# FEDERAL RESERVE BANK OF NEW YORK

NEW YORK 45, N.Y.

RECTOR 2-5700

February 26, 1965

Eighth Progress Report on MICR Program

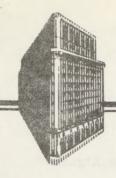
To All Banks in the Second Federal Reserve District:

The enclosed press statement and its accompanying statistical tables summarize the results of the Federal Reserve System's most recent MICR survey.

Of the total number of checks drawn on Second District banks and handled by this Bank, 96.3 per cent now bear preprinted ABA routing numbers in magnetic ink characters, as compared with 94.4 per cent one year ago. This showing places Second District banks near the top nationally and reflects a level of preprinting that is four percentage points higher than the national average.

It is gratifying to report a substantial increase during the year in the number of checks deposited with this Bank that bear dollar amounts encoded in magnetic ink characters. Currently, 69 member banks in this District and many banks in other Federal Reserve Districts are encoding the dollar amounts on some or all checks forwarded to us for collection, with the result that about half of the checks received are fully qualified for high-speed processing. As may be seen in the press statement, this is about the nationwide average. This Bank is continuing to expand its mechanized check operations in order to increase the volume of dollar-encoded items it forwards for collection or payment. We hope that in the months ahead more and more banks will find it possible to encode dollar amounts on the checks they forward for collection to their correspondent banks, this Bank, its Buffalo Branch, or other Federal Reserve Banks, since dollar encoding by first-collecting banks is essential to the banking system's realization of the maximum benefits to be derived from the MICR program.

ALFRED HAYES President



# STATEMENT for the Press

Federal Reserve Bank of New York New York, N. Y. 10045 REctor 2-5700 — EXT. 156

No. 317

## FOR RELEASE: MONDAY, MARCH 1, 1965

The Federal Reserve Banks reported over the weekend that approximately 92.3 per cent of the total volume of checks clearing through Federal Reserve offices now carry preprinted magnetic ink identification of the banks on which they are drawn. One year ago, 87.9 per cent of the checks contained this preprinted magnetic ink information.

This is the finding of the eighth and most recent survey undertaken by the Federal Reserve Banks to measure the rate of commercial bank progress in the MICR (magnetic ink character recognition) program of The American Bankers Association.

The survey was based on a daily average of almost 16 million checks being cleared through Federal Reserve offices. The MICR program was devised by The American Bankers Association to permit checks to be processed on computer-oriented electronic check handling systems.

Marcus A. Harris, Chairman of the Federal Reserve System's Subcommittee on Collections, said that the progress by banks in adopting the MICR program, as evidenced by the 92.3 per cent level of preprinted checks, must be considered remarkable.

Printing specifications for MICR characters were not issued by The American Bankers Association until April 1959. The Federal Reserve System's first survey, just four years ago, showed that only 19.5 per cent of the nation's checks were preprinted.

(MORE)

The greatest percentage of preprinted checks is now being handled in the Third (Philadelphia) District, which registered 96.8 per cent. The Second (New York) District follows closely with 96.3 per cent. On a State-by-State basis, the highest level of preprinting is found in Delaware, with 97.7 per cent of all checks, followed by Maryland with 97.5 per cent, and Minnesota and the District of Columbia with 97.2 per cent.

Mr. Harris also noted the increased volume of checks that enter the collection stream which bear encoded dollar amounts. The Federal Reserve Banks now are receiving approximately 50 per cent of their average daily incoming check volume with amounts encoded, compared with 25 per cent one year ago. Although this progress is most encouraging, he said, it is his hope that additional banks will begin to encode amounts because encoding this information is the key to full and efficient utilization of the MICR concept.

The attached tables give information on preprinted checks, by Federal Reserve Districts and by States, including the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands.

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### MICR PREPRINTING SURVEY BY FEDERAL RESERVE DISTRICTS

February 1965

			Total Daily	Per Cent of Check Volume	
District			Average Check Volume Sent to All Banking Offices	Now Pre- printed	Increase Since February 1964
1	Boston	City Country Total	226,100 1,259,800 1,485,900	96.5 90.2 91.2	1.0 2.0 1.9
2	New York	City Country Total	1,256,800 1,417,400 2,674,200	95.4 97.1 96.3	2.6 1.5 1.9
3	Philadelphia	City Country Total	239,300 775,400 1,014,700	98.5 96.2 96.8	.1 2.9 2.4
14	Cleveland	City Country Total	286,100 896,900 1,183,000	96.5 93.7 94.4	1.5 2.7 2.4
,5	Richmond	City Country Total	172,600 891,400 1,064,000	95.6 90.8 91.6	12.7 9.1 9.8
6	Atlanta	City Country Total	198,200 891,400 1,089,600	89.8 84.9 85.8	6.8 5.2 5.5
7	Chicago	City Country Total	543,800 2,040,600 2,584,400	96.4 94.2 94.7	10.0 5.8 6.7
8	St. Louis	City Country Total	163,100 658,900 822,000	93.2 83.0 85.0	6.0 4.9 4.9
9	Minneapolis	City Country Total	123,800 353,600 477,400	97.8 94.7 95.5	.8 6.0 4.3
10	Kansas City	City Country Total	181,400 837,500 1,018,900	93.1 85.3 86.7	3.5 6.1 5.8
11	Dallas	City Country Total	125,900 684,300 810,200	93.1 82.9 84.5	6.5 5.9 5.9
12	San Francisco	City Country Total	215,700 1,402,700 1,618,400	95.0 93.4 93.6	3.8 6.4 5.7
Digitized for FRASER http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/ Federal Reserve Bank of St. L	Total ouis	City Country Total	3,732,800 12,109,900 15,842,700	95.4 91.3 92.3	4.2 4.3 4.4

### MICR PREPRINTING SURVEY BY STATES AND OTHER SUBDIVISIONS

February 1965

		Total Daily Average Check Volume	Per Cent Now	of Check Volume Increase
		Sent to All	Pre-	
State		Banking Offices	printed	Since February 1964
Alabama		160,100	78.3	8.0
Alaska		12,000	94.2	- 3.3
Arkansas		97,100	75.8	5.6
Arizona		38,100	92.7	6.7
California		838,800	93.5	4.2
Colorado		175,500	92.5	. 4
Connecticut		353,800	96.1	1.3
Delaware		51,200	97.7	.1
Florida		372,100	90.0	4.5
Georgia		268,100	87.2	4.7
Hawaii		8,500	92.9	25.1
Idaho		59,100	86.3	11.1
Illinois		1,531,600	95.3	7.6
Indiana		336,900	92.8	8.5
Iowa		218,300	88.7	7.7
Kansas		290,400	83.4	3.9
Kentucky		210,700	83.7	7.1
Louisiana		137,400	81.4	5.2
Maine		121,100	72.3	8.9
Maryland		258,900	97.5	2.3
Massachusetts		872,600	92.1 95.1	2.9
Michigan		565,300 255,100	97.2	3.7
Minnesota Mississippi		69,900	69.1	.6
Missouri		436,700	88.1	5.4
Montana		56,900	91.0	7.7
Nebraska		163,900	83.7	7.9
Nevada		19,300	94.8	5.3
New Hampshire		87,700	94.1	2.1
New Jersey		814,800	97.1	2.0
New Mexico		37,600	88.0	7.3
New York		1,974,400	96.2	2.0
North Carolina		213,900	83.6	12.5
North Dakota		33,500	92.1	9.0
Ohio		743,400	96.3	3.1
Oklahoma		214,900	85.3	10.5
Oregon		158,200	95.3	.0 1.7
Pennsylvania		1,109,600 63,700	95.1 95.6	.4
Rhode Island		97,100	82.6	2.6
South Carolina		48,700	91.9	7.1
South Dakota Tennessee		185,800	86.7	5.2
Texas		755,000	84.8	5.8
Utah		124,000	86.0	9.2
Vermont		62,600	85.6	1.6
Virginia	. 102,000	332,200	93.4	9.0
Washington		366,000	96.7	1.7
West Virginia		119,000	93.0	9.4
Wisconsin		242,400	94.5	2.8
Wyoming	Was a series of the series of	9,600	89.6	11.8
District of Columb		57,500	97.2	6.1
Puerto Rico and Vi	rgin islands	11,700	80.3	6.2
SER Total sfed.org/		15,842,700	92.3	4.4

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Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis