First Quarter 1999


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## The FD uarterly Banking Profile

COMMERCIAL BANKING PERFORMANCE—1ST QUARTER, 1999

## ■ Industry Earnings Soar To Record-High \$18 Billion <br> ■ Margins And Profitability Decline At Smaller Banks Trading Revenues Set Quarterly Record <br> ■ Growth In Commercial Lending Remains Strong, But Credit Quality Declines

Insured commercial banks earned $\$ 18.0$ billion in net income in the first quarter of 1999, eclipsing the previous record of $\$ 16.1$ billion set in the second quarter of 1998. The industry's first-quarter results were $\$ 2.1$ billion (12.9 percent) higher than in the first quarter of 1998. The average return on assets (ROA) rose to 1.32 percent, matching the quarterly record set in the third quarter of 1995. More than half of all commercial banks- 59.0 per-cent-reported ROAs of 1 percent or higher for the quarter, but only 39.3 percent had higher ROAs than a year ago, when the industry average was 1.26 percent. A majority of banks with less than $\$ 100$ million in assets reported lower earnings than a year ago.
The surge in net income came from higher operating results. Net operating income (net

## QUARTERLY NET INCOME, 1995-1999


income before gains on sales of securities and extraordinary items) rose by $\$ 2.8$ billion (18.6 percent), compared to the first quarter of 1998. Nonrecurring items such as gains from sales of securities and other assets contributed less than 2 percent of industry net income in the first quarter, compared to 6.6 percent a year ago. The strongest-growing component of operating income remained noninterest income, which was $\$ 5.7$ billion (19.5 percent) higher than in the first quarter of 1998. Income from trading activities set a quarterly record of $\$ 3.6$ billion, which was $\$ 939$ million ( 35.4 percent) more than a year ago. Net interest income was $\$ 3.1$ billion (6.9 percent) higher. Net income from international operations totaled $\$ 2.3$ billion, an increase of $\$ 582$ million ( 33.1 percent). Noninterest expenses were $\$ 5.3$ billion lower than in the

## INTERNATIONAL OPERATIONS CONTRIBUTION

 TO BANK EARNINGS, 1994-1999
fourth quarter of 1998, when several of the largest banks registered sizable restructuring charges, but were $\$ 3.9$ billion ( 8.6 percent) higher than a year ago. Provisions for credit losses were up by $\$ 581$ million ( 12.0 percent), compared to a year ago.
The industry's net interest margin of 4.05 percent was 1 basis point lower than a year ago, but the stability in the industry average concealed divergent trends in the margins of larger and smaller banks. Average margins at banks with less than $\$ 100$ million in assets were 26 basis points lower than a year ago, and are now at their lowest level in 8 years. In contrast, margins at larger banks (assets over \$100 million) increased by 1 basis point. In an environment of declining interest rates and a relatively flat yield curve, average asset yields declined farther at smaller banks than at their larger counterparts, while the decline in their average funding costs was more gradual. Because net interest income comprises a much greater share of revenues at smaller banks, margin erosion was a major reason for the declines in earnings and profitability at many institutions. The average ROA at banks with less than $\$ 100$ million in assets declined by 9 basis points, while the average for the rest of the industry rose by 7 basis points. The gap between larger-bank ROAs and smallerbank ROAs widened from 7 basis points in the first quarter of 1998 to 23 basis points in the first quarter of 1999.


The profitability gap between larger and smaller banks would have been greater but for the growth in the number of smaller banks that have elected Subchapter S corporation status. A Subchapter S corporation is generally not subject to federal taxes at the corporate level ${ }^{1}$, and its net income can there-

[^0]NUMBER OF SUBCHAPTER S CORPORATIONS, 1997-1999
Number of Institutions

fore be as much as one-third higher than the income of a comparable bank that does not have Subchapter S status. As of March 31, 1999, almost one in five banks (18 percent) with less than $\$ 100$ million in assets had elected Subchapter $S$ status. If Subchapter S corporations are excluded, the ROA gap between smaller and larger banks in the first quarter would have been 33 basis points.

RETURN ON ASSETS (ROA) SUBCHAPTER S CORPORATIONS VS. OTHER BANKS, 1997-1999


The annualized net charge-off rate on all loans and leases was 0.62 percent, the same as in the first quarter of 1998. Loan losses were mostly limited to credit cards and commercial and industrial loans; only commercial and industrial loans had a significant year-to-year increase in net charge-offs. Total net charge-offs were up by $\$ 341$ million ( 7.3 percent), as net charge-offs on commercial and industrial loans increased by $\$ 429$ million ( 73.6 percent).

CREDIT CARD LOSS RATES AND PERSONAL BANKRUPTCY FILINGS, 1984-1999


The net charge-off rate on commercial and industrial loans of 0.44 percent was up from 0.29 percent a year ago; the loss rate on credit-card loans fell from 5.15 percent to 4.94 percent. Credit cards accounted for 53.6 percent of all net charge-offs in the first quarter, even though credit-card loans represent less than 7 percent of all commercial bank loans.
Noncurrent loans rose by $\$ 978$ million during the first quarter, to 0.99 percent of total loans. For the twelve months ended March 31, they were up by $\$ 2.7$ billion ( 9.2 percent). Here too, commercial and industrial loans accounted for much of the increase. Noncurrent commercial and industrial loans rose by $\$ 1.3$ billion during the quarter, and were $\$ 2.2$ billion (28.3 percent) higher than a year ago. The percentage of commercial and industrial loans that were noncurrent rose to 1.10 percent, from 0.99 percent at the end of 1998, and 0.97 percent at the end of the first quarter of 1998. No other loan category experienced a comparable increase in noncurrent loans.
Total assets of commercial banks registered a seasonal decline of $\$ 31.4$ billion, as balances due from depository institutions fell by $\$ 19.1$ billion. Total loans and leases increased by $\$ 12.5$ billion, their smallest quarterly increase in two years. Commercial and industrial loans increased by $\$ 23.0$ billion during the quarter, the largest growth of any loan category. Loans secured by commercial realestate properties rose by $\$ 9.5$ billion, leases grew by $\$ 7.9$ billion, loans to depository institutions were up by $\$ 6.9$ billion, and loans for real-estate con-
struction and development increased by $\$ 5.2$ billion. Residential mortgage loans declined by $\$ 16.6$ billion, and credit-card loans had a seasonal decline of $\$ 20.9$ billion. Banks increased their holdings of U.S. Treasury securities by $\$ 13.0$ billion, while their mort-gage-backed securities declined by $\$ 14.4$ billion. During the past 12 months, total assets of commercial banks increased by 5.9 percent. Loans and leases were up by 7.5 percent, while banks' securities portfolios grew by 9.9 percent.
Bank deposits declined by $\$ 44.3$ billion during the first quarter. Demand deposits fell by $\$ 53.4$ billion, and time deposits dropped by $\$ 7.3$ billion, while savings deposits increased by $\$ 13.7$ billion, and deposits in foreign offices rose by $\$ 2.7$ billion. The decline in deposits was partially offset by increases in long-term (>1 year) nondeposit borrowings (up $\$ 10.9$ billion), and short-term fed funds purchased (up $\$ 10.3$ billion). The share of funding supplied by core deposits has been declining steadily for over 6 years, as banks have become increasingly dependent on volatile liabilities.
Equity capital increased by $\$ 7.4$ billion in the first quarter, despite a $\$ 3.6$-billion decline in unrealized gains on available-for-sale securities. Retained earnings of $\$ 8.9$ billion set a new quarterly record, as cash dividends were 16.0 percent lower than a year ago. Goodwill increased by $\$ 1.0$ billion during the quarter, and mortgage servicing assets rose by $\$ 2.4$ billion. The industry's equity-to-assets ratio increased from 8.49 percent to 8.68 percent during the quarter, while the core capital (leverage) ratio increased from 7.56 percent to 7.68 percent. Commercial banks' loss reserves increased by $\$ 612$ million, as banks set aside $\$ 409$ million more in provisions for credit losses than they charged-off. The ratio of reserves to total loans and leases rose by 1 basis point, from a 12-year low of 1.77 percent to 1.78 percent. The "coverage ratio" declined to $\$ 1.80$ in reserves for every $\$ 1$ in noncurrent loans, from $\$ 1.83$ at the end of 1998.
The number of insured commercial banks reporting financial results declined from 8,774 to 8,721 during the first quarter. There were 64 new charters, while 114 banks were absorbed by mergers, and one bank failed. The number of banks on the FDIC's "Problem List" declined from 69 to 64 during the quarter, and "problem" bank assets fell from $\$ 5.4$ billion to $\$ 4.7$ billion.

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

|  | 1999* | 1998* | 1998 | 1997 | 1996 | 1995 | 1994 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Return on assets (\%). | 1.32 | 1.26 | 1.19 | 1.23 | 1.19 | 1.17 | 1.15 |
| Return on equity (\%). | 15.41 | 15.02 | 13.94 | 14.69 | 14.45 | 14.66 | 14.61 |
| Core capital (leverage) ratio (\%). | 7.68 | 7.56 | 7.54 | 7.56 | 7.64 | 7.61 | 7.64 |
| Noncurrent assets plus other real estate owned to assets (\%). | 0.67 | 0.67 | 0.65 | 0.66 | 0.75 | 0.85 | 1.01 |
| Net charge-offs to loans (\%). | 0.62 | 0.62 | 0.67 | 0.64 | 0.58 | 0.49 | 0.50 |
| Asset growth rate (\%). | 5.88 | 10.08 | 8.50 | 9.54 | 6.16 | 7.53 | 8.21 |
| Net interest margin (\%). | 4.05 | 4.06 | 4.07 | 4.21 | 4.27 | 4.29 | 4.36 |
| Net operating income growth (\%). | 18.58 | 4.75 | 2.30 | 12.47 | 6.43 | 7.48 | 16.18 |
| Number of institutions reporting.. | 8,721 | 9,023 | 8,774 | 9,142 | 9,527 | 9,940 | 10,451 |
| Percentage of unprofitable institutions (\%). | 6.00 | 4.56 | 6.01 | 4.85 | 4.27 | 3.55 | 3.98 |
| Number of problem institutions.. | 64 | 68 | 69 | 71 | 82 | 144 | 247 |
| Assets of problem institutions (in billions).. | \$5 | \$5 | \$5 | \$5 | \$5 | \$17 | \$33 |
| Number of failed/assisted institutions......... | 1 | 0 | 3 | 1 | 5 | 6 | 11 |

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


| FIRST QUARTER Preliminary (The way it is...) | All <br> Institutions | Asset Size Distribution |  |  |  | Geographic Distribution by Region |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | $\begin{gathered} \hline \$ 100 \text { Million } \\ \text { to } \\ \$ 1 \text { Billion } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | \$1 Billion <br> to \$10 Billion | Greater than \$10 Billion | East |  |  | West |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | Northeast | Southeast | Central | Midwest | Southwest | West |
| Number of institutions reporting. | 8,721 | 5,375 | 2,956 | 317 | 73 | 684 | 1,440 | 1,897 | 2,252 | 1,502 | 946 |
| Total assets (in billions).. | \$5,409.7 | \$250.5 | \$727.1 | \$901.2 | \$3,530.9 | \$1,922.4 | \$1,206.6 | \$873.6 | \$371.7 | \$302.8 | \$732.7 |
| Total deposits (in billions).. | 3,637.2 | 214.2 | 598.2 | 619.0 | 2,205.8 | 1,182.6 | 796.9 | 600.6 | 272.0 | 246.9 | 538.2 |
| Net income (in millions). | 17,973 | 687 | 2,356 | 3,920 | 11,010 | 6,357 | 3,801 | 2,986 | 1,423 | 805 | 2,603 |
| \% of unprofitable institutions. | 6.0 | 8.8 | 1.5 | 1.9 | 1.4 | 6.3 | 8.3 | 4.1 | 3.8 | 6.2 | 11.2 |
| \% of institutions with earnings gains....... | 52.8 | 46.6 | 62.0 | 67.8 | 72.6 | 63.5 | 56.4 | 54.8 | 47.6 | 47.4 | 57.0 |
| Performance ratios (annualized, \%) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Yield on earning assets. | 7.72 | 7.82 | 7.90 | 8.09 | 7.57 | 7.86 | 7.55 | 7.53 | 7.99 | 7.41 | 7.89 |
| Cost of funding earning assets.. | 3.67 | 3.50 | 3.44 | 3.48 | 3.78 | 4.13 | 3.52 | 3.65 | 3.52 | 3.16 | 3.08 |
| Net interest margin............... | 4.05 | 4.32 | 4.46 | 4.61 | 3.79 | 3.73 | 4.03 | 3.88 | 4.47 | 4.25 | 4.81 |
| Noninterest income to earning assets. | 2.97 | 1.45 | 1.71 | 3.68 | 3.18 | 3.98 | 2.44 | 2.36 | 2.57 | 1.48 | 2.92 |
| Noninterest expense to earning assets. | 4.25 | 3.95 | 3.82 | 4.61 | 4.26 | 4.70 | 4.05 | 3.67 | 4.00 | 3.73 | 4.49 |
| Credit loss provision to assets... | 0.40 | 0.20 | 0.30 | 0.60 | 0.38 | 0.44 | 0.29 | 0.31 | 0.50 | 0.32 | 0.56 |
| Net operating income to assets. | 1.30 | 1.10 | 1.29 | 1.69 | 1.21 | 1.30 | 1.22 | 1.33 | 1.50 | 1.03 | 1.38 |
| Return on assets... | 1.32 | 1.10 | 1.30 | 1.71 | 1.24 | 1.32 | 1.26 | 1.36 | 1.52 | 1.06 | 1.41 |
| Return on equity.. | 15.41 | 9.94 | 13.60 | 17.78 | 15.64 | 16.75 | 13.71 | 16.10 | 17.26 | 11.95 | 14.89 |
| Net charge-offs to loans and leases.. | 0.62 | 0.17 | 0.35 | 0.82 | 0.65 | 0.84 | 0.44 | 0.40 | 0.71 | 0.43 | 0.70 |
| Credit loss provision to net charge-offs.. | 108.20 | 195.83 | 143.48 | 114.66 | 100.25 | 99.21 | 105.40 | 120.24 | 106.65 | 132.24 | 120.83 |
| Efficiency ratio.............. | 58.42 | 67.79 | 60.92 | 52.90 | 59.11 | 59.01 | 59.99 | 57.38 | 55.66 | 63.20 | 55.57 |
| Condition Ratios (\%) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Earning assets to total assets. | 86.40 | 92.24 | 92.12 | 89.65 | 83.97 | 82.78 | 87.77 | 89.43 | 91.03 | 89.82 | 86.26 |
| Loss allowance to: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Loans and leases.. | 1.78 | 1.48 | 1.52 | 2.06 | 1.78 | 2.04 | 1.46 | 1.49 | 1.74 | 1.40 | 2.25 |
| Noncurrent loans and leases.. | 179.54 | 133.53 | 173.66 | 208.64 | 176.19 | 160.03 | 177.06 | 183.32 | 202.25 | 130.03 | 243.19 |
| Noncurrent assets plus other real estate owned to assets. | 0.67 | 0.75 | 0.64 | 0.69 | 0.67 | 0.76 | 0.59 | 0.58 | 0.63 | 0.68 | 0.70 |
| Equity capital ratio... | 8.68 | 11.06 | 9.60 | 9.79 | 8.04 | 7.94 | 9.20 | 8.57 | 8.92 | 8.93 | 9.66 |
| Core capital (leverage) ratio... | 7.68 | 10.85 | 9.22 | 8.61 | 6.91 | 7.24 | 7.79 | 7.76 | 8.35 | 8.10 | 8.08 |
| Net loans and leases to deposits.. | 87.79 | 66.47 | 73.38 | 91.85 | 92.63 | 83.10 | 94.69 | 95.10 | 89.46 | 66.92 | 88.45 |
| Structural Changes |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| New Charters... | 64 | 61 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 8 | 21 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 8 |
| Banks absorbed by mergers. | 114 | 68 | 40 | 5 | 1 | 23 | 27 | 12 | 23 | 20 | 9 |
| Failed banks.. | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| PRIOR FIRST QUARTERS (The way it was...) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Number of institutions............................ 1998 | 9,023 | 5,742 | 2,918 | 298 | 65 | 708 | 1,480 | 1,970 | 2,309 | 1,579 | 977 |
| .... 1996 | 9,838 | 6,582 | 2,835 | 349 | 72 | 785 | 1,640 | 2,158 | 2,471 | 1,743 | 1,041 |
| ...................................... 1994 | 10,840 | 7,674 | 2,787 | 325 | 54 | 870 | 1,807 | 2,383 | 2,686 | 1,920 | 1,174 |
| Total assets (in billions).......................... 1998 | \$5,109.1 | \$263.8 | \$729.0 | \$899.7 | \$3,216.6 | \$1,894.1 | \$1,017.0 | \$813.7 | \$336.7 | \$363.3 | \$684.2 |
| .......... 1996 | 4,308.4 | 295.7 | 692.1 | 1,081.2 | 2,239.4 | 1,620.2 | 750.5 | 689.4 | 284.5 | 327.5 | 636.2 |
| ............. 1994 | 3,843.2 | 330.6 | 682.2 | 1,062.5 | 1,767.9 | 1,497.3 | 608.3 | 625.9 | 250.6 | 296.8 | 564.4 |
| Return on assets (\%)............................. 1998 | 1.26 | 1.19 | 1.37 | 1.72 | 1.11 | 1.19 | 1.16 | 1.32 | 1.48 | 1.21 | 1.41 |
| ......................................... 1996 | 1.12 | 1.21 | 1.30 | 1.28 | 0.97 | 0.90 | 1.18 | 1.17 | 1.37 | 1.28 | 1.35 |
| ....................................... 1994 | 1.17 | 1.14 | 1.19 | 1.43 | 1.01 | 1.12 | 1.20 | 1.16 | 1.42 | 1.23 | 1.16 |
| Net charge-offs to loans \& leases (\%) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ......................................... 1998 | 0.62 | 0.17 | 0.28 | 1.04 | 0.61 | 0.89 | 0.37 | 0.37 | 0.72 | 0.33 | 0.77 |
| ............... 1996 | 0.55 | 0.17 | 0.34 | 0.86 | 0.49 | 0.68 | 0.42 | 0.39 | 0.64 | 0.24 | 0.68 |
| .................. 1994 | 0.48 | 0.13 | 0.27 | 0.68 | 0.50 | 0.74 | 0.24 | 0.28 | 0.41 | 0.07 | 0.58 |
| Noncurrent assets plus |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| OREO to assets (\%)........................... 1998 | 0.67 | 0.75 | 0.66 | 0.76 | 0.65 | 0.77 | 0.58 | 0.60 | 0.65 | 0.55 | 0.71 |
| .......................................... 1996 | 0.86 | 0.85 | 0.82 | 0.88 | 0.87 | 1.02 | 0.67 | 0.67 | 0.70 | 0.64 | 1.07 |
| .............................. 1994 | 1.46 | 1.02 | 1.24 | 1.36 | 1.69 | 1.91 | 0.98 | 0.87 | 0.97 | 0.84 | 1.96 |
| Equity capital ratio (\%)........................... 1998 | 8.41 | 10.88 | 9.61 | 9.58 | 7.61 | 7.44 | 8.71 | 8.60 | 9.12 | 8.71 | 9.92 |
| .......................................... 1996 | 8.20 | 10.42 | 9.41 | 8.85 | 7.22 | 7.65 | 8.38 | 8.50 | 8.86 | 8.60 | 8.57 |
| ........................................... 1994 | 7.83 | 9.85 | 8.87 | 8.27 | 6.78 | 7.12 | 7.99 | 8.07 | 8.72 | 8.31 | 8.60 |

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. Full Year 1998, FDIC-Insured Commercial Banks


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


## - The Industry Earns \$2.7 Billion In First Quarter <br> Asset Growth Remains Strong <br> Smaller Institutions Are Hurt By Falling Asset Yields <br> Quality Improvement Is Reflected In Reduced Net Charge-Offs

FDIC-insured savings institutions reported $\$ 2.7$ billion in earnings for the first quarter, up by $\$ 661$ million from the fourth quarter of 1998 and up by $\$ 100$ million from the first quarter a year ago. This was the third-highest quarterly earnings reported by the industry. Net interest income improved by $\$ 267$ million over the previous quarter and by $\$ 249$ million over a year ago. This improvement was mainly the result of a $\$ 63.8$-billion ( 6.6 percent) increase in interest-earning assets during the past 12 months. Noninterest income, at $\$ 2.3$ billion, was $\$ 89$ million higher than in the previous quarter and $\$ 399$ million higher than a year ago, primarily because of increased fee income. Noninterest expenses, at $\$ 6.1$ billion, were $\$ 589$ million lower than in last quarter, when they were boosted by merger-related charges, but they were $\$ 334$ million (6 percent) higher than a year ago.


The industry's average annualized return on assets (ROA) for the first quarter was 0.98 percent, slightly lower than the first quarter of 1998 when thrifts registered an ROA of 1.01 percent. Small thrifts, with less than $\$ 100$ million in assets, did not keep pace with the rest of the industry. These institutions reported an ROA of 0.65 percent for the first quarter, down from 0.79 percent a year ago. Asset
yields at smaller thrifts have fallen almost twice as fast (45 basis points) as the cost of funding earning assets ( 23 basis points) over the past 12 months, resulting in a 14 percent decline in net interest income. Just 36 percent of these thrifts reported higher earnings than in the first quarter of 1998, while over half of the remaining thrifts in the industry reported earnings gains.
The growth in earning assets during the first quarter was $\$ 22.8$ billion, leading to higher net interest income, as net interest margins rose slightly. Net interest margins improved to 3.08 percent from 3.05 percent in the fourth quarter of 1998, but were 10 basis points lower than a year ago. For three quarters in a row, both asset yields and the cost of funding earning assets have declined. In the first quarter, asset yields fell by 18 basis points while the cost of funding earning assets declined by 21 basis points. Net interest margins improved in all regions and in all size groups, except for the group of savings institutions with assets of $\$ 100$ million or less, where margins declined from 3.35 percent last quarter to 3.32 percent this quarter.
Only two regions reported an ROA of less than 1.00 percent this quarter. The Northeast Region, with $\$ 366$ billion in industry assets, reported an

QUARTERLY NET INTEREST MARGINS, 1995-1999


ROA of 0.92 percent while the Midwest Region, with $\$ 38$ billion in assets, had an ROA of 0.75 percent. The ROA for the Northeast Region, which represents one-third of industry assets, was affected by higher restructuring charges. Noninterest expenses of savings institutions in the Northeast Region were 11 percent higher than a year ago.

Provisions for credit losses fell to $\$ 396$ million in the first quarter, the smallest amount since quarterly reporting of this expense began in 1987. During the quarter, 56 savings institutions took negative provisions for credit losses, converting $\$ 6.6$ million from reserves back into income. Despite the low level of provisions, this expense represented 145 percent of net charge-offs. Net charge-offs of $\$ 273$ million were 0.15 percent of loans this quarter, the lowest level since reporting began in 1990. Net recoveries from charged-off loans (negative charge-offs) were reported by 282 savings institutions. These net recoveries added $\$ 24.2$ million to industry reserves with one institution accounting for $\$ 9.3$ million of the total. ${ }^{1}$
Total industry reserves for loan losses rose by $\$ 72$ million to almost $\$ 7$ billion, while noncurrent loans declined by $\$ 221$ million. Thus, the coverage ratio -loan-loss reserves to noncurrent loansimproved to $\$ 1.16$ in reserves for each dollar of noncurrent loans. This was the tenth consecutive record level for this ratio.

[^1]

The industry added $\$ 21.7$ billion in assets during the first quarter, with most of the increase coming from purchases of mortgage-backed securities (MBS), which increased by $\$ 15.5$ billion. Other securities accounted for $\$ 3.0$ billion of the increase in assets, while loans increased by $\$ 5.1$ billion and cash balances declined by $\$ 4.2$ billion. The increase in loans was not in the usual residential mortgage portfolio, but in consumer loans and commercial lending. Consumer loans other than credit-card loans showed the largest increase, of $\$ 1.9$ billion; commercial and industrial loans increased by $\$ 1.3$ billion; commercial real-estate loans increased by $\$ 1.2$ billion; and real-estate construction and land loans increased by $\$ 1.1$ billion.
Asset growth was funded primarily with borrowings other than deposits in the first quarter. Deposits declined by $\$ 5.5$ billion, while other borrowed funds grew by $\$ 24.1$ billion. Federal Home Loan Bank advances accounted for $\$ 9.8$ billion of the growth in other borrowed funds, and almost half (48 percent) of the increase in total liabilities.
Equity capital increased by $\$ 1.2$ billion, but the industry's equity capital ratio showed a small decline during the quarter. Equity capital, as a percent of assets, declined from 8.68 percent to 8.62 percent. Equity growth was limited by a $\$ 614$-million decline in unrealized gains on available-forsale securities. In contrast, the core capital ratio, which excludes unrealized gains or losses on available-for-sale securities, rose 2 basis points to 7.87 percent of tangible assets.


The number of thrifts reporting financial results totaled 1,669 at the end of the first quarter, down by 20 from year-end 1998. Most of the decline occurred because of 27 mergers, which were partially offset by 8 new charters. Within the industry, 13 thrifts with $\$ 7.8$ billion in assets were absorbed. Commercial banks absorbed 14 thrifts with $\$ 5$ billion in assets.
During the first quarter, 15 thrifts, with $\$ 10.7$ bil-
lion in assets, converted from mutual to stock ownership. One conversion consisted of a merger with a stock-owned institution. For the tenth consecutive quarter in a row, no insured savings institution failed. The number of "problem" institutions rose to 16 from 15 at year-end, but assets of this group declined to $\$ 5.0$ billion from $\$ 5.9$ billion.

NONCURRENT LOAN RATES,*
MARCH 31, 1999


TABLE I-B. Selected Indicators, FDIC-Insured Savings Institutions*

|  | 1999** | 1998** | 1998 | 1997 | 1996 | 1995 | 1994 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Return on assets (\%). | 0.98 | 1.01 | 1.01 | 0.93 | 0.70 | 0.77 | 0.66 |
| Return on equity (\%). | 11.35 | 11.55 | 11.34 | 10.84 | 8.40 | 9.40 | 8.28 |
| Core capital (leverage) ratio (\%). | 7.87 | 8.02 | 7.85 | 7.95 | 7.76 | 7.80 | 7.65 |
| Noncurrent assets plus other real estate owned to assets (\%). | 0.68 | 0.89 | 0.72 | 0.95 | 1.09 | 1.20 | 1.38 |
| Net charge-offs to loans (\%). | 0.15 | 0.21 | 0.22 | 0.25 | 0.32 | 0.34 | 0.51 |
| Asset growth rate (\%). | 6.70 | 1.77 | 6.05 | -0.21 | 0.25 | 1.70 | 0.77 |
| Net interest margin.. | 3.08 | 3.18 | 3.10 | 3.23 | 3.22 | 3.09 | 3.34 |
| Net operating income growth (\%). | 7.62 | -5.00 | 7.69 | 20.07 | -13.99 | 13.81 | 22.24 |
| Number of institutions reporting.. | 1,669 | 1,756 | 1,689 | 1,780 | 1,925 | 2,030 | 2,152 |
| Percentage of unprofitable institutions (\%). | 5.87 | 4.78 | 5.27 | 4.16 | 12.05 | 5.86 | 6.97 |
| Number of problem institutions..... | 16 | 16 | 15 | 21 | 35 | 49 | 71 |
| Assets of problem institutions (in billions).. | \$5 | \$2 | \$6 | \$2 | \$7 | \$14 | \$39 |
| Number of failed/assisted institutions........ | 0 | 0 |  | 0 | 1 | 2 | 4 |

TABLE II-B. Aggregate Condition and Income Data, FDIC-Insured Savings Institutions

| (dollar figures in millions) |  | Preliminary 1st Quarter 1999 | $\begin{gathered} \text { 4th Quarter } \\ 1998 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | 1st Quarter1998 |  | \%Change 98:1-99:1 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Number of institutions reporting. |  | 1,669 | 1,689 |  | 1,756 | -5.0 |
| Total employees (full-time equivalent). |  | 240,028 | 236,797 |  | 243,508 | -1.4 |
| CONDITION DATA |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total assets. |  | \$1,109,958 | \$1,088,240 |  | ,040,292 | 6.7 |
| Loans secured by real estate. |  | 646,383 | 643,937 |  | 637,151 | 1.4 |
| 1-4 Family Residential. |  | 518,587 | 518,186 |  | 513,163 | 1.1 |
| Multifamily residential property. |  | 54,261 | 54,489 |  | 57,054 | -4.9 |
| Commercial real estate. |  | 49,046 | 47,876 |  | 46,651 | 5.1 |
| Construction, development, and land. |  | 24,490 | 23,386 |  | 20,283 | 20.7 |
| Commercial \& industrial loans. |  | 22,393 | 21,056 |  | 17,398 | 28.7 |
| Loans to individuals. |  | 54,083 | 52,614 |  | 47,575 | 13.7 |
| Other loans \& leases. |  | 3,626 | 3,752 |  | 2,997 | 21.0 |
| Less: Unearned income \& contra accounts ${ }^{* * *}$. |  | 179 | 188 |  | 206 | -13.3 |
| Total loans \& leases.. |  | 726,306 | 721,171 |  | 704,916 | 3.0 |
| Less: Reserve for losses. |  | 6,999 | 6,927 |  | 6,975 | 0.3 |
| Net loans \& leases. |  | 719,308 | 714,244 |  | 697,941 | 3.1 |
| Securities.. |  | 287,919 | 269,377 |  | 249,122 | 15.6 |
| Other real estate owned. |  | 1,530 | 1,577 |  | 1,992 | -23.2 |
| Goodwill and other intangibles. |  | 14,820 | 14,210 |  | 11,857 | 25.0 |
| All other assets. |  | 86,382 | 88,832 |  | 79,380 | 8.8 |
| Total liabilities and capital. |  | 1,109,958 | 1,088,240 |  | ,040,292 | 6.7 |
| Deposits.. |  | 699,367 | 704,860 |  | 707,997 | -1.2 |
| Other borrowed funds. |  | 291,665 | 267,613 |  | 221,378 | 31.7 |
| Subordinated debt. |  | 3,066 | 2,812 |  | 2,735 | 12.1 |
| All other liabilities. |  | 20,150 | 18,445 |  | 16,720 | 20.5 |
| Equity capital. |  | 95,711 | 94,509 |  | 91,463 | 4.6 |
| Loans and leases 30-89 days past due. |  | 6,803 | 7,479 |  | 7,653 | -11.1 |
| Noncurrent loans and leases. |  | 6,010 | 6,231 |  | 7,222 | -16.8 |
| Restructured loans and leases. |  | 2,305 | 2,435 |  | 3,218 | -28.4 |
| Direct and indirect investments in real estate. |  | 588 | 589 |  | 638 | -8.0 |
| Mortgage-backed securities. |  | 222,661 | 207,165 |  | 182,555 | 22.0 |
| Earning assets. |  | 1,035,545 | 1,012,722 |  | 971,708 | 6.6 |
| FHLB Advances (Source: TFR and FHFB). |  | 184,547 | 174,729 |  | 139,780 | 32.0 |
| Unused loan commitments..................... |  | 189,381 | 185,090 |  | 172,892 | 9.5 |
| INCOME DATA | Full Year | Full Year | Preliminary |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | 1st Quarter | 1st Quarter | \%Change |
|  | 1998 | 1997 | \%Change | 1999 | 1998 | 98:1-99:1 |
| Total interest income. | \$71,085 | \$69,175 | 2.8 | \$18,426 | \$18,327 | 0.5 |
| Total interest expense....... | 41,902 | 40,559 | 3.3 | 10,592 | 10,742 | -1.4 |
| Net interest income. | 29,183 | 28,616 | 2.0 | 7,834 | 7,585 | 3.3 |
| Provision for credit losses***. | 1,771 | 2,186 | -19.0 | 396 | 425 | -6.6 |
| Total noninterest income.. | 9,200 | 7,029 | 30.9 | 2,328 | 1,929 | 20.7 |
| Total noninterest expense. | 23,570 | 21,073 | 11.9 | 6,102 | 5,768 | 5.8 |
| Securities gains (losses).. | 2,458 | 1,260 | 95.1 | 600 | 647 | -7.2 |
| Applicable income taxes. | 5,269 | 4,852 | 8.6 | 1,578 | 1,377 | 14.7 |
| Extraordinary gains, net.. | -83 | -5 | N/M | -3 | -8 | N/M |
| Net income.. | 10,148 | 8,789 | 15.5 | 2,684 | 2,584 | 3.9 |
| Net charge-offs.......... | 1,459 | 1,585 | -7.9 | 273 | 364 | -24.9 |
| Cash dividends.. | 6,566 | 4,906 | 33.8 | 1,064 | 1,399 | -24.0 |
| Net operating income. | 8,482 | 7,876 | 7.7 | 2,281 | 2,120 | 7.6 |

${ }_{* * *}$ For TFR filers, includes only loan and lease loss provisions.

## TABLE III-B. First Quarter 1999, FDIC-Insured Savings Institutions

| FIRST QUARTER Preliminary <br> (The way it is...) | All Institutions | Asset Size Distribution |  |  |  | Geographic Distribution by Region |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | $\begin{gathered} \$ 100 \text { Million } \\ \text { to } \\ \$ 1 \text { Billion } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | \$1 Billion to \$5 Billion | Greater than \$5 Billion | East |  |  | West |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | Northeast | Southeast | Central | Midwest | Southwest | West |
| Number of institutions reporting.. | 1,669 | 690 | 836 | 108 | 35 | 648 | 232 | 433 | 126 | 117 | 113 |
| Total assets (in billions).. | \$1,110.0 | \$35.7 | \$242.2 | \$215.0 | \$617.1 | \$366.1 | \$67.2 | \$178.4 | \$38.4 | \$72.0 | \$387.9 |
| Total deposits (in billions).. | 699.4 | 29.1 | 187.9 | 140.1 | 342.3 | 257.5 | 48.3 | 122.3 | 26.5 | 43.3 | 201.5 |
| Net income (in millions). | 2,683.8 | 57.8 | 575.1 | 586.5 | 1,464.5 | 825.8 | 167.4 | 474.7 | 70.6 | 191.6 | 953.7 |
| \% of unprofitable institutions. | 5.9 | 10.9 | 2.3 | 2.8 | 2.9 | 3.7 | 10.8 | 5.3 | 7.1 | 8.5 | 6.2 |
| \% of institutions with earnings gains.................. | 44.9 | 35.5 | 49.2 | 64.8 | 65.7 | 46.3 | 45.3 | 42.3 | 38.1 | 46.2 | 52.2 |
| Performance ratios (annualized, \%) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Yield on earning assets. | 7.24 | 7.33 | 7.33 | 7.46 | 7.12 | 7.17 | 7.37 | 7.46 | 7.33 | 7.52 | 7.12 |
| Cost of funding earning assets.. | 4.16 | 4.01 | 3.98 | 4.14 | 4.25 | 3.89 | 4.16 | 4.33 | 4.37 | 4.35 | 4.29 |
| Net interest margin............... | 3.08 | 3.32 | 3.35 | 3.32 | 2.87 | 3.29 | 3.22 | 3.13 | 2.96 | 3.17 | 2.83 |
| Noninterest income to earning assets. | 0.91 | 1.22 | 0.67 | 1.23 | 0.89 | 0.79 | 1.30 | 1.06 | 0.71 | 1.16 | 0.87 |
| Noninterest expense to earning assets. | 2.40 | 3.52 | 2.66 | 2.70 | 2.12 | 2.59 | 2.98 | 2.56 | 2.38 | 2.74 | 1.98 |
| Credit loss provision to assets*.. | 0.15 | 0.08 | 0.10 | 0.32 | 0.11 | 0.11 | 0.24 | 0.23 | 0.08 | 0.27 | 0.11 |
| Net operating income to assets. | 0.84 | 0.55 | 0.79 | 0.90 | 0.85 | 0.78 | 0.74 | 0.81 | 0.65 | 0.90 | 0.92 |
| Return on assets.. | 0.98 | 0.65 | 0.96 | 1.11 | 0.97 | 0.92 | 1.01 | 1.08 | 0.75 | 1.08 | 1.00 |
| Return on equity.. | 11.35 | 5.33 | 8.87 | 12.17 | 13.02 | 9.36 | 10.07 | 11.70 | 7.53 | 13.04 | 14.25 |
| Net charge-offs to loans and leases.. | 0.15 | 0.08 | 0.08 | 0.41 | 0.10 | 0.08 | 0.24 | 0.25 | 0.12 | 0.21 | 0.14 |
| Credit loss provision to net charge-offs. | 145.19 | 163.15 | 177.06 | 122.51 | 166.06 | 216.76 | 145.97 | 129.10 | 98.71 | 187.16 | 114.37 |
| Efficiency ratio........ | 58.12 | 77.05 | 65.17 | 57.80 | 53.85 | 61.13 | 65.24 | 58.91 | 63.03 | 62.00 | 51.76 |
| Condition Ratios (\%) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Earning assets to total assets. | 93.30 | 94.27 | 94.37 | 92.75 | 93.01 | 93.50 | 93.01 | 92.28 | 93.69 | 91.94 | 93.83 |
| Loss allowance to: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Loans and leases.. | 0.96 | 0.79 | 0.88 | 1.26 | 0.91 | 1.07 | 0.92 | 0.81 | 0.68 | 0.89 | 1.00 |
| Noncurrent loans and leases... | 116.46 | 78.75 | 115.09 | 105.02 | 126.45 | 105.14 | 135.45 | 104.09 | 119.17 | 88.33 | 141.00 |
| Noncurrent assets plus other real estate owned to assets.. | 0.68 | 0.77 | 0.64 | 0.99 | 0.58 | 0.73 | 0.62 | 0.68 | 0.53 | 0.96 | 0.60 |
| Noncurrent RE loans to RE loans.. | 0.83 | 0.96 | 0.74 | 1.24 | 0.73 | 1.04 | 0.66 | 0.77 | 0.53 | 1.08 | 0.70 |
| Equity capital ratio... | 8.62 | 12.13 | 10.79 | 9.11 | 7.40 | 9.74 | 10.03 | 9.20 | 10.28 | 8.29 | 6.95 |
| Core capital (leverage) ratio... | 7.87 | 11.79 | 10.25 | 8.44 | 6.50 | 8.74 | 9.55 | 8.25 | 9.45 | 8.12 | 6.37 |
| Gross real estate assets to gross assets.. | 77.98 | 67.55 | 71.30 | 72.01 | 83.29 | 72.72 | 71.42 | 74.98 | 76.15 | 66.28 | 87.81 |
| Gross 1-4 family mortgages to gross assets......... | 46.42 | 48.60 | 46.24 | 37.40 | 49.51 | 40.38 | 46.01 | 51.95 | 51.51 | 35.58 | 51.16 |
| Net loans and leases to deposits... | 102.85 | 79.85 | 84.72 | 95.88 | 117.61 | 83.23 | 92.71 | 104.50 | 101.89 | 113.85 | 127.12 |
| Structural Changes |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| New Charters... | 8 | 7 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Thrifts absorbed by mergers. | 27 | 13 | 11 | 3 | 0 | 7 | 6 | 9 | 1 | 3 | 1 |
| Failed Thrifts.. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| PRIOR FIRST QUARTERS** <br> (The way it was...) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Number of institutions............................ 1998 | 1,756 | 743 | 862 | 115 | 36 | 680 | 249 | 458 | 130 | 117 | 122 |
| ... 1996 | 2,005 | 896 | 951 | 124 | 34 | 747 | 299 | 516 | 151 | 135 | 157 |
| .. 1994 | 2,239 | 1,030 | 1,037 | 144 | 28 | 823 | 356 | 565 | 165 | 145 | 185 |
| Total assets (in billions).......................... 1998 | \$1,040.3 | \$39.0 | \$256.4 | \$220.4 | \$524.5 | \$347.0 | \$66.8 | \$174.0 | \$34.5 | \$62.1 | \$356.0 |
| .......................................... 1996 | 1,016.4 | 46.1 | 279.1 | 256.6 | 434.6 | 346.5 | 69.7 | 169.5 | 51.5 | 78.9 | 300.3 |
| ... 1994 | 996.7 | 52.3 | 298.1 | 306.7 | 339.6 | 338.4 | 84.1 | 150.4 | 52.2 | 57.2 | 314.4 |
| Return on assets (\%)............................. 1998 | 1.01 | 0.79 | 0.99 | 1.06 | 1.02 | 1.00 | 0.88 | 0.98 | 1.00 | 1.36 | 1.00 |
| .......................................... 1996 | 1.01 | 0.70 | 0.89 | 1.10 | 1.06 | 1.01 | 0.88 | 0.92 | 0.90 | 2.62 | 0.69 |
| ............................. 1994 | 0.52 | 0.85 | 0.82 | 0.83 | -0.07 | 0.87 | 0.79 | 0.55 | 0.89 | 1.02 | -0.09 |
| Net charge-offs to loans \& leases (\%) 0.21 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| .......................................... 1998 | 0.21 | 0.11 | 0.10 | 0.33 | 0.22 | 0.16 | 0.36 | 0.19 | 0.17 | 0.45 | 0.20 |
| .................... 1996 | 0.30 | 0.08 | 0.17 | 0.28 | 0.42 | 0.27 | 0.33 | 0.11 | 0.12 | 0.24 | 0.46 |
| ........................... 1994 | 0.51 | 0.08 | 0.20 | 0.63 | 0.73 | 0.52 | 0.25 | 0.11 | 0.16 | 0.34 | 0.78 |
| Noncurrent assets plus |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| OREO to assets (\%)***.................. 1998 | 0.89 | 0.84 | 0.78 | 1.23 | 0.80 | 1.00 | 0.81 | 0.65 | 0.60 | 1.09 | 0.90 |
| ...................................... 1996 | 1.23 | 1.03 | 0.98 | 1.46 | 1.28 | 1.42 | 1.33 | 0.58 | 0.63 | 1.16 | 1.47 |
| ... 1994 | 1.96 | 1.37 | 1.63 | 2.07 | 2.25 | 2.46 | 1.31 | 0.67 | 0.74 | 1.86 | 2.44 |
| Equity capital ratio (\%)........................... 1998 | 8.79 | 12.01 | 10.48 | 8.95 | 7.66 | 9.71 | 10.15 | 9.21 | 9.35 | 8.74 | 7.40 |
| .......................................... 1996 | 8.42 | 10.78 | 9.79 | 8.46 | 7.27 | 8.98 | 9.45 | 9.16 | 8.61 | 7.75 | 7.27 |
| ........................................... 1994 | 7.97 | 9.49 | 8.80 | 7.85 | 7.10 | 8.18 | 8.36 | 8.63 | 7.88 | 7.21 | 7.46 |

${ }^{* *}$ Data between 1994 and 1995 do not include Resolution Trust Corporation conservatorships. Excludes one self-liquidating institution.
*** Beginning with June 1996, TFR filers report noncurrent loans net of specific reserves. Accordingly, specific reserves have been subtracted from loan-loss
reserves, beginning with June 1996, to make the ratio more closely comparable to prior periods.

TABLE IV-B. Full Year 1998, FDIC-Insured Savings Institutions

| Number of institutions reporting | All <br> Institutions | Asset Size Distribution |  |  |  | Geographic Distribution by Region |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Lessthan $\$ 100$Million | $\begin{gathered} \$ 100 \text { Million } \\ \text { to } \\ \$ 1 \text { Billion } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | \$1 Billion to \$5 Billion | Greater than \$5 Billion | East |  |  | West |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | Northeast | South- <br> east | Central | Midwest | South west | West |
|  | 1,689 | 701 | 843 | 111 | 34 | 656 | 233 | 442 | 125 | 120 | 113 |
| Total assets (in billions)....... | \$1,088.2 | \$36.2 | \$245.0 | \$220.4 | \$586.7 | \$360.0 | \$66.4 | \$176.1 | \$36.7 | \$70.6 | \$378.5 |
| Total deposits (in billions).. | 704.9 | 29.4 | 190.1 | 145.8 | 339.6 | 259.5 | 47.7 | 122.3 | 26.0 | 43.0 | 206.3 |
| Net income (in millions). | 10,147.6 | 268.0 | 2,073.8 | 2,203.8 | 5,602.0 | 3,259.6 | 564.7 | 1,604.6 | 319.0 | 776.8 | 3,622.9 |
| \% of unprofitable institutions. | 5.3 | 9.6 | 2.0 | 4.5 | 0.0 | 3.5 | 9.0 | 4.5 | 8.0 | 5.8 | 7.1 |
| \% of institutions with earnings gains.. | 51.3 | 42.8 | 55.2 | 66.7 | 82.4 | 52.9 | 51.9 | 47.3 | 40.8 | 53.3 | 66.4 |
| Performance Ratios (\%) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Yield on earning assets... | 7.55 | 7.63 | 7.62 | 7.76 | 7.44 | 7.45 | 7.82 | 7.65 | 7.57 | 7.79 | 7.51 |
| Cost of funding earning assets. | 4.45 | 4.22 | 4.23 | 4.44 | 4.57 | 4.12 | 4.47 | 4.59 | 4.62 | 4.62 | 4.66 |
| Net interest margin.......... | 3.10 | 3.41 | 3.39 | 3.31 | 2.87 | 3.33 | 3.35 | 3.06 | 2.95 | 3.17 | 2.86 |
| Noninterest income to earning assets. | 0.98 | 0.95 | 0.68 | 1.20 | 1.03 | 0.72 | 1.68 | 1.09 | 0.76 | 1.34 | 1.01 |
| Noninterest expense to earning assets.. | 2.50 | 3.15 | 2.69 | 2.83 | 2.26 | 2.53 | 3.37 | 2.68 | 2.23 | 2.89 | 2.20 |
| Credit loss provision to assets............ | 0.18 | 0.10 | 0.16 | 0.31 | 0.14 | 0.12 | 0.37 | 0.25 | 0.12 | 0.33 | 0.14 |
| Net operating income to assets. | 0.84 | 0.66 | 0.72 | 0.83 | 0.91 | 0.83 | 0.74 | 0.70 | 0.82 | 0.86 | 0.94 |
| Return on assets.... | 1.01 | 0.77 | 0.89 | 1.08 | 1.04 | 0.97 | 0.93 | 0.97 | 0.92 | 1.19 | 1.05 |
| Return on equity... | 11.34 | 6.19 | 8.31 | 11.80 | 13.51 | 9.82 | 9.04 | 10.27 | 9.34 | 14.14 | 14.23 |
| Net charge-offs to loans and leases.. | 0.22 | 0.08 | 0.15 | 0.27 | 0.24 | 0.16 | 0.54 | 0.20 | 0.10 | 0.42 | 0.19 |
| Credit loss provision to net charge-offs*. | 121.41 | 205.32 | 160.56 | 184.49 | 83.99 | 127.51 | 101.91 | 167.94 | 160.58 | 116.90 | 101.90 |
| Efficiency ratio.. | 59.41 | 71.68 | 65.51 | 60.94 | 55.03 | 60.35 | 66.11 | 61.89 | 58.54 | 62.82 | 55.00 |
| Condition Ratios (\%) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Earning assets to total assets. | 93.06 | 94.33 | 94.25 | 92.60 | 92.66 | 93.37 | 92.72 | 92.34 | 94.21 | 92.09 | 93.23 |
| Loss allowance to: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Loans and leases.. | 0.96 | 0.78 | 0.88 | 1.24 | 0.91 | 1.06 | 0.92 | 0.81 | 0.66 | 0.86 | 1.01 |
| Noncurrent loans and leases.. | 111.18 | 77.15 | 107.04 | 98.62 | 123.63 | 96.24 | 131.91 | 101.69 | 112.71 | 97.42 | 133.62 |
| Noncurrent assets plus other real estate owned to assets | 0.72 | 0.77 | 0.69 | 1.03 | 0.61 | 0.79 | 0.66 | 0.69 | 0.54 | 0.87 | 0.66 |
| Noncurrent RE loans to RE loans.. | 0.86 | 0.98 | 0.79 | 1.29 | 0.74 | 1.12 | 0.67 | 0.76 | 0.55 | 0.95 | 0.75 |
| Equity capital ratio... | 8.68 | 12.32 | 10.74 | 9.04 | 7.47 | 9.80 | 10.16 | 9.16 | 9.64 | 8.20 | 7.14 |
| Core capital (leverage) ratio... | 7.85 | 11.90 | 10.11 | 8.36 | 6.46 | 8.72 | 9.54 | 8.15 | 8.89 | 7.93 | 6.47 |
| Gross real estate assets to gross assets. | 77.90 | 68.19 | 71.42 | 72.89 | 83.09 | 72.43 | 72.93 | 76.01 | 76.07 | 66.91 | 87.07 |
| Gross 1-4 family mortgages to gross assets. | 47.31 | 49.30 | 46.65 | 38.91 | 50.62 | 41.18 | 47.75 | 52.66 | 53.04 | 36.87 | 51.95 |
| Net loans and leases to deposits... | 101.33 | 80.46 | 84.65 | 95.66 | 114.91 | 82.25 | 93.30 | 102.72 | 100.93 | 111.68 | 124.27 |
| Structural Changes |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| New charters.. | 28 | 28 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 9 | 9 | 4 | 3 | 1 |
| Thrifts absorbed by mergers. | 114 | 35 | 53 | 21 | 5 | 33 | 24 | 28 | 13 | 5 | 11 |
| Failed Thrifts................ | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| PRIOR FULL YEARS** <br> (The way it was...) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Number of institutions............................ 1997 | 1,780 | 765 | 858 | 122 | 35 | 687 | 253 | 462 | 134 | 118 | 126 |
| .................................. 1995 | 2,030 | 910 | 959 | 130 | 31 | 754 | 305 | 522 | 153 | 137 | 159 |
| ............................... 1993 | 2,262 | 1,048 | 1,040 | 146 | 28 | 826 | 367 | 568 | 166 | 147 | 188 |
| Total assets (in billions).......................... 1997 | \$1,026.2 | \$39.9 | \$250.4 | \$239.7 | \$496.1 | \$342.8 | \$64.8 | \$174.2 | \$33.6 | \$64.0 | \$346.8 |
| .............. 1995 | 1025.7 | 46.7 | 278.5 | 281.3 | 419.2 | 352.3 | 70.9 | 169.9 | 52.2 | 74.9 | 305.6 |
| ...... 1993 | 1000.9 | 53.4 | 298.8 | 306.8 | 341.9 | 336.6 | 89.1 | 150.8 | 50.9 | 56.9 | 316.6 |
| Return on assets (\%)............................. 1997 | 0.93 | 0.75 | 0.95 | 1.06 | 0.87 | 1.00 | 0.84 | 0.90 | 1.01 | 1.00 | 0.86 |
| .......................................... 1995 | 0.77 | 0.67 | 0.80 | 0.84 | 0.72 | 0.88 | 0.87 | 0.85 | 0.98 | 1.05 | 0.51 |
| ........................................ 1993 | 0.71 | 1.00 | 0.93 | 0.62 | 0.53 | 0.68 | 0.71 | 0.97 | 0.98 | 1.58 | 0.39 |
| Net charge-offs to loans \& leases (\%) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ......................................... 1997 | 0.25 | 0.10 | 0.17 | 0.35 | 0.26 | 0.22 | 0.47 | 0.24 | 0.07 | 0.46 | 0.22 |
| ....................... 1995 | 0.34 | 0.14 | 0.17 | 0.38 | 0.45 | 0.39 | 0.14 | 0.14 | 0.18 | 0.23 | 0.47 |
| ..................................... 1993 | 0.65 | 0.15 | 0.29 | 0.53 | 1.13 | 0.68 | 0.34 | 0.11 | 0.15 | 0.28 | 1.03 |
| Noncurrent assets plus |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| OREO to assets (\%)**..................... 1997 | 0.95 | 0.87 | 0.82 | 1.31 | 0.84 | 1.12 | 0.86 | 0.67 | 0.57 | 1.10 | 0.94 |
| .......................................... 1995 | 1.20 | 1.00 | 0.99 | 1.39 | 1.24 | 1.40 | 1.14 | 0.53 | 0.61 | 1.21 | 1.46 |
| .......................................... 1993 | 2.10 | 1.43 | 1.74 | 2.17 | 2.45 | 2.73 | 1.48 | 0.72 | 0.83 | 2.26 | 2.44 |
| Equity capital ratio (\%)........................... 1997 | 8.71 | 11.91 | 10.49 | 8.73 | 7.54 | 9.62 | 10.12 | 9.20 | 9.44 | 8.33 | 7.29 |
| ......................................... 1995 | 8.39 | 10.73 | 9.84 | 8.54 | 7.06 | 9.05 | 9.50 | 9.07 | 8.48 | 7.60 | 7.17 |
| .......................................... 1993 | 7.84 | 9.33 | 8.61 | 7.71 | 7.04 | 7.99 | 7.97 | 8.53 | 7.90 | 7.12 | 7.42 |

** Data between 1993 and 1995 do not include Resolution Trust Corporation conservatorships. Excludes one self-liquidating institution.
*** Beginning with June 1996, TFR filers report noncurrent loans net of specific reserves. Accordingly, specific reserves have been subtracted from loan-loss
reserves, beginning with June 1996, to make the ratio more closely comparable to prior periods.

TABLE V-B. Loan Performance, FDIC-Insured Savings Institutions

| March 31, 1999 |  | Asset Size Distribution |  |  |  | Geographical Distribution by Region |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | All Institutions | $\begin{gathered} \hline \text { Less } \\ \text { than } \$ 100 \\ \text { Million } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ 100 \text { Million } \\ \text { to } \\ \$ 1 \text { Billion } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | \$1 Billion to \$5 Billion | Greater than \$5 Billion | East |  |  | West |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | Northeast | $\begin{gathered} \begin{array}{c} \text { South- } \\ \text { east } \end{array} \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | Central | Midwest | Southwest | West |
| Percent of Loans 30-89 Days Past Due |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| All loans secured by real estate.. | 0.88 | 1.65 | 1.03 | 0.89 | 0.76 | 0.85 | 0.97 | 0.92 | 1.24 | 1.29 | 0.76 |
| Construction, development, and land. | 1.18 | 1.89 | 1.49 | 0.99 | 0.95 | 0.78 | 1.28 | 1.79 | 2.02 | 1.06 | 0.81 |
| Commercial real estate.. | 0.77 | 1.28 | 0.77 | 0.87 | 0.65 | 0.84 | 0.82 | 0.84 | 1.24 | 0.96 | 0.45 |
| Multifamily residential real estate. | 0.30 | 0.85 | 0.46 | 0.33 | 0.23 | 0.34 | 0.72 | 0.47 | 0.04 | 0.44 | 0.23 |
| Home equity loans............... | 0.59 | 0.70 | 0.72 | 0.53 | 0.54 | 0.77 | 0.35 | 0.52 | 1.23 | 0.13 | 0.39 |
| Other 1-4 Family residential. | 0.94 | 1.73 | 1.10 | 0.99 | 0.83 | 0.91 | 0.99 | 0.94 | 1.25 | 1.47 | 0.87 |
| Commercial and industrial loans. | 1.26 | 2.36 | 1.61 | 1.42 | 0.80 | 1.03 | 1.70 | 2.09 | 1.84 | 1.13 | 0.94 |
| Loans to individuals.. | 1.56 | 2.18 | 1.73 | 1.74 | 1.37 | 1.46 | 2.15 | 1.53 | 2.09 | 0.93 | 2.00 |
| Credit card loans. | 1.77 | 0.62 | 3.75 | 2.46 | 1.10 | 1.41 | 2.34 | 2.07 | 3.92 | 0.59 | 4.09 |
| Other loans to individuals. | 1.50 | 2.23 | 1.60 | 1.39 | 1.46 | 1.47 | 2.11 | 1.37 | 2.01 | 1.18 | 1.53 |
| Percent of Loans Noncurrent* |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| All real estate loans... | 0.83 | 0.96 | 0.74 | 1.24 | 0.73 | 1.04 | 0.66 | 0.77 | 0.53 | 1.08 | 0.70 |
| Construction, development, and land. | 0.91 | 1.58 | 1.09 | 0.92 | 0.68 | 1.01 | 0.65 | 1.30 | 1.15 | 0.33 | 1.28 |
| Commercial real estate. | 1.13 | 1.27 | 1.01 | 1.55 | 0.91 | 1.34 | 1.23 | 1.27 | 0.57 | 0.94 | 0.77 |
| Multifamily residential real estate. | 0.62 | 0.94 | 0.59 | 1.13 | 0.42 | 0.93 | 0.84 | 0.61 | 0.27 | 3.45 | 0.29 |
| Home equity loans.. | 0.32 | 0.21 | 0.38 | 0.27 | 0.31 | 0.40 | 0.09 | 0.31 | 0.34 | 0.04 | 0.28 |
| Other 1-4 Family residential.. | 0.83 | 0.90 | 0.69 | 1.27 | 0.77 | 1.04 | 0.62 | 0.75 | 0.50 | 1.10 | 0.75 |
| Commercial and industrial loans. | 1.00 | 2.19 | 1.26 | 0.98 | 0.72 | 0.98 | 0.85 | 1.41 | 1.44 | 0.90 | 0.78 |
| Loans to individuals. | 0.77 | 1.02 | 0.86 | 1.04 | 0.58 | 0.72 | 0.83 | 0.76 | 0.65 | 0.66 | 0.96 |
| Credit card loans.. | 1.46 | 1.15 | 3.26 | 1.80 | 1.06 | 1.03 | 1.29 | 1.34 | 2.35 | 1.08 | 3.33 |
| Other loans to individuals. | 0.56 | 1.02 | 0.70 | 0.66 | 0.42 | 0.65 | 0.73 | 0.58 | 0.58 | 0.36 | 0.43 |
| Percent of Loans Charged-off (net, annual) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| All real estate loans. | 0.03 | 0.03 | 0.03 | 0.07 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.05 | 0.06 | 0.04 | 0.03 | 0.01 |
| Construction, development, and land. | 0.03 | 0.06 | 0.04 | 0.01 | 0.02 | 0.04 | 0.06 | 0.04 | 0.03 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Commercial real estate... | -0.08 | 0.17 | -0.04 | -0.05 | -0.18 | -0.11 | 0.14 | 0.08 | 0.23 | 0.00 | -0.26 |
| Multifamily residential real estate. | -0.21 | -0.04 | 0.06 | -0.01 | -0.36 | -0.03 | 0.00 | 0.04 | 0.00 | 0.08 | -0.37 |
| Home equity loans.... | 0.16 | 0.11 | 0.03 | 0.20 | 0.22 | 0.11 | 0.12 | 0.12 | 0.42 | 0.20 | 0.30 |
| Other 1-4 Family residential. | 0.06 | 0.02 | 0.04 | 0.10 | 0.05 | 0.03 | 0.04 | 0.06 | 0.02 | 0.04 | 0.08 |
| Commercial and industrial loans. | 0.24 | 0.35 | 0.30 | 0.40 | 0.09 | 0.06 | 0.57 | 0.40 | 0.53 | 0.28 | 0.32 |
| Loans to individuals. | 1.66 | 0.55 | 0.80 | 2.99 | 1.27 | 0.97 | 1.90 | 1.69 | 0.75 | 0.94 | 3.60 |
| Credit card loans.. | 4.31 | 2.23 | 2.72 | 6.82 | 2.65 | 2.85 | 4.94 | 4.34 | 8.31 | 1.32 | 13.85 |
| Other loans to individuals. | 0.82 | 0.49 | 0.68 | 1.09 | 0.78 | 0.52 | 1.31 | 0.81 | 0.32 | 0.64 | 1.39 |
| Loans Outstanding (in billions) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| All real estate loans............ | \$646.4 | \$21.1 | \$145.6 | \$113.1 | \$366.6 | \$190.5 | \$38.8 | \$110.1 | \$23.9 | \$37.4 | \$245.7 |
| Construction, development, and land. | 24.5 | 1.1 | 7.9 | 6.1 | 9.5 | 4.6 | 3.6 | 4.6 | 1.2 | 5.8 | 4.7 |
| Commercial real estate.. | 48.8 | 1.9 | 16.4 | 13.0 | 17.5 | 22.2 | 3.3 | 5.9 | 2.0 | 4.0 | 11.5 |
| Multifamily residential real estate. | 54.3 | 0.6 | 8.6 | 12.8 | 32.3 | 14.8 | 0.8 | 6.4 | 0.8 | 1.8 | 29.6 |
| Home equity loans........ | 16.9 | 0.4 | 4.6 | 3.7 | 8.1 | 6.7 | 1.5 | 4.4 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 3.4 |
| Other 1-4 Family residential.. | 501.7 | 17.0 | 108.1 | 77.4 | 299.3 | 142.1 | 29.6 | 88.8 | 19.4 | 25.4 | 196.4 |
| Commercial and industrial loans.. | 22.4 | 0.8 | 5.3 | 6.7 | 9.6 | 9.8 | 1.9 | 3.1 | 0.9 | 2.9 | 3.8 |
| Loans to individuals. | 54.1 | 1.5 | 9.2 | 15.1 | 28.1 | 15.0 | 4.4 | 14.6 | 2.2 | 9.1 | 8.7 |
| Credit card loans... | 12.4 | 0.1 | 0.6 | 5.0 | 6.8 | 2.7 | 0.8 | 3.5 | 0.1 | 3.8 | 1.6 |
| Other loans to individuals. | 41.7 | 1.5 | 8.7 | 10.2 | 21.4 | 12.3 | 3.6 | 11.2 | 2.1 | 5.3 | 7.1 |
| Memo: Other Real Estate Owned (in millions)** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| All other real estate owned.................. | \$1,529.7 | \$39.5 | \$332.0 | \$493.4 | \$664.8 | \$470.0 | \$112.3 | \$203.6 | \$50.3 | \$189.0 | \$504.5 |
| Construction, development, and land. | 185.3 | 4.6 | 34.1 | 23.7 | 123.0 | 30.8 | 89.3 | 21.5 | 9.5 | 5.8 | 28.5 |
| Commercial real estate... | 325.6 | 6.3 | 61.8 | 188.1 | 69.4 | 151.8 | 10.6 | 43.1 | 15.2 | 41.3 | 63.6 |
| Multifamily residential real estate.. | 201.6 | 1.4 | 83.4 | 64.2 | 52.5 | 55.8 | 0.8 | 6.2 | 0.0 | 83.6 | 55.2 |
| 1-4 Family residential.. | 867.5 | 28.1 | 158.2 | 229.4 | 451.9 | 243.6 | 34.9 | 136.8 | 30.4 | 60.0 | 361.9 |
| ```Troubled Real Estate Asset Rates \({ }^{\star \star \star}\) (\% of total RE assets)``` |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| All real estate loans........................ | 1.06 | 1.14 | 0.96 | 1.67 | 0.91 | 1.29 | 0.94 | 0.96 | 0.74 | 1.57 | 0.90 |
| Construction, development, and land.. | 1.65 | 1.99 | 1.51 | 1.31 | 1.96 | 1.66 | 3.06 | 1.76 | 1.91 | 0.43 | 1.88 |
| Commercial real estate............. | 1.79 | 1.60 | 1.38 | 2.97 | 1.30 | 2.02 | 1.54 | 1.99 | 1.32 | 2.00 | 1.31 |
| Multifamily residential real estate.... | 0.99 | 1.18 | 1.55 | 1.62 | 0.58 | 1.30 | 0.94 | 0.71 | 0.27 | 7.63 | 0.47 |
| 1-4 family residential.................. | 0.98 | 1.04 | 0.82 | 1.50 | 0.90 | 1.17 | 0.70 | 0.87 | 0.65 | 1.32 | 0.92 |

* 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.
** TFR filers report "All other real estate owned" net of valuation allowances, while individual categories of OREO are reported gross.
*** Noncurrent real estate loans plus other real estate owned as a percent of total real estate loans plus OREO.


## ALL FDIC-INSURED INSTITUTIONS

## - Insured Deposits Fall \$20 Billion After Record Fourth-Quarter Increase <br> - Deposit Shrinkage Helps Boost Insurance Fund Reserve Ratios - One BIF Member Fails In The First Quarter Of 1999

The assets and deposits of the nation's 10,415 FDICinsured depository institutions experienced some shrinkage in the first quarter of 1999, following record increases in the fourth quarter of 1998. Total assets fell by $\$ 8.6$ billion, or 0.1 percent, but total deposits decreased considerably more, falling by $\$ 50$ billion, or 1.1 percent, during the three-month period. By contrast, during the fourth quarter, total assets grew by $\$ 202$ billion and total deposits increased by $\$ 183$ billion. Of the first-quarter decline in deposits, estimated insured deposits fell by $\$ 19.8$ billion and uninsured domestic deposits fell by $\$ 33.5$ billion; foreign-office deposits, which are uninsured, gained $\$ 2.8$ billion.
The $\$ 20$-billion decline in insured deposits was equally divided between the Bank Insurance Fund (BIF) and the Savings Association Insurance Fund (SAIF). The balance of the BIF was $\$ 29.9$ billion (unaudited) on March 31 , up $\$ 240$ million since year-end 1998. This 0.8 -percent growth in the fund, combined with the 0.5 -percent decline in BIF-insured deposits, raised the fund's reserve ratio from 1.39 percent to 1.41 percent. This is the level at which the reserve ratio stood on September 30, 1998, before falling by 2 basis points because of the fourthquarter surge in insured deposits.
On January 1, a Special Reserve was established within the SAIF, as required by the Deposit Insurance Funds

Act of 1996. The reserve was funded with $\$ 978$ million, the amount by which the SAIF exceeded the Designated Reserve Ratio of 1.25 percent. The reserve is available for insurance purposes only under certain adverse conditions, and it is to be excluded from the reserve ratio calculation. The reserve ratio of the SAIF was 1.37 percent on December 31, but the establishment of the Special Reserve dropped the ratio to 1.25 percent on January 1. During the first quarter, the "unrestricted" portion of the SAIF increased by $\$ 97$ million ( 1.1 percent) to $\$ 8.96$ billion (unaudited), while SAIF-insured deposits decreased by $\$ 9.6$ billion ( 1.3 percent). This resulted in a 2 -basis point increase in the SAIF reserve ratio, to 1.27 percent. For all FDIC-insured institutions, insured deposits represented 55 percent of domestic liabilities on March 31, down from the recent peak of 70 percent in early 1992. However, smaller institutions still rely heavily on insured deposits for their funding. For institutions with total assets under $\$ 1$ billion, insured deposits were 77 percent of domestic liabilities on March 31, 1999, compared to 49 percent for institutions with assets greater than $\$ 1$ billion. One BIF-member commercial bank, with total assets of $\$ 13.9$ million, failed in the first quarter of 1999 . The FDIC expects a full recovery of its outlays. No SAIF member failed in the first quarter, marking the tenth consecutive quarter without a SAIF-member failure.

INTERSTATE BRANCHES AS A PERCENT OF TOTAL OFFICES, MARCH 31, 1999


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

${ }^{\star \star}$ As of March 31
TABLE II-C. Aggregate Condition and Income Data, All FDIC-Insured Institutions*

| (dollar figures in millions) |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Preliminary } \\ \text { 1st Quarter } \\ 1999 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { 4th Quarter } \\ 1998 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Quarter } \\ & 998 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | \%Change 98:1-99:1 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 10,390 | 10,463 |  | 10,779 | -3.6 |
| Total employees (full-time equivalent). |  | 1,859,426 | 1,863,844 |  | ,800,759 | 3.3 |
| CONDITION DATA |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total assets............ |  | \$6,519,682 | \$6,529,341 |  | ,149,388 | 6.0 |
| Loans secured by real estate. |  | 1,992,675 | 1,989,439 |  | ,910,928 | 4.3 |
| 1-4 Family residential. |  | 1,267,278 | 1,283,492 |  | ,250,075 | 1.4 |
| Home equity loans. |  | 112,468 | 113,432 |  | 114,011 | -1.4 |
| Multifamily residential property. |  | 99,695 | 97,216 |  | 99,175 | 0.5 |
| Commercial real estate........... |  | 429,315 | 418,678 |  | 393,944 | 9.0 |
| Construction, development, and land. |  | 136,396 | 130,105 |  | 111,095 | 22.8 |
| Other real estate loans... |  | 59,991 | 59,948 |  | 56,638 | 5.9 |
| Commercial \& industrial loans |  | 944,127 | 919,779 |  | 836,519 | 12.9 |
| Loans to individuals.. |  | 602,619 | 623,573 |  | 589,710 | 2.2 |
| Credit cards \& related plans |  | 220,268 | 241,645 |  | 222,294 | -0.9 |
| Other loans \& leases. |  | 441,674 | 431,012 |  | 395,760 | 11.6 |
| Less: Unearned income \& contra accounts |  | 3,841 | 4,220 |  | 4,533 | -15.3 |
| Total loans \& leases. |  | 3,977,254 | 3,959,582 |  | ,728,384 | 6.7 |
| Less: Reserve for losses. |  | 64,857 | 64,173 |  | 62,175 | 4.3 |
| Net loans and leases. |  | 3,912,397 | 3,895,408 |  | ,666,209 | 6.7 |
| Securities. |  | 1,283,345 | 1,249,081 |  | ,154,527 | 11.2 |
| Other real estate owned. |  | 4,665 | 4,726 |  | 5,726 | -18.5 |
| Goodwill and other intangibles. |  | 98,120 | 94,405 |  | 78,058 | 25.7 |
| All other assets. |  | 1,221,154 | 1,285,722 |  | ,244,868 | -1.9 |
| Total liabilities and capital.. |  | 6,519,682 | 6,529,341 |  | ,149,388 | 6.0 |
| Deposits.. |  | 4,336,552 | 4,386,332 |  | ,175,390 | 3.9 |
| Other borrowed funds. |  | 1,227,965 | 1,170,708 |  | ,076,287 | 14.1 |
| Subordinated debt.. |  | 76,425 | 75,597 |  | 68,912 | 10.9 |
| All other liabilities. |  | 313,437 | 340,023 |  | 307,549 | 1.9 |
| Equity capital. |  | 565,303 | 556,681 |  | 521,251 | 8.5 |
| Loans and leases 30-89 days past due. |  | 45,871 | 48,316 |  | 46,535 | -1.4 |
| Noncurrent loans and leases.............. |  | 38,236 | 37,478 |  | 36,727 | 4.1 |
| Restructured loans and leases. |  | 3,836 | 4,280 |  | 5,322 | -27.9 |
| Direct and indirect investments in real estate. |  | 1,105 | 1,095 |  | 1,188 | -7.0 |
| Mortgage-backed securities. |  | 678,348 | 677,228 |  | 584,953 | 16.0 |
| Earning assets. FHLB Advances (Source: FHLB and TFR) |  | 5,709,391 | 5,688,432 |  | ,385,162 | 6.0 |
|  |  | 290,118 | 278,839 |  | 205,174 | 41.4 |
| Unused loan commitments............................................ |  | 3,938,092 | 3,884,257 |  | ,456,411 | 13.9 |
| INCOME DATA | $\begin{gathered} \text { Full Year } \\ 1998 \end{gathered}$ |  | Preliminary |  |  |  |
|  |  | Full Year |  | 1st Quarter | 1st Quarter | \%Change |
|  |  | 1997 | \%Change | 1999 | 1998 | 98:1-99:1 |
| Total interest income. | \$433,113 | \$408,723 | 6.0 | \$108,680 | \$106,871 | 1.7 |
| Total interest expense. | 221,170 | 205,600 | 7.6 | 53,458 | 54,972 | -2.8 |
| Net interest income. | 211,943 | 203,123 | 4.3 | 55,222 | 51,899 | 6.4 |
| Provision for credit losses. | 23,960 | 22,036 | 8.7 | 5,811 | 5,258 | 10.5 |
| Total noninterest income.. | 132,902 | 111,527 | 19.2 | 37,051 | 30,990 | 19.6 |
| Total noninterest expense. | 217,691 | 191,056 | 13.9 | 55,735 | 51,484 | 8.3 |
| Securities gains (losses). | 5,586 | 3,102 | 80.1 | 1,166 | 1,441 | -19.1 |
| Applicable income taxes. | 37,236 | 36,725 | 1.4 | 11,200 | 9,617 | 16.5 |
| Extraordinary gains, net... | 424 | 14 | N/M | -36 | 530 | N/M |
| Net income............... | 71,968 | 67,949 | 5.9 | 20,657 | 18,503 | 11.6 |

TABLE III-C. Selected Insurance Fund Indicators


* Includes U.S. branches of foreign banks.
** Fund balance as a percent of estimated insured deposits. For SAIF, Special Reserve is excluded.


TABLE IV-C. Closed/Assisted Institutions

| (dollar figures in millions) | 1999* | 1998* | 1998 | 1997 | 1996 | 1995 | 1994 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| BIF Members |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Number of institutions.. | 1 | 0 | 3 | 1 | 5 | 6 | 13 |
| Total assets... | \$12 | \$0 | \$371 | \$27 | \$182 | \$753 | \$1,392 |
| SAIF Members |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Number of institutions... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 2 |
| Total assets................................................................. | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$35 | \$426 | \$129 |

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

| (dollar figures in millions) <br> BIF Members | 1999** | 1998** | * 1998 | 1997 | 1996 | 1995 | 1994 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Number of institutions reporting. | 8,976 | 9,031 | 9,289 | 9,404 | 9,823 | 10,243 | 10,760 |
| BIF-member Oakars... | 733 | 742 | 765 | 778 | 793 | 807 | 719 |
| Other BIF-members. | 8,243 | 8,289 | 8,524 | 8,626 | 9,030 | 9,436 | 10,041 |
| Total assets. | \$ 5,675,736 | \$5,403,479 | \$5,701,162 | \$5,285,412 | \$4,857,761 | \$4,577,898 | \$4,248,300 |
| Total deposits. | 3,797,599 | 3,668,343 | 3,843,849 | 3,611,454 | 3,404,204 | 3,225,650 | 3,062,718 |
| Net income.. | 18,596 | 16,641 | 64,369 | 61,463 | 54,484 | 50,780 | 46,882 |
| Return on assets (\%). | 1.31 | 1.25 | 1.18 | 1.22 | 1.17 | 1.15 | 1.14 |
| Return on equity (\%).. | 15.14 | 14.81 | 13.81 | 14.44 | 14.14 | 14.32 | 14.43 |
| Noncurrent assets plus OREO to assets (\%). | 0.66 | 0.68 | 0.64 | 0.67 | 0.77 | 0.89 | 1.06 |
| Number of problem institutions. | 64 | 68 | 68 | 73 | 86 | 151 | 264 |
| Assets of problem institutions. | \$4,652 | \$4,761 | \$5,326 | \$4,598 | \$6,624 | \$20,166 | \$42,311 |
| Number of failed/assisted institutions. | 1 | 0 | 3 | 1 | 5 | 6 | 13 |
| Assets of failed/assisted institutions. | \$12 | \$0 | \$371 | \$27 | \$182 | \$753 | \$1,392 |
| SAIF Members |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Number of institutions reporting. | 1,414 | 1,432 | 1,490 | 1,518 | 1,629 | 1,727 | 1,843 |
| SAIF-member Oakars. | 113 | 115 | 116 | 112 | 94 | 77 | 55 |
| Other SAIF-members. | 1,301 | 1,317 | 1,374 | 1,406 | 1,535 | 1,650 | 1,788 |
| Total assets.. | \$843,945 | \$745,909 | \$828,179 | \$755,724 | \$748,848 | \$760,521 | \$770,785 |
| Total deposits. | 538,953 | 507,047 | 542,483 | 514,409 | 520,855 | 543,831 | 548,901 |
| Net income. | 2,061 | 1,862 | 7,599 | 6,486 | 4,883 | 5,584 | 4,102 |
| Return on assets (\%). | 0.99 | 1.01 | 0.98 | 0.94 | 0.67 | 0.76 | 0.56 |
| Return on equity (\%).. | 11.77 | 11.67 | 11.34 | 11.13 | 8.07 | 9.47 | 7.16 |
| Noncurrent assets plus OREO to assets (\%). | 0.75 | 0.92 | 0.80 | 0.98 | 1.07 | 1.12 | 1.23 |
| Number of problem institutions.. | 16 | 16 | 16 | 19 | 31 | 42 | 54 |
| Assets of problem institutions.. | \$5,122 | \$2,301 | \$5,992 | \$1,662 | \$5,548 | \$10,846 | \$30,336 |
| Number of failed/assisted institutions...................... 0 |  | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 2 |
| Assets of failed/assisted institutions....... | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$35 | \$426 | \$129 |

* Excludes insured branches of foreign banks (IBAs) and institutions in RTC conservatorship (the last of which ended in 1995).
** Through March 31, 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 |
| March 31, 1999 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Commercial Banks and Savings Institutions |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| FDIC-Insured Commercial Banks. | 8,721 | \$5,409,723 | \$3,062,459 | \$1,929,799 | \$263,234 | \$2,193,032 |
| BIF-member. | 8,616 | 5,335,951 | 3,010,832 | 1,915,816 | 234,443 | 2,150,259 |
| SAIF-member.. | 105 | 73,773 | 51,628 | 13,982 | 28,791 | 42,773 |
| FDIC-Supervised. | 5,294 | 949,544 | 716,498 | 494,034 | 59,106 | 553,140 |
| OCC-Supervised... | 2,433 | 3,141,447 | 1,747,155 | 1,101,760 | 154,570 | 1,256,330 |
| Federal Reserve-Supervised.. | 994 | 1,318,733 | 598,806 | 334,004 | 49,558 | 383,562 |
| FDIC-Insured Savings Institutions.. | 1,669 | 1,109,958 | 699,367 | 193,169 | 443,243 | 636,412 |
| OTS-Supervised Savings Institutions. | 1,129 | 835,053 | 504,752 | 70,183 | 389,267 | 459,450 |
| BIF-member. | 41 | 122,330 | 59,064 | 45,686 | 9,972 | 55,658 |
| SAIF-member.. | 1,088 | 712,723 | 445,689 | 24,498 | 379,295 | 403,793 |
| FDIC-Supervised State Savings Banks. | 540 | 274,906 | 194,614 | 122,986 | 53,976 | 176,962 |
| BIF-member.. | 319 | 217,456 | 152,981 | 121,869 | 15,998 | 137,867 |
| SAIF-member.. | 221 | 57,450 | 41,633 | 1,117 | 37,978 | 39,095 |
| Total Commercial Banks and |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Savings Institutions.... | 10,390 | 6,519,682 | 3,761,826 | 2,122,968 | 706,476 | 2,829,444 |
| BIF-member.. | 8,976 | 5,675,736 | 3,222,877 | 2,083,371 | 260,412 | 2,343,783 |
| SAIF-member.. | 1,414 | 843,945 | 538,950 | 39,597 | 446,064 | 485,661 |
| Other FDIC-Insured Institutions |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| U.S. Branches of Foreign Banks.. | 25 | 10,127 | 2,686 | 1,268 | 0 | 1,268 |
| Total FDIC-Insured Institutions.................................. | 10,415 | 6,529,808 | 3,764,512 | 2,124,236 | 706,476 | 2,830,713 |

* Excludes $\$ 575$ 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 March 31, 1999
Supervisory and Capital Ratings for Second Semiannual Assessment Period, 1999

| Capital Group | Supervisory Risk Subgroup |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | A |  | B |  | C |  |
| 1. Well-capitalized |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Number of institutions. | 8,402 | 93.3\% | 350 | 3.9\% | 43 | 0.5\% |
| Assessable deposit base.. | \$2,842,735 | 96.7\% | \$55,856 | 1.9\% | \$1,517 | 0.1\% |
| 2. Adequately capitalizec |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Number of institutions. | 154 | 1.7\% | 21 | 0.2\% | 10 | 0.1\% |
| Assessable deposit base. | \$33,770 | 1.1\% | \$2,701 | 0.1\% | \$2,221 | 0.1\% |
| 3. Undercapitalized |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Number of institutions.............................. | 4 | 0.0\% | 3 | 0.0\% | 14 | 0.2\% |
| Assessable deposit base......................... | \$406 | 0.0\% | \$191 | 0.0\% | \$612 | 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 determiner by on-site examinations.

SAIF Assessment Base Distribution
Assessable Deposits in Millions as of March 31, 1999
Supervisory and Capital Ratings for Second Semiannual Assessment Period, 1999

| Capital Group | Supervisory Risk Subgroup |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | A |  | B |  | C |  |
| 1. Well-capitalized |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Number of institutions. | 1,289 | 91.2\% | 87 | 6.2\% | 8 | 0.6\% |
| Assessable deposit base. | \$716,074 | 95.5\% | \$24,402 | 3.3\% | \$748 | 0.1\% |
| 2. Adequately capitalizec |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Number of institutions.. | 15 | 1.1\% | 6 | 0.4\% | 4 | 0.3\% |
| Assessable deposit base........................ | \$4,418 | 0.6\% | \$567 | 0.1\% | \$2,881 | 0.4\% |
| 3. Undercapitalized |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Number of institutions.. | 1 | 0.1\% | 1 | 0.1\% | 3 | 0.2\% |
| Assessable deposit base......................... | \$562 | 0.1\% | \$49 | 0.0\% | \$185 | 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 determines by on-site examinations

Assessment Rate Schedules
Second Semiannual 1999 Assessment Period Cents Per \$100 of Assessable Deposits

| Capital Group | Supervisory Risk Subgroup |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 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,

 1991-1999

ASSETS OF FDIC-INSURED "PROBLEM" INSTITUTIONS, 1991-1999


## 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 <br> (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 <br> (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, except for one self-liquidating institution primarily funded by the FSLIC Resolution Fund (FRF). Savings institutions in Resolution Trust Corporation conservatorships are also 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.

Beginning in March 1997, both Thritt Financial Reports and Call Reports are completed on a fully consolidated basis. Previously, the consolidation of subsidiary depository institutions was prohibited. Now, 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

Adoption of GAAP Reporting - Effective with the March 31, 1997 Call Reports, generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) were adopted as the reporting basis for the balance sheet, income statement and supporting schedules. New reporting instructions for 1997 and 1998 changed the amounts reported for a number of items used in the Quarterly Banking Profile, so that comparability with prior periods may be affected. Among the items most significantly affected by the new reporting rules are: loans \& leases, reserve for losses, loss provisions, goodwill and other intangibles, all other assets and equity capital (see definitions below). More information on changes to the Call Report in March 1997 and in March 1998 is contained in Financial Institution Letters (FIL-27-97 and FIL-28-98), which are available through the FDIC World Wide Web site at www.fdic.gov/banknews/fils/, or from the FDIC Public Information Center, 801 17th Street, NW, Washington, DC 20434; telephone (800) 276-6003. Information on changes to the March 31, 1997 Thrift Financial Reports is available from the Office of Thrift Supervision, 1700 G Street, NW, Washington, DC 20552; telephone (202) 906-5900.
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)

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, and other assets. Beginning 3/31/97, Federal funds sold are reported on a consolidated basis (domestic and foreign offices combined). Previously, Federal funds sold through foreign offices were reported as loans.
All other liabilities - bank's liability on acceptances, limit-ed-life preferred stock, allowance for estimated off-balance sheet credit losses, and other liabilities.
Assessment base 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 k-Based apital * | Tier 1 Leverage |  | Tangible Equity |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Well-capitalized | $\geq 10$ | and | $\geq 6$ | and | $\geq 5$ |  | - |
| Adequately capitalized | $\geq 8$ | and | $\geq 4$ | and | $\geq 4$ |  | - |
| Undercapitalized | $\geq 6$ | and | $\geq 3$ | and | $\geq 3$ |  | - |
| Significantly undercapitalized | <6 | or | <3 | or | <3 | and | >2 |
| Critically undercapitalized | - |  | - |  | - |  | $\leq 2$ |

For purpose of BIF and SAIF assessments, risk-based assessment rules combine the last three capital rating categories into a single "undercapitalized" group. Supervisory risk subgroup assignments are based on supervisory ratings. 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 SAIFmember "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.
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 price is available for a contract, the fair value reported for that 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. 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 - estimated amount of insured deposits (account balances less than \$100,000). The sum of all deposit balances in accounts of less than $\$ 100,000$ plus the number of accounts with balances greater than $\$ 100,000$ multiplied by $\$ 100,000$.
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 - borrowings from the Federal Home Loan Bank (FHLB) reported by institutions that file a Thrift Financial Report. Institutions that file a Call Report do not report borrowings ("advances") from the FHLB separately.
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.
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.
Other borrowed funds - federal funds purchased, securities sold with agreements to repurchase, demand notes issued to the U.S. Treasury, 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 SAIFmember 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 and the allocated transfer risk reserve on a consolidated basis. Prior to March 31, 1997, institutions filing a Thrift Financial Report (TFR) included specific reserves, while Call Report filers included only general valuation allowances. Beginning March 31, 1997, TFR reporters net these specific reserves against each loan balance. Also beginning March 31, 1997, the allowance for off-balance-sheet credit exposures was moved to "Other liabilities"; previously, it had been included in the general valuation allowance.
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 BIFmember "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-forsale", 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 and loans-in-process for TFR filers. Beginning March 31 1997, TFR filers net the unearned income and the loans-inprocess against each loan balance, leaving just the unearned income on loans reported by Call Report filers.
Unused Ioan 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.


[^0]:    ${ }^{1}$ See Notes to Users, p.21.

[^1]:    1 Washington Mutual Bank, Stockton, California, reported a negative $\$ 9.3$ million for net charge-offs in the first quarter primarily because of recoveries on commercial real-estate loans.

