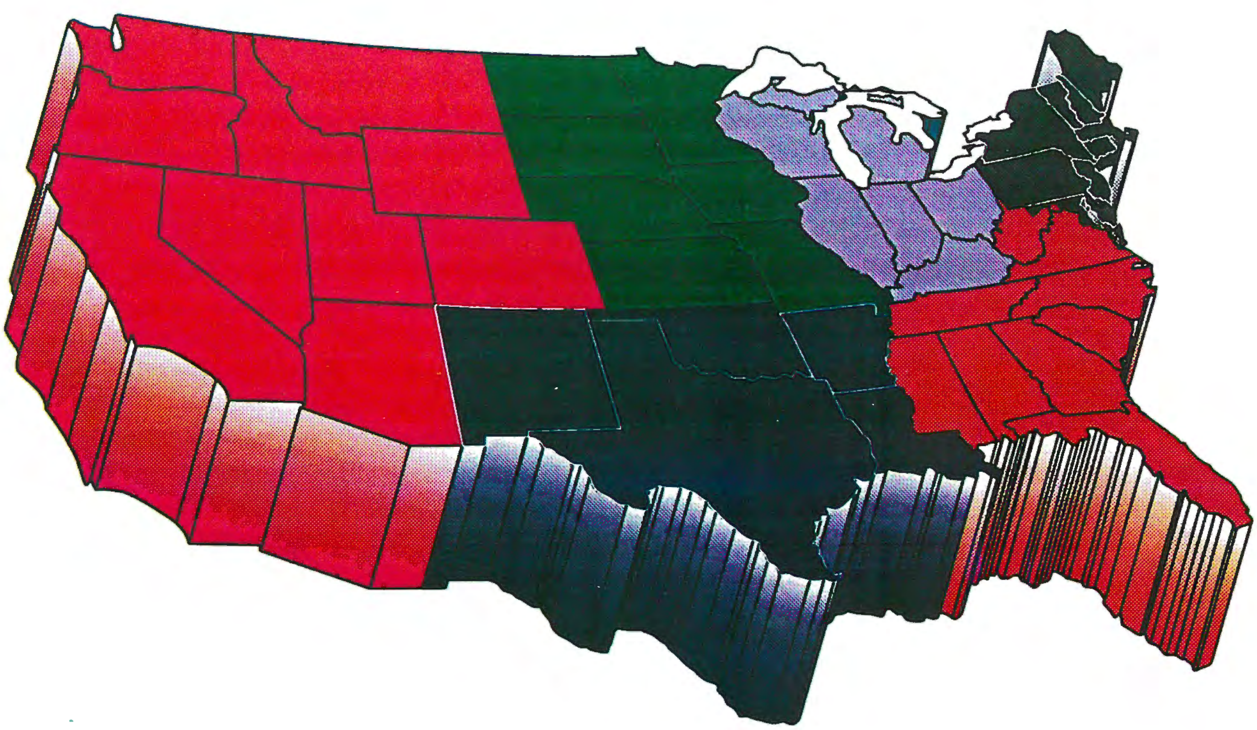
The FDIC Quarterly Banking Profile

Ricki Helfer, Chairman

GRAPH BOOK



Third Quarter 1995

Prepared by:
FDIC Division of Research and Statistics

THIRD QUARTER HIGHLIGHTS

- ***BANK EARNINGS SURGE TO NEW QUARTERLY RECORD OF $13.8 BILLION***
  Insured commercial banks earned $13.8 billion in the third quarter, surpassing the previous quarterly earnings record of $12.0 billion, set in the second quarter of 1995. The average ROA for the third quarter was a record 1.32 percent. The previous record high for quarterly ROA was 1.28 percent, set in the third quarter of 1993.

- ***EARNINGS BENEFIT FROM $1.5 BILLION INSURANCE PREMIUM REDUCTION***
  Bank earnings also benefited from reduced noninterest expense and higher noninterest income. A $1.5-billion reduction in banks' deposit insurance premiums led to a $510-million decline in noninterest expense from the previous quarter. The $1.6-billion increase in noninterest income was propelled by growth in fee income.

- ***RECORD RETAINED EARNINGS BOOST CAPITAL LEVELS***
  Banks' retained earnings rose to a record $6.8 billion, up from $5.3 billion in the previous quarter and $4.9 billion a year ago. The previous quarterly record was $6.5 billion, reached in the first quarter of 1993. The resulting boost to capital helped lift the industry's equity-to-assets ratio to 8.14 percent, the highest level since 1941 (when it was 8.91 percent).

- ***REAL-ESTATE LENDING LEADS ASSET GROWTH; C&I LENDING SLOWS***
  Loan growth continued to account for most of the increase in bank assets. Real estate loans (up $21 billion) and loans to individuals (up $15 billion) were the strongest-growing loan categories. Commercial and industrial loans (up $7 billion) registered their smallest quarterly increase of the past two years.

- ***OVERALL CREDIT QUALITY IS HEALTHY BUT DELINQUENCIES EDGE UPWARD***
  Loan quality remained strong, even though delinquency and net charge-off rates rose slightly. Loans that are 30-89 days past due on scheduled payments increased by $2.4 billion in the third quarter, and were $5.1 billion (19.5 percent) above the level of a year ago. Much of the increase in the quarter came in credit cards and other loans to individuals (up $569 million and $1 billion, respectively), and residential mortgages (up $832 million). Delinquency and net charge-off rates are somewhat higher than a year ago, but remain well below pre-1994 levels.

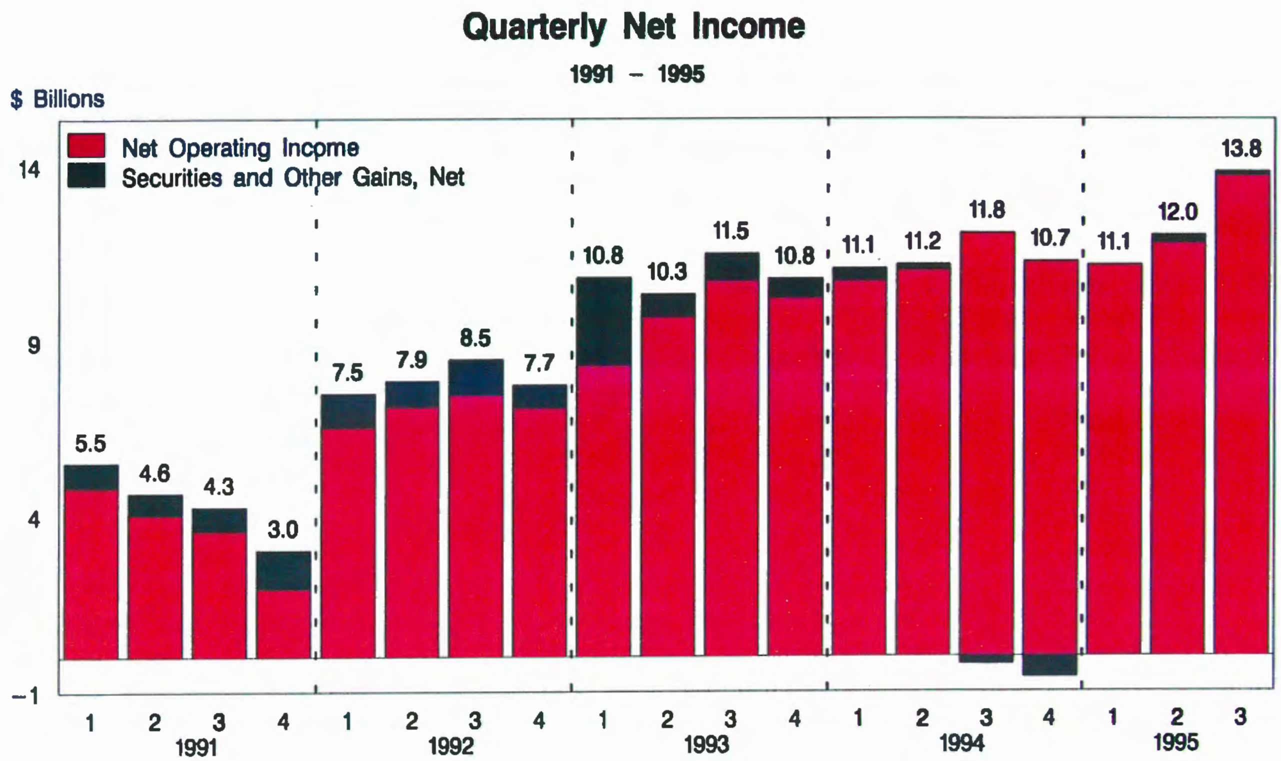
- ***SAVINGS INSTITUTIONS POST QUARTERLY NET INCOME OF $2.2 BILLION***
  Insured savings institutions earned $2.2 billion in the third quarter, for an annualized ROA of 0.88 percent. This is the second-best quarter ever turned in by the industry. In the first quarter of 1993, accounting changes helped savings institutions earn $2.4 billion (0.94 percent ROA). Thrifts' equity capital rose to 8.31 percent of assets, the highest level since 1951.

- ***INSURED DEPOSITS RISE FOR BOTH INSURANCE FUNDS***
  Deposits insured by the Bank Insurance Fund (BIF) and the Savings Association Insurance Fund (SAIF) increased both during the third quarter and on a year-to-year basis, in contrast to declines in recent calendar years. The reserve ratio of the BIF to insured deposits rose to 1.31 percent on September 30 from 1.29 percent on June 30, and the reserve ratio of the SAIF was up to 0.43 percent from 0.37 percent.

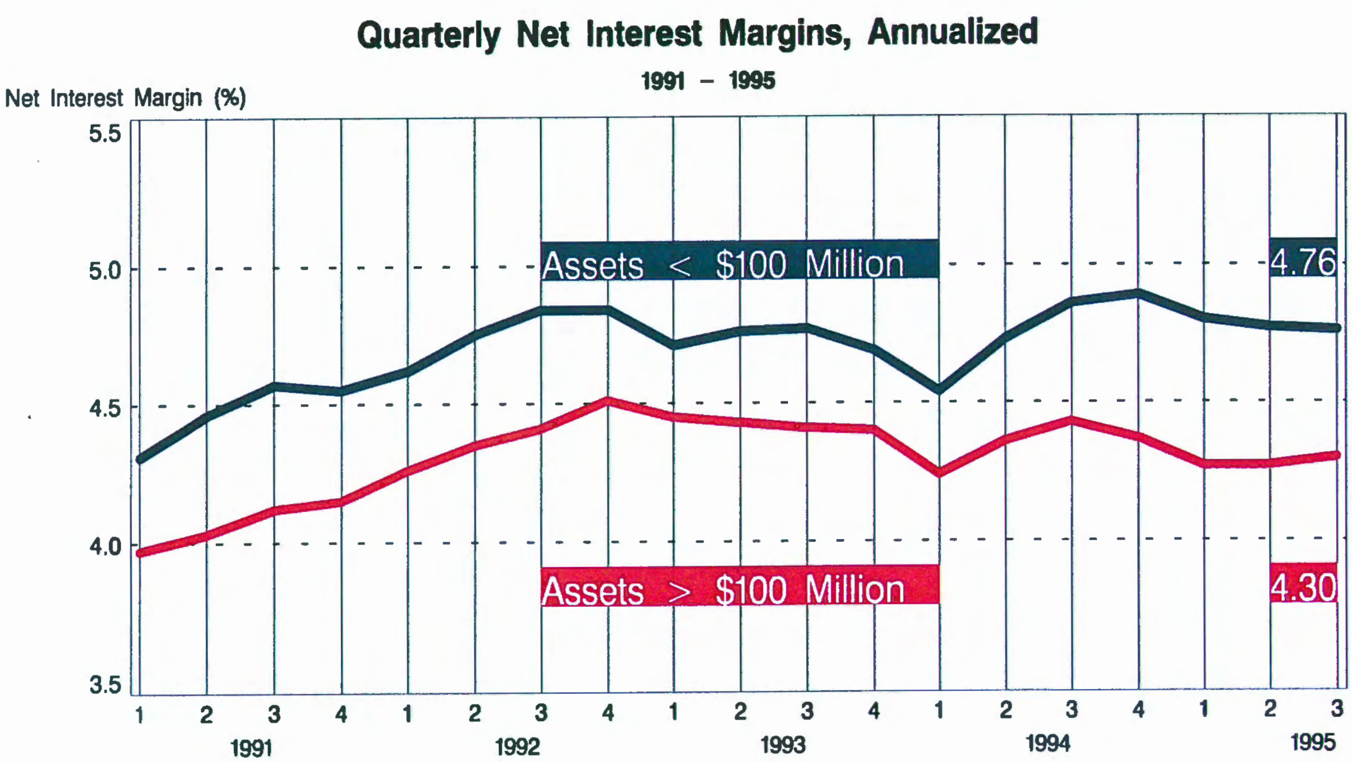
The FDIC Quarterly Banking Profile

Ricki Helfer, Chairman

FDIC - Insured Commercial Banks



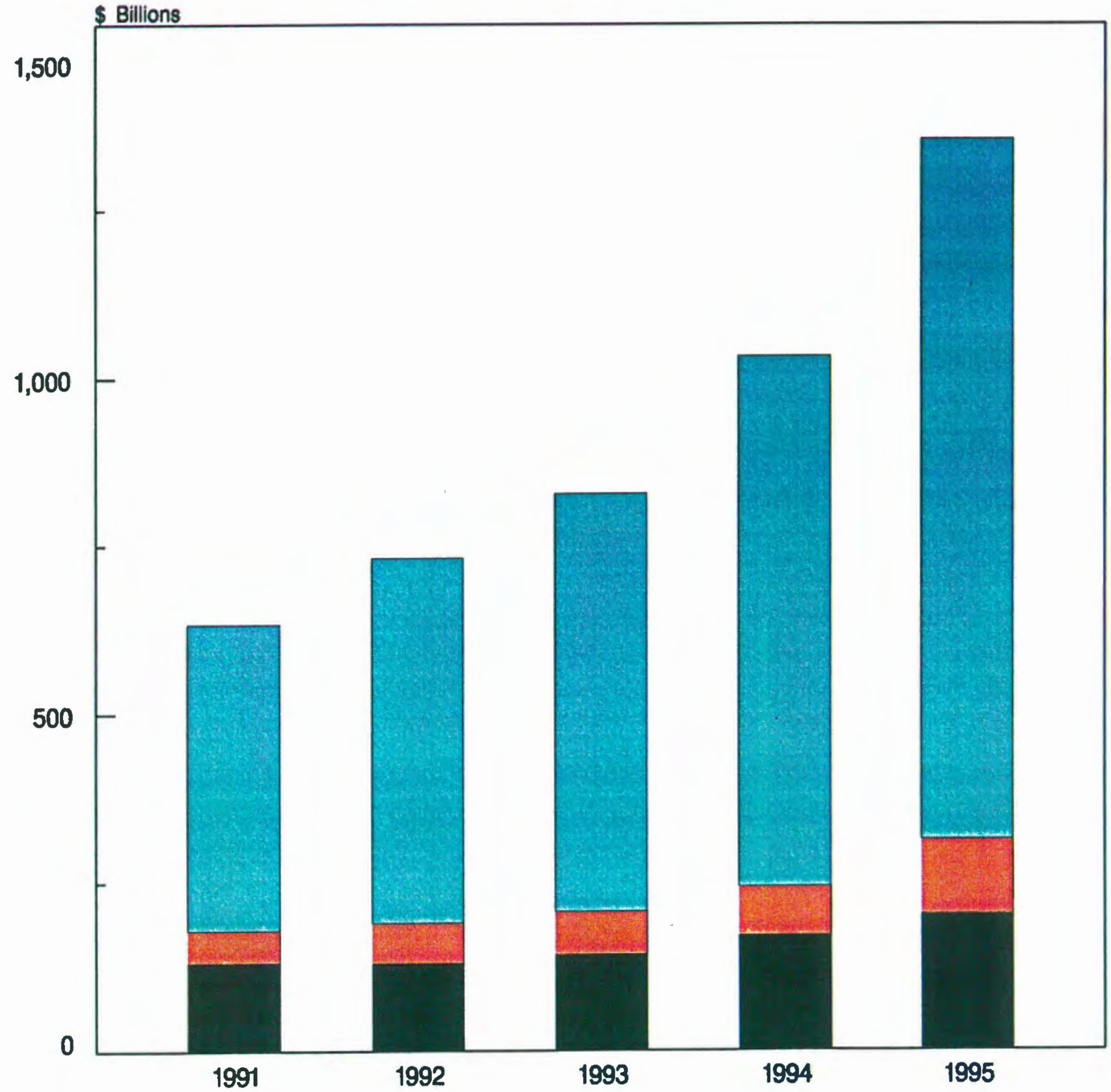
Quarterly Net Income
1991 - 1995
$ Billions
Net Operating Income
Securities and Other Gains, Net
14
9
4
-1
5.5
4.6
4.3
3.0
7.5
7.9
8.5
7.7
10.8
10.3
11.5
10.8
11.1
11.2
11.8
10.7
11.1
12.0
13.8
1 2 3 4
1991
1 2 3 4
1992
1 2 3 4
1993
1 2 3 4
1994
1 2 3
1995



Quarterly Net Interest Margins, Annualized
1991 - 1995
Net Interest Margin (%)
5.5
5.0
4.5
4.0
3.5
Assets < $100 Million
4.76
Assets > $100 Million
4.30
1 2 3 4
1991
1 2 3 4
1992
1 2 3 4
1993
1 2 3 4
1994
1 2 3
1995

Expansion of Credit Card Lines, 1991 – 1995

September 30 Call Dates*



Loans outstanding ($ Billions)	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
Held on–balance–sheet	131.2	129.7	141.9	169.8	200.6
Securitized & sold **	48.2	60.5	64.1	72.7	111.5
Unused commitments **	453.9	541.4	620.8	789.2	1,041.3

* Credit card loans that have been securitized and sold without recourse are only reported on the September 30 Call Report.

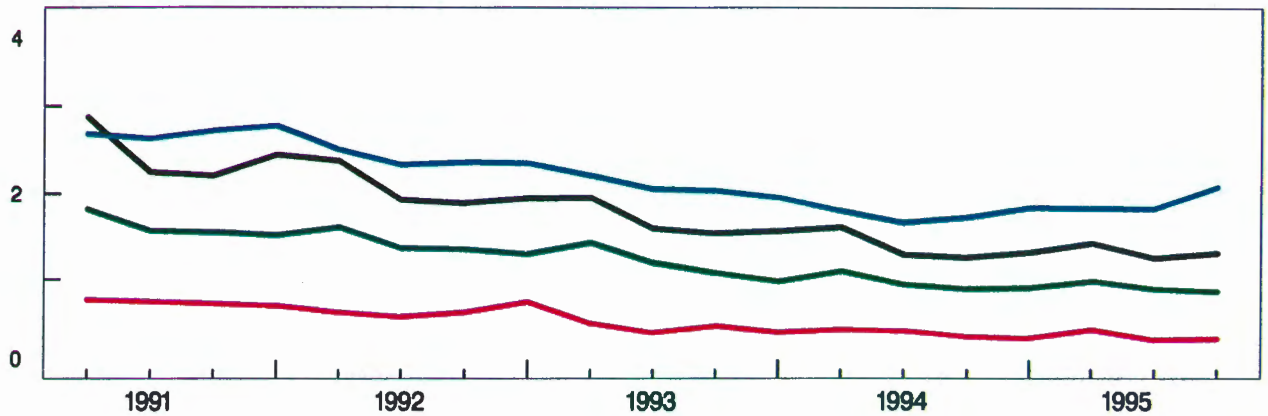
** Off–balance–sheet

Loan Quality

1991 – 1995

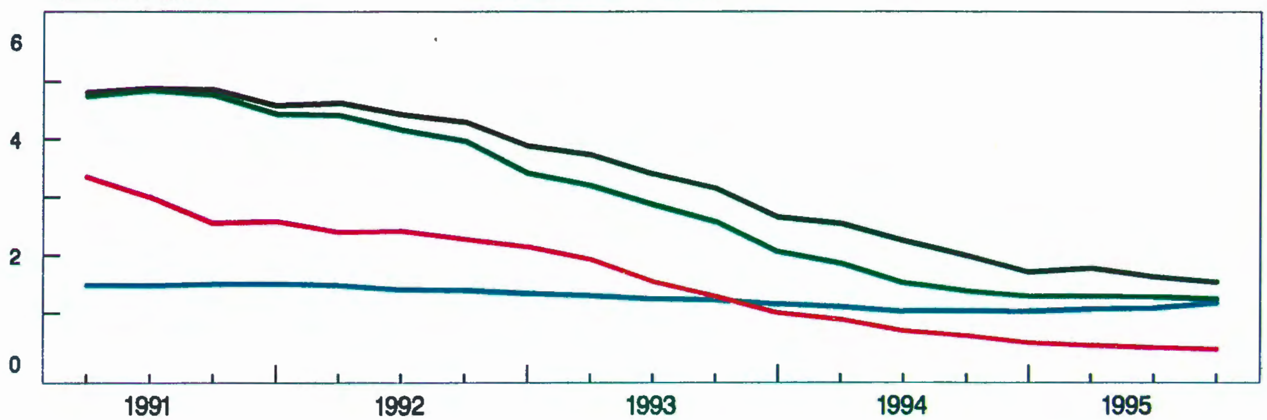
Percent of Loans

30 – 89 Day Past Due Loans



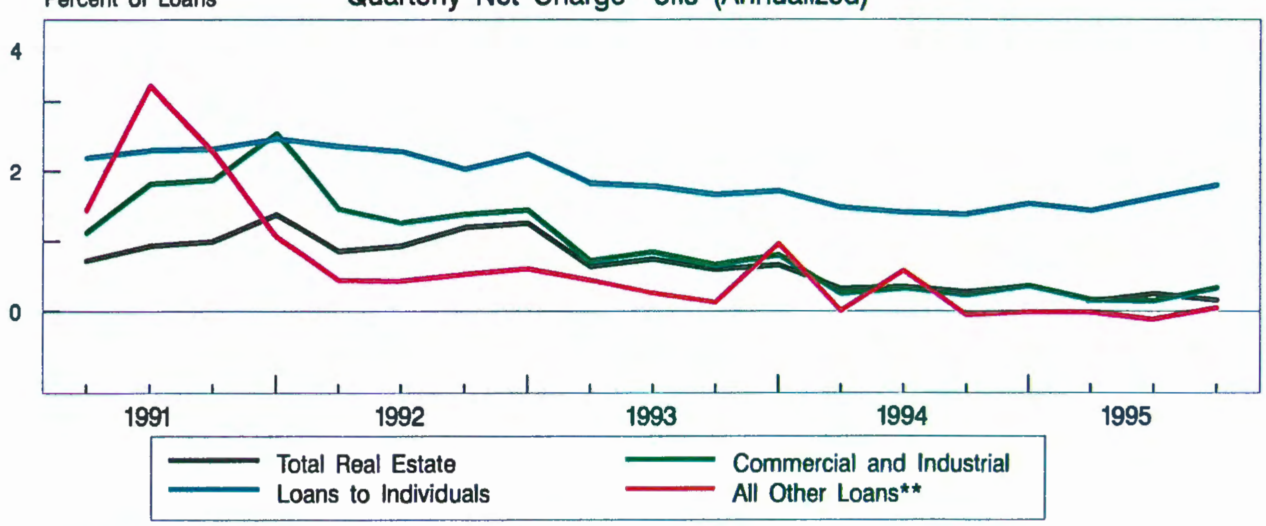
Percent of Loans

Noncurrent Loans*



Percent of Loans

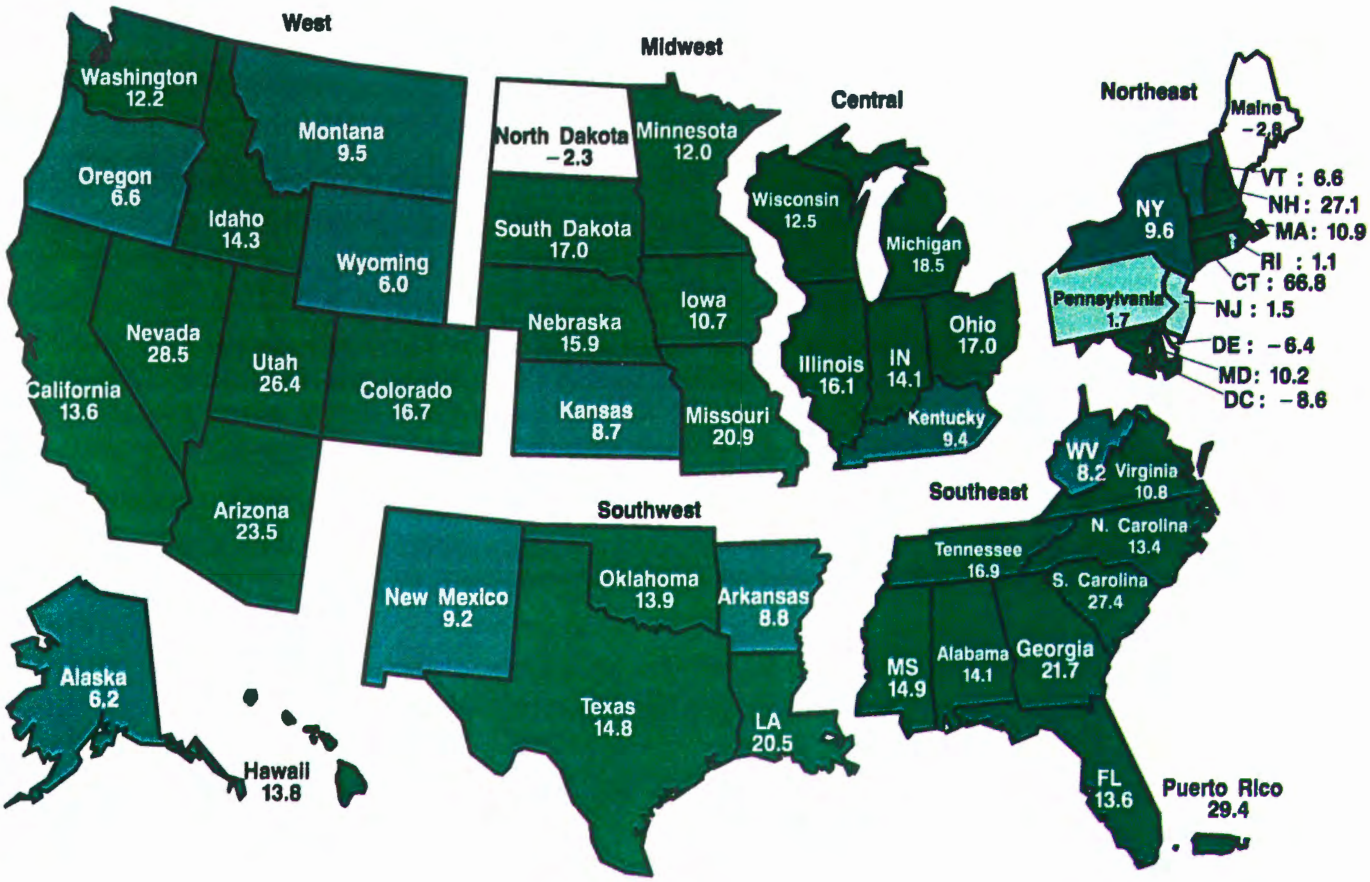
Quarterly Net Charge – offs (Annualized)



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

Commercial and Industrial Loan Growth Rates *

September 30, 1994 – September 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

September 30, 1995

($ Millions)

		Commercial and Industrial Loans						Total Assets
		Growth Rate 9/30/94 - 9/30/95	as a % of Assets	Rank	Percent Noncurrent*	Rank	Total	
1	Connecticut **	66.76	22.30	2	1.05	30	7,281	$32,658
2	Puerto Rico	29.42	10.85	36	3.13	1	3,066	28,254
3	Nevada	28.46	4.17	51	1.34	23	1,103	26,445
4	South Carolina**	27.43	11.23	32	0.53	49	2,675	23,824
5	New Hampshire	27.11	7.37	47	1.08	29	593	8,044
6	Utah	26.42	11.15	34	1.04	31	2,131	19,109
7	Arizona	23.51	7.02	49	0.48	51	3,430	48,879
8	Georgia	21.68	18.73	7	0.48	52	19,931	106,401
9	Missouri	20.90	14.56	23	0.99	33	10,876	74,715
10	Louisiana	20.54	10.81	37	1.45	21	4,686	43,334
11	Michigan	18.52	23.04	1	0.60	47	27,198	118,056
12	South Dakota	17.01	10.05	41	2.07	6	2,628	26,155
13	Ohio	16.98	15.68	21	0.93	37	24,593	156,812
14	Tennessee	16.87	14.05	24	0.51	50	8,997	64,039
15	Colorado	16.74	10.37	39	1.02	32	3,760	36,260
16	Illinois	16.12	17.91	10	1.56	17	43,214	241,288
17	Nebraska	15.88	11.19	33	1.50	20	2,831	25,298
18	Mississippi	14.87	10.59	38	1.24	27	2,835	26,776
19	Texas	14.75	16.22	15	0.94	36	31,794	195,979
20	Idaho	14.26	15.92	18	0.79	44	1,984	12,462
21	Alabama	14.10	14.75	22	0.58	48	8,105	54,930
22	Indiana	14.06	13.27	26	0.87	40	8,807	66,342
23	Oklahoma	13.90	13.17	27	2.38	5	4,422	33,587
24	Hawaii	13.83	18.12	9	2.01	7	4,003	22,088
25	California	13.63	18.30	8	1.53	18	65,651	358,819
26	Florida	13.58	9.15	43	0.87	39	15,398	168,292
27	North Carolina**	13.39	16.40	13	0.94	35	28,568	174,178
28	Wisconsin	12.53	16.90	12	0.97	34	10,112	59,828
29	Washington	12.17	19.51	6	0.70	46	9,335	47,860
30	Minnesota	12.02	16.22	16	0.85	42	11,235	69,264
31	Massachusetts	10.86	22.19	3	0.88	38	25,451	114,694
32	Virginia**	10.78	9.15	44	0.79	45	6,471	70,680
33	Iowa	10.66	10.31	40	1.62	15	4,140	40,160
34	Maryland**	10.21	13.03	28	1.33	24	9,336	71,670
35	New York**	9.64	15.86	19	1.52	19	146,343	922,429
36	Montana	9.50	13.44	25	1.78	13	1,073	7,983
37	Kentucky	9.38	12.04	29	1.19	28	6,036	50,135
38	New Mexico	9.15	8.93	45	1.94	10	1,289	14,435
39	Arkansas	8.80	9.16	42	1.31	25	2,578	28,125
40	Kansas	8.69	11.41	31	1.95	9	3,502	30,702
41	West Virginia	8.22	8.56	46	2.67	3	1,770	20,685
42	Oregon	6.60	19.62	5	1.29	26	5,776	29,442
43	Vermont	6.55	11.07	35	2.80	2	660	5,959
44	Alaska	6.16	16.38	14	0.86	41	895	5,463
45	Wyoming	6.03	6.64	50	1.57	16	540	8,126
46	Pennsylvania	1.65	17.53	11	0.84	43	33,011	188,306
47	New Jersey**	1.50	15.78	20	1.86	12	17,037	107,995
48	Rhode Island	1.09	19.95	4	1.38	22	3,129	15,688
49	North Dakota	(2.27)	11.65	30	1.99	8	918	7,876
50	Maine	(2.81)	15.99	17	1.87	11	1,437	8,984
51	Delaware	(6.36)	3.99	52	1.76	14	3,993	99,987
52	District of Columbia	(8.59)	7.07	48	2.45	4	627	8,866
	U.S. and Territories	12.52	15.31		1.22		647,434	$4,229,427

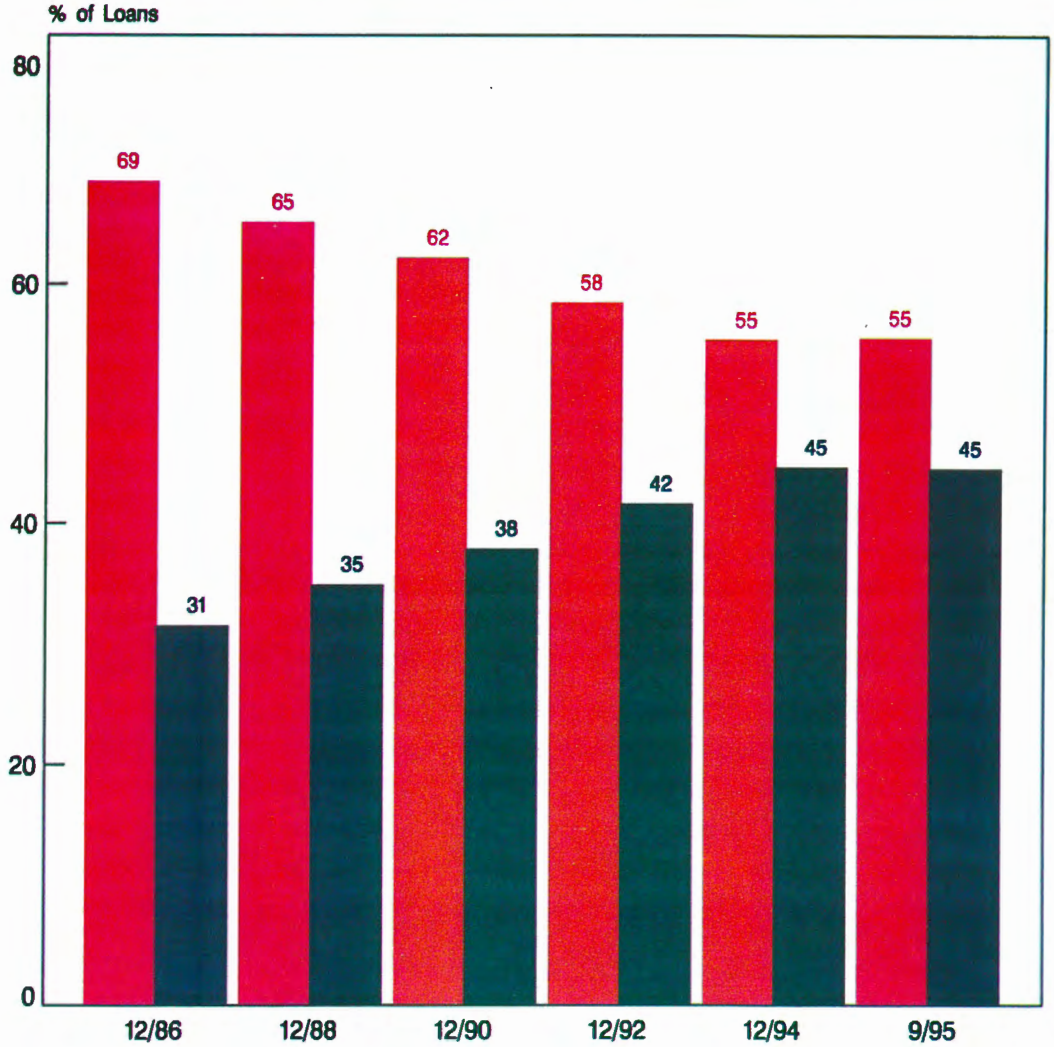
*Commercial and industrial loans past due 90 days or more or in nonaccrual status

**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.

Credit Risk Diversification

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



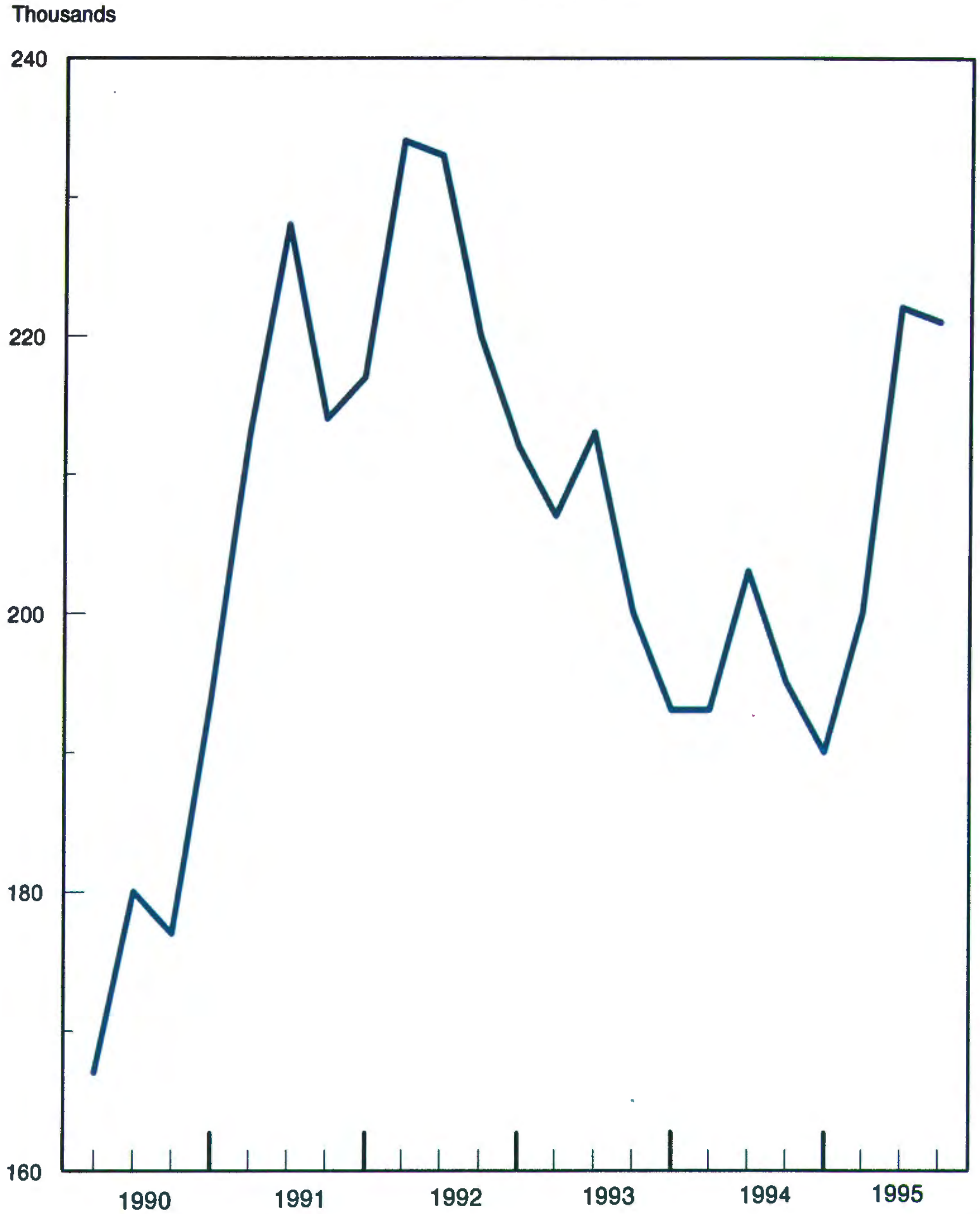
Loans ($ Billions):

	12/86	12/88	12/90	12/92	12/94	9/95
Commercial Borrowers	$1,214	$1,268	$1,320	$1,192	$1,308	$1,421
Retail Loans	558	680	804	849	1,056	1,141

__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 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, multiple mortgages, commercial real estate, construction loans, and agricultural loans.

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

Quarterly Personal Bankruptcy Filings
1990 - 1995

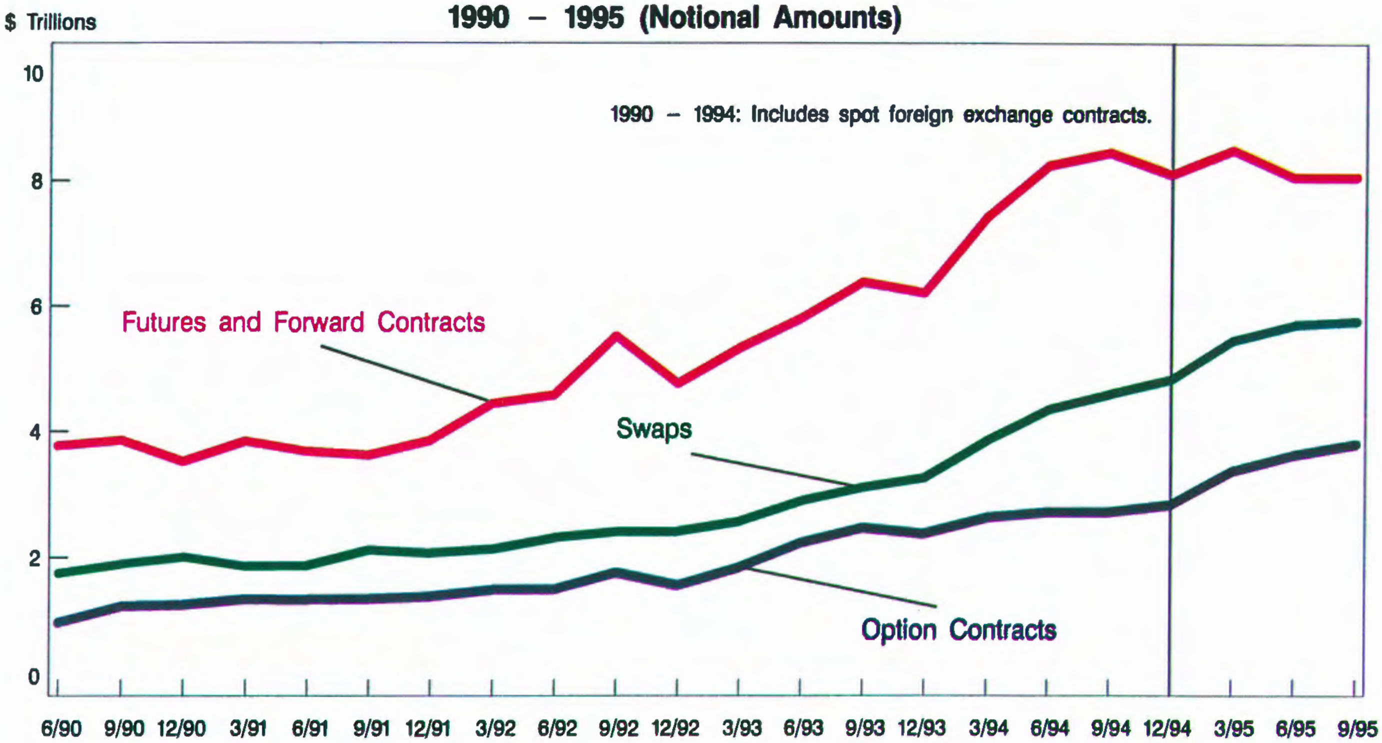


Number of Filings (YTD, Thousands)	718	872	900	812	780	643

Source: American Bankruptcy Institute

Off-Balance-Sheet Derivatives

1990 - 1995 (Notional Amounts)



	12/90	12/91	12/92	12/93	12/94	3/95	6/95	9/95
Total Derivatives (off-balance-sheet) (Notional Amounts, in billions of dollars)	$6,806	$7,339	$8,765	$11,878	$15,773	$17,323	$17,396	$17,638
Futures and Forward Contracts	**3,538**	**3,876**	**4,780**	**6,230**	**8,110**	**8,501**	**8,065**	**8,074**
Interest rate contracts	895	1,227	1,738	2,497	3,435	3,736	3,438	3,307
Foreign exchange rate contracts	2,615	2,624	3,016	3,689	4,620	4,686	4,541	4,676
Other futures and forwards*	29	25	26	44	54	79	86	91
Option Contracts	**1,260**	**1,393**	**1,566**	**2,386**	**2,841**	**3,377**	**3,632**	**3,806**
Interest rate options	699	854	1,013	1,771	2,039	2,370	2,635	2,657
Foreign currency options	513	463	495	518	653	790	794	926
Other option contracts*	49	76	60	97	149	218	203	223
Swaps	**2,008**	**2,071**	**2,417**	**3,262**	**4,822**	**5,446**	**5,699**	**5,759**
Interest rate swaps	1,717	1,756	2,122	2,947	4,450	5,020	5,313	5,366
Foreign exchange rate swaps	286	306	279	277	331	374	331	341
Other swaps*	5	8	16	38	40	52	55	52
Memoranda								
Spot Foreign Exchange Contracts	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	668	518	603
Number of banks reporting derivatives	590	612	613	666	625	620	590	595
Replacement cost of interest rate and foreign exchange rate contracts **	105	151	148	143	146	290	232	221

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

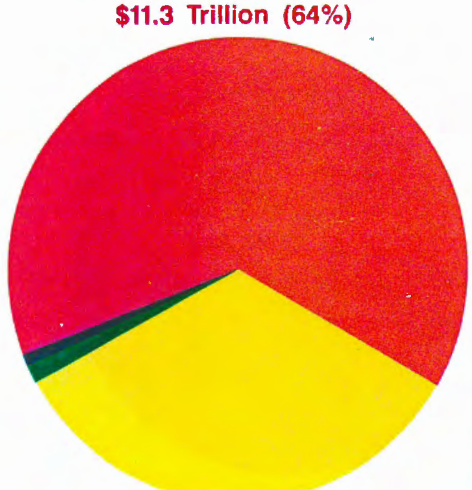
** Reflects replacement cost of interest rate and foreign exchange contracts covered by risk-based-capital requirements. Does not include foreign exchange rate contracts with an original maturity of 14 days or less or futures contracts.

Concentration of Off–Balance–Sheet Derivatives*

Notional Amounts
September 30, 1995

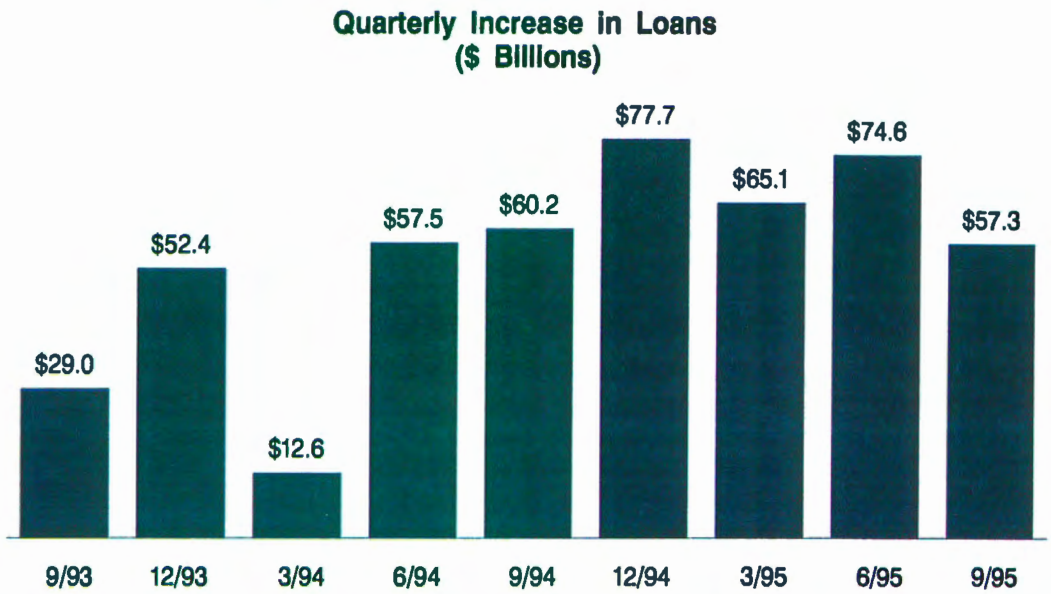
Composition of Off–Balance–Sheet Derivatives*

Notional Amounts
September 30, 1995

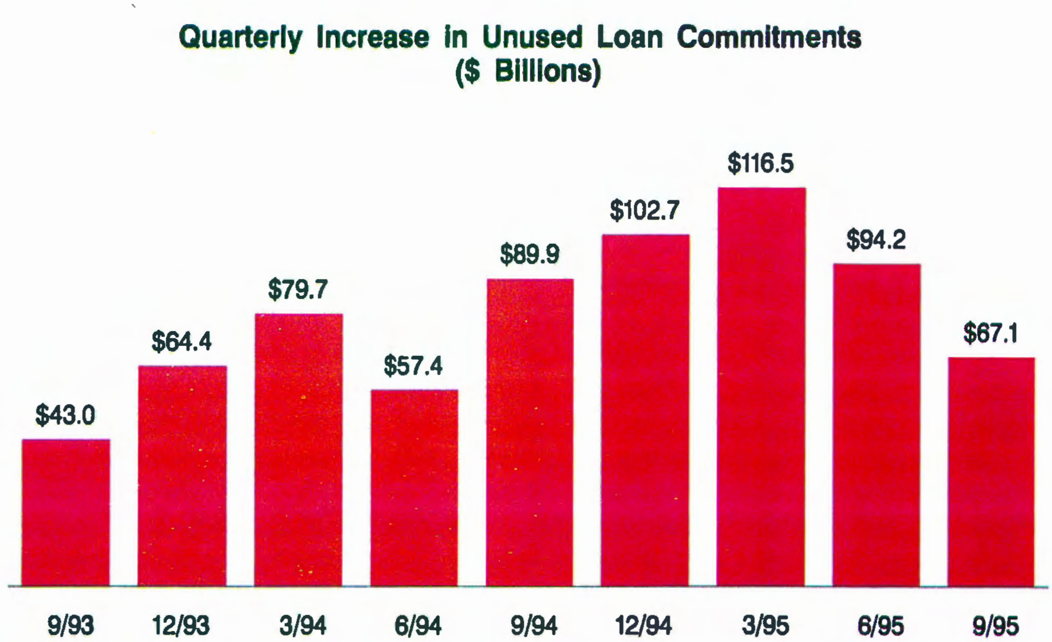


* Notional amounts do not represent either the net market position or the credit exposure of banks' off–balance–sheet derivative activities. Spot foreign exchange contracts of $580 billion for the nine largest participants and $23 billion for all other participants are not included.

Commercial Banks Make More Credit Available to Businesses and Consumers



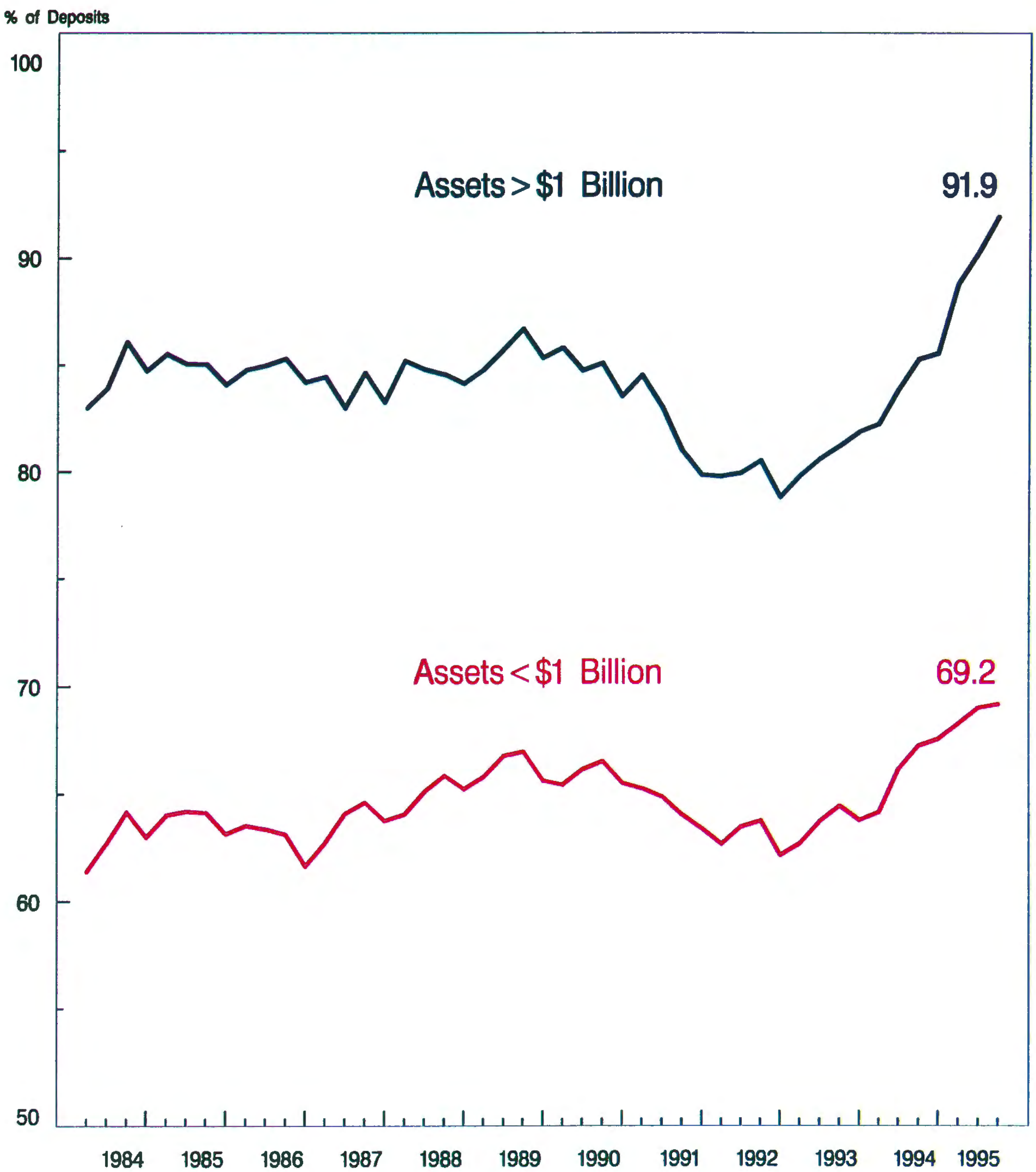
In the third quarter of 1995, loans to individuals increased by $15.4 billion while home mortgages increased by $14.6 billion and commercial and industrial loans increased by $7.4 billion.



In the third quarter of 1995, unused credit card commitments increased by $33.3 billion and unused commitments for loans to businesses and consumers increased by $28.1 billion.

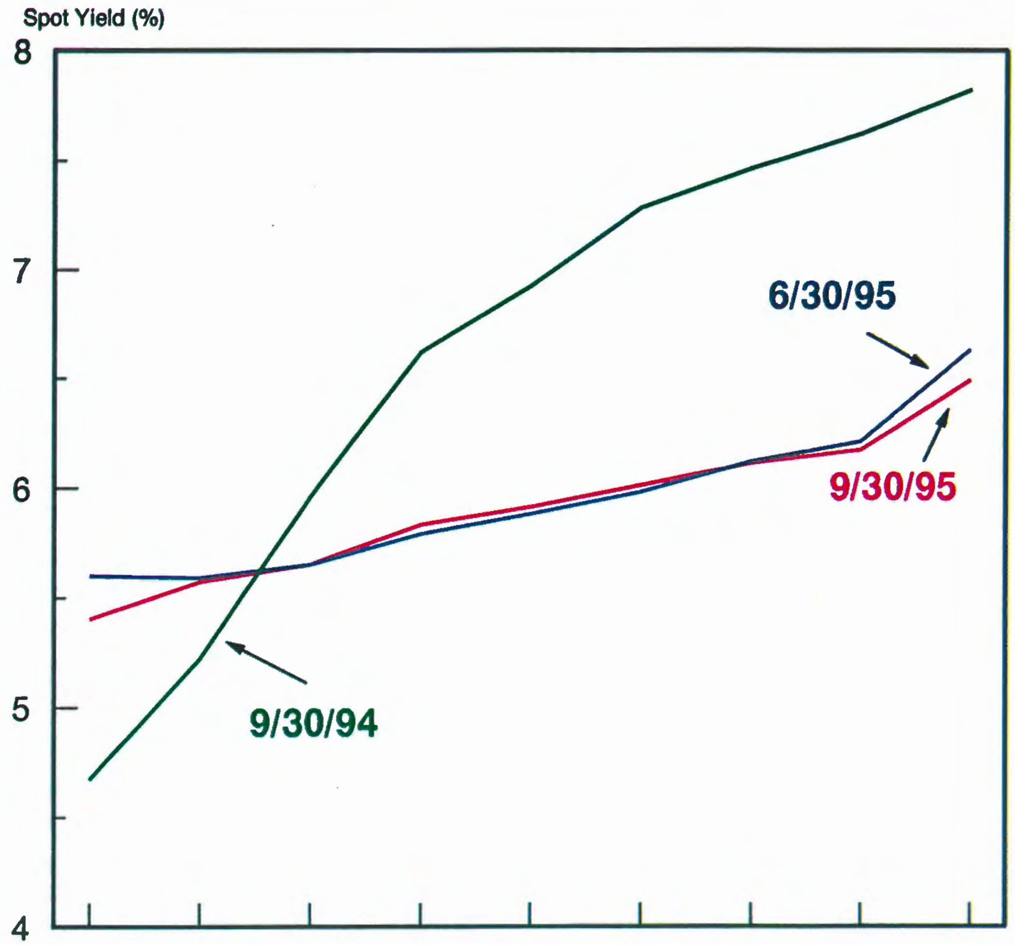
Net Loans and Leases to Deposits

1984 – 1995



U.S. Treasury Yield Curve

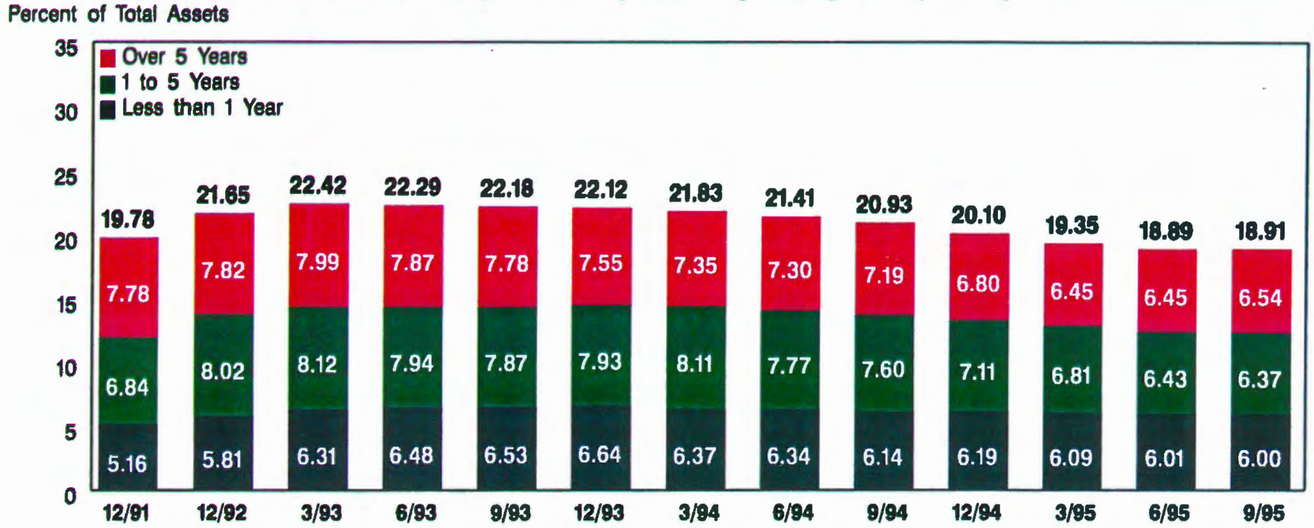
September 30, 1994 - September 30, 1995



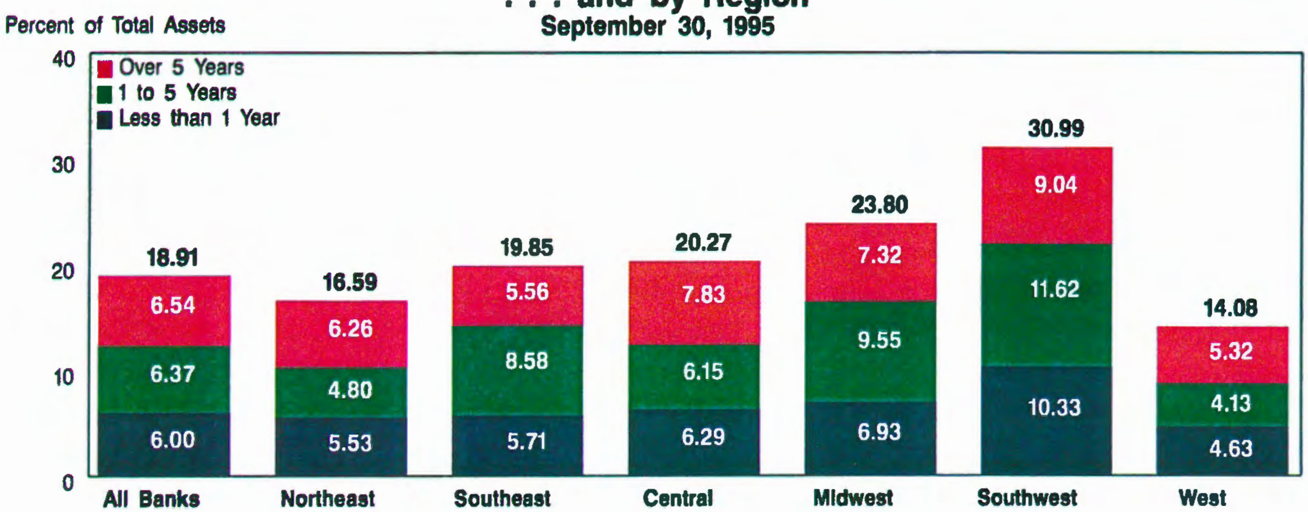
Maturity	3-Month	6-Month	1 Year	2 Year	3 Year	5 Year	7 Year	10 Year	30 Year
9/30/95	5.40	5.57	5.65	5.83	5.91	6.01	6.11	6.17	6.49
6/30/95	5.60	5.59	5.65	5.79	5.88	5.98	6.12	6.21	6.63
3/31/95	5.70	5.85	6.49	6.80	6.92	7.08	7.17	7.20	7.44
12/31/94	5.53	6.22	7.20	7.69	7.80	7.83	7.84	7.84	7.89
9/30/94	4.67	5.22	5.96	6.62	6.92	7.28	7.46	7.62	7.82

Source: Federal Reserve's H.15 Statistical Release.

Debt Securities by Maturity or Repricing Frequency . . .



. . . and by Region
September 30, 1995

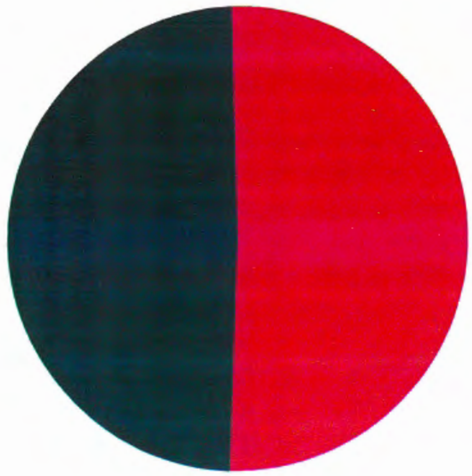


Total Securities (Debt and Equity)
($ Billions)

	9/93	12/93	3/94	6/94	9/94	12/94	3/95	6/95	9/95
U.S. Government Obligations:	$341	$350	$371	$361	$352	$342	$342	$334	$333
U.S. Treasury	259	266	282	272	259	244	238	220	214
U.S. Agencies	81	84	90	89	93	98	103	114	120
Mortgage Pass-through Securities	178	182	180	187	187	187	183	184	196
Collateralized Mortgage Obligations	160	155	152	148	144	140	137	136	133
State, County, Municipal Obligations	76	78	79	78	78	77	76	75	74
Other Debt Securities	53	57	58	59	61	61	60	60	64
Equity Securities	14	15	15	15	15	16	16	17	18
Total Securities	$821	$837	$856	$849	$837	$823	$813	$806	$819
Memoranda									
High-risk Mortgage Securities	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	7	6	6
Structured Notes	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	43	44	43

Total Securities*

September 30, 1995



Held – to – Maturity

$401 Billion (Amortized Cost)

Available – for – Sale

$417 Billion (Fair Value)

Total Securities*

September 30, 1995

($ Millions)

	Held – to – Maturity		Available – for – Sale			
	Amortized Cost	Fair Value to Amortized Cost (%)	Fair Value	Fair Value to Amortized Cost (%)	Total Securities	Fair Value to Amortized Cost (%)
U.S. Government Obligations						
U.S. Treasury	$103,252	100.4	$110,347	100.2	$213,607	100.3
U.S. Agencies	55,030	100.0	64,777	100.0	119,807	100.0
Mortgage Pass – through Securities	83,268	100.2	112,548	100.2	195,822	100.2
Collateralized Mortgage Obligations	78,393	98.9	54,967	99.1	133,366	99.0
State, County, Municipal Obligations	58,215	102.7	15,905	103.8	74,121	103.0
Other Debt Securities	23,144	95.8	58,902	102.0	64,056	100.2
Equity Securities	**	**	17,970	107.2	17,970	107.2
Total Securities	$401,303	100.1	$417,446	100.4	$818,749	100.2
Memoranda***						
High – risk Mortgage Securities	3,103		3,065			98.8
Structured Notes	21,519		21,198			98.5

* 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*

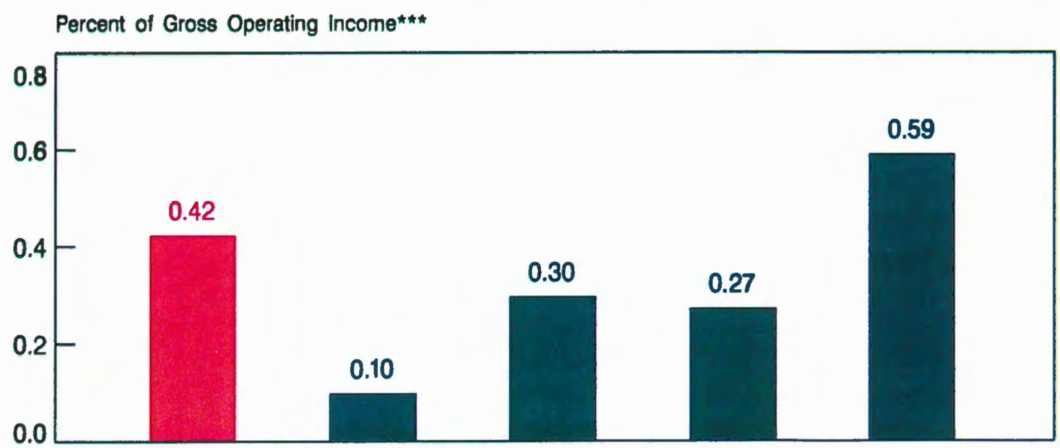
1994 – 1995

Quarterly Sales ($ Millions)	9/94**	12/94	3/95	6/95	9/95
Money Market Funds	$130,918	$145,978	$139,749	$164,097	$174,485
Debt Securities Funds	2,543	3,200	3,200	2,806	3,024
Equity Securities	4,746	3,658	4,071	4,696	5,340
Other Mutual Funds	3,344	2,950	1,529	1,009	1,092
Annuities	4,066	3,171	2,865	2,623	2,251
Proprietary Mutual Fund and Annuity Sales included above	NA	NA	116,951	146,031	154,499

* 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

Third Quarter 1995

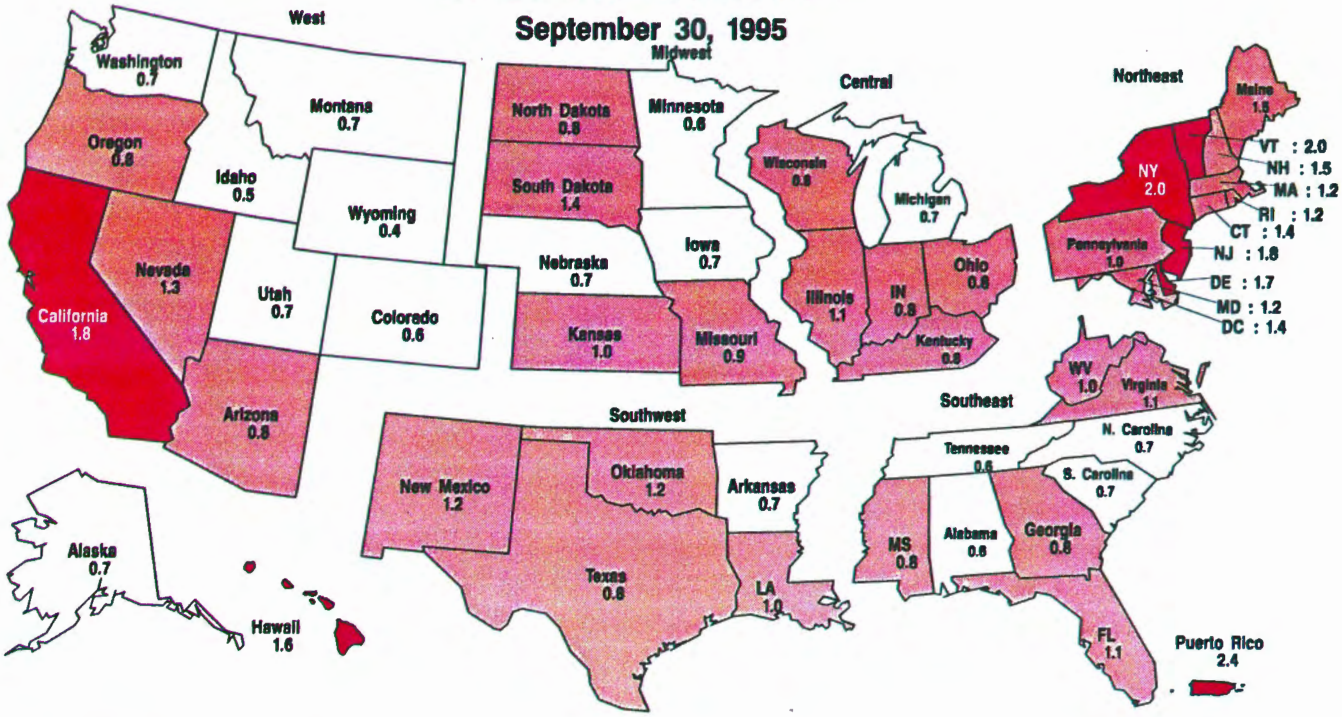


($ Millions)	All Banks	Under $100 Million	$100 Million to $1 Billion	$1 Billion to $10 Billion	Over $10 Billion
Mutual Fund and Annuity Fee Income	$1,209	$19	$133	$212	$845
Gross Operating Income	$286,052	$19,460	$44,921	$78,253	$143,418
Number of Banks Reporting These Fees	2,309	897	1,114	234	64
Percent of Banks Reporting These Fees	23.0%	13.1%	39.6%	69.0%	92.8%

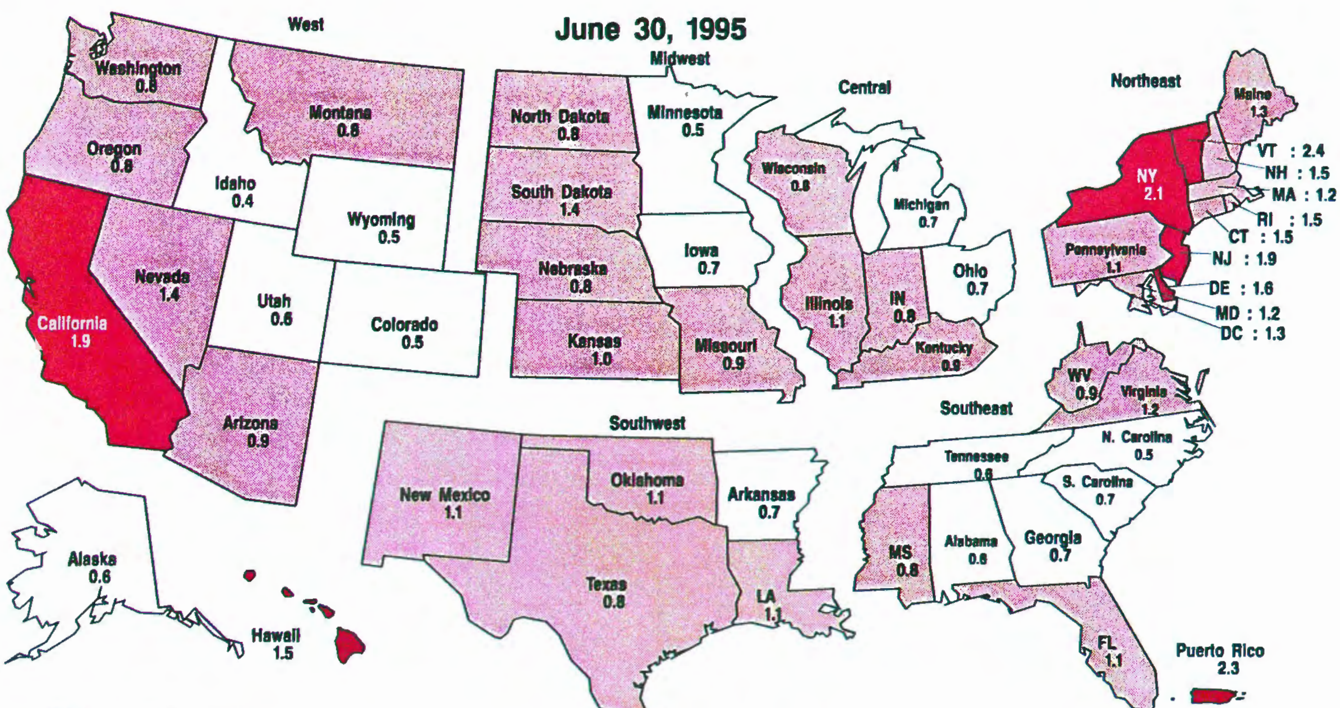
***Gross operating income is the total of interest income and noninterest income.

Noncurrent Loan Rates*

September 30, 1995



June 30, 1995



■ 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*

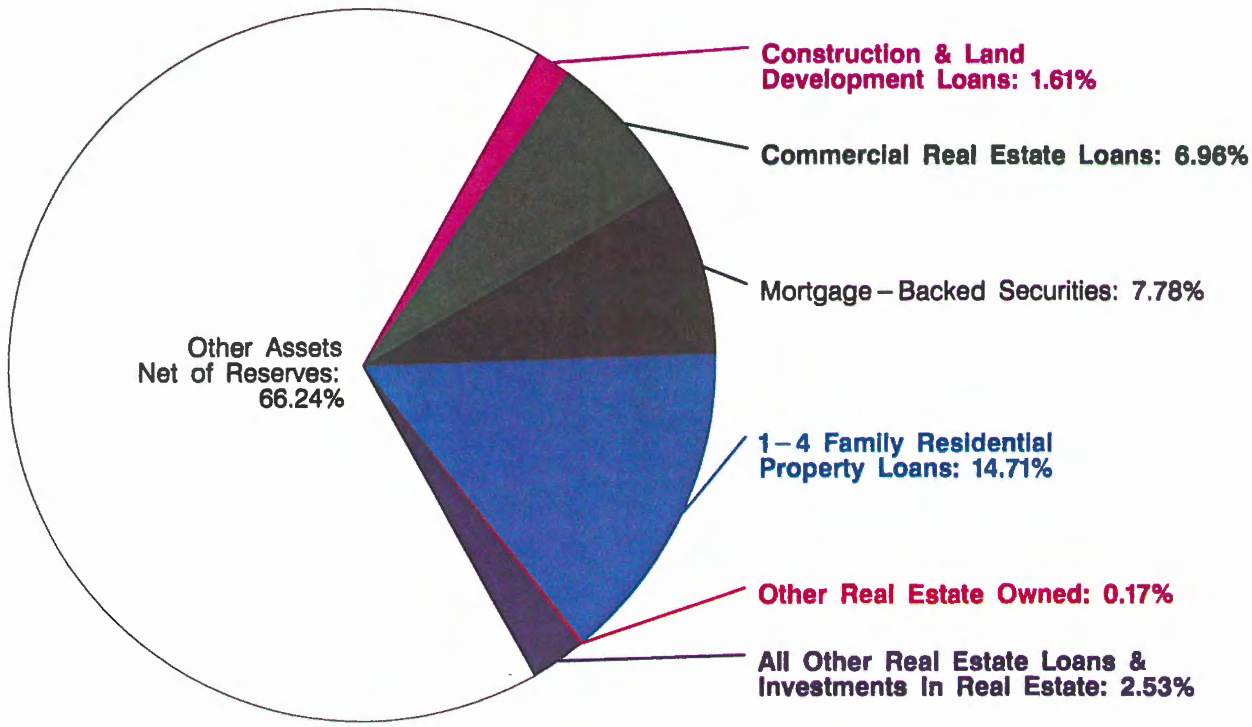
September 30, 1995

	Total Loans		Commercial & Industrial		Real Estate		Loans to Individuals		All Other Loans	
	9/30/95	6/30/95	9/30/95	6/30/95	9/30/95	6/30/95	9/30/95	6/30/95	9/30/95	6/30/95
Puerto Rico	2.50	2.37	3.13	3.33	3.01	2.73	1.45	1.20	1.73	2.48
Vermont	2.03	2.40	2.80	2.99	2.26	2.74	0.50	0.43	0.23	0.26
New York	1.97	2.08	1.52	1.68	3.72	3.95	2.63	2.58	0.47	0.46
California	1.80	1.89	1.53	1.46	2.56	2.73	0.72	0.63	0.28	0.44
New Jersey	1.78	1.90	1.86	1.95	2.07	2.22	0.62	0.58	0.38	0.53
Delaware	1.73	1.64	1.76	2.10	2.17	2.76	1.70	1.54	1.49	1.40
Hawaii	1.63	1.53	2.01	2.03	1.66	1.51	0.84	0.78	0.94	0.78
Maine	1.49	1.33	1.87	1.88	1.73	1.42	0.50	0.64	0.98	0.21
New Hampshire	1.46	1.49	1.08	1.12	1.77	1.79	1.18	1.15	2.09	1.39
Connecticut	1.44	1.49	1.05	0.93	1.87	2.06	1.22	1.15	0.23	0.22
South Dakota	1.37	1.41	2.07	1.89	1.02	1.06	1.44	1.51	0.13	0.33
District of Columbia	1.35	1.27	2.45	2.63	1.01	1.03	0.36	0.51	3.45	1.00
Nevada	1.33	1.36	1.34	2.15	0.65	0.88	1.51	1.44	0.03	0.01
Oklahoma	1.24	1.15	2.38	2.08	1.18	1.17	0.52	0.52	0.22	0.07
Rhode Island	1.22	1.50	1.38	1.21	1.52	2.16	1.43	1.17	0.06	0.56
New Mexico	1.18	1.09	1.94	1.29	1.34	1.39	0.60	0.54	0.20	0.32
Massachusetts	1.17	1.21	0.88	0.85	1.76	1.88	1.14	1.19	0.11	0.13
Maryland	1.16	1.18	1.33	1.41	1.32	1.40	1.05	0.80	0.19	0.19
Illinois	1.12	1.14	1.56	1.51	1.18	1.28	0.76	0.67	0.12	0.18
Florida	1.11	1.14	0.87	0.92	1.41	1.45	0.44	0.50	0.29	0.34
Virginia	1.05	1.24	0.79	1.42	1.21	1.59	0.98	0.77	0.28	0.44
Louisiana	1.02	1.06	1.45	1.62	1.09	1.10	0.73	0.68	0.35	0.39
Pennsylvania	1.02	1.10	0.84	0.89	1.33	1.48	0.72	0.65	0.49	0.57
West Virginia	1.00	0.93	2.67	2.50	0.83	0.78	0.57	0.47	0.00	0.00
Kansas	0.99	0.95	1.95	1.85	0.96	1.01	0.66	0.50	0.25	0.15
Missouri	0.94	0.94	0.99	1.13	1.08	1.06	0.51	0.36	0.64	0.62
Kentucky	0.84	0.86	1.19	1.28	0.95	0.93	0.52	0.47	0.15	0.35
Indiana	0.82	0.78	0.87	0.78	0.90	0.89	0.76	0.69	0.28	0.26
Wisconsin	0.79	0.79	0.97	0.95	0.79	0.83	0.69	0.65	0.44	0.34
Oregon	0.78	0.81	1.29	1.41	0.71	0.67	0.34	0.32	0.63	0.71
Texas	0.78	0.83	0.94	1.01	0.88	0.96	0.45	0.43	0.35	0.27
Mississippi	0.76	0.76	1.24	1.42	0.77	0.73	0.53	0.46	0.22	0.25
Georgia	0.76	0.68	0.48	0.52	0.77	0.75	1.16	0.87	0.22	0.22
North Dakota	0.76	0.81	1.99	2.19	0.73	0.79	0.42	0.34	0.15	0.13
Ohio	0.76	0.72	0.93	0.91	0.72	0.69	0.86	0.79	0.15	0.14
Arizona	0.75	0.86	0.48	1.02	0.69	0.71	0.97	1.16	0.25	0.18
South Carolina	0.74	0.70	0.53	0.55	0.92	0.87	0.43	0.34	0.02	0.01
Nebraska	0.74	0.77	1.50	1.68	0.75	0.78	0.81	0.72	0.06	0.08
Montana	0.73	0.75	1.78	1.84	0.55	0.58	0.58	0.50	0.08	0.05
Washington	0.73	0.79	0.70	0.79	0.92	0.99	0.28	0.29	1.06	1.04
Utah	0.73	0.58	1.04	0.87	0.53	0.40	0.85	0.67	0.60	0.45
Iowa	0.71	0.71	1.62	1.66	0.45	0.47	1.10	0.93	0.06	0.09
Michigan	0.71	0.69	0.60	0.55	0.96	1.01	0.59	0.44	0.19	0.16
Alaska	0.71	0.62	0.86	0.76	0.74	0.66	0.30	0.33	1.10	0.56
Arkansas	0.68	0.68	1.31	1.13	0.68	0.73	0.45	0.41	0.07	0.09
North Carolina	0.68	0.54	0.94	0.69	0.82	0.65	0.30	0.26	0.11	0.06
Minnesota	0.58	0.54	0.85	0.76	0.60	0.58	0.47	0.46	0.19	0.19
Tennessee	0.56	0.56	0.51	0.58	0.56	0.55	0.68	0.64	0.31	0.34
Alabama	0.55	0.56	0.58	0.49	0.50	0.51	0.83	0.71	0.09	0.73
Colorado	0.55	0.55	1.02	0.92	0.51	0.55	0.40	0.34	0.31	0.36
Idaho	0.50	0.43	0.79	0.81	0.32	0.26	0.22	0.18	1.01	0.78
Wyoming	0.43	0.48	1.57	1.60	0.18	0.21	0.28	0.22	1.11	1.20
U.S. and Territories	1.23	1.27	1.22	1.26	1.53	1.62	1.16	1.07	0.36	0.38

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

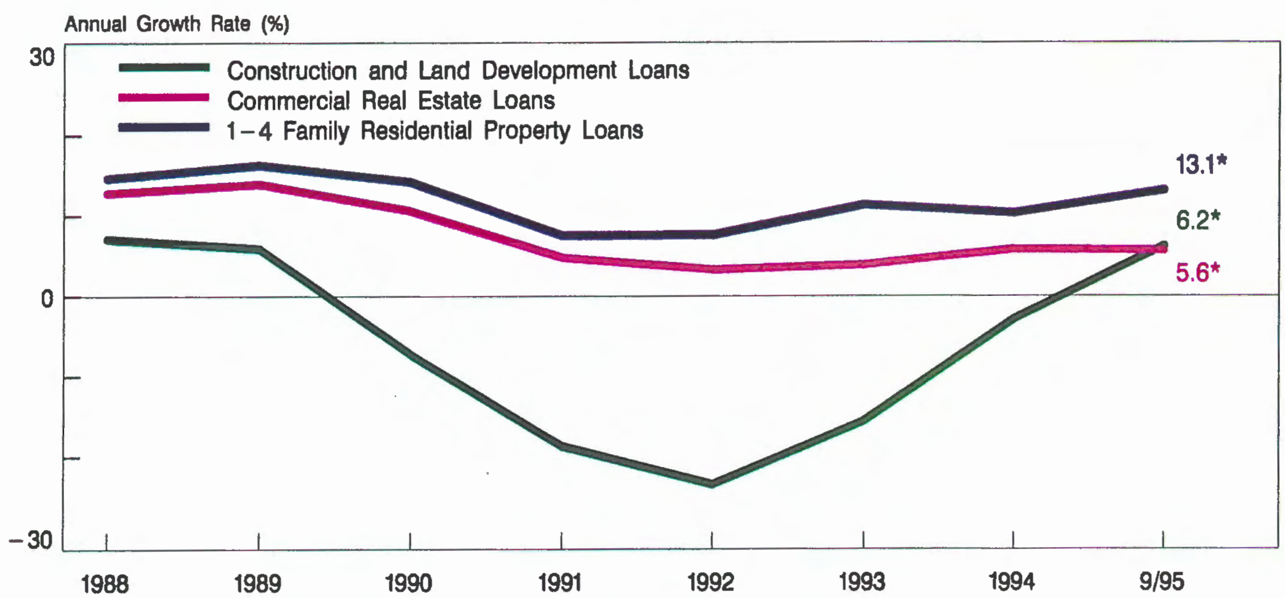
Real Estate Assets as a Percent of Total Assets

September 30, 1995



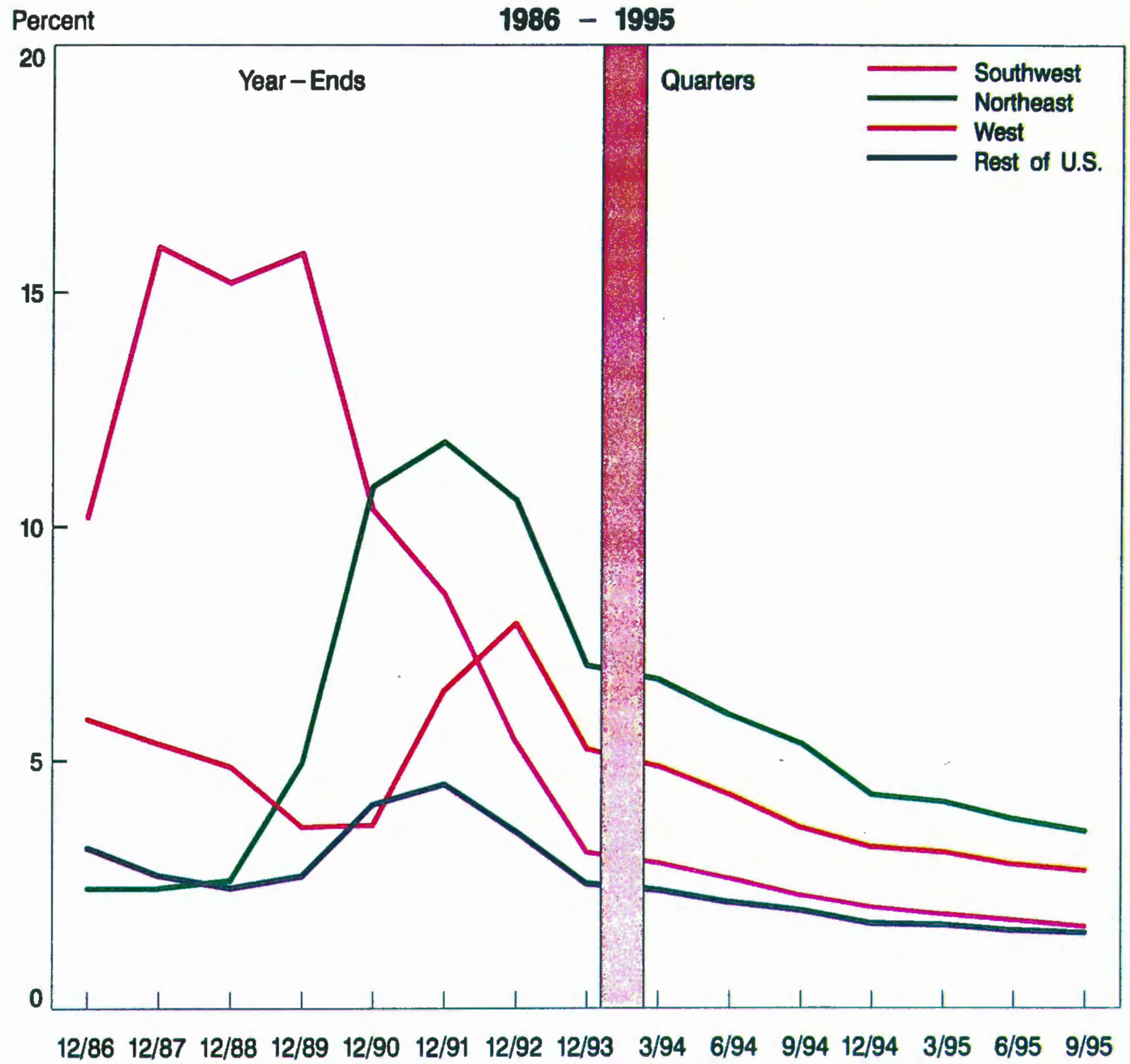
Real Estate Loan Growth Rates

1988 – 1995



* Growth rate for most recent twelve–month period.

Troubled Real Estate Asset Rates*

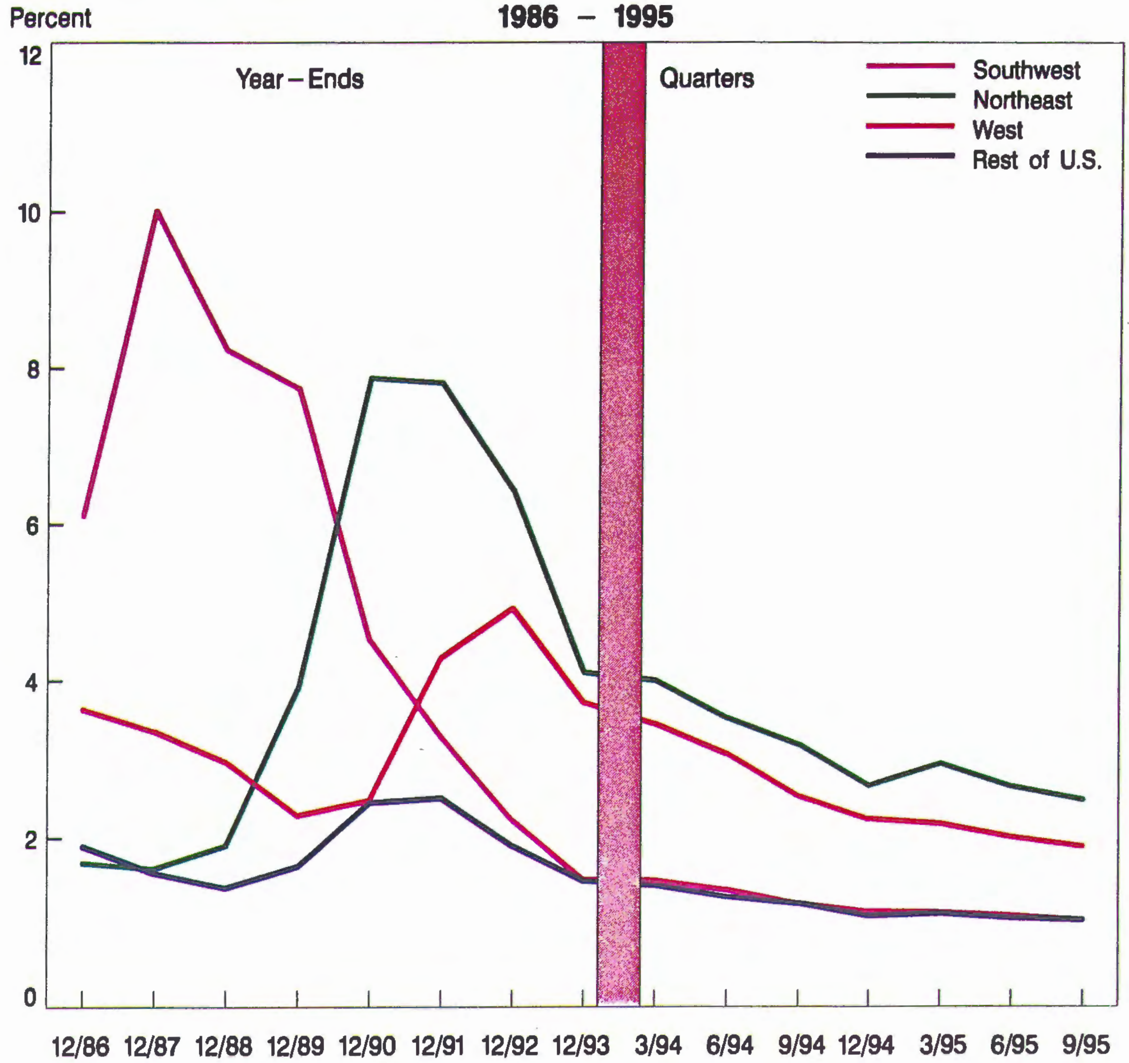


	12/86	12/87	12/88	12/89	12/90	12/91	12/92	12/93	3/94	6/94	9/94	12/94	3/95	6/95	9/95
Southwest	10.20	15.96	15.20	15.82	10.35	8.58	5.38	3.04	2.82	2.49	2.13	1.88	1.73	1.60	1.47
Northeast	2.27	2.27	2.43	4.93	10.85	11.79	10.56	7.00	6.71	5.95	5.33	4.24	4.10	3.73	3.47
West	5.87	5.35	4.86	3.58	3.62	6.48	7.92	5.24	4.87	4.26	3.56	3.15	3.04	2.78	2.65
Rest of U.S.	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	1.32
Total U.S.	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	2.17

*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*

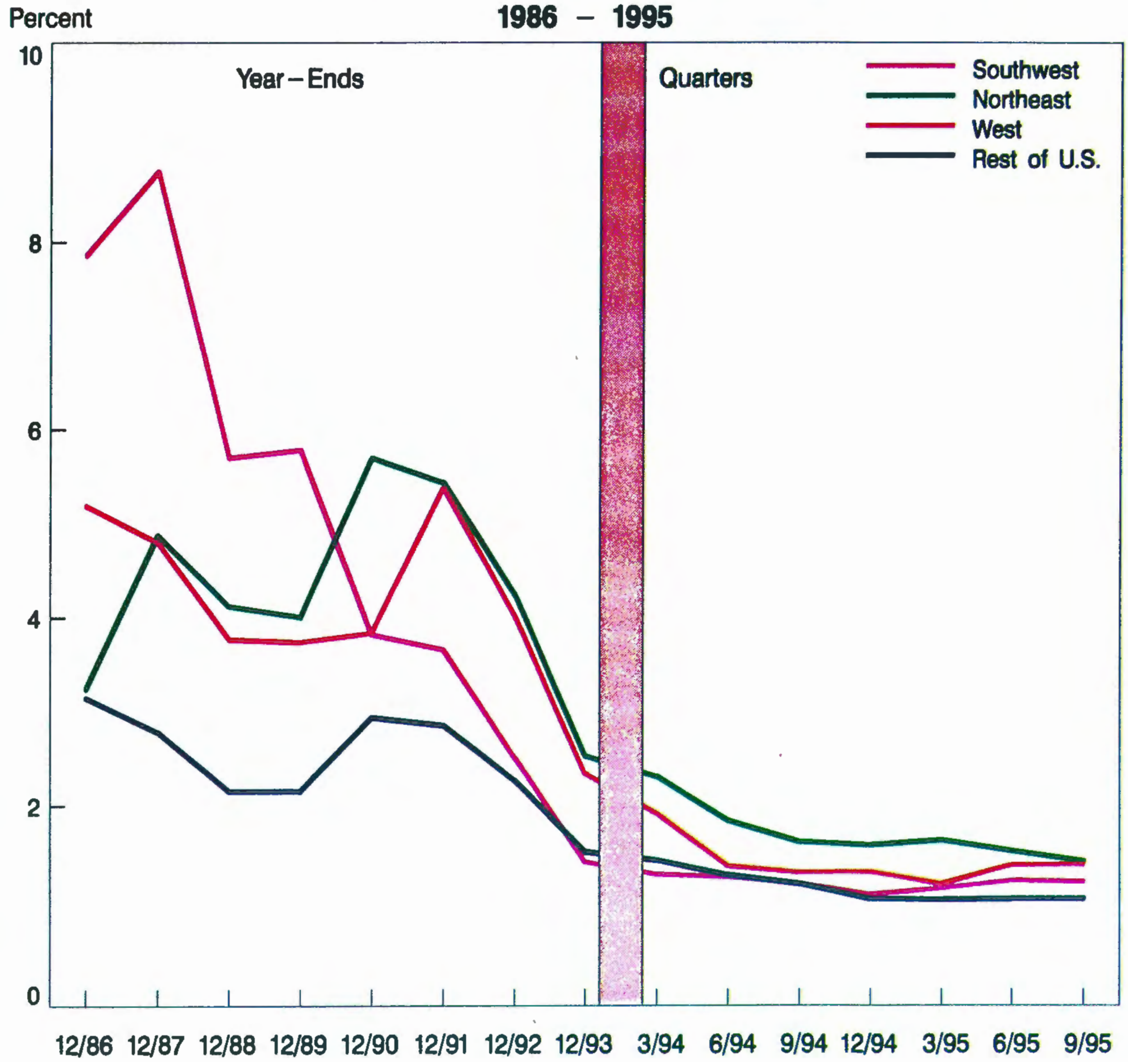
1986 – 1995



	12/86	12/87	12/88	12/89	12/90	12/91	12/92	12/93	3/94	6/94	9/94	12/94	3/95	6/95	9/95
Southwest	6.11	10.01	8.23	7.74	4.51	3.28	2.22	1.46	1.45	1.33	1.15	1.05	1.04	1.00	0.94
Northeast	1.67	1.60	1.89	3.89	7.86	7.80	6.43	4.09	3.99	3.51	3.17	2.65	2.93	2.64	2.47
West	3.63	3.35	2.96	2.28	2.47	4.28	4.91	3.71	3.44	3.06	2.52	2.23	2.17	2.00	1.88
Rest of U.S.	1.89	1.54	1.35	1.63	2.44	2.50	1.89	1.44	1.38	1.24	1.15	0.99	1.02	0.96	0.94
Total U.S.	2.70	2.79	2.38	2.94	4.33	4.58	3.88	2.65	2.54	2.24	1.99	1.70	1.77	1.62	1.53

*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*

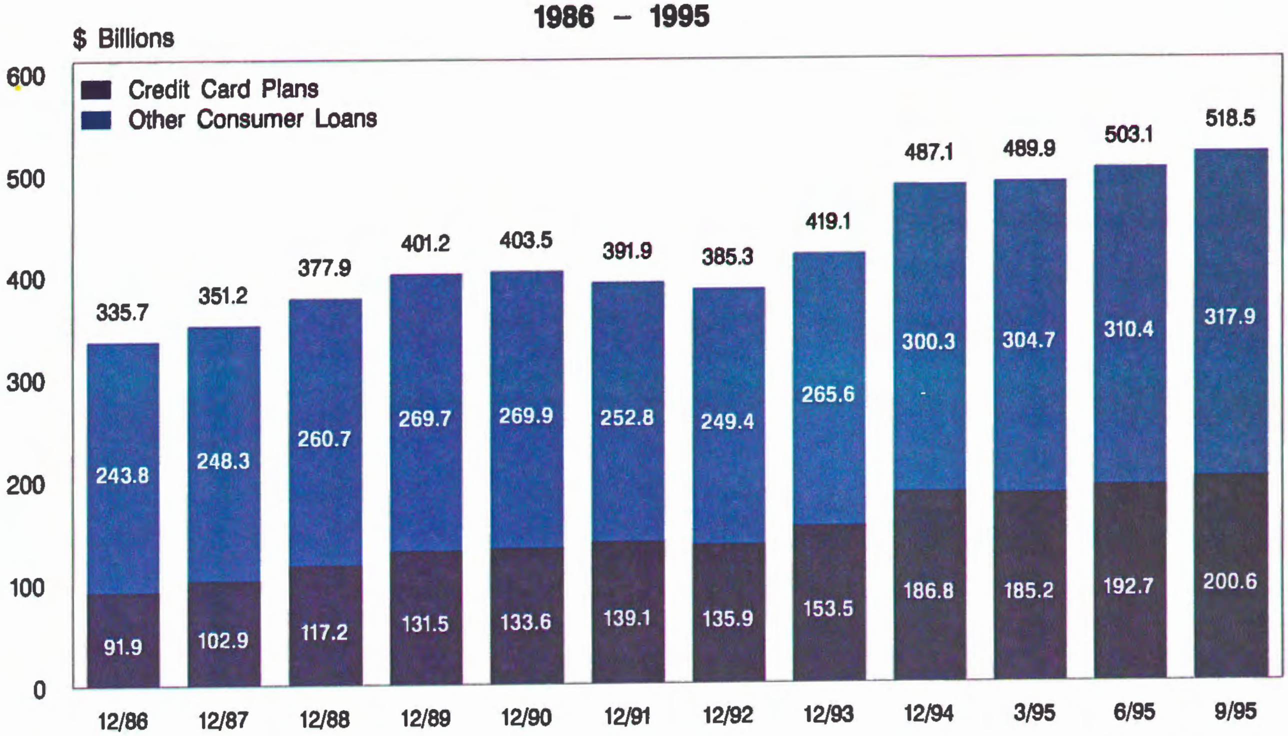


	12/86	12/87	12/88	12/89	12/90	12/91	12/92	12/93	3/94	6/94	9/94	12/94	3/95	6/95	9/95
Southwest	7.86	8.75	5.69	5.78	3.81	3.65	2.51	1.39	1.26	1.23	1.16	1.05	1.11	1.19	1.18
Northeast	3.24	4.87	4.11	4.00	5.69	5.43	4.24	2.52	2.30	1.83	1.60	1.57	1.62	1.50	1.40
West	5.18	4.79	3.76	3.73	3.83	5.37	4.02	2.33	1.91	1.35	1.28	1.29	1.16	1.36	1.37
Rest of U.S.	3.14	2.78	2.15	2.15	2.93	2.85	2.26	1.50	1.41	1.25	1.16	1.00	0.98	0.99	1.00
Total U.S.	4.08	4.54	3.54	3.47	4.32	4.42	3.40	2.04	1.84	1.50	1.36	1.27	1.27	1.26	1.22

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

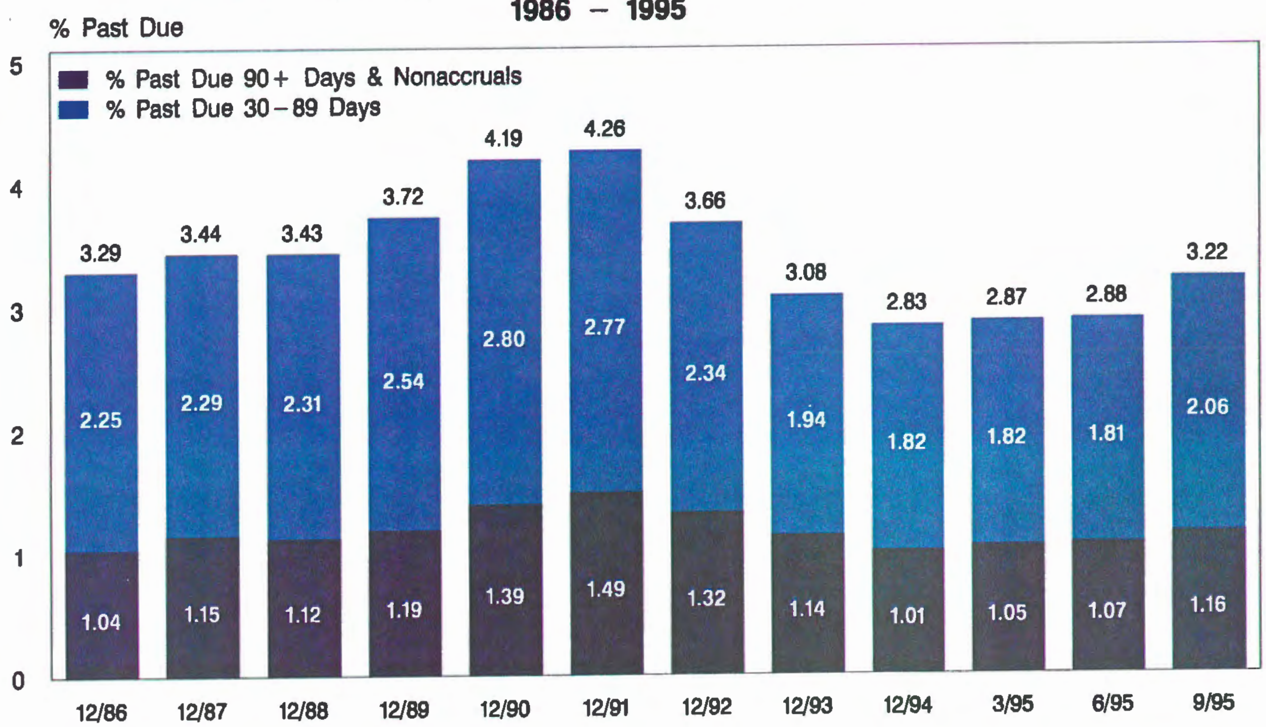
Loans to Individuals

1986 – 1995

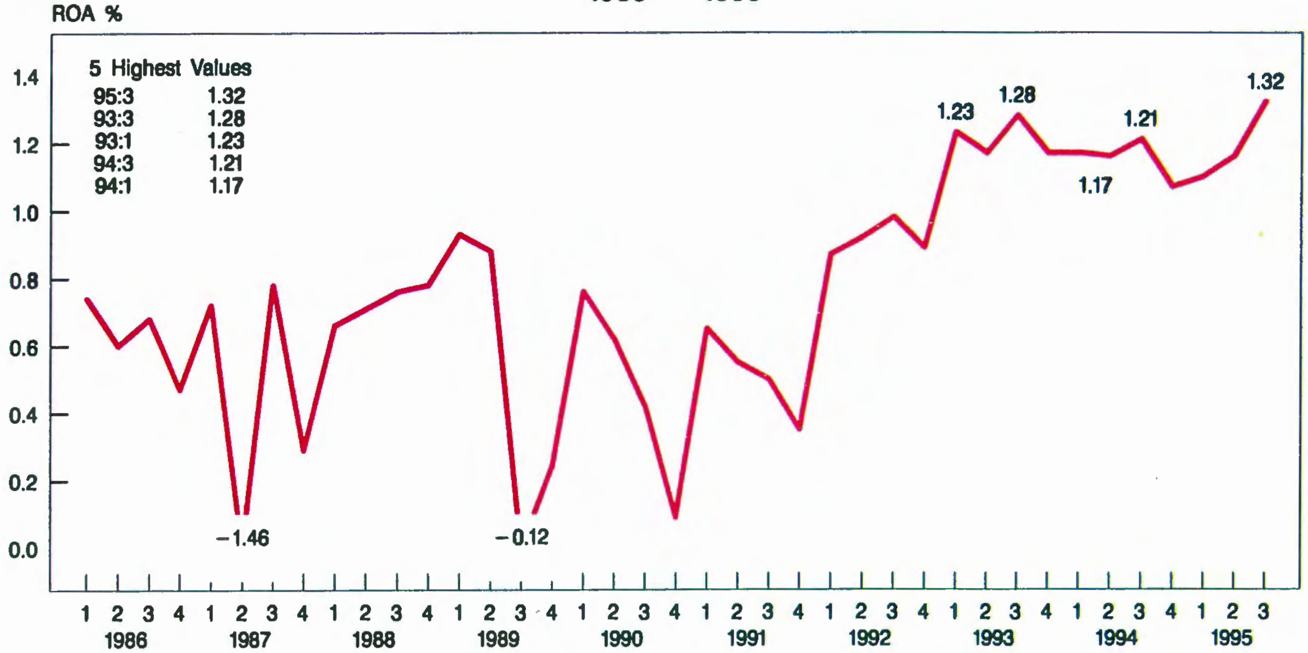


Delinquency Rates, Loans to Individuals

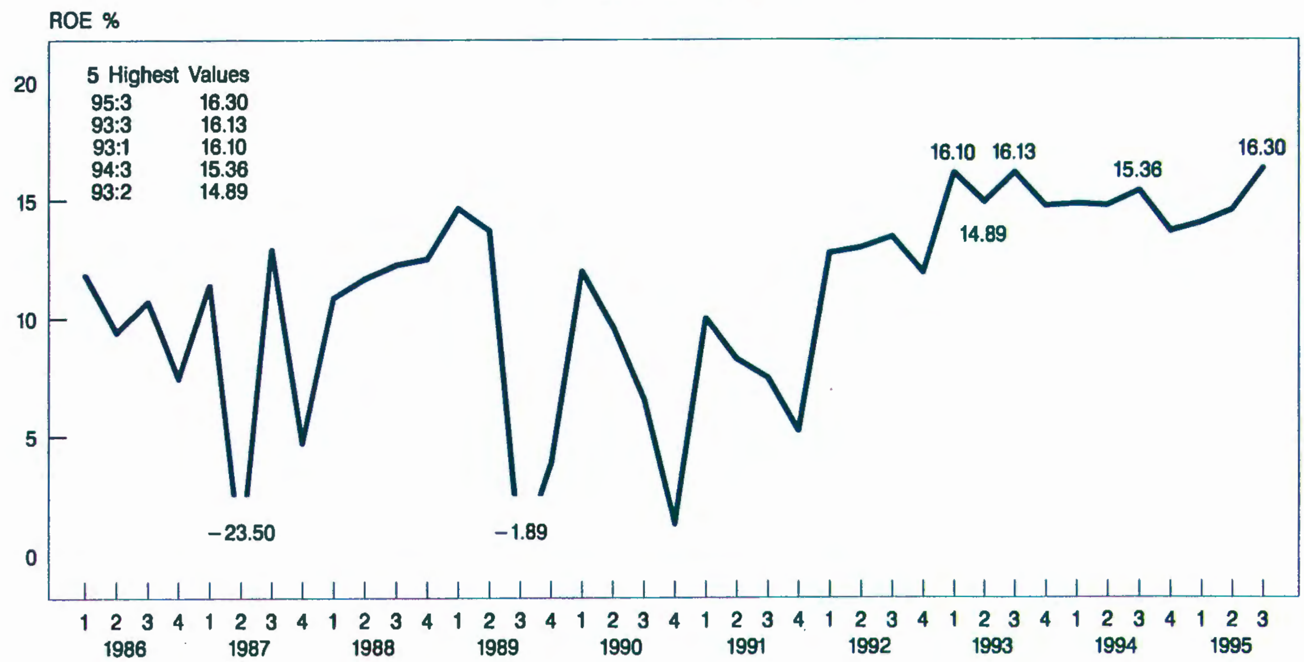
1986 – 1995



Quarterly Return on Assets (ROA), Annualized
1986 – 1995



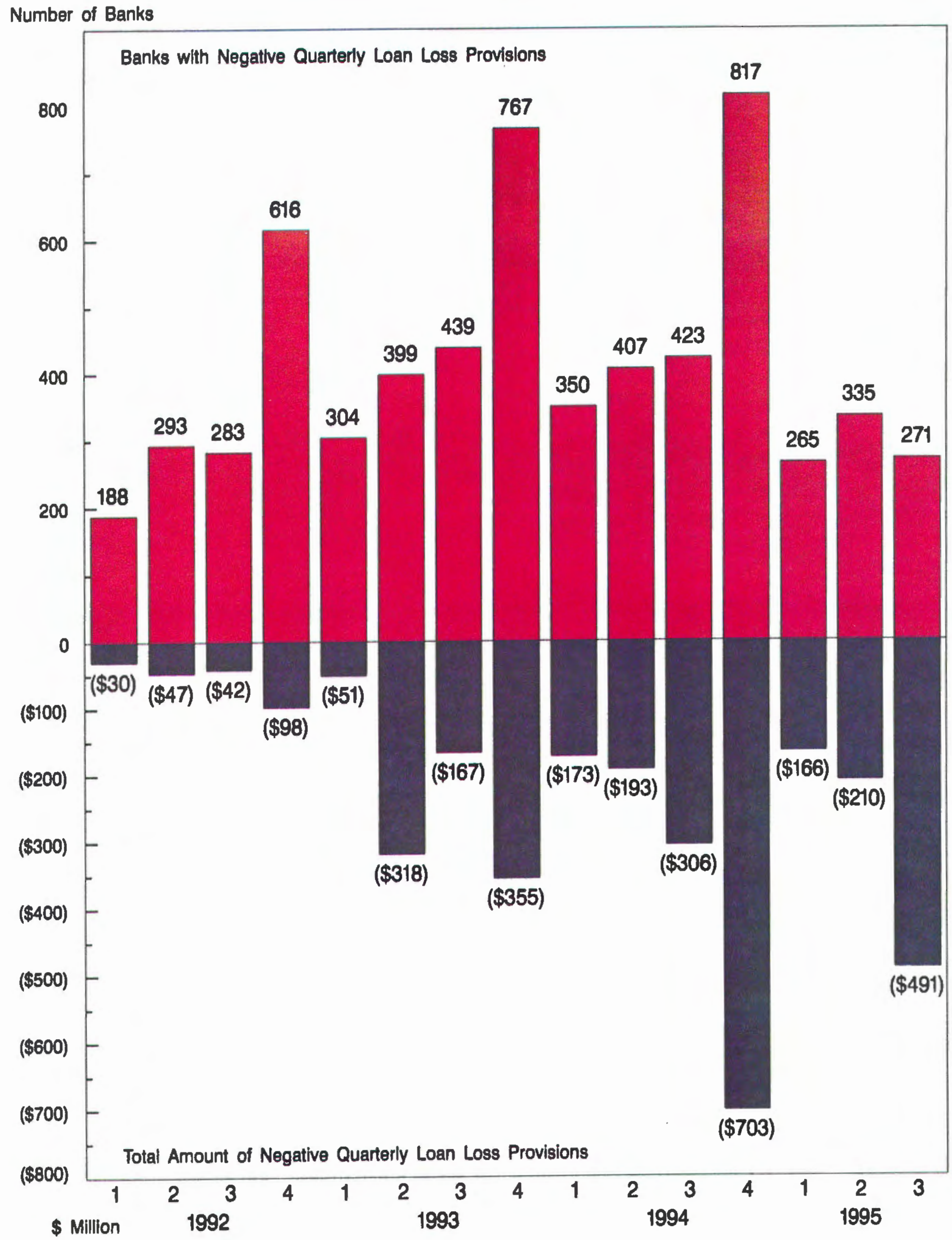
Quarterly Return on Equity (ROE), Annualized
1986 – 1995



Converting Reserves Back Into Income

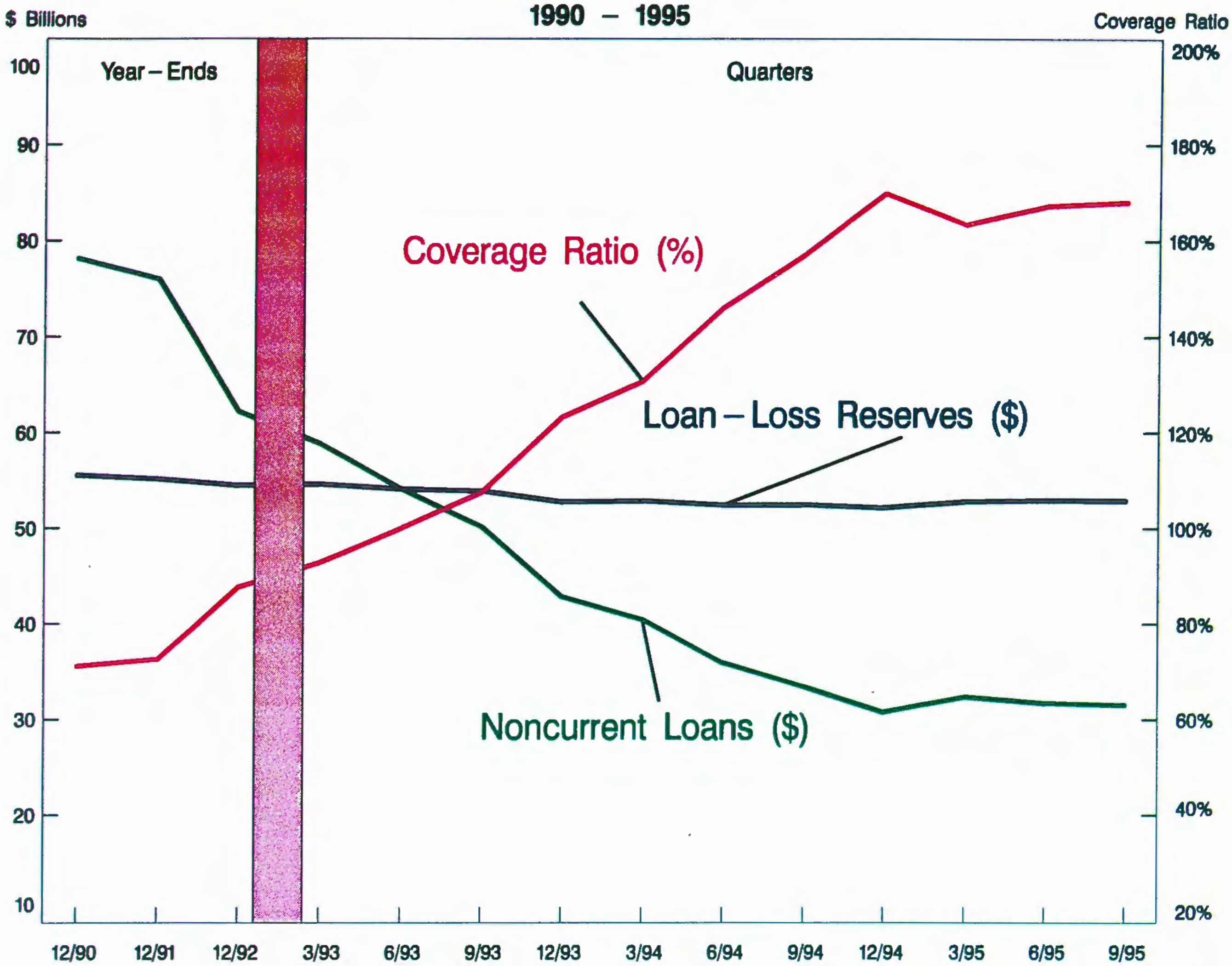
Banks Reporting Negative Loan Loss Provisions

1992 – 1995



Reserve Coverage Ratio*

1990 - 1995

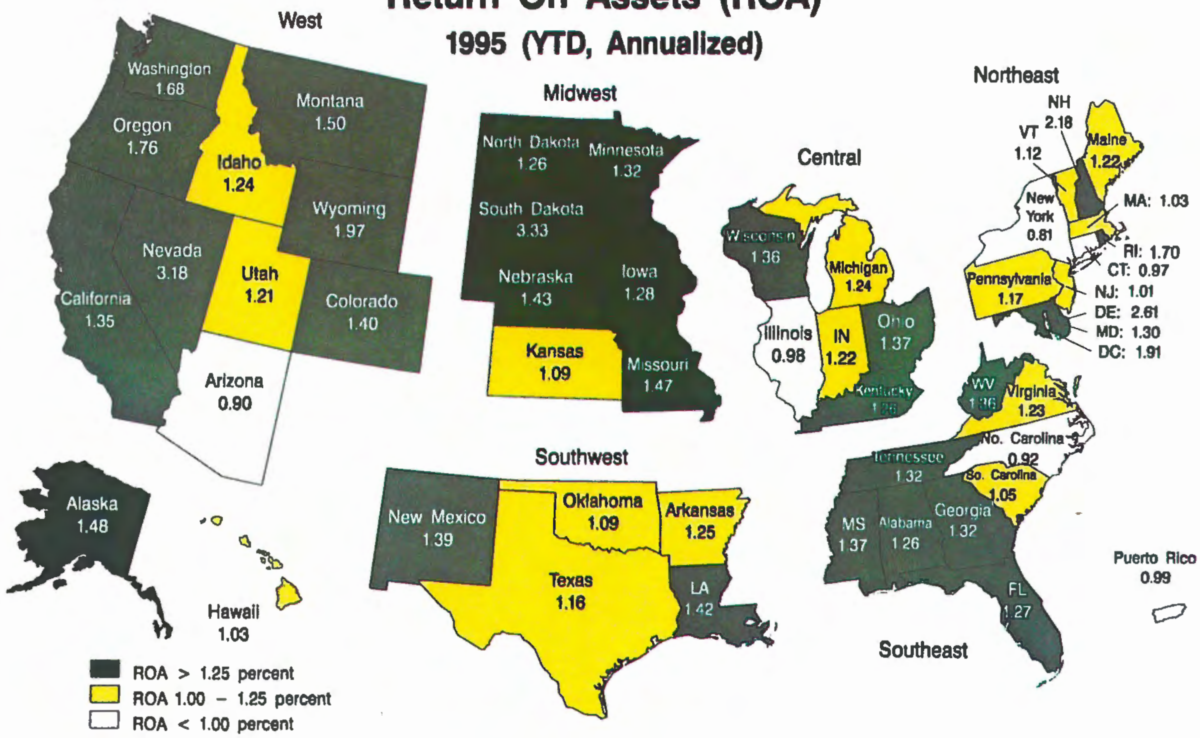


	12/90	12/91	12/92	3/93	6/93	9/93	12/93	3/94	6/94	9/94	12/94	3/95	6/95	9/95
Noncurrent Loans ($ Billions)	78.1	76.0	62.2	58.9	54.2	50.2	42.8	40.5	35.9	33.4	30.7	32.3	31.7	31.5
Loan Loss Reserves ($ Billions)	55.5	55.1	54.5	54.6	54.1	53.9	52.8	52.9	52.4	52.4	52.1	52.8	52.9	52.9
Coverage Ratio (%)	71	73	88	93	100	107	123	131	146	157	170	163	167	168

*Loan loss reserves to noncurrent loans.

Return On Assets (ROA)

1995 (YTD, Annualized)



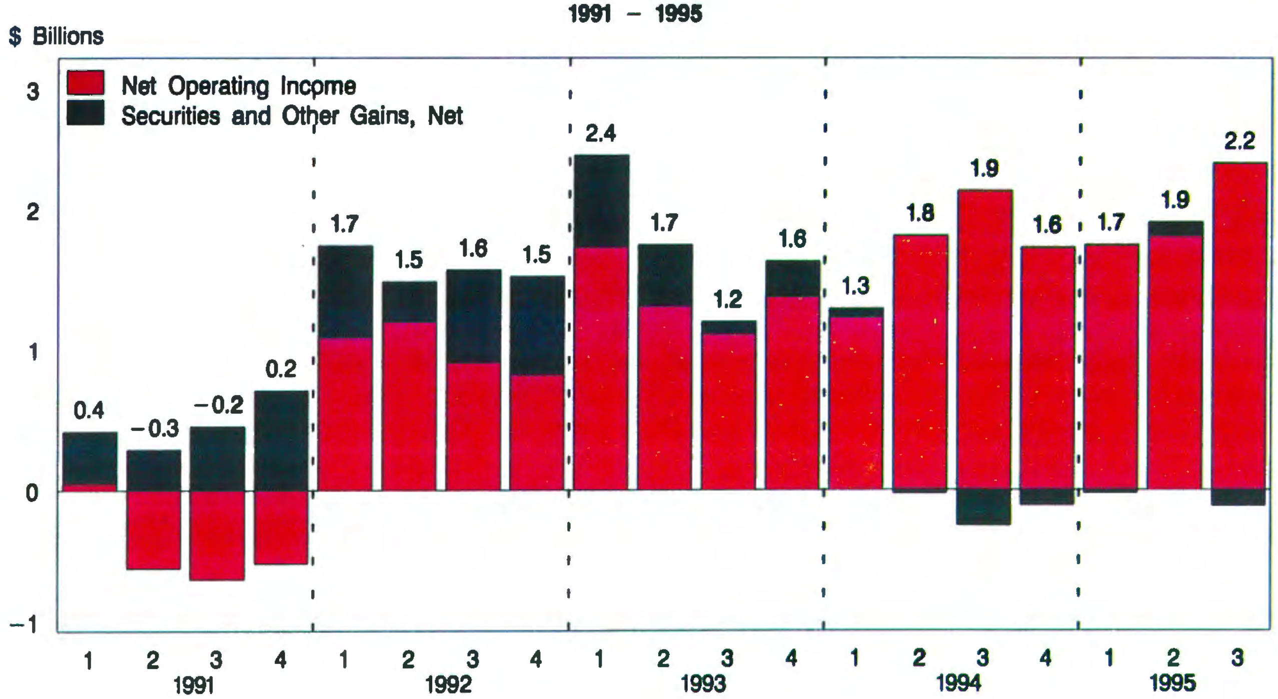
Rankings By ROA

Rank	State	YTD 1995	YTD 1994	Change*
1	South Dakota	3.33	3.88	(55)
2	Nevada	3.18	4.42	(124)
3	Delaware	2.61	3.36	(75)
4	New Hampshire	2.18	2.20	(2)
5	Wyoming	1.97	1.37	60
6	District of Columbia	1.91	0.95	96
7	Oregon	1.76	1.53	23
8	Rhode Island	1.70	1.63	7
9	Washington	1.68	1.53	15
10	Montana	1.50	1.25	25
11	Alaska	1.48	1.50	(2)
12	Missouri	1.47	1.30	17
13	Nebraska	1.43	1.54	(11)
14	Louisiana	1.42	1.48	(6)
15	Colorado	1.40	1.36	4
16	New Mexico	1.39	1.31	8
17	Mississippi	1.37	1.30	7
18	Ohio	1.37	1.52	(15)
19	West Virginia	1.36	1.38	(2)
20	Wisconsin	1.36	1.21	15
21	California	1.35	0.98	37
22	Georgia	1.32	1.26	6
23	Minnesota	1.32	1.24	8
24	Tennessee	1.32	1.23	9
25	Maryland	1.30	1.16	14
26	Iowa	1.28	1.44	(16)
27	Florida	1.27	1.34	(7)
28	Alabama	1.26	1.33	(7)
29	Kentucky	1.26	1.11	15
30	North Dakota	1.26	1.30	(4)
31	Arkansas	1.25	1.32	(7)
32	Idaho	1.24	1.36	(12)
33	Michigan	1.24	1.27	(3)
34	Virginia	1.23	1.03	20
35	Indiana	1.22	1.16	6
36	Maine	1.22	1.40	(18)
37	Utah	1.21	1.21	0
38	Pennsylvania	1.17	1.16	1
39	Texas	1.16	1.07	9
40	Vermont	1.12	1.00	12
41	Kansas	1.09	1.10	(1)
42	Oklahoma	1.09	1.16	(7)
43	South Carolina	1.05	1.24	(19)
44	Hawaii	1.03	1.11	(8)
45	Massachusetts	1.03	0.98	5
46	New Jersey	1.01	1.07	(6)
47	Puerto Rico	0.99	0.97	2
48	Illinois	0.98	0.86	12
49	Connecticut	0.97	0.75	22
50	North Carolina	0.92	1.03	(11)
51	Arizona	0.90	0.80	10
52	New York	0.81	0.90	(9)
	U.S. and Territories	1.19	1.18	1

*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 (SD, NV, DE, & NH) were significantly influenced by the presence of large credit card operations.

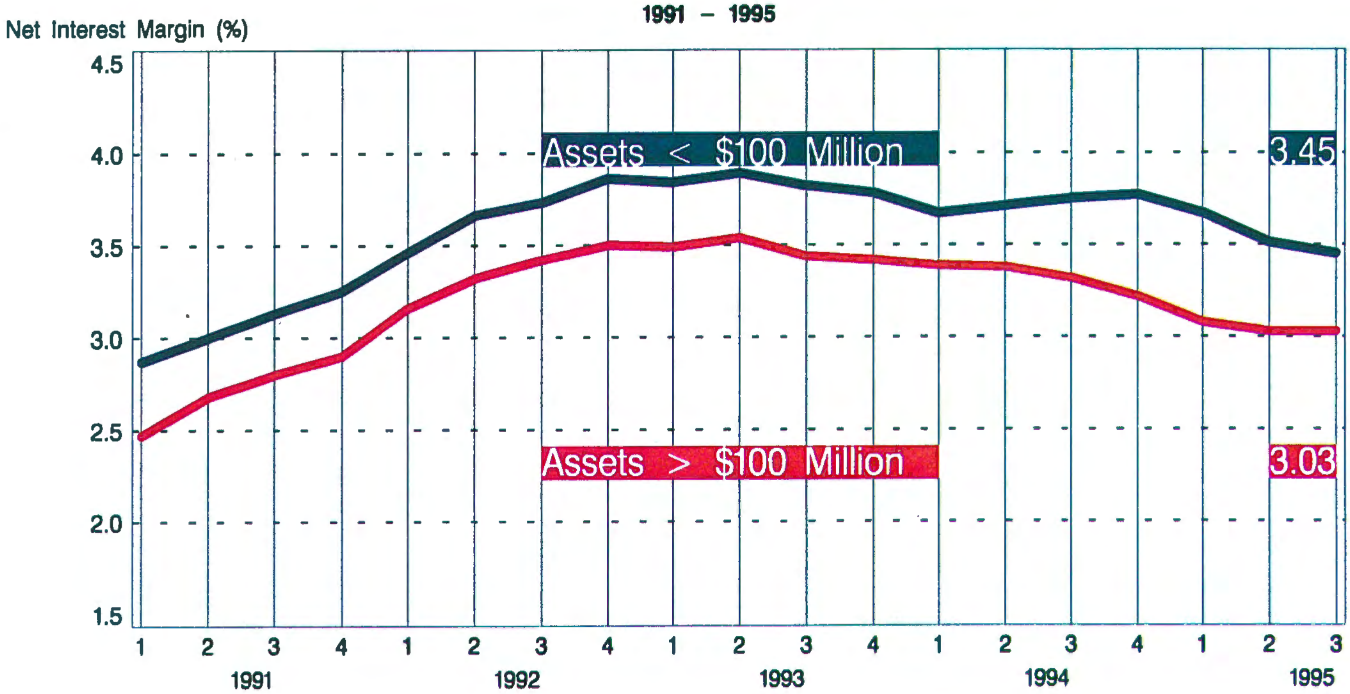
Quarterly Net Income

1991 – 1995



Quarterly Net Interest Margins, Annualized

1991 – 1995



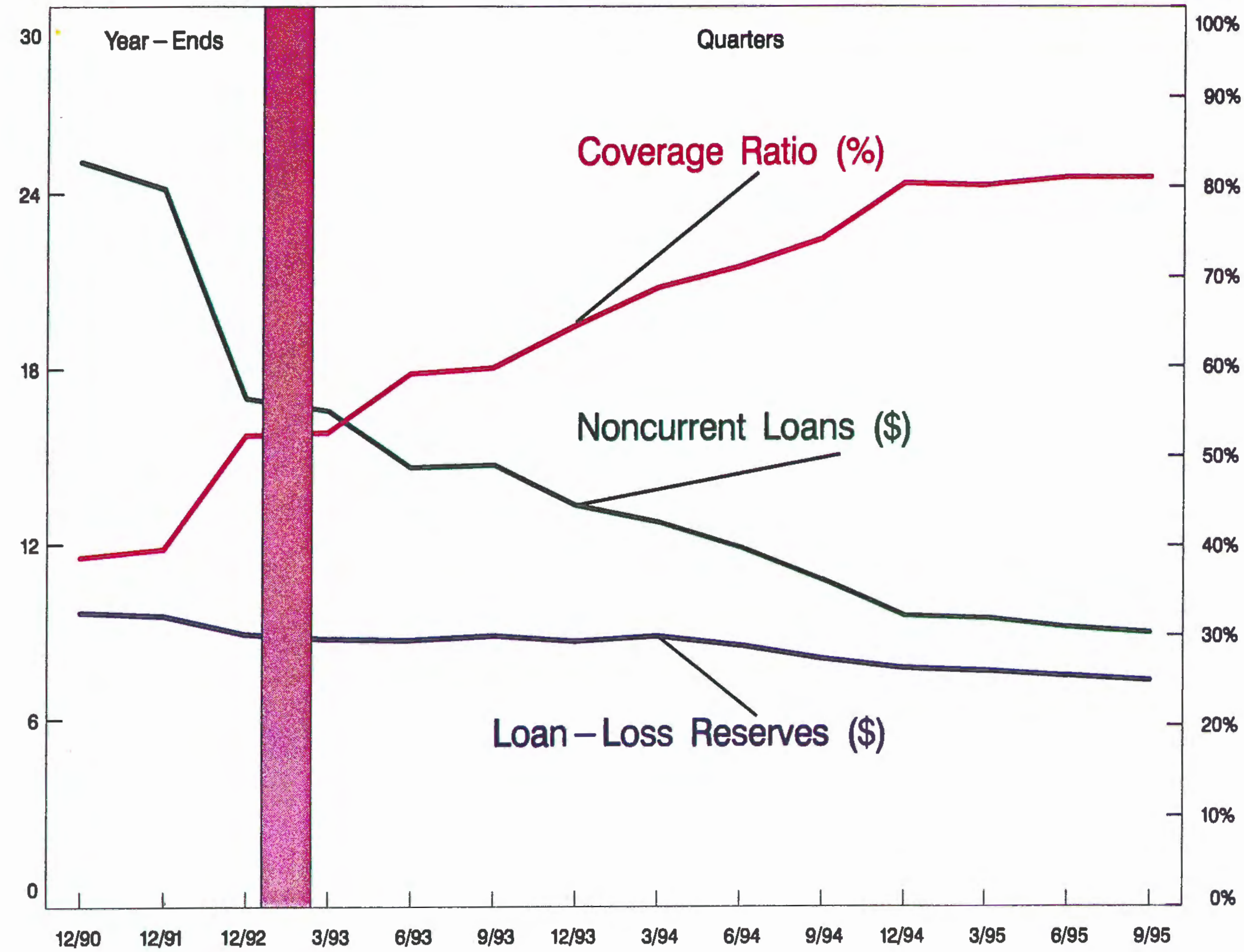
The FDIC Quarterly Banking Profile

Ricki Helfer, Chairman

FDIC - Insured Savings Institutions

Reserve Coverage Ratio*

1990 – 1995

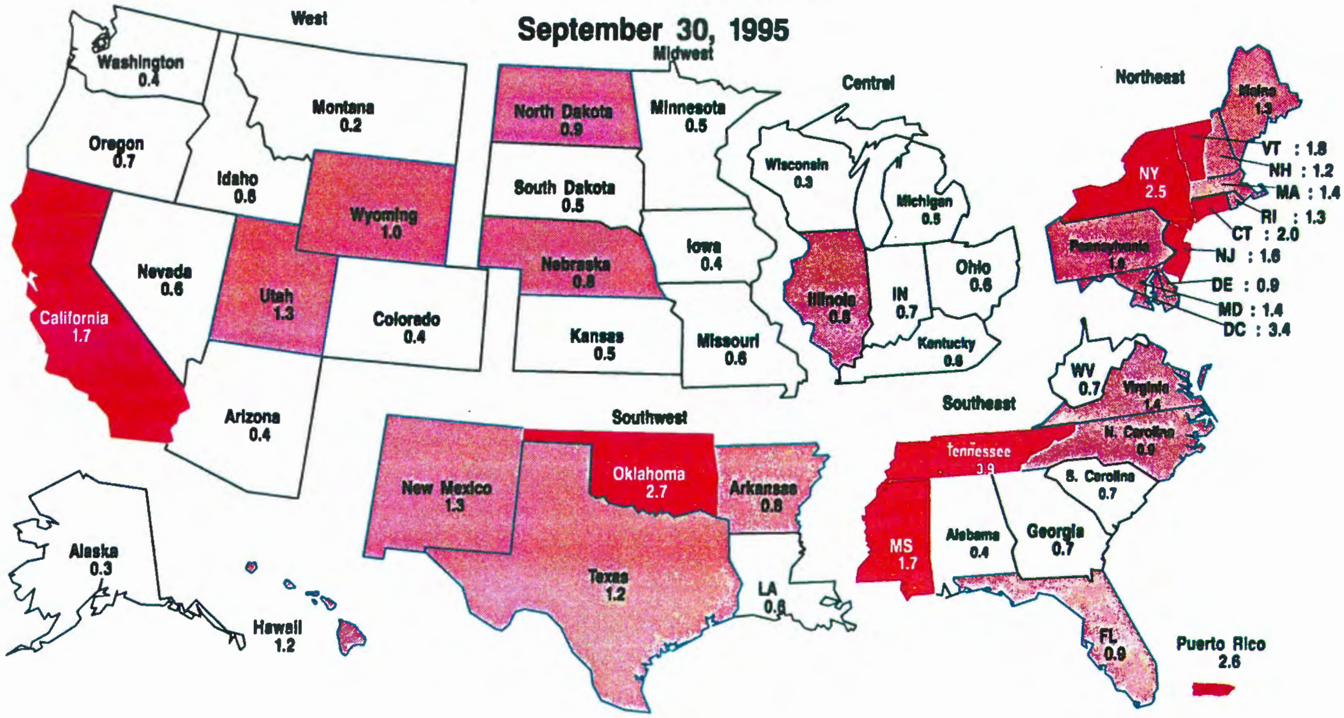


	12/90	12/91	12/92	3/93	6/93	9/93	12/93	3/94	6/94	9/94	12/94	3/95	6/95	9/95
Noncurrent Loans ($ Billions)	25.1	24.2	17.0	16.6	14.6	14.7	13.3	12.8	11.9	10.8	9.5	9.4	9.1	8.9
Loan Loss Reserves ($ Billions)	9.7	9.5	8.9	8.7	8.7	8.9	8.7	8.8	8.5	8.1	7.7	7.6	7.5	7.3
Coverage Ratio (%)	39	39	52	53	60	60	65	69	72	75	81	81	82	82

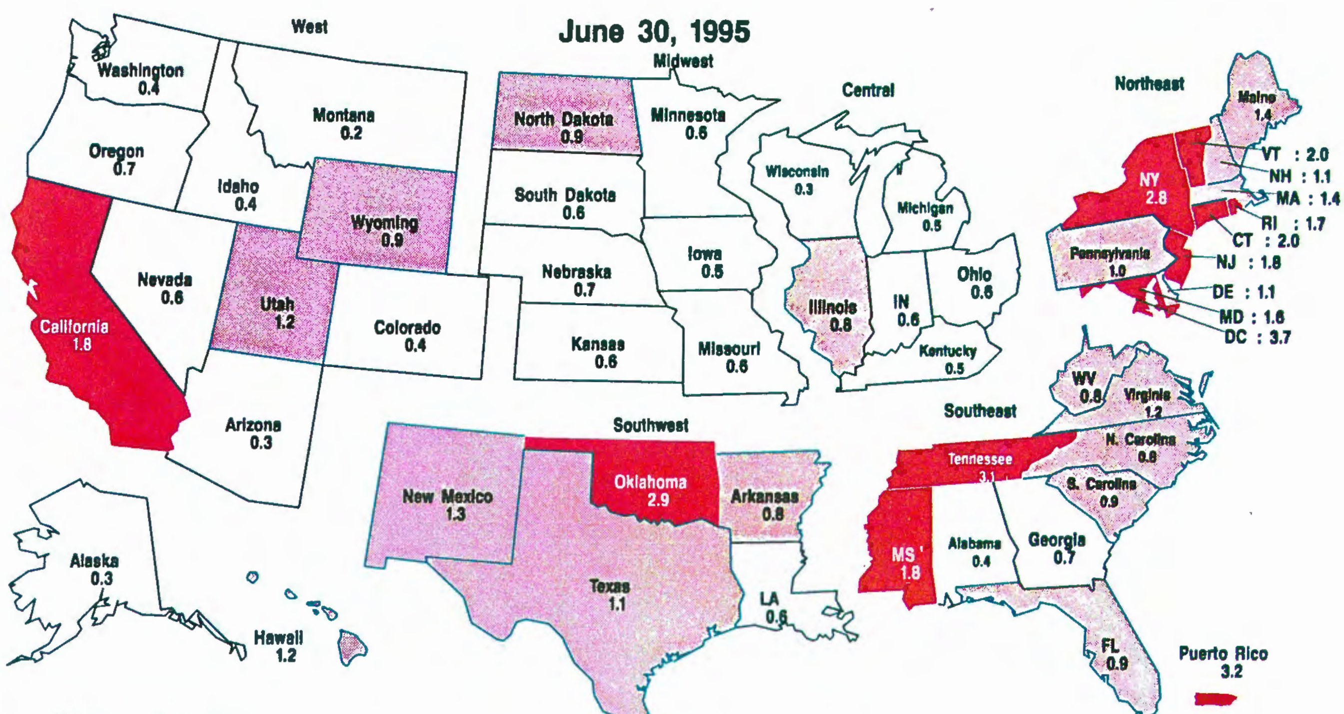
*Loan loss reserves to noncurrent loans.

Noncurrent Loan Rates*

September 30, 1995



June 30, 1995



■ 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*

September 30, 1995

	Total Loans		Commercial & Industrial		Real Estate		Loans to Individuals	
	9/30/95	6/30/95	9/30/95	6/30/95	9/30/95	6/30/95	9/30/95	6/30/95
Tennessee	3.85	3.11	2.20	1.69	4.08	3.29	0.78	0.74
District of Columbia	3.36	3.69	0.00	0.00	5.14	6.02	0.03	0.03
Oklahoma	2.65	2.90	26.24	30.52	2.56	2.84	0.74	0.26
Puerto Rico	2.63	3.19	5.80	3.13	2.59	3.50	2.16	2.08
New York	2.49	2.82	4.73	4.49	2.50	2.85	1.53	1.28
Connecticut	2.04	1.96	3.41	2.68	2.01	2.00	1.30	0.89
Vermont	1.78	2.03	1.76	2.61	1.83	2.08	1.44	0.98
California	1.72	1.77	0.48	1.22	1.73	1.77	1.43	1.40
Mississippi	1.65	1.76	0.43	0.55	1.71	1.83	0.86	0.87
New Jersey	1.62	1.78	3.35	3.37	1.57	1.73	2.13	2.17
Maryland	1.44	1.58	1.29	2.76	1.45	1.58	1.15	1.13
Virginia	1.38	1.19	8.14	3.30	1.14	1.09	1.03	1.20
Massachusetts	1.35	1.39	1.89	1.46	1.37	1.43	0.50	0.47
Utah	1.31	1.23	0.00	0.00	1.14	1.05	0.45	0.84
Maine	1.29	1.40	2.58	3.02	1.24	1.35	0.67	0.62
Rhode Island	1.29	1.65	2.45	7.03	1.25	1.39	0.46	0.44
New Mexico	1.26	1.32	0.58	1.36	1.26	1.31	0.35	0.23
New Hampshire	1.17	1.14	1.03	1.09	1.30	1.24	0.53	0.60
Texas	1.17	1.12	0.89	1.44	1.21	1.13	0.44	0.48
Hawaii	1.15	1.21	4.84	5.35	1.09	1.16	2.27	2.10
Wyoming	1.00	0.90	12.84	6.90	0.59	0.66	0.59	0.45
Pennsylvania	0.99	0.96	1.05	1.10	0.99	0.96	0.91	0.87
Delaware	0.93	1.09	0.25	0.75	1.07	1.07	0.86	0.77
Florida	0.92	0.91	1.45	2.62	0.93	0.91	0.44	0.33
North Carolina	0.90	0.79	2.11	1.45	0.85	0.75	1.52	1.27
North Dakota	0.85	0.89	0.20	0.23	0.98	1.06	0.57	0.53
Illinois	0.84	0.83	1.27	0.60	0.78	0.76	1.62	1.69
Arkansas	0.81	0.82	0.80	1.16	0.85	0.85	0.46	0.43
Nebraska	0.76	0.74	13.95	12.52	0.72	0.70	0.41	0.49
South Carolina	0.74	0.86	2.36	1.83	0.67	0.83	0.70	0.54
West Virginia	0.74	0.81	4.12	3.14	0.59	0.70	1.58	1.42
Oregon	0.73	0.71	0.48	0.87	1.04	1.08	0.18	0.10
Georgia	0.71	0.74	1.55	1.53	0.58	0.63	1.17	1.10
Indiana	0.65	0.57	1.03	0.52	0.62	0.55	0.65	0.55
Nevada	0.64	0.60	0.67	0.00	0.61	0.59	0.51	0.49
Missouri	0.63	0.57	1.57	1.91	0.60	0.54	0.61	0.58
Kentucky	0.60	0.54	2.11	2.01	0.57	0.52	0.65	0.49
Louisiana	0.59	0.64	0.73	0.72	0.56	0.61	0.84	0.78
Idaho	0.57	0.35	0.00	0.22	0.58	0.35	0.25	0.26
Ohio	0.57	0.57	0.78	0.67	0.55	0.55	0.55	0.57
Michigan	0.54	0.53	4.12	5.32	0.48	0.47	0.77	0.52
Kansas	0.53	0.62	0.38	0.52	0.50	0.59	0.98	0.93
South Dakota	0.51	0.58	0.12	0.03	0.57	0.68	0.32	0.26
Minnesota	0.48	0.59	0.29	0.49	0.47	0.63	0.53	0.33
Iowa	0.43	0.49	1.36	1.47	0.30	0.39	0.80	0.75
Washington	0.43	0.40	0.58	0.55	0.42	0.38	0.23	0.61
Arizona	0.41	0.30	0.00	0.00	0.32	0.24	0.00	0.00
Alabama	0.40	0.40	1.42	2.21	0.37	0.35	0.32	0.29
Colorado	0.38	0.38	0.14	0.11	0.38	0.37	0.30	0.30
Wisconsin	0.33	0.34	0.53	0.69	0.28	0.31	0.65	0.52
Alaska	0.30	0.32	0.00	0.00	0.32	0.34	0.14	0.30
Montana	0.15	0.18	0.17	0.47	0.14	0.14	0.21	0.34
U.S. and Territories	1.36	1.40	2.04	2.15	1.36	1.41	0.85	0.78

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

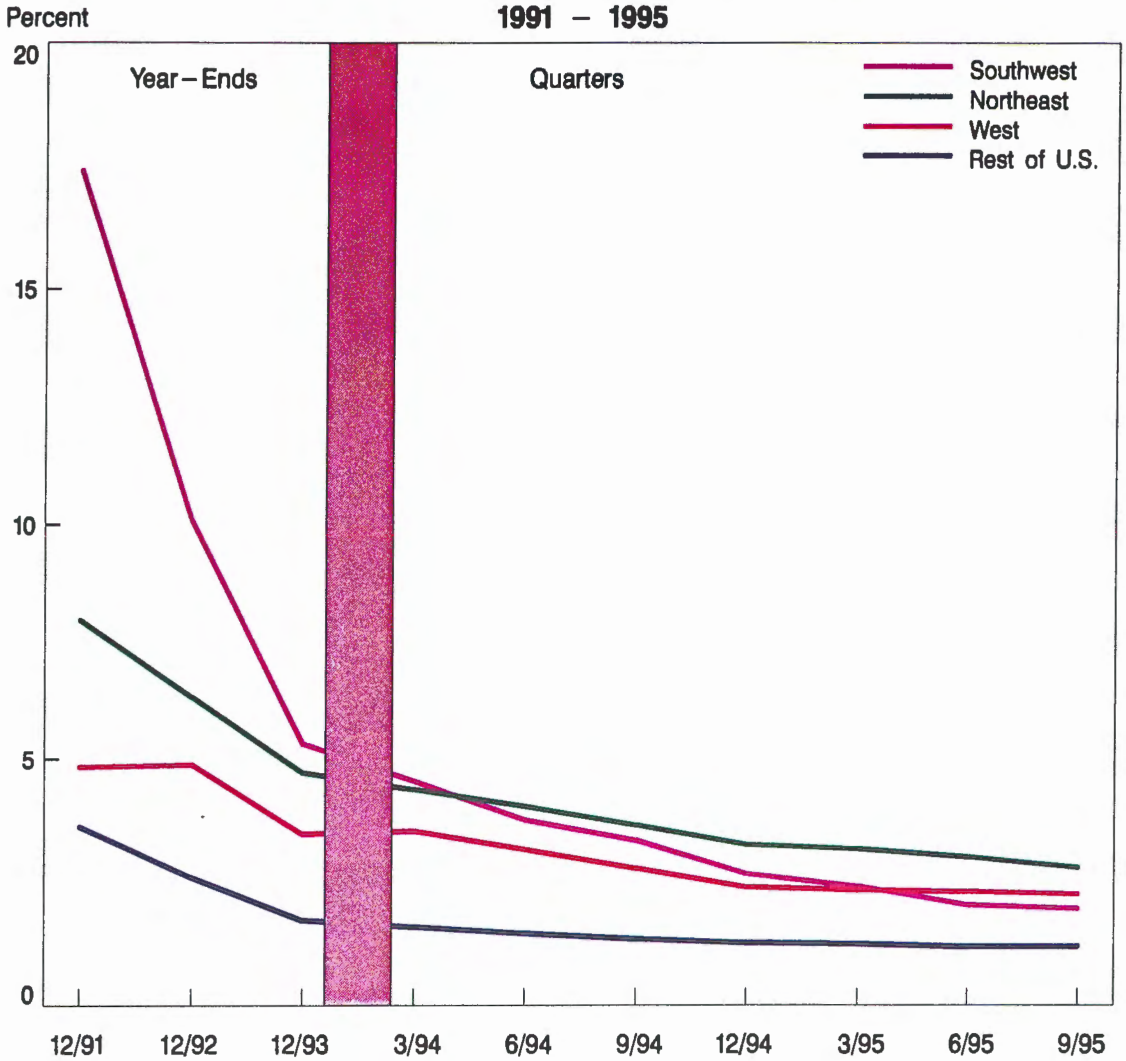
Quarterly Net Charge-off Rates

Total Loans by Region

1991 - 1995

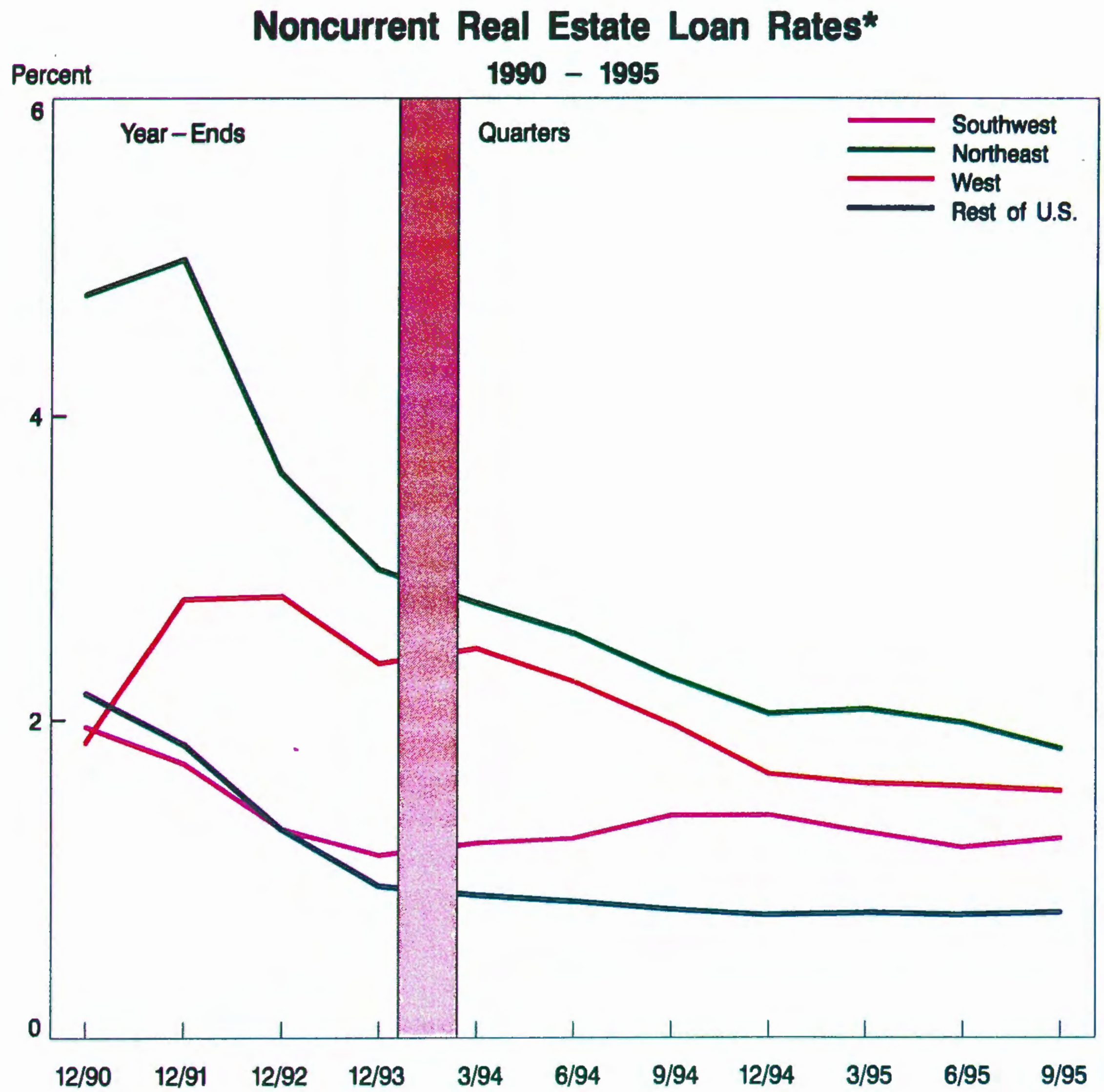
Southwest	0.31	0.41	0.32	0.31	0.23	0.49	0.46	0.21	0.30	0.18	0.34	0.21	0.40	0.28	0.16	0.19	0.26
Northeast	1.26	1.36	0.88	0.96	0.89	1.05	0.68	0.74	0.61	0.82	0.52	0.41	0.56	0.47	0.36	0.40	0.41
West	0.60	0.45	0.48	0.65	0.58	0.73	0.69	1.32	0.93	0.96	0.78	1.11	0.79	0.70	0.45	0.59	0.41
Rest of U.S.	0.38	0.40	0.35	0.27	0.21	0.27	0.23	0.15	0.15	0.29	0.16	0.13	0.11	0.15	0.12	0.12	0.21
Total U.S.	0.74	0.73	0.57	0.63	0.56	0.69	0.55	0.77	0.59	0.70	0.51	0.58	0.51	0.45	0.30	0.36	0.34

Troubled Real Estate Asset Rates*



	12/91	12/92	12/93	3/94	6/94	9/94	12/94	3/95	6/95	9/95
Southwest	**17.52**	**10.07**	**5.32**	**4.52**	**3.69**	**3.25**	**2.53**	**2.26**	**1.86**	**1.79**
Northeast	**7.96**	**6.32**	**4.70**	**4.34**	**3.97**	**3.57**	**3.15**	**3.06**	**2.88**	**2.66**
West	**4.82**	**4.87**	**3.38**	**3.45**	**3.06**	**2.65**	**2.25**	**2.18**	**2.15**	**2.10**
Rest of U.S.	**3.54**	**2.46**	**1.55**	**1.40**	**1.26**	**1.14**	**1.06**	**1.03**	**0.97**	**0.99**
Total U.S.	5.96	4.82	3.34	3.18	2.85	2.52	2.19	2.11	2.00	1.92

*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.

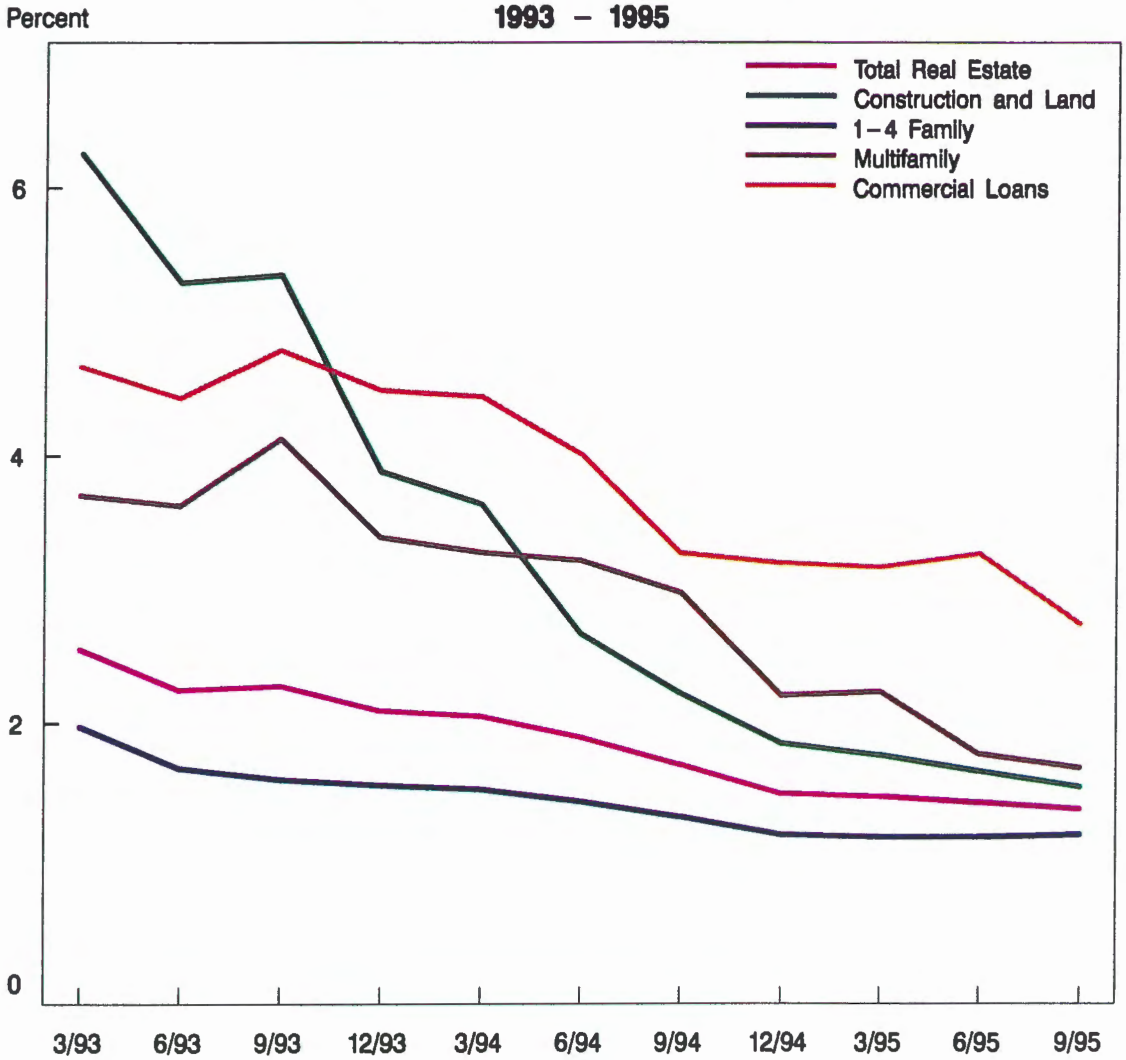


	12/90	12/91	12/92	12/93	3/94	6/94	9/94	12/94	3/95	6/95	9/95
Southwest	**1.95**	**1.71**	**1.28**	**1.11**	**1.19**	**1.22**	**1.37**	**1.37**	**1.26**	**1.16**	**1.22**
Northeast	**4.79**	**5.02**	**3.62**	**2.99**	**2.77**	**2.57**	**2.28**	**2.04**	**2.07**	**1.98**	**1.81**
West	**1.85**	**2.79**	**2.81**	**2.37**	**2.47**	**2.25**	**1.97**	**1.64**	**1.58**	**1.56**	**1.53**
Rest of U.S.	**2.17**	**1.84**	**1.28**	**0.91**	**0.85**	**0.81**	**0.76**	**0.72**	**0.73**	**0.72**	**0.74**
Total U.S.	2.90	3.20	2.56	2.09	2.05	1.89	1.69	1.47	1.45	1.41	1.36

*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*

1993 – 1995

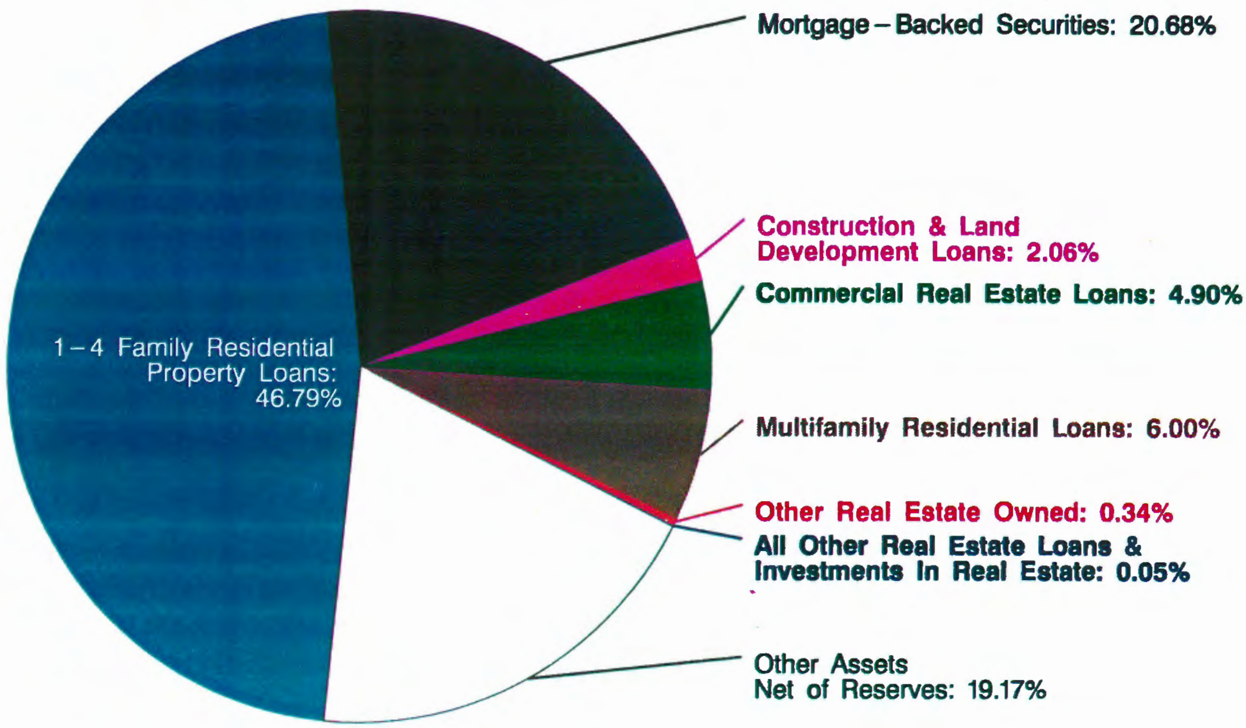


	3/93	6/93	9/93	12/93	3/94	6/94	9/94	12/94	3/95	6/95	9/95
Construction and Land	6.25	5.29	5.35	3.88	3.64	2.67	2.22	1.85	1.76	1.64	1.52
1–4 Family	1.97	1.66	1.58	1.54	1.51	1.42	1.30	1.17	1.15	1.15	1.17
Multifamily	3.70	3.63	4.13	3.39	3.28	3.22	2.98	2.20	2.23	1.77	1.67
Commercial	4.67	4.43	4.79	4.49	4.44	4.01	3.27	3.20	3.17	3.26	2.74
Total	2.55	2.25	2.28	2.09	2.05	1.89	1.69	1.47	1.45	1.41	1.36

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

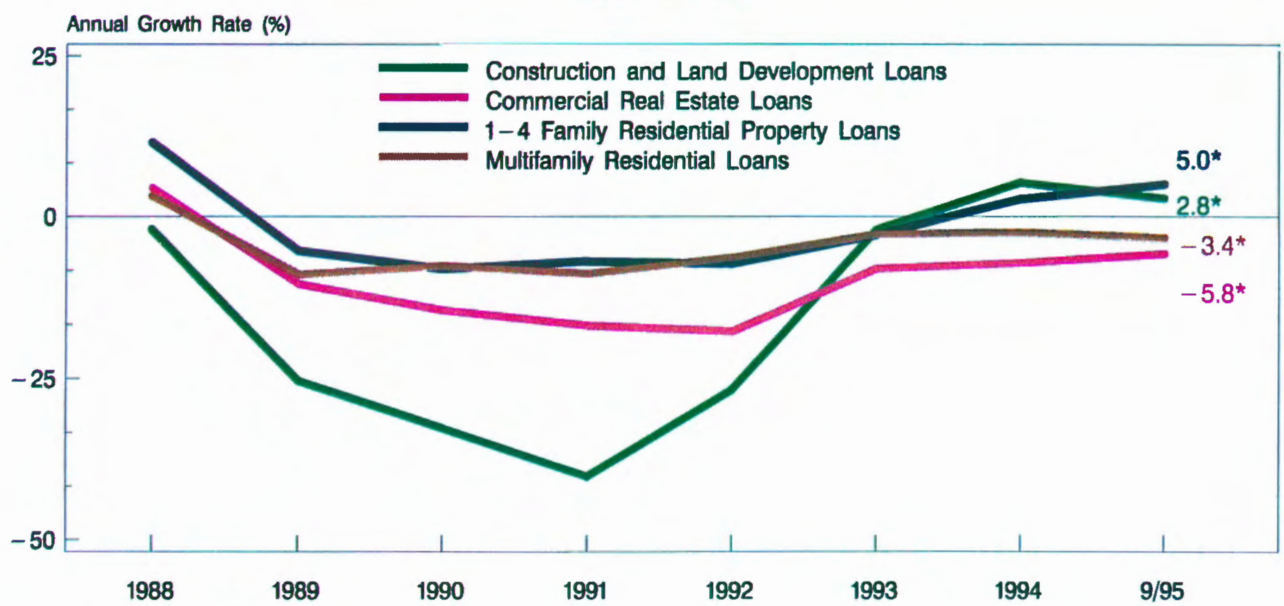
Real Estate Assets as a Percent of Total Assets

September 30, 1995

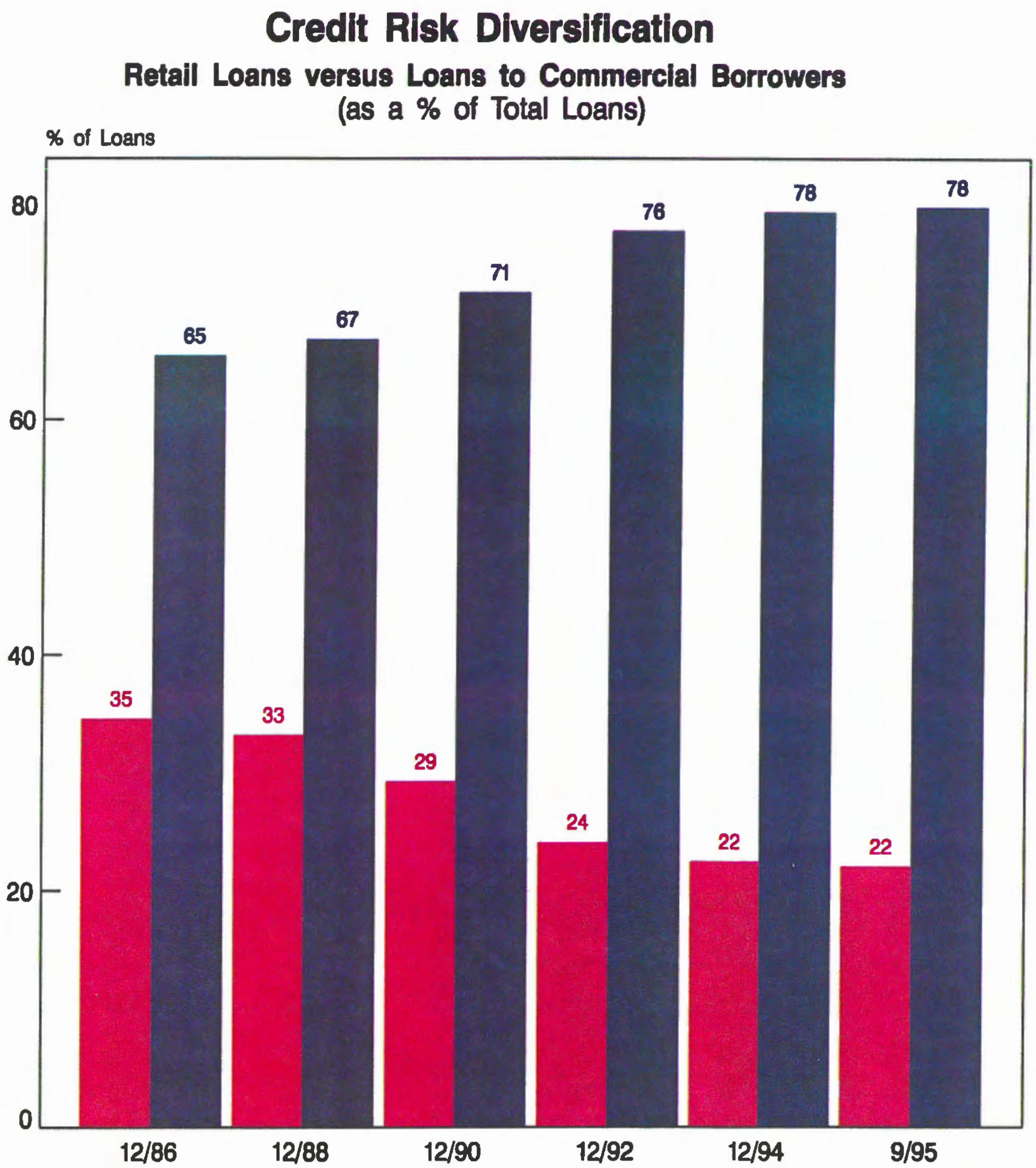


Real Estate Loan Growth Rates

1988 - 1995



* Growth rate for most recent twelve-month period.



Loans ($ Billions):

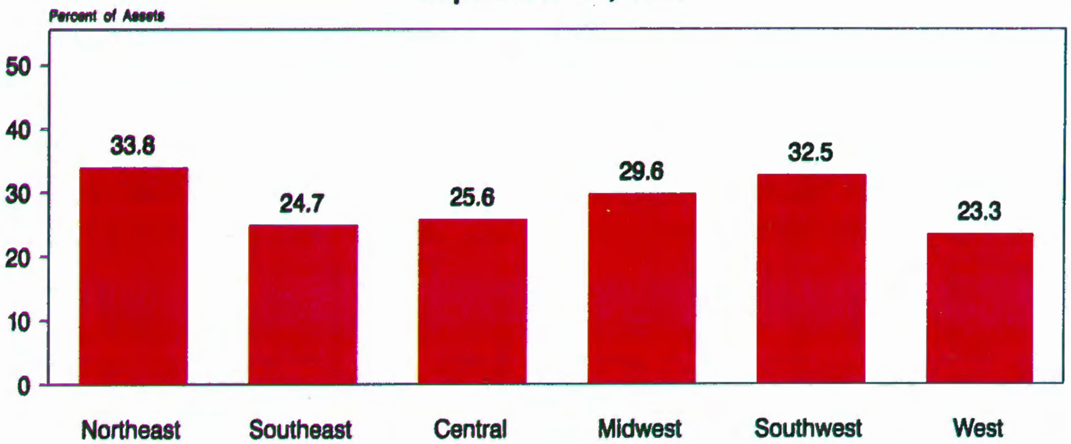
	12/86	12/88	12/90	12/92	12/94	9/95
■ Commercial Borrowers	$314	$345	$245	$160	$147	$147
■ Retail Loans	593	694	592	506	506	519

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 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, multifamily mortgages, commercial real estate, construction loans, and agricultural loans.

Retail 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

September 30, 1995



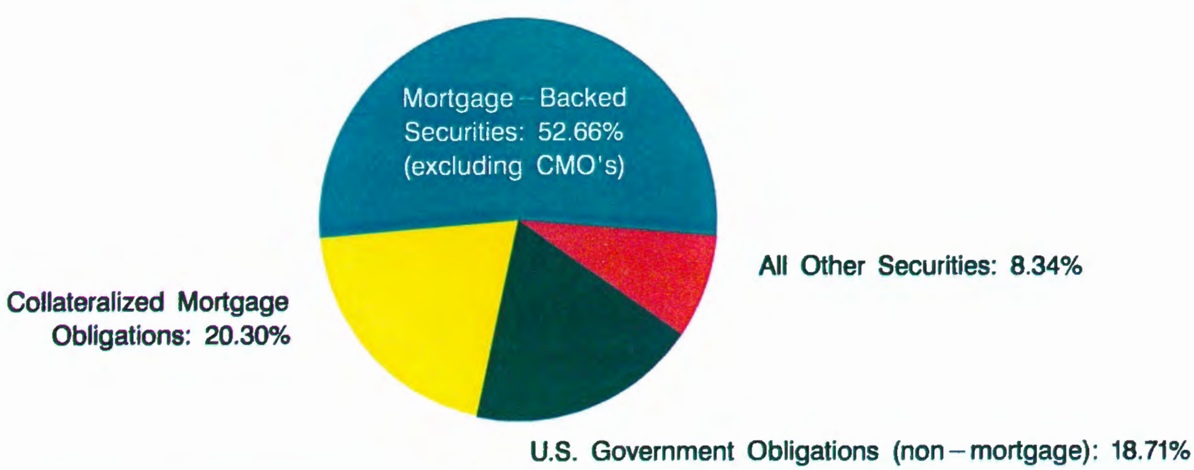
Total Securities*

($ Billions)

	9/93	12/93	3/94	6/94	9/94	12/94	3/95	6/95	9/95
U.S. Government Obligations (non-mortgage)	$50	$50	$53	$55	$54	$53	$51	$49	$54
Mortgage-Backed Securities (excluding CMO's)	139	144	145	149	156	155	156	156	153
Collateralized Mortgage Obligations	51	54	60	61	60	59	58	60	59
All Other Securities	29	27	28	26	26	23	21	24	24
Total Securities	269	276	287	292	296	290	286	289	290
Securities as a Percent of Assets	26.70%	27.55%	28.76%	29.18%	29.43%	28.78%	28.19%	28.44%	28.35%
Memoranda:									
Amortized Cost of Total Held-to-Maturity Sec.	NA	NA	198	206	215	212	212	216	211
Fair Value of Total Available-for-Sale Sec.	NA	NA	89	86	81	78	74	73	79

Total Securities*

September 30, 1995



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

Mutual Fund and Annuity Sales*

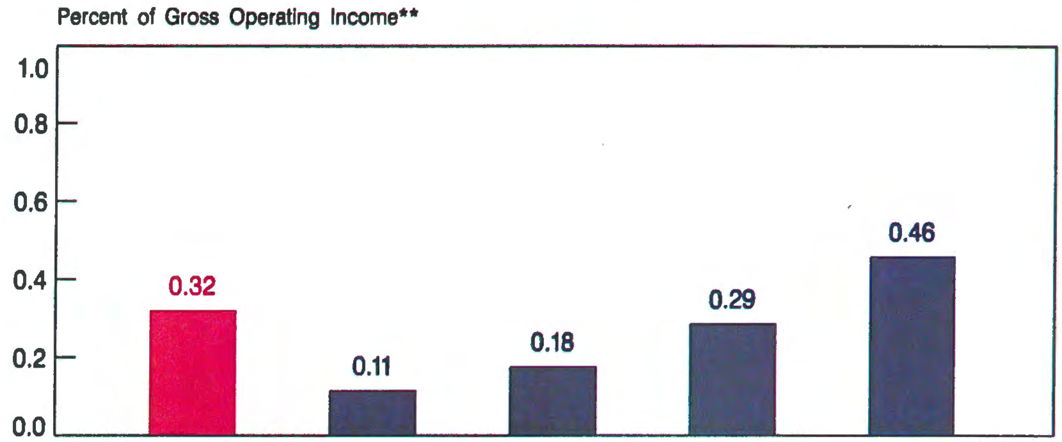
1994 – 1995

Quarterly Sales ($ Millions)	9/94	12/94	3/95	6/95	9/95
Money Market Funds	$ 279	$ 264	$ 301	$ 310	$ 363
Debt Securities Funds	543	530	251	357	337
Equity Securities	231	265	185	264	339
Other Mutual Funds	114	112	59	98	131
Annuities	1,417	1,200	1,049	1,011	836
Proprietary Mutual Fund and Annuity Sales included above	NA	NA	440	432	466

*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

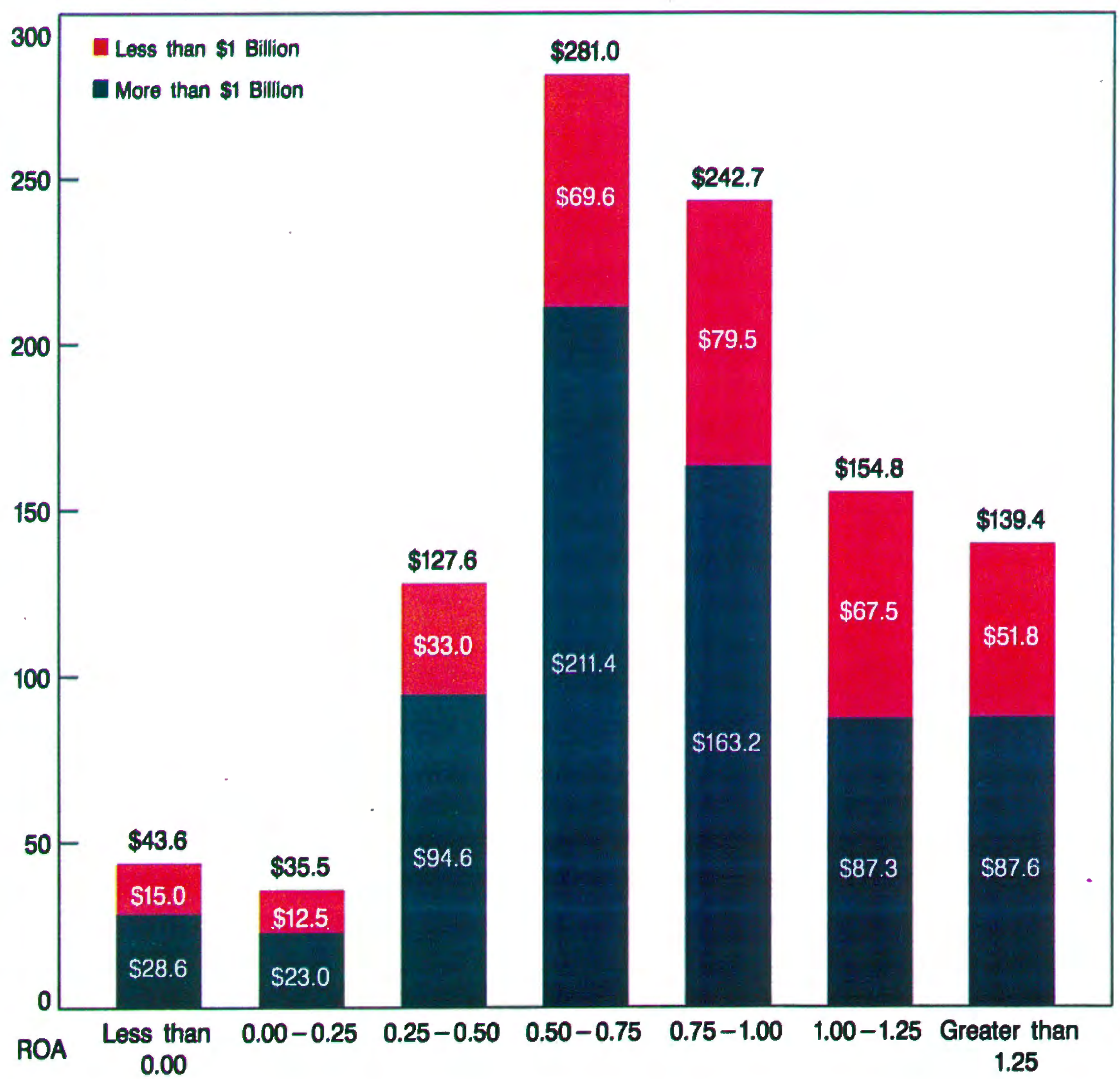
Third Quarter 1995



($ 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	$189	$3	$28	$45	$113
Gross Operating Income	$59,358	$2,765	$16,207	$15,649	$24,738
Number of Institutions Reporting These Fees	459	48	296	87	28
Percent of Institutions Reporting These Fees	22.3%	5.2%	30.4%	69.0%	80.0%

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

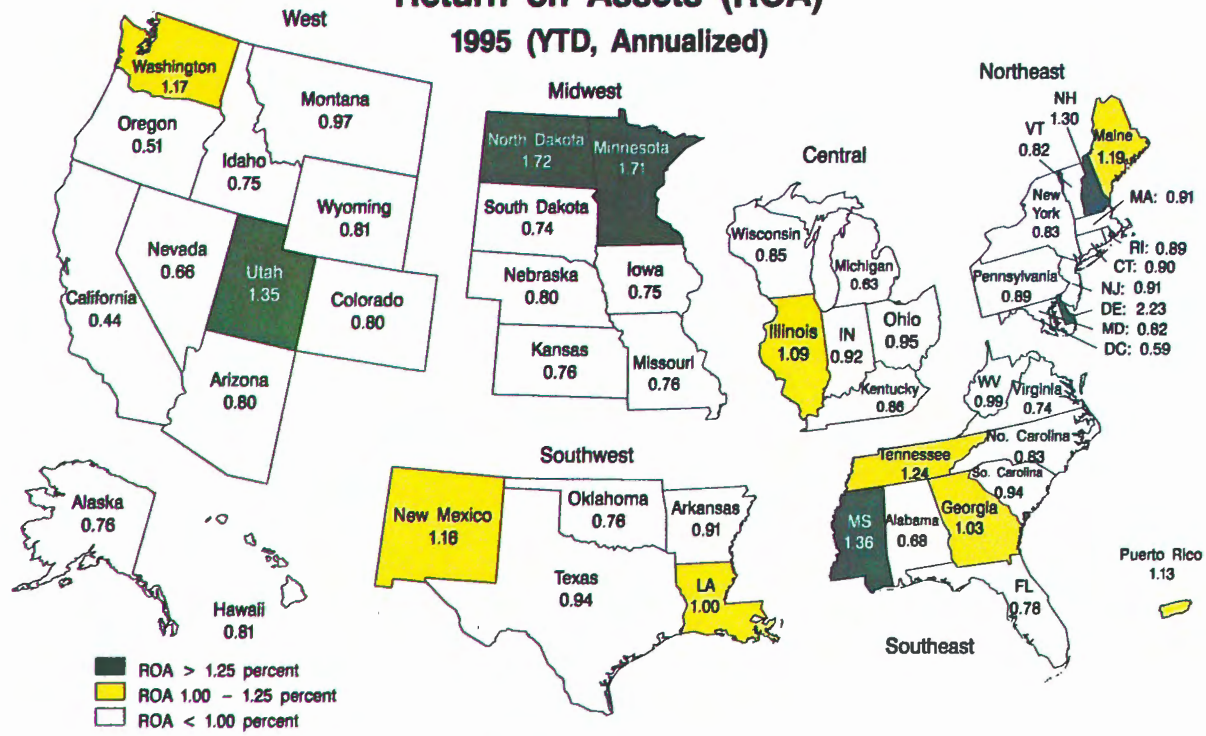
Return on Assets (ROA)
By Asset Size
1995 (YTD, Annualized)



Asset Size	Number of Institutions						
Less than $1 Billion	99	85	239	421	436	344	273
More than $1 Billion	8	8	13	35	43	26	28
Total	107	93	252	456	479	370	301

Return on Assets (ROA)

1995 (YTD, Annualized)



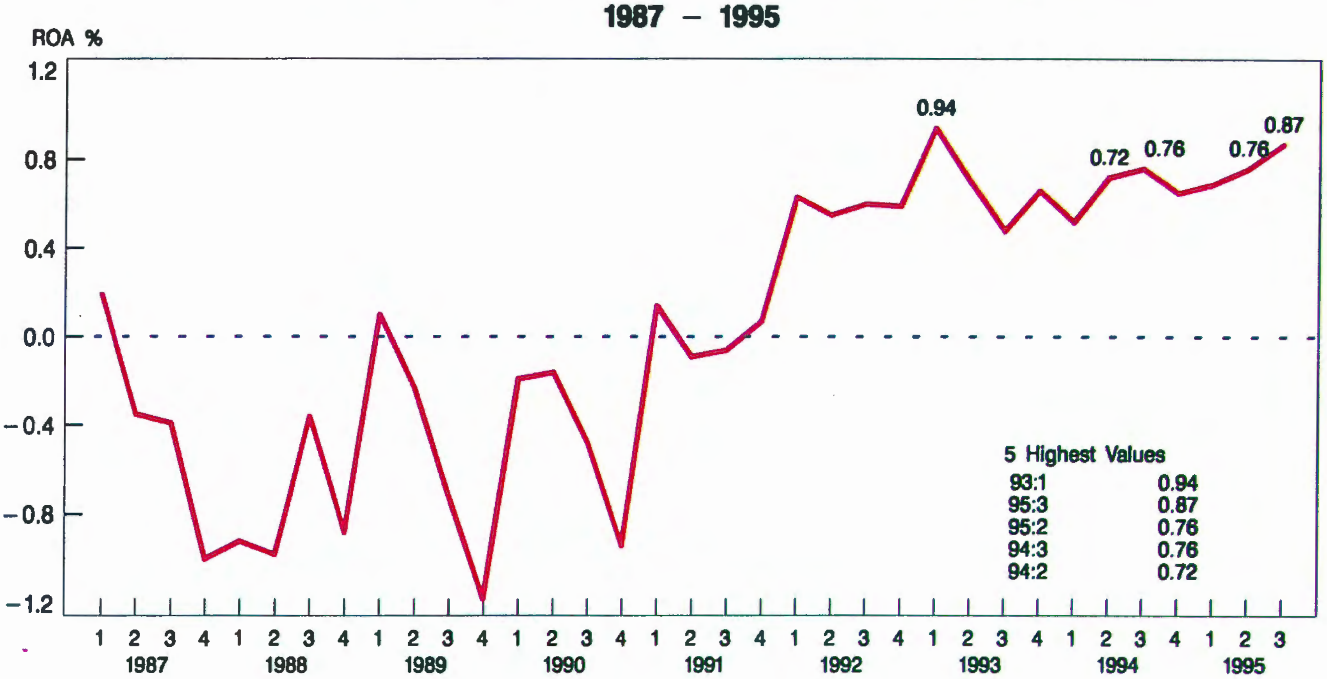
Rankings By ROA

		YTD 1995	YTD 1994	Change*
1	Delaware	2.23	1.01	122
2	North Dakota	1.72	0.75	97
3	Minnesota	1.71	1.35	36
4	Mississippi	1.36	1.13	23
5	Utah	1.35	1.30	5
6	New Hampshire	1.30	0.80	50
7	Tennessee	1.24	1.24	0
8	Maine	1.19	1.10	9
9	Washington	1.17	1.54	(37)
10	New Mexico	1.16	1.09	7
11	Puerto Rico	1.13	1.21	(8)
12	Illinois	1.09	0.83	26
13	Georgia	1.03	0.92	11
14	Louisiana	1.00	1.15	(15)
15	West Virginia	0.99	0.99	0
16	Montana	0.97	1.12	(15)
17	Ohio	0.95	1.15	(20)
18	South Carolina	0.94	1.04	(10)
19	Texas	0.94	0.80	14
20	Indiana	0.92	0.83	9
21	Arkansas	0.91	0.94	(3)
22	Massachusetts	0.91	0.74	17
23	New Jersey	0.91	1.17	(26)
24	Connecticut	0.90	0.95	(5)
25	Pennsylvania	0.89	0.88	1
26	Rhode Island	0.89	0.81	8
27	Kentucky	0.86	0.96	(10)
28	Wisconsin	0.85	0.79	6
29	New York	0.83	0.92	(9)
30	North Carolina	0.83	1.00	(17)
31	Maryland	0.82	0.84	(2)
32	Vermont	0.82	1.17	(35)
33	Hawaii	0.81	0.75	6
34	Wyoming	0.81	1.07	(26)
35	Arizona	0.80	0.97	(17)
36	Colorado	0.80	0.93	(13)
37	Nebraska	0.80	(0.60)	140
38	Florida	0.76	0.88	(10)
39	Alaska	0.76	0.51	25
40	Kansas	0.76	0.83	(7)
41	Missouri	0.76	0.48	28
42	Oklahoma	0.76	2.14	(138)
43	Idaho	0.75	0.79	(4)
44	Iowa	0.75	0.92	(17)
45	South Dakota	0.74	0.98	(24)
46	Virginia	0.74	0.52	22
47	Alabama	0.68	0.69	(1)
48	Nevada	0.68	0.72	(6)
49	Michigan	0.63	0.13	50
50	District of Columbia	0.59	0.45	14
51	Oregon	0.51	1.21	(70)
52	California	0.44	0.05	39
	U.S. and Territories	0.80	0.67	13

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

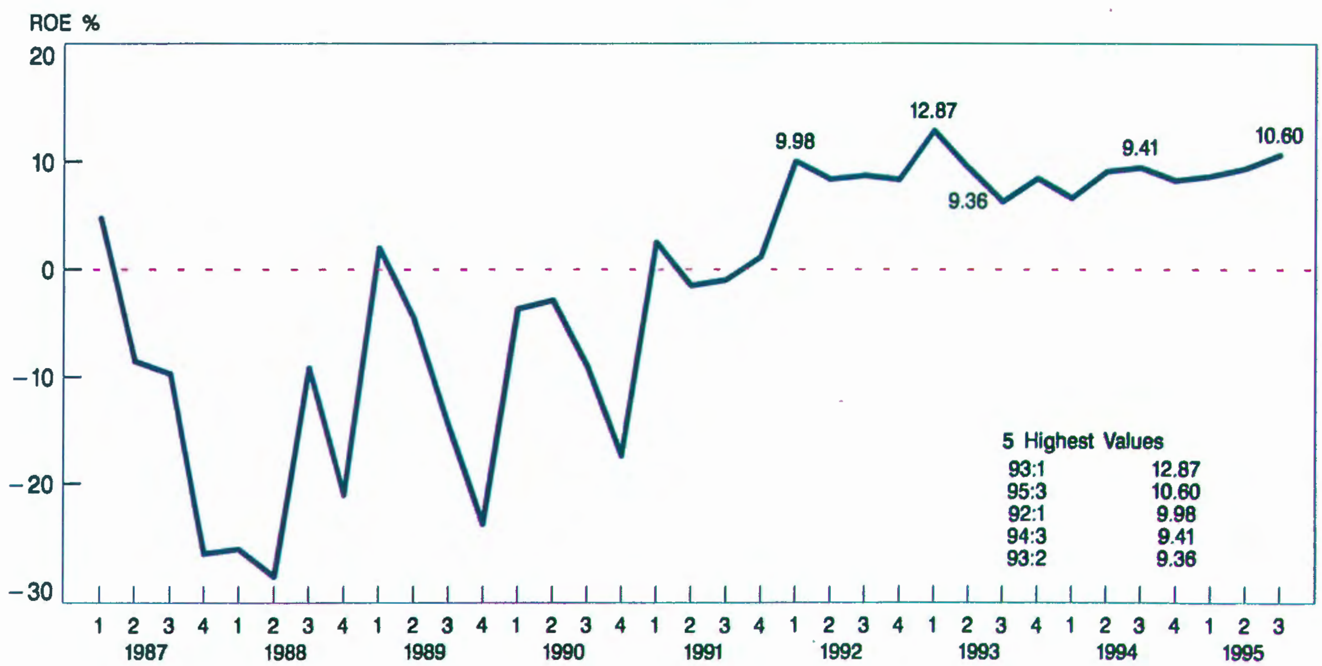
Quarterly Return on Assets (ROA), Annualized

1987 – 1995

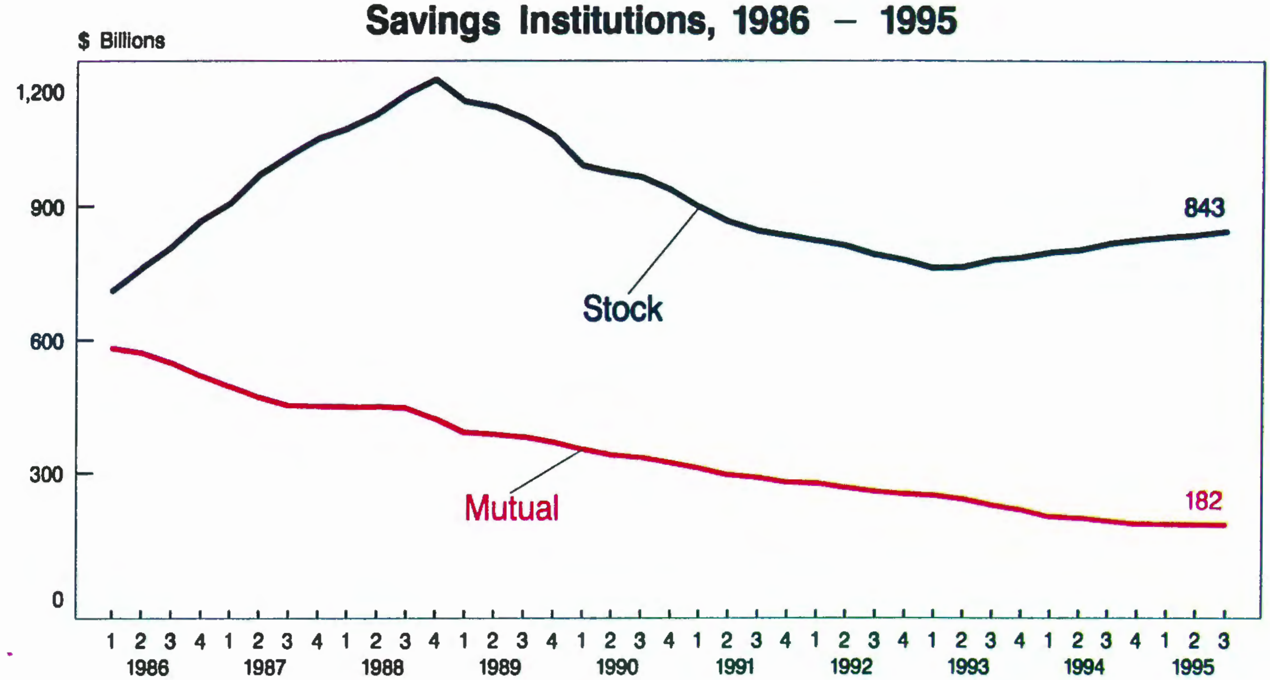


Quarterly Return on Equity (ROE), Annualized

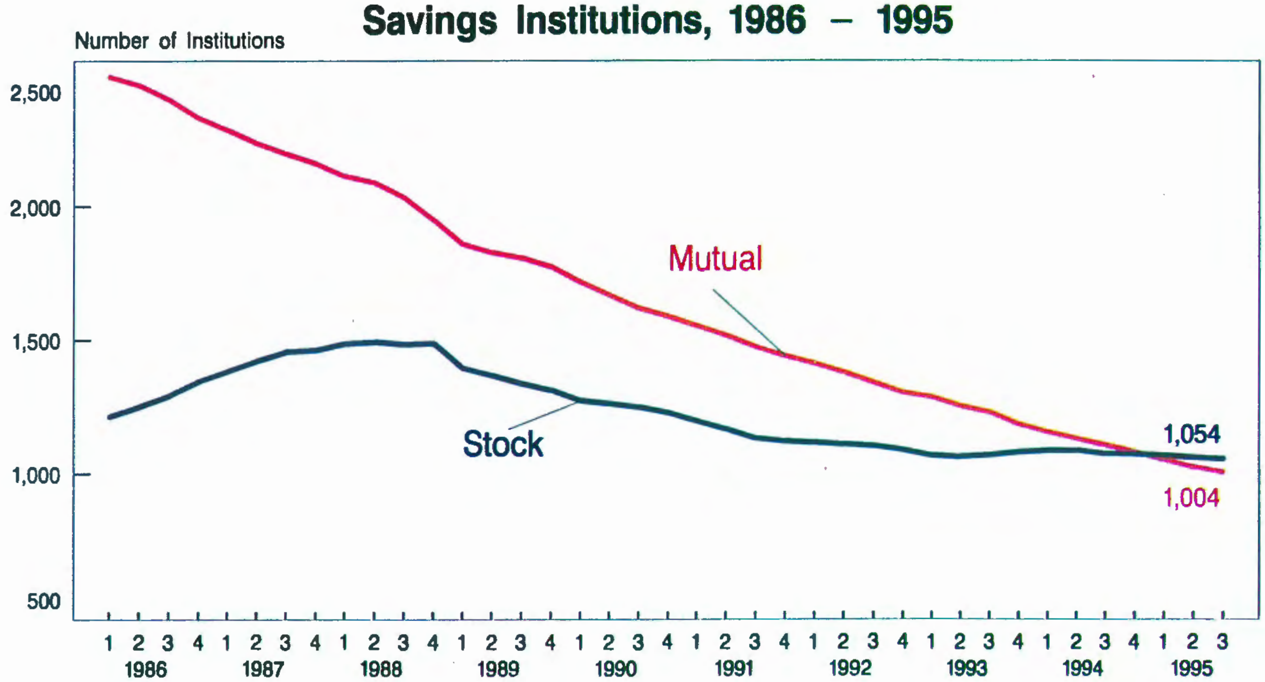
1987 – 1995



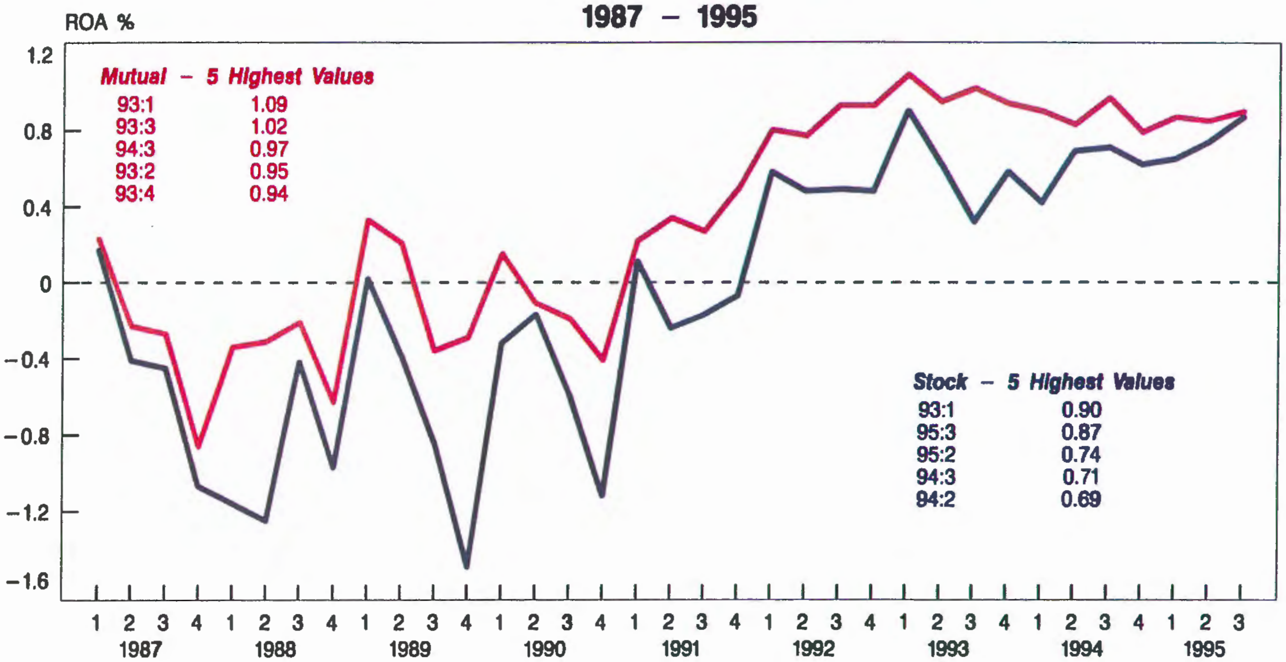
Assets of Mutual and Stock Savings Institutions, 1986 – 1995



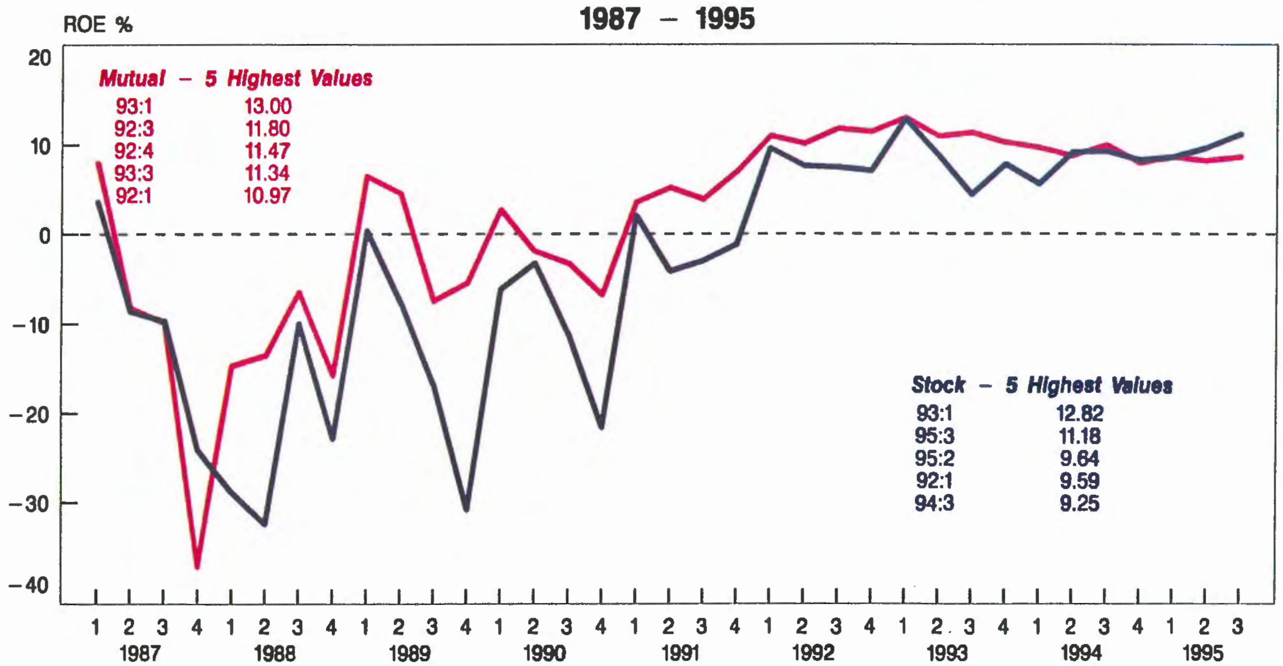
Number of Mutual and Stock Savings Institutions, 1986 – 1995



Quarterly Return on Assets (ROA), Annualized
Mutual and Stock Savings Institutions
1987 – 1995



Quarterly Return on Equity (ROE), Annualized
Mutual and Stock Savings Institutions
1987 – 1995

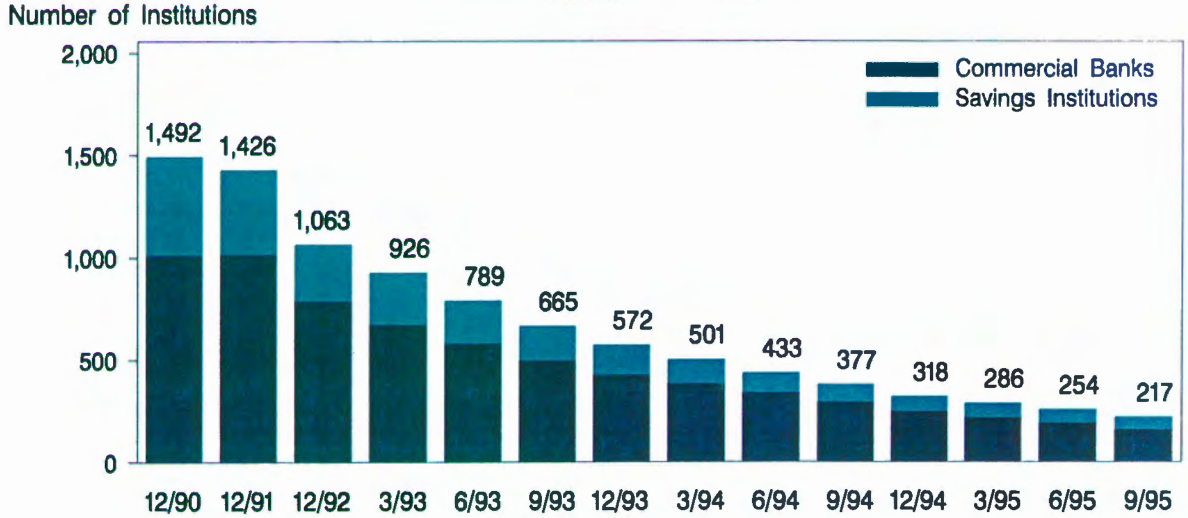


The FDIC Quarterly Banking Profile

Ricki Helfer, Chairman

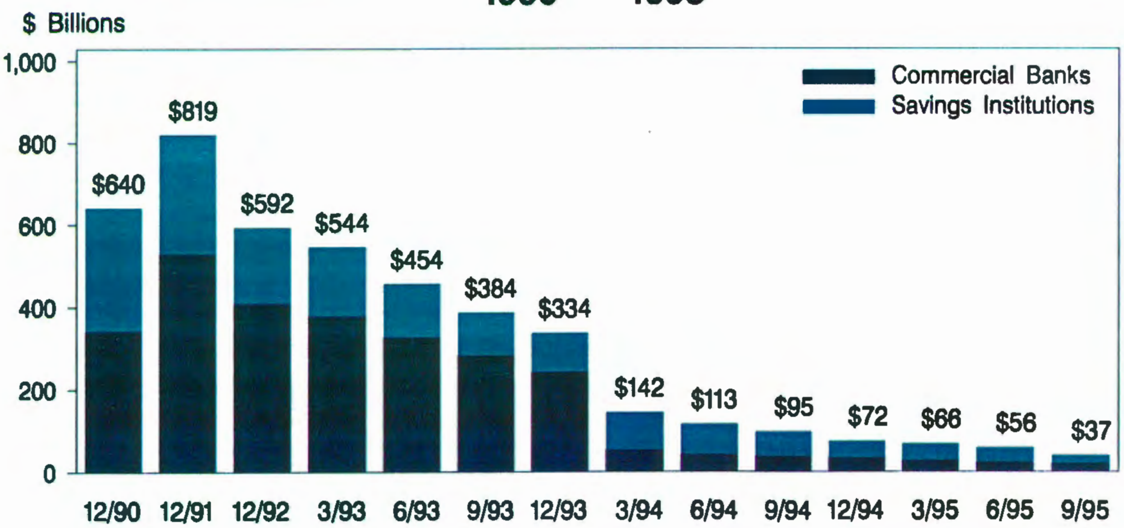
All FDIC - Insured Institutions

Number of FDIC-Insured "Problem" Institutions
1990 - 1995



	12/90	12/91	12/92	3/93	6/93	9/93	12/93	3/94	6/94	9/94	12/94	3/95	6/95	9/95
Savings Institutions	480	410	276	255	209	169	146	118	95	84	71	71	64	59
Commercial Banks	1,012	1,016	787	671	580	496	426	383	338	293	247	215	190	158

Assets of FDIC-Insured "Problem" Institutions
1990 - 1995



	12/90	12/91	12/92	3/93	6/93	9/93	12/93	3/94	6/94	9/94	12/94	3/95	6/95	9/95
Savings Institutions	298	291	184	167	128	103	92	89	71	59	39	39	33	17
Commercial Banks	342	528	408	377	326	281	242	53	42	36	33	27	23	20

Capital Category Distribution

September 30, 1995

BIF-Member Institutions

	Institutions		Assets	
	Number of	Percent of Total	In Billions	Percent of Total
Well Capitalized	10,190	98.4%	$4,416.1	98.3%
Adequately Capitalized	149	1.4%	$74.5	1.7%
Undercapitalized	12	0.1%	$1.2	0.0%
Significantly Undercapitalized	6	0.1%	$0.7	0.0%
Critically Undercapitalized	0	0.0%	$0.0	0.0%

SAIF-Member Institutions

	Institutions		Assets	
	Number of	Percent of Total	In Billions	Percent of Total
Well Capitalized	1,694	96.5%	$738.6	97.0%
Adequately Capitalized	55	3.1%	$21.7	2.9%
Undercapitalized	5	0.3%	$1.2	0.2%
Significantly Undercapitalized	1	0.1%	$0.0	0.0%
Critically Undercapitalized	0	0.0%	$0.0	0.0%

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

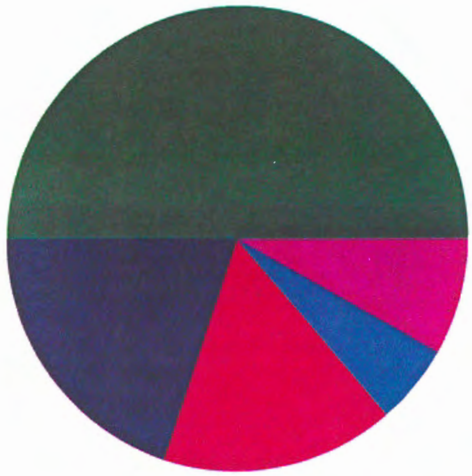
Capital Category Definitions

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

* As a percentage of risk-weighted assets.

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

Total Liabilities and Equity Capital

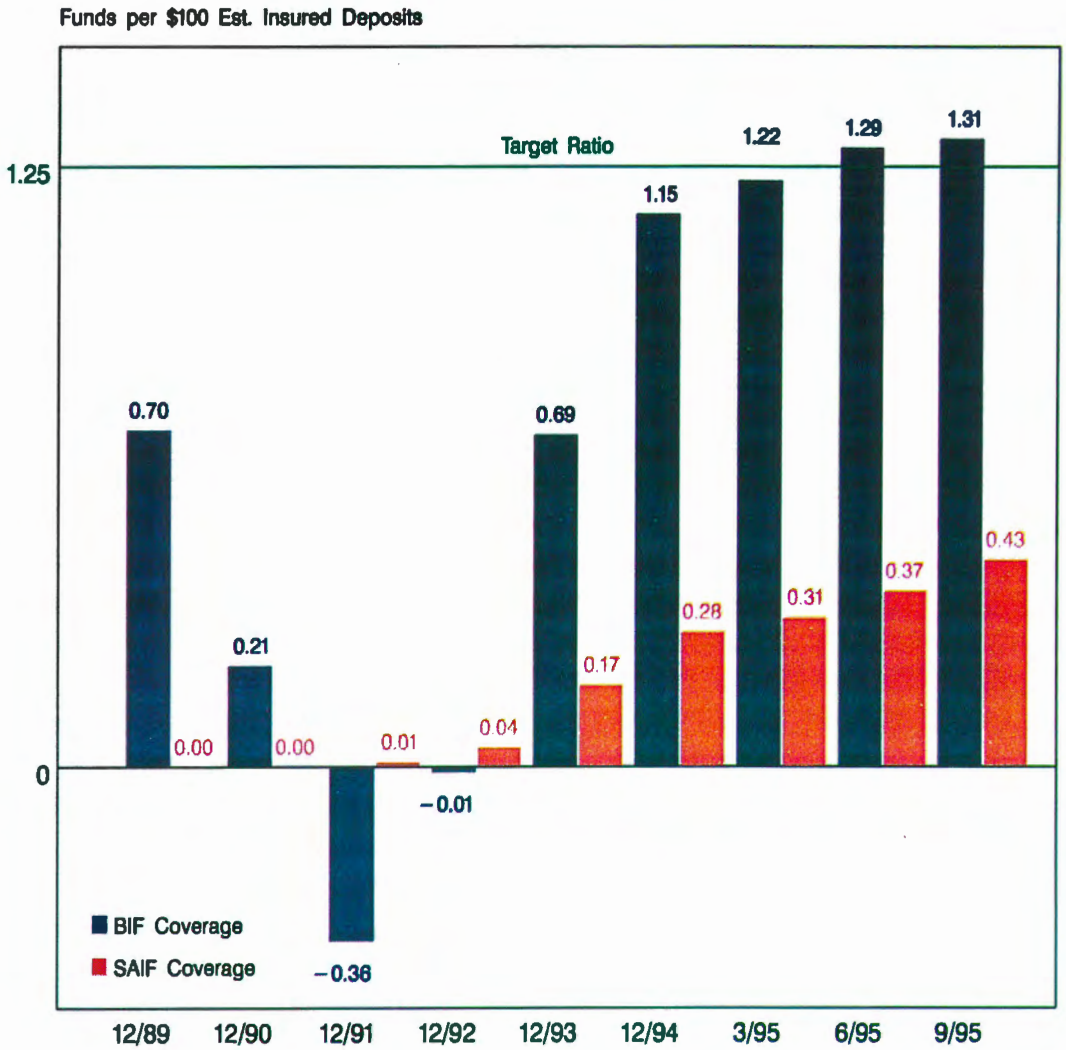


($ Billions)	9/30/94	9/30/95	% Change
Insured Deposits (estimated)	2,571	2,626	2.1
BIF – Insured	1,885	1,917	1.7
SAIF – Insured	688	709	3.1
Uninsured Deposits	970	1,047	8.0
In Foreign Offices	403	450	11.5
Other Borrowed Funds*	737	859	16.6
All Other Liabilities	259	292	12.9
Subordinated Debt	41	46	12.6
Equity Capital	393	429	9.3
Total Liabilities and Equity Capital	4,929	5,254	6.6

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

Insurance Fund Coverage

December 31, 1989 – September 30, 1995



($ Billions)	12/89	12/90	12/91	12/92	12/93	12/94	3/95	6/95	9/95
BIF									
Fund Balance	13.2	4.0	−7.0	−0.1	13.1	21.8	23.2	24.7	25.1
Est. Insured Deposits	1,873.8	1,929.6	1,957.7	1,945.6	1,906.9	1,895.2	1,899.1	1,915.3	1,918.9
SAIF									
Fund Balance	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.3	1.2	1.9	2.2	2.6	3.1
Est. Insured Deposits	882.9	830.0	776.4	729.5	695.6	693.4	704.6	708.6	709.3

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 (eg., 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:

(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