SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-Q

(Mark One)
☒ Quarterly report pursuant to Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934.

For the quarterly period ended March 31, 2011 or

☐ Transition report pursuant to Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934.

For the transition period from _______ to______

Commission File Number: 0-26128

NorthWest Indiana Bancorp
(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Indiana	35-1927981
(State or other jurisdiction of incorporation or organization)	(I.R.S. Employer Identification Number)
9204 Columbia Avenue Munster, Indiana	46321
(Address of principal executive offices)	(ZIP code)

Registrant's telephone number, including area code: (219) 836-4400

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

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has submitted electronically and posted on its corporate Web site, if any, every Interactive Data File required to be submitted and posted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T (§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). 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 the definitions of "large accelerated filer", "accelerated filer", and "smaller reporting company" in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act (Check one):
Large accelerated filer ☐ Accelerated filer ☐ Non-accelerated filer ☐ Smaller Reporting Company ☒
(Do not check if a smaller reporting company)

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

There were 2,828,977 shares of the registrant's Common Stock, without par value, outstanding at March 31, 2011.

NorthWest Indiana Bancorp
Index

NorthWest Indiana Bancorp
Consolidated Balance Sheets

(Dollars in thousands)	March 31, 2011 (unaudited)	December 31, 2010
ASSETS		
Cash and non-interest bearing balances in financial institutions	$ 7,433	$ 7,427
Interest bearing balances in financial institutions	10,445	90
Federal funds sold	702	3,421
Total cash and cash equivalents	18,580	10,938
Securities available-for-sale	153,400	142,055
Securities held-to-maturity	17,772	18,397
Loans held-for-sale	-	422
Loans receivable	411,350	418,233
Less: allowance for loan losses	(9,692)	(9,121)
Net loans receivable	401,658	409,112
Federal Home Loan Bank stock	3,381	3,381
Accrued interest receivable	2,498	2,591
Premises and equipment	18,945	19,293
Foreclosed real estate	2,788	3,298
Cash value of bank owned life insurance	12,552	12,452
Prepaid FDIC insurance premium	2,066	2,425
Other assets	6,236	6,689
Total assets	$ 639,876	$ 631,053
LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY		
Deposits:		
Non-interest bearing	$ 56,471	$ 50,712
Interest bearing	468,717	469,559
Total	525,188	520,271
Repurchase agreements	24,049	16,074
Borrowed funds	26,387	32,544
Accrued expenses and other liabilities	6,961	6,075
Total liabilities	582,585	574,964
Stockholders' Equity:		
Preferred stock, no par or stated value; 10,000,000 shares authorized, none outstanding	-	-
Common stock, no par or stated value; 10,000,000 shares authorized; shares issued: March 31, 2011 - 2,888,902	361	361
December 31, 2010 - 2,888,902		
shares outstanding: March 31, 2011 - 2,828,977		
December 31, 2010 - 2,826,796		
Additional paid in capital	5,149	5,140
Accumulated other comprehensive income/(loss)	(77)	(492)
Retained earnings	53,131	52,398
Treasury stock, common shares at cost: March 31, 2011 - 59,925		
December 31, 2010 - 62,106	(1,273)	(1,318)
Total stockholders' equity	57,291	56,089
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	$ 639,876	$ 631,053

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

NorthWest Indiana Bancorp
Consolidated Statements of Income
(unaudited)

(Dollars in thousands, except per share data)	Three Months Ended March 31, 2011	Three Months Ended March 31, 2010
Interest income:		
Loans receivable		
Real estate loans	$ 4,386	$ 5,156
Commercial loans	960	1,032
Consumer loans.	13	24
Total loan interest	5,359	6,212
Securities	1,520	1,530
Other interest earning assets	7	7
Total interest income	6,886	7,749
Interest expense:		
Deposits	712	1,201
Repurchase agreements	28	52
Borrowed funds	173	269
Total interest expense	913	1,522
Net interest income	5,973	6,227
Provision for loan losses	1,110	1,235
Net interest income after provision for loan losses	4,863	4,992
Noninterest income:		
Fees and service charges.	585	609
Wealth management operations	274	281
Gain on sale of securities, net	263	289
Increase in cash value of bank owned life insurance	101	100
Gain on sale of loans held-for-sale, net	81	109
Gain on foreclosed real estate, net	59	22
Other-than-temporary impairment of securities	-	(19)
Portion of loss recognized in other comprehensive income	-	(94)
Other	20	4
Total noninterest income	1,383	1,301
Noninterest expense:		
Compensation and benefits	2,365	2,409
Occupancy and equipment	848	785
Federal deposit insurance premiums	373	231
Data processing	252	233
Marketing	141	125
Other	922	892
Total noninterest expense	4,901	4,675
Income before income tax expenses	1,345	1,618
Income tax expenses	173	229
Net income	$ 1,172	$ 1,389
Earnings per common share:		
Basic	$ 0.41	$ 0.49
Diluted	$ 0.41	$ 0.49
Dividends declared per common share	$ 0.15	$ 0.21

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

NorthWest Indiana Bancorp
Consolidated Statements of Changes in Stockholders' Equity
(unaudited)

(Dollars in thousands)	Three Months Ended March 31, 2011	Three Months Ended March 31, 2010
Balance at beginning of period	$ 56,089	$ 53,078
Comprehensive income:		
Net income	1,172	1,389
Net unrealized change on securities available-for-sale, net of reclassifications and tax effects	416	396
Amortization of unrecognized gain	(2)	(2)
Comprehensive income	1,586	1,783
Stock based compensation expense	9	10
Sale of treasury stock	31	40
Cash dividends	(424)	(592)
Balance at end of period	$ 57,291	$ 54,319

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

NorthWest Indiana Bancorp
Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows
(unaudited)

(Dollars in thousands)	Three Months Ended March 31, 2011	Three Months Ended March 31, 2010
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:		
Net income	$ 1,172	$ 1,389
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities:		
Origination of loans for sale	(2,788)	(3,680)
Sale of loans originated for sale	3,261	4,477
Depreciation and amortization, net of accretion	548	467
Amortization of mortgage servicing rights	45	30
Stock based compensation expense	9	10
Gain on sale of securities, net	(263)	(289)
Gain on sale of loans held-for-sale, net	(81)	(109)
Net losses due to other-than-temporary impairment of securities	-	113
Gain/(loss) on foreclosed real estate, net	(59)	(22)
Provision for loan losses	1,110	1,235
Net change in:		
Interest receivable	93	(31)
Other assets	539	1,304
Cash value of bank owned life insurance	(101)	(100)
Accrued expenses and other liabilities	924	3,560
Total adjustments	3,237	6,965
Net cash - operating activities	4,409	8,354
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES:		
Proceeds from maturities and pay downs of securities available-for-sale	8,875	6,034
Proceeds from sales of securities available-for-sale	6,384	5,683
Purchases of securities available-for-sale	(25,858)	(25,815)
Proceeds from maturities and pay downs of securities held-to-maturity	619	926
Net change in loans receivable	6,281	(2,858)
Purchase of premises and equipment, net	(42)	(97)
Proceeds from sales of foreclosed real estate	633	337
Net cash - investing activities	(3,108)	(15,790)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES:		
Change in deposits	4,917	27,007
Proceeds from FHLB advances	-	4,000
Repayment of FHLB advances	(3,000)	(8,000)
Change in other borrowed funds	4,817	(3,893)
Proceeds from sale of treasury stock	31	40
Dividends paid	(424)	(592)
Net cash - financing activities	6,341	18,562
Net change in cash and cash equivalents	7,642	11,126
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	10,938	13,222
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	$ 18,580	$ 24,348
SUPPLEMENTAL CASH FLOW INFORMATION:		
Cash paid during the period for:		
Interest	$ 982	$ 1,546
Income taxes	$ 5	$ 50
SUPPLEMENTAL NONCASH INFORMATION:		
Transfers from loans to foreclosed real estate	$ 120	$ 237

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

NorthWest Indiana Bancorp
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

Note 1 - Basis of Presentation
The consolidated financial statements include the accounts of NorthWest Indiana Bancorp (the "Bancorp"), its wholly-owned subsidiary, Peoples Bank SB (the "Bank"), and the Bank's wholly-owned subsidiaries, Peoples Service Corporation, NWIN, LLC and NWIN Funding, Inc. The Bancorp has no other business activity other than being a holding company for the Bank. The Bancorp's earnings are dependent upon the earnings of the Bank. The accompanying unaudited consolidated financial statements were prepared in accordance with instructions for Form 10-Q and, therefore, do not include all disclosures required by U.S. generally accepted accounting principles for complete presentation of financial statements. In the opinion of management, the consolidated financial statements contain all adjustments necessary to present fairly the consolidated balance sheets of the Bancorp as of March 31, 2011 and December 31, 2010, and the consolidated statements of income, changes in stockholders' equity, and cash flows for the three months ended March 31, 2011 and 2010. The income reported for the three month period ended March 31, 2011 is not necessarily indicative of the results to be expected for the full year.

Note 2 - Use of Estimates
Preparing financial statements in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the consolidated financial statements and the reported amounts of revenue and expenses during the reporting period, as well as the disclosures provided. Actual results could differ from those estimates. Estimates associated with the allowance for loan losses, fair values of foreclosed real estate, loan servicing rights, and investment securities and the status of contingencies are particularly susceptible to material change in the near term.

Note 3 - Securities
The fair value of available-for-sale securities and the related gross unrealized gains and losses recognized in accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) were as follows:

	(Dollars in thousands)			
	Cost Basis	Gross Unrealized Gains	Gross Unrealized Losses	Estimated Fair Value
March 31, 2011				
U.S. government sponsored entities	$ 8,351	$ 1	$ (14)	$ 8,338
Collateralized Mortgage Obligations and residential mortgage-backed securities	102,043	2,292	(205)	104,130
Municipal securities	37,968	1,458	(60)	39,366
Collateralized debt obligations	5,215	-	(3,649)	1,566
Total securities available-for-sale	$ 153,577	$ 3,751	$ (3,928)	$ 153,400
December 31, 2010				
U.S. government sponsored entities	$ 4,172	$ -	$ (3)	$ 4,169
Collateralized Mortgage Obligations and residential mortgage-backed securities	94,930	2,372	(160)	97,142
Municipal securities	38,549	1,027	(211)	39,365
Collateralized debt obligations	5,215	-	(3,836)	1,379
Total securities available-for-sale	$ 142,866	$ 3,399	$ (4,210)	$ 142,055

The carrying amount (cost basis), gross unrecognized gains and losses, and fair value of securities held-to-maturity were as follows:

	(Dollars in thousands)			
	Cost Basis	Gross Unrecognized Gains	Gross Unrecognized Losses	Estimated Fair Value
March 31, 2011				
Municipal securities	$ 16,956	$ 723	$ -	$ 17,679
Residential mortgage-backed securities	816	22	(3)	835
Total securities held-to-maturity	$ 17,772	$ 745	$ (3)	$ 18,514
December 31, 2010				
Municipal securities	$ 17,573	$ 613	$ -	$ 18,186
Residential mortgage-backed securities	824	29	(1)	852
Total securities held-to-maturity	$ 18,397	$ 642	$ (1)	$ 19,038

The fair value of debt securities and carrying amount, if different, at March 31, 2011, by contractual maturity, were as follows. Securities not due at a single maturity date, primarily mortgage-backed securities, are shown separately.

	(Dollars in thousands)				
	Available-for-sale		Held-to-maturity		
	Estimated Fair Value	Tax-Equivalent Yield (%)	Carrying Amount	Estimated Fair Value	Tax-Equivalent Yield (%)
Due in one year or less	$ 195	7.07	$ -	$ -	-
Due from one to five years	9,042	2.77	1,876	1,994	6.34
Due from five years to ten years	10,849	5.63	11,369	11,869	6.03
Due over ten years	29,184	5.84	3,711	3,816	6.08
Collateralized Mortgage Obligations and residential mortgage-backed securities	104,130	3.88	816	835	4.61
Total	$ 153,400	4.31	$ 17,772	$ 18,514	6.01

Sales of available-for-sale securities were as follows:

	(Dollars in thousands)	
	March 31, 2011	March 31, 2010
Proceeds	$ 6,384	$ 5,683
Gross gains	263	289
Gross losses	-	-

The change in net unrealized gain/(loss) on available-for-sale securities included in other comprehensive income is as follows:

	(Dollars in thousands) Unrealized gains
Beginning balance, December 31, 2010	$ (561)
Current period change	416
Ending balance, March 31, 2011	$ (145)

Securities with carrying values of $67,357,000 and $24,484,000 were pledged as of March 31, 2011 and December 31, 2010, respectively, as collateral for repurchase agreements and public funds and for other purposes as permitted or required by law. The increase in pledged securities was the result of new pledging requirements for Indiana public funds deposits.

Securities with unrealized losses at March 31, 2011 and December 31, 2010 not recognized in income are as follows:

	(Dollars in thousands) Less than 12 months		12 months or longer		Total	
	Estimated Fair Value	Unrealized Losses	Estimated Fair Value	Unrealized Losses	Estimated Fair Value	Unrealized Losses
March 31, 2011						
U.S. government sponsored entities	$ 4,835	$ (14)	$ -	$ -	$ 4,835	$ (14)
Collateralized Mortgage Obligations and residential mortgage-backed securities	19,980	(208)	-	-	19,980	(208)
Municipal securities	5,238	(57)	410	(3)	5,648	(60)
Collateralized debt obligations	-	-	1,566	(3,649)	1,566	(3,649)
Total temporarily impaired	$ 30,053	$ (279)	$ 1,976	$ (3,652)	$ 32,029	$ (3,931)
Number of securities		29		5		34

	(Dollars in thousands) Less than 12 months		12 months or longer		Total	
	Estimated Fair Value	Unrealized Losses	Estimated Fair Value	Unrealized Losses	Estimated Fair Value	Unrealized Losses
December 31, 2010						
U.S. government sponsored entities	$ 2,513	$ (3)	$ -	$ -	$ 2,513	$ (3)
Collateralized Mortgage Obligations and residential mortgage-backed securities	13,767	(161)	-	-	13,767	(161)
Municipal securities	7,496	(194)	398	(17)	7,894	(211)
Collateralized debt obligations	-	-	1,379	(3,836)	1,379	(3,836)
Total temporarily impaired	$ 23,776	$ (358)	$ 1,777	$ (3,853)	$ 25,553	$ (4,211)
Number of securities		27		5		32

Unrealized losses on securities have not been recognized into income because the securities are of high credit quality or have undisrupted cash flows. Management has the intent and ability to hold these securities for the foreseeable future, and the decline in fair value is largely due to changes in interest rates and market volatility. The fair values are expected to recover as the securities approach maturity.

Note 4 - Loans Receivable

	(Dollars in thousands) March 31, 2011	December 31, 2010
Loans secured by real estate:		
Construction and land development	$ 34,763	$ 46,371
Residential, including home equity	149,330	153,150
Commercial real estate and other dwelling	154,753	146,111
Total loans secured by real estate	338,846	345,632
Consumer loans	623	765
Commercial business	63,171	61,837
Government and other	9,062	10,380
Subtotal	411,702	418,614
Less:		
Net deferred loan origination fees	(251)	(273)
Undisbursed loan funds	(101)	(108)
Loans receivable	$ 411,350	$ 418,233

The Bancorp's activity in the allowance for loan losses, by loan segment, is summarized below for the three months ended March 31, 2011:

(Dollars in thousands)	Residential Real Estate, Including Home Equity	Consumer Loans	Commercial Real Estate, Construction & Land Development, and Other Dwellings	Commercial Participations Purchased	Commercial Business Loans	Government	Total
For the three months ending March 31, 2011							
Allowance for loan losses:							
Beginning Balance	$ 994	$ 30	$ 2,773	$ 4,704	$ 620	$ -	9,121
Charge-offs	(138)	(2)	(393)	(40)	-	-	(573)
Recoveries	-	9	-	-	25	-	34
Provisions	183	(17)	617	404	(77)	-	1,110
Ending Balance	$ 1,039	$ 20	$ 2,997	$ 5,068	$ 568	$ -	$ 9,692

The Bancorp's allowance for loan loss impairment evaluation, by loan segment, at March 31, 2011:

	Residential Real Estate, Including Home Equity	Consumer Loans	Commercial Real Estate, Construction & Land Development, and Other Dwellings	Commercial Participations Purchased	Commercial Business Loans	Government	Total
Ending balance: individually evaluated for impairment	$ 1	$ -	$ 1,074	$ 2,886	$ 18	$ -	$ 3,979
Ending balance: collectively evaluated for impairment	$ 1,038	$ 20	$ 1,923	$ 2,182	$ 550	$ -	$ 5,713
Ending balance: loans acquired with deteriorated credit quality	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
FINANCING RECEIVABLES							
Ending balance	$ 149,071	$ 621	$ 161,268	$ 28,248	$ 63,080	$ 9,062	$ 411,350
Ending balance: individually evaluated for impairment	$ 119	$ -	$ 10,339	$ 14,619	$ 118	$ -	$ 25,195
Ending balance: collectively evaluated for impairment	$ 148,952	$ 621	$ 150,929	$ 13,629	$ 62,962	$ 9,062	$ 386,155
Ending balance: loans acquired with deteriorated credit quality	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -

The Bancorp's allowance for loan loss impairment evaluation, by loan segment, at December 31, 2010:

	Residential Real Estate, Including Home Equity	Consumer Loans	Commercial Real Estate, Construction & Land Development, and Other Dwellings	Commercial Participations Purchased	Commercial Business Loans	Government	Total
Ending balance: individually evaluated for impairment	$ 1	$ -	$ 875	$ 1,897	$ 21	$ -	$ 2,794
Ending balance: collectively evaluated for impairment	$ 993	$ 30	$ 1,898	$ 2,807	$ 599	$ -	$ 6,327
Ending balance: loans acquired with deteriorated credit quality	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
FINANCING RECEIVABLES							
Ending balance	$ 152,881	$ 874	$ 163,616	$ 28,866	$ 61,726	$ 10,270	$ 418,233
Ending balance: individually evaluated for impairment	$ 64	$ -	$ 10,974	$ 14,493	$ 482	$ -	$ 26,013
Ending balance: collectively evaluated for impairment	$ 152,817	$ 874	$ 152,642	$ 14,373	$ 61,244	$ 10,270	$ 392,220
Ending balance: loans acquired with deteriorated credit quality	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -

The Bancorp's credit quality indicators by loan segment are summarized below at March 31, 2011 and December 31, 2010:

(Dollars in thousands)
Corporate Credit Exposure - Credit Risk Portfolio By Creditworthiness Category

Loan Grades	Commercial Real Estate, Construction & Land Development, and Other Dwellings 2011	2010	Commercial Participations Purchased 2011	2010	Commercial Business Loans 2011	2010	Government 2011	2010
2 Modest risk	$ 30	$ 31	$ -	$ -	$ 4,300	$ 4,724	$ -	$ -
3 Acceptable risk	80,463	63,330	1,460	1,473	33,118	30,549	9,062	10,270
4 Pass/monitor	58,784	78,758	6,245	6,482	20,704	21,131	-	-
5 Special mention (watch)	10,844	9,817	6,146	6,419	3,532	2,517	-	-
6 Substandard	11,149	11,680	14,396	14,492	1,425	2,805	-	-
7 Doubtful	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	$ 161,270	$ 163,616	$ 28,247	$ 28,866	$ 63,079	$ 61,726	$ 9,062	$ 10,270

(Dollars in thousands)
Consumer Credit Exposure - Credit Risk Profile Based On Payment Activity

	Residential Real Estate, Including Home Equity 2011	2010	Consumer Loans 2011	2010
Performing	$ 146,162	$ 149,892	$ 621	$ 871
Nonperforming	2,909	2,989	-	3
Total	$ 149,071	$ 152,881	$ 621	$ 874

The Bancorp's impaired loans are summarized below:

(Dollars in thousands)	As of March 31, 2011 Recorded Investment	Unpaid Principal Balance	Related Allowance	For the three months ended March 31, 2011 Average Recorded Investment	Interest Income Recognized
With no related allowance recorded:					
Residential real estate, including home equity	$ 64	$ 130	$ -	$ 64	$ -
Commercial real estate, construction & land development, and other dwellings	5,827	6,466	-	3,856	229
Commercial participations purchased	2,696	8,179	-	2,878	92
Commercial business loans	-	-	-	1,370	-
With an allowance recorded:					
Residential real estate, including home equity	55	55	1	28	1
Commercial real estate, construction & land development, and other dwellings	4,512	4,692	1,074	5,668	139
Commercial participations purchased	11,923	11,923	2,886	10,242	236
Commercial business loans	118	118	18	135	6
Total:					
Residential real estate, including home equity	$ 119	$ 185	$ 1	$ 92	$ 1
Commercial real estate, construction & land development, and other dwellings	$ 10,339	$ 11,158	$ 1,074	$ 9,523	$ 368
Commercial participations purchased	$ 14,619	$ 20,102	$ 2,886	$ 13,120	$ 328
Commercial business loans	$ 118	$ 118	$ 18	$ 1,504	$ 6

(Dollars in thousands)	As of December 31, 2010 Recorded investment	Unpaid principal balance	Related allowance
With no related allowance recorded:			
Residential real estate, including home equity	$ 64	$ 64	$ -
Commercial real estate, construction & land development, and other dwellings	1,884	1,992	-
Commercial participations purchased	3,060	8,123	-
Commercial business loans	2,739	2,831	-
With an allowance recorded:			
Residential real estate, including home equity	-	-	-
Commercial real estate, construction & land development, and other dwellings	6,823	6,823	1,057
Commercial participations purchased	8,560	8,560	544
Commercial business loans	151	151	120
Total:			
Residential real estate, including home equity	$ 64	$ 64	$ -
Commercial real estate, construction & land development, and other dwellings	$ 8,707	$ 8,815	$ 1,057
Commercial participations purchased	$ 11,620	$ 16,683	$ 544
Commercial business loans	$ 2,890	$ 2,982	$ 120

The Bancorp's age analysis of past due financing receivables are summarized below:

(Dollars in thousands)

	30-59 Days Past Due	60-89 Days Past Due	Greater Than 90 Days	Total Past Due	Current	Total Financing Receivables	Recorded Investments 90 Days and Accruing
March 31, 2011							
Residential real estate, including home equity	$ 4,037	$ 838	$ 2,549	$ 7,424	$ 141,647	$ 149,071	$ 323
Consumer loans	-	-	38	38	583	621	2
Commercial real estate, construction & land development, and other dwellings	2,250	28	5,111	7,389	153,879	161,268	-
Commercial participations purchased	-	-	14,396	14,396	13,852	28,248	-
Commercial business loans	463	73	18	554	62,526	63,080	-
Government				-	9,062	9,062	-
Total	$ 6,750	$ 939	$ 22,112	$ 29,801	$ 381,549	$ 411,350	$ 325
December 31, 2010							
Residential real estate, including home equity	$ 5,832	$ 2,423	$ 2,859	$ 11,114	$ 141,767	$ 152,881	$ 145
Consumer loans	29	-	3	32	842	874	3
Commercial real estate, construction & land development, and other dwellings	410	2,573	3,747	6,730	156,886	163,616	-
Commercial participations purchased	-	-	14,492	14,492	14,374	28,866	-
Commercial business loans	408	18	354	$ 780	60,946	61,726	-
Government	-	-	-	-	10,270	10,270	-
Total	$ 6,679	$ 5,014	$ 21,455	$ 33,148	$ 385,085	$ 418,233	$ 148

The Bancorp's financing receivables on nonaccrual status are summarized below:

(Dollars in thousands)

	March 31, 2011	December 31, 2010
Residential real estate, including home equity	$ 2,546	$ 2,843
Consumer loans	38	-
Commercial real estate, construction & land development, and other dwellings	5,772	6,150
Commercial participations purchased	14,396	14,492
Commercial business loans	136	482
Government	-	-
Total	$ 22,888	$ 23,967

Note 5 - Foreclosed Real Estate

Foreclosed real estate at period-end is summarized below:

(Dollars in thousands)

	March 31, 2011	December 31, 2010
Commercial real estate and other dwelling	1,974	563
Residential real estate	678	931
Construction and land development	$ 136	$ 1,804
Total	$ 2,788	$ 3,298

Note 6 - Concentrations of Credit Risk

The primary lending area of the Bancorp encompasses all of Lake County in northwest Indiana, where a majority of loan activity is concentrated. The Bancorp is also an active lender in Porter County, and to a lesser extent, LaPorte, Newton and Jasper counties in Indiana, and Lake, Cook and Will counties in Illinois. Substantially all loans are secured by specific items of collateral including residences, commercial real estate, land development, business assets and consumer assets.

Note 7 - Earnings Per Share

Earnings per common share is computed by dividing net income by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding. The following table provides a reconciliation of the numerators and denominators of the basic and diluted earnings per common share computations for the three months ended March 31, 2011 and 2010:

	(Dollars in thousands, except per share data) Three Months Ended March 31, 2011	2010
Basic earnings per common share:		
Net income as reported	$ 1,172	$ 1,389
Weighted average common shares outstanding:	2,828,977	2,820,842
Basic earnings per common share:	$ 0.41	$ 0.49
Diluted earnings per common share:		
Net income as reported	$ 1,172	$ 1,389
Weighted average common shares outstanding:	2,828,977	2,820,842
Add: Dilutive effect of assumed stock option exercises:	-	-
Weighted average common and dilutive potential common shares outstanding:	2,828,977	2,820,842
Diluted earnings per common share:	$ 0.41	$ 0.49

Note 8 - Stock Based Compensation

The Bancorp's 2004 Stock Option Plan (the "Plan"), which is stockholder-approved, permits the granting of share options to its employees for up to 250,000 shares of common stock. Awards granted under the Plan may be in the form of incentive stock options, non-incentive stock options, or restricted stock. As required by the Compensation – Stock Compensation Topic, companies are required to record compensation cost for stock options provided to employees in return for employment service. The cost is measured at the fair value of the options when granted, and this cost is expensed over the employment service period, which is normally the vesting period of the options. Compensation cost will also be recorded for prior option grants that vest after the date of adoption. For the three months ended March 31, 2011, stock based compensation expense of $9,000 was recorded, compared to $10,000 for the three months ended March 31, 2010. It is anticipated that current outstanding vested and unvested options will result in additional compensation expense of approximately $24,000 in 2010 and $16,000 in 2011.

A summary of option activity under the Bancorp's incentive stock option plan for the three months ended March 31, 2011 is presented below:

Options	Shares	Weighted-Average Exercise Price	Weighted-Average Remaining Contractual Term	Aggregate Intrinsic Value
Outstanding at January 1, 2011	49,247	$ 24.27		
Granted	-	-		
Exercised	-	-		
Forfeited	-	-		
Expired	(8,747)	$ 19.50		
Outstanding at March 31, 2011	40,500	$ 25.30	1.9	-
Exercisable at March 31, 2011	39,500	$ 25.22	1.7	-

Note 9 - Adoption of New Accounting Standards

Update Number 2010-06 – Fair Value Measurements and Disclosures (Topic 820): Improving Disclosures About Fair Value Measurements. The Fair Value Measurements and Disclosures Topic was amended to improve disclosure requirements for those entities required to make recurring and nonrecurring fair value measurements. The accounting standard update requires new disclosures for transfers in and out of Levels 1 and 2 and for separate presentation of purchases, sales, issuances and settlements for activity in Level 3. Further, this accounting standard update clarifies the existing required disclosures when determining the level of disaggregation when reporting classes of assets and liabilities and disclosure about valuation techniques and inputs to measure fair value for both recurring and nonrecurring measurements. The new disclosures are effective for interim and annual reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2009, except for the disclosure about purchases, sales, issuances, and settlements in the roll forward of activity in Level 3 fair value measurements. Those disclosures are effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2010, and for interim periods within those fiscal years, and are included in note 10.

Update Number 2010-09 – Subsequent Events (Topic 855): Amendments to Certain Recognition and Disclosure Requirements. This accounting standard update modifies the requirement to disclose the date that subsequent events are considered through for SEC filers. An entity that is an SEC filer is not required to disclose the date through which subsequent events have been evaluated. This change alleviates potential conflicts between Subtopic 855-10 and the SEC's requirements.

Update Number 2010-20 – Receivables (Topic 310): Disclosures About the Credit Quality of Financing Receivables and the Allowance for Credit Losses. This update expands disclosures about credit quality of financing receivables and allowance for credit losses. The accounting standard update will require the Bancorp to expand disclosures about the credit quality of loans and the related reserves against them. The objective of this accounting standard update is to assist the users of the financial statements in evaluating the nature of the credit risk inherent in the Bancorp's loans receivable portfolio, how risk is analyzed to determine the allowance for loan losses, and reasons for changes in the allowance for loan losses. These disclosures are effective for fiscal years ending after December 15, 2010. The Bancorp adopted this update on December 31, 2010 and the required disclosures are included in Note 4. Adoption of this accounting standard update has not changed the methodology used to determine the allowance for loan losses.

Update Number 2011-02 – Receivables (Topic 310): A Creditor's Determination of Whether a Restructuring Is a Troubled Debt Restructuring. This update to Receivables (Topic 310) clarifies the guidance for a creditor's evaluation of whether a restructuring constitutes a troubled debt restructuring. This update clarifies, when evaluating a restructuring as a troubled debt restructuring, whether a creditor has granted a concession to a debtor and whether the debtor is experiencing financial difficulties. The objective of this amendment is to promote greater consistency in the application of U.S. GAAP for debt restructurings from the creditor's perspective. The effective date of this update is for the first interim period beginning after June 15, 2011, and should be applied retrospectively to the beginning of the current year.

Note 10 - Fair Value
The Fair Value Measurements Topic establishes a hierarchy that requires an entity to maximize the use of observable inputs and minimize the use of unobservable inputs when measuring fair value. The Topic describes three levels of inputs that may be used to measure fair value:

Level 1: Quoted prices (unadjusted) for identical assets or liabilities in active markets that the entity has the ability to access as of the measurement date.

Level 2: Significant other 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.

Level 3: Significant unobservable inputs that reflect a reporting entity's own assumptions about the assumptions that market participants would use in pricing an asset or liability.

The fair values of securities available for sale are determined on a recurring basis by obtaining quoted prices on nationally recognized securities exchanges or pricing models utilizing significant observable inputs such as matrix pricing, which is a mathematical technique widely used in the industry to value debt securities without relying exclusively on quoted prices for the specific securities but rather by relying on the securities' relationship to other benchmark quoted securities. Different judgment and assumptions used in pricing could result in different estimates of value. In certain cases where market data is not readily available because of a lack of market activity or little public disclosure, values may be based on unobservable inputs and classified in Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy.

At the end of each reporting period, securities held in the investment portfolio are evaluated on an individual security level for other-than-temporary impairment in accordance with the Investments – Debt and Equity Securities Topic. Impairment is other-than-temporary if the decline in the fair value is below its amortized cost and it is probable that all amounts due according to the contractual terms of a debt security will not be received. Significant judgments are required in determining impairment, which include making assumptions regarding the estimated prepayments, loss assumptions and the change in interest rates. The Bancorp considers the following factors when determining an other-than-temporary impairment for a security: the length of time and the extent to which the market value has been less than amortized cost; the financial condition and near-term prospects of the issuer; the underlying fundamentals of the relevant market and the outlook for such market for the near future; an assessment of whether the Bancorp has (1) the intent to sell the debt securities or (2) more likely than not will be required to sell the debt securities before their anticipated market recovery. If either of these conditions is met, management will recognize other-than-temporary impairment. If, in management's judgment, an other-than-temporary impairment exists, the cost basis of the security will be written down for the credit loss, and the unrealized loss will be transferred from accumulated other comprehensive loss as an immediate reduction of current earnings.

For the period ended March 31, 2011, the Bancorp's management utilized a specialist to perform an other-than-temporary impairment analysis for each of its four pooled trust preferred securities. The analysis utilizes analytical models used to project future cash flows for the pooled trust preferred securities based on current assumptions for prepayments, default and deferral rates, and recoveries. The projected cash flows are then tested for impairment consistent with the Investments – Other Topic and the Investments – Debt and Equity Securities Topic. The other-than-temporary impairment testing compares the present value of the cash flows from quarter to quarter to determine if there is a "favorable" or "adverse" change. Other-than-temporary impairment is recorded if the projected present value of cash flows is lower than the book value of the security. To perform the quarterly other-than-temporary impairment analysis, management utilizes current reports issued by the trustee, which contain principal and interest tests, waterfall distributions, note valuations, collection detail and credit ratings for each pooled trust preferred security. In addition, a detailed review of the performing collateral was performed. The review of the collateral began with a review of financial information provided by SNL Financial, a comprehensive database, widely used in the industry, which gathers financial data on banks and thrifts from U.S. GAAP financial statements for public companies (annual and quarterly reports on Forms 10-K and 10-Q, respectively), as well as regulatory reports for private companies, including consolidated financial statements for bank holding companies (FR Y-9C reports) and parent company-only financial statements for bank holding companies (FR Y-9LP reports) filed with the Federal Reserve, bank call reports filed with the FDIC and thrift financial reports provided by the Office of Thrift Supervision. Using the information sources described above, for each bank and thrift examined the following items were examined: nature of the issuer's business, years of operating history, corporate structure, loan composition and loan concentrations, deposit mix, asset growth rates, geographic footprint and local economic environment. The issuers' historical financial performance was reviewed and their financial ratios were compared to appropriate peer groups of regional banks or thrifts with similar asset sizes. The analysis focused on six broad categories: profitability (revenue streams and earnings quality, return on assets and shareholder's equity, net interest margin and interest rate sensitivity), credit quality (charge-offs and recoveries, non-current loans and total non-performing assets as a percentage of total loans, loan loss reserve coverage and the adequacy of the loan loss provision), operating efficiency (non-interest expense compared to total revenue), capital adequacy (Tier-1, total capital and leverage ratios and equity capital growth), leverage (tangible equity as a percentage of tangible assets, short-term and long-term borrowings and double leverage at the holding company) and liquidity (the nature and availability of funding sources, net non-core funding dependence and quality of deposits). In addition, for publicly traded companies' stock price movements were reviewed and the market price of publicly traded debt instruments was examined. The other-than-temporary impairment analysis indicated that the Bancorp's four pooled trust preferred securities had other-than-temporary impairment in the amount of $264,000, as of March 31, 2011.

The table below shows the credit loss roll forward for the Bancorp's pooled trust preferred securities that have been classified with other-than-temporary impairment:

	(Dollars in thousands) Other-than-temporary impairment
Ending balance, December 31, 2010	$ 264
Additions not previously recognized	-
Ending balance, March 31, 2011	$ 264

The following table contains information regarding the Bancorp's pooled trust preferred securities as of March 31, 2011:

Cusip	74043CAC1	74042TAJ0	01449TAB9	01450NAC6
Deal name	PreTSL XXIV	PreTSL XXVII	Alesco IX	Alesco XVII
Class	Caaa3	Ca	CCC-	Ca
Book value	1,256,972	1,296,077	1,309,886	1,351,903
Fair value	330,261	201,451	755,100	279,651
Unrealized gains/(losses)	(926,710)	(1,094,626)	(554,786)	(1,072,252)
Lowest credit rating assigned	Caa3	C	CCC-	C
Number of performing banks	47	27	43	36
Number of performing insurance companies	12	7	10	n/a
Number of issuers in default	15	6	7	7
Number of issuers in deferral	19	9	16	13
Defaults & deferrals as a % of performing collateral	61.55%	37.12%	45.03%	55.48%
Subordination:				
As a % of performing collateral	-23.73%	-21.31%	16.24%	-4.04%
As a % of performing collateral - adjusted for projected future defaults	-29.02%	-27.56%	12.29%	-8.38%
Other-than-temporary impairment model assumptions:				
Defaults:				
Year 1 - issuer average	2.10%	2.30%	2.10%	2.00%
Year 2 - issuer average	1.00%	1.30%	1.20%	1.00%
Year 3 - issuer average	1.00%	1.30%	1.20%	1.00%
> 3 Years - issuer average	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Discount rate - 3 month Libor, plus implicit yield spread at purchase	1.48%	1.23%	1.27%	1.44%
Recovery assumptions	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Prepayments	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Other-than-temporary impairment	41,100	132,000	29,250	61,950

(1) - Default rates > 3 years are evaluated on a issuer by issuer basis and range from 0.25% to 5.00%.
(2) - Recovery assumptions are evaluated on a issuer by issuer basis and range from 0% to 15% with a five year lag.

In the table above, the Bancorp's subordination for each trust preferred security is calculated by taking the total performing collateral and subtracting the sum of the total collateral within the Bancorp's class and the total collateral within all senior classes, and then stating this result as a percentage of the total performing collateral. This measure is an indicator of the level of collateral that can default before potential cash flow disruptions may occur. In addition, management calculates subordination assuming future collateral defaults by utilizing the default/deferral assumptions in the Bancorp's other-than-temporary-impairment analysis. Subordination assuming future default/deferral assumptions is calculated by deducting future defaults from the current performing collateral. At March 31, 2011, management reviewed the subordination levels for each security in context of the level of current collateral defaults and deferrals within each security; the potential for additional defaults and deferrals within each security; the length of time that the security has been in "payment in kind" status; and the Bancorp's class position within each security.

Management calculated the other-than-temporary impairment model assumptions based on the specific collateral underlying each individual security. The following assumption methodology was applied consistently to each of the four pooled trust preferred securities: For collateral that has already defaulted, no recovery was assumed; no cash flows were assumed from collateral currently in deferral, with the exception of the recovery assumptions. The default and recovery assumptions were calculated based on a detailed collateral review. The discount rate assumption used in the calculation of the present value of cash flows is based on the discount margin (i.e., credit spread) at the time each security was purchased using the original purchase price. The discount margin is then added to the appropriate 3-month LIBOR forward rate obtained from the forward LIBOR curve.

At March 31, 2011, three of the trust preferred securities with a cost basis of $3.9 million have been placed in "payment in kind" status. The Bancorp's securities that are classified as "payment in kind" are a result of not receiving the scheduled quarterly interest payments. For the securities in "payment in kind" status, management anticipates to receive the unpaid contractual interest payments from the issuer, because of the self correcting cash flow waterfall provisions within the structure of the securities. When a tranche senior to the Bancorp's position fails the coverage test, the Bancorp's interest cash flows are paid to the senior tranche and recorded as a reduction of principal. The coverage test represents an over collateralization target by stating the balance of the performing collateral as a percentage of the balance of the Bancorp's tranche, plus the balance of all senior tranches. The principal reduction in the senior tranche continues until the appropriate coverage test is passed. As a result of the principal reduction in the senior tranche, more cash is available for future payments to the Bancorp's tranche. Consistent with the Investments – Debt and Equity Securities Topic, management considered the failure of the issuer of the security to make scheduled interest payments in determining whether a credit loss existed. Management will not capitalize the "payment in kind" interest payments to the book value of the securities and will keep these securities in non-accrual status until the quarterly interest payments resume.

Assets and Liabilities Measured on a Recurring Basis

There were no transfers to or from Levels 1 and 2 during the quarter ended March 31, 2011. Assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis are summarized below:

		(Dollars in thousands) Fair Value Measurements at March 31, 2011 Using		
	March 31, 2011	Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets (Level 1)	Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level 2)	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)
Assets:				
Available-for-sale debt securities				
U.S. government sponsored entities	$ 8,338	$ -	$ 8,338	$ -
Collateralized Mortgage Obligations and residential mortgage-backed securities	104,130	-	104,130	-
Municipal securities	39,366	-	39,366	-
Collateralized debt obligations	1,566	-	-	1,566
Total securities available-for-sale	$ 153,400	$ -	$ 151,834	$ 1,566

		(Dollars in thousands) Fair Value Measurements at December 31, 2010 Using		
	December 31, 2010	Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets (Level 1)	Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level 2)	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)
Assets:				
Available-for-sale debt securities				
U.S. government sponsored entities	$ 4,169	$ -	$ 4,169	$ -
Collateralized Mortgage Obligations and residential mortgage-backed securities	97,142	-	97,142	-
Municipal securities	39,365	-	39,365	-
Collateralized debt obligations	1,379	-	-	1,379
Total securities available-for-sale	$ 142,055	$ -	$ 140,676	$ 1,379

A roll forward of available-for-sale securities, which require significant adjustment based on unobservable data are presented below:

(Dollars in thousands)	Fair Value Measurements at March 31, 2011 Using Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)
	Available-for-sale securities
	Collateralized Debt Obligations
Beginning balance, December 31, 2010	$ 1,379
Transfers in and/or (out) of Level 3	-
Total gains or (losses)	
Included in earnings	-
Included in other comprehensive income	187
Purchases, issuances, sales, and settlements	
Purchases	-
Issuances	-
Sales	-
Settlements	-
Ending balance, March 31, 2011	$ 1,566

Assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a non-recurring basis are summarized below:

	March 31, 2011	Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets (Level 1)	Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level 2)	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)
	(Dollars in thousands) Fair Value Measurements at March 31, 2011 Using			
Assets:				
Impaired loans	$ 21,215	$ -	$ -	$ 21,215
Foreclosed real estate	2,447	-	-	2,447

	December 31, 2010	Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets (Level 1)	Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level 2)	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)
	(Dollars in thousands) Fair Value Measurements at December 31, 2010 Using			
Assets:				
Impaired loans	$ 22,419	$ -	$ -	$ 22,419
Foreclosed real estate	2,920	-	-	2,920

The fair value of impaired loans with specific allocations of the allowance for loan losses or loans for which charge-offs have been taken is generally based on recent real estate appraisals. These appraisals may utilize a single valuation approach or a combination of approaches including comparable sales and the income approach. Impaired loans, which are measured for impairment using the fair value of the collateral for collateral dependent loans, had a fair value of $21.2 million, with a valuation allowance of $4.0 million, resulting in an additional provision of $1.2 million for the quarter-ended March 31, 2011. Impaired loans, which are measured for impairment using the fair value of the collateral for collateral dependent loans, had a fair value of $22.4 million, with a valuation allowance of $2.8 million, resulting in an additional provision of $2.4 million for the quarter-ended December 31, 2010. Fair value is determined, where possible, using market prices derived from an appraisal or evaluation, which are considered to be Level 2. However, certain assumptions and unobservable inputs are often used by the appraiser, therefore, qualifying the assets as Level 3 in the fair value hierarchy. The fair value of foreclosed real estate is similarly determined by using the results of recent real estate appraisals.

The following table shows fair values and the related carrying values of financial instruments as of the dates indicated. Items that are not financial instruments are not included.

	(Dollars in thousands) March 31, 2011	
	Carrying Value	Estimated Fair Value
Financial assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 18,580	$ 18,580
Securities available-for-sale	153,400	153,400
Securities held-to-maturity	17,772	18,514
Loans receivable, net	401,658	464,142
Federal Home Loan Bank stock	3,381	3,381
Accrued interest receivable	2,498	2,498
Financial liabilities:		
Demand and savings deposits	333,279	333,279
Certificates of deposit	191,909	192,114
Repurchase agreements	24,049	24,071
Borrowed funds	26,387	26,809
Accrued interest payable	57	57

	(Dollars in thousands) December 31, 2010	
	Carrying Value	Estimated Fair Value
Financial assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 10,938	$ 10,938
Securities available-for-sale	142,055	142,055
Securities held-to-maturity	18,397	19,038
Loans held-for-sale	422	428
Loans receivable, net	409,112	472,307
Federal Home Loan Bank stock	3,381	3,381
Accrued interest receivable	2,591	2,591
Financial liabilities:		
Demand and savings deposits	321,825	321,825
Certificates of deposit	198,446	198,799
Repurchase agreements	16,074	15,959
Borrowed funds	32,544	32,983
Accrued interest payable	81	81

For purposes of the above disclosures of estimated fair value, the following assumptions were used as of March 31, 2011 and December 31, 2010. The estimated fair value for cash and cash equivalents, Federal Home Loan Bank stock, demand and savings deposits, and accrued interest receivable and payable are considered to approximate carrying book value. The estimated fair value for loans is based on estimates of the rate the Bancorp would charge for similar such loans at March 31, 2011 and December 31, 2010, applied for the time period until estimated repayment. For commercial loans, the fair value includes a liquidity adjustment to reflect current market conditions. The estimated fair value for certificates of deposits are based on estimates of the rate the Bancorp would pay on such deposits at March 31, 2011 and December 31, 2010, applied for the time period until maturity. The estimated fair value for repurchase agreements and other borrowed funds is based on current rates for similar financings. The estimated fair value of other financial instruments, and off-balance sheet loan commitments approximate cost and are not considered significant to this presentation.

Item 2. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations

Summary

NorthWest Indiana Bancorp (the “Bancorp”) is a bank holding company registered with the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System. Peoples Bank SB (the “Bank”), an Indiana savings bank, is a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Bancorp. The consolidated financial statements include the Bancorp, the Bank, and the Bank’s wholly owned subsidiaries, Peoples Service Corporation and NWIN, LLC. The Bancorp has no other business activity other than being the holding company for the Bank.

At March 31, 2011, the Bancorp had total assets of $639.9 million, total loans of $411.4 million and total deposits of $525.2 million. Stockholders' equity totaled $57.3 million or 8.95% of total assets, with book value per share at $20.25. Net income for the quarter ended March 31, 2011, was $1.2 million, or $0.41 earnings per common share for both basic and diluted calculations. For the quarter ended March 31, 2011, the return on average assets (ROA) was 0.73%, while the return on average stockholders’ equity (ROE) was 8.12%.

Recent Developments

The Current Economic Environment. We continue to operate in a challenging and uncertain economic environment, including generally uncertain national conditions and local conditions in our markets. While overall economic activity appears to have stabilized to pre-recession levels, the growth rate is slow and national and regional unemployment rates remain at elevated levels not experienced in several decades. The risks associated with our business remain acute in periods of slow economic growth and high unemployment. Moreover, financial institutions continue to be affected by sharp declines in the real estate market and constrained financial markets. While we are continuing to take steps to decrease and limit our exposure to problem loans, we nonetheless retain direct exposure to the residential and commercial real estate markets, and we are affected by these events.

Our loan portfolio includes residential mortgage loans, construction loans, and commercial real estate loans. Continued declines in real estate values, home sales volumes and financial stress on borrowers as a result of the uncertain economic environment, including job losses, could have an adverse effect on our borrowers or their customers, which could adversely affect our financial condition and results of operations. In addition, the current level of low economic growth on a national scale, the occurrence of another national recession, or further deterioration in local economic conditions in our markets could drive loan losses beyond that which are provided for in our allowance for loan losses and result in the following other consequences: increases in loan delinquencies; problem assets and foreclosures may increase; demand for our products and services may decline; deposits may decrease, which would adversely impact our liquidity position; and collateral for our loans, especially real estate, may decline in value, in turn reducing customers’ borrowing power, and reducing the value of assets and collateral associated with our existing loans.

Impact of Recent and Future Legislation. Over the last two-and-a-half years, Congress and the U.S. Department of the Treasury (“Treasury”) have adopted legislation and taken actions to address the disruptions in the financial system and declines in the housing market, including the passage and implementation of the Emergency Economic Stabilization Act of 2008 (“EESA”), the Troubled Asset Relief Program (“TARP”), and the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 (“ARRA”). In addition, on July 21, 2010, President Obama signed into law the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act (the “Dodd-Frank Act”), which significantly changes the regulation of financial institutions and the financial services industry. The Dodd-Frank Act includes provisions affecting large and small financial institutions alike, including several provisions that will profoundly affect how community banks, thrifts, and small bank and thrift holding companies, such as the Bancorp, will be regulated in the future. Among other things, these provisions abolish the Office of Thrift Supervision and transfer its functions to the other federal banking agencies, relax rules regarding interstate branching, allow financial institutions to pay interest on business checking accounts, change the scope of federal deposit insurance coverage, and impose new capital requirements on bank and thrift holding companies. The Dodd-Frank Act also establishes the Bureau of Consumer Financial Protection as an independent entity within the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System (the “FRB”), which will be given the authority to promulgate consumer protection regulations applicable to all entities offering consumer financial services or products, including banks. Additionally, the Dodd-Frank Act includes a series of provisions covering mortgage loan origination standards affecting, among other things, originator compensation, minimum repayment standards, and pre-payments. Moreover, the Dodd-Frank Act requires public companies like the Bancorp to hold shareholder advisory “say-on-pay” votes on executive compensation at least once every three years and submit related proposals to a vote of shareholders. However, the SEC has provided a temporary exemption for smaller reporting companies, such as the Bancorp, from the requirement to hold “say-on-pay” votes until the first annual or other shareholder meeting occurring on or after January 21, 2013. The Dodd-Frank Act contains numerous other provisions affecting financial institutions of all types, many of which may have an impact on the operating environment of the Bancorp in substantial and unpredictable ways. Consequently, the Dodd-Frank Act is likely to affect our cost of doing business, it may limit or expand our permissible activities, and it may affect the competitive balance within our industry and market areas. The nature and extent of future legislative and regulatory changes affecting financial institutions, including as a result of the Dodd-Frank Act, is very unpredictable at this time. The Bancorp’s management continues to actively review the provisions of the Dodd-Frank Act, many of which are phased-in over the next several months and years, and assess its probable impact on the business, financial condition, and results of operations of the Bancorp. However, the ultimate effect of the Dodd-Frank Act on the financial services industry in general, and the Bancorp in particular, is uncertain at this time.

Moreover, it is not clear at this time what long-term impact the EESA, TARP, the ARRA, other liquidity and funding initiatives of the Treasury and other bank regulatory agencies that have been previously announced, and any additional programs that may be initiated in the future, will have on the financial markets and the financial services industry. The actual impact that EESA and such related measures undertaken to alleviate the credit crisis will have generally on the financial markets is unknown. The failure of such measures to help provide long-term stability to the financial markets could materially and adversely affect our business, financial condition, results of operations, access to credit or the trading price of our common stock. Finally, there can be no assurance regarding the specific impact that such measures may have on the Bancorp, or whether (or to what extent) the Bancorp will be able to benefit from such programs. In addition to the legislation mentioned above, federal and state governments could pass additional legislation responsive to current conditions. For example, the Bancorp could experience higher credit losses because of federal or state legislation or regulatory action that reduces the amount the Bancorp's borrowers are otherwise contractually required to pay under existing loan contracts. Also, the Bancorp could experience higher credit losses because of federal or state legislation or regulatory action that limits its ability to foreclose on property or other collateral or makes foreclosure less economically feasible.

Difficult Market Conditions Have Adversely Affected Our Industry. We are particularly exposed to downturns in the U.S. housing market. Dramatic declines in the housing market over the past four years, with falling home prices and increasing foreclosures, unemployment and under-employment, have negatively impacted the credit performance of mortgage and construction loans and securities and resulted in significant write-downs of asset values by financial institutions, including government-sponsored entities, major commercial and investment banks, and regional financial institutions. Reflecting concern about the stability of the financial markets generally and the strength of counterparties, many lenders and institutional investors have reduced or ceased providing funding to borrowers, including to other financial institutions. This market turmoil and tightening of credit have led to an increased level of commercial and consumer delinquencies, lack of consumer confidence, and increased market volatility. A worsening of these conditions would likely exacerbate the adverse effects of these difficult market conditions on the Bancorp and others in the financial institutions industry. In particular, the Bancorp may face the following risks in connection with these events:

- We expect to face increased regulation of our industry, particularly in connection with the regulatory overhaul provisions of the Dodd-Frank Act. Compliance with such regulation may increase our costs and limit our ability to pursue business opportunities.
- Our ability to assess the creditworthiness of our customers may be impaired if the models and approaches we use to select, manage and underwrite our customers become less predictive of future behaviors.
- The process we use to estimate losses inherent in our credit exposure requires difficult, subjective and complex judgments, including forecasts of economic conditions and how these economic predictions might impair the ability of our borrowers to repay their loans, which may no longer be capable of accurate estimation which may, in turn, impact the reliability of the process.
- Our ability to borrow from other financial institutions on favorable terms or at all could be adversely affected by disruptions in the capital markets or other events, including actions by rating agencies and deteriorating investor expectations.
- Competition in our industry could intensify as a result of the increasing consolidation of financial services companies in connection with current market conditions.
- We may be required to pay significantly higher deposit insurance premiums because market developments have significantly depleted the insurance fund of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) and reduced the ratio of reserves to insured deposits.

In addition, the Federal Reserve Bank has been injecting vast amounts of liquidity into the banking system to compensate for weaknesses in short-term borrowing markets and other capital markets. A reduction in the Federal Reserve's activities or capacity could reduce liquidity in the markets, thereby increasing funding costs to the Bancorp or reducing the availability of funds to the Bancorp to finance its existing operations.

Concentrations of Real Estate Loans Could Subject the Bancorp to Increased Risks in the Event of a Protracted Real Estate Recession. A significant portion of the Bancorp's loan portfolio is secured by real estate. The real estate collateral in each case provides an alternate source of repayment in the event of default by the borrower and may deteriorate in value during the time the credit is extended. While real estate values in some regions of the country, including the Midwest, have shown signs of stabilizing, the real estate markets in many other regions of the country, most notably the West and Northeast, continue to show weakness, and a further weakening of the real estate market could result in an increase in the number of borrowers who default on their loans and a reduction in the value of the collateral securing their loans, which in turn could have an adverse effect on our profitability and asset quality. If we are required to liquidate the collateral securing a loan to satisfy the debt during a period of reduced real estate values, our earnings and capital could be adversely affected.

Financial Condition

During the three months ended March 31, 2011, total assets increased by $8.8 million (1.4%), with interest-earning assets increasing by $11.1 million (1.9%). At March 31, 2011, interest-earning assets totaled $597.0 million and represented 93.3% of total assets.

Loans receivable totaled $411.4 million at March 31, 2011, compared to $418.2 million at December 31, 2010, a decrease of $6.8 million (1.6%). The decrease in loan balances was a result of the sale of $3.3 million in fixed rate mortgage loans and a decrease in loan demand. At March 31, 2011, loans receivable represented 68.9% of interest earning assets, 64.3% of total assets and 78.3% of total deposits. The loan portfolio, which is the Bancorp's largest asset, is a significant source of both interest and fee income. The Bancorp's lending strategy stresses quality loan growth, product diversification, and competitive and profitable pricing. The loan portfolio includes $34.8 million (8.5%) in construction and land development loans, $149.1 million (36.2%) in residential mortgage loans, $8.2 million (2.0%) in multifamily loans, $146.6 million (35.6%) in commercial real estate loans, $621thousand (0.2%) in consumer loans, $63.1 million (15.3%) in commercial business loans and $9.0 million (2.2%) in government and other loans. Adjustable rate loans comprised 64.3% of total loans at March 31, 2011.

The Bancorp is primarily a portfolio lender. Mortgage banking activities are generally limited to the sale of fixed rate mortgage loans with contractual maturities greater than 15 years. These loans are identified as held for sale when originated and sold, on a case-by-case basis, in the secondary market. During the three months ended March 31, 2011, the Bancorp sold $3.3 million in fixed rate mortgage loans, compared to $4.5 million during the three months ended March 31, 2010. Net gains realized from mortgage loans originated for sale totaled $81 thousand for the three months ended March 31, 2011, compared to $109 thousand for the three months ended March 31, 2010.

The allowance for loan losses (ALL) is a valuation allowance for probable incurred credit losses, increased by the provision for loan losses, and decreased by charge-offs, less recoveries. A loan is charged-off against the allowance by management as a loss when deemed uncollectible, although collection efforts continue and future recoveries may occur. The determination of the amounts of the ALL and provisions for loan losses are based on management's current judgments about the credit quality of the loan portfolio with consideration given to all known relevant internal and external factors that affect loan collectability as of the reporting date. The appropriateness of the current period provision and the overall adequacy of the ALL are determined through a disciplined and consistently applied quarterly process that reviews the Bancorp's current credit risk within the loan portfolio and identifies the required allowance for loan losses given the current risk estimates.

Historically, the Bancorp has successfully originated commercial real estate loans within its primary lending area. However, beginning in the fourth quarter of 2005, in response to a decrease in local loan demand and in an effort to reduce the potential credit risk associated with geographic concentrations, a strategy was implemented to purchase commercial real estate participation loans outside of the Bancorp's primary lending area. The strategy to purchase these commercial real estate participation loans was limited to 10% of the Bancorp's loan portfolio. The Bancorp's management discontinued the strategy during the third quarter of 2007. As of March 31, 2011, the Bancorp's commercial real estate participation loan portfolio carried an aggregate balance of $28.2 million. Of the $28.2 million in commercial real estate participation loans, $8.5 million has been purchased within the Bancorp's primary lending area and $19.7 million outside of the primary lending area. At March 31, 2011, $14.4 million, or 51.0%, of the Bancorp's commercial real estate participation loans have been internally classified as substandard and have been placed on nonaccrual status. Of the $14.4 million in substandard commercial real estate participation loans placed on non-accrual status, $12.0 million are located outside of the Bancorp's primary lending area. The discussion in the paragraphs that follow regarding non-performing loans, internally classified loans and impaired loans include loans from the Bancorp's commercial real estate participation loan portfolio.

For all of its commercial real estate participation loans, the Bancorp's management requires that the lead lenders obtain external appraisals to determine the fair value of the underlying collateral for any collateral dependent loans. The Bancorp's management requires current external appraisals when entering into a new lending relationship or when events have occurred that materially change the assumptions in the existing appraisal. The lead lenders receive external appraisals from qualified appraisal firms that have expertise in valuing commercial properties and are able to comply with the required scope of the engagement. After the lead lender receives the external appraisal and performs its compliance review, the appraisal is forwarded to the Bancorp for review. The Bancorp's management validates the external appraisal by conducting an internal in-house review by personnel with expertise in commercial real estate developments. If additional expertise is needed, an independent review appraiser is hired to assist in the evaluation of the appraisal. The Bancorp is not aware of any significant time lapses during this process. Periodically, the Bancorp's management may make adjustments to the external appraisal assumptions if additional known quantifiable data becomes available that materially impacts the value of a project. Examples of adjustments that may occur are changes in property tax assumptions or changes in capitalization rates. The Bancorp's management relies on up-to-date external appraisals to determine the current value of its commercial real estate participation loans. These values are appropriately adjusted to reflect changes in market value and, when necessary, are the basis for establishing the appropriate allowance for loan losses. If an updated external appraisal for a commercial real estate participation loan is received after the balance sheet date, but before the annual or quarterly financial statements are issued, material changes in appraised values are "pushed back" in the yet to be issued financial statements in order that appropriate loan loss provision is recorded for the current reporting period. The Bancorp's management consistently records loan charge-offs based on the fair value or income approach of the collateral as presented in the current external appraisal.

Non-performing loans include those loans that are 90 days or more past due and those loans that have been placed on non-accrual status. Non-performing loans totaled $23.2 million at March 31, 2011, compared to $24.1 million at December 31, 2010, a decrease of $901 thousand or 3.7%. The current level of non-performing loans is concentrated with five commercial real estate participation loans in the aggregate of $14.4 million. As previously reported, one commercial real estate participation loan is a condominium construction project in Orlando, Florida, with a current balance of $1.5 million, which is classified as substandard. The carrying value of this loan is based on the current fair value of the project's collateral, less estimated selling costs. The second commercial real estate participation loan is an end loan for a hotel located in Dundee, Michigan, with a current balance of $1.2 million, which is classified as substandard. The carrying value of this loan is based on the current fair value of the hotel, less estimated selling costs. The third commercial real estate participation loan is an end loan for a hotel located in Fort Worth, Texas, with a balance of $5.0 million, which is classified as substandard. The carrying value of this loan is based on the current fair value of the hotel, less estimated selling costs. The fourth commercial real estate participation loan is a hotel construction project located in Clearwater, Florida, with a balance of $4.3 million, which is classified as substandard. The carrying value of this loan is based on the current fair value of the project's collateral, less estimated selling costs. The fifth commercial real estate participation loan is a land development project located in Crown Point, Indiana, with a balance of $2.4 million, which is classified as substandard. The carrying value of this loan is based on the current fair value of the project's collateral, less estimated selling costs. For these commercial real estate participation loans, to the extent that actual cash flows, collateral values and strength of personal guarantees differ from current estimates, additional provisions to the allowance for loan losses may be required.

The ratio of non-performing loans to total loans was 5.64% at March 31, 2011, compared to 5.77% at December 31, 2010. The ratio of non-performing loans to total assets was 3.62% at March 31, 2011, compared to 3.82% at December 31, 2010. The March 31, 2011, non-performing loan balances include $22.9 million in loans accounted for on a non-accrual basis and $325 thousand in accruing loans, which were contractually past due 90 days or more. Loans, internally classified as substandard, totaled $30.2 million at March 31, 2011, compared to $32.7 million at December 31, 2010, a decrease of $2.5 million or 7.7%. During the quarter ended March 31, 2011, as a result of improved financial conditions, a continued reduction of indebtedness, and sustained performance for principal and interest payments, three commercial business loans to one borrower in the amount of $1.0 million were upgraded from substandard to watch status. The current level of substandard loans includes the previously mentioned five non-accruing commercial real estate participation loans and one accruing commercial real estate hotel loan in the amount of $5.0 million. Substandard loans include non-performing loans and potential problem loans, where information about possible credit issues or other conditions causes management to question the ability of such borrowers to comply with loan covenants or repayment terms. No loans were internally classified as doubtful or loss at March 31, 2011 or December 31, 2010. In addition to identifying and monitoring non-performing and other classified loans, management maintains a list of watch loans. Watch loans represent loans management is closely monitoring due to one or more factors that may cause the loan to become classified. Watch loans totaled $26.0 million at March 31, 2011, compared to $24.3 million at December 31, 2010. The increase in watch loans is primarily related to the previously mentioned substandard to watch loan upgrades.

A loan is considered impaired when, based on current information and events, it is probable that a borrower will be unable to pay all amounts due according to the contractual terms of the loan agreement. At March 31, 2011, impaired loans totaled $25.2 million, compared to $26.0 million at December 31, 2010. The March 31, 2011, impaired loan balances consist of twenty-three commercial real estate and commercial business loans that are secured by business assets and real estate, and are personally guaranteed by the owners of the businesses. The March 31, 2011 ALL contained $4.0 million in specific allowances for collateral deficiencies, compared to $2.8 million in specific allowances at December 31, 2010. The increase in specific allowances is a result of the continued downward pressure on market valuations that are based on projected cash flows. During the first quarter of 2011, two additional commercial real estate loans totaling $146 thousand were newly classified as impaired. Management's current estimates indicate $7,000 in deficiencies for these loans. In addition, during the first quarter of 2011, four loans totaling $389 thousand were removed from impaired status, as a result of loan payoffs. As of March 31, 2011, all loans classified as impaired were also included in the previously discussed substandard loan balances. There were no other loans considered to be impaired loans as of March 31, 2011. Typically, management does not individually classify smaller-balance homogeneous loans, such as mortgage or consumer loans, as impaired.

At March 31, 2011, the Bancorp classified five loans totaling $11.7 million as troubled debt restructurings, which involves modifying the terms of a loan to forego a portion of interest or principal or reducing the interest rate on the loan to a rate materially less than market rates. The troubled debt restructurings are comprised of one commercial real estate participation hotel loan in the amount of $1.2 million, for which a significant deferral of principal repayment was granted. The second troubled debt restructuring is for a commercial real estate participation hotel loan in the amount of $5.0 million, for which a significant deferral of principal repayment and extension in maturity was granted. The third is for a commercial real estate hotel loan in the amount of $5.0 million for which a significant deferral of principal repayment was granted. In addition, two commercial real estate troubled debt restructurings in the total amount of $581 thousand are currently in bankruptcy proceedings, for which a significant deferral of principal and interest repayment was granted by the Bank as required by the bankruptcy plan. All of the loans classified as troubled debt restructurings are currently on nonaccrual status and classified as impaired except for one loan, which is on accrual status. The valuation basis for the Bancorp's troubled debt restructurings is based on the present value of cash flows, unless consistent cash flows are not present, then the fair value of the collateral securing the loan is the basis for valuation.

At March 31, 2011, management is of the opinion that there are no loans, except those discussed above, where known information about possible credit problems of borrowers causes management to have serious doubts as to the ability of such borrowers to comply with the present loan repayment terms and which may result in disclosure of such loans as non-accrual, past due or restructured loans. Management does not presently anticipate that any of the non-performing loans or classified loans would materially impact future operations, liquidity or capital resources.

For the three months ended March 31, 2011, $1.1 million in provisions to the ALL were required, compared to $1.2 million the three months ended March 31, 2010. The current year ALL provisions were related to the elevated credit risk in the commercial real estate participation and commercial real estate loan portfolios. Charge-offs, net of recoveries, totaled $539 thousand for the three months ended March 31, 2011, compared to $295 thousand for the three months ended March 31, 2010. The 2011 net loan charge-offs were comprised primarily of commercial real estate and residential real estate charge-offs. The ALL provisions take into consideration management's current judgments about the credit quality of the loan portfolio, loan portfolio balances, changes in the portfolio mix and local economic conditions. In determining the provision for loan losses for the current period, management has given consideration to increased risks associated with the local economy, changes in loan balances and mix, and asset quality.

The ALL to total loans was 2.36% at March 31, 2011, compared to 2.18% at December 31, 2010. The increase in ALL to total loans was a result of continued elevated credit risk in the loan portfolio, and additional qualitative risks associated with the current stressed economic environment. The ALL to non-performing loans (coverage ratio) was 41.8% at March 31, 2011, compared to 37.8% at December 31, 2010. The March 31, 2011 balance in the ALL account of $9.7 million is considered adequate by management after evaluation of the loan portfolio, past experience and current economic and market conditions. While management may periodically allocate portions of the allowance for specific problem loans, the whole allowance is available for any loan charge-offs that occur. The allocation of the ALL reflects performance and growth trends within the various loan categories, as well as consideration of the facts and circumstances that affect the repayment of individual loans, and loans which have been pooled as of the evaluation date, with particular attention given to non-performing loans and loans which have been classified as substandard, doubtful or loss. Management has allocated reserves to both performing and non-performing loans based on current information available.

At March 31, 2011, the Bancorp had nineteen properties in foreclosed real estate totaling $2.8 million, compared to twenty-one properties totaling $3.3 million at December 31, 2010. Foreclosed real estate currently includes a $1.4 million commercial real estate condominium participation loan located in Chicago, Illinois. The remainder of the Bancorp's foreclosed real estate is located within its primary market area.

The primary objective of the Bancorp's investment portfolio is to provide for the liquidity needs of the Bancorp and to contribute to profitability by providing a stable flow of dependable earnings. Funds are generally invested in federal funds, interest bearing balances in financial institutions, U.S. government securities, federal agency obligations, obligations of states and local municipalities and corporate securities. The securities portfolio totaled $171.2 million at March 31, 2011, compared to $160.5 million at December 31, 2010, an increase of $10.7 million (6.7%). The increase in securities is a result of investing excess liquidity in the securities portfolio. At March 31, 2011, the securities portfolio represented 28.7% of interest-earning assets and 26.8% of total assets. The securities portfolio was comprised of 4.9% in U.S. government agency debt securities, 61.3% in U.S. government agency mortgage-backed securities and collateralized mortgage obligations, 32.9% in municipal securities, and 0.9% in pooled trust preferred securities. At March 31, 2011, securities available-for-sale (AFS) totaled $153.4 million or 89.6% of total securities. AFS securities are those the Bancorp may decide to sell if needed for liquidity, asset-liability management or other reasons. In addition, at March 31, 2011, as a result of the increased liquidity from mortgage loans sales, the Bancorp carried $10.4 million in interest bearing balances in financial institutions and $702 thousand in fed funds sold. During the current quarter interest bearing balances in financial institutions increased by $10.4 million, while fed funds sold decreased by $2.7 million. The increase in interest bearing balances in financial institutions was the result of strong deposit growth during the quarter. At March 31, 2011, the Bancorp had a Federal Home Loan Bank (FHLB) stock balance of $3.4 million.

Deposits are a fundamental and cost-effective source of funds for lending and other investment purposes. The Bancorp offers a variety of products designed to attract and retain customers, with the primary focus on building and expanding relationships. At March 31, 2011, deposits totaled $525.2 million. During the three months ended March 31, 2011, deposits increased by $4.9 million (0.9%). Checking account balances increased by $10.3 million (7.3%) and savings account balances increased by $4.6 million (7.0%) during the current period, as customer preferences favored these products. Money market deposit accounts (MMDA's) decreased by $3.5 million (3.0%) as growth in other products allowed for a realignment of the core deposit mix. Certificates of deposit decreased by $6.5 million (3.3%), with the decrease resulting from strong core account growth and the subsequent realignment of the Bancorp's deposit mix, resulting in less non-core balances. At March 31, 2011, the deposit base was comprised of 29.0% checking accounts, 21.2% MMDA's, 13.3% savings accounts and 36.5% certificates of deposit.

The Bancorp's borrowed funds are primarily comprised of repurchase agreements and FHLB advances that are primarily used to fund asset growth not supported by deposit generation. At March 31, 2011, borrowed funds and repurchase agreements totaled $50.4 million compared to $48.6 million at December 31, 2010, an increase of $1.8 million (3.7%). Attributing to this overall increase was a decrease in borrowed funds of $6.1 million, offset by an increase in repurchase agreement obligations of $7.9 million. During the first quarter of 2011, management repaid Federal Home Loan Bank advances as a result of additional liquidity provided by strong core deposit growth. As a result, the Bancorp's borrowed funds at March 31, 2011, are comprised of $26.0 million in Federal Home Loan Bank (FHLB) fixed advances, $24.0 million in retail repurchase agreements, and $387 thousand in other short term borrowings.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

The Bancorp's primary for funds and liquidity management is to ensure that at all times it can meet the cash demands of its depositors and its loan customers. A secondary purpose of funds management is profit management. Because profit and liquidity are often conflicting objectives, the Bancorp will maximize the Bank's net interest margin by making adequate, but not excessive, liquidity provisions. Furthermore, funds are managed so that future profits will not be significantly impacted as funding costs increase.

Changes in the liquidity position result from operating, investing and financing activities. Cash flows from operating activities are generally the cash effects of transactions and other events that enter into the determination of net income. The primary investing activities include loan originations, loan repayments, investments in interest bearing balances in financial institutions, and the purchase, sale, and maturity of investment securities. Financing activities focus almost entirely on the generation of customer deposits. In addition, the Bancorp utilizes borrowings (i.e., retail repurchase agreements, advances from the FHLB and federal funds purchased) as a source of funds.

During the three months ended March 31, 2011, cash and cash equivalents increased by $7.6 million compared to a $11.1 million increase for the three months ended March 31, 2010. The primary sources of cash were proceeds from loan sales, pay downs and sales of securities, and loan repayments. The primary uses of cash were the purchase of securities, loan originations, repayment of FHLB advances, and the payment of common stock dividends. Cash provided by operating activities totaled $4.4 million for the three months ended March 31, 2011, compared to $8.4 million required for the three month period ended March 31, 2010. The decrease in cash from operating activities was a result of a decrease in loan sales, the continued expensing of the FDIC prepaid insurance asset, and holding less customer funds for ACH prefunded transactions. Cash outflows from investing activities totaled $3.1 million for the current period, compared to cash outflows of $15.8 million for the three months ended March 31, 2010. The increase for the current three months was primarily related to proceeds from maturities and pay downs of securities and loans and the sale of foreclosed real estate. Net cash inflows from financing activities totaled $6.3 million during the current period compared to $18.6 million provided for the three months ended March 31, 2010. The decrease in net cash flows from financing activities was a result of less deposit growth relative to the first quarter of 2010. The Bancorp paid dividends on common stock of $424 thousand for the three months ended March 31, 2011, compared to $592 thousand for the three months ended March 31, 2010.

At March 31, 2011, outstanding commitments to fund loans totaled $57.9 million. Approximately 42.5% of the commitments were at variable rates. Standby letters of credit, which are conditional commitments issued by the Bancorp to guarantee the performance of a customer to a third party, totaled $7.3 million at March 31, 2011. Management believes that the Bancorp has sufficient cash flow and borrowing capacity to fund all outstanding commitments and letters of credit, while maintaining proper levels of liquidity.

Management strongly believes that maintaining a high level of capital enhances safety and soundness. During the three months ended March 31, 2011, stockholders' equity increased by $1.2 million (2.1%). During the three months, stockholders' equity was increased by net income of $1.2 million and the net change in the valuation of the available-for-sale securities of $416 thousand. Decreasing stockholders' equity was the declaration of $424 thousand in cash dividends.

The Bancorp is subject to risk-based capital guidelines adopted by the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System (the "FRB"), and the Bank is subject to risk-based capital guidelines adopted by the FDIC. As applied to the Bancorp and the Bank, the FRB and FDIC capital requirements are substantially the same. The Bancorp and the Bank are required to maintain a total risk-based capital ratio of 8%, of which 4% must be Tier 1 capital. In addition, the FRB and FDIC regulations provide for a minimum Tier 1 leverage ratio (Tier 1 capital to adjusted average assets) of 3% for financial institutions that meet certain specified criteria, including that they have the highest regulatory rating and are not expecting or anticipating significant growth. All other financial institutions are required to maintain a Tier 1 leverage ratio of 3% plus an additional cushion of at least one to two percent.

The following table shows that, at March 31, 2011, and December 31, 2010, the Bancorp's capital exceeded all regulatory capital requirements. During the first quarter of 2011, the Bancorp's regulatory capital ratios continued to be negatively impacted by regulatory requirements regarding collateralized debt obligations. The regulatory requirements state that for collateralized debt obligations that have been downgraded below investment grade by the rating agencies, increased risk based asset weightings are required. The Bancorp currently holds four pooled trust preferred securities with a cost basis of $5.2 million. These investments currently have ratings that are below investment grade. As a result, approximately $32.3 million of risk based assets are generated by the trust preferred securities in the Bancorp's and Bank's total risk based capital calculation. The Bancorp's and the Bank's regulatory capital ratios were substantially the same at both March 31, 2011 and December 31, 2010. The dollar amounts are in millions.

(Dollars in millions)	Actual		Required for adequate capital		To be well capitalized	
At March 31, 2011	Amount	Ratio	Amount	Ratio	Amount	Ratio
Total capital to risk-weighted assets	$ 62.1	13.5%	$ 36.7	8.0%	$ 45.8	10.0%
Tier 1 capital to risk-weighted assets	$ 56.3	12.3%	$ 18.3	4.0%	$ 27.5	6.0%
Tier 1 capital to adjusted average assets	$ 56.3	8.8%	$ 19.3	3.0%	$ 32.1	5.0%

(Dollars in millions)	Actual		Required for adequate capital		To be well capitalized	
At December 31, 2010	Amount	Ratio	Amount	Ratio	Amount	Ratio
Total capital to risk-weighted assets	$ 61.5	12.9%	$ 38.0	8.0%	$ 47.6	10.0%
Tier 1 capital to risk-weighted assets	$ 55.5	11.7%	$ 19.0	4.0%	$ 28.5	6.0%
Tier 1 capital to adjusted average assets	$ 55.5	8.5%	$ 19.5	3.0%	$ 32.6	5.0%

The Bancorp's ability to pay dividends to its shareholders is entirely dependent upon the Bank's ability to pay dividends to the Bancorp. Under Indiana law, the Bank may pay dividends from its undivided profits (generally, earnings less losses, bad debts, taxes and other operating expenses) as is considered expedient by the Bank's Board of Directors. However, the Bank must obtain the approval of the Indiana Department of Financial (DFI) Institutions for the payment of a dividend if the total of all dividends declared by the Bank during the current year, including the proposed dividend, would exceed the sum of retained net income for the year to date plus its retained net income for the previous two years. For this purpose, "retained net income," means net income as calculated for call report purposes, less all dividends declared for the applicable period. The aggregate amount of dividends that may be declared by the Bank in 2011, with prior DFI approval is $3.7 million plus current 2011 net profits. Moreover, the FDIC and the Federal Reserve Board may prohibit the payment of dividends if it determines that the payment of dividends would constitute an unsafe or unsound practice in light of the financial condition of the Bank.

During the second quarter of 2010, the Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago (the Reserve Bank) notified the Bancorp's management that future shareholder dividend payments would require Reserve Bank permission in accordance with Supervisory Letter 09-4. The Reserve Bank's requirement to approve future dividend payments was a result of the Bancorp's $1.4 million net loss recorded during the third quarter of 2009. During the third quarter of 2010, the FDIC notified the Bancorp's management that dividend payments from the Bank to the Bancorp would require prior approval from the FDIC. The FDIC's requirement to approve future dividend payments from the Bank to the Bancorp was a result of the Bank's elevated level of substandard assets. Moreover, pursuant to a resolution adopted by the Bank's Board of Directors at the direction of the Indiana Department of Financial Institutions (DFI) and the FDIC, the Bank must obtain the consent of the DFI and the FDIC prior to any declaration of dividends. On January 28, 2011, the Bancorp's Board of Directors also adopted a resolution providing that the prior written consent of the Reserve Bank is required for the declaration of dividends by the Bancorp. During February 2011, the Reserve Bank of Chicago, the DFI, and the FDIC approved the first quarter 2011 dividend payments. On March 11, 2011, the Bancorp announced that the Board of Directors of the Bancorp declared a first quarter dividend of $0.15 per share. The Bancorp's first quarter dividend was paid to shareholders on April 4, 2011. The current dividend policy is reflective of the Bancorp Board's commitment that the shareholders long term interests are best served through the preservation of capital in the current stressed economic environment.

Results of Operations - Comparison of the Quarter Ended March 31, 2011 to the Quarter Ended March 31, 2010

For the quarter ended March 31, 2011, the Bancorp reported net income of $1.2 million, compared to a net income of $1.4 million for the quarter ended March 31, 2010, a decrease of $217 thousand or 15.6%. For the current quarter the ROA was 0.73%, compared to 0.82% for the quarter ended March 31, 2010. The ROE was 8.12% for the quarter ended March 31, 2011, compared to 10.07% for the quarter ended March 31, 2010.

Net interest income for the three months ended March 31, 2011 was $6.0 million, a decrease of $254 thousand (4.1%), compared to $6.2 million for the quarter ended March 31, 2010. During the current quarter, the Bancorp's cost of funds continue to be positively impacted by the Federal Reserve's continued action in maintaining a low short-term interest rate environment. The weighted-average yield on interest-earning assets was 4.61% for the three months ended March 31, 2011, compared to 4.94% for the three months ended March 31, 2010. The weighted-average cost of funds for the quarter ended March 31, 2011, was 0.63% compared to 0.99% for the quarter ended March 31, 2010. The impact of the 4.61% return on interest earning assets and the 0.63% cost of funds resulted in an interest rate spread of 3.98% for the current quarter compared to 3.95% for the quarter ended March 31, 2010. During the current quarter, total interest income decreased by $863 thousand (11.1 %) while total interest expense decreased by $609 thousand (40.0%). The net interest margin was 4.00% for the three months ended March 31, 2011, compared to 3.97% for the quarter ended March 31, 2010. On a tax equivalent basis, the Bancorp's net interest margin was 4.24% for the three months ended March 31, 2011, compared to 4.19% for the quarter ended March 31, 2010. Comparing the net interest margin on a tax equivalent basis more accurately compares the returns on tax-exempt loans and securities to those on taxable interest-earning assets.

During the three months ended March 31, 2011, interest income from loans decreased by $853 thousand (13.7%), compared to the three months ended March 31, 2010. The change was due to lower yields and lower average balances. The weighted-average yield on loans outstanding was 5.13% for the current quarter, compared to 5.41% for the three months ended March 31, 2010. Loan balances averaged $418.1 million for the current quarter, a decrease of $41.6 million (9.0%) from $459.7 million for the three months ended March 31, 2010. During the three months ended March 31, 2011, interest income on securities and other interest bearing balances decreased by $10 thousand (0.7%), compared to the quarter ended March 31, 2010. The decrease was due to a decrease in the weighed-average yield of the securities portfolio. The weighted-average yield on securities and other interest bearing balances was 3.41%, for the current quarter, compared to 3.65% for the three months ended March 31, 2010. Securities balances averaged $166.0 million for the current quarter, up $17.2 million (11.6%) from $148.8 million for the three months ended March 31, 2010. The increase in security average balances is a result of consistent growth in the investment portfolio. Other interest bearing balances averaged $13.1 million for the current period, down $6.3 million (32.5%) from $19.4 million for the three months ended March 31, 2010.

Interest expense on deposits decreased by $489 thousand (40.7%) during the current quarter compared to the three months ended March 31, 2010. The change was primarily due to a decrease in the weighted-average rate paid on deposits and lower average balances. The weighted-average rate paid on deposits for the three months ended March 31, 2011 was 0.54%, compared to 0.86%, for the quarter ended March 31, 2010. Total deposit balances averaged $530.2 million for the current quarter, down $29.8 million (5.3%) from $560.0 million for the quarter ended March 31, 2010. Interest expense on borrowed funds decreased by $120 thousand (37.4%) during the current quarter due to a decrease in average daily balances and a decrease in the weighted average rate paid for borrowed funds. The weighted-average cost of borrowed funds was 1.64% for the current quarter compared to 2.30% for the three months ended March 31, 2010. Borrowed funds averaged $48.9 million during the quarter ended March 31, 2011, a decrease of $6.9 million (12.4%) from $55.8 million for the quarter ended March 31, 2010.

Noninterest income for the quarter ended March 31, 2011 was $1.4 million, an increase of $82 thousand (6.3%) from $1.3 million for the quarter ended March 31, 2010. During the current quarter, fees and service charges totaled $585 thousand, a decrease of $24 thousand (3.9%) from $609 thousand for the quarter ended March 31, 2010. The decrease in fees and service charges is a result of a reduction in fees related to checking accounts. Gains from loan sales totaled $81 thousand for the current quarter, a decrease of $28 thousand (25.7%), compared to $109 thousand for the quarter ended March 31, 2010. The decrease in gains from the sale of loans is the result of decreased customer refinance activity due to fluctuating mortgage rates. Fees from Wealth Management operations totaled $274 thousand for the quarter ended March 31, 2011, a decrease of $7 thousand (2.5%) from $281 thousand for the quarter ended March 31, 2010. The slight decrease in Wealth Management income was related to a decrease in the collection of guardianship fees. Gains from the sale of securities totaled $263 thousand for the current quarter, a decrease of $26 thousand (9.0%) from $289 thousand for the quarter ended March 31, 2010. Current market conditions provided opportunities to manage securities cash flows, while recognizing gains from the sales of securities. Income from an increase in the cash value of bank owned life insurance totaled $101 thousand for the quarter ended March 31, 2011, an increase of $1 thousand (1.0%) from $100 thousand for the quarter ended March 31, 2010. For the quarter ended March 31, 2011, a gain of $59 thousand on foreclosed real estate was realized, compared to a $22 thousand gain for the quarter ended March 31, 2010. No other-than-temporary impairment of securities was required for the first quarter of 2011. During the current quarter, other noninterest income totaled $20 thousand compared to $4 thousand for the quarter ended March 31, 2010. The increase is primarily the result of several foreclosed real estate properties that are currently rented.

Noninterest expense for the quarter ended March 31, 2011 was $4.9 million, an increase of $226 thousand (4.8%) from $4.7 million for the three months ended March 31, 2010. During the current quarter, compensation and benefits totaled $2.4 million, a decrease of $44 thousand (1.8%) from $2.44 million for the quarter ended March 31, 2010. Occupancy and equipment expense totaled $848 thousand for the current quarter, an increase of $63 thousand (8.0%) compared to $785 thousand for the quarter ended March 31, 2010. The increase in occupancy and equipment expense is related to the opening of the St. John, Indiana Banking Center in October 2010. Federal deposit insurance premium expense totaled $373 thousand for the three months ended March 31, 2011, an increase of $142 thousand (61.5%) from $231 thousand for the three months ended March 31, 2010. The increase was the result of higher FDIC assessment rates. Data processing expense totaled $252 thousand for the three months ended March 31, 2011, an increase of $19 thousand (8.2%) from $233 thousand for the three months ended March 31, 2010. Marketing expense related to banking products totaled $141 thousand for the current quarter, an increase of $16 thousand (12.8%) from $125 thousand for the three months ended March 31, 2010. Other expenses related to banking operations totaled $922 thousand for the quarter ended March 31, 2011, an increase of $30 thousand (3.4%) from $892 thousand for the quarter ended March 31, 2010. The Bancorp's efficiency ratio was 66.6% for the quarter ended March 31, 2011, compared to 62.1% for the three months ended March 31, 2010. The ratio is determined by dividing total noninterest expense by the sum of net interest income and total noninterest income for the period.

Income tax expenses for the three months ended March 31, 2011 totaled $173 thousand, compared to $229 thousand for the three months ended March 31, 2010, a decrease of $56 thousand (24.5%). The combined effective federal and state tax rate for the Bancorp was 12.9% for the three months ended March 31, 2011, compared to 14.2% for the three months ended March 31, 2010. The Bancorp's lower current quarter effective tax rate is a result of the Bank's lower earnings before taxes and sustained tax reduction strategies.

Critical Accounting Policies

Critical accounting policies are those accounting policies that management believes are most important to the portrayal of the Bancorp's financial condition and that require management's most difficult, subjective or complex judgments. The Bancorp's critical accounting policies from December 31, 2010 remain unchanged and are identified in the Bancorp's 2010 Form 10-K.

.

Forward-Looking Statements

Statements contained in this report that are not historical facts are forward-looking statements within the meaning of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. The words or phrases "would be," "will allow," "intends to," "will likely result," "are expected to," "will continue," "is anticipated," "estimate," "project," or similar expressions are also intended to identify "forward-looking statements" within the meaning of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act. The Bancorp cautions readers that forward-looking statements, including without limitation those relating to the Bancorp's future business prospects, interest income and expense, net income, liquidity, and capital needs are subject to certain risks and uncertainties that could cause actual results to differ materially from those indicated in the forward-looking statements, due to, among other things, factors identified in this report, including those identified in the Bancorp's 2010 Form 10-K.

Item 3. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures about Market Risk

Not Applicable.

Item 4. Controls and Procedures

(a) Evaluation of Disclosure Controls and Procedures.

The Bancorp maintains disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Sections 13a – 15(e) and 15d – 15(e)) of regulations promulgated under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (the “Exchange Act”) that are designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed by the Bancorp in the reports that it files or submits under the "Exchange Act" is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in the Securities and Exchange Commission’s (“SEC”) rules and forms. These disclosure controls and procedures include controls and procedures designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed by the Bancorp in the reports that it files or submits under the Exchange Act is accumulated and communicated to the Bancorp's management, including its principal executive officer and principal financial officer, as appropriate to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure. The Bancorp's chief executive officer and chief financial officer evaluate the effectiveness of the Bancorp's disclosure controls and procedures as of the end of each quarter. Based on that evaluation as of March 31, 2011, the Bancorp’s chief executive officer and chief financial officer have concluded that such disclosure controls and procedures were effective as of that date in ensuring that information required to be disclosed by the Bancorp under the Exchange Act is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in the SEC’s rules and forms**.**

(b) Changes in Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

There was no change in the Bancorp's internal control over financial reporting identified in connection with the Bancorp’s evaluation of controls that occurred during the three months ended March 31, 2011 that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the Bancorp's internal control over financial reporting.

PART II - Other Information

Item 1. Legal Proceedings

During the fourth quarter of 2010, the Federal Reserve conducted an off-site review of the Bancorp. As of result of that review, on January 28, 2011, the Board of Directors of the Bancorp adopted a resolution whereby the Bancorp agrees to obtain the prior written consent of the Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago prior to the declaration or payment of dividends, the redemption or repurchase of its stock, and any increase in its indebtedness.

The Bancorp is not a party to any other material legal proceedings. From time to time, the Bank is a party to ordinary routine litigation incidental to its business, including foreclosures.

Item 1A. Risk Factors

Not Applicable.

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

There are no matters reportable under this item.

Item 3. Defaults Upon Senior Securities

There are no matters reportable under this item.

Item 4. (Removed and Reserved)

Item 5. Other Information

There are no matters reportable under this item.

Item 6. Exhibits

Exhibit Number	Description
31.1	Rule 13a-14(a)/15d-14(a) Certification of Chief Executive Officer
31.2	Rule 13a-14(a)/15d-14(a) Certification of Chief Financial Officer
32.1	Section 1350 Certifications

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.

	NORTHWEST INDIANA BANCORP
Date: April 26, 2011	/s/ David A. Bochnowski
	David A. Bochnowski Chairman of the Board and Chief Executive Officer
Date: April 26, 2011	/s/ Robert T. Lowry
	Robert T. Lowry Senior Vice President, Chief Financial Officer and Treasurer

Exhibit 31.1

CERTIFICATION PURSUANT TO
RULE 13a-14(a)/15d-14(a) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934,
AS ADOPTED PURSUANT TO SECTION 302 OF THE SARBANES-OXLEY ACT OF 2002

I, David A. Bochnowski, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this quarterly report on Form 10-Q of NorthWest Indiana Bancorp;

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

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

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

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

(b) Designed such internal control over financial reporting, or caused such internal control over financial reporting to be designed under our supervision, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles;

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

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

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

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

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

Date: April 26, 2011

/s/ David A. Bochnowski
David A. Bochnowski
Chairman of the Board and Chief Executive Officer

Exhibit 31.2

CERTIFICATION PURSUANT TO
RULE 13a-14(a)/15d-14(a) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934,
AS ADOPTED PURSUANT TO SECTION 302 OF THE SARBANES-OXLEY ACT OF 2002

I, Robert T. Lowry, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this quarterly report on Form 10-Q of NorthWest Indiana Bancorp;

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

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

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

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

(b) Designed such internal control over financial reporting, or caused such internal control over financial reporting to be designed under our supervision, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles;

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

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

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

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

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

Date: April 26, 2011

/s/ Robert T. Lowry
Robert T. Lowry
Senior Vice President, Chief Financial
Officer and Treasurer

Exhibit 32.1

CERTIFICATIONS PURSUANT TO
18 U.S.C. SECTION 1350,
AS ADOPTED PURSUANT TO
SECTION 906 OF THE SARBANES-OXLEY ACT OF 2002

In connection with the Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q of NorthWest Indiana Bancorp (the "Company") for the quarterly period ended March 31, 2011, as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission (the "Report"), each of David A. Bochnowski, Chairman of the Board and Chief Executive Officer of the Company, and Robert T. Lowry, Senior Vice President, Chief Financial Officer and Treasurer of the Company, hereby certifies, pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 1350, as adopted pursuant to § 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, that:

(1) The Report fully complies with the requirements of Section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934; and

(2) The information contained in the Report fairly presents, in all material respects, the financial condition and results of operations of the Company.

Dated: April 26, 2011

/s/ David A. Bochnowski
David A. Bochnowski
Chairman of the Board and Chief Executive Officer

/s/ Robert T. Lowry
Robert T. Lowry
Senior Vice President, Chief Financial
Officer and Treasurer

A signed original of this written statement required by Section 906, or other document authenticating, acknowledging, or otherwise adopting the signature that appears in typed form within the electronic version of this written statement required by Section 906, has been provided to NorthWest Indiana Bancorp and will be retained by NorthWest Indiana Bancorp and furnished to the Securities and Exchange Commission or its staff upon request.