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HIGHLIGHTS - SECOND QUARTER AND FIRST HALF 1999

COMMERCIAL BANK EARNINGS OF \$17 BILLION ARE SECOND-HIGHEST EVER

• Insured commercial banks earned \$17.0 billion in the second quarter, a 5.3-percent (\$854 million) improvement over the second quarter of 1998. Industry earnings fell \$1 billion (5.6 percent) short of the all-time quarterly record of \$18 billion, set in the first quarter of 1999. Banks would have surpassed that benchmark in the second quarter, except for merger-related restructuring charges taken by one large bank. The average return on assets (ROA) in the second quarter was 1.25 percent, the same as a year earlier. For the first six months of 1999, industry earnings totaled \$34.9 billion, which was \$2.9 billion (9.1 percent) higher than in the first half of 1998. The average ROA for the first half of 1999 was 1.28 percent, compared to 1.25 percent for the same period of 1998.

ASSET QUALITY INDICATORS REGISTER IMPROVEMENT

• The percentage of commercial banks loans that were noncurrent (90 days or more past due or in nonaccrual status) declined during the second quarter, matching the all-time low level of 0.94 percent reached in the second and third quarters of 1998. The percentage of loans charged-off was also lower than in the previous quarter, and was below the rate of a year ago as well. The annualized net charge-off rate in the second quarter was 0.56 percent, down from 0.62 percent in both the first quarter of 1999 and the second quarter of 1998. The recent rising trend in troubled loans to commercial and industrial borrowers slowed during the second quarter, while the net charge-off rate on banks' credit-card loans improved to its lowest level since the first quarter of 1996.

HIGHER INTEREST RATES. STEEPER YIELD CURVE HELP LIFT MARGINS

• An increase in both long- and short-term interest rates, combined with a wider differential between short- and long-term rates, helped increase commercial banks' net interest margins during the second quarter. Smaller banks in particular were able to recapture some of the differential between average asset yields and average funding costs that they had lost in the previous two quarters. The average net interest margin in the second quarter was 4.07 percent, up from 4.05 percent in the first quarter, but still below the 4.10 percent margin registered in the second quarter of 1998.

BIF SHRINKS SLIGHTLY AS SAIF TOPS \$10 BILLION

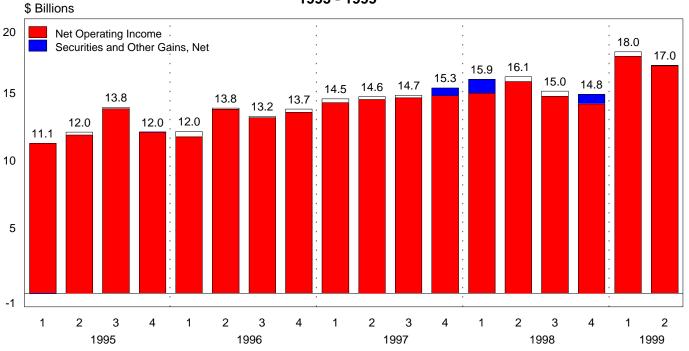
• The Bank Insurance Fund (BIF) declined nominally during the second quarter, to \$29.8 billion, as reserves were increased for anticipated failures. As a result of this decline and modest growth in BIF-insured deposits, the fund's reserve ratio fell from 1.41 percent on March 31 to 1.40 percent on June 30. The Savings Association Insurance Fund (SAIF) surpassed \$10 billion for the first time. A decline in SAIF-insured deposits helped boost the fund's reserve ratio from 1.27 percent to 1.29 percent. One institution – a BIF-member commercial bank – failed during the second quarter.

QUARTERLY EARNINGS FOR SAVINGS INSTITUTIONS WERE SECOND-HIGHEST EVER

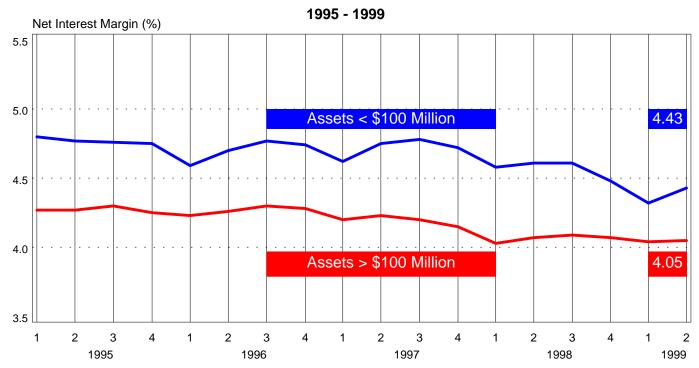
Savings institutions reported earnings of \$2.9 billion for an ROA of 1.03 percent for the quarter. Net operating income of \$2.6 billion was the highest ever for the industry. An \$11.7-billion increase in earning assets helped boost net interest income during the quarter. Net interest margins rose slightly, by 2 basis points, to 3.10 percent for the quarter. The profitability of small institutions continues to trail the rest of the industry.

Quarterly Net Income

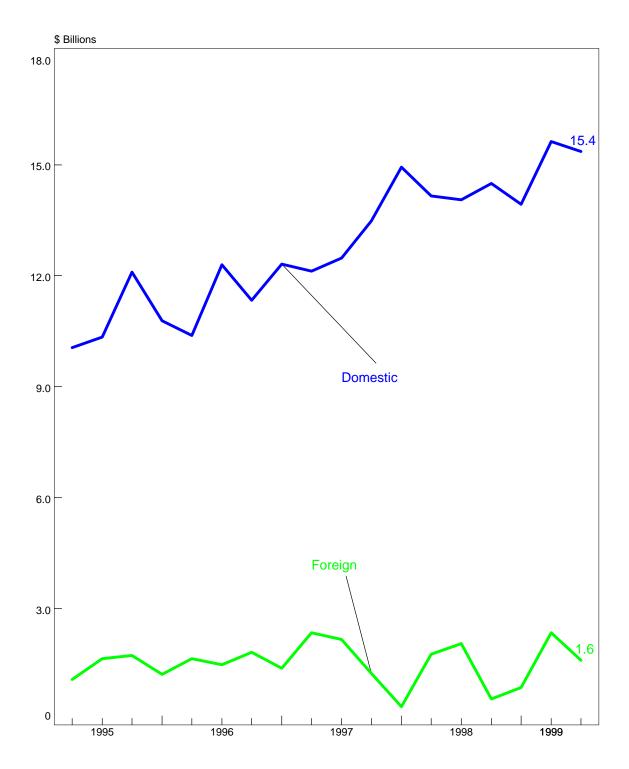
1995 - 1999



Quarterly Net Interest Margins, Annualized

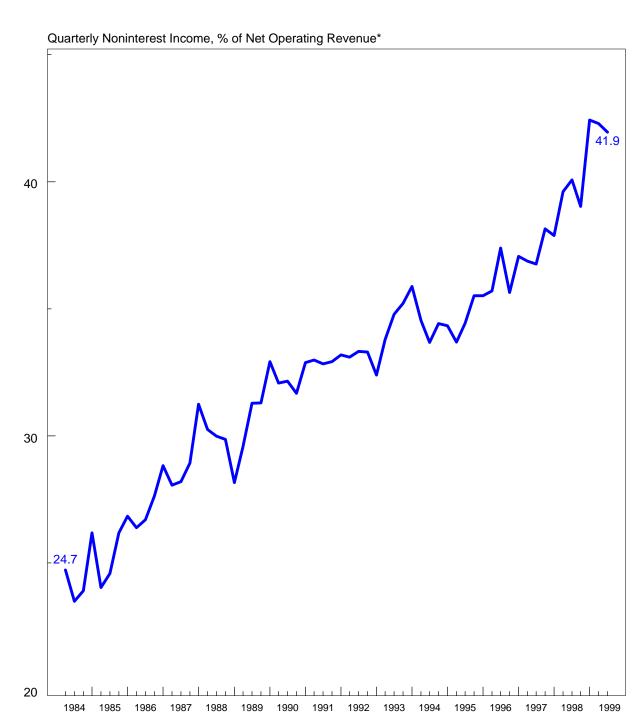


Net Income from Domestic and Foreign Operations1995 - 1999



Noninterest Income as a Percentage of Net Operating Revenue*

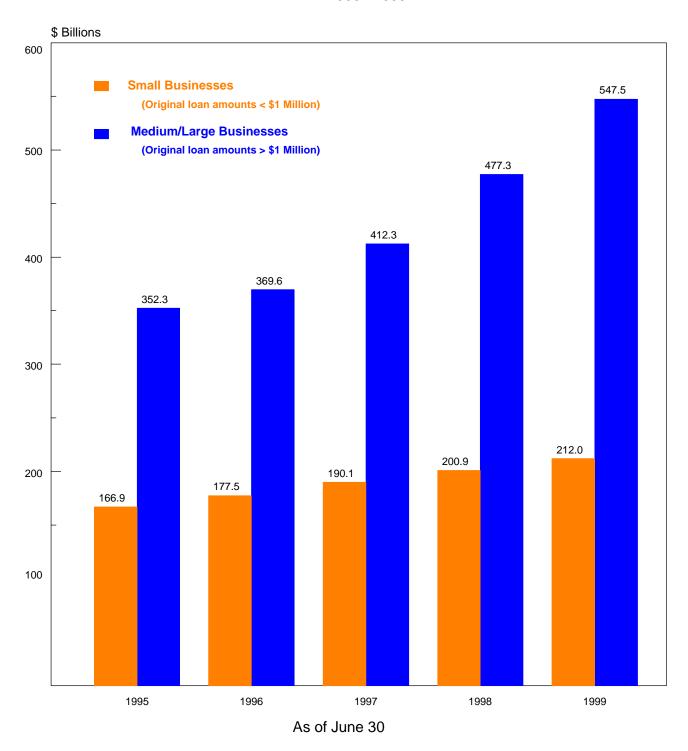
1984 - 1999



^{*}Net operating revenue equals net interest income plus noninterest income.

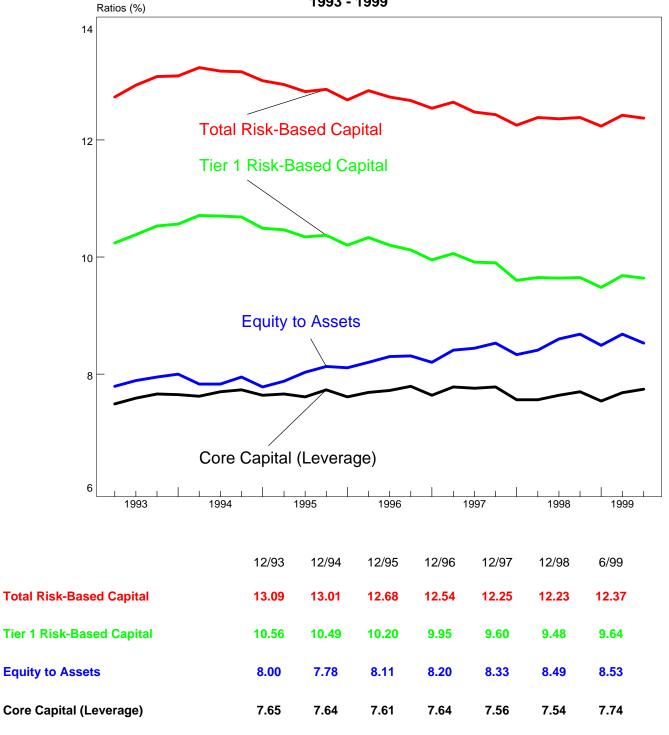
Commercial and Industrial Loans to Small Businesses

1995 - 1999



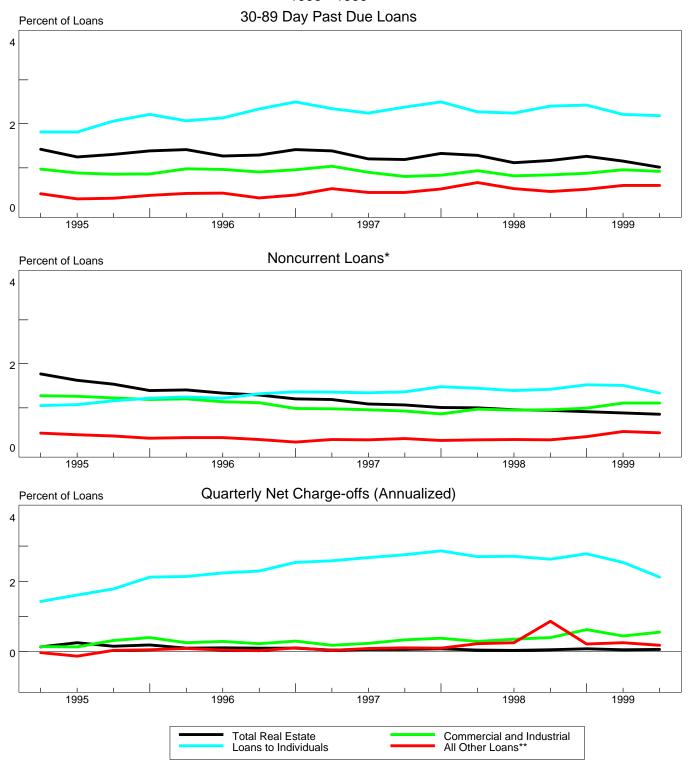
Capital Ratios





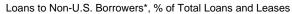
Loan Quality

1995 - 1999



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

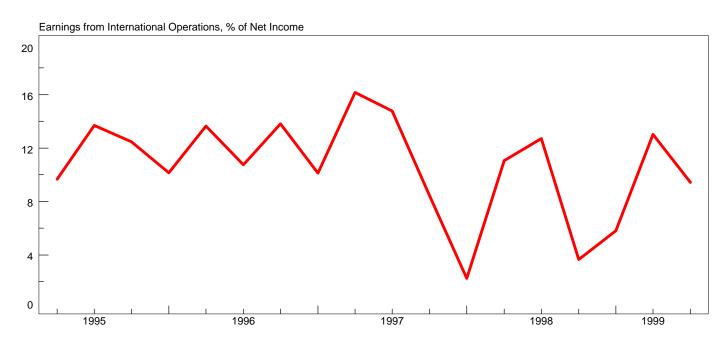
Banks' Lending Exposure to Foreign Borrowers 1995 - 1999



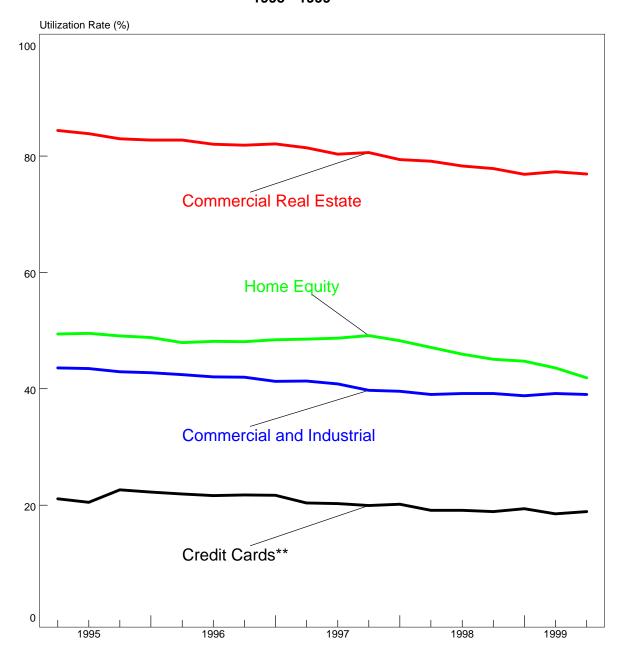


^{*} Includes leases and commercial and industrial loans to non-U.S. addresses, loans to foreign governments, real estate loans in foreign offices, and loans to banks in foreign countries.

International Operations' Contribution to Bank Earnings 1995 - 1999



Utilization Rates on Loan Commitments* 1995 - 1999

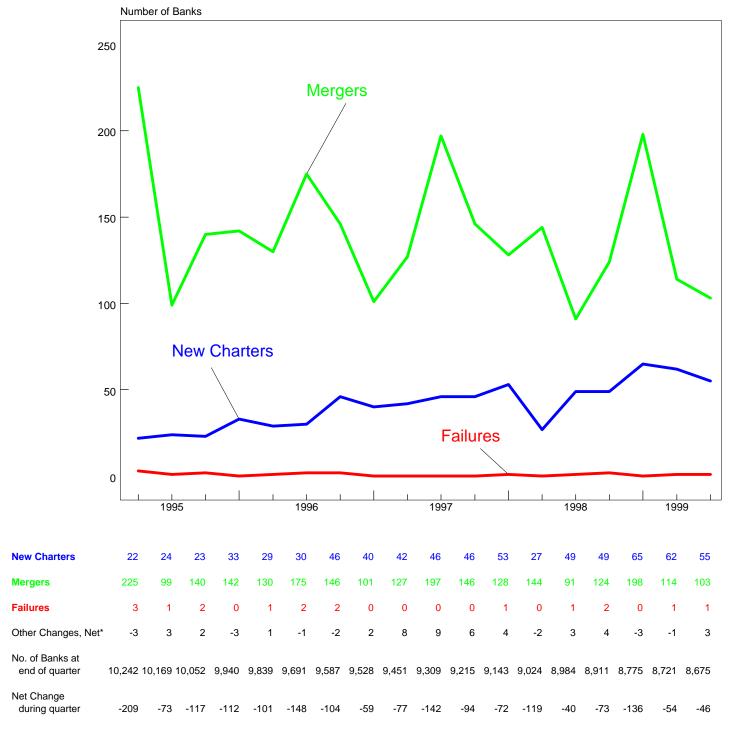


^{*} Utilization rates represent outstanding loan amounts as a percentage of unused loan commitments plus outstanding loan amounts.

^{**} 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.

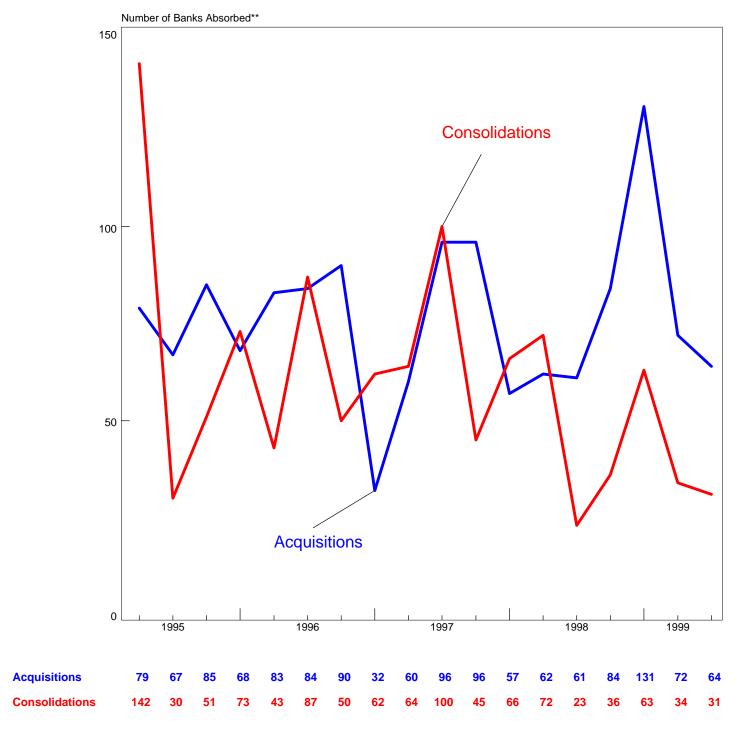
Changes in the Number of FDIC-Insured Commercial Banks

Quarterly, 1995 - 1999



^{*} Includes charter conversions, voluntary liquidations, adjustments for open-bank assistance transactions and other changes.

Bank Mergers: Acquisitions vs. Consolidations* Quarterly, 1995 - 1999

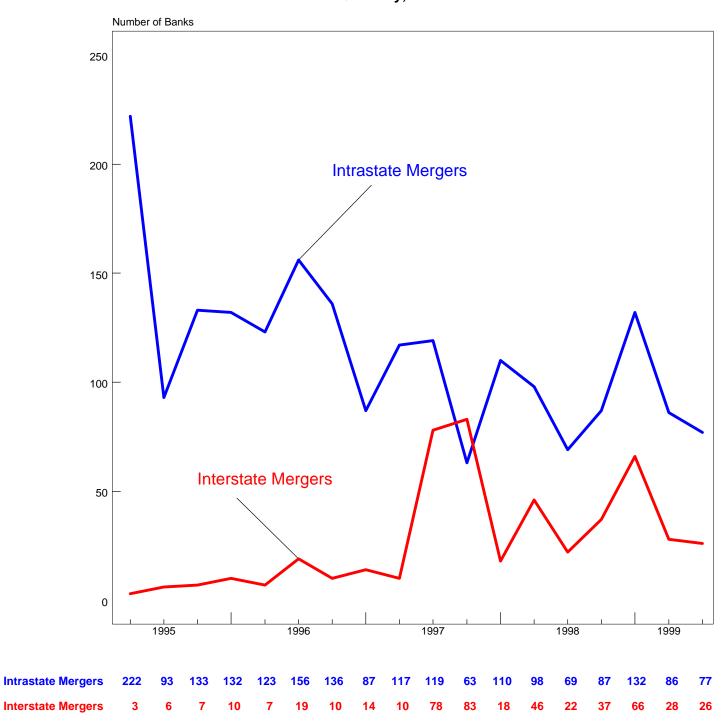


^{*} Acquisitions = change in holding company ownership within 12 months of merger. Consolidations = no change in ownership within 12 months of merger.

^{**} Does not include commercial banks merged into savings institutions.

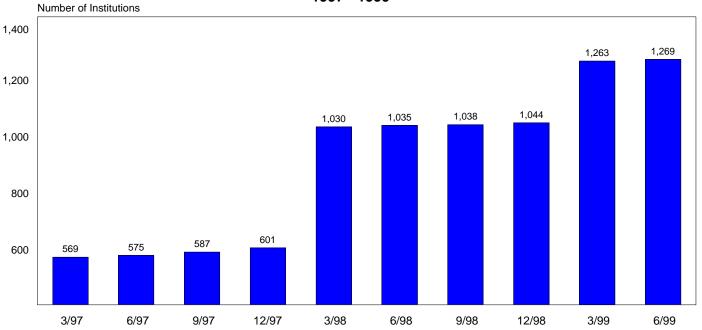
Bank Mergers: Interstate vs. Intrastate

Quarterly, 1995 - 1999

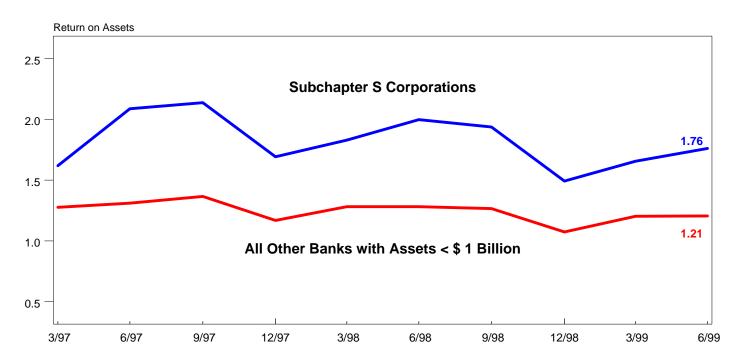


Number of Subchapter S Corporations

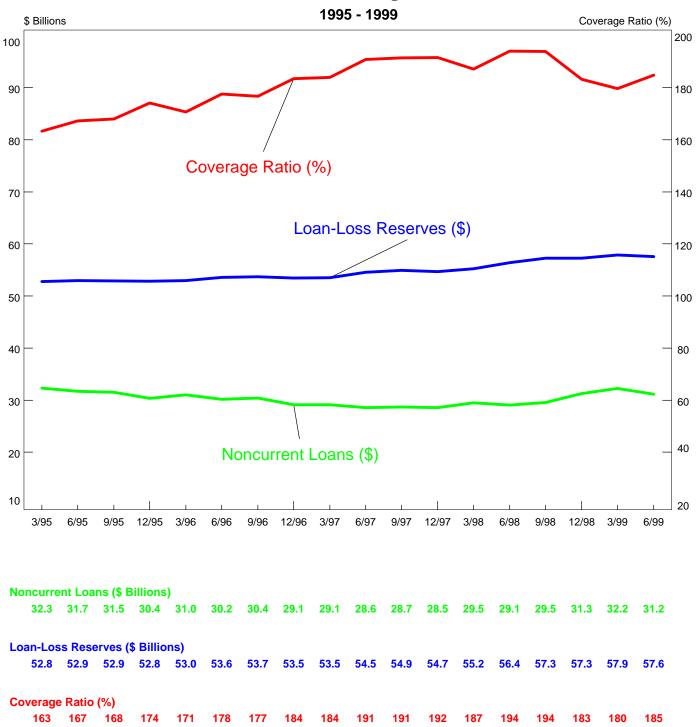
1997 - 1999



Return on Assets of Subchapter S Corporations vs. Other Banks 1997 - 1999



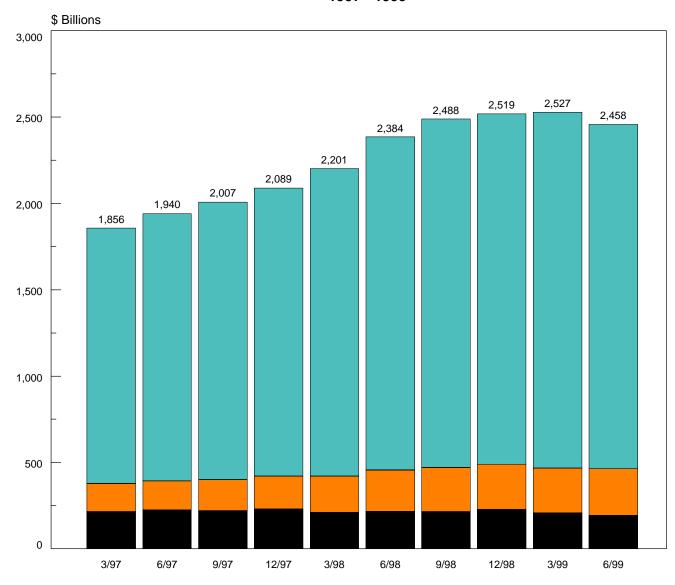




^{*}Loan-loss reserves to noncurrent loans.

Expansion of Credit Card Lines

1997 - 1999

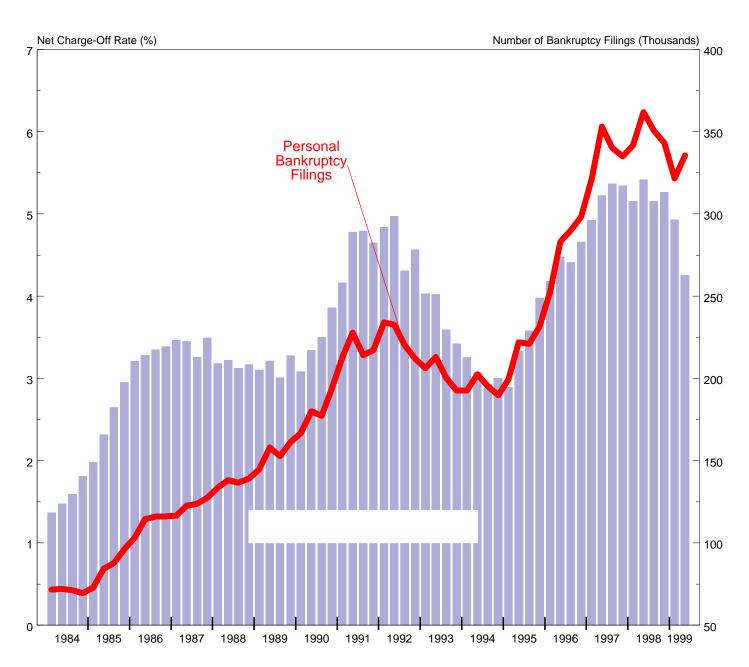


Loans outstanding (\$ Billions)

■ Held on-balance	e-sheet 215.8	225.2	220.4	231.1	211.8	216.9	216.0	228.8	207.9	192.9
Securitized & so	old * 163.1	168.4	180.4	190.8	209.2	238.6	254.3	260.5	260.2	271.8
■ Unused commitme		1,546.7	1,606.4	1,666.9	1,780.2	1,928.6	2,017.7	2,029.4	2,059.3	1,993.3
Total	1,856.1	1,940.3	2,007.2	2,088.8	2,201.2	2,384.1	2,488.0	2,518.8	2,527.4	2,457.9

^{*} Off-balance-sheet

Credit Card Loss Rates and Personal Bankruptcy Filings 1984 - 1999



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

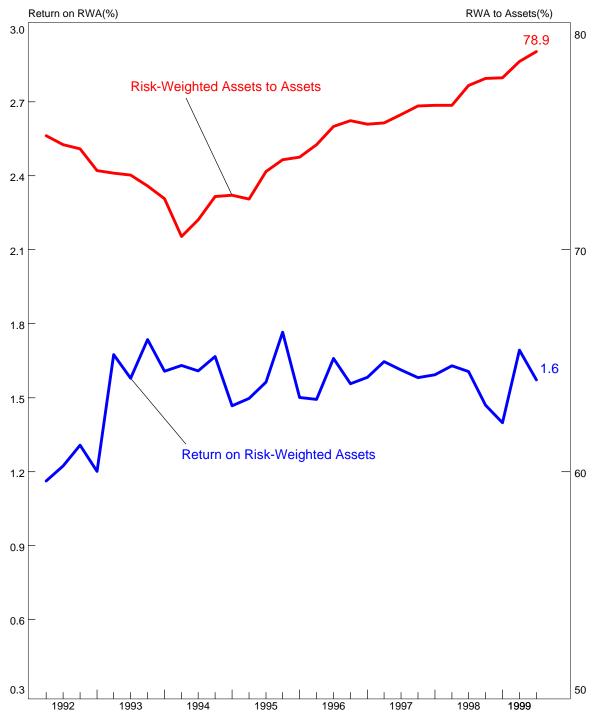
Credit Card Loss Rates and Personal Bankruptcy Filings 1984 - 1999

	Net	Number of
	Charge-Off	Bankruptcy
Date	Rate	Filings
3/31/84	1.37	71,697
6/30/84	1.48	71,955
9/30/84	1.59	71,201
12/31/84	1.81	69,554
3/31/85	1.98	72,887
6/30/85	2.31	84,243
9/30/85	2.65	87,727
12/31/85	2.95	96,376
3/31/86	3.21	103,088
6/30/86	3.28	114,384
9/30/86	3.35	116,037
12/31/86	3.38	116,204
3/31/87	3.46	116,578
6/30/87	3.45	122,689
9/30/87	3.26	123,868
12/31/87	3.49	127,409
3/31/88	3.18	133,712
6/30/88	3.22	138,245
9/30/88	3.12	136,561
12/31/88	3.17	139,215
3/31/89	3.10	144,711
6/30/89	3.21	157,955
9/30/89	3.01	152,696
12/31/89	3.28	161,404
3/31/90	3.08	166,694
6/30/90	3.34	179,943
9/30/90	3.50	177,351
12/31/90	3.86	193,872
3/31/91	4.16	212,913
6/30/91	4.78	227,853
9/30/91	4.79	214,174
12/31/91	4.64	217,160
	1	

	Net Charge-Off	Number of Bankruptcy
Date	Rate	Filings
3/31/92	4.84	233,973
6/30/92	4.97	232,657
9/30/92	4.31	220,021
12/31/92	4.57	212,112
3/31/93	4.03	206,271
6/30/93	4.02	212,982
9/30/93	3.59	200,329
12/31/93	3.42	192,617
3/31/94	3.25	192,707
6/30/94	3.07	202,596
9/30/94	2.93	195,308
12/31/94	3.00	189,695
3/31/95	2.89	199,503
6/30/95	3.33	222,086
9/30/95	3.58	220,945
12/31/95	3.98	231,603
3/31/96	4.18	252,761
6/30/96	4.48	283,170
9/30/96	4.41	290,111
12/31/96	4.66	298,244
3/31/97	4.92	321,242
6/30/97	5.22	353,177
9/30/97	5.37	340,059
12/31/97	5.34	335,032
3/31/98	5.15	341,708
6/30/98	5.41	361,908
9/30/98	5.15	350,859
12/31/98	5.26	343,220
3/31/99	4.93	321,604
6/30/99	4.25	335,578

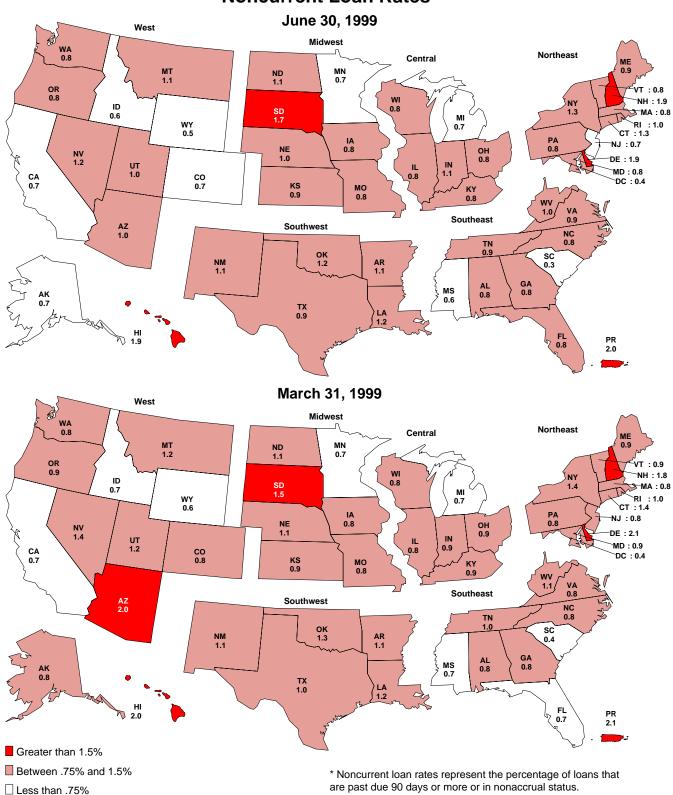
Quarterly Return on Risk-Weighted Assets (RWA),* and RWA to Total Assets

1992 - 1999



^{*} Assets weighted according to risk categories used in regulatory capital computations.

Noncurrent Loan Rates*

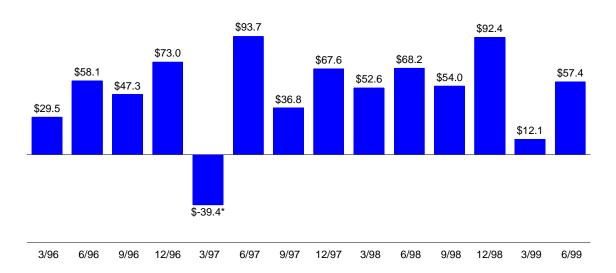


Noncurrent Loan Rates* March 31, 1999 - June 30, 1999

	Total Loans Com		Commercial	& Industrial	Real Estate		Loans to Individuals		All Other Loans	
	6/30/99	3/31/99	6/30/99	3/31/99	6/30/99	3/31/99	6/30/99	3/31/99	6/30/99	3/31/99
Puerto Rico	1.99	2.15	2.33	2.58	2.13	2.29	1.75	1.73	0.87	1.39
Delaware	1.94	2.08	1.05	0.81	1.07	1.14	2.29	2.38	0.20	0.30
Hawaii	1.93	2.03	2.40	2.24	2.08	2.41	0.97	0.96	0.50	0.37
New Hampshire	1.85	1.81	2.20	0.90	0.98	1.09	2.20	2.37	0.20	0.34
South Dakota	1.67	1.54	1.51	1.81	1.01	1.03	1.94	1.67	0.56	0.57
New York	1.32	1.37	1.37	1.39	1.41	1.54	2.71	2.57	0.39	0.45
Connecticut	1.27	1.37	2.15	2.13	1.11	1.20	0.27	0.41	1.00	6.69
Oklahoma	1.22	1.31	1.87	2.18	1.22	1.31	0.64	0.68	0.58	0.31
Nevada	1.20	1.41	0.77	1.08	0.47	0.62	1.51	1.75	1.77	0.15
Louisiana	1.18	1.16	2.18	1.65	0.92	0.92	0.59	0.69	1.00	2.57
Montana	1.12	1.23	2.41	2.84	0.90	0.95	0.45	0.52	0.92	0.90
North Dakota	1.12	1.09	2.02	1.84	0.88	0.83	0.63	0.76	0.83	0.90
Arkansas	1.10	1.09	1.91	1.79	1.12	1.09	0.65	0.76	0.15	0.18
New Mexico	1.08	1.07	1.89	1.68	1.03	1.04	0.54	0.57	0.74	0.88
Indiana	1.05	0.90	1.03	1.23	1.16	0.63	0.97	1.44	0.74	0.39
Utah	1.03	1.17	1.05	1.04	0.60	0.65	1.31	1.57	0.40	0.39
Nebraska	1.04	1.17	2.35	2.78	0.80	0.63	1.18	1.34	0.99	0.75
Arizona	0.99	1.10	0.84	2.78 0.60	0.75	0.74	1.18	4.11	0.16	0.09
			l I						l	l
West Virginia Rhode Island	0.96	1.07 1.04	1.63	1.98	0.88	0.94	0.81	0.91	0.59 0.63	1.49
	0.95		0.62	0.87	0.54	0.56	2.97	3.03		0.52
Tennessee	0.91	0.97	0.75	0.82	1.11	1.18	0.57	0.66	0.54	0.42
Texas	0.90	0.99	1.35	1.47	0.86	0.93	0.37	0.40	0.74	1.02
Virginia	0.88	0.83	1.16	1.09	0.63	0.62	1.31	1.17	0.12	0.12
Kansas	0.86	0.86	1.82	1.78	0.67	0.67	0.82	0.99	0.28	0.18
Pennsylvania	0.85	0.81	1.03	0.88	0.83	0.87	0.80	0.85	0.45	0.31
Maine	0.85	0.91	1.20	1.07	0.63	0.73	1.45	1.93	0.12	0.13
Wisconsin	0.83	0.78	1.16	0.99	0.75	0.72	0.90	0.93	0.41	0.50
North Carolina	0.83	0.84	0.87	0.81	0.83	0.77	0.99	1.35	0.56	0.63
Maryland	0.82	0.88	0.97	1.07	0.90	0.89	0.31	0.50	0.63	0.86
Illinois	0.81	0.81	1.19	1.02	0.78	0.81	0.66	0.79	0.18	0.25
Kentucky	0.81	0.88	1.21	1.90	0.72	0.74	0.56	0.57	0.88	0.27
Iowa	0.79	0.76	1.90	1.68	0.63	0.61	0.57	0.61	0.22	0.22
Washington	0.78	0.82	1.16	1.21	0.71	0.75	0.46	0.47	0.21	0.14
Ohio	0.78	0.86	0.79	0.92	0.87	0.83	0.68	0.98	0.65	0.67
Georgia	0.78	0.75	0.87	0.73	0.54	0.55	1.33	1.37	0.28	0.11
Vermont	0.77	0.87	0.99	1.47	0.85	0.89	0.37	0.47	0.14	0.04
Missouri	0.76	0.83	1.08	1.14	0.75	0.79	0.50	0.70	0.25	0.39
Massachusetts	0.76	0.77	0.56	0.56	1.02	1.00	1.55	1.72	0.36	0.32
Alabama	0.76	0.80	1.05	1.08	0.68	0.70	0.85	0.97	0.27	0.39
Oregon	0.75	0.91	1.45	1.82	0.45	0.60	1.57	1.38	0.08	0.04
Florida	0.75	0.74	0.93	0.86	0.78	0.76	0.45	0.65	0.35	0.34
Colorado	0.71	0.84	1.42	1.52	0.52	0.65	0.84	1.05	0.32	0.23
Michigan	0.71	0.68	0.92	0.92	0.56	0.56	0.57	0.54	0.65	0.48
Alaska	0.69	0.84	1.31	1.29	0.50	0.73	0.18	0.25	0.60	1.02
California	0.69	0.64	1.07	1.29	0.65	0.73	0.16	0.23	0.80	0.30
New Jersey	0.69	0.74	1.07	1.01	0.65	0.82	0.31	0.28	0.33	0.30
•			l I						l	
Minnesota Minnesota	0.65	0.69	0.83	0.84	0.54	0.58	0.58	0.73	0.72	0.69
Mississippi	0.64	0.67	1.35	1.47	0.54	0.54	0.53	0.62	0.20	0.14
Idaho	0.57	0.72	1.03	1.35	0.43	0.51	0.38	0.39	0.27	0.29
Wyoming	0.50	0.57	1.55	1.90	0.31	0.31	0.33	0.36	0.54	0.87
District of Columbia	0.38	0.42	0.41	0.63	0.32	0.31	0.77	0.95	0.00	0.00
South Carolina	0.32	0.37	0.37	0.29	0.31	0.38	0.36	0.44	0.11	0.14
U.S. and Territories	0.94	0.99	1.11	1.10	0.85	0.88	1.33	1.51	0.43	0.46

^{*} 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 of 1997, 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.

In the second quarter of 1999, real estate loans increased by \$26.9 billion, domestic commercial and industrial loans increased by \$17.5 billion and credit card loans decreased by \$15.0 billion.

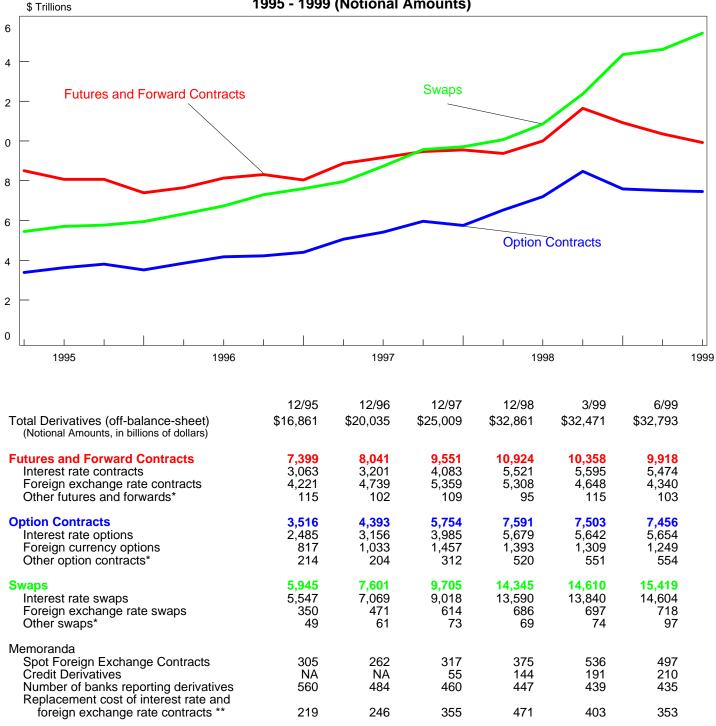
Quarterly Change in Unused Loan Commitments(\$ Billions)



In the second quarter of 1999, unused credit card commitments decreased by \$66.1 billion while unused commitments for loans to businesses increased by \$30.2 billion.

Off-Balance-Sheet Derivatives

1995 - 1999 (Notional Amounts)

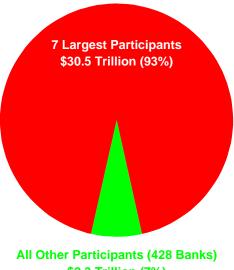


^{*} Not reported by banks with less than \$300 million in assets.

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

Concentration of Off-Balance-Sheet Derivatives*

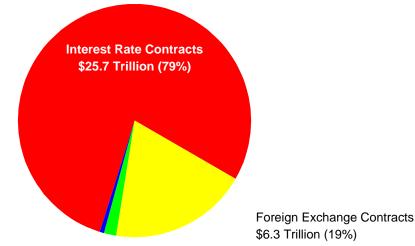
Notional Amounts June 30, 1999



\$2.3 Trillion (7%)

Composition of Off-Balance-Sheet Derivatives*

Notional Amounts June 30, 1999



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

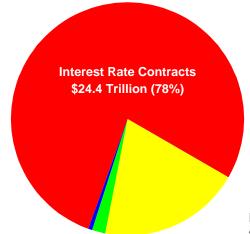
Equity Derivative Contracts \$0.6 Trillion (2%)

*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 \$448 billion for the seven largest participants and \$48 billion for all others are not included.

Purpose of Off-Balance-Sheet Derivatives* Held for Trading

Notional Amounts

June 30, 1999



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

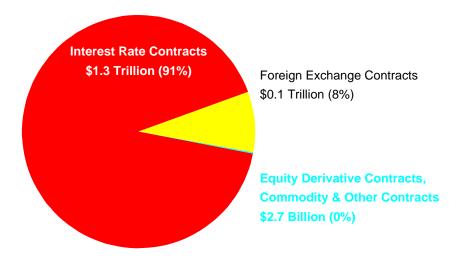
Equity Derivative Contracts \$0.6 Trillion (2%)

Foreign Exchange Contracts \$6.2 Trillion (20%)

Not Held for Trading

Notional Amounts

June 30, 1999



^{*} 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 \$497 billion are not included.

Positions of Off-Balance-Sheet Derivatives Gross Fair Values

June 30, 1999 (\$ Millions)

Held for Trading

93 Banks Held Derivative Contracts for Trading

(Marked to Market)

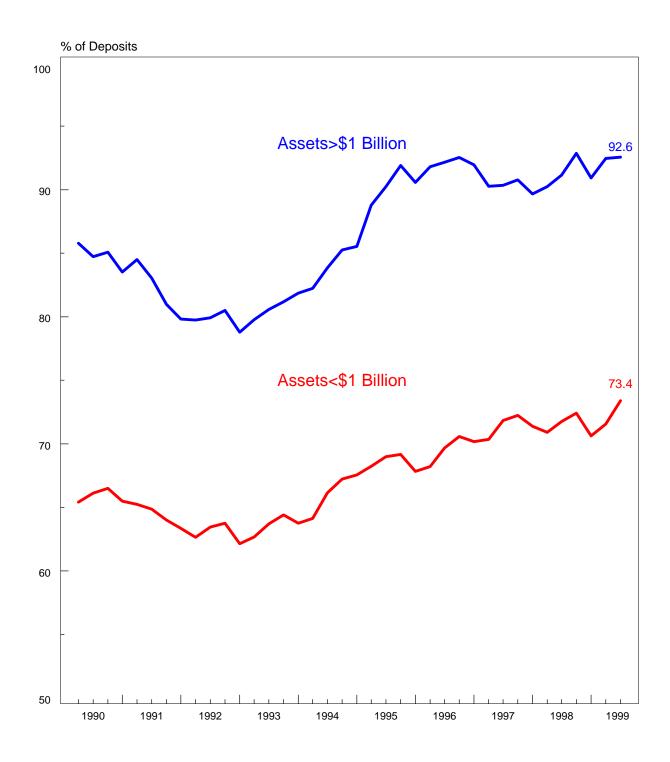
	Interest	Foreign	Equity	Commodity		
	Rate	Exchange	Derivatives	& Other	Total	Net
Seven Largest Participants						
Gross positive fair value Gross negative fair value	216,268 211,698	114,851 115,607	47,968 48,555	8,501 8,608	387,588 384,469	3,119
All other participants						
Gross positive fair value Gross negative fair value	5,377 5,492	7,341 7,158	140 125	447 513	13,304 13,287	17
Total						
Gross positive fair value Gross negative fair value	221,645 217,191	122,191 122,765	48,108 48,680	8,947 9,121	400,891 397,756	3,135

Held for Purposes Other than Trading

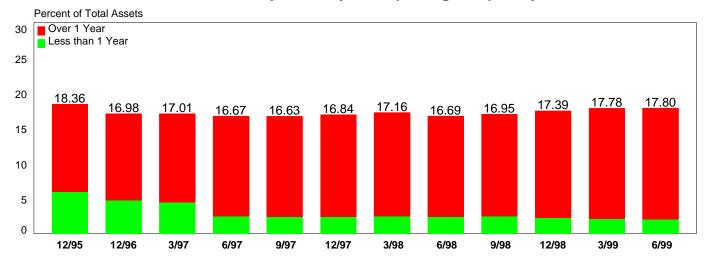
419 Banks Held Derivative Contracts for Purposes Other than Trading

	Interest	Foreign	Equity	Commodity		
	Rate	Exchange	Derivatives	& Other	Total	Net
Marked to Market						
Gross positive fair value	1,529	365	21	0	1,915	28
Gross negative fair value	1,525	342	20	0	1,886	
Not Marked to Market						
Gross positive fair value	6,955	718	41	18	7,732	1,141
Gross negative fair value	5,781	638	47	126	6,592	•
Total						
Gross positive fair value	8,484	1,083	61	18	9,647	1,169
Gross negative fair value	7,305	980	67	126	8,478	

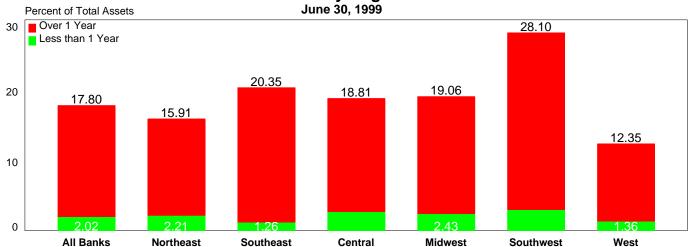
Net Loans and Leases to Deposits 1990 - 1999



Debt Securities by Maturity or Repricing Frequency . . .



... and by Region



Total Securities (Debt and Equity)

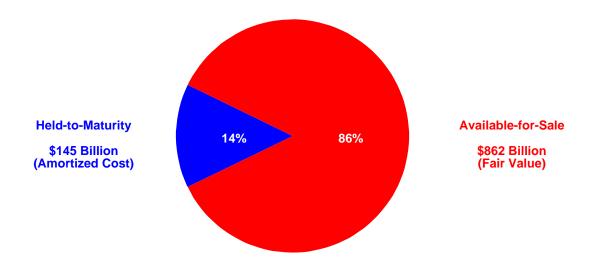
(\$ Billions)

	6/97	9/97	12/97	3/98	6/98	9/98	12/98	3/99	6/99
U.S. Government Obligations:	\$304	\$299	\$303	\$314	\$309	\$286	\$287	\$317	\$318
U.S. Treasury	166	159	155	162	150	125	116	129	118
U.S. Agencies	139	140	148	151	159	162	171	188	199
Mortgage Pass-through Securities	235	244	256	268	252	277	311	291	282
Collateralized Mortgage Obligations	110	117	128	134	141	156	159	164	164
State, County, Municipal Obligations	75	76	77	78	80	84	87	88	88
Other Debt Securities	71	77	83	84	84	90	103	102	123
Equity Securities	24	24	26	27	28	29	32	33	33
Total Securities	\$820	\$836	\$872	\$905	\$894	\$923	\$980	\$995	\$1,007
Memoranda Fair Value of High-risk Mortgage Securities	2	2	3	3	3	5	7	*	*
Fair Value of Structured Notes	10	10	9	8	8	6	5	4	4

^{*} Not reported after 12/31/98.

Total Securities*

June 30, 1999



Total Securities* June 30, 1999

(\$ Millions)

	Held-	to-Maturity	Availa	ble-for-Sale			
		Fair Value		Fair Value		Fair Value	
	Amortized	to Amortized	Fair	to Amortized	Total	to Amortized	
	Cost	Cost (%)	Value	Cost (%)	Securities	Cost (%)	
U.S. Government Obligations							
U.S. Treasury	\$11,977	100.2	\$106,388	97.9	\$118,365	98.2	
U.S. Agencies	42,386	98.4	156,774	98.3	199,160	98.3	
Mortgage Pass-through Securities	27,972	99.4	253,624	98.0	281,596	98.1	
Collateralized Mortgage Obligations	24,867	98.4	139,332	98.2	164,199	98.3	
State, County, Municipal Obligations	31,501	100.9	56,470	100.2	87,971	100.5	
Other Debt Securities	6,525	96.5	116,403	99.5	122,928	99.3	
Equity Securities	**	**	32,891	1 <u>06.9</u>	32,891	1 <u>06.9</u>	
Total Securities	\$145,229	99.2	\$861,882	98.7	\$1,007,111	98.8	
Memoranda***							
Structured Notes	4,036		3,985			98.7	

^{*} Excludes trading account assets.

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

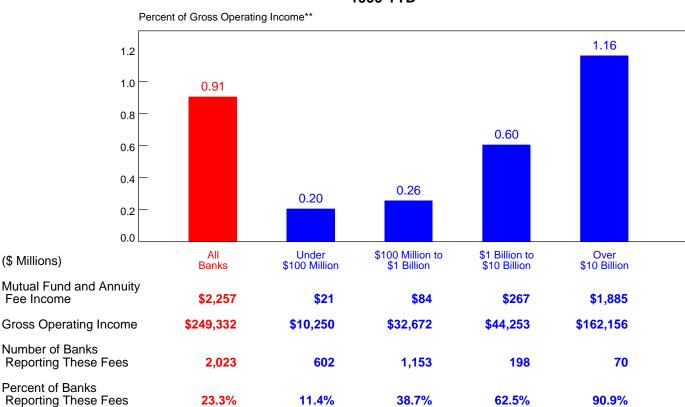
*** Structured notes are included in the 'Held-to-Maturity' or 'Available-for-Sale' accounts.

Mutual Fund and Annuity Sales* 1998 - 1999

Quarterly Sales (\$ Millions)	6/98	9/98	12/98	3/99	6/99
Money Market Funds	\$333,057	\$324,997	\$380,228	\$411,498	\$445,236
Debt Securities Funds	8,043	7,973	7,530	6,319	6,774
Equity Securities	17,190	17,047	15,673	20,276	18,579
Other Mutual Funds	3,256	2,816	2,622	2,805	2,574
Annuities	4,205	4,038	3,801	4,099	5,256
Proprietary Mutual Fund and Annuity Sales included above	323,655	313,943	365,515	403,125	439,126

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

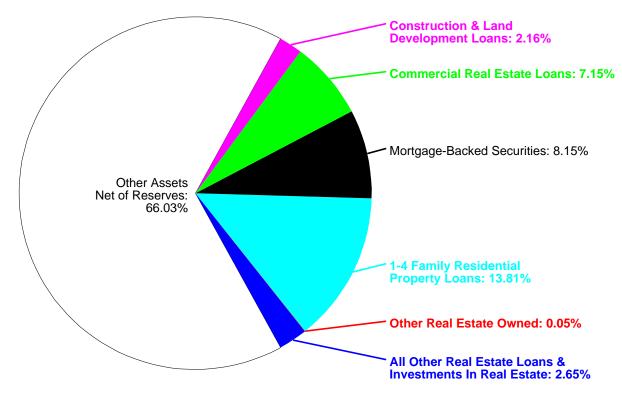
Fee Income from Sales and Service of Mutual Funds and Annuities 1999 YTD



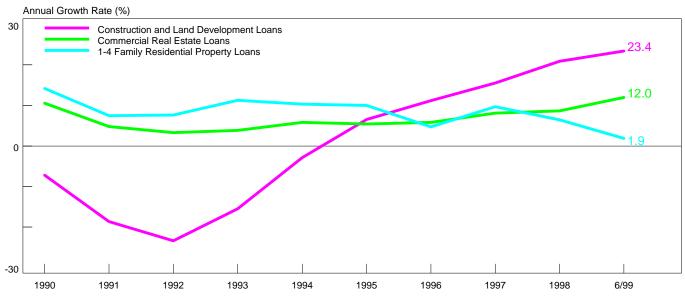
^{**}Gross operating income is the total of interest income and noninterest income.

Real Estate Assets as a Percent of Total Assets

June 30, 1999



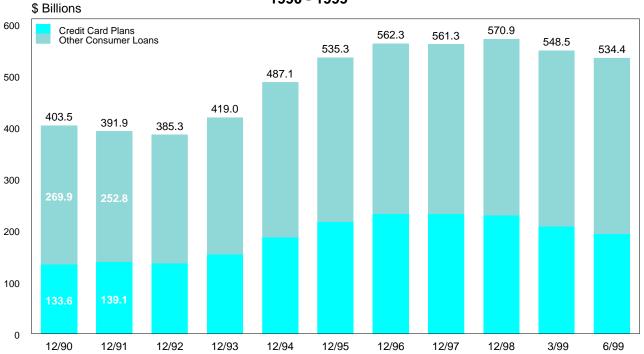
Real Estate Loan Growth Rates*



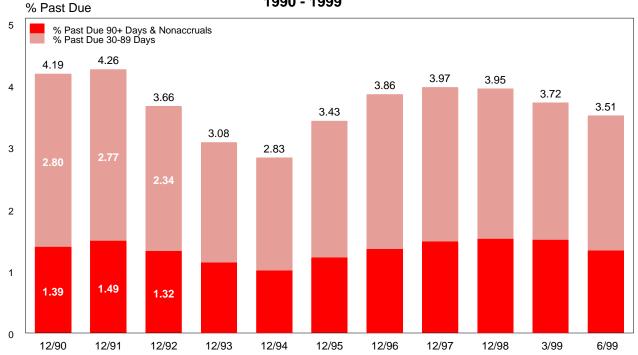
^{*} Growth rate for most recent twelve-month period.

Loans to Individuals

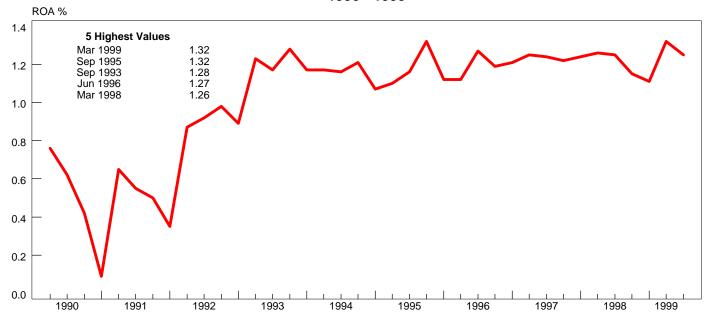
1990 - 1999



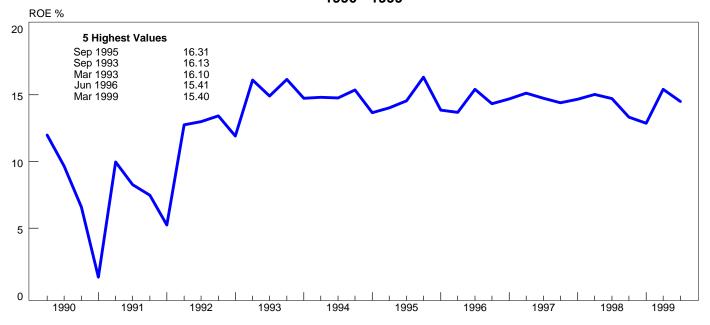
Delinquency Rates, Loans to Individuals 1990 - 1999



Quarterly Return on Assets (ROA), Annualized 1990 - 1999

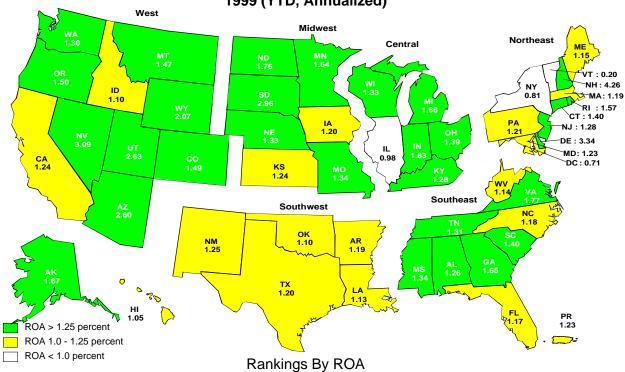


Quarterly Return on Equity (ROE), Annualized 1990 - 1999



Return On Assets (ROA)

1999 (YTD, Annualized)



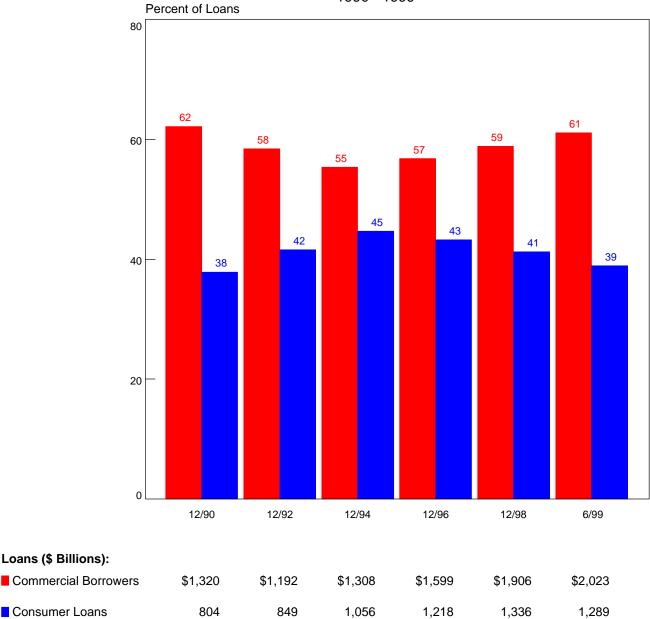
	No. of Inst.				,	No. of Inst.			
	as of 6/30/99		YTD 1998	Change*		as of 6/30/99	YTD 1999	YTD 1998	Change*
4. Navy Havenskins					OO Kantualii				
1 New Hampshire	20	4.26	2.56	170	28 Kentucky	255	1.28	1.30	(2)
2 Delaware	33	3.34	3.23	11	29 New Jersey	74	1.28	1.30	(2) 3
3 Nevada	25	3.09	2.77	32	30 Alabama	158	1.26	1.23	
4 South Dakota	103	2.96	2.29	67	31 New Mexico	55	1.25	1.24	1
5 Utah	49	2.63	2.52	11	32 California	334	1.24	1.21	3
6 Arizona	46	2.60	2.24	36	33 Kansas	391	1.24	1.31	(7)
7 Wyoming	49	2.07	2.69	(62)	34 Maryland	78	1.23	1.27	(4)
8 Indiana	165	1.83	1.35	48	35 Puerto Rico	12	1.23	1.09	14
9 Virginia	151	1.77	1.64	13	36 Pennsylvania	194	1.21	1.39	(18)
10 North Dakota	114	1.76	1.57	19	37 Iowa	441	1.20	1.26	(6)
11 Alaska	6	1.67	1.74	(7)	38 Texas	771	1.20	1.17	3
12 Michigan	169	1.66	1.42	24	39 Arkansas	199	1.19	1.38	(19)
13 Georgia	336	1.65	1.46	19	40 Massachusetts	44	1.19	1.24	(5)
14 Minnesota	507	1.64	1.58	6	41 North Carolina	70	1.18	1.10	8
15 Rhode Island	7	1.57	1.45	12	42 Florida	259	1.17	0.99	18
16 Oregon	44	1.50	1.82	(32)	43 Maine	16	1.15	1.85	(70)
17 Colorado	191	1.49	1.47	2	44 West Virginia	83	1.14	1.70	(56)
18 Montana	88	1.47	1.44	3	45 Louisiana	155	1.13	1.04	9
19 Connecticut	25	1.40	1.26	14	46 Idaho	17	1.10	1.37	(27)
20 South Carolina	79	1.40	1.42	(2)	47 Oklahoma	305	1.10	1.20	(10)
21 Ohio	216	1.39	1.54	(15)	48 Hawaii	11	1.05	0.75	30
22 Mississippi	99	1.34	1.27	7	49 Illinois	732	0.98	1.07	(9)
23 Missouri	378	1.34	1.17	17	50 New York	154	0.81	0.84	(3)
24 Nebraska	309	1.33	1.37	(4)	51 District of Col.	6	0.71	0.70	ì l
25 Wisconsin	343	1.33	1.22	11	52 Vermont	20	0.20	1.27	(107)
26 Tennessee	204	1.31	1.48	(17)					` ′
27 Washington	79	1.30	1.32	(2)	U.S. and Terr.	8,675	1.28	1.25	3
						1			

^{*}YTD ROA minus ROA for the same period one year ago equals change in basis points. Basis point=1/100 of a percent. Results for 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 Percent of Total Loans)

1990 - 1999



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.

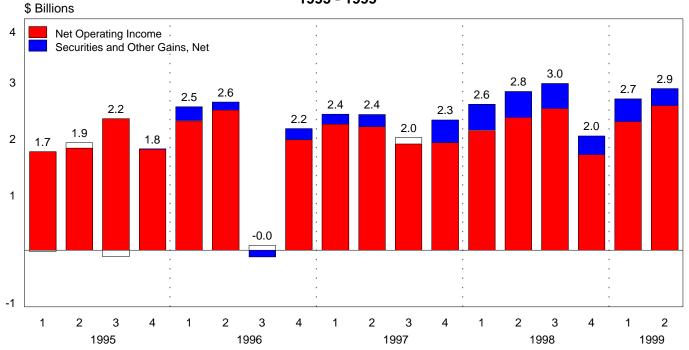
Consumer Loans (Credit Risk Diversified). - These are loans that typically have relatively small balances spread among a large number of borrowers. A number of defaults are likely but typically do not impair an institution's capital or income. These loans include consumer and credit card loans, 1-4 family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

Loans (\$ Billions):

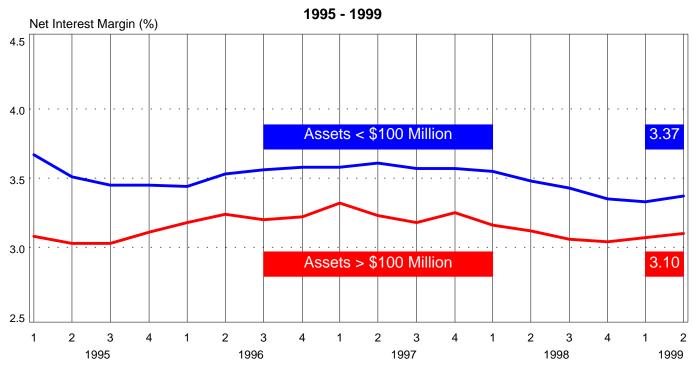
Consumer Loans

Quarterly Net Income

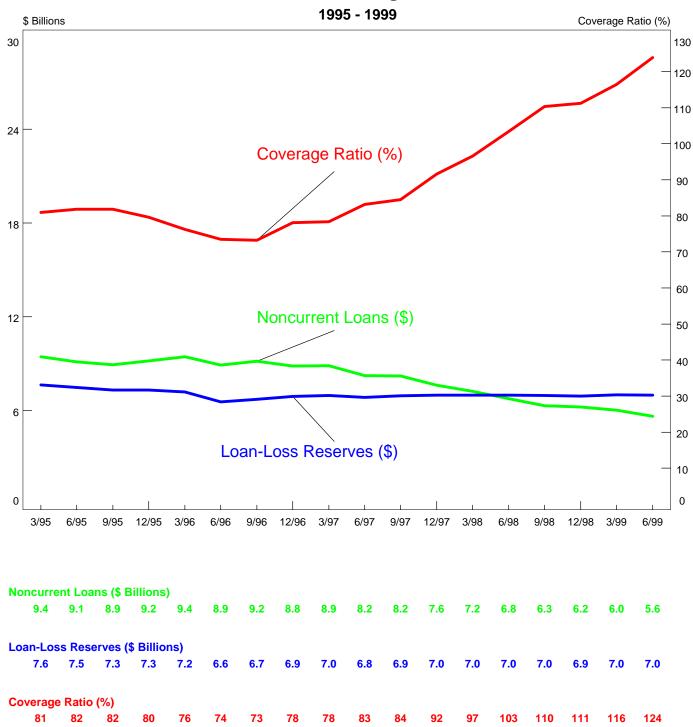
1995 - 1999



Quarterly Net Interest Margins, Annualized







^{*}Loan-loss reserves to noncurrent loans.

Troubled Real Estate Asset Rates by Type* 1997 - 1999

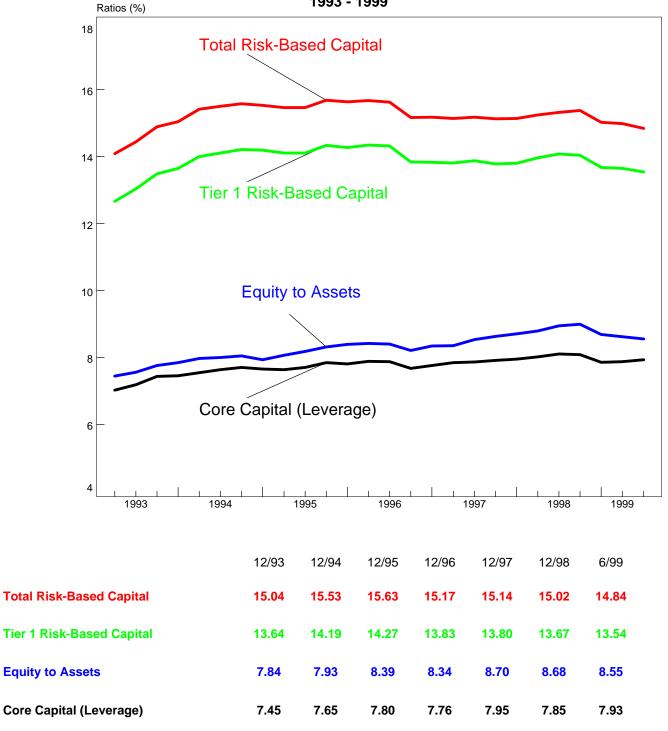
Percent of Loans 3.5 Total Real Estate Construction and Land 1-4 Family Multifamily Commercial Loans 3.0 2.5 2.0 1.0 0.5 0 6/97 9/97 12/97 3/98 9/98 12/98 6/99 3/97 6/98 3/99 Construction 1.48 and Land 2.48 2.41 2.21 2.02 1.89 1.84 1.66 3.18 2.76 1-4 Family 1.21 0.90 1.47 1.36 1.38 1.30 1.13 1.06 1.02 0.98 **Multifamily** 2.03 1.89 1.67 1.40 1.25 1.18 1.04 0.98 0.77 Commercial 1.65 2.84 2.77 2.72 2.41 2.43 2.15 1.83 1.82 1.79 1.67 1.55 1.54 1.42 1.34 1.24 1.15 1.10 1.06 0.96

Total

^{*}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.

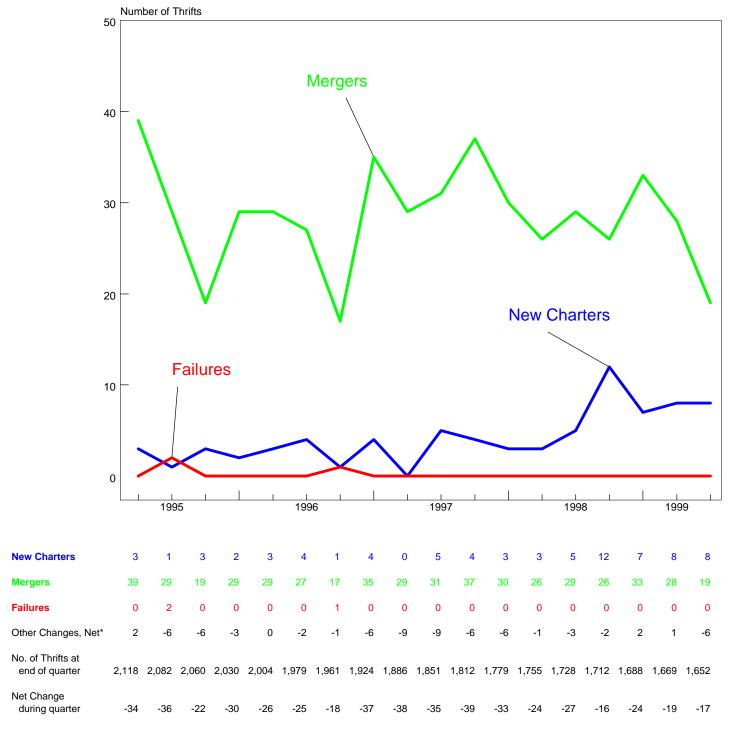
Capital Ratios





Changes in the Number of FDIC-Insured Savings Institutions

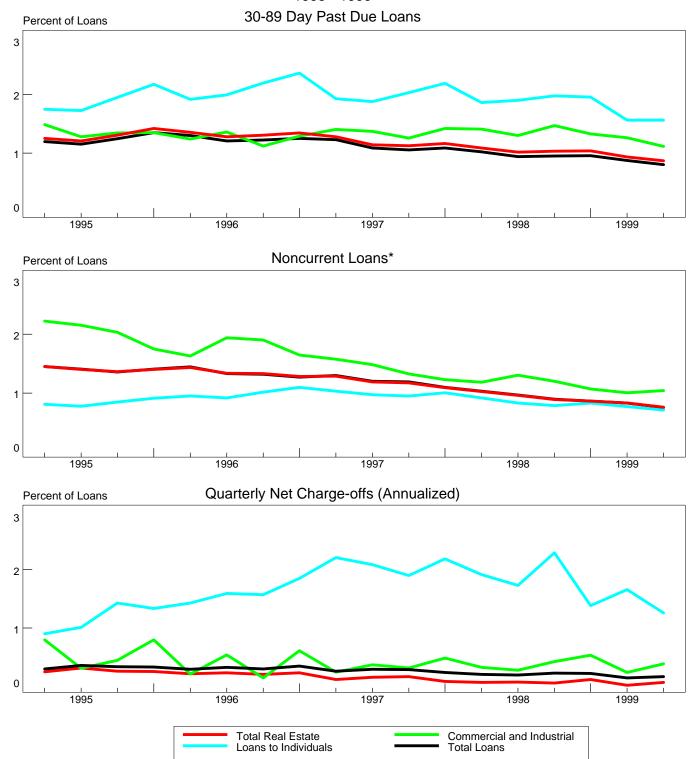
Quarterly, 1995 - 1999



^{*} Includes charter conversions, voluntary liquidations, adjustments for open-bank assistance transactions and other changes.

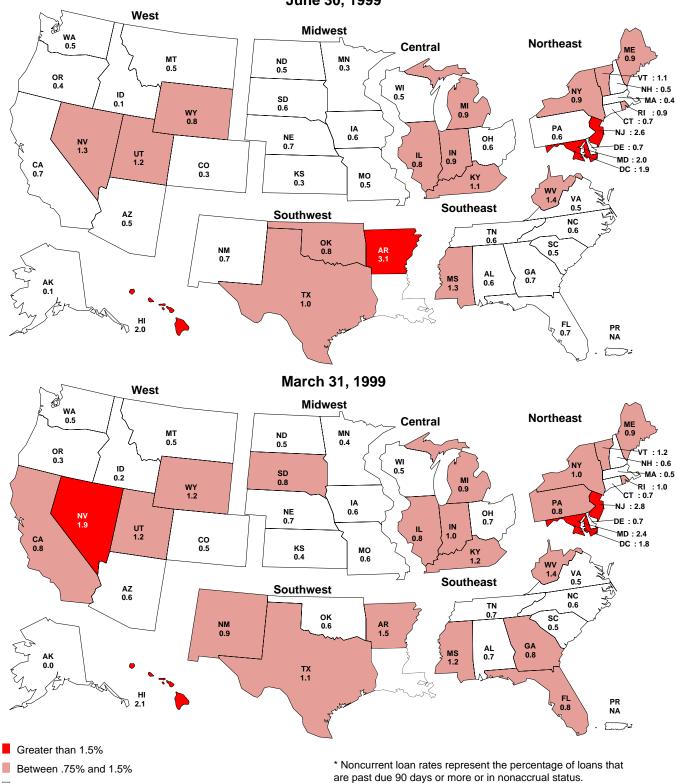
Loan Quality

1995 - 1999



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

Noncurrent Loan Rates* June 30, 1999



Less than .75%

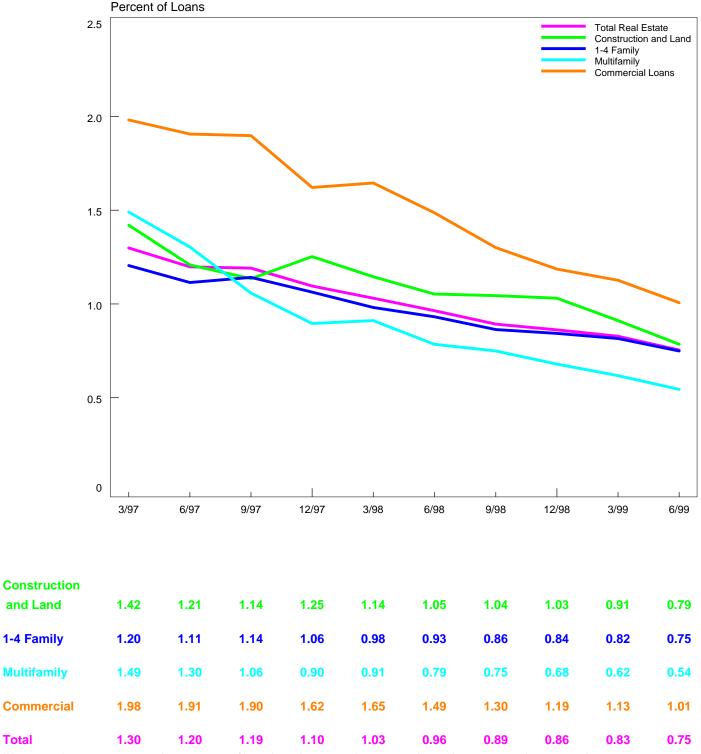
Noncurrent Loan Rates*

March 31, 1999 - June 30, 1999

	Total	Loans	Commercial & Industrial		Real I	Estate	Loans to Individuals		
	6/30/99	3/31/99	6/30/99	3/31/99	6/30/99	3/31/99	6/30/99	3/31/99	
Arkansas	3.14	1.45	0.77	0.85	3.89	1.72	0.19	0.30	
New Jersey	2.63	2.80	1.20	0.84	2.70	2.83	0.63	4.02	
Hawaii	2.03	2.14	1.78	1.95	2.09	2.19	0.47	0.78	
Maryland	2.02	2.35	1.46	1.87	2.14	2.46	0.28	0.39	
District of Columbia	1.87	1.80	1.30	0.00	3.21	3.06	0.01	0.02	
West Virginia	1.39	1.44	4.08	4.41	1.16	1.29	3.00	1.81	
Mississippi	1.34	1.15	0.57	0.04	1.39	1.20	0.92	0.96	
Nevada	1.25	1.91	0.49	1.01	1.18	1.83	5.38	4.04	
Utah	1.20	1.23	0.00	10.41	1.16	1.18	1.56	1.50	
Vermont	1.08	1.21	2.53	2.95	1.00	1.13	1.20	1.17	
Kentucky	1.06	1.15	1.09	1.41	1.04	1.08	1.40	2.34	
Texas	0.96	1.11	0.58	1.05	1.15	1.31	0.37	0.42	
New York	0.90	1.00	2.77	2.22	0.88	0.98	0.64	0.93	
Maine	0.90	0.85	1.90	1.28	0.87	0.81	0.72	1.10	
Michigan	0.89	0.92	1.19	1.24	0.91	0.93	0.29	0.47	
Rhode Island	0.88	1.04	1.39	2.75	0.86	0.95	0.82	1.02	
Indiana	0.86	0.99	1.26	1.15	0.87	1.00	0.63	0.80	
Illinois	0.83	0.83	1.88	2.69	0.71	0.78	1.34	0.00	
Oklahoma	0.81	0.58	0.37	0.34	0.23	0.22	10.14	6.00	
Wyoming	0.78	1.19	6.84	7.62	0.50	1.00	0.99	0.00	
Delaware	0.74	0.72	2.32	2.24	0.61	0.60	1.07	0.98	
Georgia	0.74	0.72	0.86	0.79	0.62	0.68	2.19	2.29	
Florida	0.73	0.84	1.13	1.24	0.02	0.84	0.53	0.56	
New Mexico	0.72	0.87	0.20	0.00	0.72	0.84		0.56	
Nebraska	0.71	0.87	0.20	1.01	0.74	0.93	0.45 0.60	0.57	
California	0.68	0.77	0.67	0.57	0.67	0.77	0.90	1.29	
Connecticut	0.66	0.71	1.04	1.01	0.63	0.67	0.58	0.78	
Ohio	0.64	0.68	1.50	1.58	0.64	0.68	0.62	0.60	
Pennsylvania	0.64	0.75	0.93	0.67	0.63	0.80	0.54	0.58	
Alabama	0.63	0.65	2.22	0.80	0.61	0.65	0.61	0.66	
Tennessee	0.58	0.67	0.36	0.85	0.66	0.71	0.39	0.49	
South Dakota	0.56	0.78	0.51	1.15	0.24	0.45	1.47	1.45	
North Carolina	0.55	0.56	0.54	0.86	0.54	0.54	0.86	0.94	
lowa	0.55	0.56	1.33	2.17	0.48	0.40	0.40	0.46	
New Hampshire	0.54	0.61	0.59	0.58	0.61	0.67	0.21	0.31	
Missouri	0.53	0.61	1.22	1.68	0.49	0.56	1.06	1.17	
Wisconsin	0.53	0.47	0.55	0.77	0.55	0.47	0.39	0.40	
Montana	0.53	0.47	1.19	0.82	0.35	0.36	0.85	0.72	
North Dakota	0.51	0.54	1.47	3.07	0.52	0.45	0.22	0.30	
Washington	0.48	0.48	0.50	0.46	0.45	0.46	0.58	0.76	
South Carolina	0.48	0.52	0.55	0.54	0.46	0.51	0.67	0.71	
Arizona	0.46	0.61	0.00	0.00	0.46	0.61	0.20	0.00	
Virginia	0.45	0.49	0.97	0.47	0.36	0.41	0.61	0.79	
Massachusetts	0.40	0.46	0.66	0.69	0.39	0.45	0.26	0.32	
Oregon	0.36	0.34	7.24	3.69	0.26	0.27	0.68	0.65	
_ouisiana	0.36	0.35	0.93	0.44	0.32	0.31	0.68	0.77	
Kansas	0.34	0.35	0.46	0.46	0.33	0.34	0.62	0.69	
Colorado	0.33	0.53	0.88	0.79	0.31	0.54	0.45	0.19	
Minnesota	0.32	0.41	0.79	1.53	0.28	0.33	0.31	0.32	
daho	0.11	0.15	0.00	0.03	0.11	0.17	0.12	0.04	
Alaska	0.06	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.07	0.05	0.00	0.00	
Puerto Rico	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
U.S. and Territories	0.76	0.83	1.04	1.00	0.75	0.83	0.71	0.77	

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

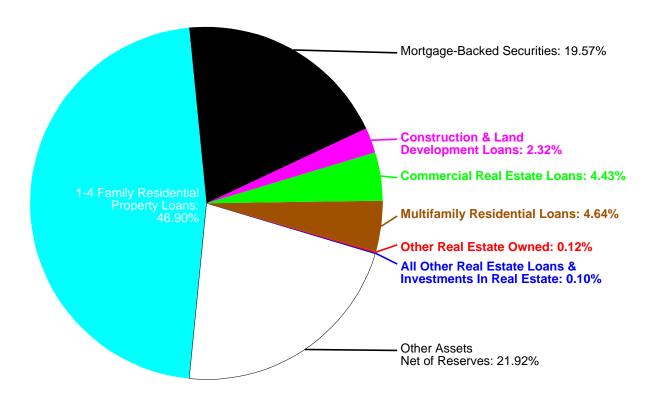
Noncurrent Real Estate Loan Rates by Type* 1997 - 1999



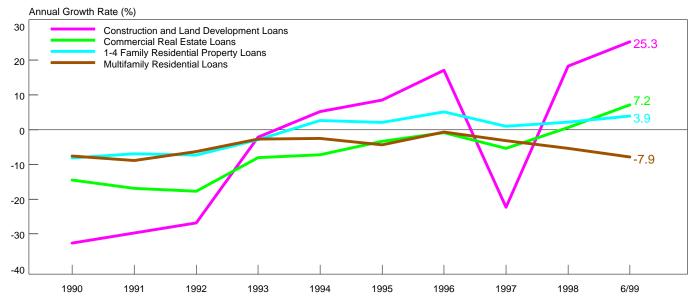
^{*}Noncurrent loan rates represent the percentage of loans in each category that are past due 90 days or more or in nonaccrual status.

Real Estate Assets as a Percent of Total Assets

June 30, 1999



Real Estate Loan Growth Rates*



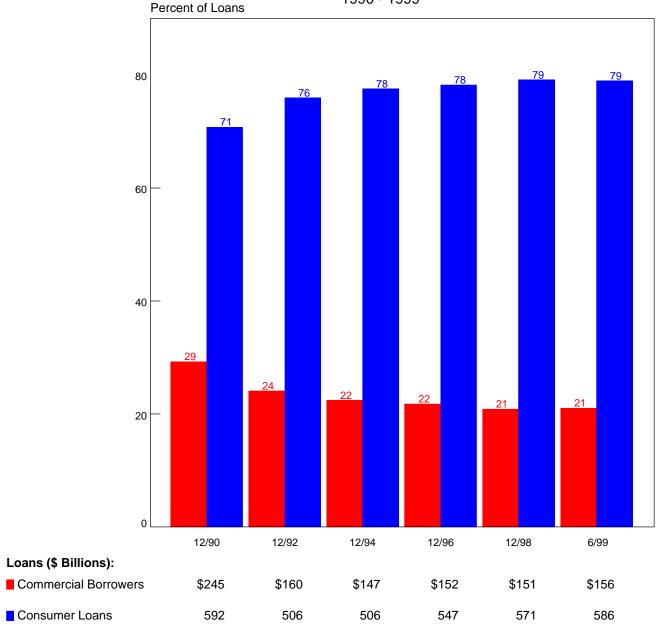
^{*} Growth rate for most recent twelve-month period.

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 Percent of Total Loans)

1990 - 1999

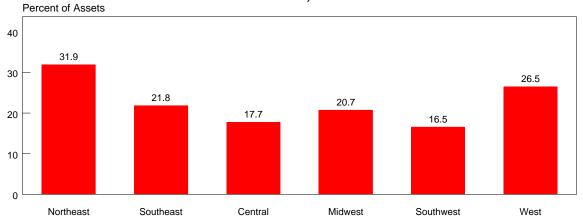


Loans to Commercial Borrowers (Credit Risk Concentrated). - These are loans that can have relatively large balances at risk to a single borrower. A single loan may represent a significant portion of an institution's capital or income. Therefore, a relatively small number of defaults could impair an institution's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

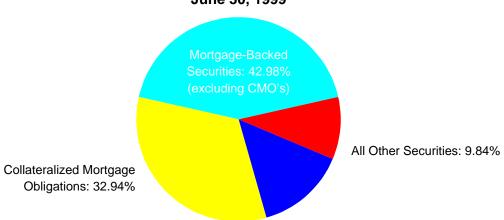
June 30, 1999



Total Securities* (\$ Billions)

	6/97	9/97	12/97	3/98	6/98	9/98	12/98	3/99	6/99
U.S. Government Obligations (non-mortgage)	\$47	\$46	\$46	\$45	\$43	\$39	\$37	\$40	\$41
Mortgage-Backed Securities (excluding CMO's)	137	132	131	128	123	119	118	125	125
Collateralized Mortgage Obligations	53	51	50	55	65	74	89	98	96
All Other Securities	_20	<u>19</u>	_22	_21	22	24	<u>25</u>	26	29
Total Securities	258	247	249	249	252	255	269	288	290
Securities as a Percent of Assets	25.09%	24.21%	24.24%	23.95%	24.12%	24.14%	24.76%	25.94%	25.78%
Memoranda:									
Amortized Cost of Total Held-to-Maturity Sec.	114	113	103	99	98	94	90	92	94
Fair Value of Total Available-for-Sale Sec.	144	134	145	150	154	161	179	195	196

Total Securities* June 30, 1999



U.S. Government Obligations (non-mortgage): 14.24%

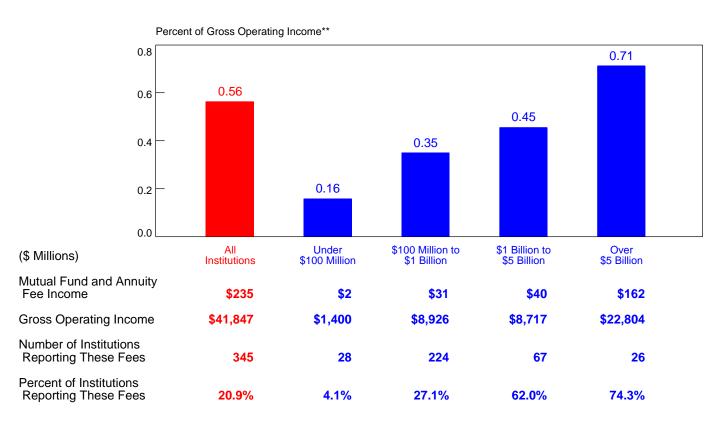
^{*}Excludes trading account assets for savings institutions filing a Call Report. Trading account assets for savings institutions filing a TFR are netted out of "All Other Securities".

Mutual Fund and Annuity Sales* 1998 - 1999

Quarterly Sales (\$ Millions)	6/98	9/98	12/98	3/99	6/99
Money Market Funds	\$ 492	\$ 560	\$ 658	\$ 645	\$ 474
Debt Securities Funds	775	792	878	711	740
Equity Securities	875	839	902	796	826
Other Mutual Funds	266	259	189	245	346
Annuities	1,297	1,233	1,127	1,268	1,545
Proprietary Mutual Fund and Annuity Sales included above	669	561	900	500	868

^{*}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 1999 YTD

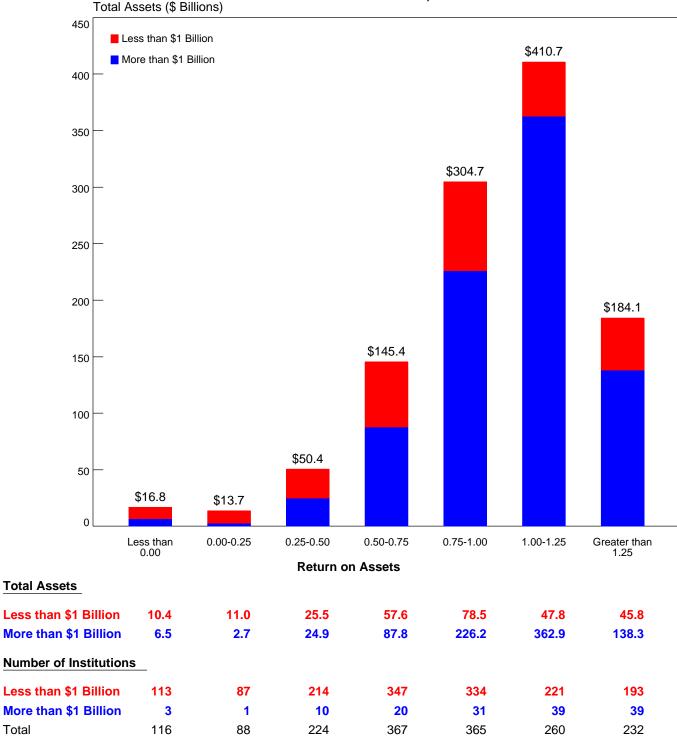


^{**}Gross operating income is the total of interest income and noninterest income.

Return on Assets (ROA)

By Asset Size

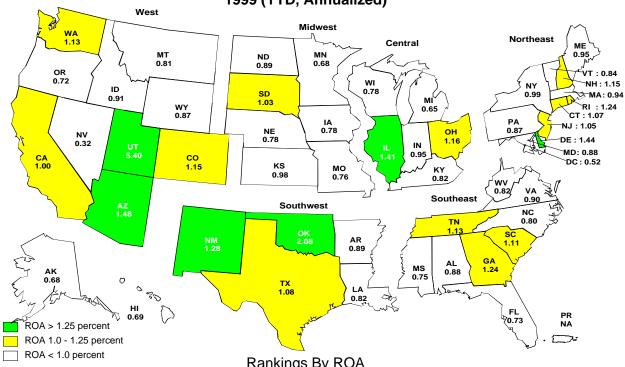
Second Quarter, 1999



Total

Return on Assets (ROA)

1999 (YTD, Annualized)



Rankings by ROA								
	No. of Inst.				Γ			
	as of 6/30/99	YTD 1999	YTD 1998	Change*				
1 Utah	4	5.40	1.14	426	28 North Dakota			
2 Oklahoma	11	2.08	1.75	33	29 Alabama			
3 Arizona	3	1.48	0.77	71	30 Maryland			
4 Delaware	5	1.44	0.24	120	31 Pennsylvania			
5 Illinois	122	1.41	0.98	43	32 Wyoming			
6 New Mexico	10	1.28	1.21	7	33 Vermont			
7 Georgia	28	1.24	0.40	84	34 Kentucky			
8 Rhode Island	6	1.24	1.87	(63)	35 Louisiana			
9 Ohio	137	1.16	0.99	17	36 West Virginia			
10 Colorado	11	1.15	0.95	20	37 Montana			
11 New Hampshire	20	1.15	1.17	(2)	38 North Carolina			
12 Tennessee	25	1.13	1.19	(6)	39 Iowa			
13 Washington	21	1.13	1.24	(11)	40 Nebraska			
14 South Carolina	30	1.11	1.19	(8)	41 Wisconsin			
15 Texas	50	1.08	1.23	(15)	42 Missouri			
16 Connecticut	48	1.07	1.04	3	43 Mississippi			
17 New Jersey	71	1.05	1.05	0	44 Florida			
18 South Dakota	4	1.03	1.15	(12)	45 Oregon			
19 California	46	1.00	1.17	(17)	46 Hawaii			
20 New York	87	0.99	1.04	(5)	47 Alaska			
21 Kansas	17	0.98	1.01	(3)	48 Minnesota			
22 Indiana	68	0.95	0.94	1	49 Michigan			
23 Maine	28	0.95	1.09	(14)	50 District of Col.			
24 Massachusetts	189	0.94	1.07	(13)	51 Nevada			
25 Idaho	2	0.91	1.04	(13)	52 Puerto Rico			

0.90

0.89

		No. of Inst.			
		as of 6/30/99	YTD 1999	YTD 1998	Change*
28	North Dakota	3	0.89	0.89	0
29	Alabama	12	0.88	0.80	8
30	Maryland	66	0.88	0.97	(9)
31	Pennsylvania	116	0.87	0.78	9
32	Wyoming	4	0.87	0.99	(12)
33	Vermont	5	0.84	0.68	16
34	Kentucky	37	0.82	1.05	(23)
35	Louisiana	33	0.82	0.93	(11)
36	West Virginia	7	0.82	0.76	6
37	Montana	5	0.81	0.86	(5)
38	North Carolina	49	0.80	0.96	(16)
39	Iowa	24	0.78	0.82	(4)
40	Nebraska	13	0.78	0.78	0
41	Wisconsin	43	0.78	1.15	(37)
42	Missouri	43	0.76	1.18	(42)
43	Mississippi	10	0.75	0.58	17
44	Florida	45	0.73	0.86	(13)
45	Oregon	7	0.72	1.08	(36)
46	Hawaii	3	0.69	0.77	(8)
47	Alaska	2	0.68	0.95	(27)
48	Minnesota	22	0.68	0.84	(16)
49	Michigan	24	0.65	0.76	(11)
50	District of Col.	1	0.52	1.98	(146)
51	Nevada	1	0.32	NA	NM
52	Puerto Rico	0	NA	1.43	NM
	U.S. and Terr.	1,652	1.01	1.05	(4)

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

29

15

0.61

0.74

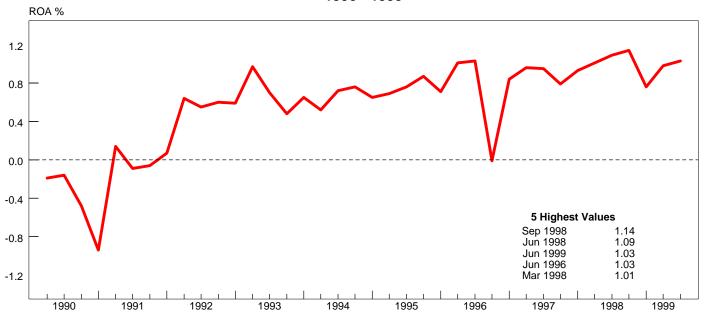
21

10

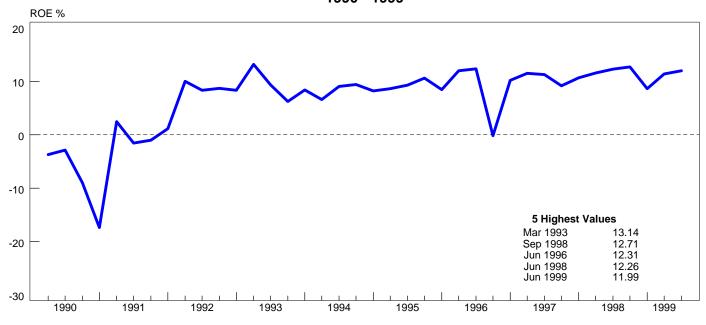
26 Virginia

27 Arkansas

Quarterly Return on Assets (ROA), Annualized 1990 - 1999

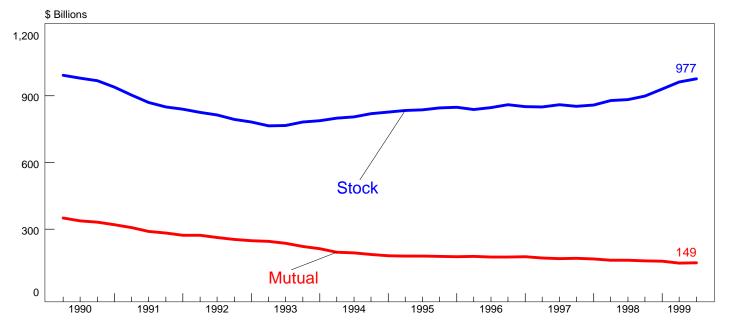


Quarterly Return on Equity (ROE), Annualized 1990 - 1999

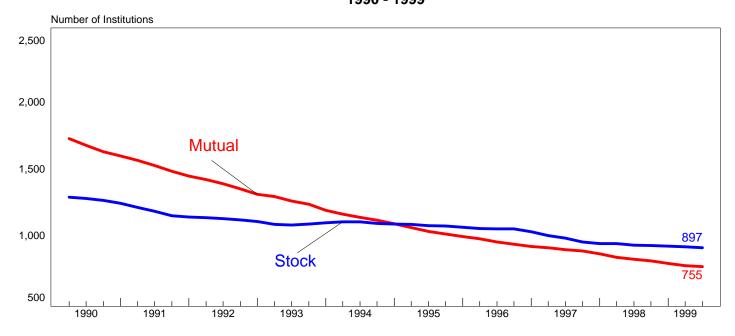


Assets of Mutual and Stock Savings Institutions

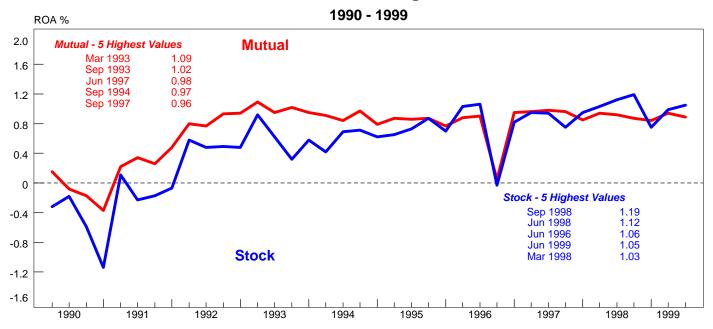
1990 - 1999



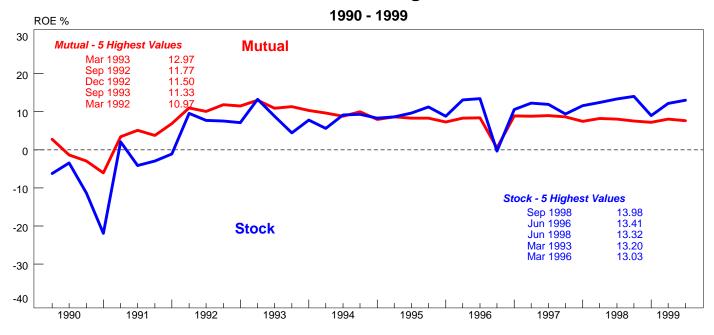
Number of Mutual and Stock Savings Institutions 1990 - 1999



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

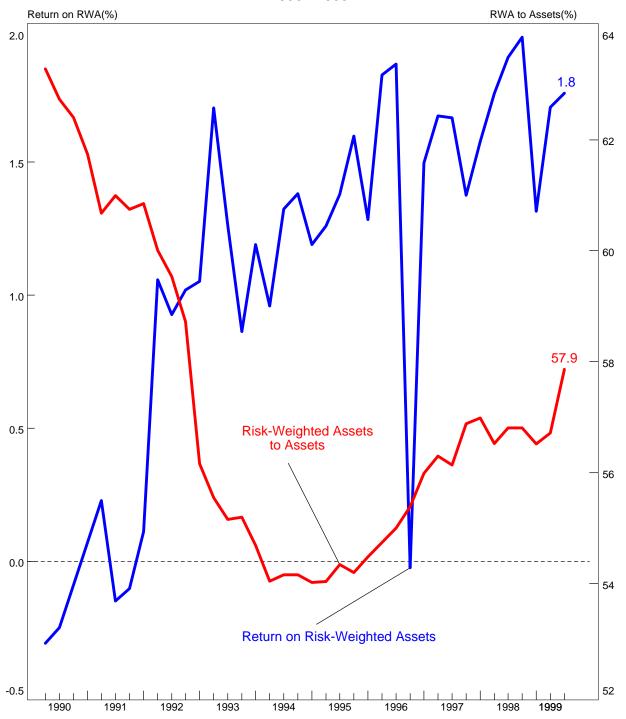


Quarterly Return on Equity (ROE), Annualized Mutual and Stock Savings Institutions



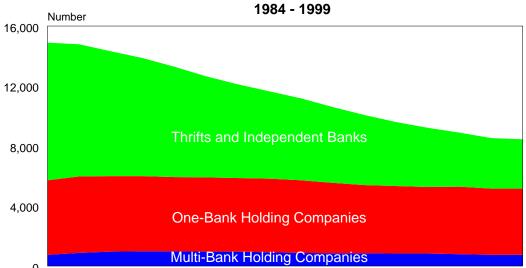
Quarterly Return on Risk-Weighted Assets (RWA)* and RWA to Total Assets

1990 - 1999



^{*} Assets weighted according to risk categories used in regulatory capital computations.

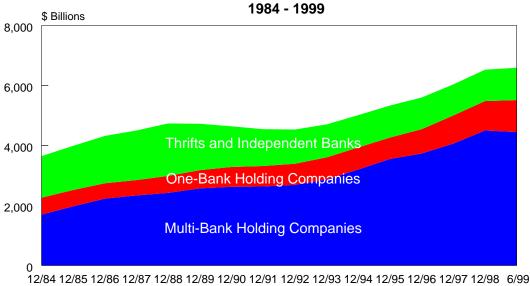
Number of FDIC-Insured Banking Organizations



Thrifts* and Indpt Banks
One-Bank Holding Co.'s
Multi-Bank Holding Co.'s
Total

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 12/97 12/98 6/99
9,183 8,803 8,333 7,882 7,350 6,747 6,247 5,818 5,455 5,067 4,663 4,262 3,935 3,617 3,359 3,286
4,974 5,097 5,025 5,002 4,956 4,956 4,908 4,907 4,838 4,688 4,553 4,507 4,453 4,485 4,423 4,421
729 875 957 979 975 955 963 920 875 848 839 821 821 790 743 734
14,886 14,775 14,315 13,863 13,281 12,658 12,118 11,645 11,168 10,603 10,055 9,590 9,209 8,892 8,525 8,441

Assets of FDIC-Insured Banking Organizations



Thrifts* and Indpt Banks
One-Bank Holding Co.'s
Multi-Bank Holding Co.'s
Total

 1,386
 1,475
 1,584
 1,648
 1,745
 1,547
 1,363
 1,225
 1,140
 1,097
 1,084
 1,071
 1,061
 1,035
 1,046
 1,071

 566
 537
 512
 516
 563
 603
 655
 684
 710
 739
 728
 714
 809
 941
 976
 1,066

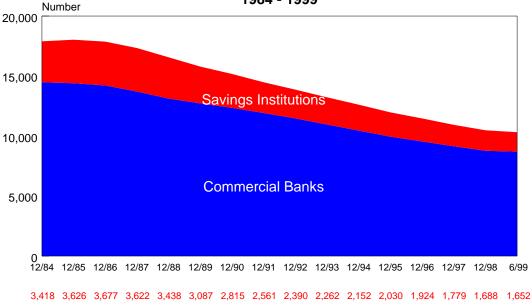
 1,700
 1,981
 2,232
 2,338
 2,429
 2,578
 2,631
 2,635
 2,687
 2,871
 3,207
 3,553
 3,737
 4,065
 4,506

 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
 6,041
 6,529
 6,594

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

Number of FDIC-Insured Institutions

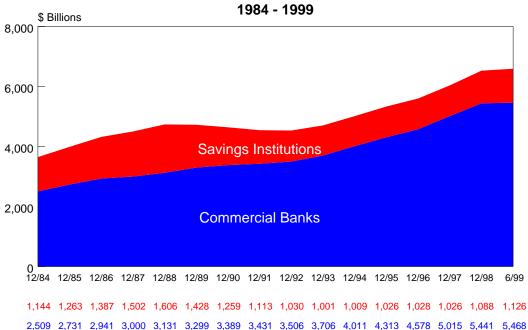




Savings Institutions Commercial Banks Total

14,482 14,407 14,199 13,703 13,123 12,709 12,343 11,921 11,462 10,958 10,451 9,940 9,528 9,143 8,775 8,675 17,900 18,033 17,876 17,325 16,561 15,796 15,158 14,482 13,852 13,220 12,603 11,970 11,452 10,922 10,463 10,327

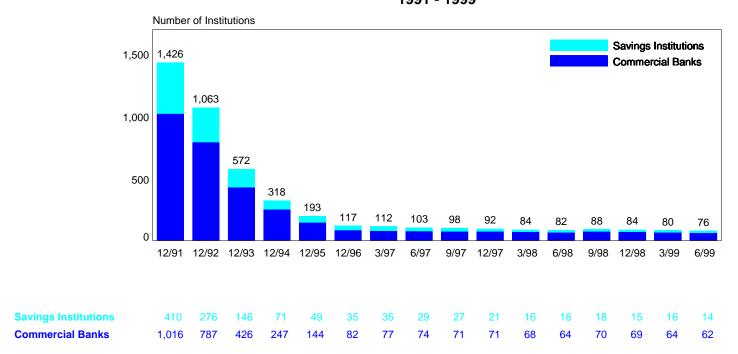
Assets of FDIC-Insured Institutions



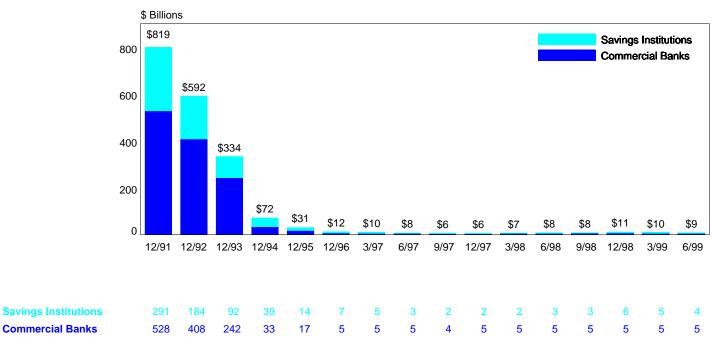
3,653 3,993 4,328 4,502 4,737 4,727 4,649 4,544 4,536 4,707 5,019 5,338 5,607 6,041 6,529 6,594

Savings Institutions Commercial Banks Total

Number of FDIC-Insured "Problem" Institutions 1991 - 1999



Assets of FDIC-Insured "Problem" Institutions 1991 - 1999



Capital Category Distribution

June 30, 1999

BIF-Member Institutions

	Insti	tutions	As	sets
	Number	Percent of	In	Percent of
	of	Total	Billions	Total
Well Capitalized	8,720	97.7%	\$5,701.2	99.4%
Adequately Capitalized	189	2.1%	\$34.7	0.6%
Undercapitalized	12	0.1%	\$0.7	0.0%
Significantly Undercapitalized	3	0.0%	\$0.3	0.0%
Critically Undercapitalized	3	0.0%	\$0.1	0.0%

SAIF-Member Institutions

	Institutions			Assets		
	Number	Percent of		In	Percent of	
	of	Total		Billions	Total	
Well Capitalized	1,363	97.4%		\$844.7	98.6%	
Adequately Capitalized	36	2.6%		\$11.7	1.4%	
Undercapitalized	0	0.0%		\$0.0	0.0%	
Significantly Undercapitalized	1	0.1%		\$0.0	0.0%	
Critically Undercapitalized	0	0.0%		\$0.0	0.0%	

Note: These tables are based solely on Call Report data and do not reflect supervisory upgrades or downgrades. Of the three institutions categorized as critically undercapitalized, one institution with assets of \$43 million was merged.

Capital Category Definitions

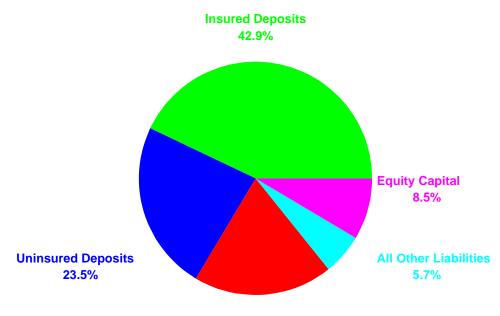
	Total		Tier 1				
	Risk-Based		Risk-Based		Tier 1		Tangible
	Capital*		Capital*		Leverage		Equity
Well Capitalized	>=10%	and	>=6%	and	>=5%		
Adequately Capitalized	>=8%	and	>=4%	and	>=4%		
Undercapitalized	>=6%	and	>=3%	and	>=3%		
Significantly Undercapitalized	<6%	or	<3%	or	<3%	and	>2%
Critically Undercapitalized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

59

Total Liabilities and Equity Capital



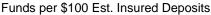
Other Borrowed Funds* 19.3%

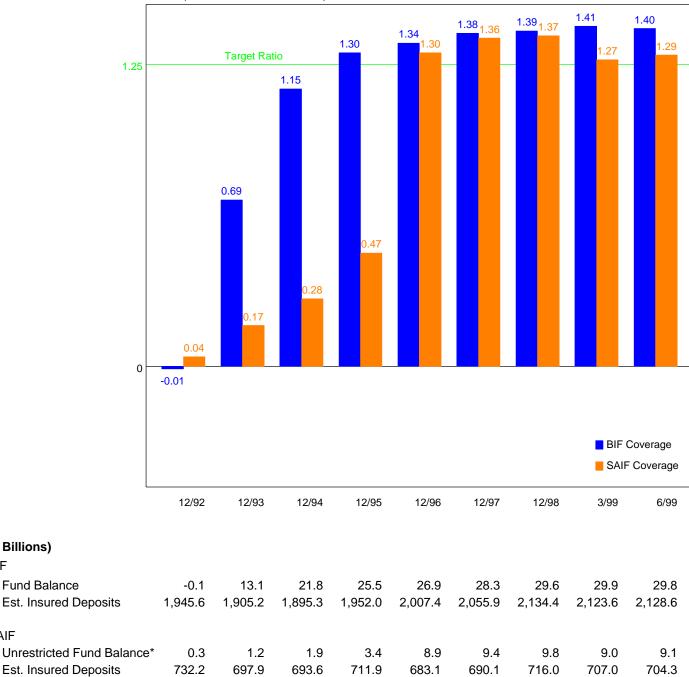
(\$ Billions)	6/30/98	6/30/99	% Change
Insured Deposits (estimated)	2,769	2,832	2.3
BIF - Insured	2,069	2,127	2.8
SAIF - Insured	699	704	0.8
Uninsured Deposits	1,441	1,548	7.4
In Foreign Offices	549	594	8.2
Other Borrowed Funds*	1,102	1,275	15.7
All Other Liabilities	375	376	0.3
Subordinated Debt	70	78	11.4
Equity Capital	539	562	4.3
Total Liabilities and Equity Capital	6,226	6,594	5.9

^{*} 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, 1992 - June 30, 1999





Note: Includes insured branches of foreign banks. 1999 fund balances are unaudited. Insured deposits for prior periods may reflect adjustments.

(\$ Billions)

Fund Balance

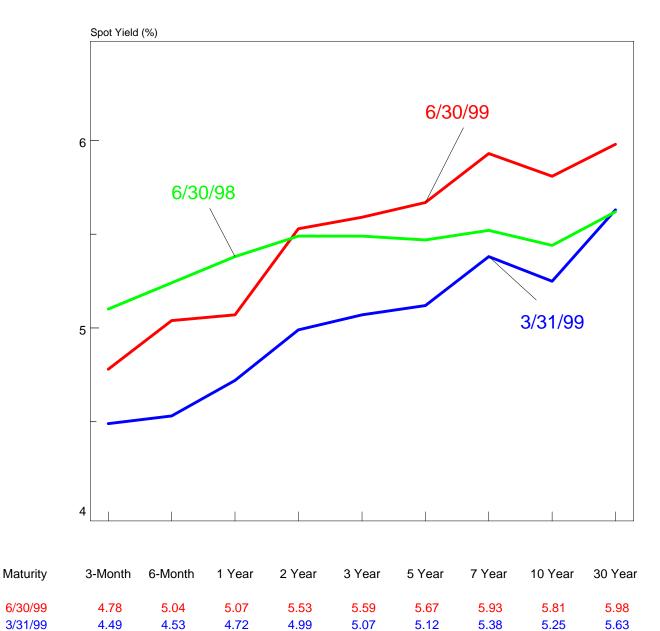
BIF

SAIF

^{*} The SAIF Special Reserve, established January 1, 1999, with a balance of \$978 million, is excluded from the reserve ratio calculation.

U.S. Treasury Yield Curve

June 30, 1998 - June 30, 1999



Source: Federal Reserve's H.15 Statistical Release

4.48

4.37

5.10

4.55

4.49

5.24

4.53

4.41

5.38

4.54

4.30

5.49

4.55

4.26

5.49

62

12/31/98

9/30/98

6/30/98

4.56

4.23

5.47

5.09

4.98

5.62

4.65

4.44

5.44

4.73

4.38

5.52

NOTESTOUSERS

Thispublication contains financial data and other information for depository institutions in sured by the Federal Depositin surance Corporation (FDIC). The senotes are an integral part of this publication and provide information regarding the comparability of sourced at an and reporting differences over time. The information presented in the *FDIC Quarterly Banking Profile* is divided into the following groups of institutions:

FDIC-InsuredCommercialBanks

ThissectioncoverscommercialbanksinsuredbytheFDICeitherthroughtheBankInsuranceFund(BIF)orthroughtheSavingsAssociationInsuranceFund(SAIF). These institutions are regulated by and submitfinancial 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-InsuredSavingsInstitutions

ThissectioncoverssavingsinstitutionsinsuredbyeitherBIFor SAIFthatoperateunderstateorfederalbankingcodesapplicabletothriftinstitutions,exceptforoneself-liquidatinginstitution primarilyfundedbytheFSLICResolutionFund(FRF). Savings institutionsinResolutionTrustCorporationconservatorships, arealsoexcludedfromthesetableswhileinconservatorship, where applicable. The institutions covered in this section are regulated by and submittinancial reportstoone of two Federal regulators—the FDICorthe Office of ThriftSupervision (OTS).

FDIC-InsuredInstitutionsbyInsuranceFund

Summary balance-sheet and earnings data are provided for commercialbanksandsavingsinstitutionsaccordingtoinsurancefundmembership.BIF-memberinstitutionsmayacquire SAIF-insured deposits, resulting in institutions with some depositscoveredbybothinsurancefunds.Also,SAIFmembers mayacquireBIF-insureddeposits. The insurance fund membership does not necessarily reflect which fund insures the largestpercentageofaninstitution's deposits. Therefore, the BIF-memberandtheSAIF-membertableseachincludedepositsfrombothinsurancefunds. Depositor vinstitutions that are notinsuredbytheFDICthrougheithertheBIForSAIFarenot included in the FDIC Quarterly Banking Profile. U.S. branches of institutions headquartered in foreign countries and nondeposittrustcompaniesarenotincludedunlessotherwiseindicated. Efforts are made to obtain financial reports for all active institutions. However, insome cases, final financial reports are notavailableforinstitutionsthathaveclosedorconvertedtheir charter.

DATASOURCES

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 an dretrieved from the FDIC's Research Information System (RIS) database.

COMPUTATIONMETHODOLOGY

CertainadjustmentsaremadetotheOTS Thrift Financial Reports toprovidecloserconformancewiththereportingandac-countingrequirementsoftheFFIEC Call Reports. Beginningin March1997,both Thrift Financial Reports and Call Reports are completed on a fully consolidated basis. Previously, the consolidation of subsidiary depository institutions was prohibited.

Now, parent institutions are required to file consolidated reports, while their subsidiary financial institutions are still required 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.

Allassetandliability figures used in calculating performance ratios represent average amounts for the period (beginning-of-period amount plus any interimperiods, 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 into tals for institutions in the base period to totals for institutions in the current period.

Alldataarecollected 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 homestate. 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.

RECENTACCOUNTINGCHANGES

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 reportinginstructions for 1997 and 1998 changed the amounts reportedforanumberofitemsusedinthe Quarterly Banking Profile, so that comparability with prior periods may be affected. Among theitems most significantly affected by the new reportingrules are: loans & leases, reserve for losses, loss provisions, goodwill and other intangibles, all other assets and equity capital (see definitions below). More information on changestothe Call Report in March 1997 and in March 1998 is containedinFinancialInstitutionLettersFIL-27-97andFIL-28-98.whichareavailablethroughtheFDICWorldWideWebsite at www.fdic.gov,orfromtheFDICPublicInformationCenter, 80117thStreet,NW,Washington,DC20434;telephone(800) 276-6003.InformationonchangestotheMarch31,1997 **Thrift** Financial Reports is available from the Office of Thrift Supervision, 1700 GStreet, NW, Washington, DC 20552; telephone (202)906-5900.

Subchapter S Corporations — The Small Business Job Protection Actof 1996 changed the Internal Revenue Code to allow financial institutions to elect Subchapter S corporation status, beginning in 1997. A Subchapter S corporation is treated as a pass-throughentity, similar to a partnership, for federal incometax purposes. It is generally not subject to any federal incometaxes at the corporate level. It stax able income flows through to its shareholders in proportion to their stock ownership, and the shareholders generally payfederal income taxes on their share of this taxable income. This can have the effect of reducing institutions' reported taxes and increasing their after-taxe arnings.

Theelection of Subchapter Sstatus may result in an increase in shareholders' personal taxliability. Therefore, some Scorporations may increase the amount of earnings distributed as dividends to compensate for higher personal taxes.

DEFINITIONS(inalphabeticalorder)

BIF-insureddeposits (estimated)—theamountofdepositsin accountsoflessthan\$100,000insuredbytheBIF. ForSAIF-member"Oakar"institutions itrepresents the adjusted attributable amount acquired from BIF members.

Capitalcategorydistribution —eachinstitution'scapitalcategory is calculated or estimated from its financial report and doesnotreflectsupervisoryupgradesordowngrades:

	Total		i lei i				
					Tier 1		Tangible
(Percent)	Capital	*	Capital	* L€	everag	е	Equity
Well-capitalized	≥10	an d	≥6	and	≥5		_
Adequately capitalize	8≤ be	an d	≥4	and	≥4		_
Undercapitalized	≥6	an d	≥3	and	≥3		
Significantly undercapitalized	<6	or	<3	or	<3	and	>2
Critically undercapitalized	_		_		_		≤2
	(Percent) Well-capitalized Adequately capitalized Undercapitalized Significantly undercapitalized Critically	(Percent) Capital Well-capitalized ≥10 Adequately capitalized ≥8 Undercapitalized ≥6 Significantly undercapitalized <6 Critically	(Percent) Capital * Well-capitalized ≥10 and Adequately capitalized ≥8 and Undercapitalized ≥6 and Significantly undercapitalized <6	(Percent) Capital * Capital Well-capitalized ≥10 and ≥6 Adequately capitalized ≥8 and ≥4 Undercapitalized ≥6 and ≥3 Significantly undercapitalized <6	(Percent) Capital * Capital * Lead Well-capitalized ≥10 and ≥6 and Adequately capitalized ≥8 and ≥4 and Undercapitalized ≥6 and ≥3 and Significantly undercapitalized <6	(Percent) Capital * Capital * Leverage Well-capitalized ≥10 and ≥6 and ≥5 Adequately capitalized ≥8 and ≥4 and ≥4 Undercapitalized ≥6 and ≥3 and ≥3 Significantly undercapitalized <6	(Percent) Capital * Capital * Leverage Well-capitalized ≥10 and ≥6 and ≥5 Adequately capitalized ≥8 and ≥4 and ≥4 Undercapitalized ≥6 and ≥3 and ≥3 Significantly undercapitalized <6

^{*}As a percentage of risk-weighted assets.

ForpurposeofBIFandSAIFassessments,risk-basedassess-mentrulescombinethelastthreecapitalratingcategoriesinto a single "undercapitalized" category. Supervisory risk subgroup assignments are based on supervisory ratings. The strongestinstitutions (those rated 1 or 2) are in subgroup A, those rated 3 are in subgroup B, and those rated 4 or 5 are in subgroup C.

Constructionanddevelopmentloans –includesloansforall propertytypesunderconstruction,aswellasloansforlandacquisitionanddevelopment.

Derivativecontracts, grossfairvalues (positive/negative)

– arereportedseparatelyandrepresenttheamountatwhicha contractcouldbeexchangedinatransactionbetweenwilling parties, otherthaninaforcedorliquidationsale. Ifaquoted marketpriceisavailableforacontract, thefairvaluereported forthatcontractiscalculatedusingthismarketprice. Ifquoted marketprices are not available, the reporting banks use the best estimate of fairvalue based on quoted market prices of similar contractsor or valuation techniques such as discounted cashflows. This information is reported only by banks with assets greater than \$100 million.

Efficiency Ratio – Noninterest expense less amortization of intangible assets as a percent of net interest income plus noninterestincome. This ratiomeasures the proportion of net operating revenues that are absorbed by overhead expenses, so that a lower value indicates greater efficiency.

Loanssecuredbyrealestate –includeshomeequityloans, juniorlienssecuredby1-4familyresidentialpropertiesandall otherloanssecuredbyrealestate.

Loanstoindividuals –includesoutstandingcreditcardbalancesandothersecuredandunsecuredconsumerloans.

Mortgage-backedsecurities –certificatesofparticipation in poolsofresidentialmortgagesandcollateralizedmortgageobligations issued or guaranteed by government-sponsored or privateenterprises. Also, see "Securities", below.

Netcharge-offs –totalloansandleaseschargedoff(removed frombalancesheetbecauseofuncollectibility),lessamounts recoveredonloansandleasespreviouslychargedoff.

Netinterestmargin –thedifferencebetweeninterestanddividendsearnedoninterest-bearingassetsandinterestpaidto depositorsandothercreditors, expressedas apercentage of averagee arningassets. Noadjustments are made for interest incomethatist ax exempt.

Netoperatingincome —incomeexcludingdiscretionarytransactionssuchasgains(orlosses)onthesaleofinvestmentsecuritiesandextraordinaryitems. Incometaxessubtractedfrom operating income have been adjusted to exclude the portion applicable to securities gains (or losses).

Noncurrentassets —thesumofloans, leases, debtsecurities and other assets that are 90 days or more past due, or innonaccrual status.

Noncurrentloans&leases —thesumofloansandleases90 days or more past due, and loans and leases in nonaccrual status.

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

Futures and forward contracts – a contract in which the buyeragrees to purchase and the seller agrees to sell, at a specified future date, aspecific quantity of an underlying variable or index at a specified price or yield. The secontracts exist for a variety of variable sor indices, (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. For ward contracts do not have standardized terms and are traded over the counter.

Option contracts –acontractinwhichthebuyeracquiresthe right to buy from or sell to another party some specified amount of an underlying variable or index at a stated price (strikeprice) during a periodoron a specified futuredate, in return for compensation (such as a fee or premium). The seller is obligated to purchase or sell the variable or index at the discretion of the buyer of the contract.

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

Otherrealestateowned —primarilyforeclosedproperty. 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 epossessed assets. Also, for TFR filers the components of other realest at eowned are reported gross of valuation allowances.

"Problem"institutions –federalregulatorsassignacompositeratingtoeachfinancialinstitution,baseduponanevaluation offinancialandoperationalcriteria. Theratingisbasedona scale of 1 to 5 in ascending order of supervisory concern.

Reservesforlosses –theallowanceforloanandleaselosses andtheallocatedtransferriskreserveonaconsolidatedbasis. PriortoMarch31,1997,institutionsfilinga Thrift Financial Report (TFR) includedspecificreserves,while Call Report filers includedonlygeneralvaluationallowances. BeginningMarch 31,1997, TFR reporters net these specific reserves against eachloanbalance. AlsobeginningMarch31,1997,theallowance for off-balance-sheet credit exposures was moved to "Otherliabilities";previously,ithadbeenincludedinthegeneral valuationallowance.

Returnonassets –netincome(includinggainsorlosseson securitiesandextraordinaryitems)asapercentageofaverage totalassets. Thebasicyardstickofbankprofitability.

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

Risk-weightedassets —assetsadjustedforrisk-basedcapital definitions which include on-balance-sheet as well as off-balance-sheetitemsmultipliedbyrisk-weightsthatrangefrom zeroto100percent. Aconversionfactorisusedtoassignabalance-sheetequivalentamountforselectedoff-balance-sheet accounts.

SAIF-insureddeposits(estimated) –theamountofdeposits inaccountsoflessthan\$100,000insuredbytheSAIF.ForBIF-member "Oakar"institutions,itrepresentstheadjustedattributableamountacquiredfromSAIFmembers.

Securities – excludes securities held in trading accounts. Banks'securitiesportfoliosconsistofsecuritiesdesignatedas "held-to-maturity", which are reported at a mortized cost (book value), and securities designated as "available-for-sale", reported at fair (market) value.

Troubledrealestateassetrate –noncurrentrealestateloans plusotherrealestateownedasapercentoftotalrealestate loansandotherrealestateowned.

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