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December 5, 2003

CURRENT ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL CONDITIONS

Supplemental Notes

Prepared for the Federal Open Market Committee
by the staff of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System

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Supplemental Notes

The Domestic Economy

Labor Market Developments

The labor market continued to improve in November. Employment on private nonfarm payrolls rose 50,000—a bit below the increases of the previous two months—and aggregate hours of production or nonsupervisory workers rose 0.2 percent.¹ The unemployment rate ticked down to 5.9 percent.

The rise in payroll employment in November was widespread, with noticeable gains in temporary help services (21,000), non-business services (including 34,000 in education and health services and 21,000 in leisure and hospitality), and the construction industry (10,000). Although cutbacks continued in manufacturing (-17,000), those losses have tapered off in recent months. After adjusting for the effect of recent strikes at food stores, employment in retail trade was little changed in November. Government employment rose 7,000, as increases at state and local governments more than offset a decline in federal government jobs.

The average workweek of production or nonsupervisory workers edged up 0.1 hour to 33.9 hours in November, the highest level since September 2002. Aggregate hours stood at their highest level since January.

In the household survey, the unemployment rate edged down 0.1 percentage point to 5.9 percent, the lowest level since March. The number of persons unemployed less than five weeks declined noticeably in November, and the number of job losers dropped back for a second month. However, the count of those jobless more than 26 weeks was little changed. The household measure of employment rose sharply for a second month in November, and the labor force participation rate moved up 0.2 percentage point to 66.3 percent.

Average hourly earnings of production or nonsupervisory workers on private nonfarm payrolls inched up 0.1 percent in November, bringing the increase over the last twelve months to 2.1 percent, the lowest year-over-year increase since 1987.

Manufacturers' Inventories, Shipments, and Orders

The book value of manufacturers' inventories increased at an annual rate of \$2.3 billion in October. Paced by stockbuilding at manufacturers of transportation equipment and of computers and electronic products, inventories held by producers of durable goods rose at an annual rate of \$7.2 billion. Producers of nondurable goods continued to liquidate stocks in October, with

1. The BLS estimates that the net change in employment in November was reduced 25,000 to 30,000 by the effects of strikes at food and beverage stores.

the largest run-off at chemical manufacturers. Overall, with shipments having risen 0.7 percent, the manufacturing inventory-shipments ratio edged down to 1.29 months, a new low.

Revised estimates of shipments and orders of durable goods were little changed from the advance release reported in Part 2 of the Greenbook. As we noted, the Census Bureau reviewed its estimates of a second sharp monthly rise in new orders for communication equipment, but did not alter them significantly.

Consumer Credit

In October, consumer credit rose at an annual rate of 1/2 percent, down from a 10-1/2 percent pace in September; revolving credit posted a modest gain while nonrevolving credit fell slightly.

Changes in Employment

(Thousands of employees; seasonally adjusted)

Measure and sector	2002	2003				
		H1	Q3	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.
	Average monthly change			Monthly change		
Nonfarm payroll employment (establishment survey)	-39	-49	26	99	137	57
Private	-55	-36	32	113	112	50
Previous	-55	-36	34	117	116	n.a.
Manufacturing	-57	-55	-40	-19	-14	-17
Construction	-4	12	14	16	5	10
Wholesale trade	-7	-6	-6	1	1	6
Retail trade	-6	-7	8	12	28	-28
Transportation and utilities	-4	-11	1	13	4	4
Information	-14	-11	-5	3	-6	1
Financial activities	5	14	5	6	-12	-5
Professional and business services	-10	6	34	53	26	20
Temporary help services	1	8	18	25	15	21
Nonbusiness services ¹	45	23	25	29	79	59
Total government	16	-13	-7	-14	25	7
Total employment (household survey)	31	217	-55	-52	441	589
Memo:						
Aggregate hours of private production workers (percent change) ²	-1.0	-1.7	-0.7	0.0	0.4	0.2
Average workweek (hours) ³	33.9	33.7	33.7	33.7	33.8	33.9
Manufacturing (hours)	40.5	40.3	40.3	40.5	40.6	40.8

1. Nonbusiness services comprises education and health, leisure and hospitality, and "other."

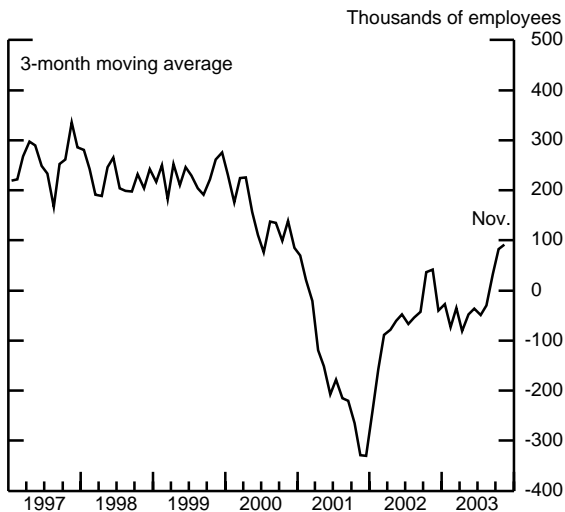
2. Establishment survey. Annual data are percent changes from Q4 to Q4. Semiannual data are percent changes from Q4 to Q2.

Quarterly data are percent changes from preceding quarter at an annual rate. Monthly data are percent changes from preceding month.

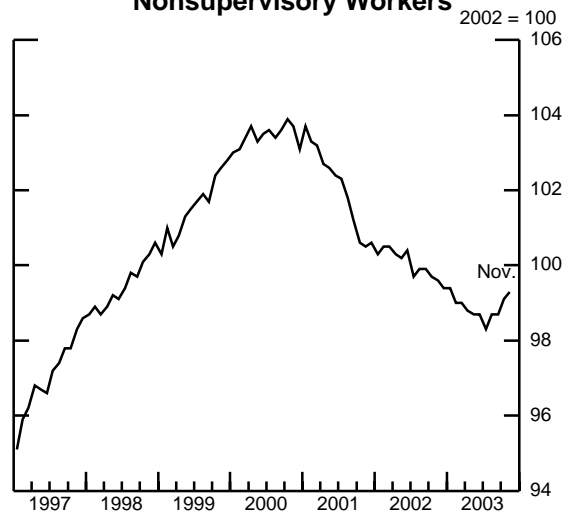
3. Establishment survey.

n.a. Not available.

Private Payroll Employment Growth



Aggregate Hours of Production or Nonsupervisory Workers

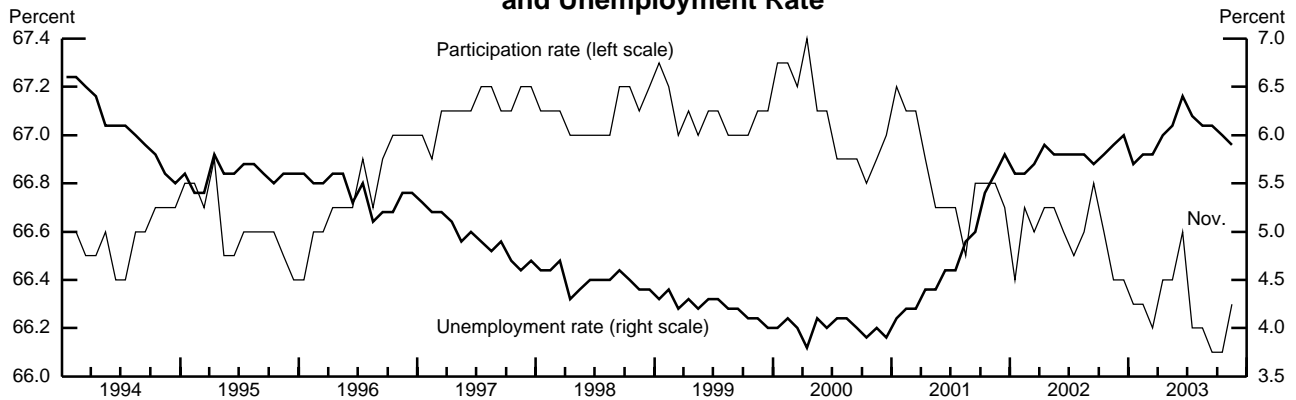


Selected Unemployment and Labor Force Participation Rates

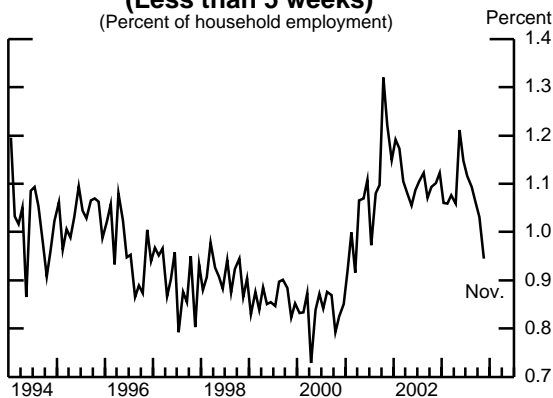
(Percent; seasonally adjusted)

Rate and group	2002	2003					
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.
<i>Civilian unemployment rate</i>							
16 years and older	5.8	5.8	6.2	6.1	6.1	6.0	5.9
Teenagers	16.5	17.2	18.6	17.5	17.5	17.1	15.5
20-24 years old	9.7	9.2	10.4	10.5	10.9	10.0	10.5
Men, 25 years and older	4.7	4.9	5.3	5.2	5.0	5.0	5.0
Women, 25 years and older	4.6	4.4	4.6	4.7	4.8	4.7	4.5
<i>Labor force participation rate</i>							
Total	66.6	66.3	66.4	66.2	66.1	66.1	66.3
Teenagers	47.4	45.2	45.1	44.2	43.9	43.5	44.0
20-24 years old	76.4	75.5	75.9	75.5	75.7	75.2	75.0
Men, 25 years and older	75.9	75.3	75.6	75.5	75.4	75.5	75.8
Women, 25 years and older	59.4	59.6	59.8	59.5	59.2	59.5	59.5

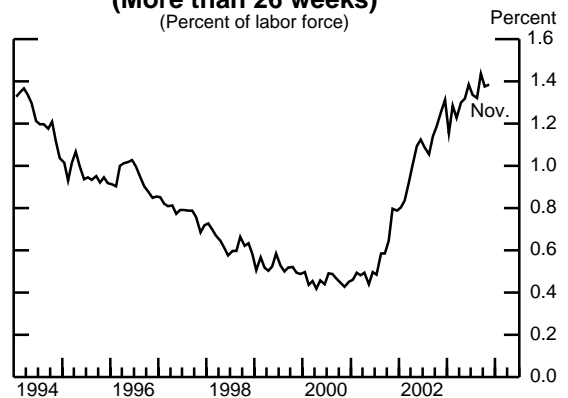
Labor Force Participation Rate and Unemployment Rate



Job Losers (Less than 5 weeks) (Percent of household employment)



Long-term Unemployed (More than 26 weeks) (Percent of labor force)



Change in Manufacturing Inventories
(book value, billions of dollars at annual rate)

Sector	2002	2003			2003			
	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.
Total manufacturing	2.4	4.0	-10.1	-17.5	-22.8	-13.6	-16.1	2.3
Excl. aircraft	-2.7	4.9	-11.4	-15.1	-16.3	-9.7	-19.4	1.3
Durable goods	1.7	-9.3	-13.2	-17.9	-18.2	-20.3	-15.3	7.2
Lumber and wood prod.	-.4	.0	-.9	-.6	-1.1	-1.0	.1	.9
Nonmetallic minerals	.4	1.1	.7	-.6	.2	-1.5	-.6	-.6
Primary metals	1.2	1.0	-3.8	-3.4	-2.8	-2.2	-5.1	-2.6
Fabricated metals	-.5	-.3	-.9	-2.3	-4.4	-.7	-1.9	.8
Machinery	.6	-4.0	-1.8	-2.6	-1.6	-4.9	-1.2	-.1
Computer and electronic prod.	-4.9	-8.5	-5.9	-3.4	-3.5	-6.6	-.1	2.6
Electrical equip.	-1.6	-.1	-.6	-1.0	-1.5	-.4	-1.0	-.5
Transportation equip.	6.7	.4	.1	-3.8	-5.3	-3.2	-2.8	4.2
Motor vehicles	.0	-.6	-1.0	-1.5	-1.1	.9	-4.4	-.9
Aircraft	5.1	-.9	1.3	-2.4	-6.5	-3.9	3.4	.9
Furniture	.1	.2	.0	-.7	.0	-.8	-1.2	-.3
Other durables	.1	.8	-.2	.4	1.8	1.0	-1.5	2.7
Nondurable goods	.7	13.3	3.1	.4	-4.6	6.6	-.8	-5.0
Food	-.3	3.2	-.6	.9	-1.3	1.4	2.5	1.4
Beverage and tobacco	-1.1	-.2	.5	1.2	.6	1.0	1.9	-.4
Textiles	-.2	.4	.3	.0	-.8	-.3	1.0	-1.0
Textile products	-.1	.4	-.1	.1	-.1	.3	.2	-.4
Apparel	.1	.6	.6	-.2	.9	-.9	-.6	-.4
Leather and allied prod.	.4	.0	.0	-.1	-.7	-.1	.5	.3
Paper products	.6	.7	.4	-.5	-1.0	-.4	-.1	-.9
Printing	.8	-.3	-.6	.3	.9	.1	-.1	-.8
Chemicals	-1.4	3.8	2.4	-.2	3.1	1.0	-4.6	-2.4
Petroleum and coal	1.1	2.0	-2.1	.7	-1.9	5.6	-1.5	.2
Rubber and plastics	.8	2.7	2.4	-1.7	-4.3	-.9	.0	-.6
<i>Stage of Processing</i>								
Materials and supplies	-8.2	-1.1	-8.7	-12.0	-22.9	-11.3	-1.8	-.7
Work in process	3.1	2.5	-4.1	-2.3	5.7	-2.1	-10.6	14.1
Finished goods	7.5	2.5	2.7	-3.2	-5.6	-.3	-3.6	-11.1

Manufacturers' Inventory-Shipments Ratios

Sector	2002	2003			2003			
	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.
Total manufacturing	1.36	1.35	1.36	1.31	1.31	1.33	1.30	1.29
Excl. aircraft	1.28	1.28	1.28	1.23	1.23	1.25	1.23	1.22
Durable goods	1.54	1.53	1.52	1.45	1.46	1.48	1.43	1.43
Lumber and wood prod.	1.32	1.35	1.29	1.17	1.23	1.18	1.12	1.11
Nonmetallic minerals	1.31	1.35	1.38	1.32	1.35	1.34	1.30	1.27
Primary metals	1.67	1.72	1.70	1.62	1.66	1.68	1.61	1.57
Fabricated metals	1.51	1.54	1.56	1.51	1.49	1.55	1.51	1.51
Machinery	2.06	2.04	2.02	1.95	1.97	1.97	1.94	1.92
Computer and electronic prod.	1.57	1.50	1.41	1.33	1.35	1.33	1.32	1.29
Electrical equip.	1.47	1.51	1.51	1.46	1.45	1.49	1.45	1.44
Transportation equip.	1.33	1.33	1.36	1.29	1.27	1.35	1.27	1.29
Motor vehicles	.57	.56	.57	.54	.53	.57	.53	.53
Aircraft	4.05	4.13	4.12	3.95	3.84	4.07	3.92	4.06
Furniture	1.35	1.38	1.37	1.30	1.31	1.32	1.31	1.30
Other durables	1.76	1.78	1.77	1.72	1.72	1.73	1.71	1.71
Nondurable goods	1.15	1.15	1.17	1.14	1.13	1.14	1.14	1.13
Food	.86	.89	.87	.86	.85	.85	.85	.85
Beverage and tobacco	1.65	1.64	1.64	1.69	1.64	1.68	1.71	1.69
Textiles	1.40	1.44	1.61	1.58	1.57	1.57	1.56	1.49
Textile products	1.70	1.77	1.77	1.72	1.71	1.72	1.70	1.66
Apparel	1.57	1.63	1.71	1.68	1.73	1.72	1.65	1.63
Leather and allied prod.	1.80	1.81	1.82	1.80	1.71	1.74	1.87	1.91
Paper products	1.13	1.13	1.12	1.12	1.11	1.13	1.13	1.12
Printing	.78	.78	.76	.80	.80	.80	.79	.80
Chemicals	1.40	1.39	1.42	1.34	1.32	1.37	1.34	1.31
Petroleum and coal	.83	.76	.83	.77	.77	.76	.78	.78
Rubber and plastics	1.27	1.31	1.36	1.31	1.31	1.32	1.29	1.28
Memo: Manufacturing shipments (billions of dollars)	326.4	328.8	325.0	335.5	337.2	331.7	337.6	339.9

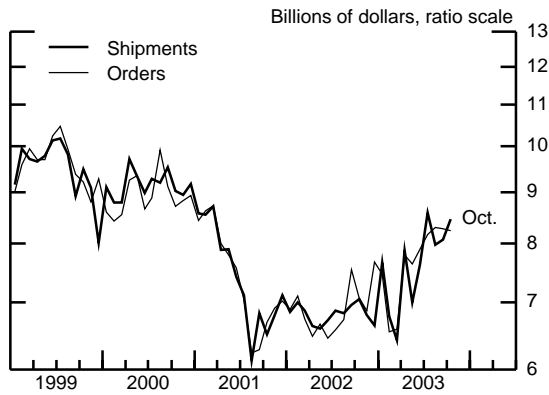
Orders and Shipments of Nondefense Capital Goods

(Percent change from preceding period; seasonally adjusted current dollars)

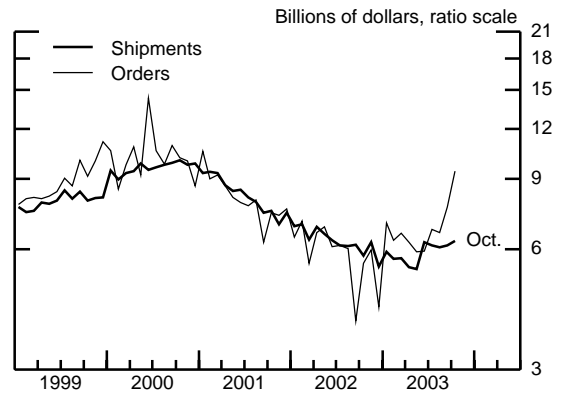
Indicators	2003				
	Q2	Q3	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.
	Annual rate		Monthly rate		
Shipments	5.7	16.4	-2.8	3.5	.3
Excluding aircraft	5.6	15.6	-2.2	3.1	.8
Computers and peripherals	35.8	43.5	-7.1	1.3	4.8
Communications equipment	-6.5	35.2	-.8	.9	2.8
All other categories	2.7	8.4	-1.3	3.8	-2
Shipments of complete aircraft ¹	-41.5	38.8	-24.1	-4.4	n.a.
Orders	12.9	17.9	-1.6	5.2	2.9
Excluding aircraft	3.2	17.1	-.2	6.0	1.8
Computers and peripherals	65.1	26.6	1.5	-.2	-.4
Communications equipment	-31.2	80.8	-1.7	15.6	23.3
All other categories	1.0	7.6	-.3	5.7	-1.7

1. From Census Bureau, Current Industrial Reports.
n.a. Not available.

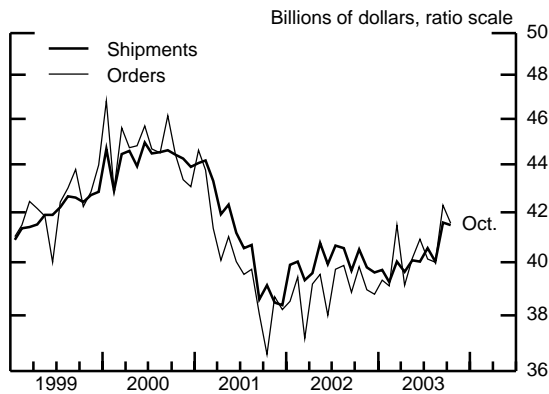
Computers and Peripherals



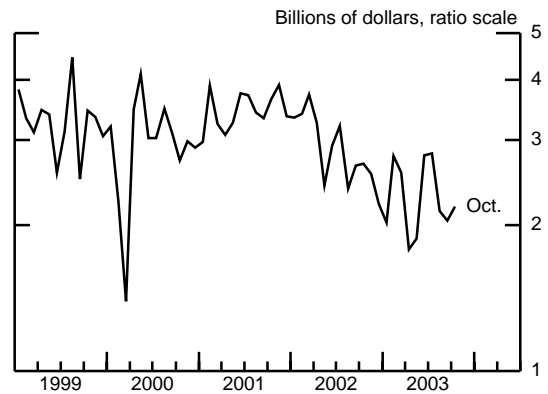
Communications Equipment



Other Equipment



Aircraft Shipments



Source. Census Bureau, Current Industrial Reports.

Consumer Credit

	2001	2002	2003					
			Q1	Q2 ^r	Q3 ^r	Aug. ^r	Sept. ^r	Oct. ^p
Credit outstanding, end of period								
Growth rates (percent, SAAR)								
Total	7.3	4.3	5.0	4.8	7.1	6.0	10.4	0.6
<i>(Previous)</i>	<i>(7.3)</i>	<i>(4.3)</i>	<i>(5.1)</i>	<i>(4.8)</i>	<i>(6.4)</i>	<i>(5.5)</i>	<i>(9.7)</i>	
Revolving	5.1	1.5	4.8	3.0	3.9	3.4	6.5	3.6
Nonrevolving	8.8	6.0	5.1	5.8	9.0	7.6	12.8	-1.2
Levels (billions of dollars, SA)								
Total	1817.2	1895.4	1919.0	1941.9	1976.3	1959.3	1976.3	1977.3
Revolving	701.3	712.0	720.6	726.0	733.1	729.1	733.1	735.3
Nonrevolving	1115.9	1183.4	1198.5	1216.0	1243.2	1230.1	1243.2	1241.9
Interest rates¹ (annual percentage rate)								
Commercial banks								
New cars (48 mo.) ²	8.5	7.6	7.1	7.1	6.8	6.8	n.a.	n.a.
Personal (24 mo.) ²	13.2	12.5	11.7	12.2	12.0	12.0	n.a.	n.a.
Credit cards ³	14.9	13.4	13.2	12.9	12.5	12.5	n.a.	n.a.
Auto finance companies⁴								
New cars	5.6	4.3	3.6	2.6	3.6	3.6	3.8	3.9
Used cars	12.2	10.7	10.3	9.9	9.6	9.6	9.4	9.2

1. Annual data are averages of quarterly data for commercial banks and of monthly data for finance companies.

2. Average of most common rate charged for specified type and maturity during the first week of the middle month of each quarter.

3. Stated APR averaged across all credit card accounts at all reporting banks during the period.

4. Average rate for all loans of each type, regardless of maturity, made during the period.

p Preliminary. n.a. Not available. r Revised.

Commercial Bank Credit

(Percent change, annual rate, except as noted; seasonally adjusted)

Type of credit	2002	Q1 2003	Q2 ⁷ 2003	Q3 2003	Oct. 2003	Nov. ^p 2003	Level, Nov. 2003 ^p (\$ billions)
Total							
1. Adjusted¹	7.2	7.6	10.9	5.0	-4.4	9.9	5,990
2. Reported	7.3	8.2	11.7	4.8	-3.6	8.0	6,215
<i>Securities</i>							
3. Adjusted ¹	13.6	13.6	17.7	-1.2	16.9	25.9	1,641
4. Reported	13.3	14.7	18.9	-8.6	19.0	18.4	1,833
5. Treasury and agency	20.2	18.5	29.0	-16.3	17.8	22.1	1,096
6. Other ²	4.3	9.0	3.5	3.8	20.9	12.7	737
<i>Loans³</i>							
7. Total	5.0	5.5	8.6	10.4	-12.6	3.7	4,382
7a. Removing FIN 46 effects ⁴			8.5	7.3	-12.1	4.0	
8. Business	-7.0	-6.0	-6.9	-9.2	-15.4	-5.5	888
8a. Removing FIN 46 effects ⁴			-7.3	-14.8	-15.2	-5.2	
9. Real estate	13.1	14.5	11.6	18.0	-11.0	-7.7	2,221
9a. Removing FIN 46 effects ⁴			11.6	18.0	-13.0	-7.7	
10. Home equity	36.6	28.1	28.1	23.7	30.6	38.0	274
11. Other	10.9	12.9	9.6	17.3	-16.3	-13.9	1,948
12. Consumer	5.5	2.8	2.0	6.6	-7.1	57.3	632
13. Adjusted ⁵	4.1	6.6	4.9	3.7	1.9	36.5	997
14. Other ⁶	1.6	-3.4	30.2	17.5	-19.8	6.4	641
14a. Removing FIN 46 effects ⁴			29.4	4.4	-9.2	7.1	

Note. All data are adjusted for breaks caused by reclassifications. Monthly levels are pro rata averages of weekly (Wednesday) levels. Quarterly levels (not shown) are simple averages of monthly levels. Annual levels (not shown) are levels for the fourth quarter. Growth rates are percentage changes in consecutive levels, annualized but not compounded. The conversion from a thrift to a commercial bank charter added approximately \$37 billion to the assets and liabilities of domestically chartered commercial banks in the week ending May 8, 2002.

1. Adjusted to remove effects of mark-to-market accounting rules (FIN 39 and FIN 115), as well as the estimated effects of consolidation related to FIN 46.

2. Includes private mortgage-backed securities, securities of corporations, state and local governments, foreign governments, and any trading account assets that are not Treasury or agency securities, including revaluation gains on derivative contracts.

3. Excludes interbank loans.

4. Adjusted to remove estimated effects of consolidation related to FIN 46.

5. Includes an estimate of outstanding loans securitized by commercial banks.

6. Includes security loans and loans to farmers, state and local governments, and all others not elsewhere classified. Also includes lease financing receivables.

7. Banks implemented FIN 46 on July 1, but because of the staff's standard interpolation procedure for weekly bank credit series, this change also affected the levels and growth rates of bank credit and various components in June.

p Preliminary.

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Selected Financial Market Quotations
 (One-day quotes in percent except as noted)

Instrument	2002	2003			Change to Dec. 4 from selected dates (percentage points)		
	Dec. 31	June 24	Oct. 27	Dec. 4	2002 Dec. 31	2003 June 24	2003 Oct. 27
<i>Short-term</i>							
FOMC intended federal funds rate	1.25	1.25	1.00	1.00	-.25	-.25	.00
Treasury bills ¹							
3-month	1.20	0.81	0.96	0.91	-.29	.10	-.05
6-month	1.21	0.82	1.03	1.02	-.19	.20	-.01
Commercial paper (A1/P1 rates)							
1-month	1.28	0.91	1.02	1.03	-.25	.12	.01
3-month	1.36	0.88	1.09	1.05	-.31	.17	-.04
Large negotiable CDs ¹							
1-month	1.34	0.96	1.05	1.10	-.24	.14	.05
3-month	1.31	0.93	1.10	1.11	-.20	.18	.01
6-month	1.32	0.92	1.15	1.21	-.11	.29	.06
Eurodollar deposits ²							
1-month	1.30	0.94	1.05	1.09	-.21	.15	.04
3-month	1.30	0.91	1.09	1.10	-.20	.19	.01
Bank prime rate	4.25	4.25	4.00	4.00	-.25	-.25	.00
<i>Intermediate- and long-term</i>							
U.S. Treasury ³							
2-year	1.60	1.14	1.83	2.05	.45	.91	.22
10-year	4.09	3.46	4.44	4.54	.45	1.08	.10
30-year	4.96	4.53	5.29	5.32	.36	.79	.03
U.S. Treasury 10-year indexed note	2.32	1.70	1.96	2.05	-.27	.35	.09
Municipal revenue (Bond Buyer) ⁴	5.16	4.89	5.25	5.19	.03	.30	-.06
Private instruments							
10-year swap	4.22	3.67	4.68	4.79	.57	1.12	.11
10-year FNMA ⁵	4.49	3.84	4.79	4.84	.35	1.00	.05
10-year AA ⁶	5.06	4.13	5.09	5.17	.11	1.04	.08
10-year BBB ⁶	6.45	5.16	5.88	5.87	-.58	.71	-.01
High-yield ⁷	12.03	9.03	8.56	8.22	-3.81	-.81	-.34
Home mortgages (FHLMC survey rate) ⁸							
30-year fixed	5.93	5.21	6.05	5.89	-.04	.68	-.16
1-year adjustable	4.01	3.51	3.76	3.77	-.24	.26	.01

Stock exchange index	Record high		2003			Change to Dec. 4 from selected dates (percent)		
	Level	Date	June 24	Oct. 27	Dec. 4	Record high	2003 June 24	2003 Oct. 27
Dow-Jones Industrial	11,723	1-14-00	9,110	9,608	9,931	-15.29	9.01	3.36
S&P 500 Composite	1,527	3-24-00	983	1,031	1,070	-29.97	8.77	3.74
Nasdaq (OTC)	5,049	3-10-00	1,606	1,883	1,969	-61.00	22.62	4.56
Russell 2000	606	3-9-00	441	515	544	-10.22	23.42	5.59
Wilshire 5000	14,752	3-24-00	9,388	10,027	10,432	-29.28	11.12	4.04

1. Secondary market.
2. Bid rates for eurodollar deposits collected around 9:30 a.m. Eastern time.
3. Derived from a smoothed Treasury yield curve estimated using off-the-run securities.
4. Most recent Thursday quote.
5. Constant maturity yields estimated from Fannie Mae domestic noncallable coupon securities.
6. Derived from smoothed corporate yield curves estimated using Merrill Lynch bond data.
7. Merrill Lynch Master II high-yield bond.
8. For week ending Friday previous to date shown.

NOTES:

December 31, 2002, is the end of the last calendar year.
 June 24, 2003, is the day before the most recent policy easing.
 October 27, 2003, is the day before the most recent FOMC meeting.

The International Economy

U.S. International Financial Transactions

October data on U.S. international financial transactions were transmitted to us after the Greenbook was finalized; they will be released to the public on or about December 15th.

The October data revealed that foreign private demand for U.S. securities continued to be weak. Following net sales of \$10 billion in September, foreign private investors on net purchased only \$3 billion in U.S. securities in October (line 4 of the Summary of U.S. International Transactions table). Demand for corporate bonds (line 4c) remained strong in the month, but sales of Treasuries (line 4a) were sizeable and private foreigners sold small amounts of agency bonds (line 4b) and equities (line 4d). The weakness in inflows into U.S. securities was surprising, especially given anecdotal evidence of strong foreign demand for new agency and Treasury issues (which, in retrospect, likely owed to strong foreign official demand) and the strong performance of the U.S. equity markets.

In contrast to the weak private demand for U.S. securities, banking inflows (line 3) were exceptionally large in October and net foreign official inflows (line 1) continued at a robust pace. The largest foreign official inflows were from Japan, Russia, and Australia. Through the first ten months of 2003, foreign official inflows totaled \$155 billion, far exceeding the previous annual record of \$129 billion in 1996. Partial data from the Federal Reserve Bank of New York indicate that foreign official reserves in custody there increased by an additional \$30 billion during November.

U.S. investors continued their recent enthusiasm for foreign securities in October, purchasing on net \$15 billion in foreign equities and bonds (line 5), following net purchases of \$29 billion in the third quarter.

Summary of U.S. International Transactions
(Billions of dollars, not seasonally adjusted except as noted)

	2001	2002	2002		2003			
			Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Sept	Oct
Official financial flows	-5	90.5	28.5	39.0	56.8	42.0	26.6	16.4
1. Change in foreign official assets in the U.S. (increase, +)	4.4	94.2	29.3	39.0	57.0	42.7	27.4	16.4
a. G-10 countries	-8.4	30.7	6.0	26.9	25.2	16.1	8.4	19.1
b. OPEC countries	-3.1	-7.5	.7	-7.5	1.1	2.1	1.9	4.0
c. All other countries	15.9	70.9	22.7	19.5	30.7	24.4	17.2	-6.7
2. Change in U.S. official reserve assets (decrease, +)	-4.9	-3.7	-8	.1	-2	-6	-8	.0
Private financial flows	416.1	437.5	124.1	101.6	91.8	n.a.	...	...
Banks								
3. Change in net foreign positions of banking offices in the U.S. ¹	-6.2	139.1	35.5	-33.1	-36.2	33.6	-32.9	50.9
Securities²								
4. Foreign net purchases of U.S. securities (+)	398.1	403.5	82.9	68.5	142.3	91.2	-9.7	3.4
a. Treasury securities	-7.4	106.4	14.2	13.4	55.4	52.2	-5.2	-10.9
b. Agency bonds	81.8	78.1	15.5	-2.3	-1.7	-15.9	-16.3	-3.6
c. Corporate and municipal bonds	201.8	160.3	39.8	59.5	67.3	57.6	17.9	18.9
d. Corporate stocks ³	121.8	58.8	13.3	-2.1	21.2	-2.7	-6.2	-1.0
5. U.S. net acquisitions (-) of foreign securities	-85.1	15.5	-5.3	-27.5	8.9	-29.0	-12.7	-14.5
a. Bonds	24.6	33.5	7.6	7.0	26.0	1.3	-2.7	-5.2
b. Stock purchases	-62.7	-14.8	-12.9	-19.9	-17.1	-30.3	-9.9	-9.4
c. Stock swaps ³	-47.0	-3.2	.0	-14.7	.0	.0	.0	.0
Other flows (quarterly data, s.a.)								
6. U.S. direct investment (-) abroad	-120.0	-137.8	-31.7	-34.4	-32.0	n.a.	...	...
7. Foreign direct investment in U.S.	151.6	39.6	15.3	34.4	12.1	n.a.	...	...
8. Foreign holdings of U.S. currency	23.8	21.5	7.2	4.9	1.5	n.a.	...	...
9. Other (inflow, +) ⁴	53.9	-43.9	20.2	88.9	-4.7	n.a.	...	...
U.S. current account balance (s.a.)	-393.7	-480.9	-128.6	-138.7	-138.7	n.a.	...	...
Capital account balance (s.a.)⁵	-1.1	-1.3	-.4	-.4	-.3	n.a.	...	...
Statistical discrepancy (s.a.)	-20.8	-45.8	-23.6	-1.6	-9.6	n.a.	...	...

NOTE: Data in lines 1 through 5 differ in timing and coverage from the balance of payments data published by the Department of Commerce. Details may not sum to totals because of rounding.

1. Changes in dollar-denominated positions of all depository institutions and bank holding companies plus certain transactions between broker-dealers and unaffiliated foreigners (particularly borrowing and lending under repurchase agreements). Includes changes in custody liabilities other than U.S. Treasury bills.

2. Includes commissions on securities transactions and excludes adjustments BEA makes to account for incomplete coverage; therefore does not match exactly the data on U.S. international transactions published by the Department of Commerce.

3. Includes (4d) or represents (5c) stocks acquired through mergers.

4. Transactions by nonbanking concerns and other banking and official transactions not shown elsewhere plus amounts resulting from adjustments made by the Department of Commerce and revisions in lines 1 through 5 since publication of the quarterly data in the Survey of Current Business

5. Consists of transactions in nonproduced nonfinancial assets and capital transfers.

n.a. Not available. ... Not applicable.