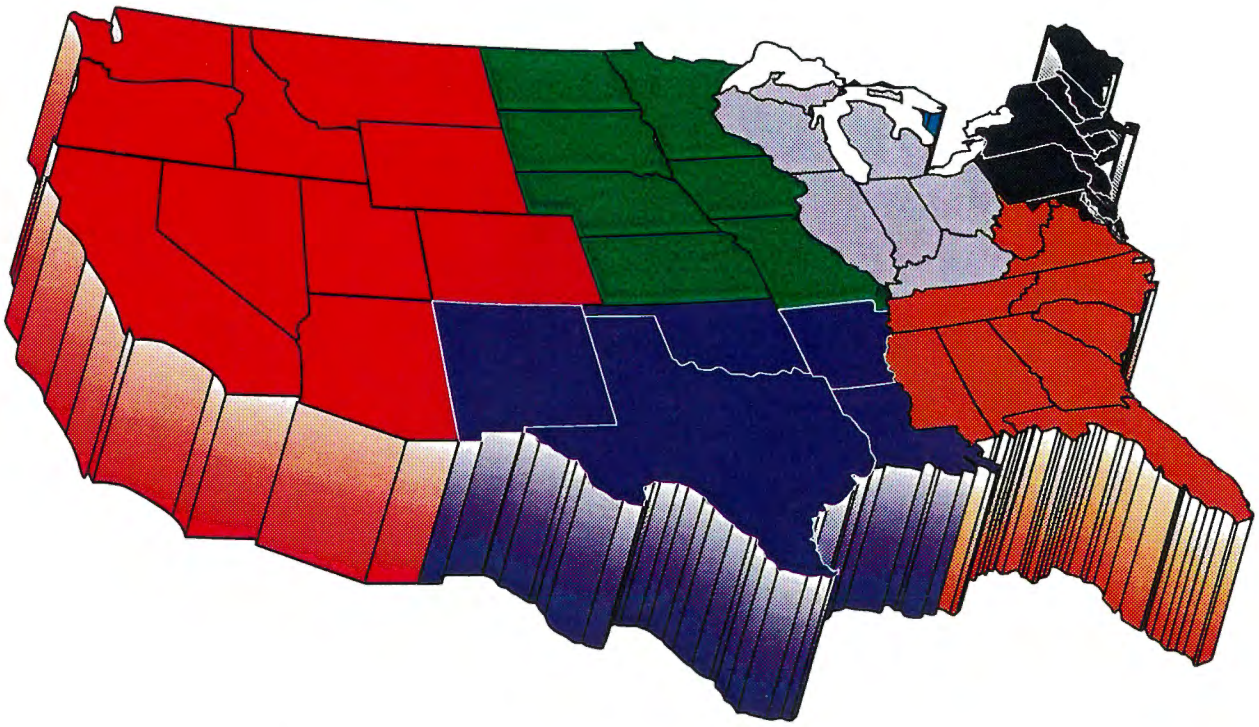
The FDIC Quarterly Banking Profile

Andrew C. Hove, Jr., Chairman

GRAPH BOOK



First Quarter 1997

Prepared by:
FDIC Division of Research and Statistics

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

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FIRST-QUARTER HIGHLIGHTS

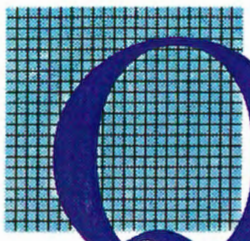
- ***Bank Earnings Surpass $14 Billion***
  Insured commercial banks reported net income totaling $14.5 billion for the first quarter of 1997. This marks the first time that the industry's quarterly earnings have exceeded $14 billion. The average annualized return on assets (ROA) for the quarter was 1.26 percent. This is the fourth-highest quarterly ROA ever reported by the industry. More than 96 percent of all banks were profitable in the first quarter, almost two-thirds (61.9 percent) reported improved earnings compared to a year earlier, and more than two-thirds (68.8 percent) had quarterly ROAs of one percent or more.

- ***Noninterest Income Registers Strong Growth, While Noninterest Expense Declines***
  Higher noninterest income was a key element in commercial banks' earnings improvement. Total noninterest income of $24.7 billion represented a $2.6-billion (11.6 percent) increase over the first quarter of 1996. Roughly half of the increase in noninterest income consisted of higher fee income. In contrast to the rise in noninterest income, banks' noninterest expense declined by $136 million (0.3 percent) from the level of a year ago. In the first quarter of 1996, banks' noninterest expense was inflated by one-time charges related to mergers at several large banks.

- ***Charge-offs Continue to Rise for Credit-Card Loans***
  Net charge-offs of credit-card loans rose to $2.8 billion in the first quarter, an increase of $560 million (25.5 percent) from a year earlier. The annualized net charge-off rate on credit-card loans was 4.93 percent, the highest quarterly rate since the second quarter of 1992. In contrast to the rise in credit-card charge-offs, net charge-offs on all other loan categories declined by $113 million. Credit-card charge-offs accounted for 68.2 percent of all net charge-offs in the first quarter. This is the ninth consecutive quarter that credit card loans have comprised a majority of banks' total net charge-offs.

- ***Higher Asset Yields Limit Decline in Thrift Industry Earnings***
  Savings institutions reported total earnings of $2.4 billion in the first quarter of 1997, a decline of $136 million from the first quarter of 1996. The decline in industry earnings was mainly due to lower noninterest income, which was $129 million (6.6 percent) less than in the first quarter of 1996, when results were boosted by profits from branch sales. The industry's first-quarter ROA was 0.96 percent. This is the third-highest quarterly ROA ever reported by savings institutions. The industry's net interest margin increased on the strength of higher asset yields at larger thrifts. Net interest income was $329 million higher than a year ago.

- ***Growth in the Insurance Funds Keeps Pace With Growth in Insured Deposits***
  Deposits insured by the Bank Insurance Fund (BIF) increased by $16 billion during the first quarter, despite a decline of $8 billion in total domestic deposits held by BIF members. Deposits insured by the Savings Association Insurance Fund (SAIF) also increased during the quarter, by $6 billion. Each fund's investment earnings, supplemented by modest assessment revenue, were sufficient to maintain reserve ratios at the prior quarter's levels. The BIF reserve ratio was unchanged at 1.34 percent of insured deposits, while the SAIF reserve ratio increased from 1.30 percent to 1.31 percent.



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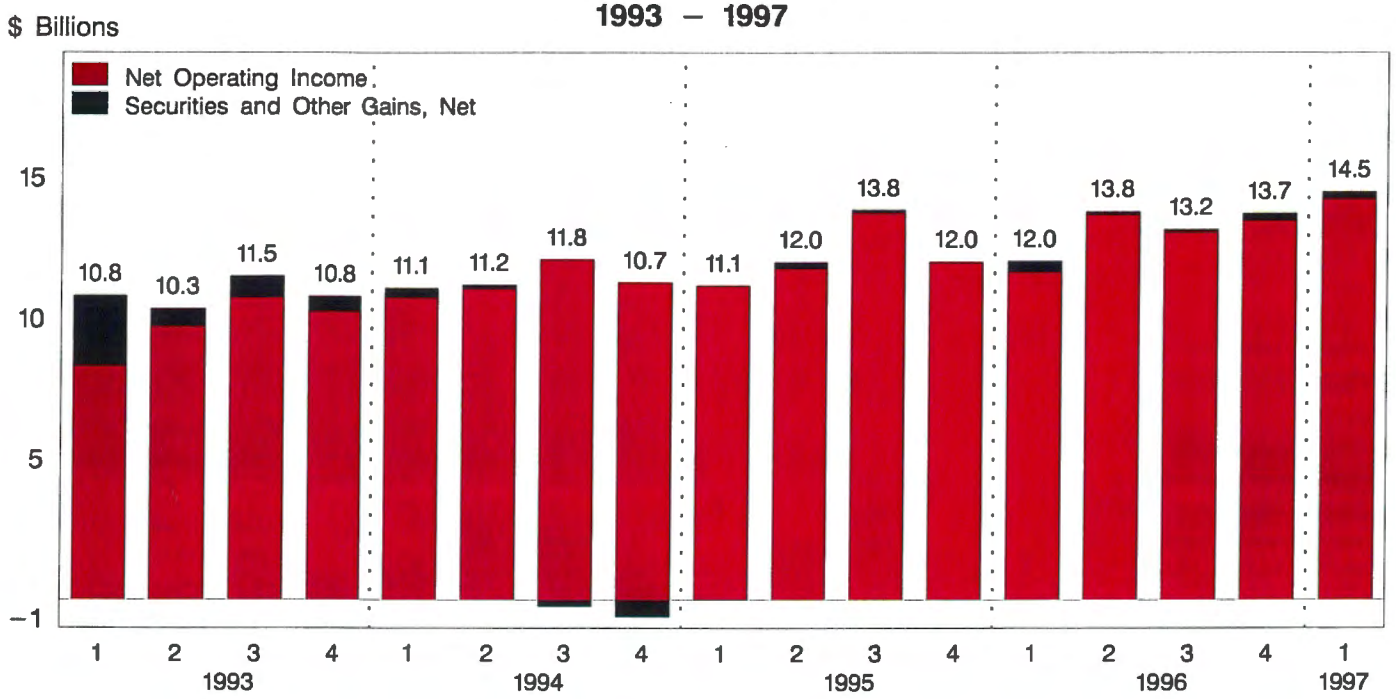
FDIC - Insured Commercial Banks

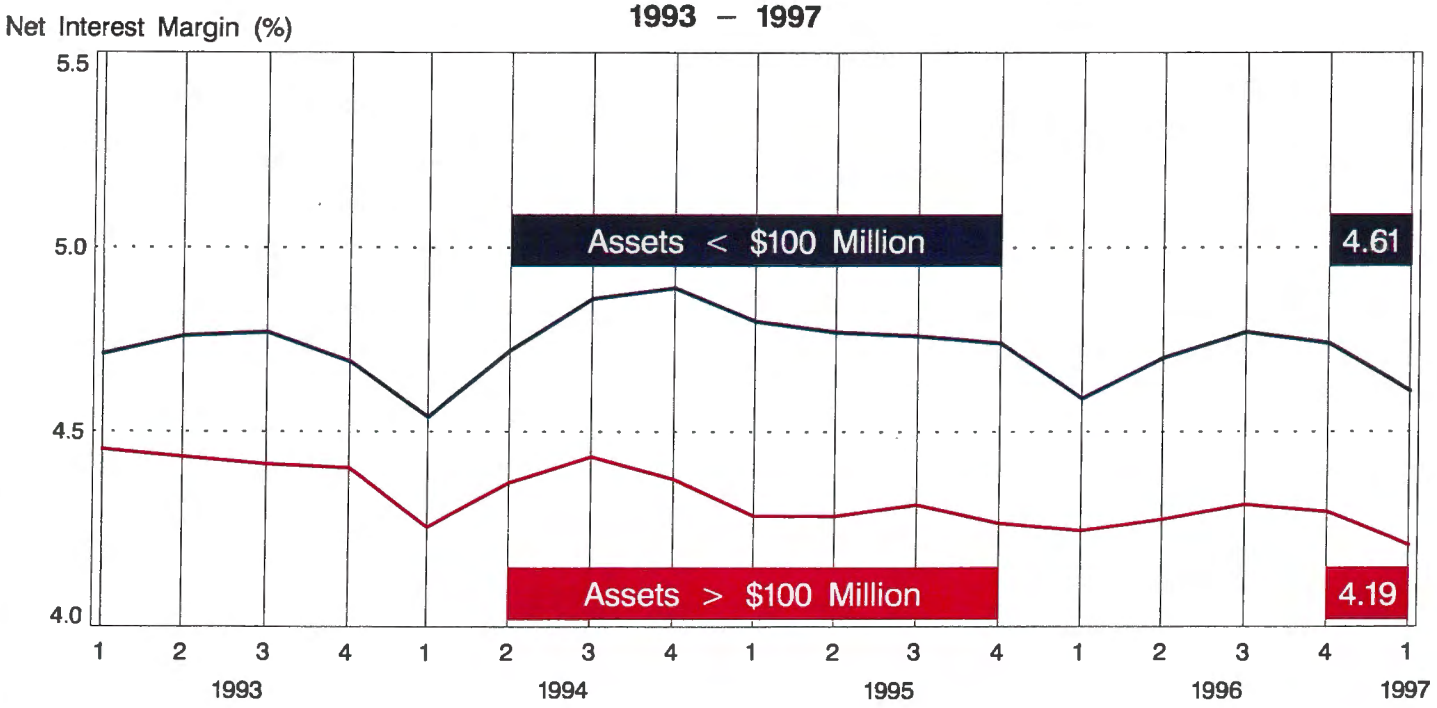
Quarterly Net Income

1993 – 1997



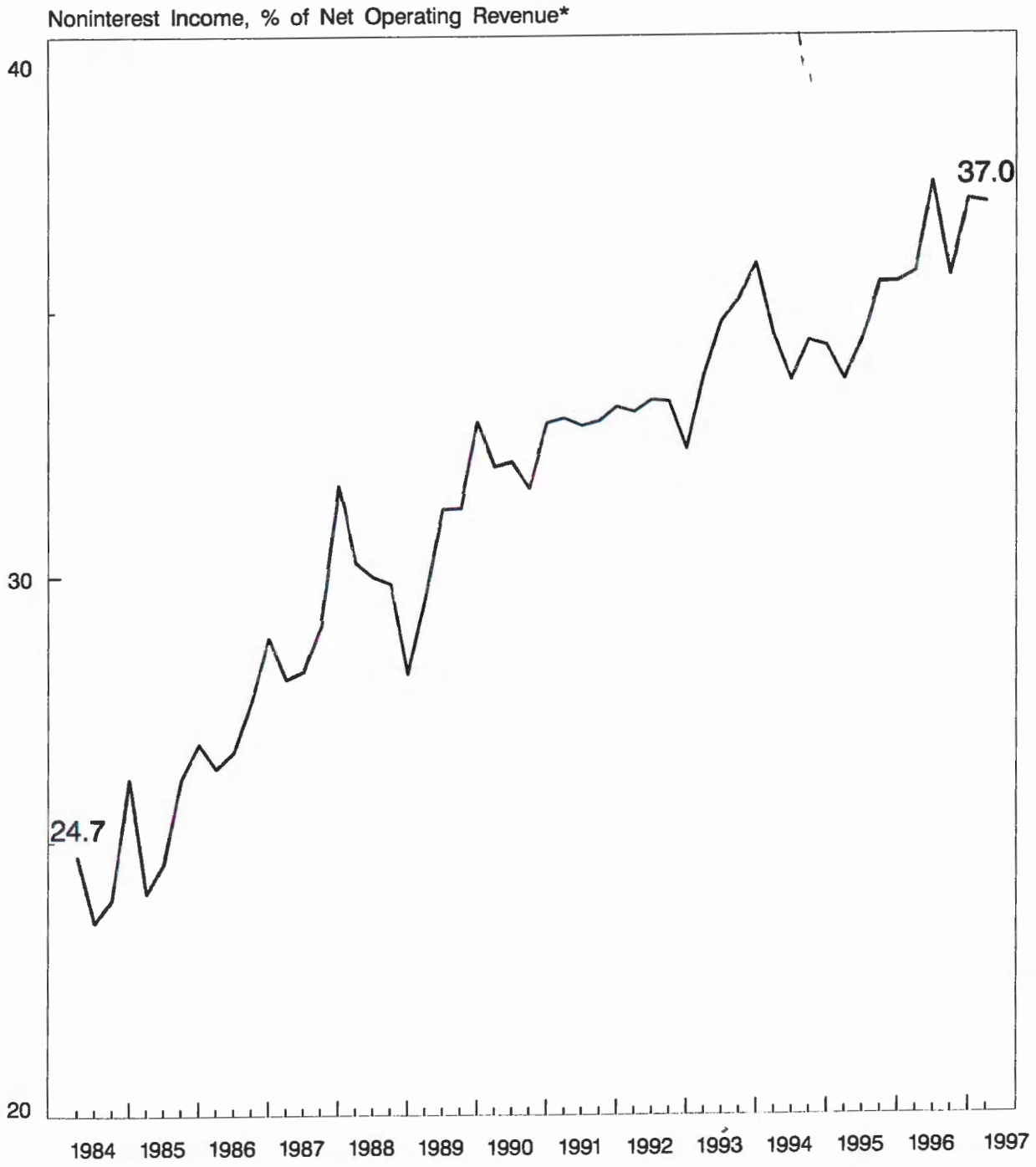
Quarterly Net Interest Margins, Annualized

1993 – 1997



Noninterest Income Provides a Growing Proportion of Bank Revenue

1984 – 1997



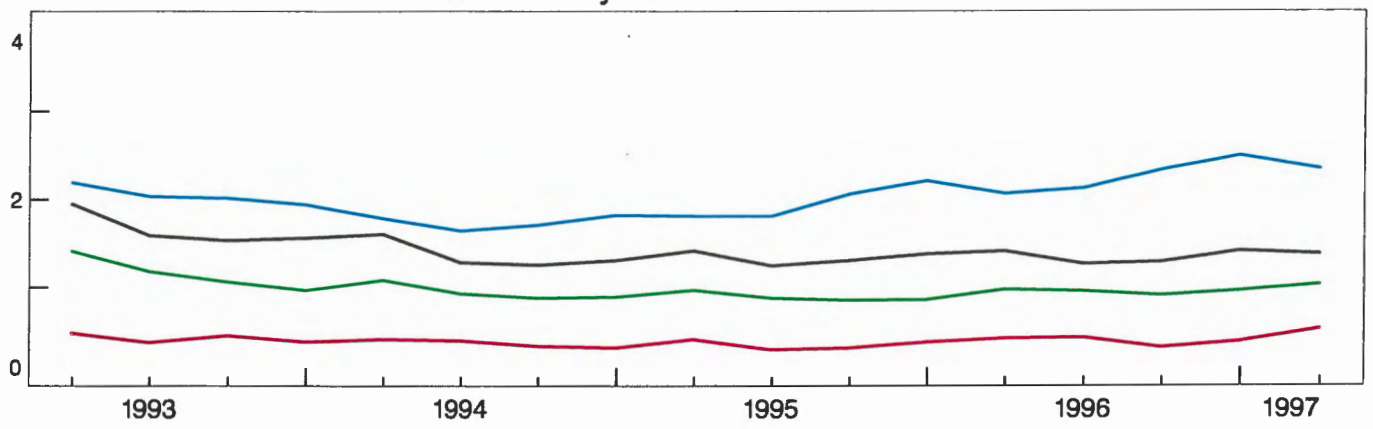
*Net operating revenue equals net interest income plus noninterest income.

Loan Quality

1993 – 1997

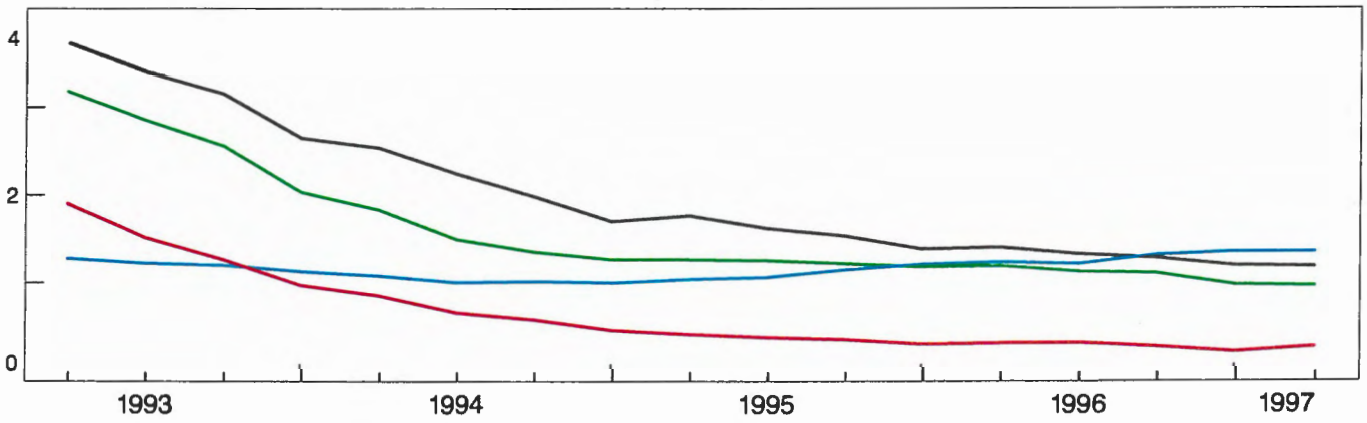
Percent of Loans

30 – 89 Day Past Due Loans



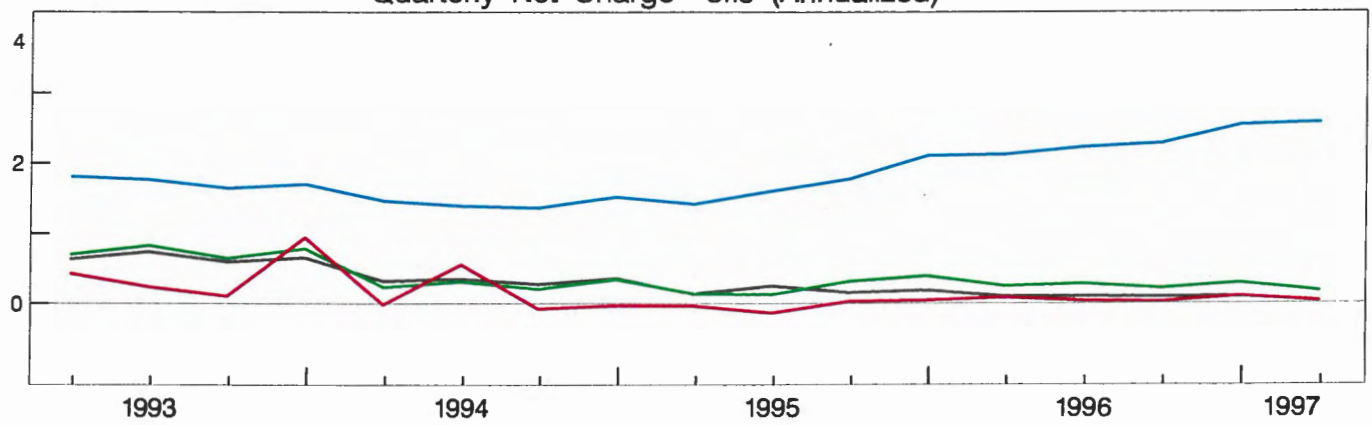
Percent of Loans

Noncurrent Loans*



Percent of Loans

Quarterly Net Charge – offs (Annualized)

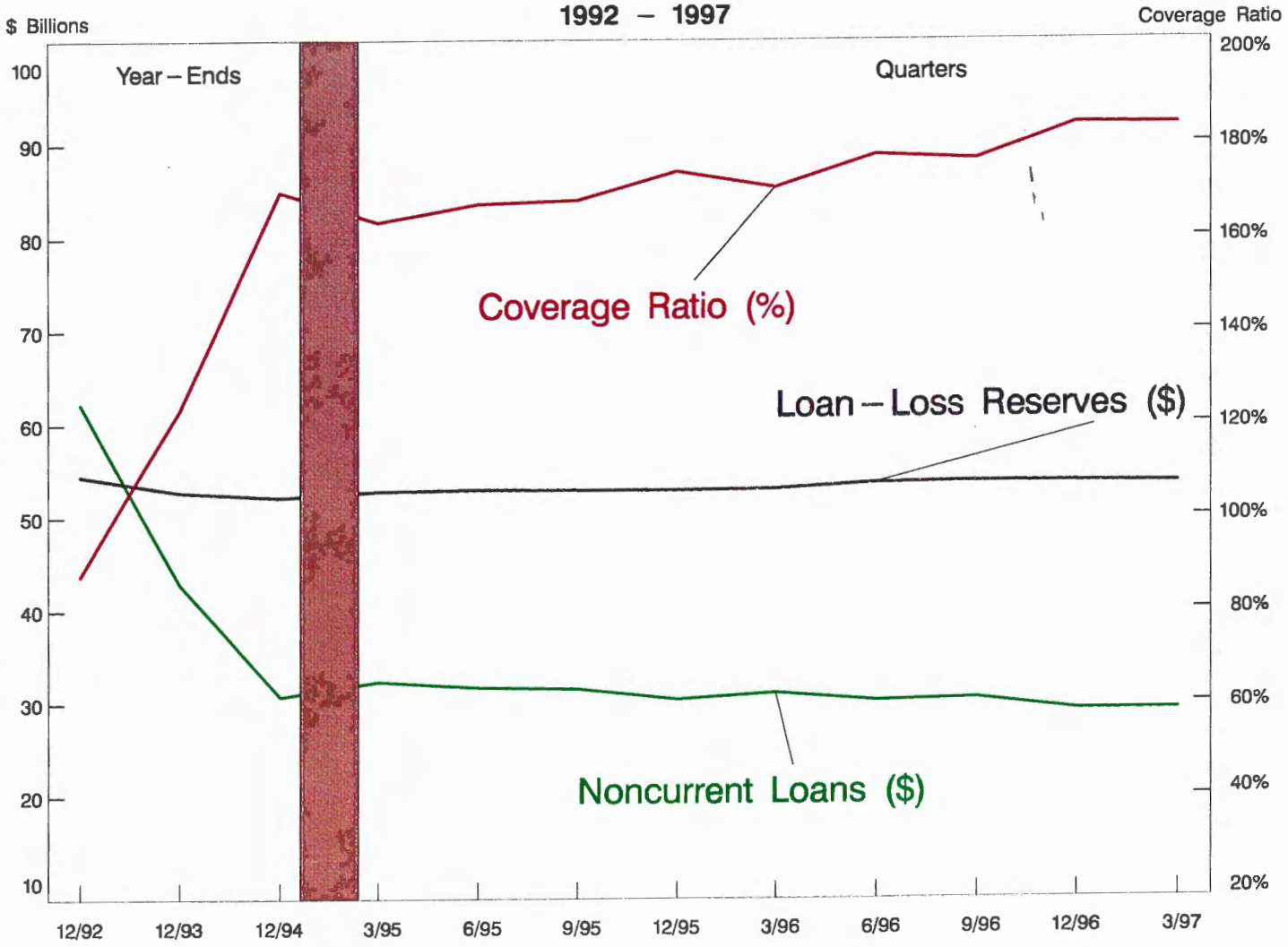


Total Real Estate
Loans to Individuals
Commercial and Industrial
All Other Loans**

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

Reserve Coverage Ratio*

1992 – 1997

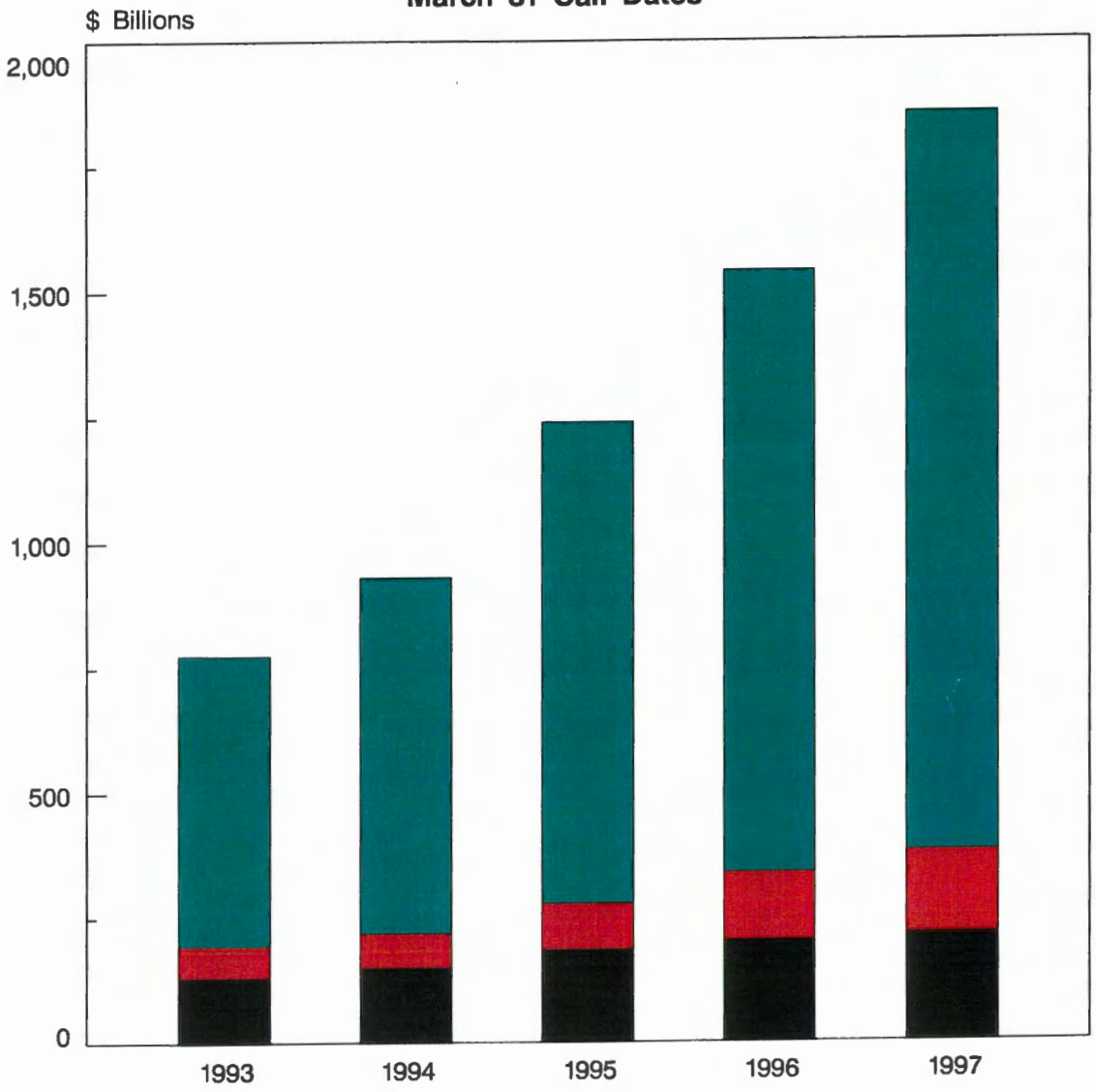


	12/92	12/93	12/94	3/95	6/95	9/95	12/95	3/96	6/96	9/96	12/96	3/97
Noncurrent Loans ($ Billions)	62.2	42.8	30.7	32.3	31.7	31.5	30.4	31.0	30.2	30.4	29.1	29.1
Loan – Loss Reserves ($ Billions)	54.5	52.8	52.1	52.8	52.9	52.9	52.8	53.0	53.6	53.7	53.6	53.5
Coverage Ratio (%)	88	123	170	163	167	168	174	171	178	177	184	184

*Loan – loss reserves to noncurrent loans.

Expansion of Credit Card Lines, 1993 – 1997

March 31 Call Dates*



Loans outstanding ($ Billions)

■ Held on – balance – sheet	130.9	150.5	185.2	202.8	215.9
■ Securitized & sold **	62.3*	68.4*	92.1*	135.4	164.9
■ Unused commitments **	581.9	712.3	962.7	1,203.4	1,474.5
Total	775.1	931.2	1,240.0	1,541.7	1,855.2

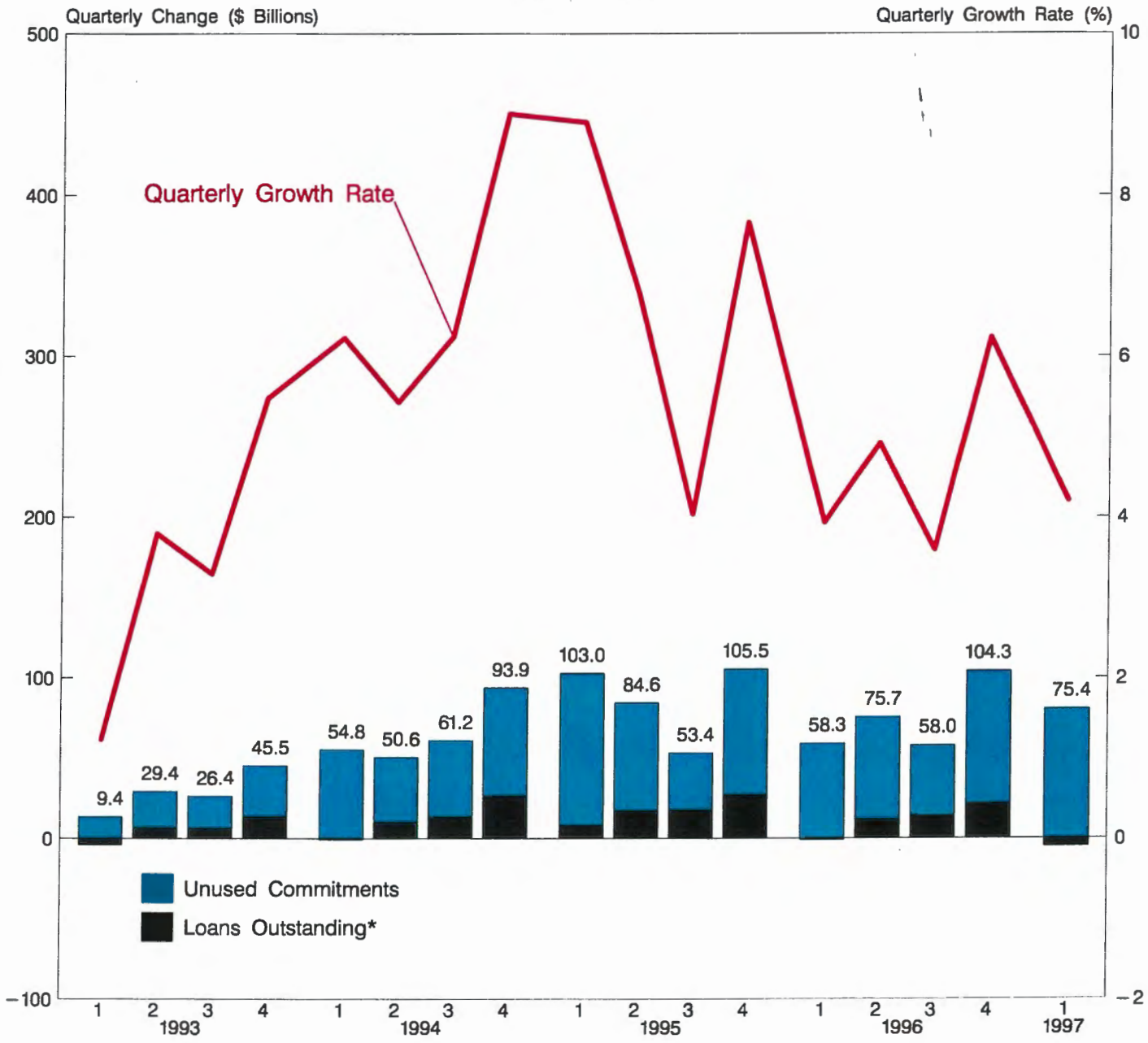
*Prior to 1996, loans securitized and sold are estimated using amounts reported as of 9/30.

**Off – balance – sheet

Quarterly Credit Card Growth Rate

Credit Card Loans and Unused Commitments

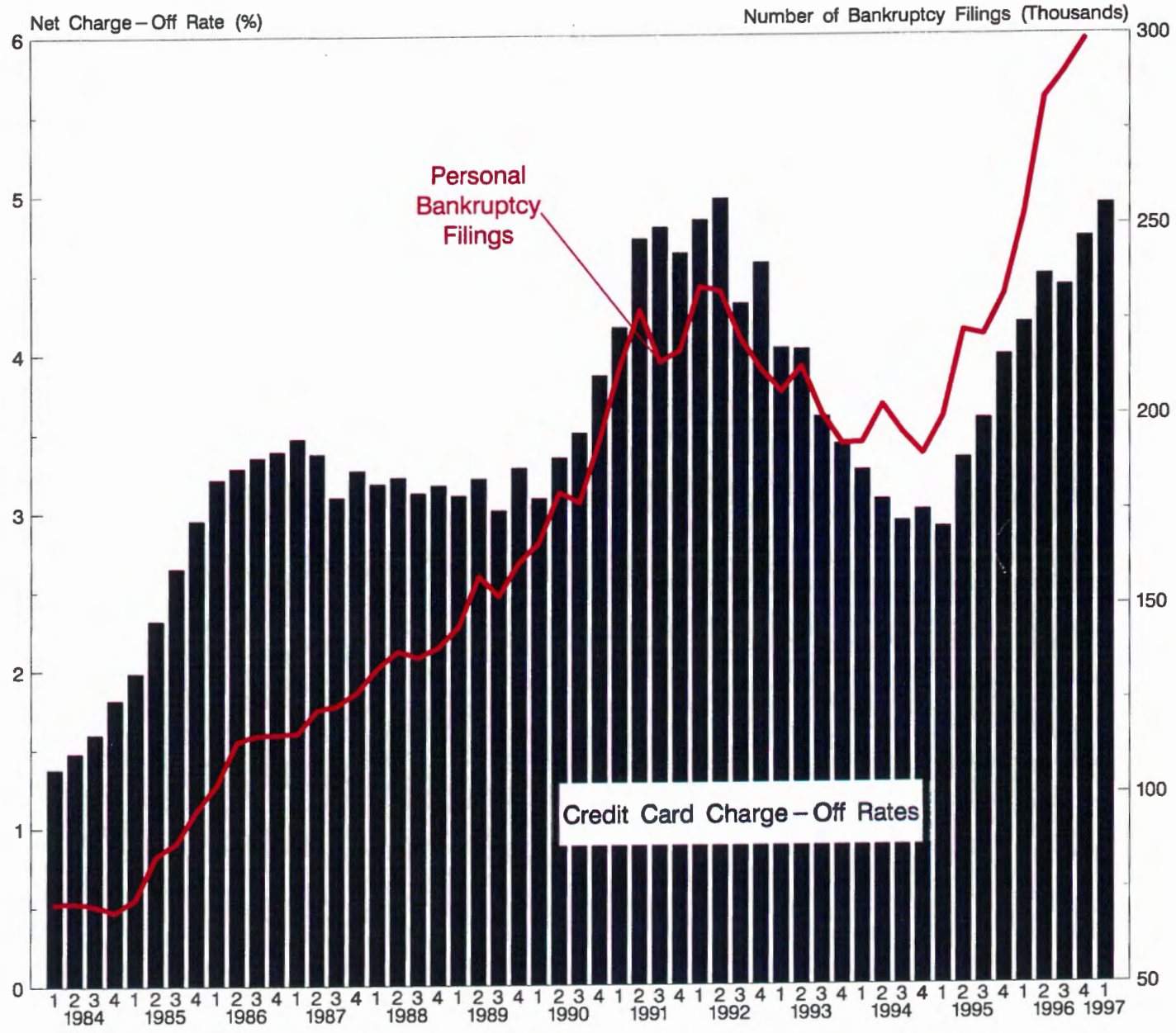
1993 – 1997



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

Credit Card Loss Rates and Personal Bankruptcy Filings

1984 – 1997

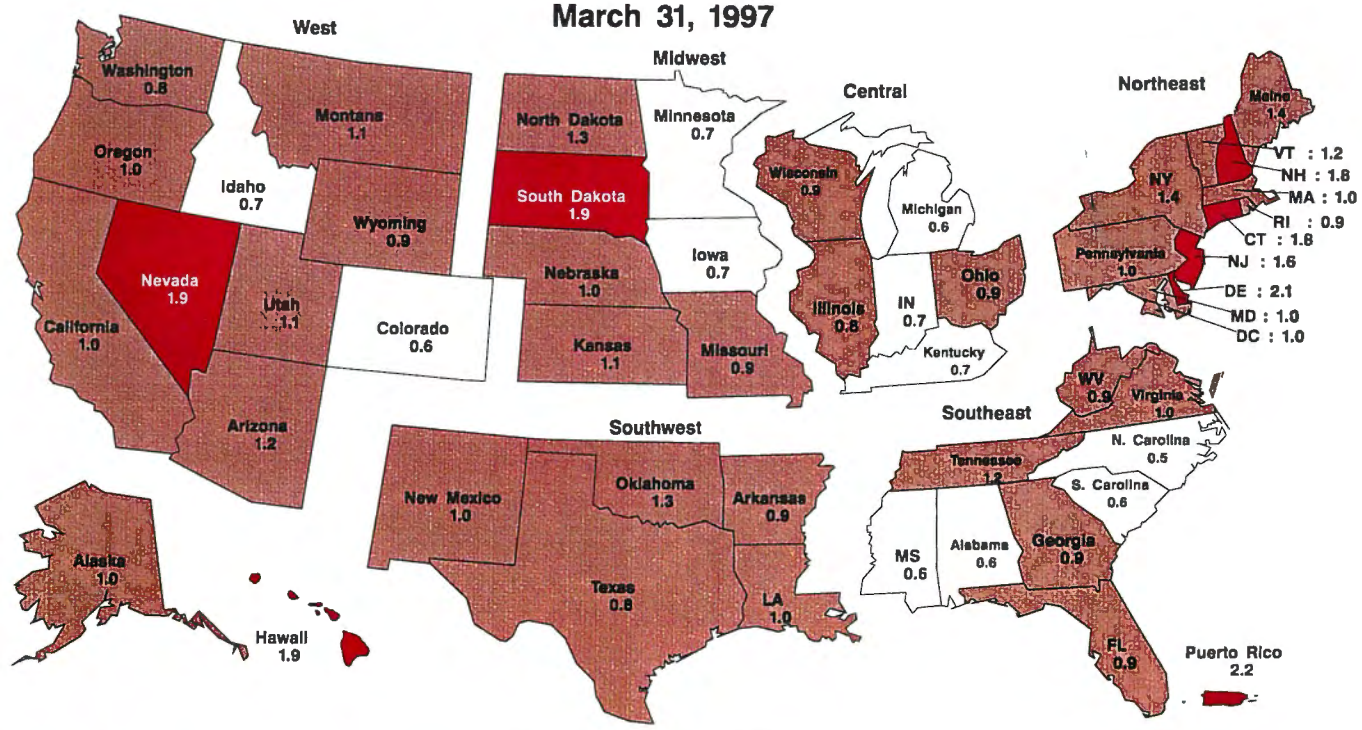


Sources: Bankruptcies – Administrative Office of the United States Courts
Charge – Off Rates – Commercial Bank Call Reports

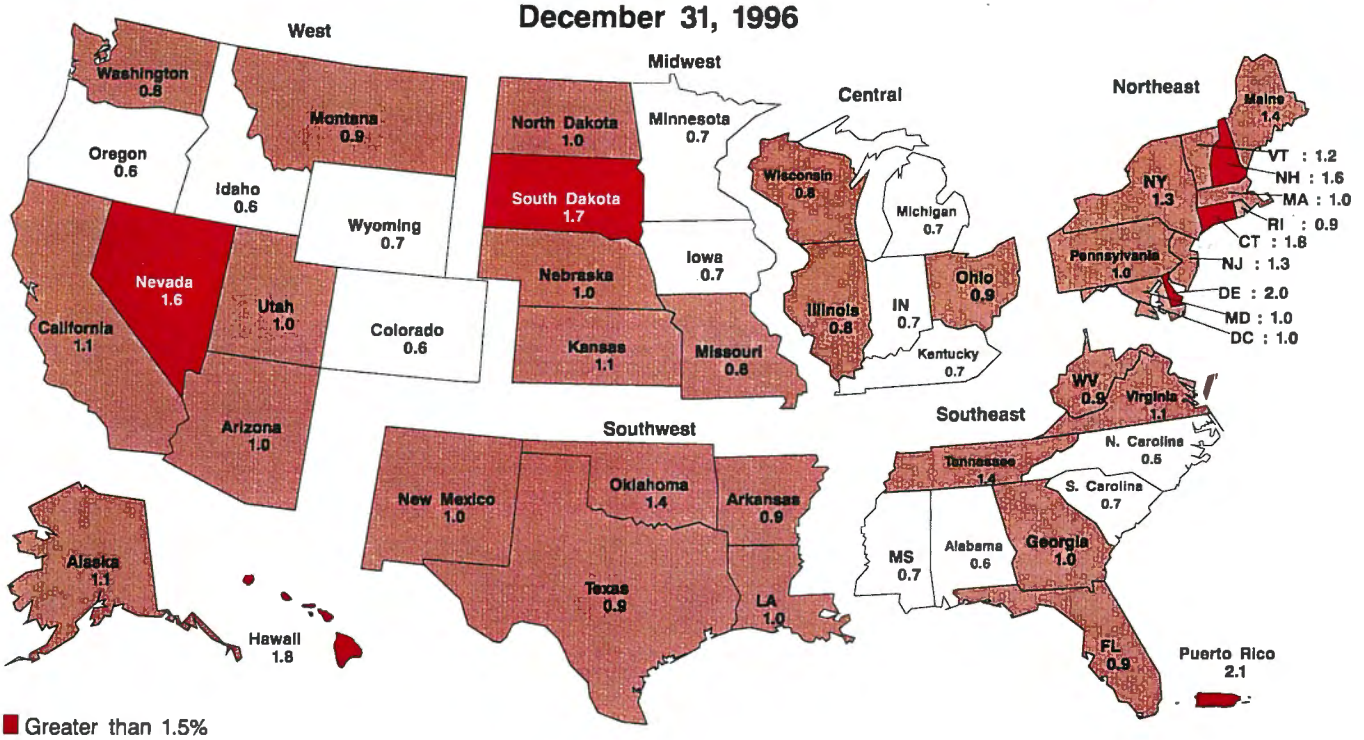
Note: First quarter 1997 personal bankruptcy data were not available as of the printing date.

Noncurrent Loan Rates*

March 31, 1997



December 31, 1996



Greater than 1.5%

Between .75% and 1.5%

Less than .75%

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

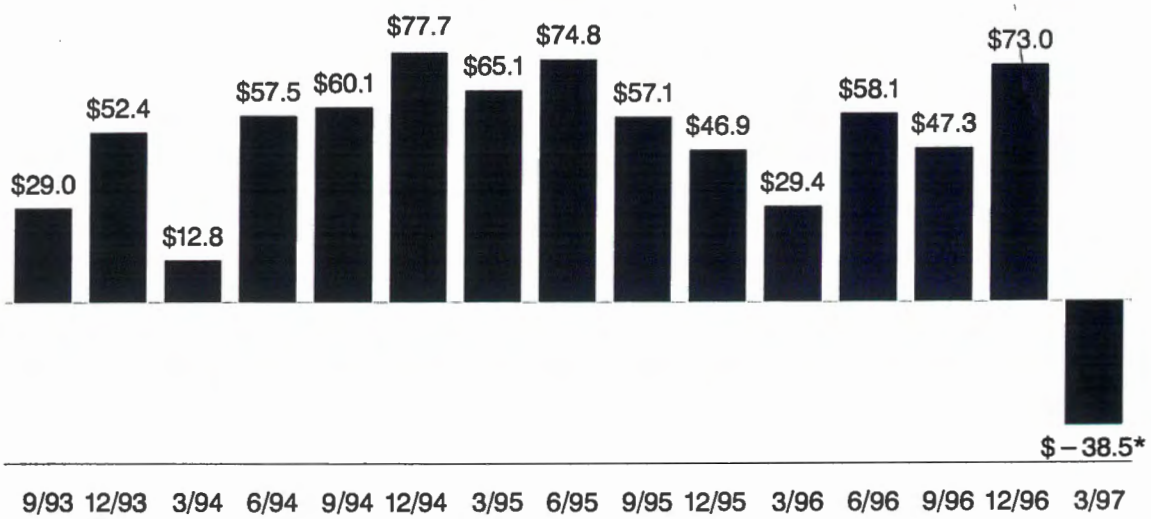
Noncurrent Loan Rates*

March 31, 1997

	Total Loans		Commercial & Industrial		Real Estate		Loans to Individuals		All Other Loans	
	3/31/97	12/31/96	3/31/97	12/31/96	3/31/97	12/31/96	3/31/97	12/31/96	3/31/97	12/31/96
Puerto Rico	2.21	2.12	2.94	2.65	2.43	2.38	1.57	1.45	1.58	2.09
Delaware	2.07	2.05	2.29	2.00	1.10	1.13	2.24	2.20	0.21	0.34
Nevada	1.94	1.65	0.57	1.52	0.97	1.03	2.23	1.83	0.03	0.06
Hawaii	1.92	1.83	1.69	1.87	2.30	2.03	1.56	1.45	0.69	0.71
South Dakota	1.91	1.70	1.99	1.81	0.99	0.86	2.16	1.92	0.80	0.62
New Hampshire	1.83	1.64	1.17	1.04	1.87	1.75	2.02	1.71	0.62	0.51
Connecticut	1.83	1.76	2.93	2.84	1.78	1.68	0.69	0.91	0.80	1.07
New Jersey	1.55	1.29	1.66	1.71	1.70	1.28	0.91	0.69	0.43	0.37
New York	1.39	1.26	0.94	1.05	2.39	2.38	2.45	2.53	0.27	0.17
Maine	1.38	1.38	1.99	1.82	1.38	1.46	0.79	0.81	0.55	0.59
Oklahoma	1.32	1.40	2.30	2.32	1.22	1.32	0.65	0.73	0.54	0.75
North Dakota	1.28	1.03	3.54	2.91	0.91	0.81	0.68	0.63	0.27	0.16
Arizona	1.24	0.96	0.40	0.36	0.44	0.38	1.94	1.66	0.06	0.04
Tennessee	1.22	1.36	0.47	0.47	1.72	1.97	0.86	0.84	0.41	0.37
Vermont	1.16	1.22	1.49	1.82	1.27	1.31	0.61	0.54	0.03	0.05
Kansas	1.09	1.11	2.07	2.29	0.98	0.94	1.05	1.04	0.14	0.18
Montana	1.07	0.87	2.94	1.98	0.71	0.68	0.55	0.65	0.31	0.24
Utah	1.07	0.98	0.83	0.80	0.54	0.55	1.40	1.25	0.68	0.63
New Mexico	1.03	1.02	1.42	1.32	1.02	1.05	0.80	0.70	1.02	1.42
Louisiana	1.03	0.99	1.26	1.38	0.97	0.95	1.04	0.87	0.56	0.36
Nebraska	1.03	0.99	2.11	1.93	0.72	0.71	1.41	1.39	0.12	0.17
Massachusetts	1.01	1.03	0.69	0.75	1.73	1.78	1.16	0.97	0.19	0.24
Pennsylvania	1.00	1.02	0.81	0.86	1.32	1.34	1.04	1.03	0.21	0.21
Maryland	1.00	0.95	0.87	0.77	1.13	1.13	0.60	0.58	0.84	0.55
District of Columbia	0.99	0.95	0.91	0.81	1.08	1.02	0.63	0.91	0.00	0.26
Oregon	0.99	0.56	1.67	0.81	0.43	0.38	1.13	0.82	0.79	0.26
California	0.98	1.07	0.92	1.01	1.43	1.56	0.38	0.44	0.21	0.24
Alaska	0.98	1.09	1.82	1.74	0.72	1.09	0.44	0.35	0.42	0.26
Virginia	0.96	1.06	0.75	0.66	0.90	0.97	1.29	1.55	0.23	0.19
Florida	0.94	0.93	0.95	0.77	1.07	1.09	0.80	0.77	0.12	0.21
Wyoming	0.94	0.72	2.71	1.70	0.46	0.36	0.45	0.65	3.93	2.62
Georgia	0.91	1.01	0.72	0.68	1.02	1.07	1.23	1.65	0.15	0.10
Arkansas	0.91	0.85	1.28	1.16	0.94	0.92	0.69	0.66	0.26	0.09
West Virginia	0.90	0.88	2.07	2.03	0.79	0.76	0.59	0.66	0.60	0.16
Wisconsin	0.89	0.83	1.21	1.05	0.81	0.82	0.84	0.80	0.53	0.37
Ohio	0.88	0.86	0.97	0.98	0.71	0.72	1.30	1.21	0.24	0.23
Missouri	0.88	0.81	1.14	0.88	0.89	0.88	0.59	0.58	0.53	0.54
Rhode Island	0.87	0.93	0.87	0.95	0.99	1.20	1.22	1.17	0.07	0.04
Texas	0.84	0.87	1.09	1.01	0.99	1.03	0.47	0.54	0.22	0.38
Illinois	0.83	0.81	0.95	0.88	0.92	0.95	0.86	0.83	0.15	0.13
Washington	0.81	0.80	1.37	0.93	0.59	0.94	0.59	0.33	0.64	0.54
Kentucky	0.74	0.73	0.91	0.88	0.78	0.80	0.63	0.64	0.38	0.24
Iowa	0.73	0.71	1.87	1.69	0.49	0.51	0.74	0.84	0.15	0.13
Idaho	0.72	0.63	0.68	0.69	0.51	0.40	0.85	0.75	1.09	0.92
Minnesota	0.69	0.65	0.92	0.87	0.66	0.63	0.53	0.53	0.51	0.43
Indiana	0.67	0.71	0.79	0.71	0.66	0.69	0.69	0.89	0.30	0.25
Michigan	0.64	0.68	0.61	0.64	0.71	0.79	0.64	0.62	0.32	0.28
Mississippi	0.62	0.69	1.03	1.05	0.56	0.68	0.52	0.54	0.39	0.32
Alabama	0.62	0.61	0.71	0.68	0.51	0.48	1.01	1.07	0.18	0.09
South Carolina	0.59	0.74	0.39	1.15	0.70	0.71	0.51	0.53	0.18	0.15
Colorado	0.59	0.59	1.03	1.18	0.49	0.47	0.58	0.54	0.32	0.31
North Carolina	0.51	0.52	0.61	0.71	0.54	0.54	0.43	0.40	0.25	0.13
U.S. and Territories	1.05	1.04	0.97	0.98	1.18	1.20	1.36	1.36	0.27	0.22

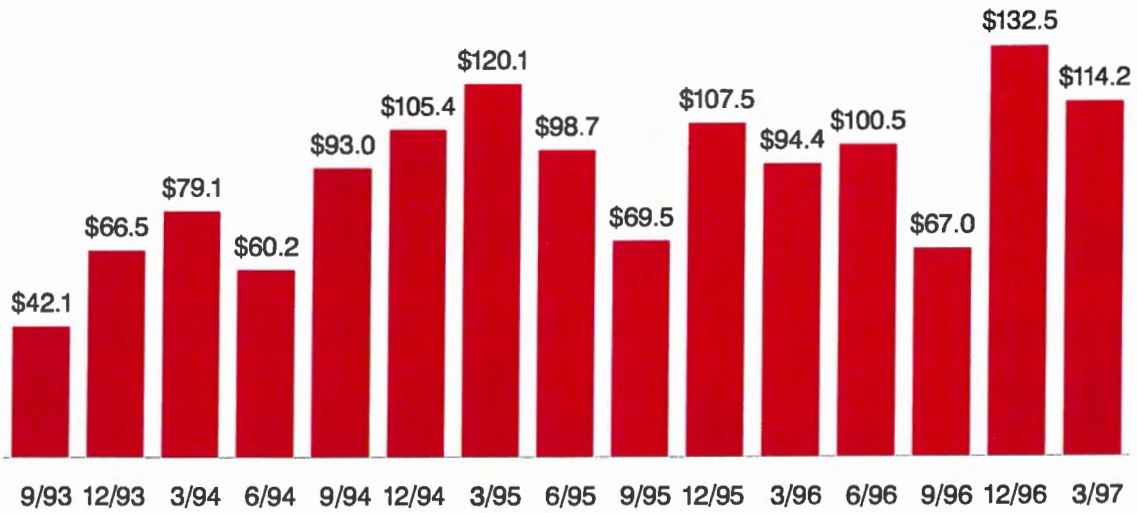
* Noncurrent loan rates represent the percentage of loans in each category that are past due 90 days or more or in nonaccrual status.

Quarterly Change in Reported Loans Outstanding
($ Billions)



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

Quarterly Change in Unused Loan Commitments
($ Billions)

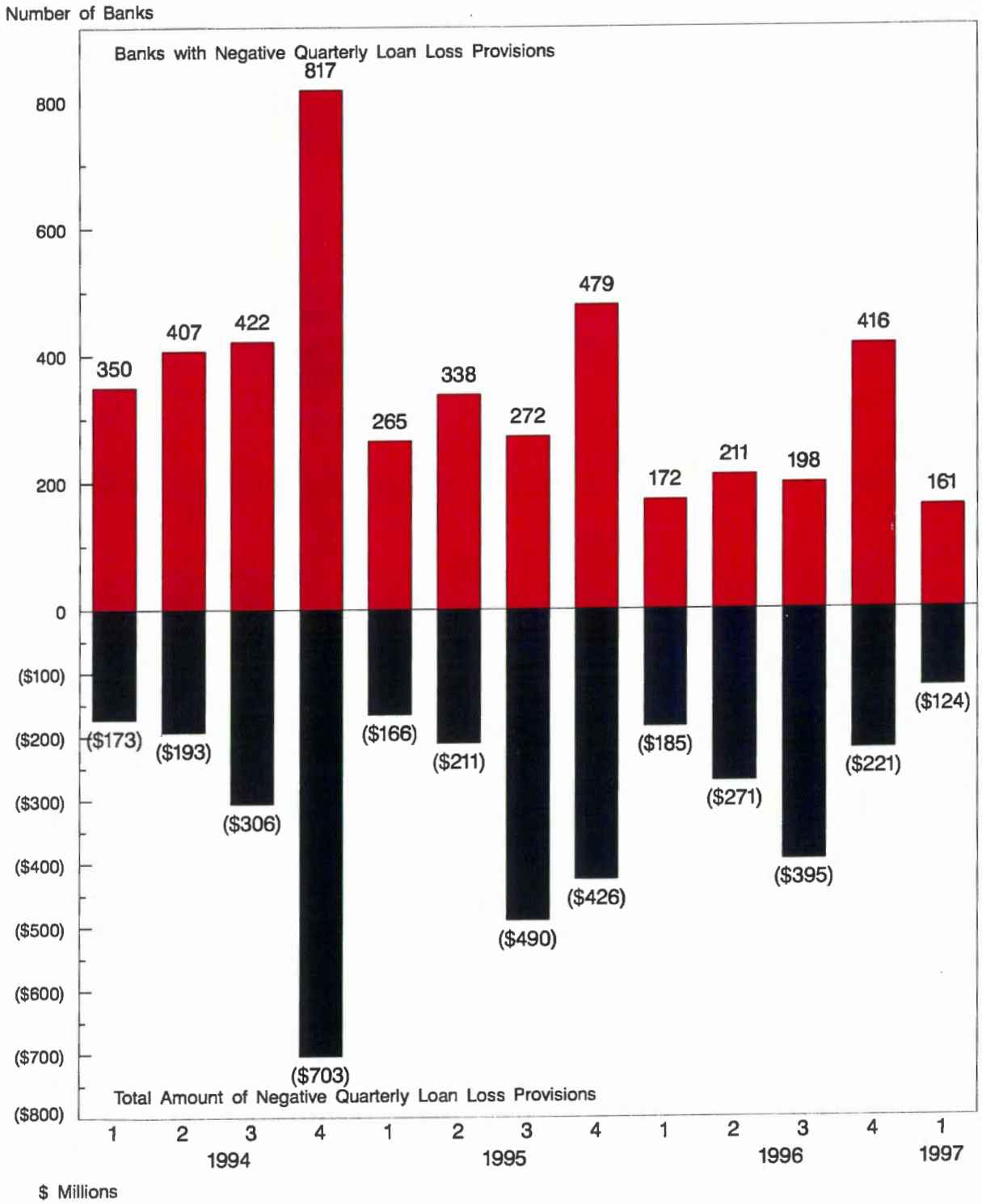


In the first quarter of 1997, unused credit card commitments increased by $80.5 billion and unused commitments for loans to businesses increased by $28.6 billion.

Converting Reserves Back Into Income

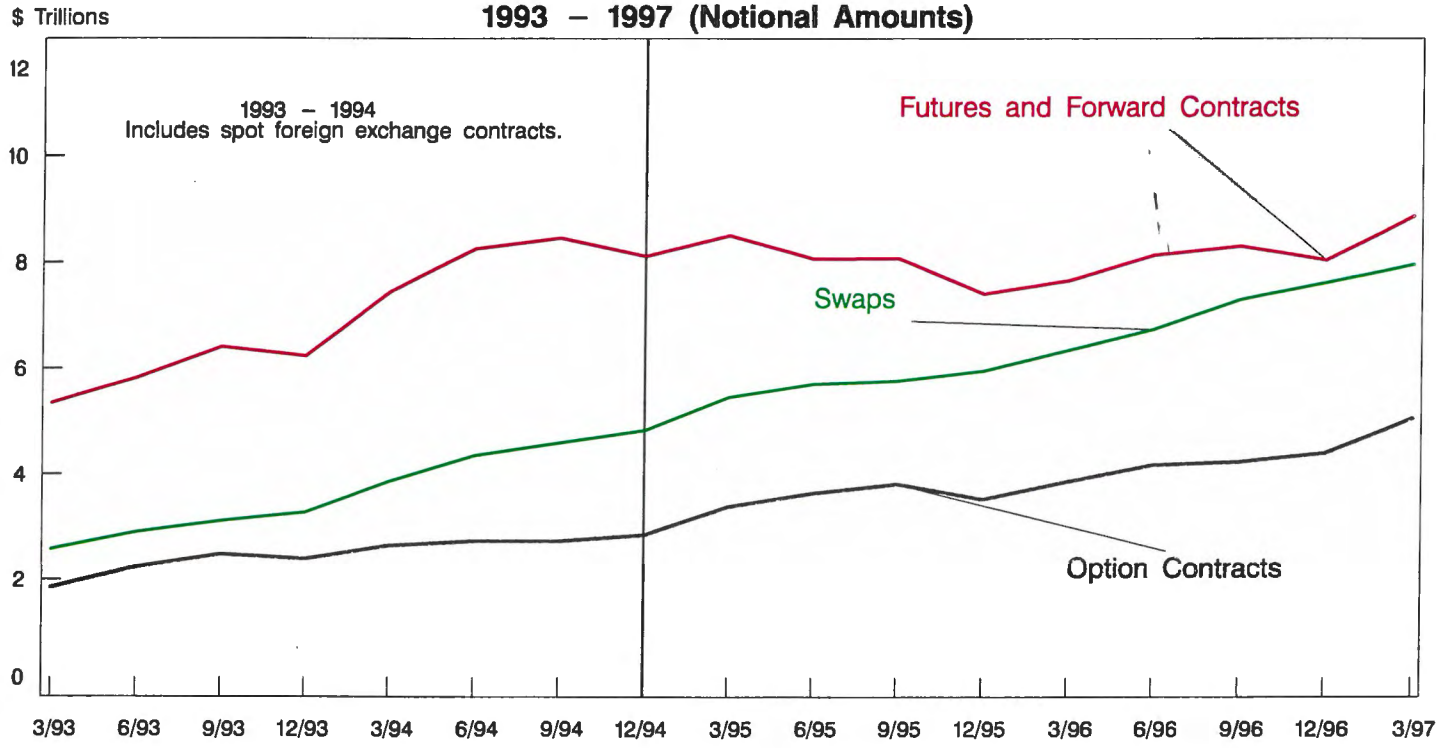
Banks Reporting Negative Loan Loss Provisions

1994 – 1997



Off – Balance – Sheet Derivatives

1993 – 1997 (Notional Amounts)



	12/93	12/94	12/95	12/96	3/97
Total Derivatives (off – balance – sheet) (Notional Amounts, in billions of dollars)	$11,878	$15,773	$16,861	$20,035	$21,868
Futures and Forward Contracts	**6,230**	**8,110**	**7,399**	**8,041**	**8,866**
Interest rate contracts	2,497	3,435	3,063	3,201	3,583
Foreign exchange rate contracts	3,689	4,620	4,221	4,739	5,191
Other futures and forwards*	44	54	115	102	92
Option Contracts	**2,386**	**2,841**	**3,516**	**4,393**	**5,052**
Interest rate options	1,771	2,039	2,485	3,156	3,596
Foreign currency options	518	653	817	1,033	1,220
Other option contracts*	97	149	214	204	235
Swaps	**3,262**	**4,822**	**5,945**	**7,601**	**7,950**
Interest rate swaps	2,947	4,450	5,547	7,069	7,382
Foreign exchange rate swaps	277	331	350	471	508
Other swaps*	38	40	49	61	60
Memoranda					
Spot Foreign Exchange Contracts	NA	NA	305	262	468
Credit Derivatives	NA	NA	NA	NA	19
Number of banks reporting derivatives	666	625	558	483	504
Replacement cost of interest rate and foreign exchange rate contracts **	143	146	219	246	270

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

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

Concentration of Off–Balance–Sheet Derivatives*

Notional Amounts
March 31, 1997

All Other Participants (496 Banks)
$1.3 Trillion (6%)

Composition of Off–Balance–Sheet Derivatives*

Notional Amounts
March 31, 1997
Interest Rate Contracts
$14.6 Trillion (67%)

Commodity & Other Contracts
$0.2 Trillion (1%)

Equity Derivative Contracts
$0.2 Trillion (1%)

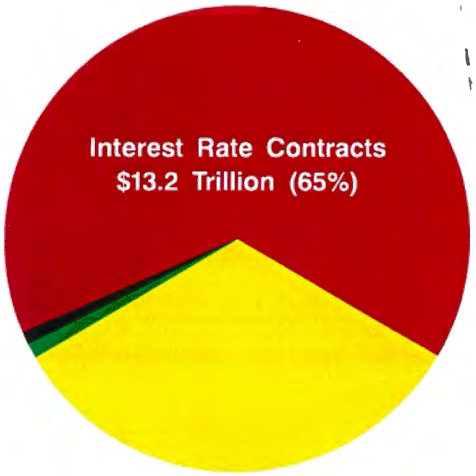
Foreign Exchange Contracts
$6.9 Trillion (32%)

*Amounts do not represent either the net market position or the credit exposure of banks' off–balance–sheet derivative activities. They represent the gross value of all contracts written. Spot foreign exchange contracts of $444 billion for the eight largest participants and $23 billion for all others are not included.

Purpose of Off–Balance–Sheet Derivatives*

Held for Trading

Notional Amounts
March 31, 1997



Commodity & Other Contracts
$0.2 Trillion (1%)

Equity Derivative Contracts
$0.2 Trillion (1%)

Foreign Exchange Contracts
$6.7 Trillion (33%)

Not Held for Trading

Notional Amounts
March 31, 1997

Foreign Exchange Contracts
$0.2 Trillion (12%)

Equity Derivative Contracts,
$0.0 Trillion (0%)

* Notional amounts do not represent either the net market position or the credit exposure of banks' off–balance–sheet derivative activities. They represent the gross value of all contracts written. Spot foreign exchange contracts of $468 billion are not included.

Positions of Off–Balance–Sheet Derivatives
Gross Fair Values
March 31, 1997
($ Millions)

Held for Trading

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

	Interest Rate	Foreign Exchange	Equity Derivatives	Commodity & Other	Total	Net
Eight Largest Participants						**(1,006)**
Gross positive fair value	119,415	135,748	9,908	3,522	268,593	
Gross negative fair value	117,367	135,545	12,292	4,395	269,599	
All other participants						**308**
Gross positive fair value	1,449	4,364	4	49	5,866	
Gross negative fair value	1,321	4,189	0	48	5,558	
Total						**(697)**
Gross positive fair value	120,865	140,111	9,912	3,571	274,459	
Gross negative fair value	118,688	139,734	12,292	4,443	275,157	

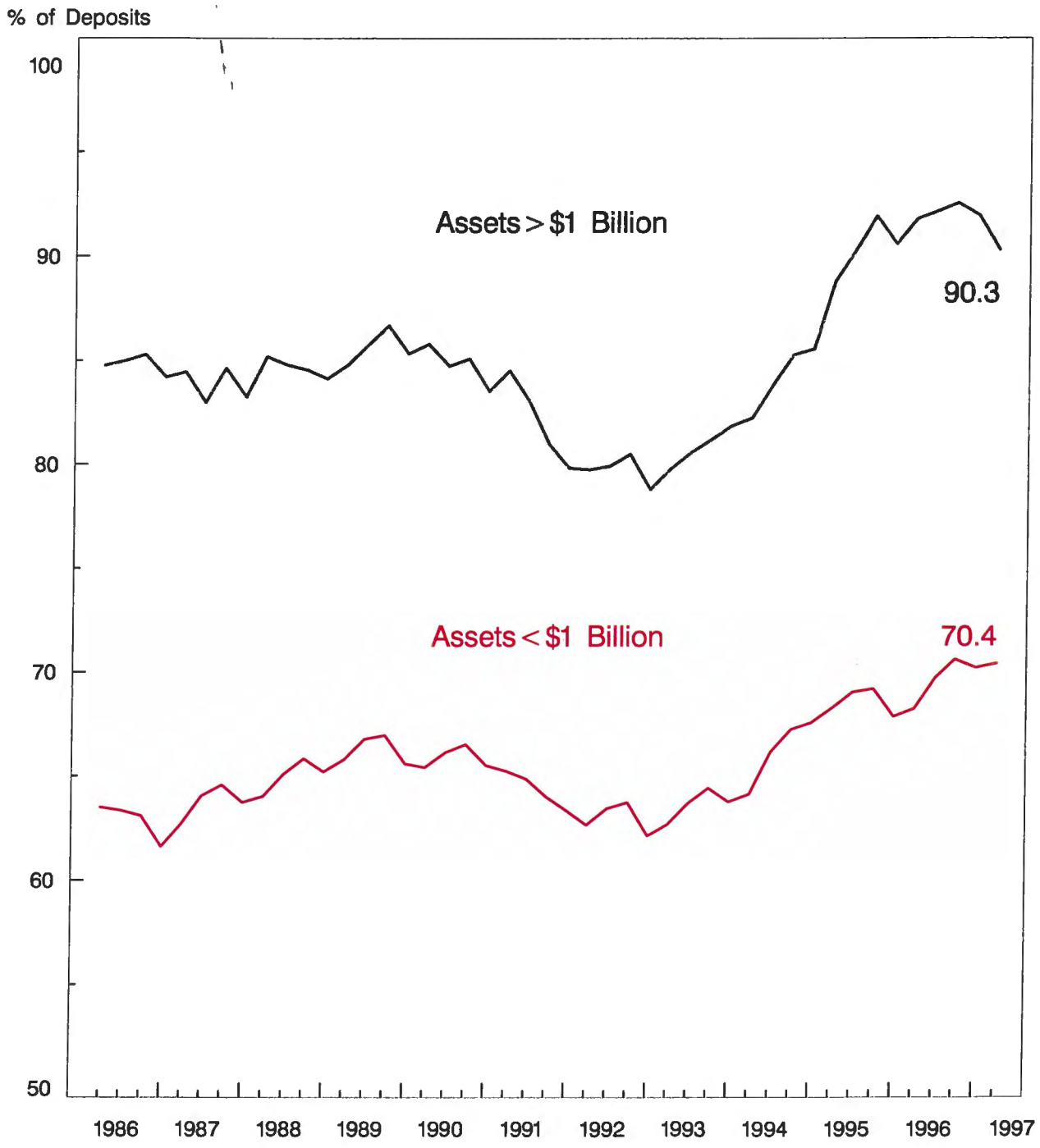
Held for Purposes Other than Trading

476 Banks Held Derivative Contracts for Purposes Other than Trading

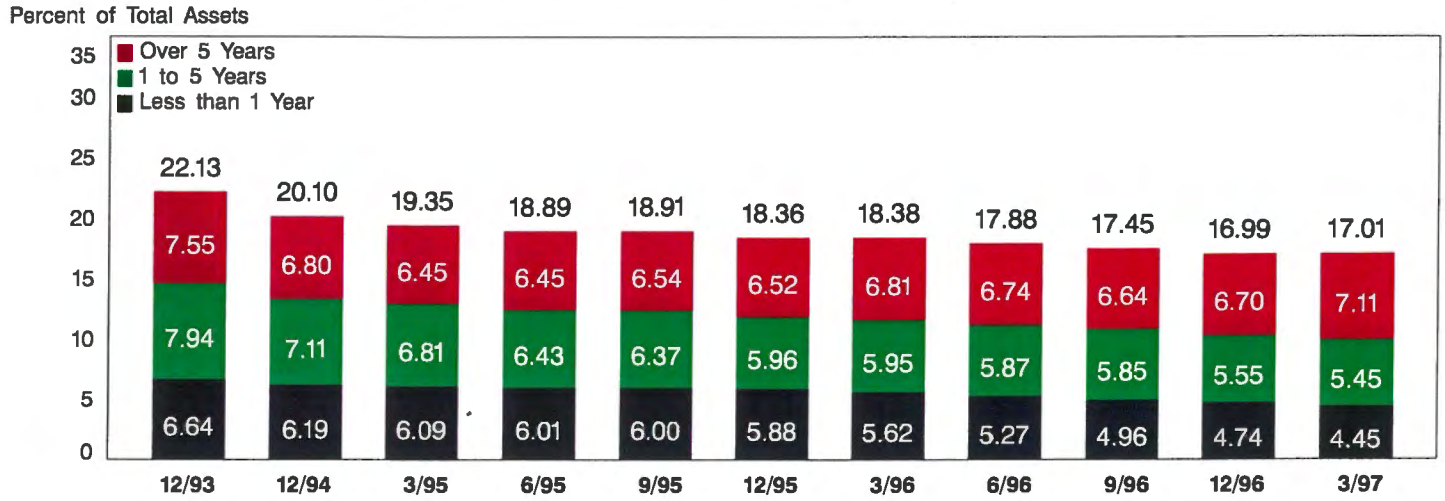
	Interest Rate	Foreign Exchange	Equity Derivatives	Commodity & Other	Total	Net
Marked to Market						**235**
Gross positive fair value	842	189	0	1	1,032	
Gross negative fair value	616	181	0	0	797	
Not Marked to Market						**(2,051)**
Gross positive fair value	6,695	1,120	14	23	7,852	
Gross negative fair value	8,787	983	7	126	9,903	
Total						**(1,816)**
Gross positive fair value	7,537	1,309	14	24	8,884	
Gross negative fair value	9,403	1,163	7	126	10,699	

Net Loans and Leases to Deposits

1986 – 1997

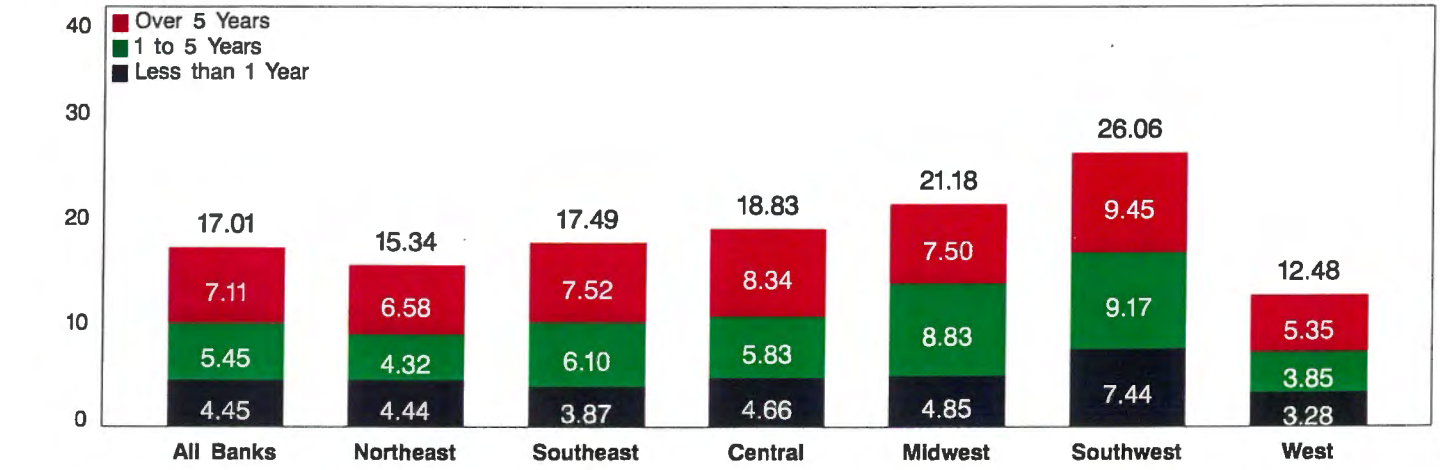


Debt Securities by Maturity or Repricing Frequency . . .



. . . and by Region

March 31, 1997

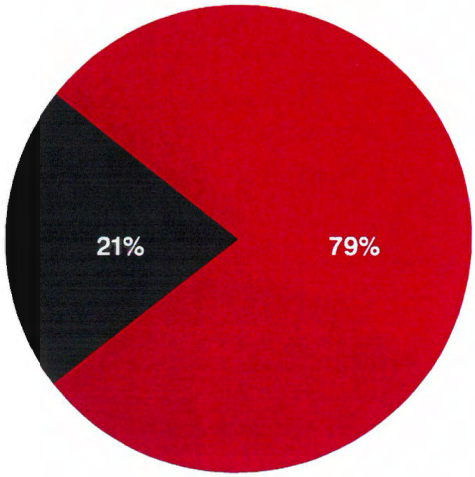


Total Securities (Debt and Equity)

($ Billions)

	3/95	6/95	9/95	12/95	3/96	6/96	9/96	12/96	3/97
U.S. Government Obligations:	$342	$334	$333	$324	$317	$316	$311	$300	$305
U.S. Treasury	238	220	214	198	194	191	184	169	171
U.S. Agencies	103	114	120	126	122	125	127	131	134
Mortgage Pass-through Securities	183	183	196	202	212	216	215	224	231
Collateralized Mortgage Obligations	137	137	133	127	124	117	113	112	111
State, County, Municipal Obligations	76	75	74	74	74	74	74	75	75
Other Debt Securities	60	60	64	66	66	65	67	68	68
Equity Securities	16	17	18	19	19	20	20	22	22
Total Securities	$813	$806	$819	$811	$812	$806	$800	$801	$813
Memoranda									
Fair Value of High-risk Mortgage Securities	3	3	3	3	3	2	2	2	2
Fair Value of Structured Notes	21	22	21	18	16	13	11	10	9

Total Securities*
March 31, 1997



Total Securities*
March 31, 1997
($ 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	**$26,567**	99.7	**$144,821**	99.2	$171,388	99.2
U.S. Agencies	**39,233**	99.1	**94,511**	99.1	133,745	99.1
Mortgage Pass – through Securities	**40,963**	99.2	**189,614**	99.0	230,578	99.0
Collateralized Mortgage Obligations	**23,683**	99.1	**87,702**	98.7	111,385	98.8
State, County, Municipal Obligations	**35,726**	101.5	**39,302**	101.8	75,028	101.7
Other Debt Securities	**6,608**	95.0	**61,883**	101.3	68,491	100.7
Equity Securities	**	**	**22,470**	108.5	22,470	108.5
Total Securities	**$172,781**	99.5	**$640,302**	99.7	$813,084	99.7
Memoranda***						
High – risk Mortgage Securities	**2,132**		**2,056**			96.4
Structured Notes	**9,298**		**9,150**			98.4

* 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*

1996 – 1997

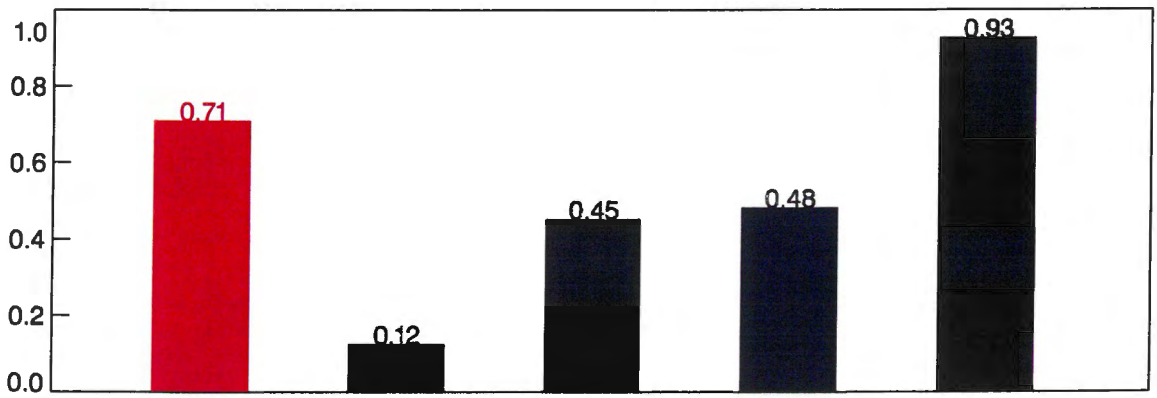
Quarterly Sales ($ Millions)	3/96	6/96	9/96	12/96	3/97
Money Market Funds	$211,968	$206,858	$221,719	$244,320	$268,456
Debt Securities Funds	3,693	3,323	3,131	2,939	6,121
Equity Securities	7,529	8,082	7,279	7,653	12,842
Other Mutual Funds	1,583	1,491	1,445	1,638	1,779
Annuities	2,660	3,723	3,355	3,177	3,896
Proprietary Mutual Fund and Annuity Sales included above	199,843	194,780	210,313	233,297	262,676

* 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

1997 YTD

Percent of Gross Operating Income**

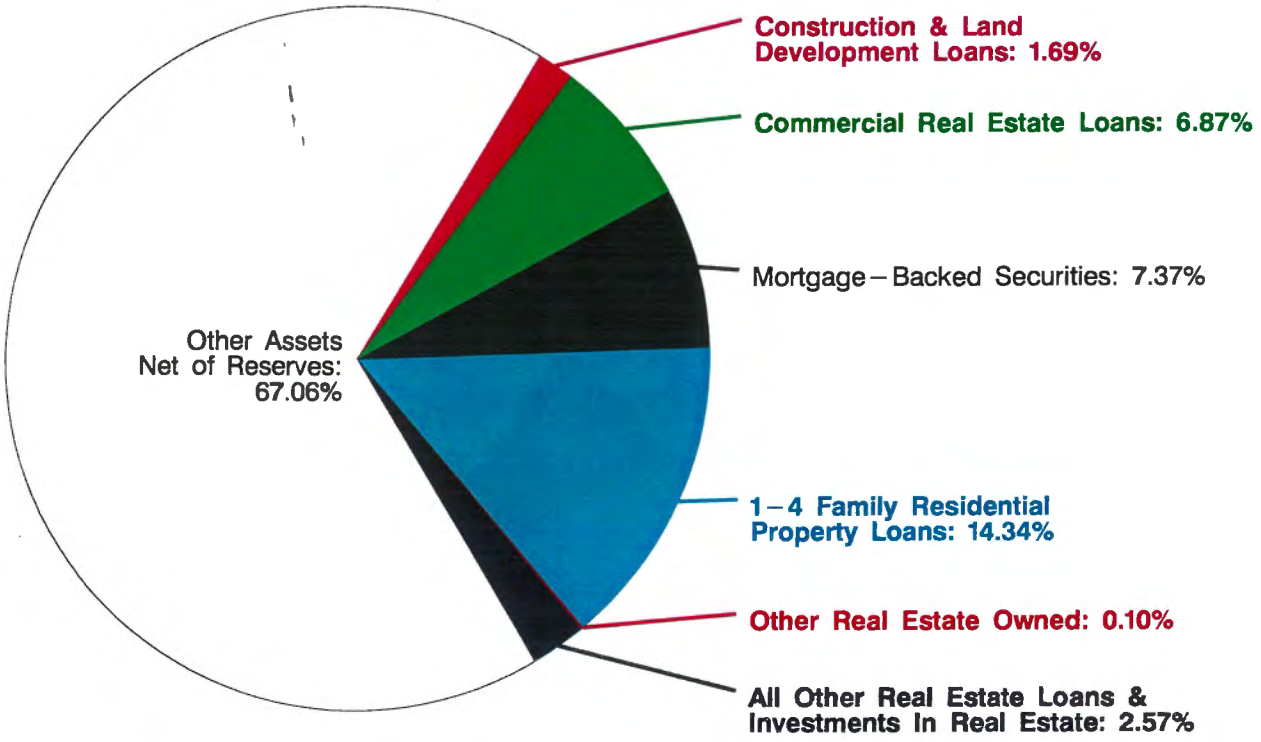


($ Millions)	All Banks	Under $100 Million	$100 Million to $1 Billion	$1 Billion to $10 Billion	Over $10 Billion
Mutual Fund and Annuity Fee Income	**$749**	**$8**	**$72**	**$115**	**$554**
Gross Operating Income	**$105,800**	**$6,021**	**$15,982**	**$23,892**	**$59,905**
Number of Banks Reporting These Fees	**1,884**	**584**	**1,029**	**209**	**62**
Percent of Banks Reporting These Fees	**19.9%**	**9.5%**	**35.5%**	**63.1%**	**84.9%**

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

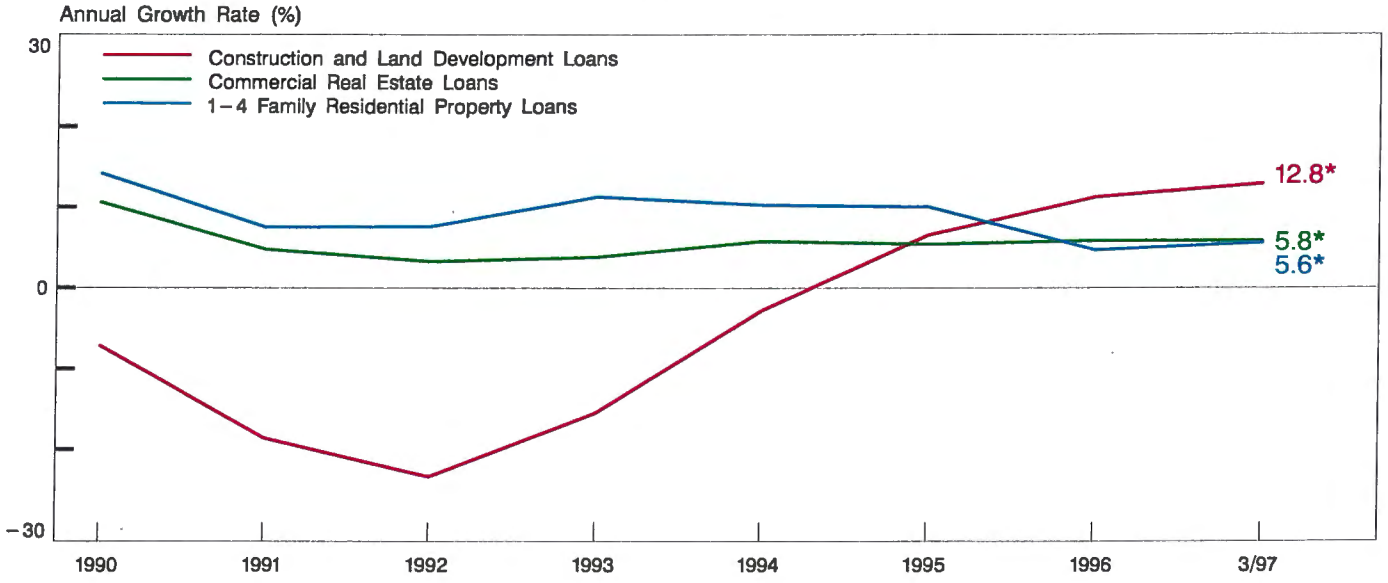
Real Estate Assets as a Percent of Total Assets

March 31, 1997



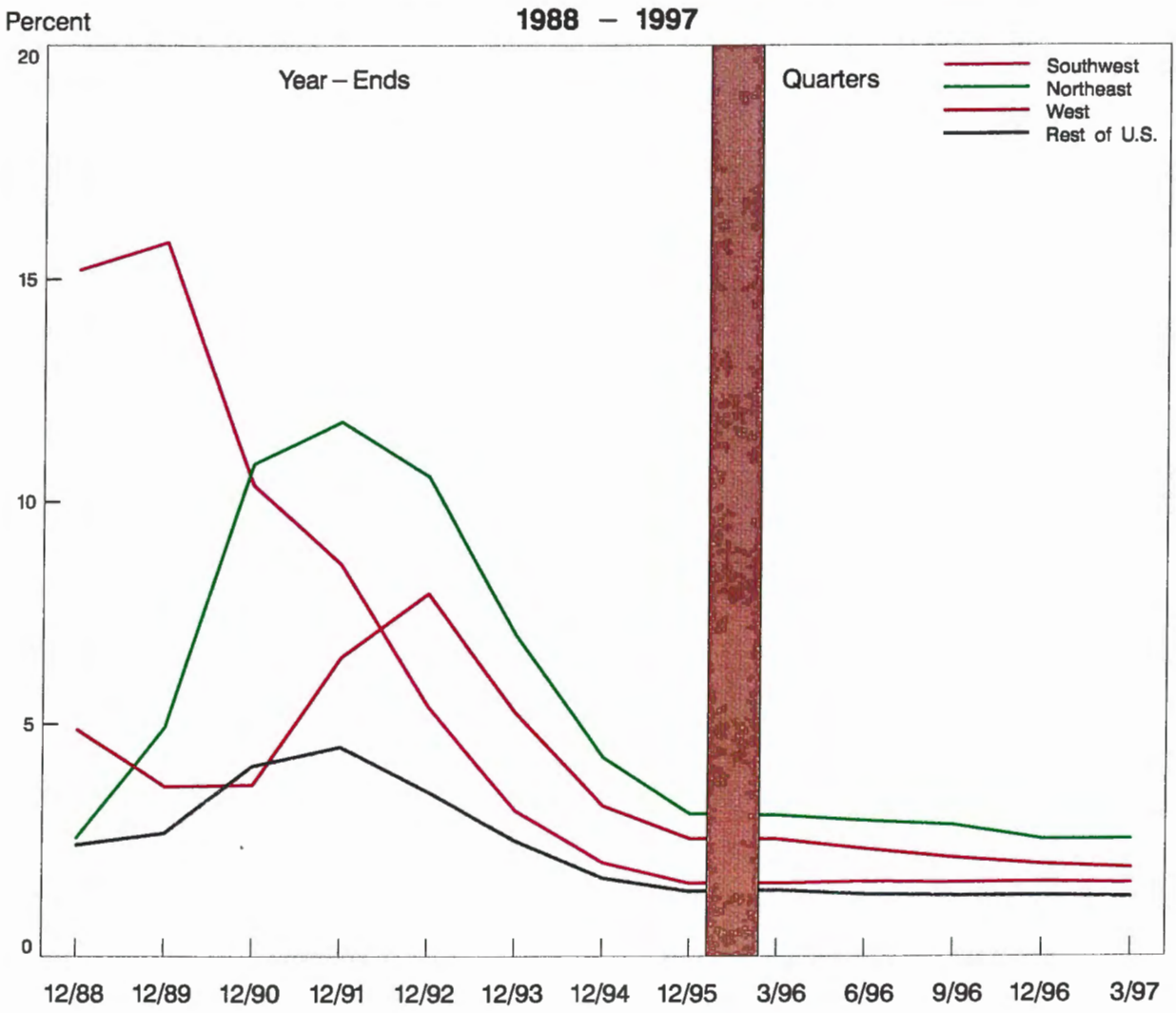
Real Estate Loan Growth Rates

1990 – 1997



* Growth rate for most recent twelve-month period.

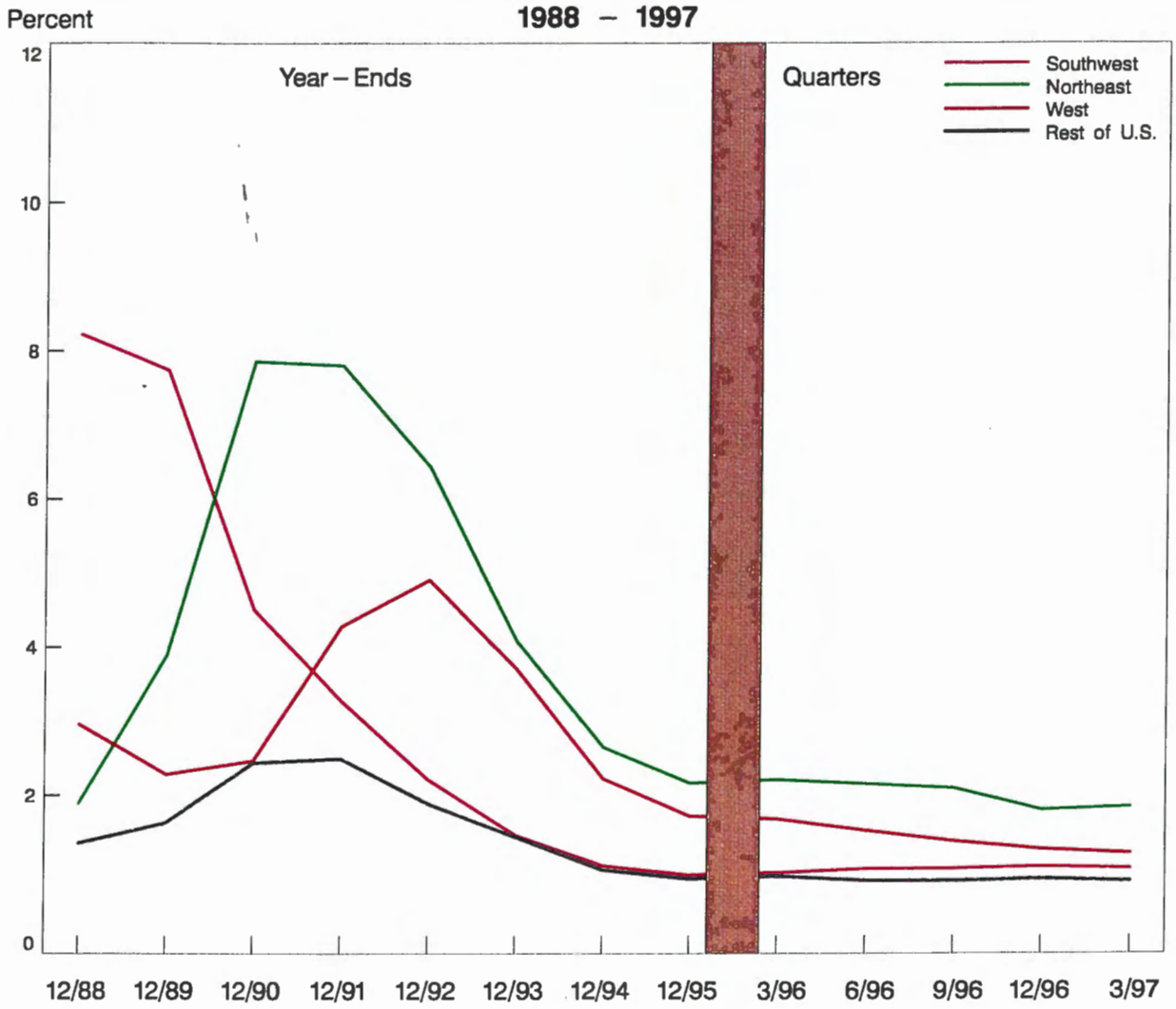
Troubled Real Estate Asset Rates*



	12/88	12/89	12/90	12/91	12/92	12/93	12/94	12/95	3/96	6/96	9/96	12/96	3/97
Southwest	**15.20**	**15.82**	**10.35**	**8.58**	**5.38**	**3.04**	**1.88**	**1.40**	**1.40**	**1.45**	**1.42**	**1.44**	**1.40**
Northeast	**2.43**	**4.93**	**10.85**	**11.79**	**10.56**	**7.00**	**4.24**	**2.97**	**2.94**	**2.81**	**2.72**	**2.40**	**2.40**
West	**4.86**	**3.58**	**3.62**	**6.48**	**7.92**	**5.24**	**3.15**	**2.42**	**2.40**	**2.18**	**1.99**	**1.83**	**1.75**
Rest of U.S.	**2.28**	**2.53**	**4.05**	**4.48**	**3.47**	**2.36**	**1.52**	**1.22**	**1.25**	**1.15**	**1.13**	**1.13**	**1.10**
Total U.S.	3.91	4.52	6.59	7.47	6.66	4.33	2.64	1.94	1.93	1.81	1.73	1.61	1.58

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

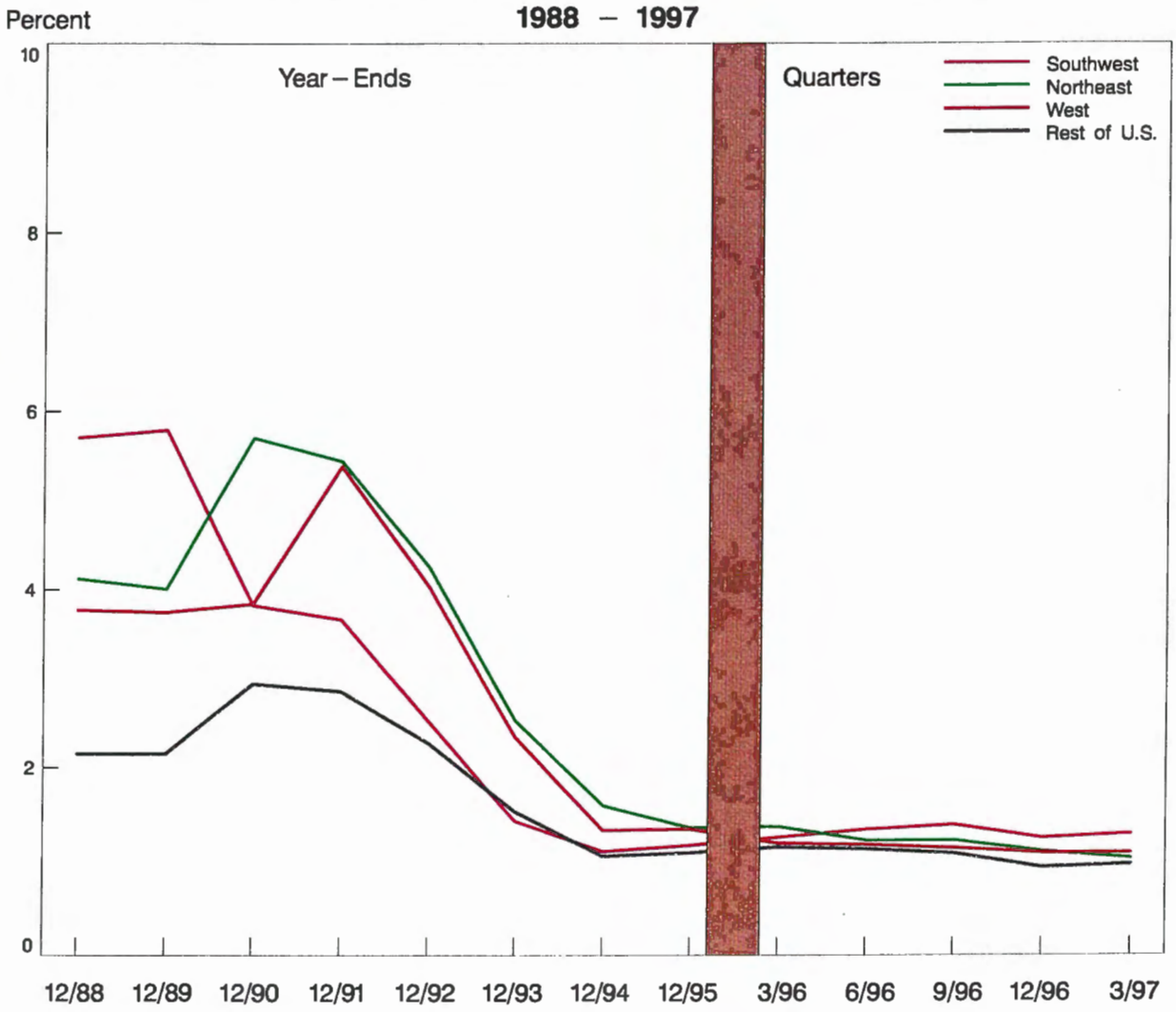
Noncurrent Real Estate Loan Rates*



Southwest	**8.23**	**7.74**	**4.51**	**3.28**	**2.22**	**1.46**	**1.05**	**0.93**	**0.95**	**1.01**	**1.01**	**1.04**	**1.01**
Northeast	**1.89**	**3.89**	**7.86**	**7.80**	**6.43**	**4.09**	**2.65**	**2.17**	**2.21**	**2.15**	**2.10**	**1.80**	**1.84**
West	**2.96**	**2.28**	**2.47**	**4.28**	**4.91**	**3.71**	**2.23**	**1.72**	**1.68**	**1.53**	**1.38**	**1.27**	**1.22**
Rest of U.S.	**1.35**	**1.63**	**2.44**	**2.50**	**1.89**	**1.44**	**0.99**	**0.87**	**0.91**	**0.84**	**0.84**	**0.87**	**0.84**
Total U.S.	2.38	2.94	4.33	4.58	3.88	2.65	1.70	1.39	1.41	1.33	1.28	1.20	1.18

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

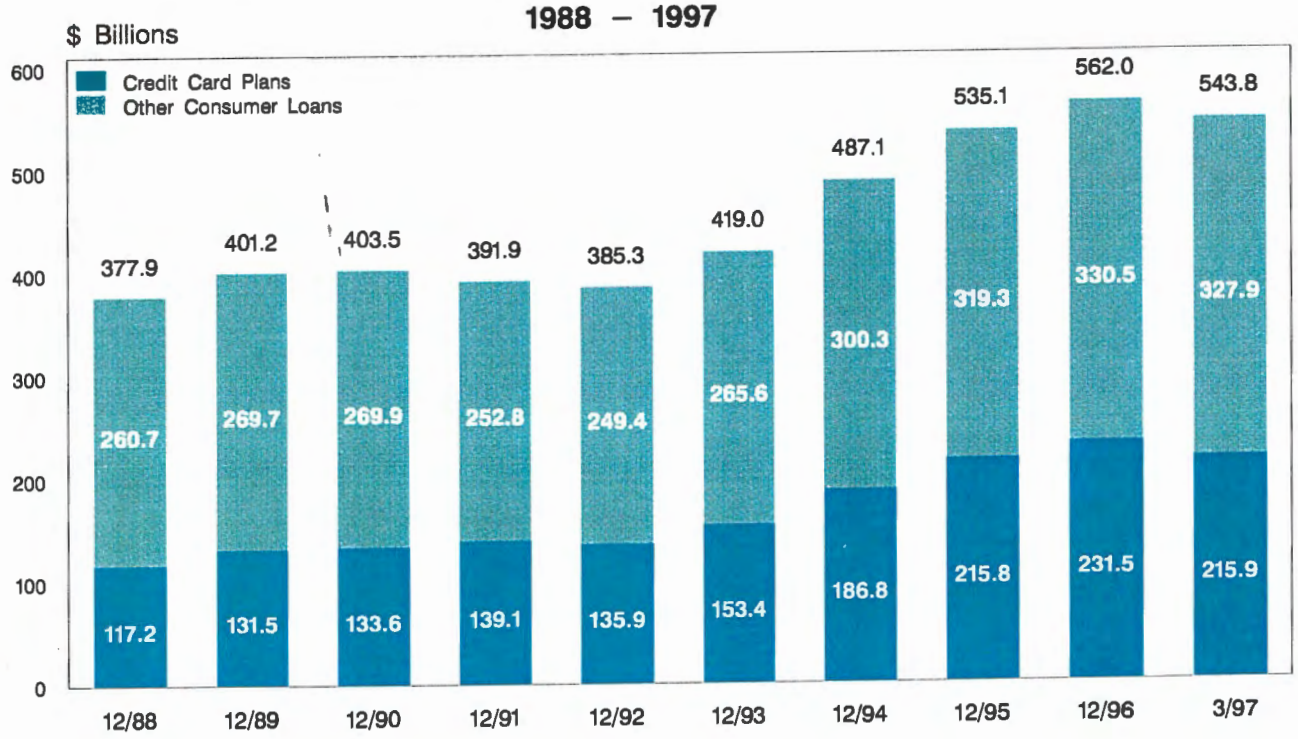
Noncurrent Commercial and Industrial Loan Rates*



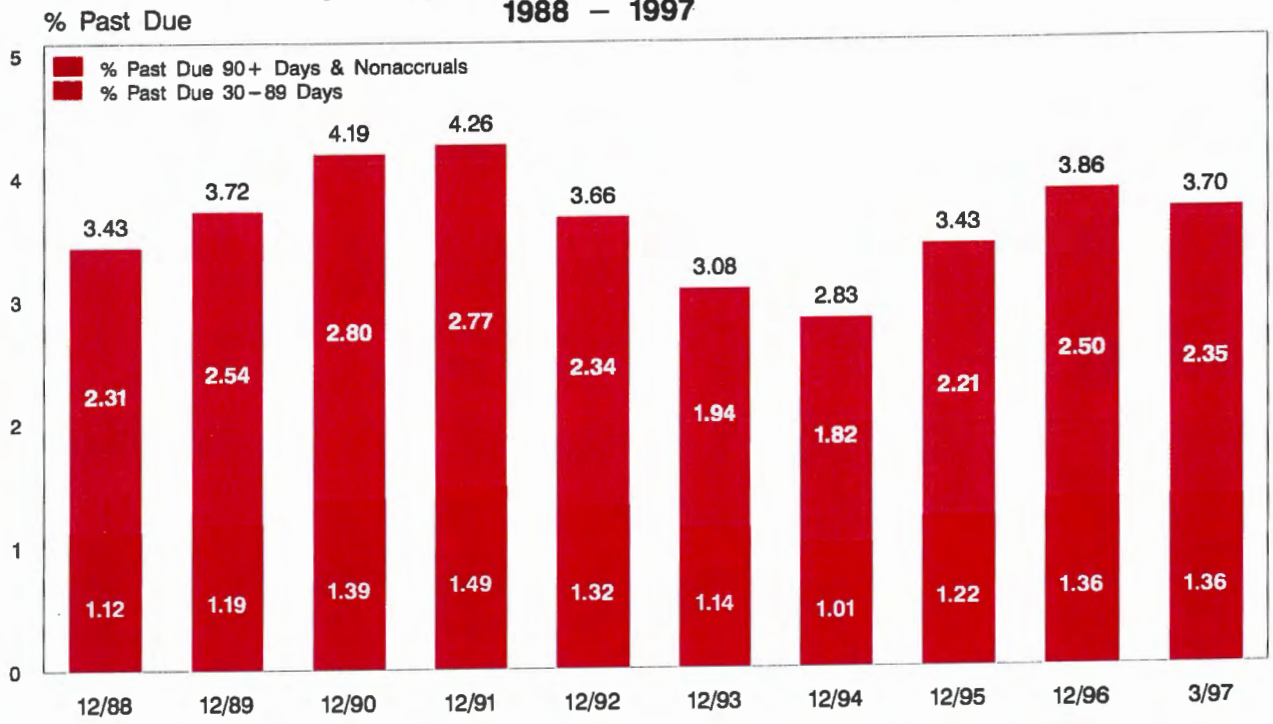
	12/88	12/89	12/90	12/91	12/92	12/93	12/94	12/95	3/96	6/96	9/96	12/96	3/97
Southwest	**5.69**	**5.78**	**3.81**	**3.65**	**2.51**	**1.39**	**1.05**	**1.11**	**1.20**	**1.29**	**1.35**	**1.20**	**1.24**
Northeast	**4.11**	**4.00**	**5.69**	**5.43**	**4.24**	**2.52**	**1.57**	**1.31**	**1.33**	**1.17**	**1.17**	**1.05**	**0.97**
West	**3.76**	**3.73**	**3.83**	**5.37**	**4.02**	**2.33**	**1.29**	**1.30**	**1.14**	**1.12**	**1.08**	**1.03**	**1.03**
Rest of U.S.	**2.15**	**2.15**	**2.93**	**2.85**	**2.26**	**1.50**	**1.00**	**1.03**	**1.10**	**1.07**	**1.03**	**0.86**	**0.90**
Total U.S.	3.54	3.47	4.32	4.42	3.40	2.04	1.27	1.19	1.20	1.13	1.11	0.98	0.97

*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
1988 – 1997

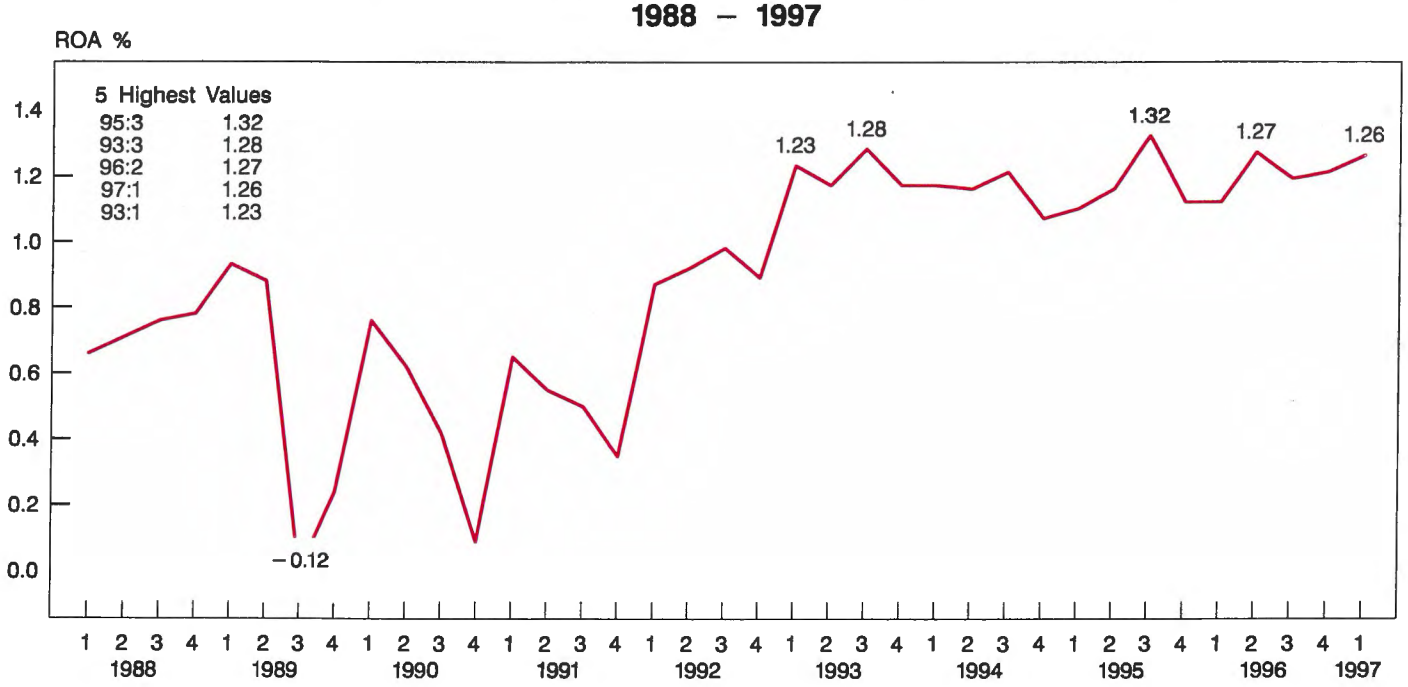


Delinquency Rates, Loans to Individuals
1988 – 1997



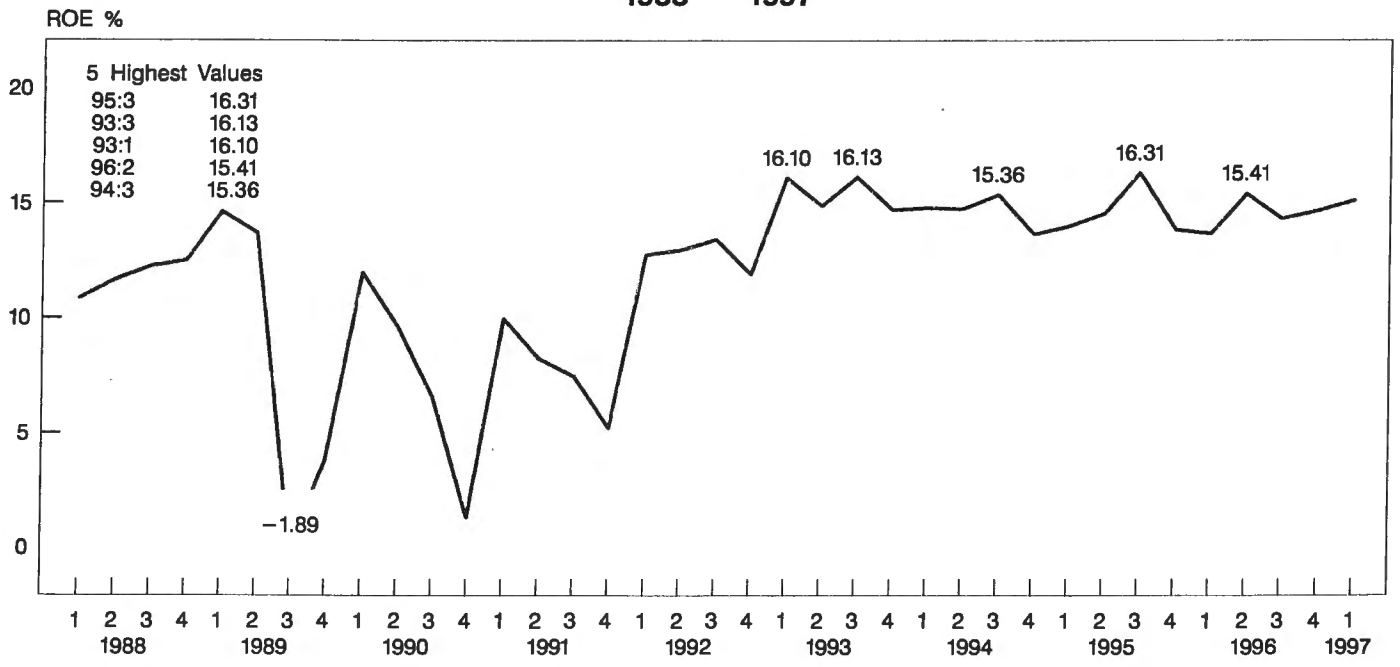
Quarterly Return on Assets (ROA), Annualized

1988 – 1997



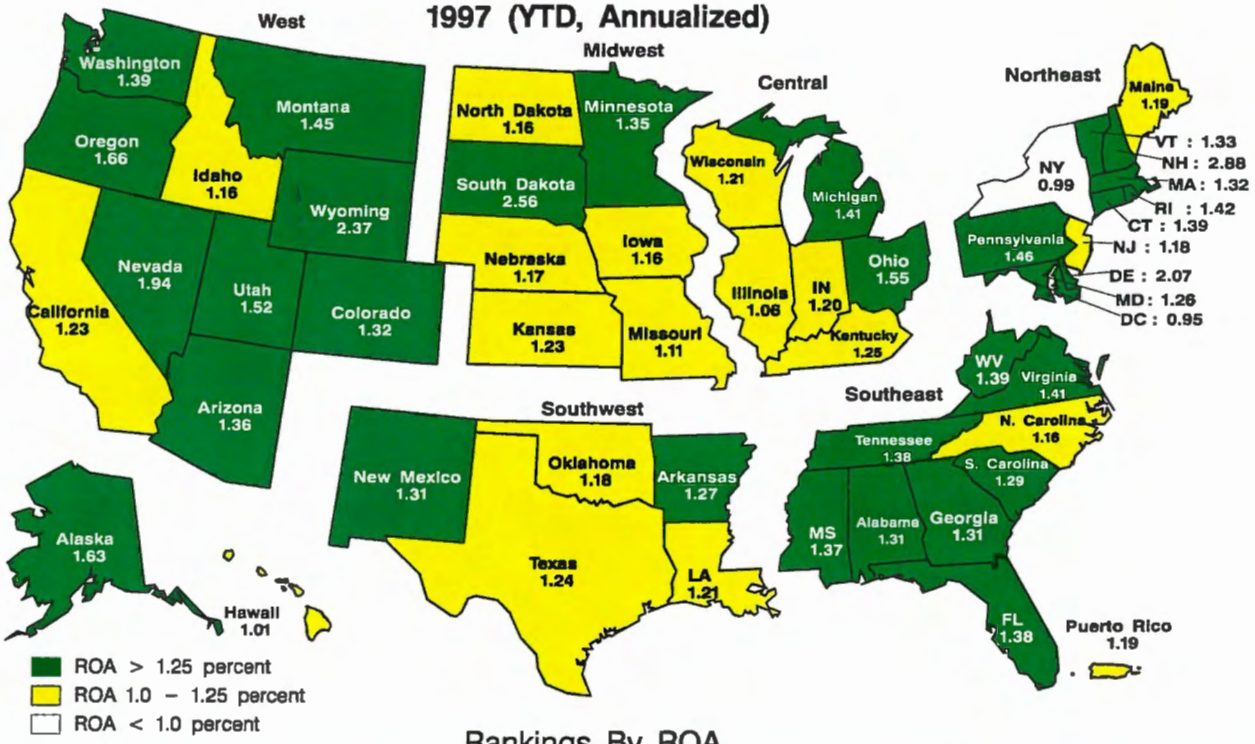
Quarterly Return on Equity (ROE), Annualized

1988 – 1997



Return On Assets (ROA)

1997 (YTD, Annualized)



Rankings By ROA

		YTD 1997	YTD 1996	Change*
1	New Hampshire	2.88	2.63	25
2	South Dakota	2.56	2.73	(17)
3	Wyoming	2.37	2.33	4
4	Delaware	2.07	2.00	7
5	Nevada	1.94	2.84	(90)
6	Oregon	1.66	1.63	3
7	Alaska	1.63	1.38	25
8	Ohio	1.55	1.38	17
9	Utah	1.52	1.31	21
10	Pennsylvania	1.46	1.30	16
11	Montana	1.45	1.25	20
12	Rhode Island	1.42	1.50	(8)
13	Michigan	1.41	1.33	8
14	Virginia	1.41	1.27	14
15	Connecticut	1.39	1.50	(11)
16	Washington	1.39	1.55	(16)
17	West Virginia	1.39	1.42	(3)
18	Florida	1.38	1.28	10
19	Tennessee	1.38	1.37	1
20	Mississippi	1.37	1.40	(3)
21	Arizona	1.36	1.16	20
22	Minnesota	1.35	1.27	8
23	Vermont	1.33	2.24	(91)
24	Colorado	1.32	1.42	(10)
25	Massachusetts	1.32	1.02	30
26	Alabama	1.31	1.37	(6)
27	Georgia	1.31	1.13	18

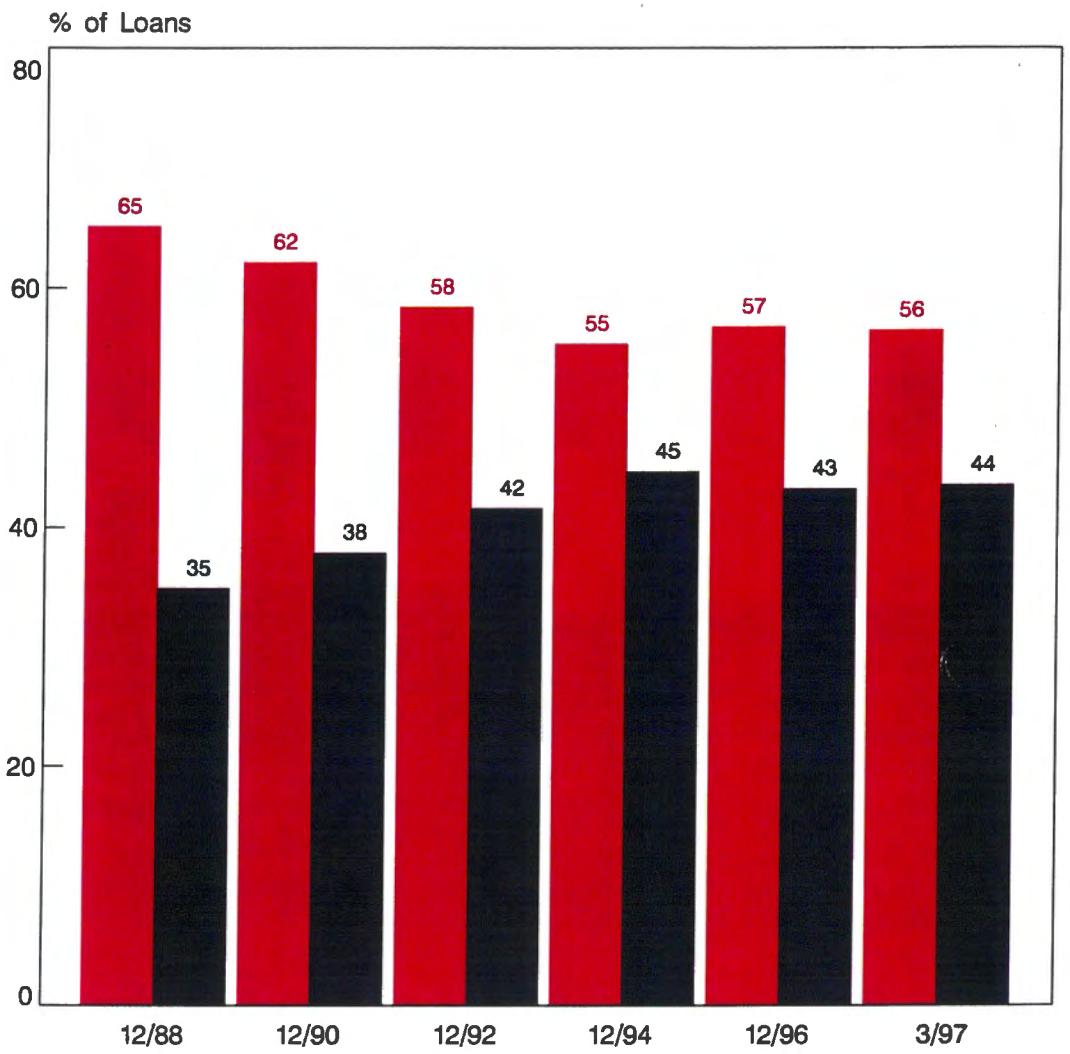
		YTD 1997	YTD 1996	Change*
28	New Mexico	1.31	1.38	(7)
29	South Carolina	1.29	1.25	4
30	Maryland	1.28	0.20	108
31	Arkansas	1.27	1.24	3
32	Kentucky	1.25	1.15	10
33	Texas	1.24	1.27	(3)
34	California	1.23	1.23	0
35	Kansas	1.23	1.08	15
36	Louisiana	1.21	1.40	(19)
37	Wisconsin	1.21	1.16	5
38	Indiana	1.20	1.28	(8)
39	Maine	1.19	1.22	(3)
40	Puerto Rico	1.19	1.13	6
41	New Jersey	1.18	1.14	4
42	Oklahoma	1.18	1.13	5
43	Nebraska	1.17	1.02	15
44	Idaho	1.16	1.11	5
45	Iowa	1.16	1.17	(1)
46	North Carolina	1.16	0.88	28
47	North Dakota	1.16	1.18	(2)
48	Missouri	1.11	1.32	(21)
49	Illinois	1.06	0.93	13
50	Hawaii	1.01	0.99	2
51	New York	0.99	0.63	36
52	District of Columbia	0.95	1.01	(6)
	U.S. and Territories	1.26	1.12	14

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

Credit Risk Diversification

Consumer Loans versus Loans to Commercial Borrowers

(as a % of Total Loans)

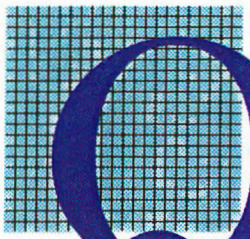


Loans ($ Billions):

	12/88	12/90	12/92	12/94	12/96	3/97
Commercial Borrowers	$1,268	$1,320	$1,192	$1,308	$1,599	$1,569
Consumer Loans	680	804	849	1,056	1,217	1,209

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

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



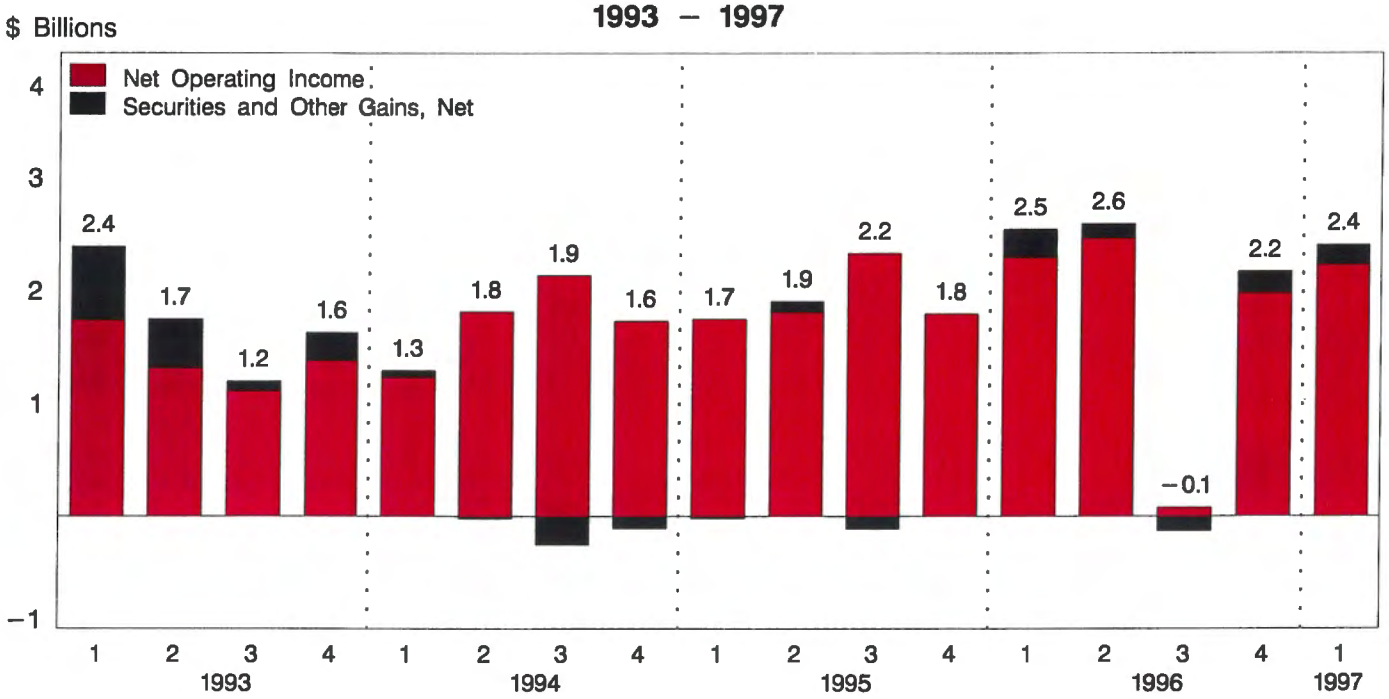
The FDIC Quarterly Banking Profile

Andrew C. Hove, Jr., Chairman

FDIC - Insured Savings Institutions

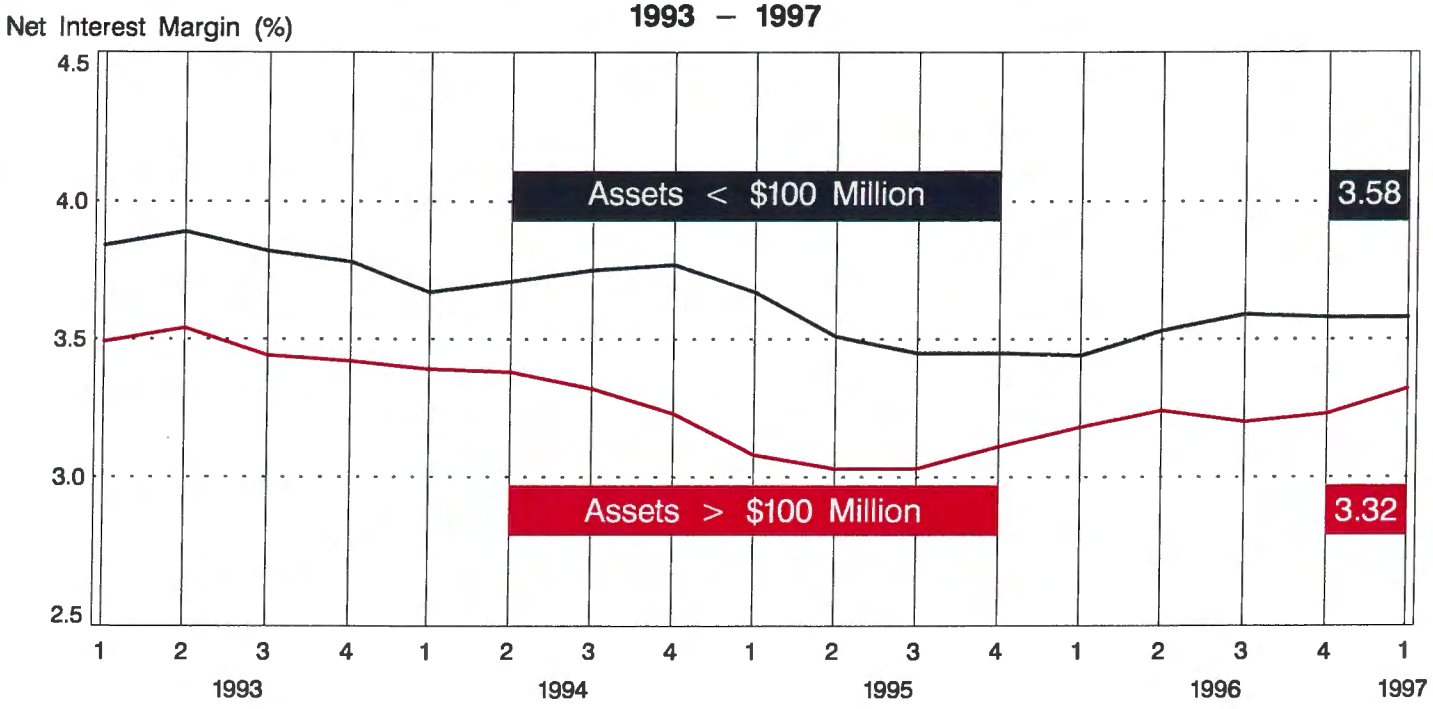
Quarterly Net Income

1993 – 1997



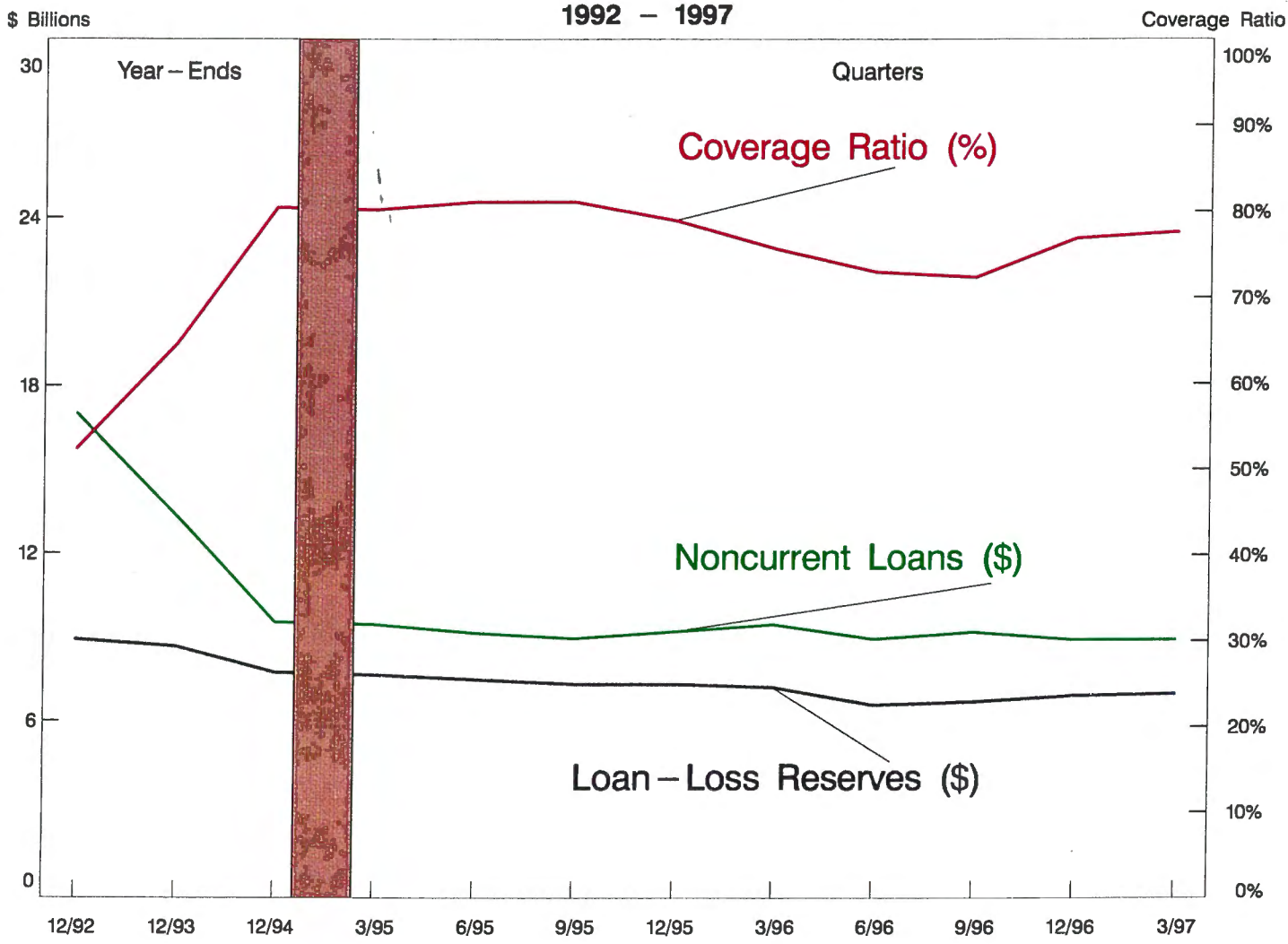
Quarterly Net Interest Margins, Annualized

1993 – 1997



Reserve Coverage Ratio*

1992 – 1997



	12/92	12/93	12/94	3/95	6/95	9/95	12/95	3/96	6/96	9/96	12/96	3/97
Noncurrent Loans ($ Billions)	17.0	13.3	9.5	9.4	9.1	8.9	9.2	9.4	8.9	9.2	8.9	8.9
Loan – Loss Reserves ($ Billions)	8.9	8.7	7.7	7.6	7.5	7.3	7.3	7.2	6.6	6.7	6.9	7.0
Coverage Ratio (%)	52	65	81	81	82	82	80	76	74	73	78	78

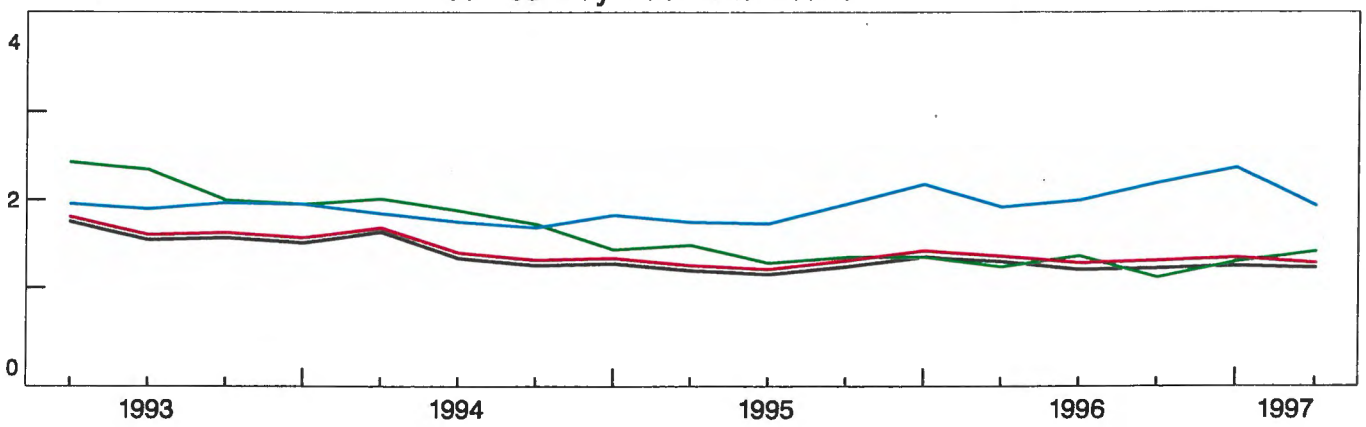
*Loan – loss reserves to noncurrent loans. Beginning with June 1996, TFR filers report noncurrent loans net of specific reserves. Accordingly, specific reserves have been subtracted from loan – loss reserves, beginning with June 1996, to make the coverage ratio more closely comparable to prior periods.

Loan Quality

1993 – 1997

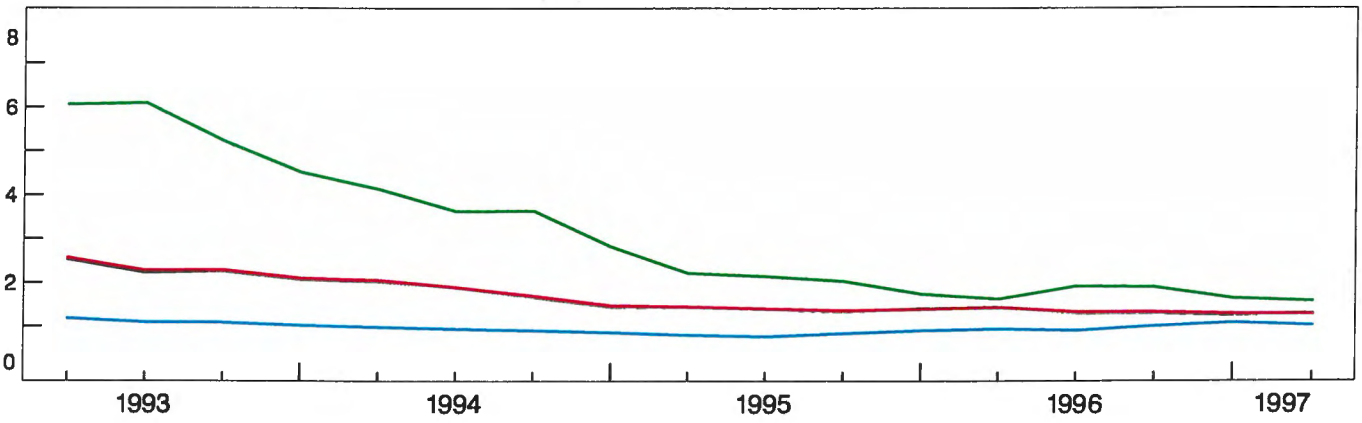
Percent of Loans

30 – 89 Day Past Due Loans



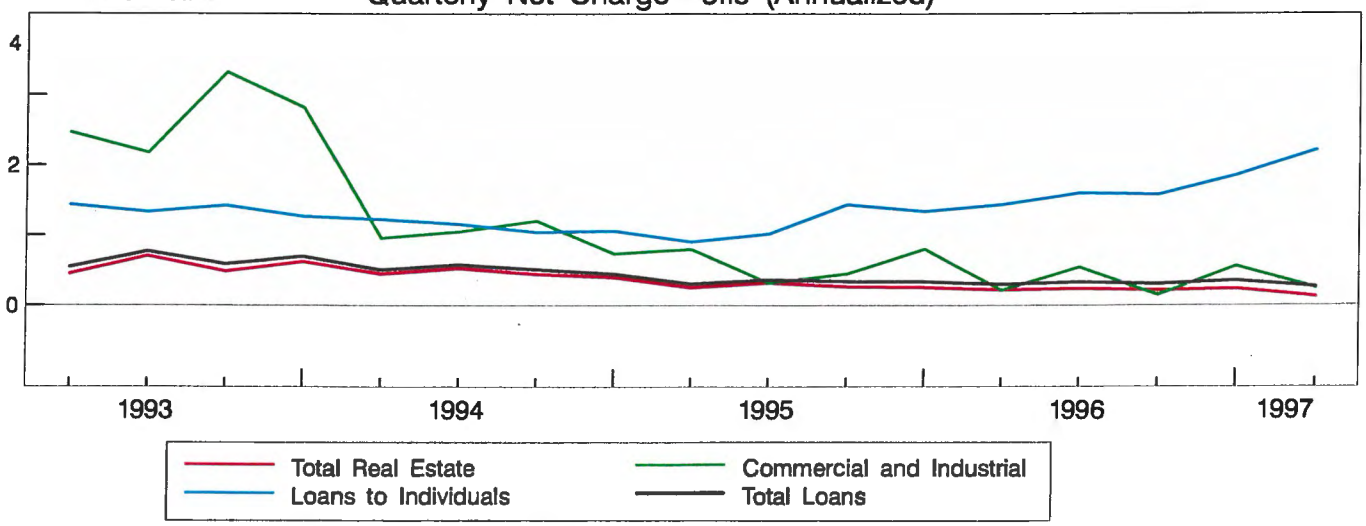
Percent of Loans

Noncurrent Loans*



Percent of Loans

Quarterly Net Charge – offs (Annualized)

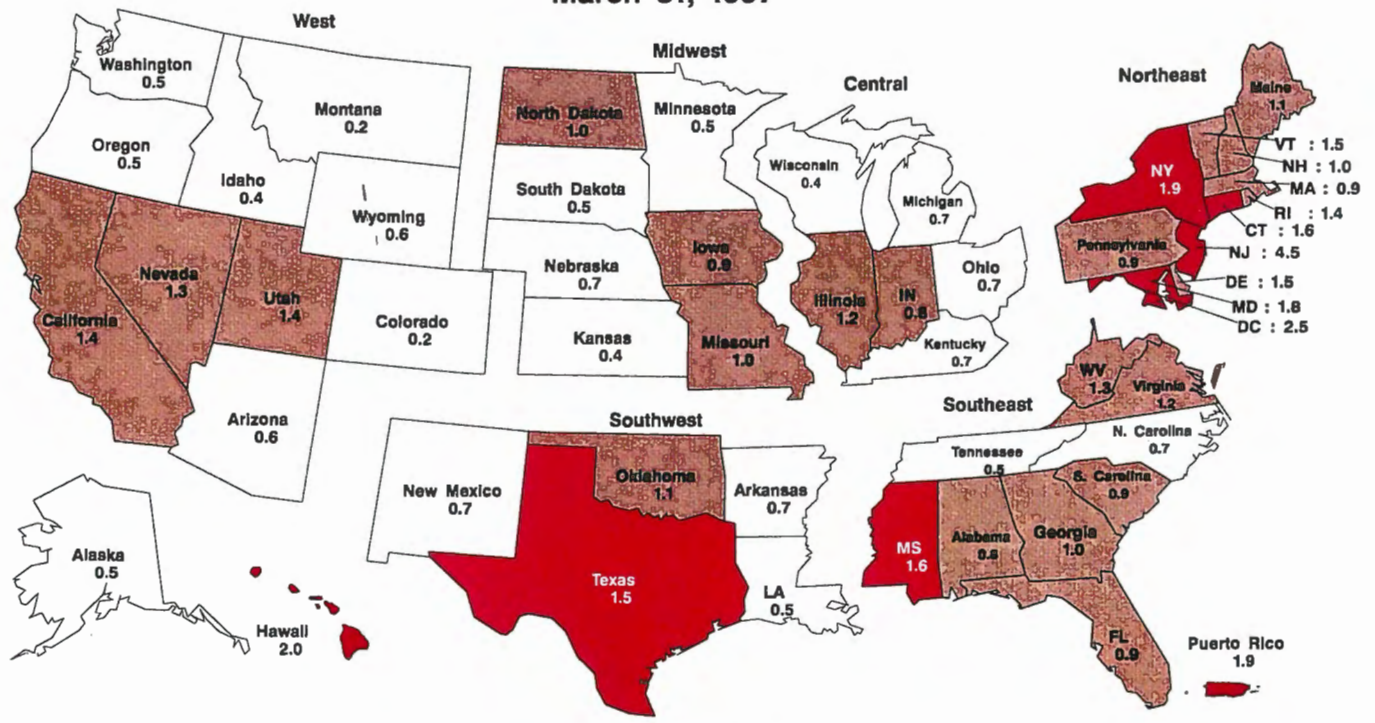


Total Real Estate
Loans to Individuals
Commercial and Industrial
Total Loans

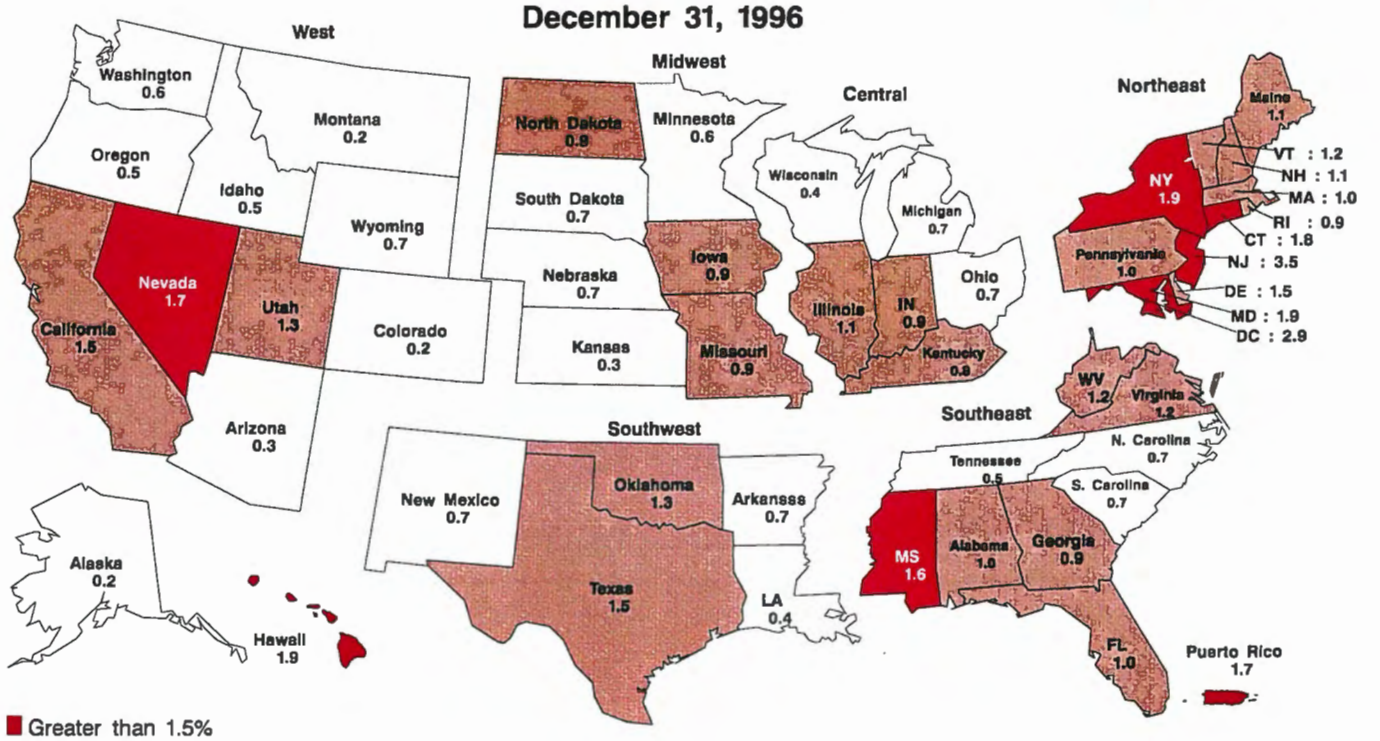
*Loans past due 90 or more days or in nonaccrual status.

Noncurrent Loan Rates*

March 31, 1997



December 31, 1996



■ Greater than 1.5%

▨ Between .75% and 1.5%

□ Less than .75%

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

Noncurrent Loan Rates*

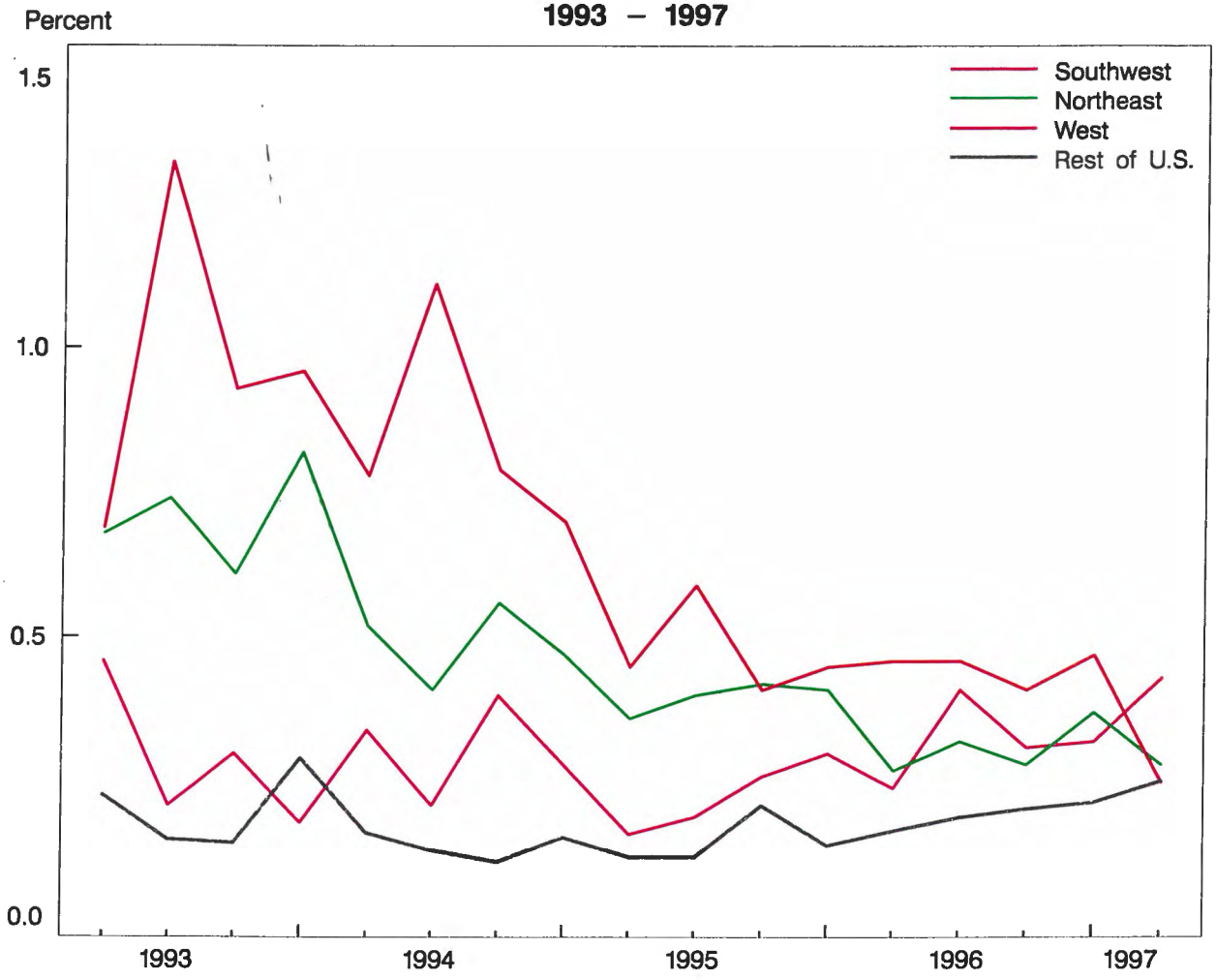
March 31, 1997

	Total Loans		Commercial & Industrial		Real Estate		Loans to Individuals	
	3/31/97	12/31/96	3/31/97	12/31/96	3/31/97	12/31/96	3/31/97	12/31/96
New Jersey	4.51	3.53	3.49	3.13	4.60	3.51	1.72	1.93
District of Columbia	2.47	2.93	0.00	0.00	3.94	4.51	0.01	0.01
Hawaii	1.95	1.90	5.88	4.73	1.97	1.84	0.44	2.74
Puerto Rico	1.87	1.72	3.61	1.43	1.73	1.71	2.70	1.82
New York	1.84	1.85	3.74	2.93	1.86	1.86	0.85	1.12
Maryland	1.74	1.87	1.74	1.87	1.78	1.81	0.48	0.86
Mississippi	1.62	1.57	0.73	0.17	1.77	1.66	0.47	0.57
Connecticut	1.59	1.78	2.49	2.46	1.46	1.65	1.83	2.06
Texas	1.50	1.50	1.22	0.74	1.75	1.57	0.63	0.59
Delaware	1.47	1.45	0.98	1.65	1.77	1.47	0.27	0.34
Vermont	1.47	1.17	1.32	0.45	1.40	1.11	2.16	2.65
California	1.41	1.47	0.36	0.41	1.42	1.48	0.99	1.22
Rhode Island	1.40	0.93	2.12	1.14	1.45	0.94	0.57	0.30
Utah	1.37	1.28	18.61	0.00	1.38	1.07	0.94	1.31
Nevada	1.31	1.66	4.29	5.16	1.34	1.55	0.41	0.89
West Virginia	1.26	1.21	3.47	5.26	1.03	0.90	2.03	1.79
Illinois	1.19	1.11	0.99	3.01	1.06	1.00	2.36	2.13
Virginia	1.14	1.20	1.78	1.69	0.75	0.78	2.44	2.43
Maine	1.14	1.14	1.92	2.23	1.06	1.04	1.24	1.23
Oklahoma	1.08	1.27	8.01	11.30	0.96	1.21	1.64	1.21
Missouri	1.03	0.92	2.08	1.77	1.03	0.91	0.82	0.52
New Hampshire	1.03	1.06	1.28	1.28	1.11	1.13	0.55	0.57
North Dakota	1.02	0.94	0.53	0.26	1.17	1.04	0.52	0.65
Georgia	1.00	0.88	3.11	3.37	0.79	0.63	1.54	1.20
South Carolina	0.94	0.69	1.30	1.13	0.88	0.65	1.43	0.67
Florida	0.92	0.97	1.74	1.30	0.94	0.93	0.62	0.78
Pennsylvania	0.91	0.95	1.88	2.42	0.87	0.85	0.98	1.30
Massachusetts	0.90	0.95	1.17	1.43	0.91	0.95	0.48	0.49
Iowa	0.89	0.85	3.77	2.93	0.63	0.56	1.52	1.71
Alabama	0.81	0.96	2.52	3.29	0.80	0.89	0.76	0.73
Indiana	0.81	0.92	1.46	1.98	0.79	0.88	0.53	0.60
Michigan	0.74	0.74	0.91	0.93	0.74	0.73	0.68	0.86
Kentucky	0.72	0.80	1.58	1.79	0.69	0.75	0.83	0.90
Arkansas	0.70	0.69	0.63	1.84	0.67	0.63	0.89	0.70
Nebraska	0.69	0.74	2.63	2.37	0.70	0.75	0.50	0.48
Ohio	0.66	0.67	1.47	1.23	0.66	0.65	0.58	0.65
North Carolina	0.65	0.71	1.19	2.30	0.60	0.63	1.84	1.90
New Mexico	0.65	0.73	0.13	0.47	0.68	0.75	0.37	0.29
Arizona	0.59	0.28	.	0.00	0.59	0.23	0.00	0.53
Wyoming	0.55	0.73	7.13	13.06	0.37	0.37	0.25	0.50
Washington	0.53	0.56	0.33	0.37	0.55	0.56	0.20	0.34
South Dakota	0.52	0.65	0.99	1.95	0.52	0.52	0.34	0.53
Oregon	0.52	0.54	0.97	0.87	0.64	0.65	0.18	0.22
Tennessee	0.51	0.51	0.76	0.93	0.45	0.38	0.76	0.83
Alaska	0.51	0.18	0.00	0.00	0.57	0.20	0.00	0.03
Louisiana	0.47	0.44	0.31	0.81	0.44	0.38	0.78	0.91
Minnesota	0.45	0.55	0.21	0.41	0.36	0.35	1.07	1.60
Wisconsin	0.42	0.36	0.71	0.97	0.35	0.28	0.94	0.98
Idaho	0.39	0.54	0.00	0.00	0.42	0.55	0.19	0.25
Kansas	0.37	0.30	4.96	4.38	0.34	0.26	0.70	0.67
Montana	0.23	0.24	0.32	0.46	0.20	0.15	0.42	0.70
Colorado	0.15	0.18	1.46	0.11	0.13	0.18	0.21	0.25
U.S. and Territories	1.29	1.29	1.58	1.65	1.30	1.28	1.03	1.10

* 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

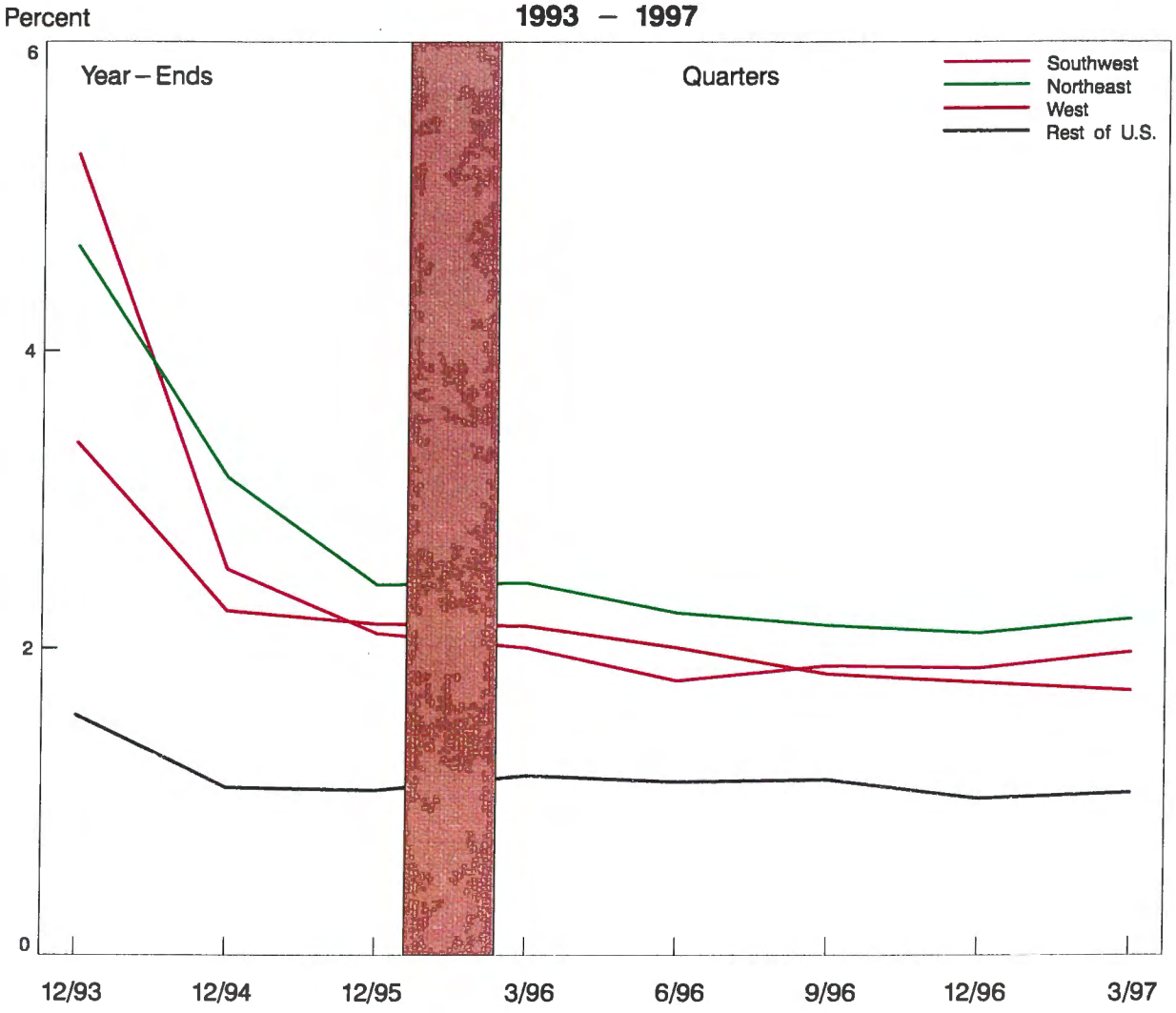
Total Loans by Region
1993 – 1997



Southwest	0.46	0.21	0.30	0.18	0.34	0.21	0.40	0.28	0.16	0.19	0.26	0.30	0.24	0.41	0.31	0.32	0.43
Northeast	0.68	0.74	0.61	0.82	0.52	0.41	0.56	0.47	0.36	0.40	0.42	0.41	0.27	0.32	0.28	0.37	0.28
West	0.69	1.32	0.93	0.96	0.78	1.11	0.79	0.70	0.45	0.59	0.41	0.45	0.46	0.46	0.41	0.47	0.25
Rest of U.S.	0.23	0.15	0.15	0.29	0.16	0.13	0.11	0.15	0.12	0.12	0.21	0.14	0.17	0.19	0.20	0.21	0.25
Total U.S.	0.55	0.77	0.59	0.70	0.51	0.58	0.51	0.45	0.30	0.36	0.34	0.34	0.30	0.33	0.30	0.35	0.27

Troubled Real Estate Asset Rates*

1993 – 1997

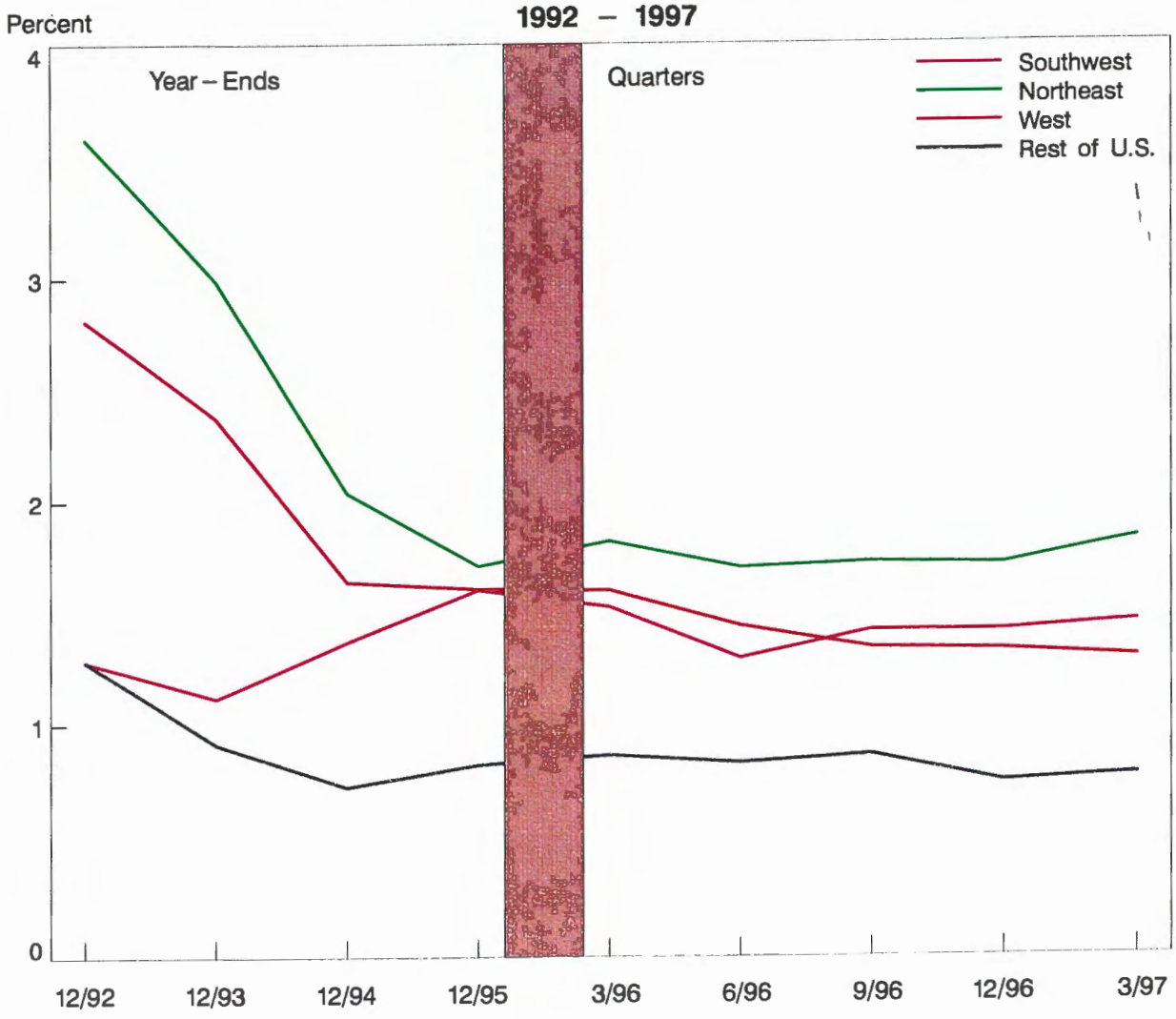


	12/93	12/94	12/95	3/96	6/96	9/96	12/96	3/97
Southwest	**5.32**	**2.53**	**2.10**	**2.00**	**1.78**	**1.88**	**1.86**	**1.97**
Northeast	**4.70**	**3.15**	**2.43**	**2.44**	**2.24**	**2.15**	**2.10**	**2.20**
West	**3.38**	**2.25**	**2.16**	**2.15**	**2.00**	**1.82**	**1.77**	**1.71**
Rest of U.S.	**1.55**	**1.06**	**1.04**	**1.14**	**1.10**	**1.11**	**0.98**	**1.02**
Total U.S.	3.34	2.19	1.91	1.93	1.80	1.72	1.65	1.67

*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*

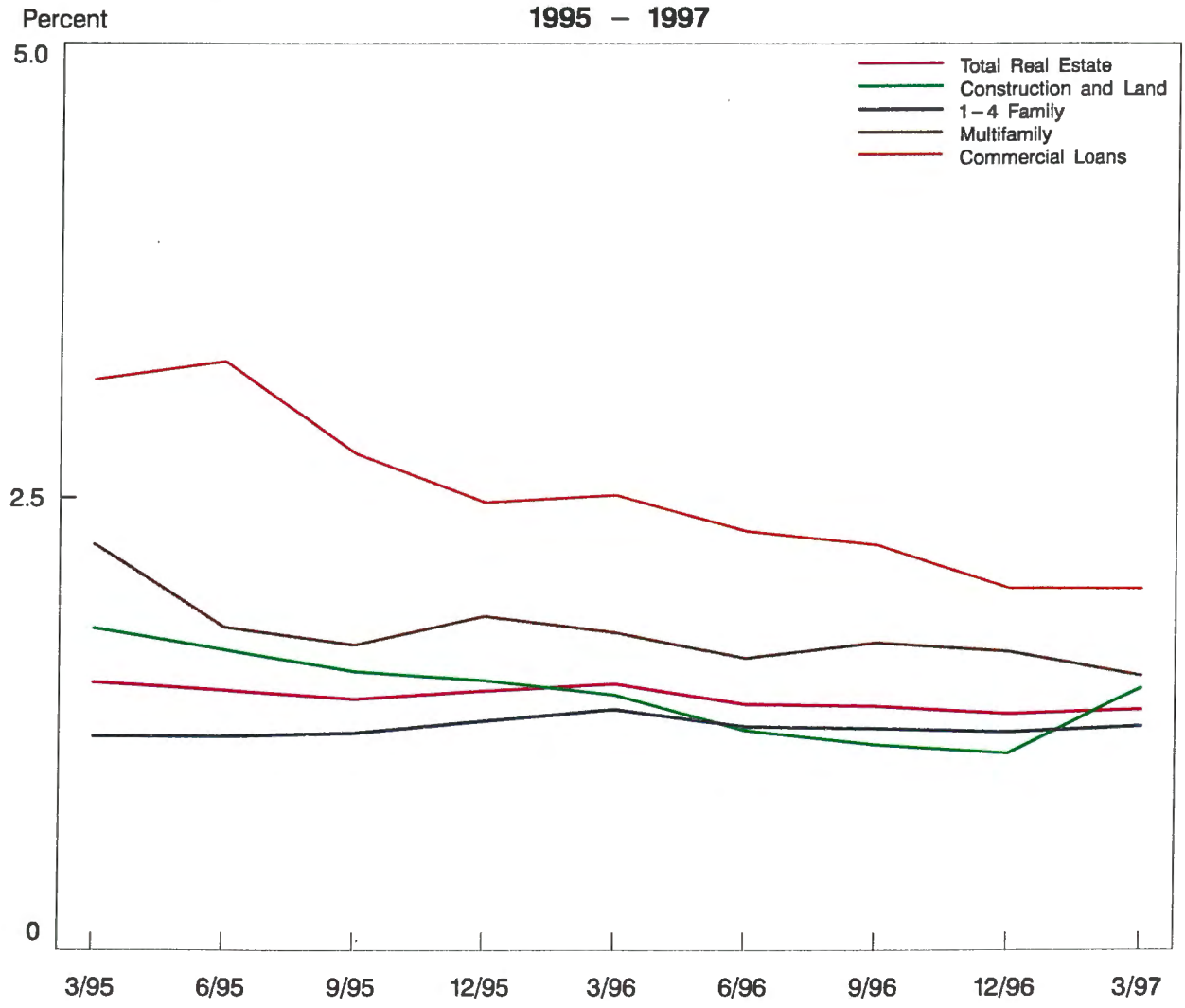
1992 – 1997



	12/92	12/93	12/94	12/95	3/96	6/96	9/96	12/96	3/97
Southwest	**1.28**	**1.11**	**1.37**	**1.60**	**1.52**	**1.29**	**1.41**	**1.41**	**1.45**
Northeast	**3.62**	**2.99**	**2.04**	**1.71**	**1.82**	**1.70**	**1.72**	**1.71**	**1.83**
West	**2.81**	**2.37**	**1.64**	**1.60**	**1.60**	**1.44**	**1.34**	**1.32**	**1.29**
Rest of U.S.	**1.28**	**0.91**	**0.72**	**0.81**	**0.86**	**0.82**	**0.86**	**0.73**	**0.76**
Total U.S.	2.56	2.09	1.47	1.41	1.44	1.33	1.32	1.28	1.30

*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*

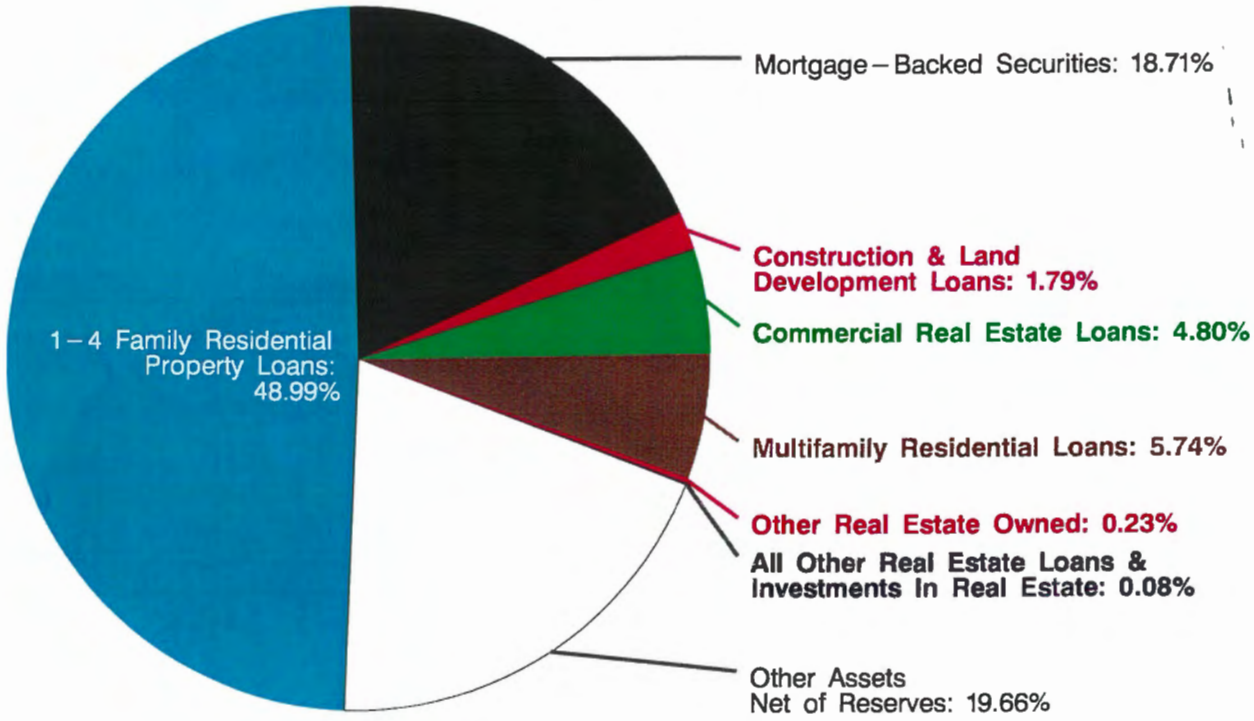


	3/95	6/95	9/95	12/95	3/96	6/96	9/96	12/96	3/97
Construction and Land	1.76	1.64	1.52	1.47	1.38	1.18	1.10	1.05	1.42
1–4 Family	1.15	1.15	1.17	1.24	1.30	1.20	1.19	1.17	1.21
Multifamily	2.23	1.77	1.67	1.83	1.74	1.59	1.68	1.63	1.49
Commercial	3.16	3.27	2.75	2.47	2.51	2.31	2.23	1.99	1.98
Total	1.45	1.41	1.36	1.41	1.44	1.33	1.32	1.28	1.30

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

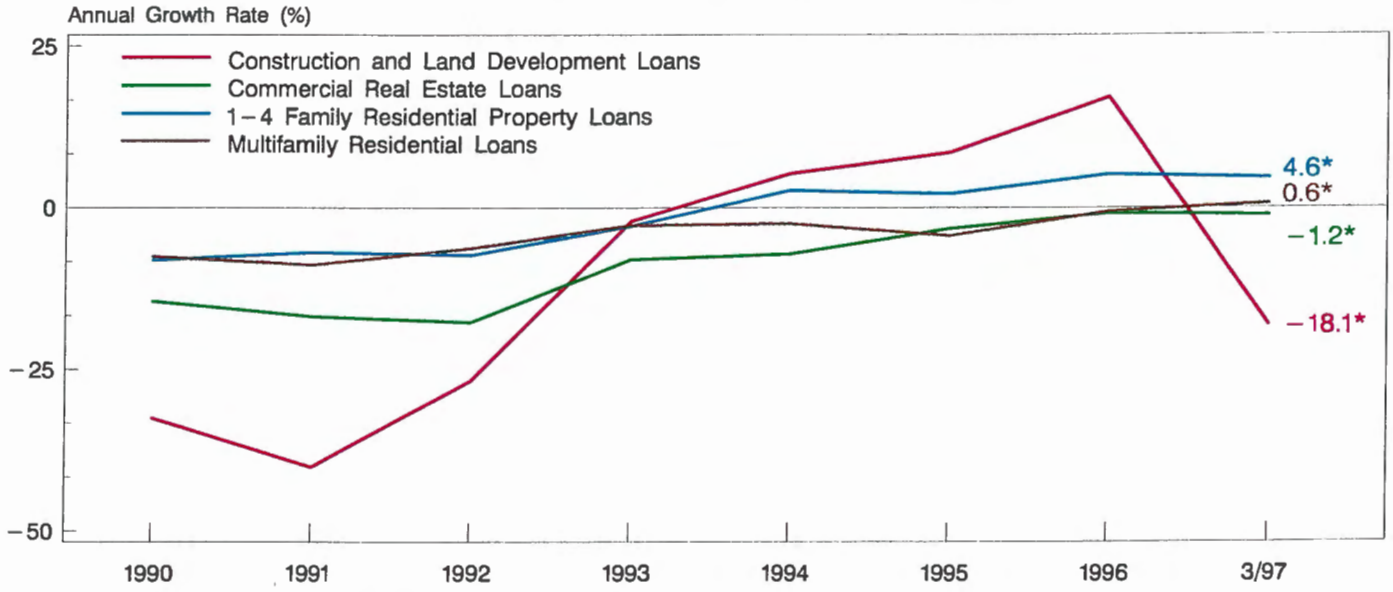
Real Estate Assets as a Percent of Total Assets

March 31, 1997



Real Estate Loan Growth Rates

1990 – 1997

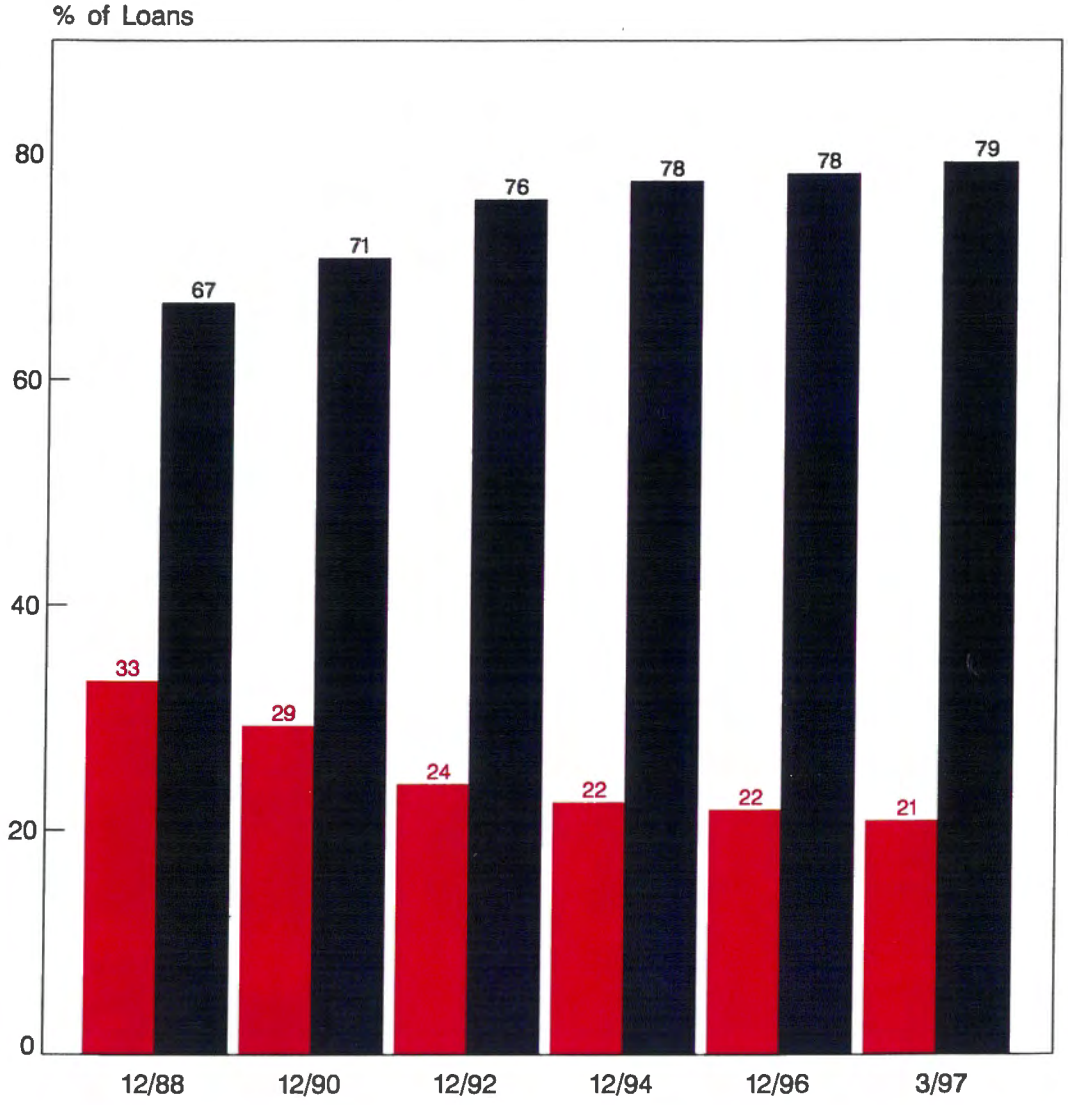


*Growth rate for most recent twelve – month period.
Beginning in March 1997, TFR filers report balances net of loans in process.

Credit Risk Diversification

Consumer Loans versus Loans to Commercial Borrowers

(as a % of Total Loans)



Loans ($ Billions):

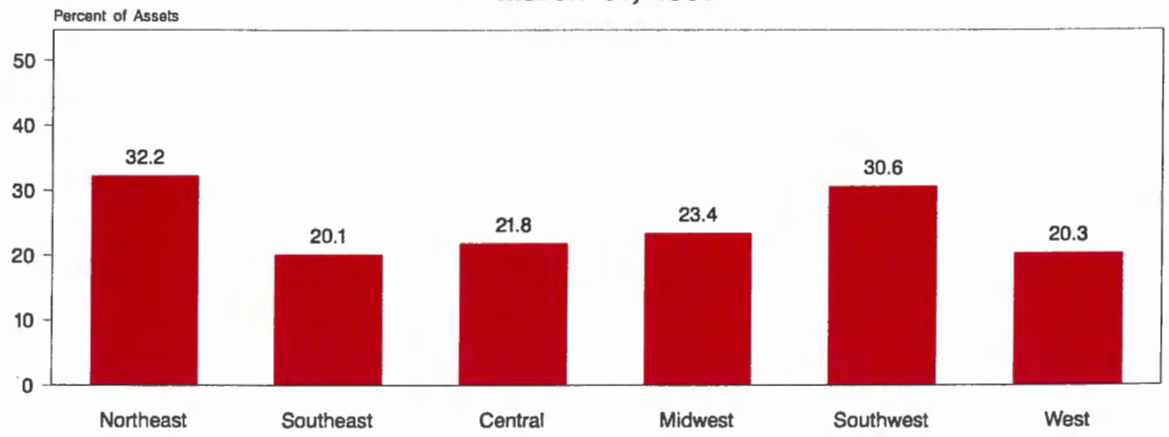
	12/88	12/90	12/92	12/94	12/96	3/97
Commercial Borrowers	$345	$245	$160	$147	$152	$144
Consumer Loans	694	592	506	506	547	548

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

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

Total Securities* as a Percent of Assets

March 31, 1997



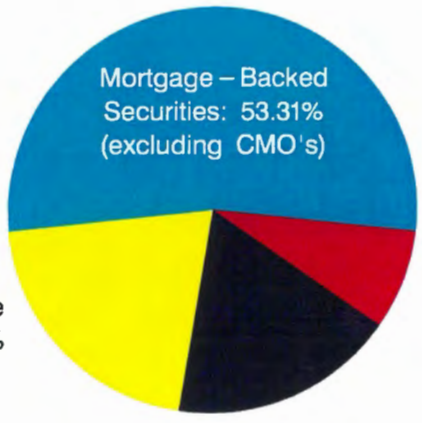
Total Securities*

($ Billions)

	3/95	6/95	9/95	12/95	3/96	6/96	9/96	12/96	3/97
U.S. Government Obligations (non-mortgage)	$51	$49	$54	$48	$47	$49	$48	$46	$46
Mortgage-Backed Securities (excluding CMO's)	156	156	153	157	150	150	146	139	138
Collateralized Mortgage Obligations	58	60	59	59	58	57	56	54	54
All Other Securities	21	24	24	24	24	24	23	23	20
Total Securities	286	289	290	289	279	280	272	262	258
Securities as a Percent of Assets	28.19%	28.45%	28.35%	28.13%	27.47%	27.34%	26.30%	25.52%	25.22%
Memoranda:									
Amortized Cost of Total Held-to-Maturity Sec.	212	216	211	132	129	134	131	125	117
Fair Value of Total Available-for-Sale Sec.	74	73	79	157	150	146	142	138	141

Total Securities*

March 31, 1997



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

Mutual Fund and Annuity Sales*

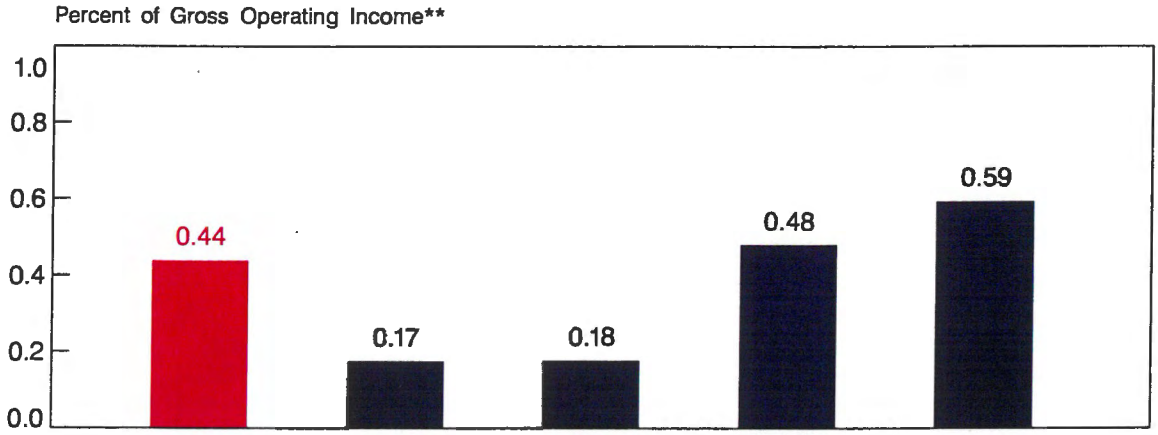
1996 – 1997

Quarterly Sales ($ Millions)	3/96	6/96	9/96	12/96	3/97
Money Market Funds	$ 421	$ 622	$ 530	$ 504	$ 485
Debt Securities Funds	518	473	406	408	464
Equity Securities	587	546	458	467	535
Other Mutual Funds	183	179	157	179	252
Annuities	922	1,194	1,152	1,051	1,198
Proprietary Mutual Fund and Annuity Sales included above	551	961	839	838	820

*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

1997 YTD



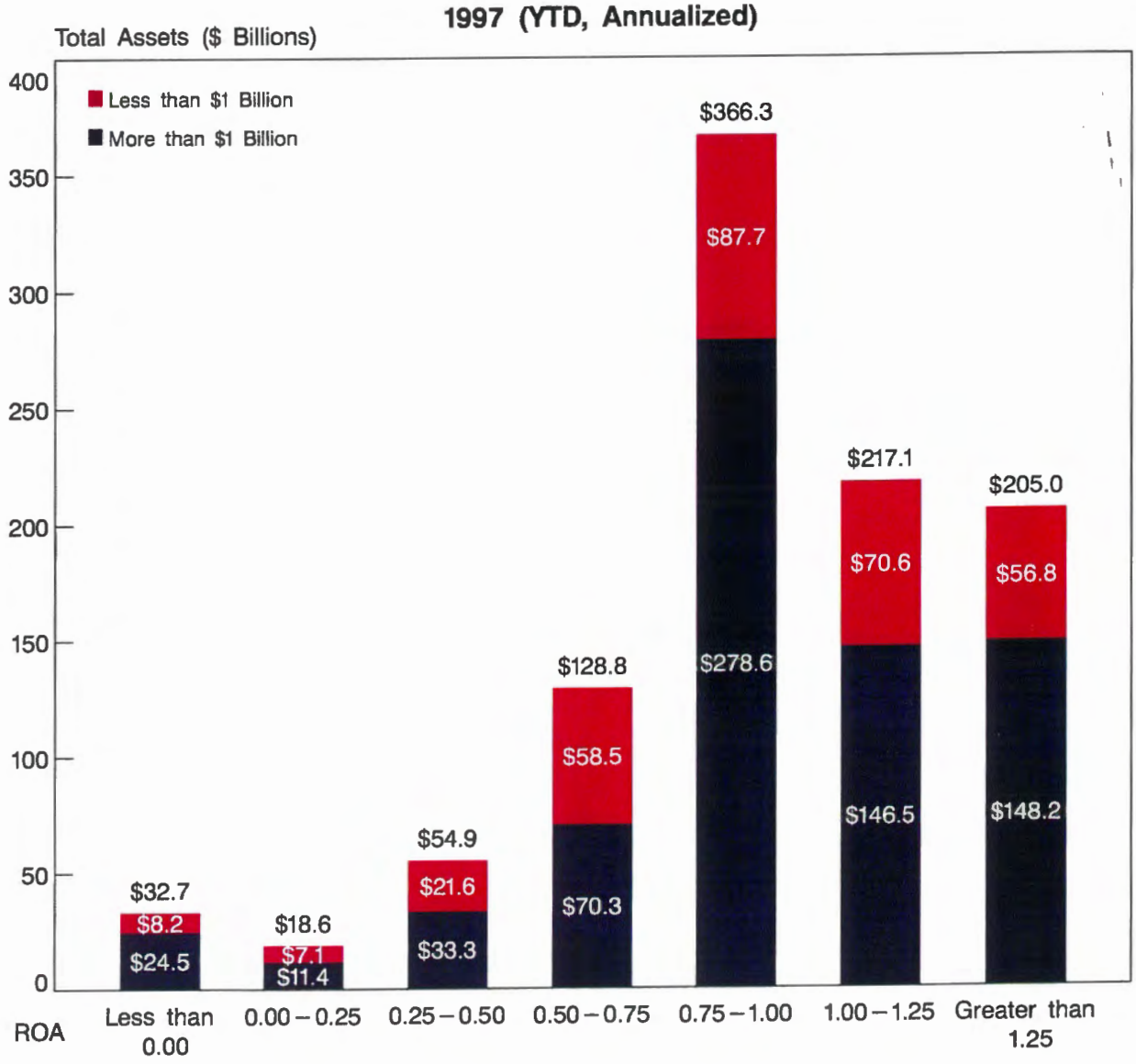
($ Millions)	All Institutions	Under $100 Million	$100 Million to $1 Billion	$1 Billion to $5 Billion	Over $5 Billion
Mutual Fund and Annuity Fee Income	**$89**	**$1**	**$9**	**$26**	**$52**
Gross Operating Income	**$20,357**	**$851**	**$5,254**	**$5,413**	**$8,838**
Number of Institutions Reporting These Fees	**379**	**29**	**238**	**98**	**14**
Percent of Institutions Reporting These Fees	**20.1%**	**3.5%**	**26.3%**	**79.0%**	**41.2%**

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

Return on Assets (ROA)

By Asset Size

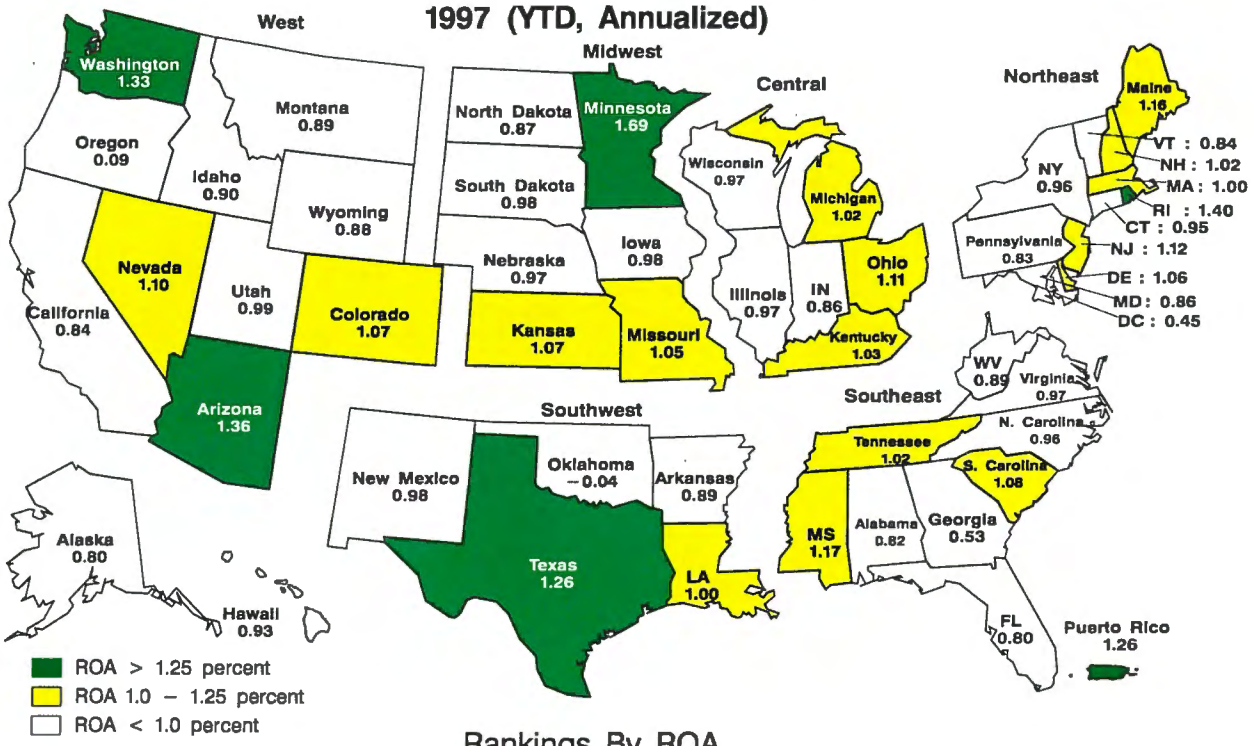
1997 (YTD, Annualized)



Asset Size	Number of Institutions						
Less than $1 Billion	74	52	167	354	445	347	289
More than $1 Billion	4	2	5	24	46	38	39
Total	78	54	172	378	491	385	328

Return on Assets (ROA)

1997 (YTD, Annualized)



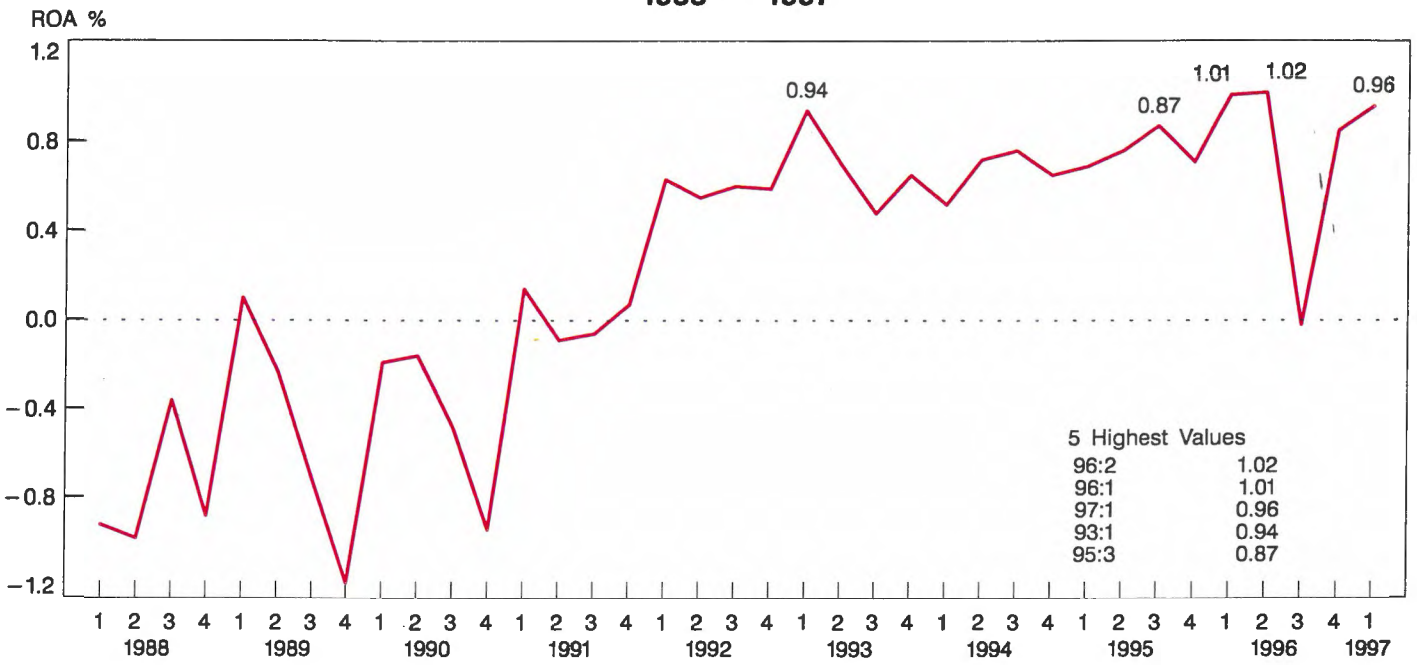
Rankings By ROA

		YTD 1997	YTD 1996	Change*
1	Minnesota	1.69	1.79	(10)
2	Rhode Island	1.40	2.68	(128)
3	Arizona	1.36	1.27	9
4	Washington	1.33	1.19	14
5	Texas	1.26	3.04	(178)
6	Puerto Rico	1.26	0.88	38
7	Mississippi	1.17	0.80	37
8	Maine	1.16	1.16	0
9	New Jersey	1.12	0.94	18
10	Ohio	1.11	1.02	9
11	Nevada	1.10	(3.48)	458
12	South Carolina	1.08	0.97	11
13	Colorado	1.07	0.85	22
14	Kansas	1.07	0.85	22
15	Delaware	1.06	0.89	17
16	Missouri	1.05	0.92	13
17	Kentucky	1.03	0.53	50
18	Michigan	1.02	0.91	11
19	New Hampshire	1.02	3.04	(202)
20	Tennessee	1.02	1.22	(20)
21	Louisiana	1.00	0.97	3
22	Massachusetts	1.00	1.03	(3)
23	Utah	0.99	4.30	(331)
24	Iowa	0.98	0.77	21
25	New Mexico	0.98	1.13	(15)
26	South Dakota	0.98	0.88	10
27	Illinois	0.97	0.88	9
28	Nebraska	0.97	0.98	(1)
29	Virginia	0.97	0.87	10
30	Wisconsin	0.97	0.88	9
31	New York	0.96	0.89	7
32	North Carolina	0.96	0.88	8
33	Connecticut	0.95	0.98	(3)
34	Hawaii	0.93	0.79	14
35	Idaho	0.90	0.52	38
36	Arkansas	0.89	0.93	(4)
37	Montana	0.89	0.97	(8)
38	West Virginia	0.89	0.89	0
39	Wyoming	0.88	0.72	16
40	North Dakota	0.87	0.18	69
41	Indiana	0.86	1.02	(16)
42	Maryland	0.86	0.82	4
43	California	0.84	0.65	19
44	Vermont	0.84	0.84	0
45	Pennsylvania	0.83	0.84	(1)
46	Alabama	0.82	0.64	18
47	Alaska	0.80	0.44	36
48	Florida	0.80	0.77	3
49	Georgia	0.53	0.95	(42)
50	District of Columbia	0.45	0.33	12
51	Oregon	0.09	0.75	(66)
52	Oklahoma	(0.04)	0.86	(90)
	U.S. and Territories	0.96	1.01	(5)

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

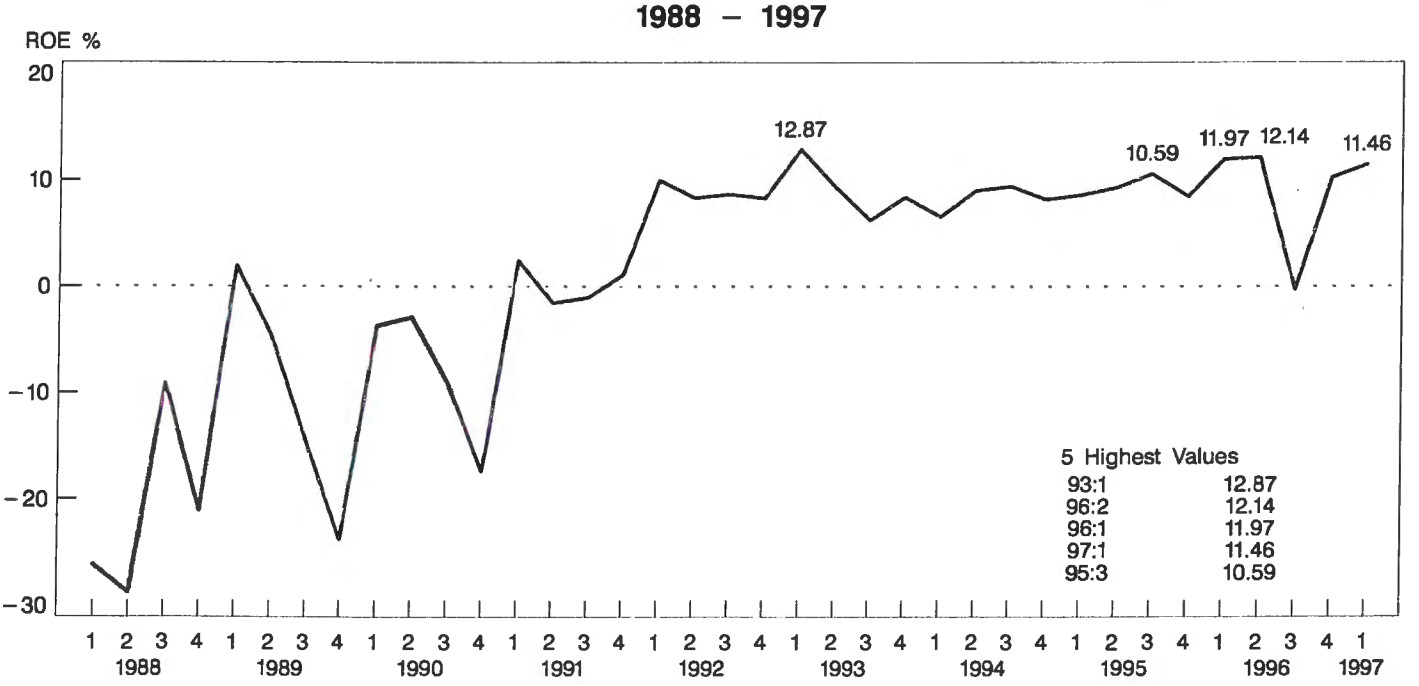
Quarterly Return on Assets (ROA), Annualized

1988 – 1997

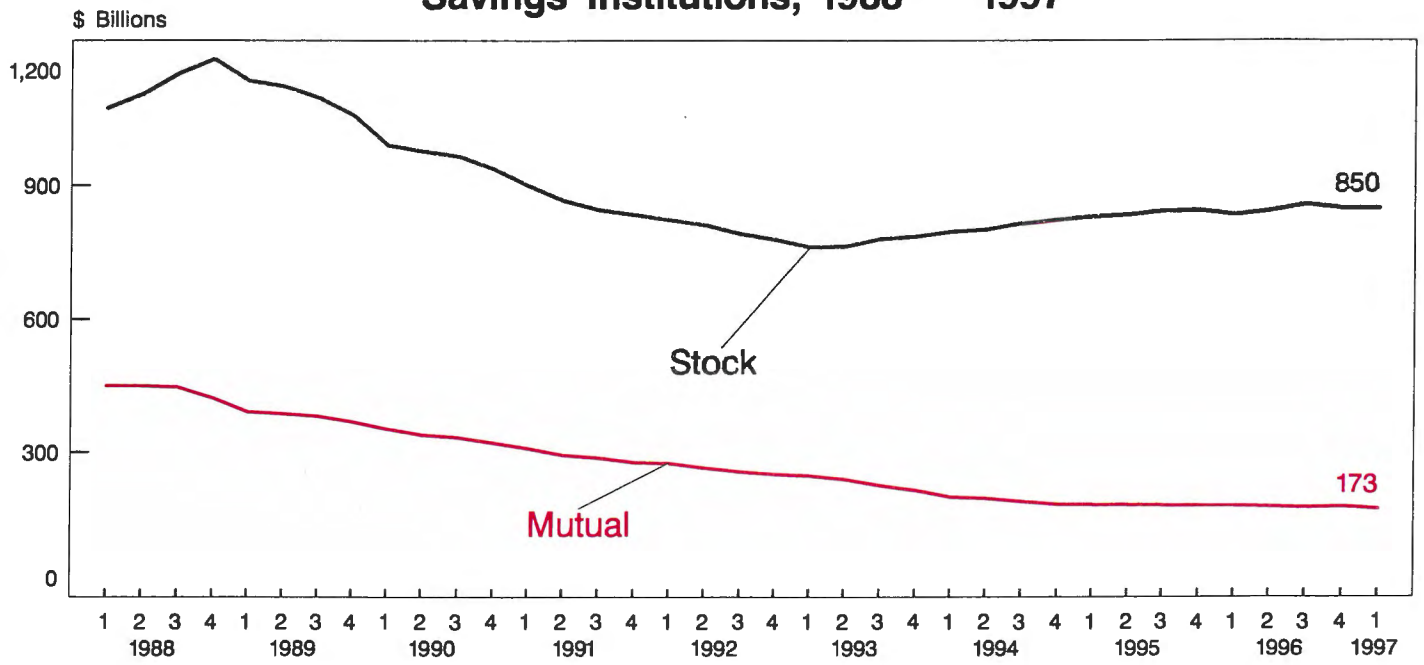


Quarterly Return on Equity (ROE), Annualized

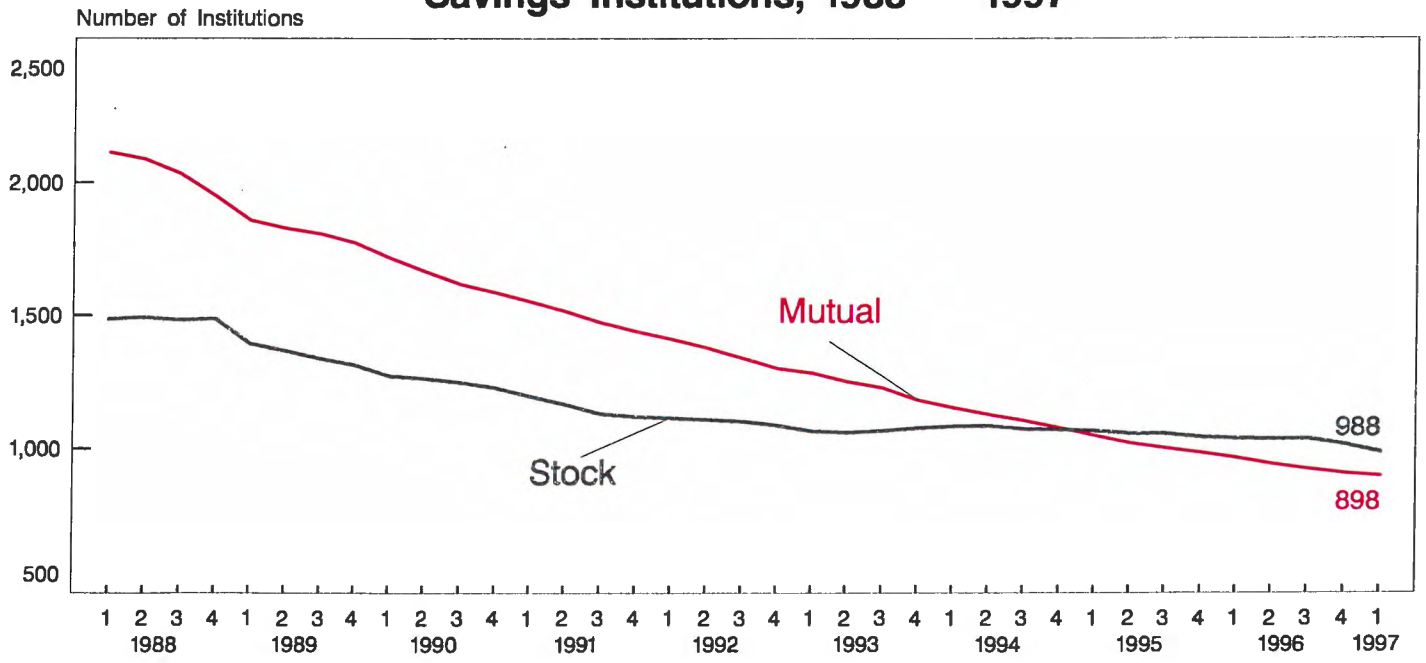
1988 – 1997



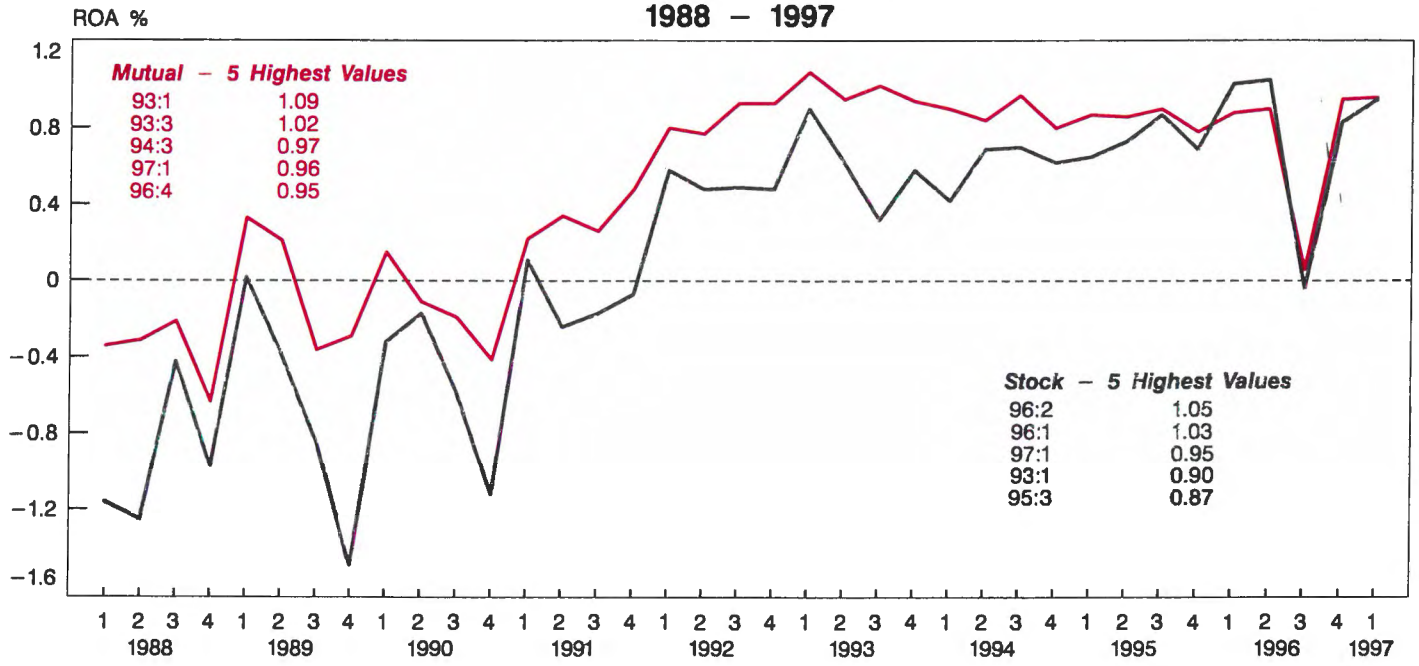
Assets of Mutual and Stock Savings Institutions, 1988 – 1997



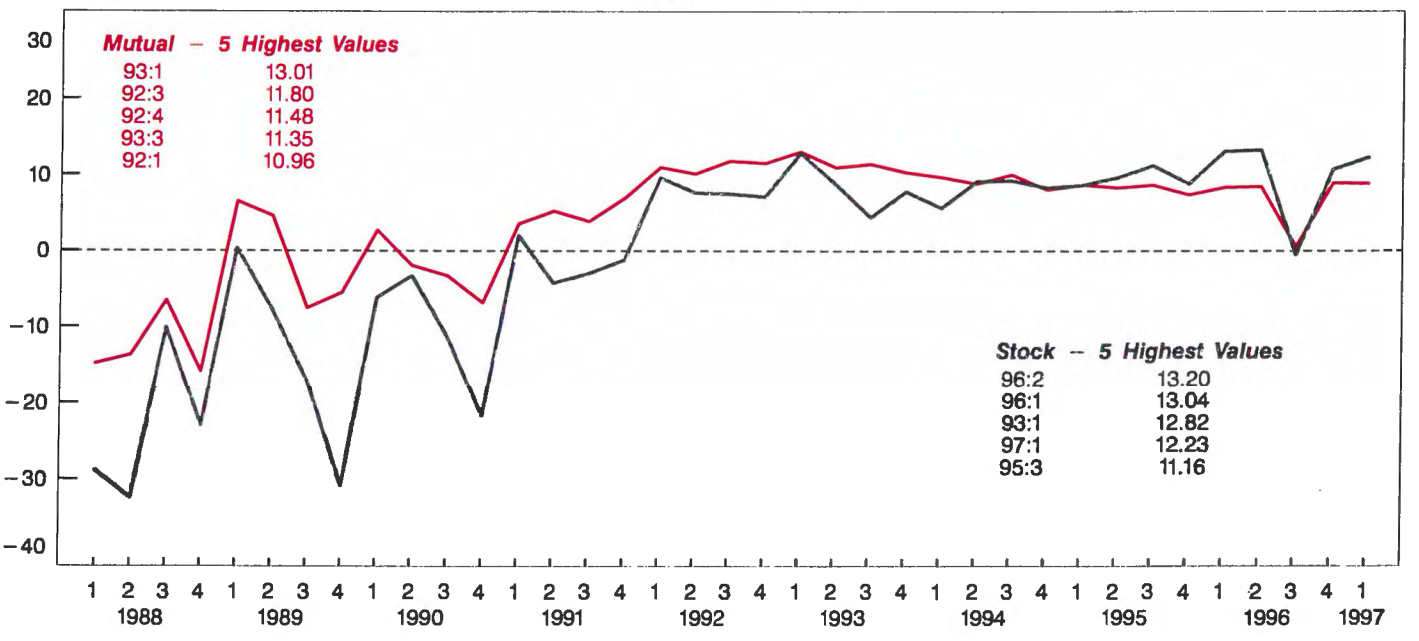
Number of Mutual and Stock Savings Institutions, 1988 – 1997



Quarterly Return on Assets (ROA), Annualized
Mutual and Stock Savings Institutions
1988 – 1997



Quarterly Return on Equity (ROE), Annualized
Mutual and Stock Savings Institutions
1988 – 1997

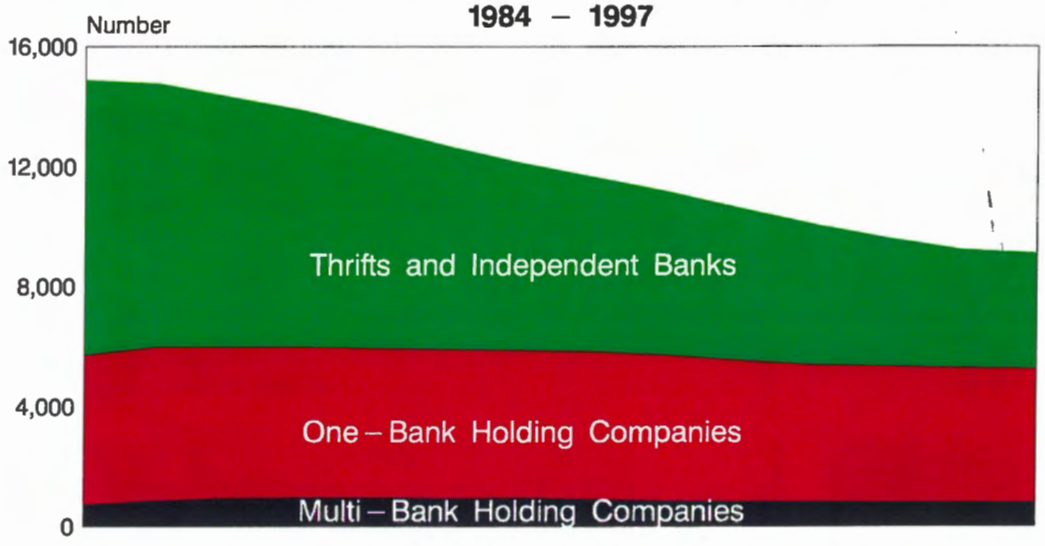


The FDIC Quarterly Banking Profile

Andrew C. Hove, Jr., Chairman

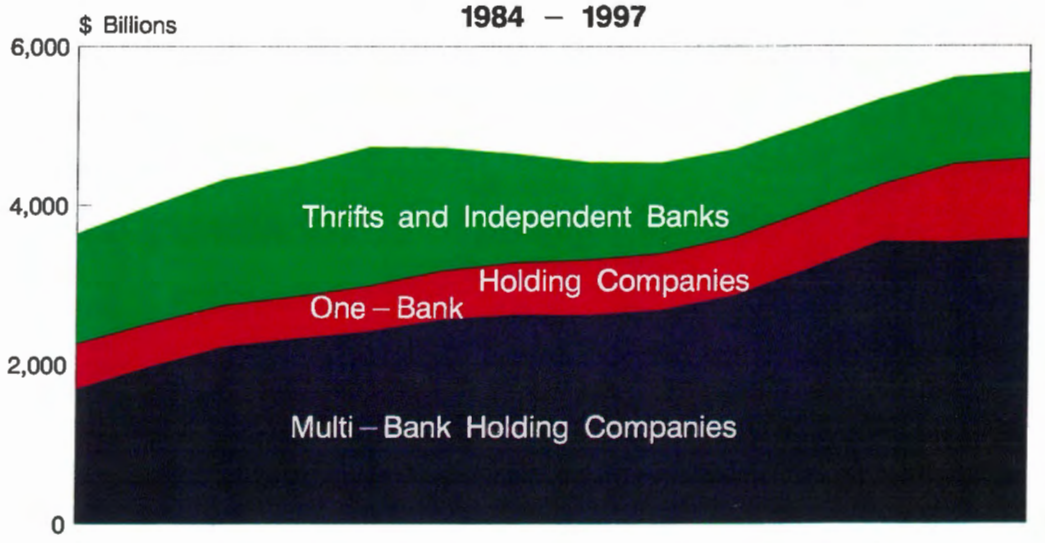
All FDIC - Insured Institutions

Number of FDIC – Insured Banking Organizations
1984 – 1997



	12/84	12/85	12/86	12/87	12/88	12/89	12/90	12/91	12/92	12/93	12/94	12/95	12/96	3/97
Thrifts* and Independent Banks	9,181	8,800	8,330	7,879	7,345	6,746	6,244	5,817	5,456	5,068	4,666	4,268	3,947	3,861
One – Bank Holding Co.'s	4,978	5,102	5,027	5,003	4,961	4,957	4,909	4,909	4,837	4,686	4,551	4,509	4,459	4,441
Multi – Bank Holding Co.'s	729	875	958	979	975	955	964	920	875	848	838	818	816	815
Total	14,888	14,777	14,315	13,861	13,281	12,658	12,117	11,646	11,168	10,602	10,055	9,595	9,222	9,117

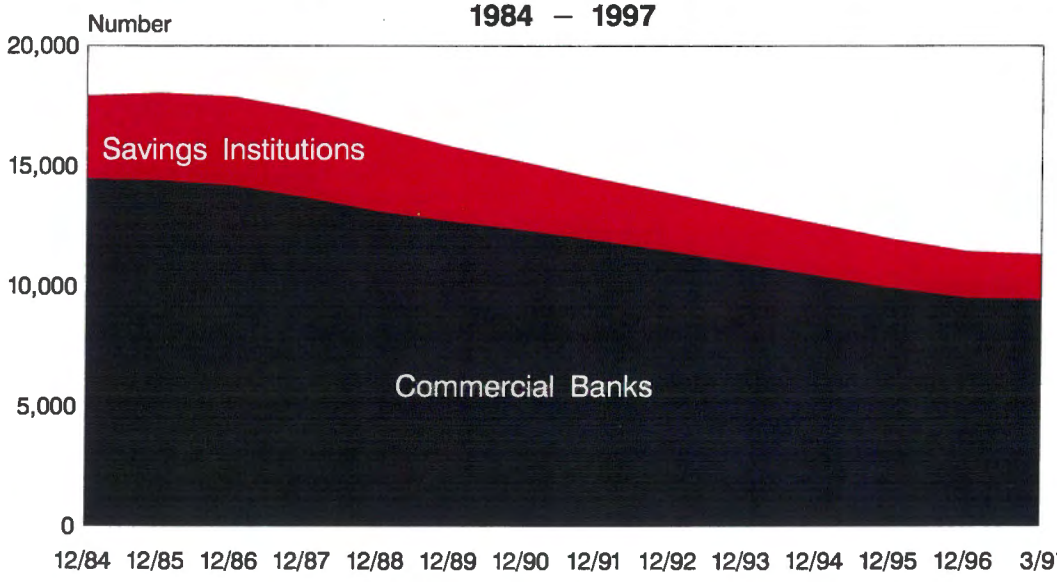
Assets of FDIC – Insured Banking Organizations
1984 – 1997



	12/84	12/85	12/86	12/87	12/88	12/89	12/90	12/91	12/92	12/93	12/94	12/95	12/96	3/97
Thrifts* and Independent Banks	1,386	1,474	1,582	1,646	1,742	1,546	1,362	1,224	1,140	1,106	1,093	1,082	1,089	1,083
One – Bank Holding Co.'s	567	538	512	518	567	604	651	684	704	723	719	704	974	990
Multi – Bank Holding Co.'s	1,700	1,981	2,234	2,338	2,429	2,577	2,636	2,635	2,692	2,879	3,207	3,552	3,544	3,592
Total	3,653	3,993	4,328	4,502	4,737	4,727	4,649	4,544	4,536	4,707	5,019	5,338	5,607	5,665

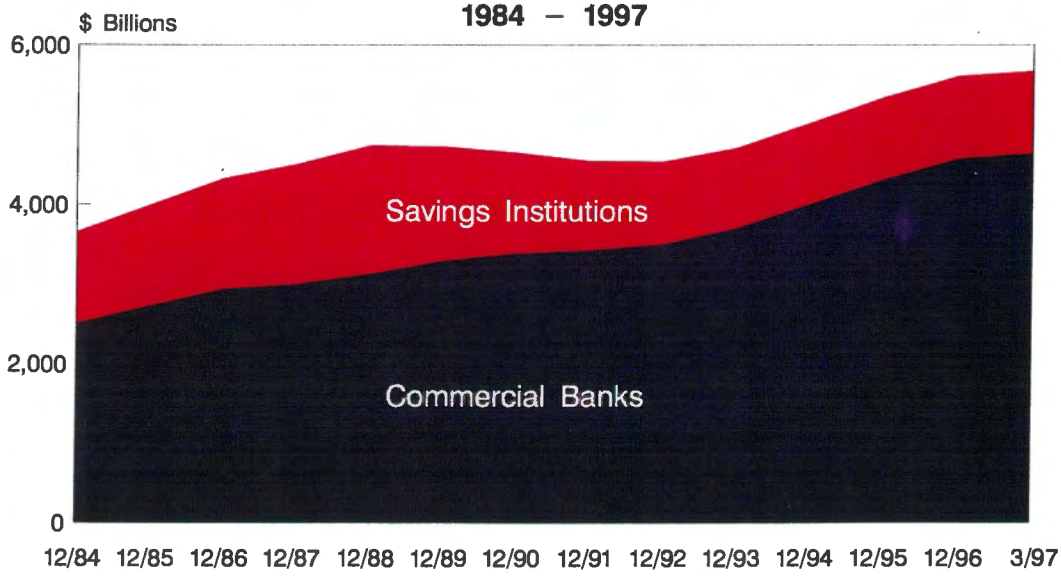
* Includes thrifts owned by unitary thrift holding companies or multi – thrift holding companies.

Number of FDIC – Insured Institutions
1984 – 1997



	12/84	12/85	12/86	12/87	12/88	12/89	12/90	12/91	12/92	12/93	12/94	12/95	12/96	3/97
Savings Institutions	3,418	3,626	3,677	3,622	3,438	3,087	2,815	2,561	2,390	2,262	2,152	2,030	1,924	1,886
Commercial Banks	14,483	14,407	14,199	13,703	13,123	12,709	12,343	11,921	11,462	10,958	10,451	9,940	9,528	9,451
Total	17,901	18,033	17,876	17,325	16,561	15,796	15,158	14,482	13,852	13,220	12,603	11,970	11,452	11,337

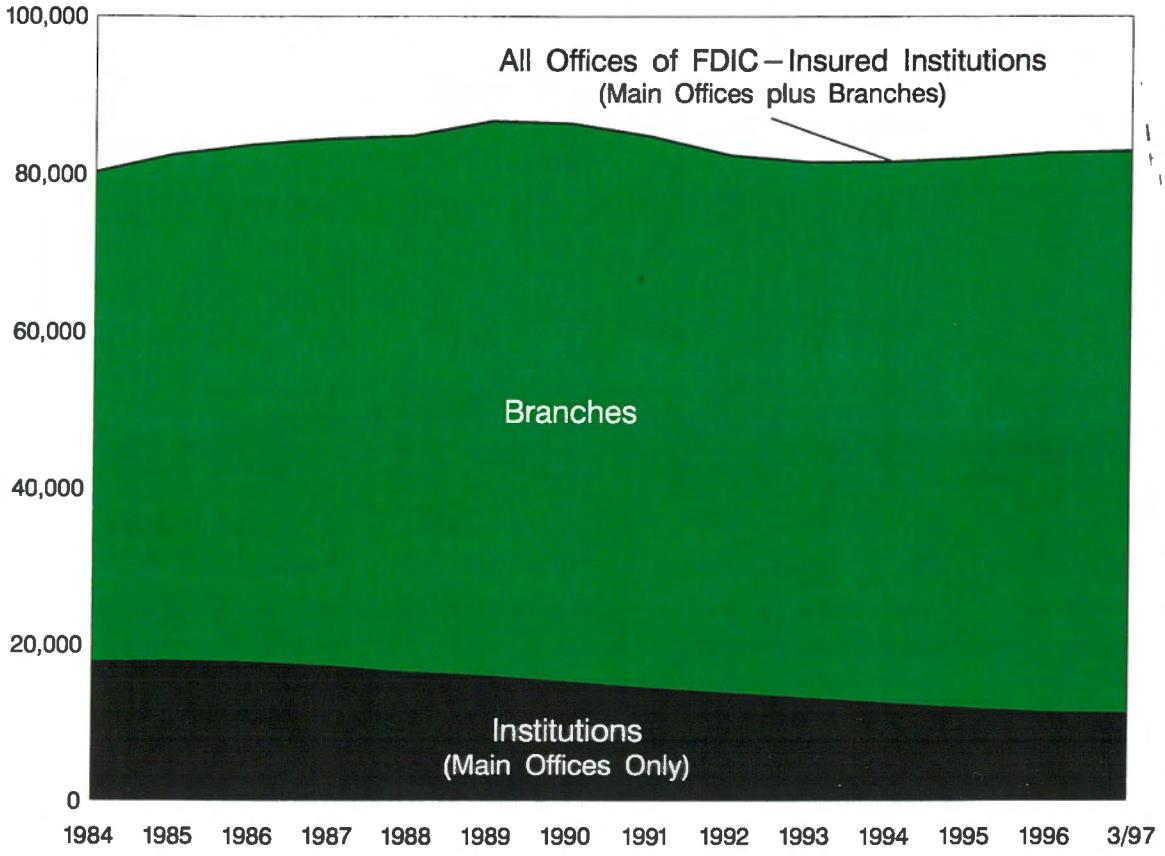
Assets of FDIC – Insured Institutions
1984 – 1997



	12/84	12/85	12/86	12/87	12/88	12/89	12/90	12/91	12/92	12/93	12/94	12/95	12/96	3/97
Savings Institutions	1,144	1,263	1,387	1,502	1,606	1,428	1,259	1,113	1,030	1,001	1,009	1,026	1,028	1,023
Commercial Banks	2,509	2,731	2,941	3,000	3,131	3,299	3,389	3,431	3,506	3,706	4,011	4,313	4,578	4,642
Total	3,653	3,993	4,328	4,502	4,737	4,727	4,649	4,544	4,536	4,707	5,019	5,338	5,607	5,665

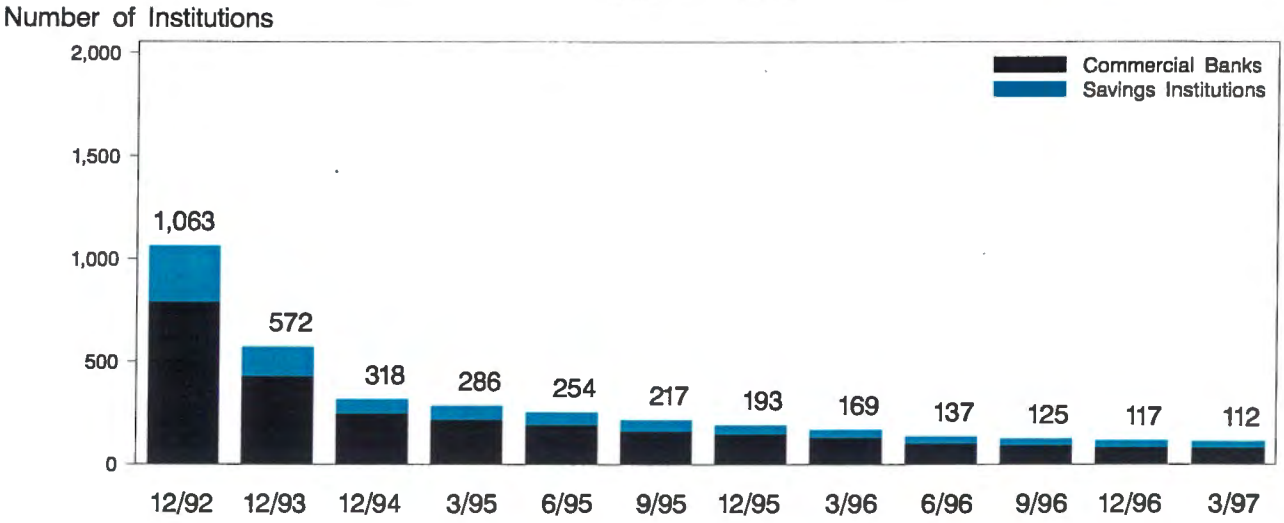
Offices of FDIC – Insured Institutions

1984 – 1997



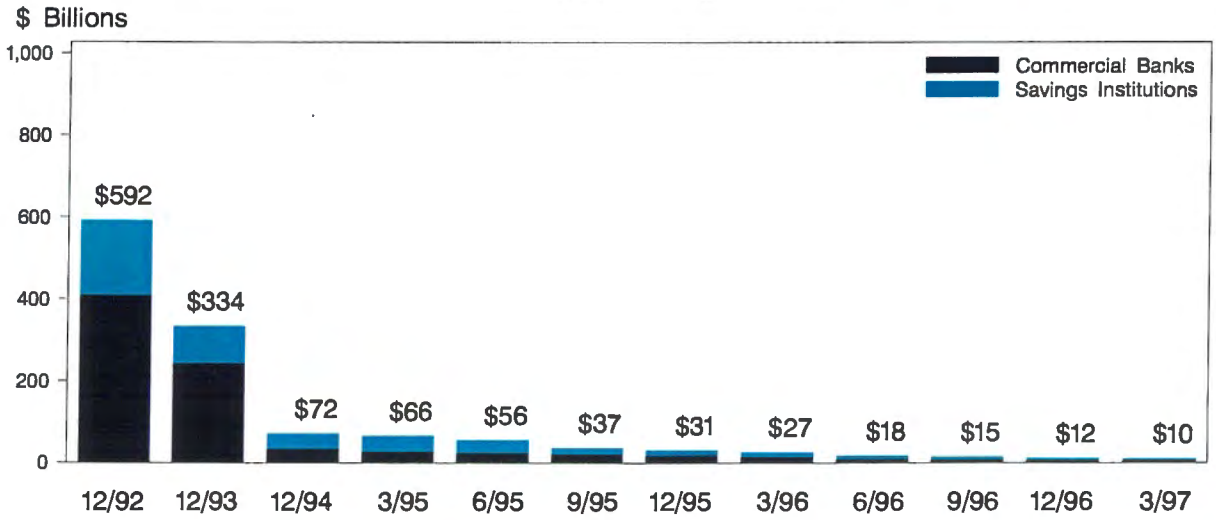
Savings Institutions														
Main Offices	3,418	3,626	3,677	3,622	3,438	3,365	2,993	2,652	2,471	2,325	2,154	2,030	1,924	1,886
Branches	20,294	20,981	21,314	21,635	21,759	22,464	20,500	18,096	16,403	15,324	13,993	13,450	13,228	12,849
Total Offices	23,712	24,607	24,991	25,257	25,197	25,829	23,493	20,748	18,874	17,649	16,147	15,480	15,152	14,735
Commercial Banks														
Main Offices	14,483	14,407	14,199	13,703	13,123	12,709	12,343	11,921	11,462	10,958	10,451	9,940	9,528	9,451
Branches	41,881	43,284	44,370	45,359	46,389	48,018	50,410	51,956	51,876	52,757	54,806	56,410	57,859	58,586
Total Offices	56,364	57,691	58,569	59,062	59,512	60,727	62,753	63,877	63,338	63,715	65,257	66,350	67,387	68,037
All FDIC – Insured Institutions														
Main Offices	17,901	18,033	17,876	17,325	16,561	16,074	15,336	14,573	13,933	13,283	12,605	11,970	11,452	11,337
Branches	62,175	64,265	65,684	66,994	68,148	70,482	70,910	70,052	68,279	68,081	68,799	69,860	71,087	71,435
Total Offices	80,076	82,298	83,560	84,319	84,709	86,556	86,246	84,625	82,212	81,364	81,404	81,830	82,539	82,772

Number of FDIC-Insured "Problem" Institutions
1992 – 1997



	12/92	12/93	12/94	3/95	6/95	9/95	12/95	3/96	6/96	9/96	12/96	3/97
Savings Institutions	276	146	71	71	64	59	49	42	38	36	35	35
Commercial Banks	787	426	247	215	190	158	144	127	99	89	82	77

Assets of FDIC-Insured "Problem" Institutions
1992 – 1997



	12/92	12/93	12/94	3/95	6/95	9/95	12/95	3/96	6/96	9/96	12/96	3/97
Savings Institutions	184	92	39	39	33	17	14	13	10	8	7	5
Commercial Banks	408	242	33	27	23	20	17	13	8	7	5	5

Capital Category Distribution

March 31, 1997

BIF-Member Institutions

	Institutions		Assets	
	Number of	Percent of Total	In Billions	Percent of Total
Well Capitalized	9,564	98.2%	$4,881.8	99.3%
Adequately Capitalized	157	1.6%	$33.4	0.7%
Undercapitalized	6	0.1%	$0.9	0.0%
Significantly Undercapitalized	6	0.1%	$0.6	0.0%
Critically Undercapitalized	2	0.0%	$0.1	0.0%

SAIF-Member Institutions

	Institutions		Assets	
	Number of	Percent of Total	In Billions	Percent of Total
Well Capitalized	1,549	96.7%	$732.9	97.9%
Adequately Capitalized	49	3.1%	$15.1	2.0%
Undercapitalized	2	0.1%	$0.1	0.0%
Significantly Undercapitalized	1	0.1%	$0.2	0.0%
Critically Undercapitalized	1	0.1%	$0.0	0.0%

Note: These tables are based solely on Call Report data and do not reflect supervisory upgrades or downgrades. Of the three institutions categorized as critically undercapitalized, all have been recapitalized.

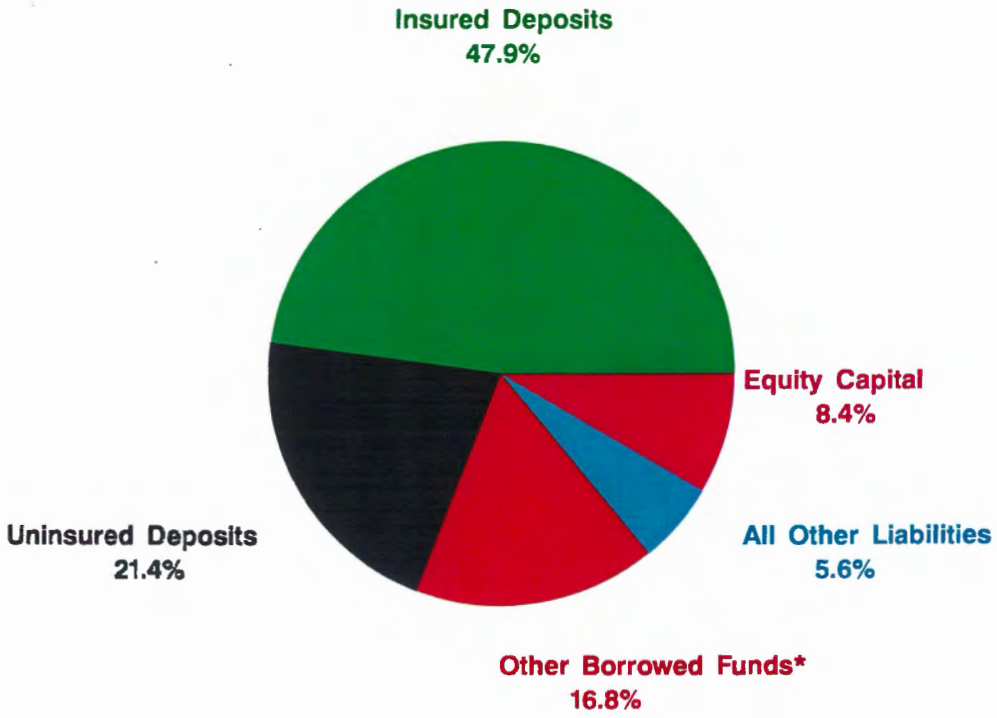
Capital Category Definitions

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

* As a percentage of risk-weighted assets.

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

Total Liabilities and Equity Capital

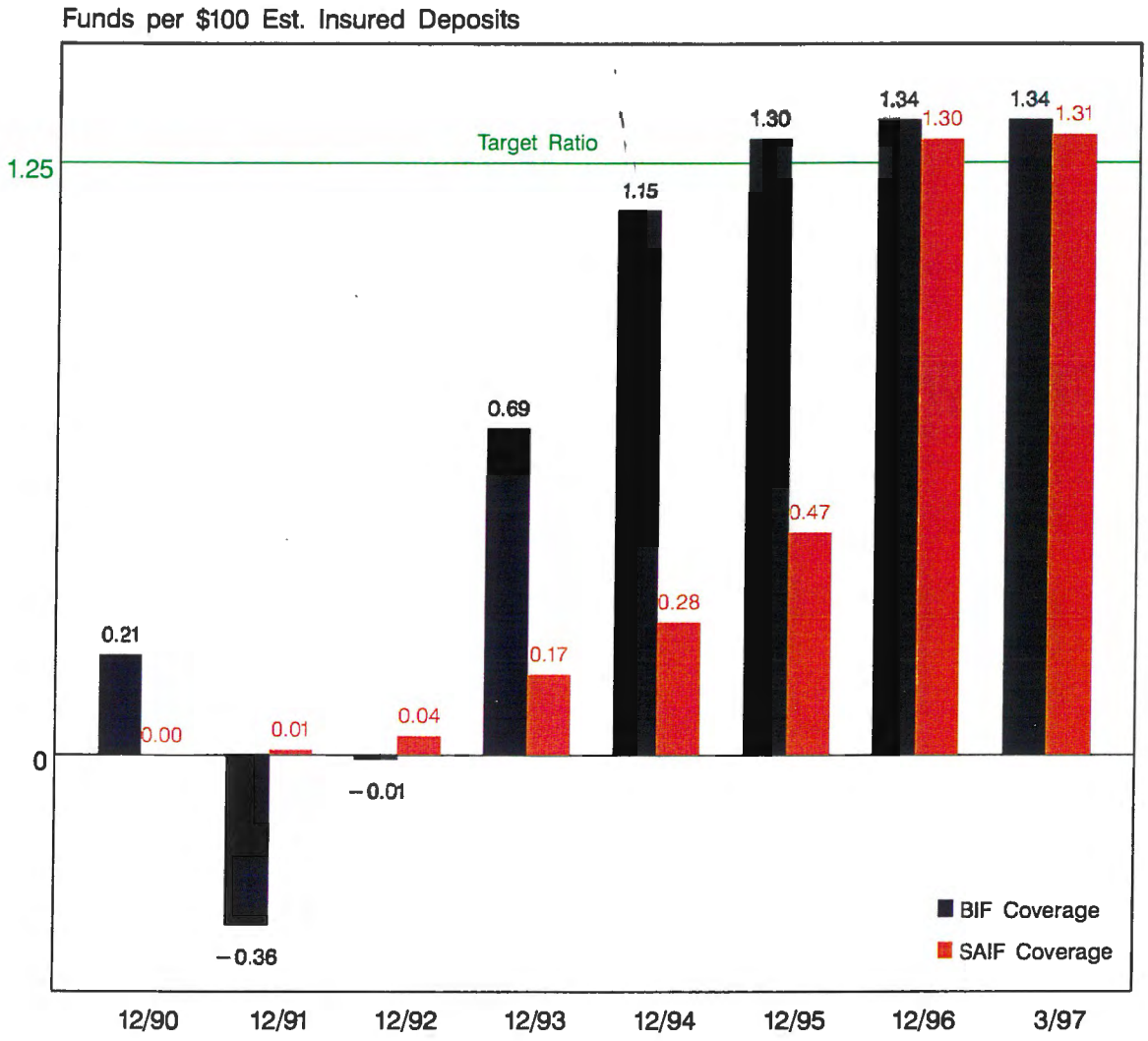


($ Billions)	3/31/96	3/31/97	% Change
Insured Deposits (estimated)	2,673	2,711	1.4
BIF – Insured	1,957	2,023	3.4
SAIF – Insured	716	688	–3.9
Uninsured Deposits	1,087	1,210	11.2
In Foreign Offices	454	476	4.7
Other Borrowed Funds*	839	951	13.3
All Other Liabilities	286	318	11.2
Subordinated Debt	48	55	14.4
Equity Capital	439	476	8.3
Total Liabilities and Equity Capital	5,325	5,665	6.4

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

Insurance Fund Reserve Ratios

December 31, 1990 – March 31, 1997

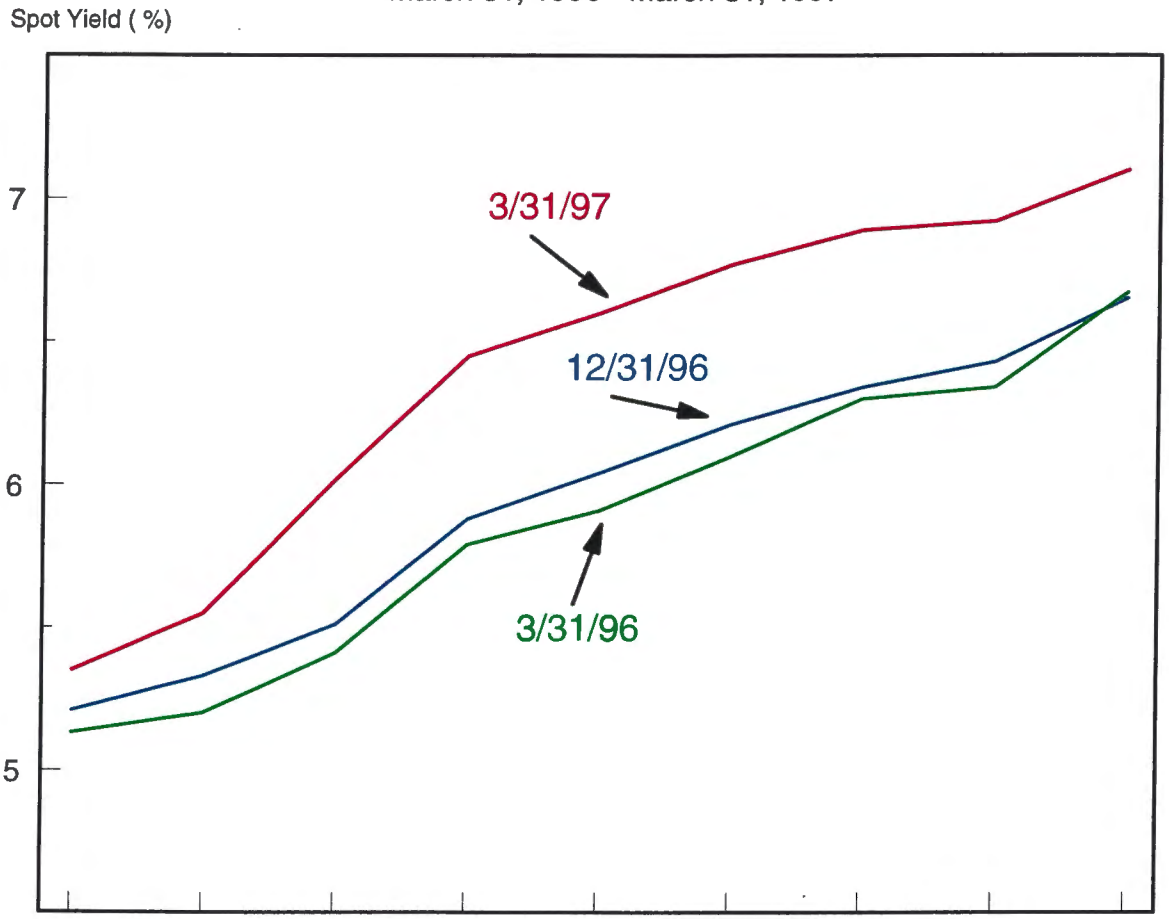


($ Billions)								
BIF								
Fund Balance	4.0	−7.0	−0.1	13.1	21.8	25.5	26.9	27.0
Est. Insured Deposits	1,929.6	1,957.7	1,945.6	1,905.2	1,895.3	1,952.0	2,007.4	2,024.3
SAIF								
Fund Balance	0.0	0.1	0.3	1.2	1.9	3.4	8.9	9.0
Est. Insured Deposits	830.0	776.4	732.2	697.9	693.6	711.9	683.1	688.3

Note: Includes insured branches of foreign banks. 3/97 fund balances are unaudited.

U.S. Treasury Yield Curve

March 31, 1996 - March 31, 1997



Maturity	3-Month	6-Month	1 Year	2 Year	3 Year	5 Year	7 Year	10 Year	30 Year
3/31/97	5.35	5.55	6.02	6.45	6.60	6.77	6.89	6.92	7.10
12/31/96	5.21	5.33	5.51	5.88	6.04	6.21	6.34	6.43	6.65
9/30/96	5.14	5.37	5.71	6.10	6.28	6.46	6.60	6.72	6.93
6/30/96	5.18	5.37	5.70	6.11	6.30	6.47	6.61	6.94	7.09
3/31/96	5.13	5.20	5.41	5.79	5.91	6.10	6.30	6.34	6.67

Source: Federal Reserve's H.15 Statistical Release

NOTES TO USERS

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

FDIC-Insured Commercial Banks

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

FDIC-Insured Savings Institutions

This section covers savings institutions insured by either BIF or SAIF that operate under state or federal banking codes applicable to thrift institutions, except for one self-liquidating institution primarily funded by the FSLIC Resolution Fund (FRF). Savings institutions in Resolution Trust Corporation conservatorships 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 unless otherwise indicated. Efforts are made to obtain financial reports for all active institutions. However, in some cases, final financial reports are not available for institutions that have closed or converted their charter.

DATA SOURCES

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

COMPUTATION METHODOLOGY

Certain adjustments are made to the OTS *Thrift Financial Reports* to provide closer conformance with the reporting and accounting requirements of the FFIEC *Call Reports*. Beginning in March 1997, both *Thrift Financial Reports* and *Call Reports* are completed on a fully consolidated basis. Previously, the consolidation of subsidiary depository institutions was prohibited. All other subsidiaries were reported on an equity or cost basis. Now, parent institutions file consolidated reports, while their subsidiary financial institutions continue to file separate reports. Data from subsidiary institution reports are included in the *Quarterly Banking Profile* tables, which can lead to double-counting. No adjustments are made for any double-counting of subsidiary data.

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

All data are collected and presented based on the location of each reporting institution's main office. Reported data may include assets and liabilities located outside of the reporting institution's home state. Also, when a main office is relocated to another region, no adjustments are made to regional growth rates. In addition, institutions may change their charters, resulting in an inter-industry migration, e.g., savings institutions can convert to commercial banks or commercial banks may convert to savings institutions. These situations can affect state and regional statistics.

RECENT ACCOUNTING CHANGES

Adoption of GAAP Reporting. Effective with the March 31, 1997 *Call Reports*, generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) were adopted as the reporting basis for the balance sheet, income statement and supporting schedules. New reporting instructions changed the amounts reported for a number of items used in the *Quarterly Banking Profile*, so that comparability with prior periods may be affected. Among the items most significantly affected by the new reporting rules are: loans & leases, reserve for losses, goodwill and other intangibles, all other assets and equity capital. More information on changes to the March 31, 1997 *Call Report* is contained in Financial Institution Letter FIL-27-97, which is available through the FDIC World Wide Web site at www.fdic.gov/banknews/fils/fil9727.html, or from the FDIC Public Information Center, 801 17th St., NW, Washington, DC 20434; telephone (202) 416-6940. Information on changes to the March 31, 1997 *Thrift Financial Reports* is available from the Office of Thrift Supervision, 1700 G St., NW, Washington, DC 20552; telephone (202) 906-6677.

Subchapter S Corporations. The Small Business Job Protection Act of 1996 changed the Internal Revenue Code to allow financial institutions to elect Subchapter S corporation status, beginning in 1997. S corporations can pass tax liabilities directly to shareholders; this can have the effect of reducing institutions' reported taxes and increasing their after-tax earnings.

The election of Subchapter S status may result in an increase in shareholders' personal tax liability. Therefore, some S corporations may increase the amount of earnings distributed as dividends to compensate for higher personal taxes.

DEFINITIONS (in alphabetical order)

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

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

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

*As a percentage of risk-weighted assets.

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. Also, see "Securities", below.

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

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

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

Noncurrent assets — the sum of loans, leases, debt securities and other assets that are 90 days or more past due, or in nonaccrual status.

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

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

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

Option contracts — a contract in which the buyer acquires the right to buy from or sell to another party some specified amount of underlying at a stated price (strike price) during a period or on a specified future date, in return for compensation (such as a fee or premium). The seller is obligated to purchase or sell the underlying at the discretion of the buyer of the contract.

Swaps — an obligation between two parties to exchange a series of cash flows at periodic intervals (settlement dates), for a specified period. The cash flows of a swap are either fixed, or determined for each settlement date by multiplying the quantity of the underlying (notional principal) by specified reference rates or prices. Except for currency swaps, the notional principal is used to calculate each payment but is not exchanged.

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

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

Reserves for losses — the allowance for loan and lease losses and the allocated transfer risk reserve on a consolidated basis. Prior to March 31, 1997, institutions filing a *Thrift Financial Report (TFR)* included specific reserves, while *Call Report* filers included only general valuation allowances. Beginning March 31, 1997, *TFR* reporters net these specific reserves against each loan balance. Also beginning March 31, 1997, the allowance for off-balance-sheet credit exposures was moved to "Other liabilities"; previously, it had been included in the general valuation allowance.

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

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

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

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

Securities — excludes securities held in trading accounts. Banks' securities portfolios consist of securities designated as "held-to-maturity", which are reported at amortized cost (book value), and securities designated as "available-for-sale", reported at fair (market) value.

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

REGIONS

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

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

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

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

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

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