

JULY 1982

FEDERAL RESERVE BULLETIN

Financial Innovation and Monetary Policy

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Table of Contents

393 *FINANCIAL INNOVATION AND
MONETARY POLICY*

Innovations in financial markets have had profound implications for monetary policy.

401 *STAFF STUDIES*

“Interest Rates and Terms on Construction Loans at Commercial Banks” examines construction loan markets as links between general credit conditions and construction activity and discusses information on interest rates and other characteristics of construction loans.

403 *INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION*

Output declined about 0.7 percent in June.

405 *STATEMENTS TO CONGRESS*

Paul A. Volcker, Chairman, Board of Governors, discusses the conduct of monetary policy, in particular the framework for targeting the monetary aggregates in light of recent experience, and says that commitments to gain control of the federal budget and to maintain appropriate monetary restraint are critical to pursuing an appropriate fiscal and monetary policy, before the Joint Economic Committee of the U.S. Congress, June 15, 1982.

409 Preston Martin, Vice Chairman, Board of Governors, discusses H.R. 6222, which would amend the Federal Reserve Act by exempting from reserve requirements the first \$2 million of reservable liabilities at all depository institutions, before the Subcommittee on Domestic Monetary Policy of the House Committee on Banking, Finance, and Urban Affairs, June 16, 1982.

413 *ANNOUNCEMENTS*

Receiver's certificates acceptable as collateral for advances at the discount window.

Issuance of policy statement with respect to investments by bank holding companies in nonvoting shares of other bank holding companies or banks.

Meeting of Consumer Advisory Council.

Changes in Board staff.

Availability of magnetic tape for the call and income subscription service.

Admission of six state banks to membership in the Federal Reserve System.

417 *RECORD OF POLICY ACTIONS OF THE
FEDERAL OPEN MARKET COMMITTEE*

At its meeting on May 18, 1982, the Committee agreed to reaffirm the objectives for monetary growth established at the previous meeting and to seek behavior of reserve aggregates associated with growth of M1 and M2 from March to June at annual rates of about 3 percent and 8 percent respectively. The Committee noted that deviations from these objectives should be evaluated in light of changes in the relative importance of NOW accounts as a savings vehicle. The intermeeting range for the federal funds rate, which provides a mechanism for initiating further consultation of the Committee, was set at 10 to 15 percent.

423 *LEGAL DEVELOPMENTS*

Amendment to rules regarding delegation of authority; bank holding company and bank merger orders; and pending cases.

-
- A1 *FINANCIAL AND BUSINESS STATISTICS*
- A3 Domestic Financial Statistics
- A46 Domestic Nonfinancial Statistics
- A54 International Statistics
- A70 Special Tables
- A69 *GUIDE TO TABULAR PRESENTATION,
STATISTICAL RELEASES, AND SPECIAL
TABLES*
- A80 *BOARD OF GOVERNORS AND STAFF*
- A82 *FEDERAL OPEN MARKET COMMITTEE
AND STAFF; ADVISORY COUNCILS*
- A83 *FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS,
BRANCHES, AND OFFICES*
- A84 *FEDERAL RESERVE BOARD
PUBLICATIONS*
- A86 *INDEX TO STATISTICAL TABLES*
- A88 *MAP OF FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM*

Financial Innovation and Monetary Policy

This article was adapted from a presentation made by Lyle E. Gramley, member, Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, at the XIX Meeting of Governors of Central Banks of the American Continent, Quito, Ecuador, March 22, 1982.

Innovation in financial markets has proceeded at an impressive pace for a quarter-century. Recently, the pace seems to be accelerating. While the implications of these developments for central banking are of most concern to the United States, they nevertheless are relevant for other countries as well. First, these innovations affect U.S. interest rates and credit conditions, which in turn have profound effects on financial markets around the world. Second, innovations beginning in one market are likely to spread eventually to others.

INNOVATIONS AND THEIR SOURCES

The key forces giving rise to financial innovation in the United States are found in the economic, interest rate, and regulatory environment of the past two decades. During most of the period since World War II, the U.S. economy has suffered from a rising rate of inflation. As borrowers and lenders came to expect inflation to continue, or even to accelerate, market interest rates moved progressively higher (chart 1).

Higher market rates of interest raised the penalty associated with holding deposits whose yields were limited by law or regulation. The yields that depository institutions could pay were limited by prohibitions or ceilings on the payment of explicit interest, and also by requirements to hold non-interest-bearing reserves, which reduce the rate of return on the investment of deposit proceeds. Moreover, the thrift institutions, which specialize in mortgage lending, were, and still are, severely limited in their

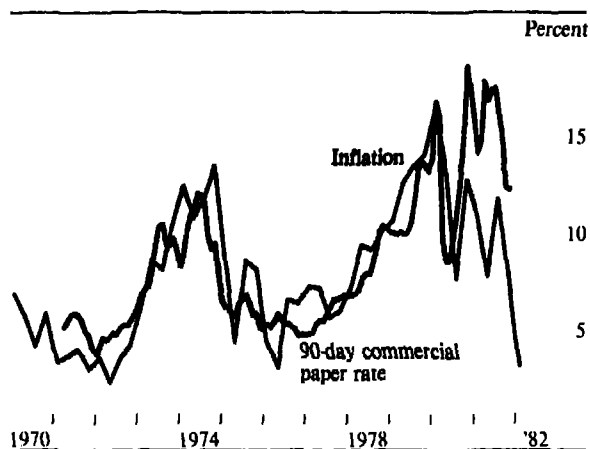
capacity to pay prevailing market interest rates for deposits because they hold a substantial volume of longer-term assets acquired earlier, when inflation and interest rates were lower.

As the public has become increasingly sensitive to the earnings lost by holding non-interest-bearing or low-yielding deposits, they have become more adept at economizing on cash balances and more receptive to new kinds of financial investments. The increased financial sophistication of households and businesses, moreover, has been coupled with technological advances in computers and telecommunications that have reduced the cost of information and of transferring funds.

The innovational process stemming from these forces became evident during the 1950s. At that time, depository institutions did not actively seek deposits, but passively accepted the funds placed with them by the public. For individual institutions, deposit levels were determined exogenously, so that imbalances between deposit flows and net loan extensions were met by adjusting holdings of liquid assets, usually securities issued by the U.S. Treasury.

A heightened sensitivity to interest rate differentials developed during the course of the 1950s

1. Inflation and market interest rates



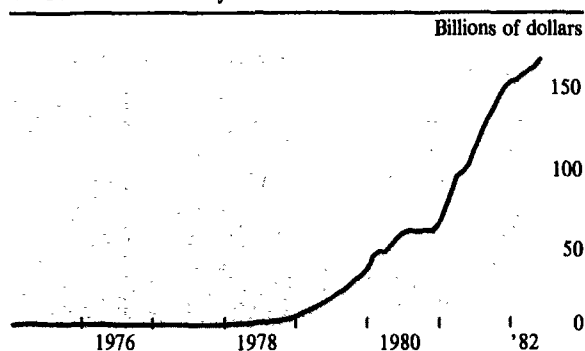
among larger business firms, and commercial banks found that they could no longer expect an automatic flow of business funds into non-interest-bearing checking accounts. Banks responded to their eroding liquidity position by issuing large-denomination negotiable certificates of deposit and making secondary markets for them. This was the first in a sequence of steps that ultimately led to dependence on liability management as the principal source of bank liquidity. The ability of banks to compete for these funds was at times hampered by deposit rate ceilings, but in the early 1970s the ceilings on large CDs were eliminated.

In the mid-1970s, banks began more aggressively to market instruments of very short maturity—such as repurchase agreements on securities and dollar-denominated deposits at their offshore branches. They also began to issue commercial paper through their parent holding companies. Rates paid on these instruments were not limited by regulation, nor was it necessary to hold reserves against them.

During the past decade, the financial sophistication of business firms has increased profoundly. Management of cash positions has assumed an important place in the duties of financial managers, along with their traditional role of ensuring the availability of capital for business enterprise. Considerable effort and investment have gone into the development of information systems, cash-forecasting methods, and techniques for transferring funds that enable firms to minimize their holdings of cash and, in the process, to maximize earnings on working capital.

Individuals as a group were slower than businesses to respond to the forces motivating changes in financial practices, in part because they lacked the necessary financial sophistication. In addition, the alternative financial investments available to individuals were, until recently, limited by minimum denominations on market instruments and the relatively high cost of securities transactions in small amounts. Since the mid-1970s, however, new institutions and instruments have emerged to compete for the savings of individuals. The most widely publicized of these are the money market mutual funds, which have grown explosively in the past several years (chart 2). These funds offer small savers the opportunity to invest indirectly in diversified

2. Growth of money market mutual funds



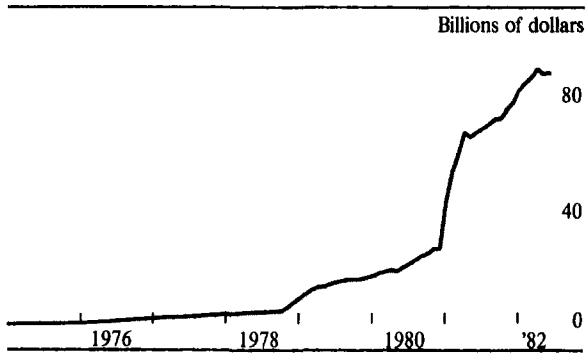
pools of large-denomination money market instruments such as commercial paper and negotiable CDs. Most of them permit the immediate withdrawal of funds by check or other convenient means. While money market funds are a repository for savings, they also can serve as transaction balances or as a very close substitute for them.

Other high-yielding investments have attracted considerable public interest as substitutes for money. A number of brokerage firms now offer "cash management" accounts, which combine the features of money market funds and margin accounts. Most of these allow for withdrawal of funds by check in any denomination, and also by debit card. The newest arrangements, "sweep accounts"—some of which are designed primarily for smaller businesses and others for individuals—permit funds to move automatically into or out of conventional transaction balances to investment accounts paying market rates of return.

The increased competition for savings of individuals has forced the financial regulatory authorities to accelerate the liberalization of ceiling rates on their small-denomination time deposits. Also, individuals may now hold checking accounts that bear interest (chart 3). The Monetary Control Act of 1980 authorized nationwide negotiable order of withdrawal accounts—checkable deposits earning 5¼ percent interest at commercial banks and at thrift institutions—beginning in 1981. These interest-bearing checking deposits now account for almost one-fifth of total transaction balances—that is, of the narrow measure of money, M1.

These innovations have particular relevance for monetary policy. First, transaction balances, as measured by M1, are growing much more

3. Growth of NOW accounts



slowly than are other financial assets; the income velocity of M1 has approximately doubled in the past 20 years. Second, the differences between money and other financial assets have been narrowing. The new instruments have both transaction and investment characteristics. M1, the conventional measure of transaction balances, now includes interest-bearing checkable deposits that also have a significant savings component. At the same time, money market funds and cash management accounts, which are not included in M1, are also used partly for transaction purposes. Third, the distinctions among classes of financial institutions, and between financial and nonfinancial firms, have been blurred. To cite just one example, the retail firm of Sears Roebuck has become a financial conglomerate with a nationwide electronic funds transfer system, a savings and loan association subsidiary, a credit card company with more than 20 million customers, the capability to clear and settle third-party payments, a full-line insurance subsidiary, a nationwide network of more than 1,000 offices, and ready access to the commercial paper market. Sears has announced its intention to expand its provision of a wide variety of financial services to the public, including payments services.

The current process of financial innovation is far from complete. Technological advances have spurred changes in the structure of the financial services industry. Automated accounting systems, advanced telecommunications, computer-based cash management systems, and wire transfers of funds underpin some of the innovations already mentioned. Automation of data production and transmission will continue to shape the financial industry. We are, I believe, on the

verge of a virtual revolution in electronic payment transfers, which will permit instantaneous flows of funds between financial instruments at very low cost.

IMPLICATIONS FOR MONETARY POLICY

Financial innovation in the United States has had important and far-reaching ramifications. It has raised questions about the appropriate definition of money, the precision of the Federal Reserve's control over the money stock, the meaning of changes in money balances, and the mechanism by which monetary policy affects economic activity. It has altered competitive relationships in the market for financial services. It has encouraged individuals and businesses to hold an increasing portion of their financial assets in forms not covered by federal deposit insurance, or at institutions not supervised or regulated by federal authorities. It has added to the risk exposure of many financial institutions. It has fostered the integration of financial markets, and in the process has altered the mechanism of credit allocation among sectors of the economy.

To deal comprehensively with even one of these issues is beyond the scope of a short paper. But I will try to suggest how financial innovation has affected the conduct of monetary policy in the United States.

The Definition of Money

The difficulties associated with defining money certainly are not new: the existence of money substitutes and "near monies" has always made it hard to decide which assets should be included in a particular measure of money. Traditionally, the issue has boiled down to drawing the line somewhere along a spectrum of assets ranked according to degrees of "moneyness," starting with balances serving as a generally accepted means of payment—having only a few investment characteristics—and moving successively to less liquid assets offering higher returns.

Innovation has made the dividing line between money and other financial assets conceptually more arbitrary. Assets with both payment and investment characteristics are more common;

moreover, the decline in the cost of shifting from one financial asset to another has widened the spectrum of assets held at any particular time to make payments.

From a purely theoretical standpoint, conceptual arbitrariness in the definition of money need not be a problem for monetary policy. After all, if a central bank can identify and control a monetary variable that is related in a reasonably stable way to economic activity and prices, it can accomplish its broad economic objectives even if the definition of that variable is arbitrary. If the definition of money appears arbitrary, however, it is more difficult for the central bank to maintain credibility with the public. Furthermore, when financial innovation proceeds rapidly, the appropriate concept of money on which to focus attention will almost certainly change, requiring periodic redefinitions of money that create still more credibility problems.

Controlling the Monetary Aggregates

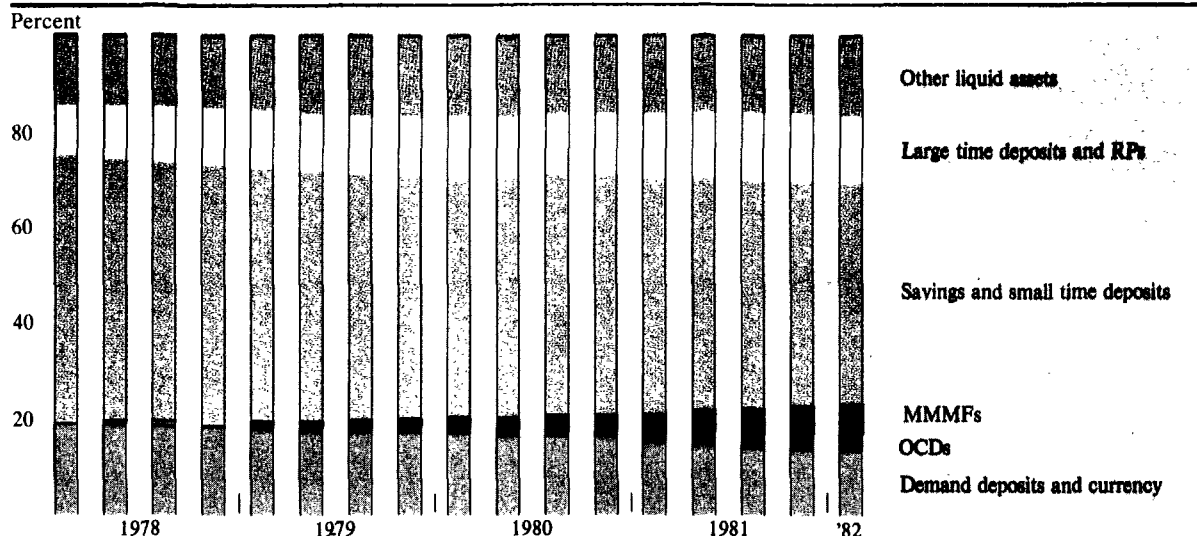
Even more serious problems will arise if the process of innovation undermines the ability of the monetary authority to control money growth. Monetary policy in the United States is imple-

mented by setting targets for several monetary aggregates. The principal target has been the narrow money stock, M1, which comprises currency and checking deposits (chart 4). Studies at the Federal Reserve indicate that, despite its inadequacies, M1 is more closely related to economic activity and prices than are the more inclusive money aggregates.

Financial innovations have not, as yet, seriously compromised our ability to control M1. The Monetary Control Act of 1980 extended reserve requirements to all depository institutions, a step that helped to strengthen the link between reserves and M1.

We may, however, be on the threshold of serious problems of monetary control because of innovation. The proportion of money market funds used for transactions apparently is still quite small, but it may be growing rapidly. Moreover, the spread of sweep accounts may accelerate. Because these sweep arrangements transfer funds out of conventional transaction balances into investment accounts at the end of each business day, they effectively remove transaction balances from the reserve requirements of the Federal Reserve. To deal with this development, the Federal Reserve needs legislation authorizing it to impose reserve requirements on all

4. Components of liquid asset holdings



M1 is currency held by the public and demand deposits at commercial banks; other checkable deposits; and traveler's checks (included here with OCDs). M2 is M1 plus general-purpose money market mutual funds; savings and small time deposits; and overnight repur-

chase agreements and overnight Eurodollars (both included here with savings and small time deposits). M3 is M2 plus large time deposits; term RPs; and institution-only MMMFs (included here with large time deposits). L is M3 plus other liquid assets.

financial instruments that serve as the functional equivalent of transaction balances, regardless of the issuer.

A second kind of problem for monetary control arises if the money variable the central bank seeks to control, or at least a substantial part of it, pays a market-related rate of interest. For example, actions of the Federal Reserve to restrain the growth of bank reserves appear to have less immediate effect on M2 growth than they used to. The restraint on reserve growth increases market rates of interest, but rates on the nontransaction components of M2 rise as well. There is, consequently, little incentive to shift out of these elements of M2 into nonmonetary assets. Efforts to keep the growth of such a money variable within narrow limits could foster wider short-run fluctuations in interest rates. Eventually, of course, increases in interest rates may slow income growth and thereby moderate the demand for M2. In effect, such a process amounts to slowing the economy to slow money growth, a sequence the reverse of that contemplated in the use of a financial variable for monetary targeting.

Stability of Money Demand

In recent years, the principal problem that financial innovation has caused for monetary policy has not concerned the ability of the Federal Reserve to control the money stock. Rather, it has concerned the relationship among the money stock, economic activity, and interest rates.

Successful use of a monetary variable as an intermediate target of central bank policy requires relative stability in the relationship between money and economic activity. Before 1974, one could predict reasonably well the amount of M1 that the public would want to hold given the size of the economy and the level of interest rates. Since then, however, growth of M1 has been considerably slower, relative to the rise of nominal gross national product, than historical relationships suggested. More important, the period since 1974 has been characterized by greater short-run instability of money demand.

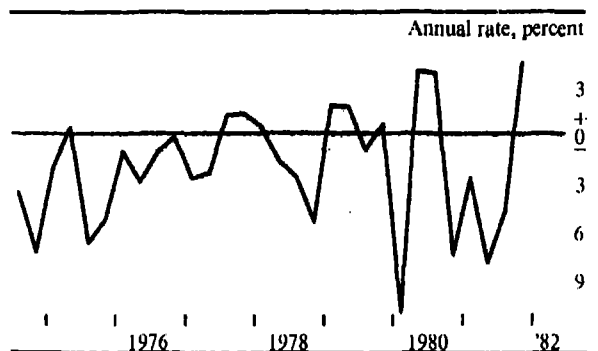
Estimates of shifts in the public's demand for money are imprecise, but studies by Federal

Reserve Board staff suggest that they are too large to be ignored in the conduct of monetary policy. For example, over the four quarters of 1975, measured growth of M1 amounted to 5.1 percent. However, the demand for money—at given levels of nominal GNP and interest rates—may have declined about 3½ percent during 1975. According to this estimate, *effective* money growth (the actual increase *plus* the downward shift in money demand) was nearly 9 percent over the four quarters. By contrast, the decline in money demand in 1977 is estimated to have added less than half a percentage point to effective money growth.

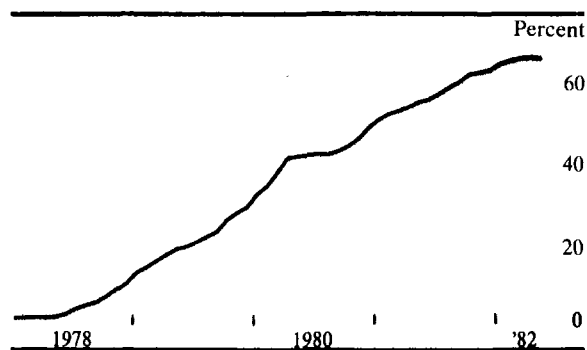
Shifts in money demand make it much more difficult to conduct monetary policy by setting targets for money growth. The Federal Reserve can, and does, try to estimate these shifts and take them into account in the formulation of monetary policy. But the estimates are necessarily imprecise, even for historical periods (chart 5). Worse still, at the time of change in growth of M1 deposits from a predetermined path an observer can never be sure whether it reflects a shift of money demand or the effects of change in economic activity on needs for transaction balances. The appropriate policy response is, of course, very different in the two circumstances.

Financial innovation has also affected the relationship between the more inclusive monetary aggregates and GNP. In past periods of rising market interest rates, growth of M2 (which includes savings and time deposits of individuals) tended to slow abruptly because funds were diverted from depository institutions to market securities. But the composition of M2 has

5. Error in money demand, based on FRB quarterly econometric model forecasts



6. Share of nontransaction M2 bearing market-related interest rates



changed materially since 1978; now, more than 60 percent of its nontransaction component consists of assets bearing market-related yields (chart 6). As noted above, such a composition affects the ability of the Federal Reserve to control the growth of M2 in the short run. Also, it tends to alter the relationship of M2 to GNP. Thus, even in the face of substantial variations in interest rates, the velocity of M2 has changed relatively little over each of the last three years, in contrast to the rather wide swings that used to occur.

The problems posed by the instability of money demand cannot be solved by making the monetary base the target. Such a step is unlikely to improve monetary policy. The monetary base is an arbitrary combination of the various components of the monetary aggregates. Its largest component is currency, whose magnitude has always been—and, I believe, always should be—determined by public demand. The remaining portion of the base, bank reserves, is basically a weighted sum of the reservable deposit components of the monetary aggregates, with the weights determined by reserve ratios. When the significance of movements in the aggregates is uncertain, so also is the significance of changes in the monetary base. Furthermore, there is little reason to think that stability in the growth of the monetary base will produce economic stability. Over the 1970s, yearly growth rates of the monetary base never deviated more than 1½ percentage points from their decade average. Nevertheless, the 1970s was a period of considerable economic instability.

Another suggestion is that we replace monetary aggregates by a broad credit aggregate as an

intermediate target of monetary policy. This suggestion has some intellectual appeal. Some broad credit aggregates appear to be relatively closely and stably related to nominal GNP. Unfortunately, the suggestion seems impractical. The data on credit flows in the United States become available to the monetary authority with very long lags, and they are subject to large revisions. They could hardly serve, therefore, as a useful target for monetary policy.

Still another suggestion is that the Federal Reserve abandon its attempts to use quantitative targets as intermediate objectives of monetary policy, and instead seek directly to establish the level of real interest rates. From the standpoint of economic theory, this approach has some merit. From the standpoint of the practice of central banking, however, it has several deficiencies. First, the level of real interest rates is not directly observable; we observe only nominal interest rates and then infer what real interest rates might be by guessing the price expectations of borrowers. Second, it is extremely difficult to ascertain the real interest rates needed to produce the desired performance of the economy. The economic effects of a given level of real interest rates will change with the sectoral mix of GNP, tax rates, and the period over which monetary restraint is in effect. Third, and perhaps most important, public acceptance of monetary restraint is more readily achieved when the central bank focuses on reducing the growth of money and credit than when it sets interest rates openly and directly.

I believe, therefore, that the use of monetary aggregates as intermediate targets of monetary policy continues to be justified, despite the instability of money demand generated by financial innovation. Inevitably, however, the pursuit of monetary aggregate targets under present circumstances requires both judgment and flexibility. Short-run movements of the money stock have even less meaning as indicators of monetary policy than they once did. Moreover, monetary targets are best expressed in rather wide ranges; the Federal Reserve's present target ranges for money growth of 3 percentage points are certainly not too wide, given the kind of uncertainty that surrounds movements in the monetary aggregates. Also, we need to continue to use multiple targets, rather than to focus on

any single measure of money. Indeed, greater weight may need to be given to the broader monetary aggregates in the future as a consequence of the relative instability of the demand for M1. Finally, we must stand ready to accept growth of money outside our target ranges—or to modify those ranges—when changes in the public's asset preferences warrant it.

Transmission of the Effects of Monetary Policy

The mechanism through which changes in monetary policy are transmitted to the nonfinancial sectors of the economy has also been influenced by innovation. Twenty-five years ago, monetary restraint worked partly through reductions in the availability of credit to potential borrowers. Financial markets at that time were less integrated, so that when inflows of deposits to depository institutions declined and liquid assets were drawn down, banks and thrift institutions were forced to reduce their lending to homebuyers, small businesses, and other borrowers who depended heavily upon them. The rationing process did not rely exclusively upon higher interest rates; on the contrary, nonprice rationing methods predominated in many sectors of the financial market. Usury laws and legislated ceiling rates on government-insured loans also acted to reduce the availability of mortgage credit and consumer installment lending. And statutory limits on the rates of interest that could be paid by states and municipalities blocked the flows of credit to those political subdivisions.

Innovations and regulatory changes have led to a gradual breakdown in the barriers to credit flows that existed in particular markets. As a result, monetary policy now transmits its effects to the economy largely through changes in real interest rates.

This shift in the channels of transmission of monetary policy has both positive and negative effects. It improves the efficiency with which money and capital markets allocate resources among competing uses. It also rewards savers more fully, thus encouraging saving for investment purposes.

But when monetary restraint does not result in curtailment of the availability of credit to poten-

tial borrowers, real interest rates may have to rise to much higher levels than they otherwise would to moderate aggregate demand. Such a development will be especially likely if monetary restraint is accompanied by an expansive fiscal policy. Moreover, the real interest rates confronted by different sectors of the economy are not the same, because expected price increases vary substantially from one sector to another. For example, wholesale prices of farm products generally are lower now than a year ago, in contrast to substantial increases in the wholesale prices of nonfarm products. The experience of sharply rising real interest rates, moreover, is one that farmers are unprepared to deal with. Before 1978, agricultural borrowers obtained funds principally from rural banks, whose lending rates were largely insulated from developments in the national money markets.

Higher interest rates in our money markets affect borrowers abroad as well as in our own country. The opening up of capital markets has increased international access to the U.S. financial system, and has made the effects of domestic monetary policy register more heavily and more rapidly abroad. The huge amount of dollar indebtedness of developing countries means that their debt service costs are powerfully affected by changes in U.S. interest rates. For the industrialized countries, the primary concern is that relative interest rates have a heavy impact on exchange rates in the short run. A sharp rise in U.S. interest rates, therefore, may confront them with the dilemma of accepting a depreciation of their currency relative to the dollar or taking steps to raise their own interest rates.

The Stability of the Financial System

Another way in which financial innovation may affect monetary policy is through its effects on the risks of enterprise. I would conjecture that innovation increases the risks of financial intermediation. Because it does so, it may limit the ability to use monetary policy aggressively to fight inflation.

In the United States, the risks of financial intermediation have increased for a number of reasons. First, some financial intermediaries, such as the thrift institutions, have been less able

than others to adjust to rapid change. Second, fluctuating interest rates have tempted financial institutions with a high propensity to gamble to speculate in an effort to increase net interest margins. Moreover, it is difficult for supervisors and examiners to monitor and assess the interest-rate-risk exposure of a financial institution. Third, innovation has sharpened the competition among the suppliers of financial services, thus narrowing profit margins. Fourth, new forms of activity, such as foreign lending, have increased the chances for mistaken judgments. Fifth, and perhaps most important, reliance on liability management as a principal source of liquidity has increased the risk exposure of individual institutions. The problem of maintaining an image of soundness has taken on critical importance, because sources of funding can evaporate at a mere hint of difficulty. Reliance on purchased funds has also intensified the interdependence among institutions. For example, if one institution appears to be in trouble, depositors may decide, out of an excess of caution, to remove funds from others.

The risks stemming from financial innovation have spread beyond financial institutions to the nonfinancial sectors of the economy. Interest

rates in the U.S. economy have been more volatile in recent years—partly, in my judgment, because innovation has affected the way financial markets function. Interest rate movements have also become less predictable. As a consequence, banks and other lenders are seeking to avoid, or at least to minimize, interest rate risk—risk that they once accepted willingly. In the process, they have shifted the risks of fluctuating interest rates to other sectors, which may be less able to bear them. Futures markets for financial assets may help eventually to shift the burden of interest rate risk to those most willing and best able to bear it, but those markets are not as yet well developed.

Problems of this kind have not caused the Federal Reserve to deviate from a monetary policy designed to reduce inflation by gradually slowing the growth of money and credit. The process of financial innovation is not complete, however, and we cannot be sure of what the future will bring. At a minimum, concerns about the way innovation increases the fragility of the financial system will make it increasingly important to support policies of monetary restraint with aggressive use of fiscal policy to fight inflation. □

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. In some instances the Federal Reserve System finances similar studies by members of the academic profession.

From time to time, papers that are of general interest to the professions and to others are selected for the Staff Studies series. These papers are summarized—or, occasionally, printed in full—in the FEDERAL RESERVE BULLETIN.

In all cases 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

INTEREST RATES AND TERMS ON CONSTRUCTION LOANS AT COMMERCIAL BANKS

David F. Seiders—Staff, Board of Governors
Prepared as a staff paper in 1981

Private construction activity, particularly for housing, has long been recognized as the component of aggregate economic activity that is most sensitive to shifts in general credit conditions. The linkages between credit conditions and construction activity typically have been analyzed in terms of conditions in the markets for long-term or "permanent" mortgage credit. The effects on construction activity of shifting conditions in the markets for short-term construction loans to builders or developers have received little attention, even though most structures purchased with long-term mortgage financing require a construction loan of roughly comparable size.

Two factors have limited research in construction loan markets. First, many market analysts have believed that conditions in the markets for construction loans have had little independent effect on construction activity. Second, systematic information on the cost of construction credit has not been available. This paper has two

major objectives: (1) to reconsider construction loan markets as links between general credit conditions and construction activity in view of institutional arrangements that have been evolving in both the long-term mortgage markets and the construction loan markets in recent years; and (2) to discuss the information now available on interest rates and other characteristics of construction loans. A unique body of Federal Reserve data, collected since 1977 through the quarterly Survey of Terms of Bank Lending (STBL), is used for both time-series and cross-section analysis of the construction loan markets.

This paper concludes that disaggregation of the published STBL rate averages, by type of property under construction as well as by fixed- and floating-rate contracts, is essential for reliable time-series analysis. When disaggregated in this fashion, the rate series lend some support to a markup-over-prime hypothesis that has pre-

vailed among analysts of construction loan markets for some time.

Cross-section analysis of the STBL data suggests that large banks tie rates on their floating-rate construction loans to their own primes, with a short lag. The pricing policies at smaller banks, on the other hand, seem more diverse because consistent relationships between construction loan rates and individual bank primes are not apparent, even when various nonrate loan characteristics that affect expected net yields are held constant in multivariate regression analysis.

Construction loan rates clearly vary with loan size, type of property under construction, and collateral status. After allowance for these fac-

tors, as well as for bank size, rate differentials across geographic regions are evident: the highest rates appear in areas where construction activity is relatively strong, and the lowest rates appear in areas where demands for construction credit are weakest. This result implies some degree of inefficiency in the allocation of funds across construction loan markets, due in part to the absence of a secondary market for construction loans. Differences in construction loan rates also are related to bank size, after allowance for geographic area and for loan characteristics that influence net yields. The highest rates appear at the largest banks, but the pattern among smaller banks is unclear. □

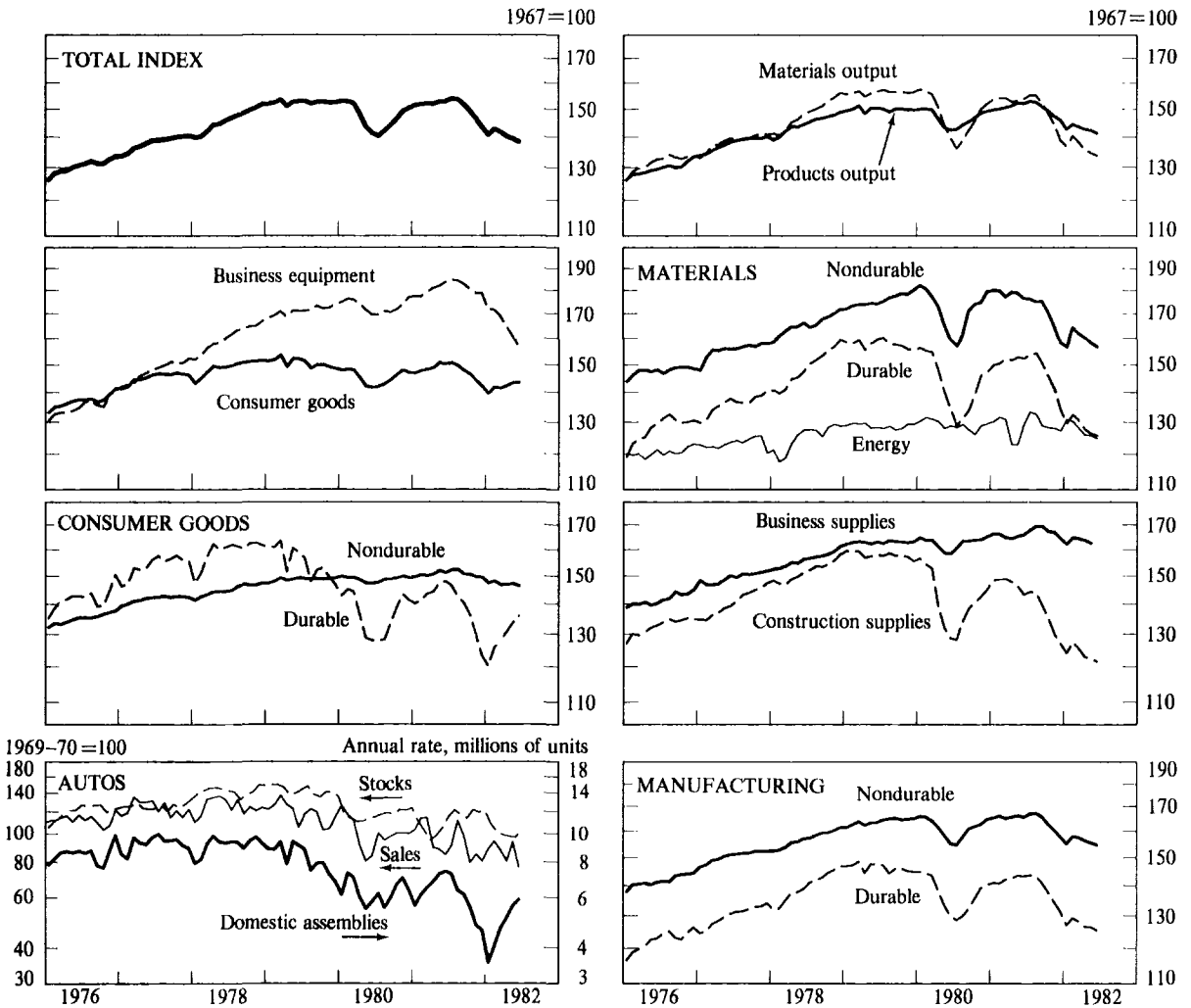
Industrial Production

Released for publication July 15

Industrial production declined an estimated 0.7 percent in June, following revised decreases of 0.6 percent in May and 1.1 percent in April. Again in June, gains in output of consumer durable goods were offset by a sharp cutback in production of business equipment and a reduction in output of materials. At 138.4 percent of

the 1967 average, the total index for June was 10.1 percent below its recent peak in July 1981.

In market groupings, output of consumer durable goods increased 1.7 percent in June, reflecting a sizable gain in automotive products and a large advance in home goods. Autos were assembled at an annual rate of 5.9 million units—up from the rate of 5.6 million units in May. Output of nondurable consumer goods declined, howev-



All series are seasonally adjusted and are plotted on a ratio scale. Auto sales and stocks include imports. Latest figures: June.

Grouping	1967 = 100		Percentage change from preceding month					Percentage change, June 1981 to June 1982
	1982		1982					
	May ^p	June ^e	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	
	Major market groupings							
Total industrial production	139.4	138.4	1.6	-.8	-1.1	-.6	-.7	-9.5
Products, total	142.4	141.3	1.2	-.6	-.6	-.4	-.8	-7.2
Final products	142.3	141.3	.9	-.6	-.4	-.3	-.7	-6.7
Consumer goods	143.3	143.4	1.6	-.2	.5	.8	.1	-4.6
Durable	133.6	135.9	4.8	1.7	2.0	2.2	1.7	-8.1
Nondurable	147.2	146.4	.5	-.9	.0	.3	-.5	-3.2
Business equipment	160.8	156.4	-.3	-1.5	-2.4	-2.5	-2.7	-14.8
Defense and space	107.6	108.0	1.2	.5	-.1	.7	.4	6.2
Intermediate products	142.6	141.6	2.0	-.8	-1.2	-.6	-.7	-8.6
Construction supplies	122.4	121.5	2.7	-1.5	-2.2	-.4	-.7	-15.3
Materials	134.8	133.9	2.3	-1.4	-1.7	-1.0	-.7	-13.1
	Major industry groupings							
Manufacturing	138.2	137.3	1.7	-.6	-1.0	-.4	-.7	-9.9
Durable	126.4	125.3	1.7	-.9	-1.2	-.2	-.9	-12.5
Nondurable	155.3	154.6	1.7	-.3	-.7	-.6	-.5	-6.8
Mining	130.2	126.7	-1.5	-3.0	-3.3	-2.5	-2.7	-10.6
Utilities	169.9	168.0	-.8	-.2	.6	-.6	-1.1	-2.7

p Preliminary. e Estimated. NOTE: Indexes are seasonally adjusted.

er, reflecting decreased output of most consumer staples. Production of business equipment was reduced 2.7 percent further in June, bringing the total decline in this sector to 15.4 percent since July 1981; this cutback compares with a total reduction of 14.3 percent that occurred over seven months in the 1974-75 recession. In June reductions occurred in most major categories of business equipment, but they were most pronounced in building and mining equipment and in manufacturing equipment. Output of construction supplies declined 0.7 percent further.

Production of materials was reduced 0.7 percent in June—a somewhat smaller decline than

has occurred in recent months. Output of basic metals and equipment parts was weaker, while parts for consumer durables advanced for the fifth consecutive month. Another large cutback occurred in production of nondurable materials in June, particularly in the textiles, paper, and chemical grouping. Energy materials also declined again.

In industry groupings, output of manufacturing declined further in June, reflecting a reduction of 0.9 percent in output of durable goods and a 0.5 percent decline in nondurable goods. Output of both mining and utilities was off sharply, by 2.7 and 1.1 percent respectively.

Statements to Congress

Statement by Paul A. Volcker, Chairman, Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, before the Joint Economic Committee of the U.S. Congress, June 15, 1982.

I am pleased to appear before this committee to discuss the conduct of monetary policy. In particular, I would like to focus on the framework of targeting the monetary aggregates in light of recent experience.

The Federal Reserve began reporting to the Congress specific numerical "targets" for the growth of the monetary aggregates in 1975. You will recall that the Congress had urged such an approach in House Concurrent Resolution 133. Subsequently, the reporting of growth targets for the aggregates was formalized into law with the enactment of the Full Employment and Balanced Growth Act of 1978, commonly referred to as the Humphrey-Hawkins Act. That law requires the Federal Reserve to present annual targets for monetary and credit aggregates to the Congress each February, and to review those targets and formulate tentative objectives for the coming calendar year each July. The choice of the appropriate measures to "target," as well as the quantitative expression of those targets, are, of course, a matter for the Federal Reserve to decide.

The development of this formal reporting framework, focusing on the growth of certain monetary and credit variables, was a reflection in part of changes in attitudes toward monetary policy that occurred in the 1970s, and in part of a desire to improve communications and reporting about our intentions and policies. The worsening inflation problem focused increased attention on the critical linkage over the longer run between money growth and prices. A growing sense among some individuals was that earlier "conventional" views of a trade-off between inflation

and growth were no longer compatible with actuality, at least over the medium and longer run, and that inflation had emerged as a major economic problem. A number, including some members of the Congress, placed increased emphasis on restraining growth of the monetary aggregates over time as a means of dealing with inflation and urged establishing our intentions in that respect over a longer period of time. More generally, aggregate targeting was thought to provide the Congress with a more clearly observable measure of performance against intentions, which in turn implied that targets should not be changed frequently or without clear justification.

The formulation of specific targets for the monetary aggregates also has been consistent with the goals and approach of the Federal Reserve. A basic premise of monetary policy is that inflation cannot persist without excessive monetary growth, and our view is that appropriately restrained growth of money and credit over the longer run is critical to achieving the ultimate objectives of reasonably stable prices and sustainable economic growth. While other policies must be brought to bear as well, the specific annual targets announced periodically by the Federal Reserve have reflected efforts to reconcile and support these goals.

To me it seems implicit in an aggregate targeting approach, as urged by the Congress, that interest rates in themselves are not the dominant immediate objective or focus in assessing the posture of monetary policy, even though that remains the instinct of many. Interest rates are, of course, highly important economic variables, and they are intimately involved in the process by which the supply of money and other liquid assets is reconciled in the market with the demands for liquidity derived from the growth of the economy, inflation, and other factors. But interest rates are also influenced importantly by

other forces, including expectations about inflation and about *future* interest rates, the budgetary posture, and other factors. The experience of the seventies emphasized some of the pitfalls and shortcomings of using interest rates as a guide for policy, particularly in an environment of generally rapid and rising inflation and correspondingly uncertain price expectations. In those circumstances, gauging the stimulative or restrictive influence associated with a given level of nominal interest rates is especially difficult. Recognition of these difficulties was an important element in the decision by the Federal Reserve to adopt procedures in October 1979 that placed emphasis, even in the shorter run, on the supply of reserves rather than primarily on short-term interest rates as operational guides toward achieving an appropriate degree of monetary control.

While all these considerations have suggested the use of the framework of targeting the monetary aggregates, we need also to be conscious of the fact that the world, as it is, requires elements of judgment, interpretation, and flexibility in judging developments in money and credit and in setting appropriate targets. One reason is the impact of financial innovations on the growth of particular measures of money and the relationships among them. In recent years, generally high and variable interest rates, the continuing process of technological change, and the deregulation of depository institutions have provided powerful stimulus for far-reaching changes in the financial system. The proliferation of new financial instruments and the development of increasingly sophisticated cash management techniques have created a need to adjust the definitions of the monetary aggregates from time to time and to reassess the relationship of the various measures to one another and to other economic variables. A somewhat separable matter conceptually (but in practice hard to distinguish) is that businesses or families may shift their preferences among various financial assets in a manner that may alter the economic significance of particular changes in any given measure of "money" or "credit."

Use of monetary targeting procedures is justified on the presumption that velocity—the ratio between a given measure of money and the

nominal gross national product—is reasonably predictable over relevant periods. At the same time, in the short run of a quarter or two, velocity is highly variable. Those short-run deviations from trend need to be assessed cautiously, for they commonly are reversed over a period of time. However, we cannot always assume a rigid relationship between money and the economy that, in fact, may not exist over a cycle, or over longer periods of time, especially when technology, interest rates, and expectations are changing. Consequently, the Federal Open Market Committee should reconsider, on a continuing basis, both the appropriateness of its annual targets and the implications of shorter-run deviations of actual changes in the aggregates from the targeted track.

The introduction of negotiable order of withdrawal (NOW) accounts nationwide last year was illustrative of some of the difficulties arising from a changing financial structure. To some degree, the Federal Reserve was able to anticipate the impact. Obvious, for example, was that the rapid spread of NOW accounts, by drawing some money from savings accounts as well as demand deposits, would have important effects on the M1 aggregate, and last year's targets allowed for such effects. However, after accounting for these shifts into NOW accounts, the growth of the several aggregates was considerably more divergent than had been anticipated, with M1 running relatively low while the increase in some of the broader aggregates was a bit above the annual objectives. Taking into account all of the financial innovations affecting the aggregates—particularly the depressing effects on M1 of extraordinarily rapid growth in money market mutual funds—and the relatively rapid growth of M2 and M3, we found the pattern of slow growth in M1 acceptable. Indeed, last year's experience seems to me a clear illustration of the need to consider a variety of money measures, rather than focusing exclusively on a single aggregate such as M1.

Thus far this year, the monetary aggregates have behaved more consistently, although M1 is running a bit stronger than anticipated relative to the other aggregates. With the major shift into NOW accounts, in terms of new accounts opened, mostly behind us, one source of distur-

tion has been removed from the data. But I would also note that as a result of that “structural” shift, NOW accounts and other interest-paying checkable deposits have grown to be almost 20 percent of M1, and evidence exists that the cyclical behavior of M1 has been affected to some extent by this change in composition.

While M1 is meant to be a measure of transaction balances, NOW accounts also have some characteristics of a savings account (including similar “ceiling” interest rates). This year the public’s desire to hold a portion of its savings in highly liquid forms has increased noticeably, probably reflecting recession uncertainties. As a result, NOW accounts have grown particularly fast, which accounts for the great bulk of the growth in M1, and at the same time the rapid decline in savings deposits has ceased. Overall, M1 growth so far this year has been somewhat more rapid than a “straight line” path toward the annual target would imply. To the extent that the relatively strong demand for M1 reflects transitory precautionary motives, allowing some additional growth of money over this period has been consistent with our general policy intentions.

In arriving at such a judgment, the pattern of growth in the broader aggregates should be considered. Also, important institutional changes in recent years have affected the behavior of M2 and M3. For example, an increasingly large share of the components of M2 that are not also included in M1 pay market-determined interest rates. This reflects the spectacular growth of money market funds in recent years as well as the increasing availability at banks and thrift institutions of small-denomination time deposits with interest rate ceilings tied to market yields. An important consequence is that cyclical or other changes in the general level of interest rates do not have as strong an influence on the growth of M2 as in the past.

The broader aggregates are presently at or just above the upper end of the ranges of growth set forth for the year as a whole. In February, we reported to the Congress that M2 and M3 appropriately would be in the upper half of their ranges, or at or even slightly above the upper end, should regulatory changes and the possibility of stronger savings flows prove to be important. In that regard, I must point out we have yet

to go through a full financial cycle with a large money fund industry or with the regulatory and legal changes recently introduced. In these circumstances, it is clear that interpreting the performance of the monetary and credit aggregates must be assessed against the background of economic and financial developments generally—including the course of and prospects for business activity and prices, patterns of financing and liquidity in various sectors, the international scene, and interest rates. In that broader context we do not believe that the growth of the various monetary aggregates has been unduly large so far this year.

The point I am making is that a large number of factors have impinged—and in all likelihood will continue to impinge—on the growth of the monetary aggregates, possibly in the process modifying the relationship of any particular measure of “money” to economic performance. The relationships have been good enough over a period of time to justify a presumption of stability—but I do believe we must also take into account a wide range of financial and nonfinancial information when assessing whether the growth of the aggregates is consistent with the policy intentions of the Federal Reserve. The hard truth is that there inevitably is a critical need for judgment in the conduct of monetary policy.

Looking back at the last few years, money growth has certainly fluctuated rather sharply from time to time in the United States (and, I might note, in other countries as well). As I noted earlier, relationships have also been affected by a variety of financial innovations. But the trend over reasonable spans of time has generally been consistent with the announced targets of the Federal Reserve, and the restrained growth has, in my judgment, contributed importantly to the now-clear progress toward reducing inflation. This longer-run and broader perspective should be kept in mind when considering growth in the aggregates. The tentative decision (not yet implemented) to publish the M1 data in the form of four-week moving averages is designed to divert undue attention from the statistical “noise” in the weekly movements in M1 and to encourage knowledgeable observers to focus on broader trends in the whole family of aggregates.

One obvious frustration in the current circum-

stances is that interest rates, particularly longer-term rates, still are painfully high despite the protracted weakness in the real economy and a marked deceleration in the measured rate of inflation. With the unemployment rate currently at a new postwar high, there is an understandable inclination to want to get interest rates down quickly to encourage a rebound in activity.

Nothing would please me more than for interest rates to decline, and the progress we are making on inflation, as it is sustained, should work powerfully in that direction. But, I also know that the Federal Reserve would be shortsighted to abandon a strong sense of discipline in monetary policy in an attempt to bring down interest rates. Maybe the immediate effect of encouraging faster growth in the aggregates would be lower interest rates—particularly in short-term markets. But over time, the more important influence on interest rates—particularly longer-term interest rates—is the climate of expectations about the economy and inflation, and the balance of savings and investment. In that context, an effort to drive interest rates lower by the creation of money in excess of longer-run needs and intentions would ultimately fail and would threaten to perpetuate policy difficulties and dilemmas of the past.

When long-term interest rates decline decisively, it will be an indication of an important change in attitudes about the prospects for the economy. One essential element in this process must be a widespread conviction that inflation will be contained over the long run. The decline in inflation evident in all of the broadly based price indexes over the past year is highly encouraging. For example, in the 12-month period ending in April, the consumer price index rose 6½ percent compared with 10 percent over the previous 12 months. Over the past few months, the CPI has been virtually stable.

But, also evident is that some particular elements accounting for the sharp reduction in inflation are not sustainable; they have been achieved in a period of recession and slack markets and have reflected some sizable declines in energy prices that now appear behind us. Progress toward reducing the underlying trend in costs, while real, has been slower. We have seen some polls that suggest many Americans do not

in fact appreciate that inflation has slowed at all. That impression is plainly contrary to fact. But it is perhaps indicative of how deep seated impressions and expectations of inflation had become by the late 1970s, and it is suggestive of the concern of renewed higher inflation rates as economic activity recovers. No doubt those concerns continue to affect investment judgments and interest rates.

In this situation, one key policy objective must be to “build in” what has so far been a partly cyclical decline in inflation, to encourage further reductions in the rate of increase in nominal costs and wages, and then to establish clearly a trend toward price stability. That approach seems to me essential to encourage and sustain lower long-term interest rates, which, in turn, will be important in sustaining economic growth.

While monetary policy is only one of the instruments that can be used in restoring price stability, it is both necessary to that effort and widely recognized to be such. These circumstances emphasize the need to avoid excessive monetary growth, which brings the threat that the heartening progress against inflation might prove to be only temporary.

I think that it also is quite clear that the prospect of huge and rising budget deficits as the economy recovers has been another element in the current situation that raises concerns about long-term pressures on interest rates. I am encouraged by the efforts of the House and Senate to begin to come to grips with this problem. At the same time, we are all aware of how much remains to be done, not only to reach agreement on a budget resolution for fiscal 1983, but also to take the action necessary to implement such a resolution in legislation concerning appropriations and revenues. Moreover, as you well know, further legislation will be needed beyond that affecting fiscal 1983 to assure that elements in the structural deficit are brought more firmly under control.

Let me emphasize that a strong program of credible budget restraint will work in the direction of lower interest rates. The perception that future credit demands by the federal government would be lower would reinforce the emerging expectations of less inflation. The threat that huge deficits would preempt the bulk of the net

savings the economy seems likely to generate in the years ahead—with the likely consequence of exceptionally high real interest rates continuing—would be dissipated. Confidence would be enhanced that monetary policy will be able to maintain a noninflationary course, without the squeezing of homebuilding, business investment, and other interest-sensitive sectors of the economy, and without excessive financial strains in the economy generally. And by dealing with very real concerns about the *future* financial environment, budgetary action would be an important support to the recovery today.

In summary, casting monetary policy objectives in terms of the aggregates has been a useful discipline and also has been helpful in communicating to the Congress, the markets, and the general public the intent and results of the Federal Reserve actions. At the same time, we must retain some element of caution in their interpretation; the monetary targets convey a sense of simplicity that may not always be justified in a complex economic and financial environment. The fact that the economic significance of particular aggregates is constantly evolving in response to rapid changes in financial markets and practices is not universally appreciated. Consequently, the Federal Reserve is continually faced with difficult judgments about the implications for the economy.

As you know, the Federal Open Market Committee soon will be meeting to review the annual targets for the monetary aggregates for 1982 and to formulate tentative targets for 1983. I would not presume to anticipate the precise decisions that will be made by the Committee. A wide array of financial and nonfinancial information

will be reviewed in the process of considering the specific objectives. And while I do not anticipate any significant change in our operating procedures in the near term, we will also continue to assess and reassess the means by which our policies are implemented. However, I do believe that you can assume that the decisions that do emerge from this review will reflect our continued commitment to disciplined monetary policy in the interest of sustaining progress toward price stability—and, not incidentally, of encouraging a financial climate conducive to achieving *and sustaining* lower interest rates.

We cannot yet claim victory against inflation, in fact or in public attitudes. But I do sense substantial progress—and a clear opportunity to reverse the debilitating pattern of growing inflation, slowing productivity, and rising unemployment of the 1970s. The challenge is to make this recession not another wasted, painful episode, but a transition to a sustained improvement in the economic environment.

Central to that effort is an appropriate course for fiscal and monetary policy—a course appropriate, and seen to be appropriate, for the years ahead. Critical elements in that effort are the commitments to gain control of the federal budget and to maintain appropriate monetary restraint. Those policies provide the best—indeed the only real—assurance that financial market conditions will be conducive to a sustained period of economic growth and rising employment and productivity. In the long years to come, we want to look back to our present circumstances and know that the pain and uncertainty of today have, in fact, been a turning point to something much better. □

Statement by Preston Martin, Vice Chairman, Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, before the Subcommittee on Domestic Monetary Policy of the Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs, U.S. House of Representatives, June 16, 1982.

I am pleased to appear before this committee on behalf of the Federal Reserve Board to discuss H.R. 6222. This amendment to the Federal Re-

serve Act would exempt from reserve requirements the first \$2 million of reservable liabilities at all depository institutions. On several occasions the Federal Reserve has expressed support for legislation that would permanently reduce the relatively heavy burden of reserve requirements on the smallest institutions. This bill accomplishes that objective, thereby fostering competitive balance among depository institutions. However, granting an exemption on reservable

liabilities to all depository institutions would impair the Federal Reserve's ability to control the monetary aggregates if the level of the initial exemption were higher than \$2 million. Accordingly, the Board would find this legislation acceptable so long as the exemption level were not higher than \$2 million. Before discussing the specifics of this bill, I will review both the problems involved in the present reserve deferral for smaller institutions and an alternative approach for dealing with this issue.

The Depository Institutions Deregulation and Monetary Control Act of 1980 imposed uniform reserve requirements on all depository institutions, which has aided the conduct of monetary policy and moved in the direction of a more similar regulatory environment for member and nonmember institutions. However, in 1980 the Federal Reserve was concerned that subjecting a large number of institutions all at once to new reporting and reserve maintenance requirements would cause significant operational difficulties and interfere with the orderly implementation of the act. Therefore, the Board granted a six-month deferral of reporting and reserve requirements to certain depository institutions with total deposits of less than \$2 million as of December 31, 1979. This deferral could not apply to member banks, which were already subject to reserve and reporting requirements. Also, the Board did not apply the deferral of reserve and reporting requirements to Edge Act and Agreement corporations or U.S. agencies and branches of foreign banks that are part of relatively large organizations.

The Board later extended the deferral on three occasions, initially to minimize operational difficulties and later in light of legislation pending before the Congress that would permanently exempt smaller institutions from reserve requirements. The current deferral expires on December 31 of this year. In view of the requirements of the Monetary Control Act and the improving capacity of the Federal Reserve to absorb the operational requirements associated with deferred institutions, we believe it would be inappropriate for the Board to grant further extensions indefinitely without legislative action.

As shown in tables 1 and 2, an estimated 17,700 institutions are not now subject to reserve

requirements: 300 nonmember banks, 400 savings and loans, and 17,000 credit unions.¹ Without the present deferral, a sizable proportion would be forced to maintain required reserves. Ending the deferral would substantially increase the overall administrative and operational burden of reserve requirements for these institutions and raise somewhat the operating costs of the Federal Reserve System. But ending the deferral would not perceptibly aid monetary policy. The entire group of institutions not currently subject to reserve requirements, while representing about 44 percent of all depository institutions, has less than 1 percent of total deposits.

Although the Board recognizes that reserve requirements are necessary for effective monetary control, I would like to emphasize that we are mindful of the reserve burden on all institutions. The Board supports the aim of the Monetary Control Act that all depository institutions share the reserve burden equitably. The earnings forgone by holding non-interest-bearing reserves are proportional to required reserves and therefore would be distributed fairly across institutions of different sizes if no institutions were exempt. Paying interest on required reserves would equitably offset this burden. However, with no exemption, the administrative and operational costs of compliance would not be distributed fairly because these burdens fall more heavily on smaller institutions. In light of the relatively heavy burden of smaller institutions, the Board supports efforts to exempt them permanently from reserve requirements.

The issue before us today is determining the best approach for accomplishing this goal. The Federal Reserve has in the past recommended consideration of two alternative approaches. One approach, exempting institutions below a certain level of total deposits from reserve requirements, was contained in legislation previously introduced in the U.S. Senate. The other approach, which exempts from reserve requirements a certain level of reservable liabilities at all institutions, is embodied in the present bill, H.R. 6222.

1. The attachments to this statement are available on request from Publications Services, Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, Washington, D.C. 20551.

Section 211 of the comprehensive banking bill introduced by Senator Garn, S. 1720, reflects the first approach. It would exempt from reserve requirements about 19,900 depository institutions that have less than \$5 million in *total deposits* (note the difference from *reservable liabilities*). These institutions now account for about 1¼ percent of total deposits. The \$5 million cutoff figure would increase annually by an amount equal to 80 percent of the percentage increase in total deposits at all institutions. In testimony on S. 1720 on October 29, 1981, Chairman Volcker indicated that the Board could support such an amendment, although he noted that the amendment had certain drawbacks and suggested consideration of the second approach contained in the bill under discussion today.

One drawback of the total deposit approach is that when an institution grows above \$5 million, it becomes subject to reserve requirements not only on deposits above that level but also on its total *reservable deposits*. To use the jargon of economists, institutions just passing over the threshold confront a very high marginal reserve requirement. Also, this system contains an inequity because institutions just below the cutoff would be completely exempt from reserve requirements, while slightly larger institutions just above the cutoff would be fully subject to requirements on all their *reservable deposits*.

The approach in the present bill exempts from reserve requirements the first \$2 million in *reservable liabilities* of all institutions. The number of fully exempt institutions is somewhat larger under this approach than under the total deposit method. Because almost all institutions with \$5 million or less in total deposits have no more than \$2 million in *reservable liabilities*, the present bill would fully exempt from reserve requirements roughly 19,750 of the 19,900 institutions with less than \$5 million in total deposits. The present bill would also exempt about 4,100 institutions with more than \$5 million in total deposits but less than \$2 million in *reservable liabilities*. Also, by granting an equal reduction in reserve requirements to all institutions on their first \$2 million in *reservable liabilities*, this method avoids the penalty for deposit growth above the cutoff and treats institutions in the neighborhood of the threshold more equitably.

The present bill would cost the Treasury somewhat more in lost revenue because the exemption applies to all institutions rather than just to those below a certain level of total deposits. With an exemption provided solely to depositories with less than \$5 million in total deposits, the estimated annual revenue loss to the Treasury would be less than \$1 million initially. By contrast, the present bill would involve an estimated loss to the Treasury of about \$25 million per year. Any exemption level above \$2 million of *reservable liabilities* would imply still greater revenue loss.

Any higher exemption level immediately raises questions about monetary control as well as revenue loss. Because this exemption applies to all depository institutions, it lowers required reserves at all institutions. In consequence, a higher exemption would increase the number of institutions able to satisfy reserve requirements with vault cash held in the course of everyday business. With exemption levels above \$2 million, the percent of transaction deposits at institutions with reserve balances at the Federal Reserve approaches the fraction prevailing before the Monetary Control Act. During deliberations before passage of this act, the Federal Reserve noted that this coverage ratio was already low enough to begin to impair monetary control. The Board finds the proposed legislation acceptable, but with no higher an exemption level than the contemplated \$2 million in *reservable liabilities*. Although the Board does not feel that providing to all institutions an exemption of only \$2 million in *reservable liabilities* would seriously erode control over the aggregates, an exemption above this level would begin to be a cause for concern. We note that the bill would allow the \$2 million exemption to be allocated among *reservable liabilities* in accordance with rules and regulations established by the Board. Under this provision, the Board would allocate the exemption among *reservable liabilities* in a manner consistent with operational and monetary policy considerations.

The Board would not object to the provision that would index the exemption level to a measure of deposits, although it is not clear to us that such a provision is necessary to achieve the intended results. However, because the exemp-

tion applies to reservable liabilities, indexing the exemption to 80 percent of the growth in reservable liabilities rather than in total deposits would be more appropriate. Such treatment would be more comparable to the indexing in the Monetary Control Act of the original \$25 million cutoff of transaction deposits between the 3 percent and 12 percent reserve ratios. This cutoff is indexed to a measure of those deposits affected by this provision; that is, to total *transaction* deposits at all institutions.

In conclusion, the Board fully supports efforts

to avoid subjecting smaller depository institutions to undue burdens of reserve requirements. While requirements are necessary for monetary control, we must take care that their costs are not so high as to swamp their intended benefits. Because for the Board to continue indefinitely the current deferral of reserve requirements under its own authority would be inappropriate, we believe that a resolution of this issue by the Congress is necessary to prevent a substantial increase in the reserve burden on smaller depository institutions. □

Announcements

COLLATERAL FOR ADVANCES AT THE DISCOUNT WINDOW

In connection with the closing of the Penn Square Bank in Oklahoma City, the Federal Reserve Board has indicated that "Receiver's Certificates" issued by the Deposit Insurance National Bank of Oklahoma City will be acceptable as collateral from depository institutions for advances at the Federal Reserve discount window at the regular discount rate.

STATEMENT OF POLICY ON NONVOTING EQUITY INVESTMENTS BY BANK HOLDING COMPANIES

The Federal Reserve Board on July 8, 1982, issued a policy statement setting forth its concerns and providing guidance with respect to investments by bank holding companies in nonvoting shares of other bank holding companies or banks. The statement notes considerations the Board will take into account in determining whether such investments are consistent with the Bank Holding Company Act, and describes the general scope of arrangements to be avoided in these agreements.

The Board's statement was occasioned by the fact that in recent months a number of bank holding companies have made substantial equity investments in banks or bank holding companies located across state lines, in expectation of statutory changes that might make interstate banking permissible.

In issuing its statement, the Board said:

Because of the evident interest in these types of investments and because they raise substantial questions under the Bank Holding Company Act, the Board believes it is appropriate to provide guidance regarding the consistency of such arrangements with the act.

The Board recognizes that the complexity of legitimate business arrangements precludes rigid rules designed to cover all situations and that decisions regard-

ing the existence or absence of control in any particular case must take into account the effect of the combination of provisions and covenants in the agreement as a whole and the particular facts and circumstances of each case. Nevertheless, the Board believes that the factors outlined in this statement provide a framework for guiding bank holding companies in complying with the requirements of the act.

While investments in nonvoting shares can be consistent with the act, the statement said, some agreements reviewed by the Board raise substantial problems regarding control. The statement provides examples of the problem features of some agreements. As guidance for bank holding companies contemplating such investments, the Board statement points to a number of provisions that might avoid control questions, by preserving the discretion of management over the policies and decisions of a banking organization.

The Board has instructed its staff to monitor agreements respecting investments by bank holding companies in nonvoting shares of banking organizations and to bring to the Board's attention those that raise problems of consistency with the act. The Board requests bank holding companies to submit such proposals to the Board for review before being made final.

The statement is as follows:

Introduction

In recent months, a number of bank holding companies have made substantial equity investments in a bank or bank holding company (the "acquiree") located in states other than the home state of the investing company through acquisition of preferred stock or nonvoting common shares of the acquiree. Because of the evident interest in these types of investments and because such investments raise substantial questions under the Bank Holding Company Act (the "act"), the Board believes it is appropriate to provide guidance regarding the consistency of such arrangements with the act.

This statement sets out the Board's concerns with these investments, the considerations the Board will

take into account in determining whether the investments are consistent with the act, and the general scope of arrangements to be avoided by bank holding companies. The Board recognizes that the complexity of legitimate business arrangements precludes rigid rules designed to cover all situations and that decisions regarding the existence or absence of control in any particular case must take into account the effect of the combination of provisions and covenants in the agreement as a whole and the particular facts and circumstances of each case. Nevertheless, the Board believes that the factors outlined in this statement provide a framework for guiding bank holding companies in complying with the requirements of the act.

Statutory and Regulatory Provisions

Under section 3(a) of the act, a bank holding company may not acquire direct or indirect ownership or control of more than 5 percent of the voting shares of a bank without the Board's prior approval. (12 U.S.C. § 1842(a)(3)). In addition, this section of the act provides that a bank holding company may not, without the Board's prior approval, acquire control of a bank: that is, in the words of the statute, "for any action to be taken that causes a bank to become a subsidiary of a bank holding company." (12 U.S.C. § 1842(a)(2)). Under the act, a bank is a subsidiary of a bank holding company if (1) the company directly or indirectly owns, controls, or holds with power to vote 25 percent or more of the voting shares of the bank; (2) the company controls in any manner the election of a majority of the board of directors of the bank; or (3) the Board determines, after notice and opportunity for hearing, that the company has the power, directly or indirectly, to exercise a controlling influence over the management or policies of the bank. (12 U.S.C. § 1841(d)).

In intrastate situations, the Board may approve bank holding company acquisitions of additional banking subsidiaries. However, when the acquiree is located outside the home state of the investing bank holding company, section 3(d) of the act prevents the Board from approving any application that will permit a bank holding company to "acquire, directly or indirectly, any voting shares of, interest in, or all or substantially all of the assets of any additional bank." (12 U.S.C. § 1842(d)(1)).

Review of Agreements

In apparent expectation of statutory changes that might make interstate banking permissible, bank holding companies have sought to make substantial equity investments in other bank holding companies across state lines, but without obtaining more than 5 percent of the voting shares or control of the acquiree. These investments involve a combination of the following arrangements:

1. Options on, warrants for, or rights to convert nonvoting shares into substantial blocks of voting securities of the acquiree bank holding company or its subsidiary bank(s).

2. Merger or asset acquisition agreements with the out-of-state bank or bank holding company that are to be consummated in the event interstate banking is permitted.

3. Provisions that limit or restrict major policies, operations, or decisions of the acquiree.

4. Provisions that make acquisition of the acquiree or its subsidiary bank(s) by a third party either impossible or economically impracticable.

The various warrants, options, and rights are not exercisable by the investing bank holding company unless interstate banking is permitted, but may be transferred by the investor either immediately or after the passage of a period of time or upon the occurrence of certain events.

After a careful review of a number of these agreements, the Board believes that investments in nonvoting stock, absent other arrangements, can be consistent with the act. Some of the agreements reviewed appear consistent with the act because they are limited to investments of relatively moderate size in nonvoting equity that may become voting equity only if interstate banking is authorized.

However, other agreements reviewed by the Board raise substantial problems of consistency with the control provisions of the act because the investors, uncertain whether or when interstate banking may be authorized, have evidently sought to assure the soundness of their investments, prevent takeovers by others, and allow for sale of their options, warrants, or rights to a person of the investor's choice in the event a third party obtains control of the acquiree or the investor otherwise becomes dissatisfied with its investment. Since the act precludes the investors from protecting their investments through ownership or use of voting shares or other exercise of control, the investors have substituted contractual agreements for rights normally achieved through voting shares.

For example, various covenants in certain of the agreements seek to assure the continuing soundness of the investment by substantially limiting the discretion of the acquiree's management over major policies and decisions, including restrictions on entering into new banking activities without the investor's approval and requirements for extensive consultations with the investor on financial matters. By their terms, these covenants suggest control by the investing company over the management and policies of the acquiree.

Similarly, certain of the agreements deprive the acquiree bank holding company, by covenant or because of an option, of the right to sell, transfer, or encumber a majority or all of the voting shares of its subsidiary bank(s) with the aim of maintaining the integrity of the investment and preventing takeovers by others. These long-term restrictions on voting shares fall within the presumption in the Board's Regulation Y that attributes control of shares to any

company that enters into any agreement placing long-term restrictions on the rights of a holder of voting securities. (12 C.F.R. § 225.2(b)(4)).

Finally, investors wish to reserve the right to sell their options, warrants, or rights to a person of their choice to prevent being locked into what may become an unwanted investment. The Board has taken the position that the ability to control the ultimate disposition of voting shares to a person of the investor's choice and to secure the economic benefits therefrom indicates control of the shares under the act.¹ Moreover, the ability to transfer rights to large blocks of voting shares, even if nonvoting in the hands of the investing company, may result in such a substantial position of leverage over the management of the acquiree as to involve a structure that inevitably results in control prohibited by the act.

Provisions That Avoid Control

In the context of any particular agreement, provisions of the type described above may be acceptable if combined with other provisions that serve to preclude control. The Board believes that such agreements will not be consistent with the act unless provisions are included that will preserve management's discretion over the policies and decisions of the acquiree and avoid control of voting shares.

As a first step toward avoiding control, covenants in any agreement should leave management free to conduct banking and permissible nonbanking activities. Another step to avoid control is the right of the acquiree to "call" the equity investment and options or warrants to assure that covenants that may become inhibiting can be avoided by the acquiree. This right makes such investments or agreements more like a loan in which the borrower has a right to escape covenants and avoid the lender's influence by prepaying the loan.

A measure to avoid problems of control arising through the investor's control over the ultimate disposition of rights to substantial amounts of voting shares of the acquiree would be a provision granting the acquiree a right of first refusal before warrants, options, or other rights may be sold and requiring a public and dispersed distribution of these rights if the right of first refusal is not exercised.

In this connection, the Board believes that agreements that involve rights to less than 25 percent of the voting shares, with a requirement for a dispersed public distribution in the event of sale, have a much greater prospect of achieving consistency with the act than agreements involving a greater percentage. This guideline is drawn by analogy from the provision in the act that ownership of 25 percent or more of the voting securities of a bank constitutes control of the bank.

¹ See Board letter dated March 18, 1982, to C.A. Cavendes, Sociedad Financiera.

The Board expects that one effect of this guideline would be to hold down the size of the nonvoting equity investment by the investing company relative to the acquiree's total equity, thus avoiding the potential for control because the investor holds a very large proportion of the acquiree's total equity. Observance of the 25 percent guideline will also make provisions in agreements providing for a right of first refusal or a public and widely dispersed offering of rights to the acquiree's shares more practical and realistic.

Finally, certain arrangements should clearly be avoided regardless of other provisions in the agreement that are designed to avoid control, as follows:

1. Agreements that enable the investing bank holding company (or its designee) to direct in any manner the voting of more than 5 percent of the voting shares of the acquiree.

2. Agreements whereby the investing company has the right to direct the acquiree's use of the proceeds of an equity investment by the investing company to effect certain actions, such as the purchase and redemption of the acquiree's voting shares.

3. The acquisition of more than 5 percent of the voting shares of the acquiree that "simultaneously" with their acquisition by the investing company become nonvoting shares, remain nonvoting shares while held by the investor, and revert to voting shares when transferred to a third party.

Review by the Board

This statement does not constitute the exclusive scope of the Board's concerns, nor are the considerations with respect to control outlined in this statement an exhaustive catalog of permissible or impermissible arrangements. The Board has instructed its staff to review agreements of the kind discussed in this statement and to bring to the Board's attention those that raise problems of consistency with the act. In this regard, companies are requested to notify the Board of the terms of such proposed merger or asset acquisition agreements or nonvoting equity investments prior to their execution or consummation.

MEETING OF CONSUMER ADVISORY COUNCIL

The Federal Reserve Board has announced that its Consumer Advisory Council met on July 28 and 29, 1982.

The Council, with 30 members who represent a broad range of consumer and creditor interests, advises the Board on its responsibilities regarding consumer credit protection legislation and regulation at quarterly meetings.

CHANGES IN BOARD STAFF

The Board of Governors has announced the following appointment.

Michael P. Dooley as Assistant Director in the Division of International Finance. Mr. Dooley, who joined the Board in June 1971, received his Ph.D. from Pennsylvania State University. He has been on leave at the International Monetary Fund since January 1981.

The Board has also announced the retirement of John Kakalec, Controller, effective July 9, 1982, and Janet O. Hart, Director of the Division of Consumer and Community Affairs, effective July 31, 1982.

CALL AND INCOME SUBSCRIPTION SERVICE

The two magnetic tapes per quarter for the call and income subscription service have been combined into one, beginning with the reports of condition and income and related reports for March 31, 1982. The single tape, with a density of 6,250 bits per inch, will contain the following data files: (1) consolidated report of condition—domestic only, FFIEC 010 and FFIEC 012 (RCON); (2) consolidated foreign and domestic report of condition, FFIEC 014 (RCFD); (3) large-bank supplement to the report of condition, FFIEC 015 (RCOS); (4) report of assets and liabilities of U.S. branches and agencies of foreign banks, FFIEC 002 (RIBA); (5) quarterly report of international banking facility accounts, FR 2073-5 (IBFQ); (6) consolidated report of

income, FFIEC 011, FFIEC 013, FFIEC 013S (RIAD); and (7) large-bank supplement to the report of income, FFIEC 015 (RIAS).

The Board will make available the magnetic tape, including complete documentation, at a cost of \$150.00 per reporting period. Orders with remittance should be addressed to the *Office of the Controller*, Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, Washington, D.C. 20551.

Information about the content or format may be obtained by telephoning (202) 452-2816, or by writing the Data Request Coordinator in the Data Services Section, *Division of Data Processing*, Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, Washington, D.C. 20551.

*SYSTEM MEMBERSHIP:
ADMISSION OF STATE BANKS*

The following banks were admitted to membership in the Federal Reserve System during the period June 11 through July 10, 1982:

- Colorado*
 - Denver First Charter Bank
- Delaware*
 - Wilmington Philadelphia Bank
- Illinois*
 - Rockford ... Northwest Bank of Winnebago County
- Michigan*
 - Troy Liberty Bank-Oakland
- Oregon*
 - Lake Oswego Bank of Lake Oswego
- Wyoming*
 - Jackson American State Bank

Record of Policy Actions of the Federal Open Market Committee

Meeting Held on May 18, 1982

The information reviewed at this meeting suggested that real GNP would change little in the current quarter after declining at annual rates of about 4 percent in the first quarter, according to preliminary estimates of the Commerce Department, and 4½ percent in the fourth quarter of 1981. In the current quarter, business inventory liquidation appeared to be moderating from the first quarter's extraordinary rate. The rise in average prices, as measured by the fixed-weight price index for gross domestic business product, appeared to be slowing somewhat further from the annual rate of about 5½ percent in the first quarter indicated by the preliminary estimates.

The nominal value of retail sales increased appreciably in April, according to the advance report, following little change on average over the first quarter. The advance report indicated especially strong sales gains in the automotive group, at stores selling building materials and related items, and at furniture and appliance stores. Unit sales of new domestic automobiles were at an annual rate of 5.5 million units compared with a rate of nearly 6 million in March and in the first quarter as a whole; unit sales picked up appreciably in early May, buoyed by new purchase-incentive programs.

The index of industrial production fell 0.6 percent in April, following a decline of 0.8 percent in March. In both months output of business equipment, construction supplies, and durable goods materials declined substantially, while produc-

tion of consumer durable goods rose markedly. In April, industrial output was 8½ percent below its prerecession peak in July 1981.

Nonfarm payroll employment declined in March and April, reflecting continued sizable job losses in manufacturing and construction and smaller losses in other major sectors. The unemployment rate rose an additional 0.4 percentage point in April to 9.4 percent.

Private housing starts edged up in March for the fifth consecutive month, but at an annual rate still below 1 million units, they remained depressed. Sales of new homes declined further, while sales of existing homes picked up slightly.

The producer price index for finished goods changed little in March and April. Prices of energy-related items declined substantially in March and fell even more sharply in April. Prices of other nonfood consumer goods and of capital equipment rose in both months, and prices of foods and food materials rose sharply in April following little change in March. The consumer price index declined 0.3 percent in March, largely because of substantial reductions in costs of gasoline and homeownership, but declines in food prices also had a moderating influence. Thus far in 1982, both the producer price index for finished goods and the consumer price index have risen at annual rates of 1 percent or less on balance, and the advance in the index of average hourly earnings has remained at a reduced pace.

In foreign exchange markets the trade-weighted value of the dollar against major foreign currencies rose somewhat further in early April but

then fell about $3\frac{1}{4}$ percent over the following month, reflecting in part a decline in U.S. interest rates relative to foreign rates and market expectations of further declines. The U.S. foreign trade deficit was about one-third less in the first quarter than in the preceding quarter, as imports fell more sharply than exports.

At its meeting on March 29-30, the Committee had decided that open market operations in the period until this meeting should be directed toward behavior of reserve aggregates consistent with growth of M1 and M2 from March to June at annual rates of about 3 percent and 8 percent respectively. It was understood that most, if not all, of the expansion in M1 over the period might well occur in April, and within limits, an April bulge in M1 alone should not be strongly resisted. In any event, it was agreed that deviations from those targets should be evaluated in light of the probability that over the period M2 would be less affected than M1 by deposit shifts related to the mid-April tax date and by changes in the relative importance of NOW accounts as a savings vehicle. Some shortfall in growth of M1, consistent with progress toward the upper part of the range for the year as a whole, would be acceptable in the context of appreciably reduced pressures in the money market and the relative strength of other aggregates. The intermeeting range for the federal funds rate, which provides a mechanism for initiating further consultation of the Committee, was set at 12 to 16 percent.

Growth of M1 accelerated to an annual rate of $11\frac{3}{4}$ percent in April from $2\frac{1}{2}$ percent in March. But the expansion was concentrated in the first half of the month and was largely retraced by month-end. As in other recent months, checkable deposits other than demand deposits (OCDs) posted a sizable increase. Growth of M2 moderated to an annual rate of about $9\frac{1}{2}$ percent in April from 11 $\frac{1}{4}$ percent in March,

reflecting a slackening in the expansion of its nontransaction component.

Total credit outstanding at U.S. commercial banks grew at an annual rate of $7\frac{3}{4}$ percent in April, about the same as in March. Banks added substantially to their holdings of Treasury securities, but expansion in their total loans, including business loans, moderated somewhat further. Business borrowing from other sources also moderated, as issuance of commercial paper by nonfinancial businesses slowed substantially and offerings of corporate securities declined.

Nonborrowed reserves, adjusted to include special borrowing and other extended credit from Federal Reserve Banks, changed little in April. Virtually all of the increase in total reserves associated with the expansion of M1 was provided through the discount window. Borrowing from Federal Reserve Banks for purposes of adjusting reserve positions (including seasonal borrowing) rose to an average of \$1.5 billion in the two statement weeks ending April 28 from a weekly average of about \$1.2 billion in March and the first half of April. Such borrowing subsequently fell back to an average of about \$1.1 billion in the two weeks ending May 12.

The federal funds rate, which had been about 15 percent at the time of the March meeting, generally fluctuated in a narrow range of about $14\frac{3}{4}$ to $15\frac{1}{2}$ percent during the subsequent intermeeting period. Most other short-term interest rates fell $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 percentage point on balance over the intermeeting interval, and long-term yields registered similar declines. The prime rate charged by commercial banks on short-term business loans remained at the $16\frac{1}{2}$ percent rate that has prevailed since early February. Average rates on new commitments for fixed-rate mortgage loans at savings and loan associations declined slightly, to about $16\frac{3}{4}$ percent.

During the meeting the Committee

was apprised of developments in the market for U.S. government securities stemming from the failure of a securities firm to make sizable interest payments that were due on borrowed Treasury obligations. System officials were monitoring the situation closely and it was understood that they would continue to do so.

Staff projections at this meeting suggested that real GNP would expand moderately over the balance of 1982. Inflation, as measured by the fixed-weight price index for gross domestic business product, was projected to remain moderate while the unemployment rate was expected to remain near its April level.

Views of Committee members concerning prospects for economic activity and the behavior of prices generally differed little from the staff projections. However, several members commented that the risks of a deviation from the projections were on the downside; they noted reports of gloomy sentiment prevailing among businessmen and consumers and of financial strains being experienced by many business firms, financial institutions, farmers, and consumers. Reduced economic activity and high interest rates were adversely affecting profits and eroding financial positions; the impact on key sectors of the economy such as capital investment, housing, and spending on consumer durables could impede the recovery.

A few members gave more emphasis to elements of strength in the near-term outlook, which they believed reduced the risks of prolonged recession and enhanced the prospects for a near-term recovery in economic activity. The favorable factors included the large tax cut at midyear and the concurrent increase in social security payments. In addition, liquidation of business inventories, which had been of unusual proportions in recent months, was likely to be reduced or reversed, thereby contributing to economic recovery. It was also suggested that spending in interest-sensitive sectors

of the economy was likely to revive, perhaps more quickly than many anticipated, if inflation remained relatively moderate and interest rates declined.

It was emphasized during the discussion that a key element in the economic outlook would be developments affecting the federal budget and the size of future deficits. Significant progress in reducing prospective deficits would serve to improve business and consumer confidence and help to achieve and maintain the lower interest rates necessary to support a sustained economic recovery.

It was noted during the discussion that considerable progress had been made in the fight against inflation. Although the major price indexes overstated the extent of the recent improvement, the underlying rate of inflation was down substantially and cost pressures in general appeared to be continuing to ease. Inflationary expectations also appeared to have moderated somewhat further, but they remained sensitive to developments in the fiscal and monetary policy areas.

At its meeting on February 1-2, 1982, the Committee had adopted the following ranges for growth of the monetary aggregates over the period from the fourth quarter of 1981 to the fourth quarter of 1982: M1, 2½ to 5½ percent; M2, 6 to 9 percent; and M3, 6½ to 9½ percent. The associated range for bank credit was 6 to 9 percent.

At this meeting the Committee reviewed the short-run objectives for monetary growth that it had established in late March calling for expansion at annual rates of about 3 percent for M1 and about 8 percent for M2 over the three months from March to June. The Committee took note of a staff analysis suggesting that, despite the bulge in April as a whole, growth of M1 was generally consistent with the objective for the three-month period, reflecting weakness in late April and early May. Thus the level of M1, although still

above a path consistent with the Committee's range for growth from the fourth quarter of 1981 to the fourth quarter of 1982, had moved down toward that path somewhat more rapidly than had been anticipated earlier. Growth of M2 also appeared to be consistent with the Committee's objective for the March-to-June period, and the level of that aggregate remained close to the upper end of its range for 1982.

As at the previous meeting, staff analysis suggested that the demand for money, as defined by M1, might moderate significantly in the current quarter. In the first quarter, growth of M1 had been considerably greater on average than would have been expected on the basis of the actual behavior of nominal GNP and interest rates; as a result, the income velocity of M1 had shown an unusually large decline. The great bulk of the growth in M1 in the first quarter, and indeed in the period since October 1981, had occurred in its NOW account component. A variety of evidence suggested an increased preference on the part of individuals to accumulate highly liquid balances in an environment of considerable uncertainty about prospects for economic activity and interest rates. It was thought that in the course of the current quarter the strong savings or precautionary demands for liquid balances were likely to begin to moderate, and perhaps to unwind, if economic prospects appeared to be improving as projected and if uncertainties about financial conditions were reduced. While considerable uncertainties remained, the behavior of NOW accounts in late April and early May was consistent with that expectation.

The staff analysis also suggested that continued pursuit of the second-quarter objectives for monetary growth set at the preceding meeting and the related provision of reserves through open market operations would be consistent with at least modest easing in bank reserve positions. Such easing in turn could be

reflected in some decline in short-term interest rates. Rates appeared high, considering the recession in activity, the slower rise in prices, and more technically, the degree of pressure on bank reserve positions.

During the Committee's review of its second-quarter objectives, almost all the members agreed that growth rates consistent with those adopted at the previous meeting remained appropriate under current economic and financial conditions. Some sentiment was expressed for moderately faster monetary growth in the current quarter with the objective of improving liquidity and easing financial pressures, but no member favored substantially faster monetary expansion. Pursuit of the latter policy course, it was suggested, would probably exacerbate inflationary expectations, especially in light of the outlook for large deficits in the federal budget, and thereby exert upward pressure on interest rates.

Given the uncertainties relating to the public's demand for liquid balances, notably NOW accounts, most members continued to believe that the behavior of M1 should be evaluated partly in light of the behavior of M2 over the weeks ahead. Thus, for example, somewhat more rapid growth of M1 might be accepted if it appeared to be associated with a continuing desire by the public to build up liquid balances and with growth of M2 near its specified rate.

At the conclusion of the discussion the Committee agreed to reaffirm the objectives for monetary growth established at the previous meeting and to seek behavior of reserve aggregates associated with growth of M1 and M2 from March to June at annual rates of about 3 percent and 8 percent respectively. The Committee noted that deviations from these objectives should be evaluated in light of changes in the relative importance of NOW accounts as a savings vehicle. The intermeeting range for the federal funds rate, which provides a mechanism for initiating further consulta-

tion of the Committee, was set at 10 to 15 percent.

The following domestic policy directive was issued to the Federal Reserve Bank of New York:

The information reviewed at this meeting suggests that real GNP will change little in the current quarter after the appreciable further decline in the first quarter, as business inventory liquidation moderates from last quarter's extraordinary rate. In April the nominal value of retail sales expanded, while industrial production and nonfarm payroll employment continued to decline. The unemployment rate rose 0.4 percentage point to 9.4 percent. Although housing starts edged up in March for the fifth consecutive month, they remained at a depressed level. The rate of increase in prices on the average appears to be slowing somewhat further in the current quarter; so far this year both the consumer price index and the producer price index for finished goods have risen little on balance, and the advance in the index of average hourly earnings has remained at a reduced pace.

The weighted average value of the dollar against major foreign currencies, after rising somewhat further in early April, has fallen sharply over the past month, reflecting in part a decline in U.S. interest rates relative to foreign rates and market expectations of further declines. The U.S. foreign trade deficit in the first quarter was one-third less than in the preceding quarter.

M1 increased sharply in April, but the expansion was concentrated in the first half of the month and was largely retraced later. Growth of M2 moderated somewhat, owing to a slackening of the expansion in the nontransaction component. Short-term market interest rates and bond yields on balance have declined since the end of March, and mortgage interest rates have edged down further.

The Federal Open Market Committee seeks to foster monetary and financial

conditions that will help to reduce inflation, promote a resumption of growth in output on a sustainable basis, and contribute to a sustainable pattern of international transactions. At its meeting in early February, the Committee agreed that its objectives would be furthered by growth of M1, M2, and M3 from the fourth quarter of 1981 to the fourth quarter of 1982 within ranges of 2½ to 5½ percent, 6 to 9 percent, and 6½ to 9½ percent respectively. The associated range for bank credit was 6 to 9 percent.

In the short run, the Committee seeks behavior of reserve aggregates consistent with growth of M1 and M2 from March to June at annual rates of about 3 percent and 8 percent respectively. The Committee also noted that deviations from these targets should be evaluated in light of changes in the relative importance of NOW accounts as a savings vehicle. The Chairman may call for Committee consultation if it appears to the Manager for Domestic Operations that pursuit of the monetary objectives and related reserve paths during the period before the next meeting is likely to be associated with a federal funds rate persistently outside a range of 10 to 15 percent.

Votes for this action: Messrs. Volcker, Balles, Black, Ford, Gramley, Mrs. Horn, Messrs. Martin, Partee, Rice, Wallich, and Timlen. Vote against this action: Mrs. Teeters. (Mr. Timlen voted as alternate for Mr. Solomon.)

Mrs. Teeters dissented from this action because she favored specification of somewhat higher rates of monetary growth from March to June with the objective of improving liquidity and easing financial pressures. In her opinion, the time had come to foster lower and less variable interest rates in order to enhance prospects for significant recovery in output and employment.

* * * * *

Records of policy actions taken by the Federal Open Market Committee at each meeting, in the form in which they will appear in the Board's Annual Report, are made available a few days after the next regularly scheduled meeting and are later published in the BULLETIN.

Legal Developments

AMENDMENT TO RULES REGARDING DELEGATION OF AUTHORITY

The Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System has amended its Rules Regarding Delegation of Authority (12 CFR Part 265) to effect a technical amendment removing the "sunset" provision contained in the final sentence of 12 CFR 265.1a(c) providing for the expiration on June 30, 1982, of the delegation of authority contained in § 265.1a(c). This action will continue the delegation of authority by the Board of Governors to any three Board members designated by the Chairman to act on certain matters in the absence of a quorum of the Board when delay would be inconsistent with the public interest. The effective date of the amendment is June 4, 1982.

Part 265—Rules Regarding Delegation of Authority

Section 265.1a—[Amended]

Pursuant to its authority under section 11(k) of the Federal Reserve Act (12 U.S.C. 248(k)), the Board hereby amends 12 CFR 265.1a(c) by removing the final sentence of that section which provides: "This delegation of authority shall terminate June 30, 1982."

BANK HOLDING COMPANY AND BANK MERGER ORDERS ISSUED BY THE BOARD OF GOVERNORS

Orders Issued Under Section 3 of Bank Holding Company Act

Banca Commerciale Italiana,
Milan, Italy

Order Approving Formation of Bank Holding Company

Banca Commerciale Italiana ("BCI"), Milan, Italy, has applied for the Board's approval under section 3(a)(1) of the Bank Holding Company Act (12 U.S.C. § 1842(a)(1)) to become a bank holding company by acquiring 100 percent of the voting shares of LITCO Bancorporation of New York, Inc. ("LITCO"), Gar-

den City, New York. LITCO, a registered bank holding company, owns 100 percent of the voting shares of Long Island Trust Company, N.A. ("Bank"), Garden City, New York.

Notice of the application, affording opportunity for interested persons to submit comments and views, has been given in accordance with section 3(b) of the act. The time for filing comments and views 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)).

BCI, with consolidated assets of \$34.5 billion,¹ is the second largest commercial bank in Italy and the 36th largest banking organization in the world. BCI operates primarily as a short-term credit institution and generally makes loans and accepts deposits with a maximum maturity of 18 months. Domestic banking is conducted through a network of over 350 branches throughout Italy. In addition, BCI operates worldwide through branches, agencies, and subsidiary and affiliated organizations. BCI is majority-owned by Istituto per la Ricostruzione Industriale ("IRI"), a holding company that is controlled by the government of the Republic of Italy. IRI also holds two other major Italian banks and numerous commercial and industrial companies.

BCI operates in the United States branches in New York City and Chicago, and an agency in Los Angeles. These offices are grandfathered under section 5 of the International Banking Act of 1978 ("IBA") (12 U.S.C. § 3102) and BCI has selected New York as its home state under the Board's Regulation K (12 CFR § 211.22).

LITCO, with consolidated assets of \$1.1 billion, is the 22nd largest commercial banking organization in New York State. Bank, with consolidated deposits of \$870.0 million, has 46 branch offices in the Metropolitan New York banking market² and two branch offices in the Eastern Long Island banking market.³ Bank

1. Unless otherwise noted, all financial data are as of December 31, 1981.

2. The Metropolitan New York banking market is defined to include southwestern Fairfield County in Connecticut; northeastern Bergen County and eastern Hudson County in New Jersey; New York City; and all of Nassau, Putnam, Westchester, and Rockland Counties, and western Suffolk County, New York.

3. The Eastern Long Island banking market is approximated by the eastern portion of Suffolk County.

ranks as the 17th largest commercial banking organization in the New York banking market, holding 0.5 percent of total commercial bank deposits in the market. BCI's New York office is a wholesale, uninsured branch with total deposits and credit balances of \$328.5 million as of June 30, 1981. In light of the small presence that BCI and LITCO have in the New York banking market, the Board finds that consummation of the proposal would have no significantly adverse effects on the concentration of banking resources or on existing competition in any relevant area. Moreover, consummation of the transaction would have no adverse effect on potential competition in the Eastern Long Island market. LITCO is the eleventh largest of 28 commercial banking organizations operating in that market and holds 3.7 percent of market deposits in commercial banks. The market is not highly concentrated and there are numerous potential entrants into the market. Thus, the Board concludes that consummation of the proposal would have no significantly adverse effects with respect to potential competition.

Section 3(c) of the 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. The Board has considered this application in the context of the Board's guidelines for capital adequacy⁴ and its policy statement on the supervision of foreign bank holding companies.⁵ In that policy statement the Board indicated that, in reaching a judgment on the strength of a foreign bank, the Board would consider several factors: the bank's financial condition; the record and integrity of management; its role and standing in its home country; and the opinion of the home country regulators.

The Board evaluated the financial and managerial resources of BCI and, applying the Board's capital adequacy guidelines within a solely U.S. context, had some concern that the stated capital of BCI may not warrant an investment of the size of LITCO. At the same time, evaluating BCI in the context of the policy statement on supervision of foreign bank holding companies, the Board noted that BCI is primarily a short-term credit institution with a relatively stable deposit base characteristic of Italian banks. BCI has an established record of operating successfully both in its local market and as an international bank and the Board understands that the board of directors of BCI has embarked on a program designed to improve its capital position. Moreover, BCI has committed to inject capital of \$20 million into LITCO within six months of

consummation and the Board considered it particularly important that BCI has committed to maintain LITCO as among the more strongly capitalized banking organizations of comparable size in the United States. Having considered these and other related factors, the Board finds that BCI would serve as a source of strength to LITCO and Bank, and concluded that the financial and managerial resources of BCI, LITCO and Bank are generally satisfactory and the future prospects for each appear favorable.

As noted, BCI, through common government ownership, is affiliated with a number of banking and nonbanking organizations, some of which operate locally in Italy and others internationally. Upon acquisition of LITCO by BCI, Bank will become affiliated with these organizations. Section 23A of the Federal Reserve Act (12 U.S.C. § 371c) applies to extensions of credit to and investments in affiliates by member banks. Generally, section 23A sets limits on the amounts that may be loaned by a member bank to affiliates and sets strict collateral requirements for any loans to an affiliate. Thus, Bank's extensions of credit to any majority-owned subsidiaries of the Italian government, including IRI and its majority-owned subsidiaries, will be subject to the requirements of section 23A.

In light of all the facts of record, the Board concludes that banking factors and considerations relating to the convenience and needs of the communities to be served are consistent with approval of the application.

BCI currently has interests in two firms that engage in certain activities in the United States, BSI Securities, and Lehman Brothers Kuhn Loeb Holding, Inc., both in New York, New York. BCI owns indirectly 100 percent of the shares of BSI Securities, which engages solely in providing information to its direct parent, Banca della Svizzera Italiana, a Swiss bank subsidiary of BCI. Lehman Brothers engages in investment banking, securities trading, and brokerage activities.

While both holdings appear to meet the requirements for the grandfather privileges under section 8(c) of the International Banking Act of 1978 (12 U.S.C. 3106(c)), the Board has previously determined that an otherwise grandfathered foreign banking organization loses that status upon the acquisition of a U.S. subsidiary bank. (*Midland Bank Limited*, 67 FEDERAL RESERVE BULLETIN 729, 733 n. 9 (1981)). Under section 4(a)(2) of the act and section 8(e) of the IBA, a company may not retain, two years after becoming a bank holding company, more than 5 percent of the shares of a company that engages in the business of underwriting, selling or distributing securities in the United States. Consistent with this requirement, BCI will reduce its interest in Lehman Brothers to 5

4. 68 FEDERAL RESERVE BULLETIN 33 (1982); 1 *Federal Reserve Regulatory Service* ¶ 3-1506.1 (1982).

5. 1 *Federal Reserve Regulatory Service* ¶ 4-835 (1981).

percent or less within two years of consummation of the proposed transaction. BSI Securities does not actively engage in the securities business in the United States, and its New York office, which acts merely as a representative office, does not appear to engage in any prohibited activities. Accordingly, the Board finds that BCI's proposed retention of certain interests in these two organizations is consistent with the act and the Board's regulations.

In acting on this application, the Board noted, as discussed above, that BCI is owned, in major part, by a government-owned holding company, IRI, which owns two other commercial banks, Banco di Roma, S.p.A., and Credito Italiano, each of which has a banking presence in the United States, as well as over 100 subsidiaries engaged in nonbanking activities.

In several cases since the 1970 amendments to the act, the Board has approved applications in which foreign government ownership of the applicant was noted but the Board did not apply the act to the applicant's government owners.⁶ The Board recognizes that the banking community understands, without dissent, that this is the Board's practice in handling such applications. The Board has decided that it is appropriate to continue this practice in the present case and to confirm it with respect to currently conducted activities of foreign government-owned entities with a banking presence in the United States.

However, as more foreign government-owned banking entities become established here, making additional acquisitions of existing banking institutions, the Board believes that further attention should be given to the policy issues involved in government ownership of multiple banks and commercial-industrial enterprises. Several significant and complex problems were considered by the Board. Where the applicant is owned by a government agency, or by a government directly, that is engaged in a wide range of banking and commercial-industrial activities, there may be problems of compatibility of these cross-industry links with one of the stated purposes of the act—maintaining a separation between commerce and banking in the United States. Similarly, common ownership by a government or its agencies of multiple banking organizations, even though organized under separate corporate and management structures, but operating in this country in different states, could raise issues of compatibility with the interstate banking limitations of the act and the IBA.

6. *Societe Generale/Sogelease Corp.*, 67 FEDERAL RESERVE BULLETIN 453 (1981); *Banco Exterior de Espana, S.A.*, 66 FEDERAL RESERVE BULLETIN 504 (1980); *Banco Exterior de Espana, S.A.*, 63 FEDERAL RESERVE BULLETIN 1079 (1977); *Korea Exchange Bank*, 39 *Federal Register* 20,423 (1974); *Banque Nationale de Paris*, 58 FEDERAL RESERVE BULLETIN 311 (1972); and *Banco di Roma*, 58 FEDERAL RESERVE BULLETIN 930 (1972).

The act prohibits domestic companies under common ownership from engaging in these types of non-banking and interstate banking activities, and Congress, in applying the concept of national treatment in the IBA, placed similar limitations upon foreign privately-owned enterprises under common ownership. Thus, consistency with national treatment does not prevent application of the act to foreign government-owned institutions in similar circumstances.

The Board examined the issues involved in interpreting the act. It considered whether a foreign government or agency meets the jurisdictional test for application of the act—the entity must be a “company” for the purposes of the act. In focusing on whether the act was intended to reach governments or governmental corporations, the Board discussed two key issues: (a) whether a foreign government-owned bank is in fact operated independently from other banks and commercial enterprises that are subject to common government ownership and, therefore, as an independently organized and operated entity, should not be considered commonly owned, thus avoiding application of the act to its parent; and (b) the conditions under which the act's focus on prohibiting the potential for conflicts of interests and concentration of resources requires application of the act because of the fact of common ownership. Moreover, the Board noted the possibility that applying the act could have a restrictive impact on the ability of foreign government-owned banks to operate in this country if the nonbanking prohibitions of the act were to be rigidly applied, and noted the international economic policy issues that would be raised in this context.

The Board believes that more extensive analysis and broader participation in the decisionmaking process are necessary before these public policy issues are resolved. The issues and policy considerations outlined in this Order should facilitate the necessary full public discussion. Moreover, the Board believes that the complex issues raised by applying the act are best resolved in a congressional framework which allows for the bringing to bear of broader international economic policy considerations and the present Board action would allow an opportunity for congressional review.

Within the framework and under the authority of existing law, however, the Board wishes to avoid a situation of competitive inequality and to apply as a general matter the policy that foreign governmental entities should be entitled only to the benefits of national treatment. The Board would be particularly concerned should a circumstance arise where a government-owned entity is established for the principal purpose of evading the interstate banking prohibitions of section 3(d) of the act, or where the activities of

commonly owned banking and nonbanking entities were conducted in a manner that clearly frustrates the purposes of the act. Moreover, the Board believes that the application of section 23A of the Federal Reserve Act, as described above, will make a contribution towards limiting the potential for actions inconsistent with the policies of the act.

Based on the foregoing and other facts of record, the Board has determined that consummation of the transaction would be consistent with the public interest and that the application should be and hereby is approved. The transaction shall not be made 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 New York, pursuant to delegated authority.

By order of the Board of Governors, effective June 9, 1982.

Voting for this action: Chairman Volcker and Governors Martin, Wallich, Partee, Teeters, Rice, and Gramley.

(Signed) JAMES MCAFEE,
[SEAL] Associate Secretary of the Board.

Ellis Banking Corporation,
Bradenton, Florida

Order Approving Acquisition of Bank

Ellis Banking Corporation, Bradenton, Florida, a bank holding company within the meaning of the Bank Holding Company 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 100 percent of the voting shares of Bank of Indian Rocks, Largo, Florida ("Bank").

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

Applicant, the eighth largest banking organization in Florida, controls 21 banks with aggregate deposits of \$1.1 billion, representing 2.5 percent of total deposits in commercial banks in the state.¹ Bank, with deposits of \$90 million, is the 115th largest commercial bank in Florida, holding 0.2 percent of total deposits in com-

mercial banks in the state. Acquisition of Bank would have no appreciable effect upon the concentration of banking resources in Florida.

Bank is the 13th largest of 32 banking organizations competing in the Pinellas County banking market,² controlling approximately 2.7 percent of the total deposits in commercial banks in the market. Applicant also operates in the Pinellas County banking market, and is the seventh largest banking organization in the relevant market, with about 5.6 percent of the total deposits in commercial banks in the market. Upon consummation, Applicant would become the third largest banking organization in the market with 8.3 percent of the market's deposits. Although consummation of the proposal would eliminate some existing competition between Applicant and Bank, in view of all the facts of record, including the low level of market concentration and the presence of numerous competitors in the market, the Board does not regard the amount of existing competition eliminated as so significant as to warrant denial of the application. Accordingly, the Board concludes that consummation of the proposal would not have a significant adverse effect upon existing or potential competition, and would not increase the concentration of banking resources in any relevant area. Thus, competitive considerations are consistent with approval of the application.

The financial and managerial resources of Applicant, its subsidiaries and Bank are regarded as generally satisfactory and their future prospects appear favorable. The Board has indicated on previous occasions that a holding company should serve as a source of financial and managerial strength to its subsidiary bank(s), and that the Board would closely examine the condition of an applicant in each case with this consideration in mind. In this case, the Board concludes that although the proposal would entail significant acquisition debt, the amount of debt involved in this proposal would not preclude the Applicant from serving as a source of strength to its subsidiary banks. Accordingly, considerations relating to banking factors are consistent with approval of the application. Following consummation of the proposal, Applicant intends to provide Bank with additional expertise in accounting, operations, credit, trust, investments, and marketing and auditing, thereby increasing Bank's ability to serve its customers. Thus, the Board concludes that considerations relating to the convenience and needs of the community to be served lend slight weight toward approval and outweigh any adverse competi-

1. All banking data are as of June 30, 1981.

2. The Pinellas County banking market consists of Pinellas County, Florida.

tive effects that may result from consummation of the proposal. Accordingly, the Board's judgment is that consummation of the proposal to acquire Bank would be in the public interest and that the application should be approved.

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

By order of the Board of Governors, effective June 14, 1982.

Voting for this action: Chairman Volcker and Governors Martin, Partee, and Teeters. Absent and not voting: Governors Wallich, Rice, and Gramley.

(Signed) JAMES MCAFEE,
[SEAL] Associate Secretary of the Board.

National City Corporation,
Cleveland, Ohio

Order Approving Acquisition of Bank

National City Corporation, Cleveland, Ohio ("NCC"), a bank holding company within the meaning of the Bank Holding Company 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 100 percent of the voting shares of Goodyear Bank, Akron, Ohio ("Bank").

Notice of this application, affording interested persons an opportunity to submit comments and views, has been given in accordance with section 3(b) of the act and section 262.3 of the Board's Rules of Procedure (12 CFR § 262.3). The time for filing comments and views has expired and comments have been received from the Akron Coalition for Community Reinvestment, Akron, Ohio ("ACCR"). ACCR's comments on this application relate principally to the records of Applicant's lead bank, National City Bank, Cleveland, Ohio ("NCB"), and Bank under the Community Reinvestment Act of 1977 (12 U.S.C. §§ 2901-05, "CRA"). The Board has considered the application and all comments received in light of the factors set forth in section 3(c) of the act, the CRA, and the Board's Regulation BB, 12 CFR § 228.

NCC, the fourth largest banking organization in Ohio, controls twelve banking subsidiaries with total deposits of \$3.3 billion, representing 7.3 percent of

total bank deposits in the state.¹ Upon consummation of the proposed transaction, NCC's share of total deposits in commercial banks in Ohio would increase by only 0.5 percent, and its ranking in the state would remain unchanged. Thus, the Board concludes that consummation of the transaction would have no significant effect on the concentration of banking resources in Ohio.

Bank, with total deposits of \$239.1 million, is the fourth largest of thirteen commercial banking organizations in the Akron banking market and controls 8.2 percent of that market's commercial bank deposits.² Because NCC does not currently operate in this market, consummation of the proposed transaction would not increase the concentration of banking resources or reduce the number of competitors in the market. Accordingly, the Board concludes the proposed transaction would have no adverse effects on existing competition in this market.

With respect to potential competition, the Board regards the effects of a proposed acquisition on potential competition as most serious where the markets involved are concentrated, and where one of the participants is a dominant organization in the market and the other is one of the few likely entrants into that market. The Akron banking market is not highly concentrated, and Bank, with 8.2 percent of market deposits, cannot be regarded as a dominant organization in the market. Moreover, following consummation of the proposed acquisition, four bank holding companies not currently represented in the market would remain as potential entrants. Although NCC has sufficient resources to enter the Akron market on a de novo basis, it is not likely to do so in the near future because the Akron market, relative to other Ohio markets of similar size, is relatively unattractive for such entry. Accordingly, the Board concludes that consummation of the proposed acquisition of Bank by NCC would not have any significantly adverse effects on potential competition in the Akron market.

Bank operates one branch in the Cleveland banking market where NCC is the second largest of 28 banking organizations with deposits of \$2.4 billion, representing 20.9 percent of total deposits in commercial banks in the market.³ Consummation of the transaction

1. Deposit data are as of December 31, 1981.

2. The Akron banking market is approximated by the southern two-thirds of Summit and Portage Counties; Sharon Township and the southern perimeter of townships in Medina County; Milton and Chippewa Townships in Wayne County, and Lawrence Township and the western half of Lake Township in Stark County.

3. The Cleveland banking market comprises all of Cuyahoga, Lake, Lorain, and Geauga Counties; the northern third of Summit County; all but the southern tier of townships in Medina County; and the City of Vermilion.

would increase NCC's market share by only 0.1 percent and NCC's ranking within the market would not change. Thus, acquisition of Bank by NCC would have no significantly adverse effects on concentration of banking resources or existing competition in the Cleveland market.

Bank also operates one branch in the Canton banking market where it is the 12th largest of 14 commercial banking organizations with 0.1 percent of total deposits in that market.⁴ Applicant is not currently represented in the Canton banking market. Therefore, consummation of the proposal would have no significantly adverse effects on concentration of resources or existing competition in this market. With respect to potential competition, the Board notes that Bank is one of the smallest organizations in the market and its acquisition by NCC can be considered a foothold entry. Therefore, consummation of the acquisition would have no significant effect on potential competition in the Canton market.

The financial and managerial resources of NCC, its subsidiaries and Bank are considered satisfactory and the future prospects for each appear favorable. Therefore, the Board regards banking factors as consistent with approval of this application.

As noted, ACCR, a coalition of community and public interest groups, has objected to approval of this application. In addition to interposing numerous objections to the proposed transaction based on the CRA records of NCB and Bank, ACCR has requested that the Board convene a hearing or a public meeting in order to discuss various aspects of the CRA records of NCB and Bank. Specifically, ACCR asserts such a proceeding would allow experts to fully discuss the ramifications of multiple regression studies provided by ACCR. In addition, a full examination of the negotiation process between ACCR and Bank would be conducted; testimony by depositors about NCB's and Bank's lending practices would be heard; representatives of any interested community organization could supplement comments filed in this protest, and clarification of any points at issue between NCC and ACCR would be accomplished.

Section 3(b) of the act requires that the Board order a formal hearing concerning an application filed pursuant to section 3(a) only when the appropriate supervisory authority makes a timely written recommendation of disapproval of the application, and no such recommendation has been received with respect to NCC's proposal. While no formal hearing is required

in this instance, the Board could in its discretion order an informal proceeding if it were deemed appropriate. Generally, the Board will hold a hearing if it determines there are material questions of fact in dispute that can best be resolved by a trial-type proceeding. Review of the record reveals that NCC has not disputed the statistical data submitted by ACCR, and there are no material questions of fact at issue. To a great extent, the matters ACCR seeks to air at a public proceeding involve judgments concerning the interpretation or significance of certain facts in the record. Inasmuch as the Board is charged by statute with making these judgments and in light of the fact that ACCR has had ample opportunity to submit written comments into the record, the Board concludes that a public proceeding on this application is not warranted. Accordingly, ACCR's request for a public proceeding is denied and the Board has considered this application and the objections raised by ACCR on the merits.

In considering the effects of the proposed acquisition on the convenience and needs of the communities to be served, the Board has examined the record of NCC and its banking subsidiaries in meeting the credit needs of their communities, including low- and moderate-income areas, consistent with safe and sound banking practices, as provided in the CRA and the Board's Regulation BB. Specifically, the Board has reviewed the CRA records of NCC's banking subsidiaries other than NCB and has concluded that the record of each is satisfactory.

With respect to the CRA record of NCB, the Board has considered the comments of ACCR concerning NCB's record of meeting the credit needs of its entire community.⁵ Specifically, ACCR alleges that NCB's CRA record is inadequate based on the following: the geographic distribution of its residential credit; its participation in local community development efforts; its liquidation of a portion of its municipal bond portfolio; its failure to comply with previous commitments made to the Board; and its loan underwriting criteria. ACCR has submitted information regarding each of these allegations, including the results of its own statistical analysis of the geographic distribution of NCB's mortgage loan activity in the Cleveland area. NCC has responded to ACCR's submissions. The Board has considered both of these submissions, the findings of a consumer compliance and CRA examination of NCB that was conducted by the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency ("Comptroller"), as well as information gathered by the Federal Reserve Bank

4. The Canton banking market consists of Stark County (except Lawrence Township and the western half of Lake Township); Augusta, Brown, East, Rose and the northern half of Harrison Township in Carroll County; Lawrence and Sandy Townships in Tuscarawas County; and Smith Township in Mahoning County.

5. Although ACCR has challenged the adequacy of Bank's CRA record, the Board notes that the CRA requires the Board to assess an applicant's record of meeting its community's credit needs and that Bank's record is not material in this regard because NCC does not control Bank.

of Cleveland with respect to its ongoing monitoring of NCC's commitments to the Board.

With respect to NCB's residential lending record, ACCR alleges that the geographic distribution of NCB's residential loans reflects racially discriminatory practices. In support of this contention, ACCR has conducted an extensive analysis of the Home Mortgage Disclosure Act ("HMDA") data of lenders in Cuyahoga County for the years 1977-1980.⁶ Based on this analysis, ACCR points out that NCB has originated only a small share of mortgage loans extended by all Cuyahoga County lenders, and that, with respect to integrated and predominantly non-white neighborhoods, NCB serves primarily white home-buyers or avoids lending in such areas entirely.⁷

In addition, the Board notes that in 1980 it considered NCB's residential lending record in connection with a previous application and found it to be generally satisfactory. While it is true that NCB has extended fewer residential mortgage loans since 1979, the reduction appears to be consistent with the difficult residential mortgage market conditions encountered in recent years and parallels the experiences of other major banks in that area. The record also indicates that the reduction has not been at the expense of low- and moderate-income neighborhoods. In fact, NCB has steadily increased the proportion of mortgage and home-improvement loans to both low- and moderate-income neighborhoods during the 1980-1981 period. Moreover, other factors such as the presence of non-bank providers of mortgage credit in the market and

referrals by real estate agents may partially account for the lending patterns cited by ACCR. ACCR has not provided evidence that NCB has discriminated against individuals in the provision of its credit services and review of NCB's residential loan applications does not support allegations of discrimination. NCB's residential lending pattern continues to reflect the fact that apparently, it receives relatively few mortgage loan applications from lower-income neighborhoods and neighborhoods with a predominantly minority population. From all the facts of record, the Board is unable to conclude that NCB discriminates in its provision of residential credit to low- and moderate-income or minority neighborhoods.

ACCR also alleges that NCC's participation in community development projects is suspect. Specifically, ACCR claims that NCC applied to the Board to establish a community development corporation ("CDC") in order to avoid complying with the standards established by the Comptroller. Review of the record indicates that NCC's action was based on its judgment that it would be more advantageous to establish a CDC as a nonbank subsidiary of the holding company than as a subsidiary of the bank. Moreover, the Comptroller approved NCB's application for a CDC subsidiary indicating that NCB did, in fact, meet the Comptroller's standards.

ACCR alleges further that NCB's recent divestiture of a portion of its municipal bond portfolio is inconsistent with a commitment to the development needs of its local community. Although ACCR is correct that NCB has reduced its holdings in municipal securities, this decision appears to be reasonable in light of prevailing economic conditions. In any event, state and municipal securities continue to constitute a significant proportion of NCB's investment portfolio.

In addition, ACCR asserts that NCC has failed to fulfill commitments it made to the Board to strengthen NCB's CRA record in connection with a prior application, including the commitments to establish an advertising program designed to inform low- and moderate-income residents within its community of NCB's credit services; to establish a CRA sensitivity program for NCB personnel; to increase attendance at community group meetings; and to improve its officer call program. With respect to NCC's advertising commitment, ACCR alleges that the only promotional efforts NCB has made relate to its deposit services. ACCR does not make any specific allegations concerning NCC's other commitments.

The Board has reviewed NCC's record of compliance regarding all of the commitments it made in 1980. Contrary to ACCR's assertion, the record indicates that in November 1980, NCB instituted a special "Neighborhood Campaign" consisting of a series of

6. In addition to the HMDA analysis, ACCR applied multi-variate regression analysis to evaluate the geographic dispersion of NCB's 1979 mortgage loans. Utilizing HMDA data, deed title transfer information, and census data, the analysis examined the 1979 mortgage lending activity of Cuyahoga County (Cleveland) banks and savings and loan associations in the aggregate. It also examined the mortgage lending activity of these institutions separately, and NCB individually. The results of ACCR's analysis indicated that NCB, as well as other Cuyahoga County lenders, extended fewer conventional mortgage loans in non-white neighborhoods than they did in comparable white neighborhoods.

7. The Board notes that while the reduced form equations in the multiple regression analysis performed by ACCR are helpful in determining the factors that affect lending patterns, they do not prove that a particular lender has engaged in discriminatory credit practices because they do not conclusively establish the significance of any particular variable in the regression. In fact, the analyses undertaken by ACCR do not indicate whether a particular variable affects the supply or the demand, or both, for the good or service in question. Moreover, the analysis does not take into account the potential influence of omitted variables, which may result in the overstatement of the importance of the variables under consideration. In addition, correlation among the independent variables used in the analysis may result in an incorrect interpretation of the significance of a particular independent variable. Thus, the Board is unable to agree with ACCR that this analysis proves NCB has engaged in racially discriminatory practices or that performing additional analysis would be useful at this time.

advertisements promoting NCB's real estate mortgages, home improvement loans, education loans, and small business loans in local neighborhood newspapers. These newspapers included the *Plain Dealer*, the *Cleveland Press*, the *Call and Post* as well as a number of foreign language newspapers. In addition, NCB has placed announcements on three local radio stations and has utilized outdoor billboards in low- and moderate-income neighborhoods to publicize its credit services. NCB also conducted a survey to assess the effectiveness of these promotions and redesigned the orientation of its next marketing effort to reflect the results of that survey. Review of the record indicates that NCB is making efforts to implement an advertising campaign designed to educate consumers in low- and moderate-income neighborhoods. In addition, NCB has devised a "Community Bankers' CRA Sensitivity Program", aimed at increasing NCB personnel's awareness of the needs of its community, particularly in the low- and moderate-income neighborhoods. Lastly, the record indicates that NCB has increased its attendance at community meetings. Thus, the Board concludes that NCC has complied with all of the commitments it made to the Board in 1980.

ACCR also asserts that NCB's loan underwriting criteria are suggestive of discriminatory credit practices. In support of this contention, ACCR points out that NCB's "Residential Real Estate Underwriting Guide" ("Guide") directs staff to closely scrutinize applications for properties located in neighborhoods undergoing transition from single family homes to apartment, commercial, or industrial buildings and asserts that this practice could discriminate against credit-worthy applicants. However, the Guide goes on to point out that "... full, unbiased consideration be given to meeting the financing needs of low-income residents regardless of the location, age or price of the property to be offered as security for the loan." Thus, it would appear that the Guide states expressly that low-income individuals should not be discriminated against. Moreover, review of the loan applications denied by NCB does not reveal any discriminatory actions. Based on the foregoing and all the facts of record, the Board concludes that NCB's record of meeting the credit needs of its community is satisfactory.

While not a part of NCC's record, the Board is concerned with the weak record of Bank in meeting the credit needs of its community, particularly its low- and moderate-income neighborhoods. In this regard, the Board has considered the commitments offered by NCC and Bank to improve Bank's CRA record. NCC and Bank have committed to meet with ACCR to work out an advertising program designed to reach low- and moderate-income neighborhoods; to make Bank per-

sonnel available to counsel community residents on financial matters; to increase Bank's attendance at community meetings; and to encourage input from community groups on how to serve the financial needs of its community, including continuing to consider the feasibility of participation in a local community development corporation. Lastly, Bank has agreed to meet periodically with ACCR to review Bank's efforts in meeting its community's credit needs. In light of these commitments, the Board believes the acquisition of Bank by NCC will enable Bank to better serve its community. Accordingly, the Board's judgment is that the proposed transaction would be in the public interest and that the application should be approved.

On the basis of the record, this application is approved for the reasons summarized above. The transaction shall not be made 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 Cleveland acting pursuant to delegated authority.

By order of the Board of Governors, effective June 16, 1982.

Voting for this action: Chairman Volcker and Governors Martin, Partee, and Teeters. Absent and not voting: Governors Wallich, Rice, and Gramley.

(Signed) JAMES MCAFEE,
Associate Secretary of the Board.

[SEAL]

State Bank of India,
Bombay, India

Order Approving Formation of a Bank Holding Company

State Bank of India, Bombay, India, has applied for the Board's approval under section 3(a)(1) of the Bank Holding Company Act (12 U.S.C. § 1842(a)(1)) to become a bank holding company by acquiring 100 percent of the voting shares of State Bank of India (California), Los Angeles, California ("Bank"), a proposed new bank.

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

Applicant, with total deposits of \$12.1 billion and total assets of \$18.8 billion, ranks 92nd in the world in

deposits and is the largest full service commercial bank in India with 22 subsidiary banks and over 5,200 branches in India.¹ Applicant also operates more than 30 offices in 20 countries including two branches in New York City (Applicant's "home state" for purposes of the International Banking Act of 1978 ("IBA")),² one branch in Chicago, agencies in New York City and Los Angeles, and a representative office in Washington, D.C. The operations of Applicant are involved with all segments of economic activity in India. Applicant finances approximately half of India's foreign trade and 35.0 percent of India's total banking business, and plays a leading role in all Eurodollar loans raised by India. The Reserve Bank of India, which is the central bank of India and is wholly-owned by the Government of India, owns 93.0 percent of Applicant.

Bank proposes to operate primarily as a wholesale bank engaged principally in servicing international trade between the United States and India. Although Applicant does not intend to have Bank solicit retail customers in the immediate future, Bank expects to provide retail banking services to its customers' employees as an incident to wholesale activities.

Applicant has an agency in Los Angeles, but the agency (assets of \$25.5 million as of December 31, 1980) is of relatively small size and, moreover, is not authorized to accept domestic deposits. Based upon the facts of record, the Board concludes that the proposed transaction would have no adverse effects on existing or potential competition; nor would it have a significant effect on the concentration of resources in any relevant area. As a de novo institution, Bank will serve as an additional source of banking services, thereby enhancing competition.

The Board evaluated Applicant's financial and managerial resources, and applying the Board's recently issued capital adequacy guidelines within a solely U.S.

context, had some concern regarding Applicant's stated capital position. At the same time, evaluating Applicant in the context of the policy statement on supervision of foreign bank holding companies, and based on all of the information available to the Board, the Board concluded that financial and managerial resources of Applicant and Bank are consistent with approval and their future prospects appear to be favorable. In making this determination, the Board noted that Applicant is establishing Bank de novo and has indicated that Bank is not expected to experience rapid asset growth in the next three years. However, as Bank's asset size increases, the Board expects that Applicant will maintain Bank as among the more strongly capitalized banking organizations of comparable size in the United States. Accordingly, the Board has determined that considerations relating to banking factors are consistent with approval.

Upon acquisition of Bank by Applicant, Bank will become affiliated with organizations that are owned by the Government of India. Section 23A of the Federal Reserve Act (12 U.S.C. § 371e) applies to extensions of credit to and investments in affiliates by member banks. Generally, section 23A, which is made applicable to nonmember insured banks by the Federal Deposit Insurance Act, (12 U.S.C. § 1828(j)), sets limits on the amounts that may be loaned by a member bank to affiliates and sets strict collateral requirements for any loans to an affiliate. Thus, Bank's extensions of credit to any majority-owned subsidiaries of the Indian government will be subject to the requirements of section 23A.

Considerations relating to the convenience and needs of the community to be served are consistent with approval. Accordingly, the Board has determined that consummation of the proposed transaction would be in the public interest and that the application should be approved.

In acting upon this application, the Board noted, as discussed above, that Applicant is majority-owned by the Reserve Bank of India, which is in turn wholly-owned by the Government of India. As the Board has discussed in another Order issued today, the Board believes that foreign government control of banks that engage in the banking business in the United States raises a number of significant policy issues. *Banca Commerciale Italiana*, 68 FEDERAL RESERVE BULLETIN 423 (1982). In that Order, the Board stated that further attention needs to be given to the policy issues involved in government ownership of multiple banks and commercial-industrial enterprises. The Board also stated that under the existing statutory and regulatory framework, the Board will carefully scrutinize applications from such organizations in the future in order to avoid a situation of competitive inequality and to apply

1. All financial data are as of September 25, 1981, unless otherwise indicated.

2. Section 5(a)(5) of the IBA generally prohibits a foreign bank from directly or indirectly acquiring any voting shares of a bank "located outside of its home state if such acquisition would be prohibited under section 3(d) of the Bank Holding Company Act of 1956 if the foreign bank were a bank holding company the operations of whose banking subsidiaries were principally conducted in the foreign bank's home state." Section 5(b) of the IBA exempts from this prohibition the establishment and operation by a foreign bank, outside its home state, of a bank "which commenced lawful operation or for which an application to commence business had been lawfully filed with the appropriate State or Federal authority, as the case may be, on or before July 27, 1978." Although Applicant has selected New York as its home state, Applicant may acquire Bank without changing its home state to California because Bank is a grandfathered facility under section 5(b) of the IBA because Applicant had, on April 18, 1978, a date prior to the section 5(b) grandfather date of July 27, 1978, applied to the California State Banking Department to organize and establish Bank.

as a general matter the policy that foreign governmental entities should be entitled only to the benefits of national treatment.

On the basis of the record, the application is approved for the reasons summarized above. The transactions shall not be made before the thirtieth calendar day following the effective date of this Order or later than three months after the effective date of this Order, and Bank shall be opened for business not later than six months after the effective date of this Order. Each of the periods described above may be 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 June 9, 1982.

Voting for this action: Chairman Volcker and Governors Martin, Wallich, Partee, Teeters, Rice, and Gramley.

(Signed) JAMES McAFEE,
[SEAL] Associate Secretary of the Board.

Orders Issued Under Section 4 of Bank Holding Company Act

Credit Lyonnais,
Paris, France

Order Approving Retention of Indirect Control of The Slavenburg Corporation

Credit Lyonnais, Paris, France, which is subject to section 4(c)(8) of the Bank Holding Company Act (12 U.S.C. § 1843(c)(8)) pursuant to section 8(a) of the International Banking Act of 1978 ("IBA") (12 U.S.C. § 3106(a)) by virtue of its maintenance of branches and agencies in the United States, has applied for the Board's approval under section 4(c)(8) of the act and section 225.4(b)(2) of the Board's Regulation Y (12 CFR § 225.4(b)(2)), to retain its indirect control of The Slavenburg Corporation, New York, New York ("Slavenburg"), through N. V. Slavenburg's Bank, Rotterdam, The Netherlands ("NVS Bank"). The activities of Slavenburg include factoring services and related financing activities, which have been determined by the Board to be closely related to banking and, therefore, permissible for bank holding companies (12 CFR § 225.4(a)(1)).

Notice of the application, affording opportunity for interested persons to submit comments and views on the public interest factors, has been duly published. The time for filing comments and views 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 Bank Holding Company Act.

Applicant, with consolidated assets equivalent to \$98.7 billion and deposits equivalent to \$85.8 billion, ranks as the third largest bank in France and the fifth largest bank worldwide.¹ Applicant, which is 91.3 percent owned by the French government as a result of its nationalization on January 1, 1946, operates 2,283 branches (including 55 branches in 14 countries outside of France), representative offices in 20 countries, and a number of subsidiary and affiliated banks and financially-related companies, and participates in a joint venture under which four joint subsidiaries have been created in several countries. In the United States, Applicant operates branches in New York City and Chicago, agencies in Los Angeles, San Francisco, and Atlanta, as well as nonbank subsidiaries engaged in financing activities, certain securities for shareholder banks and subsidiaries, and issuance of commercial paper.²

On March 9, 1981, Applicant acquired 50 percent of the shares of NVS Bank (with the equivalent of \$5.2 billion in assets and \$4.9 billion in deposits), which ranks as the seventh largest bank in The Netherlands. In December 1981, Applicant increased its interest to 78 percent of NVS Bank.³ NVS Bank's sole United States presence is through Slavenburg (with the equivalent of \$80.3 million in assets and \$61.2 million in liabilities as of September 30, 1981), a wholly-owned subsidiary of NVS Bank with offices in New York, New York, and Los Angeles, California.

This application is for the retention by Applicant of its interest in Slavenburg, which was indirectly acquired when Applicant acquired 50 percent of NVS Bank without the Board's prior approval, as required by section 4(c)(8) of the Bank Holding Company Act and section 225.4(b)(2) of the Board's Regulation Y. Applicant also seeks to retain the Los Angeles office of Slavenburg, which was expanded in September 1981 without prior notice to the Board.

To approve this application, the Board must find that Applicant's performance of the activities through Slavenburg "can reasonably be expected to produce

1. All financial data are as of December 31, 1980, unless otherwise indicated.

2. The retention of the nonbank subsidiaries engaged in financing and securities activities appears permissible under the grandfather provisions of section 8(b) of the IBA (12 U.S.C. § 3106(b)), the commercial paper activity appears to qualify for the exemption in section 4(c)(1)(C) of the Bank Holding Company Act (12 U.S.C. § 1843(c)(1)(C)).

3. This additional investment in NVS Bank was made only after consultation with the Federal Reserve Bank of New York and assurances by the Reserve Bank that consummating the investment would not aggravate Applicant's violation of the act, as discussed below.

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 acting on an application, pursuant to section 4(c)(8) of the act and section 225.4 of Regulation Y, to retain companies and offices engaged in permissible bank holding company activities where required prior Board approval was not obtained, the Board applies the same standards that it applies to an application to commence such activities. Furthermore, the Board analyzes the competitive effects of such proposal both at the time of the acquisition and at the time of the application to retain such companies and offices.

It does not appear that any significant adverse effects on existing or potential competition resulted from Applicant's acquisition of Slavenburg nor does it appear that Applicant's retention of Slavenburg would result in any such anticompetitive effects in any market. Neither Applicant nor any of its other subsidiaries is engaged in factoring and related financial activities in the United States, and Slavenburg does not have a significant share of any regional or national factoring or commercial financing market. Moreover, Applicant's retention of Slavenburg would assist it in remaining a viable competitor in the factoring and related financing market; in continuing to serve its current customers; and in serving as an alternative source of such services in the states of New York, New Jersey, Connecticut, and California. Accordingly, it is concluded that the proposed retention of its indirect interest in Slavenburg by Applicant can reasonably be expected to produce benefits to the public.

Applicant's indirect acquisition of Slavenburg had, and its retention should continue to have, only a de minimis effect upon the financial condition of Applicant and its other subsidiaries. Furthermore, there is no evidence that the performance of the activities through Slavenburg would result in any undue concentration of resources, decreased or unfair competition, conflicts of interests, unsound banking practices, or other adverse effects on the public interest.

As indicated above, this application is an after-the-fact request for Board approval to retain Slavenburg,

which was acquired and expanded in apparent violation of the notice provisions of the Bank Holding Company Act and the Board's Regulation Y. In acting on this application, the Board has taken into consideration the fact that Applicant's violations appear to have been inadvertent and that Applicant, upon becoming aware of the violations, took actions to conform its operations to the act by filing the retention application and consulting with the appropriate regulatory authorities regarding the acquisition. In addition, Applicant's management has taken steps to prevent future violations, particularly by advising all its department heads involved in acquisitions of the necessity of obtaining required U.S. regulatory approvals on any transaction involving direct or indirect U.S. operations. As a result, the Board expects that Applicant will avoid similar violations in the future. In light of the above facts surrounding the violations and other facts of record supporting Applicant's contention that its violations of the act were inadvertent, and evidencing Applicant's intent to comply with the requirements of the act, the Board has determined that the circumstances of the described violations do not warrant denial of this application.

Based upon the foregoing and other considerations reflected in the record, 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 section 225.4(c) of Regulation Y 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 evasion thereof.

By order of the Board of Governors, effective June 30, 1982.

Voting for this action: Chairman Volcker and Governors Martin, Wallich, Partee, Teeters, Rice, and Gramley.

(Signed) JAMES McAFEE,
[SEAL] Associate Secretary of the Board.

*ORDERS APPROVING APPLICATIONS UNDER THE BANK HOLDING COMPANY ACT
AND BANK MERGER ACT*

By the Board of Governors

During June 1982, the Board of Governors approved the applications 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)	Board action (effective date)
First City Bancorporation of Texas, Inc., Houston, Texas	Bank of Pasadena, Pasadena, Texas	June 8, 1982
	McAllen State Bank, McAllen, Texas	June 8, 1982
First Lakefield Bancorporation, Inc., Lakefield, Minnesota	First Trust Bank of Lakefield, Lakefield, Minnesota	June 14, 1982
First Mabel Bancorporation, Inc., Mabel, Minnesota	The First National Bank of Mabel, Mabel, Minnesota	June 14, 1982
Mercantile Texas Corporation, Dallas, Texas	The Merchants and Planters National Bank of Sherman, Sherman, Texas	June 22, 1982
Texas Commerce Bancshares, Inc., Houston, Texas	Texas Commerce Bank-Champions Park, N.A., Houston, Texas	June 23, 1982
Union Planters Corporation, Memphis, Tennessee	Bank of Eagleville, Eagleville, Tennessee	June 29, 1982
U.S. Bancorp, Portland, Oregon	Bank of Milton-Freewater, Milton-Freewater, Oregon	June 28, 1982

By Federal Reserve Banks

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

Section 3

Applicant	Bank(s)	Reserve Bank	Effective date
American Bancorp of Nevada, Las Vegas, Nevada	American Bank of Commerce, Las Vegas, Nevada	San Francisco	June 18, 1982
American Interstate Bancshares, Inc., Woodward, Oklahoma	American National Bank, Woodward, Oklahoma	Kansas City	June 18, 1982
Americana Bancorporation of Danube, Inc., Edina, Minnesota	Americana State Bank of Danube, Danube, Minnesota	Minnesota	June 22, 1982
AmeriTrust Corporation, Cleveland, Ohio	AmeriTrust Company of Toledo, Toledo, Ohio	Cleveland	June 23, 1982

Section 3—Continued

Applicant	Bank(s)	Reserve Bank	Effective date
Amoret Bancshares, Inc., Amoret, Missouri	Bates County National Bank, Amoret, Missouri	Kansas City	June 22, 1982
BSD Bancorp, Inc., San Diego, California	Borrego Springs Bank, Borrego Springs, California	San Francisco	June 21, 1982
Boulevard Bancorp, Inc., Chicago, Illinois	National Boulevard Bank of Chicago, Chicago, Illinois First National Bank of Wilmette, Wilmette, Illinois The Hinsdale Capital Corporation, Chicago, Illinois Firstwin Corporation, Winnetka, Illinois The Glencoe Capital Corporation, Glencoe, Illinois Miami Corporation, Chicago, Illinois Boulevard Bancorp, Inc., Chicago, Illinois	Chicago	June 23, 1982
C B & T, Inc., McMinnville, Tennessee	City Bank and Trust Company, McMinnville, Tennessee	Atlanta	June 18, 1982
Caprock Bancshares, Inc., Shallowater, Texas	Eagle Bancshares, Inc., Shallowater, Texas First State Bank of Shallowater, Shallowater, Texas	Dallas	May 27, 1982
Century Bancorp, Inc., New Brighton, Minnesota	Centennial State Bank of Lexington, Lexington, Minnesota	Minneapolis	May 24, 1982
Ceylon Bancorporation, Inc., Ceylon, Minnesota	State Bank of Ceylon, Ceylon, Minnesota	Minneapolis	May 28, 1982
Chemical Financial Corporation, Midland, Michigan	The Pinney State Bank, Cass City, Michigan	Chicago	June 24, 1982
Citizens Bancorp, Riverdale, Maryland	Kennedy Bank and Trust Company, Bethesda, Maryland	Richmond	June 21, 1982
Citizens First Bancorp, Inc., Glen Rock, New Jersey	Citizens First National Bank of New Jersey, Ridgewood, New Jersey	New York	June 28, 1982
Colorado National Bankshares, Inc., Denver, Colorado	Republic Bancorporation, Inc., Englewood, Colorado Republic National Bank of Englewood, Englewood, Colorado	Kansas City	June 8, 1982
Colorado River Bancorp, Clifton, Colorado	Bank of Clifton, Clifton, Colorado	Kansas City	June 8, 1982
Commerce Bancshares, Inc., Kansas City, Missouri	Plaza Bancshares, Inc., Kansas City, Missouri	Kansas City	June 2, 1982
Community Bancorporation, Pullman, Washington	Bank of Pullman, Pullman, Washington	San Francisco	June 21, 1982
Crown Bancshares, Inc., Kansas City, Missouri	Merchants Bancorporation, Topeka, Kansas	Kansas City	May 28, 1982

Section 3—Continued

Applicant	Bank(s)	Reserve Bank	Effective date
Dacotah Bank Holding Co., Aberdeen, South Dakota	Faulk County State Bank, Faulkton, South Dakota	Minneapolis	June 22, 1982
Dixie Bancshares, Corp., New Madrid, Missouri	Hunter Farms, Inc., New Madrid, Missouri Peoples Bank of Lilbourn, Lilbourn, Missouri	St. Louis	June 9, 1982
Early Bankshares, Inc., Early, Iowa	Early Savings Bank, Early, Iowa	Chicago	June 17, 1982
East-Tex Bancorp, Inc., Trinity, Texas	Mont Belvieu State Bank, Mont Belvieu, Texas	Dallas	June 17, 1982
Elgin State Bancorp, Inc., Elgin, Illinois	The Elgin State Bank, Elgin, Illinois	Chicago	June 3, 1982
Elk City State Bancshares, Inc., Elk City, Oklahoma	Elk City State Bank, Elk City, Oklahoma	Kansas City	June 25, 1982
FSB Bancorporation, Decatur, Alabama	First State Bank of Decatur, Decatur, Alabama	Atlanta	June 22, 1982
FSB, Covington, Tennessee, Covington, Tennessee	First State Bank, Covington, Tennessee	St. Louis	June 25, 1982
Fidelity BancShares (N.C.), Inc., Fuquay-Varina, North Carolina	The Fidelity Bank, Fuquay-Varina, North Carolina	Richmond	June 9, 1982
Financial Services of Winger, Inc., Winger, Minnesota	Farmers State Bank of Winger, Winger, Minnesota	Minneapolis	June 28, 1982
First Alamogordo Bancorp, Inc., Alamogordo, New Mexico	First National Bank in Alamogordo, Alamogordo, New Mexico	Dallas	June 7, 1982
First Amarillo Bancorporation, Inc., Amarillo, Texas	The First National Bank of Amarillo, Amarillo, Texas	Dallas	June 24, 1982
First American Bank Group, Ltd., Fort Dodge, Iowa	The State Bank, Fort Dodge, Iowa	Chicago	June 15, 1982
First Bancgroup-Alabama, Inc., Mobile, Alabama	First National Bank of Russellville, Russellville, Alabama	Atlanta	June 11, 1982
First Bancshares of Eastern Arkansas, Inc., West Memphis, Arkansas	First National Bank in West Memphis, West Memphis, Arkansas	St. Louis	May 28, 1982
First Bancshares of Texas, Inc., Longview, Texas	Tyler National Bank, Tyler, Texas	Dallas	June 25, 1982
First Bankshares of Las Animas, Inc., Las Animas, Colorado	The First National Bank of Las Animas, Las Animas, Colorado	Kansas City	June 21, 1982
First Bolivar Capital Corporation, Cleveland, Mississippi	First National Bank of Bolivar County, Cleveland, Mississippi	St. Louis	June 22, 1982
First Midwest Bancorp., Inc., St. Joseph, Missouri	Lake National Bank, Lake Ozark, Missouri	Kansas City	June 18, 1982
First NorthWest Bancorporation, Seattle, Washington	NorthWest Bank, Seattle, Washington	San Francisco	June 18, 1982
First of Austin Bancshares, Inc., Austin, Texas	First National Bank of Cedar Park, Cedar Park, Texas	Dallas	June 4, 1982

Section 3—Continued

Applicant	Bank(s)	Reserve Bank	Effective date
First Prestonsburg Bancshares, Inc., Prestonsburg, Kentucky	First Commonwealth Bank of Prestonsburg, Prestonsburg, Kentucky	Cleveland	June 7, 1982
First Securities Investment, Inc., Beaver, Oklahoma	The First Security Bank, Beaver, Oklahoma	Kansas City	June 8, 1982
First State Corporation, Waynesboro, Mississippi	First State Bank, Waynesboro, Mississippi	Atlanta	June 18, 1982
First Tennessee National Corporation, Memphis, Tennessee	Harpeth National Bank of Franklin, Franklin, Tennessee	St. Louis	June 21, 1982
Fourth Financial Corporation, Wichita, Kansas	The Towanda State Bank, Towanda, Kansas	Kansas City	May 28, 1982
Fresnos Bancshares, Inc., Los Fresnos, Texas	Los Fresnos State Bank, Los Fresnos, Texas	Dallas	May 28, 1982
Gale Bank Holding Company, Inc., Galesville, Wisconsin	Bank of Galesville, Galesville, Wisconsin	Minneapolis	June 15, 1982
Georgia Peoples Bankshares, Inc., Baxley, Georgia	Peoples State Bank & Trust, Baxley, Georgia	Atlanta	June 25, 1982
The Girard Company, Bala-Cynwyd, Pennsylvania	TGC Holdings, Inc., Bala-Cynwyd, Pennsylvania Girard Bank Delaware, Wilmington, Delaware	Philadelphia	June 25, 1982
Glenwood Bancshares, Inc., Glenwood City, Wisconsin	First National Bank of Glenwood, Glenwood City, Wisconsin	Minneapolis	June 1, 1982
Grand Bancshares, Inc., Dallas, Texas	Grand Bank Central At Fitzhugh, N.A., Dallas, Texas Grand Bank Woodall Rodgers, at Pearl, N.A., Dallas, Texas	Dallas	June 25, 1982
Great American Bancshares, Inc., Arlington, Texas	American Bank of Arlington, Arlington, Texas	Dallas	June 21, 1982
Hardin County Bancshares, Inc., Savannah, Tennessee	The Hardin County Bank, Savannah, Tennessee	St. Louis	June 2, 1982
Harris Bankcorp, Inc., Chicago, Illinois	Argo State Bank, Summit, Illinois	Chicago	June 25, 1982
Hiawatha Bancshares, Inc., Hager City, Wisconsin	Hiawatha National Bank, Hager City, Wisconsin	Minneapolis	May 28, 1982
Highlands Bancshares, Inc., Highlands, Texas	Highlands State Bank, Highlands, Texas	Dallas	June 11, 1982
Howland Bancshares, Inc., San Antonio, Texas	The Bank of Robstown, Robstown, Texas First State Bank and Trust Company, Port Lavaca, Texas	Dallas	June 7, 1982
Huntington Bancshares Incorporated, Columbus, Ohio	Union Commerce Corporation, Cleveland, Ohio	Cleveland	May 20, 1982
Industrial Bancshares, Inc., Kansas City, Kansas	Commercial National Bank, Kansas City, Kansas	Kansas City	June 4, 1982

Section 3- Continued

Applicant	Bank(s)	Reserve Bank	Effective date
International Baneshares of Oklahoma, Inc., Yukon, Oklahoma	Citizens Mortgage Corporation, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma	Kansas City	June 21, 1982
Jefferson Bankshares, Inc., Charlottesville, Virginia	The First National Bank of Luray, Luray, Virginia	Richmond	June 14, 1982
Jennings Bank Shares, Inc., Jennings, Kansas	Peoples Insurance Agency, Inc., Sharon Springs, Kansas	Kansas City	June 21, 1982
First Insurance Agency, Inc., Goodland, Kansas			
First of Herington, Inc., Herington, Kansas			
American, Inc., Oswego, Kansas			
Keystone Securities, Inc., Keystone Heights, Florida	Keystone State Bank, Keystone Heights, Florida	Atlanta	June 28, 1982
Lancaster Baneshares, Inc., Lancaster, Wisconsin	Lancaster State Bank, Lancaster, Wisconsin	Chicago	June 1, 1982
Lansing Baneshares, Inc., Lansing, Kansas	First State Bank of Lansing, Lansing, Kansas	Kansas City	June 3, 1982
Larue Baneshares, Inc., Hodgenville, Kentucky	The Peoples State Bank, Hodgenville, Kentucky	St. Louis	June 14, 1982
Lometa Baneshares, Inc., Lometa, Texas	The Citizens State Bank of Lometa, Lometa, Texas	Dallas	June 21, 1982
Louisiana Bancorp, Inc., Crowley, Louisiana	Louisiana Bank & Trust Company, Crowley, Louisiana	Atlanta	June 21, 1982
MPS Bancorp, Inc., Mt. Prospect, Illinois	Tollway-Arlington National Bank of Arlington Heights, Illinois Arlington Heights, Illinois	Chicago	June 23, 1982
McLeod Baneshares, Inc., Glencoe, Minnesota	First National Bank of Glencoe, Glencoe, Minnesota	Minneapolis	June 28, 1982
McLean County Baneshares, Inc., Bloomington, Illinois	McLean County Bank, Bloomington, Illinois Stanford State Bank, Stanford, Illinois	Chicago	June 22, 1982
Mission Baneshares, Inc., Mission, Kansas	Commercial National Bank, Kansas City, Kansas	Kansas City	June 4, 1982
Montana Banesystem, Inc., Billings, Montana	Montana Bank of Billings, Billings, Montana	Minneapolis	June 9, 1982
Montgomery County Baneshares, Inc., Spring, Texas	Montgomery County Bank, N.A., Spring, Texas	Dallas	June 25, 1982
Morehouse Baneshares, Inc., Bastrop, Louisiana	Bank of Morehouse, Bostrop, Louisiana	Dallas	June 18, 1982
Munter Agency, Inc., Strawberry Point, Iowa	Union Bank and Trust Company, Strawberry Point, Iowa	Chicago	June 3, 1982
N.F.B. Corporation, Madison, Florida	Bank of Madison County, Madison, Florida	Atlanta	June 7, 1982
Napa Valley Bancorp, Napa, California	Napa Valley Bank, Napa, California	San Francisco	June 21, 1982

Section 3—Continued

Applicant	Bank(s)	Reserve Bank	Effective date
North Texas Baneshares, Inc., North Richland Hills, Texas	Arlington State Bank, Arlington, Texas	Dallas	June 11, 1982
Pioneer Bancorporation, Denver, Colorado	City Center National Bank, Aurora, Colorado	Kansas City	June 24, 1982
Pioneer Baneshares, Inc., Canner, Kentucky	Pioneer Bank, Canner, Kentucky	St. Louis	June 18, 1982
Rifle Bank Agency, Inc., Rifle, Colorado	The First National Bank in Para- chute, Parachute, Colorado	Kansas City	June 21, 1982
Republic of Texas Corporation, Dallas, Texas	Tyler Bank and Trust Company, Tyler, Texas	Dallas	June 2, 1982
Royal Trustco Limited, Toronto, Ontario, Canada	Century First National Bank of Pinellas County, St. Petersburg, Florida	Atlanta	May 28, 1982
Royal Trust Bank Corp., Miami, Florida			
Security Financial Services, Inc., Sheboygan, Wisconsin	Manitowoc County Bank, Manitowoc, Wisconsin	Chicago	June 22, 1982
Security Holding Company, Fredericksburg, Texas	Security Financial Corporation of Fredericksburg, Fredericksburg, Texas	Dallas	June 18, 1982
Shively Baneshares Corporation, Shively, Kentucky	Bank of St. Helens, Shively, Kentucky	St. Louis	June 16, 1982
Shoshone Financial Corporation, Lovell, Wyoming	The First National Bank of Lovell, Lovell, Wyoming	Kansas City	May 28, 1982
Southern Baneshares, Inc., Fairview Heights, Illinois	Southern Illinois Bank, Fairview Heights, Illinois	St. Louis	May 26, 1982
Southern Wisconsin Baneshares Corporation, Mineral Point, Wisconsin	Farmers Saving Bank, Mineral Point, Wisconsin	Chicago	June 11, 1982
Southtrust Corporation, Birmingham, Alabama	The First National Bank of Piedmont, Piedmont, Alabama	Atlanta	June 8, 1982
Southwest Baneshares, Inc., Hermitage, Missouri	The Bank of Hermitage, Hermitage, Missouri	Kansas City	May 25, 1982
Stamford Baneshares, Inc., Stamford, Texas	Stamford Financial Corporation, Stamford, Texas	Dallas	June 23, 1982
Stark Baneshares, Inc., Stark, Kansas	Lansing Baneshares, Inc., Lansing, Kansas First State Bank of Lansing, Lansing, Kansas	Kansas City	June 3, 1982
State Baneshares, Inc., Littlefield, Texas	West Texas Baneshares, Inc., Muleshoe, Texas Muleshoe State Bank, Muleshoe, Texas	Dallas	June 9, 1982
Summersville Baneshares, Inc., Summersville, Missouri	Summersville State Bank, Summersville, Missouri	St. Louis	June 18, 1982
Trimont Bancorporation, Inc., Trimont, Minnesota	Triumph State Bank, Trimont, Minnesota	Minneapolis	June 29, 1982
Troup Baneshares, Inc., Troup, Texas	Troup Bank & Trust Company, Troup, Texas	Dallas	June 11, 1982

Section 3--Continued

Applicant	Bank(s)	Reserve Bank	Effective date
Turtle Bancshares, Inc., Turtle Lake, Wisconsin	Bank of Turtle Lake, Turtle Lake, Wisconsin	Minneapolis	May 28, 1982
United Texas Financial Corporation, Wichita Falls, Texas	The Farmers National Bank of Seymour, Seymour, Texas	Dallas	June 9, 1982
University State Bancshares, Inc., Lawrence, Kansas	The University State Bank, Lawrence, Kansas	Kansas City	June 23, 1982
Valley View Bancshares, Inc., Overland Park, Kansas	Commercial National Bank, Kansas City, Kansas	Kansas City	June 4, 1982
Victoria Bankshares, Inc., Victoria, Texas	Hays County National Bank, San Marcos, Texas	Dallas	May 28, 1982
The Walton Bancshares, Inc., Walton, Kansas	The Walton State Bank, Walton, Kansas	Kansas City	May 28, 1982

Sections 3 and 4

Applicant	Bank(s)	Nonbanking company (or activity)	Reserve Bank	Effective date
Knob Noster Bancshares, Inc., Knob Noster, Missouri	The Bank of Knob Noster, Knob Noster, Missouri	to engage in the sale of general insurance in a town with a population of less than 5,000	Kansas City	June 24, 1982
Mid-America Banc-System, Inc., Fairview Heights, Illinois	Mid-America Bank and Trust Company of Alton, Alton, Illinois Mid-America Bank and Trust Company of Edgemont, East St. Louis, Illinois Mid-America Bank and Trust Company of Fairview Heights, Fairview Heights, Illinois		St. Louis	June 3, 1982
Carbondale Bancshares, Inc., Carbondale, Illinois	Carbondale Bancshares, Inc., Carbondale, Illinois			
Illinois Bancshares, Inc., Mascoutah, Illinois	Illinois Bancshares, Inc., Mascoutah, Illinois			
Mid-America Bancshares, Inc., Lebanon, Illinois	Mid-America Bancshares, Inc., Lebanon, Illinois	Lincoln Trail Insurance Agency, Inc., Lebanon, Illinois		

Sections 3 and 4- -Continued

Applicant	Bank(s)	Nonbanking company (or activity)	Reserve Bank	Effective date
Suburban Bancorp. Inc., Palatine, Illinois	Suburban Bancorp. Inc., Palatine, Illinois Subpal Bancorp. Inc., Palatine, Illinois Cary-Grove Bancorp. Inc., Cary, Illinois Hoffman Bancorp. Inc., Hoffman Estates, Illinois Meadows Bankcorp. Inc., Rolling Meadows, Illinois Elk Grove Bancorp. Inc., Elk Grove Village, Illinois Woodfield Bancorp. Inc., Schaumburg, Illinois	Brockway Insurance Agency, Palatine, Illinois Suburban Mortgage Corp., Palatine, Illinois	Chicago	June 15, 1982

Section 4

Applicant	Nonbanking company (or activity)	Reserve Bank	Effective date
First Interstate Bancorp., Los Angeles, California	Thomas F. Karsten Associates, Los Angeles, California	San Francisco	June 11, 1982
Zappeo Inc., St. Cloud, Minnesota	Financomp Inc., St. Cloud, Minnesota	Minneapolis	June 15, 1982

ORDERS APPROVED UNDER BANK MERGER ACT

By Federal Reserve Banks

Applicant	Bank(s)	Reserve Bank	Effective date
Ameritrust Company, Cleveland, Ohio	Ameritrust Company of Toledo, Toledo, Ohio		June 23, 1982
Bank One of Geauga County, Chardon, Ohio	The Chardon Savings Bank Company, Chardon, Ohio		June 11, 1982
Central Bank of the South, Birmingham, Alabama	Central Bank, Mobile, Alabama		May 27, 1982

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.

Richten v. Board of Governors, et al., filed May 1982, U.S.D.C. for the Northern District of Illinois.

Montgomery v. Utah, et al., filed May 1982, U.S.D.C. for the District of Utah.

Wyoming Bancorporation v. Board of Governors, filed May 1982, U.S.C.A. for the Tenth Circuit.

Florida National Banks of Florida, Inc. v. Board of Governors, filed April 1982, U.S.C.A. for the District of Columbia.

John A. Gabriel v. Board of Governors, filed April 1982, U.S.C.A. for the Ninth Circuit.

First Bancorporation v. Board of Governors, filed April 1982, U.S.C.A. for the Tenth Circuit.

Charles G. Vick v. Paul A. Volcker, et al., filed March 1982, U.S.D.C. for the District of Columbia.

Jolene Gustafson v. Board of Governors, filed March 1982, U.S.C.A. for the Fifth Circuit.

First Lakefield Bancorporation v. Board of Governors, et al., filed January 1982, U.S.D.C. for the District of Minnesota.

Christian Educational Association, Inc. v. Federal Reserve System, filed January 1982, U.S.D.C. for the Middle District of Florida.

Option Advisory Service, Inc. v. Board of Governors, filed December 1981, U.S.C.A. for the Second Circuit.

Edwin F. Gordon v. Board of Governors, et al., filed October 1981, U.S.C.A. for the Eleventh Circuit (two consolidated cases).

Wendall Hall v. Board of Governors, et al., filed September 1981, U.S.D.C. for the Northern District of Georgia.

Allen Wolfson v. Board of Governors, filed September 1981, U.S.D.C. for the Middle District of Florida.

Option Advisory Service, Inc. v. Board of Governors, filed September 1981, U.S.C.A. for the Second Circuit (two cases).

Bank Stationers Association, Inc., et al. v. Board of Governors, filed July 1981, U.S.D.C. for the Northern District of Georgia.

Public Interest Bounty Hunters v. Board of Governors, et al., filed June 1981, U.S.D.C. for the Northern District of Georgia.

Edwin F. Gordon v. John Heimann, et al., filed May 1981, U.S.C.A. for the Fifth Circuit.

First Bank & Trust Company v. Board of Governors, filed February 1981, U.S.D.C. for the Eastern District of Kentucky.

9 to 5 Organization for Women Office Workers v. Board of Governors, filed December 1980, U.S.D.C. for the District of Massachusetts.

Securities Industry Association v. Board of Governors, et al., filed October 1980, U.S.D.C. for the District of Columbia.

Securities Industry Association v. Board of Governors, et al., filed October 1980, U.S.C.A. for the District of Columbia.

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Berkovitz, et al. v. Government of Iran, et al., filed June 1980, U.S.D.C. for the Northern District of California.

Financial and Business Statistics

CONTENTS

Domestic Financial Statistics

- A3 Monetary aggregates and interest rates
- A4 Reserves of depository institutions, reserve, bank credit
- A5 Reserves and borrowings of depository institutions
- A6 Federal funds and repurchase agreements of large member banks

POLICY INSTRUMENTS

- A7 Federal Reserve Bank interest rates
- A8 Depository institutions reserve requirements
- A9 Maximum interest rates payable on time and savings deposits at federally insured institutions
- A10 Federal Reserve open market transactions

FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS

- A11 Condition and Federal Reserve note statements
- A12 Maturity distribution of loan and security holdings

MONETARY AND CREDIT AGGREGATES

- A12 Bank debits and deposit turnover
- A13 Money stock measures and components
- A14 Aggregate reserves of depository institutions and monetary base
- A15 Loans and securities of all commercial banks

COMMERCIAL BANKS

- A16 Major nondeposit funds
- A17 Assets and liabilities, last Wednesday-of-month series

WEEKLY REPORTING COMMERCIAL BANKS

Assets and liabilities

- A18 All reporting banks
- A19 Banks with assets of \$1 billion or more
- A20 Banks in New York City
- A21 Balance sheet memoranda
- A22 Branches and agencies of foreign banks
- A23 Commercial and industrial loans
- A24 Gross demand deposits of individuals, partnerships, and corporations

FINANCIAL MARKETS

- A25 Commercial paper and bankers dollar acceptances outstanding
- A26 Prime rate charged by banks on short-term business loans
- A26 Terms of lending at commercial banks
- A27 Interest rates in money and capital markets
- A28 Stock market—Selected statistics
- A29 Selected financial institutions—Selected assets and liabilities

FEDERAL FINANCE

- A30 Federal fiscal and financing operations
- A31 U.S. budget receipts and outlay
- A32 Federal debt subject to statutory limitation
- A32 Gross public debt of U.S. Treasury—Types and ownership
- A33 U.S. government marketable securities—Ownership, by maturity
- A34 U.S. government securities dealers—Transactions, positions, and financing
- A35 Federal and federally sponsored credit agencies—Debt outstanding

*SECURITIES MARKETS AND
CORPORATE FINANCE*

- A36 New security issues—State and local governments and corporations
- A37 Open-end investment companies—Net sales and asset position
- A37 Corporate profits and their distribution
- A38 Nonfinancial corporations—Assets and liabilities
- A38 Total nonfarm business expenditures on new plant and equipment
- A39 Domestic finance companies—Assets and liabilities; business credit

REAL ESTATE

- A40 Mortgage markets
- A41 Mortgage debt outstanding

CONSUMER INSTALLMENT CREDIT

- A42 Total outstanding and net change
- A43 Extension and liquidations

FLOW OF FUNDS

- A44 Funds raised in U.S. credit markets
- A45 Direct and indirect sources of funds to credit markets

Domestic Nonfinancial Statistics

- A46 Nonfinancial business activity—Selected measures
- A46 Output, capacity, and capacity utilization
- A47 Labor force, employment, and unemployment
- A48 Industrial production—Indexes and gross value
- A50 Housing and construction
- A51 Consumer and producer prices
- A52 Gross national product and income
- A53 Personal income and saving

International Statistics

- A54 U.S. international transactions—Summary
- A55 U.S. foreign trade
- A55 U.S. reserve assets

- A55 Foreign official assets held at Federal Reserve Banks
- A56 Foreign branches of U.S. banks—Balance sheet data
- A58 Selected U.S. liabilities to foreign official institutions

REPORTED BY BANKS IN THE UNITED STATES

- A58 Liabilities to and claims on foreigners
- A59 Liabilities to foreigners
- A61 Banks' own claims on foreigners
- A62 Banks' own and domestic customers' claims on foreigners
- A62 Banks' own claims on unaffiliated foreigners
- A63 Claims on foreign countries—Combined domestic offices and foreign branches

*REPORTED BY NONBANKING BUSINESS
ENTERPRISES IN THE UNITED STATES*

- A64 Liabilities to unaffiliated foreigners
- A65 Claims on unaffiliated foreigners

SECURITIES HOLDINGS AND TRANSACTIONS

- A66 Foreign transactions in securities
- A67 Marketable U.S. Treasury bonds and notes—Foreign holdings and transactions

INTEREST AND EXCHANGE RATES

- A67 Discount rates of foreign central banks
- A68 Foreign short-term interest rates
- A68 Foreign exchange rates

*A69 Guide to Tabular Presentation,
Statistical Releases, and Special
Tables*

Special Tables

- A70 Commercial bank assets and liabilities, March 31, 1982
- A76 Assets and Liabilities of U.S. branches and agencies of foreign banks, March 31, 1982

1.10 MONETARY AGGREGATES AND INTEREST RATES

Item	1981			1982	1982				
	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May
Monetary and credit aggregates (annual rates of change, seasonally adjusted in percent) ¹									
<i>Reserves of depository institutions</i>									
1 Total	4.2	4.0	3.2	8.3	22.2	10.2	4.8'	2.7	4.3
2 Required	5.0	3.1	3.5	7.9	19.4	6.9	3.1	5.3	1.8
3 Nonborrowed	2.4	7.9	10.5	4	4.0	18.8	12.2'	2.4'	18.1
4 Monetary base ²	5.8	4.3	3.9	8.0	11.6	3.4	4.1	9.2	9.0
<i>Concepts of money and liquid assets³</i>									
5 M1	9.2	3	5.7	10.4	21.0	3.5	2.7'	10.7'	2.1
6 M2	12.0	8.3	8.9'	9.8'	12.2	4.4'	11.2	10.0'	10.7
7 M3	12.2	11.2	9.3'	8.7'	8.9	5.8	11.3	12.0'	10.9
8 L	10.6	11.9	10.7'	n.a.	10.6'	9.5	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
<i>Time and savings deposits</i>									
<i>Commercial banks</i>									
9 Total	11.9	18.4	8.3	7.5	5.0	11.1	19.9	15.7'	18.0
10 Savings ⁴	8.9	22.7	11.9	8.7	14.5	8	13.6	.7'	1.5
11 Small-denomination time ⁵	16.2	24.3	20.8	9.7	4.4	16.1	25.1	28.8	20.8
12 Large-denomination time ⁶	19.9	36.0	5.4	4.6	1.1	10.7	17.6'	8.7'	24.0
13 Thrift institutions ⁷	3.2	2.6	2.7	3.1	1.1	5.2	7.4'	5.5'	9.9
14 Total loans and securities at commercial banks ⁸	8.5	8.7	3.6	2.6'	3.5	10.7	8.2'	8.8'	8.3
Interest rates (levels, percent per annum)									
1981									
1982									
1982									
Q3									
Q4									
Q1									
Q2									
Feb.									
Mar.									
Apr.									
May									
June									
<i>Short-term rates</i>									
15 Federal funds ⁹	17.58	13.59	14.23	14.52	14.78	14.68	14.94	14.45	14.15
16 Discount window borrowing ¹⁰	14.00	13.04	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00
17 Treasury bills (3-month market yield) ¹¹	15.05	11.75	12.81	12.42	13.48	12.68	12.70	12.09	12.47
18 Commercial paper (3-month) ^{11,12}	16.78	13.04	13.81	13.81	14.53	13.80	14.06	13.42	13.96
<i>Long-term rates</i>									
<i>Bonds</i>									
19 U.S. government ¹³	14.51	14.14	14.27	13.74	14.48	13.75	13.57	13.46	14.18
20 State and local government ¹⁴	12.11	12.54	13.02	12.33	12.97	12.82	12.59	11.95	12.45
21 Aaa utility (new issue) ¹⁵	16.82	15.67	15.71	15.73	15.93	15.43	15.83	15.22	15.92
22 Conventional mortgages ¹⁶	17.50	17.33	17.10	16.63	17.20	16.80	16.65	16.50	16.75

1. Unless otherwise noted, rates of change are calculated from average amounts outstanding in preceding month or quarter.

2. Includes reserve balances at Federal Reserve Banks in the current week plus vault cash held two weeks earlier used to satisfy reserve requirements at all depository institutions plus currency outside the U.S. Treasury, Federal Reserve Banks, the vaults of depository institutions, and surplus vault cash at depository institutions.

3. M1: Averages of daily figures for (1) currency outside the Treasury, Federal Reserve Banks, and the vaults of commercial banks; (2) traveler's checks of non-bank 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) negotiable order of withdrawal (NOW) and automatic transfer service (ATS) accounts at banks and thrift institutions, credit union share draft (CUSD) accounts, and demand deposits at mutual savings banks.

M2: M1 plus savings and small-denomination time deposits at all depository institutions, overnight repurchase agreements at commercial banks, overnight Eurodollars held by U.S. residents other than banks at Caribbean branches of member banks, and balances of money market mutual funds (general purpose and broker/dealer).

M3: M2 plus large-denomination time deposits at all depository institutions and term RPs at commercial banks and savings and loan associations and balances of institution-only money market mutual funds.

L: M3 plus other liquid assets such as term Eurodollars held by U.S. residents other than banks, bankers acceptances, commercial paper, Treasury bills and other liquid Treasury securities, and U.S. savings bonds.

4. Savings deposits exclude NOW and ATS accounts at commercial banks and thrifts and CUSD accounts at credit unions.

5. Small-denomination time deposits including retail RPs are those issued in amounts of less than \$100,000.

6. Large-denomination time deposits are those issued in amounts of \$100,000 or more.

7. Savings and loan associations, mutual savings banks, and credit unions.

8. Changes calculated from figures shown in table 1.23. Beginning December 1981, growth rates reflect shifts of foreign loans and securities from U.S. banking offices to international banking facilities.

9. Averages of daily effective rates (average of the rates on a given date weighted by the volume of transactions at those rates).

10. Rate for the Federal Reserve Bank of New York.

11. Quoted on a bank-discount basis.

12. Unweighted average of offering rates quoted by at least five dealers.

13. Market yields adjusted to a 20-year maturity by the U.S. Treasury.

14. Bond Buyer series for 20 issues of mixed quality.

15. Weighted averages of new publicly offered bonds rated Aaa, Aa, and A by Moody's Investors Service and adjusted to an Aaa basis Federal Reserve compilations.

16. Average rates on new commitments for conventional first mortgages on new homes in primary markets, unweighted and rounded to nearest 5 basis points, from Dept. of Housing and Urban Development.

NOTE: Revisions in M2, M3, and L reflect the inclusion of three general purpose and broker/dealer money market funds that began reporting in May 1982 though their operations began earlier.

A4 Domestic Financial Statistics □ July 1982

1.11 RESERVES OF DEPOSITORY INSTITUTIONS, RESERVE BANK CREDIT

Millions of dollars

Factors	Monthly averages of daily figures			Weekly averages of daily figures for week ending						
	1982			1982						
	Apr.	May	June ^P	May 19	May 26	June 2	June 9	June 16	June 23 ^P	June 30 ^P
SUPPLYING RESERVE FUNDS										
1 Reserve Bank credit outstanding	150,361	151,333	152,140	150,780	149,915	151,210	150,995	152,095	152,792	151,845
2 U.S. government securities ¹	127,526	129,686	130,737	129,727	129,340	129,861	129,701	131,418	131,337	130,458
3 Bought outright	126,542	128,964	130,408	128,934	128,784	129,291	129,701	131,418	130,497	130,458
4 Held under repurchase agreements	984	722	329	793	556	570	0	0	840	0
5 Federal agency securities	9,123	9,123	9,077	9,097	9,084	9,085	9,008	9,002	9,236	9,002
6 Bought outright	9,010	9,008	9,004	9,008	9,008	9,008	9,008	9,002	9,002	9,002
7 Held under repurchase agreements	113	115	73	89	76	77	0	0	234	0
8 Acceptances	150	164	149	233	231	351	0	0	289	0
9 Loans	1,581	1,105	1,211	966	1,046	1,048	1,304	929	1,015	1,616
10 Float	2,629	2,167	2,227	1,751	1,967	2,423	2,464	2,088	2,062	1,742
11 Other Federal Reserve assets	9,352	9,088	8,739	9,006	8,247	8,443	8,518	8,657	8,852	9,027
12 Gold stock	11,150	11,149	11,149	11,149	11,149	11,149	11,149	11,149	11,149	11,149
13 Special drawing rights certificate account	3,660	3,818	3,818	3,818	3,818	3,818	3,818	3,818	3,818	3,818
14 Treasury currency outstanding	13,744	13,758	13,774	13,756	13,757	13,767	13,768	13,772	13,777	13,781
ABSORBING RESERVE FUNDS										
15 Currency in circulation	143,024	144,683	146,503	144,896	144,737	145,751	146,684	146,915	146,321	146,127
16 Treasury cash holdings	490	489	465	488	486	476	469	464	455	460
Deposits, other than reserves, with Federal Reserve Banks										
17 Treasury	4,695	4,292	3,303	3,122	3,023	2,838	3,409	2,950	3,730	3,140
18 Foreign	289	332	296	259	260	339	269	303	271	322
19 Other	443	509	506	500	501	610	498	530	450	461
20 Required clearing balances	172	184	205	186	186	187	200	203	207	213
21 Other Federal Reserve liabilities and capital	5,237	5,364	5,373	5,203	5,319	5,591	5,369	5,308	5,471	5,344
22 Reserve accounts ²	24,565	24,207	24,230	24,849	24,128	24,153	22,832	24,162	24,632	24,526
End-of-month figures			Wednesday figures							
1982			1982							
	Apr.	May	June	May 19	May 26	June 2	June 9	June 16	June 23	June 30
SUPPLYING RESERVE FUNDS										
23 Reserve Bank credit outstanding	158,729	149,884	149,003	153,320	149,245	155,459	154,157	153,126	152,677	149,003
24 U.S. government securities ¹	134,257	129,407	127,005	131,291	128,765	132,123	129,082	130,803	131,021	127,005
25 Bought outright	128,988	129,407	127,005	128,358	128,765	129,127	129,082	130,803	131,021	127,005
26 Held under repurchase agreements	5,269	0	0	2,933	0	2,996	0	0	0	0
27 Federal agency securities	10,004	9,008	9,002	9,425	9,008	9,296	9,008	9,002	9,002	9,002
28 Bought outright	9,008	9,008	9,002	9,008	9,008	9,008	9,008	9,002	9,002	9,002
29 Held under repurchase agreements	996	0	0	417	0	288	0	0	0	0
30 Acceptances	768	0	0	944	0	1,424	0	0	0	0
31 Loans	1,799	1,058	1,638	1,058	1,367	1,202	5,670	1,504	1,054	1,638
32 Float	1,507	1,776	2,545	2,008	1,648	2,923	1,331	2,911	2,568	2,545
33 Other Federal Reserve assets	10,394	8,635	8,813	8,594	8,457	8,491	9,066	8,906	9,032	8,813
34 Gold stock	11,149	11,149	11,149	11,149	11,149	11,149	11,149	11,149	11,149	11,149
35 Special drawing rights certificate account	3,818	3,818	3,818	3,818	3,818	3,818	3,818	3,818	3,818	3,818
36 Treasury currency outstanding	13,756	13,767	13,781	13,756	13,761	13,767	13,771	13,776	13,781	13,781
ABSORBING RESERVE FUNDS										
37 Currency in circulation	143,044	145,523	147,134	145,037	145,504	146,717	147,269	147,069	146,426	147,134
38 Treasury cash holdings	491	477	460	487	483	473	467	462	453	460
Deposits, other than reserves, with Federal Reserve Banks										
39 Treasury	12,239	2,540	4,099	3,697	2,969	3,554	3,637	4,463	2,857	4,099
40 Foreign	966	308	586	241	272	265	296	228	275	586
41 Other	450	523	437	507	545	680	505	487	423	437
42 Required clearing balances	176	189	213	186	189	189	200	204	207	213
43 Other Federal Reserve liabilities and capital	5,561	5,784	4,837	5,096	5,118	5,284	5,644	5,135	5,229	4,837
44 Reserve accounts ²	24,526	23,274	19,985	26,792	22,893	27,031	24,878	23,821	25,555	19,985

1. 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.

2. Excludes required clearing balances.

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

1.12 RESERVES AND BORROWINGS Depository Institutions

Millions of dollars

Reserve classification	Monthly averages of daily figures									
	1980	1981			1982					
	Dec	Oct.	Nov.	Dec	Jan.	Feb.	Mar	Apr	May	June ^p
1 Reserve balances with Reserve Banks ¹ . . .	26,664	25,690	25,892	26,163	26,721	25,963	24,254	24,565	24,207	24,230
2 Total vault cash (estimated)	18,149	18,810	18,844	19,538	20,284	19,251	18,749	18,577	19,048	19,321
3 Vault cash at institutions with required reserve balances ²	12,602	12,924	12,986	13,577	14,199	13,082	12,663	12,709	12,972	13,129
4 Vault cash equal to required reserves at other institutions	704	2,097	2,073	2,178	2,290	2,235	2,313	2,284	2,373	2,416
5 Surplus vault cash at other institutions ³ . . .	4,843	3,789	3,785	3,783	3,795	3,934	3,773	3,584	3,703	3,776
6 Reserve balances + total vault cash ⁴	44,940	44,500	44,736	45,701	47,005	45,214	43,003	43,142	43,255	43,553
7 Reserve balances + total vault cash used to satisfy reserve requirements ^{4,5}	40,097	40,711	40,951	41,918	43,210	41,280	39,230	39,558	39,552	39,777
8 Required reserves (estimated)	40,067	40,433	40,604	41,606	42,785	40,981	38,873	39,284	39,192	39,252
9 Excess reserve balances at Reserve Banks ^{4,6} .	30	278	347	312	425	299	357	274	360	525
10 Total borrowings at Reserve Banks	1,617	1,149	695	642	1,526	1,713	1,611	1,581	1,105	1,211
11 Seasonal borrowings at Reserve Banks . . .	116	152	79	53	75	132	174	167	237	239
12 Extended credit at Reserve Banks	n a	442	178	149	197	232	309	245	177	103
Weekly averages of daily figures for week ending										
1982										
	Apr 28	May 5	May 12	May 19	May 26	June 2	June 9	June 16	June 23 ^p	June 30 ^p
13 Reserve balances with Reserve Banks ¹ . . .	25,205	24,671	23,351	24,849	24,128	24,153	22,832	24,162	24,632	24,526
14 Total vault cash (estimated)	18,702	19,611	19,639	18,552	18,460	19,175	19,559	19,401	18,684	19,687
15 Vault cash at institutions with required reserve balances ²	12,939	13,485	13,324	12,557	12,667	12,977	13,131	12,878	12,898	13,440
16 Vault cash equal to required reserves at other institutions	2,252	2,403	2,483	2,309	2,241	2,464	2,587	2,551	2,271	2,429
17 Surplus vault cash at other institutions ³ . . .	3,511	3,723	3,832	3,686	3,552	3,734	3,841	3,972	3,515	3,818
18 Reserve balances + total vault cash ⁴	43,907	44,282	42,990	43,401	42,588	43,328	42,391	43,563	43,317	44,214
19 Reserve balances + total vault cash used to satisfy reserve requirements ^{4,5}	40,396	40,559	39,158	39,715	39,036	39,594	38,550	39,591	39,802	40,396
20 Required reserves (estimated)	40,111	40,115	38,894	39,275	38,937	38,922	38,401	39,352	39,554	39,799
21 Excess reserve balances at Reserve Banks ^{4,6} .	285	444	264	440	99	672	149	239	248	597
22 Total borrowings at Reserve Banks	1,823	1,499	1,117	966	1,046	1,048	1,304	929	1,015	1,616
23 Seasonal borrowings at Reserve Banks . . .	177	205	218	232	258	260	217	221	253	268
24 Extended credit at Reserve Banks	227	214	192	179	162	132	115	104	96	93

1. As of Aug. 13, 1981, excludes required clearing balances of all depository institutions.

2. Before Nov. 13, 1980, the figures shown reflect only the vault cash held by member banks.

3. Total vault cash at institutions without required reserve balances less vault cash equal to their required reserves.

4. Adjusted to include waivers of penalties for reserve deficiencies in accordance with Board policy, effective Nov. 19, 1975, of permitting transitional relief on a graduated basis over a 24-month period when a nonmember bank merged into an

existing member bank, or when a nonmember bank joins the Federal Reserve System. For weeks for which figures are preliminary, figures by class of bank do not add to total because adjusted data by class are not available.

5. Reserve balances with Federal Reserve Banks, which exclude required clearing balances plus vault cash at institutions with required reserve balances plus vault cash equal to required reserves at other institutions.

6. Reserve balances with Federal Reserve Banks, which exclude required clearing balances plus vault cash used to satisfy reserve requirements less required reserves. (This measure of excess reserves is comparable to the old excess reserve concept published historically.)

A6 Domestic Financial Statistics □ July 1982

1.13 FEDERAL FUNDS AND REPURCHASE AGREEMENTS Large Member Banks¹

Averages of daily figures, in millions of dollars

By maturity and source	1982, week ending Wednesday								
	May 5	May 12	May 19 ¹	May 26 ¹	June 2	June 9	June 16	June 23	June 30
<i>One day and continuing contract</i>									
1 Commercial banks in United States.....	56,418	58,947	55,246	54,268	56,689	61,308	59,136	54,217	48,836
2 Other depository institutions, foreign banks and foreign official institutions, and U.S. government agencies ..	19,663	20,582	22,498	23,649	23,314	22,468	23,503	22,938	21,816
3 Nonbank securities dealers	3,900	3,982	3,856	3,684	4,483	3,484	3,870	4,322	4,223
4 All other	22,152	22,111	22,940	21,524	21,118	22,044	22,011	22,178	22,114
<i>All other maturities</i>									
5 Commercial banks in United States.....	4,789	4,593	4,340	4,286	4,114	4,364	4,736	4,538	4,679
6 Other depository institutions, foreign banks and foreign official institutions, and U.S. government agencies ..	9,569	9,308	9,372	9,640	9,533	9,256	9,277	9,759	9,765
7 Nonbank securities dealers	4,433	4,212 ¹	4,022	3,706	3,873	3,315	3,308	3,563	3,451
8 All other	8,798	9,115 ¹	9,222	10,150	10,180	9,414	9,019	9,259	9,048
MI-MO: Federal funds and resale agreement loans in maturities of one day or continuing contract									
9 Commercial banks in United States.....	20,204	19,332	18,401	18,460	20,680	19,879	19,418	18,304	17,558
10 Nonbank securities dealers	4,312	3,709	3,970	4,169	3,923	4,072	3,737	4,779	4,387

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

L.14 FEDERAL RESERVE BANK INTEREST RATES

Percent per annum

Current and previous levels

Federal Reserve Bank	Short-term adjustment credit and seasonal credit			Extended credit ¹						Effective date for current rates
				First 60 days of borrowing		Next 90 days of borrowing		After 150 days		
	Rate on 6/30/82	Effective date	Previous rate	Rate on 6/30/82	Previous rate	Rate on 6/30/82	Previous rate	Rate on 6/30/82	Previous rate	
Boston	12	12/4/81	13	12	13	13	14	14	15	12/4/81
New York	12	12/4/81	13	12	13	13	14	14	15	12/4/81
Philadelphia	12	12/4/81	13	12	13	13	14	14	15	12/4/81
Cleveland	12	12/4/81	13	12	13	13	14	14	15	12/4/81
Richmond	12	12/4/81	13	12	13	13	14	14	15	12/4/81
Atlanta	12	12/4/81	13	12	13	13	14	14	15	12/4/81
Chicago	12	12/4/81	13	12	13	13	14	14	15	12/4/81
St. Louis	12	12/4/81	13	12	13	13	14	14	15	12/4/81
Minneapolis	12	12/4/81	13	12	13	13	14	14	15	12/4/81
Kansas City	12	12/4/81	13	12	13	13	14	14	15	12/4/81
Dallas	12	12/4/81	13	12	13	13	14	14	15	12/4/81
San Francisco	12	12/4/81	13	12	13	13	14	14	15	12/4/81

Range of rates in recent years²

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, 1972	4½	4½	1976—Jan. 19	5½-6	5½	1979—Sept. 19	10½-11	11
1973—Jan. 15	5	5	Jan. 23	5½	5½	Oct. 21	11	11
Feb. 26	5-5½	5½	Nov. 22	5¼-5½	5¼	Oct. 8	11-12	12
Mar. 2	5½	5½	Nov. 26	5¼	5¼	Oct. 10	12	12
Apr. 23	5½-5¾	5½	1977—Aug. 30	5¼-5¾	5¼	1980—Feb. 15	12-13	13
May 4	5¾	5¾	Jan. 31	5¼-5¾	5¼	Jan. 19	13	13
May 11	5¾-6	6	Sept. 2	5¾	5¾	May 29	12-13	13
May 18	6	6	Oct. 26	6	6	June 30	12	12
June 11	6-6½	6½	1978—Jan. 9	6-6½	6½	June 13	11-12	11
June 15	6½	6½	Jan. 20	6½	6½	July 16	11	11
July 2	7	7	May 11	6½-7	7	July 28	10-11	10
Aug. 14	7-7½	7½	July 12	7	7	Sept. 29	10	10
Aug. 23	7½	7½	July 3	7-7¼	7¼	Sept. 26	11	11
1974—Apr. 25	7½-8	8	July 10	7¼	7¼	Nov. 17	12	12
Apr. 30	8	8	Aug. 21	7¼	7¼	Dec. 5	12-13	13
Dec. 9	7¾-8	7¾	Sept. 22	7¼	7¼	Dec. 8	13	13
Dec. 16	7¾	7¾	Oct. 16	8	8	1981—May 5	13-14	14
1975—Jan. 6	7¾-7¾	7¾	Nov. 20	8-8½	8½	May 8	14	14
Jan. 10	7¾-7¾	7¾	Nov. 1	8½	8½	Nov. 2	13-14	13
Jan. 24	7¾	7¾	Nov. 3	8½-9½	9½	Nov. 6	13	13
Feb. 5	6¾-7¼	6¾	1979—July 20	9½	9½	Dec. 4	12	12
Feb. 7	6¾	6¾	Aug. 17	10	10			
Mar. 10	6¾-6¾	6¾	Aug. 20	10-10½	10½			
Mar. 14	6¾	6¾		10½	10½			
May 16	6-6¼	6						
May 23	6	6						
						In effect June 30, 1982	12	12

1. 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. See section 201.3(b)(2) of Regulation A.

2. 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*, and *1980*.

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 was in effect from Mar. 17, 1980, through May 7, 1980. There was no 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 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 DEPOSITORY INSTITUTIONS RESERVE REQUIREMENTS¹

Percent of deposits

Type of deposit, and deposit interval in millions of dollars	Member bank requirements before implementation of the Monetary Control Act		Type of deposit, and deposit interval	Depository institution requirements after implementation of the Monetary Control Act ⁵	
	Percent	Effective date		Percent	Effective date
<i>Net demand²</i>			<i>Net transaction accounts^{6,7}</i>		
0-2	7	12/30/76	\$0-\$26 million	3	11/13/80
2-10	9½	12/30/76	Over \$26 million	12	11/13/80
10-100	11¾	12/30/76	<i>Nonpersonal time deposits⁸</i>		
100-400	12¾	12/30/76	By original maturity		
Over 400	16¼	12/30/76	Less than 3½ years	3	4/29/82
<i>Time and savings^{2,3}</i>			3½ years or more	0	4/29/82
Savings	3	3/16/67	<i>Eurocurrency liabilities</i>		
<i>Time³</i>			All types	3	11/13/80
0-5, by maturity					
30-179 days	3	3/16/67			
180 days to 4 years	2½	1/8/76			
4 years or more	1	10/30/75			
Over 5, by maturity					
30-179 days	6	12/12/74			
180 days to 4 years	2½	1/8/76			
4 years or more	1	10/30/75			

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.

2. (a) 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.

(b) 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 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.

(c) 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 on borrowings from unrelated banks abroad was also reduced to zero from 4 percent.

(d) 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. (a) 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.

(b) 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. (a) 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.

(b) 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 reduced to zero 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 non-member 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 statement weeks 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 week of May 14-21, 1980. In addition, beginning Mar. 19, 1980, the base was reduced to the extent that foreign loans and balances declined.

5. For existing nonmember banks and thrift institutions at the time of implementation of the Monetary Control Act, the phase-in period ends Sept. 3, 1987. For existing member banks the phase-in period is about three years, depending on whether their new reserve requirements are greater or less than the old requirements. For existing agencies and branches of foreign banks, the phase-in ends Aug. 12, 1982. New institutions have a two-year phase-in beginning with the date that they open for business, except for those institutions having total reservable liabilities of \$50 million or more.

6. Transaction accounts include all deposits on which the account holder is permitted to make withdrawals by negotiable or transferable instruments, payment orders of withdrawal, and telephone and preauthorized transfers (in excess of three per month) for the purpose of making payments to third persons or others.

7. The Monetary Control Act of 1980 requires that the amount of transaction accounts against which the 3 percent reserve requirement will apply be modified annually to 80 percent of the percentage increase in transaction accounts held by all depository institutions on the previous June 30. At the beginning of 1982 the amount was accordingly increased from \$25 million to \$26 million.

8. In general, nonpersonal time deposits are time deposits, including savings deposits, that are not transaction accounts and in which the beneficial interest is held by a depositor that is not a natural person. Also included are certain transferable 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. After implementation of the Monetary Control Act, nonmembers may maintain reserves on a pass-through basis with certain approved institutions.

NOTES TO TABLE 1.16

18. Effective Dec. 1, 1981, depository institutions were authorized to offer time deposits not subject to interest rate ceilings when the funds are deposited to the credit of, or in which the entire beneficial interest is held by, an individual pursuant to an IRA agreement or Keogh (I.R. 10) plan. Such time deposits must have a minimum maturity of 18 months, and additions may be made to the time deposit at any time before its maturity without extending the maturity of all or a portion of the balance of the account.

19. Effective May 1, 1982, depository institutions were authorized to offer negotiable or nonnegotiable time deposits with a minimum original maturity of 3½ years or more that are not subject to interest rate ceilings. Such time deposits have no minimum denomination, but must be made available in a \$500 denomination. Additional deposits may be made to the account during the first year without extending its maturity.

NOTE. Before Mar. 31, 1980, the maximum rates that could be paid by federally insured commercial banks, mutual savings banks, and savings and loan associations were established by the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, the Board of Directors of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, and the Federal Home Loan Bank Board under the provisions of 12 CFR 217, 329, and 526 respectively. Title II of the Depository Institutions Deregulation and Monetary Control Act of 1980 (P.L. 96-221) transferred the authority of the agencies to establish maximum rates of interest payable on deposits to the Depository Institutions Deregulation Committee. The maximum rates on time deposits in denominations of \$100,000 or more with maturities of 30-89 days were suspended in June 1970; such deposits maturing in 90 days or more were suspended in May 1973. For information regarding previous interest rate ceilings on all types of accounts, see earlier issues of the FEDERAL RESERVE BULLETIN, the *Federal Home Loan Bank Board Journal*, and the *Annual Report of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation*.

1.16 MAXIMUM INTEREST RATES PAYABLE on Time and Savings Deposits at Federally Insured Institutions

Percent per annum

Type and maturity of deposit	Commercial banks				Savings and loan associations and mutual savings banks (thrift institutions)			
	In effect June 30, 1982		Previous maximum		In effect June 30, 1982		Previous maximum	
	Percent	Effective date	Percent	Effective date	Percent	Effective date	Percent	Effective date
1 Savings	5¼	7/1/79	5	7/1/73	5½	7/1/79	5¼	(1)
2 Negotiable order of withdrawal accounts ² Time accounts ³	5¼	12/31/80	5	1/1/74	5¼	12/31/80	5	1/1/74
<i>Fixed ceiling rates by maturity⁴</i>								
3 14-89 days ⁵	5¼	8/1/79	5	7/1/73	(6)		(6)	
4 90 days to 1 year	5¾	1/1/80	5½	7/1/73	6	1/1/80	5¾	(1)
5 1 to 2 years ⁷			5½	1/21/70	6½	(1)	5¾	1/21/70
6 2 to 2½ years ⁷	6	7/1/73	5¾	1/21/70			6	1/21/70
7 2½ to 4 years ⁷	6½	7/1/73	5¾	1/21/70	6¾	(1)	6	1/21/70
8 4 to 6 years ⁸	7¼	11/1/73	(9)		7½	11/1/73	(9)	
9 6 to 8 years ⁸	7½	12/23/74	7¼	11/1/73	7¾	12/23/74	7½	11/1/73
10 8 years or more ⁸	7¾	6/1/78	(6)		8	6/1/78	(6)	
11 Issued to governmental units (all maturities) ¹⁰	8	6/1/78	7¾	12/23/74	8	6/1/78	7¾	12/23/74
12 Individual retirement accounts and Keogh (H.R. 10) plans (3 years or more) ^{10,11}	8	6/1/78	7¾	7/6/77	8	6/1/78	7¾	7/6/77
<i>Special variable ceiling rates by maturity</i>								
13 91-day time deposits ¹³	(13)	(13)	(13)	(13)	(13)	(13)	(13)	(13)
14 6-month money market time deposits ¹⁴	(14)	(14)	(14)	(14)	(14)	(14)	(14)	(14)
15 12-month all savers certificates ¹⁵	(15)	(15)	(15)	(15)	(15)	(15)	(15)	(15)
16 2½ years to less than 3½ years ¹⁶	(16)	(16)	(17)	(17)	(16)	(16)	(17)	(17)
<i>Accounts with no ceiling rates</i>								
17 Individual retirement accounts and Keogh (H.R. 10) plans (18 months or more) ¹⁸	(18)	(18)	(18)	(18)	(18)	(18)	(18)	(18)
18 3½ years or more time deposits ¹⁹	(19)	(19)	(19)	(19)	(19)	(19)	(19)	(19)

1. July 1, 1973, for mutual savings banks; July 6, 1973, for savings and loans.
 2. For authorized states only. Federally insured commercial banks, savings and loan associations, cooperative banks, and mutual savings banks in Massachusetts and New Hampshire were first permitted to offer negotiable order of withdrawal (NOW) accounts on Jan. 1, 1974. Authorization to issue NOW accounts was extended to similar institutions throughout New England on Feb. 27, 1976, in New York State on Nov. 10, 1978, and in New Jersey on Dec. 28, 1979. Authorization to issue NOW accounts was extended to similar institutions nationwide effective Dec. 31, 1980.
 3. For exceptions with respect to certain foreign time deposits see the BULLETIN for October 1962 (p. 1279), August 1965 (p. 1084), and February 1968 (p. 167).
 4. Effective Nov. 10, 1980, the minimum notice period for public unit accounts at savings and loan associations was decreased to 14 days and the minimum maturity period for time deposits at savings and loan associations in excess of \$100,000 was decreased to 14 days. Effective Oct. 30, 1980, the minimum maturity or notice period for time deposits was decreased from 30 to 14 days at mutual savings banks.
 5. Effective Oct. 30, 1980, the minimum maturity or notice period for time deposits was decreased from 30 to 14 days at commercial banks.
 6. No separate account category.
 7. No minimum denomination. Until July 1, 1979, a minimum of \$1,000 was required for savings and loan associations, except in areas where mutual savings banks permitted lower minimum denominations. This restriction was removed for deposits maturing in less than 1 year, effective Nov. 1, 1973.
 8. No minimum denomination. Until July 1, 1979, the minimum denomination was \$1,000 except for deposits representing funds contributed to an individual retirement account (IRA) or a Keogh (H.R. 10) plan established pursuant to the Internal Revenue Code. The \$1,000 minimum requirement was removed for such accounts in December 1975 and November 1976 respectively.
 9. Between July 1, 1973, and Oct. 31, 1973, certificates maturing in 4 years or more with minimum denominations of \$1,000 had no ceiling; however, the amount of such certificates that an institution could issue was limited to 5 percent of its total time and savings deposits. Sales in excess of that amount, as well as certificates of less than \$1,000, were limited to the 6½ percent ceiling on time deposits maturing in 2½ years or more. Effective Nov. 1, 1973, ceilings were reimposed on certificates maturing in 4 years or more with minimum denomination of \$1,000. There is no limitation on the amount of these certificates that banks can issue.
 10. Accounts subject to fixed-rate ceilings. See footnote 8 for minimum denomination requirements.
 11. Effective Jan. 1, 1980, commercial banks are permitted to pay the same rate as thrifts on IRA and Keogh accounts and accounts of governmental units when such deposits are placed in the new 2½-year or more variable-ceiling certificates or in 26-week money market certificates regardless of the level of the Treasury bill rate.
 12. Must have a maturity of exactly 26 weeks and a minimum denomination of \$10,000, and must be nonnegotiable.
 13. Effective May 1, 1982, depository institutions were authorized to offer time deposits that have a minimum denomination of \$7,500 and a maturity of 91 days. The ceiling rate of interest on these deposits is indexed to the discount rate (auction average) on most recently issued 91-day Treasury bills for thrift institutions and the discount rate minus 25 basis points for commercial banks. The rate differential ends 1 year from the effective date of these instruments and is suspended at any time the Treasury bill discount rate is 9% or below for four consecutive auctions. The maximum allowable rates in June (in percent) for commercial banks were as follows: June 8, 11.824; June 15, 11.908; June 22, 12.338; June 29, 13.019; and for thrift institutions: June 8, 12.074; June 15, 12.248; June 22, 12.588; June 29, 13.269.
 14. Commercial banks and thrift institutions were authorized to offer money market time deposits effective June 1, 1978. These deposits have a minimum denomination requirement of \$10,000 and a maturity of 26 weeks. The ceiling rate of interest on these deposits is indexed to the discount rate (auction average) on most recently issued 26-week U.S. Treasury bills. Interest on these certificates may not be compounded. Effective for all 6-month money market certificates issued

beginning Nov. 1, 1981, depository institutions may pay rates of interest on these deposits indexed to the higher of (1) the rate for 26-week Treasury bills established immediately before the date of deposit (bill rate) or (2) the average of the four rates for 26-week Treasury bills established for the 4 weeks immediately before the date of deposit (4-week average bill rate). Ceilings are determined as follows:

<i>Bill rate or 4-week average bill rate</i>	<i>Commercial bank ceiling</i>
7.50 percent or below	7.75 percent
Above 7.50 percent	¼ of 1 percentage point plus the higher of the bill rate or 4-week average bill rate
<i>7.25 percent or below</i>	<i>Thrift ceiling</i>
Above 7.25 percent, but below 8.50 percent	7.75 percent
8.50 percent or above, but below 8.75 percent	½ of 1 percentage point plus the higher of the bill rate or 4-week average bill rate
8.75 percent or above	9 percent
	¼ of 1 percentage point plus the higher of the bill rate or 4-week average bill rate

The maximum allowable rates in June for commercial banks and thrifts based on the bill rate were as follows: June 8, 12.367; June 15, 12.753; June 22, 13.281; June 29, 13.669. The maximum allowable rates in June for commercial banks and thrifts based on the 4-week average bill rate were as follows: June 8, 12.142; June 15, 12.222; June 22, 12.56; June 29, 13.018.

15. Effective Oct. 1, 1981, depository institutions are authorized to issue all savers certificates (ASCs) with a 1-year maturity and an annual investment yield equal to 70 percent of the average investment yield for 52-week U.S. Treasury bills as determined by the auction of 52-week Treasury bills held immediately before the calendar week in which the certificate is issued. A maximum less than 9.50 percent, commercial banks may pay lifetime exclusion of \$1,000 (\$2,000 on a joint return) from gross income is generally authorized for interest income from ASCs. The annual investment yields for ASCs issued in June (in percent) were as follows: June 13, 9.85.

16. Effective Aug. 1, 1981, commercial banks may pay interest on any variable ceiling nonnegotiable time deposit with an original maturity of 2½ years to less than 4 years at a rate not to exceed ¼ of 1 percent below the average 2½-year yield for U.S. Treasury securities as determined and announced by the Treasury Department immediately before the date of deposit. Effective May 1, 1982, the maximum maturity for this category of deposits was reduced to less than 3½ years. Thrift institutions may pay interest on these certificates at a rate not to exceed the average 2½-year yield for Treasury securities as determined and announced by the Treasury Department immediately before the date of deposit. If the announced average 2½-year yield for Treasury securities is 9.25 percent and thrift institutions 9.50 percent for these deposits. These deposits have no required minimum denomination, and interest may be compounded on them. The ceiling rates of interest at which they may be offered vary biweekly. The maximum allowable rates in June (in percent) for commercial banks were as follows: June 8, 13.75; June 22, 14.45; and for thrifts: June 8, 14.00; June 22, 14.70.

17. Between Jan. 1, 1980, and Aug. 1, 1981, commercial banks, and thrifts were authorized to offer variable ceiling nonnegotiable time deposits with no required minimum denomination and with maturities of 2½ years or more. Effective Jan. 1, 1980, the maximum rate for commercial banks was ¾ percentage point below the average yield on 2½-year U.S. Treasury securities; the ceiling rate for thrifts was ¼ percentage point higher than that for commercial banks. Effective Mar. 1, 1980, a temporary ceiling of 1¼ percentage point was placed on these accounts at commercial banks and 12 percent on these accounts at savings and loans. Effective June 2, 1980, the ceiling rates for these deposits at commercial banks and savings and loans was increased ½ percentage point. The temporary ceiling was retained, and a minimum ceiling of 9.25 percent for commercial banks and 9.50 percent for thrifts was established.

NOTES are continued on opposite page.

A10 Domestic Financial Statistics □ July 1982

1.17 FEDERAL RESERVE OPEN MARKET TRANSACTIONS

Millions of dollars

Type of transaction	1979	1980	1981	1981		1982					
				Nov	Dec.	Jan	Feb.	Mar	Apr.	May	
U.S. GOVERNMENT SECURITIES											
Outright transactions (excluding matched transactions)											
<i>Treasury bills</i>											
1	Gross purchases	15,998	7,668	13,899	1,765	2,170	0	1,017	474	4,149	595
2	Gross sales	6,855	7,331	6,746	0	0	2,756	868	995	0	519
3	Exchange	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	Redemptions	2,900	3,389	1,816	16	0	600	0	600	0	400
<i>Others within 1 year¹</i>											
5	Gross purchases	3,203	912	317	0	80	0	20	0	132	0
6	Gross sales	0	0	23	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	Maturity shift	17,339	12,427	13,794	1,389	887	542	2,633	900	333	1,498
8	Exchange	-11,308	18,251	-12,869	3,047	-754	0	940	1,479	-525	-2,541
9	Redemptions	2,600	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>1 to 5 years</i>											
10	Gross purchases	2,148	2,138	1,702	100	526	0	50	0	570	0
11	Gross sales	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12	Maturity shift	12,693	-8,909	-10,299	-1,057	-887	-542	-974	900	333	-1,000
13	Exchange	7,508	13,412	10,117	2,325	754	0	765	1,479	525	1,600
<i>5 to 10 years</i>											
14	Gross purchases	523	703	393	0	165	0	0	0	81	0
15	Gross sales	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
16	Maturity shift	4,646	3,092	3,495	332	0	0	-1,659	0	0	-498
17	Exchange	2,181	2,970	1,500	400	0	0	100	0	0	941
<i>Over 10 years</i>											
18	Gross purchases	454	811	379	0	108	0	0	0	52	0
19	Gross sales	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20	Maturity shift	0	-426	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
21	Exchange	1,619	1,869	1,253	322	0	0	75	0	0	0
<i>All maturities¹</i>											
22	Gross purchases	22,325	12,232	16,690	1,865	3,049	0	1,087	474	4,984	595
23	Gross sales	6,855	7,331	6,769	0	0	2,756	868	995	0	519
24	Redemptions	5,500	3,389	1,816	16	0	600	0	600	0	400
Matched transactions											
25	Gross sales	627,350	674,000	589,312	42,012	54,098	51,132	28,033	38,946	44,748	36,047
26	Gross purchases	624,192	675,496	589,647	41,900	54,044	51,717	28,258	38,650	44,759	36,790
Repurchase agreements											
27	Gross purchases	107,051	113,902	79,920	9,505	14,180	12,962	18,656	8,595	18,396	10,155
28	Gross sales	106,968	113,040	78,733	7,709	12,760	12,914	21,919	6,998	14,724	15,424
29	Net change in U.S. government securities	6,896	3,869	9,626	3,534	4,415	-2,724	-2,820	179	8,667	-4,850
FEDERAL AGENCY OBLIGATIONS											
Outright transactions											
30	Gross purchases	853	668	494	494	0	0	0	0	0	0
31	Gross sales	399	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
32	Redemptions	134	145	108	10	4	68	32	13	5	1
Repurchase agreements											
33	Gross purchases	37,321	28,895	13,320	1,607	1,647	800	872	554	2,033	1,305
34	Gross sales	36,960	28,863	13,576	1,288	1,697	935	1,006	471	1,119	2,301
35	Net change in federal agency obligations	681	555	130	802	-54	-203	166	70	909	-997
BANKERS ACCEPTANCES											
36	Repurchase agreements, net	116	73	-582	744	-549	402	597	488	280	768
37	Total net change in System Open Market Account	7,693	4,497	9,175	5,080	3,812	-2,524	-3,583	737	9,856	-6,615

1. Both gross purchases and redemptions include special certificates created when the Treasury borrows directly from the Federal Reserve, as follows (millions of dollars): March 1979, 2,600

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

Account	Wednesday					End of month		
	1982					1982		
	June 2	June 9	June 16	June 23	June 30	Apr	May	June
Consolidated condition statement								
ASSETS								
1 Gold certificate account	11,149	11,149	11,149	11,149	11,149	11,149	11,149	11,149
2 Special drawing rights certificate account	3,818	3,818	3,818	3,818	3,818	3,818	3,818	3,818
3 Coin	386	386	397	408	415	411	386	415
Loans								
4 To depository institutions	1,202	5,670	1,504	1,054	1,638	1,799	1,058	1,638
5 Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Acceptances								
6 Held under repurchase agreements	1,424	0	0	0	0	768	0	0
Federal agency obligations								
7 Bought outright	9,008	9,008	9,002	9,002	9,002	9,008	9,008	9,002
8 Held under repurchase agreements	288	0	0	0	0	996	0	0
U.S. government securities								
Bought outright								
9 Bills	49,843	49,798	51,519	51,737	47,921	49,704	50,123	47,921
10 Notes	61,143	61,143	61,143	61,143	60,943	61,143	61,143	60,943
11 Bonds	18,141	18,141	18,141	18,141	18,141	18,141	18,141	18,141
12 Total ¹	129,127	129,082	130,803	131,021	127,005	128,988	129,407	127,005
13 Held under repurchase agreements	2,996	0	0	0	0	5,269	0	0
14 Total U.S. government securities	132,123	129,082	130,803	131,021	127,005	134,257	129,407	127,005
15 Total loans and securities	144,045	143,760	141,309	141,077	137,645	146,828	139,473	137,645
16 Cash items in process of collection	10,876	6,785	9,969	8,775	9,603	8,449	8,033	9,603
17 Bank premises	518	518	519	519	521	514	518	521
Other assets								
18 Denominated in foreign currencies ²	4,885	4,886	4,929	4,930	4,779	5,591	4,880	4,779
19 All other ³	3,088	3,662	3,458	3,583	3,513	4,289	3,237	3,513
20 Total assets	178,765	174,964	175,548	174,259	171,443	181,049	171,494	171,443
LIABILITIES								
21 Federal Reserve notes	133,809	134,350	134,152	133,506	134,228	130,189	132,619	134,228
Deposits								
22 Depository institutions	27,220	25,078	24,025	25,762	20,198	24,702	23,463	20,198
23 U.S. Treasury—General account	3,554	3,637	4,463	2,857	4,099	12,239	2,540	4,099
24 Foreign—Official accounts	265	296	228	275	586	966	308	586
25 Other	680	505	487	423	437	450	523	437
26 Total deposits	31,719	29,516	29,203	29,317	25,320	38,357	26,834	25,320
27 Deferred availability cash items	7,953	5,454	7,058	6,207	7,058	6,942	6,257	7,058
28 Other liabilities and accrued dividends ⁴	2,319	2,702	2,166	2,267	2,079	2,497	2,643	2,079
29 Total liabilities	175,800	172,022	172,579	171,297	168,685	177,985	168,353	168,685
CAPITAL ACCOUNTS								
30 Capital paid in	1,317	1,317	1,325	1,327	1,327	1,308	1,316	1,327
31 Surplus	1,278	1,278	1,278	1,278	1,278	1,278	1,278	1,278
32 Other capital accounts	370	347	366	357	153	478	547	153
33 Total liabilities and capital accounts	178,765	174,964	175,548	174,259	171,443	181,049	171,494	171,443
34 Memo: Marketable U.S. government securities held in custody for foreign and international account	91,035	92,535	94,697	91,502	96,122	90,609	91,025	96,122
Federal Reserve note statement								
35 Federal Reserve notes outstanding (issued to bank)	154,330	153,584	153,715	153,920	154,036	152,734	152,932	154,036
36 Less: Held by bank ⁵	19,521	19,234	19,563	20,414	19,808	22,545	20,313	19,808
37 Federal Reserve notes, net	133,809	134,350	134,152	133,506	134,228	130,189	132,619	134,228
Collateral for Federal Reserve notes								
38 Gold certificate account	11,149	11,149	11,149	11,149	11,149	11,149	11,149	11,149
39 Special drawing rights certificate account	3,818	3,818	3,818	3,818	3,818	3,818	3,818	3,818
40 Other eligible assets	0	0	0	0	39	0	0	39
41 U.S. government and agency securities	118,842	119,383	119,185	118,539	119,222	115,222	117,652	119,222
42 Total collateral	133,809	134,350	134,152	133,506	134,228	130,189	132,619	134,228

1. 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.

2. Includes U.S. government securities held under repurchase agreement against receipt of foreign currencies and foreign currencies warehoused for the U.S. Treasury. Assets shown in this line are revalued monthly at market exchange rates.

3. 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.

5. Beginning September 1980, Federal Reserve notes held by the Reserve Bank are exempt from the collateral requirement.

A12 Domestic Financial Statistics □ July 1982

1.19 FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS Maturity Distribution of Loan and Security Holdings

Millions of dollars

Type and maturity groupings	Wednesday					End of month		
	1982					1982		
	June 2	June 9	June 16	June 23	June 30	Apr. 30	May 28	June 30
1 Loans—Total	1,202	5,670	1,504	1,054	1,638	1,799	1,058	1,638
2 Within 15 days	1,068	5,543	1,481	1,017	1,585	1,704	1,010	1,585
3 16 days to 90 days	134	127	23	37	53	95	48	53
4 91 days to 1 year	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5 Acceptances—Total	1,424	0	0	0	0	768	0	0
6 Within 15 days	1,424	0	0	0	0	768	0	0
7 16 days to 90 days	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8 91 days to 1 year	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9 U.S. government securities—Total	132,123	129,082	130,803	131,021	127,005	134,257	129,407	127,005
10 Within 15 days ¹	8,962	6,254	7,273	5,435	2,316	9,832	3,090	2,316
11 16 days to 90 days	25,915	25,586	26,443	27,227	25,432	26,284	28,912	25,432
12 91 days to 1 year	32,093	32,089	32,021	33,293	34,454	34,442	32,138	34,454
13 Over 1 year to 5 years	37,676	37,676	37,589	37,589	37,326	36,665	37,790	37,326
14 Over 5 years to 10 years	10,717	10,717	10,717	10,717	10,717	10,274	10,717	10,717
15 Over 10 years	16,760	16,760	16,760	16,760	16,760	16,760	16,760	16,760
16 Federal agency obligations—Total	9,296	9,008	9,002	9,002	9,002	10,004	9,008	9,002
17 Within 15 days ¹	334	46	135	135	184	1,082	105	184
18 16 days to 90 days	510	591	491	491	443	465	510	443
19 91 days to 1 year	1,591	1,510	1,602	1,602	1,629	1,591	1,545	1,629
20 Over 1 year to 5 years	5,394	5,394	5,344	5,344	5,316	5,413	5,387	5,316
21 Over 5 years to 10 years	933	933	927	927	927	919	927	927
22 Over 10 years	534	534	503	503	503	534	534	503

1. Holdings under repurchase agreements are classified as maturing within 15 days in accordance with maximum maturity of the agreements.

1.20 BANK DEBITS AND DEPOSIT TURNOVER

Debits are shown in billions of dollars, turnover as ratio of debits to deposit. Monthly data are at annual rates.

Bank group, or type of customer	1979	1980	1981	1982				
				Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May
Debits to demand deposits ¹ (seasonally adjusted)								
1 All commercial banks	49,775.0	63,013.4	80,059.7	83,804.4	85,274.3	83,617.4	83,404.1	87,488.1
2 Major New York City banks	18,512.7	25,192.5	33,642.7	35,117.6	35,983.8	34,218.3	35,238.0	37,379.7
3 Other banks	31,262.3	37,820.9	46,417.0	48,686.8	49,290.5	49,399.1	48,166.1	50,108.4
Debits to savings deposits ² (not seasonally adjusted)								
4 ATS/NOW ³	83.3	158.4	741.3	934.7	836.7	935.4	1,072.5	929.0
5 Business ⁴	77.3	93.4	112.1	104.4	95.2	115.4	103.0	90.2
6 Others ⁵	515.2	605.3	582.2	636.8	534.8	586.9	609.6	570.4
7 All accounts	675.8	857.2	1,435.6	1,675.8	1,466.7	1,637.6	1,785.1	1,589.6
Demand deposit turnover ¹ (seasonally adjusted)								
8 All commercial banks	163.5	201.6	281.4	293.4	307.1	304.7	301.3	315.8
9 Major New York City banks	646.2	813.7	1,100.5	1,129.0	1,252.1	1,211.7	1,255.3	1,292.8
10 Other banks	113.3	134.3	182.8	191.2	198.0	200.7	193.7	202.0
Savings deposit turnover ² (not seasonally adjusted)								
11 ATS/NOW ³	7.8	9.7	14.2	14.3	13.0	14.2	15.4	14.0
12 Business ⁴	7.2	9.3	12.3	12.5	12.1	14.6	13.2	11.4
13 Others ⁵	2.7	3.4	3.7	4.2	3.6	3.9	4.0	3.8
14 All accounts	3.1	4.2	6.6	7.5	6.6	7.3	7.8	7.1

1. Represents accounts of individuals, partnerships, and corporations, and of states and political subdivisions.

2. Excludes special club accounts, such as Christmas and vacation clubs.

3. 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.

4. Represents corporations and other profit-seeking organizations (excluding commercial banks but including savings and loan associations, mutual savings banks, credit unions, the Export-Import Bank, and federally sponsored lending agencies).

5. Savings accounts other than NOW; business; and, from December 1978, ATS.

NOTE: Historical data for the period 1970 through June 1977 have been estimated; these estimates are based in part on the debits series for 233 SMSAs, which were available through June 1977. Back data are available from Publications Services, Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, Washington, D.C. 20551. Debits and turnover data for savings deposits are not available before July 1977.

1.21 MONEY STOCK MEASURES AND COMPONENTS

Billions of dollars, averages of daily figures

Item	1978 Dec.	1979 Dec.	1980 Dec.	1981 Dec.	1982				
					Jan. ¹	Feb. ¹	Mar. ¹	Apr. ¹	May
Seasonally adjusted									
M1-M3 ¹									
1 M1	363.2	389.0	414.5	440.9	448.6	447.3	448.3	452.3	451.5
2 M2	1,403.9	1,518.9	1,656.2 ¹	1,822.7 ¹	1,841.3	1,848.0	1,865.2	1,880.7	1,897.5
3 M3	1,629.0	1,779.4 ¹	1,963.1	2,188.1 ¹	2,204.3	2,215.0	2,235.8	2,258.1	2,278.6
4 L ²	1,938.9	2,153.9	2,370.4	2,642.8 ¹	2,666.1	2,687.2	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
SELECTED COMPONENTS									
5 Currency	97.4	106.1	116.2	123.1	123.8	124.6	125.1	126.3	127.4
6 Traveler's checks ³	3.5	3.7	4.2	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.4	4.4	4.5
7 Demand deposits	253.9	262.2	267.2	236.4	239.3	234.5	233.0	233.0	232.6
8 Other checkable deposits ⁷	8.4	16.9	26.9	77.0	81.1	83.8	85.7	88.6	87.0
9 Savings deposits ⁴	479.9	421.7	398.9	343.6	348.8	348.6	350.7	350.5	350.9
10 Small-denomination time deposits ⁵	533.9	652.6	751.7	854.7	852.3	859.4	870.0	881.6	894.1
11 Large-denomination time deposits ⁶	194.6	221.8	257.9	300.3 ¹	302.6	308.0	312.5	317.1	321.3
Not seasonally adjusted									
M1-M3 ¹									
12 M1	372.5	398.8	424.6	451.2	453.4	437.2	440.0	455.5	445.1
13 M2	1,408.5	1,524.7 ¹	1,662.5 ¹	1,829.4 ¹	1,849.2	1,842.9	1,861.9	1,887.9	1,888.8
14 M3	1,637.5	1,789.2	1,973.9 ¹	2,199.9 ¹	2,217.2	2,216.0	2,237.4	2,266.1	2,268.6
15 L ²	1,946.6	2,162.8	2,380.2	2,653.8 ¹	2,680.4	2,695.0	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
SELECTED COMPONENTS									
16 Currency	99.4	108.2	118.3	125.4	123.3	123.0	123.8	125.7	127.2
17 Traveler's checks ³	3.3	3.5	3.9	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.2	4.2	4.3
18 Demand deposits	261.5	270.1	275.1	243.3	243.6	228.5	228.2	236.1	228.2
19 Other checkable deposits ⁷	8.4	17.0	27.2	78.4	82.5	81.4	83.7	89.5	85.3
20 Overnight RPs and Eurodollars ⁸	24.1	26.3	35.0	38.1	43.2	42.9	43.0	40.4	42.8
21 Savings deposits ⁴	478.0	420.5	398.0	343.0	346.8	344.5	346.1	348.1	347.4
22 Small-denomination time deposits ⁵	531.1	649.7	748.9	851.7	857.5	868.5	879.6	888.2	895.3
Money market mutual funds									
23 General purpose and broker/dealer	7.1	34.4 ¹	61.9 ¹	151.2 ¹	154.9	156.0	159.2	161.9	164.3
24 Institution only	3.1	9.3	13.9	33.7	32.5	30.5	31.5	31.5	32.8
25 Large-denomination time deposits ⁶	198.6	226.0	262.3	305.4 ¹	307.6	314.2	317.4	317.9	320.0

1. Composition of the money stock measures is as follows:

M1: Averages of daily figures for (1) currency outside the Treasury, Federal Reserve Banks, and the vaults of commercial banks; (2) traveler's checks of non-bank 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) negotiable order of withdrawal (NOW) and automatic transfer service (ATS) accounts at banks and thrift institutions, credit union share draft (CUSD) accounts, and demand deposits at mutual savings banks.

M2: M1 plus savings and small-denomination time deposits at all depository institutions, overnight repurchase agreements at commercial banks, overnight Eurodollars held by U.S. residents other than banks at Caribbean branches of member banks, and balances of money market mutual funds (general purpose and broker/dealer).

M3: M2 plus large-denomination time deposits at all depository institutions, term RPs at commercial banks and savings and loan associations, and balances of institution-only money market mutual funds.

2. L: M3 plus other liquid assets such as term Eurodollars held by U.S. residents other than banks, bankers acceptances, commercial paper, Treasury bills and other liquid Treasury securities, and U.S. savings bonds.

3. Outstanding amount of U.S. dollar-denominated traveler's checks of nonbank issuers.

4. Savings deposits exclude NOW and ATS accounts at commercial banks and thrift institutions and CUSDs at credit unions.

5. Small-denomination time deposits—including retail RPs—are those issued in amounts of less than \$100,000.

6. Large-denomination time deposits are those issued in amounts of \$100,000 or more and are net of the holdings of domestic banks, thrift institutions, the U.S. government, money market mutual funds, and foreign banks and official institutions.

7. Includes ATS and NOW balances at all institutions, credit union share draft balances, and demand deposits at mutual savings banks.

8. Overnight (and continuing contract) RPs are those issued by commercial banks to other than depository institutions and money market mutual funds (general purpose and broker/dealer), and overnight Eurodollars are those issued by Caribbean branches of member banks to U.S. residents other than depository institutions and money market mutual funds (general purpose and broker/dealer).

Note. Latest monthly and weekly figures are available from the Board's H.6 (508) release. Back data are available from the Banking Section, Division of Research and Statistics, Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, Washington, D.C. 20551.

Revisions in M2, M3, L, and money market mutual funds reflect the inclusion of three general purpose and broker/dealer money market funds that began reporting in May 1982 though their operations had begun earlier.

1.22 AGGREGATE RESERVES OF DEPOSITORY INSTITUTIONS AND MONETARY BASE¹

Billions of dollars, averages of daily figures

Item	1978 Dec.	1979 Dec.	1980 Dec.	1981				1982					
				Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June
	Seasonally adjusted												
	ADJUSTED FOR CHANGES IN RESERVE REQUIREMENTS ²												
1 Total reserves ³	35.08	36.37	39.01	40.31	40.12	40.15	40.53	41.28	40.93	41.09	41.18	41.33	41.48
2 Nonborrowed reserves	34.22	34.90	37.32	38.86	38.94	39.49	39.89	39.76	39.14	39.53	39.61	40.21	40.28
3 Required reserves	34.85	36.04	38.49	39.90	39.84	39.81	40.21	40.86	40.62	40.73	40.91	40.97	41.13
4 Monetary base ⁴	134.7	145.0	158.0	163.7	163.8	164.3	165.8	167.4	167.9	168.5	169.8	171.0	172.2
	Not seasonally adjusted												
5 Total reserves ³	35.66	36.97	39.70	40.09	40.22	40.33	41.26	42.70	40.74	40.53	41.09	40.98	40.92
6 Nonborrowed reserves	34.80	35.50	38.01	38.63	39.04	39.67	40.63	41.18	38.95	38.98	39.52	39.87	39.72
7 Required reserves	35.43	36.65	39.19	39.67	39.94	39.99	40.94	42.28	40.44	40.18	40.81	40.63	40.57
8 Monetary base ⁴	137.4	147.9	161.0	163.3	163.8	165.6	168.9	168.5	166.1	166.5	168.9	170.4	171.5
	NOT ADJUSTED FOR CHANGES IN RESERVE REQUIREMENTS ⁵												
9 Total reserves ³	41.68	43.91	40.66	40.59	40.71	40.95	41.92	43.20	41.29	39.23	39.56	39.55	39.60
10 Nonborrowed reserves	40.81	42.43	38.97	39.13	39.53	40.29	41.29	41.69	39.50	37.68	37.99	38.43	38.40
11 Required reserves	41.45	43.58	40.15	40.18	40.43	40.60	41.60	42.78	40.98	38.88	39.28	39.19	39.25
12 Monetary base ⁴	144.6	156.2	162.4	163.9	164.3	166.3	169.7	169.1	166.8	165.4	167.6	169.2	170.5

1. Reserve measures from November 1980 to date reflect a one-time increase—estimated at \$550 million to \$600 million—in required reserves associated with the reduction of week-end avoidance activities of a few large banks.

2. Reserve aggregates include required reserves of member banks and Edge Act corporations and other depository institutions. Discontinuities associated with the implementation of the Monetary Control Act, the inclusion of Edge Act corporation reserves, and other changes in Regulation D have been removed.

3. Reserve balances with Federal Reserve Banks (which exclude required clearing balances) plus vault cash at institutions with required reserve balances plus vault cash equal to required reserves at other institutions.

4. Includes reserve balances and required clearing balances at Federal Reserve Banks in the current week plus vault cash held two weeks earlier used to satisfy reserve requirements at all depository institutions plus currency outside the U.S. Treasury, Federal Reserve Banks, the vaults of depository institutions, and surplus vault cash at depository institutions.

5. Reserves of depository institutions series reflect actual reserve requirement percentages with no adjustments to eliminate the effect of changes in Regulation D, including changes associated with the implementation of the Monetary Control Act. Includes required reserves of member banks and Edge Act corporations and, beginning Nov. 13, 1980, other depository institutions. Under the transitional phase-in program of the Monetary Control Act of 1980, the net changes in required reserves of depository institutions have been as follows: effective Nov. 13, 1980, a reduction of \$2.8 billion; Feb. 12, 1981, an increase of \$245 million; Mar. 12, 1981, an increase of \$75 million; May 14, 1981, an increase of \$245 million; Aug. 13, 1981, an increase of \$245 million; Sept. 3, 1981, a reduction of \$1.3 billion; and Nov. 19, 1981, an increase of \$220 million.

NOTE: Latest monthly and weekly figures are available from the Board's H.3(502) statistical release. Back data and estimates of the impact on required reserves and 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.

1.23 LOANS AND SECURITIES All Commercial Banks¹

Billions of dollars; averages of Wednesday figures

Category	1981		1982			1981		1982		
	Dec. ²	Feb. ²	Mar. ²	Apr. ²	May	Dec. ²	Feb. ²	Mar. ²	Apr. ²	May
	Seasonally adjusted					Not seasonally adjusted				
1 Total loans and securities³	1,316.3	1,332.4⁴	1,342.5⁵	1,352.5	1,362.0	1,326.1	1,328.2⁴	1,337.3⁵	1,351.3	1,356.0
2 U.S. Treasury securities	111.0	115.1 ⁴	114.4 ⁵	116.6	116.3	111.4	115.6 ⁴	116.1 ⁵	118.7	115.8
3 Other securities	231.4	232.0 ⁴	233.1 ⁵	234.0	234.9	232.8	231.5	232.6 ⁵	234.0	235.1
4 Total loans and leases ³	973.9	985.2 ⁴	995.0 ⁵	1,002.0	1,010.8	981.8	981.1 ⁴	988.6 ⁵	998.7	1,005.1
5 Commercial and industrial loans	358.0	365.6	370.0	373.1	378.9	360.1	364.2	369.0	375.2	378.9
6 Real estate loans	285.7	289.8 ⁴	292.3 ⁵	293.9	295.5	286.8	289.6 ⁴	291.5 ⁵	293.0	294.4
7 Loans to individuals	185.1	185.7	186.4	186.9	187.4	186.4	185.1	184.7	185.6	186.2
8 Security loans	21.9	20.8	20.9	20.9	20.6	22.7	20.1	20.3	20.9	19.8
9 Loans to nonbank financial institutions	30.2	31.4	32.7	33.3	33.5	31.2	31.5	32.2	33.0	33.0
10 Agricultural loans	33.0	33.8	34.3	34.4	34.5	33.0	33.3	33.6	33.8	34.3
11 Lease financing receivables	12.7	13.1	13.1	13.1	13.1	12.7	13.1	13.1	13.1	13.1
12 All other loans	47.2	45.0	45.3	46.5	47.4	49.2	44.1	44.2	44.1	45.3
MEMO:										
13 Total loans and securities plus loans sold^{4,6}	1,319.1	1,335.2⁴	1,345.3⁵	1,355.4	1,364.8	1,328.9	1,331.0⁴	1,340.1⁵	1,354.2	1,358.8
14 Total loans plus loans sold ^{4,6}	976.7	988.1 ⁴	997.9 ⁵	1,004.8	1,013.6	984.7	983.9 ⁴	991.5 ⁵	1,001.5	1,007.9
15 Total loans sold to affiliates ⁶	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.9	2.8
16 Commercial and industrial loans plus loans sold ⁶	360.2	367.8	372.2	375.3	381.1	362.3	366.5	371.3	377.5	381.2
17 Commercial and industrial loans sold ⁶	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.2
18 Acceptances held	8.9	8.9	9.6	10.3	10.1	9.8	9.1	9.2	9.5	9.5
19 Other commercial and industrial loans	349.1	356.6	360.4	362.8	368.8	350.3	355.2	359.8	365.7	369.4
20 To U.S. addressees ⁷	334.9	344.1	347.7	350.2	355.3	334.3	342.6	347.2	353.0	356.8
21 To non-U.S. addressees	14.2	12.5	12.7	12.6	13.5	16.1	12.6	12.6	12.7	12.6
22 Loans to foreign banks	19.0	16.6	16.1	15.2	15.0	20.0	16.2	15.7	14.7	14.4

1. Includes domestically chartered banks; U.S. branches and agencies of foreign banks, New York investment companies majority owned by foreign banks, and Edge Act corporations owned by domestically chartered and foreign banks.

2. Beginning December 1981, shifts of foreign loans and securities from U.S. banking offices to international banking facilities (IBFs) reduced the levels of several items. Seasonally adjusted data that include adjustments for the amounts shifted from domestic offices to IBFs are available in the Board's G.7 (407) statistical release (available from Publications Services, Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, Washington, D.C. 20551).

3. Excludes loans to commercial banks in the United States.

4. The merger of a commercial bank with a mutual savings bank beginning Feb. 24, 1982, increased total loans and securities \$1.0 billion; U.S. Treasury securities, \$0.1 billion; other securities, \$0.1 billion; total loans and leases, \$0.8 billion, and real estate loans, \$0.7 billion.

5. The merger of a commercial bank with a mutual savings bank beginning Mar. 17, 1982, increased total loans and securities \$0.6 billion, U.S. Treasury securities, \$0.1 billion; other securities \$0.1 billion; total loans and leases, \$0.4 billion, and real estate loans, \$0.4 billion.

6. Loans sold are those sold outright to a bank's own foreign branches, non-consolidated nonbank affiliates of the bank, the bank's holding company (if not a bank), and nonconsolidated nonbank subsidiaries of the holding company.

7. United States includes the 50 states and the District of Columbia.

NOTE. Data are prorated averages of Wednesday estimates for domestically chartered banks, based on weekly reports of a sample of domestically chartered banks and quarterly reports of all domestically chartered banks. For foreign-related institutions, data are averages of month-end estimates based on weekly reports from large agencies and branches and quarterly reports from all agencies, branches, investment companies, and Edge Act corporations engaged in banking.

A16 Domestic Financial Statistics □ July 1982

1.24 MAJOR NONDEPOSIT FUNDS OF COMMERCIAL BANKS¹

Monthly averages, billions of dollars

Source	1980	1981						1982				
	Dec.	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May
Total nondeposit funds												
1 Seasonally adjusted ²	121.9	122.7	123.3	119.8	116.3	116.2	98.7	89.5	87.8	83.5	83.3	81.4
2 Not seasonally adjusted	122.5	124.6	127.4	125.0	118.3	120.8	99.1	87.9	88.1	84.3	84.0	84.7
Federal funds, RPs, and other borrowings from nonbanks ³												
3 Seasonally adjusted	111.0	113.8	110.5	108.2	109.1	110.1	114.4	116.2	113.7	113.5	113.0	113.0
4 Not seasonally adjusted	111.6	115.7	114.6	113.3	111.1	114.7	114.8	114.6	114.0	114.3	113.7	116.3
5 Net balances due to foreign-related institutions, not seasonally adjusted	8.2	6.2	10.1	8.9	4.5	3.4	-18.5	-29.6	-28.8	-32.9	-32.5	-34.4
6 Loans sold to affiliates, not seasonally adjusted ⁴	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8
MIMO												
7 Domestically chartered banks net positions with own foreign branches, not seasonally adjusted ⁵	14.7	14.6	-10.2	-12.3	-15.4	-14.9	-22.4	-27.1	-26.1	-29.0	-29.8	-30.3
8 Gross due from balances	37.5	45.0	43.7	44.5	45.5	47.9	54.9	57.1	57.2	59.2	60.0	59.1
9 Gross due to balances	22.8	30.4	33.5	32.2	30.1	32.9	32.5	30.0	31.1	30.1	30.1	28.8
10 Foreign-related institutions net positions with directly related institutions, not seasonally adjusted ⁶	22.9	20.8	20.4	21.2	19.9	18.4	3.9	-2.5	-2.7	-3.8	-2.7	-4.0
11 Gross due from balances	32.5	37.4	38.0	40.1	38.3	39.1	48.1	50.0	50.5	50.0	49.1	49.4
12 Gross due to balances	55.4	58.2	58.4	61.3	58.2	57.4	52.0	47.5	47.8	46.2	46.4	45.4
Security RP borrowings												
13 Seasonally adjusted ⁷	64.0	69.2	65.7	63.0	64.9	65.0	70.0	73.0	71.0	71.4	71.9	69.0
14 Not seasonally adjusted	62.3	68.9	67.6	65.9	64.7	67.3	68.2	69.2	69.1	70.0	70.4	70.0
U.S. Treasury demand balances ⁸												
15 Seasonally adjusted	9.5	10.9	8.3	9.3	11.1	12.1	11.8	13.5	22.2	17.6	13.6	15.4
16 Not seasonally adjusted	9.0	10.8	7.5	10.9	13.3	9.7	11.3	14.5	20.1	15.6	13.8	15.4
Time deposits, \$100,000 or more ⁹												
17 Seasonally adjusted	267.0	313.1	321.7	324.7	324.8	323.4	324.0	324.3	327.2	332.0	334.4	341.1
18 Not seasonally adjusted	272.4	304.7	314.8	320.2	322.6	324.6	330.3	330.6	335.3	337.2	335.6	339.9

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.

2. Includes seasonally adjusted federal funds, RPs, and other borrowings from nonbanks and not seasonally adjusted net Eurodollars and loans to affiliates. 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. Includes averages of daily figures for member banks and averages of current and previous month-end data for foreign-related institutions.

4. Loans initially booked by the bank and later sold to affiliates that are still held by affiliates. Averages of Wednesday data.

5. Averages of daily figures for member and nonmember banks.

6. Averages of daily data.

7. Based on daily average data reported by 122 large banks

8. Includes U.S. Treasury demand deposits and Treasury tax-and-loan notes at commercial banks. Averages of daily data.

9. Averages of Wednesday figures.

NOTE.—Beginning December 1981, shifts of foreign assets and liabilities from U.S. banking offices to international banking facilities (IBFs) reduced levels for several items as follows: lines 1 and 2, \$22.4 billion; lines 3 and 4, \$1.7 billion; line 5, \$20.7 billion; line 7, \$3.1 billion, and line 10, \$17.6 billion. For January 1982, levels were reduced as follows: lines 1 and 2, \$29.6 billion; lines 3 and 4, \$2.4 billion; line 5, \$27.2 billion; line 7, \$4.7 billion; and line 10, \$22.4 billion.

For January 1982, levels were reduced as follows: lines 1 and 2, \$29.6 billion; lines 3 and 4, \$2.4 billion; line 5, \$27.2 billion; line 7, \$4.7 billion; and line 10, \$22.4 billion.

For February 1982 the levels were reduced as follows: lines 1 and 2, \$30.3 billion; lines 3 and 4, \$2.4 billion; line 5, \$27.9 billion; line 7, \$4.8 billion; and line 10, \$23.1 billion. For March the levels were reduced as follows: lines 1 and 2, \$30.8 billion; lines 3 and 4, \$2.4 billion; line 5, \$28.4 billion; line 7, \$4.8 billion and line 10, \$23.6 billion. For April the levels were reduced as follows: lines 1 and 2, \$31.3 billion; lines 3 and 4, \$2.4 billion; line 5, \$28.9 billion; line 7, \$4.9 billion; and line 10, \$23.9 billion.

1.25 ASSETS AND LIABILITIES OF COMMERCIAL BANKING INSTITUTIONS Last-Wednesday-of-Month Series

Billions of dollars except for number of banks

Account	1981					1982					
	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June
DOMESTICALLY CHARTERED COMMERCIAL BANKS¹											
1 Loans and securities, excluding interbank	1,221.3	1,242.5	1,239.9	1,249.4	1,267.4	1,261.2	1,271.2	1,285.8	1,292.6	1,300.7	1,315.2
2 Loans, excluding interbank	888.7	906.2	902.9	912.8	926.4	920.1	929.1	939.9	947.2	954.3	969.0
3 Commercial and industrial	301.2	308.5	308.5	312.6	320.3	321.0	325.6	332.4	336.7	341.9	348.5
4 Other	587.5	597.8	594.3	600.2	606.0	599.1	603.5	607.5	610.5	612.4	620.6
5 U.S. Treasury securities	111.3	109.4	110.0	106.7	109.8	111.5	112.3	114.5	113.0	111.5	113.3
6 Other securities	221.4	226.9	227.1	229.9	231.3	229.6	229.8	231.4	232.4	234.9	232.9
7 Cash assets, total	168.4	190.2	149.8	162.8	173.1	155.3	151.6	164.5	153.6	153.0	165.4
8 Currency and coin	20.0	19.2	19.7	18.3	22.0	19.7	19.7	19.8	19.9	20.0	20.1
9 Reserves with Federal Reserve Banks	25.4	26.8	25.3	26.1	28.0	30.2	24.8	25.7	25.5	21.7	18.3
10 Balances with depository institutions	61.4	68.9	49.3	52.0	54.5	50.3	51.0	55.9	52.4	54.9	59.6
11 Cash items in process of collection	61.6	75.4	55.5	66.4	68.6	55.0	56.1	64.0	55.8	56.3	67.5
12 Other assets ²	168.3	184.5	175.5	194.4	211.2	197.0	201.9	219.3	206.6	209.9	223.1
13 Total assets/total liabilities and capital	1,558.0	1,617.2	1,565.2	1,606.7	1,651.8	1,613.5	1,624.7	1,669.5	1,652.9	1,663.6	1,703.8
14 Deposits	1,181.3	1,224.4	1,177.1	1,206.0	1,240.3	1,205.8	1,213.7	1,250.8	1,231.0	1,244.0	1,284.5
15 Demand	342.5	378.0	324.0	339.2	363.9	322.3	316.7	338.3	315.5	315.4	345.1
16 Savings	217.2	216.7	214.0	217.9	222.4	223.0	222.5	229.9	226.6	227.6	228.8
17 Time	621.6	629.7	639.1	648.9	654.0	660.5	674.4	682.6	688.9	701.0	710.6
18 Borrowings	164.4	176.9	174.5	179.3	191.2	191.9	191.0	196.4	201.1	195.1	189.7
19 Other liabilities	89.8	91.4	89.3	95.2	91.7	89.7	92.5	94.4	92.4	93.9	96.7
20 Residual (assets less liabilities)	122.5	124.4	124.3	126.2	129.6	126.1	127.5	128.0	128.4	130.6	132.9
MEMO:											
21 U.S. Treasury note balances included in borrowing	6.4	15.3	13.9	5.6	13.6	16.7	17.1	10.9	16.6	7.1	7.5
22 Number of banks	14,720	14,720	14,740	14,743	14,744	14,690	14,702	14,709	14,710	14,722	14,736
ALL COMMERCIAL BANKING INSTITUTIONS³											
23 Loans and securities, excluding interbank	1,306.7	1,334.3	1,324.7	1,335.5	1,330.0	1,321.6	1,331.5	1,345.8	1,350.7	1,358.5	1,374.1
24 Loans, excluding interbank	969.8	993.8	983.6	994.7	984.5	975.8	984.4	995.1	1,000.6	1,007.6	1,023.6
25 Commercial and industrial	354.2	366.3	361.7	365.5	360.8	360.3	364.6	372.4	374.7	379.3	386.5
26 Other	615.6	627.5	621.9	629.2	623.7	615.5	619.7	622.7	625.8	628.3	637.1
27 U.S. Treasury securities	115.3	111.6	111.9	108.8	112.5	114.5	115.5	117.6	116.1	114.3	116.2
28 Other securities	223.4	228.9	229.2	232.0	233.0	231.4	231.6	233.1	234.1	236.6	234.3
29 Cash assets, total	205.2	234.5	165.4	179.3	188.1	170.0	165.8	178.8	168.1	167.7	180.4
30 Currency and coin	20.1	19.2	19.7	18.3	22.0	19.8	19.7	18.9	19.9	20.0	20.2
31 Reserves with Federal Reserve Banks	26.6	28.1	26.6	27.5	29.3	31.3	26.1	26.9	26.8	23.0	19.7
32 Balances with depository institutions	95.7	110.7	62.5	66.0	67.1	62.7	63.0	68.0	64.6	67.3	72.2
33 Cash items in process of collection	62.9	76.5	56.6	67.4	69.6	56.1	57.1	65.0	56.8	57.3	68.5
34 Other assets ²	233.7	251.0	244.0	267.0	288.7	274.2	278.1	295.2	280.3	285.9	300.0
35 Total assets/total liabilities and capital	1,745.6	1,819.8	1,734.0	1,781.7	1,806.8	1,765.8	1,775.5	1,819.9	1,799.1	1,812.1	1,854.5
36 Deposits	1,250.3	1,293.7	1,224.6	1,254.1	1,288.7	1,251.5	1,258.3	1,295.0	1,272.7	1,286.2	1,325.6
37 Demand	378.3	412.2	337.1	352.6	377.7	335.1	329.4	350.8	327.9	327.9	357.4
38 Savings	217.5	216.9	214.3	218.1	222.6	223.2	222.8	230.2	226.9	227.8	229.1
39 Time	654.5	664.7	673.1	683.4	688.3	693.1	706.2	714.0	717.9	730.4	739.2
40 Borrowings	223.5	242.7	236.8	246.2	250.8	253.5	255.9	260.0	260.8	255.3	253.2
41 Other liabilities	147.4	157.0	146.4	153.3	135.6	132.8	131.8	135.0	135.3	138.2	140.9
42 Residual (assets less liabilities)	124.4	126.3	126.3	128.1	131.5	128.1	129.4	129.9	130.3	132.5	134.8
MEMO:											
43 U.S. Treasury note balances included in borrowing	6.4	15.3	13.9	5.6	13.6	16.7	17.1	10.9	16.6	7.1	7.5
44 Number of banks	15,189	15,189	15,209	15,212	15,213	15,185	15,201	15,214	15,215	15,235	15,254

1. Domestically chartered commercial banks include all commercial banks in the United States except branches of foreign banks; included are member and non-member banks, stock savings banks, and nondeposit trust companies.

2. Other assets include loans to U.S. commercial banks.

3. Commercial banking institutions include domestically chartered commercial banks, branches and agencies of foreign banks, Edge Act and Agreement corporations, and New York State foreign investment corporations.

NOTE: Figures are partly estimated. They include all bank-premises subsidiaries and other significant majority-owned domestic subsidiaries. Data for domestically chartered commercial banks are for the last Wednesday of the month. Data for other banking institutions are for the last day of the quarter until June 1981; beginning July 1981, these data are estimates made on the last Wednesday of the month based on a weekly reporting sample of foreign-related institutions and quarter-end condition report data.

A18 Domestic Financial Statistics | July 1982

1.26 ALL LARGE WEEKLY REPORTING COMMERCIAL BANKS with Domestic Assets of \$750 Million or More on December 31, 1977, Assets and Liabilities, 1982

Millions of dollars, Wednesday figures

Account	May 5	May 12	May 19	May 26	June 2 ¹	June 9 ²	June 16 ³	June 23 ³	June 30 ³
1 Cash items in process of collection	48,215	45,426	45,233	44,466	59,329	42,741	49,322	43,056	53,252
2 Demand deposits due from banks in the United States	6,416	6,224	6,425	6,542	8,394	6,726	7,322	6,512	7,215
3 All other cash and due from depository institutions	32,594	35,201	35,136	31,425	36,155	33,454	32,957	34,041	28,567
4 Total loans and securities	623,485	616,115	612,505	614,907	623,221	620,563	621,766	614,506	624,979
<i>Securities</i>									
5 U.S. Treasury securities	38,157	37,628	37,378	36,396	36,938	38,056	37,245	36,819	37,020
6 Trading account	8,110	8,518	8,195	7,076	7,767	8,266	7,683	7,301	7,821
7 Investment account, by maturity	30,047	29,110	29,183	29,320	29,170	29,790	29,562	29,518	29,199
8 One year or less	10,083	9,696	9,317	9,484	9,573	9,966	10,046	10,118	9,822
9 Over one through five years	17,804	17,260	17,545	17,519	17,055	17,282	17,051	17,018	16,995
10 Over five years	2,159	2,154	2,321	2,317	2,542	2,542	2,464	2,382	2,382
11 Other securities	80,912	79,228	79,119	80,984	80,609	81,164	79,348	78,883	78,083
12 Trading account	5,300	3,611	3,456	4,770	4,816	5,290	3,708	3,226	2,862
13 Investment account	75,612	75,617	75,662	76,214	75,792	75,874	75,640	75,658	75,221
14 U.S. government agencies	15,933	15,963	16,024	15,829	15,798	15,733	15,622	15,554	15,516
15 States and political subdivisions, by maturity	56,773	56,698	56,630	57,303	57,006	57,037	56,947	57,074	56,512
16 One year or less	7,769	7,675	7,659	8,247	8,103	8,151	8,098	8,247	7,657
17 Over one year	49,004	49,023	48,971	49,056	48,902	48,885	48,849	48,827	48,856
18 Other bonds, corporate stocks and securities	2,906	2,955	3,008	3,082	2,988	3,103	3,071	3,029	3,193
<i>Loans</i>									
19 Federal funds sold ¹	38,948	34,782	31,752	31,640	35,426	31,920	35,649	31,572	36,336
20 To commercial banks	27,661	24,376	22,030	21,255	25,600	21,819	25,416	24,384	24,947
21 To nonbank brokers and dealers in securities	8,363	7,477	7,133	7,625	7,051	7,306	7,397	8,400	8,398
22 To others	2,925	2,928	2,588	2,760	2,775	2,795	2,836	2,788	2,990
23 Other loans, gross	478,204	477,267	477,075	478,717	483,115	482,364	482,493	480,149	486,362
24 Commercial and industrial	207,957	207,542	207,509	208,362	209,058	209,589	209,489	208,505	212,150
25 Bankers acceptances and commercial paper	4,453	4,406	4,941	5,131	5,320	4,924	4,909	3,911	4,165
26 All other	203,504	203,136	202,657	203,231	203,737	204,665	204,580	204,594	207,985
27 U.S. addresses	196,854	196,353	195,917	196,392	196,854	197,697	197,691	197,643	200,840
28 Non-U.S. addressees	6,650	6,783	6,740	6,839	6,883	6,968	6,889	6,951	7,145
29 Real estate	128,500	128,704	128,902	128,956	129,098	129,196	129,466	129,730	129,707
30 To individuals for personal expenditures	72,090	71,771	71,780	71,783	72,207	72,179	72,316	72,435	72,674
To financial institutions									
31 Commercial banks in the United States	6,027	6,038	5,996	6,133	6,858	6,943	6,737	6,625	6,965
32 Banks in foreign countries	7,225	7,245	7,391	6,649	7,513	6,946	7,026	6,925	7,236
33 Sales finance, personal finance companies, etc.	11,269	11,138	10,893	11,222	11,504	11,249	11,637	11,137	11,322
34 Other financial institutions	16,412	16,561	16,396	16,225	16,264	16,305	16,232	16,143	16,356
35 To nonbank brokers and dealers in securities	5,256	5,297	5,087	6,292	6,455	6,682	6,021	5,509	6,034
36 To others for purchasing and carrying securities ²	2,592	2,666	2,602	2,590	2,601	2,603	2,547	2,519	2,687
37 To finance agricultural production	6,108	6,127	6,185	6,222	6,208	6,213	6,288	6,310	6,347
38 All other	14,767	13,679	14,245	14,284	15,348	14,460	14,734	14,310	14,882
39 Less: Unearned income	5,843	5,868	5,896	5,903	5,859	5,896	5,916	5,912	5,871
40 Loan loss reserve	6,892	6,922	6,923	6,929	7,007	7,045	7,053	7,006	6,950
41 Other loans, net	465,468	464,477	464,256	465,885	470,248	469,423	469,524	467,230	473,541
42 Lease financing receivables	11,088	11,078	11,084	11,084	11,089	11,100	11,095	11,086	11,127
43 All other assets	112,978	113,314	112,077	109,501	112,869	113,197	115,206	112,307	115,852
44 Total assets	834,777	827,358	822,461	817,926	851,057	827,781	837,668	821,507	840,992
<i>Deposits</i>									
45 Demand deposits	166,522	160,003	162,126	158,222	179,471	158,284	168,528	155,401	178,334
46 Mutual savings banks	583	553	536	515	651	501	528	433	623
47 Individuals, partnerships, and corporations	124,032	122,148	121,654	119,961	133,774	122,844	126,610	117,706	133,158
48 States and political subdivisions	5,386	4,189	4,324	4,980	4,521	3,837	4,577	4,430	5,662
49 U.S. government	3,577	2,056	2,980	1,848	1,148	1,264	3,476	2,424	2,337
50 Commercial banks in the United States	18,514	17,102	17,971	17,729	23,721	16,667	18,916	16,848	20,386
51 Banks in foreign countries	6,768	6,590	6,755	6,357	7,508	6,111	6,817	6,495	6,659
52 Foreign governments and official institutions	1,085	1,013	933	1,043	826	1,100	848	1,699	1,689
53 Certified and officers' checks	6,577	6,352	6,972	5,788	7,321	6,133	6,506	6,215	7,819
54 Time and savings deposits	374,624	375,802	376,728	379,592	381,227	382,513	380,658	380,454	385,112
55 Savings	80,043	79,562	79,590	79,290	80,795	80,709	80,384	78,880	79,628
56 Individuals and nonprofit organizations	76,654	76,066	76,182	75,776	77,363	77,294	77,016	75,537	76,146
57 Partnerships and corporations operated for profit	2,807	2,812	2,776	2,797	2,823	2,828	2,769	2,770	2,770
58 Domestic governmental units	564	669	608	695	587	561	579	552	691
59 All other	16	15	24	22	21	25	20	20	21
60 Time	294,582	296,239	297,139	300,302	300,432	301,804	301,273	301,574	305,483
61 Individuals, partnerships, and corporations	257,534	258,670	259,904	262,526	263,021	264,591	264,764	264,902	269,334
62 States and political subdivisions	21,285	21,446	21,349	21,654	21,546	21,388	20,761	21,023	20,069
63 U.S. government	560	528	512	538	541	541	534	574	576
64 Commercial banks in the United States	10,821	11,063	10,789	10,947	10,686	10,717	10,677	10,636	10,867
65 Foreign governments, official institutions, and banks	4,382	4,531	4,585	4,636	4,638	4,565	4,537	4,440	4,637
<i>Liabilities for borrowed money</i>									
66 Borrowings from Federal Reserve Banks	356	858	175	452	550	5,088	838	145	502
67 Treasury tax-and-loan notes	12,125	11,214	5,150	4,713	4,569	1,160	7,029	8,470	4,950
68 All other liabilities for borrowed money ³	151,922	150,689	148,351	145,040	154,230	150,687	149,624	143,644	139,041
69 Other liabilities and subordinated notes and debentures	73,446	72,806	74,219	74,059	74,606	73,710	73,760	77,362	76,698
70 Total liabilities	778,996	771,373	766,749	762,078	794,654	771,441	781,436	765,475	784,636
71 Residual (total assets minus total liabilities) ⁴	55,781	55,985	55,711	55,848	56,403	56,340	56,232	56,032	56,355

1. Includes securities purchased under agreements to resell.
 2. Other than financial institutions and brokers and dealers.
 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. Not a measure of equity capital for use in capital adequacy analysis or for other analytic uses.

NOTE. Beginning in the week ending Dec. 9, 1981, shifts of assets and liabilities to international banking facilities (IBFs) reduced the amounts reported in some items, especially in loans to foreigners and to a lesser extent in time deposits. Based on preliminary reports, the large weekly reporting banks shifted \$4.7 billion of assets to their IBFs in the five weeks ending Jan. 13, 1982. Domestic offices net positions with IBFs are now included in net due from or net due to related institutions. More detail will be available later.

1.27 LARGE WEEKLY REPORTING COMMERCIAL BANKS with Domestic Assets of \$1 Billion or More on December 31, 1977, Assets and Liabilities

Millions of dollars, Wednesday figures, 1982

Account	May 5	May 12	May 19	May 26	June 2 ^a	June 9 ^b	June 16 ^b	June 23 ^b	June 30 ^b
1 Cash items in process of collection	45,342	42,782	42,621	41,809	55,704	40,333	46,157	40,335	50,178
2 Demand deposits due from banks in the United States	5,763	5,616	5,807	5,850	7,511	6,145	6,623	5,901	6,594
3 All other cash and due from depository institutions	30,141	32,793	32,490	28,801	33,621	31,020	30,425	31,082	26,062
4 Total loans and securities	583,854	576,792	573,641	576,240	583,875	581,187	582,341	575,626	585,269
<i>Securities</i>									
5 U.S. Treasury securities	35,205	34,637	34,438	33,471	33,992	35,071	34,191	33,703	33,860
6 Trading account	7,995	8,362	8,094	6,991	7,649	8,194	7,591	7,208	7,710
7 Investment account, by maturity	27,210	26,276	26,344	26,480	26,343	26,877	26,600	26,494	26,150
8 One year or less	9,072	8,684	8,340	8,532	8,604	8,923	8,965	8,980	8,821
9 Over one through five years	16,252	15,711	15,956	15,907	15,468	15,684	15,442	15,396	15,222
10 Over five years	1,886	1,880	2,048	2,042	2,270	2,270	2,193	2,109	2,107
11 Other securities	74,558	72,890	72,736	74,593	74,258	74,781	72,988	72,513	71,756
12 Trading account	5,166	3,504	3,333	4,653	4,719	5,178	3,609	3,127	2,777
13 Investment account	69,393	69,386	69,403	69,940	69,539	69,603	69,378	69,386	68,979
14 U.S. government agencies	14,751	14,779	14,824	14,637	14,584	14,516	14,428	14,341	14,309
15 States and political subdivision, by maturity	51,923	51,836	51,758	52,408	52,155	52,178	52,080	52,216	51,674
16 One year or less	6,983	6,884	6,863	7,436	7,320	7,373	7,309	7,412	6,904
17 Over one year	44,940	44,953	44,895	44,972	44,835	44,805	44,771	44,804	44,770
18 Other bonds, corporate stocks and securities	2,719	2,770	2,821	2,895	2,800	2,909	2,870	2,828	2,996
<i>Loans</i>									
19 Federal funds sold ¹	34,541	30,601	28,064	28,220	31,475	27,840	31,638	28,118	32,335
20 To commercial banks	23,869	20,987	19,075	18,547	22,344	18,536	22,162	17,849	21,814
21 To nonbank brokers and dealers in securities	7,812	6,780	6,495	7,015	6,395	6,639	6,773	7,625	7,644
22 To others	2,830	2,834	2,494	2,658	2,665	2,665	2,703	2,649	2,877
23 Other loans, gross	451,293	450,340	450,196	451,763	456,696	455,411	455,468	453,179	459,113
24 Commercial and industrial	197,539	197,196	197,233	197,927	198,611	199,172	199,091	198,149	197,582
25 Bankers' acceptances and commercial paper	4,316	4,267	4,800	5,002	5,178	4,775	4,779	3,781	4,033
26 All other	193,223	192,929	192,433	192,925	193,433	194,397	194,312	194,368	197,549
27 U.S. addressees	186,669	186,243	185,795	186,196	186,667	187,546	187,537	187,535	190,527
28 Non-U.S. addressees	6,554	6,686	6,638	6,729	6,766	6,851	6,774	6,833	7,022
29 Real estate	121,378	121,557	121,743	121,796	121,928	122,030	122,287	122,545	122,497
30 To individuals for personal expenditures	64,706	64,398	64,416	64,383	64,853	64,774	64,888	64,998	65,232
31 To financial institutions									
32 Commercial banks in the United States	5,815	5,846	5,834	5,968	6,715	6,785	6,600	6,468	6,785
33 Banks in foreign countries	7,141	7,169	7,307	6,573	7,438	6,869	6,926	6,844	7,153
34 Sales finance, personal finance companies, etc	11,081	10,955	10,713	11,041	11,315	11,069	11,452	10,956	11,136
35 Other financial institutions	16,015	16,161	15,992	15,817	15,864	15,898	15,808	15,729	15,938
36 To nonbank brokers and dealers in securities	5,205	5,739	5,038	6,240	6,398	6,619	5,966	5,460	5,981
37 To others for purchasing and carrying securities ²	2,374	2,452	2,390	2,373	2,378	2,377	2,327	2,296	2,471
38 To finance agricultural production	8,956	8,969	6,025	6,091	6,046	6,049	6,124	6,144	6,179
39 All other	14,063	12,988	13,504	13,583	14,550	13,768	13,999	13,590	14,158
40 Unearned income	5,189	5,213	5,238	5,246	5,210	5,246	5,263	5,256	5,222
41 Loan loss reserve	6,524	6,854	6,584	6,540	6,636	6,670	6,680	6,680	6,574
42 Other loans, net	439,579	438,664	438,403	439,956	444,250	443,486	443,524	441,293	447,317
43 Case financing receivables	10,748	10,739	10,740	10,741	10,745	10,757	10,751	10,756	10,795
44 All other assets	109,186	109,517	108,424	105,757	108,975	109,381	111,293	108,525	111,914
44 Total assets	785,034	778,240	773,725	769,198	800,432	778,823	787,590	772,226	790,811
<i>Deposits</i>									
45 Demand deposits	154,614	148,817	150,902	146,990	166,832	147,175	156,300	144,217	166,137
46 Mutual savings banks	558	534	521	500	629	484	507	417	509
47 Individuals, partnerships, and corporations	114,990	113,283	112,996	111,084	124,087	113,975	117,387	109,296	123,812
48 States and political subdivisions	4,732	3,720	3,802	4,480	4,001	3,412	3,925	3,778	5,021
49 U.S. government	3,248	1,892	2,701	1,693	1,007	1,109	2,976	2,091	2,126
50 Commercial banks in the United States	17,023	15,755	16,573	16,357	21,827	15,356	17,456	15,524	18,883
51 Banks in foreign countries	6,693	6,516	6,677	6,300	7,442	6,050	6,720	6,426	6,543
52 Foreign governments and official institutions	1,083	1,008	926	1,034	822	920	1,099	833	1,698
53 Certified and officers' checks	6,288	6,099	6,706	5,543	7,017	5,869	6,229	5,851	7,454
54 Time and savings deposits	351,538	352,509	353,523	356,168	357,680	358,741	357,958	356,798	361,360
55 Savings	73,857	73,420	73,463	73,201	74,581	74,493	74,179	72,821	73,495
56 Individuals and nonprofit organizations	70,732	70,185	70,306	69,940	71,397	71,330	71,060	69,727	70,291
57 Partnerships and corporations operated for profit	2,587	2,588	2,559	2,577	2,608	2,608	2,553	2,552	2,554
58 Domestic governmental units	521	632	574	662	554	529	546	522	628
59 All other	16	15	24	22	21	25	20	20	21
60 Time	277,681	279,089	280,060	282,967	283,099	284,248	283,779	283,977	287,865
61 Individuals, partnerships, and corporations	242,665	243,609	244,890	247,286	247,771	249,103	249,296	249,344	253,681
62 States and political subdivisions	19,625	19,726	19,637	19,918	19,833	19,683	19,100	19,349	18,478
63 U.S. government	508	477	461	483	487	483	477	516	514
64 Commercial banks in the United States	10,500	10,746	10,487	10,643	10,370	10,412	10,368	10,327	10,555
65 Foreign governments, official institutions, and banks	4,382	4,531	4,585	4,636	4,638	4,565	4,537	4,440	4,637
66 Liabilities for borrowed money									
67 Borrowings from Federal Reserve Banks	311	808	130	421	550	5,061	803	105	356
68 Treasury tax-and-loan notes	11,251	10,411	4,738	4,372	4,272	1,085	6,534	7,878	4,494
69 All other liabilities for borrowed money ³	143,735	142,500	140,124	136,900	145,768	142,325	141,553	135,405	131,056
70 Other liabilities and subordinated notes and debentures	71,328	70,761	72,136	72,061	72,507	71,679	71,772	75,277	74,550
70 Total liabilities	732,797	725,806	721,552	716,912	747,610	726,065	734,921	719,679	737,954
71 Residual (total assets minus total liabilities) ⁴	52,237	52,434	52,173	52,287	52,822	52,757	52,669	52,547	52,857

1 Includes securities purchased under agreements to resell.
 2 Other than financial institutions and brokers and dealers.
 3 Includes federal funds purchased and securities sold under agreement 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 Not a measure of equity capital for use in capital adequacy analysis or for other analytic uses.

A20 Domestic Financial Statistics [] July 1982

1.28 LARGE WEEKLY REPORTING COMMERCIAL BANKS IN NEW YORK CITY Assets and Liabilities

Millions of dollars, Wednesday figures, 1982

Account	May 5	May 12	May 19	May 26	June 2 ^p	June 9 ^p	June 16 ^p	June 23 ^p	June 30 ^p
1 Cash items in process of collection	13,276	12,289	13,683	13,600	15,493	12,860	13,436	11,962	16,444
2 Demand deposits due from banks in the United States	1,195	1,081	1,147	1,276	1,743	1,362	1,406	1,216	1,370
3 All other cash and due from depository institutions	7,511	8,290	6,928	4,282	7,800	6,327	7,543	5,122	4,324
4 Total loans and securities¹	137,508	134,608	134,254	135,964	138,067	135,906	136,397	135,226	138,540
<i>Securities</i>									
5 U.S. Treasury securities ²									
6 Trading account ²									
7 Investment account, by maturity	6,812	6,030	6,471	6,480	6,492	6,629	6,231	6,172	6,032
8 One year or less	1,629	1,135	1,129	1,141	1,089	1,040	1,012	1,014	909
9 Over one through five years	4,731	4,437	4,680	4,649	4,543	4,735	4,441	4,431	4,397
10 Over five years	453	458	662	690	859	854	778	727	726
11 Other securities ²									
12 Trading account ²									
13 Investment account	14,469	14,463	14,499	15,123	14,962	15,056	15,015	14,907	14,785
14 U.S. government agencies	2,036	2,036	2,086	2,062	2,057	2,042	2,035	2,027	2,006
15 States and political subdivision, by maturity	11,607	11,572	11,538	12,118	12,057	12,065	12,026	11,934	11,669
16 One year or less	2,063	2,027	1,984	2,561	2,506	2,496	2,449	2,356	2,034
17 Over one year	9,543	9,545	9,554	9,556	9,551	9,569	9,577	9,578	9,635
18 Other bonds, corporate stocks and securities	826	855	875	944	848	949	954	946	1,111
<i>Loans</i>									
19 Federal funds sold ³	9,250	7,378	7,210	7,488	8,222	7,121	7,081	8,066	9,073
20 To commercial banks	4,789	3,465	3,722	3,685	4,311	3,338	3,052	3,356	4,360
21 To nonbank brokers and dealers in securities	3,157	2,624	2,396	2,572	2,775	2,854	2,994	3,300	3,324
22 To others	1,304	1,289	1,092	1,232	1,136	929	1,035	1,410	1,388
23 Other loans, gross	110,672	110,460	109,808	110,616	112,158	110,880	111,874	109,836	112,372
24 Commercial and industrial	58,957	58,590	58,151	58,677	58,927	59,212	59,644	58,861	59,868
25 Bankers acceptances and commercial paper	1,478	1,468	1,546	1,770	1,757	1,545	1,678	1,191	1,457
26 All other	57,478	57,122	56,605	56,908	57,170	57,667	57,967	57,670	58,412
27 U.S. addressees	56,091	55,691	55,104	55,474	55,698	56,187	56,458	56,217	56,893
28 Non-U.S. addressees	1,388	1,431	1,500	1,434	1,472	1,480	1,509	1,453	1,518
29 Real estate	17,961	18,017	18,072	18,129	18,167	18,202	18,260	18,316	18,336
30 To individuals for personal expenditures	11,210	11,194	11,187	11,182	11,105	11,110	11,143	11,166	11,172
31 To financial institutions									
Commercial banks in the United States	1,857	1,718	1,637	1,678	1,946	1,968	1,684	1,650	2,121
Banks in foreign countries	2,994	3,089	3,296	2,639	3,306	2,662	2,914	2,801	2,895
Sales finance, personal finance companies, etc.	4,830	4,818	4,561	4,731	5,058	4,903	5,186	4,829	4,924
Other financial institutions	4,789	4,887	4,818	4,729	4,823	4,879	4,745	4,662	4,704
32 To nonbank brokers and dealers in securities	3,214	3,564	3,265	3,892	3,683	3,382	3,291	3,054	3,644
33 To others for purchasing and carrying securities ⁴	637	697	632	642	653	650	645	622	619
34 To finance agricultural production	400	405	414	404	391	377	361	354	337
35 All other	3,822	3,480	3,775	3,912	4,097	3,535	4,001	3,522	3,750
36 Less: Unearned income	1,466	1,473	1,495	1,507	1,496	1,500	1,514	1,504	1,501
37 Loan loss reserve	2,229	2,250	2,239	2,238	2,271	2,281	2,289	2,250	2,221
41 Other loans, net	106,977	106,736	106,074	106,872	108,391	107,099	108,070	106,082	108,649
42 Lease financing receivables	2,282	2,278	2,278	2,276	2,258	2,262	2,265	2,267	2,269
43 All other assets ⁵	48,193	46,888	46,764	43,812	45,955	44,100	43,966	42,404	44,348
44 Total assets	209,965	205,434	205,054	201,210	211,317	202,817	205,013	198,196	207,295
<i>Deposits</i>									
45 Demand deposits	43,568	40,603	43,774	41,772	47,201	40,895	43,330	40,029	49,228
46 Mutual savings banks	238	259	267	247	303	228	251	196	293
47 Individuals, partnerships, and corporations	29,253	27,348	29,150	27,750	31,592	28,479	28,896	26,556	32,610
48 States and political subdivisions	684	372	409	966	471	488	532	584	756
49 U.S. government	876	613	728	426	159	296	1,045	586	541
50 Commercial banks in the United States	3,676	3,408	3,986	4,238	4,985	3,408	3,821	3,745	5,032
51 Banks in foreign countries	5,119	5,026	5,085	4,788	5,721	4,569	5,186	4,953	4,938
52 Foreign governments and official institutions	853	699	697	814	590	698	887	628	1,498
53 Certified and officers' checks	2,868	2,878	3,453	2,542	3,380	2,729	2,711	2,780	3,561
54 Time and savings deposits	67,873	68,728	69,467	68,498	67,939	68,151	68,438	67,502	70,010
55 Savings	9,536	9,553	9,614	9,679	9,694	9,670	9,714	9,581	9,682
56 Individuals and nonprofit organizations	9,195	9,138	9,225	9,249	9,337	9,328	9,354	9,241	9,303
57 Partnerships and corporations operated for profit	230	229	227	230	234	235	230	228	234
58 Domestic governmental units	110	183	160	198	121	105	129	110	143
59 All other	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
60 Time	58,337	59,175	59,854	58,819	58,245	58,481	58,723	57,921	60,328
61 Individuals, partnerships, and corporations	49,407	50,000	50,857	49,764	49,302	49,798	50,117	49,493	52,070
62 States and political subdivisions	2,342	2,331	2,273	2,336	2,433	2,355	2,277	2,286	1,935
63 U.S. government	114	114	104	124	123	115	114	119	127
64 Commercial banks in the United States	4,279	4,451	4,324	4,300	4,119	4,022	4,044	3,955	3,971
65 Foreign governments, official institutions, and banks	2,195	2,280	2,295	2,294	2,268	2,192	2,171	2,068	2,225
<i>Liabilities for borrowed money</i>									
66 Borrowings from Federal Reserve Banks		675		365		2,415	17		
67 Treasury tax-and-loan notes	3,396	3,200	1,364	1,376	1,266	289	2,370	2,358	1,171
68 All other liabilities for borrowed money ⁶	49,076	46,900	44,685	43,326	48,115	45,167	45,074	40,492	39,433
69 Other liabilities and subordinated notes and debentures	28,558	27,718	28,226	28,405	29,120	28,131	28,098	30,219	29,722
70 Total liabilities	192,472	187,824	187,518	183,744	193,642	185,048	187,328	180,601	189,565
71 Residual (total assets minus total liabilities) ⁷	17,493	17,610	17,536	17,466	17,674	17,768	17,685	17,596	17,730

1. Excludes trading account securities.

2. Not available due to confidentiality.

3. Includes securities purchased under agreements to resell.

4. Other than financial institutions and brokers and dealers.

5. Includes trading account securities.

6. Includes federal funds purchased and securities sold under agreements to repurchase.

7. Not a measure of equity capital for use in capital adequacy analysis or for other analytic uses.

1.29 LARGE WEEKLY REPORTING COMMERCIAL BANKS Balance Sheet Memoranda

Millions of dollars, Wednesday figures, 1982

Account	May 5	May 12	May 19	May 26	June 2 ^P	June 9 ^P	June 16 ^P	June 23 ^P	June 30 ^P
BANKS WITH ASSETS OF \$750 MILLION OR MORE									
1 Total loans (gross) and securities adjusted ¹	602,533	598,491	597,298	600,350	603,629	604,742	602,582	600,414	605,888
2 Total loans (gross) adjusted ¹	483,464	481,635	480,801	482,970	486,083	485,522	485,989	484,712	490,785
3 Demand deposits adjusted ²	96,216	95,419	95,942	94,179	95,273	97,612	96,815	93,073	102,358
4 Time deposits in accounts of \$100,000 or more	186,137	187,475	187,982	190,896	190,597	191,561	190,545	190,676	193,847
5 Negotiable CDs	132,496	133,617	133,886	136,061	135,919	136,613	135,814	135,451	138,929
6 Other time deposits	53,641	53,857	54,096	54,836	54,678	54,948	54,730	55,225	54,918
7 Loans sold outright to affiliates ³	2,801	2,793	2,798	2,693	2,805	2,850	2,924	3,060	3,098
8 Commercial and industrial	2,252	2,236	2,265	2,148	2,266	2,302	2,400	2,395	2,408
9 Other	549	557	533	545	539	548	525	665	689
BANKS WITH ASSETS OF \$1 BILLION OR MORE									
10 Total loans (gross) and securities adjusted ¹	565,864	561,726	560,525	563,532	566,663	567,782	565,573	563,195	568,466
11 Total loans (gross) adjusted ¹	456,100	454,198	453,351	455,467	458,412	457,930	458,344	456,980	462,849
12 Demand deposits adjusted ²	89,001	88,387	89,006	87,131	88,293	90,378	89,711	86,266	94,951
13 Time deposits in accounts of \$100,000 or more	177,826	178,958	179,565	182,248	181,968	182,753	181,853	181,910	185,095
14 Negotiable CDs	127,500	128,548	128,874	130,909	130,745	131,294	130,568	130,166	133,610
15 Other time deposits	50,327	50,410	50,690	51,339	51,223	51,460	51,285	51,745	51,485
16 Loans sold outright to affiliates ³	2,709	2,695	2,701	2,598	2,716	2,757	2,828	2,852	3,012
17 Commercial and industrial	2,176	2,154	2,185	2,073	2,193	2,226	2,321	2,321	2,345
18 Other	533	541	516	525	523	532	508	530	667
BANKS IN NEW YORK CITY									
19 Total loans (gross) and securities adjusted ^{1,4}	134,558	133,147	132,629	134,345	135,577	134,382	135,465	133,975	135,780
20 Total loans (gross) adjusted ¹	113,277	112,654	111,659	112,742	114,123	112,696	114,219	112,896	114,962
21 Demand deposits adjusted ²	25,740	24,293	25,378	23,508	26,565	24,331	25,028	23,736	27,211
22 Time deposits in accounts of \$100,000 or more	44,502	45,400	46,028	45,029	44,313	44,545	44,671	43,935	46,209
23 Negotiable CDs	33,494	34,466	35,162	34,093	33,359	33,495	33,765	33,127	35,396
24 Other time deposits	11,008	10,933	10,866	10,936	10,954	11,050	10,906	10,809	10,813

1. Exclusive of loans and federal funds transactions with domestic commercial banks.

2. All demand deposits except U.S. government and domestic banks less cash items in process of collection.

3. Loans sold are those sold outright to a bank's own foreign branches, non-consolidated nonbank affiliates of the bank, the bank's holding company (if not a bank), and nonconsolidated nonbank subsidiaries of the holding company.

4. Excludes trading account securities.

A22 Domestic Financial Statistics □ July 1982

1.291 LARGE WEEKLY REPORTING BRANCHES AND AGENCIES OF FOREIGN BANKS Assets and Liabilities

Millions of dollars, Wednesday figures, 1982

Account	May 5	May 12	May 19	May 26	June 2 ^P	June 9 ^P	June 16 ^P	June 23 ^P	June 30 ^P
1 Cash and due from depository institutions	5,560	5,902	5,865	6,101	6,423	5,775	5,911	5,951	6,400
2 Total loans and securities	44,669	43,871	43,710	45,818	45,174	46,079	44,830	45,873	47,034
3 U.S. Treasury securities	2,484	2,497	2,453	2,264	2,260	2,276	2,183	2,129	2,327
4 Other securities	766	769	757	786	844	849	768	770	775
5 Federal funds sold ¹	3,177	2,317	2,777	4,678	3,986	4,346	3,337	4,816	4,962
6 To commercial banks in United States	2,881	2,120	2,596	4,328	3,737	3,970	2,982	4,592	4,627
7 To others	296	197	180	351	248	377	356	224	335
8 Other loans, gross	38,242	38,288	37,723	38,090	38,084	38,608	38,542	38,158	38,970
9 Commercial and industrial	18,806	18,498	18,701	18,460	18,870	18,904	19,031	18,754	18,890
10 Bankers acceptances and commercial paper	3,419	3,311	3,298	3,187	3,168	3,393	3,371	3,355	3,362
11 All other	15,387	15,187	15,404	15,273	15,702	15,511	15,660	15,399	15,528
12 U.S. addressees	13,221	12,991	13,304	13,154	13,564	13,413	13,478	13,223	13,270
13 Non-U.S. addressees	2,166	2,196	2,099	2,119	2,137	2,098	2,183	2,176	2,258
14 To financial institutions	15,152	15,286	14,895	14,968	14,607	14,890	14,824	15,055	15,320
15 Commercial banks in United States	12,021	12,166	11,839	11,917	11,605	11,888	11,840	11,983	11,889
16 Banks in foreign countries	2,593	2,610	2,512	2,521	2,448	2,445	2,396	2,409	2,700
17 Nonbank financial institutions	537	510	543	530	554	557	588	663	731
18 For purchasing and carrying securities	432	523	214	586	452	767	575	304	389
19 All other	3,852	3,980	3,913	4,076	4,155	4,046	4,113	4,045	4,371
20 Other assets (claims on nonrelated parties)	12,367	12,807	12,500	12,517	12,403	12,508	12,663	12,495	12,569
21 Net due from related institutions	12,449	11,871	12,093	11,731	11,974	12,277	11,836	11,520	12,551
22 Total assets	75,046	74,451	74,168	76,168	75,973	76,639	75,240	75,839	78,554
23 Deposits or credit balances ²	22,072	21,575	20,658	22,039	21,990	21,647	20,459	20,871	21,962
24 Credit balances	224	273	225	208	268	259	214	196	262
25 Demand deposits	2,001	1,961	1,846	2,079	2,156	1,865	1,912	1,968	2,394
26 Individuals, partnerships, and corporations	868	746	760	878	826	741	846	726	955
27 Other	1,132	1,215	1,086	1,201	1,330	1,124	1,065	1,242	1,440
28 Total time and savings	19,847	19,341	18,586	19,752	19,567	19,523	18,333	18,707	19,306
29 Individuals, partnerships, and corporations	16,496	16,126	15,473	16,322	16,019	16,187	14,120	15,413	15,966
30 Other	3,351	3,214	3,113	3,380	3,548	3,336	4,213	3,294	3,339
31 Borrowings ³	30,579	30,235	30,634	30,333	30,615	31,201	31,306	29,900	32,203
32 Federal funds purchased ⁴	8,054	7,668	8,193	7,309	7,839	7,497	7,744	6,005	7,810
33 From commercial banks in United States	6,837	6,676	6,711	5,939	6,626	6,337	6,569	4,931	6,852
34 From others	1,217	992	1,482	1,370	1,213	1,159	1,175	1,074	957
35 Other liabilities for borrowed money	22,525	22,567	22,441	23,024	22,776	23,704	23,562	23,894	24,393
36 To commercial banks in United States	20,267	20,283	20,124	20,666	20,500	21,349	21,157	21,535	22,040
37 To others	2,258	2,283	2,317	2,358	2,276	2,355	2,405	2,360	2,353
38 Other liabilities to nonrelated parties	12,947	13,347	12,987	13,067	12,922	13,068	13,004	13,003	12,549
39 Net due to related institutions	9,448	9,294	9,888	10,729	10,446	10,722	10,471	12,065	11,840
40 Total liabilities	75,046	74,451	74,168	76,168	75,973	76,639	75,240	75,839	78,554
Misc									
41 Total loans (gross) and securities adjusted ⁵	29,767	29,585	29,274	29,574	29,832	30,221	30,009	29,297	30,518
42 Total loans (gross) adjusted ⁵	26,517	26,319	26,064	26,524	26,727	27,096	27,058	26,399	27,416

1. Includes securities purchased under agreements to resell.
 2. Balances due to other than directly related institutions.
 3. Borrowings from other than directly related institutions.
 4. Includes securities sold under agreements to repurchase.
 5. Excludes loans and federal funds transactions with commercial banks in United States.

Note: Beginning in the week ending Dec. 9, 1981, shifts of assets and liabilities to international banking facilities (IBFs) reduced the amounts reported in some items, especially in loans to foreigners and to a lesser extent in time deposits. Based on preliminary reports, the large weekly reporting branches and agencies shifted \$22.2 billion of assets to their IBFs in the six weeks ending Jan. 13, 1982. Domestic offices net positions with IBFs are now included in net due from or net due to related institutions. More detail will be available later.

1.30 LARGE WEEKLY REPORTING COMMERCIAL BANKS Domestic Classified Commercial and Industrial Loans

Millions of dollars

Industry classification	Outstanding					Net change during				
	1982					1982				
	Feb. 24	Mar. 31	Apr. 28	May 26	June 30 ^p	Q1	Q2 ^p	Apr	May	June ^p
1 Durable goods manufacturing	28,314	28,638	29,086	28,842	28,833	1,720	194	447	244	9
2 Nondurable goods manufacturing	21,948	23,162	23,577	23,998	25,250	1,364	2,088	415	420	1,252
3 Food, liquor, and tobacco	4,419	4,550	4,816	4,784	4,795	346	245	266	-31	11
4 Textiles, apparel, and leather	4,427	4,535	4,654	4,722	4,832	353	298	119	68	110
5 Petroleum refining	4,142	4,449	4,409	4,677	5,102	418	653	40	269	425
6 Chemicals and rubber	4,746	5,138	5,187	5,232	5,558	795	420	49	45	326
7 Other nondurable goods	4,214	4,490	4,512	4,581	4,962	287	472	22	70	380
8 Mining (including crude petro- leum and natural gas)	25,804	25,851	26,792	28,171	28,254	1,486	2,403	941	1,379	83
9 Trade	27,793	28,868	28,642	28,704	29,193	794	325	226	62	489
10 Commodity dealers	1,802	2,322	1,858	1,873	1,873	30	448	464	14	0
11 Other wholesale	13,172	13,573	13,558	13,489	13,836	606	262	15	-69	347
12 Retail	12,819	12,972	13,225	13,342	13,484	158	511	253	116	142
13 Transportation, communication, and other public utilities	23,381	23,642	23,686	23,703	25,076	462	1,433	43	18	1,372
14 Transportation	8,890	9,154	9,101	9,070	9,285	540	132	-52	-31	215
15 Communication	4,076	4,242	4,471	4,559	4,771	287	530	229	88	212
16 Other public utilities	10,415	10,247	10,114	10,074	11,020	365	772	-134	-40	946
17 Construction	7,202	7,252	7,413	7,690	7,808	14	556	161	277	118
18 Services	27,270	27,142	27,359	27,956	28,636	554	1,493	216	597	680
19 All other ¹	16,883	17,268	16,942	17,133	17,477	195	208	-326	191	344
20 Total domestic loans	178,596	181,825	183,496	186,196	190,527	6,589	8,702	1,672	2,699	4,331
21 MEMO: Term loans (original maturity more than 1 year) included in domestic loans	87,829	87,203	88,277	89,282	90,111	1,917	2,908	1,074	1,004	830

1. Includes commercial and industrial loans at a few banks with assets of \$1 billion or more that do not classify their loans.

NOTE: New series. The 134 large weekly reporting commercial banks with domestic assets of \$1 billion or more as of Dec. 31, 1977, are included in this series. The series is on a last-Wednesday-of-the-month basis. Partly estimated 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.

1.31 GROSS DEMAND DEPOSITS of Individuals, Partnerships, and Corporations¹

Billions of dollars, estimated daily-average balances

Type of holder	Commercial banks										
	1977 Dec.	1978 Dec.	1979 ² Dec.	1980			1981				
				June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar. ³	June ⁴	Sept.	Dec.	
1 All holders—Individuals, partnerships, and corporations	274.4	294.6	302.2	288.6	302.0	315.5	280.8	↑		277.5	288.9
2 Financial business	25.0	27.8	27.1	27.7	29.6	29.8	30.8	↑		28.2	28.0
3 Nonfinancial business	142.9	152.7	157.7	145.3	151.9	162.3	144.3	n.a.		148.6	154.8
4 Consumer	91.0	97.4	99.2	97.9	101.8	102.4	86.7	↓		82.1	86.6
5 Foreign	2.5	2.7	3.1	3.3	3.2	3.3	3.4			3.1	2.9
6 Other	12.9	14.1	15.1	14.4	15.5	17.2	15.6			15.5	16.7
	Weekly reporting banks										
	1977 Dec.	1978 Dec.	1979 ⁵ Dec.	1980			1981				
				June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar. ³	June ⁴	Sept.	Dec.	
7 All holders—Individuals, partnerships, and corporations	139.1	147.0	139.3	133.9	140.6	147.4	133.2	↑		131.3	137.5
8 Financial business	18.5	19.8	20.1	20.2	21.2	21.8	21.9	↑		20.7	21.0
9 Nonfinancial business	76.3	79.0	74.1	69.2	72.4	78.3	69.8	n.a.		71.2	75.2
10 Consumer	34.6	38.2	34.3	33.9	36.0	35.6	30.6	↓		28.7	30.4
11 Foreign	2.4	2.5	3.0	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.2			2.9	2.8
12 Other	7.4	7.5	7.8	7.5	7.9	8.6	7.7			7.9	8.0

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.

2. Beginning with the March 1979 survey, the demand deposit ownership survey sample was reduced to 232 banks from 349 banks, and the estimation procedure was modified slightly. To aid in comparing estimates based on the old and new reporting sample, the following estimates in billions of dollars for December 1978 have been constructed using the new smaller sample: financial business, 27.0; nonfinancial business, 146.9; consumer, 98.3; foreign, 2.8; and other, 15.1.

3. Demand deposit ownership data for March 1981 are subject to greater than normal errors reflecting unusual reporting difficulties associated with funds shifted to negotiable order of withdrawal (NOW) accounts authorized at year-end 1980. For the household category, the \$15.7 billion decline in demand deposits at all commercial banks between December 1980 and March 1981 has an estimated standard error of \$4.8 billion.

4. Demand deposit ownership survey estimates for June 1981 are not yet available due to unresolved reporting errors.

5. After the end of 1978 the large weekly reporting bank panel was changed to 170 large commercial banks, each of which had total assets in domestic offices exceeding \$750 million as of Dec. 31, 1977. See "Announcements," p. 408 in the May 1978 BULLETIN. Beginning in March 1979, demand deposit ownership estimates for these large banks are constructed quarterly on the basis of 97 sample banks and are not comparable with earlier data. The following estimates in billions of dollars for December 1978 have been constructed for the new large-bank panel: financial business, 18.2; nonfinancial business, 67.2; consumer, 32.8; foreign, 2.5; other, 6.8.

1.32 COMMERCIAL PAPER AND BANKERS DOLLAR ACCEPTANCES OUTSTANDING

Millions of dollars, end of period

Instrument	1977 Dec.	1978 Dec.	1979 ¹ Dec.	1980 Dec.	1981		1982				
					Nov.	Dec.	Jan. '	Feb. '	Mar. '	Apr. '	May
Commercial paper (seasonally adjusted)											
1 All issuers	65,051	83,438	112,803	124,524	164,958	165,508	165,305	164,954	166,572	171,709	176,048
Financial companies ²											
<i>Dealer-placed paper</i> ³											
2 Total	8,796	12,181	17,359	19,790	30,024	30,188	29,303	30,057	31,574	32,848	34,683
3 Bank-related	2,132	3,521	2,784	3,561	5,735	6,045	6,200	6,538	7,034	7,887	7,974
<i>Directly placed paper</i> ⁴											
4 Total	40,574	51,647	64,757	67,854	82,291	81,660	80,566	79,370	78,168	81,428	82,228
5 Bank-related	7,102	12,314	17,598	22,382	26,225	26,914	28,801	27,435	27,426	29,276	30,414
6 Nonfinancial companies ⁵	15,681	19,610	30,687	36,880	52,643	53,660	55,436	55,527	56,830	57,433	59,137
Bankers dollar acceptances (not seasonally adjusted)											
7 Total	25,450	33,700	45,321	54,744	68,749	69,226	70,088	70,468	71,619	71,128	↑
Holder											
8 Accepting banks	10,434	8,579	9,865	10,564	11,253	10,857	10,227	11,953	12,964	12,675	
9 Own bills	8,915	7,653	8,327	8,963	10,268	9,743	9,095	10,928	11,139	11,409	
10 Bills bought	1,519	927	1,538	1,601	985	1,115	1,132	1,025	1,825	1,266	
Federal Reserve Banks											
11 Own account	954	1	704	776	0	0	0	0	0	0	n a.
12 Foreign correspondents	362	664	1,382	1,791	1,408	1,442	1,427	1,530	1,379	1,234	
13 Others	13,700	24,456	33,370	41,614	56,089	56,926	58,434	56,985	57,276	57,124	↓
Basis											
14 Imports into United States	6,378	8,574	10,270	11,776	14,851	14,765	14,727	15,430	14,877	15,303	
15 Exports from United States	5,863	7,586	9,640	12,712	14,936	15,400	15,599	16,119	16,835	16,887	
16 All other	13,209	17,540	25,411	30,257	38,962	39,061	39,762	38,919	39,907	38,937	

1. A change in reporting instructions results in offsetting shifts in the dealer-placed and directly placed financial company paper in October 1979.

2. 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.

3. Includes all financial company paper sold by dealers in the open market.

4. As reported by financial companies that place their paper directly with investors.

5. Includes public utilities and firms engaged primarily in such activities as communications, construction, manufacturing, mining, wholesale and retail trade, transportation, and services.

A26 Domestic Financial Statistics | July 1982

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
1981—June 3	20.00	1981 Nov 20	16.50	1981 Mar	18.05	1981 Dec	15.75
July 8	20.50	24	16.00	Apr	17.15		
Sept. 15	20.00	Dec 1	15.75	May	19.61	1982 Jan	15.75
22	19.50			June	20.03	Feb	16.56
Oct 5	19.00	1982 Feb 2	16.50	July	20.39	Mar	16.50
13	18.00	18	17.00	Aug	20.50	Apr	16.50
Nov 3	17.50	23	16.50	Sept	20.08	May	16.50
9	17.00	1981 Jan	20.16	Oct	18.45	June	16.50
17	16.50-17.00	Feb	19.43	Nov	16.84		

1.34 TERMS OF LENDING AT COMMERCIAL BANKS Survey of Loans Made, May 3-8, 1982

Item	All sizes	Size of loan (in thousands of dollars)					
		1-24	25-49	50-99	100-499	500-999	1,000 and over
SHORT-TERM COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL LOANS							
1 Amount of loans (thousands of dollars)	36,600,259	885,940	501,046	707,807	2,349,121	1,198,641	30,957,703
2 Number of loans	161,197	115,667	14,935	11,137	13,022	1,848	4,588
3 Weighted-average maturity (months)	4.2	3.4	3.8	3.4	3.6	2.4	9
4 Weighted-average interest rate (percent per annum)	17.11	18.51	18.56	18.06	17.77	17.98	16.94
5 Interquartile range ¹	16.58-17.51	17.42-19.51	17.55-19.25	17.62-18.50	17.00-18.67	17.00-18.97	16.57-17.30
<i>Percentage of amount of loans</i>							
6 With floating rate	29.8	39.2	48.4	44.8	52.3	50.8	26.3
7 Made under commitment	51.7	36.2	40.3	49.3	63.7	51.2	51.5
8 With no stated maturity	14.4	12.8	14.8	24.9	19.9	24.0	13.4
LONG-TERM COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL LOANS							
9 Amount of loans (thousands of dollars)	3,705,382	253,640		410,817	164,045	2,876,880	
10 Number of loans	20,575	18,222		1,547	244	562	
11 Weighted-average maturity (months)	49.8	29.9		50.1	43.3	51.8	
12 Weighted-average interest rate (percent per annum)	16.96	18.80		17.59	17.29	16.69	
13 Interquartile range ¹	16.50-17.51	17.79-19.56		17.50-17.81	16.50-18.00	16.00-17.32	
<i>Percentage of amount of loans</i>							
14 With floating rate	71.7	38.6		45.9	83.5	77.7	
15 Made under commitment	72.1	28.9		36.2	82.8	80.4	
CONSTRUCTION AND LAND DEVELOPMENT LOANS							
16 Amount of loans (thousands of dollars)	1,921,308	182,396	228,405	166,690	427,520	916,297	
17 Number of loans	31,454	18,881	6,446	2,273	3,050	805	
18 Weighted-average maturity (months)	11.1	7.2	12.3	8.3	14.1	10.6	
19 Weighted-average interest rate (percent per annum)	17.80	19.13	18.81	17.97	18.45	16.96	
20 Interquartile range ¹	16.07-19.10	18.54-20.15	17.00-19.82	16.72-19.25	18.13-19.59	16.07-17.88	
<i>Percentage of amount of loans</i>							
21 With floating rate	28.8	37.7	22.5	47.1	20.7	29.0	
22 Secured by real estate	85.0	74.1	82.1	80.6	97.9	82.8	
23 Made under commitment	32.9	55.5	65.6	19.3	18.4	29.6	
24 With no stated maturity	9	1.9	1.1	2.7	1.4	.0	
<i>Type of construction</i>							
25 1- to 4-family	30.0	40.0	54.0	40.8	26.0	21.9	
26 Multifamily	4.8	3.2	1.1	4.9	2.7	7.1	
27 Nonresidential	65.2	56.8	44.9	54.3	71.3	71.0	
LOANS TO FARMERS							
28 Amount of loans (thousands of dollars)	1,224,054	172,901	214,006	167,333	190,019	193,183	286,611
29 Number of loans	70,983	46,365	15,091	4,919	2,781	1,363	465
30 Weighted-average maturity (months)	7.6	6.6	6.4	7.6	5.3	9.3	9.4
31 Weighted-average interest rate (percent per annum)	17.76	17.63	17.59	17.59	18.01	17.76	17.91
32 Interquartile range ¹	17.18-18.39	17.00-18.39	17.18-18.27	17.06-18.13	17.25-18.68	17.17-18.27	17.25-18.77
<i>By purpose of loan</i>							
33 Feeder livestock	17.81	17.89	17.73	17.69	18.56	17.84	17.56
34 Other livestock	17.51	17.75	17.57	17.34	17.42	17.97	17.56
35 Other current operating expenses	17.66	17.46	17.61	17.57	17.83	17.65	17.59
36 Farm machinery and equipment	18.19	18.14	17.31	17.30	17.30	17.30	17.30
37 Other	17.85	18.21	17.70	17.68	17.76	17.85	17.98

1. Interest rate range that covers the middle 50 percent of the total dollar amount of loans made.
 2. Fewer than 10 sample loans.

NOTE: For more detail, see the Board's F-2 (111) statistical release

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	1979	1980	1981	1982				1982, week ending				
				Mar	Apr.	May	June	June 4	June 11	June 18	June 25	July 2
MONEY MARKET RATES												
1 Federal funds ^{1,2}	11.19	13.36	16.38	14.68	14.94	14.45	14.15	13.43	13.60	14.24	14.17	14.81
Commercial paper ³												
2 1-month	10.86	12.76	15.69	13.99	14.38	13.79	13.95	13.37	13.47	14.06	14.35	14.68
3 3-month	10.97	12.66	15.32	13.80	14.06	13.42	13.96	13.23	13.43	14.02	14.52	14.71
4 6-month	10.91	12.29	14.76	13.47	13.64	13.02	13.79	13.00	13.20	13.86	14.49	14.46
Finance paper, directly placed ⁴												
5 1-month	10.78	12.44	15.30	13.73	14.17	13.49	13.79	13.28	13.46	13.86	14.16	14.46
6 3-month	10.47	11.49	14.08	12.91	13.21	12.75	13.09	12.56	12.82	13.12	13.50	13.52
7 6-month	10.25	11.28	13.73	12.89	13.09	12.61	12.69	12.17	12.33	12.75	13.07	13.26
Bankers acceptances ⁵												
8 3-month	11.04	12.78	15.32	13.73	13.95	13.29	14.00	13.24	13.42	14.12	14.60	14.68
9 6-month	n.a.	n.a.	14.66	13.33	13.49	12.90	13.76	13.01	13.14	13.89	14.42	14.37
Certificates of deposit, secondary market ⁶												
10 1-month	11.03	12.91	15.91	14.12	14.44	13.95	14.18	13.59	13.69	14.26	14.63	14.86
11 3-month	11.22	13.07	15.91	14.21	14.44	13.80	14.46	13.72	13.83	14.56	15.13	15.21
12 6-month	11.44	12.99	15.77	14.25	14.42	13.77	14.66	13.76	14.03	14.81	15.43	15.36
13 Eurodollar deposits, 3-month ⁷	11.96	14.00	16.79	14.90	15.18	14.53	15.45	14.42	14.75	15.05	16.09	16.28
U.S. Treasury bills ⁸												
Secondary market ⁷												
14 3-month	10.07	11.43	14.03	12.68	12.70	12.09	12.47	12.09	12.06	12.46	12.88	12.81
15 6-month	10.06	11.37	13.80	12.77	12.80	12.16	12.70	12.12	12.19	12.83	13.25	13.08
16 1-year	9.75	10.89	13.14	12.47	12.50	11.98	12.57	12.09	12.20	12.68	13.00	12.86
Auction average ⁸												
17 3-month	10.041	11.506	14.077	12.493	12.821	12.148	12.108	11.520	12.074	12.248	12.588	13.269
18 6-month	10.017	11.374	13.811	12.621	12.861	12.220	12.310	11.589	12.117	12.503	13.031	13.419
19 1-year	9.817	10.748	13.159	12.509	12.731	12.194	12.173					
CAPITAL MARKET RATES												
U.S. Treasury notes and bonds ⁹												
Constant maturities ¹⁰												
20 1-year	10.67	12.05	14.78	13.95	13.98	13.34	14.07	13.46	13.59	14.22	14.62	14.41
21 2-year	10.12	11.77	14.56	14.19	14.20	13.78	14.47	13.95	14.06	14.60	14.94	14.75
22 2-1/2 year ¹¹								14.00		14.70		14.80
23 3-year	9.71	11.55	14.44	14.13	14.18	13.77	14.48	13.99	14.08	14.57	14.95	14.81
24 5-year	9.52	11.48	14.24	13.98	14.00	13.75	14.43	13.98	14.04	14.48	14.90	14.73
25 7-year	9.48	11.43	14.06	13.93	13.94	13.74	14.47	14.07	14.11	14.51	14.90	14.73
26 10-year	9.44	11.46	13.91	13.86	13.87	13.62	14.30	13.92	13.97	14.36	14.70	14.54
27 20-year	9.33	11.39	13.72	13.75	13.57	13.46	14.18	13.92	13.93	14.26	14.48	14.28
28 30-year	9.29	11.30	13.44	13.53	13.37	13.24	13.92	13.67	13.68	13.99	14.21	14.03
Composite ¹²												
29 Over 10 years (long-term)	8.74	10.81	12.87	12.98	12.84	12.67	13.32	13.08	13.09	13.40	13.59	13.42
State and local notes and bonds												
Moody's series ¹³												
30 Aaa	5.92	7.85	10.43	11.95	11.66	11.05	11.55	11.00	11.70	11.90	11.60	11.60
31 Baa	6.73	9.01	11.76	13.70	13.29	12.54	12.83	12.75	12.75	12.80	13.00	13.20
32 Bond Buyer series ¹⁴	6.52	8.59	11.33	12.82	12.59	11.95	12.45	12.13	12.40	12.63	12.62	12.58
Corporate bonds												
Seasoned issues ¹⁵												
33 All industries	10.12	12.75	15.06	15.68	15.53	15.34	15.77	15.52	15.62	15.76	15.99	15.96
34 Aaa	9.63	11.94	14.17	14.58	14.46	14.26	14.81	14.50	14.62	14.79	15.10	15.07
35 Aa	9.94	12.50	14.75	15.21	14.90	14.77	15.26	14.98	15.09	15.22	15.52	15.50
36 A	10.20	12.89	15.29	16.12	15.95	15.70	16.07	15.80	15.92	16.08	16.31	16.29
37 Baa	10.69	13.67	16.04	16.82	16.78	16.64	16.92	16.80	16.85	16.92	17.03	16.95
Aaa utility bonds ¹⁶												
38 New issue	10.03	12.74	15.56	15.26	15.83	15.22	15.92					
39 Recently offered issues	10.02	12.70	15.56	15.19	15.45	15.24	15.84	15.39	15.59	16.11	16.19	16.02
MEMO: Dividend/price ratio ¹⁷												
40 Preferred stocks	9.07	10.57	12.36	12.97	12.90	12.58	12.96	12.43	12.91	12.97	13.30	13.20
41 Common stocks	5.46	5.25	5.41	6.28	5.99	5.97	5.97	6.15	6.33	6.35	6.26	6.29

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 statement week averages—that is, averages for the week ending Wednesday.
 3. 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.
 4. Yields are quoted on a bank-discount basis, rather than an investment yield basis (which would give a higher figure).
 5. 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).
 6. Unweighted average of offered rates quoted by at least five dealers early in the day.
 7. Unweighted average of closing bid rates quoted by at least five dealers.
 8. Rates are recorded in the week in which bills are issued.
 9. Yields are based on closing bid prices quoted by at least five dealers.
 10. 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.

11. Each weekly figure is calculated on a biweekly basis and is the average of five business days ending on the Monday following the calendar week. The biweekly rate is used to determine the maximum interest rate payable in the following two-week period on small saver certificates. (See table 1.16.)
 12. Unweighted averages of yields (to maturity or call) for all outstanding notes and bonds neither due nor callable in less than 10 years, including several very low yielding "flower" bonds.
 13. General obligations only, based on figures for Thursday, from Moody's Investors Service.
 14. General obligations only, with 20 years to maturity, issued by 20 state and local governmental units of mixed quality. Based on figures for Thursday.
 15. Daily figures from Moody's Investors Service. Based on yields to maturity on selected long-term bonds.
 16. Compilation of the Federal Reserve. Issues included are long-term (20 years or more). New-issue yields are based on quotations on date of offering; those on recently offered issues (included only for first 4 weeks after termination of underwriter price restrictions), on Friday close-of-business quotations.
 17. 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.

A28 Domestic Financial Statistics □ July 1982

1.36 STOCK MARKET Selected Statistics

Indicator	1979	1980	1981	1981			1982					
				Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May		June
Prices and trading (averages of daily figures)												
<i>Common stock prices</i>												
1 New York Stock Exchange (Dec. 31, 1965 = 50)	55.67	68.06	74.02	69.40	71.49	71.81	67.91	66.16	63.86	66.97	67.07	60.29
2 Industrial	61.82	78.64	85.44	78.94	80.86	81.70	76.85	74.78	71.51	75.59	75.97	71.59
3 Transportation	45.20	60.52	72.61	65.65	67.68	68.27	62.04	59.09	55.19	57.91	56.84	53.07
4 Utility	36.46	37.35	38.90	38.87	40.73	40.22	39.30	38.32	38.57	39.20	39.40	37.34
5 Finance	58.65	64.28	73.52	72.58	76.47	74.74	70.99	70.50	69.08	71.44	69.16	63.19
6 Standard & Poor's Corporation (1941-43 = 10) ¹	107.94	118.71	128.05	119.84	122.92	123.79	117.41	114.50	110.84	116.31	116.35	109.70
7 American Stock Exchange (Aug. 31, 1973 = 100)	186.56	300.94	343.58	308.81	321.0	322.65	296.49	275.10	255.08	271.15	272.88	254.72
<i>Volume of trading (thousands of shares)</i>												
8 New York Stock Exchange	32,233	44,867	46,967	45,287	50,791	43,598	48,419	51,169	55,227	54,119	51,323	50,479
9 American Stock Exchange	4,182	6,377	5,346	4,233	5,257	4,992	4,497	4,400	4,329	3,937	4,292	3,720
Customer financing (end-of-period balances, in millions of dollars)												
10 Regulated margin credit at brokers-dealers ²	11,619	14,721	14,411	13,926	14,124	14,411	13,441	13,023	12,095	12,202	12,237	↑
11 Margin stock ³	11,450	14,500	14,150	13,660	13,860	14,150	13,190	12,770	11,840	11,950	11,990	n.a.
12 Convertible bonds	167	219	259	263	261	259	249	251	249	251	246	↓
13 Subscription issues	2	2	2	3	3	2	2	2	6	1	1	↓
<i>Free credit balances at brokers⁴</i>												
14 Margin-account	1,105	2,105	3,515	2,990	3,290	3,515	3,455	3,755	3,895	4,145	4,175	↓
15 Cash-account	4,060	6,070	7,150	6,100	6,865	7,150	6,575	6,595	6,510	6,270	6,355	↓
Margin-account debt at brokers (percentage distribution, end of period)												
16 Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	↑
<i>By equity class (in percent)⁵</i>												
17 Under 40	16.0	14.0	37.0	32.0	30.0	37.0	37.0	44.0	39.0	34.0	40.0	↑
18 40-49	29.0	30.0	21.0	28.0	25.0	24.0	24.0	22.0	24.0	25.0	24.0	n.a.
19 50-59	27.0	25.0	22.0	18.0	21.0	17.0	16.0	15.0	16.0	18.0	15.0	↓
20 60-69	14.0	14.0	10.0	10.0	11.0	10.0	10.0	8.0	10.0	10.0	9.0	↓
21 70-79	8.0	9.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	7.0	6.0	6.0	7.0	6.0	↓
22 80 or more	7.0	8.0	6.0	6.0	7.0	6.0	6.0	5.0	5.0	6.0	5.0	↓
Special miscellaneous-account balances at brokers (end of period)												
23 Total balances (millions of dollars) ⁶	16,150	21,690	25,870	24,962	25,409	25,870	26,080	26,850	28,030	28,252	28,521	↑
<i>Distribution by equity status (percent)</i>												
24 Net credit status	44.2	47.8	58.0	55.0	57.0	58.0	58.0	58.0	59.0	57.0	58.0	n.a.
25 60 percent or more	47.0	44.4	31.0	35.0	33.0	31.0	31.0	30.0	28.0	29.0	29.0	↓
26 Less than 60 percent	8.8	7.7	11.0	10.0	10.0	11.0	11.0	12.0	13.0	13.0	13.0	↓
Margin requirements (percent of market value and effective date) ⁷												
	Mar. 11, 1968		June 8, 1968		May 6, 1970		Dec. 6, 1971		Nov. 24, 1972		Jan. 3, 1974	
27 Margin stocks	70		80		65		55		65		50	
28 Convertible bonds	50		60		50		50		50		50	
29 Short sales	70		80		65		55		65		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 financial.

2. Margin credit includes all credit extended to purchase or carry stocks or related equity instruments and secured at least in part by stock. Credit extended is end-of-month data for member firms of the New York Stock Exchange.

3. In addition to assigning a current loan value to margin stock generally, Regulations T and U permit special loan values for convertible bonds and stock acquired through exercise of subscription rights.

4. A distribution of this total by equity class is shown on lines 17-22.

5. Free credit balances are in accounts with no unfulfilled commitments to the brokers and are subject to withdrawal by customers on demand.

5. Each customer's equity in his collateral (market value of collateral less net debit balance) is expressed as a percentage of current collateral values.

6. 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 proceeds) occur.

7. 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.

1.37 SELECTED FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS Selected Assets and Liabilities

Millions of dollars, end of period

Account	1979	1980	1981					1982				
			Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May ^p
Savings and loan associations												
1 Assets	578,962	630,712	653,022	655,658	659,073	660,326	663,844	667,600	671,895	678,039	681,368	686,281
2 Mortgages	475,688	503,192	518,172	518,778	519,248	519,146	518,350	517,493	516,284	515,896	514,475	514,064
3 Cash and investment securities ¹	46,341	57,928	58,932	59,530	61,517	61,369	62,756	64,089	66,585	67,758	67,859	69,906
4 Other	56,933	69,592	75,918	77,350	78,308	79,811	82,738	86,018	89,026	94,835	99,034	102,311
5 Liabilities and net worth	578,962	630,712	653,022	655,658	659,073	660,326	663,844	667,600	671,895	678,039	681,368	686,281
6 Savings capital	470,004	511,636	513,438	515,649	519,288	519,777	524,374	526,382	529,064	535,566	532,899	534,509
7 Borrowed money	55,232	64,586	83,456	87,477	86,108	86,255	89,097	89,099	89,465	91,013	93,883	94,562
8 FHL/BB	40,441	47,045	60,025	61,857	62,000	61,922	62,794	62,581	62,690	63,639	65,347	65,289
9 Other	14,791	17,541	23,431	25,620	24,108	24,333	26,303	26,518	26,775	27,374	28,536	29,273
10 Loans in process	9,582	8,767	7,354	7,040	6,757	6,451	6,369	6,249	6,144	6,399	6,550	6,747
11 Other	11,506	12,394	18,275	15,307	17,506	19,101	15,612	18,356	20,145	18,574	22,012	25,026
12 Net worth ²	32,638	33,329	30,499	30,185	29,414	28,742	28,392	27,514	27,077	26,487	26,024	25,437
13 M:MO: Mortgage loan commitments outstanding ³	16,007	16,102	16,689	16,012	15,733	15,758	15,225	15,131	15,397	15,582	16,375	16,624
Mutual savings banks⁴												
14 Assets	163,405	171,564	174,761	175,234	175,693	175,258	175,728	175,938	175,763	174,776	174,813	174,813
Loans												
15 Mortgage	98,908	99,865	99,987	99,944	99,903	99,879	99,997	99,788	98,838	97,464	97,160	97,160
16 Other	9,253	11,733	14,560	14,868	14,725	15,073	14,753	15,029	15,604	16,514	16,424	16,424
Securities												
17 U.S. government ⁵	7,658	8,949	9,369	9,594	9,765	9,508	9,810	9,991	9,966	10,072	10,146	10,146
18 State and local government	2,930	2,390	2,326	2,323	2,394	2,271	2,288	2,290	2,293	2,276	2,269	2,269
19 Corporate and other ⁶	37,086	39,282	38,180	38,118	38,108	37,874	37,791	37,849	37,781	37,379	37,473	37,473
20 Cash	3,156	4,334	4,791	4,810	5,118	5,039	5,442	5,210	5,412	5,219	5,494	5,494
21 Other assets	4,412	5,011	5,547	5,577	5,681	5,615	5,649	5,781	5,869	5,852	5,846	n.a.
22 Liabilities	163,405	171,564	174,761	175,234	175,693	175,258	175,728	175,938	175,763	174,776	174,813	174,813
23 Deposits	146,006	154,805	153,120	153,412	154,066	153,809	155,110	154,843	154,626	154,022	153,187	153,187
24 Regular ⁷	144,070	151,416	150,753	151,072	151,975	151,787	153,003	152,801	152,616	151,979	151,021	151,021
25 Ordinary savings	61,123	53,971	49,003	49,254	48,238	48,456	49,425	48,898	48,297	48,412	47,733	47,733
26 Time and other	82,947	97,445	101,750	101,818	103,737	126,889	121,343	120,740	120,282	118,536	117,372	117,372
27 Other	1,936	2,086	27,073	25,769	24,806	2,023	2,108	2,042	2,010	2,043	2,166	2,166
28 Other liabilities	5,873	6,695	11,125	11,458	11,513	11,434	10,632	11,280	11,460	11,132	12,141	12,141
29 General reserve accounts	11,525	11,368	10,516	10,364	10,114	10,015	9,986	9,814	9,672	9,622	9,485	9,485
30 M:MO: Mortgage loan commitments outstanding ⁸	3,182	1,476	1,333	1,218	1,140	1,207	1,293	916	950	978	953	953
Life insurance companies												
31 Assets	432,282	479,210	506,585	509,478	515,079	519,281	521,354	525,331	526,573	530,014	533,810	533,810
Securities												
32 Government	338	21,378	23,949	24,280	24,621	25,200	25,310	26,157	26,847	27,322	27,691	27,691
33 United States ⁹	4,888	5,345	7,544	7,670	7,846	8,321	8,578	9,204	9,887	10,236	10,465	10,465
34 State and local	6,428	6,701	6,904	7,033	7,129	7,148	6,968	7,063	7,043	7,069	7,139	7,139
35 Foreign ¹⁰	9,022	9,332	9,501	9,577	9,646	9,731	9,764	9,890	9,917	10,017	10,087	10,087
36 Business	222,332	238,113	250,371	250,315	253,976	255,632	254,978	257,614	257,318	257,452	260,034	260,034
37 Bonds	178,371	190,747	204,501	205,908	208,004	209,194	208,587	211,686	212,685	213,217	214,984	214,984
38 Stocks	39,757	47,366	45,870	44,407	45,972	46,438	46,391	45,928	44,633	44,235	45,050	45,050
39 Mortgages	118,421	131,080	136,516	136,982	137,736	138,433	139,046	139,596	139,777	140,259	140,688	140,688
40 Real estate	13,007	15,033	17,626	17,801	18,382	18,629	19,157	19,276	18,999	19,472	19,947	19,947
41 Policy loans	34,825	41,411	46,252	47,042	47,731	48,275	48,741	49,092	49,535	50,083	50,640	50,640
42 Other assets	27,563	31,702	31,971	33,058	32,633	33,112	34,122	33,288	34,097	35,426	34,810	34,810
Credit unions												
43 Total assets/liabilities and capital	65,854	71,709	75,656	76,145	76,123	76,830	77,682	78,012	78,986	81,055	81,351	82,858
44 Federal	35,934	39,801	41,394	41,682	41,727	42,025	42,382	42,512	43,111	44,263	44,371	45,077
45 State	29,920	31,908	34,262	34,463	34,396	34,805	35,300	35,500	35,875	36,792	36,980	37,781
46 Loans outstanding	53,125	47,774	51,207	51,407	51,029	50,631	50,448	49,949	49,610	49,668	49,533	49,556
47 Federal	28,698	25,627	27,701	27,871	27,686	27,508	27,458	27,204	27,051	27,119	27,064	27,073
48 State	24,426	22,147	23,506	23,536	23,343	23,123	22,990	22,745	22,559	22,549	22,469	22,483
49 Savings	56,232	64,399	66,943	67,512	67,625	67,981	68,871	69,432	70,227	72,218	72,569	73,602
50 Federal (shares)	35,530	36,348	36,713	36,928	37,015	37,261	37,574	37,875	38,331	39,431	39,688	40,213
51 State (shares and deposits)	25,702	28,051	30,230	30,584	30,610	30,720	31,297	31,557	31,896	32,787	32,881	33,389

For notes see bottom of page A30

A30 Domestic Financial Statistics [] July 1982

1.38 FEDERAL FISCAL AND FINANCING OPERATIONS

Millions of dollars

Type of account or operation	Fiscal year 1979	Fiscal year 1980	Fiscal year 1981	Calendar year					
				1980		1981		1982	
				H2	H1	H2	Mar.	Apr.	May
<i>U.S. budget</i>									
1 Receipts ¹	463,302	517,112	599,272	260,569	317,304	301,777	45,291	75,777	36,753
2 Outlays ^{1,2}	490,997	576,675	657,204	309,389	333,115	358,558	63,546	66,073	55,683
3 Surplus, or deficit (-)	-27,694	-59,563	-57,932	-48,821	-15,811	-56,780	-18,255	9,704	-18,930
4 Trust funds	18,335	8,801	6,817	2,551	5,797	8,085	966	626	1,958
5 Federal funds ³	-46,030	-68,364	64,749	-46,270	-21,608	-48,697	-19,221	9,077	20,888
<i>Off-budget entities (surplus, or deficit (-))</i>									
6 Federal Financing Bank outlays	13,261	14,549	-20,769	-7,552	11,046	8,728	601	1,153	2,459
7 Other ⁴	793	303	-236	376	900	-1,752	83	160	34
<i>U.S. budget plus off-budget, including Federal Financing Bank</i>									
8 Surplus, or deficit (-)	40,162	-73,808	-78,936	55,998	27,757	-67,260	18,773	8,711	-21,424
Source or financing									
9 Borrowing from the public	33,641	70,515	79,329	54,764	33,213	54,081	12,305	2,527	3,187
10 Cash and monetary assets (decrease, or increase (-)) ⁵	-408	-355	-1,878	6,730	2,873	-1,111	7,035	11,256	15,700
11 Other ⁶	6,929	3,648	1,485	7,964	8,328	14,290	567	19	2,537
MEMO:									
12 Treasury operating balance (level, end of period)	24,176	20,990	18,670	12,305	16,389	12,046	13,001	28,740	7,947
13 Federal Reserve Banks	6,489	4,102	3,520	3,062	2,923	4,301	2,866	12,239	2,540
14 Tax and loan accounts	17,687	16,888	15,150	9,243	13,466	7,745	10,135	16,501	5,407

1. The *Budget of the U.S. Government, Fiscal Year 1983* has reclassified supplemental medical insurance premiums and voluntary hospital insurance premiums, previously included in other social insurance receipts, as offsetting receipts in the health function.

2. Effective Oct. 1, 1980, the Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation was reclassified from an off-budget agency to an on-budget agency in the Department of Labor.

3. Half-year figures are calculated as a residual (total surplus/deficit less trust fund surplus/deficit).

4. Other off-budget includes Postal Service Fund; Rural Electrification and Telephone Revolving Fund; and Rural Telephone Bank; it also includes petroleum acquisition and transportation and strategic petroleum reserve effective November 1981.

5. Includes U.S. Treasury operating cash accounts; special drawing rights; gold tranche drawing rights; loans to International Monetary Fund; and other cash and monetary assets.

6. 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 IMF valuation adjustment; and profit on the sale of gold.

SOURCE: "Monthly Treasury Statement of Receipts and Outlays of the U.S. Government," *Treasury Bulletin*, and the *Budget of the United States Government, Fiscal Year 1983*.

NOTES TO TABLE 1.37

1. Holdings of stock of the Federal Home Loan Banks are included in "other assets."

2. Includes net undistributed income, which is accrued by most, but not all, associations.

3. Excludes figures for loans in process, which are shown as a liability.

4. The NAMS reports that, effective April 1979, balance sheet data are not strictly comparable with previous months. Beginning April 1979, data are reported on a net-of-valuation-reserves basis. Before that date, data were reported on a gross-of-valuation-reserves basis.

5. Beginning April 1979, includes obligations of U.S. government agencies. Before that date, this item was included in "Corporate and other."

6. Includes securities of foreign governments and international organizations and, before April 1979, nonguaranteed issues of U.S. government agencies.

7. Excludes checking, club, and school accounts.

8. Commitments outstanding (including loans in process) of banks in New York State as reported to the Savings Banks Association of the state of New York.

9. Direct and guaranteed obligations. Excludes federal agency issues not guaranteed, which are shown in the table under "Business" securities.

10. 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. Data are based on monthly reports of federally insured associations and annual reports of other associations. Even when revised, data for current and preceding year are subject to further revision.

Mutual savings banks: Estimates of National Association of Mutual Savings Banks for all savings banks in the United States.

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."

Credit unions: Estimates by the National Credit Union Administration for a group of federal and state-chartered credit unions that account for about 30 percent of credit union assets. Figures are preliminary and revised annually to incorporate recent benchmark data.

1.39 U.S. BUDGET RECEIPTS AND OUTLAYS

Millions of dollars

Source or type	Fiscal year 1979	Fiscal year 1980	Fiscal year 1981	Calendar year			1982		
				1980	1981		1982		
				II2	III	II2	Mar.	Apr	May
RECEIPTS									
1 All sources¹	463,302	517,112	599,272	260,569	317,304	301,777	45,291	75,777	36,753
2 Individual income taxes, net	217,841	244,069	285,917	131,962	142,889	147,035	13,391	41,672	9,576
3 Withheld	195,295	223,763	256,332	120,924	126,101	134,199	23,307	22,699	20,965
4 Presidential Election Campaign Fund	36	39	41	4	36	5	11	6	7
5 Nonwithheld	56,215	63,746	76,844	14,592	59,907	17,391	4,329	35,282	1,183
6 Refunds	33,705	43,479	47,299	3,559	43,155	4,559	14,255	16,315	12,580
7 Corporation income taxes									
8 Gross receipts	71,448	72,380	73,733	28,579	44,048	31,056	8,435	9,032	2,159
9 Refunds	5,771	7,780	12,596	4,518	6,565	738	1,525	1,690	957
10 Social insurance taxes and contributions, net	138,939	157,803	182,720	75,679	101,316	91,592	18,752	21,593	20,483
11 Payroll employment taxes and contributions ²	115,041	133,042	156,953	66,831	83,851	82,984	17,740	14,642	14,650
12 Self-employment taxes and contributions ³	5,034	5,723	6,041	188	6,240	244	488	4,470	502
13 Unemployment insurance	15,387	15,336	16,129	6,742	9,205	6,355	130	2,120	5,004
14 Other net receipts ^{4,5}	3,477	3,702	3,598	1,919	2,020	2,009	395	362	327
15 Excise taxes	18,745	24,329	40,839	15,332	21,945	22,097	3,182	2,732	2,848
16 Customs deposits	7,439	7,174	8,083	3,717	3,926	4,661	812	704	683
17 Estate and gift taxes	5,411	6,389	6,787	3,499	3,259	3,742	787	582	613
18 Miscellaneous receipts ⁶	9,252	12,748	13,790	6,318	6,487	8,441	1,457	1,152	1,349
OUTLAYS									
18 All types⁶	490,997	576,675	657,204	309,389	333,115	358,558	63,546	66,073	55,683
19 National defense	117,681	135,856	159,765	72,457	80,005	87,421	16,436	16,385	15,204
20 International affairs	6,091	10,733	11,130	5,430	5,999	4,655	1,796	1,111	559
21 General science, space, and technology	5,041	5,722	6,359	3,205	3,314	3,388	617	532	613
22 Energy	6,856	6,313	10,277	3,997	5,677	4,394	519	511	486
23 Natural resources and environment	12,091	13,812	13,525	7,722	6,476	7,296	1,017	1,148	849
24 Agriculture	6,238	4,762	5,572	1,892	3,101	5,181	2,621	949	400
25 Commerce and housing credit	2,579	7,788	3,946	3,163	2,073	1,825	235	1,178	129
26 Transportation	17,459	21,120	23,381	11,547	11,991	10,753	1,241	1,867	1,925
27 Community and regional development	9,542	10,068	9,394	5,370	4,621	4,269	488	523	457
28 Education, training, employment, social services	29,685	30,767	31,402	15,221	15,928	13,878	1,952	2,304	1,996
29 Health ¹	46,962	55,220	65,982	29,680	33,113	35,322	6,578	6,298	6,019
30 Income security ⁶	160,159	193,100	225,099	107,912	113,490	129,269	22,074	21,912	20,269
31 Veterans benefits and services	19,928	21,183	22,988	11,731	10,531	12,880	2,273	3,239	753
32 Administration of justice	4,153	4,570	4,698	2,299	2,344	2,290	478	419	364
33 General government	4,093	4,505	4,614	2,432	2,692	2,311	692	123	433
34 General-purpose fiscal assistance	8,372	8,584	6,856	4,191	3,015	3,043	13	1,176	352
35 Interest	52,566	64,504	82,537	35,909	41,178	47,667	6,664	7,633	7,720
36 Undistributed offsetting receipts ⁷	18,488	21,933	30,320	14,769	12,432	17,281	1,679	1,235	1,286

1. The *Budget of the U.S. Government, Fiscal Year 1983* has reclassified supplemental medical insurance premiums and voluntary hospital insurance premiums, previously included in other social insurance receipts, as offsetting receipts in the health function.

2. Old-age, disability, and hospital insurance, and railroad retirement accounts

3. Old-age, disability, and hospital insurance

4. Federal employee retirement contributions and civil service retirement and disability fund.

5. Deposits of earnings by Federal Reserve Banks and other miscellaneous receipts

6. Effective Oct. 1, 1980, the Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation was reclassified from an off-budget agency to an on-budget agency in the Department of Labor.

7. Consists of interest received by trust funds, rents and royalties on the outer continental shelf, and U.S. government contributions for employee retirement.

SOURCE: "Monthly Treasury Statement of Receipts and Outlays of the U.S. Government" and the *Budget of the U.S. Government, Fiscal Year 1983*

A32 Domestic Financial Statistics □ July 1982

1.40 FEDERAL DEBT SUBJECT TO STATUTORY LIMITATION

Billions of dollars

Item	1980				1981				1982
	Mar. 31	June 30	Sept. 30	Dec. 31	Mar. 31	June 30	Sept. 30	Dec. 31	Mar. 31
1 Federal debt outstanding	870.4	884.4	914.3	936.7	970.9	977.4	1,003.9	1,034.7	1,066.4
2 Public debt securities	863.5	877.6	907.7	930.2	964.5	971.2	997.9	1,028.7	1,061.3
3 Held by public	677.1	682.7	710.0	737.7	773.7	771.3	789.8	825.5	858.9
4 Held by agencies	186.3	194.9	197.7	192.5	190.9	199.9	208.1	203.2	202.4
5 Agency securities	7.0	6.8	6.6	6.5	6.4	6.2	6.1	6.0	5.1
6 Held by public	5.5	5.3	5.1	5.0	4.9	4.7	4.6	4.6	3.9
7 Held by agencies	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.2
8 Debt subject to statutory limit	864.5	878.7	908.7	931.2	965.5	972.2	998.8	1,029.7	1,062.2
9 Public debt securities	862.8	877.0	907.1	929.6	963.9	970.6	997.2	1,028.1	1,062.7
10 Other debt ¹	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.5
11 MEMO: Statutory debt limit	879.0	925.0	925.0	935.1	985.0	985.0	999.8	1,079.8	1,079.8

1 Includes guaranteed debt of government agencies, specified participation certificates, notes to international lending organizations, and District of Columbia stadium bonds.

NOTE: Data from *Treasury Bulletin* (U.S. Treasury Department).

1.41 GROSS PUBLIC DEBT OF U.S. TREASURY Types and Ownership

Billions of dollars, end of period

Type and holder	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982				
					Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June
1 Total gross public debt	789.2	845.1	930.2	1,028.7	1,048.2	1,061.3	1,065.7	1,071.7	1,079.6
<i>By type</i>									
2 Interest-bearing debt	782.4	844.0	928.9	1,027.3	1,042.2	1,059.8	1,064.5	1,066.4	1,078.4
3 Marketable	487.5	530.7	623.2	720.3	737.5	752.6	755.8	755.7	764.0
4 Bills	161.7	172.6	216.1	245.0	254.0	256.2	254.9	256.1	256.0
5 Notes	265.8	283.4	321.6	375.3	382.1	395.0	399.7	398.4	406.9
6 Bonds	60.0	74.7	85.4	99.9	101.4	101.4	101.3	101.2	101.1
7 Nonmarketable ¹	294.8	313.2	305.7	307.0	304.7	307.2	308.7	310.7	314.4
8 Convertible bonds ²	2.2	2.2							
9 State and local government series	24.3	24.6	23.8	23.0	22.7	23.2	23.2	23.4	23.4
10 Foreign issues	29.6	28.8	24.0	19.0	18.4	19.6	19.4	18.4	17.5
11 Government	28.0	23.6	17.6	14.9	14.3	15.6	15.4	14.8	13.8
12 Public	1.6	5.3	6.4	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	3.6	3.6
13 Savings bonds and notes	80.9	79.9	72.5	68.1	67.6	67.4	67.3	67.3	67.4
14 Government account series ⁴	157.5	177.5	185.1	196.7	195.7	196.7	198.5	201.3	206.0
15 Non-interest-bearing debt	6.8	1.2	1.3	1.4	6.0	1.5	1.1	5.3	1.2
<i>By holder⁵</i>									
16 U.S. government agencies and trust funds	170.0	187.1	192.5	203.3	201.1	202.5	204.3	↑	↑
17 Federal Reserve Banks	109.6	117.5	121.3	131.0	125.4	126.6	134.3	↑	↑
18 Private investors	508.6	540.5	616.4	694.5	720.8	733.3	727.1	↑	↑
19 Commercial banks	93.2	96.4	116.0	109.4	111.8	114.3	110.1	↑	↑
20 Mutual savings banks	5.0	4.7	5.4	5.2	5.4	5.8	5.6	↑	↑
21 Insurance companies	15.7	16.7	20.1	19.1	18.7	19.8	21.2	n.a.	n.a.
22 Other companies	19.6	22.9	25.7	37.8	37.5	37.5	37.5	↑	↑
23 State and local governments	64.4	69.9	78.8	85.6	88.2	88.3	88.5	↑	↑
<i>Individuals</i>									
24 Savings bonds	80.7	79.9	72.5	68.0	67.7	67.5	67.3	↓	↓
25 Other securities	30.3	36.2	56.7	75.6	77.0	79.0	78.4	↓	↓
26 Foreign and international ⁶	137.8	124.4	127.7	141.4	140.0	140.8	139.5	↓	↓
27 Other miscellaneous investors ⁷	58.9	90.1	106.9	152.3	174.5	180.3	180.0	↓	↓

1. Includes (not shown separately): Securities issued to the Rural Electrification Administration, depository bonds, retirement plan bonds, and individual retirement bonds.

2. These nonmarketable bonds, also known as Investment Series B Bonds, may be exchanged (or converted) at the owner's option for 1 1/2 percent, 5-year marketable Treasury notes. Convertible bonds that have been so exchanged are removed from this category and recorded in the notes category (line 5).

3. Nonmarketable dollar-denominated and foreign currency-denominated series held by foreigners.

4. Held almost entirely by U.S. government agencies and trust funds

5. Data for Federal Reserve Banks and U.S. government agencies and trust funds are actual holdings; data for other groups are Treasury estimates.

6. Consists of investments of foreign balances and international accounts in the United States.

7. Includes savings and loan associations, nonprofit institutions, corporate pension trust funds, dealers and brokers, certain government deposit accounts, and government sponsored agencies.

NOTE: Gross public debt excludes guaranteed agency securities. Data by type of security from *Monthly Statement of the Public Debt of the United States* (U.S. Treasury Department); data by holder from *Treasury Bulletin*.

1.42 U.S. GOVERNMENT MARKETABLE SECURITIES Ownership, by maturity

Par value; millions of dollars, end of period

Type of holder	1980	1981	1982		1980	1981	1982	
			Mar.	Apr.			Mar.	Apr.
	All maturities				1 to 5 years			
1 All holders	623,186	720,293	752,620	755,832	197,409	228,550	242,354	240,814
2 U.S. government agencies and trust funds.....	9,564	8,669	8,001	8,001	1,990	1,906	1,906	1,906
3 Federal Reserve Banks.....	121,328	130,954	125,589	134,257	835	38,223	37,193	39,629
4 Private investors.....	492,294	580,671	619,030	613,576	159,585	188,422	203,254	199,279
5 Commercial banks.....	77,868	74,618	79,398	76,488	44,482	39,021	41,420	39,823
6 Mutual savings banks.....	3,917	3,971	4,533	4,352	1,925	1,870	2,253	2,031
7 Insurance companies.....	11,930	12,090	13,088	13,848	4,504	5,596	5,945	6,512
8 Nonfinancial corporations.....	7,758	4,214	4,318	3,893	2,203	1,146	1,073	956
9 Savings and loan associations.....	4,225	4,122	4,849	4,721	2,289	2,260	2,460	2,459
10 State and local governments.....	21,058	18,991	21,740	21,593	4,595	4,278	4,707	4,544
11 All others.....	365,539	462,663	491,104	488,680	99,577	134,251	145,396	142,955
	Total, within 1 year				5 to 10 years			
12 All holders	297,385	340,082	357,073	355,754	56,037	63,483	60,785	66,920
13 U.S. government agencies and trust funds.....	830	647	20	20	1,404	779	779	779
14 Federal Reserve Banks.....	56,858	64,113	61,579	66,735	13,548	11,854	10,102	10,813
15 Private investors.....	239,697	275,322	295,473	288,998	41,175	50,851	49,904	55,329
16 Commercial banks.....	25,197	29,480	31,579	30,381	5,793	4,496	3,120	3,048
17 Mutual savings banks.....	1,246	1,569	1,774	1,829	455	238	196	186
18 Insurance companies.....	1,940	2,201	2,350	2,025	3,037	2,507	2,578	2,926
19 Nonfinancial corporations.....	4,281	2,421	2,329	1,911	357	344	292	258
20 Savings and loan associations.....	1,646	1,731	2,140	2,003	216	98	163	178
21 State and local governments.....	7,750	7,536	6,974	6,868	2,030	2,365	2,419	2,463
22 All others.....	197,636	230,383	248,328	243,981	29,287	40,804	41,136	46,270
	Bills, within 1 year				10 to 20 years			
23 All holders	216,104	245,015	256,212	254,880	36,854	44,744	46,399	46,335
24 U.S. government agencies and trust funds.....	1	4	2	2	3,686	3,996	3,952	3,952
25 Federal Reserve Banks.....	43,971	49,679	45,692	50,509	5,919	6,692	6,624	6,817
26 Private investors.....	172,132	195,335	210,518	204,369	27,250	34,055	35,822	35,565
27 Commercial banks.....	9,856	9,667	11,575	10,711	1,071	873	1,328	1,231
28 Mutual savings banks.....	394	423	559	596	181	151	170	170
29 Insurance companies.....	672	760	784	591	1,718	1,119	1,361	1,539
30 Nonfinancial corporations.....	2,363	1,173	1,544	1,228	431	131	267	329
31 Savings and loan associations.....	818	363	822	743	52	16	21	20
32 State and local governments.....	5,413	5,126	4,327	4,163	3,597	2,824	4,872	4,988
33 All others.....	152,616	177,824	190,905	186,335	20,200	28,940	27,804	27,289
	Other, within 1 year				Over 20 years			
34 All holders	81,281	95,068	100,861	100,874	35,500	43,434	46,010	46,010
35 U.S. government agencies and trust funds.....	829	647	18	19	1,656	1,340	1,343	1,343
36 Federal Reserve Banks.....	12,888	14,433	15,887	16,226	9,258	10,073	10,002	10,263
37 Private investors.....	67,565	79,987	84,956	84,630	24,587	32,020	34,576	34,404
38 Commercial banks.....	15,341	19,814	20,003	19,670	1,325	749	1,952	2,006
39 Mutual savings banks.....	852	1,146	1,215	1,233	110	144	140	137
40 Insurance companies.....	1,268	1,442	1,565	1,433	730	666	853	847
41 Nonfinancial corporations.....	1,918	1,248	785	683	476	172	358	439
42 Savings and loan associations.....	828	1,368	1,318	1,260	21	17	65	61
43 State and local governments.....	2,337	2,410	2,647	2,704	3,086	1,988	2,767	2,731
44 All others.....	45,020	52,560	57,423	57,646	18,838	28,285	28,440	28,184

Note. Direct public issues only. Based on Treasury Survey of Ownership from Treasury Bulletin (U.S. Treasury Department).

Data complete for U.S. government agencies and trust funds and Federal Reserve Banks, but data for other groups include only holdings of those institutions that report. The following figures show, for each category, the number and proportion reporting as of Apr. 30, 1982: (1) 5,292 commercial banks, 443 mutual savings banks,

and 724 insurance companies, each about 80 percent; (2) 407 nonfinancial corporations and 467 savings and loan associations, each about 50 percent; and (3) 489 state and local governments, about 40 percent.

"All others," a residual, includes holdings of all those not reporting in the Treasury Survey, including investor groups not listed separately.

A34 Domestic Financial Statistics □ July 1982

1.43 U.S. GOVERNMENT SECURITIES DEALERS Transactions

Par value; averages of daily figures, in millions of dollars

Item	1979	1980	1981	1982			1982, week ending Wednesday					
				Mar.	Apr.	May	May 26	June 2	June 9	June 16	June 23	
Immediate delivery ¹												
1 U.S. government securities.....	13,183	18,331	24,728	27,384	28,424	31,497	34,788	30,931	24,228	26,438	29,476	
<i>By maturity</i>												
2 Bills.....	7,915	11,413	14,768	14,995	16,090	16,623	17,765	16,937	14,913	17,929	17,938	
3 Other within 1 year.....	454	421	621	742	910	763	1,171	846	569	566	546	
4 1-5 years.....	2,417	3,330	4,360	5,606	5,288	7,400	9,331	6,478	3,964	3,421	5,437	
5 5-10 years.....	1,121	1,464	2,451	2,843	3,136	3,381	3,987	3,875	2,497	2,272	2,945	
6 Over 10 years.....	1,276	1,704	2,528	3,199	2,999	3,330	2,534	2,795	2,285	2,249	2,611	
<i>By type of customer</i>												
7 U.S. government securities dealers.....	1,448	1,484	1,640	1,386	1,718	1,730	2,066	1,503	1,131	1,558	1,776	
8 U.S. government securities brokers.....	5,170	7,610	11,750	13,701	13,669	15,517	17,183	13,901	11,954	12,272	14,374	
9 All others ²	6,564	9,237	11,337	12,296	13,037	14,250	15,540	15,527	11,142	12,608	13,326	
10 Federal agency securities.....	2,723	3,258	3,306	3,315	3,620	3,916	4,980	2,930	2,835	3,278	3,183	
11 Certificates of deposit.....	1,764	2,472	4,477	4,355	4,495	5,437	6,931	5,479	4,892	4,694	5,439	
12 Bankers acceptances.....			1,807	2,115	2,434	2,454	2,947	2,620	2,362	2,193	2,212	
13 Commercial paper.....			6,128	7,217	7,537	7,975	8,049	9,000	7,267	8,120	7,795	
<i>Futures transactions³</i>												
14 Treasury bills.....			3,523	5,095	4,447	5,564	6,293	5,664	4,763	4,336	4,790	
15 Treasury coupons.....			1,330	1,179	959	1,972	2,306	2,363	1,146	1,115	1,311	
16 Federal agency securities.....	n.a.	n.a.	234	204	216	278	425	342	213	325	242	
<i>Forward transactions⁴</i>												
17 U.S. government securities.....			365	493	371	807	1,181	624	739	628	1,036	
18 Federal agency securities.....			1,370	1,358	951	571	450	546	410	554	576	

1. Before 1981, data for immediate transactions include forward transactions.
 2. 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.
 3. 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.
 4. 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: Averages for transactions are based on number of trading days in the period.
 Transactions are market purchases and sales of U.S. government securities dealers reporting to the Federal Reserve Bank of New York. 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.

1.44 U.S. GOVERNMENT SECURITIES DEALERS Positions and Financing

Averages of daily figures, in millions of dollars

Item	1979	1980	1981	1982			1982, week ending Wednesday				
				Mar.	Apr.	May	May 5	May 12	May 19	May 26	June 2
Positions											
Net immediate ¹											
1 U.S. government securities.....	3,223	4,306	9,033	12,247	12,564	14,103	10,774	13,870	14,101	16,392	14,424
2 Bills.....	3,813	4,103	6,485	6,594	7,718	7,390	6,220	6,533	8,258	8,457	7,647
3 Other within 1 year.....	- 325	- 1,062	1,526	- 118	- 99	- 295	- 368	311	- 333	- 235	- 319
4 1-5 years.....	- 455	434	1,488	3,333	2,902	4,083	3,212	4,653	3,211	4,945	3,610
5 5-10 years.....	160	166	292	- 513	- 520	- 20	- 866	18	- 45	127	646
6 Over 10 years.....	30	665	2,294	2,952	2,563	2,946	2,575	2,977	3,011	3,097	2,838
7 Federal agency securities.....	1,471	797	2,277	2,505	2,916	3,117	2,978	3,091	2,940	3,321	3,192
8 Certificates of deposit.....	2,794	3,115	3,435	3,884	4,467	4,949	4,099	4,507	4,784	5,683	5,610
9 Bankers acceptances.....			1,746	2,276	2,530	2,719	2,243	2,659	2,792	2,853	3,047
10 Commercial paper.....			2,658	3,151	3,229	3,457	3,366	3,409	3,408	3,489	3,717
<i>Futures positions</i>											
11 Treasury bills.....			-8,934	-6,652	-5,463	-9,972	-8,427	-10,253	-10,755	-9,869	-9,167
12 Treasury coupons.....	n.a.	n.a.	-2,733	-2,528	-2,896	-3,867	-3,435	-4,182	-4,033	-3,850	-3,091
13 Federal agency securities.....			522	- 161	403	- 579	- 506	- 514	- 606	728	430
<i>Forward positions</i>											
14 U.S. government securities.....			603	518	- 590	- 715	- 557	- 696	925	596	- 811
15 Federal agency securities.....			- 451	- 1,007	- 1,064	1,130	1,062	- 1,030	- 1,100	- 1,200	- 1,331
Financing²											
Reverse repurchase agreements ³											
16 Overnight and continuing.....			14,568	24,745	26,924	28,801	30,488	30,096	29,635	24,986	24,683
17 Term agreements.....			32,048	42,608	46,509	45,253	49,367	48,244	41,074	42,325	40,329
Repurchase agreements ⁴											
18 Overnight and continuing.....	n.a.	n.a.	35,919	48,139	53,246	58,415	61,287	62,358	58,741	51,273	53,964
19 Term agreements.....			29,449	38,833	43,140	40,142	40,424	40,650	38,188	41,305	37,640

For notes see opposite page.

1.45 FEDERAL AND FEDERALLY SPONSORED CREDIT AGENCIES Debt Outstanding

Millions of dollars, end of period

Agency	1978	1979	1980	1981				1982			
				Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.
1 Federal and federally sponsored agencies¹	137,063	163,290	193,229	223,393	226,010	226,269	227,210	226,418	226,539	228,749	232,274
2 Federal agencies	23,488	24,715	28,606	30,870	31,069	31,156	31,806	31,053	30,806	31,408	31,613
3 Defense Department ²	968	738	610	516	514	490	484	470	460	454	447
4 Export-Import Bank ^{3,4}	8,711	9,191	11,250	12,855	12,845	12,829	13,339	13,135	12,861	13,421	13,475
5 Federal Housing Administration ⁵	588	537	477	432	427	419	406	413	397	382	376
6 Government National Mortgage Association participation certificates ⁶	3,141	2,979	2,817	2,715	2,715	2,715	2,715	2,191	2,165	2,165	2,165
7 Postal Service ⁷	2,364	1,837	1,770	1,538	1,538	1,538	1,538	1,538	1,538	1,538	1,538
8 Tennessee Valley Authority	7,460	8,997	11,190	12,599	12,830	12,965	13,115	13,115	13,187	13,250	13,410
9 United States Railway Association ⁷	356	436	492	215	200	200	202	198	198	198	202
10 Federally sponsored agencies ¹	113,575	138,575	164,623	192,523	194,941	195,113	195,404	195,365	195,733	197,341	200,661
11 Federal Home Loan Banks	27,563	33,330	41,258	58,276	57,990	57,854	58,090	57,387	57,743	58,839	59,937
12 Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation	2,262	2,771	2,536	2,308	2,308	2,608	2,604	2,604	2,604	2,500	2,500
13 Federal National Mortgage Association	41,080	48,486	55,185	56,688	57,805	58,533	58,749	58,860	59,018	59,270	60,478
14 Federal Land Banks	20,360	16,006	12,365	10,317	9,717	9,717	9,717	8,717	8,717	8,717	8,217
15 Federal Intermediate Credit Banks	11,469	2,676	1,821	1,388	1,388	1,388	1,388	1,388	1,388	1,388	926
16 Banks for Cooperatives	4,843	584	584	220	220	220	220	220	220	220	220
17 Farm Credit Banks ¹	5,081	33,216	48,153	59,024	60,911	60,191	60,034	61,187	61,041	61,405	63,381
18 Student Loan Marketing Association ⁸	915	1,505	2,720	4,300	4,600	4,600	4,600	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000
19 Other	2	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
M.I.M.O.:											
20 Federal Financing Bank debt^{1,9}	51,298	67,383	87,460	107,309	108,171	109,495	110,698	111,965	112,367	113,567	114,961
<i>Lending to federal and federally sponsored agencies</i>											
21 Export-Import Bank ⁴	6,898	8,353	10,654	12,409	12,409	12,409	12,741	12,741	12,741	13,305	13,305
22 Postal Service ⁷	2,114	1,587	1,520	1,288	1,288	1,288	1,288	1,288	1,288	1,288	1,288
23 Student Loan Marketing Association ⁸	915	1,505	2,720	4,300	4,600	4,600	4,600	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000
24 Tennessee Valley Authority	5,635	7,272	9,465	10,874	11,105	11,240	11,390	11,435	11,462	11,525	11,685
25 United States Railway Association ⁷	356	436	492	215	200	200	202	198	198	198	202
<i>Other Lending¹⁰</i>											
26 Farmers Home Administration	23,825	32,050	39,431	48,821	48,571	49,029	48,821	49,026	49,081	48,681	49,356
27 Rural Electrification Administration	4,604	6,484	9,196	12,343	12,674	12,924	13,516	13,836	13,989	14,452	14,716
28 Other	6,951	9,696	13,982	17,059	17,324	17,805	18,140	18,441	18,608	19,118	19,409

1. In September 1977 the Farm Credit Banks issued their first consolidated bonds, and in January 1979 they began issuing these bonds on a regular basis to replace the financing activities of the Federal Land Banks, the Federal Intermediate Credit Banks, and the Banks for Cooperatives. Line 17 represents those consolidated bonds outstanding, as well as any discount notes that have been issued. Lines 1 and 10 reflect the addition of this item.

2. Consists of mortgages assumed by the Defense Department between 1957 and 1963 under family housing and homeowners assistance programs.

3. Includes participation certificates reclassified as debt beginning Oct. 1, 1976.

4. Off-budget Aug. 17, 1974, through Sept. 30, 1976; on-budget thereafter.

5. Consists of debentures issued in payment of Federal Housing Administration insurance claims. Once issued, these securities may be sold privately on the securities market.

6. Certificates of participation issued prior to 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.

7. Off-budget.

8. Unlike other federally sponsored agencies, the Student Loan Marketing Association may borrow from the Federal Financing Bank (FFB) since its obligations are guaranteed by the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

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 item consists exclusively of agency assets, while the Rural Electrification Administration entry contains both agency assets and guaranteed loans.

NOTES TO TABLE 1.44

1. Immediate 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. Securities owned, and hence dealer positions, do not include securities to resell (reverse RPs). Before 1981, data for immediate positions include forward positions.

2. Figures cover financing involving U.S. government and federal agency securities, negotiable CDs, bankers acceptances, and commercial paper.

3. 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, i.e., matched agreements.

4. Includes both repurchase agreements undertaken to finance positions and "matched book" repurchase agreements.

NOTE: 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 shown net and are on a commitment basis. Data for financing are based on Wednesday figures, in terms of actual money borrowed or lent.

A36 Domestic Financial Statistics □ July 1982

1.46 NEW SECURITY ISSUES of State and Local Governments

Millions of dollars

Type of issue or issuer, or use	1979	1980	1981	1981				1982			
				Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan. †	Feb. †	Mar. †	Apr.
1 All issues, new and refunding¹	43,365	48,367	47,732	3,910	4,097	5,355	4,744	3,862	3,684	5,593	6,619
<i>Type of issue</i>											
2 General obligation	12,109	14,100	12,394	560	748	1,315	749	1,038	1,053	1,717	2,191
3 U.S. government loans ²	53	38	34	2	2	3	1	2	0	9	10
4 Revenue	31,256	34,267	35,338	3,350	3,349	4,040	3,995	2,824	2,631	3,876	4,428
5 U.S. government loans ²	67	57	55	9	5	2	3	4	6	5	32
<i>Type of issuer</i>											
6 State	4,314	5,304	5,288	92	439	518	315	514	234	432	1,060
7 Special district and statutory authority	23,434	26,972	27,499	2,749	2,467	3,439	3,308	2,128	2,169	2,968	3,850
8 Municipalities, counties, townships, school districts	15,617	16,090	14,945	1,070	1,191	1,398	1,120	1,220	1,281	2,193	1,709
9 Issues for new capital, total	41,505	46,736	46,530	3,904	4,009	5,318	4,683	3,705	3,643	4,738	6,596
<i>Use of proceeds</i>											
10 Education	5,130	4,572	4,547	153	203	576	561	236	261	398	454
11 Transportation	2,441	2,621	3,447	222	499	286	355	144	207	360	278
12 Utilities and conservation	8,594	8,149	10,037	1,626	700	757	955	1,188	1,276	742	1,324
13 Social welfare	15,968	19,958	12,729	515	953	1,873	1,813	892	823	1,747	2,305
14 Industrial aid	3,836	3,974	7,651	874	1,015	676	523	440	479	628	621
15 Other purposes	5,536	7,462	8,119	514	639	1,150	476	805	597	863	1,614

1. Par amounts of long-term issues based on date of sale.
2. Consists of tax-exempt issues guaranteed by the Farmers Home Administration.

SOURCE: Public Securities Association

1.47 NEW SECURITY ISSUES of Corporations

Millions of dollars

Type of issue or issuer, or use	1979	1980	1981	1981				1982			
				Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.
1 All issues¹	51,533	73,694	69,283	4,696	4,368	8,518	5,908	2,954	3,294	6,436	4,384
2 Bonds	40,208	53,206	44,643	2,797	2,845	6,724	3,893	1,278	1,879	4,512	2,352
<i>Type of offering</i>											
3 Public	25,814	41,587	37,653	2,198	2,582	6,560	3,576	614	1,464	3,540	2,100
4 Private placement	14,394	11,619	6,989	599	263	164	317	664	415	972	252
<i>Industry group</i>											
5 Manufacturing	9,678	15,409	12,325	452	21	2,054	954	283	262	708	445
6 Commercial and miscellaneous	3,948	6,693	5,229	201	617	949	850	230	59	691	124
7 Transportation	3,119	3,329	2,054	63	51	130	82	43	3	224	16
8 Public utility	8,153	9,557	8,963	1,012	1,008	802	582	493	345	1,568	846
9 Communication	4,219	6,683	4,280	471	83	326	106	8	364	84	4
10 Real estate and financial	11,094	11,534	11,793	598	1,065	2,463	1,319	221	845	1,236	917
11 Stocks	11,325	20,489	24,642	1,899	1,523	1,794	2,015	1,676	1,415	1,924	2,032
<i>Type</i>											
12 Preferred	3,574	3,631	1,796	186	141	59	80	199	185	199	147
13 Common	7,751	16,858	22,846	1,713	1,382	1,735	1,935	1,477	1,230	1,725	1,885
<i>Industry group</i>											
14 Manufacturing	1,679	4,839	4,838	117	193	407	258	129	67	394	102
15 Commercial and miscellaneous	2,623	5,245	7,436	487	449	564	456	723	426	653	787
16 Transportation	255	549	735	87	23	15	23	25	73	27	15
17 Public utility	5,171	6,230	5,486	514	438	405	604	449	743	547	731
18 Communication	303	567	1,778	369	7	85	95	58	2	3	3
19 Real estate and financial	1,293	3,059	4,371	325	412	318	580	292	104	301	394

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, intra-corporate transactions, and sales to foreigners.

SOURCE: Securities and Exchange Commission.

1.48 OPEN-END INVESTMENT COMPANIES Net Sales and Asset Position

Millions of dollars

Item Jan.	1980	1981	1981			1982				
			Oct.	Nov.	Dec.		Feb.	Mar.	Apr. ⁷	May
INVESTMENT COMPANIES ¹										
1 Sales of own shares ²	15,266	20,596	1,729	2,140	3,032	2,049	2,049	3,325	2,754	2,345
2 Redemptions of own shares ³	12,012	15,866	593	1,125	1,769	1,475	1,456	2,056	2,293	1,854
3 Net sales	3,254	4,730	1,175	604	371	1,557	593	1,269	461	491
4 Assets ⁴	58,400	55,207	54,335	57,408	55,207	54,347	52,695	53,001	56,026	54,683
5 Cash position ⁵	5,321	5,277	5,799	6,269	5,277	5,424	5,540	5,752	6,083	6,006
6 Other	53,079	49,930	48,536	51,139	49,930	48,923	47,155	47,249	49,943	48,677

1. Excluding money market funds.

2. 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.

3. Excludes share redemption resulting from conversions from one fund to another in the same group.

4. Market value at end of period, less current liabilities.

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.

1.49 CORPORATE PROFITS AND THEIR DISTRIBUTION

Billions of dollars; quarterly data are at seasonally adjusted annual rates.

Account	1979	1980	1981	1980		1981				1982
				Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1
1 Corporate profits with inventory valuation and capital consumption adjustment	196.8	182.7	191.7	177.9	183.3	203.0	190.3	195.7	177.6	152.2
2 Profits before tax	255.3	245.5	233.3	237.6	249.5	257.0	229.0	234.4	212.8	171.8
3 Profits tax liability	87.6	82.3	77.7	78.5	85.2	87.7	76.4	78.1	68.8	53.7
4 Profits after tax	167.7	163.2	155.5	159.1	164.3	169.3	152.7	156.3	144.0	118.1
5 Dividends	50.1	56.0	63.1	56.7	57.7	59.6	62.0	64.8	66.0	66.8
6 Undistributed profits	117.6	107.2	92.4	102.4	106.6	109.6	90.6	91.5	78.0	51.3
7 Inventory valuation	-42.6	-45.7	-27.7	-41.7	-48.4	39.2	-24.0	-25.3	-22.3	9.9
8 Capital consumption adjustment	-15.9	17.2	13.9	-17.9	-17.8	-14.7	-14.7	-13.4	-12.8	-9.7

SOURCE: Survey of Current Business (U.S. Department of Commerce)

A38 Domestic Financial Statistics □ July 1982

1.50 NONFINANCIAL CORPORATIONS Current Assets and Liabilities

Billions of dollars, except for ratio

Account	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981			
						Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
1 Current assets	759.0	826.8	902.1	1,030.0	1,200.9	1,281.6	1,321.2	1,317.4	1,349.2	1,361.4
2 Cash	82.1	88.2	95.8	104.5	116.1	121.0	120.5	118.5	118.3	124.5
3 U.S. government securities	19.0	23.4	17.6	16.3	15.6	17.3	17.0	17.7	16.0	15.8
4 Notes and accounts receivable	272.1	292.8	324.7	383.8	456.8	491.2	507.3	507.4	519.7	512.3
5 Inventories	315.9	342.4	374.8	426.9	501.7	525.4	542.8	540.0	557.2	
6 Other	69.9	80.1	89.2	98.5	110.8	126.7	133.6	133.7	138.1	
7 Current liabilities	451.6	494.7	549.4	665.5	809.1	877.2	910.9	908.1	951.1	962.3
8 Notes and accounts payable	264.2	281.9	313.2	373.7	456.3	498.3	504.0	500.8	529.1	541.3
9 Other	187.4	212.8	236.2	291.7	352.8	378.9	406.9	407.2	422.0	421.0
10 Net working capital	307.4	332.2	352.7	364.6	391.8	404.4	410.3	409.3	398.1	399.1
11 MEMO: Current ratio ¹	1.681	1.672	1.642	1.548	1.484	1.461	1.450	1.451	1.419	1.415

1. Ratio of total current assets to total current liabilities.

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 Statistics.

NOTE: For a description of this series, see "Working Capital of Nonfinancial Corporations" in the July 1978 BULLETIN, pp. 533-37.

SOURCE: Federal Trade Commission.

1.51 TOTAL NONFARM BUSINESS EXPENDITURES on New Plant and Equipment

Billions of dollars; quarterly data are at seasonally adjusted annual rates.

Industry	1980	1981	1982	1981			1982			
				Q2 ¹	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2 ¹	Q3 ¹	Q4 ¹
1 Total nonfarm business	295.63	321.49	328.60	316.73	328.25	327.83	327.72	323.75	328.04	334.78
<i>Manufacturing</i>										
2 Durable goods industries	58.91	61.84	61.17	63.10	62.58	60.78	60.84	60.67	61.44	61.82
3 Nondurable goods industries	56.90	64.95	66.12	62.40	67.53	66.14	67.48	65.02	67.11	65.19
<i>Nonmanufacturing</i>										
4 Mining	13.51	16.86	17.24	16.80	17.55	16.81	17.60	16.33	16.71	18.29
<i>Transportation</i>										
5 Railroad	4.25	4.24	4.66	4.38	4.18	4.18	4.56	4.61	4.92	4.55
6 Air	4.01	3.81	3.84	3.29	3.34	4.82	3.20	3.39	4.12	4.66
7 Other	3.82	4.00	4.07	4.04	4.09	4.12	4.23	4.00	3.93	4.13
<i>Public utilities</i>										
8 Electric	28.12	29.74	31.30	29.32	30.54	31.14	30.95	31.90	30.65	31.67
9 Gas and other	7.32	8.65	8.25	8.53	9.01	8.60	9.17	8.13	7.60	8.38
10 Trade and services	81.79	86.33	88.79	85.88	87.55	88.33	87.80	87.62	88.07	91.16
11 Communication and other ²	36.99	41.06	43.15	39.02	41.89	42.92	41.89	42.08	43.48	44.94

1. Anticipated by business.

SOURCE: Survey of Current Business (U.S. Dept. of Commerce).

2. "Other" consists of construction; social services and membership organizations; and forestry, fisheries, and agricultural services.

1.52 DOMESTIC FINANCE COMPANIES Assets and Liabilities

Billions of dollars, end of period

Account	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981				1982
						Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1
ASSETS										
Accounts receivable, gross										
1 Consumer	38.6	44.0	52.6	65.7	73.6	76.1	79.0	84.5	85.5	85.1
2 Business	44.7	55.2	63.3	70.3	72.3	72.7	78.2	76.9	80.6	80.9
3 Total	83.4	99.2	116.0	136.0	145.9	148.7	157.2	161.3	166.1	166.0
4 Less: Reserves for unearned income and losses	10.5	12.7	15.6	20.0	23.3	24.3	25.7	27.7	28.9	29.1
5 Accounts receivable, net	72.9	86.5	100.4	116.0	122.6	124.5	131.4	133.6	137.2	136.9
6 Cash and bank deposits	2.6	2.6	3.5							
7 Securities	1.1	9	1.3	24.9 ¹	27.5	30.8	31.6	34.5	34.2	35.0
8 All other	12.6	14.3	17.3							
9 Total assets	89.2	104.3	122.4	140.9	150.1	155.3	163.0	168.1	171.4	171.9
LIABILITIES										
10 Bank loans	6.3	5.9	6.5	8.5	13.2	13.1	14.4	14.7	15.4	15.4
11 Commercial paper	23.7	29.6	34.5	43.3	43.4	44.2	49.0	51.2	51.2	46.2
Debt										
12 Short-term, n.e.c.	5.4	6.2	8.1	8.2	7.5	8.2	8.5	11.9	9.6	9.0
13 Long-term, n.e.c.	32.3	36.0	43.6	46.7	52.4	51.6	52.6	50.7	54.8	59.0
14 Other	8.1	11.5	12.6	14.2	14.3	17.3	17.0	17.1	17.8	19.0
15 Capital, surplus, and undivided profits	13.4	15.1	17.2	19.9	19.4	20.9	21.5	22.4	22.8	23.3
16 Total liabilities and capital	89.2	104.3	122.4	140.9	150.1	155.3	163.0	168.1	171.4	171.9

1. Beginning Q1 1979, asset items on lines 6, 7, and 8 are combined.

NOTE: Components may not add to totals due to rounding.

1.53 DOMESTIC FINANCE COMPANIES Business Credit

Millions of dollars, seasonally adjusted except as noted

Type	Accounts receivable outstanding Apr. 30, 1982 ¹	Changes in accounts receivable			Extensions			Repayments		
		1982			1982			1982		
		Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.
1 Total	80,912	652	-418	120	19,436	18,148	19,110	18,784	18,566	18,990
2 Retail automotive (commercial vehicles)	11,718	168	34	100	1,076	962	935	908	928	835
3 Wholesale automotive	12,367	-351	634	11	5,420	3,916	5,759	5,771	4,550	5,748
4 Retail paper on business, industrial, and farm equipment	27,568	804	384	-231	1,919	1,538	1,181	1,115	1,154	1,412
5 Loans on commercial accounts receivable and factored commercial accounts receivable	9,269	52	140	260	8,939	9,774	9,434	8,991	9,634	9,174
6 All other business credit	19,990	83	342	-20	2,082	1,958	1,801	1,999	2,300	1,821

1. Not seasonally adjusted.

1.54 MORTGAGE MARKETS

Millions of dollars; exceptions noted.

Item	1979	1980	1981	1981		1982				
				Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May
Terms and yields in primary and secondary markets										
PRIMARY MARKETS										
Conventional mortgages on new homes										
Terms ¹										
1 Purchase price (thousands of dollars)	74.4	83.4	90.4	84.5	88.7	102.6	97.3	90.0	95.7 ^r	84.8
2 Amount of loan (thousands of dollars)	53.3	59.2	65.3	62.7	64.4	71.3	71.1	65.4	70.4 ^r	63.4
3 Loan/price ratio (percent)	73.9	73.2	74.8	77.3	75.3	73.5	76.5	75.7	77.2 ^r	77.3
4 Maturity (years)	28.5	28.2	27.7	23.4	27.7	27.4	28.1	27.4	28.6 ^r	27.5
5 Fees and charges (percent of loan amount) ²	1.66	2.09	2.67	2.52	2.87	2.55	3.01	2.90	3.28 ^r	3.27
6 Contract rate (percent per annum)	10.48	12.25	14.16	15.68	15.23	14.66	14.44	14.93	15.13 ^r	15.16
Yield (percent per annum)										
7 FHLLB series ³	10.77	12.65	14.74	16.38	15.87	15.25	15.12	15.67	15.84 ^r	15.96
8 HUD series ⁴	11.15	13.95	16.52	16.95	17.00	17.30	17.20	16.80	16.65	16.50
SECONDARY MARKETS										
Yield (percent per annum)										
9 FHA mortgages (HUD series) ⁵	10.87	13.42	16.29	15.98	16.43	17.38	17.10	16.41	16.31	16.19
10 GNMA securities ⁶	10.22	12.55	15.29	15.10	15.51	16.19	16.21	15.54	15.40	15.30
11 FNMA auctions ⁷										
11 Government-underwritten loans	11.17	14.11	16.70	16.64	16.92	17.80	18.00	17.29	0.0	16.27
12 Conventional loans	11.77	14.43	16.64	17.20	16.95	17.33	17.91	17.09	16.66	16.33
Activity in secondary markets										
FEDERAL NATIONAL MORTGAGE ASSOCIATION										
Mortgage holdings (end of period)										
13 Total	48,050	55,104	58,675	60,949	61,412	61,721	62,112	62,544	63,132	63,957
14 FHA/VA-insured	33,673	37,364	39,342	40,056	39,997	39,937	39,926	39,893	39,834	41,023
15 Conventional	14,377	17,724	19,334	20,885	21,435	21,784	22,185	22,654	23,298	24,143
Mortgage transactions (during period)										
16 Purchases	10,812	8,099	6,112	594	655	430	519	604	755	1,006
17 Sales	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mortgage commitments ⁸										
18 Contracted (during period)	10,179	8,083	9,331	560	1,272	813	1,202 ^r	1,881 ^r	2,482	1,568
19 Outstanding (end of period)	6,409	3,278	3,717	3,354	3,717	3,536	3,857	4,990	6,586	7,034
Auction of 4-month commitments to buy										
Government-underwritten loans										
20 Offered	8,860.4	8,605.4	2,487.2	79.0	59.2	41.5	41.7	45.7	7.0	35.7
21 Accepted	3,920.9	4,002.0	1,478.0	34.4	27.0	30.8	23.4	29.6	0.0	7.4
Conventional loans										
22 Offered	4,495.3	3,639.2	2,524.7	147.7	84.4	31.7	28.6	65.0	29.5	37.8
23 Accepted	2,343.6	1,748.5	1,392.3	63.1	48.0	11.5	13.6	32.3	22.0	23.0
FEDERAL HOME LOAN MORTGAGE CORPORATION										
Mortgage holdings (end of period) ⁹										
24 Total	3,543	4,362	5,245	5,283	5,255	5,240	5,342	5,320	5,274	5,279
25 FHA/VA	1,995	2,116	2,236	2,232	2,227	2,209	2,218	2,227	2,226	2,232
26 Conventional	1,549	2,246	3,010	3,051	3,028	3,032	3,124	3,094	3,048	3,047
Mortgage transactions (during period)										
27 Purchases	5,717	3,723	3,789	416	1,140	1,628	1,228	1,479	2,143	1,214
28 Sales	4,544	2,527	3,531	596	1,158	1,629	1,115	1,564	2,177	1,194
Mortgage commitments ¹⁰										
29 Contracted (during period)	5,542	3,859	6,974	2,011	203	328	565	2,523	2,824	2,692
30 Outstanding (end of period)	797	447	3,518	4,451	3,518	5,033	4,336	5,461	6,041	7,420

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.

4. Average contract rates on new commitments for conventional first mortgages, rounded to the nearest 5 basis points; 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. Any gaps in data are due to periods of adjustment to changes in maximum permissible contract rates.

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 30-year FHA/VA mortgages carrying the prevailing ceiling rate. Monthly figures are unweighted averages of Monday quotations for the month.

7. Average gross yields (before deduction of 38 basis points for mortgage servicing) on accepted bids in Federal National Mortgage Association's auctions of 4-month commitments to purchase home mortgages, assuming prepayment in 12 years for 30-year mortgages. No adjustments are made for FNMA commitment fees or stock related requirements. Monthly figures are unweighted averages for auctions conducted within the month.

8. 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.

9. Includes participation as well as whole loans.

10. Includes conventional and government-underwritten loans.

1.55 MORTGAGE DEBT OUTSTANDING

Millions of dollars, end of period

Type of holder, and type of property	1979	1980	1981	1981				1982
				Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	
1 All holders	1,326,785	1,445,966	1,544,784	1,468,053	1,499,066	1,525,599	1,544,784	1,559,620
2 1- to 4-family	880,369	961,340	1,021,140	974,411	993,793	1,010,838	1,021,140	1,029,059
3 Multifamily	128,167	136,953	141,271	137,946	139,199	140,010	141,271	142,686
4 Commercial	235,572	255,655	280,566	261,242	268,562	274,719	280,566	284,099
5 Farm	82,677	92,018	101,807	94,454	97,512	100,032	101,807	103,776
6 Major financial institutions	938,567	997,168	1,044,037	1,007,240	1,023,793	1,036,880	1,044,037	1,045,187
7 Commercial banks ¹	245,187	263,030	286,626	266,734	273,225	281,126	286,626	291,426
8 1- to 4-family	149,460	160,326	172,549	161,758	164,873	169,378	172,549	175,326
9 Multifamily	11,180	12,924	14,905	13,282	13,800	14,478	14,905	15,126
10 Commercial	75,957	81,081	90,717	83,133	86,091	88,836	90,717	92,499
11 Farm	8,590	8,699	8,455	8,561	8,461	8,434	8,455	8,475
12 Mutual savings banks	98,908	99,865	100,015	99,719	99,993	99,994	100,015	98,500
13 1- to 4-family	66,140	67,489	68,200	67,619	68,035	68,116	68,200	67,086
14 Multifamily	16,557	16,058	15,962	15,955	15,909	15,939	15,962	15,611
15 Commercial	16,162	16,278	15,813	16,105	15,999	15,909	15,813	15,763
16 Farm	49	40	40	40	50	30	40	40
17 Savings and loan associations	475,688	503,192	518,350	507,556	515,256	518,778	518,350	515,125
18 1- to 4-family	394,345	419,763	432,978	423,606	430,702	433,750	432,978	430,084
19 Multifamily	37,579	38,142	37,684	38,219	38,077	37,975	37,579	37,450
20 Commercial	43,764	45,287	47,688	45,731	46,477	47,053	47,688	47,591
21 Life insurance companies	118,784	131,081	139,046	133,231	135,319	136,982	139,046	140,136
22 1- to 4-family	16,193	17,943	17,382	17,847	17,512	17,382	17,382	17,332
23 Multifamily	19,274	19,514	19,486	19,579	19,603	19,592	19,486	19,674
24 Commercial	71,137	80,666	89,089	82,839	85,038	86,742	89,089	90,105
25 Farm	12,180	12,958	13,089	12,966	13,032	13,136	13,089	13,025
26 Federal and related agencies	97,084	114,300	126,112	116,243	119,124	121,772	126,112	128,725
27 Government National Mortgage Association	3,852	4,642	4,765	4,826	4,972	4,382	4,765	4,438
28 1- to 4-family	763	704	693	696	698	696	693	689
29 Multifamily	3,089	3,938	4,072	4,130	4,274	3,686	4,072	3,749
30 Farmers Home Administration	1,274	3,492	2,235	2,837	2,662	1,562	2,235	2,469
31 1- to 4-family	417	916	914	1,321	1,151	500	914	715
32 Multifamily	71	610	473	528	464	242	473	615
33 Commercial	174	411	506	479	357	325	506	499
34 Farm	612	1,555	342	509	690	495	342	640
35 Federal Housing and Veterans Administration	5,555	5,640	5,999	5,799	5,895	6,005	5,999	6,007
36 1- to 4-family	1,955	2,051	2,289	2,135	2,172	2,240	2,289	2,267
37 Multifamily	3,600	3,589	3,710	3,664	3,723	3,765	3,710	3,740
38 Federal National Mortgage Association	51,091	57,327	61,412	57,362	57,657	59,682	61,412	62,544
39 1- to 4-family	45,488	51,775	55,986	51,842	52,181	54,227	55,986	57,142
40 Multifamily	5,603	5,552	5,426	5,520	5,476	5,455	5,426	5,402
41 Federal Land Banks	31,277	38,131	46,446	40,258	42,681	44,708	46,446	47,947
42 1- to 4-family	1,552	2,099	2,788	2,228	2,401	2,605	2,788	2,874
43 Farm	29,725	36,032	43,658	38,030	40,280	42,103	43,658	45,073
44 Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation	4,035	5,068	5,255	5,161	5,257	5,433	5,255	5,320
45 1- to 4-family	3,059	3,873	4,018	3,953	4,025	4,166	4,018	4,075
46 Multifamily	976	1,195	1,237	1,208	1,232	1,267	1,237	1,245
47 Mortgage pools or trusts ²	119,278	142,258	162,273	147,246	152,308	158,140	162,273	169,559
48 Government National Mortgage Association	76,401	93,874	105,790	97,184	100,558	103,750	105,790	108,645
49 1- to 4-family	74,546	91,602	103,007	94,810	98,057	101,068	103,007	105,769
50 Multifamily	1,855	2,272	2,783	2,374	2,501	2,682	2,783	2,876
51 Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation	15,180	16,854	19,843	17,067	17,565	17,936	19,843	23,959
52 1- to 4-family	12,149	13,471	15,888	13,641	14,115	14,401	15,888	18,995
53 Multifamily	3,031	3,383	3,955	3,426	3,450	3,535	3,955	4,964
54 Farmers Home Administration	27,697	31,530	36,640	32,995	34,185	36,454	36,640	36,955
55 1- to 4-family	14,884	16,683	18,378	16,640	17,165	18,407	18,378	18,740
56 Multifamily	2,163	2,612	3,426	2,853	3,097	3,488	3,426	3,447
57 Commercial	4,328	5,271	6,161	5,382	5,750	6,040	6,161	6,351
58 Farm	6,322	6,964	8,675	8,120	8,173	8,519	8,675	8,417
59 Individual and others ³	171,856	192,240	212,362	197,324	203,841	208,807	212,362	216,149
60 1- to 4-family	99,418	112,645	126,070	116,315	120,572	123,772	126,070	127,965
61 Multifamily	23,189	27,164	28,152	27,208	27,593	27,906	28,152	28,787
62 Commercial	24,050	26,661	30,592	27,573	28,850	29,814	30,592	31,291
63 Farm	25,199	25,770	27,548	26,228	26,826	27,315	27,548	28,106

1. Includes loans held by nondeposit trust companies but not bank trust departments.

2. Outstanding principal balances of mortgages backing securities insured or guaranteed by the agency indicated.

3. 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 U.S. agencies for which amounts are small or for which separate data are not readily available.

NOTE. Based on data from various institutional and governmental sources, with some quarters estimated in part by the Federal Reserve in conjunction with the Federal Home Loan Bank Board and the Department of Commerce. Separation of nonfarm mortgage debt by type of property, if not reported directly, and interpolations and extrapolations when required, are estimated mainly by the Federal Reserve. Multifamily debt refers to loans on structures of five or more units.

A42 Domestic Financial Statistics □ July 1982

1.56 CONSUMER INSTALLMENT CREDIT¹ Total Outstanding, and Net Change

Millions of dollars

Holder, and type of credit	1979	1980	1981	1982				
				Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May
Amounts outstanding (end of period)								
1 Total	312,024	313,472	333,375	330,135	327,435	327,131	328,363	329,338
<i>By major holder</i>								
2 Commercial banks	154,177	147,013	149,300	148,162	146,922	146,454	146,616	146,147
3 Finance companies	68,318	76,756	89,818	88,925	89,009	89,591	90,674	91,958
4 Credit unions	46,517	44,041	45,954	45,907	45,586	45,632	45,450	45,472
5 Retailers ²	28,119	28,448	29,551	28,179	27,013	26,530	26,537	26,536
6 Savings and loans	8,424	9,911	11,598	11,668	11,738	11,926	12,081	12,202
7 Gasoline companies	3,729	4,468	4,403	4,541	4,433	4,229	4,227	4,218
8 Mutual savings banks	2,740	2,835	2,751	2,753	2,734	2,769	2,778	2,805
<i>By major type of credit</i>								
9 Automobile	116,362	116,838	126,431	125,525	125,294	125,559	126,201	127,220
10 Commercial banks	67,367	61,536	59,181	58,849	58,604	58,510	58,458	58,099
11 Indirect paper	38,338	35,233	35,097	35,029	34,920	34,888	34,920	34,791
12 Direct loans	29,029	26,303	24,084	23,820	23,684	23,622	23,538	23,308
13 Credit unions	22,244	21,060	21,975	21,953	21,799	21,821	21,733	21,744
14 Finance companies	26,751	34,242	45,275	44,723	44,891	45,228	46,010	47,377
15 Revolving	56,937	58,352	63,049	61,433	59,514	58,491	58,641	58,647
16 Commercial banks	29,862	29,765	33,110	32,643	31,923	31,532	31,638	31,619
17 Retailers	23,346	24,119	25,536	24,249	23,158	22,730	22,776	22,810
18 Gasoline companies	3,729	4,468	4,403	4,541	4,433	4,229	4,227	4,218
19 Mobile home	16,838	17,322	18,486	18,397	18,343	18,363	18,402	18,479
20 Commercial banks	10,647	10,371	10,300	10,206	10,111	10,037	9,974	9,960
21 Finance companies	3,390	3,745	4,494	4,481	4,506	4,548	4,608	4,666
22 Savings and loans	2,307	2,737	3,203	3,222	3,241	3,293	3,336	3,369
23 Credit unions	494	469	489	488	485	486	484	484
24 Other	121,887	120,960	125,409	124,780	124,284	124,718	125,119	124,992
25 Commercial banks	46,301	45,341	46,709	46,464	46,284	46,375	46,546	46,469
26 Finance companies	38,177	38,769	40,049	39,721	39,612	39,815	40,056	39,915
27 Credit unions	23,779	22,512	23,490	23,466	23,302	23,326	23,233	23,244
28 Retailers	4,773	4,329	4,015	3,930	3,855	3,800	3,761	3,726
29 Savings and loans	6,117	7,174	8,395	8,446	8,497	8,633	8,745	8,833
30 Mutual savings banks	2,740	2,835	2,751	2,753	2,734	2,769	2,778	2,805
Net change (during period) ³								
31 Total	38,381	1,448	19,894	443	75	990	1,175	1,399
<i>By major holder</i>								
32 Commercial banks	18,161	-7,163	2,284	10	-171	166	96	-13
33 Finance companies	14,020	8,438	13,062	-597	307	673	544	1,126
34 Credit unions	2,185	-2,475	1,913	689	-135	-122	132	-39
35 Retailers ²	2,132	329	1,103	27	124	171	181	68
36 Savings and loans	1,327	1,485	1,682	172	173	251	205	221
37 Gasoline companies	509	739	-65	39	36	150	-6	-20
38 Mutual savings banks	47	95	-85	103	11	1	23	56
<i>By major type of credit</i>								
39 Automobile	14,715	477	9,595	-121	56	28	233	959
40 Commercial banks	6,857	-5,830	-2,355	103	180	248	-159	-305
41 Indirect paper	4,488	3,104	-136	232	141	-130	2	-52
42 Direct loans	2,369	-2,726	2,219	-129	-39	-118	-161	-253
43 Credit unions	1,044	1,184	914	345	-59	-55	54	34
44 Finance companies	6,814	7,491	11,033	-569	183	275	338	1,298
45 Revolving	8,628	1,415	4,697	-196	-155	307	499	537
46 Commercial banks	5,521	-97	3,345	-276	65	296	285	436
47 Retailers	2,598	773	1,417	41	126	161	220	121
48 Gasoline companies	509	739	65	39	36	-150	6	20
49 Mobile home	1,603	483	1,161	26	-44	15	51	70
50 Commercial banks	1,102	-276	-74	74	110	-82	-48	-41
51 Finance companies	238	355	749	6	56	52	53	44
52 Savings and loans	240	430	466	30	14	47	43	67
53 Credit unions	23	25	20	12	4	2	3	0
54 Other	13,435	927	4,441	786	330	696	392	167
55 Commercial banks	4,681	-960	1,368	257	184	200	18	-103
56 Finance companies	6,968	592	1,280	-34	68	346	153	216
57 Credit unions	1,118	-1,266	975	332	72	-65	75	-5
58 Retailers	-466	-444	-314	14	2	10	39	-53
59 Savings and loans	1,087	1,056	1,217	142	159	204	162	154
60 Mutual savings banks	47	95	-85	103	-11	1	23	56

1. The Board's series cover most short- and intermediate-term credit extended to individuals through regular business channels, usually to finance the purchase of consumer goods and services or to refinance debts incurred for such purposes, and scheduled to be repaid (or with the option of repayment) in two or more installments.

2. Includes auto dealers and excludes 30-day charge credit held by travel and entertainment companies.

3. Net change equals extensions minus liquidations (repayments, charge-offs and other credit), figures for all months are seasonally adjusted.

NOTE: Total consumer noninstallment credit outstanding—credit scheduled to be repaid in a lump sum, including single-payment loans, charge accounts, and service credit—amounted to, not seasonally adjusted \$71.3 billion at the end of 1979, \$74.8 billion at the end of 1980, and \$80.2 billion at the end of 1981.

1.57 CONSUMER INSTALLMENT CREDIT Extensions and Liquidations

Millions of dollars; monthly data are seasonally adjusted.

Holder, and type of credit	1979	1980	1981	1982				
				Jan	Feb	Mar.	Apr.	May
Extensions								
1 Total	324,777	306,076	336,341	26,888	27,150	27,462	28,648	29,197
<i>By major holder</i>								
2 Commercial banks	154,733	134,960	146,186	11,775	12,431	12,519	12,790	12,765
3 Finance companies	61,518	60,801	66,344	4,433	4,857	5,002	5,343	6,135
4 Credit unions	34,976	29,594	35,444	3,326	2,695	2,631	3,010	2,902
5 Retailers ¹	47,676	49,942	53,430	4,385	4,254	4,536	4,618	4,449
6 Savings and loans	5,901	6,621	8,142	716	754	788	823	841
7 Gasoline companies	18,005	22,253	24,902	2,000	2,007	1,835	1,915	1,880
8 Mutual savings banks	2,018	1,905	1,893	253	152	151	185	225
<i>By major type of credit</i>								
9 Automobile	93,901	83,454	94,404	7,474	7,283	7,183	7,871	8,429
10 Commercial banks	53,554	41,109	42,792	3,696	3,415	3,393	3,499	3,317
11 Indirect paper	29,623	22,558	24,941	2,293	1,875	1,875	2,079	1,954
12 Direct loans	23,931	18,551	17,851	1,403	1,540	1,518	1,420	1,363
13 Credit unions	17,397	15,294	18,084	1,702	1,363	1,420	1,542	1,483
14 Finance companies	22,950	27,051	33,527	2,076	2,505	2,370	2,830	3,629
15 Revolving	120,174	128,068	140,135	11,070	11,730	12,143	12,416	12,528
16 Commercial banks	61,048	61,593	67,370	5,135	5,928	6,235	6,309	6,604
17 Retailers	41,121	44,222	47,863	3,935	3,795	4,073	4,192	4,044
18 Gasoline companies	18,005	22,253	24,902	2,000	2,007	1,835	1,915	1,880
19 Mobile home	6,471	5,093	6,028	434	364	411	544	478
20 Commercial banks	4,542	2,937	3,106	188	136	156	253	201
21 Finance companies	797	898	1,313	99	117	120	122	114
22 Savings and loans	948	1,146	1,432	122	102	126	151	151
23 Credit unions	184	113	176	25	9	9	18	12
24 Other	104,231	89,461	95,774	7,910	7,773	7,725	7,853	7,762
25 Commercial banks	35,589	29,321	32,918	2,756	2,952	2,735	2,729	2,643
26 Finance companies	37,771	32,852	31,504	2,258	2,235	2,512	2,391	2,392
27 Credit unions	17,345	14,187	17,182	1,599	1,323	1,202	1,450	1,407
28 Retailers	6,555	5,720	5,567	450	459	463	426	405
29 Savings and loans	4,953	5,476	6,710	594	652	662	672	690
30 Mutual savings banks	2,018	1,905	1,893	253	152	151	185	225
Liquidations								
31 Total	286,396	304,628	316,447	26,445	27,075	26,472	27,509	27,798
<i>By major holder</i>								
32 Commercial banks	136,572	142,123	143,902	11,765	12,602	12,353	12,694	12,778
33 Finance companies	47,498	52,363	53,282	5,030	4,550	4,429	4,799	5,009
34 Credit unions	32,741	32,069	33,531	2,637	2,830	2,753	2,878	2,941
35 Retailers ¹	45,544	49,613	52,327	4,358	4,378	4,365	4,437	4,381
36 Savings and loans	4,574	5,136	6,640	544	581	537	618	620
37 Gasoline companies	17,496	21,514	24,967	1,961	1,971	1,985	1,921	1,900
38 Mutual savings banks	1,971	1,810	1,978	150	163	150	162	169
<i>By major type of credit</i>								
39 Automobile	79,186	82,977	84,809	7,595	7,339	7,211	7,638	7,470
40 Commercial banks	46,697	46,939	45,147	3,593	3,595	3,641	3,658	3,622
41 Indirect paper	25,135	25,662	25,077	2,061	2,016	2,005	2,077	2,006
42 Direct loans	21,562	21,277	20,070	1,532	1,579	1,636	1,581	1,616
43 Credit unions	16,353	16,478	17,169	1,357	1,422	1,475	1,488	1,517
44 Finance companies	16,136	19,560	22,494	2,645	2,322	2,095	2,492	2,331
45 Revolving	111,546	126,653	135,438	11,266	11,885	11,836	11,917	11,991
46 Commercial banks	55,527	61,690	64,025	5,411	5,993	5,939	6,024	6,168
47 Retailers	38,523	43,449	46,446	3,894	3,921	3,912	3,972	3,923
48 Gasoline companies	17,496	21,514	24,967	1,961	1,971	1,985	1,921	1,900
49 Mobile home	4,868	4,610	4,867	460	408	396	493	408
50 Commercial banks	3,440	3,213	3,180	262	246	238	301	242
51 Finance companies	559	543	564	93	61	68	69	70
52 Savings and loans	708	716	966	92	88	79	108	84
53 Credit unions	161	138	156	13	13	11	15	12
54 Other	90,796	90,388	91,333	7,124	7,443	7,029	7,461	7,929
55 Commercial banks	30,908	30,281	31,550	2,499	2,768	2,535	2,711	2,746
56 Finance companies	30,803	32,260	30,224	2,292	2,167	2,166	2,238	2,608
57 Credit unions	16,227	15,453	16,207	1,267	1,395	1,267	1,375	1,412
58 Retailers	7,021	6,164	5,881	464	457	453	465	458
59 Savings and loans	3,866	4,420	5,493	452	493	458	510	536
60 Mutual savings banks	1,971	1,810	1,978	150	163	150	162	169

¹ Includes auto dealers and excludes 30-day charge credit held by travel and entertainment companies.

1.58 FUNDS RAISED IN U.S. CREDIT MARKETS

Billions of dollars; half-yearly data are at seasonally adjusted annual rates.

Transaction category, sector	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1979		1980		1981	
							H1	H2	H1	H2	H1	H2
Nonfinancial sectors												
1 Total funds raised	273.6	336.6	395.6	387.0	371.9	376.0	385.0	389.0	339.0	404.9	418.4	333.6
2 Excluding equities	262.8	333.5	396.3	394.0	357.0	387.4	394.7	393.3	330.1	383.8	416.9	358.0
<i>By sector and instrument</i>												
3 U.S. government	69.0	56.8	53.7	37.4	79.2	87.4	30.0	44.7	66.5	91.9	86.1	88.6
4 Treasury securities	69.1	57.6	55.1	38.8	79.8	87.8	32.3	45.2	67.2	92.4	86.7	89.0
5 Agency issues and mortgages	.1	.9	1.4	1.4	-.6	-.5	-2.3	-.5	.6	-.6	-.5	-.4
6 All other nonfinancial sectors	204.6	279.9	342.0	349.6	292.7	288.6	355.0	344.3	272.5	313.0	332.3	244.9
7 Corporate equities	10.8	3.1	.6	-7.1	15.0	-11.5	-9.8	-4.3	8.9	21.0	1.5	-24.5
8 Debt instruments	193.8	276.7	342.6	356.7	277.8	300.1	364.7	348.6	263.6	292.0	330.7	269.4
9 Private domestic nonfinancial sectors	185.0	266.0	308.7	328.6	263.4	264.1	341.0	316.1	241.3	285.6	297.1	231.2
10 Corporate equities	10.5	2.7	.1	-7.8	12.9	-11.5	-9.6	-6.1	6.9	18.8	.9	-23.8
11 Debt instruments	174.5	263.2	308.8	336.4	250.6	275.6	350.6	322.2	234.4	266.2	296.2	255.0
12 Debt capital instruments	123.7	172.2	193.7	200.1	179.4	147.8	203.0	197.2	177.0	181.9	171.1	124.5
13 State and local obligations	15.7	21.9	26.1	21.8	26.9	25.8	20.9	22.7	21.6	32.1	28.8	22.8
14 Corporate bonds	22.8	21.0	20.1	21.2	30.4	20.2	21.7	20.7	35.3	25.6	22.8	17.6
<i>Mortgages</i>												
15 Home mortgages	64.0	96.3	108.5	113.7	81.7	62.2	117.6	109.8	76.5	87.0	77.3	47.2
16 Multifamily residential	3.9	7.4	9.4	7.8	8.5	4.6	8.0	7.6	8.2	8.8	5.0	4.2
17 Commercial	11.6	18.5	22.1	24.4	22.4	25.3	23.4	25.4	24.8	19.9	28.4	22.1
18 Farm	5.7	7.1	7.5	11.3	9.5	9.8	11.6	11.0	10.6	8.4	8.9	10.7
19 Other debt instruments	50.7	91.0	115.1	136.3	71.1	127.8	147.6	125.0	57.4	84.9	125.1	130.4
20 Consumer credit	25.4	40.2	47.6	46.3	2.3	25.3	50.9	41.6	5.1	9.7	29.5	21.1
21 Bank loans n.e.c.	4.4	26.7	37.1	49.2	37.3	50.1	55.5	42.8	61.2	61.2	42.0	58.3
22 Open market paper	4.0	2.9	5.2	11.1	6.6	19.2	8.0	14.2	24.8	-11.6	16.0	22.3
23 Other	16.9	21.3	25.1	29.7	24.9	33.2	33.1	26.4	24.1	25.6	37.6	28.7
24 By borrowing sector	185.0	266.0	308.7	328.6	263.4	264.1	341.0	316.1	241.3	285.6	297.1	231.2
25 State and local governments	15.2	17.3	20.9	18.4	25.3	23.1	17.9	18.9	19.7	30.9	26.2	20.0
26 Households	89.6	139.1	164.3	170.6	101.7	103.6	179.1	162.1	94.2	109.1	124.3	82.8
27 Farm	10.2	12.3	15.0	20.8	14.5	16.4	21.2	20.4	17.9	11.1	22.7	10.0
28 Nonfarm noncorporate	5.7	12.7	15.3	14.0	15.8	13.8	13.5	14.5	11.0	20.6	16.1	11.6
29 Corporate	64.3	84.6	93.2	104.8	106.1	107.3	109.3	100.2	98.4	113.8	107.8	106.7
30 Foreign	19.6	13.9	33.2	21.0	29.3	24.4	14.0	28.1	31.2	27.4	35.1	13.8
31 Corporate equities	.3	.4	.5	.8	2.1	*	-.2	1.7	1.9	2.2	.6	-.7
32 Debt instruments	19.3	13.5	33.8	20.3	27.2	24.5	14.1	26.4	29.2	25.2	34.5	14.4
33 Bonds	8.6	5.1	4.2	3.9	8	5.6	2.8	4.9	2.0	-.4	3.3	7.8
34 Bank loans n.e.c.	5.6	3.1	19.1	2.3	11.5	.8	2.1	2.4	6.1	17.0	5.7	-4.1
35 Open market paper	1.9	2.4	6.6	11.2	10.1	13.9	6.1	16.3	15.7	4.5	20.6	7.1
36 U.S. government loans	3.3	3.0	3.9	3.0	4.7	4.2	3.1	2.8	5.4	4.0	4.9	3.6
Financial sectors												
37 Total funds raised	23.4	51.4	76.8	84.3	66.7	88.6	87.8	80.8	59.8	73.5	92.6	84.6
<i>By instrument</i>												
38 U.S. government related	15.1	21.9	36.7	48.2	43.0	44.4	43.7	52.8	44.7	41.3	40.6	48.2
39 Sponsored credit agency securities	3.3	7.0	23.1	24.3	24.4	30.1	21.2	27.3	25.1	23.7	24.0	36.1
40 Mortgage pool securities	12.2	16.1	13.6	24.0	18.6	14.3	22.5	25.5	19.6	17.6	16.5	12.1
41 Loans from U.S. government	-.4	1.2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
42 Private financial sectors	8.2	29.5	40.1	36.0	23.7	44.2	44.1	28.0	15.2	32.2	52.0	36.4
43 Corporate equities	-.2	2.6	1.8	2.5	6.2	8.3	3.6	1.4	7.1	5.2	9.7	7.0
44 Debt instruments	8.4	26.9	38.3	33.6	17.5	35.9	40.6	26.6	8.1	27.0	42.3	29.4
45 Corporate bonds	9.8	10.1	7.5	7.8	7.1	-.8	8.2	7.5	10.1	4.2	-2.0	.3
46 Mortgages	2.1	3.1	.9	-1.2	-.9	-2.9	.3	-2.6	-5.8	4.0	-2.9	-2.9
47 Bank loans n.e.c.	3.7	3	2.8	-.4	-.5	2.5	-1.4	.6	-.8	-.9	4.6	.3
48 Open market paper and RPs	2.2	9.6	14.6	18.2	4.6	20.9	25.4	10.9	-.8	10.1	24.6	17.3
49 Loans from Federal Home Loan Banks	2.0	4.3	12.5	9.2	7.1	16.2	8.2	10.1	4.6	9.6	18.0	14.5
<i>By sector</i>												
50 Sponsored credit agencies	2.9	5.8	23.1	24.3	24.4	30.1	21.2	27.3	25.1	23.7	24.0	36.1
51 Mortgage pools	12.2	16.1	13.6	24.0	18.6	14.3	22.5	25.5	19.6	17.6	16.5	12.1
52 Private financial sectors	8.2	29.5	40.1	36.0	23.7	44.2	44.1	28.0	15.2	32.2	52.0	36.4
53 Commercial banks	2.3	1.1	1.3	1.6	.5	.4	1.3	1.8	.8	.3	-.2	.5
54 Bank affiliates	5.4	2.0	7.2	6.5	6.9	8.3	8.0	4.9	5.8	8.0	6.9	9.7
55 Savings and loan associations	.1	9.9	14.3	11.4	6.9	13.1	11.1	11.7	-1.4	15.2	17.2	8.9
56 Other insurance companies	9	1.4	.8	.9	.9	.9	.9	.9	.9	.9	.9	.9
57 Finance companies	4.3	16.9	18.1	16.8	5.8	14.4	22.7	10.9	5.2	6.3	18.3	10.6
58 REITs	-2.2	-2.3	-1.1	-.4	-1.7	-.7	-.6	-.2	-1.4	-2.0	-.8	-.5
59 Open-end investment companies	-2.4	.4	-.5	-.6	4.4	7.8	.7	-1.9	5.3	3.4	9.3	6.3
All sectors												
60 Total funds raised, by instrument	297.0	388.0	472.5	471.3	438.6	464.6	472.8	469.7	398.8	478.4	511.0	418.2
61 Investment company shares	-2.4	.4	-.5	-.6	4.4	7.8	.7	-1.9	5.3	3.4	9.3	6.3
62 Other corporate equities	13.1	5.3	1.7	-4.0	16.8	-11.0	-6.9	-1.0	10.7	22.8	1.9	-23.8
63 Debt instruments	286.4	382.3	471.3	475.8	417.5	467.7	479.0	472.6	382.9	452.1	499.8	435.6
64 U.S. government securities	84.6	79.9	90.5	85.7	122.3	131.9	73.8	97.6	111.3	133.2	126.8	136.9
65 State and local obligations	15.7	21.9	26.1	21.8	26.9	25.8	20.9	22.7	21.6	32.1	28.8	22.8
66 Corporate and foreign bonds	41.2	36.1	31.8	32.8	38.4	24.9	32.6	33.0	47.4	29.5	24.1	25.7
67 Mortgages	87.2	132.3	148.3	155.9	121.1	98.8	160.6	151.1	114.2	128.0	116.6	81.1
68 Consumer credit	25.4	40.2	47.6	46.3	2.3	25.3	50.9	41.6	-5.1	9.7	29.5	21.1
69 Bank loans n.e.c.	6.2	29.5	59.0	51.0	48.4	53.4	56.2	45.8	19.6	77.2	52.3	54.5
70 Open market paper and RPs	8.1	15.0	26.4	40.5	21.4	54.0	39.5	41.5	39.7	3.1	61.3	46.7
71 Other loans	17.8	27.4	41.5	41.9	36.7	53.7	44.4	39.3	34.1	39.3	60.5	46.8

1.59 DIRECT AND INDIRECT SOURCES OF FUNDS TO CREDIT MARKETS

Billions of dollars, except as noted; half-yearly data are at seasonally adjusted annual rates

Transaction category, or sector	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1979		1980		1981	
							H1	H2	H1	H2	H1	H2
1 Total funds advanced in credit markets to nonfinancial sectors	262.8	333.5	396.3	394.0	357.0	387.4	394.7	393.3	330.1	383.8	416.9	358.0
<i>By public agencies and foreign</i>												
2 Total net advances	49.8	79.2	101.9	74.0	92.1	91.2	49.6	98.5	102.9	81.3	103.6	78.8
3 U.S. government securities	23.1	34.9	36.1	6.2	15.6	17.2	27.1	14.7	23.2	8.0	24.3	10.1
4 Residential mortgages	12.3	20.0	25.7	36.7	31.1	22.7	35.7	37.8	33.3	28.9	20.8	24.6
5 F.H.B. advances to savings and loans	2.0	4.3	12.5	9.2	7.1	16.2	8.2	10.1	4.6	9.6	18.0	14.5
6 Other loans and securities	16.4	20.1	27.6	34.3	38.2	35.0	32.8	35.8	41.7	34.8	40.5	29.6
<i>Total advanced, by sector</i>												
7 U.S. government	7.9	10.0	17.1	19.0	23.7	24.1	19.8	18.3	25.4	22.1	27.7	20.5
8 Sponsored credit agencies	16.8	22.4	39.9	53.4	43.8	45.3	47.8	58.9	42.4	45.2	42.2	48.3
9 Monetary authorities	9.8	7.1	7.0	7.7	4.5	9.2	9	16.2	12.1	3.1	7.3	25.6
10 Foreign	15.2	39.6	38.0	-6.1	20.0	12.6	17.2	5.1	23.0	17.0	40.9	15.7
11 Agency borrowing not included in line 1	15.1	21.9	36.7	48.2	43.0	44.4	43.7	52.8	44.7	41.3	40.6	48.2
<i>Private domestic funds advanced</i>												
12 Total net advances	228.1	276.2	331.0	368.2	307.9	340.6	388.9	347.6	271.9	343.8	353.8	327.5
13 U.S. government securities	61.5	45.1	54.3	91.9	106.7	114.7	101.0	82.9	88.1	125.3	102.6	126.8
14 State and local obligations	15.7	21.9	26.1	21.8	26.9	25.8	20.9	22.7	21.6	32.1	28.8	22.8
15 Corporate and foreign bonds	30.5	22.2	22.4	24.0	26.2	21.0	24.0	24.0	32.5	19.9	19.6	22.5
16 Residential mortgages	55.5	83.7	92.1	84.6	59.1	44.0	89.8	79.5	51.2	66.9	61.4	26.6
17 Other mortgages and loans	62.9	107.7	148.6	155.1	96.2	151.4	161.4	148.7	83.1	109.3	159.5	143.2
18 Less: Federal Home Loan Bank advances	2.0	4.3	12.5	9.2	7.1	16.2	8.2	10.1	4.6	9.6	18.0	14.5
<i>Private financial intermediation</i>												
19 Credit market funds advanced by private financial institutions	191.4	260.9	302.4	292.5	270.3	302.5	316.9	268.0	246.1	294.4	318.9	286.2
20 Commercial banking	59.6	87.6	128.7	121.1	99.7	130.3	130.3	112.0	58.5	140.9	101.6	98.0
21 Savings institutions	70.5	82.0	73.5	55.9	58.4	24.1	59.6	52.2	35.5	81.3	38.4	9.8
22 Insurance and pension funds	49.7	67.8	75.0	66.4	79.8	81.9	72.3	60.5	89.2	70.3	79.3	84.5
23 Other finance	11.6	23.4	25.2	49.0	32.4	96.7	54.8	43.3	62.8	1.9	99.5	93.9
24 Sources of funds	191.4	260.9	302.4	292.5	270.3	302.5	316.9	268.0	246.1	294.4	318.9	286.2
25 Private domestic deposits	124.4	138.9	140.8	143.2	171.1	204.8	135.1	151.2	158.7	183.6	203.6	206.1
26 Credit market borrowing	8.4	26.9	38.3	33.6	17.5	35.9	40.6	26.6	8.1	27.0	42.3	29.4
27 Other sources	58.5	95.1	123.2	115.7	81.6	61.8	141.2	90.3	79.4	83.8	73.0	50.7
28 Foreign funds	4.7	1.2	6.3	25.6	22.3	10.4	45.6	5.6	22.8	21.9	6.5	14.4
29 Treasury balances	1	4.3	6.8	4	2.6	1.1	5.0	4.2	2.3	2.8	10.8	13.0
30 Insurance and pension reserves	34.3	50.1	62.2	47.8	64.1	71.4	52.3	43.1	70.0	58.1	62.7	80.1
31 Other, net	29.0	39.5	48.0	41.9	42.4	2.0	38.4	45.4	34.5	50.4	6.0	1.9
<i>Private domestic nonfinancial investors</i>												
32 Direct lending in credit markets	45.1	42.2	67.0	109.3	55.1	74.0	112.5	106.1	33.9	76.4	77.3	70.7
33 U.S. government securities	16.4	24.1	35.6	62.8	32.6	44.8	71.0	54.5	19.3	45.8	37.1	52.4
34 State and local obligations	3.3	8	1.4	1.4	3.1	15.5	2.6	2	1.8	7.9	20.6	10.5
35 Corporate and foreign bonds	11.8	3.8	2.9	10.3	3.6	10.4	4.6	16.0	4.8	2.3	10.2	10.6
36 Commercial paper	1.9	9.6	16.5	11.4	3.8	4.3	11.4	11.4	4.5	3.1	4.9	3.8
37 Other	11.7	13.2	16.4	23.5	19.7	19.7	22.9	24.0	16.0	23.3	24.8	14.6
38 Deposits and currency	133.4	148.5	152.1	152.6	182.3	213.7	149.3	155.9	167.6	197.1	209.5	217.9
39 Currency	7.3	8.3	9.3	7.9	10.3	9.5	9.0	6.9	8.5	12.1	4.7	14.3
40 Checkable deposits	10.4	17.2	16.3	19.2	4.2	16.9	16.6	21.9	4.5	9.9	28.9	4.9
41 Small time and savings accounts	123.7	93.5	63.5	61.7	80.9	40.7	66.5	56.9	66.7	95.2	14.6	66.8
42 Money market fund shares	-	2	6.9	34.4	29.2	107.5	30.2	38.6	61.9	3.4	104.1	110.8
43 Large time deposits	12.0	25.8	46.6	21.2	50.3	36.8	3.3	39.1	26.3	74.2	48.3	25.3
44 Security RPs	2.3	2.2	7.5	6.6	6.5	3.0	18.5	5.3	5.3	7.8	7.7	1.7
45 Foreign deposits	1.7	1.3	2.0	1.5	9	6	5.2	2.3	4	1.3	1.2	2.5
46 Total of credit market instruments, deposits and currency	178.5	190.7	219.1	261.9	237.5	287.7	261.8	262.0	201.5	273.4	286.8	288.6
47 Public support rate (in percent)	19.0	23.7	25.7	18.8	25.8	23.5	12.6	25.0	31.2	21.2	24.9	22.0
48 Private financial intermediation (in percent)	83.9	94.4	91.3	79.4	87.8	88.8	81.5	77.1	90.5	85.6	90.1	87.4
49 Total foreign funds	10.5	40.8	44.1	19.5	2.3	2.2	28.4	10.7	2	4.8	34.5	30.1
MEMO: Corporate equities not included above												
50 Total net issues	10.6	5.7	1.2	-4.6	21.1	-3.1	-6.2	-2.9	16.0	26.3	11.2	-17.5
51 Mutual fund shares	2.4	4	5	.6	4.4	7.8	.7	1.9	5.3	3.4	9.3	6.3
52 Other equities	13.1	5.3	1.7	4.0	16.8	11.0	6.9	1.0	10.7	22.8	1.9	23.8
53 Acquisitions by financial institutions	12.5	7.4	4.5	10.6	17.7	22.4	7.1	14.0	10.5	24.9	26.4	18.4
54 Other net purchases	1.9	1.6	3.4	15.1	3.4	25.5	13.4	16.9	5.5	1.4	15.2	35.9

NOTES BY LINE NUMBER

- Line 2 of table 1.58
- Sum of lines 3-6 or 7-10.
- Includes farm and commercial mortgages.
- Credit market funds raised by federally sponsored credit agencies, and net issues of federally related mortgage pool securities.
- Line 1 less line 2 plus line 11. Also line 19 less line 26 plus line 32. Also sum of lines 27, 32, and 38 less lines 40 and 46.
- Includes farm and commercial mortgages.
- Line 38 less lines 40 and 46.
- Excludes equity issues and investment company shares. Includes line 18.
- Foreign deposits at commercial banks, bank borrowings from foreign branches, and liabilities of foreign banking agencies to foreign affiliates.
- Demand deposits at commercial banks.
- Excludes net investment of these reserves in corporate equities

31. Mainly retained earnings and net miscellaneous liabilities.

32. Line 12 less line 19 plus line 26.

33-37. Lines 13-17 less amounts acquired by private finance. Line 37 includes mortgages.

39. Mainly an offset to line 9.

46. Lines 32 plus 38, or line 12 less line 27 plus 39 and 45.

47. Line 2 plus line 1.

48. Line 19 plus line 12.

49. Sum of lines 10 and 28.

50, 52. Includes issues by financial institutions.

NOTE: Full statements for sectors and transaction types quarterly, and annually for flows and for 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

2.10 NONFINANCIAL BUSINESS ACTIVITY Selected Measures

1967 = 100; monthly and quarterly data are seasonally adjusted. Exceptions noted.

Measure	1979	1980	1981	1981				1982					
				Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr. ^a	May ^b	June ^c
1 Industrial production¹	152.5	147.0	151.0	151.6	149.1	146.3	143.4	140.7	142.9	141.7	140.2	139.4	138.4
<i>Market groupings</i>													
2 Products, total	150.0	146.7	150.6	151.0	149.4	147.5	146.2	142.9	144.6	143.7	142.9	142.4	141.3
3 Final, total	147.2	145.3	149.5	150.0	148.9	147.2	146.3	142.8	144.1	143.3	142.7	142.3	141.3
4 Consumer goods	150.8	145.4	147.9	147.8	146.5	144.0	142.0	139.6	141.8	141.5	142.2	143.3	143.4
5 Equipment	142.2	145.2	151.8	152.9	152.1	151.5	152.1	147.2	147.3	145.9	143.3	140.9	138.3
6 Intermediate	160.5	151.9	154.4	154.6	151.4	148.7	145.9	143.4	146.3	145.2	143.5	142.6	141.6
7 Materials	156.4	147.6	151.6	152.5	148.5	144.6	139.0	137.2	140.4	138.5	136.1	134.8	133.9
<i>Industry groupings</i>													
8 Manufacturing	153.6	146.7	150.4	151.1	148.2	145.0	142.0	138.5	140.9	140.1	138.7	138.2	137.3
Capacity utilization (percent) ^{1,2}													
9 Manufacturing	85.7	79.1	78.5	78.3	76.6	74.8	73.1	71.1	72.2	71.6	70.7	70.4	69.8
10 Industrial materials industries	87.4	80.0	79.9	80.0	77.7	75.5	72.4	71.4	72.9	71.8	70.4	69.6	69.0
11 Construction contracts (1977 = 100) ³	121.0	106.0	107.0	100.0	101.0	92.0	112.0	115.0	97.0	105.0	88.0	94.0	n.a.
12 Nonagricultural employment, total ⁴	136.5	137.6	139.1	138.8	138.6	138.3	137.7	137.5	137.5	137.2	136.9	137.0	136.8
13 Goods-producing, total	113.5	110.3	110.2	109.8	108.9	108.0	106.9	105.9	105.7	104.9	104.2	104.1	103.2
14 Manufacturing, total	108.2	104.4	104.2	104.2	103.3	102.3	101.2	100.4	100.0	99.3	98.6	98.3	97.6
15 Manufacturing, production-worker	105.3	99.4	98.5	98.5	97.3	95.9	94.3	93.2	92.9	92.1	91.2	91.0	90.4
16 Service-producing	149.1	152.6	155.0	154.8	154.9	154.9	154.7	154.8	154.9	155.0	154.8	155.1	155.2
17 Personal income, total	308.5	342.9	381.6	390.9	392.9	395.6	395.6	396.5	398.9	400.4	401.8	404.5	n.a.
18 Wages and salary disbursements	289.5	314.7	347.2	353.7	355.4	357.8	356.5	358.6	361.3	361.0	360.5	362.3	n.a.
19 Manufacturing	248.6	261.5	288.8	294.9	293.7	292.2	288.8	289.3	292.5	290.2	289.0	290.1	n.a.
20 Disposable personal income ⁵	299.6	332.5	379.6	375.5	379.6	382.0	381.8	383.8	385.5	387.8	390.6	391.4	n.a.
21 Retail sales ⁶	281.6	303.8	330.6	338.9	331.1	333.3	334.1	326.0	334.9	333.5	337.4	346.5	341.2
<i>Prices⁷</i>													
22 Consumer	217.4	246.8	272.4	279.3	279.9	280.7	281.5	282.5	283.4	283.1	284.3	287.1	n.a.
23 Producer finished goods	217.7	247.0	269.8	271.5	274.3	274.7	275.4	277.4	277.4	276.9	276.9	277.7	n.a.

1. The industrial production and capacity utilization series have been revised back to January 1979.

2. Ratios of indexes of production to indexes of capacity. Based on data from Federal Reserve, McGraw-Hill Economics Department, and Department of Commerce.

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.

5. Based on data in *Survey of Current Business* (U.S. Department of Commerce).

6. Based on Bureau of Census data published in *Survey of Current Business*.

7. 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.

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.

2.11 OUTPUT, CAPACITY, AND CAPACITY UTILIZATION

Seasonally adjusted

Series	1981		1982		1981		1982		1981		1982	
	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2
	Output (1967 = 100)				Capacity (percent of 1967 output)				Utilization rate (percent)			
1 Manufacturing	152.5	145.0	139.8	138.1	192.4	193.9	195.2	196.4	79.3	74.8	71.6	70.3
2 Primary processing	155.8	143.5	137.1	132.0	196.3	197.5	198.6	199.5	79.4	72.7	69.1	66.3
3 Advanced processing	150.7	145.8	141.6	141.1	190.4	192.0	193.5	194.9	79.2	75.9	73.2	72.4
4 Materials	154.3	144.0	138.7	134.9	190.3	191.5	192.6	193.7	81.1	75.2	72.0	69.7
5 Durable goods	152.8	140.2	130.9	126.7	194.2	195.3	196.4	197.3	78.7	71.8	66.7	64.2
6 Metal materials	114.2	99.5	90.9	76.7	141.9	142.1	142.3	142.4	80.5	70.1	63.9	53.9
7 Nondurable goods	175.8	164.5	161.0	158.4	211.2	213.1	214.6	216.1	83.3	77.2	75.0	73.3
8 Textile, paper, and chemical	182.8	169.4	164.5	162.4	221.7	223.9	225.6	227.3	82.5	75.7	72.9	71.5
9 Textile	115.5	106.8	101.3	103.6	141.0	141.6	142.1	142.4	81.8	75.4	71.3	72.7
10 Paper	152.2	147.0	146.1	142.2	161.9	162.8	163.8	164.6	94.1	90.3	89.2	86.4
11 Chemical	224.9	206.2	200.0	196.6	281.0	284.4	287.3	289.6	80.0	72.5	69.6	67.9
12 Energy materials	131.6	127.9	129.8	125.6	155.0	155.8	156.5	157.0	84.9	82.1	82.9	80.0

2.11 Continued

Series	Previous cycle ¹		Latest cycle ²		1981				1982					
	High	Low	High	Low	June	Oct	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June
Capacity utilization rate (percent)														
13 Manufacturing.....	88.0	69.0	87.2	74.9	79.6	76.6	74.8	73.1	71.1	72.2	71.6	70.7	70.4	69.8
14 Primary processing.....	93.8	68.2	90.1	71.0	79.5	75.7	72.7	69.6	68.5	70.0	68.6	67.1	66.3	65.5
15 Advanced processing.....	85.5	69.4	86.2	77.2	79.7	77.0	75.8	75.0	72.8	73.6	73.2	72.6	72.6	72.1
16 Materials.....	92.6	69.4	88.8	73.8	81.3	77.7	75.5	72.4	71.4	72.9	71.8	70.4	69.6	69.0
17 Durable goods.....	91.5	63.6	88.4	68.2	78.8	74.7	72.2	68.5	66.2	67.4	66.4	64.9	64.1	63.7
18 Metal materials.....	98.3	68.6	96.0	59.6	78.7	73.9	70.8	65.5	65.8	64.7	61.1	56.0	53.3	52.3
19 Nondurable goods.....	94.5	67.2	91.6	77.5	84.3	80.3	77.3	74.1	73.2	76.5	75.3	74.4	73.2	72.4
20 Textile, paper, and chemical.....	95.1	65.3	92.2	75.3	83.5	79.1	75.9	72.2	70.7	74.4	73.7	72.5	71.4	70.5
21 Textile.....	92.6	57.9	90.6	80.9	80.5	78.8	75.5	72.0	68.6	71.9	73.5	73.4	73.4	71.4
22 Paper.....	99.4	72.4	97.7	89.3	93.0	92.1	92.3	86.5	87.6	90.7	89.4	87.3	86.6	85.3
23 Chemical.....	95.5	64.2	91.3	70.7	82.0	76.2	72.4	69.0	67.4	71.3	70.2	69.0	67.6	67.0
24 Energy materials.....	94.6	84.8	88.3	82.7	83.7	82.5	82.2	81.6	83.7	83.2	81.8	80.4	80.2	79.5

1. Monthly high 1973; monthly low 1975.

2. Preliminary; monthly highs December 1978 through January 1980, monthly lows July 1980 through October 1980.

2.12 LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT, AND UNEMPLOYMENT

Thousands of persons; monthly data are seasonally adjusted. Exceptions noted.

Category	1979	1980	1981	1981	1982					
				Dec	Jan.	Feb	Mar	Apr. ³	May ³	June
HOUSEHOLD SURVEY DATA										
1 Noninstitutional population ¹	166,951	169,847	172,272	173,330	173,494	173,657	173,842	174,019	174,201	174,363
2 Labor force (including Armed Forces) ¹	107,050	109,042	110,812	111,348	111,038	111,333	111,521	111,823	112,841	112,364
3 Civilian labor force.....	104,962	106,940	108,670	109,184	108,879	109,165	109,346	109,648	110,666	110,191
4 Employment.....	95,477	95,938	97,030	96,404	96,170	96,217	96,144	96,032	96,629	96,406
5 Agriculture.....	3,347	3,364	3,368	3,209	3,411	3,373	3,349	3,309	3,488	3,357
6 Unemployment.....	6,137	7,637	8,273	9,571	9,298	9,575	9,854	10,307	10,549	10,427
7 Rate (percent of civilian labor force).....	5.8	7.1	7.6	8.8	8.5	8.8	9.0	9.4	9.5	9.5
8 Not in labor force.....	59,901	60,805	61,460	61,982	62,456	62,324	62,321	62,196	61,360	61,999
ESTABLISHMENT SURVEY DATA										
9 Nonagricultural payroll employment ³	89,823	90,564	91,548	90,642	90,460	90,459	90,304	90,083	90,151	90,010
10 Manufacturing.....	21,040	20,300	20,264	19,676	19,517	19,454	19,319	19,169	19,114	18,971
11 Mining.....	958	1,020	1,104	1,206	1,201	1,203	1,197	1,182	1,154	1,130
12 Contract construction.....	4,463	4,399	4,307	4,026	3,966	3,974	3,934	3,938	3,994	3,952
13 Transportation and public utilities.....	5,136	5,143	5,152	5,128	5,125	5,115	5,100	5,094	5,101	5,076
14 Trade.....	20,192	20,386	20,736	20,524	20,630	20,670	20,655	20,584	20,658	20,643
15 Finance.....	4,975	5,168	5,330	5,331	5,326	5,326	5,336	5,335	5,340	5,349
16 Service.....	17,112	17,901	18,598	18,834	18,831	18,867	18,904	18,929	18,948	18,972
17 Government.....	15,947	16,249	16,056	15,917	15,864	15,850	15,859	15,852	15,842	15,917

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 1979 benchmark and only seasonally adjusted data are available at this time. Based on data from *Employment and Earnings* (U.S. Department of Labor).

2.13 Continued

Grouping	SIC code	1967 proportion	1981 avg ¹	1981								1982					
				May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June
				Index (1967 = 100)													
MAJOR INDUSTRY																	
1 Mining and utilities		12.05	155.0	152.1	156.3	159.1	158.2	155.8	156.1	155.4	154.7	157.4	155.6	153.1	151.3	148.9	146.2
2 Mining		6.36	142.2	135.4	141.7	146.5	146.0	145.0	145.3	143.3	142.6	144.5	142.4	138.1	133.6	130.2	126.7
3 Utilities		5.69	169.1	170.7	172.7	173.1	171.9	167.8	168.1	168.9	168.2	171.8	170.4	170.0	171.0	169.9	168.0
4 Electric		3.88	190.9	192.9	195.6	196.2	194.2	188.3	189.4	190.9	190.2	195.2	192.5	191.7	193.1	191.6	189.1
5 Manufacturing		87.95	150.4	152.8	152.4	153.2	153.2	151.1	148.0	145.0	142.0	138.5	140.9	140.1	138.7	138.2	137.3
6 Nondurable		35.97	164.8	166.4	165.8	167.1	167.3	165.9	162.8	160.3	157.4	155.1	157.8	157.3	156.2	155.3	154.6
7 Durable		51.98	140.5	143.5	143.2	143.6	143.4	140.9	137.8	134.4	131.3	127.1	129.3	128.2	126.6	126.4	125.3
<i>Mining</i>																	
8 Metal	10	81	123.1	125.0	123.5	123.6	124.1	121.5	119.8	115.4	110.9	121.3	120.8	109.9	104.0	96.8	...
9 Coal	11 12	69	141.3	77.0	170.0	167.4	161.9	166.9	160.8	145.5	147.9	156.0	155.6	146.2	150.7	147.7	...
10 Oil and gas extraction	13	4.40	146.8	146.2	148.2	147.7	148.2	148.8	148.9	148.4	150.5	151.5	146.6	141.4	137.4	133.1	129.2
11 Stone and earth minerals	14	75	129.4	132.2	132.7	133.3	128.2	123.4	122.0	116.7	115.7	115.8	120.5	121.6	119.6	116.9	...
<i>Nondurable manufactures</i>																	
12 Foods	20	8.75	152.1	152.2	151.3	151.6	151.9	150.7	151.4	153.0	152.8	151.1	151.7	150.8	149.4	...	...
13 Tobacco products	21	.67	122.2	122.3	120.9	121.3	123.8	122.4	124.3	119.6	112.6	112.7	126.7	126.7	116.1	...	...
14 Textile mill products	22	2.68	135.7	138.8	138.3	139.4	140.7	136.3	132.5	126.1	122.8	120.0	125.8	126.0	126.3	125.1	...
15 Apparel products	23	3.31	120.4	122.6	121.1	122.6	122.6	122.5	117.8	113.8	114.1	105.7	...	...	...	...	...
16 Paper and products	26	3.21	155.0	155.9	153.4	154.9	156.7	158.6	153.3	152.6	146.6	148.3	151.5	150.6	149.7	146.8	144.8
17 Printing and publishing	27	4.72	144.2	141.3	143.1	144.4	146.1	145.9	145.6	143.4	145.3	145.6	146.4	145.9	144.2	143.4	142.5
18 Chemicals and products	28	7.74	215.6	220.6	218.4	221.5	219.2	216.3	208.8	204.6	199.8	196.7	201.3	200.3	198.5	195.0	...
19 Petroleum products	29	1.79	129.7	129.8	129.3	128.7	130.4	129.1	128.3	128.0	128.3	123.3	119.5	121.3	121.6	123.7	124.7
20 Rubber and plastic products	30	2.24	274.0	280.3	285.1	285.3	286.7	282.2	276.0	264.1	247.3	244.7	251.8	253.4	255.1	253.9	...
21 Leather and products	31	.86	69.3	69.8	68.4	70.1	69.6	69.7	71.2	70.8	65.6	63.1	64.0	61.2	59.6	62.0	...
<i>Durable manufactures</i>																	
22 Ordnance, private and government	19 91	3.64	81.1	80.9	80.9	80.6	81.8	82.3	82.5	84.3	85.5	84.1	83.8	83.8	84.8	86.0	86.3
23 Lumber and products	24	1.64	119.1	126.2	122.5	122.9	119.1	113.2	109.6	104.7	104.8	99.2	104.9	103.5	103.6	108.3	...
24 Furniture and fixtures	25	1.37	157.2	158.9	162.4	164.9	163.3	159.9	157.2	153.7	149.4	144.3	148.4	150.2	151.8	150.9	...
25 Clay, glass, stone products	32	2.74	147.9	151.7	148.1	148.7	148.2	147.3	143.4	135.9	131.5	128.5	135.0	131.5	127.0	126.8	...
26 Primary metals	33	6.57	107.9	111.9	107.4	109.4	113.1	108.6	102.3	96.6	89.6	89.7	88.5	83.0	76.5	74.0	70.9
27 Iron and steel	331 2	4.21	99.8	105.6	98.5	99.7	105.1	99.2	92.2	87.2	79.2	79.6	78.5	73.0	65.1	62.6	...
28 Fabricated metal products	34	5.93	136.4	138.4	139.3	140.1	140.0	136.8	133.8	130.2	126.1	120.7	121.4	121.1	119.1	117.3	115.0
29 Nonelectrical machinery	35	9.15	171.2	172.1	174.1	176.7	176.4	173.9	169.7	167.9	167.4	160.9	160.0	157.3	153.7	151.4	148.4
30 Electrical machinery	36	8.05	178.4	179.9	180.1	180.9	182.6	180.0	179.6	175.7	170.7	168.2	172.9	172.6	172.0	170.9	170.1
31 Transportation equipment	37	9.27	116.1	123.7	123.4	119.8	115.4	114.2	110.6	106.1	103.7	96.6	102.0	104.4	105.9	110.0	111.4
32 Motor vehicles and parts	371	4.50	122.3	136.4	137.5	130.5	123.1	120.4	113.8	105.5	100.4	90.4	98.6	105.6	110.8	119.8	124.0
33 Aerospace and miscellaneous transportation equipment	372 9	4.77	110.2	111.8	110.2	109.7	108.2	108.5	107.5	106.8	106.8	102.4	105.3	103.2	101.3	100.7	99.5
34 Instruments	38	2.11	170.3	170.6	171.3	172.1	172.3	169.7	168.6	167.1	166.8	162.2	164.5	163.0	162.8	164.0	164.9
35 Miscellaneous manufactures	39	1.51	154.7	157.0	158.8	159.4	158.6	154.2	151.5	151.7	147.9	144.9	144.5	145.3	144.6	143.6	142.4
Gross value (billions of 1972 dollars, annual rates)																	
MAJOR MARKET																	
36 Products, total		507.4 ¹	612.3	622.2	619.2	621.4	616.5	611.5	605.0	597.6	592.8	577.4	588.1	586.8	583.5	585.9	582.7
37 Final		390.9 ¹	474.1	482.4	480.5	481.9	476.4	473.0	470.1	465.2	462.3	448.8	457.1	456.6	455.0	458.0	455.6
38 Consumer goods		277.5 ¹	318.0	324.3	322.1	324.0	319.3	317.7	314.3	310.5	307.2	298.9	306.3	306.9	308.4	311.6	312.0
39 Equipment		113.4 ¹	156.1	158.1	158.5	157.9	157.1	155.3	155.8	154.7	155.1	149.9	150.8	149.7	146.7	146.3	143.5
40 Intermediate		116.6 ¹	138.2	139.8	138.7	139.5	140.1	138.4	134.9	132.4	130.5	128.7	131.1	130.2	128.5	127.9	127.1

1. 1972 dollar value.

NOTE: Published groupings include some series and subtotals not shown separately. For description and historical data, see *Industrial Production - 1976 Revision* (Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, Washington, D.C.), December 1977.

A50 Domestic Nonfinancial Statistics □ July 1982

2.14 HOUSING AND CONSTRUCTION

Monthly figures are at seasonally adjusted annual rates except as noted.

Item	1979	1980	1981	1981			1982				
				Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb. ¹	Mar. ¹	Apr. ¹	May
Private residential real estate activity (thousands of units)											
NEW UNITS											
1 Permits authorized	1,552	1,191	986	738	743	797	803	792	851	879	969
2 1-family	981	710	564	400	413	454	450	436	460	450	492
3 2-or-more-family	571	481	421	338	330	343	353	356	391	429	477
4 Started	1,745	1,292	1,084	854	860	882	885	945	931	888	1,086
5 1-family	1,194	852	705	507	554	550	592	568	621	572	622
6 2-or-more-family	551	440	379	347	306	332	293	377	310	316	464
7 Under construction, end of period ¹	1,140	896	682	731	705	689	684	688	682	676	.....
8 1-family	639	515	382	410	397	391	394	400	399	395	.....
9 2-or-more-family	501	382	301	321	309	298	291	288	283	281	.....
10 Completed	1,855	1,502	1,266	1,265	1,067	1,114	1,063	920	929	965	.....
11 1-family	1,286	957	818	725	673	676	640	545	587	587	.....
12 2-or-more-family	569	545	447	540	394	438	423	375	342	378	.....
13 Mobile homes shipped	277	222	241	208	207	206	211	251	252	255	.....
Merchant builder activity in 1-family units											
14 Number sold	709	545	436	359	388	456	399	376	385	345	391
15 Number for sale, end of period ¹	402	342	278	291	282	272	275	274	269	264	258
Price (thousands of dollars) ²											
Median											
16 Units sold	62.8	64.7	68.8	69.6	71.2	68.4	66.2	65.7	67.3	70.3	70.0
Average											
17 Units sold	71.9	76.4	83.1	82.5	85.3	82.8	78.0	80.7	83.3	85.6	88.1
EXISTING UNITS (1-family)											
18 Number sold	3,701	2,881	2,350	1,930	1,900	1,940	1,860	1,950	1,990	1,910	1,910
Price of units sold (thousands of dollars) ²											
19 Median	55.5	62.1	66.1	66.0	65.9	66.6	66.4	66.9	67.0	67.1	67.9
20 Average	64.0	72.7	78.0	76.6	77.5	78.6	79.8	78.8	79.1	79.4	80.9
Value of new construction ³ (millions of dollars) ⁴											
CONSTRUCTION											
21 Total put in place	230,412	230,748	238,198	230,820	230,010	228,755	225,086	222,615	224,583	226,237	229,151
22 Private	181,620	175,697	185,222	180,003	178,128	176,562	175,493	173,026	173,605	175,382	179,990
23 Residential	99,028	87,261	86,566	78,222	76,167	75,829	73,737	69,161	70,040	72,470	75,004
24 Nonresidential, total	82,592	88,436	98,656	101,781	101,961	100,733	101,756	103,865	103,565	102,912	104,986
Buildings											
25 Industrial	14,953	13,839	17,031	18,548	18,356	16,622	17,113	17,211	16,641	15,882	17,756
26 Commercial	24,919	29,940	34,243	34,606	35,667	36,382	36,161	36,841	38,362	38,437	37,130
27 Other	7,427	8,654	9,543	9,713	9,419	9,223	9,558	10,002	9,880	9,897	10,587
28 Public utilities and other	35,293	36,003	37,839	4,914	38,519	38,506	38,924	39,811	38,682	38,696	39,513
29 Public	48,792	55,050	52,979	50,817	51,882	52,193	49,593	49,589	50,977	50,855	49,161
30 Military	1,647	1,880	1,964	1,913	1,935	1,955	2,092	1,459	2,317	1,895	2,101
31 Highway	11,997	13,807	13,304	11,863	12,798	12,732	11,479	12,422	13,307	12,113	11,791
32 Conservation and development	4,587	5,090	5,225	5,239	4,906	4,884	5,232	5,301	5,056	5,180	4,893
33 Other	30,561	34,273	32,486	31,802	32,243	32,622	30,790	30,407	30,297	31,667	30,376

1. Not at annual rates.
2. Not seasonally adjusted.

3. 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.

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.

2.15 CONSUMER AND PRODUCER PRICES

Percentage changes based on seasonally adjusted data, except as noted

Item	12 months to		3 months (at annual rate) to				1 month to					Index level May 1982 (1967 = 100) ¹
	1981 May	1982 May	1981			1982	1982					
			June	Sept	Dec.	Mar.	Jan.	Feb	Mar.	Apr.	May	
CONSUMER PRICES²												
1 All items	9.8	6.7	8.1	12.8	5.4	1.0	.3	.2	-.3	.2	1.0	287.1
2 Commodities	8.9	3.8	3.2	8.5	3.6	.8	.1	.2	.5	-.3	.9	261.5
3 Food	8.8	4.8	2.2	7.7	1.7	3.9	7	6	.4	.3	.8	285.5
4 Commodities less food	8.8	3.4	3.8	9.0	4.3	2.6	.1	.0	-.5	.5	.9	247.8
5 Durable	8.1	7.1	9.7	10.8	1.2	3.5	2	4	-.2	.6	1.4	239.8
6 Nondurable	9.6	-.8	1.4	4.6	3.8	4.9	2	8	-.7	2.2	.7	256.2
7 Services	11.3	10.7	14.8	19.2	7.8	3.5	.5	.4	0	.9	.9	331.8
8 Rent	9.0	7.7	7.7	10.2	9.0	5.9	.6	4	.5	.2	.8	221.8
9 Services less rent	11.6	11.2	15.8	20.4	7.6	3.3	5	4	.0	1.0	1.0	352.8
<i>Other groupings</i>												
10 All items less food	10.1	7.1	9.3	13.9	6.2	.9	.2	2	2	.2	1.0	286.0
11 All items less food and energy	9.5	8.7	11.6	15.0	5.6	3.0	.3	4	.0	.8	.9	274.9
12 Homeownership	10.3	9.4	16.9	21.5	3	2.4	-.1	4	-.9	1.3	1.8	377.4
PRODUCER PRICES												
13 Finished goods	10.8	3.0	7.1	3.4	5.5'	.3	.5'	.3'	1	1	0	277.7
14 Consumer	10.7	2.2	6.4	2.8	4.5'	1	6'	3'	.3	.0	.1	277.6
15 Foods	9.0	3.8	3.5	1.6	-3.9'	6.0	1.1	5	.2	1.6	.7	262.3
16 Excluding foods	11.2	1.7	7.6	3.2	7.8'	-2.2	4'	6'	4	-.7	4	281.6
17 Capital equipment	10.9	6.0	10.0	5.7	9.7	2.1	5'	-.5'	.5	4	.4	278.3
18 Intermediate materials ³	11.1	1.3	8.0	5.2	2.7'	1.4	2'	3	-.3	-.8	0	314.6
<i>Crude materials</i>												
19 Nonfood	27.1	4.5	16.1	1.1	6.0'	-18.1	-.9'	-2.0'	-2.0	-.2	1.7	470.4
20 Food	7.2	7	6.4	-18.2	-25.5	23.3	4.4	7	.2	3.5	2.7	262.3

1. Not seasonally adjusted

2. Figures for consumer prices are those for all urban consumers

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.

Account	1979	1980	1981	1981				1982
				Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4		Q1'
GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT								
1 Total	2,413.9	2,626.1	2,925.5	2,853.0	2,885.8	2,965.0	2,998.3	2,998.4
<i>By source</i>								
2 Personal consumption expenditures.....	1,510.9	1,672.8	1,857.8	1,810.1	1,829.1	1,883.9	1,908.3	1,946.7
3 Durable goods.....	212.3	211.9	232.0	238.3	227.3	236.2	237.4	237.4
4 Nondurable goods.....	602.2	675.7	743.2	726.0	735.3	751.3	760.3	762.4
5 Services.....	696.3	785.2	882.6	845.8	866.5	896.4	921.5	946.9
6 Gross private domestic investment.....	415.8	395.3	450.5	437.1	458.6	463.0	443.3	393.8
7 Fixed investment.....	398.3	401.2	434.4	432.7	435.3	435.6	434.0	430.6
8 Nonresidential.....	279.7	296.0	328.9	315.9	324.6	335.1	339.8	338.4
9 Structures.....	96.3	108.8	125.7	117.2	123.1	128.3	134.3	135.3
10 Structures' durable equipment.....	183.4	187.1	203.1	198.7	201.5	206.8	205.5	203.1
11 Residential structures.....	118.6	105.3	105.5	116.7	110.7	100.5	94.2	92.2
12 Nonfarm.....	113.9	100.3	100.0	111.4	105.4	94.9	88.4	86.6
13 Change in business inventories.....	17.5	5.9	16.2	4.5	23.3	27.5	9.4	36.8
14 Nonfarm.....	13.4	-4.7	13.8	6.8	21.5	23.1	3.7	-35.7
15 Net exports of goods and services.....	13.4	23.3	26.0	29.2	20.8	29.3	24.7	31.5
16 Exports.....	281.3	339.8	367.3	367.4	368.2	368.0	365.6	356.9
17 Imports.....	267.9	316.5	341.3	338.2	347.5	338.7	341.0	325.4
18 Government purchases of goods and services.....	473.8	534.7	591.2	576.5	577.4	588.9	622.0	626.4
19 Federal.....	167.9	198.9	230.2	221.6	219.5	226.4	253.3	253.6
20 State and local.....	305.9	335.8	361.0	354.9	357.9	362.5	368.7	372.8
<i>By major type of product</i>								
21 Final sales, total.....	2,396.4	2,632.0	2,909.4	2,848.5	2,862.5	2,937.6	2,989.0	3,035.3
22 Goods.....	1,055.9	1,130.4	1,272.3	1,247.5	1,257.0	1,298.3	1,286.4	1,263.2
23 Durable.....	451.2	458.6	506.9	501.4	516.9	525.2	484.2	459.8
24 Nondurable.....	604.7	671.9	765.4	746.1	740.1	773.0	802.2	803.4
25 Services.....	1,097.2	1,229.6	1,371.7	1,317.1	1,344.7	1,390.5	1,434.4	1,460.1
26 Structures.....	260.8	266.0	281.6	288.4	284.1	276.3	277.5	275.1
27 Change in business inventories.....	17.5	5.9	16.2	4.5	23.3	27.5	9.4	-36.8
28 Durable goods.....	11.5	4.0	7.4	4.2	18.5	18.6	-3.3	35.9
29 Nondurable goods.....	6.0	1.8	8.8	8.6	4.8	8.9	12.7	-0.9
30 Memo: Total GNP in 1972 dollars	1,483.0	1,480.7	1,510.3	1,516.4	1,510.4	1,515.8	1,498.4	1,484.5
NATIONAL INCOME								
31 Total	1,963.3	2,121.4	2,347.2	2,291.1	2,320.9	2,377.6	2,399.1	2,398.0
32 Compensation of employees.....	1,460.9	1,596.5	1,771.6	1,722.4	1,752.0	1,790.7	1,821.3	1,844.7
33 Wages and salaries.....	1,235.9	1,343.6	1,482.8	1,442.9	1,467.0	1,498.7	1,522.5	1,538.5
34 Government and government enterprises.....	235.9	253.6	273.9	267.1	270.5	274.7	283.2	287.1
35 Other.....	1,000.0	1,090.0	1,208.8	1,175.7	1,196.4	1,224.0	1,239.2	1,251.3
36 Supplement to wages and salaries.....	225.0	252.9	288.8	279.5	285.1	292.0	298.8	306.2
37 Employer contributions for social insurance.....	106.4	115.8	134.7	131.5	133.2	135.6	138.4	142.4
38 Other labor income.....	118.6	137.1	154.1	148.0	151.8	156.3	160.4	163.8
39 Proprietors' income ¹	131.6	130.6	134.8	132.1	134.1	137.1	135.9	127.6
40 Business and professional ¹	100.7	107.2	112.4	113.2	112.5	112.4	111.5	110.7
41 Farm ¹	30.8	23.4	22.4	18.9	21.7	24.7	24.4	16.9
42 Rental income of persons ²	30.5	31.8	33.6	32.7	33.3	33.9	34.5	34.8
43 Corporate profits ¹	196.8	182.7	191.7	203.0	190.3	195.7	177.6	152.2
44 Profits before tax ¹	255.4	245.5	233.3	257.0	229.0	234.4	212.8	171.8
45 Inventory valuation adjustment.....	-42.6	-45.7	-27.7	-39.2	-24.0	-25.3	-22.3	-9.9
46 Capital consumption adjustment.....	-15.9	-17.2	-13.9	-14.7	-14.7	-13.4	-12.8	-9.7
47 Net interest.....	143.4	179.8	215.4	200.8	211.0	220.2	229.7	238.6

1. With inventory valuation and capital consumption adjustments.
 2. With capital consumption adjustment.

3. For after-tax profits, dividends, and the like, see table 1.49.

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.

Account	1979	1980	1981	1981				1982
				Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4		Q1^{1}
PERSONAL INCOME AND SAVING								
1 Total personal income	1,943.8	2,160.2	2,404.1	2,319.8	2,368.5	2,441.7	2,486.5	2,511.4
2 Wage and salary disbursements	1,236.1	1,343.7	1,482.7	1,442.9	1,467.0	1,498.5	1,522.5	1,538.6
3 Commodity-producing industries	437.9	465.4	512.7	501.3	508.1	520.2	521.0	520.7
4 Manufacturing	333.4	350.7	387.3	377.4	386.7	393.9	391.0	389.8
5 Distributive industries	303.0	328.9	361.1	351.9	357.8	365.3	369.5	373.8
6 Service industries	259.2	295.7	335.0	322.5	330.5	338.5	348.7	356.9
7 Government and government enterprises	236.1	253.6	273.9	267.1	270.5	274.5	283.3	287.3
8 Other labor income	118.6	137.1	154.1	148.0	151.8	156.3	160.4	163.8
9 Proprietors' income ¹	331.6	330.6	334.8	332.1	334.1	337.1	335.9	327.6
10 Business and professional ¹	100.8	107.2	112.4	113.2	112.5	112.4	111.5	110.7
11 Farm ¹	30.8	23.4	22.4	18.9	21.7	24.7	24.4	16.9
12 Rental income of persons ²	30.5	31.8	33.6	32.7	33.3	33.9	34.5	34.8
13 Dividends	48.6	54.4	61.3	58.0	60.2	63.0	64.1	64.7
14 Personal interest income	209.6	256.3	308.5	288.7	300.9	315.7	328.7	338.7
15 Transfer payments	249.4	294.2	333.2	319.6	324.2	342.2	347.0	354.3
16 Old-age survivors, disability, and health insurance benefits	131.8	153.8	180.4	169.8	172.0	188.5	191.2	194.4
17 Less: Personal contributions for social insurance	80.6	87.9	104.2	102.3	103.1	105.0	106.5	111.2
18 EQUALS: Personal income	1,943.8	2,160.2	2,404.1	2,319.8	2,368.5	2,441.7	2,486.5	2,511.4
19 Less: Personal tax and nontax payments	302.0	338.5	388.2	377.0	382.9	399.8	398.0	398.1
20 EQUALS: Disposable personal income	1,641.7	1,821.7	2,016.0	1,947.8	1,985.6	2,042.0	2,088.5	2,113.3
21 Less: Personal outlays	1,555.5	1,720.4	1,908.4	1,858.9	1,879.0	1,935.1	1,960.5	1,999.5
22 EQUALS: Personal saving	86.2	101.3	107.6	88.9	106.6	106.9	128.0	113.8
MIMC:								
Per capita (1972 dollars)								
23 Gross national product	6,588	6,503	6,570	6,619	6,581	6,585	6,494	6,421
24 Personal consumption expenditures	4,135	4,108	4,171	4,191	4,162	4,184	4,150	4,176
25 Disposable personal income	4,493	4,473	4,526	4,511	4,517	4,535	4,541	4,532
26 Saving rate (percent)	5.2	5.6	5.3	4.6	5.4	5.2	6.1	5.4
GROSS SAVING								
27 Gross saving	412.0	401.9	455.5	442.6	465.3	469.4	444.7	401.5
28 Gross private saving	398.9	432.9	480.1	451.1	475.3	486.2	507.7	488.6
29 Personal saving	86.2	101.3	107.6	88.9	106.6	106.9	128.0	113.8
30 Undistributed corporate profits ¹	59.1	44.3	50.8	55.7	52.0	52.8	42.9	31.7
31 Corporate inventory valuation adjustment	-42.6	-45.7	27.7	39.2	-24.0	25.3	22.3	9.9
<i>Capital consumption allowances</i>								
32 Corporate	155.4	175.4	197.7	187.5	194.6	201.1	207.7	211.7
33 Noncorporate	98.2	111.8	123.9	119.0	122.0	125.4	129.1	131.3
34 Wage accruals less disbursements	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0
35 Government surplus, or deficit (-), national income and product accounts	11.9	32.1	25.7	9.7	11.2	17.9	64.1	-87.2
36 Federal	14.8	61.2	62.4	46.6	47.2	-55.7	100.0	123.5
37 State and local	26.7	29.1	36.7	36.9	36.1	37.8	35.9	36.3
38 Capital grants received by the United States, net	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	.0
39 Gross investment	414.1	401.2	454.7	446.0	458.3	469.6	444.8	400.7
40 Gross private domestic	415.8	395.3	450.5	437.1	458.6	463.0	443.3	393.8
41 Net foreign	1.7	5.9	4.2	8.8	.2	6.5	1.5	7.0
42 Statistical discrepancy	2.2	-.7	-.8	3.4	-6.9	.2	.2	-.7

1. With inventory valuation and capital consumption adjustments.
 2. 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	1979	1980	1981 ¹	1981 ¹				1982
				Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	
1 Balance on current account	-466	1,520	4,471	3,245	1,399	751	-927	1,180
2 Not seasonally adjusted				3,037	1,975	1,834	1,293	844
3 Merchandise trade balance ²	27,346	-25,338	-27,889	-4,312	6,547	7,845	9,185	-6,059
4 Merchandise exports	184,473	224,237	236,254	60,683	60,284	57,694	57,593	55,610
5 Merchandise imports	-211,136	-249,575	-264,143	64,995	-66,831	-65,539	-66,778	-61,669
6 Military transactions, net	2,035	-2,472	-1,541	487	587	61	-528	213
7 Investment income, net ³	31,215	29,910	33,037	8,123	8,201	8,183	8,529	6,980
8 Other service transactions, net	3,262	6,203	7,472	1,343	1,842	2,160	2,127	2,036
9 Remittances, pensions, and other transfers	-2,011	2,101	-2,104	-462	-524	-558	-562	-525
10 U.S. government grants (excluding military)	3,549	4,681	-4,504	-960	-986	1,250	-1,308	-1,465
11 Change in U.S. government assets, other than official reserve assets, net (increase, -)	3,743	5,126	-5,137	-1,375	-1,518	1,257	-987	-909
12 Change in U.S. official reserve assets (increase, -)	1,133	-8,155	5,175	4,529	905	4	262	-1,089
13 Gold	-65	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
14 Special drawing rights (SDRs)	-1,136	-16	-1,823	1,441	23	-225	134	-400
15 Reserve position in International Monetary Fund	189	1,667	2,491	-707	-780	647	-358	547
16 Foreign currencies	257	-6,472	-861	2,381	-102	868	754	142
17 Change in U.S. private assets abroad (increase, -) ³	-59,469	72,746	98,982	-16,892	-19,143	-15,996	46,952	-36,225
18 Bank-reported claims	26,213	-46,838	84,531	11,634	14,998	15,254	-42,645	-34,685
19 Nonbank-reported claims	3,307	-3,146	331	-3,148	2,470	855	-508	n.a.
20 U.S. purchase of foreign securities, net	-4,726	3,524	-5,429	458	1,511	618	2,843	-408
21 U.S. direct investments abroad, net ³	25,222	19,238	8,691	-1,652	-5,104	-979	956	1,132
22 Change in foreign official assets in the United States (increase, -)	-13,697	15,442	4,785	5,361	-2,860	-5,835	8,119	-3,173
23 U.S. Treasury securities	-22,435	9,708	4,983	7,242	-2,063	4,635	4,439	1,347
24 Other U.S. government obligations	463	2,187	1,289	454	536	545	246	-296
25 Other U.S. government liabilities ³	73	561	-69	-55	48	-337	275	-305
26 Other U.S. liabilities reported by U.S. banks	7,213	-159	-4,083	-3,109	2,028	2,382	3,436	-1,441
27 Other foreign official assets ⁵	1,135	3,145	2,665	829	647	974	215	216
28 Change in foreign private assets in the United States (increase, +)	52,157	39,042	73,136	3,109	16,324	22,715	30,988	29,001
29 U.S. bank-reported liabilities	32,607	10,743	41,262	-3,793	7,663	16,916	20,476	25,477
30 U.S. nonbank-reported liabilities	1,362	6,530	532	147	-162	1,006	457	n.a.
31 Foreign private purchases of U.S. Treasury securities, net	4,960	2,645	2,932	1,390	750	-446	1,238	1,124
32 Foreign purchases of other U.S. securities, net	1,351	5,457	7,109	2,419	3,533	761	396	1,363
33 Foreign direct investments in the United States, net ³	11,877	13,666	21,301	2,946	4,540	4,478	93,316	10,317
34 Allocation of SDRs	1,139	1,152	1,093	1,093	0	0	0	0
35 Discrepancy	25,212	28,870	25,809	9,988	6,703	-374	9,497	11,214
36 Owing to seasonal adjustments				-829	503	-2,144	2,474	-875
37 Statistical discrepancy in recorded data before seasonal adjustment	25,212	28,870	25,809	10,817	6,200	1,770	7,023	12,089
MEMO:								
Changes in official assets								
38 U.S. official reserve assets (increase, -)	-1,133	8,155	5,175	-4,529	-905	-4	262	-1,089
39 Foreign official assets in the United States (increase, -)	13,624	14,881	4,854	5,416	-2,908	-5,498	7,844	2,868
40 Change in Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries official assets in the United States (part of line 22 above)	5,543	12,769	13,314	5,364	2,786	2,935	2,230	4,940
41 Transfers under military grant programs (excluded from lines 4, 6, and 10 above)	465	631	602	192	214	132	64	93

1. Seasonal factors are no longer calculated for lines 12 through 41.

2. 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.

3. Includes reinvested earnings of incorporated affiliates.

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* (U.S. Department of Commerce).

3.11 U.S. FOREIGN TRADE

Millions of dollars; monthly data are seasonally adjusted.

Item	1979	1980	1981	1981		1982				
				Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May
1 EXPORTS of domestic and foreign merchandise excluding grant-aid shipments	181,860	220,626	233,677	19,153	18,885	18,737	18,704	18,602	17,843	18,218
2 GENERAL IMPORTS including merchandise for immediate consumption plus entries into bonded warehouses	209,458	244,871	261,305	22,508	19,746	22,829	19,090	20,349	17,387	20,558
3 Trade balance	-27,598	-24,245	-27,628	-3,355	-861	-4,092	-387	-1,747	456	-2,340

NOTE: The data through 1981 in this table are reported by the Bureau of Census data on 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: 1990 "Summary of U.S. Export and Import Merchandise Trade" (U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census)

3.12 U.S. RESERVE ASSETS

Millions of dollars, end of period

Type	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982					
				Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June
1 Total ¹	18,650	18,956	26,756	30,075	30,098	30,060	29,944	31,552	30,915	30,671
2 Gold stock, including Exchange Stabilization Fund ¹	11,671	11,172	11,160	11,151	11,151	11,150	11,150	11,149	11,149	11,149
3 Special drawing rights ^{2,3}	1,558	2,724	2,610	4,095	4,176	4,359	4,306	4,294	4,521	4,461
4 Reserve position in International Monetary Fund ²	1,047	1,253	2,852	5,055	5,237	5,275	5,367	6,022	6,099	6,062
5 Foreign currencies ^{4,5}	4,374	3,807	10,134	9,774	9,534	9,276	9,121	10,097	9,146	8,999

1. 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.

2. 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 net transactions in SDRs.

4. Beginning November 1978, valued at current market exchange rates.

5. Includes U.S. government securities held under repurchase agreement against receipt of foreign currencies, if any.

3.13 FOREIGN OFFICIAL ASSETS HELD AT FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS

Millions of dollars, end of period

Assets	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982					
				Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June
1 Deposits	367	429	411	505	333	416	421	966	308	585
Assets held in custody										
2 U.S. Treasury securities ¹	117,126	95,075	102,417	104,680	104,631	103,557	103,964	102,346	102,112	103,292
3 Earmarked gold ²	15,463	15,169	14,965	14,804	14,802	14,791	14,798	14,788	14,778	14,777

1. Marketable U.S. Treasury bills, notes, and bonds; and nonmarketable U.S. Treasury securities payable in dollars and in foreign currencies.

2. The value of earmarked gold increased because of the changes in par value of the U.S. dollar in May 1972 and in October 1973.

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.

3.14 FOREIGN BRANCHES OF U.S. BANKS Balance Sheet Data

Millions of dollars, end of period

Asset account	1978 ¹	1979	1980	1981			1982			
				Oct.	Nov.	Dec. ^r	Jan. ^r	Feb. ^r	Mar.	Apr. ^p
All foreign countries										
1 Total, all currencies	306,795	364,409	401,135	444,654	462,810	462,635	459,788	461,115	463,600	460,312
2 Claims on United States	17,340	32,302	28,460	41,554	44,562	63,532	66,864	67,266	72,993	77,940
3 Parent bank	12,811	25,929	20,202	26,833	26,540	42,940	46,712	45,128	48,749	53,841
4 Other	4,529	6,373	8,258	14,721	18,022	20,592	20,152	22,138	24,244	24,099
5 Claims on foreigners	278,135	317,330	354,960	383,463	397,825	379,096	372,985	374,070	371,403	362,830
6 Other branches of parent bank	70,338	79,662	77,019	83,597	89,269	87,840	91,917	91,063	89,598	86,226
7 Banks	103,111	123,420	146,448	156,833	161,510	150,889	145,488	146,321	146,939	142,311
8 Public borrowers ²	23,737	26,097	28,033	30,211	30,181	28,193	26,564	26,847	26,307	25,599
9 Nonbank foreigners	80,949	88,151	103,460	112,822	116,865	112,174	109,016	109,839	108,559	108,694
10 Other assets	11,320	14,777	17,715	19,637	20,423	20,007	19,939	19,779	19,204	19,542
11 Total payable in U.S. dollars	224,940	267,713	291,798	336,839	348,953 ^r	350,564	351,057	353,001	355,511	351,313
12 Claims on United States	16,382	31,171	27,191	40,370	43,279 ^r	61,935	65,337	65,711	71,474	76,409
13 Parent bank	12,625	25,632	19,896	26,639	26,355 ^r	42,397	46,155	44,535	48,160	53,358
14 Other	3,757	5,539	7,295	13,731	16,924	19,538	19,182	21,176	23,314	23,051
15 Claims on foreigners	203,498	229,120	255,391	284,590	293,690	276,962	273,532	275,328	272,273	263,012
16 Other branches of parent bank	55,408	61,525	58,541	65,859	69,938	69,382	74,880	74,519	73,122	69,409
17 Banks	78,686	96,261	117,342	127,944	131,576	122,257	117,109	118,231	117,351	113,638
18 Public borrowers ²	19,567	21,629	23,491	25,199	25,121	22,859	21,176	21,479	20,624	20,170
19 Nonbank foreigners	49,837	49,705	56,017	65,588	67,055	62,464	60,367	61,099	61,176	59,795
20 Other assets	5,060	7,422	9,216	11,879	11,984	11,667	12,188	11,962	11,764	11,892
United Kingdom										
21 Total, all currencies	106,593	130,873	144,717	153,615	161,531	157,229	157,892	162,351	161,471	159,481
22 Claims on United States	5,370	11,117	7,509	9,668	9,315	11,823	12,045	13,458	13,604	17,676
23 Parent bank	4,448	9,338	5,275	6,351	5,162	7,885	8,374	9,618	9,599	13,254
24 Other	922	1,779	2,234	3,317	4,153	3,938	3,671	3,840	4,005	4,422
25 Claims on foreigners	98,137	115,123	131,142	137,879	145,889	138,888	139,843	142,623	142,031	135,634
26 Other branches of parent bank	27,830	34,291	34,760	38,799	41,476	41,367	43,358	43,361	43,925	39,811
27 Banks	45,013	51,343	58,741	59,307	63,044	56,315	56,164	57,975	56,940	55,545
28 Public borrowers ²	4,522	4,919	6,688	7,305	7,463	7,249	7,490	7,370	7,541	6,822
29 Nonbank foreigners	20,772	24,570	30,953	32,468	33,906	33,716	33,072	33,917	33,625	33,456
30 Other assets	3,086	4,633	6,066	6,068	6,327	6,518	6,004	6,270	5,836	6,171
31 Total payable in U.S. dollars	75,860	94,287	99,699	112,064	117,454	115,188	116,870	121,432	120,432	117,914
32 Claims on United States	5,113	10,746	7,116	9,201	8,811	11,249	11,574	12,966	13,103	17,182
33 Parent bank	4,386	9,297	5,229	6,299	5,110	7,724	8,234	9,456	9,446	13,127
34 Other	727	1,449	1,887	2,902	3,701	3,525	3,340	3,510	3,657	4,055
35 Claims on foreigners	69,416	81,294	89,723	98,934	104,741	99,847	101,337	104,286	103,239	96,595
36 Other branches of parent bank	22,838	28,928	28,268	32,698	34,905	35,436	37,739	38,122	38,794	34,240
37 Banks	31,482	36,760	42,073	43,345	46,463	40,703	40,610	42,453	40,732	40,070
38 Public borrowers ²	3,317	3,319	4,911	5,485	5,500	5,595	5,423	5,467	5,630	4,717
39 Nonbank foreigners	11,779	12,287	14,471	17,406	17,873	18,113	17,565	18,244	18,353	17,568
40 Other assets	1,331	2,247	2,860	3,929	3,902	4,092	3,959	4,180	4,090	4,137
Bahamas and Caymans										
41 Total, all currencies	91,735	108,977	123,837	142,687	148,557	149,051	146,516	142,853	143,764	142,916
42 Claims on United States	9,635	19,124	17,751	26,741	29,909	46,343	49,607	49,060	54,012	55,544
43 Parent bank	6,429	15,196	12,631	16,717	17,665	31,323	34,849	32,262	34,935	36,772
44 Other	3,206	3,928	5,120	10,024	12,244	15,020	14,758	16,798	19,077	18,772
45 Claims on foreigners	79,774	86,718	101,926	110,781	113,486	98,205	92,509	89,405	85,441	83,088
46 Other branches of parent bank	12,904	9,689	13,342	13,066	13,972	12,951	15,101	14,384	12,035	12,640
47 Banks	33,677	43,189	54,861	60,220	61,337	55,303	50,714	48,955	47,845	45,732
48 Public borrowers ²	11,514	12,905	12,577	12,637	12,741	10,006	8,709	8,580	7,980	7,847
49 Nonbank foreigners	21,679	20,935	21,146	24,858	25,436	19,945	17,985	17,486	17,581	16,869
50 Other assets	2,326	3,135	4,160	5,165	5,162	4,503	4,400	4,388	4,311	4,284
51 Total payable in U.S. dollars	85,417	102,368	117,654	136,854	142,632	143,686	141,379	137,842	138,718	137,804

1. In May 1978 the exemption level for branches required to report was increased, which reduced the number of reporting branches.

2. In May 1978 a broader category of claims on foreign public borrowers, including corporations that are majority owned by foreign governments, replaced the previous, more narrowly defined claims on foreign official institutions.

3.14 Continued

Liability account	1978 ¹	1979	1980	1981			1982			
				Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan'	Feb'	Mar	Apr ²
All foreign countries										
52 Total, all currencies	306,795	364,409	401,135	444,654	462,810	462,635	459,788	461,115	463,600	460,312
53 To United States	58,012	66,689	91,079	120,039	128,084	137,686	143,999	145,198	150,387	152,833
54 Parent bank	28,654	24,533	39,286	45,909	49,385	56,144	55,960	55,179	58,439	56,745
55 Other banks in United States	12,169	13,968	14,473	16,464	16,663	19,319	19,839	22,593	24,404	26,064
56 Nonbanks	17,189	28,188	37,275	57,666	62,036	62,223	68,200	67,426	67,544	70,024
57 To foreigners	238,912	283,510	295,411	305,040	316,232	305,643	296,244	296,426	293,737	287,381
58 Other branches of parent bank	67,496	77,640	75,773	82,038	87,831	86,423	85,708	84,524	85,864	84,186
59 Banks	97,711	122,922	132,116	128,576	132,111	124,889	118,478	118,970	117,064	111,710
60 Official institutions	31,936	35,668	32,473	27,685	24,696	25,997	25,124	24,625	23,039	22,389
61 Nonbank foreigners	41,769	47,280	55,049	66,741	71,594	68,334	66,934	68,307	67,770	69,096
62 Other liabilities	9,871	14,210	14,690	19,575	18,494	19,306	19,545	19,491	19,476	20,098
63 Total payable in U.S. dollars	230,810	273,857	303,281	349,602	360,971	364,228	363,940	366,885	369,483	366,631
64 To United States	55,811	64,530	88,157	117,362	125,121	134,582	141,035	142,293	147,393	149,717
65 Parent bank	27,519	23,403	37,528	44,170	47,456	54,252	53,929	53,217	56,427	54,684
66 Other banks in United States	11,915	13,771	14,203	16,313	16,564	19,005	19,712	22,382	24,163	25,727
67 Nonbanks	16,377	27,356	36,426	56,879	61,101	61,325	67,394	66,694	66,803	69,306
68 To foreigners	169,927	201,514	206,883	219,818	224,610	217,487	210,924	213,143	210,643	205,204
69 Other branches of parent bank	53,396	60,551	58,172	65,160	69,561	69,189	69,213	68,350	69,780	68,081
70 Banks	63,000	80,691	87,497	84,592	84,789	79,590	74,259	76,132	73,176	69,326
71 Official institutions	26,404	29,048	24,697	21,948	18,911	20,288	19,937	19,322	18,120	17,491
72 Nonbank foreigners	27,127	31,224	36,517	48,118	51,349	48,420	47,515	49,339	49,567	50,306
73 Other liabilities	5,072	7,813	8,241	12,422	11,240	12,159	11,981	11,449	11,447	11,710
United Kingdom										
74 Total, all currencies	106,593	130,873	144,717	153,615	161,531	157,229	157,892	162,351	161,471	159,481
75 To United States	9,730	20,986	21,785	32,960	36,316	38,022	40,740	43,185	42,246	41,886
76 Parent bank	1,887	3,104	4,225	3,542	4,045	5,444	6,385	6,592	6,078	7,902
77 Other banks in United States	4,189	7,693	5,716	6,054	6,652	7,502	7,313	8,973	8,607	8,449
78 Nonbanks	3,654	10,189	11,844	23,364	25,619	25,072	27,042	27,620	27,561	25,535
79 To foreigners	93,202	104,032	117,438	114,415	118,401	112,255	110,064	111,590	111,497	109,629
80 Other branches of parent bank	12,786	12,567	15,384	15,544	16,090	16,545	16,298	16,719	17,480	18,358
81 Banks	39,917	47,620	56,262	53,634	56,239	51,336	49,622	49,937	49,616	47,549
82 Official institutions	20,963	24,202	21,412	17,442	15,089	16,517	16,110	15,965	14,608	13,908
83 Nonbank foreigners	19,536	19,643	24,380	27,795	30,983	27,857	28,034	28,969	29,793	29,814
84 Other liabilities	3,661	5,855	5,494	6,240	6,814	6,952	7,088	7,576	7,728	7,966
85 Total payable in U.S. dollars	77,030	95,449	103,440	117,346	122,362	120,277	121,407	127,029	126,359	124,248
86 To United States	9,328	20,552	21,080	32,408	35,706	37,325	40,248	42,646	41,650	41,198
87 Parent bank	1,836	3,054	4,078	3,484	3,956	5,343	6,268	6,497	5,976	7,803
88 Other banks in United States	4,101	7,651	5,626	5,976	6,611	7,249	7,289	8,884	8,489	8,271
89 Nonbanks	3,391	9,847	11,376	22,948	25,139	24,733	26,691	27,265	27,185	25,124
90 To foreigners	66,216	72,397	79,636	81,260	82,766	79,041	77,491	80,744	81,060	79,444
91 Other branches of parent bank	9,635	8,446	10,474	11,121	11,457	12,055	11,928	12,417	13,365	14,102
92 Banks	25,287	29,424	35,388	34,312	35,141	32,298	30,995	32,249	32,090	30,415
93 Official institutions	17,091	20,192	17,024	14,415	12,133	13,612	13,497	13,418	12,196	11,568
94 Nonbank foreigners	14,203	14,335	16,750	21,412	24,035	21,076	21,071	22,660	23,409	23,359
95 Other liabilities	1,486	2,500	2,724	3,678	3,890	3,911	3,668	3,639	3,649	3,606
Bahamas and Caymans										
96 Total, all currencies	91,735	108,977	123,837	142,687	148,557	149,051	146,516	142,853	143,764	142,916
97 To United States	39,431	37,719	59,666	75,991	80,161	85,704	88,967	87,364	91,694	94,024
98 Parent bank	20,482	15,267	28,181	33,387	36,066	39,250	37,777	36,683	39,146	35,729
99 Other banks in United States	6,073	5,204	7,379	9,349	8,971	10,620	11,185	12,176	14,267	15,855
100 Nonbanks	12,876	17,248	24,106	33,255	35,124	35,834	40,005	38,505	38,281	42,370
101 To foreigners	50,447	68,598	61,218	62,795	64,462	60,012	54,491	52,398	49,089	45,891
102 Other branches of parent bank	16,094	20,875	17,040	20,521	23,307	20,641	20,721	19,814	18,614	17,365
103 Banks	23,104	33,631	29,895	25,396	24,712	23,202	18,590	18,252	16,428	14,768
104 Official institutions	4,208	4,866	4,361	4,078	3,381	3,498	3,149	2,505	2,607	2,512
105 Nonbank foreigners	7,041	9,226	9,922	12,800	13,062	12,671	12,031	11,827	11,440	11,246
106 Other liabilities	1,857	2,660	2,953	3,901	3,934	3,335	3,058	3,091	2,981	3,001
107 Total payable in U.S. dollars	87,014	103,460	119,657	138,094	144,034	145,227	142,728	139,247	140,092	139,437

3.15 SELECTED U.S. LIABILITIES TO FOREIGN OFFICIAL INSTITUTIONS

Millions of dollars, end of period

Item	1979	1980	1981		1982					
			Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr. ^p	May ^p	
1 Total ¹	149,697	164,578	164,545	169,436	167,959	166,168	166,757	165,366	167,084	
<i>By type</i>										
2 Liabilities reported by banks in the United States ²	30,540	30,381	23,436	26,306	24,099	24,672	25,051	26,157	27,788	
3 U.S. Treasury bills and certificates ³	47,666	56,243	49,644	52,389	52,306	48,174	47,048	43,850	42,741	
U.S. Treasury bonds and notes										
4 Marketable	37,590	41,455	53,937	53,150	53,992	56,333	57,647	58,459	59,951	
5 Nonmarketable ⁴	17,387	14,654	11,791	11,791	11,791	11,291	11,291	11,050	10,750	
6 U.S. securities other than U.S. Treasury securities ⁵	16,514	21,845	25,737	25,800	25,771	25,698	25,720	25,850	25,854	
<i>By area</i>										
7 Western Europe ¹	85,633	81,592	63,107	65,218	63,048	62,034	60,364	57,387	57,463	
8 Canada	1,898	1,562	2,248	2,403	2,369	1,669	1,647	1,721	1,329	
9 Latin America and Caribbean	6,291	5,688	5,051	6,934	5,923	6,283	6,562	6,961	7,248	
10 Asia	52,978	70,784	91,161	91,790	94,137	93,559	95,247	94,875	95,919	
11 Africa	2,412	4,123	1,792	1,849	1,649	1,474	1,337	1,823	1,381	
12 Other countries ⁶	485	829	1,186	1,242	833	1,149	1,600	2,599	3,744	

1. Includes the Bank for International Settlements.
 2. Principally demand deposits, time deposits, bankers acceptances, commercial paper, negotiable time certificates of deposit, and borrowings under repurchase agreements.

3. Includes nonmarketable certificates of indebtedness (including those payable in foreign currencies through 1974) and Treasury bills issued to official institutions of foreign countries.

4. Excludes notes issued to foreign official nonreserve agencies. Includes 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.

3.16 LIABILITIES TO AND CLAIMS ON FOREIGNERS Reported by Banks in the United States Payable in Foreign Currencies

Millions of dollars, end of period

Item	1978	1979	1980	1981			1982
				June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.
1 Banks' own liabilities	2,406	1,918	3,748	3,031	2,878	3,740	4,391
2 Banks' own claims ¹	3,671	2,419	4,206	3,699	4,078	5,173	5,788
3 Deposits	1,795	994	2,507	2,050	2,409	3,403	3,979
4 Other claims	1,876	1,425	1,699	1,649	1,669	1,770	1,810
5 Claims of banks' domestic customers ²	358	580	962	347	248	971	944

1. Includes claims of banks' domestic customers through March 1978.
 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 accounts of their domestic customers.

NOTE: Data on claims exclude foreign currencies held by U.S. monetary authorities.

3.17 LIABILITIES TO FOREIGNERS Reported by Banks in the United States
Payable in U.S. dollars
Millions of dollars, end of period

Holder and type of liability	1978	1979	1980	1981		1982				
				Nov	Dec	Jan.	Feb.	Mar. ⁷	Apr.	May ⁸
1 All foreigners	166,842	187,521	205,297	209,024	242,533	250,432	253,583	261,219	265,995	274,159
2 Banks' own liabilities	78,661	117,196	124,791	133,308	162,433	170,972	178,882	187,559	194,637	203,001
3 Demand deposits	19,218	23,303	23,462	21,127	19,677	18,334	17,808	16,498	18,159	17,614
4 Time deposits ¹	12,427	13,623	15,076	18,101	29,381	31,161	36,273	43,597	48,175	53,391
5 Other ²	9,705	16,453	17,583	14,129	17,371	16,451	16,963	18,989	18,655	20,126
6 Own foreign offices ³	37,311	63,817	68,670	79,951	96,003	105,026	107,838	108,475	109,648	111,870
7 Banks' custody liabilities ⁴	88,181	70,325	80,506	75,717	80,100	79,460	74,701	73,660	71,358	71,458
8 U.S. Treasury bills and certificates ⁵	68,202	48,573	57,595	52,005	55,312	55,131	51,142	50,152	47,353	46,476
9 Other negotiable and readily transferable instruments ⁶	17,472	19,396	20,079	18,269	18,819	18,842	18,718	18,901	19,326	20,672
10 Other	2,507	2,356	2,832	5,442	5,970	5,487	4,842	4,607	4,679	4,010
11 Nonmonetary international and regional organizations⁷	2,607	2,356	2,344	2,317	2,721	2,148	2,091	2,045	2,033	3,034
12 Banks' own liabilities	906	714	444	555	638	373	298	445	593	1,267
13 Demand deposits	330	260	146	388	262	130	135	209	149	185
14 Time deposits ¹	84	151	85	74	58	86	76	141	276	466
15 Other ²	492	303	212	93	318	156	87	96	168	616
16 Banks' custody liabilities ⁴	1,701	1,643	1,900	1,762	2,083	1,775	1,792	1,599	1,439	1,767
17 U.S. Treasury bills and certificates	201	102	254	142	541	217	277	109	142	253
18 Other negotiable and readily transferable instruments ⁶	1,499	1,538	1,646	1,621	1,542	1,558	1,515	1,490	1,297	1,514
19 Other	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20 Official institutions⁸	90,742	78,206	86,624	73,080	78,696	76,405	72,846	72,099	70,007	70,529
21 Banks' own liabilities	12,165	18,292	17,826	14,214	16,672	14,626	14,919	15,326	16,943	17,711
22 Demand deposits	3,390	4,671	3,771	2,459	2,612	2,404	2,385	2,277	3,240	2,879
23 Time deposits ¹	2,560	3,050	3,612	1,910	4,192	3,684	4,236	4,866	5,555	5,754
24 Other ²	6,215	10,571	10,443	9,846	9,868	8,538	8,297	8,183	8,148	9,078
25 Banks' custody liabilities ⁴	78,577	59,914	68,798	58,866	62,024	61,778	57,927	56,773	53,064	52,818
26 U.S. Treasury bills and certificates ⁵	67,415	47,666	56,243	49,644	52,389	52,306	48,174	47,048	43,850	42,741
27 Other negotiable and readily transferable instruments ⁶	10,992	12,196	12,501	9,171	9,587	9,445	9,717	9,685	9,029	10,037
28 Other	170	52	54	51	47	27	37	40	185	40
29 Banks⁹	57,423	88,316	96,415	109,204	135,167	145,577	150,537	157,787	161,084	165,437
30 Banks' own liabilities	52,626	83,299	90,456	98,369	123,452	133,691	139,787	146,591	148,364	152,891
31 Unaffiliated foreign banks	15,315	19,482	21,786	18,418	27,449	28,664	31,948	38,116	38,716	41,021
32 Demand deposits	11,257	13,285	14,188	12,908	11,614	10,893	10,444	9,267	9,914	10,001
33 Time deposits ¹	1,429	1,667	1,703	1,837	9,169	10,472	13,400	18,653	18,952	21,261
34 Other ²	2,629	4,530	5,895	3,673	6,666	7,299	8,104	10,195	9,849	9,760
35 Own foreign offices ³	37,311	63,817	68,670	79,951	96,003	105,026	107,838	108,475	109,648	111,870
36 Banks' custody liabilities ⁴	4,797	5,017	5,959	10,835	11,715	11,886	10,751	11,197	12,720	12,546
37 U.S. Treasury bills and certificates	300	422	623	1,584	1,683	1,853	1,876	2,213	2,592	2,698
38 Other negotiable and readily transferable instruments ⁶	2,425	2,415	2,748	4,169	4,421	4,858	4,405	4,729	5,968	6,097
39 Other	2,072	2,179	2,588	5,082	5,611	5,176	4,470	4,255	4,160	3,751
40 Other foreigners	16,070	18,642	19,914	24,424	25,949	26,303	28,109	29,288	32,871	35,158
41 Banks' own liabilities	12,964	14,891	16,065	20,170	21,671	22,282	23,878	25,196	28,737	31,131
42 Demand deposits	4,242	5,087	5,356	5,373	5,189	4,906	4,843	4,745	4,855	4,549
43 Time deposits	8,353	8,755	9,676	14,280	15,963	16,918	18,561	19,936	23,393	25,910
44 Other ²	368	1,048	1,033	517	520	458	474	515	489	672
45 Banks' custody liabilities ⁴	3,106	3,751	3,849	4,253	4,278	4,021	4,231	4,092	4,134	4,027
46 U.S. Treasury bills and certificates	285	382	474	635	698	755	815	782	769	784
47 Other negotiable and readily transferable instruments ⁶	2,557	3,247	3,185	3,309	3,268	2,981	3,081	2,997	3,032	3,024
48 Other	264	123	190	309	312	284	335	313	334	219
49 MIMO: Negotiable time certificates of deposit in custody for foreigners	11,007	10,984	10,745	9,985	10,547	10,470	10,916	11,169	11,548	12,603

1. Excludes negotiable time certificates of deposit, which are included in "Other negotiable and readily transferable instruments." Data for time deposits before April 1978 represent short-term only.

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.

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."

3.17 Continued

Area and country	1978	1979	1980	1981		1982				
				Nov.	Dec.▲	Jan.	Feb.	Mar. ¹	Apr.	May ²
1 Total	166,842	187,521	205,297	209,024	242,533	250,432	253,583	261,219	265,995	274,159
2 Foreign countries	164,235	185,164	202,953	206,708	239,812	248,284	251,492	259,174	263,962	271,124
3 Europe	85,172	90,952	90,897	82,302	90,622	89,708	91,549	93,541	91,962	97,471
4 Austria	513	413	523	595	587	719	647	545	484	454
5 Belgium-Luxembourg	2,550	2,375	4,019	3,989	4,117	3,954	3,252	3,002	2,892	3,075
6 Denmark	1,946	1,092	497	306	333	512	524	514	613	608
7 Finland	346	398	455	196	296	157	292	273	229	212
8 France	9,214	10,433	12,125	7,385	8,486	8,078	8,042	7,792	6,737	6,312
9 Germany	17,283	12,935	9,973	7,211	7,665	6,953	6,668	7,698	6,589	6,949
10 Greece	826	635	670	428	463	469	535	472	457	549
11 Italy	7,739	7,782	7,572	5,656	7,290	7,104	6,495	4,300	3,693	3,420
12 Netherlands	2,402	2,337	2,441	2,351	2,773	2,808	2,926	3,111	2,963	2,691
13 Norway	1,271	1,267	1,344	1,642	1,457	1,245	1,129	1,518	1,666	1,981
14 Portugal	330	557	374	358	354	301	275	272	272	276
15 Spain	870	1,259	1,500	954	916	1,024	946	1,136	1,057	1,114
16 Sweden	3,121	2,005	1,737	1,508	1,545	1,274	1,480	1,358	1,373	1,425
17 Switzerland	18,225	17,954	16,689	18,937	18,878	18,927	18,590	19,199	20,354	21,706
18 Turkey	157	120	242	197	518	336	216	283	364	204
19 United Kingdom	14,272	24,700	22,680	24,258	28,230	30,581	33,773	35,146	35,474	39,892
20 Yugoslavia	254	266	681	380	375	215	219	223	259	237
21 Other Western Europe ¹	3,440	4,070	6,939	5,394	5,798	4,710	5,204	6,256	6,101	5,960
22 U.S.S.R.	82	52	68	72	49	69	52	44	37	30
23 Other Eastern Europe ²	330	302	370	486	493	271	284	400	350	376
24 Canada	6,969	7,379	10,031	10,091	10,256	11,572	10,999	10,780	12,321	10,619
25 Latin America and Caribbean	31,638	49,686	53,170	62,011	84,504	92,203	94,411	98,073	103,481	105,317
26 Argentina	1,484	1,582	2,132	2,012	2,445	2,879	2,897	3,037	2,736	2,203
27 Bahamas	6,752	15,255	16,381	23,625	34,380	43,522	43,589	44,689	45,455	44,749
28 Bermuda	428	430	670	624	765	680	855	1,113	1,165	1,350
29 Brazil	1,125	1,005	1,216	1,548	1,608	1,803	1,352	1,352	1,462	1,632
30 British West Indies	5,974	11,138	12,766	9,524	17,692	17,868	18,783	18,844	19,472	19,480
31 Chile	398	468	460	505	664	771	815	951	992	1,224
32 Colombia	1,756	2,617	3,077	2,776	2,993	2,861	2,924	2,654	2,639	2,514
33 Cuba	13	13	6	7	9	7	10	7	6	25
34 Ecuador	322	425	371	516	434	355	370	513	491	446
35 Guatemala ¹	416	414	367	444	479	485	519	590	569	583
36 Jamaica ¹	52	76	97	96	87	120	100	129	133	104
37 Mexico	3,467	4,185	4,547	6,047	7,163	6,668	7,246	7,646	8,532	8,992
38 Netherlands Antilles	308	499	413	2,896	3,073	3,042	3,135	3,434	3,474	3,449
39 Panama	2,967	4,483	4,718	4,904	4,852	3,478	3,338	4,190	4,208	4,346
40 Peru	363	383	403	473	694	594	531	532	620	753
41 Uruguay	231	202	254	266	367	481	478	323	410	561
42 Venezuela	3,821	4,192	3,170	3,971	4,245	4,557	4,575	5,120	8,062	9,421
43 Other Latin America and Caribbean	1,760	2,318	2,123	2,041	2,612	2,227	2,443	2,948	3,056	3,485
44 Asia	36,492	33,005	42,420	48,632	49,810	50,658	50,290	52,607	50,343	51,091
45 China	67	49	49	200	158	183	215	257	331	284
46 Taiwan	502	1,393	1,662	2,147	2,082	2,227	2,253	2,213	2,291	2,372
47 Hong Kong	1,256	1,672	2,548	4,090	3,950	3,946	4,302	4,195	4,587	4,737
48 India	790	527	416	514	385	512	414	435	544	623
49 Indonesia	449	504	730	985	640	1,230	1,241	1,127	837	784
50 Israel	688	707	883	475	589	546	507	449	539	562
51 Japan	21,927	8,907	16,281	19,988	20,559	20,051	20,664	21,955	19,294	19,008
52 Korea	795	993	1,528	1,322	2,013	2,146	2,162	2,138	2,355	2,191
53 Philippines	644	795	919	736	876	757	739	671	691	758
54 Thailand	427	277	464	409	534	369	494	340	517	474
55 Middle-East oil-exporting countries ¹	7,534	15,300	14,453	13,603	13,172	13,623	13,564	14,799	14,346	14,405
56 Other Asia	1,414	1,879	2,487	4,163	4,852	5,068	3,735	4,028	4,011	4,893
57 Africa	2,886	3,239	5,187	2,381	3,201	3,065	2,814	2,398	3,111	2,629
58 Egypt	404	475	485	328	360	571	339	297	411	382
59 Morocco	32	33	33	37	32	36	35	36	52	37
60 South Africa	168	184	288	202	420	252	368	330	308	305
61 Zaïre	43	110	57	56	134	33	40	69	41	27
62 Oil-exporting countries ⁵	1,525	1,635	3,540	830	1,395	1,207	1,112	627	1,144	846
63 Other Africa	715	804	783	929	860	966	920	1,039	1,156	1,031
64 Other countries	1,076	904	1,247	1,291	1,419	1,078	1,430	1,775	2,744	3,997
65 Australia	838	684	950	1,065	1,223	853	1,204	1,550	2,543	3,752
66 All other	239	220	297	226	196	225	226	225	201	245
67 Nonmonetary international and regional organizations	2,607	2,356	2,344	2,317	2,721	2,148	2,091	2,045	2,033	3,034
68 International	1,485	1,238	1,157	1,128	1,661	1,072	1,082	1,081	1,259	2,064
69 Latin American regional	808	806	890	797	710	17	706	630	450	661
70 Other regional ⁶	314	313	296	391	350	1,059	303	334	323	309

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. Included in "Other Latin America and Caribbean" through March 1978.

4. Comprises Bahrain, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, and United Arab Emirates (Trucial States).

5. Comprises Algeria, Gabon, Libya, and Nigeria.

6. Asian, African, Middle Eastern, and European regional organizations, except the Bank for International Settlements, which is included in "Other Western Europe."

▲ Liabilities and claims of banks in the United States were increased, beginning in December 1981, by the shift from foreign branches to international banking facilities in the United States of liabilities to, and claims on, foreign residents.

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

Area and country	1978	1979	1980	1981		1982				
				Nov	Dec.▲	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr.	May ^p
1 Total	115,545	133,943	172,592	208,754	250,136	255,456	264,239	276,924	287,018	300,253
2 Foreign countries	115,488	133,906	172,514	208,713	250,080	255,405	264,192	276,868	286,975	300,210
3 Europe	24,201	28,388	32,108	39,637	48,711	51,584	53,089	56,937	59,319	62,272
4 Austria	140	284	236	179	127	198	172	130	220	201
5 Belgium-Luxembourg	1,200	1,339	1,621	2,025	2,832	2,788	3,259	3,778	3,848	3,769
6 Denmark	254	147	127	208	186	226	253	285	266	284
7 Finland	305	202	460	528	549	555	573	574	525	638
8 France	3,735	3,322	2,958	3,261	4,069	4,682	4,928	5,579	5,042	5,508
9 Germany	845	1,179	948	979	936	1,084	874	1,123	1,483	1,512
10 Greece	164	154	256	255	333	378	321	325	279	262
11 Italy	1,523	1,631	3,364	4,559	5,186	5,461	5,604	5,333	5,099	5,853
12 Netherlands	677	514	575	570	685	729	808	956	750	927
13 Norway	299	276	227	281	384	384	437	447	452	416
14 Portugal	171	330	331	390	529	584	666	724	813	797
15 Spain	1,120	1,051	993	1,693	2,100	2,171	2,505	2,619	2,499	2,624
16 Sweden	537	542	783	1,339	1,206	1,329	1,504	1,550	1,441	1,691
17 Switzerland	1,283	1,165	1,446	1,963	2,211	1,845	2,001	1,709	1,564	1,559
18 Turkey	309	149	145	144	421	464	522	496	487	573
19 United Kingdom	10,147	13,795	14,917	18,204	23,431	24,986	25,152	27,784	30,857	32,108
20 Yugoslavia	363	611	853	1,016	1,224	1,213	1,243	1,200	1,238	1,202
21 Other Western Europe ¹	122	175	179	197	209	235	192	317	282	387
22 U.S.S.R.	360	268	281	248	367	455	262	218	419	251
23 Other Eastern Europe ²	657	1,254	1,410	1,596	1,725	1,816	1,813	1,790	1,755	1,711
24 Canada	5,152	4,143	4,810	7,079	9,041	9,478	9,830	10,970	11,805	11,323
25 Latin America and Caribbean	57,565	67,993	92,992	113,073	137,718	143,098	147,505	152,875	157,550	166,753
26 Argentina	2,281	4,389	5,689	6,044	7,506	8,704	8,826	8,928	10,896	10,818
27 Bahamas	21,555	18,918	29,419	39,438	43,351	44,739	45,636	47,586	47,606	49,208
28 Bermuda	184	496	218	255	326	481	449	401	575	396
29 Brazil	6,251	7,713	10,496	10,823	16,874	17,379	17,846	18,723	19,380	20,309
30 British West Indies	9,694	9,818	15,663	17,890	21,579	21,021	21,949	22,975	22,455	25,097
31 Chile	970	1,441	1,951	2,643	3,682	4,169	4,370	4,513	4,588	4,884
32 Colombia	1,012	1,614	1,752	1,598	2,018	2,112	2,067	2,018	2,146	2,265
33 Cuba	0	4	3	3	3	3	7	9	3	37
34 Ecuador	705	1,025	1,190	1,328	1,531	1,723	1,752	1,837	1,879	1,852
35 Guatemala ³	94	134	137	123	124	119	119	106	112	112
36 Jamaica	40	47	36	45	62	177	115	151	130	781
37 Mexico	5,479	9,099	12,595	18,505	22,358	23,098	24,238	25,174	26,087	28,319
38 Netherlands Antilles	273	248	821	951	1,068	950	1,131	873	886	880
39 Panama	3,098	6,041	4,974	5,655	6,719	6,918	7,272	7,509	7,986	8,318
40 Peru	918	652	890	705	1,213	1,432	1,432	1,518	1,589	1,690
41 Uruguay	52	105	137	148	157	267	240	232	316	346
42 Venezuela	3,474	4,657	5,438	5,129	7,046	7,307	7,704	8,085	8,560	9,170
43 Other Latin America and Caribbean	1,485	1,593	1,583	1,790	2,102	2,494	2,349	2,245	2,220	2,271
44 Asia	25,362	30,730	39,078	45,008	49,690	45,960	48,165	50,107	52,115	53,132
45 China	4	35	195	199	107	85	65	84	113	71
46 Taiwan	1,499	1,821	2,469	2,262	2,461	2,643	2,215	2,300	2,260	2,114
47 Hong Kong	1,479	1,804	2,247	3,923	4,115	4,091	4,287	5,434	5,344	5,977
48 India	54	92	142	179	134	148	188	212	195	185
49 Indonesia	143	131	245	329	346	325	330	356	308	315
50 Israel	888	990	1,172	1,325	1,561	1,318	1,467	1,241	1,160	1,391
51 Japan	12,646	16,911	21,361	23,785	26,682	24,109	26,081	25,972	27,379	26,750
52 Korea	2,282	3,793	5,697	6,733	7,311	6,567	6,272	6,564	6,953	7,101
53 Philippines	680	737	989	1,621	1,817	1,766	1,989	2,270	2,266	2,459
54 Thailand	758	933	876	546	564	527	559	513	565	502
55 Middle East oil-exporting countries ⁴	3,125	1,548	1,432	1,569	1,597	1,613	1,981	2,021	2,390	2,610
56 Other Asia	1,804	1,934	2,252	2,537	2,996	2,767	2,730	3,139	3,182	3,656
57 Africa	2,221	1,797	2,377	2,803	3,546	3,822	4,019	4,203	4,383	4,768
58 Egypt	107	114	151	137	238	259	293	327	345	400
59 Morocco	82	103	223	243	284	273	273	294	312	278
60 South Africa	860	445	370	904	1,011	948	1,249	1,426	1,344	1,387
61 Zaire	164	144	94	100	112	98	93	89	100	81
62 Oil-exporting countries ⁵	452	391	805	531	657	786	593	637	725	839
63 Other	556	600	734	888	1,244	1,458	1,518	1,429	1,557	1,783
64 Other countries	988	855	1,150	1,114	1,374	1,463	1,583	1,777	1,803	1,961
65 Australia	877	673	859	989	1,197	1,280	1,385	1,501	1,560	1,655
66 All other	111	182	290	125	177	183	198	276	243	306
67 Nonmonetary international and regional organizations ⁶	56	36	78	40	56	51	47	57	43	43

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. Included in "Other Latin America and Caribbean" through March 1978.

4. Comprises Bahrain, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, and United Arab Emirates (Trucial States).

5. Comprises Algeria, Gabon, Libya, and Nigeria.

6. Excludes the Bank for International Settlements, which is included in "Other Western Europe."

NOTE: Data for period prior to April 1978 include claims of banks' domestic customers on foreigners.

▲ Liabilities and claims of banks in the United States were increased, beginning in December 1981, by the shift from foreign branches to international banking facilities in the United States of liabilities to, and claims on, foreign residents.

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

Type of claim	1978	1979	1980	1981		1982				
				Nov.	Dec.▲	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.†	Apr.	May ^p
1 Total	126,787	154,030	198,698	.....	287,389	.....	.....	320,068	.....	.....
2 Banks' own claims on foreigners.....	115,545	133,943	172,592	208,754	250,136	255,456	264,239	276,924	287,018	300,253
3 Foreign public borrowers.....	10,346	15,937	20,882	26,397	30,930	33,325	33,311	33,705	34,797	36,821
4 Own foreign offices ¹	41,605	47,428	65,084	84,651	96,607	96,268	96,821	101,710	105,568	107,865
5 Unaffiliated foreign banks.....	40,483	40,927	50,168	58,477	73,462	75,951	82,403	87,288	90,857	97,224
6 Deposits.....	5,428	6,274	8,254	13,637	21,992	23,485	25,683	28,709	29,128	33,351
7 Other.....	35,054	34,654	41,914	44,840	51,470	52,466	56,720	58,579	61,730	63,873
8 All other foreigners.....	23,111	29,650	36,459	39,228	49,137	49,912	51,704	54,222	55,796	58,344
9 Claims of banks' domestic customers ²	11,243	20,088	26,106	.....	37,253	.....	.....	43,143	.....	.....
10 Deposits.....	480	955	885	.....	1,378	.....	.....	1,512	.....	.....
11 Negotiable and readily transferable instruments ³	5,396	13,100	15,574	.....	25,752	.....	.....	32,328	.....	.....
12 Outstanding collections and other claims ⁴	5,366	6,032	9,648	.....	10,123	.....	.....	9,303	.....	.....
13 MEMO: Customer liability on acceptances.....	15,030	18,021	22,714	.....	29,565	.....	.....	30,273	.....	.....
Dollar deposits in banks abroad, reported by nonbanking business enterprises in the United States ⁵	13,668	22,265	24,381	41,828†	39,556†	42,117†	43,648†	40,800†	41,223	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 subsidiaries 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.

3. Principally negotiable time certificates of deposit and bankers acceptances.

4. Data for March 1978 and for period before that are outstanding collections only.

5. 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. 350.

▲ Liabilities and claims of banks in the United States were increased, beginning in December 1981, by the shift from foreign branches to international banking facilities in the United States of liabilities to, and claims on, foreign residents.

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.

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	1978	1979	1980	1981			1982
	Dec.	Dec.	Dec.	June	Sept	Dec.▲	Mar.
1 Total	73,635	86,181	106,748	117,445	122,257	153,355	174,697
<i>By borrower</i>							
2 Maturity of 1 year or less ¹	58,345	65,152	82,555	91,982	94,722	115,433	132,886
3 Foreign public borrowers.....	4,633	7,233	9,974	11,733	12,955	15,073	16,579
4 All other foreigners.....	53,712	57,919	72,581	80,248	81,767	100,359	116,307
5 Maturity of over 1 year ¹	15,289	21,030	24,193	25,463	27,535	37,922	41,811
6 Foreign public borrowers.....	5,395	8,371	10,152	11,022	12,410	15,573	17,054
7 All other foreigners.....	9,894	12,659	14,041	14,441	15,125	22,349	24,757
<i>By area</i>							
Maturity of 1 year or less ¹							
8 Europe.....	15,169	15,235	18,715	21,095	22,898	27,702	34,061
9 Canada.....	2,670	1,777	2,723	3,319	3,906	4,557	5,628
10 Latin America and Caribbean.....	20,895	24,928	32,034	33,514	35,524	48,286	58,493
11 Asia.....	17,545	21,641	26,686	31,489	29,296	31,463	30,595
12 Africa.....	1,496	1,077	1,757	1,768	2,324	2,501	2,886
13 All other ²	569	493	640	797	774	923	1,224
Maturity of over 1 year ¹							
14 Europe.....	3,142	4,160	5,118	6,307	6,424	8,093	8,478
15 Canada.....	1,426	1,317	1,448	1,317	1,347	1,754	1,863
16 Latin America and Caribbean.....	8,464	12,814	15,075	15,448	17,478	25,031	27,849
17 Asia.....	1,407	1,911	1,865	1,680	1,565	1,886	2,214
18 Africa.....	637	655	507	551	548	897	1,093
19 All other ²	214	173	179	159	172	261	315

1. Remaining time to maturity.

2. Includes nonmonetary international and regional organizations.

▲ Liabilities and claims of banks in the United States were increased, beginning in December 1981, by the shift from foreign branches to international banking facilities in the United States of liabilities to, and claims on, foreign residents.

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

Area or country	1978 ²	1979	1980				1981				1982
			Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept. ³	Dec. ⁴	
1 Total	266.2	303.9	308.5	328.8	339.3	352.0	370.6	382.5	399.4	411.3	408.5
2 G-10 countries and Switzerland	124.7	138.4	141.3	154.2	158.8	162.1	167.9	168.2	172.0	173.2	170.3
3 Belgium-Luxembourg	9.0	11.1	10.8	13.1	13.6	13.0	13.5	13.8	14.1	13.2	13.0
4 France	12.2	11.7	12.0	14.1	13.9	14.1	14.5	14.7	16.0	15.2	15.5
5 Germany	11.3	12.2	11.4	12.7	12.9	12.1	13.2	12.1	12.7	12.8	12.4
6 Italy	6.7	6.4	6.2	6.9	7.2	8.2	7.7	8.4	8.6	9.7	8.8
7 Netherlands	4.4	4.8	4.3	4.5	4.4	4.4	4.6	4.1	3.7	4.0	4.0
8 Sweden	2.1	2.4	2.4	2.7	2.8	2.9	3.2	3.1	3.4	3.7	4.1
9 Switzerland	5.3	4.7	4.3	3.3	3.4	5.0	5.1	5.2	5.1	5.4	5.3
10 United Kingdom	47.3	56.4	57.6	64.4	66.7	67.4	68.2	67.0	68.7	69.0	68.5
11 Canada	6.0	6.3	6.9	7.2	7.7	8.4	8.8	10.8	11.7	10.8	11.1
12 Japan	20.6	22.4	25.4	25.5	26.1	26.5	29.1	28.9	28.0	29.3	27.6
13 Other developed countries	19.4	19.9	18.8	20.3	20.6	21.6	23.5	24.8	26.4	28.4	30.4
14 Austria	1.7	2.0	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.8	2.1	2.2	2.0	2.1
15 Denmark	2.0	2.2	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.3	2.5	2.4	2.5
16 Finland	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.3	1.2	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.7	1.6
17 Greece	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.8	2.7	3.0	2.9	2.7	2.8
18 Norway	2.1	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.6	2.8	2.8	3.0	3.1	3.2
19 Portugal	.6	.7	.6	.6	.7	.6	.6	.8	1.0	1.1	1.2
20 Spain	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.9	4.2	4.4	5.5	5.7	5.8	6.6	7.1
21 Turkey	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.5
22 Other Western Europe	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.9	2.1	2.2
23 South Africa	2.0	1.3	1.1	1.5	1.2	1.1	1.5	1.9	2.5	2.8	3.2
24 Australia	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.7	1.9	2.5	3.1
25 OPEC countries ³	22.7	22.9	21.8	20.9	21.4	22.7	21.7	22.2	23.5	24.4	24.5
26 Ecuador	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.9	2.1	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.3
27 Venezuela	7.2	8.7	7.9	7.9	8.5	9.1	8.3	8.7	9.2	9.6	9.3
28 Indonesia	2.0	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.8	2.1	2.1	2.5	2.5	2.7
29 Middle East countries	9.5	8.0	7.8	6.9	6.7	6.9	6.7	6.8	7.1	7.6	8.1
30 African countries	2.5	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.8	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.1
31 Non-OPEC developing countries	52.6	63.0	63.7	67.7	73.0	77.4	81.9	84.7	90.0	95.9	94.2
Latin America											
32 Argentina	3.0	5.0	5.5	5.6	7.6	7.9	9.4	8.5	9.2	9.3	9.3
33 Brazil	14.9	15.2	15.0	15.3	15.8	16.2	16.8	17.3	17.6	19.0	18.9
34 Chile	1.6	2.5	2.5	2.7	3.2	3.7	4.0	4.8	5.5	5.8	5.6
35 Colombia	1.4	2.2	2.1	2.2	2.4	2.6	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.2
36 Mexico	10.8	12.0	12.1	13.6	14.4	15.9	17.0	18.2	20.0	21.5	21.8
37 Peru	1.7	1.5	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.8	2.0	1.8
38 Other Latin America	3.6	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.9	3.9	4.7	3.8	4.2	4.4	4.4
Asia											
China											
39 Mainland	.0	.1	.1	.1	.1	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2
40 Taiwan	2.9	3.4	3.6	3.8	4.1	4.2	4.4	4.6	5.1	5.1	5.1
41 India	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.5
42 Israel	1.0	1.3	.9	1.2	1.1	1.5	1.3	1.8	1.5	2.0	1.6
43 Korea (South)	3.9	5.4	6.4	7.1	7.3	7.1	7.7	8.8	8.6	9.4	8.5
44 Malaysia	.6	1.0	.8	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.4	1.4	1.7	1.7
45 Philippines	2.8	4.2	4.4	4.6	4.8	5.1	4.8	5.1	5.6	6.0	5.8
46 Thailand	1.2	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.3
47 Other Asia	.2	.5	.5	.5	.5	.6	.5	.7	.8	1.0	1.0
Africa											
48 Egypt	.4	.6	.7	.8	.6	.8	.8	.7	1.0	1.1	1.3
49 Morocco	.6	.6	.6	.5	.6	.7	.6	.5	.7	.7	.7
50 Zaire	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2
51 Other Africa ⁴	1.4	1.7	1.8	1.9	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.3
52 Eastern Europe	6.9	7.3	7.3	7.2	7.3	7.4	7.7	7.7	7.7	7.7	7.1
53 U.S.S.R.	1.3	.7	.6	.5	.5	.4	.4	.5	.4	.6	.4
54 Yugoslavia	1.5	1.8	1.9	2.1	2.1	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.3
55 Other	4.1	4.8	4.9	4.5	4.7	4.6	4.8	4.8	4.7	4.7	4.4
56 Offshore banking centers	31.0	40.4	42.6	44.3	44.6	47.0	53.1	59.2	61.7	62.9	64.1
57 Bahamas	10.4	13.7	13.9	13.7	13.2	13.7	15.2	17.9	21.3	18.7	19.5
58 Bermuda	.7	.8	.6	.6	.6	.6	.7	.7	.8	.7	.6
59 Cayman Islands and other British West Indies	7.4	9.4	11.3	9.8	10.1	10.6	11.7	12.6	12.0	12.3	11.5
60 Netherlands Antilles	.8	1.2	.9	1.2	1.3	2.1	2.3	2.4	2.2	3.1	3.2
61 Panama ⁵	3.0	4.3	4.9	5.6	5.6	5.4	6.5	6.9	6.7	7.5	6.8
62 Lebanon	.1	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2
63 Hong Kong	4.2	6.0	5.7	6.9	7.5	8.1	8.4	10.3	10.3	11.7	13.0
64 Singapore	3.9	4.5	4.7	5.9	5.6	5.9	7.3	8.1	8.0	8.6	9.3
65 Others ⁶	.5	.4	.4	.4	.4	.3	.9	.3	.1	.1	.1
66 Miscellaneous and unallocated ⁷	9.1	11.7	13.2	14.3	13.7	14.0	14.9	15.7	18.2	18.9	17.9

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 of the same banking institution. The data in this table combine 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). However, see also footnote 2.

2. Beginning with data for June 1978, the claims of the U.S. offices

in this table include only banks' own claims payable in dollars. For earlier dates the claims of the U.S. offices also include customer claims and foreign currency claims (amounting in June 1978 to \$10 billion).

3. In addition to 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).

4. Excludes Liberia.

5. Includes Canal Zone beginning December 1979.

6. Foreign branch claims only.

7. Includes New Zealand, Liberia, and international and regional organizations.

3.22 LIABILITIES TO UNAFFILIATED FOREIGNERS Reported by Nonbanking Business Enterprises in the United States¹

Millions of dollars, end of period

Type, and area or country	1978	1979 ²	1980 ²	1981			
				Mar. ³	June ³	Sept. ³	Dec. ³
1 Total	14,952	17,385	21,990	21,931	21,404	22,948	21,495
2 Payable in dollars	11,523	14,310	18,281	18,403	18,123	19,853	18,046
3 Payable in foreign currencies ²	3,429	3,075	3,709	3,529	3,281	3,095	3,449
<i>By type</i>							
4 Financial liabilities	6,368	7,485	11,153	11,525	11,465	12,512	11,073
5 Payable in dollars	3,853	5,215	8,381	8,892	9,099	10,227	8,649
6 Payable in foreign currencies	2,515	2,270	2,772	2,633	2,366	2,285	2,424
7 Commercial liabilities	8,584	9,900	10,837	10,406	9,939	10,436	10,422
8 Trade payables	4,001	4,585	4,934	4,921	4,460	4,351	4,598
9 Advance receipts and other liabilities	4,583	5,315	5,903	5,485	5,479	6,085	5,823
10 Payable in dollars	7,670	9,095	9,900	9,510	9,024	9,626	9,397
11 Payable in foreign currencies	914	805	936	896	915	810	1,025
<i>By area or country</i>							
<i>Financial liabilities</i>							
12 Europe	3,971	4,658	6,338	6,038	5,997	7,494	6,071
13 Belgium-Luxembourg	293	345	487	558	532	492	404
14 France	173	175	327	324	367	825	560
15 Germany	366	497	582	498	451	430	468
16 Netherlands	391	829	681	563	763	651	751
17 Switzerland	248	170	354	315	345	465	691
18 United Kingdom	2,167	2,463	3,772	3,668	3,422	4,478	3,082
19 Canada	247	532	964	1,096	978	977	935
20 Latin America and Caribbean	1,357	1,483	3,103	3,483	3,592	3,195	3,258
21 Bahamas	478	375	964	1,217	1,272	1,019	1,279
22 Bermuda	4	81	1	1	1	0	7
23 Brazil	10	18	23	19	20	20	22
24 British West Indies	194	514	1,452	1,458	1,534	1,363	1,200
25 Mexico	102	121	99	97	98	107	109
26 Venezuela	49	72	81	85	91	90	98
27 Asia	784	804	723	880	869	814	764
28 Japan	717	726	644	766	750	696	664
29 Middle East oil-exporting countries ³	32	31	38	51	29	30	24
30 Africa	5	4	11	6	5	3	3
31 Oil-exporting countries ⁴	2	1	1	1	0	1	0
32 All other ⁵	5	4	15	23	24	29	43
<i>Commercial liabilities</i>							
33 Europe	3,047	3,701	4,396	3,931	3,959	3,955	3,752
34 Belgium-Luxembourg	97	137	90	83	72	78	71
35 France	321	467	582	558	575	575	573
36 Germany	523	545	679	640	617	590	551
37 Netherlands	246	227	219	246	225	238	221
38 Switzerland	302	310	493	385	375	563	415
39 United Kingdom	824	1,077	1,209	994	1,011	925	863
40 Canada	667	924	876	813	731	823	853
41 Latin America	997	1,323	1,259	1,297	1,149	1,087	985
42 Bahamas	25	69	8	1	4	3	2
43 Bermuda	97	32	75	121	72	113	67
44 Brazil	74	203	111	84	54	61	67
45 British West Indies	53	21	35	16	34	11	2
46 Mexico	106	257	326	421	319	345	293
47 Venezuela	303	301	319	253	290	273	276
48 Asia	2,927	2,991	3,034	3,095	2,803	3,221	3,466
49 Japan	448	583	802	810	867	775	943
50 Middle East oil-exporting countries ³	1,518	1,014	890	955	837	881	909
51 Africa	743	728	817	830	676	757	702
52 Oil-exporting countries ⁴	312	384	517	523	392	355	344
53 All other ⁵	203	233	456	440	622	593	664

1. For a description of the changes in the International Statistics tables, see July 1979 BULLETIN, p. 550.

2. Before December 1978, foreign currency data include only liabilities denominated in foreign currencies with an original maturity of less than one year.

3. Comprises Bahrain, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, and United Arab Emirates (Trucial States).

4. Comprises Algeria, Gabon, Libya, and Nigeria.

5. Includes nonmonetary international and regional organizations.

3.23 CLAIMS ON UNAFFILIATED FOREIGNERS Reported by Nonbanking Business Enterprises in the United States¹

Millions of dollars, end of period

Type, and area or country	1978	1979 ²	1980 ²	1981			
				Mar. ³	June ³	Sept. ³	Dec. ³
1 Total	28,001	31,341	34,597	37,734	35,341	34,348	34,810
2 Payable in dollars	24,998	28,148	31,663	34,718	32,424	31,380	31,744
3 Payable in foreign currencies ²	3,003	3,193	2,933	3,016	2,917	2,968	3,066
<i>By type</i>							
4 Financial claims	16,644	18,449	19,924	22,232	20,156	19,415	20,018
5 Deposits	11,201	12,813	14,087	16,501	14,530	13,628	14,307
6 Payable in dollars	10,133	11,897	13,312	15,706	13,805	12,902	13,653
7 Payable in foreign currencies	1,068	916	775	795	725	726	654
8 Other financial claims	5,443	5,637	5,837	5,731	5,625	5,787	5,711
9 Payable in dollars	3,874	3,810	4,154	4,085	3,988	4,102	3,785
10 Payable in foreign currencies	1,569	1,826	1,683	1,646	1,638	1,686	1,926
11 Commercial claims	11,357	12,892	14,673	15,502	15,185	14,933	14,791
12 Trade receivables	10,798	12,188	13,947	14,693	14,338	14,047	13,880
13 Advance payments and other claims	559	704	726	809	847	886	912
14 Payable in dollars	10,991	12,441	14,197	14,927	14,631	14,376	14,305
15 Payable in foreign currencies	366	450	476	574	554	556	486
<i>By area or country</i>							
<i>Financial claims</i>							
16 Europe	5,225	6,167	6,116	6,093	5,156	4,822	4,558
17 Belgium-Luxembourg	48	32	195	170	174	26	43
18 France	178	177	337	411	377	348	325
19 Germany	510	409	230	213	139	320	244
20 Netherlands	103	53	61	51	52	68	47
21 Switzerland	98	73	59	110	116	86	118
22 United Kingdom	4,031	5,111	4,968	4,856	3,952	3,649	3,488
23 Canada	4,549	4,987	5,060	6,614	6,162	6,013	6,060
24 Latin America and Caribbean	5,714	6,293	7,768	8,585	7,987	7,621	8,259
25 Bahamas	3,001	2,765	3,448	3,959	3,330	3,253	3,812
26 Bermuda	80	30	135	13	13	15	18
27 Brazil	151	163	96	22	20	66	30
28 British West Indies	1,291	2,011	2,731	3,410	3,397	3,195	3,253
29 Mexico	162	157	208	168	162	271	298
30 Venezuela	157	143	137	131	143	143	146
31 Asia	920	706	710	691	599	621	923
32 Japan	305	199	177	191	99	109	363
33 Middle East oil-exporting countries ³	18	16	20	17	19	29	37
34 Africa	181	253	238	214	216	222	168
35 Oil-exporting countries ⁴	10	49	26	27	39	41	46
36 All other ⁵	55	44	32	36	37	116	51
<i>Commercial claims</i>							
37 Europe	3,983	4,909	5,512	5,818	5,470	5,347	5,310
38 Belgium-Luxembourg	144	202	233	277	235	220	233
39 France	609	727	1,129	905	784	767	771
40 Germany	399	589	591	601	572	580	554
41 Netherlands	267	298	318	347	308	308	303
42 Switzerland	198	272	353	461	474	404	427
43 United Kingdom	824	901	928	1,190	1,067	1,032	964
44 Canada	1,094	859	914	1,054	1,016	1,017	965
45 Latin America and Caribbean	2,546	2,879	3,765	3,852	3,804	3,726	3,446
46 Bahamas	109	21	21	15	29	18	12
47 Bermuda	215	197	108	170	192	241	223
48 Brazil	628	645	861	800	824	726	668
49 British West Indies	9	16	34	15	34	13	12
50 Mexico	505	708	1,101	1,063	1,121	983	1,015
51 Venezuela	291	343	410	443	420	454	422
52 Asia	3,108	3,451	3,512	3,772	3,785	3,674	3,868
53 Japan	1,006	1,177	1,045	1,294	1,218	1,104	1,215
54 Middle East oil-exporting countries ³	713	765	822	927	934	828	888
55 Africa	447	554	653	679	705	717	744
56 Oil-exporting countries ⁴	136	133	153	143	137	154	151
57 All other ⁵	178	240	318	327	404	451	458

1. For a description of the changes in the International Statistics tables, see July 1979 BULLETIN, p. 550.

2. Prior to December 1978, foreign currency data include only liabilities denominated in foreign currencies with an original maturity of less than one year.

3. Comprises Bahrain, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, and United Arab Emirates (Trucial States).

4. Comprises Algeria, Gabon, Libya, and Nigeria.

5. Includes nonmonetary international and regional organizations.

3.24 FOREIGN TRANSACTIONS IN SECURITIES

Millions of dollars

Transactions, and area or country	1980	1981	1982		1981		1982				
			Jan.- May	Nov	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar. ¹	Apr.	May ²	
U.S. corporate securities											
STOCKS											
1 Foreign purchases	40,293	40,582	12,155	2,689	2,940	2,016	2,524	2,635	2,359	2,621	
2 Foreign sales	34,870	34,821	10,548	2,494	2,740	1,748	1,988	2,506	2,101	2,205	
3 Net purchases, or sales (-)	5,423	5,761	1,608	195	200	268	536	129	258	416	
4 Foreign countries	5,405	5,737	1,583	207	199	263	537	120	252	410	
5 Europe	3,112	3,599	1,198	109	176	231	347	166	167	286	
6 France	490	889	-74	7	5	-2	-6	-51	33	-48	
7 Germany	172	28	142	-4	-6	11	17	42	29	43	
8 Netherlands	-328	37	69	28	-73	3	38	1	-9	36	
9 Switzerland	308	276	-113	0	75	40	-33	-60	-66	6	
10 United Kingdom	2,523	2,210	1,151	96	171	169	317	223	176	267	
11 Canada	887	783	-154	7	8	-45	20	-118	0	-10	
12 Latin America and Caribbean	148	30	74	54	-36	-13	31	-19	53	22	
13 Middle East ¹	1,206	1,140	437	46	-24	51	137	84	61	104	
14 Other Asia	16	284	-23	-7	74	40	-6	4	-40	-21	
15 Africa	-1	7	-1	1	0	0	1	-3	0	1	
16 Other countries	38	-46	51	-3	1	-1	6	6	12	27	
17 Nonmonetary international and regional organizations	18	24	24	-12	0	5	-1	9	6	6	
BONDS ²											
18 Foreign purchases	15,425	17,192	7,644	1,099	1,192	946	929	1,619	2,222	1,929	
19 Foreign sales	9,964	12,152	5,868	1,303	1,038	778	930	1,481	1,481	1,199	
20 Net purchases, or sales (-)	5,461	5,039	1,776	-204	153	168	-1	138	741	730	
21 Foreign countries	5,526	4,973	1,681	-212	157	154	10	144	682	690	
22 Europe	1,576	1,353	1,574	-112	139	144	16	169	540	704	
23 France	129	11	106	4	7	15	14	12	20	46	
24 Germany	213	848	1,313	67	52	88	104	225	396	500	
25 Netherlands	65	70	45	9	3	2	0	17	14	11	
26 Switzerland	54	108	136	10	-3	19	8	15	46	48	
27 United Kingdom	1,257	178	-51	-174	55	3	-102	-102	59	91	
28 Canada	135	-12	141	-29	-2	29	15	29	46	23	
29 Latin America and Caribbean	185	132	37	4	22	17	-11	26	8	15	
30 Middle East ¹	3,499	3,465	-171	-72	-62	-89	-63	41	135	-112	
31 Other Asia	117	44	119	-1	60	53	52	-29	-18	61	
32 Africa	5	-1	-19	-1	0	0	0	6	-13	0	
33 Other countries	10	-7	1	-2	-2	0	2	-3	1	0	
34 Nonmonetary international and regional organizations	-65	66	95	9	-4	14	-11	-6	59	40	
Foreign securities											
35 Stocks, net purchases, or sales (-)	-2,141	5	55	-70	82	159	44	31	-65	-115	
36 Foreign purchases	7,888	9,199	2,589	625	699	521	507	692	382	486	
37 Foreign sales	10,029	9,195	2,534	695	617	362	463	661	447	601	
38 Bonds, net purchases, or sales (-)	-1,001	5,177	-234	-1,945	-772	-22	-99	-540	-31	458	
39 Foreign purchases	17,084	17,796	10,292	2,297	1,980	1,222	1,514	2,549	2,256	2,752	
40 Foreign sales	18,086	22,973	10,526	4,242	2,751	1,243	1,612	3,089	2,287	2,294	
41 Net purchases, or sales (-), of stocks and bonds	-3,143	-5,172	-179	-2,015	-689	138	-55	-509	-96	343	
42 Foreign countries	-4,019	-4,416	-438	-1,426	31	109	-115	-525	-32	124	
43 Europe	1,108	-642	11	-453	136	143	-56	109	-127	-59	
44 Canada	1,948	-3,698	615	-878	-166	-80	-102	628	120	76	
45 Latin America and Caribbean	81	170	593	-6	-2	67	67	96	202	161	
46 Asia	1,147	287	-399	-148	49	-2	-20	-115	-209	-53	
47 Africa	24	53	-38	1	6	-15	1	-5	-17	1	
48 Other countries	79	94	9	57	8	-4	-3	17	0	-1	
49 Nonmonetary international and regional organizations	876	-756	260	-588	-720	28	60	16	-64	219	

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 securities sold abroad by U.S. corporations organized to finance direct investments abroad.

3.25 MARKETABLE U.S. TREASURY BONDS AND NOTES Foreign Holdings and Transactions

Millions of dollars

Country or area	1980	1981	1982		1981		1982				
			Jan.-May	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May ^P	
<i>Holdings (end of period)¹</i>											
1 Estimated total ²	57,549	70,201	.....	70,370	70,201	71,487	73,800	75,794 ^r	77,268	77,864
2 Foreign countries ²	52,961	64,530	.....	65,893	64,530	65,850	68,273	70,251	71,925	72,978
3 Europe ²	24,468	23,976	.....	24,952	23,976	24,373	25,332	26,085	26,393	26,031
4 Belgium-Luxembourg	77	543	.....	329	543	614	363	539	709	340
5 Germany ²	12,327	11,861	.....	13,226	11,861	11,898	12,845	13,055	13,231	12,974
6 Netherlands	1,884	1,955	.....	1,889	1,955	1,998	2,038	2,052	2,139	2,157
7 Sweden	595	643	.....	645	643	644	635	697	662	671
8 Switzerland ²	1,485	846	.....	833	846	904	984	1,025	1,157	1,134
9 United Kingdom	7,323	6,709	.....	6,693	6,709	6,800	6,931	7,037	6,737	6,801
10 Other Western Europe	777	1,419	.....	1,337	1,419	1,514	1,535	1,680	1,757	1,954
11 Eastern Europe	0	0	.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12 Canada	449	514	.....	501	514	533	499	458	473	506
13 Latin America and Caribbean	999	736	.....	761	736	721	728	760	886	957
14 Venezuela	292	286	.....	306	286	286	286	286	306	326
15 Other Latin America and Caribbean	285	319	.....	289	319	321	337	370	383	427
16 Netherlands Antilles	421	131	.....	165	131	113	104	103	196	204
17 Asia	26,112	38,671	.....	38,638	38,671	39,700	41,310	42,531	43,750	45,057
18 Japan	9,479	10,780	.....	10,732	10,780	10,844	11,022	11,203	11,381	11,396
19 Africa	919	631	.....	1,037	631	519	400	401	403	405
20 All other	14	2	.....	3	2	3	5	17	22	21
21 Nonmonetary international and regional organizations	4,588	5,671	.....	4,477	5,671	5,637	5,527	5,543 ^r	5,343	4,886
22 International	4,548	5,637	.....	4,462	5,637	5,603	5,493	5,529	5,278	4,822
23 Latin American regional	36	1	.....	1	1	1	- 4	- 4	4	- 4
<i>Transactions (net purchases, or sales () during period)</i>											
24 Total ²	6,066	12,652	7,652	1,888	- 169	1,286	2,313	1,994	1,474	596	
25 Foreign countries ²	6,906	11,568	8,448	1,832	- 1,363	1,320	2,423	1,978	1,674	1,052	
26 Official institutions	3,865	11,694	6,801	1,997	- 787	841	2,343	1,314 ^r	812	1,492	
27 Other foreign ²	3,040	127	1,645	- 165	- 576	478	80	664 ^r	862	- 439	
28 Nonmonetary international and regional organizations	- 843	1,085	- 784	57	1,194	33	- 110	16	200	- 457	
MEMO: Oil-exporting countries											
29 Middle East ³	7,672	11,156	4,673	1,250	17	1,019	1,373	470	906	904	
30 Africa ⁴	327	- 289	- 227	- 102	- 407	112	- 119	0	2	2	

1. Estimated official and private holdings of marketable U.S. Treasury securities with an original maturity of more than 1 year. Data are based on a benchmark survey of holdings as of Jan. 31, 1971, and monthly transactions reports. Excludes nonmarketable U.S. Treasury bonds and notes held by official institutions of foreign countries.

2. Beginning December 1978, includes U.S. Treasury notes publicly issued to private foreign residents denominated in foreign currencies.

3. Comprises Bahrain, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, and United Arab Emirates (Trucial States).

4. Comprises Algeria, Gabon, Libya, and Nigeria.

3.26 DISCOUNT RATES OF FOREIGN CENTRAL BANKS

Percent per annum

Country	Rate on Apr. 30, 1982		Country	Rate on Apr. 30, 1982		Country	Rate on Apr. 30, 1982	
	Per cent	Month effective		Per cent	Month effective		Per cent	Month effective
Argentina	147.95	May 1982	France ¹	15.25	June 1982	Sweden	10.0	Mar. 1982
Austria	6.75	Mar. 1980	Germany, Fed. Rep. of	7.5	May 1980	Switzerland	5.5	Mar. 1982
Belgium	14.0	Apr. 1982	Italy	19.0	Mar. 1981	United Kingdom ²		
Brazil	49.0	Mar. 1981	Japan	5.5	Dec. 1981	Venezuela	14.0	Aug. 1981
Canada	16.58	June 1982	Netherlands	8.0	Mar. 1982			
Denmark	11.00	Oct. 1980	Norway	9.0	Nov. 1979			

1. 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.

2. 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	1979	1980	1981	1982						
				Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June
1 Eurodollars	11.96	14.00	16.79	13.24	14.29	15.75	14.90	15.20	14.53	15.45
2 United Kingdom	13.60	16.59	13.86	15.31	15.14	14.47	13.53	13.69	13.31	12.96
3 Canada	11.91	13.12	18.84	15.97	15.01	15.25	15.67	15.74	15.46	16.84
4 Germany	6.64	9.45	12.05	10.72	10.43	10.22	9.84	9.30	9.12	9.22
5 Switzerland	2.04	5.79	9.15	9.76	8.53	8.29	6.37	4.96	3.80	5.39
6 Netherlands	9.33	10.60	11.52	11.03	10.49	10.06	8.90	8.20	8.62	8.75
7 France	9.44	12.18	15.28	15.30	15.07	14.58	15.21	16.36	16.17	15.67
8 Italy	11.85	17.50	19.98	21.24	21.38	21.34	20.63	20.62	20.59	20.51
9 Belgium	10.48	14.06	15.28	15.48	15.09	14.89	14.02	14.95	15.00	15.38
10 Japan	6.10	11.45	7.58	6.75	6.41	6.38	6.43	6.57	6.80	7.28

NOTE. Rates are for 3-month interbank loans except for Canada, finance company paper; Belgium, 3-month Treasury bills; and Japan, Gensaki rate.

3.28 FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES

Currency units per dollar

Country/currency	1979	1980	1981	1982					
				Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June
1 Argentina/peso	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	9910.00	10256.00	10795.65	11761.36	13942.50	15025.00
2 Australia/dollar ¹	111.77	111.57	114.57	111.41	108.50	106.03	105.15	105.94	103.23
3 Austria/schilling	13.387	12.945	15.948	16.066	16.587	16.711	16.853	16.274	17.114
4 Belgium/franc	29.342	29.237	37.194	39.027	41.144	44.379	45.292	43.666	46.183
5 Brazil/cruzeiro	n.a.	n.a.	92.374	130.14	137.97	144.07	151.03	159.08	167.70
6 Canada/dollar	1.1603	1.1693	1.1990	1.1926	1.2140	1.2205	1.2252	1.2336	1.2756
7 Chile/peso	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	39.100	39.100	39.100	39.407	39.537	43.373
8 China, P. R./yuan	n.a.	n.a.	1.7031	1.7713	1.8200	1.8429	1.8565	1.8123	1.9014
9 Colombia/peso	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	59.409	60.129	60.956	61.057	62.365	63.318
10 Denmark/krone	5.2622	5.6345	7.1350	7.4977	7.7950	8.0396	8.1591	7.8444	8.3481
11 Finland/markka	3.8886	3.7206	4.3128	4.4033	4.5058	4.5663	4.6097	4.5045	4.6763
12 France/franc	4.2566	4.2250	5.4396	5.8298	6.0176	6.1428	6.2457	6.0237	6.5785
13 Germany/deutsche mark	1.8342	1.8175	2.2631	2.2938	2.3660	2.3800	2.3970	2.3127	2.4292
14 Greece/drachma	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	58.811	60.973	61.769	63.541	62.892	67.795
15 Hong Kong/dollar	n.a.	n.a.	5.5678	5.7959	5.8857	5.8298	5.8270	5.7549	5.8669
16 India/rupee	8.1555	7.8866	8.6807	9.1525	9.2144	9.2935	9.3923	9.2965	9.4668
17 Indonesia/rupee	n.a.	n.a.	645.7	645.89	645.89	649.00	651.14	653.67	654.98
18 Iran/rial	n.a.	n.a.	79.324	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
19 Ireland/pound ¹	204.65	213.53	161.32	153.97	148.86	147.25	144.22	149.60	141.92
20 Israel/shekel	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	16.163	17.488	18.766	20.014	21.184	23.179
21 Italy/lira	831.10	856.20	1138.60	1228.20	1263.20	1293.29	1321.60	1283.37	1358.43
22 Japan/yen	219.02	226.63	220.63	224.80	235.31	241.23	244.11	236.96	251.20
23 Malaysia/ringgit	2.1721	2.1767	2.3048	2.2575	2.3662	2.3265	2.3395	2.2907	2.3392
24 Mexico/peso	22.816	22.968	24.547	26.469	31.736	45.366	46.152	46.903	47.716
25 Netherlands/guilder	2.0072	1.9875	2.4998	2.5145	2.5947	2.6186	2.6594	2.5709	2.6848
26 New Zealand/dollar ¹	102.23	98.65	86.848	81.399	79.325	77.698	76.562	77.025	74.951
27 Norway/krone	5.0650	4.9381	5.7430	5.8623	5.9697	6.0255	6.0820	5.9675	6.1869
28 Peru/sol	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	515.21	534.47	561.08	591.29	622.87	656.11
29 Philippines/peso	n.a.	n.a.	7.8113	8.2132	8.2530	8.3291	8.3565	8.4016	8.4511
30 Portugal/escudo	48.953	50.082	61.739	66.492	69.067	70.488	72.493	70.610	78.477
31 Singapore/dollar	n.a.	n.a.	2.1053	2.0607	2.1095	2.1213	2.1329	2.0886	2.1379
32 South Africa/rand ¹	118.72	122.72	114.77	103.46	101.95	97.930	94.880	94.010	89.57
33 South Korea/won	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	705.17	710.05	714.67	721.03	724.35	738.30
34 Spain/peseta	67.158	71.758	92.396	98.357	100.70	104.53	106.15	102.987	109.215
35 Sri Lanka/rupee	15.570	16.167	18.967	20.228	20.611	20.700	20.575	20.365	20.750
36 Sweden/krona	4.2892	4.2309	5.0659	5.6206	5.7579	5.8361	5.9144	5.7888	6.0244
37 Switzerland/franc	1.6643	1.6772	1.9674	1.8152	1.8909	1.8886	1.9624	1.9500	2.0789
38 Thailand/baht	n.a.	n.a.	21.731	23.050	23.050	23.050	23.025	23.000	23.000
39 United Kingdom/pound ¹	212.24	227.74	202.43	188.60	184.70	180.53	177.20	181.03	175.63
40 Venezuela/bolivar	n.a.	n.a.	4.2781	4.2960	4.2960	4.3012	4.3023	4.2991	4.2953
MLMO: United States/dollar ²	88.09	87.39	102.94	106.96	110.36	112.45	114.07	111.03	116.97

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 page 700 of the August 1978 BULLETIN.

NOTE. Averages of certified noon buying rates in New York for cable transfers.

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 about half of the figures in that column are changed.)	IPCs	Individuals, partnerships, and corporations
*	Amounts insignificant in terms of the last decimal place shown in the table (for example, less than 500,000 when the smallest unit given is millions)	REITs	Real estate investment trusts
		RPs	Repurchase agreements
		SMSAs	Standard metropolitan statistical areas
		.....	Cell not applicable

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

	<i>Issue</i>	<i>Page</i>
Anticipated schedule of release dates for periodic releases	June 1981	A78

SPECIAL TABLES

Published Irregularly, with Latest Bulletin Reference

Assets and liabilities of U.S. branches and agencies of foreign banks, March 31, 1982	July 1982	A76
Commercial bank assets and liabilities, June 30, 1981	October 1981	A74
Commercial bank assets and liabilities, September 30, 1981	January 1982	A70
Commercial bank assets and liabilities, December 31, 1981	April 1982	A72
Commercial bank assets and liabilities, March 31, 1982	July 1982	A70

4.20 DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN OFFICES, Commercial Banks with Assets of \$100 Million or over^{1/2}
Consolidated Report of Condition; Mar. 31, 1982

Millions of dollars

Item	Insured	Banks with foreign offices ²			Banks without foreign offices
		Total	Foreign offices ³	Domestic offices	
1 Total assets	1,631,695	1,192,747	388,071	847,860	438,948
2 Cash and due from depository institutions.....	278,487	227,775	128,637	99,138	50,712
3 Currency and coin (U.S. and foreign).....	14,089	8,121	289	7,832	5,968
4 Balances with Federal Reserve Banks.....	24,728	18,976	301	18,675	5,751
5 Balances with other central banks.....	3,571	3,571	3,312	259	(⁴)
6 Demand balances with commercial banks in United States.....	18,000	7,621	630	6,991	10,379
7 All other balances with depository institutions in United States and with banks in foreign countries.....	156,232	138,591	122,358	16,233	17,641
8 Time and savings balances with commercial banks in United States.....	14,622	6,439	4,119	2,319	8,183
9 Balances with other depository institutions in United States.....	609	384	260	124	225
10 Balances with banks in foreign countries.....	141,001	131,768	117,978	13,789	9,233
11 Foreign branches of other U.S. banks.....	(⁴)	22,857	19,590	3,266	(⁴)
12 Other banks in foreign countries.....	(⁴)	108,911	98,388	10,523	(⁴)
13 Cash items in process of collection.....	61,866	50,895	1,746	49,148	10,972
14 Total securities, loans, and lease financing receivables	1,227,191	858,649	212,827	645,822	368,541
15 Total securities, book value.....	237,776	128,328	9,848	118,480	109,449
16 U.S. Treasury.....	65,198	30,214	377	29,838	34,984
17 Obligations of other U.S. government agencies and corporations.....	38,559	16,521	26	16,495	22,039
18 Obligations of states and political subdivisions in United States.....	106,979	57,850	695	57,156	49,129
19 All other securities.....	27,040	23,742	8,750	14,992	3,298
20 Other bonds, notes, and debentures.....	10,946	8,623	7,079	1,545	2,323
21 Federal Reserve and corporate stock.....	1,903	1,420	220	1,199	483
22 Trading account securities.....	14,191	13,699	1,451	12,247	492
23 Federal funds sold and securities purchased under agreements to resell.....	61,162	33,863	851	33,012	27,299
24 Total loans, gross.....	936,874	697,397	201,502	495,895	239,476
25 LESS: Unearned income on loans.....	14,363	7,403	1,762	5,641	6,960
26 Allowance for possible loan loss.....	9,702	7,048	291	6,757	2,654
27 EQUALS: Loans, net.....	912,809	682,947	199,450	483,497	229,862
<i>Total loans, gross, by category</i>					
28 Real estate loans.....	220,924	134,086	8,558	125,528	86,838
29 Construction and land development.....	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	30,449	10,878
30 Secured by farmland.....	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	809	1,412
31 Secured by residential properties.....	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	69,660	48,632
32 1- to 4-family.....	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	65,996	46,363
33 FHA-insured or VA-guaranteed.....	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	3,855	2,065
34 Conventional.....	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	62,140	44,298
35 Multifamily.....	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	3,664	2,269
36 FHA-insured.....	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	231	83
37 Conventional.....	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	3,433	2,186
38 Secured by nonfarm nonresidential properties.....	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	24,610	25,915
39 Loans to financial institutions.....	93,384	87,737	35,806	51,931	5,647
40 REITs and mortgage companies in United States.....	5,021	4,409	184	4,226	612
41 Commercial banks in United States.....	11,088	8,043	751	7,291	3,045
42 U.S. branches and agencies of foreign banks.....	(⁴)	4,294	475	3,819	(⁴)
43 Other commercial banks.....	(⁴)	3,749	276	3,472	(⁴)
44 Banks in foreign countries.....	44,386	43,958	27,454	16,504	429
45 Foreign branches of other U.S. banks.....	(⁴)	1,020	170	851	(⁴)
46 Other.....	(⁴)	42,937	27,284	15,653	(⁴)
47 Finance companies in United States.....	12,128	11,660	312	11,349	468
48 Other financial institutions.....	20,760	19,667	7,106	12,561	1,093
49 Loans for purchasing or carrying securities.....	11,411	9,601	1,689	7,912	1,810
50 Brokers and dealers in securities.....	6,912	6,522	1,263	5,259	390
51 Other.....	4,499	3,079	426	2,653	1,420
52 Loans to finance agricultural production and other loans to farmers.....	11,395	6,518	714	5,803	4,877
53 Commercial and industrial loans.....	413,919	339,172	122,554	216,618	74,747
54 U.S. addressees (domicile).....	(⁴)	210,873	15,087	195,786	(⁴)
55 Non-U.S. addressees (domicile).....	(⁴)	128,299	107,467	20,831	(⁴)
56 Loans to individuals for household, family, and other personal expenditures.....	136,442	74,794	6,471	68,323	61,648
57 Installment loans.....	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	56,293	50,623
58 Passenger automobiles.....	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	16,549	21,138
59 Credit cards and related plans.....	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	20,416	10,013
60 Retail (charge account) credit card.....	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	16,423	8,634
61 Check and revolving credit.....	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	3,993	1,379
62 Mobile homes.....	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	3,175	3,564
63 Other installment loans.....	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	16,154	15,909
64 Other retail consumer goods.....	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	4,170	3,305
65 Residential property repair and modernization.....	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	3,557	4,088
66 Other installment loans for household, family, and other personal expenditures.....	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	8,427	8,516
67 Single-payment loans.....	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	12,031	11,025
68 All other loans.....	49,400	45,490	25,710	19,780	3,910
69 Loans to foreign governments and official institutions.....	(⁴)	31,236	23,556	7,679	(⁴)
70 Other.....	(⁴)	14,254	2,154	12,100	(⁴)
71 Lease financing receivables.....	15,443	13,511	2,678	10,833	1,932
72 Bank premises, furniture and fixtures, and other assets representing bank premises.....	23,310	14,224	1,426	12,799	9,086
73 Real estate owned other than bank premises.....	2,058	1,269	96	1,172	789
74 All other assets.....	100,650	90,829	45,085	88,929	9,820
75 Investment in unconsolidated subsidiaries and associated companies.....	1,438	1,385	1,083	302	53
76 Customers' liability on acceptances outstanding.....	55,855	55,407	15,304	40,102	448
77 U.S. addressees (domicile).....	(⁴)	17,654	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)
78 Non-U.S. addressees (domicile).....	(⁴)	37,753	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)
79 Net due from foreign branches, foreign subsidiaries, Edge and agreement subsidiaries.....	(⁴)	(⁴)	15,925	27,260	(⁴)
80 Other.....	43,357	34,038	12,773	21,265	9,319

4.20 Continued

Item	Insured	Banks with foreign offices ²			Banks without foreign offices
		Total	Foreign offices ¹	Domestic offices	
81 Total liabilities and equity capital ⁵	1,631,695	1,192,747	(⁴)	(⁴)	438,948
82 Total liabilities excluding subordinated debt	1,538,895	1,133,238	387,788	788,636	405,657
83 Total deposits	1,231,097	873,235	319,635	553,600	357,862
84 Individuals, partnerships, and corporations	939,504	623,396	157,711	465,685	316,109
85 U.S. government	2,684	1,760	252	1,508	924
86 States and political subdivisions in United States	55,768	26,946	598	26,348	28,822
87 All other	222,112	213,366	160,387	52,979	8,746
88 Foreign governments and official institutions	29,717	29,584	23,812	5,772	133
89 Commercial banks in United States	64,134	55,905	23,471	32,434	8,228
90 U.S. branches and agencies of foreign banks	(⁴)	4,963	2,953	2,010	(⁴)
91 Other commercial banks in United States	(⁴)	50,942	20,518	30,424	(⁴)
92 Banks in foreign countries	128,262	127,876	113,103	14,773	385
93 Foreign branches of other U.S. banks	(⁴)	19,266	12,638	43,023	(⁴)
94 Other banks in foreign countries	(⁴)	107,117	93,834	13,282	(⁴)
95 Certified and officers' checks, travelers checks, and letters of credit sold for cash	11,029	7,767	687	7,080	3,262
96 Federal funds purchased and securities sold under agreements to repurchase in domestic offices and Edge and agreement subsidiaries	159,295	124,282	323	123,959	35,013
97 Interest-bearing demand notes issued to U.S. Treasury and other liabilities for borrowed money	47,089	42,853	16,645	26,208	4,236
98 Interest-bearing demand notes (note balances) issued to U.S. Treasury	10,135	7,824	(⁴)	7,824	2,311
99 Other liabilities for borrowed money	36,953	35,029	16,645	18,384	1,924
100 Mortgage indebtedness and liability for capitalized leases	2,201	1,460	38	1,422	741
101 All other liabilities	99,214	91,408	51,148	83,446	7,805
102 Acceptances executed and outstanding	56,109	55,662	12,638	43,023	448
103 Net due to foreign branches, foreign subsidiaries, Edge and agreement subsidiaries	(⁴)	(⁴)	27,260	15,925	(⁴)
104 Other	43,104	35,747	11,249	24,497	7,357
105 Subordinated notes and debentures	5,799	3,978	284	3,694	1,821
106 Total equity capital ⁵	87,000	55,531	(⁴)	(⁴)	31,470
107 Preferred stock	192	106	(⁴)	(⁴)	86
108 Common stock	17,096	10,995	(⁴)	(⁴)	6,101
109 Surplus	29,139	17,393	(⁴)	(⁴)	11,746
110 Undivided profits and reserve for contingencies and other capital reserves	40,573	27,036	(⁴)	(⁴)	13,537
111 Undivided profits	39,721	26,648	(⁴)	(⁴)	13,073
112 Reserve for contingencies and other capital reserves	852	389	(⁴)	(⁴)	464
MEMO					
<i>Deposits in domestic offices</i>					
113 Total demand	261,611	170,629	0	170,629	90,982
114 Total savings	154,302	78,175	0	78,175	76,126
115 Total time	495,550	304,796	0	304,796	190,754
116 Time deposits of \$100,000 or more	272,146	199,817	0	199,817	72,329
117 Certificates of deposit (CDs) in denominations of \$100,000 or more	243,788	175,755	0	175,755	68,033
118 Other	28,357	24,062	0	24,062	4,295
119 Savings deposits authorized for automatic transfer and NOW accounts	45,152	23,073	0	23,073	22,079
120 Money market time certificates of \$10,000 and less than \$100,000 with original maturities of 26 weeks	136,474	63,848	0	63,848	72,625
121 All savers certificates	14,616	7,437	0	7,437	7,179
122 Demand deposits adjusted ⁶	174,107	100,988	0	100,988	73,119
123 Standby letters of credit, total	75,935	70,915	15,002	55,913	5,020
123 U.S. addressees (domicile)	(⁴)	51,489	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)
125 Non-U.S. addressees (domicile)	(⁴)	19,426	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)
126 Standby letters of credit conveyed to others through participations (included in total standby letters of credit)	6,163	5,752	718	5,034	411
127 Holdings of commercial paper included in total gross loans	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	286	825
<i>Average for 30 calendar days (or calendar month) ending with report date</i>					
128 Total assets	1,614,691	1,178,569	342,702	835,867	436,122
129 Cash and due from depository institutions	269,308	221,212	127,045	94,167	48,096
130 Federal funds sold and securities purchased under agreements to resell	64,625	36,120	749	35,371	28,505
131 Total loans	916,205	684,944	200,799	484,146	231,260
132 Total deposits	1,213,008	858,702	288,647	570,055	354,306
133 Time CDs in denominations of \$100,000 or more in domestic offices	243,368	(⁴)	(⁴)	175,650	67,718
134 Federal funds purchased and securities sold under agreements to repurchase	159,179	124,486	508	123,979	34,692
135 Other liabilities for borrowed money	35,804	33,981	15,198	18,783	1,823
136 Number of banks	1,716	191	191	191	1,525

For notes see page A77.

4.21 DOMESTIC OFFICES, Insured Commercial Banks with Assets of \$100 Million or over^{1-7p}
Consolidated Report of Condition; Mar. 31, 1982

Millions of dollars

Item	Insured	Member banks			Non-member insured
		Total	National	State	
1 Total assets	1,268,809	1,087,069	824,247	262,822	199,740
2 Cash and due from depository institutions	149,850	131,059	95,717	35,342	18,791
3 Currency and coin (U.S. and foreign)	13,800	11,731	9,244	2,488	2,069
4 Balances with Federal Reserve Banks	24,426	23,688	17,657	6,031	739
5 Balances with other central banks	259	259	221	38	0
6 Demand balances with commercial banks in United States	17,370	11,846	9,319	2,527	5,524
7 All other balances with depository institutions in United States and with banks in foreign countries	33,874	25,959	19,658	6,302	7,915
8 Time and savings balances with commercial banks in United States	10,502	6,989	5,867	1,122	3,513
9 Balances with other depository institutions in United States	349	182	78	104	167
10 Balances with banks in foreign countries	23,023	18,788	13,712	5,076	4,235
11 Cash items in process of collection	60,120	57,576	39,618	17,957	2,544
12 Total securities, loans, and lease financing receivables	1,014,363	844,534	644,853	199,681	169,829
13 Total securities, book value	227,928	179,068	135,375	43,693	48,861
14 U.S. Treasury	64,822	48,632	36,491	12,141	16,190
15 Obligations of other U.S. government agencies and corporations	38,533	28,417	23,052	5,365	10,116
16 Obligations of states and political subdivisions in United States	106,284	85,504	64,864	20,640	20,780
17 All other securities	18,289	16,515	10,967	5,547	1,775
18 Other bonds, notes, and debentures	3,868	2,441	1,785	656	1,426
19 Federal Reserve and corporate stock	1,682	1,513	1,139	374	169
20 Trading account securities	12,739	12,560	8,043	4,517	180
21 Federal funds sold and securities purchased under agreements to resell	60,311	50,529	38,482	12,048	9,782
22 Total loans, gross	735,371	621,003	475,716	145,287	114,368
23 Less: Unearned income on loans	12,601	9,576	7,221	2,355	3,025
24 Allowance for possible loan loss	9,411	8,183	6,096	2,088	1,228
25 EQUALS' Loans, net	713,359	603,244	462,399	140,845	110,115
<i>Total loans, gross, by category</i>					
26 Real estate loans	212,366	169,737	139,435	30,302	42,629
27 Construction and land development	41,328	34,771	27,074	7,697	6,556
28 Secured by farmland	2,221	1,603	1,436	167	619
29 Secured by residential properties	118,292	94,935	79,426	15,509	23,356
30 1- to 4-family	112,359	90,181	75,627	14,554	22,178
31 FHA-insured or VA-guaranteed	5,920	5,287	4,365	921	633
32 Conventional	106,439	84,894	71,262	13,633	21,544
33 Multifamily	5,933	4,754	3,799	955	1,179
34 FHA-insured	315	224	127	97	91
35 Conventional	5,618	4,530	3,672	858	1,088
36 Secured by nonfarm nonresidential properties	50,525	38,428	31,499	6,929	12,097
37 Loans to financial institutions	57,578	53,371	33,459	19,912	4,207
38 REITs and mortgage companies in United States	4,838	4,566	3,298	1,268	271
39 Commercial banks in United States	10,337	7,683	5,000	2,683	2,654
40 Banks in foreign countries	16,933	16,417	9,276	7,140	516
41 Finance companies in United States	11,816	11,602	7,052	4,550	215
42 Other financial institutions	13,654	13,103	8,833	4,271	551
43 Loans for purchasing or carrying securities	9,722	9,122	5,223	3,899	600
44 Brokers and dealers in securities	5,649	5,363	2,376	2,987	286
45 Other	4,073	3,759	2,847	912	314
46 Loans to finance agricultural production and other loans to farmers	10,680	9,396	8,552	844	1,284
47 Commercial and industrial loans	291,364	254,045	190,503	63,542	37,320
48 Loans to individuals for household, family, and other personal expenditures	129,971	103,549	84,312	19,236	26,423
49 Installment loans	106,915	85,041	69,800	15,241	21,875
50 Passenger automobiles	37,687	28,355	23,170	5,185	9,332
51 Credit cards and related plans	30,429	27,278	22,313	4,964	3,151
52 Retail (charge account) credit card	25,057	22,684	18,724	3,960	2,373
53 Check and revolving credit	5,372	4,594	3,589	1,005	778
54 Mobile homes	6,738	5,371	4,891	480	1,367
55 Other installment loans	32,062	24,038	19,426	4,612	8,024
56 Other retail consumer goods	7,475	5,873	4,852	1,021	1,602
57 Residential property repair and modernization	7,645	5,474	4,461	1,013	2,171
58 Other installment loans for household, family, and other personal expenditures	16,943	12,691	10,113	2,578	4,251
59 Single-payment loans	23,056	18,508	14,512	3,996	4,548
60 All other loans	23,690	21,784	14,232	7,552	1,905
61 Lease financing receivables	12,765	11,693	8,598	3,095	1,072
62 Bank premises, furniture and fixtures, and other assets representing bank premises	21,884	17,692	14,347	3,345	4,192
63 Real estate owned other than bank premises	1,962	1,601	1,301	300	360
64 All other assets	98,750	92,183	68,027	24,154	6,568
65 Investment in unconsolidated subsidiaries and associated companies	355	324	295	29	32
66 Customers' liability on acceptances outstanding	40,550	39,715	28,502	11,213	835
67 Net due from foreign branches, foreign subsidiaries, Edge and agreement subsidiaries	27,260	25,913	20,045	5,869	1,347
68 Other	30,584	26,230	19,185	7,045	4,354

4.21 Continued

Item	Insured	Member banks			Non-member insured
		Total	National	State	
69 Total liabilities and equity capital⁸	1,286,809	1,087,069	824,247	262,822	199,740
70 Total liabilities excluding subordinated debt	1,194,293	1,009,462	765,389	244,073	184,831
71 Total deposits	911,463	745,954	579,210	166,744	165,508
72 Individuals, partnerships, and corporations	781,794	634,638	499,286	135,353	147,156
73 U.S. government	2,432	2,056	1,662	394	376
74 States and political subdivisions in United States	55,170	41,599	33,938	7,661	13,571
75 All other	61,725	58,920	38,874	20,045	2,806
76 Foreign governments and official institutions	5,905	5,721	3,369	2,352	183
77 Commercial banks in United States	40,662	38,653	27,323	11,330	2,009
78 Banks in foreign countries	15,159	14,546	8,183	6,363	613
79 Certified and officers' checks, travelers checks, and letters of credit sold for cash	10,342	8,742	5,450	3,292	1,600
80 Demand deposits	261,611	222,256	163,897	58,359	39,355
81 Mutual savings banks	942	819	459	360	123
82 Other individuals, partnerships, and corporations	205,681	171,332	128,517	42,815	34,350
83 U.S. government	1,824	1,546	1,218	328	278
84 States and political subdivisions in United States	9,772	8,032	6,423	1,609	1,740
85 All other	30,050	31,785	21,830	9,956	1,265
86 Foreign governments and official institutions	1,003	984	528	455	20
87 Commercial banks in United States	25,560	24,508	18,400	6,108	1,052
88 Banks in foreign countries	6,486	6,293	2,901	3,392	193
89 Certified and officers' checks, travelers checks, and letters of credit sold for cash	10,342	8,742	5,450	3,292	1,600
90 Time deposits	495,550	402,873	317,520	85,353	92,677
91 Mutual savings banks	285	266	150	117	19
92 Other individuals, partnerships, and corporations	422,199	342,645	273,301	69,344	79,553
93 U.S. government	554	460	395	65	94
94 States and political subdivisions in United States	43,856	32,385	26,646	5,739	11,470
95 All other	28,657	27,116	17,028	10,089	1,540
96 Foreign governments and official institutions	4,883	4,720	2,823	1,897	163
97 Commercial banks in United States	15,101	14,144	8,923	5,221	957
98 Banks in foreign countries	8,672	8,252	5,281	2,971	420
99 Savings deposits	154,302	120,825	97,793	23,032	33,477
100 Mutual savings banks	*	*	*	*	0
101 Other individuals, partnerships, and corporations	152,686	119,576	96,858	22,717	33,111
102 Individuals and nonprofit organizations	146,864	115,444	93,510	21,934	31,420
103 Corporations and other profit organizations	5,822	4,132	3,348	784	1,691
104 U.S. government	55	50	49	1	5
105 States and political subdivisions in United States	1,542	1,181	868	313	361
106 All other	19	18	17	1	1
107 Foreign governments and official institutions	18	17	17	*	*
108 Commercial banks in United States	1	1	*	1	*
109 Banks in foreign countries	*	*	*	*	*
110 Federal funds purchased and securities sold under agreements to repurchase	158,972	146,761	109,450	37,312	12,211
111 Interest-bearing demand notes issued to U.S. Treasury and other liabilities for borrowed money	30,444	28,599	16,709	11,891	1,845
112 Interest-bearing demand notes (note balances) issued to U.S. Treasury	10,135	9,293	6,640	2,653	842
113 Other liabilities for borrowed money	20,309	19,306	10,068	9,238	1,003
114 Mortgage indebtedness and liability for capitalized leases	2,163	1,784	1,505	279	379
115 All other liabilities	91,251	86,363	58,515	27,848	4,888
116 Acceptances executed and outstanding	43,471	42,636	31,114	11,522	835
117 Net due to foreign branches, foreign subsidiaries, Edge and agreement subsidiaries	15,925	15,262	7,259	8,003	663
118 Other	31,855	28,465	20,143	8,322	3,390
119 Subordinated notes and debentures	5,516	4,320	3,040	1,280	1,196
120 Total equity capital⁸	87,000	73,287	55,818	17,469	13,713
MEMO					
121 Time deposits of \$100,000 or more	272,146	230,373	175,167	55,206	41,772
122 Certificates of deposit (CDs) in denominations of \$100,000 or more	243,788	204,149	157,154	46,995	39,639
123 Other	28,357	26,224	18,014	8,210	2,134
124 Savings deposits authorized for automatic transfer and NOW accounts	45,152	35,566	29,305	6,262	9,585
125 Money market time certificates of \$10,000 and less than \$100,000 with original maturities of 26 weeks	136,474	105,289	87,901	17,389	31,184
126 All savers certificates	14,616	11,328	9,071	2,257	3,288
127 Demand deposits adjusted ⁹	174,107	138,626	104,660	33,966	35,481
128 Total standby letters of credit	60,933	58,258	37,997	20,260	2,676
129 Conveyed to others through participation (included in standby letters of credit)	5,445	5,314	4,010	1,304	131
130 Holdings of commercial paper included in total gross loans	1,111	717	513	203	394
<i>Average for 30 calendar days (or calendar month) ending with report date</i>					
131 Total assets	1,271,989	1,074,547	817,217	257,330	197,442
132 Cash and due from depository institutions	142,263	124,641	92,027	32,614	17,622
133 Federal funds sold and securities purchased under agreements to resell	63,876	54,067	42,425	11,642	9,809
134 Total loans	715,406	604,513	464,082	140,431	110,893
135 Total deposits	924,362	760,461	569,743	190,718	163,901
136 Time CDs in denominations of \$100,000 or more in domestic offices	243,368	203,577	155,964	47,613	39,791
137 Federal funds purchased and securities sold under agreements to repurchase	158,671	147,183	109,989	37,194	11,488
138 Other liabilities for borrowed money	20,606	19,663	9,429	10,234	943
139 Number of banks	1,716	1,067	889	178	649

For notes see page A77.

4.22 DOMESTIC OFFICES, Insured Commercial Bank Assets and Liabilities^{1P}
Consolidated Report of Condition; Mar. 31, 1982

Millions of dollars

Item	Insured	Member banks			Non-member insured
		Total	National	State	
1 Total assets	1,680,093	1,249,222	960,364	288,859	430,870
2 Cash and due from depository institutions	181,698	145,915	108,267	37,648	35,783
3 Currency and coin (U.S. and foreign)	18,805	14,008	11,163	2,846	4,796
4 Balances with Federal Reserve Banks	26,802	25,913	19,516	6,397	890
5 Balances with other central banks	259	259	221	38	0
6 Demand balances with commercial banks in United States	30,033	16,187	13,065	3,122	13,846
7 All other balances with depository institutions in United States and banks in foreign countries	43,430	30,565	23,541	7,023	12,865
8 Cash items in process of collection	62,369	58,982	40,761	18,221	3,386
9 Total securities, loans, and lease financing receivables	1,359,013	984,992	762,662	222,330	374,021
10 Total securities, book value	344,757	226,723	175,433	51,290	118,034
11 U.S. Treasury	103,809	64,270	49,406	14,863	39,539
12 Obligations of other U.S. government agencies and corporations	70,407	41,082	33,664	7,419	29,324
13 Obligations of states and political subdivisions in United States	150,449	104,072	80,767	23,305	46,377
14 All other securities	20,093	17,299	11,596	5,703	2,794
15 Federal funds sold and securities purchased under agreements to resell	87,758	62,307	48,276	14,031	25,451
16 Total loans, gross	944,007	705,455	546,536	158,919	238,552
17 LESS: Unearned income on loans	19,162	12,328	9,528	2,799	6,834
18 Allowance for possible loan loss	11,452	9,039	6,822	2,217	2,413
19 EQUALS: Loans, net.	913,393	684,088	530,186	153,902	229,305
<i>Total loans, gross, by category</i>					
20 Real estate loans	286,713	199,719	164,173	35,546	86,994
21 Construction and land development	46,316	36,466	28,561	7,904	9,851
22 Secured by farmland	8,327	3,634	3,039	595	4,693
23 Secured by residential properties	163,362	114,002	95,029	18,972	49,360
24 1- to 4-family	156,169	108,782	90,845	17,937	47,387
25 Multifamily	7,192	5,220	4,184	1,035	1,973
26 Secured by nonfarm nonresidential properties	68,709	45,618	37,543	8,075	23,091
27 Loans to financial institutions	61,130	55,000	34,921	20,079	6,130
28 Loans for purchasing or carrying securities	10,299	9,326	5,402	3,924	974
29 Loans to finance agricultural production and other loans to farmers	33,282	17,879	15,532	2,347	15,403
30 Commercial and industrial loans	343,541	275,228	208,639	66,589	68,313
31 Loans to individuals for household, family, and other personal expenditures	181,807	125,041	102,435	22,606	56,765
32 Installment loans	145,597	101,301	83,558	17,744	44,296
33 Passenger automobiles	57,867	36,788	30,299	6,489	21,079
34 Credit cards and related plans	31,685	27,937	22,910	5,026	3,749
35 Mobile homes	9,933	6,781	6,089	691	3,152
36 All other installment loans for household, family, and other personal expenditures	46,111	29,796	24,259	5,537	16,315
37 Single-payment loans	36,210	23,740	18,878	4,862	12,470
38 All other loans	27,170	23,261	15,434	7,827	3,910
39 Lease financing receivables	13,105	11,874	8,767	3,107	1,231
40 Bank premises, furniture and fixtures, and other assets representing bank premises	29,821	20,931	17,066	3,864	8,890
41 Real estate owned other than bank premises	2,792	1,895	1,540	355	897
42 All other assets	106,768	95,489	70,828	24,661	11,279

4.22 Continued

Item	Insured	Member banks			Non-member insured
		Total	National	State	
43 Total liabilities and equity capital¹	1,680,093	1,249,222	960,364	288,859	430,870
44 Total liabilities excluding subordinated debt	1,553,120	1,157,473	889,657	267,815	395,647
45 Total deposits	1,255,114	886,743	697,453	189,290	368,371
46 Individuals, partnerships, and corporations	1,092,017	762,489	606,629	155,861	329,527
47 U.S. government	3,165	2,373	1,937	436	791
48 States and political subdivisions in United States	84,140	52,587	41,219	9,368	31,553
49 All other	62,752	59,431	39,270	20,162	3,321
50 Certified and officers' checks, travelers checks, and letters of credit sold for cash	13,040	9,862	6,400	3,463	3,178
51 Demand deposits	334,991	252,870	189,924	62,946	82,120
52 Individuals, partnerships, and corporations	271,377	199,030	151,844	47,186	72,247
53 U.S. government	2,381	1,792	1,433	359	589
54 States and political subdivisions in United States	14,648	10,052	8,136	1,916	4,597
55 All other	33,644	32,134	22,111	10,023	1,510
56 Certified and officers' checks, travelers checks, and letters of credit sold for cash	13,040	9,862	6,400	3,463	3,178
57 Time deposits	692,691	481,989	383,787	98,207	210,702
58 Other individuals, partnerships, and corporations	596,793	413,558	332,589	80,968	183,235
59 U.S. government	718	526	451	75	191
60 States and political subdivisions in United States	66,128	40,639	33,612	7,027	25,489
61 All other	29,053	27,266	17,130	10,137	1,787
62 Savings deposits	227,432	151,884	123,747	28,137	75,548
63 Corporations and other profit organizations	8,452	5,063	4,130	933	3,089
64 Other individuals, partnerships, and corporations	215,796	144,839	118,066	26,773	70,957
65 U.S. government	66	55	52	3	11
66 States and political subdivisions in United States	3,364	1,896	1,471	426	1,468
67 All other	55	31	29	2	24
68 Federal funds purchased and securities sold under agreements to repurchase	166,920	150,954	112,901	38,053	15,966
69 Interest-bearing demand notes (note balances) issued to U.S. Treasury and other liabilities for borrowed money	31,477	29,043	17,090	11,953	2,334
70 Mortgage indebtedness and liability for capitalized leases	2,554	1,928	1,619	309	626
71 All other liabilities	97,153	88,806	60,594	28,211	8,350
72 Subordinated notes and debentures	6,115	4,567	3,259	1,308	1,548
73 Total equity capital¹	120,858	87,183	67,448	19,735	33,675
MIMO					
74 Time deposits of \$100,000 or more	317,594	247,846	190,082	57,764	69,749
75 Certificates of deposit (CDs) in denominations of \$100,000 or more	286,002	220,285	170,940	49,345	65,716
76 Other	31,593	27,560	19,141	8,419	4,032
77 Savings deposits authorized for automatic transfer and sweep accounts	68,470	45,421	37,706	7,715	23,049
78 Money market time certificates of \$10,000 and less than \$100,000 with original maturities of 26 weeks	228,901	142,875	119,332	23,543	86,026
79 All savers certificates	20,985	13,989	11,283	2,706	6,996
80 Demand deposits adjusted ⁶	244,089	167,240	129,050	38,190	76,849
81 Total standby letters of credit	62,457	58,838	38,499	20,339	3,619
<i>Average for 30 calendar days (or calendar month) ending with report date</i>					
82 Total deposits	1,265,300	900,089	686,966	213,124	365,211
83 Number of banks	14,403	5,493	4,468	1,025	8,910

1. Effective Dec. 31, 1978, the report of condition was substantially revised for commercial banks. Commercial banks with assets less than \$100 million and with domestic offices only were given the option to complete either the abbreviated or the standard set of reports. Banks with foreign offices began reporting in greater detail on a consolidated domestic and foreign basis. These tables reflect the varying levels of reporting detail.

Beginning Dec. 3, 1981, depository institutions may establish international banking facilities (IBFs). Activity of IBFs established by U.S. commercial banks is reflected in the appropriate asset and liability line items in the domestic office portion of the tables. Activity of IBFs established by Edge Act and Agreement subsidiaries of U.S. commercial banks is reflected in the appropriate asset and liability line items in the foreign office portion of the tables. When there is a column for fully consolidated foreign and domestic data, activity of IBFs is reflected in the appropriate asset and liability line items in that portion of the tables.

2. All transactions between domestic and foreign offices of a bank are reported in "Net due from" and "Net due to" (lines 79 and 103). All other lines represent transactions with parties other than the domestic and foreign offices of each bank. Since these intra-office transactions are erased by consolidation, total assets and liabilities are the sum of all except intra-office balances.

3. Foreign offices include branches in foreign countries and in U.S. territories and possessions, subsidiaries in foreign countries, and all offices of Edge Act and agreement corporations wherever located.

4. This item is unavailable for all or some of the banks because of the lesser detail available from banks without foreign offices, the inapplicability of certain items to banks that have only domestic offices, and the absence of detail on a fully consolidated basis for banks with foreign offices.

5. Equity capital is not allocated between the domestic and foreign offices of banks with foreign offices.

6. Demand deposits adjusted equal demand deposits other than domestic commercial interbank and U.S. government less cash items in process of collection.

7. Domestic offices exclude branches in foreign countries and in U.S. territories and possessions, subsidiaries in foreign countries, and all offices of Edge Act and agreement corporations wherever located.

8. This item contains the capital accounts of U.S. banks that have no Edge or foreign operations and reflects the difference between domestic office assets and liabilities of U.S. banks with Edge or foreign operations excluding the capital accounts of their Edge or foreign subsidiaries.

4.30 ASSETS AND LIABILITIES of U.S. Branches and Agencies of Foreign Banks, Mar. 31, 1982¹

Millions of dollars

Item	All states ²			New York		California, total ³	Illinois, branches	Other states ²	
	Total	Branches ⁴	Agencies	Branches ⁴	Agencies			Branches	Agencies
1 Total assets⁴	177,283	128,392	48,891	111,257	8,603	37,270	7,964	8,874	3,314
2 Cash and due from depository institutions	18,951	17,862	1,089	16,171	526	475	1,459	205	115
3 Currency and coin (U.S. and foreign)	20	18	2	13	1	2	2	1	1
4 Balances with Federal Reserve Banks	982	891	91	743	51	33	31	114	11
5 Balances with other central banks	10	1	9	1	0	9	0	0	0
6 Demand balances with commercial banks in United States	912	605	308	533	219	70	37	29	23
7 All other balances with depository institutions in United States and with banks in foreign countries	16,947	16,273	675	14,810	254	359	1,385	60	79
8 Time and savings balances with commercial banks in United States	7,264	6,885	378	6,100	200	158	709	59	38
9 Balances with other depository institutions in United States	133	125	8	102	0	8	23	0	0
10 Balances with banks in foreign countries	9,551	9,262	289	8,608	53	194	654	0	42
11 Foreign branches of U.S. banks	1,832	1,735	97	1,685	48	44	50	0	5
12 Other banks in foreign countries	7,719	7,527	192	6,923	6	150	603	0	37
13 Cash items in process of collection	79	74	4	71	1	2	3	1	1
14 Total securities, loans, and lease financing receivables	116,400	86,800	29,600	76,109	6,085	20,729	5,899	4,551	3,028
15 Total securities, book value	4,734	4,284	449	4,076	284	167	177	28	2
16 U.S. Treasury	2,936	2,722	215	2,651	171	46	45	23	0
17 Obligations of other U.S. government agencies and corporations	477	440	38	429	22	17	5	5	0
18 Obligations of states and political subdivisions in United States	97	93	4	74	1	1	19	0	2
19 Other bonds, notes, debentures, and corporate stock	1,224	1,030	193	923	90	104	107	0	0
20 Federal funds sold and securities purchased under agreements to resell	6,886	5,183	1,703	4,876	952	741	163	133	21
<i>By holder</i>									
21 Commercial banks in United States	6,386	4,762	1,624	4,504	876	738	116	131	21
22 Others	500	421	79	373	76	3	47	1	0
<i>By type</i>									
23 One-day maturity of continuing contract	6,859	5,157	1,702	4,872	952	741	140	133	21
24 Securities purchased under agreements to resell	218	200	18	78	6	7	2	121	5
25 Other	6,641	4,957	1,684	4,795	946	734	139	12	15
26 Other securities purchased under agreements to resell	27	26	1	4	0	1	22	0	0
27 Total loans, gross	111,857	82,640	29,217	72,142	5,815	20,613	5,734	4,525	3,028
28 Less: Unearned income on loans	191	125	66	110	14	51	12	2	2
29 EQUALS: Loans, net	111,665	82,515	29,150	72,031	5,801	20,562	5,722	4,523	3,026
<i>Total loans, gross, by category</i>									
30 Real estate loans	4,305	1,358	2,947	808	532	1,709	58	428	770
31 Loans to financial institutions	40,911	33,365	7,546	31,117	1,091	6,236	2,018	225	223
32 Commercial banks in United States	23,983	18,758	5,224	17,211	405	4,804	1,345	199	18
33 U.S. branches and agencies of other foreign banks	21,965	16,989	4,976	15,518	392	4,570	1,312	156	17
34 Other commercial banks	2,017	1,769	248	1,694	13	234	33	43	1
35 Banks in foreign countries	15,617	13,455	2,163	13,028	623	1,356	403	24	183
36 Foreign branches of U.S. banks	667	605	62	580	13	49	25	0	0
37 Other	14,951	12,850	2,101	12,448	610	1,307	378	24	183
38 Other financial institutions	1,311	1,152	159	878	63	76	270	2	22
39 Loans for purchasing or carrying securities	532	424	108	393	108	29	0	2	0
40 Commercial and industrial loans	54,983	38,241	16,742	31,027	3,682	11,281	3,325	3,773	1,894
41 U.S. addressees (domicile)	32,205	21,376	10,830	15,834	1,517	7,861	2,852	2,590	1,551
42 Non-U.S. addressees (domicile)	22,778	16,865	5,912	15,193	2,165	3,420	473	1,184	343
43 Loans to individuals for household, family, and other personal expenditures	188	117	70	83	18	56	9	16	6
44 All other loans	10,939	9,135	1,804	8,713	384	1,301	325	80	135
45 Loans to foreign governments and official institutions	9,285	7,599	1,685	7,236	319	1,254	300	63	113
46 Other	1,654	1,536	118	1,477	65	48	25	16	22
47 Lease financing receivables	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
48 All other assets	35,046	18,546	16,500	14,102	1,040	15,325	443	3,985	151
49 Customers' liability on acceptances outstanding	11,246	8,122	3,124	7,758	745	2,356	199	165	24
50 U.S. addressees (domicile)	5,892	3,805	2,087	3,608	74	2,005	167	29	8
51 Non-U.S. addressees (domicile)	5,354	4,317	1,037	4,149	671	351	32	136	16
52 Net due from related banking institutions	17,050	4,879	12,170	1,227	47	12,091	0	3,652	33
53 Other	6,751	5,545	1,206	5,117	248	878	244	169	94

4.30 Continued

Item	All states ²			New York		Call- loan ³ total ⁴	Illinois branches	Other states ⁵	
	Total	Branches	Agencies	Branches	Agencies			Branches	Agencies
54 Total liabilities ¹	177,283	128,392	48,891	111,257	8,603	37,270	7,964	8,874	3,314
55 Total deposits and credit balances	61,165	57,323	3,842	49,821	813	2,695	1,596	5,793	448
56 Individuals, partnerships, and corporations	28,696	27,347	1,350	20,648	182	869	959	5,637	401
57 U.S. addressees (domicile)	24,067	23,984	83	17,602	51	78	780	5,543	12
58 Non-U.S. addressees (domicile)	4,630	3,363	1,266	3,045	132	791	179	94	389
59 U.S. government, states, and political subdivisions in United States	74	74	0	19	0	2	2	52	0
60 All other	32,394	29,902	2,492	29,153	631	1,824	635	104	47
61 Foreign governments and official institutions	4,477	4,128	349	4,052	90	240	50	25	20
62 Commercial banks in United States	7,413	6,701	712	6,347	87	627	335	12	5
63 U.S. branches and agencies of other foreign banks	5,008	4,602	402	4,377	51	347	225	0	4
64 Other commercial banks in United States	2,409	2,099	310	1,970	36	280	110	12	1
65 Banks in foreign countries	19,725	18,552	1,173	18,268	225	937	239	53	13
66 Foreign branches of U.S. banks	2,672	2,397	276	2,331	80	197	64	0	1
67 Other banks in foreign countries	17,052	16,155	897	15,938	144	740	165	53	12
68 Certified and officers' checks, travelers checks, and letters of credit sold for cash	779	522	258	486	229	21	21	14	8
69 Demand deposits	3,064	2,705	359	2,456	229	75	128	113	63
70 Individuals, partnerships, and corporations	1,335	1,274	62	1,085	0	33	101	81	35
71 U.S. addressees (domicile)	788	788	0	629	0	6	78	74	0
72 Non-U.S. addressees (domicile)	548	486	62	456	0	27	23	7	35
73 U.S. government, states, and political subdivisions in United States	6	6	0	5	0	0	0	0	0
74 All other	1,722	1,425	297	1,366	229	41	27	32	28
75 Foreign governments and official institutions	308	282	27	266	0	15	1	15	12
76 Commercial banks in United States	65	65	0	62	0	0	0	2	0
77 U.S. branches and agencies of other foreign banks	17	17	0	17	0	0	0	0	0
78 Other commercial banks in United States	48	48	0	45	0	0	0	2	0
79 Banks in foreign countries	570	557	13	552	0	5	4	1	8
80 Certified and officers' checks, travelers checks, and letters of credit sold for cash	779	522	258	486	229	21	21	14	8
81 Time deposits	57,469	54,199	3,179	47,001	347	2,567	1,438	5,651	365
82 Individuals, partnerships, and corporations	26,886	25,778	1,108	19,330	62	791	828	5,528	346
83 U.S. addressees (domicile)	22,970	22,968	2	16,803	2	48	674	5,444	0
84 Non-U.S. addressees (domicile)	3,916	2,819	1,106	2,527	61	743	154	85	346
85 U.S. government, states, and political subdivisions in United States	68	68	0	14	0	1	1	51	0
86 All other	30,414	28,344	2,071	27,656	284	1,775	608	72	19
87 Foreign governments and official institutions	4,139	3,841	298	3,782	66	224	49	10	8
88 Commercial banks in United States	7,269	6,597	672	6,248	53	619	334	10	5
89 U.S. branches and agencies of other foreign banks	4,959	4,558	401	4,333	50	347	225	0	4
90 Other commercial banks in United States	2,310	2,039	271	1,915	3	272	109	10	1
91 Banks in foreign countries	19,006	17,905	1,101	17,626	166	932	225	52	5
92 Savings deposits	284	258	26	197	0	23	30	27	7
93 Individuals, partnerships, and corporations	284	258	26	197	0	23	30	27	7
94 U.S. addressees (domicile)	203	203	0	146	0	3	28	25	0
95 Non-U.S. addressees (domicile)	82	56	26	51	0	20	2	2	7
96 U.S. government, states, and political subdivisions in United States	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
97 All other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
98 Credit balances	449	170	278	167	237	30	0	1	13
99 Individuals, partnerships, and corporations	191	36	154	36	120	21	0	1	13
100 U.S. addressees (domicile)	107	25	82	24	49	21	0	1	12
101 Non-U.S. addressees (domicile)	84	11	73	11	71	1	0	0	1
102 U.S. government, states, and political subdivisions in United States	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
103 All other	258	134	124	131	117	9	0	0	0
104 Foreign governments and official institutions	30	5	25	5	24	1	0	0	0
105 Commercial banks in United States	79	39	40	37	35	8	0	0	0
106 U.S. branches and agencies of other foreign banks	29	28	1	28	1	0	0	0	0
107 Other commercial banks in United States	50	11	39	9	33	8	0	0	0
108 Banks in foreign countries	149	90	59	90	59	0	0	0	0

For notes see page A81.

4.30 Continued

Item	All states ²			New York		California, total ³	Illinois, branches	Other states ²	
	Total	Branches ⁴	Agencies	Branches ⁴	Agencies			Branches	Agencies
109 Federal funds purchased and sold under agreement to repurchase.....	18,175	11,420	6,755	10,248	1,805	4,178	883	271	791
<i>By holder</i>									
110 Commercial banks in United States.....	15,545	9,918	5,628	8,790	1,476	4,036	839	271	134
111 Others.....	2,630	1,502	1,128	1,458	329	142	44	0	657
<i>By type</i>									
112 One-day maturity or continuing contract.....	17,021	10,417	6,604	9,256	1,698	4,133	872	271	791
113 Securities sold under agreements to repurchase.....	1,480	1,376	104	1,190	12	93	63	122	0
114 Other.....	15,541	9,041	6,500	8,066	1,687	4,041	809	149	791
115 Other securities sold under agreements to repurchase.....	1,154	1,002	151	992	107	44	10	0	0
116 Other liabilities for borrowed money.....	48,758	21,034	27,723	19,372	2,607	24,868	1,045	581	284
Owed to banks.....	46,134	18,934	27,200	17,346	2,595	24,361	974	579	279
117 U.S. addressees (domicile).....	43,593	16,793	26,800	15,288	2,305	24,314	916	569	202
119 Non-U.S. addressees (domicile).....	2,540	2,141	400	2,058	290	47	58	10	77
Owed to others.....	2,624	2,100	524	2,027	12	507	71	2	5
121 U.S. addressees (domicile).....	2,376	1,909	467	1,837	8	459	70	2	0
122 Non-U.S. addressees (domicile).....	248	191	57	189	4	48	2	0	5
123 All other liabilities.....	49,185	38,615	10,571	31,817	3,377	5,529	4,441	2,229	1,792
124 Acceptances executed and outstanding.....	12,423	9,176	3,246	8,821	771	2,436	190	165	40
125 Net due to related banking institutions ⁵	32,428	25,895	6,533	19,781	2,457	2,510	4,093	1,899	1,688
126 Other.....	4,335	3,543	792	3,214	148	584	158	165	65
MEMO									
127 Time deposits of \$100,000 or more.....	43,080	41,627	1,453	34,577	7	1,189	1,351	5,617	338
128 Certificates of deposit (CDs) in denominations of \$100,000 or more.....	28,386	27,302	1,084	20,895	0	841	816	5,528	307
129 Other.....	14,693	14,325	368	13,682	7	349	535	89	31
130 Savings deposits authorized for automatic transfer and sweep accounts.....	26	17	10	5	0	5	5	6	6
131 Money market time certificates of \$10,000 and less than \$100,000 with original maturities of 26 weeks.....	296	282	14	222	0	9	28	30	8
132 Time certificates of deposit in denominations of \$100,000 or more with remaining maturity of more than 12 months.....	1,681	1,581	100	1,322	0	109	22	204	25
133 Acceptances refinanced with a U.S.-chartered bank.....	4,646	3,213	1,432	2,945	25	1,405	11	257	3
134 Statutory or regulatory asset pledge requirement.....	70,770	66,652	4,118	61,321	4,068	64	4,877	439	2
135 Statutory or regulatory asset maintenance requirement.....	8,806	8,585	221	5,214	38	3	237	3,132	181
136 Commercial letters of credit.....	7,219	4,188	3,031	3,593	499	2,470	356	233	67
137 Standby letters of credit, total.....	10,162	8,024	2,138	7,171	375	1,169	457	380	611
138 U.S. addressees (domicile).....	7,900	6,216	1,685	5,736	214	953	245	219	533
139 Non-U.S. addressees (domicile).....	2,262	1,809	453	1,435	161	216	212	161	77
140 Standby letters of credit conveyed to others through participations (included in total standby letters of credit).....	2,283	2,174	109	2,128	43	63	47	0	2
141 Holdings of commercial paper included in total gross loans.....	725	672	53	630	17	36	42	0	0
142 Holdings of acceptances included in total commercial and industrial loans.....	5,256	3,788	1,467	3,648	136	1,316	73	68	15
143 Immediately available funds with a maturity greater than one day (included in other liabilities for borrowed money).....	35,221	13,737	21,484	12,382	2,434	18,867	986	349	203
144 Gross due from related banking institutions ⁵	70,414	44,812	25,602	38,171	7,352	17,879	2,087	4,504	420
145 U.S. addressees (domicile).....	22,303	8,428	13,874	4,002	2,020	11,812	124	4,253	91
146 Branches and agencies in United States.....	21,986	8,278	13,708	3,880	1,966	11,698	98	4,253	91
147 In the same state as reporter.....	406	177	229	137	10	216	0	40	3
148 In other states.....	21,580	8,101	13,479	3,743	1,956	11,483	98	4,213	88
149 U.S. banking subsidiaries ⁶	317	151	166	122	54	114	26	0	0
150 Non-U.S. addressees (domicile).....	48,111	36,383	11,728	34,169	5,332	6,068	1,963	250	329
151 Head office and non-U.S. branches and agencies.....	45,850	34,259	11,591	32,057	5,259	6,014	1,952	250	319
152 Non-U.S. banking companies and offices.....	2,261	2,124	137	2,113	73	54	11	0	10
153 Gross due to related banking institutions ⁵	85,792	65,827	19,964	56,725	9,763	8,299	6,180	2,750	2,075
154 U.S. addressees (domicile).....	20,804	13,988	6,816	9,215	2,580	3,216	2,792	1,947	1,053
155 Branches and agencies in United States.....	20,547	13,779	6,767	9,061	2,579	3,199	2,751	1,935	1,022
156 In the same state as reporter.....	329	189	140	151	0	139	0	38	0
157 In other states.....	20,218	13,590	6,628	8,910	2,579	3,059	2,751	1,897	1,022
158 U.S. banking subsidiaries ⁶	257	208	48	155	1	17	41	12	31
159 Non-U.S. addressees (domicile).....	64,988	51,839	13,149	47,510	7,183	5,082	3,387	803	1,022
160 Head office and non-U.S. branches and agencies.....	63,632	50,533	13,099	46,242	7,149	5,061	3,355	803	1,022
161 Non-U.S. banking companies and offices.....	1,356	1,306	50	1,268	33	21	33	0	1

4.30 Continued

Item	All states ²			New York		California, total ¹	Illinois, branches	Other states ³	
	Total	Branches	Agencies	Branches	Agencies			Branches	Agencies
<i>Average for 30 calendar days (or calendar month) ending with report date</i>									
162 Total assets	175,556	127,789	47,767	110,798	8,348	36,406	8,011	8,682	3,311
163 Cash and due from depository institutions	17,994	17,029	965	15,381	413	472	1,422	203	102
164 Federal funds sold and securities purchased under agreements to resell	5,986	4,337	1,649	4,041	1,082	561	126	157	18
165 Total loans	108,596	79,827	28,769	69,345	5,728	20,232	5,843	4,403	3,045
166 Loans to banks in foreign countries	16,485	14,259	2,227	13,056	652	1,391	1,189	13	184
167 Total deposits and credit balances	57,025	53,436	3,589	45,945	769	2,506	1,597	5,785	423
168 Time CDs in denominations of \$100,000 or more	27,854	26,755	1,099	20,292	4	850	884	5,515	309
169 Federal funds purchased and securities sold under agreements to repurchase	18,740	12,515	6,225	10,913	1,574	3,729	891	691	940
170 Other liabilities for borrowed money	48,719	21,353	27,365	19,720	2,508	24,649	1,057	544	240
171 Number of reports filed ⁷	380	199	181	124	46	103	38	31	38

1. Data are aggregates of categories reported on the quarterly form FFIEC 002, "Report of Assets and Liabilities of U.S. Branches and Agencies of Foreign Banks." This form was first used for reporting data as of June 30, 1980. From November 1972 through May 1980, U.S. branches and agencies of foreign banks had filed a monthly FR 886a report. Aggregate data from that report were available through the Federal Reserve statistical release G-11, last issued on July 10, 1980. Data in this table and in the G-11 tables are not strictly comparable because of differences in reporting periods and in definitions of balance sheet items.

2. Includes the District of Columbia.

3. Agencies account for virtually all of the assets and liabilities reported in California.

4. Total assets and total liabilities include net balances, if any, due from or due to related banking institutions in the United States and in foreign countries (see footnote 5). On the former monthly branch and agency report, avail-

able through the G-11 statistical release, gross balances were included in total assets and total liabilities. Therefore, total asset and total liability figures in this table are not comparable to those in the G-11 tables.

5. "Related banking institutions" includes the foreign head office and other U.S. and foreign branches and agencies of the bank, the bank's parent holding company, and majority-owned banking subsidiaries of the bank and of its parent holding company (including subsidiaries owned both directly and indirectly). Gross amounts due from and due to related banking institutions are shown as memo items.

6. "U.S. banking subsidiaries" refers to U.S. banking subsidiaries majority-owned by the foreign bank and by related foreign banks and includes U.S. offices of U.S.-chartered commercial banks, of Edge Act and Agreement corporations, and of New York State (Article XII) investment companies.

7. In some cases two or more offices of a foreign bank within the same metropolitan area file a consolidated report

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Index to Statistical Tables

References are to pages A3 through A79 although the prefix "A" is omitted in this index

- ACCEPTANCES, bankers, 10, 25, 27
 Agricultural loans, commercial banks, 18, 19, 20, 26
 Assets and liabilities (*See also* Foreigners)
 Banks, by classes, 17, 18, 21, 70, 75
 Domestic finance companies, 39
 Federal Reserve Banks, 11
 Foreign banks, U.S. branches and agencies, 22, 76
 Nonfinancial corporations, 38
 Savings institutions, 29
 Automobiles
 Consumer installment credit, 42, 43
 Production, 48, 49
- BANKERS balances, 17, 18, 20, 70, 72, 74
 (*See also* Foreigners)
 Banks for Cooperatives, 35
 Bonds (*See also* U.S. government securities)
 New issues, 36
 Yields, 3
- Branch banks, 15, 21, 22, 56, 76
 Business activity, nonfinancial, 46
 Business expenditures on new plant and equipment, 38
 Business loans (*See* Commercial and industrial loans)
- CAPACITY utilization, 46
 Capital accounts
 Banks, by classes, 17, 71, 73, 78
 Federal Reserve Banks, 11
 Central banks, 67
 Certificates of deposit, 21, 27
 Commercial and industrial loans
 Commercial banks, 18, 17, 22, 26
 Weekly reporting banks, 18-22, 23
 Commercial banks
 Assets and liabilities, 17, 18, 21, 70, 75
 Business loans, 26
 Commercial and industrial loans, 15, 17, 22, 23, 26
 Consumer loans held, by type, 42, 43
 Loans sold outright, 21
 Nondeposit funds, 16
 Number by classes, 17, 71, 73, 78
 Real estate mortgages held, by holder and property, 41
 Time and savings deposits, 3
 Commercial paper, 3, 25, 27, 39
 Condition statements (*See* Assets and liabilities)
 Construction, 46, 50
 Consumer installment credit, 42, 43
 Consumer prices, 46, 51
 Consumption expenditures, 52, 53
 Corporations
 Profits and their distribution, 37
 Security issues, 36, 66
 Cost of living (*See* Consumer prices)
 Credit unions, 29, 42, 43
 Currency and coin, 8, 17, 70, 72, 74
 Currency in circulation, 4, 13
 Customer credit, stock market, 28
- DEBITS to deposit accounts, 12
 Debt (*See specific types of debt or securities*)
 Demand deposits
 Adjusted, commercial banks, 12
 Banks, by classes, 17, 18, 21, 71, 73, 75
 Demand deposits—Continued
 Ownership by individuals, partnerships, and corporations, 24
 Subject to reserve requirements, 14
 Turnover, 12
 Depository institutions
 Reserve requirements, 8
 Reserves, 3, 4, 5, 14
 Deposits (*See also specific types*)
 Banks, by classes, 3, 17, 18-21, 29, 71, 73, 78
 Federal Reserve Banks, 4, 11
 Subject to reserve requirements, 14
 Turnover, 12
 Discount rates at Reserve Banks and at foreign central banks (*See* Interest rates)
 Discounts and advances by Reserve Banks (*See* Loans)
 Dividends, corporate, 37
- EMPLOYMENT, 46, 47
 Eurodollars, 27
- FARM mortgage loans, 41
 Federal agency obligations, 4, 10, 11, 12, 34
 Federal credit agencies, 35
 Federal finance
 Debt subject to statutory limitation and types and ownership of gross debt, 32
 Receipts and outlays, 30, 31
 Treasury financing of surplus, or deficit, 30
 Treasury operating balance, 30
 Federal Financing Bank, 30, 35
 Federal funds, 3, 6, 18, 19, 20, 27, 30
 Federal Home Loan Banks, 35
 Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation, 35, 40, 41
 Federal Housing Administration, 35, 40, 41
 Federal Intermediate Credit Banks, 35
 Federal Land Banks, 35, 41
 Federal National Mortgage Association, 35, 40, 41
 Federal Reserve Banks
 Condition statement, 11
 Discount rates (*See* Interest rates)
 U.S. government securities held, 4, 11, 12, 32, 33
 Federal Reserve credit, 4, 5, 11, 12
 Federal Reserve notes, 11
 Federally sponsored credit agencies, 35
 Finance companies
 Assets and liabilities, 39
 Business credit, 39
 Loans, 18, 19, 20, 42, 43
 Paper, 25, 27
 Financial institutions
 Loans to, 18, 19, 20
 Selected assets and liabilities, 29
 Float, 4
 Flow of funds, 44, 45
 Foreign banks, assets and liabilities of U.S. branches and agencies, 22, 76
 Foreign currency operations, 11
 Foreign deposits in U.S. banks, 4, 11, 18, 19, 20
 Foreign exchange rates, 68
 Foreign trade, 55
 Foreigners
 Claims on, 56, 58, 61, 62, 63, 65
 Liabilities to, 21, 55, 56, 60, 64, 66, 67

GOLD

- Certificate account, 44
- Stock, 4, 52
- Government National Mortgage Association, 35, 40, 41
- Gross national product, 52, 53

HOUSING, new and existing units, 50

- INCOME, personal and national, 46, 52, 53
- Industrial production, 46, 48
- Installment loans, 42, 43
- Insurance companies, 29, 32, 33, 41
- Insured commercial banks, 70, 75
- Interbank loans and deposits, 17
- Interest rates
 - Bonds, 3
 - Business loans of banks, 26
 - Federal Reserve Banks, 3, 7
 - Foreign central banks and foreign countries, 67
 - Money and capital markets, 3, 27
 - Mortgages, 3, 40
 - Prime rate, commercial banks, 26
 - Time and savings deposits, 9
- International capital transactions of United States, 56, 67
- International organizations, 58, 59, 62, 64-67
- Inventories, 52
- Investment companies, issues and assets, 37
- Investments (*See also specific types*)
 - Banks, by classes, 17, 29
 - Commercial banks, 3, 15, 17, 18-20, 70, 72, 74
 - Federal Reserve Banks, 11, 12
 - Savings institutions, 29, 41

LABOR force, 47

Life insurance companies (*See* Insurance companies)

Loans (*See also specific types*)

- Banks, by classes, 17, 18, 24
- Commercial banks, 3, 15, 17, 18-21, 22, 26, 70, 72, 74
- Federal Reserve Banks, 3, 4, 5, 7, 11, 12
- Insured or guaranteed by United States, 40, 41
- Savings institutions, 29, 41

MANUFACTURING

- Capacity utilization, 46
- Production, 46, 49
- Margin requirements, 28
- Member banks
 - Borrowing at Federal Reserve Banks, 5, 11
 - Federal funds and repurchase agreements, 6
 - Reserve requirements, 8
 - Reserves and related items, 14
- Mining production, 49
- Mobile home shipments, 50
- Monetary aggregates, 3, 14
- Money and capital market rates (*See* Interest rates)
- Money stock measures and components, 3, 13
- Mortgages (*See* Real estate loans)
- Mutual funds (*See* Investment companies)
- Mutual savings banks, 3, 9, 18-20, 29, 32, 33, 41

NATIONAL defense outlays, 31

National income, 52

OPEN market transactions, 10**PERSONAL** income, 53**Prices**

- Consumer and producer, 46, 51
- Stock market, 28
- Prime rate, commercial banks, 26
- Producer prices, 46, 51

Production, 46, 48

Profits, corporate, 37

REAL estate loans

- Banks, by classes, 18, 20, 41
- Rates, terms, yields, and activity, 3, 40
- Savings institutions, 27
- Type of holder and property mortgaged, 41
- Repurchase agreements and federal funds, 6, 18, 19, 20
- Reserve requirements, 8
- Reserves
 - Commercial banks, 17, 70, 72, 74
 - Depository institutions, 3, 4, 5, 14
 - Federal Reserve Banks, 11
 - Member banks, 14
 - U.S. reserve assets, 55
- Residential mortgage loans, 40
- Retail credit and retail sales, 42, 43, 46

SAVING

- Flow of funds, 44, 45
- National income accounts, 53
- Savings and loan assns., 3, 9, 29, 33, 41, 44
- Savings deposits (*See* Time deposits)
- Securities (*See also* U.S. government securities)
 - Federal and federally sponsored credit agencies, 35
 - Foreign transactions, 66
 - New issues, 36
 - Prices, 28
- Special drawing rights, 4, 11, 54, 55
- State and local governments
 - Deposits, 18, 19, 20
 - Holdings of U.S. government securities, 32, 33
 - New security issues, 36
 - Ownership of securities issued by, 18, 19, 20, 29
 - Yields of securities, 3
- Stock market, 28
- Stocks (*See also* Securities)
 - New issues, 36
 - Prices, 28

TAX receipts, federal, 31

- Time deposits, 3, 9, 12, 14, 17, 18, 21, 71, 73, 75
- Trade, foreign, 55
- Treasury currency, Treasury cash, 3
- Treasury deposits, 4, 11, 30
- Treasury operating balance, 30

UNEMPLOYMENT, 47

- U.S. balance of payments, 54
- U.S. government balances
 - Commercial bank holdings, 18, 19, 20
 - Member bank holdings, 14
 - Treasury deposits at Reserve Banks, 4, 11, 30
- U.S. government securities
 - Bank holdings, 17, 18, 20, 32, 33, 70, 72, 74
 - Dealer transactions, positions, and financing, 34
 - Federal Reserve Bank holdings, 4, 11, 12, 32, 33
 - Foreign and international holdings and transactions, 11, 32, 67
 - Open market transactions, 10
 - Outstanding, by type and ownership, 32, 33
 - Ownership of securities issued by, 29
 - Rates, 3, 27
- Utilities, production, 49

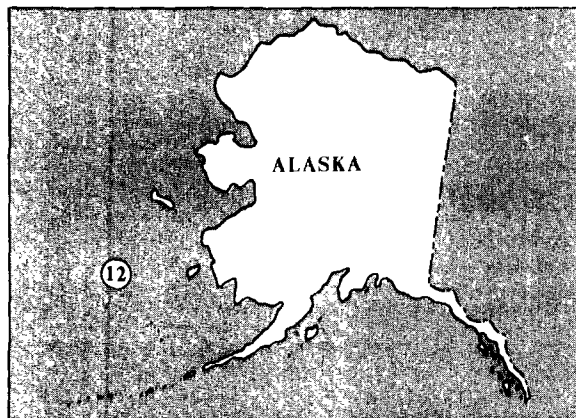
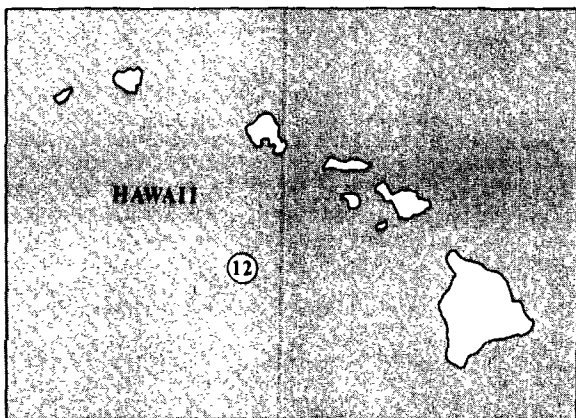
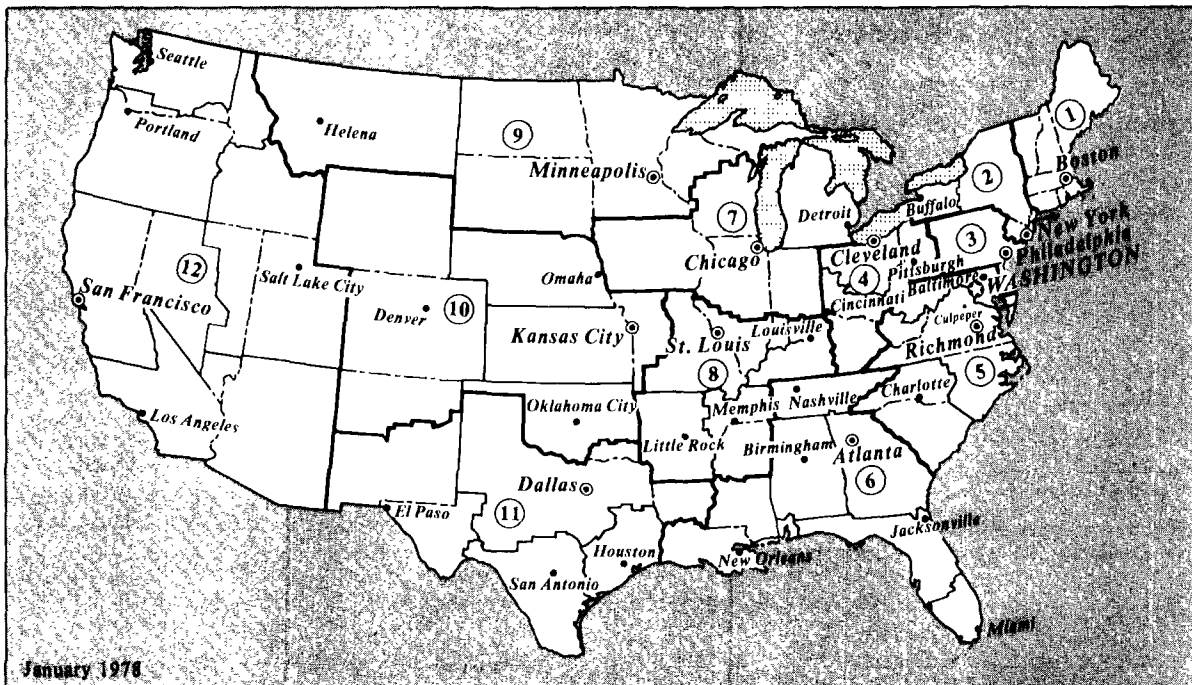
VETERANS Administration, 40, 41

- WEEKLY reporting banks, 18, 23
- Wholesale (producer) prices, 46, 51

YIELDS (*See* Interest rates)

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