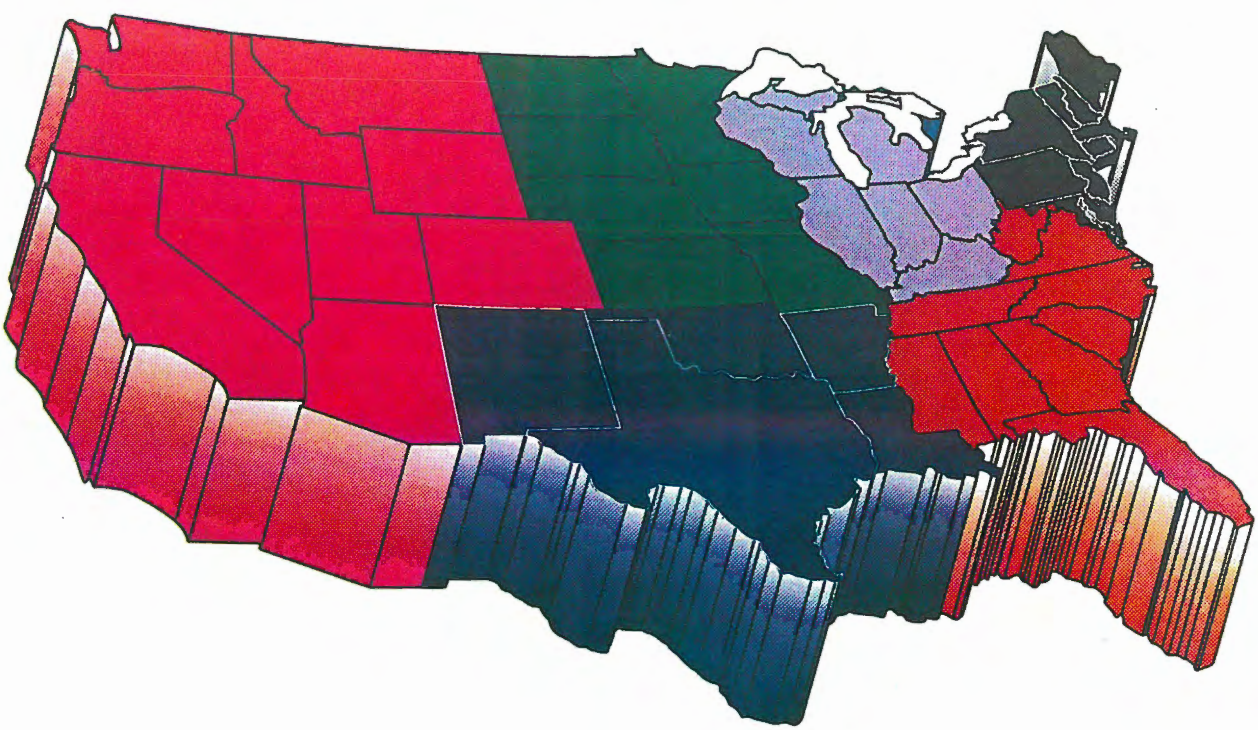
The FDIC Quarterly Banking Profile

Ricki Helfer, Chairm

GRAPH BOOK



First Quarter 1996

Prepared by:
FDIC Division of Research and Statistics

The Graphbook is now available on the Inte
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FIRST-QUARTER HIGHLIGHTS

- ***COMMERCIAL BANK EARNINGS TOP $12 BILLION FOR THIRD CONSECUTIVE QUARTER***
Commercial banks earned $12.0 billion in the first quarter of 1996, an increase of 8.2 percent ($908 million) over the first quarter of 1995. Higher noninterest revenues and increased net interest income outweighed increases in loan-loss provisions and overhead costs associated with merger expenses. The improvement in noninterest income reflected higher fee income and increased revenues from trading activities. The growth in net interest income was due to strong earning asset growth, as net interest margins were slightly narrower than a year ago.

- ***LOAN GROWTH CONTINUES TO SLOW***
Total loans grew by $29.3 billion, the smallest quarterly rise in two years. Commercial and industrial loan growth remained strong, but credit card loans registered a $13.0-billion decline, due to seasonal pay-downs of card balances and securitization of credit-card receivables at several large credit-card banks. Total assets of commercial banks registered a $4.3-billion decline in the first quarter, due to a seasonal drop in cash items in process of collection and balances due from depository institutions (down $32.4 billion).

- ***TROUBLED LOANS SHOW SLIGHT INCREASE***
Noncurrent loans rose for only the second time in the last five years (they also increased in the first quarter of 1995, due to changes in accounting rules). Total noncurrent loans grew by $659 million, to 1.18 percent of total loans, from 1.17 percent at the end of 1995. These are the two lowest percentages in the fourteen years that banks have reported noncurrent loan amounts. The largest increases were in residential mortgage loans, where they grew by $261 billion, and in commercial and industrial loans, where they rose by $243 million. Noncurrent agricultural loans had a mostly seasonal increase of $180 million, and noncurrent commercial real estate loans rose by $115 million.

- ***CREDIT LOSSES RISE ON CONSUMER LOANS***
Net charge-offs totalled $3.6 billion in the first quarter, a 58-percent ($1.3 billion) increase over the same period in 1995. The annualized net charge-off rate in the first quarter was 0.55 percent of total loans, the highest first-quarter rate since 1993. Most of the higher charge-offs came from consumer loans. Net charge-offs on credit-card loans, at $2.2 billion, were $845 million higher than in the first quarter of 1995. Net charge-offs on other installment loans totaled $631 million, slightly less than two times the $389 million banks charged off a year ago. Net charge-offs of commercial and industrial loans, at $422 million, were $204 million more than banks charged off in the first quarter of 1995. In contrast, net charge-offs on real estate loans were $73 million (21 percent) lower than a year ago.

- ***ONE-TIME GAINS LIFT SAVINGS INSTITUTIONS' EARNINGS TO $2.5 BILLION***
Gains from branch sales and sales of securities helped insured savings institution earnings to a quarterly record of $2.5 billion. Industry profits surpassed the previous record of $2.4 billion, earned in the first quarter of 1993, when earnings received a boost from accounting rule changes. The average ROA for the first quarter was 1.01 percent, the first time that it has exceeded the one-percent level. Excluding the gains from branch sales and sales of securities, ROA would have been approximately 0.83 percent, an improvement over recent quarters. Most of the improvement in profitability occurred at institutions with more than $1 billion in assets.

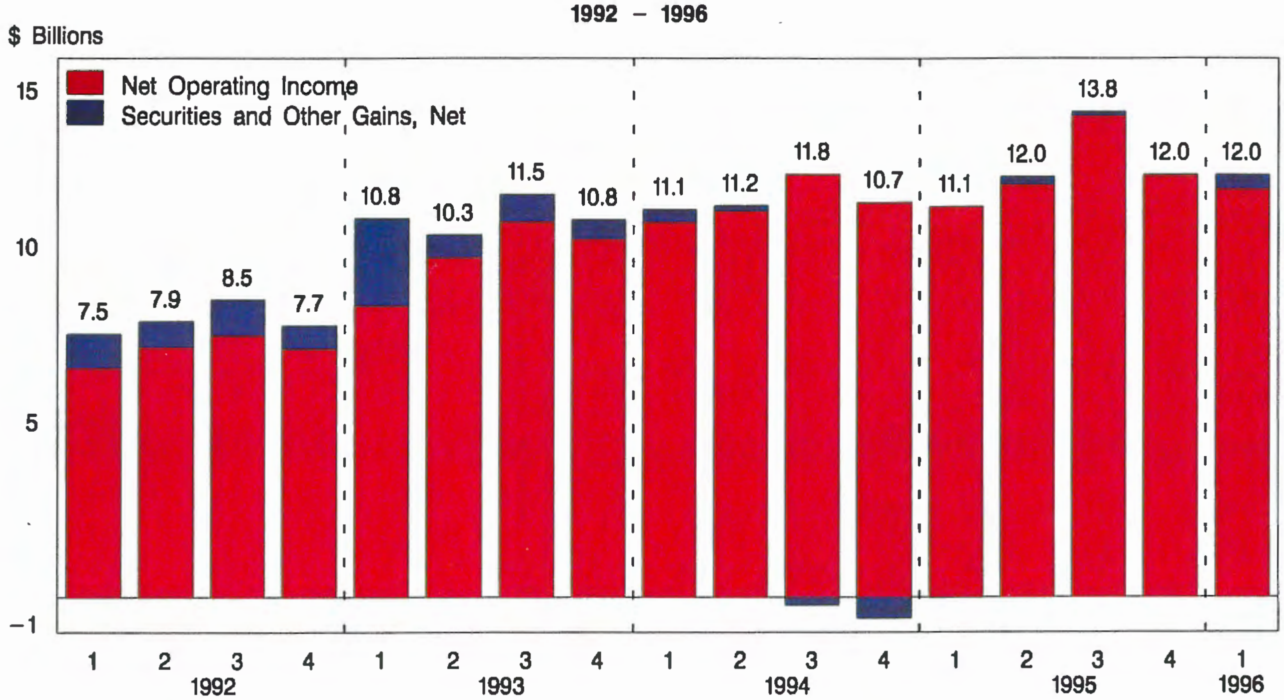
The FDIC Quarterly Banking Profile

Ricki Helfer, Chairma

FDIC - Insured Commercial Banks

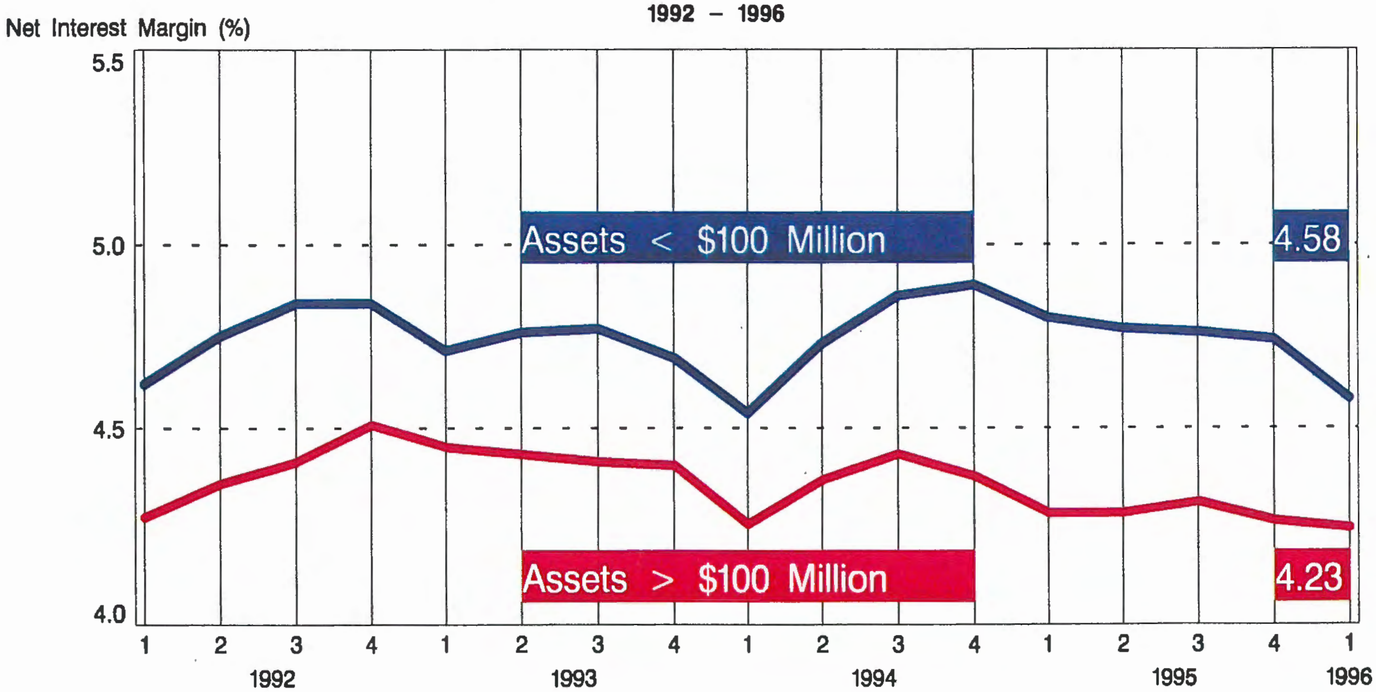
Quarterly Net Income

1992 – 1996



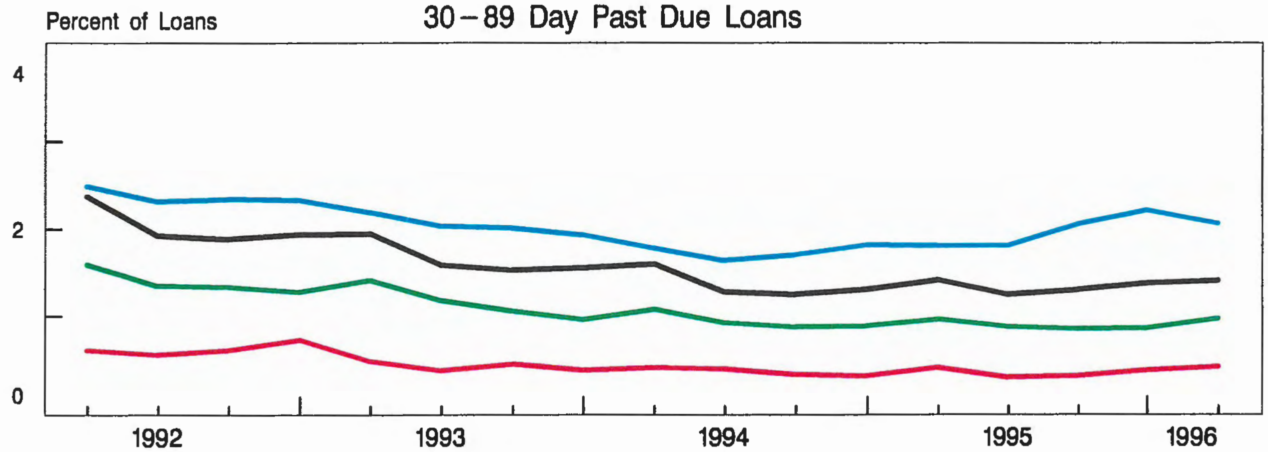
Quarterly Net Interest Margins, Annualized

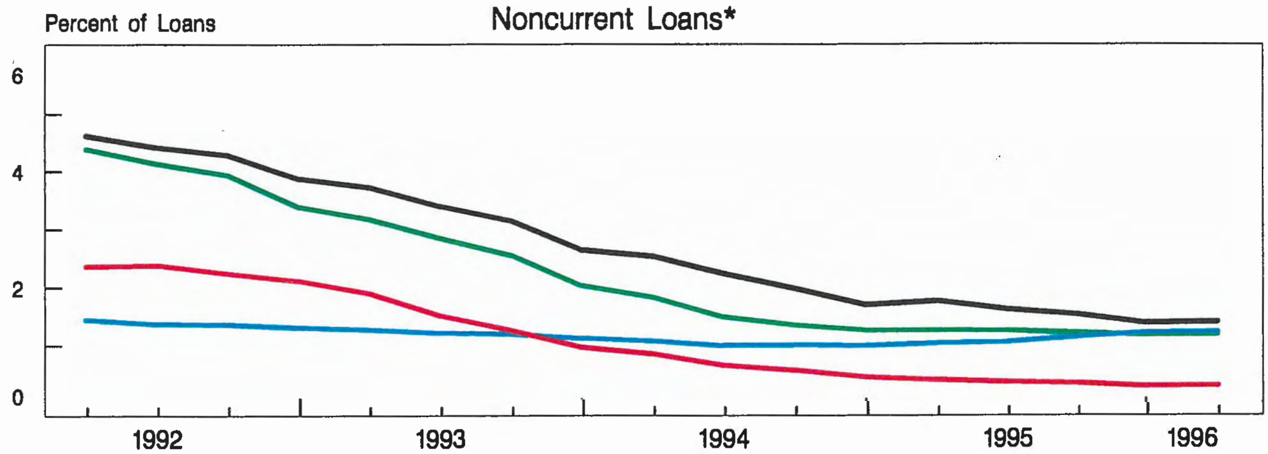
1992 – 1996

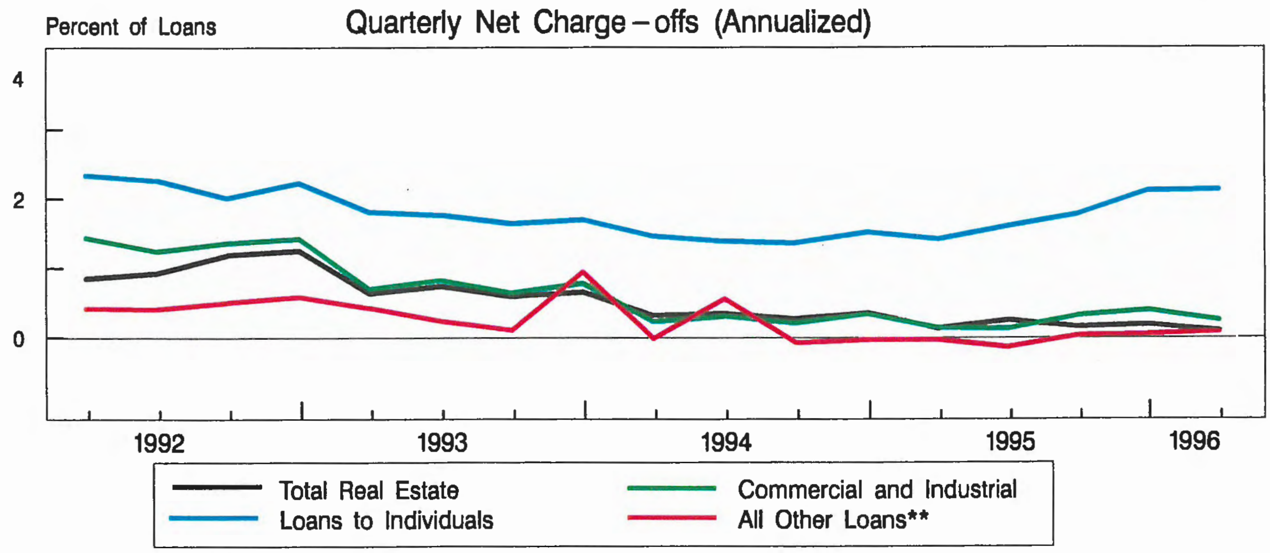


Loan Quality

1992 – 1996



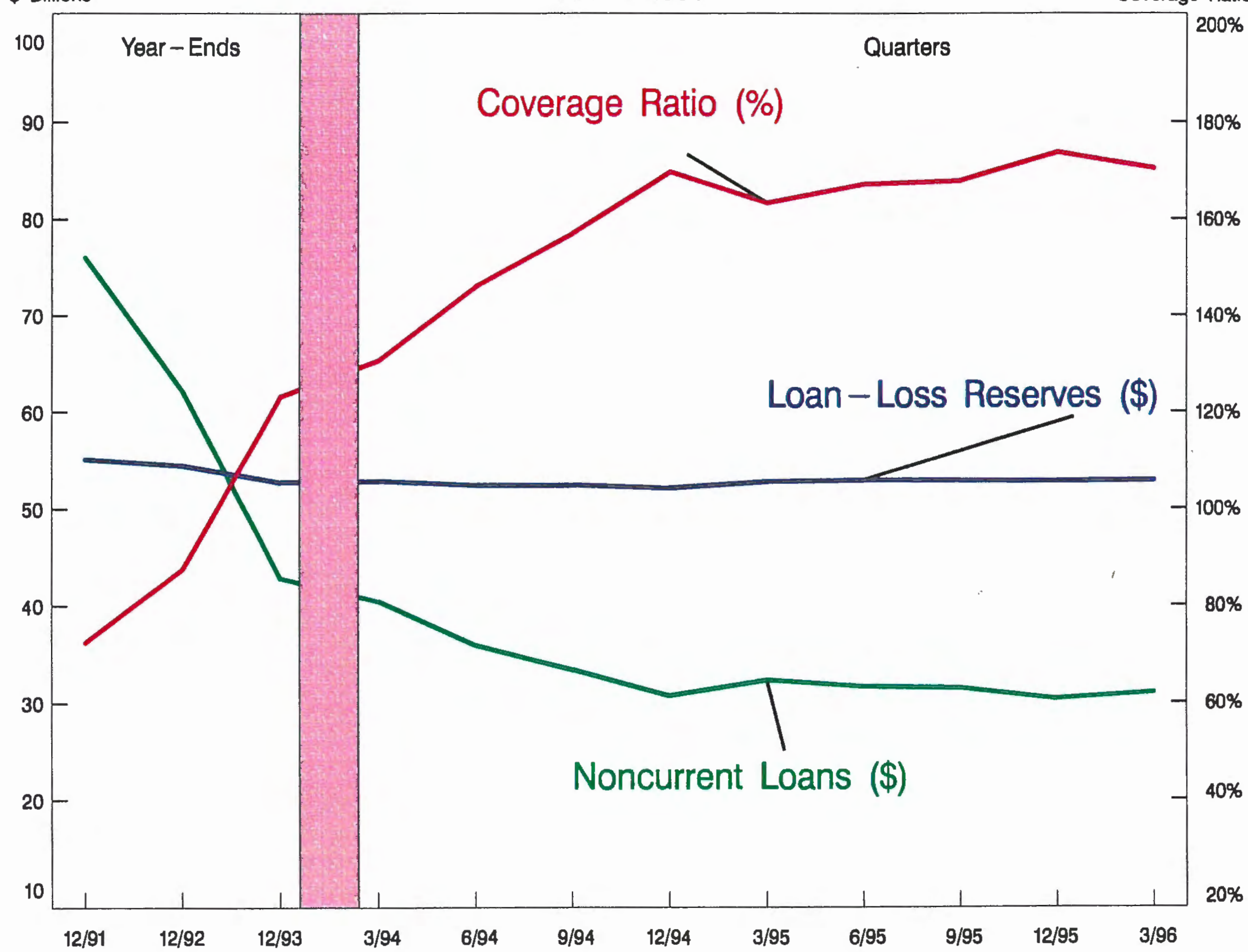




*Loans past due 90 or more days or in nonaccrual status.
**Includes loans to foreign governments, depository institutions and lease receivables.

Reserve Coverage Ratio*

1991 – 1996

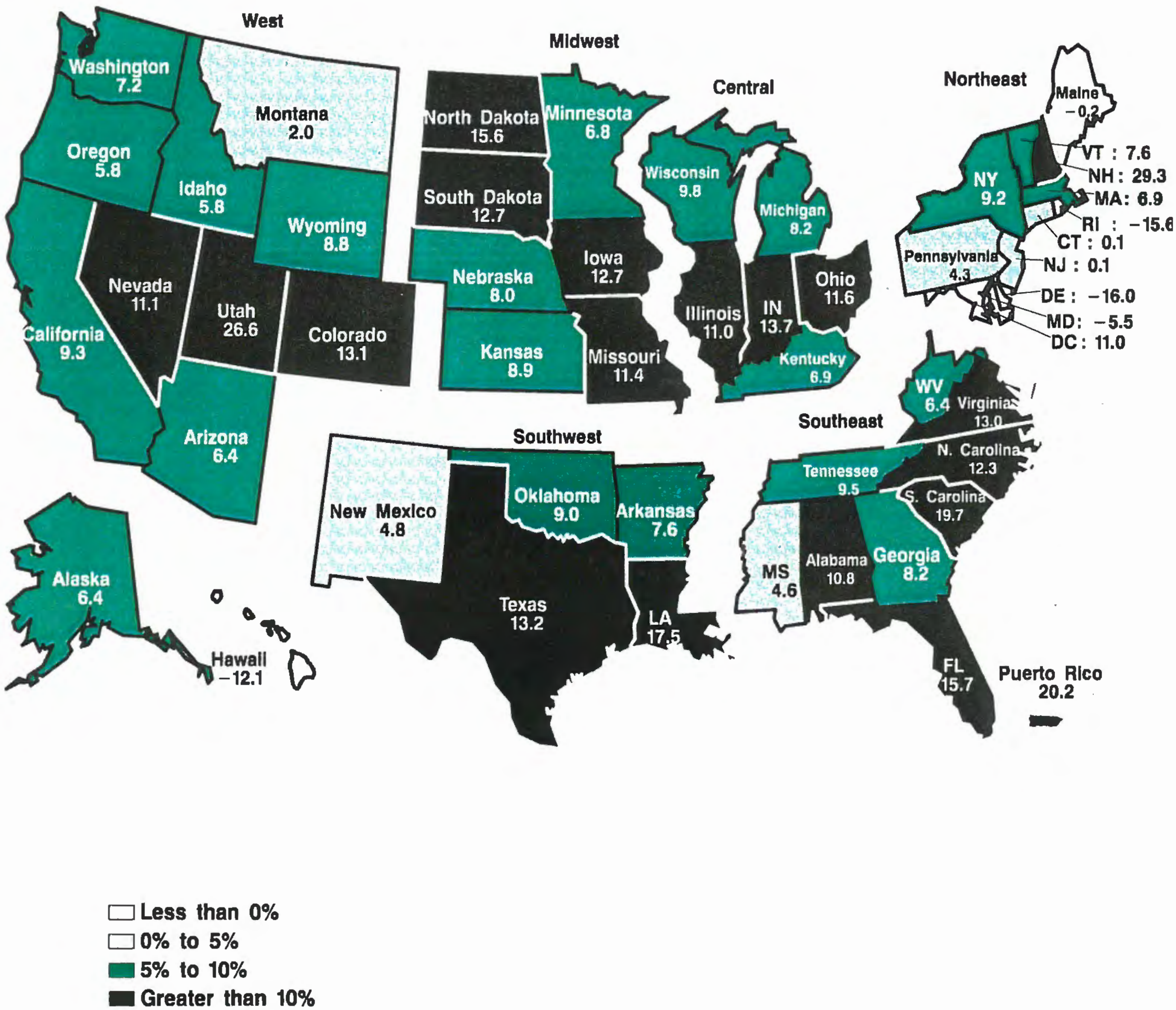


	12/91	12/92	12/93	3/94	6/94	9/94	12/94	3/95	6/95	9/95	12/95	3/96
Noncurrent Loans ($ Billions)	76.0	62.2	42.8	40.5	35.9	33.4	30.7	32.3	31.7	31.5	30.4	31.0
Loan Loss Reserves ($ Billions)	55.1	54.5	52.8	52.9	52.4	52.4	52.1	52.8	52.9	52.9	52.8	52.9
Coverage Ratio (%)	73	88	123	131	146	157	170	163	167	168	174	171

*Loan loss reserves to noncurrent loans.

Commercial and Industrial Loan Growth Rates *

March 31, 1995 – March 31, 1996



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

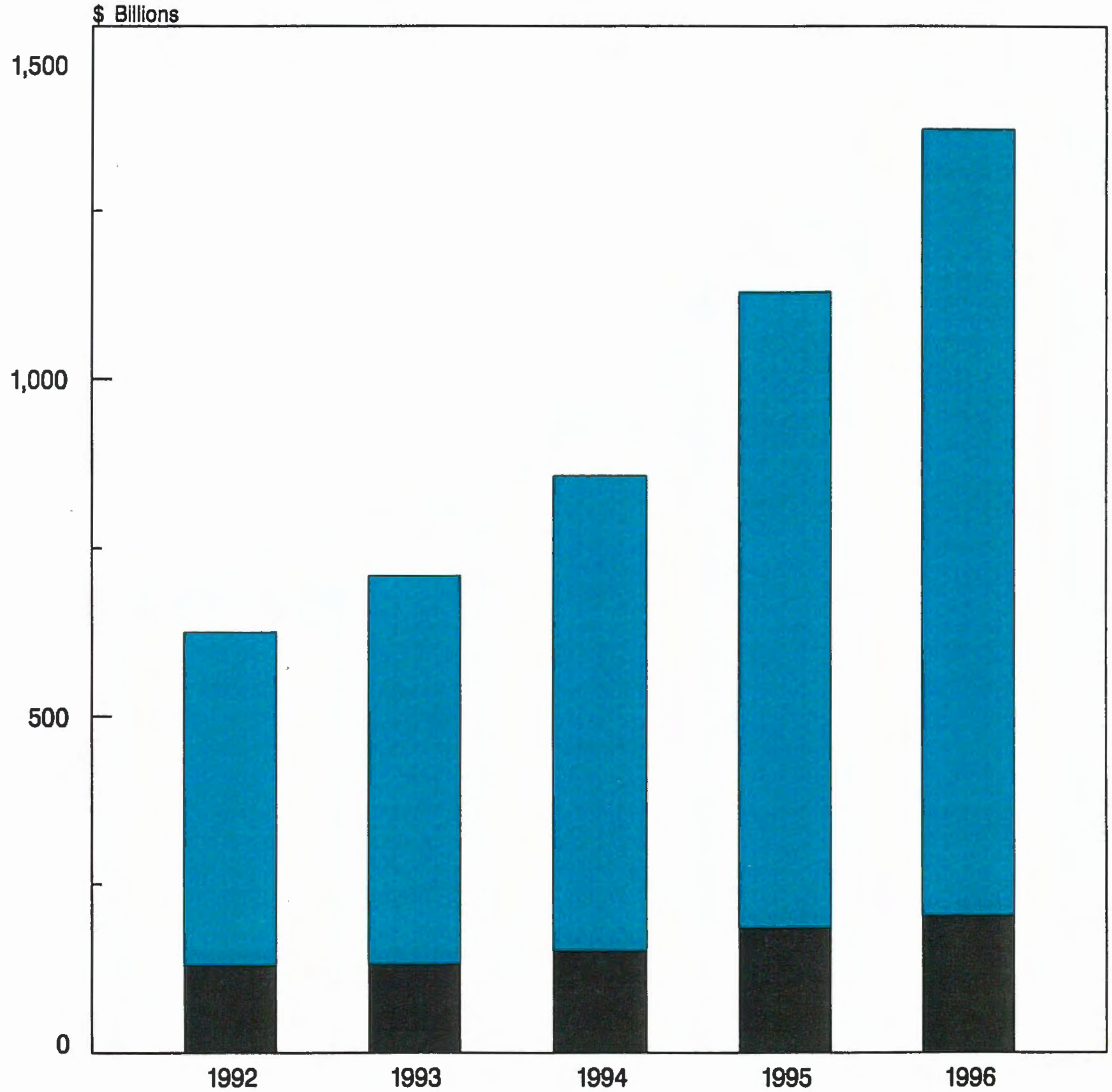
Commercial and Industrial Loan Growth Rates
March 31, 1996
($ Millions)

		Commercial and Industrial Loans						Total Assets
		Growth Rate 3/31/95 - 3/31/96	as a % of Assets	Rank	Percent Noncurrent*	Rank	Total	
1	New Hampshire	29.28	6.71	49	0.86	39	$661	$9,851
2	Utah	26.63	11.75	32	1.06	33	2,448	20,830
3	Puerto Rico	20.20	11.80	31	2.48	3	3,409	28,885
4	South Carolina	19.70	11.44	33	0.61	49	2,907	25,412
5	Louisiana	17.49	11.07	36	1.90	12	4,978	44,977
6	Florida **	15.67	9.53	43	0.76	46	14,718	154,369
7	North Dakota	15.56	12.50	28	2.63	2	995	7,966
8	Indiana **	13.70	14.13	24	1.04	35	9,576	67,760
9	Texas	13.19	17.02	14	0.90	38	34,689	203,827
10	Colorado	13.12	10.77	38	0.81	43	4,006	37,184
11	Virginia **	13.01	9.78	42	1.07	32	8,075	82,532
12	South Dakota	12.69	10.11	41	1.90	13	2,832	28,006
13	Iowa	12.65	10.72	39	1.78	14	4,466	41,673
14	North Carolina **	12.33	17.13	12	1.00	37	30,685	179,112
15	Ohio	11.58	16.33	17	1.05	34	25,746	157,627
16	Missouri **	11.39	14.30	23	1.39	23	11,403	79,749
17	Nevada	11.13	4.41	51	1.77	15	1,123	25,493
18	District of Columbia **	11.00	6.24	50	1.13	28	312	4,997
19	Illinois **	11.00	19.18	6	1.54	18	45,371	236,558
20	Alabama	10.82	14.58	22	0.76	45	8,388	57,537
21	Wisconsin	9.82	16.78	15	1.12	30	10,243	61,058
22	Tennessee	9.52	14.06	25	0.54	51	9,536	67,830
23	California	9.28	18.45	7	1.16	27	67,633	366,576
24	New York	9.22	16.48	16	1.44	22	154,976	940,155
25	Oklahoma	8.96	13.16	27	2.44	4	4,558	34,647
26	Kansas	8.94	11.37	34	2.29	5	3,701	32,554
27	Wyoming	8.80	7.30	47	2.00	11	573	7,849
28	Georgia **	8.22	17.12	13	0.59	50	22,986	134,290
29	Michigan **	8.22	24.11	2	0.79	44	28,010	116,196
30	Nebraska	7.96	10.93	37	2.09	9	2,915	26,678
31	Vermont	7.62	11.09	35	1.73	17	650	5,860
32	Arkansas	7.61	9.21	44	1.52	19	2,696	29,260
33	Washington	7.18	19.84	5	0.86	40	9,695	48,863
34	Massachusetts	6.94	22.33	3	0.72	47	25,887	115,910
35	Kentucky	6.88	12.43	29	1.50	20	6,255	50,315
36	Minnesota	6.81	17.33	11	0.84	41	11,777	67,938
37	West Virginia	6.42	8.44	46	2.17	8	1,800	21,337
38	Arizona	6.42	7.07	48	0.24	52	3,754	53,122
39	Alaska	6.40	16.14	18	1.28	25	872	5,407
40	Oregon	5.83	21.37	4	1.09	31	6,103	28,554
41	Idaho	5.82	16.06	19	0.65	48	1,943	12,100
42	New Mexico	4.77	8.74	45	1.45	21	1,292	14,780
43	Mississippi	4.59	10.30	40	1.13	29	2,875	27,908
44	Pennsylvania **	4.33	18.37	8	0.84	42	34,671	188,738
45	Montana	1.97	13.33	26	2.68	1	1,081	8,114
46	Connecticut	0.11	25.00	1	1.03	36	7,228	28,915
47	New Jersey **	0.09	15.71	21	2.00	10	16,027	102,033
48	Maine	(0.19)	15.89	20	1.74	16	1,414	8,901
49	Maryland **	(5.50)	12.08	30	1.18	26	8,005	66,282
50	Hawaii	(12.08)	17.58	9	2.27	7	3,734	21,235
51	Rhode Island	(15.56)	17.44	10	1.34	24	2,651	15,199
52	Delaware	(15.97)	3.32	52	2.27	6	3,469	104,432
	U.S. and Territories	8.71	15.69		1.20		$675,989	$4,308,334

*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.

Expansion of Credit Card Lines, 1992 – 1996
March 31 Call Dates

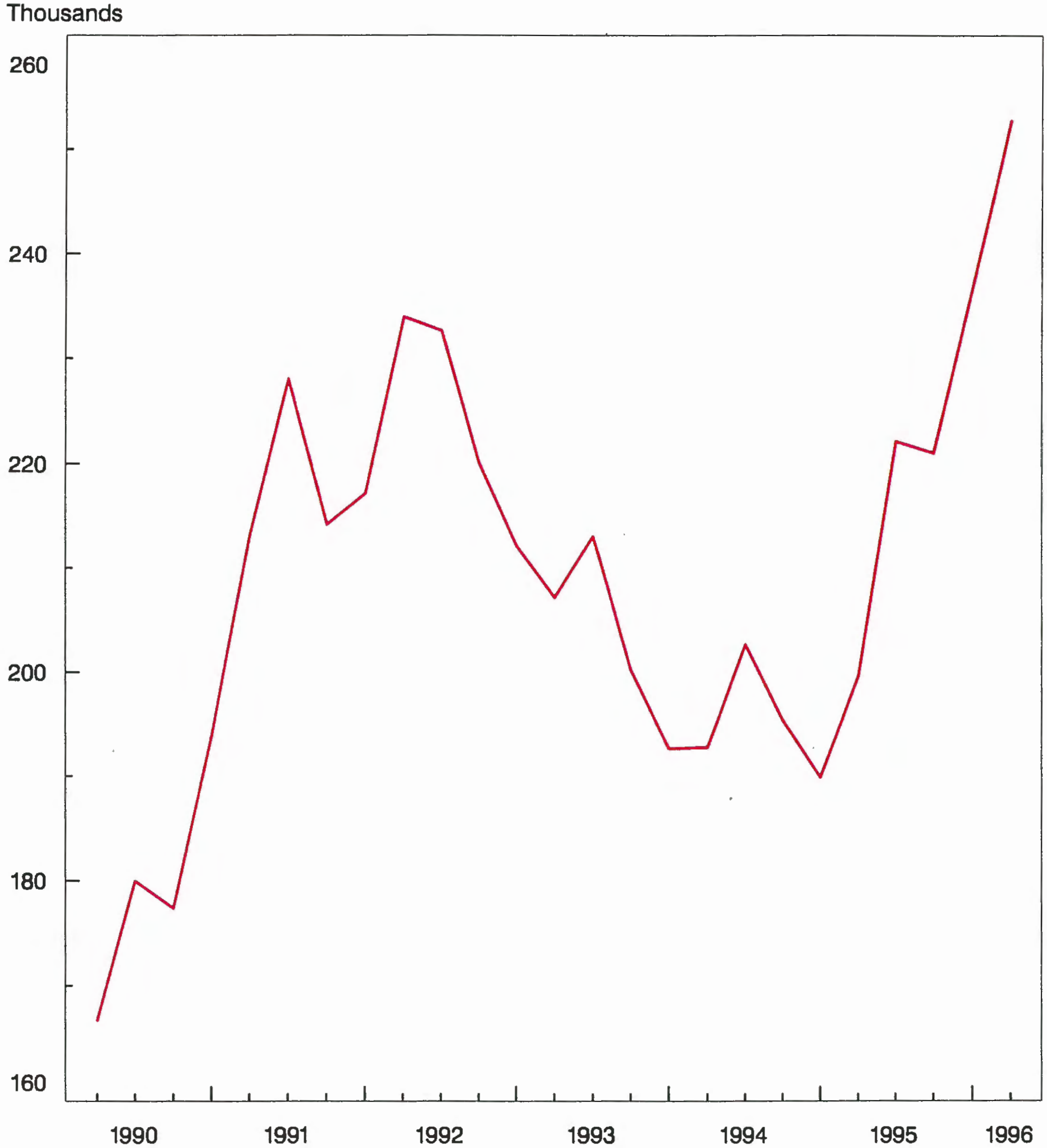


($ Billions)	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996
■ Loans outstanding	129.3	130.9	150.5	185.2	202.9
■ Unused commitments *	496.9	578.8	706.8	945.0	1,169.3

* Off–balance–sheet
Note: Credit card loans securitized and sold without recourse are not included.

Quarterly Personal Bankruptcy Filings

1990 – 1996



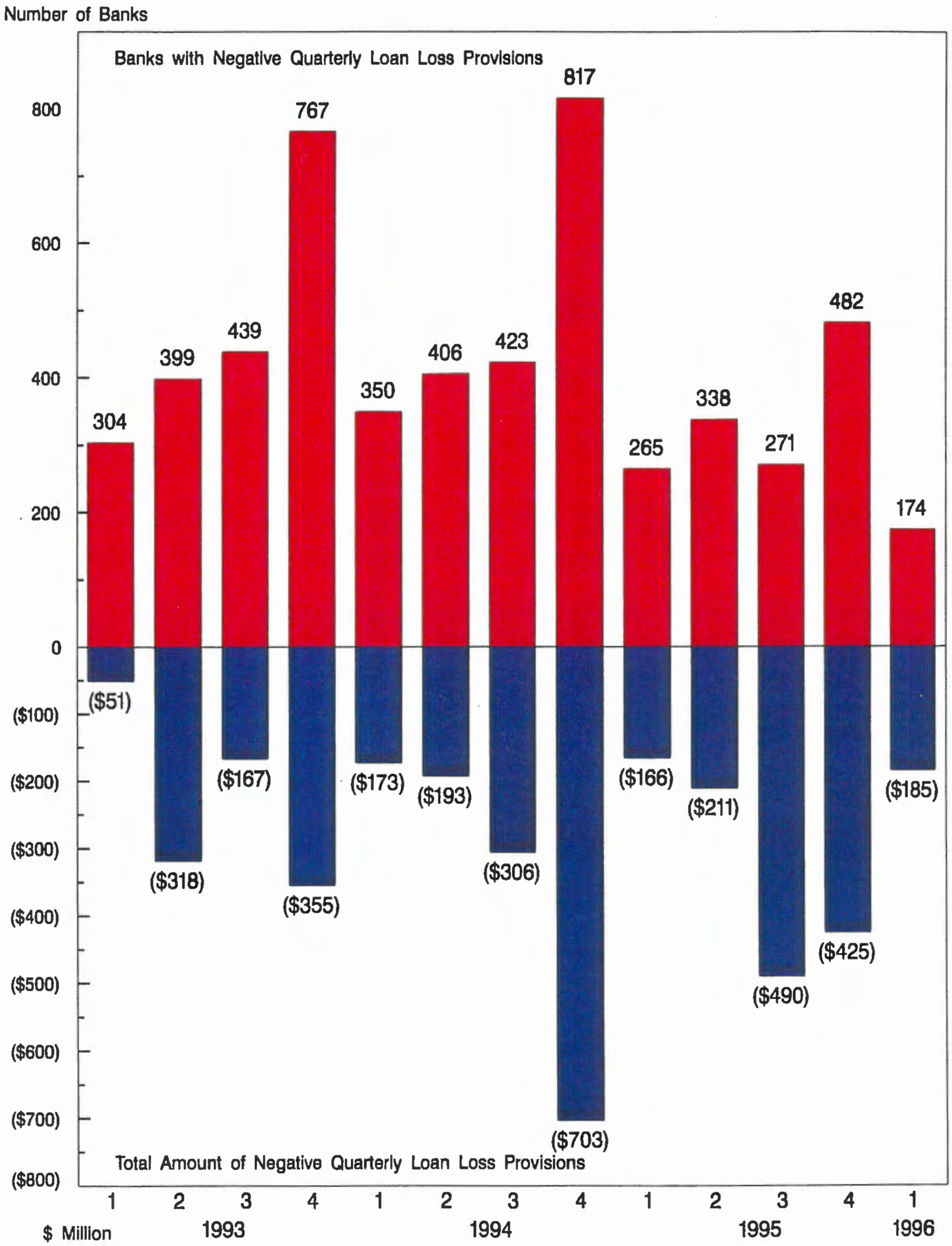
Number of Filings (YTD, Thousands)	718	872	899	812	780	874	253

Source: American Bankruptcy Institute

Converting Reserves Back Into Income

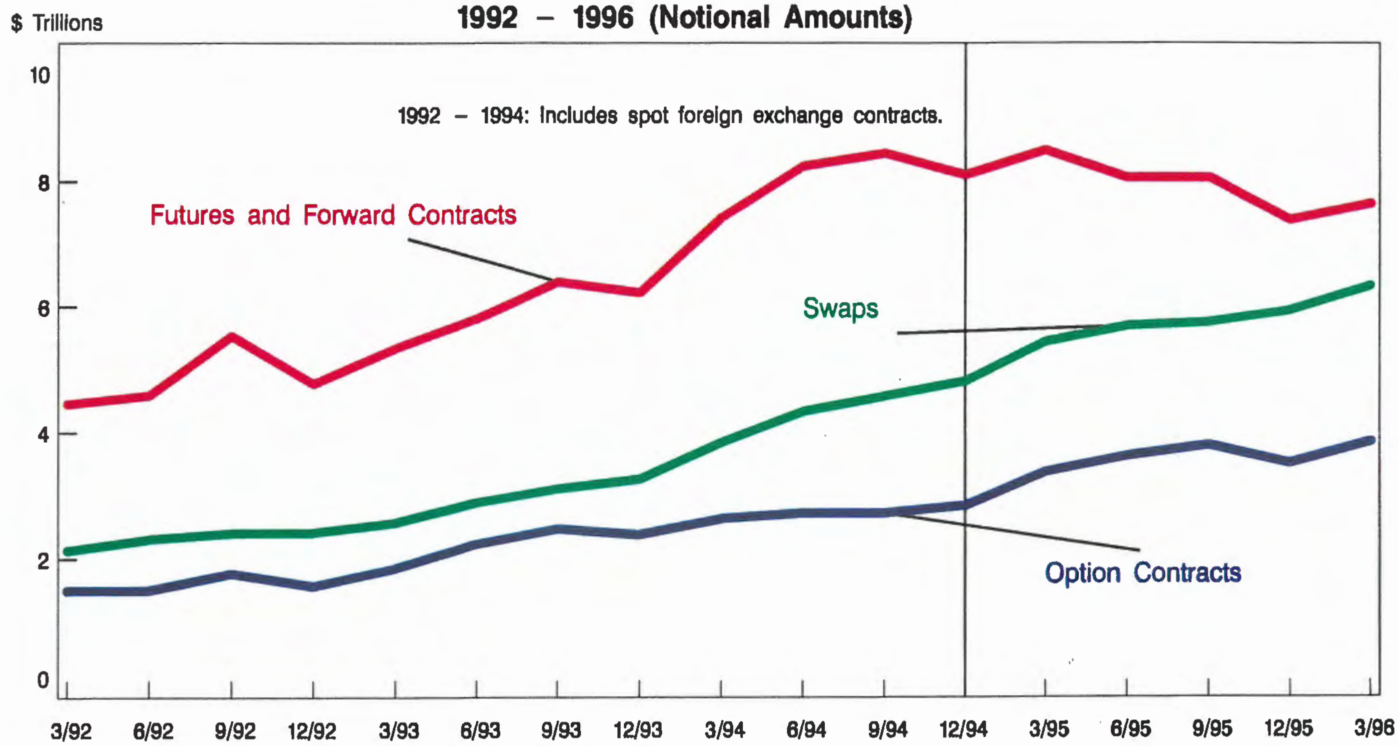
Banks Reporting Negative Loan Loss Provisions

1993 – 1996



Off–Balance–Sheet Derivatives

1992 – 1996 (Notional Amounts)



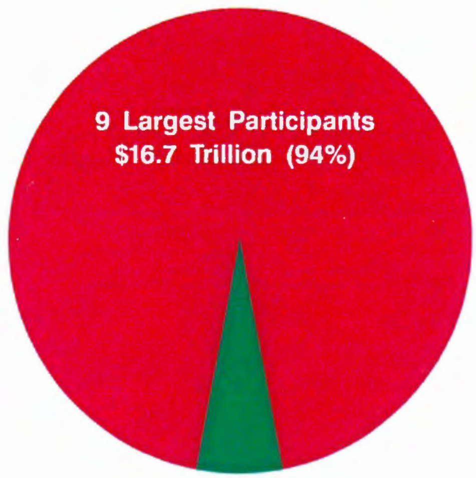
	12/92	12/93	12/94	12/95	3/96
Total Derivatives (off–balance–sheet) (Notional Amounts, in billions of dollars)	$8,765	$11,878	$15,773	$16,861	$17,847
Futures and Forward Contracts	**4,780**	**6,230**	**8,110**	**7,399**	**7,653**
Interest rate contracts	1,738	2,497	3,435	3,063	3,171
Foreign exchange rate contracts	3,016	3,689	4,620	4,221	4,369
Other futures and forwards*	26	44	54	115	112
Option Contracts	**1,568**	**2,386**	**2,841**	**3,516**	**3,858**
Interest rate options	1,013	1,771	2,039	2,485	2,741
Foreign currency options	495	518	653	817	905
Other option contracts*	60	97	149	214	213
Swaps	**2,417**	**3,262**	**4,822**	**5,945**	**6,336**
Interest rate swaps	2,122	2,947	4,450	5,547	5,908
Foreign exchange rate swaps	279	277	331	350	375
Other swaps*	16	38	40	49	52
Memoranda					
Spot Foreign Exchange Contracts	NA	NA	NA	305	563
Number of banks reporting derivatives	613	666	625	558	549
Replacement cost of interest rate and foreign exchange rate contracts **	148	143	146	219	195

* 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.

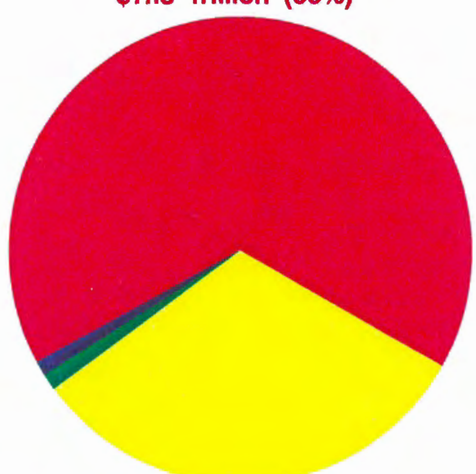
Concentration of Off–Balance–Sheet Derivatives*

Notional Amounts
March 31, 1996



Composition of Off–Balance–Sheet Derivatives*

Notional Amounts
March 31, 1996

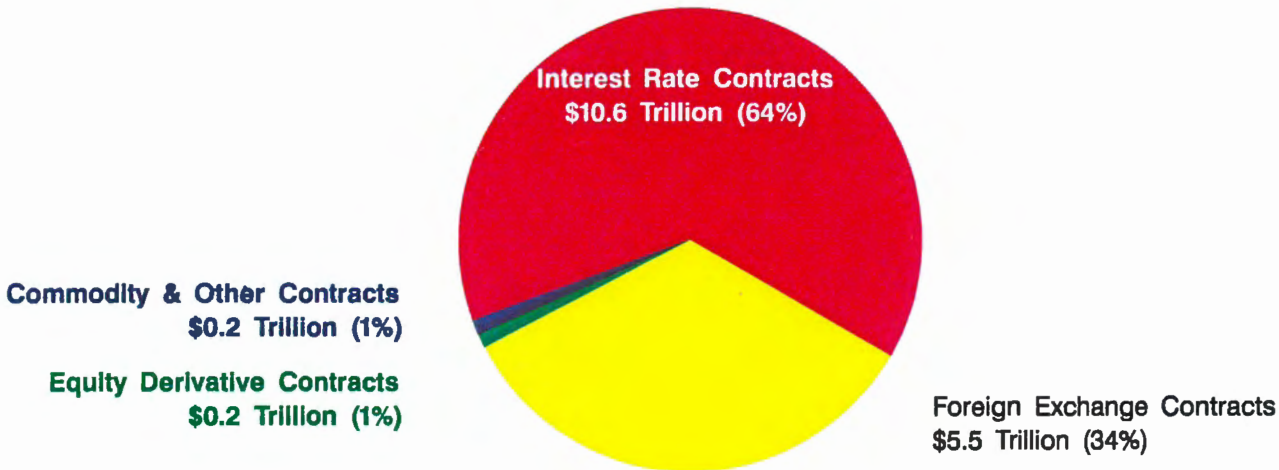


*Amounts do not represent either the net market position or the credit exposure of banks' off–balance–sheet derivative activities. They represent the gross value of all contracts written. Spot foreign exchange contracts of $537 billion for the nine largest participants and $25 billion for all others are not included.

Purpose of Off-Balance-Sheet Derivatives*

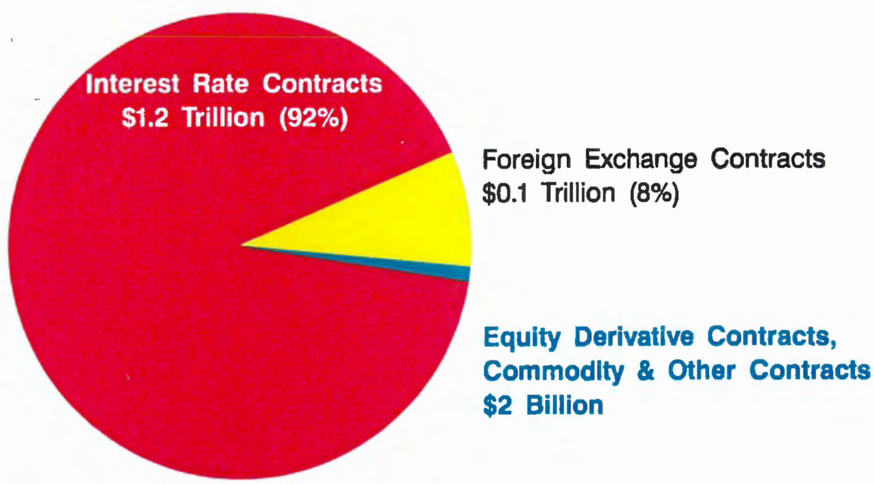
Held for Trading

Notional Amounts
March 31, 1996



Not Held for Trading

Notional Amounts
March 31, 1996



* Notional amounts do not represent either the net market position or the credit exposure of banks' off-balance-sheet derivative activities: They represent the gross value of all contracts written. Spot foreign exchange contracts of $563 billion are not included.

Positions of Off–Balance–Sheet Derivatives
Gross Fair Values

March 31, 1996

($ Millions)

Held for Trading

157 Banks Held Derivative Contracts for Trading

(Marked to Market)

	Interest Rate	Foreign Exchange	Equity Derivatives	Commodity & Other	Total	Net
Nine Largest Participants						(551)
Gross positive fair value	95,990	84,850	6,810	3,855	191,505	
Gross negative fair value	94,236	86,054	7,975	3,790	192,055	
All other participants						233
Gross positive fair value	1,587	2,224	27	32	3,869	
Gross negative fair value	1,496	2,088	23	28	3,636	
Total						(317)
Gross positive fair value	97,577	87,074	6,836	3,887	195,374	
Gross negative fair value	95,732	88,142	7,999	3,818	195,691	

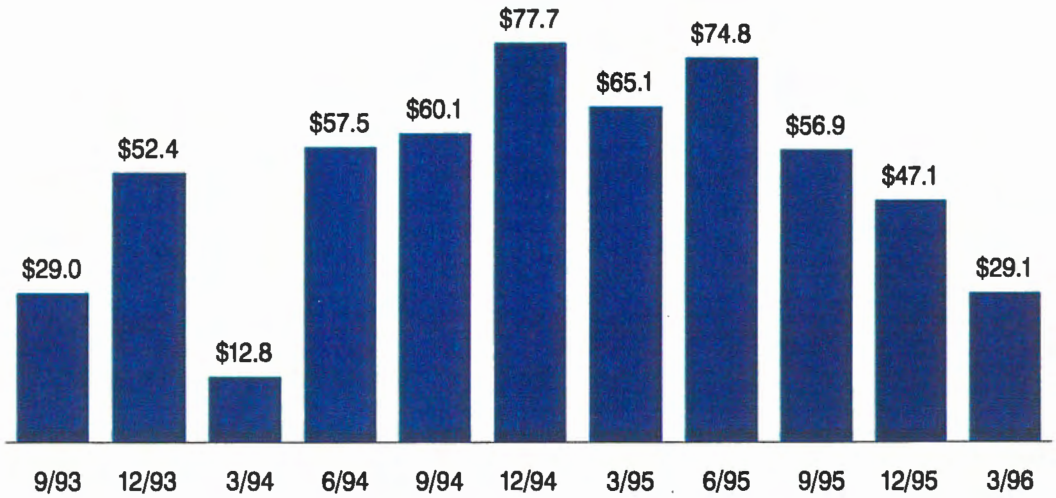
Held for Purposes Other than Trading

519 Banks Held Derivative Contracts for Purposes Other than Trading

	Interest Rate	Foreign Exchange	Equity Derivatives	Commodity & Other	Total	Net
Marked to Market						25
Gross positive fair value	639	168	0	1	808	
Gross negative fair value	562	222	0	0	784	
Not Marked to Market						717
Gross positive fair value	9,003	279	7	24	9,313	
Gross negative fair value	8,319	191	3	84	8,597	
Total						741
Gross positive fair value	9,643	446	7	25	10,122	
Gross negative fair value	8,880	413	3	84	9,380	

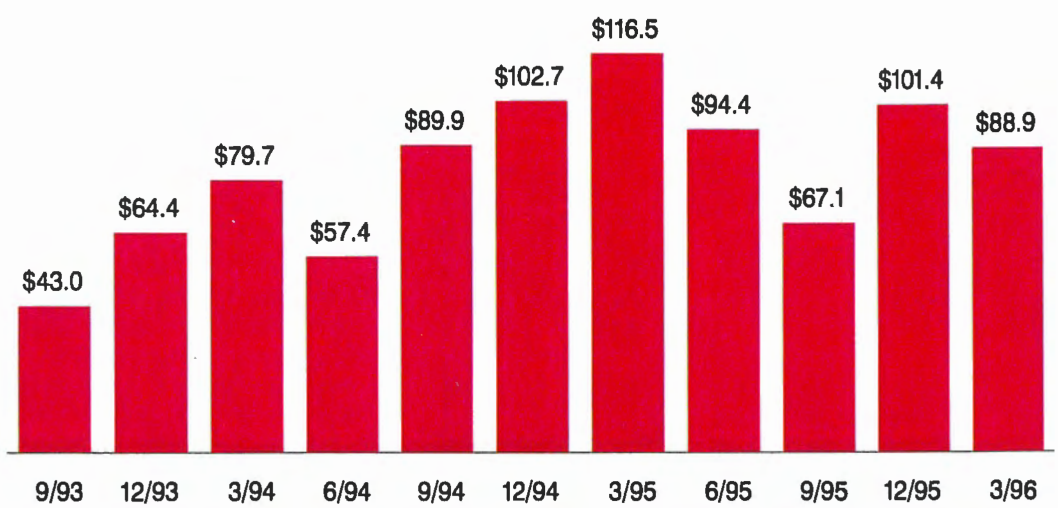
Growth in Credit Available to Businesses and Consumers

Quarterly Increase in Loans Outstanding
($ Billions)



In the first quarter of 1996, commercial and industrial loans increased by $14.5 billion and real estate loans increased by $9.7 billion, while loans to individuals decreased by $11.3 billion.

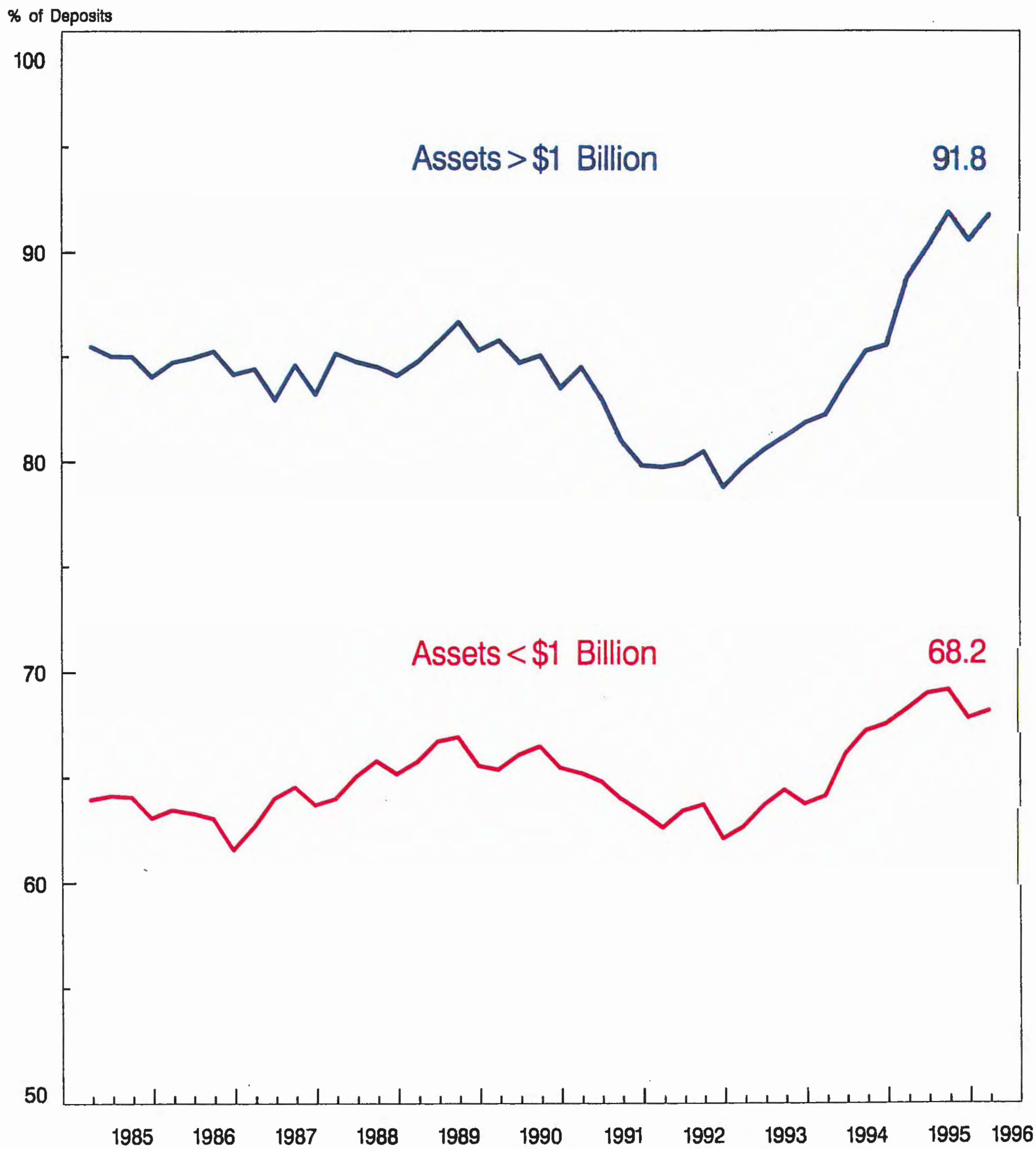
Quarterly Increase in Unused Loan Commitments
($ Billions)



In the first quarter of 1996, unused credit card commitments increased by $55.5 billion and unused commitments for loans to businesses increased by $28.9 billion.

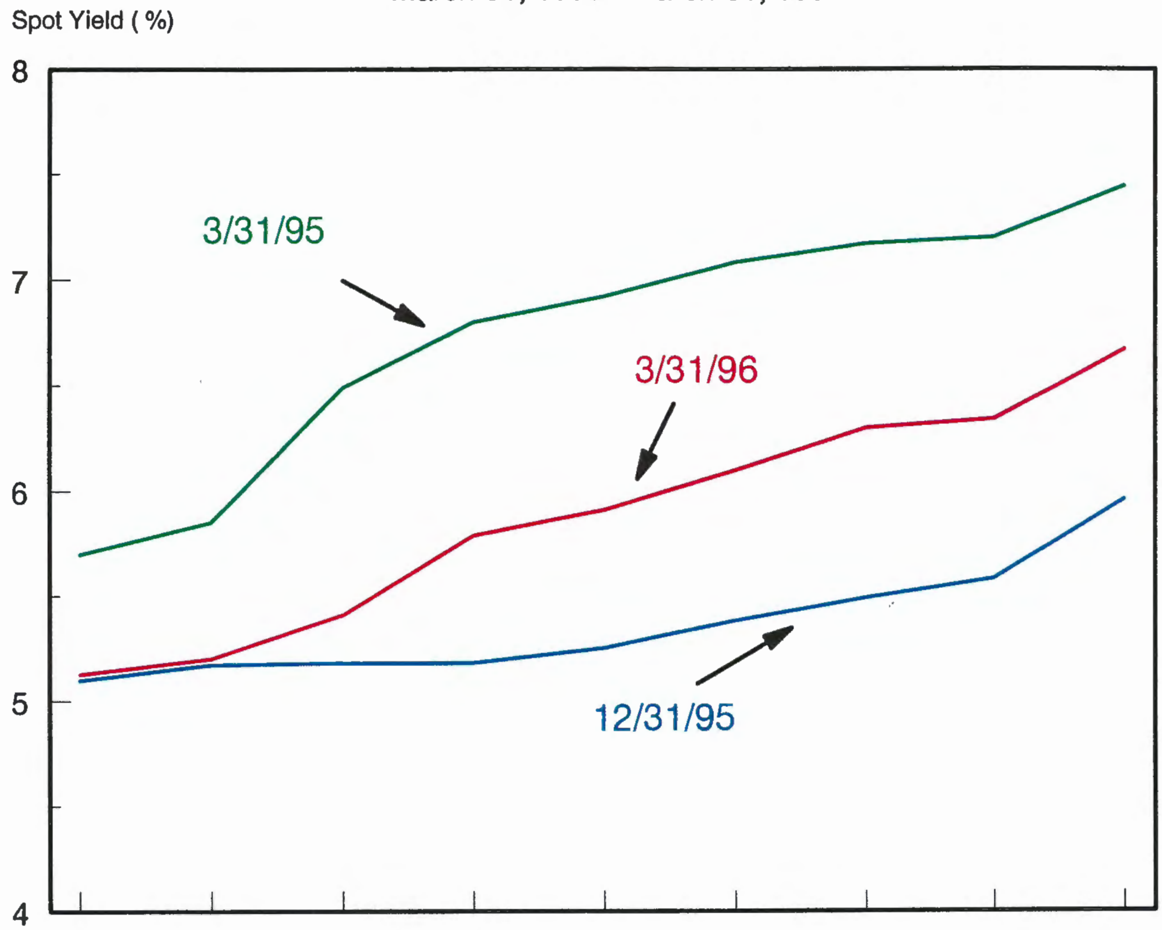
Net Loans and Leases to Deposits

1985 – 1996



U.S. Treasury Yield Curve

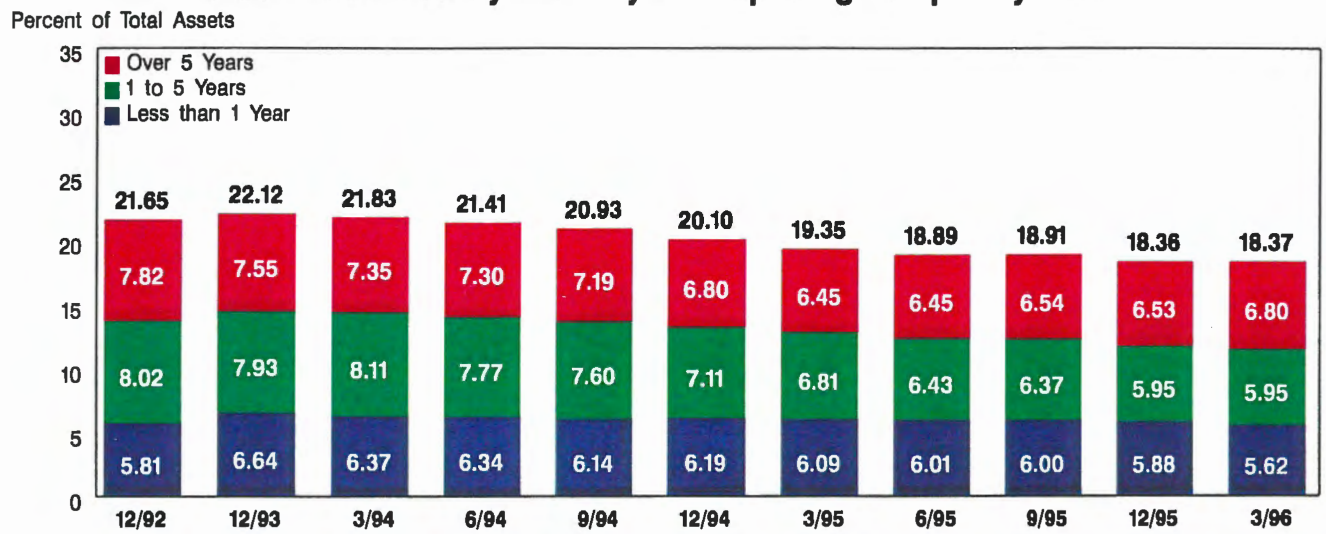
March 31, 1995 - March 31, 1996



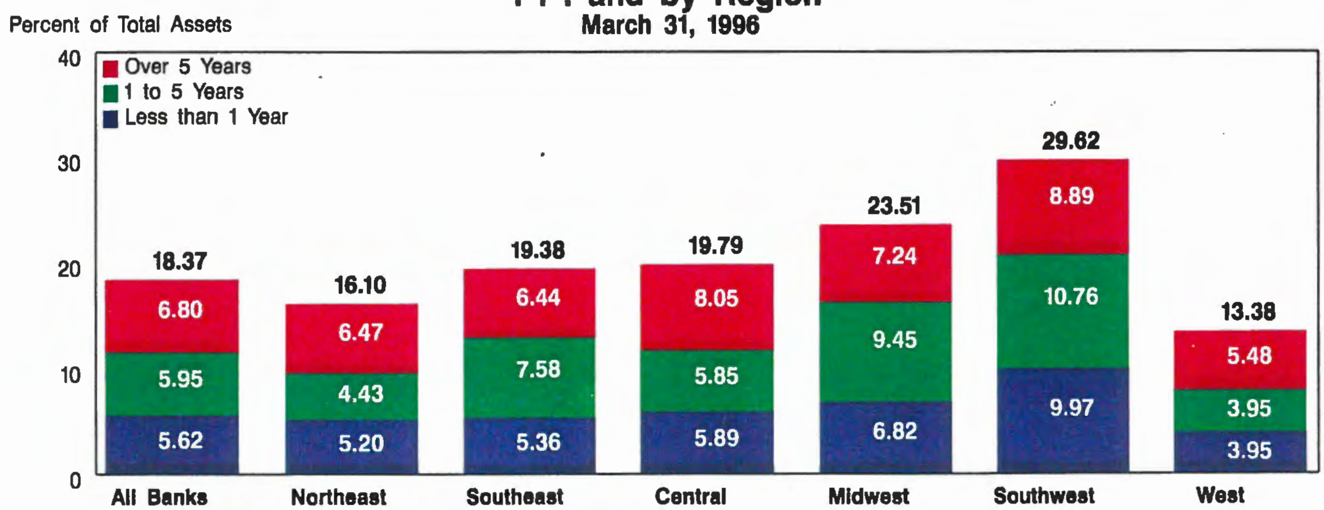
Maturity	3-Month	6-Month	1 Year	2 Year	3 Year	5 Year	7 Year	10 Year	30 Year
3/31/96	5.13	5.20	5.41	5.79	5.91	6.10	6.30	6.34	6.67
12/31/95	5.10	5.17	5.18	5.18	5.25	5.38	5.49	5.58	5.96
9/30/95	5.40	5.57	5.65	5.83	5.91	6.01	6.11	6.17	6.49
6/30/95	5.60	5.59	5.65	5.79	5.88	5.98	6.12	6.21	6.63
3/31/95	5.70	5.85	6.49	6.80	6.92	7.08	7.17	7.20	7.44

Source: Federal Reserve's H.15 Statistical Release

Debt Securities by Maturity or Repricing Frequency . . .



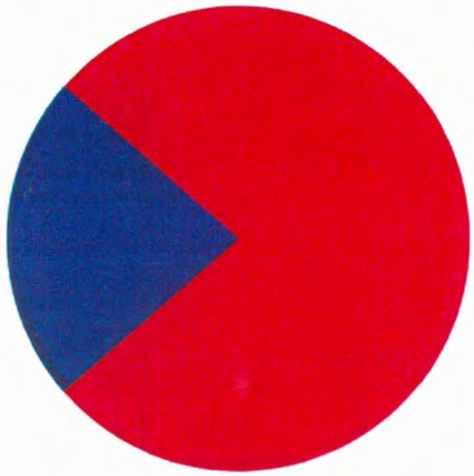
. . . and by Region
March 31, 1996



Total Securities (Debt and Equity)
($ Billions)

	3/94	6/94	9/94	12/94	3/95	6/95	9/95	12/95	3/96
U.S. Government Obligations:	$371	$361	$352	$342	$342	$334	$333	$323	$317
U.S. Treasury	282	272	259	244	238	220	214	198	194
U.S. Agencies	90	89	93	98	103	114	120	126	122
Mortgage Pass–through Securities	180	187	187	187	183	183	196	202	211
Collateralized Mortgage Obligations	152	148	144	140	137	137	133	127	124
State, County, Municipal Obligations	79	78	78	77	76	75	74	74	74
Other Debt Securities	58	59	61	61	60	60	64	66	66
Equity Securities	15	15	15	16	16	17	18	18	19
Total Securities	$856	$849	$837	$823	$813	$806	$819	$811	$812
Memoranda									
Fair Value of High–risk Mortgage Securities	NA	NA	NA	NA	3	3	3	3	3
Fair Value of Structured Notes	NA	NA	NA	NA	21	22	21	18	16

Total Securities*
March 31, 1996



Total Securities*
March 31, 1996
($ 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	$37,559	100.2	$156,799	100.0	$194,358	100.1
U.S. Agencies	35,463	99.6	86,819	99.7	122,281	99.7
Mortgage Pass–through Securities	39,950	99.9	171,542	99.8	211,492	99.8
Collateralized Mortgage Obligations	26,956	99.4	96,799	99.1	123,755	99.1
State, County, Municipal Obligations	37,216	102.3	37,061	102.5	74,277	102.4
Other Debt Securities	7,450	93.5	58,863	101.5	66,313	100.8
Equity Securities	**	**	19,193	107.9	19,193	107.9
Total Securities	$184,594	100.0	$627,075	100.1	$811,669	100.1
Memoranda***						
High–risk Mortgage Securities	2,626		2,609			99.4
Structured Notes	15,732		15,547			98.8

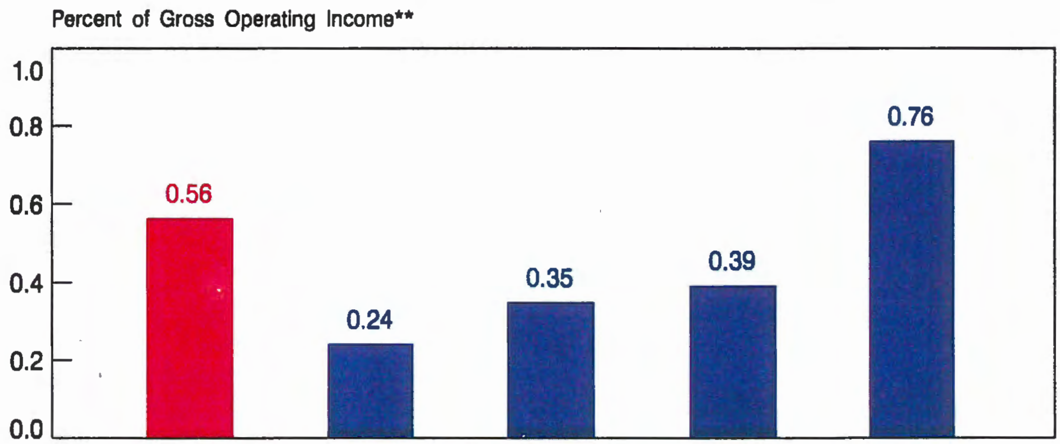
* Excludes trading account assets.
** Equity Securities are classified as 'Available–for–Sale'.
*** High risk securities and structured notes are included in the 'Held–to–Maturity' or 'Available–for–Sale' accounts.

Mutual Fund and Annuity Sales*
1995 – 1996

Quarterly Sales ($ Millions)	3/95	6/95	9/95	12/95	3/96
Money Market Funds	$139,768	$163,711	$174,475	$199,819	$211,965
Debt Securities Funds	3,200	2,805	3,022	3,531	3,695
Equity Securities	4,071	4,696	5,340	5,968	7,527
Other Mutual Funds	1,529	1,001	1,092	1,229	1,583
Annuities	2,865	2,592	2,231	2,198	2,643
Proprietary Mutual Fund and Annuity Sales included above	116,971	145,765	154,499	173,497	199,845

* 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
First Quarter 1996

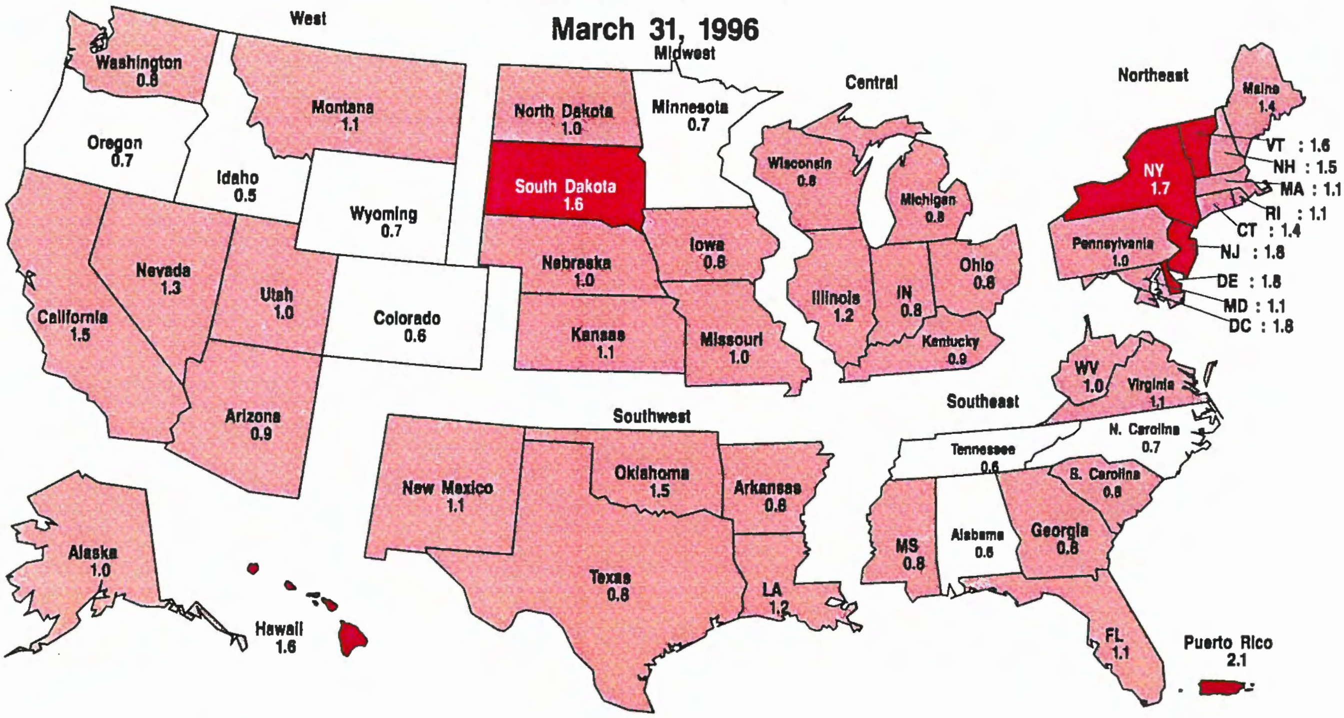


($ Millions)	All Banks	Under $100 Million	$100 Million to $1 Billion	$1 Billion to $10 Billion	Over $10 Billion
Mutual Fund and Annuity Fee Income	$562	$16	$54	$105	$387
Gross Operating Income	$99,735	$6,506	$15,455	$26,820	$50,954
Number of Banks Reporting These Fees	1,951	655	1,009	223	64
Percent of Banks Reporting These Fees	19.8%	9.9%	35.6%	63.9%	88.9%

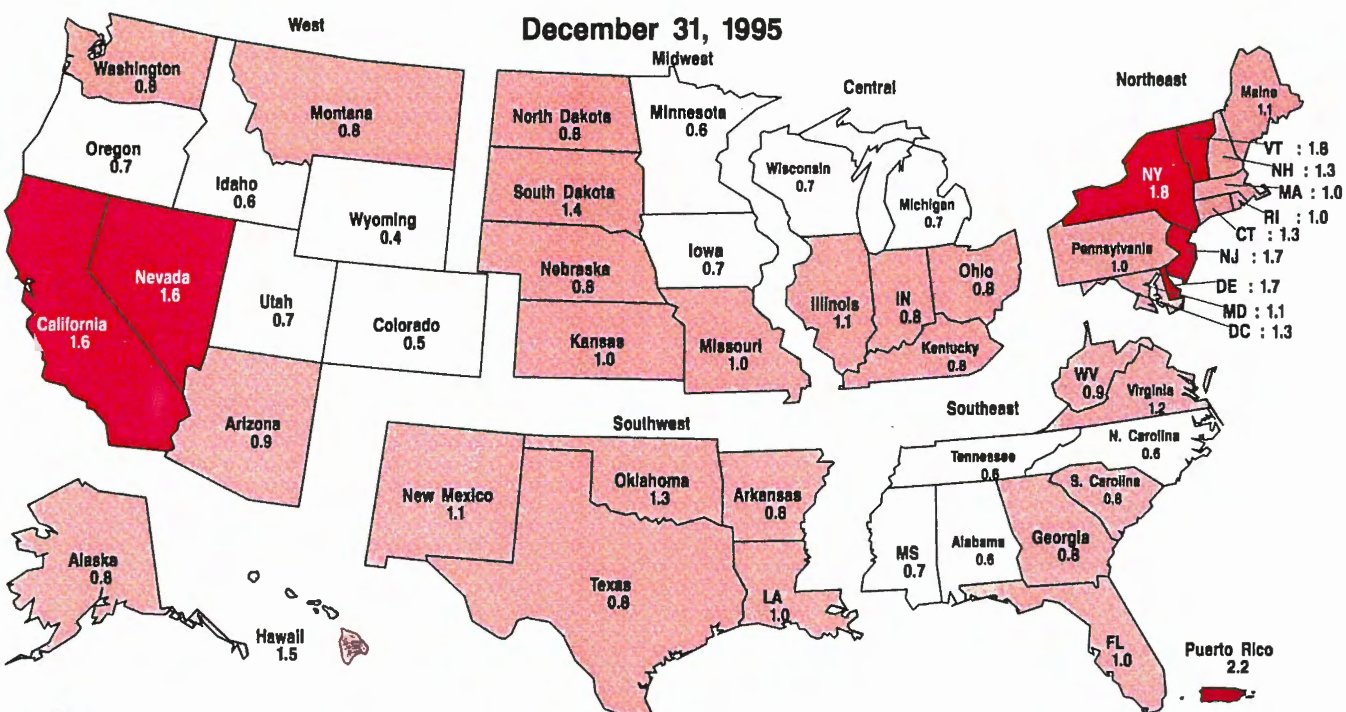
**Gross operating income is the total of interest income and noninterest income.

Noncurrent Loan Rates*

March 31, 1996



December 31, 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*

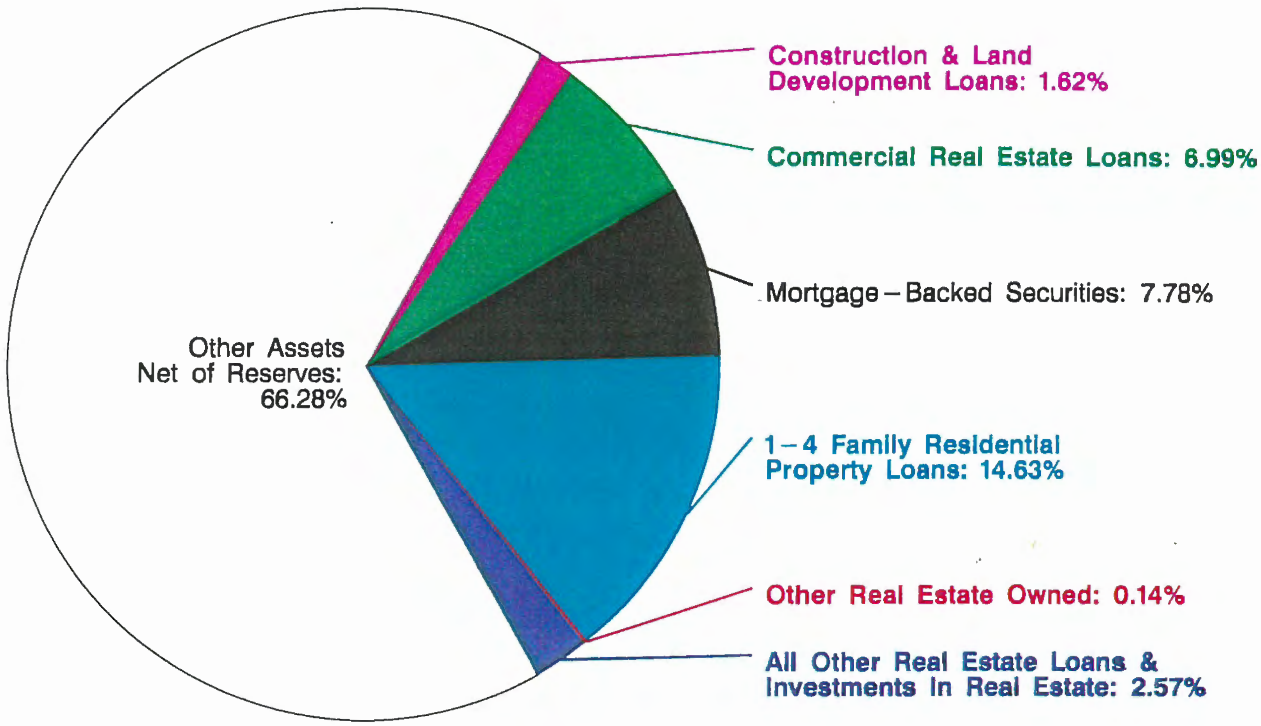
March 31, 1996

	Total Loans		Commercial & Industrial		Real Estate		Loans to Individuals		All Other Loans	
	3/31/96	12/31/95	3/31/96	12/31/95	3/31/96	12/31/95	3/31/96	12/31/95	3/31/96	12/31/95
Puerto Rico	2.19	2.23	2.48	2.48	2.63	2.79	1.38	1.32	2.25	1.77
District of Columbia	1.83	1.26	1.13	1.71	1.55	1.09	2.29	0.67	7.52	2.58
New Jersey	1.83	1.67	2.00	1.63	2.05	1.95	0.63	0.62	0.48	0.53
Delaware	1.77	1.73	2.27	1.46	1.98	2.11	1.77	1.75	0.22	0.69
New York	1.74	1.82	1.44	1.52	3.09	3.13	2.73	2.69	0.34	0.39
Vermont	1.64	1.80	1.73	1.94	1.97	2.13	0.33	0.48	0.11	0.17
Hawaii	1.60	1.49	2.27	2.08	1.47	1.39	1.15	1.06	0.88	0.72
South Dakota	1.55	1.36	1.90	1.93	1.07	1.03	1.65	1.45	0.54	0.07
California	1.51	1.62	1.16	1.43	2.29	2.34	0.40	0.58	0.29	0.26
New Hampshire	1.49	1.33	0.86	0.87	1.57	1.47	1.54	1.27	0.51	1.54
Oklahoma	1.46	1.26	2.44	2.18	1.41	1.24	0.59	0.54	1.01	0.63
Connecticut	1.41	1.28	1.03	0.89	1.92	1.70	1.11	1.23	0.11	0.21
Maine	1.36	1.14	1.74	1.35	1.53	1.28	0.73	0.73	0.50	0.23
Nevada	1.29	1.56	1.77	1.93	0.55	0.61	1.49	1.80	0.04	0.05
Illinois	1.17	1.07	1.54	1.42	1.23	1.14	0.83	0.80	0.20	0.13
Louisiana	1.16	1.00	1.90	1.53	1.13	1.05	0.78	0.63	0.49	0.36
Virginia	1.15	1.21	1.07	1.19	1.10	1.21	1.39	1.32	0.27	0.24
Kansas	1.13	0.98	2.29	1.89	0.99	0.90	0.83	0.77	0.31	0.28
Rhode Island	1.09	0.97	1.34	0.81	1.30	0.96	1.61	1.72	0.12	0.87
Montana	1.06	0.76	2.68	1.73	0.76	0.61	0.60	0.59	0.34	0.08
Maryland	1.06	1.07	1.18	1.08	1.21	1.29	0.76	0.76	0.24	0.18
New Mexico	1.06	1.11	1.45	1.46	1.25	1.34	0.56	0.61	0.28	0.13
Florida	1.05	0.98	0.76	0.75	1.24	1.18	0.82	0.56	0.43	0.29
Massachusetts	1.05	1.01	0.72	0.71	1.64	1.56	1.22	1.34	0.17	0.07
Missouri	1.03	1.02	1.39	1.46	1.02	0.99	0.60	0.55	0.84	0.86
Utah	1.03	0.66	1.06	0.70	0.50	0.38	1.77	1.00	0.43	0.46
North Dakota	1.03	0.77	2.63	2.11	0.83	0.73	0.44	0.38	0.35	0.10
Pennsylvania	1.00	0.95	0.84	0.74	1.38	1.29	0.71	0.80	0.15	0.15
Nebraska	1.00	0.76	2.09	1.51	0.83	0.68	1.15	0.94	0.15	0.08
Alaska	0.98	0.80	1.28	1.18	1.02	0.82	0.22	0.24	2.10	0.80
West Virginia	0.95	0.94	2.17	2.26	0.85	0.79	0.62	0.62	0.01	0.02
Kentucky	0.95	0.85	1.50	1.27	0.98	0.89	0.58	0.57	0.43	0.34
Arizona	0.92	0.91	0.24	0.26	0.56	0.63	1.50	1.41	0.10	0.24
Mississippi	0.82	0.69	1.13	0.89	0.85	0.73	0.61	0.57	0.50	0.28
Iowa	0.81	0.70	1.78	1.59	0.48	0.40	1.21	1.12	0.17	0.06
Georgia	0.81	0.78	0.59	0.54	0.88	0.81	1.15	1.15	0.08	0.14
Wisconsin	0.81	0.74	1.12	0.94	0.77	0.74	0.72	0.70	0.23	0.23
Indiana	0.81	0.78	1.04	0.95	0.80	0.76	0.75	0.81	0.36	0.38
Arkansas	0.80	0.75	1.52	1.48	0.77	0.72	0.51	0.50	0.11	0.09
Ohio	0.79	0.84	1.05	1.17	0.72	0.76	0.90	0.92	0.20	0.19
Texas	0.76	0.75	0.90	0.87	0.85	0.85	0.49	0.48	0.30	0.35
South Carolina	0.76	0.80	0.61	0.66	0.92	0.96	0.42	0.45	0.33	0.14
Michigan	0.76	0.70	0.79	0.76	0.90	0.82	0.58	0.56	0.26	0.16
Washington	0.75	0.77	0.86	0.89	0.85	0.92	0.32	0.30	1.07	0.92
Minnesota	0.71	0.57	0.84	0.77	0.78	0.62	0.50	0.46	0.46	0.22
North Carolina	0.66	0.61	1.00	0.87	0.71	0.72	0.34	0.32	0.15	0.10
Oregon	0.65	0.73	1.09	1.15	0.49	0.67	0.41	0.42	0.57	0.48
Wyoming	0.65	0.41	2.00	1.41	0.27	0.17	0.38	0.32	2.47	1.24
Alabama	0.64	0.62	0.76	0.82	0.55	0.52	0.91	0.85	0.12	0.09
Tennessee	0.60	0.59	0.54	0.48	0.60	0.62	0.76	0.71	0.26	0.26
Colorado	0.56	0.51	0.81	0.82	0.50	0.47	0.47	0.45	0.57	0.30
Idaho	0.49	0.56	0.65	0.80	0.33	0.44	0.39	0.34	0.85	0.95
U.S. and Territories	1.18	1.17	1.20	1.19	1.41	1.39	1.24	1.22	0.32	0.31

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

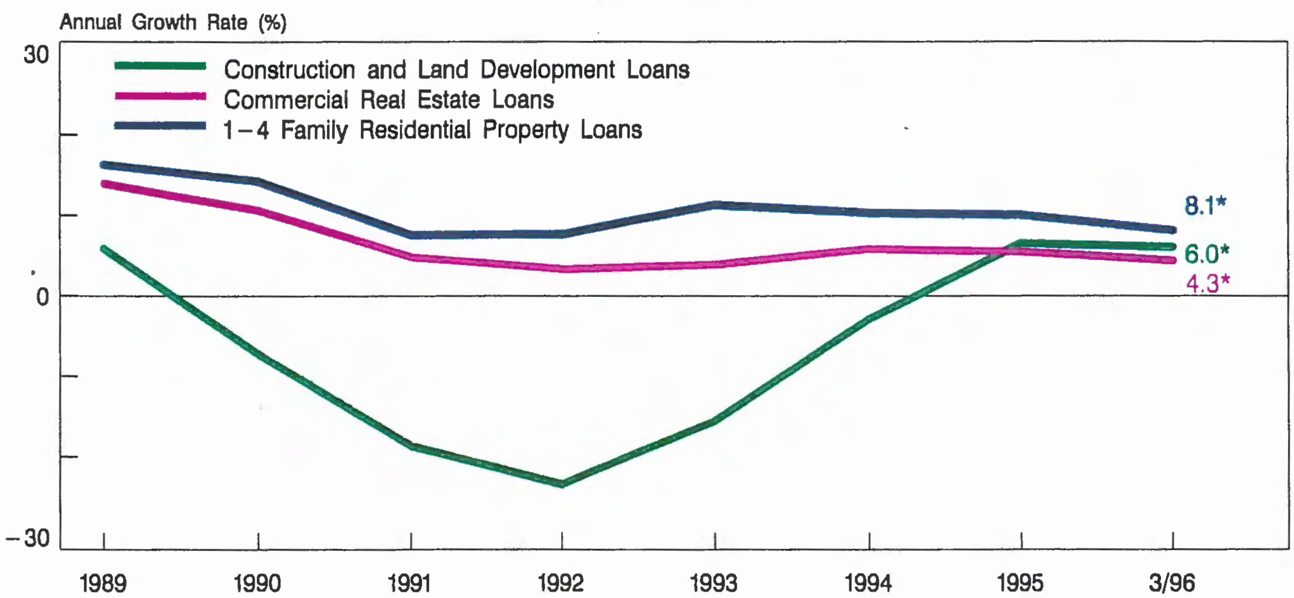
Real Estate Assets as a Percent of Total Assets

March 31, 1996



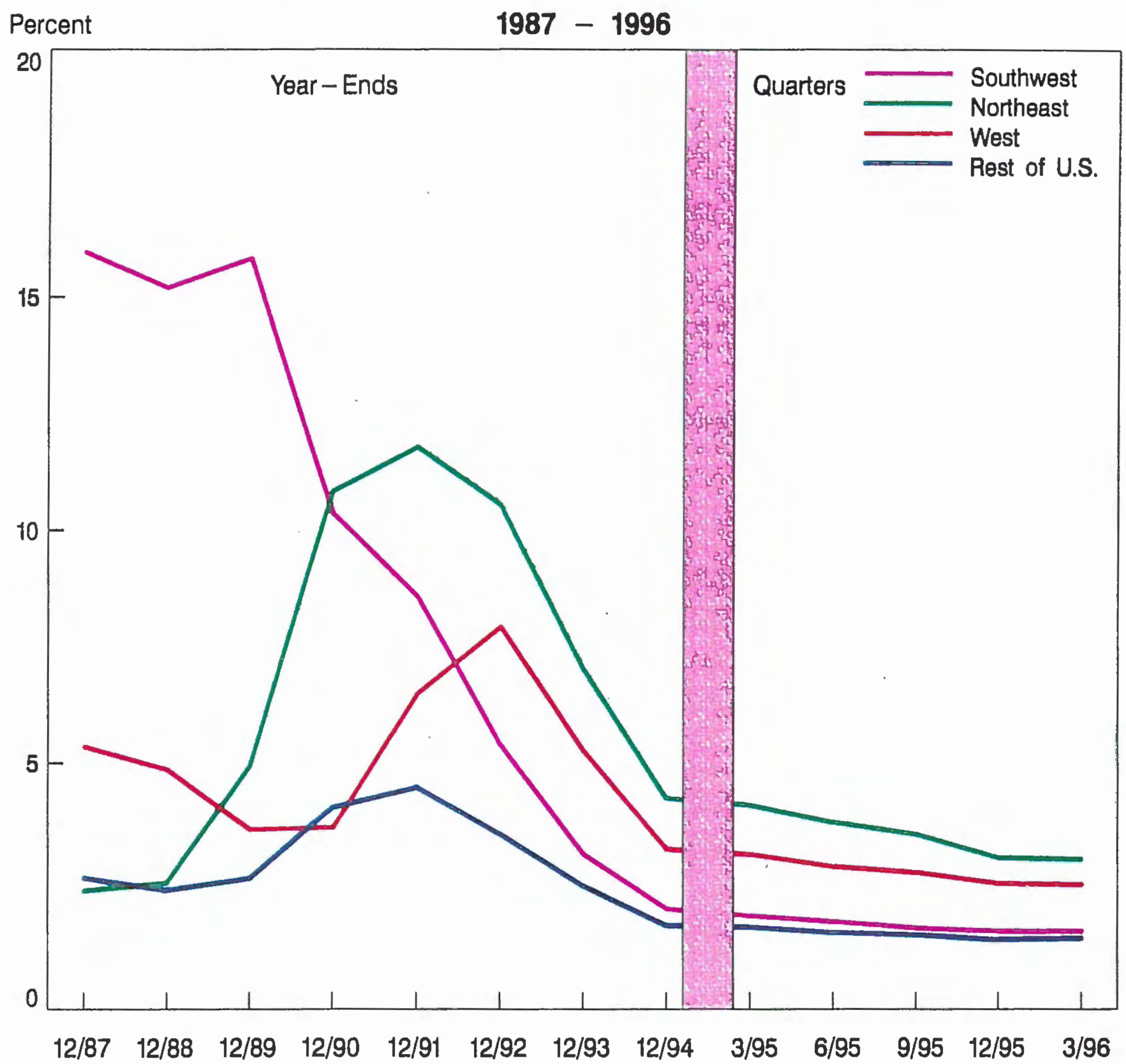
Real Estate Loan Growth Rates

1989 - 1996



* Growth rate for most recent twelve-month period.

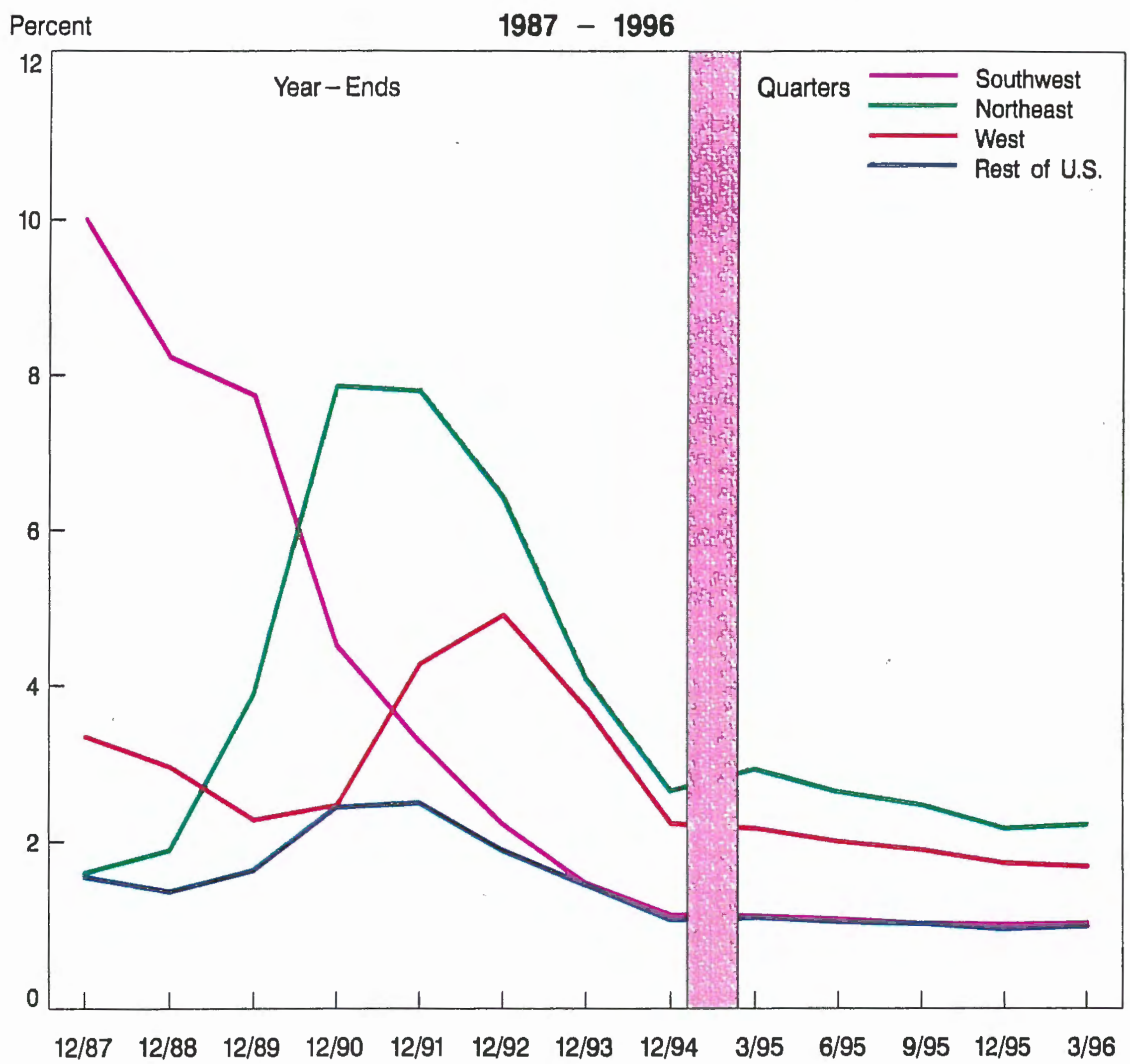
Troubled Real Estate Asset Rates*



	12/87	12/88	12/89	12/90	12/91	12/92	12/93	12/94	3/95	6/95	9/95	12/95	3/96
Southwest	15.96	15.20	15.82	10.35	8.58	5.38	3.04	1.88	1.73	1.60	1.47	1.40	1.40
Northeast	2.27	2.43	4.93	10.85	11.79	10.56	7.00	4.24	4.10	3.73	3.47	2.97	2.94
West	5.35	4.86	3.58	3.62	6.48	7.92	5.24	3.15	3.04	2.78	2.65	2.42	2.40
Rest of U.S.	2.54	2.28	2.53	4.05	4.48	3.47	2.36	1.52	1.49	1.37	1.32	1.22	1.25
Total U.S.	4.45	3.91	4.52	6.59	7.47	6.66	4.33	2.64	2.53	2.31	2.18	1.94	1.93

*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*

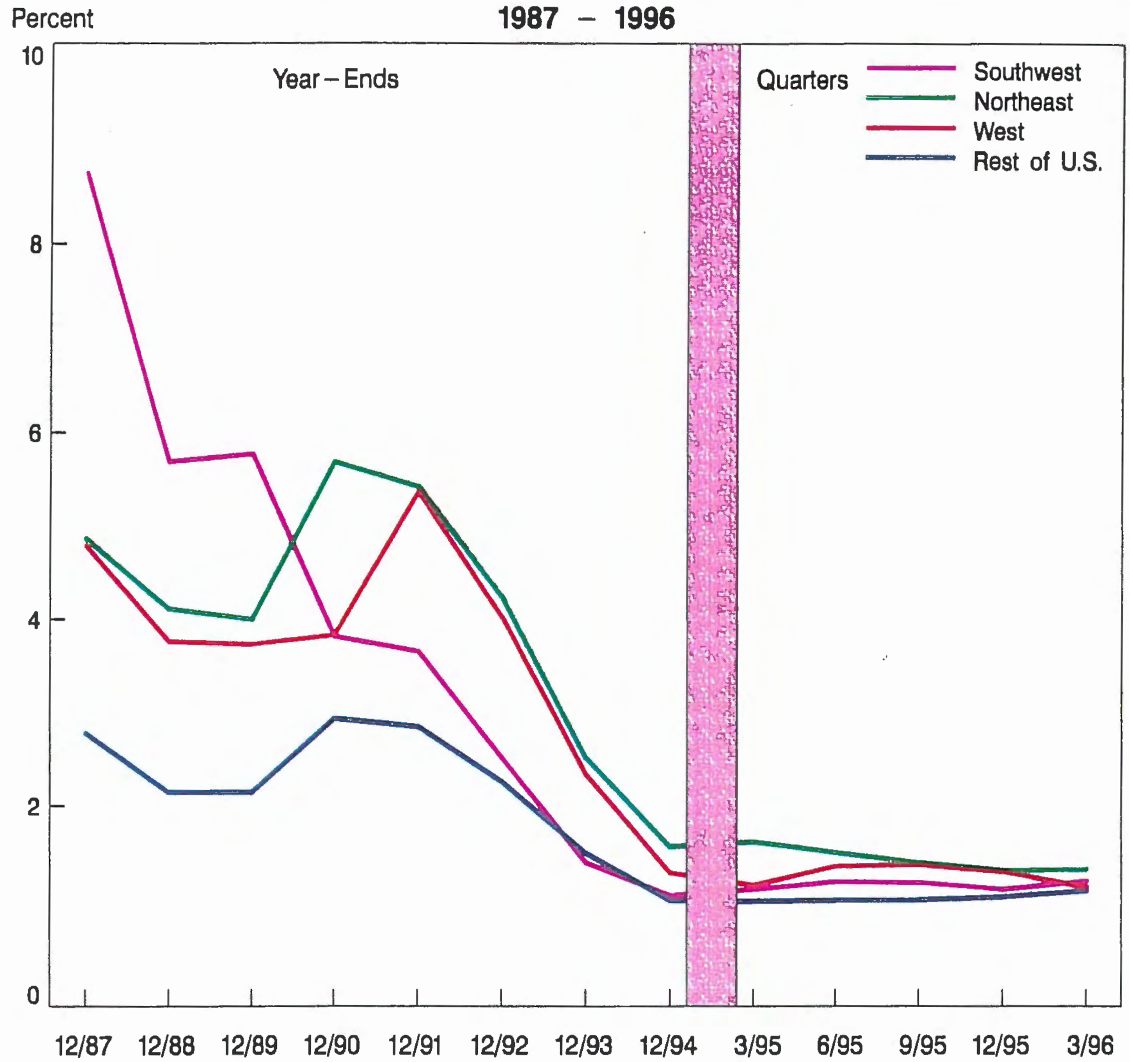


	12/87	12/88	12/89	12/90	12/91	12/92	12/93	12/94	3/95	6/95	9/95	12/95	3/96
Southwest	10.01	8.23	7.74	4.51	3.28	2.22	1.46	1.05	1.04	1.00	0.94	0.93	0.95
Northeast	1.60	1.89	3.89	7.86	7.80	6.43	4.09	2.65	2.93	2.64	2.47	2.17	2.22
West	3.35	2.96	2.28	2.47	4.28	4.91	3.71	2.23	2.17	2.00	1.89	1.72	1.68
Rest of U.S.	1.54	1.35	1.63	2.44	2.50	1.89	1.44	0.99	1.02	0.96	0.94	0.87	0.91
Total U.S.	2.79	2.38	2.94	4.33	4.58	3.88	2.65	1.70	1.77	1.62	1.54	1.39	1.41

*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*

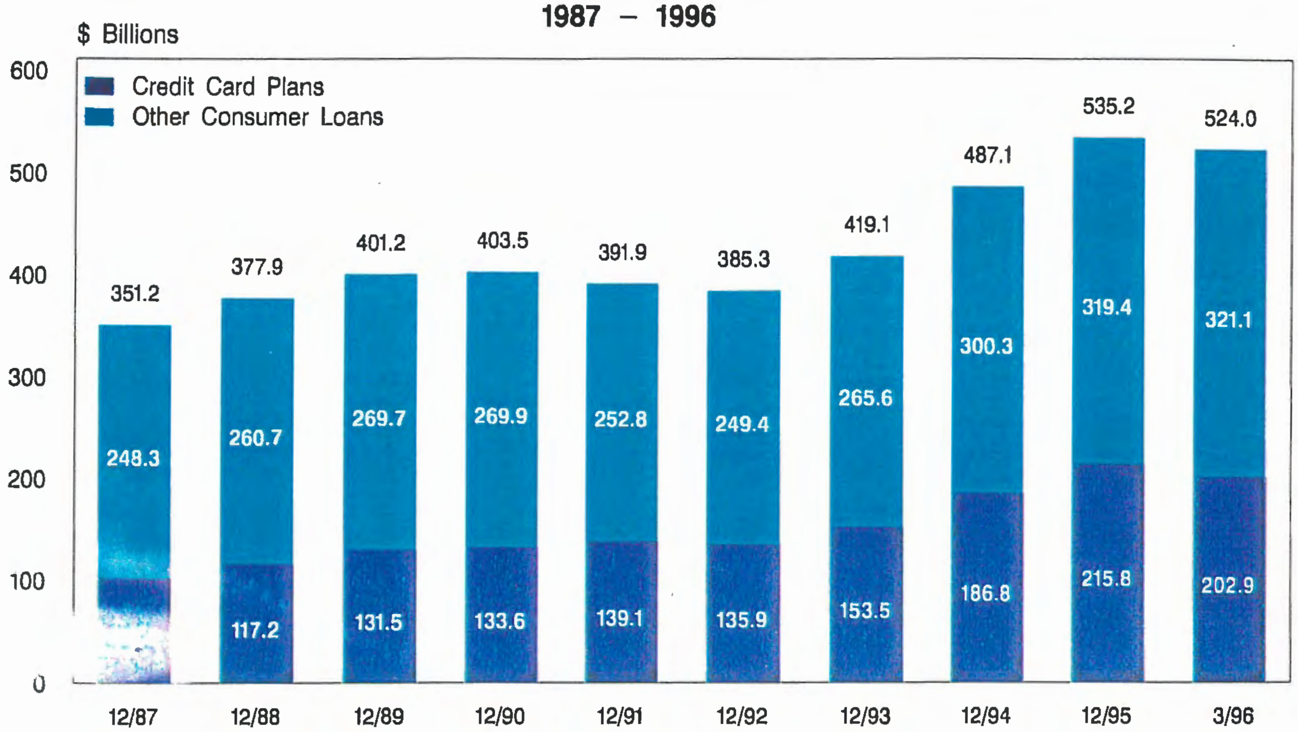
1987 – 1996



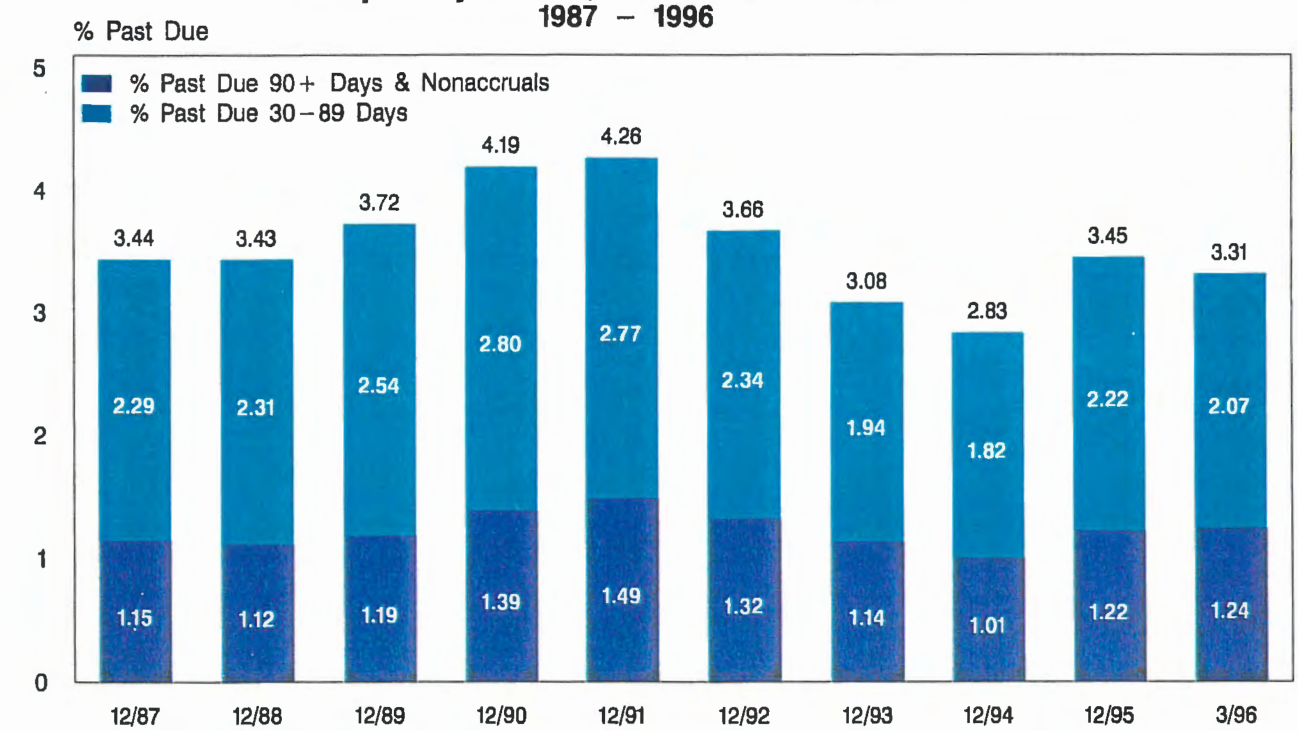
	12/87	12/88	12/89	12/90	12/91	12/92	12/93	12/94	3/95	6/95	9/95	12/95	3/96
Southwest	8.75	5.69	5.78	3.81	3.65	2.51	1.39	1.05	1.11	1.19	1.18	1.11	1.20
Northeast	4.87	4.11	4.00	5.69	5.43	4.24	2.52	1.57	1.62	1.50	1.40	1.31	1.33
West	4.79	3.76	3.73	3.83	5.37	4.02	2.33	1.29	1.16	1.36	1.37	1.30	1.14
Rest of U.S.	2.78	2.15	2.15	2.93	2.85	2.26	1.50	1.00	0.98	0.99	1.00	1.03	1.10
Total U.S.	4.54	3.54	3.47	4.32	4.42	3.40	2.04	1.27	1.27	1.26	1.22	1.19	1.20

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

Loans to Individuals
1987 – 1996

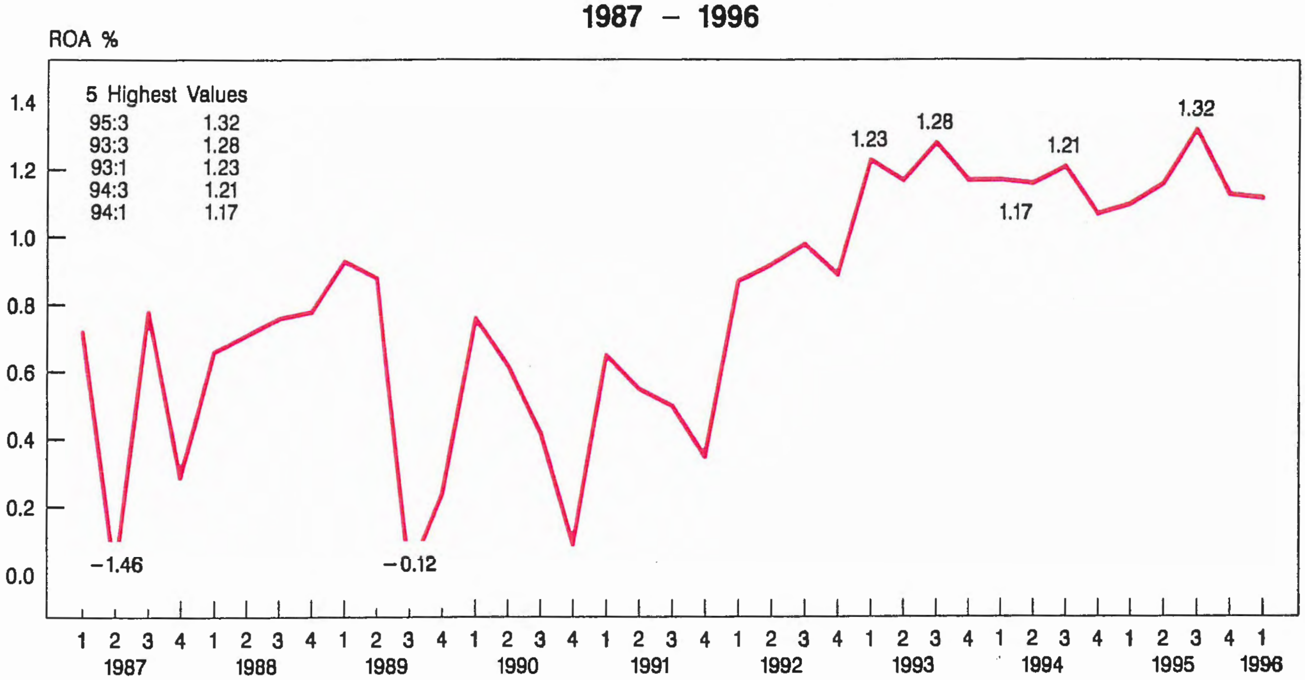


Delinquency Rates, Loans to Individuals
1987 – 1996



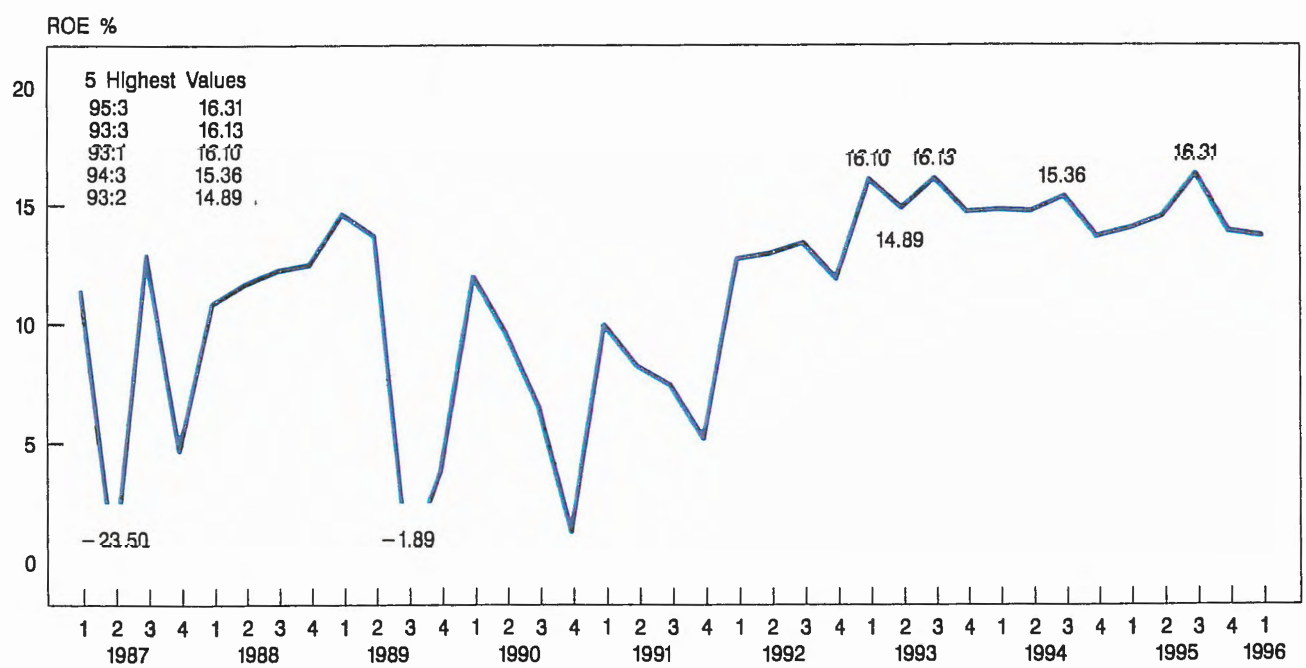
Quarterly Return on Assets (ROA), Annualized

1987 – 1996



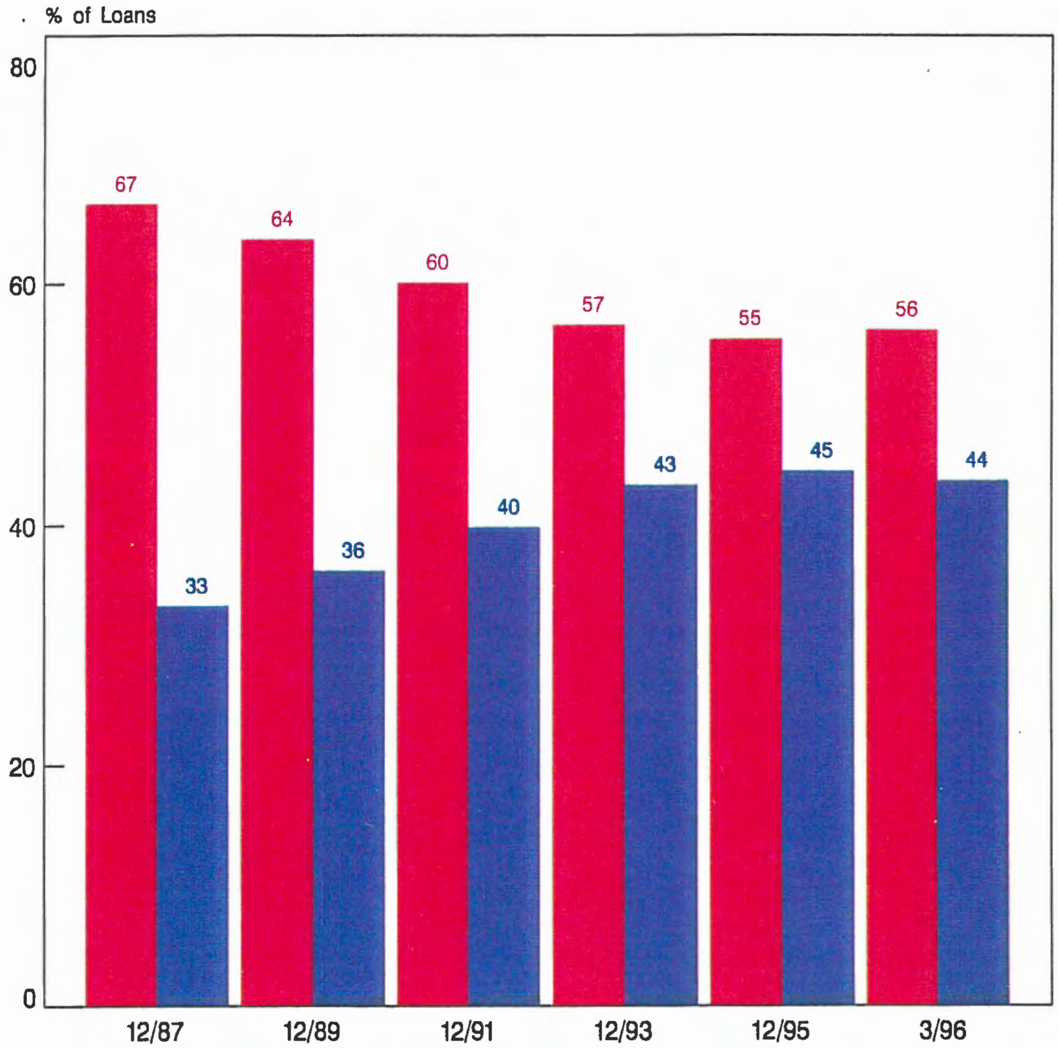
Quarterly Return on Equity (ROE), Annualized

1987 – 1996



Credit Risk Diversification

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



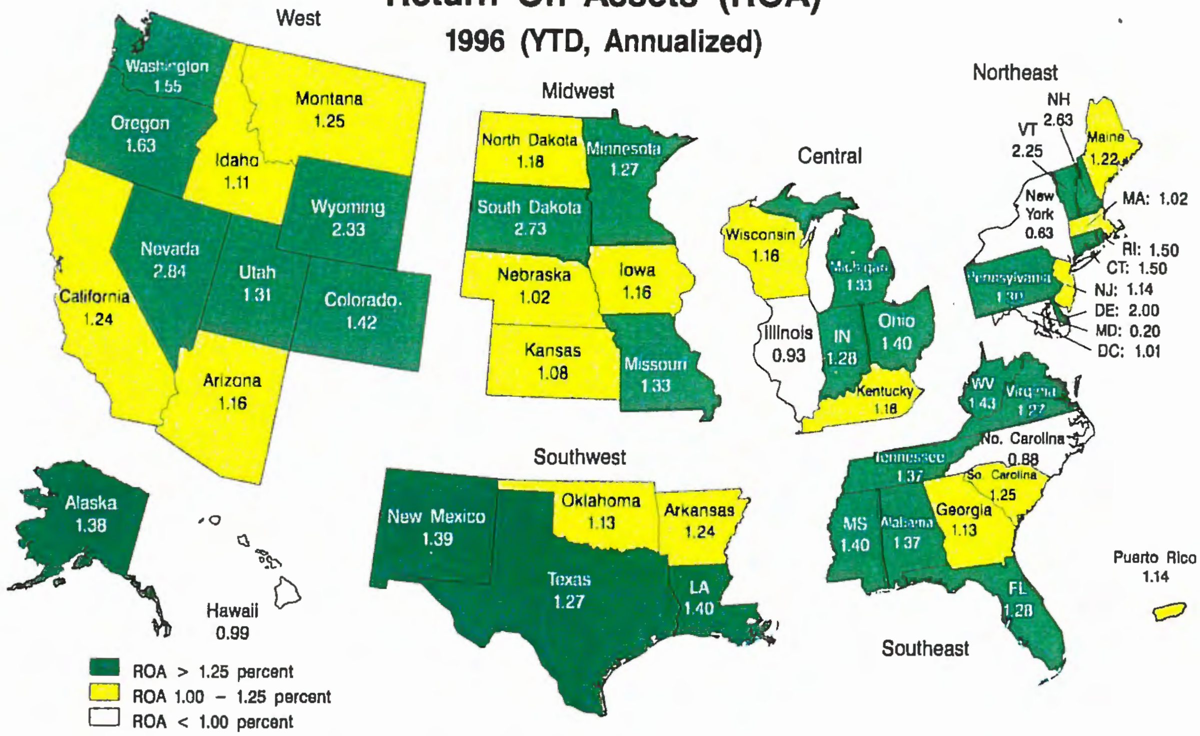
Loans ($ Billions):						
Commercial Borrowers	$1,230	$1,321	$1,241	$1,222	$1,447	$1,484
Retail Loans	614	752	823	935	1,161	1,154

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.

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.

Return On Assets (ROA)

1996 (YTD, Annualized)



Rankings By ROA

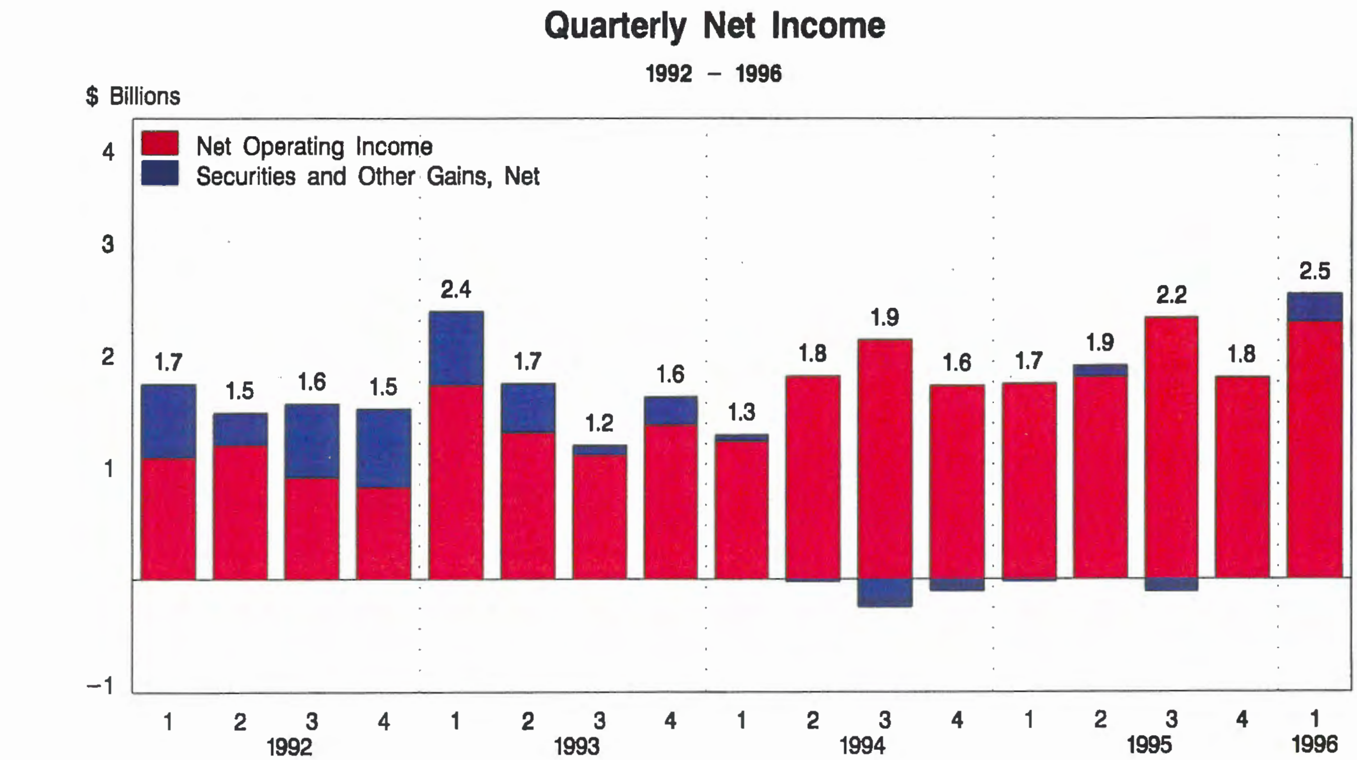
		YTD 1996	YTD 1995	Change*
1	Nevada	2.84	3.34	(50)
2	South Dakota	2.73	3.13	(40)
3	New Hampshire	2.63	2.82	(19)
4	Wyoming	2.33	1.60	73
5	Vermont	2.25	1.07	118
6	Delaware	2.00	2.67	(67)
7	Oregon	1.63	1.62	1
8	Washington	1.55	1.66	(11)
9	Connecticut	1.50	0.85	65
10	Rhode Island	1.50	1.49	1
11	West Virginia	1.43	1.27	16
12	Colorado	1.42	1.34	8
13	Louisiana	1.40	1.23	17
14	Mississippi	1.40	1.35	5
15	Ohio	1.40	1.32	8
16	New Mexico	1.39	1.33	6
17	Alaska	1.38	1.25	13
18	Alabama	1.37	1.22	15
19	Tennessee	1.37	1.24	13
20	Michigan	1.33	1.16	17
21	Missouri	1.33	1.28	5
22	Utah	1.31	1.11	20
23	Pennsylvania	1.30	1.09	21
24	Florida	1.28	1.22	6
25	Indiana	1.28	1.21	7
26	Minnesota	1.27	1.29	(2)
27	Texas	1.27	1.06	21
28	Virginia	1.27	1.23	4
29	Montana	1.25	1.44	(19)
30	South Carolina	1.25	0.97	28
31	Arkansas	1.24	1.18	6
32	California	1.24	1.15	9
33	Maine	1.22	0.97	25
34	North Dakota	1.18	1.20	(2)
35	Arizona	1.16	1.23	(7)
36	Iowa	1.16	1.18	(2)
37	Kentucky	1.16	1.22	(6)
38	Wisconsin	1.16	1.27	(11)
39	New Jersey	1.14	0.85	29
40	Puerto Rico	1.14	0.86	28
41	Georgia	1.13	1.33	(20)
42	Oklahoma	1.13	1.01	12
43	Idaho	1.11	1.12	(1)
44	Kansas	1.08	0.93	15
45	Massachusetts	1.02	0.87	15
46	Nebraska	1.02	1.39	(37)
47	District of Columbia	1.01	1.07	(6)
48	Hawaii	0.99	0.97	2
49	Illinois	0.93	0.96	(3)
50	North Carolina	0.88	0.65	23
51	New York	0.63	0.68	(5)
52	Maryland	0.20	1.27	(107)
	U.S. and Territories	1.12	1.10	2

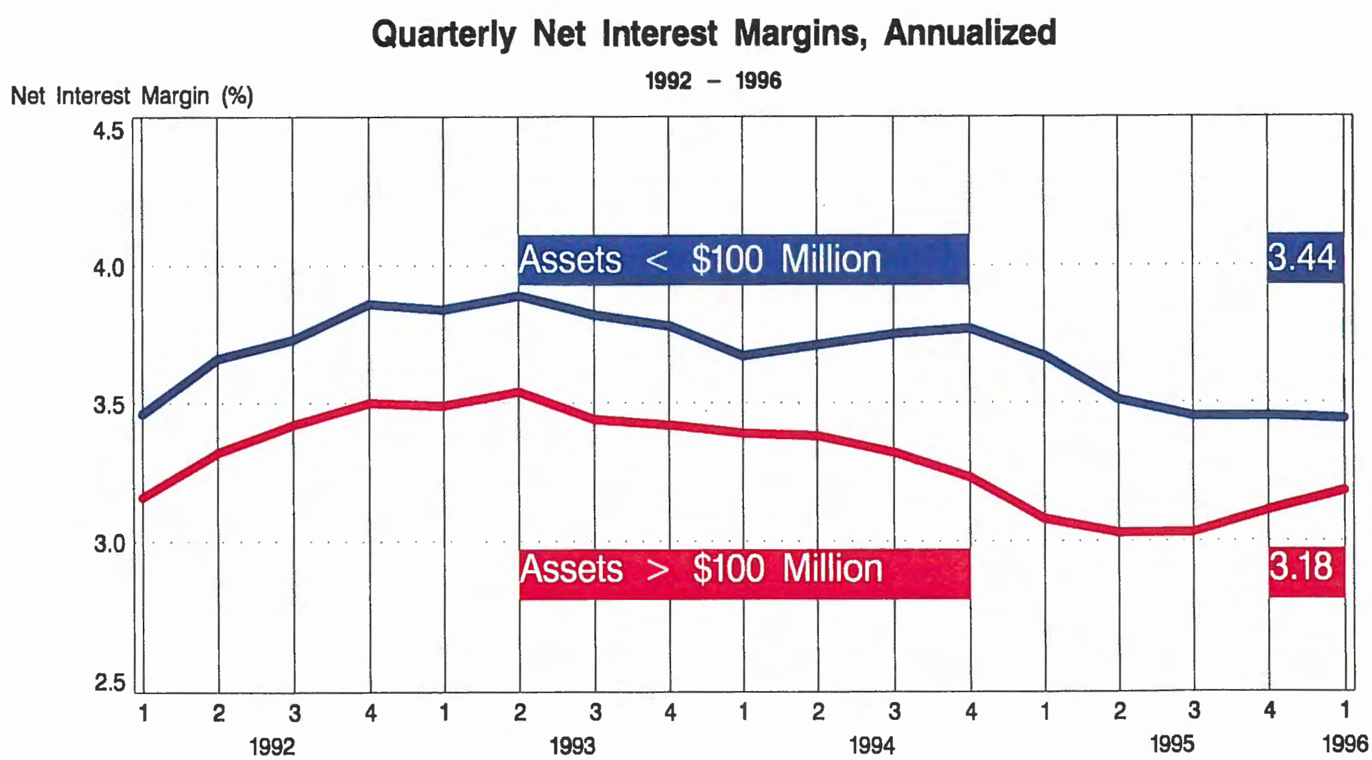
*YTD ROA minus ROA for the same period one year ago equals change in basis points. Basis point=1/100 of a percent. Results for four of the states with the highest ROAs (SD, NV, DE, & NH) were significantly influenced by the presence of large credit card operations.

The FDIC Quarterly Banking Profile

Ricki Helfer, Chairman

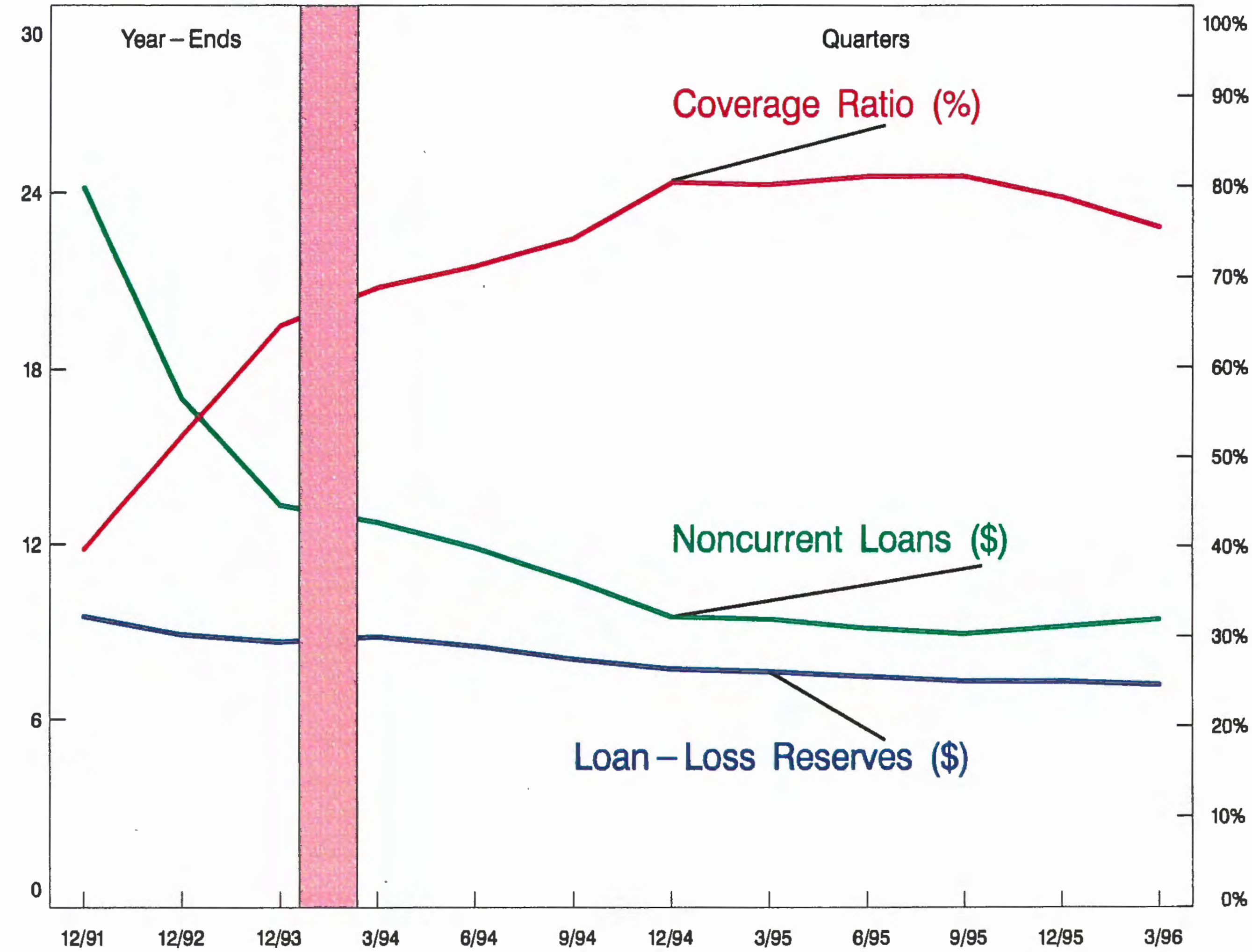
FDIC - Insured Savings Institutions


Quarterly Net Income
1992 – 1996
$ Billions
Net Operating Income
Securities and Other Gains, Net
1.7
1.5
1.6
1.5
2.4
1.7
1.2
1.6
1.3
1.8
1.9
1.6
1.7
1.9
2.2
1.8
2.5
1992
1993
1994
1995
1996


Quarterly Net Interest Margins, Annualized
1992 – 1996
Net Interest Margin (%)
Assets < $100 Million
3.44
Assets > $100 Million
3.18
1992
1993
1994
1995
1996

Reserve Coverage Ratio*

1991 – 1996

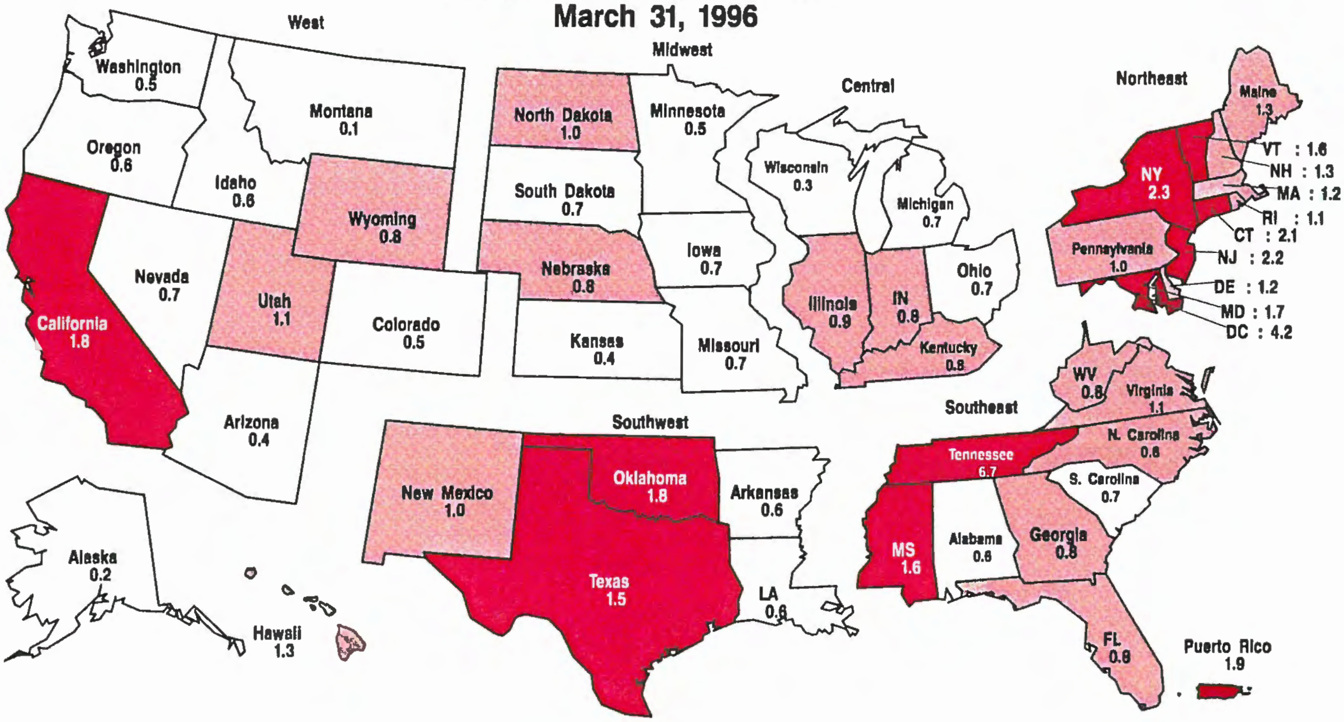


	12/91	12/92	12/93	3/94	6/94	9/94	12/94	3/95	6/95	9/95	12/95	3/96
Noncurrent Loans ($ Billions)	24.2	17.0	13.3	12.8	11.9	10.8	9.5	9.4	9.1	8.9	9.2	9.4
Loan Loss Reserves ($ Billions)	9.5	8.9	8.7	8.8	8.5	8.1	7.7	7.6	7.5	7.3	7.3	7.2
Coverage Ratio (%)	39	52	65	69	72	75	81	81	82	82	80	76

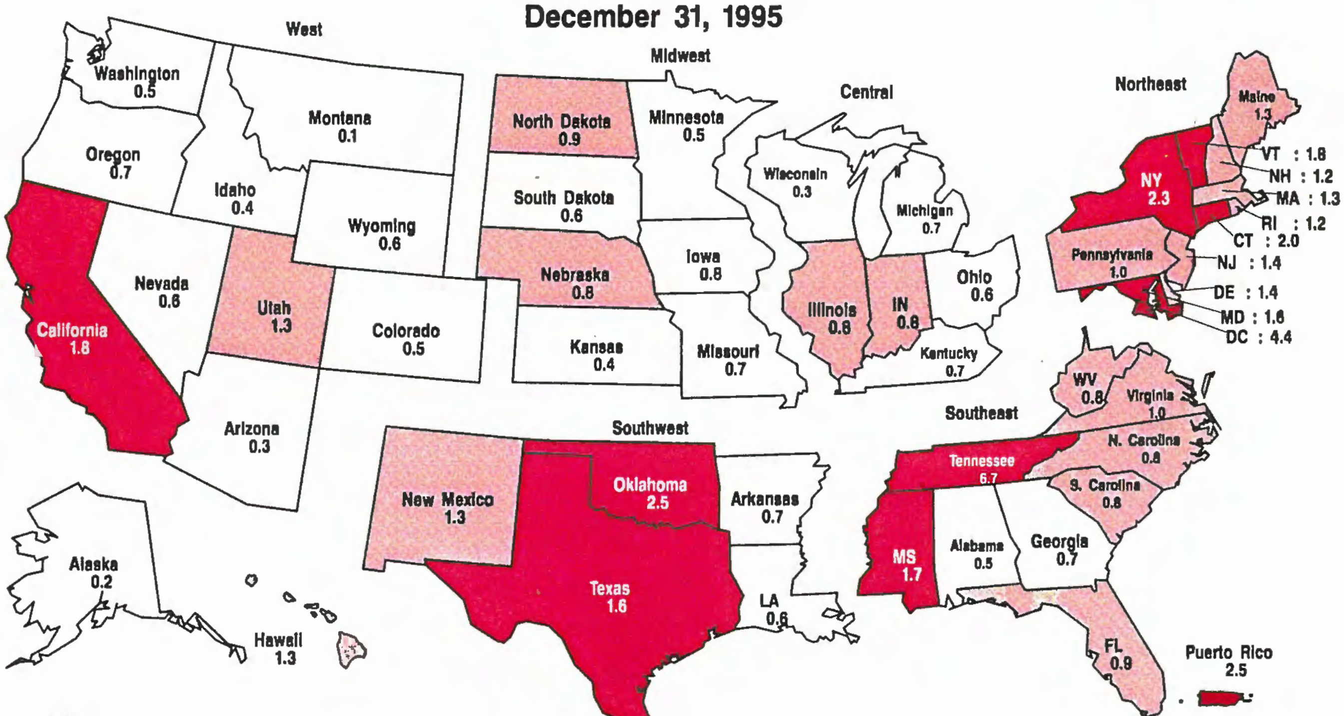
*Loan loss reserves to noncurrent loans.

Noncurrent Loan Rates*

March 31, 1996



December 31, 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*

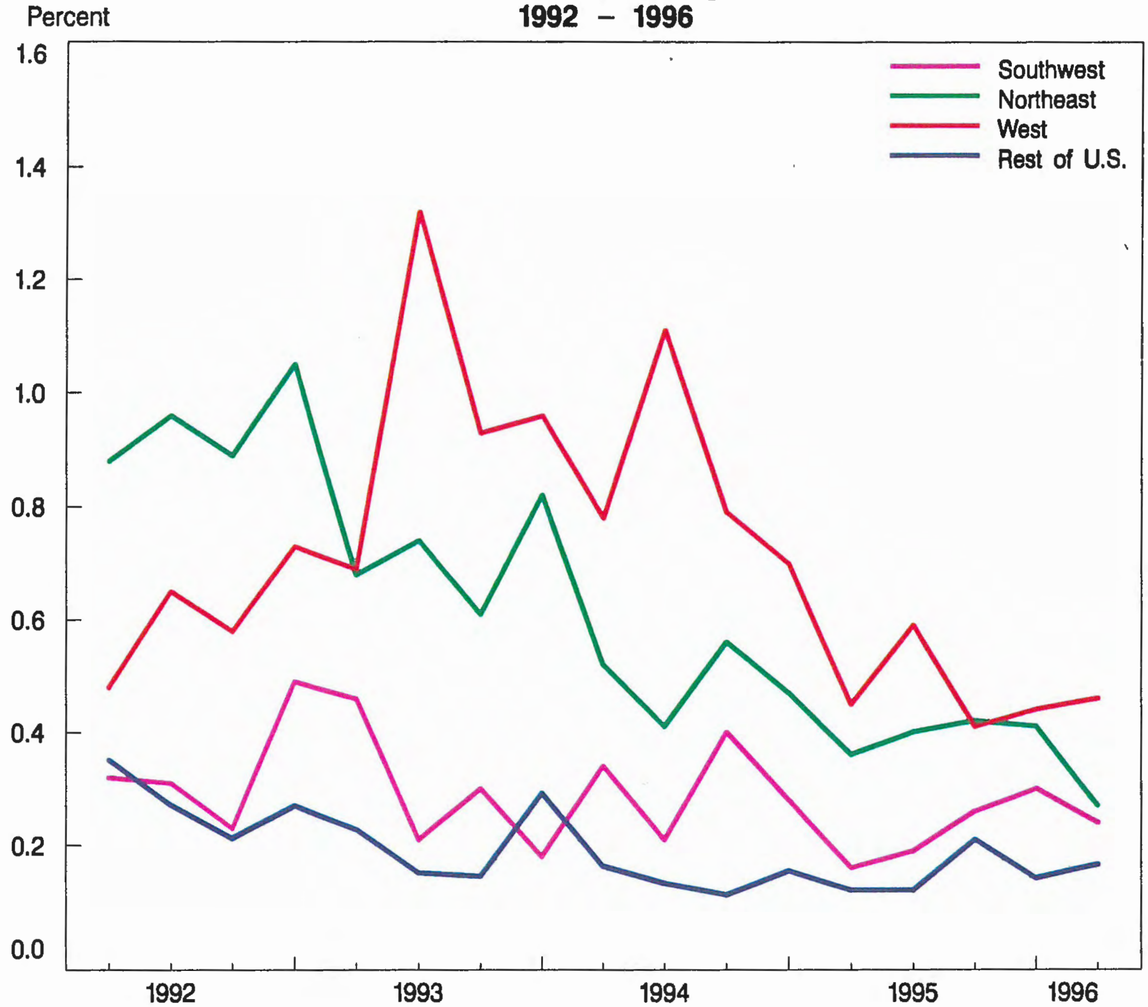
March 31, 1996

	Total Loans		Commercial & Industrial		Real Estate		Loans to Individuals	
	3/31/96	12/31/95	3/31/96	12/31/95	3/31/96	12/31/95	3/31/96	12/31/95
Tennessee	6.67	6.68	0.41	0.60	7.22	7.29	0.91	0.77
District of Columbia	4.17	4.35	0.00	0.00	5.79	6.22	0.37	0.21
New York	2.30	2.32	3.57	4.14	2.31	2.31	1.37	1.64
New Jersey	2.21	1.42	4.26	3.98	2.16	1.36	2.52	2.26
Connecticut	2.06	1.98	2.42	2.90	2.10	1.97	1.58	1.47
Puerto Rico	1.89	2.47	5.29	4.44	1.66	2.21	2.47	3.41
California	1.83	1.81	0.31	0.34	1.84	1.83	1.55	1.48
Oklahoma	1.77	2.46	31.87	37.41	1.68	2.29	0.81	1.30
Maryland	1.72	1.60	2.15	1.23	1.70	1.57	0.79	1.47
Mississippi	1.64	1.65	0.30	0.75	1.69	1.71	0.68	0.89
Vermont	1.57	1.84	0.80	1.35	1.57	1.86	2.33	2.23
Texas	1.54	1.56	0.78	0.84	1.63	1.68	0.54	0.42
Hawaii	1.32	1.34	1.32	5.58	1.28	1.27	2.54	3.32
Maine	1.26	1.25	2.48	2.75	1.18	1.19	0.99	0.49
New Hampshire	1.26	1.15	1.04	1.26	1.43	1.25	0.48	0.48
Delaware	1.23	1.37	0.44	0.89	1.29	1.37	0.30	0.68
Massachusetts	1.19	1.25	1.94	1.63	1.19	1.26	0.55	0.52
Rhode Island	1.10	1.22	1.02	1.08	1.12	1.27	0.65	0.32
Virginia	1.09	0.99	1.17	0.94	0.91	0.93	1.77	1.51
Utah	1.07	1.26	0.00	0.00	0.91	1.09	0.68	0.29
New Mexico	1.03	1.28	0.21	0.40	1.06	1.30	0.20	0.33
North Dakota	1.01	0.88	0.21	3.05	1.22	1.02	0.45	0.06
Pennsylvania	0.98	1.00	1.63	0.93	0.95	0.99	1.01	0.99
Illinois	0.92	0.84	0.50	1.78	0.85	0.75	1.95	1.94
Indiana	0.84	0.80	0.75	0.46	0.83	0.78	0.56	0.70
Georgia	0.84	0.73	3.21	1.15	0.66	0.63	0.96	1.13
Nebraska	0.83	0.77	3.17	11.28	0.84	0.74	0.36	0.38
Florida	0.82	0.88	1.72	0.81	0.78	0.87	0.76	0.67
North Carolina	0.81	0.76	2.76	2.99	0.75	0.69	1.47	1.29
Wyoming	0.79	0.64	11.33	10.99	0.45	0.31	0.54	0.29
West Virginia	0.76	0.76	2.32	2.69	0.63	0.62	1.52	1.71
Kentucky	0.75	0.72	3.26	2.55	0.69	0.68	0.76	0.71
Michigan	0.74	0.70	3.07	3.33	0.68	0.64	0.86	0.82
Iowa	0.74	0.55	2.02	2.23	0.54	0.36	1.28	1.01
South Dakota	0.73	0.61	0.29	0.04	0.86	0.73	0.37	0.25
Nevada	0.72	0.57	0.00	0.00	0.74	0.57	0.35	0.35
Missouri	0.71	0.70	1.55	1.58	0.69	0.68	0.49	0.55
Ohio	0.68	0.61	0.69	0.38	0.67	0.60	0.54	0.59
South Carolina	0.68	0.80	2.03	2.53	0.61	0.69	0.60	0.86
Louisiana	0.61	0.63	1.89	1.02	0.57	0.61	0.69	0.75
Arkansas	0.60	0.72	0.61	0.44	0.62	0.75	0.36	0.48
Idaho	0.58	0.42	0.00	0.00	0.59	0.42	0.26	0.32
Oregon	0.55	0.67	0.17	0.38	0.73	0.94	0.15	0.17
Alabama	0.55	0.50	1.70	1.82	0.53	0.44	0.29	0.54
Colorado	0.54	0.51	0.23	0.64	0.55	0.51	0.25	0.28
Minnesota	0.51	0.53	0.32	0.51	0.43	0.45	0.89	0.89
Washington	0.49	0.47	0.66	0.36	0.49	0.46	0.37	0.34
Arizona	0.40	0.30	0.00	0.00	0.33	0.24	0.72	0.00
Kansas	0.35	0.41	2.64	1.61	0.32	0.39	0.51	0.49
Wisconsin	0.33	0.31	1.37	0.68	0.25	0.25	0.83	0.72
Alaska	0.23	0.15	0.00	0.12	0.26	0.16	0.02	0.02
Montana	0.14	0.13	0.63	0.26	0.09	0.10	0.31	0.25
U.S. and Territories	1.44	1.40	1.64	1.75	1.44	1.40	0.95	0.91

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

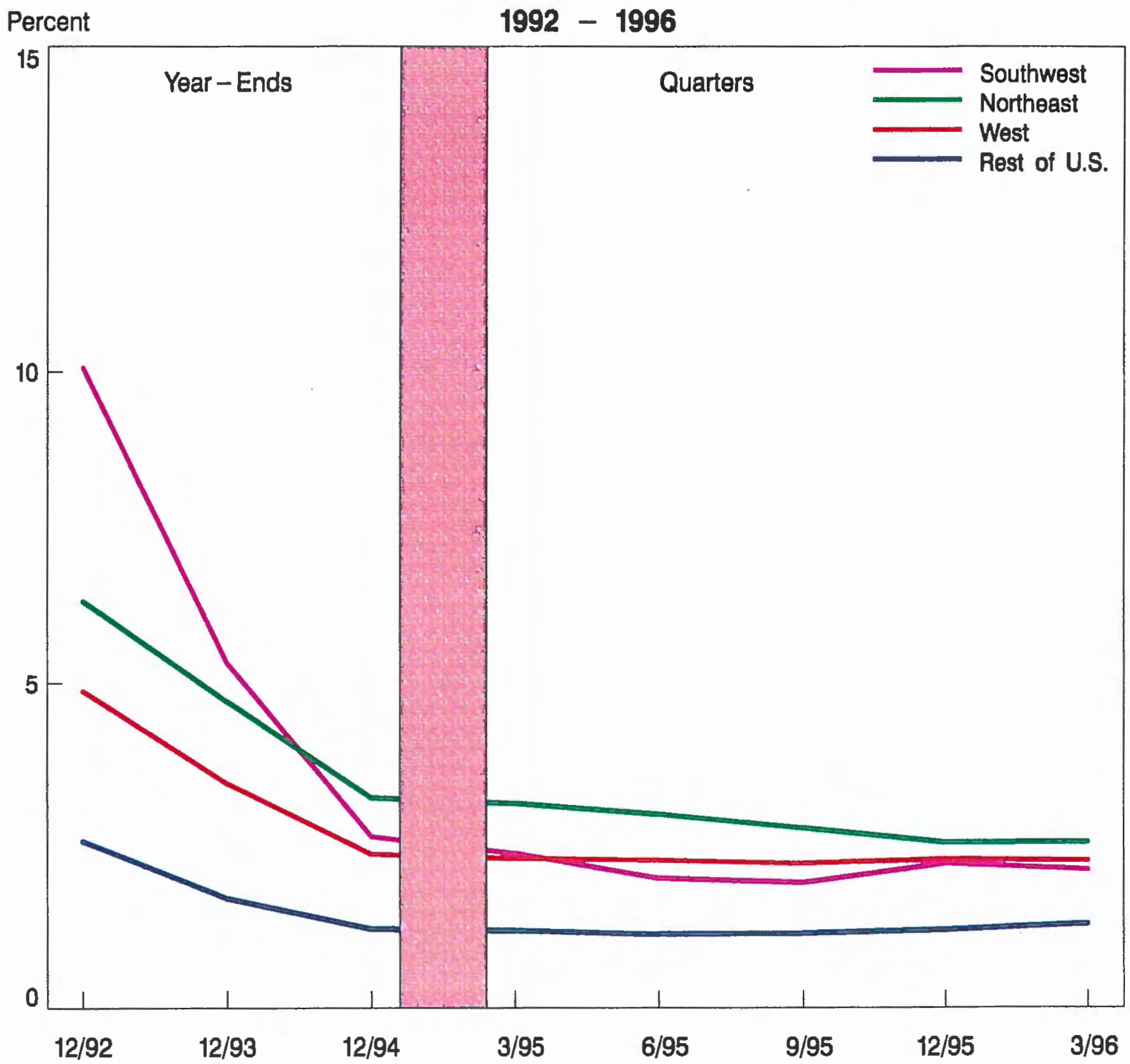
Quarterly Net Charge-off Rates

Total Loans by Region 1992 - 1996



Southwest	0.32	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	0.30	0.24
Northeast	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	0.42	0.41	0.27
West	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	0.44	0.46
Rest of U.S.	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	0.14	0.17
Total U.S.	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	0.34	0.30

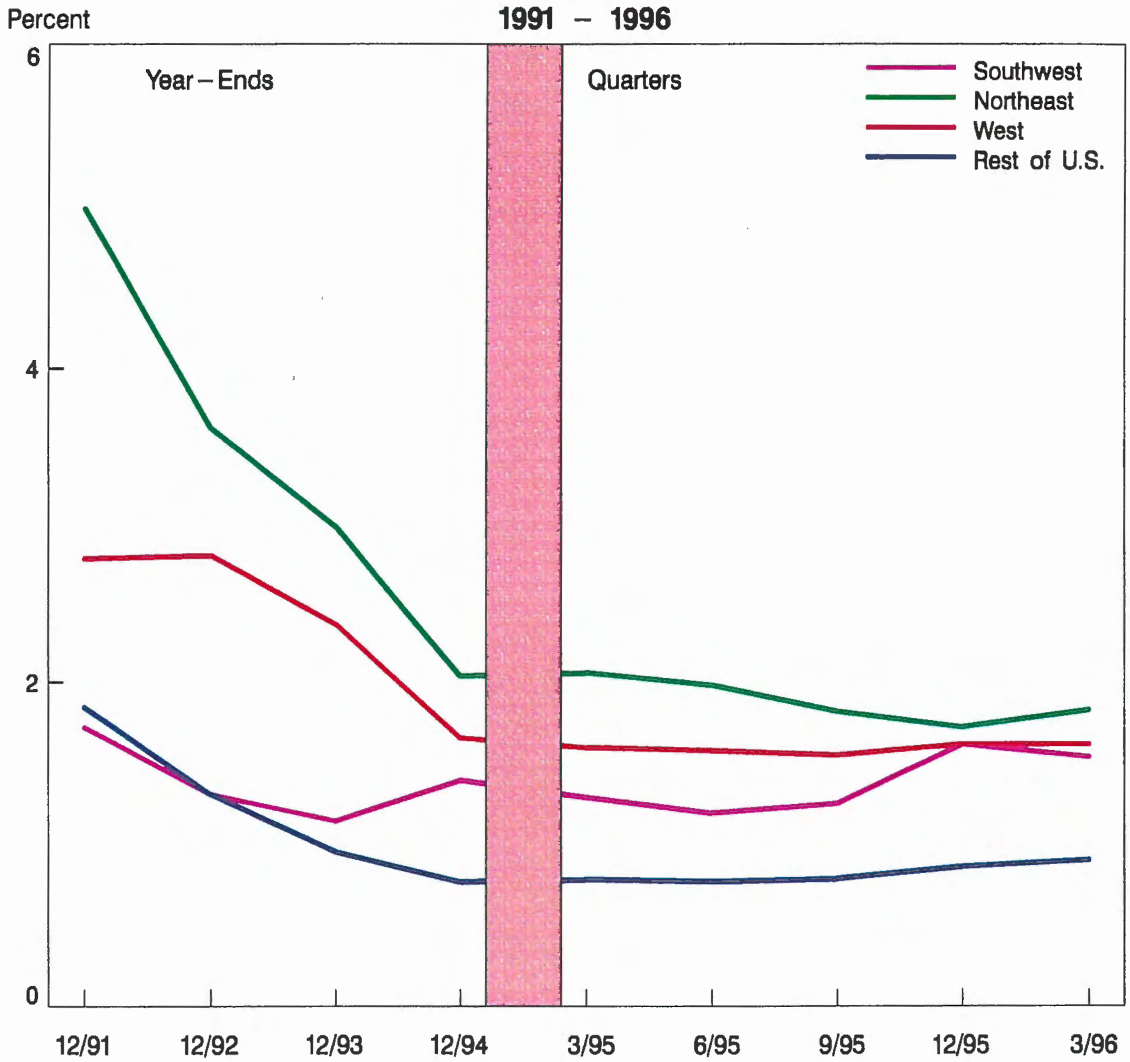
Troubled Real Estate Asset Rates*



	12/92	12/93	12/94	3/95	6/95	9/95	12/95	3/96
Southwest	**10.07**	**5.32**	**2.53**	**2.26**	**1.86**	**1.79**	**2.10**	**2.00**
Northeast	**6.32**	**4.70**	**3.15**	**3.06**	**2.88**	**2.66**	**2.43**	**2.44**
West	**4.87**	**3.38**	**2.25**	**2.18**	**2.15**	**2.10**	**2.16**	**2.15**
Rest of U.S.	**2.46**	**1.55**	**1.06**	**1.03**	**0.98**	**0.99**	**1.04**	**1.14**
Total U.S.	4.82	3.34	2.19	2.11	2.00	1.92	1.91	1.93

*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.

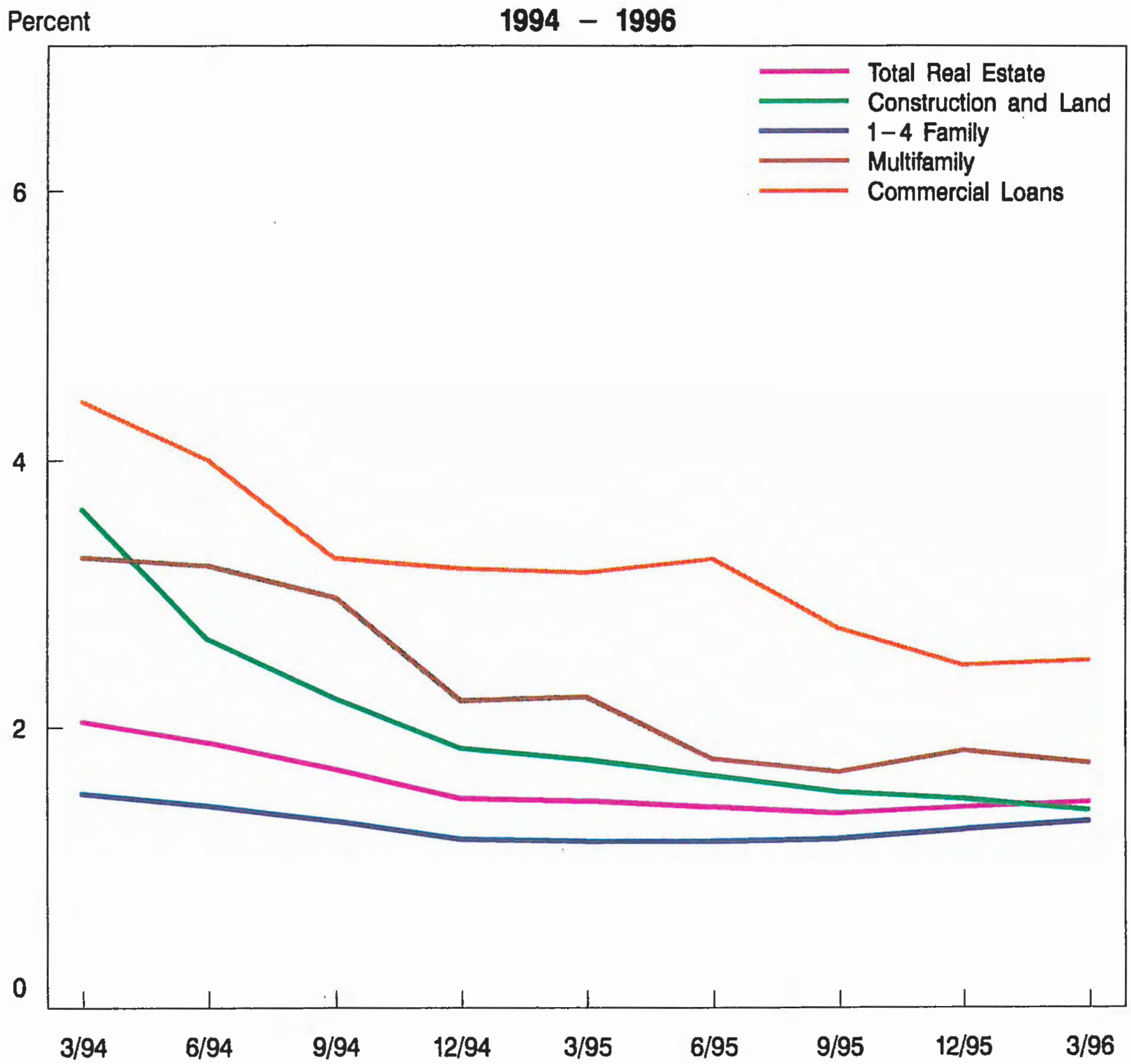
Noncurrent Real Estate Loan Rates*



	12/91	12/92	12/93	12/94	3/95	6/95	9/95	12/95	3/96
Southwest	1.71	1.28	1.11	1.37	1.26	1.16	1.22	1.60	1.52
Northeast	5.02	3.62	2.99	2.04	2.06	1.98	1.81	1.71	1.82
West	2.79	2.81	2.37	1.64	1.58	1.56	1.53	1.60	1.60
Rest of U.S.	1.84	1.28	0.91	0.72	0.73	0.72	0.74	0.81	0.86
Total U.S.	3.20	2.56	2.09	1.47	1.45	1.41	1.36	1.40	1.44

*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*

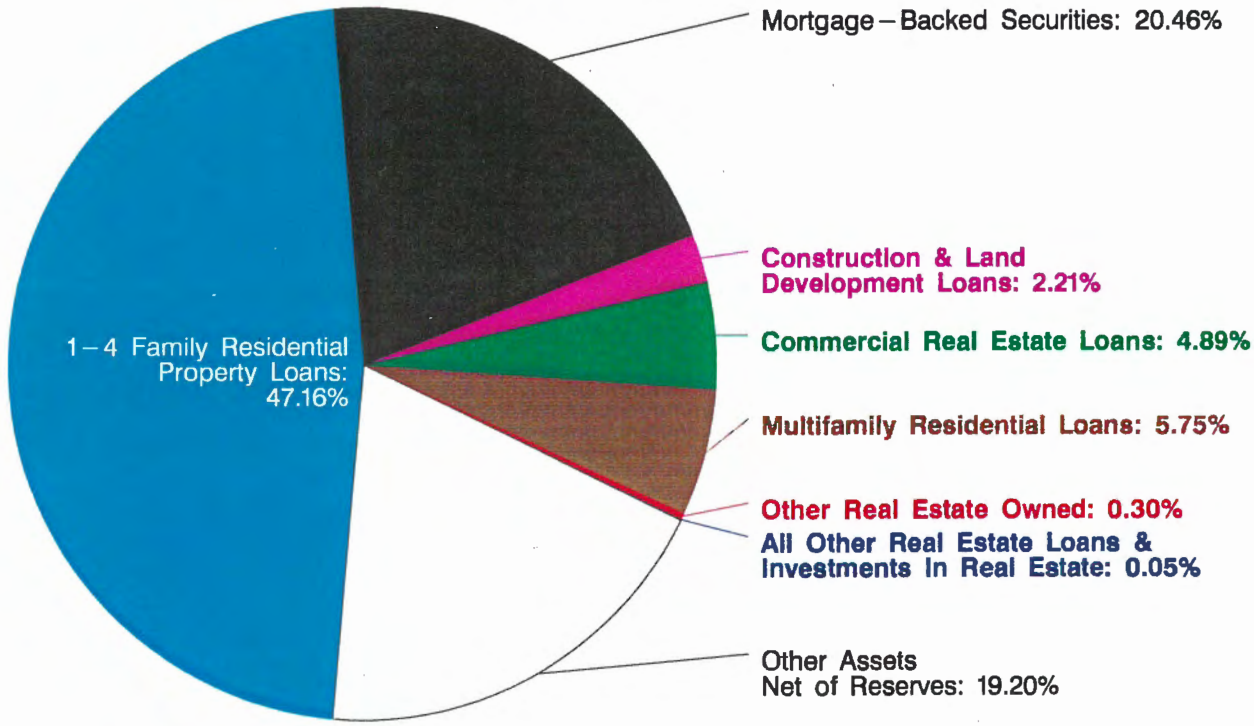


	3/94	6/94	9/94	12/94	3/95	6/95	9/95	12/95	3/96
Construction and Land	3.64	2.67	2.22	1.85	1.76	1.64	1.52	1.47	1.38
1–4 Family	1.51	1.42	1.30	1.17	1.15	1.15	1.17	1.24	1.30
Multifamily	3.28	3.22	2.98	2.20	2.23	1.77	1.67	1.83	1.74
Commercial	4.44	4.01	3.27	3.19	3.16	3.26	2.74	2.47	2.51
Total	2.05	1.89	1.69	1.47	1.45	1.41	1.36	1.40	1.44

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

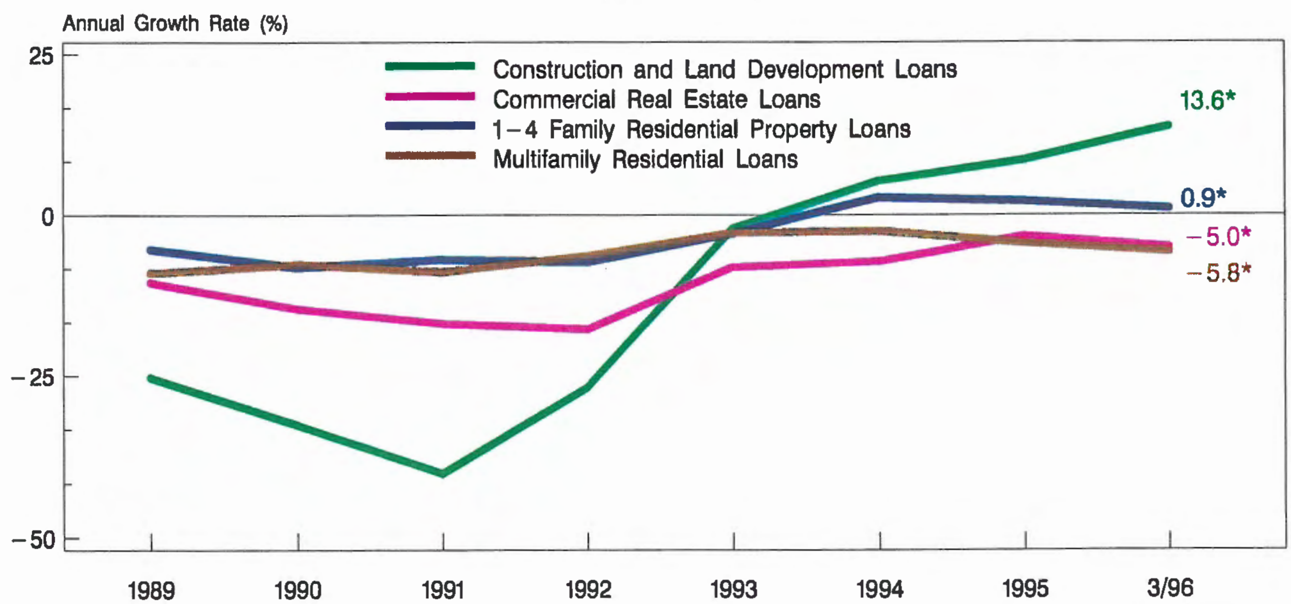
Real Estate Assets as a Percent of Total Assets

March 31, 1996



Real Estate Loan Growth Rates

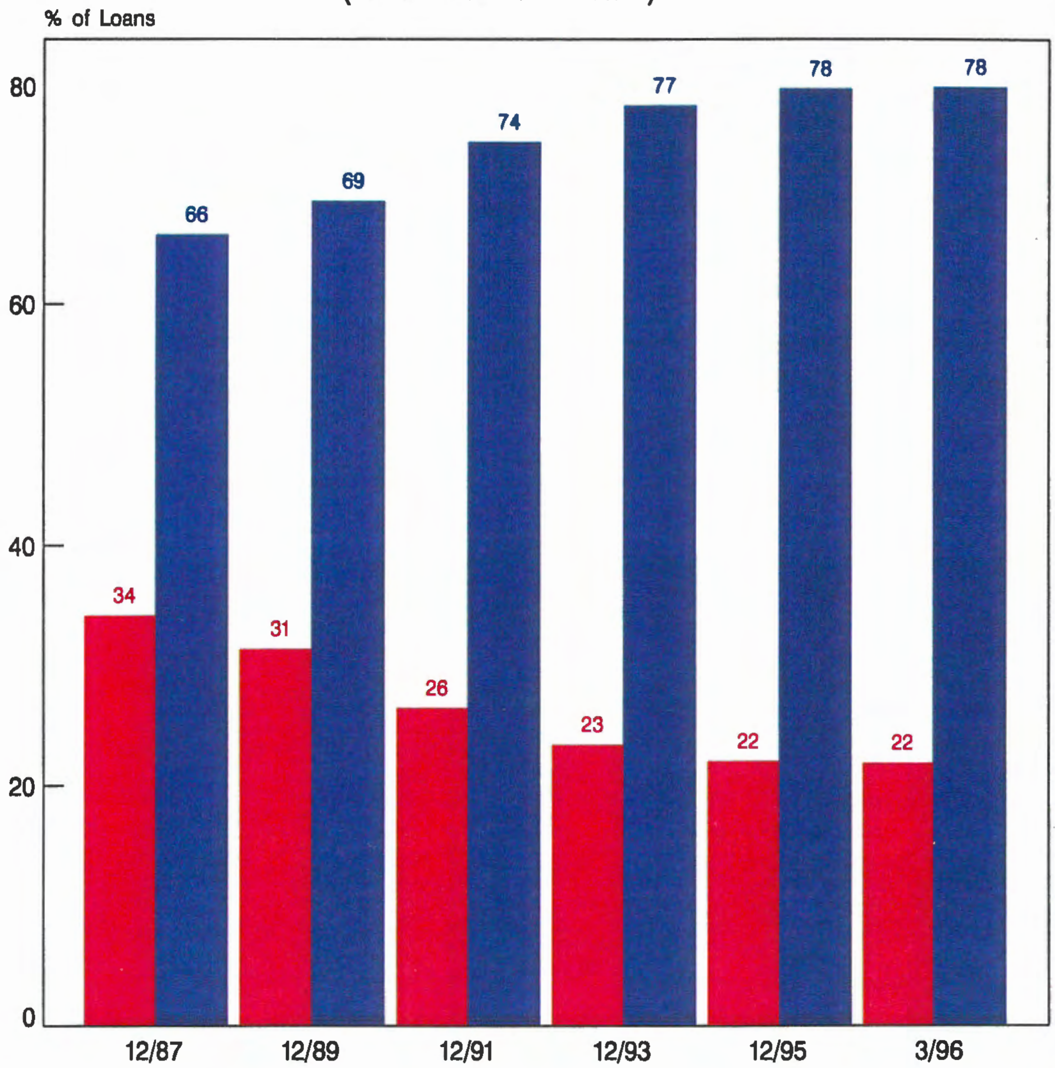
1989 - 1996



* Growth rate for most recent twelve-month period.

Credit Risk Diversification

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



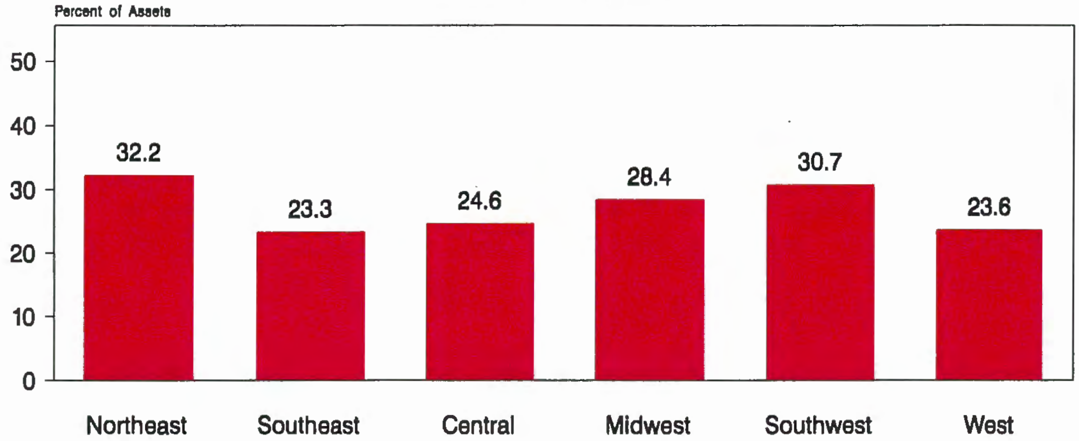
Loans ($ Billions):

■ Commercial Borrowers	$328	$298	$197	$151	$146	$146
■ Retail Loans	631	651	547	493	518	520

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.

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.

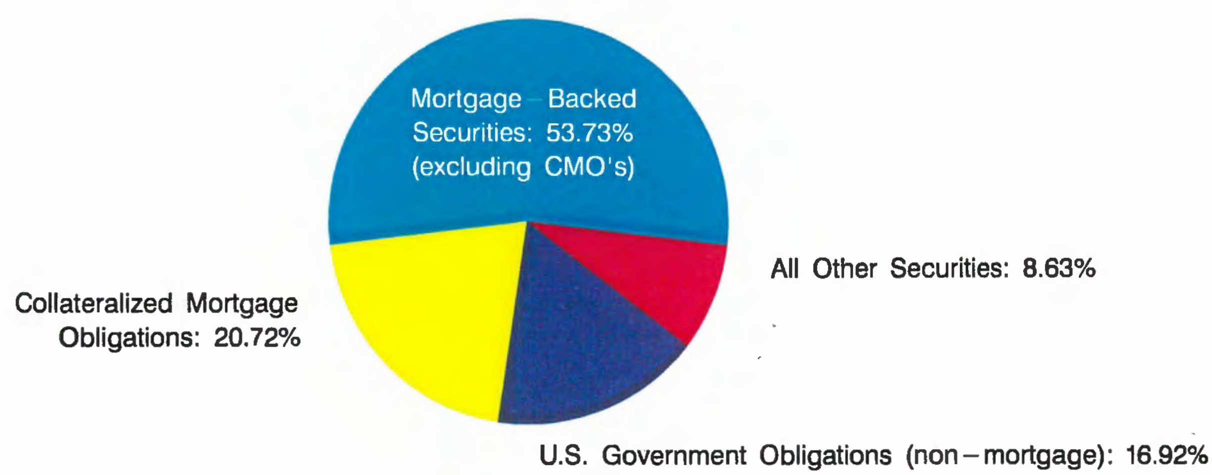
Total Securities* as a Percent of Assets
March 31, 1996



Total Securities*
($ Billions)

	3/94	6/94	9/94	12/94	3/95	6/95	9/95	12/95	3/96
U.S. Government Obligations (non-mortgage)	$53	$55	$54	$53	$51	$49	$54	$48	$47
Mortgage-Backed Securities (excluding CMO's)	145	149	156	155	156	156	153	157	150
Collateralized Mortgage Obligations	60	61	60	59	58	60	59	59	58
All Other Securities	28	26	26	23	21	24	24	24	24
Total Securities	287	292	296	290	286	289	290	289	279
Securities as a Percent of Assets	28.76%	29.18%	29.43%	28.78%	28.19%	28.44%	28.35%	28.13%	27.47%
Memoranda:									
Amortized Cost of Total Held-to-Maturity Sec.	198	206	215	212	212	216	211	132	129
Fair Value of Total Available-for-Sale Sec.	89	86	81	78	74	73	79	157	150

Total Securities*
March 31, 1996



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

Mutual Fund and Annuity Sales*

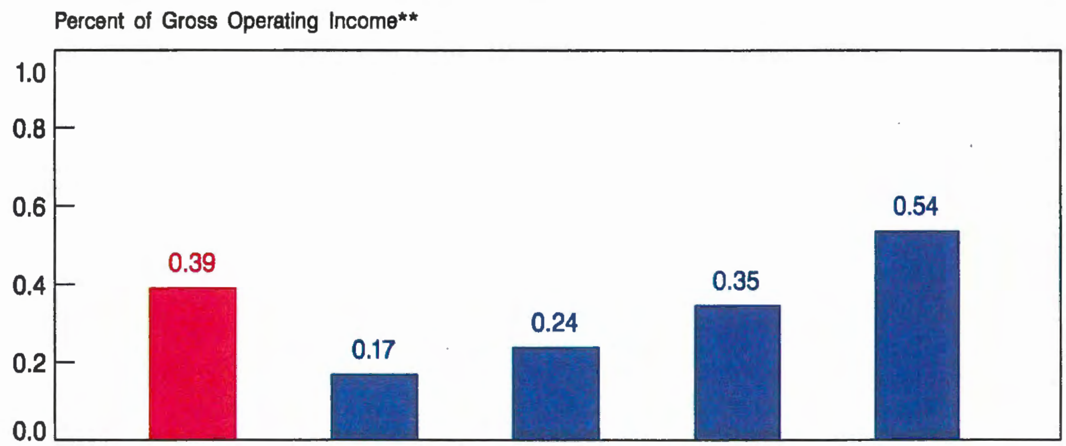
1995 – 1996

Quarterly Sales ($ Millions)	3/95	6/95	9/95	12/95	3/96
Money Market Funds	$ 301	$ 310	$ 363	$ 395	$ 421
Debt Securities Funds	251	357	337	371	518
Equity Securities	185	264	339	466	587
Other Mutual Funds	59	98	131	145	183
Annuities	1,049	1,011	836	885	922
Proprietary Mutual Fund and Annuity Sales included above	440	432	466	555	551

*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

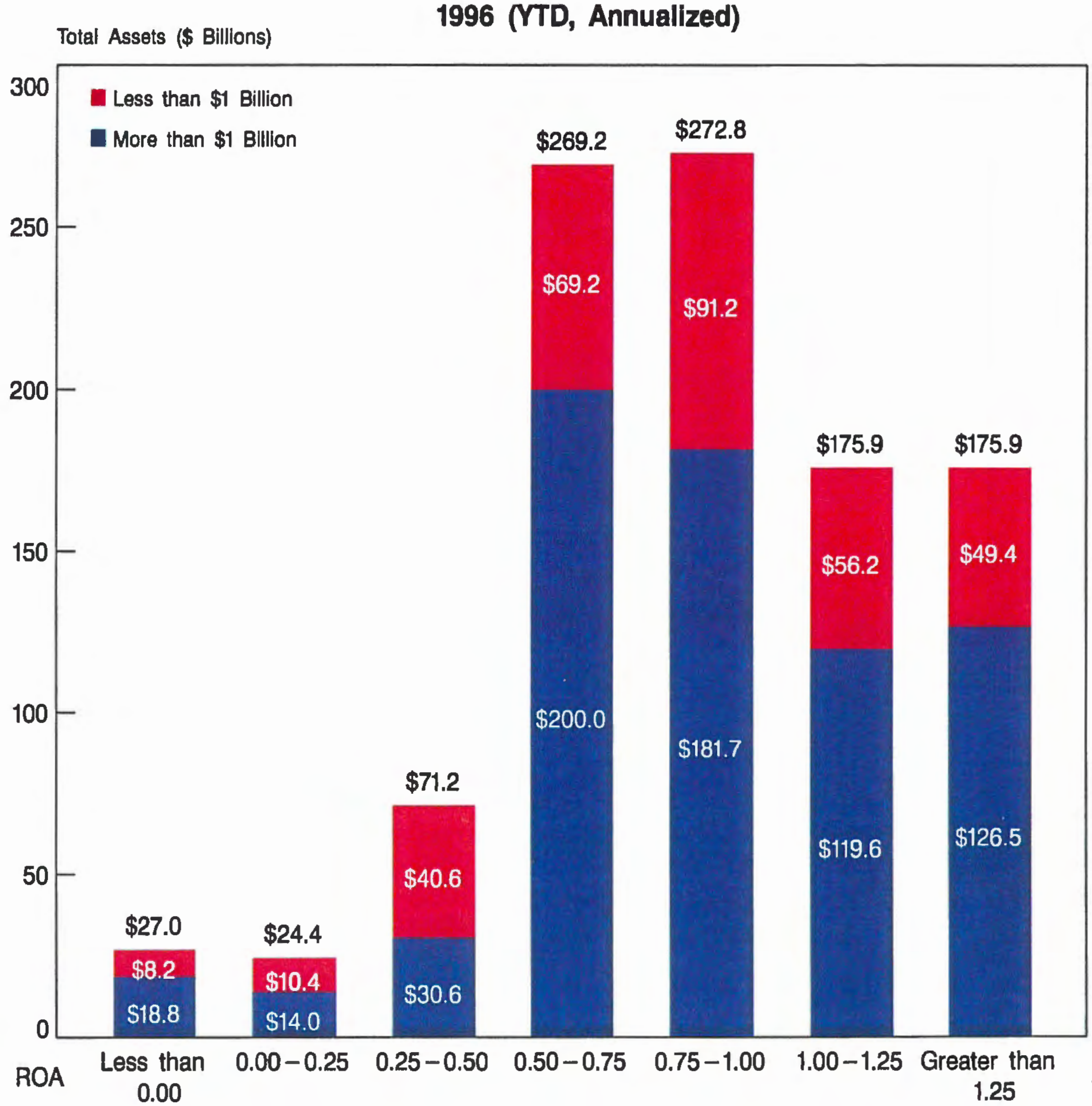
First Quarter 1996



($ 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	$79	$2	$13	$18	$47
Gross Operating Income	$20,262	$908	$5,431	$5,149	$8,773
Number of Institutions Reporting These Fees	384	36	241	81	26
Percent of Institutions Reporting These Fees	19.2%	4.0%	25.3%	65.3%	76.5%

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

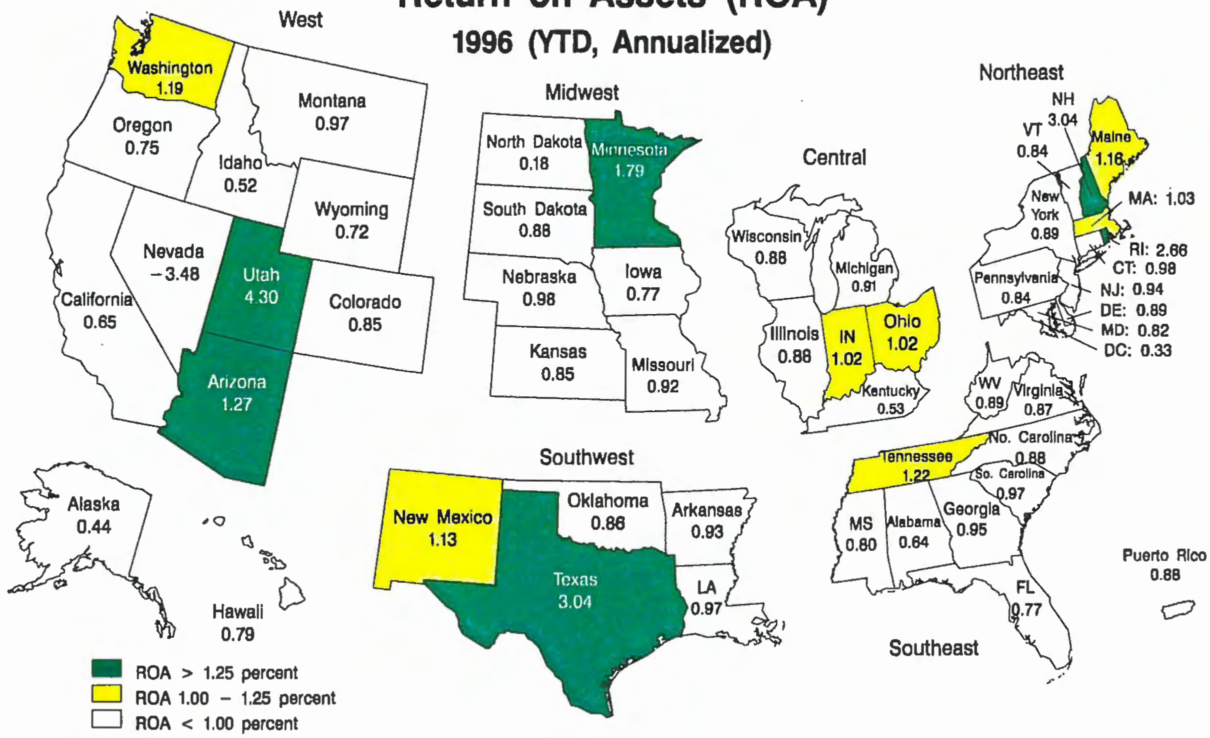
Return on Assets (ROA)
By Asset Size
1996 (YTD, Annualized)



Asset Size	Number of Institutions						
Less than $1 Billion	98	89	287	401	443	266	262
More than $1 Billion	3	5	13	25	45	27	40
Total	101	94	300	426	488	293	302

Return on Assets (ROA)

1996 (YTD, Annualized)



Rankings By ROA

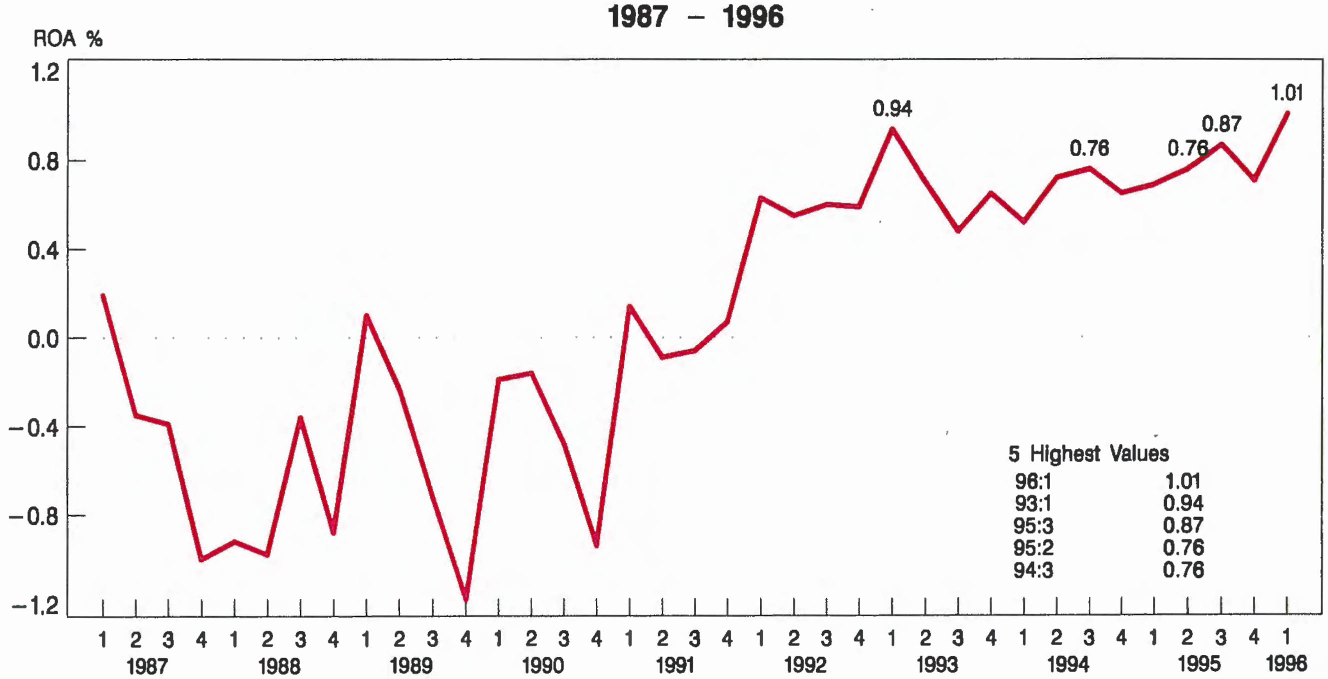
		YTD 1996	YTD 1995	Change*
1	Utah	4.30	1.10	320
2	New Hampshire	3.04	1.59	145
3	Texas	3.04	0.72	232
4	Rhode Island	2.68	0.70	198
5	Minnesota	1.79	1.45	34
6	Arizona	1.27	0.58	69
7	Tennessee	1.22	1.14	8
8	Washington	1.19	0.99	20
9	Maine	1.16	1.13	3
10	New Mexico	1.13	0.98	15
11	Massachusetts	1.03	0.82	21
12	Indiana	1.02	1.02	0
13	Ohio	1.02	0.96	6
14	Connecticut	0.98	0.91	7
15	Nebraska	0.98	0.82	16
16	Louisiana	0.97	1.06	(9)
17	Montana	0.97	0.97	0
18	South Carolina	0.97	0.91	6
19	Georgia	0.95	1.04	(9)
20	New Jersey	0.94	0.88	6
21	Arkansas	0.93	0.87	6
22	Missouri	0.92	0.53	39
23	Michigan	0.91	0.23	68
24	Delaware	0.89	0.98	(9)
25	New York	0.89	0.84	5
26	West Virginia	0.89	1.01	(12)
27	Illinois	0.88	1.04	(16)

		YTD 1996	YTD 1995	Change*
28	North Carolina	0.88	0.86	2
29	South Dakota	0.88	0.45	43
30	Wisconsin	0.88	0.75	13
31	Puerto Rico	0.88	0.43	45
32	Virginia	0.87	0.57	30
33	Oklahoma	0.86	0.92	(6)
34	Colorado	0.85	0.82	3
35	Kansas	0.85	0.82	3
36	Pennsylvania	0.84	0.86	(2)
37	Vermont	0.84	0.65	19
38	Maryland	0.82	0.80	2
39	Mississippi	0.80	1.47	(67)
40	Hawaii	0.79	0.82	(3)
41	Florida	0.77	0.71	6
42	Iowa	0.77	0.73	4
43	Oregon	0.75	0.62	13
44	Wyoming	0.72	0.83	(11)
45	California	0.65	0.18	47
46	Alabama	0.64	0.76	(12)
47	Kentucky	0.53	0.92	(39)
48	Idaho	0.52	0.62	(10)
49	Alaska	0.44	0.39	5
50	District of Columbia	0.33	0.56	(23)
51	North Dakota	0.18	2.09	(191)
52	Nevada	(3.48)	0.59	(407)
	U.S. and Territories	1.01	0.69	32

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

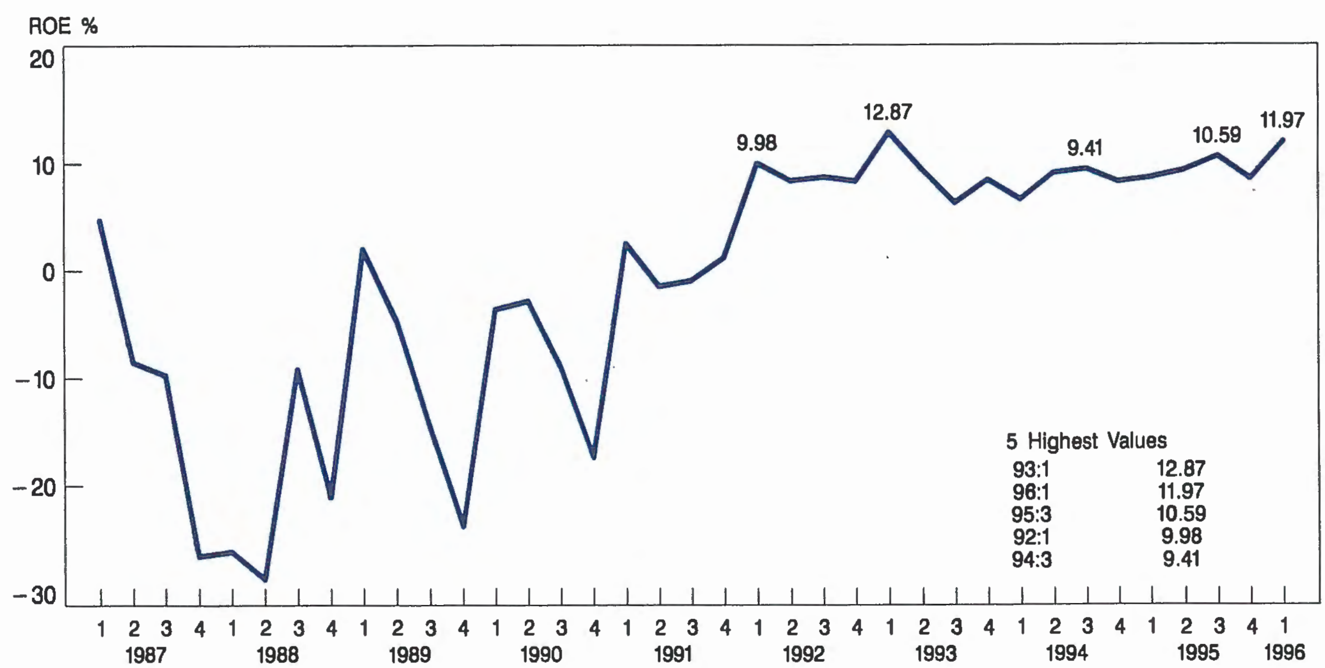
Quarterly Return on Assets (ROA), Annualized

1987 – 1996

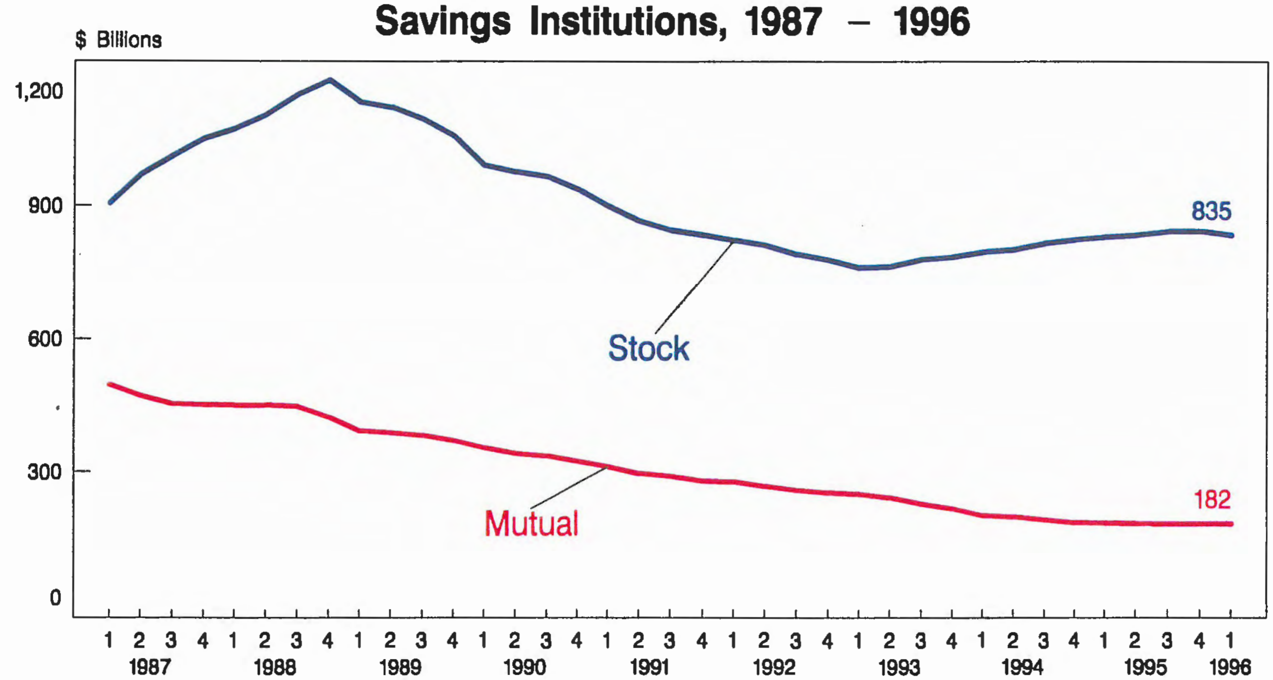


Quarterly Return on Equity (ROE), Annualized

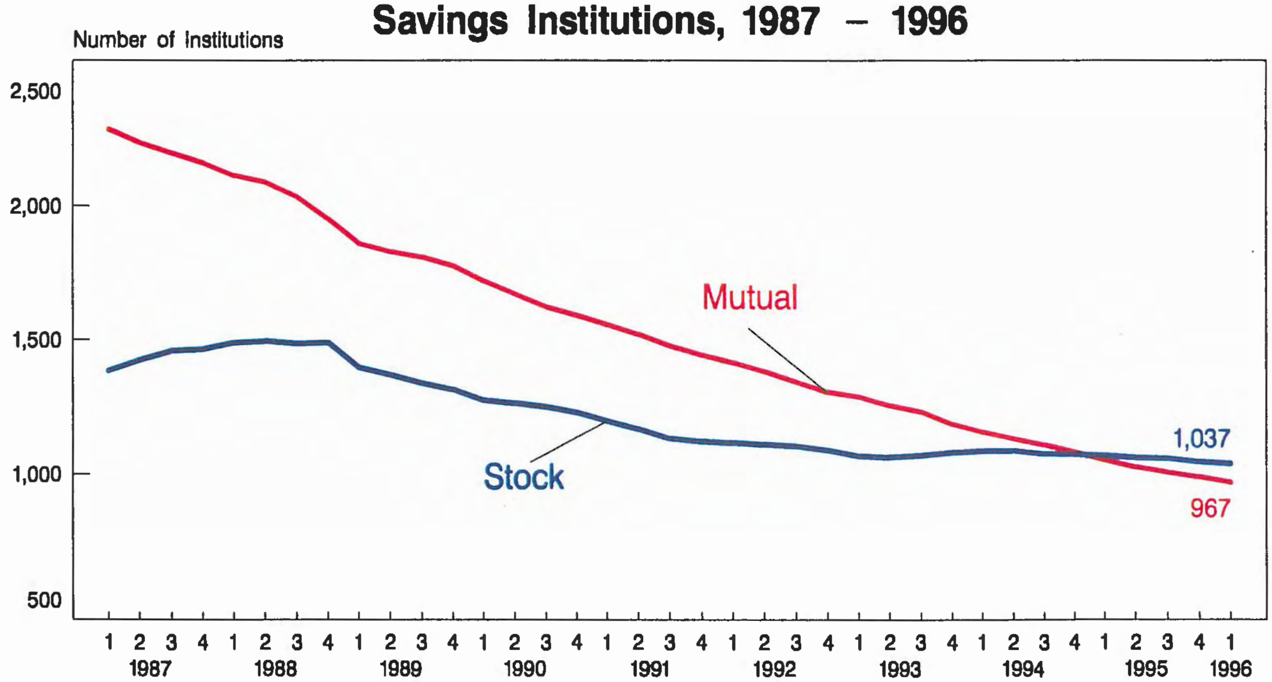
1987 – 1996



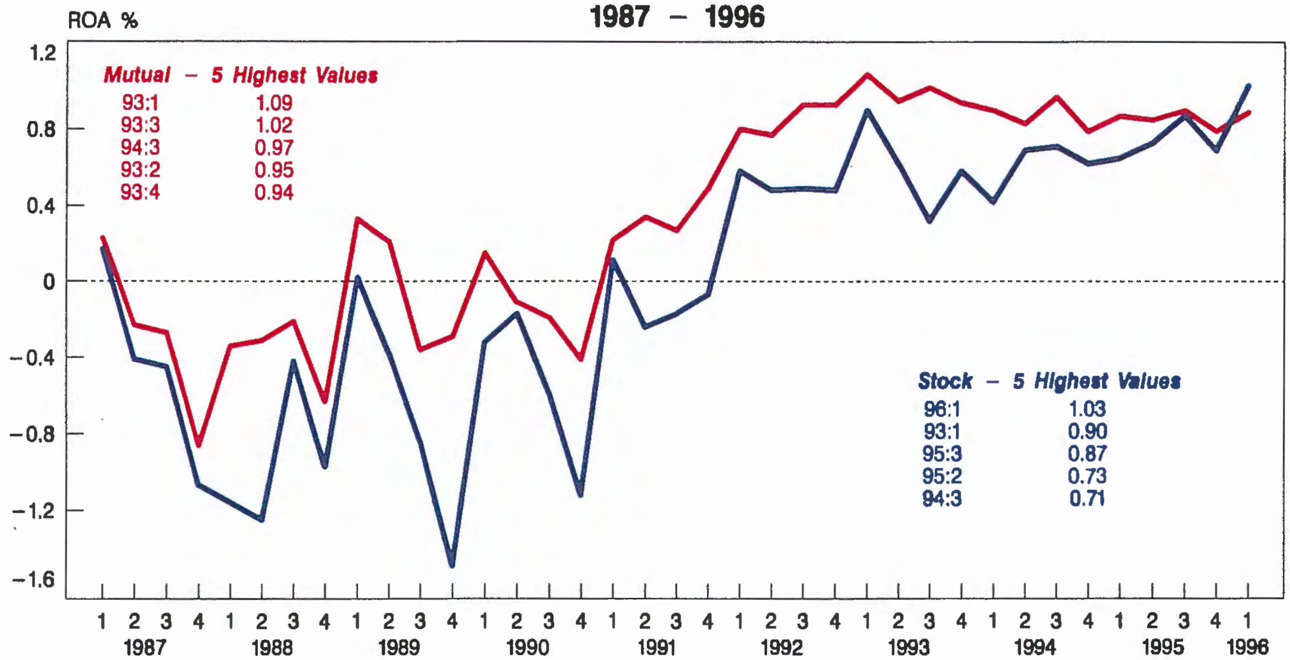
Assets of Mutual and Stock Savings Institutions, 1987 – 1996



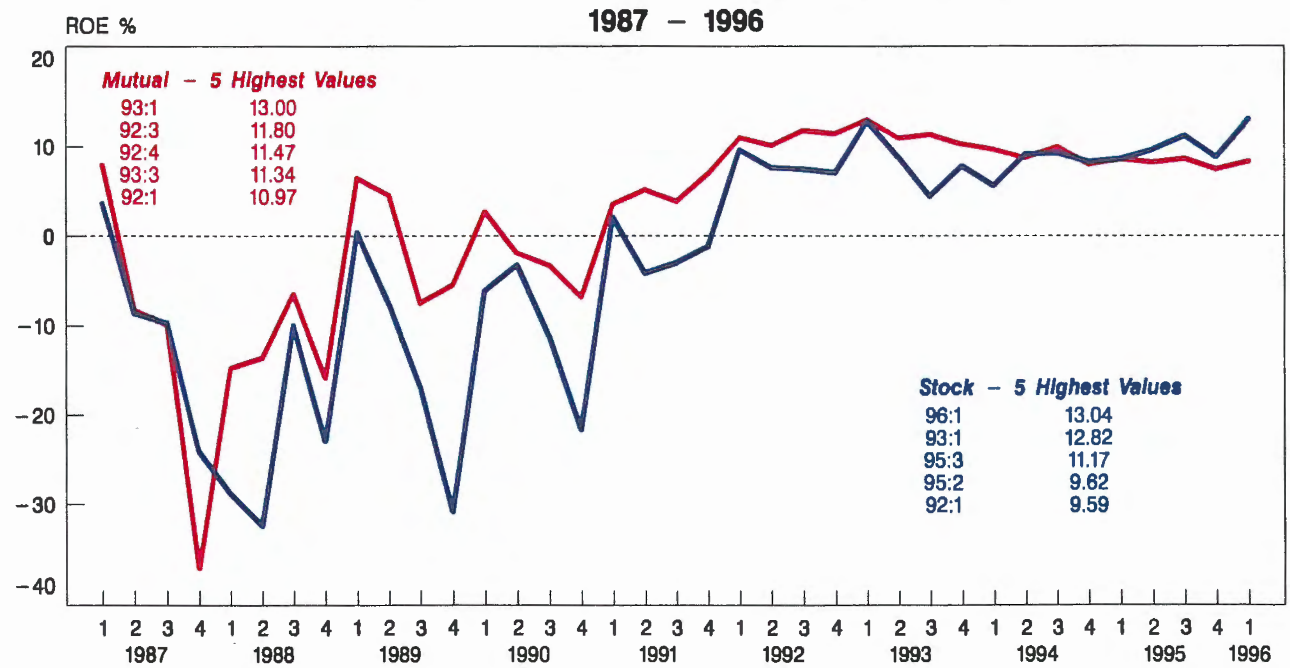
Number of Mutual and Stock Savings Institutions, 1987 – 1996



Quarterly Return on Assets (ROA), Annualized
Mutual and Stock Savings Institutions
1987 – 1996



Quarterly Return on Equity (ROE), Annualized
Mutual and Stock Savings Institutions
1987 – 1996

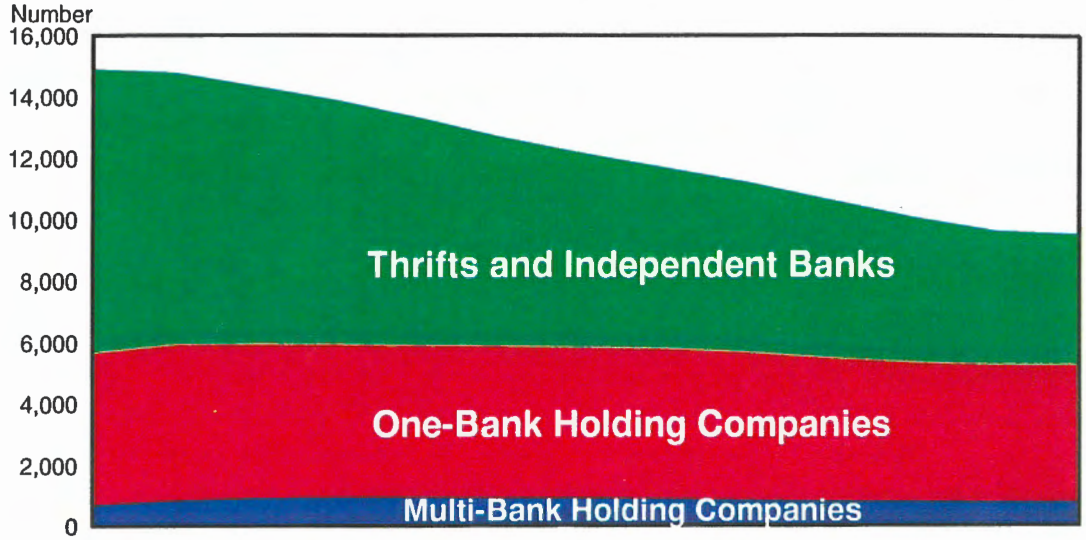


The FDIC Quarterly Banking Profile

Ricki Helfer, Chairman

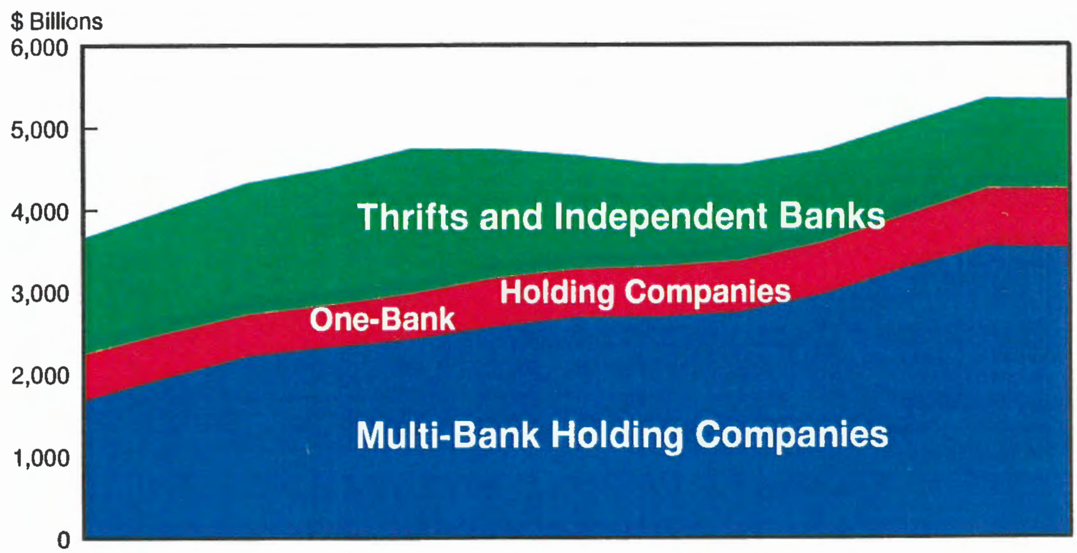
All FDIC - Insured Institutions

Number of FDIC-Insured Banking Organizations
1984 - 1996



	12/84	12/85	12/86	12/87	12/88	12/89	12/90	12/91	12/92	12/93	12/94	12/95	3/96
Thrifts* and Independent Banks	9,180	8,800	8,331	7,880	7,342	6,743	6,240	5,815	5,455	5,065	4,663	4,283	4,194
One-Bank Holding Co.'s	4,975	5,101	5,024	5,000	4,963	4,957	4,909	4,905	4,835	4,682	4,545	4,506	4,494
Multi-Bank Holding Co.'s	732	876	960	981	977	957	967	924	878	851	841	817	812
Total	14,887	14,777	14,315	13,861	13,282	12,657	12,116	11,644	11,168	10,598	10,049	9,606	9,500

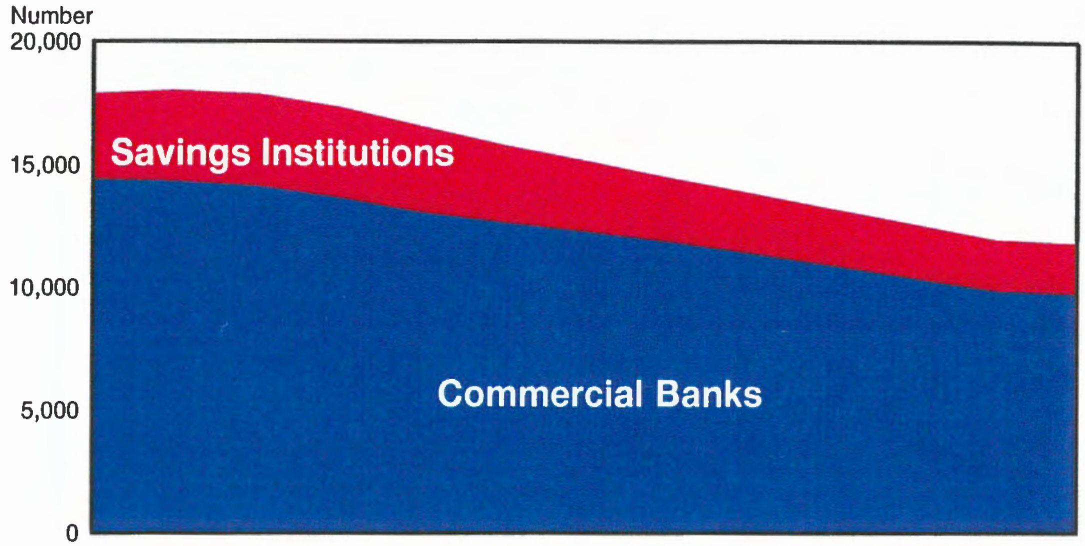
Assets of FDIC-Insured Banking Organizations
1984 - 1996



	12/84	12/85	12/86	12/87	12/88	12/89	12/90	12/91	12/92	12/93	12/94	12/95	3/96
Thrifts* and Independent Banks	1,386	1,475	1,582	1,646	1,741	1,544	1,361	1,224	1,140	1,096	1,084	1,072	1,062
One-Bank Holding Co.'s	562	538	505	511	559	595	586	614	633	631	645	706	716
Multi-Bank Holding Co.'s	1,705	1,981	2,241	2,345	2,437	2,587	2,702	2,706	2,763	2,980	3,290	3,561	3,547
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	5,325

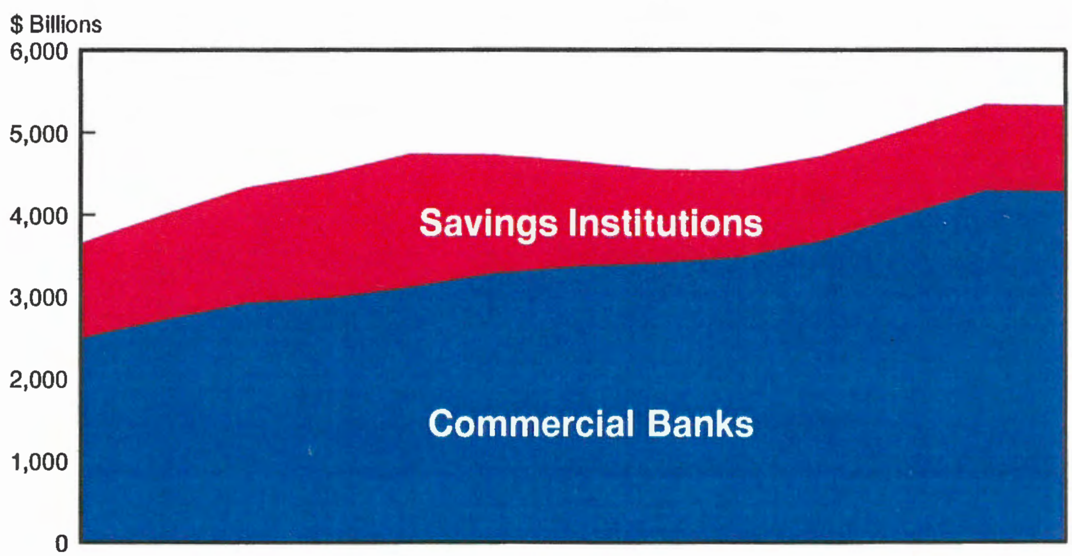
* Includes thrifts owned by unitary thrift holding companies or multi-thrift holding companies.

Number of FDIC-Insured Institutions
1984 - 1996



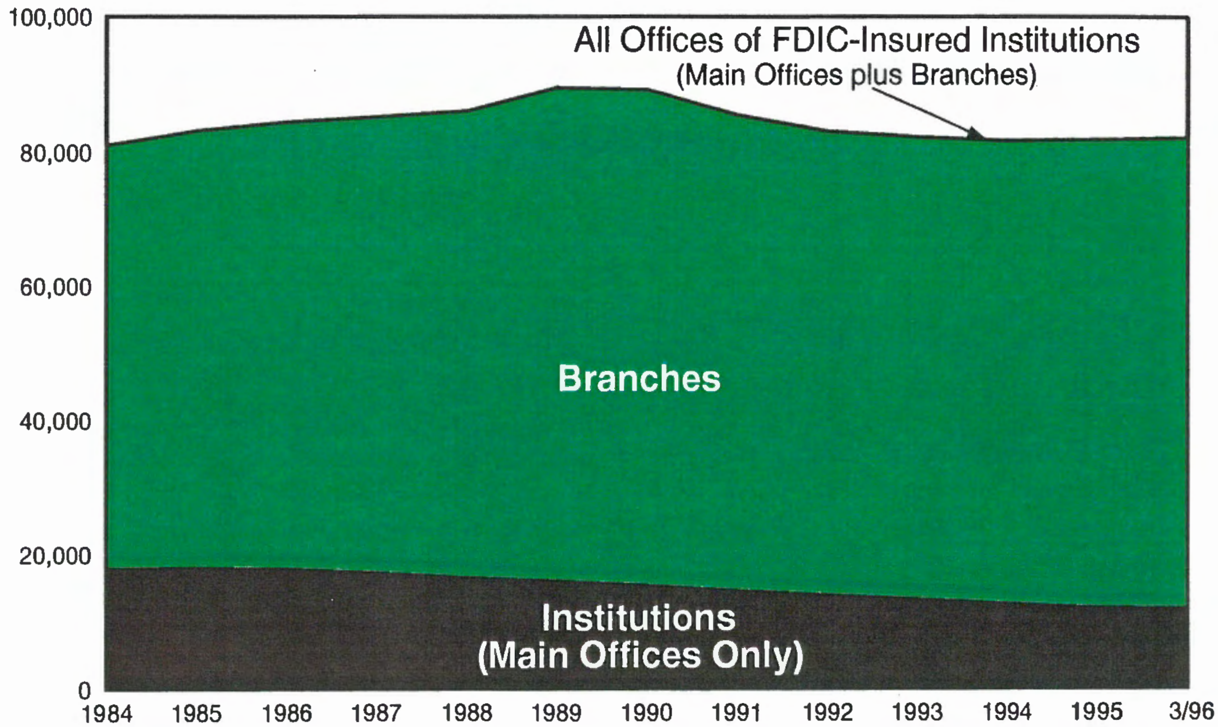
	12/84	12/85	12/86	12/87	12/88	12/89	12/90	12/91	12/92	12/93	12/94	12/95	3/96
Savings Institutions	3,418	3,626	3,677	3,622	3,438	3,087	2,815	2,561	2,390	2,262	2,152	2,030	2,004
Commercial Banks	14,483	14,407	14,199	13,703	13,123	12,709	12,343	11,921	11,462	10,958	10,451	9,941	9,841
Total	17,901	18,033	17,876	17,325	16,561	15,796	15,158	14,482	13,852	13,220	12,603	11,971	11,845

Assets of FDIC-Insured Institutions
1984 - 1996



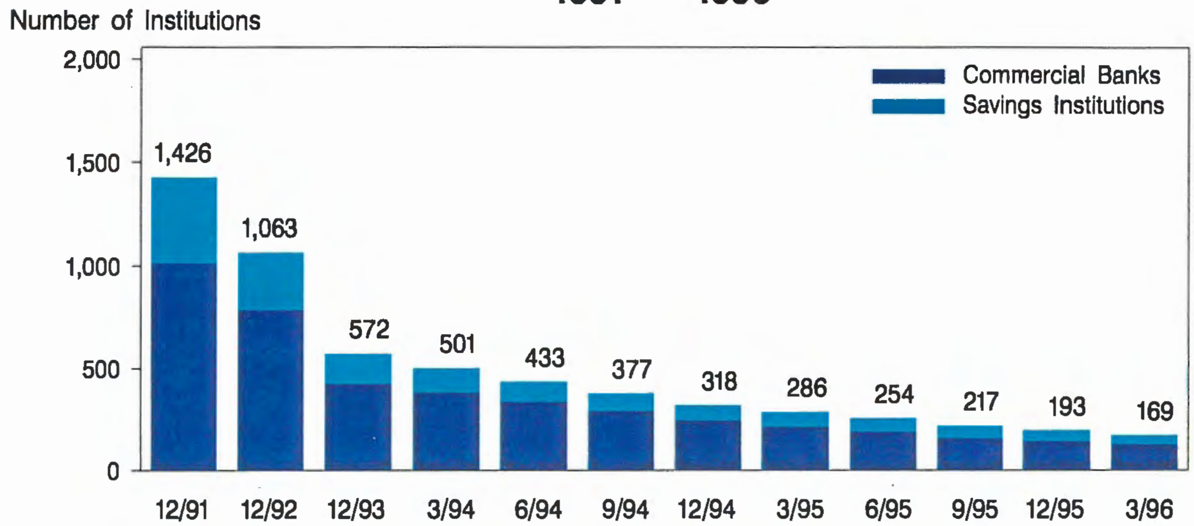
	12/84	12/85	12/86	12/87	12/88	12/89	12/90	12/91	12/92	12/93	12/94	12/95	3/96
Savings Institutions	1,144	1,263	1,387	1,502	1,606	1,428	1,259	1,113	1,030	1,001	1,009	1,026	1,016
Commercial Banks	2,509	2,731	2,941	3,000	3,131	3,299	3,389	3,431	3,506	3,706	4,011	4,313	4,308
Total	3,653	3,993	4,328	4,502	4,737	4,727	4,649	4,544	4,536	4,707	5,019	5,338	5,325

Number of FDIC-Insured Institutions
1984 - 1996



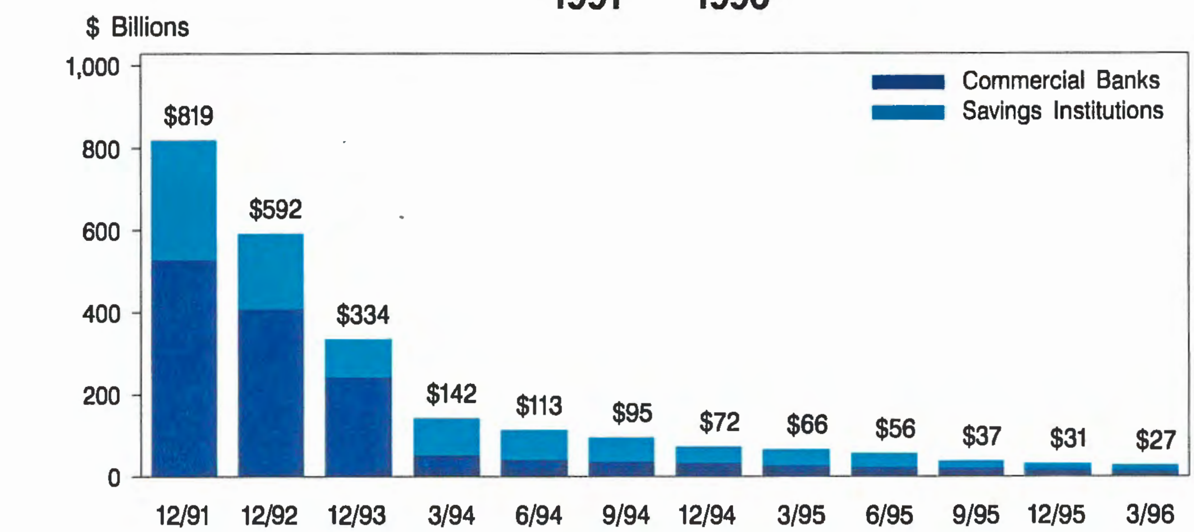
	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	3/96
Commercial Banks													
Main Offices	14,483	14,407	14,199	13,703	13,123	12,709	12,343	11,921	11,462	10,958	10,450	9,941	9,841
Branches	42,830	44,238	45,303	46,273	47,728	51,001	53,398	52,871	52,793	53,655	55,144	56,513	57,022
Total Offices	57,313	58,645	59,502	59,976	60,851	63,710	65,741	64,792	64,255	64,613	65,594	66,454	66,863
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	2,004
Branches	20,305	20,994	21,329	21,652	21,789	22,498	20,554	18,085	16,387	15,309	13,977	13,410	13,314
Total Offices	23,723	24,620	25,006	25,274	25,227	25,863	23,547	20,737	18,858	17,634	16,131	15,440	15,318

Number of FDIC-Insured "Problem" Institutions 1991 - 1996



	12/91	12/92	12/93	3/94	6/94	9/94	12/94	3/95	6/95	9/95	12/95	3/96
Savings Institutions	410	276	146	118	95	84	71	71	64	59	49	42
Commercial Banks	1,016	787	426	383	338	293	247	215	190	158	144	127

Assets of FDIC-Insured "Problem" Institutions 1991 - 1996



	12/91	12/92	12/93	3/94	6/94	9/94	12/94	3/95	6/95	9/95	12/95	3/96
Savings Institutions	291	184	92	89	71	59	39	39	33	17	14	13
Commercial Banks	528	408	242	53	42	36	33	27	23	20	17	13

Capital Category Distribution

March 31, 1996

BIF-Member Institutions

	Institutions		Assets	
	Number of	Percent of Total	In Billions	Percent of Total
Well Capitalized	9,990	98.5%	$4,508.1	98.4%
Adequately Capitalized	130	1.3%	$72.4	1.6%
Undercapitalized	14	0.1%	$1.8	0.0%
Significantly Undercapitalized	4	0.0%	$0.9	0.0%
Critically Undercapitalized	3	0.0%	$0.1	0.0%

SAIF-Member Institutions

	Institutions		Assets	
	Number of	Percent of Total	In Billions	Percent of Total
Well Capitalized	1,660	97.4%	$727.2	98.1%
Adequately Capitalized	38	2.2%	$13.3	1.8%
Undercapitalized	5	0.3%	$0.8	0.1%
Significantly Undercapitalized	1	0.1%	$0.0	0.0%
Critically Undercapitalized	0	0.0%	$0.0	0.0%

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

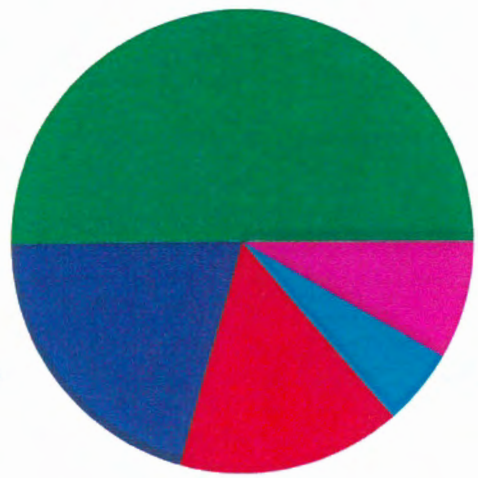
Capital Category Definitions

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

* As a percentage of risk-weighted assets.

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

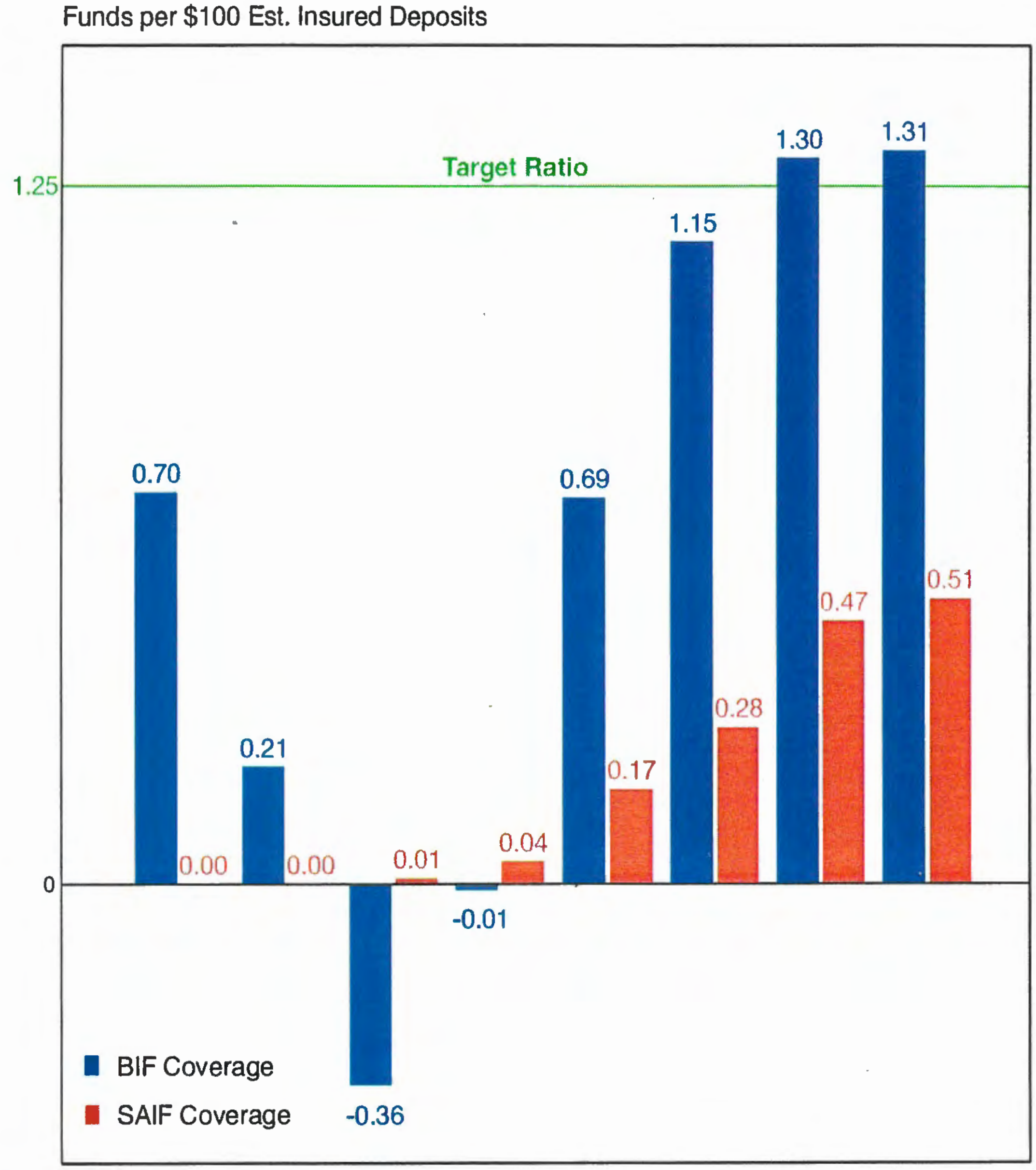
Total Liabilities and Equity Capital



($ Billions)	3/31/95	3/31/96	% Change
Insured Deposits (estimated)	2,602	2,673	2.7
BIF – Insured	1,898	1,957	3.1
SAIF – Insured	704	716	1.7
Uninsured Deposits	1,005	1,087	8.2
In Foreign Offices	442	454	2.7
Other Borrowed Funds*	791	839	6.2
All Other Liabilities	326	286	−12.4
Subordinated Debt	43	48	10.0
Equity Capital	406	439	8.2
Total Liabilities and Equity Capital	5,130	5,325	3.8

* 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, 1989 - March 31, 1996



($ Billions)	12/89	12/90	12/91	12/92	12/93	12/94	12/95	3/96
BIF								
Fund Balance	13.2	4.0	-7.0	-0.1	13.1	21.8	25.5	25.7
Est. Insured Deposits	1,873.8	1,929.6	1,957.7	1,945.6	1,905.3	1,895.2	1,951.7	1,959.9
SAIF								
Fund Balance	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.3	1.2	1.9	3.4	3.7
Est. Insured Deposits	882.9	830.0	776.4	732.2	697.6	693.4	712.4	715.8

Note: Includes insured branches of foreign banks.

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 ("available-for-sale" or "held-to-maturity"). For additional details, see "Notes to Users," First Quarter, 1994, *Quarterly Banking Profile*.

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

DEFINITIONS (in alphabetical order)

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

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

*As a percentage of risk-weighted assets.

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

Derivative contracts, gross fair values (positive/negative) – are reported separately and represent the amount at which a contract could be exchanged in a transaction between willing parties, other than in a forced or liquidation sale. If a quoted market price is available for a contract, the fair value reported for that contract is calculated using this market price. If quoted market prices are not available, the reporting banks use the best estimate of fair value based on quoted market prices of similar contracts or on valuation techniques such as discounted cash flows. This information is reported only by banks with assets greater than $100 million.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

REGIONS

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

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

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

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

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

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