Volume 73 □ Number 1 □ January 1987



BOARD OF GOVERNORS OF THE FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM, WASHINGTON, D.C.

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ally large increase during the past several months. Because the prospective behavior of M1 remained subject to unusual uncertainty, the Committee again decided not to specify a rate of expected growth for this aggregate in the operational paragraph of the directive but to continue to evaluate M1 in the light of the performance of the broader aggregates and other factors. The members indicated that slightly greater reserve restraint would, or slightly lesser restraint might, be acceptable over the intermeeting period depending on the behavior of the monetary aggregates, taking into account the strength of the business expansion, the performance of the dollar in foreign exchange markets, progress against inflation, and conditions in domestic and international credit markets. The members agreed that the intermeeting range for the federal funds rate, which provides a mechanism for initiating consultation of the Committee when its boundaries are persistently exceeded, should be left unchanged at 4 to 8 percent.

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The Economic Effects of Proposed Ceilings on Credit Card Interest Rates

This article was prepared by Glenn B. Canner and James T. Fergus of the Board's Division of Research and Statistics. Patricia A. Boerschig, Julia A. Springer, and Janice S. Westfall provided research assistance. Footnotes appear at the end of the article.

Most interest rates have fallen substantially since the early 1980s, but those on credit card debt have changed relatively little. This disparity has led to assertions that credit card rates are excessive in view of the decline in funding costs of card issuers. As a result, several bills were considered in the Congress in 1986 that would have imposed a nationwide rate ceiling on credit card accounts.

This article focuses on issues raised by the proposed federal limits on credit card rates, including the likely effects of such ceilings on the availability of credit card services to different groups of consumers. It also explores the consequences, for consumers, of possible creditor responses to rate ceilings such as modifying nonrate prices of card services, altering other terms on credit card accounts, and raising prices on merchandise.

EFFECTS ON THE PROFITABILITY OF CREDIT CARD PLANS

The nationwide ceilings on credit card rates suggested in recent congressional proposals would be more restrictive, on the whole, than the various maximum credit card rates that already exist in many states (table 1). A comparison of typical rates charged on bank credit cards during the 1972–86 period with the ceiling rates that would have applied under either of two proposed bills, S.1603 and S.1922, is presented in chart 1. The Senate bills take an approach similar to that

of two bills introduced in the House. Had either Senate bill been in effect, the more restrictive rate limit would have cut bank card rates during most of the period, and in the absence of compensating changes, it also would have reduced bank card revenues. Rates for retail store credit cards generally have been in line with those of bank cards, so the proposed federal ceilings likely would have reduced revenue for retail credit card plans. Both bank and retail store credit card services and pricing probably would have been altered in reaction to a large cut in revenue. The scope of such adjustments depends to a great extent on current and expected profits on credit card services.

Historical Evidence on Profits

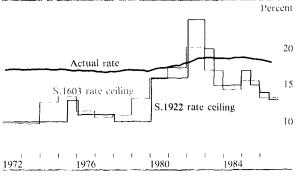
The annual net earnings of bank card plans before taxes averaged 1.9 percent of balances outstanding from 1972 through 1985. Over the

 Characteristics of legislation considered in the U.S. Senate in 1986 to impose a national ceiling on credit card rates¹

Characteristic	S.1603, National Credit Card Protection Act	S.1922, Credit Card Holder Protection Act
Index	Six-month Treasury bills, average investment yield for preceding calendar year	IRS rate payable on overdue income tax payments and on income tax refunds, calculated by IRS from prime rate charged by commercial banks during an earlier sixmonth period
Markup	5 percentage points above index rate	4 percentage points above index rate
Current ceiling	13.085 percent for all of 1986	14 percent for January through June 1986; 13 percent for July through December 1986.

^{1. 99} Cong. 2 Sess.

Average actual finance rate on bank credit card plans and maximum rates with proposed ceilings¹



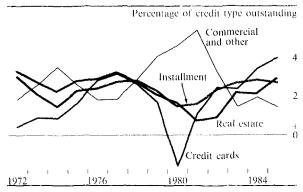
 Actual rate is an average of the most common rate charged on bank credit card plans by commercial banks reporting to the Federal Reserve.

same period, average net returns on other major types of commercial bank lending were significantly higher: 2.3 percent on real estate mortgages, 2.4 percent on consumer installment debt, and 2.8 percent on commercial and other loans. Of course, there have been substantial year-toyear variations. For example, the average profitability of bank cards rose to 3.4 percent in 1984 and to 4.0 percent in 1985—a high for the 1972– 85 period. However, before 1984 the profitability of bank card plans often was low relative to that of other major types of bank lending (chart 2). Thus, the more reliable indicator of long-run bank card profitability seems to be an average derived from periods of low as well as high profitability rather than from the atypical experience of recent years.

Annual data on earnings of retail card plans are not available. However, two national surveys of retailers were conducted on behalf of the National Retail Merchants Association in 1968 and 1985 and a study of retailers in New York State was made in 1973. The studies indicate that on average—not considering profits on associated merchandise sales—such credit card plans consistently operated at a loss.²

The unusually high level of bank credit card profits in 1984 and 1985 is subject to differing interpretations, and definite conclusions will require additional evidence. But the most likely explanation involves a combination of favorable economic trends and structural changes in credit card regulation. Credit card profits clearly benefited from the drop in funding costs in recent

Net earnings before taxes on various types of bank credit ¹



1. Based on annual data from the Federal Reserve's Functional Cost Analysis.

years. Although such costs constitute a much lower proportion of total costs for credit card operations than for other major types of bank lending, the sharp decline in market interest rates has contributed significantly to the recent improvement in profits on credit card plans. In addition, the relaxation or removal of regulatory constraints on credit card interest rates in many states in the early 1980s has helped increase profits. These actions were taken after credit card issuers experienced a severe squeeze on profits in the 1979–81 period.

Another factor in the 1984-85 rise in bank card profitability was the major improvement in the quality of issuers' credit card portfolios following the economic disruptions of the late seventies and early eighties. Credit card issuers responded to falling profits by adopting much more selective credit standards in an effort to control costs. Also, many credit card accounts were terminated because of delinquencies and payment defaults. Because the remaining account holders were relatively good credit risks, delinquencies fell to a historically low level in early 1984. As credit card issuers generally have returned to less restrictive credit standards and as some issuers have undertaken aggressive marketing programs, collection problems have increased again. But such problems remained at low to moderate levels throughout 1984 and early 1985.

It seems doubtful that the increase in profitability reflects diminished competition in the credit card industry in light of the number and variety of credit card issuers. Competing credit

card plans within an area often include those offered by several regional and national firms in addition to those of local retailers and financial institutions. The diversity of credit card pricing schemes, the heavy volume of solicitations, and the pace of entry by new competitors seem inconsistent with a general absence of competition. Moreover, the rapid development of competing sources of revolving credit—such as lines of credit secured by residential equity and overdraft credit lines on checking accounts—reinforces competitive pressures on the credit card industry. These considerations suggest that the recent high levels of bank card profits are unlikely to persist. Thus, longer-term profit experience seems to provide a more reliable basis for evaluating the need for regulation of credit card rates.

In sum, the evidence suggests that profits on credit card plans at banks typically have been low, while those on retail credit plans generally have been negative. Therefore, it seems unlikely that card issuers could absorb significant reductions in revenue from finance charges over the long term merely by accepting lower profits.

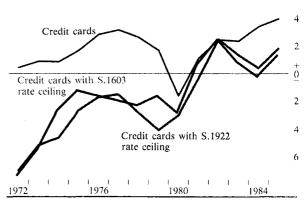
Estimates of Profitability under Proposed Rate Ceilings

Estimates based on data from the Federal Reserve's Functional Cost Analysis for commercial banks suggest the extent to which bank card profits could be cut by the proposed nationwide rate ceilings. Each of the lower lines in chart 3 shows an estimate of net earnings before taxes on bank credit card plans as a percentage of credit outstanding, assuming that one of the nationwide rate ceilings proposed in S.1603 and S.1922 had been in effect. The top line on the chart shows the actual profit experience of commercial bank credit card lending, as previously shown in chart 2.3

According to these estimates, bank credit card plans would have lost money in 10 of the 14 years from 1972 through 1985 under the rate ceilings in either S.1603 or S.1922 and would have earned only marginal profits in two of the years. These estimates suggest that if such rate ceilings were enacted, the pressures to make cost and revenue adjustments would be intense.

3. Net earnings before taxes on credit card plans and estimated earnings under proposed rate ceilings!

Percentage of credit type outstanding



1. Based on annual data from the Federal Reserve's Functional Cost Analysis.

CREDIT CARD USE AND REPAYMENT PATTERNS

Some of the changes that credit card issuers might make in response to reduced profitability include cutbacks in the quantity and quality of credit card services, increases in nonrate credit card prices, and boosts in retail prices for some types of merchandise. The ways such changes affect consumers depend on two factors: the prevalence and the manner of credit card use. First, changes in the availability and pricing of card-related services mainly affect consumers who use credit cards—although, as explained later, some indirect effects may be broader. Second, the effect on credit card holders depends on how they use their cards because some credit card fees and charges apply only to consumers who use their cards in particular ways-for example, to obtain cash advances or for long-term borrowing. Accordingly, information about use of credit cards by particular consumer groups is a key to evaluating the impact of a nationwide credit card rate ceiling.

Credit Card Use

During the past two decades the Survey Research Center at the University of Michigan has monitored the use of credit cards. The most recent data are for 1983. Overall, 62 percent of all

 Proportion of U.S. families with selected characteristics that use various types of credit cards, selected years, 1970-83

E d'In Laurataniata			Retai	l card	Bank card			
Family characteristic	1970	1977	1983	1977	1983	1970	1977	1983
Family income (1982 dollars)								
Less than 5,000	15	21	18	15	14	2	8	4
5,000-7,499	19	24	29	19	25	3	4	12
7.500-9.999	19	27	33	22	26	2	7	19
10.000-14.999	31	41	49	31	40	7	15	26
15,000–19,999	46	56	64	47	55	12	26	36
20.000-24.999	56	66	71	53	62	15	31	40
25,000–29,999	62	72	78	59	67	21	41	49
30,000–39,999	72	78	87	68	76	25	53	63
40,000–49,999	76	87 87	88	76	81	31	58	70
	82	91	95	79	83	38	73	80
50,000 or more	62	91	93	/9	63	30	/3	60
Age of head (years)	42	20	20	20	24	10	17	20
Less than 25	42	39	38	29	32	12	16	20
25–34	61	65	61	53	52	20	40	37
35–44	57	72	73	63	63	23	49	52
45–54	60	68	69	56	61	19	40	45
55–64	46	61	72	52	62	12	36	50
65–74	37	49	60	39	53	7	20	37
75 or more	20	34	35	25	26	3	11	16
Education of head								
0-8 grades	25	30	30	24	25	5	13	14
9–11 grades	40	45	46	39	38	10	21	25
High school diploma	58	62	62	52	55	18	32	36
Some college	59	70	71	59	62	20	41	48
College degree	82	89	90	73	77	34	69	70
Conege degree	02	0.7	70	13	//	J**	UZ	70
Occupation of head		0.4	0.3	72	(0)	31	50	(2
Professional or technical	n.a.	84	83	72	69	31	59	62
Manager	n.a.	86	86	67	77	30	63	67
Self-employed manager	n.a.	69	75	51	64	16	45	49
Clerical or sales	n.a.	69	73	59	65	21	39	49
Craftsman or foreman	n.a.	61	64	51	55	22	34	37
Operative, laborer, or service worker	n.a.	43	45	42	38	10	18	24
Farmer or farm manager	n.a.	33	37	24	29	7	16	27
All families	50	60	62	50	54	16	35	40

families reported using credit cards in 1983 (table 2). Fifty-four percent used one or more retail store cards, 40 percent at least one bank card, and 26 percent at least one gasoline card. Regardless of the type of credit card, use rises sharply and continuously with family income and with the level of education of the family head.

Retail store cards are the most widely used type of credit card. Their use is significantly more widespread than that of bank cards except among families with incomes of at least \$50,000 or which are headed by persons with a college education. However, the use of bank cards has been expanding rapidly in every family category of income, age, education, and occupation—more than doubling from 16 percent of all families in 1970 to 40 percent in 1983. By contrast, the proportion of families that use retail cards has increased much more slowly, from about 45 percent in 1971 (not shown) to 54 percent in 1983. The more rapid growth in bank card use may

reflect to some extent a substitution of credit card borrowing for other types of installment credit that do not provide flexible repayment terms. It may also reflect abandonment of proprietary credit card plans and 30-day credit programs by some gasoline companies and retail merchants or acceptance of bank credit cards by such firms in addition to the credit arrangements they offer.

Repayment Practices

Analyzing the effect on consumers of the proposed ceilings on credit card rates requires information about the use of the revolving debt feature available with bank and retail cards (an option usually not available with gasoline or travel and entertainment cards). Most revolving credit plans do not charge interest if the card holder pays the full amount billed before expira-

Continued

Family characteristic	Gasoline card		Travel and entertainment card			
·	1970	1977	1983	1970	1977	1983
Family income (1982 dollars) ¹		I				I
Less than 5,000	7	9	3	1	*	*
5,000–7,499	9	8	6	3	*	2
7,500–9,999	11	11	14	2	1	2
10,000–14,999	18	16	16	4	1	2
15,000-19,999	28	24	19	8	2	5
20,000-24,999	33	30	22	7	2	6
25,00029,999	42	32	31	12	3	10
30,000–39,999	50	41	40	10	10	13
40,000–49,999	57	54	43	13	12	14
50,000 or more	68	67	61	34	31	17
Age of head (years)						
Less than 25	23	12	8	5	2	7
25–34	41	31	20	10	7	10
15-44 ,	39	42	30	11	12	13
15-54	39	39	30	12	12	10
55–64	34	34	37	10	6	11
55–74	25	27	26	6	3	
75 or more	10	16	15	3	4	*
Education of head						
0–8 grades	14	12	8	3	1	1
9-11 grades	23	18	16	4	2	2
High school diploma	36	29	19	9	4	4
Some college	42	37	30	15	12	11
College degree	68	63	53	22	21	27
Occupation of head						
Professional or technical	n.a.	56	43	n.a.	14	19
Manager	n.a.	54	44	n.a.	22	25
Self-employed manager	n.a.	48	40	n.a.	19	19
Clerical or sales	n.a.	34	30	n.a.	7	11
raftsman or foreman	n.a.	29	23	n.a.	3	4
Operative, laborer, or service worker	n.a.	16	12	n.a.	1	1
Farmer or farm manager	n.a.	18	18	n.a.	4	1
All families	34	32	26	9	7	9

^{*}Less than 0.5 percent.

for Social Research, 1971; Thomas A. Durkin and Gregory E. Elliehausen, 1977 Consumer Credit Survey, Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, 1978; Robert B. Avery and others, 1983 Survey of Consumer Finances, Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, forthcoming.

tion of a specified interest-free period called the grace period.4 (Cash advances typically earn finance charges from the transaction date.) Thus, unlike most other kinds of credit, the way the credit card holder uses the account determines whether the account produces any interest income for the card issuer and, if so, how much.

Consumer surveys indicate that credit card users fall into two categories—convenience users and borrowers—according to their customary repayment practice. Convenience users are those who usually pay off their balance in full during the grace period, thereby avoiding finance charges; they use a credit card primarily for the convenience it affords in conducting transactions. Borrowers are those who usually do not pay off their balance in full during the grace period, thereby incurring finance charges. Card users may occasionally choose to deviate from their usual repayment pattern: convenience users may repay a particularly large purchase in installments; borrowers may sometimes repay the outstanding balance completely.

Responses by consumers to questions about their repayment practices have been consistent over time. In 1983, as in 1977, about half of families that used bank or retail credit cards stated that they nearly always paid their bills in full each month (table 3). Such consumers can be considered convenience users. The remaining families were about evenly divided between those that sometimes paid their bills in full each month and those that hardly ever repaid their entire outstanding balance by the end of the billing cycle.

Repayment patterns vary considerably accord-

n.a. Not available.

^{1.} For each survey year, income is for the preceding calendar year. Source, George Katona, Lewis Mandell, and Jay Schmiedeskamp, 1970 Survey of Consumer Finances, University of Michigan, Institute

 Distribution of families with selected characteristics that use bank or retail credit cards, by repayment practice, 1977 and 1983¹

1	١,	,	17	•	í	,	n	

Family characteristic		Nearly always pays in full		Sometimes pays in full		y ever in full
		1983	1977	1983	1977	1983
Family income (1982 dollars) ² Less than 5,000 5,000-7,499 7,500-9,999 10,000-14,999 15,000-19,999 20,000-24,999 25,000-29,999 30,000-39,999 40,000-49,999 50,000 or more	54 52 45 44 41 42 55 56 61 78	43 49 51 48 43 41 45 46 43 60	28 18 29 31 31 31 27 26 25	19 25 27 23 27 28 23 29 31 24	18 30 27 26 28 27 18 18 13	38 27 22 28 31 31 32 25 26
Age of head (years) Less than 25 25–34 35–44 45–54 55–64 65–74 75 or more	38 43 41 47 60 77 85	39 37 35 46 54 76	33 33 31 29 24 13	28 29 33 27 24 12	29 25 27 24 16 10	33 34 32 27 21 12
Education of head 0-8 grades 9-11 grades High school diploma Some college College degree	57 46 46 47 58	49 47 46 41 52	19 27 28 31 29	18 25 26 29 26	24 27 26 21 13	32 27 28 29 21
Occupation of head Professional, technical Manager Self-employed manager Clerical or sales Craftsman or foreman Operative, laborer, or service worker Farmer or farm manager	57 53 65 48 46 40 68	50 50 60 44 44 40 74	30 32 16 30 28 28 24	27 28 24 26 29 25 12	13 15 19 21 26 32 8	23 21 16 30 28 35 14
All families that use bank or retail cards	49	47	28	26	23	27

^{*}Less than 0.5 percent.

ing to the characteristics of consumers. For example, convenience use rises sharply with the age of the household head. Nevertheless, substantial proportions of families in each income and education category reported that they nearly always paid off their entire outstanding balance in full each month.

Possible Adjustments by Card Issuers and Effects on Consumers

Those who stand to benefit from a nationwide limit on credit card rates are credit card borrowers, who would incur lower finance charges. However, as noted, the low average profitability 2. For each survey year, income is for the preceding calendar year. SOURCE. Durkin and Elliehausen, 1977 Consumer Credit Survey; Avery and others, 1983 Survey of Consumer Finances.

of bank and retail credit card plans suggests that card issuers would likely reduce costs and seek more revenue from alternative sources under the proposed nationwide interest rate ceilings. These adjustments by issuers would crode some of the benefits to borrowers and impose costs on other consumers. Although specifying the responses that card issuers might choose is difficult, there are several likely possibilities (table 4).

Restricting the Availability of Services

Perhaps the most obvious cost-cutting step that credit card issuers might take is to tighten credit standards so as to reduce collection costs and

^{1.} The 1977 survey covered 2,563 families, of whom 1,444 had bank or store cards. The 1983 survey covered 3,824 families, of whom 2,087 had bank or store cards.

4. Proportion of selected groups of credit	card holders affected by	y possible responses by	bank and retail credit
card issuers to more restrictive interest	rate ceilings ¹		

Transaction of the control of the co	Bank card	holders	Retail card holders			
Type of response	Convenience users Borrowers		Convenience users	Borrowers		
Availability adjustments						
Tighten credit standards ²	Some	Some	Some	Some		
Reduce or eliminate services ³	Some	Some	Some	Some		
Pricing adjustments ⁴						
Reduce or eliminate interest-free period	All	Some	All	Some		
Alter method for calculating balance on which finance charge is based	None	All	None	Ali		
Increase retail price of merchandise	All	All	All	All		
Increase merchant discount fee (to the extent reflected in higher retail merchandise prices)	All	All	All	All		
Start charging, or increase, an annual fee	All	All	All	All		
Charge a fee for each transaction	All	All	All	All		
Charge a penalty fee for exceeding credit limit.	Few	Some	Few	Some		
Charge a penalty fee for each late payment	None	Some	None	Some		
Charge a fee for each cash advance	Some	Some	• • • <u>- • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •</u>			
Charge explicitly for services previously provided without charges	Some	Some	Some	Some		

Convenience users typically pay off their balances during the interest-free period, thus avoiding finance charges. Borrowers typically do not pay off their balances during the interest-free period and therefore usually pay finance charges.

operations might cause some financial institutions to eliminate credit card plans in favor of other types of lending. Some retailers might eliminate in-house credit card plans in favor of accepting other credit cards.

charge-offs. Such a change would affect mainly applicants for new credit card accounts. However, holders of existing accounts could also be affected by more stringent enforcement of credit limits and by any increase in minimum payment requirements.

Changes in the availability of credit would have the greatest potential effect on "marginal" card applicants, who meet the current minimum requirements for holding a credit card account—such as income level, employment tenure, duration of residency, and previous credit record—but who would not qualify for credit if such standards were stiffened considerably. Although credit decisions are based on many criteria, lower-income persons who apply for credit cards—including recent entrants into the job market and those with low levels of education and skills—are likely to be affected more serious-

ly by tighter credit standards than those with greater resources.

In addition, financial institutions might curtail credit card enhancements that some of them offer. Such features include protection programs that indemnify credit card holders for charges made with lost or stolen credit cards, discounts on transportation and lodging, rebates on purchases billed to a credit card account, and provision of emergency cash to travelers. If the pressure on profits became severe, some institutions might eliminate their card plans and redirect resources into more profitable lines of business. Retail firms might discontinue in-house plans, with the result that customers would need to rely instead on bank credit cards or other sources of financing. Although elimination of credit card operations is an extreme measure, some retailers and financial institutions in the early 1980s did

^{2.} Tighter credit standards ordinarily would be implemented by raising the minimum score necessary under a credit-scoring system to qualify for a credit card or to obtain a higher credit limit. Factors that have positive weights in most credit-scoring systems include an applicant's income, assets, duration of residence and employment, and previous credit record.

^{3.} Financial institutions might curtail ancillary services that some institutions provide free of charge. Severe losses on credit card

^{4.} The ability of card issuers to make some of these adjustments may be constrained by competition or by state law.

^{5.} Financial institutions and retailers might institute fees for services such as processing credit card applications, replacing lost cards, providing more than one credit card, and sending out each statement. Retailers might begin charging for other services that previously had been provided free of charge.

curtail or discontinue credit card services in an effort to stem losses.

Raising the Prices of Services or Merchandise

An alternative or complementary way of offsetting reduced interest income is to reprice credit card services. One such change would be to shorten or eliminate the grace period that credit card issuers typically have allowed, although such action would not be possible in states that require a minimum grace period.

Regulations that reduce finance rates would help many credit card borrowers, who would incur smaller finance charges, but that benefit would be offset by the additional finance charges that many convenience users would pay because of curtailments in grace periods. In addition, those borrowers who sometimes make full payment and at such times avoid incurring finance charges also would be adversely affected by a cutback in grace periods.

As previously noted, a large proportion of lower-income credit card users are convenience users. Among card users with less than \$10,000 in family income, 48 percent reported in 1983 that they customarily paid off their outstanding balances each month. An additional 24 percent of lower-income families reported sometimes paying their balances in full. Thus, even among lower-income families, the overall effect of lower rate ceilings combined with shorter grace periods is not clear.

Furthermore, because a substantial proportion of higher-income consumers are convenience users, the net benefit of restricting credit card interest rates also is unclear for them. However, the balance of benefits and costs for the elderly is likely to be negative if issuers shorten or eliminate grace periods on credit cards in response to tighter credit card rate ceilings. Among families headed by persons 65 years or older, convenience users of credit cards constituted three-fourths of credit card users.

A second major type of repricing, available only to retail credit card issuers, is to increase merchandise prices in an attempt to offset all or part of a reduction in finance charge revenue. The feasibility of this response for particular retail firms would depend mainly on the types of merchandise sold because competition from cash-only merchants might limit price increases to goods that usually are purchased on credit. In this case, only customers who pay in cash for such merchandise would subsidize the cost of providing credit services.

Although increases in merchandise prices can be implemented only by retailers, some issuers of bank credit cards might be able to effect an indirect form of repricing by raising the fee they charge merchants for processing credit card sales. The fee, called the merchant discount, is an operating cost to the retailer. Any increase in these charges could be passed on in higher prices of merchandise, including prices paid by customers who always pay in cash. However, competition with other card issuers, not only for processing credit card charges but also for other merchant business such as demand deposits and loans, could limit the ability of banks to increase the merchant discount fee.

Other card-related fees could also be raised. Seventy percent or more of commercial banks in 1985 charged an annual fee for MasterCard and Visa accounts.⁵ These annual fees could be increased to help generate higher revenue, and additional institutions could implement such fees. Changes of this kind would affect all card holders.

A similarly pervasive effect would occur if a fee for each transaction were charged by card issuers. As of 1985 only about 3 percent of the MasterCard and Visa issuers charged such fees.⁶ With the exception of some gasoline company credit card plans with enhancements, no retail card issuers are known to be charging annual fees or fees for each transaction. However, apart from legal restrictions on fees that exist in a few states, the main barriers to such a practice appear to be the force of competition and customary practice in the retail industry.

Some credit card issuers charge a fee when an account balance exceeds the established credit limit or when problems arise such as late payments or returned checks. Late charges were levied in 1985 by 50 percent or more of commercial banks that issue MasterCard and Visa accounts.⁷ By definition, convenience users typi-

cally do not make late payments. Also, convenience users are less likely to exceed established credit limits because, again by definition, they ordinarily do not carry a balance forward from one billing period to the next. Therefore, an increase in the prevalence of such fees or in their average amount resulting from more stringent rate ceilings would have a greater effect on borrowers.

In addition to the price increases previously described, banks might institute or raise fees for cash advances on credit cards. Banks and retailers might establish or increase fees for processing credit card applications, replacing lost cards, providing additional cards for an account, and issuing monthly statements. Retailers might start charging separately for services that had been provided without charge, such as gift wrapping, delivery, and alterations. Pricing these services seems likely to affect users of bank cards as well as of retail cards and convenience users as well as horrowers.

Unpredictability of Adjustments

For several reasons, adjustments in credit card availability and pricing that would follow the imposition of a restrictive nationwide rate ceiling cannot be foreseen with precision. Card issuers would be likely to adopt different policies depending on how they expected their customers to respond, and additional shifts would occur once those reactions became clear.

Adjustments in pricing and credit availability would be subject to important constraints, including competition from other credit card issuers as well as regulations that limit pricing changes in some states. A few credit card issuers already have adapted to fairly stringent rate ceilings at the state level, and might have little additional adjustment to make. Issuers that operate under less restrictive state ceilings would likely face greater pressures to make changes in credit availability and pricing.

EVIDENCE OF THE EFFECTS OF CREDIT CARD RATE RESTRICTIONS ON CONSUMERS

The preceding discussion described the potential responses of card issuers to restrictive rate ceil-

ings and the possible consequences of such actions for consumers. Several studies conducted during the past two decades have addressed these issues empirically, investigating creditor responses to differing interest rate restrictions at the state level and evaluating the effects of such reactions on consumers. These research results provide valuable historical evidence that suggests some likely consequences of a national credit card rate ceiling.

Effects on Credit Availability

One major conclusion of the empirical studies is that restrictive rate ceilings for consumer credit are closely associated with tighter lending standards. Most studies have concluded that higher rate ceilings are associated with lower rates of consumer loan rejection or with a larger percentage of loan defaults.8 These findings suggest that lenders extend credit to a broader range of credit applicants when the rate of interest allowed on their consumer loan portfolios is higher. Therefore, creditors are likely to apply more accommodative credit standards when the price of credit is determined by market forces, and to use stiffer loan criteria when regulations hold rates below market-determined levels. As noted, not all consumers are affected equally by lower interest rate ceilings. Given the criteria that credit card issuers usually employ for determining creditworthiness, lower-income families and families headed by younger persons would seem to be among those most likely to be denied credit as a result of such ceilings.9

Effects on Availability of Bank Credit Cards

A 1979 study by researchers at the Credit Research Center (CRC) at Purdue University is particularly useful for examining the effects on consumers of placing legal restrictions on credit card rates. The CRC study surveyed consumers and creditors in four states with different interest rate ceilings. 10 One portion of the study focused on consumer use of credit cards, including the effects of rate ceilings. Three states—Illinois, Louisiana, and Wisconsin—had relatively high credit card rate ceilings; the fourth, Arkansas, had an unusually low rate limit.

The CRC study found that the proportion of consumers holding bank credit cards was substantially smaller in Arkansas than in the three states with less restrictive interest rate ceilings. Only 29 percent of the families in Arkansas held bank credit cards (table 5). By contrast, 39 percent of families in the other three states held such cards. These results suggest that more restrictive rate ceilings were associated with more limited availability of bank credit card accounts.

Although this broad perspective on the effects of controls on credit card rates is helpful, it does not show whether specific consumer groups are more likely than others to be affected by a national ceiling on credit card rates. To examine this issue more closely, bank credit card holding was compared according to family income, age of family head, and education for residents of Arkansas and of the three other states (table 5). In most categories, a significantly smaller proportion of families held bank credit cards in Arkansas than in states with less restrictive credit card rate ceilings.

Further analysis of the CRC survey data using multivariate procedures suggests four main conclusions: 11 (1) In all four states, the probability that a family held a bank credit card rose as family income, age, and education of the family head increased. (2) Lower- and lower-middle income families in Arkansas, the state with the most restrictive rate ceiling, were less likely to hold bank cards than were equally endowed families in the other states. (3) Higher-income families in Arkansas were as likely to hold bank credit cards as were higher-income families in states with less restrictive rate ceilings. (4) Overall, families residing in Arkansas were significantly less likely to hold bank credit cards than were families living in one of the three states with less restrictive rate ceilings. In sum, these findings suggest that tight ceilings on credit card interest rates are more likely to result in reduced availability of bank credit card accounts for lower- and lower-middle income families than for higher-income families.

Furthermore, a study of the credit card market in New York State supported the CRC evidence 5. Proportion of families with selected characteristics that hold bank and retail credit cards in Arkansas and three other states, 19791

Percent

Family	Holds b		Holds retail credit card		
characteristic	Arkan- sas	Other states	Arkan- sas	Other states	
Family income		***************************************			
(dollars) ²		10	24	30	
Less than 6,000	5	10	24	29	
6,000-8,999	16 24	17 22	48 53	38 43	
9,000–12,499		36	53 69	43 55	
12,500-17,499	26	30 48	70	64	
17,500–19,999	41				
20,000–24,999	35	52	83	74	
25,000–29,999	52	57	78	80 83	
30,000 or more	61	68	88	6.5	
Age of head		- 40	2/1		
Less than 25	10	19	38	35	
25–34	30	42	60	63	
35–44	37	53	70	70	
45-54	40	47	71	69	
55-64	30	42	67	59	
65–74	21	28	53	48	
75 or more	17	15	4()	34	
Education of head					
0-8 grades	9	14	39	34	
9–11 grades	14	26	38	47	
High school					
diploma	25	39	65	60	
Some college	36	52	68	68	
College degree	55	72	80	82	
All families	29	39	61	58	

^{1.} The survey covered 3,572 persons. The four states in the study and the number of respondents in each were Arkansas, 787; Wisconsin, 1,006; Illinois, 1,030; and Louisiana, 749. All surveys were conducted in person between January 6 and June 12, 1979.

2. For calendar year 1978. The median income of U.S. families in 1978 was \$15,000.

Source, William C. Dunkelberg and others, "CRC 1979 Consumer Financial Survey," Monograph 22 (Purdue University, Krannert Graduate School of Management, Credit Research Center, 1981).

about the likely effects of credit card rate ceilings on bank credit card availability. 12 As previously discussed, increases in the minimum acceptable point score needed to qualify for credit cards are one way that card issuers might respond to the imposition of more restrictive rate ceilings for credit cards. In the New York study, the credit scoring system of a large bank credit card issuer and actual data for credit card account holders were used to determine the percentage of credit card applicants that would be rejected if credit standards were tightened.

Table 6 shows the result of successive fivepoint increases in the minimum qualifying credit score. Raising the minimum score from 19 points to 24 points would have prevented about 2 percent of the bank card holders from obtaining the credit cards they held. If the minimum qualifying

6.	Bank credit card holders rejected after simulated increases in the minimum acceptable credit score, by
	selected scores and income levels ¹
	Percent

	Ati	Income of rejected card holders (dollars) ³					
Increase in the minimum acceptable credit score ²		All income levels	Below \$7,500	Below \$10,000	Below \$15,000	Below \$20,000	
To 24	2	100	89	89	100	100	
To 29	7	100	50	58	82	89	
To 34	18	100	30	55	77	91	
To 39	36	100	19	42	68	87	
Мемо: Percent of total sample of card holders	• • • •	100	9	47	42	68	

^{1.} Simulation uses the credit-scoring model of a large bank card issuer and the characteristics of the actual holders of the issuer's credit card.

3. Income is for 1973. The median income of U.S. families in 1973 was \$10,500.

SOURCE. Robert P. Shay and William C. Dunkelberg, "Retail Store Credit Card Use in New York," Studies in Consumer Credit 4 (Columbia University, Graduate School of Business, 1975), p. 55.

credit score were raised further to 29 points, then the proportion of card holders that would have failed to qualify for credit cards would have increased from 2 percent to about 7 percent.

As expected, the effect of credit rationing, as simulated in this example, differs according to income level. Eighty-nine percent of those rejected when the cutoff is set at 24 points have incomes below \$7,500, although that income group accounts for only 9 percent of the card holders. No rejected applicant earned more than \$15,000 (that is, as table 6 shows, 100 percent had incomes below that level). At the 39-point cutoff, 13 percent of rejected applicants earned \$20,000 or more. But even though the raising of the minimum acceptable score adversely affects some higher-income card holders, lower-income card holders still bear the brunt of the decrease in credit availability. When the minimum acceptable score is raised to 24 points, 16 percent of those with incomes under \$7,500 are rejected, but only 2 percent of those under \$20,000 (not shown in the table). At a score of 39, the comparable proportions of rejections are 77 percent and 46 percent.

Effects on Availability of Retail Store Credit Cards and on Product Prices

If, as indicated, a federally mandated credit card rate ceiling is likely to result in reduced access to bank credit card accounts, what alternative credit sources would be available to consumers? Analysis of the data collected in the CRC study suggests that consumers in a constrained market substitute sales credit, such as retail store cards, for cash credit, such as bank credit cards.

The CRC study provides information on holdings of retail store cards as well as bank credit cards in states with widely differing rate restrictions (table 5). Three-fifths of all families held retail store cards in Arkansas, slightly higher than the share that held such cards in the three states with less restrictive interest rate ceilings. In contrast, as already discussed, the fraction of Arkansas families that held bank credit cards was significantly smaller than the share of families with such cards living in the other states.

These findings are consistent with the expected effects of rate ceilings. Retailers in Arkansas seem to have been able to maintain credit availability by compensating for lower finance charge revenue with increases in some merchandise prices according to comparisons of prices in Arkansas with those in surrounding states where rate ceilings were higher. Major appliances were found to cost about 3 to 8 percent more in Arkansas—nearly 5 percent more on average—than in neighboring states.

Further evidence that product prices might rise if a federally mandated ceiling on credit card rates were adopted is contained in the CRC study. Bank credit card issuers in Arkansas were found to charge retailers merchant discount fees higher than those charged in the states with less

^{2.} Minimum acceptable credit score initially set at 19 points.

restrictive rate ceilings. As with other costs, retailers would be expected to offset these higher fees by increasing product prices. One consequence is that, by paying higher retail prices, consumers who do not use credit cards might subsidize the cost of providing credit card services. Because lower-income families, who have limited access to credit, are heavily represented in the group that purchases products exclusively by using cash, a national credit card rate ceiling might impinge more on this group of consumers than on others. 14

Indeed, under nationwide rate ceilings there might be greater scope for use of merchant discount fees by banks to offset decreases in revenues due to binding rate limitations. Historically, competition for merchant business by banks that operated from states with high rate ceilings, or with none, probably placed some restraint on the ability of banks that operated from states with low rate ceilings to raise merchant discount fees. However, imposition of a nationwide rate ceiling probably would diminish this type of competition. Banks operating from states with relatively high rate limits might, under a lower nationwide ceiling, raise merchant discount fees to offset any reduction in revenues. In the absence of other significant differences, all banks would then be under equal pressure to rely on higher merchant discount fees as a revenue source. If such fees increased, retailers would be likely to compensate by raising some prices.

CONCLUSIONS

Under current patterns of credit card use, about 32 percent of all families incur credit card finance charges and would benefit initially from a federally mandated reduction in credit card interest rates. However, the record of credit card profitability since 1972 suggests that tight rate ceilings such as those proposed in recent legislation would create intense pressures for cost reductions and revenue increases, actions that seem likely to erode some of the benefits to borrowers and impose costs on other consumers.

Several possible responses by issuers to restrictive rate regulations can be foreseen, but it is difficult to predict which ones would be pursued. In an effort to cut expenses, card issuers could tighten credit standards for new credit card applicants—an action that would especially affect lower-income families, who typically have limited access to other sources of credit. Studies have documented the occurrence of credit rationing in response to tight rate regulation for credit cards and more generally for other kinds of consumer credit. Card issuers could also increase nonrate prices for credit card services in order to offset reduced finance charges. Some of these actions—such as initiating or increasing annual fees, charges for each transaction, and levying fees for particular services to account holders would impose costs on all credit card users. The effects of other repricing measures, such as curtailing the grace period, would be concentrated among convenience users, many of whom could no longer avoid paying finance charges. Still other changes in credit card pricing would fall mainly on borrowers. Such actions include charging penalty fees for late payments and for exceeding credit limits.

Finally, some adverse consequences of a nationwide ceiling on credit card rates could be felt even by those consumers who do not use credit cards. Retailers might increase some merchandise prices—either to help offset reduced finance charge revenue on retailer credit card plans or as a result of higher merchant discount fees. Research evidence indicates that restrictive ceilings on rates are associated with significantly higher retail prices for some types of merchandise. Higher retail prices could mean that customers who usually pay in cash—including lower-income families who cannot obtain credit cardswould subsidize buyers who use credit card services.

FOOTNOTES

- 1. "Functional Cost Analysis: 1985 Average Banks," Based on Data Furnished by Participating Banks in Twelve Federal Reserve Districts (Federal Reserve Bank of New York, n.d.) and the same document for each of the years 1972-84.
- 2. Retailers presumably would not continue to offer credit cards unless the profits from additional merchandise sales facilitated by credit card plans offset the losses on credit card operations alone. National Retail Merchants Association, "Economic Characteristics of Department Store Credit" (1969), p. 53; National Retail Merchants Association, "Economic Characteristics of Retail Store Credit" (1986), p. 21; Robert P. Shay and William C. Dunkelberg, "Retail Store Credit Card Use in New York," Studies in Consumer Credit 4 (Columbia University, Graduate School of Business, 1975), pp. 72–80.
- 3. The estimates were derived by assuming that lenders would have continued to provide, and that credit card users would have continued to use, exactly the same dollar amounts of credit card services even though the lower rate ceilings were in effect. If forced to operate under more restrictive rate ceilings, bank credit card issuers undoubtedly would take steps to boost revenues and cut costs. But the purpose of these estimates is to show how much the rate regulations would reduce profits, in the absence of any other changes, in order to gauge the pressures on issuers of bank credit cards to make offsetting adjustments.
- 4. In 1985 approximately 79 percent of commercial banks responding to a survey allowed a grace period averaging approximately 27 days. See American Bankers Association, 1986 Retail Bank Credit Report, table 120, p. 96.
- 5. American Bankers Association, 1986 Retail Bank Credit Report, table 107, p. 89.
 - 6. Ibid., table 112, p. 92.
 - 7. Ibid.
- 8. Douglas F. Greer, "Rate Ceilings and Loan Turndowns," Journal of Finance, vol. 30 (December 1975), pp.

- 1376-83. Also, consumer survey data indicate that in a state with a low interest rate ceiling (Arkansas), a higher proportion of consumers reported being rejected for consumer credit compared with consumers residing in states with less restrictive rate ceilings. See Richard Peterson and Gregory Falls, "Impact of a Ten Percent Usury Ceiling: Empirical Evidence," Working Paper 40 (Purdue University, Krannert Graduate School of Management, Credit Research Center, 1981).
- Robert P. Shay, "Factors Affecting Price, Volume and Credit Risk in the Consumer Finance Industry," *Journal of Finance*, vol. 25 (May 1970), pp. 503–15; Management Analysis Center, "A Study of Bank Credit Card Profitability for Banks Operating in the States of California and Washington" (Palo Alto, Calif., June 1, 1977), p. 73.
- 9. William C. Dunkelberg, "An Analysis of the Impact of Rate Regulation in the Consumer Credit Industry," in *National Commission on Consumer Finance: Technical Studies*, vol. 6, (Government Printing Office, 1973), pp. 17–20.
- 10. William C. Dunkelberg and others, "CRC 1979 Consumer Financial Survey," Monograph 22 (Purdue University, Krannert Graduate School of Management, Credit Research Center, 1981).
- 11. Glenn B. Canner and James T. Fergus, *The Effects of Proposed Credit Card Interest Rate Ceilings on Consumers and Creditors*, Staff Studies (Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System), forthcoming.
- 12. Shay and Dunkelberg, "Retail Store Credit Card Use in New York," pp. 55-56.
- 13. The products most likely to be affected are those that usually are purchased with credit cards—large durable goods especially. See Gene C. Lynch, "Consumer Credit at Ten Percent Simple: The Arkansas Case" (University of Arkansas, College of Business, 1969).
- 14. Of the families with incomes below \$5,000 in 1982, 84 percent had no outstanding installment debt when interviewed in 1983. In contrast, only 53 percent of the families with incomes above \$50,000 had no installment debt. Robert B. Avery and others, "Survey of Consumer Finances, 1983: A Second Report," FEDERAL RESERVE BULLETIN, vol. 70 (December 1984), table 4, p. 860.

Treasury and Federal Reserve Foreign Exchange Operations

This quarterly report, covering the period August through October 1986, provides information on Treasury and System foreign exchange operations. It was prepared by Sam Y. Cross, Manager of Foreign Operations of the System Open Market Account and Executive Vice President in charge of the Foreign Group of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York.

After declining without interruption for nearly a year and a half, the dollar steadied during the period under review. Although the dollar continued to ease against most of the industrialized countries' currencies through August, it moved up subsequently to close the three-month period mixed on balance. From August to October, it appreciated against some currencies—61/4 percent against the Japanese yen, 5\% percent against sterling, and 2½ percent against the Swiss franc. It declined, however, about 1 percent against the German mark and other currencies of the European Monetary System (EMS). There were dollar purchases by foreign central banks but no intervention by the U.S. authorities during the period.

As the period opened early in August, the dollar was declining. Market participants had come increasingly to question whether the major industrialized countries would be able to work together to redress their large external imbalances. The huge trade deficit of the United States and the enormous trade surpluses of Japan and Germany had shown little adjustment, notwithstanding the considerable movements in exchange rates between the dollar and both the

Japanese yen and the German mark. Moreover, there was growing disappointment that the sharp, \$20-per-barrel drop in oil prices that occurred between November 1985 and July 1986 was failing to provide much of a boost to business activity in the oil-importing industrialized countries. Doubts developed that our major trading partners were likely to expand domestic demand vigorously enough to provide a global environment within which the United States could markedly improve its balance of payments position. Market participants considered seriously the possibility that the U.S. authorities might welcome a continued decline in the dollar on the grounds that central banks abroad might then cut interest rates in their countries more quickly.

Under these circumstances, market participants expected the trend toward lower interest rates to continue, with the United States setting the pace and other industrial countries perhaps following later on. Although there were already a few signs that the U.S. economy was regaining some momentum from the slow first half of the year, market participants still were struck by the areas of weakness in U.S. economic performance. Output and investment remained sluggish, manufacturing employment continued to decline, and retail sales were generally stagnant. At the same time, prospects for price and wage stability appeared to be good for the short term, despite some concern about the longer-term inflationary implications of recent rapid monetary growth.

In this environment, expectations resurfaced from time to time throughout the first few weeks of August that the Federal Reserve might again cut its discount rate, perhaps operating unilaterally as it had done in July. As a result, in August interest rates on deposits denominated in U.S. dollars fell, and their decline was sharper than the decline in interest rates in other currencies.

^{1.} The charts for the report are available on request from Publications Services, Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, Washington, D.C. 20551.

The Federal Reserve did cut its discount rate ½ of 1 percentage point, to 5½ percent, effective August 21. The exchange market reaction was muted, partly because many market participants expected the authorities in Germany and Japan to provide some further stimulus to their economies—either with monetary or other measures—before the annual meetings of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the World Bank at the end of September.

Economic statistics released in mid-August began to paint a contrasting picture between the German and Japanese economies. The German economy, which had contracted sharply early in the year, seemed to be staging a robust recovery; and official German projections of an acceleration in growth began to be given widespread credence in the financial markets. Japan, on the other hand, appeared to be having much more difficulty adjusting to the appreciation of its currency. Although both the mark and the yen had risen about the same amount against the dollar since early 1985, on a trade-weighted basis the yen's appreciation had been much greater than the appreciation of the mark. Whereas German manufacturers lost little competitiveness in their markets in other EMS countries, Japanese export industries were hit hard. They lost competitiveness not only in the United States but also in important East Asian markets. With business statistics released in August showing continued stagnation in the Japanese manufacturing sector, market participants began to question whether the yen should appreciate much more.

In these circumstances, traders began to sense around mid-August that the dollar had more room to decline against the German mark and the other currencies of continental Europe than against the yen. When a large U.S. trade deficit for July was announced at the end of August, traders sold dollars aggressively against both marks and Swiss francs. The dollar continued to decline against the European currencies through the end of August, even though it stabilized against the yen.

By mid-September, there was further evidence of improvement in the U.S. economic outlook. Gains in employment during August were more balanced, industrial activity was a little firmer, and retail sales were more buoyant. These developments, together with confirmation of strong growth for the German economy in the second quarter, seemed to suggest that an atmosphere supportive of renewed cooperation would surround the meetings of the Group of Five (G-5) and Group of Seven (G-7) industrial countries in Washington at the end of the month. With Japanese production for export declining, German domestic demand replacing exports as the major source of growth, and U.S. output appearing to grow at a more satisfactory pace, the process of adjustment appeared to be under way at long last.

In response to these developments, foreign exchange dealers concluded that the need for the U.S. authorities to seek further exchange rate adjustment had lessened, and the immediate pressure on dollar exchange rates subsided. At the same time, in the wake of repeated comments by German officials, market participants became reconciled to the view that the Bundesbank was unlikely to ease monetary policy soon. As a result, expectations of a further reduction of interest rates faded—not only in Germany, but also in the United States and other countries. U.S. interest rates actually backed up somewhat. As dollar exchange rates and interest rates both started to move up, foreign exchange professionals began to cover sizable short dollar positions. Bidding for dollars became intense, at times exaggerated by rumors that unrealistically good U.S. economic statistics were about to be released. By September 12, the dollar was swept up to DM2.1030 to match its high early in the three-month period.

After mid-September, the dollar showed little trend. Market participants remained skeptical that, over the longer term, the dollar had declined sufficiently to correct the U.S. balance of payments deficit. But over the shorter term, market participants perceived the dollar to be consolidating its position around mid-September rate levels. They were sensitive to any evidence that U.S. and other monetary authorities would be willing to support such a stabilization of exchange rates. In this environment, they took note of statements such as the one by Chairman Volcker on September 24 that current exchange rate relationships place our industry in a far

better competitive position than for some years. Accordingly, the dollar fluctuated without clear direction. But it was sometimes subject to abrupt movements, especially against the mark in a range of DM2.00 to DM2.08. These abrupt shifts came in response to statements, actions, or rumors of actions thought to reflect official attitudes toward exchange rates.

The view that the dollar was entering a period of greater stability was called into question several times between mid-September and mid-October. The first such occasion came in response to statements that brought official attitudes about exchange rates into question. Bundesbank President Poehl was reported to have said that the Bundesbank would not cut its interest rates but that Germany would accept a stronger mark as its contribution to international economic adjustment. Subsequently, Treasury Secretary Baker said that, although it was preferable not to rely on exchange rate adjustments alone to reduce trade imbalances, there would need to be further exchange rate changes in the absence of additional measures to promote higher growth abroad. In response, the dollar moved down decisively, declining on September 19 to DM1.9845 and ¥151.77, its low for the period against the yen. But it soon recovered most of this decline after a European Community (EC) meeting of finance ministers and central bank governors at Gleneagles, Scotland, the following

 Federal Reserve reciprocal currency arrangements Millions of dollars

Institution	Amount of facility October 31, 1986
Austrian National Bank	250 1,000
National Bank of BelgiumBank of Canada	2.000
National Bank of Denmark	250
Bank of England	3,000
Bank of France	2.000
German Federal Bank	6,000
Bank of Italy	3,000
Bank of Japan	5,000
Bank of Mexico	700
Netherlands Bank	500
Bank of Norway	250
Bank of Sweden	300
Swiss National Bank	4,000
Bank for International Settlements: Dollars against Swiss francs	600
Dollars against other authorized European	l GOO
currencies	1,250
Total	30,100

day. Market participants interpreted statements about that meeting as indicating that the EC countries had agreed to use exchange market intervention, if necessary, to protect the EMS from strains that they felt were associated with the decline in the dollar.

The next point of uncertainty occurred at the end of September. The weekend G-5 and G-7 meetings in Washington ended without a specific agreement, which some observers had been looking for, that Germany and Japan would cut interest rates in return for a U.S. commitment to stabilize the dollar. Market participants, sensing that no arrangement was in place to prevent a resumption of the dollar's decline, moved to reestablish short dollar positions. As a result, the dollar declined sharply against the continental European currencies throughout the first half of October, hitting its low against the German mark of DM1.9690 on October 17.

Meanwhile, the dollar had continued to trade in a relatively narrow range against the Japanese yen. In early September, news of a meeting between Secretary of the Treasury Baker and Japan's Finance Minister Miyazawa generated some anticipation that an agreement on exchange rates might be forthcoming. Later in September, foreign investors, discouraged by the worsening business climate in Japan, began to sell holdings of shares on the Tokyo stock market. This outflow, combined with a growing pessimism about the likelihood of a reduction in the Bank of Japan's discount rate, contributed to a sharp drop in the Tokyo stock market in the middle of October. Japanese institutional investors, attempting to offset the resulting losses on their yen equity portfolios before the end-October reporting date, realized profits on their dollardenominated assets by unwinding hedges that had been put in place when the dollar was much higher. These various factors generated a demand for dollars throughout most of October and reinforced sentiment that the dollar had reached a near-term bottom against the Japanese currency.

Late in October evidence was accumulating that the U.S. economy had strengthened significantly during the third quarter and that the U.S. trade position had at least begun to stabilize. A preliminary estimate showing that real GNP in-

Drawings and repayments by foreign central banks under regular reciprocal currency arrangements¹

Millions of dollars, drawings or repayments (-)

Central bank drawing on the Federal Reserve System	Out- standing as of August 1, 1986	August	Septem- ber	October	Out- standing as of October 31, 1986
Bank of Mexico	0	210.2	-66.8	0	143.4

1. Data are on a value-date basis.

creased 2.4 percent in the third quarter was followed by a report that U.S. durable goods orders had increased 4.9 percent in September. Moreover, preliminary trade statistics for September indicated a second month of decline in the U.S. trade deficit.

At the same time, market participants became increasingly impressed with European officials' apparent intention to buy dollars to resist depreciation of the U.S. currency and associated strains on the EMS. There were several reports of intervention by the Bundesbank and other European central banks to buy dollars during October. In addition, reported statements from German officials that any further decline of the dollar threatened economic growth in Europe contributed to the perception that there might also be a limit to the dollar's depreciation against the continental currencies. Accordingly, when the demand for dollars against the ven strengthened late in October, and the dollar began to firm against that currency, it also firmed somewhat against the European currencies.

As the period drew to a close, the dollar received a final boost of support from the announcement of a ½ percentage point cut in the Bank of Japan's discount rate and an economic policy accord between U.S. Treasury Secretary Baker and Japanese Finance Minister Miyazawa. The accord outlined fiscal policy initiatives, including tax reform plans in Japan, and underscored the U.S. commitment to reducing the budget deficit. The two countries judged the exchange rate realignment achieved between their currencies since September 1985 to be broadly consistent with present underlying economic fundamentals, and they reaffirmed a will-

ingness to cooperate on exchange market issues. Notwithstanding statements by Treasury officials that U.S. intervention policy had not changed, some market participants interpreted the accord to be a pact for concerted intervention to support the dollar.

Thus the dollar continued to rise through the end of October. This rise in dollar exchange rates was led by an increase against the yen but was accompanied by increases against other major currencies. The increase in the dollar at the end of the period left it higher on balance against some currencies and limited its decline against the German mark. On the trade-weighted basis of the dollar exchange rate index of the Federal Reserve Board, the dollar closed the period 13/8 percent higher than at the end of July.

The pound sterling was the only currency against which the dollar rose consistently during the period under review. Some of sterling's decline was seen in foreign exchange markets as reflecting the impact of weak oil prices on British export revenues and government income. But market participants were also concerned about the direction of the government's overall monetary and fiscal policies, as well as about preelection political uncertainties. With the authorities deciding formally to abandon monetary targets as a policy tool, expectations strengthened that the government might adopt an exchange rate guide for policy instead. As a result, discussion of sterling's joining the intervention arrangements of the EMS became even more widespread than before, both in the press and in financial markets. But no new policy initiatives along these lines emerged during the period under review. By the end of October, sterling had depreciated almost 6 percent against the dollar and even more against the continental European currencies.

During the period, the exchange rate mechanism of the EMS was at times subject to strain. The Irish pound was caught between the decline of sterling on the one hand and the rise of continental currencies on the other. With Irish exporters experiencing a loss of competitiveness in the United Kingdom, Ireland's primary export market, on August 2 the Irish authorities devalued the Irish pound 8 percent against the bilateral central rates of the other EMS currencies.

 Drawings and repayments by foreign central banks under special swap arrangements with the U.S. Treasury!

Millions of dollars, drawings or repayments ()

Central bank drawing on the U.S. Treasury	Amount of Facility	Outstanding as of August 1, 1986	August	September	October	Outstanding as of October 31, 1986
Central Bank of Bolivia Central Bank of Ecuador Bank of Mexico Central Bank of Nigeria	100.0 75.0 273.0 37.0	75.0 *	- 75.0 211.0 *	0 * • 67.0 *	0 0 22.2	0 # 144.0 22.2

^{1.} Data are on a value-date basis.

Later on, as the German mark appreciated against the dollar, it also moved up against other currencies. By late August the mark reached the top of the narrow band, a position it held throughout the remainder of the period. At times during September and to a lesser extent during October, the narrow band was fully stretched to the 21/4 percent intervention limit as the mark benefited more than the others from the dollar's decline. In response to these pressures, EC finance ministers and central bank governors at their Gleneagles meeting, agreed to try to stem the rise of the member currencies against the dollar, largely in an effort to preserve stability within the EMS. By late October, tensions within the EMS joint float had subsided substantially.

At the beginning of the three-month period, the only drawing outstanding on the credit arrangements of the U.S. monetary authorities was \$75 million drawn on May 16, 1986, by the Central Bank of Ecuador against a \$150 million U.S. Treasury Exchange Stabilization Fund (ESF) short-term swap facility. On August 14, the swap arrangement was terminated pursuant to the agreement.

In the period from July through October, the U.S. monetary authorities provided short-term bridging facilities to Bolivia, Nigeria, and Mexico.

The U.S. Treasury through the ESF on September 17 extended a \$100 million financing facility to the Central Bank of Bolivia. There were no drawings made against this facility during the period under review.

The U.S. Treasury through the ESF agreed on October 24 to provide a short-term facility of \$37 million to the Central Bank of Nigeria as part of a multilateral facility of \$250 million organized under the leadership of the Bank of England. On

October 31, a drawing of \$22.2 million was made on the U.S. portion.

On August 27 the U.S. monetary authorities agreed jointly to a multilateral arrangement in the amount of \$1.1 billion with the Bank for International Settlements (acting for certain central banks) and the central banks of Argentina, Brazil, Colombia, and Uruguay to provide a nearterm contingency support facility for Mexico's international reserves. Drawings on the facility were made available in light of agreement between Mexico and the IMF concerning a proposed standby arrangement, the expected receipt by Mexico of disbursements under loans from the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IRBD), and the agreement by Mexico to apply drawings from the IMF and disbursements from the IBRD to the balances on outstanding drawings on the facility. On August 29, \$850 million was made available to Mexico. On this date Mexico drew \$211 million from the Treasury through the ESF and \$210.2 million from the Federal Reserve through its regular swap facility with the Bank of Mexico. On September 30, Mexico repaid \$67 million to the ESF and \$66.8 million to the Federal Reserve.

 Net profits or losses (--) on U.S. Treasury and Federal Reserve current foreign exchange operations

Millions of dollars

Period ¹	Federal Reserve	U.S. Treasury Exchange Stabilization Fund
August 1, 1986— October 31, 1986 Valuation profits and losses on outstanding	0	0
assets and liabilities as of October 31, 1986	1,341.3	1,290.1

Data are on a value-date basis.

^{*}No facility

During this period the Federal Reserve and the ESF realized no profits or losses from exchange transactions. As of October 31, cumulative book-keeping or valuation gains on outstanding foreign currency balances were \$1,341.3 million for the Federal Reserve and \$1,290.1 million for the Treasury's ESF. These valuation gains represent the increase in the dollar value of outstanding currency assets valued at end-of-period exchange rates, compared with the rates prevailing at the time the foreign currencies were acquired.

The Federal Reserve and the ESF invest for-

eign currency balances acquired in the market as a result of their foreign operations in a variety of instruments that yield market-related rates of return and that have a high degree of quality and liquidity. Under the authority provided by the Monetary Control Act of 1980, the Federal Reserve invested \$2,868 million equivalent of its foreign currency holdings in securities issued by foreign governments as of October 31. In addition, the Treasury held the equivalent of \$3,980.1 million in such securities as of the end of October.

Staff Studies

The staffs of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System and of the Federal Reserve Banks undertake studies that cover a wide range of economic and financial subjects. From time to time the results of studies that are of general interest to the professions and to others are summarized in the FEDERAL RESERVE BULLETIN.

The analyses and conclusions set forth are those of the authors and do not necessarily

indicate concurrence by the Board of Governors, by the Federal Reserve Banks, or by the members of their staffs.

Single copies of the full text of each of the studies or papers summarized in the BULLETIN are available without charge. The list of Federal Reserve Board publications at the back of each BULLETIN includes a separate section entitled "Staff Studies" that lists the studies that are currently available.

STUDY SUMMARY

RESPONSES TO DEREGULATION: RETAIL DEPOSIT PRICING FROM 1983 THROUGH 1985

Patrick I. Mahoney, Alice P. White, Paul F. O'Brien, and Mary M. McLaughlin—Staff, Board of Governors

Prepared as a staff study in the spring of 1986

The removal of interest rate restrictions on retail time deposits in October 1983 gave commercial banks and thrift institutions nearly complete freedom to set offering rates on retail accounts. This study examines the pricing of retail time deposits and money market deposit accounts by commercial banks and FSLIC-insured thrift institutions from October 1983 through December 1985 in the aggregate and for individual institutions. The appendix provides a history of the regulation of deposit offering rates and a chronology of interest rate ceilings from 1933, when ceilings on deposit offering rates were established, through April 1, 1986, when all remaining ceilings were removed.

In general, depository institutions responded to deregulation in a measured way, following various pricing strategies. The most striking regularity in the data was that thrift institutions, in the aggregate, consistently offered higher rates on all accounts than did commercial banks; the differences were greater on longer-term accounts. The differences in the average offering rates between the two types of institutions on time accounts usually exceeded the 25-basis point differential that had been part of the Regulation Q interest rate structure just before deregulation. Over most of the period studied, the average offering rates on most retail deposits at both types of institutions were below interest rates on market instruments of comparable maturity. Offering rates responded with varying lags to changes in market interest rates, and the difference between offering rates and market interest rates varied considerably.

Data on deposit flows showed that a steeper deposit yield curve enhanced flows into longer-term time deposits, demonstrating a role for pricing in the determination of the maturity distribution of deposit inflows. Deregulation did

affect the liability structure of both sets of institutions, though not dramatically: commercial banks increased the importance of retail deposits at the expense of managed liabilities and transaction accounts, whereas thrift institutions increased their reliance on managed liabilities.

Offering rates of commercial banks and thrift institutions differed state by state. Although the average offering rates of thrift institutions generally exceeded those at commercial banks, analysis of data for individual institutions revealed a diversity of pricing strategies. Only in a few cases did an institution pay the highest rate on a deposit category for long, and no institution paid the highest rate on all deposit categories at any one time. In addition, individual institutions frequently adjusted their offering rates relative to their competitors, a practice that suggests efforts to explore depositor response to changes in offering rates.

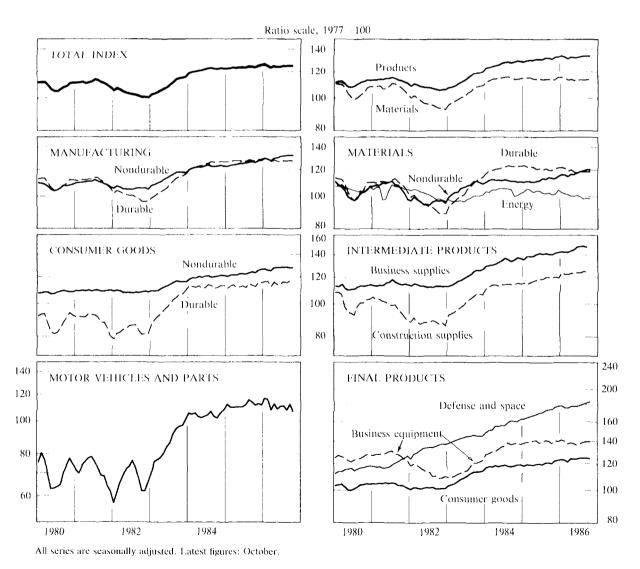
Industrial Production

Released for publication November 14

Industrial production was unchanged overall in October. Sharp reductions occurred in assemblies of motor vehicles, but there were increases in the output of home goods, defense equipment, and construction and business supplies—all of which have posted better-than-average gains over the past year. At 125.2 percent of the 1977

average, total industrial output in October was about 1½ percent higher than it was a year earlier.

In market groups, output of consumer goods declined 0.4 percent in October, largely reflecting a cutback in automotive products. Autos were assembled at an annual rate of 7.3 million units, down from a rate of 7.7 million in September; production of lightweight consumer trucks



	1977 = 100		Percentage change from preceding month					Percentage
Group			1986					change, Oct. 1985
	Sept.	Oct.	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct	to Oct. 1986
	Major market groups							
Total industrial production	125.2	125.2	.0	.5	.1	.1	.0	1.3
Products, total Final products. Consumer goods. Durable Nondurable Business equipment Defense and space Intermediate products. Construction supplies Materials	133.8 132.9 125.1 117.0 128.1 139.7 182.4 137.2 124.8 113.5	133.8 132.7 124.6 115.1 128.1 139.6 183.6 137.7 125.2 113.5	.0 4 .1 .5 .0 9 .2 1.4 .5	.6 .7 .6 1.7 .3 1.0 .7 .2 1	.4 .4 1 7 .1 .9 .8 .4 .9 3	.1 .2 .0 1.3 -,4 .4 .8 5 2	.0 1 4 -1.7 .0 .0 .7 .4 .3	2.1 1.3 3.4 2.5 3.7 1.0 5.0 4.1
	Major industry groups							
Manufacturing. Durable. Nondurable Mining Utilities.	129.5 127.6 132.2 95.8 111.1	129.5 127.4 132.4 95.6 112.1	.0 6 1.0 9	.7 1.0 .4 -1.8 1.0	.3 .1 .5 ~.3 ~1.3	.0 .1 1 -1.0 2.6	0 2 2 3 .9	2.5 .6 5.3 -10.6 .2

NOTE. Indexes are seasonally adjusted.

also was down sharply in October. Throughout 1986 assembly rates have fluctuated considerably, as auto makers have used output adjustments as well as periodic financial incentive programs to control inventories.

Associated in part with the high levels of housing activity, output of home goods rose further. However, the output of nondurable consumer goods, which rose rapidly earlier in the year, was unchanged during the month and remained at levels attained last spring. Production of total business equipment was flat in October following gains—concentrated in commercial and transit equipment—in the preceding three months. Output of defense and space equipment continued to expand at the steady pace of recent

months, and production of supplies for construction and business also was up in October.

Continuing the pattern of most of 1986, output of total materials was unchanged in October. Within materials, significant growth has occurred in textiles, paper, and chemicals this year, while output of many durable and energy materials such as metals and crude oil has been depressed.

In industry groups, manufacturing output was unchanged in October at a level 2.5 percent higher than it was a year earlier. Durable manufacturing edged down during the month, but nondurables increased somewhat. Mining output edged down 0.3 percent further and was more than 10 percent lower than it was a year earlier, but production by utilities increased.

Announcements

PROPOSED INVESTMENT
BY SUMITOMO BANK DEEMED CONSISTENT
WITH BANK HOLDING COMPANY ACT

The Federal Reserve Board announced on November 19, 1986, that it had informed The Sumitomo Bank, Ltd., Osaka, Japan, that, with certain revisions, its proposed investment in Goldman, Sachs & Co., New York, New York, would be consistent with the Bank Holding Company Act. The Board reached this conclusion only after Sumitomo agreed to a number of changes to meet the Board's concerns about the investment as it was originally structured.

The investment, as originally proposed, took the form of a nonvoting \$500 million limited partnership interest and subordinated debt, as an addition to an already existing subordinated debt investment of \$100 million in that company.

The Board had to determine, under the Bank Holding Company Act, whether Sumitomo's role would be passive and noncontrolling and would not result in a situation in which Sumitomo had the power to exercise a controlling influence over the management or policies of Goldman, as well as whether it would adversely affect the safe and sound operation of banking organizations. In making these judgements, the Board has adopted policies and criteria for assessing particular proposed investments.

As relevant to the Sumitomo proposal, these criteria include consideration of whether the investment represents more than 25 percent of the total shareholders' equity; whether it contains restrictions limiting the target's freedom of action; whether it places the investor in the role of entrepreneur in the organization, promotion, or operation of the target firm; whether it results in significant intercompany ties; whether it provides for interlocking directors or management officials; or whether it allows for the extension of credit on favorable terms.

The Board found the original proposal incon-

sistent with these established policies and criteria. The points of inconsistency included the following:

- The total investment, including limited partnership equity and subordinated debt, would exceed 25 percent of Goldman's total equity.
- Sumitomo would have representation on the boards of directors of the subsidiaries of Goldman in Tokyo and London, and the name of the London subsidiary would reflect an affiliation with Sumitomo.
- Sumitomo would have a 50 percent voting interest in a London joint venture subsidiary and 12.5 percent in a Tokyo subsidiary.
- The investment was expected to result in an increased business relationship between the companies, at least in part through mutual referrals.
- Sumitomo employees could be transferred to Goldman as trainees and could be used to solicit business from Japanese companies.

Under this proposal business arrangements between the parties would have been complex and extensive. The Board was concerned that this combination of a significant equity investment and the maintenance of extensive business relationships would give the investor both the economic incentive and means to exercise or attempt to exercise a controlling influence over the management or policies of the target company. An investment operated in this framework cannot, as a practical matter, be expected to remain wholly passive, but contains within it the inherent potential—the power—for the exercise of an important influence, including from time to time a controlling influence, depending in part on the relative business success of the parties to the investment.

Aside from the control concerns expressed above, the Board believes that the proposed investment, even after compliance with the non-controlling investment guidelines, has precedential implications for the Board's policies regard-

ing the capital adequacy of bank holding companies and their obligation to serve as a continuing source of strength to subsidiary banks. The Board would expect that a U.S. bank holding company seeking to make an investment in such circumstances would be particularly strongly capitalized. Such an investment could not be given full weight in the evaluation of a bank holding company's capital adequacy or its continuing ability to serve as a source of financial strength to its subsidiary banks. To remedy the Board's concerns, Sumitomo has proposed the following changes in its proposed investment in Goldman, Sachs:

- Sumitomo's total investment in Goldman, Sachs, which will include both Sumitomo's partnership interests and all Sumitomo's subordinated debt, will not exceed 24.9 percent of Goldman, Sachs total partners' capital.
- Sumitomo will not acquire any stock in, or have any directors on the board of, any Goldman, Sachs affiliate, nor shall Sumitomo's name be used by an affiliate of Goldman, Sachs or vice versa.
- No present or former Sumitomo employees will be trainees of Goldman, Sachs, although Sumitomo reserves the right to seek relief from this condition under terms acceptable to the Board.
- Sumitomo and Goldman, Sachs will not increase the amount of business they currently do with each other as a result of the investment. Sumitomo will not solicit any business for Goldman, Sachs or vice versa. Nor will Sumitomo introduce Goldman, Sachs to customers, or vice versa, unless a customer specifically requests to be introduced, and any such business introduced at the request of customers will not exceed, in any year, 2½ percent of the consolidated gross revenues of the recipient of the introduction.
- Existing normal business relationships will be maintained on an arm's-length, nonexclusive basis, and there will be no advertising or marketing of each other's services.
- Subject to necessary internal approvals and as promptly as practical after the date of the closing of its investment in Goldman, Sachs, Sumitomo will enhance its capital position by an amount that will substantially offset the funds being invested in Goldman, Sachs.

• Sumitomo has reaffirmed its commitment that it will waive any right to select general partners under New York law and that the voting arrangements under the limited partnership agreement will provide that Sumitomo will not have the right to vote for or participate in the selection of Goldman's general partners or other management officials or vote for or direct other policies of Goldman.

The Board shall retain the authority to review regularly the investment to determine whether, under all the facts and circumstances, the investment is consistent with the requirements of no controlling influence and safe and sound banking practices. To address the possibility of a controlling influence developing in the future, the contract between Sumitomo and Goldman, Sachs will provide that the investment shall be terminated and promptly repaid in the event that the Board finds that Sumitomo has the power to exercise a controlling influence over Goldman unless the situation that resulted in such a finding is eliminated.

These changes have been reviewed by the Board, and the Board finds that the proposal, as modified, is consistent with the requirements of the Bank Holding Company Act.

The Board noted that considerable interest has focused on the proposal, in part because of perceived implications for administration of the Glass-Steagall Act. However, the only issue raised by the proposal concerns administration of the Bank Holding Company Act and, in particular, determination of whether the proposed transaction implies a controlling interest in a firm engaged in activities not permitted under that act, and its consequences for the capital strength of the bank holding company parent. A truly passive noncontrolling investment logically should not raise any Glass-Steagall issues.

Similarly, some question has been raised over whether U.S. banks would receive reciprocal treatment in Japan. While the Board has a continuing interest in encouraging open markets and fair treatment, this issue is also not relevant by law to the Board's consideration of this case. Under the policy of national treatment established by the Congress in the International Banking Act and the Bank Holding Company Act, the Board's evaluation of the investment is limited to

the control question and to safety and soundness

CHANGES IN AMOUNTS SUBJECT TO RESERVE REQUIREMENTS

The Federal Reserve Board announced an increase in the amount of net transaction accounts to which the 3 percent reserve requirement will apply in 1987 from \$31.7 million to \$36.7 million. The Board also increased the amount of a depository institution's reservable liabilities that are subject to a reserve requirement of 0 percent from \$2.6 million to \$2.9 million of total reservable liabilities and increased the reporting cutoff level distinguishing weekly reporters from quarterly reporters from \$26.8 million to \$28.6 million of total deposits and other reservable liabilities. These adjustments take effect beginning December 30, 1986.

The Board made the changes in accordance with provisions of the Monetary Control Act. The act requires the Board to amend its Regulation D (Reserve Requirements of Depository Institutions) annually to increase the amount of transaction accounts subject to a 3 percent reserve requirement. The annual adjustment must be 80 percent of the annual percentage change in transaction accounts held by all depository institutions. The growth in total net transaction accounts of all depository institutions from June 30, 1985, to June 30, 1986, was 19.6 percent. The statutory rule thus requires an increase of \$5.0 million over last year's amount to \$36.7 million.

The Board is also required by the Garn-St Germain Depository Institutions Act of 1982 to amend Regulation D to adjust the amount of a depository institution's total reservable liabilities that are exempt from reserve requirements for the upcoming year by 80 percent of any annual percentage increase in total reservable liabilities for all depository institutions. Growth in total reservable liabilities was 13.6 percent from June 30, 1985, to June 30, 1986, requiring an increase in the reserve requirement exemption to \$2.9 million.

The Board is also increasing the reporting cutoff level distinguishing weekly reporters from quarterly reporters from \$26.8 million to \$28.6 million of total deposits and other reservable liabilities. The cutoff level is indexed to 80 percent of the annual percentage increase in total deposits and other reservable liabilities for all depository institutions. The annual adjustment of the cutoff level is computed as of June 30 of each year. Institutions with total deposits and other reservable liabilities below the reserve requirement exemption amount of \$2.9 million are excused from reporting even on a quarterly basis if their deposits can be estimated from other sources.

REVISION TO CAPITAL ADEQUACY GUIDELINES

The Federal Reserve Board issued on November 4, 1986, revisions to its capital adequacy guidelines for bank holding companies that treat perpetual debt as primary capital and placed limits on the amount of perpetual debt, perpetual preferred stock, and mandatory convertible securities that may qualify as primary capital. The guidelines are effective immediately.

Capital adequacy is one of the critical factors the Board is required to analyze in taking action on various types of applications, such as mergers and acquisitions by bank holding companies, and in the conduct of the Board's various supervisory activities related to the safety and soundness of the banking system.

Before perpetual debt can be treated as primary capital, it must meet the following criteria:

- The debt issue must be unsecured. If it is issued by a bank, it must be subordinated to claims of depositors.
- Repayment of the principal of the debt instrument will be limited to those situations involving the issuer's insolvency, bankruptcy, or reorganization.
- Any voluntary redemption of the perpetual debt securities must be approved by the Board.
- The debt instrument contract must give the issuer the authority to choose to defer interest payments if all dividends on common and preferred stock have been eliminated.
- Perpetual debt issued must convert to equity when the issuer's retained earnings and surplus become negative (or in the case of a guarantee,

when the guarantor's earnings and surplus become negative).

The amount of perpetual debt, perpetual preferred stock, and mandatory convertible securities that will qualify as primary capital has been limited to 33¹/₃ percent of all primary capital (stated on a gross rather than a net basis)—an increase from the proposed 25 percent limit. In addition, the Board has imposed a limit of 20 percent of all primary capital on mandatory convertible securities and perpetual debt.

All securities exceeding the limits and issued, or in the process of being issued, before November 20, 1985, will be grandfathered and given primary capital treatment.

FEE SCHEDULES FOR SERVICES PROVIDED BY FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS

The Federal Reserve Board has announced the 1987 fee schedules for services provided by the Reserve Banks. For the most part, the new fees are the same as those for 1986.

The fee schedules apply to check collection, automated clearinghouse, wire transfer of funds and net settlement, definitive securities safe-keeping and noncash collection, and book-entry securities services for non-Treasury securities. Fee schedules for the check collection service will be distributed by the Reserve Banks; fee schedules for the remaining services are available on request from Publications Services, Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, Washington, D.C. 20551.

In 1987, total costs for priced services including the private sector adjustment factor are projected to be \$622.3 million. Total revenue is estimated at \$634 million, resulting in a recovery rate of 101.9 percent.

At the same time, the Board approved the 1987 private sector adjustment factor (PSAF) for Reserve Bank priced services of \$70.9 million, an increase of 4.1 percent over the 1985 level. The PSAF is an allowance for the taxes that would have been paid and the return on capital that would have been provided had the Federal Reserve's priced services been furnished by a private business firm.

These actions are effective January 1, 1987,

except for the automated clearinghouse fee schedule, which is effective April 1, 1987.

TIERED PRICING STRUCTURE APPROVED FOR CHECK COLLECTION SERVICES

The Federal Reserve Board announced approval on November 25, 1986, of a proposal to permit the head offices of the Federal Reserve Banks of Minneapolis and Kansas City to use a tiered pricing structure for check collection services on a permanent basis.

Since November 1984, both Reserve Bank head offices have been conducting a pilot program to test the feasibility of tiered pricing. The current pilot program will be made a permanent structure of their check collection services, effective immediately.

A tiered pricing structure allows different fees to be charged to sending institutions for check presentment based on whether the payor institution wants the checks sent to a high- or a lowcost presentment point.

There is a significant difference between the unit cost of clearing checks drawn on high- or low-cost presentment points in some collection zones. Tiered pricing more accurately reflects Federal Reserve costs of processing. It also allows financial institutions to make better decisions in choosing the most cost-effective method of clearing checks.

Besides adopting the proposal, the Board also established criteria under which tiered pricing could be used for check collection services at other Reserve Bank offices.

NEW MEMBERS APPOINTED TO PRICING POLICY COMMITTEE

The Federal Reserve Board announced the appointment of new members to its Pricing Policy Committee (PPC), effective January 1, 1987. The new members are Silas Keehn, President of the Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago, and William H. Wallace, First Vice President of the Federal Reserve Bank of Dallas.

The Board also appointed Jack Guynn, First Vice President of the Federal Reserve Bank of

Atlanta, as Executive Director of the PPC through year-end 1988. He will replace Henry R. Czerwinski, who will remain a member of the committee.

The other members of the PPC include Governor Wayne D. Angell; Edward G. Boehne, President of the Philadelphia Reserve Bank; and Theodore E. Allison, Staff Director for the Board's Office of Federal Reserve Bank Activities.

The committee reviews and determines—subject to approval by the Board—all fee schedules for priced services offered by Federal Reserve Banks to depository institutions.

STANDARD FORMAT APPROVED FOR FEDWIRE INFORMATION

The Federal Reserve Board announced its approval on November 24, 1986, of a proposal to require a standard format for third-party payment information over Fedwire, effective April 3, 1989.

A 25-cent surcharge will be imposed on Fedwire fund transfers that do not meet the standard format beginning April 1, 1988. Beginning April 3, 1989, messages that do not conform to the new format will not be accepted for transmittal.

QUARTERLY FINANCIAL RESULTS AVAILABLE FOR PRICED SERVICE **OPERATIONS**

The Federal Reserve Board has reported financial results of Federal Reserve priced service operations for the quarter ending September 30, 1986.

The Board issues a report on priced services annually and a priced service balance sheet and income statement quarterly. The financial statements are designed to reflect standard accounting practices, taking into account the nature of the Federal Reserve's activities and its unique position in this field.

Proposed Actions

The Federal Reserve Board has issued for public comment a proposal to provide a redeposit service for small checks that are returned because of insufficient or uncollected funds. Comments should be received by December 18.

The Federal Reserve Board also issued for public comment a proposal to charge fees for the processing of applications and for the supervision and general oversight of Edge corporations. Comments should be received by January 5.

A proposal to amend Regulation Z (Truth in Lending) to require that more information be disclosed to consumers regarding adjustable rate mortgages (ARMs) before loan application and at adjustment dates has also been issued for public comment. Comments are requested by January 20, 1987.

The Board issued for public comment on November 28, 1986, proposed revisions to the official staff commentaries for three of its consumer credit protection regulations—Regulation B (Equal Credit Opportunity), Regulation E (Electronic Fund Transfers), and Regulation Z (Truth in Lending). Comments must be received by January 30, 1987.

The Board also issued for comment on November 28, 1986, a list of factors to be considered when Reserve Banks propose to consolidate a priced service across District lines. Comments are requested by January 28, 1987. The Board approved consolidation of the municipal bond and coupon collection activities of the Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco at the Minneapolis Reserve Bank.

NEW PUBLICATION: INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION—1986 EDITION

Industrial Production—1986 Edition is now available. It contains a summary of the major revision of the industrial production index published in 1985; a description of the methods used to construct the index and of its historical development from 1919; a listing of the sources and coverage of the index series; and statistical tables providing historical data through 1985 for the total index, its major subaggregates, and its main components.

To obtain copies of Industrial Production— 1986 Edition, write to Publications Services, Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, Washington, D.C. 20551. The price is \$9.00 per copy.

2. Change in claims of BIS reporting banks on country groups, unadjusted and adjusted for exchange rate changes

Billions of dollars; - = decrease

Country group	1981~82		1983-84		1985	
	Unadjusted	Adjusted	Unadjusted	Adjusted	Unadjusted	Adjusted
Non-OPEC developing countries OPEC countries Eastern Europe	53.8 8.6 -6.6	59.7 12.4 .1	14.2 3.5 -8.1	22.3 7.8 1.8	21.4 4.7 12.3	11.3 .2 5.6
G-10 countries, smaller developed countries, and offshore banking centers ²	295.0 8.1	352.7 15.5	112.0 -1.6	193.0 4.5	321.1 9.0	219.8 3.8
All countries	358.9	440.4	120.0	229.4	368.5	240.7

^{1.} Excludes Yugoslavia, which is included here among the smaller developed countries.

ERRATA: BULLETIN TABLE

In table 2, "Change in claims of BIS reporting banks on country groups, unadjusted and adjusted," which appeared on page 686 of the October 1986 BULLETIN, the column headings, "unadjusted" and "adjusted," were transposed for each entry and time period. The corrected table appears above.

NEW PUBLICATION: FINANCIAL FUTURES AND OPTIONS IN THE U.S. ECONOMY

The 11 papers in Financial Futures and Options in the U.S. Economy, prepared by the staff of the Federal Reserve System and edited by Myron L. Kwast, address a broad range of public policy concerns raised by the invention and rapid growth of financial futures and options. The main issues addressed are (1) What are the economic purposes served by the markets in financial futures and options increase the price volatility of cash markets? (3) What are the effects of financial futures and options markets on the formation and distribution of real capital? (4) Can financial futures and options markets interfere with the conduct of monetary policy?

The papers, revised since their preparation in connection with a 1985 report to the Congress, are preceded by an overview summarizing them and putting them in the context of a broader, nontechnical discussion.

country composition of the reporting area in these years and because it adjusted the data for changes in exchange rates partly on the basis of the definition of that area.

To obtain copies of Financial Futures and Options in the U.S. Economy, write to Publications Services, Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, Washington, D.C. 20551. The price is \$10 per copy.

CHANGES IN BOARD STAFF

The Board of Governors announced the appointment of Donald B. Adams as Assistant Director in the Division of International Finance, effective November 7, 1986.

The Board has also announced the following official staff actions in the Division of Research and Statistics, effective November 24, 1986:

Appointment of Martha S. Scanlon as Assistant Director.

Appointment of Joyce K. Zickler as Assistant Director.

Promotion of Martha C. Bethea, Assistant Director, to Deputy Associate Director.

Promotion of Peter A. Tinsley, Assistant Director, to Deputy Associate Director.

Mr. Adams joined the Board's staff in January 1974 and has been Chief for the Administration and Statistical and Data Management Sections. Mr. Adams has an M.B.A. in finance from Harvard University and has done graduate studies in economics at Columbia University.

Ms. Scanlon joined the Board's staff in August 1972 as an economist and was promoted to Chief of the Capital Markets Section in March 1983.

^{2.} These areas were grouped together because the BIS changed the

Ms. Scanlon has done graduate studies in economics at the University of Wisconsin.

Ms. Zickler came to the Board in September 1975 as an economist and became Chief of the Economic Activity Section in October 1984. Ms. Zickler has a Ph.D. in economics from the George Washington University.

System Membership: Admission OF STATE BANKS

The following banks were admitted to membership in the Federal Reserve System during the period November 1 through November 30, 1986:

Michigan

Ludington Old Kent Bank of Ludington Niles..... Old Kent Bank Southwest

Record of Policy Actions of the Federal Open Market Committee

MEETING HELD ON SEPTEMBER 23, 1986

Domestic Policy Directive

The information reviewed at this meeting suggested a moderate pickup in economic growth from the slow pace in the second quarter. Payroll employment expanded further in August with gains widespread by industry. Consumer spending has continued to increase at a relatively rapid pace, and construction of single-family homes has remained at a high level. Business capital spending, however, has been sluggish, particularly for new structures. Wages rates have continued to increase slowly in recent months, while producer and consumer prices have tended to firm, reflecting developments in food and energy markets.

Total nonfarm payroll employment continued to expand in August, rising about ¼ million further after adjusting for strike activity, somewhat faster than the average gain so far this year. Hiring at service establishments accounted for two-thirds of the increase, but construction employment also was up substantially, and manufacturing employment rose for the first time since January. The civilian unemployment rate edged down again in August to 6.8 percent, nearly ½ percentage point below the second-quarter average.

After declining on balance over the first half of the year, industrial production has picked up recently. According to revised data, output was flat in June and rose 0.3 percent in July, rather than declining in both months as previously reported. In August industrial production edged up 0.1 percent. Gains in output in July and August were particularly large for defense and space equipment. Production of business equipment, consumer goods, and construction supplies also registered strong increases. Capacity utilization in manufacturing, mining, and utilities

fell 0.1 percentage point in August to 79 percent, about the same as the rate in the preceding three months but 1.6 percentage points below a year ago.

Retail sales rose 0.8 percent in August, after a July increase of 0.3 percent. Sales in the automotive group strengthened noticeably in response to incentive plans offered at the end of the month by domestic auto producers. Total car sales rose to an annual rate of 12.2 million units in August, compared with 10.9 million units in July. In the early part of September, sales of domestically produced autos soared to an annual rate of 17 million units. Outlays for durable goods other than autos, which were strong earlier in the year, dropped back in August, but sales at general merchandisers posted another large gain.

Residential construction activity remained relatively high through the summer. Housing starts totaled 1.8 million units at an annual rate in July and August. Single-family starts remained close to the vigorous pace of the first half of the year, while multifamily starts were appreciably below their average level in that period. In July sales of new homes dropped below the extraordinary levels recorded earlier in the year, but sales of existing homes remained at about the advanced pace of the second quarter.

Business capital spending has remained sluggish, reflecting continued weakness in nonresidential construction. Although the contraction in oil and gas-well drilling appears to be subsiding, the downtrend in commercial and industrial building has continued partly because of high vacancy rates and the impact of the tax reform legislation. The value of nonresidential construction put in place fell in July for the fifth time in six months. Business outlays for equipment, however, have expanded somewhat in recent months; shipments of nondefense capital goods in August were 1½ percent above the second-quarter average. New orders fell in August,

partially reversing gains in the previous two months, largely because orders for aircraft and parts dropped. Bookings for office and computing equipment, however, have rebounded from their level earlier this year.

Wage rates have continued to rise moderately over the past few months, while producer and consumer prices have firmed somewhat on balance due to developments in food and energy markets. Prices other than those for food and energy, however, have risen at about the same pace as earlier in the year. In August, the producer price index advanced 0.3 percent, after changing little on balance over the previous three months and declining sharply earlier in the year. The consumer price index increased 0.2 percent in August. The index had risen on balance in other recent months after falling somewhat during the first four months of the year. In the commodity markets, spot prices for precious metals rose sharply during August, reflecting supply disruptions and, perhaps, renewed inflationary expectations. The latter appeared to be associated in part with oil price developments and the lower foreign exchange value of the dollar. Lumber prices also rose significantly during August.

The trade-weighted value of the dollar against major foreign currencies had changed very little on balance since the August 19 meeting of the Committee, although it fluctuated over a fairly wide range. Exchange rates appeared to be affected mainly by news about prospects for economic activity in the United States and abroad. Germany and Japan did not follow the Federal Reserve's reduction in the discount rate, and short-term interest rates abroad were little changed while money market rates in the United States were somewhat lower. At the same time, long-term rates in the United States moved up sharply relative to comparable foreign interest rates. Preliminary data for the U.S. merchandise trade deficit in July indicated a substantially larger deficit than on average in the first half of the year as non-oil imports surged. Real economic growth appeared to have picked up on balance in the foreign industrial countries during the second quarter after a weak performance in the first quarter.

At its meeting in August, the Committee adopted a directive that called for decreasing

slightly the existing degree of pressure on reserve positions, taking account of the possibility of a change in the discount rate. The members expected such an approach to policy to be consistent with growth in M2 and M3 over the period from June to September at annual rates of about 7 to 9 percent. Over the same period growth in M1 was expected to moderate from the rapid pace during the second quarter. The Committee agreed that it would continue to evaluate growth of M1 in light of the expansion of the broader aggregates and other factors. The members also decided that somewhat greater or lesser reserve restraint might be acceptable depending on the behavior of the aggregates, the strength of the business expansion, developments in foreign exchange markets, progress against inflation, and conditions in domestic and international credit markets. The intermeeting range for the federal funds rate was maintained at 4 to 8 percent.

The discount rate was reduced ½ percentage point shortly after the August meeting. In the two complete reserve maintenance periods ending after the meeting, adjustment plus seasonal borrowing at the discount window averaged close to \$460 million, somewhat higher than in the previous intermeeting period. In the first week of the current maintenance period, borrowing dropped back to about \$280 million.

Growth in the broader monetary aggregates slowed in August; M2 and M3 grew at annual rates of about 10¾ percent and 8½ percent, respectively. In August, both aggregates were close to the upper limits of their longer-run ranges. In contrast to the broader aggregates, growth in M1 accelerated, but it appeared to have slowed considerably in the early weeks of September.

Federal funds generally have traded around 5% percent since the reduction in the discount rate shortly after the August 19 meeting of the Committee. Other short-term interest rates fell about 30 basis points following the discount rate cut. Longer-term bond yields changed little immediately after the discount rate action but have increased noticeably in recent weeks, with rates on Treasury securities rising as much as 60 basis points. The recent behavior of long-term rates apparently has reflected, at least in part, some concerns by market participants about whether inflationary pressures could develop in the con-

text of some strengthening in economic activity, the declining dollar, firmer oil prices, and rapid monetary growth in the United States and abroad.

The staff projections presented at this meeting suggested that growth in real GNP likely would pick up a bit further in coming months. Growth was forecast to continue at a moderate pace in 1987. Through 1987, the key element supporting expansion in domestic production was a projected improvement in the U.S. trade position. Growth in domestic spending was forecast to slow over the next several quarters. The staff outlook for inflation indicated a limited increase from the current pace due to some firming in world oil prices and the effects of the dollar's depreciation. The civilian unemployment rate was expected to decline slightly over the projection horizon.

In the Committee's discussion of the economic situation and outlook, the members expressed general agreement with the staff projection that moderate growth through the forecast horizon was the most likely outcome. However, the outlook remained subject to substantial uncertainties relating to both domestic and international factors. On the favorable side, consumer spending and construction of single-family housing remained elements of strength in the domestic economy, and members reported that business sentiment appeared to have improved recently in several, but not all, parts of the country. One member noted that reduced personal income taxes could help to sustain consumer expenditures next year. Another commented that the emergence of apparently more stable conditions in agriculture and energy would tend to remove the retarding influences that those key sectors had been exerting on overall economic activity. On the negative side, the demand for automobiles undoubtedly would weaken after the currently attractive incentive programs expired, and the apparent overbuilding of multifamily housing in many areas would tend to restrain overall residential construction. Business fixed investment was not expected to provide much, if any, impetus to the expansion despite indications of improvement recently in the demand for equipment. Adverse factors bearing on the investment outlook included the current oversupply of office buildings and other commercial facilities in many parts of the country and the negative effects of the tax reform legislation on investment incentives that many businessmen were reporting. The outlook for fiscal policy remained uncertain; several members noted that some of the proposed measures for reducing the deficit in 1987 did not deal with underlying imbalances and that the prospects beyond 1987 were especially unclear. However, one member observed that a reduction in government borrowing, if achieved, would tend to have a favorable impact on financial markets and thus on the economy generally.

On balance, while a few members supported the view that some pickup in domestic demand was a reasonable expectation, most believed that growth in domestic demand would probably taper off over the next several quarters. In their view, therefore, the prospects for sustained economic growth depended on an improvement in the foreign trade balance. The members generally agreed that the substantial depreciation of the dollar against several major foreign currencies provided a basis for anticipating a reduction in the trade deficit in real terms, but the timing of such a reduction still was subject to a great deal of uncertainty. Moreover, several expressed concern that the improvement might well be relatively modest, especially in the absence of stronger economic growth in key industrial nations abroad; and some members also commented on the inertia on both the import and export sides associated with long-term contracts and established marketing relationships. It also was noted that the currencies of a number of developing countries had changed relatively little vis-àvis the dollar over the past year or so, raising a question as to the speed of adjustment in the trade balance. With regard to currently available information on trade developments, a few members referred to limited indications in reports from firms in their Districts that tended to suggest some gains in the international competitive position of U.S. firms and better prospects for greater stability, if not some improvement, in the overall trade balance. However, broadly confirming evidence of such a development had not materialized thus far.

Against the background of the dollar's depreciation, the members agreed that some upward pressure on prices could be expected over the next several quarters, a tendency that would be reinforced if world oil prices continued to rise. Moreover, most commodity prices appeared to have stabilized recently, after declining earlier, while prices of precious metals had increased considerably and these developments along with conditions in financial markets suggested increased concern about the possibility of a pickup in inflation. On the other hand, a number of members observed that wages generally were rising somewhat less this year than in 1985 and some members also commented on the continuing efforts of many business firms to hold down their costs. And while productivity gains had been relatively limited in recent quarters, many labor contracts incorporated provisions on work rules that should help to improve efficiency and moderate pressures on costs.

At its meeting in July the Committee reviewed the basic policy objectives that it had established in February for growth of the monetary and credit aggregates in 1986 and set tentative objectives for expansion in 1987. For the period from the fourth quarter of 1985 to the fourth quarter of 1986, the Committee reaffirmed the ranges established in February for growth of 6 to 9 percent for both M2 and M3. The associated range for expansion in total domestic nonfinancial debt also was reaffirmed at 8 to 11 percent for 1986. With respect to M1, the Committee decided that growth in excess of the 3 to 8 percent range set in February would be acceptable and that such growth would be evaluated in the context of the velocity of M1, the expansion of the broader aggregates, developments in the economy and financial markets, and price pressures. For 1987 the Committee agreed on tentative monetary growth objectives that included a reduction of \(\frac{1}{2}\) percentage point to a range of 5½ to 8½ percent for both M2 and M3. In the case of M1 the Committee expressed the preliminary view that retention of the 1986 range of 3 to 8 percent, which implied a considerable reduction from the likely rate of growth in 1986, appeared appropriate for 1987 in the light of most historical experience. The Committee also retained the range of 8 to 11 percent for growth of total domestic nonfinancial debt in 1987. It was understood that all the ranges were provisional and that, notably in the case of M1, they would be reviewed in early

1987 against the background of intervening developments.

In the Committee's discussion of policy implementation for the weeks immediately ahead, nearly all the members were in favor of directing open market operations, at least initially, toward maintaining unchanged conditions of reserve availability. Several emphasized that monetary policy had moved toward an increasingly accommodative posture over the course of recent months and that it was now time to pause and observe developments, given the rapid growth in the broad as well as the narrow monetary aggregates, a few indications of more strength in the economy, and some signs of increasing inflationary expectations. One member expressed the view, however, that some tightening of reserve conditions was desirable at this time against the background of recent economic and financial developments, notably the persistence of rapid growth in the monetary aggregates.

In their discussion of policy implementation over the near term, the members took into account an analysis that suggested that if current conditions of reserve availability were maintained and if short-term interest rates did not deviate significantly from their existing levels, the growth of the monetary aggregates could be expected to slow over the months ahead, relative to the very rapid pace over the summer months, even assuming somewhat stronger expansion in economic activity. The most recent behavior of the monetary aggregates lent some weight to such an expectation. However, the anticipated slowing still would result in growth of the broad aggregates around the upper bound of their longterm ranges. Also, the members recognized that the extent of any slowing in monetary growth was subject to perhaps more than the usual uncertainties, reflecting for example questions about the pace of further adjustments in offering rates on various types of interest-bearing deposits as depository institutions continued to respond to earlier declines in short-term market rates. The members also noted that the monetary aggregates might well continue to grow very rapidly if short-term interest rates were to decline appreciably further.

In the course of the discussion, a number of members expressed concern about the potential for the broad monetary aggregates to exceed their longer-term ranges. While recognizing the need to evaluate the aggregates in the context of economic and financial developments more generally, these members emphasized the potential for inflation stemming from the buildup in money balances, and in liquid assets more generally, and these members attached considerable importance to constraining the growth of the broader monetary aggregates to within the Committee's ranges for the year. A slightly different view acknowledged that the Committee's objectives for M2 and M3 appeared to remain appropriate for the year, but in this view actual growth marginally in excess of those ranges should be tolerated—and the added risks of some future inflation accepted-if such growth occurred in the context of continuing sluggish economic expansion. One member stressed that if the velocity of money continued to decline, further rapid expansion might indeed be needed to sustain an acceptable rate of economic growth.

Turning to the question of possible adjustments in the degree of reserve pressure during the intermeeting period, the members did not foresee as likely any developments that might call for more than a slight change, if any, in the availability of reserves during the weeks ahead. In this context, however, a number believed that policy implementation should be especially alert to the potential need for some slight firming of reserve conditions, particularly if monetary growth did not slow in line with expectations, though this growth would continue to be viewed in the context of other economic and financial developments. Most of these members did not want to rule out the possibility of some easing in the weeks immediately ahead, but they saw the prospects for such a move as less likely, and two favored a directive that would not contemplate any easing. Other members felt that there should be no presumptions about the likely direction of any intermeeting adjustments, given the many uncertainties that existed about the behavior of the monetary aggregates and about prospective economic and financial developments. The members agreed that the behavior of the dollar on foreign exchange markets could be an important factor influencing any small intermeeting adjustments.

At the conclusion of the Committee's discussion, all but one member indicated that they favored a directive that called for no change in the current degree of pressure on reserve positions. The members expected this approach to policy implementation to be consistent with some reduction in the growth of M2 and M3 to annual rates of 7 to 9 percent over the fourmonth period from August to December. Over the same interval, growth in M1 was expected to moderate from the exceptionally large increase during the past several months. Because the prospective behavior of M1 remained subject to unusual uncertainty, the Committee again decided not to specify a rate of expected growth for this aggregate in the operational paragraph of the directive but to continue to evaluate M1 in the light of the performance of the broader aggregates and other factors. The members indicated that slightly greater reserve restraint would, or slightly lesser restraint might, be acceptable over the intermeeting period depending on the behavior of the monetary aggregates, taking into account the strength of the business expansion, the performance of the dollar in foreign exchange markets, progress against inflation, and conditions in domestic and international credit markets. The members agreed that the intermeeting range for the federal funds rate, which provides a mechanism for initiating consultation of the Committee when its boundaries are persistently exceeded, should be left unchanged at 4 to 8 percent.

At the conclusion of the meeting, the following domestic policy directive was issued to the Federal Reserve Bank of New York:

The information reviewed at this meeting suggests some pickup in the growth of economic activity from the slow pace in the second quarter. In August total nonfarm payroll employment grew considerably further, with employment in manufacturing rising for the first time since January. The civilian unemployment rate edged down further to 6.8 percent. Industrial production rose slightly in July and August after declining on balance during the first half of the year. Consumer spending has remained relatively strong in recent months, with gains in retail sales in August paced by a sharp rise in auto sales. Housing starts in July and August stayed at a relatively high level. Business capital spending appears to have remained sluggish, reflecting weakness in nonresidential con-

struction. A more moderate rate of wage increases has been sustained in recent months, while broad measures of prices have firmed somewhat due to developments in food and energy markets.

The trade-weighted value of the dollar against major foreign currencies is essentially unchanged on balance since the August 19 meeting of the Committee. Preliminary data for the U.S. merchandise trade deficit in July indicate a larger deficit than in previous months.

Growth of M2 and especially of M3 moderated in August, but expansion of these two aggregates for the year through August has been at the upper end of their respective ranges established by the Committee for 1986. In August M1 continued to grow very rapidly. Expansion in total domestic nonfinancial debt remains appreciably above the Committee's monitoring range for 1986. Short-term interest rates have declined further since the August meeting of the Committee while long-term market rates have risen on balance. On August 20, the Federal Reserve Board approved a reduction in the discount rate from 6 to 5½ percent.

The Federal Open Market Committee seeks monetary and financial conditions that will foster reasonable price stability over time, promote growth in output on a sustainable basis, and contribute to an improved pattern of international transactions. In furtherance of these objectives the Committee agreed at the July meeting to reaffirm the ranges established in February for growth of 6 to 9 percent for both M2 and M3, measured from the fourth quarter of 1985 to the fourth quarter of 1986. With respect to M1, the Committee recognized that, based on the experience of recent years, the behavior of that aggregate is subject to substantial uncertainties in relation to economic activity and prices, depending among other things on the responsiveness of M1 growth to changes in interest rates. In light of these uncertainties and of the substantial decline in velocity in the first half of the year, the Committee decided that growth of M1 in excess of the previously established 3 to 8 percent range for 1986 would be acceptable. Acceptable growth of M1 over the remainder of the year will depend on the behavior of velocity, growth in the other monetary aggregates, developments in the economy and financial markets, and price pressures. Given its rapid growth in the early part of the year, the Committee recognized that the increase in total domestic nonfinancial debt in 1986 may exceed its monitoring range of 8 to 11 percent, but felt an increase in that range would provide an inappropriate benchmark for evaluating longer-term trends in that aggregate.

For 1987 the Committee agreed on tentative ranges of monetary growth, measured from the fourth quarter of 1986 to the fourth quarter of 1987, of 5½ to 8½ percent for M2 and M3. While a range of 3 to 8 percent for M1 in 1987 would appear appropriate in the light of most historical experience, the Committee recognized that the exceptional uncertainties surrounding the behavior of M1 velocity over the more recent period would require careful appraisal of the target range at the beginning of 1987. The associated range for growth in total domestic nonfinancial debt was provisionally set at 8 to 11 percent for 1987.

In the implementation of policy for the immediate future, the Committee seeks to maintain the existing degree of pressure on reserve positions. This action is expected to be consistent with growth in M2 and M3 over the period from August to December at annual rates of 7 to 9 percent. While growth in M1 is expected to moderate from the exceptionally large increase during the past several months, that growth will continue to be judged in the light of the behavior of M2 and M3 and other factors. Slightly greater reserve restraint would, or slightly lesser reserve restraint might, be acceptable depending on the behavior of the aggregates, taking into account the strength of the business expansion, development in foreign exchange markets, progress against inflation, and conditions in domestic and international credit markets. The Chairman may call for Committee consultation if it appears to the Manager for Domestic Operations that reserve conditions during the period before the next meeting are likely to be associated with a federal funds rate persistently outside a range of 4 to 8 percent.

Votes for this action: Messrs. Volcker, Corrigan, Angell, Guffey, Heller, Mrs. Horn, Messrs. Johnson, Melzer, Morris, Rice, and Ms. Seger. Vote against this action: Mr. Wallich.

Mr. Wallich dissented because he preferred a slight tightening of reserve conditions. He was concerned about the persistence of rapid monetary expansion and the associated potential for inflation. In his view some reduction in the availability of reserves was needed to increase the likelihood of significant slowing in monetary growth over the months ahead.

Legal Developments

AMENDMENT TO REGULATION D

The Board of Governors is amending its Regulation D, Reserve Requirements of Depository Institutions, to:

- (1) increase the amount of transaction accounts subject to a reserve requirement ratio of 3 percent, as required by section 19(b)(2)(C) of the Federal Reserve Act (12 U.S.C. § 461(b)(2)(C)), from \$31.7 million to \$36.7 million of net transaction accounts; (2) increase the amount of reservable liabilities of each depository institution that is subject to a reserve requirement of zero percent, as required by section 19(b)(11)(B) of the Federal Reserve Act (12 U.S.C. § 461(b)(11)(B)), from \$2.6 million to \$2.9 million of reservable liabilities; and
- (3) increase the reporting cutoff level which is used to separate weekly reporters from quarterly reporters from \$26.8 million to \$28.6 million of total deposits and other reservable liabilities.

Effective December 30, 1986, the Board amends 12 C.F.R. Part 204 as follows:

Part 204—Reserve Requirements of Depository Institutions

1. The authority citation for 12 C.F.R. Part 204 is revised to read as follows:

Authority: 12 U.S.C. §§ 248(a), 248(c), 371a, 371b, 461, 601, 611; 12 U.S.C. § 3105; 12 U.S.C. § 461.

- 2. Section 204.9, Reserve Requirement Ratios, is amended by revising paragraphs (a)(1) and (a)(2) as follows:
 - (a)(1) Reserve percentages. The following reserve ratios are prescribed for all depository institutions, Edge and Agreement Corporations, and United States branches and agencies of foreign banks:

Category	Reserve Requirement
Net transaction accounts \$0 to \$36.7 million over \$36.7 million	3 percent of amount \$1,101,000 plus 12% of amount over \$36.7 million
Nonpersonal time deposits By original maturity (or notice period):	orot, com miner
Less than 1½ years	3%
1½ years or more Eurocurrency liabilities	0% 3%

(2) Exemption from reserve requirements. Each depository institution, Edge or Agreement Corporation, and U.S. branch or agency of a foreign bank is subject to a zero percent reserve requirement on an amount of its transaction accounts subject to the low reserve tranche in paragraph (a)(1), nonpersonal time deposits, or Eurocurrency liabilities or any combination thereof not in excess of \$2.9 million determined in accordance with section 204.3(a)(3) of this Part.

AMENDMENT TO REGULATION Y

The Board of Governors is amending Appendix A—Capital Adequacy Guidelines for Bank Holding Companies and State Member Banks—to its Regulation Y, Bank Holding Companies and Change in Bank Control, to treat perpetual debt securities that meet certain criteria as primary capital for bank holding companies (but not state member banks). The Board also adopted, with modifications, its proposal to limit the combined amount of mandatory convertible instruments, perpetual preferred stock and perpetual debt that may qualify as primary capital.

Effective November 3, 1986, the Board amends Appendix A of 12 C.F.R. Part 225 as follows:

Part 225—Bank Holding Companies and Change in Bank Control

1. The authority citation for Part 225 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 12 U.S.C. §§ 1817(j)(13), 1818, 1843(c)(8), 1844(b), 3106, 3108, 3907, 3909.

2. The portion of Appendix A of Part 225 entitled "Definition of Capital to be Used in Determining Capital Adequacy of Bank Holding Companies and State Member Banks" is amended by adding perpetual debt to the list of primary capital components, by deleting footnote 3, and by adding a new subsection entitled "Limits on Non-Common-Equity Forms of Primary Capital." That portion of Appendix A now reads as follows:

APPENDIX A—Capital Adequacy Guidelines for Bank Holding Companies and State Member Banks

Definition of Capital to be Used in Determining Capital Adequacy of Bank Holding Companies and State Member Banks

Primary Capital Components

The components of primary capital are:

- common stock,
- perpetual preferred stock (preferred stock that does not have a stated maturity date and that may not be redeemed at the option of the holder).
- surplus (excluding surplus relating to limited-life preferred stock),
- undivided profits,
- contingency and other capital reserves,
- mandatory convertible instruments,
- allowance for possible loan and lease losses (exclusive of allocated transfer risk reserves),
- minority interest in equity accounts of consolidated subsidiaries,
- perpetual debt instruments (for bank holding companies but not for state member banks).

Limits on Certain Forms of Primary Capital

Bank Holding Companies. The maximum composite amount of mandatory convertible securities, perpetual debt, and perpetual preferred stock that may be counted as primary capital for bank holding companies is limited to 33.3 percent of all primary capital, including these instruments. Perpetual preferred stock issued prior to November 20, 1985 (or determined by the Federal Reserve to be in the process of being issued prior to that date), shall continue to be included as primary capital.

The maximum composite amount of mandatory convertible securities and perpetual debt that may be counted as primary capital for bank holding companies is limited to 20 percent of all primary capital, including these instruments. The maximum amount of equity commitment notes (a form of mandatory convertible securities) that may be counted as primary capital for a bank holding company is limited to 10 percent of all primary capital, including mandatory convertible securities. Amounts outstanding in excess of these limitations may be counted as secondary capital provided they meet the requirements of secondary capital instruments.

State Member Banks. The composite limitations on the amount of mandatory convertible securities and perpetual preferred stock (perpetual debt is not primary capital for state member banks) that may serve as primary capital for bank holding companies shall not be applied formally to state member banks, although the Board shall determine appropriate limits for these forms of primary capital on a case-by-case basis.

The maximum amount of mandatory convertible securities that may be counted as primary capital for state member banks is limited to 161/3 percent of all primary capital, including mandatory convertible securities. Equity commitment notes, one form of mandatory convertible securities, shall not be included as primary capital for state member banks, except that notes issued by state member banks prior to May 15, 1985 will continue to be included in primary capital. Amounts of mandatory convertible securities in excess of these limitations may be counted as secondary capital if they meet the requirements of secondary capital instruments.

- 3. That portion of Appendix A entitled "Criteria Applicable to Both Types of Mandatory Convertible Securities" is amended by deleting paragraph (b) and footnote 4 and relettering paragraphs (c) through (f) as paragraphs (b) through (e). Footnotes 5 and 6 will be renumbered as footnotes 3 and 4.
- 4. That portion of Appendix A entitled "Additional Criteria Applicable to Equity Commitment Notes" is amended by deleting paragraph (d) and by renumbering footnotes 7 and 8 as footnotes 5 and 6.
- 5. Appendix A is amended by adding the following paragraphs at the end of the Appendix.

Criteria for Determining the Primary Capital Status of Perpetual Debt Instruments of Bank Holding Companies

- 1. The instrument must be unsecured and, if issued by a bank, must be subordinated to the claims of depositors.
- 2. The instrument may not provide the noteholder with the right to demand repayment of principal except in the event of bankruptcy, insolvency, or reorganization. The instrument must provide that nonpayment of interest shall not trigger repayment of the principal of the perpetual debt note or any other obligation of the issuer, nor shall it constitute prima facie evidence of insolvency or bankruptcy.
- 3. The issuer shall not voluntarily redeem the debt issue without prior approval of the Federal Reserve, except when the debt is converted to, exchanged for, or simultaneously replaced in like amount by an issue of common or perpetual preferred stock of the issuer or the issuer's parent company.
- 4. If issued by a bank holding company, a bank subsidiary, or a subsidiary with substantial operations, the instrument must contain a provision that allows the issuer to defer interest payments on the perpetual debt in the event of, and at the same time as the elimination of dividends on all outstanding common or preferred stock of the issuer (or in the case of a guarantee by a parent company at the same time as the elimination of the dividends of the parent company's common and preferred stock). In the case of a nonoperating subsidiary (a funding subsidiary or one formed to issue securities), the deferral of interest payments must be triggered by elimination of dividends by the parent company.
- 5. If issued by a bank holding company or a subsidiary with substantial operations, the instrument must convert automatically to common or perpetual preferred stock of the issuer when the issuer's retained earnings and surplus accounts become negative. If an operating subsidiary's perpetual debt is guaranteed by its parent, the debt may convert to the shares of the issuer or guarantor and such conversion may be triggered when the issuer's or parent's retained carnings and surplus accounts become negative. If issued by a nonoperating subsidiary of a bank holding company or bank, the instrument must convert automatically to common or preferred stock of the issuer's parent when the retained earnings and surplus accounts of the issuer's parent become negative.

AMENDMENT TO REGULATION AA

The Board of Governors is granting in part the request by the state of Wisconsin for an exemption from the Board's Credit Practices Rule, Subpart B of Regulation AA, Unfair or Deceptive Acts or Practices.

Effective November 20, 1986, the Board grants, pursuant to Subpart B of 12 C.F.R. Part 227, an exemption as follows:

Part 227—Unfair or Deceptive Acts or Practices

1. The authority citation for 12 C.F.R. Part 227 continues to read as follows:

Authority: § 18(f), FTCA, as amended by Pub.L. 93-637.

2. The exemption requested by the state of Wisconsin to Subpart B of Regulation AA, the Credit Practices Rule, is granted in part, as follows:

Order

The state of Wisconsin has applied for an exemption from the Credit Practices Rule which became effective January 1, 1986. Pursuant to § 227.16 of Regulation AA, the Board has determined that the relevant laws of this state are substantially equivalent to the federal law and that the state administers and enforces its laws effectively. The Board hereby grants the exemption as follows:

Effective November 20, 1986, consumer credit transactions under \$25,000 that are subject to the Wisconsin Consumer Act and its implementing regulations are exempt from the Board's Credit Practices Rule. Consumer credit transactions over \$25,000 are subject to the Board's Credit Practices Rule; however, compliance with the relevant provisions of the Wisconsin Consumer Act would be considered compliance with the Board's rule.

This exemption does not apply to transactions in which a federally chartered institution is a creditor.

Orders Issued Under Bank Holding COMPANY ACT. BANK MERGER ACT. BANK Service Corporation Act, and Federal RESERVE ACT

Orders Issued Under Section 3 of the Bank Holding Company Act

A.B.N.-Stichting Amsterdam, The Netherlands

Algemene Bank Nederland N.V. Amsterdam, The Netherlands

ABN Company, Inc. Chicago, Illinois

LaSalle National Corporation Chicago, Illinois

Order Approving Acquisition of a Bank Holding Company and of a Bank

A.B.N.-Stichting, Amsterdam, The Netherlands ("Stichting"), and its wholly owned direct and indirect subsidiaries, Algemene Bank Nederland N.V., Amsterdam, The Netherlands ("Algemene"); ABN Company, Inc., Chicago, Illinois ("ABN"); and LaSalle National Corporation, Chicago, Illinois ("LaSalle National") (collectively "Applicants"), all bank holding companies within the meaning of the Bank Holding Company Act ("BHC Act") (12 U.S.C. § 1841 et seq.), have each applied for the Board's prior approval under section 3(a)(3) of the BHC Act (12 U.S.C. § 1842(a)(3)) to acquire all of the outstanding voting shares of Lisle Bancorporation, Lisle, Illinois ("Bancorporation"), and thereby to acquire indirectly Bank of Lisle, Lisle, Illinois ("Lisle Bank").

Notice of the applications, affording interested persons an opportunity to submit comments, has been given in accordance with section 3(b) of the BHC Act. The time for filing comments has expired and the Board has considered the applications and all comments received in light of the factors set forth in section 3(c) of the BHC Act (12 U.S.C. § 1842(c)).

Stichting is a private foundation that does not engage in activities other than holding shares of Algemene. Algemene, with total assets of \$51.3 billion, is the 43rd largest bank in the world and the largest bank in The Netherlands. Algemene has banking and nonbanking subsidiaries, offices, branches and agencies in

LaSalle National is the 11th largest commercial banking organization in Illinois with total deposits of \$935.1 million, representing 0.9 percent of the total deposits in commercial banks in the state.² Algemene's Chicago branch holds no deposits. Bancorporation, with only one bank, is the 250th largest commercial banking organization in Illinois with total deposits of \$79.1 million, representing less than 0.1 percent of the total deposits in commercial banks in the state. Upon consummation of this proposal, LaSalle National will become the 10th largest commercial banking organization in Illinois with total deposits of approximately \$1 billion, representing approximately 1 percent of the total deposits in commercial banks in the state.

LaSalle National competes in the Chicago banking market,³ where it is the 8th largest of 279 commercial banking organizations, with 1.4 percent of the total deposits in commercial banks. Bancorporation also competes in the Chicago banking market, where it is the 129th largest commercial banking organization, with 0.1 percent of the total deposits in commercial banks in the market. Upon consummation, LaSalle

⁴⁴ countries. In the United States, Algemene operates full service branches in New York, Chicago, and Pittsburgh, a limited service branch in Seattle, and agencies in Atlanta, Boston, Miami, Houston, Los Angeles, and San Francisco. Algemene has selected Illinois as its home state under the Board's Regulation K (12 C.F.R. § 211.22(b)). Algemene is permitted under section 5(b) of the International Banking Act ("IBA") (12 U.S.C. § 3103(b)) to retain its full service branches outside of Illinois because they were opened before July 27, 1978, the grandfather date under section 5 of the IBA. The Seattle branch limits its deposittaking operations to those permissible for a corporation organized under section 25(a) of the Federal Reserve Act (12 U.S.C. § 611 et seq.), as required by section 5 of the IBA. Algemene also operates a subsidiary in New York engaged in acting as agent in the purchase and sale of securities on the Amsterdam Stock Exchange as permitted under the Board's regulations. ABN is a holding company whose only subsidiaries are LaSalle National and a subsidiary in Chicago, with an office in Houston, organized pursuant to section 25(a) of the Federal Reserve Act. LaSalle National is a holding company whose only subsidiaries are LaSalle National Bank, Chicago, Illinois ("LaSalle Bank"), and a subsidiary engaged in discount brokerage activities permitted under the Board's regulations.

^{1.} Banking data for Algemene are as of December 31, 1985.

^{2.} All banking data are as of June 30, 1985, unless otherwise indicated.

^{3.} The Chicago banking market is approximated by Cook, DuPage and Lake Counties, all in Illinois.

National will become the 7th largest commercial banking organization in the market with 1.5 percent of the total deposits in commercial banks.

The Chicago banking market is not concentrated, with the four largest commercial banking organizations in the market holding 46.7 percent of the total deposits in commercial banks in the market and a Herfindahl-Hirschman Index ("HHI") of 715 points. Upon consummation of this proposal, the HHI will increase by less than one point. Accordingly, based on these and all the facts of record, the Board has determined that consummation of this proposal would not have any significant adverse competitive effects or result in the concentration of banking resources in any relevant banking market.

Section 3(c) of the BHC Act requires in every case that the Board consider the financial resources of the applicant organization and the bank or bank holding company to be acquired. As the Board has previously stated, review of the financial resources of foreign banking organizations raises a number of complex issues that the Board believes require careful consideration and that the Board continues to have under review.4 In this regard, the Board has initiated consultations with appropriate foreign bank supervisors and notes that work is currently in progress among foreign and domestic bank supervisory officials to develop more fully the concept of functional equivalency of capital ratios for banks of different countries. Pending the outcome of these consultations and deliberations, the Board has determined to consider the issues raised by applications by foreign banks to acquire domestic banks on a case-by-case basis.

In this case, the Board notes that the primary capital ratio of Algemene, as publicly reported, is below the minimum level established for domestic bank holding companies. In other similar cases, the Board has considered mitigating factors, including adjustments to the applicant's capital that reflect differences between foreign and domestic accounting and regulatory practices. After making adjustments in this case to account for certain elements of capital that are the same or similar in the capital structure of domestic bank holding companies, and adjustments that reflect differences in accounting and regulatory practices, the primary capital ratio of Algemene closely approximates the minimum level established for domestic bank holding companies. The Board has also considered as positive factors that Algemene has recently

raised additional capital, and its plans to improve further its capital ratio in the near future. The Board also notes that Algemene is in compliance with the capital and other financial requirements of the appropriate supervisory authorities in The Netherlands and that Algemene's resources and prospects are viewed as satisfactory by those authorities.

In its evaluation of this case, the Board has considered as additional positive factors the fact that ABN, LaSalle National, and LaSalle Bank are all strongly capitalized, and that LaSalle National and LaSalle Bank have significantly improved their capital positions under the ownership and control of Algemene. In addition, the Board notes that Lisle Bank is small in relation to Algemene and ABN and is itself strongly capitalized. In this regard, as the Board has noted,5 recent changes in Illinois banking law have allowed multi-bank holding companies in Illinois. This has created the opportunity for large banking organizations in Chicago and other markets to expand into the Chicago suburbs. In line with the actions of its major competitors in Chicago, Lasalle National is attempting through this acquisition to expand its deposit base and banking activities into the Chicago suburbs. This acquisition of a \$79 million bank is LaSalle National's first effort in this regard and is modest in scope.

The Board expects that Applicants will maintain LaSalle Bank and Lisle Bank as among the more strongly capitalized banking organizations of comparable size in the United States. Based on these and other facts of record, the Board concludes that the financial factors to be considered under the BHC Act are consistent with approval of the transaction.

In its evaluation of Applicants' managerial resources, the Board has considered certain violations by LaSalle Bank of the Currency and Foreign Transactions Reporting Act⁶ ("CFTRA") and the regulations thereunder. The Board notes that LaSalle Bank has consulted with and cooperated with the appropriate supervisory authorities and law enforcement agencies following discovery of these violations.

In addition, LaSalle Bank has implemented a comprehensive remedial program to correct these violations and to prevent violations from occurring in the future. Applicants have advised the Board that LaSalle Bank has filed corrective currency transaction reports; implemented audit and operations procedures to ensure that reportable transactions are identified for proper reporting, including implementing computer programs to verify compliance; and appointed a compliance officer responsible for monitoring compliance

^{4.} Bank of Montreal, 70 FEDERAL RESERVE BULLETIN 664 (1984); Misubishi Bank, Ltd., 70 FEDERAL RESERVE BULLETIN 518 (1984). See also Policy Statement on Supervision and Regulation of Foreign-Based Bank Holding Companies, 1 Federal Reserve Regulatory Service ¶ 4-835 (1979).

^{5.} Continental Illinois Corp., 73 Federal Reserve Bulletin 46 (1987).

^{6. 31} U.S.C. § 5311, et seq.; 31 C.F.R. § 103.

with the CFTRA and regulations thereunder. Applicants have also instituted an intensive ongoing internal training and testing program for bank personnel regarding compliance with the CFTRA. The sufficiency of the compliance procedures adopted to address this matter and the efficacy in correcting the deficiencies have been reviewed by Office of the Comptroller of the Currency examiners. The Board has also consulted with appropriate enforcement agencies and has considered Applicants' past record of compliance with the law. For the foregoing reasons and based upon a review of all facts of record, the Board concludes that the managerial resources of Applicants are consistent with approval.

The Board has also determined that considerations relating to the convenience and needs of the community to be served are also consistent with approval. Based on the foregoing and all the facts of record, the Board has determined that the applications should be and hereby are approved. The transaction shall not be consummated before the thirtieth calendar day following the effective date of this Order, or later than three months after the effective date of this Order, unless such period is extended for good cause by the Board or by the Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago, acting pursuant to delegated authority.

By order of the Board of Governors, effective November 26, 1986.

Voting for this action: Chairman Volcker and Governors Johnson, Seger, and Angell. Absent and not voting: Governors Wallich, Rice, and Heller.

BARBARA R. LOWREY
[SEAL] Associate Secretary of the Board

Baker Boyer Bancorp Walla Walla, Washington

Order Approving the Formation of a Bank Holding Company

Baker Boyer Bancorp, Walla Walla, Washington, has applied for the Board's approval under section 3(a)(1) of the Bank Holding Company Act ("Act") (12 U.S.C. § 1842(a)(1)) to become a bank holding company by acquiring the Baker-Boyer National Bank of Walla Walla, Washington ("Washington Bank") and the Bank of Commerce, Milton-Freewater, Oregon ("Oregon Bank").

Notice of the application, affording an opportunity for interested persons to submit comments, has been given in accordance with section 3(b) of the Act. The

time for filing comments has expired, and the Board has considered the application and all comments received in light of the factors set forth in section 3(c) of the Act (12 U.S.C. § 1842(c)).

Section 3(d) of the Act (12 U.S.C. § 1842(d)), the Douglas Amendment, prohibits the Board from approving an application by a bank holding company to acquire a bank located outside the bank holding company's home state, unless the state where the bank to be acquired is located has specifically authorized the acquisition by language to that effect and not merely by implication. The Board has previously determined that Oregon has by statute expressly authorized a Washington bank holding company, such as Applicant, to acquire an Oregon bank or bank holding company.² Accordingly, approval of Applicant's proposal to acquire Oregon Bank is not barred by the Douglas Amendment.

Washington Bank, the tenth largest of 88 commercial banking organizations in Washington, controls \$162.2 million in total deposits, representing 0.7 percent of total deposits in commercial banks in Washington.³ Oregon Bank, the 23rd largest of 60 commercial banking organizations in Oregon, controls \$41 million in total deposits, representing 0.3 percent of total deposits in commercial banks in Oregon. Consummation of the proposal would have no significant effect on the concentration of banking resources in Washington or Oregon.

Washington Bank and Oregon Bank compete directly in the Walla Walla, Washington/Umatilla, Oregon banking market.⁴ Washington Bank is the largest of 12 commercial banking organizations in the market, with deposits of \$151 million, representing 26.4 percent of the total deposits in commercial banks in the market.⁵ Oregon Bank is the sixth largest commercial bank in the market, with total deposits of \$38 million, representing 6.7 percent of the deposits in commercial banks in the market. After consummation of the proposal, Applicant's share of the deposits in commercial banks in the market would be 33.1 percent and it would rank first in the market. The share of deposits held by the four largest commercial banking organiza-

^{1.} A bank holding company's home state for purposes of the Douglas Amendment is that state in which the total deposits of its banking subsidiaries were largest on July 1, 1966, or on the date it became a bank holding company, whichever date is later. 12 U.S.C. § 1842(d). Applicant's home state is Washington.

^{2.} Rainier Bancorporation, 73 Federal Reserve Bulletin 55 (1987).

^{3.} State deposit data are as of March 31, 1986.

The Walla Walla, Washington/Umatilla, Oregon banking market consists of Walla Walla County, Washington, and Umatilla County, Oregon.

^{5.} Market data are as of June 30, 1985.

tions in the market would increase from 64 percent to 71 percent and the Herfindahl-Hirschman Index ("HHI") would increase by 354 points to 1765.6

Although consummation of the proposal would eliminate some existing competition between Washington Bank and Oregon Bank in the market, numerous other commercial banking organizations would remain as competitors after consummation of the proposal. In addition, the effect of this proposal on existing competition is further mitigated by the extent of competition offered by thrift institutions in the market. Eight thrift institutions hold 40.9 percent of the total deposits in the market. These institutions compete with commercial banks by providing a wide array of deposit and lending services to consumers and commercial customers. In view of these facts, the Board considers the presence of thrift institutions a significant factor in assessing the competitive effects of this proposal.8 Accordingly, in view of the competition provided by thrift institutions and the number and size of competitors remaining in the market and other facts of record, the Board concludes that consummation of the proposed acquisition is not likely to substantially lessen competition in the Walla Walla, Washington/Umatilla, Oregon banking market.

The financial and managerial resources of Applicant, Washington Bank and Oregon Bank are consistent with approval of the application. Considerations relating to the convenience and needs of the communities to be served are also consistent with approval.

Based on the foregoing and other facts of record, the Board has determined that this application should be, and hereby is, approved. The transaction shall not be consummated before the thirtieth calendar day following the effective date of this Order, or later than three months after the effective date of this Order, unless

such period is extended for good cause by the Board or by the Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco, acting pursuant to delegated authority.

By order of the Board of Governors, effective November 19, 1986.

Voting for this action: Chairman Volcker and Governors Johnson, Rice, Seger, and Angell. Absent and not voting: Governors Wallich and Heller.

JAMES MCAFEE
[SEAL] Associate Secretary of the Board

Central Bancompany Jefferson City, Missouri

Order Approving Acquisition of a Bank

Central Bancompany, Jefferson City, Missouri, a bank holding company within the meaning of the Bank Holding Company Act ("Act") (12 U.S.C. § 1841 et seq.), has applied for the Board's approval under section 3(a)(3) of the Act to acquire Bank of Lake of the Ozarks, Osage Beach, Missouri ("Bank").

Notice of the application, affording an opportunity for interested persons to submit comments, has been given in accordance with section 3(b) of the Act. The time for filing comments has expired, and the Board has considered the application and all comments received, including one comment in opposition to the application, in light of the factors set forth in section 3(c) of the Act (12 U.S.C. § 1842(c)).

Applicant, the sixth largest commercial banking organization in Missouri, controls seven subsidiary banks in the state with approximately \$1.1 billion in total deposits, representing 2.7 percent of the total deposits in commercial banks in the state. Bank, the 69th largest of 673 commercial banks in Missouri, has deposits of \$101.9 million, representing 0.3 percent of the total deposits in commercial banks in the state. Upon consummation of the proposed transaction, Applicant would remain the sixth largest commercial banking organization in Missouri, with total deposits of \$1.2 billion, representing 2.9 percent of total deposits in commercial banks in the state. Accordingly, consummation of the proposal would have no significant effect on the concentration of banking resources in Missouri.

^{6.} Under the revised Department of Justice Merger Guidelines (49 Federal Register 26,823 (June 29, 1984)), any market in which the post-merger HHI is between 1000 and 1800 is considered moderately concentrated, and the Department is likely to challenge a merger that increases the HHI by more than 100 points, unless other facts of record indicate that the merger is not likely substantially to lessen competition. The Department has informed the Board that a bank merger or acquisition generally will not be challenged (in the absence of other factors indicating anticompetitive effects) unless the postmerger HHI is at least 1800 and the merger increases the HHI by at least 200 points.

^{7.} The Board has previously indicated that thrift institutions have become, or have the potential to become, major competitors of commercial banks. National City Corporation, 70 FEDERAL RESERVE BULLETIN 743 (1984); NCNB Corporation, 70 FEDERAL RESERVE BULLETIN 225 (1984); General Bancshares Corporation, 69 FEDERAL RESERVE BULLETIN 802 (1983); First Tennessee National Corporation, 69 FEDERAL RESERVE BULLETIN 298 (1983).

^{8.} If 50 percent of the deposits held by thrift institutions were included in the calculation of market concentration, the share of total deposits held by the four largest organizations in the market would be 54 percent. Upon consummation of the proposal, Applicant would control 24.6 percent of the total deposits in the market and the HHI would increase by 196 points to 1136.

^{1.} Banking data are as of December 31, 1985 and are adjusted to reflect mergers consummated and holding company acquisitions approved through September 30, 1986.

Applicant and Bank compete directly in the Eldon/ Camdenton, Missouri, banking market.2 Applicant is the fifth largest of 11 commercial banking organizations in the Eldon/Camdenton banking market, with deposits of \$16.4 million, representing 4.5 percent of total deposits in commercial banks in the market. Bank is the largest commercial bank in the market, with total deposits of \$101.9 million, representing 28 percent of the deposits in commercial banks in the market. After consummation of the proposal, Applicant's share of the deposits in commercial banks in the market would be 32.5 percent. The market's four-firm concentration ratio would increase from 76 percent to 80.5 percent and, based on commercial banks alone, the Herfindahl-Hirschman Index ("HHI") would increase by 252 points to 1978. The increase in the HHI would make this transaction one that would be subject to challenge under the Department of Justice Merger Guidelines.3

Although consummation of the proposal would eliminate existing competition between Applicant and Bank in the Eldon/Camdenton, Missouri, banking market, the Board has concluded that the effect of this proposal on existing competition is mitigated by the presence of a number of banking alternatives in the market, including a newly chartered state bank scheduled to open in Osage Beach, Missouri, prior to January 1, 1987. In addition, the Board has considered the presence and competition afforded by thrift institutions in its analysis of this proposal.⁴ Three thrift institutions located in the Eldon/Camdenton market hold deposits of \$56 million, representing 13.5 percent of the total deposits in depository institutions in the market. These institutions compete with commercial banks in the provision of consumer loans, and, to some extent, commercial lending services and commercial checking accounts.5

2. The Eldon/Camdenton, Missouri, banking market consists of Camden and Miller Counties, Missouri.

On the basis of these and other facts of record, the Board concludes that consummation of the proposal is not likely to have a significant adverse effect on competition in the Eldon/Camdenton, Missouri, banking market.

The financial and managerial resources of Applicant, its subsidiaries and Bank are consistent with approval of the application. Upon consummation of this proposal, Bank will offer new products and services including one-statement banking, automatic teller machines, instant statements in bank lobbies, and overdraft checking. Considerations relating to the convenience and needs factors are also consistent with approval.

Based on the foregoing and other facts of record, the Board has determined that this application should be, and hereby is, approved. The transaction shall not be consummated before the thirtieth calendar day following the effective date of this Order, or later than three months after the effective date of this Order, unless such period is extended for good cause by the Board or by the Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis, acting pursuant to delegated authority.

By order of the Board of Governors, effective November 21, 1986.

Voting for this action: Vice Chairman Johnson and Governors Rice, Seger, and Angell. Absent and not voting: Chairman Volcker and Governors Wallich and Heller.

JAMES MCAFEE
[SEAL] Associate Secretary of the Board

Citizens and Southern Corporation Atlanta, Georgia

Citizens and Southern Florida Corporation Ft. Lauderdale, Florida

Order Approving Acquisition of Banks

The Citizens and Southern Corporation, Atlanta, Georgia ("C&S Georgia"), and Citizens and Southern Florida Corporation, Ft. Lauderdale, Florida ("C&S Florida") (together "Applicants"), bank holding companies within the meaning of the Bank Holding Company Act (12 U.S.C. § 1841 et seq.) ("Act"), have applied for the Board's approval under section 3(a)(3) of the Act (12 U.S.C. § 1842 (a)(3)) to acquire First National Bank, Winter Park, Winter Park, Florida ("Winter Park Bank"); Bank of the Islands, Sanibel, Florida ("Sanibel Bank"); Community National Bank, Kissimmee, Florida ("Kissimmee Bank"); and First

^{3.} Under the revised Department of Justice Merger Guidelines (49 Federal Register 26,823 (June 29, 1984)), any market in which the post-merger HHI is above 1800 is considered highly concentrated. The Department has informed the Board that a bank merger or acquisition will not be challenged (in the absence of other factors indicating anticompetitive effect) unless the post-merger HHI is at least 1800 and the merger increases the HHI by at least 200 points.

^{4.} The Board has previously indicated that thrift institutions have become, or have the potential to become, major competitors of commercial banks. National City Corporation, 70 Federal Reserve Bulletin 743 (1984); NCNB Corporation, 70 Federal Reserve Bulletin 225 (1984); General Bancshares Corporation, 69 Federal Reserve Bulletin 802 (1983); First Tennessee National Corporation, 69 Federal Reserve Bulletin 298 (1983).

^{5.} If 50 percent of the deposits held by thrift institutions in the Eldon/Camdenton banking market were included in the calculation of market concentration, the HHI, as a result of the proposal, would increase by 217 points to 1729 and Applicant would control 30.1 percent of the market's deposits upon consummation of the proposal.

National Bank, Seminole County, Longwood, Florida ("Longwood Bank") (together "Banks").

Notice of the applications, affording an opportunity to interested persons to submit comments, has been given in accordance with section 3(b) of the Act (51 Federal Register 28,982 (August 13, 1986)). The time for filing comments has expired, and the Board has considered the applications and all the comments received in light of the factors set forth in section 3(c) of the Act.¹

Section 3(d) of the Act (12 U.S.C. § 1842(d)), the Douglas Amendment, prohibits the Board from approving an application by a bank holding company to acquire a bank located outside the bank holding company's home state,² unless the state where the bank to be acquired is located has specifically authorized the acquisition by language to that effect and not merely by implication. The Board has previously determined that Florida has by statute expressly authorized a Georgia bank holding company, such as C&S Georgia, to acquire a Florida bank or bank holding company.³ Accordingly, approval of Applicants' proposal to acquire banks in Florida is not barred by the Douglas Amendment.

C&S Florida is the eighth largest commercial banking organization in Florida, with eleven subsidiary banks in Florida that control aggregate deposits of approximately \$3.4 billion, representing 4.7 percent of the total deposits in commercial banks in Florida.⁴ C&S Georgia is the largest commercial banking organization in Georgia and controls aggregate deposits of approximately \$6.1 billion, representing 17.6 percent of the total deposits in commercial banks in that state. C&S-South Carolina is the second largest commercial banking organization in South Carolina, with one subsidiary bank that holds deposits of approximately \$2.4 billion, representing 22.3 percent of the total deposits in commercial banks in South Carolina. The Banks to be acquired are some of the smaller institu-

Applicants and Banks compete in the Orlando and Fort Myers banking markets. In the Orlando banking market, Applicants are the ninth largest commercial banking organization, with deposits of \$69.9 million, representing approximately 1.6 percent of the total deposits in commercial banks in the market.5 The Winter Park Bank, Kissimmee Bank and Longwood Bank together are the seventh largest commercial banking organization in the market, with deposits of \$184.6 million, representing 4.3 percent of the deposits in commercial banks in the market. Upon consummation of the proposal, Applicants would become the fifth largest commercial banking organization in the market and would control approximately 6 percent of the total deposits in commercial banks in the market. The Orlando market has a four-firm concentration ratio of 76.1 percent and is considered highly concentrated. The Herfindahl-Hirschman Index ("HHI") for the market is 2290 and would increase by 15 points to 2305 upon consummation of the proposal. Because of the small increase in the HHI, this acquisition would not be subject to challenge by the Department of Justice under its merger guidelines.6 Moreover, numerous other commercial banking organizations would remain in the market after consummation of the proposal. Based upon the above considerations, the Board concludes that consummation of the proposal is not likely to substantially lessen competition in the Orlando banking market.

Applicants and Sanibel Bank compete directly in the Fort Myers banking market.⁷ Applicants are the largest commercial banking organization in the market, with total deposits of \$671.4 million, representing 36.3

tions in Florida and together control 0.4 percent of the deposits in commercial banks in Florida. Upon consummation of the transaction, Applicants would control 5.1 percent of the total deposits in commercial banks in Florida and would remain the eighth largest commercial banking organization in Florida. The Board concludes that consummation of this proposal would have no effect on the concentration of banking resources in any state.

^{1.} The Board received a comment from Mr. Rancy F. Snyder that challenged Applicants' record of complying with the Community Reinvestment Act and reported Applicants' violation of the Florida Consumer Finance Act. Fla. Stat. Ann. chap. 687. The Board has reviewed Florida law and Applicants' compliance with the Community Reinvestment Act. After careful consideration of the protest and all the facts of record, including the corrections instituted by Applicants, the Board concludes that the protest does not support a finding of adverse banking factors.

^{2.} A bank holding company's home state for purposes of the Douglas Amendment is that state in which the total deposits of its banking subsidiaries were largest on July 1, 1966, or on the date it became a bank holding company, whichever date is later. 12 U.S.C. § 1842(d). Applicants' home state is Georgia.

^{3.} Citizens and Southern Georgia Corporation, 71 Federal Reserve Bulletin 728 (1985). See, Fla. Stat. Ann. § 658.295 (1984); Ga. Code Ann. §§ 7-1-620 to 7-1-625 (Supp. 1985).

State data are as of December 31, 1985.

The Orlando banking market is defined as Orange County, plus Seminole and Osceola Counties, exlcuding the towns of Oviedo and Sanford.

^{6.} Under the revised Department of Justice Merger Guidelines (49 Federal Register 26,283 (June 29, 1984)), any market in which the post-merger HHI is over 1800 is considered highly concentrated, and the Department is likely to challenge a merger that increases the HHI by more than 50 points, unless other facts of record indicate that the merger is not likely substantially to lessen competition. The Department has informed the Board that a bank merger or acquisition generally will not be challenged (in the absence of other factors indicating anticompetitive effects) unless the post-merger HHI is at least 1800 and the merger increases the HHI by at least 200 points.

The Fort Myers banking market is approximated by Lee County, Florida.

percent of the total deposits in the commercial banks in the market. Sanibel Bank is the sixth largest commercial banking organization in the market, with deposits of \$172.4 million, representing 3.9 percent of the total deposits in commercial banks in the market. After consummation of the proposal, Applicants' share of the deposits in commercial banks in the market would be 40.2 percent. The share of deposits held by the four largest commercial banking organizations in the market would increase from 76.5 percent to 80.4 percent and the HHI would increase 283 points to 2355.

Although consummation of the proposal would eliminate some existing competition between Applicants and Sanibel Bank in the Fort Myers market, numerous other commercial banking organizations would remain as competitors after consummation of the proposal. In addition, the Board has considered the presence and competition afforded by thrift institutions in its analysis of this proposal.8 Twenty thrift institutions compete with commercial banks in the Ft. Myers banking market and account for 44.8 percent of the total deposits in the market. Thrift institutions already exert a considerable competitive influence in the market as providers of NOW accounts and consumer loans. In addition, most of these institutions provide commercial and industrial loans, as well as traditional thrift services. Based upon the above considerations, the Board concludes that consummation of the proposal is not likely substantially to lessen competition in the Ft. Myers banking market.9

The financial and managerial resources of Applicants, its subsidiaries, and Banks are consistent with approval. Considerations relating to the convenience and needs of the communities to be served are also consistent with approval. Based on the foregoing and other facts of record, the Board has determined that the proposed acquisitions are in the public interest and that the applications should be, and hereby are, approved.

On the basis of the record, the applications are approved for the reasons summarized above. The

8. The board has previously indicated that thrift institutions have become, or have the potential to become, major competitors of commercial banks. National City Corporation, 70 FEDERAL RESERVE BULLETIN 743 (1984); NCNB Corporation, 70 FEDERAL RESERVE BULLETIN 225 (1984); General Bancshares Corporation, 69 FEDERAL RESERVE BULLETIN 802 (1983); First Tennessee National Corporation

tion, 69 Federal Reserve Bulletin 298 (1983)

transactions shall not be consummated before the thirtieth calendar day following the effective date of this Order, or later than three months after the effective date of this Order, unless such period is extended for good cause by the Board or the Federal Reserve Bank of Atlanta, pursuant to delegated authority.

By order of the Board of Governors, effective November 4, 1986.

Voting for this action: Vice Chairman Johnson and Governors Rice, Seger, Angell, and Heller. Absent and not voting: Chairman Volcker and Governor Wallich.

JAMES MCAFEE
Associate Secretary of the Board

Continental Illinois Corporation Chicago, Illinois

[SEAL]

Order Approving Acquisition of Banks and a Bank Holding Company

Continental Illinois Corporation ("Continental" or "Applicant"), Chicago, Illinois, a bank holding company within the meaning of the Bank Holding Company Act of 1956, as amended ("BHC Act" or "Act") (12 U.S.C. § 1841 et seq.), has applied for the Board's approval under section 3(a)(3) of the Act (12 U.S.C. § 1842(a)(3)) to acquire First National Bank of Deerfield ("Deerfield Bank"), Deerfield, Illinois; The First National Bank of Western Springs ("Western Springs Bank"), Western Springs, Illinois; and First Suburban Bank of Olympia Fields, Olympia Fields, Illinois ("Olympia Fields Bank") through the latter's parent holding company, South Suburban Bancorp, Inc.

Notice of the applications, affording an opportunity for interested persons to submit comments, has been given in accordance with section 3(b) of the Act. The time for filing comments has expired, and the Board has considered the applications and all comments received, including the comments submitted at the September 19, 1986, public meeting on these applications, in light of the factors set forth in section 3(c) of the Act (12 U.S.C. § 1842(c)).

Applicant is the second largest commercial banking organization in Illinois, controlling total domestic deposits of approximately \$8.9 billion, representing 8.7 percent of total deposits of commercial banks in Illinois. Deerfield Bank (deposits of \$58.6 million), Western Springs Bank (with \$65.7 million in deposits), and Olympia Fields Bank (deposits of \$31.5 million)

^{9.} If 50 percent of deposits held by thrift institutions in the Ft. Myers banking market were included in the calculation of market concentration, the share of total deposits held by the four largest organizations in the market would be 52.8 percent. Applicants' market share would decrease by 11.6 percentage points to 28.6 percent and the HHI would increase by 143 points to 1305 upon consummation of the proposal.

^{1.} Deposit data are as of June 30, 1985.

control individually and in the aggregate less than 1 percent of total deposits in commercial banks in Illinois. Upon consummation of the acquisition, Applicant would remain the second largest banking organization in Illinois, with deposits of \$9 billion, representing 8.8 percent of total deposits in commercial banks in Illinois.

Applicant's subsidiary banks compete with the banks to be acquired in the only market in which the latter operate, the Chicago banking market.² Applicant is the second largest of 279 commercial banking organizations in the Chicago market, where its subsidiary banks control domestic deposits of \$8.9 billion, representing 13.3 percent of total deposits in commercial banks in the market. The banks to be acquired are among the smaller commercial banking organizations in the market, controlling domestic deposits of \$155.8 million, representing 0.24 percent of total deposits in commercial banks in the market. Upon consummation of these acquisitions, Applicant would remain the second largest commercial banking organization in the Chicago market and would control approximately 13.6 percent of total deposits in commercial banks in the

The Chicago market is, and would continue to be after consummation of the proposed acquisitions, an unconcentrated market.³ Moreover, a large number of commercial banking organizations would remain in the Chicago market after the proposed acquisitions. On the basis of these and all other facts of record, the Board concludes that consummation of these acquisitions would not have a significant adverse effect on existing competition in the Chicago market. Accordingly, competitive factors are consistent with approval of the applications.

Public Meeting

In acting on these applications, the Board has also reviewed those issues raised by the commenters to these proposed acquisitions. At the request of certain of these commenters, a public meeting was held at the Chicago Reserve Bank during which additional testimony was received into the record regarding the applications. The Board has carefully reviewed the

Continental's new management has demonstrated a capacity to run Continental in a satisfactory manner. Based on normal measures, including the investment by the FDIC in 1984, Continental possesses adequate capital in terms of other similarly sized and situated bank holding companies. Moreover, no competitive issues within the scope of section 3 of the BHC Act are raised by the proposed acquisitions. In that sense, all the statutory factors required to be considered under the Act are satisfied.

The comments to these applications, however, raise significant issues of public policy, outlined above, which are not susceptible to easy resolution. On balance, the Board believes that public policy considerations weigh in favor of approval. These applications represent a reasonable interim step toward the banking regulators' agreed goal of restoring Continental to a competitive private status consistent with a business plan established by management and subject to review by the FDIC, the Comptroller of the Currency, and the Board.

The commenters' concerns in essence involve the propriety of Continental's proposed expansion plans while still receiving FDIC assistance. Under the Federal Deposit Insurance Act ("FDI Act"), however, Congress clearly contemplated and provided for FDIC assistance to financially troubled, open banks, including assistance through the purchase by the FDIC of securities in a troubled banking organization, as was done in this case. The standard under which FDIC assistance may be provided, moreover, clearly contemplates that FDIC assistance is intended either to maintain a bank's service to the community or, in the case of a closed bank, to restore the bank to normal operation.

In this instance, the FDIC made the requisite findings required by the FDI Act, specifically that: the continued operation of Continental was essential to provide adequate banking services in its community;

issues raised by the commenters, including the public policy concerns expressed by the commenters regarding the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation's ("FDIC") ongoing assistance agreement with Applicant. In particular, certain commenters have objected to: the propriety of Applicant's proposed expansion plans while the institution is still funded in part by the FDIC; the suspension of FDIC insurance premium rebates, which certain commenters contend was caused in whole or in part by the necessity to provide assistance to Continental; and the issue of unfair competition with what certain commenters have characterized as the unlimited financial resources of a nationalized bank. On the basis of these public policy considerations, the commenters have requested that the Board deny these applications.

The Chicago banking market comprises Cook, Lake and DuPage Counties, all in Illinois.

^{3.} Consummation of the proposed transaction would increase the market's Herfindahl-Hirschman Index ("HHI") by 6 points, from 715 to 721. The market is considered unconcentrated under the Department of Justice Merger Guidelines, 49 Federal Register 26,823 (1984), and the increase in the HHI resulting from the transaction is not within the parameters the Department of Justice has stated are likely to result in its challenging the transaction.

the granting of assistance was in the best interest of the public and the depositors of Continental; and the assistance was granted to prevent the closing of Continental. The Board notes that there exists no statutory limitation in the FDI Act on the ability of a bank receiving FDIC assistance to expand or otherwise to compete with non-assisted banks on an equal basis. Implicit in the provision of FDIC open-bank assistance, with no other statutory restraints imposed, is the conclusion that Congress intended that assisted banks would function normally, thereby assisting the FDIC in its attempts to minimize any potential loss as a result of the assistance provided, and enabling the assisted institution to continue to provide service to its community. Indeed, as noted, the FDI Act contemplates that FDIC assistance is for the purpose of restoring a closed bank to "normal operation."

The applications before the Board are well within the scope of normal operations for Continental as compared to the activities of other area banks and with respect to its present financial standing. Recent changes in Illinois banking law have allowed banking organizations in Illinois and the Midwest to expand in Illinois by acquiring existing banks. As a result, large banking organizations in the City of Chicago and other markets in the area have expanded, and continue to expand, into the Chicago suburbs. Indeed, Continental's expansion as represented by these applications is rather modest in comparison to recently completed and proposed acquisitions by others. Also, it is important to note that since the Applicant received assistance from the FDIC in 1984 its financial condition has significantly improved, with this improvement signalled in part by a decrease in its reliance on purchased funds.

Applicant has stated that these acquisitions would render Continental a more attractive and stronger financial institution and indeed hasten its return to private ownership. In this regard, the Board notes that the process of privatization has already begun with the announcement by the FDIC on October 16, 1986, of its intention to sell approximately 30 percent of its interest in Continental before the end of 1986. Thus, these acquisitions appear well within the scope of normal operations for Continental while enhancing the schedule for returning the organization to private ownership.

The burden of the commenters case is that the federal assistance provided to Continental provides an unfair competitive advantage and that expansion activities of a company receiving this assistance should be restrained. It is, of course, fundamental that governmental assistance to particular private enterprises ordinarily be avoided to assure that competition is undistorted by government intervention. Neverthe-

less, it is also well established that in specific and limited circumstances government assistance for private enterprises can be appropriate, and that is clearly the case here with respect to FDIC assistance for a failing bank. Limitations on some activities of an institution receiving government assistance, including certain kinds of aggressive expansion or risk taking, may be appropriate in some situations. The particular applications involved here do not cross these particular thresholds of concern. The limited geographic expansion permitted by the proposed acquisitions, consistent with changes in Illinois law, is in accordance with normal and prudent banking practices, and takes place in the context of an overall substantial downsizing of the institution. The proposed applications would clearly further the stated goals of the FDI Act and regulators' announced intention in carrying out the mandate of that Act; that is, of restoring Continental to a "viable, self-financing entity."4

Accordingly, based upon a review of the record under the statutory factors set forth in the BHC Act, the Board finds that the financial and managerial resources and future prospects of Applicant, its subsidiary banks, and the banks to be acquired, are consistent with approval. Considerations relating to the convenience and needs of the communities to be served also are consistent with approval of the applications.

Based upon the foregoing and other facts of record, including its resolution of those issues of public policy raised by the commenters to these proposals, the Board has determined that the applications should be and hereby are approved. These transactions shall not be consummated before the thirtieth calendar day following the effective date of this Order, or later than three months after the effective date of this Order, unless such period is extended for good cause by the Board or by the Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago, acting pursuant to delegated authority.

By order of the Board of Governors, effective November 4, 1986.

Voting for this action: Chairman Volcker and Governors Johnson and Seger. Voting against this action: Governor Angell. Abstaining from this action: Governors Rice and Heller. Absent and not voting: Governor Wallich.

JAMES MCAFEE
[SEAL] Associate Secretary of the Board

^{4.} Permanent Assistance Program for Continental Illinois Bank and Trust Company (Joint Press Release of OCC, FDIC, and Federal Reserve Board) at 1 (July 26, 1984).

Dissenting Statement of Governor Angell

I believe that, as a matter of public policy, any expansion by an FDIC-assisted banking organization should take place only after restoration of the institution to full private ownership. Accordingly, I vote to deny these applications.

November 4, 1986

First Kentucky National Corporation Louisville, Kentucky

Order Approving Acquisition of a Bank

First Kentucky National Corporation, Louisville, Kentucky, a bank holding company within the meaning of the Bank Holding Company Act ("Act") (12 U.S.C. § 1841 et seq.), has applied for the Board's approval under section 3 of the Act (12 U.S.C. § 1842) to acquire 100 percent of the voting shares of Mutual Trust Bank, New Albany, Indiana ("Bank").

Notice of the application, affording interested persons an opportunity to submit comments, has been given in accordance with section 3(b) of the Act (51 Federal Register 29,309 (August 15, 1986)). The time for filing comments has expired, and the Board has considered the application and all comments received in light of the factors set forth in section 3(c) of the Act.

Section 3(d) of the Act (12 U.S.C. § 1842(d)), the Douglas Amendment, prohibits the Board from approving an application by a bank holding company to acquire a bank located outside the bank holding company's home state, unless the state where the bank to be acquired is located has specifically authorized the acquisition by language to that effect and not merely by implication. The Board has previously determined that Indiana has by statute expressly authorized a Kentucky bank holding company, such as Applicant, to acquire an Indiana bank or bank holding company, such as Bank.² Accordingly, approval of Applicant's proposal to acquire Bank is not barred by the Douglas Amendment.

Applicant, the largest commercial banking organization in Kentucky, controls six subsidiary banks with total deposits of \$3.3 billion, representing 13.8 percent of the total deposits in commercial banks in the state.³ Bank is the 77th largest commercial banking organization in Indiana and controls deposits of \$105.7 million, representing 0.3 percent of the total deposits in commercial banks in Indiana. Because Applicant does not operate in Indiana, consummation of the proposal would have no effect on the concentration of banking resources in Indiana.

Applicant and Bank compete directly in the Louisville, Kentucky, banking market.⁴ Applicant is the second largest commercial banking organization in the market, with total deposits of \$2.5 billion, representing 31.7 percent of the total deposits in commercial banks in the market. Bank is the seventh largest commercial banking organization in the market, controlling 1.4 percent of the total deposits in commercial banks in the market. After consummation of the proposal, Applicant's share of the deposits in commercial banks in the market would be 33.1 percent. The share of deposits held by the four largest commercial banking organizations in the market would increase from 88.9 percent to 90.3 percent and the Herfindahl-Hirschman Index ("HHI") would increase by 86 points to 2582.5

Although consummation of the proposal would eliminate some existing competition between Applicant and Bank in the Louisville, Kentucky, market, numerous other commercial banking organizations would remain as competitors after consummation of the proposal. In addition, the Board has considered the presence and competition afforded by thrift institutions in its analysis of this proposal. Eight thrift institutions compete with commercial banks in the Louisville banking market and account for 22.7 percent of the total deposits in the market. Thrift institutions already exert a considerable competitive influ-

^{1.} A bank holding company's home state for purposes of the Douglas Amendment is that state in which the total deposits of its banking subsidiaries were largest on July 1, 1966, or on the date it became a bank holding company, whichever date is later. 12 U.S.C. § 1842(d).

^{2.} Citizens Fidelity Corporation, 72 FEDERAL RESERVE BULLETIN 576 (1986); Ind. Code § 28-2-15-18(e) (effective January 1, 1986).

^{3.} Deposit data refer to total domestic deposits as of December 31, 1985, and reflect bank holding company acquisitions approved as of August 25, 1986.

^{4.} The Louisville banking market is approximated by the Louisville, Kentucky RMA plus the non-RMA portion of Clark County, Indiana

^{5.} Under the revised Department of Justice Merger Guidelines (49 Federal Register 26,823 (June 29, 1984)) ("Guidelines"), a market in which the post-merger HHI is over 1800 is considered highly concentrated. In such a market, the Department is likely to challenge a merger that produces an increase in the HHI of more than 50 points. The Department of Justice has informed the Board that a bank merger or acquisition generally will not be challenged (in the absence of other factors indicating anticompetitive effects) unless the post-merger HHI is at least 1800 and the merger increases the HHI by at least 200 points.

^{6.} The Board has previously indicated that thrift institutions have become, or have the potential to become, major competitors of commercial banks. National City Corporation, 70 FEDERAL RESERVE BULLETIN 743 (1984); NCNB Corporation, 70 FEDERAL RESERVE BULLETIN 225 (1984); General Bancshares Corporation, 69 FEDERAL RESERVE BULLETIN 802 (1983); First Tennessee National Corporation, 69 FEDERAL RESERVE BULLETIN 298 (1983).

ence in the market as providers of NOW accounts and consumer loans. In addition, most of these institutions provide commercial and industrial loans in addition to traditional thrift services. Based upon the above considerations, the Board concludes that consummation of the proposal is not likely substantially to lessen competition in the Louisville banking market.7

The financial and managerial resources of Applicant, its subsidiaries and Bank are consistent with approval. Considerations relating to the convenience and needs of the community to be served are also consistent with approval. Based on the foregoing and other facts of record, the Board has determined that the proposed acquisition is in the public interest and that the application should be, and hereby is, approved.

On the basis of the record, the application is approved for the reasons summarized above. The transaction shall not be consummated before the thirtieth calendar day following the effective date of this Order, or later than three months after the effective date of this Order, unless such period is extended for good cause by the Board or the Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis pursuant to delegated authority.

By order of the Board of Governors, effective November 7, 1986.

Voting for this action: Chairman Volcker and Governors Johnson, Rice, Seger, Angell, and Heller. Absent and not voting: Governor Wallich.

JAMES MCAFEE Associate Secretary of the Board [SEAL]

James Madison Limited Washington, D.C.

Order Approving Acquisition of a Bank

James Madison Limited, Washington, D.C., a bank holding company within the meaning of the Bank Holding Company Act (12 U.S.C. § 1841 et seq.) ("Act"), has applied for the Board's approval under section 3(a)(3) of the Act (12 U.S.C. § 1842(a)(3)) to acquire the successor by merger to The McLean Bank, McLean, Virginia ("Bank").

Notice of the application, affording an opportunity for interested persons to submit comments, has been given in accordance with section 3 of the Act. The time for filing comments has expired, and the Board has considered the application and all comments received in light of the factors set forth in section 3(c) of the Act.

Applicant, a one-bank holding company, is the seventh largest commercial banking organization in the District of Columbia ("District"). Its subsidiary bank controls total domestic deposits of \$360.7 million, representing 3.5 percent of the total deposits in commercial banks in the District. Bank is the 18th largest commercial banking organization in Virginia. controlling total domestic deposits of \$114.5 million, representing 0.3 percent of the total deposits in commercial banks in Virginia.1

Section 3(d) of the Act (12 U.S.C. § 1842(d)), the Douglas Amendment, prohibits the Board from approving an application by a bank holding company to acquire control of any bank located outside of the holding company's home state,2 unless such acquisition is "specifically authorized by the statute laws of the state in which such bank is located, by language to that effect and not merely by implication."3

The statute laws of Virginia authorize the acquisition of a bank or bank holding company in Virginia by a bank holding company located in another state in a defined southeastern region, including the District, if the laws of that state permit Virginia bank holding companies to acquire banks and bank holding companies in that state. The District has enacted a similar regional interstate banking statute, which permits the acquisition of a District bank holding company or bank by a bank holding company located in Virginia.4

The Virginia Commissioner of Financial Institutions has determined that the District statute satisfies the requirements of Virginia Code § 6.1-399.5 Based on

^{7.} If 50 percent of deposits held by thrift institutions in the Louisville banking market were included in the calculation of market concentration, the share of total deposits held by the four largest organizations in the market would be 77.9 percent. Applicant's market share would increase by 1.2 percentage points to 28.8 percent and the HHI would increase by 66 points to 1969 upon consummation of the proposal.

^{1.} Deposit data are as of December 31, 1985.

^{2.} A bank holding company's home state is that state in which the operations of the bank holding company's banking subsidiaries were principally conducted on July 1, 1966, or the date on which the company became a bank holding company, whichever is later. Applicant's home state is the District of Columbia.

^{3.} Virginia Code § 6.1-398 et seq. (Supp. 1985). The states in the region defined by Virginia law include Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia, and West Virginia, in addition to the District of Columbia.

^{4.} District of Columbia Regional Interstate Banking Act of 1985, 1985 D.C. Law 6-63, as amended by the District of Columbia Regional Interstate Banking Act of 1985 Amendments Act of 1985, D.C. Law 6-

^{5.} This determination was made on October 31, 1986, in connection with an application by Riggs National Corporation, Washington, D.C. to acquire Guaranty Bank and Trust Company, Fairfax, Virginia.

the foregoing, the Board has determined that the proposed acquisition is specifically authorized by the statute laws of Virginia and is thus permissible under the Douglas Amendment, subject to Applicant's receipt of the approval of the Virginia Commissioner of Financial Institutions pursuant to Virginia Code § 6.1–399. The Board's Order is specifically conditioned upon satisfaction of the state regulatory approval requirement.

Applicant's subsidiary bank competes with Bank in the Washington, D.C., banking market.⁶ Applicant is the 14th largest of 70 commercial banking organizations in the Washington, D.C., market, and controls deposits of \$360.7 million, representing 1.4 percent of the total deposits in commercial banks therein.⁷ Bank is the 26th largest commercial banking organization in the market, controlling domestic deposits of \$98.0 million, representing 0.4 percent of the total deposits in commercial banks in the market. Upon acquisition of Bank, Applicant would become the 12th largest commercial banking organization in the Washington, D.C., market and would control 1.8 percent of the total deposits in commercial banks in the market.

The Washington, D.C., banking market is unconcentrated, and would remain unconcentrated after consummation of the proposed acquisition. The share of deposits held by the four largest commercial banking organizations in the market is 50.4 percent and the Herfindahl-Hirschman Index for the market is 816.8 Moreover, a large number of commercial banking organizations would remain in the Washington, D.C., market after the proposed acquisition. On the basis of these and all other facts of record, the Board concludes that consummation of the acquisition would not have a significant adverse effect on existing competition in the Washington, D.C., market.

The financial and managerial resources and future prospects of Applicant, Bank, and their respective subsidiaries are consistent with approval of the application. Considerations relating to the convenience and needs of the communities to be served are also consistent with approval.

Based on the foregoing and other facts of record, the Board has determined that this application should be, and hereby is, approved, subject to the express condition that Applicant obtain the approval of the Virginia Commissioner of Financial Institutions pursuant to section 6.1–399 of the Virginia Code. The acquisition of Bank shall not be consummated before the thirtieth calendar day following the effective date of the Order, or later than three months after the effective date of the Order, unless such period is extended for good cause by the Board or by the Federal Reserve Bank of Richmond, acting pursuant to delegated authority.

By order of the Board of Governors, effective November 3, 1986.

Voting for this action: Vice Chairman Johnson and Governors Rice, Seger, Angell, and Heller. Absent and not voting: Chairman Volcker and Governor Wallich.

JAMES MCAFEE
Associate Secretary of the Board

Keystone Financial, Inc. State College, Pennsylvania

[SEAL]

Order Approving Merger of Bank Holding Companies

Keystone Financial, Inc., State College, Pennsylvania, a bank holding company within the meaning of the Bank Holding Company Act of 1956, as amended ("BHC Act") (12 U.S.C. § 1841 et seq.), has applied for the Board's approval under section 3(a)(5) of the Act (12 U.S.C. § 1842 (a)(5)) to merge with Pennsylvania National Financial Corp., Harrisburg, Pennsylvania ("PNFC"), and thereby indirectly to acquire Pennsylvania National Bank and Trust Company, Pottsville, Pennsylvania ("PNB"), and Hamburg Savings and Trust Company, Hamburg, Pennsylvania ("Hamburg").

Notice of the application, affording an opportunity for interested persons to submit comments, has been given in accordance with section 3(b) of the BHC Act. The time for filing comments has expired, and the Board has considered the application and all comments received in light of the factors set forth in section 3(c) of the BHC Act (12 U.S.C. § 1842 (c)).

Applicant is the 13th largest commercial banking organization in the state, holding deposits of \$1.2 billion, representing 1.3 percent of total deposits in commercial banks in the state. PNFC is the 23rd largest commercial banking organization in the state, controlling deposits of \$559.1 million, representing 0.6

^{6.} The Washington, D.C., banking market is defined as the Washington, D.C., Ranally Metropolitan Area, which comprises the District of Columbia and the surrounding suburban areas of Virginia and Maryland.

^{7.} Market data are as of June 30, 1985.

^{8.} Consummation of the proposed transaction would increase the market's Herfindahl-Hirschman Index by 1 point. Thus, the transaction is not likely to be challenged by the Department of Justice under its merger guidelines, 49 Federal Register 26,823 (1984).

^{1.} All banking data are as of December 31, 1985, unless otherwise specified.

percent of total deposits in commercial banks in the state. Upon consummation of this proposal, Applicant would become the 12th largest banking organization in the state and would control less than 2 percent of deposits in commercial banks in the state. Consummation of the proposal would not have a significant adverse effect on the concentration of banking resources in the state.

Applicant's subsidiary banks compete directly with PNFC's subsidiary banks in two markets: the Scranton/Wilkes-Barre and the Northumberland County markets. In the Scranton/Wilkes-Barre market,2 Applicant is the 33rd largest of 37 commercial banking organizations, with total deposits of \$20 million, representing 0.3 percent of total deposits in commercial banks in the market.3 PNFC is the 35th largest commercial banking organization in the market, with total deposits of \$7.2 million, representing 0.1 percent of total deposits in commercial banks in the market. The Scranton/Wilkes-Barre market is considered moderately concentrated, with the four largest banks controlling 58.2 percent of the deposits in commercial banks in the market. The Herfindahl-Hirschman Index ("HHI") for the market is 1027, and would increase by 1 point upon consummation of the proposal.4 Based upon the number of commercial banking organizations that would remain in the market after consummation and the small increase in Applicant's market share, the Board concludes that consummation of the proposal is not likely to substantially lessen competition in the Scranton/Wilkes-Barre market.

In the Northumberland County market,5 Applicant is the second largest of 14 commercial banking organizations, with total deposits of \$136.2 million, representing 21.8 percent of the deposits in commercial banks in the market. PNFC's subsidiary banks rank fourth in the market, with \$47.6 million in deposits,

representing 7.6 percent of the total deposits in commercial banks in the market. The Northumberland banking market is considered to be moderately concentrated, with the four largest commercial banks controlling 62.9 percent of the deposits. The HHI for the market is 1404, and would increase by 332 points upon consummation of the proposal.

Although consummation of the proposal would eliminate some existing competition between Applicant and PNFC in the Northumberland banking market, numerous other commercial banking organizations would remain as competitors in the market. In addition, the presence of four thrift institutions, controlling approximately 20.9 percent of the market's total deposits, mitigates the anticompetitive effects of the transaction.⁶ Thrift institutions already exert a considerable competitive influence in the market as providers of NOW accounts and consumer loans. Based upon the above considerations, the Board concludes that consummation of the proposal is not likely to substantially lessen competition in the Northumberland County banking market.7

In its evaluation of Applicant's managerial resources, the Board has considered certain violations by PNFC's lead bank, PNB, of the Currency and Foreign Transactions Reporting Act ("CFTRA") and the regulations thereunder.8 PNB has taken remedial action as a result of the discovery of these violations. Applicant has committed to implement its compliance program at PNB within 30 days of consummation and to undertake a compliance review at PNB within 120 days of consummation.

Based on the foregoing and other facts of record, the Board concludes that the financial and managerial resources and future prospects of Applicant and PNFC are considered satisfactory and consistent with approval.

In considering the convenience and needs of the communities to be served, the Board has considered the records of PNFC's bank subsidiaries under the

^{2.} The Scranton/Wilkes Barre market is defined by the Scranton/ Wilkes Barre Metropolitan Statistical Area ("MSA") and includes Luzerne, Lackawanna, Columbia, Monroe, and Wyoming counties in Pennsylvania.

^{3.} Market data are as of June 30, 1985, and account for all acquisitions that have been consummated as of July 31, 1986.

^{4.} Under the revised Department of Justice Merger Guidelines (49 Federal Register 26,823 (June 29, 1984)), any market in which the post-merger HHI is between 1000 and 1800 is considered moderately concentrated, and the Department is likely to challenge a merger that increases the HHI by more than 100 points, unless other facts of records indicate that the merger is not likely substantially to lessen competition. The Department has informed the Board that a bank merger or acquisition generally will not be challenged (in the absence of other factors indicating anticompetitive effects) unless the postmerger HHI is at least 1800 and the merger increases the HHI by at least 200 points.

^{5.} The Northumberland market is approximated by Northumberland County, Pennsylvania.

^{6.} The Board has previously indicated that thrift institutions have become, or have the potential to become, major competitors of commercial banks. National City Corporation, 70 FEDERAL RESERVE BULLETIN 743 (1984); NCNB Bancorporation, 70 Federal Reserve BULLETIN 225 (1984); General Bancshares Corporation, 69 FEDERAL RESERVE BULLETIN 802 (1983); First Tennessee National Corporation, 69 Federal Reserve Bulletin 298 (1983).

^{7.} If 50 percent of deposits held by thrift institutions in the Northumberland banking market were included in the calculation of market concentration, the share of total deposits held by the four largest organizations in the market would be 59.3 percent. Applicant would control 19.3 percent of the market's deposits and PNFC would control 6.8 percent of the market's deposits. The HHI would increase by 263 points to 1474.

^{8. 31} U.S.C. § 5311 et seg.; 31 C.F.R. § 103.

Community Reinvestment Act ("CRA") (12 U.S.C. § 2901 et seq.). The CRA requires federal bank supervisory agencies to encourage financial institutions to help meet the credit needs of the local communities in which they are chartered, consistent with the safe and sound operation of such institutions. To accomplish this objective, the CRA requires the appropriate federal banking agency to assess the records of banks in meeting the credit needs of their entire communities, including low- and moderate-income neighborhoods, consistent with their safe and sound operation, and to take those records into account in its evaluation of bank holding company applications.

With regard to PNB's CRA record, the Board has considered the comments of the Harrisburg Fair Housing Council, Inc., Harrisburg, Pennsylvania ("Protestant"). In accordance with the Board's practice and procedures for handling protested applications, the Board reviewed the CRA record of Applicant and PNFC's banking subsidiaries, the information provided and allegations made by Protestant, and Applicant's response.

Protestant initially raised 37 issues concerning PNB's CRA performance. After a series of private meetings between Protestant and PNB to discuss and clarify the issues, only four points remain. PNB has prepared a comprehensive proposal in response to Protestant's concerns, which Applicant and PNB intend to implement following consummation of the merger. The proposal is a partnership between the parties, and includes many provisions responsive to Protestant's concerns, including: establishing flexible credit standards; providing conventional and federally sponsored or subsidized home mortgage loan programs; offering credit-counseling services; considering financing joint venture partnerships involving community-based organizations; providing small business and SBA lending; establishing a community relations officer; marketing affirmatively PNB's lending programs; upgrading the Allison Hill branch office services; instituting a community review council with representatives of community organizations and PNB to review PNB's lending programs and implementation of various provisions of the proposal; and enhancing PNB's CRA compliance. This proposal is, in the Board's view, responsive to the issues raised by Protestant, and is more comprehensive in scope than many of the agreements that the Board has taken into consideration in previous cases involving CRA issues.

The record supports a finding that the CRA records of the banking subsidiaries of Applicant and PNFC are consistent with approval of the application. The Office of the Comptroller of the Currency ("OCC") has previously determined that the CRA record of the subsidiary banks of Applicant and PNFC are satisfactory. In addition, an analysis of Home Mortgage Disclosure Act data shows that PNB has a satisfactory home mortgage lending record within the City of Harrisburg, in the surrounding area, and in the minority areas within the City of Harrisburg, for its size and market share. Finally, Applicant and PNB have shown a willingness to meet and engage in constructive discussions with Protestant.

Thus, based on all the facts of record, the Board believes that the CRA records of the subsidiary banks of Applicant and PNFC are consistent with approval of this application.

Accordingly, based on all of the evidence, including the commitments and representations by Applicant and PNB to the Board, the Board concludes that convenience and needs considerations are consistent with approval of this application.¹⁰

Based on the foregoing and other facts of record, the Board has determined that the application should be, and hereby is, approved. This transaction shall not be consummated before the thirtieth calendar day following the effective date of this Order, or later than three months after the effective date of this Order, unless such period is extended for good cause by the Board or by the Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia, acting pursuant to delegated authority.

By order of the Board of Governors, effective November 17, 1986.

Voting for this action: Chairman Volcker and Governors Rice, Angell, and Heller. Absent and not voting: Governors Johnson, Wallich, and Seger.

[SEAL] JAMES MCAFEE
Associate Secretary of the Board

^{10.} The Board has also considered Protestant's request for a public hearing. The Board finds that Protestant and Applicant have had ample opportunity to submit materials in order to clarify factual questions and that Protestant has not identified remaining material questions of fact that would render a hearing appropriate. In light of this and the representations and commitments made by Applicant in response to Protestant's comments, the Board has determined to deny Protestant's request for a public hearing.

The Marine Corporation Milwaukee, Wisconsin

Order Approving Acquisition of a Bank Holding Company

The Marine Corporation, Milwaukee, Wisconsin ("Marine"), a bank holding company within the meaning of the Bank Holding Company Act (12 U.S.C. § 1841 et seq.) ("BHC Act") has applied for the Board's approval under section 3(a)(3) of the BHC Act (12 U.S.C. § 1842(a)(3)) to acquire Community State Agency, Inc., Bloomington, Minnesota ("Company"), and thereby indirectly acquire Community State Bank of Bloomington, Minneapolis, Minnesota ("Bank").

Notice of the application, affording an opportunity for interested persons to submit comments, has been given in accordance with section 3(b) of the BHC Act. The time for filing comments has expired, and the Board has considered the application and all comments received in light of the factors set forth in section 3(c) of the BHC Act (12 U.S.C. § 1842(c)).

Section 3(d) of the BHC Act, the Douglas Amendment (12 U.S.C. § 1842(d)), prohibits the Board from approving any application by a bank holding company to acquire a bank located outside the holding company's home state, unless such acquisition is "specifically authorized by the statute laws of the State in which such bank is located, by language to that effect and not merely by implication."2 The statute laws of Minnesota authorize bank holding companies located in "reciprocating states" to acquire a Minnesota bank with the approval of the Commissioner of Commerce of the State of Minnesota.3 A "reciprocating state" is defined as a state that authorizes the acquisition of banks in that state by a bank or bank holding company located in Minnesota "under conditions substantially similar to those imposed by Minnesota" as determined by the Minnesota Commissioner of Commerce, and is limited to Iowa, North Dakota, South Dakota, and Wisconsin.4

On April 30, 1986, Wisconsin enacted comprehensive banking legislation that includes authority for bank holding companies in a region that includes Minnesota to acquire banks and bank holding companies in Wisconsin. The Wisconsin statute specifically states that the interstate banking provisions do not apply until January 1, 1987. Based on the foregoing, the Board has determined, as required by the Douglas Amendment, that, as of January 1, 1987, the proposed acquisition is specifically authorized by the statute laws of Minnesota and is thus permissible under the Douglas Amendment, subject to Applicant's obtaining the approval required pursuant to section 48.93 of the Minnesota statutes.

Marine is the third largest banking organization in Wisconsin, operating 21 subsidiary banks with total deposits of \$3.3 billion, representing approximately 10.5 percent of the total deposits in commercial banks in Wisconsin.⁶ Company is the tenth largest banking organization in Minnesota, operating one banking subsidiary with total deposits of \$161.8 million, representing 0.5 percent of total deposits in commercial banks in Minnesota.⁷

Marine does not provide banking services in the Minneapolis-St. Paul, Minnesota, banking market⁸ where Bank competes, nor elsewhere in Minnesota. The Minnesota interstate banking statute permits banking organizations from four states, including Wisconsin, to enter Minnesota, and, accordingly, there are numerous potential entrants into the state and into the Minneapolis market. Based on the foregoing, the Board concludes that the proposal would not have any adverse effects on the concentration of banking resources in any relevant area, and that the proposal would not result in the elimination of existing or probable future competition in any relevant market.

The financial and managerial resources and future prospects of Marine, Company and Bank are considered satisfactory and consistent with approval. Considerations relating to the convenience and needs of the communities to be served also are consistent with approval of the application.

Based on the foregoing and other facts of record, the Board has determined that the application should be, and hereby is, approved, subject to the express condition that Applicant obtain the approval of the Minnesota Commissioner of Commerce pursuant to section

^{1.} The Board received a protest from the Harambee Ombudsman Project, Inc. ("Protestant"), a community group, which challenged Applicant's record of meeting the credit needs of its community under the Community Reinvestment Act. Protestant withdrew its protest after several meetings with Applicant which resulted in an agreement by Applicant to institute a comprehensive program of services in Protestant's area.

^{2.} A bank holding company's home state is that state in which the operations of the bank holding company's banking subsidiaries are principally conducted on July 1, 1966, or the date on which the company became a bank holding company, whichever is later. Applicant's home state is Wisconsin.

^{3.} Minn. Stat. § 48.90 et seq. (1986).

^{4.} Minn. Stat. § 48.92:7.

^{5.} Wis, Stat. Ann. § 221.58(8) (West 1982 & Supp. 1986).

^{6.} Wisconsin banking data are as of December 31, 1985.

^{7.} Minnesota banking data are as of June 30, 1985.

^{8.} The Minneapolis-St. Paul banking market is approximated by the Minneapolis-St. Paul RMA, adjusted to include all of Carver and Scott Counties, Minnesota, and Lanesburgh Township in LeSueur County, Minnesota.

48.93 of the Minnesota statutes, and the proposal not be consummated before January 1, 1987, the effective date of the Wisconsin statute. This transaction shall also not be consummated before the thirtieth calendar day following the effective date of this Order, or later than three months after the effective date of this Order, unless such period is extended for good cause by the Board or by the Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago, acting pursuant to delegated authority.

By order of the Board of Governors, effective November 26, 1986.

Voting for this action: Vice Chairman Johnson and Governors Rice, Seger, and Heller. Absent and not voting: Chairman Volcker and Governors Wallich and Angell.

[SEAL]

BARBARA R. LOWREY Associate Secretary of the Board

The One Bancorp Portland, Maine

Order Approving Acquisition of Bank

The One Bancorp, Portland, Maine, has applied for the Board's approval under section 3(a)(3) of the Bank Holding Company Act ("Act") (12 U.S.C. § 1842(a)(3)), to acquire all of the outstanding voting shares of the successor by merger to the Bank of Hartford, Inc., S.A., Hartford, Connecticut ("Bank").

Notice of the application, affording opportunity for interested persons to submit comments, has been given in accordance with section 3(b) of the Act. The time for filing comments has expired, and the Board has considered the application and all comments received in light of the factors set forth in section 3(c) of the Act (12 U.S.C. § 1842(c)).

On the basis of the record, the application is approved for the reasons set forth in the Board's Statement, which will be released at a later date. This approval is subject to Applicant's compliance with all state and federal requirements necessary for consummation of the acquisition.

By order of the Board of Governors, effective November 7, 1986.

Voting for this action: Chairman Volcker and Governors Johnson, Rice, Seger, Angell, and Heller. Absent and not voting: Governor Wallich.

JAMES MCAFEE
Associate Secretary of the Board

Rainier Bancorporation Seattle, Washington

Order Approving Acquisition of Bank

Rainier Bancorporation, Seattle, Washington, a bank holding company within the meaning of the Bank Holding Company Act ("Act"), 12 U.S.C. §§ 1841–48, has applied for the Board's approval under section 3(a)(3) of the Act, 12 U.S.C. § 1842(a)(3), to acquire all of the voting shares of Mount Hood Security Bank, Gresham, Oregon.

Notice of the application, affording interested persons an opportunity to submit comments, has been given in accordance with section 3(b) of the Act. The time for filing comments has expired, and the Board has considered the application and all comments received in light of the factors set forth in section 3(c) of the Act. 12 U.S.C. § 1842(c).

On the basis of the record, the application is approved for the reasons set forth in the Board's Statement, which will be released at a later date.

By order of the Board of Governors, effective November 14, 1986.

Voting for this action: Chairman Volcker and Governors Johnson, Rice, and Angell. Absent and not voting: Governors Wallich, Seger, and Heller.

JAMES McAFEE
[SEAL] Associate Secretary of the Board

STATEMENT BY BOARD OF GOVERNORS OF THE FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM REGARDING THE APPLICATION OF RAINIER BANCORPORATION TO ACQUIRE MOUNT HOOD SECURITY BANK

By Order dated November 14, 1986, the Board approved the application of Rainier Bancorporation, Seattle, Washington, to acquire Mount Hood Security Bank, Gresham, Oregon ("Mount Hood Bank"), pursuant to section 3(a)(3) of the Bank Holding Company Act ("BHC Act" or "Act"). 12 U.S.C. § 1842(a)(3). In this Statement the Board sets forth its reasons for approving the application.

Applicant's lead bank, Rainier National Bank, Seattle, Washington ("Rainier Bank"), is the second largest commercial banking organization in Washington, with deposits of \$5.4 billion, representing 22.7 percent of the total deposits in commercial banks in the state.

^{1.} Statewide deposit data are as of June 30, 1986.

Mount Hood Bank is the thirty-fifth largest commercial bank in Oregon, with deposits of \$19 million, representing 0.1 percent of the total deposits in commercial banks in the state.

Under section 3(d) of the BHC Act, the Douglas Amendment, a bank holding company may not acquire a bank located outside of the bank holding company's home state unless the acquisition is "specifically authorized by the statute laws of the state in which such bank is located, by language to that effect and not merely by implication." 12 U.S.C. § 1842(d). An Oregon statute that became effective on July 1, 1986, authorizes a Washington bank holding company, with the permission of the Oregon Banking Supervisor, to "acquire . . . the capital stock" of "a bank that has been engaged in the business of banking for . . . not less than three years prior to the effective date of the acquisition," or of a phantom institution that "has merged with or acquired . . . the capital stock" of such bank. Or. Rev. Stat. § 715.065(1); see id. §§ 706.005(29), 707.029(1)(c). There is no requirement of reciprocity.

Mount Hood Bank has been "engaged in the business of banking" since 1982. Applicant would acquire the bank's stock by having the bank merge into Rainier Bank Oregon, N.A., a phantom institution wholly owned by Applicant. The Oregon Banking Supervisor approved the proposed acquisition on November 7, 1986, expressly concluding that Applicant had "met the criteria as set out in ORS 715.065 to control and operate [Mount Hood Bank] in a legal and proper manner." Accordingly, the Board concludes that the acquisition is specifically authorized by Oregon statute, and permissible under the Douglas Amendment.

Applicant competes with Mount Hood Bank in the Portland, Oregon, banking market, the only market in which Mount Hood Bank operates.³ Rainier Bank is the ninth largest of 26 commercial banking organizations in the market, with deposits of \$63 million, representing 1.0 percent of the total deposits in commercial banks in the market. Mount Hood Bank is the seventeenth largest commercial banking organization in the market, with deposits of \$17 million, representing 0.3 percent of the total deposits in commercial banks in the market. Upon acquiring Mount Hood

Bank, Applicant would continue to be the ninth largest commercial banking organization in the market and would control 1.3 percent of the total deposits in commercial banks in the market.

Although the Portland banking market is concentrated, with a Herfindahl-Hirschman Index ("HHI") of 2419,4 the proposed acquisition would increase the HHI by less than 1 point. Moreover, 25 commercial banking organizations would remain in the market after the acquisition. Based on these and other facts of record, the Board concludes that the acquisition would have no significant adverse effect on existing competition in the market. As there are numerous other potential entrants into the market, the Board concludes that the acquisition would have no significant adverse effect on probable future competition.

The financial and managerial resources and future prospects of Applicant and its subsidiary banks and of Mount Hood Bank are generally satisfactory and consistent with approval of the application.

In considering the convenience and needs of the communities to be served, the Board has taken into account the records under the Community Reinvestment Act ("CRA"), 12 U.S.C. §§ 2901–05, of Applicant's subsidiary banks and of Mount Hood Bank. The CRA requires the federal bank supervisory agencies to encourage banks to help meet the credit needs of the local communities in which they are chartered, consistent with the banks' safe and sound operation. To that end, the CRA requires the appropriate bank supervisory agency to assess a bank's record in meeting the credit needs of its entire community, including low- and moderate-income neighborhoods, and requires the Board to take such records into account in evaluating a bank holding company's application to acquire a bank.

In reviewing the CRA record of Rainier Bank, the Board has considered the comments of two protesting community organizations, South End Scattle Community Organization, and South East Effective Development, both of Seattle, Washington (together "Protes-

^{2.} A bank holding company's home state is the state in which the operations of the bank holding company's subsidiary banks were principally conducted on July 1, 1966, or on the date on which the company became a bank holding company, whichever is later.

^{3.} The Portland banking market is coextensive with the Portland, Oregon, RMA. It consists of Multnomah County and parts of Clackamas, Columbia, Marion, Washington, and Yamhill Counties, all in Oregon; and part of Clark County, Washington. Rainier Bank has a branch in the Washington portion of the market.

Market data are as of June 30, 1985.

^{4.} Under the revised Department of Justice Merger Guidelines, 49 Federal Register 26,823 (1984), a market in which the post-merger HHI is above 1800 is considered highly concentrated. The Guidelines state that the Department is likely to challenge a merger that increases the HHI in such a market by more than 50 points unless other factors indicate that the merger will not substantially lessen competition. However, the Department has informed the Board that a bank merger generally will not be challenged (in the absence of other factors indicating anticompetitive effect) unless the post-merger HHI is at least 1800 and the merger increases the HHI by at least 200 points.

^{5.} Pursuant to section 262.3(e) of its Rules of Procedure, the Board has also considered similar comments by the Oregon State Public Interest Research Group, Portland, Oregon ("OSPIRG"), which were submitted after the close of the comment period.

Neither OSPIRG nor any other commenter has challenged the CRA record of Mount Hood Bank.

tants'').⁵ Protestants have generally raised concerns about whether Rainier Bank has been meeting the needs of their neighborhood, the South End of Seattle ("South End").⁶

In accordance with the Board's practice and procedures for handling protested applications, 12 C.F.R. § 262.25, the Board has reviewed Rainier Bank's CRA record, the information provided and allegations made by Protestants, and Applicant's responses. The Board notes that Applicant and Protestants met on July 14, 22, and 29, 1986, and met with officers of the Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco ("Reserve Bank") on August 28 and September 4, 1986, to clarify the issues and provide a forum for resolving differences.

The Office of the Comptroller of the Currency ("OCC") has previously determined that the CRA record of each of Applicant's subsidiary banks is satisfactory.

The Board has examined the mortgage and home improvement lending data available under the Home Mortgage Disclosure Act ("HMDA"), 12 U.S.C. §§ 2801-11, and concluded that those data do not indicate that Rainier Bank has neglected the South End in favor of other areas or neglected low- and moderate-income census tracts (whether in the South End or in the Seattle MSA generally) in favor of upperincome census tracts. Rainier Bank's mortgage loans in low- and moderate-income census tracts are generally in proportion to its overall mortgage lending. In addition, pursuant to section 228.8(c) of the Board's Regulation BB, 12 C.F.R. § 228.8(c), the Board has accorded considerable weight to the mortgage and home improvement lending record of Rainier Mortgage Company, Seattle, Washington, a nonbank subsidiary of Applicant.

The Board has also considered favorably the fact that Applicant has several programs that are specifically directed toward the development of low- and moderate-income areas. Through its Home Loan Center, Rainier Bank arranges purchase and rehabilitation loans on distressed one- to four-family dwellings based on the value of the property after rehabilitation. The Board also notes that Rainier Bank's Community Business Loan Center, which aims at making commercial loans more available to women, minority group members, and others, and the bank's extensive pro-

In this connection, Applicant has also made a series of commitments relating to matters such as lending in the South End, lending in low- and moderate-income communities, expanding and marketing programs such as the Home Loan Center and Community Business Loan Center, implementing an HMDA-type reporting system for loans made by Applicant's nonbank subsidiaries, and continuing to provide low-cost checking accounts.

The Board has fully and carefully considered the various points made by Protestants, and for the reasons indicated above believes that Applicant is taking appropriate measures to meet community needs. Protestants' major point is that Applicant should agree to specific lending goals in the South End, including dollar amounts for particular types of lending and below-market terms. However, the Board has consistently maintained that neither the CRA nor the BHC Act requires or authorizes the Board "to dictate a bank's product mix (which credit or deposit services a bank should emphasize) or to dictate what proportion or amount of an institution's funds must, or even should, be allocated to any particular credit need, borrower or neighborhood or on what specific terms credit should be extended." Commerce Bancshares, Inc., 64 FEDERAL RESERVE BULLETIN 576, 579 (1978); see Hibernia Corporation, 72 FEDERAL RESERVE BUL-LETIN 656, 658 (1986).9

Based upon all of the evidence of record, including Applicant's commitments and Protestants' comments, the Board concludes that the CRA records of Applicant's subsidiary banks, and convenience and needs considerations generally, are consistent with approval

gram of making loans guaranteed by the Small Business Administration, are important means of meeting the credit needs of the community.

^{6.} The Board concludes that Rainier Bank's delineation of the relevant "community" as King County, Washington, is reasonable, does not exclude low-to-moderate-income or minority areas, and complies with applicable regulations. 12 C.F.R. § 25.3. Under that delineation, Rainier Bank must meet the credit needs of the entire county, including the South End and the low- and moderate-income neighborhoods of the county, and must be judged on its overall record of meeting those needs.

No commenter has challenged the CRA record of any subsidiary of Applicant other than Rainier Bank.

^{8.} Petitioners disregard these principles in their attempts to compare Rainier Bank with other financial institutions based on real estate lending data. "The Board has recognized the importance of, among other kinds of loans, both mortgage and small business loans in meeting the requirements of the CRA, and believes that the appropriate mix of these types of loans is a business decision to be made by banks." Dominion Bankshares Corporation, 72 FEDERAL RESERVE BULLETIN 787, 789 n.10 (1986).

The Board believes that Rainier Bank's check-cashing policy is not unduly burdensome under the circumstances, given the evidence of record regarding the ease of obtaining adequate identification at reasonable cost.

Protestants have offered neither evidence nor arguments to contradict Applicant's contention that Rainier Bank had legitimate business reasons for reducing services at its Promenade 23 Branch and, under the circumstances, the Board does not believe that the reduction reflects adversely on Applicant's service to the convenience and needs of the community.

of the application. ¹⁰ The Board will review Applicant's progress in fulfilling its commitments, as well as its CRA record generally, in connection with any future application.

Based on the foregoing and other facts of record, the Board has determined that the application should be, and hereby is, approved. The acquisition shall not be consummated before the thirtieth calendar day following the effective date of the Order, or later than three months after the effective date of the Order, unless that period is extended for good cause by the Reserve Bank, pursuant to delegated authority, or by the Board.

November 25, 1986.

[SEAL]

BARBARA R. LOWREY Associate Secretary of the Board

Suffield Financial Corporation Suffield, Connecticut

Order Approving Formation of a Bank Holding Company

Suffield Financial Corporation, Suffield, Connecticut, has applied for the Board's approval under section 3(a)(1) of the Bank Holding Company Act ("Act") (12 U.S.C. § 1842(a)(1)), to become a bank holding company by acquiring Suffield Savings Bank, Suffield, Connecticut ("Bank"). Bank is a state-chartered stock savings bank, the accounts of which are insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation.

Notice of the application, affording opportunity for interested persons to submit comments, has been given in accordance with section 3(b) of the Act. The time for filing comments has expired, and the Board has considered the application and all comments received in light of the factors set forth in section 3(c) of the Act (12 U.S.C. § 1842(c)).

The Board has previously determined that a state savings bank is a "bank" under section 2(c) of the Act if it accepts demand deposits, engages in the business of making commercial loans, and is not covered by the exemption created by the Garn-St Germain Depository Institutions Deregulation Act of 1982 for thrift

institutions insured by the Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation ("FSLIC") or operating under a charter by the Federal Home Loan Bank Board. Bank accepts demand deposits and engages in the business of making commercial loans, and its deposits are not insured by the FSLIC. Accordingly, Bank is a "bank" for purposes of the Act, and Applicant's application to become a bank holding company through acquisition of Bank has been considered in light of the requirements of section 3 of the Act pertaining to the acquisition of banks.

Applicant is a nonoperating corporation with no subsidiaries, formed for the purpose of acquiring Bank and Bank's subsidiaries. Bank is the 45th largest depository institution among commercial banks and thrift institutions in Connecticut, with deposits of approximately \$199.5 million, controlling 0.4 percent of the total deposits in commercial banks and thrift institutions in the state.² Bank is the 17th largest depository institution in the Hartford banking market,3 controlling 1.2 percent of the total deposits in commercial banks and thrift institutions in the market.4 Because this proposal involves the formation of a bank holding company, consummation of the proposal would not have any significant effect on existing or probable future competition, nor would it significantly increase the concentration of banking resources in Bank's markets or in the State of Connecticut.

Bank engages through wholly owned subsidiaries in certain real estate investment and development activities and real estate brokerage activities authorized for Bank pursuant to state law. The Board has requested comment regarding the permissible scope and extent of real estate investment and development activities of holding company banks and their subsidiaries,⁵ and regarding the scope of section 225.22(d)(2) of the Board's Regulation Y, 12 C.F.R. § 225.22(d)(2), which authorizes state banks owned by bank holding companies to establish wholly owned operating subsidiaries to engage in activities that the state bank is authorized

^{10.} In considering Protestants' request for a public meeting, the Board finds that Protestants and Applicant have had ample opportunity to present evidence and arguments in writing and to respond to one another's submissions, and concludes that the parties' extensive written submissions have been an adequate means of clarifying the issues in this case, including the factual questions raised by Protestants. Accordingly, the Board has denied Protestants' request for a public meeting.

^{1.} Excel Bancorp, Inc., 72 Federal Reserve Bulletin 731 (1986); First Fidelity Bancorporation, 72 Federal Reserve Bulletin 487 (1986); BankVermont Corporation, 70 Federal Reserve Bulletin 829 (1984); The Frankford Corporation, 70 Federal Reserve Bulletin 654 (1984); The One Bancorp, 70 Federal Reserve Bulletin 359 (1984); First NH Banks, Inc., 69 Federal Reserve Bulletin 874 (1983); Amoskeag Bank Shares, Inc., 69 Federal Reserve Bulletin 8760 (1983).

^{2.} Banking data are as of March 31, 1986.

^{3.} The Hartford banking market is defined as the Hartford RMA minus the Tolland County township of Mansfield and the Windham County township of Windham, plus the Windham County township of Ashford, the Hartford County township of Hartland and the Tolland County township of Union, and the remaining portions of Plymouth and East Hadden not already included in the RMA.

^{4.} Market data are as of March 31, 1986.

^{5. 50} Federal Register 4519 (1985).

to conduct directly under state law. Pending completion of these rulemakings on these issues, the Board has, in a limited number of instances, permitted statechartered savings banks to continue to engage in real estate investment and development activities, provided that the savings banks limit the level and scope of these activities and maintain adequate capital to support the activities. Applicant has provided commitments that so limit Bank's real estate activities, and has committed to conform these activities to the result of the Board's rulemakings. Applicant has also committed to conform Bank's real estate brokerage activities to the results of the Board's rulemaking concerning the scope of section 225.22(d)(2) of the Board's Regulation Y, and to any change in Board policy with respect to real estate brokerage activities engaged in by state-chartered savings banks and their subsidiaries. The Board notes that Bank's real estate brokerage subsidiaries do not at any time take an equity position in real estate. Accordingly, subject to these commitments, the Board has determined that Bank's real estate investment and development activities and real estate brokerage activities do not preclude approval of this application.

The financial and managerial resources and future prospects of Applicant and Bank are regarded as satisfactory and consistent with approval of this proposal. Considerations relating to the convenience and needs of the community to be served are also consistent with approval.

Based on the foregoing and other facts of record, including the commitments made by Applicant, the Board has determined that the application under section 3 of the Act should be and hereby is approved. The acquisition of Bank shall not be consummated before the thirtieth calendar day following the effective date of this Order or later than three months after the effective date of this Order, unless such period is extended for good cause by the Board or by the Federal Reserve Bank of Boston, pursuant to delegated authority.

By order of the Board of Governors, effective November 10, 1986.

Voting for this action: Chairman Volcker and Governors Johnson, Rice, Angell, Seger, and Heller. Absent and not voting: Governor Wallich.

JAMES MCAFEE
[SEAL] Associate Secretary of the Board

Orders Issued Under Section 4 of the Bank Holding Company Act

Signet Banking Corporation Richmond, Virginia

Order Approving the Acquisition of a Company Engaged in Providing Financial Advisory Services

Signet Banking Corporation, Richmond, Virginia, a bank holding company within the meaning of the Bank Holding Company Act ("Act"), 12 U.S.C. § 1841 et seq., has applied for the Board's prior approval under section 4(c)(8) of the Act, 12 U.S.C. § 1843(c)(8), and section 225.23 of the Board's Regulation Y, 12 C.F.R. § 225.23, to acquire 100 percent of the voting shares of Corporate Finance Advisors, Inc., Richmond, Virginia ("Company"), and to engage through Company in certain financial advisory services.

Notice of the application, affording interested persons an opportunity to submit comments on the proposal, has been duly published (51 Federal Register 35,052, 39,587 (1986)). The time for filing comments has expired, and the Board has considered the application and all comments received in light of the public interest factors set forth in section 4(c)(8) of the Act.

Applicant, a bank holding company by virtue of its ownership of commercial banks in Virginia, Maryland and the District of Columbia, has total consolidated assets of \$8.5 billion. Through its subsidiaries, Applicant currently engages in various permissible non-banking activities.

Applicant proposes to establish Company *de novo* as a financial advisory firm that will provide:

- (1) advice regarding the structuring of and arranging for loan syndications, interest rate "swap," interest rate "cap," and similar transactions;
- (2) advice in connection with merger, acquisition/divestiture and financing transactions for nonaffiliated financial and nonfinancial institutions;
- (3) valuations for nonaffiliated financial and nonfinancial institutions; and
- (4) fairness opinions in connection with merger, acquisition and similar transactions for nonaffiliated financial and nonfinancial institutions.

None of Applicant's proposed services is included on the list of permissible nonbanking activities in Regulation Y, 12 C.F.R. § 225.25(b) et seq. However, the Board has previously determined by order that the

^{6.} See, e.g., Excel Bancorp, Inc., 72 FEDERAL RESERVE BULLETIN 731 (1986); First Fidelity Bancorporation, 72 FEDERAL RESERVE BULLETIN 487 (1986).

^{1.} Data are as of June 30, 1986.

activities described in paragraphs (2), (3) and (4) are closely related to banking and permissible for bank holding companies, generally. By order approving the application of Security Pacific Corporation to acquire Duff & Phelps, Inc., Chicago, Illinois,2 the Board determined that banks had extensive experience in valuing securities within their trust departments, and that banks typically provided extensive financial advice to customers as part of their commercial lending services. The Board noted further that a number of major banks were competitive with Duff & Phelps, Inc., in offering corporate valuations and financial feasibility studies for a fee.

Applicant has also requested the Board's approval for Company to provide advice to institutional customers regarding the structuring of and arranging for loan syndications and regarding interest rate "swap" and "cap" transactions.3 Applicant states that the proposed advice would be provided mainly to corporate and institutional clients in Virginia, Maryland and the District of Columbia. Applicant further states that Company will provide advice only; Company will not broker interest rate transactions, nor will it participate in the lending for any syndication.

In order to determine if an activity is closely related to banking under section 4(c)(8) of the Act, the Board has relied on guidelines established by the federal courts.4 Under these guidelines, an activity may be found to be closely related to banking if it is demonstrated:

- (1) that banks generally have, in fact, provided the proposed services;
- (2) that banks generally provide services that are operationally or functionally so similar to the proposed services as to equip them particularly well to provide the proposed services; or
- (3) that banks generally provide services that are so integrally related to the proposed services as to require their provision in a specialized form.

The Board also may consider other factors in determining whether an activity is closely related to banking and has stated that it will consider evidence of any reasonable connection to banking in making its analysis.5 In addition, section 225.21(a)(2) of Regulation Y permits a bank holding company to engage in incidental activities that are necessary to carry on a closely related activity.6

In this regard, Applicant states that Company's proposed advisory services derive from investment research activities currently performed by Applicant's subsidiary bank in Virginia in response to requests from institutional customers seeking advice on financial strategy and lender selection. Applicant also states that a number of major commercial banking firms in Virginia already offer advice for a fee regarding loan syndications or interest rate exchange and protection products.

Although the provision of the services included in activity number (1) has not previously been found to be permissible for bank holding companies, the Board believes that Company's provision of advice regarding loan syndications and interest rate swap and cap transactions would be similar to financial advisory services that are permissible for bank holding companies, generally.7 In addition, the Board believes that banks currently perform this type of financial advisory service for their customers. The Board also notes that such advice is operationally or functionally so similar to services generally provided by banks as to equip banks particularly well to provide the proposed services. In view of this similarity, the Board finds that Company's proposed activity number (1) may be deemed closely related to banking.

In order to approve this application, the Board must also find that the performance of the proposed activity number (1) "can reasonably be expected to produce benefits to the public, such as greater convenience, increased competition, or gains in efficiency, that outweigh possible adverse effects, such as undue concentration of resources, decreased or unfair competition, conflicts of interests, or unsound banking practices."

In this respect, Applicant indicates that Company's performance of this activity may be expected to benefit the public by allowing Company to provide essential services at competitive costs. Specifically, Applicant notes that it has invested heavily in computer systems and capacities and that the economies of scale gained as a result will reduce operating costs to

^{2.} Security Pacific Corporation, 71 Federal Reserve Bulletin 118 (1985).

^{3.} Applicant defines interest rate "swap" transactions as: contractual agreements between parties to exchange interest payments (rather than principal) based upon an assumed principal amount, various interest rate indices, and a predetermined time period. Applicant describes interest rate "caps" as: contractual agreements wherein the seller of a cap agrees to make payment to the purchaser of a cap, if a particular interest rate index (prime) exceeds a predetermined level, with payments calculated on an assumed principal amount for a deferred time period. Both "caps" and "swaps" are typically used by institutions to manage or hedge outstanding positions in the financial markets.

^{4.} National Courier Association v. Board of Governors, 516 4.2d 1229 (D.C. Cir. 1975).

^{5. 49} Federal Register 806 (1984).

^{6.} See Association of Data Processing Service Organizations, Inc. v. Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, 745 F.2d 677 (D.C. Cir. 1984).

^{7.} Security Pacific Corporation at 119.

Company. Applicant emphasizes that substantial benefits will become available over the next several years in the form of improved service, greater convenience and competitive pricing.

The Board notes that Company will be strongly capitalized and will have a ready customer base, and that Company will confine its financial advisory services to institutional customers in those states where Applicant presently conducts its operations. The Board also notes that Company's anticipated competitors include investment and commercial banking firms much larger in terms of asset size, personnel resources available, and volume of business transacted. Moreover, the Board recognizes that Company will be established as a *de novo*, independent subsidiary so that no material changes in Applicant's management, operations, marketing or other business functions will be necessitated by this proposal.

The Board believes that concerns regarding conflicts of interest and related adverse effects that may be associated with financial feasibility studies can be substantially mitigated through the imposition of conditions designed to prevent such adverse effects. The Board finds that appropriate conditions to mitigate such adverse effects are as follows:

- (1) Company will not make available to Applicant or any of its subsidiaries confidential information received from Company's clients;
- (2) Disclosure always will be made to each potential client of Company that Company is an affiliate of Applicant;
- (3) Advice rendered by Company on an explicit fee basis will be rendered without regard to correspondent balances maintained by the customer of Company at any depository institution subsidiary of Applicant; and
- (4) Company's financial advisory activities shall not encompass the performance of routine tasks or operations for a customer on a daily or continuous basis.

Under these conditions, the Board concludes that Applicant's performance of the proposed activity is unlikely to result in any undue concentration of resources, decreased or unfair competition, unsound banking practices, or other adverse effects.

Based upon the foregoing and all the facts of record including Applicant's commitments, the Board has determined that the balance of public interest factors it is required to consider under section 4(c)(8) is favorable. Accordingly, the application is hereby approved. This determination is subject to the conditions set forth in this Order and in sections 225.4(d) and 225.23(b)(3) of the Board's Regulation Y, 12 C.F.R. §§ 225.4(d) and 225.23(b)(3). The approval is also subject to the Board's authority to require modification or termination of the activities of the holding company or any of its subsidiaries as the Board finds necessary to assure compliance with the provisions and purposes of the Act and the Board's regulations and orders issued thereunder, or to prevent evasion thereof.

By order of the Board of Governors, effective November 28, 1986.

Voting for this action: Vice Chairman Johnson and Governors Rice, Seger, and Heller. Absent and not voting: Chairman Volcker and Governors Wallich and Angell.

[SEAL] BARBARA R. LOWREY

Associate Secretary of the Board

Westpac Banking Corporation Sydney, Australia

Order Approving an Application to Engage in Certain Activities Related to Dealing in Gold and Silver Bullion

Westpac Banking Corporation, Sydney, Australia ("Westpac"), a bank holding company within the meaning of the Bank Holding Company Act ("Act"), 12 U.S.C. § 1841 et seq., has applied, pursuant to section 4(c)(8) of the Act (12 U.S.C. § 1843(c)(8)) and section 225.23 of the Board's Regulation Y (12 C.F.R. § 225.23), for permission to engage through its subsidiary Mase Westpac, Inc., New York City, New York ("MWI"), in certain activities related to dealing in gold and silver bullion.

Westpac's proposed activities are as follows:

- (a) buying and selling gold and silver bullion, bars, rounds and bullion coins for its own account and the account of others;
- (b) financing the production, refining and fabrication of gold and silver, including lending and borrowing gold and silver in connection with such financing;
- (c) arbitraging gold and silver in markets throughout the world; and

^{8.} Included among Company's competitors are: Sovran Bank, N.A., United Virginia Bank, Wachovia Bank & Trust Company, N.A., First Union National Bank, NCNB National Bank and Sun Trust Bank.

(d) providing various incidental services for customers such as arranging for the safe custody, assaying and shipment of gold and silver.1

Notice of the application, affording interested persons an opportunity to submit comments on the proposal, has been duly published (51 Federal Register 30,271 (1986)). The time for filing comments has expired, and the Board has considered the application and all comments received in light of the public interest factors set forth in section 4(c)(8) of the Act.

Westpac, a bank organized under the laws of Australia, is the 68th largest banking organization in the world with total assets of approximately \$36.9 billion.² Westpac engages in a broad range of financial and commercial services directly and indirectly through its offices worldwide.

The Board has previously determined that most of Westpac's proposed activities are permissible for bank holding companies. A bank holding company may engage in the purchase and sale of gold and silver for its own account and for the account of others.3 The Board believes that assaying and arranging transport of bullion is part of this activity.4 With regard to Westpac's proposal to provide financing for the production and fabrication of gold and silver, Regulation Y permits bank holding companies to engage in making loans and other extensions of credit. Thus, Westpac's proposed financing activities for the production of gold and silver are permissible under Regulation Y.5

In order to approve this application, the Board is also required to determine that Westpac's performance of the proposed activities "can reasonably be expected to produce benefits to the public . . . that outweigh possible adverse effects, such as undue concentration of resources, decreased or unfair competition, conflicts of interests, or unsound banking practices." 12 U.S.C. § 1843(c)(8).

Westpac will engage in its proposed activities as part of its acquisition of assets of Johnson Matthey Bankers, Ltd., which failed in 1984,6 Westpac's acquisition of these assets prevented a decrease in competition in the gold and silver markets that otherwise would have resulted from the elimination of a competitor. Accordingly, the Board concludes that Westpac's performance of the proposed activities can reasonably be expected to provide benefits to the public.

The Board also has considered the potential for adverse effects that may be associated with this proposal. There is no evidence in the record that consummation of the proposal would result in any adverse effects, such as undue concentration of resources, decreased or unfair competition, conflicts of interests, or unsound banking practices.

Based upon a consideration of all the relevant facts, the Board concludes that the balance of the public interest factors that it is required to consider under section 4(c)(8) is favorable. Accordingly, the application is hereby approved.7

This determination is subject to all of the conditions set forth in Regulation Y, including sections 225.4(d) 225.23(b)(3) (12 C.F.R. §§ 225.4(d) 225.23(b)(3)), and to the Board's authority to require such modification or termination of the activities of a bank holding company or any of its subsidiaries as the Board finds necessary to assure compliance with the provisions and purposes of the Act and the Board's regulations and orders issued thereunder, or to prevent evasion thereof.

By order of the Board of Governors, effective November 24, 1986.

Voting for this action: Vice Chairman Johnson and Governors Rice, Seger, and Angell. Absent and not voting: Chairman Volcker and Governors Wallich and Heller.

WILLIAM W. WILES SEAL Secretary of the Board

^{1.} Westpac has notified the Board of its intention to purchase and sell for its own account options, futures and options on futures on gold and silver bullion. Applicant has committed to take positions in these investments only as a means of hedging their position in the underlying commodity, i.e. gold and silver. Accordingly, this activity is permissible under section 4(c)(1)(C) of the Act, 12 U.S.C. § 1843(c)(1)(C), which allows bank holding companies to "furnish(ing) services to or perform(ing) services for such bank holding company or its banking subsidiaries.'

^{2.} Banking data are as of March 31, 1986.

^{3.} Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, 72 FEDERAL RESERVE BULLETIN 345 (1986); Sovran Financial Corporation, 72 FEDERAL RESERVE BULLETIN 146 (1986); First Interstate Bancorp, 71 FEDERAL RESERVE BULLETIN 467 (1985).

^{4.} In Standard and Chartered Banking Group Ltd., the Board allowed the bank holding company to provide storage facilities, weighing, coin counting and transportation services for bullion and coin. 38 Federal Register 27,552 (1973).

^{5. 12} C.F.R. § 225.25(b)(1) (1986).

^{6.} Pursuant to section 4(c)(9) of the Act, Westpac acquired certain assets of Johnson Matthey Bankers, Ltd., London, England, on May 19, 1986.

^{7.} Westpac also has applied to join the Commodities Exchange. Inc. ("COMEX"), in order to execute and clear silver and gold futures contracts. MWI will trade in the instruments only for its own account. MWI's obligations will not be guaranteed by any affiliated company and no such guarantee will be given without notifying the Board.

Orders Issued Under Sections 3 and 4 of the Bank Holding Company Act

Midlantic Corporation Edison, New Jersey

Order Approving Formation of a Bank Holding Company and Acquisition of Banks and Nonbanking Companies

Midlantic Corporation, Edison, New Jersey, has applied for the Board's approval under section 3(a)(1) of the Bank Holding Company Act ("BHC Act") (12 U.S.C. § 1842(a)(1)) to become a bank holding company by acquiring all of the voting shares of two bank holding companies and thereby indirectly acquiring their subsidiary banks and bank holding companies. Applicant proposes to acquire: 1) Midlantic Banks, Inc., Edison, New Jersey and its subsidiaries, Midlantic National Bank, Newark, New Jersey; Midlantic National Bank/North, West Paterson, New Jersey; Midlantic National Bank/South, Mount Laurel, New Jersey; Midlantic National Bank/Merchants, Neptune, New Jersey; Midlantic National Bank/Sussex & Merchants, Newton, New Jersey; and Midlantic National Bank/Union Trust, Wildwood, New Jersey; and 2) Continental Bancorp, Inc., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania and its subsidiaries, Continental Bank, Norristown, Pennsylvania; York Bancorp, Inc. and its subsidiary bank, The York Bank and Trust Company, York, Pennsylvania; and United Penn Bank, Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania. Applicant also proposes to acquire Midlantic Banks, Inc.'s 15.9 percent interest in Statewide Bancorp, Toms River, New Jersey.

Applicant also has applied for the Board's approval under section 4(c)(8) of the BHC Act (12 U.S.C. § 1843(c)(8)) to acquire Midlantic Holdings, Inc., Edison, New Jersey; Midlantic National Bank and Trust Co./Florida, Fort Lauderdale, Florida; Midlantic Home Mortgage Corporation, Melville, New York; Midlantic Commercial Leasing Corp, New York, New York; Midlantic Middle States Leasing Corp., Edison, New Jersey; Midlantic Commercial Co., Bloomfield, New Jersey; Greater New Jersey Mortgage Co., Edison, New Jersey; Midlantic Brokerage Services Inc., Edison, New Jersey; and Lenders Life Insurance Company, Phoenix, Arizona. These companies are existing nonbank subsidiaries of Midlantic Banks, Inc. and Continental Bancorp, Inc. engaged in the activities of making and servicing loans, performing trust company functions, leasing personal and real property, underwriting credit life, accident and health insurance and securities brokerage. These activities have been determined by the Board to be closely related to

banking and permissible for bank holding companies (12 C.F.R. § 225.25(b)(1), (b)(3), (b)(5), (b)(9), (b)(15)).

Applicant also has given notice of its intention to acquire Midlantic Banks, Inc.'s wholly owned corporation chartered pursuant to section 25(a) of the Federal Reserve Act (the "Edge Act") (12 U.S.C. § 611 et seq.), Midlantic Overseas, Ltd., Edison, New Jersey under section 211.4(b)(3) of Regulation K, 12 C.F.R. § 211. Applicant also has applied for the Board's approval under section 4(c)(13) of the BHC Act (12 U.S.C. § 1843(c)(13)) to acquire Midlantic Banks, Inc.'s subsidiary Midlantic International, Inc. and its subsidiary, Midlantic Services e Administracao Limitado, Brazil.¹

Notice of the applications, affording opportunity for interested persons to submit comments, has been given in accordance with sections 3 and 4 of the BHC Act (51 Federal Register 26,945 (1986)). The time for filing comments has expired, and the Board has considered the applications and all comments received in light of the factors set forth in section 3(c) of the BHC Act (12 U.S.C. § 1842(c)) and the considerations specified in section 4(c)(8) of the BHC Act.²

Midlantic Banks, Inc., the second largest commercial banking organization in New Jersey, controls six subsidiary banks in New Jersey with \$7.3 billion in total deposits, representing 15.4 percent of the total deposits in commercial banks in New Jersey.³ Continental Bancorp, Inc., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, the sixth largest commercial banking organization in Pennsylvania, controls three subsidiary banks, with \$3.7 billion in total deposits, representing 4.4 percent of the total deposits in commercial banks in Pennsylvania. Consummation of the proposal would have no significant effect on the concentration of banking resources in Pennsylvania or New Jersey.

Section 3(d) of the BHC Act, 12 U.S.C. § 1842(d), the Douglas Amendment, prohibits the Board from approving an application by a bank holding company to acquire a bank located outside the holding compa-

^{1.} As an alternative to the transactions described above, Midlantic Banks, Inc. has applied for the Board's approval under section 3(a)(3) of the BHC Act to exercise warrants for 1.9 million shares of convertible preferred stock of Continental Bancorp, Inc. If converted, these shares would represent 24.9 percent of Continental's common stock on a pro forma basis. In view of the Board's action on Applicant's application to become a bank holding company, action on this alternative application is unnecessary.

^{2.} The Board received letters protesting the application from the Community Development Coalition, Inc. ("CDC"), Philadelphia, Pennsylvania and the Camden Business Administrator, Camden, New Jersey, alleging that certain of Applicant's subsidiary banks are not fulfilling their responsibilities under the Community Reinvestment Act. Following several meetings with Applicant, agreements were reached with the protestants and the protests of the applications were withdrawn.

^{3.} Pennsylvania state deposit data are as of December 31, 1985; New Jersey state deposit data are as of June 30, 1984.

ny's home state, unless such acquisition is "specifically authorized by the statute laws of the state in which such bank is located, by language to that effect and not merely by implication."

On June 25, 1986, Pennsylvania enacted a regional interstate banking statute⁵ which permits out-of-state bank holding companies located in states in the region⁶ that have reciprocal legislation with Pennsylvania to acquire Pennsylvania banks and bank holding companies. The Pennsylvania statute explicitly declares that the New Jersey interstate banking legislation is reciprocal with the legislation enacted in Pennsylvania.7 Accordingly, Pennsylvania law permits a New Jersey bank holding company to acquire a bank holding company or bank in Pennsylvania. Applicant meets all of the requirements of the Pennsylvania statute authorizing an eligible bank holding company to acquire a New Jersey bank or bank holding company.8 Based on the foregoing, the Board has determined that the proposed acquisition is specifically authorized by the statute laws of Pennsylvania and is thus permissible under the Douglas Amendment.

Subsidiary banks of Midlantic Banks, Inc. and Continental Bancorp, Inc. compete in the Philadelphia banking market.9 Midlantic Banks, Inc. is the eighth largest of 59 commercial banking organizations in the Philadelphia banking market, with total deposits of \$1.4 billion, representing 4.2 percent of the deposits in commercial banking organizations therein. 10 Continental Bancorp, Inc. is the sixth largest commercial banking organization in the market, with total deposits of \$2.2 billion, representing 6.7 percent of the deposits in commercial banks in the market. Upon consummation of the proposal, Midlantic Banks, Inc. would become the third largest commercial banking organization in the market, with total deposits of \$3.5 billion, representing 10.9 percent of the deposits in the commercial banks in the market. As a result of the proposal, the Herfindahl-Hirschman Index ("HHI")

4. A bank holding company's home state for purposes of the Douglas Amendment is that state in which the total deposits of its banking subsidiaries were largest on July 1, 1966, or on the date it became a bank holding company, whichever date is later. 12 U.S.C. § 1842. Applicant's home state is New Jersey.

5. 1986 Pa. Laws No. 69 (effective August 24, 1986).

10. Market data are as of June 30, 1985.

will increase 56 points to 97111 and the four-firm concentration ratio will increase to 53.8 percent.

In view of the unconcentrated nature of the Philadelphia banking market, the small increase in Applicant's market share, the number of competitors that would remain upon consummation of the proposal and other facts of record, the Board concludes that consummation of the proposal is not likely substantially to lessen competition in the Philadelphia banking market.

The Board also has considered the effects of this proposal on probable future competition in the markets in which Midlantic Banks, Inc. and Continental Bancorp, Inc., but not both, compete. In light of the number of probable future entrants into each of these markets and other facts of record, the Board concludes that consummation of this proposal would not have any significant adverse effect on probable future competition in any relevant market.

In its evaluation of the managerial resources at Midlantic Banks, Inc. and its subsidiary banks and Continental Bancorp, Inc., and its subsidiary banks, the Board has considered certain violations of the Currency and Foreign Transactions Reporting Act ("CFTRA") and the regulations thereunder. 12 The Board notes that Midlantic Banks, Inc. and its bank subsidiaries and Continental Bancorp, Inc. and its bank subsidiaries have undertaken comprehensive remedial programs to correct these violations and to prevent similar violations from occurring in the future. Midlantic Banks, Inc. advised the Board that it filed corrective currency transaction reports; carefully reviewed its exempt lists and removed those customers not entitled to an exemption; instituted internal training for bank personnel regarding compliance with the CFTRA; improved internal audit functions with respect to the CFTRA, including the appointment of a Bank Secrecy Act officer at each subsidiary bank; and established an automated software program at teller windows to help ensure that reportable currency transactions are automatically identified for proper reporting. The Board notes that Midlantic Banks, Inc. has cooperated fully with law enforcement agencies. In addition, the sufficiency of the compliance procedures adopted to address this matter and the efficacy in correcting the deficiencies have been reviewed by the primary supervisor of the banks involved. The Board also consulted with appropriate enforcement agencies

^{6.} The region consists of seven states (Delaware, Kentucky, Maryland, New Jersey, Ohio, Virginia, West Virginia) and the District of Columbia.

^{7.} Section 2(c)(iv) of 1986 Pa. Laws No. 69 (effective August 24, 1986).

^{8.} On October 30, 1986, the Pennsylvania Deputy Secretary of Banking determined that the application complied with all of the requirements of Pennsylvania law and approved the application.

^{9.} The Philadelphia banking market consists of Bucks, Chester, Delaware, Montgomery and Philadelphia counties in Pennsylvania plus Burlington, Camden and Gloucester counties in New Jersey.

^{11.} Under the revised Department of Justice Merger Guidelines (49 Federal Register 26,823 (June 29, 1984)), a market with a post-merger HHI of less than 1000 is unconcentrated. The Department of Justice has stated that it will not challenge any merger producing an HHI below 1000, except in extraordinary circumstances.

^{12. 31} U.S.C. § 5311 et seq.; 31 C.F.R. § 103.

with respect to this matter, and considered Midlantic Banks, Inc.'s past record of compliance with the law.

Continental Bancorp, Inc. advised the Board that it brought the CFTRA violations at its subsidiary bank to the attention of the appropriate supervisory authorities and has cooperated fully with law enforcement agencies. Continental Bancorp, Inc. advised the Board that it created a committee consisting of senior officers representing various Bank departments to monitor and to improve Bank's compliance with the CFTRA; carefully reviewed its exempt lists and removed those customers not entitled to an exemption; instituted internal training for bank personnel regarding compliance with the CFTRA; improved internal audit functions with respect to the CFTRA; and established an automated software program to help ensure that reportable currency transactions are automatically identified for proper reporting. Furthermore, the sufficiency of the compliance procedures adopted to address this matter and the efficacy in correcting the deficiencies have been reviewed. The Board also consulted with appropriate enforcement agencies with respect to this matter.

For the foregoing reasons and based upon a review of all of the facts of record, the Board concludes that the managerial resources of Midlantic Banks, Inc. and Continental Bancorp, Inc. are consistent with approval. The Board also finds that the financial resources of Midlantic Banks, Inc. and its subsidiaries, and Continental Bancorp, Inc. and its subsidiaries, are consistent with approval of the application. Considerations relating to the convenience and needs of the community to be served are also consistent with approval.

Applicant also has applied under section 4(c)(8) of the BHC Act to acquire the nonbanking subsidiaries of Midlantic Banks, Inc. and Continental Bancorp, Inc. that are engaged in lending, leasing, trust company, securities brokerage and credit life, accident and health insurance activities. While there is some service area overlap between Midlantic and Continental in mortgage lending, the market for such services is unconcentrated and there are a large number of firms that engage in this activity. No existing competition would be eliminated with respect to any of the other nonbanking activities.

Accordingly, it appears that Applicant's acquisition of these nonbanking subsidiaries would not have a significantly adverse effect upon competition in any relevant market. Furthermore, there is no evidence in the record to indicate that approval of this proposal would result in undue concentration of resources, unfair competition, conflicts of interest, unsound banking practices, or other adverse effects on the public interest. Thus, the Board has determined that the balance of the public interest factors it must

consider under section 4(c)(8) of the BHC Act is favorable and consistent with approval of the applications.

Applicant also has given notice of its intention to acquire Midlantic Banks, Inc.'s wholly owned Edge Act Corporation, Midlantic Overseas Ltd., Edison, New Jersey under section 211.4(b)(3) of Regulation K. Midlantic Overseas, Ltd. would continue to operate as a direct subsidiary of Midlantic Banks, Inc. as it has since its establishment in March, 1982. Based on the facts of record, the Board has determined that disapproval of the proposed investment is not warranted.

Applicant has also applied under section 4(c)(13) of the BHC Act to acquire Midlantic Banks, Inc.'s subsidiary Midlantic International, Inc. and its subsidiary, Midlantic Services e Administracao Limitado, Brazil, which is an administrative services company engaged in activities permitted by section 211.5(d)(6) of Regulation K. The Board has determined that approval of this application under section 4(c)(13) of the BHC Act is consistent with the purposes of the BHC Act and the Board's Regulation K.

Based on the foregoing and the facts of record, the Board has determined that the applications under sections 3 and 4 of the BHC Act are consistent with the public interest, and should be and hereby are approved. The banking acquisitions shall not be consummated before the thirtieth calendar day following the effective date of this Order, and neither the banking acquisitions nor the nonbanking activities shall be consummated later than three months after the effective date of this Order, unless such period is extended for good cause by the Board or by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, acting pursuant to delegated authority. The determinations as to Applicant's nonbanking activities are subject to the conditions set forth in section 225.4(d) and section 225.23(b)(1), (b)(3), (b)(5), (b)(9), (b)(15) of Regulation Y (12 C.F.R. 225.4(d) and 225.23(b)(1), 225.25(b)(1), 225.23(b)(1), 225.25(b)(1), 225.25(b)(1)(b)(15)) and the Board's authority to require such modifications or termination of the activities of a holding company or any of its subsidiaries as the Board finds necessary to assure compliance with the provisions and purposes of the BHC Act and the Board's regulations and orders issued thereunder, or to prevent evasion thereof.

By order of the Board of Governors, effective November 21, 1986.

Voting for this action: Vice Chairman Johnson and Governors Rice, Seger, and Angell. Absent and not voting: Chairman Volcker and Governors Wallich and Heller.

JAMES McAfee
Associate Secretary of the Board

Southborough Holdings, Inc. Vancouver, B.C., Canada

Pacific National Financial Corporation Vancouver, B.C., Canada

American National Corporation Mountain View, California

Order Approving the Formation of Bank Holding Companies and the Conduct of Nonbanking Activities

Southborough Holdings, Inc., Vancouver, B.C., Canada ("SHI"), Pacific National Financial Corporation, Vancouver, B.C., Canada ("PNF"), and American National Corporation, Mountain View, California ("ANC") (SHI, PNF and ANC will be referred to collectively as "Applicants"), have applied for the Board's approval under section 3(a)(1) of the Bank Holding Company Act ("BHC Act") (12 U.S.C. § 1842(a)(1)) to become bank holding companies through the acquisition of the voting shares of Foothill Bank, Mountain View, California ("Bank"). Applicants have also applied for Board approval under section 4(c)(8) of the BHC Act (12 U.S.C. § 1843(c)(8)) to engage in certain leasing activities in the United States through American National Leasing Corporation, Mountain View, California ("AN Leasing"). The Board has determined that these activities are closely related to banking and permissible for bank holding companies (12 C.F.R. § 225.25(b)(5)). Additionally, Applicants seek to continue to engage outside the United States in certain leasing activities permissible under section 4(c)(8) of the BHC Act.

Notice of the applications, affording an opportunity for interested persons to submit comments, has been given in accordance with sections 3 and 4 of the BHC Act. The time for filing comments has expired, and the Board has considered the application and all comments received in light of the factors set forth in section 3(c), and the considerations expressed in section 4, of the BHC Act (12 U.S.C. §§ 1842(c) and 1843(c)(8)).

SHI, the top tier applicant, is a Canadian holding company. SHI owns 74 percent of the voting common stock of PNF. PNF is a Canadian public corporation

1. SHI currently holds certain impermissible nonbanking investments. In addition, PNF has committed to divest the ownership of its five rental properties within two years of the acquisition of the Bank. In acting on this application, the Board has relied on Applicants' commitment to divest these impermissible nonbanking investments within two years of consummation of the proposed transactions, which is the time period permitted under the BHC Act for companies that become bank holding companies to conform their nonbanking activities to the requirements of the BHC Act, 12 U.S.C. § 1843(a)(2),

engaged in full-payout equipment leasing in Canada. Bank is the 230th largest bank in California, with total deposits of \$49.9 million, representing 0.02 percent of total deposits in commercial banks in the state.²

Bank operates in the San Francisco banking market, and controls 0.04 percent of the deposits in commercial banking organizations in the market.³ Applicants do not operate any subsidiaries in the relevant market. Based on the record, the Board has concluded that consummation of this proposal would not result in any significant adverse effects upon competition or significant increase in the concentration of resources in any relevant market. Accordingly, competitive considerations are consistent with approval.

The financial and managerial resources and future prospects of Applicants and Bank are considered satisfactory and consistent with approval. Applicants have committed to consent to the jurisdiction of the United States, to appoint an agent for service of process in the United States, and to maintain adequate books and records in the United States, together with any additional information the Board may require concerning Applicants' business and financial condition. Based on all the facts of record, including the commitments made by Applicants, the Board has determined that considerations relating to banking factors are consistent with approval of the proposed acquisition. The Board has determined that considerations relating to the convenience and needs of the community to be served are also consistent with approval of this proposal.

Applicant has also applied, pursuant to section 4(c)(8) of the BHC Act, to acquire AN Leasing Corporation, Mountain View, California ("AN Leasing"), the nonbanking subsidiary of ANC, and thereby engage in personal property leasing activities involving leases that are the functional equivalent of an extension of credit. Applicant has also applied for Board approval to continue to engage in certain personal property leasing activities conducted by SHI and PFC in Canada. These activities are permissible for bank holding companies under section 225.25(b)(5) of the Board's Regulation Y. 12 C.F.R. § 225.25(b)(5). AN Leasing will be organized as a *de novo* subsidiary of ANC. Consummation of the proposal would not result in the elimination of any competition, and thus Applicants' proposal would not have any adverse effect on competition in any relevant market. Furthermore, there is no evidence in the record to indicate that

^{2.} Deposit data are as of June 30, 1986. State ranking data are as of December 31, 1985. Market data are as of June 30, 1985.

^{3.} The San Francisco banking market is approximated by the San Francisco-Oakland-San Jose RMA.

approval of this proposal would result in undue concentration of resources, decreased or unfair competition, conflicts of interest, unsound banking practices, or other adverse effects on the public interest. Accordingly, the Board has determined that the balance of the public interest factors it must consider under section 4(c)(8) of the BHC Act is consistent with approval of these applications.

On the basis of the record and commitments made by Applicants and their principals, and for the reasons summarized above, the Board has determined that the applications under sections 3 and 4 of the BHC Act should be and hereby are approved. The banking acquisition shall not be consummated before the thirtieth calendar day following the effective date of this Order, and neither the banking acquisition nor the nonbanking acquisition shall occur later than three months after the effective date of this Order, unless such period is extended for good cause by the Board or by the Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco, acting pursuant to delegated authority. The determination with respect to Applicants' nonbanking activities is subject to all of the conditions set forth in Regulation Y, including sections 225,4(d) and (12 C.F.R. §§ 225.4(d) and 225.23(b)), and to the Board's authority to require such modifications or termination of activities of a holding company or any of its subsidiaries as the Board finds necessary to assure compliance with, or to prevent evasion of, the provisions and purposes of the BHC Act and the Board's regulations and orders issued thereunder.

By order of the Board of Governors, effective November 3, 1986.

Voting for this action: Chairman Volcker and Governors Johnson, Angell, and Heller. Absent and not voting: Governors Wallich, Rice, and Seger.

JAMES McAfee
Associate Secretary of the Board

[SEAL]

SunTrust Banks, Inc. Atlanta, Georgia

Order Approving Acquisition of a Bank Holding Company

SunTrust Banks, Inc., Atlanta, Georgia, a bank holding company within the meaning of the Bank Holding Company Act of 1956, as amended (12 U.S.C. § 1841 et seq.) ("Act"), has applied for the Board's approval under section 3(a)(3) of the Act (12 U.S.C. § 1842(a)(3)), to acquire Third National Corporation, Nashville, Tennessee ("Company"), and thereby indi-

rectly acquire its twelve subsidiary banks.1 Applicant has also applied under section 4(c)(8) of the Act (12 U.S.C. § 1843(c)(8) and section 225.23(a)) of the Board's Regulation Y (12 C.F.R. § 225.23(a)(2)) to acquire the following nonbank subsidiaries of Company: Third National Financial Services, Nashville, Tennessee, and thereby engage in mortgage banking including making, acquiring or servicing loans; Third National Insurance Company, Chattanooga and Nashville, Tennessee, and thereby underwrite credit life, accident and health insurance for Company and its subsidiaries; ThirdData, Nashville, Tennessee, and thereby provide data processing, data transmission services and data bases primarily to financial institutions; Third National Brokerage Services, Chattanooga, Nashville, Knoxville and Johnson City, Tennessee, and thereby provide securities brokerage services, related securities credit activities and incidental activities such as custodial services, individual retirement accounts and cash management services; and Third National Trust Company, Chattanooga, Tennessee, to engage in activities of a fiduciary, agency or custodial nature. These activities have been determined by the Board to be closely related to banking and permissible for bank holding companies under section 225.25(b)(1), (3), (7), (8) and (15).

Notice of the applications, affording an opportunity for interested persons to submit comments, has been given in accordance with sections 3 and 4 of the Act. (51 Federal Register 26,191 and 26,468 (1986)). The time for filing comments has expired, and the Board has considered the applications and all comments received, including comments in opposition to the applications from Legal Services of Greater Miami ("Legal Services"), in light of the factors set forth in section 3(c) of the Act (12 U.S.C. § 1842(c)), and the considerations specified in section 4(c)(8) of the Act.

Applicant is the second largest banking organization in Georgia, with total Georgia deposits of \$5.2 billion,² representing 15.3 percent of the total deposits in commercial banks in the state. Applicant is also the second largest banking organization in Florida, controlling deposits in that state of \$2.2 billion, representing 6.3 percent of the total deposits in commercial banks in Florida. Company is the largest banking organization in Tennessee with total deposits of \$4.2 billion, representing 14.4 percent of state deposits.

^{1.} Applicant also has applied to exercise a Warrant purchased from Company to acquire up to 24.9 percent of Company's shares. By its terms, the Warrant is exercisable only on the occurrence of certain events which include a material breach by Company of the merger agreement entered into with Applicant, or a tender offer, purchase, merger or filing by any person or group that would result in that person or group controlling at least 24.9 percent of Company's shares.

2. All banking data are as of June 30, 1986.

Section 3(d) of the Act (12 U.S.C. § 1842(d)), the Douglas Amendment, prohibits the Board from approving an application by a bank holding company to acquire a bank located outside the bank holding company's home state,3 unless the state where the bank to be acquired is located has specifically authorized the acquisition by language to that effect and not merely by implication. Applicant's home state is Florida. The statute laws of Tennessee authorize the acquisition of a bank holding company in the state by a bank holding company from another state, provided that state is within a defined Southern Region, which includes Florida.⁴ Such an acquisition is permitted if the laws of the acquiring institution's home state permit the acquisition of a bank in that state by a Tennessee bank holding company or bank on a reciprocal basis. Florida has enacted a similar reciprocal statute, which permits the acquisition of a Florida bank by a Tennessee bank holding company.

Based on its review of the relevant Tennessee and Florida statutes, the Board has determined that the Florida statute and the proposed acquisition satisfy the requirements of Tennessee's interstate banking statute and that the Tennessee statute expressly authorizes a Florida holding company, such as Applicant, to acquire a bank holding company located in Tennessee, such as Company. Accordingly, the Board concludes that approval of Applicant's proposal to acquire a bank holding company is not barred by the Douglas Amendment.

The Board has considered the effects of the proposal upon competition in the relevant banking markets. The proposal involves the combination of two sizeable commercial banking organizations that are among the larger banking organizations in their respective states. However, because Company and the banking subsidiaries of Applicant operate in different markets in different states, consummation of the proposal would not eliminate significant existing competition in any relevant market.

The Board has considered the effects of the proposed acquisition on probable future competition in Tennessee, Georgia and Florida. In view of the existence of numerous other potential entrants from states within the interstate banking regions into each of the markets served by Company or Applicant, the Board

has concluded that consummation of the proposed transaction would not have any significant adverse effects on probable future competition in any relevant market.

The financial and managerial resources of Applicant, Company, and their subsidiary banks are considered satisfactory and consistent with approval. In considering the convenience and needs of the communities to be served, the Board has also taken into account Applicant's record under the Community Reinvestment Act (12 U.S.C. § 2901 et seq., ("CRA")). The CRA requires the Board, in its evaluation of a bank holding company application, to assess the record of an applicant in meeting the credit needs of the entire community, including low- and moderate-income neighborhoods, consistent with safe and sound operation. The Board has received comments from Legal Services, which represents low income groups and individuals in Miami. Legal Services requests that the Board not approve the applications until Applicant "provides adequate assurances that it will meet the convenience and needs of the low- and moderateincome persons, and minorities, in their service areas in Florida."5

In accordance with the Board's practice and procedure for handling protested applications,6 the Board reviewed the allegations made by Legal Services, and Applicant's response. Applicant met privately with Legal Services on several occasions and has agreed to collaborate with the latter on the development of a corporate CRA policy. In addition, pursuant to the Board's examination of Applicant's CRA record, Applicant has committed to strengthen consumer compliance by its Florida subsidiaries by instituting more extensive training for all responsible personnel. Applicant also will develop a written CRA policy and program which addresses the requirements of CRA and Regulation BB for all of its bank subsidiaries, including a written corporate policy on basic banking services which will take into account the guidelines issued by the Board and the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency as well as improve its marketing of bank loan and deposit services to minorities and lowand moderate-income persons. Applicant has also committed to institute in its Florida subsidiaries programs and policies that have been successfully implemented at its Georgia subsidiaries, such as its programs that assist minority businesses and the

^{3.} A bank holding company's home state is that state in which the operations of the bank holding company's banking subsidiaries were principally conducted on July 1, 1966, or the date on which the company became a bank holding company, whichever is later.

^{4.} Tennessee Regional Reciprocal Banking Act, Tenn. Code Ann. §§ 45–12–101 et seq. The region defined by this Act includes Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Indiana, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia and West Virginia. Tenn. Code Ann. § 45–12–102.

^{5.} Legal Services asserts that in Florida, Applicant has failed to meet the credit needs of low income and black communities; has been inadequately involved in community development activities; does not offer various government loan programs such as FHA, FmHA and VA; and has engaged in credit discrimination in the case of one client.

^{6.} See 12 C.F.R. § 262,25(c).

conservation of low-income housing. In this regard, the Board notes that Applicant has a strong record of meeting the needs of the communities it serves in Georgia. Finally, Applicant will file detailed reports of its programs in order that the Federal Reserve System may evaluate Applicant's progress in meeting its CRA objectives.

The Board has carefully reviewed the records of Applicant, and Company as well, in meeting the convenience and needs of all segments of their communities. Based on this review and after taking into account Applicant's commitments to enhance its service to meet the convenience and needs of its community, including low- and moderate-income segments, the Board concludes that convenience and needs considerations are consistent with approval of this application.

Applicant has also applied, pursuant to section 4(c)(8), to acquire the following nonbank subsidiaries of Company, all located in Tennessee: Third National Financial Services, Nashville, and thereby engage in mortgage banking including making, acquiring or servicing loans; Third National Insurance Company, Chattanooga and Nashville, and thereby underwrite credit life, accident and health insurance within the Third National system; ThirdData, Nashville, and thereby provide data processing, data transmission services and data bases primarily to financial institutions; Third National Brokerage Services, Chattanooga, Nashville, Knoxville and Johnson City, and thereby provide securities brokerage services, related securities credit activities and incidental activities such as custodial services, individual retirement accounts and cash management services; and Third National Trust Company, Chattanooga, to engage in

activities of a fiduciary, agency or custodial nature. Because Applicant and Company do not compete in any of the same markets, approval of these applications will have no significant effect on competition in any relevant market. Furthermore, there is no evidence in the record to indicate that approval of this proposal would result in undue concentration of resources, decreased or unfair competition, conflicts of interests, unsound banking practices or other adverse effects on the public interest. Accordingly, the Board has determined that the balance of the public interest factors it must consider under section 4(c)(8) of the Act is favorable and consistent with approval of the application to acquire Company's nonbanking subsidiaries.

Based on the foregoing and other facts of record, the Board has determined that the applications under sections 3 and 4 of the Act should be and hereby are approved. The acquisition of Company shall not be consummated before the thirtieth calendar day following the effective date of this Order or later than three months after the effective date of this Order, unless such period is extended for good cause by the Board or by the Federal Reserve Bank of Atlanta, pursuant to delegated authority. The determinations as to Applicant's nonbanking activities are subject to all of the conditions contained in Regulation Y, including those in sections 225.4(d) and 225.23(b)(3) (12 C.F.R. §§ 225.4(d) and 225.23(b)(3)), and to the Board's authority to require such modification or termination of the activities of a holding company or any of its subsidiaries as the Board finds necessary to assure compliance with the provisions and purposes of the Act and the Board's regulations and orders issued thereunder, or to prevent evasions thereof.

By order of the Board of Governors, effective November 26, 1986.

Voting for this action: Vice Chairman Johnson and Governors Rice, Seger, and Heller. Absent and not voting: Chairman Volcker and Governors Wallich and Angell.

[SEAL] BARBARA R. LOWREY

Associate Secretary of the Board

^{7.} Legal Services has also requested that the Board order a public meeting to receive public testimony on the issues presented by these applications. Although section 3(b) of the Act does not require a formal hearing in this instance, the Board may, in any case, order a formal or informal hearing. In the Board's view, the parties have had ample opportunity to present their arguments in writing and to respond to one another's submissions. In light of these facts, the proposals by Applicant to expand its services, and other facts of record, the Board has determined that a hearing would serve no useful purpose. Accordingly, Legal Services' request for a public hearing is hereby denied.

ORDERS APPROVED UNDER BANK HOLDING COMPANY ACT

By Board of Governors

Recent applications have been approved by the Board of Governors as listed below. Copies are available upon request to Publications Services, Division of Support Services, Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, Washington, D.C. 20551.

Section 3

Applicant	Bank(s)	Effective date
El Paso Financial Corporation, El Paso, Texas	El Paso State Bank, El Paso, Texas	November 10, 1986
First United Bancshares, Inc., Ord, Nebraska	Grant Bancshares, Inc., Grant, Nebraska	November 25, 1986
	Mid-Nebraska Bancshares, Inc., Ord, Nebraska	
Texas Community Bancshares, Inc., Dallas, Texas	BancTEXAS Sulphur Springs, N.A., Sulphur Springs, Texas	November 12, 1986

By the Secretary of the Board

Recent applications have been approved by the Secretary of the Board as listed below. Copies are available upon request to Publications Services, Division of Support Services, Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, Washington, D.C. 20551.

Applicant	Bank(s)	Effective date
First Interstate Bancorp,	First Interstate Central Bank,	November 20, 1986
Los Angeles, California The Union of Arkansas Corporation,	Willows, California Union National Bank of Oklahoma,	November 14, 1986
Little Rock, Arkansas	Temple, Oklahoma	NOVEMBEL 14, 1966

By Federal Reserve Banks

Recent applications have been approved by the Federal Reserve Banks as listed below. Copies are available upon request to the Reserve Banks.

Section 3

Applicant	Bank(s)	Reserve Bank	Effective date
ABC Holding Company, Moultrie, Georgia	The Citizens Bank of Tifton, Tifton, Georgia	Atlanta	October 30, 1986

Applicant	Bank(s)	Reserve Bank	Effective date
Alabama National Bancorporation, Ashland, Alabama	First United Corporation, Ashland, Alabama Headland Capital Corporation, Headland, Alabama	Atlanta	November 12, 1986
American Capital Corporation,	Tallapoosa Capital Corporation, Dadeville, Alabama Macon Capital Corporation, Tuskeegee, Alabama Fairfield Bancshares, Inc.,	Dallas	November 7, 1986
Centerville, Texas Amity Bancorp Inc.,	Fairfield, Texas Amity Bank,	Boston	November 10, 1986
New Haven, Connecticut ASB Bancshares, Inc., Ashville, Alabama	Woodbridge, Connecticut Ashville Savings Bank, Ashville, Alabama	Atlanta	November 10, 1986
Avoca Financial Services Inc., Council Bluffs, Iowa	Citizens Savings Bank, Avoca, Iowa	Chicago	November 6, 1986
Western Iowa Consultants, Inc., Council Bluffs, Iowa Banco Harlan, Inc.,	The Bank of Harlan,	Cleveland	November 13, 1986
Harlan, Kentucky	Harlan, Kentucky	Cicveland	140VCIIIOCI 13, 1980
Bancorp of Mississippi, Tupelo, Mississippi	First Mississippi National Corporation, Hattiesburg, Mississippi	St. Louis	November 14, 1986
Central Wisconsin Bankshares, Inc., Wausau, Wisconsin	Westby-Coon Valley State Bank, Westby, Wisconsin	Chicago	November 4, 1986
Chambanco, Inc., Chambers, Nebraska	Ewing Agency, Inc., Ord, Nebraska	Kansas City	November 6, 1986
Charter Banc Group, Inc., Northfield, Illinois	Bank of Glenbrook, Glenview, Illinois Bank of Northfield, Northfield, Illinois Bank of Wheaton, Wheaton, Illinois Bank of Winfield, Winfield, Illinois	Chicago	October 28, 1986
Citizens Community Bankshares, Inc., Wittenberg, Wisconsin	Crandon National Bank, Crandon, Wisconsin	Chicago	October 30, 1986
City Bancorp of Bloomington- Normal, Inc., Bloomington, Illinois	State Bank of Saybrook, Saybrook, Illinois	Chicago	November 13, 1986
City Holding Company, Charleston, West Virginia	The Peoples Bank of Point Pleasant, Point Pleasant, West Virginia	Richmond	November 5, 1986
Commerce Bancorp, Inc., Marlton, New Jersey	Commerce Bank/Pennsylvania, N.A., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania	Philadelphia	October 24, 1986
Commerce Corporation, St. Francisville, Louisiana	Feliciana Commerce Corporation, St. Francisville, Louisiana	Atlanta	October 29, 1986

Applicant	Bank(s)	Reserve Bank	Effective date
Community Group, Inc.,	The First State Bank,	Atlanta	November 14, 1986
Jasper, Tennessee CREST BANCORP INC.,	Jacksboro, Tennessee Roberts State Bank, Roberts, Illinois	Chicago	November 6, 1986
Roberts, Illinois Dawson Springs Bancorp, Inc., Dawson Springs, Kentucky	Koberts, fillions Kentucky State Bank of Scottsville, Scottsville, Kentucky	St. Louis	October 29, 1986
Dominion Bankshares Corporation, Roanoke, Virginia	The First National Bank of Sparta, Sparta, Tennessee	Richmond	November 10, 1986
Equitable BankShares, Inc., Dallas, Texas	Landmark National Bank, Arlington, Texas	Dallas	November 19, 1986
F&M Bank Holding Company of Valley City, Inc., Valley City, North Dakota	Farmers & Merchants Bank of Valley City, Valley City, North Dakota	Minneapolis	October 29, 1986
FCNB Corp, Frederick, Maryland	Frederick County National Bank of Frederick, Frederick, Maryland	Richmond	November 12, 1986
Financial Bancshares, Inc., St. Louis, Missouri Schmid Brothers Investment Company, Inc., Clayton, Missouri	Oran State Bank Oran, Missouri	St. Louis	November 12, 1986
First American Bankshares, Inc.,	First American Bank & Trust Co., Fort Atkingun, Wiggongin	Chicago	October 30, 1986
Fort Atkinson, Wisconsin First Citizens of Paris, Inc., Paris, Illinois	Fort Atkinson, Wisconsin The Citizens National Bank of Paris, Paris, Illinois	Chicago	November 13, 1986
First City Bancshares, Incorporated of Springfield, Missouri, Springfield, Missouri	First City National Bank, Springfield, Missouri	St. Louis	October 28, 1986
First Community Bankshares, Milton, Wisconsin	The Farmers Bank, Milton, Wisconsin	Chicago	October 27, 1986
First Illini Bancorp, Inc., Galesburg, Illinois	Community Bancshares of Canton, Inc., Canton, Illinois	Chicago	November 4, 1986
First Indiana Bancorp, Elkhart, Indiana AmeriTrust Corporation, Cleveland, Ohio	The Boone Corporation, Lebanon, Indiana	Cleveland	November 6, 1986
First NH Banks, Inc., Manchester, New Hampshire	First NH Bank of Maine, Portland, Maine	Boston	October 27, 1986
First NH Banks, Inc., Manchester, New Hampshire First of America Bank Corporation, Kalamazoo, Michigan	The Cheshire National Bank, Keene, New Hampshire	Boston	October 31, 1986

Applicant	Bank(s)	Reserve Bank	Effective date
First Petersburg Bancshares, Inc., Petersburg, Illinois	The First National Bank of Petersburg, Petersburg, Illinois	Chicago	October 30, 1986
First Valley Corporation, Bethlehem, Pennsylvania	West Side Bancorp, Inc., West Pittston, Pennsylvania	Philadelphia	November 12, 1986
FMB Banking Corporation, Monticello, Florida	Pavo State Bank, Pavo, Georgia	Atlanta	November 5, 1986
Fort Wayne National Corporation, Fort Wayne, Indiana	Old-First National Corporation, Bluffton, Indiana	Chicago	November 10, 1986
Fourth Financial Corporation, Wichita, Kansas	First National Bank and Trust Company of Lenexa, Lenexa, Kansas	Kansas City	October 31, 1986
Gary-Wheaton Corporation, Wheaton, Illinois	Ogden-Saratoga Corporation, Downers Grove, Illinois	Chicago	November 13, 1986
Greater Southwest Bancshares, Inc., Irving, Texas	Bank of the West, Irving, Texas	Dallas	October 28, 1986
Greenwood County Financial Services, Inc.,	Home Bank and Trust Company of Eureka,	Kansas City	November 3, 1986
Eureka, Kansas Grenada Sunburst System Corporation, Grenada, Mississippi	Eureka, Kansas Mount Olive Bank, Mount Olive, Mississippi	St. Louis	November 4, 1986
Grenada Sunburst System Corporation, Grenada, Mississippi	South Mississippi Bank, Prentiss, Mississippi	St. Louis	October 28, 1986
Harbor Country Banking Corporation, Three Oaks, Michigan	Heritage Bank, Berrien Springs, Michigan	Chicago	October 24, 1986
Hi-Bancorp., Inc., Highwood, Illinois	GNP Bancorp, Inc., Mundelein, Illinois	Chicago	October 30, 1986
Houghton Financial, Inc., Houghton, Michigan	Houghton National Bank, Houghton, Michigan	Minneapolis	November 12, 1986
Huntington Bancshares Incorporated, Columbus, Ohio Huntington Bancshares of Indiana, Inc., Columbus, Ohio	Wainwright Financial Corporation, Noblesville, Indiana	Cleveland	October 29, 1986
Independence Bancorp, Inc., Perkasie, Pennsylvania	Third National Bank and Trust Company of Scranton, Scranton, Pennsylvania	Philadelphia	October 29, 1986
International City Bancorp, Inc., Warner Robins, Georgia	International City Bank, Warner Robins, Georgia	Atlanta	November 10, 1986
Iowa National Bankshares, Corp., Waterloo, Iowa	PT&S Bancorp, Indianola, Iowa	Chicago	October 24, 1986
Kentucky Bancorporation, Inc., Covington, Kentucky	Marion Bancshares, Lexington, Kentucky	Cleveland	November 5, 1986

Applicant	Bank(s)	Reserve Bank	Effective date
Kish Bancorp., Inc., Belleville, Pennsylvania	The Kishacoquillas Valley National Bank of Belleville, Belleville, Pennsylvania	Philadelphia	November 5, 1986
Lakeview Financial Corp., Lakeview, Michigan	Bank of Lakeview, Lakeview, Michigan	Chicago	October 29, 1986
LCB Corporation, Inc., Fayetteville, Tennessee	First National Bank of Huntland, Huntland, Tennessee	Atlanta	November 6, 1986
Magna Group, Inc., Belleville, Illinois	Bank of Cahokia, Cahokia, Illinois	St. Louis	October 29, 1986
Montgomery Bancorp, Inc., Mount Sterling, Kentucky	Farmers Exchange Bank, Millersburg, Kentucky	Cleveland	November 7, 1986
National Banc of Commerce Company, Charleston, West Virginia	The Chemical Bank and Trust Company, South Charleston, West Virginia	Richmond	November 3, 1986
New Palestine Bancorp, New Palestine, Indiana	New Palestine Bank, New Palestine, Indiana	Chicago	November 6, 1986
Nicholson Voting Trust Agreement, Forest City, Pennsylvania	The First National Bank of Nicholson, Nicholson, Pennsylvania	Philadelphia	November 10, 1986
Northeast Wisconsin Financial Services, Inc., Sturgeon Bay, Wisconsin	First National Bank of Sturgeon Bay, Sturgeon Bay, Wisconsin	Chicago	November 5, 1986
Portage County Bancshares, Inc., Almond, Wisconsin	M&I Bank of Portage County, Almond, Wisconsin	Chicago	October 29, 1986
Republic Bancshares, Inc., Neosho, Missouri	Security State Bank, Republic, Missouri	St. Louis	November 10, 1986
Riggs National Corporation, Washington, D.C.	The Riggs National Bank of Virginia, Fairfax, Virginia	Richmond	November 7, 1986
River Associates Bancorp, Inc., River Grove, Illinois	River Grove Bank and Trust Company, River Grove, Illinois	Chicago	November 14, 1986
River Forest Bancorp, River Forest, Illinois	Commercial Chicago Corporation, Chicago, Illínois	Chicago	November 6, 1986
Robinson Bancshares, Inc., Robinson, Kansas	Morrill and Janes Bancshares, Inc., Hiawatha, Kansas	Kansas City	November 5, 1986
St. Joseph Bancorporation, Inc., South Bend, Indiana	Starke County Bancorp, Inc., Knox, Indiana	Chicago	November 12, 1986
Sardis Bankshares, Inc., Sardis, Georgia	Bank of Sardis, Sardis, Georgia	Atlanta	November 7, 1986
Shawmut Corporation, Boston, Massachusetts	The Fidelity Trust Company, Stamford, Connecticut	Boston	October 24, 1986

Applicant	Bank(s)	Reserve Bank	Effective date
Shelard Bancshares, Inc., St. Louis Park, Minnesota	Minnesota National Bank of Eagan, Eagan, Minnesota	Minneapolis	November 6, 1986
Southeast Banking Corporation, Miami, Florida	The First National Bank of Palm Beach, Incorporated, Palm Beach, Florida	Atlanta	October 31, 1986
Southern National Corporation, Lumberton, North Carolina	First Palmetto Bancshares Corporation, Columbia, South Carolina	Richmond	November 19, 1986
State Bancorp, Inc., Washington, Indiana	The Bank of Mitchell, Mitchell, Indiana	St. Louis	November 18, 1986
Statewide Bancorp, Toms River, New Jersey	The Penn's Grove National Bank and Trust Company, Penns Grove, New Jersey	Philadelphia	November 14, 1986
TCM Company, Crete, Nebraska	City Bank and Trust Company, Crete, Nebraska	Kansas City	October 30, 1986
UB&T Bancshares, Inc., Abilene, Texas	United Bank & Trust, Abilene, Texas	Dallas	November 4, 1986
UniSouth, Inc., Umatilla, Florida	Umatilla State Bank, Umatilla, Florida	Atlanta	November 10, 1986
United Bancorp of Kentucky, Inc., Lexington, Kentucky	Bank of Lexington & Trust Company, Inc., Lexington, Kentucky	Cleveland	November 7, 1986
Vermilion Bancshares Corporation, Kaplan, Louisiana	Vermilion Bank & Trust Company, Kaplan, Louisiana	Atlanta	November 7, 1986
Washington Bancorporation, Washington, D.C.	Enterprise Bank Corporation, Reston, Virginia	Richmond	November 17, 1986
Waterman Bancshares, Inc., Waterman, Illinois	Waterman State Bank, Waterman, Illinois	Chicago	November 17, 1986
Wenona Bancorp, Inc., Wenona, Illinois	Wenona State Bank, Wenona, Illinois	Chicago	November 18, 1986
Woodford Bancorp, Inc., Versailles, Kentucky	The Woodford Bank & Trust Company, Versailles, Kentucky	Cleveland	October 8, 1986

Section 4

Applicant	Nonbanking Company /activity	Reserve Bank	Effective date
American Bancorp, Inc., Hamden, Connecticut	acquire certain assets and assume certain liabilities of Data Control Group, Inc., New Haven, Connecticut	Boston	November 7, 1986
Citicorp, New York, New York	Securities Industry Software Corporation, Evergreen, Colorado	New York	November 14, 1986

Applicant	Nonbanking Company	Reserve Bank	Effective date
Citizens State Bankshares of Bald Knob, Bald Knob, Arkansas	sale of credit related insurance on extensions of credit by Citizens State Bank, Bald Knob, Arkansas	St. Louis	November 7, 1986
Dominion Bankshares Corporation, Roanoke, Virginia	Internet, Inc., Reston, Virginia	Richmond	October 30, 1986
Itasca Bancorp Inc., Itasca, Illinois	B.I.P., Inc., Bloomingdale, Illinois	Chicago	October 31, 1986
Norwest Corporation, Minneapolis, Minnesota	Watson Agency, Inc., Watson, Minnesota	Minneapolis	November 19, 1986

Section 3 and 4

Applicant	Bank(s)/Nonbanking Company	Reserve Bank	Effective date
Financial National Bancshares, Co., Elgin, Illinois	NORTHWEST SUBURBAN BANCORP, INC., Mount Prospect, Illinois	Chicago	November 7, 1986
Englis, Filmoto	NSB Finance, Inc., Mount Prospect, Illinois		
ONB Corporation, Owensboro, Kentucky	First City Bank and Trust Company, Hopkinsville, Kentucky DATANET, Inc., Hopkinsville, Kentucky	St. Louis	November 12, 1986

ORDERS APPROVED UNDER BANK MERGER ACT

By the Secretary of the Board

Applicant	Bank(s)	Effective date
First Interstate Bank of California, Los Angeles, California	First National Bank, Willows, California	November 20, 1986

By Federal Reserve Banks

Applicant	Bank(s)	Reserve Bank	Effective date
Commerce Union Bank, Nashville, Tennessee	Commerce Union Bank of Lawrence County, Lawrenceburg, Tennessee	Atlanta	November 18, 1986
Norstar Bank of Upstate NY, Albany, New York	Seaway National Bank, Watertown, New York	New York	November 14, 1986

PENDING CASES INVOLVING THE BOARD OF GOVERNORS

This list of pending cases does not include suits against the Federal Reserve Banks in which the Board of Governors is not named a party.

- Independent Insurance Agents of America, et al. v. Board of Governors, Nos. 86-1572, 1573, 1576 (D.C. Cir., filed Oct. 24, 1986).
- Securities Industry Association v. Board of Governors, No. 86–2768 (D.D.C., filed Oct. 7, 1986).
- Independent Community Bankers Association v. Board of Governors, No. 86–5373 (8th Cir., filed Oct. 3, 1986).
- Jenkins v. Board of Governors, No. 86-1419 (D.C. Cir., filed July 18, 1986).
- Securities Industry Association v. Board of Governors, No. 86–1412 (D.C. Cir., filed July 14, 1986).
- Adkins v. Board of Governors, No. 86-3853 (4th Cir., filed May 14, 1986).
- Optical Coating Laboratory, Inc. v. United States, No. 288-86C (U.S. Claims Ct., filed May 6, 1986).
- CBC, Inc. v. Board of Governors, No. 86-1001 (10th Cir., filed Jan. 2, 1986).
- Howe v. United States, et al., No. 86–1430 (1st Cir., filed Dec. 6, 1985).
- Myers, et al. v. Federal Reserve Board, No. 85-1427 (D. Idaho, filed Nov. 18, 1985).
- Souser, et al. v. Volcker, et al., No. 85-C-2370, et al. (D. Colo., filed Nov. 1, 1985).
- Podolak v. Volcker, No. C85–0456, et al. (D. Wyo., filed Oct. 28, 1985).
- Kolb v. Wilkinson, et al., No. C85-4184 (N.D. Iowa, filed Oct. 22, 1985).
- Farmer v. Wilkinson, et al., No. 4–85-CIVIL-1448 (D. Minn., filed Oct. 21, 1985).
- Kurkowski v. Wilkinson, et al., No. CV-85-0-916 (D. Neb., filed Oct. 16, 1985).
- Jensen v. Wilkinson, et al., No. 85-4436-S, et al. (D. Kan., filed Oct. 10, 1985).
- Alfson v. Wilkinson, et al., No. A1-85-267 (D. N.D., filed Oct. 8, 1985).

- First National Bank of Blue Island Employee Stock Ownership Plan v. Board of Governors, No. 85– 2615 (7th Cir., filed Sept. 23, 1985).
- First National Bancshares II v. Board of Governors, No. 85-3702 (6th Cir., filed Sept. 4, 1985).
- McHuin v. Volcker, et al., No. 85–2170 WARB (W.D. Okl., filed Aug. 29, 1985).
- Independent Community Bankers Associaton of South Dakota v. Board of Governors, No. 84–1496 (D.C. Cir., filed Aug. 7, 1985).
- Urwyler, et al. v. Internal Revenue Service, et al., No. 85–2877 (9th Cir., filed July 18, 1985).
- Johnson v. Federal Reserve System, et al., No. 86–4536 (5th Cir., filed July 16, 1985).
- Wight, et al. v. Internal Revenue Service, et al., No. 85-2826 (9th Cir., filed July 12, 1985).
- Cook v. Spillman, et al., No. 86-1642 (9th Cir., filed July 10, 1985).
- Florida Bankers Association v. Board of Governors, No. 84–3883 and No. 84–3884 (11th Cir., filed Feb. 15, 1985).
- Florida Department of Banking v. Board of Governors, No. 84–3831 (11th Cir., filed Feb. 15, 1985), and No. 84–3832 (11th Cir., filed Feb. 15, 1985).
- Lewis v. Volcker, et al., No. 86–3210 (6th Cir., filed Jan. 14, 1985).
- Brown v. United States Congress, et al., No. 84–2887–6(IG) (S.D. Cal., filed Dec. 7, 1984).
- Melcher v. Federal Open Market Committee, No. 84-1335 (D.D.C., filed Apr. 30, 1984).
- Florida Bankers Association, et al. v. Board of Governors, Nos. 84–3269, 84–3270 (11th Cir., filed April 20, 1984).
- Securities Industry Association v. Board of Governors, No. 80–2614 (D.C. Cir., filed Oct. 24, 1980), and No. 80–2730 (D.C. Cir., filed Oct. 24, 1980).

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December 31, 1985

1.10 RESERVES, MONEY STOCK, LIQUID ASSETS, AND DEBT MEASURES

		(;	innual rate	Monetary a s of change			n percent) [[]		
Item	1985 1986								
	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	June	July'	Aug.	Sept.r	Oct.
Reserves of depository institutions ² 1 Total	12.5	13.1	17.8	22.9	21.4	25.3	19.7	11.5	13.6
	11.5	12.3	19.8	23.9	19.5	26.3	24.2	12.0	13.4
	10.4	19.1	17.6	23.2	23.7	27.3	16.8	8.4	17.9
	8.2	8.6	8.8	9.9	9.2	8.8	12.0	5.4	9.3
Concepts of money, liquid assets, and debt ⁴ 5 M1 6 M2 7 M3 8 L 9 Debt	10.7	7.7	15.8	17.3 ^r	14.8 ^r	16.6	20.6	9.6	14.0
	6.1	4.3	10.4	11.1 ^r	9.5	12.8	11.0	7.2	10.5
	6.6	7.6	9.0	10.1	8.5	13.0	8.9	8.7	6.6
	9.5	8.4	7.0	8.6	6.8 ^r	9.1	8.4	9.1	n.a.
	13.3	15.2	9.7	11.5	11.2	10.8	12.5	11.4	n.a.
Nontransaction components 10 In M2 ⁵	4.6	3.3	8.7	9.1	7.7	11.4	7.8	6.5	9.3
	8.5	20.6	3.4	6.3 ^r	4. 7	14.2	.5	14.4	-9.1
Time and savings deposits Commercial banks 12 Savings ² 13 Small-denomination time ⁸ 14 Large-denomination time ^{9,10} Thrift institutions 15 Savings ² 16 Small-denomination time 17 Large-denomination time 18 Tage-denomination time 19 Large-denomination time 19 Large-denomination time 20 Tage-denomination time 21 Large-denomination time 22 Tage-denomination time 23 Tage-denomination time 24 Tage-denomination time 25 Tage-denomination time 26 Tage-denomination time 27 Tage-denomination time 28 Tage-denomination time 29 Tage-denomination time 20 Tage-denomin	3.2	1.9	11.8	25.5	17.7	22.9	30.6	36.0	41.7
	-1.6	5.3	-3.1	-9.0	-10.0	-5.3	-12.6	-10.9	-15.8
	14.1	18.5	-8.8	-2.5r	-4.3	-1.7	7.7	-1.7	-9.4
	7.5	3.1	20.9	23.6'	29.1	22.9	18.2	16.1	26.5
	-2.9	6.6	2.6	-3.8r	-5.7	5	-6.0	-6.0	-12.0
	5.2	10.0	11.0	2.7r	-2.2	8.7	2.2	-2.2	-13.0
Debt components ⁴ 18 Federal	13.7	16.9	11.5	14.5	19.4	14.8	8.8	11.5	n.a.
	13.2 ^r	14.7	9.1 ^r	10.6	8.7	9.5	13.7	11.4	n.a.
	9.4 ^r	12.8	4.1	10.3	3.8	13.2	13.8	11.5	2.2

1. Unless otherwise noted, rates of change are calculated from average

1. Unless otherwise noted, rates of change are calculated from average amounts outstanding in preceding month or quarter.
2. Figures incorporate adjustments for discontinuities associated with the implementation of the Monetary Control Act and other regulatory changes to reserve requirements. To adjust for discontinuities due to changes in reserve requirements on reservable nondeposit liabilities, the sum of such required reserves is subtracted from the actual series. Similarly, in adjusting for discontinuities in the monetary base, required clearing balances and adjustments to compensate for float also are subtracted from the actual series.

3. The monetary base not adjusted for discontinuities consists of total reserves plus required clearing balances and adjustments to compensate for float at Federal Reserve Banks plus the currency component of the money stock less the amount of vault cash holdings of thrift institutions that is included in the currency component of the money stock plus, for institutions not having required to satisfy current reserve requirements. After the introduction of contemporaneous reserve requirements (CRR), currency and vault cash over the amount applied to satisfy current reserve requirements and valued to the component of the money stock plus, for institutions not having required to satisfy current reserve requirements. After the introduction of contemporaneous reserve requirements (CRR), currency and vault cash figures are measured over the weekly computation period ending Monday.

Before CRR, all components of the monetary base other than excess reserves are added on a not seasonally adjusted basis. After CRR, the seasonally adjusted series consists of seasonally adjusted basis. After CRR, the seasonally adjusted series consists of seasonally adjusted basis, plus the seasonally adjusted currency component of the money stock plus the remaining items seasonally adjusted to satisfy currency of the money stock buse the remaining items seasonally adjusted to satisfy currency bustise

currency component of the money stock plus the remaining items seasonally adjusted as a whole.

4. Composition of the money stock measures and debt is as follows:

M1: (1) currency outside the Treasury, Federal Reserve Banks, and the vaults of commercial banks; (2) travelers checks of nonbank issuers; (3) demand deposits at all commercial banks other than those due to domestic banks, the U.S. government, and foreign banks and official institutions less cash items in the process of collection and Federal Reserve float; and (4) other checkable deposits (OCD) consisting of negotiable order of withdrawal (NOW) and automatic transfer service (ATS) accounts at depository institutions, credit union share draft accounts, and demand deposits at thrift institutions. The currency and demand deposits components exclude the estimated amount of vault cash and demand deposits respectively held by thrift institutions to service their OCD liabilities.

M2: M1 plus overnight (and continuing contract) repurchase agreements (RPs) issued by all commercial banks and overnight Eurodollars issued to U.S. residents by foreign branches of U.S. banks worldwide, Money Market Deposit Accounts (MMDAs), savings and small-denomination time deposits (time deposits—including retail RPs—in amounts of less than \$100,000), and balances in both taxable and ax-exempt general purpose and broker/dealer money market mutual funds. Excludes individual retirement accounts (IRA) and Keogh balances at depository institutions and money market funds. Also excludes all balances held by U.S.

commercial banks, money market funds (general purpose and broker/dealer), foreign governments and commercial banks, and the U.S. government. Also subtracted is a consolidation adjustment that represents the estimated amount of demand deposits and vault cash held by thrift institutions to service their time and

savings deposits.

M3: M2 plus large-denomination time deposits and term RP liabilities (in amounts of \$100,000 or more) issued by commercial banks and thrift institutions, term Eurodollars held by U.S. residents at foreign branches of U.S. banks worldwide and at all banking offices in the United Kingdom and Canada, and balances in both taxable and tax-exempt, institution-only money market mutual funds. Excludes amounts held by depository institutions, the U.S. government, money market funds, and foreign banks and official institutions. Also subtracted is a consolidation adjustment that represents the settinated amount of exempts the terms and the settinated amount of exempts are the settinated amount of exempts and the settinated amount of exempts are the settinated amount of exempts are the settinated amount of exempts and the settinated amount of exempts are the settinated amount of exemp savings deposits. M3: M2 plus

runds. Exclines amounts neld by depository institutions, the U.S. government, money market funds, and foreign banks and official institutions. Also subtracted is a consolidation adjustment that represents the estimated amount of overnight RPs and Eurodollars held by institution-only money market mutual funds.

L: M3 plus the nonbank public holdings of U.S. savings bonds, short-term Treasury securities, commercial paper and bankers acceptances, net of money market mutual fund holdings of these assets.

Debt: Debt of domestic nonfinancial sectors consists of outstanding credit market debt of the U.S. government, state and local governments, and private nonfinancial sectors. Private debt consists of corporate bonds, mortgages, consumer credit (including bank loans), other bank loans, commercial paper, bankers acceptances, and other debt instruments. The source of data on domestic nonfinancial debt is the Federal Reserve Board's flow of funds accounts. Debt data are based on monthly averages. Growth rates for debt reflect adjustments for discontinuities over time in the levels of debt presented in other tables.

5. Sum of overnight RPs and Eurodollars, money market fund balances (general purpose and broker/dealer), MMDAs, and savings and small time deposits less the estimated amount of demand deposits and vault cash held by thrift institutions to service their time and savings deposit liabilities.

6. Sum of large time deposits, term RPs, and Eurodollars of U.S. residents, money market fund balances (institution-only), less a consolidation adjustment that represents the estimated amount of overnight RPs and Eurodollars held by institution-only money market mutual funds.

7. Excludes MMDAs

- institution-only money market mutual funds 7. Excludes MMDAs.
- 7. Excludes MMDAs.

 8. Small-denomination time deposits—including retail RPs—are those issued in amounts of less than \$100,000. All IRA and Keogh accounts at commercial banks and thrifts are subtracted from small time deposits.

 9. Large-denomination time deposits are those issued in amounts of \$100,000 or more, excluding those booked at international banking facilities.

 10. Large-denomination time deposits at commercial banks less those held by money market mutual funds, depository institutions, and foreign banks and official institutions.
- - 11. Changes calculated from figures shown in table 1.23.

1.11 RESERVES OF DEPOSITORY INSTITUTIONS AND RESERVE BANK CREDIT

Millions of dollars

		thly average faily figures	s of		Weekly	averages of	f daily figure	es for week	ending		
Pactors		1986					1986				
	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Sept. 17	Sept. 24	Oct. 1	Oct. 8	Oct. 15	Oct. 22	Oct. 29	
SUPPLYING RESERVE FUNDS											
1 Reserve Bank credit	210,945	215,130	214,197	213,294	217,100	217,313	212,902	213,770	216,092	213,851	
2 U.S. government securities ¹	185,339 185,339 0 8,076 8,076	188,598 187,237 1,361 8,252 8,047	188,195 187,944 251 8,030 7,975	187,375 187,375 0 8,047 8,047	190,388 187,842 2,546 8,323 8,047	190,094 186,808 3,286 8,640 8,039	187,055 187,055 0 7,988 7,988	187,677 187,677 0 7,988 7,988	189,717 188,605 1,112 8,217 7,973	188,083 188,083 0 7,954 7,954	
6 Bought outright	0,070	205	55	0	276	601	0	0	244	0	
9 Loans 10 Float	847 610 16,073 11,084	1,046 734 16,500 11,084	779 560 16,633 11,084	868 523 16,481 11,084	1,094 592 16,704 11,084	940 522 17,118 11,084	863 467 16,529 11,084	653 761 16,690 11,084	888 628 16,642 11,084	715 342 16,757 11,084	
13 Special drawing rights certificate account	4,844 17,374	5,018 17,420	5,018 17,465	5,018 17,418 ^r	5,018 17,429	5,018 17,439	5,018 17,449	5,018 17,459	5,018 17,469	5,018 17,478	
15 Currency in circulation	201,116 516	201,433 ^r 495	202,301 492	201,704r 496	200,717 ^r 496	200,310 493	201,598 492	203,045 493	202,751 493	201,937 492	
17 Treasury	3,210 208	5,677 285	3,305 215	4,098 249	7,625 268	8,630 352	3,424 193	2,701 217	3,552 210	3,332 231	
adjustments	1,901 508	1,886 497	1,971 516	1,885 566	1,973 482	1,872 480	1,924 542	1,939 576	1,926 475	1,907 453	
capital 22 Reserve balances with Federal Reserve Banks ²	6,479 30,308	6,405 31,974	6,302 32,663	6,346	6,321 32,750	6,322 32,395	6,357 31,923	6,302 32,059	6,289 33,967	6,266 32,815	
	End-	of-month fig	ures	Wednesday figures							
		1986					1986				
	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Sept. 17	Sept. 24	Oct. 1	Oct. 8	Oct. 15	Oct. 22	Oct. 29	
Supplying Reserve Funds							:				
23 Reserve Bank credit	211,705	219,358	215,993	213,138	215,489	212,429	214,905	216,106	221,974	214,647	
24 U.S. government securities ¹	185,937 185,937 0	190,751 184,437 6,314	189,995 189,995 0	186,918 186,918 0	187,958 186,247 1,711	186,765 186,765 0	187,340 187,340 0	188,988 188,988 0	193,130 188,055 5,075	188,302 188,302 0	
27 Federal agency obligations	8,047 8,047 0 0	9,856 8,047 1,809	7,954 7,954 0 0	8,047 8,047 0	8,266 8,047 219 0	7,988 7,988 0 0	7,988 7,988 0	7,988 7,988 0 0	8,877 7,954 923	7,954 7,954 0 0	
31 Loans 32 Float 33 Other Federal Reserve assets.	913 261 16,547	879 849 17,023	806 441 16,797	752 1,266 16,155	1,555 924 16,786	841 323 16,512	2,185 719 16,673	638 1,917 16,575	2,261 739 16,967	807 517 17,067	
34 Gold stock	11,084 5,018 17,394	11,084 5,018 17,438	11,084 5,018 17,488	11,084 5,018 17,427	11,084 5,018 17,438	11,084 5,018 17,448	11,084 5,018 17,458	11,084 5,018 17,467	11,084 5,018 17,477	11,084 5,018 17,487	
Absorbing Reserve Funds											
37 Currency in circulation	201,778 497	200,630 ^r 492	202,517 485	201,392 ⁷ 496	200,488 ^r 493	200,808 493	202,343 493	203,417 493	202,404 492	202,242 491	
39 Treasury 40 Foreign 41 Service-related balances and	1,106 227	7,514 342	2,491 303	4,665 247	7,744	5,012 214	3,211 199	3,105 240	3,349 206	3,594 238	
adjustments	1,669 461	1,681	1,744 479	1,668	1,668	1,681 725	1,681 467	1,717 625	1,717	1,743	
capital 44 Reserve balances with Federal Reserve Banks ²	6,562 32,901	6,463 35,113	6,342 35,222	6,200	6,153 31,826	6,144 30,902	6,181 33,890	6,138 33,941	6,212 40,735	6,081 33,392	

^{1.} Includes securities loaned—fully guaranteed by U.S government securities pledged with Federal Reserve Banks—and excludes any securities sold and scheduled to be bought back under matched sale-purchase transactions.

^{2.} Excludes required clearing balances and adjustments to compensate for float.

Note. For amounts of currency and coin held as reserves, see table 1.12.

1.12 RESERVES AND BORROWINGS Depository Institutions

Millions of dollars

					Monthly	averages ⁸				
Reserve classification	1983	1984	1985				1986			
	Dec.	Dec.	Dec.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.
1 Reserve balances with Reserve Banks 2 Total vault cash ² 3 Vault cash used to satisfy reserve requirements ³ 4 Surplus vault cash ⁴ 5 Total reserves ³ 6 Required reserves 7 Excess reserve balances at Reserve Banks ⁶ 8 Total borrowings at Reserve Banks 9 Seasonal borrowings at Reserve Banks 10 Extended credit at Reserve Banks ⁷	21,138 20,755 17,908 2,847 38,894 38,333 561 774 96 2	21,738 22,316 18,958 3,358 40,696 39,843 853 3,186 113 2,604	27,620 22,956 20,522 2,434 48,142 47,085 1,058 1,318 56 499	27,114 22,688 20,160 2,528 47,274 46,378 896 761 68 518	28,892 22,231 19,990 2,241 48,882 48,081 801 893 73 634	28,279 22,474 20,140 2,334 48,419 47,581 838 876 94 584 94 584	29,499 22,805 20,439 2,366 49,938 49,007 931 803 108 531	30,313 23,098 20,716 2,381 51,029 50,118 910 741 116 378	30,165 23,451 21,112 2,339 51,277 50,538 740 872 144 465	31,922 23,384 21,267 2,117 53,189 52,463 726 1,008 137 570
					19	86				
	July 16	July 30	Aug. 13	Aug. 27	Sept. 10	Sept. 24	Oct. 8 ^r	Oct. 22 ^r	Nov. 5	Nov. 19P
11 Reserve balances with Reserve Banks ¹ 12 Total vault cash ² 13 Vault cash used to satisfy reserve requirements ³ 14 Surplus vault cash ⁴ 15 Total reserves ³ 16 Required reserves 17 Excess reserve balances at Reserve Banks ⁶ 18 Total borrowings at Reserve Banks 19 Seasonal borrowings at Reserve Banks 20 Extended credit at Reserve Banks ³	31,267 22,466 20,283 2,183 51,550 50,871 679 758 104 442	29,549 23,644 21,095 2,549 50,644 49,528 1,117 702 127 294	30,185 23,323 20,992 2,331 51,177 50,592 585 759 134 373	29,758' 23,792 21,388 2,404 51,146 50,279 867 910 152 515	31,527 22,671 20,534 2,137 52,061 51,268 793 1,111 149 592	32,103 23,623 21,567 2,056 53,670 52,964 706 981 135 569	32,156 24,015 21,790 2,225 53,946 53,287 660 902 125 538	33,007 23,955 21,914 2,041 54,921 54,170 751 771 88 488	33,551 23,208 21,204 2,004 54,754 53,938 817 899 93 476	35,016 23,405 21,518 1,887 56,534 55,468 1,067 811 68 437

^{1.} Excludes required clearing balances and adjustments to compensate for float

computation period by institutions having required reserve balances at Federal Reserve Banks plus the amount of vault cash equal to required reserves during the maintenance period at institutions having no required reserve balances.

6. Reserve balances with Federal Reserve Banks plus vault cash used to satisfy

inside front cover.

1.13 SELECTED BORROWINGS IN IMMEDIATELY AVAILABLE FUNDS Large Member Banks¹

Averages of daily figures, in millions of dollars

Downsto in a diamen				1986 we	ek ending M	londay			
By maturity and source	Sept. 15	Sept. 22	Sept. 29	Oct. 6 ^r	Oct. 13'	Oct. 20	Oct. 27	Nov. 3	Nov. 10
Federal funds purchased, repurchase agreements, and other selected borrowing in immediately available funds From commercial banks in the United States For one day or under continuing contract For all other maturities From other depository institutions, foreign banks and foreign official institutions, and United States	76,260	70,433	65,390	75,099	74,640	72,915	68,940	72,150	78,023
	9,450	9,606	9,338	9,440	10,847	9,966	9,403	9,465	9,448
government agencies 3 For one day or under continuing contract	41,138	37,936 ^r	36,375 ^r	38,350	42,547	40,503	38,472	36,804	40,235
	6,683	6,443	7,070	6,286	6,851	6,142	5,824	5,698	5,330
Repurchase agreements on United States government and federal agency securities in immediately available funds									
Brokers and nonbank dealers in securities For one day or under continuing contract For all other maturities All other customers	11,318	11,010	10,721	11,362	12,099	13,711	13,586	11,847	11,596
	9,818	10,283	10,020	8,169	9,204	8,769	9,455	9,829	9,652
7 For one day or under continuing contract	27,380	26,885	26,512	26,492	26,854	27,179	28,346	29,725	27,936
	11,599	11,483	10,722	9,613	10,530	10,432	10,810	10,915	11,048
MEMO: Federal funds loans and resale agreements in immediately available funds in maturities of one day or under continuing contract 9 To commercial banks in the United States	28,114	26,250	24,570	30,137	28,708	29,987	26,244	29,120	28,968
	12,242	11,631	10,665	11,100	10,922	10,917	10,568	10,261	10,482

^{1.} Banks with assets of \$1 billion or more as of Dec. 31, 1977.

float.

2. Dates refer to the maintenance periods in which the vault cash can be used to satisfy reserve requirements. Under contemporaneous reserve requirements, maintenance periods end 30 days after the lagged computation periods in which the balances are held.

3. Equal to all vault cash held during the lagged computation period by institutions having required reserve balances at Federal Reserve Banks plus the amount of vault cash equal to required reserves during the maintenance period at institutions, but into a required reserve balances.

institutions having no required reserve balances.

4. Total vault cash at institutions having no required reserve balances less the amount of vault cash equal to their required reserves during the mainlenance

amount of value cash equal to their required sectors balling in the period.

5. Total reserves not adjusted for discontinuities consist of reserve balances with Federal Reserve Banks, which exclude required clearing balances and adjustments to compensate for float, plus vault cash used to satisfy reserve requirements. Such vault cash consists of all vault cash held during the lagged

^{6.} Reserve balances with Federal Reserve Banks plus vault cash used to satisfy reserve requirements less required reserves.
7. Extended credit consists of borrowing at the discount window under the terms and conditions established for the extended credit program to help depository institutions deal with sustained liquidity pressures. Because there is not the same need to repay such borrowing promptly as there is with traditional short-term adjustment credit, the money market impact of extended credit is similar to that of nonborrowed reserves.
8. Before February 1984, data are prorated monthly averages of weekly averages; beginning February 1984, data are prorated monthly averages of biweekly averages.
Note: These data also appear in the Board's H.3 (502) release. For address, see inside front cover.

^{2.} Brokers and nonbank dealers in securities; other depository institutions; foreign banks and official institutions; and United States government agencies.

1.14 FEDERAL RESERVE BANK INTEREST RATES

Percent per annum

Current and previous levels

			ĺ	Extended credit ²										
Federal Reserve Bank			Short-term adjustment credit and seasonal credit ¹ First 60 days of borrowing			Next 90 days of borrowing		After 1	Effective date					
	Rate on Effective Previous rate		Rate on 11/26/86	Previous rate	Rate on 11/26/86	Previous rate	Rate on 11/26/86	Previous rate	for current rates					
Boston New York Philadelphia Cleveland Richmond Atlanta Chicago St. Louis Minneapolis Kansas City Dallas San Francisco	\$1/2 \$1/2	8/21/86 8/22/86 8/22/86 8/21/86 8/21/86 8/21/86 8/22/86 8/22/86 8/21/86 8/21/86 8/21/86	0	51/2 51/2	6	61/2	7	71/2	8	8/21/86 8/21/86 8/22/86 8/21/86 8/21/86 8/21/86 8/21/86 8/21/86 8/21/86 8/21/86 8/21/86				

Range of rates in recent years3

Effective date	Range (or level)— All F.R. Banks	F.R. Bank of N.Y.	Effective date	Range (or level)— All F.R. Banks	F.R. Bank of N.Y.	Effective date	Range (or level)— All F.R. Banks	F.R. Bank of N.Y.
In effect Dec. 31, 1973	7½-8 8 7¼-8 7¼-8 7¼-7¼ 7¼-7¼ 7¼-7¼-6¼-6¼-6¼-6¼-6¼-6¼-6¼-6¼-6¼-6¼-6¼-6¼-6¼	71/2 8 8 71/4 71/4 71/4 71/4 61/4 61/4	1978— Aug. 21 Sept. 22 Oct. 16 20 Nov. 1 3 1979— July 20 Aug. 17 20 Sept. 19	73/4 8 8-81/2 81/2 81/2-91/2 91/2 10 10-101/2 101/2 101/2-11	73/4 8 81/2 81/2 91/2 91/2 10 101/2 11	1982— July 20	11½-12 11½ 11-11½ 11-10½ 10-10½ 10-10½-10 9½-10 9½-9 9-9½	11½ 11½ 11 11 10½ 10 10 9½ 9½ 9
14	61/4 6-61/4 6 51/2-6 51/2 51/4-51/2 51/4	61/4 6 6 51/2 51/2 51/4 51/4	Oct. 8 10 1980 - Feb. 15 19 May 29 30 June 13	11-12 12 12-13 13 12-13 12 11-12	12 12 13 13 13 13 12 11	15	8½-9 8½-9 9 8½-9 8½-9 8½-9	81/2 81/2 9 9 81/2 81/2 8
1977— Aug. 30	51/453/4 51/453/4 53/4 6 661/2 63/2	5½ 5¾ 5¾ 6 6½ 6½	16 July 28 29 Sept. 26 Nov. 17 Dec. 5	11 10-11 10 11 12 12-13 13	11 10 10 11 12 13 13	1985 May 20	7½-8 7½ 7-7½ 7-7½ 6½-7 6½	7½ 7½ 7 7 6½ 6½
May 11	6½-7 7 7-7¼ 7¼	7 7 7¼ 7¼ 7¼	1981 May 5	13-14 14 13-14 13 12	14 14 13 13 12	July 11	6 5½-6 5½ 5½	6 5½ 5½ 5½

rate under this structure is applied may be shortened. See section 201.3(b)(2) of

^{1.} After May 19, 1986, the highest rate within the structure of discount rates may be charged on adjustment credit loans of unusual size that result from a major operating problem at the borrower's facility.

A temporary simplified seasonal program was established on Mar. 8, 1985, and the interest rate was a fixed rate by percent above the rate on adjustment credit. The program was re-established on Feb. 18, 1986; the rate may be either the same as that for adjustment credit or a fixed rate by percent higher.

2. Applicable to advances when exceptional circumstances or practices involve only a particular depository institution and to advances when an institution is under sustained liquidity pressures. As an alternative, for loans outstanding for more than 150 days, a Federal Reserve Bank may charge a flexible rate that takes into account rates on market sources of funds, but in no case will the rate charged be less than the basic rate plus one percentage point. Where credit provided to a particular depository institution is anticipated to be outstanding for an unusually prolonged period and in relatively large amounts, the time period in which each

rate under this structure is applied may be shortened. See section 201.3(b)(2) of Regulation A.

3. Rates for short-term adjustment credit. For description and earlier data see the following publications of the Board of Governors: Banking and Monetary Statistics, 1914–1941, and 1941–1970; Annual Statistical Digest, 1970–1979, 1980, 1981, and 1982.

In 1980 and 1981, the Federal Reserve applied a surcharge to short-term adjustment credit borrowings by institutions with deposits of \$500 million or more that had borrowed in successive weeks or in more than 4 weeks in a calendar quarter. A 3 percent surcharge until Nov. 17, 1980, when a 2 percent surcharge was adopted; the surcharge was subsequently raised to 3 percent on Dec. 5, 1980, and to 4 percent on May 5, 1981. The surcharge was reduced to 3 percent on Dec. 5, 1980, and to 4 percent on Dec. 5, 1980, and to 4 percent on 2 percent effective Sept. 22, 1981, and to 2 percent effective Oct. 12. As of Oct. 1, the formula for applying the surcharge was changed from a calendar quarter to a moving 13-week period. The surcharge was eliminated on Nov. 17, 1981.

1.15 RESERVE REQUIREMENTS OF DEPOSITORY INSTITUTIONS

Percent of deposits

Type of deposit, and deposit interval	before imple	ek requirements mentation of the Control Act	Type of deposit, and deposit interval ⁵	Depository institution requirement after implementation of the Monetary Control Act ⁶		
	Percent	Effective date		Percent	Effective date	
Net demand ² \$0 million-\$2 million. \$2 million-\$10 million. \$10 million-\$100 million. \$10 million-\$100 million. \$100 million-\$400 million. Over \$400 million. Time and savings ^{2,3} Savings. Time ⁴ \$0 million-\$5 million, by maturity 30-179 days. 180 days to 4 years. 4 years or more. Over \$5 million, by maturity 30-179 days. 180 days to 4 years. 4 years or more.	7 91/2 113/4 123/4 161/4 3 3 21/2 1 6 21/2 1	12/30/76 12/30/76 12/30/76 12/30/76 12/30/76 3/16/67 3/16/67 1/8/76 10/30/75 12/12/74 1/8/76 10/30/75	Net transaction accounts ^{7,8} \$0-531.7 million. Over \$31.7 million. Nonpersonal time deposits ⁹ By original maturity Less than 1½ years. 1½ years or more Eurocurrency liabilities All types	3 12 3 0	12/31/85 12/31/85 10/6/83 10/6/83 11/13/80	

1. For changes in reserve requirements beginning 1963, see Board's Annual Statistical Digest, 1971–1975, and for prior changes, see Board's Annual Report for 1976, table 13. Under provisions of the Monetary Control Act, depository institutions include commercial banks, mutual savings banks, savings and loan associations, credit unions, agencies and branches of foreign banks, and Edge Act corporations.

corporations.

2. Requirement schedules are graduated, and each deposit interval applies to that part of the deposits of each bank. Demand deposits subject to reserve requirements were gross demand deposits minus cash items in process of collection and demand balances due from domestic banks.

The Federal Reserve Act as amended through 1978 specified different ranges of requirements for reserve city banks and for other banks. Reserve cities were designated under a criterion adopted effective Nov. 9, 1972, by which a bank having net demand deposits of more than \$400 million was considered to have the character of business of a reserve city bank. The presence of the head office of such a bank constituted designation of that place as a reserve city. Cities in which there were Federal Reserve Banks or branches were also reserve cities. Any such a bank constituted designation of that place as a reserve city. Cities in which there were Federal Reserve Banks or branches were also reserve cities. Any banks having net demand deposits of \$400 million or less were considered to have the character of business of banks outside of reserve cities and were permitted to maintain reserves at ratios set for banks not in reserve cities.

Effective Aug. 24, 1978, the Regulation M reserve requirements on net balances due from domestic banks to their foreign branches and on deposits that foreign branches lend to U.S. residents were reduced to zero from 4 percent and 1 percent respectively. The Regulation D reserve requirement of borrowings from unrelated banks abroad was also reduced to zero from 4 percent.

Effective with the reserve computation period beginning Nov. 16, 1978, domestic deposits of Edge corporations were subject to the same reserve requirements as deposits of member banks.

3. Negotiable order of withdrawal (NOW) accounts and time deposits such as Christmas and vacation club accounts were subject to the same requirements as

Christmas and vacation club accounts were subject to the same requirements as

3. Negotiable order of withdrawal (NOW) accounts and time deposits such as Christmas and vacation club accounts were subject to the same requirements as savings deposits.

The average reserve requirement on savings and other time deposits before implementation of the Monetary Control Act had to be at least 3 percent, the minimum specified by law.

4. Effective Nov. 2, 1978, a supplementary reserve requirement of 2 percent was imposed on large time deposits of \$100,000 or more, obligations of affiliates, and ineligible acceptances. This supplementary requirement was eliminated with the maintenance period beginning July 24, 1980.

Effective with the reserve maintenance period beginning Oct. 25, 1979, a marginal reserve requirement of 8 percent was added to managed liabilities in excess of a base amount. This marginal requirement was increased to 10 percent beginning Apr. 3, 1980, was decreased to 5 percent beginning June 12, 1980, and was eliminated beginning July 24, 1980. Managed liabilities are defined as large time deposits, Eurodollar borrowings, repurchase agreements against U.S. government and federal agency securities, federal funds borrowings from nonmember institutions, and certain other obligations. In general, the base for the marginal reserve requirement was originally the greater of (a) \$100 million or (b) the average amount of the managed liabilities held by a member bank, Edge corporation, or family of U.S. branches and agencies of a foreign bank for the two reserve computation periods ending Sept. 26, 1979. For the computation period beginning Mar. 20, 1980, the base was lowered by (a) 7 percent or (b) the decrease in an institution's U.S. office gross loans to foreigners and gross balances due from foreign offices of other institutions between the base period (Sept. 13–26, 1979) and the week ending Mar. 12, 1980, whichever was greater. For the computation period beginning May 29, 1980, the base was increased by 7½ percent above the base used to calculate the marginal reserve in the statement wee

5. The Garn–St Germain Depository Institutions Act of 1982 (Public Law 97–320) provides that \$2 million of reservable liabilities (transaction accounts, nonpersonal time deposits, and Eurocurrency liabilities) of each depository institution be subject to a zero percent reserve requirement. The Board is to adjust the amount of reservable liabilities subject to this zero percent reserve requirement each year for the next succeeding calendar year by 80 percent of the percentage increase in the total reservable liabilities of all depository institutions, measured on an annual basis as of June 30. No corresponding adjustment is to be made in the event of a decrease. Effective Dec. 9, 1982, the amount of the exemption was established at \$2.1 million. Effective with the reserve maintenance period beginning Jan. 1, 1985, the amount of the exemption is \$2.4 million. Effective with the reserve computation period beginning Dec. 31, 1985, the amount of the exemption is \$2.6 million. In determining the reserve requirements of a depository institution, the exemption shall apply in the following order: (1) nonpersonal money market deposit accounts (MMDAs) described in 12 CFR section 204.2 (d)(2); (2) net NOW accounts (NMDAs) described in 12 CFR section 204.2 (d)(2); (2) net NOW accounts (NOW accounts less allowable deductions); (3) net other transaction accounts; and (4) nonpersonal time deposits or Eurocurrency liabilities starting with those with the highest reserve ratio. With respect to NOW accounts that would be subject to a 3 percent reserve requirement.

6. For nonmember banks and thrift institutions that were not members of the federal Reserve System on or after July 1, 1979, a phase-in period ends Sept. 3, 1987. For banks that were members on or after July 1, 1979, but withdrew on or before Mar. 31, 1980, the phase-in period established by Public Law 97–320 ends on Oct. 24, 1985. For existing member banks the phase-in period of about three years was completed on Feb. 2, 1984. All new institutions will have a two-year The Garn-St Germain Depository Institutions Act of 1982 (Public Law 97-

9. In general, nonpersonal time deposits are time deposits, including savings deposits, that are not transaction accounts and in which a beneficial interest is held by a depositor that is not a natural person. Also included are certain ransferable time deposits held by natural persons, and certain obligations issued to depository institution offices located outside the United States. For details, see section 204.2 of Regulation D.

Note. Required reserves must be held in the form of deposits with Federal Reserve Banks or vault cash. Nonmembers may maintain reserve balances with a Federal Reserve Bank indirectly on a pass-through basis with certain approved

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1,16 MAXIMUM INTEREST RATES PAYABLE on Time and Savings Deposits at Federally Insured Institutions¹ Percent per annum

	Comm	ercial banks	Savings and loan associations and mutual savings banks (thrift institution			
Type of deposit	In effect	Nov. 30, 1986	In effect Nov. 30, 1986			
	Percent	Effective date	Percent	Effective date		
Savings Negotiable order of withdrawal accounts Money market deposit account	(2) (3) (4)	4/1/86 1/1/86 12/14/82	(2) (3) (4)	4/1/86 1/1/86 12/14/82		
Time accounts 4 7-31 days	(5)	1/1/86 10/1/83	(5)	9/1/86 10/1/83		

^{1.} Effective Oct. 1, 1983, restrictions on the maximum rates of interest payable by commercial banks and thrift institutions on various categories of deposits were removed. For information regarding previous interest rate ceilings on all categories of accounts see earlier issues of the Feberal Reserve BULLETIN, the Federal Home Loan Bank Board Journal, and the Annual Report of the Federal

4. Effective Dec. 14, 1982, depository institutions are authorized to offer a new account with a required initial balance of \$2,500 and an average maintenance balance of \$2,500 not subject to interest rate restrictions. Effective Jan. 1, 1985, the minimum denomination and average balance maintenance requirements was lowered to \$1,000. Effective Jan. 1, 1986, the minimum denomination and average balance maintenance requirements were removed. No minimum maturity period is required for this account, but depository institutions must reserve the right to require seven days, notice before withdrawals.

5. Before Jan. 1, 1986, deposits of less than \$1,000 were subject to an interest rate ceiling of 5½ percent. Deposits of less than \$1,000 issued to governmental units were subject to an interest rate ceiling of 8 percent. Effective Jan. 1, 1986, the minimum denomination requirement was removed.

Federal Home Loan Bank Board Journal, and the Annual Report of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation.

2. Effective Apr. 1, 1986, the interest rate ceiling on savings deposits was removed. Before Apr. 1, 1986, savings deposits were subject to an interest rate ceiling of 5½ percent.

3. Before Jan. 1, 1986, NOW accounts with minimum denomination requirements of less than \$1,000 were subject to an interest rate ceiling of 5½ percent. NOW accounts with minimum required denominations of \$1,000 or more and IRA/Keough (HR10) Plan accounts were not subject to interest rate ceilings. Effective Jan. 1, 1986, the minimum denomination requirement was removed.

1.17 FEDERAL RESERVE OPEN MARKET TRANSACTIONS

Millions of dollars

	4000	100.	1005				1986			
Type of transaction	1983	1984	1985	Маг.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.
U.S. Government Securities										
Outright transactions (excluding matched transactions)										
Treasury bills Gross purchases Gross sales Exchange Redemptions	18,888 3,420 0 2,400	20,036 8,557 0 7,700	22,214 4,118 0 3,500	396 0 0	2,988 0 0 0	3,196 0 0 0	1,402 0 0 0	867 0 0	2,940 0 0 0	861 0 0 0
Others within 1 year Gross purchases Gross sales Maturity shift Exchange Redemptions	484 0 18,887 -16,553 87	1,126 0 16,354 -20,840 0	1,349 0 19,763 -17,717 0	0 0 1,152 -1,458 0	0 0 447 -1,129 0	0 0 1,847 -1,819 0	0 0 1,152 -1,957 0	0 0 579 -1,253 0	0 0 1,715 -4,087 0	0 0 1,053 -1,892 0
1 to 5 years 10 Gross purchases 11 Gross sales 12 Maturity shift 13 Exchange 14 Gross sales 15 Maturity shift 16 Exchange 17 Maturity shift 18 Maturity shift 19 Mat	1,896 0 -15,533 11,641	1,638 0 -13,709 16,039	2,185 0 -17,459 13,853	0 0 -1,152 1,458	0 0 -447 1,134	0 0 -1,532 1,019	0 0 -1,152 1,957	0 0 -386 1,253	0 0 -1,194 2,587	0 0 -1,053 1,892
5 to 10 years 14 Gross purchases 15 Gross sales 16 Maturity shift 17 Exchange	890 0 -2,450 2,950	536 300 -2,371 2,750	458 100 -1,857 2,184	0 0 0 0	0 0 -5 0	0 0 -315 500	0 0 0	0 0 -193 0	0 0 -520 1,000	0 0 0 0
Over 10 years 18 Gross purchases 19 Gross sales 20 Maturity shift 21 Exchange	383 0 -904 1,962	441 0 -275 2,052	293 0 -447 1,679	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0 300	0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 500	0 0 0 0
All maturities 22 Gross purchases 23 Gross sales 24 Redemptions	22,540 3,420 2,487	23,776 8,857 7,700	26,499 4,218 3,500	396 0 0	2,988 0 0	3,196 0	1,402 0 0	867 0 0	2,940 0 0	861 0 0
Matched transactions 25 Gross sales	578,591 576,908	808,986 810,432	866,175 865,968	88,917 88,604	109,253 103,957	62,663 67,147	80,219 80,674	70,928 69,659	60,460 60,011	73,179 70,817
Repurchase agreements Cross purchases Repurchases Repurchases Repurchases	105,971 108,291	127,933 127,690	134,253 132,351	6,748 6,748	21,156 13,634	12,395 19,917	5,640 5,640	18,657 18,657	0 0	14,717 8,403
29 Net change in U.S. government securities	12,631	8,908	20,477	83	5,214	158	1,857	-403	2,491	4,814
FEDERAL AGENCY OBLIGATIONS										
Outright transactions 30 Gross purchases 31 Gross sales 32 Redemptions	0 0 292	0 0 256	0 0 162	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 50	0 0 0	0	0 0 90	0 0 *
Repurchase agreements 33 Gross purchases 34 Gross sales	8,833 9,213	11,509 11,328	22,183 20,877	1,821 1,821	3,369 1,955	3,135 4,567	1,691 1,691	4,984 4,984	0	2,678 869
35 Net change in federal agency obligations	-672	-76	1,144	0	1,432	-1,482	0	*	-90	1,809
BANKERS ACCEPTANCES						_	_		_	
36 Repurchase agreements, net	-1,062	-418	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
37 Total net change in System Open Market Account	10,897	8,414	21,621	83	6,647	-1,324	1,857	-403	2,401	6,623

Note. Sales, redemptions, and negative figures reduce holdings of the System Open Market Account; all other figures increase such holdings. Details may not add to totals because of rounding.

1.18 FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS Condition and Federal Reserve Note Statements Millions of dollars

			Wednesday			1	end of month	
Account			1986				1986	
-	Oct. 1	Oct. 8	Oct. 15	Oct. 22	Oct. 29	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.
			Con	solidated conc	lition stateme	nt		
Assets								
1 Gold certificate account	11,084 5,018 510	11,084 5,018 503	11,084 5,018 528	11,084 5,018 506	11,084 5,018 507	11,084 5,018 468	11,084 5,018 507	11,084 5,018 508
Loans 4 To depository institutions	841	2,185	638	2,261	807 0	913	879 0	806 0
Acceptances—Bought outright 6 Held under repurchase agreements	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Federal agency obligations 7 Bought outright. 8 Held under repurchase agreements U.S. government securities Bought outright	7,988	7,988 0	7,988 0	7,954 923	7,954 0	8,047 0	8,047 1,809	7,954 0
9 Bills 10 Notes 11 Bonds 12 Total bought outright! 13 Held under repurchase agreements 14 Total U.S. government securities 15	94,392 66,597 25,776 186,765 0 186,765	94,967 66,597 25,776 187,340 0 187,340	96,615 66,597 25,776 188,988 0 188,988	95,682 66,597 25,776 188,055 5,075 193,130	95,929 66,597 25,776 188,302 0 188,302	93,564 66,597 25,776 185,937 0 185,937	92,064 66,597 25,776 184,437 6,314 190,751	97,622 66,597 25,776 189,995 0 189,995
15 Total loans and securities	195,594	197,513	197,614	204,268	197,063	194,897	201,486	198,755
16 Items in process of collection	7,384 647	6,717 647	12,078 647	6,725 648	6,091 649	5,632 642	9,125 647	6,104 649
Other assets 18 Denominated in foreign currencies ²	9,126 6,739	9,132 6,894	9,137 6,791	9,151 7,168	9,156 7,262	9,147 6,758	9,126 7,250	9,133 7,015
20 Total assets	236,102	237,508	242,897	244,568	236,830	233,646	244,243	238,266
LABILITIES	[Í	1		
21 Federal Reserve notes	184,363	185,881	186,970	185,924	185,753	185,349	184,191	186,022
22 To depository institutions	32,583 5,012 214 725	35,571 3,211 199 467	35,658 (3,105) 240 (625)	42,452 3,349 206 439	35,135 3,594 238 455	34,570 1,106 227 461	36,794 7,514 342 663	36,966 2,491 303 479
26 Total deposits	38,534	39,448	39,628	46,446	39,422	36,364	45,313	40,239
27 Deferred credit items	7,061 2,143	5,998 2,193	10,161 2,145	5,986 2,176	5,574 2,067	5,371 2,193	8,276 2,193	5,663 2,275
29 Total liabilities	232,101	233,520	238,904	240,532	232,816	229,277	239,973	234,199
CAPITAL ACCOUNTS						ļ		
30 Capital paid in	1,844 1,781 376	1,845 1,781 362	1,848 1,780 365	1,853 1,780 403	1,853 1,781 380	1,843 1,781 745	1,849 1,780 641	1,854 1,781 432
33 Total liabilities and capital accounts	236,102	237,508	242,897	244,568	236,830	233,646	244,243	238,266
34 MEMO: Marketable U.S. government securities held in custody for foreign and international account	162,735	162,954	164,119	164,010	166,086	155,182	163,236	164,020
			Fed	eral Reserve	note statemen	ıt		
35 Federal Reserve notes outstanding 36 LESS: Held by bank 37 Federal Reserve notes, net Collucteral held against notes net:	223,977 39,614 184,363	224,738 38,857 185,881	225,259 38,289 186,970	226,565 40,641 185,924	227,605 41,852 185,753	221,640 36,291 185,349	223,928 39,737 184,191	227,605 41,583 186,022
38 Gold certificate account	11,084 5,018	11,084 5,018	11,084 5,018	11,084 5,018	11,084 5,018	11,084 5,018	11,084 5,018	11,084 5,018
40 Other eligible assets	168,261	169,779	170,868	169,822	169,651	169,247	168,089	0 169,920
42 Total collateral	184,363	185,881	186,970	185,924	185,753	185,349	184,191	186,022

I. Includes securities loaned—fully guaranteed by U.S. government securities pledged with Federal Reserve Banks—and excludes (if any) securities sold and scheduled to be bought back under matched sale-purchase transactions.
 Assets shown in this line are revalued monthly at market exchange rates.
 Includes special investment account at Chicago of Treasury bills maturing within 90 days.

^{4.} Includes exchange-translation account reflecting the monthly revaluation at market exchange rates of foreign-exchange commitments.

Note: Some of these data also appear in the Board's H.4.1 (503) release. For address, see inside front cover.

1.19 FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS Maturity Distribution of Loan and Security Holdings Millions of dollars

		_	Wednesday				End of month	ı
Type and maturity groupings		_	1986				1986	
	Oct. 1	Oct. 8	Oct. 15	Oct. 22	Oct. 29	Aug. 29	Sept. 30	Oct. 31
1 Loans—Total. 2 Within 15 days. 3 16 days to 90 days. 4 91 days to 1 year.	841 792 49 0	2,185 2,145 40 0	638 606 32 0	2,261 2,255 6 0	807 802 5 0	913 863 50 0	879 855 24 0	806 783 23 0
5 Acceptances—Total 6 Within 15 days. 7 16 days to 90 days. 8 91 days to 1 year.	0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 6 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0
9 U.S. government securities—Total 10 Within 15 days 1 11 16 days to 90 days 12 91 days to 1 year 13 Over 1 year to 5 years 14 Over 5 years to 10 years 15 Over 10 years	185,765 8,555 45,430 57,693 36,698 15,580 22,809	187,340 6,829 46,499 58,925 36,698 15,580 22,809	188,988 10,390 44,538 58,973 36,703 15,575 22,809	193,130 14,839 44,474 58,730 36,703 15,575 22,809	188,302 9,673 46,627 56,915 36,703 15,575 22,809	185,937 5,582 42,894 60,596 38,476 15,580 22,809	190,751 11,681 46,290 57,693 36,698 15,580 22,809	189,995 6,964 48,533 59,855 36,259 15,575 22,809
16 Federal agency obligations—Total	7,988 41 756 1,710 3,905 1,152 424	7,988 134 972 1,460 3,846 1,152 424	7,988 77 1,069 1,409 3,861 1,148 424	8,877 1,120 1,025 1,355 3,815 1,188 374	7,954 279 940 1,360 3,808 1,193 374	8,047 251 704 1,569 3,925 1,174 424	9,856 2,118 755 1,502 3,905 1,152 424	7,954 279 940 1,360 3,808 1,193 374

^{1.} Holdings under repurchase agreements are classified as maturing within 15 days in accordance with maximum maturity of the agreements.

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1.20 AGGREGATE RESERVES OF DEPOSITORY INSTITUTIONS AND MONETARY BASE

Billions of dollars, averages of daily figures

	1982	1983	1984	1985				198	36			
Item	Dec.	Dec.	Dec.	Dec.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.
Adjusted for Changes in Reserve Requirements ¹					S	easonally	adjusted					
1 Total reserves ²	34.28	36.14	3951	45,61	46.87	47.28	48.58	49.45	50.49	51.32	51.81	52.40
Nonborrowed reserves. Nonborrowed reserves plus extended credit ³ . Required reserves. Monetary base ⁴ .	33.65 33.83 33.78 170.04	35.36 35.37 35.58 185.39	36.32 38.93 38.66 199.17	44.29 44.79 44.55 216.72	46.10 46.62 45.97 221.26	46.38 47.02 46.47 222.36	47.70 48.29 47.74 224.90	48.64 49.17 48.51 226.63	49.75 50.13 49.58 228.30	50.45 50.91 50.58 230.59	50.80 51.37 51.08 231.63	51.56 52.05 51.65 233.44
					Not	seasona	lly adjust	ed				
6 Total reserves ²	35.01	36.86	40.57	46.84	46.34	47.94	47.71	49.20	50.32	50.62	51.55	52.34
7 Nonborrowed reserves. 8 Nonborrowed reserves plus extended credit ³ . 9 Required reserves. 10 Monetary base ⁴ .	34.37 34.56 34.51 173.07	36.09 36.09 36.30 188.66	37.38 39.98 39.71 202.34	45.52 46.02 45.78 220.36	45.58 46.10 45.44 218.99	47.04 47.68 47.14 222.13	46.84 47.42 46.87 223.61	48.40 48.93 48.27 227.04	49.58 49.96 49.41 230.02	49.75 50.22r 49.88 230.76	50.54 51.11 50.82 231.51	51.50 52.00 51.59 233.04
Not Adjusted for Changes in Reserve Requirements ⁵												
11 Total reserves ²	41.85	38.89	40.70	48.14	47.27	48.88	48.42	49.94	51.03	51.28	53.19	54.62
12 Nonborrowed reserves. 13 Nonborrowed reserves plus extended credit ³ 14 Required reserves 15 Monetary base ⁴	41.22 41.41 41.35 180.42	38.12 38.12 38.33 192.26	37.51 40.09 39.84 204.18	46.82 47.41 47.09 ^r 223.53	46.51 47.17 46.38 221.70	47.99 48.22 48.08 224.88	47.54 48.24 47.58 226.12	49.14 49.81 49.01 229.68	50.29 50.68 50.12 232.55	50.41 50.90 50.54 233.32	52.18 52.76 52.46 235.07	53.78 54.15 53.87 237.26

^{1.} Figures incorporate adjustments for discontinuities associated with the implementation of the Monetary Control Act and other regulatory changes to reserve requirements. To adjust for discontinuities due to changes in reserve requirements on reservable nondeposit liabilities, the sum of such required reserves is subtracted from the actual series. Similarly, in adjusting for discontinuities in the monetary base, required clearing balances and adjustments to compensate for float also are subtracted from the actual series.

2. Total reserves not adjusted for discontinuities consist of reserve balances with Federal Reserve Banks, which exclude required clearing balances and adjustments to compensate for float, plus vault cash used to satisfy reserve requirements. Such vault cash consists of all vault cash held during the lagged computation period by institutions having required reserve balances at Federal Reserve Banks plus the amount of vault cash equal to required reserves during the maintenance period at institutions having no required reserve balances.

3. Extended credit consists of borrowing at the discount window under the terms and conditions established for the extended credit program to help depository institutions deal with sustained liquidity pressures. Because there is not the same need to repay such borrowing promptly as there is with traditional short-term adjustment credit, the money market impact of extended credit is similar to that of nonborrowed reserves.

4. The monetary base not adjusted for discontinuities consists of total reserves plus required clearing balances and adjustments to compensate for float at Federal Reserve Banks and the currency component of the money stock less the amount

of vault cash holdings of thrift institutions that is included in the currency component of the money stock plus, for institutions not having required reserve balances, the excess of current vault cash over the amount applied to satisfy current reserve requirements. After the introduction of contemporaneous reserve requirements (CRR), currency and vault cash figures are measured over the weekly computation period ending Monday.

Before CRR, all components of the monetary base other than excess reserves are seasonally adjusted as a whole, rather than by component, and excess reserves are added on a not seasonally adjusted basis. After CRR, the seasonally adjusted series consists of seasonally adjusted total reserves, which include excess reserves on a not seasonally adjusted total reserves, which include currency component of the money stock and the remaining items seasonally adjusted as a whole.

5. Reflects actual reserve requirements, including those on nondeposit liabil-

Reflects actual reserve requirements, including those on nondeposit liabilities, with no adjustments to eliminate the effects of discontinuities associated with implementation of the Monetary Control Act or other regulatory changes to

reserve requirements.

Note. Latest monthly and biweekly figures are available from the Board's H.3(502) statistical release. Historical data and estimates of the impact on required reserves of changes in reserve requirements are available from the Banking Section, Division of Research and Statistics, Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, Washington, D.C. 20551.

MONEY STOCK, LIQUID ASSETS, AND DEBT MEASURES

Billions of dollars, averages of daily figures 1986 1983 1982 1985 1984 Item1 Dec Dec. Dec. Dec. July/ Aug. Sept. Oct. Seasonally adjusted 479.9 1,952.6 2,443.5 2,850.1 558.5 2,373.8 2,986.5 3,532.4 687.6 2,723.8 3,400.2 4,031.2 7,284.5 527.1 2,186.0 676.0 2,699.0 3,375.2 626.6 2,566.5 701.2 2,740.2 3,424.8 4,061.9 2,697.3 3,162.7 3,201.2 3,839.5 3,443.5 4.003.15.950.4 7,209.3 n.a. M1 components
Currency².
Travelers checks³.
Demand deposits⁴.
Other checkable deposits⁵. 170.6 5.9 271.5 134.3 148.3 158.5 177.5 179.0 179.7 181.2 4.9 242.7 131.3 6.5 292.2 214.8 6.4 293.2 220.4 4.3 237.9 288.3 291.8 210.4 248 4 203.8 Nontransactions components 1,939.9 634.6 1,472.7 490.9 1,658.9 511.3 1,815.4 612.7 2,022.9 676.2 2,047.1 In M2⁶..... In M3 only⁷..... 2,036.1 2,062.9 679.4 Sayings deposits9 136.8 200.8 140.9 203.5 145.8 208.0 Small denomination time deposits⁹
Commercial Banks
Thrift institutions 387.2 500.3 380.4 472.4 14 15 351.1 434.1 380.0 503.7 376.0 501.2 372.6 498.7 367.7 493.7 Money market mutual funds General purpose and broker/dealer
Institution-only 176.5 64.6 200.5 80.8 202.2 84.4 Large denomination time deposits¹⁰
Commercial Banks¹¹
Thrift institutions 262.1 65.8 263.7 150.2 279.2 157.3 228.7 280.1 281.9 281.5 101.1 Debt components Federal debt..... 1,367.7 4,582.8 1,587.0 5,182.0 1,724.9 5,559.6 n.a. 4,024.4 3.682.19 5 496.9 5.612.4 Not seasonally adjusted 538.8 2,192.8 2,707.9 639.9 2,574.7 3,213.9 679.8 2,704.3 3,372.7 690.7 2,730.9 3,417.5 490.9 570.5 684.6 2,718.6 3,394.9 698.4 2,758.1 1,958.6 2,453.3 2,856.4 2,380.8 2,997.8 3 439 5 4,003.2 7,173.8 3 169 3 n.a. Currency²
Travelers checks³
Demand deposits⁴
Other checkable deposits⁵ 136.5 160.9 179.1 179.9 179.6 6.9 180.9 4.9 257.3 147.5 28 4.1 4.6 251.3 6.5 292.5 246.2 104.1 281.3 290.0 203.5 289.0 208.5 290.8 213.5 132.4 218.5 Nontransactions components 1,810.3 617.0 1,934.7 639.2 1,654.0 515.1 2,024.5 668.4 2,034.0 676.3 2,040.2 686.6 2,059.7 681.4 Money market deposit accounts Commercial banks
Thrift institutions 230.5 148.7 267.2 149.7 332.4 179.6 371.8 192.1 363.6 189.5 368.1 190.2 Savings deposits8 Commercial Banks
Thrift institutions 162.1 193.1 166.5 Small denomination time deposits9 Commercial Banks
Thrift institutions 380.1 471.7 370.4 496.6 377.9 500.5 375.1 498.4 Money market mutual funds 185.2 51.1 138.2 43.2 167.5 62.7 176.5 202.2 84.4 206.7 84.5 Large denomination time deposits¹⁰
Commercial Banks¹¹
Thrift institutions 265.2 65.8 230.8 101.4 265.4 150.6 280.9 157.8 279.1 164.7 282.3 166.0 283.6 165.7 282.0 164.3 Debt components 976.4 3,679.3 1.170.2 1,583.7 5,178.7 1,695.6 5,478.1 1,713.3 5,540.0 1,734.6 5,596.7 n.a. n.a. 4,021.4

For notes see following page.

NOTES TO TABLE 1.21

NOTES TO TABLE 1.21

1. Composition of the money stock measures and debt is as follows:

M1: (1) currency outside the Treasmy, Federal Reserve Banks, and the vaults of commercial banks; (2) travelers checks of nonbank issuers; (3) demand deposits at all commercial banks of the than those due to domestic banks, the U.S. government, and foreign banks and official institutions less cash items in the process of collection and Federal Reserve float; and (4) other checkable deposits (OCD) consisting of negotiable order of withdrawal (NOW) and automatic transfer service (ATS) accounts at depository institutions, credit union share draft accounts, and demand deposits at thrift institutions to service their OCD liabilities.

M2: M1 plus overnight (and continuing contract) repurchase agreements (RPs) issued by all commercial banks and overnight Fairodollars issued to U.S. residents by foreign branches of U.S. banks worldwide, MMDAs, savings and small-denonination time deposits (time deposits - including retail RPs - in amounts of less than \$100,000), and balances in both taxable and tax-exempt general purpose and broker/dealer money market mutual funds. Excludes individual retirement accounts (IRA) and Keogh balances at depository institutions and money market funds. Also excludes all balances held by U.S. commercial banks, money market funds (general purpose and broker/dealer). Foreign governments and commercial banks, and the U.S. government. Also subtracted is a consolidation adjustment that represents the estimated amount of demand deposits and vault cash held by thrift institutions to service their time and savings deposits.

M3: M2 plus large-denomination time deposits and term RP liabilities (in amounts of \$100,000 or more) issued by commercial banks and thrift institutions. Lem Eurodollars held by U.S. residents at foreign branches of U.S. banks worldwide and at all banking offices in the United Kingdom and Canada, and balances in both taxable and tax-exempt, institutions, the U.S. government, money market mutual

- 2. Currency outside the U.S. Treasury, Federal Reserve Banks, and vaults of commercial banks. Excludes the estimated amount of vault cash held by thrift institutions to service their OCD liabilities.
 3. Outstanding amount of U.S. dollar-denominated travelers checks of non-bank issuers. Travelers checks issued by depository institutions are included in demand deposit.

- bank issuers. Travelers checks issued by depository institutions are included in demand deposits.

 4. Demand deposits at commercial banks and foreign-related institutions other than those due to domestic banks, the U.S. government, and foreign banks and official institutions less cash items in the process of collection and Federal Reserve float. Excludes the estimated amount of demand deposits held at commercial banks by thrift institutions to service their OCD flabilities.

 5. Consists of NOW and ATS balances at all depository institutions, credit union share draft balances, and demand deposits at thrift institutions. Other checkable deposits seasonally adjusted equals the difference between the seasonally adjusted sum of demand deposits, Included are all ceiling free "Super NOWs," authorized by the Depository Institutions Deregulation committee to be offered beginning Jan. 5, 1983.
- Sum of overnight RPs and overnight Eurodollars, money market fund balances (general purpose and broker/dealer), MMDAs, and savings and small time deposits, less the consolidation adjustment that represents the estimated
- amount of demand deposits and vault cash held by thrift institutions to service their time and savings deposits liabilities.

 7. Sum of large time deposits, term RPs and term Eurodollars of U.S. residents, money market fund balances (institution-only), less a consolidation adjustment that represents the estimated amount of overnight RPs and Eurodollars hald by institution only response to the control of the property of of the property
- adjustment that represents the estimated amount of overnight RPs and Eurodol-lars held by institution-only money market funds.

 8. Savings deposits exclude MMDAs.

 9. Small-denomination time deposits—including retail RPs— are those issued in amounts of less than \$100,000. All individual retirement accounts (IRA) and Keogh accounts at commercial banks and thrifts are subtracted from small time
- deposits.

 10. Large-denomination time deposits are those issued in amounts of \$100,000
- or more, excluding those booked at international banking facilities.

 11. Large-denomination time deposits at commercial banks less those held by money market mutual funds, depository institutions, and foreign banks and official institutions.
- Norre: Latest monthly and weekly figures are available from the Board's H.6 (508) release. Historical data are available from the Banking Section, Division of Research and Statistics, Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, Washington, D.C. 20551.

1.22 BANK DEBITS AND DEPOSIT TURNOVER

Debits are shown in billions of dollars, turnover as ratio of debits to deposits. Monthly data are at annual rates.

					·	198	36		
Bank group, or type of customer	19831	19841	19851	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.
Debits to				Seas	sonally adjuste	ed			
Demand deposits ² 1 All insured banks 2 Major New York City banks 3 Other banks 4 ATS-NOW accounts ³ 5 Savings deposits ⁴ .	109,642.3 47,769.4 61,873.1 1,405.5 741.4	128,440.8 57,392.7 71,048.1 1,588.7 633.1	154,556.0 70,445.1 84,110.9 1,920.8 539.0	192,847.2 95,699.5 97,147.7 2,088.7 385.2	189,819.7 87,846.7 101,973.0 2,255.6 389.7	187,035.1 89,201.2 97,833.9 2,188.0 382.6	188,874.2 91,040.8 97,833.4 2,320.1 417.4	194,457.3 92,961.7 101,495.6 2,414.8 421.0	197,997.9 95,252.0 102,745.9 2,704.8 428.4
Deposit Turnover									
Demand deposits ² 6 All insured banks 7 Major New York City banks 8 Other banks 9 ATS-NOW accounts ³ 10 Savings deposits ⁴	379.7 1,528.0 240.9 15.6 5.4	434.4 1,843.0 268.6 15.8 5,0	496.5 2,168.9 301.8 16.7 4.5	593.6 2,635.1 336.6 16.0 3.1	569.7 2,457.8 342.8 17.0 3.1	553.3 2,504.5 323.5 16.2 3.0	556.4 2,417.2 324.2 16.8 3.2	567.6 2,437.0 333.4 16.9 3.2	573.9 2,519.8 334.5 18.4 3.1
Debits to				Not se	asonally adju	sted			
Demand deposits ² 11 All insured banks 12 Major New York City banks 13 Other banks 14 ATS-NOW accounts ³ 15 MMDA ⁵ 16 Savings deposits ⁴	109,517.6 47,707.4 64,310.2 1,397.0 567.4 742.0	128,059.1 57,282.4 70,776.9 1,579.5 848.8 632.9	154,108.4 70,400.9 83,707.8 1,903.4 1,179.0 538.7	195,373.5 95,408.5 99,965.0 2,393.2 1,638.8 418.7	184,827.4 85,189.6 99,637.8 2,256.6 1,557.9 377.8	188,924.1 91,315.2 97,608.9 2,356.3 1,697.2 385.9	198,657.9 96,686.1 101,971.8 2,240.4 1,575.9 419.9	186,892.9 88,807.6 98,085.3 2,140.8 1,530.6 413.7	198,433.5 96,489.1 101,944.4 2,524.1 1,612.9 414.2
Deposit Turnover									
Demand deposits ² 17 All insured banks 18 Major New York City banks 19 Other banks 20 ATS-NOW accounts ³ 21 MMDA ⁴ 22 Savings deposits ⁴	379.9 1,510.0 240.5 15.5 2.8 5.4	433.5 1,838.6 267.9 15.7 3.5 5.0	497.4 2,191.1 301.6 16.6 3.8 4.5	600.1 2,661.7 345.0 17.9 4.8 3.4	569.4 2,487.0 343.2 17.1 4.5 3.0	564.1 2,570.0 326.0 17.4 4.8 3.0	587.8 2,620.6 338.7 16.3 4.4 3.2	554.7 2,421.9 326.6 15.1 4.2 3.1	577.6 2,603.6 332.6 17.3 4.4 3.0

Note. Historical data for demand deposits are available back to 1970 estimated in part from the debits series for 233 SMSAs that were available through June 1977. Historical data for ATS-NOW and savings deposits are available back to July 1977. Back data are available on request from the Banking Section, Division of Research and Statistics, Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, Washington, D.C. 20551.

These data also appear on the Board's G.6 (406) release. For address, see inside front cover.

Annual averages of monthly figures.
 Represents accounts of individuals, partnerships, and corporations and of states and political subdivisions.
 Accounts authorized for negotiable orders of withdrawal (NOW) and accounts authorized for automatic transfer to demand deposits (ATS). ATS data availability starts with December 1978.
 Excludes ATS and NOW accounts, MMDA and special club accounts, such as Christmas and vacation clubs.
 Money market deposit accounts.

A16 Domestic Financial Statistics January 1987

1.23 LOANS AND SECURITIES All Commercial Banks¹

Billions of dollars; averages of Wednesday figures

	19	85				,	19	86				
Category	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.
						Seasonally	adjusted					-
1 Total loans and securities ²	1,876.0	1,900.4	1,930.0	1,935.5	1,944.6	1,947.9	1,957.5	1,963.7	1,985.0	2,007.7	2,027.1	2,031.6
2 U.S. government securities 3 Other securities 4 Total loans and leases ² 5 Commercial and industrial 6 Bankers acceptances held ³ . 7 Other commercial and	276.0	273.1	268.2	273.6	269,5	270.0	274.1	274.8	285.4	290.9	294.1	299.4
	163.3	177.6	192.5	188.1	183,3	182.1	181.9	183.6	186.1	192.3	200.5	196.5
	1,436.8	1,449.7	1,469.3	1,473.7	1,491.8	1,495.8	1,501.5	1,505.3	1,513.4	1,524.5	1,532.5 ^r	1,535.6
	495.7	499.5	502.1	502.4	506.1	507.8	506.7	508.7	508.7	510.4	510.7 ^r	512.8
	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.8	4.9	5.2	5.6	6.1	5.8	5.9	6.2	6.3
industrial 8 U.S. addressees ⁴ 9 Non-U.S. addressees ⁴ 10 Real estate 11 Individual 12 Security 13 Nonbank financial	490.7	494.7	497.2	497.6	501.2	502.6	501.0	502.6	502.8	504.4	504.5 ^r	506.5
	482.4	486.0	488.0	488.4	491.3	492.7	490.6	493.1	493.8	495.4	495.7	497.7
	8.3	8.7	9.3	9.2	9.9	9.8	10.5	9.5	9.0	9.1	8.9	8.8
	418.0	422.4	427.1	431.4	436.1	440.7	446.4	450.7	455.9	461.4	465.9 ^r	470.8
	289.7	291.5	294.6	297.4	299.5	301.1	303.0	304.5	305.6	306.9	308.8	309.8
	39.8	40.1	44.1	43.4	50.4	48.0	46.4	42.5	44.8	44.2	44.0	39.2
institutions 14 Agricultural	32.0	32.6	32.6	31.8°	32.2'	32.3 ^r	33.3	34.7	34.2	34.4	35.1	35,6
	37.1	36.3	35.9	35.4	34.9	34.6	34.1	33.7	33.3	33.3	33.2	33,3
	50.0	52.8	60.5	60.3	60.2	59.8	59.5	59.4	59.0	59.4	59.4	58,5
Foreign banks. Foreign official institutions Lease financing receivables. All other loans	9.0	9.1	9.1	9.2	9.2	9.2	9.3	9.5	9.5	9.3	9.4	9.2
	6.7	6.9	7.0	7.0	6.8	5.3	5.1	6.4	6.5	6.5	6.4	6.3
	18.4	18.8	19.4	19.6	19.8	19.9	19.8	20.0	20.0	20.2	20.4	20.4
	40.3	39.6	36.9	35.8	36.6	37.3	37.9	35.4	35.9	38.5	39.3	39.7
					N	ot seasona	lly adjusted	1				
20 Total loans and securities ²	1,875.7	1,912.6	1,934.8	1,932.4	1,944.1	1,950.5	1,956.7	1,965.4	1,981.4	1,999.8	2,024.8	2,026.7
21 U.S. government securities 22 Other securities 23 Total loans and leases ² 24 Commercial and industrial 25 Bankers acceptances held ³ 26 Other commercial and	273.7	271.0	267.7	275.0	273.2	274.0	275.4	276.2	285.3	289.1	292.5	295.1
	163.3	178.7	193.8	188.9	183.9	181.8	182.2	182.5	183.9	192.1	200.5	196.0
	1,438.7	1,462.9	1,473.3	1,468.5	1,487.1	1,494.7	1,499.0	1,506.7	1,512.1	1,518.7	1,531.9	1,535.6
	494.8	501.5	501.4	500.1	506.9	510.0	508.5	509.4	508.6	508.3	509.9	511.8
	5.0	5.2	4.9	4.7	5.0	5.2	5,5	6.0	6.0	5.9	6.0	6.1
industrial U.S. addressees ⁴ Non-U.S. addressees ⁴ Real estate Individual Security Nonbank financial	489.7	496.4	496.5	495.4	501.9	504.9	503.0	503.4	502.6	502.4	503.9	505.6
	481.0	487.3	487.3	486.3	492.7	495.4	493.3	494.0	493.3	493.1	494.6	496.5
	8.8	9.0	9.2	9.1	9.2	9.5	9.7	9.4	9.3	9.4	9.2	9.1
	419.2	423.3	427.3	430.6	434.9	439.5	445.2	450.2	455.8	461.7	466.9	472.2
	291.0	294.8	297.0	296.3	296.8	298.6	301.1	303.1	304.9	307.2	310.2	311.4
	41.0	45.4	46.8	42.6	49.5	48.5	45.6	42.5	43.0	41.3	41.5	38.4
institutions	32.1	33.4	32.8r	31.2r	31.6'	32.2	33.1	34.6	34.3	34.6	35.3	35.4
	37.2	36.0	35.2	34.5	34.0	33.9	34.1	34.2	34.1	34.1 ²	34.0	33.8
subdivisions 55 Foreign banks. 66 Foreign official institutions 67 Lease financing receivables 68 All other loans	50.0	52.8	60.5	60.3	60.2	59.8	59.5	59.4	59.0	59.4	59.4	58.5
	9.3	9.5	9.3	9.3	9.1	9.0	9.1	9.2	9.4	9.1	9.4	9.3
	6.7	6.9	7.0	7.0	6.8	5.3	5.1	6.4	6.5	6.5	6.4	6.3
	18.3	18.8	19.6	19.8	19.8	19.9	19.9	20.0	20.0	20.1	20.3	20.3
	39.1	40.5	36.4	36.6	37.5	38.1	37.9	37.7	36.5	36.3	38.7	38.2

^{1.} Data are prorated averages of Wednesday estimates for domestically chartered insured banks, based on weekly sample reports and quarterly universe reports. For foreign-related institutions, data are averages of month-end estimates based on weekly reports from large U.S. agencies and branches and quarterly reports from all U.S. agencies and branches, New York investment companies majority owned by foreign banks, and Edge Act corporations owned by domestically chartered and foreign banks.

Excludes loans to commercial banks in the United States.
 Includes nonfinancial commercial paper held.
 United States includes the 50 states and the District of Columbia.
 NOTE. These data also appear in the Board's G.7 (407) release. For address, see inside front cover.

1.24 MAJOR NONDEPOSIT FUNDS OF COMMERCIAL BANKS¹

Monthly averages, billions of dollars

Source	198	35					19	36				
Source	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.
Total nondeposit funds Seasonally adjusted ² Not seasonally adjusted Federal funds, RPs, and other borrowings from nonbanks ³	122.3	128.2	131.7	131.7	141.2	134.1	135.7	132.6	136.0	137.7	142.3	139.8
	123.4	127.9	131.8	134.4	143.7	135.0	137.8	131.3	132.0	136.7	140.6	138.0
3 Seasonally adjusted	149.4	154.1	151.6	152.7	160.6	160.4	157.9	157.1	166.2	168.0	167.3	167.6
	150.5	153.7	151.6	155.3	163.1	161.3	160.0	155.8	162.3	166.9	165.6	165.9
institutions, not seasonally adjusted	-27.2	-25.9	-19.9	-21.0	-19.4	-26.3	-22.2	-24.5	-30.2	-30.2	-25.0	-27.8
MEMO 6 Domestically chartered banks' net positions with own foreign branches, not seasonally adjusted* 7 Gross due from balances 8 Gross due to balances. 9 Foreign-related institutions' net positions with directly related institutions, not seasonally	-30.2	-31.6	-28.0	-25.8	26.5	-30.2	-29.3	-30.5	-33.8	-31.2	-29.2	-31.9
	74.1	76.3	74.3	69.4	71.7	75.2	72.9	72.2	73.9	75.2	74.0	73.5
	43.9	44.7	46.4	43.6	45.2	45.1	43.6	41.7	40.1	44.0	44.8	41.6
adjusted ⁵ 10 Gross due from balances 11 Gross due to balances Security RP borrowings	3.1	5.7	8.1	4.8	7.1	3.9	7.1'	6.0	3.6	1.0	4.2	4.0
	55.9	56.7	57.6	60.0	60.7	62.5	60.0	62.8	64.2	66.2	67.9	68.3
	58.9	62.5	65.7	64.8	67.8	66.4	67.1	68.8	67.8	67.2	72.1	72.3
12 Seasonally adjusted	85.9	89.4	87.6	89.5	89.7	89.7	89.0	89.2	95.7	96.3	96.0	96.5
	87.0	89.0	87.7	92.2	92.2	90.6	91.2	88.0	91.8	95.3	94.3	94.8
U.S. Treasury demand balances ⁷ 14 Seasonally adjusted	13.5	17.5	19.0	21.1	15.7	17.4	21.3	18.5	14.7	13.1	16.0	13.2
	7.9	14.6	24.0	24.2	15.7	17.8	21.8	16.1	16.8	11.0	18.2	15.3
16 Seasonally adjusted	335.9	337.6	349.4	351.9	347.7	346.9	340.4	339.8	338.5 ^r	342.9 ^r	342.5 ^r	340.1
	337.5	339.4	348.3	350.7	348.3	343.5	339.7	338.1	337.5 ^r	343.2 ^r	344.6 ^r	342.8

^{1.} Commercial banks are those in the 50 states and the District of Columbia with national or state charters plus agencies and branches of foreign banks, New York investment companies majority owned by foreign banks, and Edge Act corporations owned by domestically chartered and foreign banks.

Data for lines 1-4 and 12-17 have been revised in light of benchmarking and revised seasonal adjustment.

2. Includes seasonally adjusted federal funds, RPs, and other borrowings from nonbanks and not seasonally adjusted net Eurodollars. Includes averages of Wednesday data for domestically chartered banks and averages of current and previous month-end data for foreign-related institutions.

^{3.} Other borrowings are borrowings on any instrument, such as a promissory note or due bill, given for the purpose of borrowing money for the banking business. This includes borrowings from Federal Reserve Banks and from foreign banks, term federal funds, overdrawn due from bank balances, loan RPs, and participations in pooled loans.

4. Averages of daily figures for member and nonmember banks.

5. Averages of daily data.

6. Based on daily average data reported by 122 large banks.

7. Includes U.S. Treasury demand deposits and Treasury tax-and-loan notes at commercial banks. Averages of daily data.

8. Averages of Wednesday figures.

1.25 ASSETS AND LIABILITIES OF COMMERCIAL BANKING INSTITUTIONS Last-Wednesday-of-Month Series Billions of dollars

A	1985					198	86				
Account	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.
All Commercial Banking Institutions ¹											
1 Loans and securities. 2 Investment securities. 3 U.S. government securities. 4 Other. 5 Trading account assets. 6 Total loans. 7 Interbank loans. 8 Loans excluding interbank. 9 Commercial and industrial. 10 Real estate. 11 Individual. 12 All other.	2,068.7	2,065.2	2,078.8	2,091.4	2,113.4	2,101.3	2,105.5	2.134.0	2,154.4	2,171.1	2,173.2
	420.4	432.5	432.8	427.2	429.5	430.9	432.6	445.7	455.1	464.6	467.4
	253.9	251.9	255.1	253.7	255.8	257.7	259.6	269.6	272.2	275.9	281.8
	166.5	180.6	177.7	173.5	173.6	173.2	173.0	176.1	183.0	188.7	185.6
	31.1	30.1	34.0	30.1	27.8	27.0	27.4	28.7	29.3	27.9	26.0
	1,617.2	1,602.6	1,612.0	1,634.2	1,656.1	1,643.5	1,645.5	1,659.6	1,670.0	1,678.5	1,679.8
	150.6	140.4	143.5	146.0	155.7	146.2	139.2	148.6	149.4	145.3	146.7
	1,466.7	1,462.2	1,468.5	1,488.1	1,500.4	1,497.2	1,506.3	1,511.0	1,520.6	1,533.2	1,533.1
	500.2	496.7	501.8	508.5	510.5	506.2	512.3	507.3	510.1	512.1	512.6
	423.7	428.7	431.5	435.9	441.7	446.4	451.4	457.6	463.2	467.7	473.5
	296.0	297.4	296.4	296.9	300.4	301.1	304.0	305.6	308.4	310.5	311.8
	246.7	239.4	238.7	246.9	247.8	243.6	238.7	240.5	238.8	242.9	235.2
13 Total cash assets	213.3	187.3	193.7	198.1	209.9	221.0	196.0	206,2	205.8	196.6	200.4
	27.6	21.9	26.2	29.1	25.5	30.2	27.9	28,2	27.9	27.8	31.2
	22.2	23.0	22.7	21.8	22.3	23.9	23.0	23,3	23.7	22.9	23.5
	79.5	64.2	66.9	68.8	80.7	84.6	67.3	72,1	73.5	66.3	66.3
institutions	36.0	31.3	31.8	31.1	34.7	36.8	32.0	33.8	33.6	32.3	32.6
	48.0	47.0	46.1	47.4	46.7	45.5	45.8	48.7	47.1	47.4	46.8
19 Other assets	201.9	187.0	186.5	195.3	207.0	195.9	196.6	196.6	196.2	200.8	198.3
20 Total assets/total liabilities and capital	2,483.8	2,439.6	2,458.9	2,484.8	2,530.3	2,518.3	2,498.1	2,536.7	2,556.4	2,568.4	2,571.9
21 Deposits 22 Transaction deposits 23 Savings deposits 24 Time deposits 25 Borrowings 26 Other habilities 27 Residual (assets less habilities)	1,772.5	1,739.5	1,746.4	1,762.8	1,798.4	1,807.4	1,791.9	1,819.5	1,833.6	1,830.8	1,843.8
	536.9	488.8	492.1	502.5	540.7	542.7	523.3	540.0	544.2	537.4	547.5
	452.0	454.2	457.2	462.0	467.8	477.3	482.4	490.8	497.7	504.4	514.8
	783.6	796.5	797.1	798.3	789.9	787.5	786.3	788.7	791.7	789.0	781.5
	367.8	364.4	374.7	373.1	390.7	367.4	366.8	379.2	377.3	388.1	380.0
	175.8	167.6	169.1	179.3	170.4	173.1	168.5	168.6	174.7	177.5	175.1
	167.7	168.2	168.8	169.7	170.8	170.3	170.9	169.4	170.8	172.1	173.0
MEMO 28 U.S. government securities (including trading account). 29 Other securities (including trading account).	269.7	269.8	278.4	273.7	274.0	275.1	276.5	288.8	289.8	292.5	298.6
	181.8	192.8	188.4	183.6	183.3	182.8	183.5	185.6	194.6	200.0	194.8
Domestically Chartered Commercial Banks ²											
30 Loans and securities. 31 Investment securities. 32 U.S. government securities. 33 Other. 34 Trading account assets. 35 Total loans. 36 Interbank loans. 37 Loans excluding interbank. 38 Commercial and industrial. 39 Real estate. 40 Individual. 41 All other.	1,954.3	1,954.3	1,964.0	1,972.4	1,993.3	1,985.3	1,990.0	2,014.0	2,029,4	2,039.8	2,046.2
	409.9	421.1	420.8	416.0	416.1	417.1	419.6	432.5	440,2	448.0	450.7
	249.0	247.0	249.6	248.5	248.8	250.2	253.1	263.2	264,5	267.5	272.9
	160.9	174.1	171.2	167.5	167.2	166.9	166.5	169.4	175,7	180.5	177.8
	31.1	30.1	34.0	30.1	27.8	27.0	27.4	28.7	29,3	27.9	26.0
	1,513.4	1,503.1	1,509.2	1,526.3	1,549.4	1,541.3	1,543.0	1,552.8	1,559,8	1,564.0	1,569.5
	123.8	115.8	115.8	120.2	129.3	123.3	117.3	122.7	123,1	118.9	122.4
	1,389.5	1,387.3	1,393.5	1,406.1	1,420.1	1,418.0	1,425.8	1,430.1	1,436,7	1,445.1	1,447.2
	445.3	442.5	446.2	448.2	452.3	449.8	452.5	448.4	448,4	447.2	447.2
	418.4	423.6	426.4	430.7	436.3	440.7	445.8	451.9	57,3	461.7	467.7
	295.7	297.1	296.2	296.6	300.1	300.8	303.6	305.3	308,1	310.1	311.5
	230.1	224.1	224.7	230.7	231.4	226.7	223.9	224.6	222,9	226.1	220.8
42 Total cash assets	197.2	171.1	179.1	182.7	194.3	205.8	180.1	187.8	189.3	180.4	183.1
	25.8	21.0	25.5	28.4	24.4	28.7	26.3	27.2	26.6	26.9	29.7
	22.2	23.0	22.6	21.7	22.2	23.8	22.9	23.2	23.7	22.8	23.4
	79.3	63.8	66.5	68.4	80.3	84.2	66.7	71.7	73.1	65.9	65.6
institutions	34.3	29.4	30.1	29.4	33.0	35.1	30.2	32.0	31.9	30.5	30.8
	35.7	34.0	34.3	34.7	34.3	34.0	34.0	33.6	34.1	34.4	33.5
48 Other assets	150.0	137.8	134.6	144.0	150.3	142.8	144.1	143.2	141.7	145.5	142.8
49 Total assets/total liabilities and capital	2,301.6	2,263.1	2,277.8	2,299.1	2,337.9	2,334.0	2,314.1	2,345.0	2,360.3	2,365.7	2,372.1
50 Deposits 51 Transaction deposits 52 Savings deposits 53 Time deposits 54 Borrowings 55 Other liabilities 56 Residual (assets less liabilities)	1,724.4	1,689.6	1,698.2	1,713.1	1,749.1	1,758.7	1,741.4	1,768.0	1,779.9	1,775.2	1,788.6
	529.5	481.6	484.8	495.0	533.1	535.3	515.5	532.1	536.1	529.3	539.7
	450.3	452.4	455.3	460.1	465.8	475.2	480.3	488.7	495.5	502.1	512.5
	744.7	755.7	758.1	758.1	750.1	748.1	745.6	747.2	748.2	743.8	736.5
	295.7	298.0	304.9	304.8	309.1	294.2	293.5	300.5	295.5	305.2	299.3
	116.9	110.5	109.0	114.6	112.0	113.9	111.5	110.3	117.3	116.4	114.3
	164.6	165.0	165.6	166.5	167.7	167.2	167.8	166.2	167.7	168.9	169.8

^{1.} Commercial banking institutions include insured domestically chartered commercial banks, branches and agencies of foreign banks, Edge Act and Agreement corporations, and New York State foreign investment corporations.

2. Insured domestically chartered commercial banks include all member banks and insured nonmember banks.

Note. Figures are partly estimated. They include all bank-premises subsidiaries and other significant majority-owned domestic subsidiaries. Loan and securities data for domestically chartered commercial banks are estimates for the last Wednesday of the month based on a sample of weekly reporting banks and quarter-end condition report data. Data for other banking institutions are estimates made for the last Wednesday of the month based on a weekly reporting sample of foreign-related institutions and quarter-end condition reports.

1.26 ALL LARGE WEEKLY REPORTING COMMERCIAL BANKS with Domestic Assets of \$1.4 Billion or More on December 31, 1982, Assets and Liabilities

Millions of dollars, Wednesday figures

_	A					1986				
_	Account	Sept. 3	Sept. 10	Sept. 17	Sept. 24	Oct. 1	Oct. 8	Oct. 15	Oct. 22	Oct. 29
1	Cash and balances due from depository institutions	108,527	100,020	98,357	90,021	107,770	92,984	118,066	100,532	92,899
2	Total loans, leases and securities, net	970,361	962,588	966,701	957,371	973,244	965,268	967,681	961,680	957,252
3		106,507	103,985	105,436	102,040		105,279	104,527	104,266	107,780
4 5	Trading account	24,875 81,633	22,593 81,392	22,808 82,628	19,947 82,092	20,348	20,742 84,536	19,315 85,212	18,823 85,443	20.023 87,757
6	One year or less	17,314	17,956	18,238	17,876	17,274	17,310	17,257	17,141	17,087
8	Over one through five years Over five years	38,808 25,510	38,011 25,426	38,436 25,954	37,766 26,450		39,826 27,400	40,324 27,631	40,103 28,200	39,946 30,724
9	Other securities	79,275	78,480	77,701	76,348	75,762	74,484	73,875	73,575	72,350
10	Trading account	8,788 70,487	7,785 70,695	7,098 70,604	6,223 70,125	5,821 69,941	4,901 69,584	4,866 69,009	5,074 68,501	4,535 67,816
12	States and political subdivisions, by maturity	61,327	61,329	61,466	61,013	60,448	60,126	59,466	59,024	58,287
13 14	One year or less Over one year	10,623 50,704	10,684 50,645	11,508 49,959	11,068 49,945	11,007 49,441	11,107 49,020	10,916 48,550	10,811 48,213	10,252 48,035
15	Other bonds, corporate stocks, and securities	9,160	9,365	9,137	9,112	9,492	9,457	9,543	9,477	9,529
16	Other trading account assets	5,106	5,351	5,989	5,425	5,346	5,375	5,399	4,580	5,096
17 18	Federal funds sold ¹	61,056 38,529	62,117 37,813	58,974 34,772	56,348 32,312	64,656 39,054	62,627	63,450 38,846	60,516 35,750	55,978 33,418
19	To nonbank brokers and dealers in securities	15,039	13,830	15,470	15,238	17,219	13,939	15,636	14,772	14,327
20 21	To others Other loans, and leases, gross ² Other loans, gross ² Commercial and industrial ²	7,488 739,576	10,474 733,892	8,731 739,872	8,798 738,422	8,383 744,423	9,677 738,664	8,967 741,614	9,994 739,961	8,233 737,259
22	Other loans, gross ²	723,334	717,613	723,467	721,964	727,987	722,193	725,327	723,669	720,957
23 24	Bankers acceptances and commercial paper	258,439 2,447	256,616 2,257	258,329 2,268	256,623 2,257	259,659 2,257	258,542 2,286	259,145 2,484	258,701 2,390	257,388 2,387
24 25	All other	255,991	254,359	256,061	254,366	257,402	256,255	256,660	256,311	255,001
26 27	U.S. addressees Non-U.S. addressees	251,931 4,061	250,330 4,029	252,077 3,984	250,390 3,976	253,510 3,892	252,398 3,857	252,757 3,903	252,469 3,842	251,155 3,846
28	Real estate loans ²	196,674	197,426	198.658	198,821	198,294	198,712	199,567	200,696	200,268
29	To individuals for personal expenditures	138,596	138,936	139,364	139,649	140,101	140,135	140,460	140,712	141,026
30 31	To depository and financial institutions	47,876 14,938	47,496 15,045	48,177 14,915	48,611 16,616	49,250 16,644	48,738 15,581	48,769 15,642	48,198 15,724	47,203 15,643
32	Banks in foreign countries	5,774	5,058	5,258	5,304	5,260	6,035	5,858	4,810	4.575
33 34	Nonbank depository and other financial institutions For purchasing and carrying securities	27,163 17,567	27,393 15,269	28,004 16,294	26,691 16,043	27,347 16,791	27,122 14,473	27,269 14,855	27,664 13,816	26,984 12,962
35	To finance agricultural production	6,059	6,008	6,017	5,960	5,997	6,008	5,922	5,909	5,776
36 37	To states and political subdivisions	36,443 3,234	36,230 3,121	36,157 3,170	36,251 3,086	36,080 3,194	35,908 3,153	35,724 3,224	35,531 3,248	35,472 3,246
38	All other	18,447	16,510	17,302	16,920	18,620	16,524	17,660	16,856	17,614
39 40	Less: Unearned income	16,242 4,846	16,279 4,869	16,405 4,884	16,458 4,902	16,436 4,877	16,472 4,910	16,287 4,933	16,292 4,944	16,302 4,950
41	Loan and lease reserve ²	16,314	16,369	16,388	16,311	16,163	16,252	16,251	16,273	16,261
42 43	Other loans and leases, net ²	718,416 127,731	712,654	718,600 129,236	717,210 126,746	723,382 133,767	717,503 129,724	720,430 127,824	718,744 124,531	716,048 124,789
	Total assets	1,206,619	1,188,911	1,194,295	1,174,138	1,214,781	1,187,977	1,213,570	1,186,743	1,174,940
45	Demand deposits	234,522	217,506	219,345	209,278	241,097	215,872	246,596	212,947	212,267
46	Individuals, partnerships, and corporations	178,174	168,931	169,593	159,937	185,025	167,357	187,010	163,396	163,670
47 48	States and political subdivisions U.S. government.	5,519 1,607	4,668 2,611	5,524 2,169	5,138 2,972	6,103 1,490	4,828 2,785	6,030 3,238	5,458 2,495	4,914 2,580
49	Depository institutions in United States	29,377	25,239 6,495	25,614 6,498	24,263 6,580	29,178 7,065	23,713	31,249	24,214 6,478	24,298 6,104
50 51	Banks in foreign countries	7,260 701	811	972	854	927	6,847 794	7,599 874	911	828
52 53	Certified and officers' checks	11,884 51,042	8,751 50,618	8,975 50,375	9,535 48,643	11,310 50,510	9,547 51,391	10,595 51,377	9,995 50,927	9,872 50,502
54	Nontransaction balances	499,540	500,448	499,768	499,468	501,642	500,989	501,470	499,512	498,878
55 56	Individuals, partnerships and corporations	461,099 25,716	461,923 25,673	461,489 25,526	460,646 25,660	463,269 25,653	462,292 25,926	463,149 25,879	461,189 25,926	460,398 25,868
57	U.S. government	883	863	850	799	860	870	878	893	910
58 59	Depository institutions in the United States	10,612	10,752	10,666 1,237	11,095 1,269	10,606 1,254	10,618 1,283	10,346 1,218	10,287 1,218	10,489
60	Liabilities for borrowed money	253,589	252,855	255,181	249,389	255,179	256,038	249,894	254,958	244,891
61 62	Borrowings from Federal Reserve Banks	730 2,863	3,521 808	150 16,366	787 19,716	230 18,470	1,680 6,362	100 2,267	1,688 6,514	195 6,846
63	Treasury tax-and-loan notes All other liabilities for borrowed money ³	249,996	248,527	238,665	228,886	236,479	247,996	247,527	246,755	237,850
64	Other liabilities and subordinated note and debentures	85,157	84,307	86,725	84,291	82,911	i	80,471	84,513	84,438
		1,123,850			1	1	1,104,116		1,102,858	
66	Residual (total assets minus total liabilities)4	82,769	83,177	82,902	83,068	83,441	83,861	83,762	83,885	83,964
67	MEMO Total loans and leases (gross) and investments adjusted ⁵	938,054	930,968	938,286	929,655	938,586	931,837	934,376	931,423	929,403
68	Total loans and leases (gross) and investments adjusted ⁵	747,165	743,151	749,159	745,843	753,381	746,699	750,575	749,002	744,176
69 70	Time deposits in amounts of \$100,000 or more Loans sold outright to affiliates—total ⁶	153,714 1,706	154,143 1,729	153,741 1,738	154,654 1,748	153,604 1,744	153,607 1,729	152,532 1,705	152,852 1,736	152,050 1,703
71	Commercial and industrial	1,023	1,032	1,041	1,046	1,047	1,027	1,007	1,039	1,006
72 73	Other	684 215,324	697 215,623	697 215,671	702 214,955	698 218,426	702 218,107	698 220,259	697 218,405	697 218,429
, ,		2.0,027	2,0,040	,0,1	1,233	=:::, 720	2.3,107	22.7,237	2.0,400	-13,427

^{1.} Includes securities purchased under agreements to resell.
2. Levels of major loan items were affected by the Sept. 26, 1984, transaction between Continental Illinois National Bank and the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation. For details see the H.4.2 statistical release dated Oct. 5, 1984.
3. Includes federal funds purchased and securities sold under agreements to repurchase; for information on these liabilities at banks with assets of \$1 billion or more on Dec. 31, 1977, see table 1.13.

^{4.} This is not a measure of equity capital for use in capital adequacy analysis or for other analytic uses.
5. Exclusive of loans and federal funds transactions with domestic commercial banks.
6. Loans sold are those sold outright to a bank's own foreign branches, nonconsolidated nonbank affiliates of the bank, the bank's holding company (if not a bank), and nonconsolidated nonbank subsidiaries of the holding company.

1.28 LARGE WEEKLY REPORTING COMMERCIAL BANKS IN NEW YORK CITY Assets and Liabilities

Millions of dollars, Wednesday figures except as noted

					1986				
Account	Sept. 3	Sept. 10	Sept, 17	Sept. 24	Oct. 1	Oct. 8	Oct. 15	Oct. 22	Oct. 29
Cash and balances due from depository institutions Total loans, leases and securities, net!	24,696 202,915	25,700 202,817	22,741 201,427	20,592 202,739	30,803 207,604	21,423 205,670	28,967 207,479	28,537 205,107	22,075 202,955
Securities 3 U.S. Treasury and government agency ² 4 Trading account ² 5 Investment account, by maturity 6 One year or less	0 0 10,735 1,197	0 0 10,666 1,246	0 0 10,155 1,293	0 0 10,989 1,363	0 0 11,159 1,311	0 0 11,404 1,322	0 0 11,346 1,342	0 0 11,437 1,348	0 0 13,582 1,398
7 Over one through five years 8 Over five years. 9 Other securities ² . 10 Trading account ² .	5,689 3,849 0 0	5,547 3,872 0 0	5,133 3,729 0 0	5,344 4,281 0 0	5,290 4,557 0 0	5,490 4,592 0 0	5,594 4,410 0 0	5,690 4,400 0 0	5,659 6,525 0
11 Investment account 12 States and political subdivisions, by maturity 13 One year or less. 14 Over one year 15 Other bonds, corporate stocks and securities 16 Other trading account assets ²	17,221 14,927 1,767 13,160 2,294 0	17,089 14,772 1,767 13,005 2,316 0	17,074 14,982 2,427 12,555 2,092	16,967 14,957 2,386 12,570 2,010	16,933 14,859 2,423 12,436 2,073 0	16,722 14,702 2,374 12,328 2,020 0	16,510 14,492 2,333 12,160 2,017 0	16,343 14,325 2,354 11,970 2,018 0	16,188 14,112 2,099 12,012 2,076 0
Loans and leases 17 Federal funds sold ³ . 18 To commercial banks 19 To nonbank brokers and dealers in securities 20 To others 21 Other loans and leases, gross 22 Other loans, gross. 23 Commercial and industrial.	26,009 13,491 7,196 5,322 154,960 151,768 57,652	30,352 15,754 6,226 8,373 150,798 147,593 57,037	26,664 12,619 7,595 6,450 153,636 150,411 57,477	25,452 11,349 7,020 7,083 155,358 152,116 56,997	28,340 12,364 9,119 6,858 157,044 153,786 58,221	28,823 13,994 6,703 8,126 154,724 151,445 58,338	30,596 15,647 7,585 7,363 155,029 151,745 58,801	28,731 12,971 7,711 8,049 154,608 151,305 58,647	24,443 10,704 6,958 6,780 154,790 151,473 58,148
24 Bankers acceptances and commercial paper 25 All other 26 U.S. addressees 27 Non-U.S. addressees 28 Real estate loans 29 To individuals for personal expenditures	563 57,089 56,628 460 33,026 19,357	580 56,456 55,975 482 33,061 19,446	504 56,973 56,505 469 33,488 19,544	459 56,537 56,035 502 33,770 19,434	457 57,764 57,337 427 33,553 19,575	454 57,884 57,490 394 33,616 19,596	558 58,243 57,843 400 33,563 19,701	58,025 57,628 397 33,943 19,740	629 57,519 57,154 366 34,190 19,702
10 To depository and financial institutions 11 Commercial banks in the United States 12 Banks in foreign countries 13 Nonbank depository and other financial institutions 14 For purchasing and carrying securities 15 To finance agricultural production 16 states and political subdivisions 17 To foreign governments and official institutions	17,009 6,686 2,964 7,359 9,040 325 8,879 836	16,410 6,592 2,246 7,571 7,401 329 8,853 735	16,706 6,780 2,279 7,646 8,735 316 8,915 815	18,478 8,469 2,712 7,297 8,655 314 9,011 749	18,076 8,432 2,526 7,118 8,654 362 8,830 868	18,069 7,857 3,064 7,149 7,355 353 8,787 845	17,607 7,599 2,926 7,082 7,018 300 8,710 916	17,358 17,707 2,437 7,215 7,159 309 8,669 918	16,950 7,632 2,015 7,302 6,784 282 8,676 899
38 All other 39 Lease financing receivables 40 Less: Unearned income 41 Loan and lease reserve 42 Other loans and leases, net 43 All other assets 44 Total assets	5,643 3,192 1,466 4,545 148,950 75,527 303,138	4,321 3,205 1,473 4,615 144,710 71,300' 299,816'	4,415 3,225 1,480 4,622 147,534 73,426 297,594	4,708 3,242 1,484 4,543 149,331 70,069 293,400	5,646 3,259 1,477 4,396 151,172 72,822 311,228	4,486 3,279 1,510 4,492 148,722 70,463 297,556	5,129 3,284 1,512 4,489 149,028 69,516 305,963	4,561 (3,304) 1,516 4,497 148,595 66,849 300,493	5,842 3,317 1,518 4,530 148,742 68,856 293,886
Deposits 45 Demand deposits 46 Individuals, partnerships, and corporations 47 States and political subdivisions. 48 U.S. government. 49 Depository institutions in the United States 50 Banks in foreign countries. 51 Foreign governments and official institutions.	58,598 39,186 496 213 6,515 5,963 575	55,811 38,342 535 493 6,901 5,247 665	56,120 39,024 709 209 6,347 5,232 812	54,785 36,487 790 494 6,626 5,414 693	66,457 45,477 1,115 213 8,276 5,772 776	55,279 38,034 654 592 5,594 5,490 659	65,283 43,773 1,200 565 7,707 6,410 731	54,555 36,298 792 514 6,035 5,276 758	54,312 37,308 544 495 6,089 4,948 672
52 Certified and officers' checks 53 Transaction balances other than demand deposits ATS, NOW, Super NOW, telephone transfers) 54 Nontransaction balances 55 Individuals, partnerships and corporations 56 States and political subdivisions. 57 U.S. government.	5,649 5,965 92,228 83,534 5,667 84	3,627 6,016 92,212 83,424 5,645 90	3,787 6,035 92,525 83,884 5,535 74	5,819 92,744 83,755 5,622 72	4,830 6,064 94,969 85,871 5,779 68	4,255 6,190 93,852 84,554 5,941 73	4,896 6,171 95,261 86,182 5,821	4,882 6,126 94,472 85,255 5,953 80	4,255 6,113 93,896 84,846 5,947 79
58 Depository institutions in the United States 59 Foreign governments, official institutions and banks 60 Liabilities for borrowed money 61 Borrowings from Federal Reserve Banks 62 Treasury tax-and-loan notes 63 All other liabilities for borrowed money 64 Other liabilities and subordinated note and debentures	2,317 625 83,395 0 942 82,453 35,880	2,425 628 83,383 2,540 119 80,724 35,205	2,403 628 79,921 0 3,907 76,014 35,855	2,635 659 77,216 250 4,736 72,230 35,785	2,603 648 80,615 0 3,748 76,867 35,804	2,632 651 81,933 1,450 1,207 79,275 32,878	2,554 626 77,863 0 501 77,361 33,929	2,549 634 81,937 1,380 2,005 78,552 35,974	2,399 626 76,552 0 1,751 74,801 35,799
65 Total liabilities	276,066 27,072	272,628r 27,188	270,456 27,138	266,350 27,051	283,910 27,318	270,131 27,424	278,507 27,456	273,064 27,428	266,672 27,214
MEMO 67 Total loans and leases (gross) and investments adjusted ^{1,7} 68 Total loans and leases (gross) adjusted ⁷ 69 Time deposits in amounts of \$100,000 or more	188,748 160,792 32,608	186,558 158,804 32,668	188,130 160,902 32,927	188,949 160,993 32,954	192,680 164,588 33,560	189,822 161,696 33,429	190,234 162,378 33,607	190,442 162,661 33,669	190,666 160,896 33,418

Excludes trading account securities.
 Not available due to confidentiality.
 Includes securities purchased under agreements to resell.
 Includes trading account securities.
 Includes federal funds purchased and securities sold under agreements to repurchase.

Not a measure of equity capital for use in capital adequacy analysis or for other analytic uses.
 Exclusive of loans and federal funds transactions with domestic commercial banks.
 Note. These data also appear in the Board's H.4.2 (504) release. For address, see inside front cover.

1.30 LARGE WEEKLY REPORTING U.S. BRANCHES AND AGENCIES OF FOREIGN BANKS! Assets and Liabilities

Millions of dollars, Wednesday figures

Acquired					1986	_			
Account	Sept. 3	Sept. 10	Sept. 17	Sept. 24	Oct. 1	Oct. 8	Oct. 15	Oct. 22	Oct. 29
1 Cash and due from depository institutions.	10,587	10,064	9,388	9,647	9,352	10,380	10,020	10,245	10,592
2 Total loans and securities	73,793	72,869	73,551	76,462	76,737	75,876	75,644	73,183	74,011
3 U.S. Treasury and govt. agency securities	5,613	5,736	5,947	5,917	5,931	6,011	5,768	5,750	6,230
4 Other securities	5,491 3,976	5,620 3,755	5,692 3,771	5,710 4,805	5,712 4,093	5,712 5,377	5,788 5,773	5,374 5,480	5,371 4,682
6 To commercial banks in the United States	3,003	2,789	2,855	3,630	3,089	4.352	4,594	4,174	3,902
7 To others	972	966	916	1,175	1,004	1,026	1,178	1,306	780
8 Other loans, gross	58,714	57,758	58,142	60,030	61,000	58,776	58,316	56,580	57,728
9 Commercial and industrial	33,964	34,172	34,604	35,910	36,724	35,588	35,503	35,678	36,307
paper	2,984 30,980	3,143 31,029	3,223 31,381	3,225 32,685	3,305 33,419	3,064 32,524	2,977 32,526	3,058 32,620	3,036 33,271
12 U.S. addressees	28,702	28,682	29,064	30,326	31,156	30,294	30,183	30,240	30,955
13 Non-U.S. addressees	2.278	2.347	2,317	2,359	2.263	2,229	2,343	2,381	2,316
14 To financial institutions	16,918	16,194	15,605	15,680	15,877	15,350	14,776	13,922	14,174
15 Commercial banks in the United States.	13,932	13,167	12,679	12,696	12,535	12,196	11,458	10,786	11,022
16 Banks in foreign countries	1,202	1,182 1,845	1,166	1,161	1,291 2,051	1,064 2,089	1,109 2,209	986 2,150	1,038 2,114
Nonbank financial institutions To foreign govts, and official institutions	1,784 605	1,843	1,760 602	1,822 642	561	567	702	541	532
19 For purchasing and carrying securities.	2.918	2,495	2.919	3,403	3,257	2,802	2.841	2,022	2,249
20 All other	4,309	4,292	4,411	4,395	4,581	4,468	4,492	4,417	4,465
21 Other assets (claims on nonrelated parties)	23,007	22,738	22,900	22,880	23,087	23,221	22,958	23,303	23,280
22 Net due from related institutions	14,968	13,706	13,389	13,552	15,675	15,791	15,050	13,708	12,934
23 Total assets	122,355	119,378	119,229	122,542	124,850	125,268	123,673	120,438	120,817
than directly related institutions	35,704	35,779	36,561	36,579	36,775	36,344	36,446	35,342	36,608
25 Transaction accounts and credit balances ³	3,232	3,134	3,275	3,149	3,097	3,312	3,574	3,050	3,284
26 Individuals, partnerships, and	-,	1)	,	1	1		1	,
corporations	1,802	1,800	1,777	1,778	1,721	1,994	1,882	1,825	1,811
27 Other	1,430	1,335	1,498	1,371	1,376	1,318	1,692	1,224 32,292	1,473 33,324
28 Nontransaction accounts ⁴	32,472	32,644	33,286	33,430	33,677	33,032	32,872	32,292	33,324
corporations	26,349	26,508	27,253	27,427	27,646	26,748	26,642	26,014	27,129
30 Other	6,122	6,136	6,033	6,003	6,031	6,284	6,230	6,278	6,195
31 Borrowings from other than directly									
related institutions	51,432	48,755	47,563	47,806	50,875	52,898	50,873	46,956	46,772
32 Federal funds purchased ⁵	26,483	26,124	24,985	25,059	27,680	31,046	28,947	25,278	24,966
United States	17.888	17,387	16,577	15,189	19,103	21,302	19,317	15,266	16,527
34 From others	8,595	8,737	8,408	9,870	8,577	9,744	9,630	10,012	8,439
35 Other liabilities for borrowed money	24,949	22,632	22,578	22,747	23,195	21,852	21,926	21,678	21,805
36 To commercial banks in the	22.452	20.141	20 120	20.457	21.02	10.75	10.04	10.202	10.741
United States	22,452 2,497	20,141 2,491	20,129 2,450	20,457 2,290	21,026 2,168	19,651 2,201	19,841 2,085	19,303 2,374	19,741 2,065
38 Other liabilities to nonrelated parties	24,155	24,138	24,676	24,815	24,750	24,931	24,570	24,805	24,833
39 Net due to related institutions	11,064	10,706	10,428	13,341	12,450	11,095	11,784	13,335	12,605
40 Total liabilities	122,355	119,378	119,229	122,542	124,850	125,268	123,673	120,438	120,817
Мемо				į					
41 Total loans (gross) and securities adjusted ⁶	56,858	56,913	58,018	60,136	61,113	59,328	59,591	58,224	59,086
42 Total loans (gross) adjusted ⁶	45,754	45,557	46,378	48,508	49,469	47,605	48,035	47,100	47,486

Effective Jan. 1, 1986, the reporting panel includes 65 U.S. branches and agencies of foreign banks that include those branches and agencies with assets of \$750 million or more on June 30, 1980, plus those branches and agencies that had reached the \$750 million asset level on Dec. 31, 1984.
 Includes securities purchased under agreements to resell.
 Includes credit balances, demand deposits, and other checkable deposits.

^{4.} Includes savings deposits, money market deposit accounts, and time deposits.
5. Includes securities sold under agreements to repurchase.
6. Exclusive of loans to and federal funds sold to commercial banks in the United States.

A22 Domestic Financial Statistics □ January 1987

1.31 GROSS DEMAND DEPOSITS Individuals, Partnerships, and Corporations¹

Billions of dollars, estimated daily-average balances, not seasonally adjusted

					Commercia	al banks	·			
Type of holder	1981	1982	1983	1984		19	85		19	86
	Dec.	Dec.	Dec.	Dec.	Mar.3.4	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June
1 All holders—Individuals, partnerships, and corporations.	288.9	291.8	293.5	302.7	286.3	298.4	299.3	321,0	307.4	322.4
2 Financial business 3 Nonfinancial business 4 Consumer 5 Foreign 6 Other	28.0 154.8 86.6 2.9 16.7	35.4 150.5 85.9 3.0 17.0	32.8 161.1 78.5 3.3 17.8	31.7 166.3 81.5 3.6 19.7	27.3 157.9 78.9 3.6 18.7	27.9 164.5 82.8 3.7 19.5	28.1 167.2 82.0 3.5 18.5	32.3 178.5 85.5 3.5 21.2	31.8 166.6 84.0 3.4 21.6	32.3 180.0 86.4 3.0 20.6
				W	eekly repor	ting banks				
	1981	1982	1983	1984		19	85		19	86
	Dec.	Dec.	Dec.	Dec. ²	Mar. ^{3,4}	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June
7 All holders—Individuals, partnerships, and corporations.	137.5	144.2	146.2	157.1	147,7	151.2	153.6	168.6	159.7	168.5
8 Financial business 9 Nonfinancial business 10 Consumer 11 Foreign 12 Other	21.0 75.2 30.4 2.8 8.0	26.7 74.3 31.9 2.9 8.4	24.2 79.8 29.7 3.1 9.3	25.3 87.1 30.5 3.4 10.9	21.9 82.3 30.2 3.4 9.8	22.1 83.7 31.0 3.5 10.9	22.7 85.5 31.6 3.3 10.5	25.9 94.5 33.2 3.1 12.0	25.5 86.8 32.6 3.3 11.5	25.7 93.1 34.9 2.9 11.9

^{1.} Figures include cash items in process of collection. Estimates of gross deposits are based on reports supplied by a sample of commercial banks. Types of depositors in each category are described in the June 1971 BULLETIN, p. 466. Figures may not add to totals because of rounding.

2. Beginning in March 1984, these data reflect a change in the panel of weekly reporting banks, and are not comparable to earlier data. Estimates in bilinons of dollars for December 1983 based on the new weekly reporting panel are: financial business, 24.4: nonfinancial business, 80.9; consumer, 30.1: foreign, 3.1; other, 9.5.

3. Beginning March 1985, financial business deposits and, by implication, total gross demand deposits have been redefined to exclude demand deposits due to

thrift institutions. Historical data have not been revised. The estimated volume of such deposits for December 1984 is \$5.0 billion at all insured commercial banks and \$3.0 billion at weekly reporting banks.

4. Historical data back to March 1985 have been revised to account for corrections of bank reporting errors. Historical data before March 1985 have not been revised, and may contain reporting errors. Data for all commercial banks for March 1985 were revised as follows (in billions of dollars): all holders, -3; financial business, -8; nonfinancial business, -4; consumer, 9; foreign, 1; other, -1. Data for weekly reporting banks for March 1985 were revised as follows (in billions of dollars): all holders, -1; financial business, -7; nonfinancial business, -5; consumer, 1.1; foreign, 1; other, -2.

1.32 COMMERCIAL PAPER AND BANKERS DOLLAR ACCEPTANCES OUTSTANDING

Millions of dollars, end of period

	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985			19	86		
Instrument	Dec.	Dec.	Dec.	Dec.	Dec.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.
			Con	nmercial pa	per (season	ally adjuste	ed unless no	sted otherw	ise)		
1 All issuers	165,829	166,436	187,658	237,586	300,899	297,108	309,843	310,211	311,435	326,601	326,567
Financial companies ¹ Dealer-placed paper ⁴ Total Bank-related (not seasonally	30,333	34,605	44,455	56,485	78,443	83,871	87,423	89,757	90,038	94,084	97,994
adjusted)	6,045	2,516	2,441	2,035	1,602	1,520	1,575	1,568	1,772	1,799	1,980
4 Total 5 Bank-related (not seasonally adjusted)	81,660 26,914 53,836	84,393 32,034 47,437	97,042 35,566 46,161	110,543 42,105 70,558	135,504 44,778 86,952	135,801 37,835 77,436	39,009 80,168	142,933 40,147 78,021	39,067 79,276	149,200 40,415 83,317	147,497 37,455 81,076
				Bankers d	ollar accep	tances (not	seasonally	adjusted)7			
7 Total	69,226	79,543	78,309	77,121	68,115	66,235	66,759	67,080	66,437	64,480	67,009
Holder 8 Accepting banks 9 Own bills. 10 Bills bought Federal Reserve Banks	10,857 9,743 1,115	10,910 9,471 1,439	9,355 8,125 1,230	9,811 8,621 1,191	11,174 9,448 1,726	12,287 10,261 2,026	12,216 10,254 1,962	12,789 10,641 2,147	11,577 9,257 2,320	12,127 9,794 2,333	13,101 11,001 2,101
11 Own account 12 Foreign correspondents 13 Others	195 1,442 56,731	1,480 949 66,204	418 729 67,807	671 66,639	0 937 56,004	0 746 53,202	0 664 53,880	0 896 53,396	931 53,929	0 897 51,456	0 924 52,984
Basis 14 Imports into United States 15 Exports from United States 16 All other	14,765 15,400 39,060	17,683 16,328 45,531	15,649 16,880 45,781	17,560 15,859 43,702	15,147 13,204 39,765	14,464 13,473 38,299	15,094 13,574 38,091	15,106 13,721 38,254	15,601 13,781 37,056	15,796 12,948 35,736	16,612 12,693 37,704

^{1.} Effective Dec. 1, 1982, there was a break in the commercial paper series. The 1. Effective Dec. 1, 1982, there was a break in the commercial paper series. The key changes in the content of the data involved additions to the reporting panel, the exclusion of broker or dealer placed borrowings under any master note agreements from the reported data, and the reclassification of a large portion of bank-related paper from dealer-placed to directly placed.

2. Correction of a previous misclassification of paper by a reporter has created a break in the series beginning December 1983. The correction adds some paper to nonfinancial and to dealer-placed financial paper.

3. Institutions engaged primarily in activities such as, but not limited to, commercial, savings, and mortgage banking; sales, personal, and mortgage financing; factoring, finance leasing, and other business lending; insurance underwriting; and other investment activities.

- 4. Includes all financial company paper sold by dealers in the open market.

 5. As reported by financial companies that place their paper directly with investors.
- investors.

 6. Includes public utilities and firms engaged primarily in such activities as communications, construction, manufacturing, mining, wholesale and retail trade, transportation, and services.

 7. Beginning October 1984, the number of respondents in the bankers acceptance survey were reduced from 340 to 160 institutions—those with \$50 million or more in total acceptances. The new reporting group accounts for over 95 percent of total acceptances activity. of total acceptances activity.

1.33 PRIME RATE CHARGED BY BANKS on Short-Term Business Loans

Percent per annum

Effective date	Rate	Effective Date	Rate	Month	Average rate	Month	Average rate
1984—Mar. 19 Apr. 5. May 8 June 25. Sept.27. Oct. 17 29 Nov. 9 28 Dec. 20	13.00 12.75 12.50 12.00 11.75	1985—Jan. 15 May 20 June 18 1986—Mar. 7. Apr. 21 July 11 Aug. 26	9.50 9.00 8.50 8.00	1984—Jan. Feb. Mar. Apr. Apr. May. June July Aug. Sept. Oct. Nov. Dec. 1985—Jan. Feb. Mar. Apr. Apr. May.	12.39 12.60 13.00 13.00 12.97	1985—June. July. Aug. Sept. Oct. Nov. Dec. 1986—Jan. Feb. Mar. Apr. May. June. July Aug. Sept. Oct.	9.78 9.50 9.50 9.50 9.50 9.50 9.50 9.50 9.10 8.83 8.50 8.16 7.50 7.50

Note. These data also appear in the Board's H.15 (519) release. For address, see inside front cover.

1.35 INTEREST RATES Money and Capital Markets

Averages, percent per annum; weekly and monthly figures are averages of business day data unless otherwise noted.

Instrument	1983	1984	1985		19	86			1986	, week end	ling	
		1200	120.	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Oct. 3	Oct. 10	Oct. 17	Oct. 24	Oct. 31
Money Market Rates								:				
Federal funds ^{1,2} Discount window borrowing ^{1,2,3} Commercial paper ^{4,5}	9.09	10.22	8.10	6.56	6.17	5.89	5.85	6.08	5.75	5.83	5.91	5.86
	8.50	8.80	7.69	6.16	5.82	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50
3 1-month 4 3-month 5 6-month Finance paper, directly placed ^{4,5}	8.87 8.88 8.89	10.05 10.10 10.16	7,94 7,95 8,01	6.42 6.33 6.24	6.02 5.92 5.83	5.74 5.68 5.61	5.74 5.68 5.61	5.83 5.76 5.70	5.67 5.61 5.53	5.73 5.67 5.59	5.78 5.74 5.68	5.74 5.69 5.61
6 I-month	8.80	9.97	7.91	6.42	5.98	5.76	5.74	5.84	5.67	5.77	5,79	5.69
	8.70	9.73	7.77	6.31	5.94	5.61	5.56	5.65	5.53	5.53	5,57	5.55
	8.69	9.65	7.75	6.24	5.90	5.54	5.50	5.61	5.50	5.46	5,49	5.46
9 3-month	8.90	10.14	7.92	6.23	5.80	5.60	5.58	5.63	5.43	5.60	5.67	5.59
	8.91	10.19	7.96	6.14	5.71	5.56	5.52	5.59	5.36	5.55	5.64	5.53
Certificates of deposit, secondary market 1	8.96	10.17	7.97	6.43	5.97	5.73	5.71	5.79	5.62	5.70	5.79	5.69
	9.07	10.37	8.05	6.37	5.92	5.71	5.69	5.77	5.59	5.69	5.78	- 5.68
	9.27	10.68	8.25	6.36	5.92	5.71	5.70	5.77	5.59	5.69	5.79	5.69
	9.56	10.73	8.28	6.54	6.06	5.88	5.88	5.99	5.84	5.79	5.95	5.94
Secondary market 1	8.61	9.52	7.48	5.83	5.53	5.21	5.18	5.19	5.05	5.20	5.29	5.19
	8.73	9.76	7.65	5.86	5.58	5.35	5.26	5.35	5.10	5.28	5.37	5.27
	8.80	9.92	7.81	5.90	5.60	5.45	5.41	5.47	5.27	5.41	5.49	5.43
Auction average ¹⁰ 18 3-month 19 6-month 20 1-year	8.52	9.57	7.47	5.84	5.57	5.19	5.18	5.20	5.08	5.13	5.30	5.18
	8.76	9.80	7.64	5.85	5.58	5.31	5.26	5.37	5.13	5.22	5.39	5.21
	8.86	9.91	7.76	5.98	5.82	5.33	5.44	5.47	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	5.44
Capital Market Rates												
U.S. Treasury notes and bonds ¹¹ Constant maturities ¹² 21	9.57 10.21 10.45 10.80 11.02 11.10 11.34 11.18	10.89 11.65 11.89 12.24 12.40 12.44 12.48 12.39	8,43 9,27 9,64 10,13 10,51 10,62 10,97 10,79	6.27 6.67 6.86 7.06 7.22 7.30 7.29 7.27	5.93 6.33 6.49 6.80 7.01 7.17 7.28 7.33	5.77 6.35 6.62 6.92 7.28 7.45 7.56 7.62	5.72 6.28 6.56 6.83 7.24 7.43 7.61 7.70	5.79 6.35 6.65 6.93 7.28 7.43 7.55 7.60	5.57 6.14 6.43 6.72 7.13 7.31 7.50 7.59	5.73 6.30 6.59 6.88 7.33 7.53 7.71 7.81	5.82 6.37 6.66 6.92 7.35 7.52 7.71 7.80	5.74 6.30 6.57 6.80 7.17 7.39 7.59
Composite ¹³ 29 Over 10 years (long-term)	10.84	11.99	10.75	7.86	7.72	8.08	8.04	8.03	7.97	8.16	8.14	7.96
Moody's series ¹⁴ 30 Aaa	8.80	9.61	8.60	7.24	7.11	6.91	6.44	6.85	6.50	6.45	6.30	6.10
	10.17	10.38	9.58	7.95	7.81	7.59	7.23	7.45	7.25	7.40	7.10	6.95
	9.51	10.10	9.11	7.51	7.21	7.11	7.08	7.19	7.06	7.08	7.11	6.94
33 All industries	12.78	13.49	12.05	9.52	9.44	9.55	9.54	9.56	9.54	9,56	9.56	9,49
	12.04	12.71	11.37	8.88	8.72	8.89	8.86	8.90	8.86	8,88	8.89	8.80
	12.42	13.31	11.82	9.28	9.22	9.36	9.33	9.36	9.33	9,35	9.35	9,30
	13.10	13.74	12.28	9.76	9.64	9.73	9.72	9.74	9.74	9,75	9.73	9,65
	13.55	14.19	12.72	10.16	10.18	10.20	10.24	10.23	10.24	10,25	10.26	10,19
38 A-rated, recently-offered utility bonds 17	12.73	13.81	12.06	9.57	9.51	9.56	9.48	9,50	9.51	9.52	9,49	9.32
MEMO: Dividend/price ratio ¹⁸ 39 Preferred stocks	11.02	11.59	10.49	8.68	8,42	8.10	8.17	8.18	8.15	8.23	8.20	8.09
	4.40	4.64	4.25	3.41	3,36	3.43	3.49	3.53	3.49	3.47	3.50	3.44

^{1.} Weekly and monthly figures are averages of all calendar days, where the rate for a weekend or holiday is taken to be the rate prevailing on the preceding business day. The daily rate is the average of the rates on a given day weighted by the volume of transactions at these rates.

2. Weekly figures are averages for statement week ending Wednesday.

3. Rate for the Federal Reserve Bank of New York.

4. Unweighted average of offering rates quoted by at least five dealers (in the case of commercial paper), or finance companies (in the case of finance paper). Before November 1979, maturities for data shown are 30–59 days, 90–119 days, and 120–179 days for commercial paper; and 30–59 days, 90–119 days, and 150–179 days for finance paper.

5. Yields are quoted on a bank-discount basis, rather than an investment yield basis (which would give a higher figure).

6. Dealer closing offered rates for top-rated banks. Most representative rate (which may be, but need not be, the average of the rates quoted by the dealers).

7. Unweighted average of offered rates quoted by at least five dealers early in the day.

the day.

8. Calendar week average. For indication purposes only.

9. Unweighted average of closing bid rates quoted by at least five dealers.

10. Rates are recorded in the week in which bills are issued. Beginning with the Treasury bill auction held on Apr. 18, 1983, bidders were required to state the percentage yield (on a bank discount basis) that they would accept to two decimal

- places. Thus, average issuing rates in bill auctions will be reported using two rather than three decimal places.

 11. Yields are based on closing bid prices quoted by at least five dealers.

 12. Yields adjusted to constant maturities by the U.S. Treasury. That is, yields are read from a yield curve at fixed maturities. Based on only recently issued, actively traded securities.

- actively traded securities.

 13. Averages (to maturity or call) for all outstanding bonds neither due nor callable in less than 10 years, including one very low yielding "flower" bond.

 14. General obligations based on Thursday figures; Moody's Investors Service.

 15. General obligations only, with 20 years to maturity, issued by 20 state and local governmental units of mixed quality. Based on figures for Thursday.

 16. Daily figures from Moody's Investors Service. Based on yields to maturity on selected long-term bonds.

 17. Compilation of the Federal Reserve. This series is an estimate of the yield on recently-offered, A-rated utility bonds with a 30-year maturity and 5 years of call protection. Weekly data are based on Friday quotations.

 18. Standard and Poor's corporate series. Preferred stock ratio based on a sample of ten issues: four public utilities, four industrials, one financial, and one transportation. Common stock ratios on the 500 stocks in the price index.

 NOTE. These data also appear in the Board's H.15 (519) and G.13 (415) releases. For address, see inside front cover.

1.36 STOCK MARKET Selected Statistics

				1986									
Indicator		1984	1985	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	
			<u></u>	Prices and trading (averages of daily figures)								·	
Common stock prices 1 New York Stock Exchange (Dec. 31, 1965 – 50). 2 Industrial 3 Transportation. 4 Utility 5 Finance. 6 Standard & Poor's Corporation (1941–43 = 10)! 7 American Stock Exchange² (Aug. 31, 1973 ~ 50). Volume of trading (thousands of shares) 8 New York Stock Exchange.	92.63 107.45 89.36 47.00 95.34 160.41 216.48	92.46 108.01 85.63 46.44 89.28 160.50 207.96	108.09 123.79 104.11 56.75 114.21 186.84 229.10	126.43 144.03 124.18 65.18 142.13 219.37 246.09	133.97 152.75 128.66 68.06 153.94 232.33 264.91	137.25 157.35 125.92 69.35 154.83 237.97 270.59	137.37 158.59 122.21 68.65 151.28 238.46 274.22		138.32 158.06 112.03 74.20 150.23 240.18 269.93	140.91 160.10 111.24 77.84 152.90 245.00 268.55	137.06 156.52 114.06 74.56 145.56 238.27 264.30	136.74 156.56 120.04 73.38 143.89 237.36 257.82	
9 American Stock Exchange	8,215	6,107	8,355	14,057	15,902	13,503	11,870	12,795	10,320	9,885	10,853	8,930	
		Customer financing (end-of-period balances, in millions of dollars)											
10 Margin credit at broker-dealers ³	23,000	22,470	28,390	27,450	29,090	30,760	32,370	32,480	33,170	34,550	34,580	36,310	
Free credit balances at brokers ⁴ 11 Margin-account ⁵ 12 Cash-account	8,430	1,755 10,215	2,715 12,840	2,545 12,355	2,715 13,920	3,065 14,340	2,405 12,970	2,585 13,570	2,570 14,600	3,035 14,210	3,395 14,060	3,805 14,445	
			Margin-	account	debt at b	rokers (p	ercentage	distribu	tion, end o	of period)6			
13 Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	4	4	4	•	
By equity class (in percent) ⁷ 14 Under 40	22.0 22.0 16.0 9.0 6.0 6.0	18.0 18.0 16.0 9.0 5.0 6.0	34.0 20.0 19.0 11.0 8.0 8.0	28.0 19.0 21.0 13.0 9.0 10.0	29.0 19.0 22.0 13.0 8.0 9.0	29.0 20.0 20.0 13.0 9.0 9.0	30.0 19.0 22.0 12.0 8.0 9.0	31.0 20.0 20.0 13.0 8.0 8.0	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	
		1	Spec	ial misce	laneous-	account b	palances :	at broker	s (end of p	period) ⁶	I	<u> </u>	
20 Total balances (millions of dollars) ⁸	58,329	75,840	99,310	104,228	103,450	105,790	109,620	112,401	†	†	<u>†</u>	1	
Distribution by equity status (percent) 21 Net credit status Debt status, equity of 22 60 percent or more 23 Less than 60 percent	63.0 28.0 9.0	59.0 29.0 11.0	58.0 31.0 11.0	60.0 32.0 8.0	61.0 31.0 8.0	59.0 33.0 8.0	58.0 33.0 9.0	59.0 32.0 9.0	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	
	Margin requirements (percent of market value and effective date)9												
	Mar. 11, 1968		June 8, 1968		May 6, 1970		Dec. 6, 1971		Nov. 24, 1972		Jan. 3, 1974		
24 Margin stocks 25 Convertible bonds 26 Short sales	70 50 70		6	0 65 0 50 0 65		0 .	5.5 50 55		65 50 65		50 50 50		

^{1.} Effective July 1976, includes a new financial group, banks and insurance companies. With this change the index includes 400 industrial stocks (formerly 425), 20 transportation (formerly 15 rail), 40 public utility (formerly 60), and 40

and dealers. Data items that are no longer reported include distributions of margin debt by equity status of the account and special miscellaneous-account balances.

7. Each customer's equity in his collateral (market value of collateral less net debit balance) is expressed as a percentage of current collateral values.

8. Balances that may be used by customers as the margin deposit required for additional purchases. Balances may arise as transfers based on loan values of other collateral in the customer's margin account or deposits of cash (usually sales).

additional purchases. Balances may arise as transfers based on loan values of other colladeral in the customer's margin account or deposits of cash (usually sales proceeds) occur.

9. Regulations G, T, and U of the Federal Reserve Board of Governors, prescribed in accordance with the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, limit the amount of credit to purchase and carry margin stocks that may be extended on securities as collateral by prescribing a maximum loan value, which is a specified percentage of the market value of the collateral at the time the credit is extended. Margin requirements are the difference between the market value (100 percent) and the maximum loan value. The term "margin stocks" is defined in the corresponding regulation.

^{425), 20} transportation (formerly 15 rail), 40 public utility (tormerly 00), and refinancial.

2. Beginning July 5, 1983, the American Stock Exchange rebased its index effectively cutting previous readings in half.

3. Beginning July 1983, under the revised Regulation T, margin credit at broker-dealers includes credit extended against stocks, convertible bonds, stocks acquired through exercise of subscription rights, corporate bonds, and government securities. Separate reporting of data for margin stocks, convertible bonds, and subscription issues was discontinued in April 1984, and margin credit at broker-dealers became the total that is distributed by equity class and shown on lines 17–22. lines 17-22.

4. Free credit balances are in accounts with no unfulfilled commitments to the

^{5.} New series beginning June 1984.
6. In July 1986, the New York Stock Exchange stopped reporting certain data items that were previously obtained in a monthly survey of a sample of brokers

1.37 SELECTED FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS Selected Assets and Liabilities

Millions of dollars, end of period

	1002	1985											
Account	1983	1984	Dec.	Jan.	Feh.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.
					Sa	vings and l	oan associ	ations				<u></u>	
1 Assets	773,417	903,488	948,781	938,467	943,029	947,302	954,129	962,509	953,580	957,294	964,378	954,960	†
Mortgages. Mortgage-backed securities Cash and investment securities ¹ . Other	494,789 104,274 174,354	555,277 124,801 223,396	585,462 97,303 126,712 238,833	578,472 96,891 123,415 236,850	576,608 98,482 127,028 239,394	574,732 99,332 131,464 241,104	575,288 ^r 102,419 132,347 246,484	575,097r 107,311 134,870 252,522	565,148 ⁷ 112,148 131,000 257,372	565,376/ 112,054 132,769 259,089	566,506/ 112,594 138,876 258,968	557,429 ^r 112,720 139,861 256,688	
6 Liabilities and net worth	773,417	903,488	948,781	938,467	943,029	947,302	954,129	962,509	953,580	957,294	964,378	954,960	
7 Savings capital. 8 Borrowed money 9 FHLBB. 10 Other. 11 Other.	634,455 92,127 52,626 39,501 15,968	725,045 125,666 64,207 61,459 17,944	750,071 138,798 73,888 64,910 19,045	745,218 131,521 71,488 60,033 21,024	747,016 131,671 71,214 60,457 23,125	752,056 133,407 70,464 62,943 20,078	750,299 139,574 73,815 65,759 22,078	751,138 144,179 73,520 70,659 24,803	744,018 147,166 73,555 73,611 20,947	747,015 145,691 75,059 70,632 22,899	749,086 147,658 75,594 72,064 24,788	743,635 151,899 80,409 71,490 16,181	n.a
12 Net worth ²	30,867	34,833	41,064	40,704	41,227	41,760	42,178	42,388	41,450	41,689	42,846	43,245	
MEMO 13 Mortgage loan commitments outstanding ³	54,113	61,305	56,051	51,130	52,542	54,366	55,818	57,997′	57,183r	55,687r	53,164 ^r	51,531/	ļ
					FSI.	IC-insure	i federal s	avings ban	ks				
14 Assets	64,969	98,559	131,868	142,136	146,508	152,823	155,684	164,129	180,134	183,239	186,693	196,173	4
15 Mortgages. 16 Mortgage-backed securities 17 Other.	38,698 7,172 6,595	57,429 9,949 10,971	72,355 15,676 11,723	78,984 16,620 13,274	81,641 16,367 13,759	85,028 17,851 13,923	86,599 18,661 14,590	89,108 19,829 15,083	99,599 21,649 16,816	101,206 23,330 17,714	102,422 24,187 17,794	107,335 24,447 18,326	
18 Liabilities and net worth	64,969	98,559	131,868	142,136	146,508	152,823	155,684	164,129	180,134	183,239	186,693	196,173	
19 Savings capital. 20 Borrowed money 21 FHL3B. 22 Other. 23 Other. 24 Net worth	53,227 7,477 4,640 2,837 1,157 3,108	79,572 12,798 7,515 5,283 1,903 4,286	103,462 19,323 10,510 8,813 2,732 6,351	111,879 20,419 11,151 9,268 2,983 6,855	114,743 21,254 11,283 9,971 3,397 7,114	119,434 22,747 12,064 10,683 3,291 7,349	121,133 23,196 12,476 10,720 3,755 7,599	126,123 25,686 12,830 12,856 4,338 7,982	138,168 28,502 15,301 13,201 4,279 9,186	140,610 28,697 15,866 12,831 4,504 9,427	142,805 29,387 16,157 13,230 4,851 9,650	149,086 32,231 16,845 15,386 4,675 10,180	n.a
MEMO 25 Mortgage loan commitments outstanding ³	2,151	3,234	5,355	6,707	7,718	8,330	8,287	8,762	9,343	10,134	9,378	10,113	ļ
						Sa	vings bank	i.s					
26 Assets	193,535	203,898	216,776	216,673	218,119	221,256	222,542	226,495	223,367′	224,569	227,011	228,854	†
1.oans 27 Mortgage	97,356 19,129	102,895 24,954	110,371 30,876	108,973 31,752	109,702 32,501	110,271 34,873	11,813 34,591	112,417 35,500	110,958 ^r 36,692 ^r	111,971 36,421	113,265 37,350	114,188 37,298	
29 U.S. government. 30 Mortgage-backed securities. 31 State and local government. 32 Corporate and other. 33 Cash. 34 Other assets.	15,360 18,205 2,177 25,375 6,263 9,670	14,643 19,215 2,077 23,747 4,954 11,413	13,111 19,481 2,323 21,199 6,225 13,113	12,568 21,372 2,298 20,828 5,645 13,237	12,474 21,525 2,297 20,707 5,646 13,267	12,313 21,593 2,306 20,403 5,845 13,652	12,013 21,885 2,372 20,439 5,570 13,859	13,210 22,546 2,343 20,260 6,225 13,994	12,115 ^r 22,413 ^r 2,281 ^r 2,036 ^r 5,301 ^r 13,244 ^r	12,297 22,954 2,309 20,862 4,651 13,104	12,043 21,161 2,400 20,602 5,018 13,172	12,357 23,216 2,407 20,902 4,811 13,675	n.:
35 Liabilities	193,535	203,898	216,776	216,673	218,119	221,256	222,542	226,495	223,367	224,569	227,011	228,854	
36 Deposits 37 Regular ⁴ 38 Ordinary savings 39 Time 40 Other 41 Other liabilities 42 General reserve accounts	172,665 170,135 38,554 95,129 2,530 10,154 10,368	180,616 177,418 33,739 104,732 3,198 12,504 10,510	185,972 181,921 33,018 103,311 4,051 17,414 12,823	186,321 182,399 32,365 104,436 3,922 17,086 12,925	186,777 182,890 32,693 104,588 3,887 17,793 13,211	188,960 184,704 33,021 105,562 4,256 18,412 13,548	189,025 184,580 33,057 105,550 4,445 19,074 14,114	190,310 185,716 33,577 105,146 4,594 21,384 14,519	189,109' 183,970' 34,008' 103,083' 5,139' 19,226' 14,731'	188,615 183,433 34,166 102,374 5,182 20,641 15,084	189,937 184,764 34,530 102,668 5,173 21,360 15,427	190,210 185,002 35,227 102,191 5,208 21,947 16,319	

1.37—Continued

Account	1983	1984	1985		1986								
	1983	1984	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.
		Credit unions ⁵											
43 Total assets/liabilities and capital .	81,961	93,036	118,010	118,933	122,623	126,653	128,229	132,415	134,703	137,901	139,233	140,496	†
44 Federal	54,482 27,479	63,205 29,831	77,861 40,149	78,619 40,314	80,024 42,599	82,275 44,378	83,543 44,686	86,289 46,126	87,579 47,124	89,539 48,362	90,367 48,866	91,981 48,515	
46 Loans outstanding 47 Federal 48 State 49 Savings 50 Federal 51 State	50,083 32,930 17,153 74,739 49,889 24,850	62,561 42,337 20,224 84,348 57,539 26,809	73,513 47,933 25,580 105,963 70,926 35,037	73,513 48,055 25,458 107,238 72,166 35,072	74,207 48,059 26,148 110,541 73,227 37,314	75,300 48,633 26,667 114,579 75,698 38,881	76,385 49,756 26,629 116,703 77,112 39,591	76,774 49,950 26,824 120,331 79,479 40,852	77,847 50,613 27,234 122,952 80,975 41,977	79,647 51,331 28,316 125,331 82,596 42,735	80,656 52,007 28,649 126,268 83,132 43,136	81,820 53,042 28,778 128,125 84,607 43,518	n.a.
						Life in	surance co	ompanies					
52 Assets	654,948	722,979	825,901	831,716	839,856	848,535	855,605	863,610	872,359	877,919	887,255	†	<u></u>
Securities Government Gov	50,752 28,636 9,986 12,130 322,854 257,986 64,868 150,999 22,234 54,063 54,046	63,899 42,204 8,713 12,982 359,333 295,998 63,335 156,699 25,767 54,505 63,776	75,230° 51,700° 9,708° 13,822° 423,712° 346,216° 77,496° 171,797° 28,822° 54,369° 71,971°	75,937 52,243 9,869 13,825 428,979 351,402 77,577 172,324 29,035 54,264 57,090	76,761 53,264 9,588 13,909 435,758 354,911 80,847 172,997 29,356 54,267 57,351	77,965 54,289 9,674 14,0963 357,196 83,767 174,823 29,804 54,273 57,753	78,494 54,705 9,869 13,920 445,573 361,306 84,267 175,951 30,059 54,272 57,492	79,051 55,120 9,930 14,001 450,279 364,122 86,157 177,554 30,025 54,351 57,802	78,284 54,197 10,114 13,793 455,119 367,966 87,153 180,041 30,350 57,342 58,290	78,722 54,321 10,350 14,55,013 369,704 85,309 182,542 31,151 54,249 58,792	79,188 54,487 10,472 14,229 463,135 374,670 88,465 183,943 31,844 54,247 57,905	n.a.	n.a.

1. Holdings of stock of the Federal Home Loan Banks are in "other assets."
2. Includes net undistributed income accrued by most associations.
3. As of July 1985, data include loans in process.
4. Excludes checking, club, and school accounts.
5. Data include all federally insured credit unions, both federal and state chartered, serving natural persons.
6. Direct and guaranteed obligations. Excludes federal agency issues not guaranteed, which are shown in the table under "Business" securities.
7. Issues of foreign governments and their subdivisions and bonds of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development.
Note. Savings and loan associations: Estimates by the FHLBB for all associations in the United States based on annual benchmarks for non-FSLIC-insured associations.

FSLIC-insured federal savings banks: Estimates by the FHLBB for federal savings banks insured by the FSLIC and based on monthly reports of federally insured institutions.

insured institutions.

Savings banks: Estimates by the National Council of Savings Institutions for all savings banks in the United States and for FDIC-insured savings banks that have converted to federal savings banks.

Credit unions: Estimates by the National Credit Union Administration for federally chartered and federally insured state-chartered credit unions serving

natural persons.

Life insurance companies: Estimates of the American Council of Life Insurance for all life insurance companies in the United States. Annual figures are annual-statement asset values, with bonds carried on an amortized basis and stocks at year-end market value. Adjustments for interest due and accrued and for differences between market and book values are not made on each item separately but are included, in total, in "other assets."

Domestic Financial Statistics ☐ January 1987 A28

1.38 FEDERAL FISCAL AND FINANCING OPERATIONS

Millions of dollars

Type of account or operation		- TV - 1	Fiscal year 1986	Calendar year								
	Fiscal year 1984	Fiscal year 1985		1986								
				May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.			
U.S. budget ¹ 1 Receipts, total 2 On-budget 3 Off-budget 4 Outlays, total 5 On-budget 6 Off-budget 7 Surplus, or deficit (-), total 8 On-budget 9 Off-budget	666,457 n.a. n.a. 851,796 n.a. n.a. 185,339 n.a. n.a.	734,057 547,886 186,170 945,987 769,180 176,807 -211,931 -221,294 9,363	769,091 568,862 200,228 989,789 806,291 183,498 	46,246 30,004 16,242 85,642 69,611 16,031 -39,396 -39,607 211	77,024 58,400 18,624 78,034 60,982 17,052 -1,011 -2,583 1,572	62,974 47,571 15,402 85,203 69,604 15,599 -22,229 -22,033 -196	56,523 41,404 15,119 84,434 68,112 16,322 -27,911 26,708 -1,203	78,013 59,978 18,035 81,750 65,614 16,136 -3,737 -5,636 1,898	59,012 43,865 15,147 84,267 68,780 15,486 -25,255 -24,915 -340			
Source of financing (total) 10 Borrowing from the public 11 Cash and monetary assets (decrease, or increase (··)) ² 12 Other ³	170,817 5,636 8,885	197,269 10,673 3,989	235,745 -18,044 2,997	17,960 22,774 1,338	18,500 -13,065 -4,424	14,980 3,972 3,277	20,278 10,298 -2,665	22,188 21,313 2,862	5,936 18,131 1,188			
MEMO 13 Treasury operating balance (level, end of period) 14 Federal Reserve Banks 15 Tax and loan accounts	22,345 3,791 18,553	17,060 4,174 12,886	31,384 7,514 23,870	12,808 3,083 9,725	24,641 3,143 21,498	20,810 3,983 16,827	10,428 1,106 9,322	31,384 7,514 23,870	13,616 2,491 11,126			

^{1.} In accordance with the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, all former off-budget entries are now presented on-budget. The Federal Financing Bank (FFB) activities are now shown as separate accounts under the agencies that use the FFB to finance their programs. The act has also moved two social security trust funds (Federal old-age survivors insurance and Federal disability insurance trust funds) off-budget.

2. Includes U.S. Treasury operating cash accounts; SDRs; reserve position on the U.S. quota in the IMF; loans to International Monetary Fund; and other cash and monetary assets.

and monetary assets.

^{3.} Includes accrued interest payable to the public; allocations of special drawing rights; deposit funds; miscellaneous liability (including checks outstanding) and asset accounts; seigniorage; increment on gold; net gain/loss for U.S. currency valuation adjustment; net gain/loss for lMF valuation adjustment; and profit on the sale of gold.

SOURCE. "Monthly Treasury Statement of Receipts and Outlays of the U.S. Government," and the "Daily Treasury Statement."

1.39 U.S. BUDGET RECEIPTS AND OUTLAYS

Millions of dollars

					C	Calendar year			
Source or type	Fiscal year 1985	Fiscal year 1986	1984	19	85	1986		1986	
			H2	HI	Н2	HI	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.
RECEIPTS									
f All sources	734,057	769,091	341,392	380,618	364,790	394,345	56,523	78,013	59,012
2 Individual income taxes, net	334,560 298,941 35	348,959 314,803 36	157,229 145,210	166,783 149,288 29	169,987 155,725	169,444 153,919 31	25,764 24,504	37,125 24,707	31,123 29,556 0
5 Nonwithheld	101,328 65,743	105,994 71,873	19,403 7,387	76,155 58,684	22,295 8,038	78,981 63,488	2,846 1,587	14,199 1,782	3,122 1,554
7 Gross receipts	77,413 16,082	80,442 17,298	35,190 6,847	42,193 8,370	36,528 7,751	41,946 9,557	1,997 922	13,162 1,713	3,219 2,679
net	265,163	283,901	118,690	144,598	128,017	156,714	23,738	23,507	21,179
contributions 1	234,646	255,062	105,624	126,038	116,276	139,706	19,529	22,819	19,583
12 Unemployment insurance	10,468 25,758 4,759	11,840 24,098 4,741	1,086 10,706 2,360	9,482 16,213 2,350	985 9,281 2,458	10,581 14,674 2,333	3,842 366	1,379 314 374	0 1,135 459
14 Excise taxes 15 Customs deposits 16 Estate and gift taxes 17 Miscellaneous receipts 4	35,992 12,079 6,422 18,510	32,919 13,323 6,958 19,887	18,961 6,329 3,029 8,812	17,259 5,807 3,204 9,144	18,470 6,354 3,323 9,861	15,944 6,369 3,487 10,002	2,340 1,272 608 1,725	2,653 1,236 599 1,445	2,708 1,281 647 1,534
OUTLAYS									
18 All types	946,223	989,789	446,944	463,842	487,188	486,037	84,434	81,750	84,267
19 National defense	252,748 16,176 8,627 5,685 13,357 25,565	273,369 14,471 9,017 4,792 13,508 31,169	118,286 8,550 4,473 1,423 7,370 8,524	124,186 6,675 4,230 680 5,892 11,705	134,675 8,367 4,727 3,305 7,553 15,412	135,367 5,384 12,519 2,484 6,245 14,482	22,448 999 694 671 1,142 844	23,964 2,603 876 228 1,227 2,801	23,177 1,259 794 405 1,200 3,573
25 Commerce and housing credit	4,229 25,838 7,680	4,258 28,058 7,510	2,663 13,673 4,836	-260 11,440 3,408	644 15,360 3,901	860 12,658 3,169	175 2,310 582	1,884 2,969 516	593 2,107 735
28 Education, training, employment, social services	29,342	29,662	13,737	14,149	14,481	14,712	2,630	2,507	2,332
29 Health	33,542 254,446 128,200	35,936 268,925 120,686	15,692 119,613 61,558	16,945 128,351 65,246	17,237 129,037 59,457	17,872 135,214 60,786	3,241 22,809 10,740	2,997 22,756 8,574	4,266 23,700 9,367
32 Veterans benefits and services 33 Administration of justice 34 General government 35 General-purpose fiscal assistance 36 Net interest 37 Undistributed offsetting receipts ⁶	26,352 6,277 5,228 6,353 129,436 -32,759	26,614 6,555 6,796 6,430 135,284 -33,244	13,317 2,992 2,552 3,458 61,293 -17,061	11,956 3,016 2,857 2,659 65,143 -14,436	14,527 3,212 3,634 3,391 67,448 -17,953	12,193 3,352 3,566 2,179 68,054 -17,193	3,373 516 598 49 12,652 -2,079	829 513 525 1,139 8,640 -3,796	3,491 539 209 284 9,951 -3,719

SOURCE. "Monthly Treasury Statement of Receipts and Outlays of the U.S. Government," and the Budget of the U.S. Government, Fiscal Year 1987.

Old-age, disability, and hospital insurance, and railroad retirement accounts.
 Old-age, disability, and hospital insurance.
 Federal employee retirement contributions and civil service retirement and disability fund.
 Deposits of earnings by Federal Reserve Banks and other miscellaneous receipts.

Net interest function includes interest received by trust funds.
 Consists of rents and royalties on the outer continental shelf and U.S. government contributions for employee retirement.

FEDERAL DEBT SUBJECT TO STATUTORY LIMITATION

Billions of dollars

Item		1984			19	85		19	86
nem	June 30	Sept. 30	Dec. 31	Mar. 31	June 30	Sept. 30	Dec. 31	Mar. 31	June 30
1 Federal debt outstanding	1,517.2	1,576.7	1,667.4	1,715.1	1,779.0	1,827.5	1,950.3	1,991.1	2,063.6
2 Public debt securities 3 Held by public 4 Held by agencies	1,512.7 1,255.1 257.6	1,572.3 1,309.2 263.1	1,663.0 1,373.4 289.6	1,710.7 1,415.2 295.5	1,774.6 1,460.5 314.2	1,823.1 1,506.6 316.5	1,945.9 1,597.1 348.9	1,986.8 1,634.3 352.6	2,059.3 1,684.9 374.4
5 Agency securities 6 Held by public 7 Held by agencies	4.5 3.4 1.1	4.5 3.4 1.1	4.5 3.4 1.1	4.4 3.3 1.1	4.4 3.3 1.1	4.4 3.3 1.1	4.4 3.3 1.1	4.3 3.2 1.1	4.3 3.2 1.1
8 Debt subject to statutory limit	1,513.4	1,573.0	1,663.7	1,711.4	1,775.3	1,823.8	1,932.4	1,973,3	2,060.0
9 Public debt securities 10 Other debt ¹	1,512.1 1.3	1,571.7 1.3	1,662.4 1.3	1,710.1 1.3	1,774.0 1.3	1,822.5 1.3	1,931.1 1.3	1,972.0 1.3	2,058.7 1.3
11 MEMO: Statutory debt limit	1,520.0	1,573.0	1,823.8	1,823.8	1,823.8	1,823.8	2,078.7	2,078.7	2,078.7

^{1.} Includes guaranteed debt of government agencies, specified participation certificates, notes to international lending organizations, and District of Columbia stadium bonds.

1.41 GROSS PUBLIC DEBT OF U.S. TREASURY Types and Ownership

Billions of dollars, end of period

Type and holder	1981	1982	1983	1984	19	85	198	36
Type and notice	1201	1982	1703	1204	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2
1 Total gross public debt	1,028.7	1,197.1	1,410.7	1,663.0	1,823.1	1,945.9	1,986.8	2,059.3
By type 2 Interest-bearing debt	1,027.3 720.3 245.0 375.3 99.9 307.0 23.0 19.0 14.9 4.1 68.1 196.7	1,195.5 881.5 311.8 465.0 104.6 314.0 25.7 14.7 13.0 1.7 68.0 205.4	1,400.9 1,050.9 343.8 573.4 133.7 350.0 36.7 10.4 .0 70.7 231.9	1,660.6 1,247.4 374.4 705.1 167.9 413.2 44.4 9.1 9.1 286.2	1,821.0 1,360.2 384.2 776.4 199.5 460.8 62.8 6.6 6.6 0 77.0 313.9	1,943.4 1,437.7 399.9 812.5 211.1 505.7 87.5 7.5 7.5 0 78.1 332.2	1,984.2 1,472.8 393.2 842.5 223.0 511.4 88.5 6.7 6.7 79.8 336.0	2,056.7 1,498.2 396.9 869.3 232.3 558.5 98.2 5.3 0 82.3 372.3
By holder ⁴ 15 U.S. government agencies and trust funds 16 Federal Reserve Banks 17 Private investors 18 Commercial banks 19 Money market funds 20 Insurance companies 21 Other companies 22 State and local governments Individuals 23 Savings bonds. 24 Other securities 15 Foreign and international ⁵ 26 Other miscellaneous investors ⁶	203.3 131.0 694.5 111.4 21.5 29.0 17.9 104.3 68.1 42.7 136.6 163.0	209.4 139.3 848.4 131.4 42.6 39.1 24.5 127.8 68.3 48.2 149.5 217.0	236.3 151.9 1,022.6 188.8 22.8 56.7 39.7 155.1 71.5 61.9 166.3 259.8	289.6 160.9 1,212.5 183.4 25.9 76.4 50.1 179.4 74.5 69.3 192.9 360.6	316.5 169.7 1,338.2 196.9 22.7 88.6 59.0 n.a. 78.2 73.2 209.8 n.a.	348.9 181.3 1,417.2 192.2 25.1 93.2 59.0 n.a. 79.8 75.0 214.6 n.a.	352.6 184.8 1,473.1 195.1 29.9 95.8 59.6 n.a. 81.4 76.1 225.4 n.a.	374.4 183.8 1.502.7 197.2 22.8 n.a. 59.8 n.a. 83.8 73.4 237.9 n.a.

^{1.} Includes (not shown separately): Securities issued to the Rural Electrifica-tion Administration; depository bonds, retirement plan bonds, and individual

2. Nonmarketable dollar-denominated and foreign currency-denominated series held by foreigners.

3. Held almost entirely by U.S. government agencies and trust funds.

4. Data for Federal Reserve Banks and U.S. government agencies and trust funds are actual holdings; data for other groups are Treasury estimates.

Bulletin.

Note, Data from $\mathit{Treasury Bulletin}$ and $\mathit{Daily Treasury Statement}$ (U.S. Treasury Department).

retirement bonds.

2. Nonmarketa

^{5.} Consists of investments of foreign and international accounts. Excludes non-interest-bearing notes issued to the International Monetary Fund.

6. Includes savings and loan associations, nonprofit institutions, credit unions, mutual savings banks, corporate pension trust funds, dealers and brokers, certain U.S. government deposit accounts, and U.S. government-sponsored agencies. Sources. Data by type of security, U.S. Treasury Department, Monthly Statement of the Public Debt of the United States; data by holder. Treasury Bullatin.

Par value; averages of daily figures, in millions of dollars

ltem	1983	1984	1985		1986			1986	week endi	ng Wedne	sday	
item	1963	1264	1263	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Sept. 24	Oct. 1	Oct. 8	Oct. 15	Oct. 22	Oct. 29
Immediate delivery ²												
1 U.S. government securities	42,135	52,778	75,331	101,864	102,015	93,411	100,295	99,451	100,394	74,151	85,841	100,711
By maturity											i	
By mainty Bills Other within 1 year	22,393	26,035	32,900	36,838	35,526	32,633	33,413	33,793	39,287	22,255	30,593	33,796
3 Other within 1 year	708	1,305	1,811	2,249	2,263	2,221	2,663	2,961	2,375	1.878	1,536	2,411
4 1-5 years	8,758 5,279	11,733 7,606	18,361 12,703	30,255 21,269	29,743 21,718	25,485 21,286	31,802 19,448	31,441 18,139	26,937 21,557	23,597	24,950 17,526	25,699 25,946
6 Over 10 years	4,997	6.099	9,556	11,252	12,766	11,786	12,969	13,118	10,238	9,474	11,236	12,861
0 0,61 10 ,011	1,77	0,077	,,,,,,,	,	1,	11,100	1.2,700	,	10,250	7,	,	1,
By type of customer												1
7 U.S. government securities	2 267	2.010	3,336	4 570	4 222	2 005	2 701	4 401	1.5(2	2.026	2 747	2 (22
dealers	2,257	2,919	3,330	4,570	4,232	3,905	3,791	4,681	4,567	3,036	2,747	3,637
brokers	21.045	25,580	36,222	53,216	54,585	49,366	55.012	51,605	52,595	38,372	45,456	53,876
9 All others ³	18,833	24,278	35,773	44,078	43,199	40,140	41,493	43,165	43,232	32,743	37,638	43,198
10 Federal agency securities	5,576	7,846	11,640	16,963	17,693	18,302	15,786	14,039	14,226	14,200	23,727	20,222
11 Certificates of deposit	4,333 2,642	4,947 3,243	4,016 3,242	4,381 3,215	4,724 3,452	4,351 3,348	4,295 3,591	4,300 3,262	5,123 4,292	3,698 2,623	3,982	4,141
12 Bankers acceptances	8,036	10,018	12,717	17,093	16,058	17,078	15,277	16,547	15,880	16,738	3,549 17,401	2,534 17,014
Futures transactions4		10,010	12,717	17,075	10,050	17,070	13,27,	10,547	15,000	10,750	17,401	17,014
14 Treasury bills	6,655	6,947	5,561	2,871	3,056	1,754	2,992	2,655	1,387	1,194	2,728	1,361
15 Treasury coupons	2,501	4,503	6,069	5,939	7,784	5,416	8,974	7,679	4,859	5,100	5,307	5,430
16 Federal agency securities Forward transactions ⁵	265	262	240	12	4	0	3	4	•	0	*	2
17 U.S. government securities	1,493	1,364	1,283	2,907	1,838	1,734	3,356	1,092	812	875	3.096	1,968
18 Federal agency securities	1,646	2,843	3,857	7,785	8.684	8,450	8,778	8,040	8,089	7.276	10.917	7,581

^{1.} Transactions are market purchases and sales of securities as reported to the Federal Reserve Bank of New York by the U.S. government securities dealers on its published list of primary dealers.

Averages for transactions are based on the number of trading days in the period. The figures exclude allotments of, and exchanges for, new U.S. government securities, redemptions of called or matured securities, purchases or sales of securities under repurchase agreement, reverse repurchase (resale), or similar contracts. contracts.

2. Data for immediate transactions do not include forward transactions.

3. Includes, among others, all other dealers and brokers in commodities and

securities, nondealer departments of commercial banks, foreign banking agencies, and the Federal Reserve System.

4. Futures contracts are standardized agreements arranged on an organized exchange in which parties commit to purchase or sell securities for delivery at a future date.

5. Forward transactions are agreements arranged in the over-the-counter market in which securities are purchased (sold) for delivery after 5 business days from the date of the transaction for government securities (Treasury bills, notes, and bonds) or after 30 days for mortgage-backed agency issues.

Note. Data for the period May 1 to Sept. 30, 1986, are partially estimated.

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1.43 U.S. GOVERNMENT SECURITIES DEALERS Positions and Financing

Averages of daily figures, in millions of dollars

Item	1983	1984	1985		1986			1986 week	ending We	ednesday	
пещ	1903	1204	196.1	Aug.r	Sept.'	Oct.	Oct. 1	Oct. 8	Oct. 15	Oct. 22	Oct. 29
						Positions					
Net immediate ² 1 U.S. government securities. 2 Bills 3 Other within 1 year. 4 1–5 years. 5 5–10 years. 6 Over 10 years. 7 Federal agency securities. 8 Certificates of deposit. 9 Bankers acceptances. 10 Commercial paper Futures positions 11 Treasury bills. 12 Treasury coupons. 13 Federal agency securities. 14 U.S. government securities. 15 Forward positions 14 U.S. government securities. 15 Federal agency securities. 16 Forward positions 17 Federal agency securities. 18 Forward positions 19 U.S. government securities. 19 Federal agency securities.	14,082 10,800 921 1,912 78 528 7,313 5,838 3,332 3,159 4,125 1,033 171 1,936 3,561	5,429 5,500 63 2,159 1,119 1,174 15,294 7,369 3,874 3,788 -4,525 1,794 233 -1,643 -9,205	7,391 10,075 1,050 5,154 -6,202 -2,686 22,860 9,192 4,586 5,570 -7,322 4,465 -722 -9,420	18,616 12,812 3,515 11,627 7,797 1,541 26,857 9,960 5,172 7,469 16,246 2,427 60 3,503	11.302 8.676 2.847 11.917 -9.181 2.957 30.165 11.289 5.665 8.991 15.996 4.234 64	8,313 11,070 2,704 9,682 11,127 -4,017 29,073 9,511 5,897 8,302 -15,845 3,424 -70	16,823 12,790 2,719 16,324 10,552 -4,459 29,597 10,998 5,393 8,746 15,099 4,809 68 3,565 -9,799	10,711 11,901 3,338 10,344 10,819 -4,053 28,268 10,101 6,149 9,219 -17,574 3,842 67 640 9,215	7,964 10,726 3,119 9,377 11,371 3,887 29,064 10,164 7,111 8,438 18,105 3,409 67	2,602 8,381 2,659 7,164 11,253 4,348 31,224 8,882 7,973 -14,733 3,561 68 -196 13,785	10,038 11,633 2,150 10,946 11,098 3,593 28,155 8,944 5,074 7,250 13,900 3,132 75
						Financing ³					
Reverse repurchase agreements ⁴ 16 Overnight and continuing. 17 Term agreements Repurchase agreements ⁵ 18 Overnight and continuing. 19 Term agreements.	29,099 52,493 57,946 44,410	44,078 68,357 75,717 57,047	68,035 80,509 101,410 77,748	98,805 106,640 138,823 103,532	113,057 106,335 149,027 104,455	n.a. n.a. n.a. n.a.	116,444 106,464 153,787 104,984	114,643 111,545 151,714 111,097	122,784 107,286 159,950 102,440	120,516 111,172 152,871 110,249	115,125 115,093 144,895 114,034

^{1.} Data for dealer positions and sources of financing are obtained from reports submitted to the Federal Reserve Bank of New York by the U.S. government securities dealers on its published list of primary dealers.

Data for positions are averages of daily figures, in terms of par value, based on the number of trading days in the period. Positions are net amounts and are shown on a commitment basis. Data for financing are in terms of actual amounts borrowed or lent and are based on Wednesday figures.

2. Inunediate positions are net amounts (in terms of par values) of securities owned by nonbank dealer firms and dealer departments of commercial banks on a commitment, that is, trade-date basis, including any such securities that have been sold under agreements to repurchase (RPs). The maturities of some repurchase agreements are sufficiently long, however, to suggest that the securities involved are not available for trading purposes. Immediate positions include

reverses to maturity, which are securities that were sold after having been obtained under reverse repurchase agreements that mature on the same day as the securities. Data for immediate positions do not include forward positions.

3. Figures cover financing involving U.S. government and federal agency securities, negotiable CDs, bankers acceptances, and commercial paper.

4. Includes all reverse repurchase agreements, including those that have been arranged to make delivery on short sales and those for which the securities obtained have been used as collateral on borrowings, that is, matched agreements.

5. Includes both repurchase agreements undertaken to finance positions and "matched book" repurchase agreements.

NOTE. Data on positions for the period May 1 to Sept. 30, 1986, are partially estimated.

1.44 FEDERAL AND FEDERALLY SPONSORED CREDIT AGENCIES Debt Outstanding Millions of dollars, end of period

	1983	1984	1985)		19	86		
Agency	1963	1984	1983	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.
1 Federal and federally sponsored agencies	240,068	271,220	293,905	293,336	294,961	296,226	298,361	n.a.	n.ä.
2 Federal agencies 3 Defense Department ¹ 4 Export-Import Bank ^{2,3} 5 Federal Housing Administration ⁴ 6 Government National Mortgage Association participation certificates ³	33,940 243 14,853 194	35,145 142 15,882 133	36,390 71 15,678 115	35,530 55 15,257 114	36,110 52 15,256 118	35,826 48 14,953 115	35,768 45 14,953 115	36,132 40 14,953 115	36,473 37 14,274 117
participation certificates ⁵ Postal Service ⁶ Tenessee Valley Authority United States Railway Association ⁶	1.404	2,165 1,337 15,435 51	2,165 1,940 16,347 74	2,165 1,940 15,925 74	2,165 1,940 16,505 74	2,165 1,854 16,617 74	2,165 1,854 16,562 74	2,165 1,854 16,931 74	2,165 3,104 16,702 74
10 Federally sponsored agencies ⁷ 11 Federal Home Loan Banks. 12 Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation. 13 Federal National Mortgage Association. 14 Farm Credit Banks. 15 Student Loan Marketing Association ⁸	206,128 48,930 6,793 74,594 72,816 3,402	236,075 65,085 10,270 83,720 71,193 5,745	257,515 74,447 11,926 93,896 68,851 8,395	257,806 76,527 13,492 92,401 65,188 10,198	258,851 78,718 12,475 92,629 64,629 10,400	260,400 81,558 12,276 92,562 63,585 10,419	262,593 83,081 12,818 93,417 62,857 10,420	n.a. 85,997 n.a. 92,286 61,575 10,420	n.a. 87,133 n.a. 91,629 63,073 10,555
MEMO 16 Federal Financing Bank debt ^o	135,791	145,217	153,373	153,508	155,076	155,222	155,526	156,132	156,871
Lending to federal and federally sponsored agencies 17 Export-Import Bank ³ 18 Postal Service ⁶ 19 Student Loan Marketing Association 20 Tennessee Valley Authority 21 United States Railway Association ⁶	14,789 1,154 5,000 13,245	15,852 1,087 5,000 13,710 51	15,670 1,690 5,000 14,622 74	15,250 1,690 5,000 14,250 74	15,250 1,690 5,000 14,830 74	14,947 1,604 5,000 14,942 74	14,947 1,604 5,000 14,937 74	14,947 1,604 5,000 15,306 74	14,268 2,854 4,978 15,077 74
Other Lending ¹⁰ 22 Farmers Home Administration. 23 Rural Electrification Administration. 24 Other.	55,266 19,766 26,460	58,971 20,693 29,853	64,234 20,654 31,429	63,829 21,061 32,354	64,544 21,154 32,534	64,924 21,255 32,476	65,174 21,321 32,469	65,274 21,398 32,529	65,374 21,460 32,786

7. Includes outstanding noncontingent liabilities: Notes, bonds, and debentures. Some data are estimated.

8. Before late 1981, the Association obtained financing through the Federal Financing Bank.

9. The FFB, which began operations in 1974, is authorized to purchase or sell obligations issued, sold, or guaranteed by other federal agencies. Since FFB incurs debt solely for the purpose of lending to other agencies, its debt is not included in the main portion of the table in order to avoid double counting.

10. Includes FFB purchases of agency assets and guaranteed loans; the latter contain loans guaranteed by numerous agencies with the guarantees of any particular agency being generally small. The Farmers Home Administration interconsists exclusively of agency assets, while the Rural Electrification Administration entry contains both agency assets and guaranteed loans.

^{1.} Consists of mortgages assumed by the Defense Department between 1957 and 1963 under family housing and homeowners assistance programs.

2. Includes participation certificates reclassified as debt beginning Oct. 1, 1976.

3. Off-budget Aug. 17, 1974, through Sept. 30, 1976; on-budget thereafter.

4. Consists of debentures issued in payment of Federal Housing Administration insurance claims. Once issued, these securities may be sold privately on the securities market.

5. Certificates of participation issued before found 1960 by the Course.

Securines market.

5. Certificates of participation issued before fiscal 1969 by the Government National Mortgage Association acting as trustee for the Farmers Home Administration; Department of Health, Education, and Welfare; Department of Housing and Urban Development; Small Business Administration; and the Veterans Administration.

6. Off-budget.

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1.45 NEW SECURITY ISSUES Tax-Exempt State and Local Governments Millions of dollars

Type of issue or issuer,	1983	10014	1985				19	86			
or use	1983	1984	1963	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.
1 All issues, new and refunding ¹	86,421	106,641	214,189	3,300	8,008	12,578	13,215	12,611	19,833	25,965	4,532
Type of issue 2 General obligation	21,566 64,855	26,485 80,156	52,622 161,567	916 2,384	2,720 5,288	5,459 7,120	7,115 6,100	6,326 6,285	6,531 13,302	5,931 20,034	1,267 3,265
Type of issuer 4 State 5 Special district and statutory authority ² . 6 Municipalities, counties, townships	7,140 51,297 27,984	9,129 63,550 33,962	13,004 134,363 66,822	287 1,691 1,322	1,088 4,383 2,537	1,956 7,350 3,273	2,825 6,427 3,962	1,705 6,351 4,554	2,879 10,589 6,365	2,121 15,714 8,125	9 3,275 1,248
7 Issues for new capital, total	72,441	94,050	156,050	2,022	3,314	6,938	7,155	8,178	13,165	17,810	2,558
Use of proceeds 8 Education. 9 Transportation. 10 Utilities and conservation. 11 Social welfare. 12 Industrial aid. 13 Other purposes.	8,099 4,387 13,588 26,910 7,821 11,637	7,553 7,552 17,844 29,928 15,415 15,758	16,658 12,070 26,852 63,181 12,892 24,398	441 380 1,352 239 134 729	624 795 4,082 337 37 2,132	1,706 815 4,554 579 313 4,610	1,827 273 3,450 1,424 264 5,978	1,694 947 1,583 1,518 255 6,614	2,800 3,164 4,425 1,186 975 7,281	2,926 1,460 6,292 2,554 489 12,245	558 827 1,365 812 138 832

Par amounts of long-term issues based on date of sale.
 Includes school districts beginning April 1986.

Sources, Securities Data Company beginning April 1986, Public Securities Association for earlier data. This new data source began with the November BULLETIN.

1.46 NEW SECURITY ISSUES Corporations

Millions of dollars

Type of issue or issuer,	1983	1984	1985				198	86			
or use	126.3	1264	136.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.
1 All issues ¹	119,949	132,531	201,269	23,931	30,444	33,489	19,564	25,776	21,093	24,245°	15,967
2 Bonds ²	68,370	109,903	165,754	19,469	24,923	27,883	13,050	20,756	16,766	18,481	12,739
Type of affering 3 Public	47,244 21,126	73,579 36,324	119,559 46,195	19,469 n.a.	24,923 n.a.	27,883 n.a.	13,050 n.a.	20,756 n.a.	16,766 ^r n.a.	18,481 ^r n.a.	12,739 n.a.
Industry group 5 Manufacturing 6 Comntercial and miscellaneous. 7 Transportation 8 Public utility 9 Communication 10 Real estate and financial	17,001 7,540 3,833 9,125 3,642 27,227	24,607 13,726 4,694 10,679 2,997 53,199	52,228 15,215 5,743 12,957 10,456 69,157	3,950 1,216 373 2,540 1,200 10,190	8,895 790 303 2,133 1,907 10,895	7,975 2,640 614 3,330 3,115 10,210	3,939 1,776 427 1,709 712 4,487	5,368 2,206 250 1,948 810 10,174	2,535 3,410 497 1,470 465 8,389r	4,536 1,045 550 2,098 1,615 8,638	2,345 1,405 375 1,905 417 6,292
11 Stocks ³	51,579	22,628	35,515	4,462	5,521	5,606	6,514	5,020	4,327	5,764	3,228
Type 12 Preferred	7,213 44,366	4,118 18,510	6,505 29,010	975 3,487	1,160 4,361	751 4,855	856 5,658	1,284 3,736	726 3,601	1,290 4,474 ^r	402 2,826
Industry group 14 Manufacturing 15 Commercial and miscellaneous 16 Transportation 17 Public utility 18 Communication 19 Real estate and financial	14,135 13,112 2,729 5,001 1,822 14,780	4,054 6,277 589 1,624 419 9,665	5,700 9,149 1,544 1,966 978 16,178	1,269 434 302 153 282 2,022	851 607 355 357 0 3,351	1,434 910 158 165 27 2,912	1,827 953 372 346 74 2,942	1,132 421 154 406 140 2,767	746 917 179 305 107 2,073	982r 803 57 208 379 3,335r	227 1,005 28 174 0 1,794

^{1.} Figures, which represent gross proceeds of issues maturing in more than one year, sold for cash in the United States, are principal amount or number of units multiplied by offering price. Excludes offerings of less than \$100,000, secondary offerings, undefined or exempted issues as defined in the Securities Act of 1933, employee stock plans, investment companies other than closed-end, intracorporate transactions, and sales to foreigners.

^{2.} Monthly data include only public offerings.
3. Beginning in August 1981, gross stock offerings include new equity volume from swaps of debt for equity.
Sources, IDD Information Services, Inc., Securities and Exchange Commission and the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System.

1.47 OPEN-END INVESTMENT COMPANIES Net Sales and Asset Position

Millions of dollars

-		1004	1005				19	86			
	Item	1984	1985	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.
	Investment Companies ¹										
1 2 3	Sales of own shares ² . Redemptions of own shares ³ . Net sales	107,480 77,032 30,448	222,670 132,440 90,230	27,489 11,860 15,629	33,764 15,085 18,679	37,656 21,699 15,957	31,251 16,706 14,545	30,619 18,921 11,698	35,684 21,508 14,176	32,636 20,102 12,534	34,282 21,464 12,818
4 5 6	Assets ⁴ Cash position ⁵ Other	137,126 12,181 124,945	251,695 20,607 231,088	292,002 23,716 268,286	315,245 27,639 287,606	329,684 29,599 300,085	343,926 28,184 315,742	356,040 28,083 327,957	360,050 28,080 331,970	387,547 28,682 358,865	381,655 29,516 352,139

5. Also includes all U.S. government securities and other short-term debt securities.

Note. Investment Company Institute data based on reports of members, which comprise substantially all open—end investment companies registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission. Data reflect newly formed companies after their initial offering of securities.

1.48 CORPORATE PROFITS AND THEIR DISTRIBUTION

Billions of dollars; quarterly data are at seasonally adjusted annual rates.

		1003	1004	1005	1984			1985			1986	
	Account	1983	1984	1985	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	QI	Q2	Q3
capital const Profits before t Profits tax liabit Profits after tay Dividends	with inventory valuation and mption adjustment	213.7 207.6 77.2 130.4 71.5 58.8	264.7 235.7 95.4 140.3 78.3 62.0	280.6 223.1 91.8 131.4 81.6 49.8	265.0 221.9 87.8 134.1 80.1 54.0	266.4 213.8 87.8 126.0 80.9 45.1	274.3 213.8 87.1 126.7 81.4 45.3	296.3 229.2 95.8 133.4 81.6 51.8	285.6 235.8 96.4 139.4 82.5 57.0	296.4 224.3 89.1 135.2 85.2 50.0	293.1 231.3 93.3 138.0 87.5 50.4	299.6 241.3 97.4 144.0 88.8 55.2
	onion adjustment	-10.9 17.0	-5.5 34.5	6 58.1	-1.6 44.7	5 53.2	1.6 58.9	6.1 61.0	-9.4 59.2	16.5 55.6	10.6 51.3	8.0 50.2

Source. Survey of Current Business (Department of Commerce).

Excluding money market funds.
 Includes reinvestment of investment income dividends, Excludes reinvestment of capital gains distributions and share issue of conversions from one fund to another in the same group.
 Excludes share redemption resulting from conversions from one fund to another in the same group.
 Market value at end of period, less current liabilities.

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1.49 NONFINANCIAL CORPORATIONS Assets and Liabilities

Billions of dollars, except for ratio

Account	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984		198	35		1986
Account	1900	1261	1902	190.3	1704	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1
1 Current assets	1,328.3	1,419.6	1,437.1	1,575.9	1,703.0	1,722.7	1,734.6	1,763.0	1,784.6	1,795.7
2 Cash. 3 U.S. government securities. 4 Notes and accounts receivable. 5 Inventories. 6 Other.	127.0 18.7 507.5 543.0 132.1	135.6 17.7 532.5 584.0 149.7	147.8 23.0 517.4 579.0 169.8	171.8 31.0 583.0 603.4 186.7	173.6 36.2 633.1 656.9 203.2	167.5 35.7 650.3 665.7 203.5	167.1 35.4 654.1 666.7 211.2	176.3 32.6 661.0 675.0 218.0	189.2 33.0 671.5 666.0 224.9	195.3 31.0 663.4 679.6 226.3
7 Current liabilities	890.6	971.3	986.0	1,059.6	1,163.6	1,174.1	1,182.9	1,211.9	1,233.6	1,222.3
8 Notes and accounts payable	514.4 376.2	547.1 424.1	550,7 435,3	595.7 463.9	647,8 515.8	636.9 537.1	651.7 531.2	670.4 541.5	682.7 550.9	668.4 553.9
10 Net working capital	437.8	448.3	451.1	516.3	539.5	548.6	551.7	551.1	551.0	573.4
11 Мемо: Current ratio ¹	1.492	1,462	1.458	1.487	1.464	1.467	1.466	1.455	1.447	1.469

Statistics, Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, Washington, D.C. 20551.

1.50 TOTAL NONFARM BUSINESS EXPENDITURES on New Plant and Equipment A

Billions of dollars; quarterly data are at seasonally adjusted annual rates.

Industry	1984	1985	19861		198	35			198	6	
muuso y	[7/14	196.5	1360.	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	QΙ	Q2	Q31	Q4 ¹
1 Total nonfarm business	354.44	387.13	379.59	373,56	387.86	389.23	397.88	377.94	375.92	380.52	383.99
Manufacturing 2 Durable goods industries	66.24 72.58	73.27 80.21	68.23 75.78	70.29 76.64	74.34 79.91	72.99 81.48	75.47 82.79	68,01 76.02	68.33 73.35	66.30 76.43	70.28 77.32
Nonmanufacturing 4 Mining	16.86	15.88	11.29	15.81	16,56	15.89	15.25	12.99	11.22	10.80	10,16
5 Railroad. 6 Air. 7 Other.	6.79 3.56 6.17	7.08 4.79 6.15	6.60 5.88 5.87	6.42 4.23 6.04	7.38 3.71 6.35	7.79 5.17 5.85	6.74 6.07 6.34	6.22 6.58 5.42	6.77 5.77 5.74	7.09 5.40 6.25	6.31 5.75 6.08
Public utilities 8 Electric 9 Gas and other	37.03 10.44 134.75	36.11 12.71 150.93	33.60 12.62 159.72	36.49 11.95 145.68	36.00 12.61 150.99	35.58 12.86 151.62	36.38 13.41 155.42	34.21 12.82 155.67	33.81 12.74 158.18	33.61 12.46 162.18	32.78 12.46 162.84

[▲]Trade and services are no longer being reported separately. They are included in Commercial and other, line 10.

1. Anticipated by business.

^{1.} Ratio of total current assets to total current liabilities.
NOTE, For a description of this series, see "Working Capital of Nonfinancial Corporations" in the July 1978 BULLETIN, pp. 533-37.
All data in this table reflect the most current benchmarks. Complete data are available upon request from the Flow of Funds Section, Division of Research and

SOURCE. Federal Trade Commission and Bureau of the Census.

^{2. &}quot;Other" consists of construction; wholesale and retail trade; finance and insurance; personal and business services; and communication.

Source. Survey of Current Business (Department of Commerce).

1.51 DOMESTIC FINANCE COMPANIES Assets and Liabilities

Billions of dollars, end of period

	1982	1983	1984		198	35			1986	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
Account	1982	1903	1984	QI	Q2	Q3	Q4	QI	Q2	Q3
Assets										
Accounts receivable, gross ! Consumer 2 Business 3 Real estate 4 Total	78.1 101.4 20.2 199.7	87.4 113.4 22.5 223.4	96.7 135.2 26.3 258.3	99.1 142.1 27.2 268.5	106.0 144.6 28.4 279.0	116.4 141.4 29.0 286.5	120.8 152.8 30.4 304.0	125.5 159.7 31.5 316.7	134.7 160.3 32.4 327.5	146.7 152.7 33.8 333.2
Less: 5 Reserves for unearned income	31.9 3.5	33.0 4.0	36.5 4.4	36.6 4.9	38.6 4.8	41.0 4.9	40.9 5.0	41.3 5.1	41.8 5.2	43.6 5.5
7 Accounts receivable, net	164.3 30.7	186.4 34.0	217.3 35.4	227.0 35.9	235.6 39,5	240.6 46.3	258.1 46.8	270.3 50,6	280.4 52.1	284.1 63.1
9 Total assets	195.0	220.4	252.7	262.9	275.2	286.9	304.9	321.0	332.5	347.2
Liabilities										
10 Bank loans	18.3 51.1	18.7 59.7	21.3 72.5	19.8 79.1	18.5 82.6	18.2 93.6	21.0 96.9	20.4 102.0	22.9 106.4	25.3 110.6
Determine the control of the control	12.7 64.4 21.2 27.4	13.9 68.1 30.1 29.8	16.2 77.2 33.1 32.3	16.8 78.3 35.4 33.5	16.6 85.7 36.9 34.8	16.6 86.4 36.6 35.7	17.2 93.0 39.6 37.1	18.5 100.0 41.4 38.8	20.9 101.8 40.4 40.2	21.6 105.3 43.2 41.3
16 Total liabilities and capital	195.0	220.4	252.7	262.9	275.2	286.9	304.9	321.0	332.5	347.2

Note. Components may not add to totals due to rounding. These data also appear in the Board's G.20 (422) release. For address, see inside front cover.

1.52 DOMESTIC FINANCE COMPANIES Business Credit

Millions of dollars, seasonally adjusted except as noted

	Accounts		ges in acc eceivable		I	extensions		R	epayment	s
Туре	receivable outstanding Sept. 30,		1986			1986			1986	
	19861	July	Aug.	Sept.	July	Aug.	Sept.	July	Aug.	Sept.
i Total	152,689	949	190	-6,552	27,277	28,014	26,662	26,328	27,824	33,214
Retail financing of installment sales Automotive (commercial vehicles) Business, industrial, and farm equipment Wholesale financing Automotive Equipment All other Leasing Automotive Equipment Leasing Automotive Automotive Leasing Automotive Automotive Leasing Automotive Automot	19,979 15,626 4,745 7,311 16,570 40,711	390 -106 -1,097 211 -242 103 647 716 327	291 -91 127 -44 33 185 22 -307 -27	1,290 -212 -9,172 36 113 549 286 539 19	1,365 1,022 9,030 900 1,656 1,077 1,669 9,208 1,350	1,302 786 10,220 845 1,703 892 1,540 9,429 1,298	2,299 986 7,536 829 1,881 1,075 1,574 9,298 1,183	975 1,128 10,128 689 1,898 973 1,022 8,492 1,023	1,011 876 10,093 889 1,669 707 1,518 9,735 1,325	1,009 1,197 16,708 793 1,768 526 1,289 8,760 1,164

^{1.} Not seasonally adjusted.

Note. These data also appear in the Board's G.20 (422) release. For address, see inside front cover.

1.53 MORTGAGE MARKETS

Millions of dollars; exceptions noted.

Item	1983	1984	1985				1986			
item	1983	1984	1985	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.
			Tern	ns and yield	ls in primar	y and seco	ndary mark	ets		
Primary Markets										
Conventional mortgages on new homes Terms ¹										
Purchase price (thousands of dolhars) Amount of loan (thousands of dollars) A Loan/price ratio (percent) Maturity (years). Fees and charges (percent of loan amount) ² Contract rate (percent per annum).	92.8 69.5 77.1 26.7 2.40 12.20	96.8 73.7 78.7 27.8 2.64 11.87	104.1 77.4 77.1 26.9 2.53 11.12	114.2 83.9 75.9 25.9 2.34 9.87	114.7 83.0 74.7 25.8 2.19 9.84	122.1 88.0 74.9 26.6 2.40 9.74	115.7 83.4 73.9 26.2 2.35 9.89	117.9 84.8 74.5 26.5 2.40 9.84	124.0r) 90.4r 75.2r 27.1r 2.49r 9.74r	127.2 93.6 75.6 28.1 2.70 9.58
Yield (percent per annum) 7 FHLBB series ³ 8 HUD series ⁴ .	12.66 13.43	12.37 13.80	11.58 12.28	10.27 9.99	10.22 10.32	10.15 10.38	10.30 10.28	10.26 9.88	10.17 ^r 9.96	10.03 9.89
Secondary Markets										
Yield (percent per annum) 9 FHA mortgages (HUD series) ⁵	13.11 12.25	13.81 13.13	12.24 11.61	9.80 9.17	10.07 9.23	9.98 9.57	10.01 9.31	9.80 9.11	9.90 9.17	9.80 9.06
				Activ	vity in seco	ndary mark	ets			
Federal National Mortgage Association										
Mortgage holdings (end of period) 11 Total	74,847 37,393 37,454	83,339 35,148 48,191	94,574 34,244 60,331	98,746 33,246 65,500	98,096 32,558 65,538	97,295 31,241 66,054	97,255 30,766 66,489	96,675 28,451 68,224	97,717 26,658 71,059	98,402 25,435 72,967
Mortgage transactions (during period) 14 Purchases	17,554 3,528	16,721 978	21,510 1,301	1,631 n.a.	1,978 n.a.	3,000 n.a.	3,343 n.a.	3,800 n.a.	4,649 n.a.	3,784 n.a.
Mortgage commitments? 16 Contracted (during period)	18,607 5,461	21,007 6,384	20,155 3,402	3,774 6,942	3,538 8,444	3,049 7,862	3,270 7,706	3,840 7,671	4,248 7,252	2,375 5,740
FEDERAL HOME LOAN MORTGAGE CORPORATION										
Morigage holdings (end of period) ⁸ 18 Total 19 FHA/VA 20 Conventional	5,996 974 5,022	9,283 910 8,373	12,399 841 11,558	13,144 778 12,366	14,302 769 13,533	14,194 742 13,452	13,795 692 13,103	14,010 688 13,322	†	1
Mortgage transactions (during period) 21 Purchases	23,089 19,686	21,886 18,506	44,012 38,905	6,195 5,591	8,947 7,354	10,505 9,588	8,518 8,113 ^r	10,458 10,132	n.a.	n,a.
Mortgage commitments ⁹ 23 Contracted (during period)	32,852 16,964	32,603 13,318	48,989 16,613	9,869 n.a.	10,612 n.a.	10,338 n.a.	7,863r n.a.	13,707 n.a.		ļ

^{1.} Weighted averages based on sample surveys of mortgages originated by major institutional lender groups; compiled by the Federal Home Loan Bank Board in cooperation with the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation.

2. Includes all fees, commissions, discounts, and "points" paid (by the borrower or the seller) to obtain a loan.

3. Average effective interest rates on loans closed, assuming prepayment at the end of 10 years.

6. Average net yields to investors on Government National Mortgage Association guaranteed, mortgage-backed, fully modified pass-through securities, assuming prepayment in 12 years on pools of 36-year FHA/VA mortgages carrying the prevailing ceiling rate. Monthly figures are averages of Friday figures from the Wall Street Journal.

7. Includes some multifamily and nonprofit hospital loan commitments in addition to 1- to 4-family loan commitments accepted in FNMA's free market auction system, and through the FNMA-GNMA tandem plans.

8. Includes participation as well as whole loans.

9. Includes conventional and government-underwritten loans. FHLMC's mortgage commitments and mortgage transactions include activity under mortgage/ securities swap programs, while the corresponding data for FNMA exclude swap activity.

end of 10 years.

4. Average contract rates on new commitments for conventional first mortgages; from Department of Housing and Urban Development.

5. Average gross yields on 30-year, minimum-downpayment, Federal Housing
Administration-insured first mortgages for immediate delivery in the private
secondary market. Based on transactions on first day of subsequent month. Large
monthly movements in average yields may reflect market adjustments to changes
in maximum permissable contract rates.

activity.

1.54 MORTGAGE DEBT OUTSTANDING

Millions of dollars, end of period

				198	35		1986	
Type of holder, and type of property	1983	1984	1985	Q3	Q4	QI	Q2'	Q3
1 All holders	1,813,856	2,034,602	2,266,267	2,200,561	2,266,267	2,315,038r	2,381,232	2,456,895
2 1- to 4-family 3 Multifamily 4 Commercial 5 Farm	1,189,822 160,805 350,389 112,840	1,318,888 185,414 418,300 112,000	1,466,117 ^r 213,817 ^r 480,718 ^r 105,615 ^r	1,425,357 ^r 203,626 ^r 463,272 ^r 108,306 ^r	1,466,117 ^r 213,817 ^r 480,718 ^r 105,615 ^r	1,493,772 ^r 221,508 ^r 495,865 ^r 103,893 ^r	1,541,478 228,255 509,873 101,626	1,595,974 236,220 525,109 99,592
6 Selected financial institutions 7 Commercial banks ¹ 8 I to 4-family 9 Multifamily 10 Commercial 11 Farm 12 Savings banks 13 I to 4-family 14 Multifamily 15 Commercial 16 Farm	1,130,781 330,521 182,514 18,410 120,210 9,387 131,940 93,649 17,247 21,016 28	1,272,206 379,498 196,163 20,264 152,894 10,177 154,441 107,302 19,817 27,291	1,392,084/ 429,386/ 213,624/ 23,374/ 181,031/ 11,357/ 177,263 121,879 23,329 31,973 82	1,357,483 ^c 415,599 209,119 22,254 173,190 11,036 174,427 119,952 22,604 31,757	1,392,084 ^r 429,386 ^r 213,624 ^r 23,374 ^r 181,031 ^r 117,263 121,879 23,329 31,973 82	1,410,541 ^r 441,293 ^r 216,580 ^r 25,310 ^r 187,606 ^r 11,797 ^r 188,154 ^r 131,381 ^r 23,980 ^r 32,707 ^r 86	1,437,054 456,146 222,144 26,306 195,459 12,237 203,238 142,215 26,549 34,370 104	1,464,604 472,048 228,471 27,709 203,217 12,651 215,135 148,702 28,593 37,752 88
17	494,789 387,924 44,333 62,403 129 150,999 15,319 19,107 103,831 12,742 22,532	555,277 421,489 55,750 77,605 433 156,699 14,120 18,938 111,175 12,466 26,291	583,236° 432,422° 66,410° 83,798° 606° 171,797° 12,381° 19,894° 127,670° 11,852° 30,402	573,682 ^r 425,596 ^r 62,390 ^r 85,061 ^r 635 ^r 164,760 ^r 13,454 ^r 19,074 ^r 120,183 ^r 12,049 ^r 29,015	583,2367 432,4227 66,4107 83,7987 6067 171,7977 12,3817 19,8947 127,6707 11,8527 30,402	574,732/ 420,073/ 67,140/ 86,860/ 659/ 174,823/ 12,605/ 20,009/ 130,569/ 11,640/ 31,539	565,205 413,952 65,966 84,755 532 180,041 12,608 20,181 135,924 11,328 32,424	558,409 408,584 65,902 83,409 514 185,241 12,958 20,981 140,124 11,178 33,771
28 Federal and related agencies 29 Government National Mortgage Association 30 I to 4-family 31 Multifamily 32 Farmers Home Administration 33 I to 4-family 34 Multifamily 35 Commercial 36 Farm	148,328 3,395 630 2,765 2,141 1,159 173 409 400	158,993 2,301 585 1,716 1,276 213 119 497 447	166,928 1,473 539 934 733 183 113 159 278	166,248 1,640 552 1,088 577 185 139 72 181	166,928 1,473 539 934 733 183 113 159 278	165,041r, 1,533 527 1,006 704 217 33 217 237	161,398 876 49 827 570 146 66 111 247	159,429 826 44 782 457 132 57 115
37 Federal Housing and Veterans	4,894 1,893 3,001 78,256 73,045 5,211 52,010 3,081 48,929 7,632 7,559	4,816 2,048 2,768 87,940 82,175 5,765 52,261 3,074 49,187 10,399 9,654 745	4,920 2,254 2,666 98,282 91,966 6,316 47,498 2,798 44,700 14,022 11,881 2,141	4,918 2,251 2,667 96,769 90,590 6,179 49,255 2,895 46,360 13,089 11,457 1,632	4,920 2,254 2,666 98,282 91,966 6,316 47,498 2,798 44,700 14,022 11,881 2,141	4,964 2,309 2,655 98,795 92,315 6,480 45,422 2,673 42,749 13,623 12,231 1,392	5,094 2,449 2,645 97,295 90,460 6,835 43,369 2,552 40,817 14,194 11,890 2,304	4,966 2,331 2,635 97,717 90,508 7,209 41,669 2,452 39,217 13,794 10,890 2,904
49 Mortgage pools or trusts 50 Government National Mortgage Association 51 1- to 4-family 52 Multifamily 53 Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation 54 1- to 4-family 55 Multifamily 56 Federal National Mortgage Association 57 1- to 4-family 58 Multifamily 59 Farmers Home Administration 60 1- to 4-family 61 Multifamily 62 Commercial 63 Farm	285,073 159,850 155,950 3,900 57,895 57,273 622 25,121 n.a. 42,207 20,404 5,090 7,351 9,362	332,057 179,981 175,589 4,392 70,822 70,253 36,215 35,965 250 45,039 21,813 5,841 7,559 9,826	415,042 212,145 207,198 4,947 100,387 99,515 54,987 54,036 47,523 22,186 6,675 8,190 10,472	388,948 201,026 196,198 4,828 91,915 90,997 918 48,769 47,857 912 47,238 22,090 6,415 8,192 10,541	415,042 212,145 207,198 4,947 100,387 99,515 54,987 54,936 951 47,523 22,186 6,675 8,190 10,472	440,701 220,348 215,148 5,200 110,337 108,020 2,317 62,310 61,117 1,193 47,706 22,082 6,943 8,150 10,531	475,615 229,204 223,838 5,366 125,903 123,676 2,227 72,377 71,153 1,224 48,131 21,987 7,170 8,347 10,627	520,675 241,230 235,582 5,648 144,825 142,638 2,187 86,359 85,171 1,188 49,261 21,782 7,353 8,409 10,717
64 Individuals and others ⁴ 65 1- to 4-family 66 Multifamily 67 Commercial 68 Farm	249,674 141,769 40,873 35,169 31,863	271,346 152,154 48,480 41,279 29,433	292,213 162,853 55,195 47,897 26,268	287,882 163,149 52,526 44,817 27,390	292,213 162,853 55,195 47,897 26,268	298,755 164,955 57,850 49,756 26,194	307,165 169,935 60,589 50,907 25,734	312,187 171,958 63,072 52,083 25,074

I. Includes loans held by nondeposit trust companies but not bank trust departments.
 Assumed to be entirely 1- to 4-family loans.
 Outstanding principal balances of mortgage pools backing securities insured or guaranteed by the agency indicated.

^{4.} Other holders include mortgage companies, real estate investment trusts, state and local credit agencies, state and local retirement funds, noninsured pension funds, credit unions, and other U.S. agencies.

NOTE. Based on data from various institutional and governmental sources, with some quarters estimated in part by the Federal Reserve. Multifamily debt refers to loans on structures of five or more units.

1.55 CONSUMER INSTALLMENT CREDIT^{1,4} Total Outstanding, and Net Change, seasonally adjusted Millions of dollars

							1986				
Holder, and type of credit	1984	1985	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.
	-	•——		Αı	nounts outs	tanding (en	d of period)			
i Total	453,580	535,098	542,753	547,852	550,939	555,810	562,267	567,653	573,216	576,609	584,977
By major holder 2 Commercial banks. 3 Finance companies ² 4 Credit unions 5 Retailers ³ 6 Savings institutions 7 Gasoline companies	209,158	240,796	243,256	244,761	245,172	247,498	248,681	249,753	251,197	251,908	253,543
	96,126	120,095	123,717	126,001	127,422	128,728	131,172	134,933	137,197	138,938	144,559
	66,544	75,127	75,810	76,431	76,953	77,957	78,474	79,095	80,130	80,622	81,594
	37,061	39,187	39,416	39,497	39,844	39,826	40,139	40,076	40,251	40,351	40,445
	40,330	55,555	56,290	57,048	57,573	58,024	60,247	60,352	61,051	61,421	61,540
	4,361	4,337	4,264	4,114	3,975	3,777	3,554	3,445	3,389	3,368	3,295
By major type of credit 8 Automobile 9 Commercial banks. 10 Credit unions 11 Finance companies 12 Savings institutions.	173,122	206,482	210,661	213,342	214,361	215,814	218,965	222,606	226,234	228,814	236,551
	83,900	92,764	93,489	93,828	93,377	93,013	93,157	93,261	94,014	94,686	95,988
	28,614	30,577	30,855	31,107	31,320	31,728	31,939	32,191	32,613	32,813	33,209
	54,663	73,391	76,410	78,310	79,416	80,685	83,221	86,520	88,862	90,578	96,598
	5,945	9,750	9,907	10,097	10,248	10,386	10,648	10,634	10,745	10,736	10,757
13 Revolving 14 Commercial banks 15 Retailers 16 Gasoline companies 17 Savings institutions	98,514	118,296	119,682	120,724	122,131	123,442	124,545	124,720	125,577	125,915	126,426
	58,145	73,893	74,991	75,953	77,021	78,421	79,151	79,397	79,998	80,133	80,551
	33,064	34,560	34,770	34,843	35,188	35,170	35,449	35,390	35,542	35,639	35,688
	4,361	4,337	4,264	4,114	3,975	3,777	3,554	3,445	3,389	3,368	3,295
	2,944	5,506	5,657	5,813	5,947	6,075	6,392	6,488	6,649	6,775	6,893
18 Mobile home 19 Commercial banks. 20 Finance companies 21 Savings institutions	24,184	25,461	25,371	25,573	25,584	25,513	25,560	25,479	25,398	25,215	24,949
	9,623	9,578	9,457	9,566	9,348	9,264	9,215	9,196	9,156	9,086	9,037
	9,161	9,116	9,125	9,161	9,327	9,286	9,115	9,077	8,989	8,882	8,681
	5,400	6,767	6,789	6,846	6,909	6,963	7,230	7,206	7,253	7,248	7,231
22 Other 23 Commercial banks. 24 Finance companies 25 Credit unions 26 Retailers 27 Savings institutions	157,760	184,859	187,039	188,212	188,863	191,041	193,197	194,847	196,007	196,665	197,050
	57,490	64,561	65,319	65,414	65,427	66,800	67,158	67,898	68,030	68,003	67,967
	32,302	37,588	38,182	38,530	38,678	38,757	38,836	39,336	39,345	39,479	39,281
	37,930	44,550	44,955	45,323	45,633	46,228	46,535	46,903	47,517	47,809	48,385
	3,997	4,627	4,646	4,653	4,656	4,656	4,690	4,686	4,710	4,712	4,758
	26,041	33,533	33,937	34,291	34,469	34,600	35,977	36,024	36,405	36,662	36,660
			·		Net char	ige (during	period)	·		· · · · · ·	
28 Total	77,341	81,518	7,655	5,099	3,087	4,871	6,457	5,386	5,563	3,393	8,368
By major holder Commercial banks. Ginance companies ² Credit unions Retailers ³ Savings institutions Gasoline companies	39,819	31,638	2,460	1,505	411	2,326	1,183	1,072	1,444	711	1,635
	9,961	23,969	3,622	2,284	1,421	1,306	2,444	3,761	2,264	1,741	5,621
	13,456	8,583	683	621	522	1,004	517	621	1,035	492	972
	2,900	2,126	229	81	347	-18	313	63	175	100	94
	11,038	15,225	735	758	525	451	2,223	105	699	370	119
	167	24	-73	150	-139	-198	-223	109	-56	21	-73
By major type of credit 35 Automobile 36 Commercial banks. 37 Credit unions 8 Finance companies 39 Savings institutions	27,214	33,360	4,179	2,681	1,019	1,453	3,151	3,641	3,628	2,580	7,737
	16,352	8,864	725	339	-451	-364	144	104	753	672	1,302
	3,223	1,963	278	252	213	408	211	252	422	200	396
	4,576	18,728	3,019	1,900	1,106	1,269	2,536	3,299	2,342	1,716	6,020
	3,063	3,805	157	190	151	138	262	-14	111	-9	21
40 Revolving 41 Commercial banks 42 Retailers 43 Gasoline companies 44 Savings institutions	20,145	19,782	1,386	1,042	1,407	1,311	1,103	175	857	338	511
	15,949	15,748	1,098	962	1,068	1,400	730	246	601	135	418
	2,512	1,496	210	73	345	-18	279	-59	152	97	49
	167	24	-73	-150	-139	-198	-223	-109	- 56	-21	-73
	1,517	2,562	151	156	134	128	317	96	161	126	118
45 Mobile home 46 Commercial banks. 47 Finance companies 48 Savings institutions	1,990 199 544 1,645	1,277 45 45 1,367	90 121 	202 109 36 57	-218 166 63	71 84 41 54	47 49 171 267	81 19 38 24	81 40 88 47	-183 -70 -107 -5	266 49 201 17
49 Other	27,992	27,099	2,180	1,173	651	2,178	2,156	1,650	1,160	658	385
	7,717	7,071	758	95	13	1,373	358	740	132	-27	-36
	4,841	5,286	594	348	148	79	79	500	9	134	-198
	10,233	6,620	405	368	310	595	307	368	614	292	576
	388	630	19	7	3	0	34	-4	24	2	46
	4,813	7,492	404	354	178	131	1,377	47	381	257	-2

^{1.} The Board's series cover most short- and intermediate-term credit extended to individuals that is scheduled to be repaid (or has the option of repayment) in two or more installments.

More detail for finance companies is available in the G.20 statistical release.
 Excludes 30-day charge credit held by travel and entertainment companies.
 All data have been revised.

1.56 TERMS OF CONSUMER INSTALLMENT CREDIT

Percent unless noted otherwise

Item	1983	1984	1985				1986			
nen	1263	1704	1263	Маг.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.
Interest Rates										
Commercial banks 48-month new car ² 24-month personal. 3 120-month mobile home ² Credit card Auto finance companies New car Used car Used car	13.92 16.68 16.08 18.78 12.58 18.74	13.71 16.47 15.58 18.77 14.62 17.85	12.91 15.94 14.96 18.69 11.98 17.59	n.a. n.a. n.a. n.a. 10.51 16.63	n.a. n.a. n.a. n.a. 10.55 16.67	11.45 14.89 13.97 18.32 9.49 16.56	n.a. n.a. n.a. n.a. 9.35 16.06	n.a. n.a. n.a. n.a. 15.83	11.00 14.70 13.95 18.15 9.29 15.56	n.a. n.a. n.a. n.a. 15.44
Other Terms ³										
Maturity (months) 7 New car	45.9 37.9	48.3 39.7	51.5 41.4	51.0 42.4	50.6 42.5	49.4 42.5	49.5 42.7	49.9 42.8	50.4 42.9	44 42
9 New car	86 92	88 92	91 94	90 95	89 96	89 97	89 97	89 97	90 97	9: 9:
Amount financed (dollars) 1 New car	8,787 5,033	9,333 5,691	9,915 6,089	10,306 6,207	10,402 6,281	10,521 6,393	10,608 6,611	10,748 6,614	10,756 6,569	11,16 6,76

Data for midmonth of quarter only.
 Before 1983 the maturity for new car loans was 36 months, and for mobile home loans was 84 months.

^{3.} At auto finance companies. Note. These data also appear in the Board's G.19 (421) release. For address, see inside front cover.

A42 Domestic Financial Statistics January 1987

1.57 FUNDS RAISED IN U.S. CREDIT MARKETS

Billions of dollars; half-yearly data are at seasonally adjusted annual rates.

	Transaction category, sector	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1983	19	84	19	8.5	1986
								H2	111	H2	HI	112	ні
			·			N-	onfinanci	al sectors			,		
1	Total net horrowing by domestic nonfinancial sectors \ldots	344.9	375.8	387.4	548.8	756.3	859.1	591.5	728.8	783,8	726.3	992.0	668.6
2 3 4	Treasury securities	79.2 79.8 6	87.4 87.8 .5	161.3 162.1 9	186.6 186.7 1	198.8 199.0 2	223.6 223.7 1	156.6 156.7 .1	181.0 181.2 .2	216.6 216.8 .1	201.3 201.4 1	246.0 246.0 1	210.7 210.8 1
5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13	Tax-exempt obligations Corporate bonds Mortgages Home mortgages Multifamily residential Commercial	265.7 189.1 30.3 27.7 131.2 94.2 7.6 19.2 10.2	288.5 155.5 23.4 22.8 109.3 72.2 4.8 22.2 10.0	226.2 148.3 44.2 18.7 85.4 50.5 5.4 25.2 4.2	362.2 252.8 53.7 16.0 183.0 117.1 14.1 49.0 2.8	557.5 314.0 50.4 46.1 217.5 129.9 25.1 63.3 .8	635.5 462.4 152.4 73.9 236.2 151.8 29.3 61.5 6.4	434.9 277.9 51.8 11.5 214.6 135.0 20.4 55.3 3.9	547.8 298.5 42.7 31.2 224.5 135.2 27.5 62.9	567.2 329.5 58.0 61.0 210.4 124.6 22.7 63.7	525.1 354.3 67.4 72.7 214.1 133.1 24.5 59.3 -2.8	746.0 570.6 237.3 75.0 258.2 170.4 34.1 63.7 -9.9	457.9 371.2 11.8 129.2 230.2 151.7 27.3 58.1
14 15 16 17 18	Consumer credit Bank loans n.e.c. Open market paper	76.6 4.5 37.8 4.0 30.3	133.0 22.6 57.0 14.7 38.7	77.9 17.7 52.9 6.1 13.4	109.5 56.8 25.8 8 27.7	243.5 95.0 80.1 21.7 46.6	173.1 96.6 37.6 14.6 24.3	157.0 75.1 41.1 4.3 36.5	249.3 98.7 93.0 24.8 32.8	237.7 91.3 67.2 18.7 60.4	170.8 97.3 28.5 12.3 32.7	175.4 95.9 46.8 16.9 15.8	86.7 74.9 4.9 -15.7 22.6
19 20 21 22 23 24	State and local governments	265.7 17.2 120.0 15.2 31.8 81.5	288.5 6.8 121.4 16.6 38.5 105.2	226.2 21.5 88.4 6.8 40.2 69.2	362.2 34.0 188.0 4.3 76.6 59.3	557.5 27.4 239.5 .1 97.1 193.4	635.5 107.8 292.0 -14.3 90.0 160.1	434.9 33.7 223.2 6.7 91.7 79.7	547.8 25.2 232.9 4 101.4 188.6	567,2 29,6 246.1 .5 92.7 198.2	525.1 56.8 248.5 7.4 83.3 143.9	746.0 158.8 335.5 -21.2 96.7 176.3	457.9 31.4 217.5 -16.5 85.8 139.7
25 26 27 28 29	Bank loans n.e.c. Open market paper	23.8 .8 11.8 2.4 8.8	23.5 5.4 3.0 3.9 11.1	16.0 6.7 -5.5 1.9 13.0	17.4 3.1 3.6 6.5 4.1	6.1 1.3 -6.6 6.2 5.3	2.1 4.0 -2.6 -6.2 -5.5	15.5 2.3 -3.4 6.0 10.7	35.4 f.1 -2.3 18.0 18.7	23.2 1.5 11.0 -5.6 8.1	5.5 -6.1 4.2 7.8	8.4 2.6 .9 8.2 -3.2	27.5 6.9 .9 20.6 1.0
30	Total domestic plus foreign	368.7	399.3	403.4	566.2	762.4	861.2	607.1	764.2	760.6	722.1	1000.4	696.0
		,		Γ	Γ		Financial	sectors					
31	Total net borrowing by financial sectors	65.4	101.9	90. t	94.0	139.0	186.9	123.1	134.3	143.8	154.9	218.8	186.4
32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41	Mortgage pool securities Loans from U.S. government Private financial sectors Corporate bonds Mortgages Bank loans n.e.c. Open market paper	44.8 24.4 19.2 1.2 20.6 1.6 * 1.0 12.9 7.1	47.4 30.5 15.0 1.9 54.5 4.4 * 1.2 32.7 16.2	64.9 14.9 49.5 .4 25.2 12.5 .1 1.9 9.9 .8	67.8 1.4 66.4 26.2 12.1 * .;t 21.3 -7.0	74.9 30.4 44.4 64.1 23.3 .4 .7 24.1 15.7	101.5 20.6 79.9 1.1 85.3 36.5 .1 2.5 32.0 14.2	68.8 8.1 60.7 54.3 13.1 40.9 -1.8	69.8 29.1 40.7 64.5 17.3 .4 * 31.1 15.7	80.0 31.8 48.2 63.8 29.3 .4 1.4 17.0 15.7	92.9 25.3 67.6 	110.2 15.9 92.1 2.2 108.7 37.7 .1 4.1 50.1 16.7	130.2 4.4 125.1 .8 56.2 24.0 .1 3.5 15.2 13.5
42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49	Sponsored credit agencies Mortgage pools Private financial sectors Commercial banks Bank affiliates Savings and loan associations Finance companies	25.6 19.2 20.6 8.3 6.7 7.4 1.3	32.4 15.0 54.5 11.6 9.2 15.5 18.5 2	15.3 49.5 25.2 11.7 6.8 2.5 4.3	1.4 66.4 26.2 5.0 12.1 -2.1 11.4 2	30.4 44.4 64.1 7.3 15.6 22.7 17.8 .8	21.7 79.9 85.3 4.9 14.5 22.3 52.8 .5	8.1 60.7 54.3 17.1 14.9 4.6 18.0	29.1 40.7 64.5 15.4 23.7 20.2 4.4 .8	31.8 48.2 63.8 -,9 7.5 25.1 31.2 .8	25.3 67.6 62.0 -9.2 13.7 12.1 44.9	18.1 92.1 108.7 6 15.3 32.6 60.8 5	5.2 125.1 56.2 13.4 7.1 31.9 28.9 1.7
				r			All sec	etors					
50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58	State and local obligations. Corporate and foreign bonds Mortgages. Consumer credit Bank loans n.e.c. Open market paper.	434.1 122.9 30.3 30.1 131.1 4.5 48.5 19.3 47.5	501.3 133.0 23.4 32.6 109.2 22.6 61.2 51.3 68.0	493.5 225.9 44.2 37.8 85.4 17.7 49.3 5.7 27.6	254.4 53.7 31.2 183.0 56.8 29.3 26.9 24.8	901.4 273.8 50.4 70.7 217.8 95.0 74.2 52.0 67.6	1048.1 324.2 152.4 114.4 236.1 96.6 37.6 52.8 34.1	730.2 225.5 51.8 26.8 214.5 75.1 39.8 51.2 45.4	898.5 250.9 42.7 49.6 224.9 98.7 90.7 73.9 67.1	904.3 296.7 58.0 91.8 210.7 91.3 57.6 30.1 68.0	877.0 294.3 67.4 113.5 214.0 97.3 23.3 30.4 36.6	354.0 237.3 115.3 258.2 95.9 51.8 75.2 31.5	882.5 340.2 11.8 160.1 230.3 74.9 9.3 20.0 35.9
							· ·		J in Unite				
59 60 61 62 63 64	All other	21.2 4.5 16.8 12.9 1.8 2.1	-3.3 6.0 · 9.3 ·11.5 1.9 .3	33.6 16.8 16.8 11.4 4.0 1.5	32.1 34.9 28.3 2.7 3.9	38.0 69.1 77.0 6.7 1.2	37.5 103.4 -65.9 -81.6 11.7 4.0	52.1 28.7 23.4 18.4 2.9 2.1	-40.1 39.3 -79.4 -84.5 5.9 7	36.6 -58.8 -69.4 7.6 3.0	93.6 60.4 75.7 11.0 4.3	41.6 113.1 71.5 - 87.5 12.4 3.6	214.1 - 50.7 - 67.5 8.3 8.5

1.58 DIRECT AND INDIRECT SOURCES OF FUNDS TO CREDIT MARKETS

Billions of dollars, except as noted; half-yearly data are at seasonally adjusted annual rates.

		1001					1983	19	84	191	35	1986
Transaction category, or sector	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	H2	HI	H2	ні	Н2	Н1
Total funds advanced in credit markets to domestic nonfinancial sectors	344.9	375.8	387.4	548.8	756.3	859.1	591.5	728.8	783.8	726.3	992.0	668.6
By public agencies and foreign 2 Total net advances 3 U.S. government securities 4 Residential mortgages 5 FHLB advances to savings and loans 6 Other loans and securities	94.9	104.4	115.4	115.3	154.6	193.0	106.8	133.4	175.8	195.6	190.3	255.9
	15.8	17.1	22.7	27.6	36.0	43.1	19.0	27.6	44.4	50.1	36.1	63.3
	31.7	23.5	61.0	76.1	56.5	94.6	71.5	52.7	60.2	85.6	103.7	121.2
	7.1	16.2	.8	-7.0	15.7	14.2	~1.8	15.7	15.7	11.7	16.7	13.5
	40.2	47.7	30.8	18.6	46.5	41.0	18.1	37.5	55.5	48.2	33.9	57.9
Total advanced, by sector U.S. government Sponsored credit agencies Monetary authorities. Foreign	23.7	24.0	15.9	9.7	17.4	10.8	9.7	9.0	25.7	20.8	.7	7.9
	45.6	48.2	65.5	69.8	73.3	101.5	70.5	74.0	72.5	98.2	104.9	128.0
	4.5	9.2	9.8	10.9	8.4	21.6	12.2	9.0	7.8	24.0	19.2	10.1
	21.1	23.0	24.1	24.9	55.5	59.1	14.5	41.3	69.8	52.6	65.6	109.9
Agency and foreign borrowing not in line 1 11 Sponsored credit agencies and mortgage pools	44.8	47.4	64.9	67.8	74.9	101.5	68.8	69.8	80.0	92.9	110.2	130.2
	23.8	23.5	16.0	17.4	6.1	2.1	15.5	35.4	-23.2	-4.2	8.4	27.5
Private domestic funds advanced 13 Total net advances 14 U.S. government securities 15 State and local obligations 16 Corporate and foreign bonds 17 Residential mortgages 18 Other mortgages and loans 19 LESS: Federal Home Loan Bank advances	318.7 107.1 30.3 20.3 70.0 98.1 7.1	342.3 115.9 23.4 19.8 53.5 145.9 16.2	352.9 203.1 44.2 14.8 -5.3 96.9 .8	518.7 226.9 53.7 14.6 55.0 161.5 ~7.0	682.7 237.8 50.4 32.6 98.5 279.1 15.7	769.8 281.1 152.4 36.5 86.3 227.7 14.2	569.1 206.5 51.8 9.0 83.9 216.0 -1.8	700.6 223.3 42.7 25.6 109.9 314.7 15.7	664.8 252.3 58.0 39.5 87.0 243.6 15.7	619.4 244.2 67.4 47.1 71.9 200.4	920.2 317.9 237.3 25.9 100.8 255.0 16.7	570.4 276.8 11.8 88.8 57.7 148.7 13.5
Private financial intermediation 20 Credit market funds advanced by private financial institutions. 21 Commercial banking 22 Savings institutions. 23 Insurance and pension funds. 24 Other finance.	286.2	320.2	261.9	391.9	550.5	547.2	447.6	583.4	517.5	461.2	633.2	574.1
	107.6	106.5	110.2	144.3	168.9	186.8	167.2	185.7	152.0	135.8	237.9	86.6
	51.3	26.2	21.8	135.6	149.2	85.7	143.8	173.6	124.9	63.1	108.3	113.8
	93.2	93.5	86.2	97.8	124.0	133.4	105.7	144.6	103.5	113.9	153.0	141.5
	34.0	94.0	43.7	14.1	108.3	141.3	30.9	79.5	137.1	148.4	134.1	232.1
25 Sources of funds 26 Private domestic deposits and RPs. 27 Credit market borrowing	286.2	320.2	261.9	391.9	550.5	547.2	447.6	583.4	517.5	461.2	633.2	574.1
	170.8	214.5	195.2	212.2	317.6	206.9	235.7	300.3	334.8	201.8	212.1	215.1
	20.6	54.5	25.2	26.2	64.1	85.3	54.3	64.5	63.8	62.0	108.7	56.2
28 Other sources	94.8	51.2	41.5	153.4	168.8	254.9	157.6	218.6	119.0	197.4	312.5	302.7
	-25.1	-23.7	-31.4	16.3	5.4	16.2	46.2	3.0	7.8	11.2	21.2	6.4
	-2.6	-1.1	6.1	~5.3	4.0	10.3	-21.9	4	8.5	13.9	6.6	7.8
	88.9	89.6	92.5	110.6	112.5	102.2	122.4	146.5	78.5	92.0	112.5	107.7
	33.6	-13.6	-25.7	31.8	46.8	126.3	10.9	69.5	24.2	80.4	172.2	209.3
Private domestic nonfinancial investors 33 Direct lending in credit markets 34 U.S. government securities 35 State and local obligations 36 Corporate and foreign bonds 37 Open market paper 38 Other	53.1	76.6	116.3	153.0	196.4	307.9	175.8	181.7	211.0	220.2	395.6	52,5
	34.2	37.1	69.9	95.5	132.9	156.8	89.2	140.9	125.0	134.4	179.3	55,7
	7.0	11.1	25.0	39.0	29.6	58.8	37.8	25.0	34.3	20.2	97.4	-37,1
	11.7	-4.0	2.0	-12.7	-3.4	15.5	-4.5	-26.7	19.9	34.5	-3.5	27,2
	4.6	1.4	-1.3	15.1	8.9	49.9	32.1	15.6	2.3	4.9	94.9	-16,4
	28.2	31.0	20.6	16.2	28.3	26.9	21.2	26.9	29.7	26.3	27.6	23,1
39 Deposits and currency 40 Currency 41 Checkable deposits 42 Small time and savings accounts 43 Money market fund shares 44 Large time deposits 45 Security RPs 46 Deposits in foreign countries	183.9 10.3 6.5 82.3 29.2 45.9 6.8 2.8	222.4 9.5 18.5 47.3 107.5 36.0 5.2 -1.7	204.5 9.7 18.6 135.7 24.7 5.2 11.1 4	229.7 14.3 28.8 215.3 -44.1 -6.3 18.5 3.1	321.1 8.6 27.8 150.7 47.2 84.9 7.0 -5.1	217.2 12.4 44.2 137.5 -2.2 14.0 13.4 -2.1	248.8 17.4 16.2 148.1 -4.2 53.8 21.8 -4.3	311.5 13.2 30.2 136.2 30.2 92.9 10.8 -2.0	330.7 4.1 25.4 165.1 64.2 77.0 3.1 -8.2	215.0 15.9 18.1 166.7 4.2 -1.5 14.3 -2.6	219.3 8.9 70.2 108.3 -8.6 29.6 12.5 -1.7	216.6 11.4 76.0 115.5 29.0 -5.4 .1
47 Total of credit market instruments, deposits and currency	237.0	299.0	320.7	382.7	517.4	525.1	424.6	493.2	541.7	435.2	614.9	269.0
48 Public holdings as percent of total	25.7	26.2	28.6	20.4	20.3	22.4	17.6	17.5	23.1	27.1	19.0	36.8
	89.8	93.6	74.2	75.5	80.6	71.1	78.7	83.3	77.8	74.5	68.8	100.7
	-4.0	7	-7.3	41.3	60.9	75.2	60.6	44.3	77.6	63.7	86.7	103.5
MEMO: Corporate equities not included above 51 Total net issues. 52 Mutual fund shares. 53 Other equities. 54 Acquisitions by financial institutions. 55 Other net purchases.	21.2	-3.3	33.6	67.0	-31.1	37.5	52.1	-40.1	-22.2	33.3	41.6	163.4
	4.5	6.0	16.8	32.1	38.0	103.4	28.7	39.3	36.6	93.6	113.1	214.1
	16.8	-9.3	16.8	34.9	-69.1	-65.9	23.4	79.4	-58.8	60.4	-71.5	-50.7
	22.2	19.9	27.6	46.8	8.2	31.2	35.6	-4.1	20.6	48.0	14.3	28.5
	~1.0	-23.2	6.0	20.2	-39.4	6.3	16.5	36.0	-42.7	14.7	27.3	134.9

Notes By Line NUMBER.

1. Line 1 of table 1.57.
2. Sum of lines 3-6 or 7-10.
6. Includes farm and commercial mortgages.
11. Credit market funds raised by federally sponsored credit agencies, and net issues of federally related mortgage pool securities.
13. Line 1 less line 2 plus line 11 and 12. Also line 20 less line 27 plus line 33. Also sum of lines 28 and 47 less lines 40 and 46.
18. Includes farm and commercial mortgages.
26. Line 39 less lines 40 and 46.
27. Excludes equity issues and investment company shares. Includes line 19.
29. Foreign deposits at commercial banks, bank borrowings from foreign branches, and liabilities of foreign banking agencies to foreign affiliates, less claims on foreign affiliates and deposits by banking in foreign banks.
30. Demand deposits and note balances at commercial banks.

^{31.} Excludes net investment of these reserves in corporate equities.
32. Mainly retained earnings and net miscellaneous liabilities.
33. Line 13 less line 20 plus line 27.
34-38. Lines 14-18 less amounts acquired by private finance plus amounts borrowed by private finance. Line 38 includes mortgages.
40. Mainly an offset to line 9.
47. Lines 33 plus 39, or line 13 less line 28 plus 40 and 46.
48. Line 2/line 1.
49. Line 20/line 1.
50. Sum of lines 10 and 29.
51. 53. Includes issues by financial institutions.
Note, Full statements for sectors and transaction types in flows and in amounts outstanding may be obtained from Flow of Funds Section, Division of Research and Statistics, Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, Washington, D.C. 20551.

Domestic Nonfinancial Statistics ☐ January 1987

2.10 NONFINANCIAL BUSINESS ACTIVITY Selected Measures¹

1977 = 100; monthly and quarterly data are seasonally adjusted. Exceptions noted.

Measure	1983	1984	1985					1986				
weasure	1903	1964	1963	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug,	Sept.	Oct.
l Industrial production	109.2	121.8	124.5	125.3	123.6	124.7	124.2	124.2	124.9	125,1	125.2	125.2
Market groupings 2 Products, total 3 Final, total 4 Consumer goods 5 Equipment 6 Intermediate. 7 Materials.	113.9 114.7 109.3 121.7 111.2 102.8	127.1 127.8 118.2 140.5 124.9 114.6	131.7 132.0 120.7 147.1 130.6 114.7	132.9 132.8 123.3 145.4 133.4 114.8	131.2 130.6 121.8 142.3 133.3 113.3	132.7 132.1 124.5 142.3 134.5 113.8	132.4 131.6 124.3 141.2 135.1 113.0	132.4 131.1 124.4 140.0 137.0 113.1	133.2r 132.0r 125.2r 141.0r 137.3r 113.6r	133.7 132.5 125.1 142.4 137.8 113.2	133.8 132.9 125.1 143.1 137.2 113.5	133.8 132.7 124.6 143.5 137.7 113.5
Industry groupings 8 Manufacturing	110.2	123.9	127.1	128.7	127.2	128.7	128.2	128.3	129.2r	129,5	129.5	129.5
Capacity utilization (percent) ² 9 Manufacturing	74.0 75.3	80.8 82.3	80.3 80.2	80.2 79.6	79.1 78.5	79.9 78.7	79.4 78.1	79.3 78.0	79.7 78.3	79.8 78.0	79.6 78.1	79.4 77.9
11 Construction contracts (1977 – 100) ³	138.0	150.0	161.0	162.0	149.0	176.0	160.0	161.0	163.0	168.0	158.0	170.0
12 Nonagricultural employment, total ⁴ . 13 Goods-producing, total. 14 Manufacturing, total. 15 Manufacturing, production-worker. 16 Service-producing. 17 Personal income, total. 18 Wages and salary disbursements. 19 Manufacturing. 20 Disposable personal income ³ . 21 Retail sales (1977 – 100) ⁶ .	109.4 95.9 93.6 88.6 115.0 176.6 168.7 149.0 176.0 162.0	114.5 101.6 98.6 94.1 120.0 193.5 184.8 164.6 193.6 179.0	118.5 102.9 98.7 93.5 125.0 206.2 197.8 172.5 205.0 190.6	120.6 102.9 98.0 92.6 128.0 213.7 205.7 176.2 212.9 194.5	120.6 102.5 97.8 92.4 128.2 214.3 206.4 176.4 213.7 193.7	121.0 102.9 97.8 92.4 128.6 216.9 206.8 175.8 216.5 195.4	121.2 102.6 97.5 92.1 129.0 216.6 207.1 176.1 215.9 197.0	121.1 102.1 97.2 91.8 129.0 216.6 207.6 175.4 215.5	121.4 102.2 97.1 91.7 129.4 217.3 208.5 175.5 216.0 198.9	121.6 102.2 97.1 91.7 129.7 217.8 209.6 176.6 216.1 201.7	121.8 102.1 97.0 91.6 130.1 218.5 210.1 176.4 216.6 212.5	122.2 102.2 97.2 91.9 130.5 219.2 211.5 178.9 217.2 201.8
Prices ⁷ 22 Consumer	298.4 285.2	311.1 291.1	322.2 293.7	327.5 291.9	326.0 288.0	325.3 287.2	326.3 288.9 ^r	327.9 289.3 ^r	328.0 288.0	328.6 288.3	330.2 287.5	330.5 290.5

^{1.} A major revision of the industrial production index and the capacity utilization rates was released in July 1985. See "A Revision of the Index of Industrial Production" and accompanying tables that contain revised indexes (1977=100) through December 1984 in the Federal Reserve Bulletin, vol. 71 (July 1985), pp. 487-501. The revised indexes for January through June 1985 were shown in the September Bulletin.

2. Ratios of indexes of production to indexes of capacity. Based on data from Federal Reserve, McGraw-Hill Economics Department, Department of Commerce, and other sources.

3. Index of dollar value of total construction contracts, including residential, nonresidential and heavy engineering, from McGraw-Hill Information Systems Company, F. W. Dodge Division.

4. Based on data in Employment and Earnings (U.S. Department of Labor). Series covers employees only, excluding personnel in the Armed Forces.

NOTE. Basic data (not index numbers) for series mentioned in notes 4, 5, and 6, and indexes for series mentioned in notes 3 and 7 may also be found in the Survey of Current Business.

Figures for industrial production for the last two months are preliminary and

estimated, respectively.

Based on data in Survey of Current Business (U.S. Department of Commerce).
 Based on Bureau of Census data published in Survey of Current Business.
 Data without seasonal adjustment, as published in Monthly Labor Review.
 Seasonally adjusted data for changes in the price indexes may be obtained from the Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor.

2.11 LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT, AND UNEMPLOYMENT

Thousands of persons; monthly data are seasonally adjusted. Exceptions noted.

0.	1000	1004	1005				198	6			
Category	1983	1984	1985	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept."	Oct.
Household Survey Data											
1 Noninstitutional population ¹	176,414	178,602	180,440	182,223	182,387	182,545	182,732	182,906	183,074	183,261	183,450
Labor force (including Armed Forces) ¹ Civilian labor force	113,749 111,550	115,763 113,544	117,695 115,461	119,445 117,207	119,473 117,234	119,898 117,664	120,345 118,116	120,296 118,072	120,428 118,182	120,484 118,220	120,746 118,482
4 Nonagricultural industries ²	97,450 3,383	101,685 3,321	103,971 3,179	105,503 3,285	105,670 3,222	105,950 3,160	106,508 3,165	106,769 3,112	107,107 3,048	106,770 3,121	107,091 3,149
6 Number	10,717 9.6 62,665	8,539 7,5 62,839	8,312 7.2 62,745	8,419 7.2 62,778	8,342 7.1 62,914	8,554 7.3 62,647	8,443 7.1 62,387	8,190 6.9 62,610	8,027 6.8 62,646	8,329 7.0 62,777	8,242 7.0 62,704
ESTABLISHMENT SURVEY DATA											
9 Nonagricultural payroll employment ³	90,196	94,461	97,698	99,484	99,783	99,918	99,843	100,105	100,283	100,448	100,746
10 Manufacturing 11 Mining. 12 Contract construction 13 Transportation and public utilities. 14 Trade. 15 Finance. 16 Service. 17 Government.	18,434 952 3,948 4,954 20,881 5,468 19,694 15,869	19,412 974 4,345 5,171 22,134 5,682 20,761 15,984	19,426 969 4,661 5,300 23,195 5,924 21,929 16,295	19,255 852 4,838 5,280 23,669 6,184 22,707 16,699	19,245 821 4,972 5,266 23,715 6,228 22,825 16,711	19,201 790 4,974 5,265 23,783 6,261 22,924 16,720	19,135 772 4,947 5,167 23,773 6,295 23,072 16,682	19,121 768 4,980 5,288 23,841 6,334 23,176 16,597	19,123 ^r 753 ^r 5,012 5,255 ^r 23,893 ^r 6,364 ^r 23,255 ^r 16,628 ^r	19,099 743 5,008 5,309 23,888 6,383 23,275 16,743	19,126 746 5,010 5,314 23,980 6,399 23,368 16,803

^{1.} Persons 16 years of age and over. Monthly figures, which are based on sample data, relate to the calendar week that contains the 12th day; annual data are averages of monthly figures. By definition, seasonality does not exist in population figures. Based on data from Employment and Earnings (U.S. Department of Labor).

2. Includes self-employed, unpaid family, and domestic service workers.

3. Data include all full- and part-time employees who worked during, or received pay for, the pay period that includes the 12th day of the month, and

exclude proprietors, self-employed persons, domestic servants, unpaid family workers, and members of the Armed Forces. Data are adjusted to the March 1984 benchmark and only seasonally adjusted data are available at this time. Based on data from Employment and Earnings (U.S. Department of Labor).

4. In addition to the revisions noted here, data for January through June 1985 have been revised as follows: Jan., 21,382; Feb., 21,480; Mar., 21,644; Apr., 21,723; May, 21,813; and June, 21,856. These data were reported incorrectly in the BULLETIN for November 1985 through March 1986.

A46 Domestic Nonfinancial Statistics January 1987

2.12 OUTPUT, CAPACITY, AND CAPACITY UTILIZATION

Seasonally adjusted

Series			1985	_	1986		1985		1986		1985		1986	
Series			Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3
			(Output (19	77 = 100)	·	Capacit	y (percen	of 1977 o	output)	Ut	ilization ra	ite (perce	nt)
1 Total industry			124.7	125.0	124.3	125.1	155.4	156.3	157.1	157.9	80.2	80.0	79.2	79.2
2 Mining			107.1 112.8	105.4 110.5	100.1 109.5	96.6 110.6	132.5 135.7	132.1 136.3	132.1 136.9	137.5 149.0	80.9 83.2	79.6 81.1	75.6 79.5	73.2 80.5
4 Manufacturing			127.4	128.4	128.3	129.5	159.5	160.5	161.4	162.3	79.9	80.0	79.5	79.8
5 Primary processing 6 Advanced processing			110.3 137.8	111.5 138.5	111.1 138,8	111.9 140.1	133.1 175.3	133.6 176.7	134.0 177.9	134.5 179.2	82.8 78.6	83.5 78.4	82.9 78.0	83.2 78.2
7 Materials			114.3	114.5	113.4	113.4	143.6	144.2	144.7	145.3	79.6	79.4	78.3	78.1
8 Durable goods	nemical		121.1 82.6 113.9 114.0 124.8 113.4	120.9 79.0 115.7 116.2 128.8 115.3	118.8 75.2 116.8 117.0 130.2 115.4	118.7 72.6 118.9 119.6	159.0 115.5 138.6 138.0 136.5 143.6	159.9 115.0 139.0 138.4 137.3 144.0	160.7 114.5 139.5 138.8 138.1 144.3	161.5 114.0 139.9 139.2	76.2 71.5 82.2 82.7 91.4 79.0	75.6 68.7 83.2 83.9 93.8 80.1	73.9 65.7 83.8 84.3 94.3 79.9	73.5 63.7 85.0 85.9
4 Energy materials		, ,	102.6	102.2	100.8	99.4	120.9	121.1	121.3	121.4	84.9	84.4	82.9	81.9
	Previou	s cycle ¹	Latest cycle ² 1985							1986				
	High	Low	High	Low	Aug.	Feb.	Маг.	Apr.	May	June	July"	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.
						Capacit	y utilizatio	n rate (pe	rcent)					
5 Total industry	88.6	72.1	86.9	69.5	80.6	80.2	79.0	79.5	79.1	79.0	77.2	79.2	79.2	79.0
6 Mining	92.8 95.6	87.8 82.9	95.2 88.5	76.9 78.0	81.6 81.5	79.4 80.4	77.9 80.1	76.4 80.0	75.5 79.3	74.9 79.2	73.5 79.9	73.1 78.8	72.7 80.7	72.5 81.3
8 Manufacturing	87.7	69.9	86.5	68.0	80.3	80.2	79.1	79.9	79.4	79.3	79.7	79.8	79.6	79.4
9 Primary processing 0 Advanced processing .	91.9 86.0	68.3 71.1	89.1 85.1	65.1 69.5	82.5 79.3	83.6 78.6	82.4 77.4	83.2 78.5	82.9 78.0	82.7 77.7	82.9 78.4	83.3 78.0	83.3 77.8	83.6 77.5
1 Materials	92.0	70.5	89.1	68.4	79.8	79,6	78.5	78.7	78.1	78.0	78.3	78.0	78.1	77.9
Durable goods Metal materials	91.8 99.2	64.4 67.1	89.8 93.6	60.9 45.7	76.8 70.2	75.9 69.0	74.5 66.0	74.9 68.3	73.7 65.2	73.2 63.2	73.7 63.8	73.5 63.8	73.3 63.8	73.3 64.8
4 Nondurable goods 5 Textile, paper, and chemical	91.1 92.8	66.7 64.8	88.1 89.4	70.6 68.6	81.6 81.7	83.5 84.2	82.5 83.4	83.6 83.6	83.5 84.2	84.3 85.14	85.0 85.6	85,4 86,4	85.9 86.9	85.7 86.8
6 Paper	98.4 92.5	70.6 64.4	97.3 87.9	79.9 63.3	89.7 78.7	93.8 80.2	93.0 79.4	93.6 79.4	93.1 80.2	95.9r 80.4	97.8 80.2	97.6 81.1	96.4 81.9	94.6 80.8
	94.6	86.9	94.0	82.2	84.8	84.3	83.7	82.8	82.9	83.1	82.3	81.0	81.4	81.1

Note. These data also appear in the Board's G.3 (402) release. For address, see inside front cover.

Monthly high 1973; monthly low 1975.
 Monthly highs 1978 through 1980; monthly lows 1982.

2.13 INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION Indexes and Gross Value \blacktriangle

Monthly data are seasonally adjusted

	1977 pro-	1985		1985					· ,	19	86				
Grouping	por- tion	avg.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July ^r	Aug.	Sept.p	Oct.e
					<u> </u>			Index	(1977 =	100)			·		I
Major Market															
1 Total index	100.00	123.8	123.6	124.8	125.6	126.2	125.3	123.6	124.7	124.2	124.2	124.9	125.1	125.2	125.2
2 Products 3 Final products 4 Consumer goods 5 Equipment	57.72 44.77 25.52 19.25	130.8 131.1 120.2 145.4	131.0 131.0 120.5 144.9	132.8 133.1 122.7 147.0	133.0 133.2 123.3 146.4	134.0 133.9 123.8 147.5	132.9 132.8 123.3 145.4	131.2 130.6 121.8 142.3	132.7 132.1 124.5 142.3	132.4 131.6 124.3 141.2	132.4 131.1 124.4 140.0	133.2 132.0 125.2 141.0	133.7 132.5 125.1 142.4	133.8 132.9 125.1 143.1	133.8 132.7 124.6 143.5
6 Intermediate products	12.94 42.28	130.0 114.2	131.2 113.4	131.8 113.9	132.0 115.4	134.2 115.5	133.4 114.8	133.3 113.3	134.5 113.8	135.1 113.0	137.0 113.1	137.3 113.6	137.8 113.2	137.2 113.5	137.7 113.5
Consumer goods 8 Durable consumer goods 9 Automotive products 10 Autos and trucks. 11 Autos, consumer 12 Trucks, consumer 13 Auto parts and allied goods. 14 Home goods. 15 Appliances, A/C and TV 16 Appliances and TV 17 Carpeting and furniture 18 Miscellaneous home goods	6.89 2.98 1.79 1.16 .63 1.19 3.91 1.24 1.19 .96	112.9 114.0 112.0 98.9 136.3 116.9 112.2 131.0 131.8 119.8 94.3	112.3 113.2 111.3 94.9 141.8 116.0 111.6 127.5 129.8 121.9 94.4	115.4 115.6 114.1 95.6 148.6 117.7 115.3 138.8 141.3 124.6 93.1	115.3 113.9 110.4 94.6 139.8 119.0 116.4 140.4 143.2 123.3 95.1	116.0 116.2 118.2 105.5 141.7 113.3 115.8 133.2 135.7 125.1 98.0	116.6 117.6 119.4 107.1 142.1 114.9 115.8 135.1 137.6 124.4 97.0	112.4 110.4 106.3 93.7 129.6 116.6 113.9 133.7 136.0 121.2 95.5	115.9 116.4 115.1 100.8 141.5 118.4 115.5 138.8 140.6 121.8 95.0	113.8 113.2 110.3 94.8 139.1 117.4 114.3 133.9 135.8 123.3 95.0	114.3 113.7 112.2 99.3 136.1 116.1 114.8 137.5 139.1 122.5 94.1	116.3 116.4 114.5 95.3 150.3 119.1 116.3 138.9 141.6 126.6 94.1	115.5 114.5 110.4 87.8 152.4 120.6 116.3 139.4 142.5 124.2 95.2	117.0 117.4 116.8 96.2 155.1 118.4 116.7 140.8 143.0 124.1 95.2	115.1 112.0 107.7 91.9 118.5 117.4 141.4
19 Nondurable consumer goods. 20 Consumer staples . 21 Consumer foods and tobacco . 22 Nonfood staples. 23 Consumer chemical products . 24 Consumer paper products . 25 Consumer energy . 26 Consumer luel . 27 Residential utilities .	18.63 15.29 7.80 7.49 2.75 1.88 2.86 1.44 1.42	122.9 129.0 128.8 129.2 149.1 141.9 101.8 88.6 115.3	123.5 129.4 128.7 130.1 149.1 143.5 103.0 90.1 116.2	125.3 131.3 130.5 132.1 154.8 143.2 103.1 89.8 116.6	126.3 132.5 131.6 133.4 153.6 146.5 105.4 91.7 119.4	126.6 132.8 130.1 135.6 156.3 148.9 107.0 94.1 120.1	125.8 132.3 131.1 133.5 158.3 143.4 103.2 92.0 114.5	125.3 131.6 130.3 133.0 156.4 143.1 104.0 92.2 116.1	127.7 134.3 131.9 136.7 163.1 145.1 106.0 93.7 118.4	128.1 135.0 132.4 137.7 162.4 148.6 106.8 96.4 117.5	128.1 135.1 133.3 137.0 163.6 147.1 104.8 91.8 118.1	128.4 135.3 132.2 138.5 166.4 146.4 106.6 91.2 122.3	128.6 135.6 133.3 138.1 163.4 147.4 107.6 95.9 119.6	128.1 135.1 132.5 137.8 163.7 146.8 107.1 93.3	128.1 135.0 138.0
Equipment 28 Business and defense equipment 29 Business equipment 30 Construction, mining, and farm 31 Manufacturing 32 Power. 33 Commercial 34 Transit 35 Defense and space equipment	18.01 14.34 2.08 3.27 1.27 5.22 2.49 3.67	146.0 139.6 64.3 110.7 83.5 217.9 105.4 170.6	145.7 138.3 64.2 110.0 85.3 212.3 109.5 174.8	148.2 140.8 65.1 110.5 84.1 218.6 109.7 177.2	147.8 140.0 66.3 111.6 85.4 217.0 105.5 178.5	149.1 141.5 65.3 113.0 82.9 217.8 112.7 178.7	147.8 140.5 63.0 112.9 82.3 216.8 111.7 176.3	145.5 137.7 59.5 112.4 82.0 214.3 104.3 176.2	146.6 138.6 58.6 111.9 83.0 213.4 112.1 178.0	146.0 137.9 60.9 111.9 82.9 212.9 107.3 178.0	145.1 136.6 61.9 111.7 83.5 208.2 108.8 178.4	146.4 137.9 60.6 112.6 81.7 214.5 103.9 179.5	147.7 139.2 58.3 113.3 81.6 217.2 106.9 181.0	148.4 139.7 57.8 112.2 81.3 216.3 113.7 182.4	148.6 139.6 112.0 81.9 216.4 112.6 183.6
Intermediate products 36 Construction supplies	5.95 6.99 5.67 1.31	118.3 140.0 143.9 122.9	120.2 140.5 144.3 123.8	120.5 141.5 145.3 125.4	119.8 142.4 146.2 126.2	124.0 142.9 147.2 124.4	122.6 142.6 146.7 124.9	122.6 142.5 146.4 125.6	123.6 143.8 148.0 125.8	123.5 145.0 148.3 130.7	124.1 147.9 151.6 131.9	124.0 148.6 153.3 128.3	125.1 148.7 152.9 130.6	124.8 147.7 152.1 128.9	125.2
Materials 40 Durable goods materials. 41 Durable consumer parts 42 Equipment parts 43 Durable materials n.e.c. 44 Basic metal materials	20.50 4.92 5.94 9.64 4.64	121.4 100.3 158.0 109.7 84.8	120.1 99.8 152.7 110.3 85.5	121.2 100.7 154.0 111.4 87.8	121.9 101.1 154.1 112.8 87.9	122.2 103.5 153.8 112.2 85.2	121.3 103.2 153.0 111.0 83.0	119.3 99.9 153.7 108.0 79.6	120.2 99.3 154.8 109.4 82.9	118.4 96.4 152.3 108.8 78.9	117.8 96.3 151.8 107.9 76.7	118.8 96.7 154.3 108.2 77.4	118.7 95.0 155.6 108.0 76.9	118.5 94.2 155.2 108.4 77.1	118.7 94.0 154.9 109.0
45 Nondurable goods materials 46 Textile, paper, and chemical materials 47 Textile materials 48 Pulp and paper materials 49 Chemical materials 50 Miscellaneous nondurable materials	7.53 1.52 1.55 4.46 2.57	112.2 98.7 124.1 112.7 112.1	113.6 113.7 105.2 121.8 113.7 113.4	113.4 106.1 123.6 112.4 112.8	114.9 115.0 103.8 129.0 114.0 114.4	116.2 116.5 104.1 129.7 116.2 115.4	116.1 116.5 107.5 128.8 115.4 115.0	114.8 115.5 105.7 128.0 114.5 112.8	116.5 115.9 106.7 129.0 114.5 118.2	116.5 116.9 108.4 128.6 115.7 115.3	117.7 118.2 109.5 132.7 116.1 116.4	118.9 119.0 111.2 135.6 115.9 118.3	119.5 120.2 113.4 135.5 117.3 117.2	120.3 121.1 115.1 134.1 118.6 117.9	120.2
51 Energy materials 52 Primary energy 53 Converted fuel materials	11.69 7.57 4.12	103.4 107.2 96.4	101.5 105.5 94.2	101.8 106.5 93.3	104.5 108.1 97.9	103.0 106.9 95.8	102.1 106.7 93.6	101.4 107.4 90.5	100.4 106.2 89.7	100.5 106.7 89.2	100.8 106.5 90.4	99.9 104.8 90.9	98.3 104.4 87.3	98.9 102.8 91.6	98.5

Domestic Nonfinancial Statistics □ January 1987 A48

2.13 INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION Indexes and Gross Value—Continued

	SIC	1977 pro-	1985		1985						19	86				
Grouping	code	por- tion	avg.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July'	Aug.	Sept.p	Oct.¢
									Index	(1977 -	100)					
Major Industry																
1 Mining and utilities. 2 Mining. 3 Utilities. 4 Manufacturing. 5 Nondurable. 6 Durable.		15.79 9.83 5.96 84.21 35.11 49.10	110.0 108.8 111.9 126.4 125.1 127.3	108.8 106.9 111.8 126.3 125.8 126.7	108.8 106.9 111.9 127.8 127.2 128.2	110.2 107.4 114.8 128.2 127.5 128.7	109.8 108.1 112.5 129.4 129.3 129.5	106.8 105.1 109.7 128.7 128.7 128.7	105.4 103.0 109.3 127.2 127.7 126.8	104.2 101.0 109.4 128.7 129.6 128.1	103.1 99.8 108.5 128.2 129.9 127.0	102.6 98.9 108.6 128.3 131.2 126.2	97.1 109.7 129.2 131.7	101.1 96.8 108.3 129.5 132.4 127.5	101.6 95.8 111.1 129.5 132.2 127.6	101.8 95.6 112.1 129.5 132.4 127.4
Mining 7 Metal 8 Coal 9 Oil and gas extraction 10 Stone and earth minerals.	10 11.12 13 14	.50 1.60 7.07 .66	75.0 126.8 106.2 118.3	76.0 122.9 104.4 118.5	78.3 125.8 103.6 118.0	77.3 128.4 104.2 114.6	73.5 130.8 104.9 113.5	77.2 126.5 101.1 116.8	75.9 124.7 99.2 111.6	76.0 124.4 96.2 115.0	72.0 124.0 95.1 112.4	65.9 127.3 93.3 114.5	69.2 120.2 92.4 111.8	122.2 91.2 115.8	120.8 90.6 108.1	90,4
Nondurable manufactures 11 Foods 12 Tobacco products 13 Textile mill products 14 Apparel products 15 Paper and products	20 21 22 23 26	7.96 .62 2.29 2.79 3.15	130.2 100.2 103.2 100.9 127.6	129.4 103.2 107.7 102.1 127.7	131.5 102.8 110.0 103.8 128.9	132.1 100.3 107.7 104.5 131.3	132.0 93.8 107.9 105.5 133.6	132.9 97.0 109.9 102.8 132.6	132.2 93.6 108.0 102.8 132.4	133.1 100.3 111.4 103.1 134.1	133.7 101.6 111.3 102.6 133.2	134.6 97.6 112.6 101.7 137.2	102.5	135.4 96.9 114.2 102.2 138.9	134.8 116.2 103.0 137.5	
16 Printing and publishing 17 Chemicals and products 18 Petroleum products 19 Rubber and plastic products 20 Leather and products.	27 28 29 30 31	4.54 8.05 2.40 2.80 .53	153.9 127.1 86.8 146.9 68.5	154.5 127.3 87.9 149.0 68.2	156.8 128.2 87.6 150.1 68.7	157.6 128.1 88.9 149.4 66.4	160.9 131.7 94.7 150.2 65.4	156.7 132.0 90.1 151.1 64.8	157.8 130.2 88.6 147.8 62.7	161.6 132.8 91.3 146.8 61.5	161.9 131.5 95.7 150.1 59.5	164.0 134.2 91.8 152.2 57.9		165.0 134.4 94.5 156.0 62.0	164.0 134.7 93.3 156.4 60.2	92.4
Durable manufactures 21 Lumber and products	24 25 32	2.30 1.27 2.72	113.4 139.7 115.5	116.2 140.0 116.1	115.0 142.2 116.7	116.1 140.5 118.2	120.5 141.2 120.0	120.3 143.2 119.3	120.7 142.9 120.0	121.3 145.9 121.6	121.6 146.2 120.2	120.9 147.1 120.8	120.8 149.5 119.6	123.1 147.8 119.6	147.0 121.4	
24 Primary metals 25 Iron and steel 26 Fabricated metal products 27 Nonelectrical machinery 28 Electrical machinery	33 331.2 34 35 36	5.33 3.49 6.46 9.54 7.15	80.5 70.4 107.3 145.3 168.4	81.9 72.4 107.9 141.7 164.2	82.9 73.9 107.6 144.8 166.9	81.7 71.6 108.2 146.2 168.7	82.4 72.2 109.2 144.9 166.1	80.3 69.5 108.5 143.9 164.8	76.3 64.3 107.6 141.7 165.2	78.1 65.6 108.2 140.8 166.8	74.8 60.2 106.5 141.3 166.0	71.4 58.3 106.6 140.4 163.2	142.6	73.4 60.8 105.8 143.0 167.1	72.8 59.2 105.9 141.3 166.8	73.7 106.0 142.0 167.3
29 Transportation equipment	37 371	9.13 5.25	121.4 111.5	123.3 111.4	124.8 112.6	124.0 111.4	128.2 116.5	127.5 116.4	122.6 108.1	126.2 112.6	124.1 108.7	125.1 110.6	125.6 111.2	125.1 108.2	127.8 112.3	125.2 107.2
transportation equipment 32 Instruments	372-6.9 38 39	3.87 2.66 1.46	134.9 139.1 96.1	139.4 138.4 95.0	141.3 139.9 94.8	141.0 140.4 96.6	143.9 141.5 100.9	142.6 141.9 100.9	142.4 142.0 99.0	144.8 142.4 99.2	145.0 140.3 101.0	144.7 139.9 98.3		148.0 142.1 97.8	148.8 140.6 97.0	149.7 139.4
Utilities 34 Electric		4.17	119.7	119.4	120.1	122.4	119.7	119.5	119.8	121.6	121.7	123.1	125.4	122.4	126.0	
	Gross value (billions of 1978 dollars, annual rates)															
Major Market							- · 									
35 Products, total		1		,	l	· i				· .		1	1,669.9		1	-
36 Final		405.7 272.7 133.0 111.9	1,282.3 820.7 461.7 368.6	1,284.6 822.1 462.5 374.0	1,304.9 838.1 466.8 375.7	1,302.5 841.7 460.8 374.1	1,321.2 850.7 470.5 380.8	1,310.3 845.3 465.1 376.2	1,282.5 832.0 450.4 378.3	1,307.0 852.3 454.7 379.3	1,301.1 852.4 448.7 386.4	1,289.5 843.8 445.7 387.2	440.4	1,293.7 848.2 445.5 388.5	1,299.3 846.1 453.2 385.8	1,293.5 839.9 453.7 391.4

[▲] A major revision of the industrial production index and the capacity utilization rates was released in July 1985. See "A Revision of the Index of Industrial Production" and accompanying tables that contain revised indexs (1977=100) through December 1984 in the Federal Reserve Bulletin, vol. 71

⁽July 1985), pp. 487–501. The revised indexes for January through June 1985 were shown in the September BULLETIN.
NOTE. These data also appear in the Board's G.12.3 (414) release. For address, see inside front cover.

2.14 HOUSING AND CONSTRUCTION

Monthly figures are at seasonally adjusted annual rates except as noted.

	, . .				1985					1986				
ltem	Ì	1983	1984	1985	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July'	Aug.	Sept.
					Private	e resident	ial real e	state activ	ity (thou	sands of	units)		L	
New Units														
Permits authorized		1,605 902 703	1,682 922 759	1,733 957 777	1,839 963 876	1,861 1,060 801	1,808 1,033 775	1,834 1,043 791	1,885 1,139 746	1,788 1,092 696	1,792 1,121 671	1,759 1,093 666	1,673 1,039 634	1,603 1,047 556
4 Started		1,703 1,067 635	1,749 1,084 665	1,742 1,072 669	1,882 1,098 784	2,034 1,335 699	2,001 1,202 799	1,960 1,221 739	2,019 1,242 777	1,853 1,241 612	1,852 1,230 622	1,782 1,137 645	1,795 1,186 609	1,652 1,100 552
7 Under construction, end of 8 1-family 9 2-or-more-family		1,003 524 479	1,051 556 494	1,063 539 524	1,088 561 528	1,094 571 522	1,110 581 529	1,099 574 526	1,135 586 549	1,132 597 534	1,151 612 539	1,157 623 533	1,164 629 535	1,155 626 529
10 Completed		1,390 924 466	1,652 1,025 627	1,703 1,072 631	1,762 1,141 621	1,778 1,075 703	1,725 1,038 687	1,806 1,153 653	1,693 1,127 566	1,829 1,140 689	1,620 1,060 560	1,761 1,067 694	1,769 1,132 637	1,730 1,112 618
13 Mobile homes shipped		296	296	284	285	280	266	240	249	239	226	236	232	244
Merchant builder activity in 14 Number sold		622 304	639 358	688 350	729 349	735 352	741 352	924 338	880 336	787 336	722r 340r	695 349	624 354	690 357
Price (thousands of dollars Median 16 Units sold Average 17 Units sold		75.5 89.9	80.0 97.5	84.3 101.0	87.9 106.1	86.6 104.1	89.7 106.6	88.7 108.0	92.5 110.3	92.1 114.6	91.2 110.9°	93.5 116.3		91.7 114.1
Existing Units (1-f			, , ,		,		1	10011	, ,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	1		1,101		
18 Number sold		2,719	2,868	3,217	3,520	3,300	3,270	3,200	3,570	3,450	3,390	3,470	3,610	3,770
Price of units sold (thousar 19 Median		69.8 82.5	72.3 85,9	75.4 90.6	75.5 91.8	77.1 93.0	77.4 93.1	79.8 96.8	80.2 98.1	83.2 101.7	82.6 102.1	79.9 99.2	82.0 100.3	79.4 96.8
					v	alue of n	ew consti	ruction ³ (nillions o	f dollars)				
Construction														
21 Total put in place		279,240	327,209	355,570	365,554	373,378	373,947	368,027	373,904	374,483	375,397	376,613	380,428	385,656
22 Private 23 Residential 24 Nonresidential, total Buildings		228,527 126,553 101,974	271,973 155,148 116,825	292,792 158,818 133,974	300,619 161,786 138,833	163,413	164,713	298,868 165,645 133,223	303,320 170,520 132,800	302,573 172,491 130,082	304,567 174,478 130,089	174,263	307,511 175,168 132,343	309,113 176,712 132,401
25 Industrial		12,863 35,789 11,838 41,484	13,746 48,100 12,547 42,432	15,769 59,626 12,619 45,960	16,546 63,863 12,487 45,937	15,783 65,222 12,781 48,167	16,381 63,494 13,065 48,029	13,354 60,716 13,131 46,022	14,557 59,763 13,006 45,474	13,658 57,368 13,131 45,925	13,027 57,443 13,263 46,356	12,866 58,077 13,296 45,739	12,591 60,050 13,394 46,308	13,485 58,839 14,707 45,370
29 Public	pment	50,715 2,544 14,143 4,820 29,208	55,232 2,839 16,343 4,654 31,396	62,777 3,283 19,998 4,952 34,544	64,935 3,539 21,017 4,958 35,421	68,013 3,407 22,129 5,614 36,863	68,264 3,974 22,273 4,372 37,645	69,159 3,673 22,673 4,598 38,215	70,583 3,725 23,155 4,947 38,756	71,910 3,637 23,240 4,729 40,304	70,830 3,761 22,001 4,657 40,411	72,373 3,768 21,771 4,371 42,463	72,917 4,021 21,843 4,365 42,688	76,543 4,285 21,641 5,022 45,595

Note. Census Bureau estimates for all series except (a) mobile homes, which are private, domestic shipments as reported by the Manufactured Housing Institute and seasonally adjusted by the Census Bureau, and (b) sales and prices of existing units, which are published by the National Association of Realtors. All back and current figures are available from originating agency. Permit authorizations are those reported to the Census Bureau from 16,000 jurisdictions beginning with 1978.

Not at annual rates.
 Not seasonally adjusted.
 Value of new construction data in recent periods may not be strictly comparable with data in prior periods because of changes by the Bureau of the Census in its estimating techniques. For a description of these changes see Construction Reports (C-30-76-5), issued by the Bureau in July 1976.

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2.15 CONSUMER AND PRODUCER PRICES

Percentage changes based on seasonally adjusted data, except as noted

	Change f months		Chan	ige from 3 (at annu	months ea al rate)	rlier		Change fr	om I mon	th earlier		Index
ltem	1985	1986	1985		1986				1986			Oct. 1986 (1967
	Oct.	Oct.	Dec.	Mar.	June'	Sept.	June'	July'	Aug.	Sept.	Oct,	100) ¹
Consumer Prices ²	·					,	!					
1 All items	3.2	1.5	5.3	~1.9	1.5	2.2	.5	.0	.2	.3	.2	330.5
2 Food 3 Energy items 4 All items less food and energy 5 Commodities 6 Services.	1.8 .1 4.2 2.0 5.5	4.5 18.4 4.0 1.3 5.5	5,9 3,3 5,4 3,6 6,5	1.4 34.2 4.1 .3 6.5	3.4 12.5 3.1 5 5.2	9.4 19.5 3.7 3.1 4.1	.1 2.3 .3 .1 .4	.9 - 4.1 .4 .2 .4	.9 -[.9 -3 -3 -3	.4 .7 .3 .2 .3	.3 2.2 .4 .2 .5	323.7 348.6 331.6 265.5 403.7
PRODUCER PRICES												i
7 Finished goods. 8 Consumer foods. 9 Consumer energy. 10 Other consumer goods. 11 Capital equipment.	1.1 1.1 3.6 -3.0 2.6	-1.4 5.5 -36.5 2.9 2.2	9.2 16.0 20.7 4.4 5.6	12.5 8.1 66.9 2.5 .7	5.9 22.3 2.0 2.3	.7 13.0 36.9 2.2 2.2	.1 .0 .1 .2 .2	5 1.9 12.7 .2 .1	.3 1.3 1.5 .1	3.7 3.7 .2 .4	.3 ,9 4.3 .8 ,5	290.5 282.9 454.9 262.4 310.1
12 Intermediate materials ³	- ,5 ,0	·4.2 .1	2.9 .0	··11.8	5.3 - 1.3	8 2.0	.0 0.	6	.2	.5	3 .1	310.4 304.9
Crude materials 14 Foods	-8.3 -5.6 -4.5	4.1 -27.4 -1.7	47.0 4.0 1.5	-24.7 -51.3 2	1.6 29.1 7.0	20.1 13.3 18.1	7 ··1.2 1.2	2.9 - 4.5 .0	2.5 -2.6 -5.3	··.8 3.7 .5	2.6 9 1.7	233.7 539.2 242.3

Not seasonally adjusted.
 Figures for consumer prices are those for all urban consumers and reflect a rental equivalence measure of homeownership after 1982.

^{3.} Excludes intermediate materials for food manufacturing and manufactured animal feeds.

SOURCE, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

2.16 GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT AND INCOME

Billions of current dollars except as noted; quarterly data are at seasonally adjusted annual rates.

				198	5		1986	
Account	1983	1984	1985	Q3	Q4	QI	Q2	Q3r
Gross National Product								
1 Total	3,405.7	3,765.0	3,998.1	4,030.5	4,087.7	4,149.2	4,175.6	4,241.1
By source 2 Personal consumption expenditures 3 Durable goods. 4 Nondurable goods. 5 Services	2,234.5 289.1 816.7 1,128.7	2,428.2 331.2 870.1 1,227.0	2,600.5 359.3 905.1 1,336.1	2,627.1 373.3 907.4 1,346.4	2,667.9 362.0 922.6 1,383.2	2,697.9 360.8 929.7 1,407.4	2,732.0 373.9 928.4 1,429.8	2,795.9 410.7 932.2 1,453.0
6 Gross private domestic investment 7 Fixed investment 8 Nonresidential 9 Structures 10 Producers' durable equipment 11 Residential structures	502.3 509.4 356.9 124.0 232.8 152.5	662.1 598.0 416.5 139.3 277.3 181.4	661.1 650.0 458.2 154.8 303.4 191.8	657.4 654.3 459.8 155.0 304.7 194.5	669.5 672.6 474.0 157.2 316.8 198.6	708.3 664.4 459.2 154.6 304.6 205.3	687.3 672.8 457.5 141.5 316.0 215.3	674.8 682.8 461.0 140.0 321.0 221.9
12 Change in business inventories 13 Nonfarm	-7.1 .4	64.1 56.6	11.1 12.2	3.1 3.2	~3.1 16.7	43.8 41.2	14.5 10.5	8.0 -10.1
14 Net exports of goods and services 15 Exports	-6.1 352.5 358.7	-58.7 382.7 441.4	-78.9 369.8 448.6	-83.7 362.3 446.0	-105.3 368.2 473.6	-93.7 374.8 468.5	-104.5 363.0 467.5	108.2 368.0 476.1
17 Government purchases of goods and services	675.0 283.5 391.5	733.4 311.3 422.2	815.4 354.1 461.3	829.7 360.9 468.8	855.6 380.9 474.7	836.7 355.7 480.9	860.8 367.6 493.3	878.5 372.7 505.7
By major type of product 20 Final sales, total 21 Goods 22 Durable 23 Nondurable 24 Services 25 Structures	3,412.8 1,396.1 573.3 822.7 1,682.5 327.1	3,700.9 1,576.7 675.0 901.7 1,813.1 375.1	3,987,0 1,630,2 700,2 930,0 1,959,8 408,1	4,027.4 1,642.8 710.3 932.5 1,971.9 415.9	4,090.8 1,644.1 709.1 935.0 2,025.5 418.1	4,105.4 1,669.0 710.6 958.4 2,057.7 422.6	4,161.2 1,661.6 703.1 958.5 2,087.4 426.7	4,249.0 1,682.6 729.4 953.2 2,121.3 437.2
26 Change in business inventories 27 Durable goods 28 Nondurable goods.	-7.1 -1.0 -6.1	64.1 39.2 24.9	11.1 6.6 4.5	$-\frac{3.1}{-2.7}$ 5.8	-3.1 9.5 -12.7	43.8 28.6 15.3	14.5 1 14.6	8.0 17.0 9.0
29 MEMO: Total GNP in 1982 dollars	3,279.1	3,489.9	3,585.2	3,603.8	3,622.3	3,655.9	3,661.4	3,687.3
National Income		2 024 0				to -		
30 Total 31 Compensation of employees. 32 Wages and salaries 33 Government and government enterprises. 34 Other. 35 Supplement to wages and salaries. 36 Employer contributions for social insurance. 37 Other labor income.	2,719.5 2,020.7 1,676.2 324.3 1,352.3 344.5 170.9 173.6	3,032.0 2,214.7 1,837.0 346.2 1,490.6 377.7 193.1 184.5	3,222.3 2,368.2 1,965.8 372.2 1,593.9 402.4 205.5 196.9	2,380.9 1,976.0 374.2 1,601.8 404.9 206.1 198.8	3,287,3 2,423.6 2,012.8 381.6 1,631.1 410.9 209.1 201.7	3,340.7 2,461.5 2,044.1 387.2 1,656.8 417.4 212.9 204.5	3,376.4 2,480.2 2,058.8 392.5 1,666.3 421.3 214.1 207.3	3,396.7 2,507.3 2,081.1 398.4 1,682.7 426.2 215.8 210.4
38 Proprietors' income ¹ 39 Business and professional ¹ 40 Farm ¹	190.9 178.4 12.4	236.9 205.3 31.5	254.4 225.2 29.2	249.3 227.7 21.6	262.1 232.7 29.4	265.3 240.9 24.4	289.1 249.6 39.5	279.5 258.0 21.4
41 Rental income of persons ²	13.2	8.3	7.6	7.3	8.3	12.8	16.3	15.9
42 Corporate profits¹ 43 Profits before tax³ 44 Inventory valuation adjustment 45 Capital consumption adjustment	213.7 207.6 -10.9 17.0	264.7 235.7 -5.5 34.5	280.7 223.2 6 58.1	296.3 229.2 6.1 61.0	285.6 235.8 -9.4 59.2	296.4 224.3 16.5 55.6	293.1 231.3 10.6 51.3	299.6 241.3 8.0 50.2
46 Net interest	281.0	307,4	311.4	309.7	307.6	304.9	297.7	294.5

With inventory valuation and capital consumption adjustments.
 With capital consumption adjustment.

^{3.} For after-tax profits, dividends, and the like, see table 1.48. SOURCE. Survey of Current Business (Department of Commerce).

2.17 PERSONAL INCOME AND SAVING

Billions of current dollars; quarterly data are at seasonally adjusted annual rates. Exceptions noted.

					198	85		1986	
	Account	1983	1984	1985	Q3	Q4	QI	Q2	Q3r
	Personal Income and Saving								
1 Total	personal income	2,838.6	3,110.2	3,314.5	3,323.2	3,382.9	3,432.6	3,483.3	3,501.6
3 Co 4] 5 Di 6 Se	e and salary disbursements	1,676.6 523.1 397.4 404.2 425.1 324.3	1,836.8 577.8 439.1 442.2 470.6 346.2	1,966.1 607.7 460.1 469.8 516.4 372.2	1,976.0 608.3 460.7 472.4 521.1 374.2	2,012.8 617.7 467.5 478.9 534.6 381.6	2,044.1 622.0 470.5 485.2 549.6 387.2	2,058.8 620.8 468.8 484.3 561.3 392.5	2,081.1 621.7 469.9 488.2 572.8 398.4
9 Prop 10 Bu 11 Fa 12 Rent 13 Divid 14 Perso 15 Tran	r labor income. rictors' income! siness and professional! rm! at income of persons2 lends onal interest income sfer payments d- age survivors, disability, and health insurance benefits.	173.6 190.9 178.4 12.4 13.2 68.7 393.1 442.6 221.7	184.5 236.9 205.3 31.5 8.3 74.7 446.9 455.6 235.7	196.9 254.4 225.2 29.2 7.6 76.4 476.2 487.1 253.4	198.8 249.3 227.7 21.6 7.3 76.3 475.2 491.1 256.5	201.7 262.1 232.7 29.4 8.3 76.7 480.6 493.6 256.8	204.5 265.3 240.9 24.4 12.8 79.1 480.8 504.7 263.2	207.3 289.1 249.6 39.5 16.3 81.1 480.1 510.1 264.1	210.4 279.5 258.0 21.4 15.9 82.0 475.1 518.4 269.6
17 LE	ss: Personal contributions for social insurance	120.1	133.5	150.2	150.7	152,9	158.6	159.5	160.7
18 Equ.	ALS: Personal income	2,838.6	3,110.2	3,314.5	3,323.2	3,382.9	3,432.6	3,483.3	3,501.6
19 LE	ss: Personal tax and nontax payments	410.5	439,6	486.5	491.2	500.7	497,5	504.8	518.9
20 Equ.	ALS: Disposable personal income	2,428.1	2,670.6	2,828.0	2,832.0	2,882.2	2,935.1	2,978.5	2,982.7
21 LE	ss; Personal outlays	2,297.4	2,501.9	2,684.7	2,712.4	2,756.4	2,789.4	2,825.5	2,892.3
22 Equi	ALS: Personal saving	130.6	168.7	143.3	119.6	125,8	145.6	153.1	90.4
23 Gr 24 Pe 25 Di	O apita (1982 dollars) oss national product	13,963.7 9,138.5 9,930.0 5.4	14,721.1 9,475.4 10,421.0 6.3	14,980.9 9,713.0 10,563.0 5.1	15,040.5 9,774.4 10,537.0 4.2	15,079.9 9,790.3 10,577.0 4.4	15,188.0 9,857.1 10,723.0 5.0	15,179.9 9,985.0 10,886.0 5.1	15,249.3 10,119.1 10,796.0 3.0
	Gross Saving								
27 Gros	s saving	463.6	573.3	551.5	541,7	524.1	583.2	539.7	520.2
29 Perso 30 Undi	s private saving. onal saving stributed corporate profits! orate inventory valuation adjustment.	592.2 130.6 65.0 10.9	674.8 168.7 91.0 5.5	687.8 143.3 107.3 6	679.6 119.6 118.8 6.1	679.2 125.8 106.8 - 9.4	714.8 145.6 122.1 16.5	718.7 153.1 112.3 10.6	661.7 90.4 113.5 8.0
32 Corp 33 None	tal consumption allowances orate corporate c accruals less disbursements	242.7 153.9 .0	253.9 161.2 .0	268.2 169.0 .0	270.1 171.2 .0	273.3 173.4 .0	275.3 171.8 .0	278.9 174.4 .0	281.6 176.3 .0
36 Fe	ernment surplus, or deficit (), national income and product accounts. detrail defail the state of the state	128.6 176.0 47.5	101.5 - 170.0 - 68.5	-136.3 -198.0 61.7	138.0 - 197.5 59.5	-155.1 217.6 62.5	-131.6 -201.6 70.0	179.0 238.1 59.0	141.5 205.8 64.3
38 Capi	tal grants received by the United States, net	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0
39 Gros	s investment	468.8	571.4	545.9	536.2	525.7	579.6	544.3	530.0
40 Gros 41 Net 1	s private domestic	502.3 -33.5	662.1 - 90.7	661.1 115.2	657.4 - 121.2	669.5 -143.8	708.3 128.6	687.3 143.0	674.8 144.8
42 Statis	dical discrepancy	5.2	-1.9	-5.5	-5.5	1.6	-3.6	4.6	9.8

With inventory valuation and capital consumption adjustments.
 With capital consumption adjustment.

Source. Survey of Current Business (Department of Commerce).

3.10 U.S. INTERNATIONAL TRANSACTIONS Summary

Millions of dollars; quarterly data are seasonally adjusted except as noted.1

Item credits or debits	1983	1984	1985		1985		198	36
nein creurs of debits	1903	,	1763	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2 <i>p</i>
Balance on current account Not seasonally adjusted	-46,605	-106,466	-117,677	-29,416 -30,362	-28,454 -32,275	-33,698 -31,510	-34,038 -31,020	-34,731 -35,753
Merchandise trade balance ² Merchandise exports Serchandise imports Military transactions, net Investment income, net ³ Other service transactions, net	-67,080 201,820 -268,900 -370 24,841 5,484	-112,522 219,900 -332,422 -1,827 18,751 1,288	-124,439 214,424 -338,863 -2,917 25,188 -525	-30,367 53,875 -84,242 -729 5,449 -311	-31,675 52,498 -84,173 -619 8,262 -421	-37,352 52,727 -90,079 -1,322 9,255 -35	-36,459 53,661 -90,120 -1,066 6,517 -7	-36,023 54,795 -90,818 -704 5,290 753
9 Remittances, pensions, and other transfers	-3,194 -6,286	-3,621 -8,536	-3,787 -11,196	-881 -2,577	-914 -3,087	-937 -3,307	-954 -2,069	-843 -3,204
11 Change in U.S. government assets, other than official reserve assets, net (increase, -)	-5,005	-5,523	-2,824	-1,055	-422	-540	-250	-181
12 Change in U.S. official reserve assets (increase, -)	-1,196 0 66	-3,130 0 -979	-3,858 0 -897	-356 0 -180	-121 0 -264	-3,148 0 -189	-115 0 -274	16 0 - 104
15 Reserve position in International Monetary Fund	-4,434 3,304	-995 -1,156	908 -3,869	72 -248	388 -245	-3,126	344 -185	366 -246
17 Change in U.S. private assets abroad (increase, -)3. 18 Bank-reported claims. 19 Nonbank-reported claims. 20 U.S. purchase of foreign securities, net 21 U.S. direct investments abroad, net3.	-43,821 -29,928 -6,513 -7,007 -373	-14,987 -11,127 5,081 -5,082 -3,859	-25,754 -691 1,665 -7,977 -18,752	-1,382 3,450 1,706 -2,325 -4,213	-5,324 4,009 -1,517 -1,664 -6,152	-19,579 -8,485 418 -1,411 -10,101	-12,533 6,333 -2,842 -6,133 -9,891	-17,584 -10,744 n.a. -1,567 -5,273
22 Change in foreign official assets in the United States (increase, +) 23 U.S. Treasury securities 24 Other U.S. government obligations. 25 Other U.S. government liabilities ⁴ . 26 Other U.S. liabilities reported by U.S. banks. 27 Other foreign official assets ⁵ .	5,968 6,972 -476 725 545 -1,798	3,037 4,690 13 436 555 -2,657	-1,324 -546 -295 483 522 -1,488	8,486 8,685 136 606 -107 -834	2,577 -81 46 58 2,932 -378	-1,322 -1,976 -171 263 722 -160	2,469 3,256 -177 288 -1,261 363	13,766 13,889 597 663 350 539
28 Change in foreign private assets in the United States (increase, +) ³ . 29 U.S. bank-reported liabilities. 30 U.S. nonbank-reported liabilities. 31 Foreign private purchases of U.S. Treasury securities, net Foreign purchases of other U.S. securities, net Foreign direct investments in the United States, net ³	79,528 50,342 -118 8,721 8,636 11,947	99,730 33,849 4,704 23,059 12,759 25,359	128,430 40,387 -1,172 20,500 50,859 17,856	16,872 606 -1,837 5,123 7,223 5,757	33,088 7,276 589 7,484 11,628 6,111	53,158 20,427 2,232 5,676 22,441 2,382	34,151 8,434 -2,057 7,666 18,686 1,422	32,738 4,983 n.a. 1,391 22,590 3,774
34 Allocation of SDRs. 35 Discrepancy. 36 Owing to seasonal adjustments.	11,130	27,338	23,006	0 6,851 -1,175	0 -1,344 -3,688	5,128 3,774	10,316 1,216	0 5,976 -1,464
37 Statistical discrepancy in recorded data before seasonal adjustment	11,130	27,338	23,006	8,026	2,344	1,354	9,100	7,440
MEMO Changes in official assets 38 U.S. official reserve assets (increase, -)	-1,196	-3,130	-3,858	-356	-121	-3,148	-115	16
(increase, +) 40 Change in Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries official assets in the United States (part of line 22	5,243	2,601	-1,807	7,880	2,519	-1,585	2,181	13,103
above). 41 Transfers under military grant programs (excluded from lines 4, 6, and 10 above)	-8,283 194	-4,304 190	-6,599 64	-1,843 12	-1,831 15	-1,002 28	1,421 22	-2,609 61

4. Primarily associated with military sales contracts and other transactions arranged with or through foreign official agencies.
 5. Consists of investments in U.S. corporate stocks and in debt securities of private corporations and state and local governments.
 Note. Data are from Bureau of Economic Analysis, Survey of Current Business (Department of Commerce).

Seasonal factors are not calculated for lines 6, 10, 12-16, 18-20, 22-34, and 38-41.
 Data are on an international accounts (IA) basis. Differs from the Census basis data, shown in table 3.11, for reasons of coverage and timing; military exports are excluded from merchandise data and are included in line 6.
 Includes reinvested earnings.

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3.11 U.S. FOREIGN TRADE

Millions of dollars; monthly data are not seasonally adjusted.

	Item	1983	1984	1985							
	nem	1363	1904	190.1	Mar,	Арг.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.
1	EXPORTS of domestic and foreign merchandise excluding grant-aid shipments	200,486	217,865	213,146	18,913	17,965	17,431	19,070	17,707	17,604	17,518
2	GENERAL IMPORTS including mer- chandise for immediate consump- tion plus entries into bonded warehouses.	258,048	325,726	345,276	31,972	28,762	30,272	31,764	34,121	29,476	28,695
3	Trade balance	-57,562	107,861	-132,129	-13,059	-10,797	-12,842	-12,694	-16,414	-11,871	-11,177

Note. The data through 1981 in this table are reported by the Bureau of Census data of a free-alongside-ship (f.a.s.) value basis—that is, value at the port of export. Beginning in 1981, foreign trade of the U.S. Virgin Islands is included in the Census basis trade data; this adjustment has been made for all data shown in the table. Beginning with 1982 data, the value of imports are on a customs valuation basis.

The Census basis data differ from merchandise trade data shown in table 3.10.

U.S. International Transactions Summary, for reasons of coverage and timing. On

the export side, the largest adjustments are: (1) the addition of exports to Canada not covered in Census statistics, and (2) the exclusion of military sales (which are combined with other military transactions and reported separately in the "service account" in table 3.10, line 6). On the import side, additions are made for gold, ship purchases, imports of electricity from Canada, and other transactions; military payments are excluded and shown separately as indicated above. Source. F1900 "Summary of U.S. Export and Import Merchandise Trade" (Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census).

3.12 U.S. RESERVE ASSETS

Millions of dollars, end of period

	T	1983	1984	1985	1986								
	Туре	1903	1964	126.5	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.		
1	Total	33,747	34,934	43,191	46,491	45,260	46,635	47,430	48,161	48,086	47,166		
2	Gold stock, including Exchange Stabilization Fund ¹	11,121	11,096	11,090	11,089	11,085	11,084	11,084	11,084	11,084	11.143		
3	Special drawing rights ^{2,3}	5,025	5,641	7,293	8,098	8,066	8,213	8,085	8,250	8,295	8,090		
4	Reserve position in International Monetary Fund ²	11,312	11,541	11,952	12,242	11,789	12,109	12,114	12,017	11,922	11,575		
5	Foreign currencies ⁴	6,289	6,656	12,856	15,062	14,320	15,229	16,147	16,810	16,785	16,358		

^{1.} Gold held under earmark at Federal Reserve Banks for foreign and interna-

3.13 FOREIGN OFFICIAL ASSETS HELD AT FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS

Millions of dollars, end of period

Assets	1983	1984	1985				1986			
Assets	1963	1964	196.)	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.
1 Deposits	190	267	480	325	253	354	233	227	342	303
Assets held in custody 2 U.S. Treasury securities ¹	117,670 14,414	118,000 14,242	121,004 14,245		136,762 14,145	137,820 14,128	144,527 14,131	148,263 14,120	152,275 14,115	156,076 14,110

Marketable U.S. Treasury bills, notes, and bonds; and nonmarketable U.S. Treasury securities payable in dollars and in foreign currencies.
 Earmarked gold is valued at \$42,22 per fine troy ounce.

Note. Excludes deposits and U.S. Treasury securities held for international and regional organizations. Earmarked gold is gold held for foreign and international accounts and is not included in the gold stock of the United States.

Gold held under earmark at Federal Reserve Banks for foreign and international accounts is not included in the gold stock of the United States; see table 3.13. Gold stock is valued at \$42.22 per fine troy ounce.
 Beginning July 1974, the IMF adopted a technique for valuing the SDR based on a weighted average of exchange rates for the currencies of member countries. From July 1974 through December 1980, 16 currencies were used; from January 1981, 5 currencies have been used. The U.S. SDR holdings and reserve position in the IMF also are valued on this basis beginning July 1974.

^{3.} Includes allocations by the International Monetary Fund of SDRs as follows: \$867 million on Jan. 1, 1970; \$717 million on Jan. 1, 1971; \$710 million on Jan. 1, 1972; \$1,139 million on Jan. 1, 1979; \$1,152 million on Jan. 1, 1980; and \$1,093 million on Jan. 1, 1981; plus transactions in SDRs.

4. Valued at current market exchange rates.

3.14 FOREIGN BRANCHES OF U.S. BANKS Balance Sheet Data¹ Millions of dollars, end of period

Accet account	1983	1984	1985				1986			
Asset account	1903	1904	1963	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.p
					All foreign	countries				
1 Total, all currencies	477,090	453,656	458,012	459,885	475,158	459,587	467,565	454,886	461,404	474,562
2 Claims on United States 3 Parent bank 4 Other banks in United States ² 5 Nonbanks ² 6 Claims on foreigners 7 Other branches of parent bank 8 Banks 9 Public borrowers 10 Nonbank foreigners.	115,542 82,026 33,516 342,689 96,004 117,668 24,517 107,785	113,393 78,109 13,664 21,620 320,162 95,184 100,397 23,343 101,238	119,713 87,201 13,057 19,455 315,702 91,399 102,960 23,478 97,865	118,524 85,164 12,960 20,400 316,493 91,586 101,743 23,770 99,394	122,487 88,975 12,792 20,720 326,013 95,238 107,141 23,645 99,989	117,627 83,404 13,185 21,038 316,151 90,447 103,851 23,823 98,030	117,680 82,514 14,019r 21,147r 324,128 98,457 105,570 23,273 96,828	113,383 79,387 13,5087 20,4887 314,153 92,641 103,002 23,561 94,949	117,661 83,779 13,071 20,811 315,583 93,435 102,849 23,720 95,579	116,378 82,297 13,624 20,457 328,635 103,278 107,631 23,376 94,350
11 Other assets	18,859	20,101	22,597	24,868	26,658	25,809	25,757	27,350	28,160	29,549
12 Total payable in U.S. dollars	371,508	350,636	336,288	324,129	331,511	322,837	327,639	313,703	318,357	330,215
13 Claims on United States 14 Parent bank 15 Other banks in United States 16 Nonbanks 17 Claims on foreigners 18 Other branches of parent bank 19 Banks 20 Public borrowers 21 Nonbank foreigners.	113,436 80,909 32,527 247,406 78,431 93,332 17,890 60,977	111,426 77,229 13,500 20,697 228,600 78,746 76,940 17,626 55,288	116.645 85,971 12,454 18,220 209,927 72,689 71,748 17,252 48,238	114,965 83,841 12,261 18,863 199,279 70,910 63,849 17,219 47,301	118,629 87,597 11,891 19,141 202,498 73,109 66,006 16,752 46,631	113,767 82,110 12,272 19,385 198,172 69,684 65,053 17,180 46,255	113,387 81,022 12,887 19,478 203,846 75,934 66,673 16,492 44,747	109,172 78,025 12,3547 18,7937 193,901 69,135 64,940 16,667 43,159	113,636 82,261 12,179 19,196 194,643 68,604 64,940 16,788 44,311	112,129 80,748 12,802 18,579 207,378 78,400 68,322 16,417 44,239
22 Other assets	10,666	10,610	9,716	9,885	10,384	10,898	10,406	10,630	10,078	10,708
					United K	ingdom				
23 Total, all currencles	158,732	144,385	148,599	150,975	155,867	152,075	151,593	145,448	145,619	151,596
24 Claims on United States 25 Parent bank 26 Other banks in United States ² 27 Nonbanks ² 28 Claims on foreigners. 29 Other branches of parent bank 30 Banks. 31 Public borrowers. 32 Nonbank foreigners.	34,433 29,111 5,322 119,280 36,565 43,352 5,898 33,465	27,675 21,862 1,429 4,384 111,828 37,953 37,443 5,334 31,098	33,157 26,970 1,106 5,081 110,217 31,576 39,250 5,644 33,747	33,990 27,881 1,129 4,980 111,468 31,250 38,929 5,833 35,456	34,234 28,058 1,386 4,790 115,485 32,516 41,593 5,642 35,734	34,231 28,001 1,312 4,918 111,823 31,984 39,222 5,427 35,190	31,364 25,106 1,3657 4,8937 113,739 34,670 39,430 5,236 34,403	30,223 24,252 1,3697 4,6027 108,156 31,613 38,393 5,229 32,921	29,839 23,466 1,448 4,925 109,024 31,828 38,048 5,336 33,812	30,880 24,291 2,092 4,497 113,440 34,678 40,332 4,957 33,473
33 Other assets	5,019	4,882	5,225	5,517	6,148	6,021	6,490	7,069	6,756	7,276
34 Total payable in U.S. dollars	126,012	112,809	108,626	105,118	107,364	106,716	104,013	97,641	97,771	102,851
35 Claims on United States 36 Parent bank 37 Other banks in United States 38 Nonbanks 39 Claims on foreigners 40 Other branches of parent bank 41 Banks 42 Public borrowers 43 Nonbank foreigners 44 Other assets	33,756 28,756 5,000 88,917 31,838 32,188 4,194 20,697 3,339	26,868 21,495 1,363 4,010 82,945 33,607 26,805 4,030 18,503	32,092 26,568 1,005 4,519 73,475 26,011 26,139 3,999 17,326	32,746 27,393 1,027 4,326 69,433 25,250 22,106 4,223 17,854	32,959 27,629 1,225 4,105 71,058 26,224 23,310 4,012 17,512	32,872 27,584 1,152 4,136 70,406 26,265 23,134 3,937 17,070	29,944 24,693 1,1027 4,1497 70,697 27,559 22,825 3,777 16,536	28,848 23,888 1,131r 3,829r 65,472 24,258 21,938 3,793 15,483	28,446 22,972 1,194 4,280 66,465 24,657 21,636 3,838 16,334 2,860	29,513 23,826 1,848 3,839 70,002 27,151 22,643 3,674 16,534 3,336
					Bahamas and	l Caymans		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		
A6 That I will arrow to	153.002	146 014	143.055	126 520	137 374	122 122	130 044	124 220	127 536	142.002
46 Total, all currencies. 46 Claims on United States 47 Parent bank 48 Other banks in United States ² 49 Nonbanks ² 50 Claims on foreigners 51 Other branches of parent bank 52 Banks 53 Public borrowers 54 Nonbank foreigners.	152,083 75,309 48,720 26,589 72,868 20,626 36,842 6,093 12,592	77,296 49,449 11,544 16,303 65,598 17,661 30,246 6,089 11,602	74,864 50,553 11,204 13,107 63,904 19,042 28,192 6,458 10,212	71,735 46,813 10,827 14,095 60,564 19,131 25,129 6,292 10,012	72,755 47,613 10,445 14,697 60,301 18,286 25,809 6,326 9,880	68,710 42,868 10,895 14,947 59,106 15,703 26,290 6,694 10,419	70,751 44,132 11,710 14,909 63,955 20,636 27,000 6,399 9,920	69,721 43,867 11,182' 14,672' 60,162 16,682 27,067 6,534 9,879	73,047 47,694 10,812 14,541 60,167 16,539 27,065 6,675 9,888	71,918 46,635 10,641 14,642 66,620 22,763 27,779 6,434 9,644
55 Other assets	3,906	3,917	3,287	4,230	4,216	4,306	4,238	4,355	4,312	4,544
56 Total payable in U.S. dollars	145,641	141,562	136,794	130,438	130,530	125,681	132,353	127,910	130,723	136,615

^{1.} Beginning with June 1984 data, reported claims held by foreign branches have been reduced by an increase in the reporting threshold for "shell" branches from \$50 million to \$150 million equivalent in total assets, the threshold now applicable to all reporting branches.

^{2.} Data for assets vis-à-vis other banks in the United States and vis-à-vis nonbanks are combined for dates before June 1984.

A56 International Statistics □ January 1987

3.14 Continued

	1002	1984	toes				1986			
Liability account	1983	1704	1985	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.p
					All foreign	countries				
57 Total, all currencies	477,090	453,656	458,012	459,885	475,158	459,587	467,565	454,886	461,404	474,562
58 Negotiable CDs³ 59 To United States 60 Parent bank 61 Other banks in United States 62 Nonbanks	n.a. 188,070 81,261 29,453 77,356	37,725 147,583 78,739 18,409 50,435	34,607 155,538 83,914 16,894 54,730	36,066 140,401 74,952 15,744 49,705	33,229 150,390 81,594 14,270 54,526	35,006 144,241 77,484 14,347 52,410	34,683 149,848' 85,126' 16,118 48,604	32,656 141,599° 81,299 14,191° 46,109	31,475 145,488 80,219 14,496 50,773	33,642 151,287 87,927 14,159 49,201
63 To foreigners 64 Other branches of parent bank 65 Banks 66 Official institutions 67 Nonbank foreigners 68 Other liabilities	269,685 90,615 92,889 18,896 68,845 19,335	247,907 93,909 78,203 20,281 55,514 20,441	245,942 89,529 76,814 19,523 60,076 21,925	261,763 90,921 84,800 20,688 65,354 21,655	269,814 93,768 89,608 20,744 65,694 21,725	258,700 90,228 83,251 20,792 64,429 21,640	262,329 ^r 97,717 81,008 20,480 63,124 ^r 20,705	259,133r 91,144 82,854r 20,608 64,527 21,498r	262,978 91,307 85,239 20,637 65,795 21,463	269,442 102,245 81,967 20,089 65,141 20,191
69 Total payable in U.S. dollars	388,291	367,145	353,470	341,550	347,587	340,176	346,428	330,183	333,581	349,254
70 Negotiable CDs ³ 71 To United States 72 Parent bank 73 Other banks in United States 74 Nonbanks	n.a. 184,305 79,035 28,936 76,334	35,227 143,571 76,254 17,935 49,382	31,063 150,161 80,888 16,264 53,009	32,418 134,204 71,616 14,953 47,635	29,912 143,601 78,061 13,477 52,063	31,513 137,694 73,950 13,575 50,169	31,076 142,730 81,066 15,323 46,341	28,970 133,908 ^r 77,048 13,507 ^r 43,353	28,091 137,805 76,046 13,709 48,050	30,560 143,633 83,790 13,179 46,664
75 To foreigners 76 Other branches of parent bank 77 Banks 78 Official institutions 79 Nonbank foreigners 80 Other liabilities	194,139 73,522 57,022 13,855 51,260 9,847	178,260 77,770 45,123 15,773 39,594 10,087	163,361 70,943 37,323 14,354 40,741 8,885	166,329 70,465 37,470 14,719 43,675 8,599	166,229 71,841 37,240 14,746 42,402 7,845	162,528 69,978 36,335 14,049 42,166 8,441	163,943 75,805 33,745 13,772 40,621 8,679	158,314 ^r 68,065 34,827 ^r 14,091 41,331 8,991 ^r	158,931 66,878 36,460 14,125 41,468 8,754	167,411 77,464 35,372 13,677 40,898 7,650
					United K	ingdom				
81 Total, all currencies	158,732	144,385	148,599	150,975	155,867	152,075	151,593	145,448	145,619	151,596
82 Negotiable CDs ³ 83 To United States 84 Parent bank 85 Other banks in United States 86 Nonbanks	n.a. 55,799 14,021 11,328 30,450	34,413 25,250 14,651 3,125 7,474	31,260 29,422 19,330 2,974 7,118	32,217 22,945 13,724 2,793 6,428	29,898 28,450 17,231 1,966 9,253	31,734 27,505 16,624 2,175 8,706	31,396 26,270 15,892 1,997 8,381	29,295 22,671 13,300 1,999 7,372	28,279 22,831 14,188 2,148 6,495	30,352 26,540 17,399 2,062 7,079
87 To foreigners 88 Other branches of parent bank 89 Banks 90 Official institutions 91 Nonbank foreigners. 92 Other liabilities	95,847 19,038 41,624 10,151 25,034 7,086	77,424 21,631 30,436 10,154 15,203 7,298	78,525 23,389 28,581 9,676 16,879 9,392	86,053 24,733 33,301 9,750 18,269 9,760	87,773 25,379 34,294 9,757 18,343 9,746	83,067 23,838 31,584 9,548 18,097 9,769	84,362 27,029 30,505 9,543 17,285 9,565	83,707 25,106 31,678 9,074 17,849 9,775	84,880 24,962 32,250 9,330 18,338 9,629	85,680 28,272 31,190 8,652 17,566 9,024
93 Total payable in U.S. dollars	131,167	117,497	112,697	108,420	110,378	109,337	108,375	101,095	101,397	108,249
94 Negotiable CDs ³ 95 To United States 96 Parent bank 97 Other banks in United States 98 Nonbanks	n.a. 54,691 13,839 11,044 29,808	33,070 24,105 14,339 2,980 6,786	29,337 27,756 18,956 2,826 5,974	30,042 21,070 13,405 2,596 5,069	27,978 26,411 16,867 1,774 7,770	29,542 25,490 16,233 1,944 7,313	29,135 24,214 15,331 1,817 7,066	27,015 20,065 12,648 1,738 5,679	26,114 20,403 13,707 1,879 4,817	28,490 24,039 16,984 1,735 5,320
99 To foreigners 100 Other branches of parent bank 101 Banks 102 Official institutions 103 Nonbank foreigners 104 Other liabilities	73,279 15,403 29,320 8,279 20,277 3,197	56,923 18,294 18,356 8,871 11,402 3,399	51,980 18,493 14,344 7,661 11,482 3,624	53,219 19,068 14,731 7,839 11,581 4,089	52,262 19,297 14,125 7,449 11,391 3,727	50,441 18,043 14,114 6,953 11,331 3,864	51,056 20,455 13,073 6,914 10,614 3,970	49,932 17,868 14,251 6,658 11,155 4,083	50,855 17,790 15,056 6,724 11,285 4,025	52,706 21,305 14,491 6,015 10,895 3,014
					Bahamas and	l Caymans				
105 Total, all currencies	152,083	146,811	142,055	136,529	137,272	132,122	138,944	134,238	137,526	143,082
106 Negotiable CDs ³ 107 To United States 108 Parent bank 109 Other banks in United States 110 Nonbanks	n.a. 111,299 50,980 16,057 44,262	615 102,955 47,162 13,938 41,855	610 103,813 44,811 12,778 46,224	1,132 97,686 43,834 11,624 42,228	629 98,621 43,662 11,014 43,945	634 94,128 40,757 10,738 42,633	567 98,897 47,014 12,868 39,015	565 96,6367 47,862 11,1317 37,643	470 99,585 45,072 11,297 43,216	527 102,018 49,981 10,992 41,045
111 To foreigners 112 Other branches of parent bank 113 Banks. 114 Official institutions 115 Nonbank foreigners. 116 Other liabilities	38,445 14,936 11,876 1,919 11,274 2,339	40,320 16,782 12,405 2,054 9,079 2,921	35,053 14,075 10,669 1,776 8,533 2,579	35,646 13,198 10,340 1,759 10,349 2,065	35,901 14,077 10,788 2,176 8,860 2,121	35,139 13,731 10,318 2,144 8,946 2,221	37,340 15,882 9,991 2,427 9,040 2,140	34,827 ^r 13,561 9,636 ^r 2,468 9,162 2,210	35,216 13,368 10,216 2,386 9,246 2,255	38,441 15,918 10,152 2,834 9,537 2,096
117 Total payable in U.S. dollars	148,278	143,582	138,322	132,308	132,966	127,918	134,606	130,075	133,256	138,733

^{3.} Before June 1984, liabilities on negotiable CDs were included in liabilities to the United States or liabilities to foreigners, according to the address of the initial purchaser.

3.15 SELECTED U.S. LIABILITIES TO FOREIGN OFFICIAL INSTITUTIONS

Millions of dollars, end of period

[tem	1984	1985				1986 ^r					
rien	1704	1965	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.p		
1 Total ¹	180,552	178,356	180,538	188,914	190,159	194,562	198,784	203,364	209,447		
By type 2 Liabilities reported by banks in the United States ² . 3 U.S. Treasury bills and certificates ³ . U.S. Treasury bonds and notes 4 Marketable. 5 Nonmarketable ⁴ . 6 U.S. securities other than U.S. Treasury securities ⁵ .	26,089 59,976 69,019 5,800 19,668	26,734 53,252 77,108 3,550 17,712	25,479 55,933 78,483 2,750 17,893	27,028 59,547 82,345 2,300 17,694	24,911 63,614 82,501 1,800 17,333	26,142 65,790 84,113 1,800 16,717	25,143 70,721 85,561 1,300 16,059	25,482 74,766 85,622 1,300 16,194	29,342 75,095 87,570 1,300 16,139		
By area 7 Western Europe ¹ 8 Canada 9 Latin America and Caribbean 10 Asia. 11 Africa 12 Other countries ⁶	69,776 1,528 8,561 93,954 1,264 5,469	74,418 1,314 11,141 86,459 1,824 3,200	72,435 1,445 10,425 90,882 1,846 3,505	76,354 1,711 10,785 94,653 1,833 3,578	76,405 1,502 10,595 96,487 1,718 3,452	79,641 1,529 11,046 97,359 1,717 3,270	81,524 1,627 11,242 100,070 1,525 2,796	83,874 1,535 10,801 102,362 1,958 2,833	86,979 1,626 10,351 105,717 1,864 2,909		

3.16 LIABILITIES TO AND CLAIMS ON FOREIGNERS Reported by Banks in the United States Payable in Foreign Currencies

Millions of dollars, end of period

ltem	1982	1983	1984	19	085	1986	
ttem				Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June
1 Banks' own liabilities. 2 Banks' own claims 3 Deposits. 4 Other claims 5 Claims of banks' domestic customers!	4,844 7,707 4,251 3,456 676	5,219 7,231 2,731 4,501 1,059	8,586 11,984 4,998 6,986 569	12,982 15,233 8,540 6,693 328	15,368 16,161 8,304 7,857 580	21,364 19,736 11,318 8,418 1,426	24,137 21,584 11,912 9,672 1,385

Assets owned by customers of the reporting bank located in the United States that represent claims on foreigners held by reporting banks for the accounts of their domestic customers.

Note. Data on claims exclude foreign currencies held by U.S. monetary authorities.

I. Includes the Bank for International Settlements.
 Principally demand deposits, time deposits, bankers acceptances, commercial paper, negotiable time certificates of deposit, and borrowings under repurchase agreements.
 Includes nonmarketable certificates of indebtedness (including those payable in foreign currencies through 1974) and Treasury bills issued to official institutions of foreign countries.
 Excludes notes issued to foreign official nonreserve agencies. Includes bonds and notes payable in furging currencies.

bonds and notes payable in foreign currencies.

^{5.} Debt securities of U.S. government corporations and federally sponsored agencies, and U.S. corporate stocks and bonds.
6. Includes countries in Oceania and Eastern Europe.
Note. Based on Treasury Department data and on data reported to the Treasury Department by banks (including Federal Reserve Banks) and securities dealers in the United States.

3.47 LIABILITIES TO FOREIGNERS Reported by Banks in the United States Payable in U.S. dollars

Millions of dollars, end of period

	livez	1004	tone				1986			
Holder and type of liability	1983	1984	1985	Mar.	Apr.	May	June*	July	Aug.	Sept.p
1 All foreigners	369,607	407,306	435,726	441,004	443,456	444,528	457,350	469,720	486,519	504,685
2 Banks' own liabilities 3 Demand deposits. 4 Time deposits ¹ 5 Other ² 6 Own foreign offices ³	279,087	306,898	341,070	344,449	346,469	342,074	345,663	342,267/	355,009	371,601
	17,470	19,571	21,107	20,208	19,751	19,651	21,332	19,607	20,281	21,384
	90,632	110,413	117,278	116,325	114,209	114,055r	115,246	117,010	122,325	126,033
	25,874	26,268	29,305	32,212	33,220	31,686r	31,712	30,650/	33,026	36,621
	145,111	150,646	173,381	175,705	179,289	176,683	177,373	174,999	179,378	187,563
7 Banks' custody habilities ⁴	90,520	100,408	94,656/	96,555	96,987	102,454	111,687	127,453	131,511	133,085
	68,669	76,368	69,133/	73,044	74,631	80,192	82,701	86,789	89,586	90,467
instruments ⁶	17,467	18,747	17,964	15,329	13,776	13,917	14,729	16,132	16,288	16,231
	4,385	5,293	7,558 ^r	8,182	8,580	8,346	14,257	24,532	25,637	26,387
11 Nonmonetary international and regional organizations ⁷	5,957	4,454	5,821	5,223	3,495	4,519	3,441	3,974	5,253	3,038
12 Banks' own liabilities	4,632	2,014	2,621	1,404	1,749	2,388	891	1,857	4,090	1,721
	297	254	85	102	138	99	79	156	165	180
	3,584	1,267	2,067	391	681	1,109	551	1,209	3,233	1,243
	750	493	469	911	931	1,179	262	492	691	299
16 Banks' custody liabilities ⁴	1,325 463	2,440 916	3,200 1,736	3,820 2,311	1,746 768	2,131 1,282	2,550 1,619	2,118 991	1,163	1,137
instruments ⁶	862 0	1,524	1,464 0	1,508 0	970 7	849 0	918 13	1,126	1,033	1,099
20 Official institutions ⁸	79,876	86,065	79,985	81,412	86,576	88,526	91,932	95,863	100,247	104,439
21 Banks' own liabilities	19,427	19,039	20,835	21,726	23,927	22,018	22,928	22,044 ^r	22,710	26,619
	1,837	1,823	2,077	1,917	1,832	1,810	2,131	1,609	1,582	1,893
	7,318	9,374	10,949	10,259	9,368	9,850	10,347	10,116	9,892	10,924
	10,272	7,842	7,809	9,550	12,728	10,358	10,450	10,319 ^r	11,236	13,802
25 Banks' custody liabilities ⁴	60,448	67,026	59,150	59,686	62,648	66,508	69,004	73,820	77,538	77,819
	54,341	59,976	53,252	55,933	59,547	63,614	65,790	70,721	74,766	75,095
instruments ⁶	6,082	6,966	5,824	3,585	2,916	2,754	2,996	2,892	2,624	2,524
	25	84	75	168	185	139	218	207	148	199
29 Banks ⁹	226,887	248,893	275,589*	279,364	277,856	275,047r	284,637	290,397	299,771	315,527
30 Banks' own liabilities	205,347	225,368	252,723	255,941	254,617	251,126 ^r	255,673	251,779	260,953	275,907
	60,236	74,722	79,341	80,236	75,328	74,444 ^r	78,300	76,780°	81,576	88,344
	8,759	10,556	10,271	9,704	8,689	9,036	10,277	9,180	9,307	9,306
	37,439	47,095	49,510	50,142	48,484	46,780 ^r	48,480	49,418	52,811	58,157
	14,038	17,071	19,561	20,390	18,155	18,627	19,544	18,181	19,458	20,881
	145,111	150,646	173,381	175,705	179,289	176,682	177,373	174,999	179,378	187,563
36 Banks' custody liabilities ⁴	21,540	23,525	22,866r	23,423	23,239	23,922 ^r	28,964	38,618	38,818	39,620
	10,178	11,448	9,832r	10,131	9,914	10,841	10,688	10,934	10,543	10,635
instruments ^b	7,485	7,236	6,040	5,752	5,423	5,451	5,448	5,585	5,526	5,526
	3,877	4,841	6,994	7,540	7,901	7,629 ^r	12,828	22,099	22,749	23,458
40 Other foreigners	56,887	67,894	74,331 ^r	75,005	75,530	76,436	77,339	79,485	81,248	81,682
41 Banks' own liabilities	49,680	60,477	64,892	65,379	66,176	66,543 ^r	66,170	66,587	67,256	67,354
42 Demand deposits	6,577	6,938	8,673	8,484	9,093	8,705	8,845	8,663	9,227	10,005
43 Time deposits	42,290	52,678	54,752	55,533	55,677	56,316	55,869	56,267	56,388	55,710
44 Other ³	813	861	1,467	1,361	1,406	1,521 ^r	1,456	1,657	1,641	1,639
45 Banks' custody liabilities ⁴	7,207	7,417	9,439r	9,626	9,354	9,893 ⁷	11,169	12,898	13,992	14,328
	3,686	4,029	4,314r	4,669	4,401	4,454	4,604	4,143	4,149	4,519
instruments ⁶	3,038	3,021	4,636	4,483	4,465	4,862	5,367	6,529	7,105	7,081
	483	367	489 ⁷	473	487	577	1,198	2,226	2,738	2,729
49 MEMO: Negotiable time certificates of deposit in custody for foreigners	10,346	10,476	9,845	6,603	6,286	6,269	6,419	6,492	6,569	6,543

5. Includes nonmarketable certificates of indebtedness and Treasury bills issued to official institutions of foreign countries.

6. Principally bankers acceptances, commercial paper, and negotiable time certificates of deposit.

7. Principally the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, and the Inter-American and Asian Development Banks.

8. Foreign central banks and foreign central governments, and the Bank for International Settlements.

9. Excludes central banks, which are included in "Official institutions."

^{1.} Excludes negotiable time certificates of deposit, which are included in "Other negotiable and readily transferable instruments."

2. Includes borrowing under repurchase agreements.

3. U.S. banks: includes amounts due to own foreign branches and foreign subsidiaries consolidated in "Consolidated Report of Condition" filed with bank regulatory agencies. Agencies, branches, and majority-owned subsidiaries of foreign banks: principally amounts due to head office or parent foreign bank, and foreign branches, agencies or wholly owned subsidiaries of head office or parent foreign bank.

4. Financial claims on residents of the United States, other than long-term securities, held by or through reporting banks.

3.17 Continued

	A	1983	1004	1005	1986							
	Area and country	1983	1984	1985	Маг.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.p	
1	Total	369,607	407,306	435,726	441,004	443,456	444,528	457,350	469,720 ^r	486,519	504,685	
2	Foreign countries	363,649	402,852	429,905 ^r	435,781′	439,961	440,009	453,909′	465,745	481,267	501,647	
3	Europe	138,072	153,145	164,114 ^r	157,306 ^r	165,193	165,795°	166,382	163,016 ^r	166,149	173,732	
4 5	Austria Belgium-Luxembourg	585 2,709	615 4,114	693 5,243 ^r	910 ^r 5,031 ^r	931 5,737	897 5,425	1,013 5,224	988 5,343	1,035 5,114	1,106 6,132	
-6	Denmark	466	438	513	536	752	523	519	560°	643	483	
7 8	Finland	531 9,441	418 12,701	496 15,541 ^r	354 15,906	619 = 19,322	514 19,423	484 19,862	449 20,129	365 21,470	407 21,339	
9	Germany	3,599	3,358	4,835	5,691	6,718	4,964	4,639	5,646	5,291	5,361	
10 11	Greece	520 8,462	699 10,762	666 ^r 9,667	536 ^r 7,215	559 6,553	552 7,875	657 8,918	604 8,828	570 9,269	623 8,820	
12	Netherlands	4,290	4,731	4,212	4,334	4,320	4,183	4,224	4,682	4,495	4,952	
13 14	Norway Portugal.	1,673 373	1,548 597	948 652	469 705	731 674	850 796 ^r	710 795	497 711	542 791	575 757	
15	Spain	1,603	2,082	$2,114^{r}$	1,774r	1,919	1,879	2,069	1,894	1,979	2,083	
16	Sweden	1,799 32,246	1,676 31,740	1,422 29,020r	1,547 26,864 ^r	1,313 27,247	1,299 26,848	1,118 27,812	1,267 ^r 28,455	944 29,065	1,295 29,209	
17 18	Turkey	467	584	429	383	363	434	586	310	285	448	
19	United Kingdom	60,683 562	68,671 602	76,728 673	78,585 535	81, 9 83 547	83,885 556	82,314 661	78,193 542	79,947 482	86,209 561	
20 21	Other Western Europe ¹	7,403	7,192	9,635	5,293	4,233	4,165	3,997	3,366	3,277	2,729	
22	U.S.S.R	65	79	105	61	38	34 693	89	48	32	84 562	
23	Other Eastern Europe ²	596	537	523	5781	634		690	506	553	1	
	Canada	16,026	16,059	17,427	22,498	20,450	21,257	22,926	22,359	23,933	24,150	
25 26	Latin America and Caribbean	140,088 4,038	153,381 4,394	167,856 ^r 6,032 ^r	165,074 ^r 5,158 ^r	164,801 5,627	161,405/ 6,075	169,650 6,229	181,737 ^r 6,336	187,781 6,096	196,128 6,069	
27	Baĥamas	55,818	56,897	57,657	55,791	57,865	53,680	60,081	60,764	67,096	69,119	
28 29	Bermuda Brazil	2,266 3,168	2,370 5,275	2,765 5,373r	$\frac{2,324}{6,102^r}$	2,270 5,788	2,016 5,542	2,513 5,185	2,201 5,134	2,195 5,179	2,199 5,359	
30	British West Indies	34,545	36,773	42,674r	44,180	41,354	42,116	43,278	55,552	55,614	60,918	
31	Chile	1,842	2,001	2,049 ^r 3,104 ^r	2,094	2,147	2,223	2,270	2,227	2,139	2,426 3,373	
32 33	Colombia	1,689	2,514 10	3,104	3,078 ⁷	3,101	3,053 7	3,419 8	3,334	3,315	3,373	
34	Ecuador	1,047	1,092	1,239r	1,209	1,199	1,166	1,262	1,196	1,232	1,260	
35 36	GuatemalaJamaica	788 109	896 183	1,071 122	1,126	1,128 173	1,097 201	1,108 185	1,123 184	1,140 177	1,129 187	
37	Mexico	10,392	12.303	14,060°	$13,004^{r}$	13,126	13,153	13,633	12,985	13,610	13,138	
38 39	Netherlands Antilles	3,879 5,924 i	4,220 6,951	4,875 7,514r	4,561 7,306	4,859 6,960	4,798 7,042	4,358 6,686	4,382 6,639	4,383 6,391	4,765 6,416	
40	Peru	1,166	1,266	1,167	1,107	1,116	1,132	1,254	1,158	1,149	1,253	
41 42	Uruguay	1,244 8,632	1,394 10,545	1,552r 11,922r	1,570r 11,672r	1,646 11,727	1,703 11,712	1,664 11,734	1,687 12,058	1,636 11,668	1,589 11,780	
43	Other Latin America and Caribbean	3,535	4,297	4,668	4,641	4,708	4,689	4,783	4,770	4,754	5,073	
44	Asia	58,570	71,187	72,280°	82,656	81,682	83,817	86,977	91,669	96,022	100,055	
45	China Mainland	249	1,153	1,607	1,347	1,550	973	1,469	1,795	1,185	1,947 16,132	
46 47	Taiwan	4,051 6,657	4,990 6,581	7,786 8,067	10,838 ^r 8,707 ^r	11,027 8,757	12,687 8,745	13,683 8,656	14,331 8,934	15,608 9,026	9,339	
48	India	464	507	712 ^r	928r	574	577	695	562	685	651	
49 50	Indonesia	997 1,722	1,033 1,268	1,466 1,601′	2,107 1,458 ^r	1,787 1,490	1,758 1,671	1,416 1,725	1,572 ^r 1,731	1,474 1,686	1,611 2,109	
51	Japan	18,079	21,640	23,077	28,274	28,279	29,689	31,325	36,286	38,221	39,955	
52 53	Korea	1,648 1,234	1,730 1,383	1,665 1,140	1,551 978	1,337 1,051	1,336 1,331	1,414 1,306	1,392 1,363	1,251 1,458	1,282 1,400	
54	Thailand	747	1,363	1,358	1,104	993	1,155	1,068	1,104	1,080	1,100	
55 56	Middle-East oil-exporting countries ³ Other Asia	12,976 9,748	16,804 12,841	14,523 9,276	15,384 9,980	14,418 10,419	14,537 ^r 9,355 ^r	14,581 9,638	12,739 ^r 9,861	13,227 11,121	13,047 11,481	
	Africa	2,827	3,396	4,883	4,260	4,173	4,227	4,291	4,041	4,227	4,156	
58	Egypt	671	647	1,363	870 [960	910	1,079	820	1,088	843	
59 60	Morocco	84 449	118 328	163 388	91 465	85 386	92 414	87 414	93 609	82 438	91 328	
61	Zaire	87	153	163	95	90	105	92	65	60	80	
62 63	Oil-exporting countries ⁴ Other Africa	620 917	1,189 961	1,494 1,312	1,601 1,137	1,442 1,210	1,490 1 1,216	1,463 1,156	1,368 1,086	1,371 1,189	1,572 1,244	
	Other countries	8,067	5,684	3,347	3,987	3,662	3,507	3,682	2,924	3,155	3,426	
65 66	Australia All other	7,857 210	5,300 384	2,779 568	3,237 750	3,058 604	2,744 763	2,943 739	2,173 751	2,459 696	2,786 640	
		210	364	OIN,	7.50	004	703	7.39	/./1	020	040	
	Nonmonetary international and regional organizations	5,957	4,454	5,821	5,223	3,495	4,519	3,441	3,974	5,253	3,038	
68 69	International	5,273 419	3,747 587	4,806 894	4,139 916	2,512 823	3,669 748	2,471 845	2,714 922	4,147 916	1,759 972	
	Other regional ⁵	265	120	121	168	160	102	126	338	190	307	

^{1.} Includes the Bank for International Settlements. Beginning April 1978, also includes Eastern European countries not listed in line 23.

2. Beginning April 1978 comprises Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Poland, and Romania.

3. Comprises Bahrain, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, and United Arab Emirates (Trucial States).

^{4.} Comprises Algeria, Gabon, Libya, and Nigeria.
5. Asian, African, Middle Eastern, and European regional organizations, except the Bank for International Settlements, which is included in "Other Western Europe."

3.18 BANKS' OWN CLAIMS ON FOREIGNERS Reported by Banks in the United States Payable in U.S. Dollars

Millions of dollars, end of period

	1002		10115				1986			
Area and country	1983	1984	1985	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept. ^p
1 Total	391,312	400,162	401,608	394,702	401,109	394,667	403,843	403,494	403,729	417,778
2 Foreign countries	391,148	399,363	400,577	394,219	400,607	394,259 ^r	403,387	403,002	403,309	417,577
3 Europe 4 Austria 5 Belgium-Luxembourg 6 Denmark 7 Finland 8 France 9 Germany 10 Greece 11 Italy 12 Netherlands 13 Norway 14 Portugal 15 Spain 16 Sweden 17 Switzerland 18 Turkey 19 United Kingdom	91,927 401 5,639 1,275 1,044 8,766 1,284 476 9,018 1,267 690 1,114 3,573 3,358 1,863 812 47,364	99,014 433 4,794 648 898 9,157 1,306 675 1,243 2,884 2,230 2,123 1,130 56,185	106,4137 598 5,772 706 823 9,124 1,267 991 8,848 1,258 706 1,058 1,908 2,219 3,171 1,200 62,566	100,2627 494 5,429 845 1,194 8,636 1,374 798 7,297 1,394 613 893 1,885 2,422 2,940 1,587 57,7137	101,250 429 5,502 794 795 8,902 1,341 764 6,709 1,380 786 874 1,701 1,924 2,978 1,584 60,602	100,903/ 501 5,696 882 866 8,861 1,176 723 6,806 1,384 746 850 1,986 2,239 3,134 1,649 59,332/	104,441 609 7,243 7,243 7,455 1,095 629 7,474 1,407 905 776 2,001 2,478 3,553 1,856 58,224	100,321 619 6,113 856 1,041 9,583 1,426 622 7,266 1,427 614 789 1,863 2,906 2,617 1,709 56,249	100,323 694 6,990 783 961 9,483 1,181 660 5,981 1,254 698 757 1,749 2,404 3,306 1,649 57,846	107,313 654 6,708 807 1,085 10,185 1,600 747 6,661 730 728 1,994 2,357 2,665 1,585 62,532
20 Yugoslavia 21 Other Western Europe 22 U.S.S.R 23 Other Eastern Europe 23 Other Eastern Europe 24 Other Eastern Europe 25 Other Eastern Europe 26 Other Eastern Europe 27 Other Eastern Eastern Europe 27 Other Eastern	1,718 477 192 1,598	1,886 596 142 1,389	1,964 998 130 1,107	1,978 1,166 424 1,180 ^r	1,950 649 477 1,111	1,928 491 489 1,164	2,005 1,253 568 1,176	1,902 1,102 504 1,112	1,852 521 528 1,026	1,876 791 462 1,094
24 Canada	16.341	16,109	16,482	17,982	18,814	17,910	18,270	18,303	19,401	18,112
25	205,491 11,749 59,633 59,633 6,672 6,072 129 23,07 129 2,154 4,802 1,154 7,848 2,536 977 11,287 2,277	207,862 11,050 58,009 58,009 263,315 38,203 6,839 0 2,420 21,58 252 34,885 1,350 7,707 2,384 1,088 1,088 1,089	202,674° 11,462° 58,258° 58,258° 38,881° 6,603° 3,249° 0° 2,390° 6,243° 1,340° 6,645° 1,947° 960° 10,871° 10,871° 12,067° 1	196,815° 11,456 55,692° 40,000 10,000	199,032 11,803 55,260 25,260 2,861 0 2,861 0 2,388 124 216 32,367 839 6,133 1,767 953 11,295	193,625 11,921 52,537 238 25,271 37,072 6,537 2,820 0 2,382 2112 218 31,493 1,075 5,919 1,757 951 11,326 1,997	200,733 12,079 57,075 207,42 24,855 40,043 6,507 2,789 0 2,397 136 2,397 1,086 5,866 1,738 931 11,304 2,015	202,204 12,282 56,250; 44,915 41,923 6,514 2,776 0 2,366 113 209 31,168; 996; 6,280 927; 11,364 1,985	197,866 12,009 55,453 373 24,762 39,740 6,449 2,642 0 2,375 207 30,839 1,060 5,862 1,677 936 11,289 2,065	206,143 12,119 61,697 320 25,461 40,270 6,488 2,634 0 2,387 135 2,387 1,138 6,377 1,600 1,052 11,174 2,035
44 Asia	67,837	66,316	66,212	70,729	73,421	73,965r	72,033	74,253	77,792	78,097
45 Mainland	292 1,908 8,489 330 805 1,832 30,354 9,943 2,107 1,219 4,954 5,603	710 1,849 7,293 425 724 2,088 29,066 9,285 2,555 1,125 5,044 6,152	639 1,535 6,796 450 698 1,991 31,249 9,226 2,224 845 4,298 6,260	902 1,403 8,208 479 712 1,617 36,711 9,242 2,336 810 3,577 4,732	593 1,151 8,134 398 717 1,611 38,781 9,286 2,325 775 3,838 5,812	703 1,446 8,315 420 736 1,766' 38,629 9,176 2,263 716 3,948 5,845	567 1,238 7,526 440 675 1,772 38,524 8,977 2,393 706 3,680 5,535	779 1,089 8,445 372 720 1,567 40,902 8,900 2,168 711 2,919 5,680	526 1,637 8,632 375 729 1,541 43,327 8,476 2,128 736 2,764 6,921	758 1,903 8,878 355 689 1,636 42,751 7,855 2,148 636 3,733 6,754
57 Africa 58 Egypt. 59 Morocco 60 South Africa. 61 Zaire 62 Oil-exporting countries ⁵ 63 Other	6,654 747 440 2,634 33 1,073 1,727	6,615 728 583 2,795 18 842 1,649	5,407 721 575 1,942 20 630 1,520	5,128 653 646 1,799 17 488 1,525	5,007 639 662 1,716 17 465 1,508	4,890 619 640 1,743 17 417 1,455	4,971 740 642 1,705 17 415 1,452	4,817 701 615 1,661 17 413 1,410	4,693 633 617 1,683 21 445 1,294	4,660 593 636 1,603 42 511 1,274
64 Other countries 65 Australia 66 All other	2,898 2,256 642	3,447 2,769 678	3,390 2,413 978	3,305 2,473 832	3,082 2,237 845	2,966 2,050 916	2,939 2,023 916	3,103 2,159 945	3,232 2,293 940	3,253 2,249 1,004
67 Nonmonetary international and regional organizations ⁶	164	800	1,030	483	502	408	456	493	420	200

Includes the Bank for International Settlements. Beginning April 1978, also includes Eastern European countries not listed in line 23.
 Beginning April 1978 comprises Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Poland, and Romania.
 Included in "Other Latin America and Caribbean" through March (978.)

Comprises Bahrain, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, and United Arab Emirates (Trucial States).
 Comprises Algeria, Gabon, Libya, and Nigeria.
 Excludes the Bank for International Settlements, which is included in "Other Western Europe."

3.19 BANKS' OWN AND DOMESTIC CUSTOMERS' CLAIMS ON FOREIGNERS Reported by Banks in the United States

Payable in U.S. Dollars

Millions of dollars, end of period

The second second	1983	1984	1985	1986									
Type of claim	1983			Mar.'	Apr.	May ^r	June	July	Aug.	Sept.			
1 Total	426,215	433,078	430,489	419,746			432,326			417,778			
2 Banks' own claims on foreigners. 3 Foreign public borrowers. 4 Own foreign offices! 5 Unaffliated foreign banks. 6 Deposits. 7 Other. 8 All other foreigners.	391,312 57,569 146,393 123,837 47,126 76,711 63,514	400,162 62,237 156,216 124,932 49,226 75,706 56,777	401,608' 60,507' 174,261 116,654' 48,372' 68,282 50,185	394,702 60,659 173,400 110,571 45,043 65,529 50,072	401,109 60,157 179,662 111,832 46,393 65,439 49,458	394,667 59,972 173,094 112,522 47,493 65,029 49,079	403,843 60,622 181,867 112,996 47,041 65,955 48,358	403,494 ^r 60,667 181,590 ^r 114,101 49,326 ^r 64,775 ^r 47,137	403,729 59,776 182,151 115,888 52,410 63,477 45,913	417,778 61,110 193,987 116,819 52,136 64,683 45,862			
9 Claims of banks' domestic customers ² 10 Deposits	34,903 2,969	32,916 3,380	28,881 3,335	25,044 2,494			28,483 3,475						
Negotiable and readily transferable instruments ³	26,064	23,805	19,332	17,859			20,294	,					
claims	5,870	5,732	6,214	4,692			4,715						
13 Memo: Customer liability on acceptances	37,715	37,103	28,487	28,541			28,328′						
Dollar deposits in banks abroad, reported by nonbanking business enterprises in the United States ⁴	46,337	40,714	37,399	41,442	42,771	47,351	46,200	45,848	47,526	n.a.			

^{1.} U.S. banks: includes amounts due from own foreign branches and foreign subsidiaries consolidated in "Consolidated Report of Condition" filed with bank regulatory agencies. Agencies, branches, and majority-owned stabsidiaries of foreign banks: principally amounts due from head office or parent foreign bank, and foreign branches, agencies, or wholly owned subsidiaries of head office or parent foreign bank.

2. Assets owned by customers of the reporting bank located in the United States that represent claims on foreigners held by reporting banks for the account of their domestic customers.

quarterly basis only.

3.20 BANKS' OWN CLAIMS ON UNAFFILIATED FOREIGNERS Reported by Banks in the United States Payable in U.S. Dollars

Millions of dollars, end of period

Maturity; by borrower and area	1982	1983	1984	1985		1986	
Matunty; by bollower and area	1962			Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June
l Total	228,150	243,715	243,952	232,803	227,903	221,177	222,256
By borrower 2 Maturity of 1 year or less¹. 3 Foreign public borrowers 4 All other foreigners 5 Maturity of over 1 year¹ 6 Foreign public borrowers 7 All other foreigners	173,917	176,158	167,858	161,642	160,824	152,696	152,249
	21,256	24,039	23,912	25,537	26,302	23,845	23,183
	152,661	152,120	143,947	136,105	134,522	128,851	129,066
	54,233	67,557	76,094	71,161	67,078	68,481	70,008
	23,137	32,521	38,695	36,820	34,512	36,681	37,177
	31,095	35,036	37,399	34,340	32,567	31,800	32,830
By area Maturity of 1 year or less ¹ 8 Europe 9 Canada 10 Latin America and Caribbean 11 Asia 12 Africa 13 All other ² Maturity of over 1 year ¹	50,500	56,117	58,498	58,520	56,585	53,462	57,929
	7,642	6,211	6,028	6,117	6,401	5,899	6,043
	73,291	73,660	62,791	62,148	63,328	59,538	57,134
	37,578	34,403	33,504	29,120	27,966	28,034	25,772
	3,680	4,199	4,442	3,954	3,753	3,331	3,297
	1,226	1,569	2,593	1,782	2,791	2,433	2,073
Mattrixy of See 1 year 4	11,636	13,576	9,605	8,078	7,634	7,783	7,934
	1,931	1,857	1,882	1,940	1,805	1,925	2,256
	35,247	43,888	56,144	53,090	50,674	52,165	53,572
	3,185	4,850	5,323	5,230	4,502	4,251	4,034
	1,494	2,286	2,033	1,665	1,538	1,634	1,497
	740	1,101	1,107	1,157	926	722	714

^{1.} Remaining time to maturity.

^{3.} Principally negotiable time certificates of deposit and bankers acceptances.
4. Includes demand and time deposits and negotiable and nonnegotiable certificates of deposit denominated in U.S. dollars issued by banks abroad. For description of changes in data reported by nonbanks, see July 1979 BULLETIN, p. 550.

NOTE. Beginning April 1978, data for banks' own claims are given on a monthly basis, but the data for claims of banks' own domestic customers are available on a quarterly basis only.

^{2.} Includes nonmonetary international and regional organizations.

3.21 CLAIMS ON FOREIGN COUNTRIES Held by U.S. Offices and Foreign Branches of U.S.-Chartered Banks¹ Billions of dollars, end of period

A.,	1002	1002		1984	-		198	85		1986	
Area or country	1982	1983	June ²	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June ^p
l Total	436.1	433.9	427.6	406.4	405.7	405.5	396.8	394.9	391.9	394,4	391.1
2 G-10 countries and Switzerland. 3 Belgium-Luxembourg 4 France 5 Germany 6 Italy 7 Netherlands 8 Sweden. 9 Switzerland 10 United Kingdom. 11 Canada. 12 Japan	179.6	167.8	157.4	147.5	148.1	153.0	146.7	152.0	148.5	156.6	159.7
	13.1	12.4	10.9	9.8	8.7	9.3	8.9	9.5	9.3	8.3	9.0
	17.1	16.2	14.2	14.3	14.1	14.5	13.5	14.8	12.3	13.8	14.7
	12.7	11.3	10.9	10.0	9.0	8.9	9.6	9.8	10.5	11.2	11.5
	10.3	11.4	11.5	9.7	10.1	10.0	8.6	8.4	9.8	8.5	9.3
	3.6	3.5	3.0	3.4	3.9	3.8	3.7	3.4	3.7	3.5	3.4
	5.0	5.1	4.3	3.5	3.2	3.1	2.9	3.1	2.8	2.9	2.9
	5.0	4.3	4.2	3.9	3.9	4.2	4.0	4.1	4.4	5.4	5.6
	72.1	65.3	60.3	57.1	60.3	65.4	65.7	67.1	64.6	68.8	68.9
	10.4	8.3	8.9	8.1	7.9	9.1	8.1	7.6	7.0	6.1	7.0
	30.2	29.9	29.3	27.7	27.1	24.7	21.7	24.3	24.2	28.1	27.4
13 Other developed countries	33.5 1.9 2.4 2.2 3.0 3.3 1.5 7.5 1.4 2.3 3.7 4.3	36.0 1.9 3.4 2.4 2.8 3.3 1.5 7.1 1.7 1.8 4.7 5.4	37.0 1.9 3.1 2.3 3.3 3.2 1.7 7.3 2.0 1.9 4.7 5.6	36.2 1.8 2.9 1.9 3.2 3.2 1.6 6.9 2.0 1.7 5.0 6.1	33.6 1.6 2.2 1.9 2.9 3.0 1.4 6.5 1.9 1.7 4.5 6.0	32.8 1.6 2.1 1.8 2.9 2.9 1.4 6.4 1.9 1.7 4.2 6.1	32,3 1.6 1.9 1.8 2.9 2.9 1.3 5.9 2.0 1.8 3.9 6.2	32.0 1.7 2.1 1.8 2.8 3.4 1.4 6.1 2.1 1.7 3.3 5.6	30.4 1.6 2.4 1.6 2.9 1.3 5.8 1.9 2.0 3.2 5.0	31.5 1.6 2.5 1.9 2.5 2.7 1.1 6.4 2.3 2.4 3.2 4.9	30.6 1.7 2.4 1.6 2.6 3.0 1.0 6.4 2.5 2.1 3.1 4.2
25 OPEC countries	26.9	28.4	26.0	24.4	24.9	24.5	22.8	22.7	21.6	20.6	20.6
	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.2	2.1
	10.5	9.9	9.5	9.2	9.3	9.3	9.3	9.0	8.9	8.7	8.8
	2.9	3.4	3.5	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.1	3.1	3.0	3.3	3.0
	8.5	9.8	8.2	7.3	7.9	7.4	6.1	6.2	5.5	4.8	5.0
	2.8	3.0	2.7	2.5	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.3	2.0	1.8	1.7
31 Non-OPEC developing countries	106.5	110.8	112.3	111.6	111.8	110.8	110.0	107.8	105.0	103.4	101.6
Latin America 33 Argentina 33 Brazil 34 Chile 35 Colombia 36 Mexico 37 Peru 38 Other Latin America	8.9	9.5	9.2	9.1	8.7	8.6	8.6	8.9	8.9	8.9	9.2
	22.9	23.1	25.4	26.3	26.3	26.4	26.6	25,5	25.6	25.7	25.3
	6.3	6.4	6.7	7.1	7.0	7.0	6.9	6.6	7.0	7.0	7.1
	3.1	3.2	3.0	2.9	2.9	2.8	2.7	2.6	2.7	2.3	2.2
	24.2	25.8	25.9	26.0	25.7	25.5	25.3	24.4	24.1	23.9	23.9
	2.6	2.4	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.1	1.9	1.8	1.7	1.6
	4.0	4.2	4.1	3.9	3.9	3.8	3.7	3.5	3.4	3.3	3.3
Asia China 39 Mainland 40 Taiwan 41 India 42 Israel 43 Korea (South) 44 Malaysia 45 Philippines 46 Thailand 47 Other Asia	5.3 5.5 2.3 10.7 2.1 6.3 1.6 1.1	3.3 5.2 .9 1.9 11.2 2.8 6.1 2.2 1.0	.6 5.2 .9 1.9 11.0 2.7 6.2 1.9 1.1	5.5 5.1 1.0 1.7 10.3 2.9 5.9 1.8 .9	7 5.1 9 1.8 10.6 2.7 6.0 1.8 1.1	.7 5.3 .9 1.7 10.4 2.7 6.1 1.7 1.1	3 5.5 .9 2.3 10.0 2.8 6.0 1.6	1.1 5.1 1.1 1.5 10.4 2.7 6.0 1.6	5.5 4.5 1.2 1.6 9.4 2.4 5.7 1.4 1.0	.6 4.3 1.2 1.3 9.5 2.2 5.6 1.3	.6 3.6 1.3 1.6 8.7 2.0 5.7 1.1
Africa	1.2	1.5	1.4	1,2	1.2	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	.9	.9
	.7	.8	.8	.8	.8	.8	.8	.9	.9	.9	.9
	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1
	2.4	2.3	1.9	1.9	2.1	2.2	2.0	2.0	1.9	1.9	1.7
52 Eastern Europe. 53 U.S.S.R. 54 Yugoslavia. 55 Other.	6.2	5.3	4.9	4.5	4.4	4.3	4.3	4.6	4.2	4.0	4.0
	.3	.2	.2	.2	.1	.2	.3	.2	.1	.3	.3
	2.2	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.4	2.2	2.0	2.0
	3.7	2.8	2.4	2.1	2.0	1.9	1.8	1.9	1.8	1.7	1.7
56 Offshore banking centers 57 Bahamas 58 Bermuda 59 Cayman Islands and other British West Indies 60 Netherlands Antilles 61 Panama ⁵ 62 Lebanon 63 Hong Kong 64 Singapore 65 Others ⁶ 66 Miscellaneous and unallocated ⁷ .	66.0	68.9	72.8	65.1	65.6	63.2	63.9	58.8	65.4	61.5	57.2
	19.0	21.7	27.4	23.3	21.5	20.1	21.1	16.6	21.4	21.5	17.3
	.9	.9	.7	1.0	9	.7	.9	.8	.7	.7	.4
	12.8	12.2	12.2	11.1	11.8	12.3	12.1	12.3	13.4	11.3	12.8
	3.3	4.2	3.3	3.1	3.4	3.3	3.2	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3
	7.5	5.8	6.5	5.6	6.7	5.5	5.4	6.1	6.0	5.9	5.5
	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.0	.1	.1	.1
	13.3	13.8	12.4	11.6	11.4	11.4	11.4	11.4	11.5	11.4	9.4
	9.1	10.3	10.2	9.4	9.8	9.9	9.7	9.4	9.9	8.4	9.4
	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0

^{1.} The banking offices covered by these data are the U.S. offices and foreign branches of U.S.-owned banks and of U.S. subsidiaries of foreign-owned banks. Offices not covered include (1) U.S. agencies and branches of foreign banks, and (2) foreign subsidiaries of U.S. banks. To minimize duplication, the data are adjusted to exclude the claims on foreign branches held by a U.S. office or another foreign branch claims in table 3.14 (the sum of lines 7 through 10) with the claims of U.S. offices in table 3.18 (excluding those held by agencies and branches of foreign banks and those constituting claims on own foreign branches).

2. Beginning with June 1984 data, reported claims held by foreign branches have been reduced by an increase in the reporting threshold for "shell" branches

from \$50 million to \$150 million equivalent in total assets, the threshold now

from 530 million to \$130 million equivalent in total assets, the threshold now applicable to all reporting branches.

3. Besides the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries shown individually, this group includes other members of OPEC (Algeria, Gabon, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Libya, Nigeria, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, and United Arab Emirates) as well as Bahrain and Oman (not formally members of OPEC).

Excludes Liberia.
 Includes Canal Zone beginning December 1979.

^{6.} Foreign branch claims only.7. Includes New Zealand, Liberia, and international and regional organiza-

3.22 LIABILITIES TO UNAFFILIATED FOREIGNERS Reported by Nonbanking Business Enterprises in the United States

Millions of dollars, end of period

	1000	1002	1001		1985		1986		
Type, and area or country	1982	1983	1984	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June ^p	
1 Total	27,512	25,346	29,357	24,574	25,256	27,230	25,635	24,222	
2 Payable in dollars	24,280	22,233	26,389	21,899	22,408	23,994	22,022	20,692	
	3,232	3,113	2,968	2,675	2,848	3,236	3,613	3,530	
By type 4 Financial liabilities 5 Payable in dollars 6 Payable in foreign currencies	11,066	10,572	14,509	11,528	11,815	13,005	12,328	11,117	
	8,858	8,700	12,553	9,543	9,824	10,955	10,205	9,177	
	2,208	1,872	1,955	1,985	1,991	2,050	2,123	1,940	
7 Commercial liabilities. 8 Trade payables. 9 Advance receipts and other liabilities.	16,446	14,774	14,849	13,046	13,441	14,225	13,307	13,105	
	9,438	7,765	7,005	5,797	5,694	6,685	5,598	5,503	
	7,008	7,009	7,843	7,249	7,747	7,540	7,710	7,602	
10 Payable in dollars	15,423	13,533	13,836	12,356	12,584	13,039	11,817	11,516	
	1,023	1,241	1,013	690	857	1,186	1,490	1,590	
By area or country Financial liabilities 12 Europe 13 Belgium-Luxembourg 14 France 15 Germany 16 Netherlands 17 Switzerland. 18 United Kingdom	6,501	5,742	6,728	5,944	6,568	7,270	6,971	6,705	
	505	302	471	351	367	329	338	288	
	783	843	995	865	849	857	851	701	
	467	502	489	474	493	419	371	262	
	711	621	590	604	624	745	630	651	
	792	486	569	566	593	676	702	561	
	3,102	2,839	3,297	2,835	3,351	3,924	3,736	3,960	
19 Canada	746	764	863	850	826	760	753	287	
20 Latin America and Caribbean. 21 Bahamas. 22 Bermuda. 23 Brazil. 24 British West Indies. 25 Mexico. 26 Venezuela.	2,751	2,596	5,086	3,106	2,619	3,152	2,788	2,404	
	904	751	1,926	1,107	1,145	1,120	954	859	
	14 [13	13	10	4	4	13	14	
	28	32	35	27	23	29	26	27	
	1,027	1,041	2,103	1,734	1,234	1,814	1,610	1,362	
	121	213	367	32	28	15	20	30	
	114	124	137	3	3	3	4	3	
27 Asia	1,039	1,424	1,777	1,584	1,767	1,790	1,799	1,660	
28 Japan	715	991	1,209	994	1,136	1,173	1,192	1,189	
29 Middle East oil-exporting countries ²	169	170	155	147	82	82	78	43	
30 Africa	17	19	14	14	14	12	12	12	
	0	0	0	0	()	0	0	0	
32 All other ⁴	12	27	41	30	22	21	4	49	
Commercial liabilities	3,831	3,245	4,001	3,461	3,897	4,074	3,915	3,761	
	52	62	48	53	56	62	66	58	
	598	437	438	423	431	453	382	357	
	468	427	622	428	601	607	546	512	
	346	268	245	284	386	364	545	587	
	367	241	257	349	289	379	251	283	
	1,027	732	1,095	730	858	976	957	861	
40 Canada	1,495	1,841	1,975	1,494	1,383	1,449	1,442	1,351	
41 Latin America and Caribbean 42 Bahamas 43 Bermuda 44 Brazil 45 British West Indies 46 Mexico 47 Venezuela	1,570	1,473	1,871	1,225	1,262	1,088	1,097	1,304	
	16	1	7	12	2	12	26	10	
	117	67	114	77	105	77	210	294	
	60	44	124	90	120	58	64	107	
	32	6	32	1	15	44	7	35	
	436	585	586	492	415	430	256	235	
	642	432	636	309	311	212	364	488	
48 Asia	8,144	6,741	5,285	5,246	5,353	6,046	5,384	5,068	
	1,226	1,247	1,256	1,219	1,567	1,799	2,039	2,095	
	5,503	4,178	2,372	2,396	2,109	2,829	2,171	1,731	
51 Africa	753	553	588	631	572	587	486	569	
	277	167	233	265	235	238	148	215	
53 All other ⁴	651	921	1,128	988	975	982	983	1,053	

^{1.} For a description of the changes in the International Statistics tables, see July 1979 BULLETIN, p. 550.
2. Comprises Bahrain, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, and United Arab Emirates (Trucial States).

Comprises Algeria, Gabon, Libya, and Nigeria.
 Includes nonmonetary international and regional organizations.
 Revisions include a reclassification of transactions, which also affects the totals for Asia and the grand totals.

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3.23 CLAIMS ON UNAFFILIATED FOREIGNERS Reported by Nonbanking Business Enterprises in the United States¹

Millions of dollars, end of period

					1985		1986		
Type, and area or country	1982	1983	1984	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	Junep	
1 Total	28,725	34,911	29,901	26,750	28,610	28,085	30,927	32,519	
2 Payable in dollars	26,085	31,815	27,304	24,121	25,743	25,783	28,740°	30,337	
	2,640	3,096	2,597	2,629	2,866	2,302	2,187	2,182	
By type 4 Financial claims 5 Deposits 6 Payable in dollars 7 Payable in foreign currencies 8 Other financial claims. 9 Payable in dollars 10 Payable in foreign currencies	17,684	23,780	19,254	16,695	19,203	18,099	21,540	23,324	
	13,058	18,496	14,621	12,839	15,315	14,852	18,146	20,034	
	12,628	17,993	14,202	12,283	14,611	14,237	17,689	19,479	
	430	503	420	556	704	615	457	555	
	4,626	5,284	4,633	3,856	3,889	3,248	3,394	3,290	
	2,979	3,328	3,190	2,375	2,351	2,213	2,301	2,269	
	1,647	1,956	1,442	1,480	1,538	1,035	1,093	1,021	
11 Commercial claims	11,041	11,131	10,646	10,055	9,406	9,986	9,387 ^r	9,195	
	9,994	9,721	9,177	8,688	7,932	8,696	8,086 ^r	7,858	
	1,047	1,410	1,470	1,367	1,475	1,290	1,301	1,337	
14 Payable in dollars	10,478	10,494	9,912	9,463	8,782	9,333	8,750r	8,589	
	563	637	735	592	624	652	637	606	
By area or country	4,873	6,488	5,762	5,477	6,463	6,327	6,859	8,877	
	15	37	15	15	12	10	10	11	
	134	150	126	51	132	184	217	257	
	178	163	224	175	158	223	172	148	
	97	71	66	46	127	61	61	17	
	107	38	66	16	53	74	166	177	
	4,064	5,817	4,864	4,900	5,736	5,522	5,986	8,051	
23 Canada	4,377	5,989	3,988	3,756	4,037	3,256	4,024	4,464	
24 Latin America and Caribbean. 25 Bahamas. 26 Bermuda. 27 Brazil. 28 British West Indies. 29 Mexico. 30 Venezuela.	7,546	10,234	8,216	6,616	7,603	7,697	9,934	9,151	
	3,279	4,771	3,306	2,204	2,315	2,685	3,500	3,251	
	32	102	6	6	5	6	2	17	
	62	53	100	96	92	78	77	75	
	3,255	4,206	4,043	3,747	4,632	4,440	5,904	5,359	
	274	293	215	206	201	180	178	176	
	139	134	125	100	73	48	43	42	
31 Asia	698	764	961	640	969	696	621	723	
	153	297	353	281	725	475	350	499	
	15	4	13	6	6	4	2	2	
34 Africa	158	147	210	111	104	103	87	89	
	48	55	85	25	31	29	27	25	
36 All other ⁴	31	159	117	95	26	21	14	20	
Commercial claims 37 Europe	3,826	3,670	3,801	3,680	3,235	3,533	3,387 ^r	3,304	
	151	135	165	212	158	175	148	131	
	474	459	440	408	360	426	384 ^r	390	
	357	349	374	375	336	346	396	414	
	350	334	335	301	286	284	221 ^r	237	
	360	317	271	376	208	284	248	221	
	811	809	1,063	950	779	898	793	668	
44 Canada	633	829	1,021	1,065	1,100	1,023	1,060	970	
45 Latin America and Caribbean. 46 Bahamas. 47 Bermuda. 48 Brazil. 49 British West Indies. 50 Mexico. 51 Venezuela.	2,526	2,695	2,052	1,803	1,660	1,753	1,599r	1,590	
	21	8	8	11	18	13	27	24	
	261	190	115	65	62	93	82	148	
	258	493	214	193	211	206	231r	194	
	12	7	7	29	7	6	7	24	
	775	884	583	468	416	510	388r	320	
	351	272	206	181	149	157	172	180	
52 Asia	3,050	3,063	3,073	2,707	2,712	2,982	2,606 ^r	2,649	
	1,047	1,114	1,191	954	884	1,016	801 ^r	846	
	751	737	668	593	541	638	630 ^r	691	
55 Africa	588	588	470	464	434	437	491	447	
	140	139	134	137	131	130	167	171	
57 All other ⁴	417	286	229	336	264	257	244	235	

^{1.} For a description of the changes in the International Statistics tables, see July 1979 BULLETIN, p. 550.
2. Comprises Bahrain, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, and United Arab Emirates (Trucial States).

Comprises Algeria, Gabon, Libya, and Nigeria.
 Includes nonmonetary international and regional organizations.

3.24 FOREIGN TRANSACTIONS IN SECURITIES

Millions of dollars

			1986				1986			
Transactions, and area or country	1984	1985	Jan.– Sept.	Mar.	Apr./	May'	June	July	Aug.	Sept.p
				U	.S. corporat	te securitie	i			1
Stocks										
1 Foreign purchases	59,834 62,814	81,995 ^r 77,054	110,917 92,636	13,568 10,687	15,414 11,468	13,244 10,388	11,176 10,832	13,268 11,258	12,040 10,611	12,180 10,926
3 Net purchases, or sales (-)	-2,980	4,941	18,281	2,881	3,947	2,856	344	2,010	1,429	1,253
4 Foreign countries	-3,109	4,857	18,391	2,833	3,883	2,814	464	2,075	1,469	1,298
5 Europe 6 France 7 Germany 8 Netherlands 9 Switzerland 10 United Kingdom 11 Canada 12 Latin America and Caribbean 13 Middle East ¹ 14 Other Asia 15 Africa 16 Other countries	- 3,077 - 405 - 50 - 357 - 1,542 - 677 1,691 495 - 1,992 - 378 - 22 175	2,057 -438 730 123 -75 1,665 356 1,718 238 2967 24 168	10,614 510 423 991 2,153 5,060 766 2,284 852 3,318 219 338	2.212 26 229 166 697 1.029 77 195 127 135 59 28	2,066 36 47 123 569 733 52 880 339 48 100	1,571 99 99 236 376 563 44 489 117 472 43 78	192 219 -174 97 134 38 131 60 236 288	576 182 130 52 -198 481 214 269 181 830 30 -23	823 105 -42 50 44 520 97 108 376 -1	584 29 7 36 70 461 92 146 58 346 -13 86
17 Nonmonetary international and regional organizations	129	84	-111	47	63	42	-121	-65	-40	-45
Bonds ²										
18 Foreign purchases	39,296 26,399	86,587 ^r 42,439 ^r	91,739 52,412	12,515 7,379	13,483 8,855	12,044 5,252	8,964 5,686	8,937 ^r 5,679	9,420 5,348	10,161 5,578
20 Net purchases, or sales (-)	12,897	44,149 ^r	39,327	5,137	4,628	6,792	3,278	3,259′	4,072	4,582
21 Foreign countries	12,600	44,244 ^r	38,447	4,836	4,438	6,696	2,798	3,197	4,077	4,872
22 Europe	11,697 207 1,724 100 643 8,429 62 376 -1,230 1,817	40,047 210 2,001 222 3,987 32,762 1907 498 -2,6317 6,091 11 38	30,625 29 -204 277 4,178 26,498 155 1,201 -2,305 8,642 14	3,690 -17 - 224 25 459 3,374 -197 200 8 1,144 0 -10	3,641 -222 73 2 1,231 2,578 74 263 -396 840 3 13	6,221 83 205 89 456 5,631 54 142 186 464 2 3	2,763 6 -3 -37 -490 2,214 -55 -63 -632 -480 -3 -66	2,395r 691 -39 -180 2,213r -85 -250r -718r 1,177r 1,177r 1,177r	2,484 20 81 98 564 1,917 110 160 40 1,329 5	3,385 -28 28 51 30 3,410 3 65 169 1,586 6
34 Nonmonetary international and regional organizations	297	-95	880	301	190	96	480	61	-4	290
					Foreign so	ecurities		I	<u> </u>	
35 Stocks, net purchases, or sales (+). 36 Foreign purchases. 37 Foreign sales	-1,101 14,816 15,917	-3,894 ^r 20,851 ^r 24,746 ^r	-3,362 34,520 37,883	-1,364 3,710 5,073	-1,668 4,390 6,057	221 3,454 3,675	-238 3,775 4,013	404 ^r 4,310 ^r 3,907 ^r	83 4,610 4,694	480 4,811 4,330
38 Bonds, net purchases, or sales (-) 39 Foreign purchases	3,930 56,017 59,948	-3,996/ 81,214/ 85,210/	- 4,169 120,591 124,760	-2,963 12,700 15,663	-1,251 15,296 16,546	188 13,491 13,303	1,540 15,632 14,091	359° 13,559 13,200°	1,232 14,086 12,854	- 2,221 15,157 17,378
11 Net purchases, or sales (-), of stocks and bonds	-5,031	-7,891	-7,531	-4,326	-2,918	-33	1,302	762′	1,149	-1,741
42 Foreign countries	-4,642	-8,954	-7,879	-4,003	-2,788	-106	1,122	438/	1,090	-1,678
43 Europe 44 Canada 45 Latin America and Caribbean 46 Asia 47 Africa 48 Other countries	-8,655 542 2,460 1,356 108 238	9,887r 1,682r -1,845 	-14,636 -596 2,746 5,501 46 -939	3,802 488 205 126 47	2,649 286 176 124 	208 82 363 746 3 16	-1,332 16 742 1,639 3 55	-683r 245 278 659 9	-714 263 127 1,337 1 75	3,366 111 352 1,653 3 430
49 Nonmonetary international and regional organizations	-389	1,063	347	-324	-130	73	180	324	59	-63

ties sold abroad by U.S. corporations organized to finance direct investments abroad.

^{1.} Comprises oil-exporting countries as follows: Bahrain, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, and United Arab Emirates (Trucial States).

2. Includes state and local government securities, and securities of U.S. government agencies and corporations. Also includes issues of new debt securi-

A66 International Statistics □ January 1987

3.25 MARKETABLE U.S. TREASURY BONDS AND NOTES Foreign Transactions Millions of dollars

			1986				1986				
Country or area	1984	1984 1985	Jan Sept.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.p	
			Transac	tions, net	purchases	or sales () during	period ¹			
1 Estimated total ²	21,501	29,047	22,385	9,765	8,658/	-2,132	3,112	-254r	752	5,095	
2 Foreign countries ²	16,496	28,591	23,351	2,554	8,398′	· · 252 ^r	2,230	2,705	2,215	4,105	
3 Europe ² 4 Belgium-Luxembourg 5 Germany ² 6 Netherlands 7 Sweden 8 Switzerlands 9 United Kingdom 10 Other Western Europe 12 Canada 13 Latin America and Caribbean 14 Venezuela 15 Other Latin America and Caribbean 16 Netherlands Antilles 17 Asia 18 Japan 19 Africa 20 All other 20 Al	11,014 287 2,929 449 40 656 5,188 1,466 1,586 1,418 14 536 869 2,431 6,289	4,145 476 1,917 269 976 760 0 1,954 1,701 0 188 4,312 2,343 1,731 19,899 17,920 112 311	13,478 316 4,785 1,191 459 772 3,797 2,158 0 0 789 949 29 1,343 3-365 7,752 5,969 30 413	1,813 196 322 61 14 22 1,474 144 0 762 227 127 171 70 253/ 334/ 18	1,625 29 139 81 113 163 -206 1,307 0 55 1,234 196 173 865 5,092 2,267 1394	1,436/ 399 468 311 236 365 5698/ 339 0 0 0 908 954 36 372 1,363 1,617/ 1,148/ 2 22	2,562 82 357 64 16 349 698 1,125 0 302 460 170 -290 0 515 223 5	2,544/ 46 818 1,756 42 278 610/ 3388 0 0 67 28 72 96 5 137/ 273 6 198	2,442 180 1,050 -64 -25 52 1,207 43 0 0 105 -37 294 255 2 133 683 -1	765 239 1,042 313 100 68 1,959 195 0 0 198 220 266 32 78 5,036 4,095 1,000	
21 Nonmonetary international and regional organizations 22 International	5,009 4,612 0	457/ 420 18	965 1,224 162	7,212 ^r 6,957 23	260 198 30	1,880 ^r 1,889 0	882 899 5	-2,959r 2,804 0	-1,462 1,511 0	990 885 39	
MEMO 24 Foreign countries ² 25 Official institutions 26 Other foreign ²	16,496 505 15,992	28,591/ 8,088 20,503/	23,351 10,462 12,891	2,554r 394 2,160r	8,398 ^r 3,862 4,537 ^r	- 252r 157 - 409r	2,230 1,612 619	2,705 ^r 1,448 ^r 1,257 ^r	2,215 61 2,154	4,105 1,948 2,158	
Oil-exporting countries 27 Middle East ³	- 6,270 101	1,581	88 4	607 -2	1,334	14 1	290 0	14 ⁷ 2	239 ·1	205 2	

^{1.} Estimated official and private transactions in marketable U.S. Treasury securities with an original maturity of more than 1 year. Data are based on monthly transactions reports. Excludes nonmarketable U.S. Treasury bonds and notes held by official institutions of foreign countries.

2. Includes U.S. Treasury notes publicly issued to private foreign residents denominated in foreign currencies.

Comprises Bahrain, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, and United Arab Emirates (Trucial States).
 Comprises Algeria, Gabon, Libya, and Nigeria.

3.26 DISCOUNT RATES OF FOREIGN CENTRAL BANKS

Percent per annum

	Rate on Oct. 31, 1986			Rate on	Oct. 31, 1986		Rate on Oct. 31, 1986		
Country	Per- cent	Month effective	Country	Per- cent	Month effective	Country	Per- cent	Month effective	
Austria. Belgium Brazil Canada. Denmark	49.0	Aug. 1985 May 1986 Mar. 1981 Oct. 1986 Oct. 1983	France ¹ Germany, Fed. Rep. of Italy Japan Netherlands		June 1986 Mar. 1986 May 1986 Oct. 1986 Mar. 1986	Norway Switzerland United Kingdom ² . Venczuela	4.0	June 1983 Mar. 1983 Oct. 1985	

As of the end of February 1981, the rate is that at which the Bank of France discounts Treasury bills for 7 to 10 days.
 Minimum lending rate suspended as of Aug. 20, 1981.
 NOTE. Rates shown are mainly those at which the central bank either discounts

or makes advances against eligible commercial paper and/or government commercial banks or brokers. For countries with more than one rate applicable to such discounts or advances, the rate shown is the one at which it is understood the central bank transacts the largest proportion of its credit operations.

3.27 FOREIGN SHORT-TERM INTEREST RATES

Percent per annum, averages of daily figures

Country, or type	1983	1984	1985				1986		_	
Country, or type	170.3	1204	1903	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.
1 Eurodollars	9.57	10.75	8.27	6.80	6.86	6.95	6.54	6.06	5.88	5.88
	10.06	9.91	12.16	10.43	10.16	9.70	9.91	9.79	10.05	11.08
	9.48	11.29	9.64	9.57	8.60	8.72	8.45	8.50	8.38	8.45
	5.73	5,96	5.40	4.48	4.58	4.59	4.61	4.56	4.48	4.56
	4.11	4.35	4.92	4.04	4.32	4.96	4.80	4.30	4.13	3.96
6 Netherlands 7 France 8 Italy 9 Belgium 10 Japan	5.58	6.08	6.29	5.23	5.76	5.90	5.69	5.28	5.17	5.32
	12.44	11.66	9.91	7.66	7.21	7.23	7.13	7.09	7.07	7.38
	18.95	17.08	14.86	13.62	12.35	11.78	11.70	11.18	10.84	10.85
	10.51	11.41	9.60	8.51	7.90	7.27	7.25	7.25	7.25	7.29
	6.49	6.32	6.47	4.85	4.58	4.64	4.62	4.68	4.71	4.75

NOTE. Rates are for 3-month interbank loans except for Canada, finance company paper; Belgium, 3-month Treasury bills; and Japan, Gensaki rate.

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3.28 FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES

Currency units per dollar

	Luur		tour	1986						
Country/currency	1983	1984	1985	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	
1 Australia/dollar ³ 2 Austria/schilling 3 Belgium/franc 4 Brazil/cruzeiro 5 Canada/dollar 6 China, P. R. /yuan 7 Denmark/krone	90.14	87.937	70.026	72.72	68.89	62.91	61,23	62.21	63.83	
	17.968	20.005	20.676	15.667	15.699	15.117	14,502	14.349	14.111	
	51.121	57.749	59.336	45.497	45.633	44.304	42,701	42.315	41.635	
	573.27	1841.50	6205.10	13.84	13.84	13.84	13,84	13.84	13.98	
	1.2325	1.2953	1.3658	1.3757	1.3899	1.3808	1,3885	1.3872	1.3885	
	1.9809	2.3308	2.9434	3.2014	3.2115	3.6435	3,7129	3.7150	3.7257	
	9.1483	10.354	10.598	8.2479	8.2822	8.0635	7,7657	7.7278	7.5607	
8 Finland/markka 9 France/franc 10 Germany/deutsche mark 11 Grecce/drachma 12 Hong Kong/dollar 13 India/rupee 14 Ireland/pound ¹	5.5636	6,0007	6.1971	5.0967	5.1954	5.0744	4,9377	4.9190	4.8684	
	7.6203	8,7355	8.9799	7.0967	7.1208	6.9323	6,7215	6.6835	6.5628	
	2.5539	2,8454	2.9419	2.2277	2.2337	2.1517	2,0621	2.0415	2.0054	
	87.895	112,73	138.40	(39.64	140.98	138.40	134,68	135.07	135.44	
	7.2569	7,8188	7.7911	7.8080	7.8107	7.8123	7,8003	7.8026	7.7999	
	10.1040	11,348	12.332	12.466	12.599	12.508	12,567	12.676	12.848	
	124.81	108,64	106.62	136.62	135.68	139.00	134,67	134.53	135.89	
15 Italy/lira. 16 Japan/yen 17 Malaysia/ringgit 18 Netherlands/guilder. 19 New Zealand/dollar ¹ 20 Norway/krone. 21 Portugal/escudo	1519.30	1756.10	1908.90	1528.50	1533.40	1478.31	1420.33	1410.23	1387.67	
	237.55	237.45	238.47	167.03	167.54	158.61	154.18	154.73	156.47	
	2.3204	2.3448	2.4806	2.5978	2.6231	2.6455	2.6121	2.6174	2.6245	
	2.8543	3.2083	3.3184	2.5082	2.5154	2.4236	2.3242	2.3050	2.2663	
	66.790	57.837	49.752	56.666	54.585	53.176	50,068	47.950	50.392	
	7.3012	8.1596	8.5933	7.4106	7.6117	7.4800	7,3534	7.3429	7.3611	
	111.610	147.70	172.07	149.12	151.09	148.67	146,17	146.83	147.24	
22 Singapore/dollar 23 South Africa/rand¹ 24 South Korea/won 25 Spain/peseta 26 Sri Lanka/rupee 27 Sweden/krona 28 Switzerland/franc 29 Taiwan/dollar 30 Thailand/paht 31 United Kingdom/pound¹	2.1136	2,1325	2.2008	2.2157	2,2232	2.1861	2.1601	2.1680	2.1777	
	89.85	69,534	45.57	45.67	39,49	39.04	38.39	43.36	44.42	
	776.04	807.91	861.89	889.09	890,74	888.59	886.45	883.06	879.22	
	143.500	160.78	169.98	141.62	142,91	137.58	134.11	134.10	133.43	
	23.510	25,428	27.187	27.932	27,955	28.065	28.187	28.297	28.407	
	7.6717	8,2706	8.6031	7.1458	7,2124	7.0715	6.9365	6.9191	6.8901	
	2.1006	2,3500	2.4551	1.8538	1,8406	1.7445	1.6616	1.6537	1.6433	
	n.a.	39,633	39.889	38.460	38,163	38.119	37.422	36.885	36.647	
	22.991	23,582	27.193	26.327	26,400	26.204	26.093	26.120	26.129	
	151.59	133,66	129.74	152.11	150,85	150.71	148.61	146.98	142.64	
MEMO 32 United States/dollar ²	125.34	138.19	143.01	113.27	113.77	110.38	107.50	107.15	106,58	

3. Currency reform.
Note. Averages of certified noon buying rates in New York for cable transfers. Data in this table also appear in the Board's G.5 (405) release. For address, see inside front cover.

^{1.} Value in U.S. cents.
2. Index of weighted-average exchange value of U.S. dollar against currencies of other G-10 countries plus Switzerland. March 1973 - 100. Weights are 1972-76 global trade of each of the 10 countries. Series revised as of August 1978. For description and back data, see "Index of the Weighted-Average Exchange Value of the U.S. Dollar: Revision" on p. 700 of the August 1978 BULLETIN.

Guide to Tabular Presentation, Statistical Releases, and Special Tables

GUIDE TO TABULAR PRESENTATION

Symbols and Abbreviations

c	Corrected	0	Calculated to be zero
e	Estimated	n.a.	Not available
p	Preliminary	n.e.c.	Not elsewhere classified
r	Revised (Notation appears on column heading when	IPCs	Individuals, partnerships, and corporations
	about half of the figures in that column are changed.)	REITs	Real estate investment trusts
*	Amounts insignificant in terms of the last decimal place	RPs	Repurchase agreements
	shown in the table (for example, less than 500,000	SMSAs	Standard metropolitan statistical areas
	when the smallest unit given is millions)		Cell not applicable
*	Amounts insignificant in terms of the last decimal place shown in the table (for example, less than 500,000	RPs SMSAs	Repurchase agreements Standard metropolitan statistical areas

General Information

Minus signs are used to indicate (1) a decrease, (2) a negative figure, or (3) an outflow.

"U.S. government securities" may include guaranteed issues of U.S. government agencies (the flow of funds figures also include not fully guaranteed issues) as well as direct

obligations of the Treasury. "State and local government" also includes municipalities, special districts, and other political subdivisions.

In some of the tables details do not add to totals because of rounding.

STATISTICAL RELEASES

List Published Semiannually, with Latest Bulletin Reference

	Issue	Page
Anticipated schedule of release dates for periodic releases	December 1986	A87

SPECIAL TABLES

Published Irregulary, with Latest Bulletin Reference

Assets and liabilities of commercial banks, March 31, 1983	August 1983	A70
Assets and liabilities of commercial banks, June 30, 1983	December 1983	A68
Assets and liabilities of commercial banks, September 30, 1983	March 1984	A68
Assets and liabilities of commercial banks, December 31, 1985	January 1987	A70
Assets and liabilities of U.S. branches and agencies of foreign banks, September 30, 1985	May 1986	A74
Assets and liabilities of U.S. branches and agencies of foreign banks, December 31, 1985	September 1986	A70
Assets and liabilities of U.S. branches and agencies of foreign banks, March 31, 1986	November 1986	A70
Assets and liabilities of U.S. branches and agencies of foreign banks, June 30, 1986	December 1986	A76
Terms of lending at commercial banks, November 1985	March 1986	A70
Terms of lending at commercial banks, February 1986	May 1986	A70
Terms of lending at commercial banks, May 1986	July 1986	A70
Terms of lending at commercial banks, August 1986	December 1986	A70

Special tables begin on next page.

4.20 DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN OFFICES, Insured Commercial Bank Assets and Liabilities^{1,2} Consolidated Report of Condition, December 31, 1985 Millions of dollars

Item	Total	Banks	with foreign c	ffices ^{3,4}	Banks with domestic offices only ⁵		
		Total	Foreign	Domestic	Over 100	Under 100	
1 Total assets ⁶	2,706,663	1,590,531	415,674	1,233,483	676,166	439,966	
2 Cash and balances due from depository institutions. 3 Cash items in process of collection, unposted debits, and currency. 4 Cash items in process of collection and unposted debits and coin. 5 Currency and coin. 6 Balances due from depository institutions in the United States. 7 Balances due from banks in foreign countries and foreign central banks. 8 Balances due from Federal Reserve Banks. MEMO	335,330 n.a. n.a. n.a. n.a. n.a. n.a.	234,619 92,859 n.a. n.a. 32,992 91,189 17,579	109,765 1,513 n.a. n.a. 20,175 87,847 229	124,855 91,345 78,961 12,385 12,817 3,343 17,350	63,719 26,711 18,424 8,288 20,937 7,614 8,456	37,000 n.a. n.a. n.a. n.a. n.a.	
9 Noninterest-bearing balances due from commercial banks in the United States (included in balances due from depository institutions in the U.S.)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	8,479	13,620	15,625	
10 Total securities, loans and lease financing receivables, net	2,162,514	1,195,253	n.a.	n.a.	583,685	383,576	
11 Total securities, book value	435,599	162,297	16,847	145,450	149,930	123,372	
obligations 13 U.S. Treasury securities 14 U.S. government agency and corporation obligations. 15 All holdings of U.S. government-issued or guaranteed certificates of participation in pools of residential mortgages.	243,615 n.a. n.a. 23,961	73,745 56,124 17,621	172 162 10	73,573 55,962 17,611	86,582 60,626 25,956 6,098	83,288 n.a. n.a.	
All other. Securities issued by states and political subdivisions in the United States. Other securities. Other domestic securities. All holdings of private certificates of participation in pools of	n.a. 159,469 32,515 n.a.	6,067 65,586 22,966 6,023	10 603 16,072 502	6,057 64,984 6,893 5,521	19,858 56,534 6,813 6,393	n.a. 37,348 2,737	
residential mortgages 21 All other 22 Foreign securities	540 14,613 n.a.	257 5.766 16,942	3 499 15,570	254 5,267 1,373	6,248 420	2,599	
23 Federal funds sold and securities purchased under agreements to resell 24 Total loans and lease financing receivables, gross. 25 Less: Unearned income on loans 26 Total loans and leases (net of unearned income) 27 Less: Allowance for loan and lease losses 28 Less: Allocated transfer risk reserves 29 EQUALS: Total loans and leases, net	132,055 1,635,479 17,649 1,617,830 22,897 72 1,594,861	64.027 990,373 7,081 983,292 14,290 72 968,929	130 244,136 1,865 242,269 n.a. n.a. n.a.	63,897 746,237 5,216 741,023 n.a. n.a. n.a.	37,321 408,403 6,469 401,934 5,499 0 396,435	30,707 236,703 4,098 232,604 3,107 0 229,497	
Total loans, gross, by category 30 Loans secured by real estate 31 Construction and land development 32 Farmland 33 1-4 family residential properties 34 Multifamily (5 or more) residential properties 35 Nonfarm nonresidential properties 36 Loans to depository institutions 37 To commercial banks in the United States 38 To other depository institutions in the United States 39 To banks in foreign countries	435,493 n.a. n.a. n.a. n.a. 67,700 n.a. n.a. n.a.	205,230 n.a. n.a. n.a. n.a. 61,897 15,729 5,134 41,034	13,268 n.a. n.a. n.a. n.a. 37,022 1,340 463 35,219	191,962 58,934 1,371 78,611 6,152 46,894 24,875 14,389 4,671 5,815	138,343 21,517 2,701 66,871 4,503 42,750 5,139 4,232 849 58	91,920 8,698 7,268 50,580 1,883 23,492 664 n.a. n.a.	
40 Loans to finance agricultural production and other loans to farmers 41 Commercial and industrial loans 42 To U.S. addressees (domicile) 43 To non-U.S. addressees (domicile) 44 Acceptances of other banks 45 U.S. banks. 46 Foreign banks 47 Loans to individuals for household, family and other personal expenditures (includes purchased paper) 48 Credit cards and related plans	36,086 576,206 n.a. n.a. 4,824 n.a. n.a. 301,330 73,757	6,996 407,071 290,322 116,750 1,328 474 853 132,930 43,120	599 130,327 19,189 111,138 586 90 496	6,397 276,744 271,133 5,611 742 385 357 123,722 n.a.	6,980 111,761 111,516 246 1,864 n.a. n.a. 113,181 28,655	22,110 57,374 n.a. n.a. 1,632 n.a. n.a. 55,219	
Other (includes single payment and installment) 50 Obligations (other than securities) of states and political subdivisions in the U.S. Nonrated industrial development obligations Other obligations (excluding securities) All other loans Loans to foreign governments and official institutions Other loans Loans for purchasing and carrying securities All other loans	227,573 61,057 45,688 15,369 128,571 n.a. n.a. n.a.	89,810 39,280 28,433 10,847 115,555 39,427 76,128 n.a. n.a.	629 12 618 48,564 35,814 12,750 n.a. n.a.	38,650 28,421 10,229 66,992 3,613 63,378 21,431 41,947	84,526 18,439 14,951 3,488 9,265 44 9,221 2,290 6,931	53,237 3,338 2,304 1,034 3,750 n.a. n.a. n.a.	
58 Lease financing receivables 59 Assets held in trading accounts 60 Premises and fixed assets (including capitalized leases) 61 Other real estate owned 62 Investments in unconsolidated subsidiaries and associated companies 63 Customers' liability on acceptances outstanding 64 Net due from own foreign offices, Edge and Agreement subsidiaries and IBFs 65 Intangible assets 66 Other assets	24,214 40,431 40,412 7,129 2,083 50,336 n.a. 2,698 65,720	20,087 39,395 20,390 2,910 1,725 50,010 n.a. 1,563 44,666	3,934 11,731 n.a. n.a. n.a. n.a. n.a. n.a.	16,152 27,664 n.a. n.a. n.a. n.a. 48,414 n.a. n.a.	3,433 899 11,812 2,045 297 296 n.a. 980 12,432	694 137 8,210 2,175 61 30 n.a. 155 8,621	

4.20 Continued

ltem	Total	Banks v	with foreign o	Banks with domestic offices only ⁵		
		Total	Foreign	Domestic	Over 100	Under 100
67 Total liabilities, limited-life preferred stock and equity capital	2,706,663	1,590,530	n.a.	n.a.	676,166	439,966
68 Total liabilities ⁷	2,539,095 14	1,507,283	414,484 n.a.	1,151,425 n.a.	629,800 14	402,012 0
70 Total deposits	2,101,008	1,146,851	321,660	825,191	562,987	391,170
71 Individuals, partnerships, and corporations	n.a. n.a.	n.a.	173,528 n.a.	718,506 2,125	506,541 2,021	354,749 840
73 States and political subdivisions in the United States	n.a. n.a.	n.a. n.a.	n.a. n.a.	35,435 37,860	37,128 9,791	28,751 1,913
75 Other depository institutions in the United States	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	5,072	2,057	1,210
76 Banks in foreign countries	n.a. n.a.	n.a. 31,100	n.a. 27,922	8,060 3,177	189 180	n.a. n.a.
78 Certified and official checks	23,963 n.a.	15,537 n.a.	581 119,628	14,956	5,080	3,347 360
80 Total transaction accounts	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	306,782	167,101	104,925
81 Individuals, partnerships, and corporations 82 U.S. government	n.a. n.a.	n.a. n.a.	n.a. n.a.	241,140 1,573	143,823	93,003 634
83 States and political subdivisions in the United States	n.a. n.a.	n.a. n.a.	n.a. n.a.	7,789 28,261	7,945 7,103	6,691 487
85 Other depository institutions in the United States	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	4,498 7,252	1,555	637
86 Banks in foreign countries	n.a. n.a.	n.a. n.a.	n.a. n.a.	1,314	54 6	n.a. n.a.
88 Certified and official checks	n.a. n.a.	n.a. n.a.	n.a. n.a.	14,956	5,080	3,347 126
90 Demand deposits (included in total transaction accounts)	ŋ.a.	n.a.	n.a.	261,554	120,628	65,946
91 Individuals, partnerships, and corporations	n.a. n.a.	n.a. n.a.	n.a. n.a.	196,940 1,558	100,037 1,520	57,614 617
93 States and political subdivisions in the United States	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	6,778	5,292 7,093	3,156
95 Other depository institutions in the United States	n.a. n.a.	n.a. n.a.	n.a. n.a.	28,260 4,497	1,548	485 629
96 Banks in foreign countries	n.a. n.a.	n.a. n.a.	n.a. n.a.	7,252 1,313	53 5	n.a. n.a.
98 Certified and official checks	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	14,956	5,080	3,347
99 All other	n.a. n.a.	n.a. n.a.	n.a. n.a.	518,408	395,885	100 286,245
101 Individuals, partnerships, and corporations	n.a. n.a.	n.a. n.a.	n.a. n.a.	477,366 552	362,718 484	261,746 206
103 States and political subdivisions in the United States	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	27,646	29,184	22,060
104 Commercial banks in the United States. 105 U.S. branches and agencies of foreign banks.	n.a. n.a.	n.a. n.a.	n.a. n.a.	9,599 311	2,688 l 156	1,426 n.a.
106 Other commercial banks in the United States	n.a. n.a.	n.a. n.a.	n.a. n.a.	9,288 574	2,532 502	n.a. 572
108 Banks in foreign countries	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	808	135	n.a.
109 Foreign branches of other U.S. banks	n.a. n.a.	n.a. n.a.	n.a. n.a.	22 785	131	n.a. n.a.
111 Foreign governments and official institutions	n.a. n.a.	n.a. n.a.	n.a. n.a.	1,864	175	n.a. 234
113 Federal funds purchased and securities sold under agreements to repurchase	219,327	172,740	368	172,372	42,996	3,592
114 Demand notes issued to the U.S. Treasury	n.a. 71,449	n.a. 63,053	n.a. 22,130	17,310 40,923	3,833 7,837	694 558
116 Banks liability on acceptances executed and outstanding	50,775 14,561	50,449 12,572	10,577	39,872	296 1,708	30 280
118 Net due to own foreign offices, Edge and Agreement subsidiaries and IBFs	n.a.	n.a.	n.a. n.a.	n.a. 10,212	n.a.	n.a.
119 All other liabilities	60,138 167,554	44,307 83,248	n.a. n.a.	n.a. n.a.	10,144 46,352	5,687 37,954
121 Perpetual preferred stock 122 Common stock	982 28,717	667 14,261	n.a.	n.a.	7,296	95 7,161
123 Surplus	57,992	27,198	n.a. n.a.	n.a. n.a.	16,718	14,006
124 Undivided profits and capital reserves	80,328 n.a.	41,517 -396	n.a. n.a.	n.a.	22,119	16,693 n.a.
MEMO 126 Holdings of commercial paper included in total loans, gross	n.a.	388	240	148	1,426	n.a.
127 Total individual retirement accounts (IRA) and Keogh plan accounts	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	24,715	22,431	13,658
128 Total brokered deposits	n.a. n.a.	n.a. n.a.	n.a. n.a.	21,885 4,964	2,428 1,747	500 320
130 Issued in denominations of \$100,000 or less. 131 Issued in denominations greater than \$100,000 and participated out by the	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1,243	780	272
broker in shares of \$100,000 or less 132 Nontransaction savings deposits	n.a. n.a.	n.a. n.a.	n.a. n.a.	3,721 205,427	967 157,360	48 91,047
133 Total time deposits of less than \$100,000	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	134,980	158,302	145,600
134 Time certificates of deposit of \$100,000 or more	n.a. n.a.	n.a. n.a.	n.a. n.a.	148,435 29,566	76,087 4,129	47,434 2,161
136 Super NOW accounts 137 Money market deposit accounts (MMDAs).	n.a. n.a.	n.a. n.a.	n.a. n.a.	13,396 160,217	15,997 110,840	17,096 61,549
138 Total time and savings deposits.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	563,637	442,359	325,223
Quarterly averages	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	705,023	390,076	230,699
140 Obligations (other than securities) of states and political subdivisions in the United States.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	34,159	16,305	n.a.
141 Time certificates of deposit of \$100,000 or more	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	[44,893]	74,488	46,394
than certificates of deposits of \$100,000 or more)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	321,403	286,502	225,697
143 Number of banks	14,285	268	n.a.	n.a.	2,017	12,000

4.21 DOMESTIC OFFICES, Insured Commercial Banks with Assets of \$100 Million or more or with foreign offices 1,2,3 Consolidated Report of Condition, December 31, 1985

Millions of dollars

			Members		Non-
Item	Total	Total	National	State	members
1 Total assets ⁶	1,909,650	1,587,304	1,237,085	350,219	322,346
2 Cash and balances due from depository institutions	188,573	160,761	123,110	37,651	27,812
	97,384	90,919	66,628	24,291	6,466
	20,672	17,233	14,155	3,078	3,439
	33,754	22,469	19,009	3,460	11,285
	10,957	8,126	6,856	1,270	2,831
	25,806	22,014	16,463	5,551	3,792
8 Total securities, loans and lease financing receivables, (net of uncarned income)	1,539,555	1,260,169	994,520	265,649	279,386
9 Total securities, book value 10 U.S. Treasury securities 11 U.S. government agency and corporation obligations 12 All holdings of U.S. government-issued or guaranteed certificates of	295,380	225,423	176,209	49,214	69,957
	116,588	89,368	70,171	19,197	27,220
	43,567	30,962	26,160	4,802	12,605
participation in pools of residential mortgages All other Securities issued by states and political subdivisions in the United States Other domestic securities All holdings of private certificates of participation in pools of residential mortgages All other Foreign securities	17,652	14,012	12,151	1,861	3,640
	25,915	16,950	14,009	2,940	8,966
	121,518	95,709	72,646	23,064	25,809
	11,914	7,995	6,587	1,408	3,918
	399	273	177	96	126
	11,514	7,722	6,410	1,312	3,792
	1,793	1,388	644	744	405
19 Federal funds sold and securities purchased under agreements to resell	101,218	86,849	65,711	21,138	14,369
20 Total loans and lease financing receivables, gross 21 Less: Unearned income on loans 22 Total loans and leases (net of unearned income)	1,154,640	956,878	759,420	197,458	197,763
	11,685	8,983	6,823	2,160	2,702
	1,142,957	947,897	752,600	195,297	195,060
Total loans, gross, by category 23 Loans secured by real estate 24 Construction and land development 25 Farmland 26 1-4 family residential properties 27 Multifamily (5 or more) residential properties 28 Nonfarm nonresidential properties 29 Loans to commercial banks in the United States 30 Loans to other depository institutions in the United States 31 Loans to finance agricultural production and other loans to farmers	330,305	259,077	220,159	38,918	71,228
	80,452	66,591	54,403	12,188	13,860
	4,071	2,873	2,583	289	1,199
	145,482	113,162	97,929	15,233	32,321
	10,655	8,159	6,984	1,175	2,496
	89,645	68,292	58,260	10,033	21,352
	18,621	14,296	9,258	5,038	4,324
	5,520	5,289	4,069	1,220	231
	5,873	5,689	3,047	2,643	184
	13,377	11,260	9,997	1,263	2,117
33 Commercial and industrial loans 34 To U.S. addressees (domicile). 35 To non-U.S. addressees (domicile).	388,505	326,881	252,484	74,397	61,624
	382,648	321,548	248,151	73,398	61,100
	5,857	5,333	4,334	999	524
36 Acceptances of other banks ¹⁰ . 37 Of U.S. banks. 38 Of foreign banks.	2,606	1,816	1,609	207	790
	1,002	710	648	61	292
	420	342	304	38	77
39 Loans to individuals for household, family and other personal expenditures (includes purchased paper). 40 Loans to foreign governments and official institutions. 41 Obligations (other than securities) of states and political subdivisions in the United States. 42 Nonrated industrial development obligations. 43 Other obligations (excluding securities). 44 Other loans. 45 Loans for purchasing and carrying securities. 46 All other loans.	236,903	195,198	162,704	32,494	41,705
	3,657	3,538	2,691	847	119
	57,089	48,382	35,468	12,914	8,707
	43,372	36,021	26,086	9,935	7,351
	13,717	12,360	9,382	2,979	1,356
	72,600	67,831	43,917	23,914	4,768
	23,721	22,491	11,758	10,733	1,230
	48,878	45,340	32,159	13,181	3,538
47 Lease financing receivables 48 Customers' liability on acceptances outstanding 49 Net due from own foreign offices, Edge and Agreement subsidiaries and IBFs. 50 Remaining assets.	19,585	17,620	14,017	3,602	1,965
	37,844	37,045	27,270	9,774	800
	48,414	44,880	35,310	9,570	3,534
	143,677	129,330	92,184	37,145	14,348

4.21 Continued

			Members		Non-
ltem	Total	Total	National	State	members
51 Total liabilities and equity capital	1,909,650	1,587,304	1,237,085	350,219	322,346
52 Total liabilities ⁷	1,781,225	1,480,965	1,155,227	325,738	300,260
53 Total deposits 54 Individuals, partnerships, and corporations 55 U.S. government. 56 States and political subdivisions in the United States 57 Commercial banks in the United States 58 Other depository institutions in the United States 59 Banks in foreign countries 60 Foreign governments and official institutions 61 Certified and official checks	1,388,177	1,116,257	892,347	233,910	271,921
	1,225,047	979,195	791,837	187,358	245,852
	4,145	3,421	3,028	393	724
	72,563	54,962	46,193	8,768	17,601
	47,651	44,420	32,774	11,645	3,231
	7,129	6,077	4,120	1,957	1,052
	8,249	7,776	3,750	4,026	473
	3,358	3,114	1,529	1,584	244
	20,035	17,292	9,114	8,178	2,743
62 Total transaction accounts 63 Individuals, partnerships, and corporations 64 U.S. government. 65 States and political subdivisions in the United States 66 Commercial banks in the United States 67 Other depository institutions in the United States 68 Banks in foreign countries 69 Foreign governments and official institutions 60 Certified and official checks	473,884	396,962	303,317	93,644	76,922
	384,963	316,496	248,708	67,788	68,467
	3,109	2,651	2,337	313	459
	15,733	12,956	10,499	2,457	2,777
	35,364	33,837	25,139	8,698	1,527
	6,053	5,408	3,564	1,844	645
	7,306	7,114	3,363	3,751	192
	1,319	1,208	593	615	111
	20,035	17,292	9,114	8,178	2,743
71 Demand deposits (included in total transaction accounts) 22 Individuals, partnerships, and corporations. 23 U.S. government. 24 States and political subdivisions in the United States. 25 Commercial banks in the United States. 26 Other depository institutions in the United States. 27 Banks in foreign countries. 28 Foreign governments and official institutions. 29 Certified and official checks	382,182	326,070	242,913	83,157	56,112
	296,977	248,404	190,659	57,745	48,573
	3,078	2,622	2,311	311	456
	12,070	10,203	8,187	2,016	1,867
	35,354	33,826	25,130	8,696	1,527
	6,045	5,400	3,557	1,844	644
	7,305	7,113	3,362	3,751	192
	1,318	1,208	593	615	110
	20,035	17,292	9,114	8,178	2,743
80 Total nontransaction accounts 81 Individuals, partnerships, and corporations 92 U.S. government 93 States and political subdivisions in the United States 94 Commercial banks in the United States 95 U.S. branches and agencies of foreign banks 96 Other commercial banks in the United States. 97 Other depository institutions in the United States. 98 Banks in foreign countries 99 Foreign branches of other U.S. banks 90 Other banks in foreign countries 91 Foreign governments and official institutions	941,294	719,295	589,030	130,265	194,999
	840,084	662,699	543,129	119,570	177,385
	1,036	770	691	79	266
	56,830	42,006	35,695	6,311	14,824
	12,287	10,583	7,635	2,948	1,704
	467	203	137	66	264
	11,820	10,380	7,498	2,882	1,440
	1,076	669	556	113	407
	942	661	387	275	281
	26	22	19	3	4
	916	639	368	272	276
	2,038	1,905	936	969	133
92 Federal funds purchased and securities sold under agreements to repurchase. 93 Demand notes issued to the U.S. Treasury. 94 Other borrowed money. 95 Banks liability on acceptances executed and outstanding. 96 Notes and debentures subordinated to deposits. 97 Net due to own foreign offices, Edge and Agreement subsidiaries and IBFs. 98 Remaining liabilities.	215,368	200,898	151,364	49,534	14,470
	21,144	19,486	14,981	4,505	1,657
	48,760	44,802	26,129	18,673	3,958
	40,169	39,369	28,537	10,831	800
	1,708	1,147	1,020	127	561
	10,212	8,314	5,342	2,972	1,897
	65,900	59,006	40,849	18,157	6,894
99 Total equity capital ⁹	128,425	106,338	81,858	24,481	22,086
MEMO 100 Holdings of commercial paper included in total loans, gross. 101 Total individual retirement accounts (IRA) and Keogh plan accounts. 102 Total brokered deposits. 103 Total brokered retail deposits. 104 Issued in denominations of \$100,000 or less. 105 Issued in denominations greater than \$100,000 and participated out by the broker in shares of \$100,000 or less. 106 Nontransaction savings deposits. 107 Total time deposits of less than \$100,000. 108 Time certificates of deposit of \$100,000 or more.	1,574	959	781	178	614
	47,146	37,188	31,077	6,111	9,958
	24,313	20,346	16,831	3,514	3,967
	6,711	6,055	5,698	357	656
	2,023	1,498	1,446	52	525
	4,688	4,557	4,252	305	131
	362,786	287,550	234,681	52,869	75,236
	293,282	224,163	191,154	33,009	69,119
	224,523	177,364	143,081	34,283	47,159
109 Open-account time deposits of \$100,000 or more. 110 Super NOW accounts. 111 Money market deposit accounts (MMDAs). 112 Total time and savings deposits. Ouarterly averages	33,695	30,215	20,111	10,104	3,480
	29,394	22,470	19,361	3,110	6,923
	271,057	216,728	176,435	40,293	54,330
	1,005,996	790,187	649,434	140,753	215,809
113 Total loans 114 Obligations (other than securities) of states and political subdivisions in the United States 115 Time certificates of deposit of \$100,000 or more 116 Super NOW accounts, money market deposit accounts, and time deposits (other than certificates of deposits of \$100,000 or more)	1,095,099	906,590	722,255	184,335	188,509
	50,464	42,886	31,497	11,389	7,578
	219,381	173,409	140,902	32,507	45,972
	607,904	473,428	396,436	76,992	134,476
117 Number of banks	2,285	1,359	1,154	205	926

Footnotes appear at the end of table 4.22

4.22 DOMESTIC OFFICES, Insured Commercial Bank Assets and Liabilities 1,2,3 Consolidated Report of Condition, December 31, 1985 Millions of dollars

Hem		Members			Non-
		Total	National	State	members
1 Total assets ⁶	2,349,616	1,774,344	1,392,787	381,557	575,271
Cash and balances due from depository institutions. Currency and coin. Noninterest-bearing balances due from commercial banks Other	225,574	177,212	136,938	40,273	48,362
	25,519	19,370	15,939	3,431	6,150
	37,724	21,204	17,681	3,523	16,520
	162,330	136,638	103,318	33,319	25,693
6 Total securities, loans, and lease financing receivables (net of unearned income)	1,926,238	1,423,945	1,130,650	293,295	502,293
7 Total securities, book value 8 U.S. Treasury securities and U.S. government agency and corporation obligations. 9 Securities issued by states and political subdivisions in the United States. 10 Other securities. 11 All holdings of private certificates of participation in pools of residential mortgages. 12 All other. 13 Federal funds sold and securities purchased under agreements to resell. 14 Total loans and lease financing receivables, gross. 15 Less: Uncarned income on loans. 16 Total loans and leases (net of unearned income).	418,752	275,739	217,560	58,179	143,013
	243,443	153,814	123,727	30,086	89,629
	158,866	111,350	85,590	25,760	47,516
	16,443	10,575	8,242	2,333	5,868
	537	314	207	107	223
	15,906	10,262	8,036	2,226	5,645
	131,925	100,758	77,429	23,329	31,167
	1,391,343	1,058,194	843,938	214,256	333,149
	15,784	10,748	8,279	2,469	5,036
	1,375,561	1,047,448	835,661	211,787	328,113
Total loans, gross, by category 17 Loans secured by real estate. 18 Construction and land development. 19 Farmland. 20 1–4 family residential properties. 21 Multifamily (5 or more) residential properties. 22 Nonfarm nonresidential properties.	422,225	298,101	252,487	45,614	124,124
	89,149	70,579	57,870	12,709	18,570
	11,339	5,373	4,579	794	5,966
	196,062	134,895	115,679	19,217	61,167
	12,538	8,955	7,653	1,302	3,583
	113,136	78,299	66,707	11,592	34,838
23 Loans to depository institutions. 24 Loans to finance agricultural production and other loans to farmers 25 Commercial and industrial loans 26 Acceptances of other banks 27 Loans to individuals for household, family and other personal expenditures	30,678	25,582	16,639	8,943	5,097
	35,486	19,499	16,633	2,866	15,987
	445,879	352,548	274,315	78,234	93,331
	4,238	2,580	2,236	343	1,658
(includes purchased paper) 28 Obligations (other than securities) of states and political subdivisions in the United States 29 Norrated industrial development obligations 30 Other obligations (excluding securities) 31 All other loans 32 Lease financing receivables 33 Customers' liability on acceptances outstanding. 34 Net due from own foreign offices, Edge and Agreement subsidiaries and IBFs 35 Remaining assets.	292,123	219,279	182,798	36,481	72,844
	60,427	49,783	36,686	13,097	10,644
	45,676	36,997	26,936	10,061	8,679
	14,751	12,786	9,749	3,036	1,966
	80,007	72,896	47,869	25,027	7,110
	20,279	17,926	14,275	3,651	2,353
	37,874	37,058	27,281	9,777	816
	48,414	44,880	35,310	9,570	3,534
	159,930	136,129	97,917	38,212	23,801
36 Total liabilities and equity capital	2,349,616	1,774,344	1,392,787	381,557	575,271
37 Total liabilities ⁷	2,183,236	1,652,241	1,297,885	354,356	530,995
38 Total deposits. 39 Individuals, partnerships, and corporations. 40 U.S. government. 41 States and political subdivisions in the United States. 42 Commercial banks in the United States. 43 Other depository institutions in the United States. 44 Certified and official checks. 45 All other	1,779,348	1,282,483	1,030,837	251,647	496,865
	1,579,796	1,130,380	917,789	212,591	449,415
	4,986	3,785	3,337	448	1,202
	101,314	66,305	55,660	10,645	35,009
	49,564	45,466	33,612	11,854	4,098
	8,339	6,670	4,627	2,042	1,669
	23,382	18,809	10,400	8,409	4,573
	11,966	11,067	5,410	5,657	899
46 Total transaction accounts. 47 Individuals, partnerships, and corporations. 48 U.S. government. 49 States and political subdivisions in the United States. 50 Commercial banks in the United States. 51 Other depository institutions in the United States. 52 Certified and official checks. 53 All other.	578,810	442,209	341,217	100,991	136,601
	477,966	356,565	282,350	74,215	121,401
	3,744	2,921	2,567	354	823
	22,425	15,600	12,700	2,900	6,824
	35,852	34,184	25,343	8,840	1,668
	6,690	5,742	3,845	1,897	948
	23,382	18,809	10,400	8,409	4,573
	8,752	8,388	4,012	4,375	364
54 Demand deposits (included in total transaction accounts). 55 Individuals, partnerships, and corporations. 56 U.S. government. 57 States and political subdivisions in the United States. 58 Commercial banks in the United States. 59 Other depository institutions in the United States. 60 Certified and official checks. 61 All other.	448,129	354,974	267,181	87,792	93,156
	354,590	273,568	211,861	61,707	81,023
	3,696	2,885	2,533	352	811
	15,226	11,438	9,222	2,216	3,789
	35,838	34,173	25,334	8,838	1,666
	6,673	5,731	3,834	1,897	942
	23,382	18,809	10,400	8,409	4,573
	8,723	8,370	3,997	4,374	353
62 Total nontransaction accounts 63 Individuals, partnerships, and corporations 64 U.S. government 65 States and political subdivisions in the United States 66 Commercial banks in the United States 67 Other depository institutions in the United States 68 All other	1,200,538	840,274	689,619	150,655	360,263
	1,101,829	773,815	635,439	138,376	328,015
	1,242	864	770	93	379
	78,890	50,705	42,960	7,745	28,184
	13,712	11,283	8,269	3,014	2,430
	1,648	927	783	145	721
	3,215	2,680	1,398	1,282	535
69 Federal funds purchased and securities sold under agreements to repurchase. 70 Demand notes issued to the U.S. Treasury. 71 Other borrowed money. 72 Banks liability on acceptances executed and outstanding. 73 Notes and debentures subordinated to deposits. 74 Net due to own foreign offices, Edge and Agreement subsidiaries and IBFs. 75 Remaining liabilities.	218,960	202,897	152,982	49,915	16,062
	21,837	19,821	15,259	4,562	2,016
	49,318	45,074	26,359	18,714	4,245
	40,199	39,383	28,548	10,834	816
	1,988	1,271	1,130	141	717
	10,212	8,314	5,342	2,972	1,897
	71,586	61,312	42,771	18,541	10,274

4.22 Continued

Item	Total	Members			Non-
		Total	National	State	members
76 Total equity capital ⁹ .	166,380	122,103	94,902	27,201	44,276
MEMO 77 Assets held in trading accounts 78 U.S. Treasury securities 79 U.S. government agency corporation obligations 80 Securities issued by states and political subdivisions in the United States 81 Other bonds, notes and debentures 82 Certificates of deposit 83 Commercial paper 84 Bankers acceptances 85 Other	28,701 9,315 2,938 11,301 257 1,318 59 2,647 328	28,413 9,304 2,938 11,205 257 1,318 59 2,621 322	17,560 4,862 1,638 7,106 111 1,009 59 2,155 243	10,853 4,442 1,301 4,099 147 309 0 466	288 12 0 96 0 0 0 26 6
86 Total individual retirement accounts (IRA) and Keogh plan accounts	60,804 24,813 7,031 2,295	42,734 20,542 6,161 1,586	35,647 17,004 5,785 1,519	7,036 3,539 376 66	18,071 4,271 871 710
shares of \$100,000 or less 91 Nontransaction savings deposits 92 Total time deposits of less than \$100,000 93 Time certificates of deposit of \$100,000 or more. 94 Open-account time deposits of \$100,000 or more 95 Super NOW accounts. 96 Money market deposit accounts (MMDAs) 97 Total time and savings deposits	4,736 453,832 438,881 271,956 35,828 46,489 332,608 1,331,219	4,575 327,480 282,660 199,028 31,100 29,776 244,057 927,510	4,266 267,785 239,215 161,738 20,876 25,362 199,315 763,655	309 59,695 43,445 37,291 10,224 4,414 44,742 163,854	161 126,352 156,221 72,928 4,758 16,713 88,551 403,709
Quarterly averages 98 Total loans 99 Time certificates of deposit of \$100,000 or more. 100 Super NOW accounts, money market deposit accounts, and time deposits (other than certificates of deposit of \$100,000 or more)	1,325,799 265,775 833,601	1,004,969 194,468 566,579	804,421 159,046 474,169	200,548 35,422 92,410	320,830 71,307 267,023
101 Number of banks	14,285	5,978	4,909	1,069	8,307

1. The data in these tables have not appeared since Mar. 31, 1984, when the report of condition was substantially revised for commercial banks. Some of the changes are as follows: (1) Previously, banks with international banking facilities (IBFs) that had no other foreign offices were considered domestic reporters. Beginning with the Mar. 31, 1984 call report these banks are considered foreign and domestic reporters and must file the foreign and domestic report of condition; (2) banks with assets greater than \$1 billion have additional items reported; (3) the domestic office detail for banks with foreign offices has been reduced considerably; and (4) banks with assets under \$25 million have been excused from reporting certain detail items.

bly; and (4) banks with assets under \$25 million have been excused from reporting certain detail items.

2. The "n.a." for some of the items is used to indicate the lesser detail available from banks without foreign offices, the inapplicability of certain items to banks that have only domestic offices and/or the absence of detail on a fully consolidated basis for banks with foreign offices.

3. All transactions between domestic and foreign offices of a bank are reported in "net due from" and "net due to." All other lines represent transactions with parties other than the domestic and foreign offices of each bank. Since these intraoffice transactions are nullified by consolidation, total assets and total liabilities for the entire bank may not equal the sum of assets and liabilities respectively, of the domestic and foreign offices.

4. Foreign offices include branches in foreign countries, Puerto Rico, and in U.S. territories and possessions; subsidiaries in foreign countries; all offices of Edge Act and Agreement corporations wherever located and IBFs.

5. The 'over 100' column refers to those respondents whose assets, as of June 30 of the previous calendar year, were equal to or exceeded \$100 million. (These respondents file the FFIEC 032 or FFIEC 033 call report.) The 'under 100' column refers to those respondents whose assets, as of June 30 of the previous calendar year, were less than \$100 million. (These respondents filed the FFIEC 034 call report.)

year, were less than \$100 tilling. (These responses in the report.)

6. Since the domestic portion of allowances for loan and lease losses and allocated transfer risk reserve are not reported for banks with foreign offices, the components of total assets (domestic) will not add to the actual total (domestic).

7. Since the foreign portion of demand notes issued to the U.S. Treasury is not reported for banks with foreign offices, the components of total liabilities (foreign) will not add to the actual total (foreign).

8. The definition of "all other varies by report form and therefore by column in this table. See the instructions for more detail.

9. Equity capital is not allocated between the domestic and foreign offices of banks with foreign offices.

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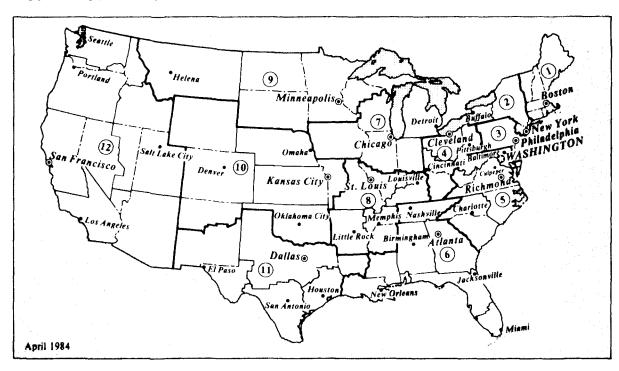
Federal Reserve Banks, Branches, and Offices

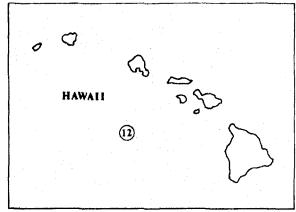
FEDERAL RESERVE BANK, branch, or facility Zip	Chairman Deputy Chairman	President First Vice President	Vice President in charge of branch
BOSTON*02106	Joseph A. Baute George N. Hatsopoulos	Frank E. Morris Robert W. Eisenmenger	
NEW YORK*10045 Buffalo14240	John Brademas Clifton R. Wharton, Jr. Mary Ann Lambertsen	E. Gerald Corrigan Thomas M. Timlen	John T. Keane
PHILADELPHIA19105	Robert M. Landis Nevius M. Curtis	Edward G. Boehne Richard L. Smoot	
CLEVELAND*44101	William H. Knoell E. Mandell de Windt	Karen N. Horn William H. Hendricks	
Cincinnati	Owen B. Butler James E. Haas		Charles A. Cerino Harold J. Swart
RICHMOND*23219	Leroy T. Canoles, Jr. Robert A. Georgine	Robert P. Black Jimmie R. Monhollon	
Baltimore	Robert L. Tate Wallace J. Jorgenson		Robert D. McTeer, Jr. Albert D. Tinkelenberg John G. Stoides
ATLANTA30303	John H. Weitnauer, Jr. Bradley Currey, Jr.	Robert P. Forrestal Jack Guynn	Delmar Harrison
Birmingham 35283 Jacksonville 32231 Miami 33152 Nashville 37203 New Orleans 70161	A. G. Trammell E. William Nash, Jr. Sue McCourt Cobb Patsy R. Williams Sharon A. Perlis	,	Fred R. Herr James D. Hawkins Patrick K. Barron Jeffrey J. Wells Henry H. Bourgaux
CHICAGO*60690 Detroit48231	Robert J. Day Marcus Alexis Robert E. Brewer	Silas Keehn Daniel M. Doyle	Roby L. Sloan
ST. LOUIS63166	W.L. Hadley Griffin Mary P. Holt	Thomas C. Melzer Joseph P. Garbarini	
Little Rock	Sheffield Nelson William C. Ballard, Jr. G. Rives Neblett	Joseph I. Gulowiiii	John F. Breen James E. Conrad Paul I. Black, Jr.
MINNEAPOLIS55480	John B. Davis, Jr. Michael W. Wright	Gary H. Stern Thomas E. Gainor	
Helena59601	Marcia S. Anderson	D 0.5	Robert F. McNellis
KANSAS CITY64198 Denver80217	Irvine O. Hockaday, Jr. Robert G. Lueder James E. Nielson	Roger Guffey Henry R. Czerwinski	Wayne W. Martin
Oklahoma City73125 Omaha68102	Patience S. Latting Kenneth L. Morrison		William G. Evans Robert D. Hamilton
DALLAS75222	Robert D. Rogers Bobby R. Inman	Robert H. Boykin William H. Wallace	James L. Stull
El Paso	Peyton Yates Walter M. Mischer, Jr. Ruben M. Garcia	William II. Wallace	Joel L. Koonce, Jr. J.Z. Rowe Thomas H. Robertson
SAN FRANCISCO94120	Alan C. Furth Fred W. Andrew	Robert T. Parry Carl E. Powell	
Los Angeles90051	Richard C. Seaver		Thomas C. Warren (Acting)
Portland	Paul E. Bragdon Don M. Wheeler John W. Ellis		Angelo S. Carella E. Ronald Liggett Gerald R. Kelly

^{*}Additional offices of these Banks are located at Lewiston, Maine 04240; Windsor Locks, Connecticut 06096; Cranford, New Jersey 07016; Jericho, New York 11753; Utica at Oriskany, New York 13424; Columbus, Ohio 43216; Columbia, South Carolina 29210; Charleston, West Virginia 25311; Des Moines, Iowa 50306; Indianapolis, Indiana 46204; and Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53202.

The Federal Reserve System

Boundaries of Federal Reserve Districts and Their Branch Territories







LEGEND

- Boundaries of Federal Reserve Districts
- Boundaries of Federal Reserve Branch Territories
- Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System
- Federal Reserve Bank Cities
- Federal Reserve Branch Cities
- · Federal Reserve Bank Facility