Click on a title to view an individual graph

HIGHLIGHTS -- FIRST QUARTER, 2000

- **MARKET-RELATED GAINS LIFT INDUSTRY PROFITS TO NEW RECORD**
  Commercial banks earned $19.5 billion in the first quarter, an increase of $125 million over the previous quarterly earnings record, set in the third quarter of 1999. Gains on venture capital investments, made possible by strength in some sectors of the stock market, contributed over $1.3 billion to industry earnings. The average ROA for the quarter was 1.35 percent, up from 1.32 percent a year ago. Almost two-thirds of all commercial banks (61.8 percent) reported ROAs of 1 percent or better for the quarter, and 59 percent had higher ROAs than a year ago.

- **SIGNS OF CREDIT-QUALITY WEAKNESS IN COMMERCIAL LOANS CONTINUE TO GROW**
  The percentage of banks' loans to commercial and industrial borrowers that were noncurrent (past due 90 days or more or in nonaccrual status) rose during the quarter, despite higher charge-offs of troubled loans and continued strong growth in commercial lending. Noncurrent commercial and industrial loans increased by $1.4 billion during the quarter, while net charge-offs of commercial and industrial loans totaled $1.3 billion. At the end of March, 1.28 percent of banks' C&I loans were noncurrent, the highest proportion since the third quarter of 1994.

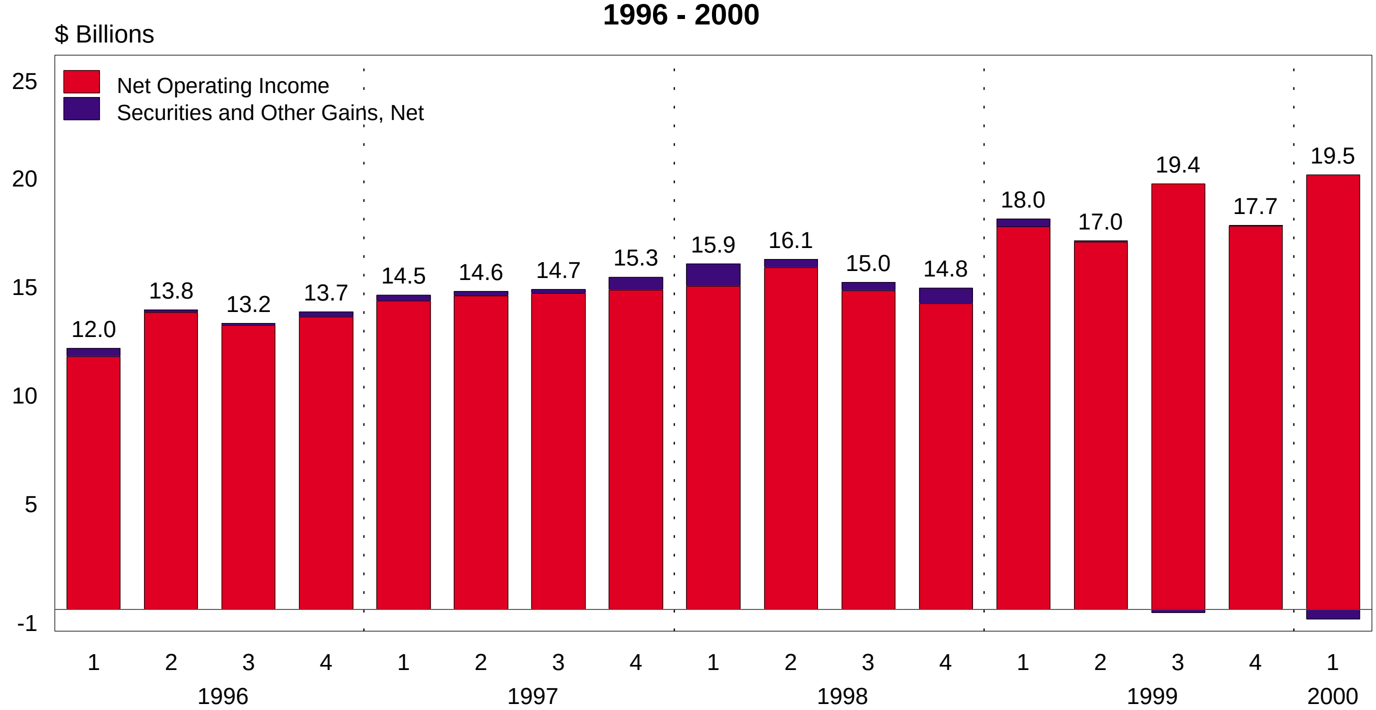
- **NET INTEREST MARGINS RISE AT SMALL BANKS, DECLINE AT LARGE INSTITUTIONS**
  The overall level of interest rates rose during the quarter, producing different results on net interest margins of large and small banks. The industry's average net interest margin of 4.00 percent was down from 4.05 percent a year ago. The average margin at commercial banks with less than $1 billion in assets was 4.57 percent, up from 4.43 percent a year ago. At banks with assets greater than $1 billion, the average margin was 3.88 percent, down from 3.96 percent a year ago. More than two-thirds (67.8 percent) of banks with less than $1 billion in assets reported higher margins than a year ago, while fewer than half (47.0 percent) of larger banks had improved margins. Average funding costs rose more rapidly at large banks than at smaller institutions.

- **PROFITABILITY DECLINE CONTINUES AT SMALL SAVINGS INSTITUTIONS**
  Insured savings institutions earned $2.9 billion in the first quarter, only $12 million below the all-time record, set in the third quarter of 1998. Thrift profits were $259 million (10 percent) higher than in the first quarter of 1999, despite a $429-million (71 percent) decline in gains on sales of securities. The industry's ROA was 1.03 percent, up from 0.98 percent a year ago, but only 26.6 percent of insured thrifts had an ROA of 1 percent or higher. The average ROA at savings institutions with less than $1 billion in assets fell from 0.92 percent in the first quarter of 1999 to 0.79 percent in the first quarter of 2000.

- **DEPOSIT GROWTH CAUSES DECLINE IN THE BIF RESERVE RATIO**
  The Bank Insurance Fund (BIF) posted an increase of $325 million in the first three months of 2000, ending a string of three consecutive quarterly losses. Despite growth of the fund balance to $29.7 billion, however, the first-quarter increase in BIF-insured deposits caused a 2-basis point decline in the fund’s reserve ratio, which fell from 1.37 percent at year-end 1999 to 1.35 percent on March 31, 2000. By contrast, the reserve ratio of the Savings Association Insurance Fund (SAIF) held steady at 1.44 percent of estimated insured deposits. The SAIF grew by $154 million during the first quarter, closing at $10.4 billion. Two FDIC-insured institutions failed during the first quarter, including one BIF member and one SAIF member.

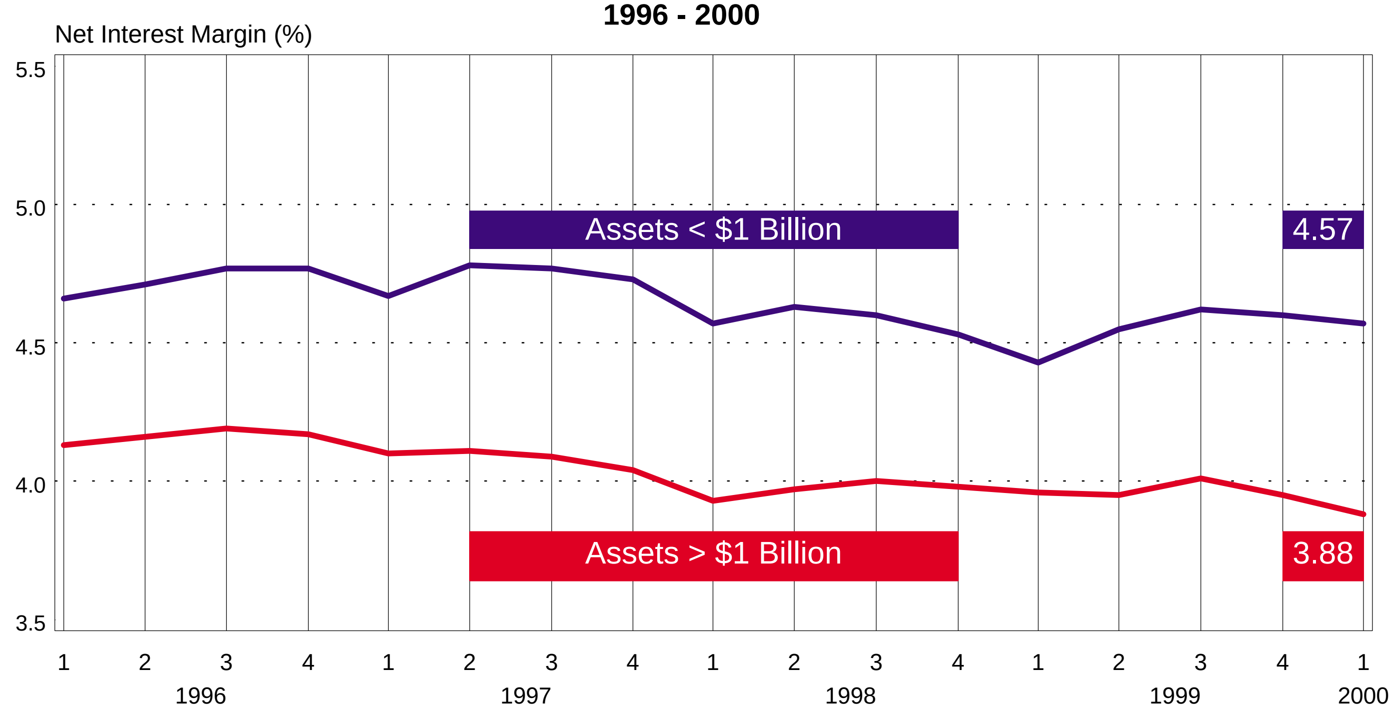
Quarterly Net Income

1996 - 2000



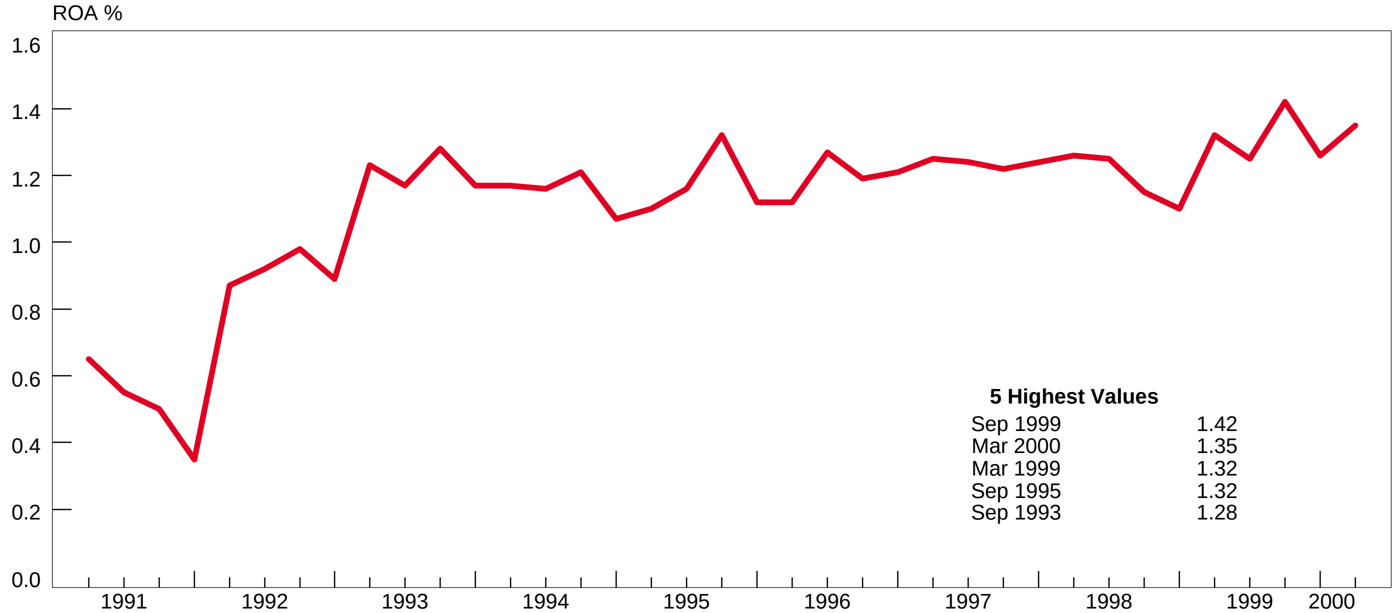
Quarterly Net Interest Margins, Annualized

1996 - 2000



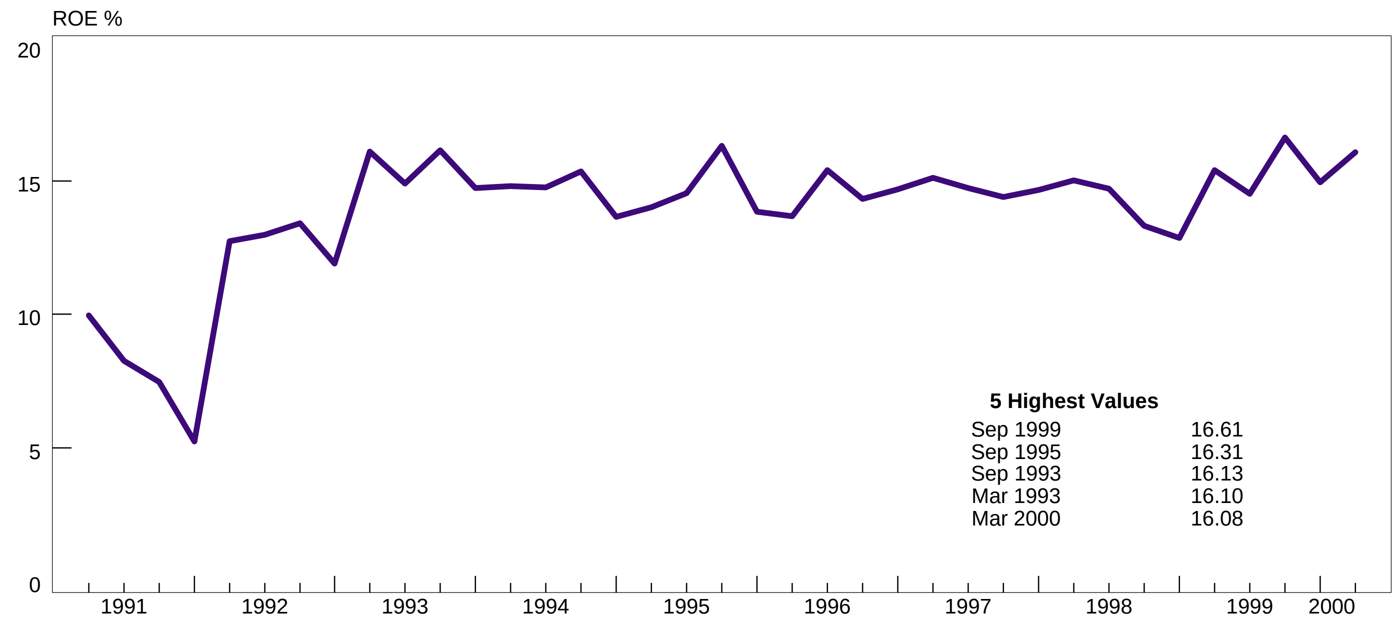
Quarterly Return on Assets (ROA), Annualized

1991 - 2000



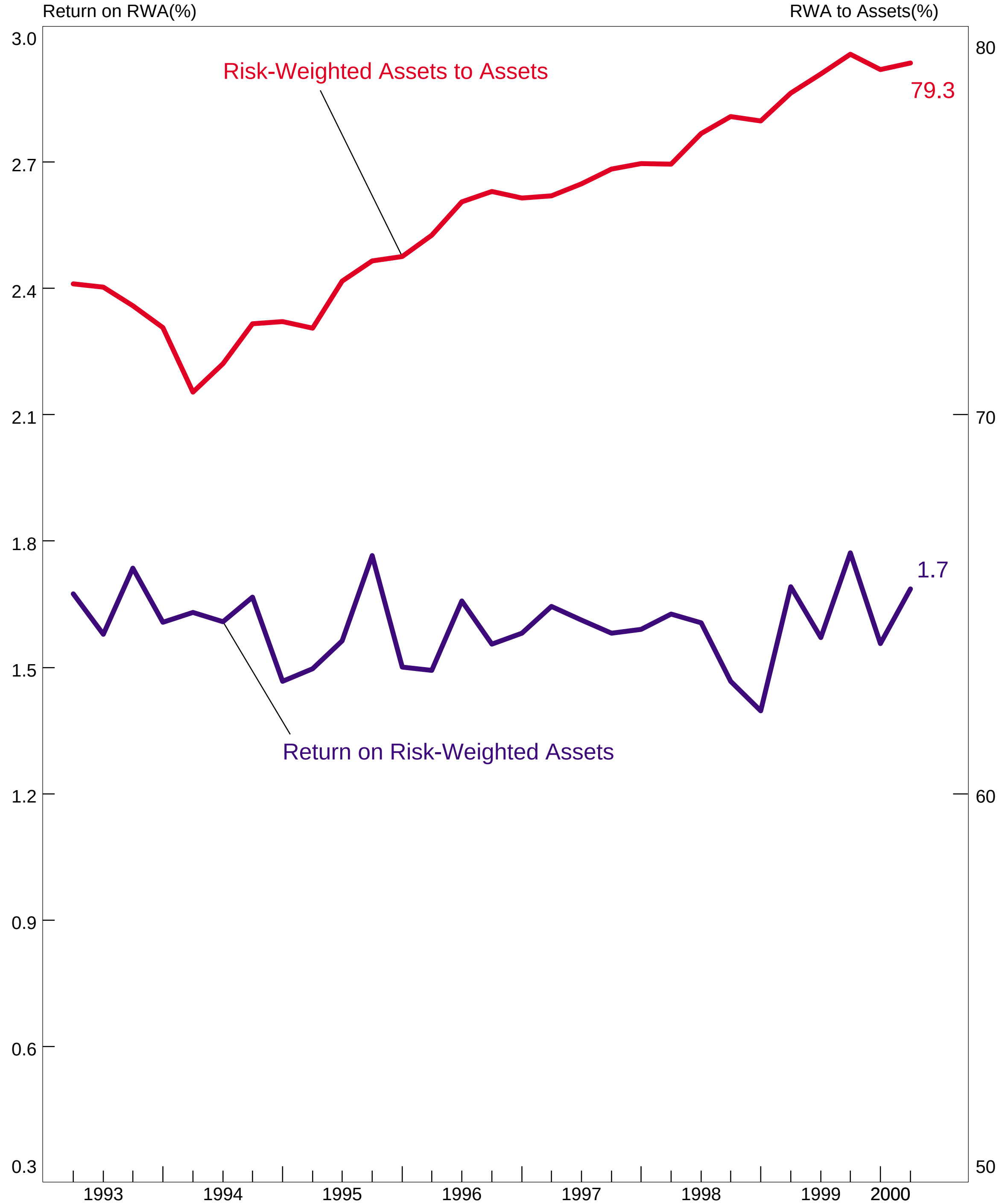
Quarterly Return on Equity (ROE), Annualized

1991 - 2000



Quarterly Return on Risk-Weighted Assets (RWA),* and RWA to Total Assets

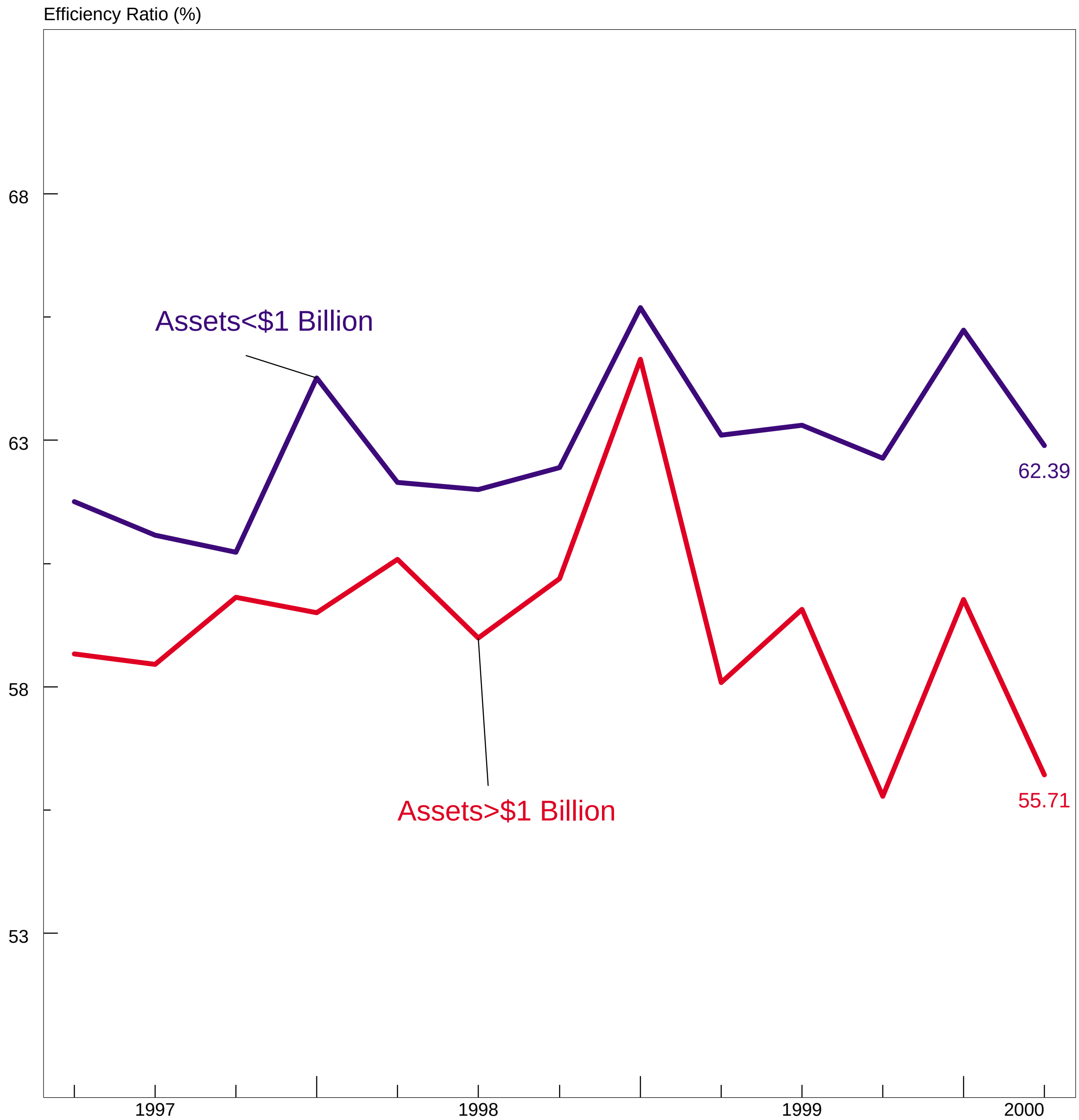
1993 - 2000



* Assets weighted according to risk categories used in regulatory capital computations.

Quarterly Efficiency Ratios*

1997 - 2000

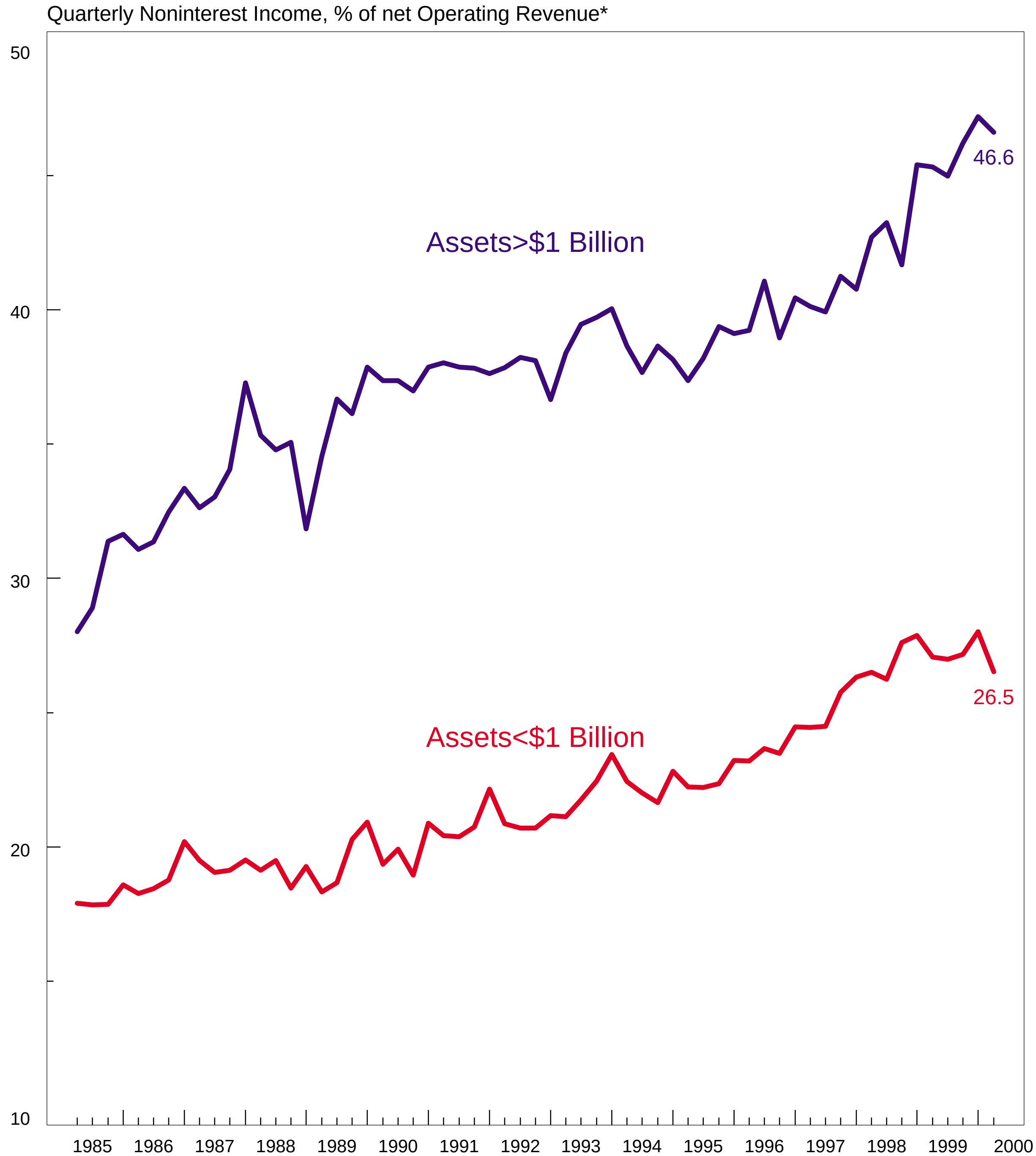


Assets<$1 Billion	61.26	60.58	60.23	63.77	61.65	61.50	61.95	65.19	62.61	62.81	62.14	64.73	62.39
Assets>$1 Billion	58.17	57.95	59.32	59.00	60.08	58.49	59.69	64.14	57.59	59.07	55.28	59.27	55.71
Total	58.82	58.49	59.50	59.96	60.38	59.06	60.12	64.32	58.42	59.71	56.42	60.16	56.77

*Noninterest expense less amortization of intangible assets as a percent of net interest income plus noninterest income.

Noninterest Income as a Percentage of Net Operating Revenue*

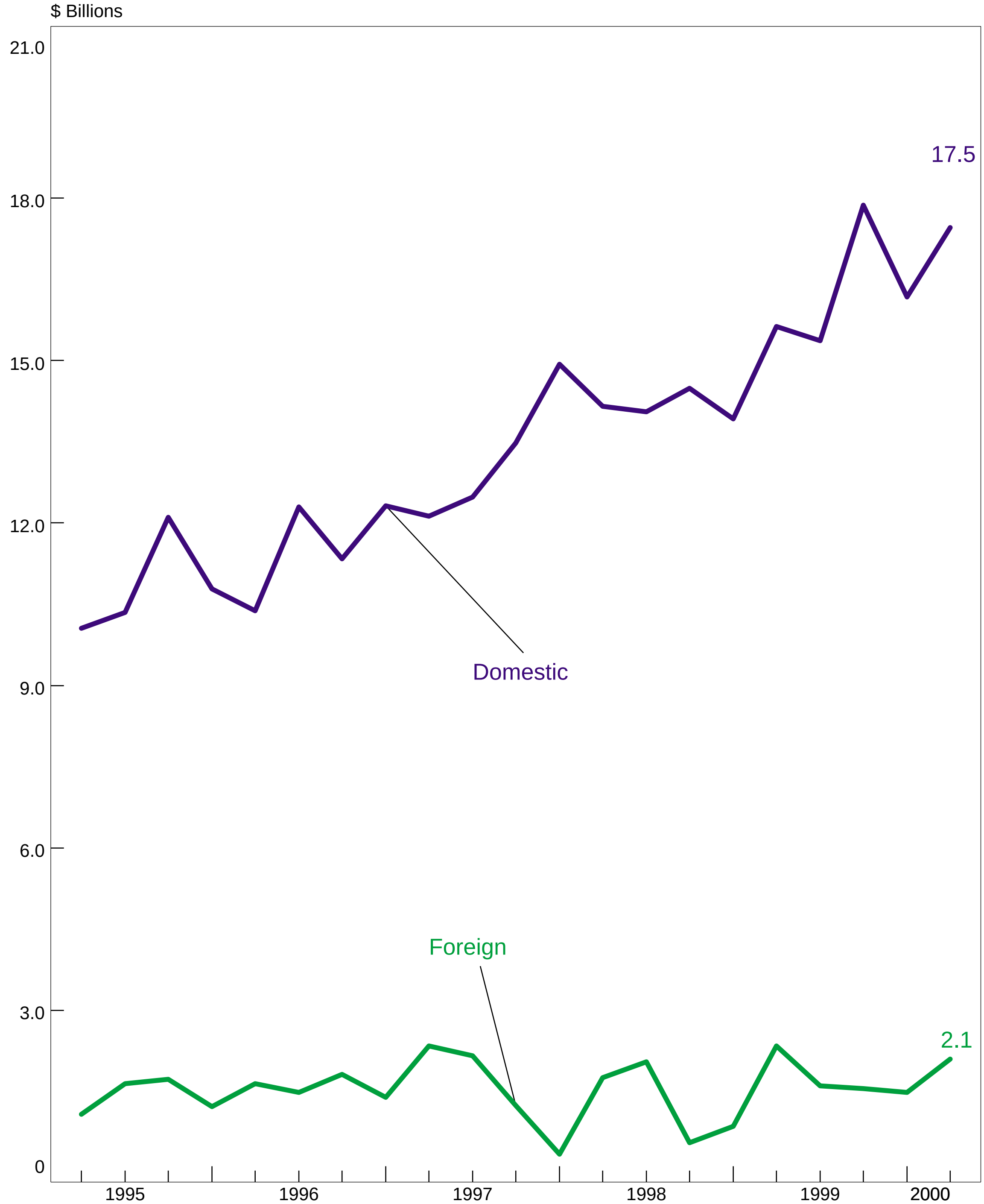
1985 - 2000



*Net operating revenue equals net interest income plus noninterest income.

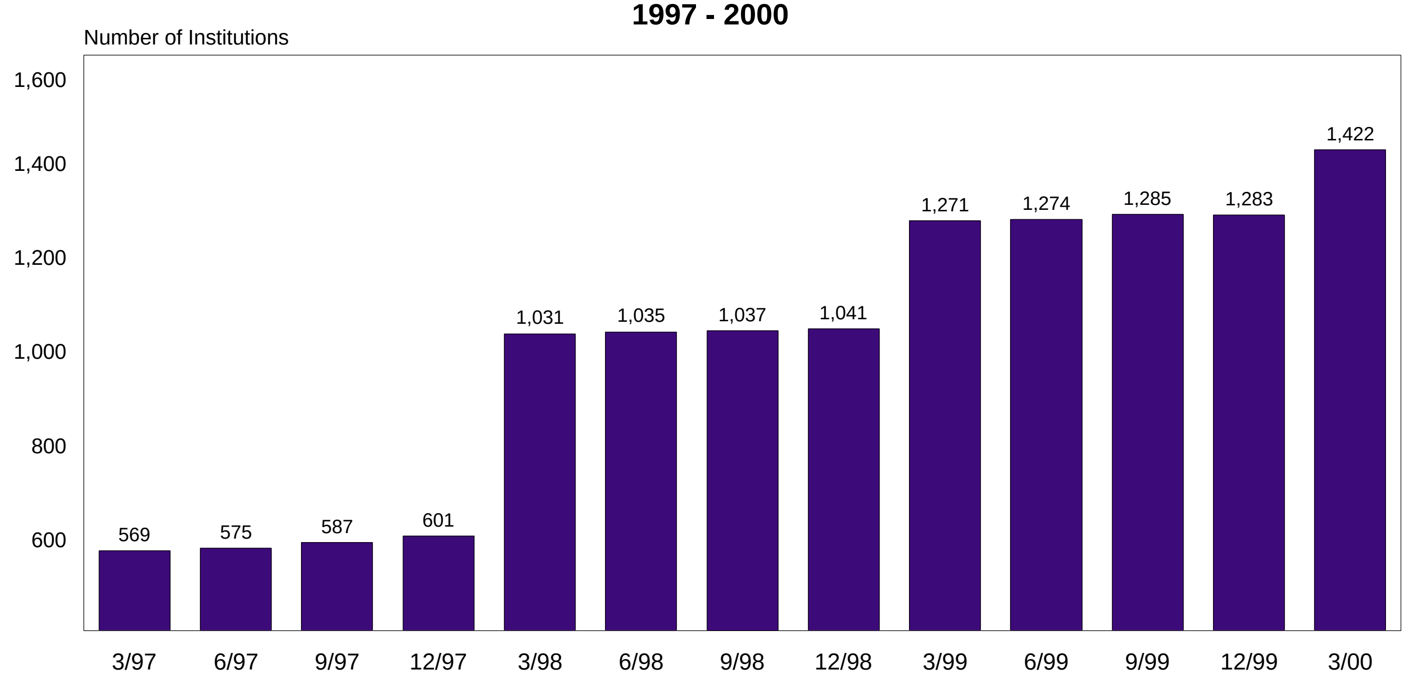
Net Income from Domestic and Foreign Operations

1995 - 2000



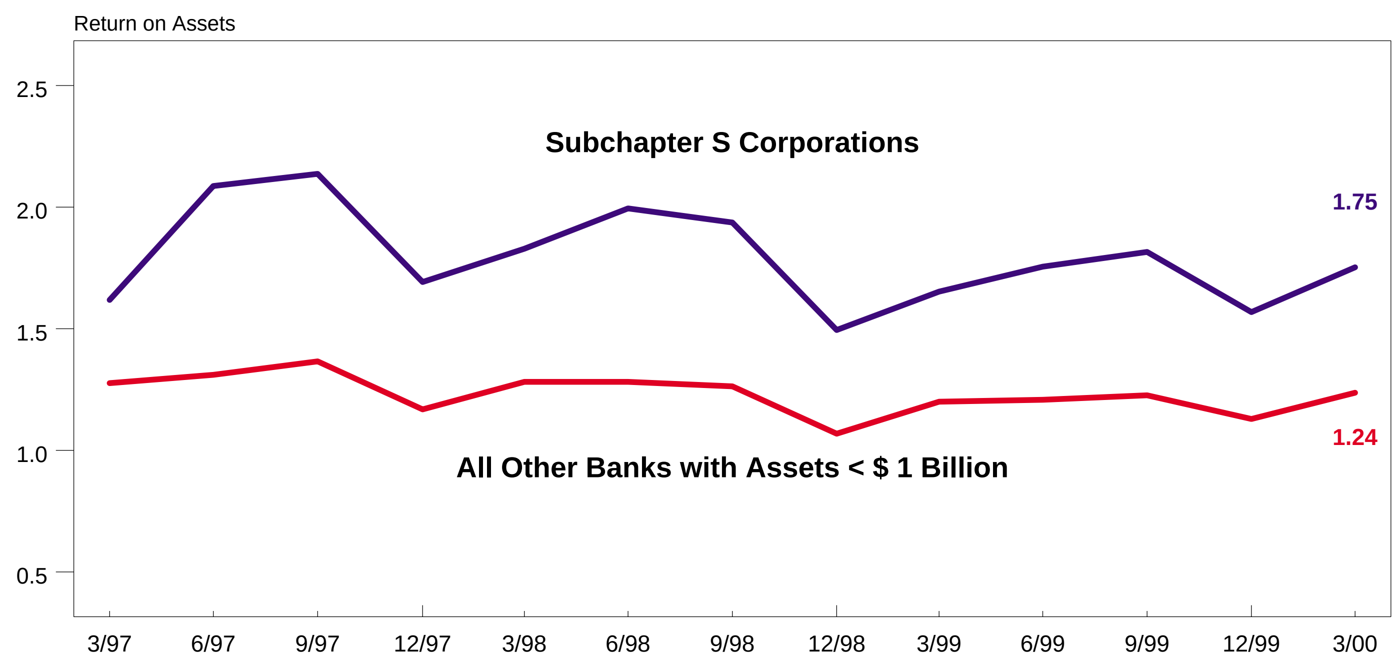
Number of Subchapter S Corporations

1997 - 2000



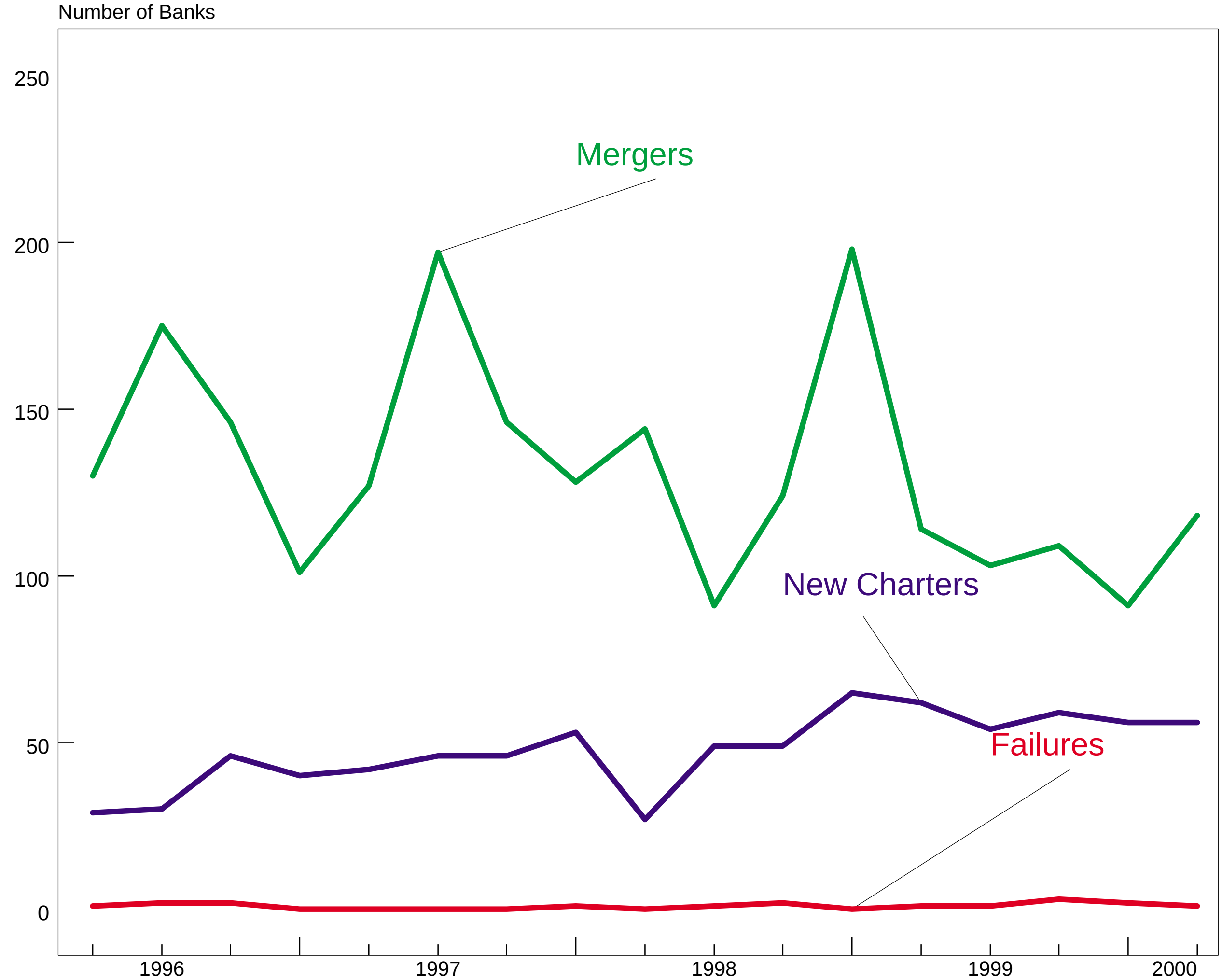
Return on Assets of Subchapter S Corporations vs. Other Banks

1997 - 2000



Changes in the Number of FDIC-Insured Commercial Banks

Quarterly, 1996 - 2000

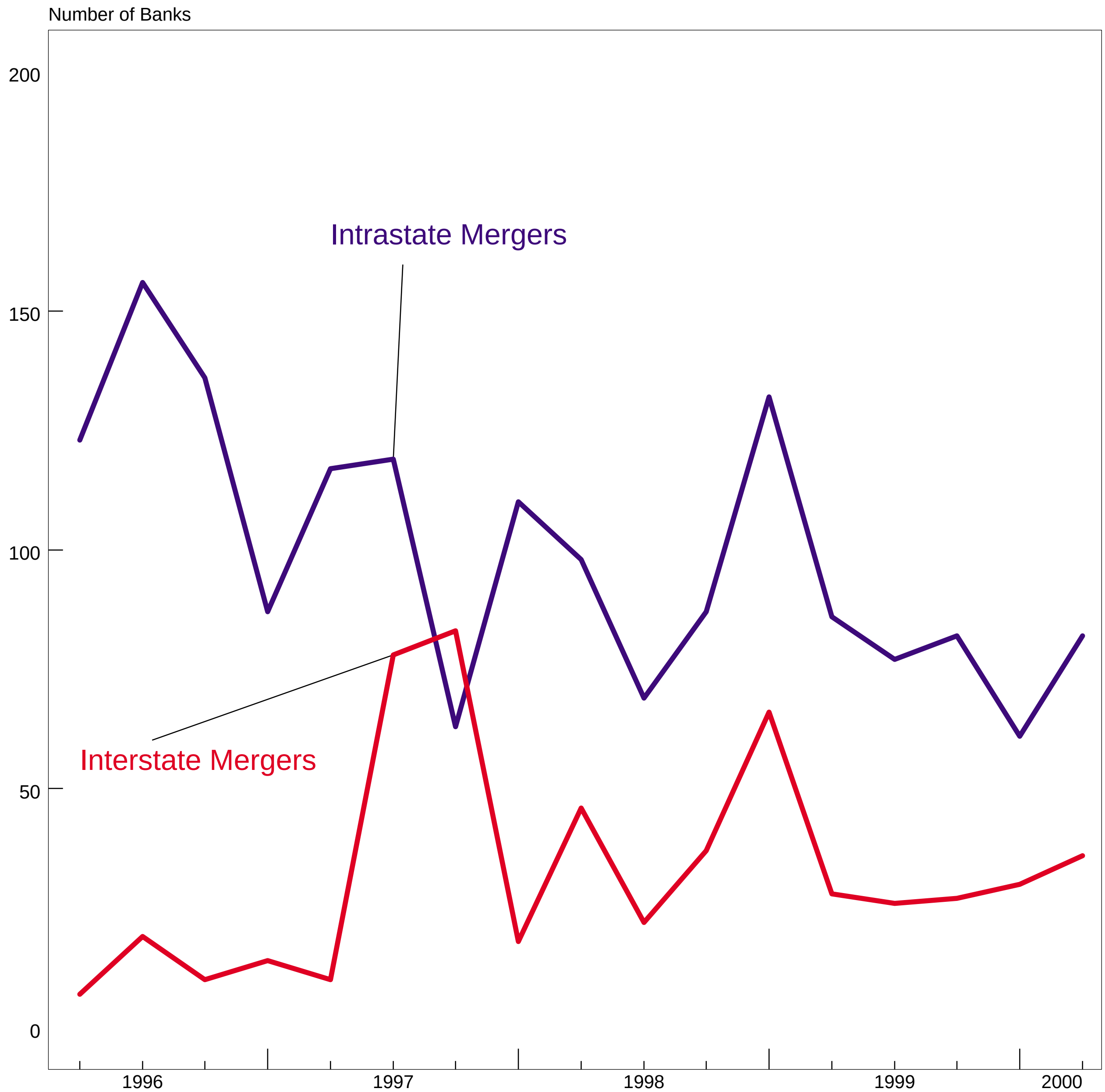


New Charters	29	30	46	40	42	46	46	53	27	49	49	65	62	54	59	56	56
Mergers	130	175	146	101	127	197	146	128	144	91	124	198	114	103	109	91	118
Failures	1	2	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	2	0	1	1	3	2	1
Other Changes, Net*	0	-1	-2	2	8	9	6	4	-2	3	4	-3	1	2	0	-4	1
No. of Banks at end of quarter	9,838	9,690	9,586	9,527	9,450	9,308	9,214	9,142	9,023	8,983	8,910	8,774	8,722	8,674	8,621	8,580	8,518
Net Change during quarter	-102	-148	-104	-59	-77	-142	-94	-72	-119	-40	-73	-136	-52	-48	-53	-41	-62

* Includes charter conversions, voluntary liquidations, adjustments for open-bank assistance transactions and other changes.

Bank Mergers: Interstate vs. Intrastate

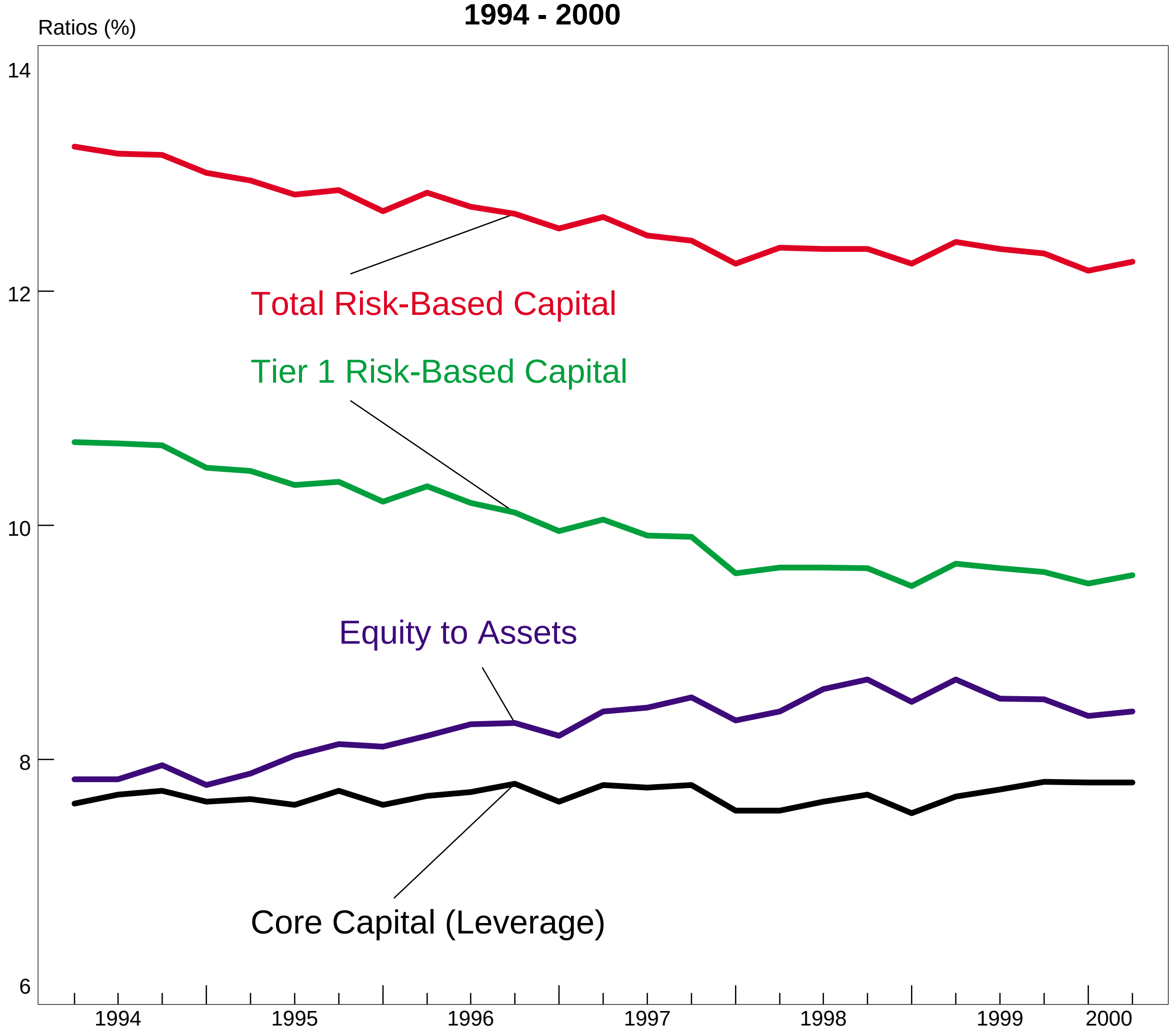
Quarterly, 1996 - 2000



Intrastate Mergers	**123**	**156**	**136**	**87**	**117**	**119**	**63**	**110**	**98**	**69**	**87**	**132**	**86**	**77**	**82**	**61**	**82**
Interstate Mergers	**7**	**19**	**10**	**14**	**10**	**78**	**83**	**18**	**46**	**22**	**37**	**66**	**28**	**26**	**27**	**30**	**36**

Capital Ratios

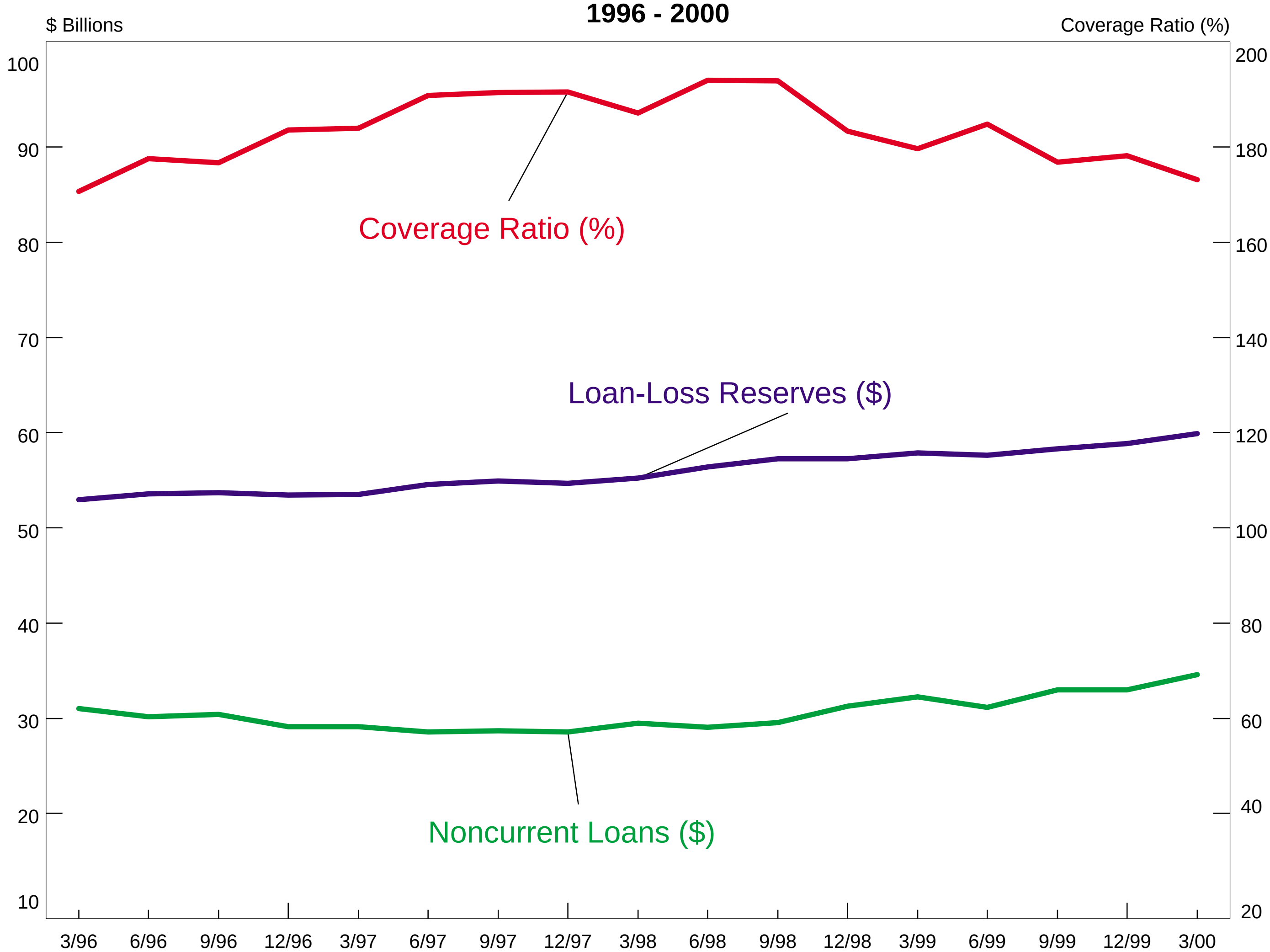
1994 - 2000



	12/94	12/95	12/96	12/97	12/98	12/99	3/00
Total Risk-Based Capital	**13.01**	**12.68**	**12.53**	**12.23**	**12.23**	**12.17**	**12.25**
Tier 1 Risk-Based Capital	**10.49**	**10.20**	**9.95**	**9.59**	**9.48**	**9.50**	**9.57**
Equity to Assets	**7.78**	**8.11**	**8.20**	**8.33**	**8.49**	**8.37**	**8.41**
Core Capital (Leverage)	**7.64**	**7.61**	**7.64**	**7.56**	**7.54**	**7.80**	**7.80**

Reserve Coverage Ratio*

1996 - 2000



Noncurrent Loans ($ Billions)	31.0	30.2	30.4	29.1	29.1	28.6	28.7	28.5	29.5	29.1	29.5	31.2	32.2	31.2	33.0	33.0	34.6
Loan-Loss Reserves ($ Billions)	53.0	53.6	53.7	53.5	53.5	54.5	54.9	54.7	55.2	56.4	57.3	57.3	57.9	57.6	58.3	58.8	59.9
Coverage Ratio (%)	171	178	177	184	184	191	191	192	187	194	194	183	180	185	177	178	173

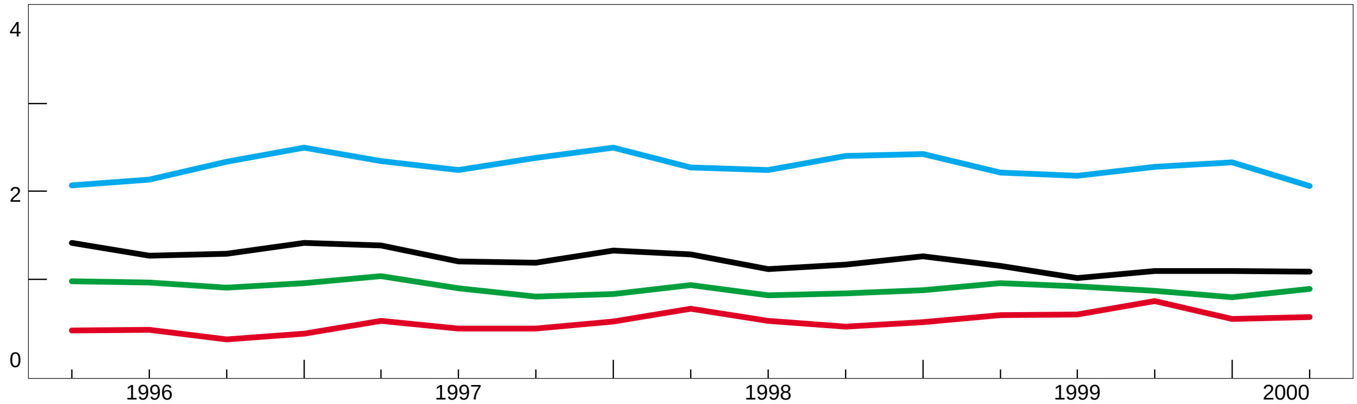
*Loan-loss reserves to noncurrent loans.

Loan Quality

1996 - 2000

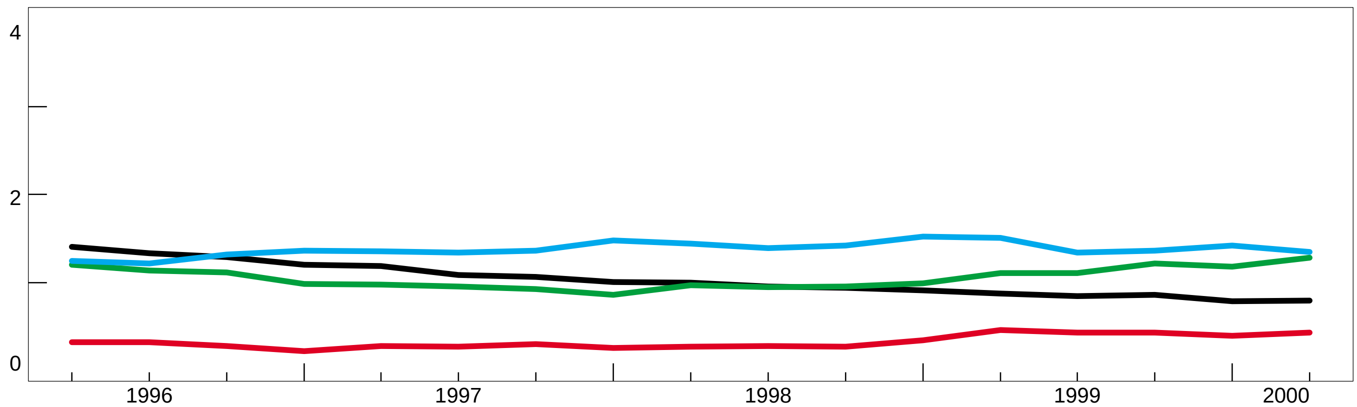
Percent of Loans

30-89 Day Past Due Loans



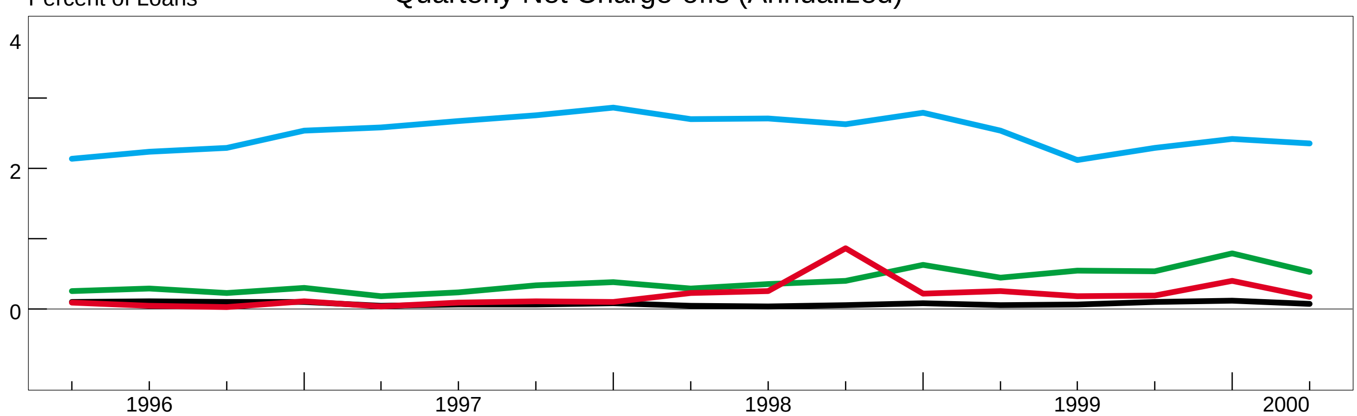
Percent of Loans

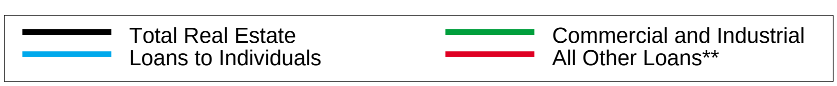
Noncurrent Loans*



Percent of Loans

Quarterly Net Charge-offs (Annualized)

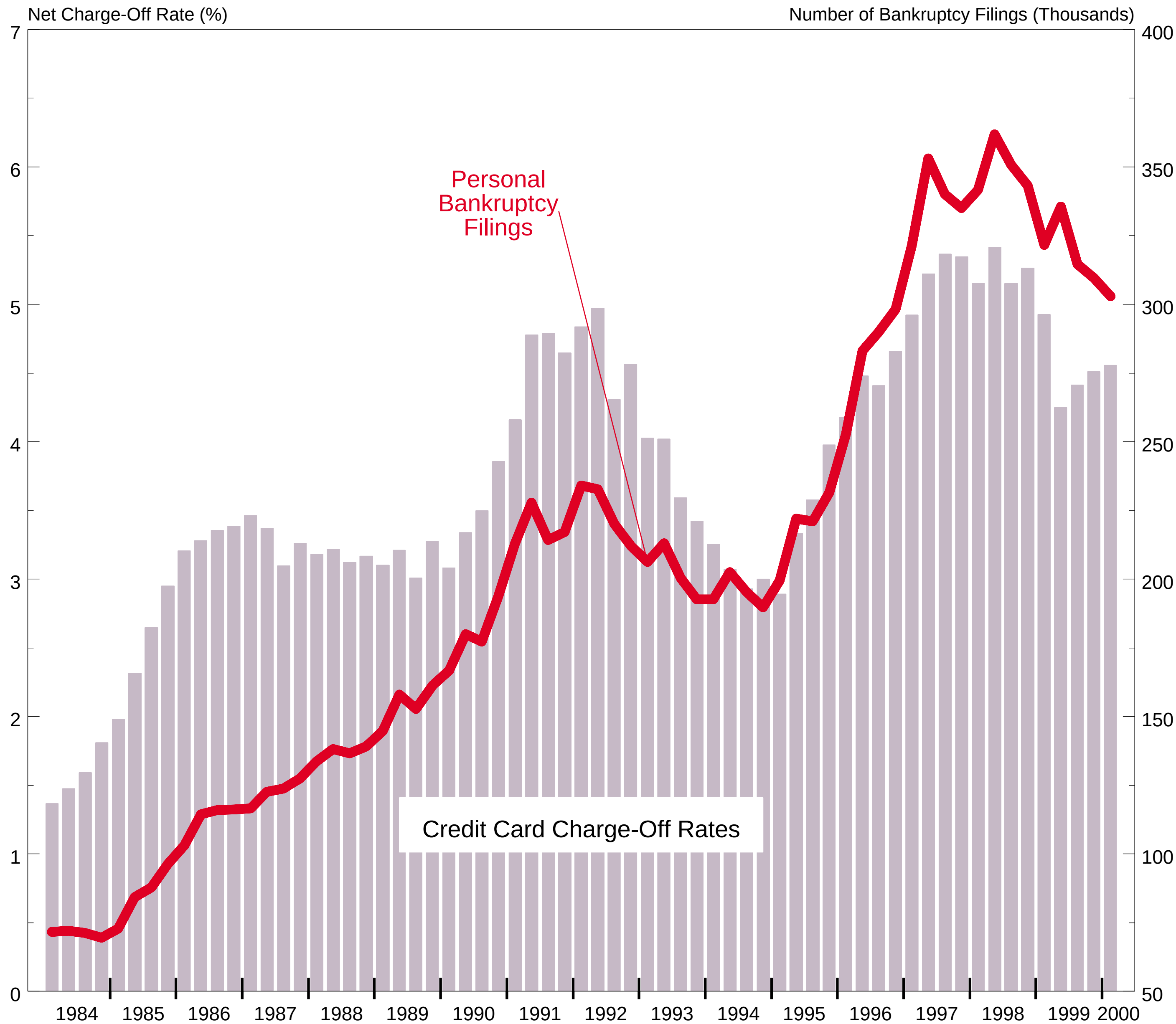




*Loans past due 90 or more days or in nonaccrual status.
**Includes loans to foreign governments, depository institutions and lease receivables.

Credit Card Loss Rates and Personal Bankruptcy Filings

1984 - 2000



Sources: Bankruptcies - Administrative Office of the United States Courts
Charge-Off Rates - Commercial Bank Call Reports

Credit Card Loss Rates and Personal Bankruptcy Filings

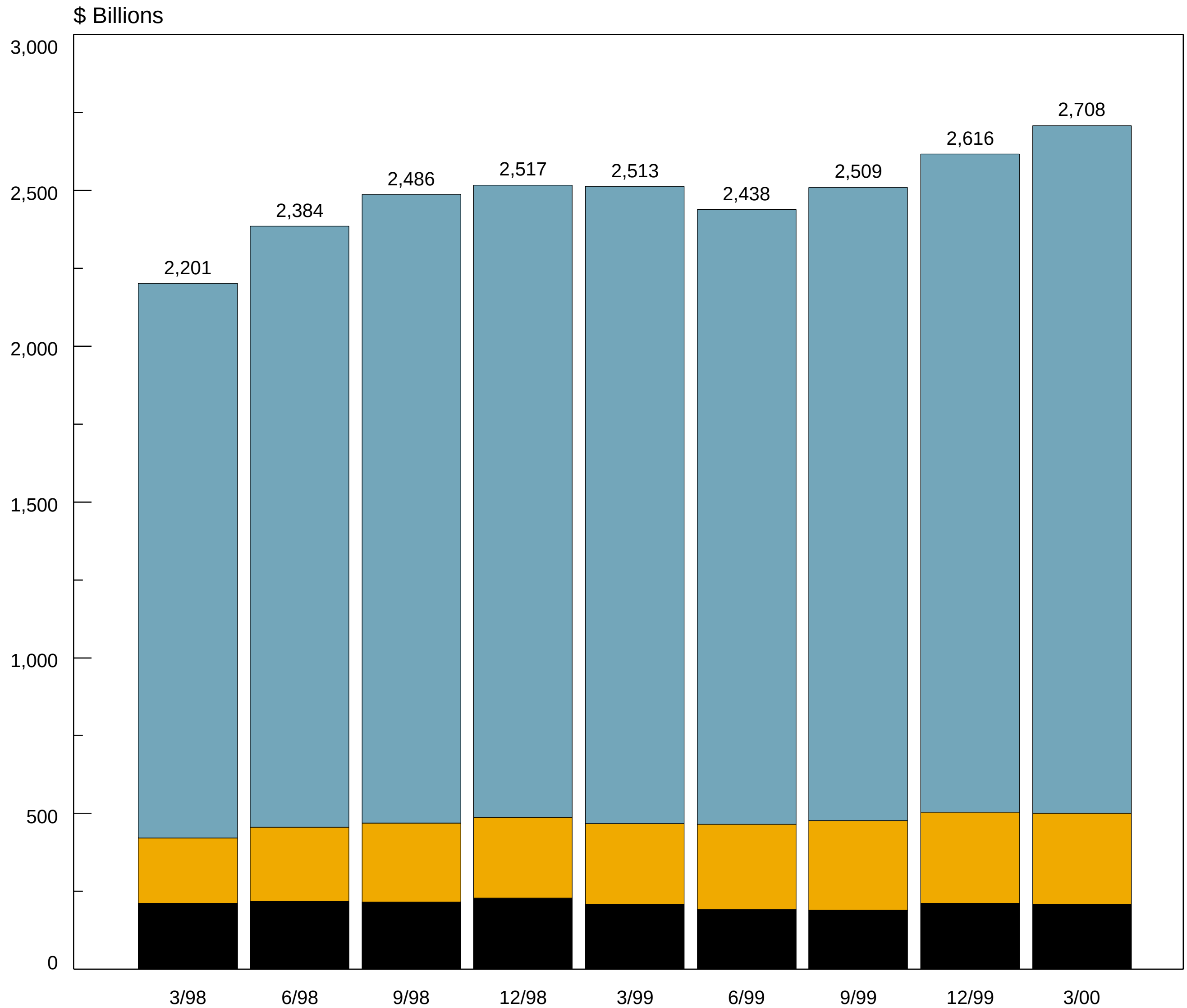
1984 - 2000

Date	Net Charge-Off Rate	Number of Bankruptcy Filings
3/31/84	1.37	71,697
6/30/84	1.48	71,955
9/30/84	1.59	71,201
12/31/84	1.81	69,554
3/31/85	1.98	72,887
6/30/85	2.31	84,243
9/30/85	2.65	87,727
12/31/85	2.95	96,376
3/31/86	3.21	103,088
6/30/86	3.28	114,384
9/30/86	3.35	116,037
12/31/86	3.38	116,204
3/31/87	3.46	116,578
6/30/87	3.37	122,689
9/30/87	3.10	123,868
12/31/87	3.26	127,409
3/31/88	3.18	133,712
6/30/88	3.22	138,245
9/30/88	3.12	136,561
12/31/88	3.17	139,215
3/31/89	3.10	144,711
6/30/89	3.21	157,955
9/30/89	3.01	152,696
12/31/89	3.28	161,404
3/31/90	3.08	166,694
6/30/90	3.34	179,943
9/30/90	3.50	177,351
12/31/90	3.86	193,872
3/31/91	4.16	212,913
6/30/91	4.78	227,853
9/30/91	4.79	214,174
12/31/91	4.64	217,160

Date	Net Charge-Off Rate	Number of Bankruptcy Filings
3/31/92	4.84	233,973
6/30/92	4.97	232,657
9/30/92	4.31	220,021
12/31/92	4.57	212,112
3/31/93	4.03	206,271
6/30/93	4.02	212,982
9/30/93	3.59	200,329
12/31/93	3.42	192,617
3/31/94	3.25	192,707
6/30/94	3.07	202,596
9/30/94	2.93	195,308
12/31/94	3.00	189,695
3/31/95	2.89	199,503
6/30/95	3.33	222,086
9/30/95	3.58	220,945
12/31/95	3.98	231,603
3/31/96	4.18	252,761
6/30/96	4.48	283,170
9/30/96	4.41	290,111
12/31/96	4.66	298,244
3/31/97	4.92	321,242
6/30/97	5.22	353,177
9/30/97	5.37	340,059
12/31/97	5.34	335,032
3/31/98	5.15	341,708
6/30/98	5.42	361,908
9/30/98	5.15	350,859
12/31/98	5.26	343,220
3/31/99	4.93	321,604
6/30/99	4.25	335,578
9/30/99	4.41	314,564
12/31/99	4.51	309,614
3/31/00	4.56	302,879

Expansion of Credit Card Lines

1998 - 2000



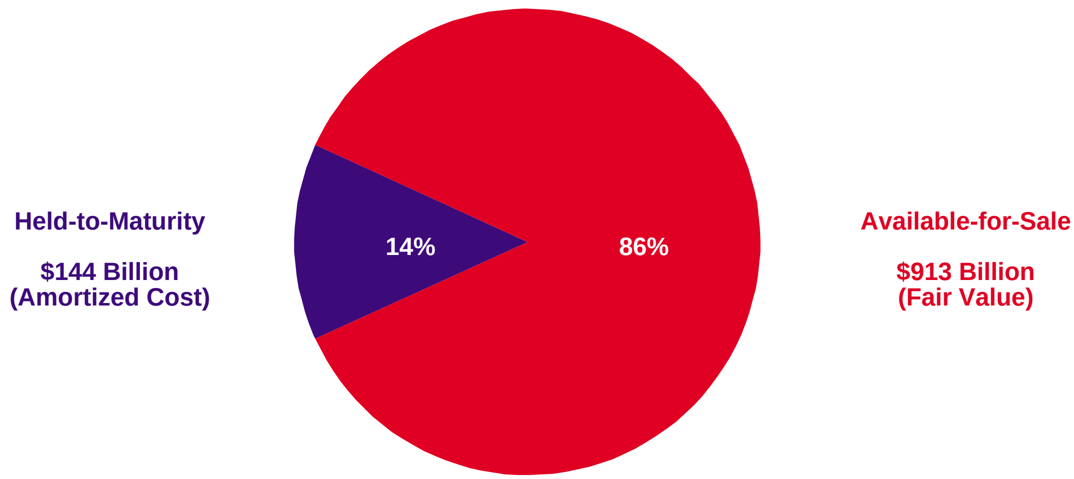
Loans outstanding ($ Billions)

	3/98	6/98	9/98	12/98	3/99	6/99	9/99	12/99	3/00
Held on-balance-sheet	211.7	216.8	216.0	228.8	208.0	193.0	189.3	212.0	207.5
Securitized & sold *	209.2	238.6	252.5	258.7	260.2	271.8	287.2	292.5	293.1
Unused commitments *	1,780.2	1,928.6	2,017.7	2,029.4	2,044.4	1,973.0	2,032.7	2,111.2	2,207.5
Total	2,201.2	2,384.0	2,486.2	2,516.9	2,512.6	2,437.7	2,509.2	2,615.7	2,708.0

* Off-balance-sheet

Total Securities*

March 31, 2000



Total Securities*

March 31, 2000

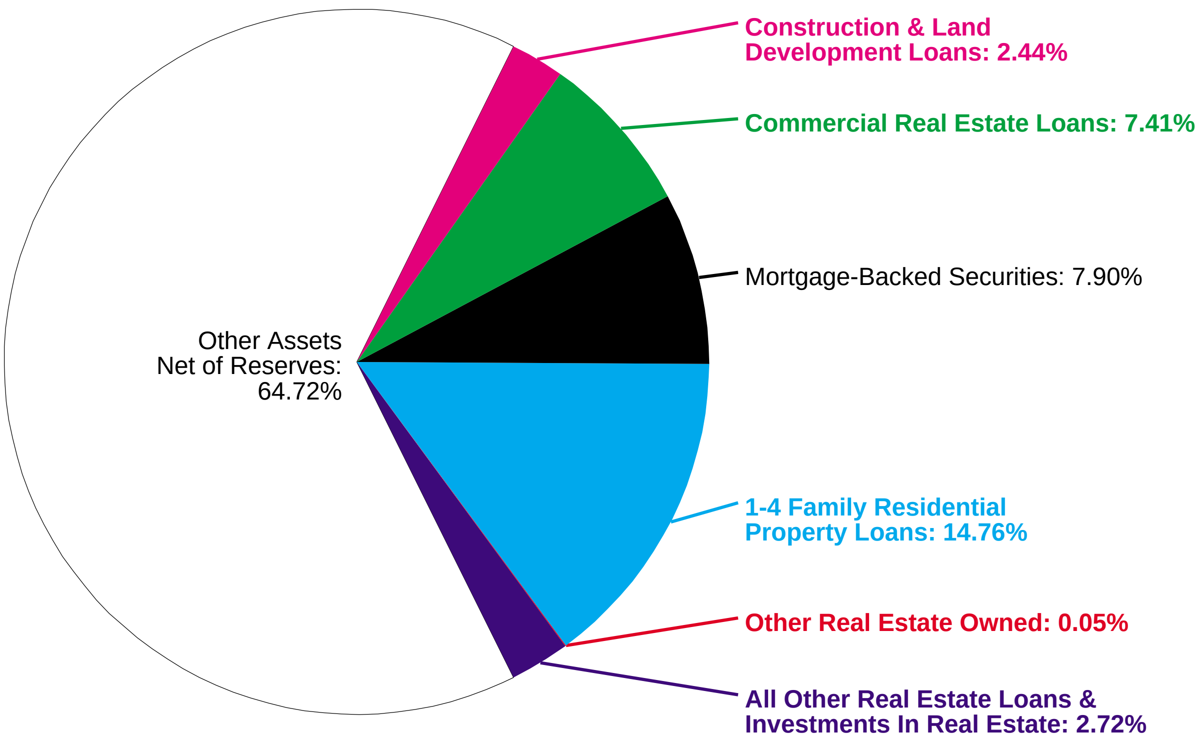
($ Millions)

	Held-to-Maturity		Available-for-Sale			
	Amortized Cost	Fair Value to Amortized Cost (%)	Fair Value	Fair Value to Amortized Cost (%)	Total Securities	Fair Value to Amortized Cost (%)
U.S. Government Obligations						
U.S. Treasury	$8,448	99.4	$100,959	96.9	$109,407	97.1
U.S. Agencies	46,470	97.0	172,038	97.1	218,509	97.1
Mortgage Pass-through Securities	26,625	97.9	260,588	96.2	287,213	96.4
Collateralized Mortgage Obligations	25,226	96.2	149,440	97.0	174,666	96.9
State, County, Municipal Obligations	30,383	99.0	58,997	98.4	89,380	98.6
Other Debt Securities	7,229	97.4	131,676	99.4	138,905	99.3
Equity Securities	**	**	39,175	104.5	39,175	104.5
Total Securities	$144,382	97.6	$912,873	97.5	$1,057,255	97.5
Memoranda***						
Structured Notes	3,261		3,110			95.4

* Excludes trading account assets.
** Equity Securities are classified as 'Available-for-Sale'.
*** Structured notes are included in the 'Held-to-Maturity' or 'Available-for-Sale' accounts.

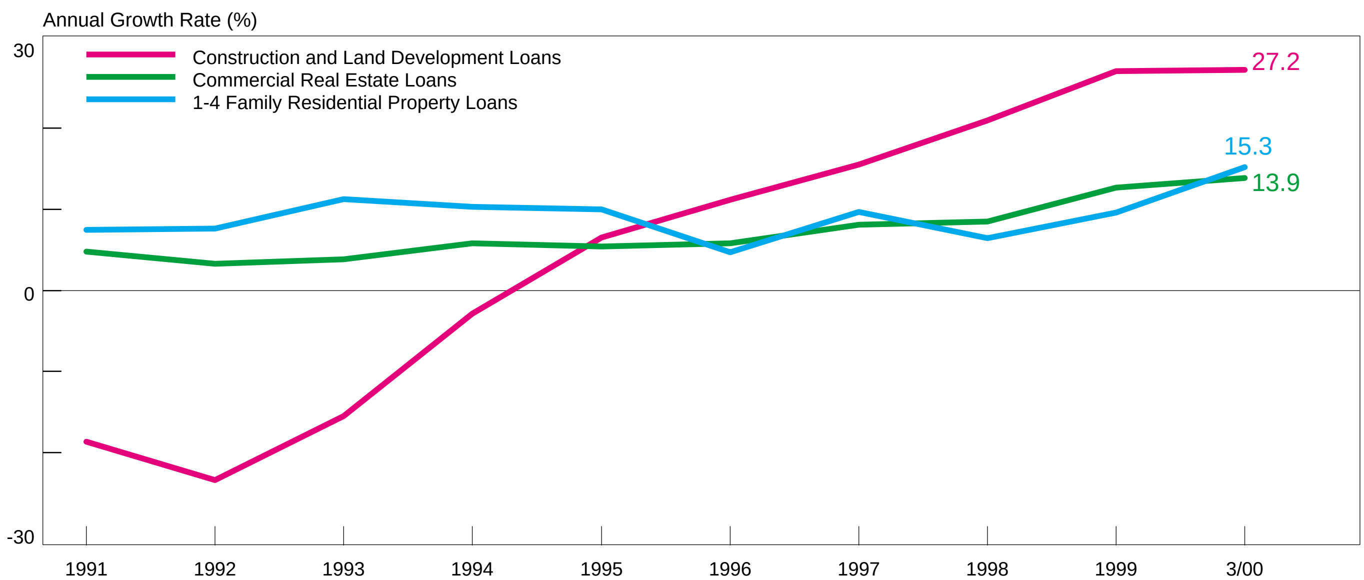
Real Estate Assets as a Percent of Total Assets

March 31, 2000



Real Estate Loan Growth Rates*

1991 - 2000



* Growth rate for most recent twelve-month period.

Mutual Fund and Annuity Sales*

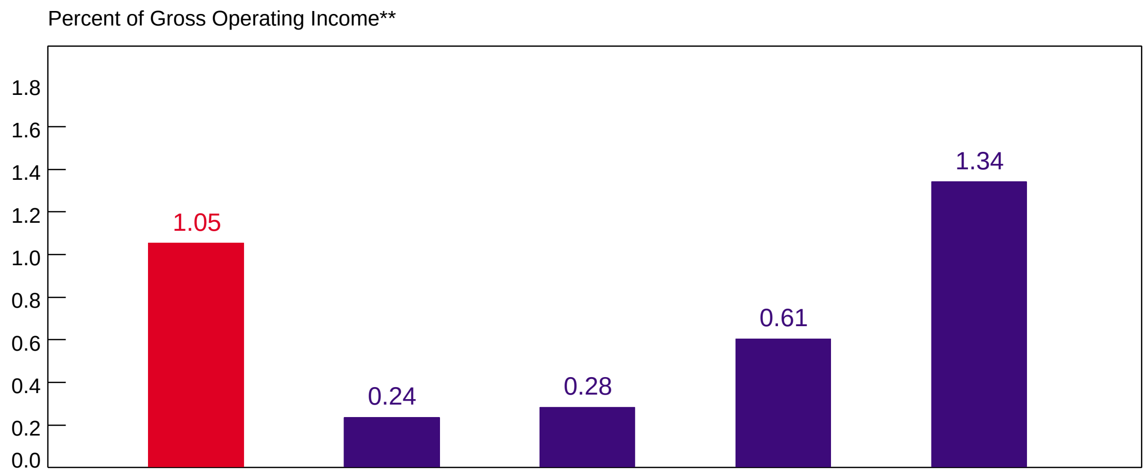
1999 - 2000

Quarterly Sales ($ Millions)	3/99	6/99	9/99	12/99	3/00
Money Market Funds	$411,500	$445,238	$465,853	$568,107	$613,137
Debt Securities Funds	6,323	6,791	5,258	5,925	6,617
Equity Securities	20,276	18,576	19,948	25,380	36,645
Other Mutual Funds	2,816	2,573	2,345	2,828	3,298
Annuities	4,099	5,254	5,477	5,195	5,612
Proprietary Mutual Fund and Annuity Sales included above	403,125	439,126	452,497	556,651	606,951

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

Fee Income from Sales and Service of Mutual Funds and Annuities

2000 YTD

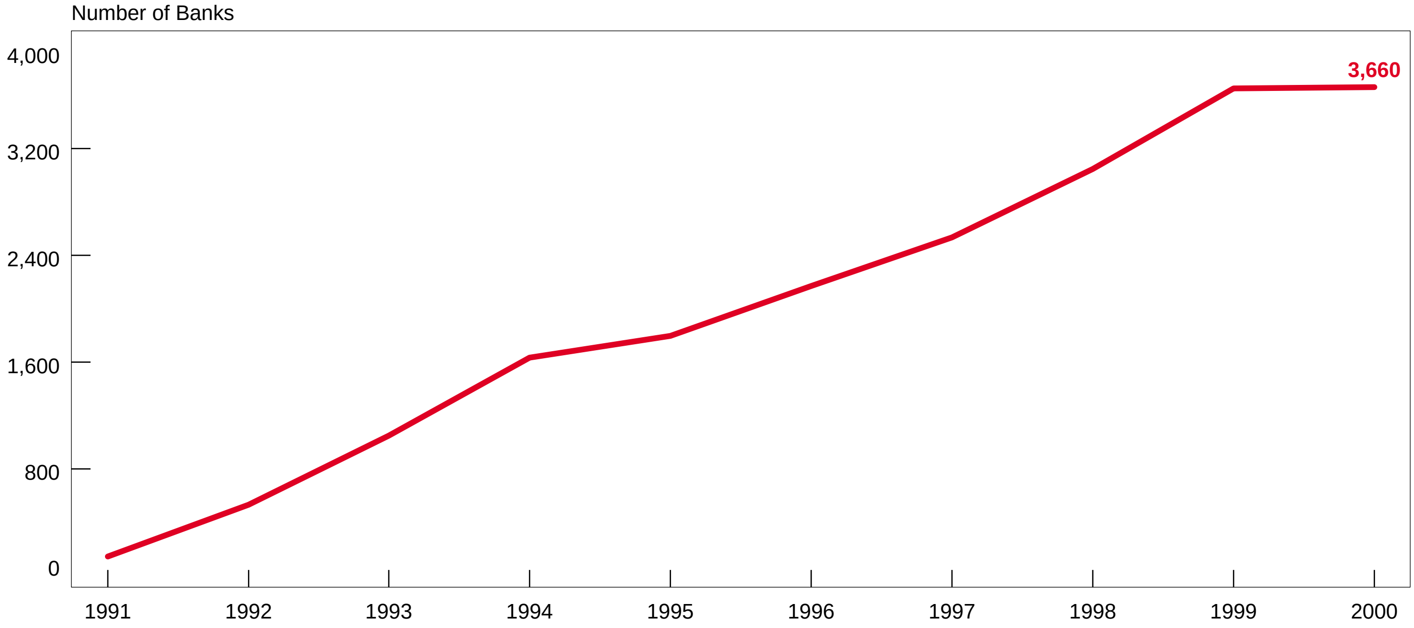


($ Millions)	All Banks	Under $100 Million	$100 Million to $1 Billion	$1 Billion to $10 Billion	Over $10 Billion
Mutual Fund and Annuity Fee Income	**$1,461**	**$12**	**$49**	**$132**	**$1,268**
Gross Operating Income	**$138,764**	**$5,088**	**$17,335**	**$21,756**	**$94,584**
Number of Banks Reporting These Fees	**1,937**	**542**	**1,129**	**196**	**70**
Percent of Banks Reporting These Fees	**22.7%**	**10.6%**	**37.1%**	**65.3%**	**88.6%**

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

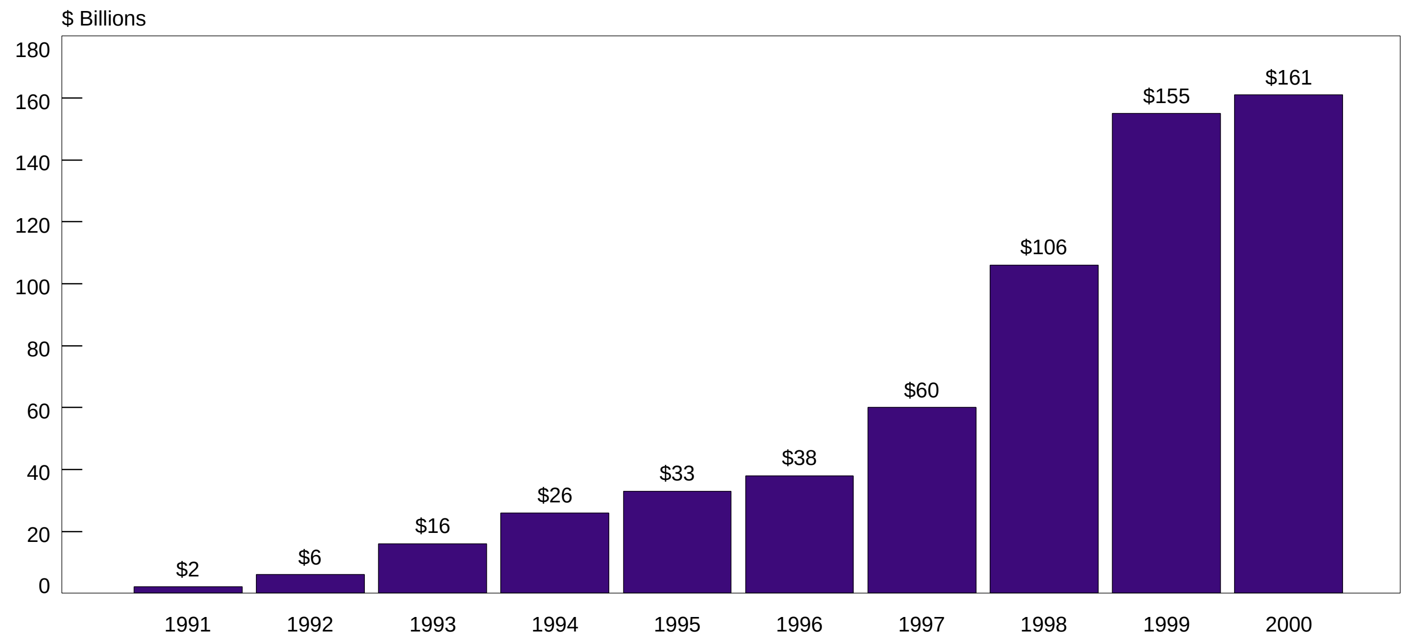
Number of Commercial Banks with FHLB Advances*

1991 - 2000



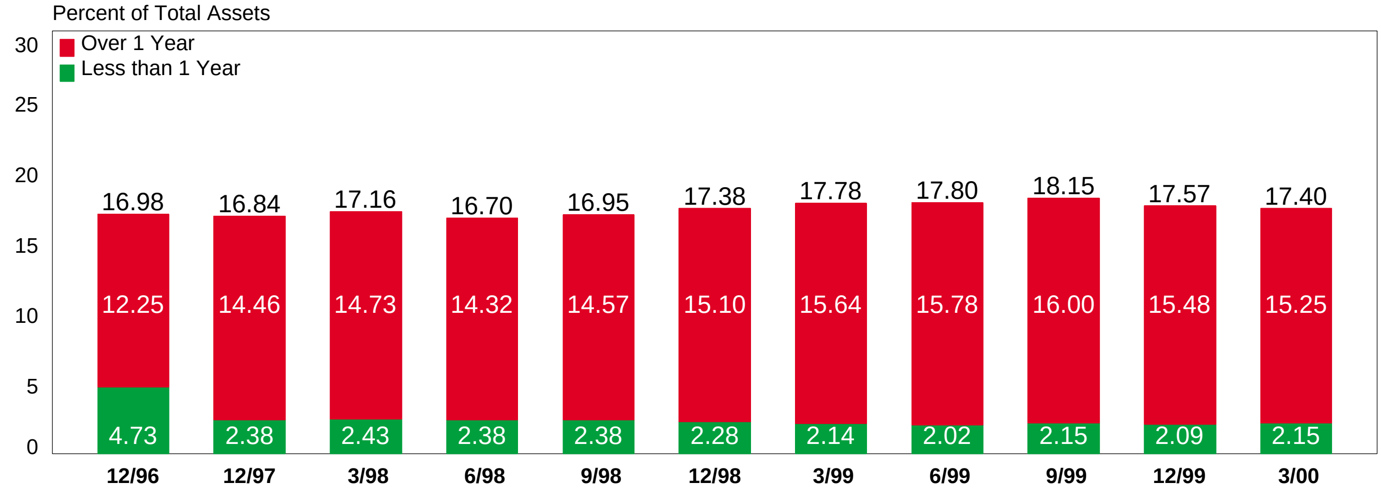
Amount of FHLB Advances Outstanding*

1991 - 2000



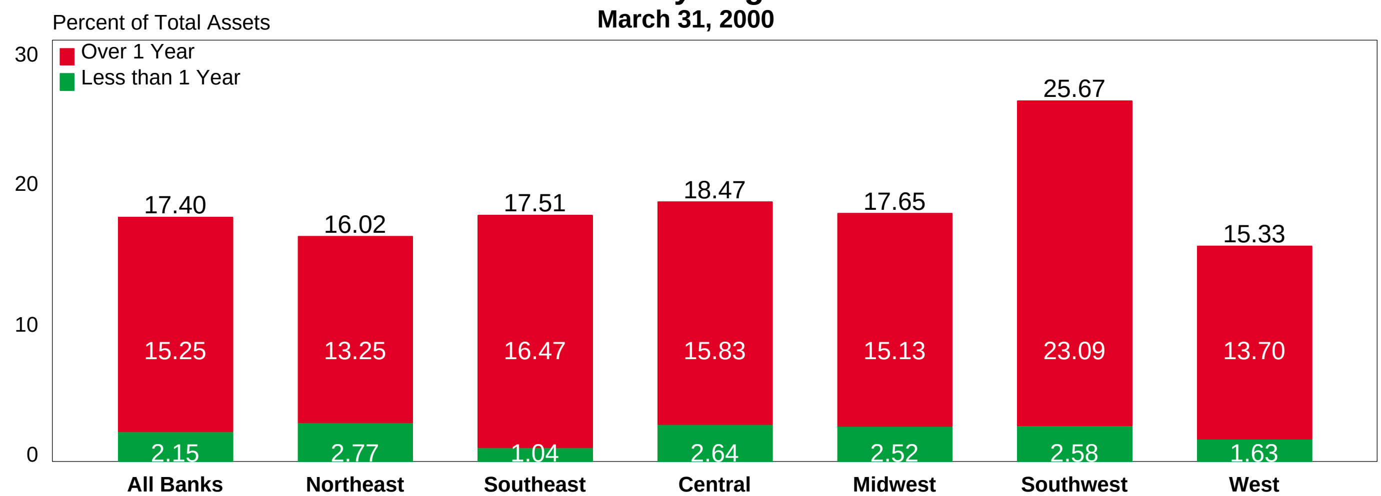
* Source: FHFB

Debt Securities by Maturity or Repricing Frequency . . .



. . . and by Region

March 31, 2000



Total Securities (Debt and Equity)

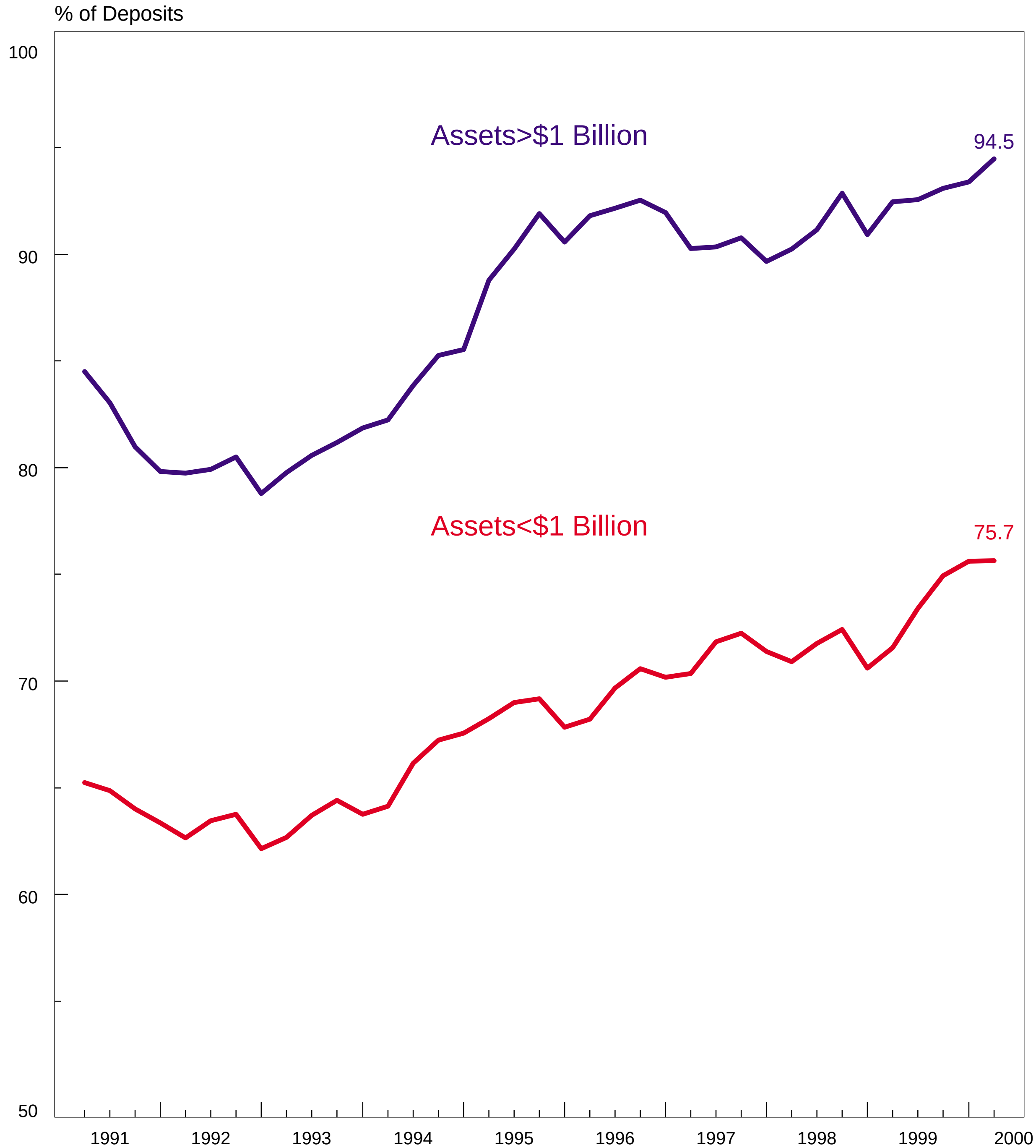
($ Billions)

	3/98	6/98	9/98	12/98	3/99	6/99	9/99	12/99	3/00
U.S. Government Obligations:	$314	$309	$286	$287	$317	$318	$320	$321	$328
U.S. Treasury	162	150	125	116	129	118	115	113	109
U.S. Agencies	151	159	162	171	188	199	205	208	219
Mortgage Pass-through Securities	268	252	277	311	291	282	285	285	287
Collateralized Mortgage Obligations	134	141	156	159	164	164	170	170	175
State, County, Municipal Obligations	78	80	84	87	88	88	89	89	89
Other Debt Securities	84	84	90	103	102	123	138	145	139
Equity Securities	27	28	29	32	32	33	34	37	39
Total Securities	$905	$894	$923	$980	$996	$1,007	$1,036	$1,046	$1,057
Memoranda									
Fair Value of High-risk Mortgage Securities	3	3	5	7	*	*	*	*	*
Fair Value of Structured Notes	8	8	6	5	4	4	4	4	3

* Not reported after 12/31/98.

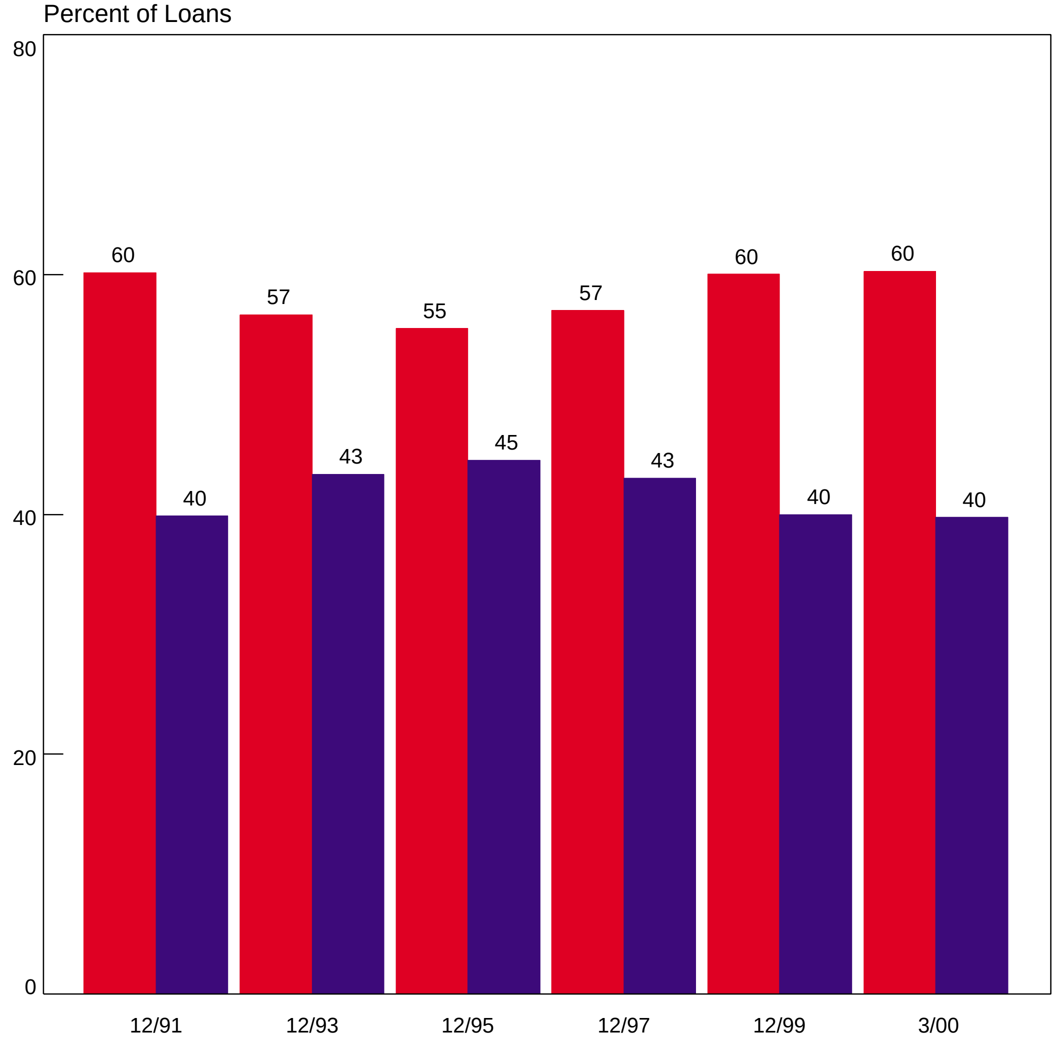
Net Loans and Leases to Deposits

1991 - 2000



Credit Risk Diversification

Consumer Loans versus Loans to Commercial Borrowers (as a Percent of Total Loans)
1991 - 2000



Loans ($ Billions):

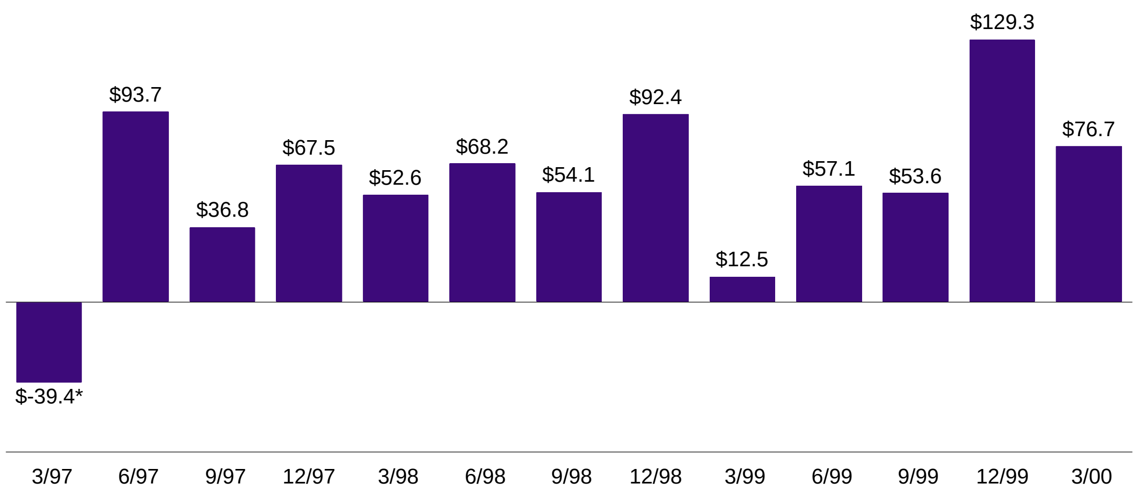
Commercial Borrowers	$1,241	$1,222	$1,447	$1,695	$2,097	$2,152
Consumer Loans	823	935	1,161	1,280	1,398	1,420

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

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

Quarterly Change in Reported Loans Outstanding

($ Billions)

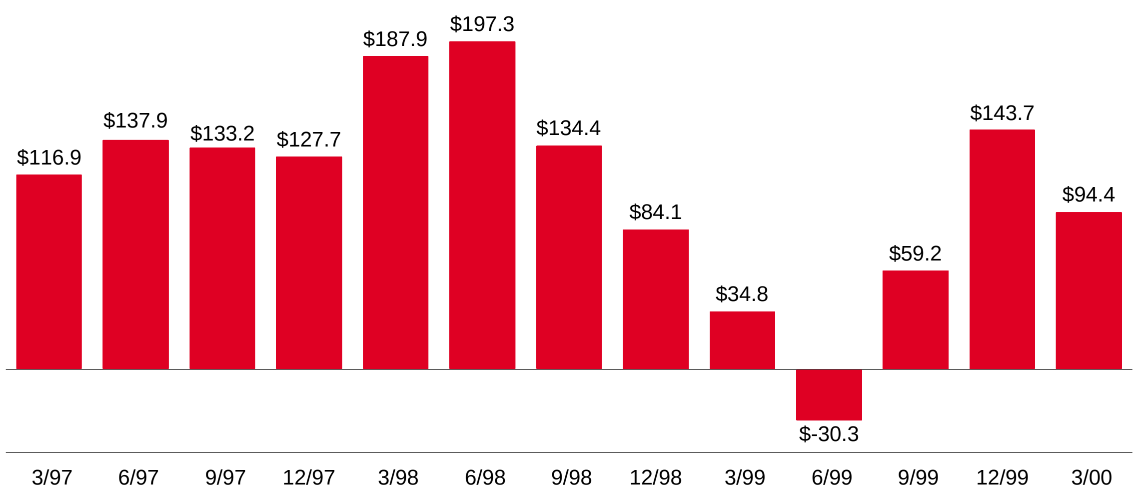


*In the first quarter of 1997, reporting changes resulted in a $61.7 billion decline in foreign office loans. Loans in domestic offices increased by $23.2 billion during the quarter.

In the first quarter of 2000, commercial and industrial loans increased by $30.6 billion and 1-4 family loans increased by $23.9 billion, while credit card loans decreased by $4.5 billion.

Quarterly Change in Unused Loan Commitments

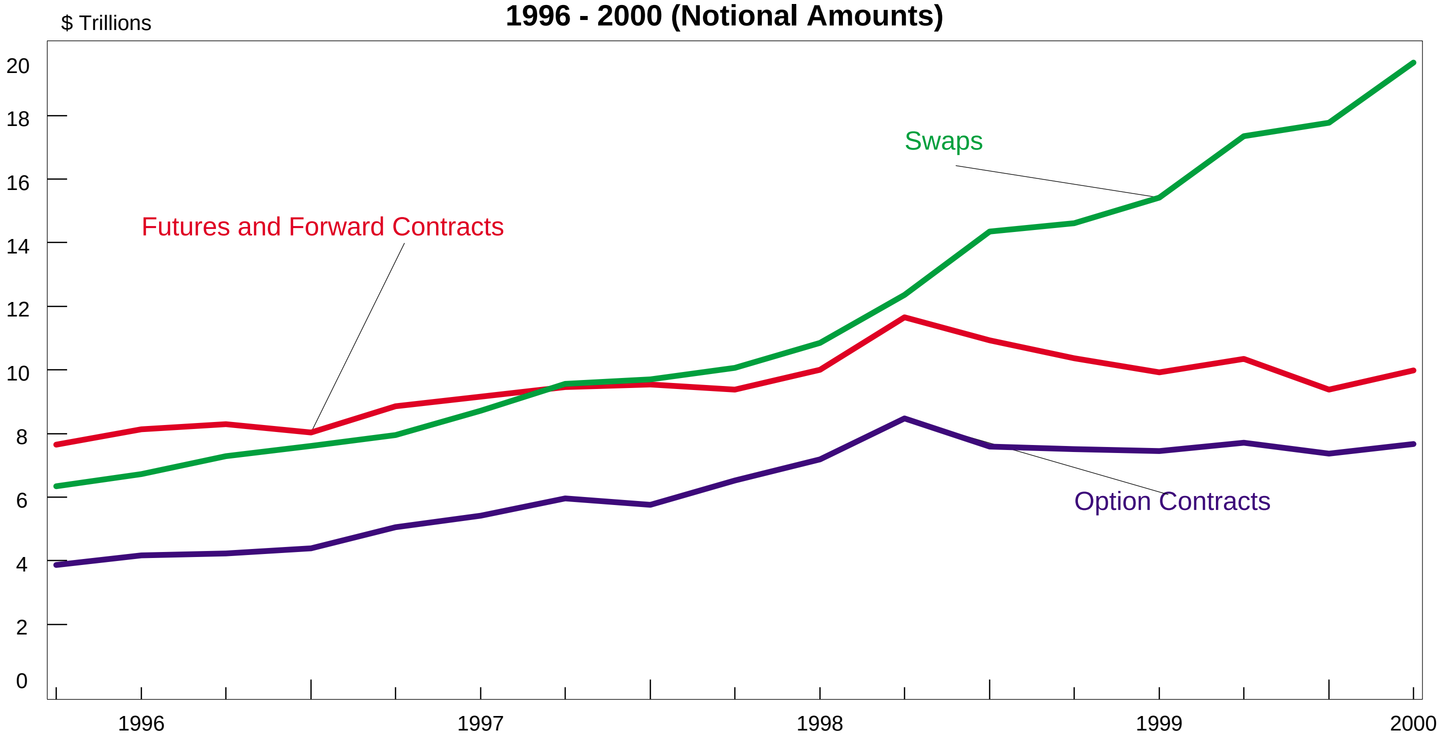
($ Billions)



In the first quarter of 2000, unused credit card commitments increased by $96.3 billion while unused commitments for loans to businesses decreased by $8 billion.

Off-Balance-Sheet Derivatives

1996 - 2000 (Notional Amounts)

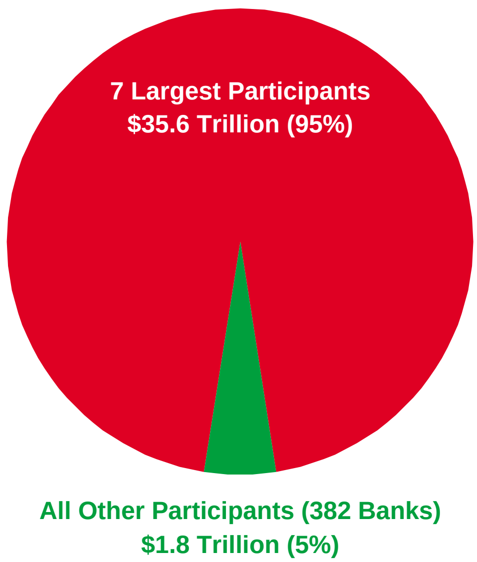


	12/96	12/97	12/98	12/99	3/00
Total Derivatives (off-balance-sheet) (Notional Amounts, in billions of dollars)	$20,035	$25,009	$32,861	$34,531	$37,330
Futures and Forward Contracts	**8,041**	**9,551**	**10,924**	**9,390**	**9,993**
Interest rate contracts	3,201	4,083	5,521	5,096	5,495
Foreign exchange rate contracts	4,739	5,359	5,308	4,175	4,380
Other futures and forwards*	102	109	95	119	118
Option Contracts	**4,393**	**5,754**	**7,591**	**7,361**	**7,672**
Interest rate options	3,156	3,985	5,679	5,795	5,992
Foreign currency options	1,033	1,457	1,393	965	939
Other option contracts*	204	312	520	601	741
Swaps	**7,601**	**9,705**	**14,345**	**17,780**	**19,666**
Interest rate swaps	7,069	9,018	13,590	16,882	18,674
Foreign exchange rate swaps	471	614	686	774	822
Other swaps*	61	73	69	123	169
Memoranda					
Spot Foreign Exchange Contracts	262	317	375	66	490
Credit Derivatives	NA	55	144	287	302
Number of banks reporting derivatives	484	460	447	417	389
Replacement cost of interest rate and foreign exchange rate contracts **	246	355	471	361	361

* Not reported by banks with less than $300 million in assets.
** Reflects replacement cost of interest rate and foreign exchange contracts covered by risk-based-capital requirements. Does not include foreign exchange rate contracts with an original maturity of 14 days or less or futures contracts.

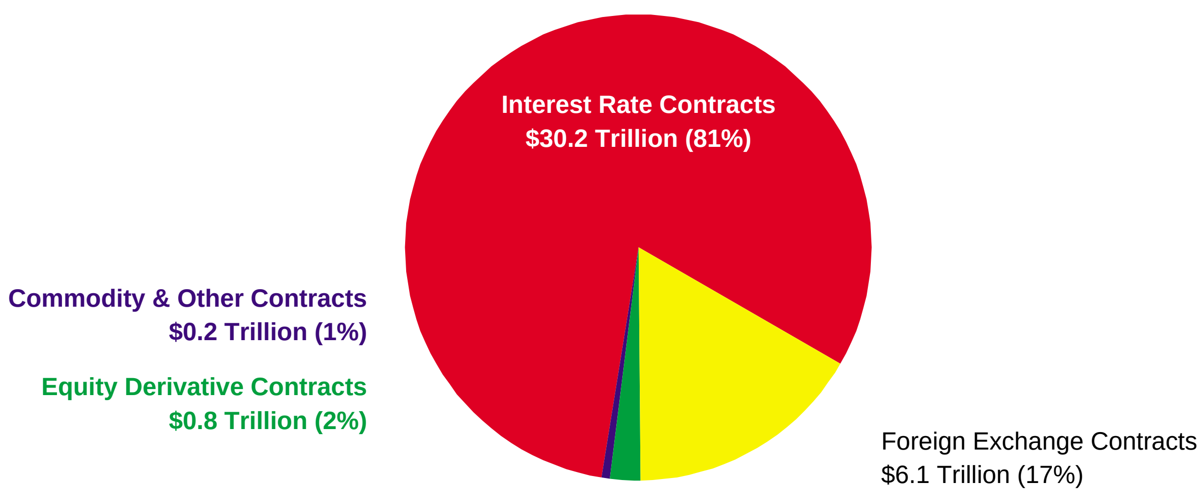
Concentration of Off-Balance-Sheet Derivatives*

Notional Amounts
March 31, 2000



Composition of Off-Balance-Sheet Derivatives*

Notional Amounts
March 31, 2000



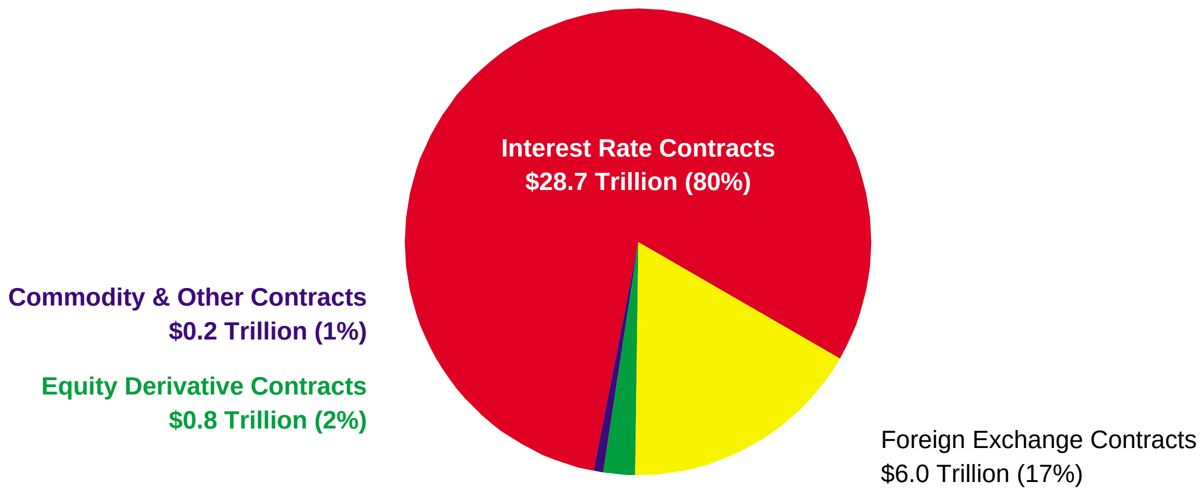
*Amounts do not represent either the net market position or the credit exposure of banks' off-balance-sheet derivative activities. They represent the gross value of all contracts written. Spot foreign exchange contracts of $448 billion for the seven largest participants and $41 billion for all others are not included.

Purpose of Off-Balance-Sheet Derivatives*

Held for Trading

Notional Amounts

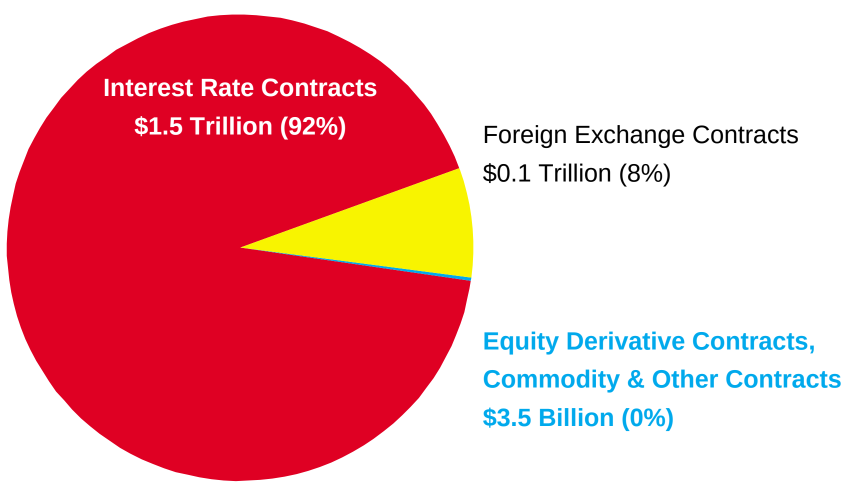
March 31, 2000



Not Held for Trading

Notional Amounts

March 31, 2000



* Notional amounts do not represent either the net market position or the credit exposure of banks' off-balance-sheet derivative activities. They represent the gross value of all contracts written. Spot foreign exchange contracts of $490 billion are not included.

Positions of Off-Balance-Sheet Derivatives
Gross Fair Values

March 31, 2000
($ Millions)

Held for Trading

93 Banks Held Derivative Contracts for Trading

(Marked to Market)

	Interest Rate	Foreign Exchange	Equity Derivatives	Commodity & Other	Total	Net
Seven Largest Participants						
Gross positive fair value	217,033	122,366	61,105	10,647	411,151	6,134
Gross negative fair value	219,862	111,344	63,601	10,209	405,017	
All other participants						
Gross positive fair value	6,213	6,659	2,797	1,676	17,345	426
Gross negative fair value	5,991	6,519	2,173	2,235	16,919	
Total						
Gross positive fair value	223,246	129,025	63,902	12,323	428,496	6,560
Gross negative fair value	225,854	117,863	65,775	12,445	421,936	

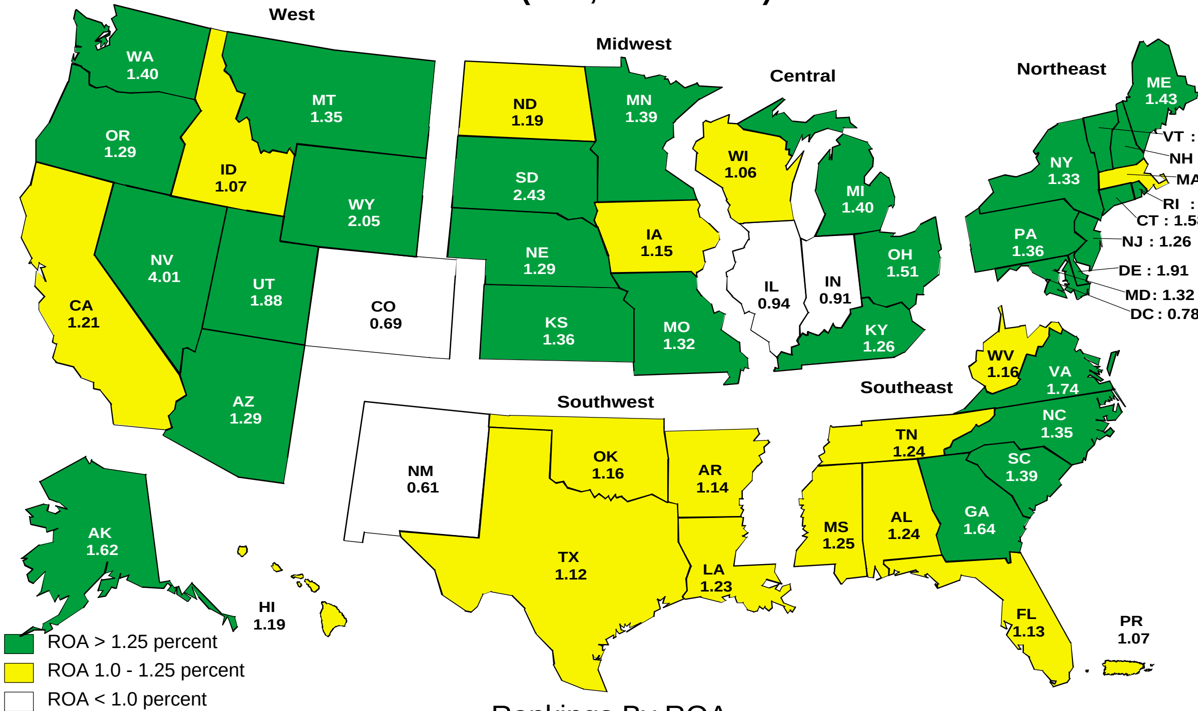
Held for Purposes Other than Trading

374 Banks Held Derivative Contracts for Purposes Other than Trading

	Interest Rate	Foreign Exchange	Equity Derivatives	Commodity & Other	Total	Net
Marked to Market						
Gross positive fair value	1,569	337	76	3	1,984	402
Gross negative fair value	1,289	256	37	1	1,582	
Not Marked to Market						
Gross positive fair value	5,623	727	179	32	6,561	(4,102)
Gross negative fair value	9,401	1,170	25	66	10,663	
Total						
Gross positive fair value	7,192	1,063	255	34	8,545	(3,700)
Gross negative fair value	10,690	1,426	62	67	12,245	

Return On Assets (ROA)

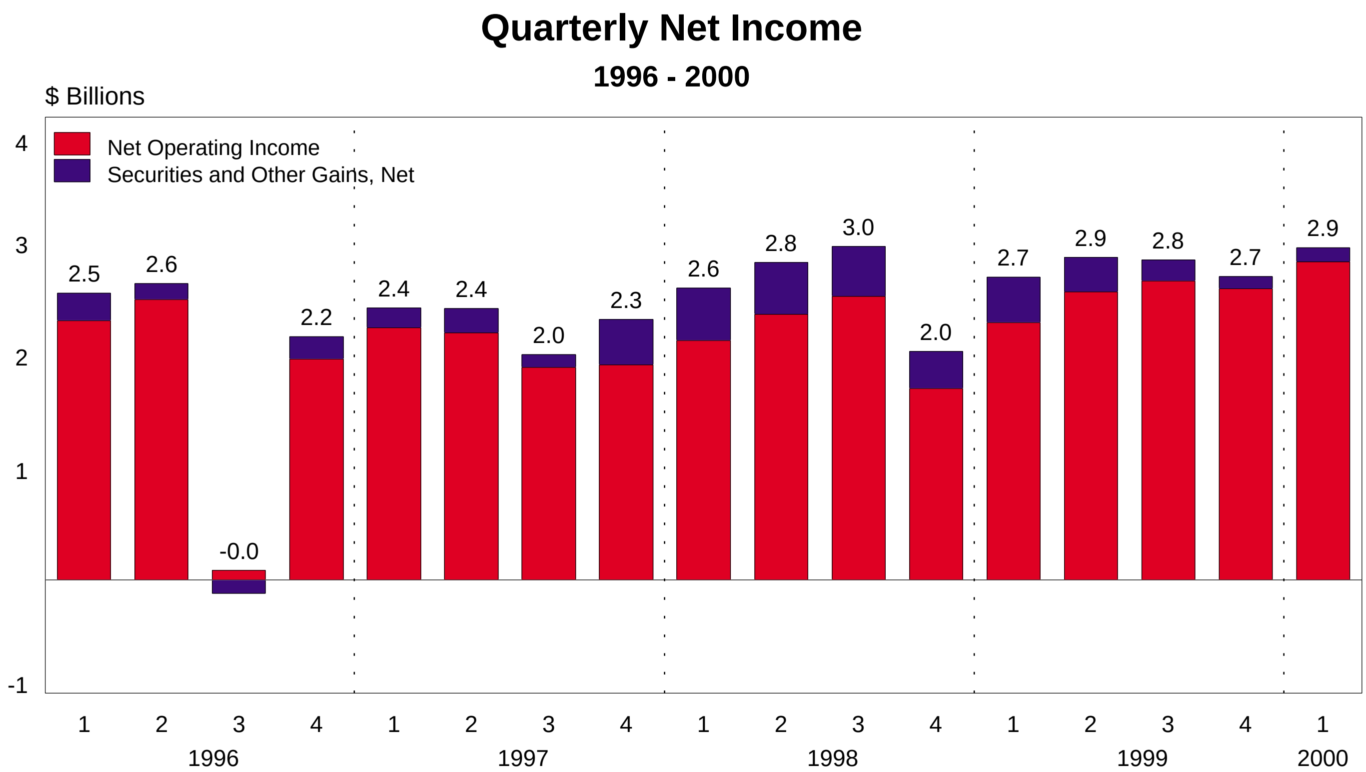
2000 (YTD, Annualized)



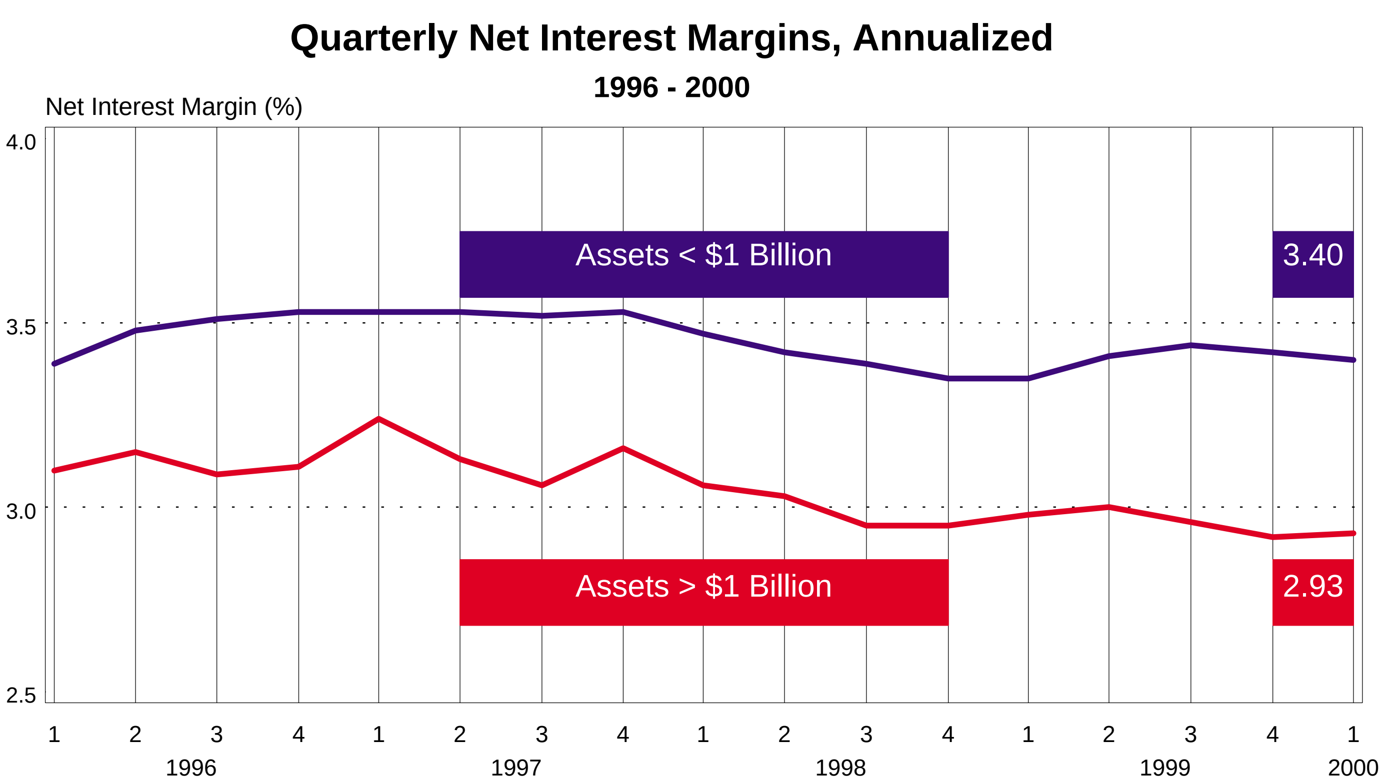
Rankings By ROA

Rank	State	No. of Inst. as of 3/31/00	YTD 2000	YTD 1999	Change*
1	Nevada	29	4.01	2.52	149
2	New Hampshire	19	3.80	3.82	(2)
3	South Dakota	102	2.43	2.98	(55)
4	Wyoming	50	2.05	2.17	(12)
5	Delaware	33	1.91	3.55	(164)
6	Utah	51	1.88	2.30	(42)
7	Virginia	147	1.74	1.83	(9)
8	Georgia	339	1.64	1.45	19
9	Alaska	6	1.62	1.66	(4)
10	Connecticut	24	1.58	1.46	12
11	Rhode Island	6	1.56	1.61	(5)
12	Ohio	220	1.51	1.34	17
13	Maine	15	1.43	1.23	20
14	Michigan	174	1.40	1.73	(33)
15	Washington	81	1.40	1.26	14
16	Minnesota	498	1.39	1.59	(20)
17	South Carolina	79	1.39	1.30	9
18	Vermont	19	1.39	1.31	8
19	Kansas	378	1.36	1.20	16
20	Pennsylvania	194	1.36	0.93	43
21	Montana	85	1.35	1.37	(2)
22	North Carolina	71	1.35	1.17	18
23	New York	150	1.33	1.10	23
24	Maryland	75	1.32	1.26	6
25	Missouri	365	1.32	1.32	0
26	Arizona	43	1.29	2.68	(139)
27	Nebraska	296	1.29	1.27	2
28	Oregon	45	1.29	1.56	(27)
29	Kentucky	250	1.26	1.26	0
30	New Jersey	77	1.26	1.27	(1)
31	Mississippi	100	1.25	1.30	(5)
32	Alabama	157	1.24	1.26	(2)
33	Tennessee	197	1.24	1.31	(7)
34	Louisiana	154	1.23	1.00	23
35	California	320	1.21	1.18	3
36	Hawaii	10	1.19	1.05	14
37	North Dakota	113	1.19	1.29	(10)
38	Oklahoma	297	1.16	1.04	12
39	West Virginia	80	1.16	1.12	4
40	Iowa	443	1.15	1.16	(1)
41	Arkansas	194	1.14	1.18	(4)
42	Massachusetts	43	1.14	1.20	(6)
43	Florida	259	1.13	1.15	(2)
44	Texas	747	1.12	1.06	6
45	Idaho	17	1.07	1.06	1
46	Puerto Rico	12	1.07	1.23	(16)
47	Wisconsin	318	1.06	1.32	(26)
48	Illinois	728	0.94	1.02	(8)
49	Indiana	157	0.91	2.30	(139)
50	District of Col.	6	0.78	0.73	5
51	Colorado	188	0.69	1.43	(74)
52	New Mexico	51	0.61	1.12	(51)
	U.S. and Terr.	8,518	1.35	1.32	3

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



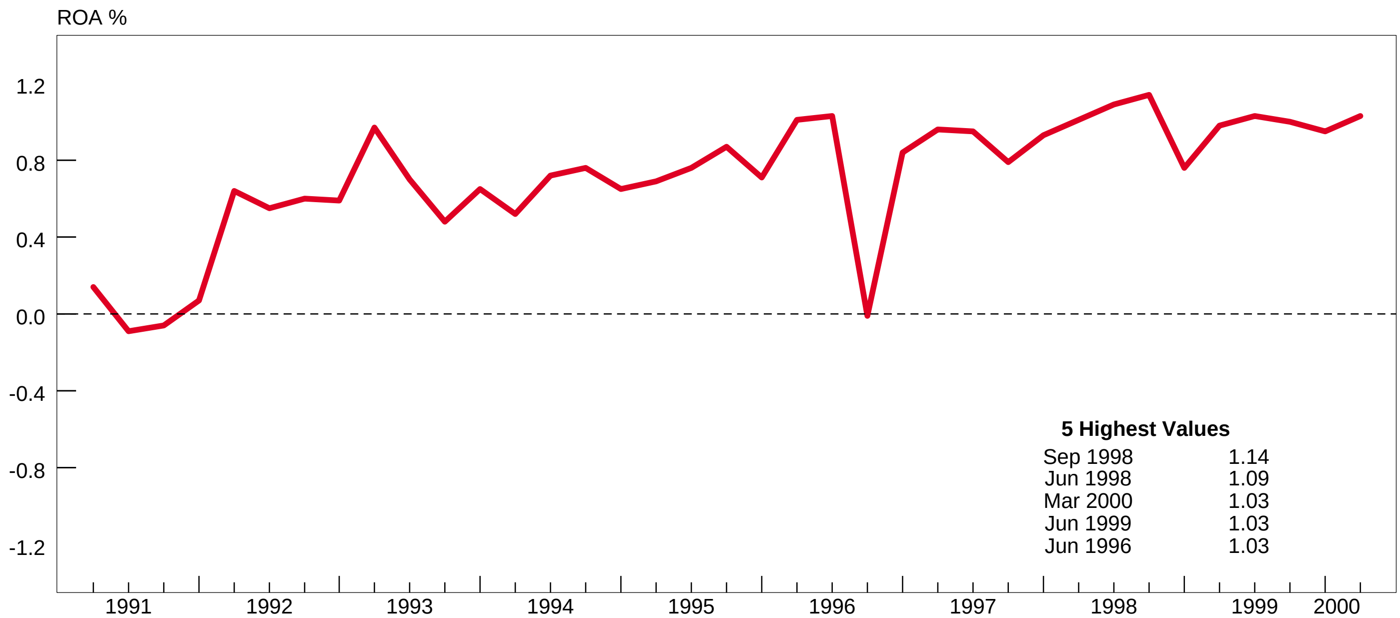
Quarterly Net Income
1996 - 2000
$ Billions
Net Operating Income
Securities and Other Gains, Net
4
3
2
1
-1
2.5
2.6
-0.0
2.2
2.4
2.4
2.0
2.3
2.6
2.8
3.0
2.0
2.7
2.9
2.8
2.7
2.9
1 2 3 4 1 2 3 4 1 2 3 4 1 2 3 4 1
1996
1997
1998
1999
2000



Quarterly Net Interest Margins, Annualized
1996 - 2000
Net Interest Margin (%)
4.0
3.5
3.0
2.5
Assets < $1 Billion
3.40
Assets > $1 Billion
2.93
1 2 3 4 1 2 3 4 1 2 3 4 1 2 3 4 1
1996
1997
1998
1999
2000

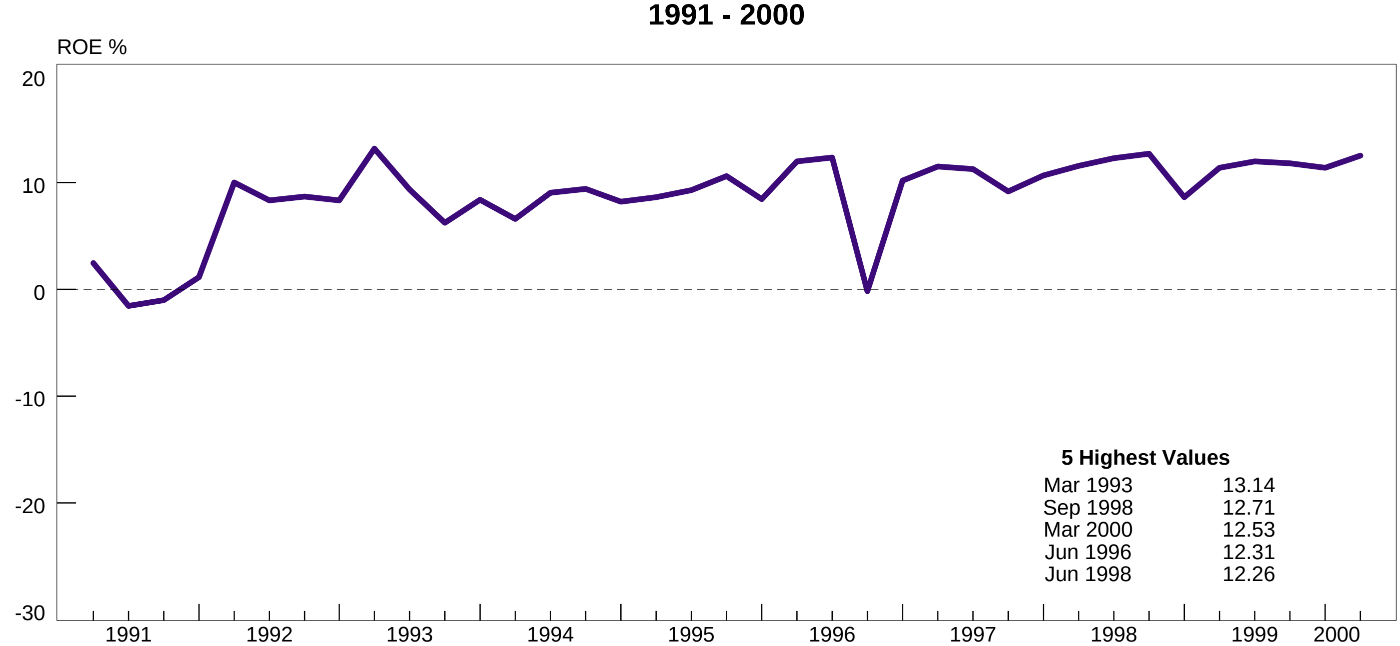
Quarterly Return on Assets (ROA), Annualized

1991 - 2000



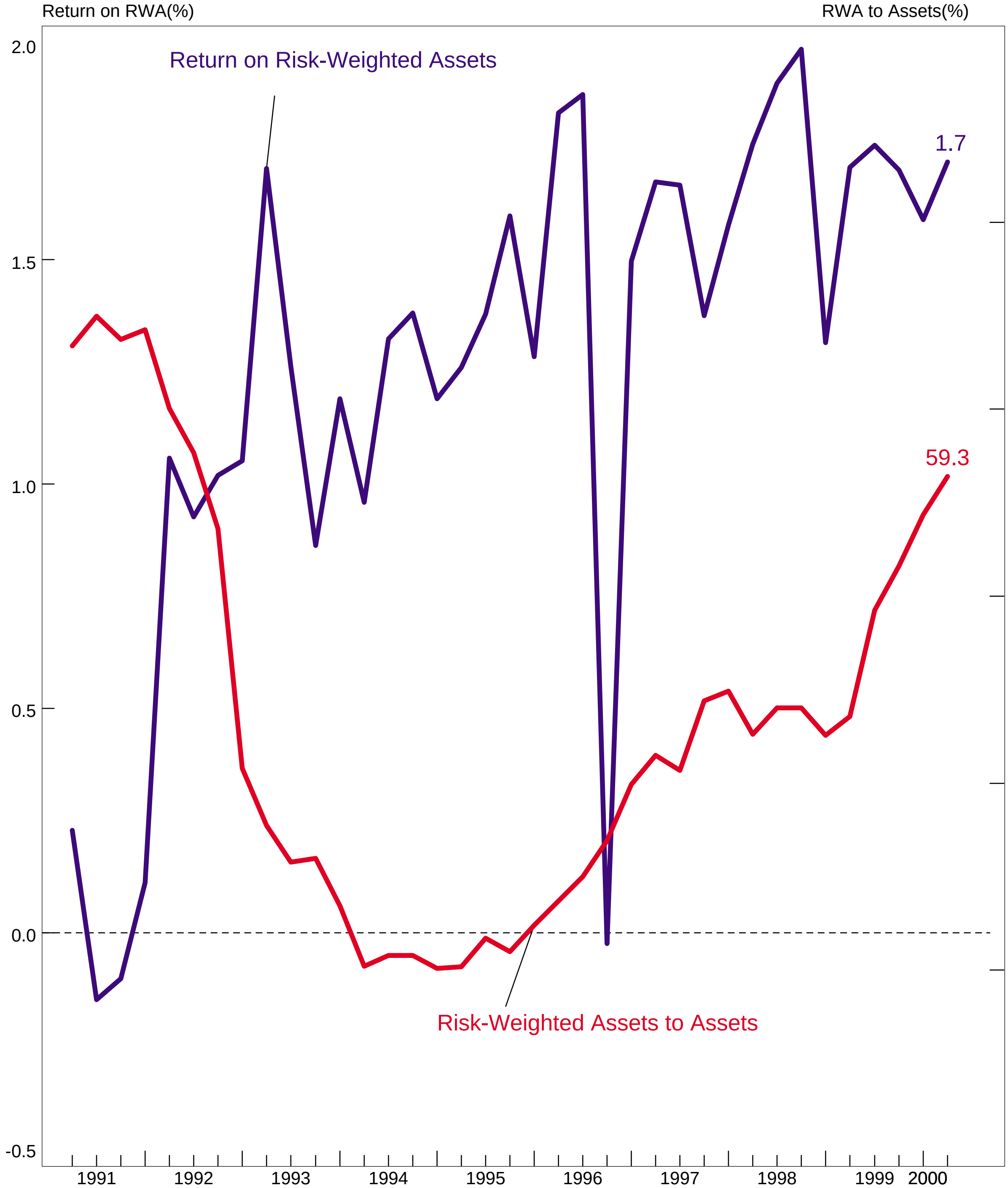
Quarterly Return on Equity (ROE), Annualized

1991 - 2000



Quarterly Return on Risk-Weighted Assets (RWA)* and RWA to Total Assets

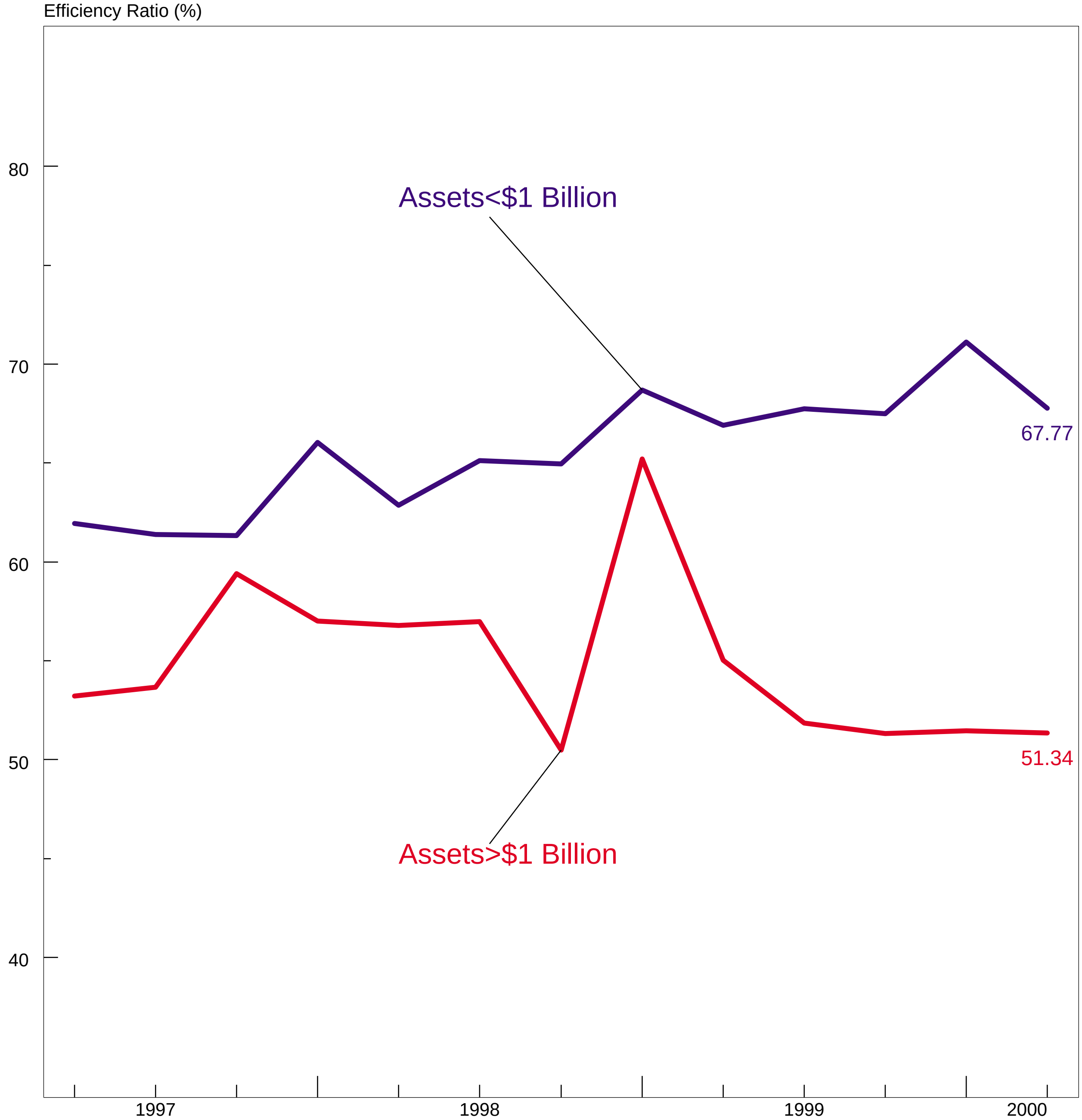
1991 - 2000



* Assets weighted according to risk categories used in regulatory capital computations.

Quarterly Efficiency Ratios*

1997 - 2000

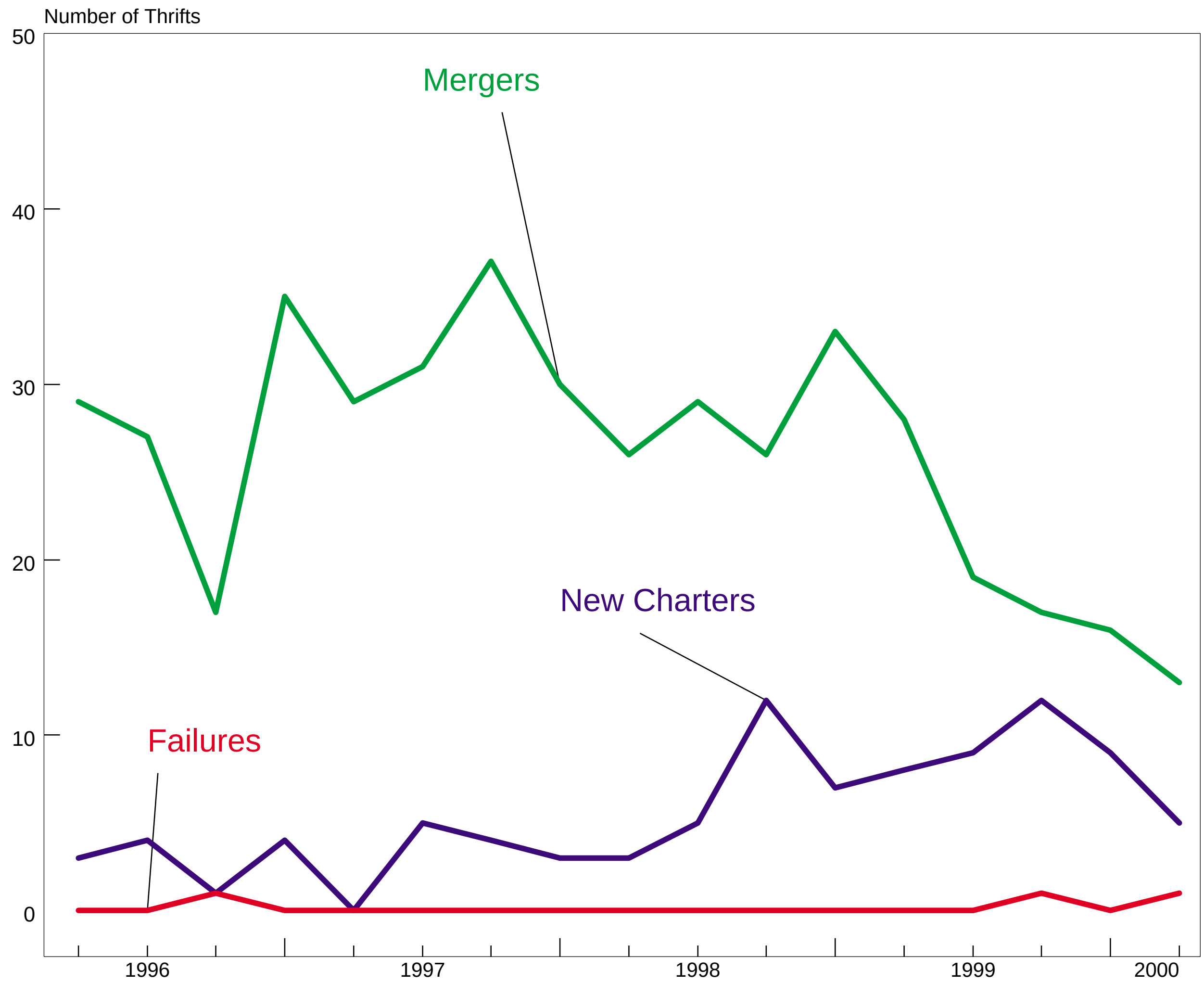


Assets<$1 Billion	61.95	61.39	61.33	66.03	62.86	65.12	64.95	68.69	66.89	67.75	67.48	71.11	67.77
Assets>$1 Billion	53.20	53.66	59.39	57.01	56.77	56.99	50.47	65.20	55.02	51.84	51.31	51.46	51.34
Total	55.92	56.07	59.99	59.73	58.62	59.30	54.27	66.15	58.13	55.89	55.45	56.46	55.46

* Noninterest expense less amortization of intangible assets as a percent of net interest income plus noninterest income.

Changes in the Number of FDIC-Insured Savings Institutions

Quarterly, 1996 - 2000

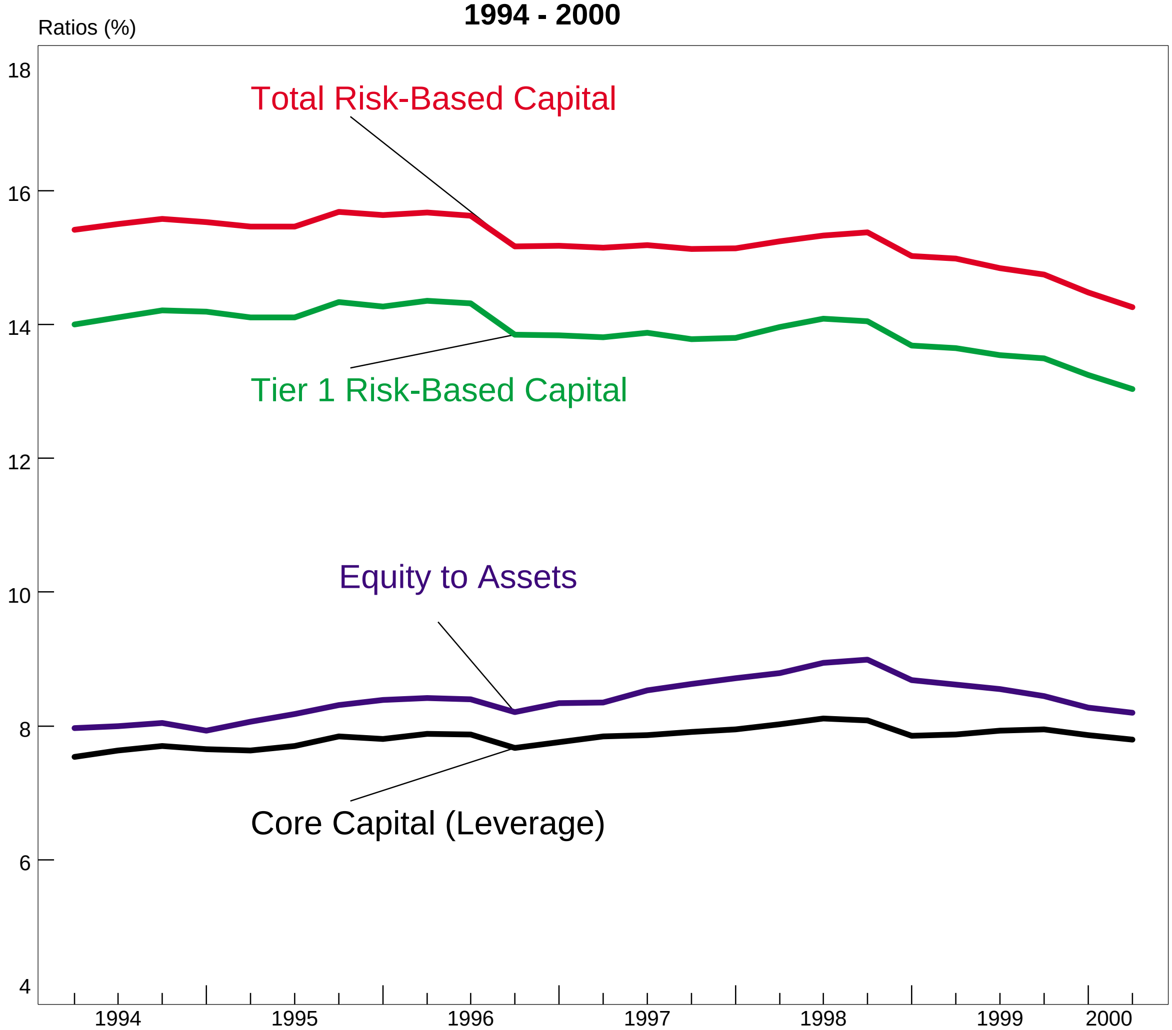


New Charters	3	4	1	4	0	5	4	3	3	5	12	7	8	9	12	9	5
Mergers	29	27	17	35	29	31	37	30	26	29	26	33	28	19	17	16	13
Failures	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Other Changes, Net*	1	-2	-1	-6	-9	-9	-6	-6	-1	-3	-2	2	-1	-5	2	-1	1
No. of Thrifts at end of quarter	2,005	1,980	1,962	1,925	1,887	1,852	1,813	1,780	1,756	1,729	1,713	1,689	1,668	1,653	1,649	1,641	1,633
Net Change during quarter	-25	-25	-18	-37	-38	-35	-39	-33	-24	-27	-16	-24	-21	-15	-4	-8	-8

* Includes charter conversions, voluntary liquidations, adjustments for open-bank assistance transactions and other changes.

Capital Ratios

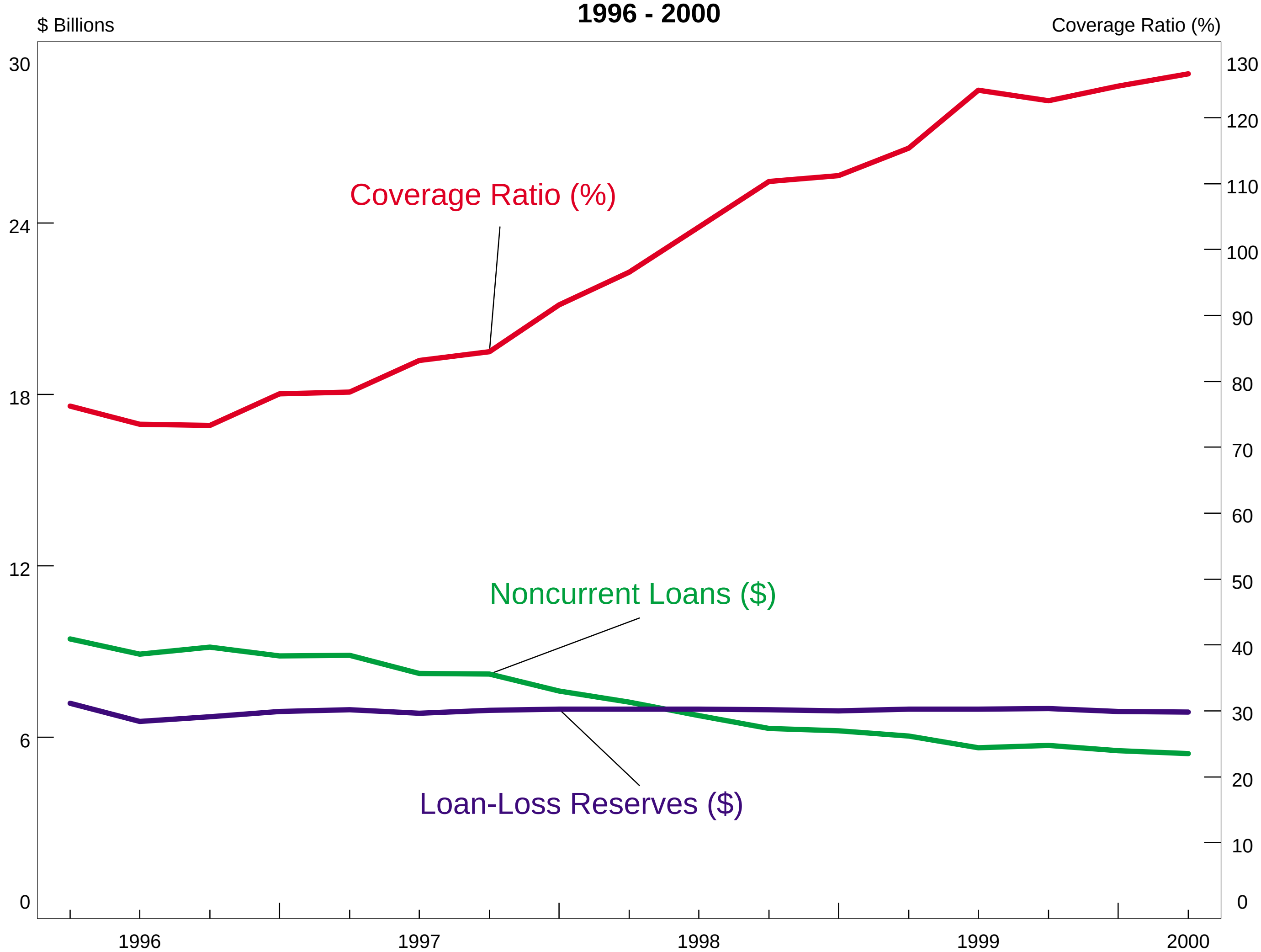
1994 - 2000



	12/94	12/95	12/96	12/97	12/98	12/99	3/00
Total Risk-Based Capital	**15.53**	**15.63**	**15.17**	**15.14**	**15.02**	**14.48**	**14.26**
Tier 1 Risk-Based Capital	**14.19**	**14.27**	**13.84**	**13.80**	**13.68**	**13.24**	**13.03**
Equity to Assets	**7.93**	**8.39**	**8.34**	**8.71**	**8.68**	**8.27**	**8.20**
Core Capital (Leverage)	**7.65**	**7.80**	**7.76**	**7.95**	**7.85**	**7.86**	**7.79**

Reserve Coverage Ratio*

1996 - 2000



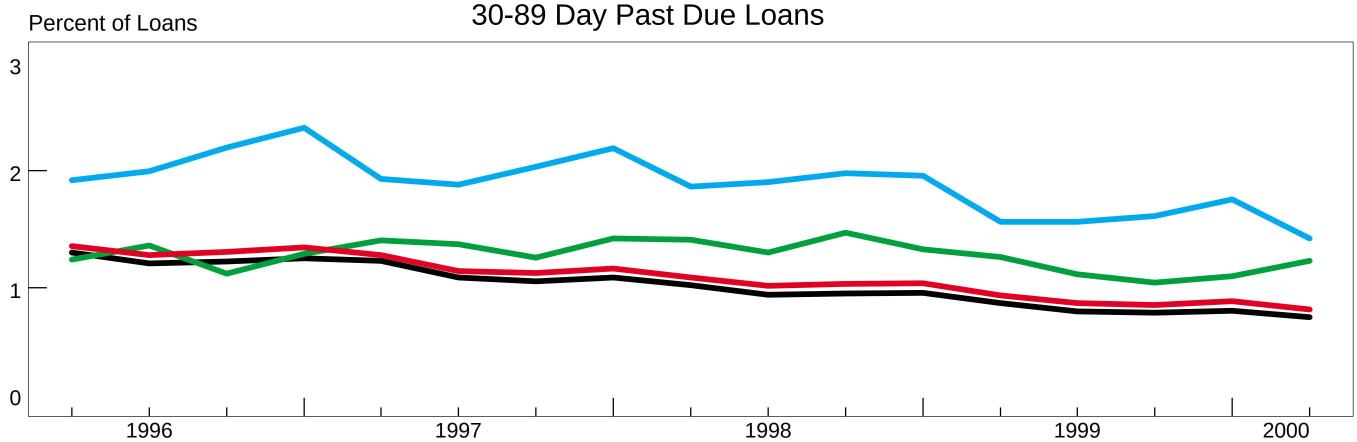
Noncurrent Loans ($ Billions)																	
	9.4	8.9	9.2	8.8	8.9	8.2	8.2	7.6	7.2	6.8	6.3	6.2	6.0	5.6	5.7	5.5	5.4
Loan-Loss Reserves ($ Billions)																	
	7.2	6.6	6.7	6.9	7.0	6.8	6.9	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	6.9	7.0	7.0	7.0	6.9	6.9
Coverage Ratio (%)																	
	76	74	73	78	78	83	84	92	97	103	110	111	115	124	123	125	127

*Loan-loss reserves to noncurrent loans.

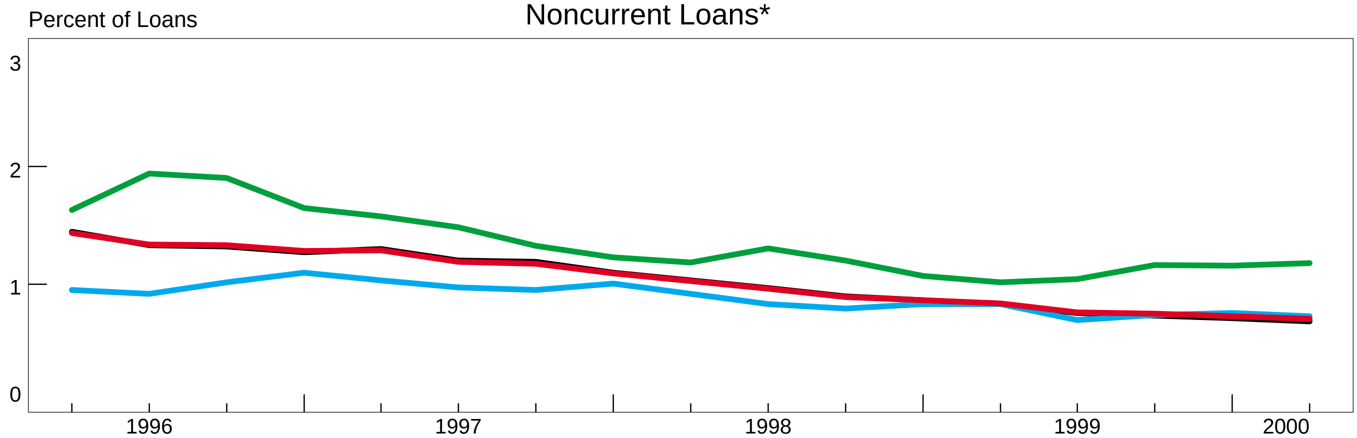
Loan Quality

1996 - 2000

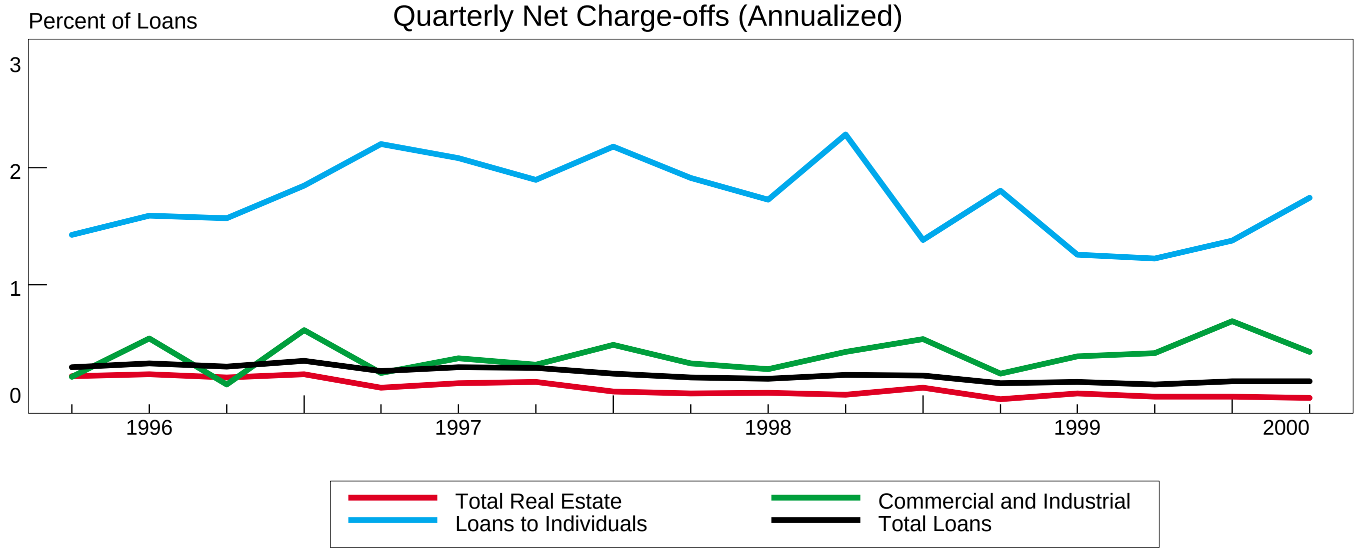
30-89 Day Past Due Loans



Noncurrent Loans*



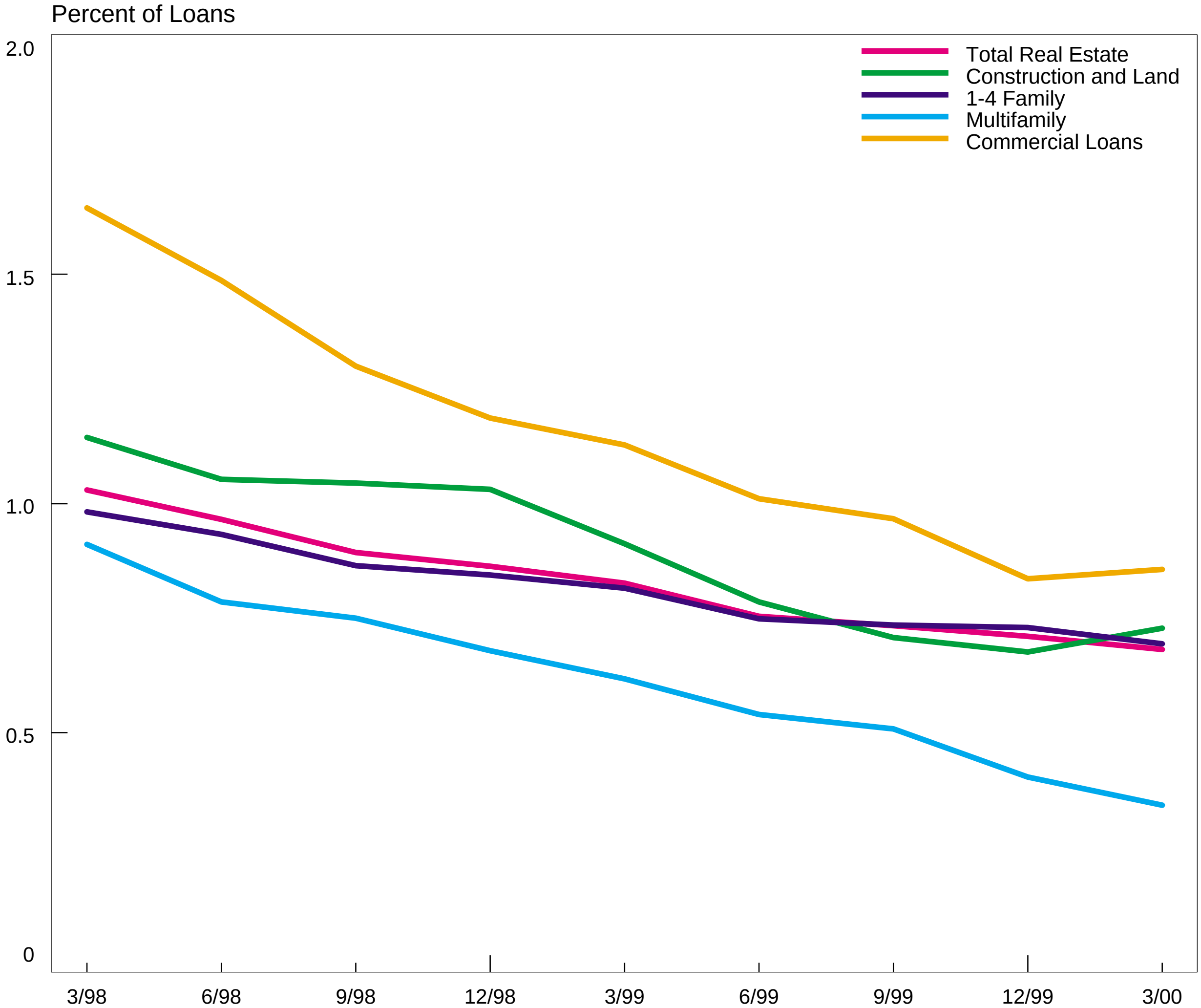
Quarterly Net Charge-offs (Annualized)



*Loans past due 90 or more days or in nonaccrual status.

Noncurrent Real Estate Loan Rates by Type*

1998 - 2000

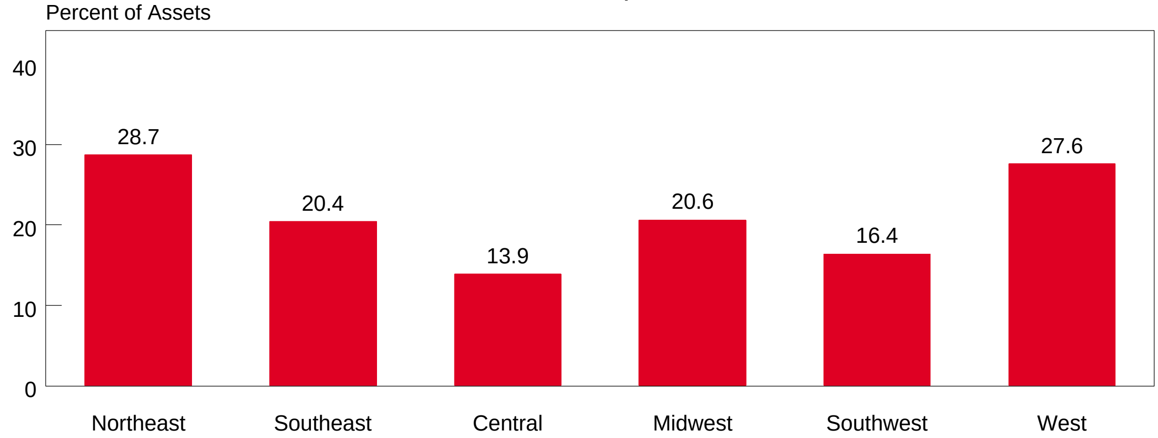


	3/98	6/98	9/98	12/98	3/99	6/99	9/99	12/99	3/00
Construction and Land	**1.14**	**1.05**	**1.04**	**1.03**	**0.91**	**0.79**	**0.71**	**0.68**	**0.73**
1-4 Family	**0.98**	**0.93**	**0.86**	**0.84**	**0.82**	**0.75**	**0.73**	**0.73**	**0.69**
Multifamily	**0.91**	**0.79**	**0.75**	**0.68**	**0.62**	**0.54**	**0.51**	**0.40**	**0.34**
Commercial	**1.65**	**1.49**	**1.30**	**1.19**	**1.13**	**1.01**	**0.97**	**0.84**	**0.86**
Total	**1.03**	**0.96**	**0.89**	**0.86**	**0.83**	**0.75**	**0.73**	**0.71**	**0.68**

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

Total Securities* as a Percent of Assets

March 31, 2000



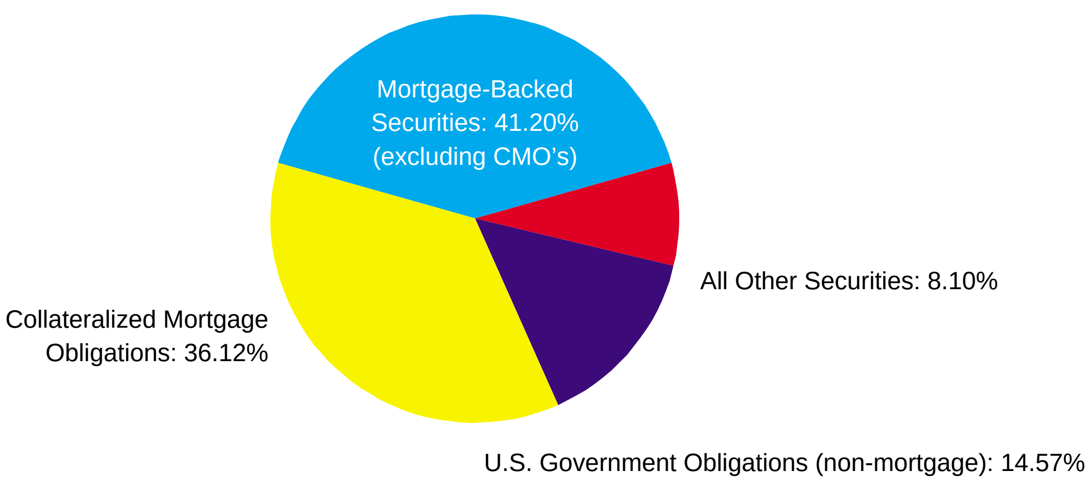
Total Securities*

($ Billions)

	3/98	6/98	9/98	12/98	3/99	6/99	9/99	12/99	3/00
U.S. Government Obligations (non-mortgage)	$45	$43	$39	$37	$40	$41	$42	$41	$41
Mortgage-Backed Securities (excluding CMO's)	128	123	119	119	125	125	123	122	116
Collateralized Mortgage Obligations	55	65	74	89	98	96	91	99	102
All Other Securities	21	22	24	25	26	28	28	28	23
Total Securities	249	252	255	270	288	290	284	291	282
Securities as a Percent of Assets	23.95%	24.12%	24.14%	24.76%	25.94%	25.78%	24.82%	25.37%	24.42%
Memoranda:									
Amortized Cost of Total Held-to-Maturity Sec.	99	98	94	90	92	94	89	95	92
Fair Value of Total Available-for-Sale Sec.	150	154	161	179	196	197	194	197	190

Total Securities*

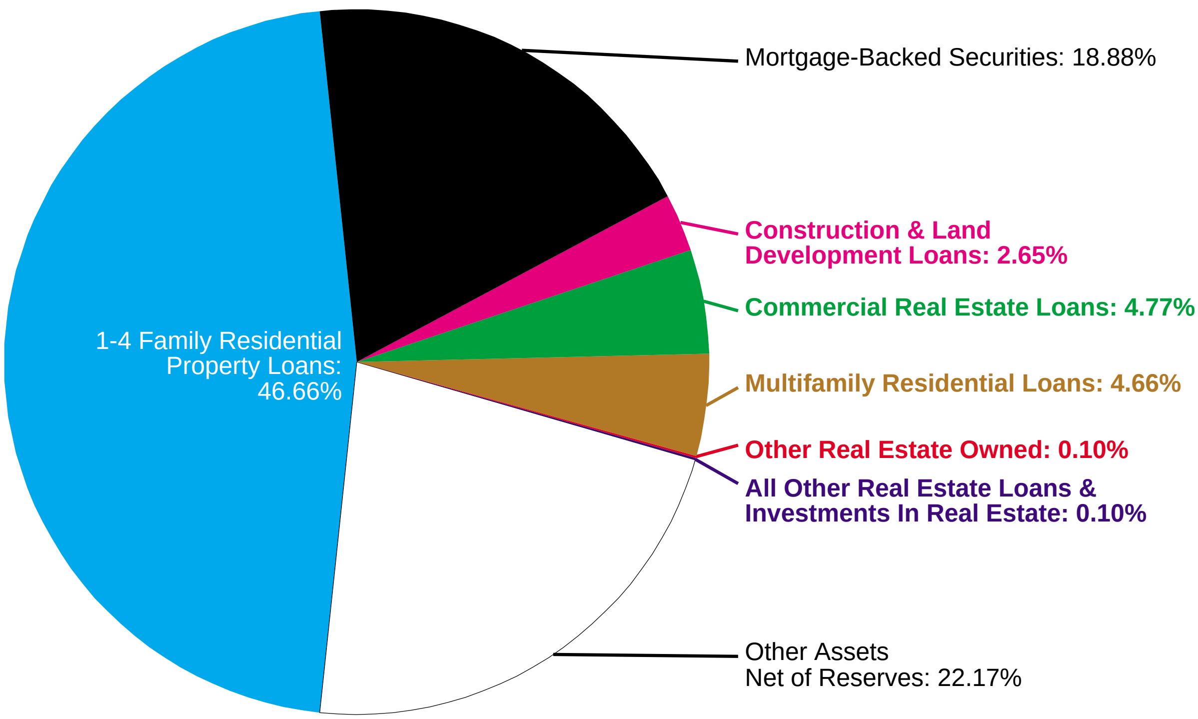
March 31, 2000



*Excludes trading account assets for savings institutions filing a Call Report. Trading account assets for savings institutions filing a TFR are netted out of "All Other Securities".

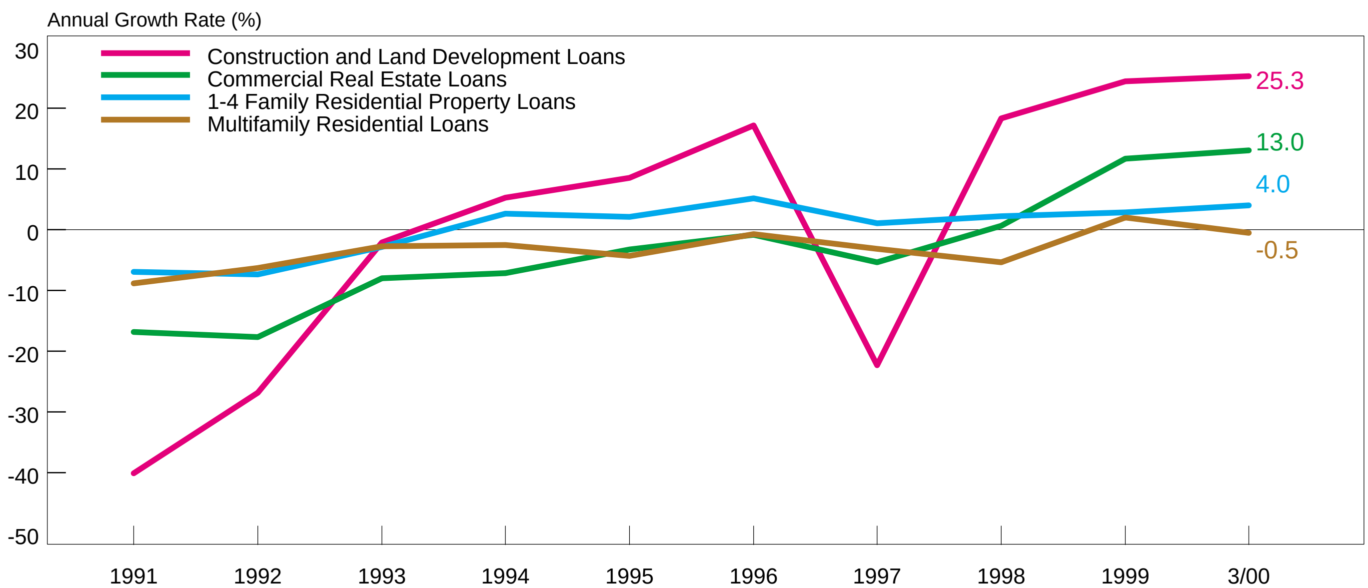
Real Estate Assets as a Percent of Total Assets

March 31, 2000



Real Estate Loan Growth Rates*

1991 - 2000



*Beginning in March 1997, TFR filers report balances net of loans in process.

Mutual Fund and Annuity Sales*

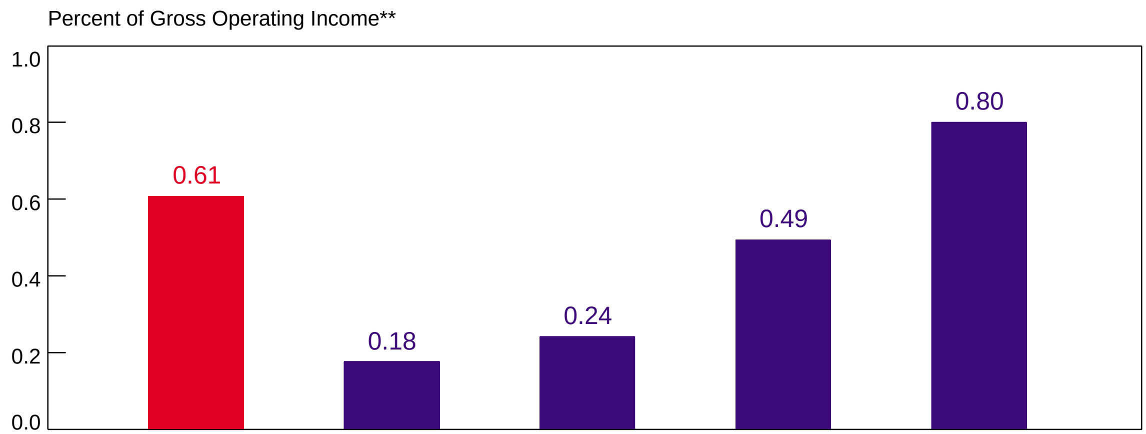
1999 - 2000

Quarterly Sales ($ Millions)	3/99	6/99	9/99	12/99	3/00
Money Market Funds	$ 645	$ 474	$ 501	$ 651	$ 1,166
Debt Securities Funds	711	741	535	461	381
Equity Securities	796	827	631	572	576
Other Mutual Funds	245	346	335	348	455
Annuities	1,268	1,545	1,665	1,656	1,783
Proprietary Mutual Fund and Annuity Sales included above	500	868	700	895	1,171

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

Fee Income from Sales and Service of Mutual Funds and Annuities

2000 YTD

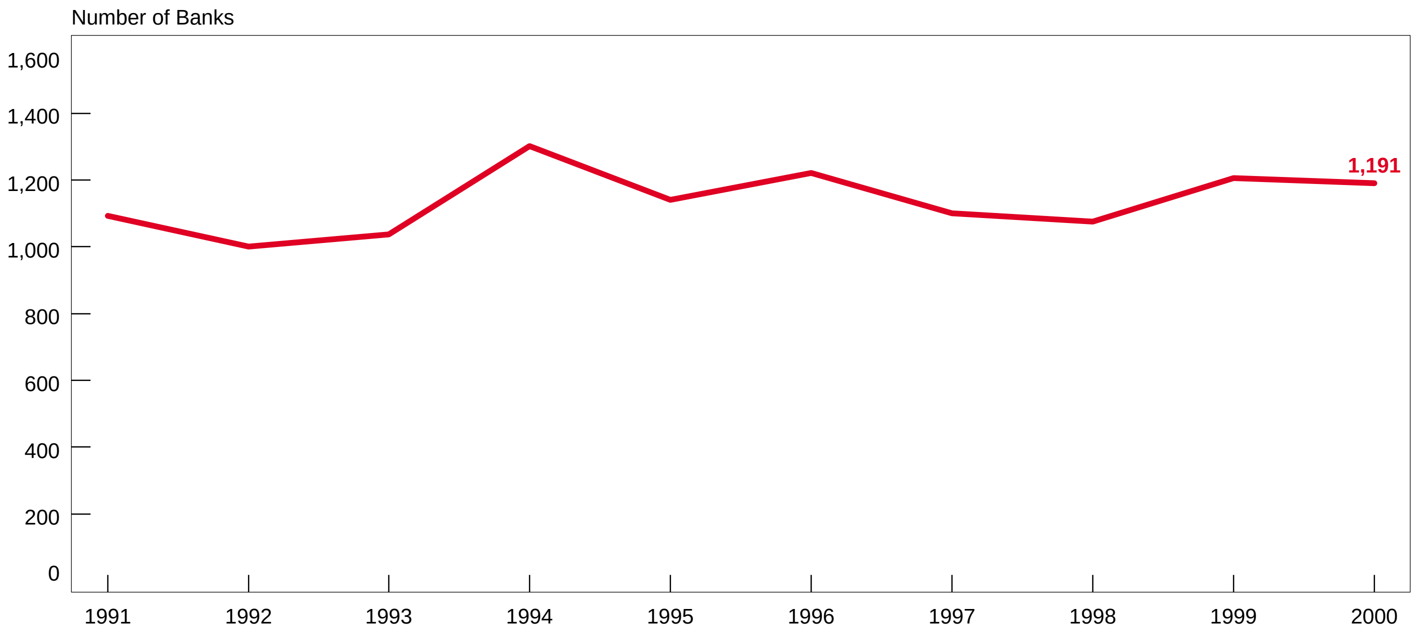


($ Millions)	All Institutions	Under $100 Million	$100 Million to $1 Billion	$1 Billion to $5 Billion	Over $5 Billion
Mutual Fund and Annuity Fee Income	**$138**	**$1**	**$11**	**$22**	**$103**
Gross Operating Income	**$22,658**	**$677**	**$4,665**	**$4,483**	**$12,833**
Number of Institutions Reporting These Fees	**333**	**26**	**217**	**67**	**23**
Percent of Institutions Reporting These Fees	**20.4%**	**4.0%**	**26.0%**	**59.8%**	**65.7%**

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

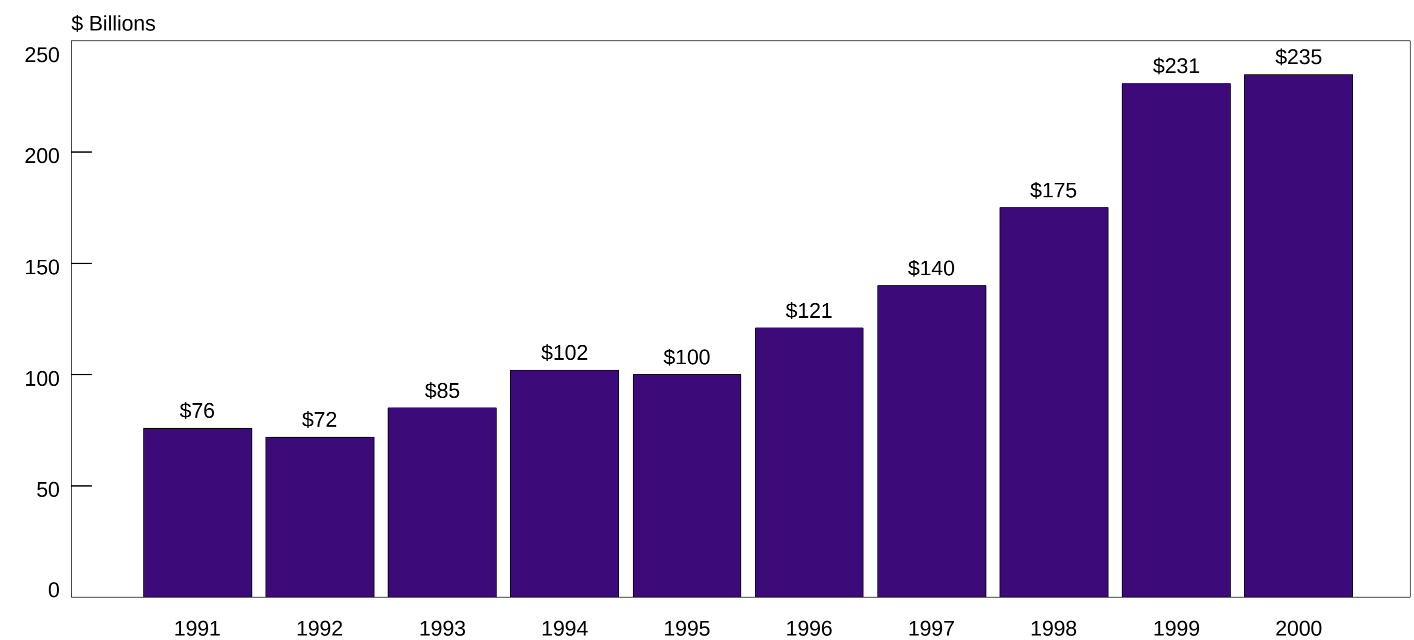
Number of Savings Institutions with FHLB Advances*

1991 - 2000



Amount of FHLB Advances Outstanding*

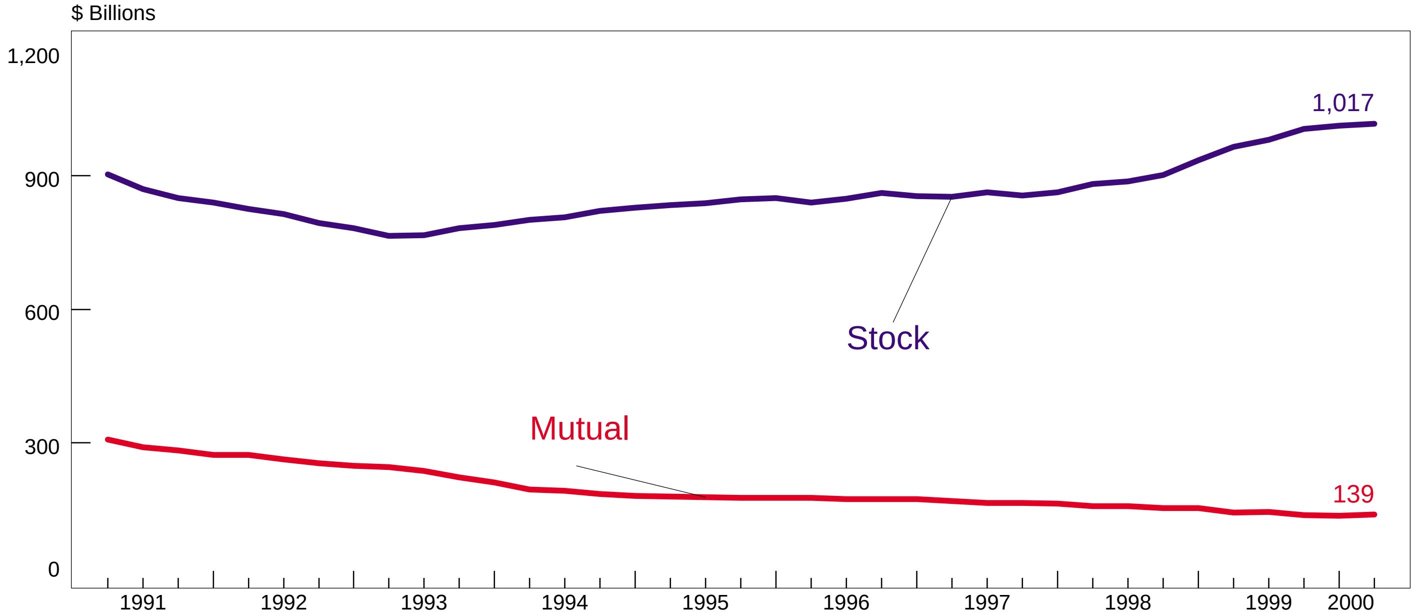
1991 - 2000



* Source: FHFB

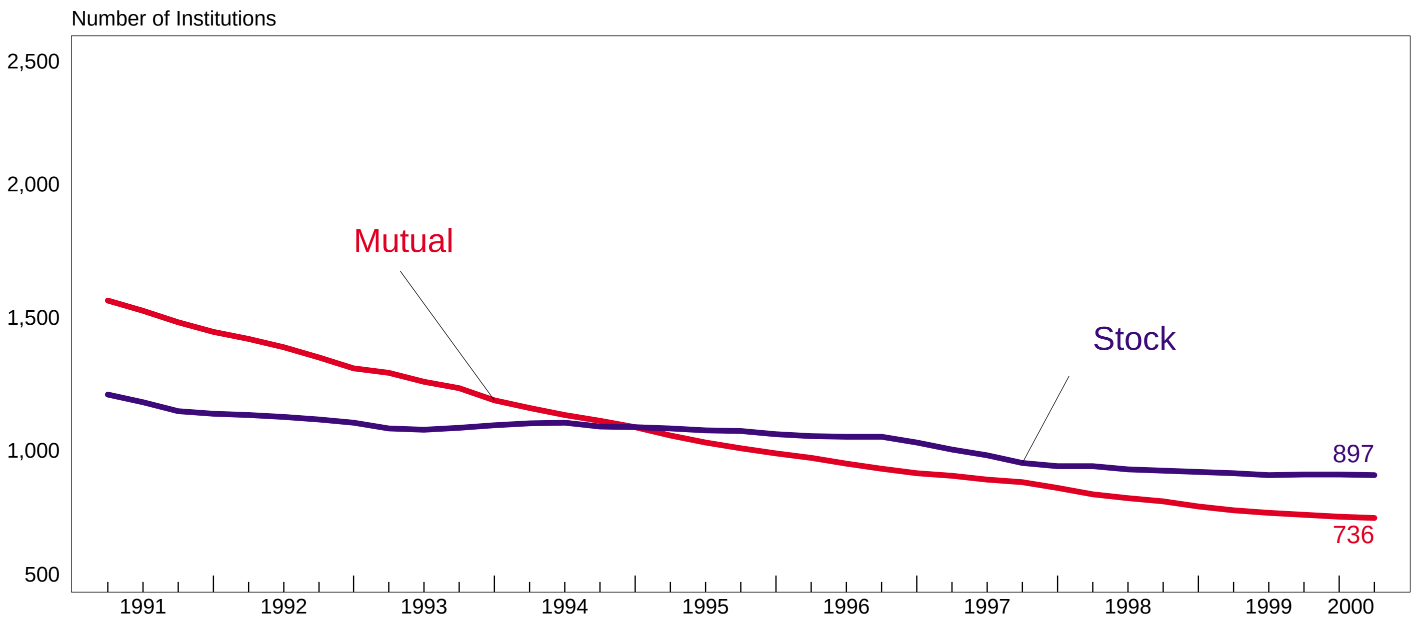
Assets of Mutual and Stock Savings Institutions

1991 - 2000



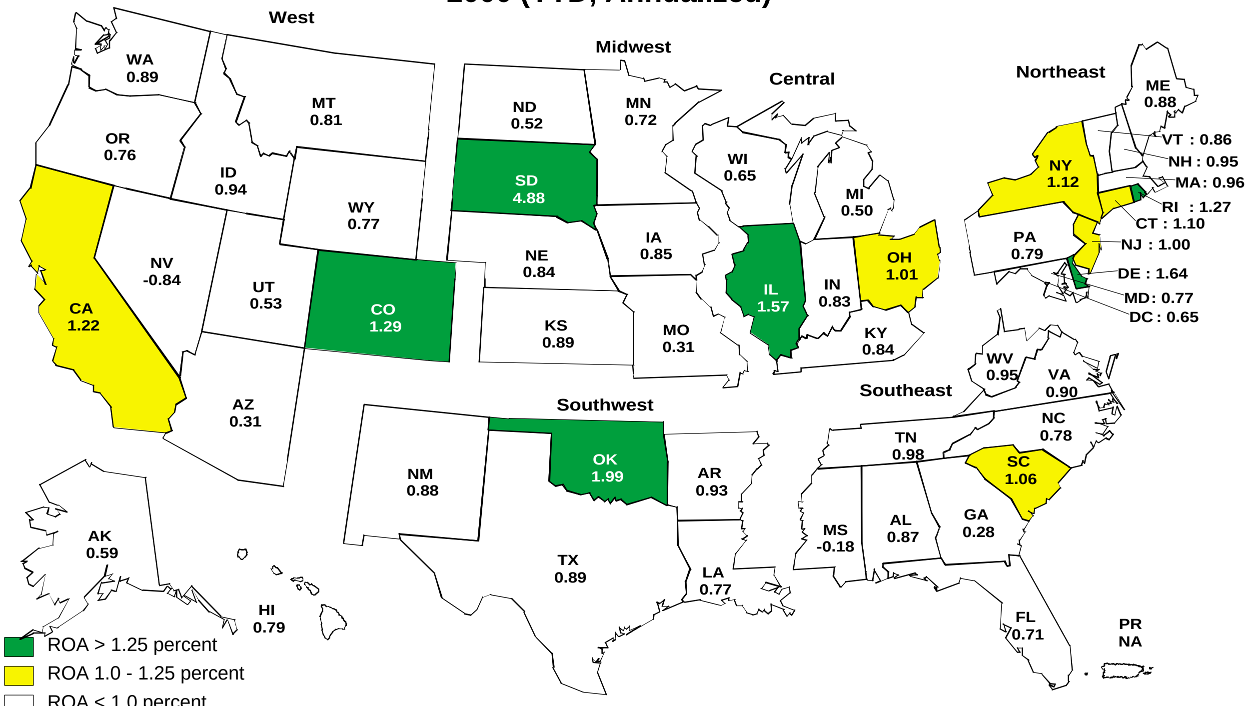
Number of Mutual and Stock Savings Institutions

1991 - 2000



Return on Assets (ROA)

2000 (YTD, Annualized)



Rankings By ROA

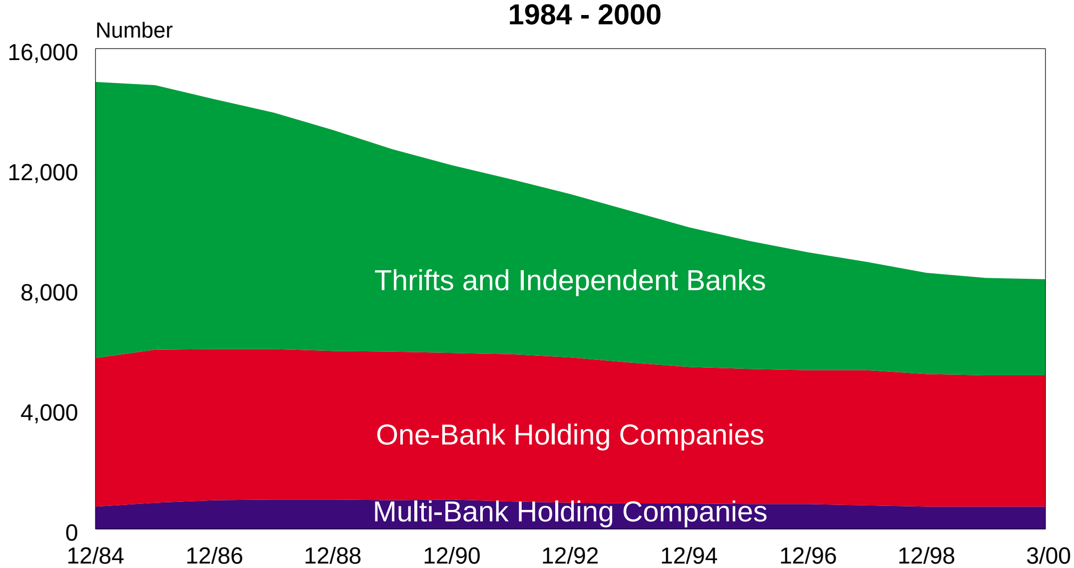
	No. of Inst. as of 3/31/00	YTD 2000	YTD 1999	Change*
1 South Dakota	4	4.88	0.91	397
2 Oklahoma	10	1.99	1.88	11
3 Delaware	4	1.64	1.26	38
4 Illinois	118	1.57	1.32	25
5 Colorado	11	1.29	1.10	19
6 Rhode Island	6	1.27	0.53	74
7 California	47	1.22	0.97	25
8 New York	85	1.12	0.83	29
9 Connecticut	49	1.10	1.05	5
10 South Carolina	31	1.06	1.19	(13)
11 Ohio	132	1.01	1.16	(15)
12 New Jersey	69	1.00	1.03	(3)
13 Tennessee	25	0.98	1.10	(12)
14 Massachusetts	185	0.96	0.94	2
15 New Hampshire	19	0.95	1.14	(19)
16 West Virginia	7	0.95	0.76	19
17 Idaho	2	0.94	0.85	9
18 Arkansas	10	0.93	0.86	7
19 Virginia	20	0.90	1.18	(28)
20 Kansas	17	0.89	0.95	(6)
21 Texas	52	0.89	0.98	(9)
22 Washington	22	0.89	1.16	(27)
23 Maine	28	0.88	0.90	(2)
24 New Mexico	10	0.88	1.30	(42)
25 Alabama	12	0.87	0.91	(4)
26 Vermont	5	0.86	0.78	8
27 Iowa	25	0.85	0.80	5

	No. of Inst. as of 3/31/00	YTD 2000	YTD 1999	Change*
28 Kentucky	37	0.84	0.87	(3)
29 Nebraska	15	0.84	0.60	24
30 Indiana	68	0.83	0.99	(16)
31 Montana	5	0.81	0.80	1
32 Hawaii	3	0.79	0.68	11
33 Pennsylvania	118	0.79	0.87	(8)
34 North Carolina	46	0.78	0.77	1
35 Louisiana	33	0.77	0.84	(7)
36 Maryland	65	0.77	0.83	(6)
37 Wyoming	4	0.77	0.87	(10)
38 Oregon	5	0.76	0.67	9
39 Minnesota	22	0.72	0.68	4
40 Florida	47	0.71	0.54	17
41 District of Col.	1	0.65	0.55	10
42 Wisconsin	42	0.65	0.85	(20)
43 Alaska	2	0.59	0.65	(6)
44 Utah	4	0.53	9.99	(946)
45 North Dakota	3	0.52	0.99	(47)
46 Michigan	24	0.50	0.72	(22)
47 Arizona	4	0.31	1.70	(139)
48 Missouri	41	0.31	0.77	(46)
49 Georgia	26	0.28	1.96	(168)
50 Mississippi	8	(0.18)	1.11	(129)
51 Nevada	2	(0.84)	0.20	(104)
52 Puerto Rico	0	NA	NA	NM
U.S. and Terr.	1,633	1.03	0.98	5

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

Number of FDIC-Insured Banking Organizations

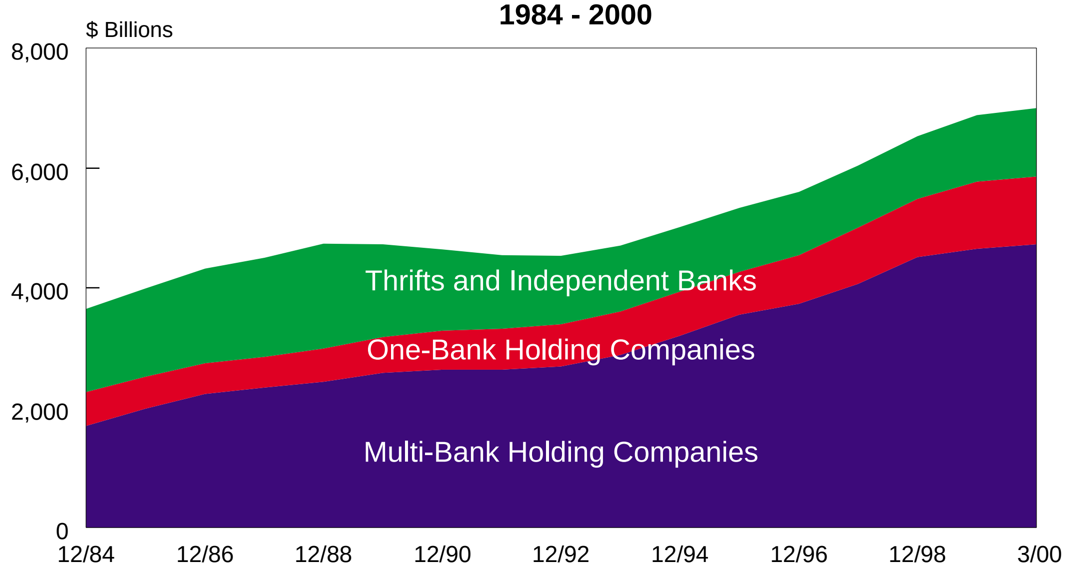
1984 - 2000



	12/84	12/86	12/88	12/90	12/92	12/94	12/96	12/98	3/00
Thrifts* and Indpt Banks	9,183	8,333	7,350	6,247	5,453	4,661	3,933	3,353	3,215
One-Bank Holding Co.'s	4,970	5,021	4,952	4,904	4,833	4,549	4,454	4,421	4,370
Multi-Bank Holding Co.'s	731	959	977	965	878	841	822	746	736
Total	14,884	14,313	13,279	12,116	11,164	10,051	9,209	8,520	8,321

Assets of FDIC-Insured Banking Organizations

1984 - 2000

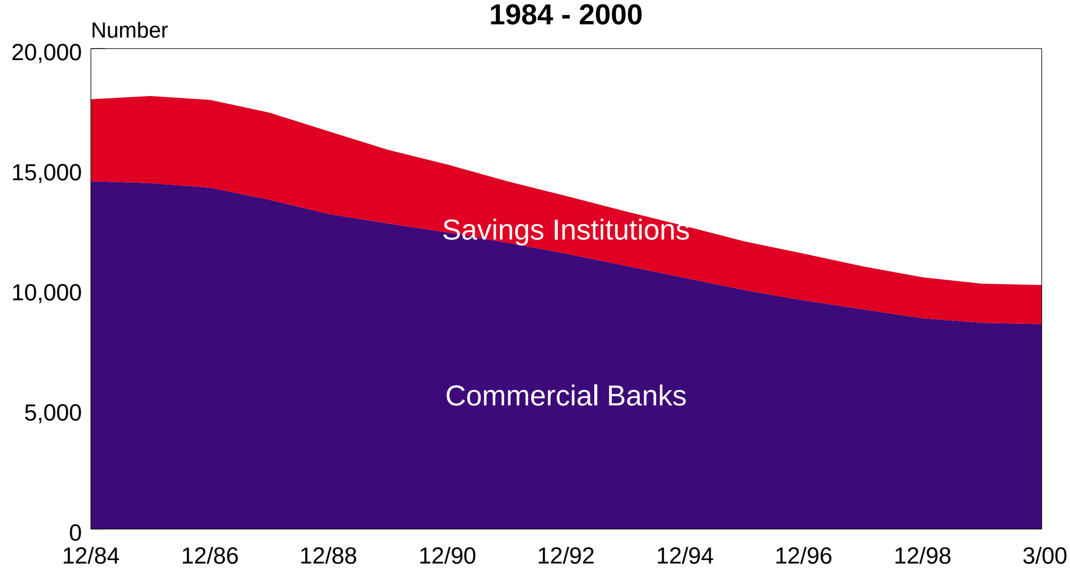


	12/84	12/86	12/88	12/90	12/92	12/94	12/96	12/98	3/00
Thrifts* and Indpt Banks	1,386	1,584	1,745	1,363	1,139	1,084	1,060	1,045	1,138
One-Bank Holding Co.'s	566	510	561	653	704	727	809	968	1,131
Multi-Bank Holding Co.'s	1,701	2,234	2,431	2,633	2,693	3,208	3,737	4,518	4,735
Total	3,653	4,328	4,737	4,649	4,536	5,019	5,607	6,531	7,003

* Includes thrifts owned by unitary thrift holding companies or multi-thrift holding companies.

Number of FDIC-Insured Institutions

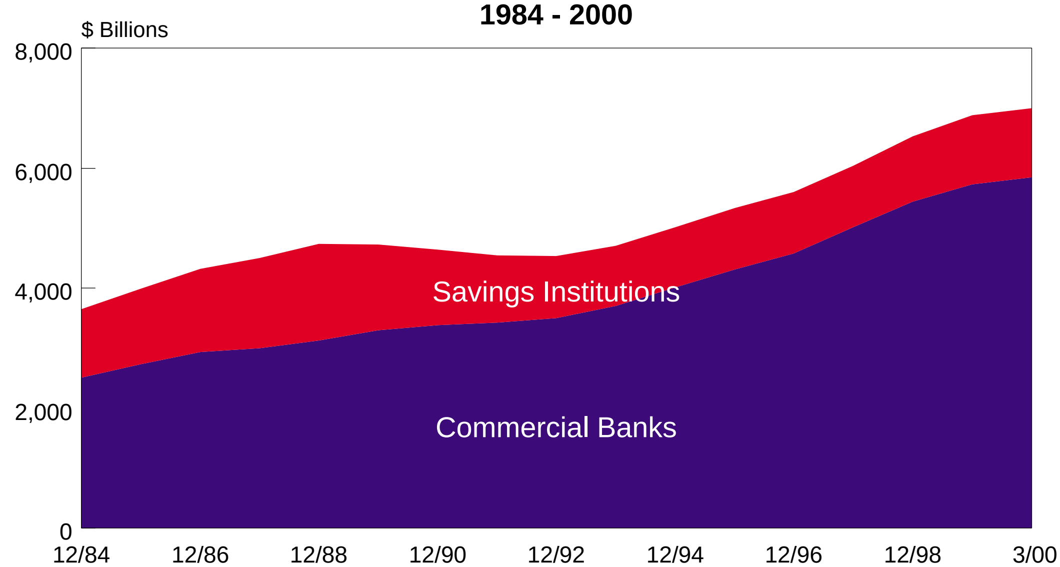
1984 - 2000



Savings Institutions	3,418	3,677	3,438	2,815	2,390	2,152	1,925	1,689	1,633
Commercial Banks	14,482	14,199	13,123	12,343	11,462	10,451	9,527	8,774	8,518
Total	17,900	17,876	16,561	15,158	13,852	12,603	11,452	10,463	10,151

Assets of FDIC-Insured Institutions

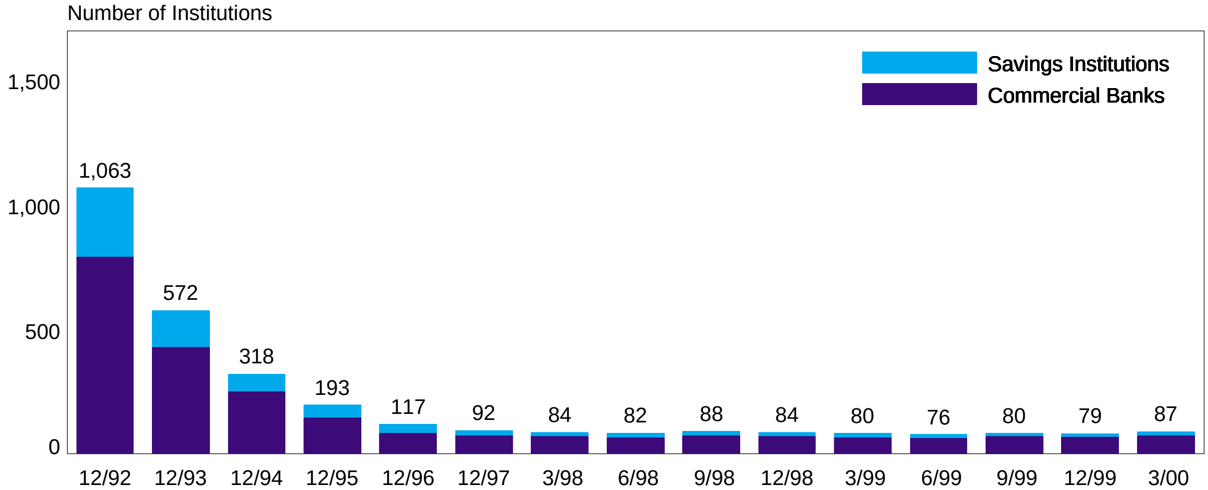
1984 - 2000



Savings Institutions	1,144	1,387	1,606	1,259	1,030	1,009	1,028	1,088	1,156
Commercial Banks	2,509	2,941	3,131	3,389	3,506	4,011	4,578	5,443	5,847
Total	3,653	4,328	4,737	4,649	4,536	5,019	5,607	6,531	7,003

Number of FDIC-Insured "Problem" Institutions

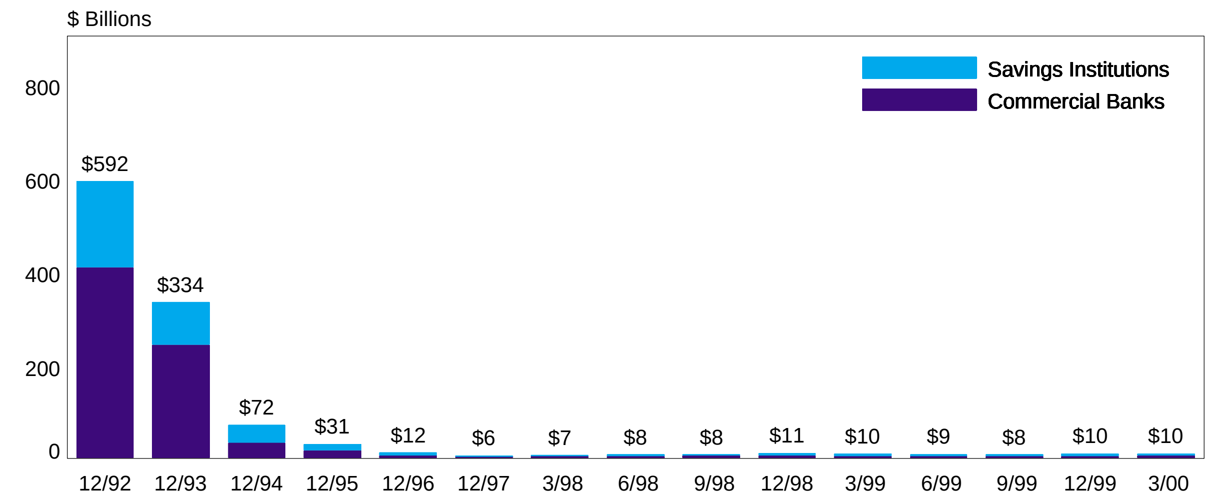
1992 - 2000



Savings Institutions	276	146	71	49	35	21	16	18	18	15	16	14	11	13	15
Commercial Banks	787	426	247	144	82	71	68	64	70	69	64	62	69	66	72

Assets of FDIC-Insured "Problem" Institutions

1992 - 2000



Savings Institutions	184	92	39	14	7	2	2	3	3	6	5	4	4	6	5
Commercial Banks	408	242	33	17	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	4	4	5

Capital Category Distribution

March 31, 2000

BIF-Member Institutions

	Institutions		Assets	
	Number of	Percent of Total	In Billions	Percent of Total
Well Capitalized	8,563	97.6%	$6,059.5	99.4%
Adequately Capitalized	198	2.3%	$35.0	0.6%
Undercapitalized	8	0.1%	$0.9	0.0%
Significantly Undercapitalized	2	0.0%	$0.0	0.0%
Critically Undercapitalized	0	0.0%	$0.0	0.0%

SAIF-Member Institutions

	Institutions		Assets	
	Number of	Percent of Total	In Billions	Percent of Total
Well Capitalized	1,347	97.6%	$897.2	98.8%
Adequately Capitalized	32	2.3%	$10.6	1.2%
Undercapitalized	0	0.0%	$0.0	0.0%
Significantly Undercapitalized	1	0.1%	$0.0	0.0%
Critically Undercapitalized	0	0.0%	$0.0	0.0%

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

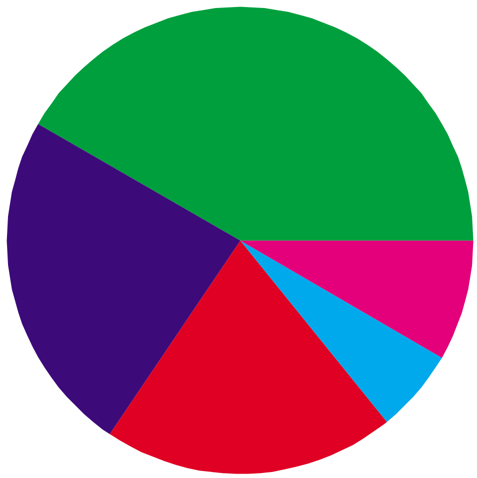
Capital Category Definitions

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

* As a percentage of risk-weighted assets.

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

Total Liabilities and Equity Capital

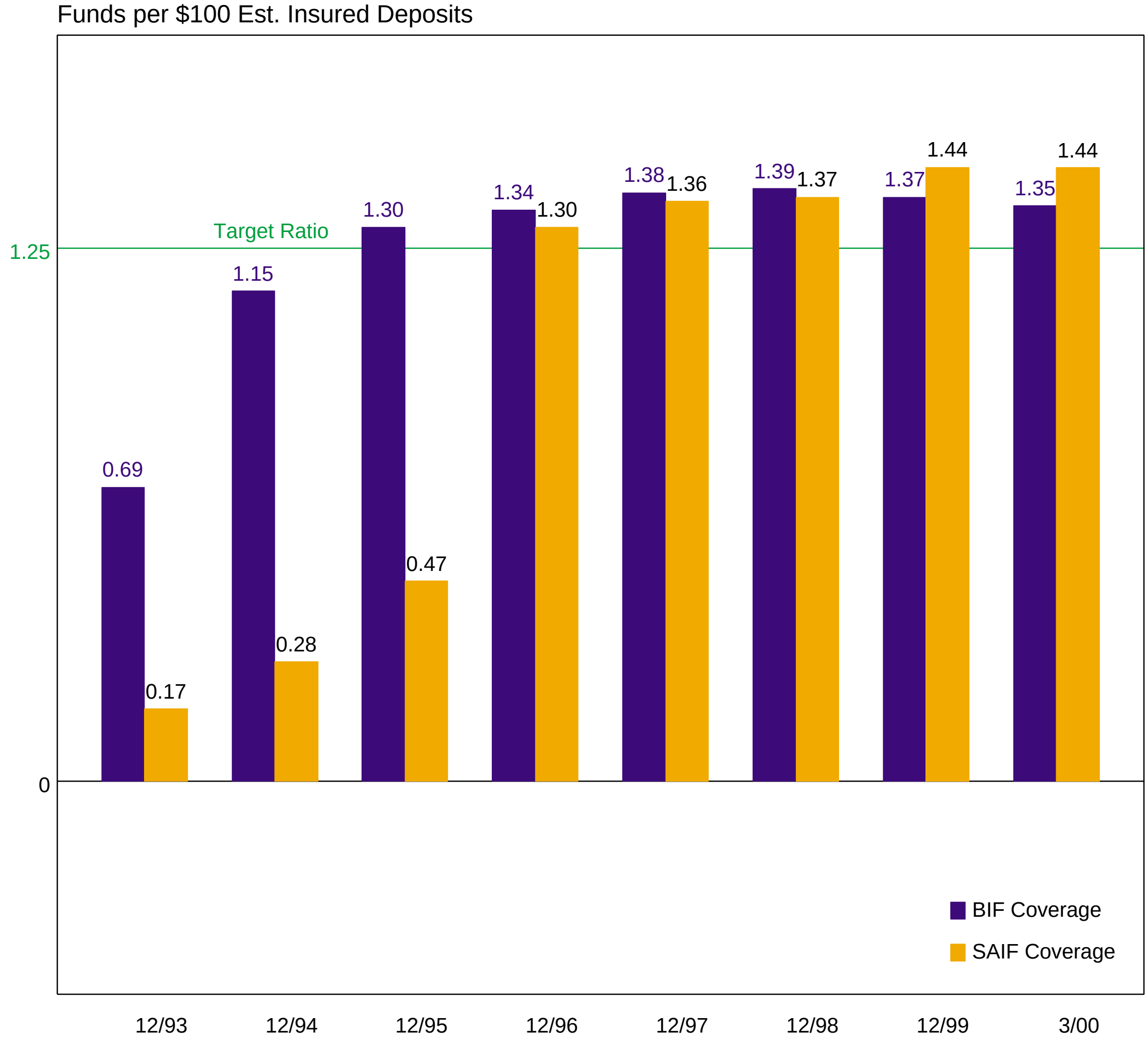


($ Billions)	3/31/99	3/31/00	% Change
Insured Deposits (estimated)	2,829	2,919	3.2
BIF - Insured	2,123	2,194	3.3
SAIF - Insured	706	725	2.6
Uninsured Deposits	1,507	1,672	10.9
In Foreign Offices	575	639	11.1
Other Borrowed Funds*	1,229	1,421	15.6
All Other Liabilities	391	406	3.8
Subordinated Debt	76	82	7.9
Equity Capital	565	587	3.9
Total Liabilities and Equity Capital	6,522	7,003	7.4

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

Insurance Fund Reserve Ratios

December 31, 1993 - March 31, 2000

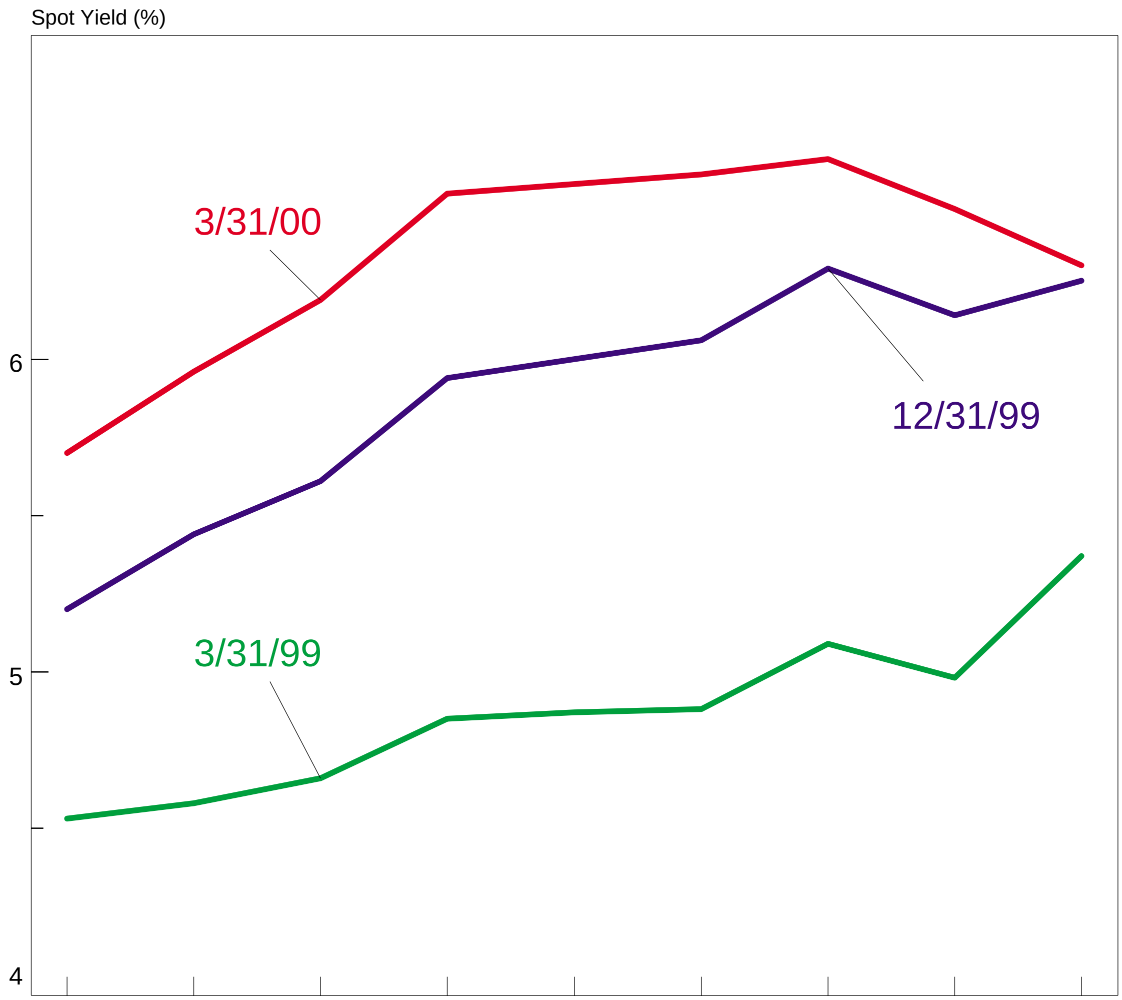


($ Billions)	12/93	12/94	12/95	12/96	12/97	12/98	12/99	3/00
BIF								
Fund Balance	13.1	21.8	25.5	26.9	28.3	29.6	29.4	29.7
Est. Insured Deposits	1,905.2	1,895.3	1,952.0	2,007.4	2,055.9	2,134.4	2,153.5	2,194.9
SAIF								
Fund Balance	1.2	1.9	3.4	8.9	9.4	9.8	10.3	10.4
Est. Insured Deposits	697.9	693.6	711.9	683.1	690.1	716.0	715.5	725.0

Note: Includes insured branches of foreign banks. 2000 fund balances are unaudited. Insured deposits for prior periods may reflect adjustments.

U.S. Treasury Yield Curve

March 31, 1999 - March 31, 2000



Maturity	3-Month	6-Month	1 Year	2 Year	3 Year	5 Year	7 Year	10 Year	30 Year
3/31/00	5.70	5.96	6.19	6.53	6.56	6.59	6.64	6.48	6.30
12/31/99	5.20	5.44	5.61	5.94	6.00	6.06	6.29	6.14	6.25
9/30/99	4.79	4.97	5.16	5.63	5.71	5.77	6.07	5.88	6.04
6/30/99	4.59	4.77	4.88	5.28	5.35	5.44	5.66	5.54	5.80
3/31/99	4.53	4.58	4.66	4.85	4.87	4.88	5.09	4.98	5.37

Source: Federal Reserve's H.15 Statistical Release. The quarterly average rates shown above represent a 3-month average of the monthly average rates published by the Federal Reserve.

NOTES TO USERS

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

FDIC-Insured Commercial Banks

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

FDIC-Insured Savings Institutions

This section covers savings institutions insured by either BIF or SAIF that operate under state or federal banking codes applicable to thrift institutions, except for one self-liquidating institution primarily funded by the FSLIC Resolution Fund (FRF). Savings institutions 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

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 *Thrift 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.

RECENT 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, 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)

BIF-insured deposits (estimated) – the amount of deposits in accounts of less than $100,000 insured by the BIF. For SAIF-member "Oakar" institutions, it represents the adjusted attributable amount acquired from BIF members.

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

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

*As a percentage of risk-weighted assets.

For purpose of BIF and SAIF assessments, risk-based assessment rules combine the last three capital rating categories into a single "undercapitalized" category. 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.

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

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

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.

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

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

Mortgage-backed securities – certificates of participation in pools of residential mortgages and collateralized mortgage obligations issued or guaranteed by government-sponsored or private enterprises. 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.

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 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.

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

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

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.

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 amount of deposits in accounts of less than $100,000 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.

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

REGIONS

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

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

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

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

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

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