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Recent Developments in the Mortgage and Consumer Credit Markets

This article was prepared by Charles Lockett of the Board's Division of Research and Statistics.

As the economic downturn deepened in the opening quarter of 1982, net borrowing by households continued at about the slack pace of late last year. Activity in housing markets remained depressed during the first quarter in the face of near-record interest rates, although net mortgage borrowing by households increased from the unusually small amount that occurred during the fourth quarter of 1981. Consumer outlays for autos and household durable goods, though rebounding a bit from the fourth-quarter lows, were still relatively weak, and new extensions of consumer installment credit during the first quarter again barely exceeded repayments on existing balances.

The subdued growth in household borrowing early this year was consistent with trends already well established in 1981, when mortgage debt expanded at less than half the record pace of 1978 and consumer debt grew about one-third as fast as in that year of rapid expansion. The unusually high and volatile interest rates of the past two years have contributed to the softness in the mortgage and consumer credit markets by making the acquisition of loanable funds more costly for creditors while subjecting their portfolios of loans to greater capital risk, and by substantially raising the price of credit to the ultimate borrower.

In this context, household net borrowing might have been still weaker during the past two years but for significant alterations in the terms and characteristics of credit instruments, changes made possible in many cases by the broad pattern of deregulation that has occurred in the financial markets. Adjustable-rate lending, for instance, has become more prevalent in response to efforts by creditors to make yields on their portfolios more

responsive to short-term market interest rates. A wide variety of techniques, designed to reduce monthly payments for an initial period in order to bring them more into line with household incomes, have surfaced in the mortgage market. These changes in market practices have been accompanied by substantial shifts in market shares among lenders; at least temporarily, savings and loan associations serve a much smaller proportion of the mortgage market and commercial banks command a diminished share of the consumer credit market (table 1).

One result of the slower pace of borrowing during the past two years is that households in the aggregate have avoided a serious deterioration in their financial positions. With growth in liabilities held in check, the financial net worth of households rose on balance during the 1980-81 period, despite an erosion in the value of stock market holdings and despite the adverse impact of two economic recessions. Also, by the first quarter of 1982, debt repayments were taking their smallest slice of disposable personal income in six years. Other evidence, however—principally rising delinquency rates on home mortgages—suggests that the economic slowdown may have begun to create cash-flow problems for some households.

HOUSEHOLD BORROWING

The household sector added about \$78 billion to its combined mortgage and installment debt during 1981—slightly less than in 1980 and barely half the record increase of \$153 billion in 1978. These estimates of household sector borrowing cover most credit obtained from outside the sector through home mortgages, credit cards, sales finance contracts, and personal cash loans; they exclude an unknown volume of debt transactions within the sector associated with a re-

1. Sources of funds to households through mortgage and consumer credit markets

Source	Billions of dollars				Percentage distribution	
	1978	1979	1980	1981	1978	1981
Total funds raised						
All sources.....	152.5	150.9	82.4	77.6	100	100
Savings and loans.....	45.4	39.7	26.1	15.0	30	19
Commercial banks.....	47.7	38.2	4.1	14.5	31	19
Mortgage pools ¹	12.4	22.8	18.0	12.6	8	16
Finance companies.....	10.5	15.0	7.7	13.8	7	18
Credit unions.....	7.3	2.8	-2.0	2.2	5	3
Mutual savings banks.....	5.1	2.4	.7	.1	3	*
Federal and related agencies.....	10.9	11.5	10.4	7.5	7	10
State and local governments.....	1.9	4.7	7.5	6.0	1	8
Others.....	11.2	13.7	9.9	5.9	7	8
Home mortgages						
All sources.....	109.4	112.5	81.0	57.7	100	100
Savings and loans.....	45.5	38.4	24.6	13.3	42	23
Commercial banks.....	24.1	20.0	11.3	12.2	22	21
Mortgage pools ¹	12.4	22.8	18.0	12.6	11	22
Finance companies.....	1.1	1.0	-.7	.7	1	1
Credit unions.....	.6	.6	.5	.3	1	*
Mutual savings banks.....	4.6	2.4 [‡]	.6	.1	4	*
Federal and related agencies.....	10.9	11.5	10.4	7.5	10	13
State and local governments.....	1.9	4.7	7.5	6.0	2	11
Others.....	8.4	11.1	8.8	4.9	8	8
Consumer installment credit						
All sources.....	43.1	38.4	1.4	19.9	100	100
Savings and loans.....	*	1.3	1.5	1.7	*	9
Commercial banks.....	23.6	18.2	-7.2	2.3	55	12
Mortgage pools ¹	*	*	*	*	*	*
Finance companies.....	9.4	14.0	8.4	13.1	22	66
Credit unions.....	6.7	2.2	-2.5	1.9	16	9
Mutual savings banks.....	.5	*	.1	*	*	*
Federal and related agencies.....	*	*	*	*	*	*
State and local governments.....	*	*	*	*	*	*
Others.....	2.8	2.6	1.1	1.0	6	5

1. Pools of mortgages backing passthrough securities guaranteed by the Government National Mortgage Association, Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation, or Farmers Home Administration, some of which may have been purchased by the institutions shown separately and reported among their nonmortgage assets.

*Less than \$0.1 billion or less than 0.5 percent.

NOTE. Home mortgage credit figures include a small amount of construction loans to other than households.

portedly substantial increase in the frequency of "takebacks" of first and second mortgages by sellers of existing homes.

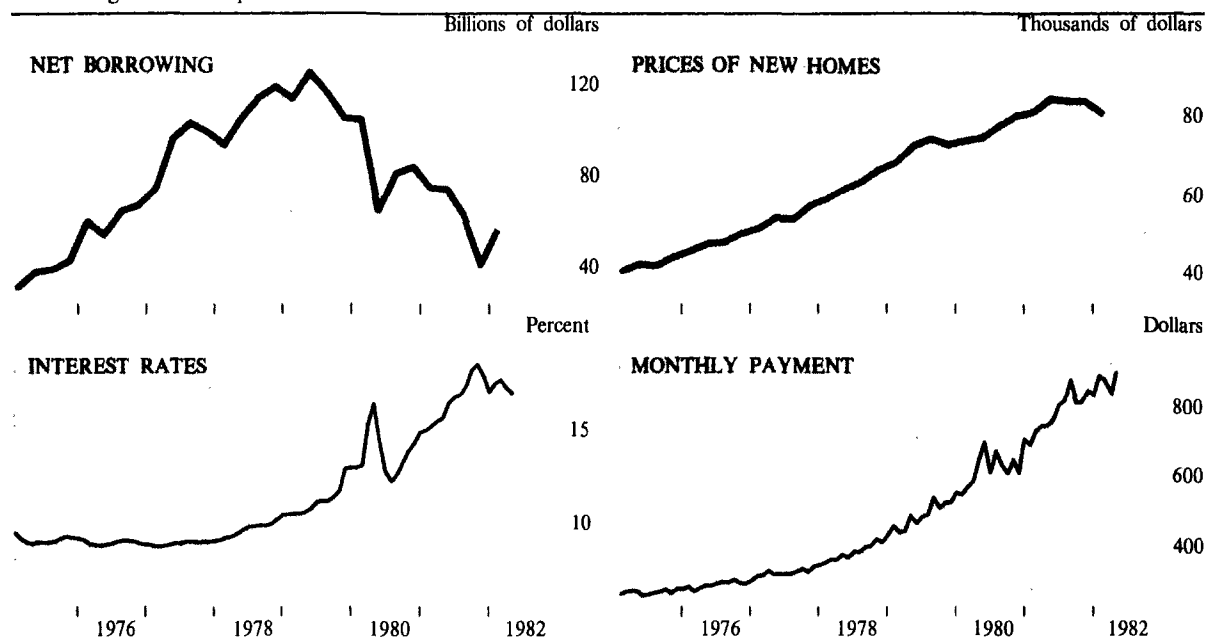
In the first quarter of 1982, household borrowing amounted to little more than \$65 billion (annual rate), an increase of less than 5 percent per year. Continued anemic growth in real disposable personal income, an unsettled employment outlook, and expenditure of a relatively large share of income on necessities have discouraged many households from taking on the debt often necessary to finance investment in homes and consumer durable goods. Historically high interest rates, as noted, have also deterred borrowing, especially through mortgages on which aggregate credit costs bulk large relative to the amount of funds advanced.

Mortgage Markets

Interest rates in mortgage and other credit markets have remained high in recent months despite a substantial easing of inflation, as expectations of unusually heavy federal credit demands and fears of a possible resumption of rapid inflation have exerted upward pressure on rates. For example, interest rates on new commitments by savings and loan associations for 30-year, fixed-rate conventional home mortgages (chart 1) generally fluctuated between 17½ percent and a record 18½ percent from August 1981 through the early months of this year, before slipping below 17 percent in April.

The disrupting influence of high and unpredictable interest rates has left both lenders and

1. Housing credit and prices



Net borrowing is at seasonally adjusted annual rates, from the household sector of the Federal Reserve quarterly flow of funds accounts. Mortgage interest rates at a sample of savings and loans are for new commitments on fixed-rate level-payment conventional loans.

The average home price is the Census Bureau series for new homes sold. The average monthly payment is on new conventional loans closed during the month and partly reflects mortgage amounts and interest rates determined earlier.

borrowers reluctant to enter into long-term mortgage arrangements. The prospect of capital loss in the event of future increases in interest rates has deterred many investors from expanding their portfolios of fixed-rate home mortgages. At the same time, the high absolute level of interest rates, in conjunction with high home prices, has erected a formidable barrier to prospective home buyers.

This situation has motivated market participants to structure financing in a way that attempts to shield lenders from some of the capital risk as well as to accommodate borrower budget constraints in determining the size of monthly loan payments. As a result, adjustable-rate loans, graduated-payment mortgages, and other nonstandard instruments have become more prevalent. In addition, buyers and sellers of homes have often reduced financing costs by working out arrangements such as "buydowns," assumptions, and seller takebacks of first or second mortgages. (See David F. Seiders, "Changing Patterns of Housing Finance," *FEDERAL RESERVE BULLETIN*, vol. 67, June 1981, pp. 461-72, and Daniel J. Larkins, "Recent

Developments in Mortgage Markets," *Survey of Current Business*, vol. 62, February 1982, pp. 19-36.)

On the lending side, the exposure of traditional mortgage lenders to the consequences of capital loss has become more serious during the past two years. Wide fluctuations in money market interest rates and the ongoing deregulation of the liabilities of depository institutions have made the cost of funds to traditional mortgage lenders quite volatile. New authority to pay market-related rates on short-term accounts has helped thrift institutions—historically the dominant supplier of home mortgage credit—to retain and attract deposits. But it has also exacerbated an earnings squeeze for these institutions whose assets are concentrated in long-term, fixed-rate mortgages, many of which were acquired when interest rates were much lower. By 1981, many savings and loan associations and mutual savings banks were operating with a negative spread between the average yield on their mortgage portfolios and their average cost of funds. In this environment, the adjustable-rate mortgage has been gaining favor with financial institutions as

an attractive means of reducing exposure to the interest rate risk inherent in an imbalance in maturity structure between their assets and liabilities. Bolstering the appeal of such instruments have been recent changes in regulations that, coupled with the relaxation of statutory ceilings on mortgage interest rates, have made larger rate adjustments possible.

Pension funds and other investors with diversified portfolios have expanded their participation in mortgage financing in recent years through the purchase of securities backed by pools of mortgages. This practice has augmented the range of outlets for mortgage originators that are unable or unwilling to carry mortgages themselves, and has thereby broadened the access of home buyers to the capital markets. Investors have found in federally underwritten pass-through securities a mortgage-related instrument of high quality and liquidity that generally has provided a greater yield than Treasury securities of similar contractual maturity. State and local governments have increased their holdings of mortgages—usually granted at subsidized interest rates—in connection with their issuance of tax-exempt mortgage revenue bonds. Such activity was curtailed last year, however, after federal legislation capped the volume of mortgage revenue bonds that could be offered and established certain other limitations on their issuance. Tightened regulation was prompted by concern over the loss of federal tax revenues and the belief that, contrary to the intent of public policy, middle- and upper-income buyers were benefiting from the program more than lower-income buyers.

On the borrower side of the market, the sharp uptrend in interest rates in recent years has had a sizable impact on the affordability of mortgage credit. During the recent years when inflation was most rapid, even though real interest rates may have been stable or falling, upward adjustments in nominal rates substantially increased monthly payments on standard level-payment mortgages, while household income tended to rise more slowly. The ratio of monthly payments on newly originated conventional home mortgages to average disposable income—a rough measure of initial payment burden—rose considerably in the late 1970s. More recently, with mortgage rates still near their peaks and home

prices increasing much less rapidly, this ratio has remained on a historically high plateau. The monthly payment of principal and interest on a conventional first mortgage for the purchase of a new house averaged more than \$850 in the first quarter of 1982 (chart 1), about 35 percent of average after-tax income.

In response to the prospect of burdensome payments on standard mortgages, home buyers have been cautiously receptive to financing arrangements that help reduce initial monthly payments. Graduated-payment mortgages, on which payments are set lower at the outset and scaled up in later years, are one type of loan tailored to this purpose. These loans have become especially popular under lending programs insured by the Federal Housing Administration. Institutional mortgage lenders have been reluctant to offer such mortgages in the conventional segment of the market, however, partly because of the lower initial cash flow that the mortgages generate. Another barrier has been unfavorable tax treatment of interest accrued but not yet received by lenders when negative amortization occurs.

Home buyers, meanwhile, have become more reconciled to borrowing through an adjustable-rate mortgage and have been able to choose among a variety of plans that differ in the frequency, size, and cumulative total of allowable rate adjustments, and in the translation of rate changes into adjustment of either the monthly payment or the maturity date. In exchange for the borrower's acceptance of a larger share of the risk that interest rates might go higher, lenders often have been willing to make significant initial concessions on rates. Moreover, an adjustable-rate mortgage allows the borrower to benefit in the event of falling interest rates without resort to costly refinancing. Spreads between fixed- and adjustable-rate loans have generally been around $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 percentage point, but in some cases they have been as wide as 2 percentage points. Most recently, they appear to have narrowed, perhaps reflecting some shift toward expectations that interest rates will come down.

Increasingly, home sellers and buyers have taken the initiative in adopting unorthodox financing methods. Home builders, in particular, have utilized the buydown technique, a device for graduating mortgage payments so that a bor-

lower during the initial years of a mortgage typically makes payments calculated at a below-market interest rate. The builder pays to the lender the difference between the borrower's payment and a payment based on a market rate. To some extent, the interest subsidy may be recaptured in a higher home price; but given the pressure many builders are under to liquidate slow-moving inventory carried at high financing cost, sellers may not be able fully to incorporate the buydown payment into the selling price. Even if they could do so, the home buyer's monthly payments still would be lower initially. In a recent survey of members by the National Association of Home Builders, more than half of the respondents reported using buydowns to close sales.

"Creative financing" techniques have become perhaps even more common in the market for existing homes. For instance, the home seller is often making payments on an older mortgage with a comparatively low interest rate that, if assumed by the buyer, can provide the buyer with a total financing cost below the current market. Such an arrangement helps to make monthly payments more manageable, which may be a prerequisite for the sale. By providing lower-cost financing, the seller is usually able to obtain a higher price for the house. The below-market assumable loan is in essence a subsidy from a third party—the mortgage holder—to the buyer and the seller of the house. Understandably, a number of mortgage holders have attempted to enforce "due on sale" clauses included in many outstanding conventional mortgages, but currently more than one-third of the states restrict the application of such clauses.

Because balances on many older mortgages represent a small proportion of a home's appreciated value, a buyer usually must obtain financing in addition to the loan being assumed. In some cases when a prospective purchaser cannot afford the payments that such supplementary financing would entail at market rates, a home seller is willing to accept a junior mortgage from the buyer at a below-market rate. Frequently, this seller financing is provided at maturities of three to five years, and often with a large final (balloon) payment that likely will need to be refinanced. On occasion, sellers have provided

first mortgages on similar terms. Some estimates place the frequency of seller takebacks of first or second mortgages at a third or more of sales transactions on existing homes. The National Association of Realtors estimated that in January of this year takebacks were involved in 54 percent of existing-home sales.

Because data on creative financing are not collected on a continuing comprehensive basis, the extent of such financing is difficult to assess. Still, limited surveys and trade reports leave little doubt that such practices have become more prevalent in the past two years as interest rates have reached unprecedented levels. Even with creative financing, however, overall mortgage lending has remained well below the levels of the late 1970s.

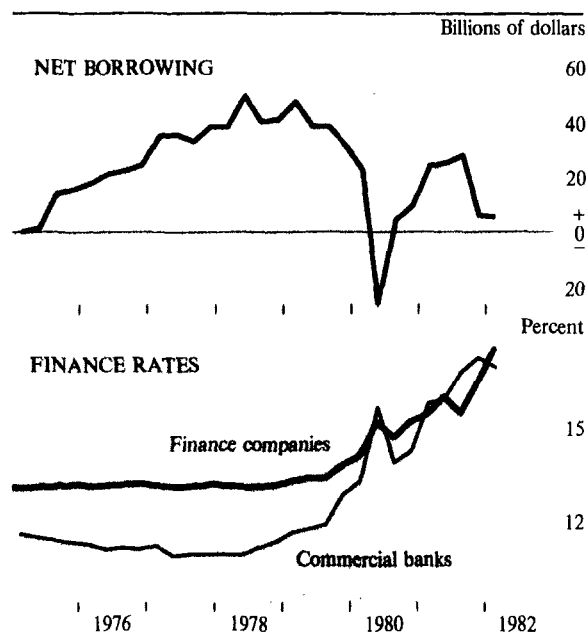
Consumer Credit Markets

Average interest rates have risen about as much on consumer loans as on mortgage loans during the past few years; on new-car loans at commercial banks, for instance, they have climbed from 11 percent in 1978 to 17 percent early this year (chart 2).

Although reaching unprecedented levels in 1981, interest rates on consumer loans have increased less rapidly than the cost of funds to lenders or the net return on many alternative investment outlets. In part, restrictive statutory rate ceilings in many states have prevented consumer loan rates from rising to market-determined levels. Many states, however, recognizing the market hindrance that usury laws present, have acted to relax these statutes, and some creditors have redirected their consumer loan operations to states with more lenient regulations. Higher operating costs, including increased chargeoffs for uncollectable loans involved in personal bankruptcies, have also reduced the willingness of creditors to make consumer loans.

Because of the narrower margin between cost and return on consumer loans, some of the more diversified lenders shifted resources to other forms of lending during the 1980–81 period. The declining attractiveness of consumer loans to diversified lenders has been evident in the sharp

2. Consumer installment credit



Net borrowing is at seasonally adjusted annual rates. The finance rate at banks represents the most common rate charged on 36-month new-car loans. The finance rate at finance companies is the average rate charged, regardless of maturity, on new-car loans by the subsidiary companies of the automobile manufacturers.

drop in market share of commercial banks. This shift is particularly noticeable in the auto credit category, in which banks have reduced their holdings by almost \$9 billion (or 13 percent) since the end of 1979, with a resulting decline in their share of such lending from 58 percent to the current 47 percent. Finance companies, principally the subsidiaries of the auto manufacturers, which have a special interest in supporting car sales, increased their auto credit portfolios by \$18.5 billion during the period, expanding their market share from 23 percent to 36 percent. The market share of credit unions dropped about 2 percentage points.

Another aspect of the diminishing appeal of traditional installment lending is a movement among consumer finance companies away from smaller, often unsecured, cash loans toward larger-ticket junior mortgages. Regular reports to the Federal Reserve reveal that finance companies held at least \$13 billion of second-mortgage debt at the end of 1981; some unspecified amount may also have been included in other loan categories. One major finance company announced in February of this year that it had discontinued nearly

all unsecured lending and would limit credit almost exclusively to homeowners willing to post the equity in their homes as collateral. The amount of junior mortgage receivables at other creditors is difficult to gauge because no data-gathering system currently in use breaks out junior mortgages separately. Moreover, some institutions include junior mortgages among their consumer loan totals, and others classify them as mortgage loans.

Issuers of credit cards or other types of open-end credit have reacted to the sharply higher cost of funds by taking various steps to improve the minimal operating profitability that characterizes many card plans. Perhaps the most widespread action has been the adoption of periodic (usually, annual) user fees unrelated to activity within the accounts. Such fees generally range from \$10 to \$20 per year. Several commercial banks initiated user fees in late 1979, and the trend gained momentum during the period of credit controls from March to July of 1980. The requirement under this program that creditors post a special non-interest-bearing reserve deposit tied to the growth in their holdings of certain types of consumer credit gave creditors both an added cost incentive to establish annual fees and a convenient justification for such actions. User fees, of course, enhance profitability in two ways: they generate additional income beyond finance charges, which are often limited by legislated ceilings, and they may induce some consumers to close "convenience" accounts, which generate little finance-charge income.

Many open-end creditors have sought to boost profitability by granting larger-than-normal credit lines to preferred-risk account holders. Larger loan balances enable lenders to economize on the predominantly fixed cost of servicing an account. A few creditors, including a major brokerage firm and several banks, have established plans that feature a sizable open-end credit line secured by a second lien on home equity.

As in mortgage markets, some creditors have responded to the experience of high and volatile costs of funds by introducing adjustable-rate consumer loans. The number of institutions offering such loans is believed to be small, but growing. Recent evidence from a survey of households suggests that about a tenth of consumer loans outstanding carry an adjustable in-

terest rate. Most such plans involve closed-end loans, but a small number of commercial banks also have adopted adjustable rates for credit card accounts. Under one such plan, rates are pegged at 6.5 percentage points above the twenty-six-week average yield on six-month Treasury bills sold at weekly auction, up to a maximum rate of 25 percent.

On the demand side of the consumer credit market, high interest rates probably have been a lesser deterrent to borrowing for consumption goods and services than high mortgage rates have been for home purchases. Because the amounts financed are considerably smaller and the maturities shorter than on the typical first mortgage, a given change in the interest rate affects monthly payments on consumer loans less than on mortgages. At typical loan sizes and maturities, a rise of 1 percentage point in the interest rate increases the monthly auto loan payment about \$3, compared with \$40 or more on a mortgage.

At the margin, of course, some households have likely deferred consumption expenditures because financing costs were considered too high: in recent consumer attitudinal surveys, respondents have frequently cited financing costs as a deterrent to major purchases. Particularly with general price inflation slowing at a time

2. Car prices, loan terms, and monthly payments

Averages for selected months, 1979-81

Month	Car price ¹ (dollars)	Amount financed ² (dollars)	Interest rate ³ (percent)	Maturity ⁴ (months)	Payment ⁵ (dollars)
1979					
Nov. . . .	7,000	5,600	12.85	44.3	159.42
1980					
May. . . .	7,507	6,006	15.72	44.4	179.26
Nov. . . .	8,646	6,917	14.29	44.8	200.13
1981					
May. . . .	8,936	7,149	16.04	45.2	211.79
Nov. . . .	9,781	7,825	17.36	45.3	236.75

1. Initial price of \$7,000 is approximately equal to the average price of a domestic auto in the gross national product accounts in the fourth quarter of 1979. Price in subsequent months is determined by multiplying the initial price by an index reflecting percentage changes in the unweighted average of manufacturer's suggested list price for base car of four popular models: Oldsmobile Cutlass, Chevrolet Impala, Ford Fairmont, and Toyota Corolla.

2. Calculated as 80 percent of price from first column.

3. Average of most common finance rates on 36-month new-car loans at a sample of commercial banks (E.12 statistical release).

4. Weighted average maturity on all new-car loans at finance company subsidiaries of the domestic auto manufacturers.

5. Calculated from tables on annual percentage rates under the Board's Regulation Z (Truth in Lending).

3. Change in monthly payment from November 1979 and distribution by source of change

Dollars

Month	Total change in monthly payment	Amount of change in monthly payment due to change in			
		Car price	Interest rate	Maturity	Interaction ¹
1980					
May. . . .	19.84	11.55	8.00	-2.29	.58
Nov. . . .	40.71	37.49	3.99	-1.40	.63
1981					
May. . . .	52.37	44.09	8.93	-2.46	1.81
Nov. . . .	77.33	63.34	12.68	-2.72	4.03

1. Joint effect of concurrent changes in factors determining monthly payments.

when nominal interest rates have remained high, any buy-in-advance motivation for borrowing should have diminished considerably. Nevertheless, sluggish growth in personal income, consumer caution in the face of rising unemployment, and in some cases high product prices probably have been among the more dominant factors restraining expenditures and associated financing for big-ticket items.

For new-car loans, for instance, a rise in interest rates of about 4½ percentage points since the end of 1979 has accounted for only about a sixth of the estimated increase in average monthly loan payment; rising car prices have accounted for the bulk of the payment increase (tables 2 and 3). In the mid-1970s, when car prices had also risen sharply, a gradual shift from 36 to 48 months as the standard maturity helped to hold monthly payments down and to cushion consumer resistance to the higher auto prices. With little change in the average auto loan maturities during the past two years, the full impact of increases in auto prices and interest rates has been incorporated in the monthly payment.

To a great extent, the weak growth in consumer credit since 1979 can be viewed as the normal by-product of a general economic contraction. A common pattern is that the rate of growth in consumer credit reaches a high a few months before a business cycle peak, and becomes negative a few months into the ensuing recession. In the second quarter of 1980, under the impact of credit controls as well as a recession, consumer credit declined at an annual rate of 8 percent, but a contraction of 2 to 3 percent in the midst of a recession is more common. In the current economic downturn through the first quarter of

1982, growth of consumer credit has remained positive by a small margin, partly because consumer credit never reached a phase of double-digit growth after the 1980 recession; with only a moderate buildup of debt during the expansive stages after the summer of 1980, subsequent debt liquidation has been more moderate, too.

HOUSEHOLD FINANCIAL CONDITION

While households as a group were slowing their borrowing during the past two years, they also stepped up their acquisition of assets. As a result, their estimated financial net worth increased on balance, counter to the usual pattern during years marked by recession. In fact, financial net worth—consisting of financial assets held by households less their aggregate liabilities—increased in 1980 at the fastest rate in a decade (22 percent), before a decline in stock market values retarded the advance during 1981 and in the first quarter of this year. By comparison, in the early stages of recession in 1974 and 1970, financial net worth of households fell sharply. Total net worth of households, which includes their holdings of both tangible and financial as-

sets, also rose during the past two years, although its advance was curtailed by substantially slower growth in the estimated value of houses, the largest component of tangible assets.

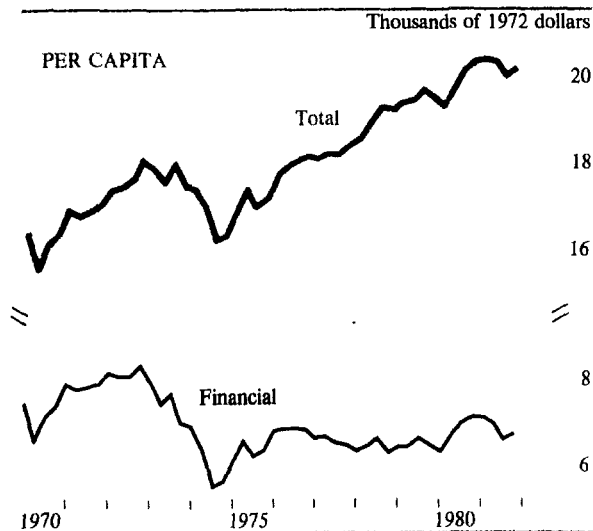
Perhaps the best way to view movements in financial and total net worth over several cycles is to express these measures in constant dollars, adjusted for population growth (chart 3). From this perspective, the relative strength in household net worth during 1980–81 compared with 1973–74 is readily apparent. The chart also underscores the divergence between total and financial net worth in real terms that occurred during the 1970s as a result of increased investment in houses, and the appreciation in value of houses and land at a faster rate than the general price level.

The slow pace of debt expansion during the past two years has caused the ratio of annual mortgage and installment debt repayments to current disposable personal income to drop to its lowest level in six years (chart 4). This measure of debt burden suggests that households are, on average, in a relatively sound debt-management position, although several factors impair comparisons of this ratio over time. A trend toward longer payback periods on consumer debt, for instance, has tended to restrain the growth of repayments relative to income while boosting the total stock of debt outstanding at a given time. Use of credit cards as a convenient substitute for cash or check payments, on the other hand, has elevated measured repayments of installment debt. Even though between one-third and one-half of cardholders use credit cards mainly for convenience as a transaction medium, paying bills in full without a finance charge, all extensions and repayments on credit cards are included in the consumer credit aggregates.

The debt-burden ratio and balance-sheet statistics share an additional limitation common to most aggregate statistics: they provide no indication of how assets and debts are distributed among households. For any given degree of aggregate debt burden, for instance, obligations could be held disproportionately by the most vulnerable households or spread among a large number of households better able to handle them comfortably.

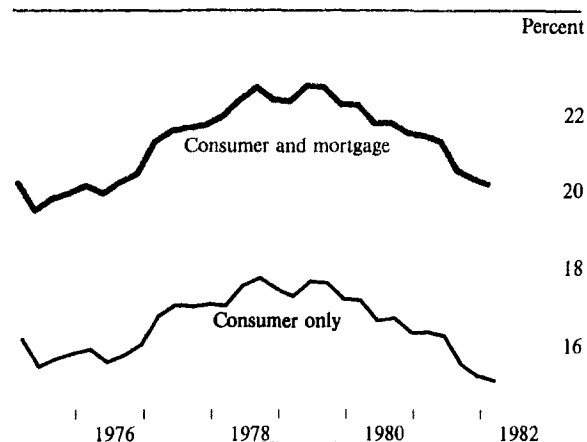
Measures that more directly reflect consumer

3. Net worth of household sector



Financial net worth is total financial assets less total liabilities of the household sector, from the Federal Reserve quarterly flow of funds accounts and converted to a per capita basis. Total household net worth is financial net worth plus consumer durable goods, residential structures, land, and certain other tangible assets.

4. Debt repayments relative to DPI



Consumer debt repayments include prepayments as well as scheduled payments of principal and interest on installment loans. Mortgage debt repayments are Federal Reserve staff estimates of scheduled payments of principal and interest on debt secured by one-unit homeowner properties. DPI is disposable personal income.

financial difficulties include loan delinquency rates and bankruptcy filings. Delinquencies on consumer installment loans fell sharply during most of 1981, after peaking around the third quarter of 1980. The average delinquency rate on various types of installment loans at commercial banks had fallen to the low end of its nine-year range by the third quarter of 1981, before rising a bit in the fourth (chart 5). Home mortgage delinquencies, on the other hand, trended upward from mid-1980 through early this year, after holding at relatively low levels in 1979 and in the first part of 1980.

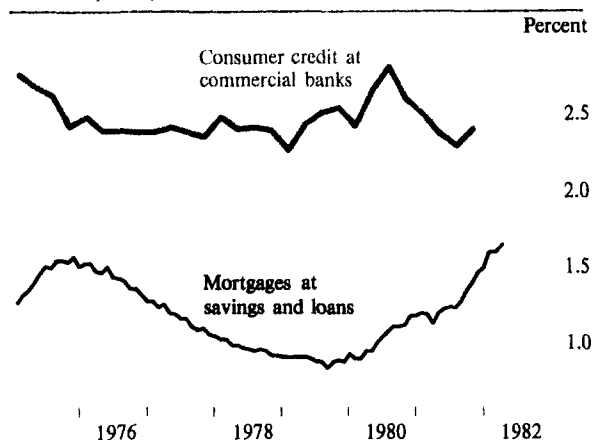
The improvement in consumer loan delinquencies and the contrasting deterioration in mortgage delinquencies during the recovery from the 1980 recession—a pattern that also occurred after the 1973–75 recession—reflect in part the widely differing maturity structures of the two types of debt. Because consumer debt is of much shorter maturity on average, adoption of stringent credit standards by lenders and belt-tightening efforts of households can more quickly redress a buildup of “problem” loans. Supply conditions in consumer credit markets were generally accommodative through 1978, but became progressively tighter from early 1979 through the fall of 1981, primarily in response to rising costs of funds relative to consumer finance rates. Because maturities on consumer loans generally

run three to four years, higher-risk pre-1979 loans by now account for a small share of consumer credit portfolios. In contrast, most home mortgage loans made under earlier more relaxed credit standards are still on the books, with much of the principal still outstanding.

Other factors, of course, have operated to push up delinquency rates on home mortgages. Aside from the usual impact of sluggish income growth and worsening unemployment, the persistence of high interest rates has intensified mortgage payment difficulties. Home buyers who obtained long-term conventional mortgages in late 1979 at a then-record interest rate of 13 percent, hoping to refinance later at lower rates, have been disappointed. Those who recently have had to refinance maturing “rollover” mortgages may also find it hard to make timely payments on new higher-rate loans. At this point, not enough rollover mortgages or balloon payments have come due for them to be a major problem, but the number of such loans needing to be refinanced is expected to increase during the next several years.

Personal bankruptcies have soared since the end of 1979. While bankruptcies normally rise during an economic slowdown, the upsurge in filings in 1980 far exceeded the normal recession-related increase. Most of the additional increase appears to be traceable to sweeping changes in the National Bankruptcy Act effective in late

5. Delinquency rates



Consumer loan delinquency rates at commercial banks are the proportions of closed-end installment loans (excludes credit card accounts) past due 30 days or more, from the American Bankers Association; delinquent mortgages at savings and loans are those past due 60 days or more, from the Federal Home Loan Bank Board.

1979 that made bankruptcy less onerous for debtors, particularly its provisions for broader protection of assets from liquidation than generally had been available under previously applicable state regulation. The uptrend in bankruptcies slowed considerably in 1981, however, suggesting that the legal changes may have led to a one-time adjustment in the level of bankruptcies rather than a pattern of continuous sharp year-to-

year increases. Moreover, some states have exercised a right under the federal law to reimpose their own set of property exemptions, which most likely has helped to retard the advance. Nevertheless, the earlier surge in bankruptcies, together with concern over possible future increases, has prompted more conservative lending practices, such as the growing emphasis on securing loans by real estate. □

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

DIVISIA MONETARY AGGREGATES: COMPILATION, DATA, AND HISTORICAL BEHAVIOR

William A. Barnett and Paul A. Spindt—Staff, Board of Governors

Prepared as a staff paper in early 1981

Since 1977 the staff of the Federal Reserve Board has been intensively engaged in identifying measures of money most useful in the analysis of economic and financial developments and in the implementation of monetary policy. This effort resulted in the adoption and publication of a new set of monetary aggregates. It also spawned extensive work on the rigorous use of economic aggregation and index-number theory, aimed at the construction of a later generation of monetary aggregates based upon the Divisia quantity index, rather than upon the current, simple-summation procedure. This report explains the concepts, definitions, methodological procedures, and data sources used in the Divisia measures of the monetary aggregates, which are used by the Board staff on an experimental basis in conjunction with the published measures. While regular monthly updates of the Divisia monetary aggregates currently are available to the public only upon request, this staff study provides tables and charts of the historical data.

The paper is organized as follows: first, a short, nontechnical discussion of the underlying conceptual issues; second, a "cookbook" of the data sources and the formulas for constructing the Divisia index; and finally, a compendium of historical series.

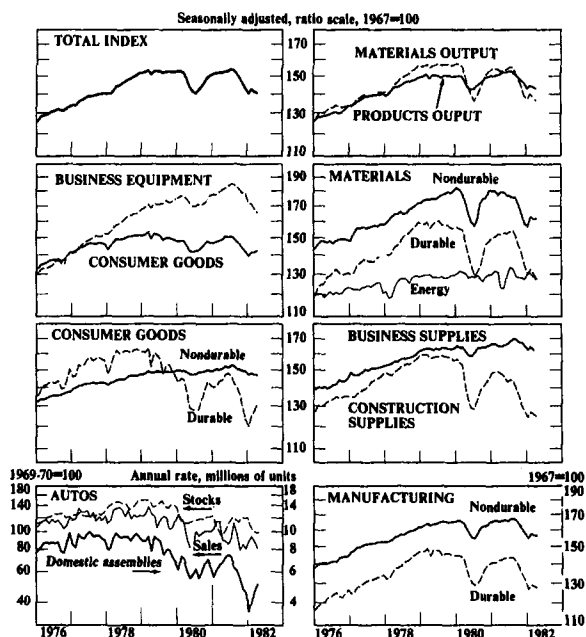
The new index numbers result from an application of techniques that have been in the literature for decades, and the reasons for preferring Divisia to simple-sum quantity aggregation are well established in aggregation theory. The authors' research has demonstrated the direct applicability of that theory to aggregation of monetary components, and the empirical results strongly suggest that these new measures of the monetary aggregates are a valuable alternative tool for analyzing monetary policy actions and their impact on economic and financial developments. With research on the new Divisia monetary index nearing completion, this staff study offers the historical data and interpretation to potential users outside the Federal Reserve System.

Industrial Production

Released for publication May 14

Industrial production declined an estimated 0.6 percent in April, after a cutback of 0.8 percent in March. Large reductions occurred in April in output of business equipment, construction supplies, and durable goods materials, while consumer durable goods increased markedly and defense and space equipment moderately. At 140.7 percent of the 1967 average in April, the total index has declined 8.6 percent since its recent high in July 1981.

In market groupings, output of consumer goods rose 0.6 percent in April, reflecting increases in auto assemblies and in home goods. Production of nondurable consumer goods changed little. Auto assemblies, at an annual rate of 5.1 million units, have increased more than 40 percent from their extraordinarily low rate in January, but they remain depressed compared with earlier periods. Output of business equipment declined 1.6 percent further in April and has fallen 10 percent since its high in July 1981—



Federal Reserve indexes, seasonally adjusted. Latest figures: April. Auto sales and stocks include imports.

Grouping	1967 = 100		Percentage change from preceding month					Percentage change, Apr. 1981 to Apr. 1982
	1982		1981	1982				
	Mar. ^p	Apr. ^e	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	
Major market groupings								
Total industrial production	141.5	140.7	-2.0	-1.9	1.4	-0.8	-0.6	-7.4
Products, total	143.7	143.3	-0.9	-2.3	1.1	-0.6	-0.3	-5.3
Final products	143.5	143.3	-0.6	-2.4	1.0	-0.5	-0.1	-4.4
Consumer goods	141.7	142.5	-1.4	-1.7	1.5	0.0	0.6	-4.3
Durable	127.6	131.0	-5.0	-2.5	4.2	1.9	2.7	-9.2
Nondurable	147.3	147.1	-0.1	-1.4	0.5	-0.6	-0.1	-2.4
Business equipment	168.4	165.7	0.0	-3.8	-0.4	-1.8	-1.6	-8.5
Defense and space	108.5	108.8	1.6	-1.7	2.3	0.8	0.3	7.2
Intermediate products	144.2	143.1	-1.9	-1.7	1.7	-1.1	-0.8	-8.4
Construction supplies	125.9	124.7	-2.4	-2.2	2.3	-0.9	-1.0	-15.7
Materials	138.2	136.8	-3.9	-1.3	2.0	-1.2	-1.0	-10.5
Major industry groupings								
Manufacturing	139.9	139.4	-2.1	-2.5	1.7	-0.6	-0.4	-8.3
Durable	128.2	127.7	-2.3	-3.2	1.6	-0.7	-0.4	-10.4
Nondurable	156.7	156.4	-1.8	-1.5	1.7	-0.6	-0.2	-5.7
Mining	138.3	133.8	-5.5	1.3	-1.5	-2.9	-3.3	-11.0
Utilities	168.6	168.3	-0.4	2.1	-1.1	-0.8	-0.2	0.4

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

most of it since the beginning of 1982. Production of industrial equipment generally continued to contract in April, and an especially large decline occurred in building and mining equipment because of reduced oil well drilling. Production both of construction and of business supplies also was reduced further in April.

Materials output declined 1.0 percent in April, and was nearly 12 percent below its peak last July; most of that large decline occurred before the turn of the year. In April, a further sharp contraction occurred in production of durable materials—particularly metals and equipment

parts. Production of nondurable materials edged up a little, while energy materials receded 0.9 percent further.

In industry groupings, manufacturing output was reduced 0.4 percent in April, reflecting declines in both durables and nondurables. Sharp decreases occurred in primary metals, fabricated metal products, and nonelectrical machinery, while production of motor vehicles and parts increased. Mining output was reduced more than 3 percent, reflecting cutbacks in metal mining, coal mining, and oil and gas extraction. Utility output changed little.

Statements to Congress

Statement by J. Charles Partee, Member, Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, before the Subcommittee on Telecommunications, Consumer Protection, and Finance of the Committee on Energy and Commerce, U.S. House of Representatives, April 23, 1982.

I appreciate the opportunity to appear before this subcommittee to discuss important issues related to the regulation of financial markets. Although these hearings were occasioned by the pending reauthorization of the Commodity Futures Trading Commission (CFTC) and the associated legislation proposed to implement the jurisdictional agreement reached between that agency and the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC), I think that in any case these hearings would be quite appropriate at this time. The extremely rapid development of financial futures markets and the likely introduction of additional options and futures contracts highlight the need for the Congress to review again the purposes and structure of federal regulation of these markets. I will be addressing some of these issues today, with particular emphasis on margin regulations because that is an area in which the Congress has given the Federal Reserve considerable direct authority.

BACKGROUND

Our financial system has long offered participants a chance to hedge or speculate by entering into contracts for future delivery of a financial instrument. Until around 10 years ago, trading in such contracts was conducted over the counter, with participation generally limited to small numbers of sophisticated investors. Since the early 1970s, however, exchange trading has been established first for options on stock and later for futures on a wide range of debt securities, foreign currencies, and now stock price indexes. Trading

in these instruments has increased rapidly, spawning proposals to expand futures trading to contracts keyed to an ever-widening array of securities and to establish markets in options contracts on debt instruments, on indexes of stock prices, and even on futures contracts themselves.

The growth of options and futures markets reflects a number of different forces. The exchanges, for example, have shown great ingenuity in devising contracts to fulfill the public's desire to reduce risk or to match wits with the market in projecting future movements in interest rates, stock prices, or foreign exchange values. More fundamentally perhaps, the new instruments have found a receptive audience because of the volatility of the economic and financial environment in recent years, which has enhanced the desirability of hedging against price and interest rate movements and increased the potential for profits (and also losses) from speculation. I believe that the recent volatility is likely to subside as the economy successfully moves through the difficult transition to a more sustainable, noninflationary basis for growth. But even so, these new markets are likely to be a permanent feature of our financial landscape, and questions remain as to their appropriate regulation and to the contribution they make to the effective operation of the securities and capital markets.

In considering the possible effects of the wide array of new financial contracts, it is important to remember that these instruments are similar in a number of fundamental ways, although their specific provisions may differ. Futures, options, and options on futures all are ways of transferring the risk of future price changes. They are sufficiently similar so that it is generally possible to determine how the prices of two such instruments keyed to the same underlying security ought to behave relative to each other and relative to price changes in the underlying instrument. Some market participants follow these

price relationships carefully, looking for opportunities to make profits if they get out of line. As a result of the activity of such arbitragers, these markets are tied very closely to one another, and developments in any one market will very quickly be transmitted to markets for related instruments.

REGULATORY STRUCTURE

Given the fundamental similarity of these markets and the economic forces binding them together, logic and sound public policy would seem to dictate that their regulation be comparable and parallel in fundamental respects. Of course, this need not apply to all regulation; some aspects must be keyed to the particular characteristics of the market or instrument involved, and regulation can serve different purposes in different markets. But if common features of related markets are subject to significantly different rules, the effective level of regulation will tend toward the weakest level. Attempts to protect a particular market sector from the effects of certain actions or to discourage certain practices are less likely to be successful in the absence of comparable rules in other markets linked by arbitrage to the protected sector.

Tendencies in this regard will be strengthened by the propensity for some market participants to seek out the less-regulated market, if the regulation is seen as constraining actions in any significant way or adding to costs. In this way, the less-protected market will be seen to have a competitive advantage, and pressures will be brought to bear to reduce regulation in other sectors. Rules and regulations thus can be a competitive factor, and their function in protecting the public interest may receive insufficient weight.

One way to promote evenhanded and coordinated regulation of related markets would be to place them under the same agency. The single regulator could balance the rules in the different markets to ensure that both competitive balance and the public interest were being served. Vesting authority in a single regulator is not essential, however. Similar results could be achieved when more than one agency is involved, provided that

the Congress endows the agencies with parallel regulatory powers that are then exercised in a coordinated way. In addition, the agencies must cooperate in surveillance and enforcement activities across related markets, as has been occurring increasingly for securities and related instruments.

Thus, the kind of division of responsibilities agreed to by the CFTC and SEC seems reasonable and workable. In many respects SEC and CFTC regulation of their respective markets is already comparable. For example, both agencies have basically similar rules requiring the firms they supervise to meet minimum capitalization standards; this helps to assure investors and others doing business with the firms that they can meet their obligations. At the same time, the agencies have moved to enhance coordination and cooperation, including the development of procedures for interchange of information crucial to surveillance of markets. The Federal Reserve and the Treasury also share in this information as it affects markets of interest to them.

But in some important aspects of market regulation—especially margin requirements and rules designed to protect the interests of retail customers—notable differences between the two agencies remain that are not entirely related to dissimilarities in the basic nature of the markets they regulate. In these areas, the SEC (along with the Federal Reserve in the case of margins) has fairly stringent rules or exercises close oversight of exchange procedures, while the CFTC takes a different approach. The CFTC, constrained in part by its enabling legislation, places greater reliance on the judgment of participants to protect their own interests and less emphasis on the potential for more general disruptions stemming from difficulties in one of the markets it supervises. The accord between the two agencies does not affect this difference in regulatory outlook.

The degree to which government regulation of financial markets ought to constrain private participants is largely a matter of judgment. In general, the Board's view is that in a market economy the presumption ought always to favor maximum scope for private decisionmaking, with government involvement justified only when it is shown to be needed to protect the

general public well-being. Because the financial markets play an important role in determining the level and composition of economic activity, the public has a strong interest in ensuring that they continue to function smoothly. Most of our country's savings pass through financial markets, encouraged in part by the existence of liquid markets that make possible rapid changes in asset portfolios. The markets serve to channel these savings to business and household borrowers to finance capital formation, housing, and consumer purchases. They are an important channel through which monetary policy impulses are transmitted to the economy and the forum in which federal and state and local governments must borrow to finance deficits and fund capital projects.

A wide variety of investors have been attracted to the new derivative instruments—options or futures—to hedge or speculate. And the range of participants is likely to widen even further as additional stock index futures contracts become available to be traded. The greater numbers of people and growing sums of money involved increase the potential that difficulties in one market may have effects extending beyond that sector. This possibility certainly was illustrated by events in the silver market, which was being dominated by clearly speculative activity unrelated to the metal's use as an industrial commodity when the 1980 crisis very nearly had serious consequences for financial markets more generally. This situation suggests a significant role for governmental regulation and oversight in financial futures markets—although such regulation should be kept to the minimum necessary to safeguard the public interest.

Moreover, the risk that rules established by private market participants may not adequately protect against market disruption may be greater at this time, when the markets are in a state of competitive flux. New instruments are being introduced constantly, and the rivalry between the exchanges for business is especially intense because experience suggests that the first exchange to establish successful trading in contracts on a particular security or commodity has an advantage over later entrants. An exchange would not deliberately establish rules that expose its members to greatly enlarged risks, of

course, but the possibility exists that it might be tempted to shade its standards at the inception of market trading in order to gain the initial advantage. This possibility reinforces the present need for close oversight and review by federal regulatory agencies of exchange rules and practices.

MARGIN REQUIREMENTS

Margin requirements are an area in which these public policy concerns are sharply drawn. Margin requirements are the one major type of market regulation the CFTC is explicitly barred from exercising or even overseeing, unless it can show an emergency already exists, and such requirements are therefore an aspect of private rulemaking especially subject to competitive pressures. Moreover, this situation contrasts sharply with the securities markets, in which the Federal Reserve sets initial margin requirements on equities and the SEC has the power to review the maintenance margins of the self-regulatory organizations. Thus, margin requirements are one prominent aspect of regulation in which similar instruments receive widely divergent treatment.

In part, this divergence reflects differences in the purposes of margins in the different markets. In commodities markets, margin deposits are viewed as a performance bond—they are put up to guarantee that those who enter into the contract can meet its terms. Margin deposits generally are equal to maximum price movements expected over a day or so because at the end of each day payments are made between clearinghouses and the firms to reflect gains and losses on each futures contract; gains generally are passed through to customers, and losses are met from customer margin deposits. If these payments reduce the cushion provided by margin deposits to levels below the minimum margin requirement, the loser can be called on to put up additional cash on short notice or risk being sold out. Because the exchanges and the firms constituting them are presumed to have the strongest interest in preventing defaults on contracts and the greatest knowledge of what is necessary to accomplish this, their judgment is relied upon to set the proper level of margins.

In securities markets, exchanges set maintenance margin levels to assure adequate protection for the creditor—equivalent in concept to the function performed by margins in the futures market—but the Federal Reserve establishes initial margin requirements to further the accomplishment of other objectives as well. The Congress, in establishing the Federal Reserve's authority in this area, cited concerns about the diversion of credit from other uses, protecting investors by limiting leveraging possibilities, and preventing speculative bubbles in stock prices resulting from credit-financed purchases or sales to meet margin calls.

To be sure, more than just regulatory differences exist between futures margins and those in securities markets—especially cash markets. For example, the former need not normally involve traditional loans, although they may do so indirectly through borrowing to meet margins or use of bank letters of credit. But in one important sense they are quite similar. In both cases the margins serve to limit the size of position that can be taken with a given amount of resources—dictating how much cash or collateral must be put up to participate in later price movements of the instrument. And by setting limits on the leveraging possibilities, margins affect the degree of risk that can be assumed by market participants. The function of margins in the futures and options markets is closely analogous, which is not surprising in light of the similarity of the two instruments.

This basic resemblance makes it necessary to evaluate margins in different markets with respect to their effect on leveraging possibilities. To the extent that control of leverage is an important goal of margins, failure to have roughly comparable regulation will tend to undermine the effects of the more stringent requirements, as well as create artificial competitive imbalances between markets. The development of such a situation with respect to stocks and instruments based on stocks would be of particular concern to the Federal Reserve, which has concentrated its margin regulation on equities markets. In recognition of this potential, the Federal Reserve has asserted its authority over margins on futures contracts based on stock price indexes. Such a contract is in many respects functionally similar

to an option, and if leveraging possibilities were allowed to expand substantially beyond those already available in equities, such expansion would tend to reduce any effect the Federal Reserve's margin requirements were having in achieving their statutory objectives of protecting stock market investors or preventing speculative movements in stock prices. Investors in equity-related instruments could assume much more risky positions, and arbitrage between markets would quickly cause any speculative impulses originating in futures markets to be reflected in the stock market itself.

We have not yet mandated a margin level for futures on stock because the exchanges have agreed to keep their margins at what appears to be a reasonable level, but we have taken steps to begin putting into place the regulatory framework for possible future action. We are prepared to take appropriate action to assure that our margin requirement structure is not undermined or that differing margins do not create serious competitive imbalances among markets. While not essential, it would be helpful in this regard for the Congress to clarify the authority of the Federal Reserve with respect to setting margins on equity-related instruments, thus avoiding unnecessary controversy and possible litigation.

The willingness of the Federal Reserve to use its margin-setting authority on stock index futures, together with the lack of evidence that trading in these contracts may cause harm to the economy and the stated intent of all concerned parties to monitor the development of these markets carefully, seems to us to argue against the imposition of a moratorium on this contract, as proposed in H.R. 5515. At the same time, I would note that several of us on the Board have some skepticism about the economic utility of this instrument, and we will be monitoring closely its use, activity, and possible effects on the stock market.

The Federal Reserve has some margin authority over private debt securities, but in general we have not actively exercised it in recent years. We do not have authority over margins on securities issued by the federal or state and local governments, or their agencies. But federal oversight in these areas is still exercised by the SEC, which since 1975 has been empowered to review the

rules of the exchanges and other self-regulatory organizations—including maintenance of margin standards—and to forestall the implementation of those it feels are inadequate. The Congress gave the SEC this veto power to ensure that the rules of the self-regulatory organizations were in themselves adequate to protect the working of the market—to minimize the chance of failure to perform in one part of the market and to limit the potential that any difficulties might spill over to other participants or markets. The decisionmaking power remains with the self-regulatory organizations, but the public interest in exchange decisions is protected by the SEC review process.

This fact suggests a model of use for margin regulation in financial futures markets. The Congress might consider granting some federal agency similar oversight powers over exchange margin practices in financial futures. Given the current structure of regulation, that authority could be vested in the CFTC, to be exercised in coordination with the SEC to assure that the margins required in various related markets are fair to the participants in those markets and to protect the public interest in sound, smoothly functioning credit markets.

REMAINING ISSUES

Even if this structure of regulation were to be established, a number of questions remain in the area of margin regulation. The Federal Reserve Bank of New York recently completed a comprehensive study of the Board's implementation of

initial margin requirements in equity markets. The study noted the lack of evidence that our regulations had had any appreciable impact on stock price movements, although definitive conclusions in this area are not possible. It also made a number of suggestions for simplifying the regulations and reducing their burden on market participants, many of which we are now in the process of implementing. The New York Federal Reserve study, however, did not deal with several important aspects of margins, such as the need for federal oversight of maintenance margins for market protection purposes or of the role of margins in futures markets. Nor did it address a number of other questions concerning the safeguarding of market mechanisms—such as the strength of the clearing corporations. We intend to discuss these important issues with our sister agencies and will report any further conclusions to you. Depending on the outcome of such an examination, the Congress may want to redefine the purposes of margin regulations, especially in light of the numerous changes in financial market practices and regulations since 1934. Such a decision, in turn, might raise questions concerning the appropriate agency or agencies to administer the regulations. If the market protection function of margins were to be given primary emphasis, for example, consideration might be given to transferring margin authority from the Federal Reserve to the SEC and the CFTC. These agencies, after all, have the detailed expertise in the functioning of markets under their supervision and are responsible for implementing and monitoring other rules governing market and investor protection. □

Statement by Paul A. Volcker, Chairman, Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, before the Subcommittee on Monopolies and Commercial Law of the Committee on the Judiciary, U.S. House of Representatives, May 5, 1982.

Mr. Chairman, your invitation to discuss the important issue of fiscal discipline, and specifically House Joint Resolution 350 to amend the Constitution to encourage budgetary balance,

has left me with mixed feelings. We face the hard fact that we have had inappropriately large budgetary deficits during much of the postwar period—and so far we have failed to resolve a truly threatening budgetary gap in the years ahead. Consequently, an effort to correct the apparent bias toward deficits in the political process seems timely. At the same time, I can only be impressed by the difficulty of attempting to write a constitutional provision to induce discipline otherwise lacking, a provision that will serve us in

fair weather and foul, and in economic circumstances that can be only dimly foreseen.

I must at the start emphasize that the questions we face today about the size of the federal sector, the composition of spending, and the means of financing that spending require resolution long before the time-consuming process of amending the Constitution can be completed. I have often expressed my concern about the critical need to break the inflationary momentum that came to grip the nation in the 1970s and have spoken of the indispensable role that monetary policy has to play in that effort. At the same time, I have emphasized the difficulties that result from placing too heavy a burden on monetary policy alone in the fight on inflation—difficulties manifested in exceptionally heavy pressures on financial markets and interest rates, and therefore on credit-dependent sectors of the economy. Current developments reflect needed progress on the inflation front, but they only reinforce my concern about imbalance in our policy approach—an imbalance reflected in prospective deficits far larger, when economic activity is taken into account, than in the past. In the absence of needed corrective action, potential strains on credit markets implicit in the prospective budgetary picture call into question the assumption of healthy economic recovery and growth, upon which those budget projections are based. And those prospective deficits are a contributing factor in today's high interest rates, as lenders and borrowers "discount" their impact on credit market conditions.

The Judiciary Committee is, of course, not the body to address this serious immediate problem. But I can only urge that deliberations on a constitutional amendment to provide for a balanced budget not become a kind of substitute or surrogate for the action needed, here and now, to deal with the pressing current situation. The debate will serve us ill to the extent that it diverts attention from the present need.

I can only be sympathetic with the basic objectives of the amendment proposed in H.J. Res. 350. A budget surplus has been realized only once in the past two decades and only eight times in the past fifty years. The deficits of the Great Depression and World War II were, by and large, both unavoidable and, in the circum-

stances, justified. Those particular circumstances, as well as developments in economic doctrine, had the effect of discarding the unwritten, but operational, rule that budgets should *always* be balanced. In the process, some of the traditional disciplines on debt financing were lost. During World War I, the Congress put aside the practice of separately authorizing each Treasury debt issue. The "debt ceiling" authorizations that followed have failed to focus debate and to provide strong discipline, partly because that legislation, by its nature, comes at the end of the fiscal process when payments already committed must be made. The budgetary reforms instituted in recent years do seem to me constructive in forcing more attention to the budgetary aggregates and the relationships among them, but these reforms do not appear to have effectively dealt with the deficit problem.

In economic theory, purely discretionary fiscal policy would not be expected to result in deficits following one after another, in good times and bad, in war and in peace. Yet, that is what has occurred in the past two decades. The results seem to me apparent. Over time, inflationary pressures or the crowding out of private investment, or both, are the economic costs of inappropriate deficits.

At a different level, one can legitimately question whether loss of a balanced budget discipline has not permitted us to escape hard, but necessary, choices between high- and low-priority federal spending, at a cost of efficiency and excessive growth of government. Such a condition is not an argument that smaller government expenditures are always better than larger ones, or that "efficiency" should not sometimes give way to widely shared social objectives. The point is that a balance has to be struck, and it should be struck consciously, with awareness of the costs. If the realization or presumption exists that government expenditures over time must be covered by taxes, we are likely to have a clearer "market-like" test of whether a contemplated expenditure really reflects national priorities.

In other words, I share the feeling of the supporters of H.J. Res. 350 that the political process as it has worked in practice, in the absence of a strong presumption that budgets should be balanced, suggests some bias toward

more spending and less taxation—in other words, toward budgetary deficits—than is healthy for the economy or for governmental efficiency. The cost has been obscured, but it is real: a bias toward inflation, toward too little private investment, and possibly toward a federal sector that is inefficiently large. In principle, economic analysis and wise economic advice could counterbalance a political bias toward deficits. But economics is far from being exact. Economists differ in their policy prescriptions. If plausible economic reasoning can be found to rationalize existing political bias, or if dispassionate economics merely gives ambiguous results in many instances, the political bias is likely to prevail.

At the same time, I cannot argue that budgetary balance is always appropriate. The challenge, therefore, is to establish rules or presumptions that will provide discipline but not a straitjacket. That is, as I understand it, precisely what the proponents of H.J. Res. 350 seek. In my judgment, they have come closer to that goal than earlier drafters of a constitutional amendment. But I am left with an uneasy feeling that a number of unresolved problems remain.

For example, would this amendment really be of help in the current situation, when a sizable deficit for a few years ahead appears inevitable? Somehow, a 60 percent vote of the entire House and Senate would need to be marshaled for a deficit budget. In concept, the need to marshal that vote would result in pressure to strike a compromise at a smaller projected deficit. But we know convictions about particular parts of the budget are deeply held, and the process of reconciling those differences might be even more difficult, leading to an impasse in adopting a budget. I am left with a question about how the impasse might be resolved if a strong-willed majority could not command the necessary 60 percent vote.

In assessing the workability of the proposed amendment, I suspect much would depend upon the nature and practicality of arrangements to enforce the budgetary decision. A lack of specification exists—not only in the amendment itself but in any related material of which I am aware—of the procedures through which the Congress and the President shall ensure that actual outlays

remain within budget totals. The point has added force when we recall the large proportion of federal expenditures made pursuant to entitlements, cost-plus contracts, interest obligations, and so forth. The sponsors may well have in mind such procedures as altered handling of budget rescissions or line-item vetoes. Indeed, such provisions, on their own merits, could go far in correcting some of the political biases now affecting fiscal policy. But such procedures to carry out the mandate of the amendment would appear to have implications for the delicate issue of the balance between executive and legislative powers. I have no special expertise on these issues, and they go well beyond the purview of the Federal Reserve. However, they do seem to me to be worth consideration before the fundamental step of amending the Constitution is undertaken.

I also have reservations about other parts of the amendment. Section 2, which limits the growth of revenues in the absence of an affirmative vote of the Congress, could have some peculiar implications. There is no obvious economic logic to limiting the growth rate of revenues for budget purposes in a *fiscal* year to the rate of change of income during the previous *calendar* year, which might be a year of recession or expansion. Moreover, many specific tax structures would give rise to levels of revenue differing from the amount contemplated by the formulation in section 2, thus requiring annual reaffirmations of the tax structure. The consequent requirement for relatively more frequent votes on the overall tax structure, even if only to reaffirm it, could increase uncertainty about the tax structure in ways that would not be helpful in terms of the continuity of the tax structure and private planning. This section does have the advantage of reducing somewhat the potential problem of relying on “biased” revenue estimates. However, that problem can be approached more directly, as it is to some extent today with “competing” estimates by an administration and by a nonpartisan Congressional Budget Office.

Section 4, which pertains to federal-state fiscal relations, seems, on the one hand, to provide a needed safeguard against the “exploitation” of state budgets for federal purposes, but, on the

other hand, would seem to pose some potential hazards to the formulation of new state-federal programs that might, on their merits, be sensible. I gather that this section has so far received less scrutiny than others, and I urge you to give it careful consideration.

In summary, I recognize and applaud the serious efforts that both the House and the Senate are directing to the important issue of how to establish firmer fiscal discipline. I would agree that the record of the federal budget for quite a few past years, and the critical federal deficit prospects for the future, suggest that we should no longer dismiss out of hand a constitutional approach. But I would continue to approach the question of a constitutional amendment with great caution; the Constitution cannot, and should not, be changed lightly to meet consider-

ations or situations that are transient in nature, or to "lock in" a particular economic doctrine. I am not personally satisfied that the proposal, as it stands, is fully workable. Nor do I believe that the matter of a constitutional amendment, given the years that must elapse before it became effective, is nearly so urgent as resolving constructively the current budgetary impasse.

In a sense, the current budget debate seems to me to provide an acid test of the will of the Congress—and of the nation—with regard to budgetary responsibility. A vote for a future amendment seems to me not nearly so meaningful as action now—and cannot substitute for it. If we fail that challenge, the case for a constitutional amendment seems to me vastly strengthened. But, for the moment, I would rather see us meet the budgetary test directly. □

Announcements

ACH OPERATIONS: END OF INCENTIVE PRICING POLICY

The Federal Reserve Board has announced a plan to end incentive pricing of automated clearinghouse services by 1985.

To achieve a smooth transition, the Board will increase its automated clearinghouse (ACH) prices in stages as follows: New ACH prices to be announced later this year will amount to 40 percent of the current costs plus the private sector adjustment factor. This ratio will rise to 60 percent in 1983, 80 percent in 1984, and 100 percent in 1985.

Announcement of the program came in a letter from Lyle E. Gramley, Member, Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, to Senator John H. Chafee, Chairman of the Subcommittee on Consumer Affairs of the Senate Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs Committee, April 26, 1982.

When the Board originally established its pricing policies after passage of the Monetary Control Act in 1980, the automated clearinghouse was still in the developmental stage and needed encouragement to grow. Consequently, the Board established an incentive pricing policy to encourage growth to the point at which economies of scale could be realized.

In making the announcement, the Board said the development of business plans in the private sector should benefit from knowing when full-cost pricing of ACH services by the Federal Reserve will begin.

The Board determined that incentive pricing should be phased out rather than ended abruptly because an abrupt change in ACH prices could very well cause many ACH users to revert to paper checks. This would jeopardize the future of a cost-effective and efficient service. One necessary ingredient in the private sector's determining whether to provide ACH services is a sufficient volume to allow potential operators to offer the service at an attractive price.

REGULATION M: COMMENTARY

The staff of the Federal Reserve Board has made public in final form a commentary on the Board's Regulation M (Consumer Leasing).

The commentary replaces outstanding individual staff and Board interpretations of the regulation, formerly part of Regulation Z (Truth in Lending), and applies and interprets the requirements of Regulation M. Good faith compliance with the commentary affords protection from civil liability under the Truth in Lending Act.

Compliance with the commentary becomes mandatory on October 1, 1982. Until then, lessors may comply with Regulation M or with the previous version of the Board's rules on consumer leasing that was contained in Regulation Z.

The commentary attempts to make interpretations and applications more general than has been the case with previous interpretations and in that way to provide adequate guidance for compliance with the regulation while avoiding unnecessary detail. It adopts the substance of most previous individual leasing interpretations. The commentary will be updated periodically.

The commentary in final form differs in numerous instances from the proposals published in October 1981. A number of these differences may be found in the introductory material to the commentary.

The complete text of the commentary may be obtained from the Federal Reserve Board and the Federal Reserve Banks.

REGULATION D

Ruling

The Federal Reserve Board has announced a modification of reserve requirements on long-term nonpersonal time deposits under Regulation D (Reserve Requirements of Depository Institutions), effective April 29, 1982.

Under the change, nonpersonal time deposits with original maturities of 3½ years or more will have no required reserve. Nonpersonal time deposits with original maturities of less than 3½ years will continue to be subject to a 3 percent reserve requirement.

The existing Board regulation provides for a 3 percent reserve requirement on all nonpersonal time deposits with original maturities of less than four years. The new action was taken in light of authority granted by the Depository Institutions Deregulation Committee (DIDC) for a new ceiling-free time deposit with an original maturity of 3½ years or more, which may be offered by institutions beginning May 1 in either negotiable or nonnegotiable form.

A negotiable time deposit is defined in the Monetary Control Act as nonpersonal and thus subject to reserve requirements regardless of ownership.

Depository institutions will be required to maintain reserve requirements based on this modification beginning May 13 (based on deposit levels for the week of April 29 through May 5).

This action should not be regarded as a commitment by the Board to continue shortening the maturity of time deposits subject to this reserve requirement in line with the announced schedule of DIDC for ceiling-free deposits. Future decisions of this nature will depend on experience and prevailing monetary and credit conditions.

Deferral of Requirements

The Federal Reserve Board has extended through the end of 1982 the deferral of deposit reporting and reserve requirements for nonmember depository institutions that had less than \$2 million in total deposits on December 31, 1979.

The Board acted to avoid burdening very small nonmember banks and thrift institutions with reporting and reserve maintenance requirements, and in view of pending legislation that would give small depository institutions a permanent exemption.

The Board had previously deferred the requirements of Regulation D for such small depositories through May of this year.

The deferral affects more than 17,000 depository institutions, or 42 percent of the total, but

these institutions hold only 0.4 of 1 percent of all deposits.

The Board said it would send letters to the Congress urging enactment of legislation to permit permanent exemption of small depositories from the requirements of Regulation D.

At the same time, the Board required currently deferred depositories that had deposits of \$15 million or more on December 31, 1981, to report their deposits beginning with the reserve computation period of May 20 through May 26. These institutions will be notified by their District Reserve Bank of their reserve responsibilities. Other institutions with deposits of \$15 million or more are required to contact their District Reserve Bank to determine when they are required to report and maintain reserves.

COMPLIANCE SUPPLEMENT: AVAILABILITY

Supplement No. 7 to the *Federal Reserve System Compliance Handbook* is now available for complimentary distribution. The 150-page supplement includes new material on several laws related to consumers, including the following: Community Reinvestment, Truth in Lending, Consumer Leasing, Fair Credit Reporting, Real Estate Settlement Procedures, Flood Insurance Protection, and Right to Financial Privacy.

Users of the *Handbook* may request the supplement from Publications Services, Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, Washington, D.C. 20551.

PROPOSED ACTIONS

The Federal Reserve Board has asked for public comment on proposals to make exemption and preemption determinations on the relationship to the Truth in Lending Act of the consumer credit protection laws of six states. The Board requested comment by June 15, 1982.

The Board has also asked for public comment by May 22, 1982, on the application of a bank holding company to own a securities firm and engage in certain securities brokerage and related activities.

The staff of the Federal Reserve Board has placed on the record for comment a proposed

updating of its commentary on the Board's Regulation Z (Truth in Lending). The staff asked for comment by June 28, 1982.

CHANGES IN BOARD STAFF

The Board of Governors has announced the following staff actions, effective April 26, 1982.

Nancy P. Jacklin appointed Assistant General Counsel for International Banking. Ms. Jacklin has been with the Department of the Treasury since 1973. She has a B.S.F.S. and a J.D. from Georgetown University.

Richard M. Ashton appointed Assistant General Counsel for Litigation and Enforcement. Before joining the Board's staff in 1976, Mr. Ashton was with the Federal Deposit Insurance

Corporation. He has a B.A. and a J.D. from Catholic University.

SYSTEM MEMBERSHIP: ADMISSION OF STATE BANKS

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

California

South San Francisco Liberty Bank

North Carolina

Davidson Piedmont Bank and Trust
Company

Virginia

Lawrenceville Bank of Brunswick

Legal Developments

AMENDMENTS TO REGULATION D

The Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System has amended Regulation D—Reserve Requirements of Depository Institutions (12 CFR Part 204) to modify the two-year phase-in of reserve requirements that is accorded to de novo depository institutions. This action makes permanent a temporary rule adopted by the Board on November 19, 1981.

Effective April 28, 1982, the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System amends Regulation D (12 CFR Part 204) as follows:

Part 204—Reserve Requirements of Depository Institutions

Paragraph (d)(3) of § 204.3 is amended by adding at the end thereof a new sentence to read as follows:

Section 204.3—Computation and maintenance

* * * * *

(d) * * *

(3) * * * The Board may require any depository institution that is experiencing above normal growth to report on a weekly basis prior to reporting \$15 million or more in total deposits for two consecutive calendar quarters.

* * * * *

2. By revising paragraph (e) of § 204.4 to read as follows:

Section 204.4—Transitional adjustments

* * * * *

(3) *De novo institutions.*

(1) The required reserves of any depository institution that was not engaged in business on September 1, 1980, shall be computed under § 204.3 in accordance with the following schedule:

Maintenance periods ¹	Percentage ²
1	40
2	45
3	50
4	55
5	65
6	75
7	85
8 and succeeding	100

¹Maintenance periods occurring during successive quarters after entering into business.

²Percentage of reserve requirement to be maintained.

This subparagraph also shall apply to a United States branch or agency of a foreign bank if such branch or agency is the foreign bank's first office in the United States. Additional branches or agencies of such a foreign bank shall be entitled only to the remaining phase-in available to the initial office.

(2) Notwithstanding paragraph (e)(1) of this section, the required reserves of any depository institution that:

(i) Was not engaged in business on November 18, 1981; and

(ii) Has \$50 million or more in daily average total transaction accounts, nonpersonal time deposits and Eurocurrency liabilities for any computation period after commencing business;

shall be 100 per cent of the required reserves computed under § 204.3 starting with the maintenance period that begins eight days after the computation period during which such institution has daily average total transaction accounts, nonpersonal time deposits and Eurocurrency liabilities of \$50 million or more.

* * * * *

AMENDMENT TO REGULATION H AND Y

The Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System has adopted a revised Form TA-1 registration statement for transfer agents that would substantially reduce the information required to be filed. The Board has simultaneously amended its Regulations H (12 CFR Part 208, Membership of State Banking Institutions in the Federal Reserve System) and Y (12 CFR Part 225, Bank Holding Companies and Change in Bank Control) to require transfer agents to

amend within sixty calendar days information contained in the revised Form TA-1 which has become inaccurate, misleading or incomplete for any reason. Previously, amendments were required within twenty-one calendar days.

Effective April 5, 1982, the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System amends Regulation H (12 CFR Part 208) and Regulation Y (12 CFR Part 225) as follows:

Part 208—Membership of State Banking Institutions in the Federal Reserve System

1. 12 CFR 208.8 (f)(2) is revised to read:

Section 208.8—[Amended]

* * * * *

(f) * * *

(2) If the information contained in Form TA-1 becomes inaccurate, misleading or incomplete for any reason, the bank or its subsidiary shall, within sixty calendar days thereafter, file an amendment to Form TA-1 correcting the inaccurate, misleading or incomplete information.

* * * * *

Part 225—Bank Holding Companies and Change in Bank Control

1. 12 CFR 225.5(c)(2) is revised to read:

Section 225.5—[Amended]

* * * * *

(c) * * *

(2) If the information contained in Form TA-1 becomes inaccurate, misleading or incomplete for any reason, the bank holding company or its nonbank subsidiary shall, within sixty calendar days thereafter, file an amendment to Form TA-1 correcting the inaccurate, misleading or incomplete information.

* * * * *

(Copies of Form TA-1, as it appeared in the *Federal Register*, may be obtained from Publications Services, Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, Washington, D.C. 20551.)

AMENDMENT TO RULES REGARDING DELEGATION OF AUTHORITY

The Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System is amending its Rules Regarding Delegation of

Authority to rescind the authority delegated to the Director of the Division of Consumer and Community Affairs to grant state exemptions from the requirements of the Truth in Lending Act and the Electronic Fund Transfer Act.

Effective April 19, 1982, the Board of Governors amends Rules Regarding Delegation of Authority (12 CFR Part 265) by rescinding and removing paragraphs (h)(2) and (h)(4)(ii), and by redesignating paragraphs (h)(3) and (h)(4)(i) as (h)(2) and (h)(3) respectively.

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

Orders Issued Under Section 3 of Bank Holding Company Act

NBD Bancorp, Inc.,
Detroit, Michigan

West Michigan Financial Corporation,
Cadillac, Michigan

Order Approving Acquisition of Bank

NBD Bancorp, Inc., Detroit, Michigan ("NBD"), and its wholly-owned subsidiary, West Michigan Financial Corporation, Cadillac, Michigan ("Corporation"), have applied pursuant to section 3 of the Bank Holding Company Act (12 U.S.C. § 1842) to acquire Northland State Bank, Kalkaska, Michigan ("Bank"), a de novo bank.

Notice of these applications, affording opportunity for interested persons to submit comments and views, has been given in accordance with section 3(b) of the act. The comment period on these applications expired on February 2, 1982. On February 3, 1982, the Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago ("Reserve Bank"), acting pursuant to section 265.2(f)(22) of the Board's Rules Regarding Delegation of Authority (12 CFR § 265.2(f)(22)), approved these applications. Also on that date, a timely letter of protest was received at the Board from Michigan Housing Coalition ("MHC") a community organization based in Detroit, Michigan.¹ In its letter, MHC raised issues concerning the record of NBD's lead bank subsidiary, National Bank of Detroit, Detroit, Michigan ("NBD Bank"), under the Community Reinvestment Act ("CRA") (12 U.S.C. § 2901 et seq.) that warranted further investigation.

1. The record indicates that this letter was sent on February 1, 1982, the day before the comment period closed. The Board's Rules of Procedure (12 CFR § 262.3(e)) provide that a comment is timely if it is sent in a timely fashion. Thus, based on the record, it was determined that the letter from MHC was timely.

Accordingly, pursuant to section 265.3 of the Board's Rules Regarding Delegation of Authority (12 CFR § 265.3) on February 12, 1982, it was determined that the Reserve Bank's approval of these applications should be reviewed by the Board. The Board has considered these applications and all comments received, including those from MHC, in light of the factors set forth in section 3(c) of the act and the CRA.

In addition to objecting to these applications on the basis of NBD Bank's CRA record, MHC requested that the Board order a public hearing in order to receive testimony on the merits of these applications from interested individuals and community organizations. In its letter of protest, MHC submitted statistics relating to the geographic disparity in the residential lending patterns of NBD Bank, as well as its level of participation in FHA and VA loan programs. MHC also indicated that in the event a public hearing were not held, it could provide the Board with additional written comments concerning NBD Bank's CRA record.²

Under section 3 of the act, the Board is required to hold a formal hearing on an application only when the appropriate state or Federal banking authority makes a timely written recommendation of denial of the application, and no such recommendation has been received from the Michigan Financial Institutions Board. While no formal hearing is required in this instance, the Board could in its discretion order a formal or informal proceeding, as it deems appropriate. Normally, the Board will order a formal administrative hearing when there are material questions of fact in dispute that can be resolved by such a proceeding. The Board has reviewed the record in this case and has determined that because NBD has not disputed MHC's statistical data, there are no material factual disputes that warrant a formal hearing on these applications. Rather, MHC and NBD have submitted arguments concerning the interpretation that should be accorded certain facts in the record. Because the Board is charged by the statute with making these judgments, and because MHC has been afforded ample opportunity to submit information into the record, the Board has denied MHC's request for a formal hearing. Accordingly, the Board has considered these applications and the objections raised by MHC on the merits.

2. In its letter of protest, MHC indicated it was interested in continuing discussions with NBD directly. The Board notes that in order to help clarify and resolve the issues, the Reserve Bank invited representatives of MHC and NBD to a private meeting. After this meeting, the Reserve Bank requested MHC to provide additional information to aid in considering the need for a public proceeding on the applications. In response, MHC indicated it had no further information to submit.

NBD, the largest banking organization in Michigan, controls 14 subsidiary banks with aggregate deposits of \$7.6 billion, representing 18.0 percent of commercial bank deposits in the state.³ Corporation, a wholly-owned subsidiary of NBD, controls two banking subsidiaries, Cadillac State Bank, Cadillac, Michigan ("Cadillac Bank") (deposits of \$136.8 million), and The First National Bank of Ewart, Ewart, Michigan (deposits of \$20.9 million).

These applications represent a corporate reorganization whereby the assets of two branches of Cadillac Bank, both located in Kalkaska, Michigan, will be transferred to Bank. Upon consummation, Bank will have \$40.1 million in deposits. Thus, this proposal will not alter the share of deposits controlled by NBD or Corporation and it appears that consummation of this proposal will have no adverse effect on concentration of banking resources or on existing or potential competition in any relevant market. The financial and managerial resources and future prospects of NBD, Corporation, their banking subsidiaries, and Bank are satisfactory and the Board concludes that banking factors are consistent with approval of these applications.

In connection with its consideration of the convenience and needs of the communities to be served, the Board has considered the record of NBD's subsidiary banks in meeting the credit needs of their communities including low- and moderate-income areas, consistent with safe and sound banking practice, as provided in the CRA and the Board's Regulation BB (12 CFR Part 228). Specifically, the Board has reviewed the CRA records of NBD's banking subsidiaries other than NBD Bank, and concludes that the record of each is satisfactory. In addition, the Board has taken into account the conclusions reached by the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency from an examination of NBD Bank that included an assessment of NBD Bank's record under the CRA. The Board notes that NBD Bank has delineated its community as the area within 25 miles of its home office in Detroit and that this delineation, which has not been challenged by MHC, appears to be reasonable. Moreover, NBD Bank has posted a CRA statement in each of its branch offices and is otherwise in compliance with the technical requirements of the CRA.

The Board has also considered the comments of MHC concerning NBD Bank's record of meeting the credit needs of its entire community as provided in the

3. All banking data are as of June 30, 1981. Subsequently, NBD received approval to acquire Roscommon State Bank, Roscommon, Michigan (deposits of \$102.4 million), and Wolverine State Bank, Sandusky, Michigan (deposits of \$86.0 million). Upon acquisition of these two banks, NBD will control approximately 18.4 percent of statewide commercial bank deposits.

CRA. Based on an analysis of NBD Bank's Home Mortgage Disclosure Act ("HMDA") data for the years 1976-1980, MHC alleges that NBD Bank has not provided a "fair share"⁴ of mortgage and home improvement loans to low- and moderate-income neighborhoods, to predominantly minority neighborhoods, and in neighborhoods in which the housing stock is relatively old. MHC also asserts that NBD Bank has extended few FHA or VA loans, and that of the few government-insured loans extended by NBD Bank, a small percentage have been to low- and moderate-income areas.

While the statistics furnished by MHC indicate that there are disparities in NBD Bank's lending patterns, there is no evidence that these disparities are the result of discriminatory credit practices. Moreover, MHC has submitted no evidence to indicate there are individuals who believe they have been treated unfairly or in a discriminatory manner in seeking credit from NBD Bank. In fact, the record indicates NBD Bank promotes its residential loan services in all areas of its community by advertising its mortgage and home improvement credit in newspapers of general circulation and in local community newsletters within the city. Moreover, the figures submitted by MHC do not account for variations in demand for mortgage and residential credit among neighborhoods, nor for the presence in the market of other mortgage lenders such as thrifts and mortgage bankers. In this connection, the Board notes that NBD Bank extends a substantial number of home improvement loans in the neighborhoods where it makes few mortgage loans. In addition, from the record it appears that in the Detroit SMSA, thrifts and mortgage bankers provide over 70 percent of the residential mortgage credit. In this regard, the record reveals that in addition to the residential lending activities of NBD Bank, NBD engages in mortgage lending activities through its nonbanking subsidiary, NBD Mortgage Company ("NBD Mortgage").⁵ NBD Mortgage actively solicits and extends FHA and VA loans as well as conventional mortgage credit in the Detroit SMSA. In 1980, NBD Mortgage extended 316 mortgage loans.

The Board notes that NBD Bank participates in a number of programs designed to help meet the credit needs of Detroit residents. For example, NBD Bank is

4. "Fair share" is defined by MHC as a comparison of two ratios. First, MHC has computed the ratio of NBD Bank's residential lending in "target neighborhoods" to its total residential lending. Second, MHC has computed the ratio of targeted neighborhoods in the Detroit SMSA to total neighborhoods. When these two ratios are equal, MHC asserts that a lender is providing a fair share of its residential lending to targeted areas. The Board notes that the CRA does not require the allocation of credit based on arbitrary formulas.

5. As of April 30, 1981, NBD Bank had \$7.6 million in FHA loans and \$5.1 million in VA loans in its mortgage portfolio.

a participant in the Detroit Mortgage Plan.⁶ Moreover, in 1979 when the Detroit Mortgage Plan was established, NBD placed full page ads in the Detroit Free Press and in the Michigan Chronicle (a local minority newspaper) explaining how the plan would operate. NBD Bank has participated in Neighborhood Housing Services and in the Michigan Housing Development Authority Home Improvement and Neighborhood Loan Program ("Neighborhood Loan Program").⁷ In addition, NBD Bank has established consumer counseling centers in Detroit, and during 1980 and 1981, sponsored four leadership training workshops in the city. Finally, although the small business lending record of NBD Bank has not been challenged, the Board notes that in 1969 NBD Bank formed a special lending group to make loans to new and existing small businesses. In each of the past two years, this group has approved loans totaling \$3.9 million.

Based on the foregoing, and all the facts of record, the Board concludes that NBD's record of meeting the convenience and needs of the communities it serves, including its record of compliance with the CRA, is consistent with approval. 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, these applications are approved for the reasons summarized above. The transaction shall not be consummated before the thirtieth calendar day following the effective date of this Order, or later than three months after the effective date of this Order, unless such period is extended for good cause by the Board or by the Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago, acting pursuant to delegated authority.

By order of the Board of Governors, effective April 12, 1982.

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

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

6. The Detroit Mortgage Plan is comprised of area lenders who have agreed on liberalized criteria for approving mortgage applications in certain neighborhoods. These lenders also serve on an appeals committee, and at the request of an applicant, review rejected mortgage applications.

7. Neighborhood Housing Services is a neighborhood and home improvement project involving 1900 homes in northwest Detroit. This organization helps individuals obtain residential credit, often on more favorable terms than would otherwise be available. NBD Bank has committed funds to its operation. The Neighborhood Loan Program extends credit to credit-worthy low-income borrowers who would not otherwise be able to obtain credit.

**Shawmut Corporation,
Boston, Massachusetts**

*Order Approving Merger of Bank Holding
Companies and Acquisition of Wornat Development
Corporation and Wornat Insurance Agency, Inc.*

Shawmut Corporation, Boston, Massachusetts ("Shawmut"), a bank holding company within the meaning of the Bank Holding Company Act of 1956, as amended (12 U.S.C. § 1841 et seq.), has applied for the Board's approval under section 3(a)(5) of the act (12 U.S.C. § 1842(a)(5)) to merge with Worcester Bancorp, Inc., Worcester, Massachusetts ("Worcester"), also a bank holding company, under the charter and name of Shawmut.

Shawmut has also applied for the Board's approval under section 4(c)(8) of the act (12 U.S.C. § 1843(c)(8)) and section 225.4(b)(2) of the Board's Regulation Y (12 CFR § 225.4(b)(2)), to acquire Wornat Development Corporation, Worcester, Massachusetts ("Wornat Development"), and thereby engage in the activity of liquidating loans receivable and real estate acquired through debts previously contracted; and to acquire Wornat Insurance Agency, Inc., Worcester, Massachusetts ("Wornat Insurance"), and thereby engage in the activity of acting as an insurance agent or broker with respect to credit life insurance, credit accident and health insurance, property and casualty insurance, and mortgage redemption insurance, all directly related to extensions of credit by Worcester's banking and nonbanking subsidiaries. These activities have been determined by the Board to be closely related to banking (12 CFR §§ 225.4(a)(1) and (9)).

Notice of receipt of these applications, affording opportunity for interested persons to submit comments and views, has been given in accordance with sections 3 and 4 of the Bank Holding Company Act (47 *Federal Register* 343-44 (1982)). The time for filing comments and views has expired, and the Board has considered the applications and all comments received, including those of Mr. Vincent F. Zarilli, Boston, Massachusetts, and the Independent Insurance Agents of Massachusetts, Boston, Massachusetts ("IIAM"), in light of the factors set forth in section 3(c) of the act (12 U.S.C. § 1842(c)), and the considerations specified in section 4(c)(8) of the act (12 U.S.C. § 1843(c)(8)).

Shawmut, the fourth largest commercial banking organization in Massachusetts, controls nine subsidiary banks with aggregate deposits of \$2.4 billion, representing 11.2 percent of total deposits in commercial banks in the state.¹ Worcester is the seventh

largest commercial banking organization in Massachusetts, controlling five subsidiary banks with aggregate deposits of \$718 million, which represent 3.3 percent of total deposits in commercial banks in the state. Upon consummation of the proposal, Shawmut would become the second largest banking organization in Massachusetts.

A combination of commercial banking organizations that hold aggregate deposits of such size and control such proportions of commercial bank deposits in a state might normally raise some concern about the effects of the merger on statewide banking structure. In the circumstances of this case, however, the Board believes that certain characteristics of the structure of the commercial banking industry in Massachusetts would substantially mitigate any adverse effects on statewide banking structure. For example, the present size distribution of the state's banking organizations indicates that maintaining a base of operations in Boston is of significant advantage to commercial banking organizations in Massachusetts. While Worcester has a banking subsidiary in the Boston market, Worcester's presence in that market is not viewed as significant and therefore, despite its size, the Board does not view Worcester as an effective statewide competitor for the Boston-based banking organizations. In addition, an evaluation of the record of expansion of major Massachusetts commercial banking organizations in recent years indicates that trends toward statewide commercial bank deposit concentration have been moderate and not seriously anticompetitive. On the basis of all the facts of record, the Board concludes that the proposed merger would have no seriously adverse effects on the concentration of banking resources in Massachusetts.

Shawmut's largest subsidiary, Shawmut Bank of Boston, N.A., Boston, Massachusetts, is the second largest banking organization in the Boston banking market² and holds approximately \$2 billion in deposits, representing about 13.5 percent of deposits in commercial banks in the market. One of Worcester's subsidiaries, The Peoples National Bank of Marlborough, Marlborough, Massachusetts, also competes in the Boston banking market. With deposits of \$24 million, it ranks as the 43rd largest banking organization in the market, controlling 0.16 percent of deposits in commercial banks in the market. In view of the large number of participants in, and the relatively unconcentrated nature of, the Boston banking market, the Board does not view as significant any elimination of

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

2. The Boston banking market consists of the Boston Rand-McNally Metropolitan Area ("RMA"), excluding the New Hampshire towns of Brentwood, Chester, and Derry, plus the Massachusetts towns of Pepperell and Berlin.

existing competition in this market resulting from consummation of this proposal. Because the Boston banking market is the only banking market in which subsidiaries of Shawmut and Worcester compete directly, the Board believes that consummation of the proposal would not have any significantly adverse effects upon existing competition in any relevant market.

With regard to probable future competition, Shawmut is represented in two Massachusetts banking markets, Springfield and New Bedford,³ in which Worcester is not currently represented. However, Worcester does not appear reasonably likely to enter either of these markets by alternative means. Worcester is represented in six banking markets in which Shawmut is not currently represented: Worcester, Cape Cod, Fitchburg, Amherst, Greenfield, and Athol.⁴ The Cape Cod banking market is not highly concentrated, with a three-firm concentration ratio of 61 percent. The Amherst, Greenfield, and Athol banking markets do not appear attractive for de novo entry or expansion, and Shawmut does not appear reasonably likely to enter any of these markets by alternative means. While Shawmut's prior activities in the Fitchburg market tend to indicate that it may be reasonably likely to enter that market by alternative means, the market as a whole does not appear attractive for de novo entry or expansion, and a relatively large number of probable future entrants remains outside the market.

The Board has reviewed the effect of this acquisition on probable future competition in the Worcester market. In this regard, the Board has published for comment proposed guidelines delineating certain circumstances that the Board believes raise substantial questions concerning probable future competition, and thus require intensive examination to determine whether entry into a market should be by less anticompetitive means than through acquisition of one of the largest and dominant banks in the market. The Board

3. The Springfield banking market consists of the Springfield RMA, excluding the towns of Russell and Brimfield, Massachusetts, plus the town of Warren, Massachusetts. The New Bedford banking market consists of the New Bedford RMA plus the town of Wareham, Massachusetts.

4. The Worcester banking market consists of the Worcester RMA, excluding the town of Princeton, Massachusetts, plus the towns of Charlton, Dudley, and Webster, Massachusetts. The Cape Cod banking market consists of Barnstable County, Massachusetts. The Fitchburg banking market consists of the Fitchburg-Leominster RMA, excluding the town of New Ipswich, New Hampshire. The Amherst banking market consists of the Amherst-Northampton RMA, plus the towns of Shutesbury, Goshen, Chesterfield, Westhampton, and Whately, Massachusetts. The Greenfield banking market consists of Franklin County, Massachusetts, excluding the towns of Warwick, Orange, New Salem, Shutesbury, Leverett, Sunderland, and Whately, Massachusetts. The Athol banking market consists of the Massachusetts towns of Warwick, Orange, New Salem, Athol, Royalston, Phillipston, and Petersham.

believes that analysis of the facts of this case under those guidelines raises the question whether consummation of the proposal may have a serious anticompetitive effect.

First, the Worcester market is highly concentrated with a three-firm concentration ratio of 87.8 percent. Second, there are only a small number of probable future entrants into the Worcester market. Third, Worcester's subsidiary bank is the largest commercial bank in the Worcester market, and holds 45.5 percent of the total deposits in commercial banks in the market. This concentration of deposits is one and one-half times the amount of deposits held by the market's second largest commercial bank.

However, with respect to the guideline gauging market attractiveness—a key element in the Board's analysis under the doctrine of probable future competition—the available data fall short of indicating that the Worcester market is attractive for de novo entry or future expansion.⁵ This conclusion and the record as a whole⁶ persuade the Board that the proposal is acceptable under the competitive standards of the act, albeit only by a small margin.

The Board will continue to monitor those cases that present substantial issues of probable future competition as reflected in the Board's proposed guidelines and will consider the factors delineated above in such cases. In marginal cases, in particular, the Board is prepared to consider as a mitigating factor a divestiture plan offered by an applicant to address any anticompetitive effects of a proposal. The Board will also consider an applicant's commitment to serve the convenience and needs of the community. Among the ways in which this commitment may be evaluated is by reference to the applicant's subsidiary banks' record in meeting the credit needs of the community under the Community Reinvestment Act.

The financial and managerial resources and future prospects of Shawmut, Worcester, and their subsidiaries are regarded as generally satisfactory. Shawmut has indicated that after consummation of the merger it will extend certain of its retail banking policies to Worcester's banking subsidiaries, resulting in reductions of minimum balance requirements for NOW accounts and increases in interest rates offered on particular categories of time deposits. Shawmut has

5. The deposit growth figures for this market (8.8 percent) as compared with the state (12.0 percent) and national (9.6 percent) figures for the same time period, indicate that the Worcester market may be considered only marginally attractive for de novo entry or expansion.

6. The Board notes that the Worcester market contains twenty thrift institutions that hold over \$2 billion in deposits compared with \$889.9 million in deposits held by the eight commercial banks in the market. In addition, the savings banks in the market hold approximately 41 percent of the NOW accounts in the market.

also represented that it would extend its system-wide mortgage lending program to all banking subsidiaries of Worcester and would make Shawmut's new computer systems, automated cash management services, and experience in international activities available to all Worcester's banking subsidiaries as well. Based upon all the facts of record, the Board finds that convenience and needs factors lend sufficient weight toward approval of the application to outweigh any adverse competitive effects of the proposal.

With respect to the applications by Shawmut submitted pursuant to section 4(c)(8) of the act, Wornat Development is currently engaged in the activity of completely liquidating its assets, which consist of loans receivable and real estate acquired through debts previously contracted, and Wornat Insurance is currently engaged in the activity of acting as an insurance agent or broker with respect to credit life insurance, credit accident and health insurance, property and casualty insurance, and mortgage redemption insurance, all directly related to extensions of credit by Worcester's banking and nonbanking subsidiaries. The Board notes that it was previously determined that the balance of public interest factors prescribed by section 4(c)(8) of the act favored approval of Worcester's earlier applications to engage in each of these activities through Wornat Development⁷ and Wornat Insurance respectively (60 FEDERAL RESERVE BULLETIN 393 (1974)). Nothing in the record of these applications substantially suggests that Shawmut's acquisition of Wornat Development or Wornat Insurance would alter that balance. Additionally, there is no substantial evidence in the record that acquisition of either Wornat Development or Wornat Insurance would result in undue concentration of resources, decreased or unfair competition, conflicts of interests, unsound banking practices, or other adverse effects on the public interest. Accordingly, the Board has determined that the balance of public interest factors it must consider under section 4(c)(8) of the act favors approval of the applications filed under that section and that the applications should be approved.

In connection with the application to acquire Wornat Insurance, the Board has considered comments submitted by IIAM, which has stated its view that the operation of Wornat Insurance by Shawmut would be against the law and public policy of Massachusetts. IIAM makes several statements in support of this view, among them assertions that Massachusetts law

and public policy prohibit a bank or bank holding company from owning an insurance agency, that Shawmut's acquisition of Wornat Insurance would result in a change in the kind of activities Wornat Insurance engages in, that Shawmut is not permitted under Massachusetts law to engage in insurance activities, that the license held by Wornat Insurance was dormant during a specified period, and that Wornat Insurance at one point expanded its insurance agency activities in a way IIAM believes to be improper.

Shawmut responds that IIAM's contentions are without merit, and that in any event, this application is not an appropriate vehicle for resolving the issues involved. Shawmut asserts that its application to acquire Worcester would not involve an extension of the activities of Wornat Insurance to subsidiaries of Shawmut, that there would be no change in the nature of the activities of Wornat Insurance as a result of the merger of Worcester with Shawmut, that Wornat Insurance has specific statutory authority to engage in its present activities, and that Shawmut's acquisition of Wornat Insurance raises no issues as to public policy in Massachusetts. Shawmut also asserts that its acquisition of Wornat Insurance would not affect the legal status of the license of Wornat Insurance to engage in insurance activities in Massachusetts.

Massachusetts law⁸ prohibits the issuance of the type of license required for the activities in which Wornat Insurance is engaged to any affiliate of any bank, as the terms "affiliate" and "bank" are particularly defined.⁹ However, those banks or bank affiliates that held this type of license prior to October 11, 1972, are exempted from this prohibition.¹⁰ In interpreting a particular state law, the Board considers the statute itself, any judicial interpretations of that law, and in the absence of any such interpretations, opinions of the state's Attorney General or relevant administrative agency.¹¹ Neither the courts of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts nor the Massachusetts Commissioner of Insurance have interpreted these provisions.

After considering the statute itself in light of all the facts of record and the statements and assertions of the parties involved, the Board believes that the statute would not prohibit the issuance of the type of insurance license required for the activities in which Wornat Insurance is engaged to Wornat Insurance upon or after its acquisition by Shawmut. The Board has considered each of IIAM's assertions regarding Shawmut's proposed operation of Wornat Insurance in light

7. On November 28, 1980, Worcester received prior approval to acquire Wornat Development, pursuant to section 4(c)(8) of the act and section 225.4(a)(1) of the Board's Regulation Y, for the sole purpose of conducting an orderly liquidation of Wornat Development's assets.

8. Massachusetts General Laws Chapter 175, Section 174E.

9. Massachusetts General Laws Chapter 167A, Section 1(e), and Chapter 175, Section 174E.

10. Massachusetts General Laws Chapter 175, Section 174E.

11. *Virginia National Bankshares, Inc.*, 66 FEDERAL RESERVE BULLETIN 668, 669 (1980).

of the Board's interpretation of the statute and all the facts of record, and has concluded that Shawmut's operation of Wornat Insurance would not violate Massachusetts law in any of the respects IIAM has maintained.

In the Board's view, the Massachusetts statute in question grants an exemption from its licensing prohibition to all banks or bank affiliates that held licenses prior to October 11, 1972. Because the record indicates that Wornat Insurance is a bank affiliate within the meaning of the statute and that Wornat Insurance held a license of the type covered by the statute prior to that date, the Board concludes that the statutory exemption currently applies to Wornat Insurance to the extent of the activities covered by that license. The statute does not address the effect of the purchase and sale of a bank or bank affiliate covered by this exemption on the ability of that bank or bank affiliate to retain the exemption after its purchase and sale. Accordingly, the statute does not indicate that upon the sale of Wornat Insurance by Worcester to Shawmut, Wornat Insurance would lose its statutory exemption.¹²

IIAM asserts that Shawmut is not permitted under Massachusetts law to engage in insurance activities and is not covered by the statutory exemption that covers Wornat Insurance. In the Board's view, the statutory exemption would apply to Wornat Insurance as a bank affiliate upon its purchase by Shawmut regardless of whether the exemption applies to Shawmut itself. Shawmut has stated that its application to acquire Worcester through merger would not involve an extension of Wornat Insurance activities to subsidiaries of Shawmut. Accordingly, the insurance activities engaged in by Wornat Insurance would be the only insurance activities engaged in by any subsidiary of Shawmut as a result of the proposed merger. Furthermore, Shawmut has confirmed that it has no plans to offer services currently offered by Wornat Insurance through any other Shawmut subsidiaries upon the approval of this merger.

IIAM maintains that Shawmut's acquisition of Wornat Insurance would result in a change in the kind of activities Worcester engages in simply by virtue of Shawmut's size. On the basis of the record, the Board does not believe that upon Shawmut's acquisition of Wornat Insurance, Shawmut's size alone would alter the nature of the activities of Wornat Insurance, particularly in light of Shawmut's statement that there

12. The Board does not regard IIAM's statement that the Massachusetts statute in question prohibits a bank or bank holding company from owning an insurance agency in the state as accurate. The statute restricts the availability of insurance licenses and does not directly address the legal authority of banks, bank holding companies, or their affiliates to own insurance agencies.

would be no change in the nature of the activities of Wornat Insurance as a result of the merger.

The Board notes that any future extension of the activities of Wornat Insurance to other subsidiaries or any change in the nature of such activities would constitute a "significant alteration," within the meaning of section 225.4(c) of the Board's Regulation Y (12 CFR § 225.4(c)), of the activities involved in the application to acquire Wornat Insurance, and would thus require the Federal Reserve's prior approval. Furthermore, the Board expects Wornat Insurance and Shawmut to comply with applicable state law with regard to any such changes or expansions.

IIAM also argues that the license held by Wornat Insurance was dormant during a particular period of time and that at one point Wornat Insurance applied for authority to expand its insurance agency activities, and implies that this action was improper in light of the Massachusetts statute here involved. It does not appear from the statute that dormancy, inactivity, or attempted expansion of a license issued pursuant to the statute's exemption provision affects a license holder's coverage under that exemption. Accordingly, based on the record, the Board has determined that IIAM's comments do not present grounds for denial of these applications.¹³

Based on the foregoing and other considerations reflected in the record, the Board has determined that the applications under sections 3(a)(5) and 4(c)(8) should be and hereby are approved.¹⁴ The merger of Shawmut and Worcester 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 the Federal Reserve Bank of Boston, under delegated authority. Acquisition of the nonbank subsidiaries under section 4(c)(8) 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

13. IIAM has requested that the Board hold a hearing, "if appropriate," on the application to acquire Wornat Insurance. Because IIAM has presented no material factual issues in dispute, has not shown that written presentations are insufficient, and has not described the evidence that would be presented at such a hearing, and because it appears to the Board that each of the issues addressed by IIAM has been satisfactorily addressed through written submissions, the Board finds that a hearing is not warranted under the Board's Rules of Procedure (12 CFR § 262.3(e)).

14. Also in connection with these applications, the Board has considered comments submitted by Mr. Vincent F. Zarilli, concerning the lending and deposit-taking activities of Shawmut Bank of Boston, N.A. The Board has reviewed the circumstances surrounding the events to which Mr. Zarilli's comments refer, and on the basis of all the facts of record has determined that these comments do not present grounds for denial of any of these applications.

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 April 2, 1982.

Voting for this action: Chairman Volcker and Governors Wallich, Partee, Teeters, and Rice. Absent and not voting: Governor Gramley. Governor Wallich abstained from consideration of the application to acquire Wornat Insurance Agency, Inc. Vice Chairman Martin was not a member of the Board at the time this action was taken.

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

Concurring Statement of Governor Teeters

I agree with the majority's view that the facts of record do not warrant denial of these applications. However, I wish to state my view that the circumstances of this case relating to the Worcester banking market would have substantially satisfied the criteria for extensive review contained in the Board's proposed probable future competition guidelines, had those guidelines been in effect when these applications were submitted. Furthermore, even without reference to the proposed guidelines as such, I believe that the facts of this case present a significant possibility that approval of the applications would involve substantially adverse competitive effects. Accordingly, a more intensive review may well have been warranted in these circumstances.

Had the guidelines been in effect when these applications were submitted, I believe the Applicant would have been required to provide additional information for the Board's intensive examination in light of the effects of the proposal on probable future competition. The four criteria of the Board's proposed guidelines are substantially satisfied in this case.

The first criterion of the proposed guidelines is satisfied because the market's three-firm concentration ratio is 87.8 percent, and the minimum under the guidelines is 75 percent.

The second criterion is satisfied because there are only three probable future entrants into the market, excluding the Applicant, and the existence of six or fewer probable future entrants activates close review under the guidelines.

The fourth criterion is satisfied because Worcester's bank subsidiary in the Worcester market is the largest commercial banking organization in the market and has a 45.5 percent market share. A market share of 10 percent or more held by a bank in this position activates close review under the guidelines.

The third criterion is not completely satisfied, because although the Worcester market is an SMSA market that has total commercial banking deposits of over \$250 million, the market does not meet the growth specifications of this criterion. However, the market growth rate of commercial bank deposits during the last two years has been only slightly lower than the corresponding national rate. In light of the extent to which the facts satisfy three of the criteria, the failure to meet the exact specifications of the fourth criterion should not preclude intensive examination. As indicated in the policy statement issued in connection with the proposed guidelines, the Board would, when necessary, require intensive examination in a particular instance even if the circumstances presented do not satisfy the criteria in every detail. In my view, this would be such a case.

April 2, 1982

Wyoming Bancorporation,
Cheyenne, Wyoming

Order Denying Acquisition of Bank

Wyoming Bancorporation, Cheyenne, Wyoming, 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 80 percent or more of the voting shares of American National Bank of Powell, Powell, Wyoming ("Bank"). The bank into which Bank is to be merged has no significance except as a means to facilitate the acquisition of Bank. Accordingly, the proposed acquisition of shares of the successor organization is treated herein as the proposed acquisition of the shares of 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 Board has considered the application and all comments received, including those of Bank, in light of the factors set forth in section 3(c) of the act (12 U.S.C. § 1842(c)).

Applicant, the largest banking organization in the state of Wyoming, controls 21 subsidiary banks with deposits of \$474.4 million, representing 16.0 percent of the total deposits in commercial banks in the state.¹ Upon acquisition of Bank, with deposits of \$21.9 million, Applicant's share of deposits in commercial banks in Wyoming would increase by only 0.7 percent.

1. All banking data are as of March 31, 1981.

Accordingly, consummation of this proposal would not have an appreciable effect upon the concentration of commercial banking resources in Wyoming.

Bank is located in Park County, Wyoming. Applicant currently has two banking subsidiaries located in Park County, First Wyoming Bank-Cody, Cody, Wyoming ("Cody Bank"), and First Wyoming Bank, N.A.-Meeteetse, Meeteetse, Wyoming ("Meeteetse Bank"). Park County is a sparsely populated area in the northwest part of Wyoming, consisting primarily of mountainous and desert terrain, with some irrigated farmland.

Applicant contends that Park County should be divided into two separate banking markets, with the northern portion of the county, which includes Powell where Bank is located, plus the adjoining portion of Big Horn County, including Lovell, Wyoming, regarded as the relevant geographic banking market for the purposes of analyzing the competitive effects of the proposed transaction. Applicant's proposed market would exclude the southern portion of Park County including the towns of Cody and Meeteetse, where Cody Bank and Meeteetse Bank are located. Applicant bases its contention on the lack of significant primary service area overlap between Bank and Cody Bank, the differences in interest rates charged on loans by the two banks, a claimed dearth of commuting and other evidence of commercial interaction between the towns of Powell and Cody, and the failure of Bank and Cody Bank to advertise in each other's service area.

The Board believes that the relevant geographic banking market must reflect the commercial and banking realities of the situation and be economically significant.² In situations such as presented by this application, the Board has stated that the relevant geographic market consists of the area in which the banks involved offer their services and to which their customers can practicably turn for alternatives.³ As the Supreme Court has stated, "the proper question is not where the parties to the merger do business or even where they compete, but where, within the area of competitive overlap, the effect of the merger on competition will be direct and immediate." (*United States v. Philadelphia National Bank*, 374 U.S. 321, 357 (1970)). This area "must be charted by careful selection of the market area in which the seller operates and to which the purchaser can practicably turn for supplies." (*Id.* at 359).

Applying these principles to the facts of this case, the Board concludes that the relevant geographic market within which to evaluate the competitive ef-

fects of this proposal is Park County, Wyoming, and the adjoining portion of Big Horn County, including the town of Lovell, Wyoming. It is this area that the Board regards as economically significant in terms of this proposal and is the area in which the Board believes the effect of Applicant's proposal will be direct and immediate.

The facts show that Powell and Cody are the primary population centers for Park County⁴ and are located 24 miles apart with no intervening geographic barriers. The closest town of similar size in Wyoming and with comparable commercial alternatives to either Cody or Powell is Worland, Wyoming, which is about 80 miles from Cody and Powell.

The town of Cody and Powell are connected by a direct and well maintained highway. Wyoming State Highway Department statistics show that the average daily traffic count on the road between Powell and Cody is approximately 2,480 cars, and indicates that the majority of this traffic can be attributed to local travel.

In addition, the towns of Powell and Cody each have characteristics that encourage commercial interaction between them. Cody is the county seat and is the location of the only airport with scheduled air service in Park County and the entire Big Horn Basin. Also located in Cody is the area's only orthodontist, as well as a small chain of all-night convenience grocery stores. The only local college is in Powell, and a twice daily shuttle bus operates between Cody and Powell to transport students to and from school.

Finally, a study of checks and other cash items cleared by Cody Bank during a one-week period suggests that Powell residents initiate more than 400 cash items per day directly in Cody.⁵ In view of the fact that there are approximately 2,000 households in Powell, this activity indicates that residents of Powell substantially rely on the goods and services available in Cody.

The Board has also considered the areas from which Bank and Cody Bank derive their business. Applicant has indicated that Bank derives 4.0 percent of its deposits and 8.7 percent of its loans from Cody residents, while Cody Bank derives 4.3 percent of its deposits and 2.7 percent of its loans from Powell residents. These statistics demonstrate that some customers in each town have found it practical to do

4. Cody has a population of 6,706. Powell has a population of 5,302.

5. The figure is based on Applicant's survey of all cash items cleared by Cody Bank during a one-week period. Excluding checks mailed by Powell residents to a regional cable television company that maintains its deposits in Cody Bank, Cody Bank receives approximately 200 cash items per day that were initiated in Cody by Powell residents. Assuming that all banks located in Cody receive cash items in proportion to their deposit business, it is estimated that Powell residents initiate over 400 cash items per day in Cody.

2. See *Brown Shoe Co. v. United States*, 370 U.S. 294, 336-337 (1962).

3. See e.g., *Independent Bank Corporation*, 67 FEDERAL RESERVE BULLETIN 436 (1981).

banking business in the other town, and that there is existing competition between the two banks.⁶ This evidence also indicates that neither Cody Bank nor Bank has regarded the other town as being so far removed from its major service area as to warrant a refusal to extend credit to borrowers there. Indeed, it appears that, in terms of lending, Bank, which offers somewhat lower interest rates on consumer loans, has made a significant inroad into Cody Bank's service area.

Applicant argues that neither Bank nor Cody Bank solicits business from the other's service area, as evidenced by the fact that neither bank advertises in the newspaper or on radio stations outside of the town where it is located. The evidence of the record reveals, however, that Applicant has sponsored a regional radio show on the Powell radio station, and that some of its advertising has been designed to show its close connection with all of Park County. Moreover, inasmuch as the Powell newspaper, which is published twice weekly, derives 13 percent of its subscribers from Cody, Bank's advertising in that paper reaches a significant portion of Cody households. Finally, it appears that the radio stations broadcasting from Cody and Powell are received in both towns, so that advertising on one station reaches residents of both towns.

With respect to Applicant's claim regarding differences in interest rates charged by Bank and Cody Bank on loans, evidence submitted by Applicant comparing the rates charged by Bank and Cody Bank over the past 15 months demonstrates that, notwithstanding the different standards upon which each bank bases its interest rate, in 14 of 15 periods cited the changes in rates were in the same direction or caused the rates to converge. Numerous other factors also affect interest rates such as the maturity of a loan, the level of monthly or other payments, the amount of collateral required, and the level of compensating balances required. Thus, Applicant's contention, that the relative interest rates and their changes prove a lack of competition between Cody Bank and Bank, is not supported by the evidence.

The Board's judgment is that each town offers to residents of the other, an available and practical alternative for a variety of commercial and other services, including banking services. This judgment is based on the following: the relative proximity of Powell and Cody; the ready accessibility of each to the other; their positions as the economic, governmental and trade centers of the Park County region; the

substantial distance to other comparable commercial centers; and the interaction between the two towns. These facts contradict Applicant's thesis that Powell and Cody are two separate banking markets, which are isolated from competitive forces in the other and whose residents would not turn outside of their local community to the other nearby community for banking services.⁷ The Board's view is that Applicant's proposed market definition disregards the economic reality and market forces presently existing between the towns of Cody and Powell and throughout the Park County, Wyoming area. Based on these and all of the facts of record, the Board concludes that the towns of Cody and Powell are part of the same relevant geographic market, and that the area includes all of Park County, Wyoming and portions of adjoining Big Horn County, Wyoming.

Within the relevant banking market, Bank is the fifth largest of seven banking organization, and holds 10.8 percent of deposits in commercial banks in the market. Applicant, with two banking subsidiaries in the market, holds total deposits of \$48.2 million, representing 23.8 percent of deposits in commercial banks in the market. As a result of the proposed acquisition of Bank, Applicant would become the largest banking organization in the market, and its share of market deposits would increase to 34.6 percent.⁸ In addition, consummation of the proposal would increase the portion of market deposits held by the four largest banking organizations from 83.7 percent to 94.5 percent. Thus, the Board concludes that the effect of consummation of this proposal may be to substantially lessen competition in the Park County banking market.⁹

The financial and managerial resources of Applicant, its subsidiaries and Bank are generally satisfactory and consistent with approval. Consummation of the proposed transaction would allow Bank to have access to Applicant's greater capital resources and sophisticated loan marketing capabilities. In the Board's view, these considerations relating to the convenience and needs of the community do not

6. In a previous application filed with the Board, Applicant stated that "[i]n Wyoming, residents drive long distances for many services and products. To travel fifty miles (or an hour) to bank simply is not extraordinary."

7. The Board notes that both Applicant and the Reserve Bank conducted informal studies to ascertain whether the residents of each town would turn to the other for alternative banking services. The Board has not relied on either of the surveys, inasmuch as neither was based on a random sample.

8. The Board evaluated the impact of thrift institutions and credit unions in the relevant banking market and has found their impact to be minimal in view of the relatively small amount of total deposits held by such institutions.

9. The Board notes that Applicant has committed to divest Meeteetse Bank, if the Board found that such divestiture would mitigate the adverse competitive effects of the proposed transaction. Inasmuch as Meeteetse Bank holds deposits of \$6.2 million, representing 3.1 percent of market deposits, the Board does not view the proposed divestiture as a significant mitigating factor.

outweigh the substantially adverse competitive effects of this proposal.

Based on the foregoing and other considerations reflected on the record, the Board's judgment is that the proposed acquisition is not in the public interest and that the application should be, and here is, denied.

By order of the Board of Governors, effective April 22, 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 Under Section 4 of Bank Holding Company Act

Interstate Financial Corporation,
Dayton, Ohio

Order Approving Acquisition of Stock Savings and Loan Association

Interstate Financial Corporation, Dayton, Ohio, a bank holding company within the meaning of the Bank Holding Company Act, has applied for the Board's approval under section 4(c)(8) of the act (12 U.S.C. § 1843(c)(8)) and section 225.4(b)(2) of the Board's Regulation Y (12 C.F.R. § 225.4(b)(2)), to acquire all of the shares of Scioto Savings Association, Columbus, Ohio ("Scioto"), a state-chartered savings and loan association, insured by the Ohio Deposit Guarantee Fund. Upon consummation of the proposed acquisition, Applicant will engage through Scioto, in the activity of operating a savings and loan association.¹ Although the Board has not added the operation of a thrift institution to the list of activities specified in section 225.4(a) of Regulation Y as generally permissible for bank holding companies, the Board has determined in several individual cases that the operation of a thrift institution is closely related to banking.²

1. The Board has recently determined that, if it is not to be considered a "bank" for purposes of the act, a thrift institution that offers NOW accounts may exercise no greater commercial lending powers than are now permitted by statute to federal thrift institutions (i.e., federal savings and loan associations and federal savings banks). *First Bancorporation* (Press Release of March 12, 1982). Applicant has agreed to so limit Scioto's activities, and thus this application is properly filed under section 4 of the act. In addition, Applicant has committed to further limit Scioto's activities to those permissible under section 4(c)(8) of the act.

2. *Newport Savings and Loan Ass'n.*, 58 FEDERAL RESERVE BULLETIN 313 (1972); *Old Colony Cooperative Bank*, 58 FEDERAL RE-

The Ohio Superintendent of Building and Loan Associations has requested that the Board act expeditiously upon this application because of the current financial condition of Scioto. In light of this request and in light of the significant public interest in the prompt processing of this application, the Board has expedited the period for comment normally provided for applications filed under section 4 of the act in the *Federal Register* notice. The Board, however, has provided notice of the proposal through newspaper publication in Columbus, and has provided for a public meeting in Columbus, on April 3, 1982, to obtain views and comments on the proposal from interested persons. The Board has considered all comments and views presented in light of the factors set forth in section 4(c)(8) of the act.

Applicant is a bank holding company by virtue of its control of The Third National Bank and Trust Company, Dayton, Ohio ("Third National"), which operates 27 banking offices and controls \$470.9 million in deposits (as of February 28, 1982) in the Dayton banking market. Third National also operates an equipment leasing subsidiary and a mortgage banking company. Applicant proposes to acquire Scioto, a stock savings and loan association, which operates four offices and controls \$56.8 million in deposits (as of February 28, 1982) in the Columbus market.³ In view of the fact that Applicant's subsidiary bank and Scioto operate in separate markets and there is no significant amount of direct competition between them, consummation of the proposed acquisition would not have a significant effect on existing competition in any relevant market. Although Applicant's mortgage banking subsidiary does make some loans in Columbus, it has no offices in that area, and the number of loans it makes there has declined considerably in recent years. In view of the number and size of financial organizations operating in the Columbus market and the small size and limited presence of Scioto in that market,⁴ the Board finds

ERVE BULLETIN 417 (1972); *American Fletcher Corp.*, 60 FEDERAL RESERVE BULLETIN 868 (1974); *Profile Bancshares, Inc.*, 61 FEDERAL RESERVE BULLETIN 901 (1975); *D. H. Baldwin & Co.*, 63 FEDERAL RESERVE BULLETIN 280 (1977); *Heritage Banks, Inc.*, 66 FEDERAL RESERVE BULLETIN 590 (1980); *First Financial Group*, 66 FEDERAL RESERVE BULLETIN 594 (1980); and *BankEast Corporation*, 68 FEDERAL RESERVE BULLETIN 116 (1982).

3. The Columbus market is situated in central Ohio and comprises all of Franklin, Fairfield, Delaware, and Licking Counties, all of Pickaway County except Perry and Salt Creek Townships, the southern two-thirds of Madison County and Thorn Township in northwestern Perry County.

4. As of December 31, 1980, Scioto ranked as the thirteenth largest savings and loan association in the Columbus market, holding 1.9 percent of the total deposits of savings and loan associations in that market.

that this acquisition would not have any significant adverse effect on potential competition. Indeed, the proposed acquisition would have a substantial beneficial impact on competition by ensuring the continued operation of Scioto as a viable institution.

Section 4(c)(8) of the act (12 U.S.C. § 1843(c)(8)) authorizes a bank holding company to acquire a non-bank company where the activities of the nonbank company are determined by the Board to be "so closely related to banking or managing or controlling banks as to be a proper incident thereto." The act provides that the Board may make such determinations by order or by regulation. As stated earlier, the Board has determined previously that the operation of a thrift institution is closely related to banking. A recent Board staff study of thrift institutions supports the view that operating a thrift institution is closely related to banking.⁵

With respect to the "proper incident" requirement, however, section 4(c)(8) of the act requires the Board to consider whether the performance of the activity by an affiliate of a holding company "can reasonably be expected to produce benefits to the public, such as greater convenience, increased competition, or gains in efficiency that outweigh possible adverse effects, such as undue concentration of resources, decreased or unfair competition, conflicts of interests, or unsound banking practices."

In 1977, the Board considered the general question whether savings and loan association ("S&L") activities are a proper incident to banking. At that time, the Board determined that, as a general matter, S&L activities are not a proper incident to banking since the potential adverse effects of generally allowing affiliations of banks and S&Ls were then sufficiently strong to outweigh such benefits as might result in individual cases. (*D. H. Baldwin & Co.*, 63 FEDERAL RESERVE BULLETIN 280 (1977)). The Board has reexamined, in the context of this application, the general adverse factors cited in the Board's 1977 *D. H. Baldwin* decision, including regulatory conflict, erosion of institutional rivalry, and the potential for undermining interstate banking prohibitions. The Board has also considered the adverse factors that might be associated with this particular application,⁶ including the potential for unfair competition, conflicts of interests, financial risks, diversion of funds, participation in impermissible activities, and evasion of interest rate limitations.

5. *Bank Holding Company Acquisitions of Thrift Institutions*, September 1981.

6. As stated above, the Board has examined the competitive effects associated with this particular application and has concluded that there are no significant adverse effects associated therewith.

In view of the determination by the Ohio Superintendent of Building and Loan Associations and the Board with respect to Scioto's financial condition, the lack of any other viable alternative to address Scioto's condition, the present circumstances of the thrift industry and the financial condition of a large number of its members, and the conditions and other considerations detailed below, the Board has determined that the substantial benefits to the public associated with preserving Scioto as a thrift competitor are sufficient to outweigh the generalized adverse effects found by the Board in the *D. H. Baldwin* case. By this decision, the Board does not overrule its conclusion in the *D. H. Baldwin* case that, as a general matter, the operation of a thrift institution by a bank holding company is not a proper incident to banking.

The Board considers Applicant's acquisition of Scioto to be a substantial and compelling public benefit in that Applicant will provide Scioto with sufficient new capital funds to enable Scioto to continue its operations and to remain a viable competitor.⁷ The record establishes that Applicant has the financial and managerial resources and commitment to serving the convenience and needs of the public to achieve this result.⁸ The acquisition will preserve a competitor in the Columbus market, ensuring the continuation of services by Scioto to its customers and protecting the interests of Scioto's depositors, the depositing public in the Columbus market and the state of Ohio, and the Ohio Deposit Guarantee Fund.

The Board's judgment is that in light of the commitments made by Applicant as summarized below, the public benefits associated with the preservation of Scioto as a competitor outweigh any adverse effects that are associated with this particular application. Applicant has committed to ensure the separate operation of Scioto and Third National;⁹ to obtain federal insurance for Scioto upon the elimination of Regulation Q; to generally abide by the Regulation Q interest rate ceilings within two years; to limit Scioto's branching to that permitted under the branching laws of the state of Ohio, as if Scioto were a commercial bank; not to engage in any transactions that would be in violation of section 23A of the Federal Reserve Act, as if Scioto

7. The Ohio Deposit Guarantee Fund will provide some financial assistance in effecting the subject acquisition.

8. Because the only organization, other than Applicant, that has expressed an interest in acquiring Scioto did not have the financial resources to support Scioto, the Board finds that Applicant's acquisition of Scioto is necessary to preserve Scioto as a competitor. The Board has considered that there are no provisions of Ohio law permitting an S&L to be placed in conservatorship or receivership.

9. In this connection, Applicant has committed that Scioto will be operated under its own name and identity and will not advertise that it is affiliated with Third National. In addition, Third National will not be used as a deposit gathering device for Scioto.

were a member bank; and to limit Scioto's activities to those permitted to federal thrift institutions currently under the Home Owners' Loan Act and to bank holding companies and their subsidiaries under section 4(c)(8) of the Bank Holding Company Act.

The Board has considered the request of the Independent Bankers Association of America ("IBAA") that the Board defer action on this application and any other application for acquisition of a thrift institution by a bank holding company under section 4(c)(8) of the act until Congress has passed specific remedial legislation giving the federal financial institution regulatory agencies authority to deal with the present financial condition of thrift institutions. In mid-1981, the Board and other federal financial institution regulatory agencies urged Congress to enact such legislation. Over the past several months, the Board has, through its Chairman, informed the Congress on various occasions, both orally and in writing, that the exigencies of a particular situation could require the Board to consider using its authority under existing law to approve an acquisition by a bank holding company of a thrift institution. The Board believes that the public interest, and particularly the present financial condition of Scioto, require such action by the Board on this application at this time. Accordingly, the Board denies the request of the IBAA to defer action on this application.

In view of the foregoing and all the facts of record,¹⁰ the Board finds that the acquisition of Scioto by Applicant would result in substantial and compelling public benefits, unachievable by other means, that are sufficient to outweigh any adverse effects associated with this proposal, including any potential adverse effects of the affiliation of a commercial banking organization with a thrift.

Based upon the foregoing and other facts and circumstances reflected in the record, the Board has determined that the balance of the public interest factors the Board is required to consider under section 4(c)(8) is favorable in this particular case. Accordingly, the application is approved subject to the commitments and limitations described in this Order and included in the record on this application. The Board's decision is limited to the particular facts presented in this case and is not to be considered a precedent.

The Board's decision is further 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. The transaction shall be made not later than three months after the effective date of this Order, unless that period is extended for good cause by the Board or by the Federal Reserve Bank of Cleveland acting pursuant to authority hereby delegated.

By order of the Board of Governors, effective April 4, 1982.

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

(Signed) WILLIAM W. WILES,
Secretary of the Board.

[SEAL]

Seafirst Corporation,
Seattle, Washington

*Order Concerning Permissibility of Underwriting
Group Mortgage Life Insurance*

Seafirst Corporation, Seattle, Washington, a bank holding company within the meaning of the Bank Holding Company Act, has applied for the Board's approval under section 4(c)(8) of the act (12 U.S.C. § 1843(c)(8)) and Section 225.4(b)(2) of the Board's Regulation Y (12 C.F.R. § 225.4(b)(2)), to engage through its wholly-owned subsidiary, Seafirst Life Insurance Company, Seattle, Washington ("SLIC"), in underwriting group mortgage life insurance directly related to residential real estate loans made or acquired by its subsidiaries. The Board has not heretofore determined this activity to be closely related to banking.

Section 225.4(a) of Regulation Y (12 CFR § 225.4(a)) provides that a bank holding company may file an application to engage in activities other than those determined to be permissible for bank holding companies if it is of the opinion that the proposed activities in the circumstances surrounding its case are closely related to banking or managing or controlling banks. The regulation further provides that the Board will publish in the *Federal Register* a notice of opportunity for hearing regarding the proposed activity only if the Board believes there is a reasonable basis for the bank holding company's opinion.

Because the Board has not found the proposed activity to be closely related to banking, Applicant, as a proponent of the activity, is required to demonstrate, in accordance with section 225.4(a) of the Board's Regulation Y, that there is a reasonable basis for its

10. The Board has also considered and given weight to Applicant's specific proposals to increase Scioto's services to the community.

opinion that these activities are closely related to banking.

Applicant contends that underwriting group mortgage life insurance directly related to extensions of credit by Applicant's subsidiaries is closely related to banking. It bases its contention on the Board's determination that underwriting credit life, accident and health insurance is permissible for bank holding companies. Applicant argues that there is no substantive difference between the underwriting activities it proposes to engage in and those presently permissible pursuant to section 225.4(a)(10) of Regulation Y.

The Board rejected similar arguments in a proposal by BankAmerica Corporation¹ to reinsure home loan life mortgage insurance. Applicant claims its proposal is different from BankAmerica's proposal because it involves group insurance, because the insurance is offered at the time of the loan transaction, and because such insurance is limited in value to the limit set for credit life insurance. These differences, however, are not significant in view of the nature of underwriting mortgage life insurance. The Board notes that whether the insurance is group insurance or individual insurance is irrelevant from the standpoint of reinsurance activities. Moreover, while the insurance product to be underwritten may be likened to ordinary credit life insurance policies, the banking industry has never generally engaged in underwriting mortgage insurance.

In determining whether a proposed activity is closely related to banking, the Board found recent court decisions dealing with section 4(c)(8) of the act particularly useful. A federal circuit court has set forth guidelines for determining whether an activity is closely related to banking: banks generally have in fact provided the proposed services; banks generally provide services that are operationally or functionally so similar to the proposed services as to equip them particularly well to provide the proposed services; or banks generally provide services that are so integrally related to the proposed services as to require their provision in a specialized form.² The Board has analyzed proposed activities in terms of the court's guide-

lines to determine whether there is a reasonable basis for finding them closely related to banking.

In this regard, the Board finds that there is little evidence in the record to show that banks have engaged in the proposed activity. The Board understands that banks traditionally have engaged in underwriting credit life, accident and health insurance, but have not been engaged in the underwriting of group mortgage life insurance. Indeed, mortgage life insurance generally is underwritten by life insurance companies and may more appropriately be characterized as a type of term life insurance. Further, there is insufficient evidence to support the conclusion that the proposed activity is operationally or functionally so similar to activities presently conducted by bank holding companies as to indicate that bank holding companies are particularly well equipped to provide the proposed activity. In this regard, the Board notes Applicant seeks to engage in the proposed service only as reinsurer and will continue to utilize the expertise of an independent, direct underwriter. Lastly, there is no evidence that banks generally provide services that are so integrally related to the underwriting of home loan life insurance as to require bank holding companies to provide this service in a specialized form. In fact, adequate service is presently being provided by the insurance industry. Accordingly, the Board finds that there is no reasonable basis for finding the activity is closely related to banking or managing and controlling banks.

Based upon the foregoing and the other facts of record, the Board concludes that Applicant has failed to demonstrate that there is a reasonable basis for the opinion that the activity is closely related to banking or managing or controlling banks as to be a proper incident thereto within the meaning of the Section 225.4(a)(10) of the Board's Regulation Y or within the meaning of section 4(c)(8) of the act. Accordingly, the Board has denied the request and determined that a *Federal Register* notice of opportunity for hearing on this matter should not be published.

By order of the Board of Governors, effective April 29, 1982.

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

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

[SEAL]

1. 66 FEDERAL RESERVE BULLETIN 660 (1980).

2. *National Courier Association v. Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System*, 516 F.2d 1229, 1737 (D.C. Cir. 1975). These guidelines are cited, for example, in *Association of Bank Travel Bureaus, Inc. v. Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System*, 568 F.2d 549 (7th Cir. 1978), and *Alabama Association of Insurance Agents v. Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System*, 533 F.2d 224, 241 (5th Cir. 1976), rehearing denied, 658 F.2d 729 (1977), cert. denied, 435 U.S. 904 (1978).

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

By the Board of Governors

During April 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)
Centerre Bancorporation, St. Louis, Missouri	Centerre Bank of South County, N.A., St. Louis County, Missouri	April 21, 1982
Continental Illinois Corporation, Chicago, Illinois	Bank of Oakbrook Terrace, Oakbrook Terrace, Illinois	April 13, 1982
Dakota Bankshares, Inc., Fargo, North Dakota	First National Bank of Hettinger, Hettinger, North Dakota	April 22, 1982
First Maryland Bancorp, Baltimore, Maryland	First Omni Bank, N.A., Millsboro, Delaware	April 6, 1982
InterFirst Corporation, Dallas, Texas	The Peoples National Bank of Tyler, Tyler, Texas	April 14, 1982
Mercantile Texas Corporation, Dallas, Texas	State National Financial Corporation, Corsicana, Texas The State National Bank of Corsicana, Corsicana, Texas	April 29, 1982
U.S. Bancorp, Portland, Oregon	First National Bank of Oregon, Canby, Oregon	April 19, 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
Alden Bancshares, Inc., Alden, Kansas	Alden State Bank, Alden, Kansas	Kansas City	April 14, 1982
Ameribanc, Inc., St. Joseph, Missouri	Laurel Bancshares, Inc., Raytown, Missouri	Kansas City	March 29, 1982
American Bancorporation Holding Company, Brainerd, Minnesota	American National Bank of Brainerd, Brainerd, Minnesota	Minneapolis	April 23, 1982
American Eagle Holding Corpora- tion, Piedmont, Oklahoma	Rolling Hills State Bank, Piedmont, Oklahoma	Kansas City	April 2, 1982
Area Financial Corp., Redwood City, California	Bay Area Bank, Redwood City, California	San Francisco	April 13, 1982

Section 3—Continued

Applicant	Bank(s)	Reserve Bank	Effective date
Baldy Bancshares, Inc., Lyle, Minnesota	Farmer's State Bank of Lyle, Lyle, Minnesota	Minneapolis	April 5, 1982
Bancorp of Mississippi, Inc., Tupelo, Mississippi	Bank of Mississippi, Tupelo, Mississippi	St. Louis	April 9, 1982
Bay Bankshares, Inc., Oldsmar, Florida	Bank of Oldsmar, Oldsmar, Florida	Atlanta	April 2, 1982
Cairo Bancshares, Inc., Cairo, Georgia	Cairo Banking Company, Cairo, Georgia	Atlanta	April 6, 1982
Canadian Commercial Bank, Edmonton, Canada	Westlands Diversified Bancorp, Inc., Santa Ana, California	San Francisco	March 25, 1982
CCB Bancorp, Los Angeles, California			
Carbondale, Bancshares, Inc., Carbondale, Kansas	State Bank of Carbondale, Carbondale, Kansas	Kansas City	April 14, 1982
Central Capital Corporation, Morton, Mississippi	Citizens Bank and Trust Company, Morton, Mississippi	Atlanta	April 16, 1982
Central Financial Corporation, Wichita, Kansas	The Central Bank and Trust Com- pany, Wichita, Kansas	Kansas City	April 12, 1982
Colonial Bancshares of Greenville, Inc., Greenville, Texas	Colonial Bank of Greenville, Greenville, Texas	Dallas	April 16, 1982
Community Bankshares, Inc., Cornelia, Georgia	Northeastern Banking Company, Commerce, Georgia	Atlanta	March 29, 1982
Crowley Holding Company, Crowley, Texas	The Bank of Crowley, Crowley, Texas	Dallas	April 2, 1982
Cullen/Frost Bankers, Inc., San Antonio, Texas	United States National Bancshares Inc., Galveston, Texas United States National Bank, Galveston, Texas Sugarland State Bank, Sugarland, Texas New Galveston Company, Inc., San Antonio, Texas	Dallas	March 31, 1982
DeKalb County Bancshares, Inc., Clarksdale, Missouri	The Clarksdale Bank of Clarksdale, Clarksdale, Missouri	Kansas City	April 16, 1982
Exchange Financial Corporation, Ardmore, Oklahoma	Exchange National Corporation, Ardmore, Oklahoma	Kansas City	April 12, 1982
Farmers National Bancorp, Annapolis, Maryland	Farmers National Bank, Annapolis, Maryland The Caroline County Bank, Greensboro, Maryland	Richmond	April 21, 1982
First Alabama Bancshares, Inc., Montgomery, Alabama	First Farmers and Merchants Na- tional Bank of Troy, Troy, Alabama	Atlanta	April 8, 1982
First & Merchants Corporation, Richmond, Virginia	The Wise County National Bank, Wise, Virginia	Richmond	April 20, 1982

Section 3—Continued

Applicant	Bank(s)	Reserve Bank	Effective date
First Bancshares of Texas, Inc., Longview, Texas	Bank of Tyler, N.A., Tyler, Texas	Dallas	April 16, 1982
First Freeport Corporation, Freeport, Illinois	Polo Bancorp, Inc., Polo, Illinois	Chicago	April 2, 1982
First Indiana Bancorp, Elkhart, Indiana	First National Bank, Elkhart, Indiana	Chicago	April 12, 1982
First National Bancorp, Gainesville, Georgia	First Cornelia Corporation, Cornelia, Georgia First Bank of Habersham, Cornelia, Georgia	Atlanta	April 20, 1982
First National Bancorp of Rutherford County, Inc., Smyrna, Tennessee	The First National Bank of Rutherford County, Smyrna, Tennessee	Atlanta	April 12, 1982
First National Corporation of Picayune, Picayune, Mississippi	First National Bank of Picayune, Picayune, Mississippi	Atlanta	April 12, 1982
First of Murphysboro Corp., Murphysboro, Illinois	The First Bank and Trust Company of Murphysboro, Murphysboro, Illinois	St. Louis	April 12, 1982
First Selmer Bancshares, Inc., Selmer, Tennessee	First National Bank of Selmer, Selmer, Tennessee	St. Louis	April 19, 1982
First State Bancshares, Inc., Pineville, Kentucky	First State Bank of Pineville, Pineville, Kentucky	Cleveland	April 9, 1982
Florida National Banks of Florida, Inc., Jacksonville, Florida	Peoples Bank of St. Augustine, St. Augustine, Florida	Atlanta	March 29, 1982
Frontier Bancshares, Inc., Eagle Pass, Texas	Frontier State Bank, Eagle Pass, Texas	Dallas	April 7, 1982
Gary-Wheaton Corporation, Wheaton, Illinois	Batavia Investment Company, Batavia, Illinois	Chicago	April 2, 1982
Goddard Financial Corporation, Goddard, Kansas	Suburban West State Bank, Goddard, Kansas	Kansas City	March 24, 1982
Graceville Bancorporation, Inc., Graceville, Minnesota	First State Bank of Graceville, Graceville, Minnesota	Minneapolis	April 2, 1982
Garrison Bancshares, Inc., Garrison, Texas	The Commercial State Bank, Garrison, Texas	Dallas	April 5, 1982
Gulf Coast Holding Corp., Panama City, Florida	First National Bank, Panama City, Florida	Atlanta	April 6, 1982
Hawkeye Bancorporation, Des Moines, Iowa	Ankeny Bankshares, Inc., Ankeny, Iowa Hawkeye Bank & Trust, Humbolt, Iowa	Chicago	April 6, 1982 April 5, 1982
Hudson Bancshares, Inc., Hudson, Kansas	Hudson State Bank, Hudson, Kansas	Kansas City	April 15, 1982
Indiana Southern Financial Corp., Sellersburg, Indiana	Indiana Southern Bank of Sellersburg, Sellersburg, Indiana Indiana Sointerim Bank, Sellersburg, Indiana	St. Louis	April 12, 1982

Section 3—Continued

Applicant	Bank(s)	Reserve Bank	Effective date
International Bancorp., Denver, Colorado	International Bank, Denver, Colorado Community Bank and Trust Com- pany, Englewood, Colorado	Kansas City	April 6, 1982
Jeffersonville Bancorp, Jeffersonville, New York	The First National Bank of Jeffer- sonville, Jeffersonville, New York	New York	April 12, 1982
Kansas State Financial Corporation, Wichita, Kansas	Central Financial Corporation, Wichita, Kansas The Kansas State Bank and Trust Company, Wichita, Kansas	Kansas City	April 12, 1982 April 12, 1982
NBE Bancshares, Inc., Earlville, Illinois	National Bank of Earlville, Earlville, Illinois	Chicago	April 15, 1982
National Bancshares, Inc., Clovis, New Mexico	First National Bank of Clovis, Clovis, New Mexico	Dallas	April 16, 1982
Northwest Bancshares, Inc., Houston, Texas	Northwest Bank and Trust, Houston, Texas	Dallas	April 1, 1982
Overbrook Bancshares, Inc., Overbrook, Kansas	First Security Bank, Overbrook, Kansas	Kansas City	April 12, 1982
Peachtree Bancshares, Inc., Atlanta, Georgia	Bank of Woodstock, Woodstock, Georgia	Atlanta	April 16, 1982
Peoples Bancorp, Inc., Burlington, Kansas	The First National Bank of Elk City, Elk City, Kansas	Kansas City	April 12, 1982
Rock Creek Bancshares, Inc., Burlington, Kansas	Peoples Bancorp, Inc., Burlington, Kansas	Kansas City	April 12, 1982
Rocky Financial Corporation, Rocky, Oklahoma	The State Bank of Rocky, Rocky, Oklahoma	Kansas City	April 16, 1982
Santa Barbara Bancorp., Santa Barbara, California	Santa Barbara Bank and Trust Company, Santa Barbara, California	San Francisco	April 12, 1982
Sarcoxie Bancorp, Inc., Sarcoxie, Missouri	The First National Bank of Sarcoxie, Sarcoxie, Missouri	Kansas City	April 22, 1982
Satanta Bancshares, Inc., Satanta, Kansas	The State Bank of Satanta, Satanta, Kansas	Kansas City	April 12, 1982
Security National Corporation, Washington, D.C.	Security National Bank, Washington, D.C.	Richmond	April 14, 1982
Smith Center Bancshares, Inc., Smith Center, Kansas	First National Bank of Smith Center, Smith Center, Kansas	Kansas City	April 1, 1982
Snook Bancshares, Inc., Snook, Texas	First Bank of Snook, Snook, Texas	Dallas	April 22, 1982
Standard Bancshares, Inc., Evergreen Park, Illinois	Heritage/Standard Bank and Trust Company, Evergreen Park, Illinois	Chicago	April 2, 1982
State Bancshares, Inc., Benkelman, Nebraska	State Bank of Benkelman, Benkelman, Nebraska	Kansas City	April 9, 1982

Section 3—Continued

Applicant	Bank(s)	Reserve Bank	Effective date
Stockmens Financial Corporation, Cotulla, Texas	Stockmens National Bank in Cotulla, Cotulla, Texas	Dallas	April 9, 1982
United Bancorp of Maryland, Inc., Oxon Hill, Maryland	United Bank and Trust Company of Maryland, Oxon Hill, Maryland	Richmond	April 9, 1982
United Banks of Colorado, Inc., Denver, Colorado	United Bank of Cherry Creek, N.A., Denver, Colorado United Bank of Southwest Plaza, N.A., Littleton, Colorado	Kansas City	April 19, 1982
Victoria Bankshares, Inc., Victoria, Texas	The First National Bank of Gonzales, Gonzales, Texas	Dallas	April 5, 1982
Williamsburg Holding Company Omaha, Nebraska	Security Savings Bank, Williamsburg, Iowa	Chicago	April 8, 1982
Winnsboro Bancshares, Incorporated, Winnsboro, Louisiana	Winnsboro State Bank & Trust Company, Winnsboro, Louisiana	Dallas	April 9, 1982

Section 4

Applicant	Nonbanking company (or activity)	Reserve Bank	Effective date
First National Bancorp, Inc., Shreveport, Louisiana First Mortgage Corporation of Shreveport, Shreveport, Louisiana	Jean Fore Mortgage Company, Inc., Shreveport, Louisiana	Dallas	April 5, 1982
Manufacturers Hanover Corporation, New York, New York	Indiana Financial, Inc., Merrillville, Indiana	New York	April 5, 1982
Southern Bancorporation, Inc., Greenville, South Carolina	Family Budget Finance of Tifton, Inc., Tifton, Georgia	Richmond	April 14, 1982

Sections 3 and 4

Applicant	Bank(s)	Nonbanking company (or activity)	Reserve Bank	Effective date
Caneyville Bancshares, Inc., Caneyville, Kentucky	Bank of Caneyville, Caneyville, Kentucky	Caneyville Insurance Agency, Inc., Caneyville, Kentucky	St. Louis	April 15, 1982
Collinsville Bancorp, Inc., Collinsville, Oklahoma	American Exchange Bank, Collinsville, Oklahoma	F & M Insurance Agency Partnership, Collinsville, Oklahoma	Kansas City	April 2, 1982
Letchworth Independent Bancshares Corporation, Castile, New York	The Bank of Castile, Castile, New York	Letchworth Ag Credit Corporation, Castile, New York	New York	April 16, 1982
Loup Valley Bancshares, Inc., North Loup, Nebraska	North Loup Valley Bank, North Loup, Nebraska	North Loup Insurance Agency, Inc., North Loup, Nebraska	Kansas City	April 1, 1982
Midland California Holdings Limited, London, England	Crocker National Corporation, San Francisco, California		San Francisco	April 8, 1982
New London Agency, Inc., New London, Minnesota	First State Bank of New London, New London, Minnesota	to sell general insurance in a community with a population of less than 5,000.	Minneapolis	April 23, 1982
Taylor County Bancshares, Inc., Campbellsville, Kentucky	Taylor County Bank, Campbellsville, Kentucky	Taylor County Insurance Agency, Inc., Campbellsville, Kentucky	St. Louis	April 15, 1982

ORDERS APPROVED UNDER BANK MERGER ACT

By Federal Reserve Banks

Applicant	Bank(s)	Reserve Bank	Effective date
The Bank of New Jersey, Camden, New Jersey	Prospect Park National Bank, Wayne, New Jersey	Philadelphia	April 8, 1982
Fidelity Union Bank, Newark, New Jersey	Fidelity Union Bank N.A., Red Bank, New Jersey Fidelity Union Bank N.A., Garden State, Paramus, New Jersey	New York	March 1, 1982
First Virginia Bank, Falls Church, Virginia	First Virginia Bank-Eastern, Warrenton, Virginia First Virginia Bank—Loudoun, Leesburg, Virginia	Richmond	April 7, 1982
Peoples Bank of Danville, Danville, Virginia	Aquia Bank and Trust Company, Stafford, Virginia	Richmond	April 5, 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.

- 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.
- Darnell Hilliard v. Esmond Langley*, filed February 1982, Superior Court of the District of Columbia.
- C. A. Cavendes, Sociedad Financiera v. Board of Governors*, filed January 1982, U.S.C.A. for the District of Columbia.
- 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.
- Wilshire Oil Company of Texas v. Board of Governors, et al.*, filed April 1981, U.S.C.A. for the Third Circuit.
- People of the State of Arkansas v. Board of Governors, et al.*, filed March 1981, U.S.C.A. for the Western District of Arkansas.
- 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.
- A. G. Becker, Inc. v. Board of Governors, et al.*, filed October 1980, U.S.D.C. for the District of Columbia.
- A. G. Becker, Inc. v. Board of Governors, et al.*, filed October 1980, U.S.C.A. for the District of Columbia.
- A. G. Becker, Inc. v. Board of Governors, et al.*, filed August 1980, U.S.D.C. for the District of Columbia.
- Berkovitz, et al. v. Government of Iran, et al.*, filed June 1980, U.S.D.C. for the Northern District of California.
- Darnell Hilliard v. G. William Miller, et al.*, filed September 1976, U.S.C.A. for the District of Columbia.

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1.10 MONETARY AGGREGATES AND INTEREST RATES

Item	1981			1982	1981		1982		
	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.
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	1.0	11.3	22.2	-10.2	4.7
2 Required	5.0	3.1	3.5	7.9	-1.1	12.1	19.4	-6.9	3.1
3 Nonborrowed	-2.4	7.9	10.5	0.4	17.0	12.3	-4.0	-18.8	12.1
4 Monetary base ²	5.8	4.3	3.9	8.0	3.3	11.3	11.6	3.4	4.1
<i>Concepts of money and liquid assets³</i>									
5 M1	9.2	.3	5.7	10.4	9.7	12.4	21.0	-3.5 ^r	2.4
6 M2	12.0	8.3	8.8	9.7	13.7	8.4	12.2	4.3	11.2
7 M3	12.2	11.2	9.2	8.6	13.1	7.3	8.9 ^r	5.8	11.3
8 L	10.6	11.9	10.5 ^r	n.a.	13.3	5.8 ^r	8.0 ^r	n.a.	n.a.
<i>Time and savings deposits</i>									
<i>Commercial banks</i>									
9 Total	11.9	18.4	8.3	7.5	6.9	1.6	5.0	11.1 ^r	19.9 ^r
10 Savings ⁴	-8.9	-22.7	-11.9	8.7	8.5	4.6	14.5	.8	13.6
11 Small-denomination time ⁵	16.2	24.3	20.8	9.7	17.4	-3	4.4	16.1 ^r	25.1
12 Large-denomination time ⁶	19.9	36.0	5.4	4.6	-5.2	2.2	1.1	10.7 ^r	17.2
13 Thrift institutions ⁷	3.2	2.6	2.7	3.1	4.2	1.3	1.1	5.2	7.6
14 Total loans and securities at commercial banks ⁸	8.5	8.7	3.7	3.1	3.3	-9.5 ^r	4.7 ^r	11.0 ^r	7.7
Interest rates (levels, percent per annum)									
<i>Short-term rates</i>									
15 Federal funds ⁹	17.78	17.58	13.59	14.23	12.37	13.22	14.78	14.68	14.94
16 Discount window borrowing ¹⁰	13.62	14.00	13.04	12.00	12.10	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00
17 Treasury bills (3-month market yield) ¹¹	14.91	15.05	11.75	12.81	10.85	12.28	13.48	12.68	12.70
18 Commercial paper (3-month) ^{11,12}	16.15	16.78	13.04	13.81	12.12	13.09	14.53	13.80	14.06
<i>Long-term rates</i>									
<i>Bonds</i>									
19 U.S. government ¹³	13.49	14.51	14.14	14.27	13.73	14.57	14.48	13.75	13.57
20 State and local government ¹⁴	10.69	12.11	12.54	13.02	12.91	13.28	12.97	12.82	12.59
21 Aaa utility (new issue) ¹⁵	15.41	16.82	15.67	15.71 ^r	15.20	15.68	15.93	15.43 ^r	15.83
22 Conventional mortgages ¹⁶	16.15	17.50	17.33	17.10	17.00	17.30	17.20	16.80	16.65

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. December 1981 and 1981 Q4 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.

A4 Domestic Financial Statistics □ May 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						
	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	Mar. 17	Mar. 24	Mar. 31	Apr. 7	Apr. 14	Apr. 21 ^P	Apr. 28 ^P
SUPPLYING RESERVE FUNDS										
1 Reserve Bank credit outstanding.....	150,544	146,815	150,436	146,815	147,269	146,407	147,408	148,694	152,131	150,837
2 U.S. government securities ¹	126,948	124,600	127,526	125,074	125,383	124,426	124,622	125,592	129,436	128,370
3 Bought outright.....	125,599	124,303	126,542	124,631	125,383	124,198	123,755	125,592	128,109	128,055
4 Held under repurchase agreements.....	1,349	297	984	443	0	228	867	0	1,327	315
5 Federal agency securities.....	9,102	9,035	9,123	9,028	9,013	9,025	9,038	9,011	9,117	9,058
6 Bought outright.....	9,044	9,017	9,010	9,013	9,013	9,013	9,013	9,011	9,008	9,008
7 Held under repurchase agreements.....	58	18	113	15	0	12	25	0	109	50
8 Acceptances.....	165	47	150	55	0	70	172	0	209	27
9 Loans.....	1,713	1,611	1,580	1,462	1,652	1,656	1,480	1,335	1,659	1,822
10 Float.....	3,292	2,420	2,705	2,188	2,108	2,059	2,968	3,535	2,368	2,025
11 Other Federal Reserve assets.....	9,334	9,102	9,352	9,009	9,113	9,172	9,128	9,222	9,342	9,534
12 Gold stock.....	11,151	11,150	11,150	11,150	11,150	11,150	11,150	11,150	11,150	11,150
13 Special drawing rights certificate account.....	3,559	3,568	3,660	3,568	3,568	3,568	3,568	3,568	3,639	3,818
14 Treasury currency outstanding.....	13,801	13,723	13,744	13,720	13,727	13,729	13,734	13,737	13,750	13,752
ABSORBING RESERVE FUNDS										
15 Currency in circulation.....	142,622	140,951	143,024	141,326	141,058	140,902	142,054	143,702	143,477	142,831
16 Treasury cash holdings.....	465	474	490	472	475	481	487	491	490	490
Deposits, other than reserves, with Federal Reserve Banks										
17 Treasury.....	5,506	3,312	4,695	3,074	3,329	3,097	3,938	3,626	4,258	4,788
18 Foreign.....	304	280	289	287	286	284	243	307	247	255
19 Other.....	472	560	443	488	448	416	471	435	380	487
20 Required clearing balances.....	139	156	172	156	164	165	169	172	174	175
21 Other Federal Reserve liabilities and capital.....	5,396	5,121	5,237	5,090	5,050	5,134	5,219	5,073	5,261	5,295
22 Reserve accounts ²	26,161	24,401	24,640	24,360	24,905	24,376	23,280	23,343	26,383	25,235
End-of-month figures			Wednesday figures							
1982			1982							
	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	Mar. 17	Mar. 24	Mar. 31	Apr. 7	Apr. 14	Apr. 21	Apr. 28
SUPPLYING RESERVE FUNDS										
23 Reserve Bank credit outstanding.....	147,618	148,729	158,729	150,492	148,483	148,729	148,586	149,477	155,488	158,702
24 U.S. government securities ¹	125,410	125,589	134,257	126,939	125,407	125,589	120,426	123,831	130,615	130,371
25 Bought outright.....	125,410	123,992	128,988	126,326	125,407	123,992	120,426	123,831	127,949	128,166
26 Held under repurchase agreements.....	0	1,597	5,269	613	0	1,597	0	0	2,666	2,205
27 Federal agency securities.....	9,026	9,095	10,004	9,034	9,013	9,095	9,013	9,008	9,228	9,356
28 Bought outright.....	9,026	9,013	9,008	9,013	9,013	9,013	9,013	9,008	9,008	9,008
29 Held under repurchase agreements.....	0	82	996	21	0	82	0	0	220	348
30 Acceptances.....	0	488	768	143	0	488	0	0	128	192
31 Loans.....	1,180	2,646	1,799	1,959	1,777	2,646	2,291	4,444	3,043	6,180
32 Float.....	2,959	1,882	1,507	3,259	3,088	1,882	7,399	2,890	2,955	2,870
33 Other Federal Reserve assets.....	9,043	9,029	10,394	9,158	9,198	9,029	9,457	9,304	9,519	9,732
34 Gold stock.....	11,150	11,150	11,149	11,150	11,150	11,150	11,150	11,150	11,150	11,150
35 Special drawing rights certificate account.....	3,568	3,568	3,818	3,568	3,568	3,568	3,568	3,568	3,818	3,818
36 Treasury currency outstanding.....	14,579	13,734	13,756	13,723	13,728	13,734	13,734	13,745	13,751	13,756
ABSORBING RESERVE FUNDS										
37 Currency in circulation.....	140,525	141,673	143,044	141,575	141,198	141,673	143,358	144,220	143,346	143,361
38 Treasury cash holdings.....	470	484	491	472	479	484	487	491	489	491
Deposits, other than reserves, with Federal Reserve Banks										
39 Treasury.....	3,835	2,866	12,239	4,172	2,408	2,866	4,934	2,909	7,031	10,869
40 Foreign.....	416	421	966	219	302	421	197	239	224	264
41 Other.....	414	425	450	526	400	425	392	373	486	484
42 Required clearing balances.....	139	167	176	155	160	167	168	171	174	175
43 Other Federal Reserve liabilities and capital.....	6,291	4,955	5,561	4,950	4,841	4,955	4,873	4,946	5,211	5,282
44 Reserve accounts ²	24,825	26,190	24,526	26,864	27,141	26,190	22,629	24,591	27,246	26,498

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.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr. ^P
1 Reserve balances with Reserve Banks ¹	26,664	27,000	25,499	25,690	25,892	26,163	26,721	25,963	24,254	24,640
2 Total vault cash (estimated)	18,149	18,435	18,925	18,810	18,844	19,538	20,284	19,251	18,749	18,573
3 Vault cash at institutions with required reserve balances ²	12,602	12,549	13,041	12,924	12,986	13,577	14,199	13,082	12,663	12,774
4 Vault cash equal to required reserves at other institutions	704	1,477	2,053	2,097	2,073	2,178	2,290	2,235	2,313	2,218
5 Surplus vault cash at other institutions ³	4,843	4,409	3,831	3,789	3,785	3,783	3,795	3,934	3,773	3,581
6 Reserve balances + total vault cash ⁴	44,940	45,435	44,424	44,500	44,736	45,701	47,005	45,214	43,003	43,216
7 Reserve balances + total vault cash used to satisfy reserve requirements ^{4,5}	40,097	41,026	40,593	40,711	40,951	41,918	43,210	41,280	39,230	39,635
8 Required reserves (estimated)	40,067	40,731	40,177	40,433	40,604	41,606	42,785	40,981	38,873	39,289
9 Excess reserve balances at Reserve Banks ^{4,6}	30	295	416	278	347	312	425	299	357	346
10 Total borrowings at Reserve Banks	1,617	1,408	1,473	1,149	695	642	1,526	1,713	1,611	1,580
11 Seasonal borrowings at Reserve Banks	116	220	222	152	79	53	75	132	174	167
12 Extended credit at Reserve Banks	n.a.	79	301	442	178	149	197	232	309	245
Weekly averages of daily figures for week ending:										
1982										
	Feb. 24	Mar. 3	Mar. 10	Mar. 17	Mar. 24	Mar. 31	Apr. 7	Apr. 14	Apr. 21 ^P	Apr. 28 ^P
13 Reserve balances with Reserve Banks ¹	26,112	26,048	22,622	24,360	24,905	24,376	23,280	23,343	26,383	25,235
14 Total vault cash (estimated)	18,155	18,908	19,936	18,796	17,621	18,574	18,858	19,208	17,269	18,696
15 Vault cash at institutions with required reserve balances ²	12,462	12,785	13,250	12,560	12,141	12,653	12,800	12,950	11,982	12,997
16 Vault cash equal to required reserves at other institutions	2,089	2,222	2,591	2,354	2,084	2,261	2,355	2,404	2,034	2,185
17 Surplus vault cash at other institutions ³	3,604	3,901	4,095	3,882	3,396	3,660	3,703	3,854	3,253	3,514
18 Reserve balances + total vault cash ⁴	44,267	44,956	42,558	43,156	42,526	42,950	42,138	42,551	43,655	43,934
19 Reserve balances + total vault cash used to satisfy reserve requirements ^{4,5}	40,663	41,055	38,463	39,274	39,130	39,290	38,435	38,697	40,402	40,420
20 Required reserves (estimated)	40,660	40,542	38,156	38,937	38,861	38,824	38,163	38,379	40,250	40,111
21 Excess reserve balances at Reserve Banks ^{4,6}	3	513	307	337	269	466	272	318	152	309
22 Total borrowings at Reserve Banks	1,902	1,562	1,446	1,462	1,652	1,656	1,480	1,335	1,659	1,822
23 Seasonal borrowings at Reserve Banks	146	147	151	187	173	200	166	154	159	177
24 Extended credit at Reserve Banks	222	288	306	301	311	324	279	234	248	227

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 □ May 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								
	Mar. 3	Mar. 10	Mar. 17	Mar. 24	Mar. 31	Apr. 7	Apr. 14	Apr. 21	Apr. 28
<i>One day and continuing contract</i>									
1 Commercial banks in United States.....	55,596	60,986'	58,786'	54,579	52,588'	61,397	61,983	57,673	53,753
2 Other depository institutions, foreign banks and foreign official institutions, and U.S. government agencies.....	17,934	18,620	20,379	20,440	19,910'	18,378	18,862	18,822	18,737
3 Nonbank securities dealers.....	3,802	3,241	3,718	4,266	3,939'	3,979	3,547	3,604	3,452
4 All other.....	21,860	22,256	22,767	22,184	23,246'	22,949	19,809	21,104	22,024
<i>All other maturities</i>									
5 Commercial banks in United States.....	4,296	4,216	4,048	4,190	4,167	4,104	5,045	4,658	4,582
6 Other depository institutions, foreign banks and foreign official institutions, and U.S. government agencies.....	7,581	7,645	7,735	8,000	8,141	8,394	8,620	8,712	8,906
7 Nonbank securities dealers.....	4,066	4,108	3,726	3,741	3,783	3,639	3,906	3,674	4,078
8 All other.....	8,934	9,525	9,058	9,203	9,405'	9,552	12,984	11,114	9,432
MEMO: Federal funds and resale agreement loans in maturities of one day or continuing contract									
9 Commercial banks in United States.....	20,109	21,739	21,068'	18,935	17,094'	20,082	18,539	19,423	18,473
10 Nonbank securities dealers.....	3,786	4,361	4,035	4,506	4,470'	4,414	4,307	4,186	4,632

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

1.14 FEDERAL RESERVE BANK INTEREST RATES

Percent per annum

Federal Reserve Bank	Current and previous levels									Effective date for current rates
	Short-term adjustment credit and seasonal credit			Extended credit ¹						
				First 60 days of borrowing		Next 90 days of borrowing		After 150 days		
	Rate on 4/30/82	Effective date	Previous rate	Rate on 4/30/82	Previous rate	Rate on 4/30/82	Previous rate	Rate on 4/30/82	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	Aug. 31	5¼-5¾	5¾	Feb. 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
July 14	7-7½	7½	May 12	7	7	Sept. 26	11	11
Aug. 23	7½	7½	July 3	7-7¼	7¼	Nov. 17	12	12
1974—Apr. 25	7½-8	8	July 10	7¼	7¼	Dec. 5	12-13	13
Apr. 30	8	8	Aug. 21	7¾	7¾	Dec. 8	13	13
Dec. 9	7¾-8	7¾	Sept. 22	8	8	1981—May 5	13-14	14
Dec. 16	7¾	7¾	Oct. 16	8-8½	8½	May 8	14	14
1975—Jan. 6	7¼-7¾	7¾	Nov. 20	8½	8½	Nov. 2	13-14	13
Jan. 10	7¼-7¾	7¼	Nov. 1	8½-9½	9½	Nov. 6	13	13
Jan. 24	7¼	7¼	Nov. 3	9½	9½	Dec. 4	12	12
Feb. 5	6¾-7¼	6¾	1979—July 20	10	10			
Feb. 7	6¾	6¾	Aug. 17	10-10½	10½			
Mar. 10	6¼-6¾	6¼	Aug. 20	10½	10½			
Mar. 14	6¼	6¼						
Mar. 16	6-6¼	6						
May 23	6	6						
						In effect Apr. 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 ²	
	Percent	Effective date		Percent	Effective date
<i>Net demand²</i>			<i>Net transaction accounts^{5,7}</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 4 years	3	11/13/80
<i>Time and savings^{2,3}</i>			4 years or more	0	11/13/80
Savings	3	3/16/67	<i>Eurocurrency liabilities</i>		
<i>Time⁴</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. All new institutions will have a two-year phase-in beginning with the date they open for business.

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.

NOTE TO TABLE 1.16

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 pbe 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 April 30, 1982		Previous maximum		In effect April 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	5¼	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	6	7/1/73	5½	1/21/70	6½	(1)	5¾	1/21/70
6 2 to 2½ years	6	7/1/73	5¾	1/21/70	6½	(1)	6	1/21/70
7 2½ to 4 years	6½	7/1/73	5¾	1/21/70	6¾	(1)	6	1/21/70
8 4 to 6 years	7¼	11/1/73	(9)		7½	11/1/73	(9)	
9 6 to 8 years	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 maturity¹²</i>								
13 6-month money market time deposits	(13)	(13)	(13)	(13)	(13)	(13)	(13)	(13)
14 12-month all savers certificates	(14)	(14)	(14)	(14)	(14)	(14)	(14)	(14)
15 2½ years to 4 years	(15)	(15)	(16)	(16)	(15)	(15)	(16)	(16)
<i>Accounts with no ceiling rates</i>								
16 Individual retirement accounts and Keogh (H.R. 10) plans (18 months or more)	(17)	(17)	(17)	(17)	(17)	(17)	(17)	(17)

1. July 1, 1973, for mutual savings banks; July 6, 1973, for savings and loan associations.

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. 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 prior to the date of deposit (4-week average bill rate). Rate ceilings are determined as follows:

Bill rate or 4-week average bill rate
7.50 percent or below
Above 7.50 percent

Commercial bank ceiling
7.75 percent
¼ of 1 percentage point plus the higher of the bill rate or 4-week average bill rate

Bill rate or 4-week average bill rate

7.25 percent or below
Above 7.25 percent, but below 8.50 percent
8.50 percent or above, but below 8.75 percent
8.75 percent or above

Thrift ceiling

7.75 percent
½ of 1 percentage point plus the higher of the bill rate or 4-week average bill rate
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 April for commercial banks and thrifts based on the bill rate were as follows: April 6, 13.052; April 13, 13.149; April 20, 12.969; April 27, 12.890. The maximum allowable rates in April for commercial banks and thrifts based on the 4-week average bill rate were as follows: April 6, 13.170; April 13, 13.154; April 20, 13.165; April 27, 13.015.

14. 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 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 April (in percent) were as follows: April 18, 10.37.

15. 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. 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 less than 9.50 percent, commercial banks may pay 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 April (in percent) for commercial banks were as follows: April 13, 14.10; April 27, 13.85; and for thrift institutions: April 13, 14.35; April 27, 14.10.

16. Between Jan. 1, 1980, and Aug. 1, 1981, commercial banks, and thrift institutions 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 thrift institutions was ¼ percentage point higher than that for commercial banks. Effective Mar. 1, 1980, a temporary ceiling of 11¾ percent was placed on these accounts at commercial banks and 12 percent on these accounts at savings and loan associations. 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 thrift institutions was established.

17. 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 (H.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.

For NOTE see opposite page.

A10 Domestic Financial Statistics □ May 1982

1.17 FEDERAL RESERVE OPEN MARKET TRANSACTIONS

Millions of dollars

Type of transaction	1979	1980	1981	1981				1982		
				Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.
U.S. GOVERNMENT SECURITIES										
Outright transactions (excluding matched transactions)										
<i>Treasury bills</i>										
1 Gross purchases	15,998	7,668	13,899	1,753	241	1,765	2,170	0	1,017	474
2 Gross sales	6,855	7,331	6,746	945	1,157	0	0	2,756	868	995
3 Exchange	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4 Redemptions	2,900	3,389	1,816	500	200	16	0	600	0	600
<i>Others within 1 year¹</i>										
5 Gross purchases	3,203	912	317	0	0	0	80	0	20	0
6 Gross sales	0	0	23	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7 Maturity shift	17,339	12,427	13,794	628	425	1,389	887	542	2,633	900
8 Exchange	-11,308	-18,251	-12,869	-599	0	-3,047	-754	0	-940	-1,479
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	0	0	100	526	0	50	0
11 Gross sales	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12 Maturity shift	-12,693	-8,909	-10,299	-628	-425	-1,057	-887	-542	-974	-900
13 Exchange	7,508	13,412	10,117	599	0	2,325	754	0	765	1,479
<i>5 to 10 years</i>										
14 Gross purchases	523	703	393	0	0	0	165	0	0	0
15 Gross sales	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
16 Maturity shift	-4,646	-3,092	-3,495	0	0	-332	0	0	-1,659	0
17 Exchange	2,181	2,970	1,500	0	0	400	0	0	100	0
<i>Over 10 years</i>										
18 Gross purchases	454	811	379	0	0	0	108	0	0	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	0	0	322	0	0	75	0
<i>All maturities¹</i>										
22 Gross purchases	22,325	12,232	16,690	1,753	241	1,865	3,049	0	1,087	474
23 Gross sales	6,855	7,331	6,769	945	1,157	0	0	2,756	868	995
24 Redemptions	5,500	3,389	1,816	500	200	16	0	600	0	600
Matched transactions										
25 Gross sales	627,350	674,000	589,312	52,055	58,581	42,012	54,098	51,132	28,033	38,946
26 Gross purchases	624,192	675,496	589,647	51,555	58,372	41,900	54,044	51,717	28,258	38,650
Repurchase agreements										
27 Gross purchases	107,051	113,902	79,920	0	3,902	9,505	14,180	12,962	18,656	8,595
28 Gross sales	106,968	113,040	78,733	0	3,902	7,709	12,760	12,914	21,919	6,998
29 Net change in U.S. government securities	6,896	3,869	9,626	-192	-1,325	3,534	4,415	-2,724	-2,820	179
FEDERAL AGENCY OBLIGATIONS										
Outright transactions										
30 Gross purchases	853	668	494	0	0	494	0	0	0	0
31 Gross sales	399	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
32 Redemptions	134	145	108	33	15	10	4	68	32	13
Repurchase agreements										
33 Gross purchases	37,321	28,895	13,320	0	787	1,607	1,647	800	872	554
34 Gross sales	36,960	28,863	13,576	0	787	1,288	1,697	935	1,006	471
35 Net change in federal agency obligations	681	555	130	-33	-15	802	-54	-203	-166	70
BANKERS ACCEPTANCES										
36 Outright transactions, net	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
37 Repurchase agreements, net	116	73	-582	0	0	744	-549	402	-597	488
38 Net change in bankers acceptances	116	73	-582	0	0	744	-549	402	-597	488
39 Total net change in System Open Market Account	7,693	4,497	9,175	-215	-1,340	5,080	3,812	-2,524	-3,583	737

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		
	Mar. 31	Apr. 7	Apr. 14	Apr. 21	Apr. 28	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.
Consolidated condition statement								
ASSETS								
1 Gold certificate account	11,150	11,150	11,150	11,150	11,150	11,150	11,150	11,149
2 Special drawing rights certificate account	3,568	3,568	3,568	3,818	3,818	3,568	3,568	3,818
3 Coin	432	418	413	402	403	453	432	411
Loans								
4 To depository institutions	2,646	2,291	4,444	3,043	6,180	1,180	2,646	1,799
5 Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Acceptances								
6 Held under repurchase agreements	488	0	0	128	192	0	488	768
Federal agency obligations								
7 Bought outright	9,013	9,013	9,008	9,008	9,008	9,026	9,013	9,008
8 Held under repurchase agreements	82	0	0	220	348	0	82	996
U.S. government securities								
Bought outright								
9 Bills	45,543	41,977	45,382	49,470	49,687	46,961	45,543	49,704
10 Notes	60,359	60,359	60,359	60,389	60,389	60,359	60,359	61,143
11 Bonds	18,090	18,090	18,090	18,090	18,090	18,090	18,090	18,141
12 Total ¹	123,992	120,426	123,831	127,949	128,166	125,410	123,992	128,988
13 Held under repurchase agreements	1,597	0	0	2,666	2,205	0	1,597	5,269
14 Total U.S. government securities	125,589	120,426	123,831	130,615	130,371	125,410	125,589	134,257
15 Total loans and securities	137,818	131,730	137,283	143,014	146,099	135,616	137,818	146,828
16 Cash items in process of collection	7,989	14,192	9,591	10,025	9,427	8,672	7,989	8,449
17 Bank premises	510	510	511	512	515	505	510	514
Other assets								
18 Denominated in foreign currencies ²	4,953	4,970	4,970	4,974	4,981	5,137	4,953	5,591
19 All other ³	3,566	3,977	3,823	4,033	4,236	3,401	3,566	4,289
20 Total assets	169,986	170,515	171,309	177,928	180,629	168,502	169,986	181,049
LIABILITIES								
21 Federal Reserve notes	128,855	130,529	131,379	130,486	130,500	126,869	128,855	130,189
Deposits								
22 Depository institutions	26,357	22,797	24,762	27,420	26,673	24,964	26,357	24,702
23 U.S. Treasury—General account	2,866	4,934	2,909	7,031	10,869	3,835	2,866	12,239
24 Foreign—Official accounts	421	197	239	224	264	416	421	966
25 Other	425	392	373	486	484	414	425	450
26 Total deposits	30,069	28,320	28,283	35,161	38,290	29,629	30,069	38,357
27 Deferred availability cash items	6,107	6,793	6,701	7,070	6,557	5,713	6,107	6,942
28 Other liabilities and accrued dividends ⁴	2,155	2,001	2,053	2,306	2,374	3,341	2,155	2,497
29 Total liabilities	167,186	167,643	168,416	175,023	177,721	165,552	167,186	177,985
CAPITAL ACCOUNTS								
30 Capital paid in	1,298	1,299	1,305	1,305	1,308	1,291	1,298	1,308
31 Surplus	1,278	1,278	1,278	1,278	1,278	1,278	1,278	1,278
32 Other capital accounts	224	295	310	322	322	381	224	478
33 Total liabilities and capital accounts	169,986	170,515	171,309	177,928	180,629	168,502	169,986	181,049
34 MEMO: Marketable U.S. government securities held in custody for foreign and international account	92,825	92,832	91,760	91,167	90,775	94,816	92,825	90,609
Federal Reserve note statement								
35 Federal Reserve notes outstanding (issued to bank)	152,039	152,104	152,236	152,675	152,898	150,636	152,039	152,734
36 Less: Held by bank ⁵	23,184	21,575	20,857	22,189	22,398	23,767	23,184	22,545
37 Federal Reserve notes, net	128,855	130,529	131,379	130,486	130,500	126,869	128,855	130,189
Collateral for Federal Reserve notes								
38 Gold certificate account	11,150	11,150	11,150	11,150	11,150	11,150	11,150	11,149
39 Special drawing rights certificate account	3,568	3,568	3,568	3,818	3,818	3,568	3,568	3,818
40 Other eligible assets	64	515	79	0	0	0	64	0
41 U.S. government and agency securities	114,073	115,296	116,582	115,518	115,532	112,151	114,073	115,222
42 Total collateral	128,855	130,529	131,379	130,486	130,500	126,869	128,855	130,189

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.

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		
	Mar. 31	Apr. 7	Apr. 14	Apr. 21	Apr. 28	Feb. 26	Mar. 31	Apr. 30
1 Loans—Total	2,646	2,291	4,444	3,043	6,180	1,180	2,646	1,799
2 Within 15 days	2,552	2,137	4,360	3,023	6,140	1,069	2,552	1,704
3 16 days to 90 days	94	154	84	20	40	111	94	95
4 91 days to 1 year	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5 Acceptances—Total	488	0	0	128	192	0	488	768
6 Within 15 days	488	0	0	128	192	0	488	768
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	125,589	120,426	123,831	130,615	130,371	125,410	125,589	134,257
10 Within 15 days ¹	3,889	2,201	4,603	7,477	6,451	2,617	3,889	9,832
11 16 days to 90 days	25,506	23,075	24,049	27,431	27,186	26,558	25,506	26,284
12 91 days to 1 year	33,389	32,345	32,374	32,887	33,915	33,520	33,389	34,442
13 Over 1 year to 5 years	35,903	35,903	35,904	35,918	35,918	35,814	35,903	36,665
14 Over 5 years to 10 years	10,193	10,193	10,193	10,193	10,192	10,193	10,193	10,274
15 Over 10 years	16,709	16,709	16,708	16,709	16,709	16,708	16,709	16,760
16 Federal agency obligations—Total	9,095	9,013	9,008	9,228	9,356	9,026	9,095	10,004
17 Within 15 days ¹	326	85	71	362	433	173	326	1,082
18 16 days to 90 days	400	520	513	444	465	540	400	465
19 91 days to 1 year	1,460	1,465	1,604	1,612	1,592	1,369	1,460	1,591
20 Over 1 year to 5 years	5,444	5,483	5,361	5,365	5,413	5,396	5,444	5,413
21 Over 5 years to 10 years	934	929	928	911	919	976	934	919
22 Over 10 years	531	531	531	534	534	572	531	534

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	1978	1979	1980	1981			1982		
				Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.
Debits to demand deposits ¹ (seasonally adjusted)									
1 All commercial banks	40,297.8	49,775.0	63,013.4	83,671.3	82,000.3	86,430.0	83,804.4	85,274.3	83,617.4
2 Major New York City banks	15,008.7	18,512.7	25,192.5	35,109.8	34,237.6	34,937.3	35,117.6	35,983.8	34,218.3
3 Other banks	25,289.1	31,262.3	37,820.9	48,561.5	47,762.6	51,492.7	48,686.8	49,290.5	49,399.1
Debits to savings deposits ² (not seasonally adjusted)									
4 ATS/NOW ³	17.1	83.3	158.4	833.4	753.3	903.5	934.7	836.7	935.4
5 Business ⁴	56.7	77.3	93.4	117.2	96.3	117.9	104.4	95.2	115.4
6 Others ⁵	359.7	515.2	605.3	581.6	539.7	597.0	636.8	534.8	586.9
7 All accounts	432.9	675.8	857.2	1,532.2	1,389.2	1,618.4	1,675.8	1,466.7	1,637.6
Demand deposit turnover ¹ (seasonally adjusted)									
8 All commercial banks	139.4	163.5	201.6	296.2	292.0	309.2	293.4	307.1	304.7
9 Major New York City banks	541.9	646.2	813.7	1,109.8	1,128.3	1,156.8	1,129.0	1,252.1	1,211.7
10 Other banks	96.8	113.3	134.3	193.6	190.7	206.6	191.2	198.0	200.7
Savings deposit turnover ² (not seasonally adjusted)									
11 ATS/NOW ³	7.0	7.8	9.7	14.6	12.8	14.6	14.3	13.0	14.2
12 Business ⁴	5.1	7.2	9.3	14.1	11.7	13.9	12.5	12.1	14.6
13 Others ⁵	1.7	2.7	3.4	3.9	3.6	4.0	4.2	3.6	3.9
14 All accounts	1.9	3.1	4.2	7.2	6.4	7.4	7.5	6.6	7.3

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.	1981		1982		
					Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.
Seasonally adjusted									
MEASURES ¹									
1 M1	363.2	389.0	414.5	440.9	436.4	440.9	448.6	447.3 ^r	448.2
2 M2	1,403.9	1,518.9	1,656.1	1,822.4	1,809.7	1,822.4	1,840.9	1,847.5	1,864.7
3 M3	1,629.0	1,779.3	1,963.1	2,187.8	2,174.5	2,187.8	2,203.9 ^r	2,214.5 ^r	2,235.4
4 L ²	1,938.9	2,153.9	2,370.4	2,643.3 ^r	2,628.3	2,643.3 ^r	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
SELECTED COMPONENTS									
5 Currency	97.4	106.1	116.2	123.1	121.8	123.1	123.8	124.6	125.1
6 Traveler's checks ³	3.5	3.7	4.2	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.4
7 Demand deposits	253.9	262.2	267.2	236.4	235.7	236.4	239.3	234.5	233.0
8 Other checkable deposits ⁷	8.4	16.9	26.9	77.0	74.7	77.0	81.1	83.8	85.7
9 Savings deposits ⁴	479.9	421.7	398.9	343.6	340.9	343.6	348.8	348.6	350.7
10 Small-denomination time deposits ⁵	533.9	652.6	751.7	854.7	856.8	854.7	852.3	859.5	870.1
11 Large-denomination time deposits ⁶	194.6	221.8	257.9	300.4	300.6	300.4	302.7	308.0 ^r	312.2
Not seasonally adjusted									
MEASURES ¹									
12 M1	372.5	398.8	424.6	451.2	439.7	451.2	453.4	437.1	440.0
13 M2	1,408.5	1,524.6	1,662.4	1,829.1	1,809.3	1,829.1	1,848.8	1,842.4 ^r	1,861.5
14 M3	1,637.5	1,789.2	1,973.8	2,199.6	2,175.4	2,199.6	2,216.8	2,215.5 ^r	2,237.0
15 L ²	1,946.6	2,162.8	2,380.2	2,654.3 ^r	2,627.5	2,654.3 ^r	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
SELECTED COMPONENTS									
16 Currency	99.4	108.2	118.3	125.4	122.9	125.4	123.3	123.0	123.8
17 Traveler's checks ³	3.3	3.5	3.9	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.2
18 Demand deposits	261.5	270.1	275.1	243.3	237.5	243.3	243.6	228.5	228.2
19 Other checkable deposits ⁷	8.4	17.0	27.2	78.4	75.2	78.4	82.5	81.4	83.8
20 Overnight RPs and Eurodollars ⁸	24.1	26.3	35.0	38.1	36.9	38.1	43.3	43.0	43.3
21 Savings deposits ⁴	478.0	420.5	398.0	343.0	342.2	343.0	346.8	344.5	346.1
22 Small-denomination time deposits ⁵	531.1	649.7	748.9	851.7	851.9	851.7	857.4 ^r	868.5	879.7
Money market mutual funds									
23 General purpose and broker/dealer	7.1	34.3	61.8	150.8	144.6	150.8	154.4	155.4	158.4
24 Institution only	3.1	9.3	13.9	33.7	32.0	33.7	32.5	30.5	31.5
25 Large-denomination time deposits ⁵	198.6	226.0	262.3	305.5	301.8	305.5	307.6 ^r	314.2 ^r	317.0

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.

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.

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			
				June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	
	Seasonally adjusted													
ADJUSTED FOR CHANGES IN RESERVE REQUIREMENTS ²														
1 Total reserves ³	35.08	36.37	39.01	39.62	39.73	39.81	40.31	40.12	40.15	40.53	41.28	40.93	40.09	
2 Nonborrowed reserves	34.22	34.90	37.32	37.58	38.05	38.39	38.86	38.94	39.49	39.89	39.76	39.14	39.53	
3 Required reserves	34.85	36.04	38.49	39.28	39.39	39.52	39.90	39.84	39.81	40.21	40.86	40.62	40.73	
4 Monetary base ⁴	134.7	145.0	158.0	161.7	162.5	162.9	163.7	163.8	164.3	165.8	167.4	167.9	168.5	
	Not seasonally adjusted													
5 Total reserves ³	35.66	36.97	39.70	39.05	39.64	39.48	40.09	40.22	40.33	41.26	42.70	40.74	40.53	
6 Nonborrowed reserves	34.80	35.50	38.01	37.02	37.96	38.06	38.63	39.04	39.67	40.63	41.18	38.95	38.98	
7 Required reserves	35.43	36.65	39.19	38.72	39.30	39.19	39.67	39.94	39.99	40.94	42.28	40.44	40.18	
8 Monetary base ⁴	137.4	147.9	161.0	161.2	163.3	163.2	163.3	163.8	165.6	168.9	168.5	166.1	166.5	
NOT ADJUSTED FOR CHANGES IN RESERVE REQUIREMENTS ⁵														
9 Total reserves ³	41.68	43.91	40.66	40.44	41.01	41.02	40.59	40.71	40.95	41.92	43.20	41.29	39.23	
10 Nonborrowed reserves	40.81	42.43	38.97	38.41	39.33	39.60	39.13	39.53	40.29	41.29	41.69	39.50	37.68	
11 Required reserves	41.45	43.58	40.15	40.10	40.67	40.73	40.18	40.43	40.60	41.60	42.78	40.98	38.88	
12 Monetary base ⁴	144.6	156.2	162.4	163.3	165.4	165.4	163.9	164.3	166.3	169.7	169.1	166.8	165.4	

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	1980	1981	1982			1980	1981	1982		
	Dec.	Dec. ²	Jan. ²	Feb. ²	Mar. ²	Dec.	Dec. ²	Jan. ²	Feb. ²	Mar. ²
	Seasonally adjusted					Not seasonally adjusted				
1 Total loans and securities ³	1,239.6	1,317.0 ⁴	1,322.1	1,334.6 ⁵	1,344.1 ⁶	1,249.5	1,326.9 ⁴	1,324.7	1,330.4 ⁵	1,338.9 ⁶
2 U.S. Treasury securities	110.0	111.0	114.3	115.3 ⁵	114.6 ⁶	110.5	111.4	113.8	115.8 ⁵	116.3 ⁶
3 Other securities	214.4	231.6	232.0	232.6 ⁵	233.6 ⁶	215.7	233.0	232.3	232.1 ⁵	233.1 ⁶
4 Total loans and leases ³	915.1	974.5 ⁴	975.8	986.6 ⁵	995.9 ⁶	923.3	982.5 ⁴	978.6	982.5 ⁵	989.6 ⁶
5 Commercial and industrial loans	326.8	358.5 ^{4,7}	361.1	366.0	370.2	328.8	360.6 ^{4,7}	360.9	364.7	369.3
6 Real estate loans	262.6	285.7 ⁴	287.4	290.0 ⁵	292.5 ⁶	263.3	286.5 ⁴	288.0	289.7 ⁵	291.6 ⁶
7 Loans to individuals	179.6	185.1	186.0	186.1	186.6	180.9	186.4	186.5	185.5	185.0
8 Security loans	18.5	21.9 ⁴	20.6	20.8	20.9	19.1	22.7	20.8	20.1	20.3
9 Loans to nonbank financial institutions	29.0	30.2 ⁴	31.1	31.4	32.7	29.9	31.2 ⁴	31.2	31.5	32.2
10 Agricultural loans	31.5	33.0	33.2	33.4	33.8	31.4	33.0	32.9	32.9	33.1
11 Lease financing receivables	10.9	12.7	13.0	13.1	13.1	10.9	12.7	13.0	13.1	13.1
12 All other loans	56.2	47.4	43.5	45.8	46.1	59.0	49.4	45.3	45.0	44.9
MEMO:										
13 Total loans and securities plus loans sold ^{3,8}	1,242.3	1,319.8 ⁴	1,325.0	1,337.4 ⁵	1,347.0 ⁶	1,252.2	1,329.7 ⁴	1,327.5	1,333.2 ⁵	1,341.8 ⁶
14 Total loans plus loans sold ^{3,8}	917.8	977.3 ⁴	978.7	989.5 ⁵	998.8 ⁶	926.0	985.3 ⁴	981.5	985.3 ⁵	992.4 ⁶
15 Total loans sold to affiliates ⁸	2.7	2.8	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.8	2.9	2.8	2.8 ⁶
16 Commercial and industrial loans plus loans sold ⁸	328.6	360.6 ^{4,7}	363.3	368.2	372.4	330.6	362.8 ^{4,7}	363.1	366.9	371.5
17 Commercial and industrial loans sold ⁸	1.8	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	1.8	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2
18 Acceptances held	7.8	8.9	8.7	8.9	9.6	9.2	9.8	9.1	9.0	9.3
19 Other commercial and industrial loans	319.0	349.5	352.4	357.1	360.6	320.3	350.8	351.8	355.6	360.0
20 To U.S. addressees ⁹	297.6	335.1	339.8	344.3	347.7	297.1	334.4	338.6	342.8	347.3
21 To non-U.S. addressees	21.4	14.5	12.6	12.8	12.8	23.2	16.4	13.3	12.9	12.7
22 Loans to foreign banks	23.4	19.0	15.5	16.7	16.1	25.1	20.1	16.2	16.3	15.7

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 reduced the levels (not seasonally adjusted) of several items as follows: line 1, \$23.2 billion; line 4, \$22.8 billion; line 21, \$10.9 billion; line 22, \$5.9 billion; line 12, \$11.8 billion; and line 3, \$0.5 billion. For January 1982, levels were reduced as follows: line 1, \$30.2 billion; line 4, \$29.6 billion; line 21, \$13.9 billion; line 22, \$7.5 billion; line 12, \$15.7 billion; and line 3, \$0.6 billion. For February 1982, levels were reduced as follows: line 1, \$30.5 billion; line 4, \$29.9 billion; line 21, \$14.0 billion; line 22, \$7.6 billion; line 12, \$15.9 billion; and line 3, \$0.6 billion.

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

4. Absorption of a nonbank affiliate by a large commercial bank added the following to February 1981 figures: total loans and securities, \$1.0 billion; total loans and leases, \$1.0 billion; commercial and industrial loans, \$.5 billion; real estate loans, \$.1 billion; nonbank financial, \$.1 billion.

5. 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.

6. 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.

7. An accounting procedure change by one bank reduced commercial and industrial loans by \$0.1 billion as of Apr. 1, 1981.

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

9. 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.

1.24 MAJOR NONDEPOSIT FUNDS OF COMMERCIAL BANKS¹

Monthly averages, billions of dollars

Source	1980	1981								1982		
	Dec.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.
Total nondeposit funds												
1 Seasonally adjusted ²	121.9	120.1	124.1	122.7	123.3	119.8	116.3	116.2	98.7	89.5	87.8	83.5
2 Not seasonally adjusted	122.5	125.7	126.0	124.6	127.4	125.0	118.3	120.8	99.1	87.9	88.1	84.3
Federal funds, RPs, and other borrowings from nonbanks ³												
3 Seasonally adjusted	111.0	108.7	115.3	113.8	110.5	108.2	109.1	110.1	114.4	116.2	113.7	113.5
4 Not seasonally adjusted	111.6	114.2	117.2	115.7	114.6	113.3	111.1	114.7	114.8	114.6	114.0	114.3
5 Net balances due to foreign-related institutions, not seasonally adjusted	8.2	8.7	5.9	6.2	10.1	8.9	4.5	3.4 ^r	-18.5	-29.6	-28.8	-32.9
6 Loans sold to affiliates, not seasonally adjusted ⁴	2.7	2.8	2.9	2.7	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.9	2.8	2.8
MEMO												
7 Domestically chartered banks net positions with own foreign branches, not seasonally adjusted ⁵	-14.7	-13.6	-14.6	-14.6	-10.2	-12.3	-15.4	-14.9 ^r	-22.4	-27.1	-26.1	-29.0
8 Gross due from balances	37.5	43.4	42.5	45.0	43.7	44.5	45.5	47.9	54.9	57.1	57.2	59.2
9 Gross due to balances	22.8	29.8	27.8	30.4	33.5	32.2	30.1	32.9	32.5	30.0	31.1	30.2
10 Foreign-related institutions net positions with directly related institutions, not seasonally adjusted ⁶	22.9	22.3	20.6	20.8	20.4	21.2	19.9	18.4	3.9	-2.5	-2.7	-3.8
11 Gross due from balances	32.5	35.7	36.9	37.4	38.0	40.1	38.3	39.1	48.1	50.0	50.5	50.0
12 Gross due to balances	55.4	57.9	57.4	58.2	58.4	61.3	58.2	57.4	52.0	47.5	47.8	46.2
Security RP borrowings												
13 Seasonally adjusted ⁷	64.0	64.3	70.8	69.2	65.7	63.0	64.9	65.0	70.0	73.0	71.0	71.4
14 Not seasonally adjusted	62.3	67.6	70.5	68.9	67.6	65.9	64.7	67.3	68.2	69.2	69.1	70.0
U.S. Treasury demand balances ⁸												
15 Seasonally adjusted	9.5	12.5	11.4	10.9	8.3	9.3	11.1	12.1	11.8	13.5	19.8	17.4
16 Not seasonally adjusted	9.0	12.5	12.5	10.8	7.5	10.9	13.3	9.7	11.3	14.6	17.9	15.4
Time deposits, \$100,000 or more ⁹												
17 Seasonally adjusted	267.0	294.9	302.4	313.1	321.7	324.7	324.8	323.4	324.0	324.3	327.2	331.9
18 Not seasonally adjusted	272.4	293.9	298.2	304.7	314.8	320.2	322.6	324.6	330.3	330.6	335.2	337.2

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.

After January 1982, levels were reduced as follows: lines 1 and 2, \$29.9 billion; lines 3 and 4, \$2.4 billion; line 5, \$27.5 billion; line 7, \$4.8 billion; and line 10, \$22.7 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			
	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.
DOMESTICALLY CHARTERED COMMERCIAL BANKS¹											
1 Loans and securities, excluding interbank	1,206.1	1,214.1	1,221.3	1,242.5	1,239.9	1,249.4	1,268.1	1,262.5	1,272.8	1,286.8	1,293.4
2 Loans, excluding interbank	874.2	881.2	888.7	906.2	902.9	912.8	926.6	920.6	929.9	940.5	947.8
3 Commercial and industrial	295.4	298.3	301.2	308.5	308.5	312.6	320.9	321.1 ¹	325.7	332.8	336.7
4 Other	578.8	582.9	587.5	597.8	594.3	600.2	605.7	599.5 ¹	604.2	607.7	611.1
5 U.S. Treasury securities	113.4	113.1	111.3	109.4	110.0	106.7	109.6	111.7	112.5	114.5	113.0
6 Other securities	218.4	219.8	221.4	226.9	227.1	229.9	231.8	230.2	230.4	231.8	232.6
7 Cash assets, total	165.7	156.8	168.4	190.2	149.8	162.8	173.1	155.1	151.3	164.4	153.7
8 Currency and coin	19.0	19.5	20.0	19.2	19.7	18.3	22.0	19.8	19.7	18.9	19.9
9 Reserves with Federal Reserve Banks	25.4	27.0	25.4	26.8	25.3	26.1	28.0	30.2	24.8	25.7	25.5
10 Balances with depository institutions	56.8	52.7	61.4	68.9	49.3	52.0	54.5	50.1	50.8	55.8	52.4
11 Cash items in process of collection	64.5	57.6	61.6	75.4	55.5	66.4	68.7	55.0	56.1	64.0	55.8
12 Other assets ²	172.2	162.8	168.3	184.5	175.5	194.4	212.5	197.8	202.5	220.0	206.8
13 Total assets/total liabilities and capital	1,544.0	1,533.7	1,558.0	1,617.2	1,565.2	1,606.7	1,653.7	1,615.4¹	1,626.6	1,671.1	1,653.9
14 Deposits	1,164.6	1,160.0	1,181.3	1,224.4	1,177.1	1,206.0	1,241.2	1,206.1 ¹	1,214.0	1,251.6	1,231.7
15 Demand	350.8	333.7	342.5	378.0	324.0	339.2	364.6	322.6	317.1	338.6	315.6
16 Savings	220.0	219.2	217.2	216.7	214.0	217.9	222.4	223.0	222.5	229.9	226.7
17 Time	593.8	607.2	621.6	629.7	639.1	648.9	654.2	660.6 ¹	674.4	683.0	689.4
18 Borrowings	170.3	160.4	164.4	176.9	174.5	179.3	190.1	191.7	190.9	196.4	201.0
19 Other liabilities	81.8	86.3	89.8	91.4	89.3	95.2	91.7	89.9	92.7	94.5	92.4
20 Residual (assets less liabilities)	127.3	127.0	122.5	124.4	124.3	126.2	130.7	127.7 ¹	129.0	128.7	128.8
MEMO:											
21 U.S. Treasury note balances included in borrowing	17.4	7.2	6.4	15.3	13.9	5.6	13.6	16.6	17.0	10.8	16.6
22 Number of banks	14,719	14,719	14,720	14,720	14,740	14,743	14,744	14,690	14,702	14,709	14,710
ALL COMMERCIAL BANKING INSTITUTIONS³											
23 Loans and securities, excluding interbank	1,291.2	1,297.9	1,306.7	1,334.3	1,324.7	1,335.5	1,330.6	1,322.1 ¹	1,333.0	1,347.0	1,350.4
24 Loans, excluding interbank	955.1	960.8	969.8	993.8	983.6	994.7	984.7	975.5 ¹	985.1	995.9	1,000.0
25 Commercial and industrial	345.5	350.3	354.2	366.3	361.7	365.5	361.4	359.8 ¹	364.7	372.9	374.0
26 Other	609.8	610.4	615.6	627.5	622.9	629.2	623.4	615.7 ¹	620.4	623.0	626.0
27 U.S. Treasury securities	115.8	115.3	113.5	111.6	111.9	108.8	112.3	114.6	115.7	117.6	116.1
28 Other securities	220.4	221.8	223.4	228.9	229.2	232.0	233.6	231.9 ¹	232.1	233.5	234.3
29 Cash assets, total	207.5	187.8	205.2	234.5	165.4	179.3	188.0	169.8	165.6	178.8	167.8
30 Currency and coin	19.0	19.5	20.1	19.2	19.7	18.3	22.0	19.8	19.7	18.9	19.9
31 Reserves with Federal Reserve Banks	26.5	28.0	26.6	28.1	26.5	27.5	29.3	31.3	26.1	26.9	26.8
32 Balances with depository institutions	94.4	81.4	95.7	110.7	62.5	66.0	67.0	62.5	62.8	67.9	64.2
33 Cash items in process of collection	67.5	58.9	62.9	76.5	56.6	67.4	69.7	56.1	57.1	65.0	56.8
34 Other assets ²	238.0	228.4	233.7	251.0	244.0	267.0	290.1	275.0	278.7	296.2	279.6
35 Total assets/total liabilities and capital	1,736.9	1,714.1	1,745.6	1,819.8	1,734.0	1,781.7	1,808.7	1,766.9¹	1,777.3	1,822.0	1,797.8
36 Deposits	1,235.5	1,221.5	1,250.3	1,293.7	1,224.6	1,254.1	1,289.7	1,251.8 ¹	1,258.6	1,295.8	1,273.7
37 Demand	389.3	362.4	378.3	412.2	337.1	352.6	378.4	335.4	329.7	351.1	328.2
38 Savings	220.3	219.5	217.5	216.9	214.3	218.1	222.7	223.2	222.8	230.2	226.9
39 Time	625.9	639.7	654.5	664.7	673.1	683.4	688.6	693.2 ¹	706.2	714.5	718.6
40 Borrowings	231.6	218.7	223.5	242.7	236.8	246.2	250.8	253.2 ¹	255.8	260.6	259.9
41 Other liabilities	140.6	145.0	147.4	157.0	146.4	153.3	135.6	132.3 ¹	132.0	135.0	133.6
42 Residual (assets less liabilities)	129.4	128.9	124.4	126.3	126.3	128.1	132.6	129.6 ¹	130.9	130.5	130.7
MEMO:											
43 U.S. Treasury note balances included in borrowing	17.4	7.2	6.4	15.3	13.9	5.6	13.6	16.6	17.0	10.8	16.6
44 Number of banks	15,188	15,188	15,189	15,189	15,209	15,212	15,213	15,185	15,201	15,214	15,215

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 □ May 1982

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

Millions of dollars, Wednesday figures

Account	1982									
	Mar.3	Mar. 10	Mar. 17	Mar. 24	Mar. 31 ^P	Apr. 7 ^P	Apr. 14 ^P	Apr. 21 ^P	Apr. 28 ^P	
1 Cash items in process of collection	50,417	45,466	48,868	43,271	50,878	46,630	50,417	47,527	44,829	
2 Demand deposits due from banks in the United States	6,594	5,998	7,190	6,257	6,878	6,705	6,621	6,496	6,454	
3 All other cash and due from depository institutions	36,711	33,595	34,533	34,158	33,405	30,705	32,959	34,901	33,228	
4 Total loans and securities	610,843	615,430	608,001	603,883	611,776	621,229	617,531	614,297	610,585	
<i>Securities</i>										
5 U.S. Treasury securities	38,374	37,313	37,459	37,673	38,574	41,435	40,153	39,538	36,999	
6 Trading account	7,628	6,656	6,859	6,922	8,228	10,154	9,099	9,458	7,451	
7 Investment account, by maturity	30,747	30,657	30,600	30,751	30,345	31,282	31,054	30,080	29,548	
8 One year or less	10,685	10,665	10,622	10,908	10,525	11,200	10,966	10,486	10,120	
9 Over one through five years	17,570	17,538	17,588	17,518	17,573	17,677	17,696	17,335	17,291	
10 Over five years	2,492	2,454	2,390	2,326	2,247	2,404	2,392	2,258	2,137	
11 Other securities	79,222	81,018	79,768	79,634	79,299	80,242	79,391	79,218	78,769	
12 Trading account	3,200	4,758	3,488	3,146	3,034	4,326	3,590	3,468	2,824	
13 Investment account	76,022	76,261	76,279	76,487	76,265	75,916	75,800	75,750	75,944	
14 U.S. government agencies	16,174	16,223	16,203	16,196	16,187	15,971	15,887	15,862	15,967	
15 States and political subdivisions, by maturity	57,044	57,224	57,212	57,386	57,195	57,056	57,020	56,964	57,033	
16 One year or less	7,967	8,090	8,004	8,072	8,049	7,797	7,810	7,856	7,847	
17 Over one year	49,077	49,133	49,208	49,314	49,145	49,259	49,210	49,107	49,186	
18 Other bonds, corporate stocks and securities	2,803	2,814	2,866	2,906	2,882	2,888	2,894	2,924	2,944	
<i>Loans</i>										
19 Federal funds sold ¹	37,516	42,728	35,708	31,900	34,010	37,673	36,916	34,700	33,191	
20 To commercial banks	26,802	28,949	25,644	21,530	23,658	26,229	26,338	22,816	21,800	
21 To nonbank brokers and dealers in securities	8,012	9,328	7,606	7,986	8,154	8,750	9,320	9,326	8,588	
22 To others	2,702	4,452	2,456	2,384	2,198	2,694	2,659	2,558	2,503	
23 Other loans, gross	468,450	467,162	467,890	467,390	472,431	474,506	473,713	473,535	474,322	
24 Commercial and industrial	198,941	199,148	200,043	200,029	202,645	204,395	203,825	204,872	204,731	
25 Bankers acceptances and commercial paper	3,966	4,101	4,144	3,937	4,535	4,751	4,784	4,144	4,421	
26 All other	194,975	195,046	195,900	196,092	198,110	199,644	199,041	200,728	200,310	
27 U.S. addressees	188,555	188,553	189,323	189,527	191,586	193,022	192,453	194,020	193,550	
28 Non-U.S. addressees	6,420	6,494	6,576	6,565	6,524	6,622	6,588	6,708	6,760	
29 Real estate	126,815	127,024	127,236	127,348	127,320	127,410	127,844	128,171	128,538	
30 To individuals for personal expenditures	72,126	71,954	71,768	71,515	71,781	71,660	71,726	72,010	72,100	
To financial institutions										
31 Commercial banks in the United States	6,926	6,880	6,678	6,166	6,239	6,694	6,243	6,306	6,195	
32 Banks in foreign countries	7,922	7,628	7,376	7,706	7,655	7,187	7,567	6,881	7,166	
33 Sales finance, personal finance companies, etc.	10,762	10,518	11,389	11,322	11,746	11,473	11,627	11,112	11,762	
34 Other financial institutions	16,001	15,834	15,909	15,989	16,269	16,364	16,250	16,223	16,334	
35 To nonbank brokers and dealers in securities	6,455	5,646	5,193	5,131	5,220	6,785	5,905	5,581	4,899	
36 To others for purchasing and carrying securities ²	2,707	2,660	2,582	2,573	2,562	2,574	2,592	2,545	2,585	
37 To finance agricultural production	5,776	5,827	5,834	5,866	5,934	5,938	5,935	6,019	6,004	
38 All other	14,018	14,043	13,882	13,747	15,061	14,025	14,198	13,814	14,006	
39 LESS: Unearned income	5,857	5,926	5,948	5,883	5,860	5,876	5,891	5,891	5,889	
40 Loan loss reserve	6,863	6,865	6,876	6,830	6,738	6,768	6,766	6,803	6,807	
41 Other loans, net	455,730	454,370	455,066	454,677	459,893	461,878	461,071	460,841	461,626	
42 Lease financing receivables	11,105	11,107	11,110	11,101	11,135	11,123	11,109	11,080	11,074	
43 All other assets	110,110	109,906	107,351	109,280	113,219	112,802	108,521	109,529	108,919	
44 Total assets	825,780	821,502	817,054	807,949	827,289	829,195	827,158	823,830	815,090	
<i>Deposits</i>										
45 Demand deposits	169,273	162,961	165,454	157,815	172,923	171,473	170,656	164,172	157,940	
46 Mutual savings banks	690	557	551	506	679	653	591	539	456	
47 Individuals, partnerships, and corporations	125,658	124,016	125,228	118,861	131,879	130,178	130,531	125,500	120,484	
48 States and political subdivisions	4,492	4,518	4,526	4,564	5,133	4,582	4,672	4,420	4,640	
49 U.S. government	3,331	1,868	1,376	2,227	1,118	2,022	2,667	2,182	2,958	
50 Commercial banks in the United States	19,762	17,590	18,488	17,218	19,703	19,720	18,235	17,569	16,143	
51 Banks in foreign countries	7,396	7,036	6,492	6,769	6,403	6,111	6,152	6,175	6,316	
52 Foreign governments and official institutions	967	1,360	1,416	1,245	1,040	1,036	925	1,018	883	
53 Certified and officers' checks	6,977	6,015	7,376	6,425	6,968	7,171	6,882	6,768	6,058	
54 Time and savings deposits	370,510	370,377	369,643	371,995	372,464	373,580	372,917	373,739	373,733	
55 Savings	79,314	79,308	79,338	79,238	80,438	82,458	82,225	81,355	78,902	
56 Individuals and nonprofit organizations	75,877	75,911	76,009	75,880	76,960	78,983	78,842	78,003	75,539	
57 Partnerships and corporations operated for profit	2,859	2,874	2,803	2,850	2,885	2,873	2,831	2,798	2,807	
58 Domestic governmental units	554	501	505	491	574	585	535	538	539	
59 All other	24	23	21	17	19	17	18	16	16	
60 Time	291,196	291,069	290,305	292,757	292,026	291,122	290,692	292,384	294,831	
61 Individuals, partnerships, and corporations	253,750	253,610	253,382	255,586	255,510	254,843	254,070	255,514	257,536	
62 States and political subdivisions	21,367	21,438	21,328	21,512	21,046	20,558	20,821	21,006	21,378	
63 U.S. government	338	360	374	390	399	440	438	544	562	
64 Commercial banks in the United States	11,180	11,050	10,714	10,831	10,720	10,854	10,909	10,946	11,023	
65 Foreign governments, official institutions, and banks	4,562	4,610	4,506	4,438	4,351	4,427	4,454	4,374	4,332	
Liabilities for borrowed money										
66 Borrowings from Federal Reserve Banks	3,783	2,693	1,037	694	1,421	1,575	3,664	2,135	4,408	
67 Treasury tax-and-loan notes	10,454	8,482	9,076	9,682	8,080	2,782	2,489	12,034	12,432	
68 All other liabilities for borrowed money ³	145,265	150,420	145,298	140,638	142,169	151,712	150,449	143,783	138,479	
69 Other liabilities and subordinated notes and debentures	71,158	71,257	71,581	71,946	74,757	72,439	71,328	72,516	72,797	
70 Total liabilities	770,443	766,190	762,089	752,770	771,815	773,562	771,504	768,379	759,789	
71 Residual (total assets minus total liabilities) ⁴	55,337	55,312	54,965	55,179	55,474	55,632	55,654	55,451	55,301	

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 on 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

Account	1982								
	Mar. 3	Mar. 10	Mar. 17	Mar. 24	Mar. 31P	Apr. 7P	Apr. 14P	Apr. 21P	Apr. 28P
1 Cash items in process of collection	47,319	42,910	46,048	40,686	48,016	43,798	47,316	44,445	41,721
2 Demand deposits due from banks in the United States	5,907	5,465	6,512	5,579	6,194	6,082	6,042	5,862	5,852
3 All other cash and due from depository institutions	34,061	31,113	32,043	31,565	30,722	28,659	30,505	32,367	30,618
4 Total loans and securities	571,401	576,026	568,753	565,315	572,609	581,215	578,237	574,968	571,939
<i>Securities</i>									
5 U.S. Treasury securities	35,278	34,220	34,365	34,558	35,469	38,313	37,115	36,549	34,024
6 Trading account	7,531	6,522	6,760	6,820	8,082	10,000	8,978	9,358	7,367
7 Investment account, by maturity	27,746	27,698	27,605	27,739	27,386	28,313	28,137	27,191	26,657
8 One year or less	9,590	9,581	9,495	9,760	9,442	10,131	9,925	9,461	9,095
9 Over one through five years	15,961	15,958	16,016	15,949	15,993	16,072	16,116	15,768	15,705
10 Over five years	2,196	2,158	2,094	2,030	1,952	2,110	2,096	1,963	1,856
11 Other securities	72,784	74,597	73,342	73,195	72,898	73,867	73,054	72,863	72,436
12 Trading account	3,098	4,647	3,370	3,010	2,941	4,218	3,504	3,344	2,723
13 Investment account	69,685	69,950	69,973	70,184	69,957	69,649	69,550	69,519	69,713
14 U.S. government agencies	14,967	15,020	15,002	15,002	14,991	14,783	14,698	14,670	14,789
15 States and political subdivision, by maturity	52,097	52,298	52,287	52,459	52,262	52,158	52,139	52,111	52,167
16 One year or less	7,122	7,229	7,205	7,270	7,242	7,035	7,047	7,127	7,121
17 Over one year	44,975	45,069	45,082	45,189	45,020	45,124	45,091	44,984	45,046
18 Other bonds, corporate stocks and securities	2,621	2,632	2,684	2,723	2,704	2,708	2,713	2,738	2,757
<i>Loans</i>									
19 Federal funds sold ¹	32,884	38,057	31,252	28,159	29,908	32,761	32,670	30,372	29,622
20 To commercial banks	22,971	25,112	21,970	18,443	20,254	22,192	22,817	19,182	18,963
21 To nonbank brokers and dealers in securities	7,264	8,549	6,923	7,401	7,558	7,939	7,278	8,728	7,969
22 To others	2,649	4,395	2,358	2,315	2,096	2,630	2,574	2,462	2,690
23 Other loans, gross	442,187	440,950	441,624	441,122	445,883	447,882	447,017	446,852	447,531
24 Commercial and industrial	188,950	189,165	190,043	189,937	192,505	194,134	193,556	194,620	194,436
25 Bankers acceptances and commercial paper	3,844	3,981	4,018	3,786	4,362	4,586	4,620	4,987	4,276
26 All other	185,106	185,184	186,025	186,150	188,142	189,548	188,936	190,634	190,160
27 U.S. addressees	178,774	178,781	179,541	179,674	181,698	183,014	182,444	184,022	183,496
28 Non-U.S. addressees	6,332	6,403	6,484	6,477	6,444	6,534	6,492	6,612	6,663
29 Real estate	119,776	119,973	120,188	120,300	120,286	120,418	120,774	121,061	121,414
30 To individuals for personal expenditures	64,895	64,737	64,551	64,344	64,422	64,310	64,398	64,692	64,765
To financial institutions									
31 Commercial banks in the United States	6,751	6,695	6,471	5,934	5,993	6,457	5,989	6,052	5,989
32 Banks in foreign countries	7,828	7,558	7,307	7,629	7,573	7,102	7,493	6,820	7,105
33 Sales finance, personal finance companies, etc.	10,594	10,339	11,205	11,140	11,562	11,276	11,431	10,923	11,565
34 Other financial institutions	15,615	15,428	15,533	15,597	15,874	15,965	15,884	15,821	15,938
35 To nonbank brokers and dealers in securities	6,405	5,603	5,150	5,086	5,177	6,739	5,863	5,534	4,851
36 To others for purchasing and carrying securities ²	2,492	2,448	2,371	2,341	2,333	2,350	2,373	2,330	2,369
37 To finance agricultural production	5,631	5,682	5,693	5,726	5,794	5,792	5,790	5,871	5,855
38 All other	13,248	13,321	13,112	13,086	14,364	13,339	13,496	13,127	13,244
39 LESS: Unearned income	5,228	5,295	5,314	5,246	5,169	5,202	5,216	5,228	5,229
40 Loan loss reserve	6,502	6,504	6,516	6,472	6,380	6,406	6,404	6,439	6,444
41 Other loans, net	430,456	429,152	429,974	429,403	434,334	436,274	435,398	435,184	435,857
42 Lease financing receivables	10,769	10,770	10,771	10,764	10,796	10,785	10,771	10,741	10,736
43 All other assets	106,734	106,431	103,945	105,696	109,493	109,011	104,684	105,734	103,115
44 Total assets	776,192	772,716	768,074	759,606	777,831	779,551	777,556	774,138	765,981
<i>Deposits</i>									
45 Demand deposits	157,048	151,626	153,795	146,718	160,947	159,392	158,362	152,125	146,116
46 Mutual savings banks	658	533	533	489	657	625	576	526	445
47 Individuals, partnerships, and corporations	116,377	115,136	116,199	110,356	122,560	120,881	121,163	116,316	111,611
48 States and political subdivisions	3,970	3,979	3,846	3,886	4,546	3,919	4,006	3,848	4,033
49 U.S. government	2,879	1,681	1,181	1,992	978	1,755	2,216	1,626	2,270
50 Commercial banks in the United States	18,158	16,229	17,099	15,862	18,153	18,253	16,818	16,185	14,836
51 Banks in foreign countries	7,333	6,964	6,424	6,713	6,336	6,053	6,098	6,112	6,253
52 Foreign governments and official institutions	964	1,347	1,415	1,240	1,036	1,031	921	1,013	882
53 Certified and officers' checks	6,708	5,756	7,098	6,180	6,680	6,874	6,563	6,499	5,785
54 Time and savings deposits	347,969	347,720	346,936	349,209	349,527	350,476	349,783	350,587	350,740
55 Savings	73,196	73,171	73,176	73,110	74,186	76,099	75,861	75,063	72,809
56 Individuals and nonprofit organizations	70,011	70,033	70,103	70,008	71,014	72,886	72,739	71,973	69,702
57 Partnerships and corporations operated for profit	2,640	2,649	2,584	2,624	2,655	2,652	2,605	2,572	2,588
58 Domestic governmental units	521	466	467	461	497	543	499	503	503
59 All other	24	23	21	17	19	17	18	16	16
60 Time	274,773	274,548	273,760	276,098	275,341	274,377	273,922	275,524	277,931
61 Individuals, partnerships, and corporations	239,426	239,216	238,946	241,075	240,919	240,165	239,378	240,714	242,722
62 States and political subdivisions	19,616	19,681	19,596	19,723	19,324	18,872	19,127	19,328	19,677
63 U.S. government	304	313	323	339	343	380	380	488	506
64 Commercial banks in the United States	10,865	10,728	10,389	10,524	10,404	10,533	10,583	10,620	10,693
65 Foreign governments, official institutions, and banks	4,562	4,610	4,506	4,438	4,351	4,427	4,454	4,374	4,332
<i>Liabilities for borrowed money</i>									
66 Borrowings from Federal Reserve Banks	3,748	2,595	1,037	616	1,299	1,552	3,634	2,037	4,244
67 Treasury tax-and-loan notes	9,590	7,808	8,340	8,888	7,428	2,574	2,314	11,154	11,566
68 All other liabilities for borrowed money ³	136,774	141,952	136,933	132,510	133,949	142,946	142,010	135,694	130,722
69 Other liabilities and subordinated notes and debentures	69,159	69,153	69,513	69,938	72,675	70,482	69,304	70,599	70,848
70 Total liabilities	724,288	720,855	716,554	707,880	725,825	727,422	725,407	722,196	714,236
71 Residual (total assets minus total liabilities) ⁴	51,904	51,861	51,520	51,725	52,006	52,129	52,149	51,942	51,744

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.

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

Millions of dollars, Wednesday figures

Account	1982								
	Mar. 3	Mar. 10	Mar. 17	Mar. 24	Mar. 31 ^P	Apr. 7 ^P	Apr. 14 ^P	Apr. 21 ^P	Apr. 28 ^P
1 Cash items in process of collection.....	13,244	14,091	15,251	12,696	16,353	13,643	14,967	14,511	13,450
2 Demand deposits due from banks in the United States.....	1,066	995	1,470	1,114	1,155	879	992	1,144	1,248
3 All other cash and due from depository institutions.....	8,737	7,450	7,945	7,642	6,319	6,798	7,944	7,139	5,439
4 Total loans and securities¹.....	133,642	134,460	132,352	131,281	135,537	134,814	135,822	132,576	133,920
<i>Securities</i>									
5 U.S. Treasury securities ²									
6 Trading account ²									
7 Investment account, by maturity.....	6,800	6,918	6,887	6,951	7,052	7,369	7,142	6,414	6,335
8 One year or less.....	1,373	1,586	1,553	1,755	1,768	1,990	1,728	1,416	1,628
9 Over one through five years.....	4,828	4,733	4,735	4,646	4,735	4,677	4,722	4,408	4,238
10 Over five years.....	599	599	599	550	549	703	693	590	468
11 Other securities ²									
12 Trading account ²									
13 Investment account.....	14,636	14,750	14,788	14,847	14,583	14,574	14,597	14,534	14,594
14 U.S. government agencies.....	2,236	2,226	2,219	2,210	2,152	2,122	2,107	2,070	2,092
15 States and political subdivision, by maturity.....	11,587	11,689	11,698	11,760	11,573	11,582	11,624	11,607	11,646
16 One year or less.....	2,122	2,195	2,175	2,200	2,031	2,044	2,056	2,075	2,105
17 Over one year.....	9,465	9,494	9,523	9,560	9,542	9,539	9,569	9,532	9,540
18 Other bonds, corporate stocks and securities.....	813	835	870	878	858	869	865	856	856
<i>Loans</i>									
19 Federal funds sold ³	8,019	9,866	7,216	6,374	8,026	6,773	7,894	7,051	8,014
20 To commercial banks.....	4,150	4,685	3,757	2,515	4,038	3,068	4,246	2,482	3,882
21 To nonbank brokers and dealers in securities.....	2,585	3,724	2,481	2,982	3,224	2,906	2,682	3,536	3,036
22 To others.....	1,284	1,456	978	876	765	798	966	1,033	1,097
23 Other loans, gross.....	107,832	106,596	107,155	106,775	109,487	109,754	109,863	108,285	108,674
24 Commercial and industrial.....	55,529	55,661	56,003	55,372	56,560	57,216	56,948	57,468	57,290
25 Bankers acceptances and commercial paper.....	1,098	1,268	1,445	1,401	1,598	1,662	1,573	1,465	1,480
26 All other.....	54,432	54,392	54,559	53,971	54,962	55,555	55,375	56,002	55,810
27 U.S. addressees.....	52,953	52,877	53,036	52,435	53,412	53,870	53,751	54,403	54,257
28 Non-U.S. addressees.....	1,478	1,515	1,522	1,536	1,550	1,685	1,624	1,599	1,553
29 Real estate.....	17,788	17,837	17,840	17,824	17,814	17,793	17,793	17,848	18,033
30 To individuals for personal expenditures.....	11,062	11,084	11,029	11,039	11,106	11,112	11,124	11,182	11,184
To financial institutions.....									
31 Commercial banks in the United States.....	2,008	2,103	1,954	1,939	2,103	2,203	1,795	1,875	1,813
32 Banks in foreign countries.....	3,319	2,981	2,823	3,092	3,157	2,779	3,096	2,540	2,966
33 Sales finance, personal finance companies, etc.....	4,741	4,547	4,996	4,892	5,316	4,984	5,197	4,733	5,293
34 Other financial institutions.....	4,480	4,440	4,475	4,558	4,639	4,727	4,727	4,704	4,777
35 To nonbank brokers and dealers in securities.....	3,648	2,985	3,131	3,054	3,261	4,187	4,168	3,466	2,810
36 To others for purchasing and carrying securities ⁴	710	697	633	608	599	617	621	602	620
37 To finance agricultural production.....	415	434	438	440	451	432	427	431	403
38 All other.....	4,131	3,828	3,832	3,957	4,537	3,790	3,964	3,435	3,485
39 LESS: Unearned income.....	1,421	1,444	1,461	1,470	1,453	1,479	1,484	1,501	1,491
40 Loan loss reserve.....	2,222	2,225	2,234	2,195	2,159	2,176	2,190	2,208	2,207
41 Other loans, net.....	104,188	102,927	103,461	103,110	105,875	106,099	106,189	104,576	104,976
42 Lease financing receivables.....	2,307	2,304	2,303	2,303	2,308	2,305	2,302	2,302	2,302
43 All other assets ⁵	44,943	44,819	41,147	42,341	44,977	48,118	44,721	45,940	44,584
44 Total assets.....	203,941	204,120	200,468	197,376	206,649	206,558	206,748	203,614	200,943
<i>Deposits</i>									
45 Demand deposits.....	43,672	44,659	44,708	41,788	47,751	46,123	44,481	42,353	40,714
46 Mutual savings banks.....	277	233	230	219	309	275	285	250	208
47 Individuals, partnerships, and corporations.....	28,864	30,225	30,044	27,682	33,336	31,746	30,870	29,269	28,438
48 States and political subdivisions.....	388	649	451	540	682	399	425	408	400
49 U.S. government.....	844	449	284	514	208	472	654	521	789
50 Commercial banks in the United States.....	3,660	4,037	3,861	3,650	4,671	4,691	4,074	3,440	2,948
51 Banks in foreign countries.....	5,695	5,356	4,885	5,160	4,795	4,624	4,615	4,605	4,739
52 Foreign governments and official institutions.....	699	1,125	1,173	996	812	799	653	748	617
53 Certified and officers' checks.....	3,245	2,583	3,780	3,027	2,938	3,117	2,904	3,110	2,575
54 Time and savings deposits.....	66,537	66,621	66,589	67,334	66,584	67,705	67,293	67,828	68,213
55 Savings.....	9,398	9,420	9,395	9,383	9,579	9,848	9,889	9,829	9,462
56 Individuals and nonprofit organizations.....	9,030	9,072	9,061	9,054	9,253	9,495	9,547	9,491	9,118
57 Partnerships and corporations operated for profit.....	236	237	233	228	225	233	230	225	228
58 Domestic governmental units.....	128	107	98	98	99	119	110	111	114
59 All other.....	4	3	3	2	2	1	2	2	2
60 Time.....	57,139	57,202	57,193	57,952	57,005	57,857	57,404	57,999	58,751
61 Individuals, partnerships, and corporations.....	48,258	48,405	48,446	49,106	48,258	49,033	48,607	49,119	49,654
62 States and political subdivisions.....	2,380	2,365	2,364	2,344	2,295	2,219	2,235	2,232	2,381
63 U.S. government.....	89	104	115	97	92	116	117	117	110
64 Commercial banks in the United States.....	4,061	4,014	4,028	4,222	4,196	4,301	4,258	4,315	4,456
65 Foreign governments, official institutions, and banks.....	2,351	2,314	2,241	2,183	2,164	2,188	2,188	2,217	2,151
<i>Liabilities for borrowed money</i>									
66 Borrowings from Federal Reserve Banks.....	1,540	1,475		201	300	488	2,350	1,030	1,610
67 Treasury tax-and-loan notes.....	2,637	2,243	2,546	2,670	2,224	688	792	3,340	3,674
68 All other liabilities for borrowed money ⁶	45,109	44,709	42,803	41,471	42,002	45,798	46,663	43,166	41,154
69 Other liabilities and subordinated notes and debentures.....	26,919	26,916	26,460	26,598	30,217	28,205	27,631	28,533	28,303
70 Total liabilities.....	186,415	186,623	183,104	180,062	189,078	189,007	189,210	186,251	183,667
71 Residual (total assets minus total liabilities) ⁷	17,526	17,496	17,364	17,313	17,571	17,551	17,538	17,363	17,276

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

Account	1982								
	Mar. 3	Mar. 10	Mar. 17	Mar. 24	Mar. 31 ^P	Apr. 7 ^P	Apr. 14 ^P	Apr. 21 ^P	Apr. 28 ^P
BANKS WITH ASSETS OF \$750 MILLION OR MORE									
1 Total loans (gross) and securities adjusted ¹	589,835	592,392	588,503	588,901	594,417	600,932	597,592	597,869	595,285
2 Total loans (gross) adjusted ¹	472,238	474,060	471,276	471,594	476,544	479,255	478,048	479,114	479,517
3 Demand deposits adjusted ²	95,763	98,037	96,722	95,100	101,225	103,101	99,337	96,894	94,010
4 Time deposits in accounts of \$100,000 or more.....	187,468	186,806	185,673	187,576	186,382	184,933	184,007	185,113	187,117
5 Negotiable CDs.....	134,280	133,438	132,569	134,389	133,171	132,007	131,093	132,176	133,651
6 Other time deposits.....	53,189	53,368	53,104	53,187	53,211	52,926	52,914	52,937	53,466
7 Loans sold outright to affiliates ³	2,775	2,837	2,823	2,878	2,858	2,860	2,835	2,877	2,881
8 Commercial and industrial.....	2,165	2,231	2,220	2,265	2,211	2,260	2,233	2,260	2,276
9 Other.....	610	606	603	613	646	601	602	617	605
BANKS WITH ASSETS OF \$1 BILLION OR MORE									
10 Total loans (gross) and securities adjusted ¹	553,410	556,017	552,142	552,657	557,912	564,175	561,051	561,403	558,660
11 Total loans (gross) adjusted ¹	445,348	447,200	444,434	444,903	449,545	451,994	450,881	451,991	452,200
12 Demand deposits adjusted ²	88,691	90,806	89,467	88,178	93,800	95,585	92,011	89,870	87,288
13 Time deposits in accounts of \$100,000 or more.....	179,145	178,424	177,318	179,167	177,987	176,576	175,672	176,762	178,762
14 Negotiable CDs.....	129,218	128,324	127,491	129,373	128,129	126,954	126,063	127,120	128,634
15 Other time deposits.....	49,927	50,100	49,827	49,794	49,857	49,622	49,610	49,642	50,128
16 Loans sold outright to affiliates ³	2,694	2,755	2,745	2,800	2,781	2,776	2,749	2,781	2,784
17 Commercial and industrial.....	2,100	2,166	2,157	2,203	2,151	2,192	2,164	2,181	2,196
18 Other.....	593	588	587	597	630	584	586	600	588
BANKS IN NEW YORK CITY									
19 Total loans (gross) and securities adjusted ^{1,4}	131,128	131,342	130,335	130,492	133,008	133,199	133,455	131,927	131,922
20 Total loans (gross) adjusted ¹	109,692	109,674	108,660	108,694	111,372	111,256	111,715	110,979	110,993
21 Demand deposits adjusted ²	25,924	26,081	25,312	24,929	26,519	27,318	24,786	23,880	23,526
22 Time deposits in accounts of \$100,000 or more.....	44,021	43,998	43,950	44,709	43,718	44,388	43,926	44,405	45,138
23 Negotiable CDs.....	32,846	32,756	32,983	33,904	32,868	33,515	33,049	33,627	34,181
24 Other time deposits.....	11,175	11,242	10,967	10,805	10,850	10,872	10,876	10,778	10,957

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 □ May 1982

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

Millions of dollars, Wednesday figures

Account	1982								
	Mar. 3	Mar. 10	Mar. 17	Mar. 24	Mar. 31 ^P	Apr. 7 ^P	Apr. 14 ^P	Apr. 21 ^P	Apr. 28 ^P
1 Cash and due from depository institutions	5,676	5,868	6,062	5,978	6,075	5,880	5,879	6,074	5,813
2 Total loans and securities	47,965	47,856	47,395	49,831	48,101	47,567	45,968	44,455	44,967
3 U.S. Treasury securities	2,597	2,522	2,795	2,308	2,526	2,316	2,295	2,298	2,522
4 Other securities	806	793	809	801	785	765	759	750	766
5 Federal funds sold ¹	2,801	3,394	3,001	5,287	3,907	3,886	3,265	2,335	2,936
6 To commercial banks in U.S.	2,631	3,108	2,834	5,158	3,623	3,571	2,960	2,103	2,714
7 To others	170	286	168	130	284	314	305	232	221
8 Other loans, gross	41,760	41,147	40,790	41,435	40,882	40,600	39,649	39,071	38,742
9 Commercial and industrial	19,701	19,645	19,636	19,970	19,876	19,401	19,375	19,264	18,884
10 Bankers acceptances and commercial paper	3,629	3,579	3,705	3,600	3,713	3,688	3,790	3,679	3,372
11 All other	16,072	16,066	15,930	16,370	16,163	15,713	15,585	15,586	15,511
12 U.S. addressees	13,876	13,881	13,758	14,150	14,045	13,701	13,530	13,484	13,392
13 Non-U.S. addressees	2,196	2,185	2,172	2,221	2,118	2,012	2,055	2,102	2,119
14 To financial institutions	17,442	17,318	16,888	17,081	16,627	16,572	16,175	15,658	15,522
15 Commercial banks in U.S.	13,694	13,743	13,480	13,732	13,322	13,220	13,047	12,428	12,351
16 Banks in foreign countries	3,365	3,210	2,926	2,842	2,784	2,824	2,612	2,702	2,645
17 Nonbank financial institutions	383	365	482	507	521	529	516	529	526
18 For purchasing and carrying securities	668	450	417	476	489	720	261	306	310
19 All other	3,950	3,733	3,849	3,908	3,890	3,906	3,838	3,842	4,028
20 Other assets (claims on nonrelated parties)	12,235	12,452	12,370	12,488	13,050	12,734	12,884	13,071	12,639
21 Net due from related institutions	13,270	12,638	11,842	11,371	12,418	12,968	12,406	12,474	11,972
22 Total assets	79,146	78,814	77,668	79,669	79,644	79,149	77,137	76,075	75,392
23 Deposits or credit balances ²	22,836	22,456	21,689	23,101	23,432	23,576	23,885	22,271	21,908
24 Credit balances	283	284	304	298	247	286	209	261	244
25 Demand deposits	1,993	2,125	1,919	1,897	2,102	2,098	2,279	2,072	2,248
26 Individuals, partnerships, and corporations	751	802	850	783	807	894	1,023	932	994
27 Other	1,242	1,323	1,068	1,114	1,295	1,204	1,256	1,140	1,253
28 Total time and savings	20,560	20,047	19,466	20,905	21,083	21,191	21,397	19,938	19,416
29 Individuals, partnerships, and corporations	17,494	17,014	16,367	17,660	17,782	17,689	17,872	16,504	15,848
30 Other	3,066	3,033	3,099	3,245	3,301	3,503	3,525	3,433	3,568
31 Borrowings ³	34,387	35,587	33,571	33,107	33,106	32,472	31,349	31,253	30,253
32 Federal funds purchased ⁴	9,363	10,631	9,252	8,245	8,474	8,257	7,523	7,498	6,932
33 From commercial banks in U.S.	7,977	9,335	7,885	7,057	7,333	7,242	6,442	6,216	5,755
34 From others	1,386	1,297	1,367	1,188	1,141	1,015	1,081	1,282	1,176
35 Other liabilities for borrowed money	25,024	24,956	24,319	24,862	24,632	24,215	23,826	23,755	23,321
36 To commercial banks in U.S.	22,487	22,331	21,713	21,991	22,026	21,769	21,317	21,312	20,994
37 To others	2,536	2,624	2,606	2,871	2,606	2,446	2,509	2,443	2,327
38 Other liabilities to nonrelated parties	12,279	12,379	12,360	12,455	12,986	12,733	12,782	13,182	13,087
39 Net due to related institutions	9,644	8,392	10,049	11,006	10,121	10,368	9,121	9,369	10,144
40 Total liabilities	79,146	78,814	77,668	79,669	79,644	79,149	77,137	76,075	75,392
MEMO									
41 Total loans (gross) and securities adjusted ⁵	31,640	31,005	31,082	30,941	31,156	30,776	29,961	29,924	29,902
42 Total loans (gross) adjusted ⁵	28,236	27,690	27,477	27,832	27,844	27,695	26,907	26,875	26,613

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 U.S.

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					Adjustment bank ¹
	1981	1982				1981	1982				
	Dec. 30	Jan. 27	Feb. 24	Mar. 31	Apr. 28 ^P	Q4	Q1	Feb.	Mar.	Apr. ^P	
1 Durable goods manufacturing . . .	26,902	27,158	28,314	28,622	29,085	795	1,704	1,155	308	463	17
2 Nondurable goods manufacturing . . .	21,787	21,628	21,948	23,170	23,584	-1,613	1,372	320	1,222	414	11
3 Food, liquor, and tobacco	4,201	4,160	4,419	4,553	4,814	-229	350	259	134	261	2
4 Textiles, apparel, and leather . . .	4,180	4,172	4,427	4,535	4,654	-896	353	254	108	119	2
5 Petroleum refining	4,867	4,587	4,142	4,452	4,417	911	-415	-444	309	-34	2
6 Chemicals and rubber	4,340	4,486	4,746	5,140	5,187	-1,408	797	260	394	47	2
7 Other nondurable goods	4,198	4,223	4,214	4,490	4,511	10	287	-9	277	21	4
8 Mining (including crude petroleum and natural gas)	24,364	24,552	25,804	25,858	26,792	3,082	1,493	1,253	53	934	.....
9 Trade	28,009	28,135	27,793	28,893	28,667	1,010	819	-342	1,100	-226	65
10 Commodity dealers	2,292	2,297	1,802	2,322	1,858	635	30	-495	520	-464	.....
11 Other wholesale	12,947	13,252	13,172	13,608	13,557	313	641	-81	436	-51	20
12 Retail	12,770	12,586	12,819	12,963	13,252	62	148	233	145	288	45
13 Transportation, communication, and other public utilities	23,157	23,418	23,381	23,639	23,682	1,299	458	-36	258	42	24
14 Transportation	8,592	8,739	8,890	9,152	9,100	134	538	151	262	-51	22
15 Communication	3,954	4,026	4,076	4,242	4,470	419	287	49	166	228	.....
16 Other public utilities	10,611	10,652	10,415	10,246	10,111	745	-367	-236	-170	-134	1
17 Construction	7,193	7,060	7,202	7,262	7,413	-53	23	142	60	152	45
18 Services	26,484	26,738	27,270	27,124	27,344	1,144	536	532	-146	220	104
19 All other ²	16,966	17,178	16,883	17,130	16,929	1,148	-45	-295	247	-201	209
20 Total domestic loans	174,861	175,868	178,596	181,698	183,496	6,812	6,360	2,728	3,102	1,799	476
21 MEMO: Term loans (original maturity more than 1 year) included in domestic loans	83,117	85,201	87,829	87,238	88,259	-1,019	1,952	2,628	-591	1,021	169

1. Adjustment bank amounts represent accumulated adjustments originally made to offset the cumulative effects of mergers. These adjustment amounts should be added to outstanding data for any date in the year to establish comparability with any date in the subsequent year. Changes shown have been adjusted for these amounts.

2. 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 revised 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	n.a.	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	n.a.	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 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. ^r	1980 ^r Dec.	1981				1982		
					Sept. ^r	Oct. ^r	Nov. ^r	Dec. ^r	Jan. ^r	Feb. ^r	Mar.
Commercial paper (seasonally adjusted)											
1 All issuers	65,051	83,438	112,803	124,524	163,987	164,026	164,958	165,508	165,088	164,738	166,341
Financial companies ² <i>Dealer-placed paper³</i>											
2 Total	8,796	12,181	17,359	19,790	31,346	30,081	30,024	30,188	29,321	30,069	31,578
3 Bank-related	2,132	3,521	2,784	3,561	6,182	5,640	5,735	6,045	6,526	6,865	7,429
<i>Directly placed paper⁴</i>											
4 Total	40,574	51,647	64,757	67,854	82,842	82,822	82,291	81,660	80,331	79,142	77,933
5 Bank-related	7,102	12,314	17,598	22,382	26,427	25,397	26,225	26,914	28,567	27,207	27,190
6 Nonfinancial companies ⁵	15,681	19,610	30,687	36,880	49,799	51,123	52,643	53,660	55,436	55,527	56,830
Bankers dollar acceptances (not seasonally adjusted)											
7 Total	25,450	33,700	45,321	54,744	65,048	66,072	68,749	69,226	70,088	70,468	
<i>Holder</i>											
8 Accepting banks	10,434	8,579	9,865	10,564	10,022	10,511	11,253	10,857	10,227	11,953	
9 Own bills	8,915	7,653	8,327	8,963	9,040	9,522	10,268	9,743	9,095	10,928	
10 Bills bought	1,519	927	1,538	1,601	982	989	985	1,115	1,132	1,025	
<i>Federal Reserve Banks</i>											
11 Own account	954	1	704	776	0	0	0	0	0	0	n.a.
12 Foreign correspondents	362	664	1,382	1,791	1,243	1,428	1,408	1,442	1,427	1,530	
13 Others	13,700	24,456	33,370	41,614	53,783	54,133	56,089	56,926	58,434	56,985	
<i>Basis</i>											
14 Imports into United States	6,378	8,574	10,270	11,776	13,992	14,699	14,851	14,765	14,727	15,430	
15 Exports from United States	5,863	7,586	9,640	12,712	13,514	13,981	14,936	15,400	15,599	16,119	
16 All other	13,209	17,540	25,411	30,257	37,542	37,391	38,962	39,061	39,762	38,919	

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.

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—May 19	20.00	1981—Nov. 3	17.50	1980—Oct.	13.79	1981—July	20.39
22	20.50	9	17.00	Nov.	16.06	Aug.	20.50
June 3	20.00	17	16.50	Dec.	20.35	Sept.	20.08
8	20.50		17.00			Oct.	18.45
Sept. 15	20.00	20	16.50	1981—Jan.	20.16	Nov.	16.84
22	19.50	24	16.00	Feb.	19.43	Dec.	15.75
Oct. 5	19.00	Dec. 1	15.75	Mar.	18.05		
13	18.00			Apr.	17.15	1982—Jan.	15.75
		1982—Feb. 2	16.50	May	19.61	Feb.	16.56
		18	17.00	June	20.03	Mar.	16.50
		23	16.50			Apr.	16.50

1.34 TERMS OF LENDING AT COMMERCIAL BANKS Survey of Loans Made, February 1-6, 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)	31,600,736	879,384	560,057	686,973	2,391,858	938,120	26,144,343
2 Number of loans	167,711	120,258	18,056	10,419	13,787	1,443	3,748
3 Weighted-average maturity (months)	1.4	3.5	3.8	4.4	3.7	3.8	1.0
4 Weighted-average interest rate (percent per annum)	17.13	18.34	17.88	18.20	17.65	17.31	16.99
5 Interquartile range ¹	16.61-17.55	17.23-19.12	17.00-18.97	17.42-19.05	16.75-18.64	16.50-17.98	16.56-17.44
<i>Percentage of amount of loans</i>							
6 With floating rate	40.0	35.4	46.6	57.3	64.4	70.4	36.3
7 Made under commitment	54.9	27.8	36.5	41.5	51.0	63.5	56.6
8 With no stated maturity	17.5	13.9	16.8	18.6	26.4	32.7	16.2
LONG-TERM COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL LOANS							
9 Amount of loans (thousands of dollars)	3,541,678	319,977		330,461	184,046	2,707,194	
10 Number of loans	22,169	19,773		1,627	274	495	
11 Weighted-average maturity (months)	51.6	31.6		39.7	43.0	56.0	
12 Weighted-average interest rate (percent per annum)	16.59	19.06		17.58	16.93	16.15	
13 Interquartile range ¹	16.12-17.50	17.23-19.57		16.75-18.25	16.50-17.75	15.75-17.00	
<i>Percentage of amount of loans</i>							
14 With floating rate	69.5	32.9		61.9	76.0	74.4	
15 Made under commitment	61.6	26.9		44.6	67.1	67.5	
CONSTRUCTION AND LAND DEVELOPMENT LOANS							
16 Amount of loans (thousands of dollars)	1,209,125	112,588	172,993	285,350	230,605	407,589	
17 Number of loans	26,252	16,202	4,869	3,865	1,400	189	
18 Weighted-average maturity (months)	12.9	7.8	9.8	13.4	10.5	16.3	
19 Weighted-average interest rate (percent per annum)	17.86	19.90	19.37	18.84	14.83	17.68	
20 Interquartile range ¹	17.27-19.25	17.98-20.46	18.83-20.17	18.27-19.51	8.75-18.54	17.23-18.27	
<i>Percentage of amount of loans</i>							
21 With floating rate	52.3	19.5	59.8	40.6	51.5	66.8	
22 Secured by real estate	87.3	56.8	85.5	99.3	94.9	83.7	
23 Made under commitment	50.9	55.4	26.1	28.8	51.8	75.0	
24 With no stated maturity	4.6	10.8	4.4	3.7	7.8	1.8	
<i>Type of construction</i>							
25 1- to 4-family	30.0	35.4	27.5	74.4	17.3	5.8	
26 Multifamily	13.3	1.8	1.6	.8	43.3	13.3	
27 Nonresidential	56.6	62.8	70.8	24.8	39.4	80.9	
LOANS TO FARMERS							
28 Amount of loans (thousands of dollars)	1,266,037	138,005	166,907	164,173	194,427	216,317	386,208
29 Number of loans	57,806	36,774	11,122	4,955	2,920	1,655	380
30 Weighted-average maturity (months)	7.1	6.2	8.3	7.5	7.5	6.3	6.9
31 Weighted-average interest rate (percent per annum)	17.68	17.65	17.33	17.67	17.66	17.63	17.88
32 Interquartile range ¹	17.11-18.39	16.65-18.54	16.64-18.27	17.18-18.27	16.75-18.52	17.18-18.27	17.50-18.47
<i>By purpose of loan</i>							
33 Feeder livestock	17.57	18.16	17.42	17.82	17.31	18.05	17.38
34 Other livestock	17.42	17.96	16.78	17.50	18.17	(2)	(2)
35 Other current operating expenses	17.66	17.58	17.29	17.53	17.48	17.44	18.29
36 Farm machinery and equipment	17.93	17.38	17.42	17.11	19.04	(2)	(2)
37 Other	17.85	17.86	17.85	18.35	17.20	17.70	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 E.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				
				Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	Apr. 2	Apr. 9	Apr. 16	Apr. 23	Apr. 30
MONEY MARKET RATES												
1 Federal funds ^{1,2}	11.19	13.36	16.38	13.22	14.78	14.68	14.94	14.99	15.15	14.68	15.01	14.72
Commercial paper ^{3,4}												
2 1-month	10.86	12.76	15.69	12.90	14.62	13.99	14.38	14.64	14.47	14.65	14.24	14.04
3 3-month	10.97	12.66	15.32	13.09	14.53	13.80	14.06	14.29	14.19	14.24	13.94	13.79
4 6-month	10.91	12.29	14.76	13.35	14.27	13.47	13.64	13.86	13.74	13.78	13.53	13.46
Finance paper, directly placed ^{3,4}												
5 1-month	10.78	12.44	15.30	12.67	14.41	13.73	14.17	14.44	14.35	14.45	13.91	13.85
6 3-month	10.47	11.49	14.08	12.56	13.59	12.91	13.21	13.20	13.34	13.33	13.10	13.03
7 6-month	10.25	11.28	13.73	12.56	13.58	12.89	13.09	13.16	13.24	13.19	12.96	12.90
Bankers acceptances ^{4,5}												
8 3-month	11.04	12.78	15.32	13.06	14.47	13.73	13.95	14.18	14.13	14.08	13.85	13.73
9 6-month	n.a.	n.a.	14.66	13.31	14.09	13.33	13.49	13.69	13.59	13.61	13.41	13.33
Certificates of deposit, secondary market ⁶												
10 1-month	11.03	12.91	15.91	13.03	14.78	14.12	14.44	14.68	14.54	14.61	14.36	14.17
11 3-month	11.22	13.07	15.91	13.51	15.00	14.21	14.44	14.70	14.56	14.60	14.34	14.21
12 6-month	11.44	12.99	15.77	14.25	15.12	14.25	14.42	14.69	14.54	14.57	14.31	14.25
13 Eurodollar deposits, 3-month ²	11.96	14.00	16.79	14.29	15.75	14.90	15.18	15.31	15.28	15.43	15.25	14.85
U.S. Treasury bills ⁴												
Secondary market ⁷												
14 3-month	10.07	11.43	14.03	12.28	13.48	12.68	12.70	13.32	13.10	12.77	12.39	12.42
15 6-month	10.06	11.37	13.80	12.83	13.61	12.77	12.80	13.17	13.06	12.92	12.61	12.57
16 1-year	9.75	10.89	13.14	12.77	13.11	12.47	12.50	12.76	12.69	12.59	12.38	12.30
Auction average ⁸												
17 3-month	10.041	11.506	14.077	12.412	13.780	12.493	12.821	13.399	12.893	12.849	12.497	12.469
18 6-month	10.017	11.374	13.811	12.930	13.709	12.621	12.861	13.243	12.802	12.899	12.719	12.640
19 1-year	9.817	10.748	13.159	13.143	13.180	12.509	12.731				12.731	
CAPITAL MARKET RATES												
U.S. Treasury notes and bonds⁹												
Constant maturities ¹⁰												
20 1-year	10.67	12.05	14.78	14.32	14.73	13.95	13.98	14.32	14.20	14.07	13.86	13.75
21 2-year	10.12	11.77	14.56	14.57	14.82	14.19	14.20	14.51	14.40	14.27	14.09	13.99
22 2-1/2-year ¹¹											14.10	
23 3-year	9.71	11.55	14.44	14.64	14.73	14.13	14.18	14.47	14.36	14.21	14.09	14.02
24 5-year	9.52	11.48	14.24	14.65	14.54	13.98	14.00	14.34	14.25	14.00	13.85	13.87
25 7-year	9.48	11.43	14.06	14.67	14.46	13.93	13.94	14.30	14.21	13.90	13.76	13.82
26 10-year	9.44	11.46	13.91	14.59	14.43	13.86	13.87	14.15	14.13	13.85	13.69	13.78
27 20-year	9.33	11.39	13.72	14.57	14.48	13.75	13.57	13.92	13.88	13.51	13.39	13.47
28 30-year	9.29	11.30	13.44	14.22	14.22	13.53	13.37	13.70	13.66	13.31	13.19	13.28
29 Composite ¹²												
Over 10 years (long-term)	8.74	10.81	12.87	13.73	13.63	12.98	12.84	13.17	13.10	12.79	12.69	12.73
State and local notes and bonds												
Moody's series ¹³												
30 Aaa	5.92	7.85	10.43	12.30	12.20	11.95	11.66	11.90	12.30	11.70	11.20	11.20
31 Baa	6.73	9.01	11.76	13.95	13.83	13.70	13.29	13.70	13.70	13.30	13.00	12.78
32 Bond Buyer series ¹⁴	6.52	8.59	11.33	13.28	12.97	12.82	12.59	13.13	12.99	12.54	12.29	11.97
Corporate bonds												
Seasoned issues ¹⁵												
33 All industries	10.12	12.75	15.06	16.05	16.13	15.68	15.53	15.73	15.70	15.59	15.42	15.40
34 Aaa	9.63	11.94	14.17	15.18	15.27	14.58	14.46	14.66	14.68	14.53	14.31	14.31
35 Aa	9.94	12.50	14.75	15.75	15.72	15.21	14.90	15.18	15.10	14.91	14.81	14.75
36 A	10.20	12.89	15.29	16.19	16.35	16.12	15.95	16.14	16.09	15.96	15.85	15.82
37 Baa	10.69	13.67	16.04	17.10	17.18	16.82	16.78	16.91	16.89	16.80	16.69	16.70
Aaa utility bonds ¹⁶												
38 New issue	10.03	12.74	15.56	15.68	15.93	15.26	15.83	15.88	16.13	15.78	15.55	
39 Recently offered issues	10.02	12.70	15.56	15.88	15.97	15.19	15.45	15.25	15.65	15.39	15.27	15.55
MEMO: Dividend/price ratio¹⁷												
40 Preferred stocks	9.07	10.57	12.36	13.19	13.20	12.97	12.90	13.15	12.89	13.01	12.92	12.76
41 Common stocks	5.46	5.25	5.41	5.95	6.06	6.28	5.99	6.22	6.01	6.00	6.01	5.94

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.

1.36 STOCK MARKET Selected Statistics

Indicator	1979	1980	1981	1981					1982			
				Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.
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	75.24	68.37	69.40	71.49	71.81	67.91	66.16	63.86	66.68
2 Industrial	61.82	78.64	85.44	86.72	78.07	78.94	80.86	81.70	76.85	74.78	71.51	75.59
3 Transportation	45.20	60.52	72.61	73.27	63.67	65.65	67.68	68.27	62.04	59.09	55.19	57.91
4 Utility	36.46	37.35	38.90	40.22	38.17	38.87	40.73	40.22	39.30	38.32	38.57	39.20
5 Finance	58.65	64.28	73.52	73.76	69.38	72.58	76.47	74.74	70.99	70.50	69.08	71.44
6 Standard & Poor's Corporation (1941-43 = 10)	107.94	118.71	128.05	129.63	118.27	119.84	122.92	123.79	117.41	114.50	110.84	116.31
7 American Stock Exchange (Aug. 31, 1973 = 100)	186.56	300.94	343.58'	364.60	313.60	308.81	321.0	322.65'	296.49	275.10	255.08	271.15
<i>Volume of trading (thousands of shares)</i>												
8 New York Stock Exchange	32,233	44,867	46,967'	43,838'	46,042	45,287'	50,791	43,598'	48,419'	51,169	55,227	54,119
9 American Stock Exchange	4,182	6,377	5,346	5,137	5,556	4,233	5,257	4,992	4,497	4,400	4,329	3,938
Customer financing (end-of-period balances, in millions of dollars)												
10 Regulated margin credit at brokers-dealers ²	11,619	14,721	14,411	14,585	14,023	13,926	14,124	14,411	13,441	13,023	12,095	↑ n.a. ↓
11 Margin stock ³	11,450	14,500	14,150	14,310	13,760	13,660	13,860	14,150	13,190	12,770	11,840	↑ n.a. ↓
12 Convertible bonds	167	219	259	274	263	263	261	259	249	251	249	↑ n.a. ↓
13 Subscription issues	2	2	2	1	.....	3	3	2	2	2	6	↑ n.a. ↓
<i>Free credit balances at brokers⁴</i>												
14 Margin-account	1,105	2,105	3,515	2,645	2,940	2,990	3,290	3,515	3,455	3,755	3,895	↑ n.a. ↓
15 Cash-account	4,060	6,070	7,150	6,640	6,555	6,100	6,865	7,150	6,575	6,595	6,510	↑ n.a. ↓
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	↑ n.a. ↓
<i>By equity class (in percent)⁵</i>												
17 Under 40	16.0	14.0	37.0	38.5	47.0	32.0	30.0	37.0	37.0	44.0	39.0	↑ n.a. ↓
18 40-49	29.0	30.0	21.0	24.0	22.0	28.0	25.0	24.0	24.0	22.0	24.0	↑ n.a. ↓
19 50-59	27.0	25.0	22.0	15.0	13.0	18.0	21.0	17.0	16.0	15.0	16.0	↑ n.a. ↓
20 60-69	14.0	14.0	10.0	10.0	8.0	10.0	11.0	10.0	10.0	8.0	10.0	↑ n.a. ↓
21 70-79	8.0	9.0	6.0	6.0	5.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	7.0	6.0	6.0	↑ n.a. ↓
22 80 or more	7.0	8.0	6.0	6.0	5.0	6.0	7.0	6.0	6.0	5.0	5.0	↑ n.a. ↓
Special miscellaneous-account balances at brokers (end of period)												
23 Total balances (millions of dollars) ⁶ ..	16,150	21,690	25,870	24,760	25,234	24,962	25,409	25,870	26,080	26,850	28,030	↑ n.a. ↓
<i>Distribution by equity status (percent)</i>												
24 Net credit status	44.2	47.8	58.0	53.5	55.0	55.0	57.0	58.0	58.0	58.0	59.0	↑ n.a. ↓
25 Debt status, equity of 60 percent or more	47.0	44.4	31.0	37.0	33.0	35.0	33.0	31.0	31.0	30.0	28.0	↑ n.a. ↓
26 Less than 60 percent	8.8	7.7	11.0	9.5	12.0	10.0	10.0	11.0	11.0	12.0	13.0	↑ n.a. ↓
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.

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.

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

4. 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 ^r	1981							1982		
			June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb. ^r	Mar ^P
Savings and loan associations												
1 Assets	578,962	630,712	647,704	649,807	653,022	655,658	659,073	660,326	663,844	667,600	671,895	676,505
2 Mortgages	475,688	503,192	515,256	511,990	518,172	518,778	519,248	519,146	518,350	517,493	516,284	515,125
3 Cash and investment securities ¹	46,341	57,928	57,980	57,817	58,932	59,530	61,517	61,369	62,756	64,089	66,585	67,739
4 Other	56,933	69,592	74,468	75,000	75,918	77,350	78,308	79,811	82,738	86,018	89,026	93,641
5 Liabilities and net worth	578,962	630,712	647,704	649,807	653,022	655,658	659,073	660,326	663,844	667,600	671,895	676,505
6 Savings capital	470,004	511,636	518,359	514,805	513,438	515,649	519,288	519,777	524,374	526,382	529,064	534,312
7 Borrowed money	55,232	64,586	74,875	79,704	83,456	87,477	86,108	86,255	89,097	89,099	89,465	91,278
8 FHLBB	40,441	47,045	53,836	57,188	60,025	61,857	62,000	61,922	62,794	62,581	62,690	63,861
9 Other	14,791	17,541	21,039	22,516	23,431	25,620	24,108	24,333	26,303	26,518	26,775	27,417
10 Loans in process	9,582	8,767	7,985	7,741	7,354	7,040	6,757	6,451	6,369	6,249	6,144	6,379
11 Other	11,506	12,394	14,933	16,556	18,275	15,307	17,506	19,101	15,612	18,356	20,145	18,141
12 Net worth ²	32,638	33,329	31,552	31,001	30,499	30,185	29,414	28,742	28,392	27,514	27,077	26,395
13 MEMO: Mortgage loan commitments outstanding	16,007	16,102	18,037	17,235	16,689	16,012	15,733	15,758	15,225	15,131	15,397	15,826
Mutual savings banks ⁴												
14 Assets	163,405	171,564	174,387	174,578	174,761	175,234	175,693	175,258	175,612	175,802	175,624	n.a.
Loans												
15 Mortgage	98,908	99,865	99,993	100,095	99,987	99,944	99,903	99,879	100,015	99,770	98,799	
16 Other	9,253	11,733	14,403	14,359	14,560	14,868	14,725	15,073	14,740	15,015	15,620	
Securities												
17 U.S. government ⁵	7,658	8,949	9,230	9,361	9,369	9,594	9,765	9,508	9,861	10,060	9,974	
18 State and local government	2,930	2,390	2,337	2,291	2,326	2,323	2,394	2,271	2,274	2,275	2,280	
19 Corporate and other ⁶	37,086	39,282	38,418	38,374	38,180	38,118	38,108	37,874	37,674	37,721	37,695	
20 Cash	3,156	4,334	4,473	4,629	4,791	4,810	5,118	5,039	5,415	5,191	5,374	
21 Other assets	4,412	5,011	5,534	5,469	5,547	5,577	5,681	5,615	5,632	5,771	5,882	
22 Liabilities	163,405	171,564	174,387	174,578	174,761	175,234	175,693	175,258	175,612	175,802	175,624	n.a.
23 Deposits	146,006	154,805	154,926	153,757	153,120	153,412	154,066	153,809	154,913	154,638	154,436	
24 Regular ⁷	144,070	151,416	152,603	151,394	150,753	151,072	151,975	151,787	152,834	152,609	152,449	
25 Ordinary savings	61,123	53,971	51,594	50,593	49,003	49,254	48,238	48,456	49,409	48,864	48,279	
26 Time and other	82,947	97,445	101,009	100,800	101,750	101,818	103,737	126,889	126,334	125,578	125,276	
27 Other	1,936	2,086	2,323	28,494	27,073	25,769	24,806	2,023	2,079	2,029	1,987	
28 Other liabilities	5,873	6,695	8,634	10,156	11,125	11,458	11,513	11,434	10,731	11,370	11,536	
29 General reserve accounts	11,525	11,368	10,827	10,665	10,516	10,364	10,114	10,015	9,969	9,794	9,652	
30 MEMO: Mortgage loan commitments outstanding ⁸	3,182	1,476	1,577	1,401	1,333	1,218	1,140	1,207	1,293	916	950	
Life insurance companies												
31 Assets	432,282	479,210	500,316	503,994	506,585	509,478	515,079	519,281	521,354	525,331	526,573	n.a.
Securities												
32 Government	338	21,378	23,415	23,691	23,949	24,280	24,621	25,200	25,310	26,157	26,847	
33 United States ⁹	4,888	5,345	7,119	7,359	7,544	7,670	7,846	8,321	8,578	9,204	9,887	
34 State and local	6,428	6,701	6,876	6,865	6,904	7,033	7,129	7,148	6,968	7,063	7,043	
35 Foreign ¹⁰	9,022	9,332	9,420	9,467	9,501	9,577	9,646	9,731	9,764	9,890	9,917	
36 Business	222,332	238,113	248,737	250,186	250,371	250,315	253,976	255,632	254,978	257,614	257,318	
37 Bonds	178,371	190,747	201,402	203,016	204,501	205,908	208,004	209,194	208,587	211,686	212,685	
38 Stocks	39,757	47,366	47,335	41,170	45,870	44,407	45,972	46,438	46,391	45,928	44,633	
39 Mortgages	118,421	131,080	135,318	135,928	136,516	136,982	137,736	138,433	139,046	139,596	139,777	
40 Real estate	13,007	15,033	16,966	17,429	17,626	17,801	18,382	18,629	19,157	19,276	18,999	
41 Policy loans	34,825	41,411	44,970	45,591	46,252	47,042	47,731	48,275	48,741	49,092	49,535	
42 Other assets	27,563	31,702	30,910	31,169	31,971	33,058	32,633	33,112	34,122	33,288	34,097	
Credit unions												
43 Total assets/liabilities and capital	65,854	71,709	75,781	76,043	75,656	76,145	76,123	76,830	77,682	78,012	78,986	81,055
44 Federal	35,934	39,801	41,443	41,678	41,394	41,682	41,727	42,025	42,382	42,512	43,111	44,263
45 State	29,920	31,908	34,338	34,363	34,262	34,463	34,396	34,805	35,300	35,500	35,875	36,792
46 Loans outstanding	53,125	47,774	50,271	50,724	51,207	51,407	51,029	50,631	50,448	49,949	49,610	49,668
47 Federal	28,698	25,627	27,133	27,378	27,701	27,871	27,686	27,508	27,458	27,204	27,051	27,119
48 State	24,426	22,147	23,138	23,346	23,506	23,536	23,343	23,123	22,990	22,745	22,559	22,549
49 Savings	56,232	64,399	68,317	67,690	66,943	67,512	67,625	67,981	68,871	69,432	70,227	72,218
50 Federal (shares)	35,530	36,348	37,618	37,176	36,713	36,928	37,015	37,261	37,574	37,875	38,331	39,431
51 State (shares and deposits)	25,702	28,051	30,699	30,514	30,230	30,584	30,610	30,720	31,297	31,557	31,896	32,787

For notes see bottom of page A30.

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	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.
<i>U.S. budget</i>									
1 Receipts ¹	463,302	517,112	599,272	260,569	317,304	301,777	55,269	43,042	45,291
2 Outlays ^{1,2}	490,997	576,675	657,204	309,389	333,115	358,558	45,930	57,822	63,546
3 Surplus, or deficit (-).....	-27,694	-59,563	-57,932	-48,821	-15,811	-56,780	9,339	-14,780	-18,255
4 Trust funds.....	18,335	8,801	6,817	-2,551	5,797	-8,085	10,799	-1,892	966
5 Federal funds ³	-46,030	-68,364	-64,749	-46,270	-21,608	-48,697	-1,460	-12,888	-19,221
<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	-1,241	-435	-601
7 Other ^{4,5}	793	303	-236	376	-900	-1,752	11	222	83
<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	8,109	-14,993	-18,773
<i>Source or financing</i>									
9 Borrowing from the public.....	33,641	70,515	79,329	54,764	33,213	54,081	9,783	10,693	12,305
10 Cash and monetary assets (decrease, or increase (-)) ⁶	-408	-355	-1,878	-6,730	2,873	-1,111	-13,371	4,973	7,035
11 Other ⁷	6,929	3,648	1,485	7,964	-8,328	14,290	-4,521	-673	-567
MEMO:									
12 Treasury operating balance (level, end of period).....	24,176	20,990	18,670	12,305	16,389	12,046	24,710	20,668	13,001
13 Federal Reserve Banks.....	6,489	4,102	3,520	3,062	2,923	4,301	8,285	3,835	2,866
14 Tax and loan accounts.....	17,687	16,888	15,150	9,243	13,466	7,745	16,425	16,833	10,135

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. Includes Postal Service Fund; Rural Electrification and Telephone Revolving Fund; and Rural Telephone Bank.

5. Other off-budget includes petroleum acquisition and transportation, strategic petroleum reserve effective November 1981.

6. 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.

7. 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 NAMSBS 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		Jan.	Feb.	Mar.
				H2	H1	H2			
RECEIPTS									
1 All sources ¹	463,302	517,112	599,272	260,569	317,304	301,777	55,269	43,042	45,291
2 Individual income taxes, net.....	217,841	244,069	285,917	131,962	142,889	147,035	32,646	21,007	13,391
3 Withheld.....	195,295	223,763	256,332	120,924	126,101	134,199	20,810	23,882	23,307
4 Presidential Election Campaign Fund.....	36	39	41	4	36	5	0	4	11
5 Nonwithheld.....	56,215	63,746	76,844	14,592	59,907	17,391	12,000	1,608	4,329
6 Refunds.....	33,705	43,479	47,299	3,559	43,155	4,559	163	4,487	14,255
Corporation income taxes									
7 Gross receipts.....	71,448	72,380	73,733	28,579	44,048	31,056	3,212	3,055	8,435
8 Refunds.....	5,771	7,780	12,596	4,518	6,565	6,847	738	1,763	1,525
9 Social insurance taxes and contributions, net	138,939	157,803	182,720	75,679	101,316	91,592	14,575	15,109	18,752
10 Payroll employment taxes and contributions ²	115,041	133,042	156,953	66,831	83,851	82,984	13,085	12,495	17,740
11 Self-employment taxes and contributions ³	5,034	5,723	6,041	188	6,240	244	530	539	488
12 Unemployment insurance.....	15,387	15,336	16,129	6,742	9,205	6,355	604	1,734	130
13 Other net receipts ⁴	3,477	3,702	3,598	1,919	2,020	2,009	357	342	395
14 Excise taxes.....	18,745	24,329	40,839	15,332	21,945	22,097	3,087	2,908	3,182
15 Customs deposits.....	7,439	7,174	8,083	3,717	3,926	4,661	696	644	812
16 Estate and gift taxes.....	5,411	6,389	6,787	3,499	3,259	3,742	615	866	787
17 Miscellaneous receipts ⁵	9,252	12,748	13,790	6,318	6,487	8,441	1,176	1,215	1,457
OUTLAYS									
18 All types ^{1,6}	490,997	576,675	657,204	309,389	333,115	358,558	45,930	57,822	63,546
19 National defense.....	117,681	135,856	159,765	72,457	80,005	87,421	14,131	14,578	16,436
20 International affairs.....	6,091	10,733	11,130	5,430	5,999	4,655	759	555	1,796
21 General science, space, and technology.....	5,041	5,722	6,359	3,205	3,314	3,388	496	568	617
22 Energy.....	6,856	6,313	10,277	3,997	5,677	4,394	383	446	519
23 Natural resources and environment.....	12,091	13,812	13,525	7,722	6,476	7,296	933	651	1,017
24 Agriculture.....	6,238	4,762	5,572	1,892	3,101	5,181	2,701	1,163	2,621
25 Commerce and housing credit.....	2,579	7,788	3,946	3,163	2,073	1,825	849	-259	-235
26 Transportation.....	17,459	21,120	23,381	11,547	11,991	10,753	1,465	2,166	1,241
27 Community and regional development.....	9,542	10,068	9,394	5,370	4,621	4,269	591	439	488
28 Education, training, employment, social services.....	29,685	30,767	31,402	15,221	15,928	13,878	2,160	2,198	1,952
29 Health ¹	46,962	55,220	65,982	29,680	33,113	35,322	5,711	5,841	6,578
30 Income security ⁶	160,159	193,100	225,099	107,912	113,490	129,269	7,370	20,345	22,074
31 Veterans benefits and services.....	19,928	21,183	22,988	11,731	10,531	12,880	763	1,911	2,273
32 Administration of justice.....	4,153	4,570	4,698	2,299	2,344	2,290	340	381	478
33 General government.....	4,093	4,505	4,614	2,432	2,692	2,311	210	549	692
34 General-purpose fiscal assistance.....	8,372	8,584	6,856	4,191	3,015	3,043	1,451	129	13
35 Interest.....	52,566	64,504	82,537	35,909	41,178	47,667	6,634	7,634	6,664
36 Undistributed offsetting receipts ⁷	-18,488	-21,933	-30,320	-14,769	-12,432	-17,281	-1,017	-1,474	-1,679

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*.

1.40 FEDERAL DEBT SUBJECT TO STATUTORY LIMITATION

Billions of dollars

Item	1979	1980				1981			
	Dec. 31	Mar. 31	June 30	Sept. 30	Dec. 31	Mar. 31	June 30	Sept. 30	Dec. 31
1 Federal debt outstanding	852.2	870.4	884.4	914.3	936.7	970.9	977.4	1,003.9	1,034.7
2 Public debt securities	845.1	863.5	877.6	907.7	930.2	964.5	971.2	997.9	1,028.7
3 Held by public	658.0	677.1	682.7	710.0	737.7	773.7	771.3	789.8	825.5
4 Held by agencies	187.1	186.3	194.9	197.7	192.5	190.9	199.9	208.1	203.2
5 Agency securities	7.1	7.0	6.8	6.6	6.5	6.4	6.2	6.1	6.0
6 Held by public	5.6	5.5	5.3	5.1	5.0	4.9	4.7	4.6	4.6
7 Held by agencies	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.4
8 Debt subject to statutory limit	846.2	864.5	878.7	908.7	931.2	965.5	972.2	998.8	1,039.3
9 Public debt securities	844.5	862.8	877.0	907.1	929.6	963.9	970.6	997.2	1,037.7
10 Other debt ¹	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6
11 MEMO: Statutory debt limit	879.0	879.0	925.0	925.0	935.1	985.0	985.0	999.8	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	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982			
					Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.
1 Total gross public debt	718.9	789.2	845.1	930.2	1,028.7	1,038.4	1,048.2	1,061.3	1,065.7
By type									
2 Interest-bearing debt	715.2	782.4	844.0	928.9	1,027.3	1,032.7	1,042.2	1,059.8	1,064.5
3 Marketable	459.9	487.5	530.7	623.2	720.3	726.5	737.5	752.6	755.8
4 Bills	161.1	161.7	172.6	216.1	245.0	250.6	254.0	256.2	254.9
5 Notes	251.8	265.8	283.4	321.6	375.3	374.4	382.1	395.0	399.7
6 Bonds	47.0	60.0	74.7	85.4	99.9	101.6	101.4	101.4	101.3
7 Nonmarketable ¹	255.3	294.8	313.2	305.7	307.0	306.1	304.7	307.2	308.7
8 Convertible bonds ²	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2
9 State and local government series	13.9	24.3	24.6	23.8	23.0	22.7	22.7	23.2	23.2
10 Foreign issues ³	22.2	29.6	28.8	24.0	19.0	18.9	18.4	19.6	19.4
11 Government	21.0	28.0	23.6	17.6	14.9	14.8	14.3	15.6	15.4
12 Public	1.2	1.6	5.3	6.4	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1
13 Savings bonds and notes	77.0	80.9	79.9	72.5	68.1	67.8	67.6	67.4	67.3
14 Government account series ⁴	139.8	157.5	177.5	185.1	196.7	196.4	195.7	196.7	198.5
15 Non-interest-bearing debt	3.7	6.8	1.2	1.3	1.4	5.7	6.0	1.5	1.1
By holder ⁵									
16 U.S. government agencies and trust funds	154.8	170.0	187.1	192.5	203.3	202.8	201.1	↑	↑
17 Federal Reserve Banks	102.8	109.6	117.5	121.3	131.0	127.7	125.4	↑	↑
18 Private investors	461.3	508.6	540.5	616.4	694.5	707.3	720.8	↑	↑
19 Commercial banks	101.4	93.2	96.4	116.0	109.4	111.4	111.8	↑	↑
20 Mutual savings banks	5.9	5.0	4.7	5.4	5.2	5.4	5.4	↑	↑
21 Insurance companies	15.1	15.7	16.7	20.1	19.1	19.5	18.7	n.a.	n.a.
22 Other companies	20.5	19.6	22.9	25.7	37.8	37.9	37.5	↑	↑
23 State and local governments	55.2	64.4	69.9	78.8	85.6	86.2	86.2	↑	↑
Individuals									
24 Savings bonds	76.7	80.7	79.9	72.5	68.0	67.9	67.7	↑	↑
25 Other securities	28.6	30.3	36.2	56.7	75.6	76.2	77.0	↑	↑
26 Foreign and international ⁶	109.6	137.8	124.4	127.7	141.4	142.1	140.0	↑	↑
27 Other miscellaneous investors ⁷	49.7	58.9	90.1	106.9	152.3	160.7	174.5	↑	↑

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 1½ 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	
			Jan.	Feb.			Jan.	Feb.
			All maturities				1 to 5 years	
1 All holders	623,186	720,293	726,542	737,532	197,409	228,550	223,333	234,503
2 U.S. government agencies and trust funds	9,564	8,669	8,670	8,042	1,990	1,906	1,906	1,906
3 Federal Reserve Banks	121,328	130,954	127,733	124,819	835	38,223	37,582	35,425
4 Private investors	492,294	580,671	590,139	604,671	159,585	188,422	183,845	197,172
5 Commercial banks	77,868	74,618	77,375	77,688	44,482	39,021	40,244	40,449
6 Mutual savings banks	3,917	3,971	4,177	4,206	1,925	1,870	1,930	1,961
7 Insurance companies	11,930	12,090	12,834	12,409	4,504	5,596	6,165	5,766
8 Nonfinancial corporations	7,758	4,214	4,477	4,305	2,203	1,146	1,238	1,024
9 Savings and loan associations	4,225	4,122	4,915	4,767	2,289	2,260	2,487	2,508
10 State and local governments	21,058	18,991	20,797	21,581	4,595	4,278	4,479	4,766
11 All others	365,539	462,663	465,563	479,714	99,577	134,251	127,282	140,699
Total, within 1 year				5 to 10 years				
12 All holders	297,385	340,082	346,336	353,309	56,037	63,483	66,973	57,279
13 U.S. government agencies and trust funds	830	647	648	20	1,404	779	779	779
14 Federal Reserve Banks	56,858	64,113	61,518	62,593	13,548	11,854	11,823	10,093
15 Private investors	239,697	275,322	284,169	290,695	41,175	50,851	54,370	46,407
16 Commercial banks	25,197	29,480	30,553	31,448	5,793	4,496	4,504	2,858
17 Mutual savings banks	1,246	1,569	1,680	1,748	455	238	249	185
18 Insurance companies	1,940	2,201	2,044	2,213	3,037	2,507	2,619	2,329
19 Nonfinancial corporations	4,281	2,421	2,528	2,604	357	344	345	268
20 Savings and loan associations	1,646	1,731	2,148	2,032	216	98	237	158
21 State and local governments	7,750	7,536	7,923	7,770	2,030	2,365	2,395	2,299
22 All others	197,636	230,383	237,293	242,880	29,287	40,804	44,021	38,310
Bills, within 1 year				10 to 20 years				
23 All holders	216,104	245,015	250,562	254,037	36,854	44,744	44,709	46,432
24 U.S. government agencies and trust funds	1	*	2	2	3,686	3,996	3,996	3,996
25 Federal Reserve Banks	43,971	49,679	47,095	46,961	5,919	6,692	6,644	6,617
26 Private investors	172,132	195,335	203,465	207,074	27,250	34,055	34,069	35,819
27 Commercial banks	9,856	9,667	10,677	11,504	1,071	873	984	1,083
28 Mutual savings banks	394	423	483	582	181	151	169	171
29 Insurance companies	672	760	708	681	1,718	1,119	1,276	1,325
30 Nonfinancial corporations	2,363	1,173	1,291	1,731	431	131	167	200
31 Savings and loan associations	818	363	754	737	52	16	19	26
32 State and local governments	5,413	5,126	5,469	5,236	3,597	2,824	3,632	4,238
33 All others	152,616	177,824	184,083	186,603	20,200	28,940	27,822	28,776
Other, within 1 year				Over 20 years				
34 All holders	81,281	95,068	95,774	99,272	35,500	43,434	45,192	46,010
35 U.S. government agencies and trust funds	829	647	646	19	1,656	1,340	1,340	1,340
36 Federal Reserve Banks	12,888	14,433	14,424	15,632	9,258	10,073	10,166	10,092
37 Private investors	67,565	79,987	80,704	83,622	24,587	32,020	33,686	34,578
38 Commercial banks	15,341	19,814	19,876	19,945	1,325	749	1,091	1,850
39 Mutual savings banks	852	1,146	1,197	1,167	110	144	149	141
40 Insurance companies	1,268	1,442	1,336	1,532	730	666	730	776
41 Nonfinancial corporations	1,918	1,248	1,237	873	476	172	178	209
42 Savings and loan associations	828	1,368	1,393	1,295	21	17	23	43
43 State and local governments	2,337	2,410	2,454	2,534	3,086	1,988	2,370	2,508
44 All others	45,020	52,560	53,210	56,277	18,838	28,285	29,145	29,049

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 Feb. 28, 1982: (1) 5,301 commercial banks, 448 mutual savings banks,

and 724 insurance companies, each about 80 percent; (2) 408 nonfinancial corporations and 468 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 □ May 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					
				Jan. †	Feb. †	Mar.	Mar. 17	Mar. 24	Mar. 31	Apr. 7	Apr. 14	
1 Immediate delivery ¹												
U.S. government securities.....	13,183	18,331	24,728	26,344	30,524	27,446	25,576	28,340	26,960	26,405	28,546	
By maturity												
2 Bills.....	7,915	11,413	14,768	16,469	17,557	15,051	15,493	15,552	13,649	14,236	17,292	
3 Other within 1 year.....	454	421	621	593	665	747	643	595	805	756	883	
4 1-5 years.....	2,417	3,330	4,360	4,449	6,070	5,606	4,381	6,269	7,070	4,440	4,600	
5 5-10 years.....	1,121	1,464	2,451	2,540	2,968	2,843	2,508	2,658	2,429	4,421	2,910	
6 Over 10 years.....	1,276	1,704	2,528	2,293	3,264	3,199	2,550	3,266	3,007	2,552	2,861	
By type of customer												
7 U.S. government securities dealers.....	1,448	1,484	1,640	1,508	1,556	1,392	1,422	1,619	1,438	1,369	1,575	
8 U.S. government securities brokers.....	5,170	7,610	11,750	13,181	15,239	13,701	12,944	13,474	12,221	13,006	13,627	
9 All others ²	6,564	9,237	11,337	11,655	13,729	12,352	11,210	13,247	13,301	12,030	13,344	
10 Federal agency securities.....	2,723	3,258	3,306	2,713	3,617	3,315	3,466	2,859	3,551	2,855	4,075	
11 Certificates of deposit.....	1,764	2,472	4,477	4,233	4,961	4,355	3,780	5,135	4,148	4,081	4,030	
12 Bankers acceptances.....			1,807	1,879	2,208	2,115	1,879	2,189	1,940	2,647	2,298	
13 Commercial paper.....			6,128	7,200	7,791	7,217	7,008	6,831	7,096	7,134	7,519	
Futures transactions ³												
14 Treasury bills.....			3,523	5,202	4,682	5,096	6,028	3,855	4,851	4,712	3,930	
15 Treasury coupons.....			1,330	1,148	1,545	1,179	1,093	1,064	1,171	837	853	
16 Federal agency securities.....	n.a.	n.a.	234	225	261	204	222	213	176	152	291	
Forward transactions ⁴												
17 U.S. government securities.....			365	473	876	493	437	928	358	262	230	
18 Federal agency securities.....			1,370	1,275	1,409	1,358	1,526	967	968	1,207	1,405	

- Before 1981, data for immediate transactions include forward transactions.
- 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.
- 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.
- 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				
				Jan. †	Feb. †	Mar.	Feb. 24	Mar. 3	Mar. 10	Mar. 17	Mar. 24
Positions											
Net immediate ¹											
1 U.S. government securities.....	3,223	4,306	9,033	8,331	9,879	12,247	5,228	11,678	12,632	10,821	13,196
2 Bills.....	3,813	4,103	6,485	3,527	4,557	6,594	2,817	5,572	6,322	5,877	7,337
3 Other within 1 year.....	-325	-1,062	-1,526	287	83	-118	-3,205	-173	6	-88	-157
4 1-5 years.....	-455	434	1,488	2,891	3,287	3,333	3,852	3,313	3,414	2,578	3,743
5 5-10 years.....	160	166	292	-247	-580	-513	-785	132	-232	-504	-726
6 Over 10 years.....	30	665	2,294	1,872	2,532	2,952	2,548	2,835	3,122	2,959	2,999
7 Federal agency securities.....	1,471	797	2,277	2,848	2,311	2,505	2,465	2,351	2,332	2,523	2,673
8 Certificates of deposit.....	2,794	3,115	3,435	3,611	3,389	3,884	3,869	4,265	4,228	3,471	3,870
9 Bankers acceptances.....			1,746	2,159	1,953	2,276	2,086	2,435	2,186	1,840	2,234
10 Commercial paper.....			2,658	2,405	2,560	3,151	2,923	3,279	3,317	3,049	2,921
Future positions											
11 Treasury bills.....	n.a.	n.a.	-8,934	-6,251	-7,588	-6,652	-6,971	-8,227	-7,372	-6,953	-6,527
12 Treasury coupons.....			-2,733	-2,562	-2,593	-2,528	-2,468	-2,610	-2,671	-2,535	-2,632
13 Federal agency securities.....			522	-66	493	-161	418	167	-106	-191	-287
Forwards positions											
14 U.S. government securities.....			-603	-415	-719	-518	-721	-421	-538	-521	-552
15 Federal agency securities.....			-451	-1,196	-1,207	-1,007	-1,199	-1,149	-1,043	-1,039	-1,021
Financing ²											
Reverse repurchase agreements ³											
16 Overnight and continuing.....			14,568	25,006	21,854	24,745	22,131	20,246	22,858	27,211	25,898
17 Term agreements.....			32,048	47,632	45,520	42,608	46,369	43,931	46,731	41,883	41,558
Repurchase agreements ⁴											
18 Overnight and continuing.....	n.a.	n.a.	35,919	49,809	43,005	48,139	37,872	41,659	47,150	51,236	48,740
19 Term agreements.....			29,449	38,804	38,313	38,833	40,433	36,682	38,696	40,460	40,697

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	
				Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.
1 Federal and federally sponsored agencies¹	137,063	163,290	193,229	218,362	223,393	226,010	226,269	227,210	226,418	226,539
2 Federal agencies	23,488	24,715	28,606	30,088	30,870	31,069	31,156	31,806	31,053	30,806
3 Defense Department ²	968	738	610	526	516	514	490	484	470	460
4 Export-Import Bank ^{3,4}	8,711	9,191	11,250	12,385	12,855	12,845	12,829	13,339	13,135	12,861
5 Federal Housing Administration ⁵	588	537	477	449	432	427	419	413	406	397
6 Government National Mortgage Association participation certificates ⁶	3,141	2,979	2,817	2,715	2,715	2,715	2,715	2,715	2,191	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
8 Tennessee Valley Authority	7,460	8,997	11,190	12,260	12,599	12,830	12,965	13,115	13,115	13,187
9 United States Railway Association ⁸	356	436	492	215	215	200	200	202	198	198
10 Federally sponsored agencies ¹	113,575	138,575	164,623	188,274	192,523	194,941	195,113	195,404	195,365	195,733
11 Federal Home Loan Banks	27,563	33,330	41,258	55,161	58,276	57,990	57,854	58,090	57,387	57,743
12 Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation	2,262	2,771	2,536	2,408	2,308	2,308	2,608	2,604	2,604	2,604
13 Federal National Mortgage Association	41,080	48,486	55,185	56,372	56,688	57,805	58,533	58,749	58,860	59,018
14 Federal Land Banks	20,360	16,006	12,365	10,317	10,317	9,717	9,717	9,717	8,717	8,717
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
16 Banks for Cooperatives	4,843	584	584	220	220	220	220	220	220	220
17 Farm Credit Banks ¹	5,081	33,216	48,153	58,306	59,024	60,911	60,191	60,034	61,187	61,041
18 Student Loan Marketing Association ⁹	915	1,505	2,720	4,100	4,300	4,600	4,600	4,600	5,000	5,000
19 Other	2	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
MEMO:										
20 Federal Financing Bank debt ¹⁻⁹	51,298	67,383	87,460	103,597	107,309	108,171	109,495	110,698	111,965	112,367
<i>Lending to federal and federally sponsored agencies</i>										
21 Export-Import Bank ⁴	6,898	8,353	10,654	11,933	12,409	12,409	12,409	12,741	12,741	12,741
22 Postal Service ⁷	2,114	1,587	1,520	1,288	1,288	1,288	1,288	1,288	1,288	1,288
23 Student Loan Marketing Association ⁹	915	1,505	2,720	4,100	4,300	4,600	4,600	4,600	5,000	5,000
24 Tennessee Valley Authority	5,635	7,272	9,465	10,535	10,874	11,105	11,240	11,390	11,435	11,462
25 United States Railway Association ⁸	356	436	492	215	215	200	200	202	198	198
<i>Other Lending¹⁰</i>										
26 Farmers Home Administration	23,825	32,050	39,431	47,171	48,821	48,571	49,029	48,821	49,026	49,081
27 Rural Electrification Administration	4,604	6,484	9,196	11,861	12,343	12,674	12,924	13,516	13,836	13,989
28 Other	6,951	9,696	13,982	16,494	17,059	17,324	17,805	18,140	18,441	18,608

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.

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	
				July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan. r	Feb.
1 All issues, new and refunding¹	43,365	48,367	47,732	3,211	3,113	3,910	4,097	5,355	4,744	3,878	3,495
<i>Type of issue</i>											
2 General obligation	12,109	14,100	12,394	1,075	1,000	560	748	1,315	749	1,056	1,028
3 U.S. government loans ²	53	38	34	5	8	2	2	3	1	1	1
4 Revenue	31,256	34,267	35,338	2,136	2,113	3,350	3,349	4,040	3,995	2,822	2,467
5 U.S. government loans ²	67	57	55	1	4	9	5	2	3	4	6
<i>Type of issuer</i>											
6 State	4,314	5,304	5,288	353	446	92	439	518	315	514	234
7 Special district and statutory authority	23,434	26,972	27,499	1,733	1,701	2,749	2,467	3,439	3,308	2,132	2,004
8 Municipalities, counties, townships, school districts	15,617	16,090	14,945	1,125	966	1,070	1,191	1,398	1,120	1,232	1,257
9 Issues for new capital, total	41,505	46,736	46,530	3,200	2,460	3,904	4,009	5,318	4,683	3,722	3,455
<i>Use of proceeds</i>											
10 Education	5,130	4,572	4,547	257	257	153	203	576	561	236	254
11 Transportation	2,441	2,621	3,447	537	113	222	499	286	355	138	206
12 Utilities and conservation	8,594	8,149	10,037	844	524	1,626	700	757	955	1,178	1,257
13 Social welfare	15,968	19,958	12,729	712	770	515	953	1,873	1,813	889	731
14 Industrial aid	3,836	3,974	7,651	377	316	874	1,015	676	523	455	414
15 Other purposes	5,536 ^r	7,462 ^r	8,119	473	480	514	639	1,150	476	826	593

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 ^r	1981					1982	
				Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec. r	Jan.	Feb.
1 All issues¹	51,533	73,694	69,283	3,097	4,696	4,368	8,518	5,908	2,451^r	2,906
2 Bonds	40,208	53,206	44,643	1,616	2,797	2,845	6,724	3,893	840^r	1,537
<i>Type of offering</i>										
3 Public	25,814	41,587	37,653	905	2,198	2,582	6,560	3,576	614 ^r	1,364
4 Private placement	14,394	11,619	6,989	711	599	263	164	317	226	173
<i>Industry group</i>										
5 Manufacturing	9,678	15,409	12,325	308	452	21	2,054	954	185	138
6 Commercial and miscellaneous	3,948	6,693	5,229	390	201	617	949	850	168	59
7 Transportation	3,119	3,329	2,054	95	63	51	130	82	28	
8 Public utility	8,153	9,557	8,963	360	1,012	1,008	802	582	284	304
9 Communication	4,219	6,683	4,280	115	471	83	326	106		335
10 Real estate and financial	11,094	11,534	11,793	348	598	1,065	2,463	1,319	174 ^r	701
11 Stocks	11,325	20,489	24,642	1,481	1,899	1,523	1,794	2,015	1,611^r	1,369
<i>Type</i>										
12 Preferred	3,574	3,631	1,796	14	186	141	59	80	199	145
13 Common	7,751	16,858	22,846	1,467	1,713	1,382	1,735	1,935	1,412 ^r	1,224
<i>Industry group</i>										
14 Manufacturing	1,679	4,839	4,838	160	117	193	407	258	129 ^r	67
15 Commercial and miscellaneous	2,623	5,245	7,436	661	487	449	564	456	669 ^r	420
16 Transportation	255	549	735	91	87	23	15	23	25	73
17 Public utility	5,171	6,230	5,486	248	514	438	405	604	449	703
18 Communication	303	567	1,778	12	369	7	85	95	58	2
19 Real estate and financial	12,931	3,059	4,371	310	325	412	318	580	281 ^r	104

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	1980	1981	1981					1982		
			Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.
INVESTMENT COMPANIES ¹										
1 Sales of own shares ²	15,266	20,596	1,449	1,768	1,729	2,140	3,032	2,049	2,049	3,324
2 Redemptions of own shares ³	12,012	15,866	1,422	1,457	593	1,125	1,769	1,475	1,456	2,056
3 Net sales	3,254	4,730	35	-8	1,175	604	371	1,557	593	1,268
4 Assets ⁴	58,400	55,207	54,221	51,659	54,335	57,408	55,207	54,347	52,695 ^r	52,976
5 Cash position ⁵	5,321	5,277	5,058	5,409	5,799	6,269	5,277	5,424	5,540 ^r	5,655
6 Other	53,079	49,930	49,163	46,250	48,536	51,139	49,930	48,923	47,155 ^r	47,321

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 ^r	1980			1981			
				Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4 ^r
1 Corporate profits with inventory valuation and capital consumption adjustment	196.8	182.7	191.7	169.3	177.9	183.3	203.0	190.3	195.7	177.6
2 Profits before tax	255.3	245.5	233.3	217.9	237.6	249.5	257.0	229.0	234.4	212.8
3 Profits tax liability	87.6	82.3	77.7	71.5	78.5	85.2	87.7	76.4	78.1	68.8
4 Profits after tax	167.7	163.2	155.5	146.5	159.1	164.3	169.2	152.7	156.3	144.0
5 Dividends	50.1	56.0	63.1	55.7	56.7	57.7	59.6	62.0	64.8	66.0
6 Undistributed profits	117.6	107.2	92.4	90.7	102.4	106.6	109.6	90.6	91.5	78.0
7 Inventory valuation	-42.6	-45.7	-27.7	-31.1	-41.7	-48.4	-39.2	-24.0	-25.3	-22.3
8 Capital consumption adjustment	-15.9	-17.2	-13.9	-17.6	-17.9	-17.8	-14.7	-14.7	-13.4	-12.8

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

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	565.3
6 Other	69.9	80.1	89.2	98.5	110.8	126.7	133.6	133.7	138.1	143.4
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.

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

All data in this table reflect the most current benchmarks. Complete data are available upon request from the Flow of Funds Section, Division of Research and Statistics.

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 ¹	1980	1981				1982	
				Q4	Q1	Q2 ¹	Q3	Q4	Q1 ¹	Q2 ¹
1 Total nonfarm business	295.63	321.49	345.11	299.58	312.24	316.73	328.25	327.83	330.34	336.77
<i>Manufacturing</i>										
2 Durable goods industries	58.91	61.84	67.24	59.77	61.24	63.10	62.58	60.78	62.95	64.79
3 Nondurable goods industries	56.90	64.95	69.58	58.86	63.27	62.40	67.53	66.14	66.28	68.72
<i>Nonmanufacturing</i>										
4 Mining	13.51	16.86	18.33	15.28	16.20	16.80	17.55	16.81	17.26	17.20
<i>Transportation</i>										
5 Railroad	4.25	4.24	4.55	4.54	4.23	4.38	4.18	4.18	4.39	4.37
6 Air	4.01	3.81	4.15	3.77	3.85	3.29	3.34	4.82	3.23	2.97
7 Other	3.82	4.00	4.83	3.39	3.66	4.04	4.09	4.12	4.52	4.71
<i>Public utilities</i>										
8 Electric	28.12	29.74	31.77	27.54	27.69	29.32	30.54	31.14	30.86	31.59
9 Gas and other	7.32	8.65	8.43	7.41	8.36	8.53	9.01	8.60	8.46	8.04
10 Trade and services	81.79	86.33	90.48	82.91	83.43	85.88	87.55	88.33	89.46	89.92
11 Communication and other ²	36.99	41.06	45.75	36.11	40.32	39.02	41.89	42.92	42.93	44.45

1. Anticipated by business.

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

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

1.52 DOMESTIC FINANCE COMPANIES Assets and Liabilities

Billions of dollars, end of period

Account	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981			
							Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
ASSETS										
Accounts receivable, gross										
1 Consumer	36.0	38.6	44.0	52.6	65.7	73.6	76.1	79.0	84.5	85.5
2 Business	39.3	44.7	55.2	63.3	70.3	72.3	72.7	78.2	76.9	81.0
3 Total	75.3	83.4	99.2	116.0	136.0	145.9	148.7	157.2	161.3	166.5
4 Less: Reserves for unearned income and losses	9.4	10.5	12.7	15.6	20.0	23.3	24.3	25.7	27.7	28.9
5 Accounts receivable, net	65.9	72.9	86.5	100.4	116.0	122.6	124.5	131.4	133.6	138.1
6 Cash and bank deposits	2.9	2.6	2.6	3.5						
7 Securities	1.0	1.1	.9	1.3	24.9 ¹	27.5	30.8	31.6	34.5	34.2
8 All other	11.8	12.6	14.3	17.3						
9 Total assets	81.6	89.2	104.3	122.4	140.9	150.1	155.3	163.0	168.1	172.3
LIABILITIES										
10 Bank loans	8.0	6.3	5.9	6.5	8.5	13.2	13.1	14.4	14.7	15.4
11 Commercial paper	22.2	23.7	29.6	34.5	43.3	43.4	44.2	49.0	51.2	51.2
Debt										
12 Short-term, n.e.c.	4.5	5.4	6.2	8.1	8.2	7.5	8.2	8.5	11.9	9.6
13 Long-term, n.e.c.	27.6	32.3	36.0	43.6	46.7	52.4	51.6	52.6	50.7	54.8
14 Other	6.8	8.1	11.5	12.6	14.2	14.3	17.3	17.0	17.1	17.8
15 Capital, surplus, and undivided profits	12.5	13.4	15.1	17.2	19.9	19.4	20.9	21.5	22.4	23.6
16 Total liabilities and capital	81.6	89.2	104.3	122.4	140.9	150.1	155.3	163.0	168.1	172.3

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 Feb. 28, 1982 ¹	Changes in accounts receivable			Extensions			Repayments		
		1981		1982	1981		1982	1981		1982
		Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.
1 Total	80,898	102	119	652	15,733	17,496	19,436	15,631	17,377	18,784
2 Retail automotive (commercial vehicles)	11,361	-5	14	168	898	873	1,076	903	859	908
3 Wholesale automotive	12,965	48	-70	-351	3,408	4,565	5,420	3,456	4,635	5,771
4 Retail paper on business, industrial, and farm equipment	27,779	387	-60	804	1,701	1,566	1,919	1,314	1,626	1,115
5 Loans on commercial accounts receivable and factored commercial accounts receivable	8,801	-91	258	-52	7,378	8,565	8,939	7,469	8,307	8,991
6 All other business credit	19,992	-141	-23	83	2,348	1,927	2,082	2,489	1,950	1,999

1. Not seasonally adjusted.

1.54 MORTGAGE MARKETS

Millions of dollars; exceptions noted.

Item	1979	1980	1981	1981				1982		
				Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.
Terms and yields in primary and secondary markets										
PRIMARY MARKETS										
Conventional mortgages on new homes										
<i>Terms¹</i>										
1 Purchase price (thousands of dollars)	74.4	83.4	90.4	89.1	89.2	84.5	88.7	102.6	97.3	93.2
2 Amount of loan (thousands of dollars)	53.3	59.2	65.3 ²	64.8	63.5	62.7	64.4	71.3 ²	71.1	67.9
3 Loan/price ratio (percent)	73.9	73.2	74.8	74.1	73.0	77.3	75.3	73.5 ²	76.5	76.1
4 Maturity (years)	28.5	28.2	27.7	26.6	27.4	23.4	27.7	27.4	28.1	27.2
5 Fees and charges (percent of loan amount) ²	1.66	2.09	2.67	2.75	2.86	2.52	2.87	2.55	3.01	3.00
6 Contract rate (percent per annum)	10.48	12.25	14.16	14.69	15.04	15.68	15.23	14.66	14.44	15.04
<i>Yield (percent per annum)</i>										
7 FHLBB series ³	10.77	12.65	14.74	15.29	15.65	16.38	15.87	15.25	15.12	15.83
8 HUD series ⁴	11.15	13.95	16.52	18.30	18.05	16.95	17.00	17.30	17.20	16.80
SECONDARY MARKETS										
<i>Yield (percent per annum)</i>										
9 FHA mortgages (HUD series) ⁵	10.87	13.42	16.29	18.55	17.43	15.98	16.43	17.38	17.10	16.41
10 GNMA securities ⁶	10.22	12.55	15.29	17.06	16.54	15.10	15.51	16.19	16.21	15.54
<i>FNMA auctions⁷</i>										
11 Government-underwritten loans	11.17	14.11	16.70	18.99	18.13	16.64	16.92	17.80	18.00	17.29
12 Conventional loans	11.77	14.43	16.64	19.14	18.61	17.20	16.95	17.33	17.91	17.09
Activity in secondary markets										
FEDERAL NATIONAL MORTGAGE ASSOCIATION										
<i>Mortgage holdings (end of period)</i>										
13 Total	46,050	55,104	58,675	59,682	60,489	60,949	61,412	61,721	62,112	62,544
14 FHA/VA-insured	33,673	37,364	39,342	39,792	40,043	40,056	39,997	39,937	39,926	39,893
15 Conventional	14,377	17,724	19,334	19,890	20,445	20,885	21,435	21,784 ⁸	22,185	22,654
<i>Mortgage transactions (during period)</i>										
16 Purchases	10,812	8,099	6,112	1,125	1,000	594	655	430	519	604
17 Sales	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Mortgage commitments⁸</i>										
18 Contracted (during period)	10,179	8,083	9,331	811	533	560	1,272	703	1,037	1,585
19 Outstanding (end of period)	6,409	3,278	3,577	3,997	3,447	3,354	3,577	3,285	3,470	4,277
<i>Auction of 4-month commitments to buy Government-underwritten loans</i>										
20 Offered	8,860.4	8,605.4	2,487.2	145.9	66.3	79.0	59.2	41.5	41.7	45.7
21 Accepted	3,920.9	4,002.0	1,478.0	64.1	37.3	34.4	27.0	30.8	23.4	29.6
<i>Conventional loans</i>										
22 Offered	4,495.3	3,639.2	2,524.7	120.7	43.2	147.7	84.4	31.7	28.6	65.0
23 Accepted	2,343.6	1,748.5	1,392.3	67.9	27.5	63.1	48.0	11.5	13.6	32.3
FEDERAL HOME LOAN MORTGAGE CORPORATION										
<i>Mortgage holdings (end of period)⁹</i>										
24 Total	3,543	4,362	5,245	5,431	5,469	5,283	5,255	5,240	5,342	5,320
25 FHA/VA	1,995	2,116	2,236	2,264	2,267	2,232	2,227	2,209	2,218	2,227
26 Conventional	1,549	2,246	3,010	3,167	3,202	3,051	3,028	3,032	3,124	3,094
<i>Mortgage transactions (during period)</i>										
27 Purchases	5,717	3,723	3,789	337	290	416	1,140	1,628	1,228	1,479
28 Sales	4,544	2,527	3,531	249	244	596	1,158	162	1,115	1,564
<i>Mortgage commitments¹⁰</i>										
29 Contracted (during period)	5,542	3,859	6,974	365	1,834	2,011	203	328	565	2,523
30 Outstanding (end of period)	797	447	3,518	982	2,863	4,451	3,518	5,033	4,336	5,461

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 ^r	1,445,966 ^r	1,544,797 ^r	1,468,053 ^r	1,499,066 ^r	1,525,598 ^r	1,544,797 ^r	1,559,167
2 1- to 4-family	880,369 ^r	961,340 ^r	1,021,480 ^r	974,411 ^r	993,794 ^r	1,010,725 ^r	1,021,480 ^r	1,030,248
3 Multifamily	128,167 ^r	136,953 ^r	141,932 ^r	137,946 ^r	139,199 ^r	140,396 ^r	141,932 ^r	143,160
4 Commercial	235,572 ^r	255,655 ^r	279,578 ^r	261,242 ^r	268,561 ^r	274,445 ^r	279,578 ^r	281,850
5 Farm	82,677	92,018	101,807 ^r	94,454 ^r	97,512	100,032 ^r	101,807 ^r	103,909
6 Major financial institutions	938,567	997,168	1,044,037	1,007,240	1,023,793	1,036,880 ^r	1,044,037 ^r	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	175,559
9 Multifamily	11,180	12,924	14,905	13,282	13,800	14,478	14,905	15,155
10 Commercial	75,957	81,081	90,717	83,133	86,091	88,836	90,717	92,237
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 ^r	100,015 ^r	99,719	99,993	99,994 ^r	100,015 ^r	98,500
13 1- to 4-family	66,140 ^r	67,489 ^r	68,200 ^r	67,619 ^r	68,035 ^r	68,116 ^r	68,200 ^r	67,186
14 Multifamily	16,557 ^r	16,058 ^r	15,962 ^r	15,955 ^r	15,909 ^r	15,939 ^r	15,962 ^r	15,711
15 Commercial	16,162 ^r	16,278 ^r	15,813 ^r	16,105 ^r	15,999 ^r	15,909 ^r	15,813 ^r	15,563
16 Farm	49 ^r	40 ^r	40 ^r	40 ^r	50 ^r	30 ^r	40 ^r	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	433,289	423,606	430,703	433,646	433,289	430,593
19 Multifamily	37,579	38,142	38,306	38,219	38,077	38,338	38,306	38,068
20 Commercial	43,764	45,287	46,755	45,731	46,476	46,794	46,755	46,464
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	17,646	17,512	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 ^r	116,243	119,124	121,772	126,112 ^r	128,259
27 Government National Mortgage Association	3,852	4,642	4,765	4,826	4,972	4,882	4,765	4,550
28 1- to 4-family	763	704	693	696	698	696	693	698
29 Multifamily	3,089	3,938	4,072	4,130	4,274	3,686	4,072	3,852
30 Farmers Home Administration	1,274	3,492	2,235	2,837	2,662	1,562	2,235	1,985
31 1- to 4-family	417	916	914	1,321	1,151	500	914	864
32 Multifamily	71	610	473	528	464	242	473	423
33 Commercial	174	411	506	479	357	325	506	456
34 Farm	612	1,555	342	509	690	495	342	242
35 Federal Housing and Veterans Administration	5,555	5,640	5,999 ^r	5,799	5,895	6,005	5,999 ^r	6,007
36 1- to 4-family	1,955	2,051	2,289 ^r	2,135	2,172	2,240	2,289 ^r	2,267
37 Multifamily	3,600	3,589	3,710 ^r	3,664	3,723	3,765	3,710 ^r	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	47,731
42 1- to 4-family	1,552	2,099	2,788	2,228	2,401	2,605	2,788	2,869
43 Farm	29,725	36,032	43,658	38,030	40,280	42,103	43,658	44,862
44 Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation	4,035	5,068	5,255	5,161	5,257	5,433	5,255	5,442
45 1- to 4-family	3,059	3,873	4,018	3,953	4,025	4,166	4,018	4,182
46 Multifamily	976	1,195	1,237	1,208	1,232	1,267	1,237	1,260
47 Mortgage pools or trusts ²	119,278	142,258	162,273	147,246	152,308	158,140	162,273	169,894
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 ^r	94,810	98,057	101,068	103,007 ^r	105,769
50 Multifamily	1,855	2,272	2,783 ^r	2,374	2,501	2,682	2,783 ^r	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	3,081	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	37,290
55 1- to 4-family	14,884	16,683	18,378	16,640	17,165	18,407	18,378	18,478
56 Multifamily	2,163	2,612	3,426	2,853	3,097	3,488	3,426	3,476
57 Commercial	4,328	5,271	6,161	5,382	5,750	6,040	6,161	6,211
58 Farm	6,322	6,964	8,675	8,120	8,173	8,519	8,675	9,125
59 Individual and others ³	171,856 ^r	192,240 ^r	212,375 ^r	197,324 ^r	203,841 ^r	208,806 ^r	212,375 ^r	215,827
60 1- to 4-family	99,418 ^r	112,645 ^r	126,099 ^r	116,315 ^r	120,572 ^r	123,763 ^r	126,099 ^r	128,314
61 Multifamily	23,189 ^r	27,164 ^r	28,191 ^r	27,208 ^r	27,593 ^r	27,929 ^r	28,191 ^r	28,559
62 Commercial	24,050 ^r	26,661 ^r	30,537 ^r	27,573 ^r	28,850 ^r	29,799 ^r	30,537 ^r	30,814
63 Farm	25,199 ^r	25,770 ^r	27,548 ^r	26,228 ^r	26,826 ^r	27,315 ^r	27,548 ^r	28,140

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 □ May 1982

1.56 CONSUMER INSTALLMENT CREDIT¹ Total Outstanding, and Net Change ▲

Millions of dollars

Holder, and type of credit	1978	1979	1980	1981				1982		
				Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.
Amounts outstanding (end of period)										
1 Total	273,645	312,024	313,472	328,187	328,652	329,053	333,375	330,135	327,435	327,131
<i>By major holder</i>										
2 Commercial banks	136,016	154,177	147,013	147,060	146,889	146,687	149,300	148,162	146,922	146,454
3 Finance companies	54,298	68,318	76,756	88,698	89,583	89,956	89,818	88,925	89,009	89,591
4 Credit unions	44,334	46,517	44,041	46,791	46,416	46,092	45,954	45,907	45,586	45,632
5 Retailers ²	25,987	28,119	28,448	26,594	26,922	27,510	29,551	28,179	27,013	26,530
6 Savings and loans	7,097	8,424	9,911	11,236	11,348	11,529	11,598	11,668	11,738	11,926
7 Gasoline companies	3,220	3,729	4,468	5,007	4,713	4,487	4,403	4,541	4,433	4,229
8 Mutual savings banks	2,693	2,740	2,835	2,801	2,781	2,792	2,751	2,753	2,734	2,769
<i>By major type of credit</i>										
9 Automobile	101,647	116,362	116,838	125,703	126,344	126,385	126,431	125,525	125,294	125,559
10 Commercial banks	60,510	67,367	61,536	59,451	59,242	59,125	59,181	58,849	58,604	58,510
11 Indirect paper	33,850	38,338	35,233	34,616	34,651	34,781	35,097	35,029	34,920	34,888
12 Direct loans	26,660	29,029	26,303	24,835	24,591	24,344	24,084	23,820	23,684	23,622
13 Credit unions	21,200	22,244	21,060	22,375	22,196	22,041	21,975	21,953	21,799	21,821
14 Finance companies	19,937	26,751	34,242	43,877	44,906	45,219	45,275	44,723	44,891	45,228
15 Revolving	48,309	56,937	58,352	58,318	58,451	58,923	63,049	61,433	59,514	58,491
16 Commercial banks	24,341	29,862	29,765	30,686	30,763	30,876	33,110	32,643	31,923	31,532
17 Retailers	20,748	23,346	24,119	22,625	22,975	23,560	25,536	24,249	23,158	22,730
18 Gasoline companies	3,220	3,729	4,468	5,007	4,713	4,487	4,403	4,541	4,433	4,229
19 Mobile home	15,235	16,838	17,322	18,124	18,300	18,380	18,486	18,397	18,343	18,363
20 Commercial banks	9,545	10,647	10,371	10,241	10,288	10,300	10,300	10,206	10,111	10,037
21 Finance companies	3,152	3,390	3,745	4,282	4,384	4,439	4,494	4,481	4,506	4,548
22 Savings and loans	2,067	2,307	2,737	3,103	3,134	3,184	3,203	3,222	3,241	3,293
23 Credit unions	471	494	469	498	494	490	489	488	485	486
24 Other	108,454	121,887	120,960	126,042	125,557	125,365	125,409	124,780	124,284	124,718
25 Commercial banks	41,620	46,301	45,341	46,682	46,596	46,419	46,709	46,464	46,284	46,375
26 Finance companies	31,209	38,177	38,769	40,539	40,293	40,298	40,049	39,721	39,612	39,815
27 Credit unions	22,663	23,779	22,512	23,918	23,726	23,561	23,490	23,466	23,302	23,326
28 Retailers	5,239	4,773	4,329	3,969	3,947	3,950	4,015	3,930	3,855	3,800
29 Savings and loans	5,030	6,117	7,174	8,133	8,214	8,345	8,395	8,446	8,497	8,633
30 Mutual savings banks	2,693	2,740	2,835	2,801	2,781	2,792	2,751	2,753	2,734	2,769
Net change (during period) ³										
31 Total	43,079	38,381	1,448	2,975	1,002	600	-33	443	75	990
<i>By major holder</i>										
32 Commercial banks	23,641	18,161	-7,163	427	-76	433	1,160	10	-171	166
33 Finance companies	9,430	14,020	8,438	2,682	1,204	462	-414	-597	307	673
34 Credit unions	6,729	2,185	-2,475	-134	-209	-224	-369	689	-135	-122
35 Retailers ²	2,497	2,132	329	11	104	-126	-338	27	-124	171
36 Savings and loans	7	1,327	1,485	71	32	121	57	172	173	251
37 Gasoline companies	257	509	739	-42	-81	-98	39	36	-150	
38 Mutual savings banks	518	47	95	-20	-11	15	-31	103	-11	1
<i>By major type of credit</i>										
39 Automobile	18,736	14,715	477	2,079	1,024	564	68	-121	-56	-28
40 Commercial banks	10,933	6,857	-5,830	-404	-226	220	236	103	-180	-248
41 Indirect paper	6,471	4,488	-3,104	-79	16	371	413	232	-141	-130
42 Direct loans	4,462	2,369	-2,726	-325	-242	-151	-726	-129	-39	-118
43 Credit unions	3,101	1,044	-1,184	-82	-98	-77	-200	345	-59	-55
44 Finance companies	4,702	6,814	7,491	2,565	1,348	421	32	-569	183	275
45 Revolving	9,035	8,628	1,415	571	324	21	59	-196	-155	307
46 Commercial banks	5,967	5,521	-97	593	182	198	467	-276	-65	296
47 Retailers	2,811	2,598	773	40	184	-96	-310	41	-126	161
48 Gasoline companies	257	509	739	-62	-42	-81	-98	39	36	-150
49 Mobile home	286	1,603	483	157	122	75	143	-26	-44	15
50 Commercial banks	419	1,102	-276	30	28	-9	81	-74	-110	-82
51 Finance companies	74	238	355	102	74	42	49	6	56	52
52 Savings and loans	-276	240	430	26	23	45	15	30	14	47
53 Credit unions	69	23	-25	-1	-3	-3	-2	12	-4	-2
54 Other	15,022	13,435	-927	168	-468	-60	-303	786	330	696
55 Commercial banks	6,322	4,681	-960	208	-60	24	376	257	184	200
56 Finance companies	4,654	6,968	592	15	-218	-1	-495	-34	68	346
57 Credit unions	3,559	1,118	-1,266	-51	-108	-144	-167	332	-72	-65
58 Retailers	-314	-466	-444	-29	-80	-30	-28	-14	2	10
59 Savings and loans	283	1,087	1,056	45	9	76	42	142	159	204
60 Mutual savings banks	518	47	95	-20	-11	15	-31	103	-11	1

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.

▲ These data have been revised from January 1980 through December 1981.

1.57 CONSUMER INSTALLMENT CREDIT Extensions and Liquidations ▲

Millions of dollars; monthly data are seasonally adjusted.

Holder, and type of credit	1978	1979	1980	1981				1982		
				Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.
Extensions										
1 Total	297,668	324,777	306,076	29,406	26,836	27,370	26,656	26,888	27,150	27,462
<i>By major holder</i>										
2 Commercial banks.....	142,433	154,733	134,960	12,384	11,610	12,430	13,264	11,775	12,431	12,519
3 Finance companies.....	50,505	61,518	60,801	7,158	5,327	5,287	4,089	4,433	4,857	5,002
4 Credit unions.....	38,111	34,926	29,594	2,558	2,621	2,571	2,517	3,326	2,695	2,631
5 Retailers.....	44,571	47,676	49,942	4,568	4,559	4,279	4,142	4,385	4,254	4,536
6 Savings and loans.....	3,724	5,901	6,621	573	553	668	588	716	754	788
7 Gasoline companies.....	16,017	18,005	22,253	2,035	2,021	1,963	1,931	2,000	2,007	1,835
8 Mutual savings banks.....	2,307	2,018	1,905	130	145	172	125	253	152	151
<i>By major type of credit</i>										
9 Automobile.....	87,981	93,901	83,454	9,000	7,490	8,073	7,352	7,474	7,283	7,183
10 Commercial banks.....	52,969	53,554	41,109	3,218	3,263	3,979	3,978	3,696	3,415	3,393
11 Indirect paper.....	29,342	29,623	22,558	1,932	1,966	2,516	2,489	2,293	1,875	1,875
12 Direct loans.....	23,627	23,931	18,551	1,286	1,297	1,463	1,489	1,403	1,540	1,518
13 Credit unions.....	18,539	17,397	15,294	1,337	1,308	1,342	1,345	1,702	1,363	1,420
14 Finance companies.....	16,473	22,950	27,051	4,445	2,919	2,752	2,029	2,076	2,505	2,370
15 Revolving.....	105,125	120,174	128,068	12,263	11,753	11,379	11,592	11,070	11,730	12,143
16 Commercial banks.....	51,333	61,048	61,593	6,124	5,578	5,584	5,961	5,135	5,928	6,235
17 Retailers.....	37,775	41,121	44,222	4,104	4,154	3,832	3,700	3,935	3,795	4,073
18 Gasoline companies.....	16,017	18,005	22,253	2,035	2,021	1,963	1,931	2,000	2,007	1,835
19 Mobile home.....	5,412	6,471	5,093	532	475	479	508	434	364	411
20 Commercial banks.....	3,697	4,542	2,937	291	254	235	308	188	136	156
21 Finance companies.....	886	797	898	134	123	108	106	99	117	120
22 Savings and loans.....	609	948	1,146	95	89	127	86	122	102	126
23 Credit unions.....	220	184	113	12	9	9	8	25	9	9
24 Other.....	99,150	104,231	89,461	7,611	7,118	7,439	7,204	7,910	7,773	7,725
25 Commercial banks.....	34,434	35,589	29,321	2,751	2,515	2,632	3,017	2,756	2,952	2,735
26 Finance companies.....	33,146	37,771	32,852	2,579	2,285	2,427	1,954	2,258	2,235	2,512
27 Credit unions.....	19,352	17,345	14,187	1,209	1,304	1,220	1,164	1,599	1,323	1,202
28 Retailers.....	6,796	6,555	5,720	464	405	447	442	450	459	463
29 Savings and loans.....	3,115	4,953	5,476	478	464	541	502	594	652	662
30 Mutual savings banks.....	2,307	2,018	1,905	130	145	172	125	253	152	151
Liquidations										
31 Total	254,589	286,396	304,628	26,431	25,834	26,770	26,689	26,445	27,075	26,472
<i>By major holder</i>										
32 Commercial banks.....	118,792	136,572	142,123	11,957	11,686	11,997	12,104	11,765	12,602	12,353
33 Finance companies.....	41,075	47,498	52,363	4,476	4,123	4,825	4,503	5,030	4,550	4,329
34 Credit unions.....	31,382	32,741	32,069	2,692	2,830	2,795	2,886	2,637	2,830	2,753
35 Retailers.....	42,074	45,544	49,613	4,557	4,455	4,405	4,480	4,358	4,378	4,365
36 Savings and loans.....	3,717	4,574	5,136	502	521	547	531	544	581	537
37 Gasoline companies.....	15,760	17,496	21,514	2,097	2,063	2,044	2,029	1,961	1,971	1,985
38 Mutual savings banks.....	1,789	1,971	1,810	150	156	157	156	150	163	150
<i>By major type of credit</i>										
39 Automobile.....	69,245	79,186	82,977	6,921	6,466	7,509	7,284	7,595	7,339	7,211
40 Commercial banks.....	42,036	46,697	46,939	3,622	3,489	3,759	3,742	3,593	3,595	3,641
41 Indirect paper.....	22,871	25,135	25,662	2,011	1,950	2,145	2,076	2,061	2,016	2,005
42 Direct loans.....	19,165	21,562	21,277	1,611	1,539	1,614	1,666	1,532	1,579	1,636
43 Credit unions.....	15,438	16,353	16,478	1,419	1,406	1,419	1,545	1,357	1,422	1,475
44 Finance companies.....	11,771	16,136	19,560	1,880	1,571	2,331	1,997	2,645	2,322	2,095
45 Revolving.....	96,090	111,546	126,653	11,692	11,429	11,358	11,533	11,266	11,885	11,836
46 Commercial banks.....	45,366	55,527	61,690	5,531	5,396	5,386	5,494	5,411	5,993	5,939
47 Retailers.....	34,964	38,523	43,449	4,064	3,970	3,928	4,010	3,894	3,921	3,912
48 Gasoline companies.....	15,760	17,496	21,514	2,097	2,063	2,044	2,029	1,961	1,971	1,985
49 Mobile home.....	5,126	4,868	4,610	375	353	404	365	460	408	396
50 Commercial banks.....	3,278	3,440	3,213	261	226	244	227	262	246	238
51 Finance companies.....	812	559	543	32	49	66	57	93	61	68
52 Savings and loans.....	885	708	716	69	66	82	71	92	88	79
53 Credit unions.....	151	161	138	13	12	12	10	13	13	11
54 Other.....	84,128	90,796	90,388	7,443	7,586	7,499	7,507	7,124	7,443	7,029
55 Commercial banks.....	28,112	30,908	30,281	2,543	2,575	2,608	2,641	2,499	2,768	2,535
56 Finance companies.....	28,492	30,803	32,260	2,564	2,503	2,428	2,449	2,292	2,167	2,166
57 Credit unions.....	15,793	16,227	15,453	1,260	1,412	1,364	1,331	1,267	1,395	1,267
58 Retailers.....	7,110	7,021	6,164	493	485	477	470	464	457	453
59 Savings and loans.....	2,832	3,866	4,420	433	455	465	460	452	493	458
60 Mutual savings banks.....	1,789	1,971	1,810	150	156	157	156	150	163	150

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

▲ These data have been revised from January 1980 through December 1981.

2.10 NONFINANCIAL BUSINESS ACTIVITY Selected Measures

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

Measure	1979	1980	1981	1981						1982			
				July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan. r	Feb.	Mar. P	Apr. e
1 Industrial production ¹	152.5	147.0	151.0	153.9	153.6	151.6	149.1	146.3	143.4	140.7	142.7	141.5	140.7
<i>Market groupings</i>													
2 Products, total	150.0	146.7	150.6	153.0	152.6	151.0	149.4	147.5	146.2	142.9	144.5	143.7	143.3
3 Final, total	147.2	145.3	149.5	152.1	151.5	150.0	148.9	147.2	146.3	142.8	144.2	143.5	143.3
4 Consumer goods	150.8	145.4	147.9 ^r	150.7	149.6	147.8	146.5	144.0	142.0	139.6	141.7	141.7	142.5
5 Equipment	142.2	145.2	151.8	154.1	154.0	152.9	152.1	151.5	152.1	147.2	147.7	146.0	144.5
6 Intermediate	160.5	151.9	154.4	156.2	156.8	154.6	151.4	148.7	145.9	143.4	145.8	144.2	143.1
7 Materials	156.4	147.6	151.6	155.3	155.2	152.5	148.5	144.6	139.0	137.2	139.9	138.2	136.8
<i>Industry groupings</i>													
8 Manufacturing	153.6	146.7	150.4	153.2	153.2	151.1	148.2	145.0	142.0	138.5	140.8	139.9	139.4
<i>Capacity utilization (percent)^{1,2}</i>													
9 Manufacturing	85.7	79.1	78.5	79.8	79.6	78.3	76.6	74.8	73.1	71.1	72.1	71.5	71.1
10 Industrial materials industries	87.4	80.0	79.9	81.9	81.7	80.0	77.7	75.5	72.4	71.4	72.6	71.6	70.8
11 Construction contracts (1977 = 100) ³	121.0	106.0	107.0	99.0	99.0	100.0	101.0	92.0	112.0	115.0	97.0	105.0	n.a.
12 Nonagricultural employment, total ⁴	136.5	137.6	139.1	139.6	139.7	139.9	139.6	139.1	138.5	138.1	138.3 ^r	137.9 ^r	137.6
13 Goods-producing, total	113.5	110.3	110.2	111.3	111.3	111.2	110.1	109.1	107.7	106.4	106.6	105.6 ^r	104.8
14 Manufacturing, total	108.2	104.4	104.2	105.6	105.4	105.4	104.1	102.9	101.5	100.5	100.3	99.5 ^r	99.0
15 Manufacturing, production-worker	105.3	99.4	98.5	100.1	99.9	99.8	98.1	96.4	94.5	93.2	93.1	92.2 ^r	91.6
16 Service-producing	149.1	152.6	155.0	155.2	155.2	155.6	155.7	155.6	155.3	155.5	155.7 ^r	155.7 ^r	155.6
17 Personal income, total	308.5	342.9	381.5	384.0	387.8	390.9	392.8	395.6	395.6	396.7	399.1 ^r	400.8	n.a.
18 Wages and salary disbursements	289.5	314.7	347.3	347.8	351.4	353.7	355.4	357.8	356.5	358.6	361.2 ^r	361.4	n.a.
19 Manufacturing	248.6	261.5	288.9	292.1	294.3	294.9	293.7	292.0	288.8	289.3	292.4 ^r	291.5	n.a.
20 Disposable personal income ⁵	299.6	332.5	379.6	369.7	372.9	375.5	379.6	382.0	381.8	384.0	385.9	388.3	n.a.
21 Retail sales ⁶	281.6	303.8	330.6 ^r	333.8	338.5	338.9	331.1	333.3	334.1	326.0	334.9	332.9	337.4
<i>Prices⁷</i>													
22 Consumer	217.4	246.8	272.4	274.4	276.5	279.3	279.9	280.7	281.5	282.5	283.4	283.1	n.a.
23 Producer finished goods	217.7	247.0	269.8	271.8	271.5	271.5 ^r	274.3 ^r	274.7 ^r	275.3	277.4	277.4 ^r	276.9	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
	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1 ^r	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1 ^r
	Output (1967 = 100)				Capacity (percent of 1967 output)				Utilization rate (percent)			
1 Manufacturing	152.4	152.5	145.0	139.7	190.9	192.4	193.9	195.2	79.8	79.3	74.8	71.6
2 Primary processing	156.5	155.8	143.5	136.8	195.0	196.3	197.5	198.6	80.3	79.4	72.7	68.9
3 Advanced processing	150.2	150.7	145.8	141.6	188.7	190.4	192.0	193.5	79.6	79.2	75.9	73.2
4 Materials	153.4	154.3	144.0	138.4	189.0	190.3	191.5	192.6	81.2	81.1	75.2	71.9
5 Durable goods	152.3	152.8	140.2	130.7	192.9	194.2	195.3	196.4	78.9	78.7	71.8	66.6
6 Metal materials	112.8	114.2	99.5	90.5	141.7	141.9	142.1	142.3	79.6	80.5	70.1	63.6
7 Nondurable goods	178.4	175.8	164.5	160.3	209.2	211.2	213.1	214.6	85.3	83.3	77.2	74.7
8 Textile, paper, and chemical	185.9	182.8	169.4	163.5	219.4	221.7	223.9	225.6	84.8	82.5	75.7	72.5
9 Textile	114.5	115.5	106.8	101.0	140.6	141.0	141.6	142.1	81.4	81.8	75.4	71.1
10 Paper	151.0	152.2	147.0	145.5	160.7	161.9	162.8	163.8	93.9	94.1	90.3	88.8
11 Chemical	231.6	224.9	206.2	198.5	277.5	281.0	284.4	287.3	83.5	80.0	72.5	69.1
12 Energy materials	125.1	131.6	127.9	129.8	154.3	155.0	155.8	156.5	81.1	84.9	82.1	83.0

2.11 Continued

Series	Previous cycle ¹		Latest cycle ²		1981						1982			
	High	Low	High	Low	Apr.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar. ^r	Apr
	Capacity utilization rate (percent)													
13 Manufacturing	88.0	69.0	87.2	74.9	79.8	79.6	78.3	76.6	74.8	73.1	71.1	72.1	71.5	71.1
14 Primary processing	93.8	68.2	90.1	71.0	80.7	79.9	78.2	75.7	72.7	69.6	68.5	69.8	68.3	67.7
15 Advanced processing	85.5	69.4	86.2	77.2	79.4	79.4	78.3	77.0	75.8	75.0	72.8	73.6	73.2	73.0
16 Materials	92.6	69.4	88.8	73.8	81.1	81.6	80.0	77.7	75.5	72.4	71.4	72.6	71.6	70.8
17 Durable goods	91.5	63.6	88.4	68.2	78.8	79.4	77.3	74.7	72.2	68.5	66.2	67.4	66.1	64.8
18 Metal materials	98.3	68.6	96.0	59.6	79.9	83.0	79.1	73.9	70.8	65.5	65.8	64.4	60.7	56.6
19 Nondurable goods	94.5	67.2	91.6	77.5	85.9	83.0	82.9	80.3	77.3	74.1	73.2	75.7	75.2	75.2
20 Textile, paper, and chemical	95.1	65.3	92.2	75.3	85.5	82.3	82.1	79.1	75.9	72.2	70.7	73.5	73.3	73.0
21 Textile	92.6	57.9	90.6	80.9	81.9	82.3	81.3	78.8	75.5	72.0	68.6	71.9	72.9	73.1
22 Paper	99.4	72.4	97.7	89.3	94.9	93.6	95.7	92.1	92.3	86.5	87.6	89.9	89.0	88.1
23 Chemical	95.5	64.2	91.3	70.7	84.1	79.7	79.2	76.2	72.4	69.0	67.4	70.1	69.9	69.7
24 Energy materials	94.6	84.8	88.3	82.7	79.9	85.6	83.0	82.5	82.2	81.6	83.7	83.0	82.1	81.2

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			
				Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.
HOUSEHOLD SURVEY DATA										
1 Noninstitutional population ¹	166,952	169,848	172,272	172,967	173,154	173,330	173,494	173,657	173,842	174,019
2 Labor force (including Armed Forces) ¹ ...	107,050	109,042	111,812	111,170	111,430	111,348	111,038	111,333	111,521	111,823
3 Civilian labor force	104,962	106,940	108,670	109,012	109,272	109,184	108,879	109,165	109,346	109,648
Employment										
4 Nonagricultural industries ²	95,477	95,938	97,030	96,965	96,800	94,404	96,170	96,217	96,144	96,032
5 Agriculture	3,347	3,364	3,368	3,378	3,372	3,209	3,411	3,373	3,349	3,309
Unemployment										
6 Number	6,137	7,637	8,273	8,669	9,100	9,571	9,298	9,575	9,354	10,307
7 Rate (percent of civilian labor force) .	5.8	7.1	7.6	8.0	8.3	8.8	8.5	8.8	9.0	9.4
8 Not in labor force	59,902	60,806	60,460	61,797	61,724	61,982	62,456	62,324	62,321	62,196
ESTABLISHMENT SURVEY DATA										
9 Nonagricultural payroll employment ³	89,823	90,564	91,548	91,832	91,522	91,113	90,879	91,019 ^r	90,760 ^r	90,562
10 Manufacturing	21,040	20,300	20,264	20,241	20,017	19,736	19,550	19,506 ^r	19,340 ^r	19,258
11 Mining	958	1,020	1,104	1,162	1,172	1,175	1,166	1,165 ^r	1,159 ^r	1,151
12 Contract construction	4,463	4,399	4,307	4,259	4,229	4,193	4,085	4,165 ^r	4,110 ^r	4,026
13 Transportation and public utilities	5,136	5,143	5,152	5,168	5,147	5,122	5,124	5,105 ^r	5,088 ^r	5,100
14 Trade	20,192	20,386	20,736	20,916	20,838	20,735	20,849	20,934 ^r	20,892 ^r	20,822
15 Finance	4,975	5,168	5,330	5,360	5,355	5,366	5,361	5,366 ^r	5,377 ^r	5,371
16 Service	17,112	17,901	18,598	18,788	18,838	18,856	18,845	18,893 ^r	18,887 ^r	18,952
17 Government	15,947	16,249	16,056	15,938	15,926	15,930	15,899	15,885 ^r	15,907 ^r	15,882

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. ^r	1981												1982			
				Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan. ^r	Feb.	Mar. ^p	Apr. ^e		
Index (1967 = 100)																			
MAJOR INDUSTRY																			
1 Mining and utilities		12.05	155.0	154.8	150.5	152.1	156.3	159.1	158.2	155.8	156.1	155.4	154.7	157.4	155.4	152.6	150.1		
2 Mining		6.36	142.2	143.2	135.2	135.4	141.7	146.5	146.0	145.0	145.3	143.3	142.6	144.5	142.4	138.3	133.8		
3 Utilities		5.69	169.1	167.8	167.6	170.7	172.7	173.1	171.9	167.8	168.1	168.9	168.2	171.8	169.9	168.6	168.3		
4 Electric		3.88	190.9	188.9	188.6	192.9	195.6	196.2	194.2	188.3	189.4	190.9	190.2	195.2	192.4	190.5	190.3		
5 Manufacturing		87.95	150.4	151.6	152.0	152.8	152.4	153.2	153.2	151.1	148.0	145.0	142.0	138.5	140.8	139.9	139.4		
6 Nondurable		35.97	146.8	145.3	165.9	166.4	165.8	167.1	167.3	165.9	162.8	160.3	157.4	155.1	157.7	156.7	156.4		
7 Durable		51.98	140.5	142.1	142.5	143.5	143.2	143.6	143.4	140.9	137.8	134.4	131.3	127.1	129.1	128.2	127.7		
<i>Mining</i>																			
8 Metal	10	.51	123.1	131.1	123.1	125.0	123.5	123.6	124.1	121.5	119.8	115.4	110.9	121.3	120.6	110.1	.....	
9 Coal	11.12	.69	141.3	151.2	75.9	77.0	122.9	170.0	167.4	161.9	166.9	160.8	145.5	147.9	156.0	155.6	150.2		
10 Oil and gas extraction	13	4.40	146.8	144.1	146.1	146.2	148.2	147.7	148.2	148.8	148.9	148.4	150.5	151.5	146.7	142.3	137.9		
11 Stone and earth minerals	14	.75	129.4	138.8	133.7	132.2	132.7	133.3	128.2	123.4	122.0	116.7	115.7	115.8	119.5	118.2	.....	
<i>Nondurable manufactures</i>																			
12 Foods	20	8.75	152.1	152.4	151.9	152.2	151.3	151.6	151.9	150.7	151.4	153.0	152.8	151.1	151.7	150.6	.....	
13 Tobacco products	21	.67	122.2	125.7	122.2	122.3	120.9	121.3	123.8	122.4	124.3	119.6	112.6	112.7	124.7	.....	.....
14 Textile mill products	22	2.68	135.7	136.2	138.9	138.8	138.3	139.4	140.7	136.3	132.5	126.1	122.8	120.0	125.6	125.5	.....	
15 Apparel products	23	3.31	120.4	120.2	121.6	122.6	121.1	122.6	122.5	117.8	113.8	114.1	105.7	.....	.....	.....	.....
16 Paper and products	26	3.21	155.0	157.6	157.0	155.9	153.4	154.9	156.7	158.6	153.3	152.6	146.6	148.3	150.9	149.0	148.5		
17 Printing and publishing	27	4.72	144.2	142.7	141.6	141.3	143.1	144.4	146.1	145.9	145.6	143.4	145.3	145.6	146.4	144.0	143.0		
18 Chemicals and products	28	7.74	215.6	218.5	219.8	220.6	218.4	221.5	219.2	216.3	208.8	204.6	199.8	196.7	201.5	200.2	.....	
19 Petroleum products	29	1.79	129.7	130.3	130.0	129.8	129.3	128.7	130.4	129.1	128.3	128.0	128.3	123.3	119.1	122.5	123.0		
20 Rubber and plastic products	30	2.24	274.0	269.5	275.2	280.3	285.1	285.3	286.7	282.2	276.0	264.1	247.3	244.7	250.8	249.3	.....	
21 Leather and products	31	.86	69.3	68.8	68.9	69.8	68.4	70.1	69.6	69.7	71.2	70.8	65.6	63.1	64.0	66.0	.....	
<i>Durable manufactures</i>																			
22 Ordnance, private and government	19.91	3.64	81.1	78.5	79.8	80.9	80.9	80.6	81.8	82.3	82.5	84.3	85.5	84.1	86.2	87.0	87.7		
23 Lumber and products	24	1.64	119.1	125.6	126.3	126.2	122.5	122.9	119.1	113.2	109.6	104.7	104.8	99.2	104.9	103.4	.....	
24 Furniture and fixtures	25	1.37	157.2	155.6	158.7	158.9	162.4	164.9	163.3	159.9	157.2	153.7	149.4	144.3	148.4	150.1	.....	
25 Clay, glass, stone products	32	2.74	147.9	154.6	154.3	151.7	148.1	148.7	148.2	147.3	143.4	135.9	131.5	128.5	134.0	133.7	.....	
26 Primary metals	33	6.57	107.9	114.9	110.6	111.9	107.4	109.4	113.1	108.6	102.3	96.6	89.6	89.7	88.2	83.0	78.0		
27 Iron and steel	331.2	4.21	99.8	108.0	103.4	105.6	98.5	99.7	105.1	99.2	92.2	87.2	79.2	79.6	78.5	73.5	.....	
28 Fabricated metal products	34	5.93	136.4	139.2	139.5	138.4	139.3	140.1	140.0	136.8	133.8	130.2	126.1	120.7	121.4	120.1	118.9		
29 Nonelectrical machinery	35	9.15	171.2	169.2	169.7	172.1	174.1	176.7	176.4	173.9	169.7	167.9	167.4	160.9	159.4	156.4	154.2		
30 Electrical machinery	36	8.05	178.4	177.4	178.8	179.9	180.1	180.9	182.6	180.0	179.6	175.7	170.7	168.2	172.8	172.2	173.7		
31 Transportation equipment	37	9.27	116.1	119.5	121.3	123.7	123.4	119.8	115.4	114.2	110.6	106.1	103.7	96.6	102.1	104.8	106.9		
32 Motor vehicles and parts	371	4.50	122.3	127.1	130.7	136.4	137.5	130.5	123.1	120.4	113.8	105.5	100.4	90.4	98.6	106.3	111.4		
33 Aerospace and miscellaneous transportation equipment	372-9	4.77	110.2	112.3	112.4	111.8	110.2	109.7	108.2	108.5	107.5	106.8	106.8	102.4	105.4	103.4	102.8		
34 Instruments	38	2.11	170.3	170.0	170.0	170.6	171.3	172.1	172.3	169.7	168.6	167.1	166.8	162.2	164.5	163.0	161.7		
35 Miscellaneous manufactures	39	1.51	154.7	155.4	157.3	157.0	158.8	159.4	158.6	154.2	151.5	151.7	147.9	144.9	140.8	143.0	142.7		
Gross value (billions of 1972 dollars, annual rates)																			
MAJOR MARKET																			
36 Products, total		507.4 ¹	612.3	618.0	616.2	622.2	619.2	621.4	616.5	611.5	605.0	597.6	592.8	577.4	587.9	586.5	585.7		
37 Final		390.9 ¹	474.1	476.4	476.3	482.4	480.5	481.9	476.4	473.0	470.1	465.2	462.3	448.8	457.2	456.9	457.0		
38 Consumer goods		277.5 ¹	318.0	320.5	320.0	324.3	322.1	324.0	319.3	317.7	314.3	310.5	307.2	298.9	305.8	306.9	308.7		
39 Equipment		113.4 ¹	156.1	155.9	156.3	158.1	158.5	157.9	157.1	155.3	155.8	154.7	155.1	149.9	151.5	150.0	148.3		
40 Intermediate		116.6 ¹	138.2	141.7	139.9	139.8	138.7	139.5	140.1	138.4	134.9	132.4	130.5	128.7	130.7	129.6	128.7		

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.

2.14 HOUSING AND CONSTRUCTION

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

Item	1979	1980	1981	1981					1982		
				Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan. ¹	Feb. ¹	Mar.
Private residential real estate activity (thousands of units)											
NEW UNITS											
1 Permits authorized	1,552	1,191	969	865	850	722	723	789	832	795	858
2 1-family	981	710	558	494	453	398	401	454	462	433	459
3 2-or-more-family	571	481	412	371	397	324	322	335	370	362	399
4 Started	1,745	1,292	1,084	946	899	854	860	882	885	924	947
5 1-family	1,194	852	705	614	623	507	554	550	592	559	606
6 2-or-more-family	551	440	379	332	276	347	306	332	293	365	341
7 Under construction, end of period ¹	1,140	896	682	800	770	731	705	689	685	694	↑
8 1-family	639	515	382	445	428	410	397	391	394	403	
9 2-or-more-family	501	382	301 ¹	355	342	321	309	298 ¹	291	291	
10 Completed	1,855	1,502	1,266	1,233	1,202	1,265	1,067	1,114 ¹	1,063	894	↓
11 1-family	1,286	957	818	814	782	725	673	676 ¹	638	534	
12 2-or-more-family	569	545	447	419	420	540	394	438 ¹	425	360	
13 Mobile homes shipped	277	222	241	238	232	208	207	206	211	251	
Merchant builder activity in 1-family units											
14 Number sold	709	545	436 ¹	364	335	359	388	456 ¹	393	369	334
15 Number for sale, end of period ¹	402	342	278	308	304	291	282	272	275	277	273
Price (thousands of dollars) ²											
16 Median	62.8	64.7	68.8	72.6	65.8	69.6	71.2	68.4 ¹	66.3	65.8	68.3
17 Average	71.9	76.4	83.1	87.0	81.3	82.5	85.3	82.8	77.8	81.6	86.7
EXISTING UNITS (1-family)											
18 Number sold	3,701	2,881	2,350	2,240	2,070	1,930	1,900	1,940	1,860	1,950	1,990
Price of units sold (thous. of dollars) ²											
19 Median	55.5	62.1	66.1	68.1	67.1	66.0	65.9	66.6	66.4	66.9	67.2
20 Average	64.0	72.7	78.0	80.5	79.1	76.6	77.5	78.6	79.8	78.8	79.3
Value of new construction ³ (millions of dollars)											
CONSTRUCTION											
21 Total put in place	230,781	230,273	237,035	229,844	230,892	230,368	233,026	235,844	232,672	232,953	231,208
22 Private	181,690	174,896	183,502	180,576	178,649	179,248	180,602	182,761	181,057	181,402	179,207
23 Residential	99,032	87,260	85,805	80,535	78,503	78,292	78,219	79,779	78,230	76,226	76,046
24 Nonresidential, total	82,658	87,636	97,697	100,041	100,146	100,956	102,383	102,982	102,827	105,176	103,161
Buildings											
25 Industrial	14,953	13,839	16,884	18,295	18,344	18,558	18,373	17,736	17,213	17,598	16,179
26 Commercial	24,919	29,940	33,485	33,721	33,412	33,046	34,506	35,921	36,789	37,907	38,610
27 Other	7,427	8,654	9,377	9,367	9,402	9,553	9,193	9,019	9,867	10,113	10,048
28 Public utilities and other	35,359	35,203	37,951	38,658	38,988	39,799	40,311	40,306	38,958	39,558	38,324
29 Public	49,088	55,371	53,534	49,268	52,243	51,120	52,423	53,083	51,616	51,551	52,001
30 Military	1,648	1,880	1,944	2,105	2,065	1,943	1,946	1,909	2,108	1,850	2,223
31 Highway	11,998	13,784	13,162	12,227	12,537	11,515	12,478	11,642	12,600	13,275	14,018
32 Conservation and development	4,586	5,089	5,267	4,717	4,910	6,978	4,868	4,908	5,378	5,395	5,094
33 Other	30,856	34,618	33,161	30,219	32,731	30,684	33,131	34,624	31,530	31,031	30,666

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 due to 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 Mar. 1982 (1967 = 100) ¹
	1981 Mar.	1982 Mar.	1981			1982	1981		1982			
			June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	
CONSUMER PRICES²												
1 All items	10.6	6.8	8.1	12.8	5.4	1.0	.5	.4	.3	.2	-.3	283.1
2 Commodities	9.6	3.6	3.2	8.5	3.6	-.8	.2	.3	.1	.2	-.5	258.8
3 Food	10.1	4.0	2.2	7.7	1.7	3.9	.1	.1	.7	.6	-.4	283.0
4 Commodities less food	9.4	3.5	3.8	9.0	4.3	-2.6	.2	.4	-.1	.0	-.5	245.2
5 Durable	8.3	6.2	9.7	10.8	1.2	3.5	.1	.3	.2	.4	.2	233.5
6 Nondurable	10.7	.3	-1.4	4.6	3.8	-4.9	.5	-.3	.2	-.8	-.7	258.4
7 Services	11.9	11.3	14.8	19.2	7.8	3.5	.9	.5	.5	.4	.0	325.5
8 Rent	8.8	8.2	7.7	10.2	9.0	5.9	.7	.7	.6	.4	.5	219.6
9 Services less rent	12.4	11.7	15.8	20.4	7.6	3.3	1.0	.4	.5	.4	.0	345.7
<i>Other groupings</i>												
10 All items less food	10.6	7.4	9.3	13.9	6.2	.9	.6	.4	.2	.2	-.2	281.7
11 All items less food and energy	9.9	8.7	11.6	15.0	5.6	3.0	.4	.5	.3	.4	.0	269.8
12 Homeownership	11.5	8.6	16.9	21.5	.3	-2.4	.2	.2	-.1	.4	-.9	365.7
PRODUCER PRICES												
13 Finished goods	10.8	4.1	7.1	3.4	5.2	.6	.5	.2	.4	-.1	-.1	276.9
14 Consumer	10.7	3.4	6.4	2.8	4.0	.3	.4	.1	.5	-.1	-.3	277.2
15 Foods	8.1	1.8	3.5	1.6	-3.7	5.8	-.7	.0	1.1	.5	-.2	257.1
16 Excluding foods	11.8	4.0	7.6	3.2	7.2	-1.7	.9	.1	.2	-.3	-.4	283.3
17 Capital equipment	11.2	6.8	10.0	5.7	9.7	2.1	.7	.6	.4	-.4	.5	275.7
18 Intermediate materials ³	10.2	3.6	8.0	5.2	2.8	-1.5	.4	.2	.3	-.3	-.3	316.3
<i>Crude materials</i>												
19 Nonfood	24.0	-2.7	16.1	1.1	-5.6	-18.4	-.6	.2	-1.1	-1.9	-2.0	475.0
20 Food	6.3	-5.4	6.4	-18.2	-25.5	23.3	-2.2	-2.8	4.4	.7	.2	247.9

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	Q1P
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	2,995.1
<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	1,950.7
3 Durable goods	212.3	211.9	232.0	238.3	227.3	236.2	236.4	236.8
4 Nondurable goods	602.2	675.7	743.2	726.0	735.3	751.3	760.3	766.1
5 Services	696.3	785.2	882.6	845.8	866.5	896.4	921.5	947.8
6 Gross private domestic investment	415.8	395.3	450.5	437.1	458.6	463.0	443.3	392.6
7 Fixed investment	398.3	401.2	434.4	432.7	435.3	435.6	434.0	432.6
8 Nonresidential	279.7	296.0	328.9	315.9	324.6	335.1	339.8	339.8
9 Structures	96.3	108.8	125.7	117.2	123.1	128.3	134.3	134.1
10 Producers' durable equipment	183.4	187.1	203.1	198.7	201.5	206.8	205.5	205.7
11 Residential structures	118.6	105.3	105.5	116.7	110.7	100.5	94.2	92.7
12 Nonfarm	113.9	100.3	100.0	111.4	105.4	94.9	88.4	87.1
13 Change in business inventories	17.5	-5.9	16.2	4.5	23.3	27.5	9.4	-40.0
14 Nonfarm	13.4	-4.7	13.8	6.8	21.5	23.1	3.7	-38.8
15 Net exports of goods and services	13.4	23.3	26.0	29.2	20.8	29.3	24.7	23.8
16 Exports	281.3	339.8	367.3	367.4	368.2	368.0	365.6	359.0
17 Imports	267.9	316.5	341.3	338.2	347.5	338.7	341.0	335.1
18 Government purchases of goods and services	473.8	534.7	591.2	576.5	577.4	588.9	622.0	628.0
19 Federal	167.9	198.9	230.2	221.6	219.5	226.4	253.3	255.7
20 State and local	305.9	335.8	361.0	354.9	357.9	362.5	368.7	372.3
<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	3,035.1
22 Goods	1,055.9	1,130.4	1,272.3	1,247.5	1,257.0	1,298.3	1,286.4	1,261.7
23 Durable	451.2	458.6	506.9	501.4	516.9	525.2	484.2	461.8
24 Nondurable	604.7	671.9	765.4	746.1	740.1	773.0	802.2	799.9
25 Services	1,097.2	1,229.6	1,371.7	1,317.1	1,344.7	1,390.5	1,434.4	1,459.3
26 Structures	260.8	266.0	281.6	288.4	284.1	276.3	277.5	274.1
27 Change in business inventories	17.5	-5.9	16.2	4.5	23.3	27.5	9.4	-40.0
28 Durable goods	11.5	-4.0	7.4	-4.2	18.5	18.6	-3.3	-37.5
29 Nondurable goods	6.0	-1.8	8.8	8.6	4.8	8.9	12.7	-2.5
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	1,483.6
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	n.a.
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	1,844.9
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	1,538.8
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	1,251.7
36 Supplement to wages and salaries	225.0	252.9	288.8	279.5	285.1	292.0	298.8	301.1
37 Employer contributions for social insurance	106.4	115.8	134.7	131.5	133.2	135.6	138.4	142.3
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	129.0
40 Business and professional ¹	100.7	107.2	112.4	113.2	112.5	112.4	111.5	110.8
41 Farm ¹	30.8	23.4	22.4	18.9	21.7	24.7	24.4	18.2
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	n.a.
44 Profits before tax ³	255.4	245.5	233.3	257.0	229.0	234.4	212.8	n.a.
45 Inventory valuation adjustment	-42.6	-45.7	-27.7	-39.2	-24.0	-25.3	-22.3	-10.6
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	237.9

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

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 ^P
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	2,512.7
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	1,539.0
3 Commodity-producing industries	437.9	465.4	512.7	501.3	508.1	520.2	521.0	521.2
4 Manufacturing	333.4	350.7	387.3	377.4	386.7	393.9	391.0	390.3
5 Distributive industries	303.0	328.9	361.1	351.9	357.8	365.3	369.5	373.5
6 Service industries	259.2	295.7	335.0	322.5	330.5	338.5	348.7	357.0
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	131.6	130.6	134.8	132.1	134.1	137.1	135.9	129.0
10 Business and professional ¹	100.8	107.2	112.4	113.2	112.5	112.4	111.5	110.8
11 Farm ¹	30.8	23.4	22.4	18.9	21.7	24.7	24.4	18.2
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	338.5
15 Transfer payments	249.4	294.2	333.2	319.6	324.2	342.2	347.0	354.1
16 Old-age survivors, disability, and health insurance benefits	131.8	153.8	180.4	169.8	172.0	188.5	191.2	194.5
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	2,512.7
19 LESS: Personal tax and nontax payments	302.0	338.5	388.2	372.0	382.9	399.8	398.0	397.4
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	2,115.3
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	2,003.3
22 EQUALS: Personal saving	86.2	101.3	107.6	88.9	106.6	106.9	128.0	112.1
MEMO:								
Per capita (1972 dollars)								
23 Gross national product	6,588	6,503	6,570	6,619	6,581	6,585	6,494	6,417
24 Personal consumption expenditures	4,135	4,108	4,171	4,191	4,162	4,184	4,150	4,182
25 Disposable personal income	4,493	4,473	4,526	4,511	4,517	4,535	4,541	4,534
26 Saving rate (percent)	5.2	5.6	5.3	4.6	5.4	5.2	6.1	5.3
GROSS SAVING								
27 Gross saving	412.0	401.9	455.5	442.6	465.3	469.4	444.7	n.a.
28 Gross private saving	398.9	432.9	480.1	451.1	475.3	486.2	507.7	n.a.
29 Personal saving	86.2	101.3	107.6	88.9	106.6	106.9	128.0	112.1
30 Undistributed corporate profits ¹	59.1	44.3	50.8	55.7	52.0	52.8	42.9	n.a.
31 Corporate inventory valuation adjustment	-42.6	-45.7	-27.7	-39.2	-24.0	-25.3	-22.3	-10.6
<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	132.1
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	n.a.
36 Federal	-14.8	-61.2	-62.4	-46.6	-47.2	-55.7	-100.0	n.a.
37 State and local	26.7	29.1	36.7	36.9	36.1	37.8	35.9	n.a.
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	392.4
40 Gross private domestic	415.8	395.3	450.5	437.1	458.6	463.0	443.3	392.6
41 Net foreign	-1.7	5.9	4.2	8.8	-2.2	6.5	1.5	-2.2
42 Statistical discrepancy	2.2	-7.7	-8.8	3.4	-6.9	.2	.2	.2

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 ^P	1980	1981				
				Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4 ^P	
1 Balance on current account	1,414	3,723	6,578	1,390	3,334	1,212	2,115	-85	
2 Not seasonally adjusted				3,244	3,546	2,438	-863	1,457	
3 Merchandise trade balance ²	-27,346	-25,342	-27,817	-5,570	-4,661	-6,894	-7,026	-9,236	
4 Merchandise exports	184,473	223,966	236,300	57,149	60,990	60,369	57,929	57,012	
5 Merchandise imports	-211,819	-249,308	-264,117	-62,719	-65,651	-67,263	-64,955	-66,248	
6 Military transactions, net	-1,947	-2,515	-1,943	-715	-568	-698	-87	-590	
7 Investment income, net ³	33,462	32,762	36,757	8,257	9,083	8,764	9,257	9,650	
8 Other service transactions, net	2,839	5,874	6,344	1,762	1,007	1,558	1,819	1,962	
9 Remittances, pensions, and other transfers	-2,057	-2,397	-2,302	-720	-550	-553	-599	-602	
10 U.S. government grants (excluding military)	-3,536	-4,659	-4,460	-1,624	-977	-965	-1,249	-1,269	
11 Change in U.S. government assets, other than official reserve assets, net (increase, -)	-3,767	-5,165	-5,138	-1,094	-1,395	-1,485	-1,282	-976	
12 Change in U.S. official reserve assets (increase, -)	-1,132	-8,155	-5,175	-4,279	-4,529	-905	-4	262	
13 Gold	-65	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
14 Special drawing rights (SDRs)	-1,136	-16	-1,823	1,285	-1,441	-23	-225	-134	
15 Reserve position in International Monetary Fund	-189	-1,667	-2,491	-1,240	-707	-780	-647	-358	
16 Foreign currencies	257	-6,472	-861	-4,324	-2,381	-102	868	754	
17 Change in U.S. private assets abroad (increase, -) ³	-57,739	-71,456	-96,265	-22,622	-16,483	-19,590	-15,423	-44,771	
18 Bank-reported claims	-26,213	-46,947	-84,462	-13,139	-11,241	-15,627	-15,209	-42,385	
19 Nonbank-reported claims	-3,026	-2,653	n.a.	-2,005	-3,192	2,470	1,451	n.a.	
20 U.S. purchase of foreign securities, net	-4,552	-3,310	-5,536	-356	-488	1,479	-642	-2,928	
21 U.S. direct investments abroad, net ³	-23,948	-18,546	-6,995	-7,122	-1,562	-4,954	-1,023	542	
22 Change in foreign official assets in the United States (increase, +)	-13,757	15,492	5,208	7,712	5,503	-2,779	-5,663	8,147	
23 U.S. Treasury securities	-22,435	9,683	5,008	6,911	7,242	-2,069	-4,634	4,469	
24 Other U.S. government obligations	463	2,187	1,279	587	454	536	545	-256	
25 Other U.S. government liabilities ⁴	-133	636	170	205	-112	177	-161	266	
26 Other U.S. liabilities reported by U.S. banks	7,213	-159	3,916	-460	-2,910	-2,070	-2,387	3,451	
27 Other foreign official assets ⁵	1,135	3,145	2,667	469	829	647	974	217	
28 Change in foreign private assets in the United States (increase, +) ³	52,703	34,769	69,148	16,157	1,637	15,667	21,512	30,333	
29 U.S. bank-reported liabilities	32,607	10,743	41,332	7,737	-3,889	7,916	16,795	20,510	
30 U.S. nonbank-reported liabilities	2,065	5,109	n.a.	3,228	-820	-293	273	n.a.	
31 Foreign private purchases of U.S. Treasury securities, net	4,820	2,679	2,914	893	1,405	733	-449	1,225	
32 Foreign purchases of other U.S. securities, net	1,334	5,384	7,078	2,240	2,454	3,472	759	393	
33 Foreign direct investments in the United States, net ³	11,877	10,853	18,664	2,059	2,487	3,839	4,134	8,205	
34 Allocation of SDRs	1,139	1,152	1,093	0	1,093	0	0	0	
35 Discrepancy	21,140	29,640	24,551	2,736	10,840	7,880	-1,255	7,090	
36 Owing to seasonal adjustments				2,139	-401	1,161	-2,631	1,875	
37 Statistical discrepancy in recorded data before seasonal adjustment	21,140	29,640	24,551	597	11,241	6,719	1,376	5,215	
MEMO:									
38 Changes in official assets									
39 U.S. official reserve assets (increase, -)	-1,132	-8,155	-5,175	-4,279	-4,529	-905	-4	262	
40 Foreign official assets in the United States (increase, +)	-13,624	14,856	5,038	7,507	5,615	-2,956	-5,502	7,881	
41 Change in Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries official assets in the United States (part of line 22 above)	5,543	12,744	13,419	1,024	5,446	2,676	3,065	2,232	
42 Transfers under military grant programs (excluded from lines 4, 6, and 10 above)	305	635	581	211	192	214	132	44	

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		
				Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.
1 EXPORTS of domestic and foreign merchandise excluding grant-aid shipments	181,860	220,626	233,677	19,551	19,163	19,153	18,885	18,737	18,704	18,602
2 GENERAL IMPORTS including merchandise for immediate consumption plus entries into bonded warehouses	209,458	244,871	261,305	21,274	23,077	22,508	19,746	22,829	19,090	20,349
3 Trade balance	-27,598	-24,245	-27,628	-1,723	-3,914	-3,355	-861	-4,092	-387	-1,747

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: (a) the addition of exports to Canada

not covered in Census statistics, and (b) 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: FT900 "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			
				Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.
1 Total ¹	18,650	18,956	26,756	30,248	31,002	30,075	30,098	30,060	29,944	31,552
2 Gold stock, including Exchange Stabilization Fund ¹	11,671	11,172	11,160	11,152	11,152	11,151	11,151	11,150	11,150	11,149
3 Special drawing rights ^{2,3}	1,558	2,724	2,610	3,949	4,109	4,095	4,176	4,359	4,306	4,294
4 Reserve position in International Monetary Fund ²	1,047	1,253	2,852	4,736	5,009	5,055	5,237	5,275	5,367	6,022
5 Foreign currencies ^{4,5}	4,374	3,807	10,134	10,411	10,732	9,774	9,534	9,276	9,121	10,087

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 3.22.

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			
				Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr. ^P
1 Deposits	367	429	411	547	534	505	333	416	421	966
<i>Assets held in custody</i>										
2 U.S. Treasury securities ¹	117,126	95,075	102,417	101,068	103,894	104,680	104,631	103,557	103,964	102,346
3 Earmarked gold ²	15,463	15,169	14,965	14,811	14,802	14,804	14,802	14,791	14,798	14,788

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	
				Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb. ²
All foreign countries										
1 Total, all currencies	306,795	364,409	401,135	435,007	450,234	444,654	462,810	462,635	459,913	461,337
2 Claims on United States	17,340	32,302	28,460	41,533	46,369	41,554	44,562	63,435 ^r	66,854	65,834
3 Parent bank	12,811	25,929	20,202	29,782	32,249	26,833	26,540	42,940 ^r	46,712	45,058
4 Other	4,529	6,373	8,258	11,751	14,120	14,721	18,022	20,495 ^r	20,142	20,776
5 Claims on foreigners	278,135	317,330	354,960	374,143	384,407	383,463	397,825 ^r	379,193 ^r	373,118	375,610
6 Other branches of parent bank	70,338	79,662	77,019	83,171	84,627	83,597	89,269	87,840 ^r	91,934	92,464
7 Banks	103,111	123,420	146,448	153,947	159,637	156,833	161,510 ^r	150,919 ^r	145,548	146,411
8 Public borrowers ²	23,737	26,097	28,033	29,270	29,927	30,211	30,181	28,193	26,632	26,911
9 Nonbank foreigners	80,949	88,151	103,460	107,755	110,216	112,822	116,865	112,241	109,004	109,824
10 Other assets	11,320	14,777	17,715	19,331	19,458	19,637	20,423 ^r	20,007	19,941	19,893
11 Total payable in U.S. dollars	224,940	267,713	291,798	330,539	343,067	336,839	348,945	350,564	351,180	353,200
12 Claims on United States	16,382	31,171	27,191	40,250	45,116	40,370	43,271	61,838 ^r	65,327	64,279
13 Parent bank	12,625	25,632	19,896	29,490	31,991	26,639	26,347	42,397 ^r	46,155	44,465
14 Other	3,757	5,539	7,295	10,760	13,125	13,731	16,924	19,441 ^r	19,172	19,814
15 Claims on foreigners	203,498	229,120	255,391	278,690	286,367	284,590	293,690 ^r	277,059 ^r	273,663	276,841
16 Other branches of parent bank	55,408	61,525	58,541	65,477	66,279	65,859	69,938	69,382 ^r	74,895	75,918
17 Banks	78,686	96,261	117,342	126,155	131,524	127,944	131,576 ^r	122,287 ^r	117,157	118,281
18 Public borrowers ²	19,567	21,629	23,491	24,410	24,709	25,199	25,121	22,859	21,244	21,543
19 Nonbank foreigners	49,837	49,705	56,017	62,648	63,855	65,588	67,055	62,531	60,367	61,099
20 Other assets	5,060	7,422	9,216	11,599	11,584	11,879	11,984 ^r	11,667	12,190	12,080
United Kingdom										
21 Total, all currencies	106,593	130,873	144,717	150,161	154,096	153,615	161,531	157,229	157,892	162,351
22 Claims on United States	5,370	11,117	7,509	9,995	11,167	9,668	9,315	11,823	12,045	13,458
23 Parent bank	4,448	9,338	5,275	7,189	7,842	6,351	5,162	7,885	8,374	9,618
24 Other	922	1,779	2,234	2,806	3,325	3,317	4,153	3,938	3,671	3,840
25 Claims on foreigners	98,137	115,123	131,142	134,034	137,056	137,879	145,889	138,888	139,843	142,623
26 Other branches of parent bank	27,830	34,291	34,760	38,035	39,117	38,799	41,476	41,367 ^r	43,358	43,361
27 Banks	45,013	51,343	58,741	58,362	58,986	59,307	63,044	56,315	56,164	57,975
28 Public borrowers ²	4,522	4,919	6,688	6,665	7,112	7,305	7,463	7,490	7,249	7,370
29 Nonbank foreigners	20,772	24,570	30,953	30,972	31,841	32,468	33,906	33,716	33,072	33,917
30 Other assets	3,086	4,633	6,066	6,132	5,873	6,068	6,327	6,518	6,004	6,270
31 Total payable in U.S. dollars	75,860	94,287	99,699	109,008	113,014	112,064	117,454	115,188	116,870	121,436
32 Claims on United States	5,113	10,746	7,116	9,552	10,703	9,201	8,811	11,249	11,574	12,966
33 Parent bank	4,386	9,297	5,229	7,128	7,779	6,299	5,110	7,724	8,234	9,456
34 Other	727	1,449	1,887	2,424	2,924	2,902	3,701	3,525	3,340	3,510
35 Claims on foreigners	69,416	81,294	89,723	95,887	98,611	98,934	104,741	99,847	101,337	104,286
36 Other branches of parent bank	22,838	28,928	28,268	31,710	32,845	32,698	34,905	35,436 ^r	37,739	38,122
37 Banks	31,482	36,760	42,073	42,957	43,605	43,345	46,463	40,703 ^r	40,610	42,453
38 Public borrowers ²	3,317	3,319	4,911	5,006	5,281	5,485	5,500	5,595	5,423	5,467
39 Nonbank foreigners	11,779	12,287	14,471	16,214	16,880	17,406	17,873	18,113	17,565	18,244
40 Other assets	1,331	2,247	2,860	3,569	3,700	3,929	3,902	4,092	3,959	4,184
Bahamas and Caymans										
41 Total, all currencies	91,735	108,977	123,837	142,087	147,904	142,687	148,557	149,051	146,516	142,972
42 Claims on United States	9,635	19,124	17,751	27,131	29,896	26,741	29,909	46,246	49,597	47,678
43 Parent bank	6,429	15,196	12,631	19,303	20,372	16,717	17,665	31,323 ^r	34,849	32,262
44 Other	3,206	3,928	5,120	7,828	9,524	10,024	12,244	14,923 ^r	14,748	15,416
45 Claims on foreigners	79,774	86,718	101,926	109,888	113,048	110,781	113,486	98,302	92,519	90,795
46 Other branches of parent bank	12,904	9,689	13,342	13,909	13,174	13,066	13,972	12,951	15,101	15,732
47 Banks	33,677	43,189	54,861	59,316	62,946	60,220	61,337	55,333	50,736	49,012
48 Public borrowers ²	11,514	12,905	12,577	12,610	12,431	12,637	12,741	10,006	8,709	8,580
49 Nonbank foreigners	21,679	20,935	21,146	24,053	24,497	24,858	25,436	20,012	17,973	17,471
50 Other assets	2,326	3,135	4,160	5,068	4,960	5,165	5,162	4,503	4,400	4,499
51 Total payable in U.S. dollars	85,417	102,368	117,654	136,054	142,053	136,854	142,632	143,686	141,379	137,936

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, in-

cluding 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	
				Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb. ^P
All foreign countries										
52 Total, all currencies	306,795	364,409	401,135	435,007	450,234	444,654	462,810	462,635	459,913	461,337
53 To United States	58,012	66,689	91,079	116,190	124,096	120,039	128,084	137,686 ^r	144,002	145,082
54 Parent bank	28,654	24,533	39,286	44,010	48,592	45,909	49,385	56,144 ^r	55,813	55,092
55 Other banks in United States	12,169	13,968	14,473	15,686	17,657	16,464	16,663	19,319 ^r	20,042	22,661
56 Nonbanks	17,189	28,188	37,275	56,494	57,847	57,666	62,036	62,223 ^r	68,147	67,329
57 To foreigners	238,912	283,510	295,411	300,081	306,785	305,040	316,232 ^r	305,643 ^r	296,364	296,653
58 Other branches of parent bank	67,496	77,640	75,773	80,991	83,336	82,038	87,831	86,423 ^r	85,800	84,679
59 Banks	97,711	122,922	132,116	125,563	127,794	128,536	132,111 ^r	124,889 ^r	118,504	119,001
60 Official institutions	31,936	35,668	32,473	28,209	28,715	27,685	24,696	25,997	25,126	24,626
61 Nonbank foreigners	41,769	47,280	55,049	65,318	66,940	66,781	71,594	68,334	66,934	68,347
62 Other liabilities	9,871	14,210	14,690	18,736	19,353	19,575	18,494 ^r	19,306 ^r	19,547	19,602
63 Total payable in U.S. dollars	230,810	273,857	303,281	343,351	355,030	349,602	360,971	364,228	364,063	367,105
64 To United States	55,811	64,530	88,157	113,526	121,130	117,362	125,121	134,582	141,038	142,177
65 Parent bank	27,519	23,403	37,528	42,481	46,766	44,170	47,456	54,252 ^r	53,782	53,150
66 Other banks in United States	17,915	13,771	14,203	15,529	17,479	16,313	16,564	19,005 ^r	19,915	22,430
67 Nonbanks	16,377	27,356	36,426	55,516	56,885	56,879	61,101	61,325	67,341	66,597
68 To foreigners	169,927	201,514	206,883	217,239	221,090	219,818	224,610 ^r	217,487 ^r	211,042	213,368
69 Other branches of parent bank	53,396	60,551	58,172	64,338	66,256	65,160	69,561	69,189 ^r	69,005	68,505
70 Banks	63,000	80,691	87,497	83,842	84,670	84,552	84,789 ^r	79,590	74,283	76,161
71 Official institutions	26,404	29,048	24,697	22,056	22,836	21,948	18,911	20,288	19,939	19,323
72 Nonbank foreigners	27,127	31,224	36,517	47,003	47,328	48,158	51,349	48,420	47,515	49,379
73 Other liabilities	5,072	7,813	8,241	12,586	12,810	12,422	11,240 ^r	12,159	11,983	11,560
United Kingdom										
74 Total, all currencies	106,593	130,873	144,717	150,161	154,096	153,615	161,531	157,229	157,892	162,351
75 To United States	9,730	20,986	21,785	31,408	34,143	32,960	36,316	38,022 ^r	40,740	43,185
76 Parent bank	1,887	3,104	4,225	4,189	5,370	3,542	4,045	5,444 ^r	6,385	6,592
77 Other banks in United States	4,189	7,693	5,716	5,646	6,396	6,054	6,652	7,502	7,313	8,973
78 Nonbanks	3,654	10,189	11,844	21,573	22,377	23,364	25,619	25,076	27,042	27,620
79 To foreigners	93,202	104,032	117,438	113,191	113,862	114,415	118,401	112,255 ^r	110,064	111,590
80 Other branches of parent bank	12,786	12,567	15,384	15,255	15,121	15,544	16,090	16,545 ^r	16,298	16,719
81 Banks	39,917	47,620	56,262	51,532	51,830	53,634	56,239	51,336	49,622	49,937
82 Official institutions	20,963	24,202	21,412	17,866	18,687	17,442	15,089	16,517	16,110	15,965
83 Nonbank foreigners	19,536	19,643	24,380	28,538	28,224	27,795	30,983	27,857	28,034	28,969
84 Other liabilities	3,661	5,855	5,494	5,562	6,091	6,240	6,814	6,952	7,088	7,576
85 Total payable in U.S. dollars	77,030	95,449	103,440	114,191	117,920	117,346	122,362	120,277	121,407	127,029
86 To United States	9,328	20,552	21,080	30,661	33,464	32,408	35,706	37,325 ^r	40,248	42,646
87 Parent bank	1,836	3,054	4,078	4,132	5,309	3,484	3,956	5,343 ^r	6,268	6,497
88 Other banks in United States	4,101	7,651	5,626	5,594	6,317	5,976	6,611	7,249	7,289	8,884
89 Nonbanks	3,391	9,847	11,376	20,935	21,838	22,948	25,139	24,733	26,691	27,265
90 To foreigners	66,216	72,397	79,636	79,988	80,638	81,260	82,766	79,041 ^r	77,491	80,744
91 Other branches of parent bank	9,635	8,446	10,474	10,943	10,747	11,121	11,457	12,055 ^r	11,928	12,417
92 Banks	25,287	29,424	35,388	32,914	33,010	34,312	35,141	32,298	30,995	32,249
93 Official institutions	17,091	20,192	17,024	14,244	15,514	14,415	12,133	13,612	13,497	13,418
94 Nonbank foreigners	14,203	14,335	16,750	21,887	21,367	21,412	24,035	21,076	21,071	22,660
95 Other liabilities	1,486	2,500	2,724	3,542	3,818	3,678	3,890	3,911	3,668	3,639
Bahamas and Caymans										
96 Total, all currencies	91,735	108,977	123,837	142,087	147,904	142,687	148,557	149,051	146,516	142,972
97 To United States	39,431	37,719	59,666	73,924	77,533	75,991	80,161	85,704	88,967	87,355
98 Parent bank	20,482	15,267	28,181	31,265	33,282	33,387	36,066	39,250 ^r	37,627	36,683
99 Other banks in United States	6,073	5,204	7,379	8,938	9,964	9,349	8,971	10,620	11,335	12,167
100 Nonbanks	12,876	17,248	24,106	33,721	34,287	33,255	35,124	35,834	40,005	38,505
101 To foreigners	50,447	68,598	61,218	64,565	66,627	62,795	64,462	60,012	54,491	52,417
102 Other branches of parent bank	16,094	20,875	17,040	20,315	22,393	20,521	23,307	20,641	20,721	19,814
103 Banks	23,104	33,631	29,895	27,538	27,983	25,396	24,712	23,202	18,590	18,271
104 Official institutions	4,208	4,866	4,361	4,605	4,028	4,078	3,381	3,498	3,149	2,505
105 Nonbank foreigners	7,041	9,226	9,922	12,107	12,223	12,800	13,062	12,671	12,031	11,827
106 Other liabilities	1,857	2,660	2,953	3,598	3,744	3,901	3,934	3,335	3,058	3,200
107 Total payable in U.S. dollars	87,014	103,460	119,657	137,754	143,507	138,094	144,034	145,227	142,728	139,366

3.15 SELECTED U.S. LIABILITIES TO FOREIGN OFFICIAL INSTITUTIONS

Millions of dollars, end of period

Item	1979	1980	1981				1982		
			Sept. ^r	Oct. ^r	Nov. ^r	Dec.	Jan. ^p	Feb. ^p	Mar. ^p
1 Total ¹	149,697	164,578	161,591	159,795	164,545	169,436	167,959	166,168	166,568
<i>By type</i>									
2 Liabilities reported by banks in the United States ²	30,540	30,381	22,870	20,928	23,436	26,306	24,099	24,482	24,865
3 U.S. Treasury bills and certificates ³	47,666	56,243	50,181	48,867	49,644	52,389	52,306	48,364	47,048
U.S. Treasury bonds and notes									
4 Marketable	37,590	41,455	50,308	51,940	53,937	53,150	53,992	56,333	57,644
5 Nonmarketable ⁴	17,387	14,654	12,402	12,191	11,791	11,791	11,791	11,291	11,291
6 U.S. securities other than U.S. Treasury securities ⁵	16,514	21,845	25,830	25,869	25,737	25,800	25,771	25,698	25,720
<i>By area</i>									
7 Western Europe ¹	85,633	81,592	64,419	61,086	63,107	65,218	63,048	62,034	60,292
8 Canada	1,898	1,562	1,366	1,073	2,248	2,403	2,369	1,669	1,647
9 Latin America and Caribbean	6,291	5,688	5,429	5,089	5,051	6,934	5,923	6,283	6,449
10 Asia	52,978	70,784	87,326	89,187	91,161	91,790	94,137	93,559	95,244
11 Africa	2,412	4,123	2,090	2,149	1,792	1,849	1,649	1,474	1,336
12 Other countries ⁶	485	829	961	1,212	1,186	1,242	833	1,149	1,600

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			
				Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.
1 Banks' own liabilities	2,406	1,918	3,748	3,298	3,031	2,878	3,667
2 Banks' own claims ¹	3,671	2,419	4,206	4,287 ^r	3,699	4,078	5,331
3 Deposits	1,795	994	2,507	1,779	2,050	2,409	3,592
4 Other claims	1,876	1,425	1,699	2,508 ^r	1,649	1,669	1,738
5 Claims of banks' domestic customers ²	358	580	962	444	347	248	972

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		
				Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar. ^P
1 All foreigners	166,842	187,521	205,297	216,555 ^r	199,272 ^r	209,024 ^r	242,533 ^r	250,432 ^r	253,612	259,367
2 Banks' own liabilities	78,661	117,196	124,791	142,362 ^r	124,454 ^r	133,308 ^r	162,433 ^r	170,972 ^r	178,911	185,696
3 Demand deposits	19,218	23,303	23,462	23,592	19,072 ^r	21,127	19,677	18,334 ^r	17,830	16,568
4 Time deposits ¹	12,427	13,623	15,076	17,319 ^r	17,647 ^r	18,101 ^r	29,381 ^r	31,161 ^r	36,354	42,700
5 Other ²	9,705	16,453	17,583	13,641 ^r	11,225	14,129	17,371 ^r	16,451 ^r	16,963	19,209
6 Own foreign offices ³	37,311	63,817	68,670	87,809 ^r	76,511	79,951 ^r	96,003 ^r	105,026 ^r	107,864	107,220
7 Banks' custody liabilities ⁴	88,181	70,325	80,506	74,193 ^r	74,819 ^r	75,717 ^r	80,100	79,460 ^r	74,701	73,671
8 U.S. Treasury bills and certificates ⁵	68,202	48,573	57,595	52,369 ^r	51,281	52,005	55,312	55,131	51,332	50,152
9 Other negotiable and readily transferable instruments ⁶	17,472	19,396	20,079	17,312 ^r	18,257	18,269 ^r	18,819	18,842 ^r	18,528	18,907
10 Other	2,507	2,356	2,832	4,512 ^r	5,281 ^r	5,442	5,970	5,487	4,842	4,612
11 Nonmonetary international and regional organizations ⁷	2,607	2,356	2,344	1,826	1,981	2,317	2,721	2,148	2,091	2,049
12 Banks' own liabilities	906	714	444	398	303	555	638	373	298	450
13 Demand deposits	330	260	146	249	185	388	262	130	135	209
14 Time deposits ¹	84	151	85	60	58	74	58	86	76	143
15 Other ²	492	303	212	89	60	93	318	156	87	96
16 Banks' custody liabilities ⁴	1,701	1,643	1,900	1,428	1,678	1,762	2,083	1,775	1,792	1,599
17 U.S. Treasury bills and certificates	201	102	254	96	184	142	541	217	277	109
18 Other negotiable and readily transferable instruments ⁶	1,499	1,538	1,646	1,332	1,494	1,621	1,542	1,558	1,515	1,490
19 Other	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20 Official institutions ⁸	90,742	78,206	86,624	73,051 ^r	69,796	73,080 ^r	78,696	76,405 ^r	72,846	71,914
21 Banks' own liabilities	12,165	18,292	17,826	13,956 ^r	11,869	14,214 ^r	16,672	14,626 ^r	14,919	15,141
22 Demand deposits	3,390	4,671	3,771	2,697	2,668	2,459	2,612	2,404 ^r	2,385	2,347
23 Time deposits ¹	2,560	3,050	3,612	1,986 ^r	1,692	1,910 ^r	4,192	3,684 ^r	4,236	4,692
24 Other ²	6,215	10,571	10,443	9,273	7,509	9,846	9,868	8,538 ^r	8,297	8,102
25 Banks' custody liabilities ⁴	78,577	59,914	68,798	59,094 ^r	57,927	58,866 ^r	62,024	61,778 ^r	57,927	56,773
26 U.S. Treasury bills and certificates ⁵	67,415	47,666	56,243	50,181 ^r	48,867	49,644	52,389	52,306	48,364	47,048
27 Other negotiable and readily transferable instruments ⁶	10,992	12,196	12,501	8,659	9,013	9,171 ^r	9,587	9,445 ^r	9,527	9,685
28 Other	170	52	54	255	46	51	47	27	37	40
29 Banks ⁹	57,423	88,316	96,415	118,050 ^r	103,348 ^r	109,204 ^r	135,167 ^r	145,577 ^r	150,563	156,251
30 Banks' own liabilities	52,626	83,299	90,456	108,755 ^r	92,786	98,369 ^r	123,452 ^r	133,691 ^r	139,812	145,049
31 Unaffiliated foreign banks	15,315	19,482	21,786	20,946 ^r	16,275	18,418	27,449 ^r	28,664 ^r	31,948	37,832
32 Demand deposits	11,257	13,285	14,188	15,199	11,346	12,908	11,614	10,893 ^r	10,444	9,263
33 Time deposits ¹	1,429	1,667	1,703	1,875 ^r	1,631	1,837	9,169 ^r	10,472	13,400	18,037
34 Other ²	2,629	4,530	5,895	3,873 ^r	3,298	3,673	6,666 ^r	7,299 ^r	8,104	10,532
35 Own foreign offices ³	37,311	63,817	68,670	87,809 ^r	76,511	79,951 ^r	96,003 ^r	105,026 ^r	107,864	107,217
36 Banks' custody liabilities ⁴	4,797	5,017	5,959	9,296 ^r	10,562 ^r	10,835	11,715	11,886	10,751	11,202
37 U.S. Treasury bills and certificates	300	422	623	1,439	1,574	1,584	1,683	1,853	1,876	2,213
38 Other negotiable and readily transferable instruments ⁶	2,425	2,415	2,748	3,898 ^r	4,091	4,169	4,421	4,858	4,405	4,734
39 Other	2,072	2,179	2,588	3,958 ^r	4,897 ^r	5,082	5,611	5,176	4,470	4,255
40 Other foreigners	16,070	18,642	19,914	23,628 ^r	24,148 ^r	24,424 ^r	25,949 ^r	26,303 ^r	28,113	29,153
41 Banks' own liabilities	12,964	14,891	16,065	19,253 ^r	19,496 ^r	20,170 ^r	21,671 ^r	22,282 ^r	23,882	25,056
42 Demand deposits	4,242	5,087	5,356	5,447	4,873 ^r	5,373	5,189	4,906 ^r	4,866	4,749
43 Time deposits	8,353	8,755	9,676	13,399 ^r	14,266 ^r	14,280 ^r	15,963	16,918 ^r	18,542	19,827
44 Other ²	368	1,048	1,033	406	358	517	520 ^r	458 ^r	474	479
45 Banks' custody liabilities ⁴	3,106	3,751	3,849	4,375 ^r	4,652	4,253	4,278	4,021	4,231	4,098
46 U.S. Treasury bills and certificates	285	382	474	654	656	635	698	755	815	782
47 Other negotiable and readily transferable instruments ⁶	2,557	3,247	3,185	3,422 ^r	3,659	3,309	3,268	2,981	3,081	2,998
48 Other	264	123	190	300	337	309	312	284	335	318
49 MEMO: Negotiable time certificates of deposit in custody for foreigners	11,007	10,984	10,745	9,467 ^r	9,424	9,985 ^r	10,547	10,470 ^r	10,916	11,215

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		
				Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.▲	Jan.	Feb.	Mar. ^P
1 Total	166,842	187,521	205,297	216,555 ^r	199,272 ^r	209,024 ^r	242,533 ^r	250,432 ^r	253,612	259,367
2 Foreign countries	164,235	185,164	202,953	214,729 ^r	197,292 ^r	206,708 ^r	239,812 ^r	248,284 ^r	251,521	257,318
3 Europe	85,172	90,952	90,897	85,125 ^r	77,652 ^r	82,302 ^r	90,622	89,708 ^r	91,574	93,406
4 Austria	513	413	523	590	583	595	587	719 ^r	647	520
5 Belgium-Luxembourg	2,550	2,375	4,019	4,852	3,644	3,989	4,117	3,954 ^r	3,252	3,001
6 Denmark	1,946	1,092	497	163	232	306	333	512	524	514
7 Finland	346	398	455	198	187	196	296	157	292	273
8 France	9,214	10,433	12,125	7,637	7,125	7,385	8,486	8,078 ^r	8,042	7,784
9 Germany	17,283	12,935	9,973	8,410	6,555	7,211	7,665	6,953 ^r	6,668	7,696
10 Greece	826	635	670	578	496	428	463	469 ^r	535	472
11 Italy	7,739	7,782	7,572	6,264	5,677 ^r	5,656	7,290	7,104 ^r	6,495	4,300
12 Netherlands	2,402	2,337	2,441	2,240	2,173	2,351	2,773	2,808 ^r	2,926	3,066
13 Norway	1,271	1,267	1,344	1,008	1,449	1,642	1,457	1,245 ^r	1,129	1,518
14 Portugal	330	557	374	486	424	358	354	301 ^r	275	272
15 Spain	870	1,259	1,500	1,189	975	954	1,024 ^r	916	946	1,130
16 Sweden	3,121	2,005	1,737	2,102	1,609	1,508	1,545	1,274 ^r	1,480	1,358
17 Switzerland	18,225	17,954	16,689	16,980 ^r	17,114	18,937	18,878	18,927 ^r	18,590	19,454
18 Turkey	157	120	242	234	252	197	518	336	216	283
19 United Kingdom	14,272	24,700	22,680	26,376 ^r	23,985	24,258	28,230	30,581 ^r	33,799	35,141
20 Yugoslavia	254	266	681	366	265	380	375	215	219	223
21 Other Western Europe ¹	3,440	4,070	6,939	5,010	4,472	5,394 ^r	5,798	4,710 ^r	5,204	5,939
22 U.S.S.R.	82	52	68	28	42	72	49	69	52	44
23 Other Eastern Europe ²	330	302	370	414	396	486	493	271 ^r	284	417
24 Canada	6,969	7,379	10,031	10,119	8,934	10,091	10,256	11,572 ^r	10,999	10,707
25 Latin America and Caribbean	31,638	49,686	53,170	66,757 ^r	59,896 ^r	62,011 ^r	84,504 ^r	92,203 ^r	94,415	96,491
26 Argentina	1,484	1,582	2,132	1,979	1,929	2,012	2,445	2,879 ^r	2,897	2,926
27 Bahamas	6,752	15,255	16,381	25,552 ^r	21,325 ^r	23,625 ^r	34,380 ^r	43,522 ^r	43,589	43,546
28 Bermuda	428	430	670	806	721	624	765	680 ^r	855	1,103
29 Brazil	1,125	1,005	1,216	1,301	1,265	1,285 ^r	1,548	1,608 ^r	1,803	1,338
30 British West Indies	5,974	11,138	12,766	14,456	10,472	9,524 ^r	17,692	17,868 ^r	18,783	18,668
31 Chile	398	468	460	491	538	505	664	771 ^r	815	950
32 Colombia	1,756	2,617	3,077	2,527	2,759	2,776	2,993	2,861 ^r	2,924	2,648
33 Cuba	13	13	6	8	7	9	7	7	10	7
34 Ecuador	322	425	371	394	403	516	434	355 ^r	370	513
35 Guatemala ³	416	414	367	476	419	444	479	485 ^r	519	590
36 Jamaica ³	52	76	97	92	147	96	87	120	100	129
37 Mexico	3,467	4,185	4,547	6,021	5,902 ^r	6,047 ^r	7,163	6,668 ^r	7,246	7,578
38 Netherlands Antilles	308	499	413	697	2,771	2,896	3,073	3,042	3,135	3,422
39 Panama	2,967	4,483	4,718	4,974 ^r	4,599	4,904	4,852	4,378 ^r	3,338	4,188
40 Peru	363	383	403	380	379 ^r	473	694	594 ^r	531	530
41 Uruguay	231	202	254	259	249	266	367	481 ^r	344	322
42 Venezuela	3,821	4,192	3,170	3,982	4,044	3,971	4,245	4,557 ^r	4,713	5,117
43 Other Latin America and Caribbean	1,760	2,318	2,123	2,362	1,969	2,041 ^r	2,612	2,227 ^r	2,443	2,917
44 Asia	36,492	33,005	42,420	48,733 ^r	46,851 ^r	48,632 ^r	49,810	50,658 ^r	50,290	52,544
45 China	67	49	49	76	85	200	158	183	215	257
46 Taiwan	502	1,393	1,662	2,195 ^r	2,189 ^r	2,147	2,082	2,227 ^r	2,253	2,213
47 Hong Kong	1,256	1,672	2,548	4,062	4,158	4,090	3,950	3,946 ^r	4,302	4,198
48 India	790	527	416	491	433	514	385	512 ^r	414	433
49 Indonesia	449	504	730	809	1,269	985	640	1,230	1,241	1,127
50 Israel	688	707	883	412	418	475	589	546 ^r	507	449
51 Japan	21,927	8,907	16,281	20,745 ^r	20,204	19,988	20,559	20,051 ^r	20,664	21,938
52 Korea	795	993	1,528	1,434	1,291	1,322	2,013	2,146 ^r	2,162	2,138
53 Philippines	644	795	919	832	691	736	876	757 ^r	739	671
54 Thailand	427	277	464	392	274	409	534	369	494	340
55 Middle-East oil-exporting countries ⁴	7,534	15,300	14,453	13,295 ^r	12,196	13,603	13,172	13,623 ^r	13,564	14,747
56 Other Asia	1,414	1,879	2,487	3,990 ^r	3,643	4,163	4,852	5,068 ^r	3,735	4,033
57 Africa	2,886	3,239	5,187	2,561	2,535	2,381	3,201	3,065 ^r	2,814	2,395
58 Egypt	404	475	485	433	343	328	360	571 ^r	339	297
59 Morocco	32	33	33	43	28	37	32	36	35	36
60 South Africa	168	184	288	244	282	202	420	252 ^r	368	327
61 Zaire	43	110	57	76	44	56	134	33	40	69
62 Oil-exporting countries ⁵	1,525	1,635	3,540	1,040	1,165	830	1,395	1,207 ^r	1,112	627
63 Other Africa	715	804	783	725	672	929	860	966 ^r	920	1,039
64 Other countries	1,076	904	1,247	1,434	1,423	1,291	1,419	1,078 ^r	1,430	1,775
65 Australia	838	684	950	1,174	1,212	1,065	1,223	853 ^r	1,204	1,550
66 All other	239	220	297	260	211	226	196	225	226	225
67 Nonmonetary international and regional organizations	2,607	2,356	2,344	1,826	1,981	2,317	2,721	2,148	2,091	2,049
68 International	1,485	1,238	1,157	631	945	1,128	1,661	1,072	1,082	1,081
69 Latin American regional	808	806	890	750	724	797	710	17	706	634
70 Other regional ⁶	314	313	296	445	312	391	350	1,059	303	335

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		
				Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.▲	Jan.	Feb.	Mar. ^P
1 Total	115,545	133,943	172,592	210,856*	197,584*	208,754*	250,136	255,456*	264,068	275,237
2 Foreign countries	115,488	133,906	172,514	210,801*	197,540*	208,713*	250,080	255,405*	264,021	275,180
3 Europe	24,201	28,388	32,108	41,078*	34,678*	39,637*	48,711	51,584*	53,005	56,465
4 Austria	140	284	236	436	138	179	127	198*	172	134
5 Belgium-Luxembourg	1,200	1,339	1,621	2,628*	1,761*	2,025*	2,832	2,788	3,259	3,667
6 Denmark	254	147	127	158	187*	208*	186	226	253	282
7 Finland	305	202	460	347*	397	528*	549	555	573	569
8 France	3,735	3,322	2,958	3,351	2,563	3,261	4,069	4,682*	4,933	5,549
9 Germany	845	1,179	948	1,267	841	979	936	1,084	874	1,127
10 Greece	164	154	256	287	235	255	333	378*	319	323
11 Italy	1,523	1,631	3,364	4,016	4,322	4,559	5,186	5,461*	5,601	5,183
12 Netherlands	677	514	575	573*	570*	570*	685	729	808	950
13 Norway	299	276	227	300	230	281	384	384	437	455
14 Portugal	171	330	331	328	353	390	529	584	666	770
15 Spain	1,120	1,051	993	1,711	1,627	1,693	2,100	2,171*	2,505	2,602
16 Sweden	537	542	783	930	871	1,339*	1,206	1,329*	1,504	1,579
17 Switzerland	1,283	1,165	1,446	1,953*	1,475*	1,963*	2,211	1,845*	1,999	1,709
18 Turkey	300	149	145	144	153	144	421	464	522	492
19 United Kingdom	10,147	13,795	14,917	19,569*	16,047*	18,204*	23,431	24,986	25,067	27,675
20 Yugoslavia	363	611	853	932	954	1,016	1,224	1,213*	1,243	1,154
21 Other Western Europe ¹	122	175	179	185	148	197	209	235	192	317
22 U.S.S.R.	360	268	281	232	203	248	367	455	262	212
23 Other Eastern Europe ²	657	1,254	1,410	1,733	1,605	1,596	1,725	1,816	1,816	1,716
24 Canada	5,152	4,143	4,810	8,067*	7,456*	7,079*	9,041	9,478*	9,755	10,772
25 Latin America and Caribbean	57,565	67,993	92,992	112,088*	108,289*	113,073*	137,718	143,098*	147,494	152,067
26 Argentina	2,281	4,389	5,689	5,772*	5,887	6,044	7,506	8,704*	8,826	8,920
27 Bahamas	21,555	18,918	29,419	38,380*	36,921*	39,438*	43,351	44,739*	45,616	47,462
28 Bermuda	184	496	218	490	335	255	326	461*	449	422
29 Brazil	6,251	7,713	10,496	9,877*	10,374	10,823	16,874	17,379*	17,872	18,646
30 British West Indies	9,694	9,818	15,663	19,162*	17,262*	17,890*	21,579	21,021*	21,941	22,840
31 Chile	970	1,441	1,951	2,514	2,567	2,643*	3,682	4,169*	4,370	4,495
32 Colombia	1,012	1,614	1,752	1,487	1,529	1,598	2,018	2,112*	2,607	2,013
33 Cuba	0	4	3	3	4	3	3	7	9	3
34 Ecuador	705	1,025	1,190	1,282	1,282	1,328	1,531	1,723*	1,752	1,839
35 Guatemala ³	94	134	137	119	127	123	124	119	115	106
36 Jamaica ³	40	47	36	54*	40	45	62	177	115	164
37 Mexico	5,479	9,099	12,595	17,264*	17,153*	18,505*	22,358	23,098*	24,235	24,966
38 Netherlands Antilles	273	248	821	869	933*	951	1,068	950	1,131	895
39 Panama	3,098	6,041	4,974	6,674*	5,798*	5,655*	6,719	6,918*	7,269	7,256
40 Peru	918	652	890	788	796	705	1,213	1,432*	1,432	1,474
41 Uruguay	52	105	137	142	166	148	157	267*	240	229
42 Venezuela	3,474	4,657	5,438	5,326*	5,273	5,129	7,046	7,307*	7,704	8,097
43 Other Latin America and Caribbean	1,485	1,593	1,583	1,869*	1,843*	1,790	2,102	2,494*	2,348	2,241
44 Asia	25,362	30,730	39,078	45,493*	43,263*	45,008*	49,690	45,960*	48,165	49,888
China										
45 Mainland	4	35	195	153	148	199	107	85	83	84
46 Taiwan	1,499	1,821	2,469	2,476	2,349	2,262	2,461	2,643*	2,215	2,300
47 Hong Kong	1,479	1,804	2,247	3,717*	3,786*	3,923*	4,115	4,091*	4,287	5,430
48 India	54	92	142	144	176	179	134	148	188	212
49 Indonesia	143	131	245	363	267	329	346	325*	330	356
50 Israel	888	990	1,172	1,086	1,200	1,325	1,561	1,318	1,467	1,234
51 Japan	12,646	16,911	21,361	25,166*	22,790	23,785	26,682	24,109*	26,081	25,843
52 Korea	2,282	3,793	5,697	6,542*	6,632*	6,733	7,311	6,567*	6,272	6,566
53 Philippines	680	737	989	1,530	1,448	1,621	1,817	1,766	1,989	2,270
54 Thailand	758	876	549	549	559	546	564	527	559	513
55 Middle East oil-exporting countries ⁴	3,125	1,548	1,432	1,394	1,381	1,569	1,597	1,613	1,964	1,966
56 Other Asia	1,804	1,934	2,252	2,374*	2,526*	2,537*	2,996	2,767	2,730	3,114
57 Africa	2,221	1,797	2,377	2,964*	2,796	2,803	3,546	3,822	4,019	4,212
58 Egypt	107	114	151	145	147	137	238	259	293	327
59 Morocco	82	103	223	273	269	243	284	273	273	294
60 South Africa	860	445	370	917	848	904	1,011	948	1,249	1,426
61 Zaire	164	144	94	102	102	98	112	98	93	87
62 Oil-exporting countries ⁵	452	391	805	689	534	531	657	786*	593	626
63 Other	556	600	734	839*	896	888	1,244	1,458*	1,518	1,451
64 Other countries	988	855	1,150	1,110	1,059	1,114	1,374	1,463	1,583	1,776
65 Australia	877	673	859	959	962	989	1,197	1,280	1,385	1,500
66 All other	111	182	290	152	97	125	177	183	198	276
67 Nonmonetary international and regional organizations ⁶	56	36	78	55	43	40	56	51*	47	57

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		
				Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.▲	Jan.	Feb.	Mar. ^P
1 Total	126,787	154,030	198,698	246,560^r	.....	.....	287,400	.....	.....	.....
2 Banks' own claims on foreigners.....	115,545	133,943	172,592	210,856 ^r	197,584 ^r	208,754 ^r	250,136	255,456 ^r	264,068	275,237
3 Foreign public borrowers.....	10,346	15,937	20,882	25,024 ^r	25,436	26,397 ^r	30,930	33,325 ^r	33,286	33,237
4 Own foreign offices ¹	41,605	47,428	65,084	88,419 ^r	78,988 ^r	84,651 ^r	96,607	96,268 ^r	96,823	101,255
5 Unaffiliated foreign banks.....	40,483	40,927	50,168	58,928 ^r	55,711 ^r	58,477 ^r	73,462	75,951 ^r	82,233	86,662
6 Deposits.....	5,428	6,274	8,254	13,461 ^r	13,148 ^r	13,637 ^r	21,992	23,485 ^r	25,514	28,493
7 Other.....	35,054	34,634	41,914	45,467 ^r	42,563 ^r	44,840 ^r	51,470	52,466 ^r	56,719	58,169
8 All other foreigners.....	23,111	29,650	36,459	38,484 ^r	37,449 ^r	39,228 ^r	49,137	49,912 ^r	51,726	54,083
9 Claims of banks' domestic customers ²	11,243	20,088	26,106	35,704 ^r	.....	.....	37,264	.....	.....	.....
10 Deposits.....	480	955	885	992	.....	.....	1,355	.....	.....	.....
11 Negotiable and readily transferable instruments ³	5,396	13,100	15,574	25,297 ^r	.....	.....	25,786	.....	.....	.....
12 Outstanding collections and other claims ⁴	5,366	6,032	9,648	9,415	.....	.....	10,123	.....	.....	.....
13 MEMO: Customer liability on acceptances.....	15,030	18,021	22,714	27,640	.....	.....	29,636	.....	.....	.....
Dollar deposits in banks abroad, reported by nonbanking business enterprises in the United States ⁵	13,668	22,253	24,249	36,466 ^r	40,000 ^r	41,608 ^r	39,177	42,049 ^r	43,496	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. 550.

▲ 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			
	Dec.	Dec.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept	Dec.▲
1 Total	73,635	86,181	106,748	107,276	117,445^r	122,257^r	151,955
<i>By borrower</i>							
2 Maturity of 1 year or less ¹	58,345	65,152	82,555	83,471	91,982 ^r	94,722 ^r	114,059
3 Foreign public borrowers.....	4,633	7,233	9,974	10,734	11,733 ^r	12,955 ^r	15,071
4 All other foreigners.....	53,712	57,919	72,581	72,737	80,248 ^r	81,767 ^r	98,988
5 Maturity of over 1 year ¹	15,289	21,030	24,193	23,805	25,463 ^r	27,535 ^r	37,897
6 Foreign public borrowers.....	5,395	8,371	10,152	10,250	11,022	12,410 ^r	15,607
7 All other foreigners.....	9,894	12,659	14,041	13,555	14,441 ^r	15,125 ^r	22,290
<i>By area</i>							
8 Maturity of 1 year or less ¹							
9 Europe.....	15,169	15,235	18,715	18,681	21,095 ^r	22,898 ^r	27,145
10 Canada.....	2,670	1,777	2,723	2,743	3,319 ^r	3,906 ^r	4,273
11 Latin America and Caribbean.....	20,895	24,928	32,034	31,329	33,514 ^r	35,524 ^r	47,576
12 Asia.....	17,545	21,641	26,686	28,363	31,489 ^r	29,296 ^r	31,653
13 Africa.....	1,496	1,077	1,757	1,624	1,768	2,324	2,474
14 All other ²	569	493	640	730	797	774	938
15 Maturity of over 1 year ¹							
16 Europe.....	3,142	4,160	5,118	5,585	6,307 ^r	6,424 ^r	8,080
17 Canada.....	1,426	1,317	1,448	1,180	1,317	1,347	1,729
18 Latin America and Caribbean.....	8,464	12,814	15,075	14,841	15,448	17,478 ^r	25,187
19 Asia.....	1,407	1,911	1,865	1,530	1,680	1,565	1,749
20 Africa.....	637	655	507	531	551	548	893
21 All other ²	214	173	179	138	159	172	260

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	1977	1978 ²	1979	1980				1981			
				Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.
1 Total	240.0	266.2	303.9	308.5	328.8	339.3	352.0	370.6	381.9	398.6	409.8
2 G-10 countries and Switzerland	116.4	124.7	138.4	141.3	154.2	158.8	162.1	167.9	167.8	171.8	172.3
3 Belgium-Luxembourg	8.4	9.0	11.1	10.8	13.1	13.6	13.0	13.5	13.8	14.0	13.2
4 France	11.0	12.2	11.7	12.0	14.1	13.9	14.1	14.5	14.7	16.0	15.2
5 Germany	9.6	11.3	12.2	11.4	12.7	12.9	12.1	13.2	12.1	12.7	12.6
6 Italy	6.5	6.7	6.4	6.2	6.9	7.2	8.2	7.7	8.4	8.6	9.7
7 Netherlands	3.5	4.4	4.8	4.3	4.5	4.4	4.4	4.6	4.1	3.7	4.0
8 Sweden	1.9	2.1	2.4	2.4	2.7	2.8	2.9	3.2	3.1	3.4	3.7
9 Switzerland	3.6	5.3	4.7	4.3	3.3	3.4	5.0	5.1	5.2	5.1	5.3
10 United Kingdom	46.5	47.3	56.4	57.6	64.4	66.7	67.4	68.2	66.7	68.5	68.7
11 Canada	6.4	6.0	6.3	6.9	7.2	7.7	8.4	8.8	10.8	11.6	10.4
12 Japan	18.8	20.6	22.4	25.4	25.5	26.1	26.5	29.1	28.9	28.1	29.4
13 Other developed countries	18.2	19.4	19.9	18.8	20.3	20.6	21.6	23.5	24.8	26.4	28.5
14 Austria	1.3	1.7	2.0	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.8	2.1	2.2	2.0
15 Denmark	1.6	2.0	2.2	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.3	2.5	2.4
16 Finland	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.3	1.2	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.7
17 Greece	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.8	2.7	3.0	2.9	2.7
18 Norway	1.9	2.1	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.6	2.8	2.8	3.0	3.1
19 Portugal	.6	.6	.7	.6	.6	.7	.6	.6	.8	1.0	1.1
20 Spain	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.9	4.2	4.4	5.5	5.7	5.8	6.6
21 Turkey	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.4
22 Other Western Europe	.9	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.9	2.2
23 South Africa	2.4	2.0	1.3	1.1	1.5	1.2	1.1	1.5	1.9	2.5	2.8
24 Australia	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.7	1.9	2.5
25 OPEC countries ³	17.6	22.7	22.9	21.8	20.9	21.4	22.7	21.7	22.2	23.5	24.4
26 Ecuador	1.1	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.9	2.1	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.2
27 Venezuela	5.5	7.2	8.7	7.9	7.9	8.5	9.1	8.3	8.7	9.2	9.6
28 Indonesia	2.2	2.0	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.8	2.1	2.1	2.5	2.5
29 Middle East countries	6.9	9.5	8.0	7.8	6.9	6.7	6.9	6.7	6.8	7.1	7.5
30 African countries	1.9	2.5	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.8	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.5
31 Non-OPEC developing countries	48.7	52.6	63.0	63.7	67.7	73.0	77.4	81.9	84.6	90.0	95.9
Latin America											
32 Argentina	2.9	3.0	5.0	5.5	5.6	7.6	7.9	9.4	8.5	9.2	9.3
33 Brazil	12.7	14.9	15.2	15.0	15.3	15.8	16.2	16.8	17.3	17.6	19.0
34 Chile	.9	1.6	2.5	2.5	2.7	3.2	3.7	4.0	4.8	5.5	5.8
35 Colombia	1.3	1.4	2.2	2.1	2.2	2.4	2.6	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.6
36 Mexico	11.9	10.8	12.0	12.1	13.6	14.4	15.9	17.0	18.2	20.0	21.5
37 Peru	1.9	1.7	1.5	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.8	2.0
38 Other Latin America	2.6	3.6	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.9	3.9	4.7	3.8	4.2	4.4
Asia											
39 China											
40 Mainland	.0	.0	.1	.1	.1	.1	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2
41 Taiwan	3.1	2.9	3.4	3.6	3.8	4.1	4.2	4.4	4.6	5.1	5.1
42 India	.3	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3
43 Israel	.9	1.0	1.3	.9	1.2	1.1	1.5	1.3	1.8	1.5	2.0
44 Korea (South)	3.9	3.9	5.4	6.4	7.1	7.3	7.1	7.7	8.7	8.5	9.4
45 Malaysia	.7	.6	1.0	.8	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.4	1.4	1.7
46 Philippines	2.5	2.8	4.2	4.4	4.6	4.8	5.1	4.8	5.1	5.6	6.0
47 Thailand	1.1	1.2	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.5
48 Other Asia	.4	.2	.5	.5	.5	.5	.6	.5	.7	.8	1.0
Africa											
49 Egypt	.3	.4	.6	.7	.8	.6	.8	.8	.7	1.0	1.1
50 Morocco	.5	.6	.6	.6	.5	.6	.7	.6	.5	.7	.7
51 Zaire	.3	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2
52 Other Africa ⁴	.7	1.4	1.7	1.8	1.9	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.1	2.2	2.3
53 Eastern Europe	6.3	6.9	7.3	7.3	7.2	7.3	7.4	7.7	7.7	7.7	7.9
54 U.S.S.R.	1.6	1.3	.7	.6	.5	.5	.4	.4	.5	.4	.6
55 Yugoslavia	1.1	1.5	1.8	1.9	2.1	2.1	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.5
56 Other	3.7	4.1	4.8	4.9	4.5	4.7	4.6	4.8	4.8	4.7	4.9
57 Offshore banking centers	26.1	31.0	40.4	42.6	44.3	44.6	47.0	53.1	59.0	61.2	62.3
58 Bahamas	9.9	10.4	13.7	13.9	13.7	13.2	13.7	15.2	17.8	21.0	18.1
59 Bermuda	.6	.7	.8	.6	.6	.6	.6	.7	.7	.8	.7
60 Cayman Islands and other British West Indies	3.7	7.4	9.4	11.3	9.8	10.1	10.6	11.7	12.4	11.9	12.2
61 Netherlands Antilles	.7	.8	1.2	.9	1.2	1.3	2.1	2.3	2.4	2.2	3.1
62 Panama ⁵	3.1	3.0	4.3	4.9	5.6	5.6	5.4	6.5	6.9	6.7	7.5
63 Lebanon	.2	.1	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2
64 Hong Kong	3.7	4.2	6.0	5.7	6.9	7.5	8.1	8.4	10.3	10.3	11.8
65 Singapore	3.7	3.9	4.5	4.7	5.9	5.6	5.9	7.3	8.1	8.0	8.6
66 Others ⁶	.5	.5	.4	.4	.4	.4	.3	.9	.3	.1	.1
67 Miscellaneous and unallocated ⁷	5.3	9.1	11.7	13.2	14.3	13.7	14.0	14.9	15.7	18.2	18.4

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 3.13 (the sum of lines 7 through 10) with the claims of U.S. offices in table 3.17 (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	1980	1980		1981		
				Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.
1 Total	14,952'	17,174'	21,652'	18,790'	21,652'	21,672'	21,192'	21,275'
2 Payable in dollars	11,523'	14,100'	17,944'	15,453'	17,944'	18,145'	17,944'	18,284'
3 Payable in foreign currencies ²	3,429	3,075	3,709	3,337	3,709	3,528'	3,247	2,992
<i>By type</i>								
4 Financial liabilities	6,368	7,485'	11,135'	8,453'	11,135'	11,506'	11,414'	10,921
5 Payable in dollars	3,853	5,215'	8,363'	5,966'	8,363'	8,873'	9,082'	8,739
6 Payable in foreign currencies	2,515	2,270	2,772	2,487	2,772	2,633	2,333	2,182
7 Commercial liabilities	8,584'	9,690'	10,517'	10,337	10,517'	10,166'	9,777	10,355'
8 Trade payables	4,001	4,421	4,708	4,377	4,708	4,758'	4,377	4,351'
9 Advance receipts and other liabilities	4,583'	5,268'	5,810'	5,960	5,810'	5,409'	5,401	6,003'
10 Payable in dollars	7,670'	8,885'	9,581'	9,487	9,581'	9,272'	8,862	9,545'
11 Payable in foreign currencies	914	805	936	850	936	895'	915	810
<i>By area or country</i>								
12 Financial liabilities								
13 Europe	3,971	4,658'	6,320'	5,327'	6,320'	6,019'	5,955'	6,073
14 Belgium-Luxembourg	293	345	487'	435'	487'	558'	532'	440
15 France	173	175	327	360	327	324	367'	607
16 Germany	366	497	582	557	582	498	451'	430
17 Netherlands	391	829	663	781	663	544	746'	583
18 Switzerland	248	170	354	224	354	315	321	335
19 United Kingdom	2,167	2,463'	3,772'	2,839'	3,772'	3,668'	3,422'	3,526
20 Canada	247	532	964'	648'	964'	1,096'	978	977
21 Latin America and Caribbean	1,357	1,483	3,103	1,734	3,103	3,483	3,592	3,032
22 Bahamas	478	375	964	407	964	1,217	1,272	1,019
23 Bermuda	4	81	1	1	1	1	1	0
24 Brazil	10	18	23	20	23	19	20	20
25 British West Indies	194	514	1,452	708	1,452	1,458	1,534	1,296
26 Mexico	102	121	99	108	99	97	98	107
27 Venezuela	49	72	81	74	81	85	91	90
28 Asia	784	804'	723	712	723	880	861	805
29 Japan	717	726	644	618	644	766	741	687
30 Middle East oil-exporting countries ³	32	31	38	37	38	51	29	30
31 Africa	5	4	11	11	11	6	5	3
32 Oil-exporting countries ⁴	2	1	1	1	1	1	0	1
33 All other ⁵	5	4	15	21	15	23	24	29
34 Commercial liabilities								
35 Europe	3,047	3,636	4,197	4,074	4,197	3,801'	3,892	3,955'
36 Belgium-Luxembourg	97	137	90	109	90	83	72	78
37 France	321	467	582	501	582	547'	558	575
38 Germany	523	545	679	686	679	640'	617	590'
39 Netherlands	246	227	219	276	219	246	225	238'
40 Switzerland	302	310	493	452	493	385	375	563
41 United Kingdom	824	1,077	1,017	1,047	1,017	881'	950	925'
42 Canada	667	868	806	591	806	740'	652	742
43 Latin America	997	1,323	1,244	1,361	1,244	1,287	1,149	1,087'
44 Bahamas	25	69	8	8	8	1	4	3
45 Bermuda	97	32	73	114	73	111	72	113
46 Brazil	74	203	111	156	111	84	54	61
47 British West Indies	53	21	35	12	35	16	34	11
48 Mexico	106	257	326	324	326	421	319	345
49 Venezuela	303	301	307	293	307	253	290	273'
50 Asia	2,927'	2,902'	3,001'	2,909	3,001'	3,071	2,787	3,221'
51 Japan	448	494	802	502	802	810	867	775'
52 Middle East oil-exporting countries ³	1,518'	1,014'	890'	944	890'	955	837	881'
53 Africa	743	728	814	1,006	814	828	676	757'
54 Oil-exporting countries ⁴	312	384	514	633	514	519	392	355'
55 All other ⁵	203	233	456	396	456	440	622	593

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	1980	1980		1981		
				Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.
1 Total	28,001 ^r	31,315 ^r	34,469 ^r	32,064 ^r	34,469 ^r	37,619 ^r	35,152 ^r	33,855 ^r
2 Payable in dollars	24,998 ^r	28,122 ^r	31,543 ^r	28,728 ^r	31,543 ^r	34,613 ^r	32,245 ^r	30,866 ^r
3 Payable in foreign currencies ²	3,003	3,193	2,926	3,336	2,926	3,007 ^r	2,907 ^r	2,989 ^r
<i>By type</i>								
4 Financial claims	16,644	18,443 ^r	19,844 ^r	18,646 ^r	19,844 ^r	22,175 ^r	20,027 ^r	18,949
5 Deposits	11,201	12,809 ^r	14,010 ^r	12,587 ^r	14,010 ^r	16,446 ^r	14,398 ^r	13,239
6 Payable in dollars	10,133	11,893 ^r	13,235 ^r	11,374 ^r	13,235 ^r	15,651 ^r	13,672 ^r	12,508
7 Payable in foreign currencies	1,068	916	775	1,213	775	795	725	732
8 Other financial claims	5,443	5,634	5,834	6,059	5,834	5,729	5,629 ^r	5,710
9 Payable in dollars	3,874	3,808	4,152	4,404	4,152	4,082	3,992	4,009
10 Payable in foreign currencies	1,569	1,826	1,683	1,655	1,683	1,646	1,638 ^r	1,701
11 Commercial claims	11,357 ^r	12,872 ^r	14,625 ^r	13,418	14,625 ^r	15,445 ^r	15,125	14,906 ^r
12 Trade receivables	10,798 ^r	12,178 ^r	13,906 ^r	12,717 ^r	13,906 ^r	14,644 ^r	14,295	14,047 ^r
13 Advance payments and other claims	559	694	720	702	720	801	830	859
14 Payable in dollars	10,991 ^r	12,422 ^r	14,157 ^r	12,950 ^r	14,157 ^r	14,879 ^r	14,581	14,349 ^r
15 Payable in foreign currencies	366	450	468	469	468	566 ^r	544	556 ^r
<i>By area or country</i>								
<i>Financial claims</i>								
16 Europe	5,225	6,167 ^r	6,098 ^r	5,692	6,098 ^r	6,054 ^r	5,114 ^r	4,628
17 Belgium-Luxembourg	48	32	195	17	195	170	174	26
18 France	178	177	337 ^r	409	337 ^r	411	377	348
19 Germany	510	409	230	168	230	213	139	320
20 Netherlands	103	53	32	30	32	42	34	48
21 Switzerland	98	73	59	41	59	90	96	67
22 United Kingdom	4,031	5,111 ^r	4,968 ^r	4,646	4,968 ^r	4,856 ^r	3,948 ^r	3,476
23 Canada	4,549	4,984	5,057	4,948	5,057	6,611	6,159 ^r	6,018
24 Latin America and Caribbean	5,714	6,290 ^r	7,709 ^r	6,825 ^r	7,709 ^r	8,568 ^r	7,891 ^r	7,313
25 Bahamas	3,001	2,765 ^r	3,448 ^r	2,858 ^r	3,448 ^r	3,957 ^r	3,240 ^r	3,128
26 Bermuda	80	30	135	65	135	13	33	15
27 Brazil	151	163	96	116	96	22	20	66
28 British West Indies	1,291	2,007	2,684 ^r	2,342	2,684 ^r	3,404 ^r	3,396	3,010
29 Mexico	162	157	208	192	208	168	162	273
30 Venezuela	157	143	137	128	137	131	143	143
31 Asia	920	706	710	853	710	691	609 ^r	653
32 Japan	305	199	177	331	177	191	99 ^r	120
33 Middle East oil-exporting countries ³	18	16	20	20	20	17	19	29
34 Africa	181	253	238	260	238	214	216	222
35 Oil-exporting countries ⁴	10	49	26	29	26	27	39	41
36 All other ⁵	55	44	32	68	32	36	37	116
<i>Commercial claims</i>								
37 Europe	3,983	4,909	5,502 ^r	4,709	5,502 ^r	5,807 ^r	5,467	5,347 ^r
38 Belgium-Luxembourg	144	202	233	230	233	277	235	220 ^r
39 France	609	727	1,127 ^r	710	1,127 ^r	900 ^r	783	767 ^r
40 Germany	399	589	589 ^r	571	589 ^r	597	572	580 ^r
41 Netherlands	267	298	318	289	318	347	308	308 ^r
42 Switzerland	198	272	351	339	351	461	474	404 ^r
43 United Kingdom	824	901	928 ^r	994	928 ^r	1,190 ^r	1,067	1,032 ^r
44 Canada	1,094	849	896 ^r	934	896 ^r	1,034 ^r	991	1,011 ^r
45 Latin America and Caribbean	2,546	2,869 ^r	3,753 ^r	3,389	3,753 ^r	3,838 ^r	3,793	3,726 ^r
46 Bahamas	109	21	21	53	21	15	29	18
47 Bermuda	215	197	108 ^r	81	108 ^r	170	192	241
48 Brazil	628	645	861	712	861	799	823	726 ^r
49 British West Indies	9	16	34	17	34	15	34	13
50 Mexico	505	698	1,091 ^r	992	1,091 ^r	1,053 ^r	1,113	983 ^r
51 Venezuela	291	343	409 ^r	388	409 ^r	439 ^r	420	454 ^r
52 Asia	3,108 ^r	3,451 ^r	3,505 ^r	3,446 ^r	3,505 ^r	3,761 ^r	3,767	3,653 ^r
53 Japan	1,006	1,177 ^r	1,045	1,140 ^r	1,045	1,294	1,218	1,104 ^r
54 Middle East oil-exporting countries ³	713 ^r	765 ^r	819 ^r	835 ^r	819 ^r	923 ^r	934	828 ^r
55 Africa	447	554	651	669	651	678	703	717 ^r
56 Oil-exporting countries ⁴	136	133	151	135	151	143	137	154 ^r
57 All other ⁵	178	240	318	272	318	327 ^r	404	451 ^r

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.-Mar.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar. ¹
U.S. corporate securities										
Stocks										
1 Foreign purchases	40,293 ^r	40,582 ^r	7,218	2,851 ^r	2,839	2,689	2,940	2,016	2,524	2,678
2 Foreign sales	34,870	34,821 ^r	6,241	2,322	2,792	2,494	2,740	1,748	1,988	2,505
3 Net purchases, or sales (-)	5,423 ^r	5,761 ^r	977	529 ^r	47	195	200	268	536	173
4 Foreign countries	5,405 ^r	5,737 ^r	965	535 ^r	53	207	199	263	537	164
5 Europe	3,112 ^r	3,599 ^r	770	38	46	109	176	231	347	192
6 France	490	889	-59	10	21	-7	5	-2	-6	-52
7 Germany	172 ^r	-28	70	-48	6	-4	-6	11	17	42
8 Netherlands	-328	37	42	-3	13	28	-73	3	38	1
9 Switzerland	308	276 ^r	-53	-68	-97	0	75	40	-33	-60
10 United Kingdom	2,523	2,210	734	132	86	96	171	169 ^r	317	248
11 Canada	887	783 ^r	-143	44	-47	7	8	-45	20	-118
12 Latin America and Caribbean	148	-30	-1	-81	7	54	-36	-13	31	-19
13 Middle East ¹	1,206	1,140	272	497	164	46	-24	51	137	84
14 Other Asia	16	284 ^r	57	33 ^r	-117	-7	74	40	-6	23
15 Africa	-1	7	-2	0	0	1	0	0	1	-3
16 Other countries	38	-46	12	4	-2	-3	1	-1	6	6
17 Nonmonetary international and regional organizations	18	24	13	-5	-6	-12	0	5	-1	9
BONDS ²										
18 Foreign purchases	15,425	17,192 ^r	3,494	1,306	1,176 ^r	1,099	1,192	946	929	1,619
19 Foreign sales	9,964	12,152 ^r	3,189	1,051	1,203	1,303	1,038	778	930	1,481
20 Net purchases, or sales (-)	5,461	5,039 ^r	305	255	-26 ^r	-204	153	168	-1	138
21 Foreign countries	5,526	4,973 ^r	309	243	-17 ^r	-212	157	154	10	145
22 Europe	1,576	1,353 ^r	330	5	-96	-112	139	144	16	169
23 France	129	11	40	4	5	4	7	15	14	12
24 Germany	213 ^r	848 ^r	417	64	43	67	52	88	104	225
25 Netherlands	-65	70 ^r	19	-2	13 ^r	9	3	2	0	17
26 Switzerland	54	108 ^r	42	-23	7	10	-3	19	8	15
27 United Kingdom	1,257	178	-201	-53	-164	-174	55	3	-102	-102
28 Canada	135	-12 ^r	73	-12	-35	-29	-2	29	15	29
29 Latin America and Caribbean	185	132	31	7	-12	4	22	17	-11	26
30 Middle East ¹	3,499	3,465	-194	252	84	-72	-62	-89	-63	-41
31 Other Asia	117	44	76	-9	43	-1	60	53	52	-29
32 Africa	5	-1	-7	0	0	-1	0	0	0	-6
33 Other countries	10	-7	-1	-1	0	-2	-2	0	2	-3
34 Nonmonetary international and regional organizations	-65	66	-4	12	-10	9	-4	14	-11	-6
Foreign securities										
35 Stocks, net purchases, or sales (-)	-2,141 ^r	5 ^r	228	191	-30	-70	82	159	44	25
36 Foreign purchases	7,888	9,199 ^r	1,700	794	588	625	699	521	507	672
37 Foreign sales	10,029	9,195 ^r	1,472	603	617	695	617	362	463	647
38 Bonds, net purchases, or sales (-)	-1,001 ^r	-5,177 ^r	-435	-255 ^r	-109 ^r	-1,945 ^r	-772	-22 ^r	-94	-320
39 Foreign purchases	17,084 ^r	17,796 ^r	5,276	1,023	1,553	2,297 ^r	1,980	1,222	1,514	2,541
40 Foreign sales	18,086	22,973 ^r	5,712	1,279 ^r	1,661 ^r	4,242	2,751	1,243	1,607	2,861
41 Net purchases, or sales (-), of stocks and bonds	-3,143 ^r	-5,172 ^r	-207	-64 ^r	-139 ^r	-2,015	-689	138	-50	-295
42 Foreign countries	-4,019 ^r	-4,416 ^r	-312	-78 ^r	-311 ^r	-1,426 ^r	31	109 ^r	-110	-311
43 Europe	-1,108	-642 ^r	209	78 ^r	-45	-453	136	143	-52	117
44 Canada	-1,948	-3,698 ^r	-597	-325 ^r	-205 ^r	-878 ^r	-166	-80	-102	-415
45 Latin America and Caribbean	81 ^r	170	229	1	50	-6	-2	67	67	95
46 Asia	-1,147	-287	-144	177	-113	-148	49	-2	-20	-123
47 Africa	24	-53	-21	-6	1	1	6	-15	-1	-5
48 Other countries	79 ^r	94 ^r	12	-3	0	57	8	-4	-3	18
49 Nonmonetary international and regional organizations	876	-756	104	14	173	-588	-720	28	60	16

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.-Mar.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar. ^P	
Holdings (end of period) ¹											
1 Estimated total ²	57,549	70,201 ^r	67,002 ^r	68,482 ^r	70,370 ^r	70,201 ^r	71,487 ^r	73,800	75,637		
2 Foreign countries ²	52,961	64,530 ^r	62,363 ^r	64,061 ^r	65,893	64,530 ^r	65,850 ^r	68,274	70,095		
3 Europe ²	24,468	23,976	24,334	24,531	24,952	23,976	24,373	25,332	25,928		
4 Belgium-Luxembourg	77	543	372	384	329	543	614	363	374		
5 Germany ²	12,327	11,861	12,830	13,029	13,226	11,861	11,898 ^r	12,845	13,055		
6 Netherlands	1,884	1,955	1,756	1,784	1,889	1,955	1,998	2,038	2,052		
7 Sweden	595	643	646	661	645	643	644	635	697		
8 Switzerland ²	1,485	846	876	861	833	846	904	984	1,033		
9 United Kingdom	7,323	6,709	6,469	6,446	6,693	6,709	6,800	6,931	7,037		
10 Other Western Europe	777	1,419	1,385	1,367	1,337	1,419	1,514	1,535	1,680		
11 Eastern Europe	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 ^r	0	0		
12 Canada	449	514 ^r	521 ^r	540 ^r	501 ^r	514 ^r	533 ^r	500	459		
13 Latin America and Caribbean	999	736	854	788	761	736	721	728	760		
14 Venezuela	292	286	294	289	306	286	286	286	286		
15 Other Latin America and Caribbean	285	319	313	317	289	319	321	337	370		
16 Netherlands Antilles	421	131	246	182	165	131	113	104	103		
17 Asia	26,112	38,671 ^r	35,506	37,052	38,638 ^r	38,671 ^r	39,700 ^r	41,310	42,531		
18 Japan	9,479	10,780 ^r	10,102	10,094	10,732	10,780	10,844	11,022	11,203		
19 Africa	919	631	1,140	1,141	1,037	631	519	400	401		
20 All other	14	2	8	8	3	2	3	5	17		
21 Nonmonetary international and regional organizations	4,588	5,671	4,639	4,421 ^r	4,477	5,671	5,637	5,526	5,542		
22 International	4,548	5,637	4,636	4,419	4,462	5,637	5,603	5,493	5,529		
23 Latin American regional	36	1	1	1	1	1	1	-4	-4		
Transactions (net purchases, or sales (-) during period)											
24 Total ²	6,066	12,652 ^r	5,436	571	1,480	1,888 ^r	-169	1,286	2,314	1,837	
25 Foreign countries ²	6,906	11,568 ^r	5,565	791	1,698	1,832 ^r	-1,363	1,320	2,424	1,821	
26 Official institutions	3,865	11,694 ^r	4,494	1,376	1,632 ^r	1,997 ^r	-787	841	2,343	1,311	
27 Other foreign ²	3,040	-127 ^r	1,069	-585	65	-165	-576	478	81	510	
28 Nonmonetary international and regional organizations	-843	1,085	-127	-220	-217	57 ^r	1,194	-33	-110	16	
MEMO: Oil-exporting countries											
29 Middle East ³	7,672	11,156	2,862	1,354	1,442	1,250	17	1,019	1,373	470	
30 Africa ⁴	327	-289	-231	0	0	-102	-407	-112	-119	0	

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	168.9	Mar. 1982	France ¹	16.0	Apr. 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	15.23	Apr. 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	1981			1982			
				Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.
1 Eurodollars	11.96	14.00	16.79	16.34	13.33	13.24	14.29	15.75	14.90	15.20
2 United Kingdom	13.60	16.59	13.86	16.27	15.03	15.31	15.14	14.47	13.53	13.69
3 Canada	11.91	13.12	18.34	18.84	16.53	15.97	15.01	15.25	15.67	15.74
4 Germany	6.64	9.45	12.05	11.72	11.05	10.72	10.43	10.22	9.84	9.30
5 Switzerland	2.04	5.79	9.15	10.85	9.88	9.76	8.53	8.29	6.37	4.96
6 Netherlands	9.33	10.60	11.52	12.57	11.70	11.03	10.49	10.06	8.90	8.20
7 France	9.44	12.18	15.28	16.47	15.35	15.30	15.07	14.58	15.21	16.36
8 Italy	11.85	17.50	19.98	21.00	21.12	21.24	21.38	21.34	20.63	20.62
9 Belgium	10.48	14.06	15.28	15.83	15.28	15.48	15.09	14.89	14.02	14.95
10 Japan	6.10	11.45	7.58	7.13	7.15	6.75	6.41	6.38	6.43	6.57

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	1981		1982			
				Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.
1 Argentina/peso	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	6425.20	7417.10	9910.00	10256.00	10795.65	11761.36
2 Australia/dollar ¹	111.77	111.57	114.57	114.55	113.39	111.41	108.50	106.03	105.15
3 Austria/schilling	13.387	12.945	15.948	15.621	15.852	16.066	16.587	16.711	16.853
4 Belgium/franc	29.342	29.237	37.194	37.420	38.296	39.027	41.144	44.379	45.292
5 Brazil/cruzeiro	n.a.	n.a.	92.374	117.71	121.98	130.14	137.97	144.07	151.03
6 Canada/dollar	1.1603	1.1693	1.1990	1.1872	1.1851	1.1926	1.2140	1.2205	1.2252
7 Chile/peso	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	39.100	39.100	39.100	39.100	39.100	39.407
8 China, P.R./yuan	n.a.	n.a.	1.7031	1.7409	1.7405	1.7713	1.8200	1.8429	1.8565
9 Colombia/peso	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	57.175	57.129	59.409	60.129	60.956	61.057
10 Denmark/krone	5.2622	5.6345	7.1350	7.1720	7.3210	7.4977	7.7950	8.0396	8.1591
11 Finland/markka	3.8886	3.7206	4.3128	4.3442	4.3666	4.4033	4.5058	4.5663	4.6097
12 France/franc	4.2566	4.2250	5.4396	5.6240	5.7141	5.8298	6.0176	6.1428	6.2457
13 Germany/deutsche mark	1.8342	1.8175	2.2631	2.2292	2.2579	2.2938	2.3660	2.3800	2.3970
14 Greece/drachma	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	56.297	57.231	58.811	60.973	61.769	63.541
15 Hong Kong/dollar	n.a.	n.a.	5.6678	5.6681	5.6329	5.7959	5.8857	5.8298	5.8270
16 India/rupee	8.1555	7.8866	8.6807	9.1350	9.1304	9.1525	9.2144	9.2935	9.3923
17 Indonesia/rupee	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	632.00	632.36	645.7	645.89	649.00	651.14
18 Iran/rial	n.a.	n.a.	79.324	80.606	79.000	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
19 Ireland/pound ¹	204.65	213.53	161.32	158.95	157.30	153.97	148.86	147.25	144.22
20 Israel/shekel	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	14.537	15.363	16.163	17.488	18.766	20.014
21 Italy/lira	831.10	856.20	1138.60	1191.60	1206.40	1228.20	1263.20	1293.29	1321.60
22 Japan/yen	219.02	226.63	220.63	223.13	218.95	224.80	235.31	241.23	244.11
23 Malaysia/ringgit	2.1721	2.1767	2.3048	2.2562	2.2477	2.2575	2.3662	2.3265	2.3395
24 Mexico/peso	22.816	22.968	24.547	25.722	26.071	26.469	31.736	45.366	46.152
25 Netherlands/guilder	2.0072	1.9875	2.4998	2.4442	2.4734	2.5145	2.5947	2.6186	2.6594
26 New Zealand/dollar ¹	102.23	98.65	86.848	83.104	82.784	81.399	79.325	77.698	76.562
27 Norway/krone	5.0650	4.9381	5.7430	5.8164	5.7801	5.8623	5.9697	6.0255	6.0820
28 Peru/sol	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	469.83	487.73	515.21	534.47	561.08	591.29
29 Philippines/peso	n.a.	n.a.	7.8113	8.0868	8.1446	8.2132	8.2530	8.3291	8.3565
30 Portugal/escudo	48.953	50.082	61.739	64.375	65.348	66.492	69.067	70.488	72.493
31 Singapore/dollar	n.a.	n.a.	2.1053	2.0610	2.0530	2.0607	2.1095	2.1213	2.1329
32 South Africa/rand ¹	118.72	122.72	114.77	103.82	103.10	103.46	101.95	97.930	94.880
33 South Korea/won	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	688.56	694.68	705.17	710.05	714.67	721.03
34 Spain/peseta	67.158	71.758	92.396	95.398	96.97	98.357	100.70	104.53	106.15
35 Sri Lanka/rupee	15.570	16.167	18.967	20.826	20.259	20.228	20.611	20.700	20.575
36 Sweden/krona	4.2892	4.2309	5.0659	5.4894	5.5411	5.6206	5.7579	5.8361	5.9144
37 Switzerland/franc	1.6643	1.6772	1.9674	1.8844	1.8859	1.8152	1.8909	1.8886	1.9624
38 Thailand/baht	n.a.	n.a.	21.731	23.050	23.050	23.050	23.050	23.050	23.025
39 United Kingdom/pound ¹	212.24	227.74	202.43	190.25	190.33	188.60	184.70	180.53	177.20
40 Venezuela/bolivar	n.a.	n.a.	4.2781	4.2961	4.2958	4.2960	4.2960	4.3012	4.3023
MEMO:									
United States/dollar ²	88.09	87.39	102.94	104.53	105.21	106.96	110.36	112.45	114.07

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 more than half of 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
		RP	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

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Anticipated schedule of release dates for periodic releases	June 1981	A78

SPECIAL TABLES

Published Irregularly, with Latest Bulletin Reference

Commercial bank assets and liabilities, December 31, 1980	April 1981	A72
Assets and liabilities of U.S. branches and agencies of foreign banks, December 31, 1981	April 1982	A78
Commercial bank assets and liabilities, March 31, 1981	July 1981	A72
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

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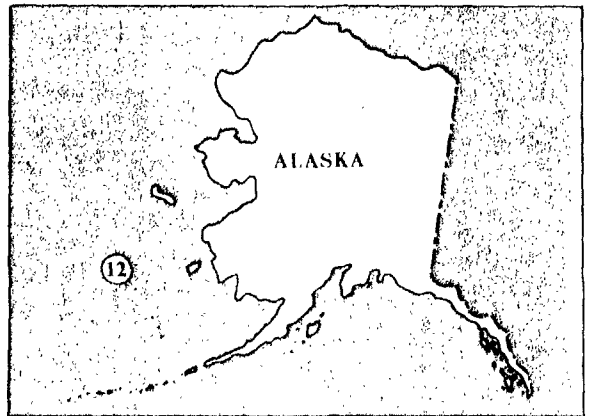
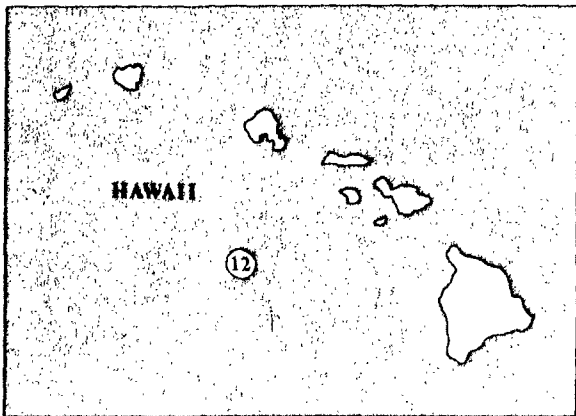
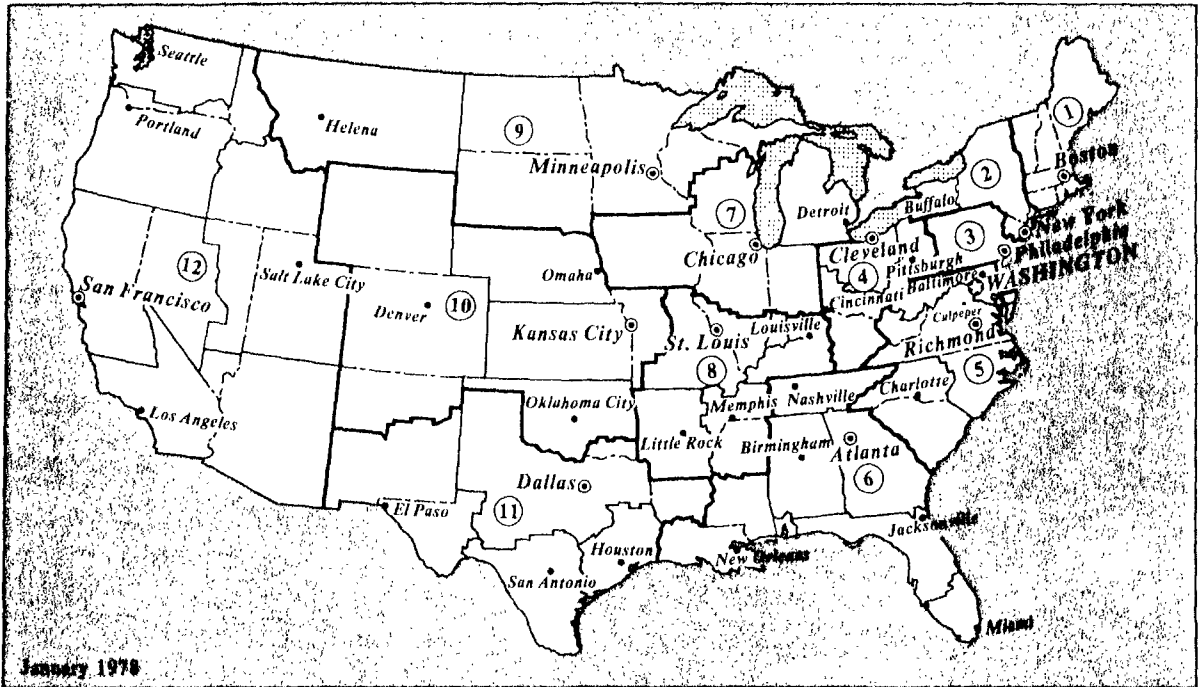
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