

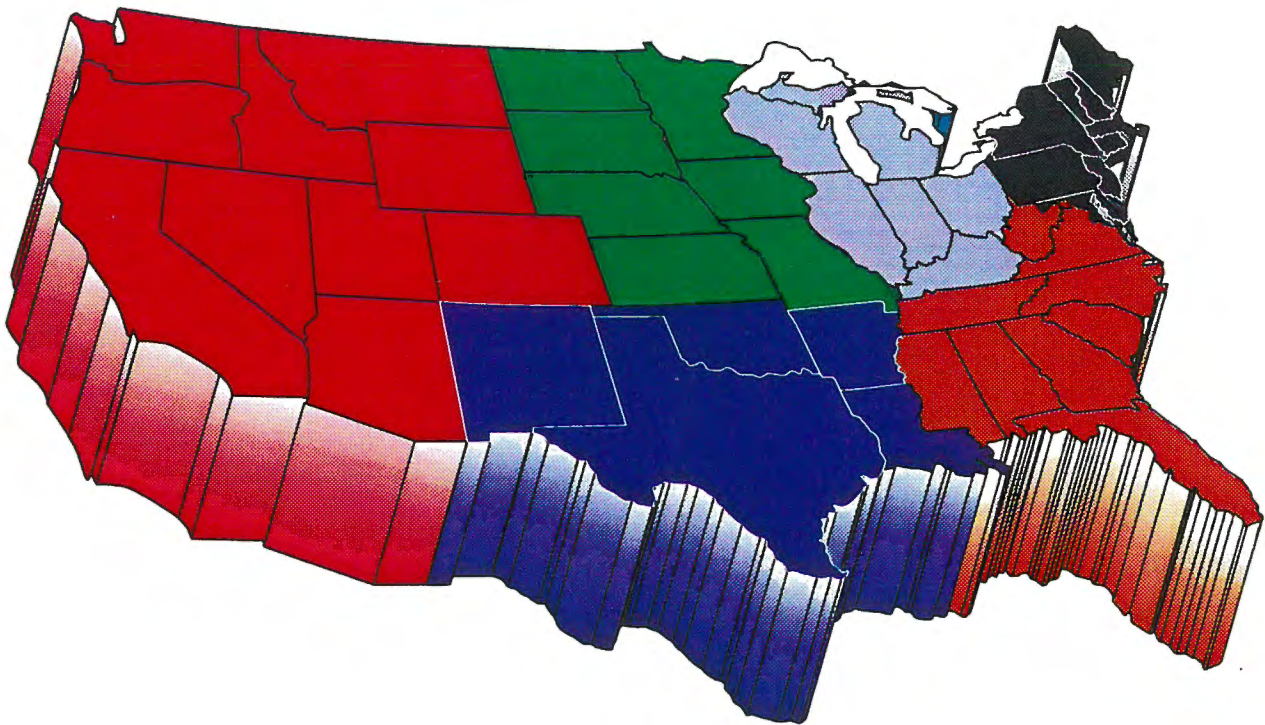
The FDIC

Quarterly

Ricki Helfer, Chairman

Banking Profile

GRAPH BOOK



Fourth Quarter 1995

Prepared by:
FDIC Division of Research and Statistics

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FOURTH-QUARTER AND FULL-YEAR HIGHLIGHTS

- ***FOURTH-QUARTER BANK EARNINGS SURPASS \$12 BILLION***

Insured commercial banks earned \$12.1 billion in the fourth quarter of 1995, the second-highest quarterly earnings total ever reported, after the \$13.8 billion banks earned in the third quarter of 1995. Fourth-quarter earnings were 13.3 percent higher than in the fourth quarter of 1994. Almost two out of every three banks (63.2 percent) reported higher quarterly earnings than a year ago.

- ***FULL-YEAR EARNINGS SET NEW RECORD FOR FOURTH CONSECUTIVE YEAR***

Full-year earnings of commercial banks totaled a record \$48.8 billion, an increase of 9.4 percent over the previous record of \$44.6 billion in 1994. The industry's return on assets (ROA) was 1.17 percent, the second-highest level ever registered, after the 1.20 percent banks averaged in 1993. Two out of every three banks (66.6 percent) reported an ROA above one percent in 1995.

- ***NET CHARGE-OFFS AND LOAN-LOSS PROVISIONS REGISTER FIRST FULL-YEAR INCREASE IN FOUR YEARS***

Net charge-offs rose at commercial banks in 1995 for the first time since 1991. At \$12.2 billion, banks' net charge-offs were 8.2 percent above the level of 1994, but were lower than in any other year since 1984. Provisions for future loan losses totaled \$12.5 billion in 1995, surpassing 1994's total by 14.5 percent. Despite the increase, loss provisions in 1995 were lower than in any year between 1983 and 1994.

- ***DEPOSITS SURGE AT COMMERCIAL BANKS IN FOURTH QUARTER***

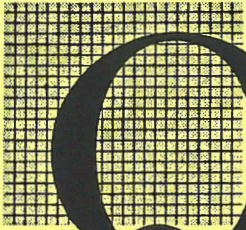
Total deposits at insured commercial banks increased by \$96.3 billion in the fourth quarter. This was the largest quarterly increase since the fourth quarter of 1986, when they rose by \$123.9 billion. Deposits in banks' domestic offices grew by \$91.8 billion, also a nine-year high.

- ***SAVINGS INSTITUTIONS EARN \$1.8 BILLION IN THE FOURTH QUARTER***

Insured savings institutions reported \$1.8 billion in fourth-quarter earnings, for an annualized ROA of 0.71 percent. For all of 1995, thrifts earned \$7.6 billion, for an ROA of 0.78 percent. This marks the highest full-year ROA reached by the industry since 1962. Earnings improvement was most pronounced at larger institutions, while a majority of smaller thrifts saw their earnings decline from 1994 levels.

- ***BIF-INSURED DEPOSITS RISE SHARPLY, CAUSING A SLIGHT DIP IN THE RESERVE RATIO***

Deposits insured by the BIF increased \$34.8 billion in the fourth quarter. With this sharp rise in insured deposits, the reserve ratio of the BIF slipped from 1.31 percent on September 30 to 1.30 percent at year-end 1995. SAIF-insured deposits grew at a somewhat slower pace than did the SAIF balance, and its reserve ratio rose from 0.43 percent to 0.47 percent during the fourth quarter.



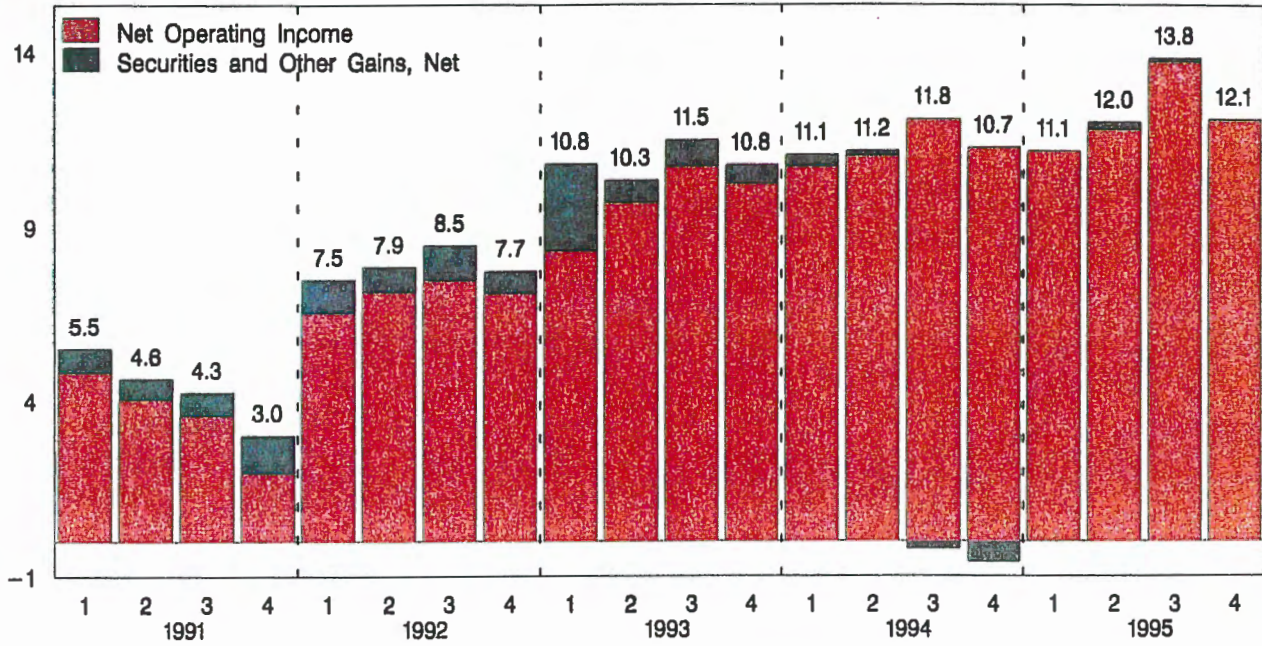
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Banking **P**rofile

FDIC - Insured
Commercial Banks

Quarterly Net Income

1991 - 1995

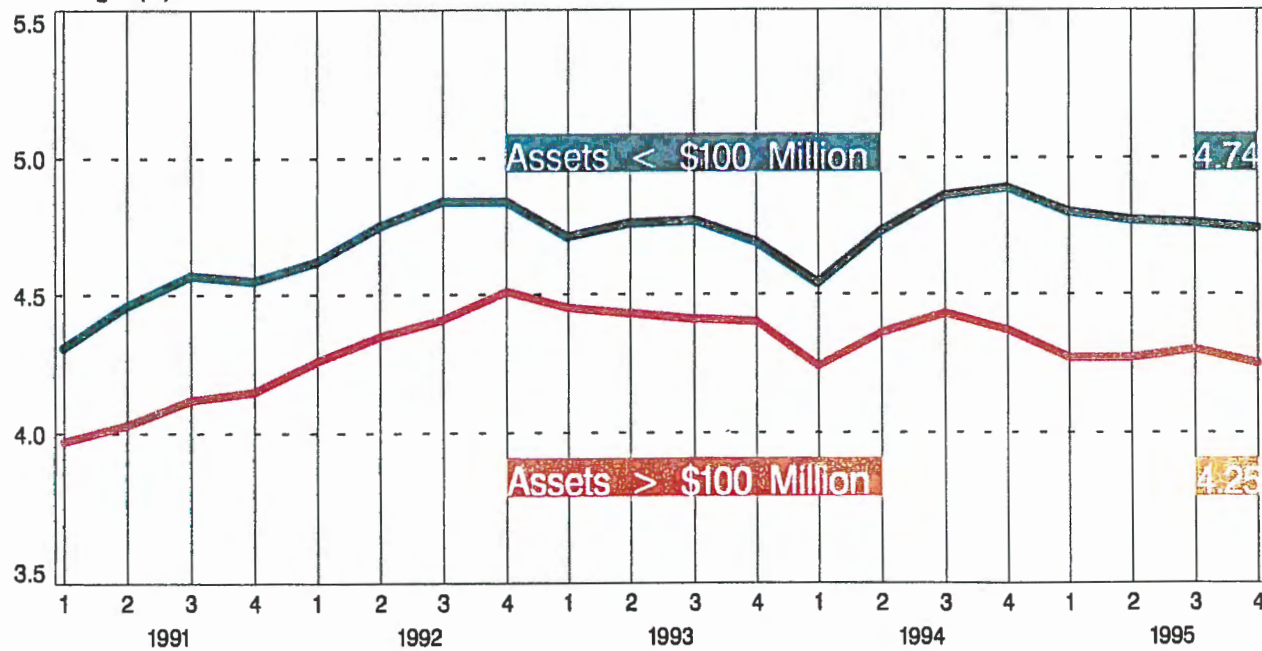
\$ Billions



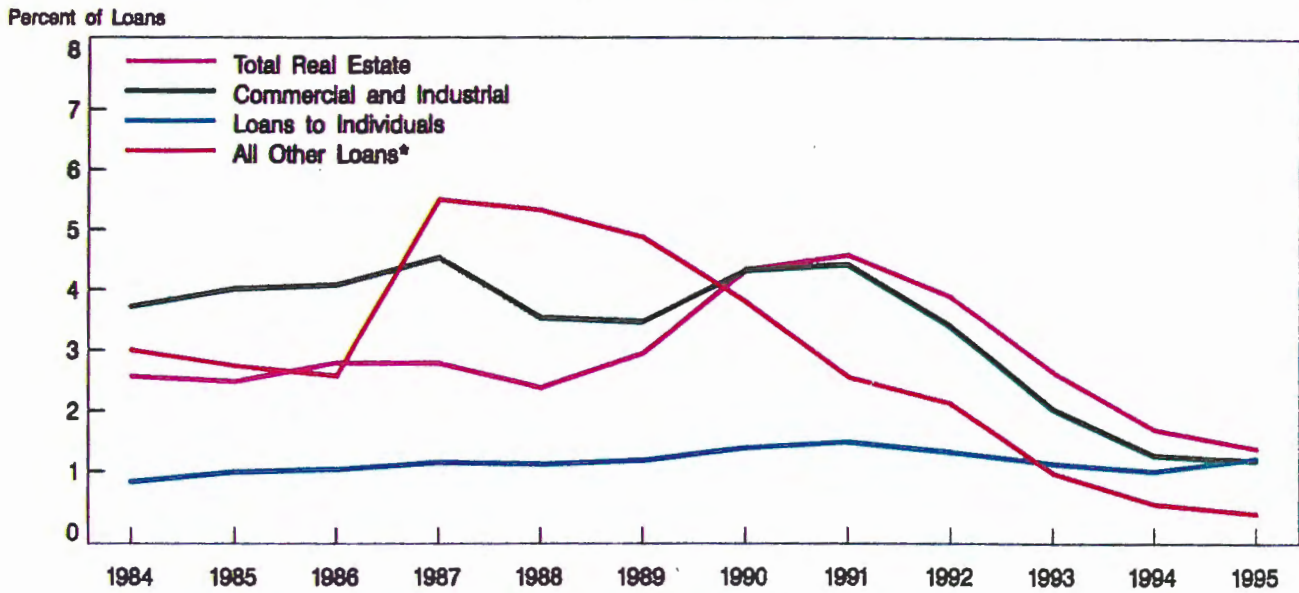
Quarterly Net Interest Margins, Annualized

1991 - 1995

Net Interest Margin (%)

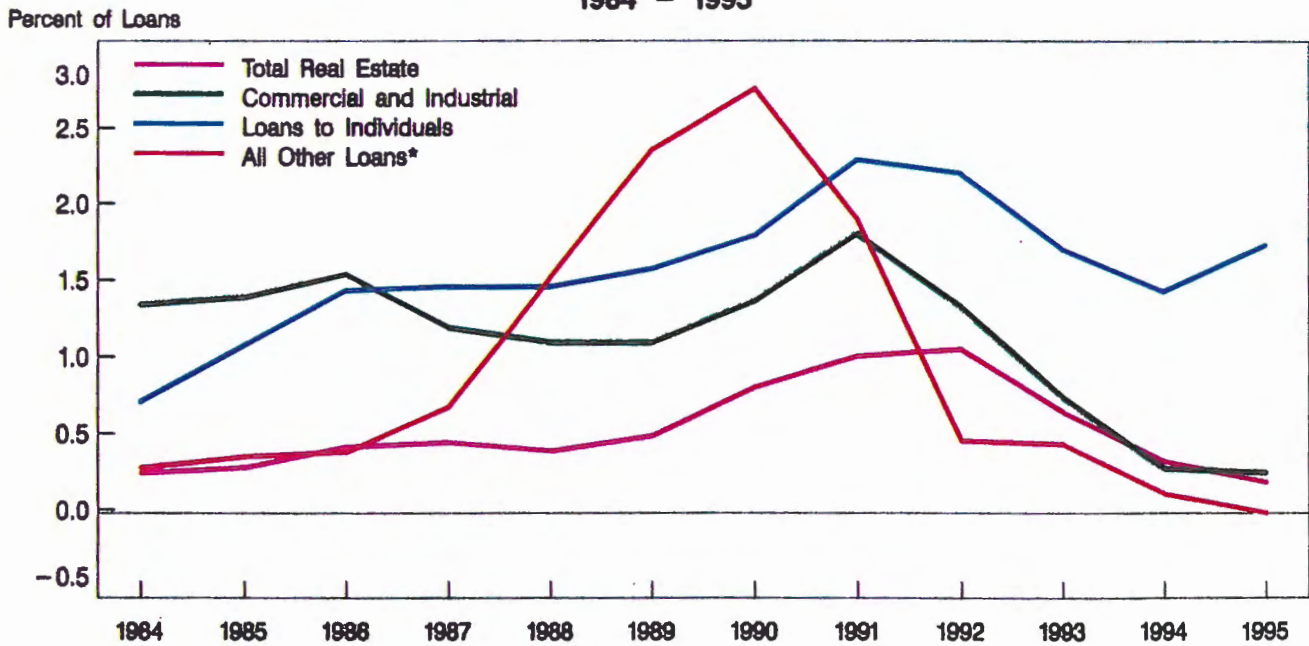


Noncurrent Loan Rates at Year-end 1984 - 1995



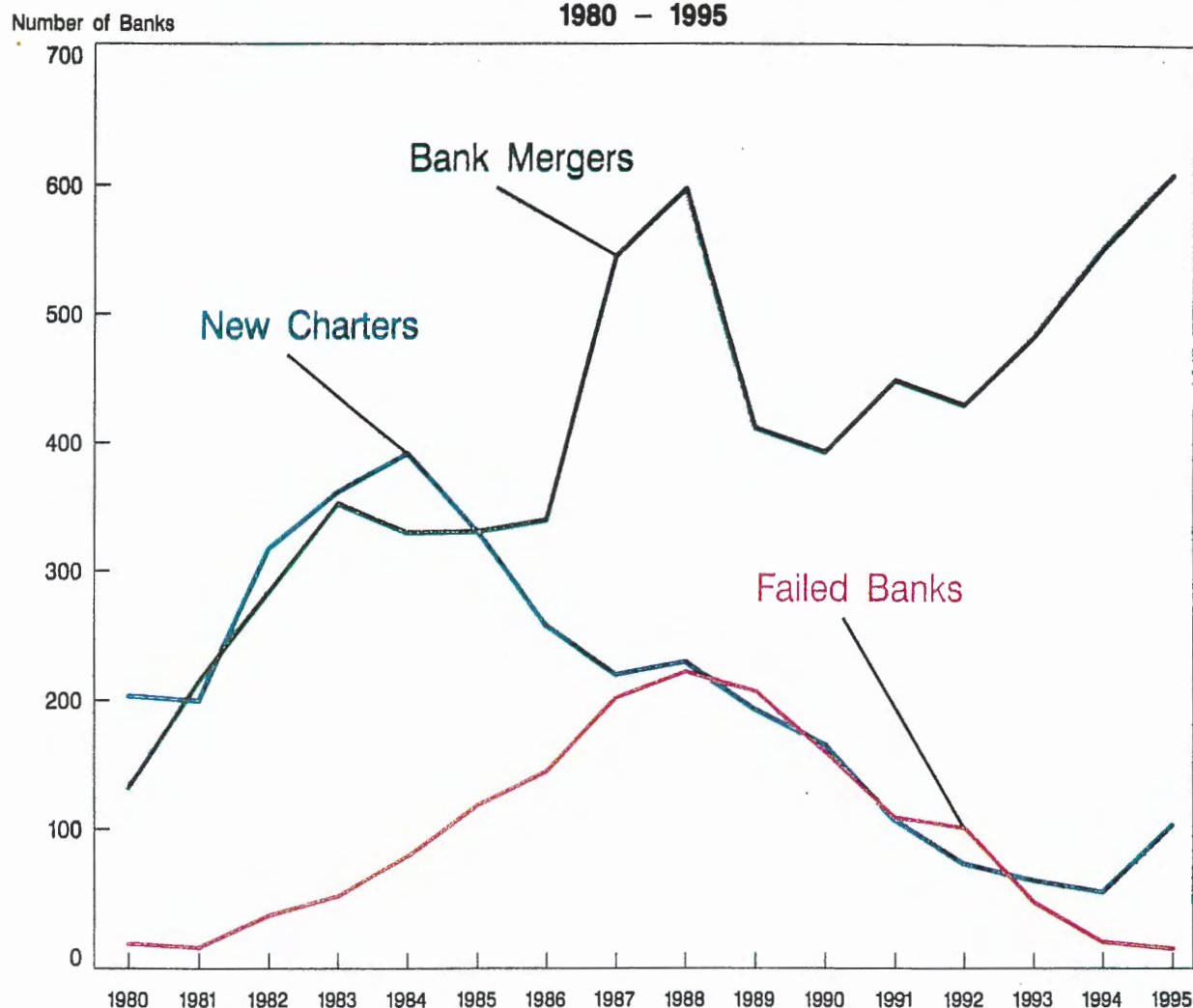
Note: Noncurrent loan rates represent the percentage of loans that are past due 90 days or more or in nonaccrual status.

Annual Net Charge-off Rates on Loans 1984 - 1995



*Includes loans to foreign governments, depository institutions and lease receivables.

Structural Changes Among FDIC – Insured Commercial Banks 1980 – 1995

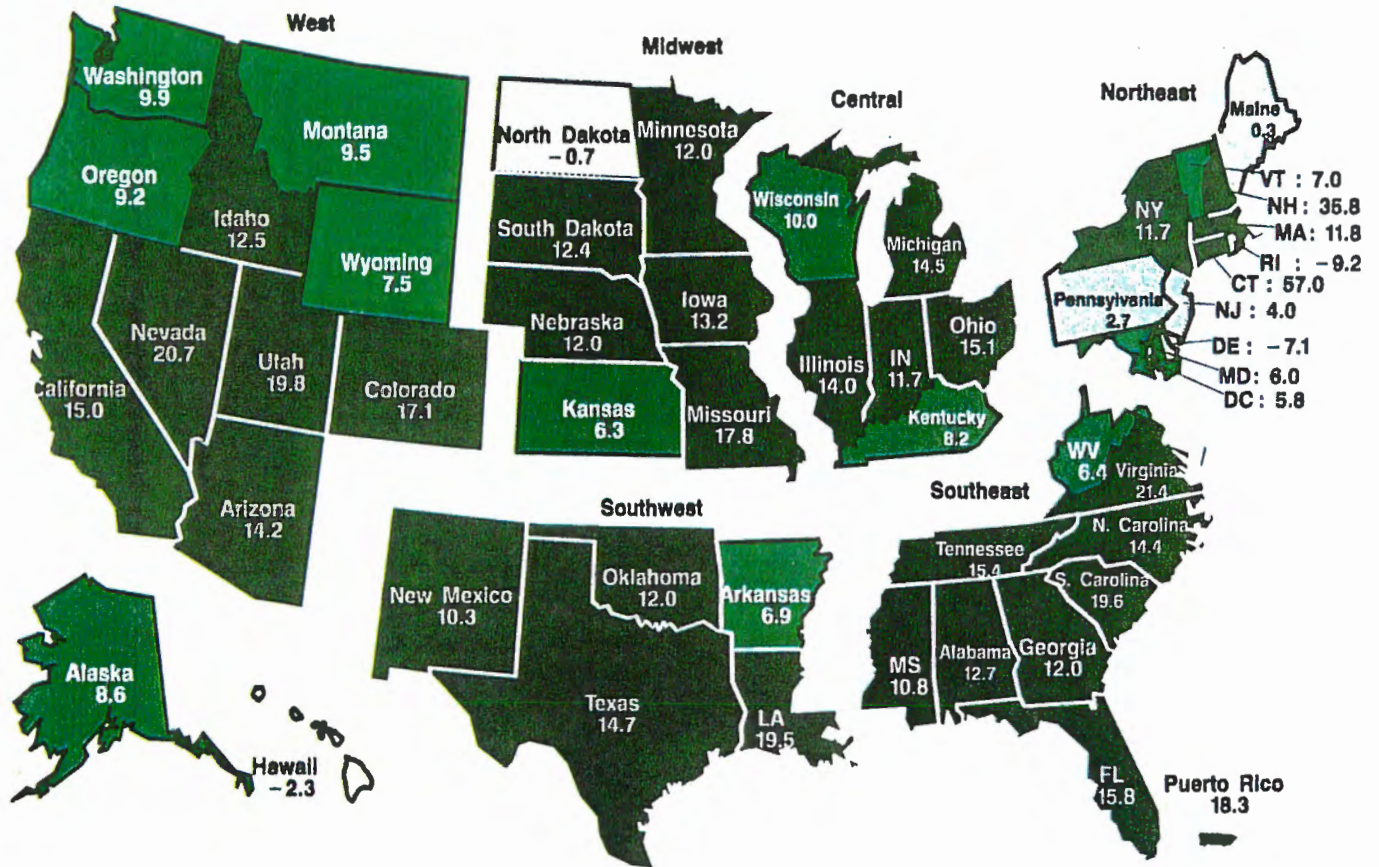


	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
New Charters	203	199	317	361	391	330	257	219	229	192	165	106	72	59	50	102
Bank Mergers	132	214	283	352	329	330	339	545	597	411	392	448	429	482	550	608
Failed Banks	10	7	32	47	78	118	144	201	221	206	159	108	100	42	11	6
Other Changes, Net*	9	2	35	56	30	42	18	31	9	11	20	28	-2	-39	3	3
Net Change in Number of Banks	70	-20	37	18	14	-76	-208	-496	-580	-414	-366	-422	-459	-504	-508	-509

* Includes charter conversions, voluntary liquidations and other changes.

Commercial and Industrial Loan Growth Rates *

December 31, 1994 – December 31, 1995



- Less than 0%
- 0% to 5%
- 5% to 10%
- Greater than 10%

*Some growth rates have been adjusted to reflect significant interstate migrations. See Notes to Users.

Commercial and Industrial Loan Growth Rates

December 31, 1995

(\$ Millions)

		Commercial and Industrial Loans						Total Assets
		Growth Rate 12/31/94 - 12/31/95	as a % of Assets	Rank	Percent Noncurrent*	Rank	Total	
1	Connecticut**	56.97	21.43	3	0.89	33	\$7,287	\$33,999
2	New Hampshire	35.84	6.46	50	0.87	37	650	10,061
3	Virginia**	21.43	10.10	41	1.19	26	7,860	77,815
4	Nevada	20.72	4.26	51	1.93	6	1,121	26,334
5	Utah	19.82	11.40	31	0.71	48	2,270	19,913
6	South Carolina**	19.63	10.86	35	0.66	49	2,671	24,589
7	Louisiana	19.53	11.03	34	1.53	14	4,990	45,244
8	Puerto Rico	18.33	11.37	32	2.49	1	3,294	28,967
9	Missouri**	17.78	13.75	24	1.46	19	11,065	80,480
10	Colorado	17.06	10.39	39	0.82	40	3,881	37,351
11	Florida**	15.75	9.57	42	0.75	45	14,428	150,762
12	Tennessee	15.38	14.15	23	0.48	51	9,423	66,596
13	Ohio	15.06	15.68	18	1.17	28	24,755	157,848
14	California	14.99	18.32	6	1.43	21	67,452	368,243
15	Texas	14.71	16.48	13	0.86	38	33,413	202,715
16	Michigan	14.54	23.66	1	0.76	44	28,138	118,901
17	North Carolina**	14.44	16.48	12	0.87	36	29,753	180,504
18	Arizona	14.15	7.14	47	0.26	52	3,671	51,393
19	Illinois**	14.04	18.15	7	1.42	22	43,334	238,701
20	Iowa	13.20	10.26	40	1.59	13	4,312	42,018
21	Alabama	12.71	14.64	22	0.82	39	8,245	56,323
22	Idaho	12.50	15.54	20	0.80	42	2,003	12,891
23	South Dakota	12.38	8.80	44	1.93	7	2,518	28,613
24	Georgia**	12.01	16.73	11	0.55	50	22,201	132,670
25	Minnesota	11.99	16.22	15	0.77	43	11,386	70,201
26	Oklahoma	11.97	13.14	27	2.20	3	4,537	34,532
27	Nebraska	11.96	10.82	36	1.50	16	2,887	26,689
28	Massachusetts	11.81	21.96	2	0.71	47	25,889	117,888
29	New York**	11.69	16.31	14	1.52	15	150,526	922,838
30	Indiana	11.65	13.23	26	0.95	31	9,106	68,807
31	Mississippi	10.84	10.51	37	0.89	34	2,845	27,084
32	New Mexico	10.26	8.76	46	1.46	20	1,294	14,773
33	Wisconsin	10.00	16.16	16	0.94	32	9,918	61,381
34	Washington	9.87	19.20	5	0.89	35	9,440	49,170
35	Montana	9.49	13.24	25	1.72	10	1,085	8,194
36	Oregon	9.15	19.44	4	1.15	29	5,918	30,437
37	Alaska	8.63	15.56	19	1.18	27	852	5,475
38	Kentucky	8.17	12.39	28	1.27	25	6,149	49,639
39	Wyoming	7.54	6.65	49	1.41	23	555	8,349
40	Vermont	6.97	10.43	38	1.93	8	622	5,968
41	Arkansas	6.87	9.03	43	1.49	17	2,634	29,159
42	West Virginia	6.43	8.79	45	2.26	2	1,870	21,266
43	Kansas	6.34	11.07	33	1.91	9	3,478	31,428
44	Maryland**	5.96	12.19	29	1.09	30	8,399	68,884
45	District of Columbia	5.79	7.10	48	1.71	11	699	9,837
46	New Jersey**	4.03	15.69	17	1.63	12	16,364	104,285
47	Pennsylvania**	2.74	17.91	8	0.74	46	33,740	188,414
48	Maine	0.32	15.18	21	1.36	24	1,371	9,036
49	North Dakota	(0.74)	11.70	30	2.11	4	940	8,037
50	Hawaii	(2.28)	17.42	9	2.08	5	3,784	21,723
51	Delaware	(7.12)	3.20	52	1.46	18	3,464	108,356
52	Rhode Island	(9.20)	16.80	10	0.81	41	2,851	16,968
	U.S. and Territories	12.29	15.34		1.19		\$661,521	\$4,312,678

*Commercial and industrial loans past due 90 days or more or in nonaccrual status

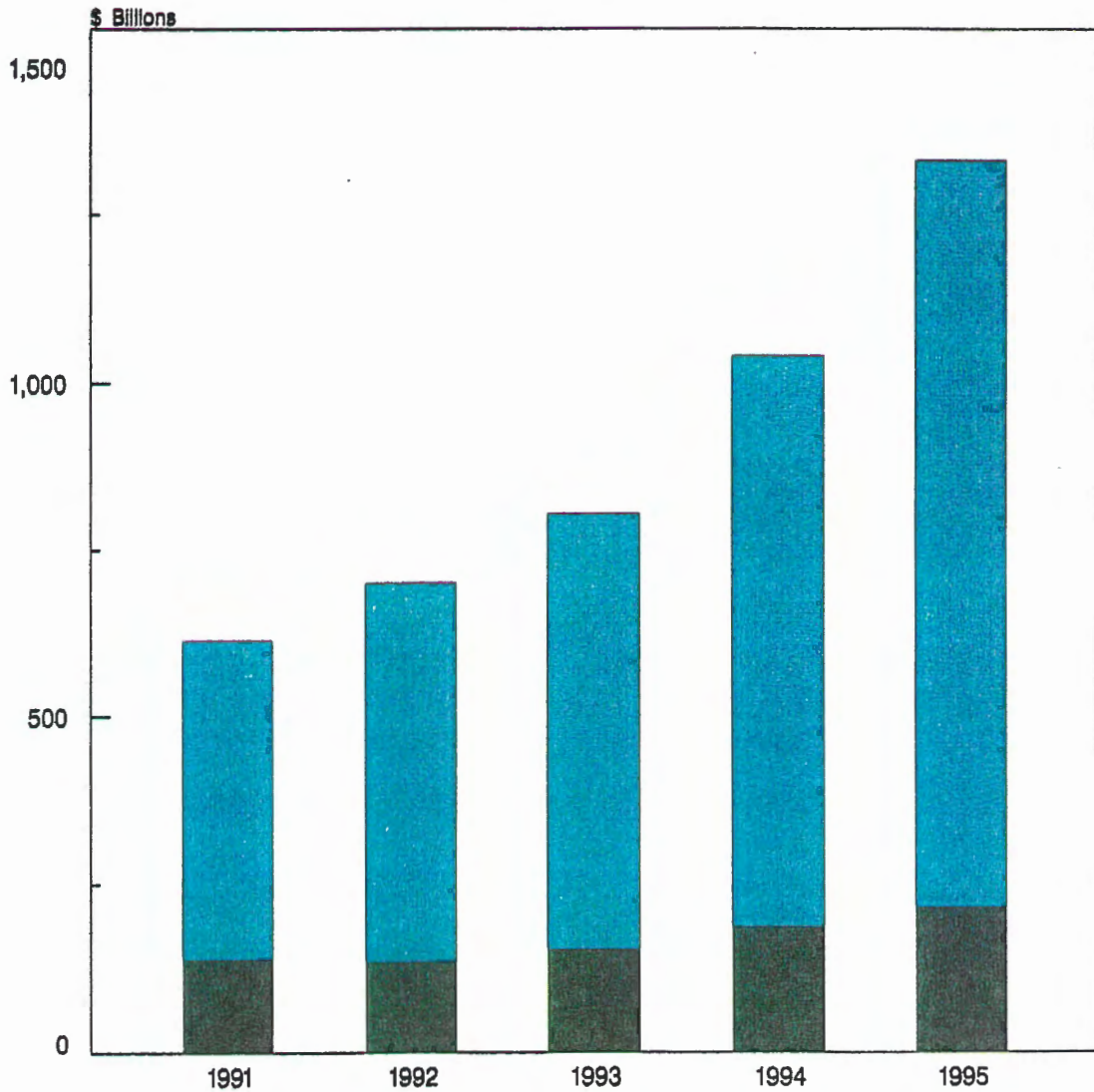
**Growth rates have been adjusted to reflect significant interstate migrations. See Notes to Users.

Note: Adjustments for inter-industry migrations have not been made. See Notes to Users.

Growth in Connecticut reflects a large purchase of loans from a non-banking institution.

Expansion of Credit Card Lines, 1991 – 1995

December 31 Call Dates



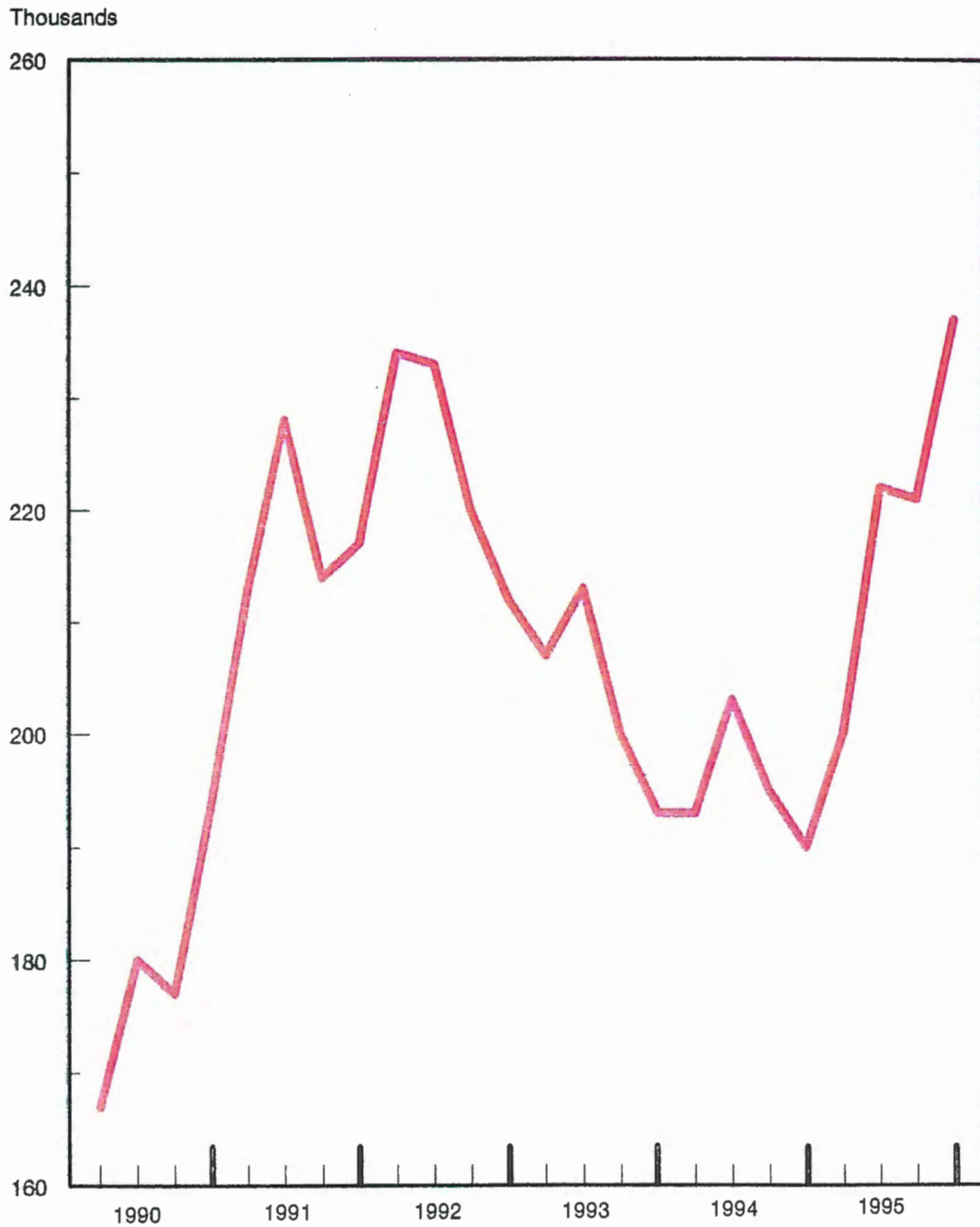
(\$ Billions)

■ Loans outstanding	139.1	135.9	153.5	186.8	215.8
■ Unused commitments *	476.0	565.0	650.7	853.8	1,113.8

* Off-balance-sheet

Note: Credit card loans that have been securitized and sold without recourse are not included. They are only reported on the September 30 Call Report.

Quarterly Personal Bankruptcy Filings 1990 - 1995



Number of Filings
(YTD, Thousands)

718

872

899

812

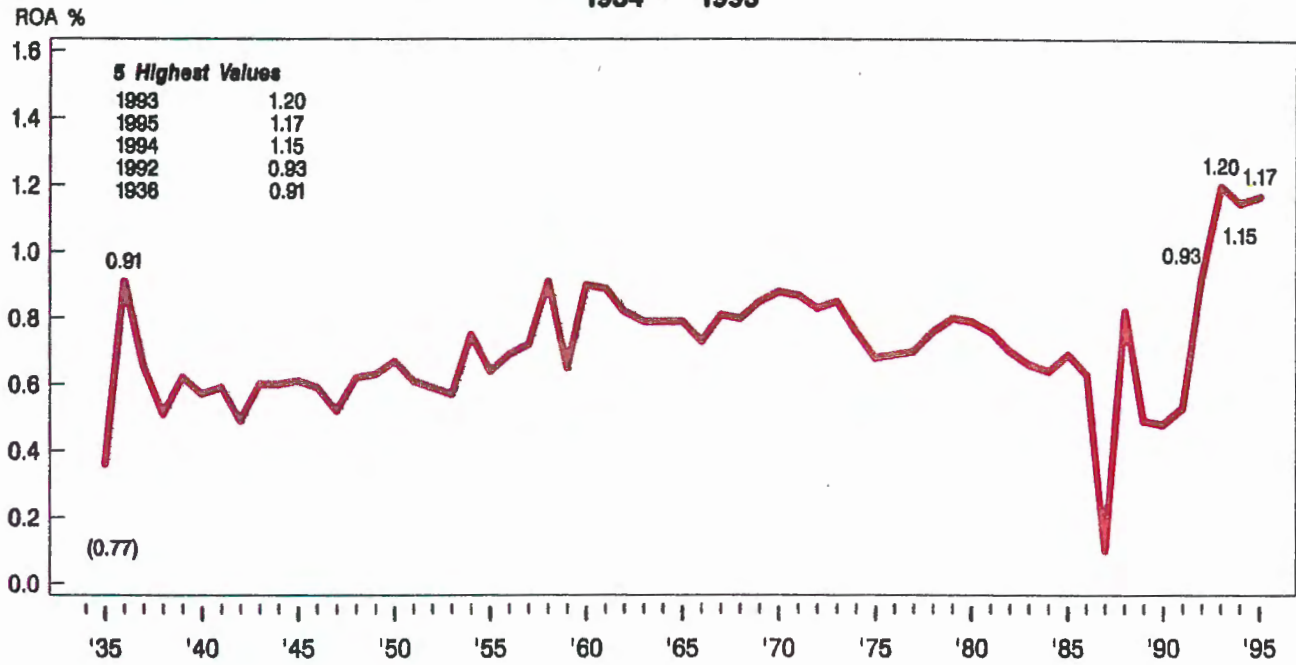
780

874

Source: American Bankruptcy Institute

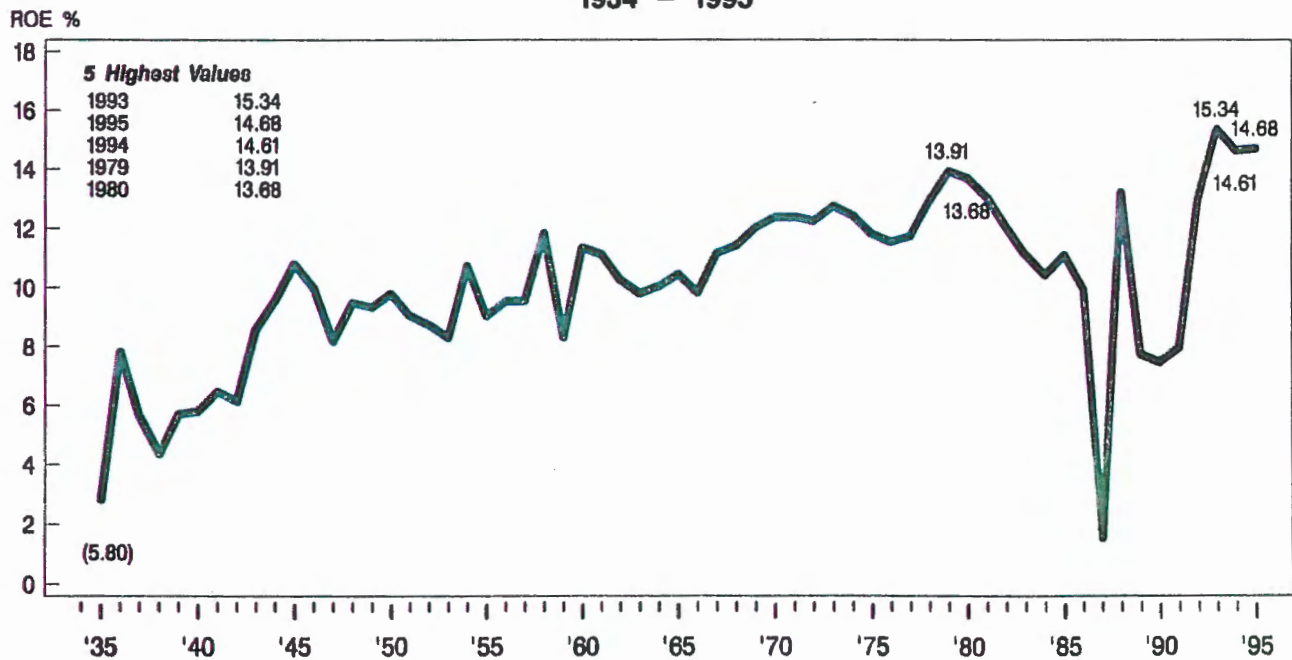
Annual Return on Assets (ROA)

1934 - 1995



Annual Return on Equity (ROE)

1934 - 1995



**Annual Return on Assets (ROA) and
Equity (ROE), and Net Income
1934 - 1995**

Year	ROA (Percent)	ROE (Percent)	Net Income (\$ Millions)
1995	1.17	14.68	48,838
1994	1.15	14.61	44,624
1993	1.20	15.34	43,040
1992	0.93	12.98	31,987
1991	0.53	7.94	17,935
1990	0.48	7.45	15,991
1989	0.49	7.71	15,575
1988	0.82	13.19	24,812
1987	0.10	1.55	2,803
1986	0.63	9.94	17,418
1985	0.69	11.07	17,977
1984	0.64	10.40	15,502
1983	0.66	11.09	14,931
1982	0.70	12.02	14,844
1981	0.76	13.04	14,722
1980	0.79	13.68	14,010
1979	0.80	13.91	12,839
1978	0.76	12.91	10,758
1977	0.70	11.72	8,881
1976	0.69	11.53	7,844
1975	0.68	11.79	7,257
1974	0.76	12.42	7,092
1973	0.85	12.73	6,580
1972	0.83	12.23	5,654
1971	0.87	12.37	5,236
1970	0.88	12.36	4,837
1969	0.85	12.01	4,335
1968	0.80	11.40	3,792
1967	0.81	11.15	3,456
1966	0.73	9.81	2,857
1965	0.79	10.43	2,861

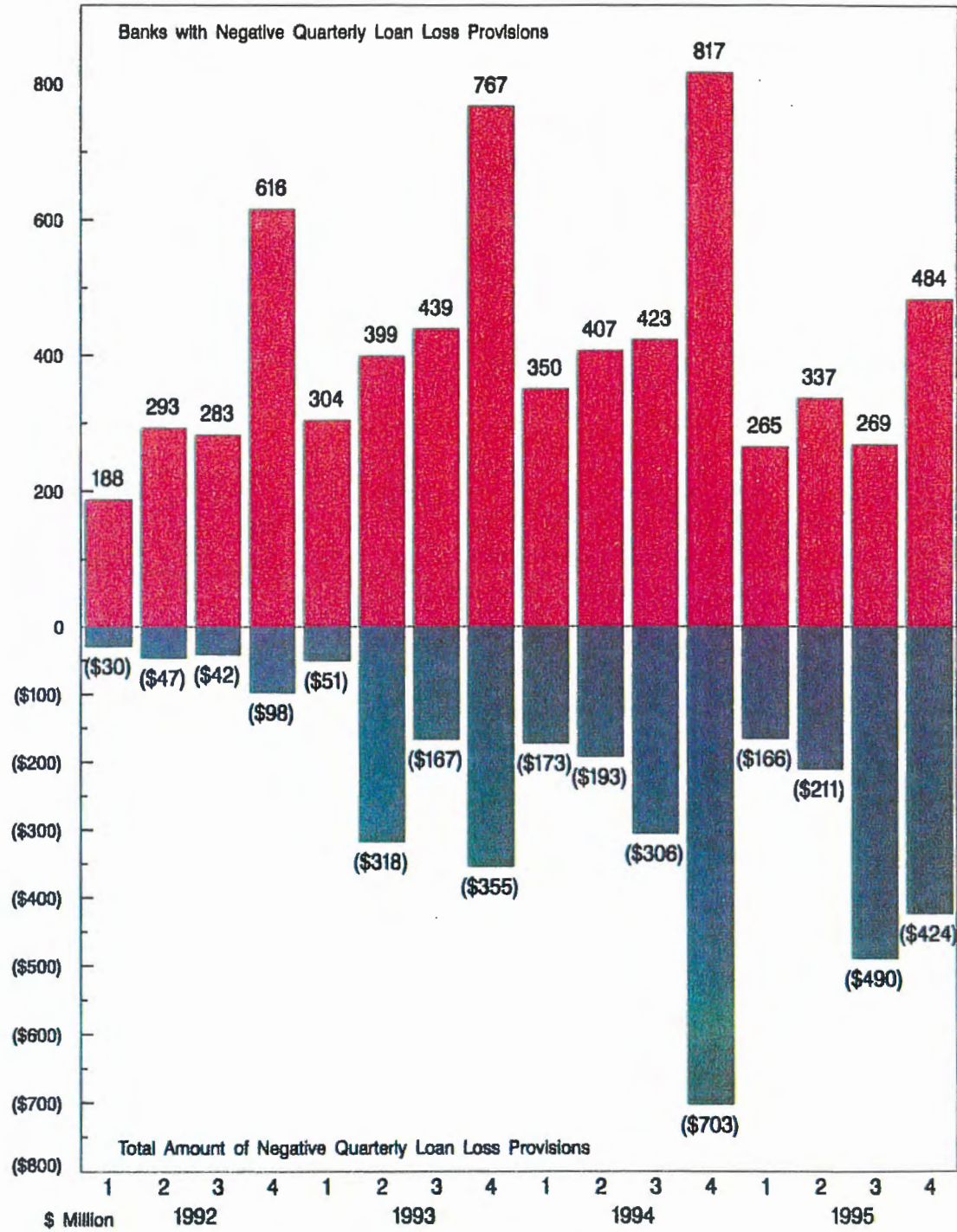
Year	ROA (Percent)	ROE (Percent)	Net Income (\$ Millions)
1964	0.79	10.04	2,602
1963	0.79	9.78	2,383
1962	0.82	10.24	2,348
1961	0.89	11.11	2,374
1960	0.90	11.33	2,257
1959	0.65	8.31	1,553
1958	0.91	11.82	2,082
1957	0.72	9.55	1,578
1956	0.69	9.53	1,476
1955	0.64	9.03	1,320
1954	0.75	10.72	1,473
1953	0.57	8.30	1,070
1952	0.59	8.73	1,067
1951	0.61	9.04	1,047
1950	0.67	9.79	1,072
1949	0.63	9.33	968
1948	0.62	9.48	941
1947	0.52	8.18	775
1946	0.59	10.00	894
1945	0.61	10.79	894
1944	0.60	9.56	736
1943	0.60	8.59	623
1942	0.49	6.13	426
1941	0.59	6.46	436
1940	0.57	5.80	383
1939	0.62	5.71	370
1938	0.51	4.37	261
1937	0.65	5.61	357
1936	0.91	7.81	490
1935	0.36	2.82	174
1934	(0.77)	(5.80)	(357)

Converting Reserves Back Into Income

Banks Reporting Negative Loan Loss Provisions

1992 - 1995

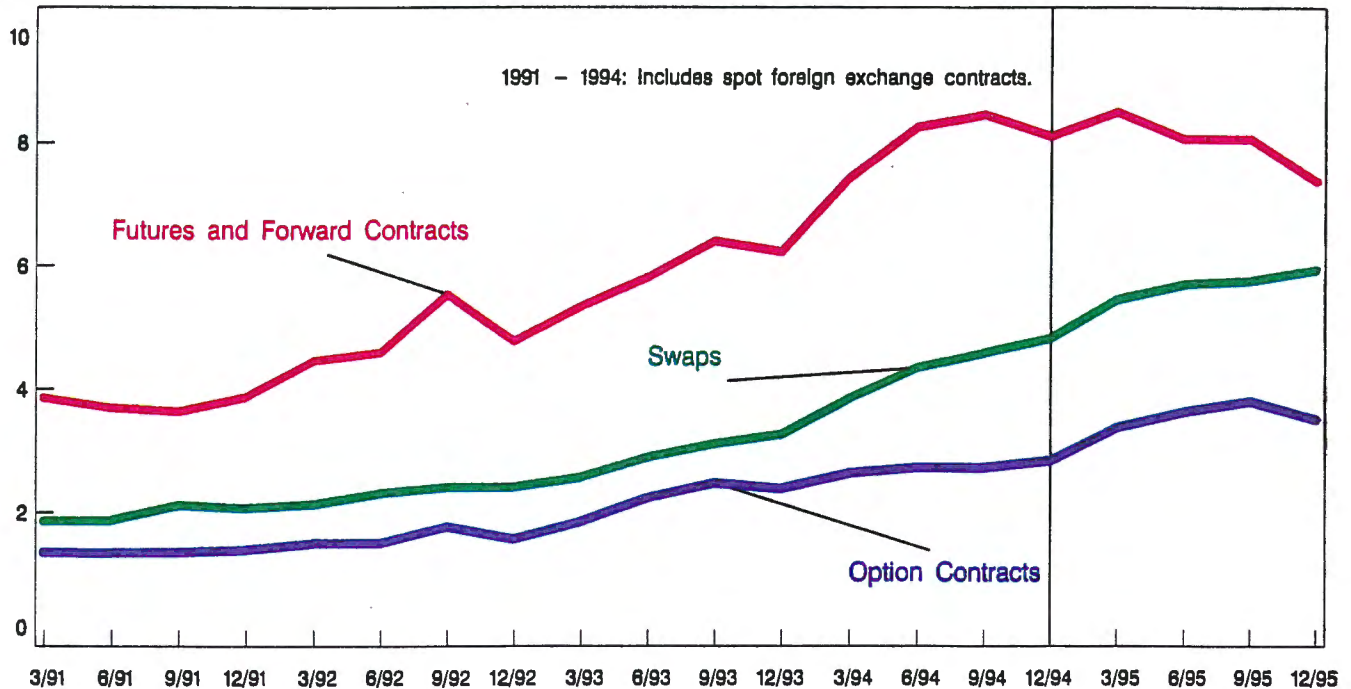
Number of Banks



Off – Balance – Sheet Derivatives

1991 – 1995 (Notional Amounts)

\$ Trillions



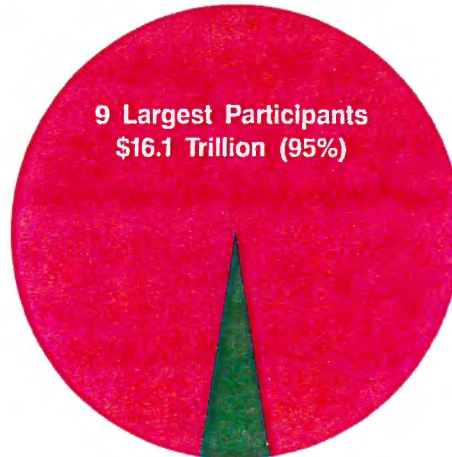
	12/91	12/92	12/93	12/94	3/95	6/95	9/95	12/95
Total Derivatives (off – balance – sheet) (Notional Amounts, in billions of dollars)	\$7,339	\$8,765	\$11,878	\$15,773	\$17,324	\$17,396	\$17,638	\$16,860
Futures and Forward Contracts	3,876	4,780	6,230	8,110	8,501	8,065	8,074	7,399
Interest rate contracts	1,227	1,738	2,497	3,435	3,736	3,438	3,307	3,063
Foreign exchange rate contracts	2,624	3,016	3,689	4,620	4,686	4,541	4,676	4,221
Other futures and forwards*	25	26	44	54	79	86	91	115
Option Contracts	1,393	1,568	2,386	2,841	3,377	3,632	3,806	3,516
Interest rate options	854	1,013	1,771	2,039	2,370	2,635	2,657	2,485
Foreign currency options	463	495	518	653	790	794	926	817
Other option contracts*	76	60	97	149	218	203	223	214
Swaps	2,071	2,417	3,262	4,822	5,447	5,699	5,759	5,945
Interest rate swaps	1,756	2,122	2,947	4,450	5,021	5,313	5,366	5,547
Foreign exchange rate swaps	306	279	277	331	374	331	341	350
Other swaps*	8	16	38	40	52	55	52	49
Memoranda								
Spot Foreign Exchange Contracts	NA	NA	NA	NA	668	518	603	305
Number of banks reporting derivatives	612	613	666	625	620	590	595	558
Replacement cost of interest rate and foreign exchange rate contracts **	151	148	143	146	290	232	221	219

* Not reported by banks with less than \$300 million in assets.

** Reflects replacement cost of interest rate and foreign exchange contracts covered by risk – based – capital requirements. Does not include foreign exchange rate contracts with an original maturity of 14 days or less or futures contracts.

Concentration of Off – Balance – Sheet Derivatives*

Notional Amounts
December 31, 1995



All Other Participants (549 Banks)
\$0.8 Trillion (5%)

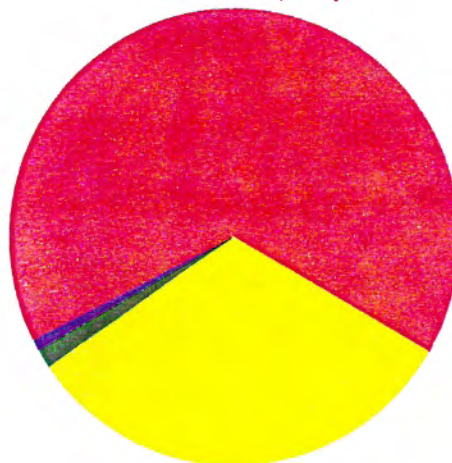
Composition of Off – Balance – Sheet Derivatives*

Notional Amounts
December 31, 1995

Interest Rate Contracts
\$11.1 Trillion (66%)

Commodity & Other Contracts
\$0.1 Trillion (1%)

Equity Derivative Contracts
\$0.2 Trillion (1%)



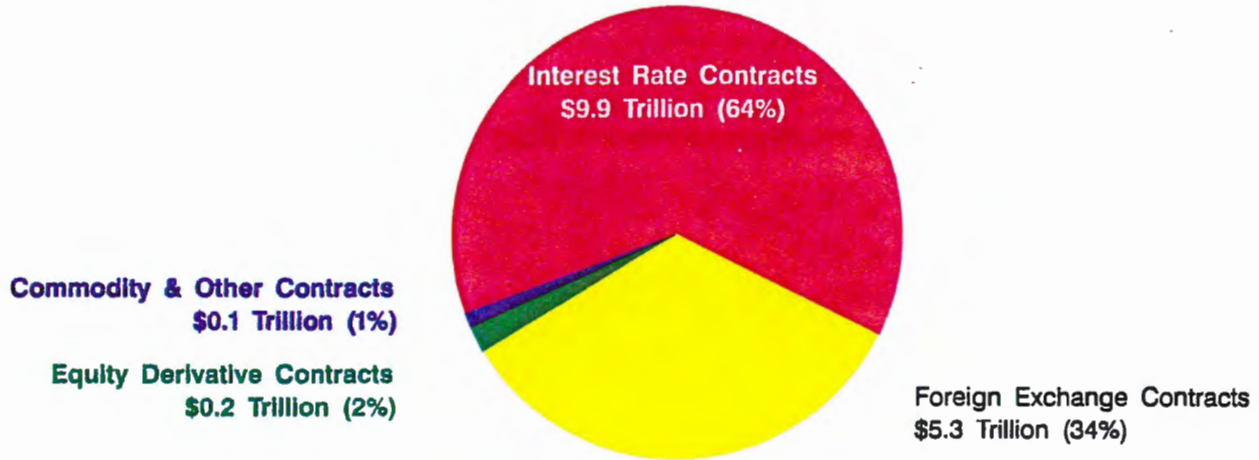
Foreign Exchange Contracts
\$5.4 Trillion (32%)

*Amounts do not represent either the net market position or the credit exposure of banks' off-balance-sheet derivative activities. They represent the gross value of all contracts written. Spot foreign exchange contracts of \$294 billion for the nine largest participants and \$11 billion for all others are not included.

Purpose of Off – Balance – Sheet Derivatives*

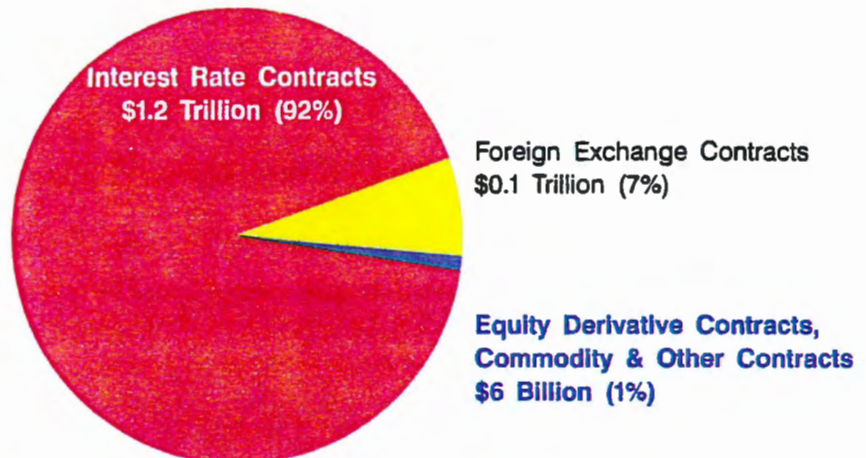
Held for Trading

Notional Amounts
December 31, 1995



Not Held for Trading

Notional Amounts
December 31, 1995



* Notional amounts do not represent either the net market position or the credit exposure of banks' off-balance-sheet derivative activities: They represent the gross value of all contracts written. Spot foreign exchange contracts of \$305 billion are not included.

Positions of Off-Balance-Sheet Derivatives Gross Fair Values

December 31, 1995

(\$ Millions)

Held for Trading

153 Banks Held Derivative Contracts for Trading

(Marked to Market)

	Interest Rate	Foreign Exchange	Equity Derivatives	Commodity & Other	Total	Net
Nine Largest Participants						(1,784)
Gross positive fair value	107,530	93,040	6,717	2,905	210,193	
Gross negative fair value	105,997	96,006	7,007	2,967	211,977	
All other participants						243
Gross positive fair value	1,980	2,466	75	25	4,546	
Gross negative fair value	1,981	2,228	72	22	4,303	
Total						(1,541)
Gross positive fair value	109,510	95,506	6,792	2,930	214,739	
Gross negative fair value	107,977	98,234	7,079	2,989	216,280	

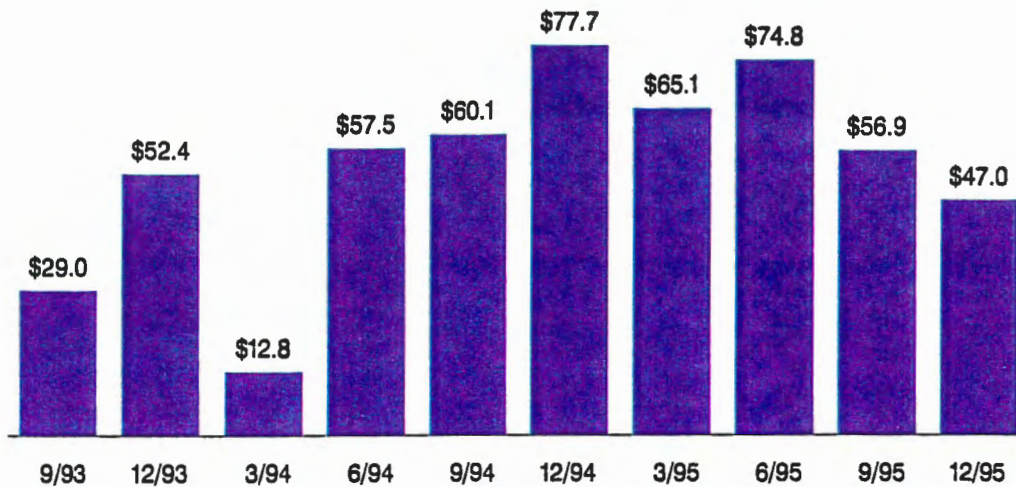
Held for Purposes Other than Trading

527 Banks Held Derivative Contracts for Purposes Other than Trading

	Interest Rate	Foreign Exchange	Equity Derivatives	Commodity & Other	Total	Net
Marked to Market						(117)
Gross positive fair value	638	136	0	1	775	
Gross negative fair value	696	196	0	0	892	
Not Marked to Market						4,430
Gross positive fair value	13,196	253	8	145	13,602	
Gross negative fair value	8,732	190	2	247	9,171	
Total						4,313
Gross positive fair value	13,834	389	8	146	14,377	
Gross negative fair value	9,427	386	2	248	10,064	

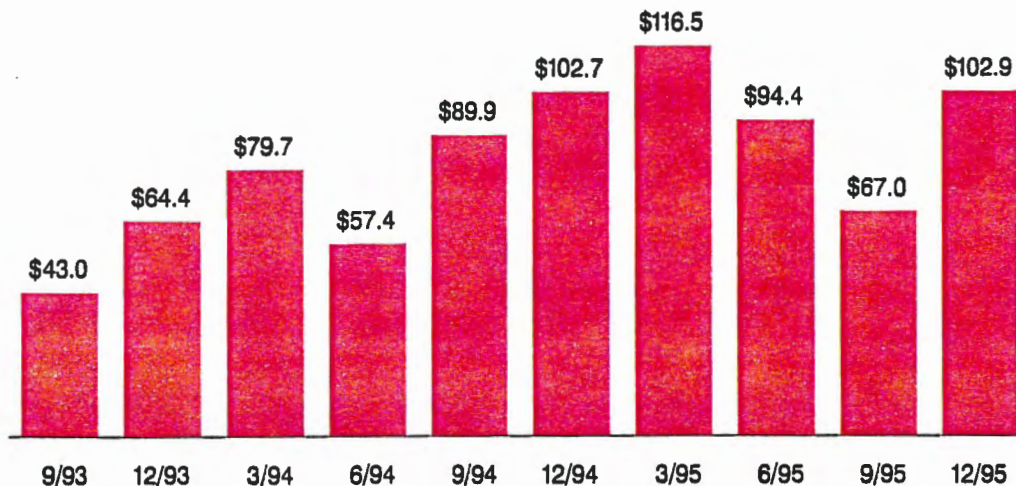
Growth in Credit Available to Businesses and Consumers

**Quarterly Increase in Loans Outstanding
(\$ Billions)**



In the fourth quarter of 1995, loans to individuals increased by \$16.7 billion while commercial and industrial loans increased by \$14.0 billion and real estate loans increased by \$8.5 billion.

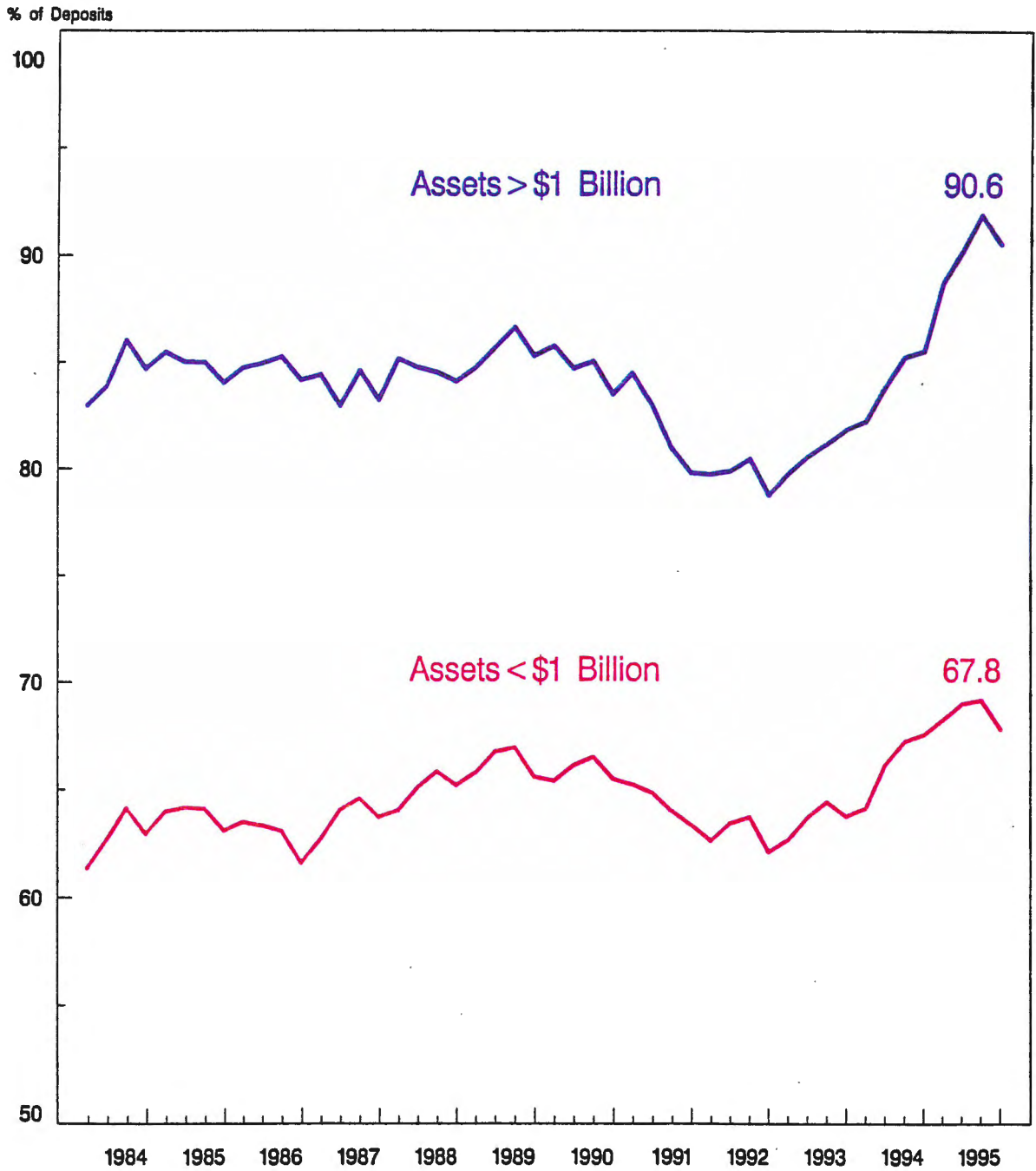
**Quarterly Increase in Unused Loan Commitments
(\$ Billions)**



In the fourth quarter of 1995, unused credit card commitments increased by \$72.4 billion and unused commitments for loans to businesses increased by \$26.4 billion.

Net Loans and Leases to Deposits

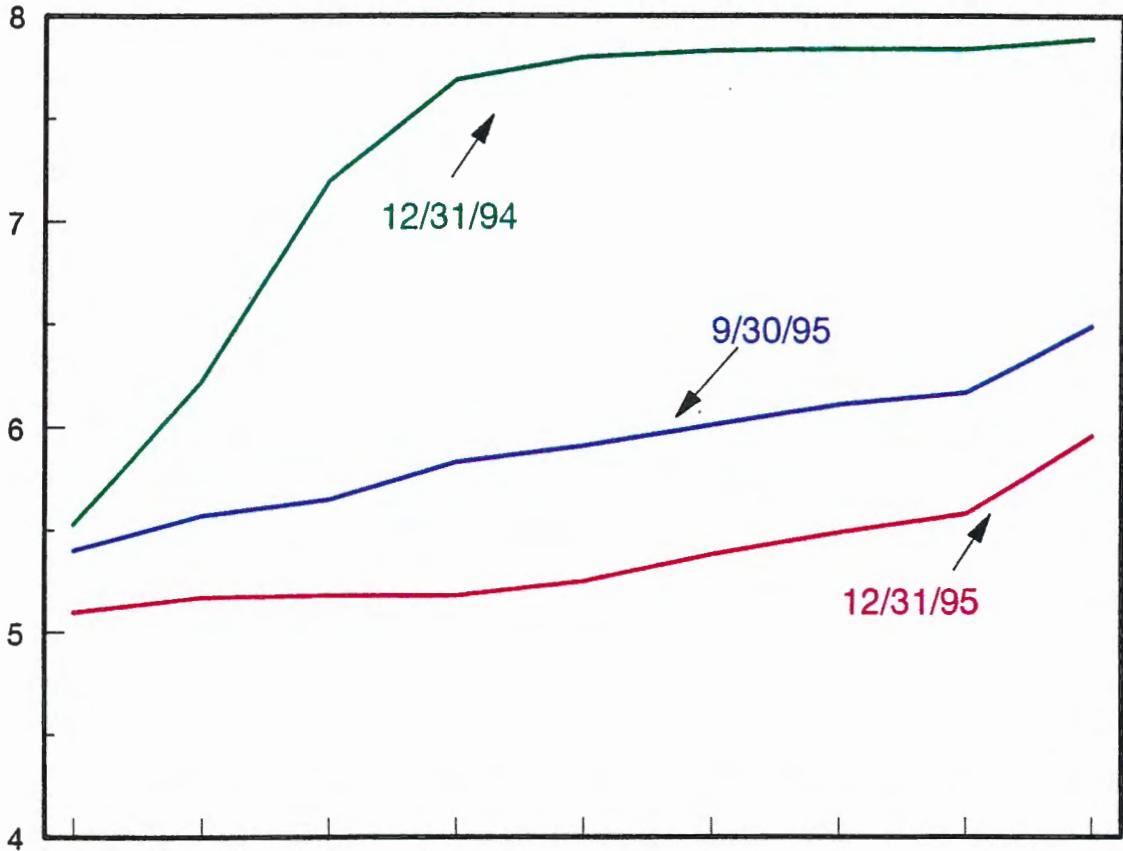
1984 - 1995



U.S. Treasury Yield Curve

December 31, 1994 - December 31, 1995

Spot Yield (%)

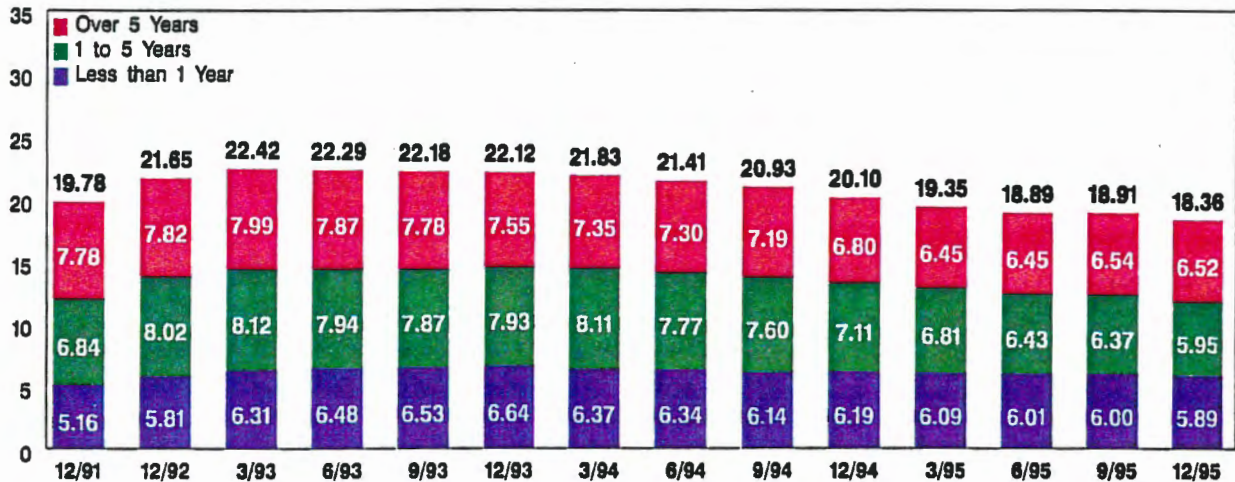


Maturity	3-Month	6-Month	1 Year	2 Year	3 Year	5 Year	7 Year	10 Year	30 Year
12/31/95	5.10	5.17	5.18	5.18	5.25	5.38	5.49	5.58	5.96
9/30/95	5.40	5.57	5.65	5.83	5.91	6.01	6.11	6.17	6.49
6/30/95	5.60	5.59	5.65	5.79	5.88	5.98	6.12	6.21	6.63
3/31/95	5.70	5.85	6.49	6.80	6.92	7.08	7.17	7.20	7.44
12/31/94	5.53	6.22	7.20	7.69	7.80	7.83	7.84	7.84	7.89

Source: Federal Reserve's H.15 Statistical Release

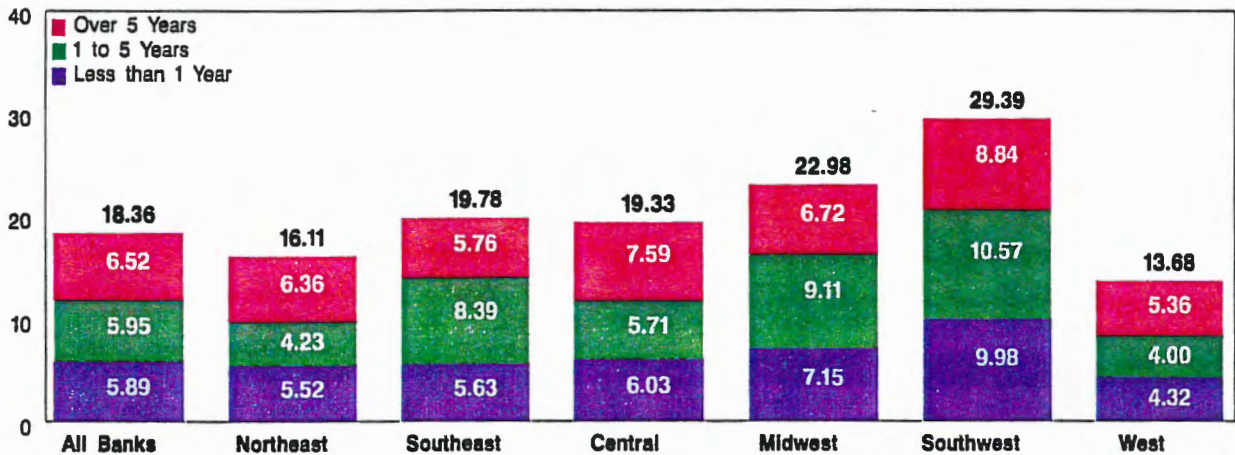
Debt Securities by Maturity or Repricing Frequency . . .

Percent of Total Assets



. . . and by Region December 31, 1995

Percent of Total Assets

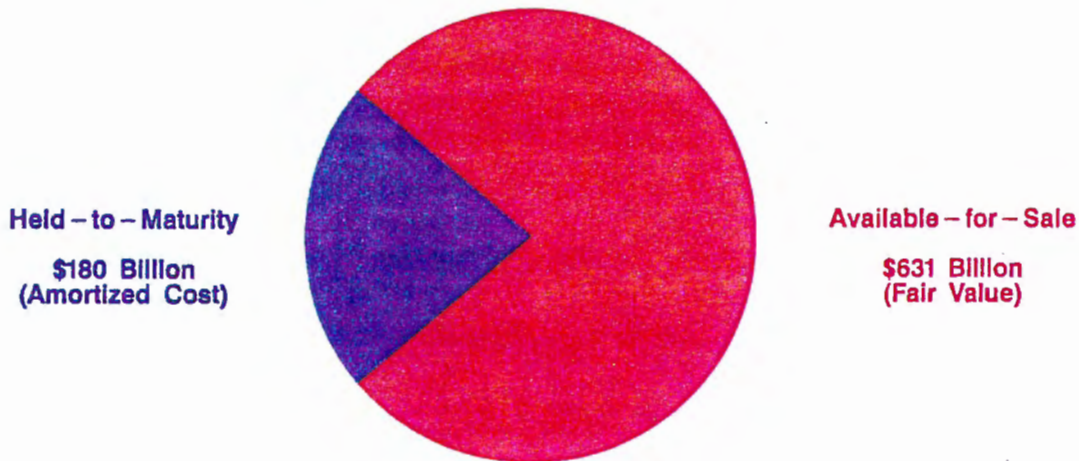


Total Securities (Debt and Equity)

(\$ Billions)

	12/93	3/94	6/94	9/94	12/94	3/95	6/95	9/95	12/95
U.S. Government Obligations:	\$350	\$371	\$361	\$352	\$342	\$342	\$334	\$333	\$323
U.S. Treasury	286	282	272	259	244	238	220	214	198
U.S. Agencies	84	90	89	93	98	103	114	120	125
Mortgage Pass-through Securities	182	180	187	187	187	183	183	196	202
Collateralized Mortgage Obligations	155	152	148	144	140	137	137	133	127
State, County, Municipal Obligations	78	79	78	78	77	76	75	74	74
Other Debt Securities	57	58	59	61	61	60	60	64	66
Equity Securities	15	15	15	15	16	16	17	18	18
Total Securities	\$837	\$856	\$849	\$837	\$823	\$813	\$806	\$819	\$811
Memoranda									
Fair Value of High-risk Mortgage Securities	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	3	3	3	3
Fair Value of Structured Notes	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	21	22	21	18

Total Securities*
December 31, 1995



Total Securities*
December 31, 1995
(\$ Millions)

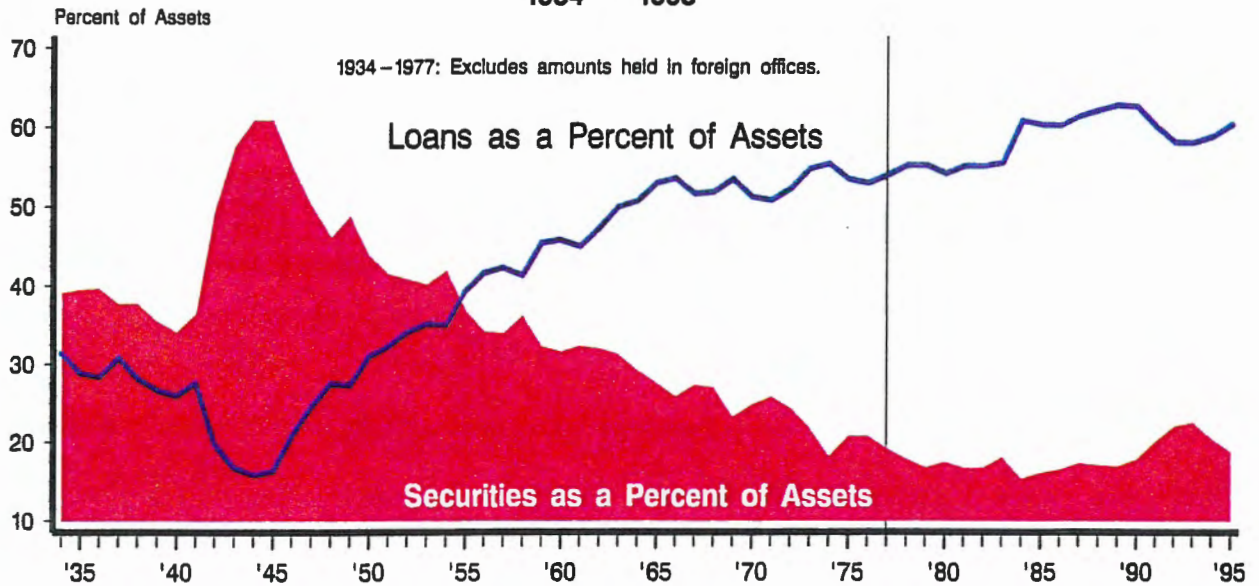
	Held-to-Maturity		Available-for-Sale		Total Securities	Fair Value to Amortized Cost (%)
	Amortized Cost	Fair Value to Amortized Cost (%)	Fair Value	Fair Value to Amortized Cost (%)		
U.S. Government Obligations						
U.S. Treasury	\$39,901	100.9	\$158,039	101.2	\$197,939	101.2
U.S. Agencies	33,928	100.5	91,559	100.6	125,488	100.6
Mortgage Pass-through Securities	34,038	101.2	168,321	101.0	202,358	101.0
Collateralized Mortgage Obligations	26,859	100.1	100,124	99.7	126,783	99.8
State, County, Municipal Obligations	37,124	103.2	36,964	103.5	74,088	103.3
Other Debt Securities	8,102	94.4	57,856	101.8	65,958	101.0
Equity Securities	**	**	18,492	107.6	18,492	107.6
Total Securities	\$179,751	100.9	\$631,356	101.0	\$811,107	101.0
Memoranda***						
High-risk Mortgage Securities	2,952		3,006			101.8
Structured Notes	18,247		18,081			99.1

* Excludes trading account assets.

** Equity Securities are classified as 'Available-for-Sale'.

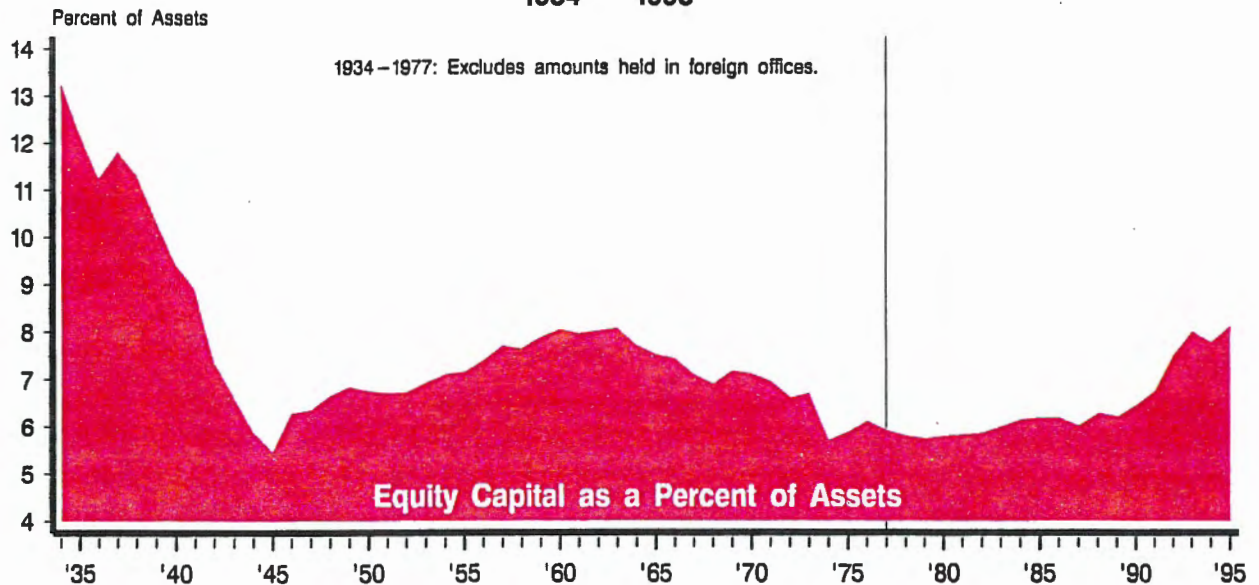
*** High risk securities and structured notes are included in the 'Held-to-Maturity' or 'Available-for-Sale' accounts.

Loans and Securities* as a Percent of Assets 1934 - 1995



*Excludes trading account assets

Equity Capital as a Percent of Assets 1934 - 1995



Loans, Securities* and Equity Capital

December 31, 1934 - December 31, 1995

(dollar figures in millions)

Year End	Number of Institutions	Total Securities	Loans & Leases	Total Assets	Equity Capital	as a Percent of Total Assets		
						Securities	Loans	Capital
1995	9,941	811,107	2,602,745	4,312,678	349,661	18.8	60.4	8.11
1994	10,450	823,014	2,358,215	4,010,513	312,089	20.5	58.8	7.78
1993	10,958	836,609	2,149,735	3,706,164	296,494	22.6	58.0	8.00
1992	11,462	772,939	2,031,973	3,505,663	263,403	22.0	58.0	7.51
1991	11,921	691,385	2,052,754	3,430,682	231,699	20.2	59.8	6.75
1990	12,343	604,622	2,110,170	3,389,490	218,616	17.8	62.3	6.45
1989	12,709	558,639	2,058,195	3,299,362	204,823	16.9	62.4	6.21
1988	13,123	535,995	1,932,376	3,130,796	196,545	17.1	61.7	6.28
1987	13,703	520,713	1,829,174	2,999,949	180,651	17.4	61.0	6.02
1986	14,199	484,865	1,756,438	2,940,699	182,144	16.5	59.7	6.19
1985	14,407	439,407	1,630,790	2,730,672	169,118	16.1	59.7	6.19
1984	14,483	385,549	1,508,601	2,508,871	154,103	15.4	60.1	6.14
1982	14,446	367,008	1,224,405	2,193,867	128,698	16.7	55.8	5.87
1981	14,408	339,674	1,131,312	2,029,151	118,241	16.7	55.8	5.83
1980	14,435	325,015	1,016,476	1,855,695	107,599	17.5	54.8	5.80
1979	14,364	284,146	944,809	1,692,080	97,242	16.8	55.8	5.75
1978	14,391	269,290	840,972	1,508,331	87,418	17.9	55.8	5.80
1977	14,412	257,261	729,723	1,339,392	79,280	19.2	54.5	5.92
1976	14,411	246,132	633,031	1,182,390	72,248	20.8	53.5	6.11
1975	14,384	225,639	590,111	1,086,409	63,854	20.8	54.3	5.88
1974	14,228	188,807	583,871	1,037,338	59,221	18.2	56.3	5.71
1973	13,976	179,401	455,197	820,515	54,957	21.9	55.5	6.70
1972	13,733	178,459	388,902	730,903	48,387	24.4	53.2	6.62
1971	13,612	163,681	328,226	633,573	44,062	25.8	51.8	6.96
1970	13,511	141,370	298,190	570,167	40,590	24.8	52.3	7.12
1969	13,473	122,019	286,752	524,665	37,687	23.3	54.7	7.18
1968	13,488	135,242	264,671	500,238	34,518	27.0	52.9	6.90
1967	13,517	123,264	237,518	450,713	32,022	27.3	52.7	7.11
1966	13,541	104,286	220,332	402,946	29,963	25.9	54.7	7.44
1965	13,547	103,651	203,061	375,394	28,252	27.6	54.1	7.53
1964	13,493	100,960	178,649	345,130	26,627	29.3	51.8	7.72
1963	13,291	97,472	158,928	311,790	25,193	31.3	51.0	8.08
1962	13,124	94,912	142,718	295,983	23,732	32.1	48.2	8.02
1961	13,115	89,662	127,414	277,374	22,101	32.3	45.9	7.97
1960	13,126	81,020	119,878	256,322	20,635	31.6	46.8	8.05
1959	13,114	78,582	112,867	243,422	19,206	32.3	46.4	7.89
1958	13,124	86,056	100,087	237,474	18,164	36.2	42.1	7.65
1957	13,165	75,330	95,577	221,534	17,059	34.0	43.1	7.70
1956	13,218	73,947	91,705	216,146	15,992	34.2	42.4	7.40
1955	13,237	77,240	83,628	209,145	14,980	36.9	40.0	7.16
1954	13,323	84,142	71,412	200,589	14,255	41.9	35.6	7.11
1953	13,432	76,851	68,227	191,062	13,243	40.2	35.7	6.93
1952	13,439	76,280	64,728	186,682	12,560	40.9	34.7	6.73
1951	13,455	73,673	58,184	177,449	11,905	41.5	32.8	6.71
1950	13,446	73,198	52,482	166,792	11,261	43.9	31.5	6.75
1949	13,436	75,824	43,047	155,319	10,628	48.8	27.7	6.84
1948	13,419	70,339	42,388	152,163	10,139	46.2	27.9	6.66
1947	13,403	76,712	37,592	152,773	9,707	50.2	24.6	6.35
1946	13,359	81,469	30,740	147,365	9,254	55.3	20.9	6.28
1945	13,302	96,066	25,769	157,582	8,631	61.0	16.4	5.48
1944	13,268	82,053	21,355	134,613	7,944	61.0	15.9	5.90
1943	13,274	64,678	18,843	112,246	7,454	57.6	16.8	6.64
1942	13,347	47,344	18,907	95,459	7,056	49.6	19.8	7.39
1941	13,427	28,032	21,262	76,827	6,842	36.5	27.7	8.91
1940	13,438	24,163	18,398	70,720	6,673	34.2	26.0	9.44
1939	13,534	22,428	16,866	63,147	6,524	35.5	26.7	10.33
1938	13,657	21,451	16,024	56,800	6,435	37.8	28.2	11.33
1937	13,795	20,476	16,750	54,212	6,404	37.8	30.9	11.81
1936	13,969	22,307	15,965	56,210	6,329	39.7	28.4	11.26
1935	14,123	20,116	14,719	50,926	6,210	39.5	28.9	12.20
1934	14,137	18,172	14,614	46,448	6,152	39.1	31.5	13.24

* Excludes trading account assets.

Mutual Fund and Annuity Sales*

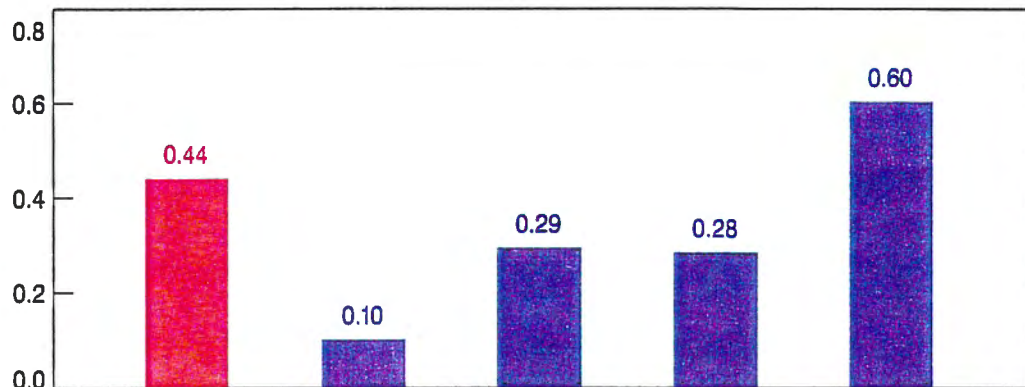
1994 - 1995

Quarterly Sales (\$ Millions)	12/94	3/95	6/95	9/95	12/95
Money Market Funds	\$145,978	\$139,768	\$163,715	\$174,481	\$199,819
Debt Securities Funds	3,200	3,200	2,805	3,023	3,531
Equity Securities	3,658	4,071	4,696	5,340	5,968
Other Mutual Funds	2,950	1,529	1,001	1,092	1,229
Annuities	3,171	2,865	2,593	2,232	2,197
Proprietary Mutual Fund and Annuity Sales included above	NA	116,971	145,766	154,499	173,497

* Domestic office sales of proprietary, private label and third-party funds and annuities. Does not reflect redemptions.

Fee Income from Sales and Service of Mutual Funds and Annuities Fourth Quarter 1995

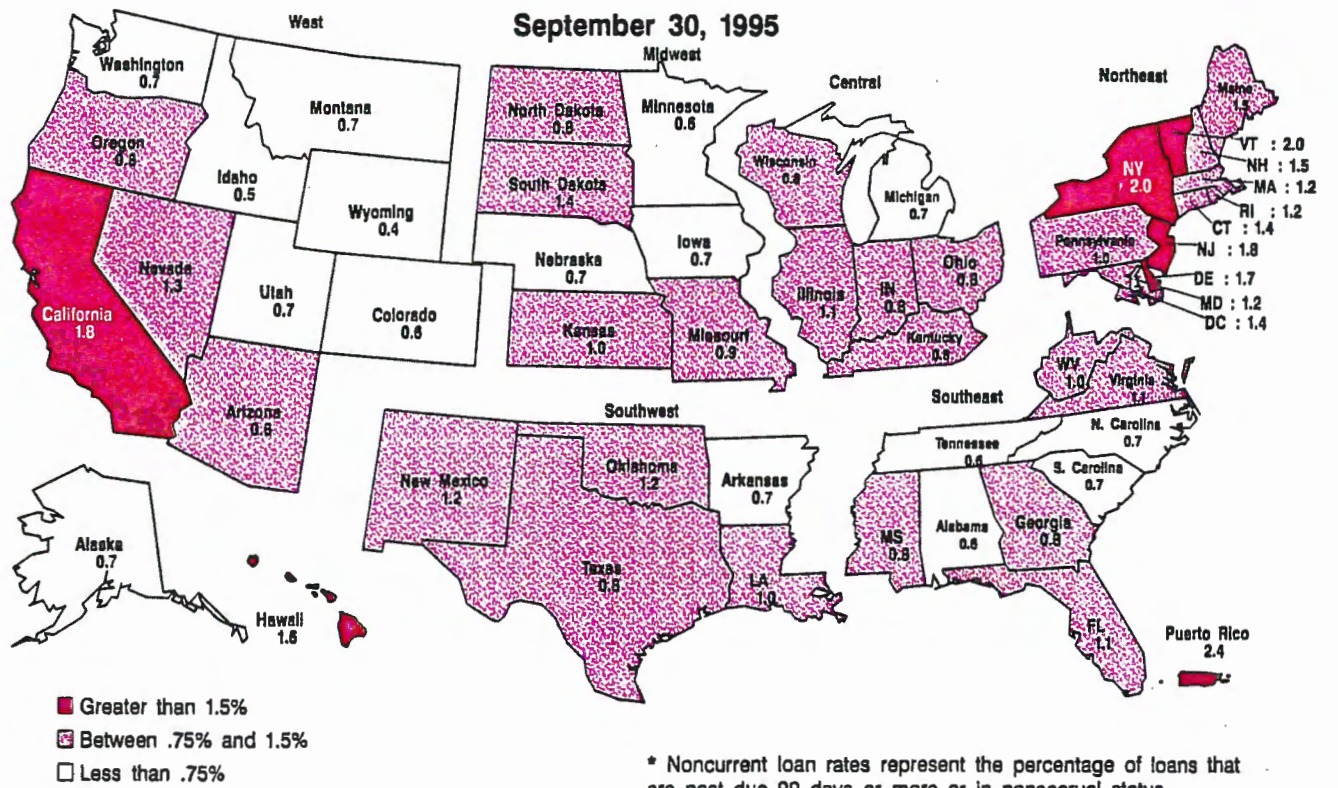
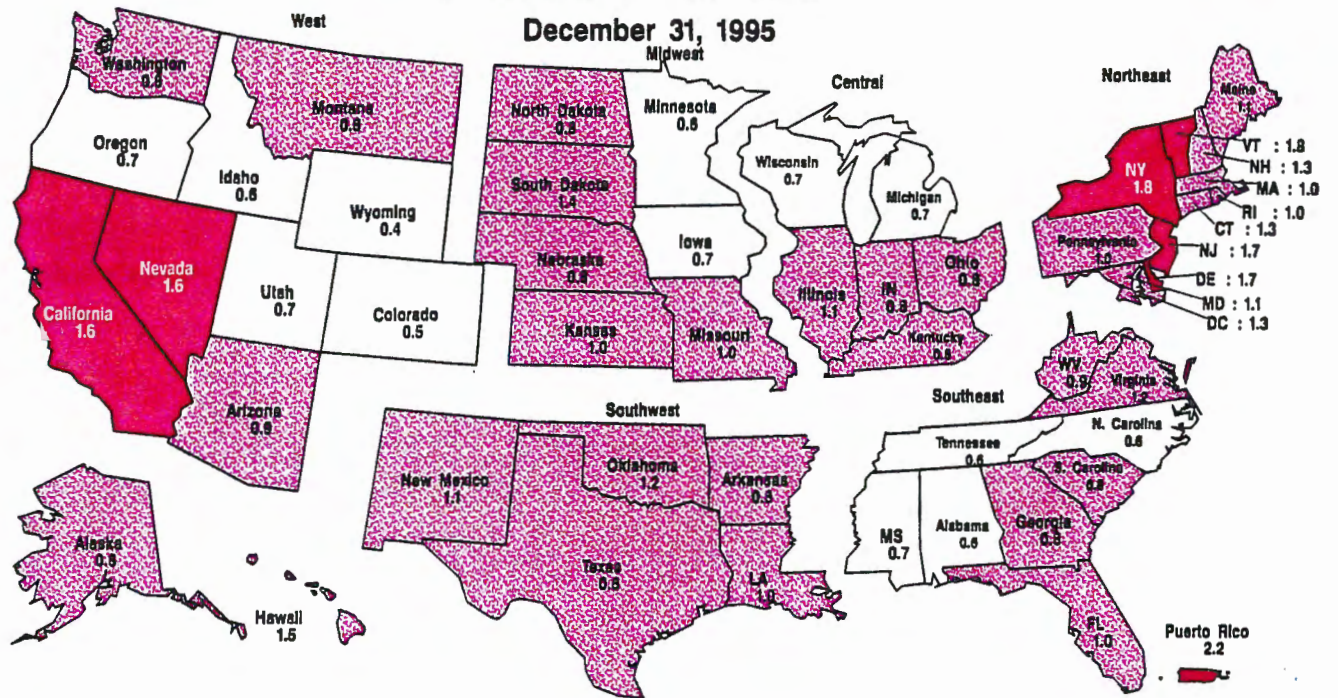
Percent of Gross Operating Income**



(\$ Millions)	All Banks	Under \$100 Million	\$100 Million to \$1 Billion	\$1 Billion to \$10 Billion	Over \$10 Billion
Mutual Fund and Annuity Fee Income	\$1,698	\$25	\$174	\$276	\$1,222
Gross Operating Income	\$385,105	\$25,176	\$59,520	\$97,635	\$202,774
Number of Banks Reporting These Fees	2,386	927	1,151	239	69
Percent of Banks Reporting These Fees	24.0%	13.9%	40.2%	69.1%	92.0%

**Gross operating income is the total of interest income and noninterest income.

Noncurrent Loan Rates*



* Noncurrent loan rates represent the percentage of loans that are past due 90 days or more or in nonaccrual status.

Noncurrent Loan Rates*

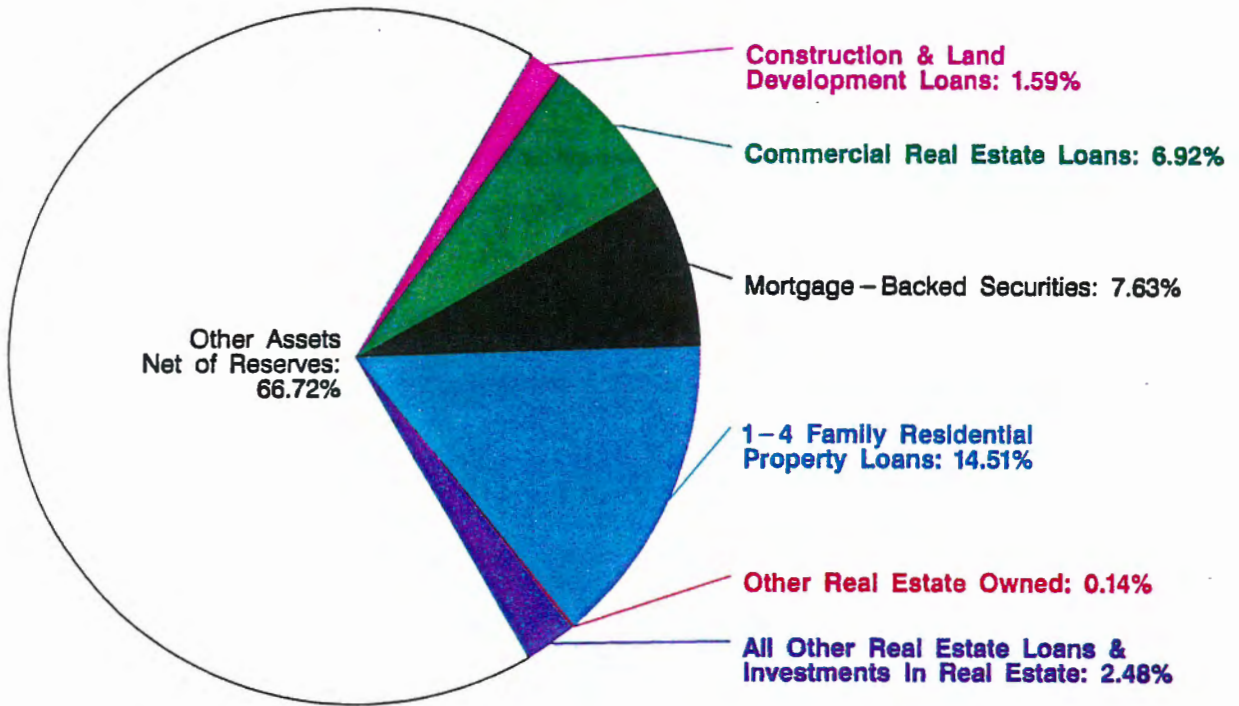
December 31, 1995

	Total Loans		Commercial & Industrial		Real Estate		Loans to Individuals		All Other Loans	
	12/31/95	9/30/95	12/31/95	9/30/95	12/31/95	9/30/95	12/31/95	9/30/95	12/31/95	9/30/95
Puerto Rico	2.17	2.44	2.49	3.13	2.79	3.01	1.31	1.45	1.16	1.13
New York	1.82	1.97	1.52	1.52	3.13	3.72	2.69	2.63	0.39	0.46
Vermont	1.80	2.03	1.93	2.80	2.13	2.26	0.48	0.50	0.17	0.23
Delaware	1.73	1.73	1.46	1.76	2.11	2.17	1.75	1.70	0.67	1.46
New Jersey	1.66	1.77	1.63	1.86	1.95	2.07	0.62	0.62	0.50	0.35
California	1.62	1.80	1.43	1.53	2.34	2.57	0.58	0.72	0.26	0.28
Nevada	1.55	1.33	1.93	1.34	0.61	0.65	1.80	1.51	0.04	0.03
Hawaii	1.49	1.62	2.08	2.01	1.39	1.66	1.06	0.84	0.70	0.91
South Dakota	1.36	1.38	1.93	2.10	1.03	1.02	1.45	1.44	0.07	0.13
New Hampshire	1.33	1.46	0.87	1.08	1.47	1.77	1.27	1.18	1.40	1.88
Connecticut	1.28	1.44	0.89	1.05	1.70	1.87	1.23	1.22	0.21	0.22
District of Columbia	1.26	1.35	1.71	2.45	1.09	1.01	0.67	0.36	2.56	3.42
Oklahoma	1.22	1.23	2.20	2.38	1.23	1.18	0.54	0.52	0.26	0.21
Virginia	1.20	1.05	1.19	0.79	1.21	1.21	1.32	0.98	0.22	0.24
Maine	1.14	1.49	1.36	1.87	1.28	1.73	0.73	0.50	0.23	0.97
New Mexico	1.10	1.17	1.46	1.94	1.34	1.34	0.61	0.60	0.12	0.18
Maryland	1.07	1.16	1.09	1.33	1.29	1.32	0.76	1.05	0.17	0.19
Illinois	1.06	1.12	1.42	1.55	1.14	1.18	0.80	0.76	0.13	0.12
Missouri	1.02	0.94	1.46	0.99	0.99	1.08	0.55	0.51	0.84	0.63
Massachusetts	1.01	1.17	0.71	0.88	1.56	1.76	1.34	1.14	0.07	0.11
Louisiana	0.99	1.02	1.53	1.45	1.05	1.09	0.63	0.73	0.34	0.33
Kansas	0.98	0.99	1.91	1.95	0.90	0.96	0.77	0.66	0.28	0.25
Florida	0.98	1.11	0.75	0.86	1.18	1.41	0.56	0.44	0.30	0.28
Rhode Island	0.97	1.22	0.81	1.38	0.96	1.52	1.72	1.43	0.87	0.06
Pennsylvania	0.95	1.02	0.74	0.84	1.29	1.33	0.80	0.72	0.14	0.48
West Virginia	0.93	1.00	2.26	2.67	0.79	0.83	0.62	0.57	0.02	0.00
Arizona	0.91	0.75	0.26	0.48	0.63	0.69	1.41	0.97	0.24	0.25
Kentucky	0.84	0.84	1.27	1.19	0.89	0.95	0.57	0.52	0.32	0.14
Ohio	0.84	0.76	1.17	0.93	0.76	0.72	0.92	0.86	0.18	0.15
Alaska	0.80	0.70	1.18	0.86	0.82	0.74	0.24	0.30	0.76	1.04
South Carolina	0.79	0.74	0.66	0.53	0.96	0.92	0.45	0.43	0.14	0.02
Indiana	0.78	0.82	0.95	0.87	0.76	0.90	0.81	0.76	0.37	0.28
Georgia	0.78	0.76	0.55	0.48	0.81	0.77	1.15	1.16	0.13	0.22
Washington	0.77	0.73	0.89	0.70	0.92	0.92	0.30	0.28	0.91	1.05
North Dakota	0.77	0.76	2.11	1.99	0.73	0.73	0.38	0.42	0.10	0.15
Nebraska	0.76	0.74	1.50	1.52	0.68	0.75	0.94	0.81	0.08	0.06
Montana	0.76	0.73	1.72	1.78	0.61	0.55	0.60	0.58	0.08	0.08
Texas	0.75	0.78	0.86	0.94	0.85	0.88	0.48	0.45	0.33	0.33
Arkansas	0.75	0.68	1.49	1.31	0.72	0.68	0.50	0.45	0.08	0.07
Wisconsin	0.74	0.79	0.94	0.97	0.74	0.79	0.70	0.69	0.23	0.44
Oregon	0.73	0.78	1.15	1.29	0.67	0.71	0.42	0.34	0.47	0.62
Iowa	0.70	0.71	1.59	1.63	0.40	0.45	1.12	1.10	0.06	0.06
Michigan	0.70	0.71	0.76	0.60	0.82	0.96	0.56	0.59	0.16	0.19
Mississippi	0.68	0.76	0.89	1.24	0.73	0.77	0.57	0.53	0.25	0.20
Utah	0.66	0.73	0.71	1.04	0.38	0.53	1.00	0.85	0.45	0.59
Alabama	0.62	0.55	0.82	0.58	0.52	0.50	0.85	0.83	0.08	0.08
North Carolina	0.61	0.68	0.87	0.94	0.72	0.82	0.32	0.30	0.10	0.11
Tennessee	0.58	0.56	0.48	0.51	0.62	0.56	0.71	0.68	0.24	0.28
Minnesota	0.57	0.58	0.77	0.85	0.62	0.60	0.46	0.47	0.22	0.19
Idaho	0.56	0.50	0.80	0.79	0.44	0.32	0.34	0.22	0.95	1.01
Colorado	0.51	0.55	0.82	1.02	0.47	0.51	0.45	0.40	0.29	0.30
Wyoming	0.40	0.43	1.41	1.57	0.17	0.18	0.32	0.28	1.23	1.10
U.S. and Territories	1.16	1.23	1.19	1.22	1.39	1.54	1.22	1.16	0.30	0.35

*Noncurrent loan rates represent the percentage of loans in each category that are past due 90 days or more or in nonaccrual status.

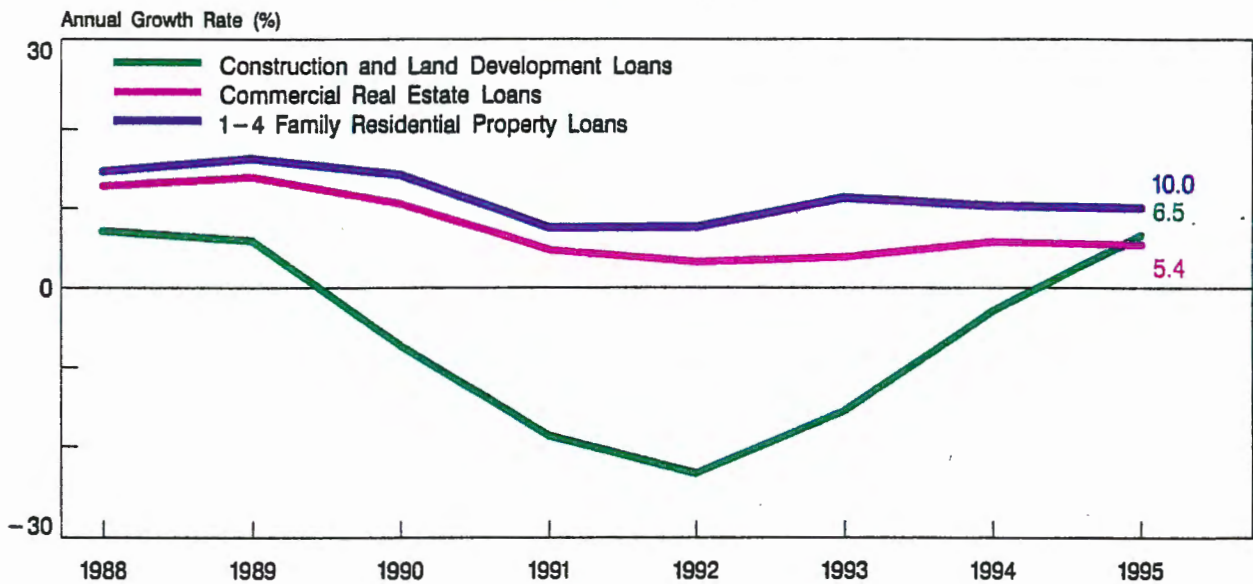
Real Estate Assets as a Percent of Total Assets

December 31, 1995

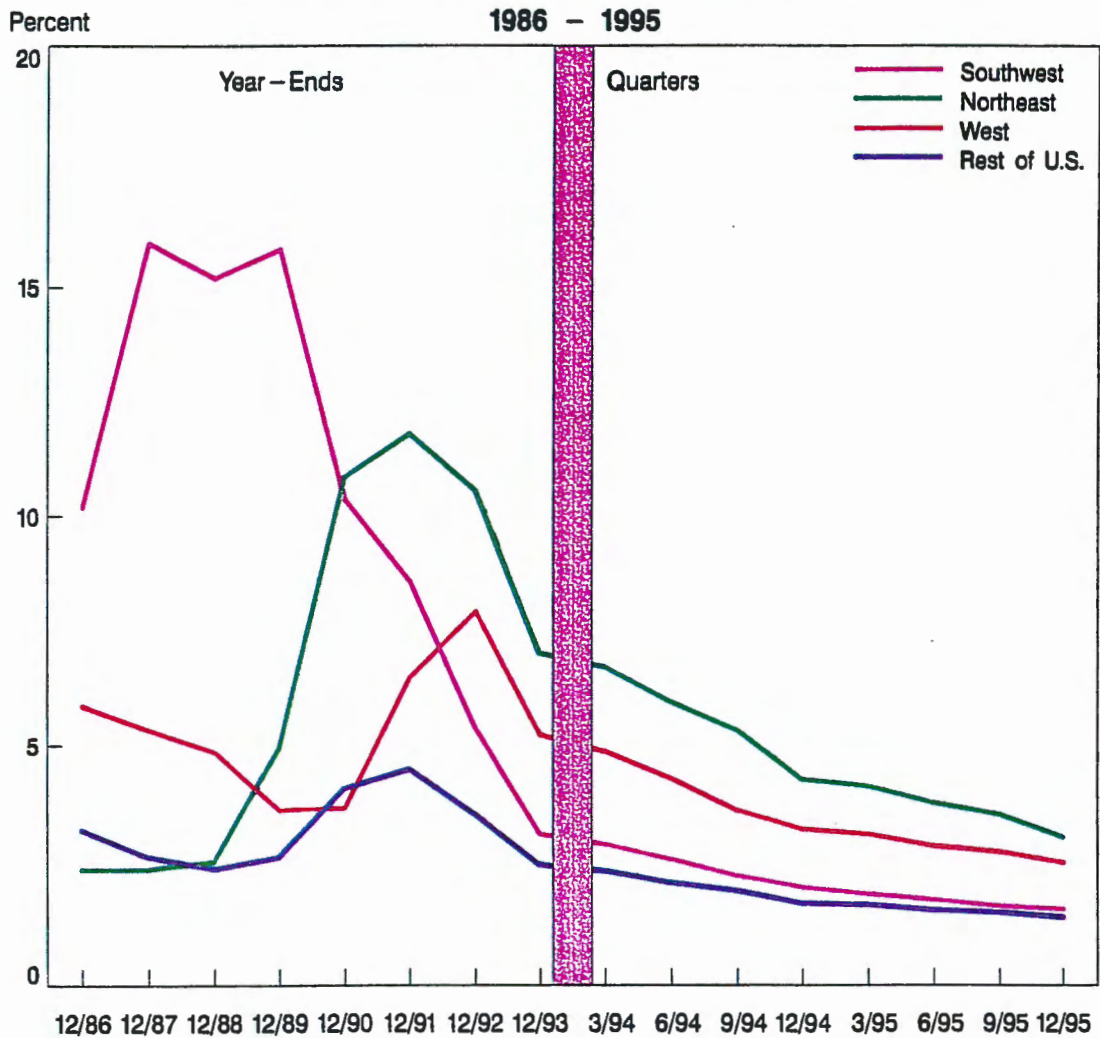


Real Estate Loan Growth Rates

1988 - 1995



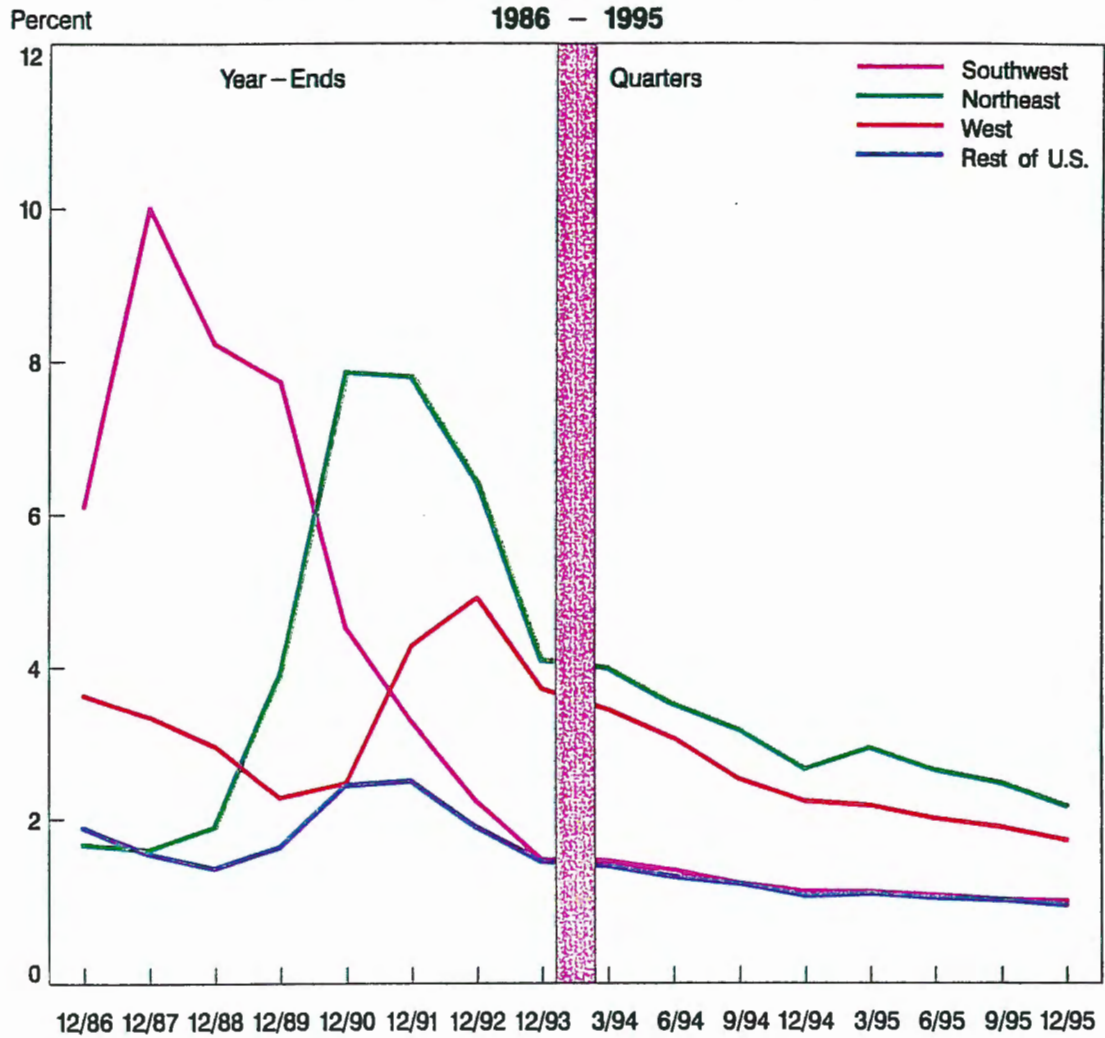
Troubled Real Estate Asset Rates*



Southwest	10.20	15.96	15.20	15.82	10.35	8.58	5.38	3.04	2.82	2.49	2.13	1.88	1.73	1.60	1.47	1.40
Northeast	2.27	2.27	2.43	4.93	10.85	11.79	10.56	7.00	6.71	5.95	5.33	4.24	4.10	3.73	3.47	2.97
West	5.87	5.35	4.86	3.58	3.62	6.48	7.92	5.24	4.87	4.26	3.56	3.15	3.04	2.78	2.65	2.42
Rest of U.S.	3.13	2.54	2.28	2.53	4.05	4.48	3.47	2.36	2.23	1.97	1.80	1.52	1.49	1.37	1.32	1.22
Total U.S.	4.34	4.45	3.91	4.52	6.59	7.47	6.66	4.33	4.09	3.60	3.17	2.64	2.53	2.31	2.18	1.94

*Loans secured by real estate past due 90 days or more or in nonaccrual status plus other real estate owned (OREO) as a percent of total real estate loans plus OREO.

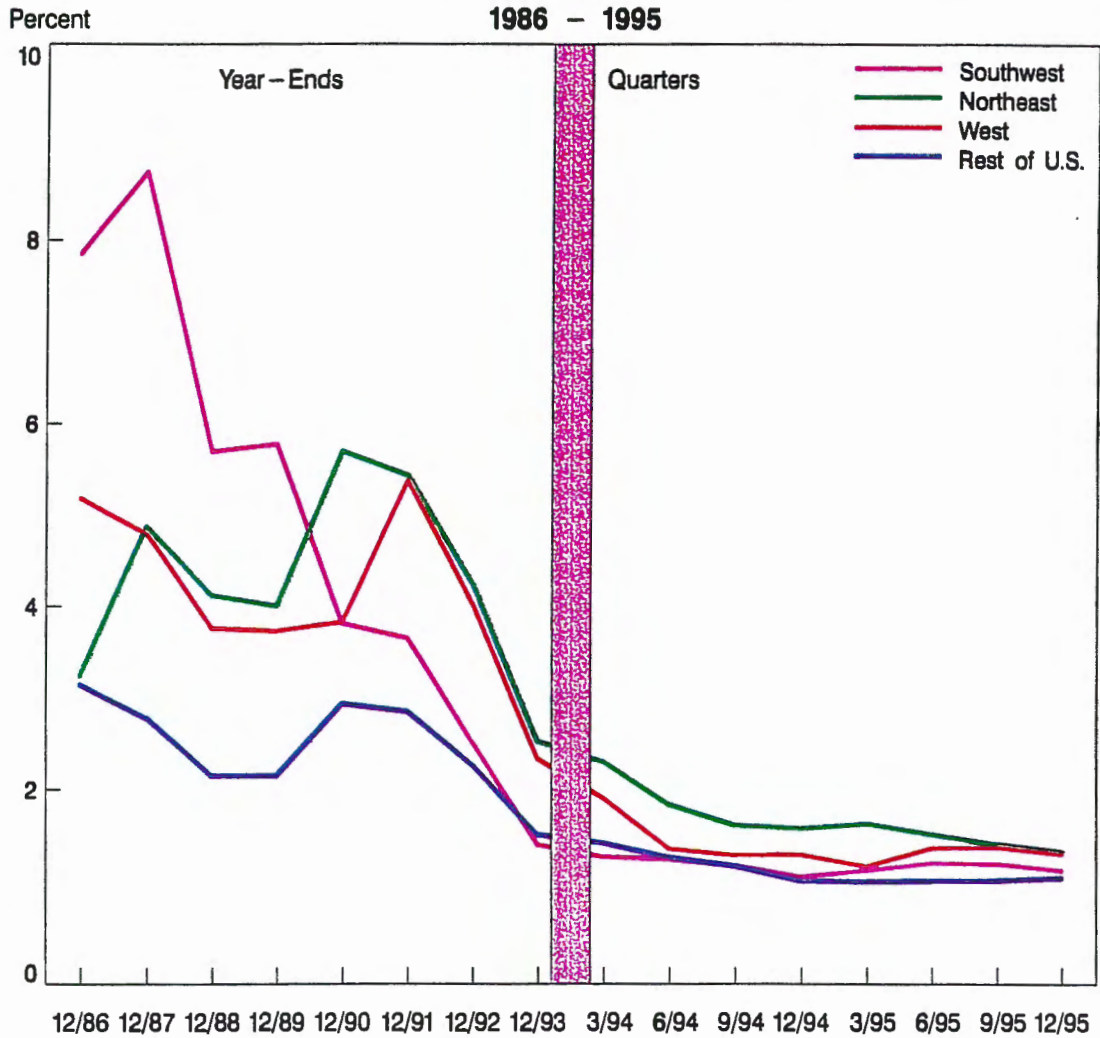
Noncurrent Real Estate Loan Rates*



Southwest	6.11	10.01	8.23	7.74	4.51	3.28	2.22	1.46	1.45	1.33	1.15	1.05	1.04	1.00	0.94	0.93
Northeast	1.67	1.60	1.89	3.89	7.86	7.80	6.43	4.09	3.99	3.51	3.17	2.65	2.93	2.64	2.47	2.17
West	3.63	3.35	2.96	2.28	2.47	4.28	4.91	3.71	3.44	3.06	2.52	2.23	2.17	2.00	1.89	1.72
Rest of U.S.	1.89	1.54	1.35	1.63	2.44	2.50	1.89	1.44	1.38	1.24	1.15	0.99	1.02	0.96	0.94	0.87
Total U.S.	2.70	2.79	2.38	2.94	4.33	4.58	3.88	2.65	2.54	2.24	1.99	1.70	1.77	1.62	1.54	1.39

*Loans secured by real estate past due 90 days or more or in nonaccrual status as a percent of total real estate loans.

Noncurrent Commercial and Industrial Loan Rates*

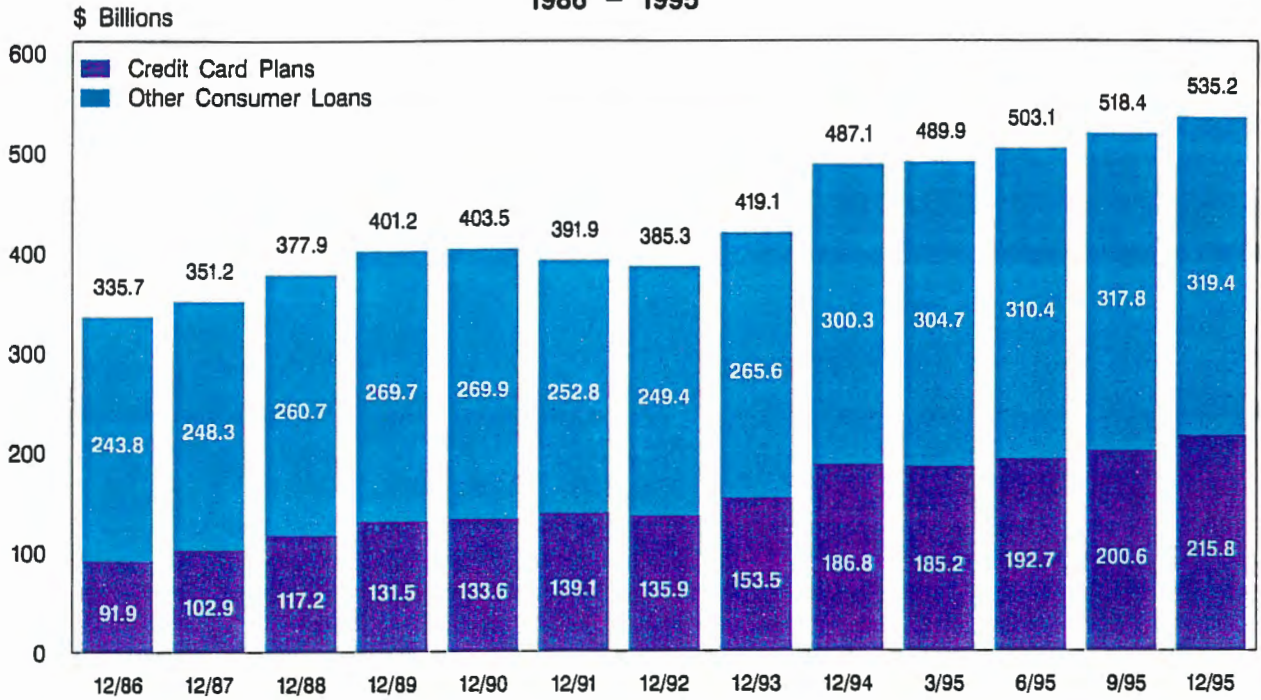


Southwest	7.86	8.75	5.69	5.78	3.81	3.65	2.51	1.39	1.26	1.23	1.16	1.05	1.11	1.19	1.18	1.12
Northeast	3.24	4.87	4.11	4.00	5.69	5.43	4.24	2.52	2.30	1.83	1.60	1.57	1.62	1.50	1.40	1.31
West	5.18	4.79	3.76	3.73	3.83	5.37	4.02	2.33	1.91	1.35	1.28	1.29	1.16	1.36	1.37	1.30
Rest of U.S.	3.14	2.78	2.15	2.15	2.93	2.85	2.26	1.50	1.41	1.25	1.16	1.00	0.98	0.99	1.00	1.03
Total U.S.	4.08	4.54	3.54	3.47	4.32	4.42	3.40	2.04	1.84	1.50	1.36	1.27	1.27	1.26	1.22	1.19

*Commercial and industrial loans past due 90 days or more or in nonaccrual status as a percent of total commercial and industrial loans.

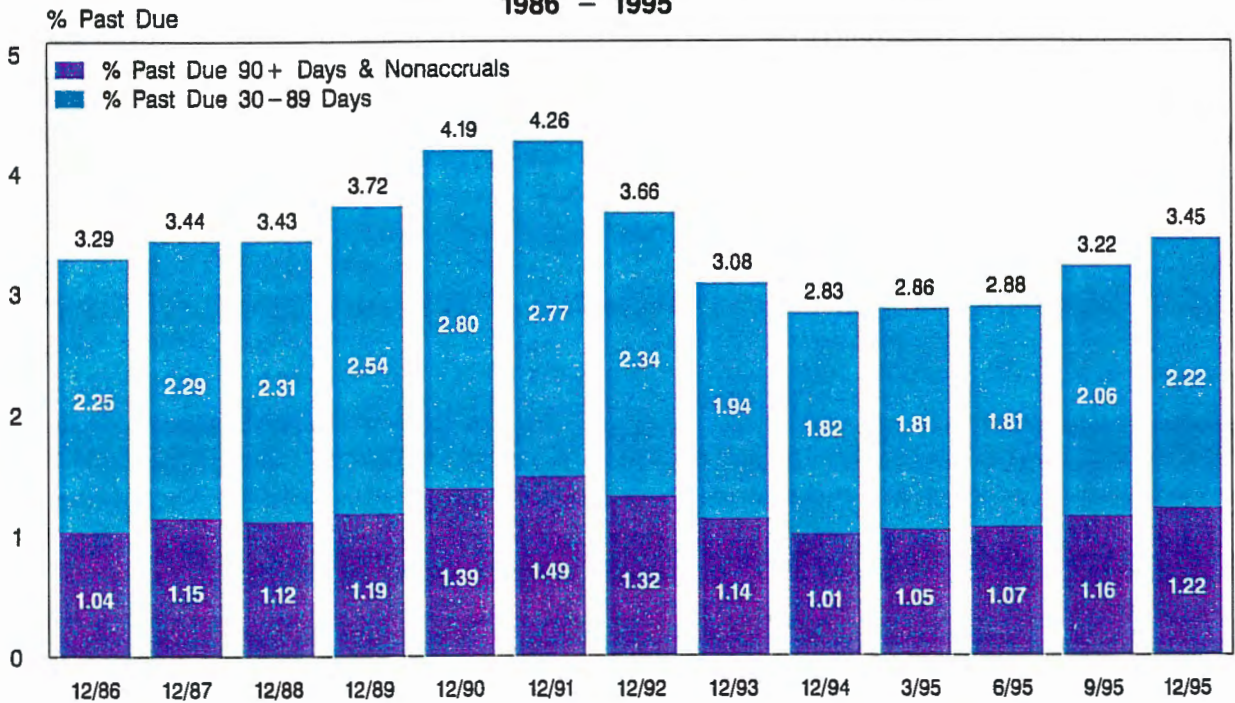
Loans to Individuals

1986 - 1995



Delinquency Rates, Loans to Individuals

1986 - 1995



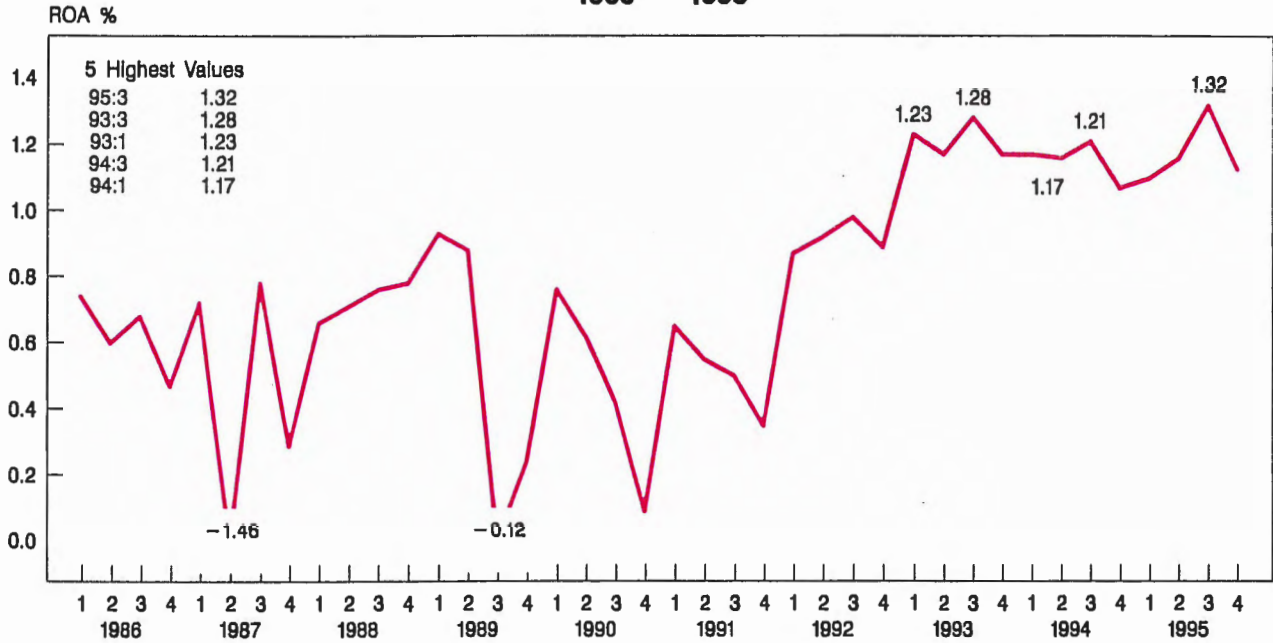


The FDIC
Quarterly
Banking Profile

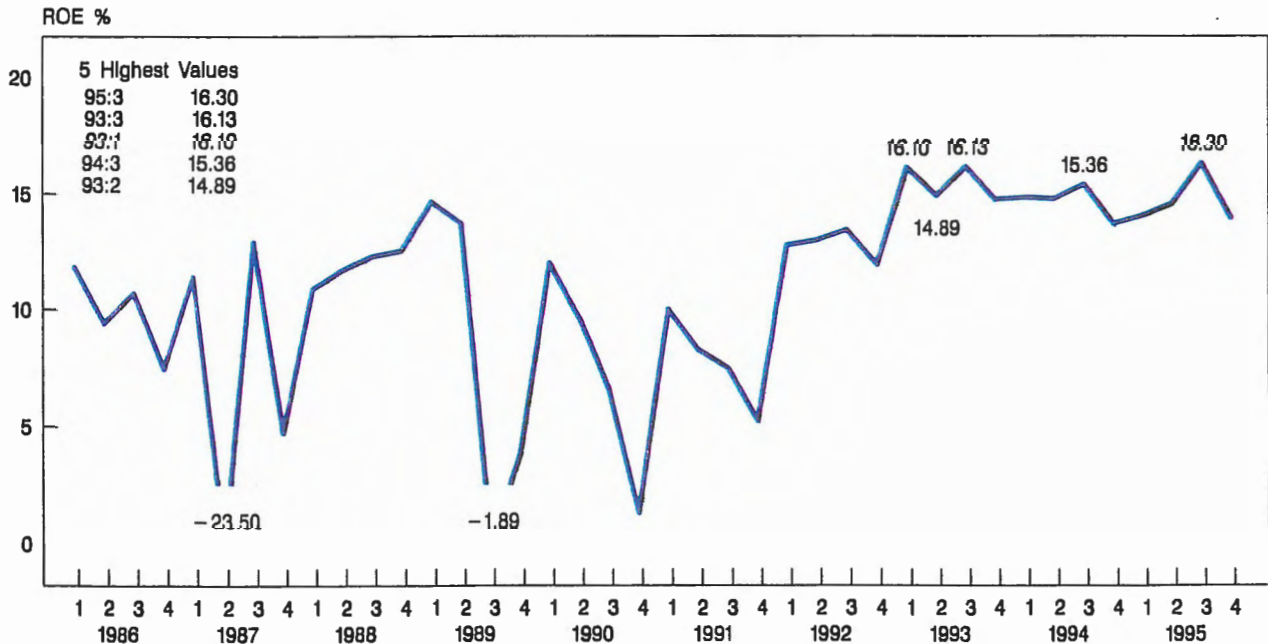
Ricki Helfer, Chairman

FDIC - Insured
Savings Institutions

Quarterly Return on Assets (ROA), Annualized 1986 - 1995

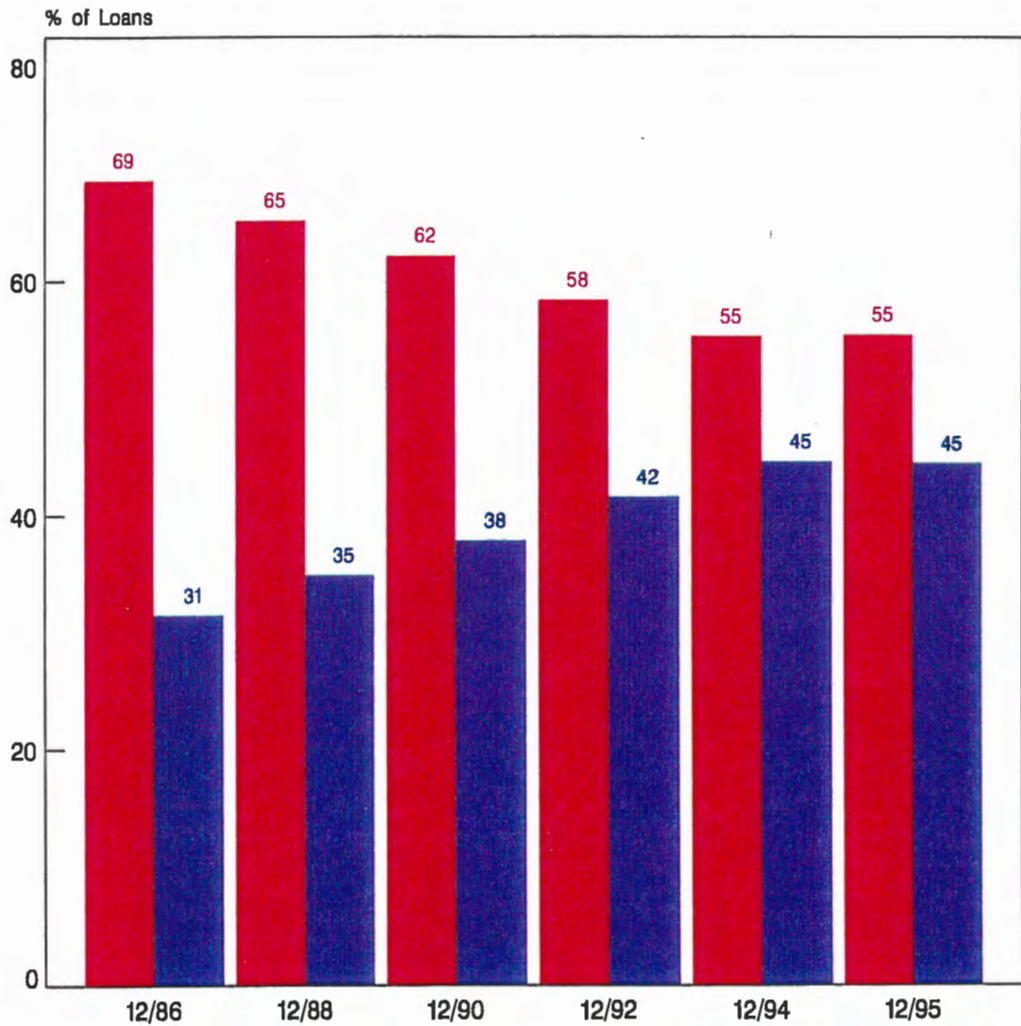


Quarterly Return on Equity (ROE), Annualized 1986 - 1995



Credit Risk Diversification

Retail Loans versus Loans to Commercial Borrowers (as a % of Total Loans)



Loans (\$ Billions):

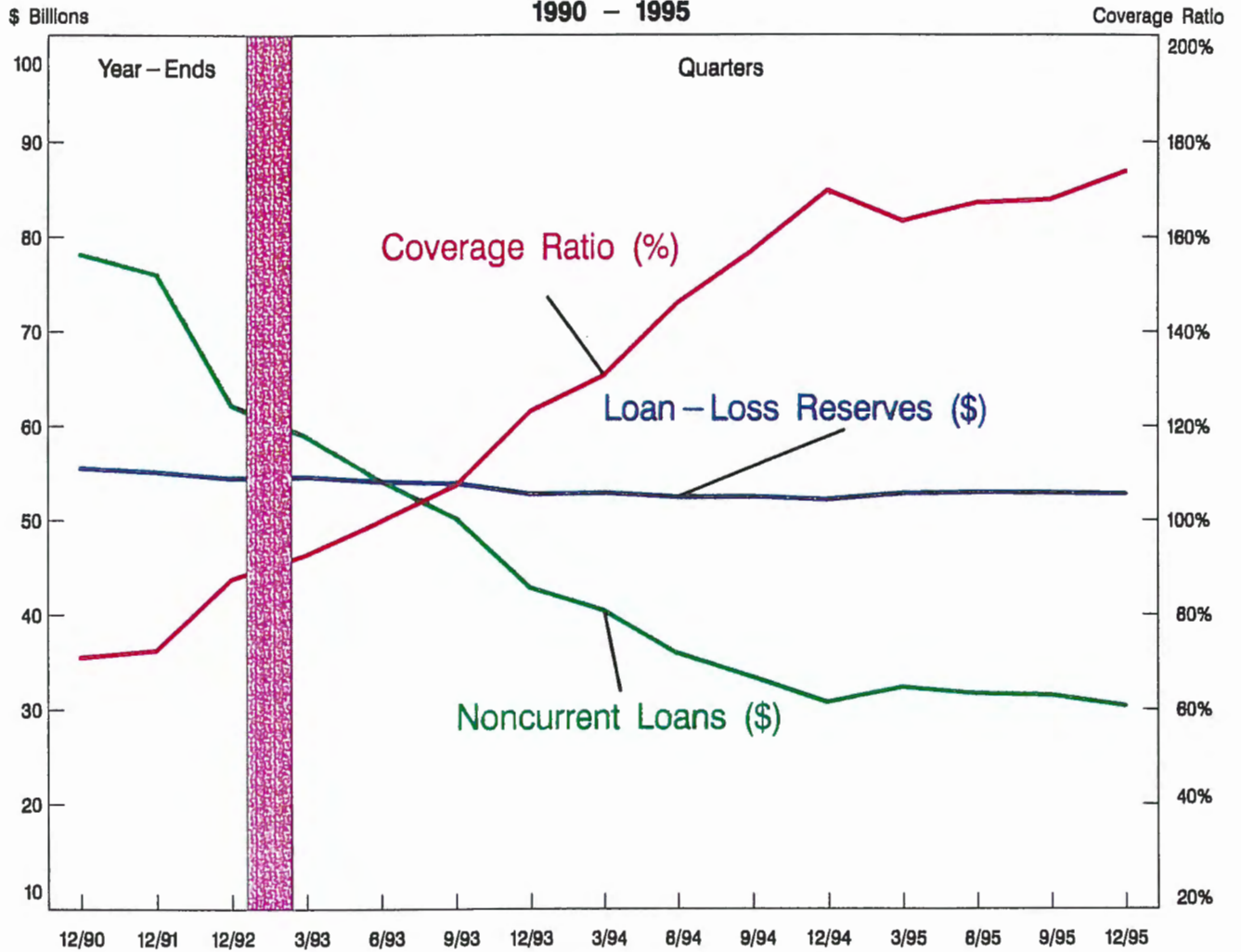
■ Commercial Borrowers	\$1,214	\$1,268	\$1,320	\$1,192	\$1,309	\$1,447
■ Retail Loans	558	680	804	849	1,056	1,161

Loans to Commercial Borrowers (Credit Risk Concentrated) – These are loans that can have relatively large balances at risk to a single borrower. A single loan may represent a significant portion of an institution's capital or income. Therefore, a relatively small number of defaults could impair an institution's capital or income. These loans include commercial and industrial loans, multiple mortgages, commercial real estate, construction loans, and agricultural loans.

Retail Loans (Credit Risk Diversified) – These are loans that typically have relatively small balances spread among a large number of borrowers. A number of defaults are likely but typically do not impair an institution's capital or income. These loans include consumer and credit card loans, 1–4 family residential mortgages and home equity loans.

Reserve Coverage Ratio*

1990 - 1995



Noncurrent Loans (\$ Billions)

78.1 76.0 62.2 58.9 54.2 50.2 42.8 40.5 35.9 33.4 30.7 32.3 31.7 31.5 30.4

Loan Loss Reserves (\$ Billions)

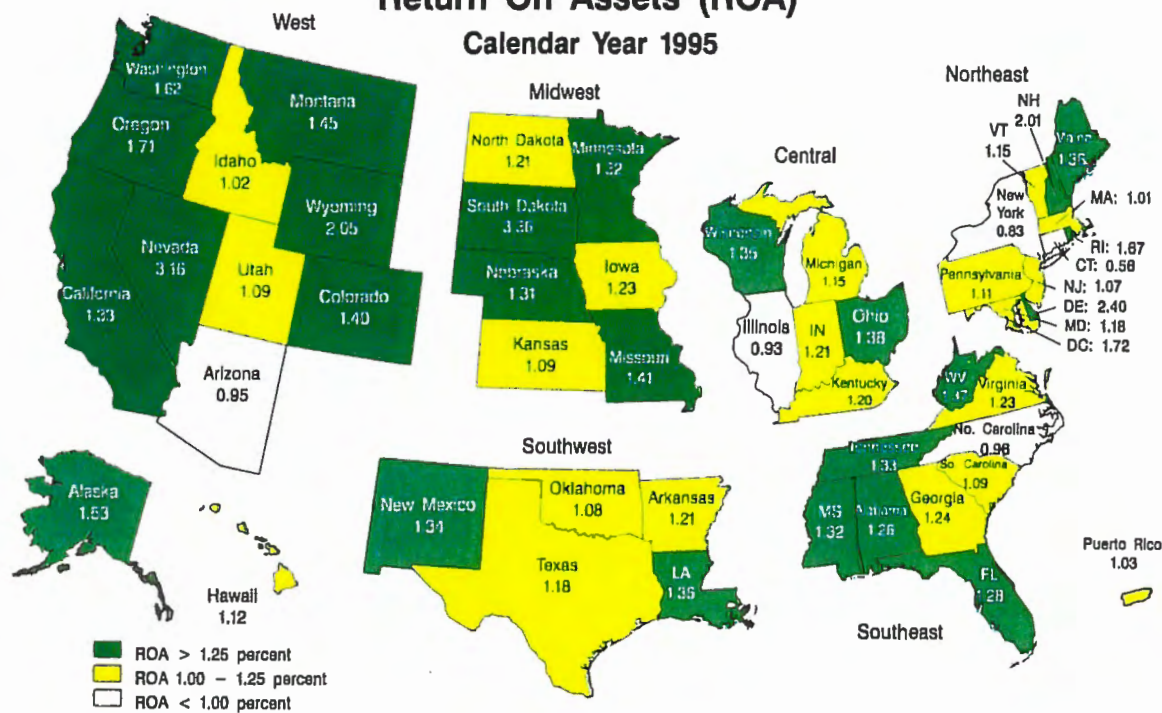
55.5 55.1 54.5 54.6 54.1 53.9 52.8 52.9 52.4 52.4 52.1 52.8 52.9 52.9 52.8

Coverage Ratio (%)

71 73 88 93 100 107 123 131 146 157 170 163 167 168 174

*Loan loss reserves to noncurrent loans.

Return On Assets (ROA) Calendar Year 1995



Rankings By ROA

	1995	1994	Change*
1	South Dakota	3.36	3.55 (19)
2	Nevada	3.16	4.66 (150)
3	Delaware	2.40	3.20 (80)
4	Wyoming	2.05	1.49 56
5	New Hampshire	2.01	2.08 (7)
6	District of Columbia	1.72	0.93 79
7	Oregon	1.71	1.62 9
8	Rhode Island	1.67	1.70 (3)
9	Washington	1.62	1.47 15
10	Alaska	1.53	1.50 3
11	Montana	1.45	1.29 16
12	Missouri	1.41	1.28 13
13	Colorado	1.40	1.37 3
14	Ohio	1.38	1.46 (6)
15	West Virginia	1.37	1.36 1
16	Louisiana	1.36	1.37 (1)
17	Maine	1.36	1.41 (5)
18	Wisconsin	1.35	1.18 17
19	New Mexico	1.34	1.26 8
20	California	1.33	1.03 30
21	Tennessee	1.33	1.21 12
22	Minnesota	1.32	1.26 6
23	Mississippi	1.32	1.19 13
24	Nebraska	1.31	1.45 (14)
25	Florida	1.28	1.29 (1)
26	Alabama	1.26	1.25 1
27	Georgia	1.24	1.28 (4)

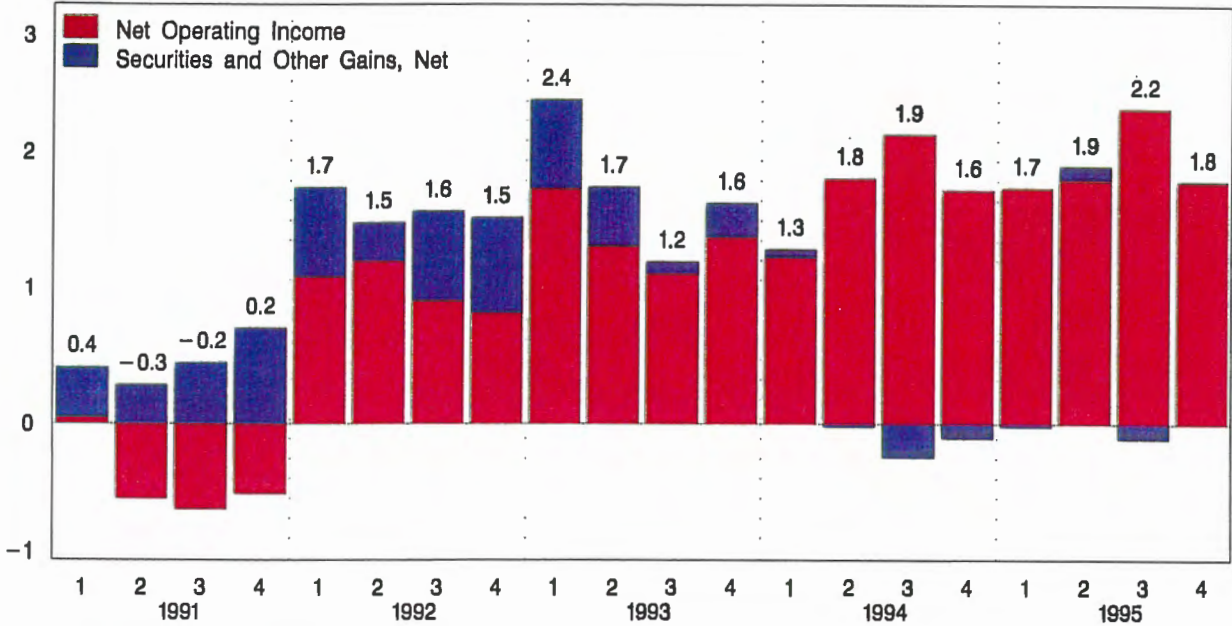
	1995	1994	Change*
28	Iowa	1.23	1.35 (12)
29	Virginia	1.23	1.02 21
30	Arkansas	1.21	1.27 (6)
31	Indiana	1.21	1.11 10
32	North Dakota	1.21	1.22 (1)
33	Kentucky	1.20	1.06 14
34	Maryland	1.18	1.21 (3)
35	Texas	1.18	1.03 15
36	Michigan	1.15	1.29 (14)
37	Vermont	1.15	0.92 23
38	Hawaii	1.12	1.01 11
39	Pennsylvania	1.11	1.10 1
40	Kansas	1.09	1.06 3
41	South Carolina	1.09	1.12 (3)
42	Utah	1.09	1.19 (10)
43	Oklahoma	1.08	1.10 (2)
44	New Jersey	1.07	1.04 3
45	Puerto Rico	1.03	0.99 4
46	Idaho	1.02	1.33 (31)
47	Massachusetts	1.01	0.91 10
48	North Carolina	0.96	0.99 (3)
49	Arizona	0.95	0.67 28
50	Illinois	0.93	0.84 9
51	New York	0.83	0.85 (2)
52	Connecticut	0.56	0.82 (26)
	U.S. and Territories	1.17	1.15 2

*YTD ROA minus ROA for the same period one year ago equals change in basis points. Basis point=1/100 of a percent. Results for four of the states with the highest ROAs (SD, NV, DE, & NH) were significantly influenced by the presence of large credit card operations.

Quarterly Net Income

1991 - 1995

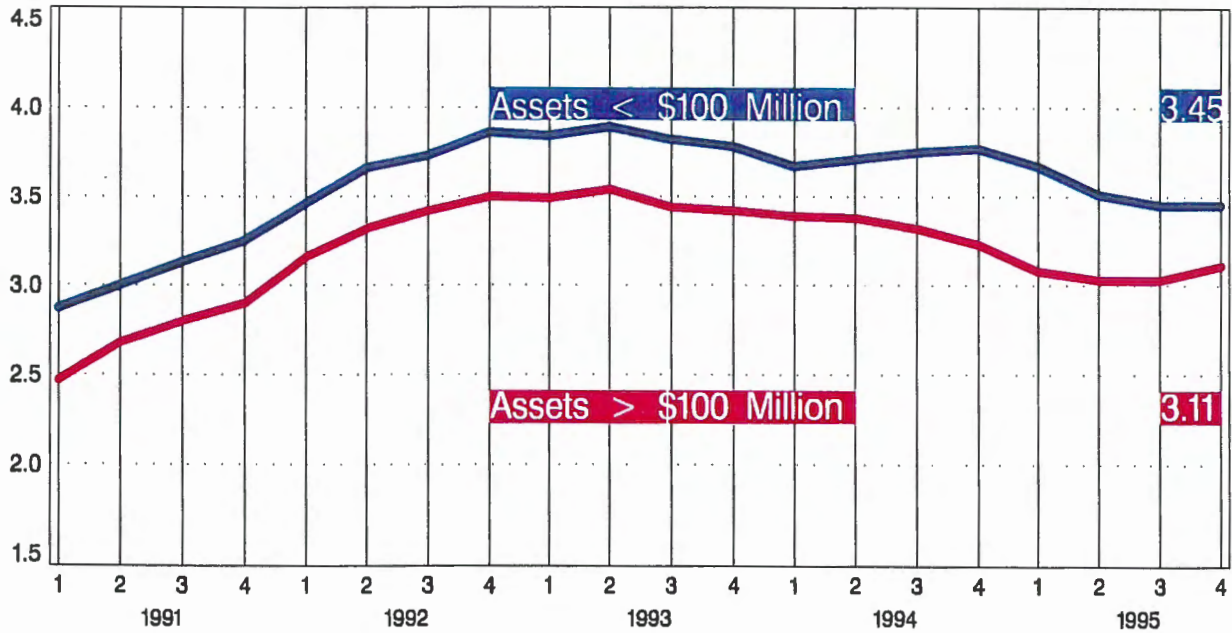
\$ Billions



Quarterly Net Interest Margins, Annualized

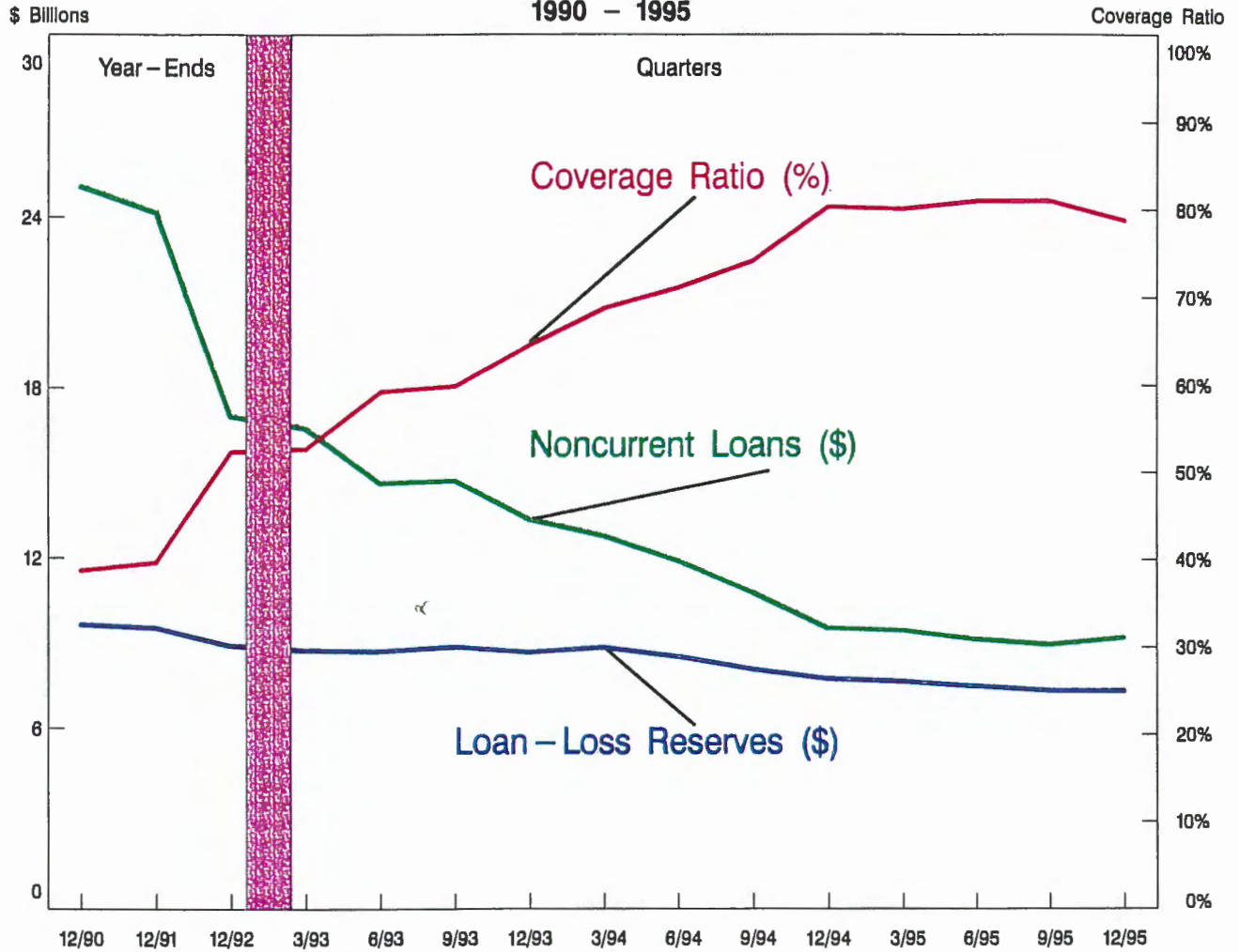
1991 - 1995

Net Interest Margin (%)



Reserve Coverage Ratio*

1990 - 1995



Noncurrent Loans (\$ Billions)

25.1 24.2 17.0 16.6 14.6 14.7 13.3 12.8 11.9 10.8 9.5 9.4 9.1 8.9 9.2

Loan Loss Reserves (\$ Billions)

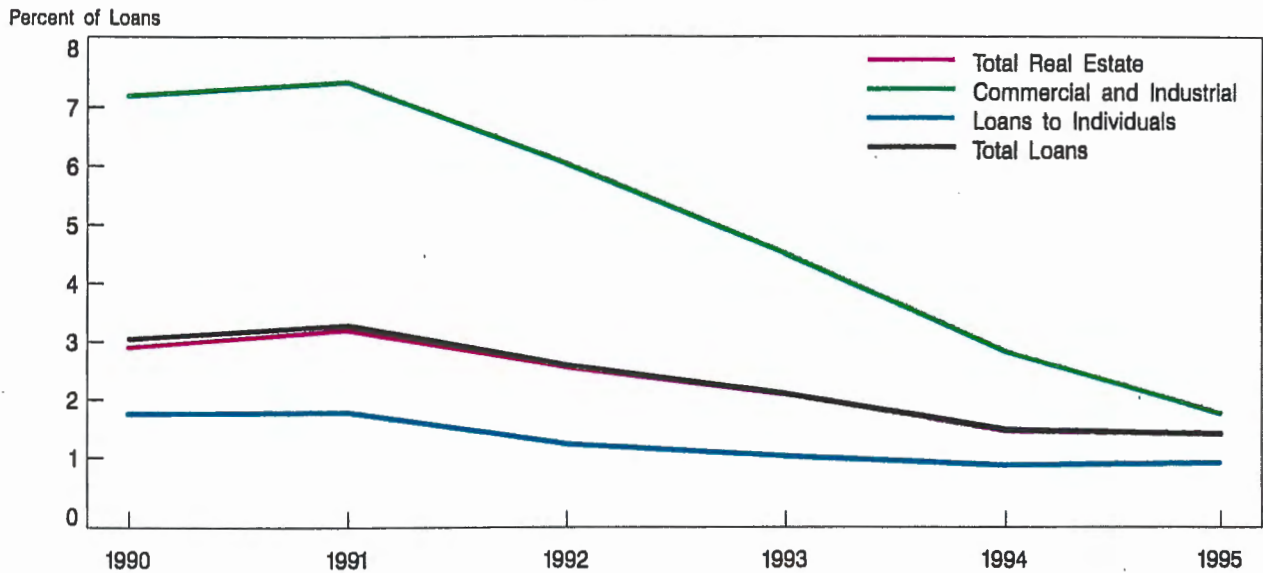
9.7 9.5 8.9 8.7 8.7 8.9 8.7 8.8 8.5 8.1 7.7 7.6 7.5 7.3 7.3

Coverage Ratio (%)

39 39 52 53 60 60 65 69 72 75 81 81 82 82 80

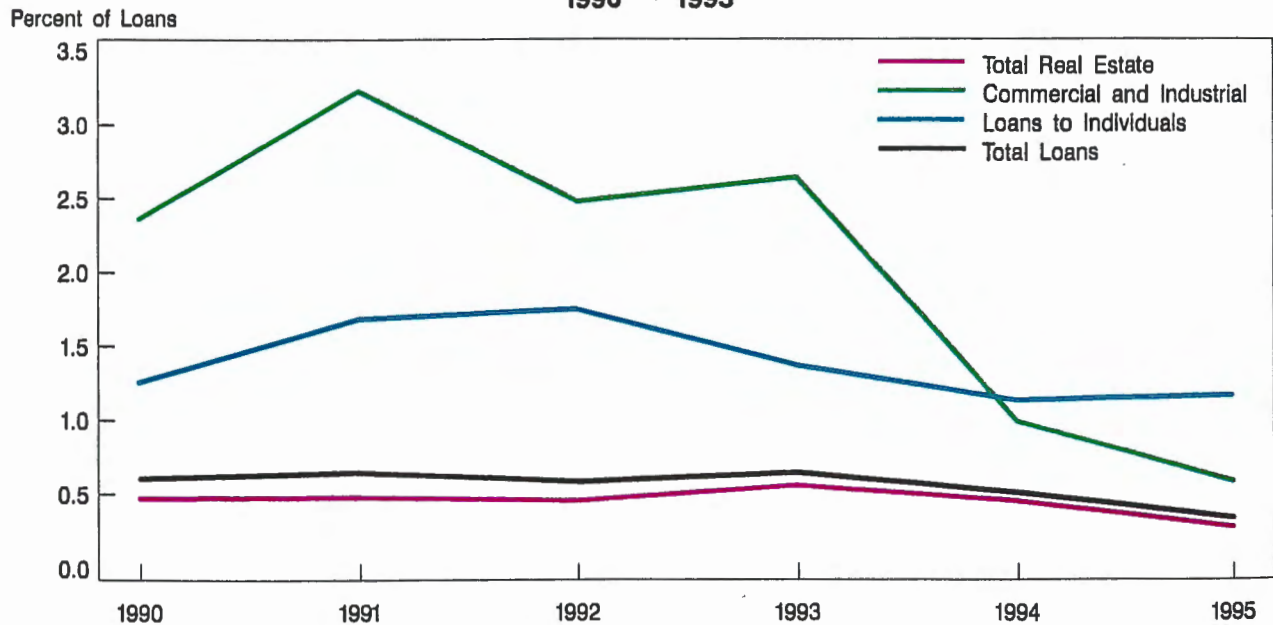
*Loan loss reserves to noncurrent loans.

Noncurrent Loan Rates at Year-end 1990 - 1995



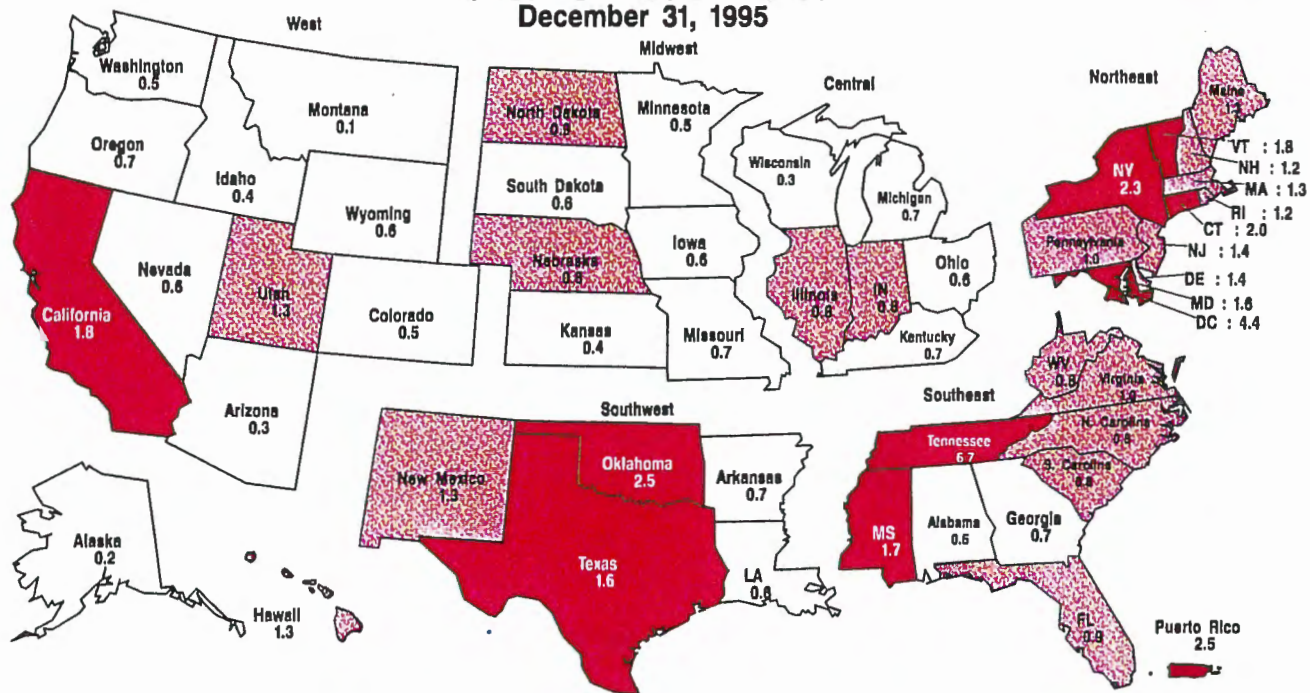
Note: Noncurrent loan rates represent the percentage of loans that are past due 90 days or more or in nonaccrual status.

Annual Net Charge-off Rates on Loans 1990 - 1995

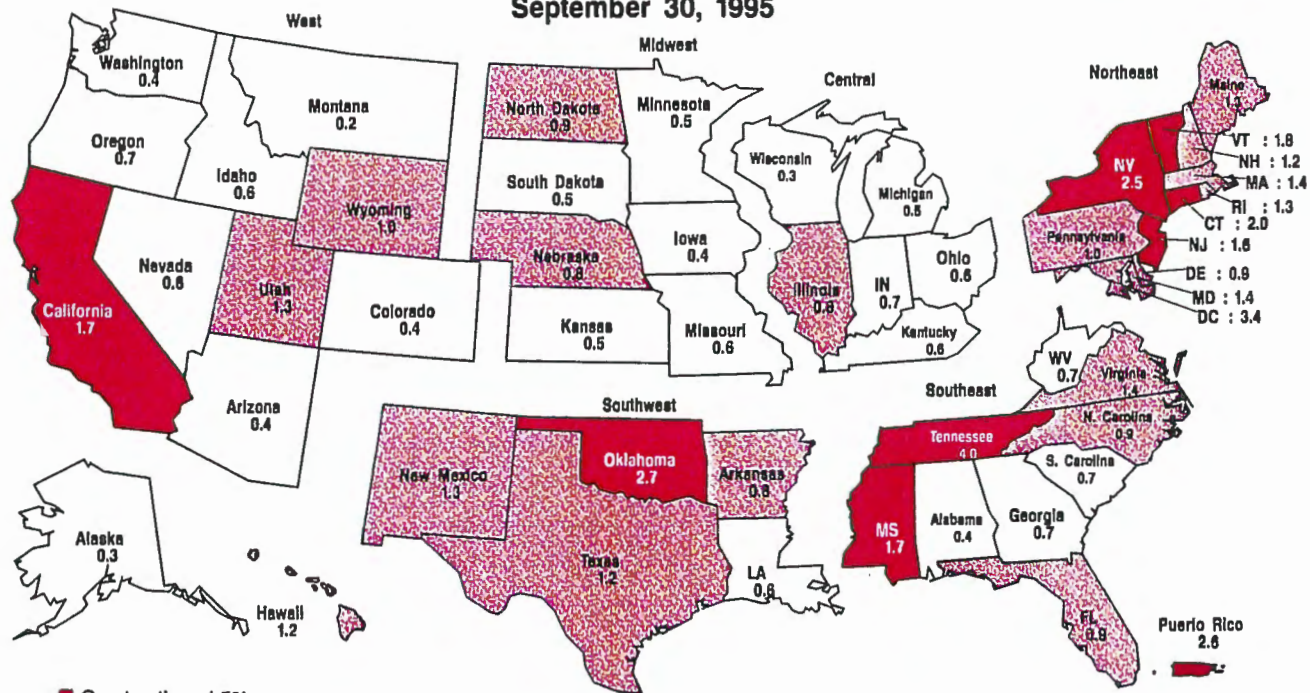


Noncurrent Loan Rates*

December 31, 1995



September 30, 1995



- Greater than 1.5%
- ▨ Between .75% and 1.5%
- Less than .75%

* Noncurrent loan rates represent the percentage of loans that are past due 90 days or more or in nonaccrual status.

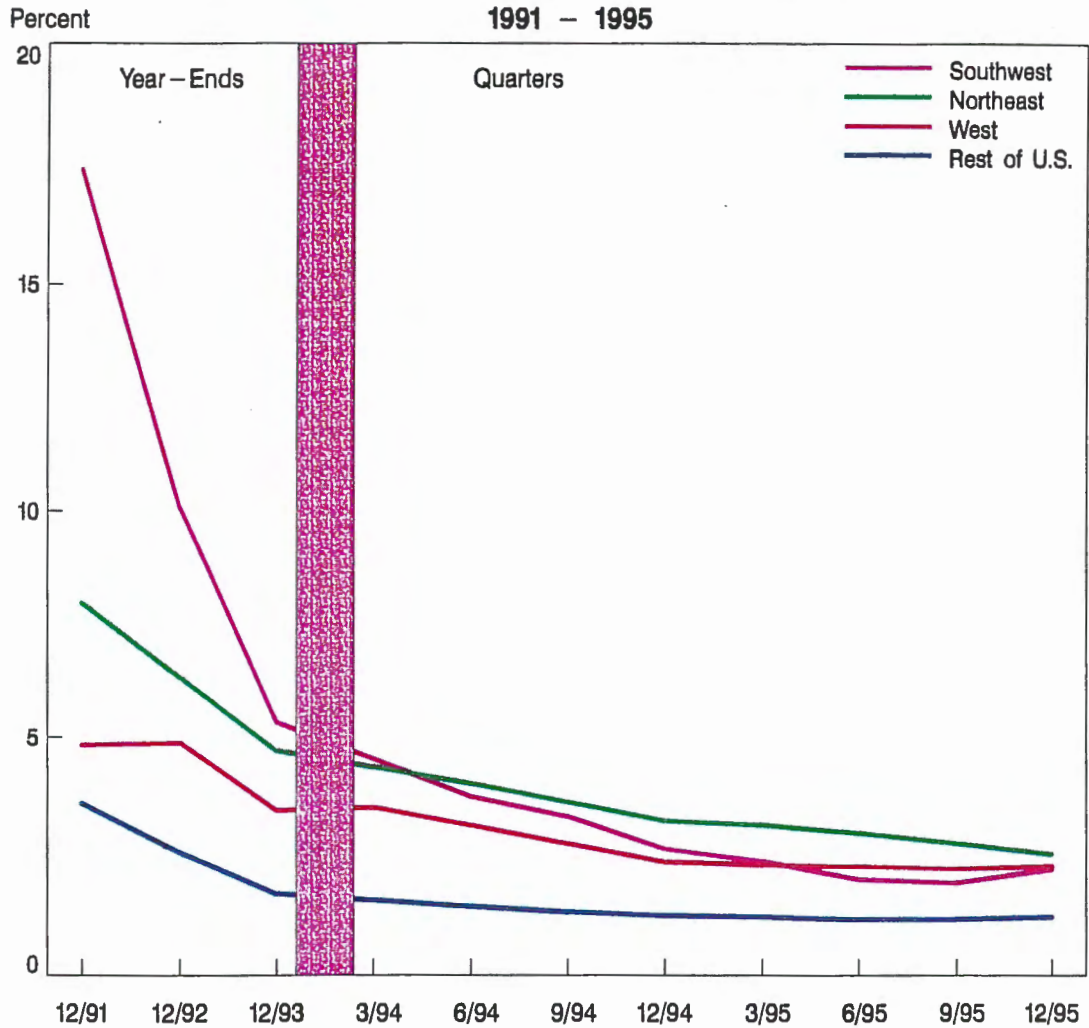
Noncurrent Loan Rates*

December 31, 1995

	Total Loans		Commercial & Industrial		Real Estate		Loans to Individuals	
	12/31/95	9/30/95	12/31/95	9/30/95	12/31/95	9/30/95	12/31/95	9/30/95
Tennessee	6.68	4.01	0.60	1.19	7.29	4.28	0.77	0.79
District of Columbia	4.35	3.36	0.00	0.00	6.22	5.14	0.21	0.03
Puerto Rico	2.47	2.63	4.44	5.80	2.21	2.59	3.41	2.16
Oklahoma	2.46	2.65	37.41	26.24	2.29	2.56	1.30	0.74
New York	2.32	2.49	4.14	4.73	2.31	2.50	1.64	1.53
Connecticut	1.98	2.04	2.90	3.41	1.97	2.01	1.47	1.30
Vermont	1.84	1.78	1.35	1.76	1.86	1.83	2.23	1.44
California	1.82	1.72	0.34	0.48	1.83	1.73	1.49	1.43
Mississippi	1.65	1.65	0.75	0.43	1.71	1.71	0.89	0.86
Maryland	1.60	1.44	1.23	1.29	1.57	1.45	1.47	1.15
Texas	1.56	1.17	0.84	0.89	1.68	1.21	0.42	0.44
New Jersey	1.42	1.63	3.98	3.35	1.36	1.58	2.26	2.13
Delaware	1.37	0.93	0.89	0.25	1.37	1.07	0.68	0.86
Hawaii	1.34	1.15	5.58	4.84	1.27	1.09	3.32	2.27
New Mexico	1.28	1.26	0.40	0.58	1.30	1.26	0.33	0.35
Utah	1.26	1.31	0.00	0.00	1.09	1.14	0.29	0.45
Massachusetts	1.25	1.35	1.63	1.86	1.26	1.37	0.52	0.50
Maine	1.25	1.29	2.75	2.58	1.19	1.24	0.49	0.67
Rhode Island	1.22	1.29	1.08	2.45	1.27	1.25	0.32	0.46
New Hampshire	1.15	1.17	1.26	1.03	1.25	1.30	0.48	0.53
Pennsylvania	1.00	0.99	0.93	1.05	0.99	0.99	0.99	0.91
Virginia	0.99	1.38	0.94	8.14	0.93	1.14	1.51	1.03
Florida	0.88	0.92	0.81	1.45	0.87	0.92	0.67	0.43
North Dakota	0.88	0.85	3.05	0.20	1.02	0.98	0.06	0.57
Illinois	0.84	0.84	1.78	1.27	0.75	0.78	1.94	1.62
South Carolina	0.80	0.74	2.53	2.36	0.69	0.67	0.86	0.70
Indiana	0.80	0.65	0.46	1.03	0.78	0.62	0.70	0.65
Nebraska	0.77	0.76	11.28	13.95	0.74	0.72	0.38	0.41
West Virginia	0.76	0.74	2.69	4.12	0.62	0.59	1.71	1.58
North Carolina	0.76	0.90	2.99	2.11	0.69	0.85	1.29	1.52
Georgia	0.73	0.71	1.15	1.55	0.63	0.58	1.13	1.17
Arkansas	0.72	0.81	0.44	0.80	0.75	0.85	0.48	0.46
Kentucky	0.72	0.63	2.55	4.11	0.68	0.57	0.71	0.63
Missouri	0.70	0.63	1.58	1.57	0.68	0.60	0.55	0.61
Michigan	0.69	0.54	3.33	4.12	0.63	0.48	0.80	0.77
Oregon	0.67	0.73	0.38	0.48	0.94	1.04	0.17	0.18
Wyoming	0.64	1.00	10.99	12.84	0.31	0.59	0.29	0.59
Louisiana	0.63	0.59	1.02	0.73	0.61	0.56	0.75	0.84
Ohio	0.61	0.57	0.38	0.78	0.60	0.55	0.59	0.55
South Dakota	0.61	0.51	0.04	0.12	0.73	0.57	0.25	0.32
Nevada	0.57	0.64	0.00	0.67	0.57	0.61	0.35	0.51
Iowa	0.55	0.43	2.23	1.36	0.36	0.30	1.01	0.80
Minnesota	0.53	0.48	0.51	0.29	0.45	0.47	0.89	0.53
Colorado	0.51	0.38	0.64	0.14	0.51	0.38	0.28	0.30
Alabama	0.50	0.40	1.82	1.42	0.44	0.37	0.54	0.32
Washington	0.47	0.43	0.36	0.58	0.46	0.42	0.34	0.23
Idaho	0.42	0.57	0.00	0.00	0.42	0.58	0.32	0.25
Kansas	0.41	0.53	1.61	0.38	0.39	0.50	0.49	0.98
Wisconsin	0.31	0.33	0.68	0.53	0.25	0.28	0.72	0.65
Arizona	0.30	0.41	0.00	0.00	0.24	0.32	0.00	0.00
Alaska	0.15	0.30	0.12	0.00	0.16	0.32	0.02	0.14
Montana	0.13	0.15	0.26	0.17	0.10	0.14	0.25	0.21
U.S. and Territories	1.40	1.36	1.75	2.04	1.40	1.36	0.91	0.84

*Noncurrent loan rates represent the percentage of loans in each category that are past due 90 days or more or in nonaccrual status.

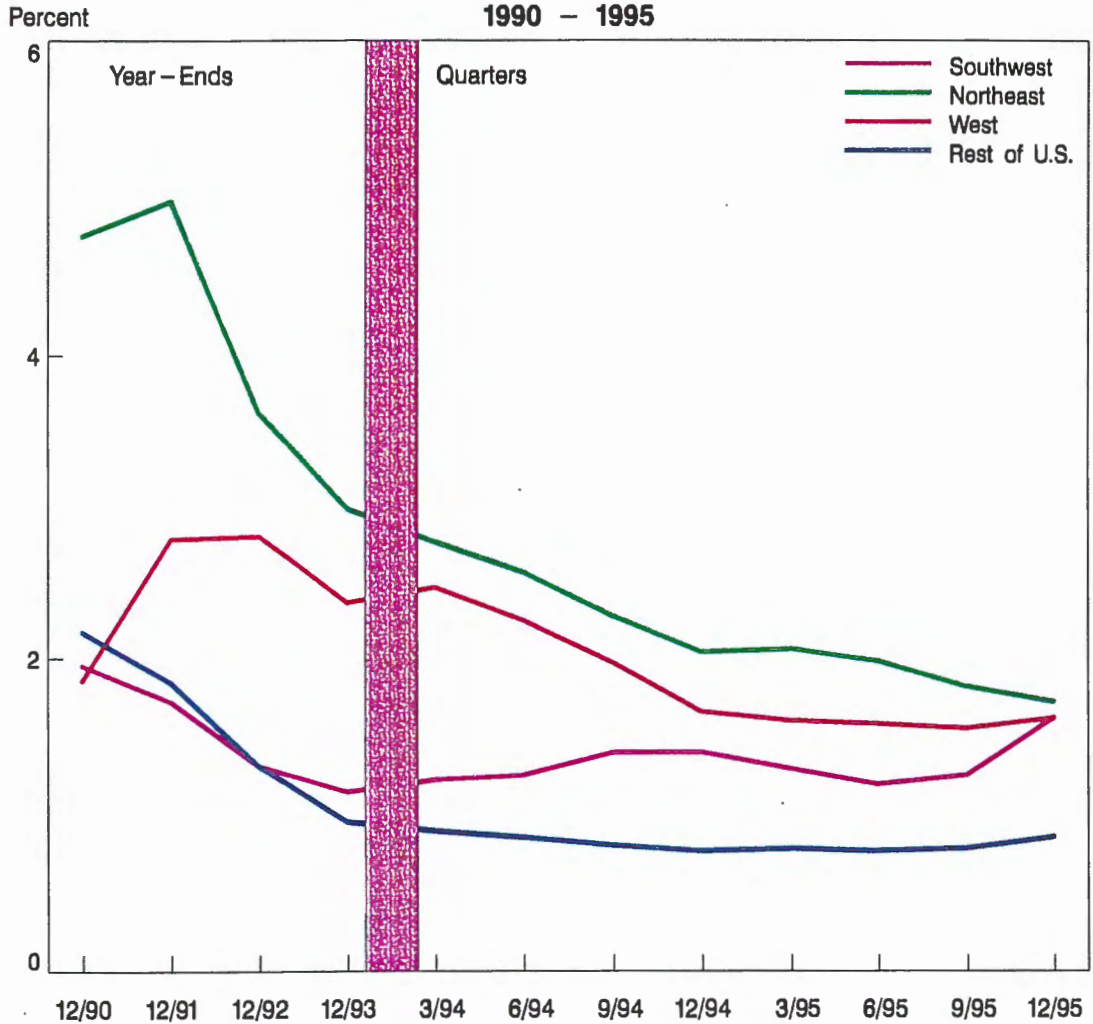
Troubled Real Estate Asset Rates*



Southwest	17.52	10.07	5.32	4.52	3.69	3.25	2.53	2.26	1.86	1.79	2.10
Northeast	7.96	6.32	4.70	4.34	3.97	3.57	3.15	3.06	2.88	2.66	2.43
West	4.82	4.87	3.38	3.45	3.06	2.65	2.25	2.18	2.15	2.10	2.16
Rest of U.S.	3.54	2.46	1.55	1.40	1.26	1.14	1.06	1.03	0.97	0.99	1.04
Total U.S.	5.96	4.82	3.34	3.18	2.85	2.52	2.19	2.11	2.00	1.92	1.91

*Loans secured by real estate past due 90 days or more or in nonaccrual status plus other real estate owned (OREO) as a percent of total real estate loans plus OREO.

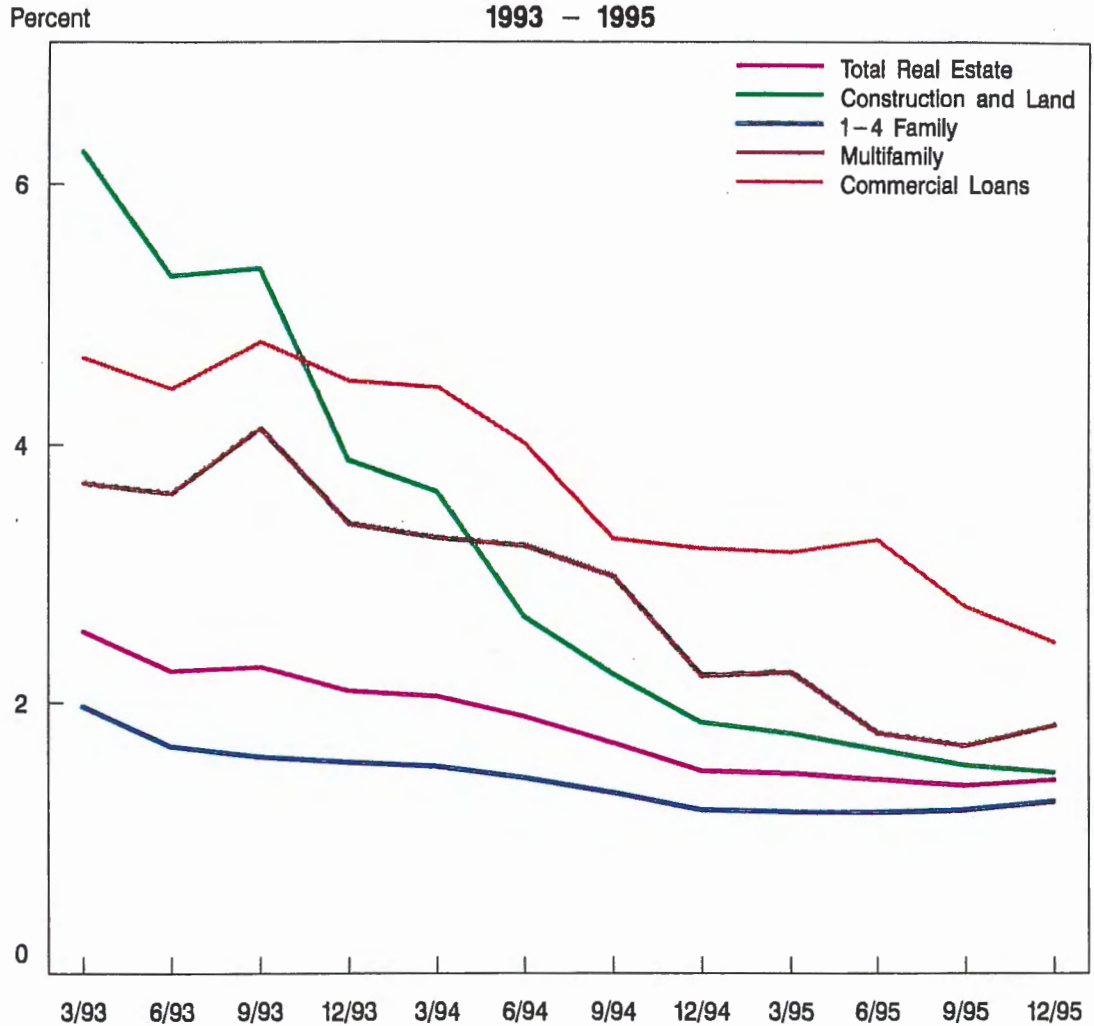
Noncurrent Real Estate Loan Rates*



Southwest	1.95	1.71	1.28	1.11	1.19	1.22	1.37	1.37	1.26	1.16	1.22	1.60
Northeast	4.79	5.02	3.62	2.99	2.77	2.57	2.28	2.04	2.06	1.98	1.81	1.71
West	1.85	2.79	2.81	2.37	2.47	2.25	1.97	1.64	1.58	1.56	1.53	1.60
Rest of U.S.	2.17	1.84	1.28	0.91	0.85	0.81	0.76	0.72	0.73	0.72	0.74	0.81
Total U.S.	2.90	3.20	2.56	2.09	2.05	1.89	1.69	1.47	1.45	1.41	1.36	1.40

*Loans secured by real estate past due 90 days or more or in nonaccrual status as a percent of total real estate loans.

Noncurrent Real Estate Loan Rates by Type*

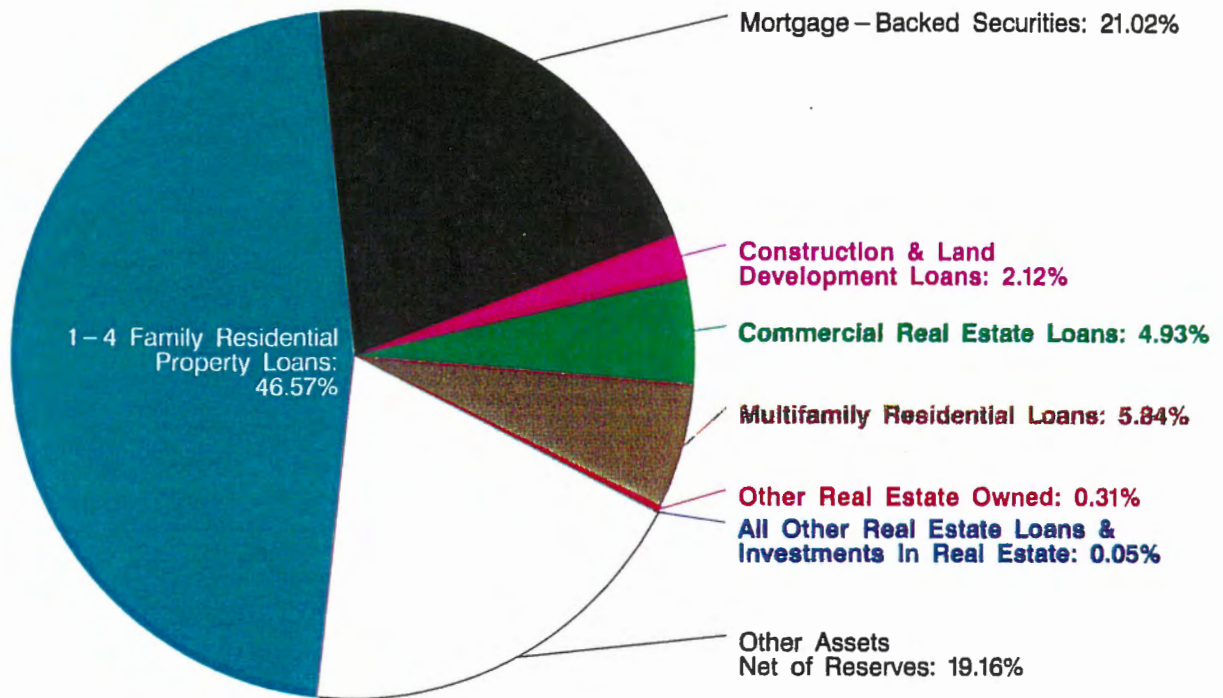


Construction and Land	6.25	5.29	5.35	3.88	3.64	2.67	2.22	1.85	1.76	1.64	1.52	1.46
1-4 Family	1.97	1.66	1.58	1.54	1.51	1.42	1.30	1.17	1.15	1.15	1.17	1.24
Multifamily	3.70	3.63	4.13	3.39	3.28	3.22	2.98	2.20	2.23	1.77	1.67	1.83
Commercial	4.67	4.43	4.79	4.49	4.44	4.01	3.27	3.19	3.16	3.26	2.74	2.47
Total	2.55	2.25	2.28	2.09	2.05	1.89	1.69	1.47	1.45	1.41	1.36	1.40

*Noncurrent loan rates represent the percentage of loans in each category that are past due 90 days or more or in nonaccrual status.

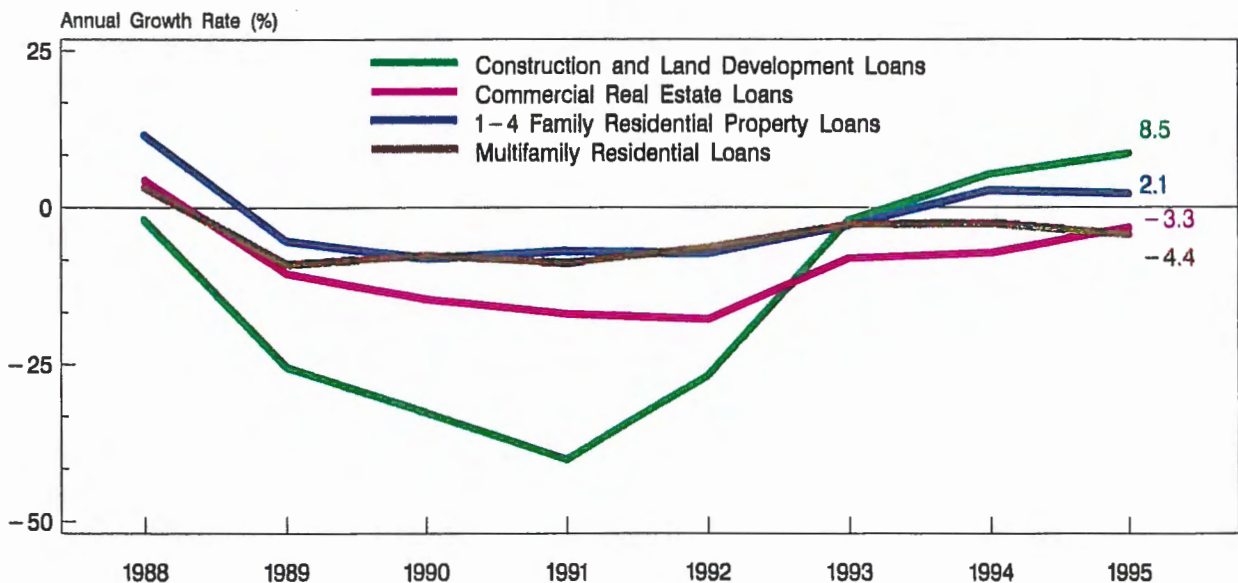
Real Estate Assets as a Percent of Total Assets

December 31, 1995



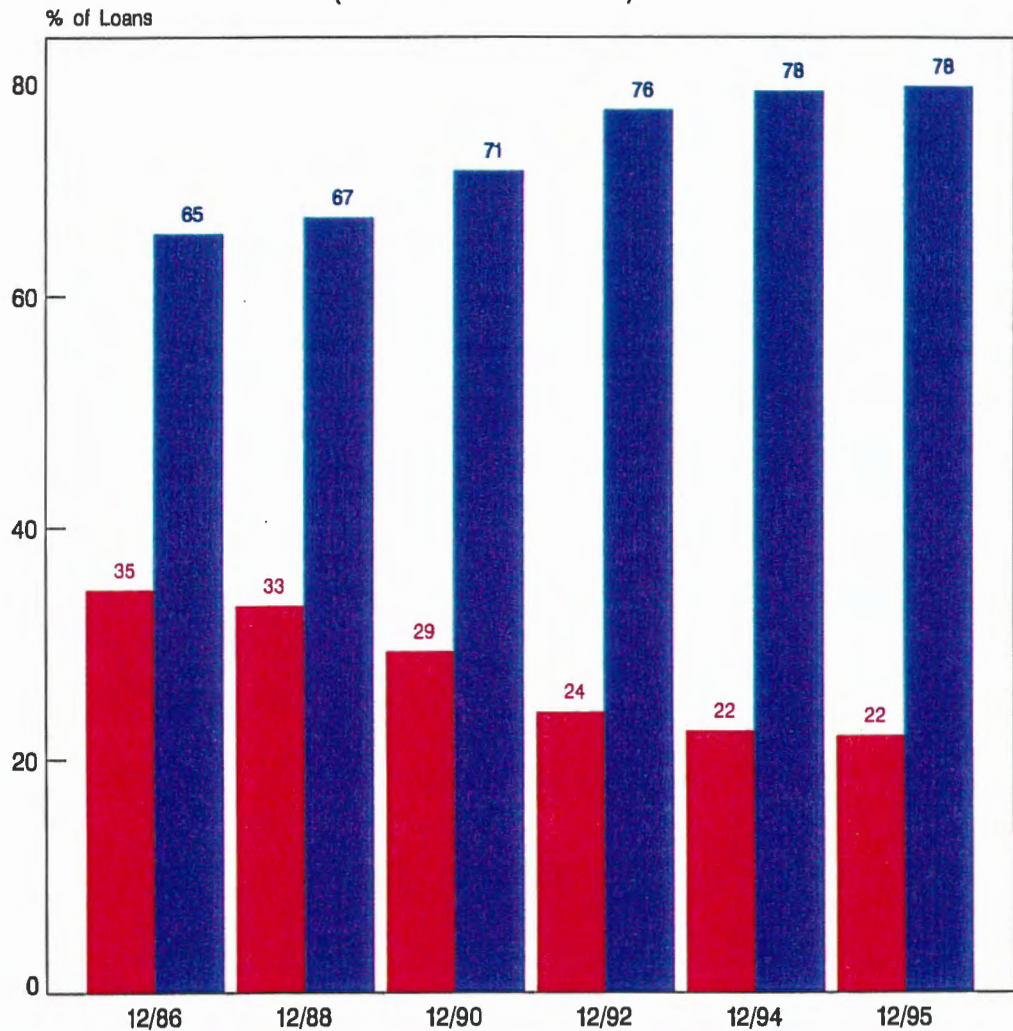
Real Estate Loan Growth Rates

1988 - 1995



Credit Risk Diversification

Retail Loans versus Loans to Commercial Borrowers (as a % of Total Loans)



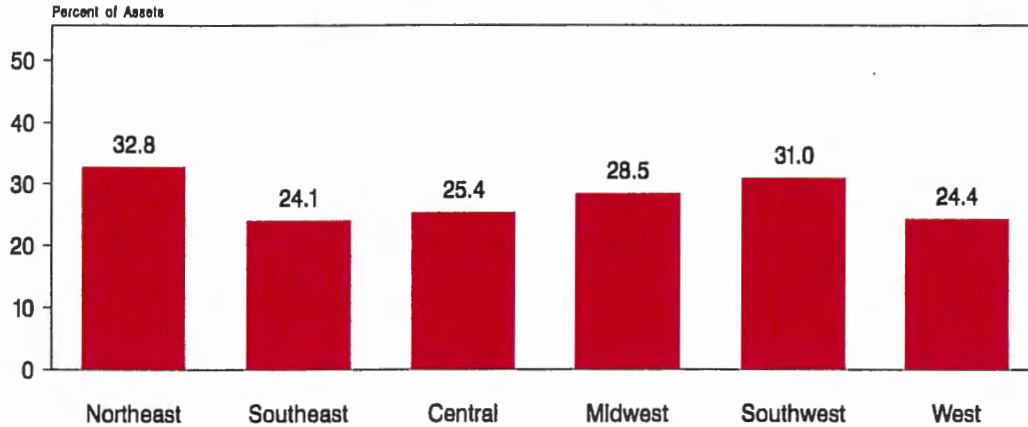
Loans (\$ Billions):

■ Commercial Borrowers	\$314	\$345	\$245	\$160	\$147	\$146
■ Retail Loans	593	694	592	506	506	518

Loans to Commercial Borrowers (Credit Risk Concentrated) – These are loans that can have relatively large balances at risk to a single borrower. A single loan may represent a significant portion of an institution's capital or income. Therefore, a relatively small number of defaults could impair an institution's capital or income. These loans include commercial and industrial loans, multifamily mortgages, commercial real estate, construction loans, and agricultural loans.

Retail Loans (Credit Risk Diversified) – These are loans that typically have relatively small balances spread among a large number of borrowers. A number of defaults are likely, but typically do not impair an institution's capital or income. These loans include consumer and credit card loans, 1–4 family residential mortgages and home equity loans.

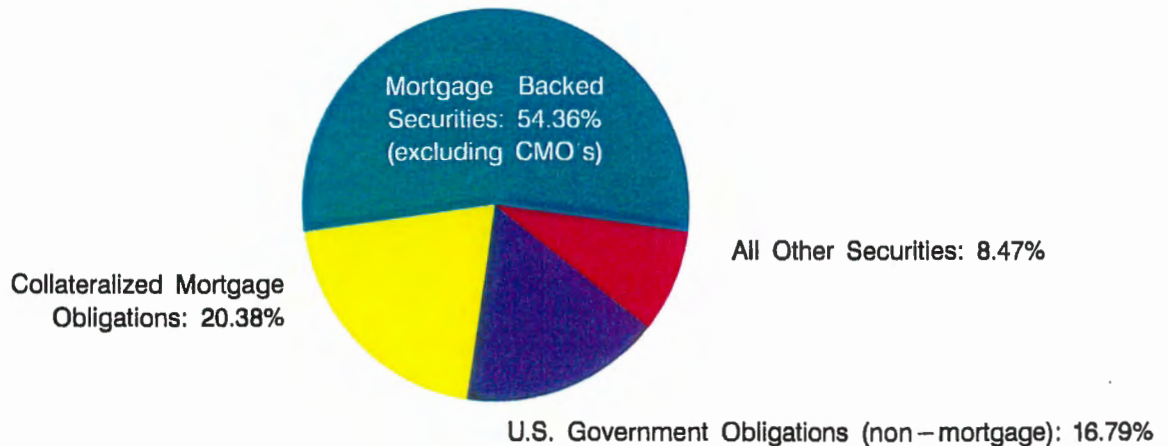
Total Securities* as a Percent of Assets December 31, 1995



Total Securities* (\$ Billions)

	12/93	3/94	6/94	9/94	12/94	3/95	6/95	9/95	12/95
U.S. Government Obligations (non-mortgage)	\$50	\$53	\$55	\$54	\$53	\$51	\$49	\$54	\$48
Mortgage-Backed Securities (excluding CMO's)	144	145	149	158	155	156	156	153	157
Collateralized Mortgage Obligations	54	60	61	60	59	58	60	59	59
All Other Securities	<u>27</u>	<u>28</u>	<u>28</u>	<u>26</u>	<u>23</u>	<u>21</u>	<u>24</u>	<u>24</u>	<u>24</u>
Total Securities	276	287	292	296	290	288	289	290	289
Securities as a Percent of Assets	27.55%	28.76%	29.18%	29.43%	28.78%	28.19%	28.44%	28.35%	28.13%
Memoranda:									
Amortized Cost of Total Held-to-Maturity Sec.	NA	198	206	215	212	212	216	211	132
Fair Value of Total Available-for-Sale Sec.	NA	89	88	81	78	74	73	79	157

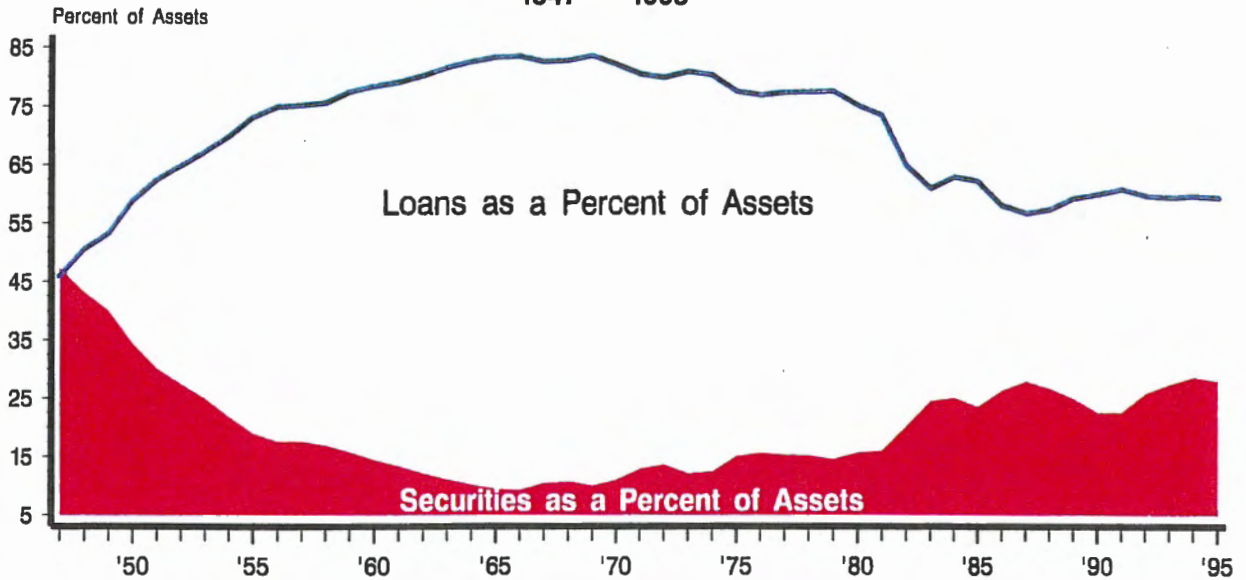
Total Securities* December 31, 1995



*Excludes trading account assets for savings institutions filing a Call Report.

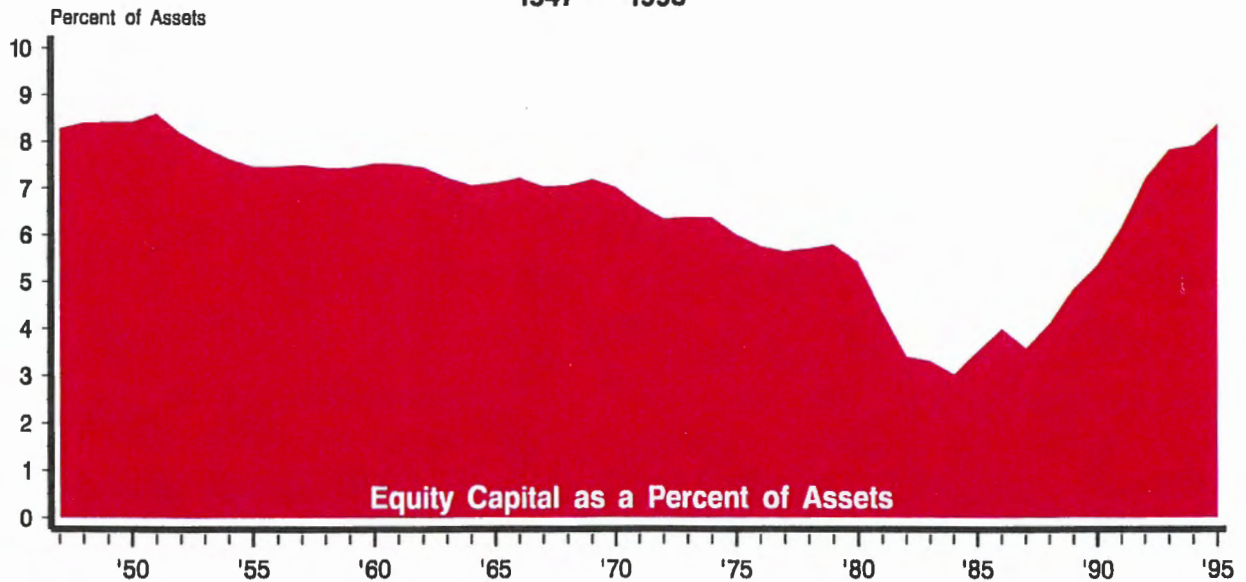
Real Estate Loans and Securities as a Percent of Assets

1947 - 1995



Equity Capital as a Percent of Assets

1947 - 1995



Real Estate Loans, Securities and Equity Capital

December 31, 1947 - December 31, 1995

(dollar figures in millions)

Year End	Number of Institutions	Total Securities	Real Estate Loans	Total Assets	Equity Capital	as a Percent of Total Assets		
						Total Securities	Real Estate Loans	Equity Capital
1995	2,029	288,563	609,978	1,025,741	86,063	28.1	59.5	8.39
1994	2,152	290,276	602,917	1,008,564	79,934	28.8	59.8	7.93
1993	2,262	275,773	595,433	1,000,887	78,421	27.6	59.5	7.84
1992	2,390	267,585	616,095	1,030,214	74,350	26.0	59.8	7.22
1991	2,561	252,942	678,083	1,113,002	68,628	22.7	60.9	6.17
1990	2,815	285,420	755,717	1,259,178	67,535	22.7	60.0	5.36
1989	3,087	358,114	846,902	1,427,512	69,371	25.1	59.3	4.86
1988	3,438	431,027	922,815	1,606,489	65,997	26.8	57.4	4.11
1987	3,622	421,685	852,444	1,502,111	53,754	28.1	56.7	3.58
1986	3,677	367,276	805,443	1,386,866	55,377	26.5	58.1	3.99
1985	3,626	298,591	785,048	1,262,654	44,386	23.6	62.2	3.52
1984	3,418	288,205	720,471	1,144,247	34,671	25.2	63.0	3.03
1983	3,477	243,501	603,801	989,887	32,747	24.6	61.0	3.31
1982	3,664	173,894	555,565	854,829	29,096	20.3	65.0	3.40
1981	4,116	130,849	599,224	814,388	35,393	16.1	73.6	4.35
1980	4,328	121,635	582,248	773,191	41,886	15.7	75.3	5.42
1979	4,363	104,750	555,786	715,220	41,449	14.6	77.7	5.80
1978	4,378	100,218	508,654	655,663	37,419	15.3	77.6	5.71
1977	4,388	89,551	451,173	582,198	32,865	15.4	77.5	5.64
1976	4,373	79,161	388,109	504,013	29,023	15.7	77.0	5.76
1975	4,407	66,147	339,693	437,539	26,228	15.1	77.6	5.99
1974	4,461	47,753	308,470	383,812	24,435	12.4	80.4	6.37
1973	4,485	43,643	289,686	357,810	22,828	12.2	81.0	6.38
1972	4,517	44,330	259,148	323,999	20,546	13.7	80.0	6.34
1971	4,598	35,974	223,932	277,876	18,429	12.9	80.6	6.63
1970	4,694	26,443	196,746	239,266	16,808	11.1	82.2	7.02
1969	4,769	22,359	185,390	221,505	15,925	10.1	83.7	7.19
1968	4,804	22,601	173,947	209,936	14,804	10.8	82.9	7.05
1967	4,820	20,675	162,423	196,439	13,806	10.5	82.7	7.03
1966	4,842	17,037	152,230	182,094	13,153	9.4	83.6	7.22
1965	4,837	16,640	146,055	175,076	12,458	9.5	83.4	7.12
1964	4,790	16,535	133,744	161,696	11,416	10.2	82.7	7.06
1963	4,749	16,245	119,426	146,173	10,558	11.1	81.7	7.22
1962	4,663	15,799	104,012	129,496	9,648	12.2	80.3	7.45
1961	4,551	15,435	91,113	115,049	8,654	13.4	79.2	7.52
1960	4,423	14,880	80,538	102,522	7,729	14.5	78.6	7.54
1959	4,247	14,473	70,817	91,293	6,795	15.9	77.6	7.44
1958	4,122	13,843	61,686	81,500	6,069	17.0	75.7	7.45
1957	4,011	12,761	54,305	72,130	5,418	17.7	75.3	7.51
1956	3,889	11,410	48,492	64,620	4,829	17.7	75.0	7.47
1955	3,764	10,999	42,238	57,656	4,307	19.1	73.3	7.47
1954	3,651	11,035	35,216	50,348	3,846	21.9	69.9	7.64
1953	3,523	11,003	29,564	43,927	3,462	25.0	67.3	7.88
1952	3,378	10,556	24,830	38,268	3,132	27.6	64.9	8.18
1951	3,222	10,084	20,825	33,333	2,867	30.3	62.5	8.60
1950	3,054	10,247	17,420	29,598	2,493	34.6	58.9	8.42
1949	2,948	10,575	14,024	26,338	2,218	40.2	53.2	8.42
1948	2,809	10,331	12,068	23,865	2,005	43.3	50.6	8.40
1947	2,730	10,423	10,115	22,027	1,825	47.3	45.9	8.29

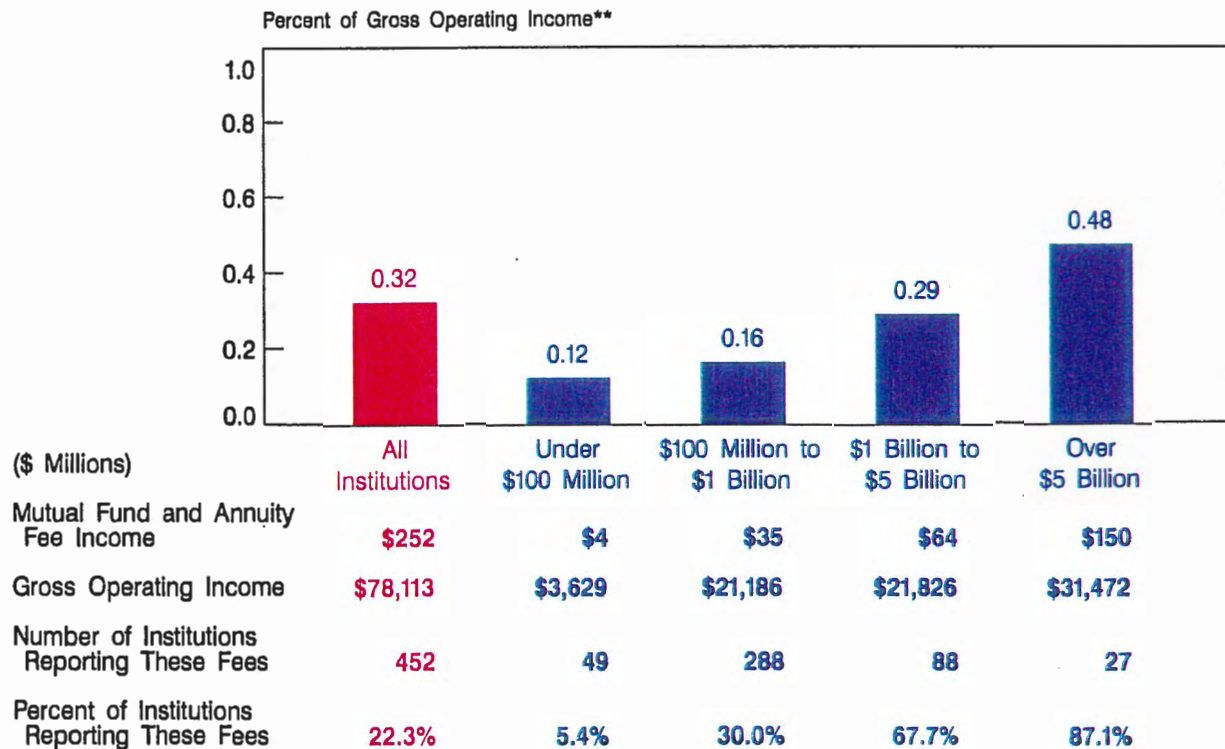
Mutual Fund and Annuity Sales*

1994 – 1995

Quarterly Sales (\$ Millions)	12/94	3/95	6/95	9/95	12/95
Money Market Funds	\$ 264	\$ 301	\$ 310	\$ 363	\$ 395
Debt Securities Funds	530	251	357	337	371
Equity Securities	265	185	264	339	466
Other Mutual Funds	112	59	98	131	145
Annuities	1,200	1,049	1,011	836	885
Proprietary Mutual Fund and Annuity Sales included above	NA	440	432	466	555

*Domestic office sales of proprietary, private label and third-party funds and annuities. Does not reflect redemptions.

Fee Income from Sales and Service of Mutual Funds and Annuities Fourth Quarter 1995

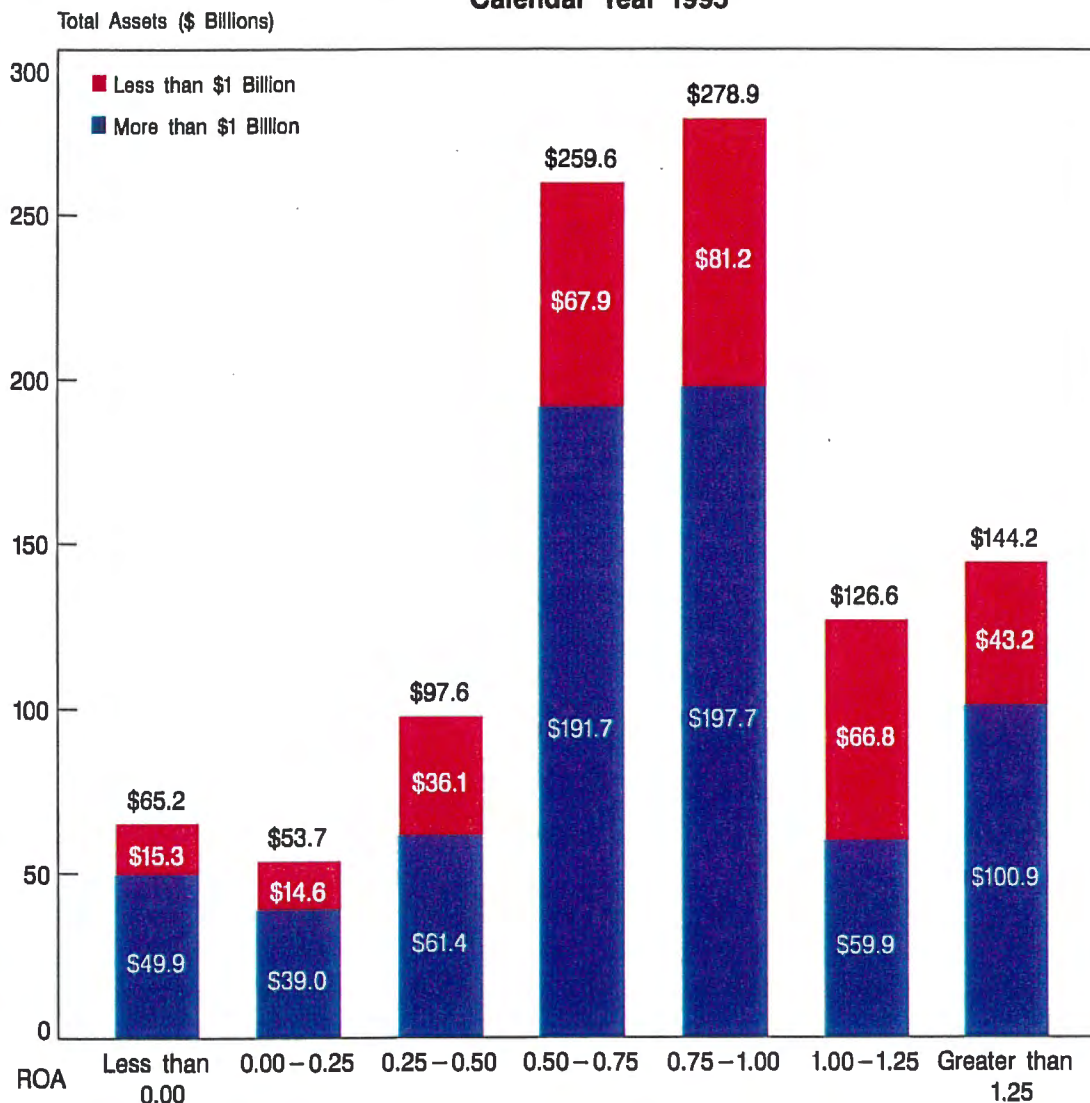


**Gross operating income is the total of interest income and noninterest income.

Return on Assets (ROA)

By Asset Size

Calendar Year 1995



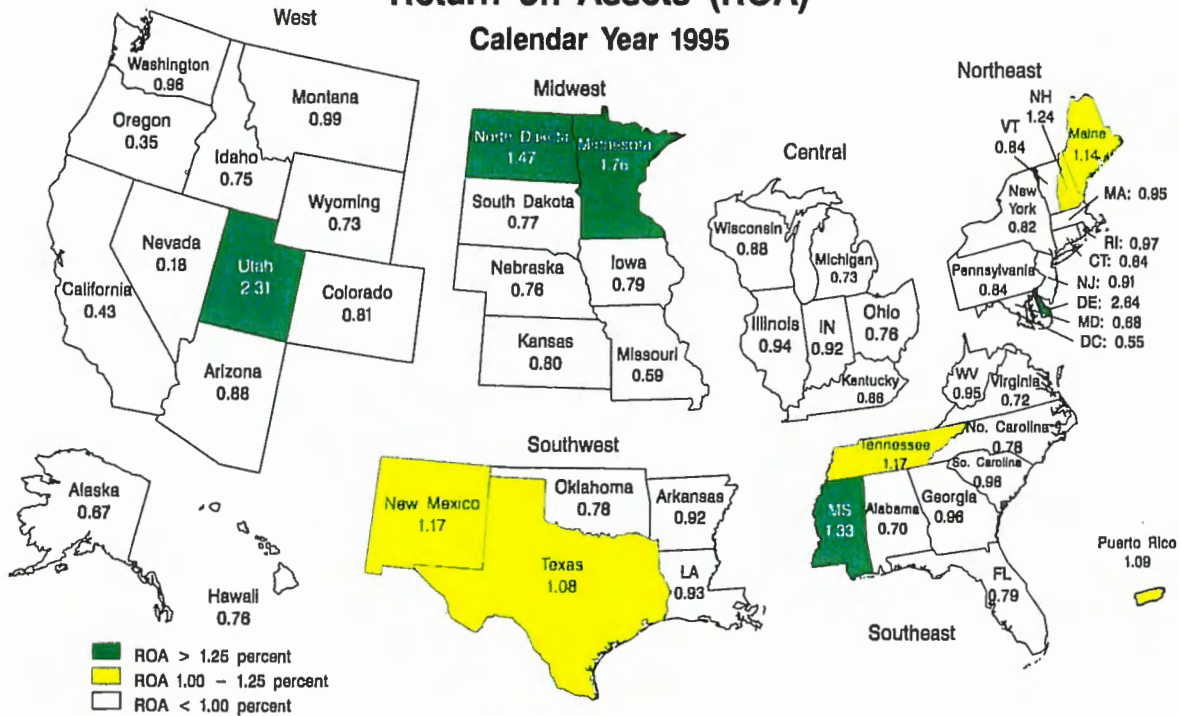
Asset Size

Number of Institutions

Less than \$1 Billion	105	89	248	429	427	337	233
More than \$1 Billion	<u>13</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>34</u>	<u>42</u>	<u>24</u>	<u>32</u>
Total	118	95	258	463	469	361	265

Return on Assets (ROA)

Calendar Year 1995



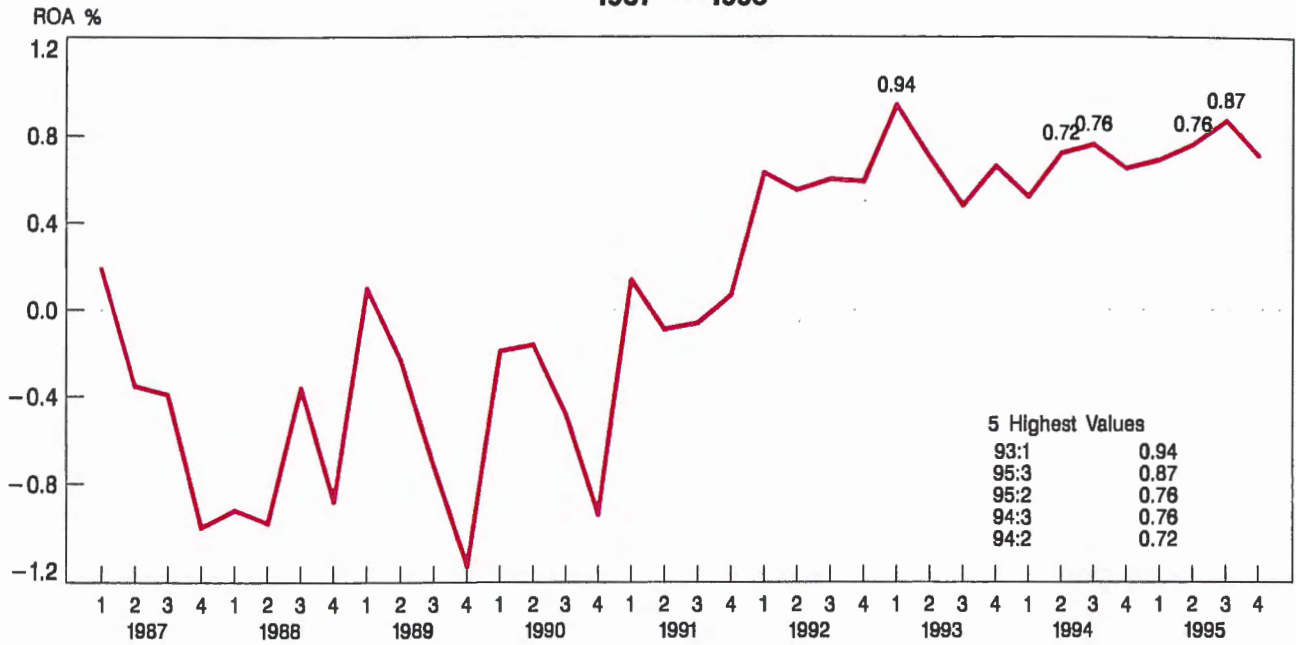
Rankings By ROA

	1995	1994	Change*
1 Delaware	2.64	1.07	157
2 Utah	2.31	1.35	96
3 Minnesota	1.76	1.34	42
4 North Dakota	1.47	(0.58)	205
5 Mississippi	1.33	0.98	35
6 New Hampshire	1.24	0.91	33
7 New Mexico	1.17	1.02	15
8 Tennessee	1.17	1.19	(2)
9 Maine	1.14	1.07	7
10 Puerto Rico	1.09	0.86	23
11 Texas	1.08	0.86	22
12 Montana	0.99	1.10	(11)
13 Rhode Island	0.97	0.87	10
14 Georgia	0.96	0.84	12
15 South Carolina	0.96	1.01	(5)
16 Washington	0.96	1.55	(59)
17 Massachusetts	0.95	0.72	23
18 West Virginia	0.95	0.99	(4)
19 Illinois	0.94	0.77	17
20 Louisiana	0.93	1.08	(15)
21 Arkansas	0.92	0.95	(3)
22 Indiana	0.92	0.83	29
23 New Jersey	0.91	1.23	(32)
24 Wisconsin	0.88	0.83	5
25 Alaska	0.87	0.49	38
26 Arizona	0.86	0.83	3
27 Kentucky	0.86	0.98	(12)

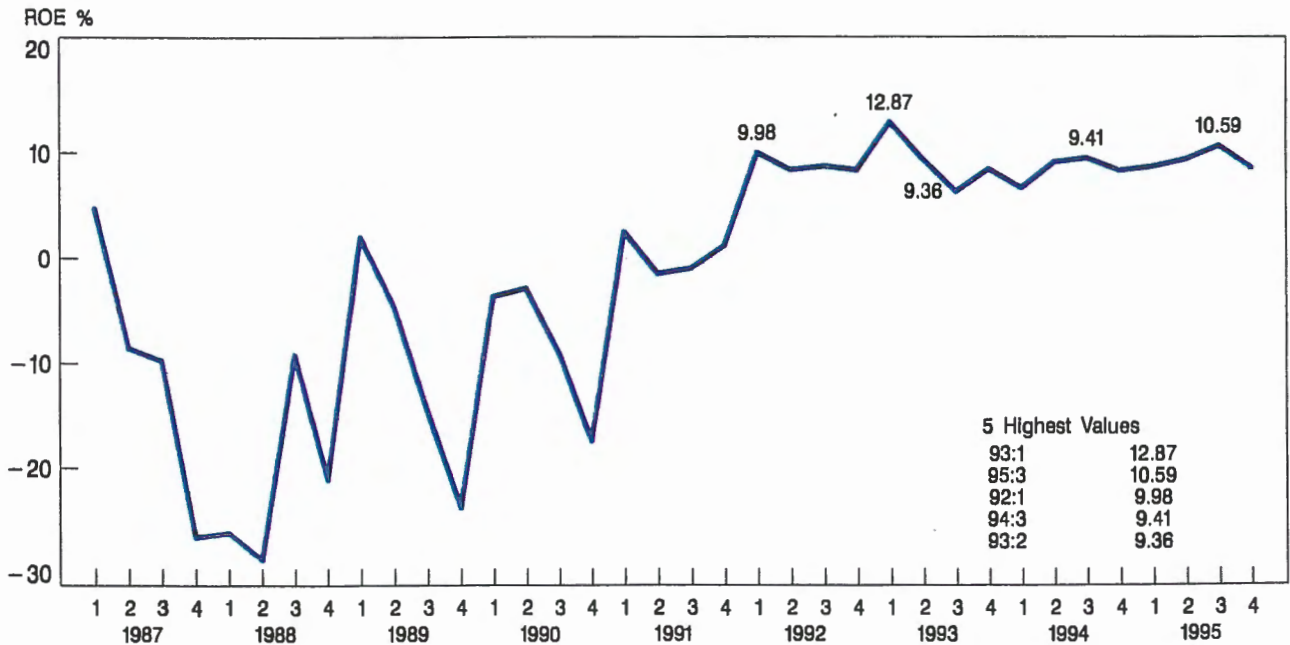
	1995	1994	Change*
28 Connecticut	0.84	0.95	(11)
29 Pennsylvania	0.84	0.79	5
30 Vermont	0.84	1.12	(28)
31 New York	0.82	0.84	(2)
32 Colorado	0.81	0.93	(12)
33 Kansas	0.80	0.80	0
34 Florida	0.79	0.77	2
35 Iowa	0.79	0.88	(9)
36 Hawaii	0.78	0.71	7
37 North Carolina	0.78	1.01	(23)
38 Oklahoma	0.78	1.88	(110)
39 South Dakota	0.77	0.94	(17)
40 Nebraska	0.76	(0.38)	114
41 Ohio	0.76	1.11	(35)
42 Idaho	0.75	0.78	(3)
43 Michigan	0.73	0.27	46
44 Wyoming	0.73	1.04	(31)
45 Virginia	0.72	0.56	16
46 Alabama	0.70	0.63	7
47 Maryland	0.68	0.80	(12)
48 Missouri	0.59	0.55	4
49 District of Columbia	0.55	0.55	0
50 California	0.43	0.09	34
51 Oregon	0.35	1.16	(81)
52 Nevada	0.18	0.63	(45)
U.S. and Territories	0.78	0.66	12

*YTD ROA minus ROA for the same period one year ago equals change in basis points. Basis point = 1/100 of a percent.

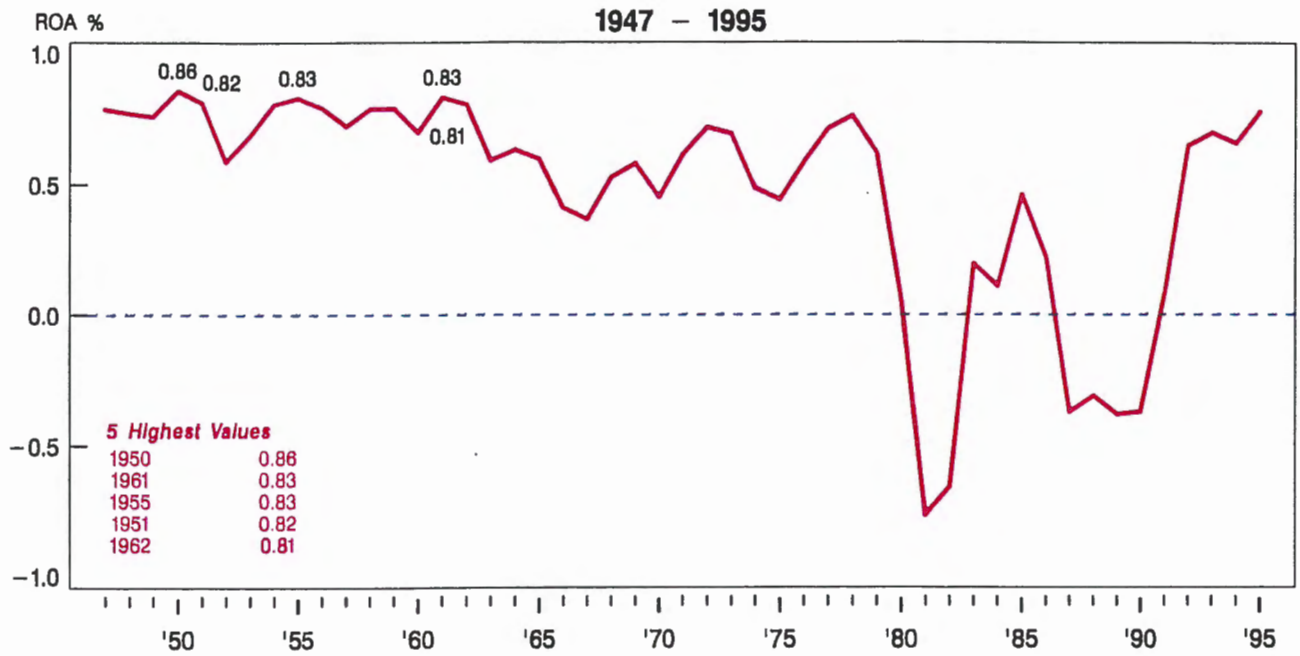
Quarterly Return on Assets (ROA), Annualized 1987 - 1995



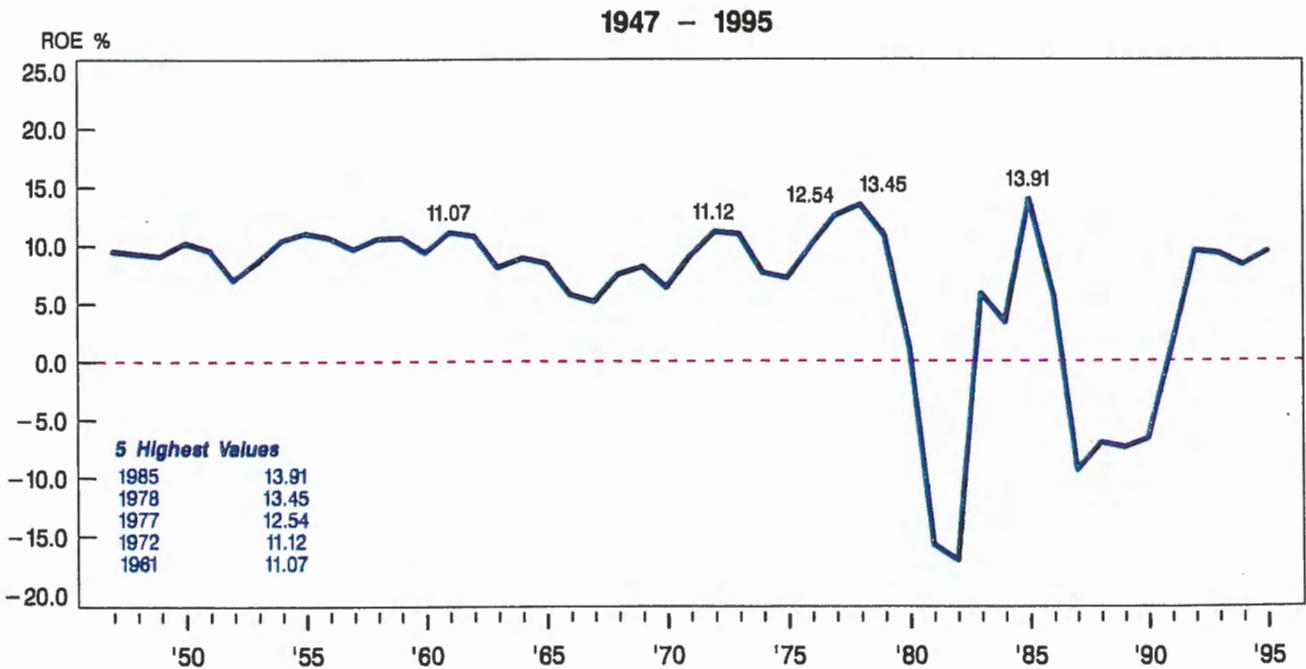
Quarterly Return on Equity (ROE), Annualized 1987 - 1995



Annual Return on Assets (ROA)



Annual Return on Equity (ROE)

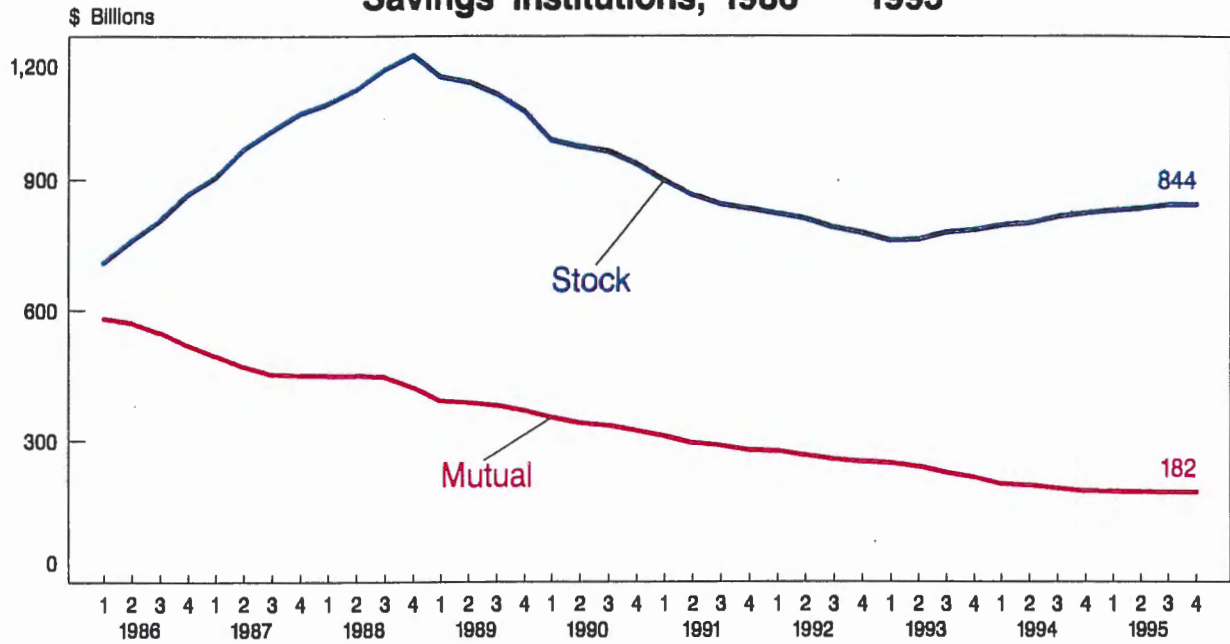


**Annual Returns on Assets (ROA)
Equity (ROE), and Net Income
1947 - 1995**

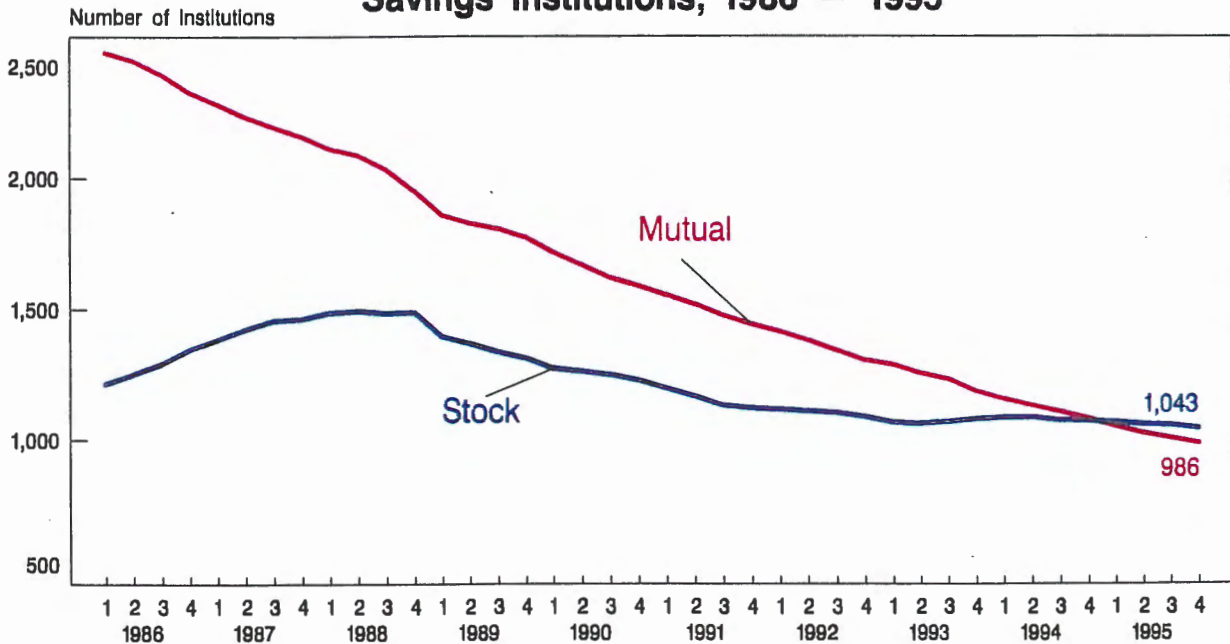
Year	ROA (Percent)	ROE (Percent)	Net Income (\$ Millions)
1995	0.78	9.41	7,627
1994	0.66	8.27	6,361
1993	0.70	9.24	6,844
1992	0.65	9.48	6,691
1991	0.08	1.26	659
1990	(0.37)	(6.68)	(4,723)
1989	(0.38)	(7.44)	(5,582)
1988	(0.31)	(7.04)	(4,727)
1987	(0.37)	(9.38)	(5,341)
1986	0.22	5.62	2,836
1985	0.46	13.91	5,531
1984	0.11	3.35	1,155
1983	0.19	5.81	1,797
1982	(0.65)	(17.05)	(5,499)
1981	(0.76)	(15.73)	(6,078)
1980	0.07	1.28	534
1979	0.62	10.82	4,270
1978	0.76	13.45	4,727
1977	0.71	12.54	3,881
1976	0.58	9.98	2,758
1975	0.44	7.16	1,814
1974	0.48	7.61	1,800
1973	0.69	10.94	2,374
1972	0.72	11.11	2,167
1971	0.61	9.04	1,594

Year	ROA (Percent)	ROE (Percent)	Net Income (\$ Millions)
1970	0.45	6.36	1,041
1969	0.58	8.16	1,253
1968	0.52	7.50	1,073
1967	0.36	5.15	695
1966	0.41	5.72	733
1965	0.59	8.44	1,008
1964	0.63	8.88	976
1963	0.59	8.10	818
1962	0.80	10.80	988
1961	0.83	11.07	907
1960	0.70	9.36	679
1959	0.79	10.64	684
1958	0.79	10.56	607
1957	0.72	9.67	495
1956	0.79	10.64	486
1955	0.83	11.02	449
1954	0.80	10.41	380
1953	0.68	8.56	282
1952	0.58	7.02	210
1951	0.81	9.57	256
1950	0.86	10.21	240
1949	0.76	9.07	191
1948	0.77	9.27	177
1947	0.78	9.50	165

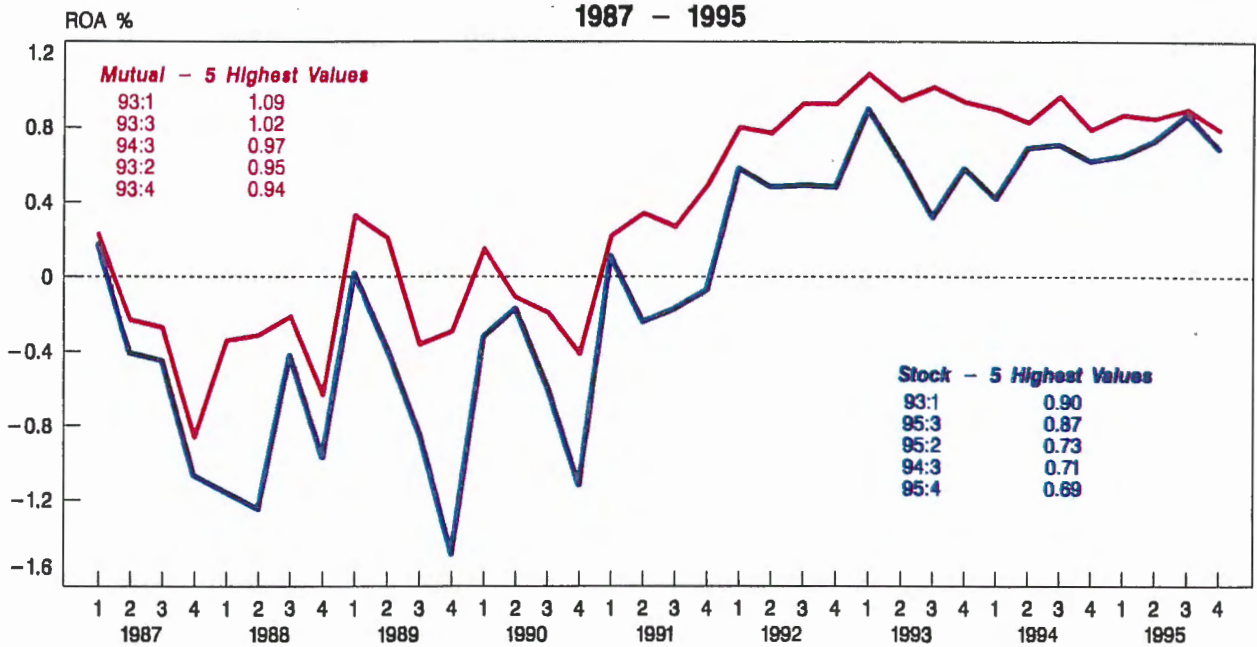
Assets of Mutual and Stock Savings Institutions, 1986 – 1995



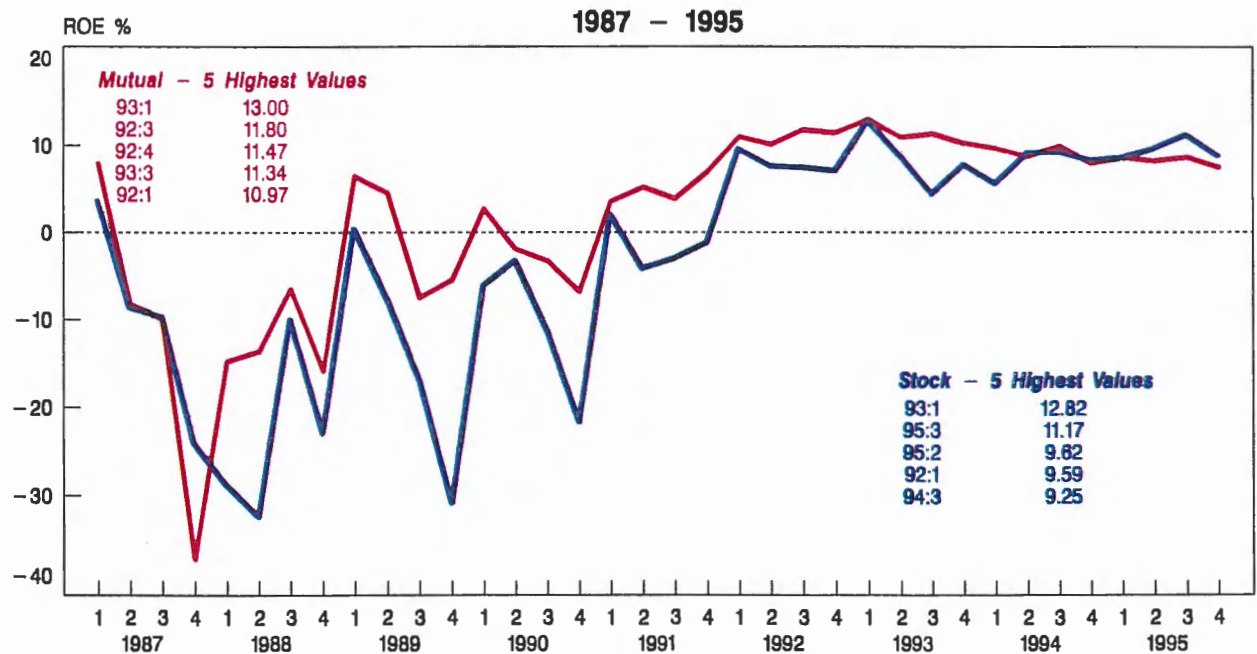
Number of Mutual and Stock Savings Institutions, 1986 – 1995

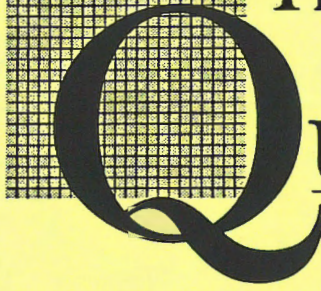


Quarterly Return on Assets (ROA), Annualized Mutual and Stock Savings Institutions



Quarterly Return on Equity (ROE), Annualized Mutual and Stock Savings Institutions

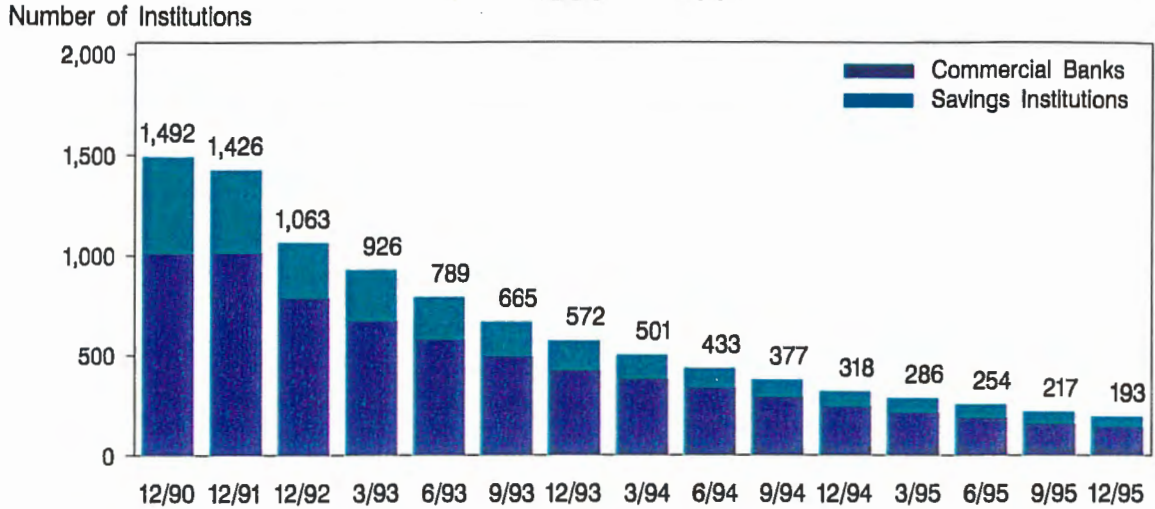


The FDIC
Quarterly
Ricki Helfer, Chairman

Banking Profile

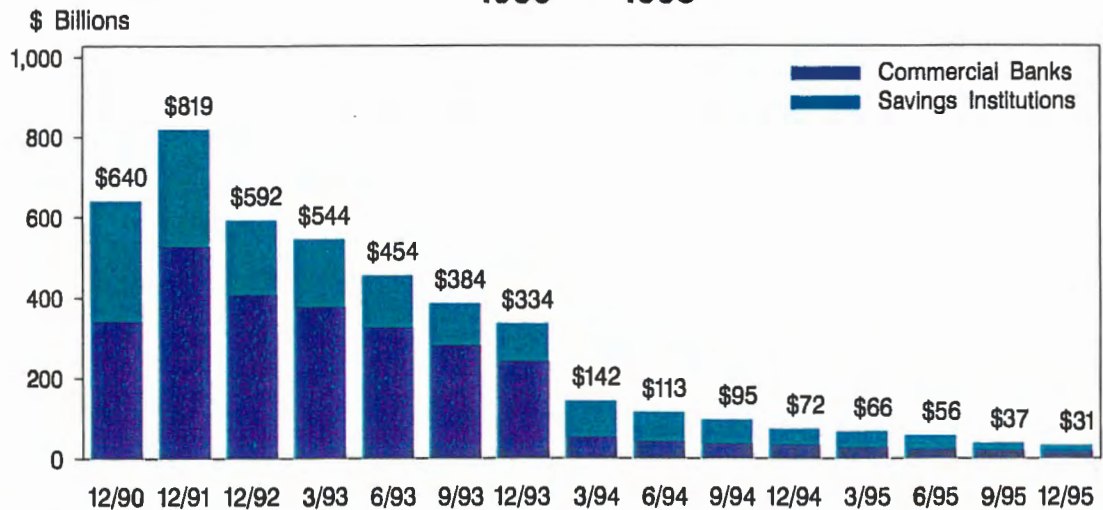
All FDIC - Insured
Institutions

Number of FDIC-Insured "Problem" Institutions 1990 - 1995



Savings Institutions	480	410	276	255	209	169	146	118	95	84	71	71	64	59	49
Commercial Banks	1,012	1,016	787	671	580	496	426	383	338	293	247	215	190	158	144

Assets of FDIC-Insured "Problem" Institutions 1990 - 1995



Savings Institutions	298	291	184	167	128	103	92	89	71	59	39	39	33	17	14
Commercial Banks	342	528	408	377	326	281	242	53	42	36	33	27	23	20	17

Capital Category Distribution

December 31, 1995

BIF-Member Institutions

	Institutions		Assets	
	Number of	Percent of Total	In Billions	Percent of Total
Well Capitalized	10,098	98.6%	\$4,466.3	97.3%
Adequately Capitalized	121	1.2%	\$120.3	2.6%
Undercapitalized	17	0.2%	\$2.3	0.1%
Significantly Undercapitalized	4	0.0%	\$0.3	0.0%
Critically Undercapitalized	3	0.0%	\$0.1	0.0%

SAIF-Member Institutions

	Institutions		Assets	
	Number of	Percent of Total	In Billions	Percent of Total
Well Capitalized	1,685	97.6%	\$736.1	98.3%
Adequately Capitalized	37	2.1%	\$12.1	1.6%
Undercapitalized	4	0.2%	\$0.6	0.1%
Significantly Undercapitalized	1	0.1%	\$0.0	0.0%
Critically Undercapitalized	0	0.0%	\$0.0	0.0%

Note: These tables are based solely on Call Report data and do not reflect supervisory upgrades or downgrades.

Capital Category Definitions

	Total Risk-Based Capital*		Tier 1 Risk-Based Capital*		Tier 1 Leverage		Tangible Equity
Well Capitalized	>= 10%	and	>= 6%	and	>= 5%		--
Adequately Capitalized	>= 8%	and	>= 4%	and	>= 4%		--
Undercapitalized	>= 6%	and	>= 3%	and	>= 3%		--
Significantly Undercapitalized	< 6%	or	< 3%	or	< 3%	and	> 2%
Critically Undercapitalized	--		--		--		<= 2%

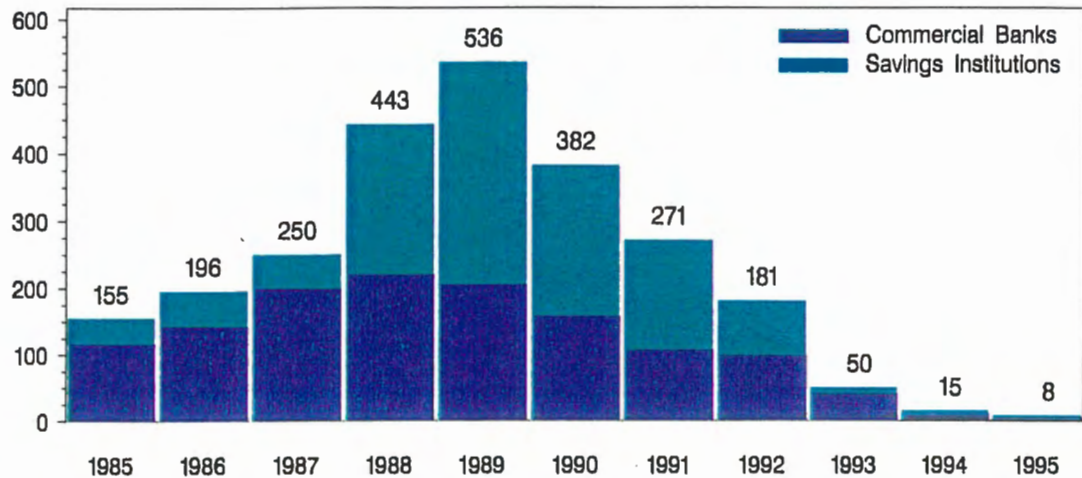
* As a percentage of risk-weighted assets.

Note: Standards vary in some instances for the strongest institutions, those anticipating growth, and those subject to supervisory agreements or directives.

Number of Failed FDIC–Insured Institutions

1985 – 1995

Number of Institutions

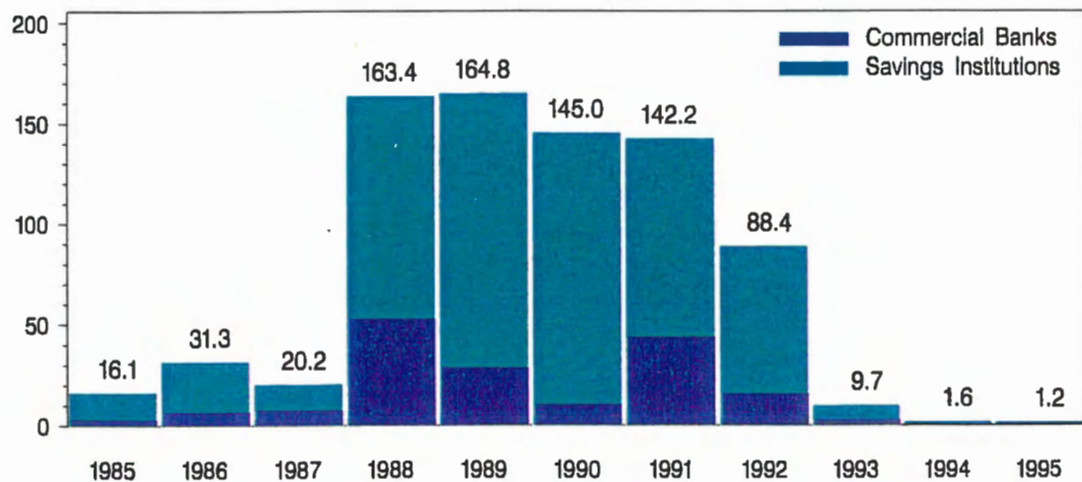


Savings Institutions	37	52	49	222	330	223	163	81	8	4	2
Commercial Banks	118	144	201	221	206	159	108	100	42	11	6

Assets of Failed FDIC–Insured Institutions

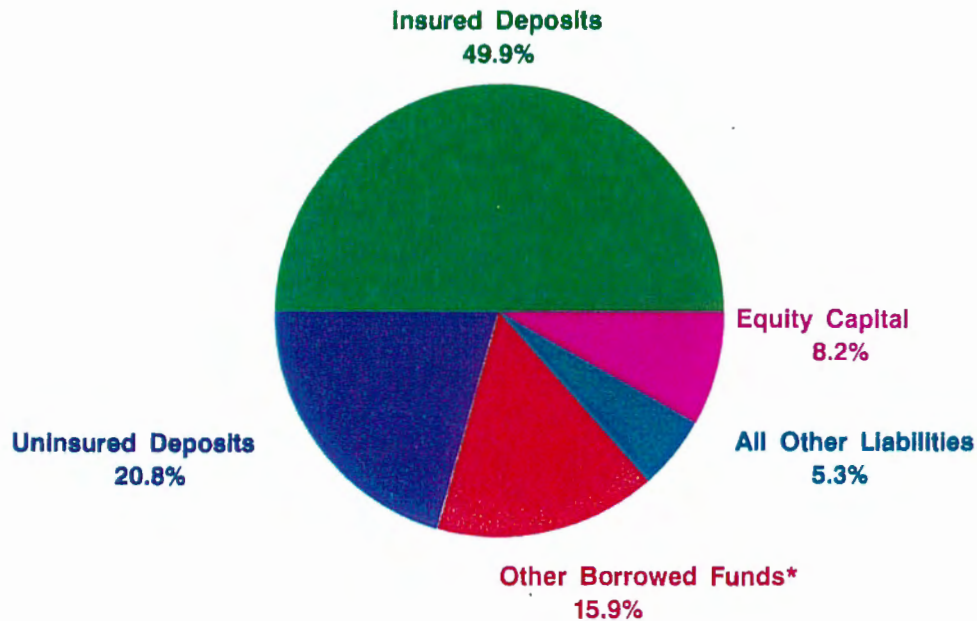
1985 – 1995

Amounts in Billions



Savings Institutions	13.1	24.6	12.7	110.8	136.3	134.6	98.5	72.7	6.9	0.7	0.4
Commercial Banks	3.0	6.8	7.5	52.6	28.5	10.4	43.7	15.7	2.8	0.9	0.8

Total Liabilities and Equity Capital

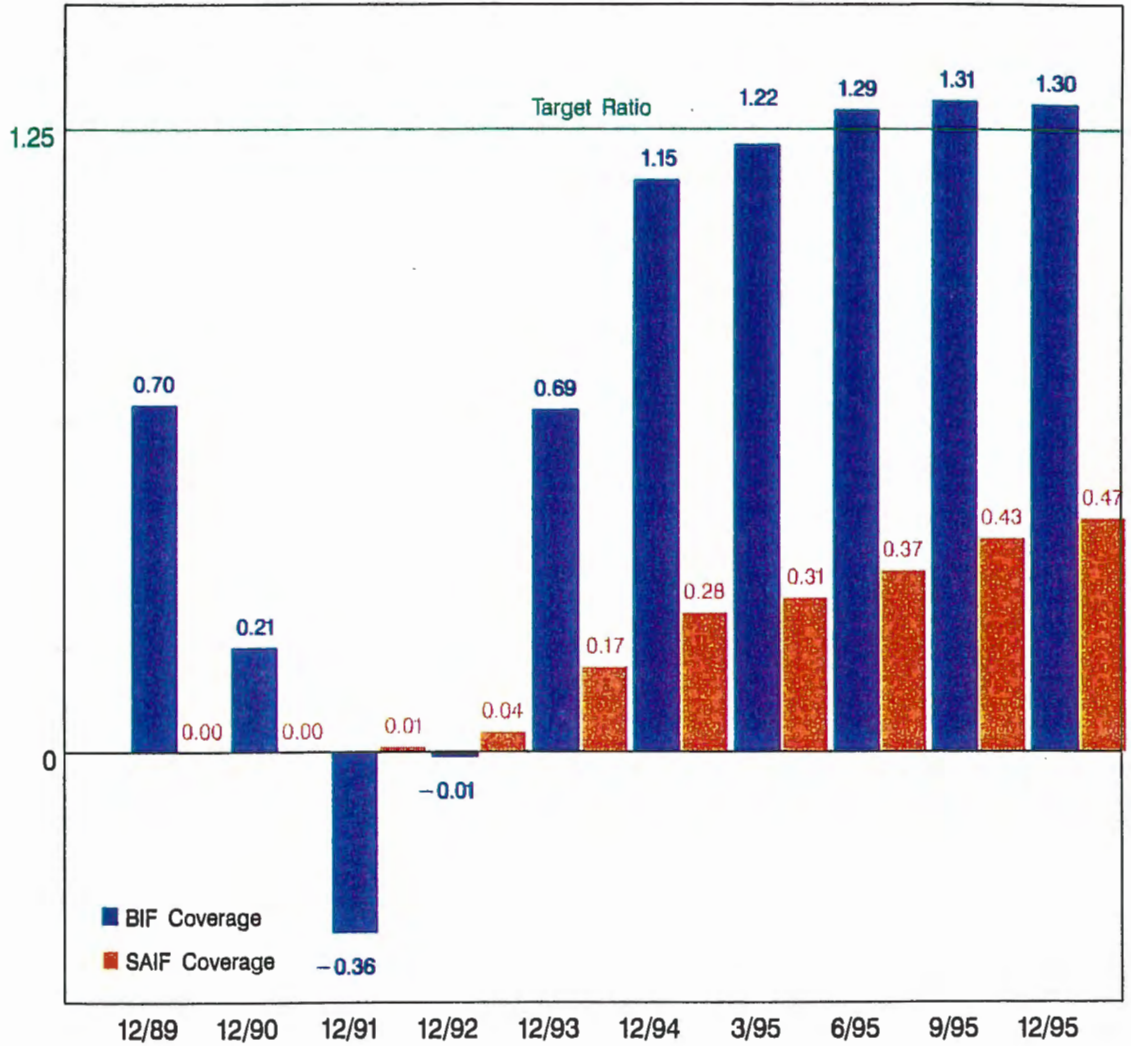


(\$ Billions)	12/31/94	12/31/95	% Change
Insured Deposits (estimated)	2,585	2,661	2.9
BIF – Insured	1,893	1,950	3.0
SAIF – Insured	693	711	2.6
Uninsured Deposits	1,026	1,108	8.0
In Foreign Offices	432	454	5.1
Other Borrowed Funds*	769	849	10.4
All Other Liabilities	246	284	15.5
Subordinated Debt	43	46	6.9
Equity Capital	392	436	11.1
Total Liabilities and Equity Capital	5,019	5,338	6.4

* Other borrowed funds include federal funds purchased, securities sold under agreement to repurchase, FHLB and FRB borrowings and other indebtedness.

Insurance Fund Coverage December 31, 1989 – December 31, 1995

Funds per \$100 Est. Insured Deposits



(\$ Billions)

BIF

Fund Balance	13.2	4.0	-7.0	-0.1	13.1	21.8	23.2	24.7	25.1	25.5
Est. Insured Deposits	1,873.8	1,929.6	1,957.7	1,945.6	1,906.9	1,895.2	1,899.1	1,914.6	1,917.2	1,952.5

SAIF

Fund Balance	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.3	1.2	1.9	2.2	2.6	3.1	3.4
Est. Insured Deposits	882.9	830.0	776.4	729.5	695.6	693.4	704.5	709.2	710.8	711.0

Note: Includes insured branches of foreign banks.

NOTES TO USERS

This publication contains financial data and other information for depository institutions insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC). These notes are an integral part of this publication and provide information regarding the comparability of source data and reporting differences over time. The information presented in the *FDIC Quarterly Banking Profile* is divided into the following groups of institutions:

FDIC-Insured Commercial Banks

This section covers commercial banks insured by the FDIC either through the Bank Insurance Fund (BIF) or through the Savings Association Insurance Fund (SAIF). These institutions are regulated by and submit financial reports to one of the three federal commercial bank regulators (the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, the FDIC or the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency).

FDIC-Insured Savings Institutions

This section covers savings institutions insured by either BIF or SAIF that operate under state or federal banking codes applicable to thrift institutions, except for one self-liquidating institution primarily funded by the FSLIC Resolution Fund (FRF). Savings institutions that have been placed in Resolution Trust Corporation conservatorship are also excluded from these tables while in conservatorship. The institutions covered in this section are regulated by and submit financial reports to one of two Federal regulators – the FDIC or the Office of Thrift Supervision (OTS).

FDIC-Insured Institutions by Insurance Fund

Summary balance-sheet and earnings data are provided for commercial banks and savings institutions according to insurance fund membership. BIF-member institutions may acquire SAIF-insured deposits, resulting in institutions with some deposits covered by both insurance funds. Also, SAIF members may acquire BIF-insured deposits. The insurance fund membership does not necessarily reflect which fund insures the largest percentage of an institution's deposits. Therefore, the BIF-member and the SAIF-member tables each include deposits from both insurance funds. Depository institutions that are not insured by the FDIC through either the BIF or SAIF are not included in the *FDIC Quarterly Banking Profile*. U.S. branches of institutions headquartered in foreign countries and non-deposit trust companies are not included. Efforts are made to obtain financial reports for all active institutions. However, in some cases, final financial reports are not available for institutions that have closed or converted their charter.

DATA SOURCES

The financial information appearing in this publication is obtained primarily from the Federal Financial Institutions Examination Council (FFIEC) *Call Reports* and the OTS *Thrift Financial Reports* submitted by all FDIC-insured depository institutions. This information is stored on and retrieved from the FDIC's Research Information System (RIS) data base.

COMPUTATION METHODOLOGY

Certain adjustments are made to the OTS *Thrift Financial Reports* to provide closer conformance with the reporting and accounting requirements of the FFIEC *Call Reports*. The detailed schedules of the *Thrift Financial Report* reflect the consolidation of the parent thrift with all finance subsidiaries. All other subsidiaries are reported as investments on an equity basis or a cost basis. Some accounting differences exist, such as asset sales with recourse, for which the data necessary to reconcile these differences are not reported.

All asset and liability figures used in calculating performance ratios represent average amounts for the period (beginning-of-period amount plus end-of-period amount plus any interim periods, divided by the total number of periods). For "pooling-of-interest"

mergers, the assets of the acquired institution(s) are included in average assets since the year-to-date income includes the results of all merged institutions. No adjustments are made for "purchase accounting" mergers. Growth rates represent the percentage change over a 12-month period in totals for institutions in the base period to totals for institutions in the current period. Tables III and IV do not provide growth rates for the "Asset Size Distribution" since many institutions migrate between size groups.

Asset Migrations

All data are collected and presented based on the location of each reporting institution's main office. When a main office is relocated to another state, adjustments to prior-period data may be made to more accurately reflect geographic growth rates. In other situations, no adjustments are possible. For example, reported data may include assets and liabilities located outside of the reporting institution's home state. Also, institutions may change their charters, resulting in an inter-industry migration, e.g. savings institutions can convert to commercial banks. These situations can affect state and regional totals.

RECENT ACCOUNTING CHANGES

FASB Statement 115, "Accounting for Certain Investments in Debt and Equity Securities" requires that securities that are not held in trading accounts be measured at either amortized cost or fair (market) value, depending on their classification category ("available-for-sale" or "held-to-maturity"). For additional details, see "Notes to Users," First Quarter, 1994, *Quarterly Banking Profile*.

On November 15, 1995 the FASB released a guide to the implementation of Statement 115 and provided a window (November 15, 1995 through December 31, 1995) during which banks could elect to sell or reclassify securities between categories without violating the provisions of the accounting rule. In most cases, Statement 115 requires an automatic marking-to-market of the entire held-to-maturity portfolio (previously valued at amortized cost) if any held-to-maturity security is sold or transferred. The one-time opportunity to avoid this requirement was designed to allow the sale or reclassification of securities from the held-to-maturity category to available-for-sale or the trading portfolio without tainting the entire held-to-maturity category. The FASB announcement and guide also sought to provide further clarification of Statement 115, and correct misinterpretations of the original pronouncement.

DEFINITIONS (in alphabetical order)

Capital category distribution – each institution's capital category is calculated or estimated from its financial report and does not reflect supervisory upgrades or downgrades:

(Percent)	Total Risk-Based Capital *		Tier 1 Risk-Based Capital *		Tier 1 Leverage		Tangible Equity
Well-capitalized	≥10	and	≥6	and	≥5		—
Adequately capitalized	≥8	and	≥4	and	≥4		—
Undercapitalized	≥6	and	≥3	and	≥3		—
Significantly undercapitalized	<6	or	<3	or	<3	and	>2
Critically undercapitalized	—		—		—		≤2

*As a percentage of risk-weighted assets.

Construction and development loans – includes loans for all property types under construction, as well as loans for land acquisition and development.

Derivative contracts, gross fair values (positive/negative) – are reported separately and represent the amount at which a contract could be exchanged in a transaction between willing parties, other than in a forced or liquidation sale. If a quoted market

contract is calculated using this market price. If quoted market prices are not available, the reporting banks use the best estimate of fair value based on quoted market prices of similar contracts or on valuation techniques such as discounted cash flows. This information is reported only by banks with assets greater than \$100 million.

Loans secured by real estate – includes home equity loans, junior liens secured by 1-4 family residential properties and all other loans secured by real estate.

Loans to individuals – includes outstanding credit card balances and other secured and unsecured consumer loans.

Mortgage-backed securities – certificates of participation in pools of residential mortgages and collateralized mortgage obligations issued or guaranteed by government-sponsored or private enterprises. Effective 3/31/94, the full implementation of FASB 115 meant that a portion of banks' mortgage-backed securities portfolio is now reported based upon fair (market) values; previously, all mortgage-backed securities not held in trading accounts were reported at either amortized cost or lower of cost or market.

Net charge-offs – total loans and leases charged off (removed from balance sheet because of uncollectibility), less amounts recovered on loans and leases previously charged off.

Net interest margin – the difference between interest and dividends earned on interest-bearing assets and interest paid to depositors and other creditors, expressed as a percentage of average earning assets. No adjustments are made for interest income that is tax exempt.

Net operating income – income excluding discretionary transactions such as gains (or losses) on the sale of investment securities and extraordinary items. Income taxes subtracted from operating income have been adjusted to exclude the portion applicable to securities gains (or losses).

Noncurrent assets – the sum of loans, leases, debt securities and other assets that are 90 days or more past due, or in nonaccrual status. Noncurrent debt securities and other assets were not included prior to March 1991.

Noncurrent loans & leases – the sum of loans and leases 90 days or more past due, and loans and leases in nonaccrual status.

Off-balance-sheet derivatives – represents the sum of the following: interest-rate contracts (defined as the notional value of interest-rate swap, futures, forward and option contracts), foreign-exchange-rate contracts, commodity contracts and equity contracts (defined similarly to interest-rate contracts).

Futures and forward contracts – a contract in which the buyer agrees to purchase and the seller agrees to sell, at a specified future date, a specific quantity of underlying at a specified price or yield. These contracts exist for a variety of underlyings, including the traditional agricultural or physical commodities, as well as currencies and interest rates. Futures contracts are standardized and are traded on organized exchanges which set limits on counterparty credit exposure. Forward contracts do not have standardized terms and are traded over the counter.

Option contracts – a contract in which the buyer acquires the right to buy from or sell to another party some specified amount of underlying at a stated price (strike price) during a period or on

a specified future date, in return for compensation (such as a fee or premium). The seller is obligated to purchase or sell the underlying at the discretion of the buyer of the contract.

Swaps – an obligation between two parties to exchange a series of cash flows at periodic intervals (settlement dates), for a specified period. The cash flows of a swap are either fixed, or determined for each settlement date by multiplying the quantity of the underlying (notional principal) by specified reference rates or prices. Except for currency swaps, the notional principal is used to calculate each payment but is not exchanged. to buy from or sell to another party some specified amount of underlying at a stated price (strike price) during a period or on a specified future date, in return for compensation (such as a fee or premium). The seller is obligated to purchase or sell the underlying at the discretion of the buyer of the contract.

Other real estate owned – primarily foreclosed property. Direct and indirect investments in real estate ventures are excluded. The amount is reflected net of valuation allowances. For institutions that file a *Thrift Financial Report* (TFR), the valuation allowance subtracted also includes allowances for other repossessed assets. Also, for TFR filers the components of other real estate owned are reported gross of valuation allowances.

"Problem" institutions – Federal regulators assign a composite rating to each financial institution, based upon an evaluation of financial and operational criteria. The rating is based on a scale of 1 to 5 in ascending order of supervisory concern. "Problem" institutions are those institutions with financial, operational, or managerial weaknesses that threaten their continued financial viability. Depending upon the degree of risk and supervisory concern, they are rated either a "4" or "5". For all BIF-member institutions, and for all SAIF-member institutions for which the FDIC is the primary federal regulator, FDIC composite ratings are used. For all SAIF-member institutions whose primary federal regulator is the OTS, the OTS composite rating is used.

Return on assets – net income (including gains or losses on securities and extraordinary items) as a percentage of average total assets. The basic yardstick of bank profitability.

Return on equity – net income (including gains or losses on securities and extraordinary items) as a percentage of average total equity capital.

Risk-weighted assets – assets adjusted for risk-based capital definitions which include on-balance-sheet as well as off-balance-sheet items multiplied by risk-weights that range from zero to 100 percent. A conversion factor is used to assign a balance sheet equivalent amount for selected off-balance-sheet accounts.

Securities – excludes securities held in trading accounts. Effective 3/31/94, the full implementation of FASB 115 meant that a portion of banks' securities portfolios is now reported based upon fair (market) values; previously, all securities not held in trading accounts were reported at either amortized cost or lower of cost or market.

Troubled real estate asset rate – noncurrent real estate loans plus other real estate owned as a percent of total real estate loans and other real estate owned.

REGIONS

Northeast — Connecticut, Delaware, District of Columbia, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Puerto Rico, Rhode Island, Vermont, U.S. Virgin Islands

Southeast — Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia, West Virginia

Central — Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Michigan, Ohio, Wisconsin

Midwest — Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota

Southwest — Arkansas, Louisiana, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Texas

West — Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, Hawaii, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, Oregon, Pacific Islands, Utah, Washington, Wyoming