

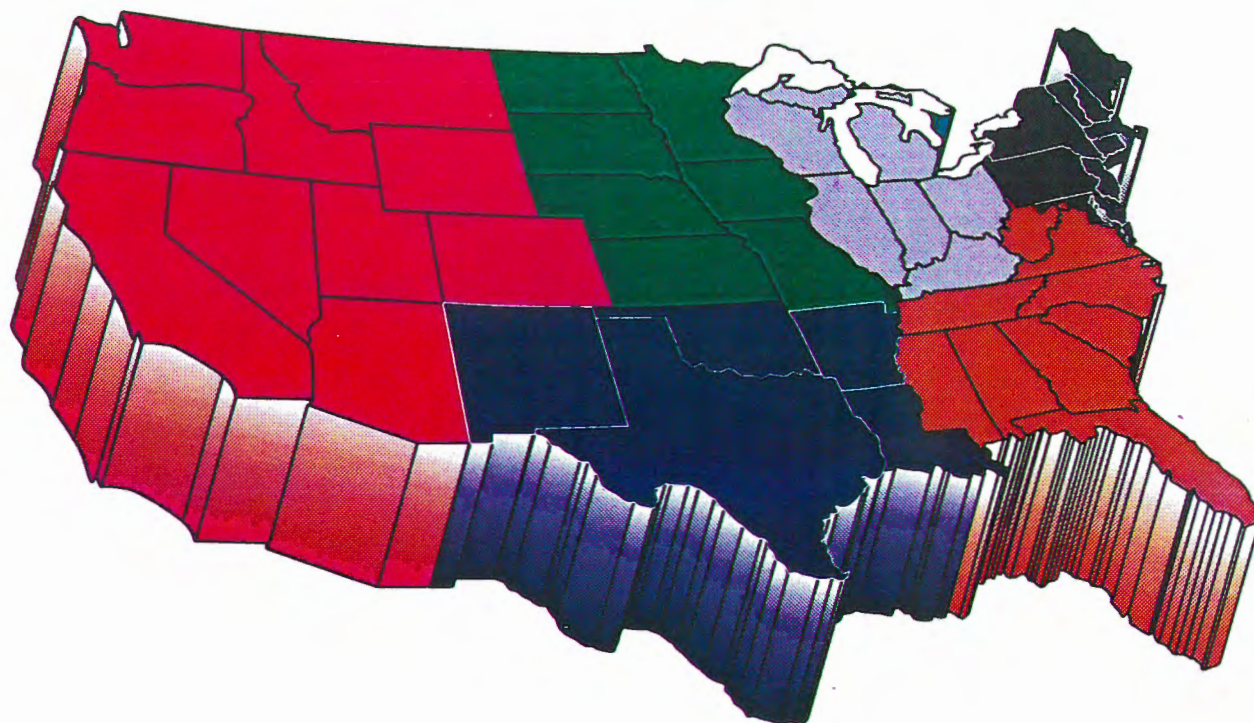
The FDIC

Quarterly

Ricki Helfer, Chairman

Banking Profile

# GRAPH BOOK



Second Quarter 1995

Prepared by:  
FDIC Division of Research and Statistics

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## SECOND QUARTER HIGHLIGHTS

- **BANK EARNINGS OF \$12 BILLION ESTABLISH A NEW QUARTERLY RECORD**

Near-record loan growth propelled second-quarter bank earnings to a new high, surpassing the \$11.8 billion earned in the third quarter of 1994. Record levels of net interest income (up \$1.9 billion over the second quarter of last year) and noninterest income (up \$1.6 billion) led the second quarter's performance. Improved trading results and gains on securities sales also contributed to the record earnings.

- **LOAN GROWTH RATES REMAIN IN DOUBLE DIGITS**

Loans grew at a 12.3 percent rate (annualized) during the second quarter, maintaining the 12.5 percent growth recorded on a year-to-year basis. All major loan categories experienced similar annualized rates of growth for the quarter, including real estate loans (11.7 percent), commercial and industrial loans (11.7 percent) and consumer loans (10.8 percent). Loans to small businesses and small farms increased 7.0 percent over the past twelve months.

- **TROUBLED ASSETS CONTINUE TO FALL, BUT LOSS PROVISIONS TURN UPWARD**

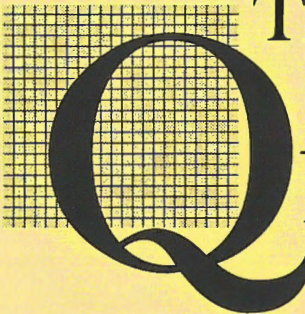
Noncurrent loans and other real estate owned fell again in the second quarter, although the rate of decline has slowed. As a percentage of total assets, troubled assets were 0.94 percent on June 30, compared to 0.99 percent on March 31 and 1.27 percent a year ago. Loan-loss provisions increased slightly (2.6 percent) over the second quarter of 1994, but this was the first year-to-year increase since the first quarter of 1992. Loss reserves remain high, with \$1.67 in reserves for every dollar of noncurrent loans.

- **SAVINGS INSTITUTIONS EARN \$1.9 BILLION IN THE SECOND QUARTER**

Second-quarter net income topped \$1.9 billion, the industry's second-best quarterly performance. The second quarter's return on assets was 0.76 percent, up from 0.69 percent in the first quarter and 0.72 percent in the second quarter a year ago. Profitability was helped by control of noninterest expense, which declined by \$536 million to offset a \$660 million drop in net interest income. The average net interest margin fell to 3.05 percent from 3.11 percent in the first quarter and 3.40 percent a year ago. Smaller thrifts (under \$1 billion) suffered most of the decline.

- **BANK INSURANCE FUND SURPASSES RECAPITALIZATION TARGET**

The reserve ratio of the Bank Insurance Fund (BIF) exceeded the 1.25 percent statutory requirement during the second quarter, enabling the FDIC to refund excess premiums paid and reduce premium rates. Banks are receiving a refund of \$1.5 billion, including interest, and BIF premiums have fallen more than 80 percent, to an average of 4.4 cents for each \$100 of BIF-assessable deposits. The Savings Association Insurance Fund (SAIF) remains undercapitalized, with a reserve ratio of 0.37 percent, and SAIF premiums are unchanged at an average 23.7 cents per \$100 of SAIF-assessable deposits. The SAIF is now responsible for the cost of all thrift failures occurring after June 30, 1995.

The FDIC  
Quarterly  
Ricki Helfer, Chairman

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Banking Profile

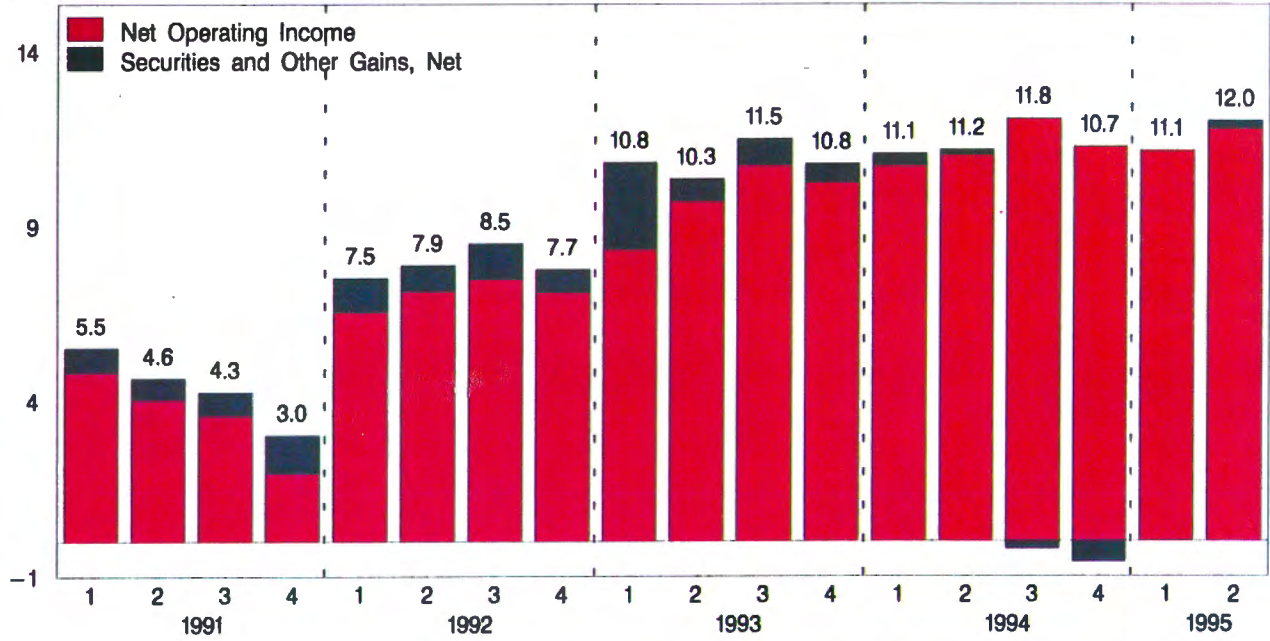
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FDIC - Insured  
Commercial Banks

## Quarterly Net Income

1991 - 1995

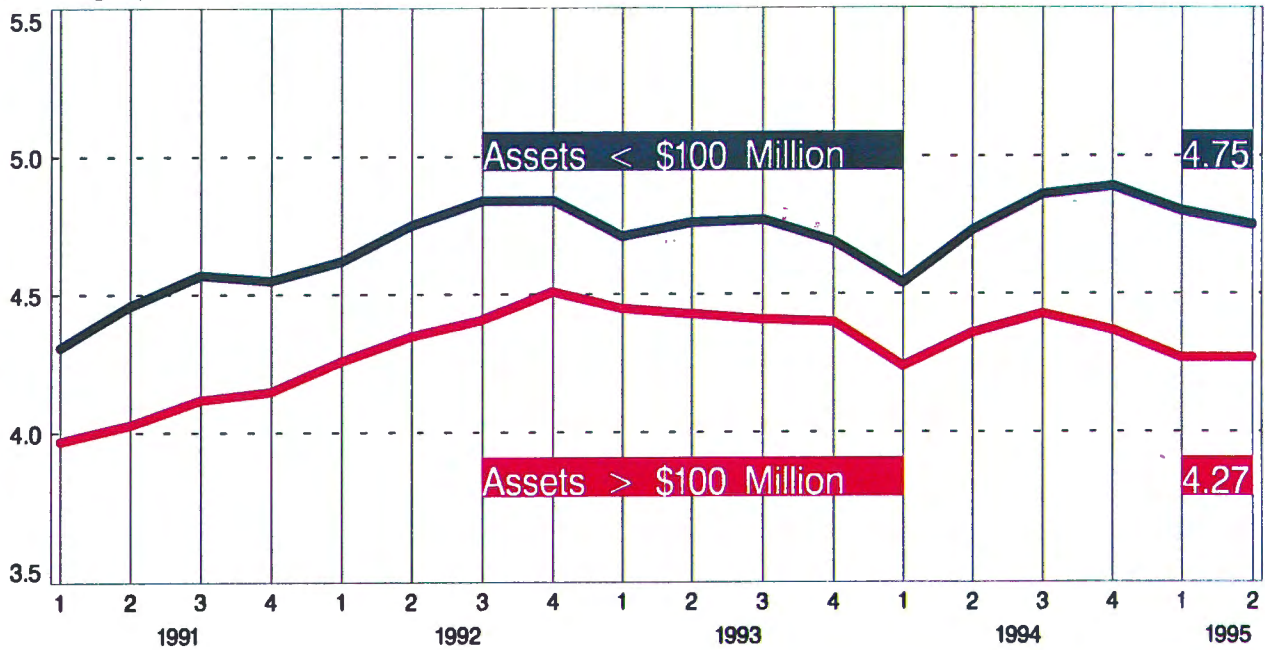
\$ Billions



## Quarterly Net Interest Margins, Annualized

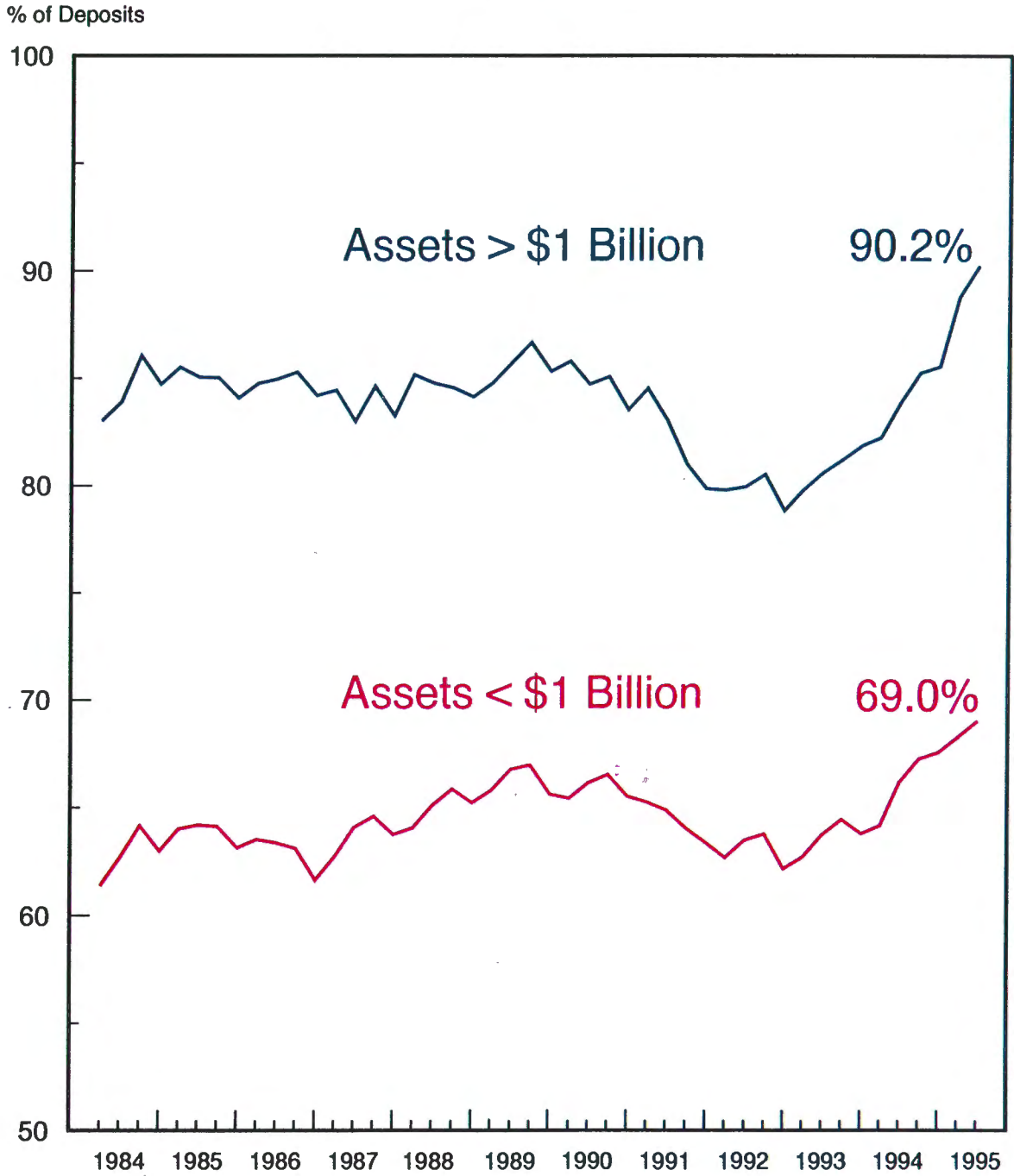
1991 - 1995

Net Interest Margin (%)

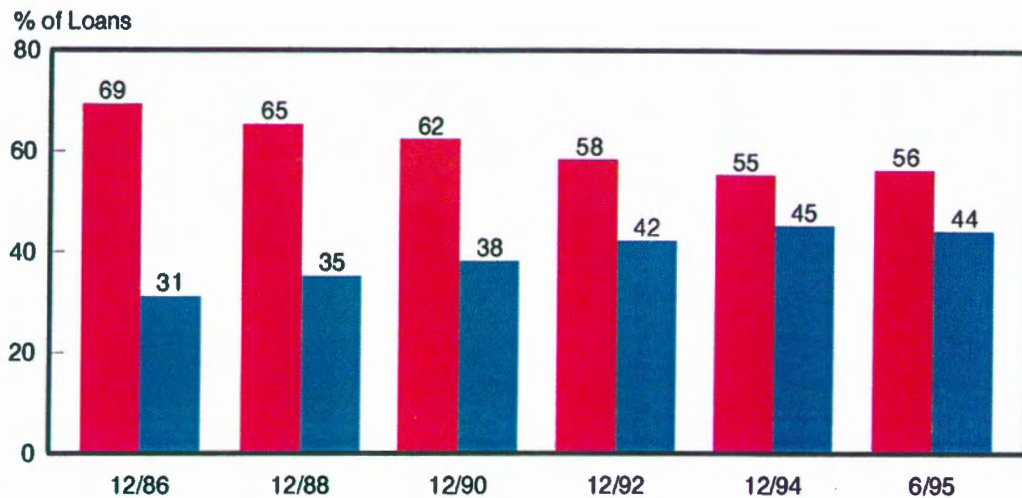


# Net Loans and Leases to Deposits

1984 - 1995



## Credit Risk Diversification: Retail Loans versus Loans to Commercial Borrowers (as a % of Total Loans)



Loans (\$ Billions):

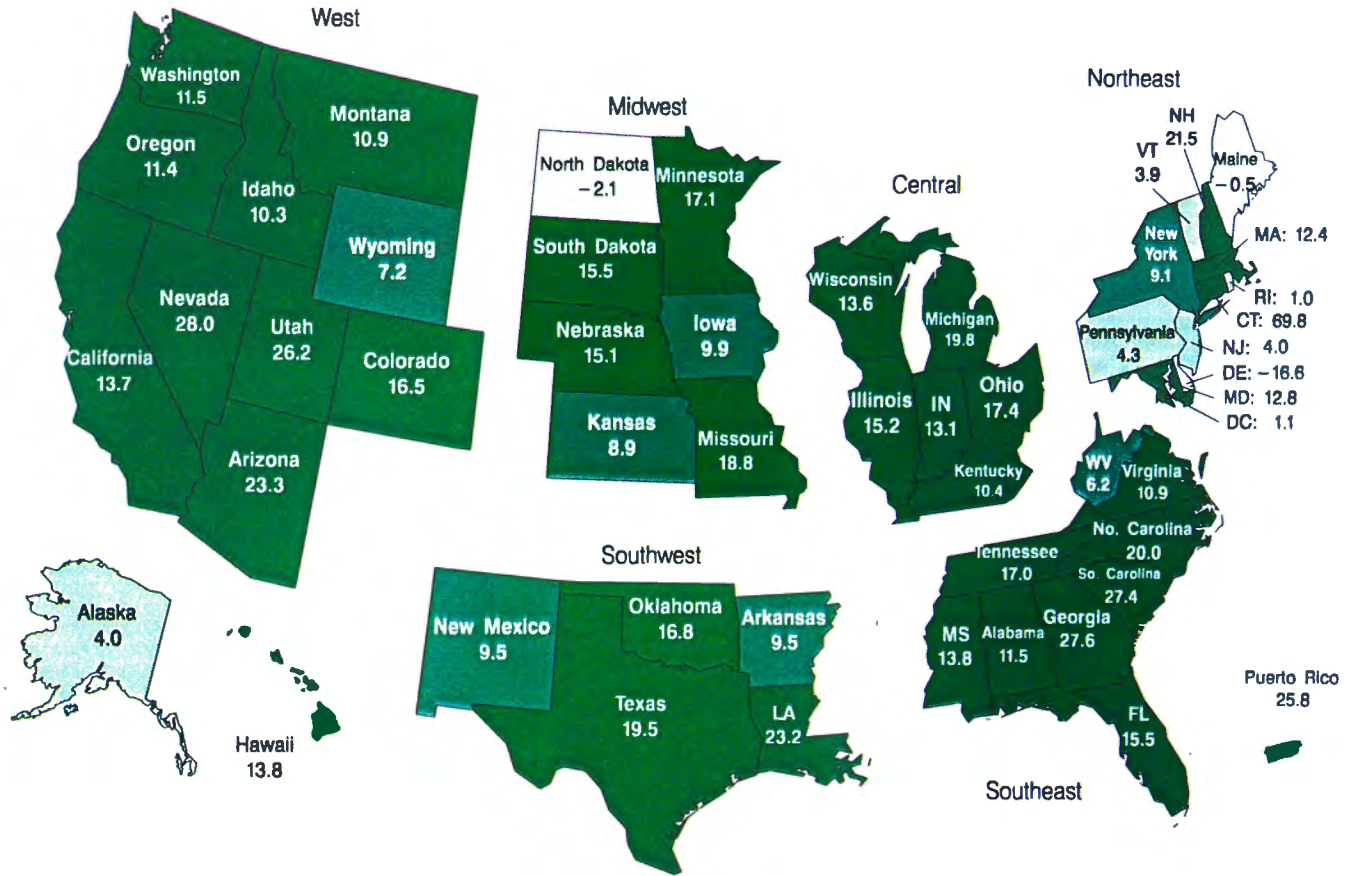
■ Commercial Borrowers	\$1,214	\$1,268	\$1,320	\$1,192	\$1,308	\$1,394
■ Retail Loans	558	680	804	849	1,056	1,111

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

**Retail Loans (Credit Risk Diversified):** These are loans that typically have relatively small balances spread among a larger 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.

# Commercial and Industrial Loan Growth Rates \*

June 30, 1994 – June 30, 1995



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

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



**Commercial and Industrial Loan Growth Rates**  
**June 30, 1995**  
(\$ Millions)

		Commercial and Industrial Loans					Total Assets	
		Growth Rate 6/30/94 - 6/30/95	as a % of Assets	Rank	Percent Noncurrent*	Rank	Total	
1	Connecticut**	69.78	21.60	3	0.93	35	\$7,403	\$34,270
2	Nevada	28.04	4.04	51	2.15	5	1,046	25,887
3	Georgia	27.61	18.86	7	0.52	51	19,694	104,406
4	South Carolina**	27.41	11.00	35	0.55	50	2,597	23,603
5	Utah	26.17	11.50	32	0.87	40	2,132	18,531
6	Puerto Rico	25.75	10.40	39	3.33	1	2,925	28,136
7	Arizona	23.25	7.84	47	1.02	32	3,491	44,539
8	Louisiana	23.22	10.39	40	1.62	18	4,474	43,077
9	New Hampshire	21.49	7.20	49	1.12	31	565	7,837
10	North Carolina**	19.96	16.31	14	0.69	47	23,585	144,574
11	Michigan	19.82	22.61	1	0.55	49	26,702	118,090
12	Texas	19.46	16.19	17	1.01	33	31,442	194,181
13	Missouri	18.83	14.40	23	1.12	30	10,672	74,121
14	Ohio	17.35	15.72	20	0.91	38	23,840	151,676
15	Minnesota	17.06	17.14	12	0.76	46	11,378	66,367
16	Tennessee	17.04	14.12	24	0.58	48	8,893	62,961
17	Oklahoma	16.77	12.92	27	2.08	8	4,355	33,694
18	Colorado	16.53	10.32	41	0.92	36	3,676	35,631
19	South Dakota	15.52	10.44	38	1.89	11	2,597	24,873
20	Florida	15.46	9.21	43	0.92	37	15,445	167,616
21	Illinois	15.20	18.28	9	1.51	20	43,183	236,287
22	Nebraska	15.11	11.45	34	1.68	15	2,823	24,663
23	Hawaii	13.83	18.31	8	2.03	9	4,071	22,237
24	Mississippi	13.81	10.48	37	1.42	23	2,762	26,347
25	California	13.71	17.95	10	1.46	21	64,372	358,700
26	Wisconsin	13.60	16.73	13	0.95	34	9,912	59,256
27	Indiana	13.08	13.21	26	0.78	44	8,818	66,758
28	Maryland**	12.78	12.79	28	1.42	22	8,987	70,249
29	Massachusetts	12.36	21.98	2	0.85	41	25,290	115,075
30	Alabama	11.47	14.67	22	0.49	52	7,819	53,304
31	Washington	11.46	19.88	6	0.79	43	9,418	47,365
32	Oregon	11.40	20.22	5	1.41	25	5,844	28,904
33	Montana	10.86	14.06	25	1.84	14	1,106	7,865
34	Virginia**	10.86	11.61	31	1.42	24	11,411	98,252
35	Kentucky	10.41	12.27	29	1.28	27	6,070	49,469
36	Idaho	10.27	15.57	21	0.81	42	1,927	12,378
37	Iowa	9.88	10.23	42	1.66	17	4,122	40,284
38	Arkansas	9.53	9.16	44	1.13	29	2,547	27,803
39	New Mexico	9.50	8.93	45	1.29	26	1,277	14,293
40	New York**	9.09	15.84	19	1.68	16	143,260	904,398
41	Kansas	8.86	11.45	33	1.85	13	3,517	30,724
42	Wyoming	7.24	7.34	48	1.60	19	561	7,645
43	West Virginia	6.22	8.64	46	2.50	4	1,768	20,459
44	Pennsylvania**	4.34	17.59	11	0.89	39	33,291	189,288
45	New Jersey**	4.00	16.19	16	1.95	10	17,154	105,969
46	Alaska	4.00	16.23	15	0.76	45	892	5,498
47	Vermont	3.85	10.84	36	2.99	2	635	5,860
48	District of Columbia	1.13	7.18	50	2.51	3	655	9,120
49	Rhode Island	1.03	21.30	4	1.21	28	3,264	15,320
50	Maine	(0.48)	15.96	18	1.88	12	1,483	9,295
51	North Dakota	(2.11)	12.01	30	2.14	6	915	7,620
52	Delaware	(16.59)	4.03	52	2.10	7	3,836	95,089
	U.S. and Territories	13.35	15.35		1.26		\$640,085	\$4,170,706

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

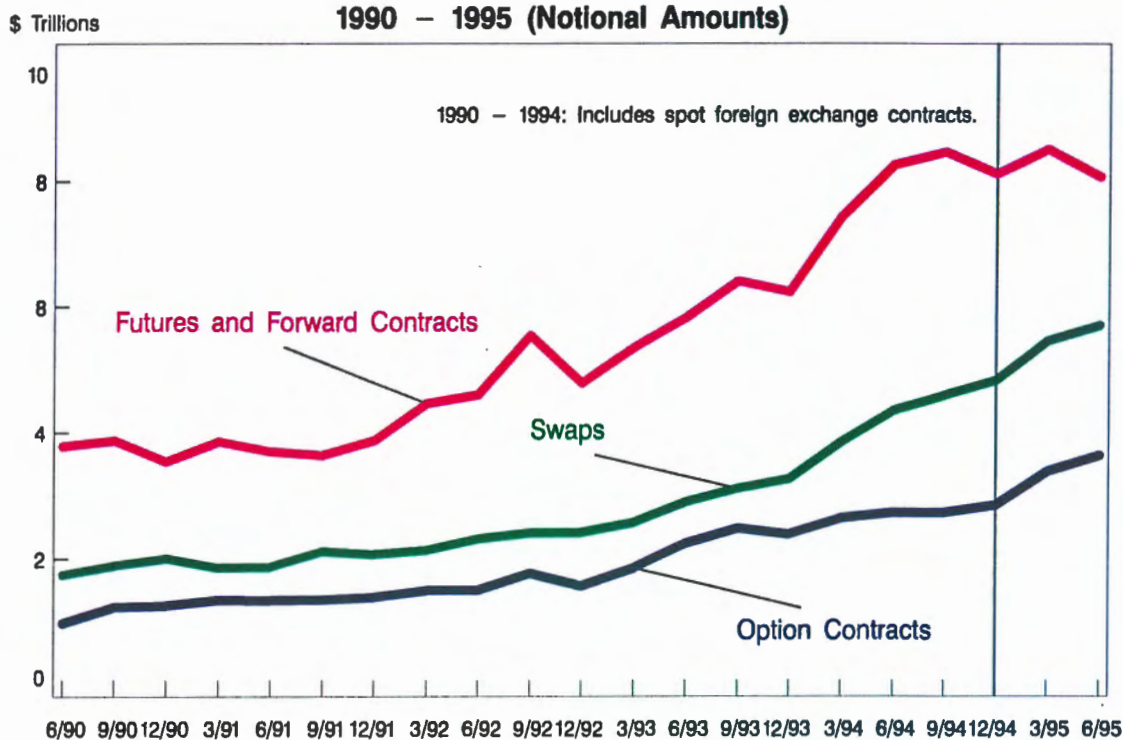
\*\*Growth rates have been adjusted to reflect significant interstate migrations. See Notes to Users.

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

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

## Off – Balance – Sheet Derivatives

1990 – 1995 (Notional Amounts)



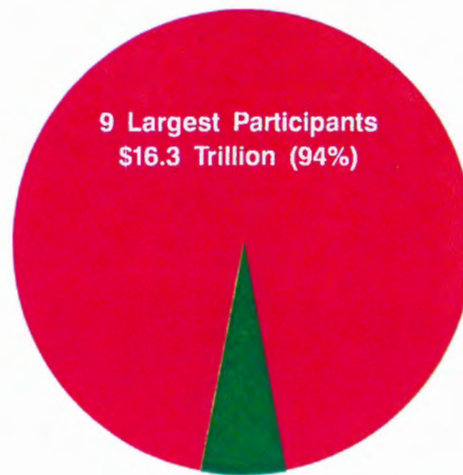
	12/90	12/91	12/92	12/93	12/94	3/95	6/95
<b>Total Derivatives (off – balance – sheet)</b> (Notional Amounts, in billions of dollars)	\$6,806	\$7,339	\$8,765	\$11,878	\$15,773	\$17,323	\$17,394
<b>Futures and Forward Contracts</b>	<b>3,538</b>	<b>3,876</b>	<b>4,780</b>	<b>6,230</b>	<b>8,110</b>	<b>8,501</b>	<b>8,065</b>
Interest rate contracts	895	1,227	1,738	2,497	3,435	3,736	3,438
Foreign exchange rate contracts	2,615	2,624	3,016	3,689	4,620	4,686	4,541
Other futures and forwards*	29	25	26	44	54	79	86
<b>Option Contracts</b>	<b>1,260</b>	<b>1,393</b>	<b>1,568</b>	<b>2,386</b>	<b>2,841</b>	<b>3,377</b>	<b>3,632</b>
Interest rate options	699	854	1,013	1,771	2,039	2,370	2,635
Foreign currency options	513	463	495	518	653	790	794
Other option contracts*	49	76	60	97	149	218	203
<b>Swaps</b>	<b>2,008</b>	<b>2,071</b>	<b>2,417</b>	<b>3,262</b>	<b>4,822</b>	<b>5,446</b>	<b>5,698</b>
Interest rate swaps	1,717	1,756	2,122	2,947	4,450	5,020	5,313
Foreign exchange rate swaps	286	306	279	277	331	374	331
Other swaps*	5	8	16	38	40	52	54
<b>Memoranda</b>							
Spot Foreign Exchange Contracts	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	668	518
Number of banks reporting derivatives	590	612	613	666	625	620	590
Replacement cost of interest rate and foreign exchange rate contracts **	105	151	148	143	146	290	232

\* 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  
June 30, 1995



All Other Participants (581 Banks)  
\$1.1 Trillion (6%)

## Composition of Off – Balance – Sheet Derivatives\*

Notional Amounts  
June 30, 1995

Interest Rate Contracts  
\$11.4 Trillion (66%)

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

Equity Derivative Contracts  
\$0.2 Trillion (1%)

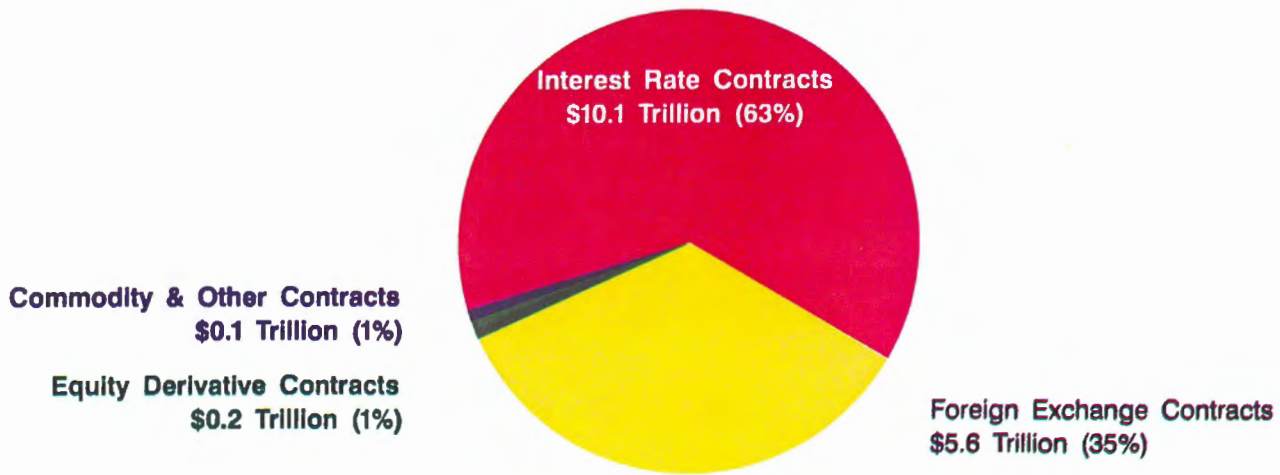


Foreign Exchange Contracts  
\$5.7 Trillion (33%)

\* Notional amounts do not represent either the net market position or the credit exposure of banks' off – balance – sheet derivatives activities. Spot foreign exchange contracts of \$495 billion for the nine largest participants and \$24 billion for all other participants are not included.

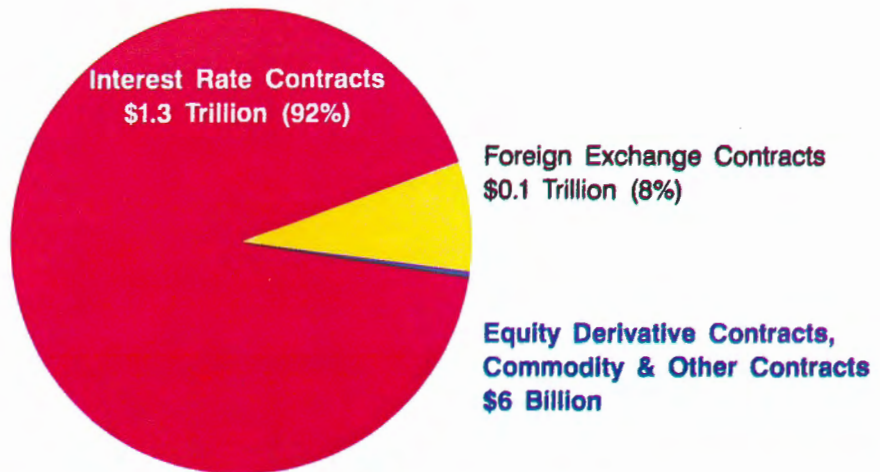
**Purpose of Off – Balance – Sheet Derivatives\*  
Held for Trading**

**Notional Amounts  
June 30, 1995**



**Not Held for Trading**

**Notional Amounts  
June 30, 1995**



\* Notional amounts do not represent either the net market position or the credit exposure of banks' off-balance-sheet derivatives activities. They represent the gross value of all contracts written. Spot foreign exchange contracts of \$518 billion are not included.

## Positions of Off-Balance-Sheet Derivatives Gross Fair Values

June 30, 1995

(\$ Millions)

### Held for Trading

146 Banks Held Derivative Contracts for Trading

(Marked to Market)

	Interest Rate	Foreign Exchange	Equity Derivatives	Commodity & Other	Total	Net
<b>Nine Largest Participants</b>						(1,326)
Gross positive fair value	92,069	123,349	6,495	2,895	224,808	
Gross negative fair value	90,968	126,860	5,832	2,475	226,134	
<b>All other participants</b>						221
Gross positive fair value	1,502	3,486	34	37	5,059	
Gross negative fair value	1,435	3,338	30	36	4,838	
<b>Total</b>						(1,105)
Gross positive fair value	93,571	126,835	6,529	2,932	229,867	
Gross negative fair value	92,402	130,198	5,861	2,511	230,972	

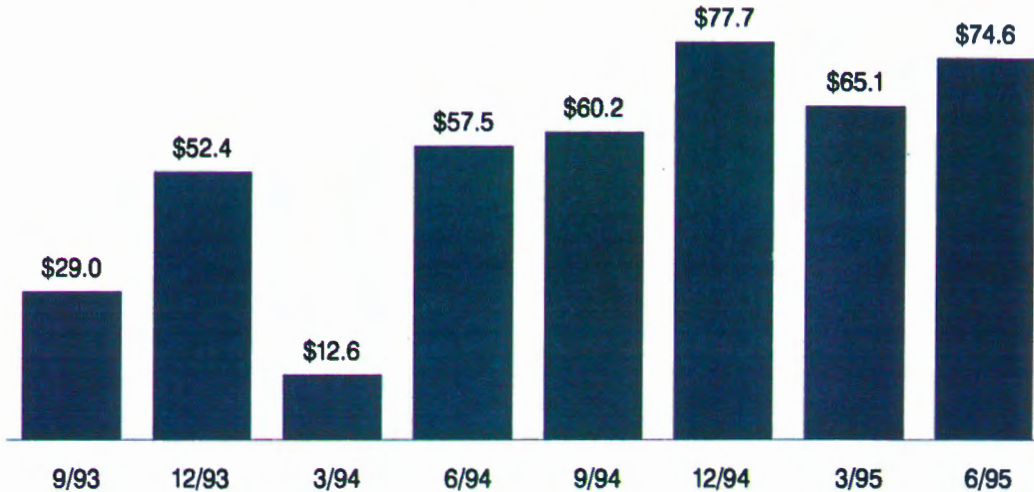
### Held for Purposes Other than Trading

564 Banks Held Derivative Contracts for Purposes Other than Trading

	Interest Rate	Foreign Exchange	Equity Derivatives	Commodity & Other	Total	Net
<b>Marked to Market</b>						(142)
Gross positive fair value	453	95	0	2	550	
Gross negative fair value	462	229	0	1	692	
<b>Not Marked to Market</b>						978
Gross positive fair value	10,399	368	6	173	10,946	
Gross negative fair value	9,321	390	0	257	9,968	
<b>Total</b>						836
Gross positive fair value	10,851	463	6	175	11,495	
Gross negative fair value	9,783	619	0	257	10,660	

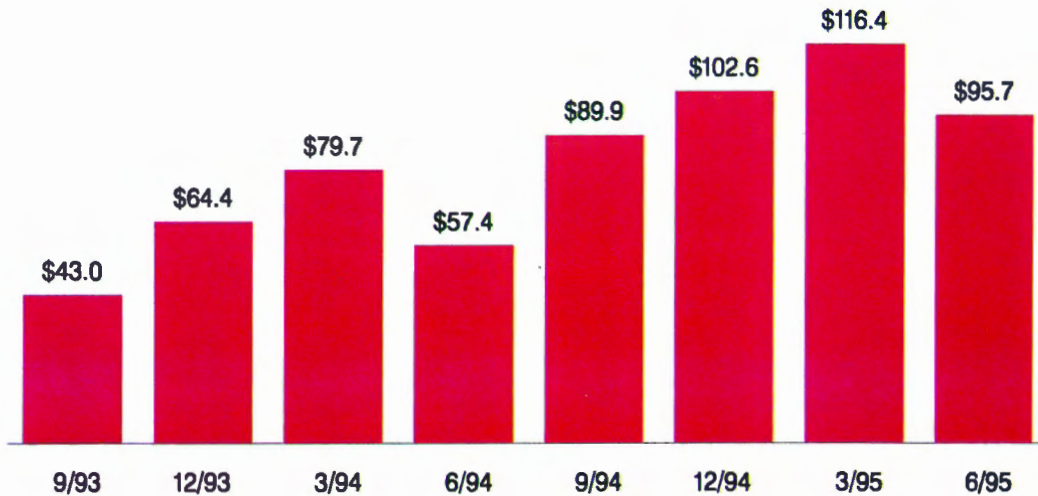
## Commercial Banks Make More Credit Available to Businesses and Consumers

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



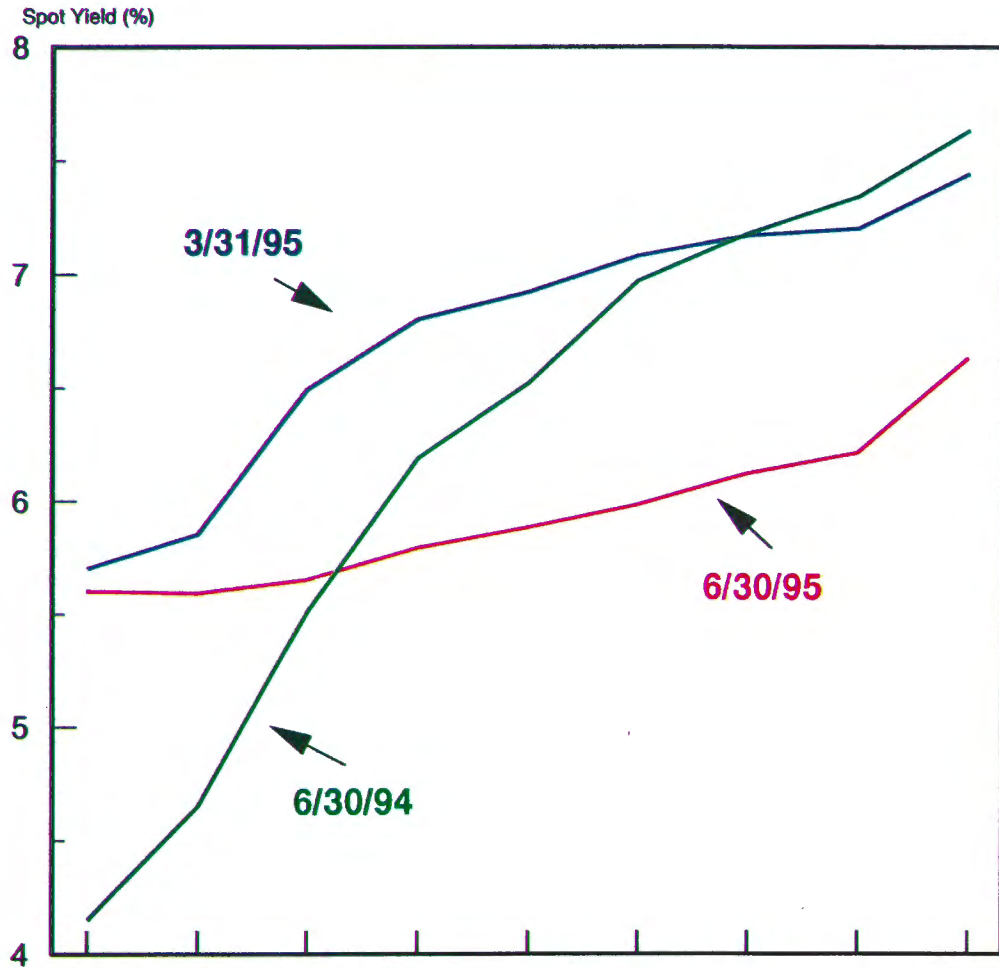
In the second quarter of 1995, home mortgages increased by \$24.3 billion while commercial and industrial loans increased by \$18.2 billion and loans to individuals increased by \$13.2 billion.

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



In the second quarter of 1995, unused credit card commitments increased by \$63.0 billion and unused commitments for loans to businesses and consumers increased by \$28.5 billion.

## U.S. Treasury Yield Curve June 30, 1994 - June 30, 1995

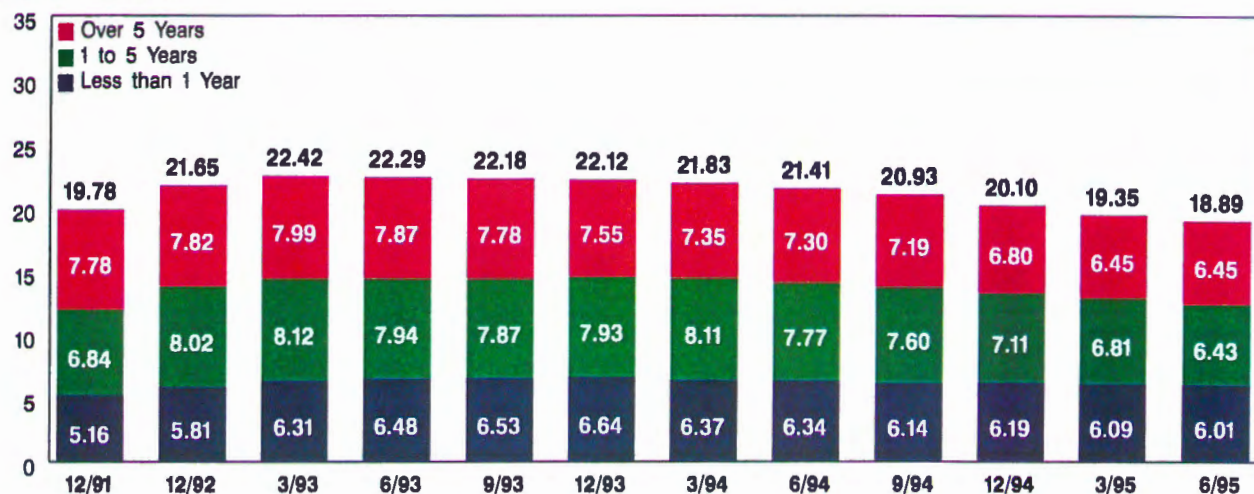


Maturity	3-Month	6-Month	1 Year	2 Year	3 year	5 Year	7 Year	10 Year	30 Year
<b>6/30/95</b>	<b>5.60</b>	<b>5.59</b>	<b>5.65</b>	<b>5.79</b>	<b>5.88</b>	<b>5.98</b>	<b>6.12</b>	<b>6.21</b>	<b>6.63</b>
<b>3/31/95</b>	<b>5.70</b>	<b>5.85</b>	<b>6.49</b>	<b>6.80</b>	<b>6.92</b>	<b>7.08</b>	<b>7.17</b>	<b>7.20</b>	<b>7.44</b>
<b>12/31/94</b>	<b>5.53</b>	<b>6.22</b>	<b>7.20</b>	<b>7.69</b>	<b>7.80</b>	<b>7.83</b>	<b>7.84</b>	<b>7.84</b>	<b>7.89</b>
<b>9/30/94</b>	<b>4.67</b>	<b>5.22</b>	<b>5.96</b>	<b>6.62</b>	<b>6.92</b>	<b>7.28</b>	<b>7.46</b>	<b>7.62</b>	<b>7.82</b>
<b>6/30/94</b>	<b>4.15</b>	<b>4.65</b>	<b>5.51</b>	<b>6.19</b>	<b>6.52</b>	<b>6.97</b>	<b>7.18</b>	<b>7.34</b>	<b>7.63</b>

Source: Federal Reserve's H.15 Statistical Release

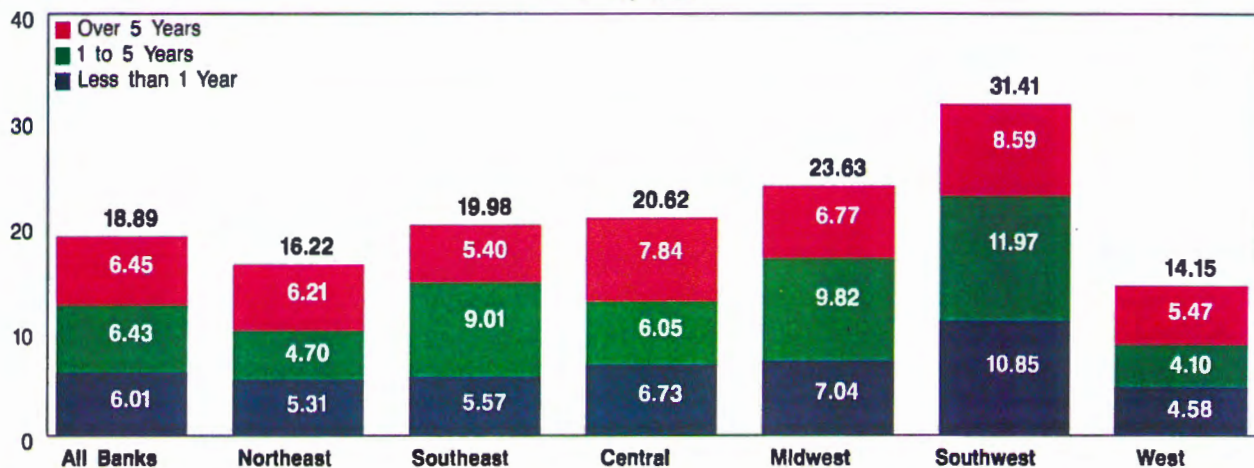
## Debt Securities by Maturity or Repricing Frequency . . .

Percent of Total Assets



## . . . and by Region June 30, 1995

Percent of Total Assets



## Total Securities (Debt and Equity)

(\$ Billions)

	6/93	9/93	12/93	3/94	6/94	9/94	12/94	3/95	6/95
U.S. Government Obligations:	\$335	\$341	\$350	\$371	\$361	\$352	\$342	\$341	\$334
U.S. Treasury	255	259	266	282	272	259	244	238	220
U.S. Agencies	80	81	84	90	89	93	98	103	115
Mortgage Pass-through Securities	176	178	182	180	187	187	187	183	183
Collateralized Mortgage Obligations	159	160	155	152	148	144	140	137	136
State, County, Municipal Obligations	73	76	78	79	78	78	77	76	75
Other Debt Securities	54	53	57	58	59	61	61	60	60
Equity Securities	<u>13</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>16</u>	<u>16</u>	<u>17</u>
<b>Total Securities</b>	<b>\$810</b>	<b>\$821</b>	<b>\$837</b>	<b>\$856</b>	<b>\$849</b>	<b>\$837</b>	<b>\$823</b>	<b>\$813</b>	<b>\$806</b>
Memoranda									
High-risk Mortgage Securities	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	7	6
Structured Notes	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	43	44

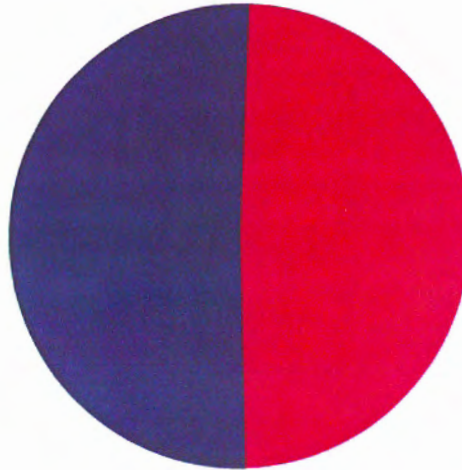


## Total Securities\*

June 30, 1995

**Held – to – Maturity**

**\$411 Billion  
(Amortized Cost)**



**Available – for – Sale**

**\$395 Billion  
(Fair Value)**

## Total Securities\*

June 30, 1995

(\$ Millions)

	Held – to – Maturity		Available – for – Sale		Total Securities	Fair Value to Amortized Cost (%)
	Amortized Cost	Fair Value to Amortized Cost (%)	Fair Value	Fair Value to Amortized Cost (%)		
U.S. Government Obligations						
U.S. Treasury	\$106,565	100.4	\$113,312	100.3	\$219,877	100.3
U.S. Agencies	54,018	99.9	60,564	100.0	114,582	99.9
Mortgage Pass-through Securities	84,980	100.2	98,163	100.1	183,143	100.1
Collateralized Mortgage Obligations	81,770	98.8	54,714	98.9	136,484	98.8
State, County, Municipal Obligations	59,402	102.3	15,183	103.3	74,585	102.5
Other Debt Securities	24,375	96.0	52,839	101.5	60,057	99.8
Equity Securities	**	**	17,156	106.8	17,156	106.8
<b>Total Securities</b>	<b>\$411,110</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>\$394,774</b>	<b>100.3</b>	<b>\$805,884</b>	<b>100.1</b>
Memoranda***						
High-risk Mortgage Securities	3,270		3,113			95.2
Structured Notes	22,069		21,684			98.3

\* 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.

## Mutual Fund and Annuity Sales\*

1994 – 1995

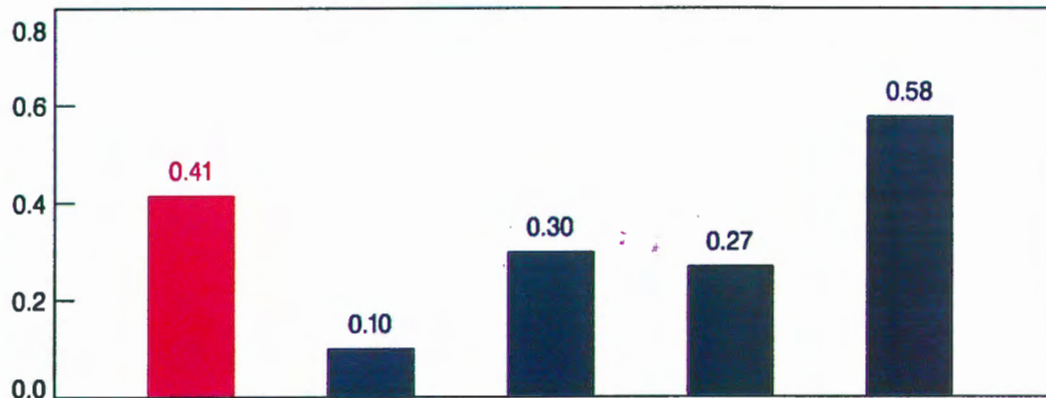
Quarterly Sales (\$ Millions)	6/94	9/94**	12/94	3/95	6/95
Money Market Funds	\$93,089	\$130,912	\$145,973	\$139,743	\$164,042
Debt Securities Funds	2,719	2,542	3,200	3,200	2,826
Equity Securities	2,855	4,746	3,658	4,071	5,092
Other Mutual Funds	1,368	3,351	2,955	1,534	1,012
Annuities	3,072	4,066	3,171	2,864	2,899
Proprietary Mutual Fund and Annuity Sales included above	NA	NA	NA	116,952	146,009

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

\*\*Reflects an acquisition of a large mutual fund by a commercial bank.

## Fee Income from Sales and Service of Mutual Funds and Annuities 1995 YTD

Percent of Gross Operating Income\*\*\*

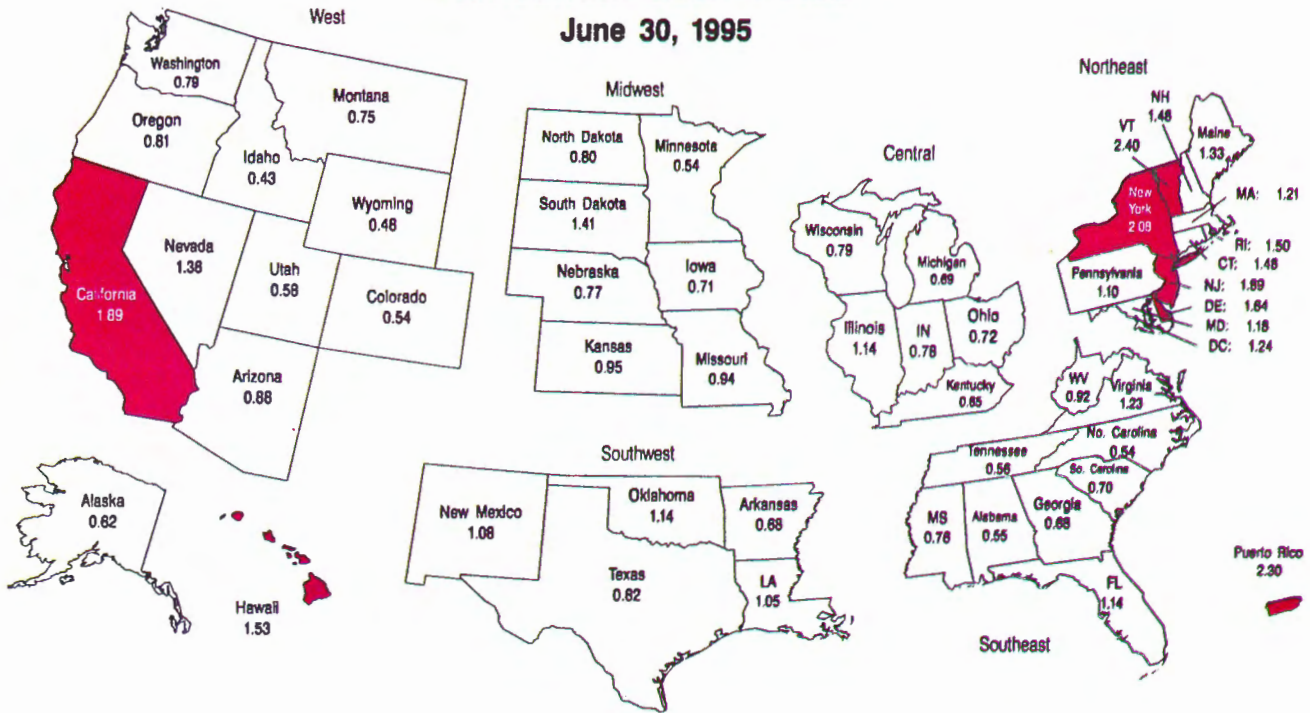


(\$ Millions)	All Banks	Under \$100 Million	\$100 Million to \$1 Billion	\$1 Billion to \$10 Billion	Over \$10 Billion
Mutual Fund and Annuity Fee Income	\$776	\$13	\$89	\$136	\$538
Gross Operating Income	\$187,353	\$13,078	\$29,732	\$50,969	\$93,574
Number of Banks Reporting These Fees	2,241	879	1,070	230	62
Percent of Banks Reporting These Fees	22.0%	12.6%	38.4%	69.5%	91.2%

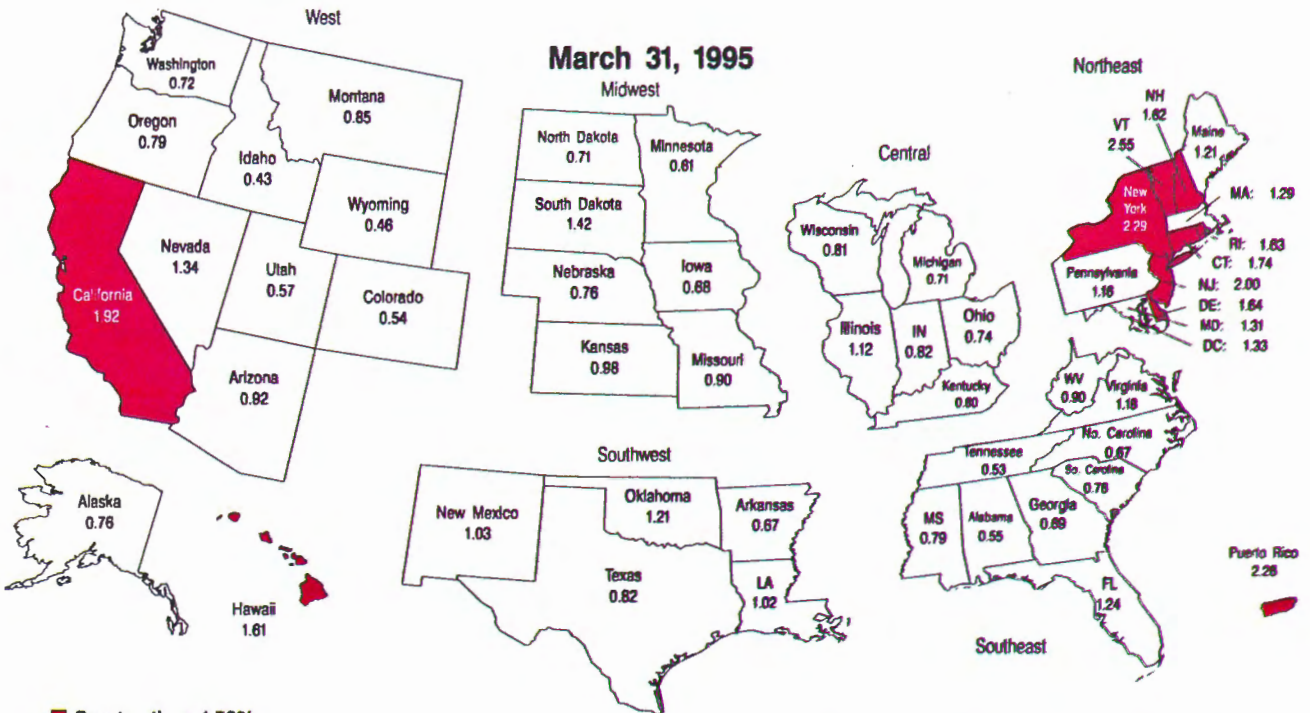
\*\*\*Gross operating income is the total of interest income and noninterest income.

# Noncurrent Loan Rates\*

June 30, 1995



March 31, 1995



- Greater than 1.50%
- Between .75% and 1.50%
- Less than .75%

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

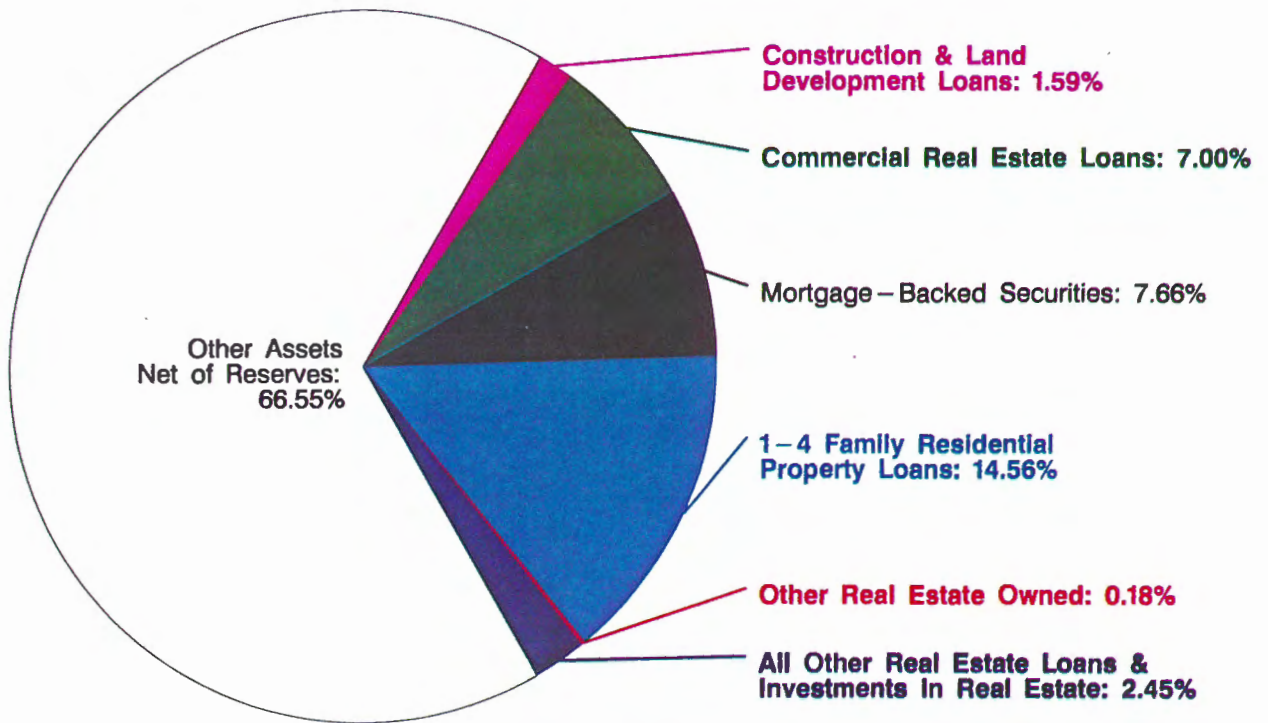
## Noncurrent Loan Rates\*

June 30, 1995

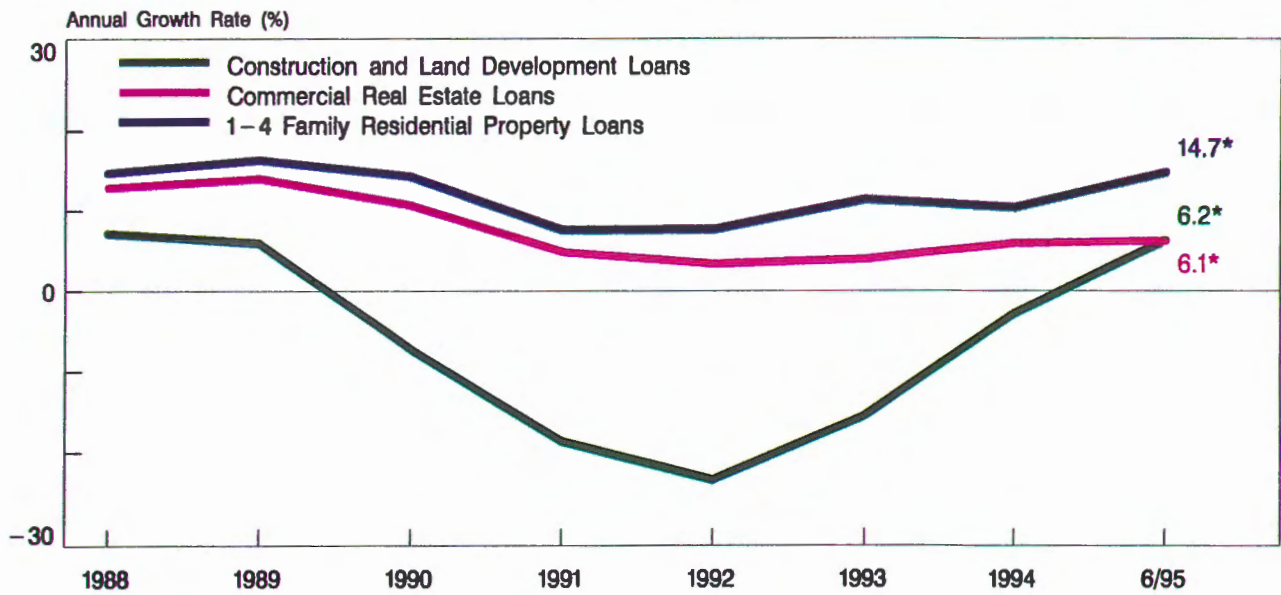
	Total Loans		Commercial & Industrial		Real Estate		Loans to Individuals		All Other Loans	
	6/30/95	3/31/95	6/30/95	3/31/95	6/30/95	3/31/95	6/30/95	3/31/95	6/30/95	3/31/95
Vermont	2.40	2.55	2.99	2.20	2.74	3.08	0.43	0.50	0.26	0.83
Puerto Rico	2.30	2.26	3.33	2.62	2.73	3.03	1.20	1.06	1.49	1.17
New York	2.08	2.29	1.68	1.83	3.95	4.54	2.58	2.60	0.45	0.54
New Jersey	1.89	2.00	1.95	2.00	2.22	2.39	0.58	0.67	0.48	0.57
California	1.89	1.92	1.46	1.24	2.73	2.90	0.63	0.61	0.43	0.39
Delaware	1.64	1.64	2.10	2.10	2.76	3.02	1.54	1.51	1.38	1.10
Hawaii	1.53	1.61	2.03	2.32	1.51	1.49	0.78	0.79	0.75	0.77
Rhode Island	1.50	1.63	1.21	1.12	2.15	2.56	1.16	1.33	0.56	0.27
New Hampshire	1.48	1.62	1.12	1.35	1.79	2.09	1.15	1.20	1.29	0.63
Connecticut	1.48	1.74	0.93	1.17	2.06	2.25	1.15	1.05	0.22	0.90
South Dakota	1.41	1.42	1.89	1.74	1.06	1.14	1.51	1.54	0.33	0.29
Nevada	1.36	1.34	2.15	1.46	0.88	0.99	1.44	1.45	0.01	0.01
Maine	1.33	1.21	1.88	1.52	1.42	1.36	0.64	0.61	0.21	0.10
District of Columbia	1.24	1.33	2.51	1.66	1.00	1.34	0.51	0.52	0.99	1.02
Virginia	1.23	1.18	1.42	1.49	1.59	1.47	0.77	0.71	0.42	0.43
Massachusetts	1.21	1.29	0.85	0.88	1.88	2.02	1.19	1.11	0.13	0.10
Maryland	1.18	1.31	1.42	1.75	1.40	1.47	0.80	0.79	0.19	0.28
Oklahoma	1.14	1.21	2.08	2.19	1.17	1.29	0.52	0.49	0.07	0.07
Illinois	1.14	1.12	1.51	1.31	1.28	1.36	0.67	0.64	0.18	0.29
Florida	1.14	1.24	0.92	1.02	1.45	1.59	0.50	0.50	0.33	0.23
Pennsylvania	1.10	1.16	0.89	0.98	1.48	1.57	0.65	0.62	0.55	0.50
New Mexico	1.08	1.03	1.29	1.14	1.39	1.34	0.54	0.53	0.29	0.36
Louisiana	1.05	1.02	1.62	1.21	1.10	1.16	0.68	0.75	0.37	0.30
Kansas	0.95	0.98	1.85	1.80	1.00	1.07	0.50	0.57	0.14	0.15
Missouri	0.94	0.90	1.12	1.03	1.06	1.01	0.36	0.47	0.62	0.68
West Virginia	0.92	0.90	2.50	2.22	0.78	0.79	0.47	0.52	0.00	0.00
Arizona	0.86	0.92	1.02	0.49	0.71	1.14	1.16	1.10	0.18	0.17
Kentucky	0.85	0.80	1.28	1.37	0.93	0.84	0.47	0.41	0.32	0.25
Texas	0.82	0.82	1.01	0.94	0.96	1.01	0.43	0.46	0.25	0.26
Oregon	0.81	0.79	1.41	1.18	0.67	0.79	0.32	0.34	0.71	0.68
North Dakota	0.80	0.71	2.14	1.65	0.79	0.79	0.34	0.37	0.13	0.12
Wisconsin	0.79	0.81	0.95	1.00	0.83	0.81	0.65	0.69	0.34	0.47
Washington	0.79	0.72	0.79	0.44	0.99	1.01	0.29	0.28	1.04	1.35
Indiana	0.78	0.82	0.78	0.97	0.89	0.89	0.69	0.68	0.25	0.30
Nebraska	0.77	0.76	1.68	1.67	0.78	0.79	0.72	0.70	0.08	0.08
Mississippi	0.76	0.79	1.42	1.50	0.73	0.75	0.46	0.46	0.22	0.20
Montana	0.75	0.85	1.84	2.00	0.57	0.68	0.50	0.52	0.05	0.19
Ohio	0.72	0.74	0.91	0.91	0.69	0.76	0.79	0.73	0.14	0.22
Iowa	0.71	0.68	1.66	1.71	0.47	0.43	0.93	0.84	0.09	0.08
South Carolina	0.70	0.78	0.55	0.71	0.87	0.96	0.34	0.32	0.01	0.08
Michigan	0.69	0.71	0.55	0.59	1.01	1.05	0.44	0.36	0.16	0.19
Arkansas	0.68	0.67	1.13	1.18	0.73	0.71	0.41	0.36	0.08	0.11
Georgia	0.68	0.69	0.52	0.53	0.75	0.78	0.89	0.81	0.22	0.35
Alaska	0.62	0.76	0.76	0.87	0.66	0.74	0.33	0.25	0.52	2.12
Utah	0.58	0.57	0.87	1.04	0.40	0.46	0.67	0.49	0.44	0.44
Tennessee	0.56	0.53	0.58	0.51	0.55	0.54	0.65	0.62	0.31	0.27
Alabama	0.55	0.55	0.49	0.65	0.51	0.51	0.71	0.68	0.66	0.18
Colorado	0.54	0.54	0.92	0.87	0.55	0.60	0.34	0.36	0.35	0.10
Minnesota	0.54	0.61	0.76	0.77	0.58	0.72	0.46	0.50	0.19	0.21
North Carolina	0.54	0.67	0.69	0.72	0.65	0.90	0.26	0.22	0.06	0.06
Wyoming	0.48	0.46	1.60	1.61	0.21	0.26	0.22	0.19	1.19	0.70
Idaho	0.43	0.43	0.81	0.66	0.26	0.30	0.18	0.19	0.78	0.98
U.S. and Territories	1.26	1.33	1.26	1.27	1.62	1.77	1.07	1.05	0.38	0.41

\*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 June 30, 1995

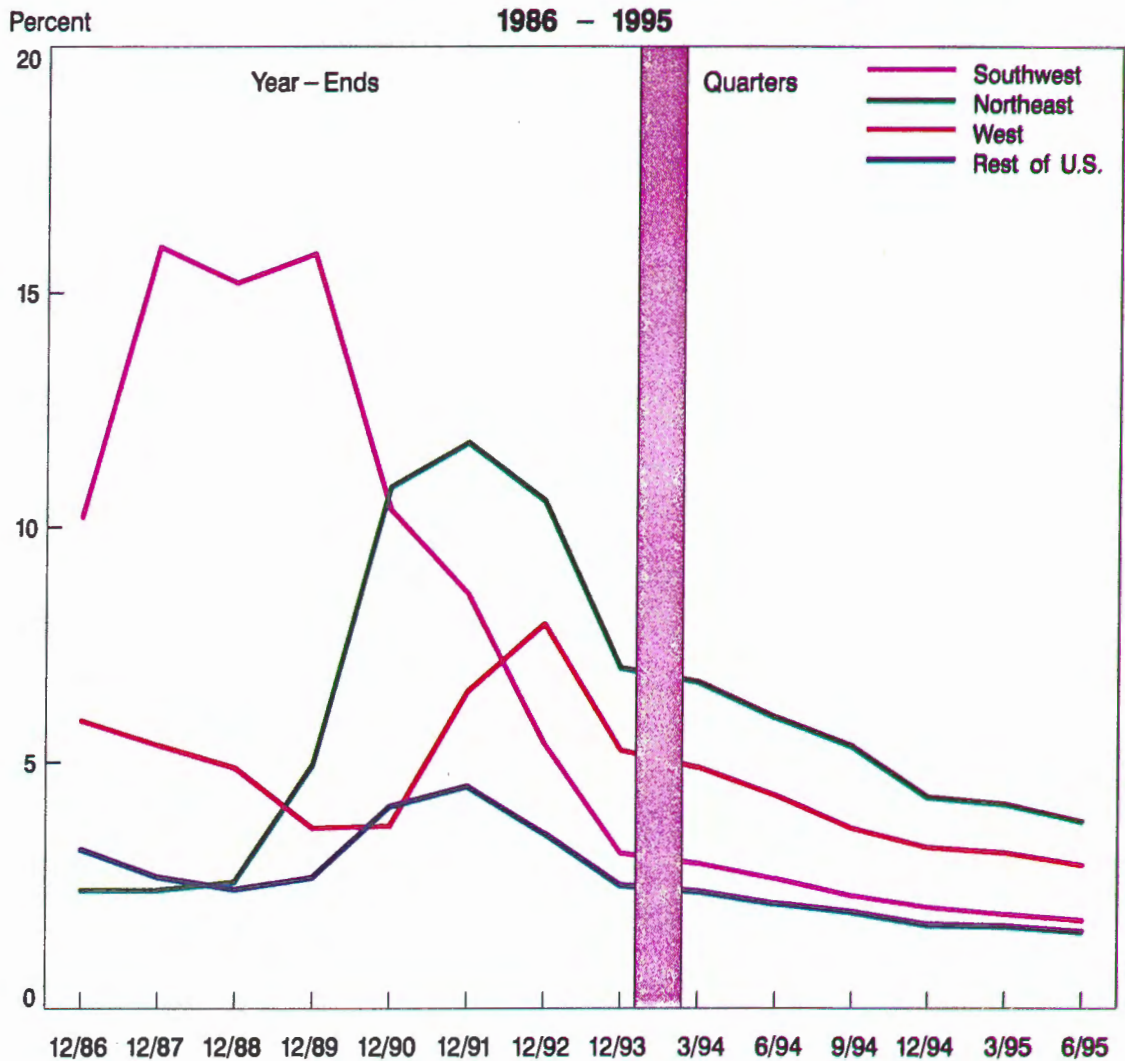


## Real Estate Loan Growth Rates 1988 - 1995



\* Growth rate for most recent twelve-month period.

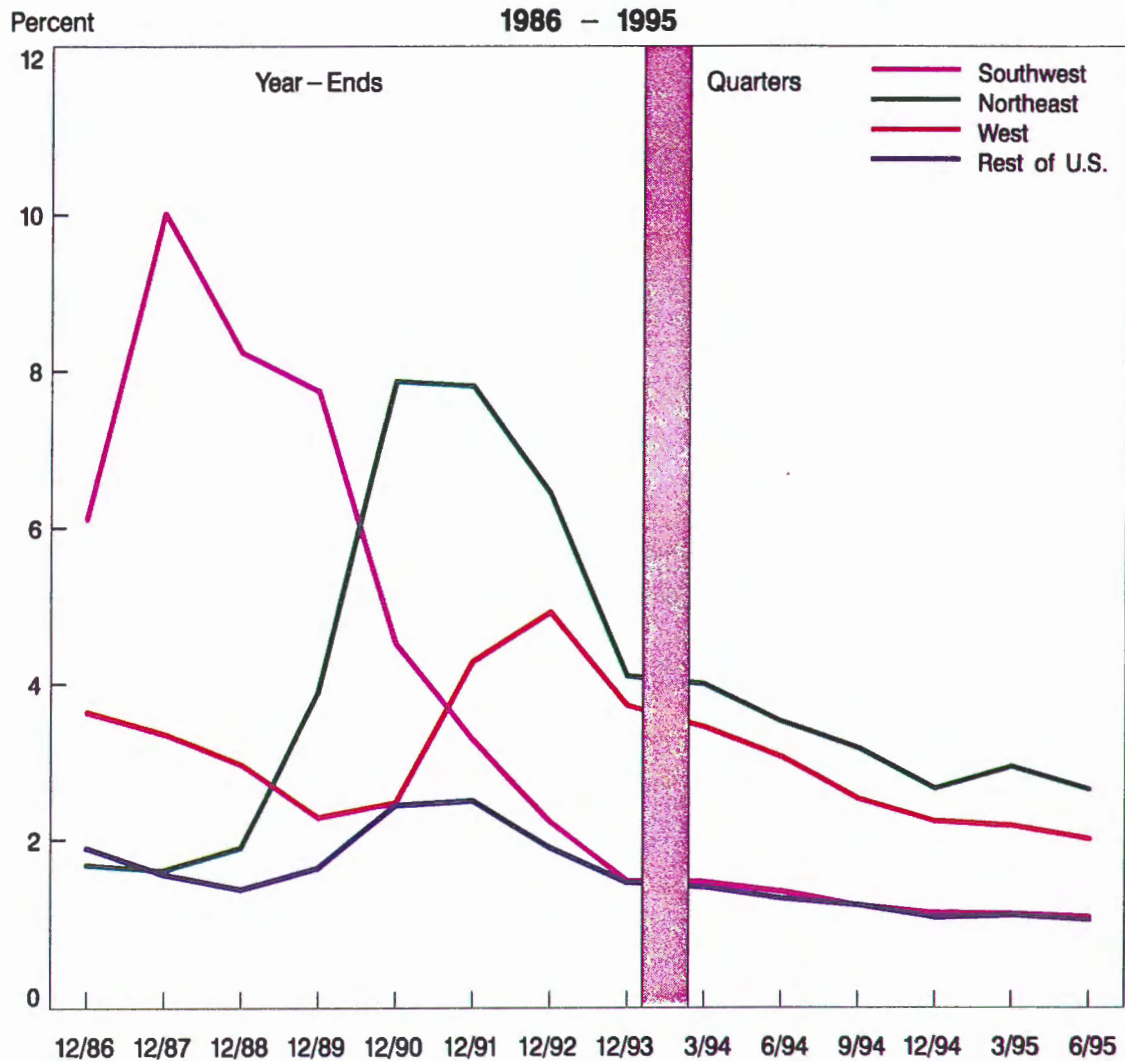
## Troubled Real Estate Asset Rates\*



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

\*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.

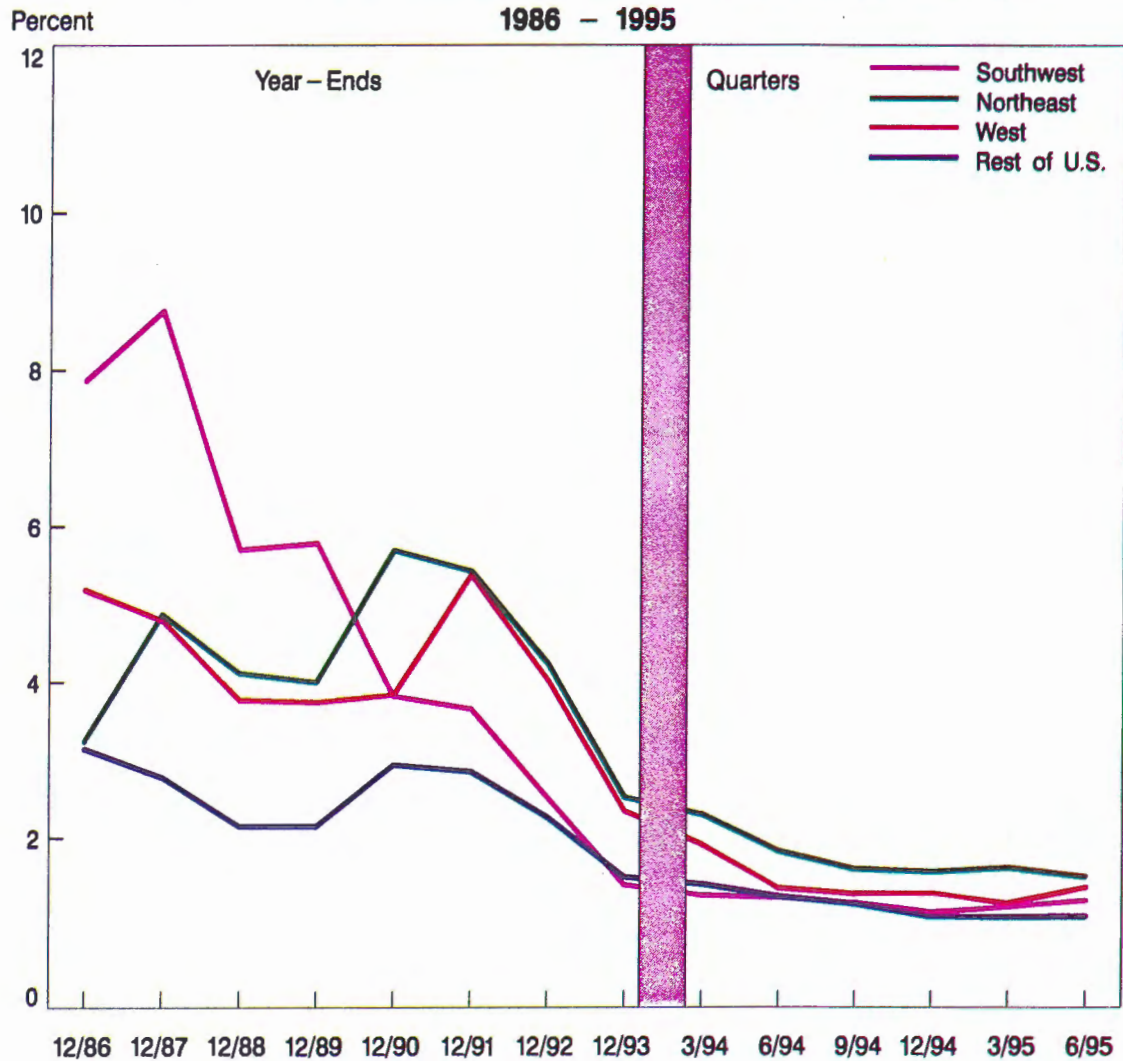
## Noncurrent Real Estate Loan Rates\*



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

\*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\*



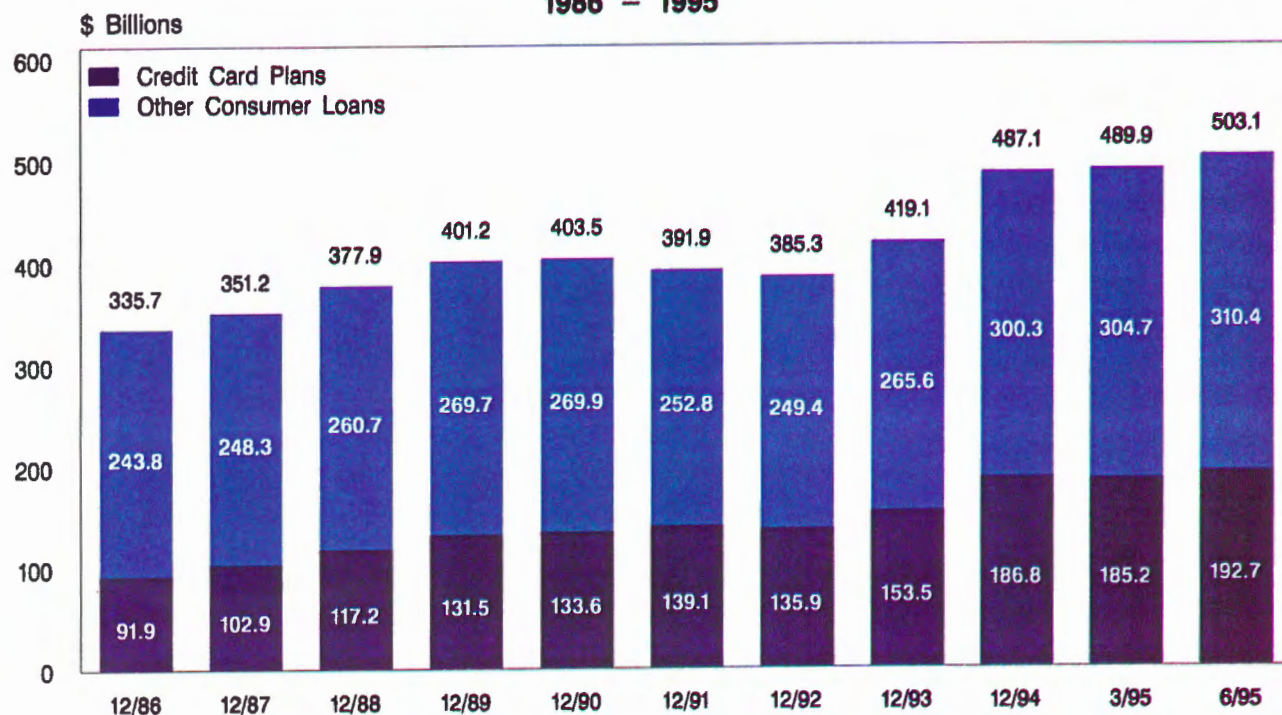
<b>Southwest</b>	<b>7.86</b>	<b>8.75</b>	<b>5.69</b>	<b>5.78</b>	<b>3.81</b>	<b>3.65</b>	<b>2.51</b>	<b>1.39</b>	<b>1.26</b>	<b>1.23</b>	<b>1.16</b>	<b>1.05</b>	<b>1.11</b>	<b>1.20</b>
<b>Northeast</b>	<b>3.24</b>	<b>4.87</b>	<b>4.11</b>	<b>4.00</b>	<b>5.69</b>	<b>5.43</b>	<b>4.24</b>	<b>2.52</b>	<b>2.30</b>	<b>1.83</b>	<b>1.60</b>	<b>1.57</b>	<b>1.62</b>	<b>1.50</b>
<b>West</b>	<b>5.18</b>	<b>4.79</b>	<b>3.76</b>	<b>3.73</b>	<b>3.83</b>	<b>5.37</b>	<b>4.02</b>	<b>2.33</b>	<b>1.91</b>	<b>1.35</b>	<b>1.28</b>	<b>1.29</b>	<b>1.16</b>	<b>1.36</b>
<b>Rest of U.S.</b>	<b>3.14</b>	<b>2.78</b>	<b>2.15</b>	<b>2.15</b>	<b>2.93</b>	<b>2.85</b>	<b>2.26</b>	<b>1.50</b>	<b>1.41</b>	<b>1.25</b>	<b>1.16</b>	<b>1.00</b>	<b>0.98</b>	<b>0.99</b>
<b>Total U.S.</b>	<b>4.08</b>	<b>4.54</b>	<b>3.54</b>	<b>3.47</b>	<b>4.32</b>	<b>4.42</b>	<b>3.40</b>	<b>2.04</b>	<b>1.84</b>	<b>1.50</b>	<b>1.36</b>	<b>1.27</b>	<b>1.27</b>	<b>1.26</b>

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



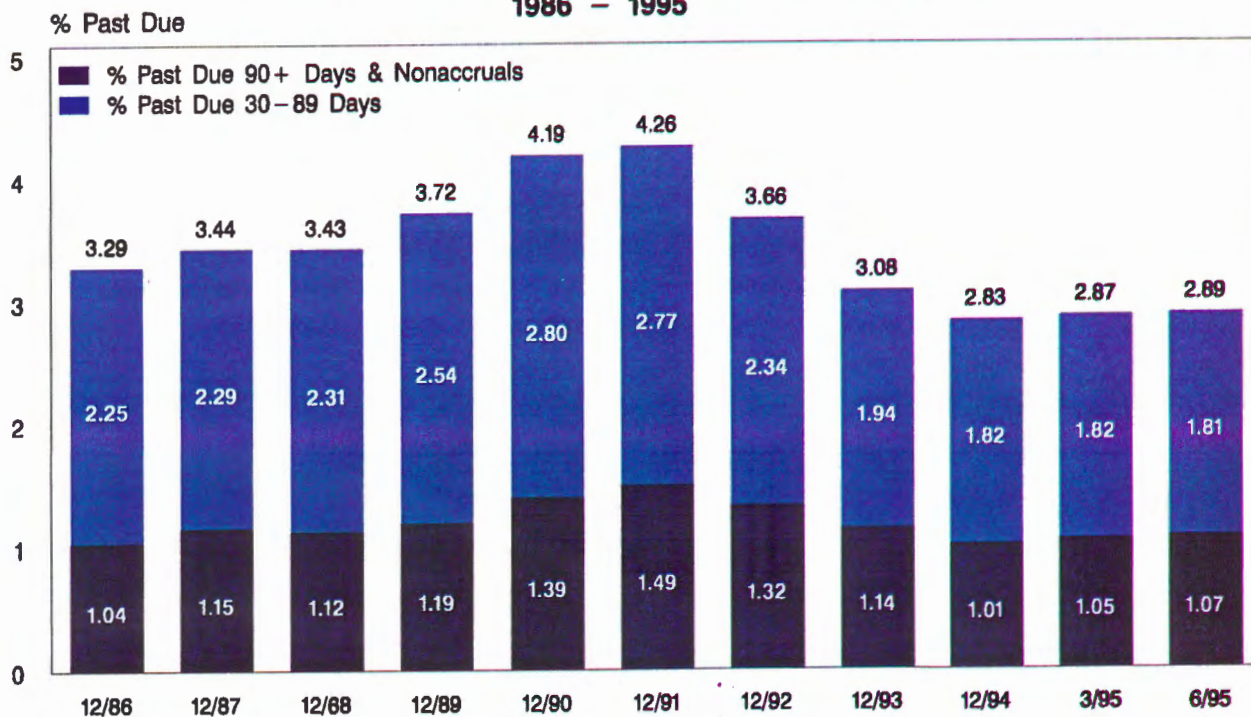
## Loans to Individuals

1986 - 1995



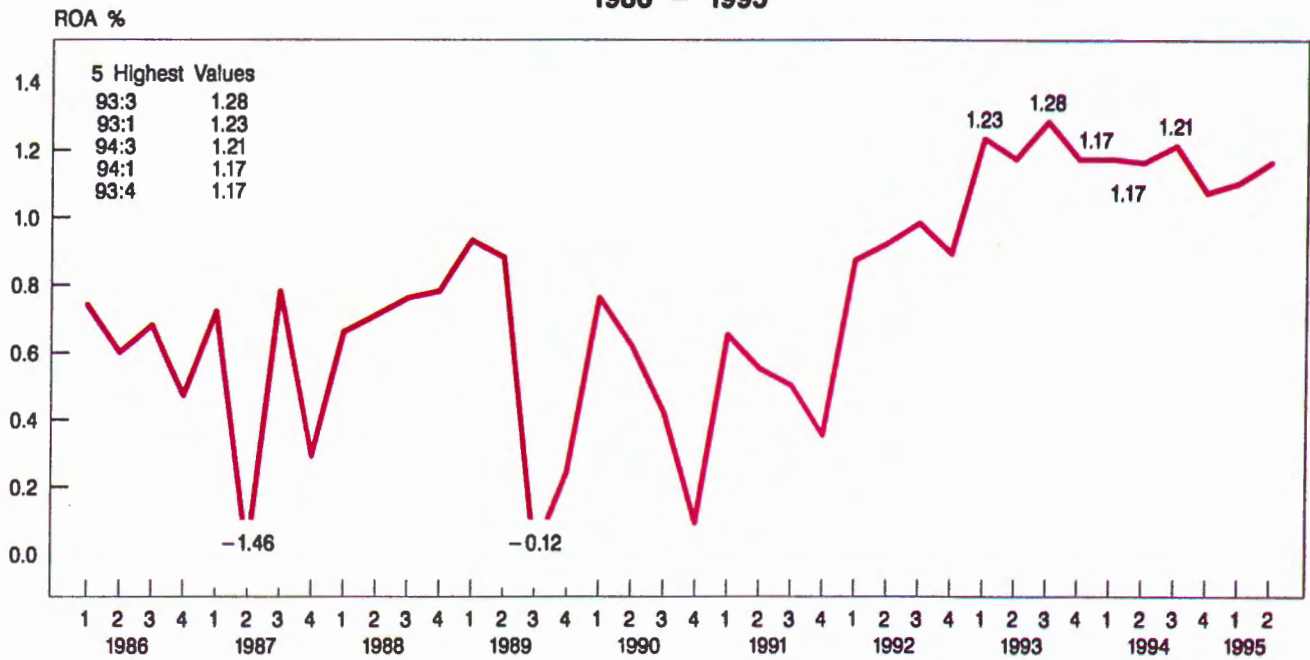
## Delinquency Rates, Loans to Individuals

1986 - 1995



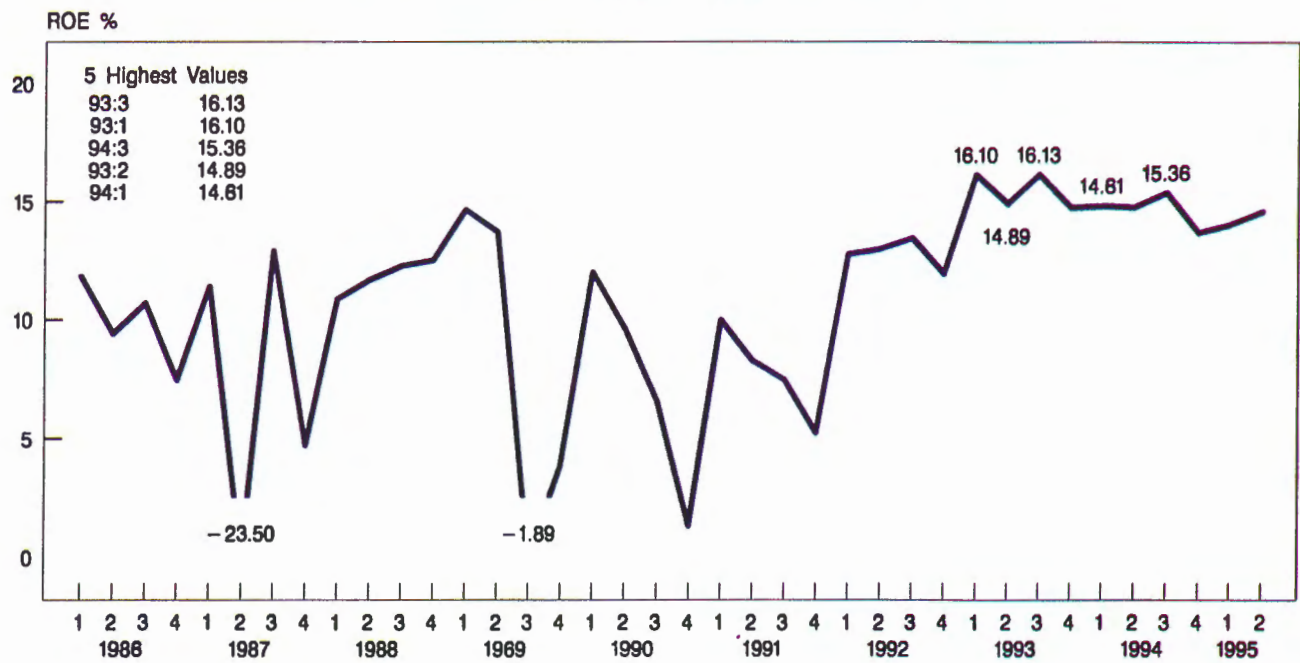
## Quarterly Return on Assets (ROA), Annualized

1986 - 1995



## Quarterly Return on Equity (ROE), Annualized

1986 - 1995

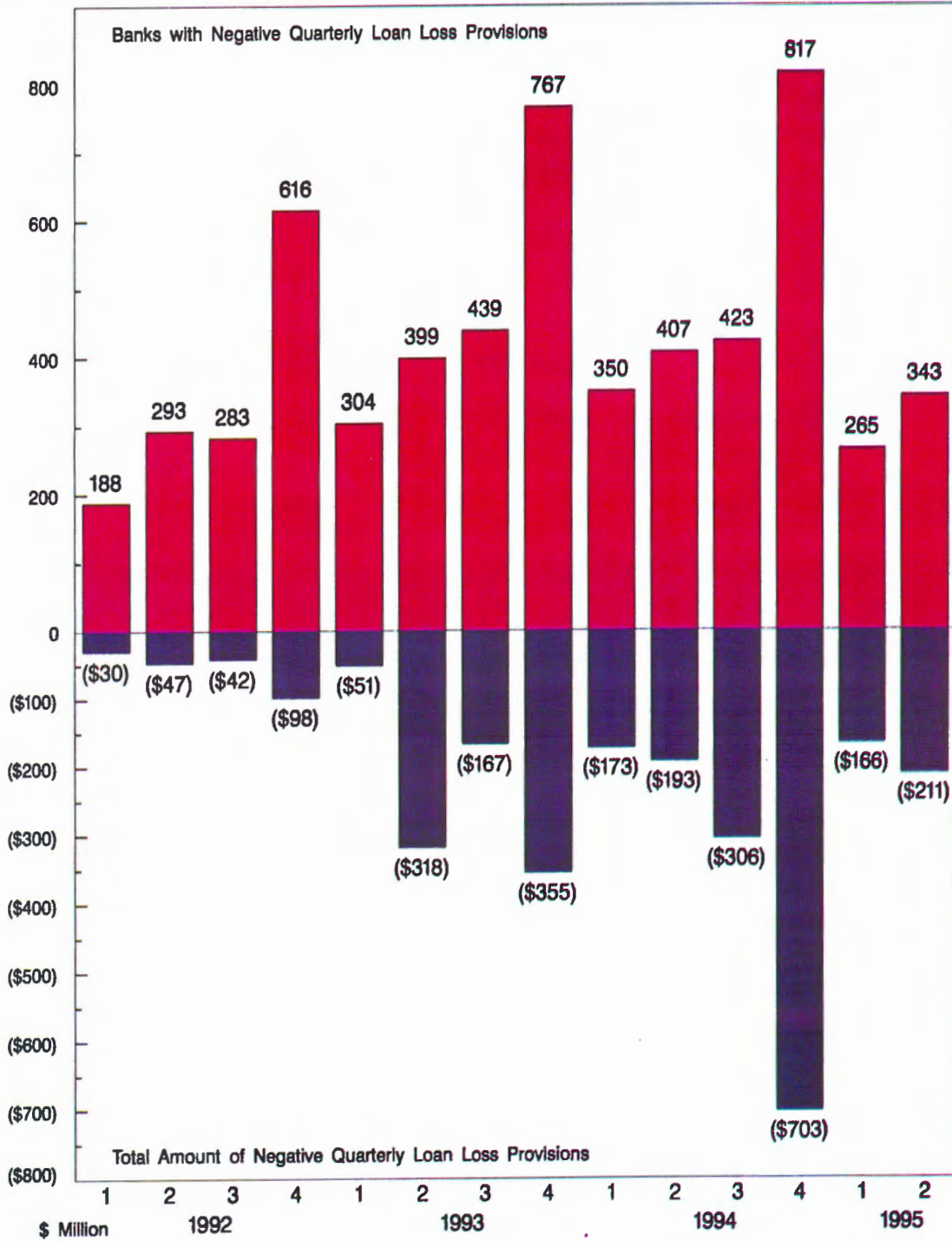


# Converting Reserves Back Into Income

## Banks Reporting Negative Loan Loss Provisions

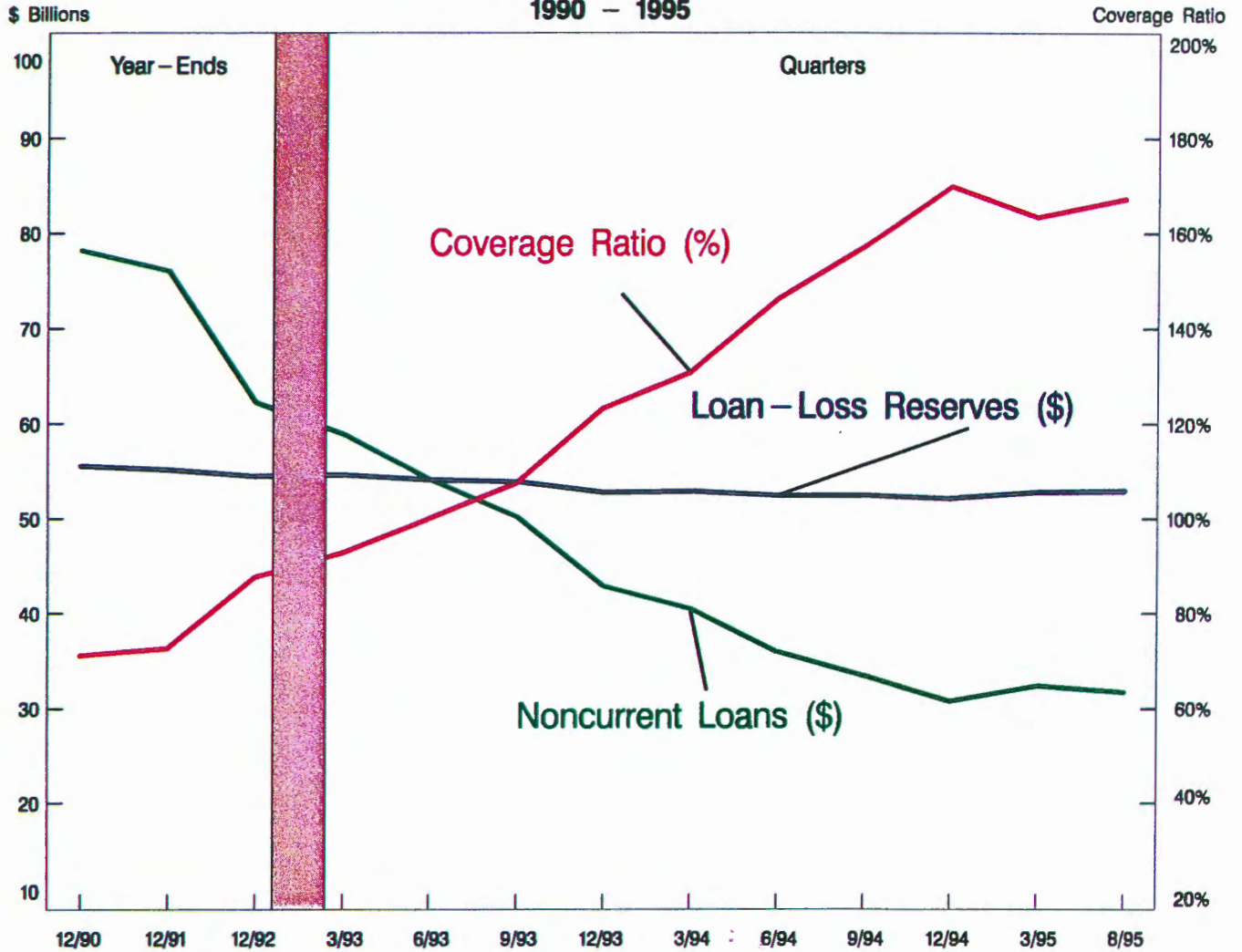
1992 - 1995

Number of Banks



# Reserve Coverage Ratio\*

1990 - 1995



**Noncurrent Loans (\$ Billions)**

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

**Loan Loss Reserves (\$ Billions)**

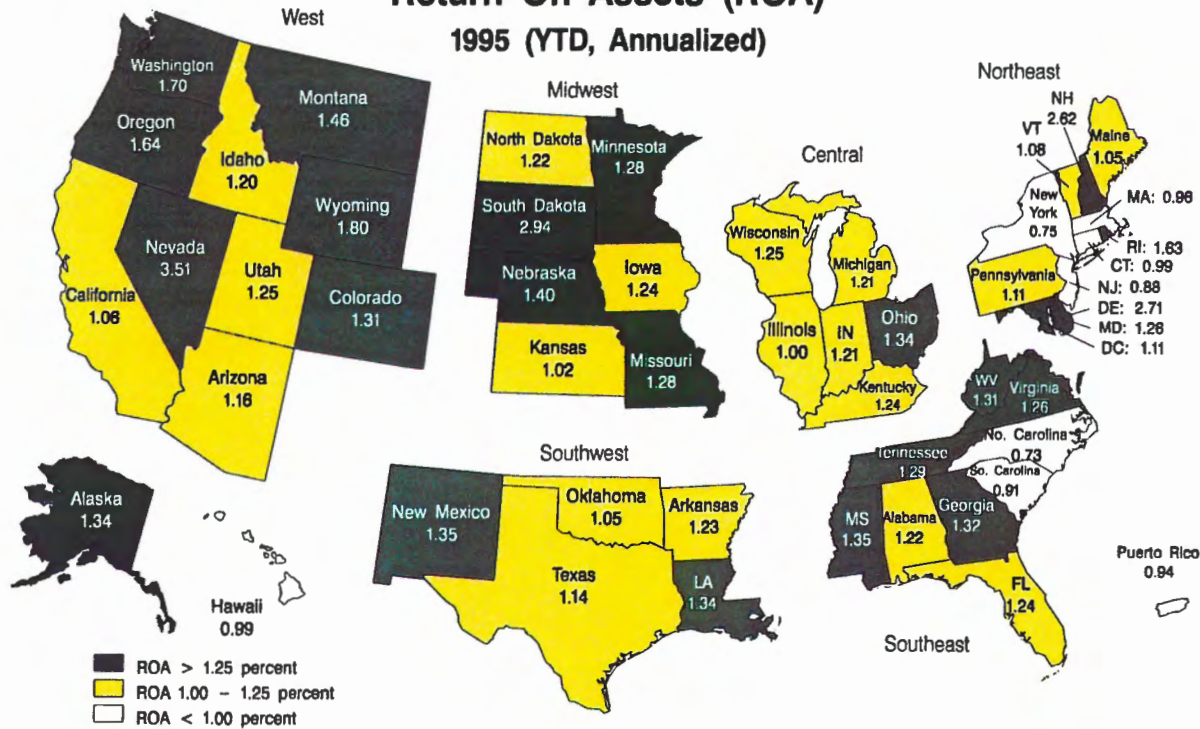
55.5 55.1 54.5 54.6 54.1 53.9 52.8 52.9 52.4 52.4 52.1 52.8 52.9

**Coverage Ratio (%)**

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

\*Loan loss reserves to noncurrent loans.

## Return On Assets (ROA) 1995 (YTD, Annualized)

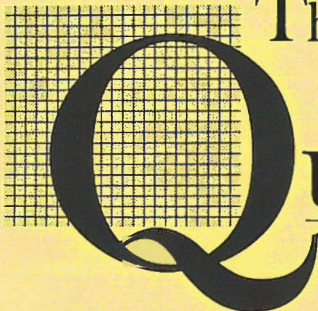


### Rankings By ROA

	YTD 1995	YTD 1994	Change*
1 Nevada	3.51	4.35	(84)
2 South Dakota	2.94	3.45	(51)
3 Delaware	2.71	3.43	(72)
4 New Hampshire	2.62	2.41	21
5 Wyoming	1.80	1.38	42
6 Washington	1.70	1.50	20
7 Oregon	1.64	1.31	33
8 Rhode Island	1.63	1.50	13
9 Montana	1.46	1.18	28
10 Nebraska	1.40	1.52	(12)
11 Mississippi	1.35	1.28	7
12 New Mexico	1.35	1.29	6
13 Alaska	1.34	1.48	(14)
14 Louisiana	1.34	1.45	(11)
15 Ohio	1.34	1.59	(25)
16 Georgia	1.32	1.23	9
17 Colorado	1.31	1.30	1
18 West Virginia	1.31	1.38	(7)
19 Tennessee	1.29	1.26	3
20 Minnesota	1.28	1.24	4
21 Missouri	1.28	1.24	4
22 Maryland	1.26	0.98	28
23 Virginia	1.26	1.03	23
24 Utah	1.25	1.31	(6)
25 Wisconsin	1.25	1.21	4
26 Florida	1.24	1.35	(11)
27 Iowa	1.24	1.52	(28)

	YTD 1995	YTD 1994	Change*
28 Kentucky	1.24	1.16	8
29 Arkansas	1.23	1.32	(9)
30 Alabama	1.22	1.34	(12)
31 North Dakota	1.22	1.31	(9)
32 Indiana	1.21	1.15	6
33 Michigan	1.21	1.23	(2)
34 Idaho	1.20	1.36	(16)
35 Arizona	1.16	1.09	7
36 Texas	1.14	1.11	3
37 District of Columbia	1.11	1.07	4
38 Pennsylvania	1.11	1.19	(8)
39 Vermont	1.08	0.94	14
40 California	1.08	0.92	14
41 Maine	1.05	1.40	(35)
42 Oklahoma	1.05	1.18	(13)
43 Kansas	1.02	1.09	(7)
44 Illinois	1.00	0.92	8
45 Connecticut	0.99	0.65	34
46 Hawaii	0.99	1.08	(9)
47 Massachusetts	0.96	0.89	7
48 Puerto Rico	0.94	0.97	(3)
49 South Carolina	0.91	1.22	(31)
50 New Jersey	0.88	1.03	(15)
51 New York	0.75	0.86	(11)
52 North Carolina	0.73	1.06	(33)
U.S. and Territories	1.13	1.17	(4)

\*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 the four states with the highest ROAs (NV, SD, DE, & NH) were significantly influenced by the presence of large credit card operations.

The FDIC  
Quarterly  
Ricki Helfer, Chairman

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Banking Profile

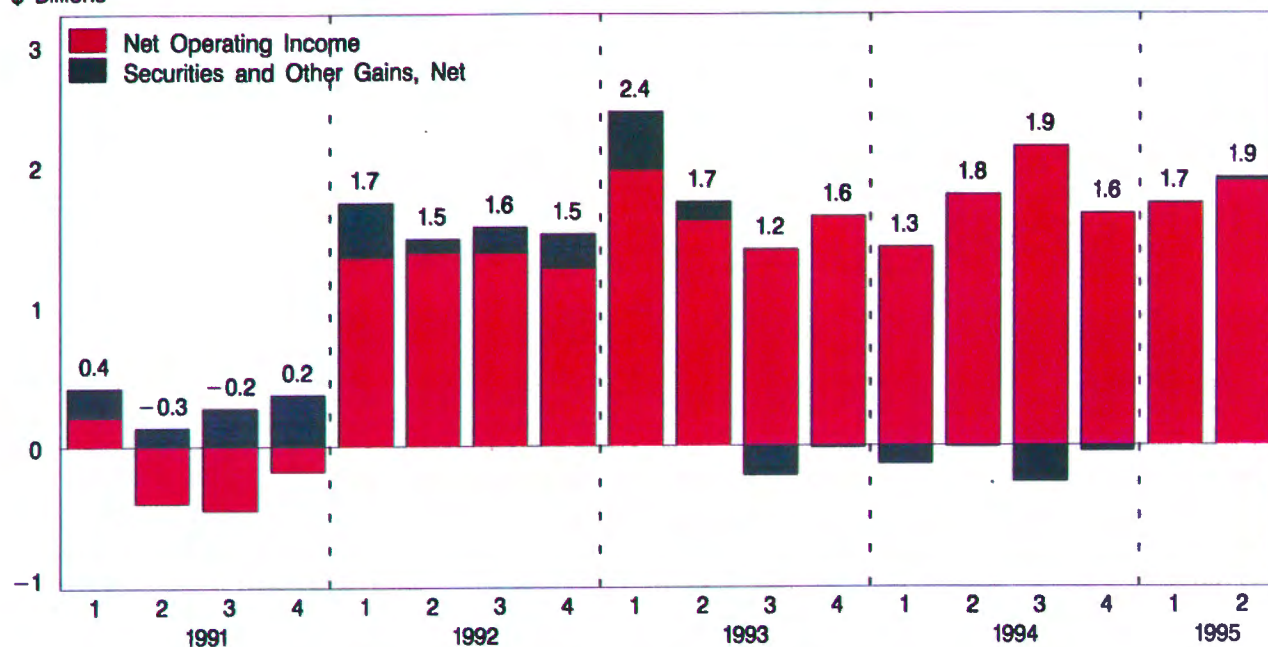
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FDIC - Insured  
Savings Institutions

## Quarterly Net Income

1991 - 1995

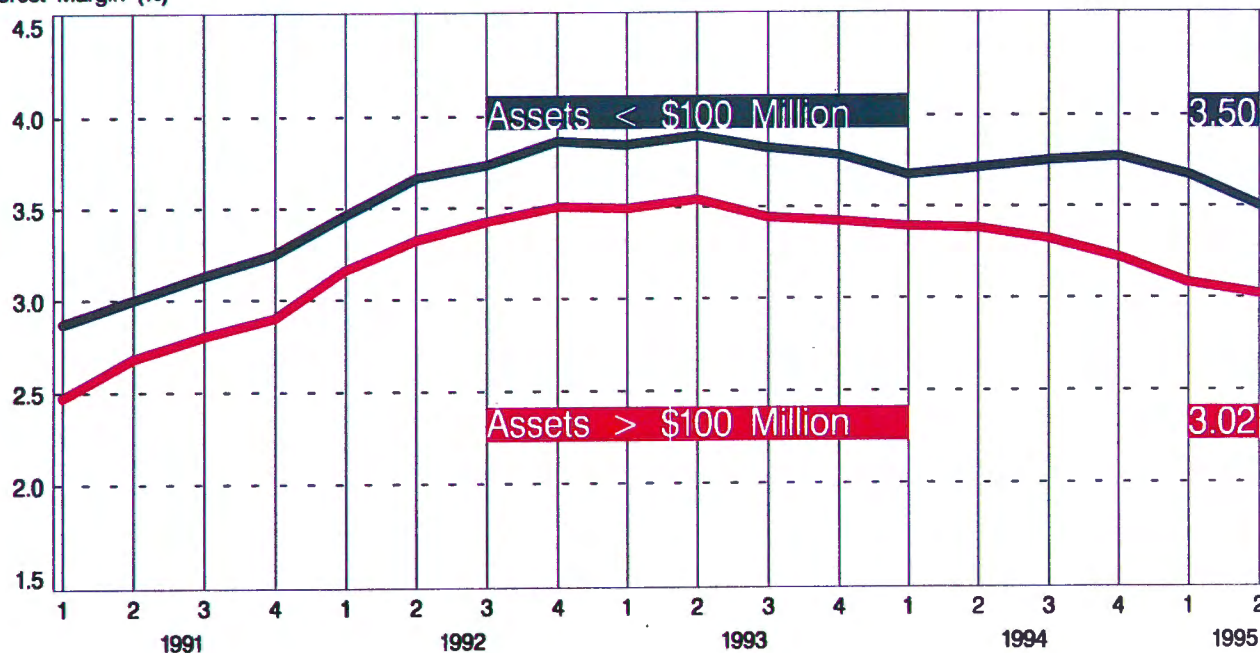
\$ Billions



## Quarterly Net Interest Margins, Annualized

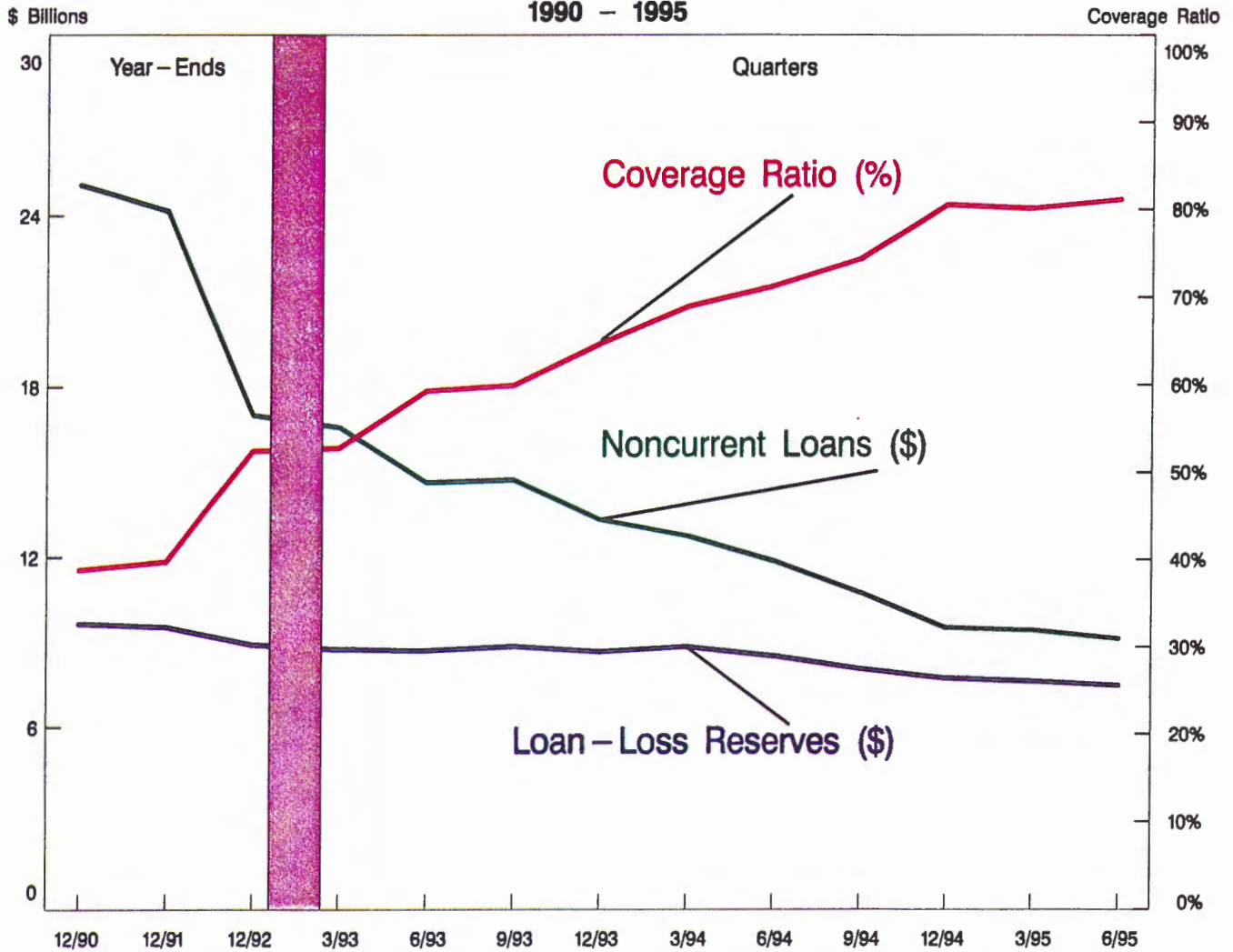
1991 - 1995

Net Interest Margin (%)



# Reserve Coverage Ratio\*

1990 - 1995



**Noncurrent Loans (\$ Billions)**

25.1 24.2 17.0 16.6 14.6 14.7 13.3 12.7 11.9 10.8 9.5 9.4 9.1

**Loan Loss Reserves (\$ Billions)**

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

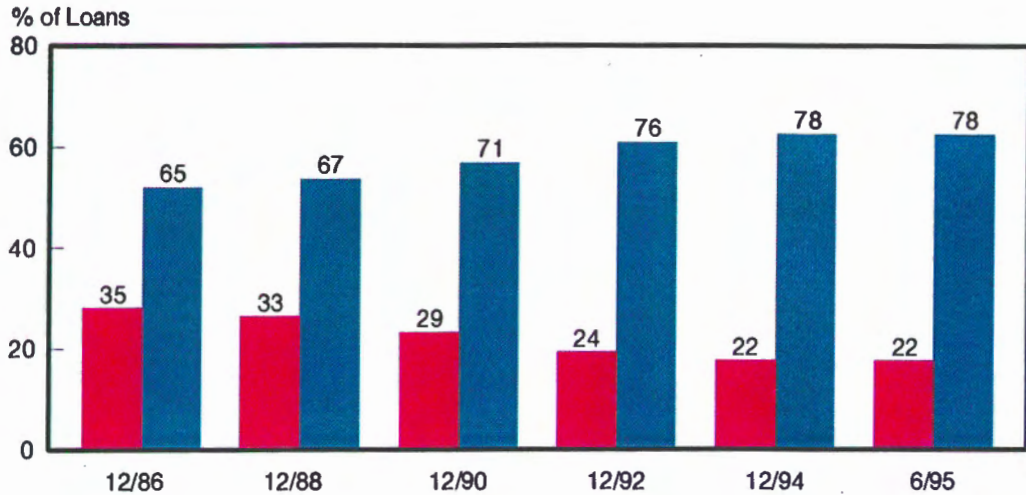
**Coverage Ratio (%)**

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

\*Loan loss reserves to noncurrent loans.



## Credit Risk Diversification: Retail Loans versus Loans to Commercial Borrowers (as a % of Total Loans)



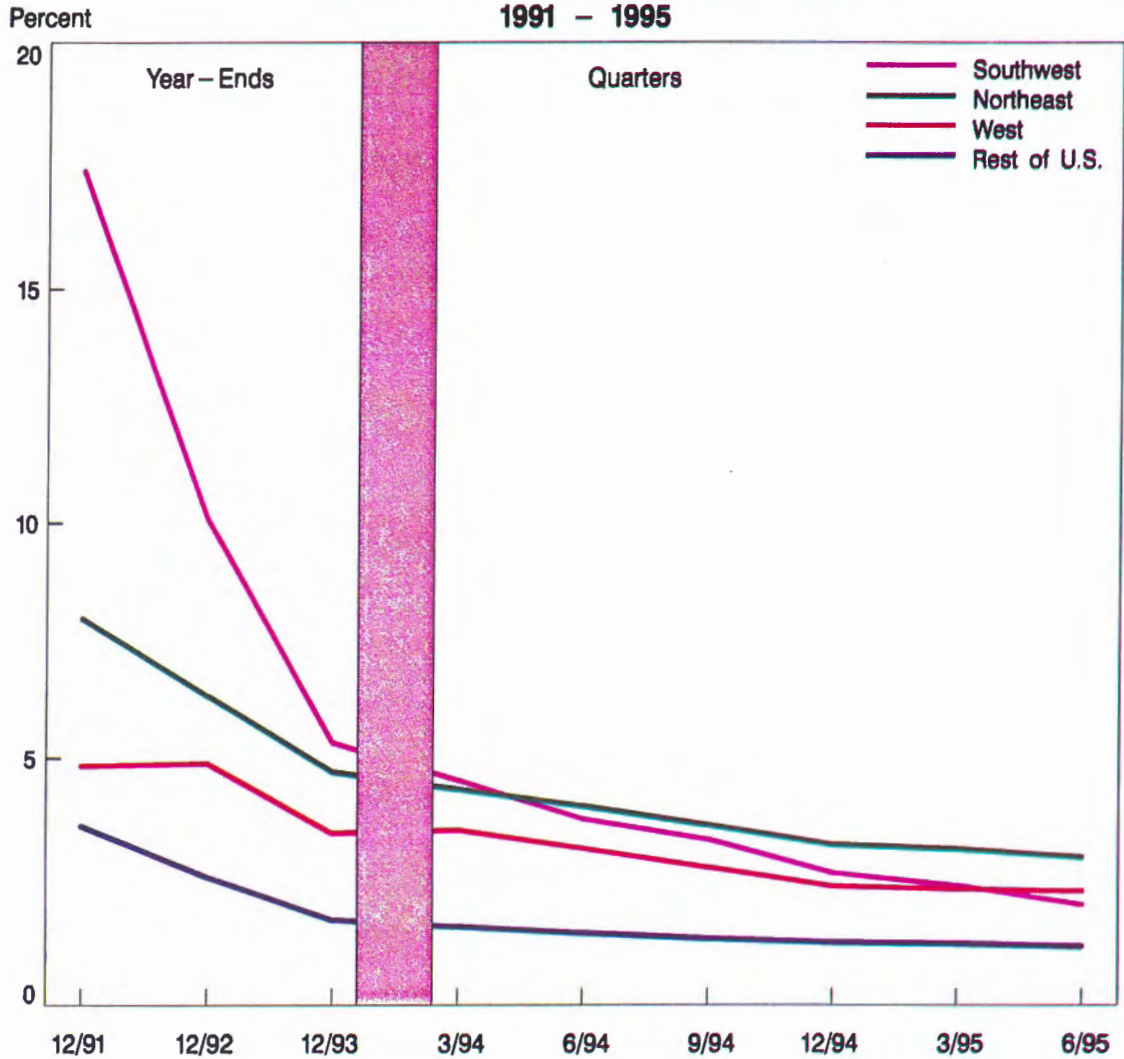
Loans (\$ Billions):

■ Commercial Borrowers	\$314	\$345	\$245	\$160	\$147	\$148
■ Retail Loans	593	694	592	506	506	512

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

**Retail Loans (Credit Risk Diversified):** These are loans that typically have relatively small balances spread among a larger 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.

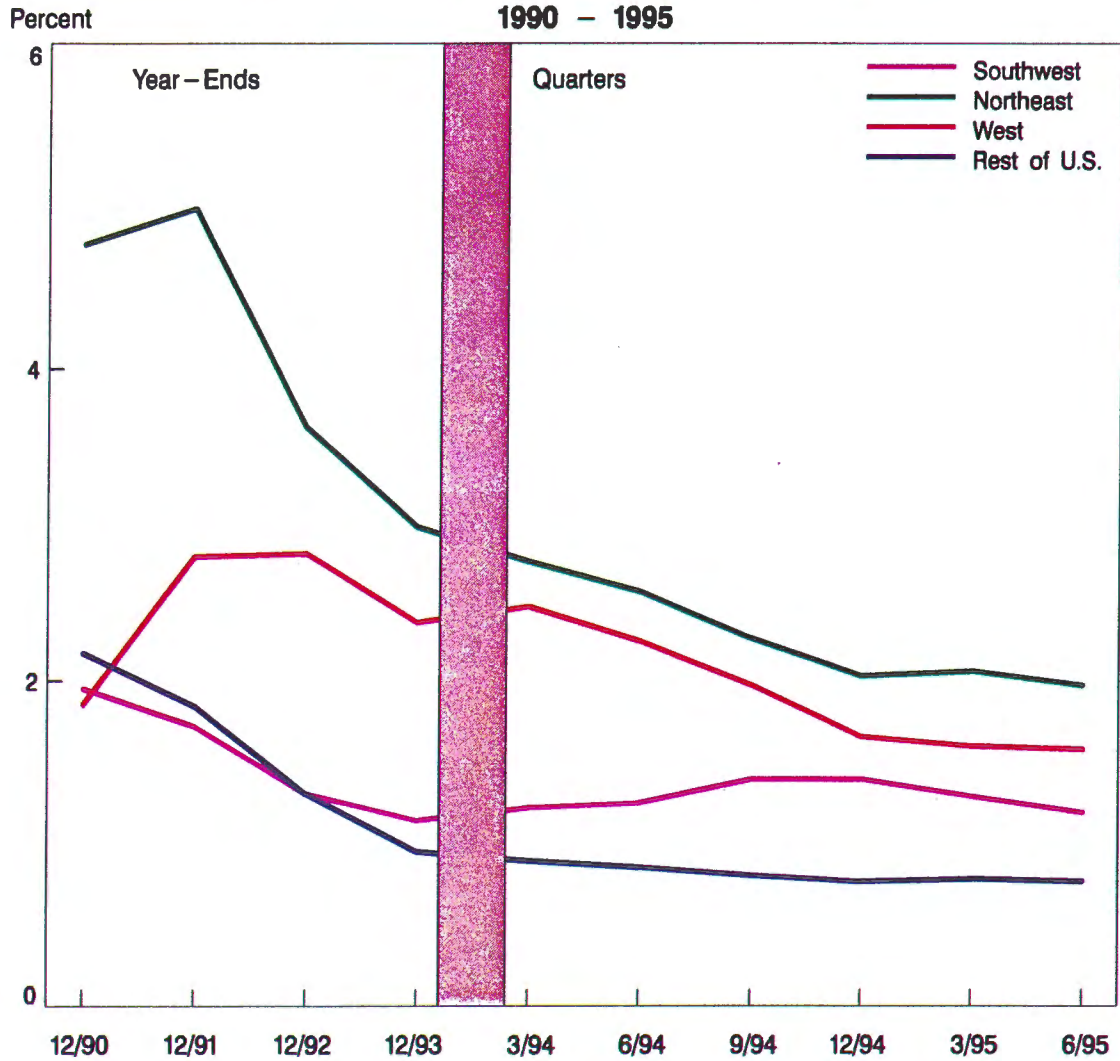
## Troubled Real Estate Asset Rates\*



<b>Southwest</b>	<b>17.52</b>	<b>10.07</b>	<b>5.32</b>	<b>4.52</b>	<b>3.69</b>	<b>3.25</b>	<b>2.53</b>	<b>2.26</b>	<b>1.86</b>
<b>Northeast</b>	<b>7.96</b>	<b>6.32</b>	<b>4.70</b>	<b>4.33</b>	<b>3.97</b>	<b>3.56</b>	<b>3.15</b>	<b>3.05</b>	<b>2.88</b>
<b>West</b>	<b>4.82</b>	<b>4.87</b>	<b>3.38</b>	<b>3.45</b>	<b>3.06</b>	<b>2.65</b>	<b>2.25</b>	<b>2.18</b>	<b>2.15</b>
<b>Rest of U.S.</b>	<b>3.54</b>	<b>2.46</b>	<b>1.55</b>	<b>1.40</b>	<b>1.26</b>	<b>1.14</b>	<b>1.06</b>	<b>1.03</b>	<b>0.97</b>
<b>Total U.S.</b>	<b>5.96</b>	<b>4.82</b>	<b>3.34</b>	<b>3.18</b>	<b>2.85</b>	<b>2.52</b>	<b>2.19</b>	<b>2.10</b>	<b>2.00</b>

\*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.

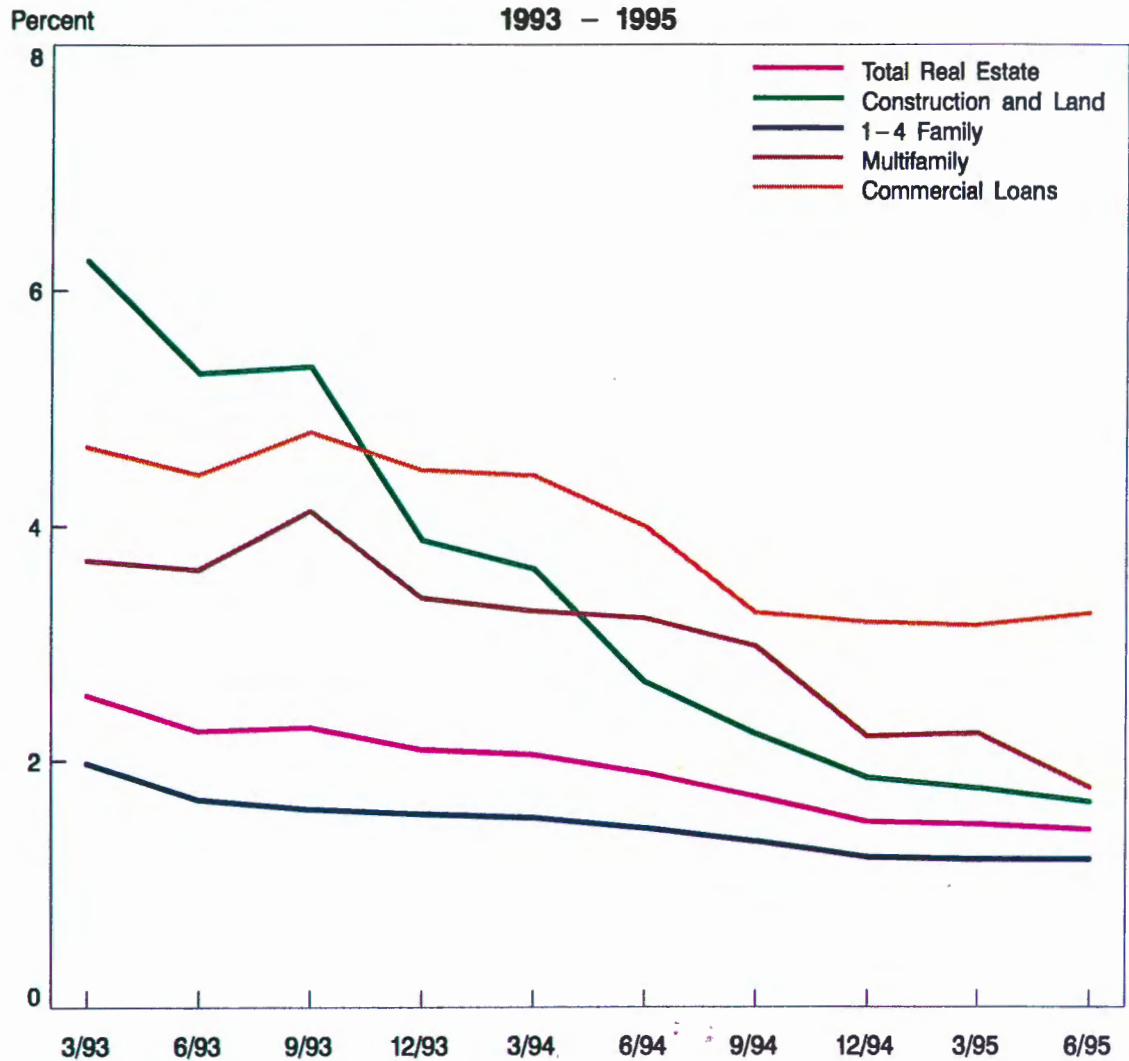
## Noncurrent Real Estate Loan Rates\*



<b>Southwest</b>	<b>1.95</b>	<b>1.71</b>	<b>1.28</b>	<b>1.11</b>	<b>1.19</b>	<b>1.22</b>	<b>1.37</b>	<b>1.37</b>	<b>1.26</b>	<b>1.16</b>
<b>Northeast</b>	<b>4.79</b>	<b>5.02</b>	<b>3.62</b>	<b>2.98</b>	<b>2.76</b>	<b>2.57</b>	<b>2.27</b>	<b>2.03</b>	<b>2.06</b>	<b>1.97</b>
<b>West</b>	<b>1.85</b>	<b>2.79</b>	<b>2.81</b>	<b>2.37</b>	<b>2.47</b>	<b>2.25</b>	<b>1.97</b>	<b>1.64</b>	<b>1.58</b>	<b>1.56</b>
<b>Rest of U.S.</b>	<b>2.17</b>	<b>1.84</b>	<b>1.28</b>	<b>0.91</b>	<b>0.85</b>	<b>0.81</b>	<b>0.76</b>	<b>0.72</b>	<b>0.73</b>	<b>0.72</b>
<b>Total U.S.</b>	<b>2.90</b>	<b>3.20</b>	<b>2.56</b>	<b>2.09</b>	<b>2.05</b>	<b>1.89</b>	<b>1.69</b>	<b>1.47</b>	<b>1.45</b>	<b>1.41</b>

\*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\*

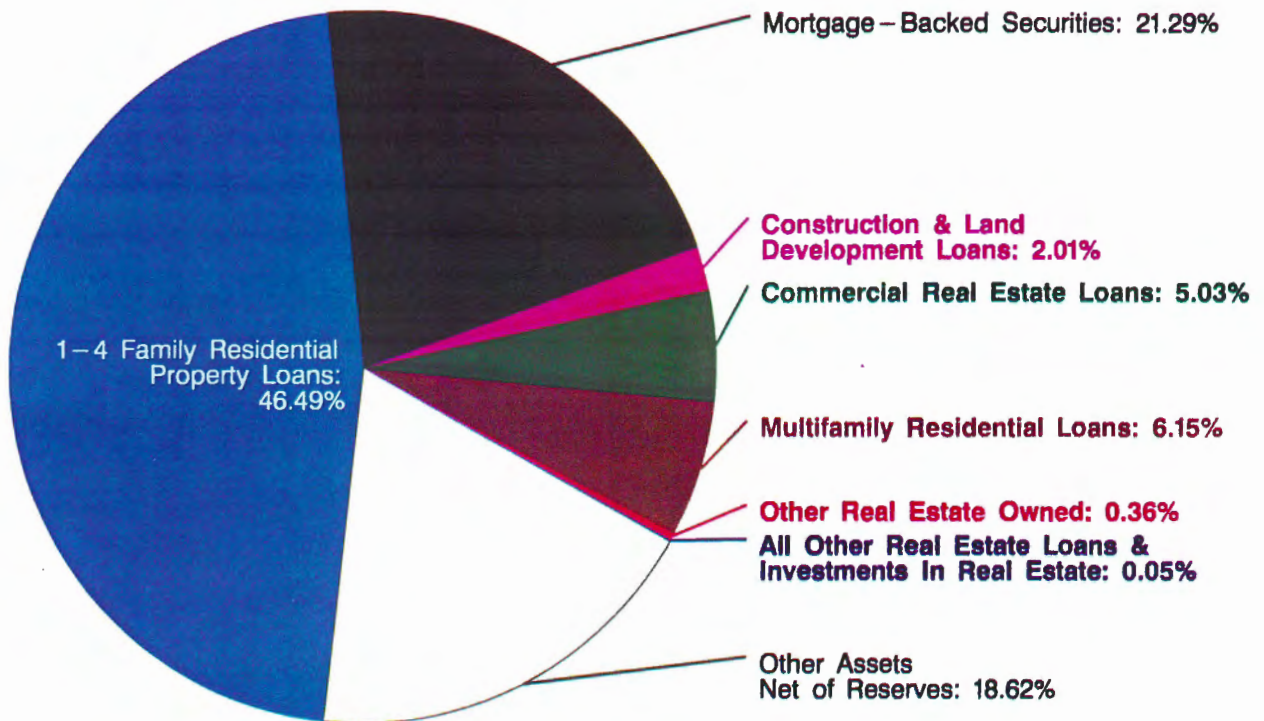


<b>Construction and Land</b>	<b>6.25</b>	<b>5.29</b>	<b>5.35</b>	<b>3.88</b>	<b>3.64</b>	<b>2.67</b>	<b>2.22</b>	<b>1.85</b>	<b>1.76</b>	<b>1.64</b>
<b>1-4 Family</b>	<b>1.97</b>	<b>1.66</b>	<b>1.58</b>	<b>1.54</b>	<b>1.51</b>	<b>1.42</b>	<b>1.30</b>	<b>1.17</b>	<b>1.15</b>	<b>1.15</b>
<b>Multifamily</b>	<b>3.70</b>	<b>3.63</b>	<b>4.13</b>	<b>3.39</b>	<b>3.27</b>	<b>3.21</b>	<b>2.97</b>	<b>2.20</b>	<b>2.23</b>	<b>1.77</b>
<b>Commercial</b>	<b>4.67</b>	<b>4.43</b>	<b>4.79</b>	<b>4.47</b>	<b>4.43</b>	<b>4.00</b>	<b>3.26</b>	<b>3.18</b>	<b>3.15</b>	<b>3.25</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>2.55</b>	<b>2.25</b>	<b>2.28</b>	<b>2.09</b>	<b>2.05</b>	<b>1.89</b>	<b>1.69</b>	<b>1.47</b>	<b>1.45</b>	<b>1.41</b>

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

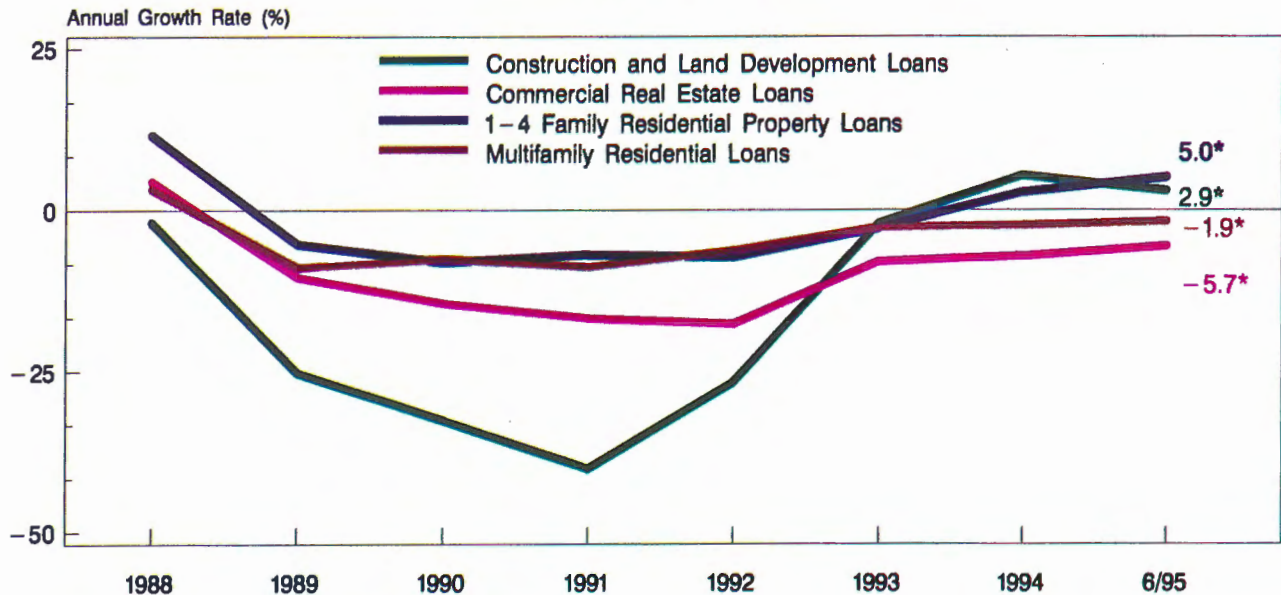
## Real Estate Assets as a Percent of Total Assets

June 30, 1995



## Real Estate Loan Growth Rates

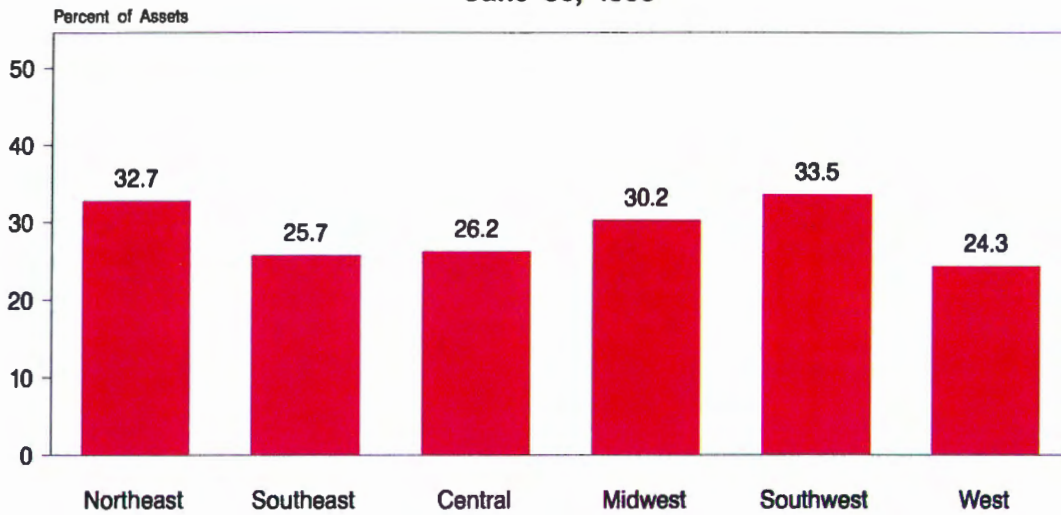
1988 - 1995



\* Growth rate for most recent twelve-month period.

## Total Securities\* as a Percent of Assets

June 30, 1995

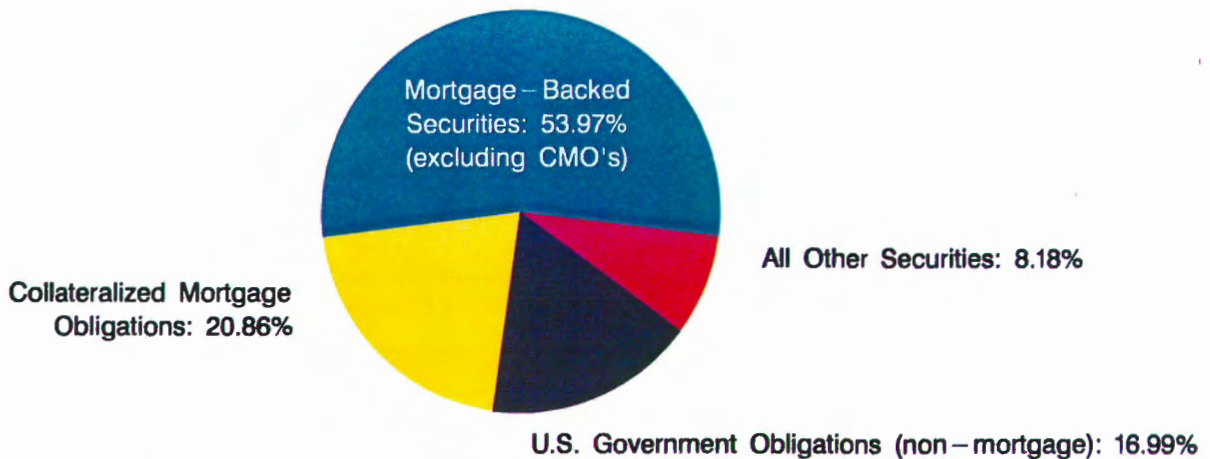


### Total Securities\* (\$ Billions)

	6/93	9/93	12/93	3/94	6/94	9/94	12/94	3/95	6/95
U.S. Government Obligations (non-mortgage)	\$50	\$50	\$50	\$53	\$55	\$54	\$53	\$51	\$49
Mortgage-Backed Securities (excluding CMO's)	139	139	144	145	149	156	155	156	156
Collateralized Mortgage Obligations	48	51	54	60	61	60	59	58	60
All Other Securities	<u>27</u>	<u>29</u>	<u>27</u>	<u>26</u>	<u>26</u>	<u>26</u>	<u>23</u>	<u>21</u>	<u>24</u>
<b>Total Securities</b>	264	269	276	287	292	296	290	286	289
Securities as a Percent of Assets	26.32%	26.70%	27.55%	28.76%	29.18%	29.43%	28.78%	28.19%	28.45%

### Total Securities\*

June 30, 1995



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

## Mutual Fund and Annuity Sales\*

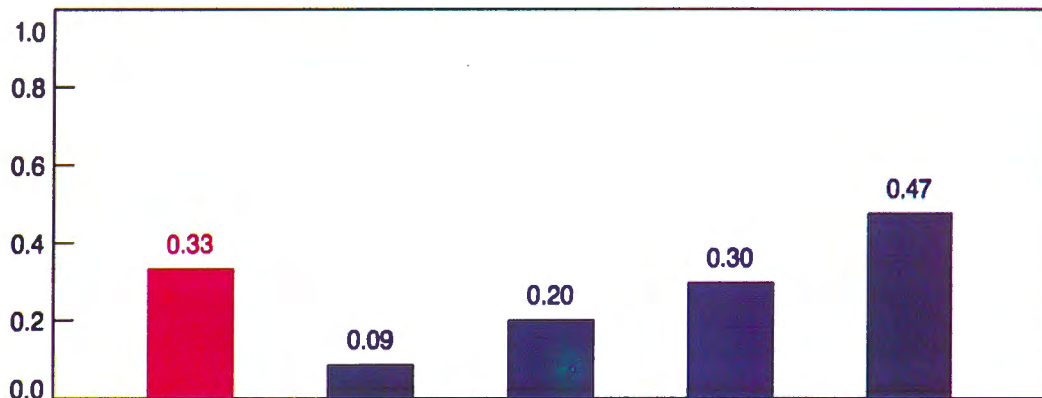
1994 – 1995

Quarterly Sales (\$ Millions)	6/94	9/94	12/94	3/95	6/95
Money Market Funds	\$ 304	\$ 279	\$ 264	\$ 301	\$ 311
Debt Securities Funds	767	543	530	251	357
Equity Securities	331	231	265	185	263
Other Mutual Funds	117	114	112	59	98
Annuities	1,469	1,417	1,200	1,049	1,011
Proprietary Mutual Fund and Annuity Sales included above	NA	NA	NA	440	432

\*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 1995 YTD

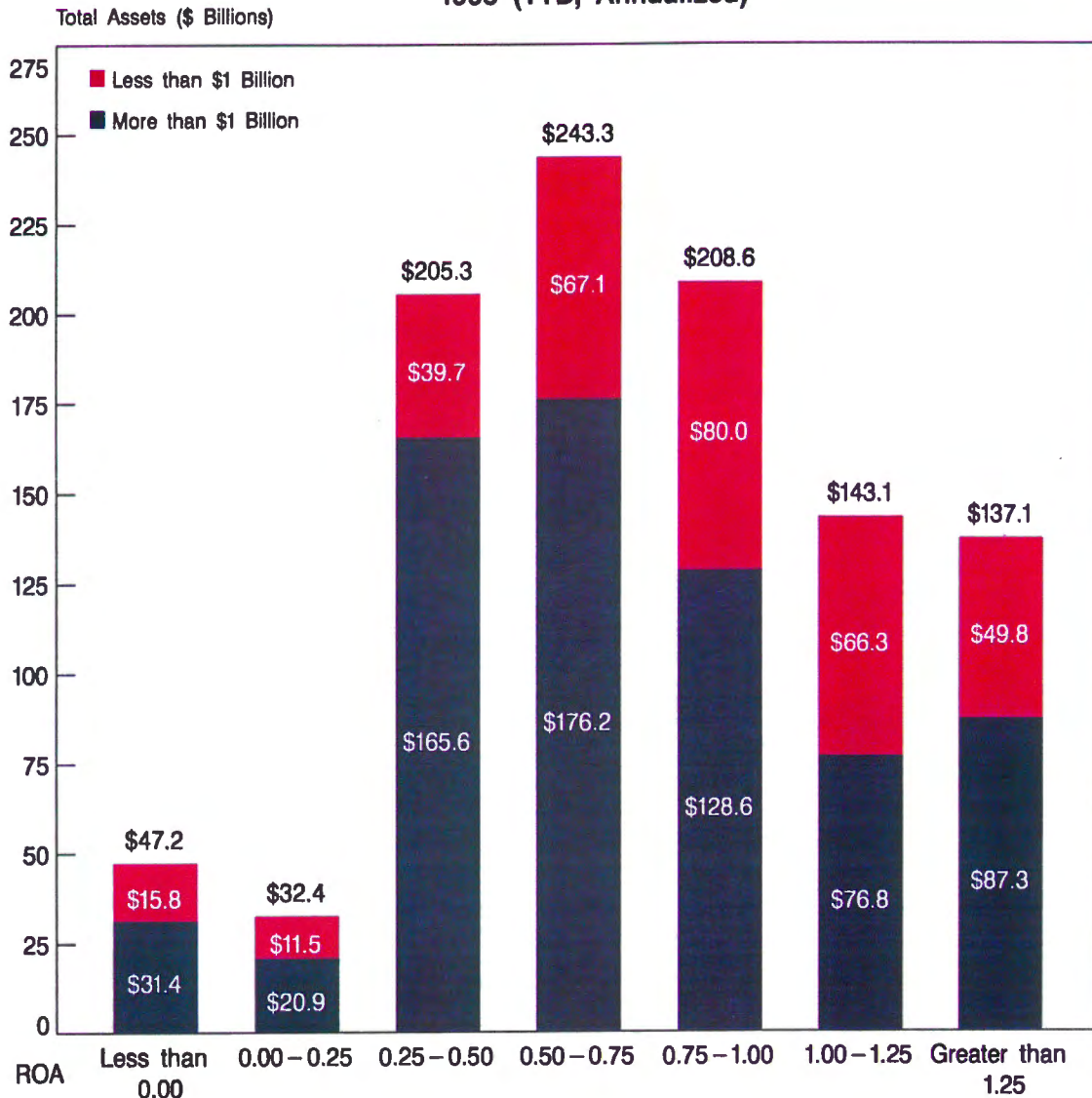
Percent of Gross Operating Income\*\*



(\$ 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	<b>\$129</b>	<b>\$2</b>	<b>\$22</b>	<b>\$31</b>	<b>\$75</b>
Gross Operating Income	<b>\$38,905</b>	<b>\$1,891</b>	<b>\$10,741</b>	<b>\$10,379</b>	<b>\$15,894</b>
Number of Institutions Reporting These Fees	<b>459</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>294</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>28</b>
Percent of Institutions Reporting These Fees	<b>22.1%</b>	<b>5.3%</b>	<b>30.1%</b>	<b>69.0%</b>	<b>80.0%</b>

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

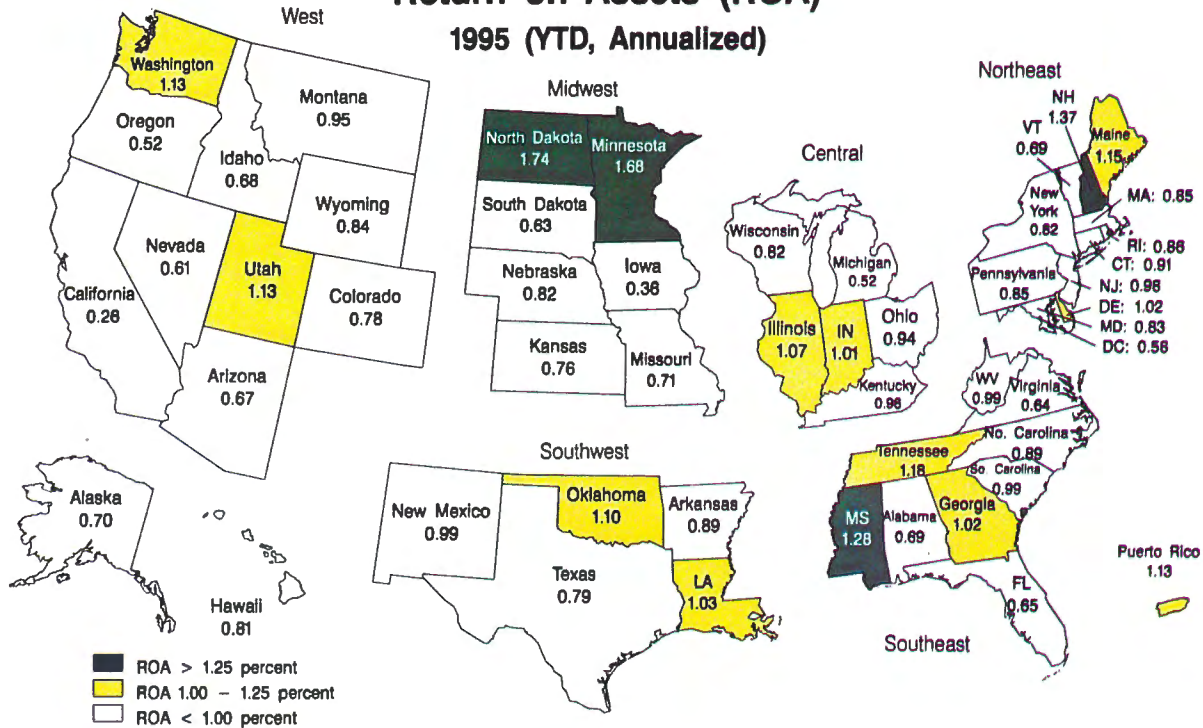
## Return on Assets (ROA) By Asset Size 1995 (YTD, Annualized)



Asset Size	Number of Institutions						
	Less than 0.00	0.00-0.25	0.25-0.50	0.50-0.75	0.75-1.00	1.00-1.25	Greater than 1.25
Less than \$1 Billion	102	82	256	420	433	336	291
More than \$1 Billion	9	7	16	37	37	29	26
Total	111	89	272	457	470	365	317



## Return on Assets (ROA) 1995 (YTD, Annualized)



### Rankings By ROA

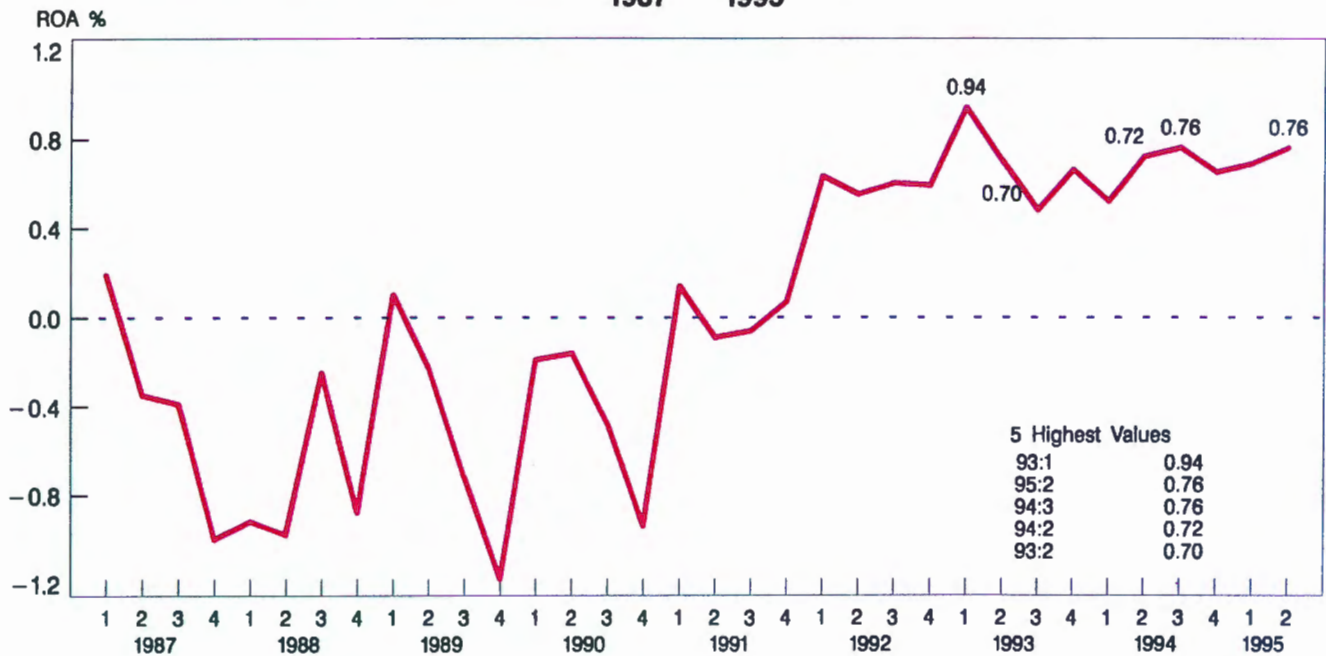
	YTD 1995	YTD 1994	Change*	
1	North Dakota	1.74	0.78	96
2	Minnesota	1.68	1.31	37
3	New Hampshire	1.37	0.73	64
4	Mississippi	1.28	1.03	25
5	Tennessee	1.18	1.26	(8)
6	Maine	1.15	1.03	12
7	Utah	1.13	1.26	(13)
8	Washington	1.13	1.56	(43)
9	Puerto Rico	1.13	1.28	(15)
10	Oklahoma	1.10	2.47	(137)
11	Illinois	1.07	0.83	24
12	Louisiana	1.03	1.18	(15)
13	Delaware	1.02	0.87	15
14	Georgia	1.02	0.88	14
15	Indiana	1.01	0.83	18
16	New Mexico	0.99	1.12	(13)
17	South Carolina	0.99	1.04	(5)
18	West Virginia	0.99	0.92	7
19	Kentucky	0.98	0.92	6
20	New Jersey	0.98	1.11	(13)
21	Montana	0.95	1.10	(15)
22	Ohio	0.94	1.17	(23)
23	Connecticut	0.91	0.82	9
24	Arkansas	0.89	0.93	(4)
25	North Carolina	0.89	1.09	(20)
26	Rhode Island	0.86	0.67	19
27	Massachusetts	0.85	0.68	17

	YTD 1995	YTD 1994	Change*	
28	Pennsylvania	0.85	0.85	0
29	Wyoming	0.84	1.07	(23)
30	Maryland	0.83	0.81	2
31	Nebraska	0.82	(1.03)	185
32	New York	0.82	0.88	(6)
33	Wisconsin	0.82	0.78	4
34	Hawaii	0.81	1.08	(27)
35	Texas	0.79	0.93	(14)
36	Colorado	0.78	0.96	(18)
37	Kansas	0.76	0.75	1
38	Missouri	0.71	0.32	39
39	Alaska	0.70	0.49	21
40	Alabama	0.69	0.84	(15)
41	Vermont	0.69	1.21	(52)
42	Idaho	0.68	0.71	(3)
43	Arizona	0.67	1.13	(46)
44	Florida	0.65	0.89	(24)
45	Virginia	0.64	0.28	36
46	South Dakota	0.63	0.98	(35)
47	Nevada	0.61	0.75	(14)
48	District of Columbia	0.56	0.45	11
49	Michigan	0.52	(0.10)	62
50	Oregon	0.52	0.68	(16)
51	Iowa	0.38	0.97	(61)
52	California	0.26	(0.04)	30
	<b>U.S. and Territories</b>	<b>0.73</b>	<b>0.62</b>	<b>11</b>

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

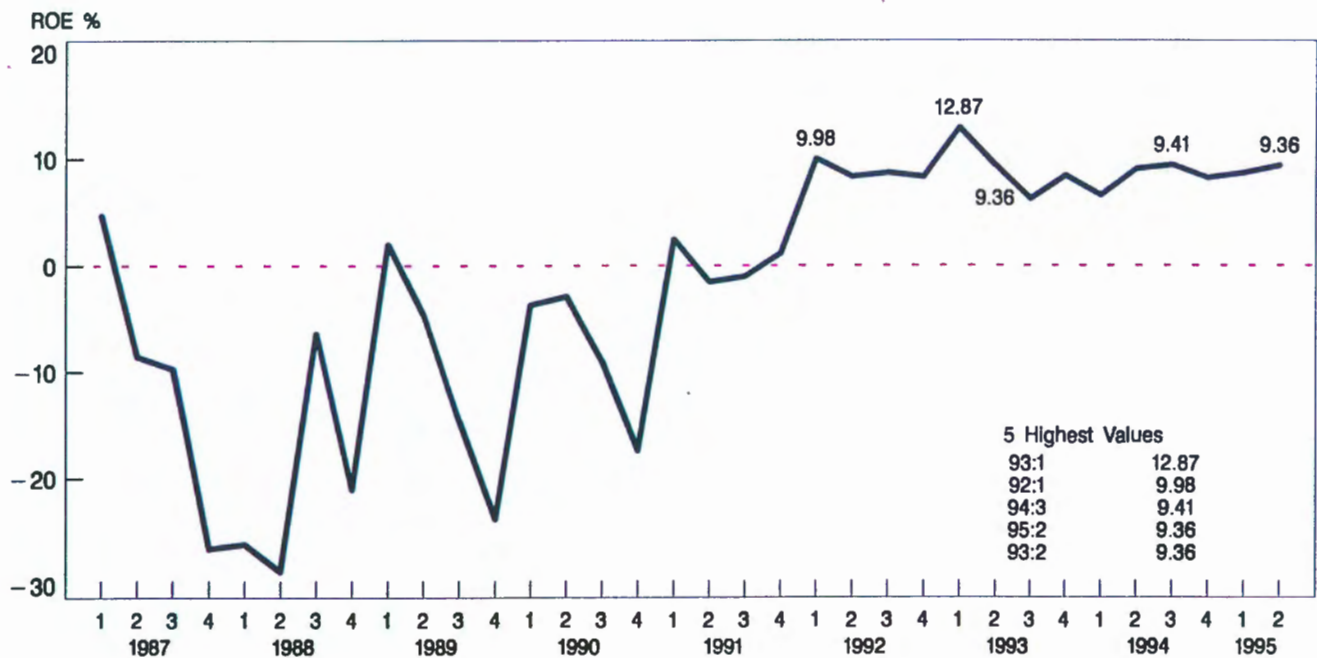
## Quarterly Return on Assets (ROA), Annualized

1987 - 1995

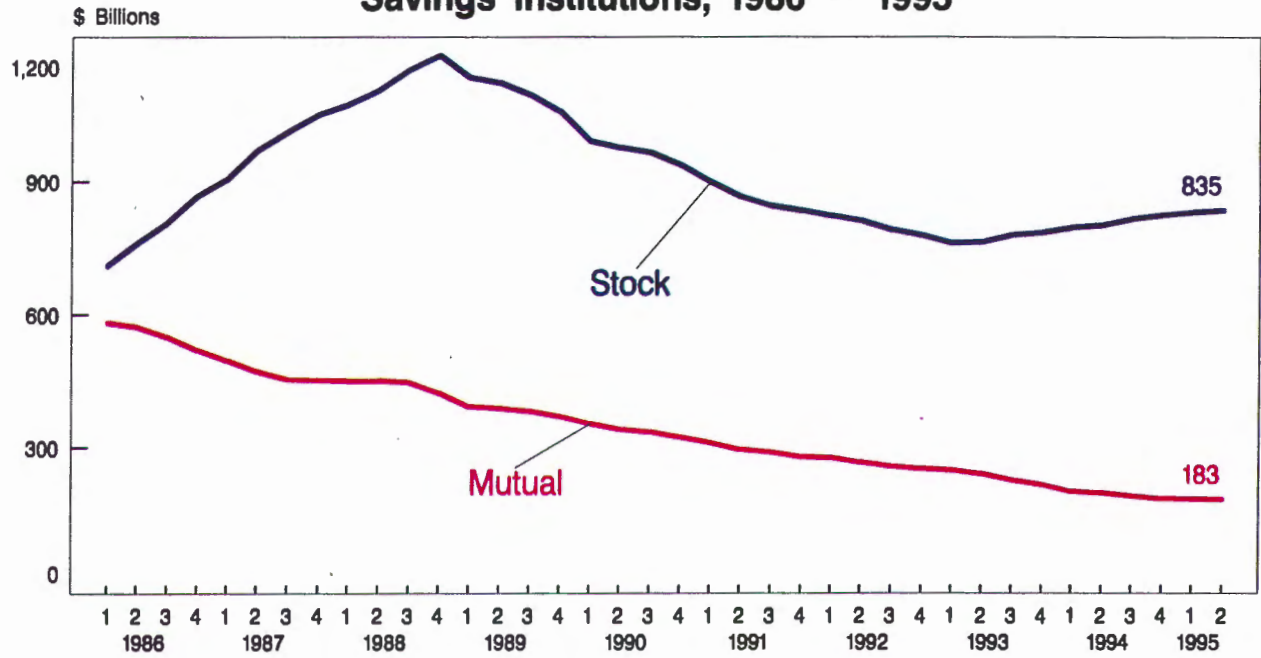


## Quarterly Return on Equity (ROE), Annualized

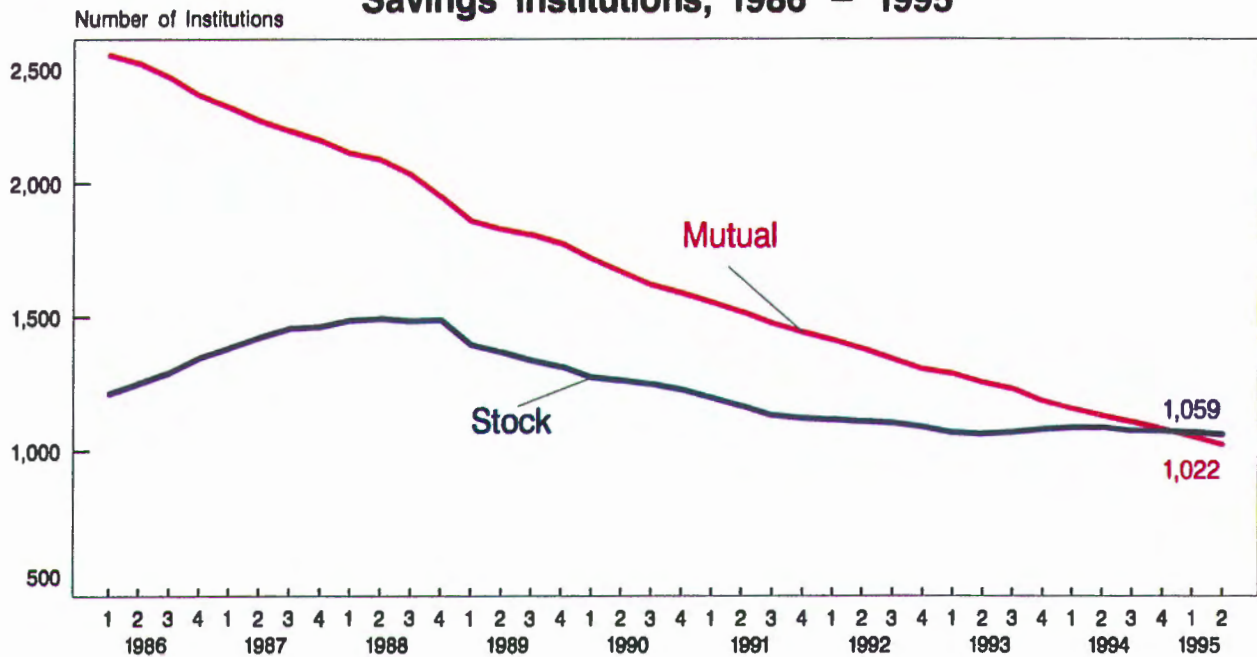
1987 - 1995



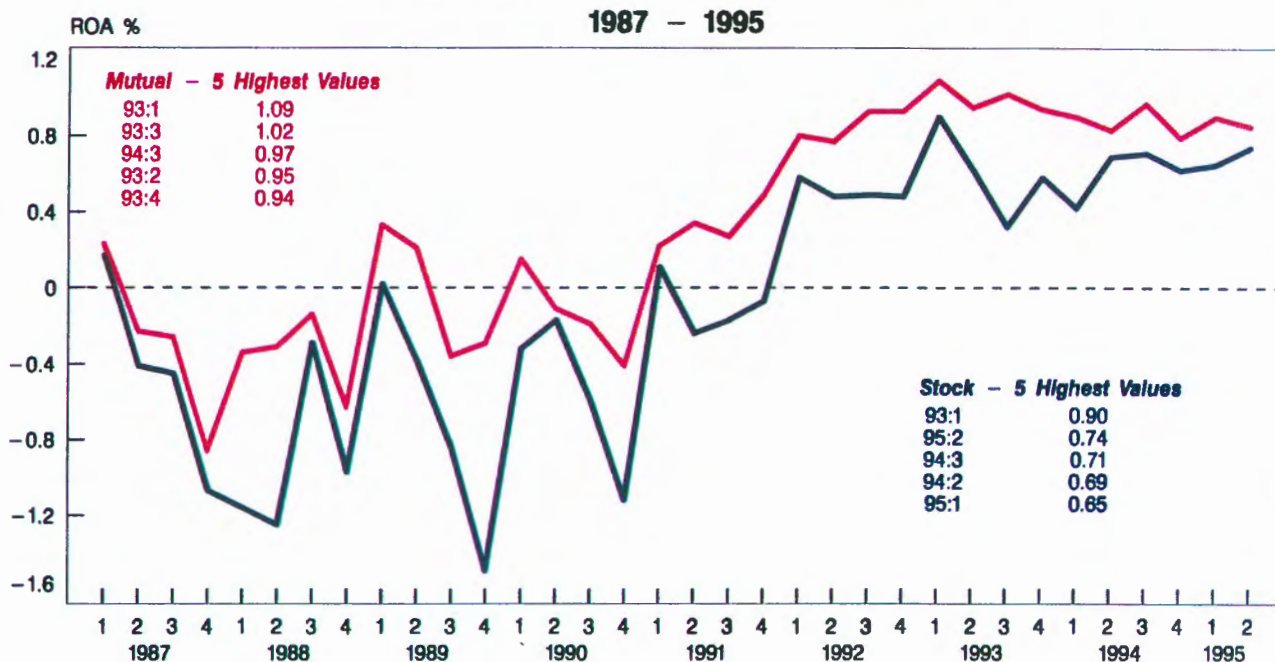
### Assets of Mutual and Stock Savings Institutions, 1986 – 1995



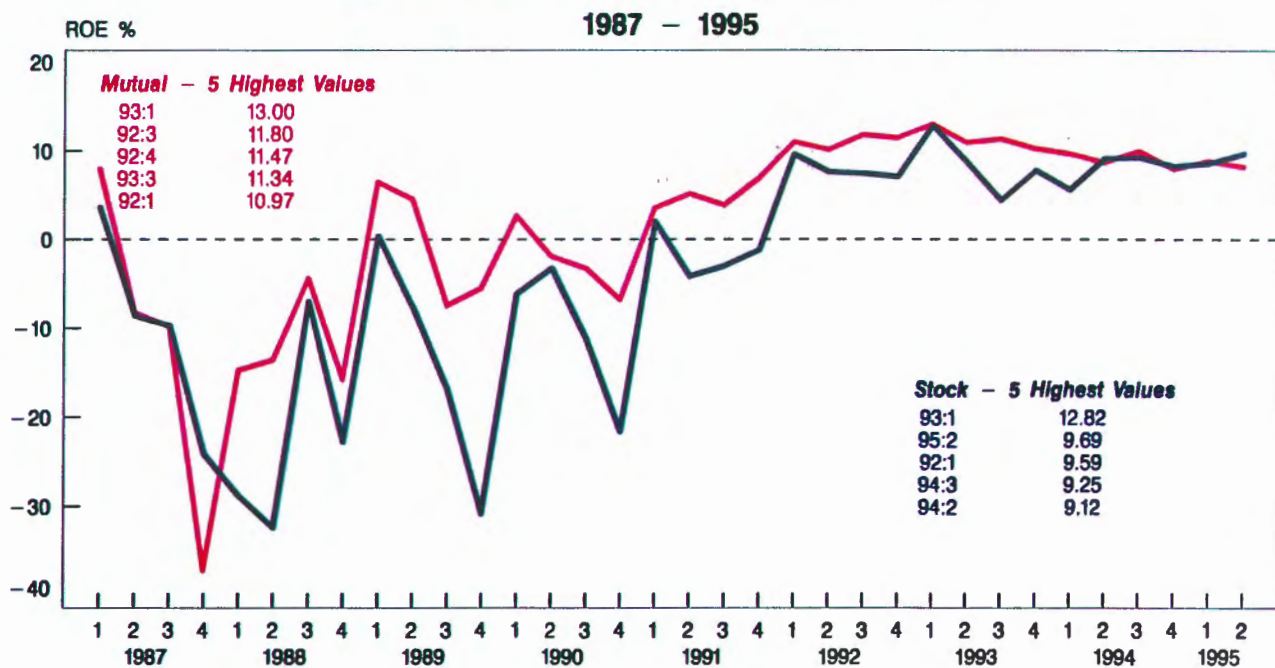
### Number of Mutual and Stock Savings Institutions, 1986 – 1995

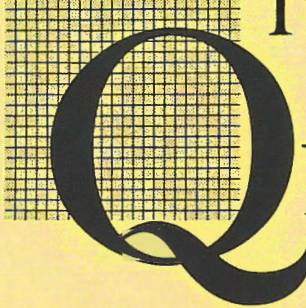


## Quarterly Return on Assets (ROA), Annualized Mutual and Stock Savings Institutions



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



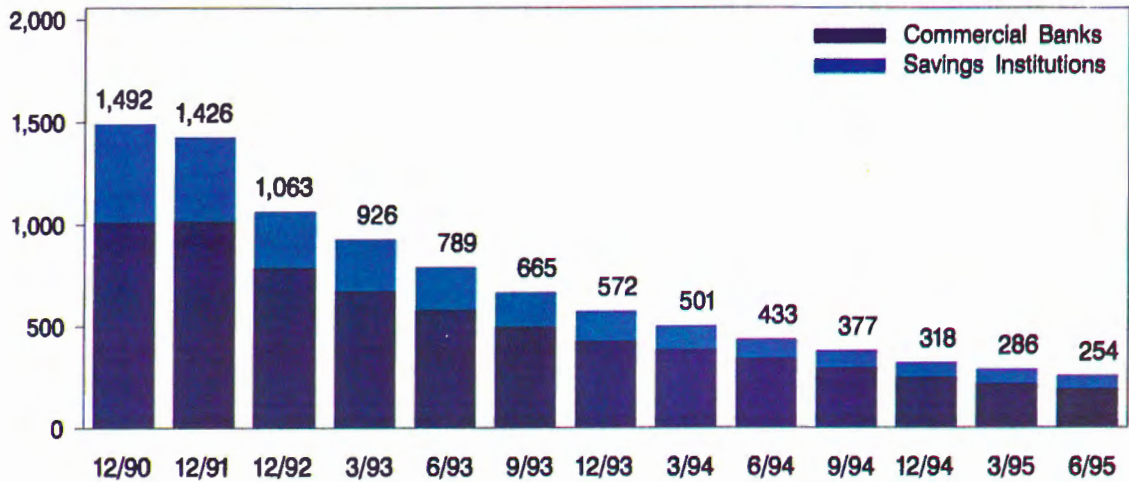
The FDIC  
Quarterly  
Ricki Helfer, Chairman  
Banking Profile

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All FDIC - Insured  
Institutions

## Number of FDIC – Insured "Problem" Institutions 1990 – 1995

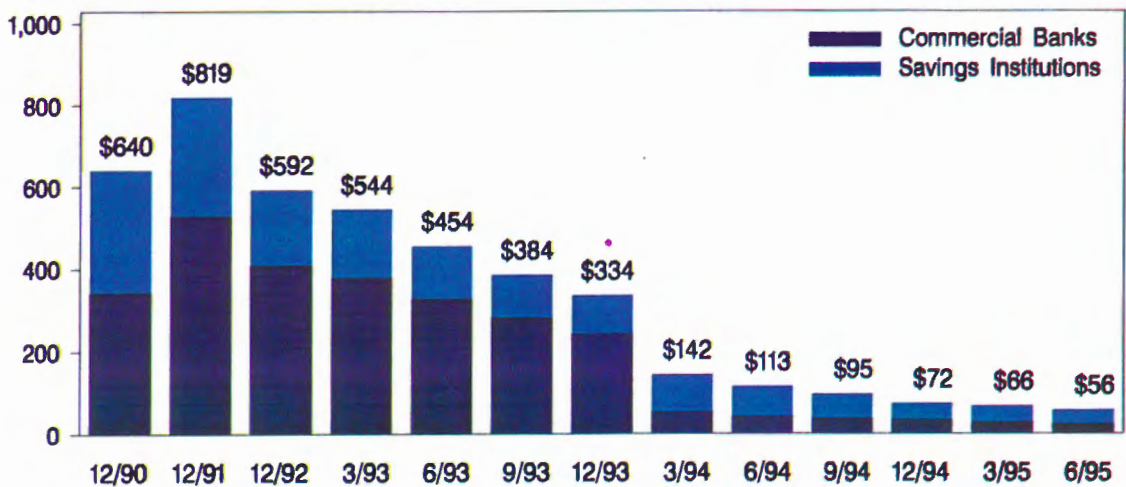
Number of Institutions



<b>Savings Institutions</b>	480	410	276	255	209	169	146	118	95	84	71	71	64
<b>Commercial Banks</b>	1,012	1,016	787	671	580	496	426	383	338	293	247	215	190

## Assets of FDIC – Insured "Problem" Institutions 1990 – 1995

\$ Billions



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

## Capital Category Distribution

June 30, 1995

### BIF-Member Institutions

	Institutions		Assets	
	Number of	Percent of Total	In Billions	Percent of Total
Well Capitalized	10,309	98.4%	\$4,308.6	97.3%
Adequately Capitalized	143	1.4%	\$115.3	2.6%
Undercapitalized	16	0.2%	\$1.7	0.0%
Significantly Undercapitalized	5	0.0%	\$0.4	0.0%
Critically Undercapitalized	3	0.0%	\$0.4	0.0%

### SAIF-Member Institutions

	Institutions		Assets	
	Number of	Percent of Total	In Billions	Percent of Total
Well Capitalized	1,704	96.1%	\$727.3	95.5%
Adequately Capitalized	63	3.6%	\$32.8	4.3%
Undercapitalized	3	0.2%	\$0.8	0.1%
Significantly Undercapitalized	2	0.1%	\$0.4	0.1%
Critically Undercapitalized	1	0.1%	\$0.3	0.0%

Note: These tables are based solely on Call Report and Thrift Financial Report data and do not reflect supervisory upgrades or downgrades. Of the three BIF member institutions categorized as Critically Undercapitalized, one with assets of \$107 million was merged, one with assets of \$180 million was recapitalized and one with assets of \$148 million was closed, as of August 4, 1995.

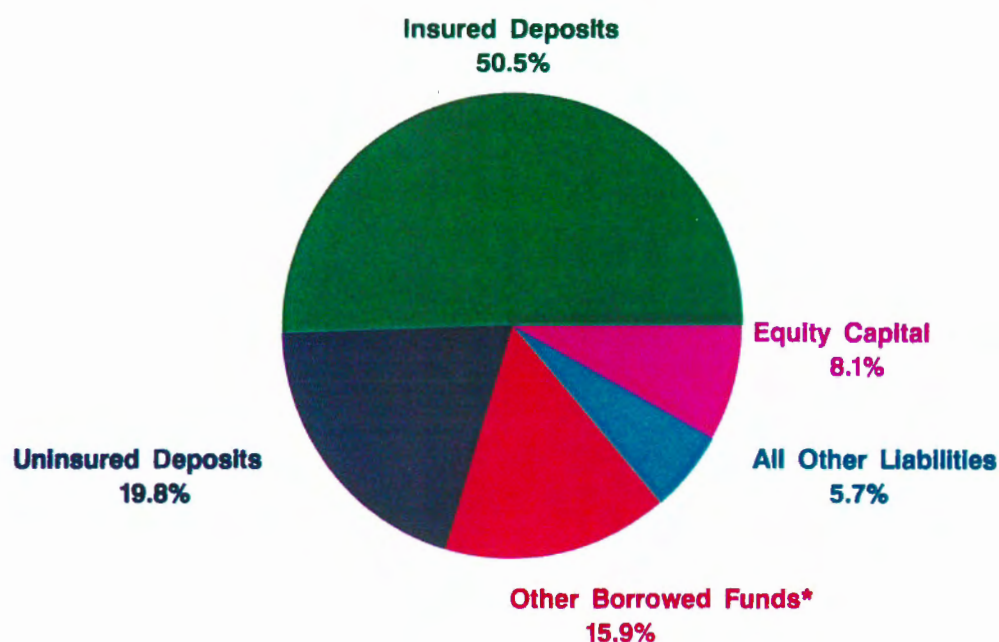
### Capital Category Definitions

	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	< 8%	or	< 4%	or	< 4%		--
Significantly Undercapitalized	< 6%	or	< 3%	or	< 3%		--
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



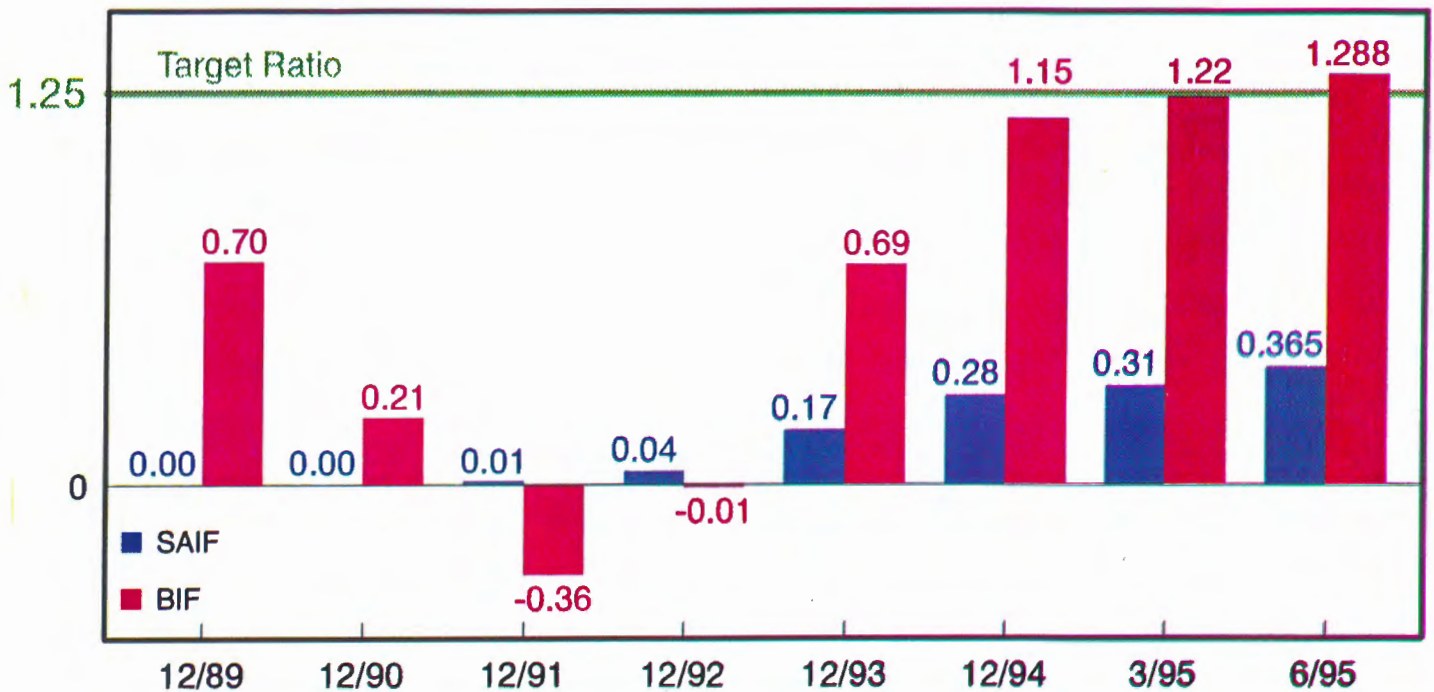
(\$ Billions)	6/30/94	6/30/95	% Change
<b>Insured Deposits (estimated)</b>	<b>2,569</b>	<b>2,622</b>	<b>2.1</b>
BIF – Insured	1,886	1,913	1.4
SAIF – Insured	683	709	3.8
<b>Uninsured Deposits</b>	<b>954</b>	<b>1,030</b>	<b>7.9</b>
In Foreign Offices	377	440	16.5
<b>Other Borrowed Funds*</b>	<b>705</b>	<b>823</b>	<b>16.8</b>
<b>All Other Liabilities</b>	<b>279</b>	<b>295</b>	<b>5.8</b>
Subordinated Debt	40	45	12.2
<b>Equity Capital</b>	<b>385</b>	<b>418</b>	<b>8.6</b>
<b>Total Liabilities and Equity Capital</b>	<b>4,892</b>	<b>5,188</b>	<b>6.1</b>

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



## Insurance Fund Reserve Ratios

Percent of Insured Deposits



## Fund Balance and Insured Deposits

(\$ Millions)

	12/89	12/90	12/91	12/92	12/93	12/94	3/95	6/95
<b>BIF</b>								
Fund Balance	13,210	4,045	-7,028	-101.	13,122	21,848	23,185	24,677
Insured Deposits	1,873,837	1,929,612	1,957,722	1,945,623	1,906,885	1,895,182	1,899,092	1,915,278
<b>SAIF</b>								
Fund Balance	0	18	101	279	1,157	1,937	2,216	2,587
Insured Deposits	882,920	830,028	776,351	729,458	695,574	693,432	703,613	708,560

1995 Fund balances are unaudited

## NOTES TO USERS

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

### FDIC-Insured Commercial Banks

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

### FDIC-Insured Savings Institutions

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

### FDIC-Insured Institutions by Insurance Fund

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

### DATA SOURCES

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

### COMPUTATION METHODOLOGY

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

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

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

### Asset Migrations

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

### RECENT ACCOUNTING CHANGES

**FASB Statement 115**, "Accounting for Certain Investments in Debt and Equity Securities." Requires that securities that are not held in trading accounts be measured at either amortized cost or fair (market) value, depending on their classification category. Securities classified as held-to-maturity are to be measured on an amortized cost basis; securities classified as available-for-sale are to be measured at fair value with any unrealized appreciation or depreciation, net of tax effects, reported in a separate component of equity capital. FASB 115 must be adopted for Call Report purposes for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 1993, with earlier application permitted in certain circumstances. It is noted that some institutions chose to adopt FASB 115 at an earlier date. Prior to the adoption of FASB 115, securities not held in trading accounts were measured at amortized cost if classified as held-to-maturity, or lower of cost or market if classified as held-for-sale.

**FASB Interpretation 39**, "Offsetting of Amounts Related to Certain Contracts." Covers fair value amounts recognized as assets and liabilities on the balance sheet for off-balance sheet derivative contracts under which the amounts to be received or paid or items to be exchanged depend on future events or other factors (e.g., future and forward contracts, interest rate swaps, exchange rate swaps, and other conditional and exchange contracts). FASB Interpretation 39 specifies that for these types of contracts it is improper to net related assets and liabilities on financial statements, unless a right of setoff exists. A list of specific criteria must be met for the right of setoff to exist. FASB interpretation 39 must be adopted for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 1993. Prior to adoption of FASB Interpretation 39, asset and liability amounts for these types of contracts were typically reported as net amounts on the Call Report without regard to setoff.

### 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:

	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	<8%	or <4%	or <4%	—
Significantly undercapitalized	<6%	or <3%	or <3%	—
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 swaps, futures and forward contracts and option contracts; foreign-exchange-rate contracts and commodity 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 in held 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