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## SUPPLEMENT

CURRENT ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL CONDITIONS

Prepared for the
Federal Open Market Comittee
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## Housing starts and permits

Total private housing starts in November were 1.56 million unit seasonally adjusted annual rate, virtually unchanged from both September and October. Starts of single-family units declined 4-3/4 percent, while multifamily-unit starts rose $8 \mathbf{- 1 / 2}$ percent. Total new housing permits issued rose 3 percent in November on a seasonallyadjusted basis. New permits issued for multifamily units rose 12 percent in November, following a 21 percent decline in October, and permits for single-family units declined 3 percent further.

Both starts and new permits issued declined in the singlefamily sector in November. The strength in housing activity for both starts and permits was concentrated in the South and the West. According to the seasonally adjusted data, November starts and permits were 2 and 7 percent above their November 1979 levels. (On an unadjusted basis total starts were down 6 percent from a year earlier in November; permits issued fell 3 percent year-over-year on a not adjusted basis.)

## Capacity utilization in manufacturing

Capacity utilization in manufacturing increased 0.9 of a percentage point in November to 78.8 percent. Producers of industrial materials operated at 79.6 percent of capacity, up 1.3 percentage points from the October rate. Despite substantial gains since July, the November operating rates for both manufacturing and materials were almost 9 percentage points below their highs in 1979.

The utilization rate for the primary processing industries rose 1.7 percentage points in November to $79: 0$ percent, and the rat.
for the advanced processing industries increased 0.5 of a percentage point to 78.9 percent. These advances reflected sharp increases in output of primary metals, both iron and steel and nonferrous metals, and a sizable rise in production of motor vehicles and parts, respectively. Manufacturigg and trade inventories

The book value of total manufacturing and trade inventories increased at a $\$ 33-1 / 2$ billion annual rate in October, slightly above the increases during the second and third quarters. The October rise in inventories was accompanied by a 2-1/4 percent gain in nominal shipments and sales. As a result, the stock-sales ratio for all manufacturing and trade fell to 1.40 , continuing the decline which began last June.

The book value of retail trade inventories rose in October at a seasonally adjusted annual rate of $\$ 18-1 / 2$ billion, the same as the sharply higher September rate. The October rise was accompanied by only a moderate increase in sales. As a result, the inventory to sales ratio for all retail trade edged up slightly, the first increase since April.

Most of the October increase was in inventories of nondurable goods. These stocks rose at a $\$ 15-3 / 4$ annual rate, somewhat below the exceptional $\$ 20$ billion rise in the previous month. Stocks at general merchandisers rose substantially; however, unlike the previous month when sales fell, sales of general merchandisers rose over 4 percent and the stocks/sales ratio for these stores edged down a trifle. Inventories of durable goods retailers rose at about a $\$ 2-1 / 2$ billion annual rate in October after declining slightly in the previous month.

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PRIVATE HOUSING ACTIVITY
(Seasonally adjusted annual rates, millions of units)

|  | 1979 | 1980 |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. ${ }^{1}$ |
| All units |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Permits | 1.55 | 1.14 | . 90 | 1.39 | 1.56 | 1.33 | 1.37 |
| Starts | 1.75 | 1.26 | 1.05 | 1.41 | 1.54 | 1.56 | 1.56 |
| Single-family units |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Permits | . 98 | . 68 | . 53 | . 85 | . 91 | . 82 | . 79 |
| Starts | 1.19 | . 80 | . 67 | . 98 | 1.06 | 1.04 | . 99 |
| Sales |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| New homes | . 71 | . 53 | . 45 | . 62 | . 57 | . 55 | n.a. |
| Existing homes | 3.74 | 2.98 | 2.40 | 3.11 | 3.38 | 3.30 | n.a. |
| Multifamily units |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Permits | . 57 | . 45 | . 37 | . 54 | . 65 | . 51 | . 58 |
| Starts | . 55 | .46 | . 38 | . 44 | . 48 | . 52 | . 57 |
| Mobile home shipments | .28 | . 26 | . 18 | . 22 | . 24 | . 25 | n.a. |

1. Preliminary estimates. n.a.--not available.

BUSINESS INVENTORIES
(Change at annual rates in seasonally adjusted book value; billions of dollars)

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1980 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Q1. | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Sept. $\left(\begin{array}{rl}\text { r }\end{array}\right.$ | Oct. (p) |
| Manufacturing and trade | 50.7 | 54.2 | 48.6 | 35.1 | 46.1 | 30.8 | 30.1 | 31.4 | 33.4 |
| Manufacturing | 29.7 | 32.8 | 29.6 | 27.7 | 41.1 | 20.4 | -. 1 | 1.2 | -3.6 |
| Trade, total | 21.0 | 21.5 | 19.0 | 7.5 | 5.0 | 10.4 | 30.2 | 30.2 | 37.0 |
| Wholesale | 13.2 | 4.7 | 12.6 | 6.1 | 7.2 | 7.7 | 17.9 | 12.0 | 18.6 |
| Retail | 7.8 | 16.8 | 6.4 | 1.4 | -2.1 | 2.7 | 12.3 | 18.2 | 18.4 |
| Durable | 6.2 | 11.1 | -1.4 | -3.9 | -3.2 | -2.5 | 2.4 | -1.7 | 2.6 |
| Auto | 3.9 | 9.1 | -3.7 | -4.7 | -5.3 | -4.1 | 1.3 | -2.8 | 1.3 |
| Nondurable | 1.6 | 5.8 | 7.8 | 5.3 | 1.1 | 5.2 | 9.9 | 19.9 | 15.8 |

## INVENTORY/SALES RATIOS



MONETARY AGGREGATES
(Based on seasonally adjusted data unless otherwise noted) ${ }^{1}$

---- Percentage change at annual rates ---

| 1. M-1A | 4.8 | -3.9 | 11.0 | 12.6 | 9.4 | 7.1 | 5.7 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2. $\mathrm{M}-1 \mathrm{~B}$ | 5.9 | -2.4 | 13.5 | 15.8 | 11.5 | 9.3 | 7.7 |
| 3. $\mathrm{M}-2$ | 7.2 | 5.5 | 15.5 | 8.6 | 9.3 | 11.0 | 10.0 |
| 4. M-3 | 7.8 | 5.7 | 12.6 | 9.2 | 11.0 | 15.9 | 10.0 |
| Selected components |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 5. Currency | 8.3 | 7.0 | 11.3 | 5.3 | 12.6 | 8.3 | 9.4 |
| 6. Demand deposits | 3.4 | -8.3 | 10.8 | 15.8 | 8.0 | 6.6 | 4.2 |
| 7. Other checkable deposits, $\mathrm{NSA}^{2}$ | 29.3 | 31.8 | 63.2 | 71.2 | 46.6 | 44.8 | 52.4 |
| 8. M-2 minus M-1B ( $9+10+11+14$ ) | 7.7 | 8.1 | 16.2 | 6.3 | 8.6 | 11.6 | 10.8 |
| 9. Overnight RPs and Eurodollars, NSA $^{3}$ | - 7.5 | -72.0 | 132.7 | 49.8 | 12.0 | 43.4 | 18.4 |
| 10. Money market mutual fund shares, NSA | 151.9 | 82.7 | 75.7 | -37.2 | -12.3 | -6.2 | 91.1 |
| 11. Commercial banks | 6.9 | 9.8 | 10.7 | 7.0 | 10.0 | 13.8 | 9.9 |
| 12. savings deposits | -19.3 | -22.6 | 26.4 | 7.6 | 9.4 | -7. 5 | -3.0 |
| 13. small time deposits | 29.1 | 33.9 | 0.6 | 6.1 | 10.9 | 28.1 | 20.8 |
| 14. Thrift institutions | -0.3 | 3.7 | 9.8 | 9.3 | 10.0 | 10.6 | 6.1 |
| 15. savings deposits | -22.5 | -27.1 | 25.8 | 15.7 | 5.5 | -19.3 | -5.7 |
| 16. small time deposits | 12.0 | 19.3 | 2.5 | 6.2 | 12.1 | 25.1 | 12.4 |
| 7. Large time deposits | 17.8 | 10.6 | -11.1 | 19.7 | 16.8 | 51.2 | 11.3 |
| 8 at commercial banks, net ${ }^{4}$ | 9.9 | 7.4 | -15.8 | 16.5 | 10.7 | 51.6 | 6.2 |
| 19. at thrift institutions | 72.6 | 28.9 | 14.6 | 36.0 | 47.6 | 51.9 | 45.9 |
| 20. Term RPs, NSA | -31.9 | -19.4 | 46.7 | -30.3 | 54.4 | 11.1 | 4.2 |

MEMORANDA:


1. Quarterly growth rates are computed on a quarterly average basis.
2. Consists of ATS and NOW balances at all institutions, credit union share draft balances, and demand deposits at mutual savings banks.
3. Overnight and continuing contract RPs issued to the nonbank public by commercial banks, net of amounts held by money market mutual funds, plus overnight Eurodollar deposits issued by Caribbean branches of U.S. member banks to U.S. nonbank customers.
4. Net of large denomination time deposits held by money market mutual funds and thrift institutions.
S. Consists of borrowings from other than commercial banks in the form of federal funds purchased, scurities sold under agreements to repurchase and other liabilities for borrowed money (including vorrowings from the Federal Reserve), loans sold to affiliates, loan RPs, and other minor items. 6. Consists of Treasury demand deposits at commercial banks and Treasury note balances. n.a.--Not available.

SELECTED FINANCIAL MARKET QUOTATIONS ${ }^{1}$
(Percent)


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COMMERCIAL BANK CREDIT AND SHORT- AND INTERMEDIATE-TERM BUSINESS CREDIT (Percentage changes at annual rates, based on seasonally adfusted data) ${ }^{\text {? }}$

|  |  | 1980 |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \hline \text { Q1V }{ }^{179} \\ & \text { to } \\ & \text { Nov. } 80 \text { e } \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Sept. | Oct.e | Nov.e |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Total loans and investments at banks ${ }^{2}$ | 11.5 | -4.4 | 13.5 | 14.1 | 13.3 | 16.1 | 8.0 |
| 2. | Investments | 7.3 | 11.0 | 21.6 | 12.3 | 13.7 | 12.1 | 12.9 |
| 3. | Treasury securities | 3.0 | 10.6 | 39.6 | 25.3 | 14.6 | 13.3 | 15.4 |
| 4. | Other securities | 9.4 | 11.2 | 12.9 | 5.8 | 13.3 | 11.4 | 11.6 |
| 5. | Total loans ${ }^{2}$ | 12.8 | -9.6 | 10.7 | 14.6 | 13.2 | 17.4 | 6.3 |
| 6. | Business loans | 16.4 | -9.6 | 14.4 | 18.2 | 23.0 | 23.7 | 10.0 |
| 7. | Security loans | -32.8 | -23.8 | -10.1 | -22.9 | 39.0 | 60.4 | -12.6 |
| 8. | Real estate loans | 11.9 | 1.0 | 5.6 | 6.2 | 11.4 | 10.8 | 7.8 |
| 9. | Consumer loans | 3.7 | -21.5 | -7.1 | -0.7 | 0.0 | n.a. | n.a. |
|  |  | -- Short- and Intermediate-Term Business Credit -- |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $10$ | Total short- and intermediateterm business credit (sum of lines 13,14 and 15) | 22.0 | 2.6 | 7.7 | 9.9 | 15.6 | n.a. | n.a. |
| 11. | Business loans net of bankers acceptances ${ }^{1}$ | 17.6 | $-10.8$ | $-13.5$ | 18.8 | 26.6 | 26.0 | 10.0 |
| 12. | Commercial paper issued by nonfinancial firms ${ }^{3}$ | 76.2 | 86.9 | -22.5 | -37.6 | -53.4 | -21.9 | 35.6 |
| 13. | Sum of lines 11 \& 12 | 23.1 | -0.5 | 8.8 | 11.8 | 17.0 | 20.6 | 12.5 |
| 14. | Finance company loans to business ${ }^{4}$ | -2.8 | -4.0 | -7.5 | -12.2 | 7.0 | n.a. | n.a. |
| 15. | Total bankers acceptances outstanding ${ }^{4}$ | 54.1 | 32.3 | 20.2 | 26.2 | 17.1 | n.a. | n.a. |

1. Average of Wednesdays for domestic chartered banks and average of current and preceding ends of months for foreign-related institutions.
2. Loans include outstanding amounts of loans reported as sold outright to a bank's own foreign branches, unconsolidated nonbank affiliates of the bank, the bank's holding company (if not a bank), and unconsolidated nonbank subsidiaries of the holding company.

- Average of Wednesdays.

Based on average of current and preceding ends of months.
---estimated. n.a.--not available.

One-third of the 117 respondents to the November 15 th Senior Loan Officer Opinion Survey on Bank Lending Practices reported that business loan demand had risen over the previ us three months; a greater proportion, about half, of very large banks (those having domestic assets of $\$ 5$ billionor more) reported such strengthening. Looking to the future, however, less than one-quarter of all respondents anticipated stronger business loan demand in the next three months, while about half as many expected weaker demand. In the interim since the previous survey, the prime rate had risen over five percentage points. However, money market rates had risen even more over this period, and the spread of the prime rate over the commercial paper rate had become unusually narrow, enhancing the attractiveness of bank loans for short-term financing, while high bond yields continued to deter business from issuing longer-term debt.

Despite a parallel narrowing in the spread between the prime rate and large deposit rates, respondents to the survey on balance indicated that their willingness to make most types of loans had either declined only slightly or stayed constant, and that their nonprice terms on business loans had remained about unchanged or had eased slightly. By contrast, the mid-August survey indicated a shift over the preceding three months toward greater willingness to lend and a more noticeable easing of nonprice terms, as banks adjusted to the removal of the credit restraint measures that had been imposed in the spring.

The number of respondents reporting a reduction in compensating balance requirements declined from the substantial minority that so reported in August. Similarly, in November, a smaller minority of banks indicated an easing of standards to qualify for the prime rate or for a given spread above prime, although such banks continued to outnumber those reporting a tightening of standards.

Whereas in the May-August period respondents on balance had broken the trend toward reduced willingness to make short-term, fixedrate loans which had been evident since February 1978, they resumed this stance in the August-November period. In addition, they continued to show less willingness to offer fixed rates on long-term loans, likely because they remain uncertain regarding long-run interest rate trends. In this connection, a very large California bank reported in its supplementary comments a disappointing borrower response to its variable rate mortgage program.

[^1]Respondents indicated an unchanged stance on lending to established and local business customers. Respondents' descriptions of lending policies toward new and nonlocal customers-typically a bellwether of banks' lending policy trends--suggest that tighter policies may be forthcoming. After easing standards somewh'c for new and nonlocal customers in the May-August period, respondents maintained unchanged standards for new customers and slightly tightened standards for nonlocal customers over the last three months.

Although following the elimination of the special deposit requirement on covered consumer credit almost half of the respondents to the August survey had indicated greater willingness to make consumer installment loans, in November respondents on balance were somewhat less willing to make such loans. In November, respondents also indicated unchanged or slightly reduced willingness to make most other types of loans after evincing unchanged or slightly greater willingness in August. Respondents' inclination to lend increased in November only in the case of participation loans with correspondent banks.

| TABLE 1 |  |  |
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| 9．Local spryicz arza costoazes | 1 | 0.9 | 4 | 3.5 | 102 | 88.0 | 9 | 7.8 | 0 | 0.0 | 116 |
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|  | 0 | 0.0 | 3 | 2.7 | 87 | 76.4 | 19 | 16.7 | 5 | 4.4 | 114 |
| 15．EOLTI－FAEILY RESIDEATILI PROPBETY | 0 | 0.0 | 1 | 0.9 | 94 | 84.0 | 10 | 3.0 | 7 | 6.3 | 112 |
| 96．CCBmercial $t$ zmdostaial property | 0 | 0.0 | 5 | 4.3 | 99 | 84.7 | 11 | 9.5 | 2 | 1.8 | 117 |
| 17．2ESTALRABET LCAMS TO ImdVignals | 0 | 0.0 | 9 | 7.8 | 85 | 73.3 | 18 | 15.6 | 4 | 3.5 | 116 |
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| 18．1－5 yeats magorye | 0 | 0.0 | 2 | 1.8 | 111 | 94.9 | 3 | 2.6 | 1 | 0.9 | 197 |
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| 20．Loans tc yivamee conparies | 0 | 0.0 | 3 | 0.0 | 111 | 94.9 | 3 | 4.3 | 1 | 0.9 | 117 |
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[^0]:    ${ }^{1}$ In some cases, original copies needed to be photocopied before being scanned into electronic format. All scanned images were deskewed (to remove the effects of printer- and scanner-introduced tilting) and lightly cleaned (to remove dark spots caused by staple holes, hole punches, and other blemishes caused after initial printing).
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[^1]:    * Prepared by Warren T. Trepeta, Economist, Banking Section, Division of Research and Statistics.

