The FDIC Quarterly Banking Profile

Donald E. Powell, Chairman

Second Quarter 2002

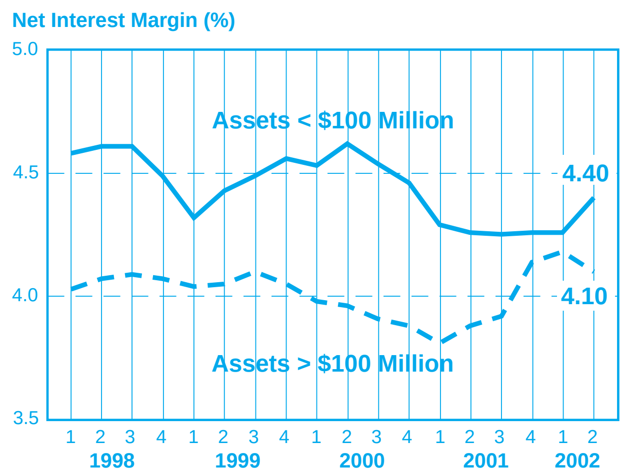
COMMERCIAL BANK PERFORMANCE – SECOND QUARTER 2002

- ***Earnings Climb To Record-High $23.4 Billion***
- ***Higher Noninterest Income, Nonrecurring Gains Lift Profits***
- ***Asset Growth Sets Quarterly Record***
- ***Net Interest Margins Improve At Community Banks***
- ***Troubled Commercial & Industrial Loans Continue To Rise***

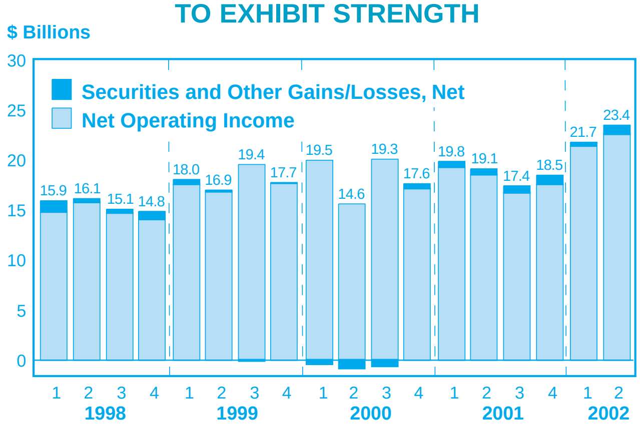
Improved Profitability Is Widespread

Continued strength in consumer loan demand, plus a favorable interest-rate environment outweighed the negative effects of weakness in commercial loans for banks in the second quarter of 2002. Commercial banks' earnings rose to $23.4 billion in the second quarter, eclipsing the quarterly earnings record of $21.7 billion that was set in the first quarter by $1.7 billion (7.8 percent). Improved noninterest income, lower provisions for loan losses, increased gains from securities sales, and relatively low growth in noninterest expenses all contributed to the earnings record. Second-quarter earnings were $4.3 billion (22.7 percent) higher than in the same quarter of last year.[1] Net interest income was $5.6 billion (10.6 percent) higher than a year ago, noninterest income was up by $3.5 billion (8.9 percent), and gains from securities sales and other extraordinary items added $283 million (51.3 percent) more to after-tax earnings. While the industry's loan-loss provisions were $688 million (6.0 percent) below the level of the first quarter, they were still $2.0 billion (22.8 percent) more than in the second quarter of 2001, limiting the year-to-year improvement in net income. The average return on assets (ROA) rose to 1.41 percent in the second quarter, matching the all-time high reached in the third quarter of 1999. The industry's ROA was 1.33 percent in the first quarter and 1.21 percent in the second quarter of 2001. Almost two out of every three commercial banks (62.8 percent) reported an ROA of 1 percent or higher in the second quarter, and a similar proportion (62.1 percent) reported a higher quarterly ROA than a year ago.

COMMUNITY BANKS' MARGINS SHOW IMPROVEMENT



INDUSTRY EARNINGS CONTINUE TO EXHIBIT STRENGTH



[1] Year-to-year increases in the number and size of directly-owned subsidiary banks accounted for $269 million of the increase in net income. See *Computation Methodology*, p.21.

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Diversification Is Evident In Banking Profits

A combination of strength in both transaction-based revenues and market-sensitive revenues contributed to the improvement in noninterest income. Higher securitization income at credit-card lenders, continued growth in service charges on deposit accounts, and increased income from trading activities were the main areas of strength. Income from securitization activities totaled $4.6 billion, an increase of $941 million (25.4 percent) over the second quarter of 2001. Service charges on deposit accounts added $7.5 billion to noninterest revenues, $710 million (10.5 percent) more than a year earlier. Trading revenue was $656 million (24.2 percent) higher. Higher net interest income (up $5.6 billion, or 10.6 percent) was partly the result of wider net interest margins in a more favorable interest-rate environment. The overall low level of interest rates contributed to loan growth, while the steep yield curve helped net interest margins. The industry's net interest margin of 4.11 percent was 8 basis points lower than in the first quarter, but was 21 basis points above the level of 2001's second quarter. After four successive quarters of no improvement, average margins at commercial banks with less than $100 million in assets rose for the first time in two years, increasing by 14 basis points, to 4.40 percent, from 4.26 percent in both the first quarter and in the second quarter of 2001.

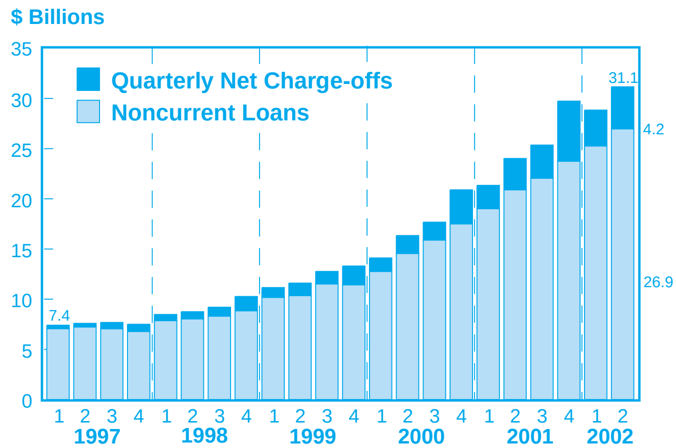
Favorable Rate Environment Helps Year-To-Year Comparisons

In the first six months of 2002, commercial banks earned $45.3 billion, a $6.5-billion (16.7 percent) improvement over their performance in the first half of 2001. The industry's six-month ROA was 1.37 percent, up from 1.23 percent a year earlier. A majority of banks – 59.8 percent – reported higher ROAs in the first half of 2002, compared to the same period in 2001, and more than two out of three banks (68.9 percent) reported higher net income. One of the main contributions to the earnings improvement came from net interest income, which was up by $12.8 billion (12.2 percent). A more favorable interest rate environment helped lift net interest margins in the first six months of 2002. The average margin was 4.13 percent, compared to 3.86 percent a year earlier. Increased noninterest income also contributed to the higher earnings. Noninterest revenues were $5.2 billion (6.5 percent) more than in the first half of 2001. Service charges on deposit accounts were up by $1.6 billion (12.4 percent), and securitization income was $2.0 billion (27.5 percent) higher. The improvement in earnings was limited by a $5.6-billion (33.7-percent) increase in provisions for loan losses. More than one-fourth of this increase ($1.6 billion, or 27.5 percent) was attributable to higher provisions for credit losses in banks' foreign operations. Even with these increased credit expenses, net income from international operations was down by only $44 million (1.2 percent), compared to the first half of 2001.

Commercial Loans Still Lead A Rising Trend In Charge-Offs

The quarter's net charge-offs of $10.6 billion were $2.6 billion (33.1 percent) higher than a year earlier. Commercial and industrial (C&I) loans registered the largest increase; charge-offs were up by $1.1 billion (34.6 percent), as net losses on C&I loans to non-U.S. borrowers increased by $405 million (206 percent). Other loan categories had smaller increases in net charge-offs. Credit-card charge-offs were $894 million (31.6 percent) above the level of a year ago, and charge-offs on other consumer loans were $256 million (24.7 percent) higher. Net charge-offs on leases increased by $200 million (89.3 percent).

TROUBLED C&I LOANS ARE STILL GROWING



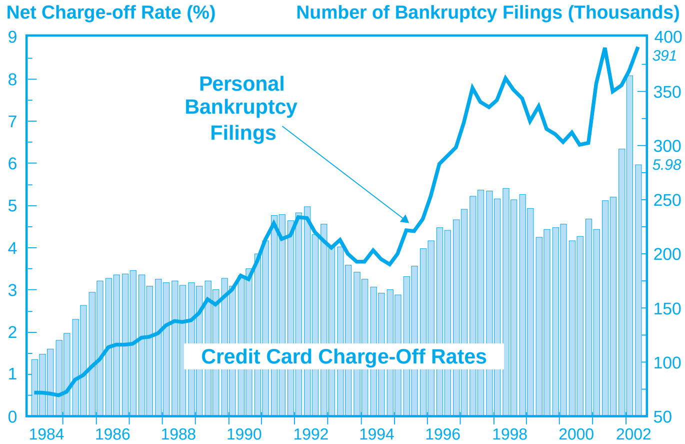
Credit Quality Of Domestic C&I Loans Shows Positive Signs

Growth in noncurrent loans (loans 90 days or more past due or in nonaccrual status) slowed for the second consecutive quarter. Total noncurrent loans increased by only $1.3 billion, the smallest quarterly increase since the fourth quarter of 1999, and would have declined but for a $1.7-billion (41.2 percent) jump in noncurrent loans to non-U.S. C&I borrowers. Noncurrent loans to domestic C&I borrowers declined for the first time since the second quarter of 1998, falling by $79.4 million (0.4 percent). After rising by $294 million in the first quarter, noncurrent loans to foreign governments and official institutions increased by an additional $119 million (36.6 percent) in the second quarter. The percentage of commercial banks' total loans that were noncurrent remained unchanged at 1.47 percent, marking the first time since the fourth quarter of 1999 that the industry's noncurrent rate did not increase.

Reserves Fall, Equity Grows

Commercial banks' reserves for loan losses fell by $756 million in the second quarter, the first time in three years (since the second quarter of 1999) that

CREDIT CARD LOSSES REMAIN HIGH

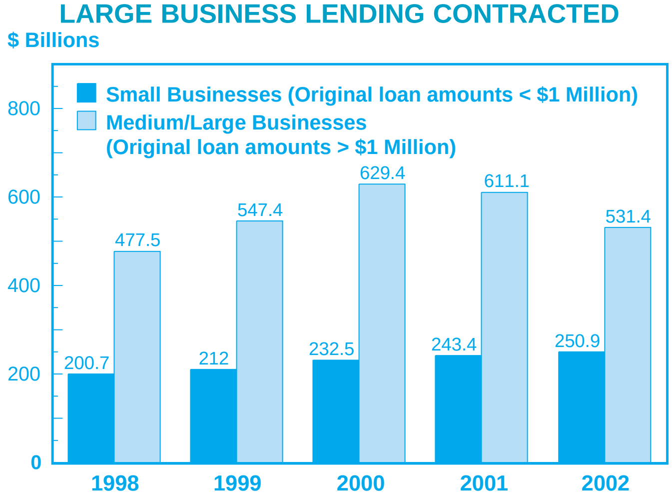


reserves have declined. In contrast, equity capital registered fairly robust growth, rising by $19.4 billion (3.2 percent), with retained earnings and accumulated comprehensive income[2] contributing almost equal shares ($9.3 billion and $9.7 billion, respectively) of the increase. A substantial increase in assets caused the industry's equity-capital-to-assets ratio to dip slightly during the quarter, from the 61-year high of 9.30 percent to 9.24 percent.

Surge In Refinancing Helps Propel Industry Growth

Total assets increased by $245.3 billion (3.8 percent) in the second quarter, after declining by $64.8 billion in the first quarter. This is the largest quarterly increase in industry assets on record, surpassing the $222.1-billion increase posted by the industry in the fourth quarter of 1999. Total loans and leases grew by $78.2 billion (2.0 percent) during the quarter. Assets in trading accounts increased by $66.4 billion (21.1 percent), as revaluation gains grew by $35.1 billion. Foreign office assets increased by $71.4 billion (9.7 percent).

SMALL-BUSINESS LOANS GREW SLOWLY, WHILE LARGE BUSINESS LENDING CONTRACTED



Reflecting the continued strength in mortgage refinancing activity, banks' holdings of mortgage-backed securities increased by $45.4 billion (7.4 percent), while their residential mortgage loans rose by $30.5 billion (3.8 percent). During the 12 months ending June 30, commercial banks' mortgage-backed securities grew by $152.7 billion (30.0 percent). Home equity loans continued to exhibit strong growth, rising by $21.8 billion (13.1 percent) in the quarter. C&I loans declined for the sixth consecutive quarter, falling by $27.4 billion (2.8 percent). The industry's C&I loan portfolio is now $113.3 billion (10.8 percent) below its peak level at the end of 2000. Annual data on C&I loans to small businesses show that during the 12 months ending June 30, these loans increased by $7.5 billion (3.1 percent), while larger C&I loans fell by $79.7 billion (13.0 percent).

Savings Deposit Growth Slows, But Remains Strong

The largest share of funding for the increase in bank assets came from savings deposits, which grew by $50.9 billion (2.6 percent). Over the past 12 months, savings deposits have increased by $325.4 billion (19.2 percent). Deposits in foreign offices ended a string of three consecutive quarterly declines, rising by $37.4 billion (6.2 percent) in the second quarter. Short-term nondeposit borrowings were another significant contributor to commercial bank funding. Other borrowed money with a remaining maturity of less than one year increased by $35.6 billion (12.4 percent). Banks increased their borrowings from Federal Home Loan Banks by $13.7 billion during the quarter, with all of the growth occurring in longer-term (over 1 year) borrowings. Trading liabilities jumped by $46.4 billion (26.1 percent), as revaluation losses on derivatives contracts increased by $43.5 billion (43.6 percent). Brokered deposits fell by $1.2 billion (0.5 percent) during the quarter, only the second time in the last 14 quarters that these deposits have decreased.

Number Of Insured Commercial Banks Falls Below 8,000

The number of insured commercial banks reporting financial results declined from 8,005 to 7966 during the second quarter. One insured commercial bank failed during the quarter, while 66 were absorbed in mergers with other institutions. There were 26 new banks reporting financial results. The number of commercial banks on the FDIC's "Problem List" increased from 102 to 115 during the quarter, but assets of "problem" banks declined from $36.7 billion to $35.9 billion.

[2] Accumulated comprehensive income includes net unrealized gains/losses on available-for-sale securities, accumulated net gains/losses on cash flow hedges, cumulative foreign currency translation adjustments, and minimum pension liability adjustments.

TABLE I-A. Selected Indicators, FDIC-Insured Commercial Banks

	2002*	2001*	2001	2000	1999	1998	1997
Return on assets (%)	1.37	1.23	1.15	1.19	1.31	1.19	1.23
Return on equity (%)	14.85	14.24	13.05	14.02	15.31	13.93	14.68
Core capital (leverage) ratio (%)	8.00	7.73	7.79	7.70	7.79	7.54	7.56
Noncurrent assets plus other real estate owned to assets (%)	0.96	0.82	0.92	0.74	0.63	0.65	0.66
Net charge-offs to loans (%)	1.10	0.78	0.95	0.67	0.61	0.67	0.64
Asset growth rate (%)	6.13	6.29	5.20	8.88	5.38	8.53	9.54
Net interest margin (%)	4.13	3.86	3.90	3.95	4.07	4.07	4.21
Net operating income growth (%)	16.73	6.52	-1.97	1.80	20.42	2.26	12.42
Number of institutions reporting	7,966	8,178	8,080	8,315	8,579	8,773	9,142
Percentage of unprofitable institutions (%)	6.24	7.23	8.09	7.34	7.51	6.11	4.85
Number of problem institutions	115	80	95	76	66	69	71
Assets of problem institutions (in billions)	$36	$17	$36	$17	$4	$5	$5
Number of failed/assisted institutions	7	2	3	6	7	3	1

* Through June 30, ratios annualized where appropriate. Asset growth rates are for 12 months ending June 30.

TABLE II-A. Aggregate Condition and Income Data, FDIC-Insured Commercial Banks

(dollar figures in millions)	Preliminary 2nd Quarter 2002	1st Quarter 2002	2nd Quarter 2001	%Change 01:2-02:2
Number of institutions reporting	7,966	8,005	8,178	-2.6
Total employees (full-time equivalent)	1,738,770	1,722,882	1,690,443	2.9
CONDITION DATA				
Total assets	$6,749,662	$6,504,315	$6,360,020	6.1
Loans secured by real estate	1,886,961	1,811,380	1,736,990	8.6
Commercial & industrial loans	938,726	966,125	1,027,834	-8.7
Loans to individuals	662,454	649,136	610,682	8.5
Farm loans	47,647	45,083	49,070	-2.9
Other loans & leases	439,578	425,419	437,194	0.5
Less: Unearned income	3,830	3,845	2,768	38.4
Total loans & leases	3,971,537	3,893,297	3,859,003	2.9
Less: Reserve for losses	74,325	75,081	65,757	13.0
Net loans and leases	3,897,212	3,818,216	3,793,246	2.7
Securities	1,237,108	1,185,937	1,056,279	17.1
Other real estate owned	3,874	3,810	3,204	20.9
Goodwill and other intangibles	129,568	131,798	103,447	25.3
All other assets	1,481,900	1,364,548	1,403,843	5.6
Total liabilities and capital	6,749,662	6,504,315	6,360,020	6.1
Noninterest-bearing deposits	826,577	805,421	753,533	9.7
Interest-bearing deposits	3,621,321	3,546,787	3,491,194	3.7
Other borrowed funds	1,191,061	1,136,083	1,135,921	4.9
Subordinated debt	93,716	92,983	89,580	4.6
All other liabilities	392,993	318,493	332,689	18.1
Equity capital	623,994	604,551	557,102	12.0
Loans and leases 30-89 days past due	46,528	49,057	46,778	-0.5
Noncurrent loans and leases	58,424	57,100	48,684	20.0
Restructured loans and leases	1,637	1,871	1,004	63.0
Direct and indirect investments in real estate	270	259	267	0.9
1-4 Family residential mortgages	1,012,887	960,565	943,806	7.3
Mortgage-backed securities	661,372	615,947	508,638	30.0
Earning assets	5,796,777	5,619,535	5,478,426	5.8
Long-term assets (5+ years)	1,397,859	1,324,901	1,241,881	12.6
Volatile liabilities	2,128,517	2,043,698	2,157,858	-1.4
Foreign office deposits	640,905	603,522	682,411	-6.1
FHLB Advances	217,801	204,058	184,098	18.3
Unused loan commitments	5,183,234	5,066,653	4,646,279	11.6
Derivatives	50,577,822	46,508,825	48,212,888	4.9

INCOME DATA	Preliminary First Half 2002	First Half 2001	%Change	Preliminary 2nd Quarter 2002	2nd Quarter 2001	%Change 01:2-02:2
Total interest income	$179,782	$213,515	-15.8	$90,405	$104,315	-13.3
Total interest expense	62,158	108,695	-42.8	31,562	51,113	-38.3
Net interest income	117,624	104,820	12.2	58,843	53,202	10.6
Provision for loan and lease losses	22,432	16,782	33.7	10,861	8,847	22.8
Total noninterest income	84,184	79,029	6.5	42,541	39,050	8.9
Total noninterest expense	113,396	110,026	3.1	57,035	55,202	3.3
Securities gains (losses)	1,718	2,031	-15.4	1,008	861	17.1
Applicable income taxes	22,431	19,890	12.8	11,216	9,951	12.7
Extraordinary gains, net	39	-350	N/M	159	-17	N/M
Net income	45,305	38,831	16.7	23,440	19,097	22.7
Net charge-offs	21,636	14,887	45.3	10,561	7,934	33.1
Cash dividends	33,901	25,893	30.9	14,169	12,519	13.2
Net operating income	44,102	37,780	16.7	22,605	18,545	21.9

N/M - Not meaningful

TABLE III-A. First Half 2002, FDIC-Insured Commercial Banks

		Asset Size Distribution				Geographic Distribution by Region					
						East			West		
FIRST HALF Preliminary (The way it is…)	All Institutions	Less than $100 Million	$100 Million to $1 Billion	$1 Billion to $10 Billion	Greater than $10 Billion	North-east	South-east	Central	Mid-west	South-west	West
Number of institutions reporting	7,966	4,374	3,194	320	78	634	1,371	1,708	2,074	1,315	864
Total assets (in billions)	$6,749.7	$219.6	$831.5	$935.2	$4,763.4	$2,323.3	$1,658.6	$1,379.0	$377.0	$280.1	$731.8
Total deposits (in billions)	4,448.1	185.2	677.7	638.6	2,946.7	1,457.1	1,126.1	882.0	253.5	227.9	501.6
Net income (in millions)	45,305	1,135	5,106	6,798	32,265	13,679	11,448	9,268	3,080	1,823	6,007
% of unprofitable institutions	6.2	9.5	2.4	1.6	2.6	9.9	8.5	4.5	4.1	4.9	10.5
% of institutions with earnings gains	68.9	63.3	75.9	75.3	76.9	70.5	74.8	72.5	66.8	64.7	63.1
Performance ratios (annualized, %)											
Yield on earning assets	6.32	6.84	6.85	6.51	6.15	6.18	6.22	6.10	7.27	6.49	6.78
Cost of funding earning assets	2.18	2.52	2.41	2.18	2.12	2.38	2.14	2.23	2.20	2.00	1.68
Net interest margin	4.13	4.32	4.44	4.32	4.03	3.80	4.09	3.87	5.07	4.49	5.11
Noninterest income to earning assets	2.96	1.22	1.64	2.66	3.36	3.85	2.66	2.20	3.04	1.64	2.86
Noninterest expense to earning assets	3.99	3.79	3.78	3.95	4.04	4.41	3.89	3.28	4.44	3.80	4.10
Loan and lease loss provision to assets	0.68	0.27	0.35	0.54	0.78	0.91	0.42	0.54	0.94	0.31	0.79
Net operating income to assets	1.33	1.03	1.25	1.45	1.33	1.17	1.36	1.30	1.63	1.29	1.67
Pretax return on assets	2.04	1.36	1.76	2.22	2.09	1.82	2.08	2.02	2.41	1.82	2.63
Return on assets	1.37	1.05	1.26	1.48	1.38	1.21	1.40	1.36	1.65	1.32	1.67
Return on equity	14.85	9.55	12.89	14.69	15.57	13.90	14.73	15.89	16.51	13.53	15.65
Net charge-offs to loans and leases	1.10	0.28	0.37	0.82	1.34	1.75	0.65	0.80	1.33	0.37	1.17
Loan and lease loss provision to net charge-offs	103.68	156.82	144.97	105.31	100.73	102.01	104.61	102.50	104.48	144.72	105.35
Efficiency ratio	55.03	68.19	61.85	55.65	53.35	56.46	56.27	53.04	53.19	61.44	50.60
Condition Ratios (%)											
Earning assets to total assets	85.88	91.58	91.47	90.00	83.84	82.85	85.60	88.10	90.45	89.91	88.08
Loss allowance to:											
Loans and leases	1.87	1.44	1.45	1.81	1.99	2.25	1.58	1.75	1.77	1.51	1.98
Noncurrent loans and leases	127.22	123.08	151.26	173.24	118.51	111.11	133.85	119.70	159.30	145.90	179.68
Noncurrent assets plus other real estate owned to assets	0.96	0.88	0.75	0.73	1.04	1.12	0.81	1.04	0.84	0.73	0.78
Equity capital ratio	9.24	11.12	9.91	10.29	8.84	8.64	9.50	8.66	10.31	10.02	10.84
Core capital (leverage) ratio	8.00	10.72	9.33	9.06	7.42	7.48	7.93	7.81	9.39	8.79	9.15
Tier 1 risk-based capital ratio	10.14	15.88	13.04	12.45	9.05	9.95	9.61	9.33	12.55	12.92	11.40
Total risk-based capital ratio	12.95	16.99	14.24	14.37	12.33	12.98	12.48	12.42	13.90	14.37	14.02
Net loans and leases to deposits	87.61	72.37	78.92	89.10	90.25	77.62	89.51	99.87	99.70	70.82	92.34
Structural Changes (YTD)											
New Charters	42	41	1	0	0	6	12	3	5	4	12
Banks absorbed by mergers	152	63	73	12	4	18	39	20	25	26	24
Failed banks	7	4	2	1	0	1	2	2	0	1	1
PRIOR FIRST HALVES (The way it was…)											
Number of institutions 2001	8,178	4,685	3,101	313	79	653	1,413	1,744	2,118	1,356	894
1999	8,673	5,301	2,978	317	77	684	1,439	1,880	2,243	1,485	942
1997	9,308	6,047	2,888	306	67	738	1,543	2,048	2,357	1,648	974
Total assets (in billions) 2001	$6,360.0	$227.9	$789.8	$899.6	$4,442.6	$2,233.6	$1,612.5	$1,144.2	$406.9	$264.2	$698.6
1999	5,468.6	246.9	736.6	872.7	3,612.3	1,910.4	1,233.1	901.7	374.6	304.3	744.5
1997	4,771.4	273.5	711.3	916.0	2,870.6	1,810.7	855.1	795.9	289.3	342.1	678.4
Return on assets (%) 2001	1.23	0.98	1.24	1.32	1.22	1.18	1.21	1.05	1.32	1.17	1.73
1999	1.28	1.08	1.38	1.56	1.21	1.15	1.27	1.31	1.56	1.18	1.50
1997	1.24	1.24	1.36	1.25	1.21	1.16	1.29	1.26	1.45	1.24	1.31
Net charge-offs to loans & leases (%) 2001	0.78	0.23	0.33	0.84	0.88	0.92	0.59	0.60	0.94	0.36	1.21
1999	0.58	0.21	0.33	0.74	0.62	0.75	0.44	0.35	0.71	0.42	0.72
1997	0.60	0.21	0.35	0.99	0.55	0.69	0.43	0.44	0.79	0.30	0.83
Noncurrent assets plus OREO to assets (%) 2001	0.82	0.79	0.69	0.73	0.87	0.81	0.88	0.86	0.75	0.70	0.76
1999	0.64	0.75	0.61	0.62	0.65	0.73	0.57	0.58	0.61	0.66	0.63
1997	0.69	0.79	0.72	0.82	0.64	0.75	0.61	0.62	0.69	0.60	0.79
Equity capital ratio (%) 2001	8.76	11.13	9.80	9.50	8.30	8.14	9.13	8.10	9.84	9.68	9.99
1999	8.52	10.82	9.41	9.53	7.94	7.83	8.89	8.36	8.72	8.72	9.72
1997	8.44	10.84	9.69	9.14	7.68	7.38	8.93	8.56	9.21	9.54	9.66

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

TABLE IV-A. Second Quarter 2002, FDIC-Insured Commercial Banks

		Asset Size Distribution				Geographic Distribution by Region					
						East			West		
SECOND QUARTER Preliminary ***(The way it is…)***	All Institutions	Less than $100 Million	$100 Million to $1 Billion	$1 Billion to $10 Billion	Greater than $10 Billion	North-east	South-east	Central	Mid-west	South west	West
Number of institutions reporting	7,966	4,374	3,194	320	78	634	1,371	1,708	2,074	1,315	864
Total assets (in billions)	$6,749.7	$219.6	$831.5	$935.2	$4,763.4	$2,323.3	$1,658.6	$1,379.0	$377.0	$280.1	$731.8
Total deposits (in billions)	4,448.1	185.2	677.7	638.6	2,946.7	1,457.1	1,126.1	882.0	253.5	227.9	501.6
Net income (in millions)	23,440	595	2,669	3,407	16,769	7,178	5,845	4,722	1,573	961	3,161
% of unprofitable institutions	6.7	9.9	2.8	3.4	2.6	9.8	9.3	5.0	5.0	4.9	10.4
% of institutions with earnings gains	70.2	65.8	75.8	73.4	75.6	72.2	75.6	71.8	67.5	68.4	66.0
Performance Ratios (annualized, %)											
Yield on earning assets	6.32	6.83	6.83	6.46	6.16	6.21	6.19	6.08	7.26	6.48	6.78
Cost of funding earning assets	2.21	2.44	2.34	2.14	2.18	2.51	2.12	2.20	2.16	1.94	1.64
Net interest margin	4.11	4.40	4.49	4.32	3.98	3.71	4.08	3.88	5.10	4.54	5.14
Noninterest income to earning assets	2.97	1.25	1.66	2.57	3.40	3.87	2.71	2.21	3.06	1.69	2.80
Noninterest expense to earning assets	3.99	3.81	3.81	3.92	4.04	4.35	3.91	3.34	4.44	3.85	4.11
Loan and lease loss provision to assets	0.65	0.29	0.36	0.51	0.75	0.87	0.42	0.54	0.94	0.31	0.70
Net operating income to assets	1.36	1.08	1.28	1.45	1.37	1.23	1.38	1.29	1.66	1.34	1.71
Pretax return on assets	2.09	1.41	1.81	2.20	2.14	1.84	2.12	2.05	2.45	1.90	2.73
Return on assets	1.41	1.09	1.30	1.47	1.43	1.26	1.43	1.39	1.68	1.38	1.75
Return on equity	15.24	9.92	13.29	14.44	16.10	14.47	15.04	16.05	16.53	14.03	16.14
Net charge-offs to loans and leases	1.07	0.32	0.39	0.79	1.30	1.68	0.69	0.77	1.33	0.36	1.09
Loan and lease loss provision to net charge-offs	102.84	150.42	139.13	103.38	100.03	102.50	98.29	106.48	104.07	146.61	99.62
Efficiency ratio	55.04	67.27	61.51	55.98	53.35	56.12	56.19	53.83	52.66	61.21	50.98
Structural Changes (QTR)											
New charters	26	26	0	0	0	4	5	3	4	3	7
Banks absorbed by mergers	66	32	30	1	3	5	14	11	11	14	11
Failed banks	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
PRIOR SECOND QUARTERS ***(The way it was…)***											
Return on assets (%) ……2001	1.21	0.95	1.24	1.28	1.20	1.17	1.27	1.02	1.38	1.18	1.39
……1999	1.24	1.08	1.30	1.68	1.14	0.98	1.29	1.28	1.60	1.30	1.59
……1997	1.24	1.27	1.37	1.23	1.21	1.14	1.28	1.25	1.50	1.27	1.32
Net charge-offs to loans & leases (%)											
……2001	0.83	0.27	0.37	0.95	0.91	0.97	0.62	0.63	1.02	0.39	1.31
……1999	0.56	0.24	0.34	0.74	0.57	0.70	0.45	0.31	0.73	0.41	0.68
……1997	0.62	0.25	0.38	1.01	0.58	0.72	0.44	0.47	0.84	0.29	0.87

TABLE V-A. Loan Performance, FDIC-Insured Commercial Banks

		Asset Size Distribution				Geographical Distribution by Region					
						East			West		
June 30, 2002	All Institutions	Less than $100 Million	$100 Million to $1 Billion	$1 Billion to $10 Billion	Greater than $10 Billion	North-east	South-east	Central	Mid-west	South-west	West
Percent of Loans 30-89 Days Past Due											
All loans secured by real estate	1.03	1.30	0.92	0.87	1.09	1.07	0.91	1.30	0.98	0.99	0.78
Construction and development	1.03	1.38	0.91	0.94	1.10	0.67	0.65	1.31	1.14	1.08	1.61
Commercial real estate	0.72	0.96	0.73	0.77	0.66	0.76	0.62	0.92	0.84	0.77	0.48
Multifamily residential real estate	0.43	0.66	0.45	0.46	0.40	0.24	0.50	0.63	0.42	0.63	0.22
Home equity loans	0.57	0.75	0.53	0.55	0.57	0.46	0.54	0.68	0.57	0.48	0.52
Other 1-4 Family residential	1.34	1.66	1.24	1.03	1.41	1.26	1.26	1.83	1.13	1.25	0.91
Commercial and industrial loans	1.13	1.81	1.38	1.35	1.04	1.03	1.01	1.26	1.55	1.27	1.18
Loans to individuals	2.05	2.43	2.23	1.97	2.03	2.24	1.85	1.81	2.45	1.81	1.79
Credit card loans	2.55	2.36	5.32	2.46	2.49	2.66	3.48	1.94	2.83	1.42	1.95
Other loans to individuals	1.74	2.43	1.86	1.70	1.70	1.86	1.60	1.80	1.74	1.82	1.53
All other loans and leases (including farm)	0.62	0.97	0.97	0.69	0.57	0.54	0.36	0.79	1.05	0.91	0.63
Total loans and leases	1.17	1.48	1.13	1.13	1.17	1.24	0.99	1.28	1.45	1.16	1.04
Memo: Commercial RE loans not secured by RE	1.00	0.62	0.30	0.76	1.06	0.59	0.47	2.02	1.72	1.91	0.95
Percent of Loans Noncurrent*											
All real estate loans	0.95	1.00	0.83	0.83	1.02	1.09	0.76	1.32	0.73	0.88	0.64
Construction and development	1.08	0.98	0.99	1.12	1.11	1.03	0.96	1.27	0.94	0.82	1.26
Commercial real estate	0.97	1.11	0.91	0.86	1.05	0.94	0.88	1.31	0.92	0.93	0.72
Multifamily residential real estate	0.38	0.65	0.48	0.28	0.38	0.29	0.37	0.50	0.38	0.78	0.22
Home equity loans	0.32	0.30	0.28	0.33	0.32	0.27	0.26	0.43	0.32	0.43	0.27
Other 1-4 Family residential	1.00	0.87	0.74	0.81	1.11	1.10	0.76	1.70	0.55	0.79	0.42
Commercial and industrial loans	2.87	1.82	1.43	1.75	3.28	3.83	2.63	2.47	1.46	1.50	2.27
Loans to individuals	1.40	0.94	0.83	1.01	1.55	2.05	0.76	0.66	1.61	0.69	1.21
Credit card loans	2.02	1.43	3.07	1.74	2.03	2.23	1.86	1.39	2.04	0.86	1.70
Other loans to individuals	1.02	0.92	0.56	0.61	1.20	1.88	0.59	0.56	0.82	0.69	0.39
All other loans and leases (including farm)	0.89	1.31	1.26	0.82	0.85	0.88	0.78	0.85	1.11	1.45	1.05
Total loans and leases	1.47	1.17	0.96	1.04	1.68	2.02	1.18	1.46	1.11	1.03	1.10
Memo: Commercial RE loans not secured by RE	0.80	0.70	0.28	0.63	0.84	0.20	1.28	1.09	1.44	0.33	0.38
Percent of Loans Charged-off (net, YTD)											
All real estate loans	0.15	0.08	0.08	0.13	0.18	0.10	0.11	0.29	0.08	0.09	0.08
Construction and development	0.12	0.13	0.09	0.18	0.12	0.15	0.09	0.16	0.17	0.05	0.14
Commercial real estate	0.14	0.11	0.10	0.16	0.16	0.04	0.09	0.32	0.14	0.11	0.10
Multifamily residential real estate	0.06	0.04	0.04	0.08	0.05	0.06	0.05	0.10	0.00	0.04	0.01
Home equity loans	0.20	0.03	0.04	0.14	0.23	0.05	0.18	0.38	0.10	0.15	0.07
Other 1-4 Family residential	0.14	0.07	0.07	0.09	0.18	0.08	0.12	0.31	0.05	0.09	0.04
Commercial and industrial loans	1.60	0.63	0.65	1.30	1.80	1.81	1.64	1.40	0.80	0.70	1.97
Loans to individuals	3.49	0.83	1.73	2.73	3.93	4.94	1.50	1.86	4.58	0.95	3.72
Credit card loans	7.05	3.76	9.05	5.64	7.23	8.54	4.09	5.40	6.87	3.15	5.14
Other loans to individuals	1.36	0.74	0.82	1.11	1.55	1.81	1.11	1.33	0.45	0.89	1.34
All other loans and leases (including farm)	0.52	0.17	0.34	0.43	0.55	0.59	0.25	0.68	0.21	0.38	0.62
Total loans and leases	1.10	0.28	0.37	0.82	1.34	1.75	0.65	0.80	1.33	0.37	1.17
Memo: Commercial RE loans not secured by RE	0.09	0.80	0.16	0.22	0.08	0.02	0.18	0.10	0.02	0.22	0.03
Loans Outstanding (in billions)											
All real estate loans	$1,887.0	$80.6	$365.3	$329.4	$1,111.7	$376.8	$579.3	$454.8	$121.2	$94.5	$260.4
Construction and development	198.6	7.4	45.8	42.5	102.9	21.0	70.4	49.7	10.8	14.7	32.1
Commercial real estate	532.7	24.3	145.5	119.2	243.7	87.3	161.0	125.6	33.1	36.4	89.3
Multifamily residential real estate	69.4	1.9	13.0	14.8	39.8	15.6	17.2	19.1	3.4	2.9	11.1
Home equity loans	188.3	2.4	17.2	21.9	146.9	37.5	58.8	60.9	6.1	1.7	23.3
Other 1-4 Family residential	824.6	34.3	128.1	126.4	535.8	181.3	261.6	190.5	56.3	34.6	100.3
Commercial and industrial loans	938.7	23.1	94.8	115.8	704.9	317.0	227.0	218.7	42.5	37.6	96.0
Loans to individuals	662.5	16.3	55.1	96.1	494.9	266.4	122.9	102.2	63.6	22.0	85.4
Credit card loans	250.4	0.5	6.0	34.1	209.9	125.5	16.5	13.3	41.4	0.6	53.1
Other loans to individuals	412.1	15.9	49.1	62.0	285.0	140.8	106.4	88.9	22.2	21.4	32.3
All other loans and leases (including farm)	487.2	16.1	28.1	38.6	404.5	199.3	95.6	121.1	30.1	10.0	31.1
Total loans and leases	3,975.4	136.1	543.3	579.9	2,716.0	1,159.5	1,024.7	896.8	257.3	164.0	472.9
Memo: Commercial RE loans not secured by RE	38.8	0.3	1.4	3.5	33.6	9.1	11.7	9.0	0.8	0.7	7.4
Memo: Other Real Estate Owned (in millions)											
All other real estate owned	$3,873.7	$323.5	$1,008.0	$651.9	$1,890.2	$584.9	$1,326.1	$896.1	$297.1	$332.4	$437.1
Construction and development	351.9	34.3	169.3	74.0	74.3	42.7	119.0	56.9	32.9	45.2	55.1
Commercial real estate	1,806.1	143.2	466.3	329.1	867.5	269.8	696.0	287.2	138.1	168.1	246.9
Multifamily residential real estate	68.9	9.9	39.1	7.4	12.5	11.9	15.2	10.4	13.1	5.8	12.5
1-4 Family residential	1,457.2	110.5	291.0	231.8	823.9	151.8	480.9	531.6	92.2	92.0	108.7
Farmland	79.1	25.7	40.5	7.8	5.0	1.6	14.9	9.9	20.7	21.3	10.6
Other real estate owned in foreign offices	110.5	0.0	1.7	1.8	107.0	107.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.2

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

N/A - Not Available

- ***Gains On Sales Of Securities Contribute To Record Earnings***
- ***Asset Quality Improved For The First Time After Six Quarters Of Deterioration***
- ***Industry Assets Decline As The Number Of Institutions Falls Below 1,500***

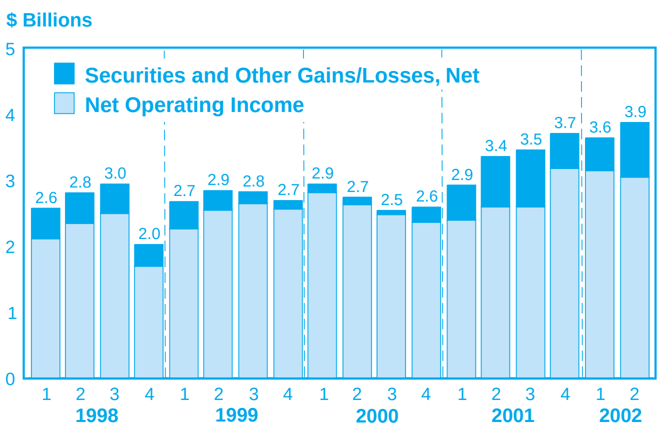
Earnings Hit a Record $3.9 Billion

A favorable interest rate environment enabled the thrift industry to sustain relatively wide net interest margins and supplement earnings with gains on securities sales. FDIC-insured savings institutions earned a record $3.9 billion in the second quarter, up $236 million from last quarter and $519 million higher than a year ago. Gains on sales of securities of $1.3 billion drove earnings to record levels. These gains were $656 million higher than in the first quarter and $264 million higher than a year ago. Several factors limited the rise in earnings. Net interest income was $265 million lower than in the first quarter, but $1.1 billion higher than a year ago. Provision expenses for loan losses were $127 million higher than in the first quarter and $214 million higher than a year ago. Noninterest income was $164 million lower than in the first quarter, primarily because of a decline in servicing fees. The annualized return on assets (ROA) for the industry rose to a record 1.21 percent for the second quarter, from the first quarter's 1.12 percent and the 1.06 percent reported a year ago. Almost three fourths of all savings institutions reported earnings gains from year-ago levels

The 6 Percent Decline in Noninterest Income Was Driven by Mortgage Banking Activities

Lower mortgage rates continue to spur refinancings and drive down mortgage-servicing rights' values at some institutions. A year ago, noninterest income was $439 million higher. Servicing fee income—which includes changes in the valuations of mortgage servicing rights—contributed $175 million to earnings in the first quarter. During the second quarter the industry had servicing fee income that was a negative $1.1 billion, primarily because of declines in the values of mortgage servicing rights. This resulted in a $1.3-billion swing in servicing fees.[1] Apart from servicing losses, other noninterest income rose by $1.1 billion compared to the first quarter. The increase included gains from successful hedging strategies that offset some of the decline in the value of mortgage servicing rights.

EARNINGS REACH RECORD LEVELS



Net Interest Margins Slipped Just 2 Basis Points during the Quarter

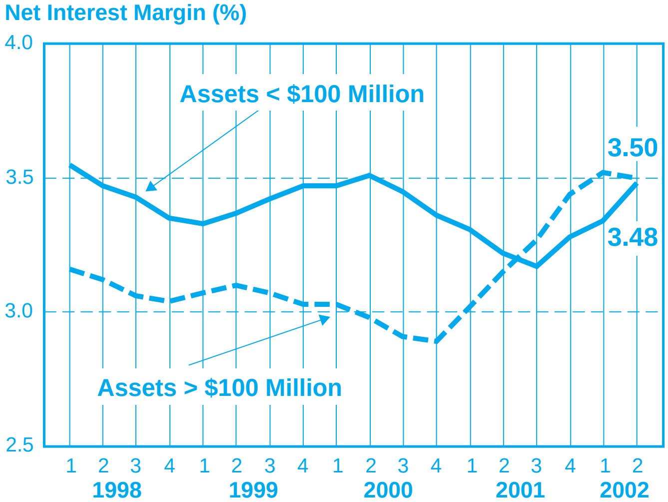
The decline in short term interest rates over the past year has helped the industry maintain net interest margins that are close to the peak of 3.58 percent reached in early 1993. A steep yield curve helped keep net interest margins at 3.50 percent, down only 2 basis points from 3.52 percent in the first quarter. A year ago margins were 35 basis points lower, at 3.15 percent. The decline in net interest margins was concentrated in large institutions with over $5 billion in assets. This group reported a 9-basis-point decline, while the other asset size groups reported increases ranging from 6 to 15 basis points. Smaller institutions tend to lag the rest of the industry in reducing their funding costs and thus their margins are still improving as a result of interest rate cuts.

Persistently Low Long-Term Rates Results in Lower Asset Yields

Long-term interest rates have been persistently low over the last two years and this has led to a mortgage-refinancing boom, but has reduced the industry's asset yields. Asset yields fell 12 basis points during the second quarter to 6.38 percent, while the cost of funding earning assets declined just 10 basis points to 2.88 percent. This was the first time since rates began to fall last year that asset yields fell faster than the cost of funding earning assets. If short-term rates do not con-

[1] Much of the decline in servicing fees was caused by a write-down in the value of mortgage servicing rights reported by Washington Mutual Bank, FA, which reported servicing fees of minus $1.1 billion. This loss was partially offset by gains on derivatives, which can serve to hedge changes in mortgage servicing rights' values.

NET INTEREST MARGINS TAPERED OFF FOR LARGE THRIFTS

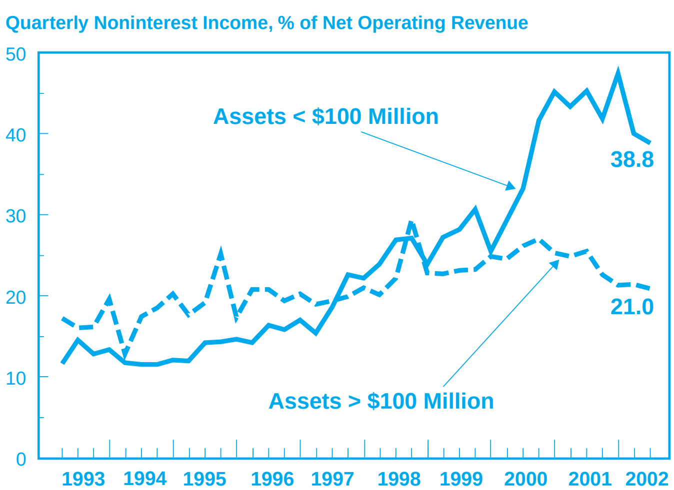


tinue to fall and drive down costs, the industry's net interest margin may have reached a peak at 3.52 percent last quarter.

Small Thrifts Reported a Slight Improvement in Profitability

Small thrifts, 542 institutions with less than $100 million in assets, reported a 4 basis point improvement in ROA, compared to the first quarter, to 0.86 percent. A 14 basis point improvement in the group's net interest margin, which rose to 3.48 percent, helped drive the earnings improvement. Noninterest income as a percentage of earning assets declined 2 basis points to 2.21 percent, while noninterest expense increased 6 basis points to 4.29 percent. Specialized small thrifts that obtain more than 90 percent of their operating revenue from noninterest income heavily influence the group's results. Without 11 specialized small thrifts, the remaining 531 institutions with less than $100 million in

PROFITABILITY WAS DRIVEN BY NET INTEREST MARGINS INSTEAD OF FEE INCOME

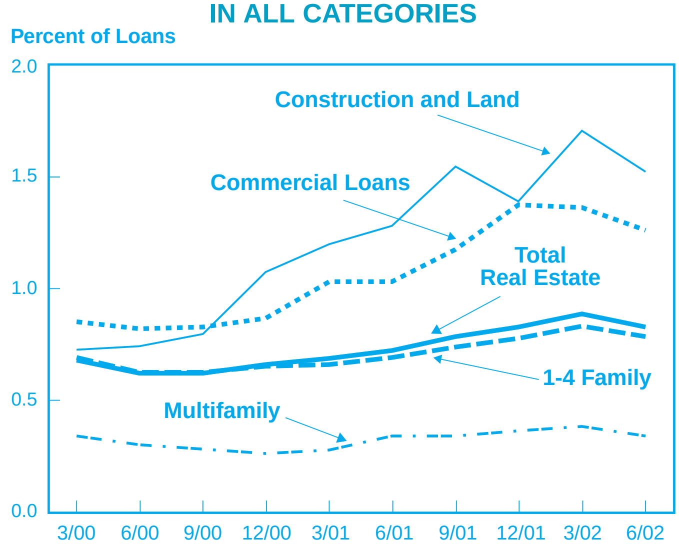


assets reported a 5 basis point improvement in ROA, primarily because of the 14 basis point improvement in their net interest margin. At these institutions, noninterest income was equal to 0.88 percent of earning assets, 8 basis points higher than last quarter. While most small thrifts reported improved ROAs, 15 percent of the group reported losses for the quarter, which was the same as last quarter, but down from 18 percent a year ago.

Asset Quality Improved after Six Consecutive Quarterly Declines

Noncurrent assets plus other real estate owned equaled 0.65 percent of assets at the end of the quarter, a slight improvement from 0.68 percent at the end of the first quarter. This was the first improvement after 6 consecutive quarterly increases in the level of troubled assets. All real estate and consumer loan categories showed improvement and other real estate owned declined. Commercial and industrial (C&I) loans were the only loan category to show deterioration. Noncurrent C&I loans rose from 2.21 percent to 2.27 percent of all C&I loans during the second quarter.

NONCURRENT REAL ESTATE RATES IMPROVED IN ALL CATEGORIES



Provision Expenses Outpace Net Charge-offs

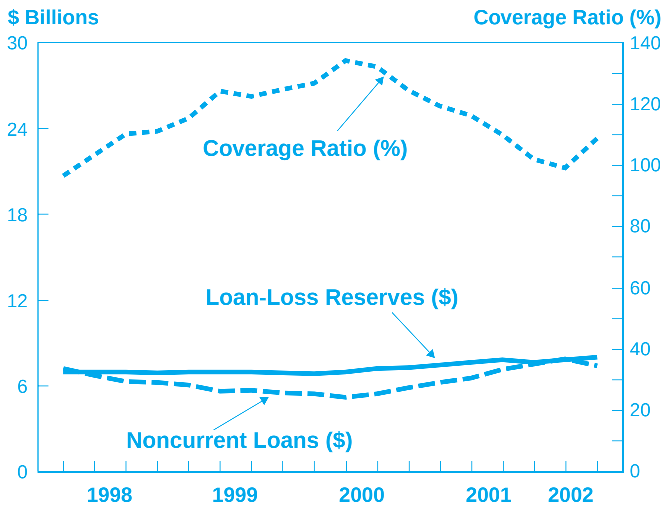
Provision expenses for loan losses exceeded net charge-offs during the second quarter to a degree not seen since 1990. Loan loss provisions were 193 percent of net charge-offs, up from 141 percent in the first quarter and just below the 211 percent recorded in the third quarter of 1990. Provision expenses were $930 million while net charge-offs were about half as much at $481 million. One third of the industry reported higher provision expenses, but one institution, Capital One

FSB, accounted for almost one third (31 percent) of the provision expenses for the second quarter. The net charge-off rate fell 4 basis points to 0.23 percent, primarily because of improvements in home mortgages. The only dark spot was charge-offs on loans secured by non-residential (commercial) property, which rose 7 basis points to 0.11 percent during the quarter. The net charge-off rate for C&I loans declined to 1.36 percent from 1.39 percent last quarter.

Loan Loss Reserves Rise with Higher Provisions and Lower Net Charge-offs

Strong provisions for loan losses helped boost reserves for loan losses by $183 million, to $8 billion. Noncurrent loans declined $521 million to $7.4 billion. Last quarter, noncurrent loans exceeded reserves slightly, by $56 million, but during the second quarter reserves pulled ahead of noncurrent loans. As a result, the coverage ratio—loan loss reserves to noncurrent loans—rose to 109 percent from 99 percent during the second quarter with more than half the industry reporting an improvement.

RESERVES IMPROVE RELATIVE TO NONCURRENT LOANS



Industry Assets Shrink by $30.3 Billion, But Deposits Continue to Flow In

Industry assets fell by $30.3 billion in the second quarter, primarily because of a charter transfer. Charter One Bank, FSB, with $38 billion in assets, converted to a national bank during the second quarter. This institution held over $25 billion in deposits last quarter and was the fourth largest savings institution as ranked by total assets. The industry's decline in deposits in the second quarter was just $14.5 billion, as over two-thirds of institutions reported increases. Federal Home Loan Bank Advances were also down by a similar amount, $14.4 billion. A decline in securities portfolios at the two largest thrifts led to a $9.3-billion decline for the industry. One of these institutions, World Savings Bank, FSB reported a $5.9 billion rise in home mortgages which was caused by conversions of mortgage backed securities into loans.

Capital Rises To Highest Level Ever

Reductions in interest rates have raised the value of thrifts' investment securities and these gains have boosted equity capital ratios. Equity capital increased $2.4 billion to $119.6 billion or 9.29 percent of assets, the highest level seen since data are available, back to 1940. Unrealized gains on available-for-sale securities accounted for $2.2 billion (90 percent) of the increase in capital. Core capital, which excludes these gains, improved to 8.18 percent of average assets from 7.89 percent last quarter. This is its highest level since reporting on this ratio began in 1990.

The Count of Savings Institutions Fell below 1,500 For the First Time Since 1935

At the end of June there were 1,498 savings institutions, which was 17 fewer than at the end of the first quarter. During the quarter 8 institutions with assets of $1.6 billion were absorbed by commercial banks and 3 with $207 million were absorbed by thrifts. One institution with $52 million in assets failed and merged, with assistance, into a commercial bank. There were 3 institutions with $37.9 billion in assets that converted their charter to a commercial bank charter during the quarter. The number of "problem" thrifts fell slightly to 21 from 22 at the end March. The assets of "problem" thrifts fell to $3.8 billion from $15.0 billion at the end of March.

CAPITAL HITS A RECORD

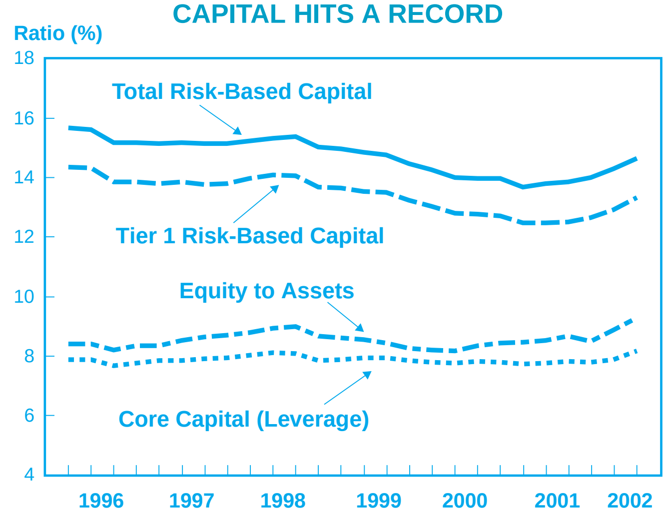


TABLE I-C. Selected Indicators, FDIC-Insured Institutions*

(dollar figures in millions)	2002**	2001**	2001	2000	1999	1998	1997
Number of institutions reporting	9,464	9,747	9,613	9,904	10,221	10,463	10,922
Total assets	$ 8,037,693	$7,634,788	$7,868,670	$7,461,958	$6,883,684	$6,530,951	$6,041,128
Total deposits	5,253,776	5,020,422	5,189,418	4,914,827	4,538,085	4,386,298	4,125,862
Number of problem institutions	136	102	114	94	79	84	92
Assets of problem institutions (in billions)	$40	$24	$40	$24	$10	$11	$6
Number of failed/assisted institutions	8	2	4	7	8	3	1
Assets of failed/assisted institutions (in billions)	$2.45	$0.03	$2.25	$0.41	$1.56	$0.37	$0.03

** As of June 30.

TABLE II-C. Aggregate Condition and Income Data, All FDIC-Insured Institutions*

(dollar figures in millions)	Preliminary 2nd Quarter 2002	1st Quarter 2002	2nd Quarter 2001	%Change 01:2-02:2
Number of institutions reporting	9,464	9,520	9,747	-2.9
Total employees (full-time equivalent)	2,001,230	1,994,141	1,954,257	2.4
CONDITION DATA				
Total assets	$8,037,693	$7,822,619	$7,634,788	5.3
Loans secured by real estate	2,627,533	2,557,682	2,488,635	5.6
1-4 Family residential	1,588,799	1,543,669	1,537,402	3.3
Home equity loans	223,062	198,960	160,995	38.6
Multifamily residential property	129,830	125,478	118,733	9.3
Commercial real estate	599,344	585,036	540,931	10.8
Construction, development, and land	235,887	232,222	221,412	6.5
Other real estate loans	73,672	71,277	70,157	5.0
Commercial & industrial loans	976,704	1,004,547	1,065,505	-8.3
Loans to individuals	728,769	718,040	675,713	7.9
Credit cards & related plans	267,743	264,393	242,311	10.5
Other loans & leases	491,931	477,289	492,855	-0.2
Less: Unearned income & contra accounts	3,988	4,003	2,945	35.4
Total loans & leases	4,820,950	4,753,556	4,719,763	2.1
Less: Reserve for losses	82,365	82,938	73,384	12.2
Net loans and leases	4,738,585	4,670,618	4,646,380	2.0
Securities	1,530,149	1,488,262	1,335,542	14.6
Other real estate owned	4,904	4,875	4,235	15.8
Goodwill and other intangibles	153,516	158,015	126,495	21.4
All other assets	1,610,539	1,500,843	1,522,136	5.8
Total liabilities and capital	8,037,693	7,822,619	7,634,788	5.3
Deposits	5,253,776	5,172,305	5,020,422	4.6
Other borrowed funds	1,528,765	1,491,277	1,500,893	1.9
Subordinated debt	97,020	96,731	93,476	3.8
All other liabilities	414,537	340,546	354,346	17.0
Equity capital	743,595	721,761	665,650	11.7
Loans and leases 30-89 days past due	54,224	57,739	55,028	-1.5
Noncurrent loans and leases	65,816	65,012	55,240	19.1
Restructured loans and leases	3,298	3,492	2,506	31.6
Direct and indirect investments in real estate	704	688	881	-20.1
Mortgage-backed securities	855,436	814,093	716,572	19.4
Earning assets	6,974,327	6,824,694	6,648,484	4.9
FHLB Advances	441,614	442,551	438,214	0.8
Unused loan commitments	5,514,685	5,383,133	4,934,854	11.7

INCOME DATA	Preliminary First Half 2002	First Half 2001	%Change	Preliminary 2nd Quarter 2002	2nd Quarter 2001	%Change 01:2-02:2
Total interest income	$217,337	$257,913	-15.7	$109,113	$126,434	-13.7
Total interest expense	79,221	135,396	-41.5	40,012	64,085	-37.6
Net interest income	138,116	122,517	12.7	69,102	62,349	10.8
Provision for loan and lease losses	24,125	18,179	32.7	11,791	9,563	23.3
Total noninterest income	90,075	85,215	5.7	45,343	42,292	7.2
Total noninterest expense	128,230	124,528	3.0	64,549	62,654	3.0
Securities gains (losses)	3,700	3,905	-5.2	2,319	1,907	21.6
Applicable income taxes	26,511	23,421	13.2	13,221	11,842	11.6
Extraordinary gains, net	45	-397	N/M	117	-31	N/M
Net income	53,068	45,112	17.6	27,320	22,458	21.6

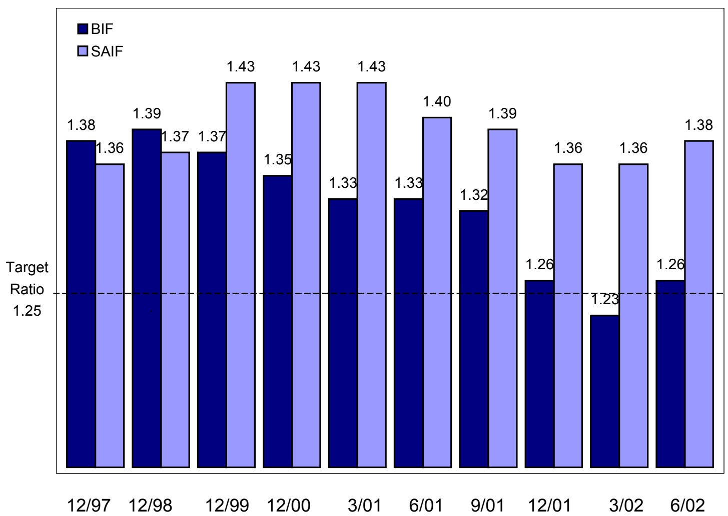
* Excludes insured branches of foreign banks (IBAs).

N/M - Not meaningful

TABLE III-C. Selected Insurance Fund Indicators*

(dollar figures in millions)	Preliminary 2nd Quarter 2002	1st Quarter 2002	2nd Quarter 2001	%Change 01:2-02:2
Bank Insurance Fund				
Reserve ratio (%)	1.26	1.23	1.33	-5.6
Fund balance (unaudited)	$31,187	$30,697	$31,681	-1.6
Estimated insured deposits	2,482,836	2,485,809	2,381,111	4.3
SAIF-member Oakars	83,732	80,944	61,558	36.0
BIF-members	2,399,104	2,404,865	2,319,553	3.4
Assessment base	3,631,687	3,590,199	3,415,156	6.3
SAIF-member Oakars	85,215	82,366	62,628	36.1
BIF-members	3,546,472	3,507,833	3,352,528	5.8
Savings Association Insurance Fund				
Reserve ratio (%)	1.38	1.36	1.40	-1.4
Fund balance (unaudited)	$11,323	$11,049	$10,792	4.9
Estimated insured deposits	820,464	812,769	772,428	6.2
BIF-member Oakars	345,912	340,770	317,907	8.8
SAIF-member Sassers	95,688	78,717	71,625	33.6
Other SAIF members	378,864	393,283	382,896	-1.1
Assessment base	925,679	913,145	861,252	7.5
BIF-member Oakars	348,400	343,129	318,963	9.2
SAIF-member Sassers	114,598	94,765	88,412	29.6
Other SAIF members	462,682	475,250	453,876	1.9

Insurance Fund Reserve Ratios*
Percent of Insured Deposits



Fund Balances and Insured Deposits*
($Millions)

	BIF Balance	BIF-Insured Deposits	SAIF Balance	SAIF-Insured Deposits
12/97	28,293	2,056,558	9,368	689,915
12/98	29,612	2,134,425	9,840	716,029
12/99	29,414	2,151,454	10,281	717,591
12/00	30,975	2,299,932	10,759	755,156
3/01	31,426	2,371,197	10,973	768,580
6/01	31,681	2,381,111	10,792	772,428
9/01	31,834	2,403,880	10,815	778,880
12/01	30,439	2,408,350	10,935	802,358
3/02	30,697	2,485,809	11,049	812,769
6/02	31,187	2,482,836	11,323	820,464

* A reserve ratio is the fund balance as a percentage of estimated insured deposits. As with other Call Report items, prior periods may reflect adjustments. As a result, prior period reserve ratios may differ from previously reported values. Only year end fund balances are audited by GAO. BIF-insured deposit totals include U.S. branches of foreign banks.

TABLE IV-C. Closed/Assisted Institutions

(dollar figures in millions)	2002**	2001**	2001	2000	1999	1998	1997
BIF Members							
Number of institutions	7	2	3	6	7	3	1
Total assets	$2,403	$28	$54	$378	$1,490	$371	$27
SAIF Members							
Number of institutions	1	0	1	1	1	0	0
Total assets	$50	$0	$2,200	$30	$71	$0	$0

**Through June 30.

TABLE V-C. Selected Indicators, By Fund Membership*

(dollar figures in millions)	2002**	2001**	2001	2000	1999	1998	1997
BIF Members							
Number of institutions reporting	8,208	8,430	8,326	8,571	8,834	9,031	9,404
BIF-member Oakars	785	748	763	743	744	745	778
Other BIF-members	7,423	7,682	7,563	7,828	8,090	8,286	8,626
Total assets	$ 6,974,962	$6,641,201	$6,856,933	$6,509,796	$5,980,153	$5,702,774	$5,285,403
Total deposits	4,586,933	4,411,904	4,567,594	4,337,727	3,987,382	3,843,816	3,611,453
Net income	46,738	40,467	76,697	73,637	73,967	64,335	61,459
Return on assets (%)	1.36	1.23	1.14	1.18	1.30	1.18	1.22
Return on equity (%)	14.78	14.19	12.94	13.90	15.11	13.80	14.44
Noncurrent assets plus OREO to assets (%)	0.93	0.80	0.90	0.72	0.62	0.64	0.67
Number of problem institutions	111	76	90	74	66	68	73
Assets of problem institutions	$32,028	$12,152	$31,881	$10,787	$4,450	$5,326	$4,598
Number of failed/assisted institutions	7	2	3	6	7	3	1
Assets of failed/assisted institutions	$2,403	$28	$54	$378	$1,490	$371	$27
SAIF Members							
Number of institutions reporting	1,256	1,317	1,287	1,333	1,387	1,432	1,518
SAIF-member Oakars	132	128	130	123	123	116	112
Other SAIF-members	1,124	1,189	1,157	1,210	1,264	1,316	1,406
Total assets	$ 1,062,732	$993,587	$1,011,737	$952,161	$903,532	$828,177	$755,724
Total deposits	666,843	608,518	621,823	577,100	550,703	542,481	514,409
Net income	6,330	4,646	10,622	8,070	8,450	7,598	6,486
Return on assets (%)	1.21	0.96	1.11	0.89	0.99	0.98	0.94
Return on equity (%)	13.86	11.64	13.46	11.12	11.97	11.34	11.13
Noncurrent assets plus OREO to assets (%)	0.73	0.68	0.75	0.65	0.64	0.80	0.98
Number of problem institutions	25	26	24	20	13	16	19
Assets of problem institutions	$7,673	$11,537	$7,923	$13,053	$5,524	$5,992	$1,662
Number of failed/assisted institutions	1	0	1	1	1	0	0
Assets of failed/assisted institutions	$50	$0	$2,200	$30	$71	$0	$0

* Excludes insured branches of foreign banks (IBAs).
** Through June 30, ratios annualized where appropriate.

TABLE VI-C. Estimated FDIC-Insured Deposits by Fund Membership and Type of Institution

(dollar figures in millions)	Number of Institutions	Total Assets	Domestic Deposits*	Estimated Insured Deposits		
				BIF	SAIF	Total
June 30, 2002						
Commercial Banks and Savings Institutions						
FDIC-Insured Commercial Banks	7,966	6,749,662	3,807,239	2,252,225	370,710	2,622,935
BIF-member	7,859	6,597,875	3,704,477	2,225,967	312,442	2,538,409
SAIF-member	107	151,787	102,762	26,258	58,268	84,526
FDIC-Supervised	4,932	1,247,657	930,844	618,486	79,045	697,531
OCC-Supervised	2,118	3,739,495	2,025,600	1,195,169	213,560	1,408,729
Federal Reserve-Supervised	955	1,762,509	850,795	438,571	78,105	516,675
FDIC-Insured Savings Institutions	1,498	1,288,032	805,633	229,375	449,754	679,129
OTS-Supervised Savings Institutions	995	972,225	581,499	101,807	388,520	490,326
BIF-member	38	123,303	61,808	46,750	9,656	56,406
SAIF-member	957	848,921	519,691	55,057	378,864	433,921
FDIC-Supervised State Savings Banks	503	315,807	224,133	127,568	61,234	188,802
BIF-member	311	253,784	179,842	125,151	23,814	148,965
SAIF-member	192	62,023	44,291	2,417	37,420	39,837
Total Commercial Banks and Savings Institutions	9,464	8,037,693	4,612,871	2,481,600	820,464	3,302,063
BIF-member	8,208	6,974,962	3,946,127	2,397,867	345,912	2,743,779
SAIF-member	1,256	1,062,732	666,744	83,732	474,552	558,284
Other FDIC-Insured Institutions						
U.S. Branches of Foreign Banks	18	9,998	5,321	1,237	0	1,237
Total FDIC-Insured Institutions	9,482	8,047,692	4,618,193	2,482,836	820,464	3,303,300

* Excludes $641 billion in foreign office deposits, which are uninsured.

TABLE VII-C. Assessment Base Distribution and Rate Schedules

BIF Assessment Base Distribution
Assessable Deposits in Millions as of June 30, 2002
Supervisory and Capital Ratings for Second Semiannual Assessment Period, 2002

	Supervisory Risk Subgroup					
Capital Group	A		B		C	
1. Well-capitalized						
Number of institutions	7,542	91.7	433	5.3	90	1.1
Assessable deposit base	$3,470,795	95.6	$109,516	3.0	$22,641	0.6
2. Adequately capitalized						
Number of institutions	125	1.5	13	0.2	13	0.2
Assessable deposit base	$23,407	0.6	$1,270	0.0	$2,340	0.1
3. Undercapitalized						
Number of institutions	3	0.0	0	0.0	7	0.1
Assessable deposit base	$451	0.0	$0	0.0	$1,267	0.0

Note: "Number" reflects the number of BIF members; "Base" reflects the BIF-assessable deposits held by both BIF and SAIF members. Institutions are categorized based on capitalization and a supervisory subgroup rating, which is generally determined by on-site examinations.

SAIF Assessment Base Distribution
Assessable Deposits in Millions as of June 30, 2002
Supervisory and Capital Ratings for Second Semiannual Assessment Period, 2002

	Supervisory Risk Subgroup					
Capital Group	A		B		C	
1. Well-capitalized						
Number of institutions	1,139	90.7	78	6.2	17	1.4
Assessable deposit base	$878,998	95.0	$38,382	4.1	$5,471	0.6
2. Adequately capitalized						
Number of institutions	7	0.6	6	0.5	7	0.6
Assessable deposit base	$1,814	0.2	$490	0.1	$451	0.0
3. Undercapitalized						
Number of institutions	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	0.2
Assessable deposit base	$0	0.0	$0	0.0	$73	0.0

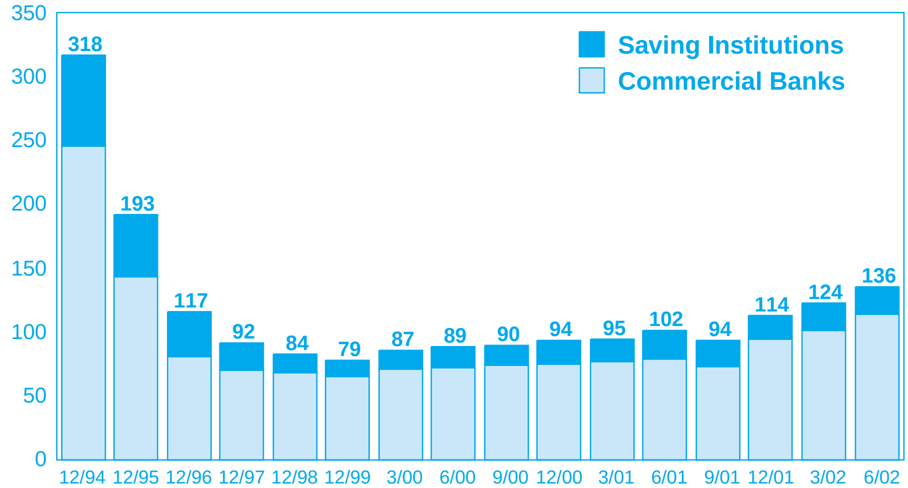
Note: "Number" reflects the number of SAIF members; "Base" reflects the SAIF-assessable deposits held by both BIF and SAIF members. Institutions are categorized based on capitalization and a supervisory subgroup rating, which is generally determined by on-site examinations.

Assessment Rate Schedules
Second Semiannual 2002 Assessment Period
Cents Per $100 of Assessable Deposits

	Supervisory Risk Subgroup		
Capital Group	A	B	C
1. Well Capitalized	0	3	17
2. Adequately Capitalized	3	10	24
3. Undercapitalized	10	24	27

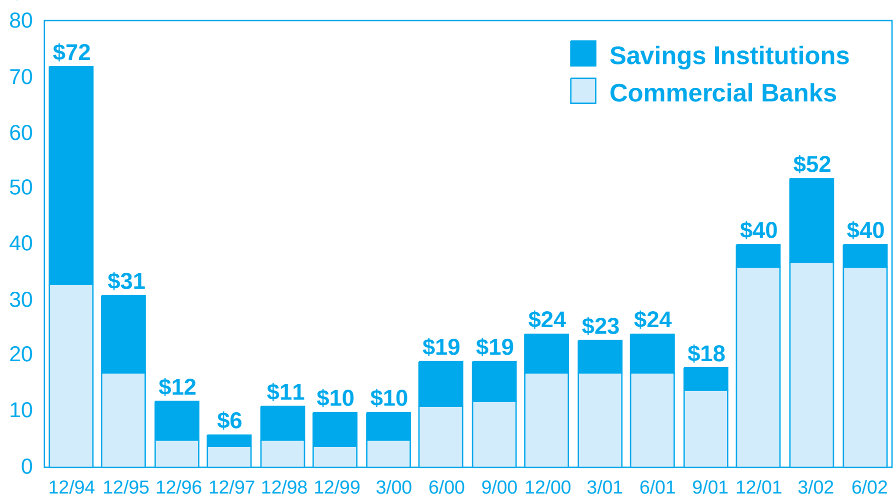
Note: Rates for the BIF and the SAIF are set separately by the FDIC.
Currently, the rate schedules are identical.

NUMBER OF FDIC-INSURED “PROBLEM” INSTITUTIONS, 1994–2002



	12/94	12/95	12/96	12/97	12/98	12/99	3/00	6/00	9/00	12/00	3/01	6/01	9/01	12/01	3/02	6/02
Saving Institutions	71	49	35	21	15	13	15	16	15	18	17	22	20	19	22	21
Commercial Banks	247	144	82	71	69	66	72	73	75	76	78	80	74	95	102	115

ASSETS OF FDIC-INSURED “PROBLEM” INSTITUTIONS, 1994–2002



	12/94	12/95	12/96	12/97	12/98	12/99	3/00	6/00	9/00	12/00	3/01	6/01	9/01	12/01	3/02	6/02
Saving Institutions	39	14	7	2	6	6	5	8	7	7	6	7	4	4	15	4
Commercial Banks	33	17	5	5	5	4	5	11	12	17	17	17	14	36	37	36

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 (Tables I-A through V-A.)

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 (Tables I-B through V-B.)

This section covers savings institutions insured by either BIF or SAIF that operate under state or federal banking codes applicable to thrift institutions. Savings institutions in conservatorships are excluded from these tables while in conservatorship, where applicable. 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 (Tables I-C through VII-C.)

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 unless otherwise indicated. 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*. Parent institutions are required to file consolidated reports, while their subsidiary financial institutions are still required to file separate reports. Data from subsidiary institution reports are included in the *Quarterly Banking Profile* tables, which can lead to double-counting. No adjustments are made for any double-counting of subsidiary data.

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.

All data are collected and presented based on the location of each reporting institution's main office. Reported data may include assets and liabilities located outside of the reporting institution's home state. In addition, institutions may change their charters, resulting in an inter-industry migration, e.g., savings institutions can convert to commercial banks or commercial banks may convert to savings institutions. These situations can affect state and regional statistics.

ACCOUNTING CHANGES

Goodwill and intangible assets — FAS 141 terminates the use of pooling-of-interest accounting for business combinations after 2001 and requires purchase accounting. Under FAS 142 amortization of goodwill is eliminated. Only intangible assets other than goodwill are amortized each quarter. In addition companies are required to test for impairment of both goodwill and other intangibles once each fiscal year. The year 2002, the first fiscal year affected by this accounting change, has been designated a transitional year and the amount of initial impairments are to be recorded as extraordinary losses on a "net of tax" basis (and not as noninterest expense). Subsequent annual review of intangibles and goodwill impairment may require additional noninterest expense recognition.

FASB Statement No. 133 *Accounting for Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities* — establishes new accounting and reporting standards. Derivatives were previously off-balance sheet items, but beginning in 2001 all banks must recognize derivatives as either assets or liabilities on the balance sheet, measured at fair value. A derivative may be specifically designated as a "fair value hedge," a "cash flow hedge," or a hedge of a foreign currency exposure. The accounting for changes in the value of a derivative (gains and losses) depends on the intended use of the derivative, its resulting designation, and the effectiveness of the hedge. Derivatives held for purposes other than trading are reported as "other assets" (positive fair values) or "other liabilities" (negative fair values). For a fair value hedge, the gain or loss is recognized in earnings and "effectively" offsets loss or gain on the hedged item attributable to the risk being hedged. Any ineffectiveness of the hedge could result in a net gain or loss on the income statement. Accumulated net gains (losses) on cash flow hedges are recorded on the balance sheet as "accumulated other comprehensive income" and the periodic change in the accumulated net gains (losses) for cash flow hedges is reflected directly in equity as the value of the derivative changes.

Initial transition adjustments upon adoption of FAS 133 are reported as adjustments to net income in the income statement as extraordinary items. Upon implementing FAS 133, a bank may transfer any debt security categorized as held-to-maturity into the available-for-sale category or the trading category. Unrealized gains (losses) on transferred held-to-maturity debt securities on the date of initial application must be reflected as an adjustment to net income if transferred to the trading category or an adjustment to equity if transferred to the available-for-sale category.

Subchapter S Corporations — The Small Business Job Protection Act of 1996 changed the Internal Revenue Code to allow financial institutions to elect Subchapter S corporation status, beginning in 1997. A Subchapter S corporation is treated as a pass-through entity, similar to a partnership, for federal income tax purposes. It is generally not subject to any federal income taxes at the corporate level. Its taxable income flows through to its shareholders in proportion to their stock ownership, and the shareholders generally pay federal income taxes on their share of this taxable income. This can have the effect of reducing institutions' reported taxes and increasing their after-tax earnings.

The election of Subchapter S status may result in an increase in shareholders' personal tax liability. Therefore, some S corporations may increase the amount of earnings distributed as dividends to compensate for higher personal taxes.

DEFINITIONS (in alphabetical order)

Accumulated other comprehensive income — includes net unrealized gains/losses on available-for-sale securities, accumulated net gains/losses on cash flow hedges, cumulative foreign currency translation adjustments, and minimum pension liability adjustments.

All other assets — total cash, balances due from depository institutions, premises, fixed assets, direct investments in real estate, investment in unconsolidated subsidiaries, customers' liability on acceptances outstanding, assets held in trading accounts, federal funds sold, securities purchased with agreements to resell, fair market value of derivatives, and other assets.

All other liabilities — bank's liability on acceptances, limited-life preferred stock, allowance for estimated off-balance sheet credit losses, fair market value of derivatives, and other liabilities.

Assessment base distribution — assessable deposits consist of BIF and SAIF deposits in banks' domestic offices with certain adjustments. Each institution's assessment depends on its assigned risk-based capital category and supervisory risk subgroup:

(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.

For purpose of BIF and SAIF assessments, risk-based assessment rules combine the three lowest capital rating categories into a single "undercapitalized" group. Supervisory risk subgroup assignments are based on supervisory ratings. Generally, the strongest institutions (those rated 1 or 2) are in subgroup A, those rated 3 are in subgroup B, and those rated 4 or 5 are in subgroup C.

BIF-insured deposits (estimated) — the portion of estimated insured deposits that is insured by the BIF. For SAIF-member "Oakar" institutions, it represents the adjusted attributable amount acquired from BIF members.

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

Core capital — common equity capital plus noncumulative perpetual preferred stock plus minority interest in consolidated subsidiaries, less goodwill and other ineligible intangible assets. The amount of eligible intangibles (including servicing rights) included in core capital is limited in accordance with supervisory capital regulations.

Cost of funding earning assets — total interest expense paid on deposits and other borrowed money as a percentage of average earning assets.

Derivatives (notional amount) — 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 an underlying variable or index at a specified price or yield. These contracts exist for a variety of variables or indices, (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 an underlying variable or index 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 variable or index 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 (notional principal) of the underlying variable or index by specified reference rates or prices. Except for currency swaps, the notional principal is used to calculate each payment but is not exchanged.

Direct and indirect investments in real estate — excludes loans secured by real estate and property acquired through foreclosure.

Earning assets — all loans and other investments that earn interest or dividend income.

Efficiency Ratio — Noninterest expense less amortization of intangible assets as a percent of net interest income plus noninterest income. This ratio measures the proportion of net operating revenues that are absorbed by overhead expenses, so that a lower value indicates greater efficiency.

Estimated insured deposits — in general, insured deposits are total domestic deposits minus estimated uninsured deposits. While the uninsured estimate is calculated as the sum of the excess amounts in accounts over $100,000, beginning June 30, 2000 the amount of estimated uninsured deposits was adjusted to consider a financial institution's better estimate. Since March 31, 2002, all institutions provide a reasonable estimate of uninsured deposits from their systems and records.

Failed/assisted institutions — an institution fails when regulators take control of the institution, placing the assets and liabilities into a bridge bank, conservatorship, receivership, or another healthy institution. This action may require the FDIC to provide funds to cover losses. An institution is defined as “assisted” when the institution remains open and receives some insurance funds in order to continue operating.

FHLB advances — all borrowings by FDIC insured institutions from the Federal Home Loan Bank System (FHLB), as reported by Call Report filers and by TFR filers.

Goodwill and other intangibles — intangible assets include servicing rights, purchased credit card relationships and other identifiable intangible assets.

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.

Long-term assets (5+ years) — loans and debt securities with remaining maturities or repricing intervals of over five years.

Mortgage-backed securities — certificates of participation in pools of residential mortgages and collateralized mortgage obligations issued or guaranteed by government-sponsored or private enterprises. Also, see “Securities”, below.

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

Number of institutions reporting — the number of institutions that actually filed a financial report.

Other borrowed funds — federal funds purchased, securities sold with agreements to repurchase, demand notes issued to the U.S. Treasury, FHLB advances, other borrowed money, mortgage indebtedness, obligations under capitalized leases and trading liabilities, less revaluation losses on assets held in trading accounts.

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.

Percent of institutions with earnings gains — the percent of institutions that increased their net income (or decreased their losses) compared to the same period a year earlier.

“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.

Reserves for losses — the allowance for loan and lease losses on a consolidated basis. Prior to March 31, 2001 reserves for losses included the allocated transfer risk reserve, which is no longer included as part of the loss reserve, but netted from loans and leases.

Restructured loans and leases — loan and lease financing receivables with terms restructured from the original contract. Excludes restructured loans and leases that are not in compliance with the modified terms.

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.

SAIF-insured deposits (estimated) — the portion of estimated insured deposits that is insured by the SAIF. For BIF-member “Oakar” institutions, it represents the adjusted attributable amount acquired from SAIF members.

Securities — excludes securities held in trading accounts. Banks’ securities portfolios consist of securities designated as “held-to-maturity”, which are reported at amortized cost (book value), and securities designated as “available-for-sale”, reported at fair (market) value.

Securities gains (losses) — realized gains (losses) on held-to-maturity and available-for-sale securities, before adjustments for income taxes. Thrift Financial Report (TFR) filers also include gains (losses) on the sales of assets held for sale.

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.

Unearned income & contra accounts — unearned income for Call Report filers only.

Unused loan commitments — includes credit card lines, home equity lines, commitments to make loans for construction, loans secured by commercial real estate, and unused commitments to originate or purchase loans.

Volatile liabilities — the sum of large-denomination time deposits, foreign-office deposits, federal funds purchased, securities sold under agreements to repurchase, and other borrowings.

Yield on earning assets — total interest, dividend and fee income earned on loans and investments as a percentage of average earning assets.