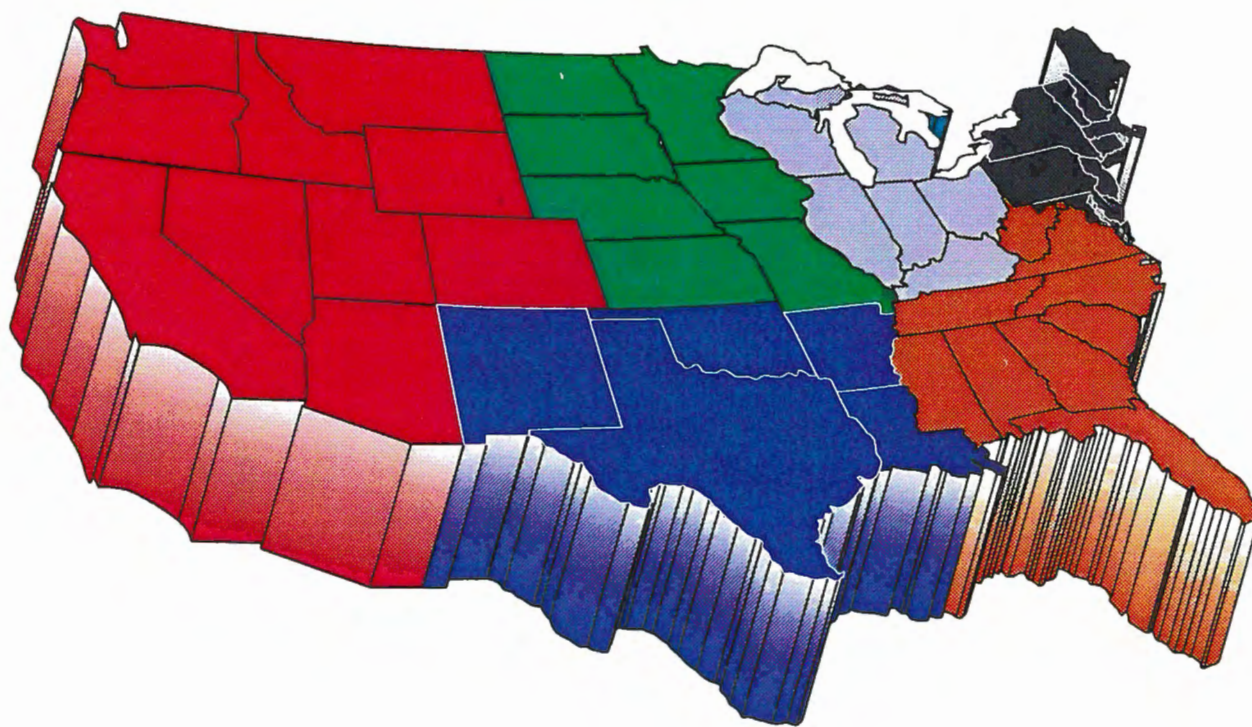


The FDIC
Quarterly
Banking Profile

Ricki Helfer, Chairman

GRAPH BOOK



Fourth Quarter 1996

Prepared by:
FDIC Division of Research and Statistics

The Graph Book is now available on the Internet:
WWW.FDIC.GOV

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FOURTH-QUARTER AND FULL-YEAR HIGHLIGHTS

- ***Fourth-Quarter Bank Earnings Total \$13.7 Billion***

Insured commercial banks earned \$13.7 billion in the fourth quarter of 1996, the third-highest quarterly earnings total ever reported. The industry's net income was only \$91 million below the all-time quarterly record amount of \$13.8 billion, earned in the third quarter of 1995. Fourth-quarter earnings were 14.5 percent higher than in the fourth quarter of 1995.

- ***Full-Year Earnings Set New Record For Fifth Consecutive Year***

For all of 1996, insured commercial banks earned a record \$52.4 billion, an increase of \$3.6 billion (7.5 percent) over 1995. This is the first year that industry earnings have surpassed \$50 billion. The average return on assets (ROA) was 1.19 percent, the second-highest annual level ever recorded, and only slightly below the all-time high of 1.20 percent, set in 1993.

- ***Problems Increase In Consumer Loans, Decline In Other Categories***

Higher charge-offs helped produce a decline in noncurrent loans (loans 90 days or more past due or in nonaccrual status) during 1996. Much of the increase in charge-offs was centered in consumer loans, especially credit cards. For the full year, net charge-offs on banks' credit-card loans accounted for almost two-thirds of all net loan charge-offs. Despite the increased charge-off activity, noncurrent and delinquent (30-89 days past due) credit-card loans rose during 1996.

- ***Thrift Industry Earnings Rebound From Net Loss In Previous Quarter***

Savings institutions posted net earnings of \$2.2 billion in the fourth quarter, an increase of \$375 million (21 percent) over the fourth quarter of 1995. The higher earnings followed a third quarter in which a \$3.5-billion special assessment on SAIF deposits combined with extraordinary losses to produce a \$56-million net loss for the industry. For the full year, industry earnings totaled just over \$7 billion, for an average ROA of 0.70 percent. In 1995, thrifts earned \$7.6 billion, for an average ROA of 0.77 percent.

- ***Six Insured Institution Failures Is Smallest Annual Total Since 1972***

No insured commercial banks or thrifts failed in the fourth quarter. For all of 1996, there were six failures--one savings institution and five commercial banks. This is the fewest failed institutions since 1972, when five institutions--two FDIC-insured commercial banks and three FSLIC-insured savings institutions--failed. In 1995, there were eight insured institution failures--two savings institutions and six commercial banks.

- ***Reserve Ratios For Both Insurance Funds Rise Slightly In Fourth Quarter***

The reserve ratios for both the Bank Insurance Fund (BIF) and the Savings Association Insurance Fund (SAIF) increased modestly in the fourth quarter. The increases occurred despite lower insurance premium revenues, due to the combination of higher investment earnings and the absence of insurance losses. Both insurance funds met the minimum reserve ratio requirement of 1.25 percent of insured deposits the beginning of the fourth quarter, after the SAIF became fully capitalized on October 1.

The FDIC
Quarterly
Banking Profile

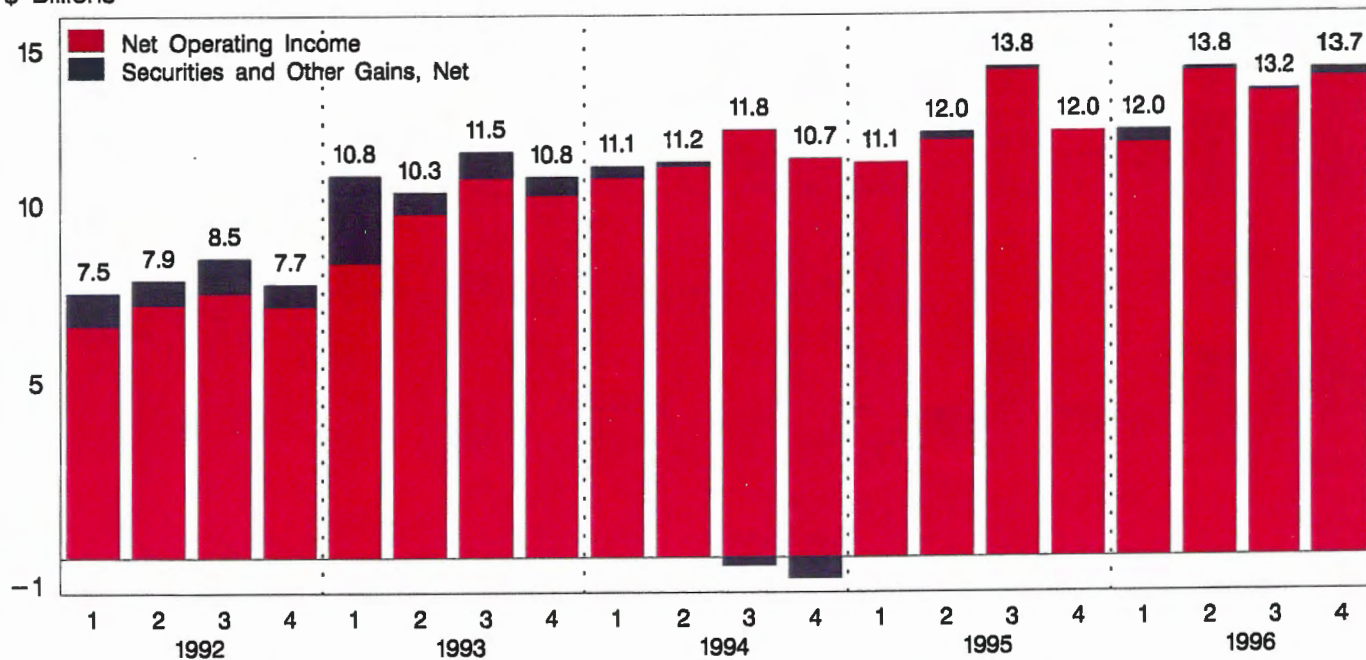
Ricki Helfer, Chairman

FDIC - Insured
Commercial Banks

Quarterly Net Income

1992 - 1996

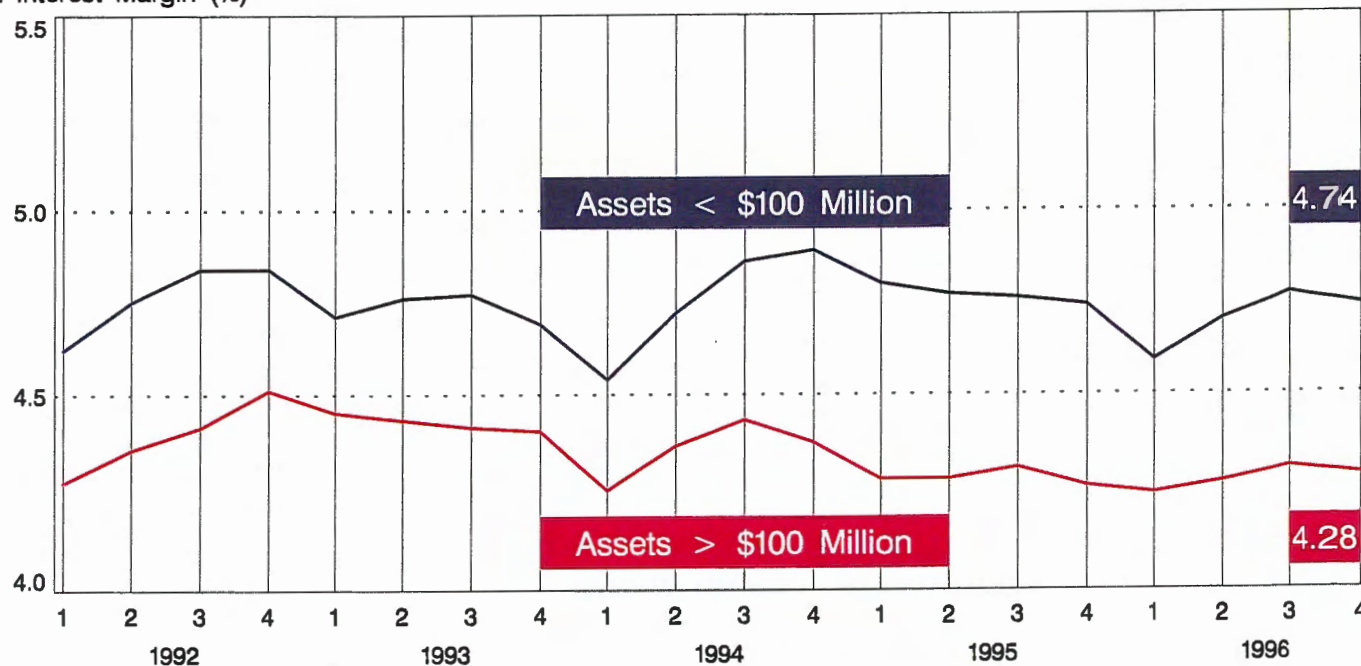
\$ Billions



Quarterly Net Interest Margins, Annualized

1992 - 1996

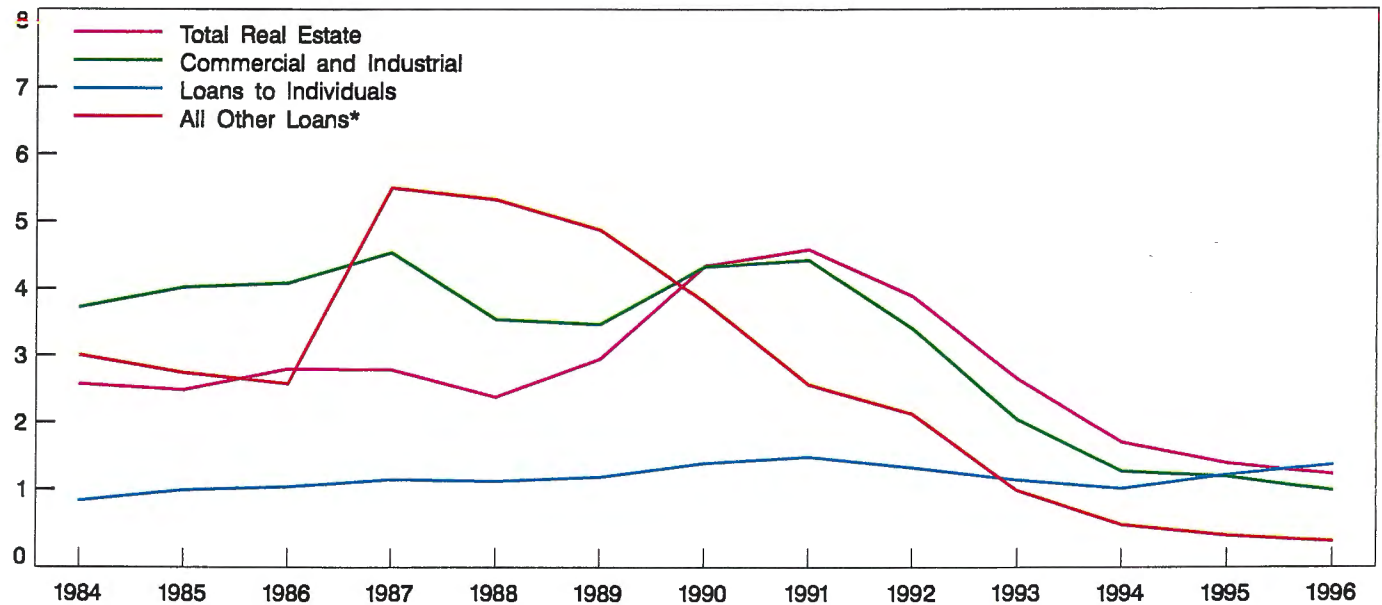
Net Interest Margin (%)



Noncurrent Loan Rates at Year-end

1984 - 1996

Percent of Loans

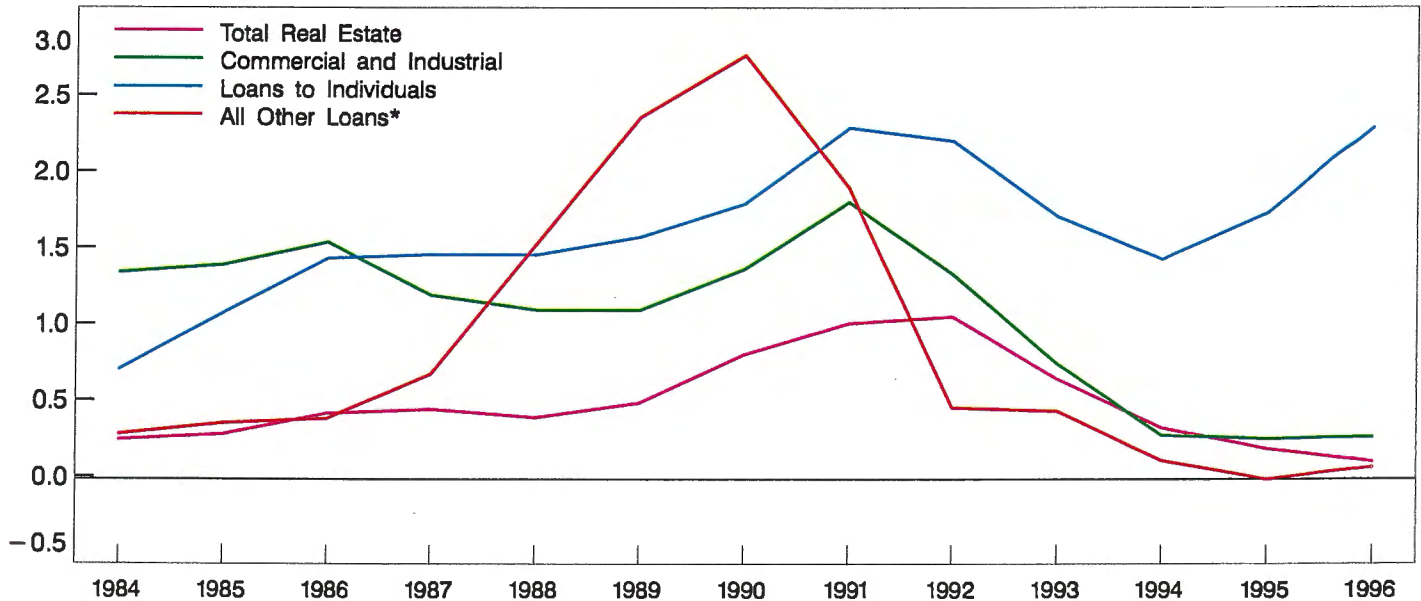


Note: Noncurrent loan rates represent the percentage of loans that are past due 90 days or more or in nonaccrual status.

Annual Net Charge-off Rates on Loans

1984 - 1996

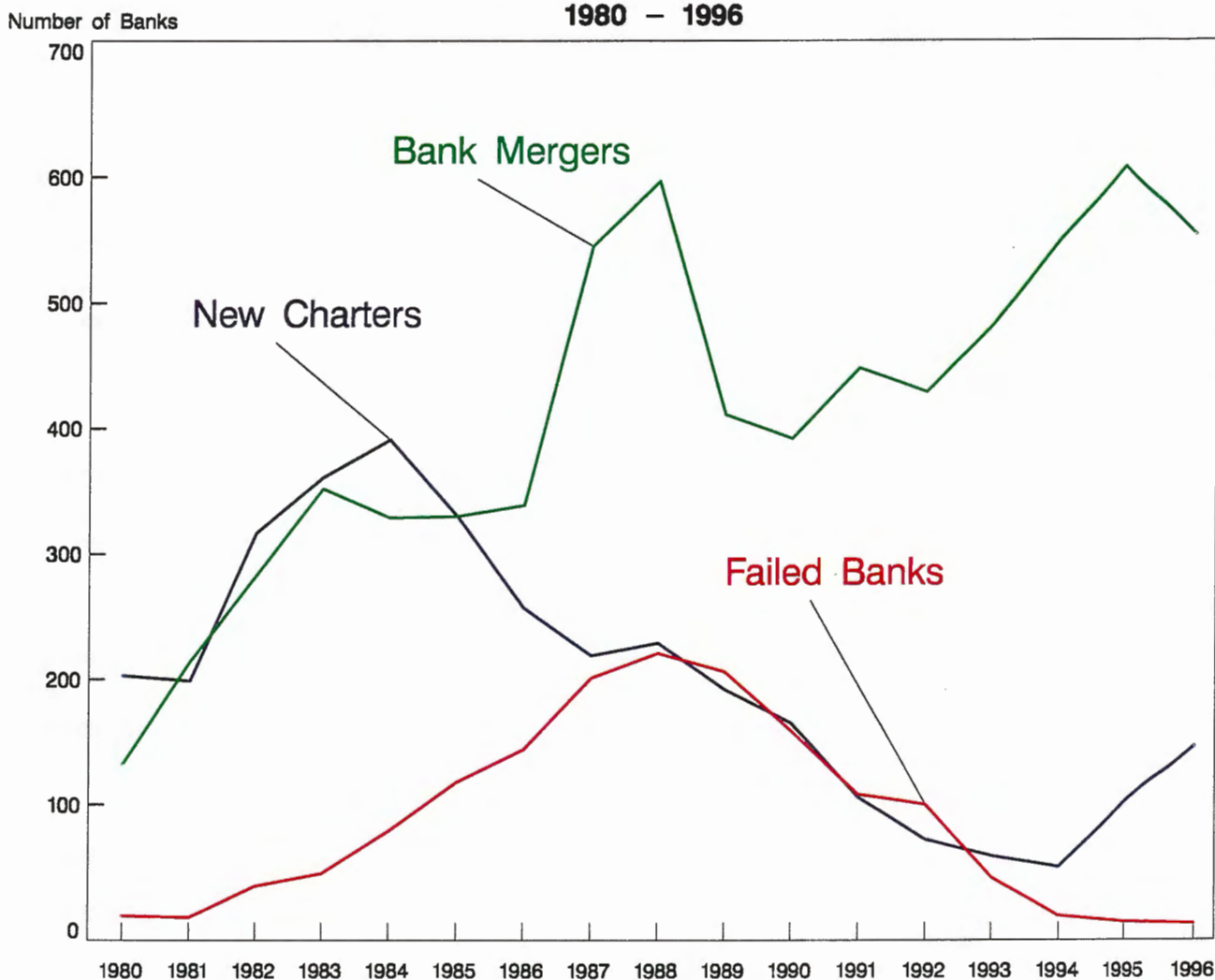
Percent of Loans



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

Structural Changes Among FDIC – Insured Commercial Banks

1980 – 1996

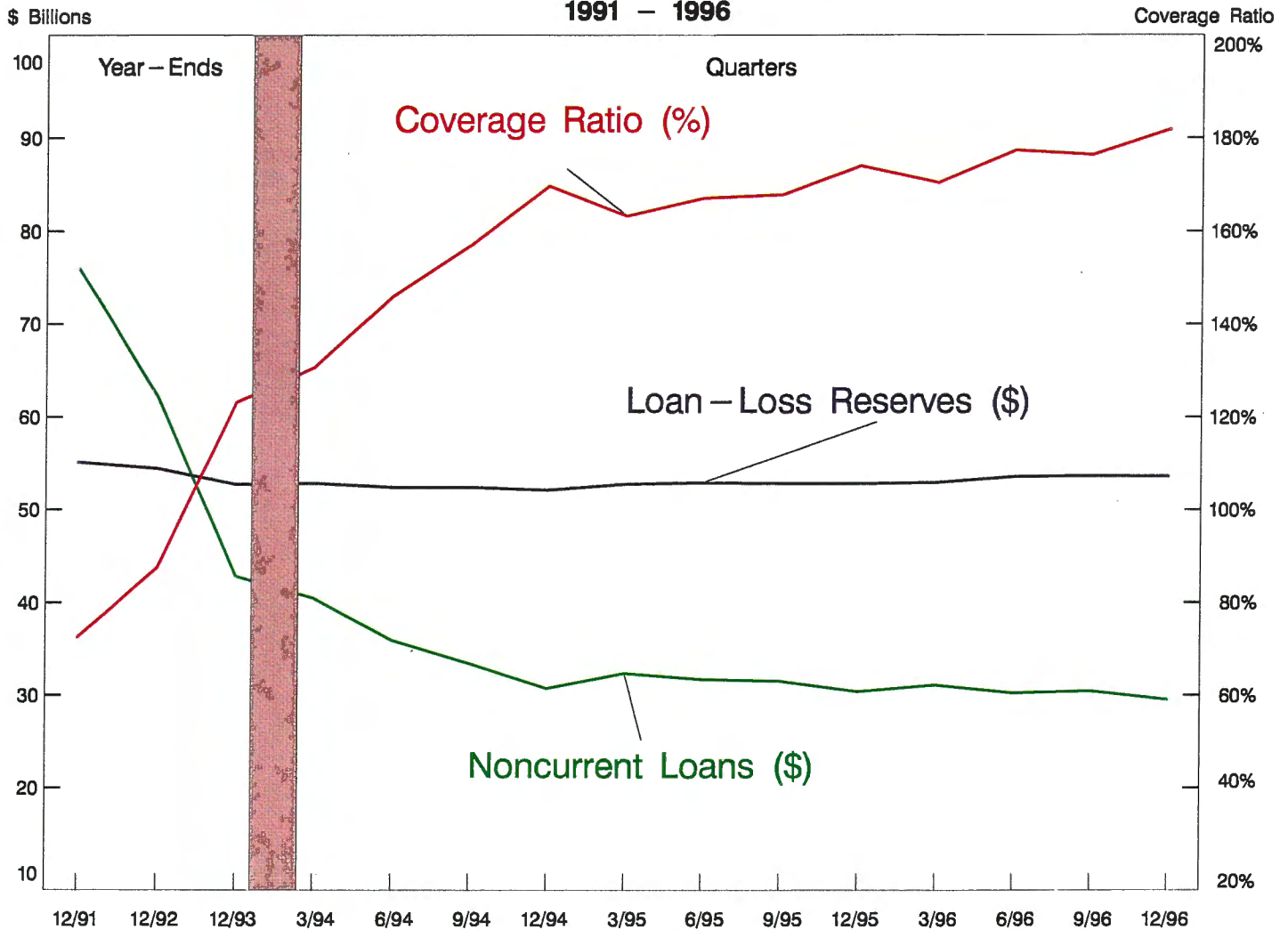


New Charters	203	199	317	361	391	330	257	219	229	192	165	106	72	59	50	102	146
Bank Mergers	132	214	283	352	329	330	339	545	597	411	392	448	429	482	550	608	554
Failed Banks	11	10	35	45	79	118	144	201	221	206	159	108	100	42	11	6	5
Other Changes, Net*	10	5	38	54	31	42	18	31	9	11	20	28	-2	-39	4	1	1
Net Change in Number of Banks	70	-20	37	18	14	-76	-208	-496	-580	-414	-366	-422	-459	-504	-507	-511	-412

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

Reserve Coverage Ratio*

1991 - 1996



Noncurrent Loans (\$ Billions)

76.0 62.2 42.8 40.5 35.9 33.4 30.7 32.3 31.7 31.5 30.4 31.1 30.2 30.4 29.5

Loan-Loss Reserves (\$ Billions)

55.1 54.5 52.8 52.9 52.4 52.4 52.1 52.8 52.9 52.9 52.8 53.0 53.6 53.7 53.6

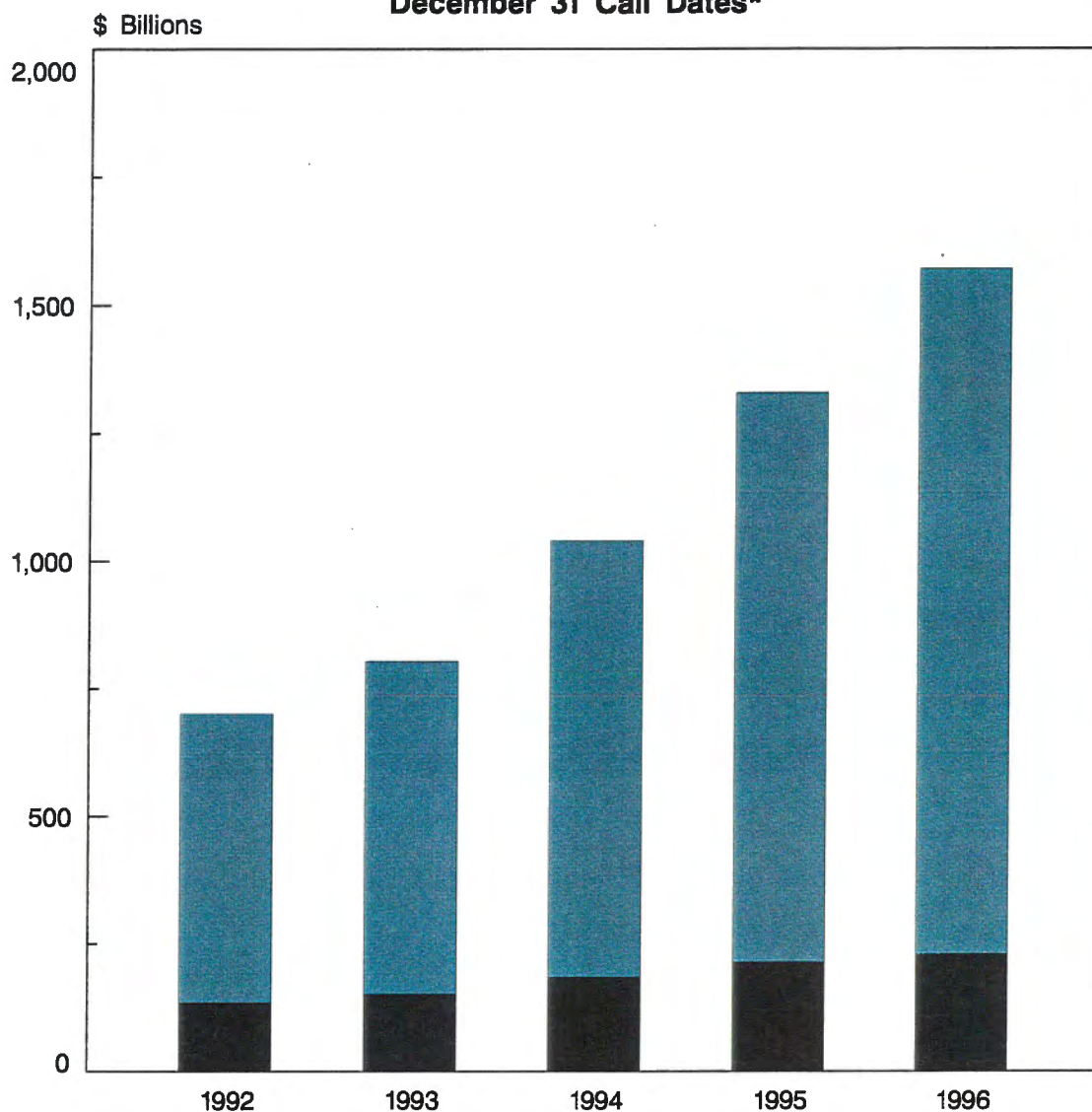
Coverage Ratio (%)

73 88 123 131 146 157 170 163 167 168 174 171 177 176 182

*Loan-loss reserves to noncurrent loans.

Expansion of Credit Card Lines, 1992 – 1996

December 31 Call Dates*



Loans outstanding (\$ Billions)

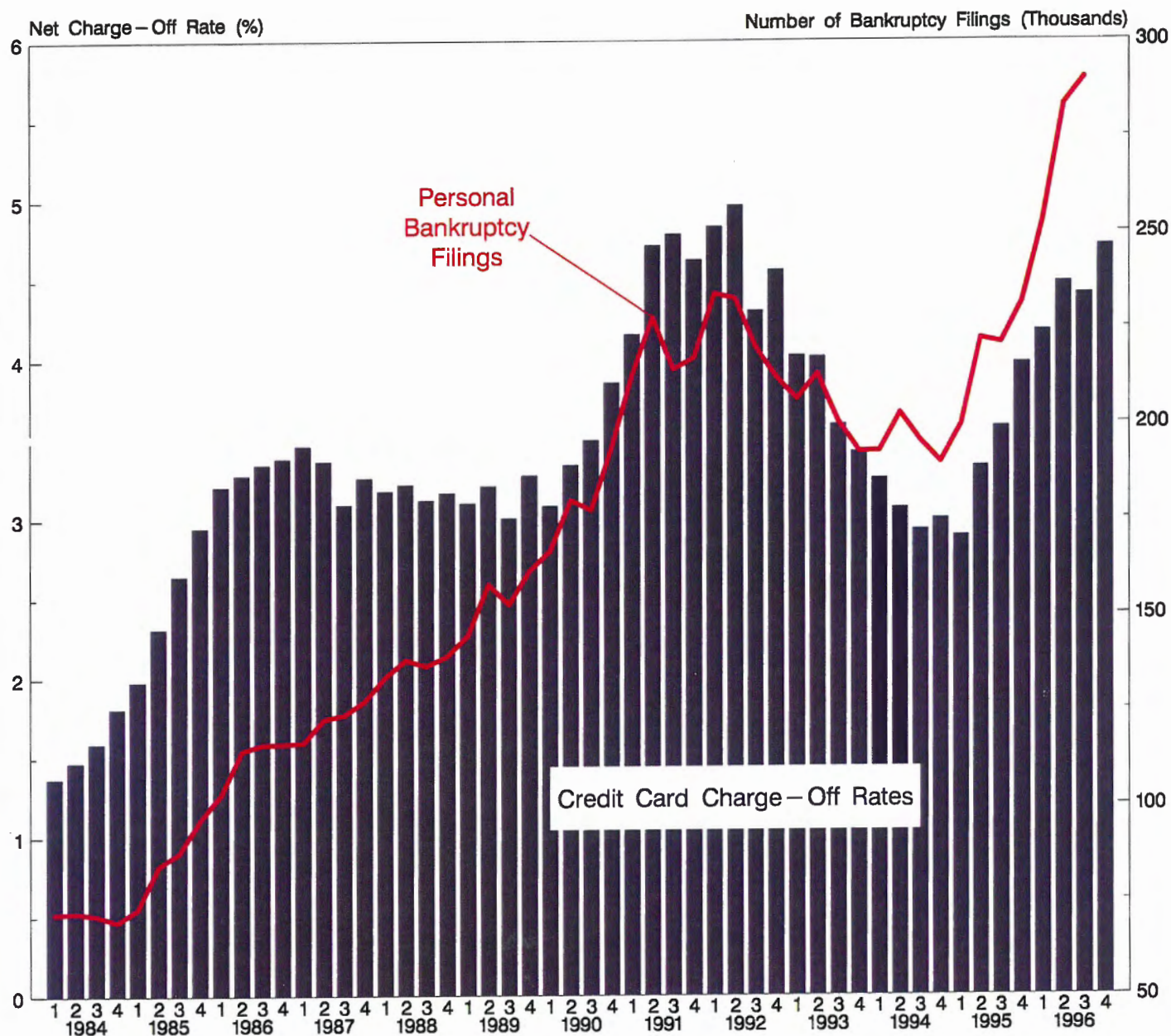
■ Held on – balance – sheet	135.9	153.4	186.8	215.8	231.4
■ Unused commitments **	565.0	650.7	853.8	1,113.8	1,340.1
Total	700.9	804.1	1,040.5	1,329.6	1,571.4

* Prior to 1996, credit card loans securitized and sold without recourse were reported only on the September 30 Call Report.

** Off – balance – sheet

Credit Card Loss Rates and Personal Bankruptcy Filings*

1984 – 1996



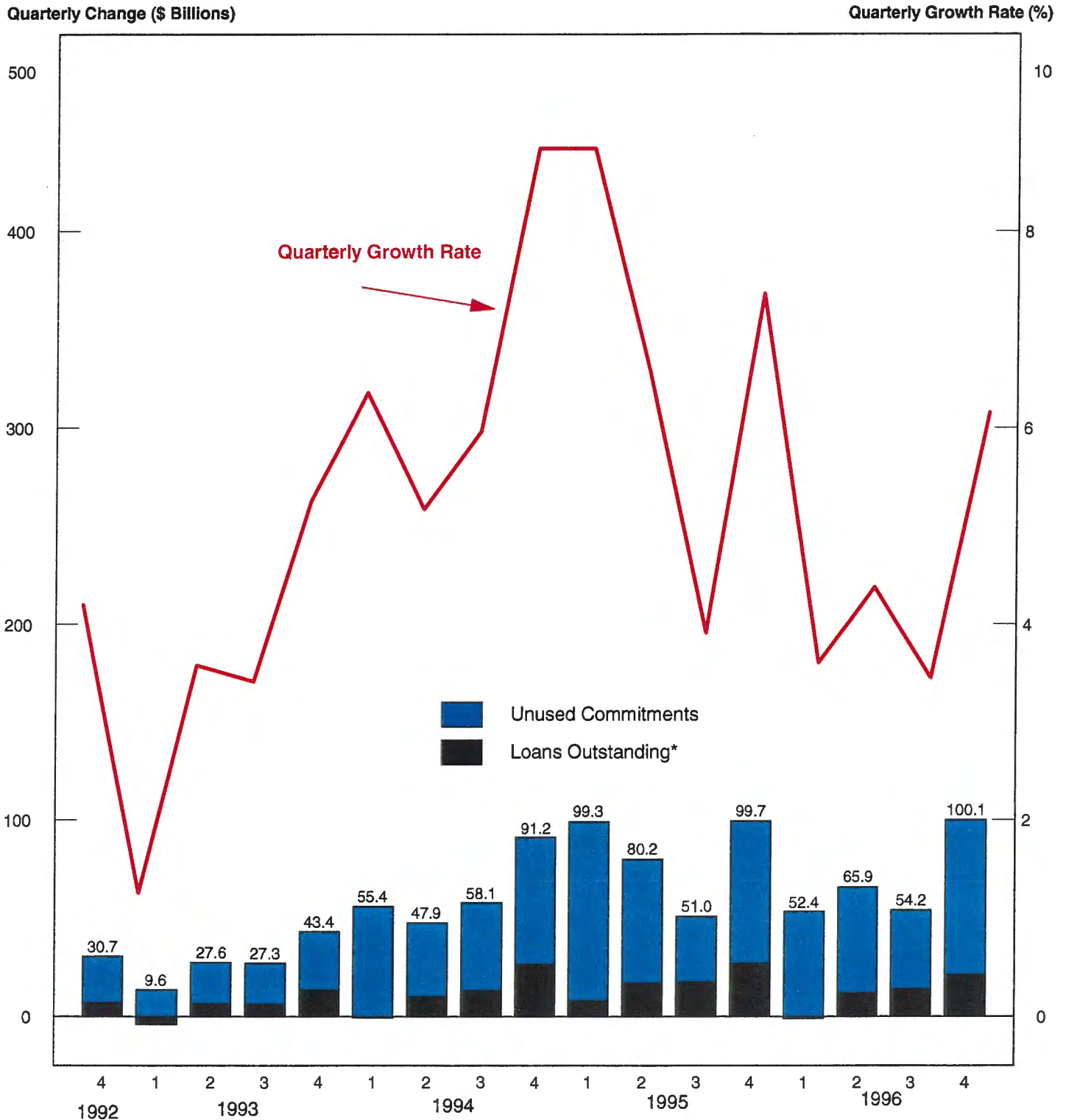
Sources: Bankruptcies – Administrative Office of the United States Courts
 Charge-Off Rates – Commercial Bank Call Reports

* Fourth quarter 1996 personal bankruptcy data were not available as of the printing date.

Quarterly Credit Card Growth Rate

Credit Card Loans and Unused Commitments

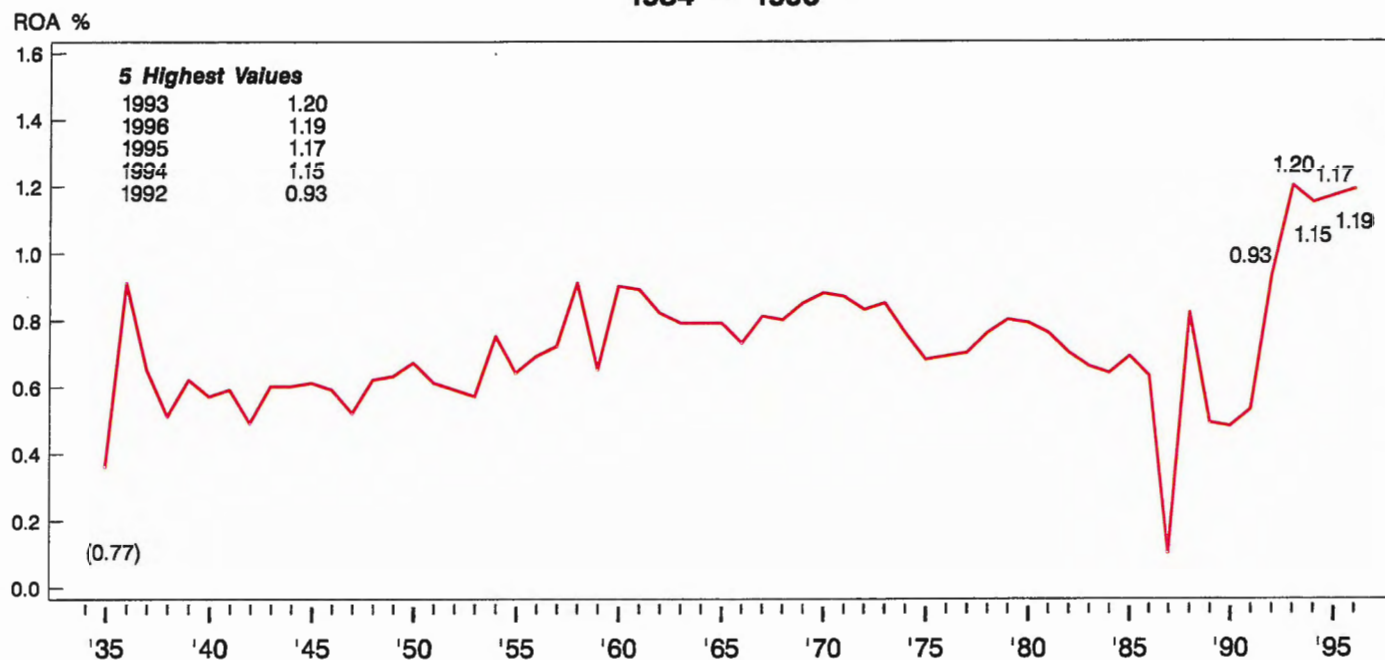
1992 - 1996



*Includes on-balance-sheet loans and off-balance-sheet securitized receivables. For 1st, 2nd, and 4th quarter call data before 1996, loans securitized and sold are estimated using amounts reported as of 9/30.

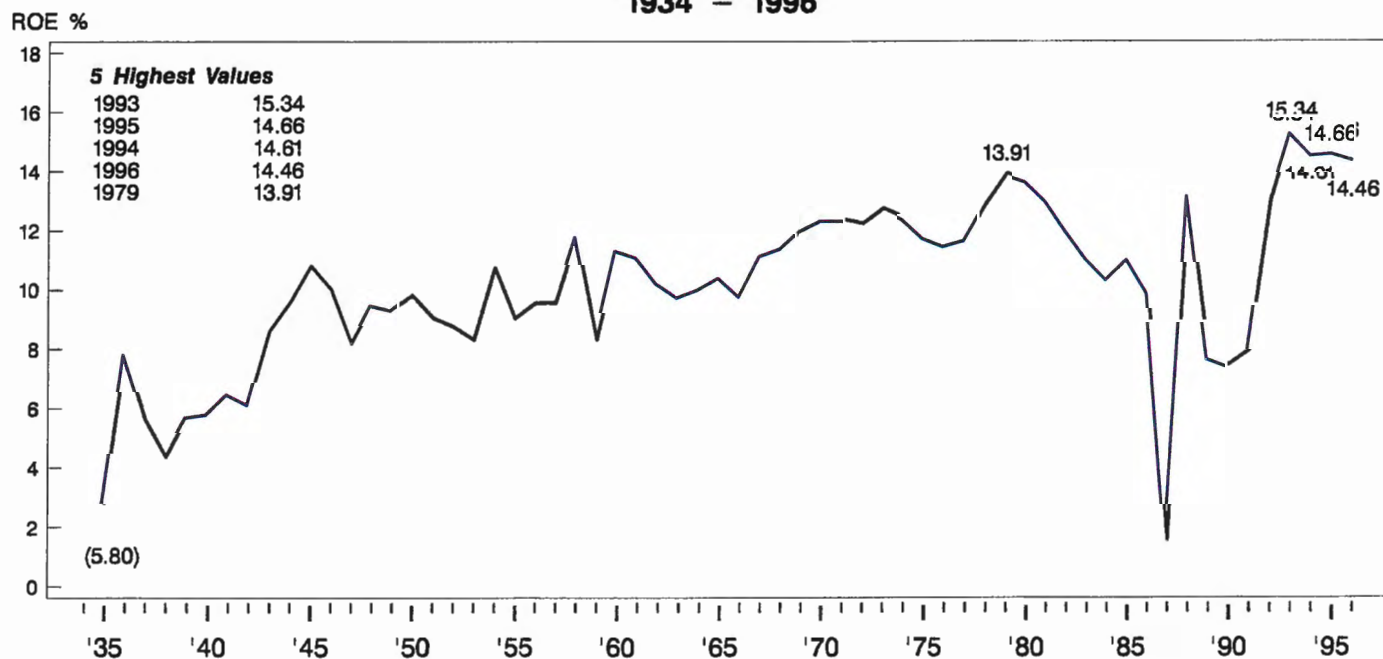
Annual Return on Assets (ROA)

1934 - 1996



Annual Return on Equity (ROE)

1934 - 1996



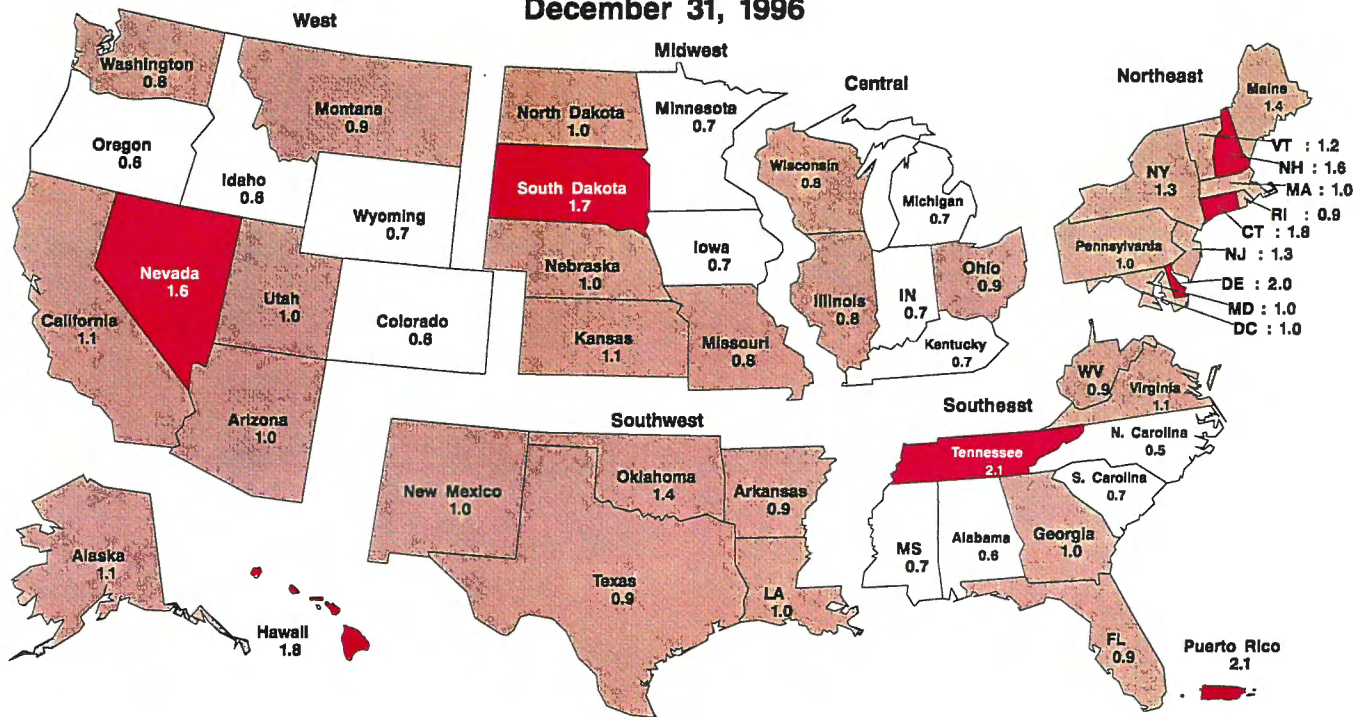
Annual Return on Assets (ROA) and Equity (ROE), and Net Income 1934 - 1996

Year	ROA (Percent)	ROE (Percent)	Net Income (\$ Millions)
1996	1.19	14.46	52,390
1995	1.17	14.66	48,749
1994	1.15	14.61	44,824
1993	1.20	15.34	43,036
1992	0.93	12.98	31,987
1991	0.53	7.94	17,935
1990	0.48	7.45	15,991
1989	0.49	7.71	15,575
1988	0.82	13.19	24,812
1987	0.10	1.55	2,803
1986	0.63	9.94	17,418
1985	0.69	11.07	17,977
1984	0.64	10.40	15,502
1983	0.66	11.09	14,931
1982	0.70	12.02	14,844
1981	0.76	13.04	14,722
1980	0.79	13.68	14,010
1979	0.80	13.91	12,839
1978	0.76	12.91	10,758
1977	0.70	11.72	8,881
1976	0.69	11.53	7,844
1975	0.68	11.79	7,257
1974	0.76	12.42	7,092
1973	0.85	12.73	6,580
1972	0.83	12.23	5,654
1971	0.87	12.37	5,236
1970	0.88	12.36	4,837
1969	0.85	12.01	4,335
1968	0.80	11.40	3,792
1967	0.81	11.15	3,456
1966	0.73	9.81	2,857
1965	0.79	10.43	2,861

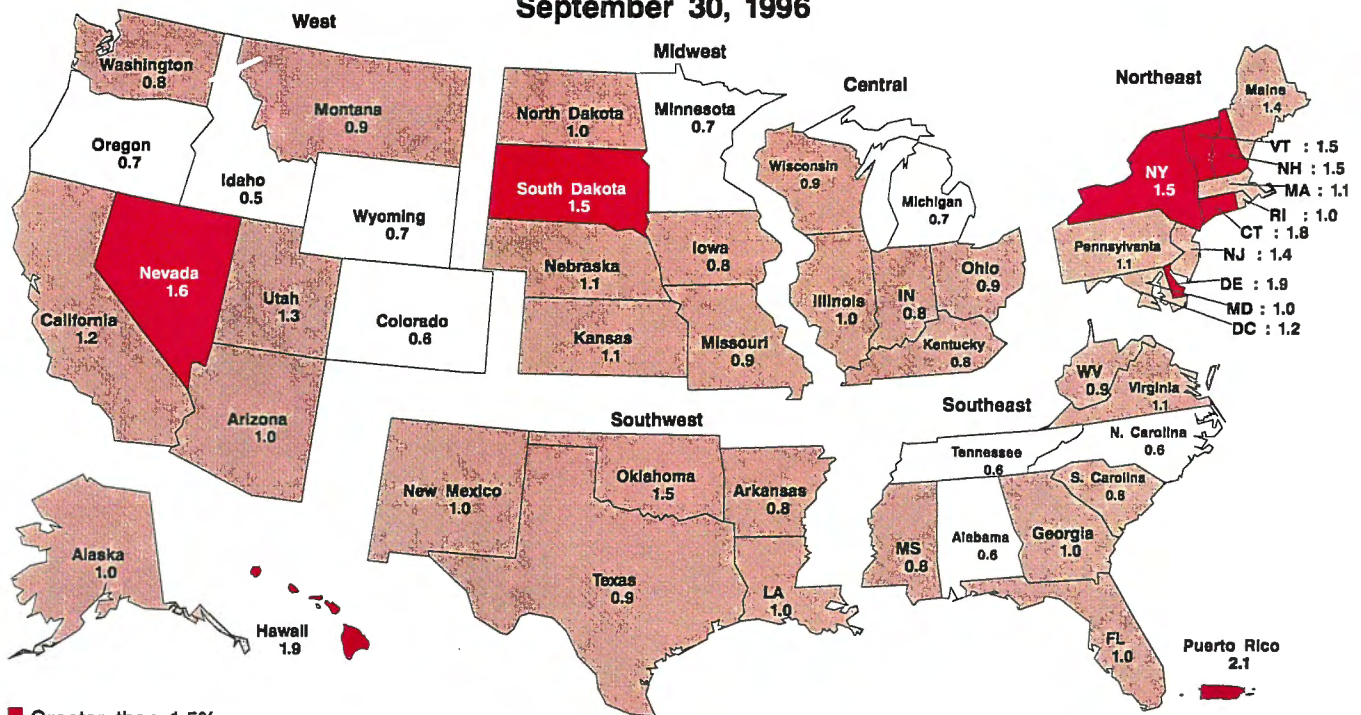
Year	ROA (Percent)	ROE (Percent)	Net Income (\$ Millions)
1964	0.79	10.04	2,602
1963	0.79	9.78	2,393
1962	0.82	10.24	2,348
1961	0.89	11.11	2,374
1960	0.90	11.33	2,257
1959	0.65	8.31	1,553
1958	0.91	11.82	2,082
1957	0.72	9.55	1,578
1956	0.69	9.53	1,476
1955	0.64	9.03	1,320
1954	0.75	10.72	1,473
1953	0.57	8.30	1,070
1952	0.59	8.73	1,067
1951	0.61	9.04	1,047
1950	0.67	9.79	1,072
1949	0.63	9.33	968
1948	0.62	9.48	941
1947	0.52	8.18	775
1946	0.59	10.00	894
1945	0.61	10.79	894
1944	0.60	9.56	736
1943	0.60	8.59	623
1942	0.49	6.13	426
1941	0.59	6.46	436
1940	0.57	5.80	383
1939	0.62	5.71	370
1938	0.51	4.37	281
1937	0.65	5.61	357
1936	0.91	7.81	490
1935	0.36	2.82	174
1934	(0.77)	(5.80)	(357)

Noncurrent Loan Rates*

December 31, 1996



September 30, 1996



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

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

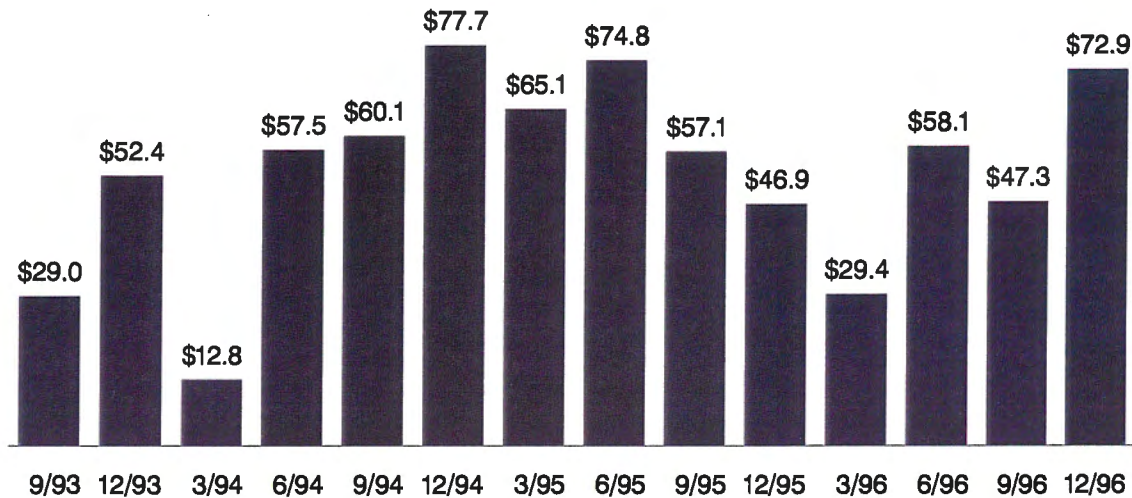
Noncurrent Loan Rates* **December 31, 1996**

	Total Loans		Commercial & Industrial		Real Estate		Loans to Individuals		All Other Loans	
	12/31/96	9/30/96	12/31/96	9/30/96	12/31/96	9/30/96	12/31/96	9/30/96	12/31/96	9/30/96
Puerto Rico	2.12	2.18	2.65	2.62	2.38	2.53	1.45	1.41	2.09	2.21
Tennessee	2.05	0.60	0.47	0.50	3.25	0.60	0.84	0.80	0.37	0.28
Delaware	2.05	1.90	2.00	1.35	1.13	2.10	2.20	1.94	0.34	0.41
Hawaii	1.83	1.95	1.87	2.51	2.03	1.96	1.45	1.20	0.71	0.71
Connecticut	1.78	1.77	2.94	2.87	1.68	1.61	1.14	1.32	1.07	0.13
South Dakota	1.70	1.53	1.81	1.69	0.86	0.98	1.92	1.68	0.62	0.68
Nevada	1.65	1.58	1.52	1.91	1.03	0.76	1.83	1.74	0.06	0.07
New Hampshire	1.64	1.52	1.04	0.73	1.75	1.75	1.71	1.47	0.50	1.13
Oklahoma	1.40	1.47	2.32	2.49	1.32	1.38	0.73	0.70	0.75	0.91
Maine	1.38	1.40	1.82	2.15	1.46	1.40	0.81	0.68	0.59	0.57
New Jersey	1.29	1.36	1.71	1.29	1.28	1.73	0.69	0.63	0.37	0.12
New York	1.26	1.53	1.05	1.28	2.38	2.84	2.53	2.68	0.17	0.23
Vermont	1.22	1.54	1.82	1.68	1.31	1.83	0.54	0.49	0.05	0.05
Kansas	1.11	1.07	2.29	2.10	0.94	0.98	1.04	0.92	0.18	0.15
Alaska	1.09	1.02	1.74	1.66	1.09	1.00	0.35	0.39	0.26	0.16
California	1.07	1.17	1.01	1.02	1.56	1.71	0.43	0.39	0.24	0.33
Virginia	1.06	1.13	0.66	0.82	0.97	0.97	1.56	1.68	0.19	0.21
North Dakota	1.04	1.04	2.91	3.08	0.85	0.81	0.63	0.48	0.16	0.21
New Mexico	1.03	1.01	1.39	1.39	1.06	1.07	0.70	0.70	1.42	0.62
Massachusetts	1.03	1.08	0.75	0.79	1.78	1.83	0.97	0.98	0.24	0.19
Pennsylvania	1.03	1.09	0.86	0.88	1.34	1.44	1.04	0.99	0.21	0.20
Georgia	1.01	0.95	0.68	0.65	1.07	0.96	1.65	1.55	0.10	0.19
Louisiana	0.99	0.99	1.38	1.62	0.95	0.92	0.87	0.74	0.36	0.37
Utah	0.98	1.31	0.80	0.88	0.55	0.66	1.25	1.74	0.63	0.75
Nebraska	0.98	1.10	1.86	2.25	0.71	0.81	1.39	1.37	0.17	0.31
Arizona	0.96	1.01	0.36	0.24	0.38	0.59	1.66	1.69	0.04	0.06
District of Columbia	0.95	1.15	0.81	0.90	1.02	1.27	0.91	0.91	0.28	0.00
Maryland	0.95	1.03	0.77	0.98	1.13	1.21	0.58	0.51	0.55	0.62
Florida	0.93	0.97	0.78	0.92	1.09	1.06	0.77	0.88	0.21	0.33
Rhode Island	0.93	0.99	0.95	1.19	1.20	1.11	1.17	1.06	0.04	0.02
West Virginia	0.89	0.93	2.05	2.33	0.76	0.82	0.66	0.59	0.16	0.01
Montana	0.87	0.92	1.98	2.33	0.68	0.66	0.65	0.54	0.24	0.36
Texas	0.87	0.92	1.01	1.16	1.03	0.98	0.54	0.58	0.38	0.47
Ohio	0.86	0.87	0.98	1.03	0.72	0.74	1.21	1.10	0.23	0.34
Arkansas	0.85	0.81	1.15	1.19	0.92	0.87	0.66	0.59	0.09	0.09
Wisconsin	0.83	0.88	1.05	1.22	0.78	0.83	0.97	0.77	0.37	0.34
Illinois	0.81	1.01	0.88	1.25	0.95	1.06	0.84	0.86	0.13	0.22
Missouri	0.81	0.85	0.88	0.98	0.88	0.89	0.58	0.57	0.54	0.66
Washington	0.80	0.80	0.93	1.14	0.94	0.83	0.33	0.43	0.54	0.59
South Carolina	0.74	0.79	1.15	1.33	0.71	0.75	0.53	0.42	0.15	0.23
Kentucky	0.73	0.78	0.87	1.05	0.80	0.87	0.64	0.55	0.24	0.16
Wyoming	0.72	0.70	1.70	1.77	0.36	0.40	0.65	0.42	2.62	2.30
Iowa	0.71	0.84	1.69	2.17	0.51	0.57	0.84	0.84	0.13	0.20
Indiana	0.71	0.81	0.71	0.95	0.69	0.79	0.89	0.86	0.25	0.35
Mississippi	0.69	0.75	1.05	1.18	0.68	0.75	0.54	0.55	0.32	0.40
Michigan	0.68	0.70	0.64	0.64	0.79	0.82	0.62	0.63	0.28	0.48
Minnesota	0.65	0.73	0.87	0.96	0.63	0.70	0.53	0.51	0.43	0.60
Idaho	0.63	0.54	0.69	0.71	0.40	0.33	0.75	0.52	0.92	0.77
Alabama	0.61	0.64	0.68	0.82	0.48	0.51	1.07	0.98	0.09	0.12
Colorado	0.59	0.59	1.18	1.15	0.47	0.47	0.54	0.51	0.31	0.39
Oregon	0.56	0.65	0.81	0.88	0.38	0.44	0.85	1.01	0.26	0.29
North Carolina	0.52	0.64	0.71	0.96	0.54	0.66	0.40	0.38	0.13	0.18
U.S. and Territories	1.05	1.11	0.98	1.11	1.23	1.29	1.36	1.32	0.22	0.28

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

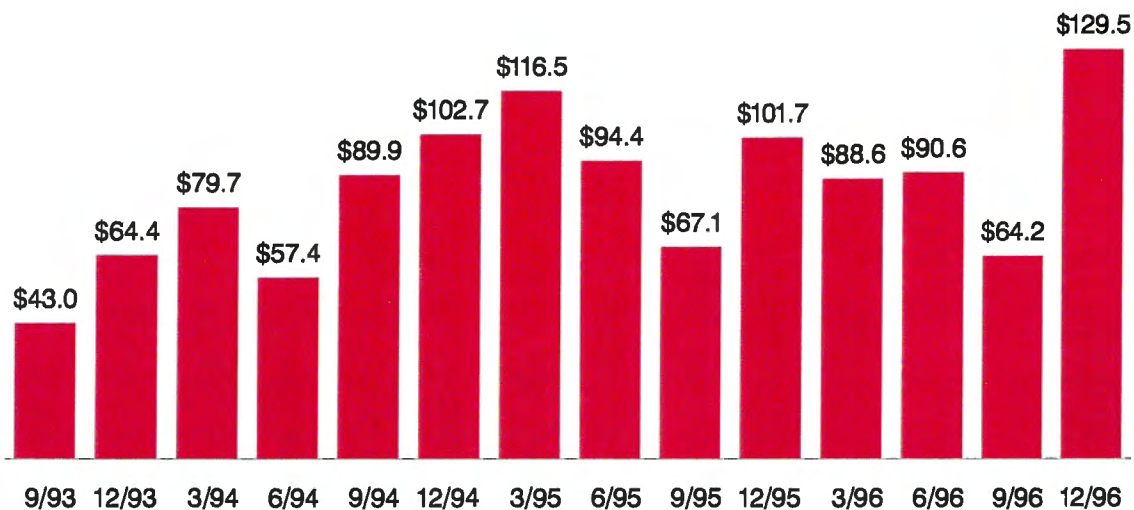
Growth in Credit Available to Businesses and Consumers

Quarterly Increase in Loans Outstanding (\$ Billions)



In the fourth quarter of 1996, home mortgages increased by \$16.2 billion, credit card loans increased by \$13.8 billion and commercial and industrial loans increased by \$11.2 billion.

Quarterly Increase in Unused Loan Commitments (\$ Billions)



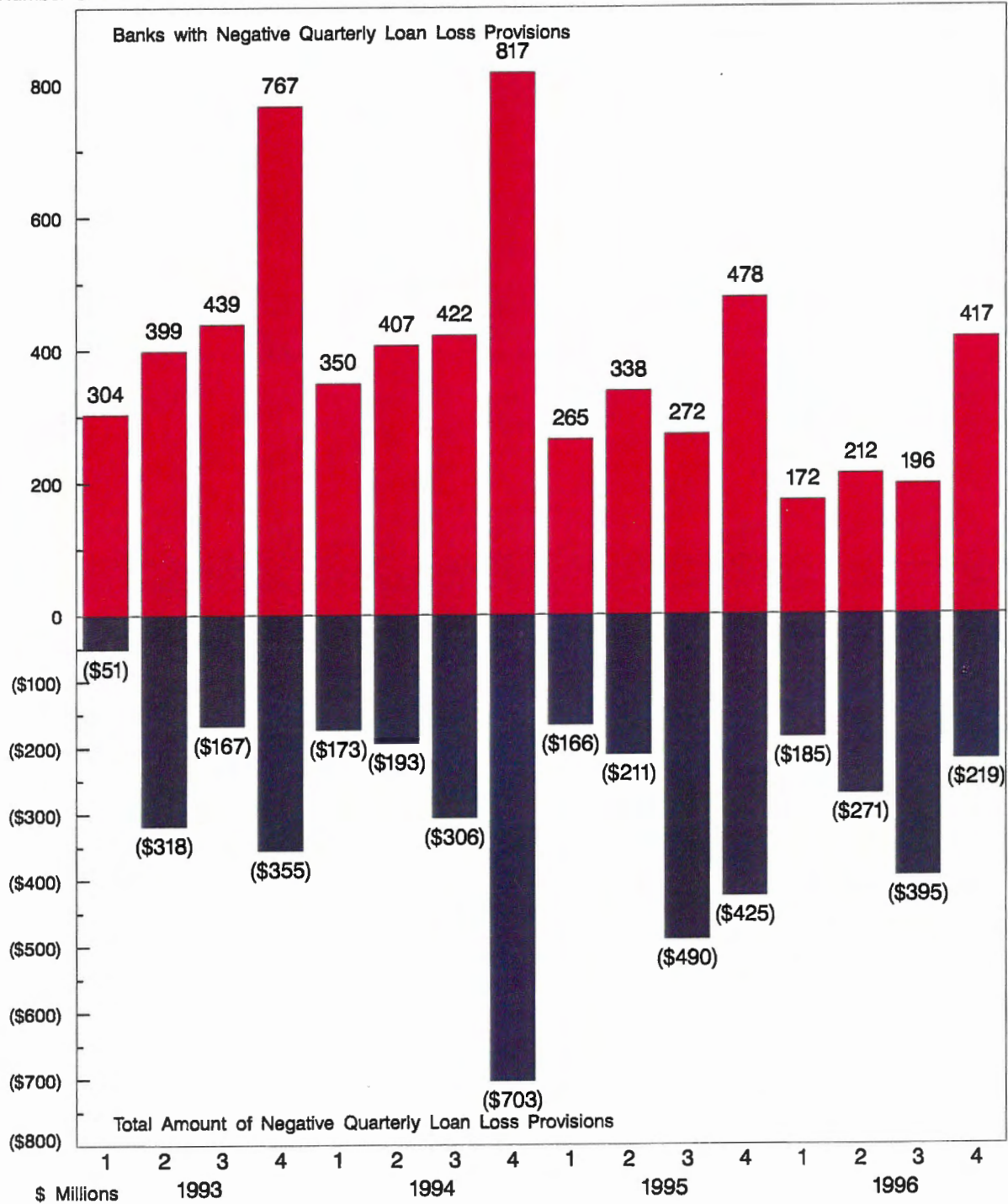
In the fourth quarter of 1996, unused credit card commitments increased by \$78.6 billion and unused commitments for loans to businesses increased by \$46.7 billion.

Converting Reserves Back Into Income

Banks Reporting Negative Loan Loss Provisions

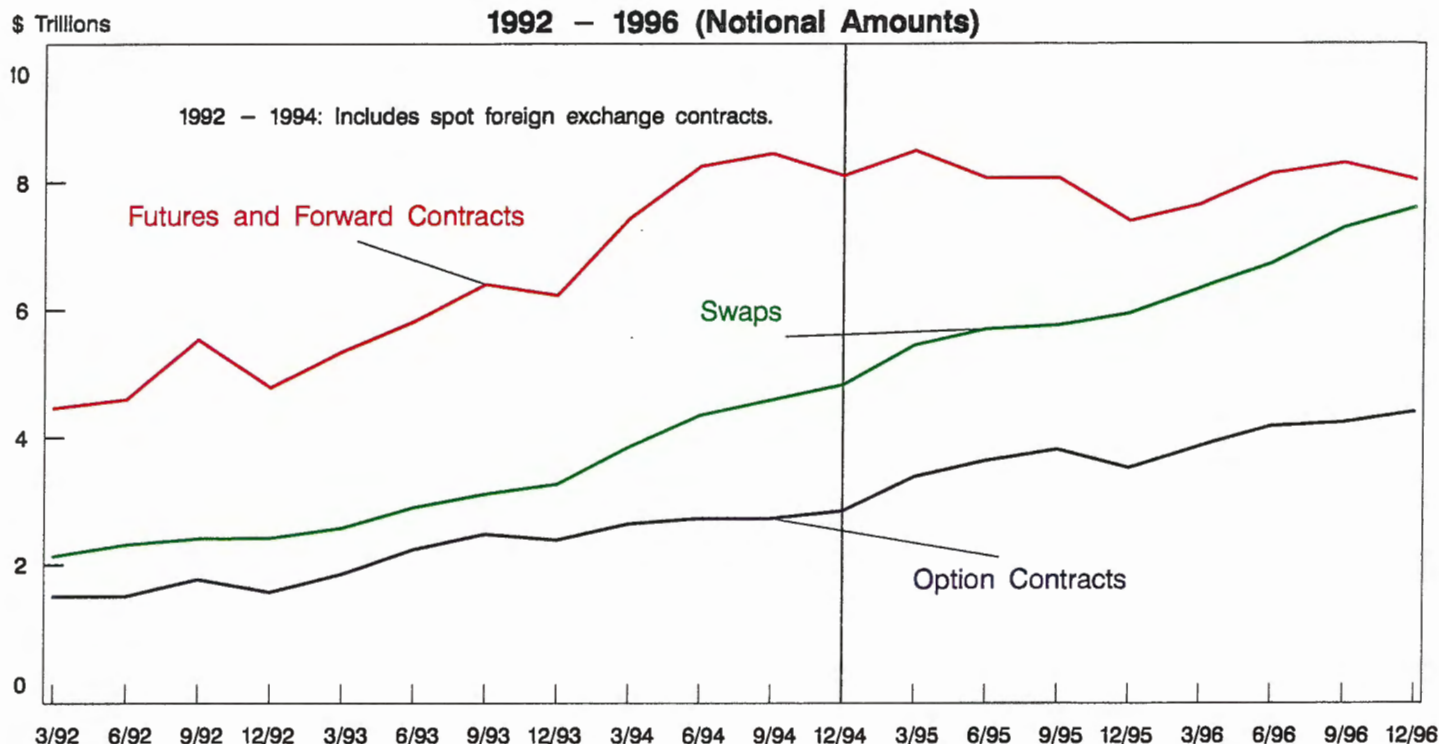
1993 - 1996

Number of Banks



Off – Balance – Sheet Derivatives

1992 – 1996 (Notional Amounts)



	12/92	12/93	12/94	12/95	3/96	6/96	9/96	12/96
Total Derivatives (off – balance – sheet) (Notional Amounts, in billions of dollars)	\$8,765	\$11,878	\$15,773	\$16,861	\$17,847	\$19,036	\$19,818	\$20,035
Futures and Forward Contracts	4,780	6,230	8,110	7,399	7,653	8,138	8,304	8,041
Interest rate contracts	1,738	2,497	3,435	3,063	3,171	3,367	3,392	3,201
Foreign exchange rate contracts	3,016	3,689	4,620	4,221	4,369	4,658	4,803	4,738
Other futures and forwards*	26	44	54	115	112	114	108	102
Option Contracts	1,568	2,386	2,841	3,516	3,858	4,171	4,227	4,393
Interest rate options	1,013	1,771	2,039	2,485	2,740	2,893	3,071	3,156
Foreign currency options	495	518	653	817	905	1,057	974	1,033
Other option contracts*	60	97	149	214	213	221	182	204
Swaps	2,417	3,262	4,822	5,945	6,336	6,727	7,288	7,601
Interest rate swaps	2,122	2,947	4,450	5,547	5,908	6,258	6,794	7,069
Foreign exchange rate swaps	279	277	331	350	375	410	433	471
Other swaps*	16	38	40	49	52	59	60	61
Memoranda								
Spot Foreign Exchange Contracts	NA	NA	NA	305	563	560	567	262
Number of banks reporting derivatives	613	666	625	558	549	507	501	483
Replacement cost of interest rate and foreign exchange rate contracts **	148	143	146	219	195	193	199	246

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

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

Concentration of Off – Balance – Sheet Derivatives*

Notional Amounts
December 31, 1996



All Other Participants (475 Banks)
\$1.3 Trillion (6%)

Composition of Off – Balance – Sheet Derivatives*

Notional Amounts
December 31, 1996

Interest Rate Contracts
\$13.4 Trillion (67%)



Commodity & Other Contracts
\$0.2 Trillion (1%)

Equity Derivative Contracts
\$0.2 Trillion (1%)

Foreign Exchange Contracts
\$6.2 Trillion (31%)

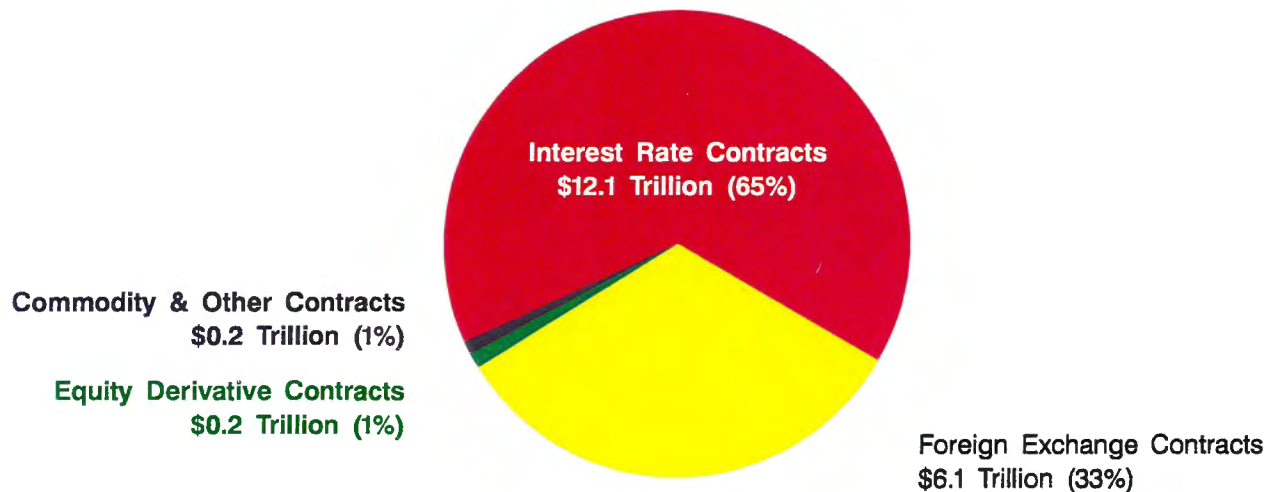
*Amounts do not represent either the net market position or the credit exposure of banks' off-balance-sheet derivative activities. They represent the gross value of all contracts written. Spot foreign exchange contracts of \$249 billion for the eight largest participants and \$13 billion for all others are not included.

Purpose of Off-Balance-Sheet Derivatives*

Held for Trading

Notional Amounts

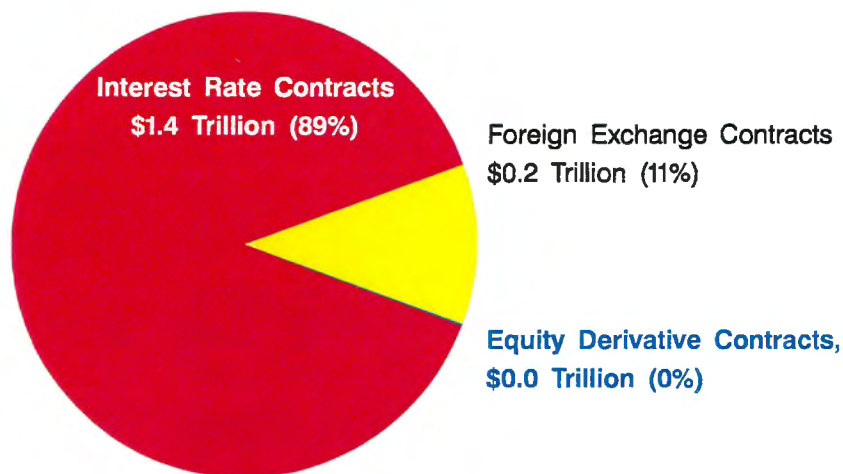
December 31, 1996



Not Held for Trading

Notional Amounts

December 31, 1996



* 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 \$262 billion are not included.

Positions of Off-Balance-Sheet Derivatives
Gross Fair Values
December 31, 1996
(\$ Millions)

Held for Trading

126 Banks Held Derivative Contracts for Trading
(Marked to Market)

	Interest Rate	Foreign Exchange	Equity Derivatives	Commodity & Other	Total	Net
Eight Largest Participants						(1,118)
Gross positive fair value	123,921	106,809	7,566	5,365	243,661	
Gross negative fair value	122,585	109,041	7,757	5,396	244,780	
All other participants						667
Gross positive fair value	1,759	3,279	4	91	5,134	
Gross negative fair value	1,237	3,142	0	88	4,467	
Total						(451)
Gross positive fair value	125,680	110,088	7,571	5,457	248,795	
Gross negative fair value	123,821	112,183	7,757	5,485	249,246	

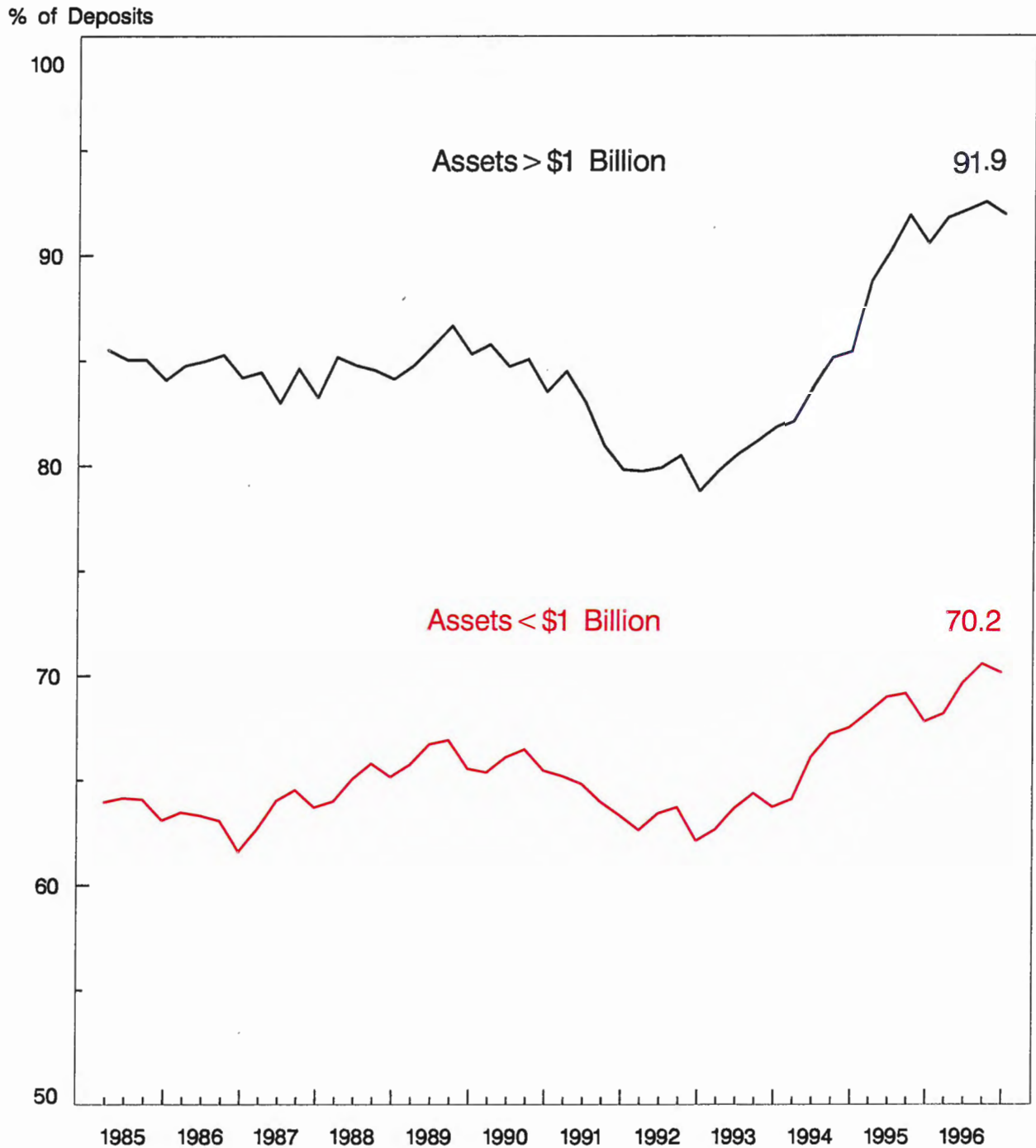
Held for Purposes Other than Trading

458 Banks Held Derivative Contracts for Purposes Other than Trading

	Interest Rate	Foreign Exchange	Equity Derivatives	Commodity & Other	Total	Net
Marked to Market						(10)
Gross positive fair value	558	255	0	8	821	
Gross negative fair value	652	179	0	0	831	
Not Marked to Market						1,548
Gross positive fair value	8,744	996	12	25	9,777	
Gross negative fair value	7,263	843	6	117	8,229	
Total						1,539
Gross positive fair value	9,302	1,251	12	33	10,598	
Gross negative fair value	7,915	1,022	6	117	9,059	

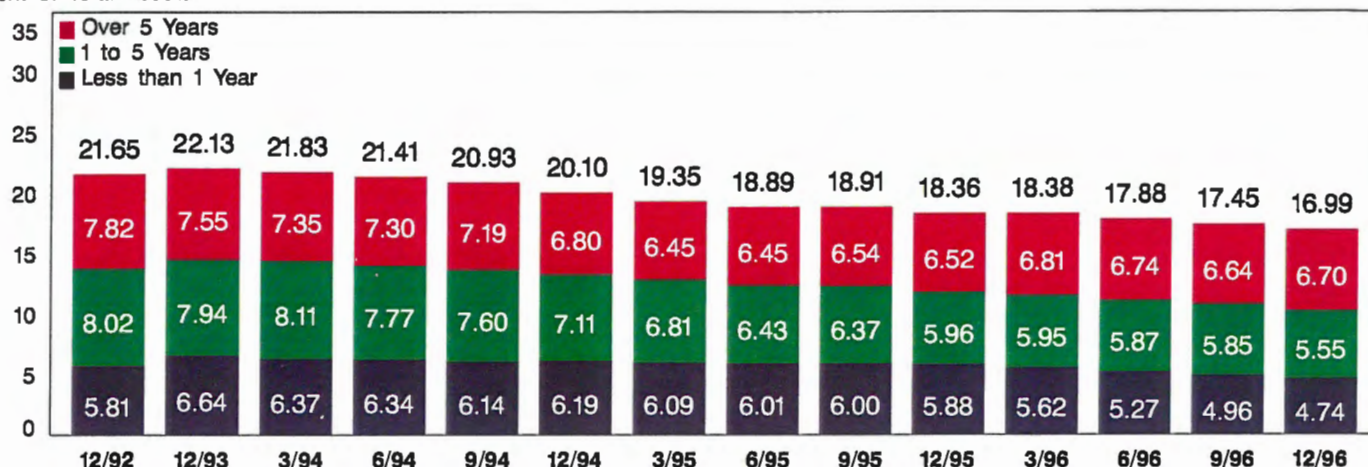
Net Loans and Leases to Deposits

1985 - 1996



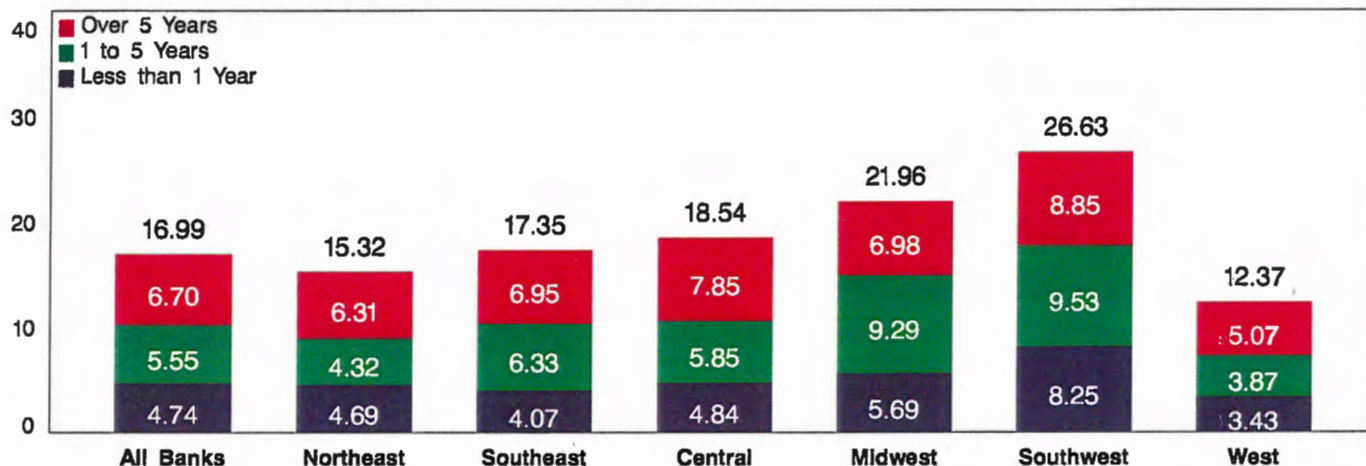
Debt Securities by Maturity or Repricing Frequency . . .

Percent of Total Assets



. . . and by Region December 31, 1996

Percent of Total Assets

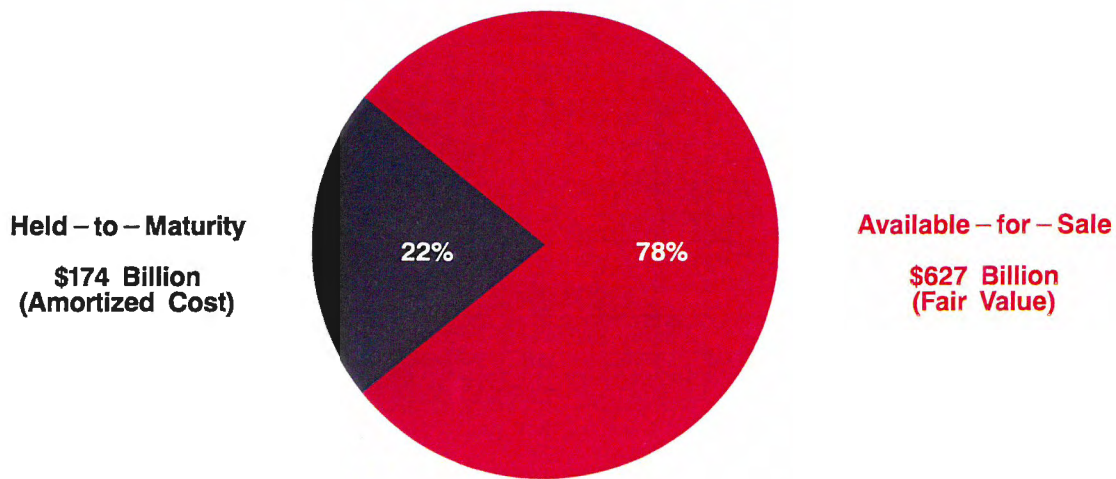


Total Securities (Debt and Equity) (\$ Billions)

	12/94	3/95	6/95	9/95	12/95	3/96	6/96	9/96	12/96
U.S. Government Obligations:	\$342	\$342	\$334	\$333	\$324	\$317	\$316	\$311	\$300
U.S. Treasury	244	238	220	214	198	194	191	184	169
U.S. Agencies	98	103	114	120	126	122	125	127	131
Mortgage Pass-through Securities	187	183	183	196	202	212	216	215	224
Collateralized Mortgage Obligations	140	137	137	133	127	124	117	113	112
State, County, Municipal Obligations	77	76	75	74	74	74	74	74	75
Other Debt Securities	61	60	60	64	66	66	65	67	68
Equity Securities	16	16	17	18	19	19	20	20	22
Total Securities	\$823	\$813	\$806	\$819	\$811	\$812	\$807	\$800	\$801
Memoranda									
Fair Value of High-risk Mortgage Securities	NA	3	3	3	3	3	2	2	2
Fair Value of Structured Notes	NA	21	22	21	18	16	13	11	10

Total Securities*

December 31, 1996



Total Securities*

December 31, 1996

(\$ Millions)

	Held-to-Maturity		Available-for-Sale		Total Securities	Fair Value to Amortized Cost (%)
	Amortized Cost	Fair Value to Amortized Cost (%)	Fair Value	Fair Value to Amortized Cost (%)		
U.S. Government Obligations						
U.S. Treasury	\$27,355	100.2	\$141,672	100.1	\$169,027	100.1
U.S. Agencies	37,562	99.9	92,994	99.9	130,555	99.9
Mortgage Pass-through Securities	40,697	100.2	183,292	100.0	223,989	100.0
Collateralized Mortgage Obligations	24,707	99.7	87,349	99.4	112,056	99.4
State, County, Municipal Obligations	37,289	102.2	37,608	102.6	74,897	102.4
Other Debt Securities	6,617	95.7	61,831	103.7	68,449	103.1
Equity Securities	**	**	21,854	108.7	21,854	108.7
Total Securities	\$174,227	100.3	\$626,600	100.6	\$800,827	100.5
Memoranda***						
High-risk Mortgage Securities	1,938		1,913			98.7
Structured Notes	10,236		10,143			99.1

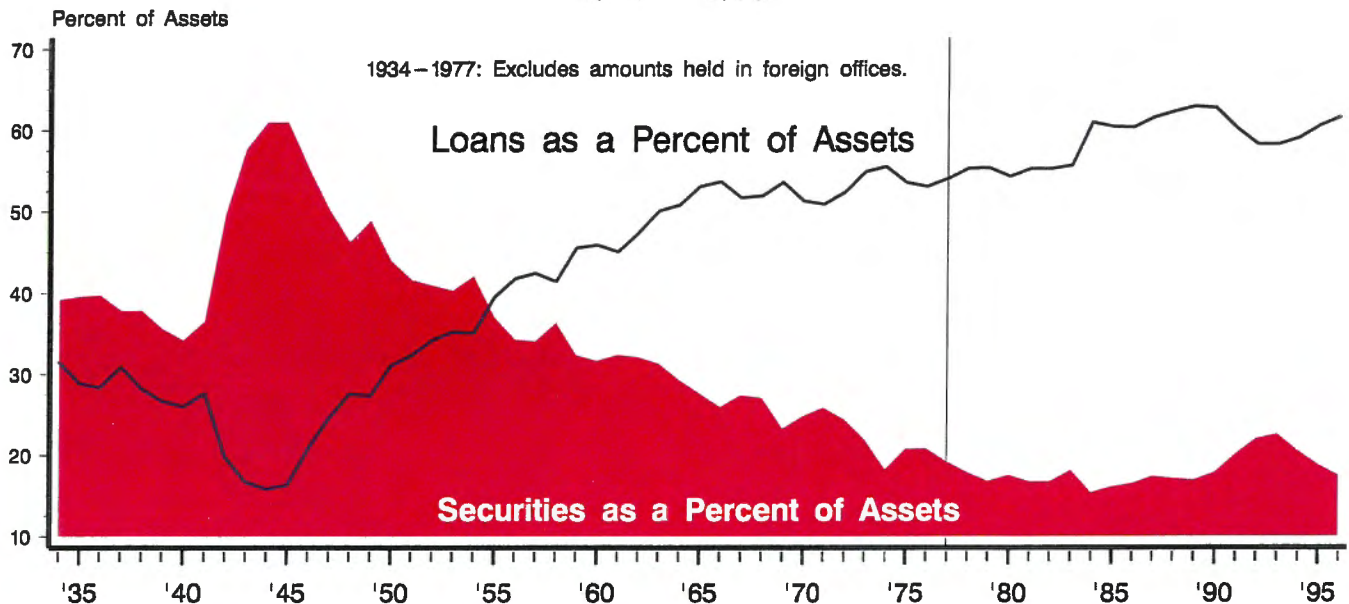
* Excludes trading account assets.

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

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

Loans and Securities* as a Percent of Assets

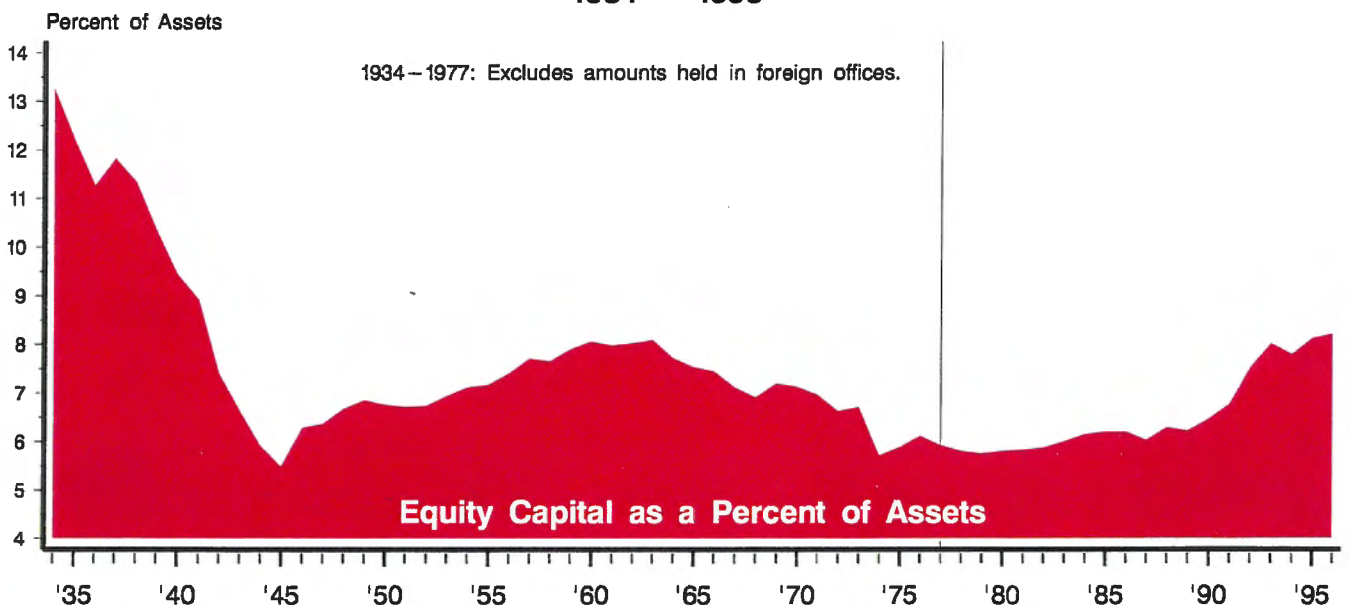
1934 – 1996



*Excludes trading account assets

Equity Capital as a Percent of Assets

1934 – 1996



Loans, Securities* and Equity Capital

December 31, 1934 - December 31, 1996

(dollar figures in millions)

Year End	Number of Institutions	Total Securities	Loans & Leases	Total Assets	Equity Capital	as a Percent of Total Assets		
						Securities	Loans	Capital
1996	9,528	800,827	2,811,016	4,578,343	375,295	17.5	61.4	8.20
1995	9,940	811,070	2,602,771	4,312,680	349,578	18.8	60.4	8.11
1994	10,451	823,024	2,358,212	4,010,516	312,088	20.5	58.8	7.78
1993	10,958	836,710	2,149,735	3,706,164	296,491	22.6	58.0	8.00
1992	11,462	772,939	2,031,974	3,505,663	263,403	22.0	58.0	7.51
1991	11,921	691,385	2,052,754	3,430,682	231,699	20.2	59.8	6.75
1990	12,343	604,622	2,110,170	3,389,490	218,616	17.8	62.3	6.45
1989	12,709	558,639	2,058,195	3,299,362	204,823	16.9	62.4	6.21
1988	13,123	535,995	1,932,376	3,130,796	196,545	17.1	61.7	6.28
1987	13,703	520,713	1,829,174	2,999,949	180,651	17.4	61.0	6.02
1986	14,199	484,865	1,756,438	2,940,699	182,144	16.5	59.7	6.19
1985	14,407	439,407	1,630,790	2,730,672	169,118	16.1	59.7	6.19
1984	14,483	385,549	1,508,601	2,508,871	154,103	15.4	60.1	6.14
1983	14,460	424,198	1,316,854	2,341,955	140,459	18.1	56.2	6.00
1982	14,446	367,008	1,224,405	2,193,867	128,698	16.7	55.8	5.87
1981	14,408	339,674	1,131,312	2,029,151	118,241	16.7	55.8	5.83
1980	14,435	325,015	1,016,476	1,855,695	107,599	17.5	54.8	5.80
1979	14,364	284,146	944,809	1,692,080	97,242	16.8	55.8	5.75
1978	14,391	269,290	840,972	1,508,331	87,418	17.9	55.8	5.80
1977	14,412	257,261	729,723	1,339,392	79,280	19.2	54.5	5.92
1976	14,411	246,132	633,031	1,182,390	72,248	20.8	53.5	6.11
1975	14,384	225,639	590,111	1,086,409	63,854	20.8	54.3	5.88
1974	14,228	188,807	583,871	1,037,338	59,221	18.2	56.3	5.71
1973	13,976	179,401	455,197	820,515	54,957	21.9	55.5	6.70
1972	13,733	178,459	388,902	730,903	48,387	24.4	53.2	6.62
1971	13,612	163,681	328,226	633,573	44,062	25.8	51.8	6.96
1970	13,511	141,370	298,190	570,167	40,590	24.8	52.3	7.12
1969	13,473	122,019	286,752	524,665	37,687	23.3	54.7	7.18
1968	13,488	135,242	264,671	500,238	34,518	27.0	52.9	6.90
1967	13,517	123,264	237,518	450,713	32,022	27.3	52.7	7.11
1966	13,541	104,286	220,332	402,946	29,963	25.9	54.7	7.44
1965	13,547	103,651	203,061	375,394	28,252	27.6	54.1	7.53
1964	13,493	100,960	178,649	345,130	26,627	29.3	51.8	7.72
1963	13,291	97,472	158,928	311,790	25,193	31.3	51.0	8.08
1962	13,124	94,912	142,718	295,983	23,732	32.1	48.2	8.02
1961	13,115	89,662	127,414	277,374	22,101	32.3	45.9	7.97
1960	13,126	81,020	119,878	256,322	20,635	31.6	46.8	8.05
1959	13,114	78,582	112,867	243,422	19,206	32.3	46.4	7.89
1958	13,124	86,056	100,087	237,474	18,164	36.2	42.1	7.65
1957	13,165	75,330	95,577	221,534	17,059	34.0	43.1	7.70
1956	13,218	73,947	91,705	216,146	15,992	34.2	42.4	7.40
1955	13,237	77,240	83,628	209,145	14,980	36.9	40.0	7.16
1954	13,323	84,142	71,412	200,589	14,255	41.9	35.6	7.11
1953	13,432	76,851	68,227	191,062	13,243	40.2	35.7	6.93
1952	13,439	76,280	64,728	186,682	12,560	40.9	34.7	6.73
1951	13,455	73,673	58,184	177,449	11,905	41.5	32.8	6.71
1950	13,446	73,198	52,482	166,792	11,261	43.9	31.5	6.75
1949	13,436	75,824	43,047	155,319	10,628	48.8	27.7	6.84
1948	13,419	70,339	42,388	152,163	10,139	46.2	27.9	6.66
1947	13,403	76,712	37,592	152,773	9,707	50.2	24.6	6.35
1946	13,359	81,469	30,740	147,365	9,254	55.3	20.9	6.28
1945	13,302	96,066	25,769	157,582	8,631	61.0	16.4	5.48
1944	13,268	82,053	21,355	134,613	7,944	61.0	15.9	5.90
1943	13,274	64,678	18,843	112,246	7,454	57.6	16.8	6.64
1942	13,347	47,344	18,907	95,459	7,056	49.6	19.8	7.39
1941	13,427	28,032	21,262	76,827	6,842	36.5	27.7	8.91
1940	13,438	24,163	18,398	70,720	6,673	34.2	26.0	9.44
1939	13,534	22,428	16,866	63,147	6,524	35.5	26.7	10.33
1938	13,657	21,451	16,024	56,800	6,435	37.8	28.2	11.33
1937	13,795	20,476	16,750	54,212	6,404	37.8	30.9	11.81
1936	13,969	22,307	15,965	56,210	6,329	39.7	28.4	11.26
1935	14,123	20,116	14,719	50,926	6,210	39.5	28.9	12.20
1934	14,137	18,172	14,614	46,448	6,152	39.1	31.5	13.24

* Excludes trading account assets.

Mutual Fund and Annuity Sales*

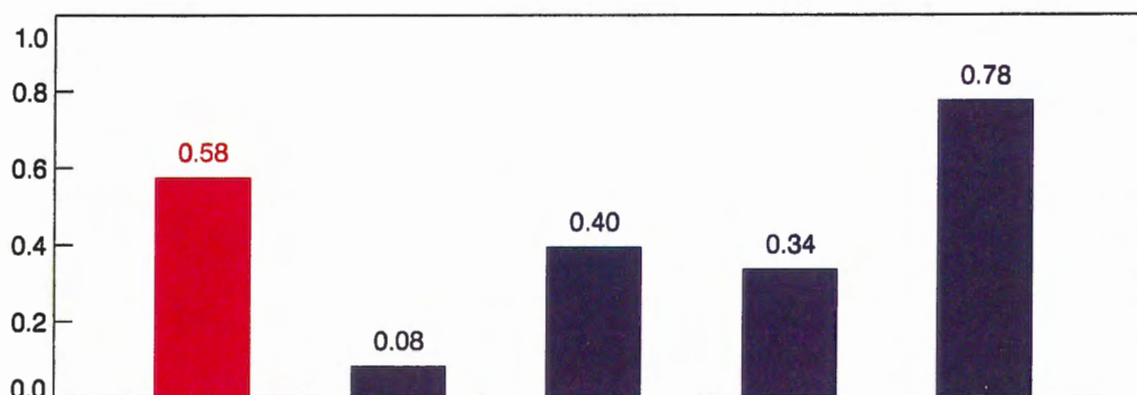
1995 – 1996

Quarterly Sales (\$ Millions)	12/95	3/96	6/96	9/96	12/96
Money Market Funds	\$199,231	\$211,968	\$206,859	\$221,716	\$244,319
Debt Securities Funds	3,531	3,693	3,323	3,130	2,940
Equity Securities	5,970	7,529	8,082	7,279	7,654
Other Mutual Funds	1,229	1,583	1,491	1,445	1,639
Annuities	2,198	2,660	3,723	3,355	3,178
Proprietary Mutual Fund and Annuity Sales included above	187,445	199,843	194,780	210,310	233,297

* 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 Calendar Year 1996

Percent of Gross Operating Income**

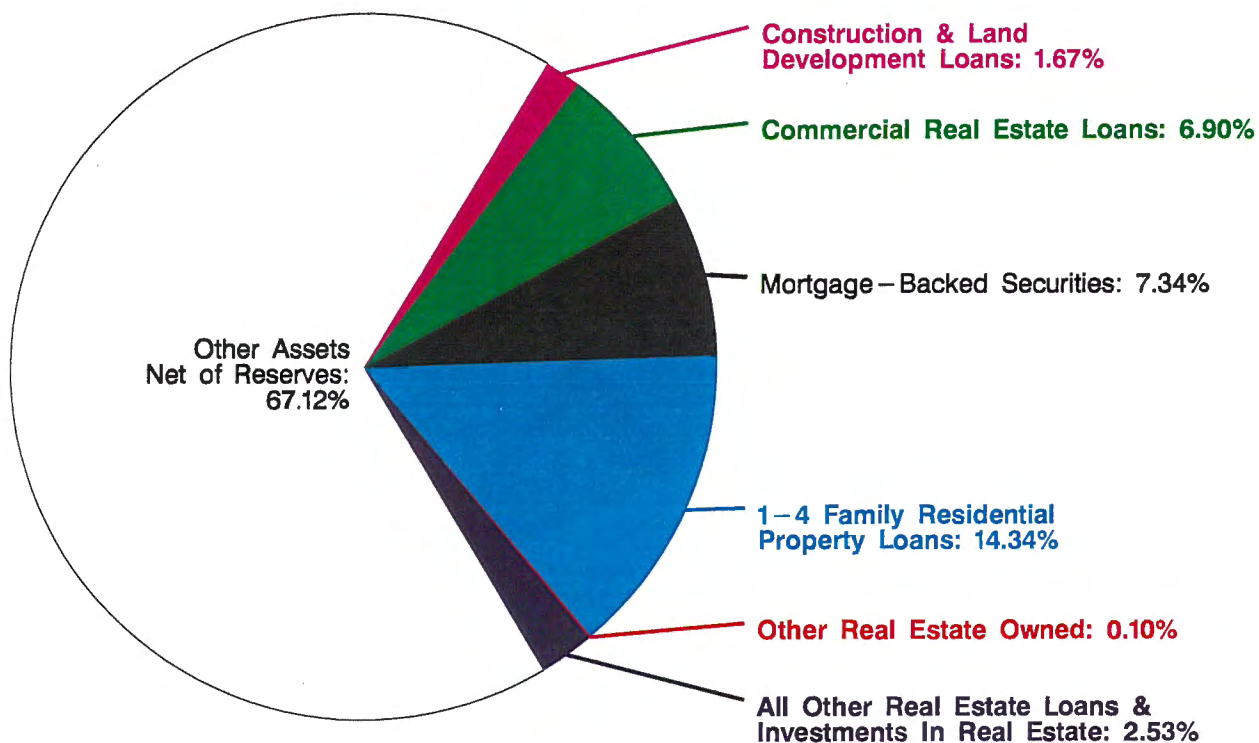


(\$ Millions)	All Banks	Under \$100 Million	\$100 Million to \$1 Billion	\$1 Billion to \$10 Billion	Over \$10 Billion
Mutual Fund and Annuity Fee Income	\$2,346	\$20	\$244	\$316	\$1,765
Gross Operating Income	\$406,363	\$23,448	\$61,840	\$93,798	\$227,277
Number of Banks Reporting These Fees	2,180	766	1,136	213	65
Percent of Banks Reporting These Fees	22.9%	12.3%	38.8%	65.5%	89.0%

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

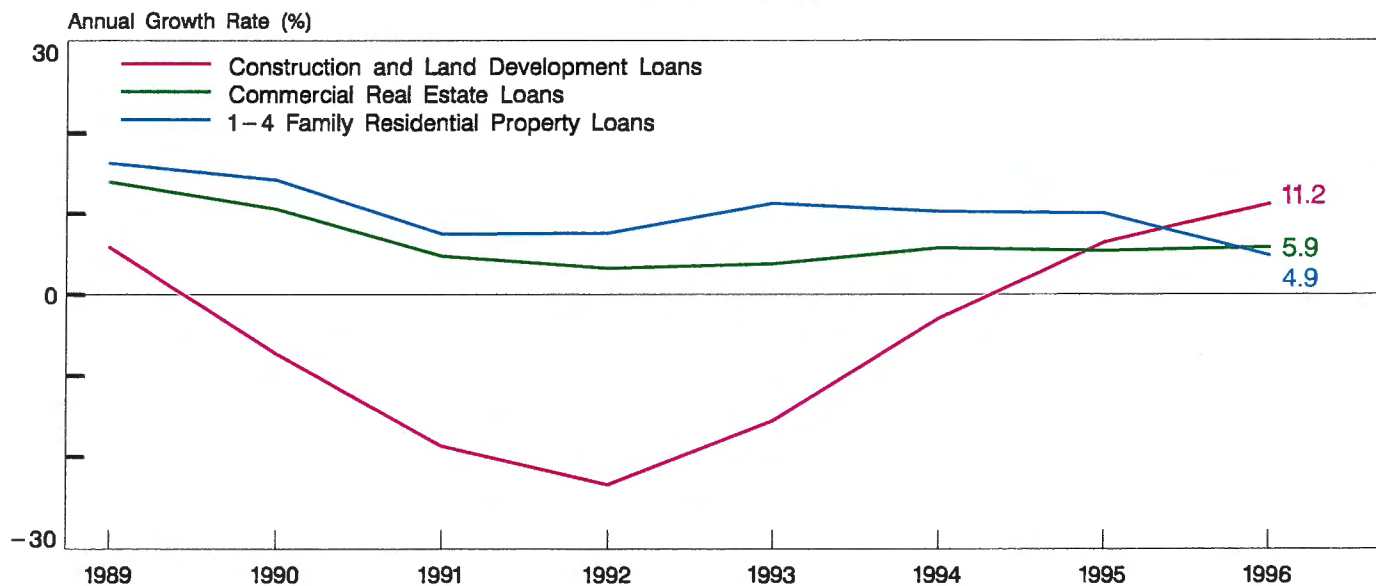
Real Estate Assets as a Percent of Total Assets

December 31, 1996

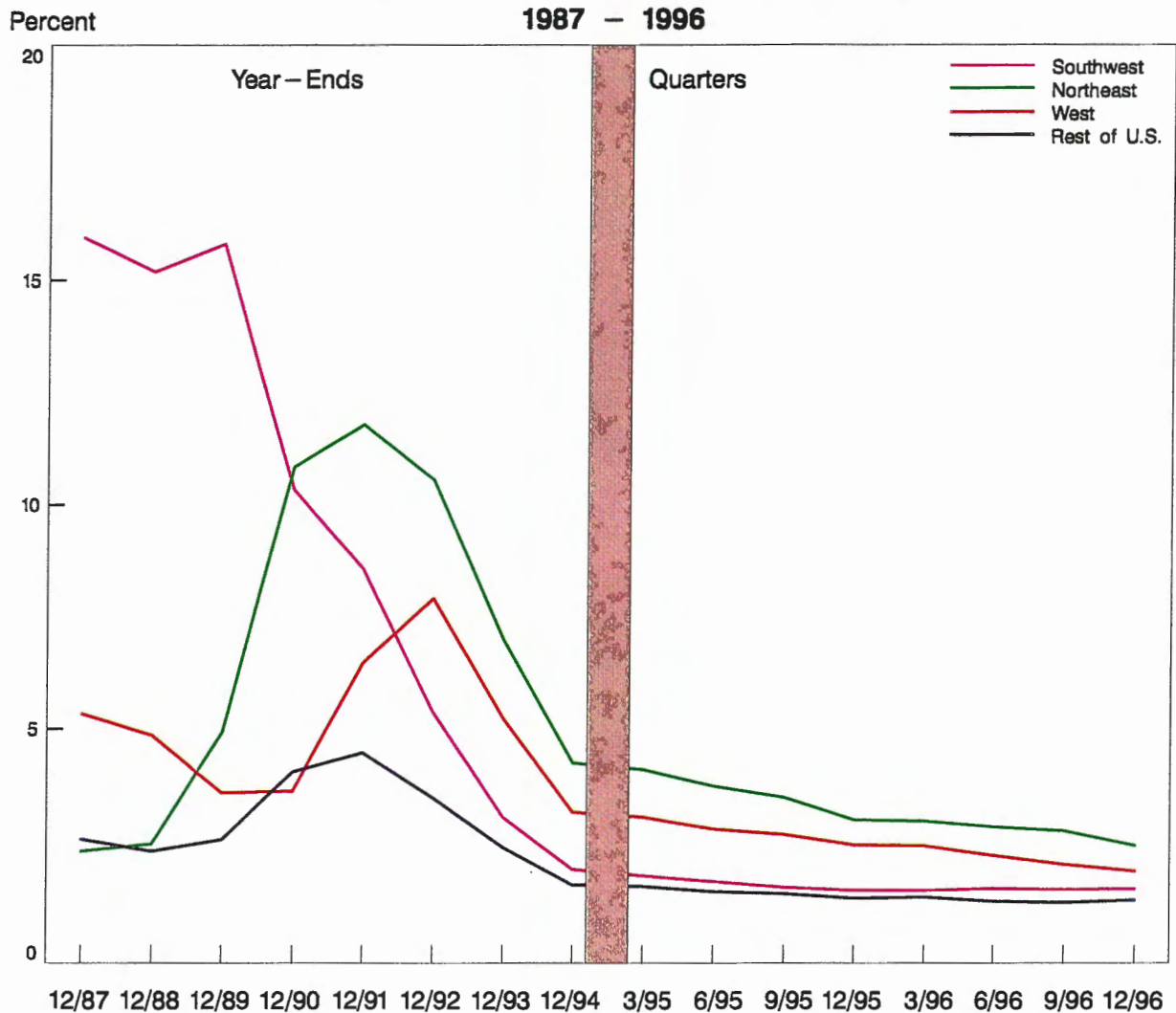


Real Estate Loan Growth Rates

1989 - 1996



Troubled Real Estate Asset Rates*



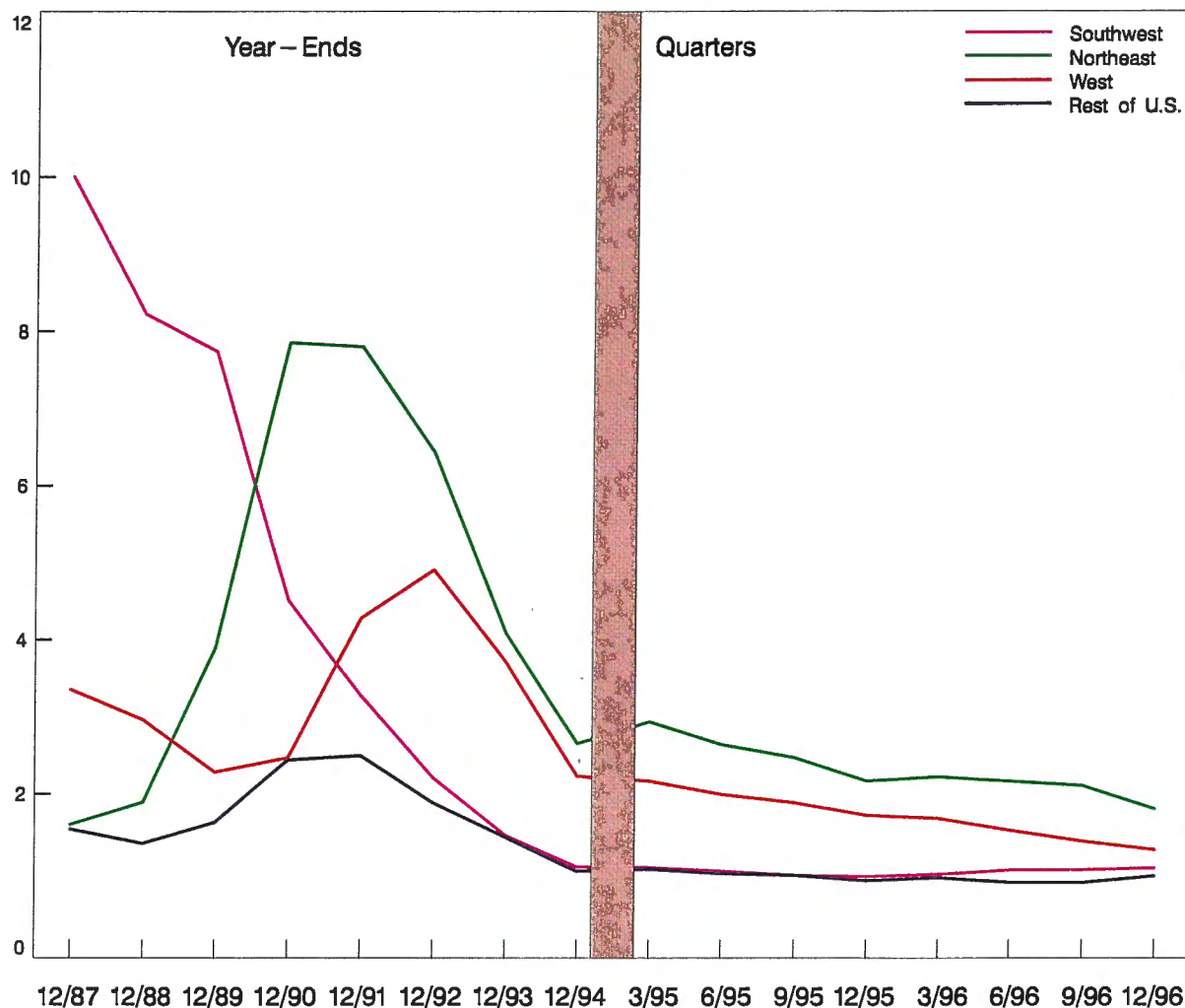
Southwest	15.96	15.20	15.82	10.35	8.58	5.38	3.04	1.88	1.73	1.60	1.47	1.40	1.40	1.45	1.42	1.44
Northeast	2.27	2.43	4.93	10.85	11.79	10.56	7.00	4.24	4.10	3.73	3.47	2.97	2.94	2.82	2.73	2.40
West	5.35	4.86	3.58	3.62	6.48	7.92	5.24	3.15	3.04	2.78	2.66	2.42	2.40	2.18	1.99	1.83
Rest of U.S.	2.54	2.28	2.53	4.05	4.48	3.47	2.36	1.52	1.49	1.37	1.32	1.22	1.25	1.15	1.13	1.19
Total U.S.	4.45	3.91	4.52	6.59	7.47	6.66	4.33	2.64	2.53	2.31	2.18	1.94	1.93	1.81	1.73	1.64

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

Noncurrent Real Estate Loan Rates*

1987 - 1996

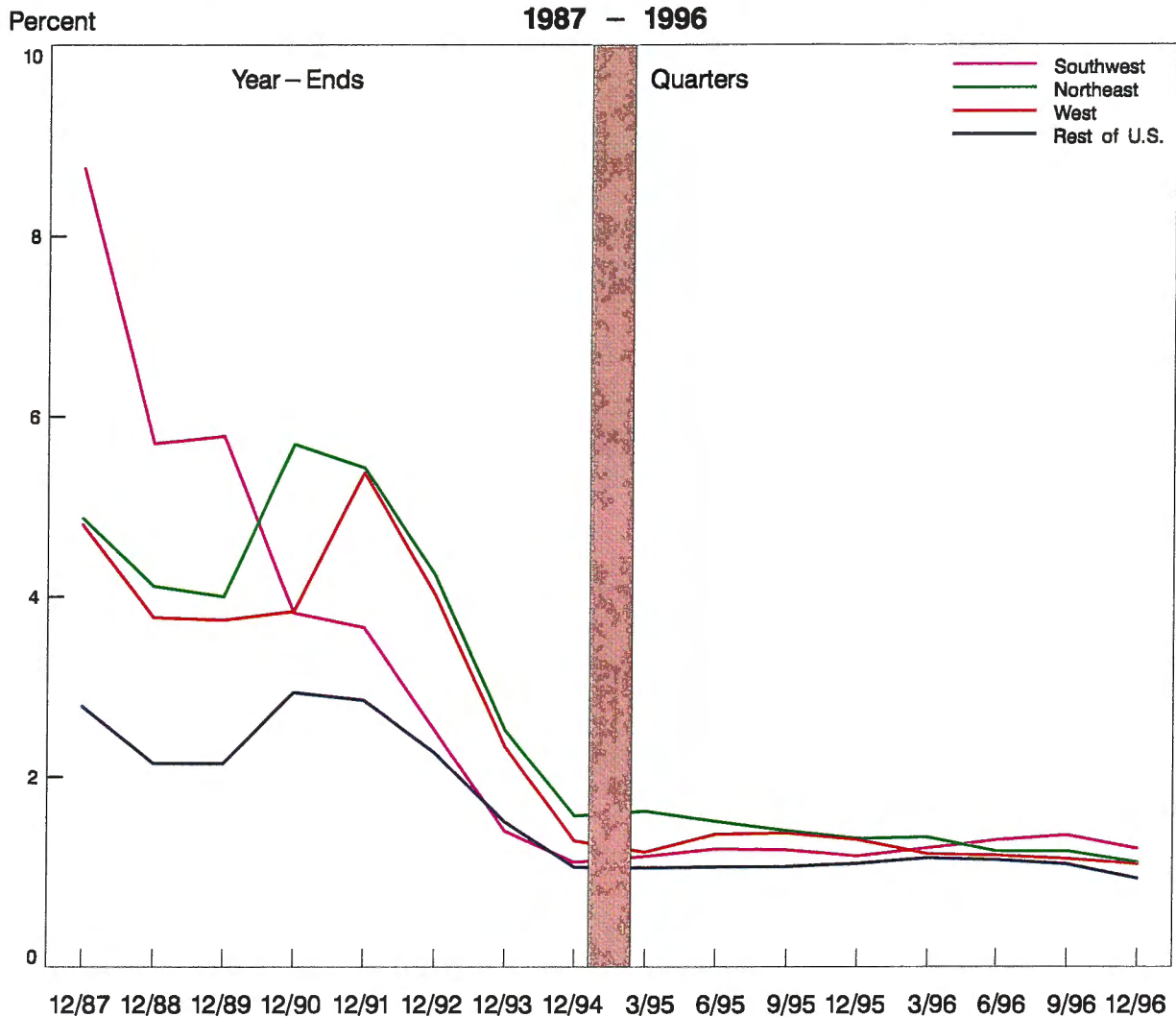
Percent



Southwest	10.01	8.23	7.74	4.51	3.28	2.22	1.46	1.05	1.04	1.00	0.94	0.93	0.95	1.01	1.01	1.04
Northeast	1.60	1.89	3.89	7.86	7.80	6.43	4.09	2.65	2.93	2.64	2.47	2.17	2.22	2.16	2.10	1.80
West	3.35	2.96	2.28	2.47	4.28	4.91	3.71	2.23	2.17	2.00	1.89	1.72	1.68	1.53	1.38	1.27
Rest of U.S.	1.54	1.35	1.63	2.44	2.50	1.89	1.44	0.99	1.02	0.96	0.94	0.87	0.91	0.84	0.84	0.93
Total U.S.	2.79	2.38	2.94	4.33	4.58	3.88	2.65	1.70	1.77	1.62	1.54	1.39	1.41	1.33	1.29	1.23

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

Noncurrent Commercial and Industrial Loan Rates*

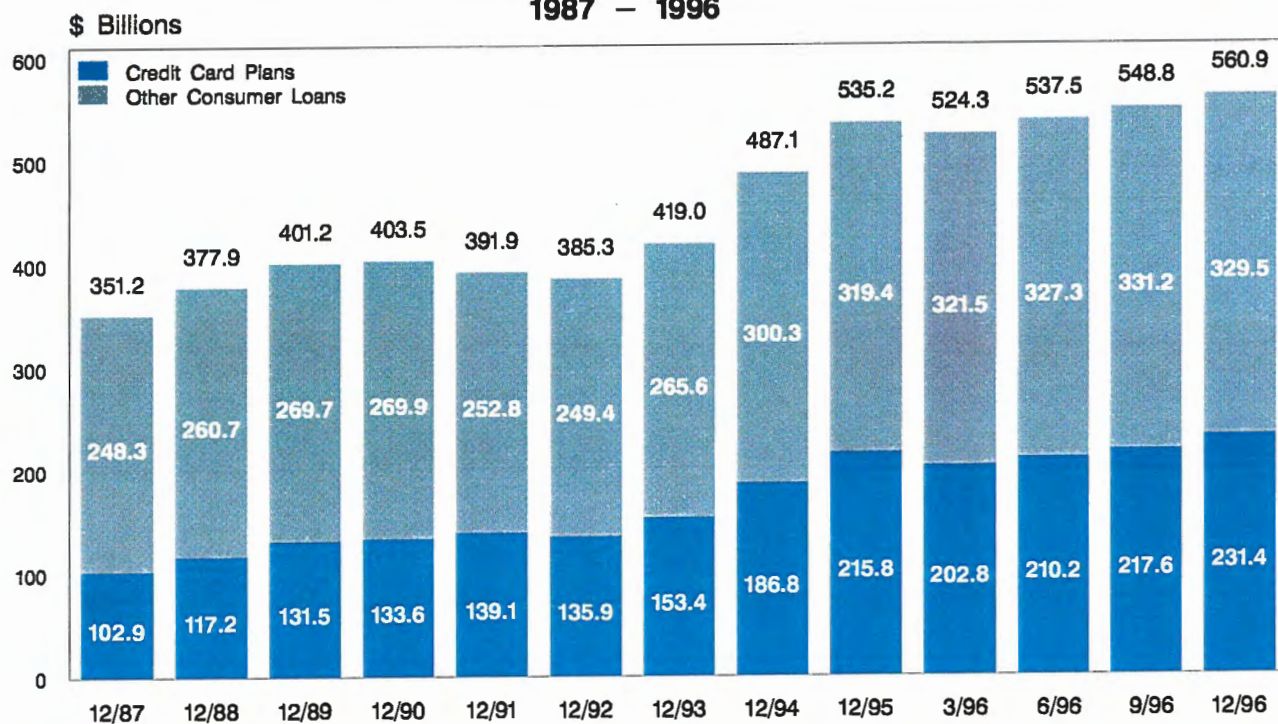


Southwest	8.75	5.69	5.78	3.81	3.65	2.51	1.39	1.05	1.11	1.19	1.18	1.11	1.20	1.29	1.35	1.20
Northeast	4.87	4.11	4.00	5.69	5.43	4.24	2.52	1.57	1.62	1.50	1.40	1.31	1.33	1.17	1.17	1.05
West	4.79	3.76	3.73	3.83	5.37	4.02	2.33	1.29	1.16	1.36	1.37	1.30	1.14	1.12	1.08	1.03
Rest of U.S.	2.78	2.15	2.15	2.93	2.85	2.26	1.50	1.00	0.98	0.99	1.00	1.03	1.09	1.07	1.03	0.86
Total U.S.	4.54	3.54	3.47	4.32	4.42	3.40	2.04	1.27	1.27	1.26	1.22	1.19	1.20	1.13	1.11	0.98

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

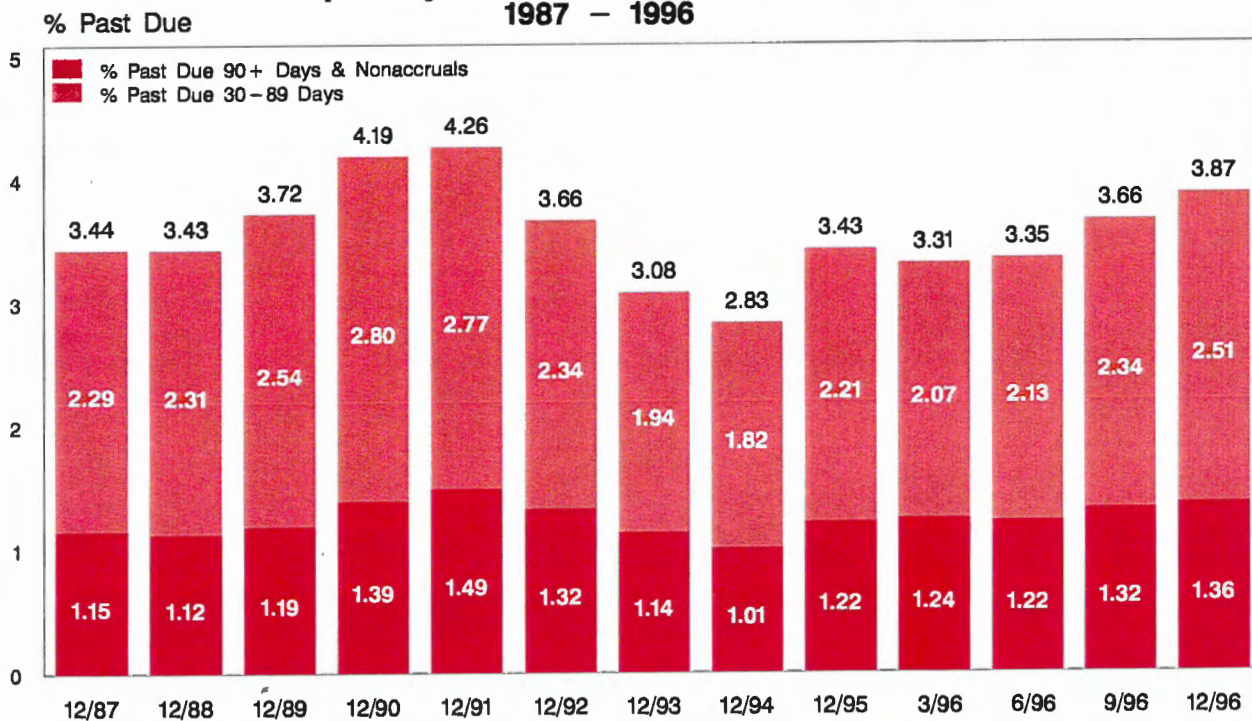
Loans to Individuals

1987 - 1996

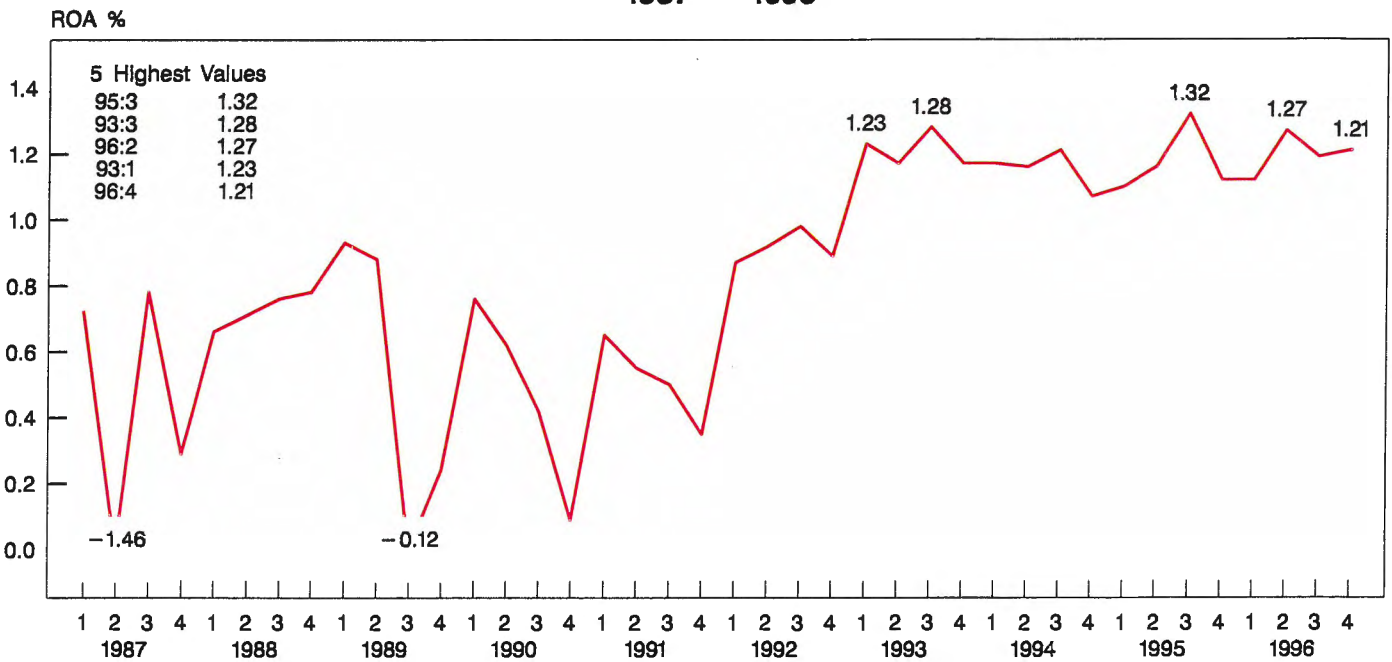


Delinquency Rates, Loans to Individuals

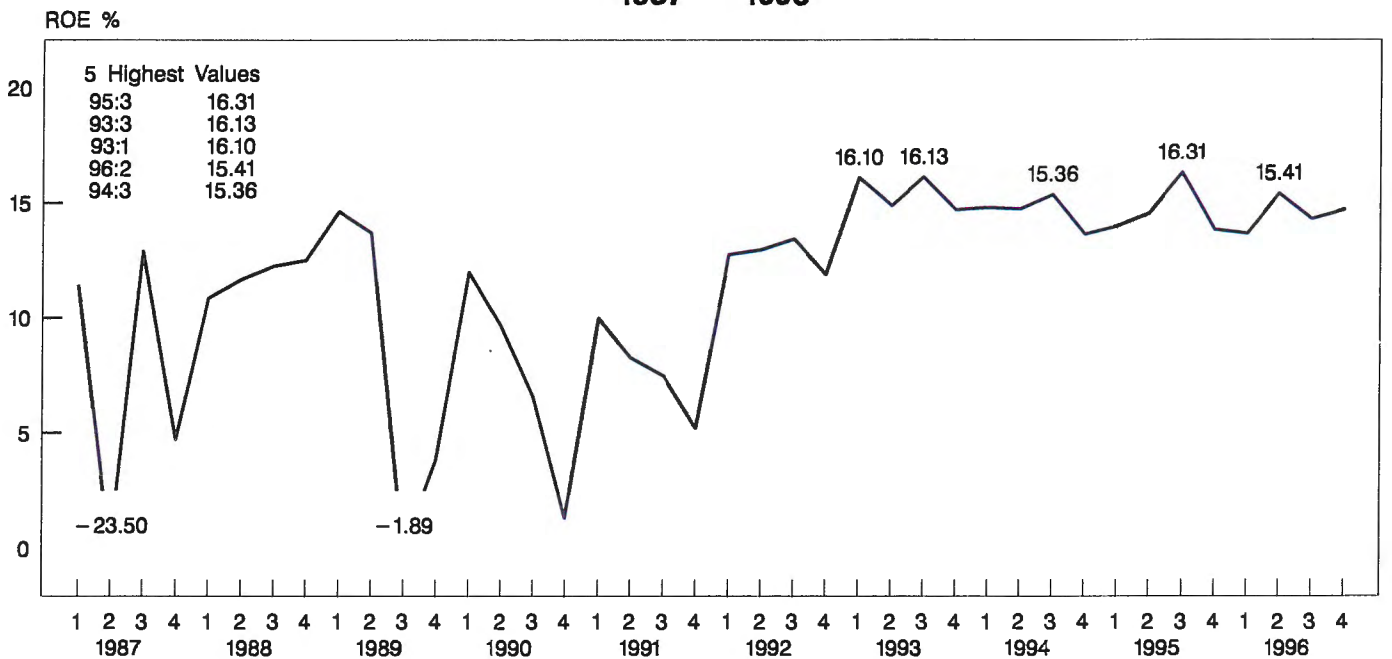
1987 - 1996



Quarterly Return on Assets (ROA), Annualized 1987 - 1996

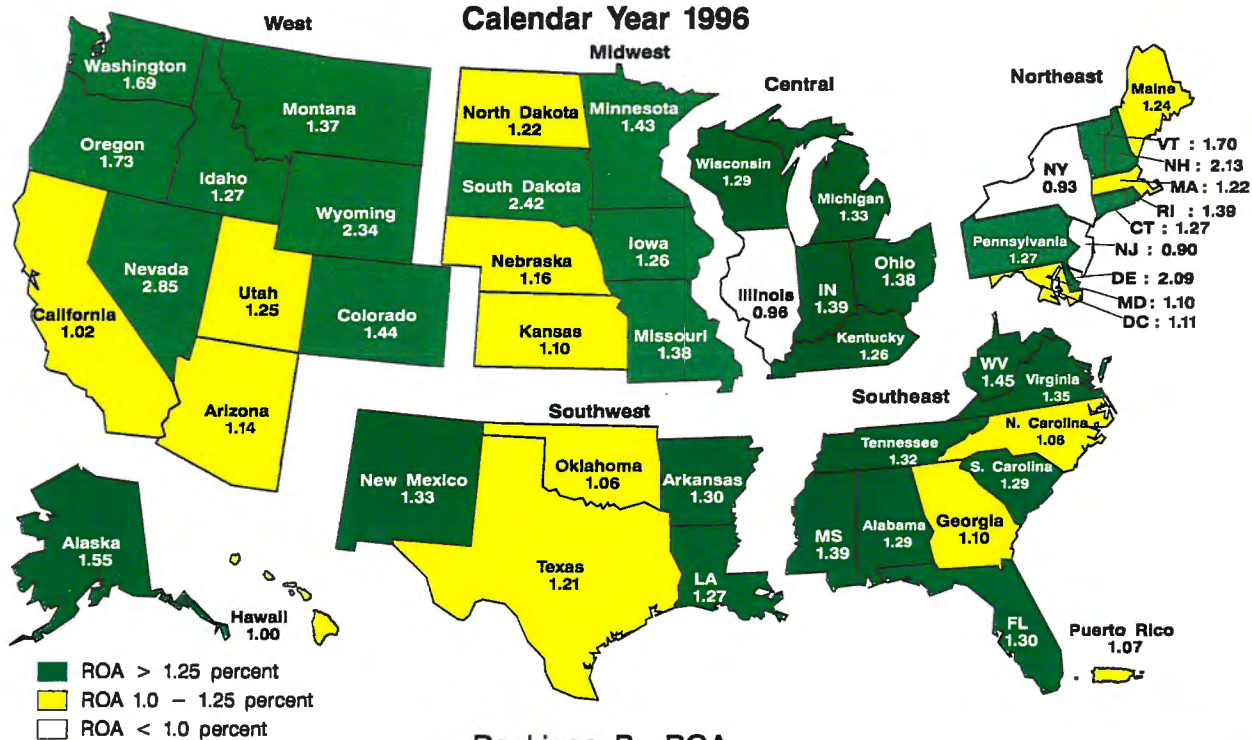


Quarterly Return on Equity (ROE), Annualized 1987 - 1996



Return On Assets (ROA)

Calendar Year 1996



Rankings By ROA

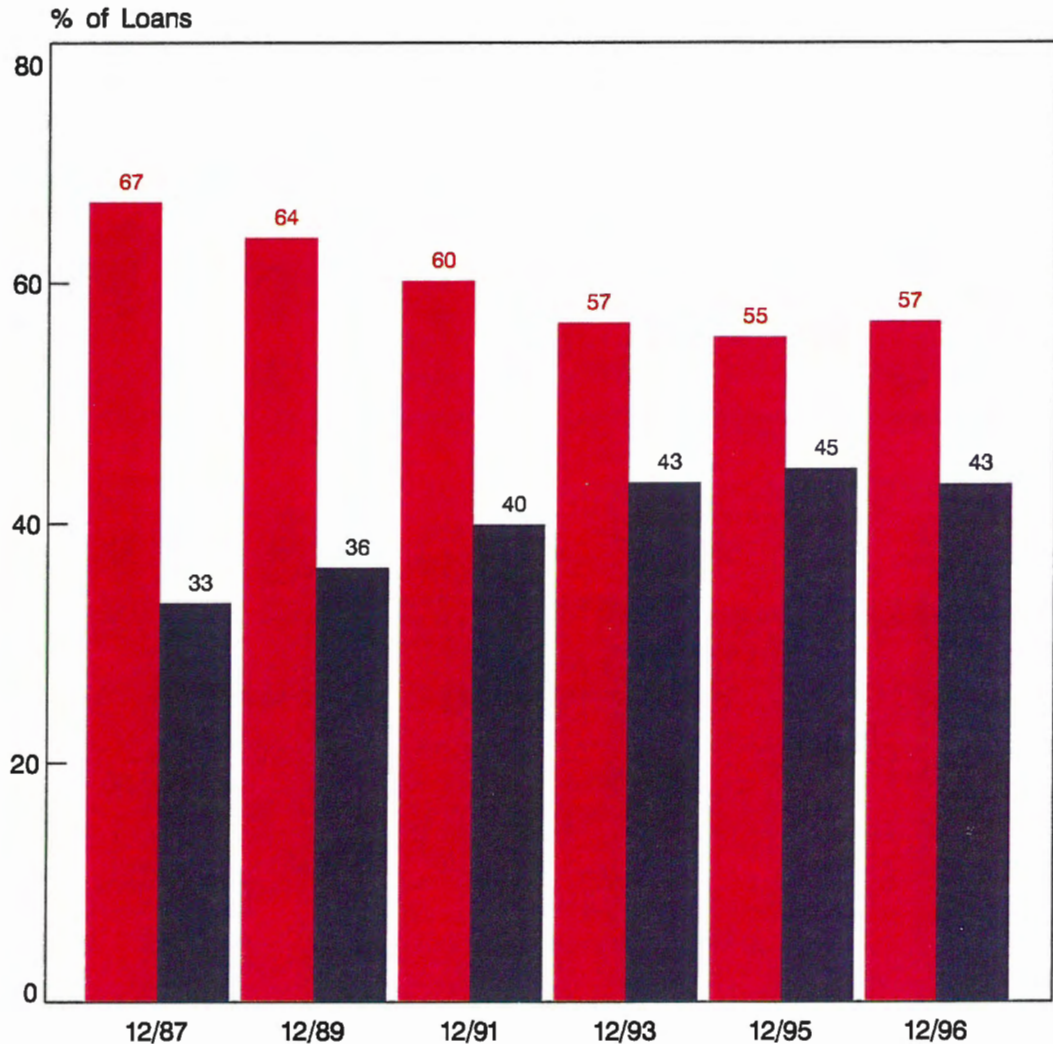
		1996	1995	Change*			1996	1995	Change*
1	Nevada	2.85	3.16	(31)	28	Connecticut	1.27	0.56	71
2	South Dakota	2.42	3.36	(94)	29	Idaho	1.27	1.02	25
3	Wyoming	2.34	2.05	29	30	Louisiana	1.27	1.36	(9)
4	New Hampshire	2.13	2.01	12	31	Pennsylvania	1.27	1.11	16
5	Delaware	2.09	2.40	(31)	32	Iowa	1.26	1.23	3
6	Oregon	1.73	1.71	2	33	Kentucky	1.26	1.20	6
7	Vermont	1.70	1.15	55	34	Utah	1.25	1.09	16
8	Washington	1.69	1.62	7	35	Maine	1.24	1.36	(12)
9	Alaska	1.55	1.53	2	36	Massachusetts	1.22	1.01	21
10	West Virginia	1.45	1.37	8	37	North Dakota	1.22	1.21	1
11	Colorado	1.44	1.40	4	38	Texas	1.21	1.18	3
12	Minnesota	1.43	1.32	11	39	Nebraska	1.16	1.31	(15)
13	Indiana	1.39	1.21	18	40	Arizona	1.14	0.95	19
14	Mississippi	1.39	1.32	7	41	District of Columbia	1.11	1.72	(61)
15	Rhode Island	1.39	1.67	(28)	42	Georgia	1.10	1.24	(14)
16	Missouri	1.38	1.41	(3)	43	Kansas	1.10	1.09	1
17	Ohio	1.38	1.37	1	44	Maryland	1.10	1.17	(7)
18	Montana	1.37	1.45	(8)	45	Puerto Rico	1.07	1.04	3
19	Virginia	1.35	1.20	15	46	North Carolina	1.06	0.96	10
20	Michigan	1.33	1.15	18	47	Oklahoma	1.06	1.06	0
21	New Mexico	1.33	1.34	(1)	48	California	1.02	1.33	(31)
22	Tennessee	1.32	1.33	(1)	49	Hawaii	1.00	1.12	(12)
23	Arkansas	1.30	1.21	9	50	Illinois	0.96	0.92	4
24	Florida	1.30	1.28	2	51	New York	0.93	0.82	11
25	Alabama	1.29	1.26	3	52	New Jersey	0.90	1.07	(17)
26	South Carolina	1.29	1.09	20					
27	Wisconsin	1.29	1.35	(6)		U.S. and Territories	1.19	1.17	2

*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.

Credit Risk Diversification

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



Loans (\$ Billions):

■ Commercial Borrowers	\$1,230	\$1,321	\$1,241	\$1,222	\$1,447	\$1,599
■ Consumer Loans	614	752	823	935	1,161	1,217

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.

The FDIC
Quarterly
Banking Profile

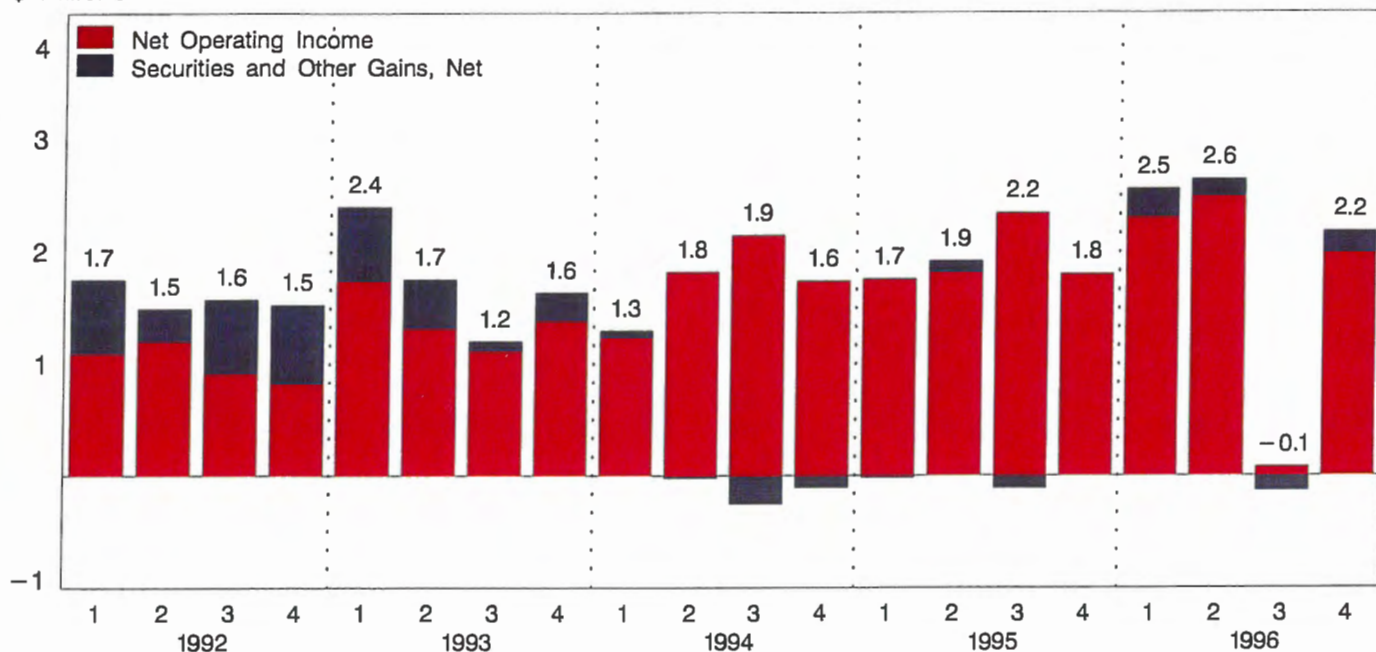
Ricki Helfer, Chairman

FDIC - Insured
Savings Institutions

Quarterly Net Income

1992 - 1996

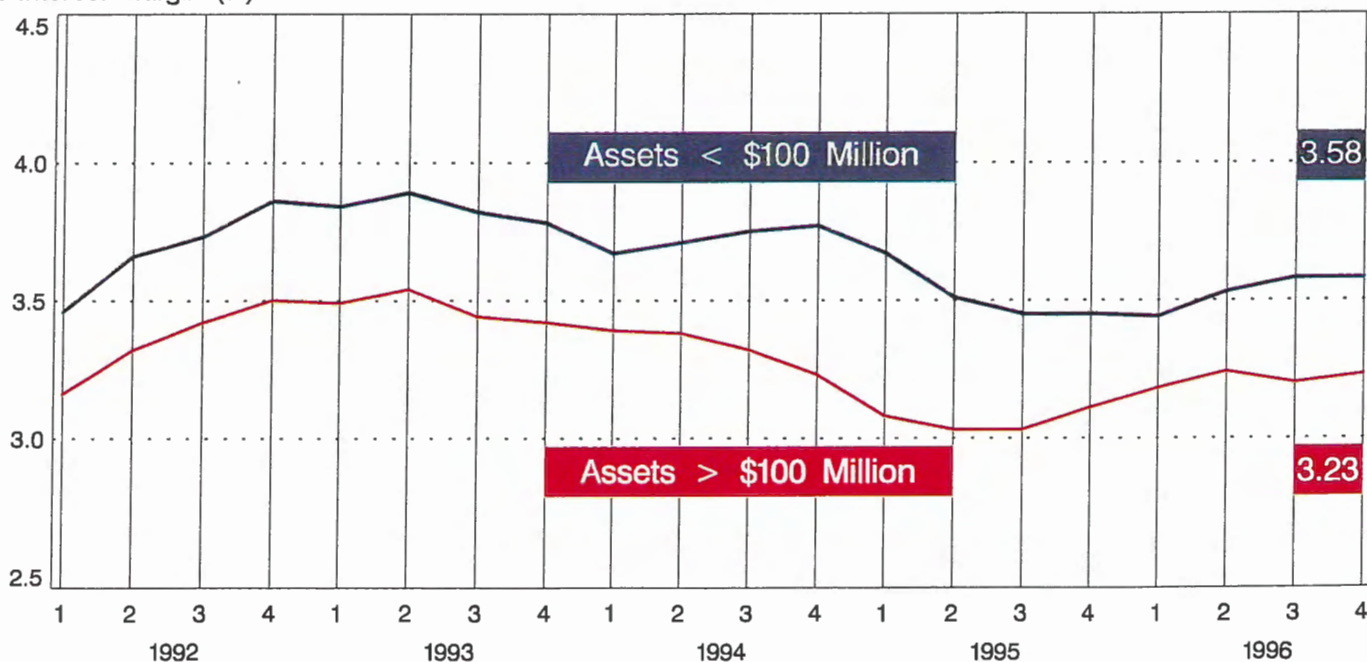
\$ Billions



Quarterly Net Interest Margins, Annualized

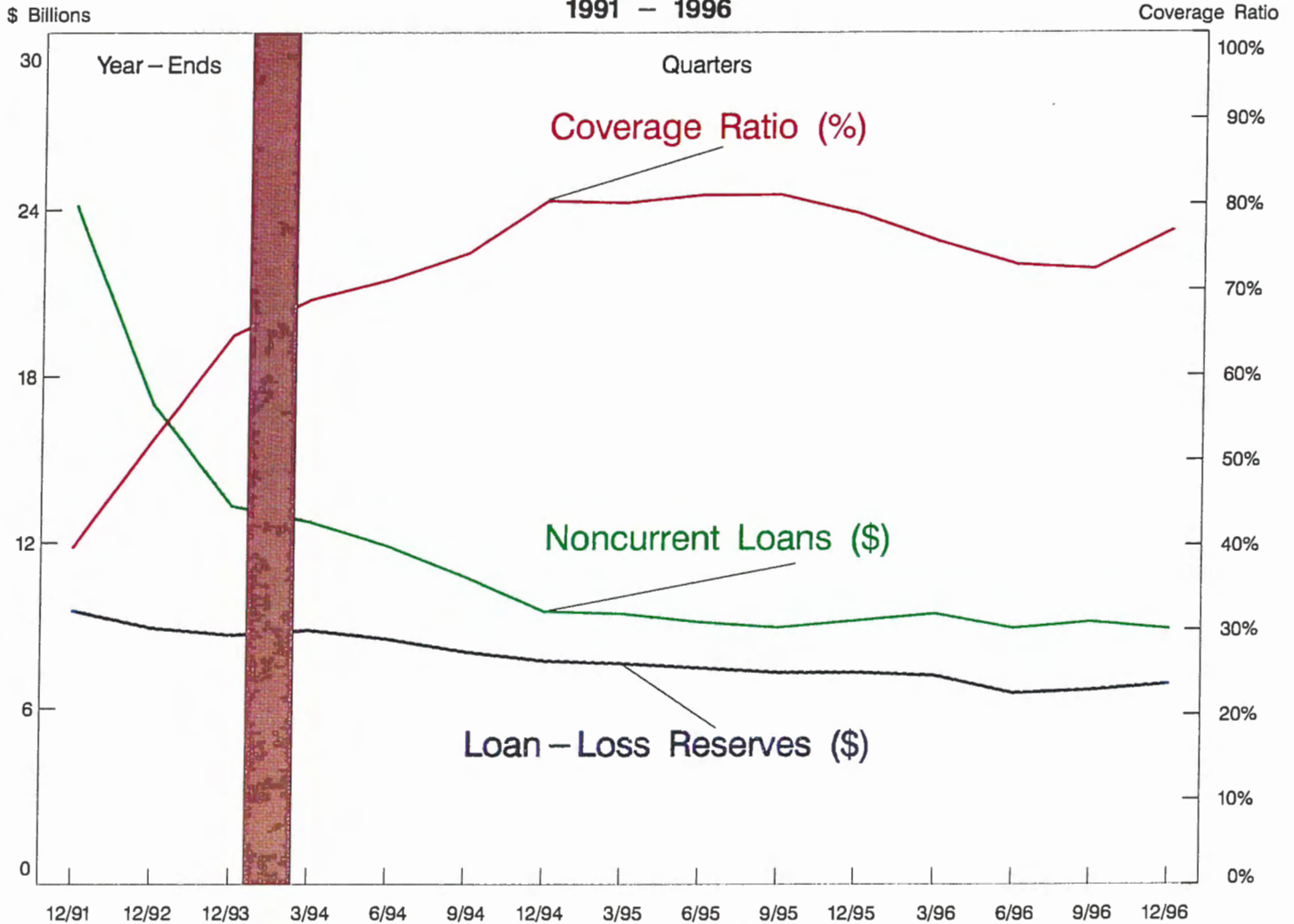
1992 - 1996

Net Interest Margin (%)



Reserve Coverage Ratio*

1991 - 1996



Noncurrent Loans (\$ Billions)

24.2 17.0 13.3 12.8 11.9 10.8 9.5 9.4 9.1 8.9 9.2 9.4 8.9 9.1 8.9

Loan-Loss Reserves (\$ Billions)

9.5 8.9 8.7 8.8 8.5 8.1 7.7 7.6 7.5 7.3 7.3 7.2 6.6 6.7 6.9

Coverage Ratio (%)

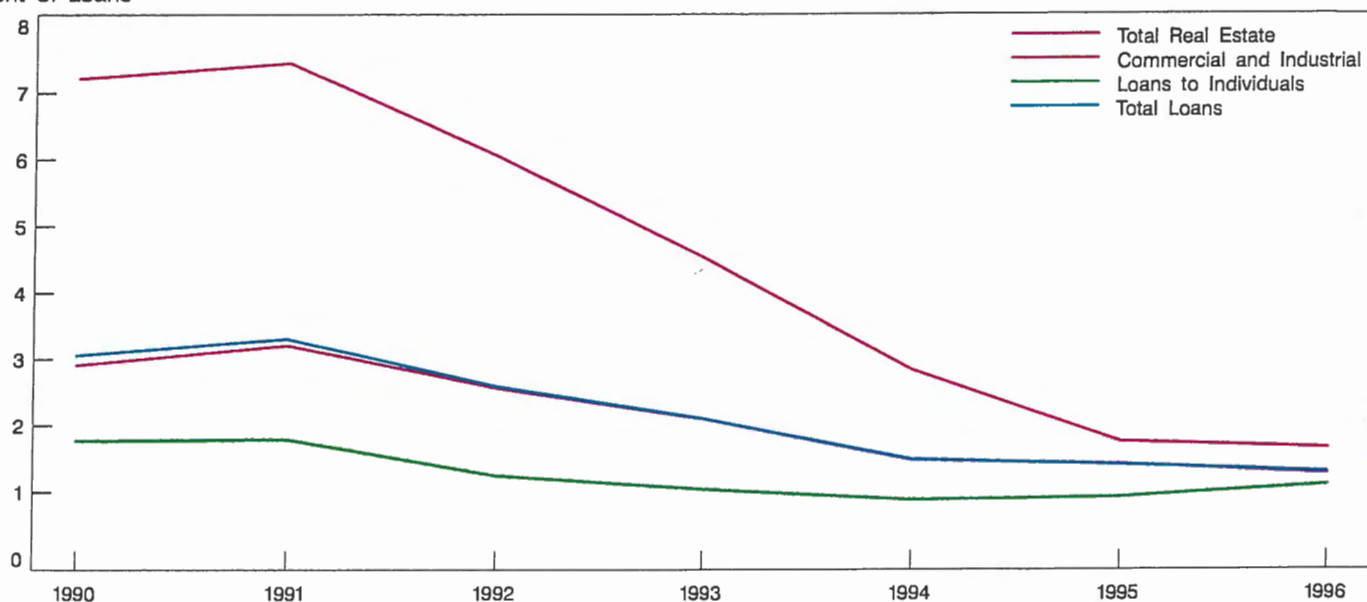
39 52 65 69 72 75 81 81 82 82 80 76 74 73 78

*Loan-loss reserves to noncurrent loans. 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 coverage ratio more closely comparable to prior periods.

Noncurrent Loan Rates at Year-end

1990 - 1996

Percent of Loans

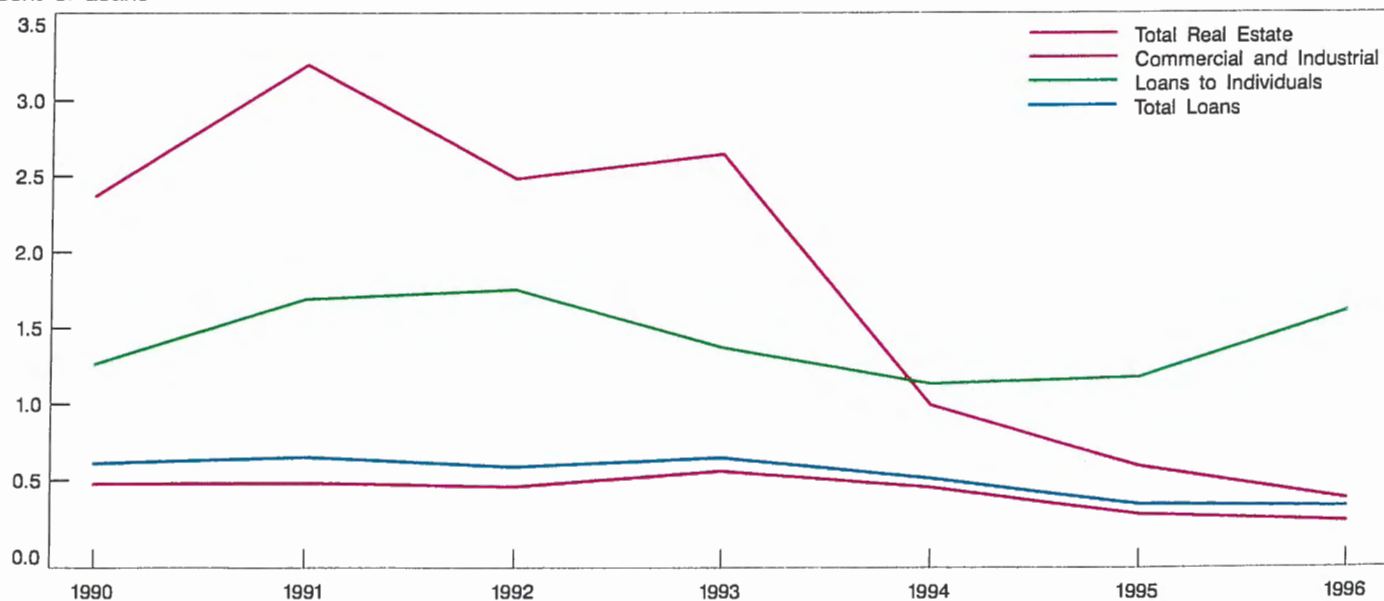


Note: Noncurrent loan rates represent the percentage of loans that are past due 90 days or more or in nonaccrual status.

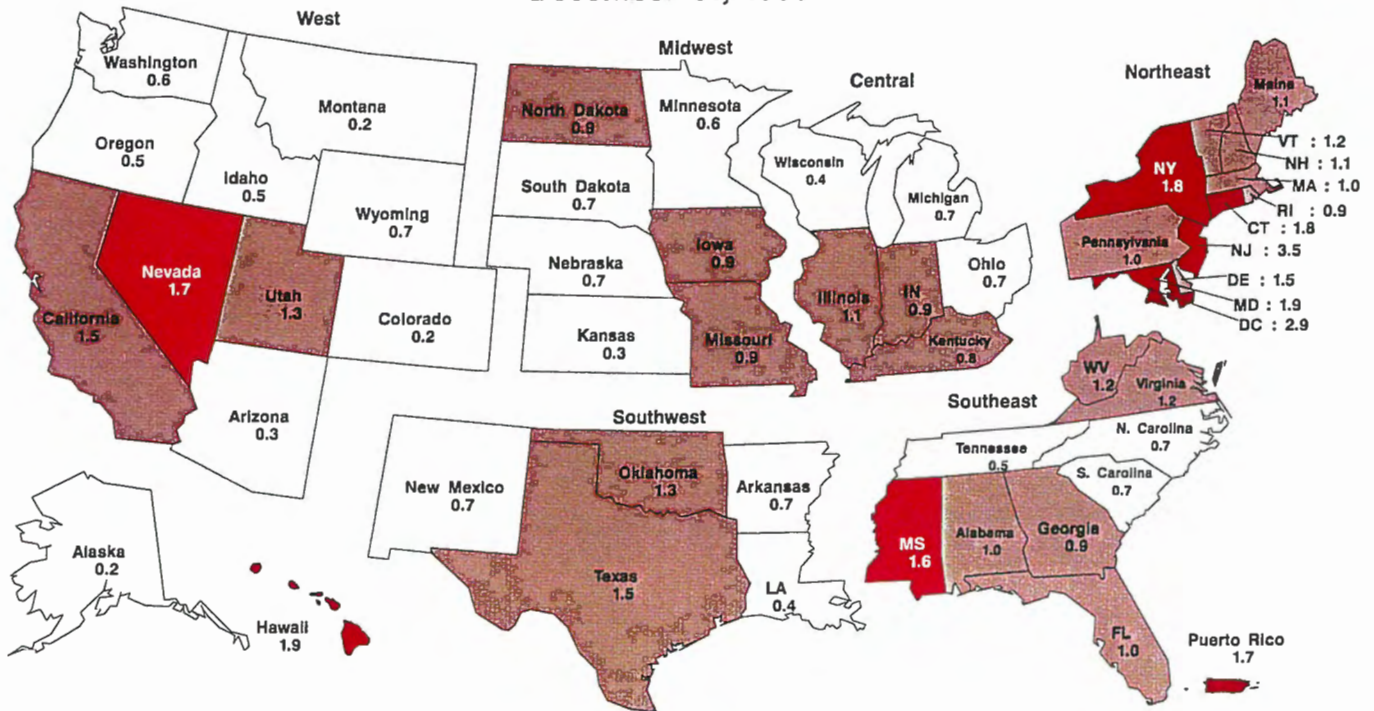
Annual Net Charge-off Rates on Loans

1990 - 1996

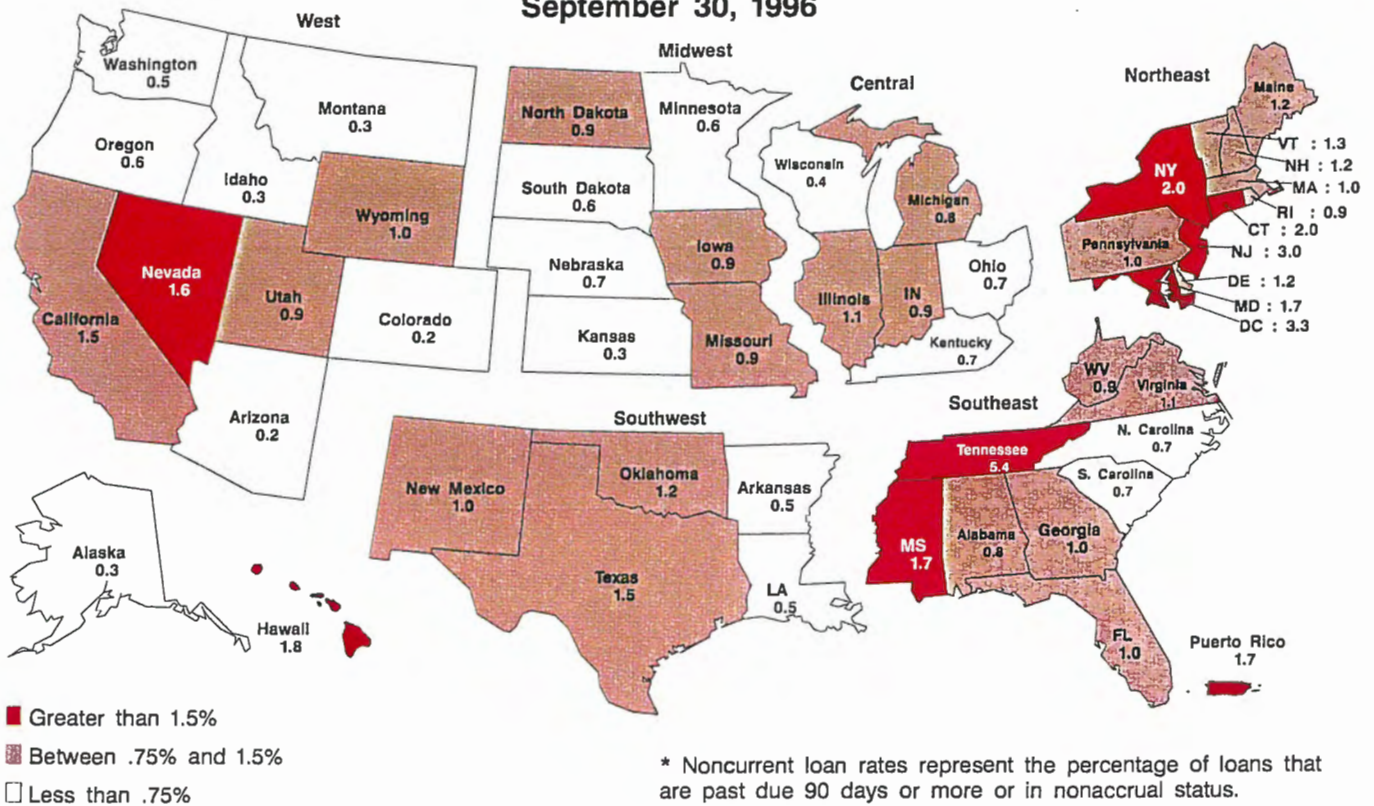
Percent of Loans



Noncurrent Loan Rates* December 31, 1996



September 30, 1996



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

Noncurrent Loan Rates*

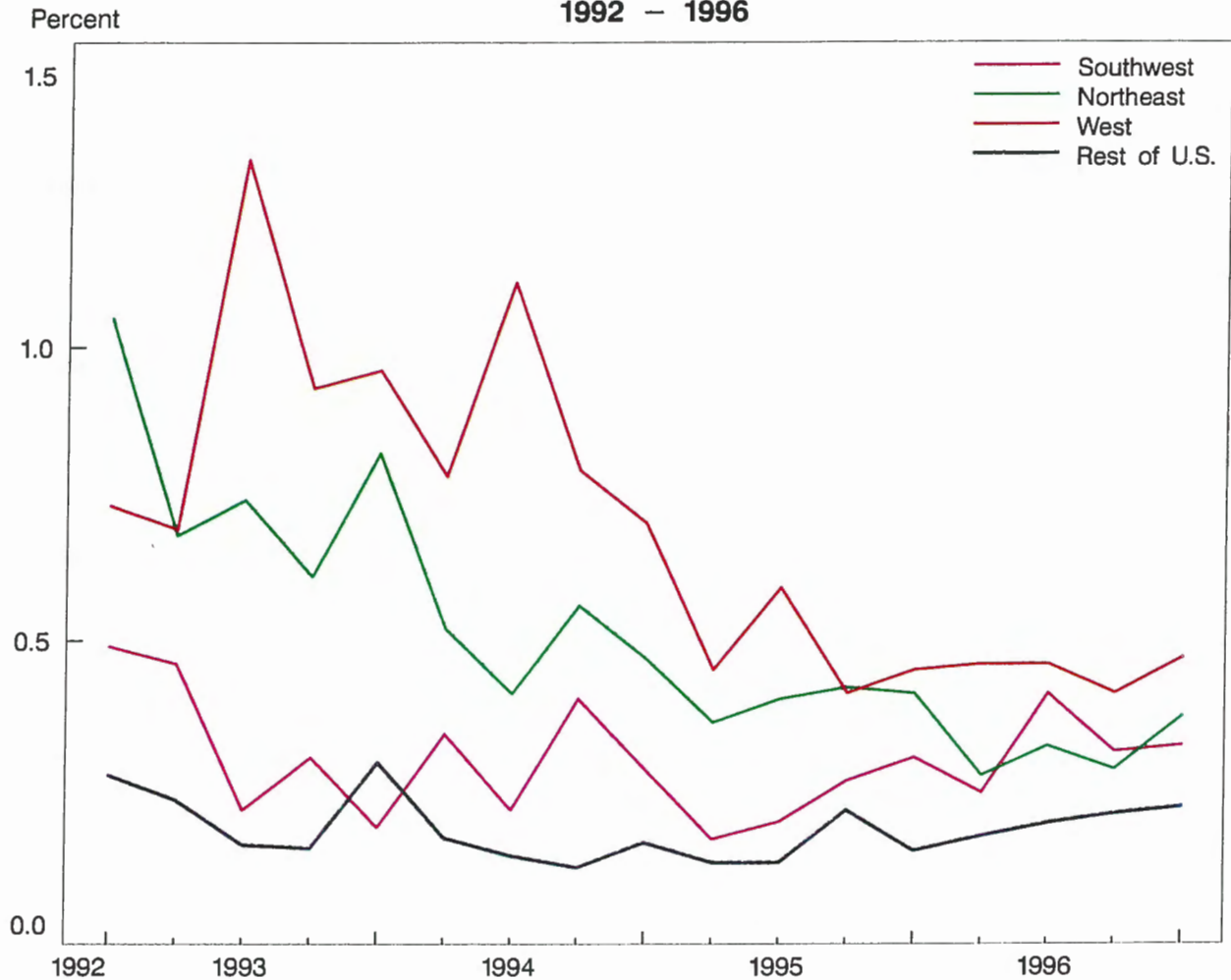
December 31, 1996

	Total Loans		Commercial & Industrial		Real Estate		Loans to Individuals	
	12/31/96	9/30/96	12/31/96	9/30/96	12/31/96	9/30/96	12/31/96	9/30/96
New Jersey	3.53	2.96	3.13	3.77	3.51	2.92	1.93	2.06
District of Columbia	2.93	3.28	0.00	0.00	4.51	4.91	0.01	0.00
Hawaii	1.90	1.76	4.73	3.36	1.84	1.70	2.74	3.00
Maryland	1.87	1.71	1.87	6.42	1.81	1.64	0.86	0.73
New York	1.84	1.99	2.95	3.15	1.85	1.99	1.12	1.27
Connecticut	1.78	1.98	2.46	2.93	1.66	1.95	2.06	1.65
Puerto Rico	1.72	1.74	1.43	0.00	1.71	1.73	1.82	2.21
Nevada	1.66	1.59	5.16	8.24	1.55	1.38	0.89	0.87
Mississippi	1.57	1.65	0.17	0.24	1.66	1.72	0.57	0.73
Texas	1.50	1.50	0.83	0.74	1.57	1.58	0.59	0.54
California	1.47	1.50	0.41	0.33	1.48	1.51	1.22	1.38
Delaware	1.45	1.18	1.65	1.52	1.47	1.32	0.34	0.17
Utah	1.28	0.90	0.00	0.00	1.07	0.75	1.31	1.12
Oklahoma	1.27	1.24	11.30	19.17	1.21	1.08	1.21	1.44
West Virginia	1.21	0.94	5.26	4.95	0.90	0.63	1.79	1.67
Virginia	1.20	1.06	1.69	1.89	0.78	0.87	2.43	1.48
Vermont	1.17	1.31	0.45	0.40	1.11	1.35	2.65	2.10
Maine	1.14	1.18	2.23	2.42	1.04	1.06	1.23	1.12
Illinois	1.11	1.05	3.01	3.09	1.00	0.95	2.14	2.06
New Hampshire	1.06	1.20	1.28	1.41	1.13	1.34	0.57	0.43
Florida	0.97	0.95	1.30	1.63	0.93	0.93	0.78	0.64
Alabama	0.96	0.78	3.29	1.07	0.89	0.76	0.73	0.52
Massachusetts	0.95	1.02	1.43	1.88	0.95	1.01	0.49	0.47
Pennsylvania	0.95	0.95	2.42	2.25	0.85	0.86	1.30	1.38
North Dakota	0.94	0.92	0.26	0.13	1.04	1.05	0.65	0.55
Rhode Island	0.93	0.91	1.14	0.82	0.94	0.94	0.30	0.40
Missouri	0.92	0.85	1.77	1.96	0.91	0.83	0.52	0.48
Indiana	0.92	0.90	1.98	2.03	0.88	0.84	0.60	0.57
Georgia	0.88	1.01	3.37	5.84	0.63	0.66	1.20	0.82
Iowa	0.85	0.94	2.93	4.57	0.56	0.64	1.71	1.56
Kentucky	0.80	0.73	1.79	1.79	0.75	0.69	0.90	0.70
Nebraska	0.74	0.72	2.37	3.13	0.75	0.72	0.48	0.42
Michigan	0.74	0.79	0.93	0.85	0.73	0.77	0.86	0.89
Wyoming	0.73	0.95	13.06	17.47	0.37	0.40	0.50	0.40
New Mexico	0.73	0.95	0.47	0.74	0.75	0.97	0.29	0.20
North Carolina	0.71	0.72	2.30	1.79	0.63	0.64	1.90	2.05
Arkansas	0.69	0.52	1.84	0.91	0.63	0.48	0.70	0.57
South Carolina	0.69	0.70	1.13	1.36	0.65	0.64	0.67	0.83
Ohio	0.67	0.69	1.23	1.50	0.65	0.67	0.65	0.64
South Dakota	0.65	0.64	1.95	2.06	0.52	0.52	0.53	0.48
Minnesota	0.55	0.58	0.41	0.45	0.35	0.39	1.60	1.54
Washington	0.55	0.46	0.37	0.33	0.56	0.45	0.34	0.49
Oregon	0.54	0.56	0.87	0.48	0.65	0.71	0.22	0.17
Idaho	0.54	0.30	0.00	0.00	0.55	0.31	0.25	0.11
Tennessee	0.51	5.37	0.93	0.45	0.38	5.79	0.83	1.02
Louisiana	0.44	0.49	0.81	0.58	0.38	0.43	0.91	0.97
Wisconsin	0.36	0.37	0.97	1.65	0.28	0.27	0.98	0.99
Kansas	0.30	0.32	4.38	1.76	0.26	0.29	0.67	0.74
Arizona	0.28	0.17	0.00	0.00	0.23	0.14	0.53	0.53
Montana	0.24	0.27	0.46	0.71	0.15	0.15	0.70	0.85
Colorado	0.18	0.21	0.11	0.10	0.18	0.20	0.25	0.25
Alaska	0.18	0.32	0.00	0.00	0.20	0.34	0.03	0.00
U.S. and Territories	1.29	1.33	1.65	1.90	1.27	1.32	1.10	1.02

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

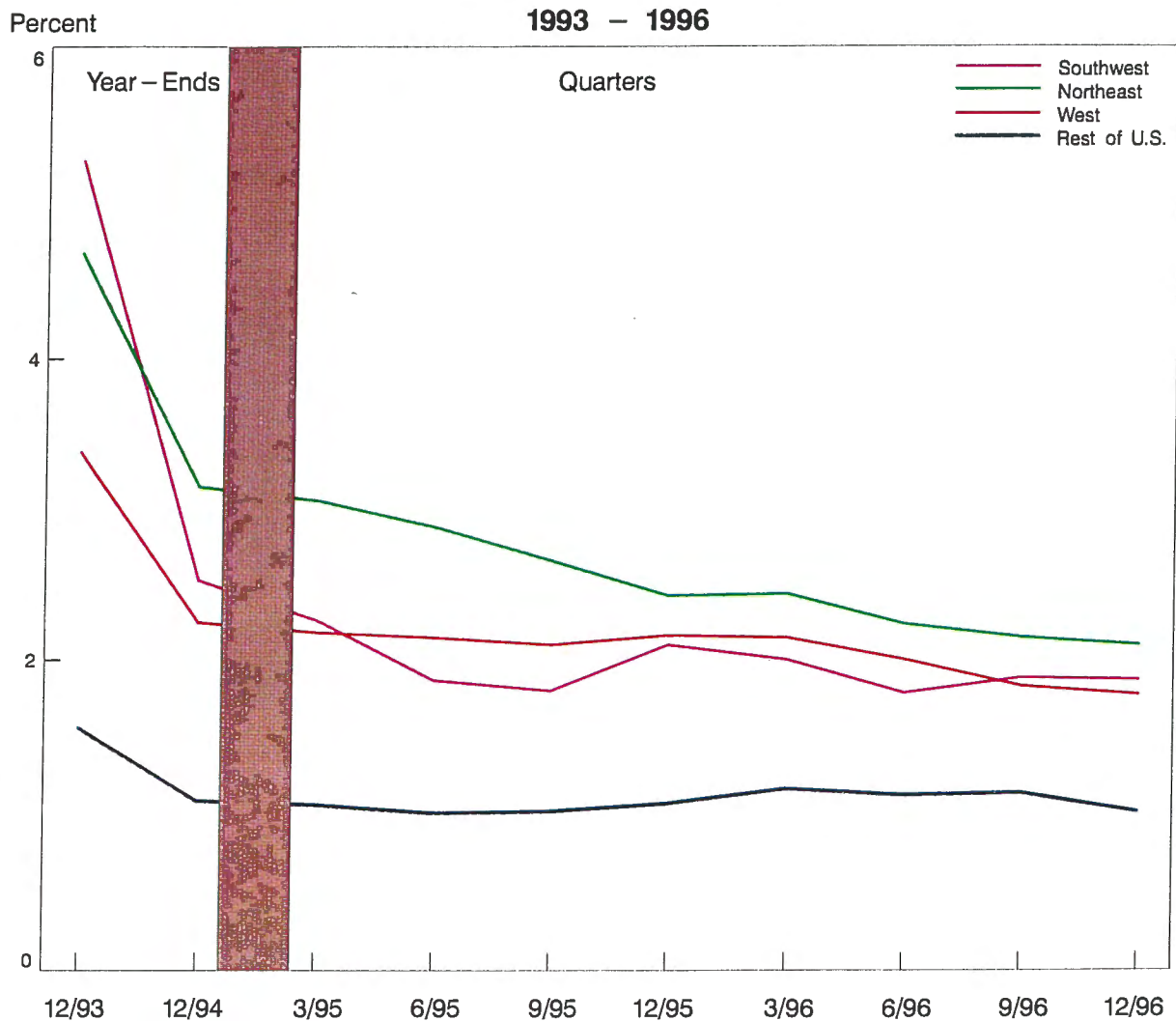
Quarterly Net Charge-off Rates

Total Loans by Region
1992 - 1996



Southwest	0.49	0.46	0.21	0.30	0.18	0.34	0.21	0.40	0.28	0.16	0.19	0.26	0.30	0.24	0.41	0.31	0.32
Northeast	1.05	0.68	0.74	0.61	0.82	0.52	0.41	0.56	0.47	0.36	0.40	0.42	0.41	0.27	0.32	0.28	0.37
West	0.73	0.69	1.32	0.93	0.96	0.78	1.11	0.79	0.70	0.45	0.59	0.41	0.45	0.46	0.46	0.41	0.47
Rest of U.S.	0.27	0.23	0.15	0.15	0.29	0.16	0.13	0.11	0.15	0.12	0.12	0.21	0.14	0.17	0.19	0.20	0.21
Total U.S.	0.69	0.55	0.77	0.59	0.70	0.51	0.58	0.51	0.45	0.30	0.36	0.34	0.34	0.30	0.33	0.30	0.35

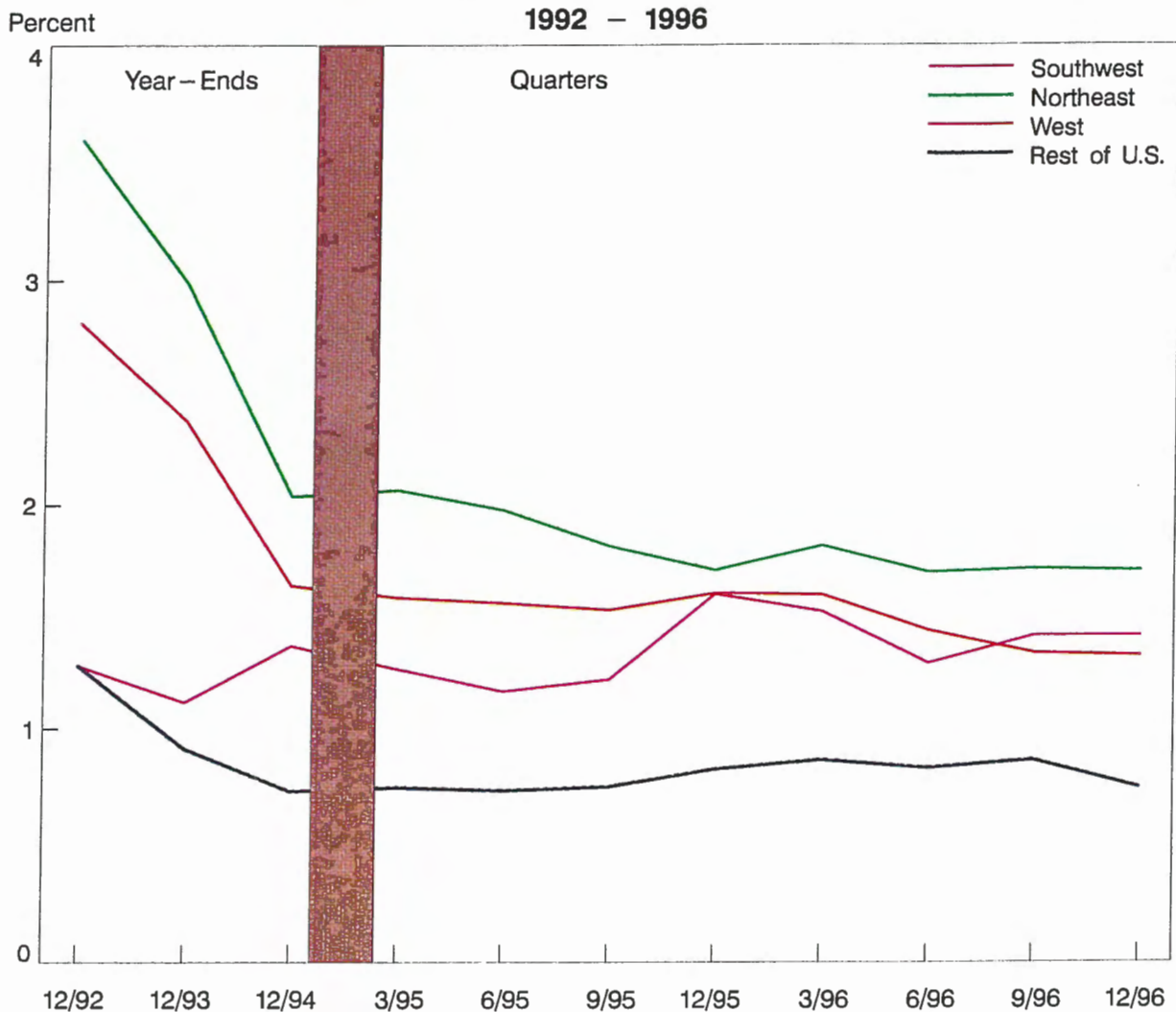
Troubled Real Estate Asset Rates*



Southwest	5.32	2.53	2.26	1.86	1.79	2.10	2.00	1.78	1.88	1.86
Northeast	4.70	3.15	3.06	2.88	2.66	2.43	2.44	2.24	2.15	2.10
West	3.38	2.25	2.18	2.15	2.10	2.16	2.15	2.00	1.82	1.77
Rest of U.S.	1.55	1.06	1.03	0.98	0.99	1.04	1.14	1.10	1.11	0.98
Total U.S.	3.34	2.19	2.11	2.00	1.92	1.91	1.93	1.80	1.72	1.65

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

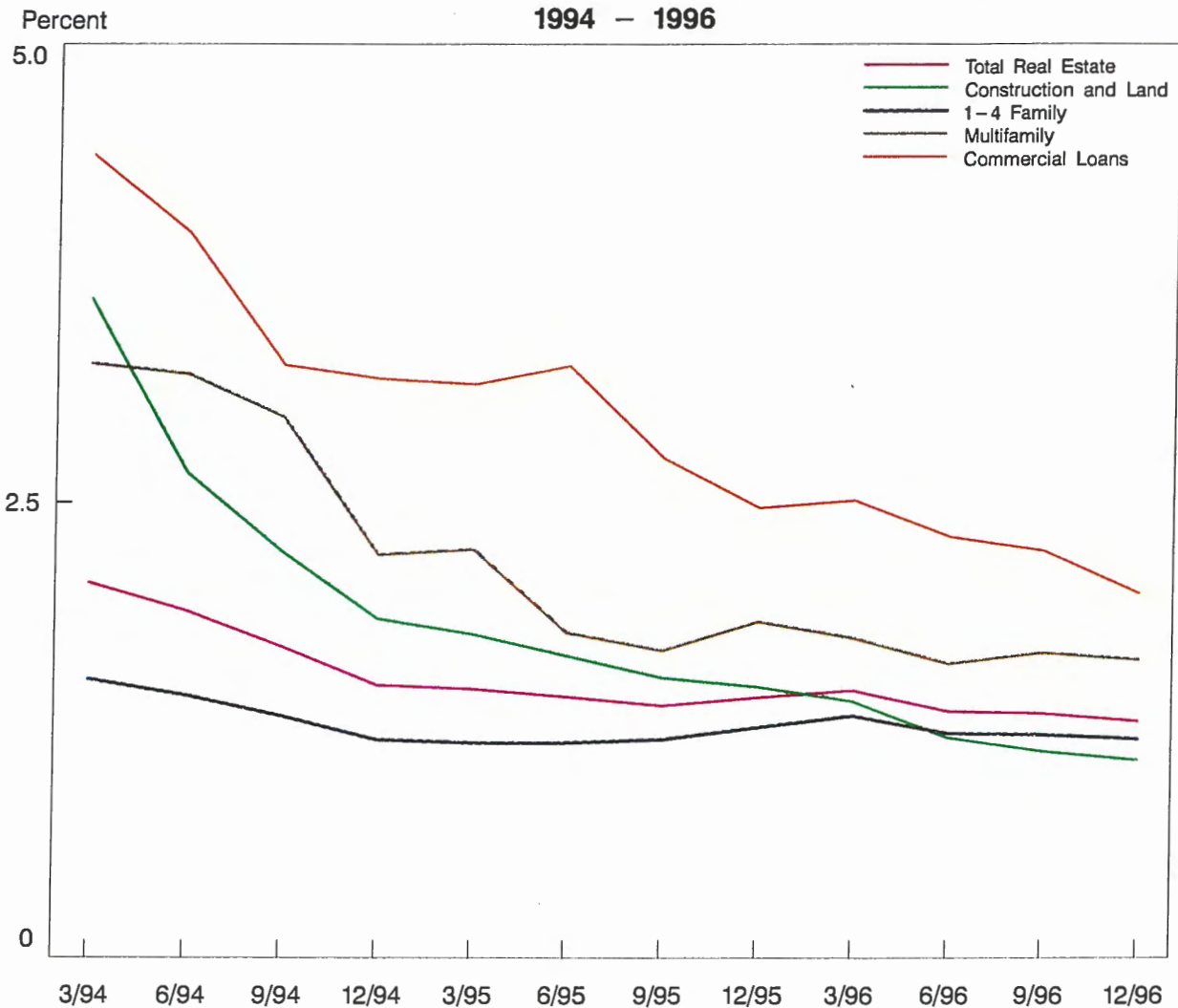
Noncurrent Real Estate Loan Rates*



Southwest	1.28	1.11	1.37	1.26	1.16	1.22	1.60	1.52	1.29	1.41	1.41
Northeast	3.62	2.99	2.04	2.06	1.98	1.81	1.71	1.82	1.70	1.71	1.71
West	2.81	2.37	1.64	1.58	1.56	1.53	1.60	1.60	1.44	1.34	1.32
Rest of U.S.	1.28	0.91	0.72	0.73	0.72	0.74	0.81	0.86	0.82	0.86	0.73
Total U.S.	2.56	2.09	1.47	1.45	1.41	1.36	1.41	1.44	1.33	1.32	1.27

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

Noncurrent Real Estate Loan Rates by Type*

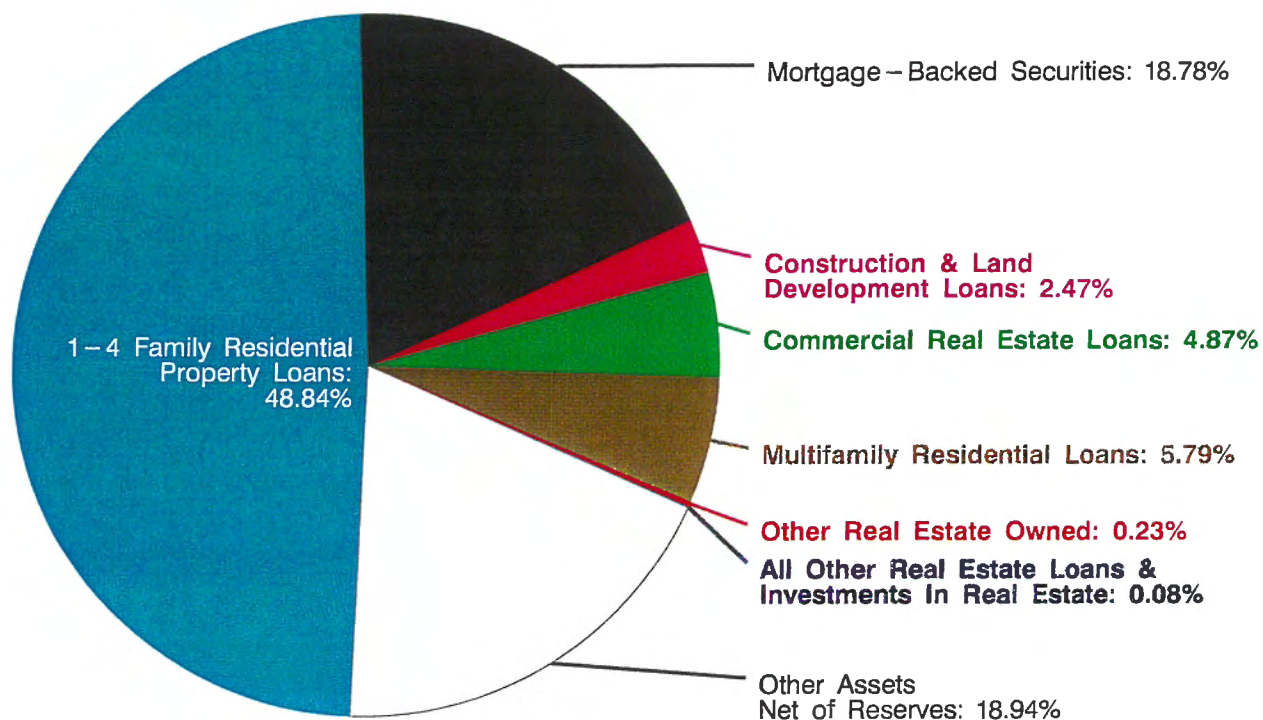


Construction and Land	3.64	2.67	2.22	1.85	1.76	1.64	1.52	1.47	1.38	1.18	1.10	1.05
1-4 Family	1.51	1.42	1.30	1.17	1.15	1.15	1.17	1.24	1.30	1.20	1.19	1.17
Multifamily	3.28	3.22	2.98	2.20	2.23	1.77	1.67	1.83	1.74	1.59	1.65	1.62
Commercial	4.44	4.01	3.27	3.19	3.16	3.27	2.75	2.47	2.51	2.31	2.23	1.99
Total	2.05	1.89	1.69	1.47	1.45	1.41	1.36	1.41	1.44	1.33	1.32	1.27

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

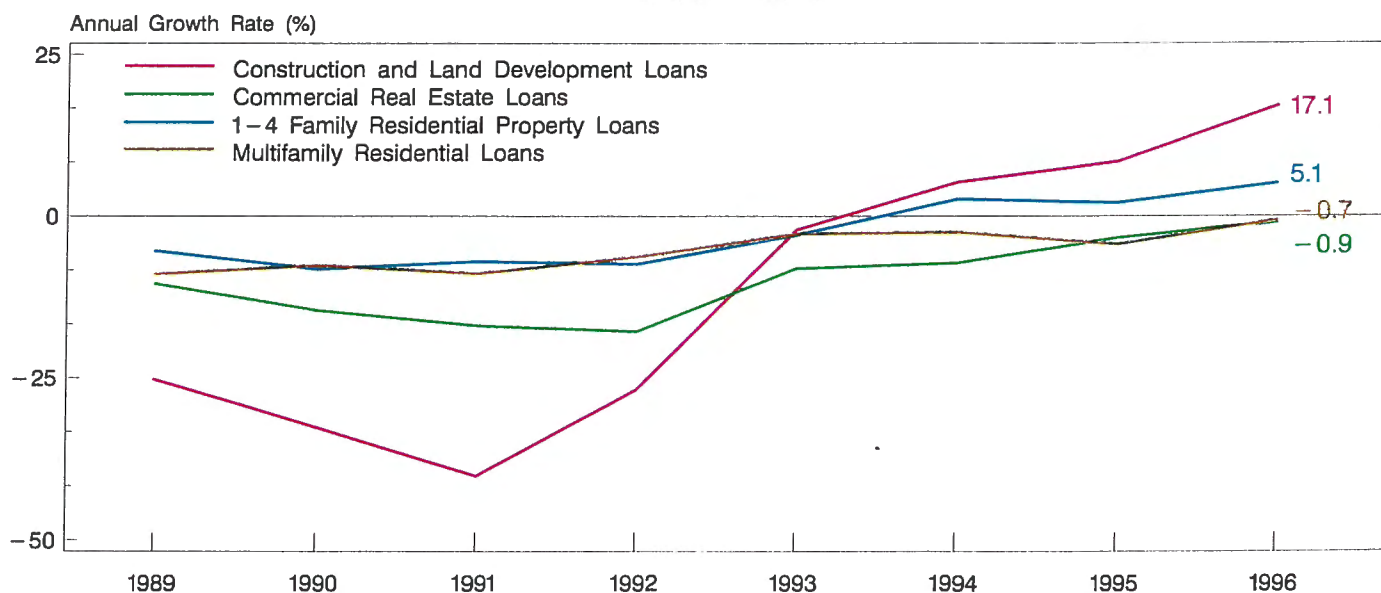
Real Estate Assets as a Percent of Total Assets

December 31, 1996



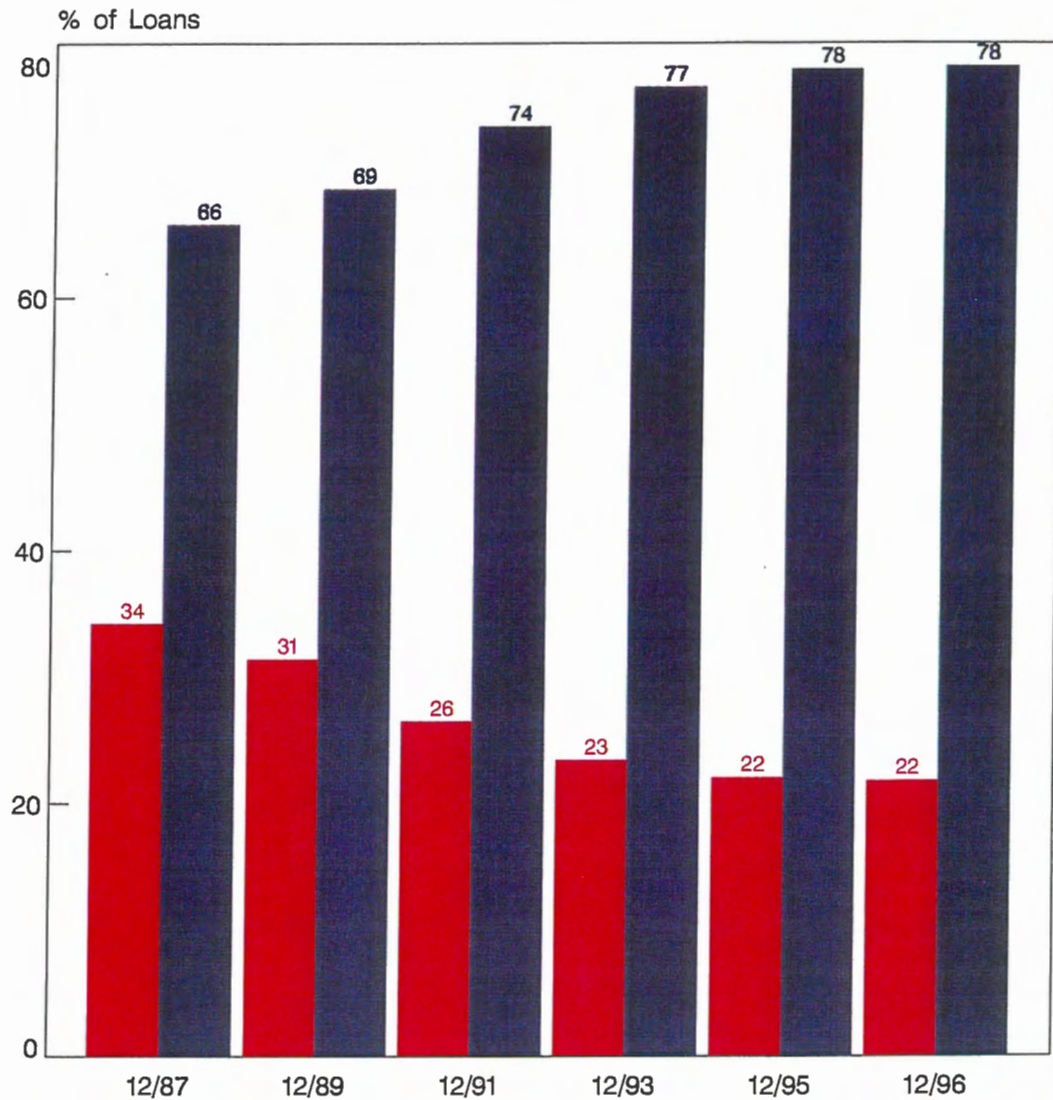
Real Estate Loan Growth Rates

1989 - 1996



Credit Risk Diversification

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



Loans (\$ Billions):

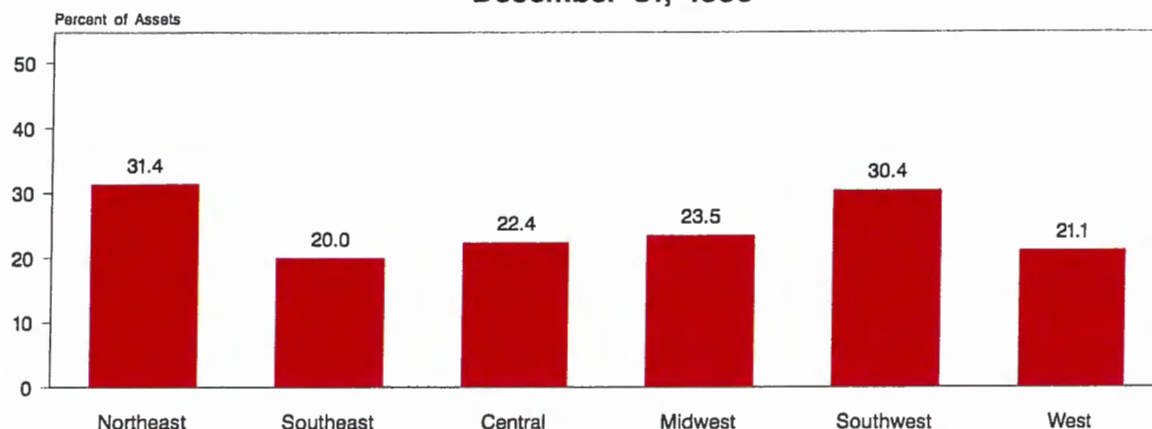
Commercial Borrowers	\$328	\$298	\$197	\$151	\$146	\$152
Consumer Loans	631	651	547	493	518	547

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.

Total Securities* as a Percent of Assets

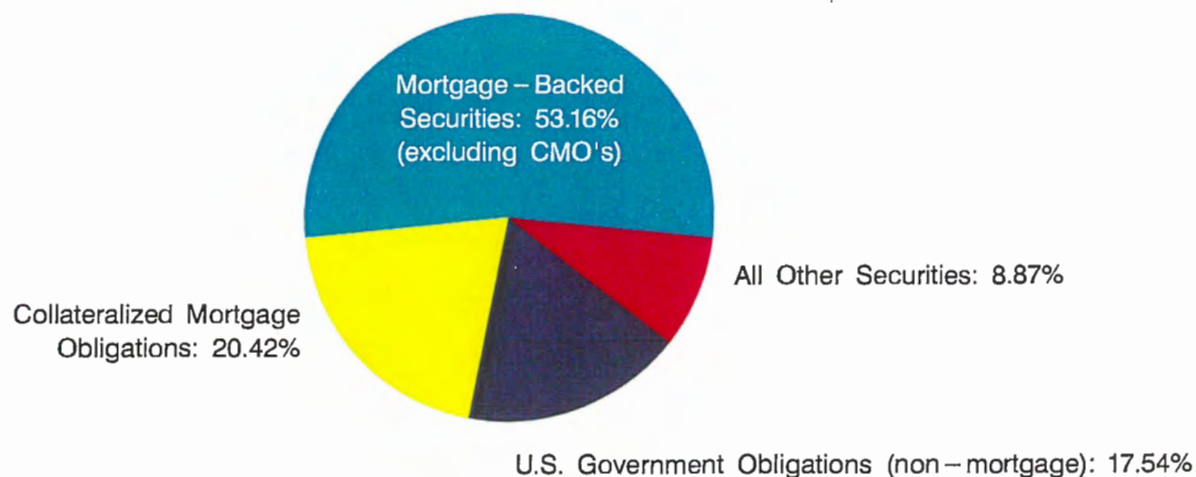
December 31, 1996



Total Securities* (\$ Billions)

	12/94	3/95	6/95	9/95	12/95	3/96	6/96	9/96	12/96
U.S. Government Obligations (non-mortgage)	\$53	\$51	\$49	\$54	\$48	\$47	\$49	\$48	\$46
Mortgage-Backed Securities (excluding CMO's)	155	156	156	153	157	150	150	146	139
Collateralized Mortgage Obligations	59	58	60	59	59	58	57	56	54
All Other Securities	<u>23</u>	<u>21</u>	<u>24</u>	<u>24</u>	<u>24</u>	<u>24</u>	<u>24</u>	<u>23</u>	<u>23</u>
Total Securities	290	286	289	290	289	279	280	272	262
Securities as a Percent of Assets	28.78%	28.19%	28.45%	28.35%	28.13%	27.47%	27.34%	26.30%	25.52%
Memoranda:									
Amortized Cost of Total Held-to-Maturity Sec.	212	212	216	211	132	129	134	132	125
Fair Value of Total Available-for-Sale Sec.	78	74	73	79	157	150	146	142	138

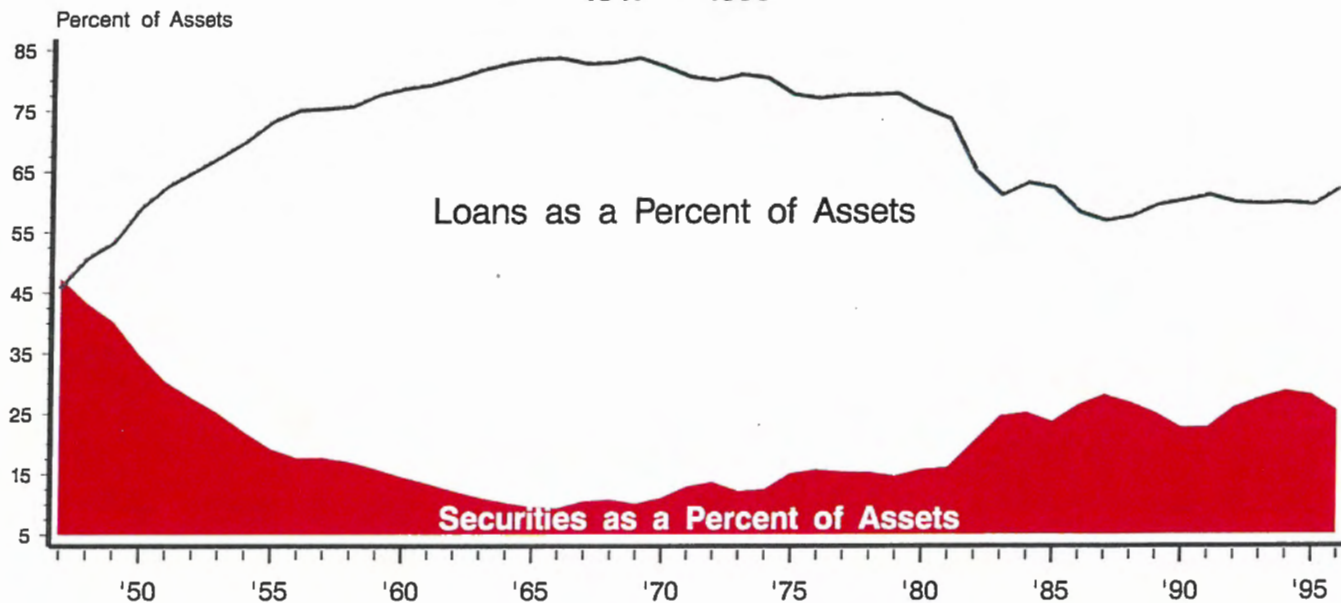
Total Securities* December 31, 1996



*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".

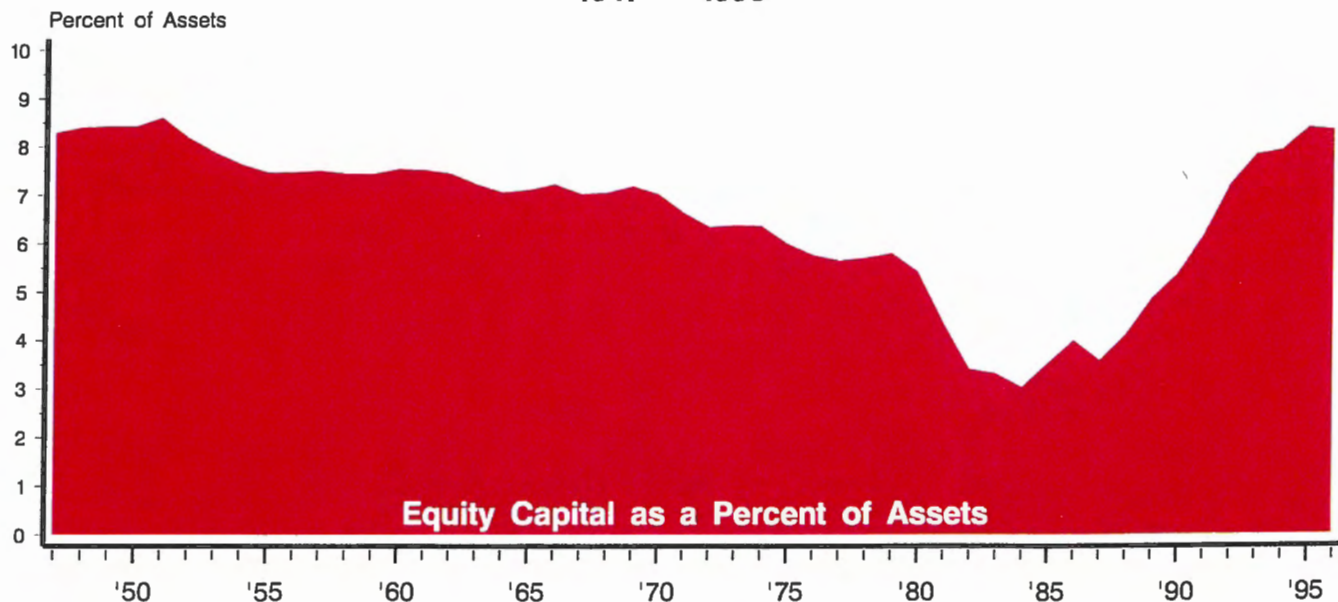
Real Estate Loans and Securities as a Percent of Assets

1947 - 1996



Equity Capital as a Percent of Assets

1947 - 1996



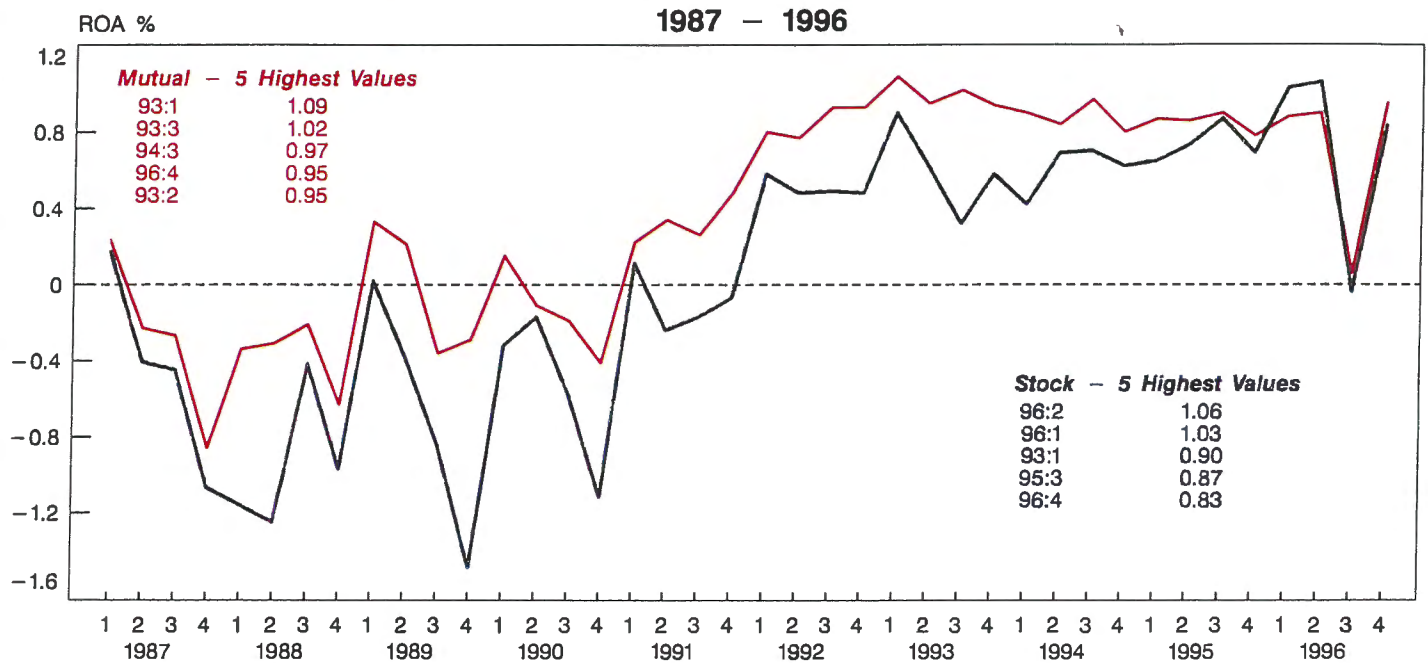
Real Estate Loans, Securities and Equity Capital

December 31, 1947 - December 31, 1996

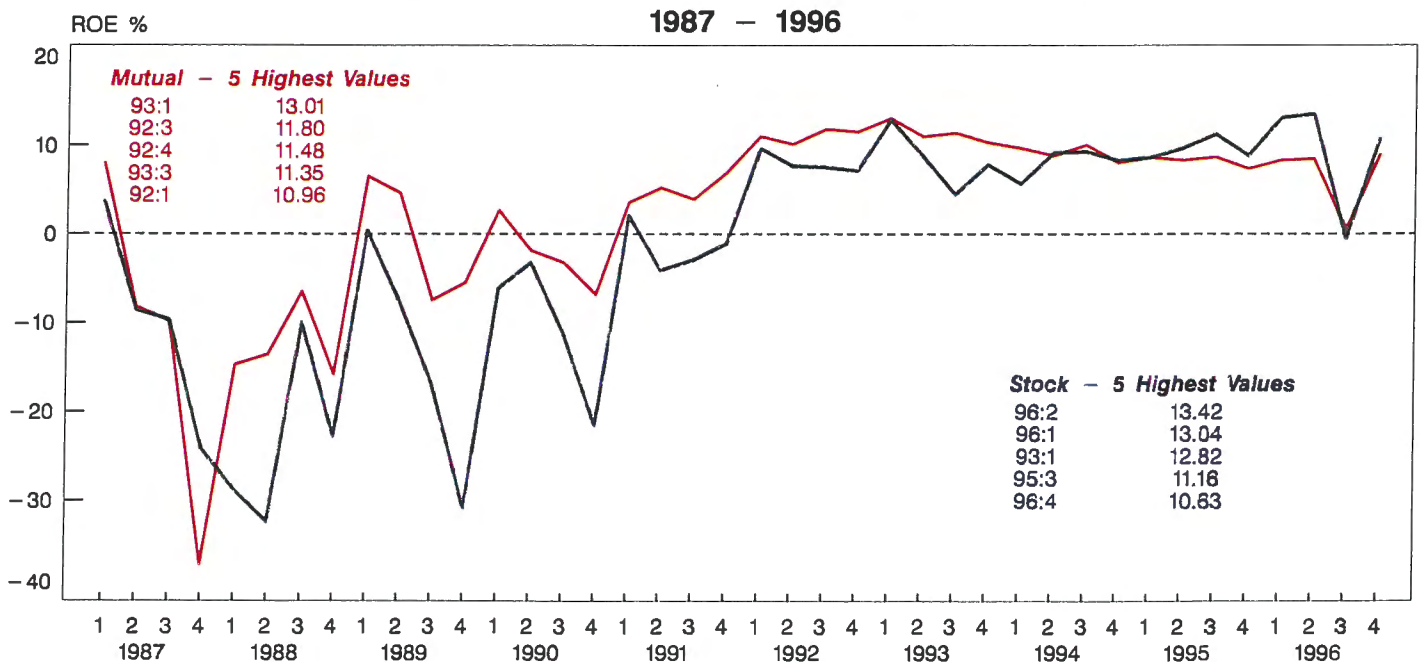
(dollar figures in millions)

Year End	Number of Institutions	Total Securities	Real Estate Loans	Total Assets	Equity Capital	as a Percent of Total Assets		
						Total Securities	Real Estate Loans	Equity Capital
1996	1,924	262,383	637,314	1,028,192	85,810	25.5	62.0	8.35
1995	2,030	288,582	609,955	1,025,742	86,054	28.1	59.5	8.39
1994	2,152	290,276	602,917	1,008,568	79,935	28.8	59.8	7.93
1993	2,262	275,773	595,433	1,000,891	78,421	27.6	59.5	7.84
1992	2,390	267,585	616,095	1,030,214	74,350	26.0	59.8	7.22
1991	2,561	252,942	678,083	1,113,002	68,628	22.7	60.9	6.17
1990	2,815	285,420	755,717	1,259,178	67,535	22.7	60.0	5.36
1989	3,087	358,114	846,902	1,427,512	69,371	25.1	59.3	4.86
1988	3,438	431,027	922,815	1,606,489	65,997	26.8	57.4	4.11
1987	3,622	421,685	852,444	1,502,111	53,754	28.1	56.7	3.58
1986	3,677	367,276	805,443	1,386,866	55,377	26.5	58.1	3.99
1985	3,626	298,591	785,048	1,262,654	44,386	23.6	62.2	3.52
1984	3,418	288,205	720,471	1,144,247	34,671	25.2	63.0	3.03
1983	3,477	243,501	603,801	989,887	32,747	24.6	61.0	3.31
1982	3,664	173,894	555,565	854,829	29,096	20.3	65.0	3.40
1981	4,116	130,849	599,224	814,388	35,393	16.1	73.6	4.35
1980	4,328	121,635	582,248	773,191	41,886	15.7	75.3	5.42
1979	4,363	104,750	555,786	715,220	41,449	14.6	77.7	5.80
1978	4,378	100,218	508,654	655,663	37,419	15.3	77.6	5.71
1977	4,388	89,551	451,173	582,198	32,865	15.4	77.5	5.64
1976	4,373	79,161	388,109	504,013	29,023	15.7	77.0	5.76
1975	4,407	66,147	339,693	437,539	26,228	15.1	77.6	5.99
1974	4,461	47,753	308,470	383,812	24,435	12.4	80.4	6.37
1973	4,485	43,643	289,686	357,810	22,828	12.2	81.0	6.38
1972	4,517	44,330	259,148	323,999	20,546	13.7	80.0	6.34
1971	4,598	35,974	223,932	277,876	18,429	12.9	80.6	6.63
1970	4,694	26,443	196,746	239,266	16,808	11.1	82.2	7.02
1969	4,769	22,359	185,390	221,505	15,925	10.1	83.7	7.19
1968	4,804	22,601	173,947	209,936	14,804	10.8	82.9	7.05
1967	4,820	20,675	162,423	196,439	13,806	10.5	82.7	7.03
1966	4,842	17,037	152,230	182,094	13,153	9.4	83.6	7.22
1965	4,837	16,640	146,055	175,076	12,458	9.5	83.4	7.12
1964	4,790	16,535	133,744	161,696	11,416	10.2	82.7	7.06
1963	4,749	16,245	119,426	146,173	10,558	11.1	81.7	7.22
1962	4,663	15,799	104,012	129,496	9,648	12.2	80.3	7.45
1961	4,551	15,435	91,113	115,049	8,654	13.4	79.2	7.52
1960	4,423	14,880	80,538	102,522	7,729	14.5	78.6	7.54
1959	4,247	14,473	70,817	91,293	6,795	15.9	77.6	7.44
1958	4,122	13,843	61,686	81,500	6,069	17.0	75.7	7.45
1957	4,011	12,761	54,305	72,130	5,418	17.7	75.3	7.51
1956	3,889	11,410	48,492	64,620	4,829	17.7	75.0	7.47
1955	3,764	10,999	42,238	57,656	4,307	19.1	73.3	7.47
1954	3,651	11,035	35,216	50,348	3,846	21.9	69.9	7.64
1953	3,523	11,003	29,564	43,927	3,462	25.0	67.3	7.88
1952	3,378	10,556	24,830	38,268	3,132	27.6	64.9	8.18
1951	3,222	10,084	20,825	33,333	2,867	30.3	62.5	8.60
1950	3,054	10,247	17,420	29,598	2,493	34.6	58.9	8.42
1949	2,948	10,575	14,024	26,338	2,218	40.2	53.2	8.42
1948	2,809	10,331	12,068	23,865	2,005	43.3	50.6	8.40
1947	2,730	10,423	10,115	22,027	1,825	47.3	45.9	8.29

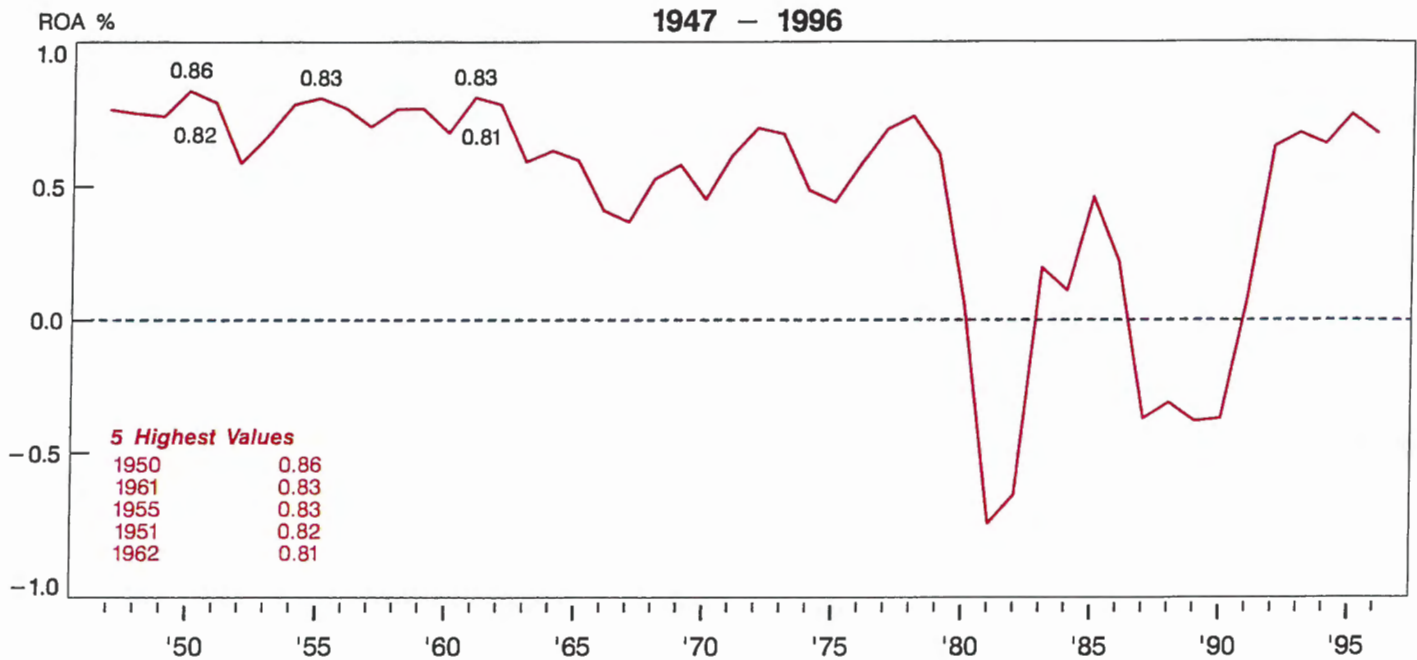
Quarterly Return on Assets (ROA), Annualized Mutual and Stock Savings Institutions



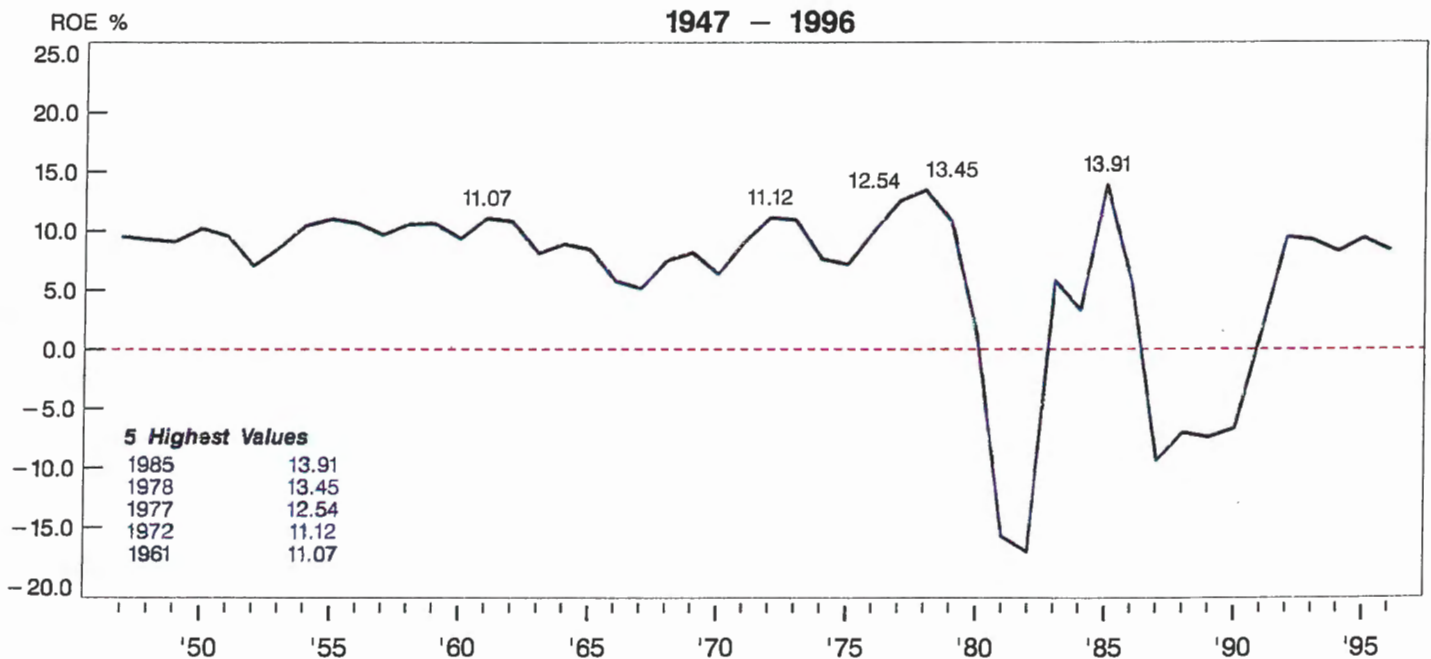
Quarterly Return on Equity (ROE), Annualized Mutual and Stock Savings Institutions



Annual Return on Assets (ROA)



Annual Return on Equity (ROE)



Annual Returns on Assets (ROA) Equity (ROE), and Net Income 1947 – 1996

Year	ROA (Percent)	ROE (Percent)	Net Income (\$ Millions)
1996	0.70	8.39	7,008
1995	0.77	9.40	7,619
1994	0.66	8.28	6,362
1993	0.70	9.24	6,844
1992	0.65	9.48	6,691
1991	0.08	1.27	869
1990	(0.37)	(6.68)	(4,719)
1989	(0.38)	(7.44)	(5,582)
1988	(0.31)	(7.04)	(4,727)
1987	(0.37)	(9.38)	(5,341)
1986	0.22	5.62	2,836
1985	0.46	13.91	5,531
1984	0.11	3.35	1,155
1983	0.19	5.81	1,797
1982	(0.65)	(17.05)	(5,499)
1981	(0.76)	(15.73)	(6,078)
1980	0.07	1.28	534
1979	0.62	10.82	4,270
1978	0.76	13.45	4,727
1977	0.71	12.54	3,881
1976	0.58	9.98	2,758
1975	0.44	7.16	1,814
1974	0.48	7.61	1,800
1973	0.69	10.94	2,374
1972	0.72	11.11	2,167

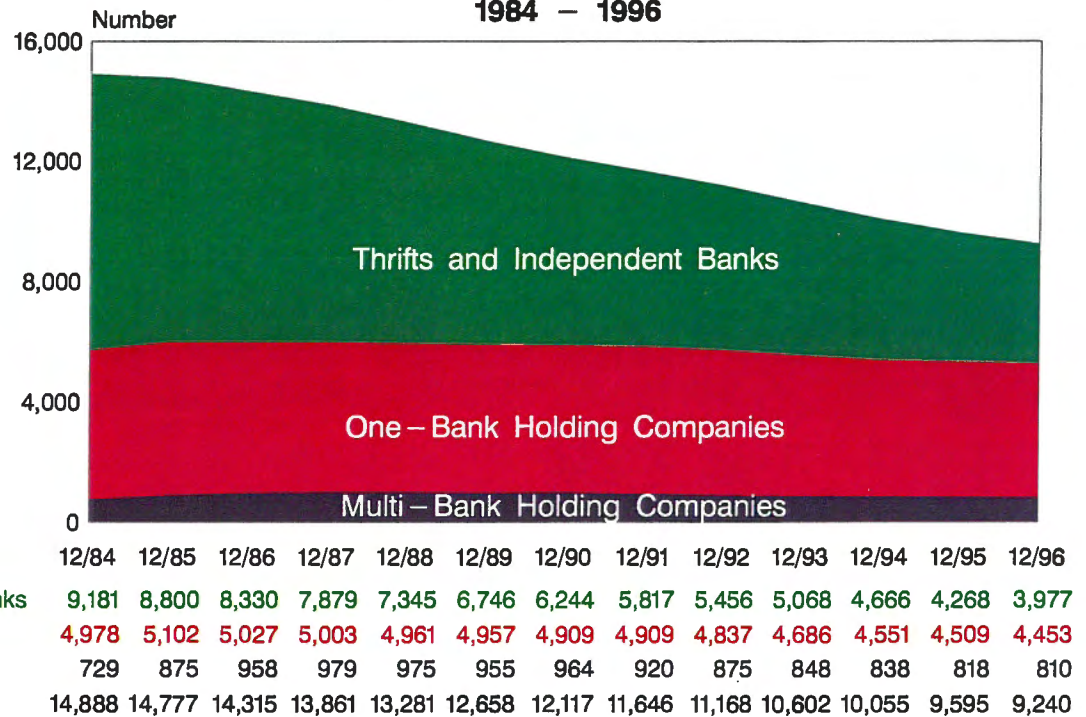
Year	ROA (Percent)	ROE (Percent)	Net Income (\$ Millions)
1971	0.61	9.04	1,594
1970	0.45	6.36	1,041
1969	0.58	8.16	1,253
1968	0.52	7.50	1,073
1967	0.36	5.15	695
1966	0.41	5.72	733
1965	0.59	8.44	1,008
1964	0.63	8.88	976
1963	0.59	8.10	818
1962	0.80	10.80	988
1961	0.83	11.07	907
1960	0.70	9.36	679
1959	0.79	10.64	684
1958	0.79	10.56	607
1957	0.72	9.67	495
1956	0.79	10.64	486
1955	0.83	11.02	449
1954	0.80	10.41	380
1953	0.68	8.56	282
1952	0.58	7.02	210
1951	0.81	9.57	256
1950	0.86	10.21	240
1949	0.76	9.07	191
1948	0.77	9.27	177
1947	0.78	9.50	165

The FDIC
Quarterly
Banking Profile

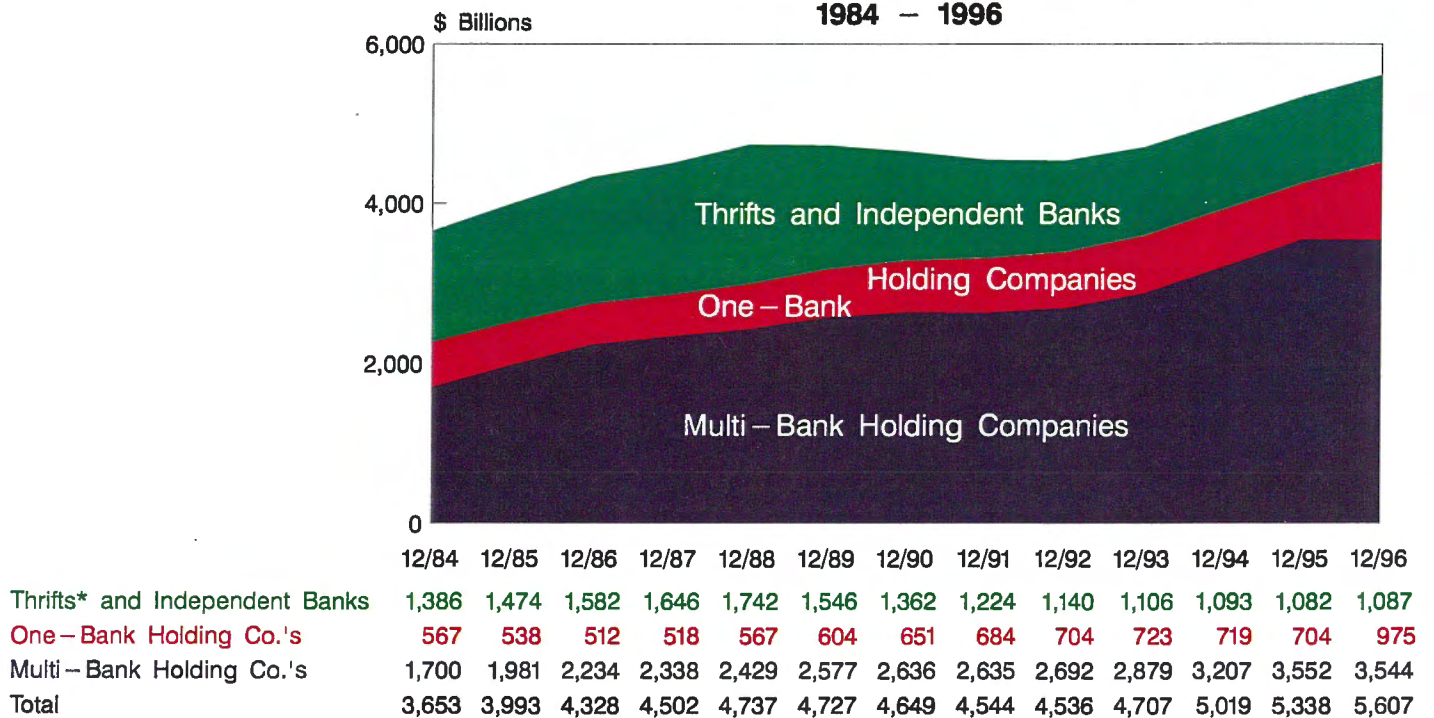
Ricki Helfer, Chairman

All FDIC - Insured
Institutions

Number of FDIC – Insured Banking Organizations 1984 – 1996



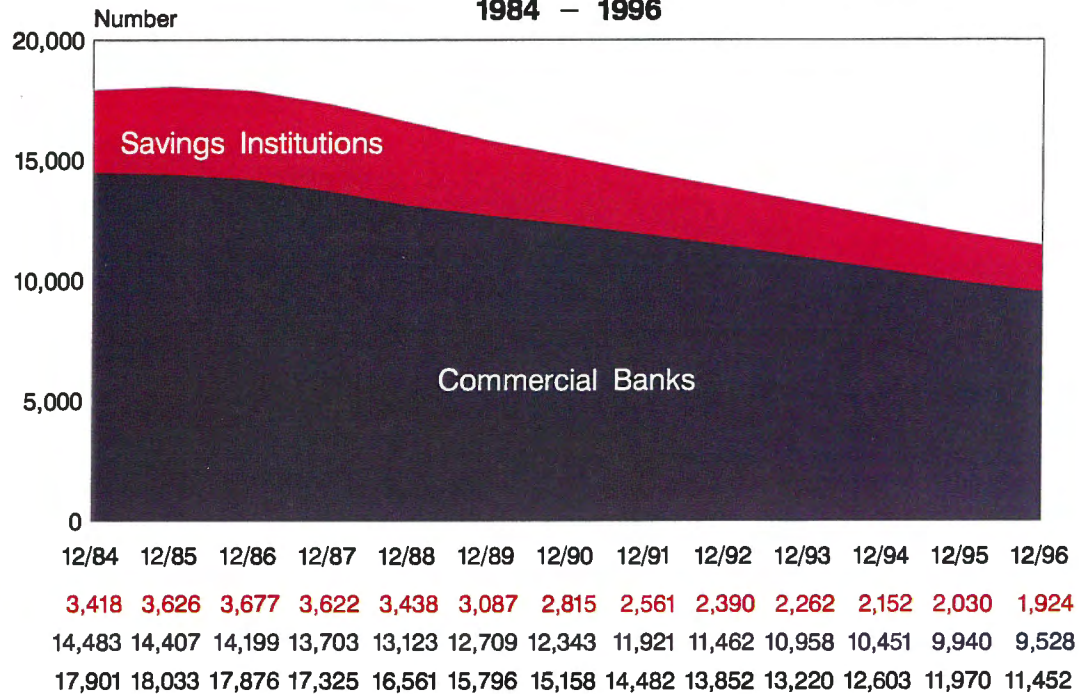
Assets of FDIC – Insured Banking Organizations 1984 – 1996



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

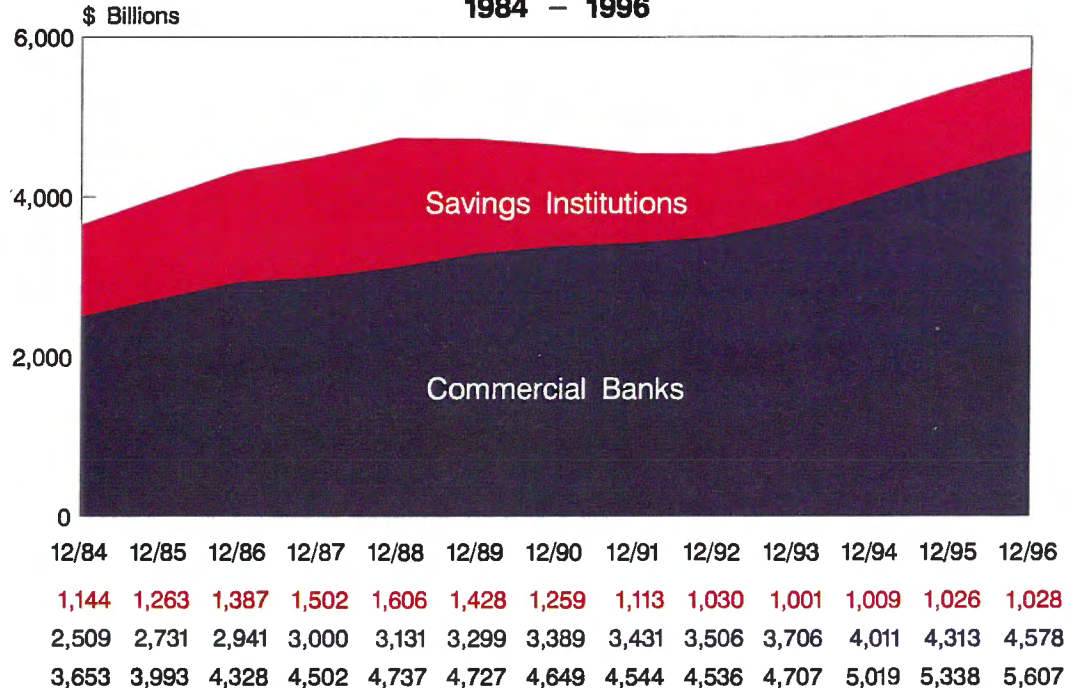
Number of FDIC – Insured Institutions

1984 – 1996



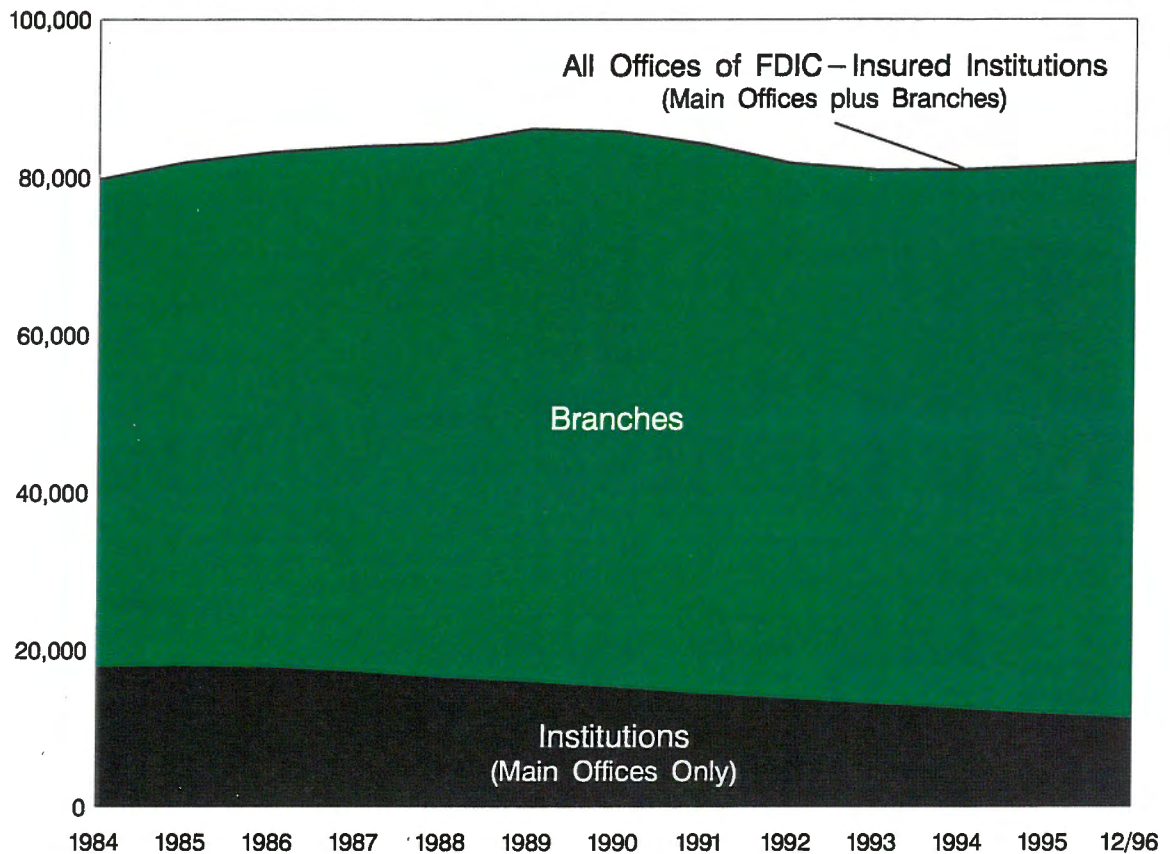
Assets of FDIC – Insured Institutions

1984 – 1996



Offices of FDIC – Insured Institutions

1984 – 1996



Savings Institutions

Main Offices	3,418	3,626	3,677	3,622	3,438	3,365	2,993	2,652	2,471	2,325	2,154	2,030	1,924
Branches	20,163	20,845	21,185	21,490	21,609	22,307	20,381	17,977	16,299	15,221	13,976	13,434	13,185
Total Offices	23,581	24,471	24,862	25,112	25,047	25,672	23,374	20,629	18,770	17,546	16,130	15,464	15,109

Commercial Banks

Main Offices	14,483	14,407	14,199	13,703	13,123	12,709	12,343	11,921	11,462	10,958	10,451	9,940	9,528
Branches	41,553	42,944	44,012	44,998	46,021	47,639	49,997	51,555	51,459	52,325	54,278	55,880	57,215
Total Offices	56,036	57,351	58,211	58,701	59,144	60,348	62,340	63,476	62,921	63,283	64,729	65,820	66,743

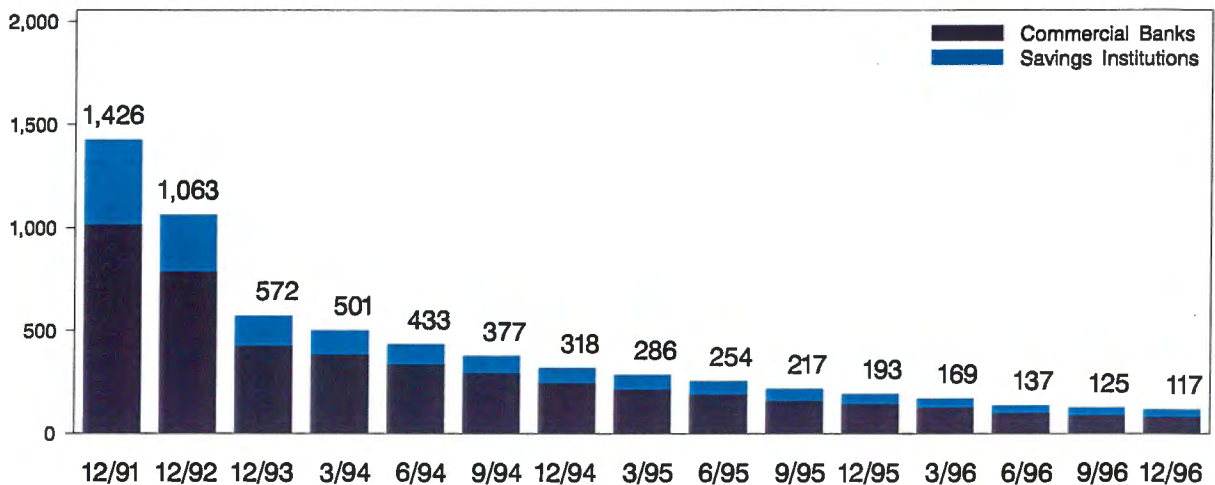
All FDIC – Insured Institutions

Main Offices	17,901	18,033	17,876	17,325	16,561	16,074	15,336	14,573	13,933	13,283	12,605	11,970	11,452
Branches	61,716	63,789	65,197	66,488	67,630	69,946	70,378	69,532	67,758	67,546	68,254	69,314	70,400
Total Offices	79,617	81,822	83,073	83,813	84,191	86,020	85,714	84,105	81,691	80,829	80,859	81,284	81,852

Number of FDIC – Insured "Problem" Institutions

1991 – 1996

Number of Institutions

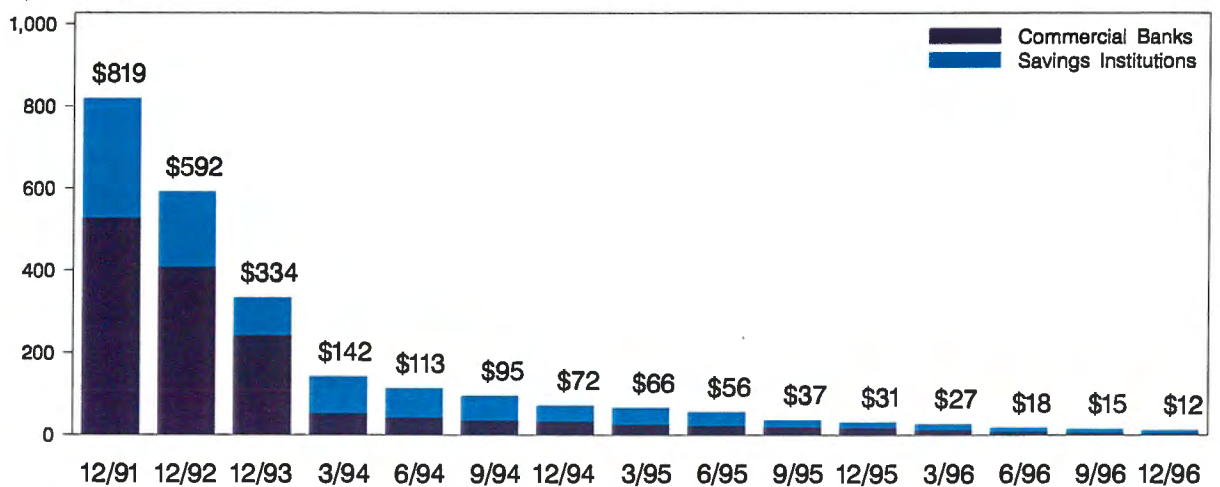


Savings Institutions	410	276	146	118	95	84	71	71	64	59	49	42	38	36	35
Commercial Banks	1,016	787	426	383	338	293	247	215	190	158	144	127	99	89	82

Assets of FDIC – Insured "Problem" Institutions

1991 – 1996

\$ Billions



Savings Institutions	291	184	92	89	71	59	39	39	33	17	14	13	10	8	7
Commercial Banks	528	408	242	53	42	36	33	27	23	20	17	13	8	7	5

Capital Category Distribution

December 31, 1996

BIF-Member Institutions

	Institutions		Assets	
	Number of	Percent of Total	In Billions	Percent of Total
Well Capitalized	9,649	98.2%	\$4,825.6	99.4%
Adequately Capitalized	157	1.6%	\$26.1	0.5%
Undercapitalized	9	0.1%	\$3.1	0.1%
Significantly Undercapitalized	5	0.1%	\$0.9	0.0%
Critically Undercapitalized	2	0.0%	\$0.1	0.0%

SAIF-Member Institutions

	Institutions		Assets	
	Number of	Percent of Total	In Billions	Percent of Total
Well Capitalized	1,581	97.0%	\$733.5	97.7%
Adequately Capitalized	46	2.8%	\$16.9	2.3%
Undercapitalized	2	0.1%	\$0.3	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. Of the two BIF-Member institutions categorized as critically undercapitalized, one with assets of \$36 million merged into another institution.

Capital Category Definitions

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

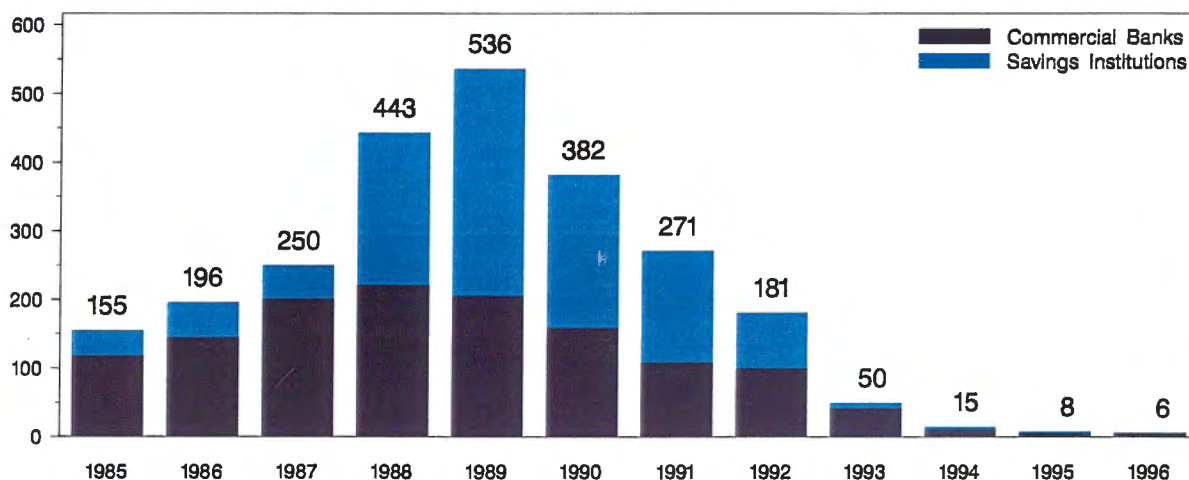
* As a percentage of risk-weighted assets.

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

Number of Failed FDIC – Insured Institutions

1985 – 1996

Number of Institutions



Savings Institutions

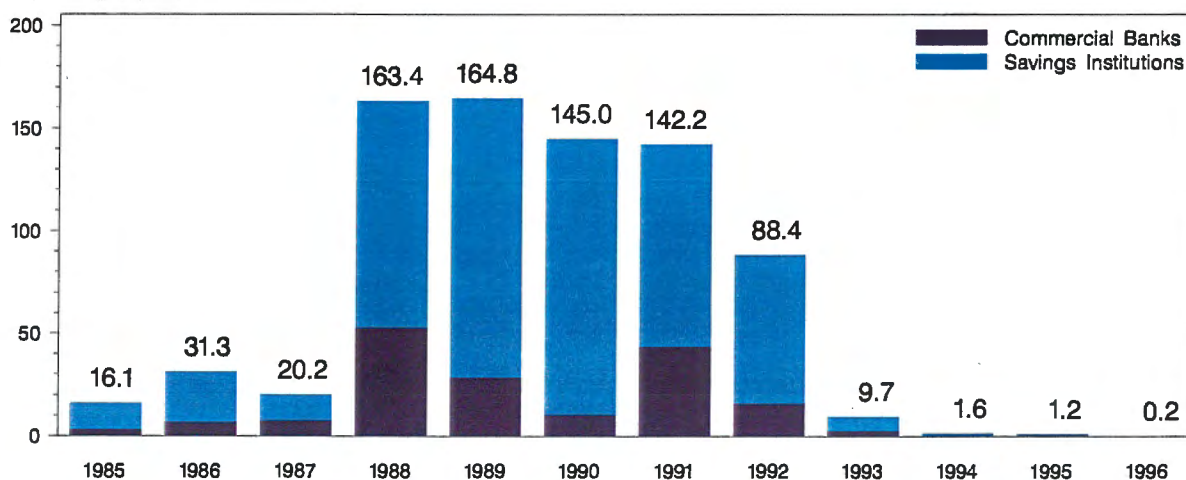
Commercial Banks

37	52	49	222	330	223	163	81	8	4	2	1
118	144	201	221	206	159	108	100	42	11	6	5

Assets of Failed FDIC – Insured Institutions

1985 – 1996

Amounts in Billions



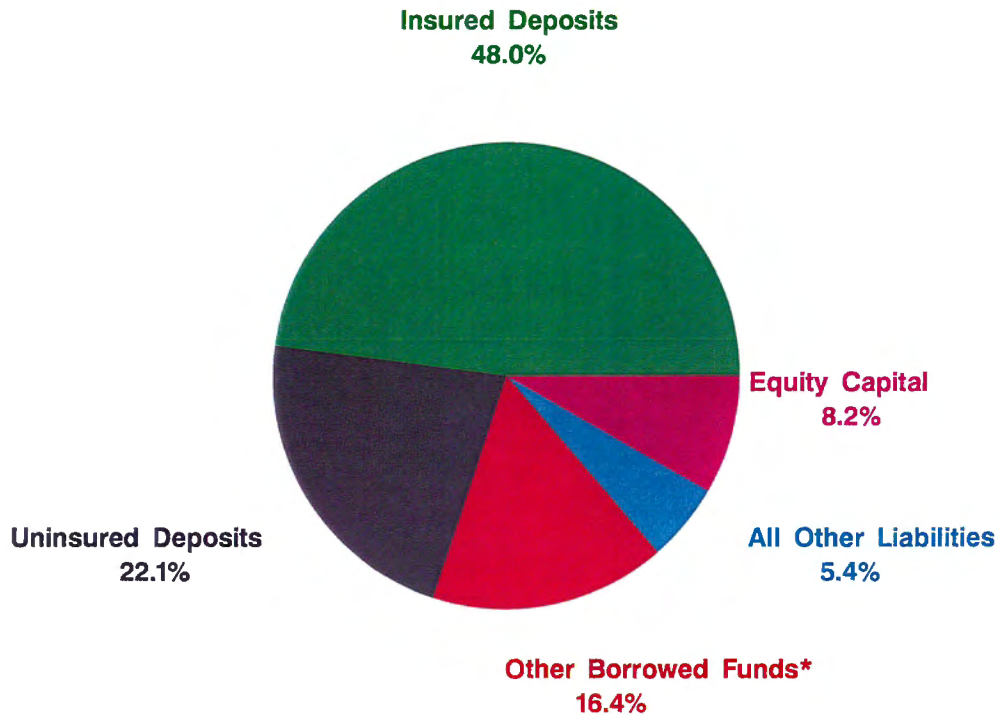
Savings Institutions

Commercial Banks

13.1	24.6	12.7	110.8	136.3	134.6	98.5	72.7	6.9	0.7	0.4	0.0 *
3.0	6.8	7.5	52.6	28.5	10.4	43.7	15.7	2.8	0.9	0.8	0.2

* In 1996, one Savings Institution with assets of \$34 million failed.

Total Liabilities and Equity Capital



(\$ Billions)	12/31/95	12/31/96	% Change
Insured Deposits (estimated)	2,662	2,689	1.0
BIF – Insured	1,950	2,006	2.9
SAIF – Insured	711	683	-3.9
Uninsured Deposits	1,107	1,236	11.6
In Foreign Offices	454	474	4.3
Other Borrowed Funds*	849	917	8.0
All Other Liabilities	284	303	6.8
Subordinated Debt	46	54	16.2
Equity Capital	436	461	5.8
Total Liabilities and Equity Capital	5,338	5,607	5.0

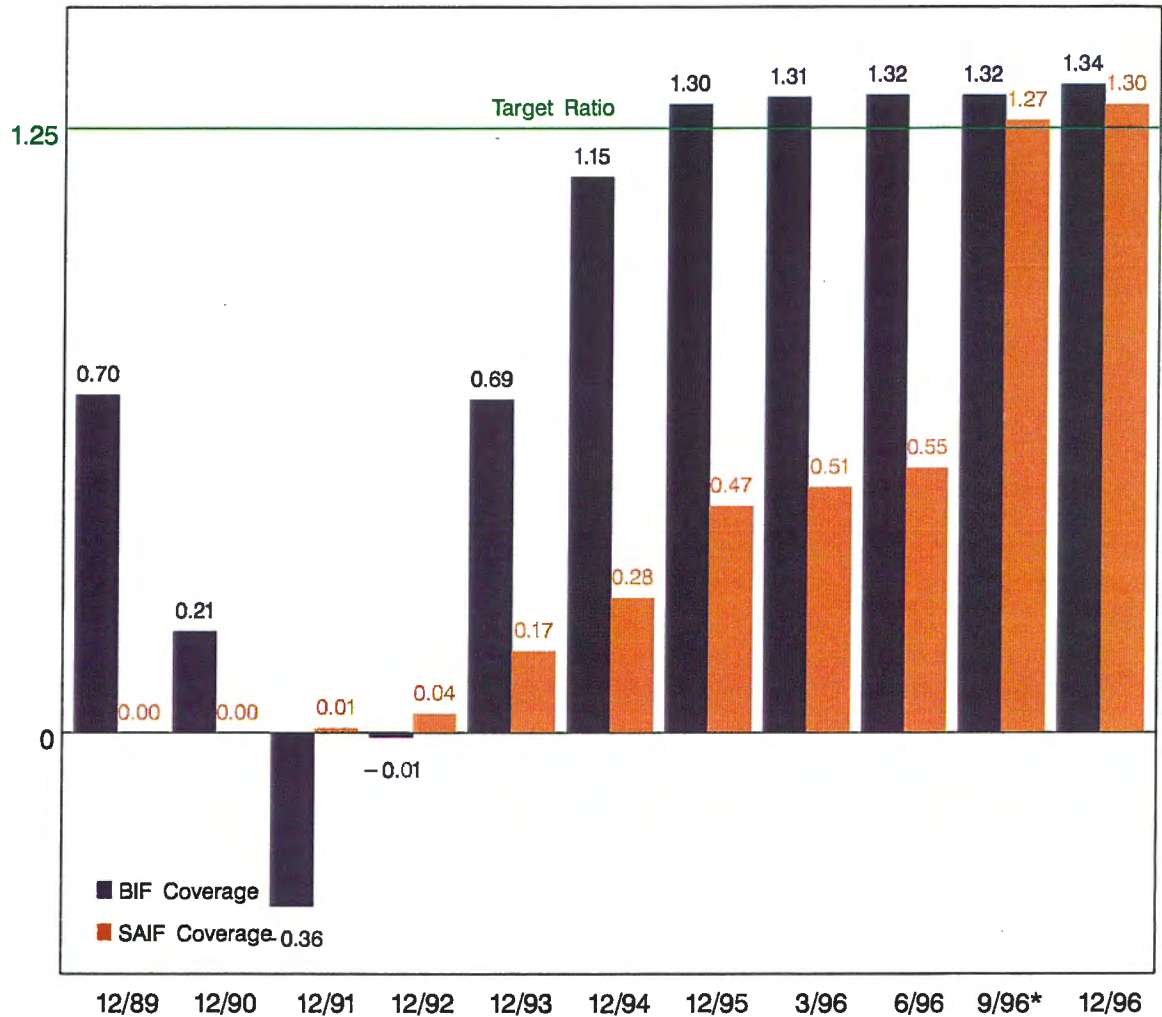
* Other borrowed funds include federal funds purchased, securities sold under agreement to repurchase, FHLB and FRB borrowings and other indebtedness.

** Insured deposits reflect a shift of \$23.894 billion from SAIF to BIF insurance, as required by the Deposit Insurance Funds Act of 1996.

Insurance Fund Reserve Ratios

December 31, 1989 – December 31, 1996

Funds per \$100 Est. Insured Deposits



(\$ Billions)

BIF

Fund Balance	13.2	4.0	-7.0	-0.1	13.1	21.8	25.5	25.7	25.8	26.1	26.9
Est. Insured Deposits	1,873.8	1,929.6	1,957.7	1,945.6	1,905.2	1,895.3	1,952.0	1,959.3	1,957.9	1,981.5	2,007.4

SAIF

Fund Balance	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.3	1.2	1.9	3.4	3.7	3.9	8.7	8.9
Est. Insured Deposits	882.9	830.0	776.4	732.2	697.9	693.6	711.9	715.8	713.2	687.9	683.1

Note: Includes insured branches of foreign banks. 12/96 fund balances are unaudited.

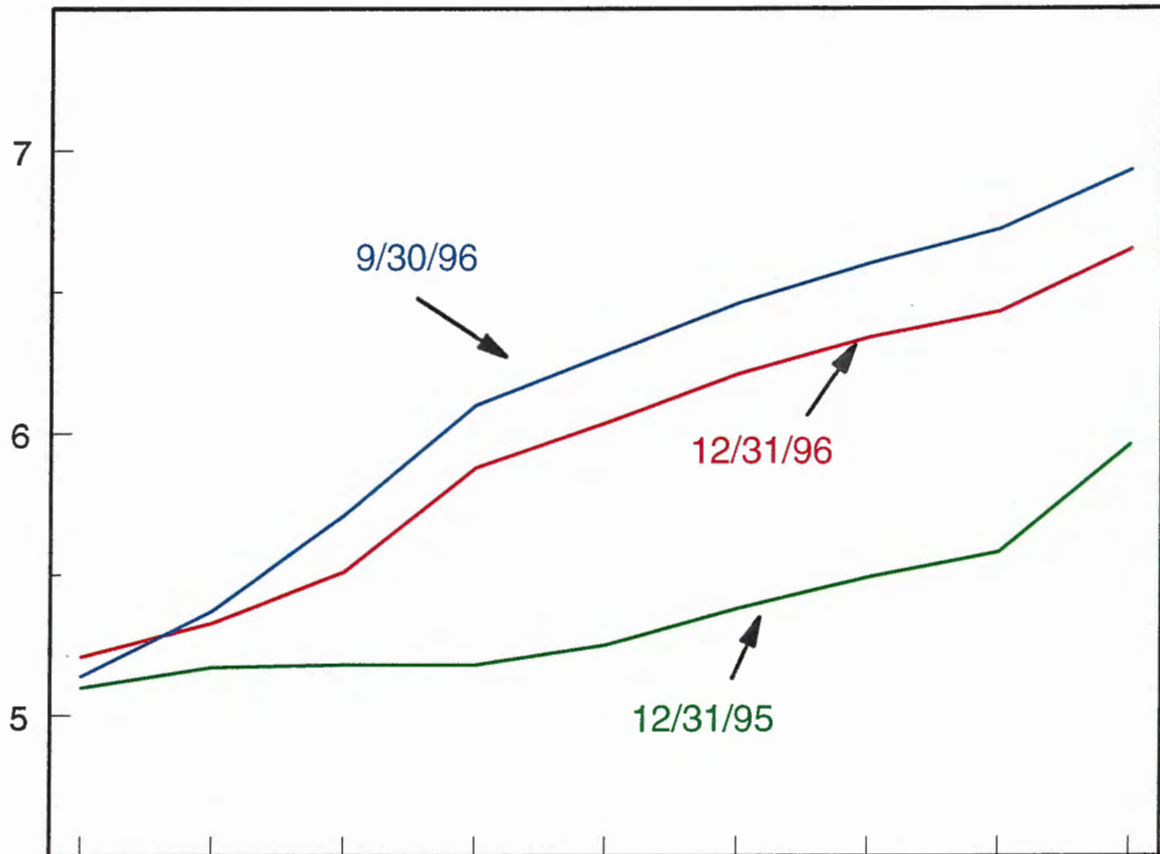
* SAIF fund balance includes a special assessment of \$4.495 billion that was recognized on October 1, 1996.

Insured deposits reflect a shift of \$23.894 billion from SAIF to BIF insurance, as required by the Deposit Insurance Funds Act of 1996.

U.S. Treasury Yield Curve

December 31, 1995 - December 31, 1996

Spot Yield (%)



Maturity	3-Month	6-Month	1 Year	2 Year	3 Year	5 Year	7 Year	10 Year	30 Year
12/31/96	5.21	5.33	5.51	5.88	6.04	6.21	6.34	6.43	6.65
9/30/96	5.14	5.37	5.71	6.10	6.28	6.46	6.60	6.72	6.93
6/30/96	5.18	5.37	5.70	6.11	6.30	6.47	6.61	6.94	7.09
3/31/96	5.13	5.20	5.41	5.79	5.91	6.10	6.30	6.34	6.67
12/31/95	5.10	5.17	5.18	5.18	5.25	5.38	5.49	5.58	5.96

Source: Federal Reserve's H.15 Statistical Release

NOTES TO USERS

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

FDIC-Insured Commercial Banks

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

FDIC-Insured Savings Institutions

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

FDIC-Insured Institutions by Insurance Fund

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

DATA SOURCES

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

COMPUTATION METHODOLOGY

Certain adjustments are made to the OTS *Thrift Financial Reports* to provide closer conformance with the reporting and accounting requirements of the FFIEC *Call Reports*. Beginning with June 1996, the *Thrift Financial Report* is completed on a fully consolidated basis, with the exception of subsidiary depository institutions being reported on the equity method of accounting. Prior to this time, this report reflected the consolidation of the parent thrift with finance subsidiaries. All other subsidiaries were reported on an equity or cost basis. Some accounting differences exist, such as asset sales with recourse, for which the data necessary to reconcile these differences are not reported.

All asset and liability figures used in calculating performance ratios represent average amounts for the period (beginning-of-period

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

Asset Migrations

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

RECENT ACCOUNTING CHANGES

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

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

DEFINITIONS (in alphabetical order)

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

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

*As a percentage of risk-weighted assets.

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

Derivative contracts, gross fair values (positive/negative) – are reported separately and represent the amount at which a

contract could be exchanged in a transaction between willing parties, other than in a forced or liquidation sale. If a quoted market 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.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Option contracts – a contract in which the buyer acquires the right to buy from or sell to another party some specified amount of

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

REGIONS

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

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

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

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

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

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