## FEDERAL RESERVE BULLETIN



A copy of the Federal Reserve Bulletin is sent to each member bank without charge; member banks desiring additional copies may secure them at a special $\$ 2.00$ annual rate. The regular subscription price in the United States and its possessions, Bolivia, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Guatemala, Haiti, Republic of Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, El Salvador, Uruguay, and Venezuela is $\$ 6.00$ per annum or 60 cents per copy; elsewhere, $\$ 7.00$ per annum or 70 cents per copy. Group subscriptions in the United States for 10 or more copies to one address, 50 cents per copy per month, or $\$ 5.00$ for 12 months.
The Bulletin may be obtained from the Division of Administrative Services, Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, Washington, D. C. 20551, and remittance should be made payable to the order of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System in a form collectible at par in U.S. currency. (Stamps and coupons not accepted)

COVER: Photograph of the Constitution Avenue entrance of the Federal Reserve Building in Washington, D.C. The building, completed in 1937, houses the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System and its staff. In the two-tone reproduction of the photograph, the gray color is printed as a combined "line conversion'" with a light-value halftone and the orange is overprinted with a darker-value halftone.

## FEDERAL RESERVE BULLETIN

NUMBER 4VOLUME 60 APRIL 1974

## CONTENTS

252 Changes in Time and Savings Deposits at Commercial Banks, July-October 1973
Recent Developments in U.S. Balance of Payments Capacity Utilization for Major Materials: Revised Measures

Changes in Bank Lending Practices, 1973
Statement to Congress
Record of Policy Actions of the Federal Open Market Committee Law Department

Announcements
Industrial Production

Financial and Business Statistics
A 1 Contents
A 3 Guide to Tabular Presentation
A 3 Statistical Releases: Reference
A 4 U.S. Statistics
A 72 International Statistics
A 92 Board of Governors and Staff
A 94 Open Market Committee and Staff; Federal Advisory Council
A 95 Federal Reserve Banks and Branches
A 96 Federal Reserve Board Publications
A 99 Index to Statistical Tables
Map of Federal Reserve System on Inside Back Cover

Joseph R. Coyne
Ralph C. Bryant Lyle E. Gramley

Robert Solomon
Kenneth B. Williams
Elizabeth B. Sette

[^0]
## Recent Developments in the U.S. Balance of Payments


"Value of U.S. dollar" is based on market exchange rates weighted by country shares in world trade in 1972.
"Official settlements balance" is Dept. of Commerce data at seasonally adjusted annual rates.

1973 was a year of considerable change in the U.S. international economic position. At the beginning of the year the U.S. trade balance was still in large deficit and confidence in the dollar was weak. By the end of the year our position had been completely reversed-the trade balance was then in large surplus and the dollar was appreciating against foreign currencies.

Strong upward movements in world prices during the year, particularly of basic commodities, affected both U.S. trade flows and the domestic economy. The oil crisis had an immediate impact on the balance of payments, and it greatly affected consideration of the near-term evolution of the U.S. payments position.

Under pressures of massive speculative capital flows early in 1973 and continuing uncertainties later, exchange rates evolved toward greater flexibility. With this greater flexibility in exchange rates, the U.S. international position can no longer be assessed in terms of the traditional balance of payments measures alone. Under a regime of fixed rates, the official settlements balance measured external payments pressure by indicating the extent to which central banks needed to buy or sell foreign exchange to keep exchange rates within their fixed relationships. With freely fluctuating exchange rates, changes in exchange rates would be the important indicators of external balance. However, under the mixed regime of managed floating rates in operation now, not only variations in exchange rates but also surpluses or deficits in reserve transactions must be examined in appraising the over-all balance of payments position. (For a more detailed discussion see the October 1973 Bulletin, pp. 713-23.)

Movements in the foreign exchange value of the dollar and in the official reserve transactions balance need not always be in the same direction, since the official settlements balance depends on the particular balance of payments situations of individual foreign countries and the intervention decisions of their central banks. For example, in the second quarter of 1973 the dollar depreciated sharply, on average, yet the United States had an official settlements surplus. However, the two indicators did move broadly together over the course of 1973. Early in the year, confidence in the dollar plummeted, partly because the U.S. trade balance had continued in heavy deficit throughout 1972. In the face of heavy speculative dollar outflows from the United States, foreign central banks made large-scale dollar purchases in an effort to stabilize exchange rates, as evidenced by the $\$ 10.5$ billion deficit in official reserve transactions for the first quarter. An official 10 per cent devaluation of the dollar in February and continued market intervention by foreign authorities failed to stem the speculative flow. In February

## U.S. BALANCE OF PAYMENTS, 1971-73

In billions of dollars; quarterly data at seasonally adjusted annual rates

| Item | 1971 | 1972 | 1973 | 1973 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 |
| Exports of goods and services | 66.3 | 73.5 | 102.7 | 90.2 | 97.2 | 105.0 | 118.7 |
| Merchandise, excluding military | 42.8 | 48.8 | 70.3 | 60.9 | 66.7 | 72.6 | 80.8 |
| Military sales ................... | 1.9 | 1.2 | 2.4 | 1.4 | 1.8 | 2.1 | 4.1 |
| Other services | 8.7 | 9.6 | 11.6 | 11.1 | 11.3 | 11.6 | 12.2 |
| Investment income | 12.9 | 13.9 | 18.6 | 16.7 | 17.3 | 18.6 | 21.5 |
| Imports of goods and services | -65.5 | -78.1 | -95.8 | -89.4 | -94.8 | -96.4 | -102.8 |
| Merchandise, excluding military | -45.5 | -55.7 | -69.6 | -64.7 | -68.0 | -70.1 | -75.4 |
| Military expenditures ........ | -4.8 | -4.7 | -4.5 | -4.7 | -4.7 | -4.3 | -4.4 |
| Other services ..... | $-10.3$ | $-11.6$ | $-12.9$ | $-12.6$ | $-13.2$ | - 12.6 | -13.2 |
| Investment income | -4.9 | -6.1 | -8.8 | $-7.4$ | -8.8 | -9.3 | -9.8 |
| Balance on goods (merchandise) | -2.7 | -6.9 | . 7 | $-3.8$ | -1.3 | 2.4 | 5.4 |
| Balance on goods and services | . 8 | -4.6 | 6.9 | . 7 | 2.4 | 8.6 | 15.9 |
| Private and U.S. Govt. unilateral transfers, net | -3.6 | -3.7 | -3.9 | -3.0 | -4.3 | -3.5 | -4.6 |
| Balance on current account | -2.8 | -8.4 | 3.0 | -2.2 | -1.8 | 5.0 | 11.2 |
| U.S. Govt. capital flows, net, outflows (-) | -2.4 | $-1.3$ | $-1.5$ | $-1.3$ | :3 | $-1.5$ | $-3.4$ |
| Long-term private capital flows, net, outflows (-) | -4.4 | $-.2$ | $-.4$ |  | $-1.2$ | 6.7 | $-6.9$ |
| U.S. direct investment abroad .............. | -4.9 | -3.4 | -4.9 | -8.1 | -3.8 | -1.9 | -5.6 |
| Foreign direct investment in U.S. | $-.1$ | . 2 | 2.1 | 1.1 | 2.1 | 3.0 | 2.0 |
| U.S. purchases of foreign securities | $-1.0$ | $-.6$ | $-.8$ | . 2 | $-.5$ | $-.8$ | $-2.1$ |
| Foreign purchases of U.S. securities | 2.3 | 4.3 | 4.1 | 7.0 | 2.0 | 4.7 | 2.7 |
| Other long-term capital flows, net .. | $-.6$ | $-.6$ | $-.9$ | $-.1$ | $-1.0$ | 1.6 | -3.9 |
| Basic balance [current account and long-term capital] | -9.6 | -9.8 | 1.2 | $-3.5$ | -2.7 | 10.2 | . 9 |
| Short-term capital flows, net, outflows (-) | $-10.1$ | 1.9 | $-1.7$ | $-22.8$ | 2.2 | 2.7 | 11.0 |
| U.S. short-term capital ................. | $-3.4$ | $-3.0$ | -6.6 | $-15.5$ | $-2.2$ | -2.3 | $-6.5$ |
| Foreign short-term capital | -6.7 | 4.9 | 4.9 | $-7.3$ | 4.4 | 5.0 | 17.5 |
| Errors and omissions, net | $-10.8$ | $-3.1$ | $-4.8$ | $-15.6$ | 1.9 | -4.4 | $-1.1$ |
| SDR allocations | . 7 | . 7 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |  |
| Balance on official settlements | $-29.8$ | $-10.3$ | $-5.3$ | -41.9 | 1.4 | 8.5 | 10.8 |

several important currencies were allowed to fluctuate and by mid-March most other major foreign countries had ceased holding the rates for their currencies within stated margins of a fixed rate against the dollar. Between January and mid-July 1973, the dollar depreciated by an average of nearly 10 per cent against major foreign currencies. (Developments in foreign exchange markets in 1973 are discussed at length in the September 1973 and March 1974 Bulletins.)

The situation reversed in the second half of 1973. The dollar exchange rate stabilized in the third quarter with the emergence of a U.S. trade surplus, and rose strongly following the oil crisis in October because of expectations that the payments position of foreign industrial countries would be more adversely affected than that of the United States. Meanwhile, as foreign countries sold dollars to slow the rise in the value of the dollar against their currencies, the official reserve transactions balance showed a large surplus.

A more useful measure of the underlying trends in the balance of payments is the basic balance-the sum of trade and other current-account transactions and long-term capital flows. Early in 1973, the basic balance was in deficit, but it moved into surplus by midyear. For the year as a whole there was a net surplus, of $\$ 1.2$ billion, the first surplus since 1957. This large swing from a deficit of $\$ 10$ billion in 1972 was the result of a dramatic improvement in the current account, as exports of goods and services exceeded imports by nearly $\$ 7$ billion in 1973. Net long-term capital flows were almost the same as in 1972, but there were important changes in the composition of capital flows during 1973.

## MERCHANDISE TRADE

The U.S. trade balance was in surplus by $\$ 0.7$ billion in 1973, after having registered a deficit of nearly $\$ 7$ billion in 1972 and of $\$ 2.7$ billion in 1971. The trade balance showed a steady improvement throughout 1973, shifting into a surplus after midyear. The largest improvement was with Japan and the six original members of the European Economic Community, the countries against which the dollar had depreciated the most.

The turnaround in the U.S. balance of trade in 1973 was sparked by an increase of 44 per cent in the value of exports, which far exceeded the 25 per cent rise in imports. The exceptional increase in these values reflected largely the sharp advances in prices of both exports and imports. The average price of U.S. exports rose nearly 17 per cent in 1973, about a third of the increase in total value. The rise in import prices was equally large and accounted for the major portion of the increased value of imports.

Three factors that had major effects on both the volumes and the prices of U.S. trade flows in 1973 were the depreciation of

CHART 1 U.S. TRADE BALANCE improves in 1973
U.S. AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS


[^1]

Dept. of Commerce data at seasonally adjusted annual rates, balance of payments basis.
"Real" is in terms of 1967 dollars.
the dollar, the sharp acceleration in world economic activity, and poor harvests abroad.

The depreciation of the dollar, which improved the competitive position of the United States, resulted in higher volumes of exports and lower volumes of imports. Because of the lagged response of international trade flows to exchange rate realignments, 1973 was the first year in which significant volume effects were felt from the depreciation that had begun in the second quarter of 1971. Higher dollar prices for both exports and imports have also resulted from the depreciation of the dollar. For basic commodities, which are traded competitively at similar prices throughout the world, dollar prices have risen partly because the depreciation of the dollar has meant that foreign buyers, with the same local currency has meant that foreign buyers, with the same local currency
expenditures, can purchase (and spend) more dollars. For finished goods, which are more heterogeneous, dollar prices have also risen by amounts that reflect producers' judgments about their buyers' sensitivity to price changes. This applies to goods sold by U.S. producers in foreign markets and to goods marketed by foreign suppliers in the United States.

More importantly, the unusual world economic situation-with nearly all industrial countries, including the United States, in an expansionary phase at the same time-led to a sharp increase in both the volume and the value of world trade. This acceleration in world economic activity led to the sharpest increases in basic commodity prices since the Korean war. These increases were attributable, in part, to low inventories of commodities at the beginning of the upswing and, in part, to a rekindling of inflationary expectations, which shifted demand toward goods and away from financial assets.

The for States, resulted in higher volumes of exports

NONAGRICULTURAL EXPORTS


Dept. of Commerce data at seasonally adjusted annual rates, end-use commodity categories.

WORLD EXPORTS OF MANUFACTURES


Dept. of Commerce data at seasonally adjusted annual rates.

Exports. In 1973 U.S. exports were $\$ 70.3$ billion, compared with $\$ 48.8$ billion in 1972. Nearly one-half of the increase in total exports last year resulted from a near-doubling in the value of agricultural exports to $\$ 18$ billion. Prices of agricultural exports rose by more than 50 per cent and volume by 25 per cent.

The extraordinary increase in demand for U.S. agricultural products was caused primarily by poor harvests in other major grain-producing countries. In addition to very heavy shipments of U.S. grain to the Soviet Union, large quantities were sold to Japan, India, and Korea. The People's Republic of China, which also became a major buyer of U.S. wheat, was second only to the Soviet Union as a market in 1973.

Rising demand and limited supplies of alternative protein feeds helped increase soybean exports. For example, the revaluation of the yen and uncertainties about future supply availabilities encouraged the Japanese, who rely heavily on imported foodstuffs, to buy large quantities of U.S. soybeans. Because of the sharp increase in soybean exports in the first half of 1973, export controls were temporarily imposed in July to preserve domestic stocks. Cotton was the other major agricultural commodity that showed a large export gain in 1973; these exports increased because of a rising demand for cotton fabrics and a limited supply of man-made fibers.
U.S. exports of nonagricultural goods rose from $\$ 39.3$ billion in 1972 to $\$ 52.4$ billion in 1973. There were large gains in both industrial materials and finished goods. In addition to the stimulus provided by higher foreign industrial output and the dollar depreciation, the domestic price control program played a role in encouraging exports of industrial materials. Besides such traditional export items as copper and aluminum, there were also shipments of other nonferrous metals, such as lead and zinc, which are not ordinarily exported. Exports of steel scrap rose so rapidly in the first half of 1973 that export controls were imposed to ease the pressures on domestic supply.

In 1973 U.S. exports of both machinery and consumer goods also rose significantly. Most of the increase in exports of these goods was in volume terms, since their prices rose only slightly until the latter part of the year. The upturn in foreign demand accounted in part for these increases in volume. The fact that dollar export prices showed only a moderate increase after the depreciation of the dollar indicates that exports were also helped by a substantial drop in their costs to foreign customers in terms of their own currencies. As a consequence, the U.S. share of world exports of manufactures in real terms increased in 1973 after declining steadily from the mid-1960's to 1972.

MERCHANDISE IMPORTS EXCLUDING FUELS


Dept. of Commerce data at seasonally adjusted annual rates.

Imports. In 1973 the value of U.S. imports was $\$ 69.6$ billion, nearly $\$ 14$ billion higher than in 1972. Fuel imports accounted for $\$ 4$ billion of this increase, as both the volume and the value of imported fuels rose. All of the increase in the volume of fuels was in the first three quarters of the year, before the Middle East embargo. During that period, imports of petroleum averaged 6.5 million barrels a day, compared with an average of 5 million barrels a day in 1972. With the embargo, imports dropped, averaging about 6 million barrels a day in both January and February 1974. However, as a result of the increases in prices imposed by the major oil-exporting countries, the average import price of oil rose to $\$ 9.25$ a barrel in February 1974, nearly triple the average price in the months preceding the embargo. With the lifting of the embargo at the end of March, the volume of oil imported to the United States is expected to return to close to pre-embargo rates by the middle of 1974.

In 1973 U.S. imports of nonfuel products rose $\$ 10$ billion to about $\$ 60.8$ billion, as imports of commodities in all major cate-gories-food, industrial supplies, capital goods, and consumer goods-rose in value. However, nearly all of the increase in value represented higher prices. In fact, the volume of total nonfuel imports did not grow after the first quarter of 1973.

Imports of industrial supplies, excluding fuel, were little changed in volume from 1972 despite the strong growth of U.S. output in 1973. Capacity limitations abroad may have restrained the growth of these imports. In addition, U.S. Government sales from stockpiles of such commodities as aluminum may have reduced the need for imports of some industrial materials.

The performance of imports of finished goods gives evidence of the continuing impact of the depreciation of the dollar. After having shown large advances in previous years, the volumes of both imported consumer durable and imported consumer nondurable goods increased only marginally in 1973 or even declined in spite of the rapid growth in the U.S. economy. For example, the quantity of radios and television sets imported in 1973 was only slightly higher than in 1972. Imports of these goods rose from Taiwan, Hong Kong, and Korea-countries that had not allowed the value of their currencies against the dollar to change significantly in the last 2 years. In contrast, imports of these products from Japan, still the major supplier, have fallen sharply since 1971, in part because the depreciation of the dollar encouraged the establishment of production facilities in the United States by Japanese firms. Voluntary export constraints may also have been a factor in reducing imports from Japan.

Imports of cars from Europe and Japan declined in quantity for the second straight year. The realignment of exchange rates proba-
bly encouraged producers in those countries to divert their shipments to non-U.S. markets. However, sales in this country of foreign cars remained strong in 1973, and dealers drew down inventories. The strength in sales of these cars in the first part of the year reflected heavy "bargain buying" out of existing inventories following the U.S. devaluation in February 1973. Toward the end of the year, as a result of the energy crisis, sales were boosted by the shift toward smaller cars.

An exception to the slowdown in the volume of imports of finished goods last year was the continued increase in imports of capital equipment. Imports of agricultural machinery advanced sharply in response to expanded U.S. production of grain, and the rise in imports of other industrial equipment paralleled the expansion in domestic investment.

TRADE IMPACT ON U.S. ECONOMY

The dramatic swing in the trade position in 1973 and the steep rises in prices of exports and imports had pronounced impacts on both prices and output in the United States. Perhaps the largest impact on domestic prices resulted from the very sharp rises in the prices of foodstuffs and basic industrial materials-goods that are marketed competitively at similar dollar prices throughout the world. As foreign buyers sought large quantities of U.S. agricultural goods that were in short supply and that were not subject to domestic price controls, the dollar prices of these commodities rose, both abroad and in the United States.

For those basic commodities that were generally under price controls, the higher export and import prices could not be immediately transmitted to the domestic prices. Consequently, with domestic prices lower than foreign prices, domestic firms were induced to expand exports, and shortages in the United States resulted. For example, as a result of the 35 per cent average spread between export and domestic prices in 1973, U.S. producers of fertilizers exported such a large portion of their output that domestic supplies of some types of fertilizer were actually reduced. In recognition of this type of problem, the planned decontrol of prices was accelerated and the Cost of Living Council removed many commodities from controls after mid-1973. Among those exempted from control were prices of copper scrap in August, fertilizers in October, and many nonferrous metals at the beginning of December.

With the removal of the controls, domestic prices of these commodities moved up sharply toward world price levels. From the fourth quarter of 1972 to the fourth quarter of 1973, U.S. wholesale prices rose by nearly 40 per cent for foodstuffs and by more than 45 per cent for other basic industrial materials. It is estimated that about a third of the 7.2 per cent rise in the GNP

Changes in
OUTPUT and NET EXPORTS


Absolute change in quantity from preceding quarter at seasonally adjusted annual rates.
deflator during these four quarters is attributable to the higher prices of these basic commodities.

The domestic price level may also be affected when prices of imported finished goods rise. However, increases in these prices should not have a major direct impact on the U.S. price level, since imports of finished goods account for a relatively small portion of domestic expenditures. More important would be the indirect effect on the U.S. price level that would occur if domestic producers decided to raise their own prices because of reduced competition from abroad.

Pressures on the domestic price level may also have resulted from the increased production needed to supply the larger volume of net exports (exports minus imports) that accompanied the dollar depreciation. As domestic production for both exports and substitutes for imports expanded in 1973, the resultant pressure on capacity may have been sufficient to raise costs and prices, given the existing high rates of capacity utilization.

The metals industry provides an illustration. In 1973, net exports of metals increased, absorbing an additional 4 per cent of industry output. Without such a change, the average capacity utilization rate for the year might have been as much as 3 percentage points lower than it actually was. According to the Federal Reserve series, the capacity utilization rate for metals in 1973 was 91.7 per cent, the highest level since the mid-1950's.

To generalize, the increase in the volume of net exports in 1973 represented about 20 per cent of the increase in the volume of total U.S. goods output, which rose by about 7.5 per cent from 1972 to 1973. As domestic demand began to slow after the first quarter of 1973, the contribution of the increase in net exports to the growth of domestic goods output was even greater. In the fourth quarter the rise in net exports represented nearly one-half the total increase in output of goods.

Thus there are several channels through which the increases in prices of exports or imports have affected domestic prices. One should not conclude, however, that the depreciation of the dollar, which was needed to correct the U.S. balance of payments position, was the major source of inflationary pressure. Rather it was probably the cumulative worldwide demand pressures that provided the mainspring for the current inflationary acceleration.

SERVICE TRANSACTIONS

The expansion in world economic activity, the depreciation of the dollar, and the Middle East crisis significantly affected service transactions. Net investment income increased by more than $\$ 2$ billion in 1973. Receipts of income and fees from U.S. direct investments abroad rose by approximately $\$ 3.5$ billion, compared with an increase of $\$ 1$ billion in 1972 and of $\$ 1.5$ billion in 1971.

The large increase in direct investment receipts was mainly the result of a sharp rise in earnings, particularly in the fourth quarter, of petroleum companies abroad. In addition, with higher interest rates abroad, U.S. earnings on other investment assets were nearly $\$ 1$ billion higher than they had been in 1972. However, higher interest rates in the United States, combined with an increase in the amount of U.S. liabilities to foreigners, raised income payments to foreigners by more than $\$ 2.5$ billion. Net military sales also increased substantially last year as shipments of military equipment rose sharply, particularly to Israel in the fourth quarter. U.S. military expenditures abroad were slightly lower in 1973 than in 1972.

Net payments on travel and transportation were down by nearly $\$ 500$ million in 1973, the first decline in such payments since 1968. The depreciation of the dollar encouraged foreigners to travel in the United States and slowed the rate of increase in U.S. travel abroad.

CAPITAL FLOWS

DIRECT INVESTMENT


Seasonally adjusted annual rates.

The balance on private long-term capital showed a slight deficitabout $\$ 0.4$ billion-for the year. An increase of 43 per cent in direct investment outflows, from $\$ 3.4$ billion in 1972 to $\$ 4.9$ billion in 1973, was offset by a phenomenal increase in foreign direct investment in the United States, from $\$ 0.2$ billion to $\$ 2.1$ billion, and by a continued high level of foreign purchases of U.S. stocks and bonds.

Much of the direct investment outflow took place in the first quarter, when U.S. corporations probably shifted funds to their foreign affiliates in anticipation of a decline in the foreign exchange value of the dollar. This outflow increased considerably again in the fourth quarter, following the relaxation of controls by the Office of Foreign Direct Investment in November and December. This would seem to indicate that U.S. parent companies were substituting U.S. funds for foreign funds that because of the controls had been used to finance foreign affiliates.

Capital expenditures by the foreign affiliates of petroleum companies were estimated to have the sharpest increases in 1973, especially for the development of new supplies from areas such as the North Sea and Indonesia. The biggest relative increases were in investment outflows to Japan, following the relaxation by that country of foreign investment controls, and to the United Kingdom, with an improved competitive position following successive devaluations of the pound.

The surge in the inflow of foreign direct investment to the United States in 1973 was a much greater departure from earlier experience. This investment was widely distributed among manufacturing, retail, and service industries and included sizable takeovers


Unit labor costs are in U.S. dollars.


Seasonally adjusted annual rates.
of existing U.S. concerns as well as investments in new enterprises. Most of the inflow came from the United Kingdom, Japan, and Canada. Probably the most important new stimulus to such an inflow was the improvement that had taken place over the past several years in the U.S. competitive position. Wages and other costs have risen less in the United States than in other industrial countries in recent years, and the dollar depreciation between mid-1970 and mid-1973 reduced the dollar cost of U.S. labor relative to foreign labor by an average of 20 per cent. For example, increases in unit labor costs measured in U.S. dollars were much greater in Japan and Germany than in the United States over the 1970-73 period.

Other long-term capital flows in 1973 were dominated by a continued high level of foreign purchases of U.S. stocks and bonds, though the inflow dipped abruptly in the second quarter, when the dollar was approaching its lowest point, and again in the fourth quarter, when stock prices fell off sharply.

There was a net outflow of private short-term capital (excluding errors and omissions) of about $\$ 1.7$ billion for the year. This modest annual net flow, however, included huge outflows early in the year and large inflows later. The net outflow for the year may have been related to an expansion of trade credit, associated with the sharp increase in the value of U.S. exports in 1973.

During the first quarter of 1973 the recorded amount of short-term capital outflows exceeded inflows by $\$ 5.7$ billion, and another large net outflow was probably included in the errors and omissions figure of $\$ 3.9$ billion. A flow of this magnitude would have to be attributed largely to speculation that the dollar would be devalued or other currencies revalued.

In the second and third quarters there were moderate net inflows of short-term capital, after market interest rates in the United States moved up sharply. Then in the fourth quarter, the net inflow rose substantially to nearly $\$ 3.0$ billion. This inflow persisted despite a decline in short-term U.S. interest rates relative to those abroad, suggesting that the market anticipated an appreciation of the dollar.

The effects of the energy crisis and the removal of capital controls in January of this year are two reasons why the trends in the balance of payments over the course of 1973 cannot readily be projected into 1974. The trade surplus in January-February declined from the high levels in the fourth quarter of 1973 as a consequence of sharply higher oil prices. Preliminary data show that the official settlements balance shifted into deficit in February as the net short-term private capital inflow of late 1973 was reversed. At the same time, after appreciating by 14 per cent on average from October 1973 to late January 1974, the dollar depreciated by more than 8 per cent from late January to early April.

In the coming months, both higher prices of oil imports and a reduced value of agricultural exports will have negative influences on the trade balance. The continuation of inflation, both here and abroad, is expected to raise the values of other exports and imports in 1974. However, it is difficult to make any assessment of the net effect of these price movements on trade.

The net balance on services this year will be influenced mainly by changes in income flows. Changes in income receipts, as in 1973, will reflect largely the magnitude of the earnings of oil companies operating abroad. Income payments will be affected primarily by interest costs on accumulated liabilities to foreigners.

The outlook for capital flows is even more uncertain than that for trade and service flows. A great deal depends upon the impact of the removal of capital controls, and on the direction of investment in world capital markets of the huge additional revenues being accumulated by the oil-producing countries.

The capital controls that were removed in late January of this year included the interest equalization tax on U.S. purchases of certain foreign securities, Federal Reserve voluntary foreign credit restraint guidelines to limit credit extended to foreigners by U.S. banks and other financial institutions, and Commerce Department limits on the transfers of U.S. funds to foreign affiliates of U.S. corporations. While the impact of the removal of these controls is still unclear, capital will be freer to move into and out of the United States in response to speculative pressures and changes in relative interest rates. A recent Commerce Department survey has indicated that foreign affiliates of U.S. corporations plan another year of large spending for plant and equipment in 1974.

Finally, the growth in international payments to oil-producing countries and the investment of these revenues in the Euro-currency market and national financial markets will have important consequences for the U.S. capital account position. The foreign exchange earnings of major oil-exporting countries in 1974 could amount to more than $\$ 80$ billion, up from $\$ 27$ billion in 1973. The great bulk of the increased earnings will probably not be spent on imports but rather will be invested in international capital markets. In the past, the greater part of the revenue from oil has been deposited in the Euro-currency market, and that market is probably capable of absorbing a good portion of the increase in oil revenue. The extent to which these additional flows into the Euro-currency market will affect the U.S. capital account depends on the asset preferences of the oil producers, as well as of other market participants, and on relative conditions in various money and capital markets.

# Capacity Utilization for Major Materials: Revised Measures 

The Board's quarterly measures of output, capacity, and capacity utilization for major materials, published initially in the Bulletin for August 1973, have been expanded and improved. The important changes encompass (1) the addition of three series for the chemicals industry, (2) a broadened representation of the steel industry, (3) the publication of data for six industrial subgroups, (4) a modified treatment of the data for capacity utilization in the petroleum refining industry, and (5) an improved method of aggregating the capacity utilization series.

According to the revised series, aggregate utilization is generally within 1 to 2 percentage points of the old level, and the quarterly movements are similar to the old series, as shown in Chart 1. The new method of aggregation has eliminated the erratic quarterly movements that had occurred in the old series for aggregate

[^2]capacity. Methods by which the data are estimated and aggregated are summarized on pages 250 and 251.

## NEW SERIES AND WEIGHTS

A notable improvement in the major materials series is the addition of three series in the chemicals industry-plastics materials, synthetic rubber, and basic inorganic chemicals n.e.c.-as represented in the total industrial production (IP) index. Table 1 lists all of the individual materials series represented, together with their relative importance in both the major materials measure and in IP. Prior to the addition of these three series for chemicals, the only chemicals component in the major materials measure had been man-made fibers. As a result of these additions there has been a substantial improvement in the measurement of capacity utilization in the chemicals industry. The introduction of plastics materials is especially important to this series' usefulness as an indicator of capacity utilization conditions for all materials because of the degree of substitutability that

CHART 1
CAPACITY UTILIZATION for MAJOR MATERIALS: OLD and NEW

exists among plastics, wood products, metals, and paper in many applications.

Another change that affected both the series for individual output and that for capacity utilization relates to the steel industry. Generally speaking, the underlying capacity data for that industry refer only to the output of raw steel. The value-added weight for raw steel, however,

TABLE 1
CLASSIFICATION AND WEIGHTS OF MAJOR MATERIALS IN INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION INDEX

| Group and series | $\begin{gathered} \text { SIC } \\ \text { number } \end{gathered}$ | Proportion of value added in 1967 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Total IP Materials in IP |  | $\begin{array}{r} 100.00 \\ 37.79 \end{array}$ |  |
| Major materials* |  | 8.45 | 100.00 |
| Durable* |  | 2.27 | 26.86 |
| Plywood and prefab. products | 2432,3 | 29 | 3.43 |
| Cement | 324 | 27 | 3.20 |
| Metals* |  | 1.71 | 20.24 |
| Basic iron and steel | 331 part | 1.34 | 15.86 |
| Pig iron |  | . 46 | 5.44 |
| Raw steel |  | . 72 | 8.52 |
| Coke and products |  | . 16 | 1.89 |
| Copper | 3331 | 10 | 1.18 |
| Aluminum | 3334 | . 27 | 3.20 |
| Nondurable* |  | 6.18 | 73.14 |
| Fabrics | 221-4 | 1.05 | 12.43 |
| Cotton | 221,4 | . 61 | 7.22 |
| Man-made | 222 | . 30 | 3.55 |
| Wool | 223 | 14 | 1.66 |
| Cotton and man-made yarns | 2281,2,4 | 27 | 3.20 |
| Paper and pulp* |  | 1.40 | 16.57 |
| Wood pulp | 261 | . 51 | 6.04 |
| Paper ..... | 262 | . 54 | 6.39 |
| Paperboard Chemicals and petroleum* | 263 | .35 .36 | 4.14 |
| Chemicals and petroleum** |  | 3.46 | 40.95 |
| Basic inorganic chemicals | 2819 part | . 55 | 6.51 |
| Plastics materials | 2821 | . 55 | 6.51 |
| Synthetic rubber | 2822 | 13 | 1.54 |
| Man-made fibers | 2823,4 | 58 | 6.86 |
| Petroleum refining | 291,9 | 1.65 | 19.53 |
| Supplemental groups: |  |  |  |
| Textiles* ......... |  | 1.90 | 22.49 |
| Fabrics and yarns | 2281-4, | 1.32 | 15.63 |
| Man-made fibers | 2823,4 | . 58 | 6.86 |

* Capacity, output, and utilization data for these series are available separately. Output data for the other series listed are shown separately in IP.

Note.-Source and description of output series are shown in Table A2 in Industrial Production-1971 Edition. Capacity data are from the same sources except in the following instances: steel (since 1959), various industry sources; copper and aluminum, American Bureau of Metal Statistics Yearbook; paper series, American Paper Institute; petroleum refining, Oil \& Gas Journal; and synthetic rubber and basic inorganic chemicals (n.e.c.), Stanford Research Institute Chemical Economics Handbook.
is smaller relative to the value-added weight of the parts of other industries-for example, paper, pulp, and board-used in the major materials measure than is the weight of the entire steel industry relative to the entirety of these same other industries. Consequently, it was felt that the impact of steel industry events on the economy had been unrealistically understated in the weighting system used previously. In the new aggregation the weight of the steel series has been increased to reflect total basic iron and steel as represented in IP, rather than raw steel only. This change is in keeping with the close technological relation between growth in raw steel capacity and growth in capacity in the broader "basic iron and steel"' category, which includes pig iron and coke in addition to raw steel. This change results in steel being shown more realistically in the major materials measure.

Among the individual industries only one change was made-for petroleum refining-to comply with the American Petroleum Institute's revised method of calculating refinery operating rates. These rates had previously been based on the ratio of crude oil runs to the capacity of crude distillation units. Although other materi-als-such as unfinished oils and natural gas liquids-have been included with crude oil in increasingly significant volumes for a number of years, these had not been represented in the earlier compilations. The revised data, which recognize these changes in refinery practices, raised the refining utilization rates by about 5 percentage points in 1973. ${ }^{1}$ Because the data necessary to carry out this revision prior to 1973 are not available, the amount of the revision change was distributed back to 1964 , when inputs other than crude oil were much less significant than they are today.
The proportions shown in Table 1 for the major materials series are based on value-added amounts in 1967, which are used to combine

[^3]the series beginning with the first quarter of 1967. As in the IP index, linked weights for initial-year periods-1963, 1958, 1954, and 1947-are used to aggregate the series for the period prior to 1967. Revised historical data for capacity, output, and utilization rates appear in Table 2 below.

## NEW INDUSTRY GROUPINGS

The revisions in representation and weights make possible publication of six new industry groupings of the materials series. There is now a division between durable and nondurable products. In addition, separate subtotals are compiled for metals, textiles, paper, and chemicals and petroleum, as shown in Table 1. This table identifies the individual series by classification and relative importance in the total IP measure and by market grouping for materials.

Historical utilization rate data for the six groupings are shown in Table 3.

## IMPACT OF THE REVISIONS

As formerly constituted-that is, before both the addition of the chemicals series and the increase in the weight for steel-the major materials group accounted for 6.6 per cent of total IP value added. As a result of the chemicals additions and the steel reweighting, the major materials series represent 8.5 per cent of total IP and 9.5 per cent of value added in manufacturing in 1967. The revision of the petroleum refining series did not affect the weights of the major materials series.

Chart 1 shows the extent to which the revision has changed the historical picture for the old utilization series in terms of levels and cyclical patterns. In the third quarter of 1973 the revised

TABLE 2
OUTPUT, CAPACITY, AND CAPACITY UTILIZATION IN MAJOR MATERIALS
Seasonally adjusted, 1967 output $=100$

|  | I | II | III | IV | Avg. | I | II | III | IV | Avg. | I | II | III | IV | Avg. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Output . |  |  |  |  | Capacity |  |  |  |  | Capacity utilization |  |  |  |  |
| 1948 | 41.7 | 43.2 | 42.4 | 41.4 | 42.2 | 48.9 | 49.6 | 50.2 | 50.9 | 49.9 | 85.3 | 87.1 | 84.4 | 81.2 | 84.5 |
| 1949 | 41.0 | 37.9 | 38.8 | 40.9 | 39.7 | 51.5 | 51.9 | 52.3 | 52.8 | 52.1 | 79.7 | 73.1 | 74.2 | 77.4 | 76.1 |
| 1950 | 43.3 | 45.3 | 47.7 | 49.4 | 46.4 | 53.3 | 53.9 | 54.5 | 55.1 | 54.2 | 81.3 | 84.0 | 87.5 | 89.6 | 85.6 |
| 1951 | 51.4 | 52.1 | 49.2 | 47.9 | 50.1 | 55.6 | 56.0 | 56.5 | 56.9 | 56.3 | 92.3 | 92.9 | 87.1 | 84.1 | 89.1 |
| 1952 | 48.5 | 45.7 | 48.5 | 51.9 | 48.7 | 57.4 | 58.1 | 58.7 | 59.4 | 58.4 | 84.5 | 78.7 | 82.6 | 87.5 | 83.3 |
| 1953 | 52.7 | 54.8 | 53.0 | 50.0 | 52.6 | 60.1 | 60.8 | 61.6 | 62.3 | 61.2 | 87.7 | 90.0 | 86.0 | 80.3 | 86.0 |
| 1954 | 49.2 | 49.7 | 50.8 | 53.5 | 50.8 | 63.2 | 64.1 | 65.1 | 66.0 | 64.6 | 77.8 | 77.5 | 78.0 | 81.1 | 78.6 |
| 1955 | 57.0 | 60.3 | 61.8 | 62.5 | 60.4 | 66.8 | 67.4 | 68.0 | 68.6 | 67.7 | 85.3 | 89.4 | 90.9 | 91.1 | 89.2 |
| 1956 | 63.3 | 63.0 | 59.4 | 63.8 | 62.4 | 69.4 | 70.2 | 71.1 | 72.1 | 70.7 | 91.3 | 89.7 | 83.5 | 88.4 | 88.3 |
| 1957 | 62.8 | 62.2 | 63.6 | 60.2 | 62.2 | 73.0 | 74.0 | 75.1 | 76.2 | 74.6 | 85.9 | 84.1 | 84.6 | 78.9 | 83.4 |
| 1958 | 55.1 | 54.6 | 60.7 | 64.7 | 58.8 | 77.2 | 78.1 | 79.1 | 80.1 | 78.6 | 71.3 | 69.9 | 76.8 | 80.9 | 74.7 |
| 1959 | 67.3 | 71.8 | 60.5 | 65.2 | 66.2 | 81.1 | 82.2 | 83.0 | 83.9 | 82.5 | 83.0 | 87.4 | 72.9 | 77.7 | 80.2 |
| 1960 | 71.4 | 68.3 | 66.1 | 63.3 | 67.3 | 84.7 | 85.2 | 85.8 | 86.4 | 85.5 | 84.3 | 80.1 | 77.0 | 73.3 | 78.7 |
| 1961 | 63.4 | 67.9 | 72.6 | 75.1 | 69.7 | 87.2 | 88.0 | 88.8 | 89.7 | 88.4 | 72.7 | 77.1 | 81.7 | 83.7 | 78.8 |
| 1962 | 75.7 | 73.6 | 74.0 | 75.0 | 74.6 | 90.8 | 91.6 | 92.4 | 93.1 | 92.0 | 83.3 | 80.4 | 80.1 | 80.6 | 81.1 |
| 1963 | 76.4 | 80.3 | 79.7 | 81.1 | 79.4 | 93.8 | 94.5 | 95.3 | 95.9 | 94.9 | 81.4 | 85.0 | 83.7 | 84.6 | 83.7 |
| 1964 | 83.3 | 85.6 | 88.9 | 91.0 | 87.2 | 96.9 | 97.9 | 99.0 | 99.9 | 98.4 | 86.0 | 87.5 | 89.7 | 91.1 | 88.6 |
| 1965 | 92.1 | 92.9 | 95.5 | 94.8 | 93.8 | 101.3 | 102.6 | 104.0 | 105.5 | 103.4 | 90.8 | 90.5 | 91.8 | 89.9 | 90.8 |
| 1966 | 98.5 | 100.5 | 102.4 | 100.8 | 100.5 | 106.9 | 108.4 | 110.0 | 111.3 | 109.1 | 92.2 | 92.7 | 93.0 | 90.6 | 92.1 |
| 1967 | 99.1 | 97.9 | 98.8 | 103.9 | 99.9 | 112.7 | 113.7 | 114.8 | 115.8 | 114.3 | 87.9 | 86.1 | 86.1 | 89.7 | 87.4 |
| 1968 | 104.8 | 107.7 | 107.3 | 108.5 | 107.1 | 117.2 | 119.1 | 120.9 | 122.5 | 119.9 | 89.4 | 90.5 | 88.7 | 88.5 | 89.3 |
| 1969 | 110.9 | 112.8 | 114.6 | 116.1 | 113.6 | 124.3 | 125.5 | 126.9 | 128.1 | 126.2 | 89.2 | 89.9 | 90.3 | 90.7 | 90.0 |
| 1970 |  |  |  |  | 112.7 | 129.0 | 130.3 | 131.5 | 132.2 | 130.7 | 87.3 | 85.9 | 86.2 | 85.5 | 86.2 |
| 1971 | 115.0 | 117.3 | 113.1 | 115.6 | 115.3 | 133.1 | 134.4 | 135.9 | 137.2 | 135.1 | 86.4 | 87.3 | 83.2 | 84.3 | 85.3 |
| 1972 | 120.9 | 124.2 | 128.1 | 131.6 | 126.2 | 138.8 | 140.1 | 141.4 | 142.9 | 140.8 | 87.1 | 88.7 | 90.6 | 92.1 | 89.6 |
| 1973 | 133.8 | 135.1 | 138.4 | $138.3^{p}$ | 136.4 | 144.2 | 145.5 | 146.7 | 148.0 | 146.1 | 92.8 | 92.8 | 94.3 | 93.4 | 93.3 |
| 1974 | $136.0^{p}$ |  |  |  |  | $149.2^{\text {p }}$ |  |  |  |  | $91.2^{p}$ |  |  |  |  |

NOTE.-Calculation of output and capacity rates may differ slightly from the utilization rate shown because of rounding. Sources are listed in note to Table 1 .
${ }^{p}$ Preliminary.

TABLE 3
CAPACITY UTILIZATION RATES FOR SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUPS OF MAJOR MATERIALS
Seasonally adjusted data in per cent

|  | I | II | III | IV | Avg. | I | II | III | IV | Avg. | 1 | II | III | IV | Avg. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Durable goods |  |  |  |  | Metals |  |  |  |  | Nondurable goods |  |  |  |  |
| 1948 | 84.4 | 82.1 | 87.1 | 87.4 | 85.3 | 88.7 | 86.6 | 93.3 | 93.5 | 90.5 | 86.3 | 89.3 | 84.4 | 80.2 | 85.1 |
| 1949 | 85.3 | 78.1 | 73.3 | 60.7 | 74.4 | 91.9 | 82.7 | 76.1 | 56.2 | 76.7 | 78.9 | 72.4 | 75.1 | 82.7 | 77.3 |
| 1950 | 78.9 | 87.9 | 91.8 | 92.8 | 87.8 | 81.7 | 91.3 | 97.1 | 96.5 | 91.7 | 82.7 | 83.7 | 87.2 | 89.5 | 85.8 |
| 1951 | 95.5 | 95.4 | 91.6 | 90.1 | 93.2 | 98.6 | 99.3 | 97.3 | 96.2 | 97.8 | 92.3 | 93.1 | 86.7 | 83.3 | 88.9 |
| 1952 | 89.8 | 73.0 | 76.1 | 91.3 | 82.5 | 94.9 | 70.8 | 74.1 | 94.1 | 83.5 | 83.9 | 81.0 | 85.1 | 87.3 | 84.3 |
| 1953 | 92.5 | 90.1 | 87.1 | 78.2 | 87.0 | 95.3 | 95.8 | 95.2 | 85.2 | 92.9 | 87.2 | 90.8 | 86.5 | 81.5 | 86.5 |
| 1954 | 75.9 | 73.1 | 73.3 | 79.0 | 75.3 | 73.5 | 71.0 | 73.7 | 76.3 | 73.6 | 79.2 | 80.1 | 80.6 | 82.6 | 80.6 |
| 1955 | 85.0 | 92.1 | 96.3 | 93.5 | 91.7 | 83.5 | 92.8 | 98.8 | 95.1 | 92.6 | 86.1 | 89.0 | 89.3 | 90.8 | 88.8 |
| 1956 | 93.5 | 92.8 | 75.9 | 93.6 | 88.9 | 94.0 | 94.3 | 72.2 | 97.0 | 89.3 | 91.2 | 89.1 | 87.4 | 87.0 | 88.7 |
| 1957 | 87.4 | 86.0 | 91.0 | 76.7 | 85.3 | 90.6 | 87.7 | 95.0 | 77.1 | 87.6 | 86.0 | 83.9 | 82.7 | 80.5 | 83.3 |
| 1958 | 62.2 | 60.8 | 72.8 | 78.1 | 68.5 | 58.4 | 55.4 | 69.6 | 76.4 | 65.0 | 75.8 | 74.5 | 78.8 | 82.3 | 77.9 |
| 1959 | 80.9 | 88.1 | 48.3 | 65.2 | 70.6 | 79.6 | 88.5 | 36.2 | 59.0 | 65.8 | 84.1 | 87.0 | 85.5 | 84.1 | 85.2 |
| 1960 | 83.1 | 72.6 | 68.5 | 61.7 | 71.5 | 84.4 | 70.1 | 65.1 | 57.5 | 69.3 | 84.9 | 83.9 | 81.4 | 79.1 | 82.3 |
| 1961 | 58.7 | 68.0 | 79.5 | 79.5 | 71.4 | 52.9 | 64.5 | 79.5 | 79.0 | 69.0 | 79.7 | 81.6 | 82.8 | 85.7 | 82.5 |
| 1962 | 78.2 | 69.1 | 69.3 | 72.2 | 72.2 | 79.0 | 66.1 | 66.3 | 70.0 | 70.3 | 85.8 | 85.7 | 85.2 | 84.5 | 85.3 |
| 1963 | 73.4 | 82.9 | 77.3 | 77.8 | 77.8 | 71.7 | 83.8 | 77.0 | 77.1 | 77.4 | 85.1 | 85.9 | 86.6 | 87.7 | 86.3 |
| 1964 | 80.9 | 84.0 | 89.3 | 93.2 | 86.9 | 80.2 | 84.4 | 91.7 | 97.0 | 88.3 | 88.2 | 89.0 | 89.9 | 90.2 | 89.3 |
| 1965 | 90.5 | 89.9 | 91.4 | 83.3 | 88.8 | 94.1 | 92.0 | 94.2 | 81.5 | 90.4 | 91.0 | 90.8 | 91.9 | 92.7 | 91.6 |
| 1966 | 87.1 | 88.0 | 90.3 | 88.0 | 88.4 | 87.4 | 89.8 | 94.9 | 93.1 | 91.3 | 94.3 | 94.7 | 94.2 | 91.7 | 93.7 |
| 1967 | 82.6 | 79.0 | 80.7 | 84.4 | 81.7 | 85.7 | 81.2 | 82.1 | 86.9 | 84.0 | 90.0 | 89.0 | 88.3 | 91.7 | 89.8 |
| 1968 | 84.0 | 86.5 | 81.0 | 82.9 | 83.6 | 85.7 | 88.7 | 80.1 | 81.5 | 84.0 | 91.6 | 92.0 | 91.7 | 90.7 | 91.5 |
| 1969 | 85.9 | 85.9 | 87.8 | 91.0 | 87.6 | 86.6 | 86.8 | 90.6 | 93.7 | 89.4 | 90.5 | 91.4 | 91.3 | 90.6 | 90.9 |
| 1970 | 83.7 | 82.1 | 84.6 | 84.1 | 83.6 | 85.0 | 83.1 | 86.8 | 85.3 | 85.1 | 88.6 | 87.3 | 86.7 | 86.1 | 87.2 |
| 1971 | 85.5 | 85.7 | 69.8 | 74.0 | 78.8 | 85.9 | 85.3 | 64.0 | 69.0 | 76.1 | 86.8 | 87.8 | 88.1 | 88.0 | 87.6 |
| 1972 | 80.3 | 82.3 | 86.9 | 89.1 | 84.7 | 76.0 | 79.8 | 85.6 | 89.3 | 82.7 | 89.5 | 90.9 | 91.8 | 93.1 | 91.3 |
| 1973 | 90.0 | 88.8 | 94.0 | 94.3 | 91.8 | 88.0 | 87.4 | 94.9 | 96.4 | 91.7 | 93.7 | 94.2 | 94.4 | 93.2 | 93.9 |
|  | Textiles |  |  |  |  | Paper and pulp |  |  |  |  | Chemicals and petroleum |  |  |  |  |
| 1948 | 80.0 | 84.2 | 78.1 | 71.3 | 78.4 | 91.0 | 93.6 | 90.0 | 88.0 | 90.7 | 90.0 | 91.9 | 89.3 | 89.6 | 90.2 |
| 1949 | 70.6 | 64.2 | 69.0 | 78.0 | 70.4 | 83.4 | 75.6 | 77.6 | 84.6 | 80.3 | 89.2 | 81.5 | 80.5 | 86.1 | 84.3 |
| 1950 | 76.9 | 77.1 | 81.9 | 83.8 | 79.9 | 86.9 | 89.7 | 92.1 | 94.4 | 90.8 | 87.5 | 89.0 | 88.9 | 91.2 | 89.1 |
| 1951 | 86.0 | 85.9 | 78.0 | 73.1 | 80.7 | 96.4 | 100.2 | 94.4 | 90.3 | 95.3 | 95.0 | 96.4 | 92.7 | 90.7 | 93.7 |
| 1952 | 74.1 | 73.8 | 80.4 | 80.7 | 77.3 | 90.1 | 85.6 | 81.2 | 86.7 | 85.9 | 89.6 | 82.9 | 87.9 | 90.3 | 87.7 |
| 1953 | 79.5 | 84.5 | 79.4 | 72.5 | 79.0 | 89.1 | 90.9 | 90.7 | 89.0 | 89.9 | 89.9 | 92.7 | 85.9 | 81.3 | 87.4 |
| 1954 | 70.3 | 73.5 | 75.2 | 78.7 | 74.4 | 86.7 | 86.2 | 86.2 | 87.7 | 86.7 | 78.6 | 79.8 | 79.8 | 81.5 | 79.9 |
| 1955 | 82.7 | 86.2 | 86.9 | 88.2 | 86.0 | 89.9 | 92.5 | 93.1 | 94.6 | 92.6 | 86.0 | 88.6 | 88.9 | 90.2 | 88.4 |
| 1956 | 89.5 | 86.0 | 84.5 | 86.1 | 86.5 | 95.0 | 94.7 | 93.2 | 91.3 | 93.5 | 89.9 | 87.5 | 85.3 | 85.0 | 86.9 |
| 1957 | 84.9 | 82.1 | 81.1 | 78.0 | 81.5 | 89.6 | 86.9 | 84.2 | 83.6 | 86.1 | 85.9 | 84.2 | 83.3 | 80.7 | 83.5 |
| 1958 | 72.7 | 71.1 | 77.5 | 81.8 | 75.8 | 80.7 | 78.3 | 82.2 | 85.4 | 81.6 | 74.4 | 73.2 | 77.0 | 80.6 | 76.3 |
| 1959 | 85.1 | 89.4 | 87.4 | 83.8 | 86.4 | 85.9 | 89.1 | 88.8 | 87.5 | 87.8 | 82.4 | 84.7 | 82.9 | 81.7 | 82.9 |
| 1960 | 85.2 | 84.2 | 79.4 | 76.6 | 81.4 | 88.4 | 87.5 | 86.2 | 84.4 | 86.6 | 82.2 | 81.4 | 79.0 | 76.5 | 79.8 |
| 1961 | 77.3 | 80.7 | 82.5 | 86.3 | 81.7 | 85.0 | 87.4 | 87.6 | 90.9 | 87.7 | 77.5 | 78.7 | 79.9 | 82.4 | 79.7 |
| 1962 | 88.1 | 87.3 | 86.7 | 86.8 | 87.2 | 89.3 | 89.5 | 89.5 | 88.4 | 89.2 | 83.2 | 83.4 | 82.8 | 82.5 | 83.0 |
| 1963 | 85.5 | 87.1 | 88.9 | 90.1 | 87.9 | 90.7 | 89.9 | 91.3 | 92.0 | 91.0 | 82.9 | 84.0 | 84.5 | 85.7 | 84.3 |
| 1964 | 90.7 | 90.2 | 92.0 | 93.0 | 91.5 | 91.7 | 93.5 | 94.2 | 94.1 | 93.4 | 86.5 | 87.0 | 87.2 | 88.2 | 87.2 |
| 1965 | 94.2 | 94.2 | 93.4 | 93.1 | 93.7 | 94.2 | 92.5 | 94.7 | 95.2 | 94.1 | 88.8 | 89.5 | 91.0 | 91.2 | 90.1 |
| 1966 | 94.3 | 95.7 | 92.6 | 87.0 | 92.4 | 95.8 | 95.5 | 95.7 | 93.7 | 95.2 | 93.3 | 93.7 | 93.4 | 91.2 | 92.9 |
| 1967 | 83.9 | 83.7 | 83.3 | 90.1 | 85.2 | 91.3 | 89.4 | 87.7 | 88.8 | 89.3 | 90.8 | 89.5 | 89.1 | 93.1 | 90.6 |
| 1968 | 91.2 | 90.3 | 90.2 | 89.3 | 90.2 | 90.1 | 91.6 | 92.4 | 93.3 | 91.9 | 92.2 | 92.8 | 92.5 | 91.0 | 92.1 |
| 1969 | 88.8 | 88.3 | 88.1 | 86.1 | 87.8 | 95.3 | 95.9 | 95.9 | 95.1 | 95.5 | 89.7 | 91.1 | 90.5 | 89.0 | 90.1 |
| 1970 | 84.7 | 81.7 | 80.9 | 81.1 | 82.1 | 93.2 | 91.7 | 90.3 | 90.4 | 91.4 | 87.6 | 86.9 | 85.9 | 84.9 | 86.3 |
| 1971 | 82.6 | 84.9 | 85.1 | 84.7 | 84.3 | 91.8 | 91.6 | 93.0 | 93.7 | 92.5 | 85.4 | 87.0 | 87.1 | 86.7 | 86.6 |
| 1972 | 86.1 | 89.2 | 88.8 | 91.9 | 89.0 | 96.2 | 96.6 | 97.1 | 97.5 | 96.9 | 88.2 | 90.0 | 91.1 | 92.0 | 90.3 |
| 1973 | 94.6 | 94.6 | 94.6 | 94.3 | 94.5 | 96.1 | 95.6 | 98.0 | 96.4 | 96.5 | 92.9 | 93.9 | 93.3 | 91.9 | 93.0 |

Note.-See Table 1 for a description of the composition and weights of these groups. See also Note to Table 2.
as well as the old series were at their highest levels since the second quarter of 1951. The new utilization rates have been slightly below the old series since 1968 -by about 1 percentage point-largely due to the effects of the three added chemicals series.

The slightly larger cyclical variations in the revised capacity utilization series in the 1958-61 period-and especially in late 1959 when there was an extended steel strike-reflect the increased weight given to the steel industry. In all but four quarters of the 1948-74 period the difference between the old and new series is less than 3 percentage points, and in most quarters it is less than 2 percentage points.

Chart 2 shows output and capacity for the major materials group. Of particular interest is the slowdown in capacity growth in 1972 and 1973, which stems largely from the durable goods components of the major materials series.

## REVISED METHODOLOGY

In general, the capacity utilization rates for individual series are based on estimates of end-
of-year capacity and December output levels (at annual rates) in units appropriate for the individual industry-for example, tons. These physical unit data are used to estimate preliminary utilization rates for December. The preliminary rates are then used to derive an index of capacity comparable to the IP series by dividing the preliminary rate into the appropriate December IP series (not seasonally adjusted). This step, which in effect benchmarks the capacity series to the IP series, is necessary because the value-added weighting system of the IP index causes its series in some instances to have a growth pattern different from that of the equivalent physical product series. Quarterly estimates of capacity are derived for most series by interpolating linearly between adjacent pairs of year-end capacity indexes. The quarterly utilization rate for each industry is quarterly average output (seasonally adjusted) divided by average capacity for the quarter.

The procedure by which aggregate figures for capacity utilization for major materials are computed from the individual series has been

CHART 2
OUTPUT and CAPACITY for MAJOR MATERIALS: NEW

revised. Formerly it had been a simple aggregation of the individual industry utilization rates using value-added weights. In that procedure the quarterly output series for the individual industries were aggregated independently of the utilization rate aggregation in such a way that the result was consistent with other published indexes for industrial production. Quarterly capacity was then derived as the ratio of output to utilization. This procedure did not prove to be satisfactory, for the capacity series tended to have erratic quarterly movements not justified by the underlying capacity data, which are available only at annual intervals for most industries. This problem is corrected by the new procedure, in which individual industry capacities and outputs are aggregated by parallel pro-cedures-but still independently-and aggregate utilization is computed as the ratio of output to capacity.

Some industry data required special handling. For example, capacity figures for steel and synthetic rubber have not been available annually since the late 1950's, but they have been available at irregular intervals generally not exceeding 4 years. Interpolation was based on changes in deflated annual investment data between
adjacent pairs of capacity observations. The method has been described in detail elsewhere. ${ }^{2}$

Another instance that required special handling was the plastics materials industry. In that industry a comprehensive survey of capacity has recently been inaugurated by the Society of the Plastics Industry. Each survey provides capacity data for the end of the most recent calendar year plus a forecast for the end of the current year. 1972 was the first year for which data were reported. Although there are no comparable historical data, the importance of this industry and the assurance of a future source of reliable capacity data strongly indicated that the industry should be included in this revision of the major materials series. A variation of the trend-through-output-peaks method was used to estimate historical capacity, and this estimated series was benchmarked to the 1972 survey observation.

Finally, the capacity series for plywood was compiled on the basis of quarterly data from 1956 to the present.

[^4]
# Changes in Time and Savings Deposits at Commercial Banks 

July-October 1973

Time and savings deposits held by individuals, partnerships, and corporations (IPC) increased less than 2 per cent at insured commercial banks between July 31 and October 31, 1973, according to the latest quarterly survey of time and savings deposits. ${ }^{1}$ The slackened pace of such deposit growth continued a slowing trend that had begun early in the year, reflecting in large part the relative attractiveness of high and rising interest rates available on alternative market investments. Although by October most banks had adjusted their deposit rates upward to the new regulatory ceilings instituted in July, the new maximum rates on most types of consumer deposits remained well below rates available on competing market instruments, such as Treasury securities. An exception to this was the 4 -year certificate in minimum denomination of $\$ 1,000$, which was free of any regulatory ceiling between July 1 and November 1. Commercial banks were successful in promoting the new 4 -year certificates, and such deposits accounted for all of the expansion in time deposits, IPC, in denominations of less than $\$ 100,000$ at banks in the July-October period. Large-denomination ( $\$ 100,000$ or more) time deposits expanded by only 6 per cent during the 3 months ending with the October survey date, in sharp contrast to their very rapid growth in the two preceding survey periods.

[^5]
## CONSUMER-TYPE TIME AND SAVINGS ACCOUNTS

Effective July 1, ceiling rates on savings deposits and on small-denomination time deposits at commercial banks were raised, in some instances by $1 / 2$ percentage point and in others by $3 / 4$ percentage point, to 5 per cent on passbook savings and up to $61 / 2$ per cent on time deposits with maturities of $21 / 2$ to 4 years. As shown in Table 2, by July 31 a substantial majority of banks had moved their offering rates to the new ceiling levels, and other banks adjusted their rates upward between July and October. On October 31 more than 90 per cent of the dollar volume of small-denomination time deposits with maturities of a year or more were again paying maximum rates.

However, a number of large banks (with total deposits of $\$ 100$ million and over) continued to pay a $41 / 2$ per cent rate on passbook sav-ings-they apparently assumed that most inter-est-sensitive funds had already been shifted to higher earning assets, and they also wished to avoid the substantial increase in cost that an increase of $1 / 2$ percentage point in the rate on outstanding savings deposits would incur; as a general rule passbook accounts constitute a large proportion of total time and savings deposits. Most of the large banks that maintained the lower ( $41 / 2$ per cent) passbook rate were located on the West Coast, but there were a few on the East Coast in Philadelphia and New York. Moreover, although some large banks were paying lower rates on savings deposits, almost all large banks were paying maximum rates on longer-maturity time deposits. This too implies that their strategy was to reduce costs of the less interest-sensitive savings of customers, but at the same time to make available attractive investment instruments to the more interestsensitive customers.

The average of most common rates paid by all insured banks on savings deposits in October was 4.77 per cent (Table 3), but almost all banks outside metropolitan areas were paying the maximum 5.0 per cent. Nevertheless, growth in savings deposits at all commercial banks between July 31 and October 31 was less than 1 per cent, and for the 12 months ending October 31 such deposits increased less than 3.5 per cent. This was the slowest rate of growth in these deposits since 1969-70, also a period of high interest rates and restrictive monetary policy.

During the July-October period, many savers showed their preference for higher interest rates by shifting funds out of the short-maturity $(21 / 2$
years or less) time accounts, which were subject to lower ceiling rates, into higher-yielding time accounts or into market securities. As a result there was a sizable decline in time deposits with maturities of less than 1 year and of 1 to $21 / 2$ years. At the same time, longer-maturity time accounts-in particular the new 4-year certifi-cates-expanded at a rapid rate.

Immediately following the inception of the ceiling-free 4 -year certificates in July, banks began offering these instruments at rates ranging from 6.5 to 9.0 per cent, with the majority offering 7.0 to 7.5 per cent. This same rate structure prevailed in October, with more than 80 per cent of the volume of outstanding 4 -year certificates paying 7.0 to 7.5 per cent. Between

TABLE 1
TYPES OF TIME AND SAVINGS DEPOSITS OF INDIVIDUALS, PARTNERSHIPS, AND CORPORATIONS HELD BY INSURED COMMERCIAL BANKS ON SURVEY DATES, JAN. 31-OCT. 31, 1973

| Type of deposit | Number of issuing banks |  |  |  | Amount (in millions of dollars) |  |  |  | Percentage change in deposits (quarterly rate) |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1973 |  |  |  | 1973 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Jan. 31 | Apr. 30 | July $31{ }^{r}$ | Oct. 31 | Jan. 31 | Apr. 30 | July $31{ }^{r}$ | Oct. 31 | Apr. 30July 31 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { July 31- } \\ & \text { Oct. } 31 \end{aligned}$ |
| Total time and savings deposits ${ }^{1}$. | 13,589 | 13,813 | 13,811 | 13,560 | 275,611 | 291,216 | 304,050 | 308,909 | 4.4 | (1) |
| Savings. | 13,252 | 13,508 | 13,513 | 13,299 | 121,453 | 122,936 | 123,627 | 123,876 | . 6 | . 2 |
| Time deposits in doniminations of less than $\$ 100,000$-total. ... Accounts with original maturity of- | 13,396 | 13,571 | 13,573 | 13,428 | 100,280 | 103,944 | 104,606 | 105,773 | . 6 | 1.1 |
| Less than 1 year. . . . . . . . . . | 12,798 | 13,044 | 13,072 | 12,860 | 46,693 | 46,633 | 43,281 | 39,189 | -7.2 | -9.5 |
| 1 up to $21 / 2$ years 2 | n.a. | n.a. | 13,066 | 13,158 | n.a. | n.a. |  |  |  |  |
| $21 / 2$ up to 4 years $2 \ldots . .$. <br> 4 years and over: ${ }^{2}$ | n.a. | n.a. | 8,068 | 10,280 | n.a. | n.a. | 9,267 | 10,919 |  |  |
| In denominations of less than $\$ 1,000$ | n.a. | n.a. | 340 | 381 | n.a. | n.a. | 689 | 402 | 7.0 | 8.6 |
| In denominations of $\$ 1,000$ or more. | n.a. | n.a. | 5,225 | 7,635 | n.a. | n.a. | 3,181 | 9,563 |  |  |
| All maturities: <br> Open accounts- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Passbook or statement form ${ }^{3}$. | 3,518 | 3,626 | 3,857 | 3,457 | 28,637 | 29,065 | 30,376 | 28,501 | 4.5 | $-6.2$ |
| Time deposits in denominations of $\$ 100,000$ or more. | 6,131 | 6,275 | 6,627 | 6,944 | 48,206 | 58,212 | 69,221 | 73,161 | 18.9 | 5.7 |
| Negotiable CD's............... | 3,098 | 3,226 | 3,233 | 3,596 | 35,065 | 42,511 | 50,856 | 52,166 | 19.6 | 2.6 |
| open account | 3,690 | 3,738 | 3,874 | 3,934 | 13,141 | 15,701 | 18,365 | 20,995 | 17.0 | 14.3 |
| Christmas savings and other special funds ${ }^{1}$. | 8,257 | 8,606 | 8,854 | 7,807 | 5,672 | 6,124 | 6,604 | 6,099 | 7.8 | (1) |

${ }^{r}$ Revised.
n.a. Not available.
${ }_{1}$ Prior to Oct. 31, 1973, special funds and total time and savings deposits included deposits accumulated for the payment of personal loans (hypothecated deposits). In the Oct. 31 and future surveys these funds are excluded. Hence, the amounts of special funds and total time and savings deposits reported Oct. 31 and after are not strictly comparable with those in previous surveys. (In October 1973 hypothecated deposits at insured commercial banks amounted to slightly more than $\$ 500$ million.)
${ }^{2}$ Maturity categories were changed from those of previous surveys to conform with the change in Regulation $Q$ that went into effect to conform
${ }^{3}$ Includes time deposits, open account, issued in passbook, state-
ment, or other forms that are direct alternatives for regular savings accounts. The figures shown on this line are included above in the accounts. The figures shown
appropriate maturity category.
Note.-Data were compiled jointly by the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System and the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation. For Jan. 31, Apr. 30, and July 31, 1973, the information was reported by a probability sample of all insured commercia banks; for Oct. 31, 1973, the data for member banks were reported by virtually all such banks and for insured nonmember banks by the same sample of these banks reporting in earlier surveys.

Some deposit categories include a small amount of deposits outstanding in a relatively few banks that no longer issue these types of deposits and are not included in the number of issuing banks. Dollar amounts may not add to totals because of rounding.

TABLE 2
SMALL-DENOMINATION TIME AND SAVINGS DEPOSITS, IPC, HELD BY INSURED COMMERCIAL BANKS ON JULY 31 AND OCT. 31, 1973, BY TYPE OF DEPOSIT, BY MOST COMMON RATE PAID ON NEW DEPOSITS IN EACH CATEGORY, AND BY'SIZE OF BANK

| Group | All banks |  | Size of bank (total deposits in millions of dollars) |  |  |  | All banks |  | Size of bank (total deposits in millions of dollars) |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Less than 100 |  | 100 and over |  |  |  | Less than 100 |  | 100 and over |  |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Oct. } 31, \\ 1973 \end{gathered}$ | July 31, <br> 1973 <br> r | Oct. 31, 1973 | July 31, $1973{ }^{\text {r }}$ \% | Oct. 31, | July 31, | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \text { Oct. 31, } \\ 1973 \end{gathered}\right.$ | July 31, <br> $1973^{r}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Oct. } 31, \\ 1973 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { July } 31, \\ 1973 r \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Oct. 31, } \\ & 1973, \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { July 31, } \\ & 1973 \text { r } \end{aligned}$ |
|  | Number of banks, or percentage distribution |  |  |  |  |  | Amount of deposits (in millions of dollars), or percentage distribution |  |  |  |  |  |
| Savings deposits: <br> Issuing banks.......................... . . <br> Percentage distribution by most common rate paid on new deposits: Total. | 13,299 | 13,513 | 12,577 | 12,793 | 723 | 721 | 123,876 | 123,627 | 50,239 | 48,729 | 73,637 | 74,897 |
|  | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
|  | 3.1 | 3.6 | 3.1 | 3.7 | 1.5 | 1.7 | 1.2 | 1.4 | 1.5 | 1.7 | 1.1 | 1.2 |
|  | 8.5 | 11.1 | 8.4 | 11.0 | 10.3 | 11.8 | 8.3 | 9.8 | 6.6 | 7.7 | 9.5 | 11.0 |
|  | 12.4 | 21.4 | 12.1 | 21.3 | 17.6 | 24.0 | 24.6 | 33.0 | 13.9 | 23.8 | 31.9 | 39.0 |
|  | 76.1 | 63.9 | 76.5 | 64.0 | 70.6 | 62.4 | 65.8 | 55.9 | 78.0 | 66.9 | 57.6 | 48.7 |
| Time deposits in denominations of less than $\$ 100,000$ : <br> Maturities less than 1 year: Issuing banks. | 12,860 | 13,072 | 12,137 | 12,350 | 723 | 722 | 39,189 | 43,281 | 18,849 | 21,073 | 20,340 | 22,208 |
| Percentage distribution by most common rate paid on new deposits: | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 4.00 or less | . 1 |  | . 1 | . 3 | . 1 | . 1 | . 1 | . 1 | (1) |  | . 1 | . 1 |
| 4.01-4.50. | .4 | . 5 | .4 | . 5 | .1 | .3 | . 4 | .1 |  | (1) ${ }^{.1}$ | .1 | .2 |
| 4.51-5.00. | 18.2 | 31.9 | 18.4 | 32.2 | 15.6 | 26.7 | 14.8 | 27.4 | 13.1 | 27.8 | 16.4 | 27.1 |
| 5.01-5.50 | 81.2 | 67.3 | 81.0 | 66.9 | 84.1 | 72.9 | 84.7 | 72.4 | 86.0 | 72.1 | 83.4 | 72.6 |
| Maturities of 1 up to $21 / 2$ years: <br> Issuing banks. <br> Percentage distribution by most common rate paid on new deposits: <br> Total. | 13,158 | 13,067 | 12,442 | 12,353 | 716 | 714 | 45,697 | 48,174 | 29,954 | 31,506 | 15,743 | 16,669 |
|  | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 4.50 $4.51-5.00$ or less | .1 .9 | 1.1 | . 1 | ${ }^{(1)} 2.0$ | ${ }^{(1)} .4$ | ${ }^{(1)} .7$ | ${ }^{(1)} .5$ | ${ }^{(1)} .8$ | ${ }^{(1)} .4$ | ${ }^{(1)} 1.1$ | ${ }^{(1)} .6$ | ${ }^{(1)} .2$ |
| 5.01-5.50. | 6.7 | 17.7 | 6.8 | 18.0 | 4.6 | 12.5 | 4.7 | 11.2 | 5.3 | 13.1 | 3.6 | 7.6 |
| 5.51-6.00. | 92.3 | 80.3 | 92.1 | 80.0 | 94.9 | 86.7 | 94.8 | 88.0 | 94.2 | 85.8 | 95.8 | 92.2 |
| Maturities of $21 / 2$ years to 4 years: Issuing banks. | 10,280 | 8,068 | 9,612 | 7,440 | 667 | 629 | 10,912 | 9,267 | 5,523 | 4,767 | 5,389 | 4,500 |
| Percentage distribution by most common rate paid on new deposits: <br> Total. . | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 5.00 or less | . 3 | 3 | . 4 | . 1 | . 2 | 1.4 | (1) | . 2 | (1) | (1) | (1) | . 4 |
| 5.01-5.50. | . 1 |  | . 1 | 12.5 | . 2 | 13.5 | . 1 | . 4 | (1) | . 6 | 12.2 | . 3 |
| 5.51-6.00. | 4.1 | 12.9 | 4.0 | 12.8 | 6.5 | 13.5 | 9.3 | 29.6 | 5.8 | 34.4 | 12.8 | 24.6 |
| 6.01-6.50 | 95.4 | 86.3 | 95.6 | 86.5 | 93.2 | 84.4 | 90.6 | 69.7 | 94.1 | 65.1 | 87.0 | 74.7 |
| Maturities of 4 years and over (minimum denomination of $\$ 1,000$ ): Issuing banks....................... | 7,636 | 5,225 | 7,018 | 4,664 | 618 | 561 | 8,872 | 3,181 | 3,621 | 1,241 | 5,251 | 1,939 |
| Percentage distribution by most common rate paid on new deposits: <br> Total. | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 6.50 or less | 5.7 | 4.4 | 5.4 | 3.7 | 9.9 | 10.0 | 6.3 | 7.2 | 4.6 | 6.4 | 7.5 | 7.7 |
| $6.51-7.00$. | 52.4 | 58.9 | 53.1 | 59.8 | 44.2 | 51.7 | 41.1 | 40.6 | 42.4 | 42.0 | 40.2 | 39.5 |
| 7.01-7.25. | 16.6 | 10.2 | 16.4 | 9.8 | 19.8 | 13.2 | 17.5 | 10.8 | 18.2 | 8.1 | 17.1 | 12.5 |
| 7.26-7.50. | 20.2 | 21.1 | 20.4 | 21.2 | 18.1 | 20.2 | 23.7 | 31.4 | 25.6 | 30.7 | 22.5 | 31.9 |
| 7.51-8.00. | 4.1 | 4.9 | 4.0 | 5.0 | 5.0 | 3.8 | 6.3 | 6.7 | 7.8 | 11.9 | 5.3 | 3.4 |
| 8.01-8.50. | . 4 | . 4 | . 3 | . 3 | 1.3 | 1.1 | 1.0 | 3.1 | . 7 | . 3 | 1.1 | 4.9 |
| $8.51-9.00$ | . 3 | . 1 | . 2 | . 1 | . 5 |  | 1.6 | . 1 | . 6 | . 7 | 2.2 | (1) |
| 9.01-10.00. | . 2 |  | . 1 |  | 1.1 |  | 2.5 |  | . 2 |  | 4.2 |  |

${ }^{1}$ Less than .05 per cent.
n.a. Not available.
$r$ Revised.
For Note, see p. 257.

July 1 and October 31 outstanding 4 -year certificates increased from an estimated level of about $\$ 500$ million to over $\$ 9.5$ billion. This large increase more than offset the decline of about $\$ 5$ billion in other small-denomination time deposits. Thus, the 4 -year certificates attracted new deposits into banks as well as funds out of lower-yielding time accounts.

To implement new legislation enacted by the Congress in October, the regulatory authorities established a ceiling rate of 7.25 per cent on

4-year deposits at commercial banks, effective November 1. As of October 31, approximately one-quarter of the banks offering these certificates were still paying rates above 7.25 per cent, and the average of most common rates paid was 7.27 per cent. Although banks with total deposits of more than $\$ 500$ million were paying somewhat higher rates on the 4 -year certificates than smaller institutions, inflows of such funds were broadly distributed among banks in all size groups and among Federal Reserve districts.

TABLE 3
AVERAGE OF MOST COMMON INTEREST RATES PAID ON VARIOUS CATEGORIES OF TIME AND SAVINGS DEPOSITS, IPC, AT INSURED COMMERCIAL BANKS ON OCT. 31, 1973

| Bank location and size of bank (total deposits in millions of dollars) | Savings and small denomination time deposits | Savings | Time deposits in denominations of less than \$100,000 |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Total | Maturing in- |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | Less than 1 year | 1 up to $21 / 2$ years | $21 / 2$ years up to 4 years | 4 years or more (in de-nominations of less than $\$ 1,000$ ) | 4 years or more (in de-nominations of $\$ 1,000$ or more) |
| All banks: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| All size groups. | 5. 30 | 4.77 | 5.92 | 5.42 | 5.95 | 6.44 | 6.35 | 7.27 |
| Less than 10. | 5.52 5.41 | 4.74 4.85 | 5.90 5.91 | 5.40 5.42 | 5.95 | 6.45 | 6. 03 | 7.14 |
| $10-50 . .$. $50-100$. | 5.41 5.33 | 4.85 4.84 | 5.91 5.91 | 5.42 5.44 | 5.94 5.95 | 6.47 6.46 | 5.78 6.12 | 7.23 |
| 100-500.. | 5.24 | 4.76 | 5.91 | 5.42 | 5.96 | 6.41 | 6.12 5.79 | 7.20 |
| 500 and over. | 5.17 | 4.71 | 5.94 | 5.41 | 5.96 | 6.41 | 6.44 | 7.35 |
| Banks in- <br> Selected large SMSA's ${ }^{1}$ : |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| All size groups | 5.22 | 4.77 | 5.93 | 5.41 | 5.95 | 6.41 | 6.37 | 7.30 |
| Less than 10.......... | 5.35 | 4.82 | 5.94 | 5.41 | 5.94 | 6.46 | 6.43 | 7.52 |
| 10-50...... | 5.32 | 4.88 | 5.94 | 5.42 | 5.95 | 6.46 | 5.20 | 7.22 |
| 50-100. | 5.29 | 4.85 | 5.95 | 5.45 | 5.95 | 6.47 | 6.06 | 7.31 |
| $100-500 . . . . . . . . . . . . . . ~$ 500 and over. . . | 5.21 5.18 | 4.78 4.73 | 5.89 5.94 | 5.40 5.41 | 5.94 5.95 | 6.36 6.40 | 5.70 6.44 | 7.14 7.37 |
| 500 and over............ | 5.18 |  |  |  |  | 6.40 | 6.44 | 7.37 |
| All other SMSA's: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| All size groups . . . . . . . | 5.25 5.26 | 4.70 4.42 | 5.91 5.91 | 5.43 5.28 | 5.96 5.94 | 6.48 6.48 | 6.34 6.50 | 7.22 7.10 |
| 10-50................ | 5.31 | 4.75 | 5.94 | 5.44 | 5.94 | 6.48 6.48 | 6.46 | 7.27 |
| 50-100. | 5.31 | 4.80 | 5.89 | 5.45 | 5.95 | 6.44 | 6.42 | 7.20 |
| 100-500. | 5.25 | 4.73 | 5.92 | 5.45 | 5.98 | 6.48 | 5.84 | 7.24 |
| 500 and over. | 5.09 | 4.49 | 5.88 | 5.38 | 5.97 | 6.49 | 6.50 | 7.10 |
| Banks outside SMSA's: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| All size groups........... | 5.49 5.58 | 4.86 4.81 | 5.89 5.89 | 5.42 | 5.95 | 6.46 | 5.70 5.90 | 7.24 |
| Less than 10........... | 5.58 5 | 4.81 | 5.89 | 5.42 | 5.95 | 6.44 | 5.90 | 7.07 |
| $10-50$ $50-100$. | 5.49 | 4.88 | 5.89 | 5.42 | 5.94 | 6.46 | 5.62 | 7.23 |
| 50-100............... $100-500 . . . . . . . . . . ~$ | 5.42 5.32 | 4.86 4.78 | 5.88 5.95 | 5.41 5.42 | 5.95 5.95 | 6.48 6.40 | 5.60 6.03 | 7.27 7.35 |
| 500 and over........... | 5.54 | 5.00 | 6.02 | 5.50 | 6.00 | 6.50 | 6.50 | 7.87 |

1 The selected large Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas, as defined by the Office of Management and Budget and arranged by size of population in the 1970 Census, are as follows:

| New York City | Minneapolis-St. Paul | San Jose | Albany-Schenectady-Troy | Richmond |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Los Angeles-Long Beach | Seattle-Everett | New Orleans | Akron | Jacksonville |
| Chicago | Milwaukee | Tampa-St. Petersburg | Hartford | Flint |
| Philadelphia | Atlanta | Portland | Norfolk-Portsmouth | Tulsa |
| Detroit | Cincinnati | Phoenix | Syracuse | Orlando |
| San Francisco-Oakland | Paterson-Clifton-Passaic | Columbus | Gary-Hammond-E. Chicago | Charlotte |
| Washington, D. C. | Dallas | Rochester | Oklahoma City | Wichita |
| Boston | Buffalo | San Antonio | Honolulu | West Palm Beach |
| Pittsburgh | San Diego | Dayton | Ft. Lauderdale-Hollywood | Des Moines |
| St. Louis | Miami | Louisville | Jersey City | Ft. Wayne |
| Baltimore | Kansas City | Sacramento | Salt Lake City | Baton Rouge |
| Cleveland | Denver | Memphis | Omaha | Rockford |
| Houston | San Bernadino-Riverside | Ft. Worth | Nashville-Davidson | Jackson, Miss. |
| Newark | Indianapolis | Birmingham | Youngstown-Warren |  |

Note.-The average rates were calculated by weighting the most common rate reported on each type of deposit at each bank by the amount of that type of deposit outstanding. Christmas savings and other special funds, for which no rate information was collected, were excluded.

## LARGE-DENOMINATION TIME DEPOSITS

During the first 8 months of 1973 commercial banks bid aggressively for funds with which to meet accelerating credit demands through sales of large negotiable certificates of deposit (CD's). Between January 31 and July 31 the outstanding volume of large CD's, IPC, expanded by almost $\$ 16$ billion, as the average rate paid on such deposits (measured by the average of most common rates paid) increased from 5.2 per cent to 9.2 per cent. Sales of CD's continued strong through mid-August, but by late September banks had become considerably less aggressive in seeking such funds.

A combination of factors-including a dropoff in business credit demands at banks, which reduced their need for loanable funds-contributed to the slowing in sales of CD's in the fall. In addition, the effective cost of such funds to banks was increased in September when the Board of Governors imposed an additional 3 per cent marginal reserve requirement on these and similar instruments above a specified base level. This raised the reserve requirement on such CD's to 11 per cent from its previous level of 8 per cent. Several months earlier-in May-a marginal reserve requirement of 3 per cent had been imposed on CD's and similar instruments (raising the total requirement from 5 to 8 per cent); this was at the time when interest ceiling restrictions on such deposits were removed. The further increase in reserve requirements in Sep-tember-bringing total required reserves to 11 per cent-meant that a CD that yielded a rate of 10 per cent would actually cost the issuing bank subject to these requirements more than 11 per cent, since a larger proportion of the funds had to be held as reserves.

As a result of these factors, together with the decline in interest rates generally, offering rates on CD's fell late in the third quarter from their peak August levels, and the average of most common rates reported in the October 31 survey was somewhat below that of the July survey. As the rates on CD's fell, sales dropped in late September and early October, and many banks allowed outstanding CD's to run off. Consequently, outstanding CD's of IPC's in October
were only $\$ 1.3$ billion above their level on July 31.

Large-denomination IPC time deposits other than negotiable CD's-nonnegotiable CD's and open account deposits-increased faster than CD's in the 3 months ending in October, but at a slower rate than in earlier quarters. In July more than a third of such deposits at commercial banks were yielding rates of 9.0 per cent or more, whereas by October less than a quarter were yielding rates as high as 9.0 per cent.

Almost 90 per cent of the total amount of large IPC time deposits are held by commercial banks with total deposits of $\$ 100$ million or more. In general, these large banks pay considerably higher rates on such deposits than do smaller institutions.

## DEPOSITS HELD BY BUSINESSES

In October surveys, member banks are asked to report the percentage of their IPC time deposits held by businesses. In the October 1973 survey, member banks holding more than 60 per cent of total IPC time and savings deposits reported this information, which is summarized in Table 4. As would be expected, businesses account for less than 10 per cent of small-denomination time deposits, but they hold the bulk (over 75 per cent) of large negotiable CD's, IPC. However, they account for only 50 per cent of all other large IPC time deposits in the form of nonnegotiable CD's and open accounts at member banks. This would imply that households and nonprofit institutions hold an equally sizable share of such large-denomination deposits. Moreover, the nonbusiness share appears to have increased since the October 1972 survey, when businesses accounted for 56 per cent of large IPC deposits other than negotiable CD's. In total volume such deposits (held by both businesses and households) amounted to only about $\$ 20$ billion in October 1973; this was less than 7 per cent of total IPC time and savings deposits at all insured banks.

Between October 1972 and October 1973 the share of small-denomination time deposits held by businesses at member banks declined from 11.3 to 9.2 per cent, while their holdings of large-denomination IPC deposits dropped from

76 to 71 per cent. However, businesses still held a substantial majority of large-denomination deposits, and the very rapid growth of such deposits over the 12 months ending in October
relative to the slow growth in small-denomination consumer deposits resulted in an increase in the share of business deposits to total IPC time deposits during this period.

TABLE 4
ESTIMATED PERCENTAGE OF TIME DEPOSITS, IPC, HELD BY BUSINESSES AT MEMBER BANKS ON OCTOBER 31, 1973

| Group | All time deposits (excluding passbook savings) | Time deposits in denominations of- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Less than \$100,000 |  |  |  |  |  | \$100,000 or more |  |
|  |  | Total | Maturing in- |  |  |  |  | Negotiable CD's | Nonnegotiable CD's and open accounts |
|  |  |  | Less than 1 year | 1 up to $21 / 2$ years | $21 / 2$ years up to 4 years | 4 years or more (in de-nominations of less than $\$ 1,000$ ) | 4 years or more (in de-nominations of $\$ 1,000$ or more) |  |  |
| All banks reporting information. | 43.4 | 9.2 | 11.3 | 7.0 | 8.6 | 9.3 | 9.0 | 76.5 | 50.1 |
| Size of bank (total deposits in millions of dollars): |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Under 10.. | 12.3 13.5 | 8.1 | 11.0 9.1 | 6.7 6.1 | 10.2 5.9 | 11.0 4.6 | 9.8 5.8 | 62.5 53.8 | 70.2 53.1 |
| 50-100. | 19.7 | 8.4 | 10.4 | 6.9 | 6.3 | 5.6 | 7.5 | 49.5 | 54.8 |
| 100-500... | 33.6 | 11.4 | 14.1 | 9.0 | 8.0 | 1.7 | 8.4 | 65.7 | 58.9 |
| 500 and over | 54.6 | 9.4 | 11.1 | 6.8 | 10.6 | 9.5 | 10.0 | 78.9 | 44.6 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Boston. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 60.6 | 13.9 | 15.2 | 10.8 | 9.9 |  | 5.8 | 71.6 | 71.5 |
| New York. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 63.2 31.6 | 14.5 8.0 | 15.6 7.1 | 15.6 6.3 | 9.6 4.6 | 2.0 | 10.6 | 77.6 | 54.8 44.7 |
| Philadelphia. .................... | 31.6 | 8.0 | 7.1 | 6.3 | 4.6 | 9.9 | 17.5 | 76.5 | 44.7 |
| Cleveland. | 37.3 | 9.1 | 12.0 | 6.8 | 5.6 | 6.8 | 8.3 | 73.6 | 62.4 |
| Richmond. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 33.2 | 10.4 | 12.5 | 9.1 | 9.5 | 12.0 | 4.9 | 59.5 | 68.3 |
| Atlanta......................... | 38.3 | 10.0 | 12.3 | 8.7 | 7.5 | 4.0 | 5.4 | 75.9 | 59.9 |
| Chicago. . | 38.3 | 6.5 | 7.1 | 4.7 | 11.1 | 2.6 | 8.2 | 83.2 | 30.5 |
| St. Louis........................ | 32.3 | 10.9 | 16.2 | 7.9 | 8.2 | 10.0 | 5.0 | 81.4 | 75.1 |
| Minneapolis................... | 24.6 | 6.5 | 8.0 | 5.3 | 8.7 | 7.0 | 7.7 | 76.9 | 52.1 |
| Kansas City.................... | 31.0 |  | 14.6 |  | 5.6 | 1.0 | 5.5 | 68.2 | 62.6 |
| Dallas........ . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 38.4 42.1 | 12.7 8.1 | 16.0 10.6 | 9.9 6.0 | 13.1 7.8 | 5.0 4.9 | 12.8 7.4 | 60.3 82.3 | 32.1 |
| San Francisco . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 42.1 | 8.1 | 10.6 | 6.0 | 7.8 | 4.9 | 7.4 | 82.3 | 42.5 |

Note.-Data are for member banks of the Federal Reserve System only. No insured nonmember banks reported this information, and there was some nonreporting among member banks. Nevertheless, the member banks that did report accounted for more than

60 per cent of the total deposits of these types in all member banks. Passbook savings and Christmas savings and other special funds are excluded.

## NOTE TO TABLE 2:

NOTE.-The most common interest rate for each instrument refers to the basic stated rate per annum (before compounding) in effect on the survey date that was generating the largest dollar volume of deposit inflows. If the posted rates were unchanged during the 30-day period just preceding the survey date, the rate reported as the most common rate was the rate in effect on the largest dollar volume of deposit inflows during the 30-day period. If the rate changed during that period, the rate reported was the rate prevailing on the largest dollar volume of inflows from the time of the last rate change to the survey date.

While rate ranges of $1 / 4$ or $1 / 2$ of a percentage point are shown in this and other tables, the most common rate reported by most bank was the top rate in the range; for example, 4.00, 4.50, etc. Some deposit categories exclude a small amount of deposits outstanding in a relatively few banks that no longer issue these types of deposits and are not included in the number of issuing banks.

Figures may not add to totals because of rounding.

## APPENDIX TABLE 1-SAVINGS DEPOSITS

Most common interest rates paid by insured commercial banks on new deposits

| Group | Total | Most common rate paid (per cent) |  |  |  | Total | Most common rate paid (per cent) |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | $\begin{gathered} 3.50 \\ \text { or } \\ \text { less } \end{gathered}$ | 4,00 | 4.50 | 5.00 |  | $\begin{gathered} 3.50 \\ \text { or } \\ \text { less } \end{gathered}$ | 4.00 | 4.50 | 5.00 |
|  | NUMBER OF BANKS |  |  |  |  | MILLIONS OF DOLLARS |  |  |  |  |
|  | July 31, 1973 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| All banks. | 13,513 | 491 | 1,493 | 2,895 | 8,635 | 123,627 | 1,700 | 12,058 | 40,770 | 69,099 |
| Size of bank (total deposits in millions of dollars): Less than 10 . | 5,835 | 360 | 952 | 1,154 | 3,369 | 6,235 | 283 | 852 | 1,358 | 3,742 |
| 10-50. | 6,181 | 105 | 395 | 1,413 | 4,267 | 30,093 | 344 | 1,930 | 7,279 | 20,540 |
| 50-100 | 777 | 14 | 61 | 155 | 547 | 12,402 | 181 | , 965 | 2,942 | 8,313 |
| 100-500. | 544 | 8 | 63 | 119 | 354 | 25,419 | 236 | 3,936 | 6,144 | 15,103 |
| 500 and over. | 177 | 4 | 22 | 54 | 97 | 49.479 | 656 | 4,374 | 23,047 | 21,402 |
|  | October 31, 1973 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| All banks. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 13,299 | 401 | 1,126 | 1,648 | 10,126 | 123,877 | 1,509 | 10,336 | 30,461 | 81,571 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 5,518 6,169 | 276 102 | 672 322 | $\begin{array}{r}547 \\ 834 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 4,023 | 5,808 30,140 | 286 329 | 591 1,809 | 613 4,171 | 4,319 23,831 |
| 50-100 | - 890 | 13 | 58 | 140 | +680 | 14,292 | 149 | -911 | 2,211 | 11,020 |
| 100-500 | 556 | 8 | 57 | 85 | 406 | 25,975 | 227 | 3,499 | 4,587 | 17,662 |
| 500 and over. | 167 | 3 | 17 | 42 | 105 | 47,662 | 519 | 3,526 | 18,879 | 24,738 |

APPENDIX TABLE 2-TIME DEPOSITS, IPC, IN DENOMINATIONS OF LESS THAN \$100,000-MATURING IN LESS THAN 1 YEAR

Most common interest rates paid by insured commercial banks on new deposits

| Group | Total | Most common rate paid (per cent) |  |  | Total | Most common rate paid (per cent) |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | $\begin{gathered} 4.50 \\ \text { or } \\ \text { less } \end{gathered}$ | 5.00 | 5.50 |  | 4.50 | 5.00 | 5.50 |
|  | NUMBER OF BANKS |  |  |  | MILLIONS OF DOLLARS |  |  |  |
|  | July 31, 1973 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| All banks. | 13,072 | 107 | 4,171 | 8,794 | 43,281 | 71 | 11,881 | 31,329 |
| Size of bank (total deposits in millions of dollars): Less than $10 . \ldots \ldots . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . ~$ | 5,642 | 76 | 2,122 | 3,444 | 3,632 | 8 |  |  |
| 10-50....... | 5,933 | 25 | 1,652 | 3,444 | 13,632 | 6 | 1,440 | 2,184 |
| 50-100. | 775 545 | 2 | , 205 | 567 | 4,343 | (2) | (2) | 3,197 |
| 100-500.... . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 545 | 2 | 142 | 401 | 8,415 | (2) | (2) | 6,238 |
| 500 and over............................... |  | 1 | 51 | 125 | 13,793 |  | ${ }^{(2)}$ | 9,888 |
|  | October 31, 1973 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| All banks. | 12,860 | 71 | 2,345 | 10,444 | 39,189 | 199 | 5,815 | 33,175 |
| Size of bank (total deposits in millions of dollars): Less than 10 . | 5,281 | 16 | 1,061 | 4,204 | 2,838 | 2 | 538 | 2,298 |
| 10-50............ | 5,970 | 51 | 1,027 | 4,893 | 10,916 | 158 | 1,303 | 9,456 |
| 50-100. | 886 | 2 | 145 | 739 | 5,095 | ${ }^{(2)}$ | (2) | 4,464 |
| 100-500. | 556 | 2 | 83 | 471 | 7,921 | (2) | (2) | 6,817 |
| 500 and over. | 167 |  | 30 | 137 | 12,419 |  | 2,278 | 10,141 |

For notes to Appendix Tables 1-7, see p. 262.

APPENDIX TABLE 3-TIME DEPOSITS, IPC, IN DENOMINATIONS OF LESS THAN \$100,000-MATURING IN 1 UP TO $21 / 2$ YEARS

Most common interest rates paid by insured commercial banks on new deposits

| Group | Total | Most common rate paid (per cent) |  |  | Total | Most common rate paid (per cent) |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | $\begin{gathered} 5.00 \\ \text { or } \\ \text { less } \end{gathered}$ | 5.50 | 6.00 |  | $\begin{gathered} 5.00 \\ \text { or } \\ \text { less } \end{gathered}$ | 5.50 | 6.00 |
|  | NUMBER OF BANKS |  |  |  | MILLIONS OF DOLLARS |  |  |  |
|  | July 31, 1973 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| All banks. | 13,067 | 253 | 2,316 | 10,498 | 48,174 | 381 | 5,381 | 42,412 |
| Size of bank (total deposits in millions of dollars): Less than 10. | 5,591 | 147 | 1,373 | 4,071 | 8,417 | 179 | 2,172 | 6,066 |
| 10-50....... | 5,993 | 98 | 1,791 | 5,103 | 18,829 | 163 | 1,822 | 16,844 |
| 50-100. | -769 | 2 | 61 | 5 705 | 4,260 | (2) | (2) | 4,140 |
| 100-500. | 540 | 2 | 63 | 475 | 6,806 | (2) | (2) | 6,136 |
| 500 and over. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 174 | 3 | 27 | 144 | 9,863 | 2 | 634 | 9,227 |
|  | October 31, 1973 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| All banks. | 13,158 | 131 | 885 | 12,142 | 45,697 | 231 | 2,154 | 43,311 |
| Size of bank (total deposits in millions of dollars): Less than 10 | 5,501 | 62 | 366 | 5,074 | 7,633 | 27 |  |  |
| 10-50....... | 6,056 | 66 | 439 | 5,552 | 17,408 | 104 | 515 897 | 7,090 $\mathbf{1 6 , 4 0 7}$ |
| 50-100. | -886 | 1 | 48 | 5,837 | 4,914 | (2) | (2) | 4,731 |
| 100-500 | 550 | 2 | 22 | 525 | 6,526 | (2) | (2) | 6,337 |
| 500 and over. | 166 | 1 | 11 | 154 | 9,216 | (2) | (2) | 8,747 |

 OR MORE EXCLUDING DEPOSITS WITH MINIMUM MATURITY OF 4 YEARS IN DENOMINATION OF $\$ 1,000$ to $\$ 100,000$

Most common interest rates paid by insured commercial banks on new deposits

| Group | Total | Most common rate paid (per cent) |  |  | Total | Most common rate paid (per cent) |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | $\begin{gathered} 5.00 \\ \text { or } \\ \text { less } \end{gathered}$ | 6.00 | 6.50 |  | $\begin{gathered} 5.00 \\ \text { or } \\ \text { less } \end{gathered}$ | 6.00 | 6.50 |
|  | NUMBER OF BANKS |  |  |  | MILLIONS OF DOLLARS |  |  |  |
|  | July 31, 1973 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| All banks. | 8,068 | 65 | 1,041 | 6,963 | 9,267 | 59 | 2,747 | 6,461 |
| Size of bank (total deposits in millions of dollars): Less than 10............................ | 2,553 | 24 | 416 | 2,113 | 852 | 24 | 389 | 439 |
| 10-50...... | 4,251 | 16 | 490 | 3,744 | 3,176 | 24 1 | 1,116 | 2,059 |
| 50-100. | 636 | 10 | 50 | 575 | , 739 | 2 | +134 | -603 |
| 500 and over | 469 | 7 | 60 | 403 | 1,512 | 16 | 546 | 950 |
|  |  | 7 | 25 | 128 | 2,988 | 16 | 563 | 2,410 |
|  | October 31, 1973 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| All banks. | 10,280 | 47 | 424 | 9,808 | 10,912 | 13 | 1,011 | 9,888 |
| Size of bank (total deposits in millions of dollars): Less than 10........................... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Less than 10. . . . . . . . | 3,809 4,997 | 38 | 104 | 3,697 4,722 | 936 3,373 | ${ }^{(2)} 3$ | ${ }^{(2)} 180$ | 866 3,190 |
| 50-100. | 806 |  | 39 | 767 | 1,214 |  | 72 | 1,142 |
| 100-500..... | 511 156 |  | 28 | 484 138 | 1,832 |  | 262 | 1,570 |
| 500 and over. | 156 | 2 | 16 | 138 | 3,557 |  | (2) | 3,119 |

For Notes to Appendix Tables 1-7, see p. 262.

APPENDIX TABLE 5-TIME DEPOSITS, IPC, IN DENOMINATION OF $\$ 1,000$ to $\$ 100,000$-MATURING IN 4 YEARS OR MORE
Most common interest rates paid by insured commercial banks on new deposits

| Group | Total | Most common rate paid (per cent) |  |  |  |  |  |  | Total | Most common rate paid (per cent) |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 6.00 or less | 6.50 | 7.00 | 7.25 | 7.50 | 8.00 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Over } \\ & 8.00 \end{aligned}$ |  | 6.00 or less | 6.50 | 7.00 | 7.25 | 7.50 | 8.00 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Over } \\ & 8.00 \end{aligned}$ |
| JULY 31, 1973 | NUMBER OF BANKS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | MILLIONS OF DOLLARS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| All banks. | 5,225 | 129 | 102 | 3,079 | 531 | 1,104 | 255 | 25 | 3,181 | 149 | 79 | 1,290 | 342 | 1,000 | 213 | 108 |
| Size of bank (total deposits in millions of dollars): |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 2,753 | 57 | 42 | 1,474 | 300 | 681 | 184 | 15 | 109 | 15 | 37 | 297 | 74 | 29 223 | ${ }^{(2)} 97$ | ${ }^{(2)} 4$ |
| 50-100 | 596 | 20 | 20 | 373 | 48 | 105 | 30 |  | 386 | 2 | 22 | 165 | 20 | 129 | 49 |  |
| 100-500...................... | 422 | 18 | 22 | 216 | 53 | 88 | 19 | 5 | 761 1 178 | 71 59 | 16 | 276 | 80 | 186 | ${ }^{57}$ | ${ }^{76}$ |
| 500 and over.................. | 139 | 8 | 8 | 73 | 21 | 25 | 2 | 1 | 1,178 | 59 | 4 | 493 | 162 | 433 | ${ }^{(2)}$ | (2) |



For notes to Appendix Tables 1-7, see p. 262.

APPENDIX TABLE 6-NEGOTIABLE CD's, IPC, IN DENOMINATIONS OF $\$ 100,000$ OR MORE
Most common interest rates paid by insured commercial banks on new deposits


For notes to Appendix Tables 1-7, see p. 262.

APPENDIX TABLE 7-NONNEGOTIABLE CD's AND OPEN ACCOUNT DEPOSITS, IPC, IN DENOMINATIONS OF $\$ 100,000$ OR MORE
Most common interest rates paid by insured commercial banks on new deposits

| Group | Total | Most common rate paid (per cent) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Total | Most common rate paid (per cent) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 6.00 or less | 6.50 | 7.00 | 7.25 | 7.50 | 8.00 | 8.50 | $\begin{array}{\|c} \text { Over } \\ 8.50 \end{array}$ |  | 6.00 or less | 6.50 | 7.00 | 7.25 | 7.50 | 8.00 | 8.50 | $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \hline \text { Over } \\ 8.50 \end{array}$ |
| JULY 31, 1973 | NUMBER OF BANKS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | MILLIONS OF DOLLARS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| All banks. | 3,874 | 1,204 | 306 | 497 | 94 | 665 | 415 | 309 |  | 18,267 | (1,679 | 540 | 1,204 | 283 | 1,607 | 1,878 | 1,502 | 9,574 |
| Size of bank (total deposits in millions of dollars): <br> Less than 10 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 384 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 10-50... . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 2,275 | 677 | 213 | 295 | 55 |  | 276 | 183 | 134 | 4179 <br> 2,250 | $\begin{array}{\|r\|r\|} \hline & 45 \\ \hline & 443 \\ 3 & 146 \end{array}$ | 12 180 | 30 147 207 | 5 46 | 21 320 | 16 472 | 272 | $\begin{array}{r} 10 \\ 371 \\ 342 \\ 1,437 \end{array}$ |
| 50-100. | - 475 | 111 | 28 | 79 | 18 | 97426 | 43 | 23 |  |  |  | 82126140 | $\begin{array}{r} 207 \\ 298 \\ 522 \end{array}$ | 24208 | 358 <br> 328 | 189691 | 66627 |  |
| 100-500 | 402 | 95 | 16 | 38 | 15 |  | 60 | 48 |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 146 \\ & 284 \\ & 761 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 500 and over. |  | 37 | 4 | 8 |  |  | 11 | 13 | 52 | 10,425 |  |  |  |  | 580 | 510 | 498 | $\begin{aligned} & 1,437 \\ & 7.415 \end{aligned}$ |


| Group | Total | Most common rate paid (per cent) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Total | Most common rate paid (per cent) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 6.50 or less | 7.00 | 7.50 | 8.00 | 8.50 | 9.00 | 9.50 | $\begin{array}{\|l\|l\|} \text { Over } \\ 9.50 \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} 6.50 \\ \text { or } \\ \text { less } \end{gathered}$ | 7.00 | 7.50 | 8.00 | 8.50 | 9.00 | 9.50 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Over } \\ & 9.50 \end{aligned}$ |
| OCTOBER 31, 1973 | NUMBER OF BANKS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | MILLIONS OF DOLLARS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| All banks. | 3,934 | 924 | 498 | 662 | 472 | 428 | 487 | 266 | 196 | 20,894 | 1,692 | 499 | 1,169 | 2,155 | 3,363 | 7,532 | 2,414 | 2,069 |
| Size of bank (total deposits in millions of dollars): |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Less than 10.................... | 486 | 130 | 86 | 101 | 50 | 58 | 37 | 17 | 7 |  | 29 | 22 | 28 | 17 | 28 | 13 | 8 |  |
| $10-50$ $50-100$ | 2,411 | 620 | 348 | 441 | 295 | 225 | 223 | 123 | 136 | 2,202 | 296 | 226 | 377 145 | 302 | 334 | 305 | 205 | 157 150 |
| 100-500. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 401 | 74 | 18 | 37 | 46 | 60 | 98 | 48 |  |  | 191 | 95 | 240 | 557 | 961 | 1,434 | 888 | 347 |
| 500 and over. | 124 | 29 | 4 | 11 | , | 13 | 33 | 16 |  | 12,148 | 1,067 | 67 | 379 | 1,034 | 1,796 | 5,401 | 994 | 1,411 |

For notes to Appendix Tables 1-7, see p. 262.

## NOTES TO APPENDIX TABLES 1-7:

## ${ }^{1}$ Less than $\$ 500,000$.

${ }_{2}$ Omitted to avoid individual bank disclosure.
Note.-Data were compiled from information reported by all member banks and by a probability sample of all insured nonmember commercial banks. The latter were expanded to provide universe estimates.
Figures exclude banks that reported no interest rate paid and that held no deposits on the survey dates, and they also exclude
a few banks that had discontinued issuing these instruments but still had some deposits outstanding on the survey date. Time deposits, open account, exclude Christmas savings and other special accounts. Dollar amounts may not add to totals because of rounding.
In the headings of these tables under "Most common rate paid (percent)" the rates shown are those being paid by nearly all reporting banks. However, for the relatively few banks that reported a rate in between those shown, the bank was included in the next higher rate.

# Changes in Bank Lending Practices, 1973 

Since 1964 the Federal Reserve has conducted quarterly surveys of changes in bank lending practices among large commercial banks. The surveys, taken in February, May, August, and November of each year, provide information on both price and nonprice terms of lending as well as on changes in recent and prospective demand for business loans. This article, continuing a series of regular annual reviews, summarizes the results at 125 banks surveyed in 1973.

In an environment of growing credit demands, total loans and investments at all commercial banks expanded rapidly in the first three quarters of 1973-led by sharp growth in business loans-and bank liquidity declined. Significant factors in the rapid growth of business loans were the high level of real economic activity and the expanding credit needs of firms. Another reason was the rate advantage of bank loans relative to other sources of short-term credit, particularly the commercial paper market. In the early part of the year, constraints on increases in the bank prime rate stemming from the interest rate program of the Committee on Interest and Dividends (CID) contributed to the lower relative rates at commercial banks.

Almost 80 per cent of the banks surveyed in February reported stronger demands for business loans than 3 months earlier, and they anticipated stronger demands in the months to follow. For the large majority of banks, interest rate policies were firmer, in part reflecting the rise of 25 basis points in the prime rate since the previous survey in November 1972. Nonprice terms of lending also became much firmer, especially in regard to compensating balances. New customers and nonlocal businesses faced significantly more restrictive bank lending policies.

[^6]In the spring, credit demands continued strong, and market interest rates moved up sharply. In the interval between the February and May surveys, banks had turned to sales of large negotiable certificates of deposits (CD's) to finance their lending as their holdings of liquid assets declined.

In the May survey almost 75 per cent of the banks reported stronger current demand for business loans than in February, and nearly as large a proportion anticipated that business loan demand would become stronger in the next quarter. There was a significant tightening of nonprice terms of lending, particularly in compensating balances and in weighing the value of borrowers as depositors. As the liquidity position of banks was diminished by the pressure of heavy loan demand, bankers reported being less willing to make mortgage loans and term loans to business.

In the summer, short-term market interest rates rose to postwar record levels. In mid-April the CID had introduced a two-tier prime rate on business loans that freed rates on loans to large businesses to move with market rates and at the same time limited increases in rates charged small businesses. Subsequently, the large-business prime rate moved up rapidly, though remaining appreciably below the commercial paper rate. Banks became aggressive borrowers in the CD market, engaged in substantial liquidation of Treasury securities, and sold a large volume of loans to finance new lending.

At the time of the August survey, 75 per cent of the participants still reported that loan demand from commercial and industrial borrowers was stronger than at the time of the previous survey. In addition almost half of the respondents thought that business loan demand would further intensify in the next 3 months. The survey indicated that interest rate policies were
firmer and that nonprice terms of lending were more restrictive. Banks continued to tighten their requirements for compensating balances of loan applicants, while adopting more stringent policies toward new and nonlocal business customers. As in the previous survey, the respondents were more reluctant to make mortgage loans of any type, to make term loans to business, and to make loans to brokers.

After reaching their peaks in late summer, short-term market rates began to decline rapidly. The prime rate peaked in September at a historic high of 10 per cent and began a slow decline.

As a result of the accompanying narrowing of the rate spread that had encouraged borrowing at commercial banks rather than in the commercial paper market, growth of business loans abruptly dropped below its pace earlier in the year. And in October when the short-term commercial paper rate declined below the prime rate, growth of business loans at all commercial banks, seasonally adjusted, came to a halt. Thus, when the November survey was taken, slightly less than 15 per cent of the bankers expected stronger loan demands in the coming period.

## QUARTERLY SURVEY-FEBRUARY 1973

CHANGES IN BANK LENDING PRACTICES AT SELECTED LARGE BANKS: POLICY ON FEBRUARY 15, 1973, COMPARED WITH POLICY 3 MONTHS EARLIER
Number of banks; figures in parentheses indicate percentage distribution of total banks reporting

| Item | Total |  | Much stronger |  | Moderately stronger |  | Essentially unchanged |  | Moderately weaker |  | Much weaker |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Strength of demand for commercial and industrial loans: ${ }^{1}$ <br> Compared with 3 months earlier. ........ . <br> Anticipated in next 3 months.............. |  | $(100.0)$ $(100.0)$ |  | (12.8) $(10.4)$ | 82 95 | (65.6) (76.0) |  | $\begin{aligned} & (20.8) \\ & (13.6) \end{aligned}$ | 1 | (.8) |  |
|  | Total |  | Much firmer policy |  | Moderately firmer policy |  | Essentially unchanged |  | Moderately easier policy |  | Much easier policy |
| Loans to nonfinancial businesses: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Compensating or supporting balances . Standards of creditworthiness . . . . |  | $(100.0)$ $(100.0)$ | 7 | (5.6) | 50 25 | $(40.0)$ <br> $(20.0)$ | 67 94 | (53.6) | 1 | (.8) |  |
| Maturity of term loans...... | 125 | (100.0) | 1 | (.8) | 23 | (18.4) | 96 | (76.8) | 5 | (4.0) |  |
| Practice concerning review of credit lines or loan applications: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| New customers...... | 125 | (100.0) | 9 | (7.2) | 44 | (35.2) | 70 | (56.0) | 2 | (1.6) |  |
| Local service area customers |  | (100.0) | 1 | (.8) | 17 | (13.6) | 104 | (83.2) | 3 | (2.4) |  |
| Nonlocal service area customers | 125 | (100.0) | 9 | (7.2) | 41 | (32.8) | 73 | (58.4) | 2 | (1.6) |  |
| Factors relating to applicant: ${ }^{2}$ <br> Value as depositor or source of collateral business. <br> Intended use of the loan................. |  | $(100.0)$ $(100.0)$ | 9 2 | (7.3) $(1.6)$ | 50 19 | (40.3) (15.4) | 65 101 | (52.4) | 1 | (.8) |  |
| Loans to independent finance companies: ${ }^{3}$ Terms and conditions: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Interest rates charged................. |  | (100.0) | , | (2.4) | 42 | (33.6) | 80 | (64.0) |  |  |  |
| Compensating or supporting balances. . |  | (100.0) | 2 | (1.6) | 25 | (20.0) | 98 | (78.4) |  |  |  |
| Enforcement of balance requirements .. |  | (100.0) | 5 | (4.0) | 27 | (21.6) | 93 | (74.4) |  |  |  |
| Establishing new or larger credit lines. . |  | (100.0) | 9 | (7.2) | 36 | (28.8) | 78 | (62.4) |  | (1.6) |  |
|  | Total |  | Considerably less willing |  | Moderately less willing |  | Essentially unchanged |  | Moderately more willing |  | Considerably more willing |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Term loans to businesses. |  | (100.0) |  |  | 28 | (22.4) | 90 | (72.0) | 7 | (5.6) |  |
| Consumer instalment loans. | 124 | (100.0) |  |  | 3 | (2.4) | 108 | (87.1) | 11 | (8.9) | 2 (1.6) |
| Single-family mortgage loans. | 123 | (100.0) | 2 | (1.6) | 9 | (7.3) | 99 | (80.5) | 13 | (10.6) |  |
| Multifamily mortgage loans. | 122 | (100.0) | 2 | (1.6) | 12 | (9.8) | 103 | (84.5) | 5 | (4.1) |  |
| All other mortgage loans. . . . . . . . . . . . . |  | (100.0) | 2 | (1.6) | 12 | (9.8) | 97 | (78.8) | 12 | (9.8) |  |
| Participation loans with correspondent banks. <br> Loans to brokers |  | (100.0) |  |  | 13 | (10.5) | 106 99 | (85.5) | 5 | (4.0) |  |
| Loans to brokers. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . |  | (100.0) |  | (2.4) |  | (11.4) | 99 | (80.5) | 6 | (4.9) | 1 (.8) |

[^7]3 "Independent," or "noncaptive," finance companies are finance companies other than those organized by a parent company mainly for the purpose of financing dealer inventory and carrying instalment loans generated through the sale of the parent company's products.

In November-for the first time in 1973-a significant minority of respondents reported an easing in their policies with regard to interest rates and several other lending terms and practices. Moreover, there was a marked increase in willingness to make certain types of loans, particularly term loans to business and consumer instalment loans. However, in most areas covered by the survey, more banks reported moves
toward increased firmness than toward easeperhaps reflecting a lagged response to the earlier booming loan demand. The modest indication of a greater willingness to make term loans to business was nearly offset by tightening on the part of other respondents; although some banks reported that they were more willing to make mortgage loans than 3 months earlier, more respondents indicated the opposite.

QUARTERLY SURVEY-MAY 1973
CHANGES IN BANK LENDING PRACTICES AT SELECTED LARGE BANKS: POLICY ON MAY 15, 1973, COMPARED WITH POLICY 3 MONTHS EARLIER
Number of banks; figures in parentheses indicate percentage distribution of total banks reporting


[^8] for the purpose of financing dealer inventory and carrying instalment loans generated through the sale of the parent company's products.

## QUARTERLY SURVEY—AUGUST 1973

CHANGES IN BANK LENDING PRACTICES AT SELECTED LARGE BANKS: POLICY ON AUGUST 15, 1973, COMPARED WITH POLICY 3 MONTHS EARLIER
Number of banks; figures in parentheses indicate percentage distribution of total banks reporting

| Item | Total |  | Much stronger |  | Moderately stronger |  | Essentially unchanged |  | Moderately weaker |  | Much weaker |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Strength of demand for commercial and industrial loans: ${ }^{1}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Compared with 3 months earlier.......... Anticipated in next 3 months. |  | (100.0) | 12 | (19.2) | 48 | (38.4) |  | (43.2) | 11 | (8.8) |  |
|  | Total |  | Much firmer policy |  | Moderately firmer policy |  | Essentially unchanged |  | Moderately easier policy |  | Much easier policy |
| Loans to nonfinancial businesses:Terms and conditions: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Interest rates charged. . . . . . . . . . . . |  | (100.0) | 80 | (64.0) | 36 | (28.8) |  | (7.2) |  |  |  |
| Compensating or supporting balances . . |  | (100.0) $(100.0)$ | 41 | (32.8) $(21.6)$ | 46 | $(36.8)$ $(36.0)$ (29.6) |  | $(30.4)$ $(42.4)$ |  |  |  |
| Maturity of term loans....... |  | (100.0) |  | (17.6) | 37 | (29.6) | 65 | (52.0) | 1 | (.8) |  |
| Practice concerning review of credit lines or loan applications: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Established customers. |  | (100.0) | 13 | (10.4) | 60 | (48.0) | 52 | (41.6) |  |  |  |
| Lacal service area customers | 125 | (100.0) | 12 | (9.6) | 58 | (46.4) | 55 | (44.0) |  |  |  |
| Nonlocal service area customers | 125 | (100.0) | 58 | (46.4) | 45 | (36.0) | 22 | (17.6) |  |  |  |
| Factors relating to applicant: ${ }^{2}$ <br> Value as depositor or source of collateral business. <br> Intended use of the loan |  | $(100.0)$ |  | (39.2) $(34.4)$ | 46 | (36.8) $(35.2)$ | 30 38 | $(24.0)$ $(30.4)$ |  |  |  |
| Loans to independent finance companies: ${ }^{3}$ <br> Terms and conditions: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Interest rates charged................ |  | (100.0) | 41 | (32.8) | 33 | (26.4) | 51 | (40.8) |  |  |  |
| Compensating or supporting balances. . |  | (100.0) | 15 | (12.0) | 27 | (21.6) | 83 | (66.4) |  |  |  |
| Enforcerment of balance requirements .. |  | (100.0) | 20 | (16.0) | 45 | (36.0) |  | (48.0) |  |  |  |
| Establishing new or larger credit lines. . |  | (100.0) | 65 | (52.0) | 31 | (24.8) | 28 | (22.4) | 1 | (.8) |  |
|  | Total |  | Considerably less willing |  | Moderately less willing |  | Essentially unchanged |  | Moderately more willing |  | Considerably more willing |
| Willingness to make other types of loans: <br> Term loans to businesses. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Consumer instalment loans.. | 124 | $(100.0)$ $(100.0)$ |  | (20.5) | 12 | $(9.7)$ (32.0) | 102 54 | (82.3) $(44.2)$ | 6 4 | (4.8) $(3.3)$ | 1 (.8) |
| Single-family mortgage loans. Multifamily mortgage loans. | 121 | (100.0) $(100.0)$ | 25 | (20.5) | 39 | (32.0) | 54 <br> 42 | (44.2) | 4 | (3.3) |  |
| All other mortgage loans. . | 121 | (100.0) | 33 | (27.3) | 52 | (43.0) | 36 | (29.7) |  |  |  |
| Participation loans with correspondent banks | 125 | (100.0) | 10 | (8.0) | 46 | (36.8) | 68 | (54.4) | 1 | (.8) |  |
| Loans to brokers | 124 | (100.0) | 33 | (26.6) | 36 | (29.0) | 55 | (44.4) |  |  |  |

[^9]3 "Independent", or "noncaptive", finance companies are finance companies other than those organized by a parent company mainly for the purpose of financing dealer inventory and carrying instalment loans generated through the sale of the parent company's products.

## QUARTERLY SURVEY-NOVEMBER 1973

CHANGES IN BANK LENDING PRACTICES AT SELECTED LARGE BANKS: POLICY ON NOVEMBER 15, 1973, COMPARED WITH POLICY 3 MONTHS EARLIER
Number of banks; figures in parentheses indicate percentage distribution of total banks reporting


[^10]3 "Independent," or "noncaptive," finance companies are finance companies other than those organized by a parent company mainly forpanies other than those organized by a parent company mainly loans generated through the sale of the parent company's products.

## Statement to Congress


#### Abstract

Statement by Arthur F. Burns, Chairman, Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, before the Subcommittee on International Finance of the Commitee on Banking and Currency, U.S. House of Representatives, April 4, 1974.


I am pleased to meet with this committee once again to discuss with you recent developments in the international economy and in foreign exchange markets. My testimony today will focus on the grave problem of inflation and its implications for the role of the United States in the international economic and financial community.

Inflation is now the dominant economic force in every major nation around the world. Wholesale prices in the principal industrial countries at present are 10 to 35 per cent above their levels of a year ago, while consumer prices have risen from 8 to 25 per cent in the past 12 months. Inflation is raging also in the less developed countries, and apparently also in socialist countries as well as in those practicing free enterprise.

In February wholesale prices in the United States averaged 20 per cent higher, and consumer prices 10 per cent higher, than their level a year earlier. Thus, along with most other nations, we are now either experiencing or are close to the threshold of a two-digit inflation.

The current worldwide inflation has no close parallel in the economic history of the industrialized world. In earlier times inflation in the United States and in other industrial countries was usually associated with wars or, less frequently, with peacetime investment booms. Once those episodes passed the price level typically declined, and many years often elapsed before prices returned to their previous peaks.

Over the past quarter century, a rather different pattern of price behavior has emerged. Prices of some individual commodities still decline when demand weakens. The average level of prices, however, hardly ever declines, even
in periods of rising unemployment. The longterm course of prices, therefore, has been inexorably upward.

If my reading of history is correct, the ability to control inflation has gradually deteriorated since World War II. During the past 10 years, moreover, the pace of inflation appears to have accelerated more in the United States than it has in other major countries.

Since 1970 prices have skyrocketed almost everywhere. For a time-between mid-1971 and the end of 1972-the rate of inflation in our country moderated substantially. Indeed, some 9 or 12 months ago, the average level of consumer prices was rising less rapidly in the United States than in any other industrial country in the world. Of late, however, our Nation has been experiencing a rate of inflation that matches or even exceeds the inflation rate of many other countries.

The implications of these facts have not been lost on the American people. Labor leaders and workers now tend to reason that in order to achieve a gain in real income, they must bargain for wage increases that provide full protection against advances in the price level. Businessmen have come to believe that the trend of production costs will be steadily upward, and their resistance to higher wages or to higher prices for what they buy from others has therefore diminished. Lenders in their turn, expecting to be paid back in cheaper dollars, tend to hold out for higher interest rates. And when individuals and families set aside funds for the future, they realize that some part of their accumulated savings will be eroded by rising prices. A recent survey indicates that three-fourths of the consuming public doubt that the rate of inflation will be reduced at any time in the near future.

These new patterns of thought are an ominous development. When the thinking of a nationits consumers, its workers, and its business-men-comes to be dominated by inflationary expectations, productive efficiency is apt to falter, while interest rates rise and social and
political frictions multiply. That is the clear lesson of history both here and abroad. No nation that I know of has been able to maintain prosperous economic conditions for very long once inflationary forces got out of hand.

Last year's experience in the United States provides ample evidence of the troubles wrought by inflation. During 1973, weekly earnings of the average worker rose about 7 per cent, but consumer prices rose even faster. With social security and other taxes also increasing, the real weekly take-home pay of the average worker was about 3 per cent lower at the end of 1973 than a year earlier. Inflation reduced also the real value of savings. Even if we take no account of the decline in the prices of common stocks, the dollar value of the other financial assets held by individuals rose less than consumer prices during 1973; in other words, the real value of these accumulated savings actually declined.

Many consumers have responded to the reduction in their real income and savings by postponing or cancelling plans for buying bigticket items. Sales of new autos began to slip in the spring of 1973, and so too did sales of furniture and appliances, mobile homes, and new conventional houses. Inflation cut a wide swath through consumer markets last year and thereby checked economic progress. The recent rise of unemployment reflects the weakness engendered by inflation in some consumer markets as well as the obstacles to production originating in shortages of petroleum products.

Thoughtful citizens throughout the country, as the members of this committee well know, are deeply concerned about the erosion of the real value of their earnings and savings. Ironically, the roots of our persisting inflationary problem lie in the rising aspirations of people everywhere for lasting prosperity, job security, and a fair distribution of the fruits of modern science and technology.

Public policies nowadays are expected to maintain production at a high and rising level, to limit such declines in employment as may occasionally occur, to ease the burden of job loss or illness or retirement, to protect business firms from the hardships of economic displacement, to sustain the incomes of farmers and wage earners, to provide special credit
facilities and other assistance to small businesses and homebuilders, and so on. We and other nations have moved a considerable distance toward these objectives. In the process, however, governmental budgets have often gotten out of control, business and consumer credit has frequently expanded too rapidly, wages have become less responsive to market forces, and in not a few of our businesses, price competition has atrophied as a mode of economic behavior.

In view of these institutional changes, general price stability would be difficult to achieve in the contemporary world under the best of circumstances. Of late, however, several factors of an unusual character have imparted a new dimension to the course of inflation in industrialized nations.

A major cause of the stepped-up pace of inflation during 1973 was the coincidence of booming economic activity in the United States and in other countries. Production rose rapidly throughout the industrial world; prices of labor, materials, and end-products were bid up; and inflation accelerated everywhere.

Demand pressures became particularly intense for major industrial materials-that is, for aluminum, steel, cement, synthetic fibers, paper, paperboard, and the like. In some of these industries, productive capacity in the United States had grown little in recent years-a result of the low rates of profitability from 1966 to 1971 and, to some degree also, of the restrictions imposed by environmental controls. Since our industrial plant and that of other nations was incapable of accommodating the upsurge in demand, shortages developed for a wide range of materials and component parts.

To make matters worse, disappointing harvests in 1972-both here and abroad-forced a sharp run-up in food prices during 1973. And the manipulation of petroleum shipments and prices by major oil-exporting countries caused a spectacular advance in the prices of gasoline and heating oil. Rapidly rising prices of food and fuel, in fact, have accounted for much of the recent worldwide inflationary problem.

In the United States, an additional complicating factor during 1973 was the net decline in the value of our currency in foreign exchange markets. This depreciation of the dollar magni-
fied the impact of worldwide inflation on our price level. Higher prices of foreign currencies raised the dollar prices of imported goods, and these price increases were transmitted to domestic substitutes as well as to finished products that were based on imported materials. Moreover, as the dollar became cheaper for foreign buyers, our export trade increased rapidly. While this helped our balance of payments, it reinforced the pressures of demand on domestic resources.

Before commenting further on the relationship between inflation and the international value of the dollar, let me turn to a brief review of recent developments in foreign exchange markets.

As you may recall, those markets were characterized by alternating periods of turbulence and stability during 1973. In mid-February the dollar was devalued for a second time, and the dollar depreciated further in early March as floating became more widespread among major currencies. Then, over a period of 2 months, the dollar stabilized. During that time the average dollar price of ten major currencies (those of Japan, Canada, and eight European nations) was some 20 per cent above the exchange parities that had prevailed in the spring of 1970. But after mid-May the dollar again declined sharply; moreover, fluctuations of exchange rates from day to day became more pronounced. By early July market conditions had become so disorderly that the Federal Reserve decided to intervene by selling European currencies, mainly German marks.

The dollar reached its weakest point on July 6 , when the average dollar price of the ten currencies mentioned earlier was 33 per cent higher than in the spring of 1970 . In our judgment, as well as that of other students of the exchange market, this depreciation of the dollar was substantially larger than prevailing international price levels or long-term prospects for our balance of payments justified.

After our intervention in July and the release of new and favorable trade and payments figures for the United States, the dollar strengthened by about 3 per cent during the first weeks of August. There was little further net change in the dollar's value until late October, when the dollar began to strengthen in exchange markets.

By the end of January the average dollar price of the same ten major currencies was only 11 per cent above its spring 1970 level-a drop of 22 percentage points from July 1973.

The decisive factor in the appreciation of the dollar from late October through January was the remarkable turnaround in the foreign trade and over-all balance of payments of the United States. Our merchandise exports expanded at extraordinarily high rates during 1973; in the fourth quarter, measured in current dollars, they were 53 per cent above their level in the fourth quarter of 1972. The value of imports also increased substantially, but not nearly so fast as exports. As a result, the trade balance-expressed in annual rates-swung from a deficit of $\$ 7$ billion in the fourth quarter of 1972 to a surplus of $\$ 5.5$ billion in the fourth quarter of 1973.

An impressive shift occurred also in the balance of payments as a whole. After registering deficits for 14 consecutive quarters, the basic balance-that is, the aggregate of all current international transactions and long-term capital flows-moved into substantial surplus in the third and fourth quarters of 1973.

Although the improvement in our trade and payments position was the fundamental factor strengthening the foreign exchange value of the dollar during the October-January period, the dollar's appreciation was also propelled by market expectations that the energy crisis would have a more severe effect on the balance of payments of European countries and Japan than on our balance of payments. These expectations seem to have weakened during February and March, and the exchange value of the dollar has declined appreciably since the end of January. Last week the average dollar price of the ten major foreign currencies mentioned earlier was about 20 per cent higher than in the spring of 1970 - or close to the level at which it temporarily stabilized one year ago.

The most important factor in the recent weakening of the dollar appears to have been the reassessment by market participants of the probable effects of the world energy crisis on the balance of payments of individual countries. Foreign exchange traders have been impressed by the remarkable ability of German business firms to continue augmenting their exports,
while passing on to buyers their sharply higher costs. Traders have also been influenced by the large borrowings in the Euro-currency markets that have recently been negotiated by the Governments of Italy, France, and the United Kingdom for the purpose of financing the trade deficits caused by higher oil prices. These developments in turn have led to some reassessment of the magnitude of the capital flow from the oil-exporting countries that is likely to end up in the United States.

Other factors have also played a part in the recent weakening of the exchange value of the dollar. The termination in late January of our controls over the outflow of capital contributed to market pressures on the dollar in February and March, and so too did the relaxation by some foreign governments of their restraints on capital inflows. There is some evidence, especially in connection with the strengthening of the Canadian dollar in February, that wider interest-rate differentials in favor of foreigncurrency assets contributed to the recent dollar depreciation. During March rumors of a revaluation of the German mark caused speculative flurries on several occasions. And the sharp rise in our price level that occurred in January and February has surely not gone unnoticed, and it may well have reduced, in the eyes of some investors, the attractiveness of dollar assets relative to assets denominated in foreign currencies.

The large fluctuations in exchange markets since the beginning of 1973 have reflected speculative trading as well as changes in real circumstances of individual nations-such as the improvement in our country's balance of trade and payments during the past 15 months. The magnification of exchange fluctuations through speculative trading is a troublesome feature of a floating system. On the other hand, had it not been for floating exchange rates, the financial world would probably have experienced a major crisis last fall. As things turned out, exchange markets absorbed remarkably well the shock produced by the abrupt and massive manipulation of oil shipments and prices by the major oil-exporting countries.

With many financial, commercial, and political issues still unresolved among the nations of the world, our own and other governments have
no practical choice except to put up with floating exchange rates. But although exchange-rate flexibility is helpful under present circumstances, it is of course no panacea for the international problems facing our Nation or any other nation. Indeed, unless we in the United States proceed with stronger determination than we have yet mustered to restrain inflationary forces, the consequences may be worse than they would have been when exchange rates were held within very narrow margins by official intervention.

Thus, if prices in the United States were to rise at a more rapid rate than abroad, our exports would become less competitive and domestic demand would tend to shift away from goods produced at home to imported products. Formerly, with fixed exchange rates, this lower volume of exports would have eased demand pressures on domestic resources; and the diversion of demand toward imports would also have served to moderate upward pressure on our general price level. With floating exchange rates, however, a more rapid rate of inflation in the United States than abroad would tend to lead to a depreciation of the dollar in exchange markets. Such a depreciation, as noted earlier, results not only in higher dollar prices of imported goods, but also in higher prices of domestic substitutes and of finished products based on imported materials. Speculative anticipations of further weakness in the exchange value of the dollar could intensify this vicious circle of domestic inflation and exchange depreciation.

In short, with exchange rates floating, faster inflation in the United States than abroad would tend to induce a depreciation of the dollar in exchange markets, which in turn would exacerbate our inflation problem. No such intensification can take place under a regime of fixed exchange rates; or more preciselyं, it cannot take place so long as international reserves remain sufficient to obviate the need for devaluation.

There is another difference between the present system of flexible exchange rates and the former regime of fixed rates that requires attention. Under either regime, changes in in-terest-rate differentials between the United States and foreign countries will tend to induce international capital flows. When exchange rates were held fixed, such capital outflows from the

United States produced a decline in our net reserve position. Now, with exchange rates floating, capital outflows will tend to cause some depreciation of the dollar in exchange markets, and thus bring into play the unhappy consequences for our price level that I have already recited.

An important conclusion follows from this analysis of the interdependence between domestic inflation and the exchange value of the dollar, namely, that under the present regime of floating exchange rates, it is more necessary than ever to proceed cautiously in executing an expansionary economic policy.

Since the effects of floating exchange rates vary with circumstances, being helpful in certain respects and injurious in others, no responsible government is prepared to allow the international value of its currency to be determined solely by the untrammeled play of market forces. That is why the Federal Reserve System and the Treasury have been cooperating with monetary authorities abroad-most recently in February and March-to moderate abrupt movements in exchange rates and to prevent the emergence of disorderly conditions in exchange markets. We in the United States certainly cannot accept with equanimity exchange-rate movements that clearly undervalue the dollar. Nor would our trading partners want us to do that. Cooperation in managing the present ex-change-rate arrangements is essential if the nations of the world are to minimize economic and political frictions and to promote orderly expansion of international transactions.

Present uncertainties about the world economic outlook, in particular the consequences of the current energy problem, have increased the need for international cooperation in other areas as well. But effective cooperation requires effective leadership. The United States, being much the strongest economic and financial power in the world, is expected by the international community to provide the leadership without which lasting economic achievement may be impossible. Our Government recognizes this responsibility and exercised it effectively at the Energy Conference held in Washington this February. The nations participating in that Conference agreed, as did also the Committee of Twenty in January, that every country must
scrupulously avoid policies that are harmful to other countries-especially the imposition of restrictions on trade and payments.

The United States in particular needs to ensure that declarations such as these at international meetings are more than fine rhetoric. Constructive steps can be taken in three areas: facilitation of adjustment problems caused by higher oil prices, reduction of trade barriers, and international monetary cooperation.

The higher oil prices will generate an enormous flow of additional revenues to the oil-exporting countries. The capacity of these countries to expand their imports is very limited, however, in the short run. Therefore, even when oil prices decline this year or next, which I believe will happen, the oil-exporting countries will probably still experience huge surpluses in the current account of their balance of payments. On the other hand, we and other countries will probably experience sizable deficits. In principle, the essential means for the financing of these deficits are at hand, since the oil-exporting countries must invest their huge surpluses in some form-in the traditional money and capital markets of other countries, or the Euro-currency market, or through international institutions. Unfortunately, there is no assurance that the distribution of the investments of the oil-exporting countries will match the distribution of the current-account deficits that their manipulation of oil prices has caused.

Many of the oil-importing countries that fail to attract these investments will be able to draw down their foreign-exchange reserves or borrow in the Euro-currency or traditional money and capital markets. But special cooperative measures will be required to assist countries for which these temporary remedies are not sufficiently available. Some countries, particularly among the developing nations, face oil-financing problems that are literally beyond their capacity to manage.

Oil-exporting countries themselves should play a major role in ameliorating the impact on the rest of the world of their sharply higher oil prices-first and foremost, by bringing down these prices to a more reasonable level, and second, by providing massive assistance to the developing countries. Imaginative use can be made of existing financial institutions such as
the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund (IMF), the Bank for International Settlements, and the Asian Development Bank; some progress along these lines is already visible. The Federal Reserve's own network of reciprocal currency arrangements can play a modest role by temporarily financing short-term movements of funds; to this end, the swap lines with the Bank of Italy and the Bank of England have recently been expanded, each by $\$ 1$ billion. We should also explore new instrumentalities, such as the multinational jointventure arrangement mentioned as a possibility by Secretary Shultz at the Washington Energy Conference.

These financial measures can be helpful in the short run while other measures, which will only become fully effective in the longer run, are being taken. The long-run solution of the energy problem is not yet clear beyond the fact that it will require massive programs to conserve energy use, to develop new energy sources, and to accelerate energy research. Project Independence, outlined in the President's Budget Message, is designed to advance these programs in the United States; and the Washington Energy Conference has also agreed to seek methods of international cooperation with regard to such matters as the conservation of energy, the sharing of nuclear and other technologies in the energy area, and research aimed at developing or hastening the exploitation of new energy sources.

Reduction of trade barriers is a second area in which increased international cooperation can play a useful role. The Congress can do its part by speedily enacting the Trade Reform Act. Other countries must also make an earnest effort to move trade negotiations forward. In the meantime, we should insist that the nations of the world bind themselves to avoid bilateral agreements that give support to cartel arrangements. We should also seek agreement-in case of balance of payments difficulties-not to impose new restrictions on imports, or artifically stimulate exports, without IMF approval.

International monetary reform is the third area in which useful cooperative steps can be taken in the months ahead. I see no reason for being discouraged by the progress made to date by the Committee of Twenty. The Committee and
its Deputies have been laboring under difficult circumstances. I have never expected international monetary reform to be blueprinted in advance so that it could be methodically implemented all at once. International monetary reform is bound to be an evolutionary process and to reflect unfolding experience.

I expect the Committee of Twenty to reach agreement this summer on the basic principles and broad features of a reformed international monetary system. This agreement should lay the basis for considerable strengthening of the IMF. Hopefully, a new high-level Council will be created in the IMF; this body will be charged with the responsibility for continuously reviewing the structure and operation of the international monetary system. I also believe that agreement can be reached this summer on several vital monetary arrangements, such as guidelines for floating, the valuation of special drawing rights, and guidelines for an adjustment process to avoid persistent increases or decreases of the international reserves of individual countries.

I am bound to observe, however, that no set of international monetary arrangements can function successfully in an environment of rapid inflation such as we and other countries have recently been experiencing. The paramount task to which economic policy in all countries must be devoted at the present time is firm control over the inflationary forces distorting the world economy. It is particularly important that the United States, to which so many countries look for leadership, bring its own inflation under control. By setting an example for other countries, we will aid them as well as ourselves.

Improvement in price performance during 1974 is essential to our future, and it is also within our means. The rise in consumer prices should moderate later this year as petroleum prices level off or decline in response to increased supplies of gasoline and fuel oil, and as food supplies expand in response to incentives for farmers to increase production. There are other favorable price developments on the horizon. A temporarily slower pace of economic activity, both here and abroad, should cause a decline in the prices of industrial raw materials and in internationally traded commodities. Actually, wholesale prices of farm and food prod-
ucts have declined appreciably in recent weeks, and prices of cotton and some other industrial materials have also edged down from previous peaks.

Realistically, however, we can hardly expect a return to general price stability in the near future. Substantial increases in the prices of numerous commodities and services are practically unavoidable this year because relative prices of many items are now badly out of balance. Moreover, despite the restraint shown in most wage settlements during 1973, increases in wage rates are running well ahead of productivity gains, and unit-labor costs are rising rapidly. If economic activity proceeds rather sluggishly this year, as seems likely, productivity gains will probably be even smaller than they were last year. A rise in wages that is faster than we have recently experienced would therefore put great upward pressure on costs of production and on prices.

Whatever the cause, if rapid inflation continues this year, it may undermine confidence, cause interest rates to move higher, and seriously diminish our chances of regaining a stable and broadly based prosperity. It may also destroy the gains recently made in improving our competitive position in world markets and in strengthening our balance of payments.

Public policy at the present time is confronted with an exceptionally difficult economic situation. Inflation is proceeding at a dangerous pace, economic activity is high but sluggish, and international financial relations are under strain. Our best chance of surmounting these accumulated difficulties is to face up squarely to the gravity of the inflation problem. The pace of inflation needs to be substantially reduced, even if it cannot be halted, this year.

Our chances of bringing inflation under control will be enhanced if our Nation's business and labor leaders exercise restraint in the wageprice area. Governmental programs to improve productivity and to encourage larger output of products in short supply could also be of benefit. But in the end, we will have to rely principally on prudent management of monetary and fiscal
policies. For our part, we at the Federal Reserve are determined to follow a course of monetary policy that will permit only moderate growth of money and credit. Such a policy should make it possible for the fires of inflation to burn themselves out, while at the same time it provides the financial basis for the resumption of orderly economic growth.

In the present economic environment fiscal policy can be used to better advantage than monetary policy in alleviating unemployment. Selective measures such as an expanded public employment program or increased unemployment benefits could cushion the economic adjustments now under way. Also, a selective tax policy of accelerated amortization could stimulate investment in the energy and other basic materials industries, thereby relieving the more critical shortages of capacity that have recently proved so troublesome. I would strongly advise the Congress, however, against adoption, at this time, of broadly stimulative fiscal measures, such as a general tax cut or a new public works program.

In closing, I cannot let this opportunity pass without expressing great satisfaction that a bill reforming congressional budget procedures is now in conference and will soon become law. After long and conscientious study, the Congress has developed systematic procedures for setting an over-all spending limit that will be related rationally to both expected revenues and to economic conditions, and then establishing spending priorities within that limit. These new procedures should end the practice of persistently running budget deficits-deficits which have appeared in good times as well as in bad, and which very frequently were unplanned and unwanted by either the Congress or the administration. This landmark legislation will enable us to avoid excessively stimulative fiscal policy, which has been a major source of the inflation during the past decade. It will enable us at long last to use fiscal policy effectively-to restrain demand as well as to stimulate it. Used wisely, this legislation has enormous potential for restoring price stability in the future.

# Record of Policy Actions <br> of the Federal Open Market Committee 

## MEETING HELD ON JANUARY 21-22, $1974{ }^{1}$

## 1. Domestic policy directive

Preliminary estimates of the Commerce Department indicated that growth in real output of goods and services (real gross national product) had slowed to an annual rate of 1.3 per cent in the fourth quarter of 1973 -from 3.5 per cent in the third quarter-and that the rise in the GNP implicit deflator had accelerated to an annual rate of about 8 per cent, in part as a result of the impact of the oil shortage. Staff projections suggested that economic activity would weaken further in the first half of 1974 and that prices would rise somewhat more sharply than had been expected 5 weeks earlier.

In December industrial production declined, as output of automobiles fell sharply and residential and commercial use of electricity and gas was substantially reduced; the gain in industrial production from the third to the fourth quarter of 1973 was small. Nonfarm payroll employment-which had grown rapidly in the first 11 months of the year-expanded little in December, when some workers were laid off as a result of the energy situation, and the unemployment rate rose further to 4.9 per cent. Retail sales declined in December and changed little in the fourth quarter as a whole, chiefly because of a drop in demand for the larger automobiles and for some other durable goods.

Wholesale prices of industrial commodities rose sharply further in December; as in the preceding 2 months, increases were large for fuels and were substantial and widespread among other industrial commodities. Wholesale prices of farm and food products, which had declined for 3 months, turned up, reflecting sizable increases in prices of grains, animal feeds, oilseeds, fats and oils,

[^11]and raw cotton. In the closing months of 1973 the consumer price index continued upward at a rapid rate as a result of the rise in prices of various types of energy and increases in prices of foods and services. The index of average hourly earnings of production workers on private nonfarm payrolls also continued to move up at a fast pace, but real spendable weekly earnings of production workers declined in the fourth quarter of the year as they had over the first three quarters.

Staff projections for the first half of 1974 still suggested that the short-fall in supplies of petroleum products would lead to additional curtailment in expenditures for automobiles and related goods and services. Consequently, real consumption expenditures, which had declined in the fourth quarter of 1973, would remain weak. As before, it was anticipated that the decline in residential construction would be extended but that the expansion in business fixed investment would remain relatively strong and that growth in State and local government purchases of goods and services would continue at a substantial rate. The over-all increase in nominal GNP projected for the first half of the year was now somewhat greater than had been expected 5 weeks earlier, owing to larger increases in prices-mainly in those of petroleum products.

In late December the large price increase for crude oil imposed by producing countries generated new uncertainties and fears about foreign trade prospects for oil-importing countries, about the size and direction of international flows of funds, and about the course of economic activity in major industrial countries. Participants in foreign exchange markets apparently believed that the United States would be the principal recipient of the capital flows arising from the investment of oil producers' receipts; as a result, major foreign currencies depreciated significantly further against the dollar in late December and early January-even while some foreign monetary authorities intervened in the markets, selling large amounts of dollars to limit depreciation of their currencies.
U.S. merchandise imports had risen substantially in November, in part because of earlier sharp increases in prices of petroleum products. Exports also had advanced, but U.S. merchandise trade had been in approximate balance, following 2 months of large surpluses.

Total loans and investments at U.S. commercial banks increased relatively little in December, and growth in bank credit over the fourth quarter was moderate. Expansion in outstanding business loans-which had picked up in November-slowed again in December as some borrowers apparently used proceeds of new bond issues to pay down bank loans. Real estate and consumer loans grew at about the same rates as in November, remaining well below rates earlier in the year. And while banks added to their holdings of State and local government securities, they further reduced their holdings of Treasury issues.

The narrowly defined money stock $\left(M_{1}\right)^{2}$ continued to grow at a rapid pace in December, but growth was somewhat faster over the November-December period than it otherwise would have been because of temporary increases in deposits held by foreign commercial banks; weekly data suggested that on balance $M_{1}$ changed little between mid-December and mid-January. In December inflows of time and savings deposits other than large-denomination certificates of deposit (CD's) were still sizable, although somewhat less than in November, and growth in the more broadly defined money stock $\left(M_{2}\right)^{3}$ remained substantial. The outstanding volume of large-denomination CD's expanded, contributing to a moderate pick-up in growth in the bank credit proxy ${ }^{4}$ from very slow rates in October and November. In late December and early January the outstanding volume of such CD's expanded further, and the credit proxy grew at a faster rate.

Net deposit inflows at nonbank thrift institutions-which had improved significantly in October and November-expanded slightly further in December, reflecting primarily a larger-than-seasonal amount of interest credited to accounts at the month's end; growth in the measure of the money stock that includes such deposits $\left(M_{3}\right)^{5}$-like growth in $M_{2}$-remained substantial. Contract interest rates on conventional mortgages were unchanged in De-

[^12]cember, after having declined over the two preceding months, but yields in the secondary market for Federally insured mortgages declined for the third consecutive month.

Following the Committee meeting in mid-December, System open market operations had been directed initially toward achieving some easing in bank reserve and money market conditions-in accordance with the Committee's decision to seek such easing, provided that the monetary aggregates did not appear to be growing excessively. As a result the Federal funds rate declined to a level of around $93 / 4$ per cent in the early days of January-from around $101 / 8$ per cent in the two statement weeks before the December meeting-and member bank borrowings declined to an average of about $\$ 1,010$ million in the 3 weeks ending January 9 from an average of about $\$ 1,390$ million in the preceding 4 weeks.

On January 11, after incoming data had suggested that in the December-January period the annual rate of growth in reserves available to support private nonbank deposits (RPD's) might be close to the upper limit of the specified range and that rates of growth in $M_{1}$ and $M_{2}$ might exceed acceptable ranges, a majority of the available members concurred in a recommendation by the Chairman that, in view of the sensitive state of financial markets and the general economic situation, the System aim to maintain prevailing money market conditions for the time being. The funds rate remained around $93 / 4$ per cent until the last few days before this meeting, when it averaged about $95 / 8$ per cent; in the statement week ending January 16 member bank borrowings were about $\$ 990$ million.

Changes in market interest rates since mid-December had been mixed. Long-term rates in general had risen in response to a relatively heavy volume of capital market financing. The over-all volume of new public offerings of corporate and State and local government bonds-which had expanded in the October-November period-declined less than seasonally in December, and a substantial increase was in prospect for January.

In short-term markets some private rates had declined since mid-December, reflecting the slackening in business demands for short-term credit and the inflow of funds from abroad. However, Treasury bill rates had risen, apparently because money market conditions had eased less than market participants had expected
and because foreign monetary authorities had sold a substantial volume of bills in association with their intervention in foreign exchange markets.

The Treasury was expected to announce on January 30 the terms of its mid-February refunding. Of the maturing issues, $\$ 4.5$ billion were held by the public.

A staff analysis suggested that, because of the larger rise in prices and higher projected rate of expansion in nominal GNP, growth in the demand for money over the first half of 1974 was likely to be somewhat greater than had been expected earlier. It appeared likely that if $M_{1}$ were to grow at a rate consistent with the Committee's earlier longer-run objectives for the monetary aggregates, money market conditions would tighten somewhat in the period immediately ahead and market interest rates in general would rise. As a result, net inflows of consumer-type time and savings deposits to banks and nonbank thrift institutions might decline appreciably, reducing the rates of growth in both $M_{2}$ and $M_{3}$. This analysis implied that a moderately higher rate of growth in $M_{1}$ would be associated with little change or possibly some easing in money market conditions; under these conditions net inflows of consumer-type time and savings deposits likely would be maintained or would expand somewhat from recent rates.

According to the staff analysis, expansion in $M_{1}$ was likely to be relatively slow on the average in the January-February periodfollowing the rapid pace over the preceding 2 months that was attributable in part to the transitory increases in deposits held by foreign commercial banks. However, growth was expected to be faster in the second quarter, reflecting the temporary effects of large refunds of Federal income taxes and initial payments of increased social security benefits. It was also anticipated that growth in bank credit would pick up this winter from the low rate of the fourth quarter of 1973 and that the outstanding volume of large-denomination CD's, which had turned up in mid-December, would expand at a moderate pace.

The Committee agreed that the economic situation and outlook called for moderate growth in monetary aggregates over the longer run, including a slightly higher rate of growth in $M_{1}$ than contemplated earlier. Taking account of the staff analysis, the Committee concluded that growth in $M_{1}$ and $M_{2}$ over the January-February
period at annual rates within ranges of tolerance of 3 to 6 per cent and 6 to 9 per cent, respectively, would be consistent with its longer-run objectives for the monetary aggregates. The members agreed that such growth rates would be likely to involve RPD growth during the January-February period at an annual rate within a $43 / 4$ to $73 / 4$ per cent range of tolerance, and they decided that in the period until the next meeting the weekly average Federal funds rate might be permitted to vary in an orderly fashion from as low as $83 / 4$ per cent to as high as 10 per cent, if necessary, in the course of operations. It was understood that a slight easing in reserve and money market conditions would be sought promptly, provided that the data becoming available later in the week of the meeting did not suggest that the monetary aggregates were growing rapidly.

The members also agreed that, in the conduct of operations, account should be taken of the forthcoming Treasury financing and of international and domestic financial market developments. It was understood that the Chairman might call upon the Committee to consider the need for supplementary instructions before the next scheduled meeting if significant inconsistencies appeared to be developing among the Committee's various objectives and constraints.

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

The information reviewed at this meeting indicates that growth in real output of goods and services was slow in the fourth quarter of 1973, in part because of the fuel situation. Prices continued to rise sharply in December, reflecting additional increases for petroleum products and widespread advances among other goods and services. A further weakening in activity and sharp rise in prices appear to be in prospect for early 1974. In December nonfarm payroll employment changed little, and the unemployment rate increased further. Wage rates have continued to rise substantially in recent months, although not so sharply as prices.

Major foreign currencies have depreciated further against the dollar since mid-December, and some foreign monetary authorities have continued to sell dollars in exchange markets. Steep price increases imposed by oil-producing countries have heightened fears of economic disruption in many countries and of large and erratic international flows of funds.

The narrowly defined money stock increased substantially in the last 2 months of 1973, partly reflecting increased foreign deposits, but it has changed little on balance over recent weeks. Net inflows of consumer-type time deposits remained sizable at both banks and nonbank thrift institutions. Bank credit expansion, which was moderate over the closing months of 1973, has accelerated in recent weeks as banks have stepped up issuance of large-denomination CD's. Since mid-December, interest rate movements have been mixed; yields on most long-term securities and on Treasury bills have risen on balance, while some private short-term rates have declined.

In light of the foregoing developments, it is the policy of the Federal Open Market Committee to foster financial conditions conducive to resisting inflationary pressures, cushioning the effects on production and employment growing out of the oil shortage, and maintaining equilibrium in the country's balance of payments.

To implement this policy, while taking account of the forthcoming Treasury financing and of international and domestic financial market developments, the Committee seeks to achieve bank reserve and money market conditions consistent with moderate growth in monetary aggregates over the months ahead.

Votes for this action: Messrs. Burns, Balles, Brimmer, Bucher, Daane, Holland, Mayo, Mitchell, Morris, and Sheehan. Votes against this action: Messrs. Hayes and Francis.

In dissenting, both Mr. Hayes and Mr. Francis indicated that they favored no change in the Committee's longer-run objectives for growth in the monetary aggregates, and Mr. Hayes also was opposed to a range of tolerance for the Federal funds rate that was skewed to the low side of the range that had prevailed in recent days. In Mr. Hayes' view, the probabilities favored a relatively mild business slowdown in 1974 as a whole, and in light of the rapid monetary growth in recent months, the Committee should lean against the strong inflationary pressures that remained the major economic problem. Mr. Francis believed that the actual and prospective slowdown in economic activity resulted wholly from capacity, supply, and price-distorting constraints, rather than from a weakening in demand, and that any easing in monetary policy would increase inflationary pressures without expanding real output or reducing unemployment.

## 2. Ratification of earlier action

By unanimous vote, the Committee ratified the action for which a majority of the members had voted on January 4, 1974, increasing from $\$ 2$ billion to $\$ 3$ billion the limit on changes between Committee meetings in System Account holdings of U.S. Government and Federal agency securities specified in paragraph 1(a) of the authorization for domestic open market operations, effective for the period from January 4 through the close of business on January 22, 1974.

The action in question had been taken on recommendation of the System Account Manager. The Manager had advised that a substantial volume of open market purchases of securities had been required in the period since the Committee's meeting on December 18, 1973, in order to offset reserve absorption resulting from market factors and that a near-term need to supply reserves was in prospect; he had further advised that strength of the dollar in foreign exchange markets suggested that foreign official sales of U.S. Treasury bills might be heavy and that the System should be in a position to acquire some of those bills while offsetting any undesired effects on bank reserves by other means.

## 3. Authorization for foreign currency operations

The Committee approved an increase from $\$ 2$ billion to $\$ 3$ billion in the System's swap arrangement with the Bank of Italy, and the corresponding amendment to paragraph 2 of the authorization for foreign currency operations, subject to the understanding that the action would become effective upon approval by the Subcommittee (consisting of the Chairman and Vice Chairman of the Committee and the Vice Chairman of the Board of Governors) designated in the Committee's rules of procedure, after consultation with the U.S. Treasury.

Votes for this action: Messrs. Burns, Hayes, Balles, Brimmer, Bucher, Daane, Francis, Holland, Mayo, Mitchell, Morris, and Sheehan. Votes against this action: None.
On January 29, 1974, the Subcommittee approved the indicated increase, effective February 1, 1974. Accordingly, as of the latter date, paragraph 2 of the authorization read as follows:

The Federal Open Market Committee directs the Federal Reserve Bank of New York to maintain reciprocal currency arrangements ("swap" arrangements) for the System Open Market Account for periods up to a maximum of 12 months with the following foreign banks, which are among those designated by the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System under Section 214.5 of Regulation N, Relations with Foreign Banks and Bankers, and with the approval of the Committee to renew such arrangements on maturity:

|  | Amount of <br> arrangement <br> (millions of |
| :--- | :--- |
| Foreign bank |  |
| dollars equivalent) |  |

This action was taken on the grounds that it would prove helpful in coping with possible exchange market pressures on the lira arising from the oil crisis, and thus would contribute to international monetary stability.

Records of policy actions taken by the Federal Open Market Committee at each meeting, in the form in which they will appear in the Board's Annual Report, are released about 90 days after the meeting and are subsequently published in the Bulletin.

## Law Department

Statutes, regulations, interpretations, and decisions

## OPEN MARKET PURCHASES OF BILLS OF EXCHANGE, TRADE ACCEPTANCES, BANKERS ACCEPTANCES

The Board of Governors has revoked, effective April 1, 1974, its Regulation B relating to open market purchases of bills of exchange and bankers' acceptances. After April 1, all provisions relating to such purchases will be included in the Regulation Relating to Open Market Operations of Federal Reserve Banks of the Federal Open Market Committee, and in authorizations and directives issued by the Committee.

## ACCEPTANCE BY MEMBER BANKS OF DRAFTS OR BILLS OF EXCHANGE

The Board of Governors has revoked, effective April 1, 1974, its Regulation C dealing with acceptance by member banks of drafts or bills of exchange.

Interpretations of the statutory provisions that have been issued by the Board from time to time remain, for the present, in full force and effect. The Board intends to undertake a general review of its outstanding statutory interpretations with a view to determining whether any modifications should be made in light of current business and banking practices.

## OPEN MARKET OPERATIONS OF FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS <br> PURCHASE OF BANKERS' ACCEPTANCES

Beginning April 1, 1974, purchase and sale of bankers' acceptances by Federal Reserve Banks will be conducted pursuant to provisions of paragraphs 1 (b) and 1 (c) of the Committee's Authorization for Domestic Open Market Operations, as amended effective on that date. The new rules, as set forth in the Authorization, eliminate outdated provisions in the present rules specified in Regulation B and broaden somewhat the scope of bankers' acceptances eligible for purchase by Federal Reserve Banks. The new rules eliminate
the present requirement that banks have in their possession shipping documents conveying or securing title at the time they accept drafts covering the shipment of goods within the United States.

## REGULATION RELATING TO OPEN MARKET OPERATIONS

1. Effective April 1, 1974, section 270.4(c)(2) is amended to read as follows:

## SECTION 270.4-TRANSACTIONS IN OBLIGATIONS

(c) In accordance with such limitations, terms, and conditions as are prescribed by law and in authorizations and directives issued by the Committee, the Reserve Bank selected by the Committee is authorized and directed-
(2) To buy and sell bankers' acceptances in the open market for its own account;

## BANK HOLDING COMPANIES

The Board of Governors has amended its Regulation $Y$ to permit the leasing of both real and personal property. The Board has determined that separate regulations for real and personal property leasing would allow greater flexibility for innovation and the evolution of bank holding company leasing transactions. Accordingly, the Board is adopting separate regulations with substantially the same provisions.

## AMENDMENT TO REGULATION Y

1. Effective April 17, 1974, section 225.4(a)(6) is amended to read as follows:

## SECTION 225.4—NONBANKING ACTIVITIES

(a) Activities closely related to banking or managing or controlling banks. ${ }^{* * *}$ The following activities have been determined by the Board
to be so closely related to banking or managing or controlling banks as to be a proper incident thereto:
(6)(a) Leasing personal property or acting as agent, broker or adviser in leasing such property provided:
(i) the lease is to serve as the functional equivalent of an extension of credit to the lessee of the property;
(ii) the property to be leased is acquired specifically for the leasing transaction under consideration or was acquired specifically for an earlier leasing transaction;
(iii) the lease is on a nonoperating basis;
(iv) at the inception of the initial lease the effect of the transaction (and, with respect to governmental entities only, reasonably anticipated future transactions ${ }^{4}$ ) will yield a return that will compensate the lessor for not less than the lessor's full investment in the property plus the estimated total cost of financing the property over the term of the lease, ${ }^{5}$ from: (1) rentals; (2) estimated tax benefits (investment tax credit, net economic gain from tax deferral from accelerated depreciation, and other tax benefits with a substantially similar effect); (3) the estimated residual value of the property at the expiration of the initial term of the lease, which in no case shall exceed 20 per cent of the acquisition cost of the property to the lessor; and (4) in the case of a lease of not more than 7 years in duration, such additional amount, which shall not exceed 60 per cent of the acquisition cost of the property, as may be provided by an unconditional guarantee by a lessee, independent third party or manufacturer, which has been determined by the lessor to have the financial resources to meet such obligation, that will assure the lessor of recovery of its investment and cost of financing;

[^13](v) the maximum lease term during which the lessor must recover the lessor's full investment in the property plus the estimated total cost of financing the property shall be 40 years; and
(vi) at the expiration of the lease (including any renewals or extensions with the same lessee), all interest in the property shall be either liquidated or re-leased on a nonoperating basis as soon as practicable but in no event later than two years from the expiration of the lease, ${ }^{6}$ however, in no case shall the lessor retain any interest in the property beyond 50 years after its acquisition of the property.
(6)(b) Leasing real property or acting as agent, broker or adviser in leasing such property provided:
(i) the lease is to serve as the functional equivalent of an extension of credit to the lessee of the property;
(ii) the property to be leased is acquired specifically for the leasing transaction under consideration or was acquired specifically for an earlier leasing transaction;
(iii) the lease is on a nonoperating basis;
(iv) at the inception of the initial lease the effect of the transaction (and, with respect to governmental entities only, reasonably anticipated future transactions ${ }^{4}$ ) will yield a return that will compensate the lessor for not less than the lessor's full investment in the property plus the estimated total cost of financing the property over the term of the lease, ${ }^{5}$ from: (1) rentals; (2) estimated tax benefits (investment tax credit, net economic gain from tax deferral from accelerated depreciation, and other tax benefits with a substantially similar effect); and (3) the estimated residual value of the property at the expiration of the initial term of the lease, which in no case shall exceed 20 per cent of the acquisition cost of the property to the lessor.
(v) the maximum lease term during which the lessor must recover the lessor's full investment in the property plus the estimated total cost of financing the property shall be 40 years; and
(vi) at the expiration of the lease (including any renewals or extension $s$ with the same lessee), all interest in the property shall be either liquidated or re-leased on a nonoperating basis as soon as practicable but in no event later than two years from the expiration of the lease, ${ }^{6}$ however, in no

[^14]case shall the lessor retain any interest in the property beyond 50 years after its acquisition of the property.

As an incident to this amendment the footnotes in § 225.4(a) which are denoted by asterisks and numbers are hereby redesignated as follows for clarity and ease of reference: the footnote in $\S$ 225.4(a)(1) designated as * to footnote 1 ; footnotes 1 and 2 in $\S 225.4(\mathrm{a})(5)$ to footnotes 2 and 3 ; footnote 3 in $\S 225.4(a)(10)$ to footnote 7 ; footnote 3 a in $\S 225.4(\mathrm{a})(11)$ to footnote 8 ; the footnotes in $\S 225.4(\mathrm{a})(12)$ designated as $*$ and ** to footnotes 9 and 10 ; footnote 1 in $\S$ 225.4(b)(1) to footnote 11 ; and footnote 2 in $\S$ 225.4 (d) to footnote 12.

## RULES REGARDING DELEGATION OF AUTHORITY AND BANK HOLDING COMPANIES

The Board of Governors has amended its Rules Regarding Delegation of Authority and its Regulation $Y$ to grant the Federal Reserve Banks authority to approve under delegated authority the retention of bank stock acquired in a fiduciary capacity if a bank holding company undertakes unconditionally to dispose of such shares or the sole discretionary authority to vote such shares within a two year period.

1. Effective March 19, 1974, section 265.2 (f)(29) is added to read as follows:

## SECTION 265.2--SPECIFIC FUNCTIONS DELEGATED TO BOARD EMPLOYEES AND FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS

(f) Each Federal Reserve Bank is authorized, as to member banks or other indicated organizations headquartered in its district, or under subparagraph (25) of this paragraph as to its officers:
(29) Under the provisions of Section 3(a) of the Bank Holding Company Act (12 U.S.C. 1842), to approve by a letter of notification without compliance with section $262.3(\mathrm{~h})$ of the Board's Rules of Procedures, the retention of shares of bank stock acquired in a fiduciary capacity (with sole voting rights) for a two-year period from the date of such acquisition, provided that the Applicant undertakes unconditionally to dispose of such shares or its sole discretionary voting rights with respect to such shares within two years from the date of such acquisition.
2. Effective March 19, 1974, section 225.3 of Regulation Y is amended by adding § 225.3(c) to read as follows:

## SECTION 225.3-ACQUISITION OR RETENTION OF BANK SHARES OR ASSETS

(c) Applications to retain shares acquired in a fiduciary capacity. Applications under this subsection are processed on the basis of a letter of notification without compliance with section 262.3(h) of the Board's Rules of Procedure. Any application for the Board's approval to retain shares of bank stock acquired in a fiduciary capacity (with sole voting rights), which is accompanied by an unconditional undertaking by the Applicant to dispose of such shares or its sole discretionary voting rights with respect to such shares within two years from the date of such acquisition, shall be deemed to be approved 45 days after the Applicant has been informed by the Reserve Bank that said application has been accepted, unless the Applicant is notified to the contrary within that time or is granted approval at an earlier date.

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

## ORDERS UNDER SECTION 3 OF BANK HOLDING COMPANY ACT

PEOPLES STATE BANKSHARES, INC., ROSSVILLE, KANSAS
Order Approving Formation of Bank Holding Company
Peoples State Bankshares, Inc., Rossville, Kansas, has applied for the Board's approval under $\S 3(\mathrm{a})(1)$ of the Bank Holding Company Act (12 U.S.C. 1842(a)(1)) of formation of a bank holding
company through acquisition of 81 per cent or more of the voting shares of Peoples State Bank, Rossville, Kansas ("Bank").

Notice of the application, affording opportunity for interested persons to submit comments and views, has been given in accordance with $\S 3(b)$ of the Act. The time for filing comments and views has expired, and the Board has considered the application and all comments received in light of the factors set forth in $\S 3(\mathrm{c})$ of the Act ( 12 U.S.C. 1842(c)).

Applicant, a recently formed corporation, was organized for the purpose of owning and operating Bank. Bank, with deposits of $\$ 5.7$ million, ${ }^{1}$ is the only banking institution in the rural town of Rossville (population of 1,000 ), located 15 miles from Topeka, Kansas. Since Applicant has no present operations or subsidiaries, it appears that consummation of the proposal would not affect existing or potential competition, nor have an adverse effect on other area banks. Competitive considerations are consistent with approval of the application.

The financial and managerial resources and future prospects of Applicant depend upon those of Bank. In view of Bank's past record of earnings, it appears that Applicant would be able to finance the debt incurred in acquiring Bank without placing an undue strain on Bank's resources. The financial condition of Bank is considered satisfactory and its management has been strengthened as a result of Bank's new ownership. Prospects for Applicant and Bank are favorable, and it appears that the strengthening of Bank's management would enhance its ability to provide for the community's banking needs. Accordingly, considerations relating to this aspect of the proposal are consistent with approval.

In its consideration of this application, the Board has examined a covenant not to compete contained in an employment agreement which was executed in connection with the proposal. The Board finds that the provisions of this covenant are reasonable in duration, scope, and geographic area and are consistent with the public interest. It is the Board's judgment that the proposed transaction would be in the public interest and that the application should be approved.

On the basis of the record, the application is approved for the reasons summarized above. The transaction shall not be made (a) before the thirtieth calendar day following the effective date of this Order or (b) 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 Kansas City pursuant to delegated authority.

By order of the Board of Governors, effective March 29, 1974.

Voting for this action: Chairman Burns and Governors Mitchell, Bucher, and Holland. Voting against this action:
${ }^{1}$ All banking data are as of June 30, 1973.

Governor Brimmer. Absent and not voting: Governors Sheehan and Wallich.
(Signed) Chester B. Feldberg, [SEAL] Secretary of the Board.

## Dissenting Statement of Governor Brimmer

I would deny the application by Peoples State Bankshares, Inc. to acquire Peoples State Bank and thereby become a bank holding company. My decision is based on an examination of a covenant not to compete contained in an employment agreement that is incident to this proposal. The former president and majority shareholder of Bank has entered into a one-year employment contract with Bank. Subsequent to termination of his employment, he is prohibited by the covenant from engaging in the business of banking for five years within a fifteen mile radius of Rossville. In my view, covenants of this type necessarily inhibit competition and should not be sanctioned by the Board.

The purpose of such a covenant is to preclude the restricted individual from offering his support and expertise to a convenient alternative source of commercial banking services in the Rossville area in the near future. For reasons stated more fully in my dissent to the application of First Alabama Bancshares, Inc., to acquire Citizens Bank of Guntersville ( 59 Federal Reserve Bulletin 757), such a result is inherently anticompetitive.

In order for this application to be approved, Applicant would have to establish that the anticompetitive effects of such a covenant " are clearly outweighed in the public interest by the probable effect of the transaction in meeting the convenience and needs of the community to be served." In my view, this has not been established, and the Board's approval of this application cannot be supported.

## ATLANTIC BANCORPORATION, JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA

## Order Denying Acquisition of Bank

Atlantic Bancorporation, Jacksonville, Florida, a bank holding company within the meaning of the Bank Holding Company Act, has applied for the Board's approval under § 3(a)(3) of the Act (12 U.S.C. 1842(a)(3)) to acquire not less than 80 per cent of the voting shares of Bank of New Smyrna, New Smyrna Beach, Florida ("Bank").

By Order of November 22, 1972, the Board of Governors denied the application of Atlantic Bancorporation to acquire Bank ( 37 Federal Register 25571). ${ }^{1}$ On May 24, 1973, the Board granted Applicant's Request for Reconsideration. The Request for Reconsideration, filed pursuant to section $262.3(\mathrm{~g})(5)$ of the Board's Rules of Procedure ( 12 CFR 262.3(g)(5)), was granted because the request presented relevant facts (concerning the market in which Bank operates) that, for good cause shown, were not previously presented to the Board, and reconsideration otherwise appeared appropriate.

Notice of the Board's Order granting Applicant's Request for Reconsideration of its application to acquire Bank has been given ( 38 Federal Register 14727) and the time for filing comments and views has expired and none has been timely received. The Board has reconsidered this application and supplemental material received in connection therewith in light of the factors set forth in § 3(c) of the Act.

Atlantic, the sixth largest banking organization and bank holding company in Florida, controls 30 banks with aggregate deposits of approximately $\$ 1.2$ billion, representing about 5.1 per cent of deposits in commercial banks in the State. ${ }^{2}$ Acquisition of Bank ( $\$ 29.7$ million in deposits) would not represent a significant increase in Applicant's share of total deposits in the State.

At the request of the Board, the Federal Reserve Bank of Atlanta conducted a survey in the New Smyrna area and the results of this survey indicate that the two New Smyrna Beach banks, Bank and First National Bank ( $\$ 12.7$ million in deposits), operate in a local banking market ${ }^{3}$ which adjoins, but is separate from the Daytona Beach banking market.

Applicant presently operates two banking subsidiaries in the Daytona Beach banking market and is the second largest banking organization in that market with nearly 20 per cent of market deposits. Bank, located in the adjacent New Smyrna Beach market, is the dominant commercial banking institution in New Smyrna Beach, controlling over

[^15]70 per cent of market deposits. The other commercial bank in New Smyrna Beach, First National Bank, is less than half the size of Bank.

Bank and Applicant's Daytona Beach banking subsidiaries are in separate banking markets; however, there is some slight competitive overlap between these banks with respect to certain banking services. Nonetheless, in viewing the total product market of commercial banking, the amount of competition eliminated is not significant.

In the Board's view, Applicant is one of the most likely entrants into the New Smyrna Beach banking market in light of the facts of record; namely, its capabilities for entry, the proximity of New Smyrna Beach to an area where Applicant has a significant presence (Daytona Beach), its expansion policy, and its expressed interest in the New Smyrna Beach market. Moreover, the New Smyrna Beach market appears to be capable of supporting new entry. If Applicant entered the New Smyrna Beach banking market de novo, or through the acquisition of a smaller bank, the effect would likely be procompetitive and in the public interest. Given the present concentration of the New Smyrna Beach banking market, the adverse effect consummation of this proposal would have upon the prospects for increased competition and deconcentration in the relevant market, the probability of Applicant as a future entrant into that market, and the opportunity for an alternative means of entry into New Smyrna Beach, the Board concludes that consummation of the transaction would have a substantially adverse effect on potential competition.

The financial condition and managerial resources and future prospects of Applicant, its subsidiary banks and Bank are regarded as satisfactory. Thus, banking factors are consistent with approval but provide no significant support for such action. There is no evidence in the record that the banking needs of the residents of the New Smyrna Beach area are not being adequately met at the present time. Moreover, consummation of the proposed transaction would have little impact on the convenience and needs of banking customers in the area since Applicant proposes no meaningful new service not already being offered. Accordingly, the Board finds that the anticompetitive effects inherent in Applicant's proposal are not outweighed by considerations relating to the convenience and needs of the community to be served.

On the basis of the record in this case and for the reasons set forth in this Order, the Board's

Order of November 22, 1972, is hereby affirmed and the subject application is denied.

By order of the Board of Governors, effective March 18, 1974.

| Voting for this action: Chairman Burns and Governors |
| :--- |
| Mitchell, Brimmer, Sheehan, Bucher, and Holland. Absent and |
| not voting: Governor Daane. Board action was taken while |
| Governor Daane was a Board member. |
| (Signed) TheOdORE E. Allison, |
| [SEAL] |

## BARNETT BANKS OF FLORIDA, INC., JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA

Order Approving Acquisition of Banks
Barnett Banks of Florida, Inc., Jacksonville, Florida, a bank holding company within the meaning of the Bank Holding Company Act, has applied for the Board's approval under § 3(a)(3) of the Act ( 12 U.S.C. 1842(a)(3)) to acquire 80 per cent or more of the voting shares of (1) The Bank of Naples, Naples, Florida ('Naples Bank") and (2) The Collier County Bank, Naples, Florida ('‘Collier Bank'’).

Notice of the applications, affording opportunity for interested persons to submit comments and views, has been given in accordance with § 3(b) of the Act. The time for filing comments and views has expired, and the Board has considered the applications and all comments received in light of the factors set forth in $\S 3(\mathrm{c})$ of the Act ( 12 U.S.C. 1842(c)).

Applicant controls 49 banks with aggregate deposits of $\$ 1.6$ billion, representing about 8 per cent of deposits in commercial banks in Florida. ${ }^{1}$ Acquisition of Naples Bank (deposits of $\$ 73.6$ million) and of the Collier Bank (deposits of $\$ 9.6$ million) would not significantly increase the concentration of banking resources in the State. Moreover, there is no evidence of record to indicate the development of a significant trend toward increased concentration of banking resources in Florida. Nor does Applicant's recent growth through acquisitions present a pattern of acquiring major banks in the primary or secondary SMSA's in the State.

Naples Bank and Collier Bank are both located
in the same banking market and, together, control approximately 39 per cent of the deposits in commercial banks in the market. ${ }^{2}$ The market is neither classified as an SMSA nor viewed as a significant market in terms of either population or deposits. No competition exists between Naples Bank and Collier Bank as both banks are closely affiliated with the leading directors of Naples Bank also being directors of Collier Bank. In addition, three families who control a majority of the shares of Naples Bank have a significantly influentiai ownership position in the Collier Bank. Moreover, the two banks share many common operating facilities, such as data processing and bookkeeping functions. Based on this and other facts of record, the Board concludes that the probability of disaffiliation occurring between Naples Bank and Collier Bank within the reasonably foreseeable future is slight.

There is little existing competition between any of Applicant's banking subsidiaries and either Naples Bank or Collier Bank. Moreover, it does not appear that future competition between any of Applicant's banking subsidiaries and either Collier Bank or Naples Bank is reasonably probable due to the distances between the banks and Florida's restrictive branching law. Applicant is not a likely de novo entrant into the Collier County banking market since the market is relatively unattractive as measured by its deposits and population per banking office ratios compared to Statewide ratios. Moreover, there are no other significantly smaller banks in Naples, the commercial center of Collier County, which Applicant could acquire as an alternative means of entry to that of Naples Bank. Based on these facts and others of record, the Board concludes that competitive considerations are consistent with approval of the applications.

The financial and managerial resources and future prospects of Applicant, its subsidiary banks, and Naples Bank and Collier Bank are regarded as generally satisfactory particularly in light of Applicant's commitment to retire certain capital notes of Naples Bank. Retirement of the notes would improve Naples Bank's capital position and lend support for approval of the application to acquire Naples Bank. Considerations relating to the convenience and needs of the community to

[^16][^17]be served provide some support for approval of the applications since affiliation with Applicant should enable Naples Bank and Collier Bank to increase their services particularly in the fields of consumer lending and provision of trust services. The Board concludes that the proposed transactions are in the public interest and should be approved.

On the basis of the record, the applications are approved for the reasons summarized above. The transactions shall not be made (a) before the thirtieth calendar day following the effective date of this Order or (b) 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 Atlanta purpsuant to delegated authority.

By order of the Board of Governors, effective March 4, 1974.

Voting for this action: Vice Chairman Mitchell and Governors Brimmer, Sheehan, Bucher, and Holland. Absent and not voting: Chairman Burns and Governor Daane.
(Signed) Chester B. Feldberg,
[SEAL] Secretary of the Board.

## Concurring Statement of Governor Brimmer

I agree that this application should be approved. Although the Naples Bank must be considered a relatively large bank in Florida and is the largest bank in the Naples banking market, the factors that have led me to vote to deny several recent applications are not present in this case. In the other applications, the holding companies had established a consistent pattern of acquiring the largest banks in important banking markets throughout a State ${ }^{1}$ Such acquisitions by the largest holding companies, if unchecked, would increase the already substantial disparity in size between a State's largest organizations and the smaller holding companies. This is especially true in a State whose holding company movement is in its early stages. The outcome would be a situation in which a few large organizations would control the largest banks in almost every important city in the State. This type of banking structure would foster a high degree of interdependence among the leading firms, thereby stifling competition in banking markets throughout the State.

[^18]In my judgment, this case does not have the anticompetitive aspects noted above. Though Barnett is one of Florida's largest and most aggressive holding companies, it has in many instances expanded de novo or through the acquisition of relatively small banks. In Barnett's case, there has certainly been no pattern of entering markets by acquiring the largest banks. Another distinguishing factor in this case is the market itself. The Naples market cannot be regarded as being a major Florida market. The population of the town of Naples is only 12,000 , and the entire market (Collier County) has only 43,000 people. Acquisitions in these markets do not have the important implications for competition throughout the State that similar acquisitions in the State's major markets have.

I would concur in the conclusion that the Naples market is not attractive for de novo entry. Moreover, the Naples market has no small banks that could be regarded as attractive foothold acquisitions. Therefore, I believe that the elimination of potential competition as it relates to the Naples market itself is not a significant issue in this case.

## FIRST INTERNATIONAL BANCSHARES, INC., DALLAS, TEXAS

## Order Denying Acquisition of Bank

First International Bancshares, Inc., Dallas, Texas, a bank holding company within the meaning of the Bank Holding Company Act, has applied for the Board's approval under § 3(a)(3) of the Act ( 12 U.S.C. 1842(a)(3)) to acquire all of the voting shares (less directors' qualifying shares) of the successor by merger to The First National Bank of Waco, Waco, Texas ("Bank'"). The bank into which Bank is to be merged has no significance except as a means to facilitate the acquisition of the voting shares 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 § 3(b) of the Act. The time for filing comments and views has expired, and none has been timely received. The Board has considered the application in light of the factors set forth in § 3(c) of the Act (12 U.S.C. 1842(c)).

Applicant is the largest banking organization and bank holding company in Texas and controls 15 banks with aggregate deposits of $\$ 2.8$ billion,
representing approximately 8 per cent of the total deposits in commercial banks in Texas. ${ }^{1}$ The acquisition of Bank (deposits of $\$ 142.3$ million) would increase Applicant's control of commercial bank deposits in Texas from 7.98 per cent to 8.39 per cent.

Bank is the largest bank located in the Waco SMSA banking market. Applicant's banking subsidiary closest to Bank is located 35 miles away in Temple. The Board concludes that no existing competition would be eliminated between Bank and any of Applicant's subsidiary banks upon consummation of this proposal. The respective service areas of Bank's data processing subsidiary and Applicant's data processing subsidiary located in Dallas overlap. However, Applicant's data processing subsidiary derives an insignificant amount of its business from the service area of Bank's subsidiary, and Bank's data processing subsidiary derives no business from the service area of Applicant's data processing subsidiary. The Board concludes that no significant existing competition would be eliminated between the two data processing subsidiaries upon consummation of the proposed acquisition.

The Board is concerned, however, about the effect this proposed acquisition would have on potential competition with respect to the Waco SMSA banking market and throughout the State. In a recent Order denying Applicant's application to acquire the largest bank in the Tyler SMSA banking market, ${ }^{2}$ the Board noted an increase in the concentration of the State's commercial bank deposits held by the five largest banking organizations in Texas. The Board expressed concern over the present size disparity among the State's bank holding companies and the likelihood that this disparity may become greater in the future by virtue of Applicant's present acquisition policy, which involves entry into a number of the secondary SMSA banking markets ${ }^{3}$ in Texas through acquisition of a leading bank in each market it enters. The Board stated that it would guard against the tendency toward undue concentration not only in a local banking market but at the Statewide level as well when viewing the probable effect of an acquisition upon potential competition.

[^19]The Waco SMSA banking market is highly concentrated with the two largest of 15 banking organizations controlling 65 per cent of the market's total commercial bank deposits, and about 56 per cent of the market's total IPC deposits in accounts of $\$ 100,000$ or less. Bank, the largest of the 15 banks in the market, controls 34.6 per cent of the total commercial bank deposits in the market. The second largest bank controls 30.4 per cent of market deposits, while the third largest controls only 7.3 per cent of such deposits.

It is clear that Applicant possesses the resources for de novo entry into the Waco SMSA banking market. There is evidence that suggests that successful de novo entry could occur; both deposits per banking office and population per banking office ratios are slightly above comparable State averages. In addition, there appear to be smaller banks in the market available for acquisition. The Board concludes that acquisition of one of the smaller banks in the area or de novo entry would be clearly preferable from a competitive standpoint to the proposal herein. As the Board has previously noted, these secondary SMSA banking markets will become less concentrated only if the major holding companies enter de novo or via foothold acquisitions, thereby creating additional competition in the markets.

On the basis of the foregoing and all other facts in the record, the Board concludes that this proposal, in light of Applicant's previous acquisition policy, would have significantly adverse effects on potential competition with respect to the Waco SMSA banking market and throughout Texas. Unless such anticompetitive effects are clearly outweighed in the public interest by the probable effect of the transaction in meeting the convenience and needs of the communities to be served, the application must be denied.

The financial and managerial resources and future prospects of Applicant and its subsidiaries are satisfactory and consistent with approval. The financial resources of Bank are regarded as generally satisfactory in view of recent increases in Bank's deposits and capital and the improvement in Bank's earnings since the discontinuation of a large monthly management fee which Bank was paying to an affiliate. Applicant has stated its willingness to strengthen Bank's capital by an

[^20]injection of equity capital. The Board believes that affiliation with Applicant is not the only means by which Bank's financial resources could be further strengthened. The acquisition of Bank by a smaller bank holding company would not result in the same anticompetitive effects as the acquisition by Applicant and could effectuate similar assistance. Affiliation with Applicant would provide Bank with access to Applicant's managerial resources and expertise, thereby lending weight toward approval of the application. However, the Board concludes that banking factors do not outweigh the substantially anticompetitive effects the proposal would have upon potential competition.

Although there is no evidence in the record that banking needs of the residents of the Waco area are not presently being met, affiliation with Applicant would enable Bank to expand its services to include factoring, economic forecasts, petroleum engineering consultation and industrial development advice. In addition, by providing Bank with access to its financial and managerial resources and expertise, Applicant would strengthen Bank's ability to provide banking services to the Waco area. However, although considerations relating to the convenience and needs of the communities to be served lend weight toward approval of the application, they do not clearly outweigh the substantially adverse effects this proposed acquisition would have upon competition in the Waco SMSA banking market and throughout Texas. It is the Board's judgment that consummation of the proposed acquisition would not be in the public interest and that the application should be denied.

On the basis of the record, the application is denied for the reasons summarized above.

By order of the Board of Governors, effective March 1, 1974.

Voting for this action: Chairman Burns and Governors Brimmer, Bucher, and Holland. Voting against this action: Governors Mitchell, Daane, and Sheehan.

## (Signed) Chester B. Feldberg, Secretary of the Board.

[SEAL]

## Dissenting Statement of Governor Mitchell

I would approve this application of First International Bancshares, Inc., to enter the Waco SMSA banking market through acquisition of The First National Bank of Waco. In my view, such anticompetitive effects as would result from the proposed acquisition are outweighed by the public interest considerations involving banking factors.

I joined in the majority's recent action denying
the application of First International to enter the Tyler SMSA banking market through acquisition of the Citizens First National Bank of Tyler on the basis that the acquisition would have adverse effects upon potential competition in the Tyler SMSA banking market and throughout Texas. I agree with the majority that the present proposal by First International would produce similar adverse effects upon potential competition. However, in my opinion, there are other public interest considerations present in this proposal which were lacking in the Tyler situation and which outweigh the anticompetitive effects of the instant proposal.

Bank has experienced financial problems in the areas of earnings, assets and capital. Until recently, Bank's earnings have been hampered by a large monthly management fee which was paid to an affiliate. While the majority notes that Bank's earnings have improved since the discontinuation of the management fee, and that Bank's capital and deposits have increased, I am of the opinion that affiliation with Applicant is desirable to further strengthen Bank's financial condition and policies. Applicant has stated its willingness to inject equity capital into Bank; such an injection would strengthen the capital of Bank and increase its lending capacity. In addition, affiliation with Applicant would guarantee a termination of the relationship between Bank and its holding company parent, thereby insuring that the managment fees and earlier policies will not be reinstated. The majority has suggested that the acquisition of Bank by a smaller bank holding company could remedy Bank's financial problems without having the same anticompetitive effect as the instant proposal. In my judgment, affiliation with a significantly smaller holding company would not be effective.

Thus, consummation of the proposed acquisition is needed for the strengthening effect upon the financial and managerial resources of Bank which in turn will enable Bank to best serve the banking public of the Waco area.

## Dissenting Statement of

Governors Dafe and Sheehan
We dissent from the majority's action denying the application of First International Bancshares, Inc., to acquire The First National Bank of Waco. The majority has emphasized the similarity of this application with the recent application by International Bancshares to acquire the largest bank in Tyler. We would have approved that application and, for similar reasons, would approve the subject application. In our opinion, the present proposal would have no adverse effects upon competition
in Waco or in Texas, and, in fact, would produce significant benefits to the banking public in Waco, as well as in Texas and the Southwest.

While the proposed acquisition would give Applicant control of the largest bank in the Waco SMSA banking market, the second largest bank in this market is not significantly smaller. Thus, approval would not give Applicant a dominant position in the market nor raise the barriers to entry for bank holding companies now outside this market. Moreover, significant benefits would accrue to the banking public through approval of the application. Bank's lending capacity would be increased by Applicant's proposed injection of equity capital into Bank. In addition, Bank would be able to draw upon Applicant's managerial resources and expertise in dealing with commercial problems peculiar to the area. We conclude that the improvement in Bank's financial and managerial resources resulting from Bank's affiliation with Applicant would strengthen Bank's ability to provide banking services to the community; convenience and needs considerations therefore lend weight toward approval.

The majority has expressed concern that approval of the application would have substantially adverse effects on competition in Texas. As we indicated in our dissent from the majority's action denying the Tyler application, we are not convinced that the acquisition of banks in secondary SMSA's by Applicant and its competitors will adversely affect competition in the State. None of the five largest bank holding companies in Texas has acquired a dominant position in a secondary SMSA, nor have their acquisitions to date foreclosed the opportunity for other Statewide or regional bank holding companies to develop in Texas. Furthermore, we believe approval would tend to foster the economic development of Texas, as well as the Southwest region of the United States, by encouraging the development of local institutions which are capable of serving the growing domestic and international interests of Texas corporations now being served by out-ofState banks. We believe that the continued growth of Texas banking organizations is necessary if they are to effectively compete in Texas, the Southwest and the nation's major money markets.

Finally, we concur as well with the portion of The Dissenting Statement of Governor Mitchell which relates to banking factors.

## FROSTBANK CORPORATION, SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS

## Order Approving Acquisition of Bank

FrostBank Corporation, San Antonio, Texas, a bank holding company within the meaning of the Bank Holding Company Act, has applied for the Board's approval under § 3(a)(3) of the Act (12 U.S.C. $1842(\mathrm{a})(3)$ ) to acquire 100 per cent of the voting shares (less directors' qualifying shares) of Peoples National Bank, San Antonio, Texas ("Bank"), a proposed new bank.

Notice of the application, affording opportunity for interested persons to submit comments and views, has been given in accordance with § 3(b) of the Act. The time for filing comments and views has expired, and none has been timely received. The Board has considered the application in light of the factors set forth in § 3(c) of the Act (12 U.S.C. 1842(c)).

Applicant, the tenth largest banking organization in Texas, presently controls four banks with aggregate deposits of approximately $\$ 542$ million, representing 1.6 per cent of the total deposits in commercial banks in Texas. ${ }^{1}$ Since Bank is a proposed new bank, consummation of the proposed acquisition would not immediately increase Applicant's share of commercial bank deposits in the State.

Bank is to be located in northern San Antonio, which is part of the San Antonio SMSA banking market. Applicant presently has three subsidiary banks (one of which is a recently acquired de novo bank) in the relevant market and controls 24.6 per cent of the total commercial bank deposits in the market. Since Bank is a proposed new bank, Applicant's acquisition of Bank would not have any immediate effect on Applicant's share of commercial bank deposits in the San Antonio SMSA banking market; nor would it have any significant adverse effects on existing or potential competition with respect to the San Antonio SMSA banking market. In reaching this conclusion, the Board recognizes that continual de novo expansion by the market's largest banking organization within a particular area of the market could reduce the prospects for market deconcentration by pre-empting viable sites for de novo entry by other banking organizations not already repre-

[^21]sented in the market. However, with regard to this case, the evidence indicates that the northern San Antonio area is experiencing rapid and substantial growth and can support additional entries by other banking organizations. Accordingly, competitive considerations are consistent with approval of the application.

The financial and managerial resources and future prospects of Applicant and its subsidiary banks are regarded as satisfactory. Bank, as a proposed new bank, has no financial or operating history; however, its prospects as a subsidiary of Applicant appear favorable. Considerations relating to the banking factors are consistent with approval of the application. The addition of a new banking alternative in the rapidly growing San Antonio market will provide greater convenience to a segment of the population in this market. In addition, Bank's affiliation with Applicant will enable it to provide its customers with access to Applicant's specialized services, expertise, and financial resources. Accordingly, considerations relating to convenience and needs of the community to be served lend some weight toward approval of the application. It is the Board's judgment that the proposed acquisition is in the public interest and that the application should be approved.

On the basis of the record, the application is approved for the reasons summarized above. The transaction shall not be made (a) before the thirtieth calendar day following the effective date of this Order or (b) later than three months after that date, and (c) Peoples National Bank, San Antonio, Texas, shall be opened for business not later than six months after the effective date of this Order. Each of the periods described in (b) and (c) may be extended for good cause by the Board, or by the Federal Reserve Bank of Dallas pursuant to delegated authority.

By order of the Board of Governors, effective March 18, 1974.

[^22](Signed) Theodore E. Allison,
[seal] Assistant Secretary of the Board.

## MERCANTILE BANCORPORATION, INC., ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI

## Order Approving Acquisition of Bank

Mercantile Bancorporation, Inc., St. Louis, Missouri, a bank holding company within the meaning of the Bank Holding Company Act, has applied for the Board's approval under §3(a)(3) of the Act (12 U.S.C. 1842(a)(3)) to acquire 100 per cent of the voting shares (less directors' qualifying shares) of Mercantile National Bank of Clay County ("Bank"), Kansas City, Missouri, a proposed new bank.

Notice of the application, affording opportunity for interested persons to submit comments and views, has been given in accordance with § 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 on behalf of North Hills Bank, First National Bank of Gladstone, North Kansas City State Bank, Bank of Riverside, and Metro North State Bank (hereinafter collectively referred to as "Protestants'") in light of the factors set forth in § 3(c) of the Act ( 12 U.S.C. 1842(c)).

Applicant, the largest banking organization and bank holding company in Missouri, controls 15 banks with aggregate deposits of approximately $\$ 1.2$ billion, which represent 9.2 per cent of total commercial bank deposits in the State.' Since Bank is a proposed new bank, its acquisition would neither eliminate any existing competition nor immediately increase Applicant's share of commercial bank deposits.

Bank will be located in a rapidly growing residential area in the northern part of the Kansas City banking market. ${ }^{2}$ It is anticipated that Bank will serve primarily southeast Platte County and southwest Clay County. Due in part to the proximity of the new Kansas City International Airport, it is expected that Bank's proposed service area will continue to experience a steady growth in population with an attendant need for additional sources for banking services. ${ }^{3}$ While Applicant has three

[^23]banking subsidiaries in the market and is the fifth largest banking organization therein, Applicant controls only 3.3 per cent of market deposits. Under such circumstances, the formation of a new bank is viewed as an attempt to provide additional banking services to a growing area and, from the facts of record, is not regarded as an attempt to preempt a market.

Protestants contend generally that approval of this application would have such adverse competitive consequences as to merit denial of the application. In support of their contention, Protestants claim the relevant market for determining the competitive effects of the proposal is a funnelshaped area, described as an area with the central business district of Kansas City, Missouri, at the neck of the funnel and then widening to include the southern parts of Platte and Clay Counties. Even assuming Protestants' determination of the relevant market were appropriate, the Board's competitive analysis would not be altered, since Applicant is only the fourth largest banking organization in the described area with only 5.5 per cent of the area's deposits. In a related matter, Protestants contend that an investigation is warranted into whether the larger bank holding companies in Missouri have conspired to divide territories and markets and monopolize banking in Missouri. However, in the Board's view, Protestants offer no substantial evidence to support such contentions, nor do the facts of record indicate that Applicant is acting in consort with any other bank holding company in Missouri. On the other hand, it appears that each of the State's five largest bank holding companies is in active competition with one another in the Kansas City banking market and, even in the market delineated by Protestants, three of the State's largest bank holding companies (including Applicant) either have or propose to have subsidiary banks in competition with one another. On this basis, the Board is unable to conclude that such banking organizations have conspired to lessen competition or to monopolize banking in the relevant area.

In the course of its review of this application the Board has also considered the comments from Protestants to the effect that affiliation of Applicant with Bank would be in violation of the Missouri statute prohibiting branch banking. The Board notes that the Comptroller of the Currency has recommended approval of the pending application and that his office has granted preliminary approval for the charter of Bank, apparently concluding that it would not be an illegal branch under applicable

Missouri law. Furthermore, the facts of record indicate that Bank will be a separate corporation, with its own capital stock and a loan limit based on such capital stock; Bank will be managed by its own officers; Bank's board of directors will be generally separate and independent from the boards of Applicant and of Applicant's subsidiaries; and Bank will maintain its own separate books of account, issue its own distinctive checks, and use its own stationery. Applicant states that no officers or employees of its other banking subsidiaries will perform services directly for customers of Bank, nor exercise any managerial supervision over the business of Bank. Applicant represents further that it will purchase Bank's shares through use of its own capital resources. Finally, Applicant states that money deposited at Bank will not be credited to the account of a depositor at any other banking subsidiary of Applicant and, conversely, any money deposited at any other banking subsidiary of Applicant will not be credited to the account of a depositor at Bank. The Board concludes, on the basis of the above and other facts of record, that Applicant is a "traditionally recognized bank holding company which, with its own capital, invests in or buys the stock of banks,' Whitney National Bank v. Bank of New Orleans, 323 F.2d 290 (D.C. Cir. 1963), rev'd on other grounds, 379 U.S. 411 (1965) and that, upon consummation of the proposed acquisition, a unitary operation will not exist between Bank and any of Applicant's other banking subsidiaries in contravention of Missouri's tranching law.

The firsancial condition, management, and prospects of Applicant and its subsidiary banks are regarded as satisfactory. As a new bank, Bank has no operating financial history; however, its proposed capitalization, management, and prospects appear satisfactory. The Board concludes that the banking factors are consistent with approval. Considerations relating to the convenience and needs of the community to be served lend some weight toward approval since Bank will provide an additional source of full banking services in a rapidly growing area. It is the Board's judgment that consummation of the proposed acquisition would be in the public interest and that the application should be approved.

On the basis of the record, the application is approved for the reasons summarized above. The transaction shall not be made (a) before the thirtieth calendar day following the effective date of this Order or (b) later than three months after that
date, and (c) Mercantile National Bank of Clay County, Kansas City, Missouri, shall be opened for business not later than six months after the effective date of this Order. Each of the periods described in (b) and (c) may be extended for good cause by the Board, or by the Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis pursuant to delegated authority.

By order of the Board of Governors, effective March 15, 1974.

> Voting for this action: Chairman Burns and Governors Brimmer, Sheehan, and Holland. Absent and not voting: Governors Mitchell, Bucher, and Wallich.
(Signed) Theodore E. Allison, [SEAL] Assistant Secretary of the Board.

## SOUTHEAST BANKING CORPORATION, MIAMI, FLORIDA

## Order Denying Acquisition of Bank

Southeast Banking Corporation, Miami, Florida, a bank holding company within the meaning of the Bank Holding Company Act, has applied for the Board's approval under § 3(a)(3) of the Act (12 U.S.C. 1842(a)(3)) to acquire 80 per cent or more of the voting shares of The First National Bank of Homestead, Homestead, Florida ("Bank'").

Notice of the application, affording opportunity for interested persons to submit comments and views, has been given in accordance with § 3(b) of the Act. The time for filing comments and views has expired, and none has been timely received. The Board has considered the application in light of the factors set forth in § 3(c) of the Act (12 U.S.C. 1842(c)).

Applicant, the largest bank holding company in Florida, controls 29 banks with aggregate deposits of approximately $\$ 1.8$ billion, representing 8.6 per cent of total deposits in commercial banks in Florida.' Acquisition of Bank would increase Applicant's share of State deposits by 0.16 percentage point and enable Applicant to strengthen its position as the State's largest banking organization.

Bank ( $\$ 32.0$ million in deposits) ranks 47 th out of the 99 commercial banks located in the Greater Miami Banking Market (approximated by Dade County and the southern third of Broward County) and holds approximately 0.62 per cent of the

[^24]commercial bank deposits in that market. In that market Applicant is already by far the largest banking organization with seven subsidiary banks controlling 22.87 per cent of the total market deposits. Acquisition of Bank would increase the concentration of banking resources in the relevant market since Applicant's share of market depostis would rise to 23.49 per cent, thereby increasing the size disparity between Applicant and the second largest banking organization within the market which controls less than 9 per cent of total market deposits.

In addition to effects of the proposal on banking concentration in the Miami market, the Acquisition of Bank by Applicant would also eliminate existing competition and foreclose the development of significant potential competition in the relevant market. Bank is located in the southern extremity of Dade County, Florida, in the town of Homestead, approximately 30 miles from downtown Miami. Of its seven subsidiaries in the market, Applicant's closest subsidiary (Southeast Bank of Dadeland) is nineteen miles from Bank, and Bank competes directly in an area served by Applicant's lead bank. ${ }^{2}$ Applicant's banking subsidiaries derive approximately $\$ 1.0$ million in deposits and $\$ 3.5$ million in loans from the Homestead area; furthermore, Applicant's mortgage subsidiary (Southeast Mortgage Company) has outstanding loans of approximately $\$ 0.8$ million in Homestead. Thus, consummation of this transaction would adversely affect existing competition within the market, especially within the Homestead area, and, as noted above, would solidify Applicant's substantial position within the market.

With respect to potential competition, approval of the proposal would remove Bank as a possible entry vehicle for a bank holding company not already represented in the area. Moreover, it appears that Applicant possesses adequate resources for de novo expansion in the Greater Miami Banking Market. Per capita deposits, population per banking office and income per banking office are higher than the respective State averages, making the market most attractive for de novo entry. Taken as a separate entity, the Homestead area enjoys a rapid growth rate which would make it suitable for such entry. Instead of removing a banking competitor and eliminating direct compe-

[^25]tition, the alternative of de novo entry would have the beneficial effect of increasing banking competition in the Homestead area through the introduction of a new banking alternative.

On the basis of the foregoing and the facts of record, the Board concludes that consummation of the proposal would have significant adverse effects on competition in the relevant market. Accordingly, competitive considerations require denial of this application unless the anticompetitive effects are clearly outweighed by benefits to the public in meeting the convenience and needs of the communities to be served.

The financial and managerial resources and future prospects of Applicant and its present subsidiary banks are regarded as satisfactory, particularly in view of Applicant's commitments to inject equity capital into certain of its subsidiary banks. The financial and managerial condition and future prospects of Bank are satisfactory. Therefore, the financial and managerial resources and future prospects of Applicant and Bank are regarded as being consistent with approval of the application, but do not lend significant weight for approval.

Although there is no evidence in the record that the major banking needs of the community are not adequately being served, Applicant proposes to expand the range of services presently offered by Bank. While such increased services might inure to the benefit of the public, such benefits are not exclusive to Applicant's proposal. The Board is thus unable to conclude that considerations relating to convenience and needs clearly outweigh the adverse competitive considerations inherent in the proposal.

On the basis of all relevant facts in the record, the Board concludes that approval of the proposed acquisition is not in the public interest, and the application is denied for the reasons summarized above.

By order of the Board of Governors, effective March 22, 1974.

[^26](Signed) Chester B. Feldberg,
[SEAL] Secretary of the Board.

## VALLEY OF VIRGINIA BANKSHARES, INC., HARRISONBURG, VIRGINIA

Order Approving Acquisition of Bank
Valley of Virginia Bankshares, Inc., Harrisonburg, Virginia, a bank holding company within
the meaning of the Bank Holding Company Act, has applied for the Board's approval under § 3(a)(3) of the Act (12 U.S.C. 1842(a)(3)) to acquire all of the voting shares of the successor by merger to Western Frederick Bank, Gore, Virginia ("Bank"). The bank into which Bank is to be merged has no significance except as a means to facilitate the acquisition of the voting shares 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 § 3(b) of the Act. The time for filing comments and views has expired, and the Board has considered the application and all comments received in light of the factors set forth in $\S 3(\mathrm{c})$ of the Act (12 U.S.C. 1842(c)).

Applicant controls two banks with aggregate deposits of $\$ 108.7$ million, representing approximately 1 per cent of the total commercial bank deposits in Virginia, and is the thirteenth largest banking organization in the State. (All banking data are as of June 30, 1973, and reflect holding company formations and acquisitions approved through February 28, 1974.) The acquisition of Bank (deposits of $\$ 3.8$ million) would not significantly increase the concentration of banking resources in Virginia.

Bank, which maintains its only office in the town of Gore (population of 200), is the smallest of five banking organizations in the Winchester banking market ${ }^{1}$ and holds about 2 per cent of the commercial bank deposits in that market. Bank is located on the extreme western edge of the market and, as a result, a major portion of its service area lies outside the market. ${ }^{2}$ Applicant's smaller subsidiary bank (deposits of $\$ 37$ million) is located in the city of Winchester, 14 miles southeast of Gore, and is the third largest banking organization in the Winchester banking market with about 22 per cent of the total market deposits. Upon consummation of the proposal, Applicant's rank in the market would remain unchanged, but its market share would increase to 24 per cent,

[^27]the largest banking organization in the market holds about 42 per cent of the deposits in the market. While it appears that there is some slight overlap in the service areas of Bank and Applicant's subsidiary bank in Winchester, the relatively smaller dollar volume of deposits which each obtains from the service area of the other indicates that there is no significant existing competition between them. Furthermore, on the basis of its geographic location in the market as well as its conservative 55 -year financial history, it appears that Bank has not been and is not now an aggressive competitor to the other banking organizations in the market. Approval herein will immediately reduce the number of banking alternatives from five to four, but it will not raise significant barriers to entry by other organizations not now in the market, and it appears likely that additional competitors can be expected to enter the market in the near future. Accordingly, from the above facts and others of record, the Board concludes that consummation of the proposed acquisition would not eliminate significant existing competition nor foreclose the development of significant potential competition in any relevant area.

The financial condition and managerial resources of Applicant and its banking subsidiaries are regarded as satisfactory, particularly in view of Applicant's commitment to inject additional equity capital into its two banking subsidiaries. Bank's financial condition is satisfactory. As noted above, Bank has not been an active competitor in the relevant market-for example, its current loan-to-deposit ratio is 32 per cent and 60 per cent of its total assets are comprised of U.S. Treasury securities. Affiliation with Applicant should strengthen Bank's management and should result in Bank becoming a more viable competitor in the market through the introduction of an expanded lending program, thereby benefiting the local residents. Moreover, Applicant will be in a position to assist Bank in establishing and expanding trust, auditing, and computer services. Also, Applicant intends to have Bank establish branches in areas of Frederick County not now served by its Winchester subsidiary and this should be of benefit to the residents of those areas of the County where there are presently no banking offices. Accordingly, considerations relating to the banking factors and the convenience and needs of the communites to be served lend weight for approval of the application. It is the Board's judgment that the proposed acquisition would be in the public
interest and that the application should be approved.

On the basis of the record, the application is approved for the reasons summarized above. The transaction shall not be made (a) before the thirtieth calendar day following the effective date of this Order or (b) 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 Richmond pursuant to delegated authority.

By order of the Board of Governors, effective March 25, 1974.

Voting for this action: Chairman Burns and Governors Mitchell, Brimmer, Sheehan, Bucher, Holland, and Wallich.
(Signed) Chester B. Feldberg,
[SEAL] Secretary of the Board.

## D. H. BALDWIN COMPANY, CINCINNATI, OHIO

Order Approving Acquisition of One Bank and Denying Acquisition of Another Bank
D. H. Baldwin Company, Cincinnati, Ohio, a bank holding company within the meaning of the Bank Holding Company Act, has applied, in separate applications, for the Board's approval under $\S 3(\mathrm{a})(3)$ of the Act ( 12 U.S.C. 1842(a)(3)) to acquire directly a majority of the voting shares of Peoples Bank of Arapahoe County, Aurora, Colorado ('Peoples-Arapahoe''), and to acquire indirectly a majority of the voting shares of Peoples Bank \& Trust Company, Aurora, Colorado (''Peoples-Aurora'’), through the direct acquisition under $\S 3(a)(5)$ of the Act of all the voting shares in Midway Investment Corporation, Aurora, Colorado ("Midway'). Midway is a one bank holding company owning approximately 83 per cent of the voting shares of Peoples-Aurora and also operates a general insurance agency; Midway has agreed to dispose of all its assets except for shares of Peoples-Aurora prior to its acquisition by Applicant.

Notice of the applications, affording opportunity for interested perosns to submit comments and views, has been given in accordance with $\S 3(b)$ of the Act. The time for filing comments and views has expired, and the Board has considered the applications and all comments received in light of the factors set forth in $\S 3(\mathrm{c})$ of the Act ( 12 U.S.C. 1842(c)).

Applicant controls 10 banks with combined deposits of approximately $\$ 530$ million, representing 8.7 per cent of the total commercial bank deposits in Colorado, and ranks as the fourth largest banking organization in the State. (Except as otherwise indicated, all banking data are as of June 30, 1973 and reflect formations and acquisitions approved by the Board through December 31, 1973.) The acquisition of Peoples-Arapahoe (deposits of $\$ 7.6$ million) and Peoples-Aurora (deposits of $\$ 34.3$ million) ('Subject Banks') would increase Applicant's total deposits to approximately $\$ 572$ million, or 9.4 per cent of the total commercial bank deposits in the State, and would not significantly increase the concentration of banking resources in Colorado.

Applicant, through its two subsidiary banks in the Denver banking market, ${ }^{1}$ Central Bank and Trust Company, Denver ("Central Bank") (deposits of $\$ 344.1$ million), and North Denver Bank, Denver (deposits of $\$ 27$ million), is the fourth largest banking organization in the market with aggregate deposits of $\$ 371.1$ million, representing 10.2 per cent of the total market deposits. Central Bank and North Denver Bank, combined, control 10.3 per cent of IPC deposits of $\$ 100,000$ or less as of December 1972. Applicant's acquisition of subject banks would serve to further concentrate the Denver market by increasing Applicant's share of total market deposits from 10.2 per cent to 11.3 per cent and increase its share of IPC deposits of less than $\$ 100,000$ from 10.3 per cent to 11.6 per cent of area deposits.

Subject banks are both located in Aurora, approximately six miles from the central business district of Denver wherein Central Bank is situated. Peoples-Aurora is the second largest of fifteen banks in its primary service area, ${ }^{2}$ controlling approximately 15 per cent of area deposits; Peoples-Arapahoe is the twelfth largest with 3.3 per cent of those deposits. Together, they represent the largest independent group in the local area. Subject banks have an affiliate relationship in that both are commonly owned by an individual who controls more than 75 per cent of the voting shares

[^28]of Peoples-Arapahoe and 100 per cent of a onebank holding company (Midway) which owns approximately 83 per cent of the voting shares of Peoples-Aurora; also, both banks have three directors in common. Because of this affiliate relationship, subject banks do not presently compete with each other

Central Bank's primary service area overlaps to a significant degree with that of subject banks and it appears that significant competition exists between them for area deposits and loans. Applicant estimates that $\$ 31.2$ million of total IPC deposits and $\$ 26.3$ million in IPC deposits of less than $\$ 100,000$ were derived by Central Bank from the primary service area of subject banks. This represents 15.9 per cent and 13.3 per cent, respectively, of all IPC deposits ( $\$ 196$ million) held by commercial banks located in subject banks' service area. By comparison, Central Bank's total IPC deposits ( $\$ 31.2$ million) are almost equal to the combined IPC deposits held by subject banks (\$32 million). In addition, Applicant estimates that $\$ 35.3$ million of Central Bank's total loans are derived from the service area of subject banks, representing 30 per cent of the total loans held by all commercial banks in this service area. As the banks proposed to be acquired hold nearly 60 per cent of their loans in commercial and non-residential real estate, it appears that significant direct competition exists between Applicant and subject banks in acquiring such loans in this service area. The elimination of this existing competition constitutes an adverse factor weighing against approval of subject applications.

Furthermore, the Aurora service area appears to be one of the most economically dynamic areas in Denver. The physical development and economic conditions in the area imply strong overall growth. For example, the 1970 population of Aurora was 75,000 , an increase of 54 per cent over the 1960 figure. Moreover, present population of the area is estimated at 107,000 , representing an additional increase of 43 per cent. It appears likely that Applicant could expand into this area in the reasonably near future absent the subject acquisitions. Given these factors and others of record, the Board concludes that consummation of the proposed acquisitions would eliminate the likelihood of Applicant's de novo expansion into the area and constitute an adverse effect on increased future competition.

Applicant's nonbank financial subsidiary, Empire Savings Building and Loan Association ('"Empire''), Denver, Colorado (assets of $\$ 305.2$
million as of December 31, 1972), has nine branch offices in Denver, two of which are located on the boundary of subject bank service area. The record indicates that no significant degree of competition exists between Empire and subject banks in the origination of mortgage loans, and similarly, little significant competition presently exists for time and savings deposits. Applicant must divest its interest in Empire by December 31, 1980 unless the Board approves retention of such interest prior to that date. Thus, it appears unlikely that any significant future competition between them will be eliminated through consummation herein.

As enumerated above, it is the Board's judgment that Applicant's acquisition of subject banks would have an adverse effect on competition and that these competitive considerations require denial of the applications unless the anticompetitive effects of the proposals are clearly outweighed in the public interest by the probable effect of the transactions in meeting the convenience and needs of the community to be served.

The financial condition of Applicant, its subsidiaries and subject banks is satisfactory in view of Applicant's commitment to inject additional equity capital into certain of its banks including PeoplesArapahoe. Managerial considerations relating to Applicant and its subsidiaries are satisfactory and future prospects for all are favorable. There is no evidence indicating that the major needs of the Aurora service area are not being adequately served by existing organizations. However, although financial and managerial considerations and those considerations relating to the convenience and needs of the community to be served are consistent with approval, they do not outweigh the adverse competitive effects of the proposal as it relates to the acquisition of both subject banks. It is the Board's judgment, therefore, that consummation of the acquisition of both banks would not be in the public interest.

On the other hand, the Board does not regard Applicant's application to acquire Peoples-Arapahoe in a similar light. Based on data heretofore furnished and other facts of record, approval of Applicant's application to acquire Peoples-Arapahoe and denial of Applicant's application to acquire Peoples-Aurora would have a pro-competitive effect in the service area. The existing affiliation between subject banks (the largest independent group in the area) would be terminated; Peoples-Aurora would remain as a strong competitor; and it appears reasonable to anticipate that

Peoples-Arapahoe would become an effective competitor in its service area by utilizing the resources of Applicant. Also, affiliation with Applicant will enable Peoples-A rapahoe to draw upon Applicant's managerial talent and thus strengthen its own management which appears at this time to lack sufficient depth. In addition, Applicant will assist Peoples-Arapahoe in its internal operations and in meeting both its present and future building needs. Accordingly, it is the Board's judgment that with respect to the application to acquire PeoplesArapahoe, considerations relating to the convenience and needs of the community to be served outweigh any anticompetitive effects of this acquisition and that this proposed transaction would be in the public interest and should be approved.

On the basis of the record, the application to acquire Peoples-Aurora is denied for the reasons summarized above.

On the basis of the record, the application to acquire Peoples-Arapahoe is approved for the reasons summarized above. The transaction shall not be made (a) before the thirtieth calendar day following the effective date of this Order or (b) 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 Kansas City pursuant to delegated authority.

By order of the Board of Governors, effective March 29, 1974.

[^29](Signed) Chester B. Feldberg,
Secretary of the Board.
[SEAL]

## Dissenting Statement of Governor Brimmer

I would deny the application by D. H. Baldwin Company to acquire Peoples Bank of Arapahoe County, Aurora, Colorado ('‘Peoples-Arapahoe''). My views with respect to the expansion of D. H. Baldwin Company as a multibank holding company while it remains a manufacturing conglomerate has been set forth in my dissenting
statements to two recent Board Orders ${ }^{1}$ and a Board Determination. ${ }^{2}$ I have held consistently, and it bears repeating, that the opportunities for holding companies to engage in nonbanking activities authorized by Congress through the 1970 Amendments to the Bank Holding Company Act do not give Applicant the privilege to expand as a multibank holding company while retaining sizable nonbanking interests. I continue to believe that the history of the Act reflects the intention of Congress to keep the business of banking separate from other commercial endeavors and, accordingly, Applicant should be required to make a decision whether it wants to be a bank holding company or whether it would prefer to be in the manufacturing business. Inasmuch as approval of the Peoples-Arapahoe application permits the further expansion of Applicant as a multibank holding company contrary to Congressional intent, I would deny this application.

## OLD KENT FINANCIAL CORPORATION, GRAND RAPIDS, MICHIGAN

## Order Denying Merger of Bank Holding Companies

Old Kent Financial Corporation, Grand Rapids, Michigan (''Old Kent'’), a bank holding company within the meaning of the Bank Holding Company Act, has applied for the Board's approval under § 3(a)(5) of the Act (12 U.S.C. 1842(a)(5)) to merge with Century Financial Corporation of Michigan, Saginaw, Michigan ("Century Financial'’), under the charter and title of Old Kent.

Notice of the application, affording opportunity for interested persons to submit comments and views, has been given in accordance with § 3(b) of the Act. The time for filing comments and views has expired, and none has been timely received. The Board has considered the application in light of the factors set forth in § 3(c) of the Act (12 U.S.C. 1842(c)).

Old Kent controls four banks with aggregate deposits of $\$ 774.7$ million, representing 3 per cent of deposits held by commercial banks in Michigan, and is the sixth largest banking organization in

[^30]the State. ${ }^{1}$ Century Financial is the sixteenth largest banking organization in the State and controls one bank with deposits of about $\$ 240$ million, representing 0.9 per cent of deposits in commercial banks in the State. Upon consummation of the proposed merger, Old Kent would control 3.9 per cent of total commercial bank deposits in the State and would rank as the fifth largest banking organization in Michigan.

Old Kent's lead bank, Old Kent Bank and Trust Company (deposits of $\$ 647.3$ million) is the largest banking organization in the Grand Rapids banking market, with 49.3 per cent of total market deposits, and is more than twice the size of the second largest banking organization which controls 22.6 per cent of deposits in that market. ${ }^{2}$ In the past year Old Kent has shown an interest in expanding into other banking markets in the State. In August, Old Kent consummated a proposed acquisition of a bank in Cadillac, Michigan, ${ }^{3}$ and has recently consummated significant acquisitions in the Holland and Fremont banking markets as well. ${ }^{4}$ It seems likely that this organization, one of the major bank holding companies in Michigan, will continue an aggressive policy of expansion by reason of its capability and incentive to enter those banking markets in Michigan which appear most attractive.

Century Financial's sole subsidiary bank, the Second National Bank of Saginaw ("Bank'"), ${ }^{5}$ is the largest of six banking organizations in the Saginaw banking market, with 49.9 per cent of total market deposits. Bank is nearly twice as large as the next largest bank in its market. In terms of IPC demand deposits in accounts under $\$ 20,000$

[^31]Bank controls 54.1 per cent of market deposits; and in terms of IPC deposits in accounts over $\$ 100,000$ Bank controls 61.4 per cent of the market total (see Table following). The market is highly concentrated, with the two largest banking organizations controlling 78.4 per cent of market deposits. The second largest banking organization in the market is currently limited to one office and is prohibited from further branching, ${ }^{6}$ and the remaining four banking organizations control deposits ranging from 2.8 to 8.7 per cent of total market deposits. Acquisition of Bank by Old Kent through the proposed merger would tend to solidify Bank's leading position in the Saginaw banking market. On the other hand, there is a probability that a trend towards deconcentration would result should Old Kent enter the Saginaw area either de novo or through the acquisition of a foothold bank. In the Board's judgment, a trend towards deconcentration would be in the public interest by offering the promise of more vigorous competition within the Saginaw market.

Applicant's recent record of expansion indicates that it may be viewed as one of the most likely entrants into the Saginaw banking market, one of the six major banking markets in Michigan. ${ }^{7}$ This market is considered attractive for new entry relative to the other major markets. While the population of the City of Saginaw has decreased, the population of the market area increased approximately 14 per cent for the period 1960-70, relative to a State increase of 13 per cent. The deposits per banking office ratio is $\$ 17.5$ million relative to $\$ 15.3$ million for the State; and the population per banking office ratio is 7,480 relative to the ratio of 5,340 for the State. Furthermore, there would appear to be a number of smaller banks in the market that may be available for acquisition. On the basis of the facts of record, including the facts that the Saginaw banking market is concentrated, that Applicant is a likely potential entrant into the market, and that opportunities exist for de novo or foothold entry, the Board concludes that consummation of the proposed merger would

[^32]have a substantially adverse effect on potential competition in the Saginaw banking market.

The Board is also concerned with the effect that consummation of this proposed merger would have in eliminating Century Financial as a large independent which, whenever its management becomes so inclined, would seem capable of anchoring a regional holding company system. As previously discussed, Old Kent is presently the largest banking organization in the Grand Rapids banking market and has control of a significant share of deposits in two other banking markets also located in western Michigan. Thus, in addition to eliminating Old Kent as a potential entrant into the Saginaw banking market, consummation of the proposed merger would present the additional adverse factor of eliminating Century Financial as a possible entrant into those areas in which Old Kent presently competes, or into those areas in which Old Kent is likely to expand in the future. Finally, such a market extension merger, as proposed here, will knit together banking organizations that are each dominant in their own local markets and further solidify each firm's position in a major market in Michigan.

On the basis of the foregoing and all other facts in the record, the Board concludes that consummation of Applicant's proposal would have substantially adverse effects on competition, and unless such anticompetitive effects are clearly outweighed in the public interest by the probable effect of the transaction in meeting the convenience and needs of the communities to be served, the application should be denied.

The financial condition and managerial resources and future prospects of Old Kent and its subsidiary banks appear satisfactory. The financial condition and managerial resources and future prospects of Century Financial and Bank are also considered satisfactory. Thus, banking factors are consistent with approval but provide no significant support for such action.

Old Kent proposes to assist Bank in agricultural lending, minority lending, mortgage lending, international services, computer services and trust services. While these improved services lend some weight toward approval, most of these innovations may be expected to be made by Bank in any event, and the Board does not consider these convenience and needs considerations sufficient to outweigh the anticompetitive effects of the proposed merger. It is the Board's judgment that consummation of the proposed acquisition would not be in the public interest and that the application should be denied.

On the basis of the record, the application is denied for the reasons summarized above.

By order of the Board of Governors, effective March 5, 1974.

Voting for this action: Chairman Burns and Governors Brimmer, Bucher, and Holland. Voting against this action: Governors Mitchell and Sheehan. Absent and not voting: Governor Daane.

(Signed) Chester B. Feldberg, Secretary of the Board.

[SEAL]

SAGINAW BANKING MARKET ${ }^{1}$

| Bank in Market | Banking Organization | Total Deposits |  | IPC Demand Deposits $\$ 20,000$ or less |  | Total IPC Deposits $\$ 100.000$ or over |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Amount (\$ millions) | Per cent | Amount (\$ millions) | Per cent | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Amount } \\ & \text { ( } \mathrm{S} \text { millions) } \end{aligned}$ | Per cent |
| 1 | Century Financial Corporation. Sag. inaw | 218.5 | 49.9 | 28.1 | 54.1 | 30.4 | 61.4 |
| 2 |  | 124.5 | 28.5 | 10.4 | 20.0 | 16.4 | 33.1 |
| 3 | Frankenmuth State Bank, Frankenmuth | 37.9 | 8.7 | 4.5 | 8.7 | 2.2 | 4.4 |
| 4 | Valley National Bank, Saginaw | 30.4 | 6.9 | 4.2 | 8.1 | 0.2 | 0.4 |
| 5 | First State Bank, Saginaw | 14.2 | 3.2 | 2.9 | 5.6 | 0.3 | 0.6 |
| 6 | Community State Bank, St. Charles | 12.1 | 2.8 | 1.8 | 3.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
|  | TOTAL | 437.6 | 100.0 | 51.9 | 100.0 | 49.5 | 100.0 |

${ }^{1}$ Summary of Deposits June 30, 1972.
${ }^{2}$ Total organization deposits $\$ 2.2$ billion.

## Dissenting Statement of Governor Mitchell

This case should have been, in my opinion, another occasion for an expression of Board judgment regarding Michigan banking structure comparable with the pro-competitive posture taken in two earlier cases. The first defined the status of the Michigan National Corporation in several Michigan markets (See the Board's Order approving the application of Michigan National Corporation, Lansing, Michigan, to become a bank holding company through acquisition of the following five Michigan banks: Michigan National Bank, Lansing; Michigan Bank, N.A., Detroit; Livonia National Bank, Livonia; Troy National Bank, Troy; and Oakland National Bank, Southfield. 58 Federal Reserve Bulletin 804), and the second released restraints against its competitive effectiveness in certain of those markets. (See the Board's Order approving the application of Michigan National Corporation, Bloomfield Hills, Michigan, to acquire First National Bank of East Lansing, East Lansing; Central Bank, National Association, Grand Rapids; Valley National Bank of Saginaw, Saginaw; and First National Bank of Wyoming, Wyoming; all located in Michigan. 59 Federal Reserve Bulletin 819.)

While the instant case is an outstanding example of the judgmental difficulties involved in weighing the influences of undue concentration against increased competitive effectiveness and responsive-
ness to community needs, it calls for a more positive solution than continuation of the status quo. The decision is important not only for customers of Saginaw banks but also for the implication it has involving customers in other similarly situated Michigan SMSA's.

Neither approval nor denial is an optimal solution to the problem-that solution would involve, in my opinion, approval conditioned on a spin-off of some of Second National's facilities. Absent that choice, I believe community needs and banking structure developments would be better served by approval than denial. My reasons have to do with the characteristics of Michigan's banking structure as well as those of the Applicant and Bank.

Michigan is one of our major industrial States, ranking fifth in terms of value added by manufacture. As a banking State it ranks seventh with 4.4 per cent of total U.S. deposits-almost exactly its share of U.S. population. There are 317 (as of September 1973) banking organizations serving the State of Michigan. About half of them are located in 11 SMSA's. Many of those outside of these areas are community banks in towns where the deposit potential will not support more than one bank. Thus, the problem of banking structure in Michigan is that of balancing considerations of competition, concentration and operating competence in these 11 SMSA's.

Michigan has been a limited branching State
since 1945; the present law permits offices to be opened within 25 miles of the home office. Just within the past three years following the clarification of the legal status of holding companies under Michigan statutes, several newly formed bank holding companies have acquired or are in the process of acquiring other banks or organizing de novo banks in promising markets (see Attachment A). Thus, Michigan several years after the enactment of the bank holding company legislation is now following the line of development in banking structure which has already taken place or is in process in States like New York, New Jersey, Virginia, Alabama, Florida, Missouri, Texas, Tennessee, Colorado, and several other States in the East, South, and Midwest.

The veto power given by Congress to the Board over the use of the holding company device to further corporate interests by merger or expansion identifies the considerations the Board should take into account in its approval or disapproval of a particular application. These considerations are public interest goals which are presumed to be attained through the promotion of a competitive structure and the avoidance of undue concentration. But the public interest also requires a judgment of the quality of bank managements and ownerships and their capacity and will to compete by enriching services to the public and reducing the cost of such services. Since considerations of scale affect efficiency of banking operations, and letting bank failures weed out incompetents is a whimsical alternative, it follows that every proposal for acquisition must entail a judgment, implied or expressed, as to the ability of specific competitors in a given market to respond to community needs as well as to considerations of safety and soundness.

I believe the evaluation of these considerations in the instant case is far more urgent than my colleagues appear to believe. And this judgment is reinforced by the obvious fact that banking organizations in Michigan have just recently embarked upon a program of expansion via acquisition and de novo entry that will significantly modify the banking structure in the industrial portion of the State. This movement holds the promise of providing stronger banks, and banks more responsive to community needs, both because of the efficiencies that can arise out of holding company operations, due to larger scale, and the ability of effective competitors, such as Old Kent, to absorb and infuse a more competitive spirit in less effective institutions.

There is, of course, always the danger that such an expansion can reduce competition because it may increase concentration. The weighing of the pros and cons in specific cases is therefore a difficult judgment.

The portion of Michigan primarily affected by the bank holding company movement is that contained in 11 abutting metropolitan areas stretching out from Detroit west to Muskegon and north to Bay City. It is significant from the standpoint of undue concentration and competitiveness that these SMSA's abut and are closely linked by convenient transport and media, particularly television coverage. In seven instances the distances from central cities in one SMSA to the central city in another is 36 miles or less, in five cases between 36 and 50 , and in three cases between 50 and 67 miles. ${ }^{1}$ Thus, these markets are closely-linked-not isolated. As a result, the availability of non-local alternatives has greater practicality, and competition in pricing and service standards can spread with minimal friction.

The structure in the Detroit SMSA is a special case and would not likely be affected by any resolution of the instant case. But the other 10 SMSA's are sufficiently similar in banking structure to be influenced by policy implications of this decision.

By the standards of practice prevailing in the nation several Michigan banking markets are too heavily concentrated. The accompanying table (Attachment B) shows market shares as conventionally calculated for the five largest banks in each Michigan SMSA. It needs to be recognized that these shares are based on the assumption that all deposits are indigenous to the SMSA, an assumption that does not apply to the greater part of interbank deposits nor to many large-denomination CD's nor to some part of time deposits of State and local governments. However, the smaller the SMSA and the smaller the bank, the less important these qualifications become.

Bearing in mind these limitations, the concentration ratios for Michigan banks are relatively high. For the lead bank the modal value is about 40 per cent; for two banks about 70 ; and for three about 85 per cent. As a crude comparative standard, the modal value for lead banks in one-hundred SMSA's in other industrial States in the Midwest, East and South is about 30 per cent.

On the basis of such evidence, I do not take issue with the view of the majority that there is undue concentration in Saginaw-in fact, I would extend that judgment to certain other Michigan

SMSA's. Nonetheless I am concerned with the fragility and subjective character of many judgments on undue concentration.
Economic analysis, so far as I am aware, has yet to demonstrate what level of concentration in a given banking market indicates optimum, maximum or minimum levels so far as the public interest is concerned. Commonly, judgment-conditioning adjectives based on intuitive judgments are used to excite various degrees of public interest approval or disapproval. More objective approaches are possible. For example, I believe it could be readily demonstrated that splintering a market of $\$ 200-300$ million of deposits into a dozen equal shares would deprive the community concerned of certain types of banking services that would be available if the largest bank had $\$ 50-100$ million of deposits simply because of the difference in service and operating capability between small and medium size banks.
Concentration ratios may also be analyzed in terms of comparative practice, by State and size of SMSA; this approach is hopeful, but clearly affected by historical attitudes toward branching constraints. Where banks have enjoyed home office protection and State laws with respect to expanding outside a given area (city or county), certain banks have tended to become overly dominant at some point in their history simply because entrepreneurs were working off their corporate drive. This seems to have been the case in Michigan where branching limitations have, in fact, fostered the growth of dominant institutions.

I differ with the majority's choice of alternatives for two reasons. As earlier stated, Saginaw is now an isolated area. It is close to Flint and very close to Bay City and thus is exposed to competitive
forces in both areas as well as to Midland. These locational considerations dilute the validity of any conclusions drawn on the assumption that the banking market is completely confined to the Saginaw SMSA.

Secondly, I believe there is a difference in the quality of banking services that Old Kent would offer and those that would be available from Second National. I base that judgment on the recent operating records of the two banks and the fact that the record shows that the Second National owners sought the sale of their property to Old Kent. Moreover, the premium involved in this case is modest, reflecting, among other factors, possibly the owners' appraisal of growth prospects in Saginaw, the problems involved in extending operations into Midland and Bay City and the real possibility of more effective competition from Michigan National.

The record before the Board does not, of course, disclose the views of sellers or buyers except as it can be inferred from the facts of the transaction. To me, these inferences all lead to the conclusion that the competitor who is a buyer is ordinarily better prepared to innovate and extend services than the competitor who is a seller. The users of banking services in Saginaw would gain by approval of the proposal.

The majority asserts that other possibilities exist. There are other possible buyers for Second National but I see no advantage to substituting any of the four multi-billion dollar banks in Detroit nor bank holding companies in near-by Flint which are about the same size as Old Kent. In fact, given the standards the majority has applied to Old Kent, the realistic alternatives for a take-over of Second National probably do not exist.


The following table indicates that of the nine multi-bank holding companies operating in the State's 11 SMSA's all except two have confined their operations to the areas in which their lead banks are located. Only one of the remaining seven (the Applicant) has an application or has announced plans to expand into another SMSA. Thus, Michigan National, following a long-standing tradition, and Northern States Bancorporation are the only holding companies to establish beachheads or substantial market positions in more than one SMSA.

> HOLDING COMPANIES IN MICHIGAN THAT ARE OR HAVE PROPOSED TO BECOME MULTI-BANK HOLDING COMPANIES

| Banking Organization | Location | June 73 Total Deposits | December 73 Number of Offices |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| National Detroit Corporation | Detroit | $\begin{gathered} (\$ \text { millions }) \\ 4,569 \end{gathered}$ | 107 |
| Banking Subsidiaries <br> National Bank of Detroit | Detrois | 4.569 | 107 |
| Applications Filed <br> National Bank of Dearborn (de novo) | Dearborn | 0 | 0 |
| Announced <br> National Bank of Troy (de novo) <br> National Bank of Port Huron (de novo) <br> First National Bank of Howell. <br> Grand Valley National Bank | Troy Port Huron Howell Grandville | 0 0 22 17 | 4 |
| Michigan National Corporation | Bloomfield Hills | 2,528 | 113 |
| Banking Subsidiaries | Lansing | 1294 | 31 |
| Michigan National of Detroit | Detroit | ${ }^{1} 823$ | 33 |
| Michigan National-Oakland | Southfield | 104 | 8 |
| Michigan National Bank-West Metro | Lironia | 97 | 8 |
| Michigan National-North Metro | Troy | 87 | 9 |
| Valley National Bank ${ }^{1}$ | Saginaw | 46 | 6 |
| Central Bank NA ${ }^{1}$ | Grand Rapids | 42 | 9 |
| First National Bank of Wyoming ${ }^{1}$ | Wyoming | 19 | 4 |
| First National Bank of East Lansing ${ }^{1}$ | East Lansing | 16 | 3 |
| Greenfield National Bank (de novo) | Dearborn | 0 | 1 |
| Michigan National Bank-Mid-Michigan (de novo) | Flint |  | 1 |
| Western Michigan National Bank (de novo) | Kalamazoo | 0 | 0 |
| Applications Filed None |  |  |  |
| National Bank of Traverse City (de novo) | Traverse City | 0 | 0 |
| Detroit Bank Corporation | Detroit | 2.221 | 84 |
| Banking Subsidiaries <br> Detroit Bank \& Trust Company | Detroit | 2.221 | 84 |
| Application Filed None |  |  |  |
| Announced <br> Detroit Bank-Livonia (de novo) | Livonia | 0 |  |
| Detroit Bank-Troy (de novo) | Troy | 0 | 0 |
| Manufacturer's National Corporation | Detroit | 2,194 | 73 |
| Banking Subsidiaries <br> Manufacturer's National Bank | Detroit | 2.194 | 72 |
| Manufacturer's Bank of Livonia (de novo) | Livonia | 2 0 | 1 |
| Applications Filed <br> Saline Savings Bank | Saline | 13 | 2 |
| Announced None |  |  |  |
| Northern States Bancorporation | Detroit | 839 | 50 |
| City National Bank <br> Banking Subsidiaries | Detroit | 607 |  |
| Bank of Lansing | Lansing | 151 | 7 |
| Union National Bank \& Trust | Marquette | 35 | 4 |
| First National Bank of Lake City | Lake City | 20 | 4 |
| National Bank of Rochester | Rochester | 15 | 2 |
| First Citizens Bank | Troy | 11 | 2 |
| Grand Rapids Bank. NA (de novo) | Grand Rapids | 0 | 0 |
| Applications Filed <br> First National Bank of Plymouth (de novo) | Plymouth | 0 | 0 |

HOLDING COMPANIES IN MICHIGAN THAT ARE OR HAVE PROPOSED TO BECOME MULTI-BANK HOLDING COMPANIES-_CONT D

| Banking Organization | Location | June 73 <br> Total Deposits ( $\$$ millions) | December 73 Number of Offices |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Announced None |  |  |  |
| Old Kent Financial Corporation | Grand Rapids | 775 | 55 |
| Banking Subsidiaries |  |  |  |
| Old Kent Bank \& Trust Company | Grand Rapids | 688 | 46 |
| Peoples State Bank | Holland | 55 | 7 |
| First Bank of Cadillac | Cadillac | 17 | 1 |
| Fremont Bank \& Trust Company | Fremont | 15 | 1 |
| Applications Filed Second National Bank of Saginaw | Saginaw | 240 | 16 |
| Announced |  |  |  |
| Old Kent Bank of S. Joseph (de novo) | St. Joseph | 0 | 0 |
| Old Kent Bank of Kentwood (de novo) | Kentwood | 0 | 0 |
| Old Kent Bank of Grandville (de novo) | Grandville | 0 | 0 |
| Old Kent Bank of Wyoming (de novo) | Wyoming | 0 | 0 |
| First National Financial Corporation | Kalamazoo | 424 | 43 |
| Banking Subsidiaries. |  |  |  |
| First National Bank \& Trust of Michigan | Kalamazoo | 315 | 29 |
| First National Bank of Holland | Holland | 39 | 2 |
| Merchants \& Miners Bank | Calumet | 20 | 3 |
| Cheybogan Bank | Cheybogan | 19 | 3 |
| Commercial Bank of Menominee | Menominee | 13 | 2 |
| Deerfield State Bank | Deerfield | 8 | 1 |
| Commercial Bank of Stambaugh | Stambaugh | 6 | , |
| Moline State Bank | Moline | 4 | 1 |
| Application Filed <br> First National Bank of Sault Ste. Marie | Sault Ste. Marie | 21 | 3 |
| Announced None |  |  |  |
| American National Holding Company | Kalamazoo | 221 | 26 |
| Banking Subsidiaries |  |  |  |
| American National Bank \& Trust Company of Michigan | Kalamazoo | 197 | 17 |
| American National Bank in Portage | Portage | 9 | 3 |
| American Bank of Three Rivers, NA | Three Rivers | 9 | 2 |
| Niles National Bank \& Trust Company | Niles | 6 | 1 |
| American National Bank (de novo) | Battle Creek | 0 | 1 |
| American National Bank (de novo) | South Haven | 0 | 1 |
| American National Bank of Western Michigan (de novo) | Allegan | 0 | 1 |
| Applications Filed None |  |  |  |
| AnnouncedAmerion |  |  |  |
| American National Bank of Norton Shores (de novo) | Muskegon | 0 | 0 |
| American Bankeorporation | Lansing | 211 | 16 |
| Banking Subsidiaries |  |  |  |
| American Bank \& Trust Company | Lansing |  | 15 |
| American Bank of Charlote (de novo) | Charlotte | 0 | 0 |
| American Bank of Grand Ledge (de novo) | Grand Ledge | 0 | I |
| Application Filed None |  |  |  |
| Announced |  |  |  |
| Pacesetter Financial Corporation | Grand Haven | 147 | 16 |
| Banking Subsidiaries |  |  |  |
| Traverse City State Bank | Traverse City | 86 | 9 |
| Security First Bank \& Trust Company | Grand Haven | 61 | 7 |
| Applications Filed None |  |  |  |
| Announced Owosso Savings Bank | Owosso | 85 | 8 |
| West Michigan Financial Corporation | Cadillac | 80 | 10 |
| Banking Subsidiaries Cadillac State Bank | Cadillac | 80 | 10 |
| First National <br> Applications Filed Bank of Evart | Evart | 6 | , |

CONCENTRATION RATIOS IN MICHIGAN SMSA's, JUNE 30, $1973^{1}$

|  |  |  |  | Market Shares |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| SMSA | Population | Number of banks | Total deposits (mill.) | Bk. Org. | Total deposits | $\begin{gathered} \text { Demand } \\ \text { IPC } \end{gathered}$ | Savings | State \& local |
| Bay City | 117 | 5 | 256 | $\begin{gathered} 1 \text { st } \\ 2 \\ 3 \\ 5 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 70 \\ 91 \\ 96 \\ 100 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 71 \\ 94 \\ 97 \\ 97 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 74 \\ 95 \\ 98 \\ 100 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 55 \\ 73 \\ 88 \\ 100 \end{array}$ |
| Battle Creek | 179 | 11 | 401 | $\begin{gathered} \text { \|st } \\ 2 \\ 3 \\ 5 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 51 \\ & 73 \\ & 80 \\ & 90 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 47 \\ & 71 \\ & 79 \\ & 89 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 49 \\ & 68 \\ & 78 \\ & 89 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 57 \\ & 73 \\ & 77 \\ & 90 \end{aligned}$ |
| Saginaw | 220 | 8 | 527 | $\begin{gathered} \text { 1st } \\ 2 \\ 3 \\ 5 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 46 \\ & 70 \\ & 83 \\ & 92 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 48 \\ & 74 \\ & 85 \\ & 90 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 47 \\ & 68 \\ & 83 \\ & 94 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 45 \\ & 74 \\ & 86 \\ & 95 \end{aligned}$ |
| Jackson | 143 | 8 | 333 | $\begin{gathered} 1 \mathrm{st} \\ 2 \\ 3 \\ 3 \\ 5 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 43 \\ & 86 \\ & 92 \\ & 99 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 47 \\ & 89 \\ & 95 \\ & 98 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 40 \\ & 82 \\ & 92 \\ & 97 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 46 \\ & 87 \\ & 94 \\ & 97 \end{aligned}$ |
| Flint | 536 | 11 | 1319 | $\begin{gathered} 1 \mathrm{st} \\ 2 \\ 3 \\ 5 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 41 \\ & 74 \\ & 86 \\ & 94 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 40 \\ & 74 \\ & 85 \\ & 94 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 40 \\ & 76 \\ & 85 \\ & 94 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 48 \\ & 76 \\ & 94 \\ & 98 \end{aligned}$ |
| Kalamazoo-Portage | 258 | 10 | 612 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Ist } \\ 2 \\ 3 \\ 5 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 40 \\ & 67 \\ & 84 \\ & 92 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 36 \\ & 71 \\ & 85 \\ & 92 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 43 \\ & 69 \\ & 84 \\ & 95 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 44 \\ & 67 \\ & 87 \\ & 93 \end{aligned}$ |
| Grand Rapids | 539 | 19 | 1720 | $\begin{gathered} 1 \mathrm{st} \\ 2 \\ 3 \\ 3 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 40 \\ & 60 \\ & 74 \\ & 82 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 39 \\ & 58 \\ & 75 \\ & 83 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 43 \\ & 61 \\ & 70 \\ & 80 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 36 \\ & 54 \\ & 78 \\ & 85 \end{aligned}$ |
| Muskegon | 175 | 7 | 381 | $\begin{gathered} 1 \mathrm{st} \\ 2 \\ 2 \\ 3 \\ 5 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 38 \\ & 65 \\ & 86 \\ & 96 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 37 \\ & 64 \\ & 85 \\ & 94 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 40 \\ & 64 \\ & 88 \\ & 97 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 31 \\ & 72 \\ & 87 \\ & 98 \end{aligned}$ |
| Lansing | 424 | 19 | 1095 | $\begin{gathered} 1 \mathrm{st} \\ 2 \\ 2 \\ 3 \\ 5 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 36 \\ & 55 \\ & 69 \\ & 79 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 33 \\ & 66 \\ & 72 \\ & 82 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 32 \\ & 55 \\ & 66 \\ & 77 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 52 \\ & 61 \\ & 74 \\ & 83 \end{aligned}$ |
| Detroit | 4431 | 63 | 14947 | $\begin{gathered} 1 \mathrm{st} \\ 2 \\ 3 \\ 5 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 31 \\ & 46 \\ & 60 \\ & 71 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 34 \\ & 49 \\ & 66 \\ & 76 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 22 \\ & 38 \\ & 51 \\ & 64 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 29 \\ & 35 \\ & 45 \\ & 59 \end{aligned}$ |
| Ann Arbor | 234 | 11 | 553 | $\begin{aligned} & 1 \mathrm{st} \\ & 2 \\ & 3 \\ & 3 \\ & 5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 30 \\ & 56 \\ & 69 \\ & 87 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 33 \\ & 62 \\ & 75 \\ & 90 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 26 \\ & 54 \\ & 64 \\ & 84 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 34 \\ & 45 \\ & 66 \\ & 95 \end{aligned}$ |

${ }^{1}$ Adapted from Summary of Deposits in All Commercial and Mutual Savings Banks, June 30, 1973, Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation.

## Dissenting Statement of Governor Sheehan

In my opinion, consummation of the proposal would have no adverse effects on potential competition either in the Saginaw banking market or in any other area of the State. Furthermore, significant public benefits would result from the expertise that Applicant would make available to Bank.
While the acquisition might eliminate the possibility of competition developing in the future between Old Kent's subsidiaries and Bank, I do not believe the development of such competition in the absence of the acquisition to be at all probable. In my opinion, the problems involved in de novo entry are sufficiently difficult so as to make it rather unlikely that Old Kent would enter this market in such a manner. This conclusion is bolstered by the fact that Saginaw does not appear to be a particularly attractive market for de novo entry due primarily to the declining population of the City of Saginaw over the past decade. The majority, in addition to finding de novo entry likely, also finds that there are a number of smaller banks in the market which would be available for acquisition. However, it is apparent that Old Kent would need to enter the market through the City of Saginaw in order to have an effective entry. Of the smaller banks in the market, only one has its offices concentrated in the city. There is no evidence in the record concerning the availability of this bank for acquisition and, inasmuch as the possibilities for an effective entry into Saginaw are limited, I cannot view Old Kent as a likely entrant absent the present proposal.
The majority further concludes that the proposed acquisition would eliminate Century Financial as a large independent which appears capable of anchoring a regional holding company system. However, on the basis of Bank's history, as well as the fact that Century Financial has not used its holding company status to expand either in banking or nonbanking activities, it appears that Century Financial lacks the desire to lead a multibank holding company, whether regional or Statewide. On the basis of the above, I conclude that consummation of the proposal would not eliminate potential competition between Century Financial and Old Kent.

While finding no significant anticompetitive effects to the proposal, I believe it would result in significant public benefits. Old Kent is only onethird the size of the State's fourth largest banking organization and if the proposal were approved
would remain much smaller. The proposed acquisition would allow Old Kent to enter another major market and would enable it to compete more effectively against those much larger leading banking organizations in Michigan through the expansion of its base of operations. Therefore, the proposed acquisition would have procompetitive effects on a Statewide basis. In addition, affiliation with Old Kent would allow Second National Bank to offer improved services, particularly trust services, minority lending, mortgage lending and commercial credit services.

For the foregoing reasons, I conclude that there are significant benefits to the public to be derived from the proposal and no adverse competitive effects. Accordingly, I would approve this application.

## ORDER UNDER SECTIONS 3 AND 4 OF BANK HOLDING COMPANY ACT

## THE ADAIR CORPORATION, ADAIR, IOWA

## Order Denying Formation of Bank Holding Company

The Adair Corporation, Adair, Iowa, has applied for the Board's approval under §3(a)(1) of the Bank Holding Company Act (12 U.S.C. 1842(a)(1)) of formation of a bank holding company through the acquisition of 97 per cent of the voting shares of Exchange State Bank ("Bank"), Adair, Iowa.

At the same time, Applicant has applied for the Board's approval under § $4(\mathrm{c})(8)$ of the Act (12 U.S.C. 1843(c)(8)) and § 225.4(b)(2) of the Board's Regulation $Y$ to continue to engage in insurance agency activities in a community with a population of less than 5,000 persons.
Notice of the applications, affording opportunity for interested persons to submit comments and views, was published on December 17, 1973 (38 Federal Register, 35352, 35353) and the time for filing comments and views has expired. The Board has considered the applications and all comments received in light of the factors set forth in § 3(c) of the Act, and the considerations specified in § $4(\mathrm{c})(8)$ of the Act.
Applicant presently conducts general insurance agency activities in Adair, Iowa, a town of approximately 750 people. Bank has deposits of $\$ 6.6$ million, ${ }^{1}$ and is the smallest of 7 banks in the

[^33]relevant banking market, ${ }^{2}$ controlling 7.4 per cent of the total deposits in commercial banks in the market. The purpose of the proposed transaction is to effect a transfer of the ownership of Bank from individuals to a corporation owned by the same individuals with no change in Bank's management or operations. The principals of Applicant also own shares in several other bank holding companies and banks, including the Anita State Bank, Anita, Iowa ("Anita Bank'"), which is located 7 miles from Bank and is Bank's nearest competitor. Anita Bank is the third largest bank in the market controlling about 10 per cent of deposits therein. Consummation of the proposal would have adverse effects on existing and potential competition, to the extent that it would facilitate maintenance of the existing ties between these two banks.

As it has indicated on previous occasions, the Board believes that a holding company should be a source of financial strength for its subsidiary bank(s) and every proposed acquisition or formation is closely examined with this consideration in mind. The future prospects of Applicant are primarily dependent upon the financial resources of Bank. Bank's capital to total assets ratio has declined significantly under current management of Bank. Despite Bank's need for additional capital, principals of Bank, who are also the owners of Applicant, have derived large management fees and cash dividends from Bank. The Iowa State Banking Department, in order to safeguard Bank's resources, has required that any future dividends must first be authorized by it. Obviously, any such limitation on Bank's dividends could impair Applicant's ability to service the debt it would assume incident to the proposed transaction.

The Board has considered Bank's present condition and declining capital position under current ownership. The past policies of principals of Applicant regarding the withdrawal from Bank of large management fees, makes it likely that Applicant would not have the necessary financial flexibility to meet its annual debt servicing requirements without adversely affecting the capital position of Bank. The above factors strongly suggest that the future financial requirements of Applicant could place an undue strain on Bank and thus impair Bank's ability to be a viable banking organization in meeting the banking needs of the

[^34]communities which it serves. Such considerations lend weight toward denial of the application.

The Board notes that principals of Applicant already control or have significant interests in several other banks. The principals have received large management and directors' fees and liberal dividends from some of these other banks, resulting in the declining capital condition of such banks. These precedents lend support to the view that the capital position of Bank could be adversely affected upon approval of this proposal.

Under the above circumstances and on the basis of other facts of record, considerations relating to the financial condition, managerial policies and future prospects of Applicant and Bank lend weight for denial of the application. The Board does not sanction the use of a holding company structure to perpetuate management practices that will in due course impair the financial condition of the bank to be acquired. Such action would not be consistent with the standards of $\S 3(\mathrm{c})$ of the Act nor would it serve the public interest.

On the basis of all the facts in the record, it is the Board's judgment that the financial condition of Bank and management practices of principals of Applicant would be inconsistent with the standards set forth in §3(c) of the Act. Accordingly, the Board concludes that consummation of the proposal would not be in the public interest, and that the application should be denied. ${ }^{3}$

By order of the Board of Governors, effective March 20, 1974.

Voting for this action: Chairman Burns and Governors Mitchell, Sheehan, Bucher, and Holland. Absent and not voting: Governors Brimmer and Wallich.
(Signed) Theodore E. Allison,
[seal] Assistant Secretary of the Board.

## ORDERS UNDER SECTION 4 OF bank holding company act

> COLONIAL BANCORP, INC., WATERBURY, CONNECTICUT

## Order Approving Acquisition of Policy Advancing Corp.

Colonial Bancorp, Inc., Waterbury, Connecticut, a bank holding company within the meaning of the Bank Holding Company Act, has applied

[^35]for the Board's approval, under section 4(c)(8) of the Act and § 225.4(b)(2) of the Board's Regulation Y, to acquire all of the voting shares of Policy Advancing Corp., Watertown, New York ("Policy'"), a company that engages in the activity of making extensions of credit to individuals and corporations to finance the payment of casualty, liability, and other insurance premiums. Such activity has been determined by the Board to be closely related to banking (12 CFR 225.4(a)(1)).

Notice of the application, affording opportunity for interested persons to submit comments and views on the public interest factors, has been duly published ( 38 Federal Register 35353). The time for filing comments and views has expired, and none has been timely received.

Applicant is the seventh largest banking organization in Connecticut and controls one subsidiary bank with deposits of approximately $\$ 278.6$ million, ${ }^{1}$ representing approximately 4.4 per cent of total commercial bank deposits in the State. Policy (assets of $\$ 5.9$ million, as of June 30, 1973) presently operates in 10 cities $^{2}$ and engages in the financing of casualty, liability, and other insurance premiums for individuals and corporations. Applicant's subsidiary bank is engaged to a very limited extent in insurance premium financing through its Waterbury offices. Policy does not presently derive any business from the Waterbury area. Accordingly, it appears that consummation of the proposal would not eliminate any significant existing competition between Applicant and Policy. Furthermore, it does not appear likely that a significant amount of competition would develop in the future, since Policy's present owners have indicated their intention to discontinue insurance premium financing as engaged in by Policy, and since Applicant's subsidiary bank is only nominally engaged in this activity and is not likely to significantly increase its present volume of business. The Board concludes, therefore, that competitive considerations are consistent with approval of the application.

Applicant has stated its intention to expand the operations of Policy into other geographic areas and thereby provide an additional competitor in these new areas. In addition, Applicant will provide more efficient service to Policy's customers through the introduction of an electronic data processing system. There is no evidence in the record indicating that consummation of the proposed ac-

[^36]quisition would result in undue concentration of resources, unfair competition, conflicts of interest, unsound banking practices, or other adverse effects on the public interest. In its consideration of this application, the Board has examined the covenant not to compete which was executed in connection with the proposal. The Board finds that the provisions of this covenant are reasonable in duration, scope, and geographic area and are consistent with the public interest.

Based upon the foregoing and other considerations reflected in the record, the Board has determined that the balance of the public interest factors the Board is required to consider under section $4(\mathrm{c})(8)$ is favorable. Accordingly, the application is hereby approved. This determination is subject to the conditions set forth in section 225.4(c) of Regulation Y and to the Board's authority to require such modification or termination of the activities of a holding company or any of its subsidiaries as the Board finds necessary to assure compliance with the provisions and purposes of the Act and the Board's regulations and orders issued thereunder, or to prevent evasion thereof.

The transaction shall be made not 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 Boston.

By order of the Board of Governors, effective March 1, 1974.

[^37](Signed) Chester B. Feldberg, [SEAL] Secretary of the Board.

## Dissenting Statement of Governor Brimmer

I would deny the application by Colonial Bancorp to acquire Policy Advancing Corp. My decision is based upon the existence of a covenant not to compete which was executed between Applicant and the corporation which presently owns Policy. The effect of this covenant is to preclude the possibility of the selling corporation undertaking to provide an alternative source of insurance premium financing in any geographic area in which Policy is presently doing business for a period of three years from the date of consummation of the acquisition. The majority has presented no evidence to show that such covenants are in the public
interest. For reasons stated more fully in my dissents to the application of Orbanco. Inc., to acquire Far West Security Company (59 Federal Reserve Bulletin 368-369 (1973)), and the application of CBT Corporation to acquire General Discount Corporation ( 59 Federal Reserve BulLETIN 471 (1973)), I am convinced that such covenants do not serve to promote competition and should not receive the sanction of the Board. I would deny this application.

## DEPOSITORS CORPORATION, AUGUSTA, MAINE

## Order Approving Acquisition of Firestone Financial Corporation

Depositors Corporation, Augusta, Maine, 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 and § 225.4(b)(2) of the Board's Regulation Y, to acquire all of the voting shares of Firestone Financial Corporation ('Firestone''), Chestnut Hill, Massachusetts, a company that engages in the activities of commercial financing and financing second mortgages. Such activities have been determined by the Board to be closely related to banking (12 CFR 225.4(a)(1)).

Notice of the application, affording opportunity for interested persons to submit comments and views on the public interest factors, has been duly published ( 38 Federal Register 29638). The time for filing comments and views has expired, and none has been timely received.

Applicant, the largest banking organization in Maine, controls six banks with deposits of approximately $\$ 266$ million representing 16.2 per cent of the total deposits in commercial banks in that State. ${ }^{1}$

Firestone, a Massachusetts corporation with total assets of $\$ 3.5$ million as of May 31, 1973, is principally engaged in the financing of restaurant, bakery, laundry, vending, and industrial equipment. As of May 31, 1973, Firestone had outstanding loans of around $\$ 3$ million; of that amount, approximately 75 per cent represents commercial loans, with the remainder being second mortgages. Firestone engages in commercial lending primarily in eastern Massachusetts, which encompasses the Boston area, and in which market

[^38]it competes with a number of large national commercial finance firms. Neither Applicant nor any of its subsidiaries is engaged in commercial lending in Firestone's market area other than to a very limited degree. Applicant and its subsidiaries do not engage in making second mortgage loans. Accordingly, no significant existing competition would be eliminated in either commercial financing or the origination of second mortgage loans upon consummation of the subject proposal. There are sufficient potential entrants into these product markets so that the elimination of Applicant would not have any adverse effects on future competition upon approval of this application.

In its consideration of this application, the Board has considered a post-employment covenant contained in the employment agreement entered into between Firestone and the two principals and sole stockholders of Firestone. The covenant provides that the principals will not engage or participate in any manner in the financing business of the type engaged in by Firestone for a period of five years after termination of employment. The record indicates that the principals (who are also the founders of Firestone) during their employment term will have complete managerial control and decision-making authority with respect to Firestone's business, and, by the very nature of the business, these principals will have substantial contact with Firestone's customers. Accordingly, the Board finds that the covenant's provisions are reasonable in duration, scope, and geographic area and are consistent with the public interest.

There is no evidence in the record indicating that consummation of the proposed transaction would result in any undue concentration of resources, unfair competition, conflicts of interest, unsound banking practices or other adverse effects on the public interest. Applicant's greater access to financial resources may assure Firestone of more ready access to funds and enable it to become a more effective competitor; thus, competition with affiliates of larger regional and national commercial finance firms is likely to be stimulated.

Based upon the foregoing and other considerations reflected in the record, the Board has determined that the balance of the public interest factors the Board is required to consider under section $4(\mathrm{c})(8)$ is favorable. Firestone is presently holding some realty for sale which the Board regards as an impermissible activity for bank holding companies. Thus, Board approval of the proposal is granted subject to the condition that Applicant divest itself of the tract of land at the
earliest practicable time, but in no event later than two years from the date of this Order. Accordingly, Applicant's proposal to acquire Firestone is hereby approved subject to the above condition. The order herein is also 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 such period is extended for good cause by the Board or by the Federal Reserve Bank of Boston.

By order of the Board of Governors, effective March 11, 1974.

Voting for this action: Chairman Burns and Governors Mitchell, Sheehan, Bucher, and Holland. Absent and not voting: Governors Brimmer and Wallich.
(Signed) Theodore E. Allison,
[SEAL] Assistant Secretary of the Board.

## FIRST VIRGINIA BANKSHARES CORPORATION, FALLS CHURCH, VIRGINIA

## Order Approving Retention of Arlington Mortgage Company

First Virginia Bankshares Corporation, Falls Church, Virginia, 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 and $\S 225.4(b)(2)$ of the Board's Regulation $Y$, to retain all of the voting shares of Arlington Mortgage Company, Falls Church, Virginia ("Company'"), a company that engages in the following activities: origination and acquisition of both FHA and VA-insured and conventional real estate loans (including construction loans), and servicing of all types of real estate loans. Such activities have been determined by the Board to be closely related to banking (12 CFR 225.4(a)(1) and (3)).

Notice of the application, affording opportunity for interested persons to submit comments and views on the public interest factors, has been duly published (39 Federal Register 1487). The time for filing comments and views has expired, and none has been timely received.

Applicant directly acquired Company in 1968 under authority of $\S 4(\mathrm{c})(5)$ of the Act. ${ }^{1}$ Applicant seeks permission through this application to operate Company under the broader authority contained in $\S 4(\mathrm{c})(8)$ of the Act. In considering a proposal for the retention of shares in a nonbanking company under $\S 4(\mathrm{c})(8)$ of the Act, the Board must find that the proposed retention of the nonbanking company could 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 an undue concentration of resources, decreased or unfair competition, conflicts of interests, or unsound banking practices.

Applicant, the sixth largest banking organization in Virginia, controls 23 banks with aggregate deposits of $\$ 761$ million, representing 6.7 per cent of total deposits in commercial banks in Virginia. ${ }^{2}$ Applicant's nonbanking subsidiaries engage in activities including mortgage lending, consumer finance, leasing, advisor to real estate investment trust, the sale of insurance, and holding title to bank premises.

Company (assets of $\$ 16$ million as of December 31,1972 ) is headquartered in Falls Church, Virginia, a suburb of Washington, D.C., and ranked as the 135th largest mortgage company in the United States based on a mortgage servicing volume of $\$ 212$ million as of June $30,1973 .{ }^{3}$ The principal competitive effects of Applicant's proposal are limited to the Washington, D.C., SMSA. In 1968, Applicant's lead bank, First Virginia Bank, Falls Church, Virginia ("Bank"), originated a total of approximately $\$ 4.6$ million of $1-4$ family residential mortgage loans and $\$ 4.7$ million

[^39]of mortgage loans on multi-family and non-residential property in the Washington, D.C., SMSA; during the same period and within the same area, Company originated about $\$ 11$ million of 1-4 family residential mortgage loans and $\$ 15$ million of mortgage loans on multi-family and non-residential property. Comparable figures for 1972 indicate that Bank and Company originated approximately $\$ 18$ million and $\$ 13$ million of $1-4$ family residential mortgage loans, and approximately $\$ 2$ million and $\$ 71$ million of mortgage loans on multi-family and non-residential property, respectively. ${ }^{4}$ In view of the large number of mortgage lenders in the relevant market (over 100), the relatively small share of the residential mortgage market that Applicant and Company hold combined (under 2 per cent), and the fact that the mortgage loan market for multi-family and nonresidential property is national in scope, it appears that no meaningful existing competition was eliminated, nor was substantial competition foreclosed, in the Washington, D.C. area through Applicant's acquisition of Company.

First Virginia Mortgage Company ("Mortgage'"), a subsidiary of Bank, offers FHA and VA-insured mortgage loans and 90-95 per cent residential financing to customers of Applicant's subsidiary banks operating outside the Washington, D.C., SMSA. However, the amount of such loans originated by Mortgage during 1972 amounted to only about $\$ 900,000$. First Advisors, Inc. ("First Advisors"), a direct subsidiary of Applicant, acts as advisor to Mortgage and a publicly-owned real estate investment trust. First Advisors also originates, as exclusive agent for the trust, commercial real estate and construction loans and, as a result, there is a slight overlap in this type of loan activity between First Advisors and Company; but the amount of direct competition appears to be insignificant, particularly in view of the fact that the market for such loans is national in scope. On the basis of the foregoing and other facts of record, the Board concludes that the proposal would have no significant adverse effects on existing or potential competition in any relevant area.

There is no evidence in the record to indicate that the proposed retention of Company by Applicant would lead to an undue concentration of

[^40]resources, unfair competition, conflicts of interests, unsound banking practices, or other adverse effects. On the contrary, the affiliation of Company with Applicant has resulted in benefits to the public in the form of expanded services and increased lending capabilities since Applicant has provided Company with substantial capital thereby increasing the volume of Company's loan originations. Moreover, approval herein will enable Company to convert its Virginia Beach, Orlando, and Birmingham loan production offices to full service status, thus resulting in greater convenience to the public and more efficient processing of loan applications. These public benefits lend weight for approval herein.

Based on the foregoing and other considerations 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. Accordingly, the application is hereby approved. This determination is subject to the conditions set forth in section 225.4(c) of Regulation $Y$ and to the Board's authority to require such modification or termination of the activities of a holding company or any of its subsidiaries as the Board finds necessary to assure compliance with the provisions and purposes of the Act and the Board's regulations and orders issued thereunder, or to prevent evasion thereof.

By order of the Board of Governors, effective March 13, 1974.

[^41](Signed) Theodore E. Allison, [SEAL] Assistant Secretary of the Board.

## INDUSTRIAL NATIONAL CORPORATION, PROVIDENCE, RHODE ISLAND

## Order Approving Acquisition of Mortgage Associates, Inc.

Industrial National Corporation, Providence, Rhode Island, a bank holding company within the meaning of the Bank Holding Company Act, has applied for the Board's approval, under § 4(c)(8) of the Act and $\S 225.4(\mathrm{~b})(2)$ of the Board's Regulation Y , to acquire the assets of Mortgage Associates, Inc., Milwaukee, Wisconsin ("MAI'"), a company that engages in the following activities: (1) origination and sale of residential and commercial mortgages; (2) origination and sale of
loans for the purchase of mobile homes; (3) consumer finance; (4) servicing of mortgage loans and mobile home loans; and (5) operation of an insurance agency with respect to certain types of insurance. Such activities have been determined by the Board to be closely related to banking ( 12 CFR 225.4(a) (1), (3), and (9)). MAI is also engaged in real estate development and property management activities. The Board has previously determined that such activities are not closely related to banking; ${ }^{1}$ and Applicant has committed itself to phasing out these activities, if the proposed acquisition is approved.

Notice of the application, affording opportunity for interested persons to submit comments and views on the public interest factors, has been duly published ( 38 Federal Register 28115). The time for filing comments and views has expired, and the Board has considered all comments received in the light of the public interest factors set forth in section 4(c)(8) of the Act (12 U.S.C. 1843(c)). ${ }^{2}$

Applicant, a one bank holding company, controls Industrial National Bank of Rhode Island, Providence, Rhode Island ("Bank'), the largest commercial bank in Rhode Island, with deposits of approximately $\$ 1.3$ billion, representing about 56 per cent of total deposits in commercial banks in the State." Bank engages in both consumer finance and mortgage banking operations. Bank's portfolio of $\$ 288$ million in residential mortgages (as of June 30,1973 ) is confined to loans on property in Rhode Island, Connecticut, and Massachusetts. Applicant also controls several nonbanking subsidiaries which engage in the following activities: real estate investment and development ${ }^{4}$ mortgage banking, data processing, investment advisor, personal property leasing, factoring, and consumer finance. Applicant's consumer finance subsidiary operates in Georgia, Florida, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Tennessee; and Applicant's mortgage banking subsidiary makes only interim and short-term real estate loans for its own account.

The primary business activity of MAI is mortgage banking. It originates, sells, and services

[^42]both residential and commercial mortgages. MAI's residential mortgages are derived from 12 States, ${ }^{5}$ while its commercial mortgages are derived from three States. ${ }^{6}$ Of more than $\$ 219$ million in mortgages originated by MAI in fiscal 1973, approximately 71 per cent were residential mortgages, while the remaining 29 per cent were commercial mortgages. Based on a mortgage servicing portfolio of about $\$ 957$ million, MAI ranks as the sixteenth largest mortgage banking firm in the United States. MAI is also engaged in consumer finance activities in the States of Wisconsin and Illinois, where it has approximately $\$ 12$ million in consumer loans outstanding. In addition, MAI engages in the origination and servicing of loans on mobile homes; and insurance agency activities with regard to certain types of insurance.

As a threshold matter, the Board believes that the acquisition of the 16 th largest mortgage banking firm in the United States and the 6th largest independent mortgage banking company, deserves special scrutiny to insure that the proposal does not raise concern with respect to the question of undue concentration of resources. The Board has in the past closely examined acquisitions of such size. In the case at hand Applicant's primary subsidiary, Industrial National Bank of Rhode Island, while having resources of approximately $\$ 1.5$ billion, ranked only 63 rd among commercial banking organizations in the country (as of June 30, 1973). While Applicant is engaged in a number of nonbanking activities such as leasing, factoring, and consumer finance, Applicant is not a substantial factor nationwide in any of these activities. The Board therefore believes that the question of undue concentration of resources need not be accorded significant weight in the case at hand.

Although MAI and some of Applicant's subsidiaries engage in the same activities, all operate in separate geographic markets and there does not appear to be any significant existing competition between them in either their mortgage banking, consumer finance, or mobile home financing activities. Furthermore, it does not appear likely that any significant competition would develop between these institutions in the future due to the distances which separate their respective markets. Accordingly, it is the Board's judgment that considerations relating to the competitive aspects of

[^43]the proposed acquisition are consistent with approval of the application.

Approval of the proposed acquisition would give MAI access to the financial resources of Applicant, and it is anticipated that such increase in the availability of funds will enable MAI to expand the volume of its mortgage banking activities as well as broaden the geographic markets it serves. For example, the volume of MAI's home improvement loans has declined over the past three years from about $\$ 25$ million to $\$ 11$ million, as the company was unable to obtain funds. Applicant proposes to increase this pool of lendable funds by $\$ 10$ million and, in addition, assist MAI in the origination of over $\$ 100$ million in loans on mobile homes in the next 15 months. Applicant also proposes to finance MAI's expansion within the next three years into five geographical markets in which it is not presently represented, including parts of the Southeastern section of the country. It is the Board's judgment that consummation of the proposed transaction would bring positive benefits to the public and that such benefits outweigh any possible adverse effects.

There is no evidence in the record indicating that consummation of the proposed transaction would result in undue concentration of resources, unfair competition, conflicts of interest, unsound banking practices, or other adverse effects. Based upon the foregoing and other considerations reflected in the record, the Board has determined that the balance of the public interest factors the Board is required to consider under $\S 4(\mathrm{c})(8)$ is favorable. Accordingly, the application is hereby approved subject to the condition that Applicant terminate MAI's real estate development and property management activities at the earliest possible date, but in no event later than one year from the date of consummation of the proposed acquisition. This determination is additionally 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 such period is extended for good cause by the Board or by the Federal Reserve Bank of Boston.

By order of the Board of Governors, effective March 15, 1974.

Voting for this action: Chairman Burns and Governors Brimmer, Sheehan, and Holland. Absent and not voting: Governors Mitchell, Bucher, and Wallich.
(Signed) Theodore E. Allison,
[SEAL] Assistant Secretary of the Board.

## SOUTHERN BANCORPORATION, INC., GREENVILLE, SOUTH CAROLINA

## Order Approving Acquisition of F\&I Finance Company

Southern Bancorporation, Inc., Greenville, South Carolina, a bank holding company within the meaning of the Bank Holding Company Act, has applied for the Board's approval, under § $4(c)(8)$ of the Act and $\S 225.4(b)(2)$ of the Board's Regulation $Y$, to acquire through its wholly-owned subsidiary, World Acceptance Corporation ("World'"), all of the voting shares of F\&I Finance Company, Inc., Sherman, Texas ("F\&I'), ${ }^{1}$ a company that engages in the activity of making extensions of credit of $\$ 100$ or less to individuals as a licensed consumer finance lender under the Texas Consumer Credit Code. Such activity has been determined by the Board to be closely related to banking (12 CFR 225.4(a)(1)).

Notice of the application, affording opportunity for interested persons to submit comments and views on the public interest factors, has been duly published ( 38 Federal Register 34836). The time for filing comments and views has expired, and none has been timely received.

Applicant controls one bank located in Greenville, South Carolina, which holds total deposits of $\$ 118$ million. $\mathrm{F} \& I$ is a consumer finance company operating out of an office in Sherman, Texas, and has total assets of $\$ 44,000$ (as of September 30, 1973). F\&I's operations are limited to Grayson County, Texas, with 85 per cent of the active accounts of F\&I originating within a 10 -mile radius of Sherman. World operates consumer finance offices in the States of South Carolina,

[^44]Georgia, and Texas, but does not presently operate in Sherman, Texas. Accordingly, it does not appear that consummation of the proposal would eliminate any significant existing competition between Applicant and F\&I. Nor would consummation of the proposal result in the foreclosure of significant potential competition. Further, no significant adverse competitive effects would appear to result from the proposed acquisition in view of the size of F\&I. The Board concludes, therefore, that competitive considerations are consistent with approval of the application.

Applicant's greater financial resources and specialized services should enable it to better service the existing customers of F\&I and provide them with continued local servicing on their loans. Furthermore, F\&I's competitive strength should be increased so that it may be a more viable competitor. There is no evidence in the record indicating that consummation of the proposed acquisition would result in undue concentration of resources, unfair competition, conflicts of interest, unsound banking practices or other adverse effects on the public interest.

Based upon the foregoing and other considerations 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. Accordingly, the application is hereby approved. This determination is subject to the conditions set forth in section 225.4(c) of Regulation Y and to the Board's authority to require such modification or termination of the activities of a holding company or any of its subsidiaries as the Board finds necessary to assure compliance with the provisions and purposes of the Act and the Board's regulations and orders issued thereunder, or to prevent evasion thereof.

The transaction shall be made not 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 Richmond.

By order of the Board of Governors, effective March 25, 1974.

Voting for this action: Chairman Burns and Governors Brimmer, Sheehan, Bucher, Holland, and Wallich. Absent and not voting: Governor Mitchell.
(Signed) Chester B. Feldberg,
[seal] Secretary of the Board.

## ORDERS NOT PRINTED IN THIS ISSUE

During March 1974, the Board of Governors approved the applications listed below. The orders have been published in the Federal Register, and copies of the orders are available upon request to Publications Services, Division of Administrative Services, Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, Washington, D.C. 20551.

## ORDERS UNDER SECTION 3(a)(1) OF BANK HOLDING COMPANY ACTÁPPLICATION FOR FORMATION OF BANK HOLDING COMPANY

| Applicant | Bank | Effective date | Federal Register citation |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Byers State Bankshares, Inc., Byers, Colorado | Byers State Bank, Byers, Colorado | 3/20/74 | $\begin{gathered} 39 \text { F.R. } 71347 \\ 3 / 27 / 74 \end{gathered}$ |
| Community Bancorporation, Columbus, Ohio | Community National Bank, Mount Gilead, Ohio | 3/6/74 | $\begin{gathered} 39 \text { F.R. } 9865 \\ 3 / 14 / 74 \end{gathered}$ |
| Curry Ban Corporation, Massena, Iowa | Farmers Savings Bank, Massena, Iowa | 3/15/74 | $\begin{gathered} 39 \text { F.R. } 11224 \\ 3 / 26 / 74 \end{gathered}$ |
| S\&S Investment Company, Odell, Nebraska | State Bank of Odell, Odell, Nebraska | 3/1/74 | $\begin{gathered} 39 \text { F.R. } 9503 \\ 3 / 11 / 74 \end{gathered}$ |

## ORDERS UNDER SECTION 3(a)(3) OF BANK HOLDING COMPANY ACTAPPLICATIONS FOR ACQUISITION OF BANK

| Applicant | Bank(s) | Board action (effective date) |  | Federal Register citation |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Alabama Bancorporation, Birmingham, Alabama | The City National Bank of Selma, Selma, Alabama | 3/22/74 | 39 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { F.R. } 12174 \\ & 4 / 3 / 74 \end{aligned}$ |
| American Bancorporation, Inc., and Jacob Schmidt Company, both of St. Paul, Minnesota | First Burnsville State Bank, Burnsville, Minnesota | 3/15/74 | 39 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { F.R. } 10941 \\ & 3 / 22 / 74 \end{aligned}$ |
| Barnett Banks of Florida, Jacksonville, Florida | Barnett Bank of Lake Placid, Lake Placid, Florida | 3/11/74 | 39 | $\begin{gathered} \text { F.R. } 10187 \\ 3 / 18 / 74 \end{gathered}$ |
| Barnett Banks of Florida, Inc., Jacksonville, Florida | Barnett Bank of South Orlando, Orlando, Florida | 3/13/74 | 39 | $\begin{gathered} \text { F.R. } 10493 \\ 3 / 20 / 74 \end{gathered}$ |
| Baystate Corporation, Boston, Massachusetts | The First National Bank of Easthampton, Easthampton, Massachusetts | 3/6/74 | 39 | $\begin{gathered} \text { F.R. } 9710 \\ 3 / 13 / 74 \end{gathered}$ |
| Colorado National Bankshares, Inc., Denver, Colorado | Golden State Bank, Golden, Colorado, and First National Bank of Evergreen, Evergreen, Colorado | 3/25/74 |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { F.R. } 12175 \\ & 4 / 3 / 74 \end{aligned}$ |
| Hawkeye Bancorporation, Des Moines, Iowa | American State Bank, Mason City, Iowa | 3/22/74 | 9 | $\begin{gathered} \text { F.R. } 12176 \\ 4 / 3 / 74 \end{gathered}$ |
| First Abilene Bankshares, Inc., Abilene, Texas | Bank of Commerce, Abilene, Texas | 3/22/74 | 39 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { F.R. } 12176 \\ & 4 / 3 / 74 \end{aligned}$ |
| First National Charter Corporation, Kansas City, Missouri | Blue Springs Bank, Blue Springs, Missouri | 3/29/74 | 39 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { F.R. } 12386 \\ & 4 / 5 / 74 \end{aligned}$ |
| First Tennessee National Corporation, Memphis, Tennessee | Bank of Mt. Juliet, Mount Juliet, Tennessee | 3/25/74 | 39 | $\begin{gathered} \text { F.R. } 11950 \\ 4 / 1 / 74 \end{gathered}$ |
| First United Bancorporation, Inc., Fort Worth, Texas | Great Southwest National Bank of Arlington, Arlington, Texas | 3/27/74 | 39 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { F.R. } 12286 \\ & 4 / 4 / 74 \end{aligned}$ |
| Manufacturers National Corporation, Detroit, Michigan | Saline Savings Bank, Saline, Michigan | 3/20/74 | 39 | $\begin{gathered} \text { F.R. } 11634 \\ 3 / 29 / 74 \end{gathered}$ |
| Southeast Banking Corporation, Miami, Florida | City National Bank of Cocoa, Cocoa, Florida | 3/5/74 | 39 | $\begin{gathered} \text { F.R. } 9712 \\ 3 / 13 / 74 \end{gathered}$ |
| The Fort Worth National Corporation, Fort Worth, Texas | Southern National Corporation, Houston, Texas | 3/6/74 | 39 | $\begin{gathered} \text { F.R. } 9866 \\ 3 / 14 / 74 \end{gathered}$ |
| Third National Corporation, Nashville, Tennessee | The Bank of Sevierville, Sevierville, Tennessee | 3/15/74 | 39 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { F.R. } 10943 \\ & 3 / 22 / 74 \end{aligned}$ |

## ORDERS UNDER SECTION 4(c)(8) OF BANK HOLDING COMPANY ACTAPPLICATIONS TO ENGAGE IN NONBANKING ACTIVITIES

|  | Board action | Federal |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Nonbanking Company | (effective | Register |  |
| Applicant | (or activity) | date) | citation |

Bank of Virginia Company, Richmond, Virginia
Byers State Bankshares, Inc., Byers, Colorado

Cavanagh Leasing Corporation,
Richmond, Virginia Richmond, Virginia
Byers State Bank, Byers, Colorado

Federal Register citation

39 F.R. 12933 4/9/74
39 F.R. 11347 3/27/74

## ORDERS UNDER SECTION 4(c)(8) OF BANK HOLDING COMPANY ACTAPPLICATIONS TO ENGAGE IN NONBANKING ACTIVITIES-Cont.

| Applicant | Nonbanking company <br> (or activity) | Board action <br> (effective <br> date) | Federal <br> Register <br> citation |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Landmark Banking Corporation <br> of Florida, Fort Lauderdale, | Willoughby Holin, Inc., <br> Florida | Fort Lauderdale, Florida | $3 / 27 / 74$ |

## ORDERS UNDER BANK MERGER ACT-

APPLICATION TO MERGE, CONSOLIDATE, OR ACQUIRE ASSETS

| Applicant | Bank | Effective |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| date |  |  | | Federal |
| :---: |
| Register |
| citation |

## ORDERS ISSUED BY FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS

During February or March 1974, applications were approved by the Federal Reserve Banks under delegated authority as listed below. The orders have been published in the Federal Register, and copies of the orders are available upon request to the Reserve Bank.

## ORDERS UNDER SECTION 3(a)(3) OF BANK HOLDING COMPANY ACTAPPLICATIONS FOR ACQUISITION OF BANK

| Applicant | Bank | Reserve <br> Bank | Effective date | Federal Register citation |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Alabama Financial Group, Inc., Birmingham, Alabama | Coosa Valley Bank, <br> Rainbow City, Alabama | Atlanta | 3/1/74 | $\begin{gathered} 39 \text { F.R. } 9581 \\ 3 / 12 / 74 \end{gathered}$ |
| Alabama Financial Group, Inc, Birmingham, Alabama | The Sand Mountain Bank, Boaz, Alabama | Atlanta | 3/12/74 | $\begin{gathered} 39 \text { F.R. } 10493 \\ 3 / 20 / 74 \end{gathered}$ |
| Atlanta Bancorporation, Jacksonville, Florida | Mid-County Commercial Bank, Largo, Florida | Atlanta | 2/27/74 | $\begin{gathered} 39 \text { F.R. } 9501 \\ 3 / 11 / 74 \end{gathered}$ |
| Dominion Bankshares Corporation, Roanoke, Virginia | Merchants and Farmers Bank, Portsmouth, Virginia | Richmond | 3/19/74 | $\begin{gathered} 39 \text { F.R. } 11533 \\ 3 / 29 / 74 \end{gathered}$ |

## ORDERS UNDER SECTION 3(a)(3) OF BANK HOLDING COMPANY ACTAPPLICATIONS FOR ACQUISITION OF BANK-COnt.

| Applicant | Bank | Reserve Bank | Effective date | Federal Register citation |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| First National Corporation, Appleton, Wisconsin | The Community Bank, De Pere, Wisconsin | Chicago | 3/26/74 | $\begin{gathered} 39 \text { F.R. } 12930 \\ 4 / 9 / 74 \end{gathered}$ |
| First National Financial Corporation, Kalamazoo, Michigan | The First National Bank of Sault Ste. Marie, Sault Ste. Marie, Michigan | Chicago | 3/4/74 | $\begin{gathered} 39 \text { F.R. } 10189 \\ 3 / 18 / 74 \end{gathered}$ |
| First at Orlando Corporation, Orlando, Florida | Citizens National Bank of Naples, Naples, Florida | Atlanta | 3/8/74 | $\begin{gathered} 39 \text { F.R. } 10494 \\ 3 / 20 / 74 \end{gathered}$ |
| First at Orlando Corporation, Orlando, Florida | The First American Bank of Pensacola, Pensacola, Florida | Atlanta | 3/12/74 | $\begin{gathered} 39 \text { F.R. } 10494 \\ 3 / 20 / 74 \end{gathered}$ |
| Hamilton Bancshares, Inc., Chattanooga, Tennessee | Citizens State Bank, McMinnville, Tennessee | Atlanta | 3/1/74 | $\begin{gathered} 39 \text { F.R. } 9583 \\ 3 / 12 / 74 \end{gathered}$ |
| Valley of Virginia <br> Bankshares, Inc., Harrisonburg, Virginia | The Farmers Bank of Edinburg, Incorporated, Edinburg, Virginia | Richmond | 3/1/74 | $\begin{gathered} 39 \text { F.R. } 9584 \\ 3 / 12 / 74 \end{gathered}$ |

## Announcements

## CHANGES IN BOARD STAFF

The Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System has announced the promotion of John S. Rippey to Assistant to the Board to work on congressional matters, effective April 29, 1974. He succeeds Robert L. Cardon, who has retired from the Board's staff.

The Board has also appointed Donald J. Winn, legislative and administrative aide to Representative Fernand J. St Germain of Rhode Island, to succeed Mr. Rippey as Special Assistant to the Board.

Mr. Winn holds bachelor's and master's degrees from Boston College and a bachelor of divinity degree from Weston College, Weston, Massachusetts, and he has studied law at Georgetown University.

## RULES RELATING TO BANKERS' ACCEPTANCES

The Federal Reserve announced a realignment and a modernization of its rules relating to open market operations in bankers' acceptances, effective April 1, 1974.

No major change in System operations in bankers' acceptances is expected to result from this action, which eliminates outdated provisions in the rules and broadens somewhat the scope of bankers' acceptances eligible for purchase by the Federal Reserve. Bankers' acceptances are primarily negotiable time drafts drawn to finance the international or domestic shipment or storage of goods and are termed "accepted" when a bank assumes the obligation to make payment at maturity.

In companion actions, the Board of Governors rescinded its Regulation B-relating to open market purchases of bills of exchange and accept-ances-while the Federal Open Market Committee (FOMC) incorporated the major elements of that regulation, with some technical changes, into its rules on the conduct of open market operations.

The new rules authorize the Federal Reserve Bank of New York to buy (outright or under repurchase agreement) and sell '"prime"' bankers' acceptances, with maturities of up to 9 months at the time of acceptance, that arise out of:

1. The current shipment of goods between countries or within the United States, or
2. The storage within the United States of goods under contract of sale or expected to move into the channel of trade within a reasonable time and that are secured throughout their life by a warehouse receipt or similar document conveying title to the underlying goods.

The new rules eliminate the present requirement that banks have in their possession shipping documents conveying or securing title at the time they accept drafts covering the shipment of goods within the United States. The removal of this requirement would eliminate a presently existing difference between the documentation required for international and domestic shipment of goods.

The amendments also remove dollar exchange bills from the list of acceptances authorized for System purchase, since these instruments are seldom used; increase from 6 to 9 months the maturity of acceptances eligible for purchase by the Federal Reserve; and broaden the definition of such acceptances to include those that finance the storage of any goods rather than "readily marketable staples."

In taking this action, the FOMC also instructed the System's staff to continue its studies to determine whether Federal Reserve open market operations in bankers' acceptances should be expanded to encompass all types of "prime" acceptances, including finance bills. The Board last year applied a reserve requirement to finance bills.

In another action, the Board of Governors announced the revocation of its Regulation $C$ entitled "Acceptances by Member Banks of Drafts or Bills of Exchange." This regulation was outdated and primarily repeated the provisions of the Federal Reserve Act relating to this area.

## rules relating to bank holding companies

The Board of Governors has revised its rules under which Federal Reserve Banks can approve, on behalf of the Board, certain bank holding company formations, bank acquisitions, and bank mergers. The revised rules also give the Reserve Banks authority to approve the merger or consolidation of bank holding companies, on the basis of criteria similar to those for bank acquisitions by holding companies.

The Board's rules regarding delegation of authority previously had authorized Reserve Banks to approve-on the basis of criteria set forth by the Board-the formation of one-bank holding companies, bank acquisitions by existing bank holding companies, and bank mergers. Reserve Banks may now approve bank acquisitions by bank holding companies where revenues of the applicant from nonbank activities are as much as 20 per cent of its total operating income, instead of 10 per cent as previously. Second, Reserve Banks may approve the financing of bank holding company formations and mergers and of bank acquisitions by bank holding companies involving debt, with respect to all the holding company's acquisitions, amounting to as much as 20 per cent of the equity capital accounts of the holding company, instead of 10 per cent as previously.

A new criterion regarding bank holding company formations and mergers, bank acquisitions, and mergers of banks prohibits action under delegated authority on applications involving a covenant not to compete.

## INCREASE IN SWAP ARRANGEMENTS

The Federal Reserve announced on March 26, 1974, that its reciprocal currency "swap" arrangement with the Bank of England has been increased by $\$ 1$ billion, bringing the total of that arrangement to $\$ 3$ billion.

The increase enlarges the System's swap network with 14 central banks and the Bank for International Settlements to $\$ 19.98$ billion.

A swap arrangement is a renewable, short-term facility under which a central bank agrees to exchange on request its own currency for the currency of the other party up to a specified amount over a limited period of time. The Federal Reserve swap network was initiated in 1962. In all reciprocal currency arrangements the Federal Reserve Bank of New York acts on behalf of the Federal

Reserve System under the direction of the Federal Open Market Committee.

The Federal Reserve's reciprocal currency arrangements are shown in the table below:

| Institution | Millions of dollars |
| :---: | :---: |
| Austrian National Bank | 250 |
| National Bank of Belgium | 1.000 |
| Bank of Canada | 2,000 |
| National Bank of Denmark | 250 |
| Bank of England | 3,000 |
| Bank of France | 2,000 |
| German Federal Bank | 2.000 |
| Bank of Italy | 3,000 |
| Bank of Japan | 2,000 |
| Bank of Mexico | 180 |
| Netherlands Bank | 500 |
| Bank of Norway | 250 |
| Bank of Sweden | 300 |
| Swiss National Bank | 1,400 |
| Bank for International Settlements: |  |
| Swiss francs/dollars | 600 |
| Other European currencies/dollars | 1,250 |
| Total | 19,980 |

## ADMISSION OF STATE BANKS TO MEMBERSHIP IN THE FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM

The following banks were admitted to membership in the Federal Reserve System during the period March 16, 1974, through April 15, 1974:

Minnesota
Apple Valley $\qquad$ First State Bank of Apple Valley

| Montana |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| Polson | Citizens Bank of Polson |
| Tennessee |  |
| Chattanooga | Commerce Union Bank Chattanooga |
| Virginia |  |
| Brookneal | First Virginia Bank South Central |
| Vienna | . Bank of Vienna |

# Industrial Production 

Released for publication April 15

Industrial production declined an estimated 0.5 per cent in March, following declines of 0.9 and 0.7 per cent in January and February, respectively. The total index at 123.9 per cent of the 1967 average was 0.2 per cent above a year earlier. The decline in March output was centered in nondurable consumer goods, durable goods materials, and construction products. The January and February data were revised downward by 0.2 and 0.3 percentage point, respectively, because of larger declines than previously reported in production of construction products and in the automotive supplying industries.

In March, auto assemblies were at an annual rate of 6.6 million units, the same as in February but over one-third below a year earlier. Output of household appliances declined in March, but this was offset by increased production of some other durable consumer goods. Output of nondurable consumer goods declined further.

Production of business equipment was unchanged following a small rise in the revised data for February. March changes in output in the equipment industries were small and offsetting. Production of defense and space equipment continued to show little change

Output of durable goods materials declined with cutbacks in production of steel, consumer durable
parts, and other durable goods materials. Production of nondurable goods materials rose following a decline in February.

## INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION








F.R. indexes, seasonally adjusted. Latest figures: March

| Industrial production | Seasonally adjusted$1967=100$ |  |  | Per cent changes from - |  | Per cent changes, annual rate |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1974 |  |  | Month ago | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Year } \\ & \text { ago } \end{aligned}$ | 1973 |  | 1974 |
|  | Jan. ${ }^{\text {r }}$ | Feb." | Mar.* |  |  | Q3 | Q4 | Q1 |
| Total | 125.4 | 124.5 | 123.9 | $-.5$ | . 2 | 6.1 | . 9 | $-7.6$ |
| Products, total | 122.6 | 122.1 | 121.8 | -. 2 | . 1 | 3.9 | 1.3 | - 7.2 |
| Final products | 120.9 | 120.5 | 120.1 | - . 3 | 4 | 4.3 | 3.3 | -8.0 |
| Consumer goods | 129.2 | 128.0 | 127.3 | $-.5$ | $-2.7$ | 1.8 | 1.2 | $-13.2$ |
| Durable goods | 128.4 | 126.7 | 126.6 | -. 1 | -9.8 | - 8.8 | -4.0 | -28.0 |
| Nondurable goods | 129.4 | 128.6 | 127.5 | $-.9$ | . 3 | 6.6 | 3.1 | $-7.2$ |
| Business equipment | 126.1 | 127.2 | 127.3 | . 1 | 7.3 | 11.2 | 8.0 | - 4 |
| Intermediate products | 129.3 | 128.3 | 127.8 | $-.4$ | $-1.2$ | 4.0 | $-4.8$ | $-6.0$ |
| Construction products | 133.1 | 130.4 | 128.8 | -1.2 | $-1.5$ | 6.9 | $-5.6$ | $-6.8$ |
| Materials | 129.5 | 128.2 | 127.2 | $-8$ | . 2 | 8.4 | . 3 | - 8.4 |

## Financial and Business Statistics

## CONTENTS

A 3 GUIDE TO TABULAR PRESENTATION
A 3 STATISTICAL RELEASES: REFERENCE

## U.S. STATISTICS:

A 4 Member bank reserves, Federal Reserve Bank credit, and related items
A 7 Federal funds-Major reserve city banks
A 8 Reserve Bank interest rates
A 9 Reserve requirements
A 10 Maximum interest rates; margin requirements
A 11 Open market account
A 12 Federal Reserve Banks
A 13 Bank debits
A 14 Money stock
A 15 Bank reserves; bank credit
A 16 Commercial banks, by classes
A 20 Weekly reporting banks
A 25 Business loans of banks
A 26 Demand deposit ownership
A 27 Loan sales by banks
A 27 Open market paper
A 28 Interest rates
A 31 Security markets
A 32 Stock market credit
A 33 Savings institutions
A 35 Federally sponsored credit agencies
A 36 Federal finance
A 38 U.S. Government securities
A 41 Security issues
A 44 Business finance
A 45 Real estate credit
A 50 Consumer credit
U.S. STATISTICS-Continued

A 54 Industrial production
A 56 Business activity
A 56 Construction
A 58 Labor force, employment, and unemployment
A 59 Consumer prices
A 59 Wholesale prices
A 60 National product and income
A 62 Flow of funds
INTERNATIONAL STATISTICS:
A 64 U.S. balance of payments
A 65 Foreign trade
A 66 U.S. gold transactions
A 67 U.S. reserve assets; position in the IMF
A 68 International capital transactions of the United States
A 83 Foreign exchange rates
A 84 Central bank rates
A 85 Open market rates; arbitrage on Treasury bills
A 86 Gold reserves of central banks and governments
A 87 Gold production

## TABLES PUBLISHED PERIODICALLY:

A 88 Number of banks and branches in operation on December 31, 1973
A 90 Sales, revenue, profits, and dividends of large manufacturing corporations

A 99 INDEX TO STATISTICAL TABLES

## Guide to Tabular Presentation

## SYMBOLS AND ABBREVIATIONS

| e | Estimated |
| :--- | :--- |
| c | Corrected |
| p | Preliminary |
| r | Revised |
| rp | Revised preliminary |
| I, II, |  |
| III, IV | Quarters |
| n.e.c. | Not elsewhere classified |
| A.R. | Annual rate |
| S.A. | Monthly (or quarterly) figures adjusted for |
|  | seasonal variatio |
| GENERAL | INFORMATION |

Minus signs are used to indicate (1) a decrease, (2) a negative figure, or (3) an outflow

A heavy vertical rule is used in the following instances: (1) to the right (to the left) of a total when the components shown to the right (left) of it add to that total (totals separated by ordinary rules include more components than those shown), (2) to the right (to the left) of items that are not part of a balance sheet, (3) to the left of memorandum items.
"U.S. Govt. securities" may include guaranteed issues of U.S. Govt. agencies (the flow of funds figures

| N.S.A. | Monthly (or quarterly) figures not adjusted <br> for seasonal variation |
| :--- | :--- |
| IPC | Individuals, partnerships, and corporations |
| SMSA | Standard metropolitan statistical area |
| A | Assets |
| L | Liabilities |
| S | Sources of funds |
| U | Uses of funds |
| * | Amounts insignificant in terms of the par- <br> ticular unit (e.g., less than 500,000 <br> when the unit is millions) |
|  | (1) Zero, (2) no figure to be expected, or <br> (3) figure delayed |

(3) Zero, (2) no figure to be expected, or (3) figure delayed

TABLES PUBLISHED SEMIANNUALLY OR ANNUALLY, WITH LATEST BULLETIN REFERENCE

| Quarterly | Issue | Page |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Sales, revenue, profits and dividends of large manufacturing corporations | Apr. 1974 | A-90 |
| Semiannually |  |  |
| Banking offices: |  |  |
| Analysis of changes in number | Feb. 1974 | A-98 |
| On, and not on, Federal Reserve Par List, number | Feb. 1974 | A-99 |
| Annually |  |  |
| Bank holding companies: |  |  |
| List. Dec. 31, 1971. | June 1972 | A-98 |
| Banking offices and deposits of group banks, Dec. 31, 1972 | June 1973 | A-102-A-104 |
| Banking and monetary statistics: $1973$ | Mar. 1974 | A-96-A-109 |

also include not fully guaranteed issues) as well as direct obligations of the Treasury. "State and local govt." also includes municipalities, special districts, and other political subdivisions.

In some of the tables details do not add to totals because of rounding.

The footnotes labeled Note (which always appear last) provide (1) the source or sources of data that do not originate in the System; (2) notice when figures are estimates; and (3) information on other characteristics of the data.

Quarterl
Issue
Page

Sales, revenue, profits and dividends of large manufacturing

Semiannually

| Annually-Continued | Issue | Page |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Banks and branches, number, by class and State | Apr. 1974 | A-88-A-89 |
| Flow of funds: |  |  |
| Assets and liabilities: $1961-72$ Sept 1973 A-71.14-4.71.28 |  |  |
| 1961-72 | Sept. 1973 | A-71.14-A-71.28 |
| Flows: |  |  |
| 1961-72 | Sept. 1473 | A. $70-\mathrm{A}-71.13$ |
| Income and expenses: |  |  |
| Federal Reserve Banks | Feb. 1974 | A-96-A-97 |
| Insured commercial banks | May 1973 | A-96-A-97 |
| Member banks: |  |  |
| Calendar year | May 1973 | A-96-A-105 |
| Income ratios | May 1973 | A. 106-A-111 |
| Operating ratios | June 1973 | A-96-A-101 |
| Stock market credit | Jan. 1974 | A-96-A-97 |


|  | Issue | Page |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Anticipated schedule of release dates for individual releases | Dec. 1973 | A-104 |


| Period or date | Factors supplying reserve funds |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Reserve Bank credit outstanding |  |  |  |  |  |  | Gold stock | Special Drawing Rights certificate account | Treasury currency out-standing |
|  | U.S. Govt. securities 1 |  |  | Loans | Float ${ }^{2}$ | Other F.R. assets ${ }^{3}$ | Total 4 |  |  |  |
|  | Total | Bought oulright | Held under repurchase agreement |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Averages of daily figures |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1939-Dec. | 2,5102,219 | 2,5102,219 | . | 8 | 83170 | …....... |  | 17,518 | .......... |  |
| 1941-Dec. |  |  |  | 5 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1945-Dec. | 23,708 | 23,708 |  | 381 | 652 |  | $\begin{array}{r} 2,404 \\ 24,744 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 20,047 \\ & 22,879 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 3,239 \\ & 4,322 \end{aligned}$ |
| 1950-Dec. | 20,345 | 20,33627,170 | 978 | 142 | 1,117 | . . . . . . . . . . | 21,606 |  |  | 4,629$\mathbf{5}, 396$ |
|  | 27,248 |  |  | 94 | 1,665 |  | 29,060 | 17,954 |  |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { 1968-Dec................... } \\ & \text { 1969-Dec. } \\ & \text { 1970-Dec................... } \\ & \text { 1971-Dec.................. } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 52,529 \\ & 57,500 \\ & 61,688 \\ & 69,158 \\ & 71,094 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 52,454 \\ & 57,295 \\ & 61,310 \\ & 68,868 \\ & 70,790 \end{aligned}$ | 75205 | 7651,086 | 3,2513,235 | ......... | $\begin{aligned} & 56,610 \\ & 64,100 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 10,367 \\ & 10,367 \end{aligned}$ |  | 6,8106,841 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 2,204 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | 378 | 321 | 3,570 | 1,032 | 66,708 | 11,105 | 400 | 7,145 |
|  |  |  | 290 | 107 1.049 | 3,905 | , 982 | 74,255 | 10,132 | 400 | 7,611 |
|  |  |  | 304 | 1,049 | 3,479 | 1,138 | 76,851 | 10,410 | 400 | 8,293 |
| 1973-Mar. | 74,019 | 73,624 | 395 | 1,858 | 2,387 | -839 | 79,219 | 10,410 | 400 | 8,406 |
| Apr. | 75,353 | 74,914 | 439 | 1,721 | 2,319 | 1,043 | 80,542 | 10,410 | 400 | 8,444 |
| May | 76,758 | 76,205 | 553 | 1,786 | 2,247 | 960 | 81,889 | 10,410 | 400 | 8,478 |
| June. | $\begin{aligned} & 75,355 \\ & 77,448 \end{aligned}$ | 75,047 76,875 | 308 573 | 1,789 2,051 | 2,369 3,113 | 942 1,180 | 80,546 83,880 | 10,410 10,410 | 400 400 | 8,518 |
| Aug. | $\begin{aligned} & 77,448 \\ & 76,653 \end{aligned}$ | 76,475 | 178 | 2,143 | 2,566 | 1,018 | 82,445 | 10,410 | 400 | 8,549 |
| Sept. | 76,073 | 75,712 | 361 | 1,861 | 2,924 | , 889 | 81,809 | 10,410 | 400 | 8,584 |
| Oct. | $\begin{aligned} & 78,042 \\ & 78,457 \end{aligned}$ | 77,500 | 542 | 1,467 | 2,933 | 1,122 | 83,643 | 10,933 | 400 | 8,613 |
| Nov. |  | 77,937 | 520 | 1,399 | 2,763 | 1,078 | 83,755 | 11,567 | 400 | 8,642 |
| Dec. | 79,701 | 78,833 | 868 | 1,298 | 3,414 | 1,079 | 85,642 | 11,567 | 400 | 8,668 |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 80,793 \\ & 80,801 \\ & 80,686 \end{aligned}$ | 80,608 | 185 | 1,044 | 3,385 | 1,258 | 86,568 | 11,567 | 400 | 8,705 |
|  |  | 80,551 | 250 | 1,186 | 2,300 | 1,117 | 85,493 | 11,567 | 400 | 8,747 |
|  |  | 80,184 | 502 | 1,352 | 1,872 | 960 | 84,999 | 11,567 | 400 | 8,767 |
| Week ending- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1974-Jan. $\begin{array}{r}2 \\ 9 \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 80,851 \\ & 80,880 \\ & 80,762 \\ & 80,309 \\ & 81,088 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 80,238 \\ & 80,671 \\ & 80,690 \\ & 80,202 \\ & 80,713 \end{aligned}$ | 613 | 1,210 | 4,073 | 1,204 | 87,499 | 11,567 | 400 | 8,682 |
|  |  |  | 209 | 776 | 4,399 | 1,232 | 87,397 | 11,567 | 400 | 8,683 |
|  |  |  | 72 | 988 | 3,639 | 1,211 | 86,670 | 11,567 | 400 | 8,691 |
|  |  |  | 107 | 1,182 | 3,208 | 1,271 | 86,036 | 11,567 | 400 | 8,723 |
|  |  |  | 375 | 1,220 | 2,149 | 1,329 | 85,876 | 11,567 | 400 | 8,726 |
| Feb. $\begin{array}{r}6 \\ 13 \\ 20 \\ 27\end{array}$ | 80,407 <br> 80,678 <br> 81,535 80 577 | 80,213 | 194 | 998 | 2,185 | 1,362 | 85,037 | 11,567 | 400 | 8,731 |
|  |  | 80,451 | 227 | 1,153 | 2,268 | 1,462 | 85,645 | 11,567 | 400 | 8,747 |
|  |  | 80,953 | 582 | 1,376 | 2,314 | 869 | 86,207 | 11,567 | 400 | 8,750 |
|  |  | 80,577 |  | 1,251 | 2,409 | 828 | 85,136 | 11,567 | 400 | 8,756 |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { Mar. } \\ 13 . \\ 20^{p} \\ 27^{p} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 80,203 \\ & 80,167 \\ & 80,813 \\ & 80,920 \end{aligned}$ | 80,203 |  | 912 | 2,010 | 878 | 84.072 | 11,567 | 400 | 8,758 |
|  |  | 79,767 | 400 | 983 | 2,074 | 938 | 84,246 | 11,567 | 400 | 8,762 |
|  |  | 80,303 | 510 | 1,484 | 1,872 | +961 | 85,245 | 11,567 | 400 | 8,768 |
|  |  | 80,302 | 618 | 1,713 | 1,722 | 1,003 | 85,502 | 11,567 | 400 | 8,772 |
| End of month |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1974-Jan. . . . . . . . . . . . . . | $\begin{aligned} & 80,167 \\ & 80,238 \\ & 81,791 \end{aligned}$ | 8880,167980238880,483 | $1,308$ | $\begin{array}{r} 961 \\ 720 \\ 1,821 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2,226 \\ & 2,412 \\ & 1,583 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,329 \\ 958 \\ 1,078 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 84,751 \\ & 84,397 \\ & 86,569 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 11,567 \\ & 11,567 \\ & 11,567 \end{aligned}$ | 400 | 8,740 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 400 | 8,775 |
| Mar. ${ }^{\text {P }}$. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 400 | 8,775 |
| Wednes day |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1974-Jan. $\begin{gathered}2 . \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 82,641 \\ & 79,232 \\ & 81,175 \\ & 81,251 \\ & 81,922 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{ll}8 & 80,667 \\ 9 & 77,312 \\ 8 & 80,671 \\ 8 & 80,501 \\ 8 & 80,742\end{array}$ | 1,9741,920 | 990 | 5,871 | 1,202 | 90,974 | 11,567 | 400 | 8,677 |
|  |  |  |  | 2,104 | 4,788 | 1,444 | 87,633 | i11,567 | 400 | 8,685 |
|  |  |  | 504 | 1,234 | 4,402 | 1,310 | 88,229 | 11,567 | 400 | 8,720 |
|  |  |  | 750 | 2,666 | 3,133 | 1,294 | 88,419 | 11,567 | 400 | 8,723 |
|  |  |  | 1,180 | 1,600 | 2,380 | 1,373 | 87,425 | 11,567 | 400 | 8,729 |
| Feb. $\begin{array}{r}6 \\ \\ \\ 20 \\ 27\end{array}$ |  |  | 1,889 | 856 | 2,980 | 1,469 | 85,093 | 11,567 | 400 | 8,733 |
|  |  |  | 1,588 | 2,500 | 2,016 | 1,543 | 88,530 | 11,567 | 400 | 8,749 |
|  |  |  | 2,548 | 1,061 | 2,576 | 790 | 88,281 | 11,567 | 400 | 8,753 |
|  |  |  |  | 1,189 | 2,126 | 847 | 84,779 | 11,567 | 400 | 8,756 |
| Mar. $\begin{array}{r}6 \\ 13 \\ 20 \\ 20\end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 80,156 \\ & 81,726 \\ & 81,461 \\ & 80,176 \end{aligned}$ |  | . $\ldots \ldots$.2,0301,130395 | $\begin{array}{r} 846 \\ 1,627 \\ 2,162 \\ 2,034 \end{array}$ | 3,673 | 917 | 85,657 | 11,567 | 400 | 8,760 |
|  |  |  |  |  | 2,509 | 1,023 | 87,038 | 11,567 | 400 | 8,764 |
|  |  |  |  |  | 2,263 | , 998 | 87,050 | 11,567 | 400 | 8,769 |
|  |  |  |  |  | 2,123 | 1,029 | 85,492 | 11,567 | 400 | 8,773 |

${ }^{1}$ Includes Federal agency issues held under repurchase agreements as of Dec. 1, 1966, and Federal agency issues bought outright as of Sept. 29, 1971.
${ }_{2}$ Beginning with 1960 reflects a minor change in concept; see Feb. 1961 Bulletin, p. 164.
${ }^{3}$ Beginning Apr. 16, 1969, "Other F.R. assets" and "Other F.R. liabilities and capital" are shown separately; formerly, they were netted together and reported as "Other F.R. accounts.

4 Includes industrial loans and acceptances until Aug. 21, 1959, when
industrial loan program was discontinued. For holdings of acceptances on Wed. and end-of-month dates, see tables on F.R. Banks on following pages. See also note 2 .
${ }^{5}$ Includes certain deposits of domestic nonmember banks and foreignowned banking institutions held with member banks and redeposited in full with Federal Reserve Banks in connection with voluntary participation by nonmember institutions in the Federal Reserve System's program of credit restraint.

Notes continued on opposite page.

MEMBER BANK RESERVES, FEDERAL RESERVE BANK CREDIT, AND RELATED ITEMS-Continued
(In millions of dollars)


[^45]million; Q2, $\$ 172$ million; Q3, $\$ 112$ million; Q4, $\$ 84$ million. Beginning 1974 Q1, $\$ 67$ million Q2, $\$ 58$ million.
${ }^{8}$ Includes securities loaned-fully secured by U.S. Govt. securities pledged with F.R. Banks.

9 Includes securities loaned-fully secured by U.S. Govt. securities pledged with F.R. Banks. Also reflects securities sold, and scheduled to be bought back, under matched sale/purchase transactions.

For other notes see opposite page.

| Period | All member banks |  |  |  |  | Large banks ${ }^{2}$ |  |  |  |  |  | All other banks |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Reserves |  |  | Borrowings |  | New York City |  | City of Chicago |  | Other |  |  |  |
|  | Total held ${ }^{1}$ | Required | Excess ${ }^{1}$ | Total | Seasonal | Excess | Borrow- ings | Excess | Borrowings | Excess | Borrowings | Excess | Borrowings |
| 1939-Dec. | 11,473 | 6,462 | 5,011 | 3 |  | 2,611 |  | 540 |  | 1,188 |  | 671 | 3 |
| 1941-Dec. | 12,812 | 9,422 | 3,390 | 5 |  | -989 |  | 295 |  | 1,303 |  | 804 | 4 |
| 1945-Dec. | 16,027 | 14,536 | 1,491 | 334 |  | 48 | 192 | 14 |  | 418 | 96 | 1,011 | 46 |
| 1950-Dec. | 17,391 | 16,364 | 1,027 | 142 |  | 125 | 58 | 8 | 5 | 232 | 50 | 663 | 29 |
| 1960-Dec. | 19,283 | 18,527 | 756 | 87 |  | 29 | 19 | 4 | 8 | 100 | 20 | 623 | 40 |
| 1965-Dec. | 22,719 | 22,267 | 452 | 454 |  | 41 | 111 | 15 | 23 | 67 | 228 | 330 | 92 |
| 1967-Dec. | 25,260 | 24,915 | 345 | 238 |  | 18 | 40 | 8 | 13 | 50 | 105 | 267 | 80 |
| 1968--Dec. | 27,221 | 26,766 | 455 | 765 |  | 100 | 230 | 15 | 85 | 90 | 270 | 250 | 180 |
| 1969-Dec. | 28,031 | 27,774 | 257 | 1,086 |  | 56 | 259 | 18 | 27 | 6 | 479 | 177 | 321 |
| 1970-Dec. | 29,265 | 28,993 | 272 | 321 |  | 34 | 25 | 7 | 4 | 42 | 264 | 189 | 28 |
| 1971-Dec. | 31,329 | 31, 164 | 165 | 107 |  | 25 | 35 | 1 | 8 | -35 | 22 | 174 | 42 |
| 1972-Dec. | 31,353 | 31,134 | 219 | 1,049 |  | -20 | 301 | 13 | 55 | -42 | 429 | -160 | 264 |
| 1973-Mar. ${ }^{\text {r }}$. | 31.969 | 31,682 | 287 | 1,858 |  | 72 | 176 | -6 | 102 | 4 | 857 | -52 | 723 |
| Apr ${ }^{r}$ | 32,275 | 32,126 | 149 | 1,721 | 5 | 38 | 146 | 8 | 9 | -112 | 828 | 43 | 738 |
| May ${ }^{\text {r }}$ | 32,336 | 32,277 | 59 | 1,786 | 30 | -35 | 110 | 6 | 12 | -115 | 881 | 31 | 783 |
| June ${ }^{r}$ | 32.029 | 31,970 | 59 | 1,788 | 77 | -61 | 145 | $-5$ | 28 | -79 | 904 | 38 | 711 |
| July ${ }^{\text {r }}$. | 33,590 | 33,199 | 391 | 2,050 | 124 | 156 | 135 | 30 | 67 | -2 | 855 | 95 | 993 |
| Aug. ${ }^{\text {r }}$ | 33,783 | 33,540 | 243 | 2,144 | 163 | 34 | 109 | -8 | 53 | 8 | 755 | 97 | 1,227 |
| Sept. ${ }^{\text {r }}$ | 34,020 | 33,775 | 245 | 1,861 | 147 | -6 | 115 | 24 | 62 | 40 | 712 | 79 | 972 |
| Oct. ${ }^{\text {r }}$ | 34,913 | 34,690 | 223 | 1,465 | 126 | 11 | 74 | 1 | 54 | 17 | 589 | 110 | 748 |
| Nov. ${ }^{\text {r }}$ | 34,725 | 34,543 | 182 | 1.399 | 84 | 27 | 180 | -24 | 28 | -20 | 593 | 115 | 598 |
| Dec. ${ }^{\text {r }}$ | 35,068 | 34,806 | 262 | 1,298 | 41 | -23 | 74 | 43 | 28 | 28 | 761 | 133 | 435 |
| 1974-Jan. | 36,655 | 36,419 | 236 | 1,044 | 18 | 65 | 135 | -44 | 17 | -8 | 549 | 156 | 343 |
| Feb. | 35,242 | 35,053 | 189 | 1,186 | 17 | 51 | 87 | -19 | 18 | -51 | 635 | 141 | 446 |
| Mar. ${ }^{\text {P }}$ | 35,032 | 34,789 | 243 | 1,352 | 33 |  | 113 | 11 | 64 | 34 | 689 | 132 | 486 |
| Week ending- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1973-Mar. $\begin{array}{r}7 \\ 14 \\ 21 \\ 28\end{array}$ | ${ }^{5} 32,059$ | ${ }^{+} 31,723$ |  | ${ }^{r} 1,685$ |  | 92 | 242 | 43 | 99 |  |  |  | r651 |
|  | r31,558 | r31,533 | 25 $r$ | 1,491 |  | -48 | 178 | -25 | 113 | -112 | $\checkmark 622$ | $r-69$ | ${ }^{\text {r }} 578$ |
|  | ${ }^{r} 31,972$ | ${ }^{\text {r 31, }}$ r31, 574 | r248 | $\stackrel{r}{2} 2139$ |  | 56 | 225 | 3 | 104 | $r-5$ | ${ }^{\tau} 1,076$ | $r-85$ | ${ }^{7} 734$ |
|  | 「31,664 | r31.576 | $r 88$ | r2,01t |  | -46 | 28 | 1 | 130 | $r-65$ | 951 | $r-81$ | r902 |
| Oct. $\begin{gathered}3{ }^{r} \\ 10^{r} \\ 17^{r} \\ 24^{r} \\ 31^{r}\end{gathered}$ | 34,673 | 34,216 | 457 | 1,520 | 144 | 89 | 43 | 7 | 41 | 138 | 463 | 139 | 973 |
|  | 34,794 | 34,374 | 420 | 1,353 | 131 | 129 | 43 | 1 | 9 | 34 | 536 | 172 | 765 |
|  | 35,019 | 35,099 | -80 | 1,162 | 120 | $-157$ | 26 | -9 | 58 | -59 | 520 | 61 | 558 |
|  | 35,118 | 34,711 | 407 | 1,915 | 125 | 129 | 185 | 7 | 66 | 61 | 902 | 126 | 762 |
|  | 34,951 | 34,777 | 174 | 1,455 | 119 | -69 | 72 | 29 | 81 | 55 | 472 | 75 | 830 |
| Nov. $\begin{gathered}7{ }^{r} \\ 14 r \\ 21^{r} \\ 28^{r}\end{gathered}$ | 34,626 | 34,369 | 257 | 1,171 | 93 | 101 | 192 | -53 | 12 | -7 | 384 | 132 | 583 |
|  | 34,871 | 34,725 | 146 | 1,521 | 80 | -92 | 262 |  | 61 | 29 | 716 | 125 | 482 |
|  | 35,095 | 34,726 | 369 | 1,568 | 85 | 110 | 224 | 2 | 15 | 66 | 623 | 107 | 706 |
|  | 34,438 | 34,372 | 66 | 1,287 | 84 | -56 | 94 | -14 | 28 | -31 | 541 | 83 | 624 |
|  | 34,906 | 34,468 | 438 | 1.478 | 57 | 167 |  | 15 | 11 | 29 | 889 | 143 | 578 |
|  | 34,444 | 34.472 | -28 | 1,303 | 45 | -139 | 102 | -23 | 11 | -37 | 769 | 87 | 421 |
|  | 35,203 | 34.892 | 311 | 1.488 | 40 | 137 | 163 | 29 |  | +34 | 837 | 95 | 488 |
|  | 35,430 | 34,958 | 472 | 1,039 | 35 | 106 |  | 30 |  | 81 | 676 | 171 | 363 |
| 1974-Jan. $\begin{array}{r}2 \\ 9 \\ \\ \\ \\ 23 \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \end{array}$ | 35,656 | 35,268 | 388 | 1,210 | 31 | 80 | 140 | -6 | 141 | 24 | 599 | 223 | 330 |
|  | 36,296 | 36,210 | 86 | 776 | 19 | 5 | 271 | -47 | 44 | -96 | 174 | 160 | 287 |
|  | 37,702 | 37,374 | 328 | 988 | 20 | 59 | 45 | 16 |  | 27 | 681 | 159 | 262 |
|  | 36,610 | 36,693 | -83 | 1,182 | 13 | -114 | 183 | -12 |  | -110 | 655 | 86 | 344 |
|  | 36,139 | 35,880 | 259 | 1,220 | 17 | 104 | 20 | -57 |  | 15 | 733 | 130 | 467 |
| Feb. $\begin{array}{r}6 \\ 13 \\ 20 \\ 27\end{array}$ | 35,475 | 35,351 | 124 | 998 | 18 | -123 |  | 14 |  | 34 | 494 | 132 | 504 |
|  | 35,348 | 35,054 | 294 | 1,153 | 15 | 144 | 92 | -23 | 56 | -34 | 585 | 140 | 420 |
|  | 35,388 | 35,274 | 114 | 1,376 | 20 | -37 | 257 | -63 |  | -42 | 711 | 189 | 408 |
|  | 34,851 | 34,645 | 206 | 1,251 | 16 | 70 |  | -17 | 13 | -24 | 780 | 110 | 458 |
| Mar. $\begin{array}{r}6 \\ 13 \\ 20 \\ 27 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 34,633 | 34,515 | 118 | 912 | 19 | -81 | 123 | 13 | 11 | 1 | 364 | 118 | 414 |
|  | 34,748 | 34,632 | 116 | 983 | 19 | 41 | 11 | -8 | 66 | -82 | 507 | 98 | 399 |
|  | 35,194 | 35, 126 | 68 | 1,484 | 34 | -86 | 333 | 17 | 15 | -29 | 689 | 115 | 456 |
|  | 34,747 | 34,600 | 147 | 1,713 | 44 | -8 | 32 | 17 | 21 | -17 | 1,060 | 88 | 600 |

[^46]parallel the previous "Reserve city" and "Country" categories, respectively (hence the series are continuous over time).

Note.-Monthly and weekly data are averages of daily figures within the month or week, respectively. Beginning with Jan. 1964 reserves are estimated except for weekly averages

Borrowings at F.R. Banks: Based on closing figures,
Effective Apr. 19, 1963, the Board's Regulation A, which governs lending by Federal Reserve Banks, was revised to assist smaller member banks to meet the seasonal borrowing needs of their communities.

## BASIC RESERVE POSITION, AND FEDERAL FUNDS AND RELATED TRANSACTIONS

(In millions of dollars, except as noted)


1 Based upon reserve balances, including all adjustments applicable to the reporting period. Prior to Sept. 25,1968, carryover reserve deficiencies, if any, were deducted. Excess reserves for later periods are net of all carryver reserves.
${ }_{2}$ Derived from averages for individual banks for entire week. Figure for each bank indicates extent to which the bank's weekly average purchases and sales are offsetting.
${ }^{3}$ Federal funds loaned, net funds supplied to each dealer by clearing
banks, repurchase agreements (purchases of securities from dealers subject to resale), or other lending arrangements.

4 Federal funds borrowed, net funds acquired from each dealer by clearing banks, reverse repurchase agreements (sales of securities to dealers subject to repurchase), resale agreements, and borrowings secured by Govt. or other issues.

Note.-Weekly averages of daily figures. For description of series and back data, see Aug. 1964 Bulletin, pp. 944-74.

## CURRENT RATES

(Per cent per annum)

| Federal Reserve Bank | Loans to member banks- |  |  |  |  |  | Loans to all others under last par. Sec. $13^{3}$ |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Under Secs. 13 and 13a ${ }^{1}$ |  |  | Under Sec. $10(\mathrm{~b})^{2}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Rate on Mar. 31, 1974 | Effective date | Previous rate | Rate on <br> Mar. 31, <br> 1974 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Effective } \\ & \text { datc } \end{aligned}$ | Previous rate | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Rate on } \\ & \text { Mar. } 31, \\ & 1974 \end{aligned}$ | Effective date | Previous rate |
| Boston. | 71/2 | Aug. 23, 1973 | 7 | 8 | Aug. 23, 1973 | $71 / 2$ | $491 / 2$ | Aug. 23, 1973 | 9 |
| New York | $71 / 2$ | Aug. 14, 1973 | 7 | 8 | Aug. 14, 1973 | 71/2 | $91 / 2$ | Aug. 14, 1973 | 9 |
| Philadelphia. | $71 / 2$ | Aug. 14, 1973 | 7 | 8 | Aug. 14, 1973 | $71 / 2$ | $91 / 2$ | Aug. 14, 1973 | 9 |
| Cleveland. | $71 / 2$ | Aug. 14, 1973 | 7 | 8 | Aug. 14, 1973 | $71 / 2$ | $91 / 2$ | Aug. 14, 1973 | 9 |
| Richmond. | $71 / 2$ | Aug. 14, 1973 | 7 | 8 | Aug. 14, 1973 | $71 / 2$ | $491 / 2$ 4912 | Aug. 14, 1973 | 9 |
| Atlanta. | $71 / 2$ | Aug. 16, 1973 | 7 | 8 | Aug. 16, 1973 | $71 / 2$ | $491 / 2$ | Aug. 16, 1973 | 9 |
| Chicago. | $71 / 2$ | Aug. 14, 1973 | 7 | 8 | Aug. 14, 1973 | $71 / 2$ | $491 / 2$ | Aug. 14, 1973 | 9 |
| St. Louis. | $71 / 2$ | Aug. 14, 1973 | 7 | 8 | Aug. 14, 1973 | $71 / 2$ | $491 / 2$ | Aug. 14, 1973 | 9 |
| Minneapolis. | $71 / 2$ | Aug. 14, 1973 | 7 | 8 | Aug. 14, 1973 | $71 / 2$ | $491 / 2$ 4912 | Aug. 14, 1973 Aug. 14 1973 | 9 |
| Kansas City Dallas. | $71 / 2$ | Aug. 14, 1973 Aug. 14, 1973 | 7 | 8 | Aug. 14, 1973 Aug. 14, 1973 | $71 / 2$ $71 / 2$ $71 / 2$ | $491 / 2$ $491 / 2$ | Aug. 14, 1973 Aug. 14, 1973 | 9 |
| San Francisc | $71 / 2$ | Aug. 14, 1973 | 7 | 8 | Aug. 14, 1973 | $71 / 2$ | 91/2 | Aug. 14, 1973 |  |

1 Discounts of eligible paper and advances secured by such paper or by U.S. Govt. obligations or any other obligations eligible for F.R. Bank purchase. Maximum maturity: 90 days except that discounts of certain bankers' acceptances and of agricultural paper may have maturities not over 6 months and 9 months, respectively.
${ }^{2}$ Advances secured to the satisfaction of the F.R. Bank. Maximum maturity: 4 months.
3 Advances to individuals, partnerships, or corporations other than member banks secured by direct obligations of, or obligations fully
guaranteed as to principal and interest by, the U.S. Govt. or any agency thereof. Maximum maturity: 90 days.

4 Also effective on the same dates as the other rates shown above for the eight Reserve Banks so designated, a rate of $71 / 2$ per cent was approved on advances to nonmember banks, to be applicable in special circumstances resulting from implementation of changes in Regulation $\mathbf{J}$, which became effective on Nov. 9, 1972. See "Announcements" on p. 942 of the Oct 1972 Bulletin and p. 994 of the Nov. 1972 Bulletin.

SUMMARY OF EARLIER CHANGES
(Per cent per annum)


Note.-Rates under Secs. 13 and 13 a (as described in table and notes above). For data before 1955, see Banking and Monetary Statistics, 1943, pp. 439-42, and Supplement to Section 12, p. 31.

## RESERVE REQUIREMENTS ON DEPOSITS OF MEMBER BANKS

(Deposit intervals are in millions of dollars. Requirements are in per cent of deposits.)

${ }^{1}$ When two dates are shown, the first applies to the change at reserve city banks and the second to the change at country banks. For changes prior to 1963 see Board's Anmual Reports.
${ }_{2}$ (a) Demand deposits subject to reserve requirements are gross demand deposits minus cash items in process of collection and demand balances due from domestic banks.
(b) Requirement schedules are graduated, and each deposit interval applies to that part of the deposits of each bank.
(c) Since Oct. 16, 1969, member banks have been required under Regulation $M$ to maintain reserves against foreign branch deposits computed on the basis of net balances due from domestic offices to their foreign branches and against foreign branch loans to U.S. residents. Regulation D imposes a similar reserve requirement on borrowings from foreign banks by domestic offices of a member bank. The reserve percentage applicable to each of these classifications is 8 per cent. The requirement was 10 per cent originally, was increased to 20 per cent on Jan. 7, 1971, and was reduced to the current 8 per cent effective June 21, 1973. Initially certain base amounts were exempted in the computation of the requirements, but effective Mar. 14, 1974, the last of these reserve-free bases were eliminated. For details, see Regulations D and M.
${ }_{3}$ Effective Jan. 5, 1967, time deposits such as Christmas and vacation club accounts became subject to same requirements as savings deposits. For other notes see 2(b) and 2(c) above.
${ }_{4}$ Effective Nov. 9, 1972, a new criterion was adopted to designate reserve cities, and on the same date requirements for reserves against net demand deposits of member banks were restructured to provide that each member bank will maintain reserves related to the size of its net demand deposits. The new reserve city designations are as follows: A bank having net demand deposits of more than $\$ 400$ million is considered to have the character of business of a reserve city bank, and the presence of the head office of such a bank constitutes designation of that place as a reserve
city. Cities in which there are F.R. Banks or branches are also reserve cities. Any banks having net demand deposits of $\$ 400$ million or less are considered to have the character of business of banks outside of reserve cities and are permitted to maintain reserves at ratios set for banks not in reserve cities. For details, see Regulation D and appropriate supplements and amendments.
${ }_{5}$ Reserve city banks.
${ }^{5}$ Except as noted below, effective Dec. 27, 1973, member banks are subject to an 8 per cent marginal reserve requirement against increases in the aggregate of (a) outstanding time deposits of $\$ 100,000$ or more, (b) outstanding funds obtained by the bank through issuance by a bank's affiliate of obligations subject to the existing reserve requirements on time deposits, and (c) funds from sales of finance bills. The 8 per cent requirement applies to balances above a specified base, but is not applicable to banks that have obligations of these types aggregating less than $\$ 10$ million. For the period June 21 to Aug. 30, 1973, (a) included only single-maturity time deposits. Previous requirements have been: 8 per cent for (a) and (b) from June 21 to Sept. 19, 1973, and for (c) from July 12 to Sept. 19, 1973; and 11 per cent from Sept. 20 to Dec. 26, 1973. For details, see Regulation and 11 per cent from Sept. 20 to Dec. 26, 1973. For
D and appropriate supplements and amendments.
${ }^{7}$ The $161 / 2$ per cent requirement applied for one week, only to former reserve city banks. For other banks, the 13 per cent requirement was continued in this deposit interval.
${ }_{8}$ See preceding columns for earliest effective date of this rate.
Note.-All required reserves were held on deposit with F.R. Banks June 21, 1917, until Dec. 1959. From Dec. 1959 to Nov. 1960, member banks were allowed to count part of their currency and coin as reserves; effective Nov. 24, 1960, they were allowed to count all as reserves. For further details, see Board's Annual Reports.
(Per cent per annum)

${ }^{1}$ For exceptions with respect to certain foreign time deposits, see Bulletin for Feb. 1968, p. 167.

2 Multiple-maturity time deposits include deposits that are automatically renewable at maturity without action by the depositor and deposits that are payable after written notice of withdrawal.
${ }^{3}$ Maximum rates on all single-maturity time deposits in denominations of $\$ 100,000$ or more have been suspended. Rates that were effective Jan. 21, 1970, and the dates when they were suspended are:
30-59 days
$60-89$ days
$90-179$ days
180 days to 1 year
1 year or more
$\left.\begin{array}{l}61 / 4 \text { per cent } \\ \left.\left.\begin{array}{l}1 / 2 \\ \text { per cent } \\ 63 / 4 \\ \text { per cent } \\ 7 \\ \text { per cent } \\ 71 / 2\end{array}\right\},\right\} \text { per cent }\end{array}\right\}$

June 24, 1970
May 16, 1973

Rates on multiple-maturity time deposits in demonination of $\$ 100,000$ or more were suspended July 16, 1973, when the distinction between single- and multiple-maturity deposits was eliminated.
${ }^{4}$ Between July 1 and Oct. 31, 1973, there was no ceiling for 4 -year
certificates with minimum denomination of $\$ 1,000$. The amount of such certificates that a bank could issue was limited to 5 per cent of its total time and savings deposits. Sales in excess of that amount were subject to the $61 / 2$ per cent ceiling that applies to time deposits maturing in $21 / 2$ years or more.
Effective Nov. 1, 1973, a ceiling rate of $71 / 4$ per cent was imposed 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 may issue.

Note.-Maximum rates that may be paid by member banks are established by the Board of Governors under provisions of Regulation Q; however, a member bank may not pay a rate in excess of the maximum rate payable by State banks or trust companies on like deposits under the laws of the State in which the member bank is located. Beginning Feb. 1, 1936, maximum rates that may be paid by nonmember insured commercial banks, as established by the FDIC, have been the same as those in effect for member banks.

For previous changes, see earlier issues of the Bulletin.

MARGIN REQUIREMENTS
(Per cent of market value)


Note.-Regulations G, T, and U, 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 a specified percentage of the market value of the collateral at the time the credit in extended; mangin requicements are the degulation.
between the market value ( 100 percent) and the maximum loan value. The term margin stocks is defined in the corresponding regul

Regulation $G$ and special margin requirements for bonds convertible into stocks were adopted by the Board of Governors effective Mar. 11, 1968.
(In millions of dollars)


Federal Reserve Notes-Federal Reserve Agents' Accounts

| F.R. notes outstanding (issued to Bank). | 67,062 | 67,130 | 67,067 | 66,884 | 66,933 | 67,218 | 66,921 | 61.615 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Collateral held against notes outstanding: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Gold certificate account | 2,305 | 2,305 | 2,305 | 2,255 | 2,255 | 2,305 | 2,255 | 2,291 |
| U.S. Govt. securities. | 66,820 | 66,800 | 66,800 | 66,600 | 66,600 | 66,840 | 66,600 | 61,331 |
| Total collateral. | 69,125 | 69,105 | 69,105 | 68,855 | 68,855 | 69,145 | 68,855 | 63,622 |

## MATURITY DISTRIBUTION OF LOANS AND U.S. GOVERNMENT SECURITIES HELD BY FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS

(In miltions of dollars)

| Item | Wednesday |  |  |  |  | End of month |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1974 |  |  |  |  | 1974 |  | $\qquad$ <br> Mar. 31 |
|  | Mar. 27 | Mar. 20 | Mar. 13 | Mar. 6 | Feb. 27 | Mar. 31 | Feb. 28 |  |
| Loans-Total......Within 15 days...16 days to 90 days91 days to 1 year. | $\begin{array}{r} 2,034 \\ 2,012 \\ 22 \end{array}$ | 2,1622,14022 | 1,628 | 844832 | 1,195 | 1,821 | 721 | 2,0492,018 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | 15 | 12 | 10 | 22 | 9 | 31 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 91 days to 1 year. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| U.S. Government securities-Total. | 78,029 | 79,472 | 79,6456,976 | 78,1595,911 | 78,5475,730 | 79,4835,298 | 78,237 | 74,2765,013 |
|  | 5,46518,951 | 6,194 |  |  |  |  | 4,166 |  |
| 16 days to 90 days. |  | 19,555 | 19,425 | 19,406 | 19,026 | 18,951 | 18,958 | 22,524 |
| 91 days to 1 year.. | 21,611 | 21,721 | 21,432 | 21,030 | 21,979 | 23,232 | 23,301 | 13,021 |
| Over 1 year to 5 years. | $\begin{array}{r} 22,344 \\ 7,836 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 22,344 \\ 7,836 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 22,235 \\ 7,780 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 22,235 \\ 7,780 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 22,235 \\ 7,780 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 22,344 \\ 7,836 \end{array}$ | 22,2357,780 | 28,0214,1191,578 |
| Over 5 years to 10 years. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Over 10 years........... | 1,822 | 1,822 | 1,797 | 1,797 | 1,797 | 1,822 | 1,797 |  |
| Federal agency obligations-Total Within 15 days ${ }^{1}$. <br> 16 days to 90 days. <br> 91 days to 1 year. <br> Over 1 year to 5 years. <br> Over 5 years to 10 years. <br> Over 10 years. | $\begin{array}{r} 2,147 \\ 24 \\ 135 \\ 275 \\ 821 \\ 608 \\ 284 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,989 \\ 36 \\ 135 \\ 274 \\ 768 \\ 537 \\ 239 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 2,081 \\ 128 \\ 135 \\ 274 \\ 768 \\ 537 \\ 239 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1.997 \\ 44 \\ 63 \\ 248 \\ 846 \\ 557 \\ 239 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 2,001 \\ 48 \\ 63 \\ 248 \\ 846 \\ 557 \\ 239 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 2,308 \\ 185 \\ 135 \\ 275 \\ 821 \\ 608 \\ 284 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | 2,001 | 1,374102 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 48 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 63 | 52 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 248 | 214 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 846 557 | 568 247 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 557 239 | 247 191 |

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

## BANK DEBITS AND DEPOSIT TURNOVER

(Seasonally adjusted annual rates)

| Period | Debits to demand deposit accounts ${ }^{1}$ (billions of dollars) |  |  |  |  | Turnover of demand deposits |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Total } \\ 233 \\ \text { SMSA's } \end{gathered}$ | Leading SMSA's |  | Total 232 SMSA's (excl. N.Y.) | $\begin{gathered} 226 \\ \text { other } \\ \text { SMSA's } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Total } \\ 233 \\ \text { SMSA's } \end{gathered}$ | Leading SMSA's |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Total } 232 \\ \text { SMSA's } \\ \text { (excl.) } \\ \text { N.Y.) } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 226 \\ \text { other } \\ \text { SMSA's } \end{gathered}$ |
|  |  | N.Y. | 6 others ${ }^{2}$ |  |  |  | N.Y. | 6 others ${ }^{2}$ |  |  |
| 1973-Feb. | 16,074.6 | 7,227.0 | 3,809.9 | 8,847.5 | 5,037.6 | 97.9 | 238.0 | 103.3 | 66.1 | 52.0 |
| Mar. | 15,959.2 | 6,844.8 | 3,873.4 | 9,114.4 | 5,241.0 | 97.1 | 228.3 | 104.5 | 67.8 | 53.9 |
| Apr. | 15,971.2 | 6,927.5 | 3,857.5 | 9,043.8 | 5,186.2 | 95.7 | 228.9 | 101.9 | 66.2 | 52.5 |
| May. | 16,452.0 | 7,177.0 | 3,918.3 | 9,275.1 | 5,356.7 | 97.8 | 235.1 | 103.7 | 67.4 | 53.6 |
| June | 16,638.8 | 7,224.6 | 4,050.2 | 9,414.3 | 5,364.1 | 99.9 | 245.0 | 107.6 | 68.7 | 54.0 |
| July. | 17,224.5 | 7,381.4 | 4,282.4 | 9,843.1 | 5,560.8 | 102.6 | 247.5 | 111.7 | 71.3 | 55.8 |
| Aug. | 17,888.9 | 7,744.6 | 4,318.2 | 10,144.3 | 5,826.0 | 106.2 | 252.5 | 113.6 | 73.6 | 58.4 |
| Sept. | 17,918.7 | 8,025.3 | $4,195.7$ | 9,893.3 | 5,697.6 | 107.4 | 266.4 | 111.6 | 72.4 | 57.5 |
| Nov. | 18,394.4 | $8,137.2$ | 4,418.0 | 10,23.2 | 5,839.1 | 113.5 | 265.3 | 116.4 | 74.7 | 58.8 |
| Dec. | 18,049.3 | $8,437.9$ | 4,319.8 | 10,64.6 | 6,091.7 | 110.2 | 27.9 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1974-Jan. ${ }^{\top}$, | 18,816.9 | 8,081.0 | 4,517.1 | 10,736.0 | 6,218.8 | 111.5 | 270.3 | 116.5 | 77.3 | 62.2 |
| Feb. | 19,812.5 | 8,896.2 | 4,585.0 | 10,916.3 | 6,331.3 | 118.0 | 294.2 | 120.2 | 79.3 | 63.6 |

1 Excludes interbank and U.S. Govt. demand deposit accounts. ${ }^{2}$ Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago, Detroit, San Francisco-Oakland, and Los Angeles-Long Beach.

Note.-Total SMSA's includes some cities and counties not designated as SMSA's.

For back data see pp. 634-35 of July 1972 Bulletin.

MEASURES OF THE MONEY STOCK
(In billions of dollars)

| Month or week | Seasonally adjusted |  |  | Not seasonally adjusted |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $M_{1}$ | $M_{2}$ | M3 | $M_{1}$ | $M_{2}$ | M |
|  | Composition of measures is described in the Note below. |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1970-Dec. | 221.2 | 425.2 | 641.2 | 227.6 | 429.9 | 645.5 |
| 1971-Dec. | 235.2 | 473.0 | 726.9 | 241.9 | 477.9 | 731.2 |
| 1972-Dec. | 255.7 | 525.5 | 822.4 | 263.0 | 530.6 | 826.6 |
| 1973-Apr. | 259.4 | 538.3 | 847.7 | 260.9 | 542.3 | 852.6 |
| May.... | 262.4 | 543.6 | 855.0 | 257.9 | 541.7 | 853.6 |
| June. . . | 265.5 | 549.4 | 863.5 | 263.6 | 548.8 | 864.0 |
| July. | 266.4 | 552.0 | 867.9 | 265.7 | 551.0 | 868.0 |
| Aug. | 266.2 | 554.9 | 870.9 | 262.9 | 551.1 | 867.0 |
| Sept. | 265.4 | 556.6 | 873.2 | 263.9 | 554.2 | 870.4 |
| Oct... | 266.5 | 561.6 | 879.8 | 266.0 | 559.9 | 877.5 |
| Nov. | 268.8 | 566.7 | 886.9 | 270.5 | 565.1 | 884.0 |
| Dec.. | 270.4 | 570.7 | 893.2 | 278.1 | 575.8 | 897.5 |
| 1974-Jan.. | 269.6 | 573.7 | 898.4 | 276.8 | 579.7 | 904.6 |
| Feb... | 272.5 | 580.1 | 906.8 | 269.7 | 577.6 | $904.8$ |
| Mar. ${ }^{p}$. | 274.9 | 584.3 | 913.4 | 272.2 | 583.8 | 914.3 |
| Week ending- |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1974-Mar. 6 | 275.7 | 584.7 |  | 272.8 | 583.0 |  |
| 13.. | 274.8 | 583.9 | . | 272.4 | 583.6 |  |
| $22^{p}$. | 274.4 | 583.9 583.9 |  | 272.0 | 583.7 |  |
| $27^{p}$. | 274.3 | 583.9 |  | 270.0 | 582.3 |  |
| Apr. $3^{p}$. | 276.0 | 586.1 |  | 275.5 | 588.7 | . . . . |

Note.-Composition of the money stock measures is as follows:
$M_{1}$ : Averages of daily figures for (1) demand deposits of commercial banks other than domestic interbank and U.S. Govt., less cash items in process of collection and F.R. float; (2) foreign demand balances at F.R. Banks; and (3) currency outside the Treasury, F.R. Banks, and vaults of commercial banks.
$M_{2}:$ Averages of daily figures for $M_{1}$ plus savings deposits, time de-
posits open account, and time certificates other than negotiable CD's of $\$ 100,000$ of large weekly reporting banks.
$M_{3}: M_{2}$ plus the average of the beginning- and end-of-month figures for deposits of mutual savings banks and for savings capital of savings and loan associations.
For description and back data, see "Revision of the Money Stock Measures and Member Bank Deposits" on pp. 81-95 of the Feb. 1974 Bulletin.

COMPONENTS OF MONEY STOCK MEASURES AND RELATED ITEMS
(In billions of dollars)


[^47]${ }^{3}$ At all commercial banks.

| Period | Member bank reserves, S.A. ${ }^{1}$ |  |  |  | Deposits subject to reserve requirements ${ }^{3}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Total member bank deposits plus nondeposit items ${ }^{4}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Total | Non-borrowed | Required | Available ${ }^{2}$ | S.A. |  |  |  | N.S.A. |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | Total | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Time } \\ & \text { and } \\ & \text { savings } \end{aligned}$ | Demand |  | Total | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Time } \\ & \text { and } \\ & \text { savings } \end{aligned}$ | Demand |  | S.A. | N.S.A. |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Private | U.S. Govt. |  |  | Private | U.S. Govt. |  |  |
| 1970-Dec. | 29.19 | 28.86 | 28.95 | 27.10 | 321.3 | 178.8 | 136.1 | 6.5 | 325.2 | 178.1 | 141.1 | 6.0 | 332.9 | 336.8 |
| 1971-Dec. | 31.30 | 31.17 | 31.12 | 28.96 | 360.3 | 210.4 | 143.8 | 6.1 | 364.6 | 209.7 | 149.2 | 5.7 | 364.3 | 368.7 |
| 1972-Dec. | 31.41 | 30.36 | 31.13 | 29.05 | 402.0 | 241.4 | 154.5 | 6.1 | 406.8 | 240.7 | 160.1 | 6.1 | 406.4 | 411.2 |
| 1973-Mar. | 31.91 | 30.08 | 31.70 | 29.62 | 416.3 | 255.4 | 153.3 | 7.6 | 416.3 | 256.2 | 151.6 | 8.5 | 421.2 | 421.2 |
| Apr. | 32.30 | 30.59 | 32.08 | 29.87 | 421.4 | 260.9 | 153.4 | 7.1 | 422.3 | 260.5 | 154.9 | 6.8 | 426.6 | 427.4 |
| May. | 32.44 | 30.60 | 32.29 | 30.11 | 425.1 | 265.1 | 154.8 | 5.2 | 423.0 | 264.5 | 151.4 | 7.0 | 430.5 | 428.4 |
| June... | 32.46 | 30.61 | 32.22 | 30.55 | 428.9 | 267.3 | 156.3 | 5.3 | 426.3 | 265.9 | 154.8 | r5.6 | 434.5 | 432.0 |
| July.... | 33.58 | 31.62 | 33.29 | 31.36 | 431.1 | 270.1 | 157.1 | 3.9 | 429.9 | 268.5 | 156.2 | 5.1 | 437.6 | 436.4 |
| Aug. | 33.91 | 31.74 | 33.73 | 32.04 | 436.7 | 275.0 | 157.0 | 4.8 | 433.7 | 276.6 | 154.0 | 3.1 | 443.8 | 440.8 |
| Sept. | 34.17 | 32.32 | 33.95 | 32.39 | 438.6 | 277.5 | 156.2 | 5.0 | 437.7 | 279.0 | 154.7 | 4.1 | 445.9 | 445.0 |
| Oct. | 34.94 | 33.47 | 34.72 | 32.84 | 439.7 | 277.3 | 156.4 | 6.0 | 439.7 | 278.8 | 156.1 | 4.8 | 446.5 | 446.5 |
| Nov. | 34.86 | 33.46 | 34.62 | 32.71 | 440.4 | 277.1 | 157.5 | 5.8 | 438.2 | 276.6 | 158.3 | 3.2 | 447.5 | 445.3 |
| Dec. | 35.10 | 33.81 | 34.80 | 32.91 | 442.2 | 279.0 | 158.3 | 4.9 | 447.5 | 278.5 | 164.0 | 5.0 | 449.6 | 454.9 |
| 1974-Jan.. | 35.85 | 34.80 | 35.69 | 32.80 | 446.8 | 283.2 | 157.4 | 6.2 | 453.0 | 283.1 | ${ }^{r} 163.4$ | 6.5 | 454.3 | 460.5 |
| Feb. | r35.11 | 33.92 | 34.92 | r32.79 | ${ }^{\text {r }} 4447.1$ | 286.1 | $r 157.9$ | 3.0 | ${ }^{\text {r }} 4447.1$ | 285.7 | ${ }^{\text {r }} 156.3$ | 5.1 | ¢454.8 | r 454.8 |
| Mar. ${ }^{p} .$. | 34.95 | 33.64 | 33.64 | 33.12 | 450.7 | 287.9 | 159.0 | 3.7 | 450.7 | 288.7 | 157.1 | 4.9 | 459.3 | 459.3 |

1 Averages of daily figures. Member bank reserve series reflects actual reserve requirement percentages with no adjustment to eliminate the effect of changes in Regulations $\mathbf{D}$ and $\mathbf{M}$. Required reserves were increased by $\$ 660$ million effective Apr. 16, 1969, and $\$ 400$ million effective Oct. 16, 1969; were reduced by $\$ 500$ million (net) effective Oct. 1, 1970. Required reserves were reduced by approximately $\$ 2.5$ billion, effective Nov. 9,1972 ; by $\$ 1.0$ billion, effective Nov. 15 ; and increased by $\$ 300$ million effective Nov. 22.

2 Reserves available to support private nonbank deposits are defined as (1) required reserves for (a) private demand deposits, (b) total time and savings deposits, and (c) nondeposit sources subject to reserve requirements, and (2) excess reserves. This series excludes required reserves for net interbank and U.S. Govt. demand deposits.

3 Averages of daily figures. Deposits subject to reserve requirements include total time and savings deposits and net demand deposits as defined by Regulation D. Private demand deposits include all demand deposits
except those due to the U.S. Govt., less cash items in process of collection and demand balances due from domestic commercial banks.
${ }^{4}$ Total member bank deposits subject to reserve requirements, plus Euro-dollar borrowings, bank-related commercial paper, and certain other nondeposit items. This series for deposits is referred to as "the adjusted bank credit proxy."
Note.-For description of revised series and for back data, see article "Revision of the Money Stock Measures and Member Bank Reserves and Deposits" on pp. 61-79 of the Feb. 1973 Bulletin.
Due to changes in Regulations $M$ and $D$, member bank reserves include reserves held against nondeposit funds beginning Oct. 16, 1969. Back data may be obtained from the Banking Section, Division of Research and Statistics, Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, Washington, D.C. 20551.

LOANS AND INVESTMENTS AT ALL COMMERCIAL BANKS (In billions of dollars)

| Date | Seasonally adiusted |  |  |  |  |  |  | Not seasonally adjusted |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Total loans and investments ${ }^{1}$ | Loans |  |  |  | Securities |  | Total loans and investments ${ }^{1}$ | Loans |  |  |  | Securities |  |
|  |  | Total ${ }^{1}$ | Plus loans sold 2 | Commercial and industrial ${ }^{3}$ |  | U.S. <br> Treasury | Other ${ }^{4}$ |  | Total ${ }^{1}$ | Plus loans sold ${ }^{2}$ | Commercial and industrial ${ }^{3}$ |  | U.S. <br> Treasury | Other ${ }^{4}$ |
|  |  |  |  | Total | Plus loans sold ${ }^{2}$ |  |  |  |  |  | Total | Plus loans sold 2 |  |  |
| 1968-Dec. 31 | 390.2 | 258.2 |  | 95.9 |  | 60.7 | 71.3 | 400.4 | 264.4 |  | 98.4 |  | 64.5 | 71.5 |
| 1969-Dec. 315. | 401.7 | 279.1 | 283.0 | 105.7 | 108.3 | 51.5 | 71.1 | 412.1 | 286.1 | 290.0 | 108.4 | 111.0 | 54.7 | 71.3 |
| 1970-Dec. 31. | 435.5 | 291.7 | 294.7 | 110.0 | 112.1 | 57.9 | 85.9 | 446.8 | 299.0 | 301.9 | 112.5 | 114.6 | 61.7 | 86.1 |
| 1971-Dec. 31 | 484.8 | 320.3 | 323.1 | 115.9 | 117.5 | 60.1 | 104.4 | 497.9 | 328.3 | 331.1 | 118.5 | 120.2 | 64.9 | 104.7 |
| 1972-Dec. 31... | 556.4 | 377.8 | 380.4 | 129.7 | 131.4 | 61.9 | 116.7 | 571.4 | 387.3 | 389.9 | 132.7 | 134.4 | 67.0 | 117.1 |
| 1973-Mar. 28. | 583.6 | 405.8 | 409.0 | 141.8 | 143.8 | 60.4 | 117.4 | 580.6 | 401.7 | 404.8 | 141.7 | 143.7 | 61.2 | 117.7 |
| Apr. 25. | 589.6 | 411.1 | 414.7 | 143.9 | 146.2 | 61.0 | 117.5 | 587.3 | 408.3 | 411.9 | 144.4 | 146.7 | 60.4 | 118.6 |
| May 30... | 597.7 | 417.4 | 421.1 | 146.8 | 149.0 | 61.0 | 119.3 | 594.8 | 416.6 | 420.3 | 146.4 | 148.6 | 58.3 | 119.9 |
| June 30.... | 602.0 | 420.3 | 423.8 | 148.2 | 150.4 | 61.6 | 120.1 | 605.6 | 426.6 | 430.1 | 150.4 | 152.6 | 57.9 | 121.1 |
| July 25p... | 608.2 | 427.3 | 431.3 | 151.4 | 154.0 | 59.6 | 121.3 | 606.8 | 429.1 | 433.1 | 151.8 | 154.4 | 56.4 | 121.4 |
| Aug. 29p.... | 616.0 | 435.3 | 440.0 | 153.6 | 156.5 | 57.7 | 123.0 | 612.0 | 434.6 | 439.3 | 152.2 | 155.1 | 54.7 | 122.8 |
| Sept. $26^{p} \ldots$. | 618.2 | 438.1 | 442.7 | 154.0 | 156.9 | 56.3 | 123.8 | 617.9 | 439.1 | 443.8 | 154.1 | 157.0 | 54.8 | 123.9 |
| Oct. $31{ }^{p} \ldots$ | 621.7 | 440.0 | 444.6 | 154.0 | 156.9 | 54.9 | 126.8 | 621.4 | 439.9 | 444.5 | 153.3 | 156.2 | 55.6 | 125.9 |
| Nov. $28{ }^{p} \ldots$. | 624.6 | 443.6 | 447.9 | 155.5 | 158.2 | 54.5 | 126.5 | 624.5 | 442.1 | 446.4 | 154.6 | 157.3 | 57.3 | 125.1 |
| Dec. $31 p \ldots$ | 625.4 | 444.5 | 448.8 | 156.3 | 158.9 | 53.2 | 127.7 | 642.3 | 455.6 | 459.9 | 159.9 | 162.5 | 58.6 | 128.1 |
| 1974-Jan. 30 ${ }^{p}$. | 633.6 | 450.2 | 454.6 | 158.5 | 161.1 | 53.9 | 129.5 | 633.1 | 446.2 | 450.7 | 156.8 | 159.4 | 58.1 | 128.8 |
| Feb. $27^{p} \ldots$. | 641.0 | 454.7 | 459.7 | 159.7 | 162.4 | 55.7 | 130.6 | 635.8 | 449.1 | 454.1 | 158.1 | 160.8 | 56.9 | 129.7 |
| Mar. $27^{p} \ldots$. | 650.3 | 464.0 | 468.9 | 165.3 | 168.1 | 55.7 | 130.6 | 646.8 | 458.9 | 463.8 | 165.1 | 167.9 | 56.7 | 131.2 |

${ }^{1}$ Adjusted to exclude domestic commercial interbank loans. See also note 3 .
${ }^{2}$ Loans sold are those sold outright by commercial banks to own subsidiaries, foreign branches, holding companies, and other affiliates.
${ }_{3}$ Beginning June 30, 1972, commercial and industrial loans were reduced by about $\$ 400$ million as a result of loan reclassifications at one large bank.
${ }^{4}$ Beginning June 30. 1971, Farmers Home Administration insured notes totaling approximately, $\$ 700$ million are included in "Other securities" rather than in "Loans."
${ }^{5}$ Beginning June 30, 1969, data revised to include all bank-premises subsidiaries and other significant majority-owned domestic subsidiaries; earlier data include commercial banks only. Also, loans and investments are now reported gross, without valuation reserves deducted, rather than
net of valuation reserves as was done previously. For a description of the revision, see Aug. 1969 Bulletin, pp. 642-46. Data shown in above table have been revised to include valuation reserves.

Note.-Total loans and investments: For monthly data, Jan. 1959June 1973, see Nov. 1973 BuLletin, pp. A-96-A-97, and for 1948-58, Aug. 1968 Bulletin, pp. A-94-A-97. For a description of the current seasonally adjusted series see the Nov. 1973 Bulletin, pp. 831-32, and the Dec. 1971 Bulletin, pp. 971-73. Commercial and industrial loans. For monthly data, Jan. 1959-June 1973, see Nov. 1973 Bulletin, pp. A-96-A-98; for description see July 1972 Bulletin, p. 683. Data are for last Wednesday of month except for June 30 and Dec. 31 ; data are partly or wholly estimated except when June 30 and Dec. 31 are call dates.

PRINCIPAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES AND NUMBER, BY CLASS OF BANK
(Amounts in millions of dollars)

| Classification by FRS membership and FDIC insurance | Loans and investments |  |  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Cash } \\ \text { assets } 3 \end{gathered}$ | Total assetsTotal liabilities and capital accounts ${ }^{4}$ | Deposits |  |  |  |  |  | Bor-rowings | Total capital accounts | Number of banks |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Total | $\underset{1}{\operatorname{Loans}}$ | Securities |  |  |  | Tota ${ }^{3}$ | Interbank ${ }^{3}$ |  | Other |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | U.S. <br> Treasury | $\underset{2}{\text { Other }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  | and | Time ${ }^{5}$ |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | U.S. Govt. |  |  |  |  |  |
| All commercial banks: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 10.982 |  | 44, 349 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1941-Dec. $31 .$. | 50,746 | 21,714 | 21,808 | 7,225 | 26.551 | 79, 104 | 71,283 |  |  | 15,952 | 23 | 7,173 | 14,278 |  |  |
| 1947 -Dec. 316. | 116,2:4 | 38.057 | 69,221 | 9.006 | 37,502 | 155,377 | 144,103 | 12,792 | 240 |  |  | 1,3431 | 94,367 | 35,360 | 65 | 10,059 | 14,181 |
| 1960-Dec. 31. | 199,509 | 117,642 | 61,003 | 20,864 | 52,150 | 257,552 | 229,843 | 17,079 | 1,799 | 5,945 | 133,379. | 71,641 | 163 | 20,986 | 13,986 |
| 1970-Dec. 31. | 461,194 | 313,334 | 61,742 | 86, 118 | 93,643 | 576,242 | 480,940 | 30,608 | 1,975 | 7,938 | 209,335 | 231,084 | 19,375 | 42,958 | 13,686 |
| 1971-Dec. 31. | 516,564 | 346,930 | 64,930 | 104,704 | 99,832 | 640,255 | 537,946 | 32, 205 | 2,908 | 10,169 | 220,375 | 272,289 | 25,912 | 47,211 | 13,783 |
| 1972-Dec. 31. | 598,808 | 414,696 | 67,028 | 117,084 | 113,128 | 739,033 | 616,037 | 33,854 | 4,194 | 10,875 | 252, 223 | 314,891 | 38,083 | 52,658 | 13,927 |
| 1973-Mar. 28. | 608, 320 | 429,400 | 61,180 | 117,740 | 90,980 | 729,250 | 596.690 | 25,960 | 4,530 | 11,390 | 220,290 | 334, 520 | 45,420 | 53, 330 | 13,974 |
| Apr. 25. | 616,480 | 437,520 | 60,400 | 118,560 | 91,580 | 738,740 | 604,570 | 26.220 | 4.880 | 10,910 | 225, 170 | 337,390 | 45,830 | 53,750 | 13,998 |
| May 30. | 622,340 | 444, 120 | 58,330 | 119,890 | 95,410 | 749,470 | 611,920 | 27,770 | 5,250 | 5,810 | 229.050 | 344, 040 | 47, 360 | 54,240 | 14,018 |
| June 30. | 635,756 | 456,780 | 57,877 | 121,099 | 103,608 | 769,908 | 629,215 | 31,047 | 5,590 | 10,434 | 236,953 | 345,191 | 49,299 | 55,740 | 14,046 |
| July $25^{p}$. | 634,220 | 456,480 | 56,360 | 121,380 | 95,880 | 761,870 | 618.670 | 28.710 | 5,830 | 6,750 | 228,310 | 349,070 | 52,580 | 54,900 | 14,067 |
| Aug. $29 p$. | 640,100 | 462,630 | 54,720 | 122,750 | 92,010 | 765,200 | 618.440 | 26,500 | 6,620 | 3,460 | 224,450 | 357,410 | 53,150 | 55, 310 | 14,081 |
| Sept. $26^{p}$. | 645, 150 | 466,420 | 54,800 | 123,930 | 100,030 | 778,070 | 628,700 | 27,720 | 7,190 | 8,210 | 227,880 | 357,700 | 56,180 | 55,570 | 14,100 |
| Oct. $31{ }^{p}$. | 652,330 | 470,780 | 55,640 1 | 125,9101 | 111,720 | 798,550 | 643,790 | 32,830 | 6,820 | 5,680 | 240, 390 | 358,070 | 60,220 | 56,440 | 14,132 |
| Nov. $28^{p}$. | 656,700 | 474,300 | 57,3001 | 125,100 | 104,140 | 794,420 | 635,940 | 30, 130 | 7,010 | 4,350 | 237,650 | 356,800 | 62,400 | 56,640 | 14,161 |
| Dec. $26^{p}$ | 675,820 | 490,680 | 58,180 | 126,960 | 95,650 | 806,420 | 650,290 | 25,720 | 6,850 | 7,950 | 249,520 | 360,250 | 60,290 | 56,920 | 14,169 |
| 1974-Jan. $30{ }^{\text {p }}$. | 670,410 | 483,420 | 58,160 | 128,830 | 103,410 | 807,470 | 648.500 | 31,630 | 6,400 | 9,430 | 232,540 | 368,500 | 65,210 | 58,240. | 14,178 |
| Feb. $27{ }^{p} .$. | 675,950 | 489,290 | 56,950, | 129,710 | 102,560 | 813,130 | 647,920 | 31,450 | 5,990 | 6,570 | 232,040 | 371,870 | 67,420 | 58,540 | 14,178 |
| Members of F.R. System: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1941 -Dec. 31 | 43,521 | 18,02I | 19,539 | 5,961 | 23,113 | 68, 121 | 61, 717 | 10,385 | 140 | 1,709 | 37,136 | 12,347 | 4. | 5,886 | 6,619 |
| 1947 -Dec. 31 | 97,846 | 32,628 | 57,914 | 7,304 | 32, 245 | 132,060 | 122,528 | 12,353. | 50 | 1,176 | 80,609 | 28, 340 | 54 | 8,464 | 6,923 |
| $1960-$ Dec. 31 | 165,916 | 99,933 | 49,106 | 16,579 | 45,756 | 216,577 | 193,029 | 16,437 | 1,639 | 5,287 | [12, 393 | 57,273 | 130 | 17,398 | 6,174 |
| $1970-$ Dec. 31. | 365,940 | 253,936 | 45,399 | 66,604 | 81,500 | 465,644 | 384,596 | 29,142 | 1,733 | 6,460 | 168,032 | 179,229 | 18,578 | 34,100 | 5,766 |
| $1971-$ Dec. 31. | 405,087 | 277,717 | 47,633 | 79,738 | 86,189 | 511, 353 | 425, 380 | 30,612 | 2,549 | 8,427 | 174,385 | 209,406 | 25,046 | 37,279, | 5,727 |
| 1972-Dec. 31 | 465,788 | 329,548 | 48,715 | 87,524 | 96,566 | 585, 125 | 482, 124 | 31,958 | 3,561 | 9,024 | 197,817 | 239,763 | 36,357. | 41,228 | 5,704 |
| 1973-Mar. 28 | 470,997 | 340.665 | 43,259 | 87.073 | 77,719 | 573, 564 | 462,997 | 24,505 | 3,895 | 9,407 | 170,540 | 254,650 | 42,642 | 41,533 | 5,683 |
| Apr. 25. | 476,739 | 346,865 | 42,517 | 87,357 | 78,219 | 580,412 | 468,385 | 24,744 | 4,242 | 9,167 | 173,671 | 256,561 | 43,076 | 41,806 | 5,695 |
| May 30. | 480,394 | 351,223, | 41,030 | 88,141 | 81,169 | 587,722 | 473,623 | 26,139 | 4,621 | 4,511 | 176,766 | 261,586 | 44,214 | 42,096 | 5,703 |
| June 30. | 490,533 | 360,908 | 41,080 | 88,545 | 88,227 | 604,414 | 486.770 | 29,311. | 4,879 | 8,167 | 182,439 | 261,975 | 46,529 | 43,098 | 5,705 |
| July 25. | 489,240 | 360,813 | 39,331 | 89,096 | 82,091 | 597,607 | 478,417 | 27,121 | 5, 121 | 5,423 | 175,351 | 265,401 | 48,761 | 42,539 | 5,706 |
| Aug. 29 | 494,200 | 365,951 | 38,233 | 90,016 | 78,475 | 600,202 | 478.273 | 24,972 | 5.911 | 2,701 | 172,082 | 272,607 | 49,283 | 42,807 | 5,712 |
| Sept. 26. | 498,322 | 368,842 | 38,372 | 91,108 | 85, 802 | 611,359 | 486,975 | 26,182 | 6,480 | 6,740 | 175,016 | 272,557 | 52,485 | 42,972 | 5,717 |
| Oct. 31. | 504,120 | 371,866 | 39,375 | 92,879 | 96,251 | 628,710 | 499,093 | 31, 142 | 6,112 | 4,601 | 185,308 | 271,930 | 56,832 | 43,618 | 5,722 |
| Nov. 28. | 507,176 | 374,148 | 40,752 | 92,276 | 89,652 | 624,258 | 491,405 | 28,522 | 6,298 | 3,359, | 182,931. | 270,295 | 58,865 | 43,759 | 5,735 |
| Dec. 26. | 524,142 | 388,327 | 41,718 | 94,097 | 79,946 | 632,728 | 502,194 | 24,000 | 6,136 | 6,554 | 192,431 | 273,073 | 57,048 | 43,983 | 5,734 |
| 1974-Jan. 30. | 518,575 | 381,379 | 41,700 | 95,496 | 88,962 | 635,223 | 501,269 | 30,003 | 5,690 | 7,621 | 178,457 | 279,498 | 61,586 | 44,874 | 5,743 |
| Feb. 27. | 522,817 | 385,880 | 40,922 | 96,015 | 87,758 | 639,173 | 500, 113 | 29,753 | 5,273 | 5,084 | 178,732 | 281,271 | 63,862 | 45,108 | 5,743 |
| Insured banks: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1947 --Dec. 31 | -49,290 | 21, 2589 | 21,046 | 8 | 36 | 152 | 69,411 |  |  | 2 |  | 15,699 | 10 |  |  |
| 1960 -Dec. 31 | 198,011 | 117,092 | 60, 468 | 20,451 | 51,836 | 255,669 | 228,401 | 16,921 | 1,667 | 5,932 | 132,533 | 71,348 | 149 | 20,628 | 13,119 |
| $1970-$ Dec. 317 | 458,919 | 312,006 | 61,438 | 85,475 | 92,708 | 572,682 | 479, 174 | 30,233 | 1,874 | 7,898 | 208,037 | 231,132 | 19,149 | 42,427 | 13,502 |
| 1971 -Dec. 31. | 514,097 | 345,386 | 64,691 | 104,020 | 98,281 | 635,805 | 535,703 | 31,824 | 2,792 | 10,150 | 219,102 | 271,835 | 25,629 | 46,731 | 13,602 |
| 1972-Dec. 31 | 594,502 | 411,525 | 66,679 | 116,298 | 1 11, 333 | 732,519 | 612,822 | 33,366 | 4,113 | 10,820 | 250,693 | 313,830 | 37,556 | 52,166 | 13,721 |
| 1973-Mar. 28. | 606,852 | 428,235 | $178$ |  | 89,402 | 724,105 | 594,805 | 25,721 | 4,339 | 11,322 | 219,601 | 333,821 | 43,921 | 53,529 | 13,766 |
| June 30. | 630,379 | 452,587 | 57,532 | 120,261 | 101, 716 | 762,250 | 625,316 | 30,559 | 5,446 | 10,408 | 235, 174 | 343,729 | 48,413 | 55,240 | 13,842 |
| Oct. $17^{\prime}$. | 647,971 | 468,000 | 52,497 | 127,473 | 101,205 | 780,190 | 633,180 | 28,443 | 6,571 | 5,821 | 234,549 | 257.798 | 55,906 | 56,727 | 13,923 |
| National member: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1941-Dec. 31 | 27,571 | 11,725 | 12,039 | 3,806 | 14, 977 | 43,433 | 39,458 |  | 786 | 1,088 | 23, 262 | 8,322 | 4 | 3,640 | 5,117 |
| 1947-Dec. 31 | 65,280 | 21,428 | 38,674 | 5,178 | 22,024 | 88,182 | 82, 023 | 8,375 | 35 | 795 | 53,541 | 19,278 | 45 | 5,409 | 5,005 |
| 1960-Dec. 31. | 107,546 | 63,694 | 32,712 | 11,140 | 28,675 | 139,261 | 124,911 | 9,829 | 611 | 3,265 | 71,660 | 39,546 | 111 | 11,098 | 4,530 |
| 1970-Dec. 317.. | 271,760 | 187,554 | 34,203 | 50,004 | 56,028 | 230,764 | 283,663 | 18,051 | 982 | 4,740 | 122,298 | 137,592 | 13, 100 | 24,868 | 4,620 |
| 1971--Dec. 31. | 302,756 | 206,758 | 36,386 | 59,612 | 59,191 | 376,318 | 314,085 | 17,511 | 1,828 | 6,014 | 128,441 | 160,291 | 18,169 | 27,065 | 4,599 |
| 1972-Dec. 31. | 350,743 | 247,041 | 37,185 | 66,516 | 67,390 | 434,810 | 359,319 | 19,096 | 2,155 | 6,646 | 146,800 | 184,622 | 26,706 | 30,342 | 4,612 |
| 1973-Mar. 28. | 354,999 | 254,447 | $100$ | , 552 | 53,789 | 426,035 | 345, 341 | 14,134 | 2,285 | 6,866 | 127,001 | 195,056 | 30,336 | 30,924 | 4,607 |
| June 30. | 369,856 | 270,188 | 31,651 | 68,018 | 61,336 | 449,772 | 364, 129 | 16,640 | 2,874 | 6,181 | 137, 116 | 201, 318 | 33, 804 | 31,867 | 4,629 |
| Oct. 17r.. | 377,246 | 277,015 | 27,641 | 72,590 | 63,573 | 460,164 | 268,351 | 15,797 | 3,404 | 3,369 | 136,163 | 209,619 | 38,819 | 32,516 | 4,642 |

PRINCIPAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES AND NUMBER, BY CLASS OF BANK—Continued
(Amounts in millions of dollars)

| Classification by <br> FRS membership and FDIC insurance | Loans and investments |  |  |  | Cash assets ${ }^{3}$ | Totalassets-Totallia-bilitiesandcapitalac-counts 4 | Deposits |  |  |  |  |  | Bor-rowings | Total capital counts | Num-berofbanks |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Total | $\underset{1}{\text { Loans }}$ | Securities |  |  |  | Total ${ }^{3}$ | Interbank ${ }^{3}$ |  | Other |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Demand | Time | Demand |  | $\underset{5}{\text { Time }}$ |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | ury |  |  |  |  |  |  | U.S. Govt. | Other |  |  |  |  |
| Insured banks (cont.): State member: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1941-Dec. 31.. | 15,950 | 6,295 | 7,500 | 2,155 | 8,145 | 24,688 | 22,259 |  |  | 621 | 13,874 | 4,025 | 1 | 2,246 | 1,502 |
| 1947-Dec. 31. | 32,566 | 11,200 | 19,240 | 2,125 | 10,822 | 43,879 | 40,505 | 3,978 | 15 | 381 | 27,068 | 9,062 | 9 | 3,055 | 1,918 |
| 1960 -Dec. 31. | 58,073 | 36,240 | 16,394 | 5,439 | 17,081 | 77,316 | 68,118 | 6,608 | 1,028 | 2,022 | 40,733 | 17,727 | 20 | 6,299 | 1,644 |
| 1970-Dec. 317. | 94,760 | 66,963 | 11,196 | 16,600 | 25,472 | 125,460 | 101,512 | 11,091 | 750 | 1,720 | 45,734 | 42,218 | 5,478 | 9,232 | 1,147 |
| 1971-Dec. 31.. | 102,813 | 71,441 | 11,247 | 20,125 | 26,998 | 135,517 | 111,777 | 13,102 | , 721 | 2,412 | 45,945 | 49,597 | 6,878 | 10,214 | 1,128 |
| 1972-Dec. 31. | 115,426 | 82,889 | 11,530 | 21,008 | 29, 176 | 150,697 | 123,186 | 12,862 | 1,406 | 2,378 | 51,017 | 55,523 | 9,651 | 10,886 | 1,092 |
| 1973-Mar. 28.. | 117,745 | 87,421 | 30, | 26 | 24,248 | 148,345 | 117,906 | 10,511 | 1,495 | 2,457 | 43,377 | 60,065 | 12,044 | 10,973 | 1,074 |
| June 30.. | 121,052 | 91,095 | 9,429 | 20,527 | 26,891 | 155,017 | 123,016 | 12,671 | 2,005 | 1,986 | 45,322 | 61,032 | 12,725 | 11,231 | 1,076 |
| Oct. 17.. | 125,715 | 95,056 | 30,6 |  | 25,491 | 158,250 | 123,123 | 11,505 | 2,604 | 1,146 | 44,735 | 63,132 | 15,352 | 11,432 | 1,078 |
| Nonmember: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1941-Dec. 31. | 5,776 | 3,241 | 1,509 10 | 1,025 | 2,668 | 8,708 20 | 7,702 19 | 26 | 294 | 143. | 4,162 | 3,360 | 6 | 959 | 6,810 |
| 1947-Dec. 31. | 16,444 | 17,169 | 11,368 | 3,874 | 6,082 | 39,114 | 35,391 | 484 | 27 | 645 | 20,140 | 14,095 | 19 | 3,232 | 6,478 6,948 |
| 1970-Dec. 317. | 92,399 | 57,489 | 16,039 | 18,871 | 11,208 | 106,457 | 93,998 | 1,091 | 141 | 1,438 | 40,005 | 51,322 | 571 | 8,326 | 7,735 |
| 1971 -Dec. 31. | 108,527 | 67,188 | 17,058 | 24,282 | 12,092 | 123,970 | 109,841 | 1,212 | 242 | 1,723 | 44,717 | 61,946 | 582 | 9,451 | 7,875 |
| 1972-Dec. 31. | 128,333 | 81,594 | 17,964 | 28,774 | 14,767 | 147,013 | 130,316 | 1,408 | 552 | 1,796 | 52,876 | 73,685 | 1,199 | 10,938 | 8,017 |
| 1973-Mar. 28. | 134,306 | 86,368 | 47, |  | 11,365 | 149,725 | 131,558 | 1,076 | 559 | 1,999 | 49,223 | 78,701 | 1,541 | 11,631 | 8,085 |
| June 30. | 139,471 | 91,304 | 16,452 | 31,716 | 13,490 | 157,461 | 138,171 | 1,248 | 567 | 2,241 | 52,735 | 81,379 | 1,884 | 12,143 | 8,137 |
| Oct. 17.. | 145,010 | 95,929 |  |  | 12,141 | 161,783 | 141,706 | 1,141 | 563 | 1,305 | 53,650 | 85,047 | 1,735 | 12,778 | 8,203 |
| Noninsured nonmember: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1941-Dec. 31... | 1,457 | 455 | 761 | 241 | 763 | 2,283 | 1,872 |  | 9 | 1,2 |  | 253 | 13 | 329 | 852 |
| 1947-Dec. 316... | 2,009 | 474 | 1,280 | 255 | 576 | 2,643 | 2,251 | 177 | 185 | 18 | 1,392 | 478 | 仡 | 325 | 783 |
| 1960-Dec. 31.. | 1,498 | 550 | 535 | 413 | 314 | 1,883 | 1,443 | 159 | 132 | 13 | . 846 | 293 | 14 | 358 | 352 |
| $1970-$ Dec. 317. | 3,079 | 2,132 | 304 | 642 | 934 | 4,365 | 2,570 | 375 | 101 | 40 | 1,298 | 756 | 226 | 532 | 184 |
| 1971-Dec. 31.. | 3,147 | 2,224 | 239 | 684 | 1,551 | 5,130 | 2,923 | 380 | 116 | 19 | 1,273 | 1,134 | 283 | 480 | 181 |
| 1972-Dec. 31. | 4,865 | 3,731 | 349 | 785 | 1,794 | 7,073 | 3,775 | 488 | 1 | 55 | 1,530 | 1.620 | 527 | 491 | 206 |
| 1973-June 30. | 5,915 | 4,732 | 345 | 838 | 1,892 | 8,196 | 4,438 | 488 | 145 | 26 | 1,779 | 2,000 | 885 | 500 | 204 |
| Total nonmember: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1941-Dec. 31. | 7,233 | 3,696 | 2,270 | 1,266 | 3,431 | 10,992 | 9.573 |  | 7 | 5,50 |  | 3,613 | 18 | 1,288 | 7,662 |
| 1947-Dec. 31. | 18,454 | 5,432 | 11,318 | 1,703 | 4,659 | 23,334 | 21,591 | 439 | 190 | 167 | 13,758 | 7,036 | 12 | 1,596 | 7,261 |
| 1960-Dec. 31.. | 33,910 | 17,719 | 11,904 | 4,287 | 6,396 | 40,997 | 36,834 | 643 | 160 | 657 | 20,986 | 14,388 | 33 | 3,590 | 7,300 |
| 1970-Dec. 317.. | 95,478 | 59,621 | 16,342 | 19,514 | 12,143 | 110,822 | 96,568 | 1,466 | 243 | 1,478 | 41,303 | 52.078 | 796 | 8,858 | 7,919 |
| 1971-Dec. 31.. | 111,674 | 69,411. | 17,297 | 24,966 | 13,643 | 129,100 | 112,764 | 1,592 | 359 | 1,742 | 45,990 | 63,081 | 866 | 9,932 | 8,056 |
| 1972-Dec. 31.. | 133,198 | 85,325 | 18,313 | 29,559 | 16, 562 | 154,085 | 134,091 | 1,895 | 633 | 1,850 | 54,406 | 75,305 | 1,726 | 11,429 | 8,223 |
| 1973-June 30... | 145,386 | 96,036 | 16,797 | 32,554 | 15,381 | 165,657 | 142,608 | 1,736 | 712 | 2,267 | 54,514 | 83,379 | 2,770 | 12,643 | 8,341 |

${ }^{1}$ Loans to farmers directly guaranteed by CCC were reclassified as securities and Export-Import Bank portfolio fund participations were "eclassified from loans to securities effective June 30, 1966. This reduced "Total loans", and increased "Other securities" by about \$1 billion. "Total loans" include Federal funds sold, and beginning with June 1967 securities purchased under resale agreements, figures for which are included in "Federal funds sold, etc.," on p. A-18.

Effective June 30, 1971, Farmers Home Administration notes were classified as "Other securities" rather than "Loans." As a result of this change, approximately $\$ 300$ million was transferred to "Other securities" for the period ending June 30, 1971, for all commercial banks.

See also table (and notes) at the bottom of p. A-26.
2 See first two paragraphs of note 1.
3 Reciprocal balances excluded beginning with 1942.
4 Includes items not shown separately. See also note 1.
5 See third paragraph of note 1 above.
6 Beginning with Dec. 31, 1947, the series was revised; for description, 6 Beginning with Dec. 31,1947 , the se
see note 4, p. 587 , May 1964 BulLetin.

7 Figure takes into account the following changes, which became effective June 30, 1969: (1) inclusion of consolidated reports (including figures for all bank-premises subsidiaries and other significant majorityowned domestic subsidiaries) and (2) reporting of figures for total loans
and for individual categories of securities on a gross basis--that is, before, deduction of valuation reserves-rather than net as previously reported.

Note,--Data are for all commercial banks in the United States (including Alaska and Hawaii, beginning with 1959). Commercial banks represent all commercial banks, both member and nonmember; stock savings banks; and nondeposit trust companies.
Figures for member banks before 1970 include mutual savings banks as follows: three before Jan. 1960 and two through Dec. 1960. Those banks are not included in insured commercial banks.
Effective June 30, 1969, commercial banks and member banks exclude a small national bank in the Virgin Islands; also, member banks exclude, and noninsured commercial banks include, through June 30, 1970, a small member bank engaged exclusively in trust business; beginning 1973, excludes one national bank in Puerto Rico.
Comparability of figures for classes of banks is affected somewhat by changes in F.R. membership, deposit insurance status, and by mergers etc.

Figures are partly estimated except on call dates.
For revisions in series before June 30, 1947, see July 1947 Bulletin, pp. 870-71.
(In millions of dollars)


[^48]${ }^{4}$ Breakdowns of loan, investment, and deposit classifications are not available before 1947; summary figures for 1941 appear in the table on pp. A-16-A-17.
${ }_{5}$ Beginning with June 30, 1966, loans to farmers directly guaranteed by CCC were reclassified as "Other securities," and Export-Import Bank portfolio fund participations were reclassified from loans to "Other securities." This increased "Other securities" by about $\$ 1$ billion.

6 Beginning with Dec. 31,1965 , components shown at par rather than at book value; they do not add to the total (shown at book value) and are not entirely comparable with prior figures. See also note 10.

Notes continued on opposite page.

## RESERVES AND LIABILITIES BY CLASS OF BANK

(In millions of dollars)

| Class of bank and cal! date | Reserves with F.R. Banks | Currency and coin | Balances with domestic banks ${ }^{7}$ | Demand deposits adjusted ${ }^{8}$ | Demand deposits |  |  |  |  |  | Time deposits |  |  |  | Bor-rowings | $\begin{gathered} \text { Capi. } \\ \text { tal } \\ \text { ac- } \\ \text { counts } \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  | Interbank |  | U.S. Govt. | State and local govt. | Certified and officers' checks. etc. | IPC | Interbank | U.S. Govt. and Postal Savings | State and local govt. | IPC ${ }^{3}$ |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{\|c\|c} \text { Do- } & \text { For- } \\ \text { mestic }^{2} & \text { eign } 9 \end{array}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total: 3 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1947-Dec. 31 | 17,796 | 2,216 | 10,216 | 87,123 | 11,362 | 1,430 | 1,343 | 6,799 | 2,581 | 84,987 | 240 | 111 | 866 | 34,383 | 65 | 10,059 |
| 1972-Dec. 3110. | 26,070 | 8,666 | 32,185 | 212,121 | 29,971 | 3,883 | 10,875 | 18,588 | 11,685 | 221,950 | 4,194 | 606 | 37, 161 | 277,683 | 38,083 | 52,658 |
| 1973-June 30... | 25,143 | 7,669 | 29,842 | 202,109 | 26,978 | 4,069 | 10,434 | 18,166 | 11,162 | 207,625 | 5,590 | 730 | 40,734 | 304,265 | 49,299 | 55,740 |
| All insured: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1941 -Dec. 31. | 12,396 | 1,358 | 8,570 | 37,845 | 9,823 | 673 | 1,762 | 3,677 | 1,077 | 36,544 | 158 | 59 | 492 | 15,146 | 10 | 6,844 |
| $1945-$ Dec. 31. | 15,810 | 1, 829 | 11,075 | 74, 722 | 12,566 | 1,248 | 23,740 | 5,098 | 2,585 | 72,593 | 70 | 103 | 496 | 29,277 | 215 | 8,671 |
| 1947-Dec. 31. | 17,796 | 2,145 | 9,736 | 85,751 | 11,236 | 1,379 | 1, 325 | 6,692 | 2,559 | 83,723 | 54 | 111 | 826 | 33,946 | 61 | 9,734 |
| 1972-Dec. 3110 | 26,070 | 8,637 | 30,734 | 210,287 | 29,731 | 3,635 | 10,820 | 18,459 | 11, 177 | 221,057 | 4, 113 | 606 | 37,086 | 276,138 | 37,556 | 52,166 |
| 1973-June 30. | 25,143 | 7,658 | 28,238 | 200,083 | 26,713 | 3,846 | 10,408 | 18,016 | 10,473 | 206,685 | 5,446 | 730 | 40,655 | 302, 344 | 48,413 | 55,240 |
| Oct. 17 | 30,998 | 9,231 | 23,960 | 203,931 | 24,626 | 3,817 | 5,821 | 15,620 | 9,905 | 209,023 | 6,571 | 580 | 42,914 | 314,304 | 55,906 | 56,726 |
| Member-Total: <br> 1941-Dec. 31 |  |  |  | 33,754 | 9,714 | 671 | 709 | 3,066 |  | 1 | 140 | 50 | 418 | 878 | 4 | 5,886 |
| 1945-Dec. 31 | 15,811. | 1,438 | 7,117 | 64,184 | 12,333 | 1,243 | 22,179 | 4,240 | 2,450 | 62,950 | 64 | 99 | 399 | 23,712 | 208 | 7,589 |
| 1947-Dec. 31 | 17,797 | 1,672 | 6,270 | 73,528 | 10,978 | 1,375 | 1,176 | 5,504 | 2,401 | 72,704 | 50 | 105 | 693 | 27,542 | 54 | 8,464 |
| 1972-Dec. 3110. | 26,070 | 6,582 | 19,396 | 158,464 | 28,521 | 3,437 | 9,024 | 13,544 | 9,503 | 174,770 | 3,562 | 468 | 28,553 | 211,124 | 36,357 | 41,228 |
| 1973-June 30. | 25,143 | 5,754 | 18,004 | 148,306 | 25,684 | 3,627 | 8,167 | 13,251 | 8,781 | 160,407 | 4,879 | 569 | 30, 812 | 230,969 | 46,529 | 43,098 |
| Oct. 17 | 30,998 | 7,018 | 16,011 | 150,944 | 23,667 | 3,634 | 4,515 | 11,213 | 8,382 | 161,303 | 6,008 | 427 | 32,398 | 239,926 | 54,171 | 43,948 |
| New York City; 1 1 1941-Dec. 31 . . | 5,105 | 93 | 141 | 10,761 | 3,595 | 607 | 866 | 319 | 450 | 282 | 6 |  | 29 | 778 |  | [ , 648 |
| 1945-Dec. 31 | 4,015 | 111 | 78 | 15,065 | 3,535 | 1,105 | 6,940 | 237 | 1,338 | 15,712 | 17 | 10 | 20 | 1,206 | 195 | 2,120 |
| 1947-Dec. 31 | 4,639 | 151 | 70 | 16,653 | 3,236 | 1,217 | 267 | 290 | 1,105 | 17,646 | 12 | 12 | 14 | 1,418 | 30 | 2,259 |
| 1972-Dec. 3110. | 5,695 | 508 | 4,854 | 23,271 | 12,532 | 2,562 | 1,418 | 741 | 3,592 | 31,040 | 1,833 | 10 | 2,522 | 26,196 | 9,502 | 8,042 |
| 1973-June 30. | 4,981 | 467 | 5,557 | 20,478 | 12,679 | 2,661 | 1,115 | 646 | 3,403 | 26,558 | 2,773 | 20 | 2,075 | 30,788 | 11,597 | 8,287 |
| Oct. 17 | 5,972 | 581 | 4,567 | 22,240 | 10,617 | 2,656 | 644 | 497 | 3,358 | 25,615 | 3,809 | 31 | 2,371 | 31,522 | 13,260 | 8,405 |
| City of Chicago: ${ }^{11}$ 1941 -Dec. 31. | 1,021: | 43 | 298 | 2,215 | 1,027 | 8 | 127 | 233 | 34 | 2,152 |  |  |  | 476 |  | 288 |
| 1945-Dec. 31. | '942. | 36 | 200 | 3,153 | 1,292 | 20 | 1,552 | 237 | 66 | 3,160 |  |  |  | 719 |  | 377 |
| 1947-Dec. 31. | 1,070 | 30 | 175 | 3,737 | 1,196 | 21 | . 72 | 285 | 63 | 3,853 |  | 2 | 9 | 902 |  | 426 |
| 1972 -Dec. 3110. | 1,496 | 152 | 173 | 5,783 | 1,516 | 99 | 509 | 223 | 264 | 6,899 | 160 | 95 | 847 | 9,237 | 3,008. | 1,891 |
| 1973-June 30. | 1,512 | 126 | 138 | 5,827 | 1,206 | 117 | 299 | 225 | 229 | 6,918 | 392 | 224 | 930 | 11,357 | 4, 146 | 1,947 |
| Oct. 17. | 1,576 | 124 | 333 | 5,136 | 1,303 | 137. | 141 | 314 | 206 | 6,542 | 459 | 2 | 1,360 | 11,656 | 5,827 | 1,988 |
| Other large banks: 11 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1941-Dec. 31... | 4,060 | 425 | 2,590 | 11,117 | 4,302 | 54 | 491 | 1,144 | 286 | 11, 127 | 104 | 20 | 243 | 4,542 |  | 1,967 |
| 1945-Dec. 31.... | 6,326 | 494 | 2,174 | 22,372 | 6,307 | 110 | 8,221 | 1,763 | 611 | 22,281 | 30 | 38 | 160 | 9,563 | 2 | 2,566 |
| 1947 --Dec. 31. | 7,095 | 562 | 2,125 | 25,714 | 5,497 | 131 | 405 | 2,282 | 705 | 26,003 | 22. | 45 | 332 | 11,045 | 1 | 2,844 |
| 1972-Dec, 3110. | 10,085 | 2,114 | 4,688 | 52,813 | 10,426 | 707 | 3,860 | 3,854 | 3,075 | 64,447 | 1,173 | 181 | 11,811 | 74,449 | 19,392 | 14,687 |
| 1973-June 30... | 9,345 | 1,788 | 4,099 | 49,344 | 8,446 | 731 | 2,988 | 3,954 | 2,728 | 58,194 | 1,371 | 158 | 13,145 | 81, 531 | 24,032 | 15,260 |
| Oct. 17... | 13,367 | 2,234 | 3,900 | 49,190 | 8,408 | 742 | 1,768 | 3,107 | 2,587 | 58,604 | 1,388 | 233 | 13, 167 | 86,214 | 27,830 | 15,450 |
| All other member: 11 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $1941 \text {-Dec. } 31 \ldots$ | 2,210 | 526. | 3,216 | 9,661 | 790 | 2 | 225 | 1,370 | 239 | 8,500 | 30 | 31 | 146 | 6,082 | 4 | 1,982 |
| 1945-Dec 31. | 4,527 | 796 | 4,665 | 23,595 | 1,199 | 8 | 5,465 | 2,004 | 435. | 21,797 | 17 | 52 | 219 | 12,224 | 11 | 2,525 |
| 1947-Dec. 31 | 4,993 | 929 | 3,900 | 27,424 | 1,049 | 7 | 432 | 2,647 | 528 | 25,203 | 17 | 45 | 337 | 14,177 | 23 | 2,934 |
| 1972-Dec. 3110. | 8,794 | 3,807 | 9,681 | 76,597 | 4,047 | 70 | 3,238 | 8,726 | 2,571 | 72,384 | 395 | 181 | 13,373 | 101,243 | 4,455 | 16,608 |
| 1973-June 30... | 9,305 | 3,373 | 8,211 | 72,658 | 3,353 | 118 | 3,766 | 8,426 | 2,421 | 68,737 | 342 | 167 | [4, 661 | 107,293 | 6,753 | 17,604 |
| Oct. 17... | 10,083 | 4,079 | 7,211 | 74,378 | 3,340 | 99 | 1,963 | 7,295 | 2,231 | 70,542 | 352 | 161 | 15,500 | 110,534 | 7,254 | 18,103 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Nonmember: }{ }^{3} \\ & 1947-\text { Dec. } 31 . \end{aligned}$ |  | 544 | 3,947 | 13,595 | 385. | 55 | 167 | 1,295 | 180 | 12,284 | 190 | 6 | 172 | 6,858 | 12 | 1,596 |
| 1972-Dec. 3110. |  | 2,084 | 12,789 | 53,658 | 1,449 | 446 | 1,851 | 5,044 | 2,182 | 47,180 | 633 | 138 | 8,608 | 66,559 | 1,726 | 11,429 |
| 1973-June 30. |  | 1,915 | 11, 838 | 53,803 | 1,294 | 442 | 2,267 | 4,915 | 2,381 | 47,219 | 712 | 162 | 9,922 | 73,295 | 2,770 | 12,643 |

[^49]parallel the previous "Reserve city" and "Country" categories, respectively (hence the series are continuous over time).

Note.-Data are for all commercial banks in the United States; member banks in U.S. possessions were included through 1968 and then excluded.

For the period June 1941-.June 1962 member banks include mutual savings banks as follows: three before Jan. 1960, two through Dec. 1960, and one through June 1962. Those banks are not included in all insured or total banks.
A small noninsured member bank engaged exclusively in trust business is treated as a noninsured bank and not as a member bank for the period June 30, 1969 - June 30, 1970.

Comparability of figures for classes of banks is affected somewhat by changes in F.R. membership, deposit insurance status, and the reserve classifications of cities and individual banks, and by mergers, etc

For other notes see opposite page.
(In millions of dollars)


For notes see p. A-24.

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES OF LARGE COMMERCIAL BANKS-Continued
(In millions of dollars)


For notes see n. A-24.
(In millions of dollars)


For notes see p. A-24.

| Deposits |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Wednesday |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Dimand |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Time and savings |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total | IPC | State,andpolit-icalsub-divi-sions | U.S. Govt. | Domestic interbank |  | Foreign |  | Certified and officers' checks | Total ${ }^{6}$ | IPC |  | States and political sub-divisions | Do-mestic interbank | Foreign govts. ${ }^{2}$ |  |
|  |  |  |  | Com-mercial | $\begin{gathered} \text { Mutual } \\ \text { sav- } \\ \text { ings } \end{gathered}$ | Govts., etc. ${ }^{2}$ | Com- <br> mer- <br> cial banks |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sav- } \\ & \text { ings } \end{aligned}$ | Other |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Large banksTotal $1973$ |
| 150,263 | 106,539 | 6,420 | 6,286 | 20,240 | 698 | 864 | 3,084 | 6,132 | 170,258 | 58,078 | 80,035 | 21,436 | 2,990 | 7,076 | Mar. 7 |
| 150,969 | 109,812 | 5,880 | 4,991 | 19,733 | 674 | 909 | 2,711 | 6,259 | 172, 379 | 58,174 | 81,782 | 21,735 | 2,954 | 7,109 | . . . . 14 |
| 147,837 | 105,660 | 6,393 | 6,961 | 18,777 | 679 | 799 | 3,061 | 5,507 | 173, 107 | 58,297 | 81,860 | 21,825 | 3,175 | 7,338 | 21 |
| 149,419 | 105,757 | 6,582 | 7,258 | 19,072 | 653 | 857 | 3,127 | 6,113 | 174,299 | 58,466 | 82,753 | 21,789 | 3, 323 | 7,337 | 28 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1974 |
| 157.344 | 107,999 | 6,424 | 4,704 | 23,545 | 769 | 1,552 | 4,160 | 8,191 | 192,629 | 56,912 | 98.499 | 23,514 | 5,133 | 7,988 | Feb. 6 |
| 163,593 | 111,106 | 6,370 | 3,469 | 26,603 | 655 | 1,139 | 4,351 | 9,900 | 192,604 | 56,955 | 98,618 | 23,356 | 4,968 | 8,106 | . 13 |
| 162,933 | 113,258 | 6,594 | 2,613 | 25, 572 | 685 | 1,313 | 4,831 | 8,067 | 192,453 | 57,055 | 98,458 | 23,343 | 4,895 | 8,073 | 20 |
| 155,686 | 109,162 | 6,011 | 3,245 | 22,786 | 594 | 1,224 | 4,481 | 8,183 | 192,830 | 57,145 | 99,017 | 23,464 | 4,650 | 7,906 | 27 |
| 157,794 | 110,728 | 6,470 | 2,366 | 23,742 | 694 | 1,102 | 4,523 | 8,169 | 193,068 | 57,418 | 98,932 | 23,509 | 4,700 | 7,890 | Mar. $6^{p}$ |
| 156,244 | 111,911 | 6,057 | 1,940 | 22,313 | 732 | 1,059 | 4,492 | 7,740 | 194,081 | 57,652 | 99,901 | 23,528 | 4,720 | 7,648 | $13^{p}$ |
| 158,291 | 110,479 | 6,095 | 4,044 | 23,365 | 584 | 1,067 | 4,523. | 8,134 | 194,171 | 57,904 | 99,788 | 23,535 | 4,767 | 7,541 | $20^{p}$ |
| 158,601 | 111,173 | 6,514 | 3,437 | 22,960 | 610 | 1,216 | 4,679. | 8,012 | 195,873 | 58,270 | 100,964 | 23,532 | 4,885 | 7,554 | $27^{p}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | New York City 1973 |
| 39,378 | 23,000 | 463 | 1,203 | 8,619 | 360 | 726 | 2,139 | 2,868 | 30,957 | 5,497 | 18,000 | 2,190 | 1,622 | 3,541 | Mar. 7 |
| 40,104 | 24,059 | 338 | , 888 | 8,814 | 341 | 774 | 1,873 | 3,017 | 31,654 | 5,499 | 18,637 | 2,249 | 1,620 | 3,543 | ... . 14 |
| 38,291 | 22,461 | 468 | 1,725 | 8,143 | 356 | 656 | 2,160 | 2,322. | 31,551 | 5,482 | 18,344 | 2,298 | 1,727 | 3,609 | . 21 |
| 40,227 | 22,941 | 516 | 1,726 | 8,849 | 346 | 709 | 2,245 | 2,895 | 31,850 | 5,494 | 18,581 | 2,213 | 1,869 | 3,597 | . 28 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1974 |
| 46,027 | 23,287 | 322 | 962 | 11,984 | 432 | 1,345 | 3,078 | 4,617 | 35,145 | 5,010 | 20,932 | 1,798 | 3,255 | 4,067 | . . . . . . . Feb. 6 |
| 50,829 | 23,975 | 345 | 608 | 14,909 | 332 | 924 | 3,244 | 6,492 | 34,851 | 5,015 | 20,800 | 1,680 | 3,166 | 4,099 | . . . . . . . . . . . . 13 |
| 48, 138 | 24,683 | 386 | 335 | 13,047 | 346 | 1,079 | 3,588 | 4,674 | 34,561 | 5,026 | 20,705 | 1,590 | 3,106 | 4,015 | 20 |
| 45,718 | 23,782 | 319 | 599 | 11,600 | 299 | 995 | 3,347 | 4,777 | 34,437 | 5,035 | 20,792 | 1,648 | 2,907 | 3,938 | . 27 |
| 45,931 | 23,924 | 490 | 429 | 11,847 | 299 | 872 | 3,370 | 4,700 | 34,633 | 5,037 | 20,798 | 1,746 | 2,946 | 3,985 | Mar. $6^{p}$ |
| 45,370 | 23,929 | 487 | 385 | 11,458 | 297 | 839 | 3,334 | 4,641 | 35,085 | 5,062 | 21,221 | 1,808 | 2,964 | 3,896 | . $13^{\text {p }}$ |
| 46,713 | 23,975 | 440 | 804 | 12,239 | 281 | 859 | 3,392 | 4,723 | 35,079 | 5,078 | 21,155 | 1,890 | 3,028 | 3,786 | $20^{p}$ |
| 48,082 | 25,132 | 646 | 695 | 12,000 | 311 | 1,004 | 3,496. | 4,798 | 35,552 | 5,126 | 21,453 | 1,899 | 3,110 | 3,815 | $27^{p}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Outside <br> New York City $1973$ |
| 110,885 | 83,539 | 5,957 | 5,083 | 11,621 | 338 | 138 | 945 | 3,264 | 139,301 | 52,581 | 62,035 | 19,246 | 1,368 | 3,535 | Mar. 7 |
| 110,865 | 85,753 | 5,542 | 4,103 | 10,919 | 333 | 135 | 838 | 3,242 | 140,725 | 52,675 | 63,145 | 19,486 | 1,334 | 3,566 | . . . . . 14 |
| 109,546 | 83,199 | 5,925 | 5,236 | 10,634 | 323 | 143 | 901 | 3,185 | 141,556 | 52,815 | 63,516 | 19,527 | 1,448 | 3,729 | . 21 |
| 109,192 | 82,816 | 6,066 | 5,532 | 10,223 | 307 | 148 | 882 | 3,218 | 142,449 | 52,972 | 64,172 | 19,576 | 1,454 | 3,740 | . 28 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1974 |
| 111,317 | 84, 712 | 6,102 | 3,742 | 11,561 | 337 | 207 | 1,082 | 3,574 | 157,484 | 51,902 | 77,567 | 21,716 | 1,878 | 3,921 | . . . . . . . . Feb. 6 |
| 112,764 | 87, 131 | 6,025 | 2,861 | 11,694 | 323 | 215 | 1,107 | 3,408 | 157,753 | 51,940 | 77,818 | 21,676 | 1,802 | 4,007 | . 13 |
| 114,795 | 88,575 | 6,208 | 2,278 | 12,525 | 339 | 234 | 1,243 | 3,393 | 157,892 | 52,029 | 77,753 | 21,753. | 1,789 | 4,058 | . 20 |
| 109,968 | 85,380 | 5,692 | 2,646 | 11,186 | 295 | 229 | 1,134 | 3,406 | 158,393 | 52,110 | 78,225 | 21,816 | 1,743 | 3,968 | . . . . . . 27 |
| 111,863 | 86,804 | 5,980 | 1,937 | 11,895 | 395 | 230 | 1,153 | 3,469 | 158,435 | 52,381 | 78,134 | 21,763 | 1,754 | 3,905 | Mar. $6^{p}$ |
| 110,874 | 87,982 | 5,570 | 1,555 | 10,855 | 435 | 220 | 1,158 | 3,099 | 158,995 | 52,590 | 78,680 | 21,720 | 1,756 | 3,752 | . . $133^{p}$ |
| 111,578 | 86,504 | 5,655 | 3,240 | 11,126 | 303 | 208 | 1,131 | 3,411 | 159,092 | 52,826 | 78,633 | 21,645 | 1,739 | 3,755 | $20^{p}$ |
| 110,519 | 86,041 | 5,868 | 2,742 | 10,960 | 299 | 212 | 1,183 | 3,214 | 160,321 | 53, 144 | 79,511 | 21,633 | 1,775 | 3,739 | . $27^{p}$ |

for notas see p. A-24.
(In millions of dollars)

| Wednesday |  | Federal funds purchased, etc. ${ }^{7}$ | Borrowings from- |  | Other <br> liabilities, etc. 8 | Reserves for- |  | Total capital accounts | Memoranda |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | F.R. Banks | Others | Loans |  | Securities | Total loans (gross) adjusted ${ }^{9}$ |  | Total loans and investments (gross) adjusted | De-manddepositsad-iusted 10 | Large negotiable time CD's included in time and savings deposits 11 |  |  | Gross liabilities of banks to their foreign branches |
|  |  | Total |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Large banksTotal |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1973 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mar. | 7 |  | 37.772 | 884 | 2,217 | 16,495 | 4,397 | 63 | 30,005 | 235,800 | 316,628. | 95,307 | 51,804 | 33,756 | 18,048 | 1,465 |
|  | 14 | 36.816 | 1,588 | 2,383 | 16,335 | 4,400 | 63 | 29,944 | 236,608 | 317,186 | 96,749 | 53,615 | 35,396 | 18,219 | 1,419 |
|  | 21 | 34,674 | 2,639 | 2,418 | 17,006 | 4,409 | 63 | 29.890 | 238,968 | 319,655 | 95,203 | 53,996 | 35,394 | 18,602 | 1,290 |
|  | 28 | 35,693 | 1,598 | 2,334 | 16,594 | 4,391 | 63 | 29,915 | 238,300 | 318,873 | 96,205 | 54,932 | 36,205 | 18,727 | 1,127 |
| 1974 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Feb. | 6 | 52,448 | 2 592 | 5,519 | 17,562 | 4,968 | 78 | 32, 123 | 266, 145 | 353,467 | 97,418 | 66, 202 | 45,063 | 21,139 | 1,659 |
|  | 13 | 54,016 | 2,268. | 5,360 | 18,209 | 4,966 | 73 | 32, 155 | 265,681 | 351,678 | 95,665 | 66,157 | 45,089 | 21,068 | 2,218 |
|  | 20 | 56,826 | 840 | 5,110 | 18,299 | 4,964 | 73 | 32,097 | 265,546 | 352,501 | 96,735 | 65,680 | 44,765 | 20,915 | 1,735 |
|  | 27 | 53,885 | 947 | 5,358 | 18,211 | 4,976 | 78 | 32,049 | 266,870 | 353,776 | 98,174 | 65,756 | 45,069 | 20,687 | 1,689 |
| Mar. | $6^{p}$ | 57,583 | 671 | 5,403 | 18,090 | 5,008 | 79 | 32.402 | 268,403 | 356,737 | 98,300 | 65.877 | 45,031 | 20,846 | 1,610 |
|  | $13^{p}$ | 56,802 | 1,362 | 5,922 | 18,342 | 4,982 | 105 | 32, 450 | 268,602 | 357,208 | 99.148 | 66, 523 | 45,805 | 20,718 | 2,274 |
|  | $20^{p}$ | 55,240 | 1,910 | 6,163 | 18,708 | 4,974 | 99 | 32,399 | 271, 127, | 358,297 | 97,982 | 66,261 | 45,469 | 20,792 | 2,459 |
|  | $27^{\circ}$. | 53,595 | 1,748 | 6,301 | 18,609 | 4,970 | 99 | 32,417 | 273,393 | 360,383 | 99,349 | 67,785 | 46,829 | 20,956 | 2,947 |
| New York City |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1973 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mar. | 7 | 9,002 | 148 | 845 | 6,372 | 1,264 |  | 7,617 | 54,977 | 68,017 | 20,189 | 18,195 | 12.663 | 5,532 | 915 |
|  | 14. | 7,820 | 490. | 1,003 | 6,429 | 1,264 |  | 7,599 | 55,241 | 68,014 | 20,061 | 18,980 | 13,301 | 5,579 | 828 |
|  | 21 | 7,271 | 1,080 | 976 | 6,651 | 1,272 |  | 7,578 | 55,302 | 68,525 | 19,613 | 18,716 | 12,997 | 5,719 | 996 |
|  | 28 | 8,359 |  | 906 | 6,433 | 1,251 |  | 7,566 | 55,155 | 67,955 | 19,828 | 19,045 | 13,210 | 5,835 | 728 |
| 1974 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Feb. | 6 | 11,436 |  | 2,427 | 5,488 | 1,360 |  | 8,247 | 61,705 | 77,222 | 21.389 | 21,016 | 14,034 | 6,982 | 1,220 |
|  | 13. | 12,859 | 642 | 2,398 | 6,055 | 1,361 |  | 8,255 | 61,297 | 76,401 | 18,994 | 20,853 | 13,985 | 6,868 | 1,817 |
|  | 20. | 13,957 |  | 2,172 | 5,865 | 1,357 |  | 8,243 | 60,988 | 76,626 | 21, 365 | 20,541 | 13,867 | 6,674 | 1,419 |
|  | 27. | 12,535 |  | 2,287 | 5,759 | 1,370 |  | 8,236 | 61,782 | 77,305 | 21,754 | 20,362 | 13,866 | 6,496 | 1,240 |
| Mar. | $6{ }^{p}$ | 14,309 | 230 | 2,490 | 5,819 | 1,382 |  | 8,409 | 62,920 | 78.935 | 21,656 | 20.545 | 13,942 | 6,603 | 1,185 |
|  | $13{ }^{p}$ | 13,058 | 80 | 2,839 | 6,146 | 1,386 |  | 8,415 | 62,398 | 77,972 | 21, 238 | 20,921 | 14,310 | 6,611 | 1,601 |
|  | $20^{p}$. | 12,297 | 898 | 2,837. | 6,491 | 1,382 |  | 8,449 | 63,250 | 78,519 | 21, 169 | 20,829 | 14,182 | 6,647 | 1,750 |
|  | $27^{p}$. | 11,340 | 220 | 2,896 | 6,746 | 1,386 |  | 8,441 | 64,061 | 79,016. | 21,804 | 21,287 | 14,539 | 6,748 | 1,779 |
| Outside <br> New York City |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1973 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mar. | 7. | 28,770 | 736 | 1,372 | 10, 123 | 3,133 | 63 | 22,388 | 180,823 | 248,611 | 75.118 | 33,609 | 21,093 | 12,516 | 550 |
|  | 14 | 28,996 | 1,098 | 1,380 | 9,906 | 3,136 | 63 | 22,345 | 181,367 | 249, 172 | 76,688 | 34,735 | 22,095 | 12,640 | 591 |
|  | 21. | 27,403 | 1,559 | 1,442 | 10,355 | 3,137 | 63 | 22,312 | 183,666 | 251,130 | 75,590 | 35,280 | 22,397 | 12,883 | 294 |
|  | 28 | 27,334 | 1,598 | 1,428. | 10,161 | 3,140 | 63 | 22,349 | 183,145 | 250,918 | 76,377 | 35,887 | 22,995 | 12,892 | 399 |
| 1974 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Feb. | 6 | 41,012 | 592 | 3,092 | 12,074 | 3,608 | 78 | 23,876 | 204,440 | 276, 245 | 76,029 | 45,186 | 31,029 | 14, 157 | 439 |
|  | 13. | 41,157 | 1,626 | 2,962 | 12, 154 | 3,605 | 73 | 23,900 | 204, 384 | 275,277 | 76,671 | 45, 304 | 31, 104 | 14,200 | 401 |
|  | 20. | 42,869 | 840 | 2,938 | 12,434 | 3,607 | 73 | 23,854 | 204,558 | 275,875 | 75,370 | 45,139 | 30,898 | 14,241 | 316 |
|  | 27. | 41,350 | 947 | 3,071 | 12.452 | 3,606 | 78 | 23,813 | 205,088 | 276,471 | 76,420 | 45, 394 | 31,203 | 14,191 | 449 |
| Mar. | $6^{p}$ | 43,274 | 441 | 2,913 | 12,271 | 3,626 | 79 | 23,993 | 205,483 | 277,802 | 76,644 | 45,332 | 31,089 | 14,243 | 425 |
|  | $13^{p}$. | 43,744 | 1,282 | 3,083 | 12,196 | 3,596 | 105 | 24,035 | 206,204 | 279,236 | 77,910 | 45,602 | 31,495 | 14,107 | 673 |
|  | $20^{p}$ | 42,943 | 1,012 | 3,326 | 12,217 | 3,592 | 99 | 23,950 | 207,877 | 279,778 | 76,813 | 45,432 | 31,287 | 14,145 | 709 |
|  | $27^{p}$. | 42,255 | 1,528 | 3,405 | 11,863 | 3,584 | 99 | 23,976 | 209,332 | 281,367 | 77,545 | 46,498 | 32,290 | 14,208 | 1,168 |

1 Includes securities purchased under agreements to resell.
2 Includes official institutions and so forth.
3 Includes short-term notes and bills.
4 Federal agencies only.
5 Includes corporate stock.
6 Includes U.S. Govt. and foreign bank deposits, not shown separately.
7 Includes securities sold under agreements to repurchase.

[^50]
## COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL LOANS OF LARGE COMMERCIAL BANKS

(In millions of dollars)

| Industry | Outstanding |  |  |  |  | Net change during- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1974 |  |  |  |  | 1974 |  |  | 1974 | 1973 |  | 1973 |  |
|  | $\underset{27}{\text { Mar. }}$ | $\underset{20}{\text { Mar. }}$ | Mar. $13$ | $\underset{6}{\text { Mar. }}$ | Feb. 27 | Mar. | Feb. | Jan. | 1 | IV | III | 2nd half | 1st half |
| Durable goods manufacturing: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Primary metals.. | 1,886 | 1,884 | 1,832 | 1,813 | 1,798 | 95 | -69 | 58 | 84 | -247 | 18 | -229 | 20 |
| Machinery....................... | 7,665 | 7,460 | 7,186 | 7.046 | 6,852 | 888 | 128 | $\begin{array}{r}53 \\ -30 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 1,069 | 136 | 479 | 615 | 1,453 |
| Transportation equipment . . . . . . . | 2,846 | 2,793 | 2,735 2.448 | 2,688 | 2,661 | 217 <br> 244 | 171 12 | 130 -11 | 358 <br> 267 | 90 15 | $\begin{array}{r}272 \\ 56 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 362 71 | 64 503 |
|  | 4,039 | 3,947 | 3,887 | 3,793 | 3,736 | 316 | 115 | -82 | 349 | $-363$ | 290 | -73 | 872 |
| Nondurable goods manufacturing: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Food, liquor, and tobacco..... | 4,285 | 4,258 | 4,095 | 4,059 | 3,982 | 299 | 28 | -203 | 124 | 340 | 393 | 733 | -23 |
| Textiles, apparel, and leather..... . | 3,776 | 3,750 | 3,638 | 3,538 | 3,444 | 345 | 234 | -9 | 570 | -440 | 235 | -205 | 730 |
| Petroleum refining. | 1,214 | 1,215 | 1,229 | 1,200 | 1,203 | 12 | -74 | $-114$ | -176 | 184 | 19 | 203 | 211 |
| Chemicals and rubber | 2,756 | 2,705 | 2,632 | 2,568 | 2,499 | 272 | 54 | $-71$ | 255 | -198 | 48 | -150 | 809 |
| Other nondurable goods. | 2,263 | 2,230 | 2,163 | 2,133 | 2,133 | 128 | 27 | -39 | 116 | -65 | 156 | 91 | 360 |
| Mining, including crude petroleum and natural gas. | 4,121 |  |  |  | 4,066 | 50 | 39 | 223 | 312 | -233 | 77 | -156 | 331 |
| Trade: Commodity dealers........... | 2,200 | 2,244 | 2,230 | 2,206 | 2,307 | $-108$ | 49 | 416 | 357 | 630 | -42 | 588 | -540 |
| Other wholesale. | 5,882 | 5,846 | 5,656 | 5,605 | 5,628 | 258 | 178 | 35 | 471 | 151 | 43 | 194 | 567 |
| Retail. | 6,626 | 6,524 | 6,337 | 6,391 | 6,183 | 430 | 375 | -265 | 540 | -184 | 165 | -19 | 1,092 |
| Transportation | 6,063 | 6,045 | 5,969 | 5,986 | 5,905 | 164 | -61 | 2 | 105 | 14 | 66 | 80 | 294 |
| Communication | 2,175 | 2,184 | 2,103 | 2,099 | 2,102 | 73 | -40 | 116 | 149 | -78 | $-13$ | -91 | 258 |
| Other public utilitie | 5,542 | 5,412 | 5,360 | 5,378 | 5,440 | 146 | -271 | -166 | -291 | 596 | 734 | 1,330 | 961 |
| Construction. | 5,563 | 5,569 | 5,491 | 5,453 | 5,488 | 94 | -8 | $-57$ | 29 | -200 | 211 | 11 | 878 |
| Services. | 11,254 | 11,233 | 11,056 | 11,016 | 10,934 | 310 | 129 | -251 | 188 | 565 | 362 | 927 | 997 |
| All other domestic loans. | 8,732 | 8,662 | 8,578 | 8,577 | 8,277 | 535 | -95 | 101 | 541 | 302 | 380 | 682 | 1,754 |
| Bankers' acceptances.... | 1,316 | 1,287 | 1,348 | 1,244 | 1,250 | 86 | 1 | -25 | 62 | 199 | -322 | -123 | -154 |
| Foreign commercial and industrial loans. | 4,188 | 4,089 | 4.070 | 3,986 | 4,017 | 181 | -142 | 86 | 125 | 23 | $-384$ | -361 | 554 |
| Total classified loans | 96,981 | 96,019 | 94,123 | 93,254 | 92,261 | 5,035 | 780 | -211 | 5,604 | 1,237 | 3,243 | 4,480 | 11,991 |
| Total commercial and industrial loans of large commercial banks. . . . . | 115,971 | 114,777 | 112,740 | 111,761 | 110,740 | 5,231 | 982 | -363 | 5,850 | 1,938 | 3,371 | 5,309 | 13,709 |

See Note to table below.

## "TERM" COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL LOANS OF LARGE COMMERCIAL BANKS

(In millions of dollars)

| Industry | Outstanding |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Net change during- |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1974 |  |  | 1973 |  |  |  |  |  | 1974 | 1973 |  |  | 1973 |
|  | Mar. | Feb. 27 | $\underset{30}{\mathrm{Jan} .}$ | $\underset{26}{\text { Dec. }}$ | Nov. 28 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Oct. } \\ & 31 \end{aligned}$ | Sept. 26 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Aug. } \\ 29 \end{gathered}$ | $\underset{25}{\text { July }}$ | I | IV | III | II | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 2nd } \\ & \text { half } \end{aligned}$ |
| Durable goods manufacturing: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Primary metals............ | 1,064 | 1,046 | 1,092 | 1,104 | 1,240 | 1,259 | 1,307 | 1,290 | 1,292 | -40 | -203 | -21 | -7 | -224 |
| Machinery..... | 3,114 | 3,037 | 2,950 | 2,866 | 2,726 | 2,731 | 2,680 | 2,642 | 2,664 | 248 | 186 | 39 | 328 | 225 |
| Transportation equipment. | 1,365 | 1,367 | 1,324 | 1,284 | 1,257 | 1,239 | 1,266 | 1,231 | 1,197 | 81 | 18 | 77 | 15 | 95 |
| products........ | 911 | 911 | 938 | 894 | 912 | 901 | 871 | 853 | 867 | 17 | 23 | 2 | 84 | 25 |
| Other durable goods...... | 1,915 | 1,837 | 1,737 | 1,772 | 1,754 | 1,795 | 1,788 | 1,738 | 1,728 | 143 | -16 | 98 | 170 | 82 |
| Nondurable goods manufacturing: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Food, liquor, and tobacco. | 1,529 | 1,527 | 1,514 | 1,491 | 1,469 | 1,470 | 1,477 | 1,410 | 1,415 | 38 | 14 | 84 | 43 | 98 |
| Textiles, apparel, and leather. | 1,089 | 1,043 | 1,032 | 1,003 | 1,036 | 1,033 | 1,028 | 1,023 | 1,002 | 86 | -25 | 59 | 77 | 34 |
| Petroleum refining......... | , 945 | 1,897 | 1,920 | 1,933 | , 839 | 1,883 | 1,920 | ,925 | 1,947 | 12 | 13 | 44 | 34 | 57 |
| Chemicals and rubber..... | 1,603 | 1,569 | 1,570 | 1,561 | 1,509 | 1,534 | 1,552 | 1,493 | 1,485 | 42 | 9 | 71 | 2 | 80 |
| Other nondurable goods.. | 1,139 | 1,080 | 1,069 | 1,082 | 1,077 | 1,090 | 1,100 | 1,080 | 1,066 | 57 | -18 | 37 | -37 | 19 |
| Mining, including crude petroleum and natural gas. | 3,245 | 3,206 | 3,153 | 2,958 | 2,950 | 2,958 | 2,990 | 2,921 | 3,022 | 287 | -32 | 144 | -26 | 112 |
| Trade: Commodity dealers. . | , 140 | -129 | +137 | 2, 127 | 2, 135 | 2,90 | 2,116 | 2, 115 | , 175 | 13 | 11 | -7 | -27 | 4 |
| Other wholesale..... | 1,323 | 1,315 | 1,265 | 1,190 | 1,172 | 1,223 | 1,178 | 1,151 | 1,118 | 133 | 12 | 112 | 11 | 124 |
| Retail....... | 2,480 | 2,376 | 2,249 | 2,206 | 2,227 | 2,175 | 2,147 | 2,135 | 2,063 | 274 | 59 | 141 | 183 | 200 |
| Transportation. | 4,417 | 4,311 | 4,327 | 4,320 | 4,208 | 4,220 | 4,279 | 4,292 | 4,263 | 97 | 41 | -26 | 71 | 15 |
| Communication | 966 | 940 | 947 | 860 | 828 | 819 | 858 | 835 | 814 | 106 | 2 | 73 | 39 | 75 |
| Other public utilities. | 3,154 | 3,245 | 3,298 | 3,252 | 3,121 | 2,857 | 2,836 | 2,678 | 2,548 | -98 | 416 | 427 | 175 | 843 |
| Construction | 1,898 | 1,940 | 1,943 | 1,905 | 1,936 | 1,954 | 1,992 | 2,000 | 2,010 | -7 | -87 | 96 | 187 | 9 |
| Services. | 5,076 | 5,004 | 4,937 | 5,049 | 4,916 | 4,777 | 4,719 | 4,666 | 4,578 | 27 | 330 | 157 | 223 | 487 |
| All other domestic loans.... | 2,808 | 2,385 | 2,692 | 2,602 | 2,617 | 2,552 | 2,585 | 2,460 | 2,390 | 206 | 17 | 384 | 330 | 401 |
| Foreign commercial and industrial loans. | 2,370 | 2,321 | 2,469 | 2,334 | 2,306 | 2,308 | 2,186 | 2,292 | 2,497 | 36 | 148 | -399 | 18 | -251 |
| Total loans. | p42,551 | 41,486 | 41,563 | 40,793 | 40,235 | 39,898 | 39,875 | 39,230 | 39,141 | 1,758 | 918 | 1,592 | 1,893 | 2,510 |

Note.-About 160 weekly reporting banks are included in this series; these banks classify, by industry, commercial and industrial loans amounting to about 90 per cent of such loans held by all weekly reporting banks and about 70 per cent of those held by all commercial banks.

For description of series see article "Revised Series on Commercial and Industrial Loans by Industry," Feb. 1967 Bulletin, p. 209.

[^51]GROSS DEMAND DEPOSITS OF INDIVIDUALS, PARTNERSHIPS, AND CORPORATIONS ${ }^{1}$
(In billions of dollars)

| Class of bank, and quarter or month | Type of holder |  |  |  |  | Total deposits, IPC |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Financial business | Nonfinancial business | Consumer | Foreign | All other |  |
| All commercial banks: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1970-Sept.. | 17.0 | 88.0 | 51.4 | 1.4 | 10.0 | 167.9 |
| Dec................................. | 17.3 | 92.7 | 53.6 | 1.3 | 10.3 | 175.1 |
| 1971-Mar. | 18.3 | 86.3 | 54.4 | 1.4 | 10.5 | 170.9 |
| June. | 18.1 | 89.6 | 56.2 | 1.3 | 10.5 | 175.8 |
| Sept. | 17.9 | 91.5 | 57.5 | 1.2 | 9.7 | 177.9 |
| Dec...... | 18.5 | 98.4 | 58.6 | 1.3 | 10.7 | 187.5 |
| 1972-June. | 17.9 | 97.6 | 60.5 | 1.4 | 11.0 | 188.4 |
| Sept.. | 18.9 | 101.5 | 63.1 | 1.4 | 11.4 | 195.4 |
| Dec. | 18.9 | 109.9 | 65.4 | 1.5 | 12.3 | 208.0 |
| 1973-Mar.. | 18.6 | 102.8 | 65.1 | 1.7 | 11.8 | 200.0 |
| June. | 18.6 | 106.6 | 67.3 | 2.0 | 11.8 | 206.3 |
| Sept. | 18.8 | 108.3 | 69.1 | 2.1 | 11.9 | 210.3 |
| Dec.. | 19.1 | 116.2 | 70.1 | 2.4 | 12.4 | 220.1 |
| Weekly reporting banks: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1971-Dec.. | 14.4 | 58.6 | 24.6 | 1.2 | 5.9 | 104.8 |
| 1972-Dec.. | 14.7 | 64.4 | 27.1 | 1.4 | 6.6 | 114.3 |
| 1973-Feb. . | 14.3 | 60.3 | 26.3 | 1.6 | 6.5 | 109.0 |
| Mar. | 14.4 | 59.0 | 26.5 | 1.6 | 6.4 | 107.9 |
| Apr. | 14.3 | 59.4 | 28.6 | 1.8 | 6.4 | 110.4 |
| May. | 13.8 | 59.1 | 26.9 | 1.9 | 6.4 | 108.0 |
| June. | 14.2 | 60.8 | 27.1 | 1.9 | 6.3 | 110.2 |
| July. | 14.8 | 61.1 | 27.3 | 1.9 | 6.6 | 111.7 |
| Aug. | 14.3 | 59.5 | 27.3 | 1.9 | 6.1 | 109.1 |
| Sept.. | 14.5 | 60.6 | 27.2 | 1.9 | 6.5 | 110.8 |
| Oct. | 15.0 | 61.7 | 27.3 | 2.0 | 6.6 | 112.5 |
| Nov. | 14.8 14.9 | 62.9 66.2 | 27.5 28.0 | 2.1 | 6.7 6.8 | 113.9 118.1 |
| 1974-Jan.. | 15.2 | 63.8 | 28.4 | 2.3 | 6.7 |  |
| Feb. ${ }^{p}$ | 14.1 | 62.1 | 26.9 | 2.3 | 6.2 | 111.6 |

1 Including cash items in process of collection.
Note.-Daily-average balances maintained during month as estimated
from reports supplied by a sample of commercial banks. For a detaifed description of the type of depositor in each category, see June 1971 Bulletin, p. 466.

DEPOSITS ACCUMULATED FOR PAYMENT OF PERSONAL LOANS
(In millions of dollars)

| Class of bank | $\begin{gathered} \text { Dec. } 31 \text {, } \\ 1971 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Dec. 31, } \\ 1972 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { June } 30 \\ 1973 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Oct. } 17, \end{aligned}$ | Class of bank | $\begin{gathered} \text { Dec. } 31, \\ 1971 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dec. } 31, \\ & 1972 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { June } 30 \\ 1973 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Oct. } 17 \\ & 1973 \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| All commercial | 680 | 559 | 538 |  | All member-Cont. |  |  |  |  |
| Insured. . | 677 | 554 | 533 | 505 | Other large banks ${ }^{1}$. | 112 | 69 | 63 | 59 |
| National member | 387 | 311 | 304 | 281 | All other member 1. | 371 | 313 | 312 | 291 |
| State member. | 95 | 71 | 71 | 70 | All nonmember | 197 | 177 | 163 |  |
| All member... | 482 | 381 | 375 | 350 | Insured.... Noninsured. | 195 2 | 172 | 158 5 | 155 |

[^52]Note.-Hypothecated deposits, as shown in this table, are treated one way in monthly and weekly series for commercial banks and in another way in call-date series. That is, they are excluded from "Time deposits" and "Loans" in the monthly (and year-end) series as shown on pp. A-16 and A-17; from the figures for weekly reporting banks as shown on pp. A-20-A-24 (consumer instalment loans); and from the figures in the table at the bottom of $p$. A-15. But they are included in the figures for "Time deposits" and "Loans" for call dates as shown on pp. A-16-A-19.

LOANS SOLD OUTRIGHT BY COMMERCIAL BANKS
(Amounts outstanding; in millions of dollars)

| Date | To own subsidiaries, foreign branches, holding companies, and other affiliates |  |  | To all others except banks |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Total | By type of loan |  | Total | By type of loan |  |
|  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Commercial } \\ \text { and } \\ \text { industrial } \end{gathered}$ | All other |  | Commercial and industrial | All other |
| 1973-Dec. $\begin{array}{r}5 \\ 12 \\ 19 \\ 26\end{array}$ | 4,407 | 2,669 | 1,738 | 1,821 | 346 | 1,475 |
|  | 4,393 | 2,620 | 1,773 | 1,802 | 337 | 1,465 |
|  | 4,297 | 2,580 | 1,717 | 1,792 | 332 | 1,460 |
|  | 4,300 | 2,603 | 1,697 | 1,798 | 331 | 1,467 |
| 1974-Jan. $\begin{array}{r}2 \\ 9 \\ \\ \\ \\ 23 \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \end{array}$ | 4,460 | 2,675 | 1,785 | 1,794 | 327 | 1,467 |
|  | 4,487 | 2,700 | 1,787 | 1,790 | 325 | 1,465 |
|  | 4,503 | 2,691 | 1,812 | 1,791 | 332 | 1,459 |
|  | 4,301 | 2,508 | 1,793 | 1,790 | 340 | 1,450 |
|  | 4,439 | 2,623 | 1,816 | 1,810 | 343 | 1,467 |
| Feb. $\begin{array}{r}6 \\ \\ \\ 20 \\ 27\end{array}$ | 4,605 | 2,638 | 1,967 | 1,780 | 341 | 1,439 |
|  | 4,729 | 2,687 | 2,042 | 1,389 | 333 | 1,056 |
|  | 4,933 | 2,673 | 2,260 | 1,342 | 336 | 1,006 |
|  | 4,992 | 2,748 | 2,244 | 1,414 | 337 | 1,077 |
| Mar. $\begin{array}{r}6 \\ 13 \\ 20 \\ 27 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 4,939 | 2,754 | 2,185 | 1,414 | 339 | 1,075 |
|  | 4,935 | 2,768 | 2,167 | 1,420 | 339 | 1,081 |
|  | 4,840 | 2,787 | 2,053 | 1,419 | 340 | 1,079 |
|  | 4,904 | 2,834 | 2,070 | 1,441 | 375 | 1,066 |

Note.-Amounts sold under repurchase agreement are excluded. Figures include small amounts sold by banks other than large weekly reporting banks.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCE COMPANY PAPER AND BANKERS' ACCEPTANCES OUTSTANDING
(In millions of dollars)


1 As reported by dealers; includes finance company paper as well as other commercial paper sold in the open market.
2 As reported by finance companies that place their paper directly with investors.

PRIME RATE CHARGED BY BANKS
(Per cent per annum)


Note.--Beginning Nov. 1971, several banks adopted a floating prime rate keyed to money market variables. a denotes the predominate prime rate quoted by commercial banks to large businesses.

Effective Apr. 16, 1973, with the adoption of a two tier or "dual prime rate," this table shows only the "large-business prime rate." which is the range of rates charged by commercial banks on short-term loans to large businesses with the highest credit standing.

RATES ON BUSINESS LOANS OF BANKS

| Center | Size of loan (in thousands of dollars) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | All sizes |  | 1-9 |  | 10-99 |  | 100-499 |  | 500-999 |  | 1,000 and over |  |
|  | Feb. 1974 | Nov. 1973 | Feb. 1974 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Nov. } \\ & 1973 \end{aligned}$ | Feb. 1974 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Nov. } \\ & 1973 \end{aligned}$ | Feb. 1974 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Nov. } \\ & 1973 \end{aligned}$ | Feb. 1974 | Nov. 1973 | Feb. 1974 | Nov. 1973 |
|  | Short-term |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $35 \text { centers. . . }$ | 9.91 | 10.08 | 9.86 | 9.80 | 10.09 | 10.14 | 10.28 | 10.43 | 10.06 | 10.18 | 9.75 | 9.95 |
| New York City | 9.68 | 9.90 | 9.93 | 10.04 | 10.12 | 10.28 | 9.95 | 10.31 | 9.78 | 10.01 | 9.62 |  |
| 7 Other Northeas | 10.28 | 10.51 | 10.42 | 10.34 | 10.46 | 10.57 | 10.71 | 10.86 | 10.48 | 10.58 | 9.99 | 10.32 |
| 8 North Central. | 9.98 | 10.02 | 9.18 | 9.02 | 9.98 | 9.81 | 10.42 | 10.38 | 10.14 | 10.19 | 9.82 | 9.91 |
| 7 Southeast.... | 9.80 | 9.96 | 9.69 | 9.58 | 9.81 | 9.82 | 10.02 | 10.16 | 9.90 | 9.97 | 9.60 | 9.89 |
| 8 Southwest.... | 9.93 | 10.08 | 9.90 | 9.91 | 9.98 | 10.09 | 10.04 | 10.28 | 9.99 | 10.04 | 9.82 | 9.97 |
| 4 West Coast...... | 9.78 | 10.04 | 10.16 | 10.23 | 10.08 | 10.26 | 10.05 | 10.28 | 9.83 | 10.13 | 9.68 | 9.95 |
|  | Revolving credit |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 35 centers. | 9.82 | 10.13 | 10.22 | 10.09 | 10.09 | 10.18 | 10.10 | 10.20 | 9.78 | 10.23 | 9.79 | 10.11 |
| New York City. | 9.91 10.91 | 10.30 | 9.32 | 9.84 | 9.60 | 10.09 | 9.99 | 10.33 | 9.72 | 10.21 | 9.92 | 10.31 |
| 7 Other Northeast | 10.20 | 10.09 | 9.82 | 10.36 | 10.27 | 10.69 | 10.32 | 10.55 | 9.65 | 10.32 | 10.25 | 10.00 |
| 8 North Central. | 10.00 | 10.22 | 11.14 | 9.96 | 10.27 | 10.17 | 10.17 | 9.70 | 10.03 | 10.55 | 9.97 | 10.24 |
| 7 Southeast. | 9.96 | 9.22 | $\begin{array}{r}9.75 \\ \hline 10.58\end{array}$ | 9.11 | 9.88 | 9.54 | 10.09 | 9.83 | 9.35 | 9.75 | 10.14 | 10.05 |
| 4 West Coast | 10.34 9 | 10.74 | 10. 58 | 10.46 | 9.97 10.11 | 10.19 | 10.32 | 11.22 | 10.43 9.65 | 10.72 | 10.35 | 10.64 |
|  | 9.58 | 9.92 | 10.24 | 10.09 | 10.11 | 10.21 | 10.04 | 10.16 | 9.65 | 10.04 | 9.51 | 9.88 |
|  | Long-term |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $35 \text { centers. ....... }$ | 10.16 | 10.68 | 10.74 | 10.36 | 10.42 | 10.45 | 10.47 |  | 10.24 |  | 10.09 | 10.78 |
| New York City. | 10.03 | 11.05 |  | 9.69 | 10.93 | 10.92 | 10.06 | 10.45 | 9.95 10.58 | 10.60 | 10.02 | 11.12 |
| 7 Other Northeas | 10.48 | 10.17 | 10.93 | 10.80 | 10.07 | 10.32 | 10.19 | 9.83 | 10.58 | 9.94 | 10.58 | 10.29 |
| 8 North Central | 10.48 | 10.92 | 10.51 | 10.08 | 9.69 | 10.40 | 10.45 | 10.12 | 10.10 | 10.25 | 10.57 | 11.16 |
| 7 Southeast. | 10.93 | 12.33 | 10.49 | 9.10 | 13.59 | 10.98 | 12.48 | 13.07 | 14.20 | 15.73 | 8.90 | 10.96 |
| 8 Southwest.. | 9.90 9.75 | 10.28 10.18 | 10.88 10.75 | 10.95 9.92 | 10.23 10.21 | 10.22 10.29 | 10.56 10.64 | 10.15 9.80 | 9.63 10.22 | 10.59 10.73 | 9.79 9.55 | 10.21 10.15 |
|  | 9.75 | 10.18 | 10.75 | 9.92 | 10.21 | 10.29 | 10.64 | 9.80 | 10.22 | 10.73 | 9.55 | 10.15 |

Note.-Beginning Feb. 1971 the Quarterly Survey of Interest Rates on
Business Loans was revised. For description of revised series see pp. 468-
77 of the June 1971 Bulletin.

## MONEY MARKET RATES

(Per cent per annum)

| Period | Prime commercial paper ${ }^{1}$ |  | Finance co. paper placed directly, 3- to 6months ${ }^{2}$ | Prime bankers' acceptances, 90 days ${ }^{1}$ | Federal fundsrate $^{3}$ | U.S. Government securities ${ }^{4}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | 3-month bills 5 |  |  | 6-month bills ${ }^{5}$ |  | 9-to 12-month issues |  | 3- to 5year issues ${ }^{6}$ |
|  | $\begin{gathered} 90-119 \\ \text { days } \end{gathered}$ | 4- to 6months |  |  |  | Rate on new issue | Market yield | Rate on new issue | Market yield |  | 1-year bill (market yield) ${ }^{5}$ | Other 6 |
| 1967. |  | 5.10 |  | 4.89 | 4.75 | 4.22 | 4.321 | 4.29 | 4.630 | 4.61 | 4.71 | 4.84 | 5.07 |
| 1968 |  | 5.90 | 5.69 | 5.75 | 5.66 | 5.339 | 5.34 | 5.470 | 5.47 | 5.46 | 5.62 | 5.59 |
| 1969 |  | 7.83 | 7.16 | 7.61 | 8.22 | 6.677 | 6.67 | 6.853 | 6.86 | 6.79 | 7.06 | 6.85 |
| 1970. |  | 7.72 | 7.23 | 7.31 | 7.17 | 6.458 | 6.39 | 6.562 | 6.51 | 6.49 | 6.90 | 7.37 |
| 1971. |  | 5.11 | 4.91 | 4.85 | 4.66 | 4.348 | 4.33 | 4.511 | 4.52 | 4.67 | 4.75 | 5.77 |
| 1972. | 4.66 | 4.69 | 4.52 | 4.47 | 4.44 | 4.071 | 4.07 | 4.466 | 4.49 | 4.77 | 4.86 | 5.85 |
| 1973 | 8.20 | 8.15 | 7.40 | 8.08 | 8.74 | 7.041 | 7.03 | 7.178 | 7.20 | 7.01 | 7.30 | 6.92 |
| 1973-Mar. | 6.76 | 6.85 | 6.45 | 6.82 | 7.09 | 6.054 | 6.09 | 6.430 | 6.51 | 6.53 | 6.81 | 6.85 |
| Apr. | 7.13 | 7.14 | 6.76 | 6.97 | 7.12 | 6.289 | 6.26 | 6.525 | 6.52 | 6.51 | 6.79 | 6.74 |
| May. | 7.26 | 7.27 | 6.85 | 7.15 | 7.84 | 6.348 | 6.36 | 6.615 | 6.62 | 6.63 | 6.83 | 6.78 |
| June . | 8.00 | 7.99 | 7.45 | 7.98 | 8.49 | 7.188 | 7.19 | 7.234 | 7.23 | 7.05 | 7.27 | 6.76 |
| July. | 9.26 | 9.18 | 8.09 | 9.19 | 10.40 | 8.015 | 8.01 | 8.081 | 8.12 | 7.97 | 8.37 | 7.49 |
| Aug. | 10.26 | 10.21 | 8.90 | 10.18 | 10.50 | 8.672 | 8.67 | 8.700 | 8.65 | 8.32 | 8.82 | 7.75 |
| Sept. | 10.31 | 10.23 | 8.90 | 10.19 | 10.78 | 8.478 | 8.29 | 8.537 | 8.45 | 8.07 | 8.44 | 7.16 |
| Oct. | 9.14 | 8.92 | 7.84 | 9.07 | 10.01 | 7.155 | 7.22 | 7.259 | 7.32 | 7.17 | 7.42 | 6.81 |
| Nov. | 9.11 | 8.94 | 7.94 | 8.73 | 10.03 | 7.866 | 7.83 | 7.823 | 7.96 | 7.40 | 7.66 | 6.96 |
| Dec. | 9.28 | 9.08 | 8.16 | 8.94 | 9.95 | 7.364 | 7.45 | 7.444 | 7.56 | 7.01 | 7.38 | 6.80 |
| 1974-Jan. | 8.86 | 8.66 | 7.92 | 8.72 | 9.65 | 7.755 | 7.77 | 7.627 | 7.65 | 7.01 | 7.46 | 6.94 |
| Feb. | 8.00 | 7.82 | 7.40 | 7.83 | 8.97 | 7.060 | 7.12 | 6.874 | 6.96 | 6.51 | 6.93 | 6.77 |
| Mar | 8.64 | 8.42 | 7.76 | 8.43 | 9.35 | 7.986 | 7.96 | 7.829 | 7.83 | 7.34 | 7.86 | 7.33 |
| Week ending- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1973-Dec. | 9.25 | 9.10 | 8.05 | 8.75 | 10.09 | 7.695 | 7.52 | 7.679 | 7.77 | 7.29 | 7.36 | 6.78 |
|  | 9.43 | 9.20 | 8.25 | 9.10 | 10.17 | 7.358 | 7.47 | 7.766 | 7.94 | 7.39 | 7.53 | 6.89 |
|  | 9.35 | 9.10 | 8.18 | 9.15 | 10.04 | 7.386 | 7.51 | 7.530 | 7.52 | 7.01 | 7.37 | 6.75 |
|  | 9.15 | 9.00 | 8.20 | 8.75 | 10.18 | 7.366 | 7.35 | 7.164 | 7.32 | 6.75 | 7.22 | 6.74 |
|  | 9.19 | 9.00 | 8.00 | 8.75 | 9.52 | 7.346 | 7.50 | 7.315 | 7.46 | 6.84 | 7.41 | 6.83 |
| 1974-Jan. | 9.13 | 8.88 | 8.00 | 8.75 | 9.87 | 7.406 | 7.49 | 7.371 | 7.48 | 6.94 | 7.37 | 6.83 |
|  | 8.85 | 8.65 | 7.80 | 8.75 | 9.76 | 7.615 | 7.72 | 7.560 | 7.66 | 7.07 | 7.41 | 6.88 |
|  | 8.95 | 8.75 | 7.90 | 8.75 | 9.77 | 7.983 | 7.89 | 7.867 | 7.79 | 7.04 | 7.52 | 6.94 |
|  | 8.90 | 8.68 | 8.00 | 8.75 | 9.60 | 7.995 | 7.99 | 7.819 | 7.81 | 7.07 | 7.58 | 7.06 |
| Feb. $\begin{array}{r} \\ \\ \\ \\ 2\end{array}$ | 8.45 | 8.38 | 7.93 | 8.55 | 9.47 | 7.778 | 7.55 | 7.516 | 7.31 | 6.80 | 7.33 | 6.94 |
|  | 8.15 | 7.93 | 7.53 | 7.85 | 9.13 | 6.951 | 7.03 | 6.747 | 6.91 | 6.52 | 6.87 | 6.74 |
|  | 7.94 | 7.75 | 7.38 | 7.75 | 8.93 | 7.081 | 7.06 | 6.882 | 6.86 | 6.41 | 6.83 | 6.70 |
|  | 7.84 | 7.69 | 7.31 | 7.75 | 9.07 | 7.018 | 7.07 | 6.787 | 6.87 | 6.42 | 6.87 | 6.76 |
| Mar. | 8.00 | 7.88 | 7.30 | 7.85 | 8.81 | 7.188 | 7.36 | 7.081 | 7.27 | 6.71 | 7.15 | 6.93 |
|  | 8.20 | 8.00 | 7.50 | 8.00 | 8.98 | 7.675 | 7.71 | 7.566 | 7.53 | 6.96 | 7.34 | 7.06 |
|  | 8.43 | 8.18 | 7.75 | 8.08 | 9.03 | 7.920 | 7.82 | 7.637 | 7.59 | 7.06 | 7.59 | 7.16 |
|  | 8.73 | 8.50 | 7.85 | 8.60 | 9.33 | 8.047 | 8.06 | 7.882 | 8.02 | 7.56 | 8.15 | 7.48 |
|  | 9.30 | 9.10 | 8.00 | 9.10 | 9.61 | 8.300 | 8.35 | 8.231 | 8.24 | 7.84 | 8.49 | 7.69 |

[^53]sentative of the day's transactions, usually the one at which most transactions occurred.
${ }_{4}^{4}$ Except for new bill issues, yields are averages computed from daily closing bid prices.

5 Bills quoted on bank-discount-rate basis.
6 Selected note and bond issues.
Note.-Figures for Treasury bills are the revised series described on $p$ A- 35 of the Oct. 1972 Bulletin.

## BOND AND STOCK YIELDS

( $\operatorname{Per}$ cent per annum

| Period | Government bonds |  |  |  | Corporate bonds |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Stocks |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | United States (longterm) | State and local |  |  | Aaa utility |  | Total ${ }^{1}$ | By selected rating |  | By group |  |  | Dividend/ price ratio |  | Earnings/ price ratio |
|  |  | Total ${ }^{1}$ | Aaa | Baa | New issue | Recently offered |  |  |  | Industrial | Railroad | Public utility | Pre- | Com- | Com- |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Seasoned issues |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1963. | 4.00 | 3.28 | 3.06 | 3.58 | 4.21 |  | 4.50 | 4.26 | 4.86 | 4.42 | 4.65 | 4.41 | 4.30 | 3.17 | 5.68 |
| 1964. | 4.15 | 3.28 | 3.09 | 3.54 | 4.34 |  | 4.57 | 4.40 | 4.83 | 4.52 | 4.67 | 4.53 | 4.32 | 3.01 | 5.54 |
| 1965. | 4.21 | 3.34 | 3.16 | 3.57 | 4.50 | 4.51 | 4.64 | 4.49 | 4.87 | 4.61 | 4.72 | 4.60 | 4.33 | 3.00 | 5.87 |
| 1966. | 4.66 | 3.90 | 3.67 | 4.21 | 5.43 | 5.38 | 5.34 | 5.13 | 5.67 | 5.30 | 5.37 | 5.36 | 4.97 | 3.40 | 6.72 |
| 1967. | 4.85 | 3.99 | 3.74 | 4.30 | 5.82 | 5.79 | 5.82 | 5.51 | 6.23 | 5.74 | 5.89 | 5.81 | 5.34 | 3.20 | 5.71 |
| 1968. | 5.25 | 4.48 | 4.20 | 4.88 | 6.50 | 6.47 | 6.51 | 6.18 | 6.94 | 6.41 | 6.77 | 6.49 | 5.78 | 3.07 | 5.64 |
| 1969. | 6.10 | 5.73 | 5.45 | 6.07 | 7.71 | 7.64 | 7.36 | 7.03 | 7.81 | 7.22 | 7.46 | 7.49 | 6.41 | 3.24 | 6.08 |
| 1970. | 6.59 | 6.42 | 6.12 | 6.75 5.89 | 8.68 | 8.71 | 8.51 | 8.04 | 9.11 | 8.26 | 8.77 | 8.68 | 7.22 | 3.83 | 6.46 |
| 1971. | 5.74 5.63 | 5.62 5.30 | 5.22 5.04 | 5.89 5.60 | 7.62 7.31 | 7.66 7.34 | 7.94 7.63 | 7.39 7.21 | 88.56 | 7.57 7.35 | 8.38 7.99 | 8.13 7.74 | 6.75 7.27 | 3.14 2.84 | 5.41 5.50 |
| 1973. | 6.30 | 5.22 | 4.99 | 5.49 | 7.74 | 7.75 | 7.80 | 7.44 | 8.24 | 7.60 | 8.12 | 7.83 | 7.23 | 3.06 |  |
| 1973-Mar. . | 6.20 | 5.30 | 5.07 | 5.58 | 7.49 | 7.54 | 7.62 | 7.29 | 8.03 | 7.43 | 7.94 | 7.64 | 7.03 | 2.83 | 6.10 |
| Apr.. | 6.11 | 5.17 | 4.95 | 5.42 | 7.46 | 7.47 | 7.62 | 7.26 | 8.09 | 7.43 | 7.98 | 7.64 | 7.11 | 2.90 |  |
| May. | 6.22 | 5.13 | 4.90 | 5.41 | 7.51 | 7.50 | 7.62 | 7.29 | 8.06 | 7.41 | 8.01 | 7.63 | 7.13 | 3.01 |  |
| June. | 6.32 | 5.25 | 5.05 | 5.51 | 7.64 | 7.64 | 7.69 | 7.37 | 8.13 | 7.49 | 8.07 | 7.69 | 7.25 | 3.06 | 6.93 |
| July | 6.53 | 5.44 | 5.21 | 5.71 | 8.01 | 7.97 | 7.80 | 7.45 | 8.24 | 7.59 | 8.17 | 7.81 | 7.35 | 3.04 |  |
| Aug. | 6.81 | 5.51 | 5.26 | 5.80 | 8.36 | 8.22 | 8.04 | 7.68 | 8.53 | 7.91 | 8.32 | 8.06 | 7.43 | 3.16 |  |
| Sept. | 6.42 | 5.13 | 4.90 | 5.41 | 7.88 | 7.99 | 8.06 | 7.63 | 8.63 | 7.89 | 8.37 | 8.09 | 7.38 | 3.13 | 7.06 |
| Oct. | 6.26 | 5.03 | 4.76 | 5.31 | 7.90 | 7.94 | 7.96 | 7.60 | 8.41 | 7.76 | 8.24 | 8.04 | 7.18 | 3.05 |  |
| Nov. | 6.31 | 5.21 | 5.03 | 5.46 | 7.90 | 7.94 | 8.02 | 7.67 | 8.42 | 7.81 | 8.28 | 8.11 | 7.40 | 3.36 |  |
| Dec. | 6.35 | 5.14 | 4.90 | 5.43 | 8.00 | 8.04 | 8.05 | 7.68 | 8.48 | 7.84 | 8.28 | 8.17 | 7.76 | 3.70 |  |
| 1974-Jan. | 6.56 | 5.23 | 5.03 | 5.49 | 8.21 | 8.22 | 8.15 | 7.83 | 8.58 | 7.97 | 8.34 | 8.27 | 7.60 | 3.64 |  |
| Feb. | 6.54 | 5.25 | 5.05 | 5.49 | 8.12 | 8.23 | 8.17 | 7.85 | 8.59 | 8.01 | 8.27 | 8.33 | 7.47 | 3.81 |  |
| Mar | 6.81 | 5.44 | 5.20 | 5.71 | 8.46 | 8.42 | 8.27 | 8.01 | 8.65 | 8.12 | 8.35 | 8.44 | 7.56 | 3.65 |  |
| Week ending- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1974-Feb. $\begin{array}{r}2 \ldots \\ 9 \\ \\ 16 . \\ \\ \\ \\ \hline 6 .\end{array}$ | 6.55 | 5.24 | 5.05 | 5.50 | 8.11 | 8.20 | 8.18 | 7.87 | 8.58 | 8.01 | 8.29 | 8.33 | 7.62 | 3.65 |  |
|  | 6.50 | 5.18 | 4.95 | 5.45 | 8.13 | 8.19 | 8.16 | 7.82 | 8.57 | 7.99 | 8.28 | 8.31 | 7.54 | 3.81 |  |
|  | 6.50 | 5.24 | 5.05 | 5.45 | 8.05 | 8.25 | 8.17 | 7.85 | 8.59 | 8.00 | 8.28 | 8.33 | 7.49 | 3.92 |  |
|  | 6.56 | 5.28 | 5.10 | 5.50 | 8.10 | 8.24 | 8.18 | 7.87 | 8.61 | 8.03 | 8.26 | 8.34 | 7.47 | 3.92 |  |
| Mar. $\begin{array}{r}2 \\ 9 \\ 16 \\ 23 \\ 30\end{array}$ | 6.62 | 5.29 | 5.10 | 5.55 | 8.30 | 8.29 | 8.18 | 7.87 | 8.59 | 8.03 | 8.25 | 8.35 | 7.39 | 3.70 |  |
|  | 6.71 | 5.31 | 5.10 | 5.55 | 8.37 | 8.27 | 8.21 | 7.92 | 8.60 | 8.05 | 8.28 | 8.38 | 7.39 | 3.64 |  |
|  | 6.75 | 5.38 | 5.15 | 5.65 | 8.33 | 8.37 | 8.25 | 7.99 | 8.63 | 8.08 | 8.33 | 8.41 | 7.50 | 3.58 |  |
|  | 6.88 | 5.46 | 5.20 | 5.75 | 8.59 | 8.52 | 8.30 | 8.05 | 8.67 | 8.14 | 8.37 | 8.46 | 7.63 | 3.67 |  |
|  | 6.93 | 5.61 | 5.35 | 5.90 | 8.64 | 8.67 | 8.36 | 8.11 | 8.72 | 8.22 | 8.39 | 8.53 | 7.72 | 3.71 |  |
| Number of issues ${ }^{2}$. . | 12 | 20 | 5 | 5 |  |  | 121 | 20 | 30 | 41 | 30 | 40 | 14 | 500 | 500 |

1 Includes bonds rated Aa and A, data for which are not shown separately. Because of a limited number of suitable issues, the number of corporate bonds in some groups has varied somewhat. As of Dec. 23,1967 , there is no longer an Arou-rated railroad bond series.
23,196, there is no longer an Aaa-rated railroad bond series. count.

Note.-Annual yields are averages of monthly or quarterly data
Bonds: Monthly and weekly yields are computed as follows: (1) U.S. Govt.: Averages of daily figures for bonds maturing or callable in 10 years or more; from Treasury Dept. (2) State and local govt.: General obligations
only, based on Thurs. figures; from Moody's Investor Service. (3) Cor porate: Rates for "New issue"; and "Recently offered" Aaa utility bonds are weekly averages compiled by the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System. Rates for seasoned issues are averages of daily figures from Moody's Investors Service.

Stocks: Standard and Poor's corporate series. Dividend/price ratios are based on Wed. figures; earnings/price ratios are as of end of period Preferred stock ratio is based on eight median yields for a sample of noncallable issues- 12 industrial and 2 public utility; common stock ratios on the 500 stocks in the price index. Quarterly earnings are seasonally adjusted at annual rates.

## NOTES TO TABLES ON OPPOSITE PAGE:

## Security Prices:

${ }^{1}$ Through Aug. 1973 the index is based upon an initial value of 10.90 the average price of a share of stock listed on the American Stock Exchange was $\$ 10.90$ on June 30, 1965. As of Sept. 1973, a new market-value index with a starting value of 100.00 replaced the previous series. An index for past periods is being calculated on the new market-value basis and will be published as it becomes available.

Note.-Annual data are averages of monthly figures. Monthly and weekly data are averages of daily figures unless otherwise noted and are weekputed as follows: U.S. Govt. bonds, derived from average market yields in table on p. A-30 on basis of an assumed 3 per cent, 20 -year bond. Municipal and corporate bonds, derived from average yields as computed by Standard and Poor's Corp., on basis of a 4 per cent, 20 year bond; Wed. closing prices. Common stocks, derived from component common stock prices. Average daily volume of trading, normally conducted 5 days per week for $51 / 2$ hours per day, or $271 / 2$ hours per week. In recent years shorter days and/or weeks have cut total weekly trading to the following number of hours: 1967-Aug. 8-20, 20; 1968-Jan. 22Mar. 1, 20; June 30-Dec. 31, 22; 1969-Jan. 3-July 3, 20; July 7-Dec. 31221/2; 1970-Jan. 2-May 1, 25.

| Period | Bond prices (per cent of par) |  |  | Common stock prices |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Volume of } \\ & \text { trading in } \\ & \text { stocks } \\ & \text { (thousands of } \\ & \text { shares) } \end{aligned}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | New York Stock Exchange |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | American Stock Exchange total ndex 1 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | Standard and Poor's index$(1941-43=10)$ |  |  |  | New York Stock Exehange index <br> (Dec. 31, $1965=50$ ) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | U.S. Govt. (long- term) | State and local | Corporate AAA | Total | Industrial | Railroad | Public utility | Total | Industrial | Trans-portation | Utility | $\underset{\text { nance }}{\text { Fi- }}$ |  | NYSE | AMEX |
| 1963 | 86.31 | 111.3 | 96.8 | 69.87 | 73.39 | 37.58 | 64.99 |  |  |  |  |  | 8.52 | 4,573 | 1,269 |
| 1964 | 84.46 | 111.5 | 95.1 | 81.37 | 86.19 | 45.46 | 69.91 |  |  |  |  |  | 9.81 | 4,888 | 1,570 |
| 1965 | 83.76 | 110.6 | 93.9 | 88.17 | 93.48 | 46.78 | 76.08 |  |  |  |  |  | 12.05 | 6,174 | 2,120 |
| 1966 | 78.63 | 102.6 | 86.1 | 85.26 | 91.09 | 46.34 | 68.21 | 44.16 | 43.79 | 48.23 | 44.77 | 44.43 | 14.67 | 7,538 | 2,752 |
| 1967 | 76.55 | 100.5 | 81.8 | 91.93 | 99.18 | 46.72 | 68.10 | 50.77 | 51.97 | 53.51 | 45.43 | 49.82 | 19.67 | 10,143 | 4,508 |
| 1968 | 72.33 | 93.5 | 76.4 | 98.70 | 107.49 | 48.84 | 66.42 | 55.37 | 58.00 | 50.58 | 44.19 | 65.85 | 27.72 | 12,971 | 6,353 |
| 1969 | 64.49 | 79.0 | 68.5 | 97.84 | 107.13 | 45.95 | 62.64 | 54.67 | 57.45 | 46.96 | 42.80 | 70.49 | 138.96 | 11,403 | 5,001 |
| 1970 | 60.52 | 72.3 | 61.6 | 83.22 | 91.29 | 32.13 | 54.48 | 45.72 | 48.03 | 32.14 | 37.24 | 54.64 | 96.63 | 10,532 | 3,376 |
| 1971 | 67.73 | 80.0 | 65.0 | 98.29 | 108.35 | 41.94 | 59.33 | 54.22 | 57.92 | 44.35 | 39.53 | 70.38 | 113.40 | 17,429 | 4,234 |
| 1972. | 68.71 | 84.4 | 65.9 | 109.20 | 121.79 | 44.11 | 56.90 | 60.29 | 65.73 | 50.17 | 38.48 | 78.35 | 129.10 | 16,487 | 4,447 |
| 1973. | 62.80 | 85.4 | 63.7 | 107.43 | 120.44 | 38.05 | 53.47 | 57.42 | 63.08 | 37.74 | 37.69 | 70.12 | 103.80 | 16,374 | 3,004 |
| 1973-Mar. | 63.59 | 84.1 | 65.2 | 112.42 | 126.05 | 39.29 | 55.94 | 60.15 | 66.20 | 40.92 | 39.13 | 72.32 | 110.24 | 15,564 | 2,966 |
| Apr. | 64.39 | 85.7 | 64.9 | 110.27 | 123.56 | 35.88 | 55.34 | 58.67 | 64.41 | 40.57 | 38.97 | 69.42 | 105.32 | 13,900 | 2,981 |
| May | 63.43 | 86.1 | 64.7 | 107.22 | 119.95 | 36.14 | 55.43 | 56.74 | 62.22 | 36.66 | 39.01 | 65.33 | 97.11 | 15,329 | 3,043 |
| June | 62.61 | 85.8 | 64.4 | 104.75 | 117.20 | 34.35 | 54.37 | 55.14 | 60.52 | 33.72 | 37.95 | 63.52 | 92.60 | 12,796 | 2,316 |
| July. | 60.87 | 83.2 | 63.8 | 105.83 | 118.65 | 35.22 | 53.31 | 56.12 | 61.53 | 34.22 | 37.68 | 68.95 | 97.67 | 14,655 | 2,522 |
| Aug. | 58.71 | 82.2 | 61.0 | 103.80 | 116.75 | 33.76 | 50.14 | 55.33 | 61.09 | 33.48 | 35.40 | 68.26 | 99.23 | 14,761 | 1,796 |
| Sept | 61.81 | 86.2 | 61.3 | 105.61 | 118.52 | 35.49 | 52.31 | 56.71 | 62.25 | 35.82 | 36.79 | 72.23 | 101.88 | 17,320 | 2,055 |
| Oct. | 63.13 | 86.9 | 62.1 | 109.84 | 123.42 | 38.24 | 53.22 | 59.26 | 65.29 | 39.03 | 37.47 | 74.98 | 107.97 | 18,387 | 3,388 |
| Nov | 62.71 | 85.6 | 62.1 | 102.03 | 114.64 | 39.74 | 48.30 | 54.59 | ${ }_{55}^{60.15}$ | 36.31 | 34.73 | 67.85 | 99.91 | 19,044 | 3,693 |
| Dec. | 62.37 | 86.1 | 62.9 | 94.78 | 106.16 | 41.48 | 45.73 | 50.39 | 55.12 | 34.69 | 33.47 | 62.49 | 88.39 | 19,227 | 3,553 |
| 1974-Jan. | 60.66 | 85.2 | 62.3 | 96.11 | 107.18 | 44.37 | 48.60 | 51.39 | 55.77 | 36.85 | 35.89 | 64.80 | 95.32 | 16,506 | 2,757 |
| Feb. | 60.83 | 85.3 | 62.0 | 93.45 | 104.13 | 41.85 | 48.13 | 50.01 | 54.02 | 36.26 | 35.27 | 62.81 | 95.11 | 13,517 | 2,079 |
| Mar | 58.70 | 83.5 | 61.3 | 97.44 | 108.98 | 42.57 | 47.90 | 52.15 | 56.80 | 38.39 | 35.22 | 64.47 | 99.10 | 14,745 | 2,123 |
| Week ending- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1974-Mar. 2 | 60.19 | 84.8 | 61.8 | 95.84 | 106.89 | 43.38 | 48.56 | 51.34 | 55.57 | 38.25 | 35.70 | 63.41 | 96.89 | 14,808 | 2,215 |
| 197. 9 | 59.47 | 84.8 | 61.7 | 97.11 | 108.48 | 43.19 | 48.39 | 52.05 | 56.47 | 38.73 | 35.67 | 65.11 | 98.44 | 16,824 | 2,517 |
| 16 | 59.17 | 84.3 | 61.4 | 99.34 | 111.18 | 43.25 | 48.49 | 53.18 | 57.98 | 39.14 | 35.68 | 65.81 | 100.96 | 17,362 | 2,424 |
| 23. | 58.18 | 83.0 | 61.1 | 97.49 | 109.09 | 42.67 | 47.65 | 52.18 | 56.89 | 38.35 | 35.07 | 64.37 | 99.90 | 12,933 | 1,815 |
| 30. | 57.79 | 81.8 | 61.1 | 96.20 | 107.66 | 41.99 | 46.94 | 51.38 | 56.13 | 37.39 | 34.38 | 62.62 | 97.49 | 12,232 | 1,757 |

For notes see opposite page.

TERMS ON CONVENTIONAL FIRST MORTGAGES

| Period | New homes |  |  |  |  |  | Existing homes |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Contract rate (per cent) | Fees \& charges (per cent) | Maturity (years) | Loan/ price ratio (per cent) | Pur- chase price (thous, of dollars) | Loan amount (thous. of dollars) | Contract rate (per cent) | Fees \& charges (per cent) ${ }^{1}$ | Maturity (years) | Loan/ price ratio (per cent) | Pur- chase price (thous. of dollars) | Loan amount (thous. of dollars) |
| 1965. | 5.74 | . 49 | 25.0 | 73.9 | 25.1 | 18.3 | 5.87 | . 55 | 21.8 | 72.7 | 21.6 | 15.6 |
| 1966 | 6.14 | .71 | 24.7 | 73.0 | 26.6 | 19.2 | 6.30 | . 72 | 21.7 | 72.0 | 22.2 | 15.9 |
| 1967 | 6.33 | . 81 | 25.2 | 73.6 | 28.0 | 20.4 | 6.40 | . 76 | 22.5 | 72.7 | 24.1 | 17.4 |
| 1968 | 6.83 | . 89 | 25.5 | 73.9 | 30.7 | 22.4 | 6.90 | . 83 | 22.7 | 73.0 | 25.6 | 18.5 |
| 1969. | 7.66 | . 91 | 25.5 | 72.8 | 34.1 | 24.5 | 7.68 | . 88 | 22.7 | 71.5 | 28.3 | 19.9 |
| 1970. | 8.27 | 1.03 | 25.1 | 71.7 | 35.5 | 25.2 | 8.20 | . 92 | 22.8 | 71.1 | 30.0 | 21.0 |
| 1971 | 7.60 | . 87 | 26.2 | 74.3 | 36.3 | 26.5 | 7.54 | . 77 | 24.2 | 73.9 | 31.7 | 23.1 |
| 1972 | 7.45 | . 88 | 27.2 | 76.8 | 37.3 | 28.1 | 7.38 | . 81 | 25.7 | 76.0 | 33.4 | 25.0 |
| 1973. | 7.78 | 1.11 | 26.3 | 77.3 | 37.1 | 28.1 | 7.86 | . 94 | 23.2 | 75.2 | 31.2 | 22.8 |
| 1973-Mar. | 7.51 | 1.09 | 26.6 | 78.4 | 36.7 | 28.3 | 7.54 | . 95 | 23.3 | 76.9 | 29.3 | 22.0 |
| Apr.. | 7.53 | 1.11 | 26.6 | 78.2 | 36.9 | 28.2 | 7.55 | . 96 | 23.9 | 77.3 | 30.1 | 22.8 |
| May. | 7.55 | 1.05 | 25.9 | 77.7 | 35.6 | 27.2 | 7.62 | . 93 | 23.5 | 77.5 | 30.0 | 22.3 |
| June. | 7.62 | 1.08 | 26.3 | 78.0 | 35.8 | 27.5 | 7.64 | . 92 | 23.4 | 75.9 | 31.7 | 23.5 |
| July. | 7.69 | 1.11 | 26.3 | 78.1 | 37.0 | 28.3 | 7.70 | . 91 | 24.1 | 75.5 | 33.3 | 24.6 |
| Aug. | 7.77 | 1.08 | 26.7 | 76.7 | 38.6 | 28.9 | 7.87 | . 92 | 23.4 | 75.6 | 32.0 | 23.6 |
| Sept. | 7.98 | 1.19 | 26.6 | 77.3 | 37.2 | 28.2 | 8.10 | . 97 | 23.1 | 74.1 | 32.8 | 23.5 |
| Oct. | 8.12 | 1.20 | 26.1 | 76.9 | 38.5 | 29.0 | 8.35 | . 92 | 22.5 | 72.7 | 31.8 | 22.6 |
| Nov. | 8.22 | 1.08 | 26.0 | 75.5 | 38.9 | 28.8 | 8.42 | . 94 | 22.2 | 71.2 | 32.3 | 22.6 |
| Dec. | 8.31 | 1.12 | 25.6 | 75.5 | 37.7 | 28.0 | 8.46 | . 94 | 22.1 | 72.8 | 30.8 | 22.0 |
| 1974-Jan. ${ }^{\text {r }}$ | 8.33 | 1.16 | 26.4 | 76.3 | 38.8 | 28.9 | 8.47 | 1.02 | 22.8 | 72.4 | 33.4 | 23.5 |
| Feb. | 8.40 | 1.33 | 25.9 | 76.5 | 37.8 | 28.5 | 8.53 | 1.02 | 22.9 | 73.9 | 33.7 | 24.6 |
| Mar ${ }^{p}$ | 8.42 | 1.36 | 26.5 | 77.3 | 39.2 | 29.6 | 8.46 | 1.00 | 23.5 | 74.3 | 32.6 | 23.9 |

For notes see opposite page.

## STOCK MARKET CUSTOMER FINANCING

(In millions of dollars)

| End of period | Margin credit at brokers and banks ${ }^{1}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Free credit balances at brokers ${ }^{4}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Regulated ${ }^{2}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Unregulated ${ }^{3}$ |  |  |
|  | By source |  |  | By type |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Total | Brokers | Banks | Margin stock |  | Convertible bonds |  | Subscription issues |  | Nonmargin stock credit at banks |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | Brokers | Banks | Brokers | Banks | Brokers | Banks |  | Margin accts. | Cash accts. |
| 1973-Feb. | 8,640 | 7,773 | 867 | 7,500 | 800 | 248 | 50 | 25 | 17 | 1,951 | 431 | 1,770 |
| Mar. | 8,347 | 7,468 | 879 872 | 7,200 | 813 | 244 | 48 | 24 | 18 | 1,862 | 442 389 | 1,719 |
| Apr. | 8,165 | 7,293 <br> 6,784 | 872 | 7,040 | 804 802 | 232 | 49 47 | 21 | 19 | 1,952 1,992 | 389 413 | 1,536 1,564 |
| June. | 7,369 | 6,416 6,4 | 953 | 6,180 | 885 | 215 | 53 | 21 | 15 | 1,973 | 396 | 1,572 |
| July. | 7,299 | 6,243 | 1,056 | 6,010 | 976 | 216 | 64 | 17 | 16 | 1,957 | 379 | 1,542 |
| Aug. | 7,081 | 6,056 | 1,025 | 5,830 | 949 | 210 | 61 | 16 | 15 | 1,952 | 348 | 1,462 |
| Sept. | 6,954 | 5,949 | 1,005 | 5,730 | 929 | 204 | 60 | 15 | 16 | 1,909 | 379 | 1,632 |
| Oct. | 7,093 | 5,912 | 1,181 | 5,690 | ${ }^{1} 1,105$ | 203 | 59 | 19 | 17 | 1,878 | 419 | 1,713 |
| Nov. | r6,774 6,382 | 5,671 5,251 | r1,003 1,131 | 5,460 | 1,027 | 197 189 | 60 46 | 12 | r16 15 | r1,917 1 | 464 454 | 1,685 1,700 |
| 1974-Jan. |  |  |  |  | 961 | 182 | 45 | 11 | 14 |  |  |  |
| Feb |  | 5,423 |  | 5,230 |  | 183 | 4 | 10 | 14 | 1,799 | 420 | 1,666 |

1 Margin credit includes all credit extended to purchase or carry stocks or related equity instruments and secured at least in part by stock (see Dec. 1970 Bulletin). Credit extended by brokers is end-of-month data for member firms of the New York Stock Exchange. June data for banks are universe totals; all other data for banks represent estimates for all commercial banks based on reports by a reporting sample, which accounted for 60 per cent of security credit outstanding at banks on June 30, 1971.

2 In addition to assigning a current loan value to margin stock generally,

## EQUITY STATUS OF MARGIN ACCOUNT DEBT AT BROKERS

(Per cent of total debt, except as noted)

| End of period | Total debt (millions dollars) ${ }^{1}$ | Equity class (per cent) |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 80 or more | 70-79 | 60-69 | 50-59 | 40-49 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Under } \\ 40 \end{gathered}$ |
| 1973-Feb. . | 7,500 | 5.3 | 7.8 | 14.7 | 23.9 | 22.5 | 25.6 |
| Mar.. | 7,200 | 5.7 | 7.5 | 15.9 | 23.1 | 22.7 | 25.1 |
| Apr. | 7,040 | 4.8 | 7.3 | 13.4 | 19.8 | 22.4 | 32.4 |
| May. | 6,540 | 4.9 | 7.2 | 12.7 | 18.7 | 21.9 | 34.9 |
| June. | 6,180 | 4.9 | 7.1 | 13.2 | 17.5 | 22.1 | 35.3 |
| July.. | 6,010 | 5.8 | 8.8 | 17.7 | 22.7 | 25.3 | 19.7 |
| Aug. | 5,830 | 5.0 | 8.4 | 16.4 | 19.6 | 24.2 | 26.4 |
| Sept. | 5,730 | 5.0 | 13.9 | 18.9 | 23.9 | 23.5 | 16.8 |
| Oct. . | 5,690 | 7.2 | 10.0 | 19.9 | 22.6 | 22.1 | 18.2 |
| Nov. | 5,460 | 5.4 | 6.1 | 12.0 | 16.9 | 19.5 | 40.1 |
| Dec. | 5,050 | 5.8 | 7.7 | 14.4 | 17.4 | 20.3 | 34.2 |
| 1974-Jan... | 5,130 | 5.5 | 8.0 | 14.2 | 22.6 | 25.8 | 24.0 |
| Feb... | 5,230 | 5.4 | 7.4 | 13.3 | 22.6 | 28.0 | 23.3 |

1 See note 1 to table above.
Note.-Each customer's equity in his collateral (market value of collateral less net debit balance) is expressed as a percentage of current collateral values.

Regulations $T$ and $U$ permit special loan values for convertible bonds and stock acquired through exercise of subscription rights.
3 Nonmargin stocks are those not listed on a national securities exchange and not included on the Federal Reserve System's list of Over the Counter margin stocks. At banks, loans to purchase or carry nonmargin stocks are unregulated; at brokers, such stocks have no loan value.
4 Free credit balances are in accounts with no unfulfilled commitments to the brokers and are subject to withdrawal by customers on demand.

SPECIAL MISCELLANEOUS ACCOUNT BALANCES AT BROKERS, BY EQUITY STATUS OF ACCOUNTS
(Per cent of total, except as noted)

| End of period | Net credit status | Equity class of accounts in debit status |  | Total balance (millions of dollars) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 60 per cent or more | Less than 60 per cent |  |
| 1973-Feb. | 35.8 | 49.8 | 14.4 | 5,770 |
| Mar. | 36.3 | 47.9 | 15.7 | 5,790 |
| Арг. | 35.3 | 46.9 | 18.0 | 5,660 |
| May | 35.8 | 45.0 | 19.1 | 5,670 |
| June. | 35.8 | 43.5 | 20.7 | 5,750 |
| July. | 35.9 | 46.7 | 17.4 | 5,740 |
| Aug. | 35.9 | 45.6 | 18.5 | 5,650 |
| Sept. | 37.4 | 53.1 | 9.4 | 5,740 |
| Oct. | 38.5 | 46.7 | 14.8 | 5,860 |
| Nov. | 37.5 | 42.2 | 20.3 | 5,882 |
| Dec. | 39.4 | 40.0 | 20.6 | 5,935 |
| 1974-Jan. | 38.3 | 42.7 | 18.0 | 6,596 |
| Feb. | 39.4 | 43.3 | 24.9 | 6,740 |

Note.-Special miscellaneous accounts contain credit 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.

MUTUAL SAVINGS BANKS
(In millions of dollars)

| End of period | Loans |  | Securities |  |  | Cash | Other asjets | Totalassets-Totalliabili-tiesandgeneralreserveaccts. | $\underset{\text { its }^{2}}{\text { Depos- }}$ | Other liabilities | General reserve counts | Mortgage loan commitments ${ }^{3}$ classified by maturity (in months) |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Mortgage | Other | U.S. Govt. | State and local govt. | Corporate and other ${ }^{1}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 3 \text { or } \\ & \text { less } \end{aligned}$ | 3-6 | 6-9 | Over 9 | Total |
| 1965. | 44,433 | 862 | 5,485 | 320 | 5,170 | 1,017 | 944 | 58,232 | 52,443 | 1,124 | 4,665 |  |  |  |  | 2,697 |
| 1966. | 47,193 | 1,078 | 4,764 | 251 | 5,719 | '953 | 1,024 | 60,982 | 55,006 | 1,114 | 4,863 |  |  |  |  | 2,010 |
| 1967. | 50,311 | 1,203 | 4,319 | 219 | 8,183 | 993 | 1,138 | 66,365 | 60,121 | 1,260 | 4,984 | 742 |  |  | 799 | 2,523 |
| 1968 | 53,286 | 1,407 | 3,834 | 194 | 10,180 | 996 | 1,256 | 71,152 | 64,507 | 1,372 | 5,273 | 811 |  |  | 1,166 | 3,011 |
| 1969 | 55,781 | 1,824 | 3,296 | 200 | 10,824 | 912 | 1,307 | 74,144 | 67,026 | 1,588 | 5,530 | 584 | 485 | 452 | 946 | 2,467 |
| 1970. | 57,775 | 2,255 | 3,151 | 197 | 12,876 | 1,270 | 1,471 | 78,995 | 71,580 | 1,690 | 5,726 | 619 | 322 | 302 | 688 | 1,931 |
| 1971 | 62,069 | 2,808 | 3,334 | 385 | 17,674 | 1,389 | 1,711 | 89,369 | 81,440 | 1,810 | 6,118 | 1,047 | 627 | 463 | 1,310 | 3,447 |
| 19724. | 67,563 | 2,979 | 3,510 | 873 | 21,906 | 1,644 | 2,117 | 100,593 | 91,613 | 2,024 | 6,956 | 1,593 | 713 | 609 | 1,624 | 4,539 |
| 1973-Jan. . | 68,021 | 3,624 | 3,489 | 935 | 22,190 | 1,319 | 2,055 | 101.632 | 92,398 | 2.221 | 7,014 | 1,569 | 915 | 688 | 1,541 | 4,712 |
| Feb. | 68,352 | 4,030 | 3,419 | 986 | 22,389 | 1,331 | 2,070 | 102,577 | 92,949 | 2,540 | 7,088 | 1,729 | 862 | 732 | 1,480 | 4,803 |
| Mar. | 68,920 | 3,970 | 3,458 | 1,028 | 22,509 | 1,576 | 2,058 | 103,518 | 94,095 | 2,285 | 7,139 | 1,816 | 886 | 826 | 1,355 | 4,882 |
| Apr.. | 69,426 | 3,831 | 3,388 | 1,080 | 22,598 | 1,582 | 2,089 | 103,994 | 94,217 | 2,589 | 7,189 | 1,904 | 888 | 725 | 1,395 | 4,912 |
| May. | 69,988 | 4,099 | 3,376 | 1,076 | 22,615 | 1,629 | 2,116 | 104,899 | 94,744 | 2,904 | 7,251 | 1,792 | 913 | 712 | 1,406 | 4,824 |
| June. | 70,637 | 3,959 | 3,346 | 1,125 | 22,562 | 1,775 | 2,273 | 105,677 | 95,706 | 2,650 | 7,321 | 1,711 | 1,020 | 573 | 1,378 | 4,683 |
| July. | 71,219 | 3,819 | 3,190 | 1,093 | 22,683 | 1,555 | 2,202 | 105,761 | 95,355 | 3,044 | 7,362 | 1,626 | 906 | 636 | 1,367 | 4,535 |
| Aug. | 71,713 | 3,986 | 3,037 | 999 | 22,277 | 1,551 | 2,227 | 105,789 | 94,882 | 3,496 | 7,411 | 1,302 | 840 | 718 | 1,315 | 4,174 |
| Sept. | 72,034 | 4,200 | 2,945 | 957 | 21,799 | 1,491 | 2,345 | 105,771 | 95,183 | 3,134 | 7,453 | 1,411 | 762 | 589 | 1,197 | 3,959 |
| Oct. . | 72,367 | 4,181 | 3,407 | 939 | 21,276 | 1,501 | 2,285 | 105,557 | 94,944 | 3,139 | 7,474 | 1,318 | 771 | 510 | 1,096 | 3,695 |
| Nov. | 72,760 | 4,424 | 2,948 | 925 | 21,150 | 1,519 | 2,264 | 105,991 | 95,259 | 3,201 | 7,530 | 1,272 | 685 | 479 | 1,079 | 3,515 |
| Dec. | 73,231 | 3,871 | 2,957 | 926 | 21,383 | 1,968 | 2,314 | 106.651 | 96,496 | 2,566 | 7,589 | 1,250 | 598 | 405 | 1,008 | 3,261 |
| 1974-Jan. | 73,440 | 4,161 | 2,925 | 936 | 21,623 | 1,686 | 2,312 | 107,083 | 96,792 | 2,665 | 7,626 | 1,171 | 587 | 439 | 998 | 3,196 |

${ }^{1}$ Also includes securities of foreign governments and international organizations and nonguaranteed issues of U.S. Govt. agencies.
Beginning with data for June 30, 1966, about $\$ 1.1$ billion in "Deposits accumulated for payment of personal loans", were excluded from "Time deposits" and deducted from "Loans" at all commercial banks. These changes resulted from a change in Federal Reserve regulations. See table (and notes), Deposits Accumulated for Payment of Personal Loans, p. A-26. ${ }^{3}$ Commitments outstanding of banks in New York State as reported to the Savings Banks Assn. of the State of New York. Data include building loans beginning with Aug. 1967.
${ }^{4}$ Balance sheet data beginning Jan. 1972 are reported on a gross-of-valuation-reserves basis. The data differ somewhat from balance sheet data previously reported by National Assn. of Mutual Savings Banks data previously reported by National Assn. of Mutual Savings banks which were net of valuation.
ferences are relatively small.

Note.-NAMSB data; figures are estimates for all savings banks in the United States and differ somewhat from those shown elsewhere in the Bulletin; the latter are for call dates and are based on reports filed with U.S. Govt. and State bank supervisory agencies.

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES
(In millions of dollars)

| End of period | Total assets | Government securities |  |  |  | Business securities |  |  | Mortgages | Real estate | Policy loans | Other assets |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Total | United States | State and local | Foreign ${ }^{1}$ | Total | Bonds | Stocks |  |  |  |  |
| Statement value: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 158,884 | 11,679 | 5,119 | 3,530 | 3,030 | 67,599 | 58,473 | 9,126 | 60,013 | 4,681 | 7,678 | 7,234 |
| 1966 | 167,022 | 10,837 10,573 | 4,823 4,683 | 3,114 | 2,900 | 69,816 | 61,061 65,193 | 8,755 10,877 | 64,609 67,516 | 4,883 5,187 | 9,117 10,059 | 7,760 |
| 1968. | 188,636 | 10,509 | 4,456 | 3,194 | 2,859 | 82,127 | 68,897 | 13,230 | 69,973 | 5,571 | 11,306 | 9,150 |
| Book value: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1966. | 167,022 | 10,864 | 4,824 | 3,131 | 2,909 | 68,677 | 61,141 | 7,536 | 64,661 | 4,888 | 9,911 | 8,801 |
| 1967. | 177,361 | 10,530 | 4,587 | 2,993 | 2,950 | 73,997 | 65,015 | 8,982 | 67,575 | 5,188 | 10,060 | 11,011 |
| 1968 | 188,636 | 10,760 | 4,456 | 3,206 | 3,098 | 79,653 | 68,731 | 10,922 | 70,044 | 5,575 | 11,305 | 11,299 |
| 1969 | 197,208 | 10,914 | 4,514 | 3,221 | 3,179 | 84, 566 | 70,859 | 13,707 | 72,027 | 5,912 | 13,825 | 9,964 |
| 1970 | 207,254 | 11,068 | 4,574 | 3,306 | 3,188 | 88,518 | 73,098 | 15,420 | 74,375 | 6.320 | 16,064 | 10,909 |
| 1971. | 222,102 | 11,000 | 4,455 | 3,363 | 3,182 | 99,805 | 79,198 | 20,607 | 75,496 | 6,904 | 17,065 | 11,832 |
| 1972 | 239,730 | 11,372 | 4,562 | 3,367 | 3,443 | 112,985 | 86,140 | 26,845 | 76,948 | 7,295 | 18,003 | 13,127 |
| 1973-Jan. | 241,022 | 11,191 | 4,389 | 3,358 | 3,444 | 114,526 | 88,371 | 26,155 | 77,481 | 7,366 | 18,080 | 12,378 |
| Feb | 242,069 | 11,138 | 4,371 | 3,319 | 3,448 | 115,386 | 89,247 | 26,139 | 77,510 | 7,434 | 18,166 | 12,435 |
| Mar | 243,078 | 11,154 | 4,417 | 3,300 | 3,437 | 115,972 | 89,881 | 26,091 | 77,587 | 7,449 | 18,288 | 12,628 |
| Apr | 242,562 | 11,455 | 4,566 | 3,388 | 3,501 | 115,181 | 89,710 | 25,471 | 77,258 | 7,522 | 18,420 | 12,726 |
| May | 243,589 | 11,434 | 4,538 | 3,384 | 3,512 | 115,897 | 90,314 | 25,583 | 77,400 | 7,545 | 18,533 | 12,780 |
| June | 244,531 | 11,359 | 4,468 | 3,373 | 3,518 | 116,153 | 90,484 | 25,669 | 77,914 | 7,548 | 18,673 | 12,884 |
| July. | 247,082 | 11,427 | 4,480 | 3,427 | 3,520 | 118,061 | 91,144 | 26,917 | 78,243 | 7,577 | 18,841 | 12,933 |
| Aug. | 247,655 | 11,416 | 4,462 | 3,433 | 3,521 | 117,842 | 91,342 | 26,500 | 78,657 | 7,632 | 19,181 | 12,927 |
| Sept | 250,203 | 11,404 | 4,424 | 3,439 | 3,541 | 119,200 | 91,480 | 27,720 | 79,040 | 7,677 | 19,511 | 13,371 |
| Oct. | 251,590 | 11,402 | 4,423 | 3,438 | 3,541 | 119,714 | 91,707 | 28,007 | 79,516 | 7,765 | 19,768 | 13,425 |
| Nov | 251,055 | 11,462 | 4,471 | 3,444 | 3,547 | 118,016 | 91,847 | 26,169 | 80,191 | 7,838 | 19,926 | 13,622 |
| Dec. | 252,071 | 11,376 | 4,586 | 3,449 | 3,545 | 117,733 | 91,452 | 26,281 | 81,180 | 7,769 | 20,076 | 13,937 |

${ }^{1}$ Issues of foreign governments and their subdivisions and bonds of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development.

Note.-Institute of Life Insurance estimates for all life insurance companies in the United States.

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."

## SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS

(In millions of dollars)

| End of period | Assets |  |  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Total } \\ \text { assets } \\ \text { Total } \\ \text { liabilities } \end{gathered}$ | Liabilities |  |  |  |  | Mortgage loan commitments outstanding at end of period ${ }^{5}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Mortgages | Investment securities ${ }^{1}$ | Cash | Other ${ }^{2}$ |  | Savings capital | $\begin{gathered} \text { Net } \\ \text { worth } \end{gathered}$ | Borrowed money ${ }^{4}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Loans } \\ & \text { in } \\ & \text { process } \end{aligned}$ | Other |  |
| 1967. | 121,805 | 9,180 | 3,442 | 7,788 | 143,534 | 124,493 | 9,916 | 4,775 | 2,257 | 2,093 | 3,042 |
| 1968. | 130,802 | 11,116 | 2,962 | 8,010 | 152,890 | 131,618 | 10,691 | 5,705 | 2,449 | 2,427 | 3,631 |
| 1969. | 140,232 | 10,873 | 2,438 | 8,606 | 162,149 | 135,538 | 11,620 | 9,728 | 2,455 | 2,808 | 2,824 |
| 1970. | 150,331 | 13,020 | 3,506 | 9,326 | 176,183 | 146,404 | 12,401 | 10,911 | 3,078 | 3,389 | 4,452 |
| 1971 | 174,250 | 18,185 | 2,857 | 10,731 | 206,023 | 174,197 | 13,592 | 8,992 | 5,029 | 4,213 | 7,328 |
| 1972. | 206,182 | 21,574 | 2,781 | 12,590 | 243,127 | 206,764 | 15,240 | 9,782 | 6,209 | 5,132 | 11,515 |
| 1973. | 232,104 | 21, |  | 19,227 | 272,358 | 227,254 | 17,108 | 17,100 | 4,676 | 6,220 | 9,532 |
| 1973-Feb. | 210,054 | 24, |  | 16,101 | 250,237 | 211,945 | 15,837 | 9,351 | 6,079 | 7,025 | 13,471 |
| Mar. | 213,050 |  |  | 16,989 | 253,919 | 215,643 | 15,737 | 9,892 | 6,310 | 6,337 | 14,439 |
| Apr. | 216,037 |  |  | 17,489 | 257,329 | 216,474 | 16,044 | 11,269 | 6,532 | 7,010 | 14,939 |
| May. | 219,283 |  |  | 17,873 | 261,086 | 218,351 | 16,415 | 11,689 | 6,711 | 7,920 | 15,068 |
| June. | 222,580 |  |  | 17,920 | 263,720 | 221,624 | 16,225 | 12,698 | 6,754 | 6,419 | 14,705 |
| July. | 225,265 |  |  | 18,296 | 266, 189 | 221,399 | 16,550 | 14,226 | 6,686 | 7,328 | 13,710 |
| Aug. | 227,778 |  |  | 18,704 | 267,483 | 220,243 | 16,896 | 15,634 | 6,449 | 8,261 | 12,249 |
| Sept. | 229,182 |  |  | 19,008 | 268,215 | 222,086 | 16,782 | 16,255 | 6,064 | 7,028 | 10,799 |
| Oct. | 230,195 |  |  | 19,295 | 270,108 | 223,033 | 17,041 | 16,435 | 5,535 | 8,064 | 9,909 |
|  | 231,089 |  |  | 19,449 |  | 224,304 | 17,330 | 16,312 | 5,011 | 8,801 | 9,717 |
| Dec. | 232,104 |  |  | 19,227 | 272,358 | 227,254 | 17,108 | 17,100 | 4,676 | 6,220 | 9,532 |
| 1974-Jan. | 232,980 |  |  | 19,502 | 274,860 | 229.435 | 17.333 | 16,663 | 4,380 | 7,049 | 9,788 |
| Feb. ${ }^{p}$. | 234,433 |  |  | 19,899 | 277,654 | 231,247 | 17.650 | 16,425 | 4,308 | 8,024 | 10,676 |

1 Investment securities included U.S. Govt. securities only through 1967. Beginning 1968 the total reflects liquid assets and other investment securities. Included are U.S. Govt. obligations, Federal agency securities, State and local govt. securities, time deposits at banks, and miscellaneous securities, except stock of the Federal. Home Loan Bank Board. Compensating changes have been made in 'Other assets."

2 Includes other loans, stock in the Federal home loan banks, other investments, real estate owned and sold on contract, and office buildings and fixtures. See also notes 1,5 , and 6 .
${ }_{3}$ Includes net undistributed income, which is accrued by most, but not all, associations

4 Consists of advances from FHLBB and other borrowing.
5 Data comparable with those shown for mutual savings banks (on preceding page) except that figures for loans in process are not included above but are included in the figures for mutual savings banks.
${ }^{6}$ Beginning Jan. 1973, participation certificates guaranteed by the Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation, loans and notes insured by the Farmers Home Administration and certain other Governmentinsured mortgage-type investments, previously included in mortgage loans, are included in other assets. The effect of this change was to reduce the mortgage total by about $\$ 0.6$ billion.
Also, GNMA-guaranteed, mortgage-backed securities of the passthrough type, previously included in cash and investment securities are included in other assets. These amounted to about $\$ 2.4$ billion at the end of 1972.

Note.-FHLBB data; figures are estimates for all savings and loan assns. in the United States. Data are based on monthly reports of insured assns. and annual reports of noninsured assns. Data for current and preceding year are preliminary even when revised.

MAJOR BALANCE SHEET ITEMS OF SELECTED FEDERALLY SPONSORED CREDIT AGENCIES
(In millions of dollars)

| End of period | Federal home loan banks |  |  |  |  |  | Federal National Mortgage Assn. (secondary market operations) |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Banks } \\ \text { for } \\ \text { cooperatives } \end{gathered}$ |  | Federal intermediate credit banks |  | Federal land banks |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Assets |  |  | Liabilities and capital |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Advances to members | Investments | Cash and deposits | Bonds and notes | Member deposits | Capital stock | Mortgage loans (A) | Debentures and notes (L) | ```Loans to cooper- atives (A)``` | Debentures <br> (L) | Loans and discounts (A) | Debentures <br> (L) | Mort gage loans (A) | Bonds <br> (L) |
| 1967. | 4,386 | 2,598 | 127 | 4,060 | 1,432 | 1,395 | 5,348 | 4,919 | 1,506 | 1,253 | 3,411 | 3,214 | 5,609 | 4,904 |
| 1968. | 5,259 | 2,375 | 126 | 4,701 | 1,383 | 1,402 | 6,872 | 6,376 | 1,577 | 1,334 | 3,654 | 3,570 | 6,126 | 5,399 |
| 1969. | 9,289 | 1,862 | 124 | 8,422 | 1,041 | 1,478 | 10,541 | 10,511 | 1,732 | 1,473 | 4,275 | 4,116 | 6,714 | 5,949 |
| 1970 | 10,614 | 3,864 | 105 | 10,183 | 2,332 | 1,607 | 15,502 | 15,206 | 2,030 | 1,755 | 4,974 | 4,799 | 7,186 | 6,395 |
| 1971. | 7,936 | 2,520 | 142 | 7,139 | 1,789 | 1,618 | 17,791 | 17,701 | 2,076 | 1,801 | 5,669 | 5,503 | 7,917 | 7,063 |
| 1972. | 7,979 | 2,225 | 129 | 6,971 | 1,548 | 1,756 | 19,791 | 19,238 | 2,298 | 1,944 | 6,094 | 5,804 | 9,107 | 8,012 |
| 1973-Feb.. | 7,944 | 2,421 | 106 | 7,220 | 1,323 | 1,891 | 20, 181 | 19,402 | 2,936 | 2,188 | 6,179 | 5,969 | 9,387 | 8,280 |
| Mar.. | 8,420 | 1,938 | 108 | 7,220 | 1,291 | 1,943 | 20,571 | 19,985 | 2,896 | 2,188 | 6,414 | 6,076 | 9,591 | 8,280 |
| Apr... | 9,429 | 2,087 | 111 | 8,415 | 1,143 | 1,981 | 20,791 | 20,056 | 2,859 | 2,465 | 6,555 | 6,314 | 9,767 | 8,836 |
| May. . | 10,155 | 2,702 | . 95 | 9,615 | 1,261 | 1,991 | 21,087 | 20,225 | 2,765 | 2,370 | 6,777 | 6,460 | 9,953 | 8,836 |
| June.. | 11,145 | 2,516 | 108 | 10,215 | 1,453 | 2,008 | 21,413 | 20,364 | 2,725 | 2,316 | 6,958 | 6,645 | 10,117 | 8,836 |
| July.. | 12,365 | 2,126 | 103 | 11,213 | 1,183 | 2,035 | 21,772 | 20,843 | 2,811 | 2,365 | 6,981 | 6,745 | 10,256 | 9,388 |
| Aug. | 13, 511 | 2,016 | 111 | 12,562 | 1,091 | 2,064 | 22,319 | 21.186 | 2,865 | 2,310 | 7,065 | 6,727 | 10,441 | 9,390 |
| Sept. | 14,298 | 2,908 | 102 | 14,062 | 1,178 | 2,089 | 22,826 | 21,537 | 2,738 | 2,560 | 7,170 | 6,833 | 10,592 | 9,388 |
| Oct. | 14,799 | 3,498 | 106 | 15,362 | 1,270 | 2,107 | 23,348 | 22, 243 | 2,711 | 2,728 | 7,130 | 6,901 | 10,781 | 9,838 |
| Nov. . | 14,866 | 3,649 | 77 | 15,362 | 1,545 | 2,112 | 23,912 | 22,404 | 2,662 | 2,704 | 7,029 | 6,890 | 10,926 | 9,838 |
| Dec.. | 15,147 | 3,537 | 157 | 15,362 | 1,745 | 2,122 | 24,175 | 23,001 | 2,577 | 2,670 | 7,198 | 6,861 | 11,071 | 9,838 |
| 1974-Jan. . | 15,188 | 2,843 | 121 | 14,556 | 1,692 | 2,246 | 24,424 | 23,131 | 3,123 | 2,741 | 7,163 | 6,956 | 11,245 | 10,048 |
| Feb... | 14,904 | 2,680 | 116 | 13,906 | 1,936 | 2,294 | 24,541 | 23,092 | 3,211 | 2,828 | 7,277 | 7,029 | 11,402 | 10,282 |

Note.-Data from Federal Home Loan Bank Board, Federal National Mortgage Assn., and Farm Credit Admin. Among omitted balance sheet items are capital accounts of all agencies, except for stock of FHLB's. Bonds, debentures, and notes are valued at par. They include only publicly
offered securities (excluding, for FHLB's, bonds held within the FHLB System) and are not guaranteed by the U.S. Govt. ; for a listing of these securities, see table on opposite page. Loans are gross of valuation reserves and represent cost for FNMA and unpaid principal for other agencies.

| Agency, and date of issue and maturity | Coupon rate | Amount (millions of dollars) | Agency, and date of issue and maturity | Coupon rate | Amount (millions of dollars) | Agency, and date of issue and maturity | Coupon rate | Amount (millions of dollars) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Federal home loan banks Bonds: |  |  | Federal National Mortgage Association-Cont. |  |  | Banks for cooperatives Debentures: |  |  |
| 6/25/71-5/25/74. | 6.35 | 300 | Debentures: |  |  | 10/1/73-3/4/74.. | 9.90 | 316 |
| 2/26/73-5/28/74 | 6.45 | 700 | 12/10/71-3/11/74 | 5.45 | 400 | 10/1/73-4/1/74 | 9.85 | 332 |
| 8/25/69-8/25/74 | 7.65 | 173 | 4/10/70-3/11/74 | 7.75 | 350 | 11/1/73-5/1/74 | 7.95 | 354 |
| 8/25/72-8/26/74. | 53/8 | 400 | 8/5/70-6/10/74. | 7.90 | 400 | 12/3/73-6/3/74 | 8.80 | 607 |
| 8/27/73-8/26/74 | 95/8 | 800 | 11/10/71-6/10/74 | 5.70 | 350 | 1/2/74-7/1/74. | 7.95 | 462 |
| 11/25/69-11/25/74 | 8.00 | 218 | 9/10/69-9/10/74 | 7.85 | 250 | 2/4/74-8/1/74. | 8.15 | 556 |
| 5/25/73-11/25/74 | 7.05 | 1,000 | 2/10/71-9/10/74. | 5.65 | 300 | 10/I/73-4/4/77 | 7.70 | 200 |
| 1/26/71-2/25/75. | 6.10 | 250 | 5/10/71-12/10/74 | 6.10 | 250 |  |  |  |
| 11/27/72-2/25/75 | 57/8 | 400 | 9/10/71-12/10/74. | 6.45 | 450 |  |  |  |
| 9/21/73-2/25/75. | 8.20 | 500 | 11/10/70-3/10/75 | 7.55 | 300 | Federal intermediate |  |  |
| 4/12/73-5/25/75. | 7.15 | 700 | 10/12/71-3/10/75 | 6.35 | 600 | credit banks |  |  |
| 8/25/70-5/26/75 | 8.05 | 265 | 4/12/71-6/10/75 | 5.25 | 500 | Debentures: |  |  |
| 2/25/74-5/27/75. | 6.80 | 300 | 10/13/70-9/10/75 | 7.50 | 350 | 6/4/73-3/4/74, | 7.00 | 664 |
| 7/27/70-8/25/75 | 7.95 | 300 | 3/12/73-9/10/75. | 6.80 | 650 | 7/2/73-4/1/74. | $71 / 2$ | 421 |
| 7/25/73-8/25/75. | 73/8 | 500 | 3/10/72-12/10/75 | 5.70 | 500 | 8/1/73-5/1/74. | 8.65 | 538 |
| 10/25/73-8/25/75 | 7.15 | 400 | 9/10/73-12/10/75. | 8.25 | 300 | 9/4/73-6/3/74. | $93 / 4$ | 626 |
| 12/18/70-11/25/75 | 6.50 | 350 | 3/11/71-3/10/76. | 5.65 | 500 | 10/1/73-7/1/74. | 933/4 | 699 |
| 5/25/73-11/25/75 | 7.05 | 600 | 6/12/73-3/10/76 | 7.13 | 400 | 1/4/71-7/1/74. | 5.95 | 224 |
| 8/27/71-2/25/76. | $73 / 8$ | 300 | 6/10/71-6/10/76. | 6.70 | 250 | 11/1/73-8/1/74 | 7.95 | 583 |
| 8/27/73-2/25/76. | 83/4 | 300 | 2/10/72-6/10/76.. | 5.85 | 450 | 12/3/73-9/3/74 | 8.60 | 516 |
| 6/22/73-5/25/76. | 7.20 | 600 | 11/10/71-9/10/76. | ${ }_{5}^{6.13}$ | 300 | 1/2/74-10/1/74. | 7.95 | 561 |
| 11/27/73-5/25/76 | 7.45 | 300 | 6/12/72-9/10/76. | 5.85 | 500 | 2/4/74-11/4/74. | 8.00 | 754 |
| 7/25/73-8/25/76. | 7.80 | 500 | 7/12/71-12/10/76. | 7.45 | 300 | 5/1/72-1/2/75. | 6.05 | 240 |
| 10/25/73-2/25/77 | 7.20 | 500 | 12/11/72-12/10/76 | 6.25 | 500 | 1/3/72-7/1/75. | 5.70 | 302 |
| 6/25/71-5/25/77. | 6.95 | 200 | 2/13/62-2/10/77 | 41/2 | 198 | 3/1/73-1/5/76. | 6.65 | 261 |
| 4/12/73-8/25/77. | 7.15 | 300 | 9/11/72-3/10/77. | 6.30 | 500 | 7/2/73-1/3/77 | 7.10 | 236 |
| 2/26/73-11/25/77 | 63/4 | 300 | 12/10/70-6/10/77 | 6.38 | 250 | 1/2/74-1/3/78 | 7.10 | 406 |
| 11/27/73-11/25/77 | 7.45 | 300 | 5/10/71-6/10/77. | 6.50 | 150 |  |  |  |
| 9/21/73-5/25/78 | 7.60 | 500 | 12/10/73-6/10/77 | 7.20 | 500 | Federal land banks |  |  |
| 3/25/70-2/25/80 | 7.75 | 350 | 9/10/71-9/12/77. | 6.88 | 300 | Bonds: |  |  |
| 2/25/74-2/25/80. | 7.05 | 300 | 9/10/73-9/12/77. | 7.85 | 400 | 10/20/70-4/22/74 | 7.30 | 354 |
| 10/15/70-10/15/80. | 7.80 | 200 | 7/10/73-12/12/77 | 7.25 | 500 | 9/15/72-4/22/74 | 5.85 | 350 |
| 10/27/71-11/27/81 | 6.60 | 200 | 10/1/73-12/12/77 | 7.55 | 500 | 10/20/71-7/22/74 | 5.85 | 326 |
| 4/12/73-5/25/83. | 7.30 | 200 | 6/12/73-6/12/78. | 7.15 | 600 | 4/20/71-10/21/74 | 5.30 | 300 |
| 10/25/73-11/26/93. | 73/8 | 400 | 10/12/71-12/11/78 | 6.75 | 300 | 2/20/70-1/20/75. | 83/8 | 220 |
| Federal Home Loan |  |  | 12/10/73-3/12/79 9 9/10/73-6/11/79. | 7.25 7.85 | 500 300 | $4 / 23 / 73-1 / 20 / 75$. $4 / 20 / 65-4 / 21 / 75$ | 7.15 | 300 200 |
| Mortgage Corporation |  |  | 6/12/72-9/10/79. | 6.40 | 300 | 7/20/73-4/21/75. | 7.8 7.65 | 300 |
| Bonds: |  |  | 12/10/71-12/10/79 | 6.55 | 350 | 2/15/72-7/21/75 | 5.70 | 425 |
| 2/10/72-8/26/74. | 5.30 | 200 | 2/10/72-3/10/80... | 6.88 | 250 | 7/20/71-10/20/75 | 7.20 | 300 |
| 5/29/73-8/25/76. | 7.05 | 400 350 | 2/16/73-7/31/80. | 5.19 | 1 | 10/23/73-10/20/75 | 7.40 | 362 |
| 5/11/72-2/25/77. |  | 350 140 | 2/16/73-7/31/80. | 3.18 | 9 | 4/20/72-1/20/76.. | 61/4 | 300 |
| $11 / 19 / 70-11 / 27 / 95$ $7 / 15 / 71-8 / 26 / 96$. | 8.60 | 140 | 10/1/73-9/10/80. | 7.50 | 400 | 2/21/66-2/24/76. | 5.00 | 123 |
| $7 / 15 / 71-8 / 26 / 96 . . . .$. $5 / 11 / 72-5 / 26 / 97 . . .$. | 7.75 7.15 | 150 | 1/16/73-10/30/80 | 4.46 | 300 | 1/22/73-4/20/76. | 61/4 | 373 |
| Federal National Mortgage |  |  | 6/29/72-1/29/81. | 6.60 6.15 | 300 156 | 7/20/66-7/20/76. | 5.8 7.05 | 150 360 |
| Association- |  |  | 3/12/73-3/10/81 | 7.05 | 350 | 4/23/73-10/20/76 | 7.15 | 450 |
|  |  |  | 4/18/73-4/10/81 | 6.59 | 26 | 7/20/73-7/20/77. | 71/2 | 550 |
| operations |  |  | $3 / 21 / 73-5 / 1 / 81$ | 4.50 | 18 | 10/20/71-10/20/77. | 6.35 | 300 |
| Discount notes. . |  | 2,244 | 3/12/73-5/1/81. | 5.77 | 2 | 2/20/63-2/20/73-78 | 41/8 | 148 |
| Capital debentures: |  |  | 1/21/71-6/10/81 | 7.25 | 250 | 5/2/66-4/20/78. | 51/8 | 150 |
| 4/1/70-4/1/75 | 8.00 | 200 | 9/10/71-9/10/81 | 7.25 | 250 | 7/20/72-7/20/78. | 6.40 | 269 |
| 9/30/71-10/1/96...... | 4.38 | 248 | 6/28/72-5/1/82. | 5.84 | 588 | 10/23/73-10/19/78 | 7.35 | 550 |
| 10/2/72-10/1/97...... | 7.40 | 250 | $\begin{aligned} & 2 / 10 / 71-6 / 10 / 82 . \\ & 9 / 11 / 72-9 / 10 / 82 . \end{aligned}$ | 6.65 6.80 | 250 200 | 2/20/67-1/22/79. | 5.00 7.10 | 285 300 |
| Mortgage-backed bonds : |  |  | 9/12/10/73-12/10/82 | 7.85 | 200 300 | $1 / 21 / 74-1 / 22 / 79$. $9 / 15 / 72-4 / 23 / 79$. | 7.10 6.85 | 300 235 |
| 6/1/70-6/2/75. | 8.38 | 250 | 3/11/71-6/10/83.. | 6.75 | 200 | 2/20/74-7/23/79 | 7.15 | 389 |
| 3/14/73-1/15/81. | 3.58 | 53 | 6/12/73-6/10/83. | 7.30 | 300 | 10/23/72-10/23/79 | 6.80 | 400 |
| 3/14/73-1/15/81. | 5.48 | 6 | 11/10/71-9/12/83 | 6.75 | 250 | 1/22/73-1/21/80.. | 6.70 | 300 |
| 6/21/73-7/1/82 | 5.85 | 71 | 4/12/71-6/11/84.. | 6.25 | 200 | 7/20/73-7/21/80. | $71 / 2$ | 250 |
| 6/21/73-7/1/82 | 5.92 | 35 | 12/10/71-12/10/84 | 6.90 | 250 | 2/23/71-4/20/81. | 6.70 | 224 |
| 3/1/73-8/31/84 | 5.50 5.49 | 10 | 3/10/72-3/10/92. | 7.00 | 200 | 4/20/72-4/20/82. | 6.90 | 200 |
| $3 / 1 / 73-10 / 31 / 85$ $3 / 1 / 73-3 / 1 / 86$. | 5.49 5.74 | 81 | 6/12/72-6/10/92... | 7.05 | 200 | 4/23/73-10/20/82 | 7.30 | 239 |
| 9/29/70-10/1/90....... | 8.63 | 200 | 12/11/72-12/10/97 | 7.10 | 200 | 10/23/73-10/20/83. | 7.30 | 300 |

Note.--These securities are not guaranteed by the U.S. Govt.; see also note to table at bottom of opposite page.

FEDERAL FISCAL OPERATIONS: SUMMARY
(In millions of dollars)

${ }_{1}^{1}$ Equals net expenditures plus net lending.
2 The decrease in Federal securities resulting from conversion to private ownership of Govt.-sponsored corporations (totaling $\$ 9,853$ million) is not included here. In the bottom panel, however, these conversions decrease the outstanding amounts of Federal securities held by the public mainly by reductions in agency securities. The Federal National Mortgage Association (FNMA) was converted to private owership in Sept. 1968 and the Federal intermediate credit banks (FICB) and banks for cooperatives in Dec. 1968.
${ }^{3}$ Represents non-interest-bearing public debt securities issued to the International Monetary Fund and international lending organizations. New obligations to these agencies are handled by letters of credit.

4 Includes accrued interest payable on public debt securities, deposit funds, miscellaneous liability and asset accounts, and seigniorage

5 As of Jan. 3, 1972, the Treasury operating balance was redefined to exclude the gold balance and to include previously excluded "Other deposi taries" (deposits in certain commercial depositaries that have been converted from a time to a demand basis to permit greater flexibility in Treasury cash management).
6 Includes debt of Federal home loan banks, Federal land banks, R.F.K. Stadium Fund, FNMA (beginning Sept. 1968), and FICB and banks for cooperatives (both beginning Dec. 1968).

Note.-Half years may not add to fiscal year totals due to revisions in series that are not yet available on a monthly basis.

FEDERAL FISCAL OPERATIONS: DETAIL
(In millions of doliars)


1 Collections of these receipts, totaling $\$ 2.427$ million for fiscal year 1973, were included as part of nonwithheld income taxes prior to Feb. 1974.
${ }^{2}$ Old-age, disability, and hospital insurance, and Railroad Retirement accounts.
${ }^{3}$ Supplementary medical insurance premiums and Federal employee retirement contributions.
${ }_{4}$ Deposits of earnings by Federal Reserve Banks and other miscellaneous receipts.
${ }^{5}$ Consists of Government contributions for employee retirement and of interest received by trust funds.

6 Estimates presented in the Jan. 1975 Budget Document. Breakdowns do not add to totals because special allowances for contingencies, Federal pay increase (excluding Department of Defense), and acceleration of energy research and development, totaling $\$ 300$ million for fiscal 1974, and $\$ 1,561$ million for fiscal 1975, are not included.
${ }^{7}$ Contains retroactive payments of $\$ 2,617$ million for fiscal 1972.
Note.-Half years may not add to fiscal year totals due to revisions in series that are not yet available on a monthly basis.
(In billions of dollars)

| End of period | Total gross public debt 1 | Public issues |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Special issues 5 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Marketable |  |  |  |  | Con-vertible bonds | Nonmarketable |  |  |  |
|  |  | Total | Total | Bills | Certificates | Notes | Bonds ${ }^{2}$ |  | Total 3 | Foreign issues 4 | Savings bonds \& notes |  |
| 1941-Dec. | 57.9 | 50.5 | 41.6 | 2.0 |  | 6.0 | 33.6 |  | 8.9 |  | 6.1 | 7.0 |
| 1946-Dec. | 259.1 | 233.1 | 176.6 | 17.0 | 30.0 | 10.1 | 119.5 |  | 56.5 | . . . . . . . | 49.8 | 24.6 |
| 1967--Dec. | 344.7 | 284.0 | 226.5 | 69.9 |  | 61.4 | 95.2 | 2.6 | 54.9 | 3.1 | 51.7 | 57.2 |
| 1968-Dec. | 358.0 | 296.0 | 236.8 | 75.0 |  | 76.5 | 85.3 | 2.5 | 56.7 | 4.3 | 52.3 | 59.1 |
| 1969 -Dec. | 368.2 | 295.2 | 235.9 | 80.6 |  | 85.4 | 69.9 | 2.4 | 56.9 | 3.8 | 52.2 | 71.0 |
| 1970-Dec. | 389.2 | 309.1 | 247.7 | 87.9 |  | 101.2 | 58.6 | 2.4 | 59.1 | 5.7 | 52.5 | 78.1 |
| 1971-Dec.. | 424.1 | 336.7 | 262.0 | 97.5 |  | 114.0 | 50.6 | 2.3 | 72.3 | 16.8 | 54.9 | 85.7 |
| 1972-Dec.. | 449.3 | 351.4 | 269.5 | 103.9 |  | 121.5 | 44.1 | 2.3 | 79.5 | 20.6 | 58.1 | 95.9 |
| 1973-Mar. | 458.6 | 360.4 | 269.8 | 105.0 |  | 120.2 | 44.6 | 2.3 | 88.3 | 28.3 | 59.0 | 96.4 |
| Apr. | 457.1 | 358.9 | 267.8 | 103.2 |  | 120.2 | 44.5 | 2.3 | 88.7 | 28.5 | 59.3 | 96.4 |
| May | 457.3 | 357.1 | 265.9 | 103.0 |  | 117.8 | 45.1 | 2.3 | 88.9 | 28.3 | 59.7 | 98.3 |
| June. | 458.1 | 354.6 | 263.0 | 100.1 |  | 117.8 | 45.1 | 2.3 | 89.4 | 28.5 | 59.9 | 101.7 |
| July. | 459.0 | 354.2 | 262.7 | 99.9 |  | 117.8 | 45.0 | 2.3 | 89.2 | 28.2 | 60.2 | 103.0 |
| Aug. | 461.8 | 353.8 | 262.4 | 101.8 |  | 118.7 | 42.0 | 2.3 | 89.1 | 27.9 | 60.3 | 106.1 |
| Sept. | 461.4 | 354.1 | 262.4 | 99.8 |  | 120.7 | 41.9 | 2.3 | 89.5 | 28.2 | 60.3 | 105.4 |
| Oct. | 462.5 | 355.5 | 264.0 | 101.6 |  | 120.7 | 41.8 | 2.3 | 89.2 | 27.8 | 60.5 | 105.1 |
| Nov. | 464.0 | 360.5 | 270.2 | 107.7 |  | 124.6 | 37.8 | 2.3 | 88.0 | 26.1 | 60.8 | 101.6 |
| Dec. | 469.9 | 360.7 | 270.2 | 107.8 |  | 124.6 | 37.8 | 2.3 | 88.2 | 26.0 | 60.8 | 107.1 |
| 1974-Jan.. | 468.2 | 360.1 | 270.1 | 107.8 |  | 124.6 | 37.7 | 2.3 | 87.7 | 25.3 | 61.0 | 106.2 |
| Feb. | 470.7 | 360.0 | 269.7 | 107.9 |  | 126. I | 35.7 | 2.3 | 88.1 | 25.4 | 61.3 | 108.6 |
| Mar.. | 474.5 | 364.2 | 273.6 | 111.9 |  | 126.1 | 35.6 | 2.3 | 88.3 | 25.2 | 61.6 | 108.5 |

${ }^{1}$ Includes non-interest-bearing debt (of which $\$ 618$ million on Mar.
31, 1974, was not subject to statutory debt limitation)
${ }_{2}$ Includes Treasury bonds and minor amounts of Panama Canal and postal savings bonds.
${ }^{3}$ Includes (not shown separately): depositary bonds, retirement plan bonds, and Rural Electrification Administration bonds; before 1954, Armed Forces leave bonds; before 1956, tax and savings notes; and before Oct. 1965, Series A investment bonds.

4 Nonmarketable certificates of indebtedness, notes, and bonds in the Treasury foreign series and foreign currency series issues

5 Held only by U.S. Govt. agencies and trust funds and the Federal home loan banks.

Note.-Based on Daily Statement of U.S. Treasury. See also second paragraph in NOTE to table below.

OWNERSHIP OF PUBLIC DEBT
(Par value, in billions of dollars)

| End of period | Total gross public debt | Held by- |  | Held by private investors |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | U.S. Govt. |  |  |  |  | Insur- |  | State | Indiv | iduals | Foreign | Other |
|  |  | trust <br> funds |  |  | banks | banks | panies | ra | govts. | Savings bonds | Other securities | national ${ }^{1}$ | tors 2 |
| 1939-Dec. | 41.9 | 6.1 | 2.5 | 33.4 | 12.7 | 2.7 | 5.7 | 2.0 | . 4 | 1.9 | 7.5 | 2 | 3 |
| 1946-Dec. | 259.1 | 27.4 | 23.4 | 208.3 | 74.5 | 11.8 | 24.9 | 15.3 | 6.3 | 44.2 | 20.0 | 2.1 | 9.3 |
| 1967-Dec. | 344.7 | 73.1 | 49.1 | 222.4 | 63.8 | ${ }^{4} 4.2$ | $r 9.0$ | 12.2 | 24.1 | 51.2 | r22. 3 | 15.8 | 19.9 |
| 1968-Dec. | 358.0 | 76.6 | 52.9 | 228.5 | 66.0 | r3.8 | r8.4 | 14.2 | 24.9 | 51.9 | $r 23.3$ | 14.3 | 21.9 |
| 1969-Dec, | 368.2 | 89.0 | 57.2 | 222.0 | 56.8 | $r 3.1$ | ${ }^{7} 7.6$ | 10.4 | 27.2 | 51.8 | $r 29.0$ | 11.2 | 25.0 |
| 1970-Dec. | 389.2 | 97.1 | 62.1 | 229.9 | 62.7 | $r 3.1$ | $r 7.4$ | 7.3 | 27.8 | 52.1 | r29.1 | 20.6 | 19.9 |
| 1971-Dec. | 424.1 | 106.0 | 70.2 | 247.9 | 65.3 | $r 3.1$ | ${ }^{r} 7.0$ | 11.4 | 25.4 | 54.4 | ${ }^{r} 18.8$ | 46.9 | 15.6 |
| 1972-Dec. | 449.3 | 116.9 | 69.9 | 262.5 | 67.7 | $r 3.4$ | ${ }^{7} 6.6$ | 9.8 | 28.9 | 57.7 | ${ }^{1} 16.2$ | 55.3 | ${ }^{1} 17.0$ |
| 1973-Mar. | 458.6 | 117.9 | 74.3 | 266.4 | 62.0 | $r 3.4$ | ${ }^{7} 6.5$ | 11.2 | 29.4 | 58.6 | 16.8 | 63.1 | $r 15.5$ |
| Apr. | 457.1 | 117.9 | 75.5 | 263.7 | 60.5 | r3.4 | ${ }^{6} 6.3$ | 10.0 | 29.2 | 58.9 | 16.6 | 61.7 | ${ }^{1} 17.2$ |
| May. | 457.3 | 120.1 | 74.1 | 263.1 | 58.9 | ${ }^{2} 3.3$ | ${ }^{5} 6.3$ | 10.8 | 28.6 | 59.2 | 16.5 | 61.1 | $r 18.4$ |
| June. | 458.1 | 123.4 | 75.0 | 259.7 | 58.8 | $r 3.3$ | ${ }^{r} 6.3$ | 9.8 | 28.8 | 59.5 | 16.4 | 60.2 | $r 16.6$ |
| July. | 459.0 | 125.0 | 77.1 | 256.9 | 56.5 | $r 3.1$ | ${ }^{6} 6.4$ | 10.3 | 28.4 | 59.7 | 17.0 | 59.7 | $r 15.8$ |
| Aug. | 461.8 | 128.7 | 76.1 | 257.1 | 55.1 | ${ }^{2} 2.9$ | ${ }^{5} 6.3$ | 11.5 | 27.7 | 59.8 | 17.2 | 59.2 | $r 17.3$ |
| Sept. | 461.4 | 127.8 | 76.2 | 257.4 | 55.4 | $r 2.9$ | ${ }^{7} 6.3$ | 9.2 | 29.0 | 59.8 | 17.3 | 58.5 | $\ulcorner 18.9$ |
| Oct.. | 462.5 | 127.4 | 78.5 | 256.5 | 56.3 | $r 2.9$ | $r 6.3$ | 10.2 | 28.5 | 60.0 | 17.0 | 57.5 | $r 17.9$ |
| Nov. | 464.0 | 127.1 | 77.1 | 259.8 | 58.5 | ${ }^{2} 2.9$ | r6.2 | 11.1 | 28.9 | 60.3 | 16.9 | 56.2 | $r 18.9$ |
| Dec. | 469.9 | 129.6 | 78.5 | 261.7 | 60.3 | $r 2.9$ | '6.4 | 10.9 | 29.2 | 60.3 | 16.9 | 55.6 | r19.3 |
| 1974-Jan.. | $468.2$ | 128.7 | 78.2 | 261.2 | 60.2 | 2.8 | 6.3 | 10.7 | 29.9 | 60.5 | 16.9 | 52.8 | 21.1 |
| Feb. | $470.7$ | 131.3 | 78.2 | 261.1 | 58.2 | 2.8 | 6.0 | 10.9 | 30.7 | 60.8 | 17.0 | 53.6 | 21.2 |

${ }^{1}$ Consists of investments of foreign and international accounts in the United States.
${ }^{2}$ Consists of savings and loan assns., nonprofit institutions, cor porate pension trust funds, and dealers and brokers. Also included are certain Govt. deposit accounts and Govt.-sponsored agencies.

Note.-Reported data for F.R. Banks and U.S. Govt. agencies and trust funds; Treasury estimates for other groups.

The debt and ownership concepts were altered beginning with the Mar. 1969 Bulletin. The new concepts (1) exclude guaranteed securities and (2) remove from U.S. Govt. agencies and trust funds and add to other miscellaneous investors the holdings of certain Govt.-sponsored but privately owned agencies and certain Govt. deposit accounts.

OWNERSHIP OF MARKETABLE SECURITIES, BY MATURITY

| Type of holder and date | Total | Within 1 year |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 1-5 \\ & \text { years } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 5-10 \\ \text { years } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 10-20 \\ & \text { years } \end{aligned}$ | Over 20 years |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Total | Bills | Other |  |  |  |  |
| All holders: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1971 -Dec. 31. | 262,038 | 119,141 | 97,505 | 21,636 | 93,648 | 29,321 | 9,530 | 10,397 |
| 1972-Dec. 31. | 269,509 | 130,422 | 103,870 | 26,552 | 88,564 | 29,143 | 15,301 | 6,079 |
| 1973-Dec. 31 | 270,224 | 141,571 | 107,786 | 33,785 | 81,715 | 25,134 | 15,659 | 6,145 |
| 1974 Fan. 31 | 270,131 269 | 141,590 141,444 | 107,805 | 33,785 | 81,715 | 25,131 | 15,596 | 6,098 |
| Feb. 28 | 269,650 | 141,444 | 107,850 | 33,594 | 79,045 | 26,968 | 16,128 | 6,063 |
| U.S. Govt. agencies and trust funds: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1971-Dec. 31................ | 18,444 | 1,380 | 605 | 775 | 7,614 | 4,676 | 2,319 | 2,456 |
| 1972-Dec. 31. | 19,360 20,962 | 1,609 2,220 | 674 631 | 935 $1 \quad 589$ | 6,418 | 5,487 | 4,317 | 1,530 |
| 1974-Jan. 31. | 21, 095 | 2,334 | 763 | 1,571 | 7,715 | 4,387 | 5,039 | 1,620 1,620 |
| Feb. 28. | 21,234 | 2,391 | 694 | 1,697 | 7,355 | 4,603 | 5,264 | 1,620 |
| Federal Reserve Banks: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1971-Dec. $31 .$. | 70,218 | 36,032 | 31,033 | 4,999 | 25,299 | 7,702 | 584 | 601 |
| 1972 -Dec. 31. | 69,906 | 37,750 | 29,745 | 8,005 | 24,497 | 6,109 | 1,414 | 136 |
| 1973-Dec. 31. | 78,516 | 46,189 | 36,928 | 9,261 | 23,062 | 7,504 | 1,577 | 184 |
| 1974-Jan. Feb. 28 | 78,240 | 45,770 | 36,500 | 9,270 | 23,128 | 7,580 | 1,577 | 184 |
| Feb. 28 | 78,237 | 46,425 | 36,467 | 9,958 | 22,236 | 7,780 | 1,612 | 184 |
| Held by private investors: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1971-Dec. $31 .$. | 173,376 | 81,729 | 65,867 | 15,862 | 60,735 | 16,943 | 6,627 | 7,340 |
| 1972-Dec. 31. | 180,243 | 91,063 | 73,451 | 17,612 | 57,649 | 17,547 | 9,570 | 4,413 |
| 1973-Dec. 31. | 170,746 | 93, 162 | 70,227 | 22,935 | 50,939 | 13,241 | 9,063 | 4,341 |
| 1974-Jan. 31. | 170,796 | 93,486 | 70,542 | 22,944 | 50,872 | 13,164 | 8,980 | 4,294 |
| Feb. 28. | 170,179 | 92,628 | 70,689 | 21,939 | 49,454 | 14,585 | 9,252 | 4,259 |
| Commercial banks: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1971 -Dec. 31. | 51,363 | 14,920 | 8,287 | 6,633 | 28,823 | 6,847 | 555 | 217 |
| 1972-Dec. 31. | 52,440 | 18,077 | 10,289 | 7,788 | 27,765 | 5,654 | 864 | 80 |
| 1973-Dec. 31. | 45,737 | 17,499 | 7,901 | 9,598 | 22,878 | 4,022 | 1,065 | 272 |
| 1974-Jan. 31. | 45,848 | 17,657 | 8,260 | 9,397 | 22,960 | 4,036 | 1,921 | 274 |
| Feb. 28 | 45,369 | 16,441 | 7,336 | 9,105 | 22,450 | 5,142 | 1,070 | 265 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1972-Dec. 31. | 2,609 | 590 | 309 | 281 | 1,152 | 469 | 274 | 124 |
| $1973-$ Dec. 31. | 1,955 | 562 | 222 | 340 | 750 | 211 | 300 | 131 |
| 1974 -Jan. 31. | 1,911 | 535 | 229 | 306 | 754 | 212 | 292 | 118 |
| Feb. 28 | 1,834 | 493 | 221 | 272 | 704 | 228 | 291 | 117 |
| Insurance companies: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1971-Dec. $31 .$. | 5,679 | 720 | 325 448 | 395 | 1,499 | 993 | 1,366 | 1,102 |
| 1973 -Dec. 31. | 4,956 | 799 779 | 312 | 467 | 1,073 | 1,278 | 1,393 | $\stackrel{5}{523}$ |
| 1974-Jan. 31. | 4,931 | 762 | 314 | 448 | 1,085 | 1,282 | 1,297 | 504 |
| Feb. 28 | 4,858 | 710 | 298 | 412 | 1,068 | 1,269 | 1,276 | 510 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1972-Dec. 31. | 4,948 | 3,604 | 1,198 | 2,406 | 1,198 | 121 | 25 | 1 |
| 1973-Dec 31. | 4,905 | 3,295 | 1,695 | 1,600 | 1,281 | 260 | 54 | 15 |
| 1974-Jan. 31. | 4,600 | 2,958 | 1,461 | 1,497 | 1,326 | 253 | 47 | 16 |
| Feb. 28 | 4,765 | 2,877 | 1,632 | 1,245 | 1,386 | 351 | 136 | 15 |
| Savings and loan associations: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1971-Dec. $31 . .$. | 3,002 | 629 | 343 | 286 | 1,449 | 587 | 162 | 175 |
| 1972-Dec. 31. | 2,873 | 820 | 498 | 322 | 1,140 | 605 | 226 | 81 |
| 1973--Dec. 31. | 2,103 | 576 | 121 | 455 | 1,011 | 320 | 151 | 45 |
| 1974-Jan. 31. | 2,179 | 600 | 141 | 459 | 1,035 | 324 | 170 | 50 |
| Feb. 28 | 2,116 | 580 | 159 | 421 | 978 | 338 | 169 | 50 |
| State and local governments: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1971-Dec. 31........ | 9,823 | 4,592 | 3,832 | 760 | 2,268 | 783 | 918 | 1,263 |
| 1972-Dec. 31. | 10,904 | 6,159 | 5,203 | 956 | 2,033 | 816 | 1,298 | 598 |
| 1973-Dec. 31. | 9,829 | 5,845 | 4,483 | 1,362 | 1,870 | 778 | 1,003 | 332 |
| 1974-Jan. 31. | 10,322 | 6,096 | 4,685 | 1,411 | 2,036 | 850 | 1,002 | 337 |
| Feb. 28 | 10,834 | 7,035 | 5,604 | 1,431 | 1,834 | 805 | 836 | 325 |
| All others: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1971-Dec. 31. | 94,746 | 56,261 | 49,565 | 6,696 | 23,983 | 6,933 | 3,329 | 4,237 |
| 1972-Dec. 31. | 101,249 | 61,014 | 55,506 | 5,508 | 23,171 | 8,906 | 5,290. | 2,868 |
| 1973-Dec. 31. | 101,261 | 64,606 | 55,493 | 9,113 | 22,076 | 6,372 | 5,189 | 3,023 |
| 1974-Jan. 31. | 101,005 | 64,878 | 55,452 | 9,426 | 21,676 | 6,207 | 5,251 | 2,995 |
| Feb. 28 | 100,403 | 64.492 | 55,439 | 9,053 | 21,034 | 6,425 | 5,474 | 2,977 |

Note.-Direct public issues only. Based on Treasury Survey of Ownership.

Data complete for U.S. Govt. agencies and trust funds and F.R. 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: (1) 5,601 commercial banks, 479 mutual savings
banks, and 737 insurance companies combined, each about 90 per cent; (2) 463 nonfinancial corporations and 485 savings and loan assns., each about 50 per cent; and (3) 505 State and local govts., about 40 per cent. "All others," a residual, includes holdings of all those not reporting in the Treasury Survey, including investor groups not listed separately.

| Period | U.S. Government securities |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | U.S. Govt. agency securities |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Total | By maturity |  |  |  | By type of customer |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Within 1 year | $\stackrel{1-5}{\text { years }}$ | $5-10$years | Over 10 years | U.S. Govt. securities dealers |  |  | $\underset{\text { other } 1}{\text { All }}$ |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | U.S. Govt. securities brokers | Commercial banks |  |  |
| 1973-Feb. . | 4,155 | 2,975 | 721 | 370 | 89 | 888 | 808 | 1,360 | 1,099 | 645 |
| Mar. | 3,077 | 2,311 | 508 | 201 | 57 | 713 | 585 | , 987 | 792 | 664 |
| Apr. | 3,185 | 2,535 | 440 | 165 | 46 | 709 | 636 | 1,075 | 766 | 714 |
| May. | 3,187 | 2,390 | 322 | 323 | 153 | 661 | 543 | 1,057 | 927 | 687 |
|  | 2,969 | 2,335 | 289 | 228 | 118 | 593 | 622 | 975 | 778 | 732 |
| July. | 2,993 | 2,330 | 367 | 226 | 72 | 581 | 632 | 982 | 798 | 700 |
| Aug. | 3,366 3,884 | 2,403 3,021 | 706 644 | 172 158 | 85 | 566 583 | 874 1,182 | 1,044 1,142 | 881 977 | 771 1,048 |
| Oct. . | 3,384 | 2,798 | 374 | 163 | 48 | 568 | 1,954 | 1,073 | 789 | 1,048 810 |
| Nov. | 4,022 | 3,001 | 485 | 447 | 89 | 655 | 1,188 | 1,173 | 1,007 | 810 |
| Dec. | 3,889 | 3,167 | 348 | 317 | 58 | 675 | 1,051 | 1,123 | 1,040 | 869 |
| 1974-Jan.. |  | 3,074 | 325 | 215 | 45 | 706 | 889 | 1,103 | 962 |  |
| Feb. | 4,229 | 3,192 | 402 | 561 | 74 | 795 | 1,058 | 1,299 | 1,077 | 1,019 |
| Week ending - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1974-Feb. 6. | 6,411 | 5,030 | 479 | 849 | 53 | 1,142 | 1,812 | 1,910 | 1,546 | 1,297 |
| 13. | 4,095 | 2,874 | 558 | 574 | 90 | 811 | 1,072 | 1,241 | , 971 | - 847 |
| 20. | 3,741 | 2,923 | 339 | 390 | 90 | 745 | 833 | 1,138 | 1,026 | 923 |
| 27. | 3,344 | 2,522 | 321 | 426 | 74 | 642 | 753 | 1,047 | 902 | 981 |
| Mar. $\begin{array}{r}6 . \\ \\ \\ \\ 20 . \\ \\ \\ 20 . \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 3,125 | 2,339 | 358 | 354 | 74 | 667 | 755 | 894 | 810 | 811 |
|  | 3,673 | 2,813 | 437 | 349 | 73 | 713 | 1,004 | 1.080 | 876 | 671 |
|  | 3,520 | 2,741 | 363 | 367 | 49 | 735 | - 822 | - 969 | 995 | 542 |
|  | 3,908 | 2,978 | 444 | 426 | 60 | 748 | 884 | 1,238 | 1,038 | 1,011 |

1 Since Jan. 1972 has included transactions of dealers and brokers in securities other than U.S. Govt.

Note.-The transactions data combine market purchases and sales of U.S. Govt. securities dealers reporting to the F.R. Bank of New York.

They do not include allotments of, and exchanges for, new U.S. Govt. securities, redemptions of called or matured securities, or purchases or sales of securities under repurchase agreement, reverse repurchase (resale) or similar contracts. Averages of daily figures based on the number of trading days in the period.

## DAILY-AVERAGE DEALER POSITIONS

(Par value, in millions of dollars)

| Period | U.S. Government securities, by maturity |  |  |  |  | U.S. Govt. agency securities |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { All } \\ \text { maturi- } \\ \text { ties } \end{gathered}$ | Within 1 year | $\begin{aligned} & 1-5 \\ & \text { years } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 5-10 \\ \text { years } \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Over } \\ & 10 \\ & \text { years } \end{aligned}$ |  |
| 1973-Feb. | 3,394 | 3,365 | -9 | -1 | 39 | 202 |
| Mar | 2,702 | 3,130 | -274 | $-143$ | -11 | 180 |
| Apr. | 2,795 | 3,105 | -159 | -143 | -9 | 274 |
| May. | 2,626 | 2,596 | -324 | 179 | 175 | 356 |
| June. | 2,976 | 2,818 | -165 | 91 | 232 | 744 |
| July | 1,901 | 2,062 | -250 | -43 | 131 | 511 |
| Aug. | 1,788 | 1,977 | -94 | -107 | 12 | 273 |
| Sept. | 3,201 | 2,958 | 316 | -111 | 38 | 799 |
| Oct. | 3,073 | 2,858 | 93 | 56 | 67 | 904 |
| Nov | 3,618 | 3,034 | 95 | 350 | 139 | 1,185 |
| Dec. | 4,441 | 3,697 | 223 | 396 | 124 | 1,400 |
| 1974-Jan. | 3,653 | 3,210 | 51 | 262 | 130 | 1,324 |
| Feb. | 4,081 | 2,707 | 537 | 647 | 190 | 1,434 |
| Week ending- |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1974-Jan. 2. | 3,778 | 3,080 | 220 | 331 | 147 | 1,535 |
|  | 3,702 | 3,214 | 61 | 283 | 144 | 1,372 |
| 16. | 3,659 | 3,259 | 47 | 225 | 128 | 1,316 |
| 23. | 3,801 | 3,323 | 80 | 264 | 134 | 1,293 |
| 30. | 3,519 | 3,147 | -7 | 268 | 112 | 1,279 |
| Feb. 6. | 3,667 | 3,024 | 126 | 414 | 102 | 1,359 |
| 13. | 5,005 | 3,179 | 818 | 797 | 212 | 1,462 |
| 20. | 4,055 | 2,388 | 672 | 779 | 216 | 1,523 |
| 27. | 3,631 | 2,271 | 530 | 612 | 217 | 1,416 |

[^54]U.S. GOVERNMENT MARKETABLE AND CONVERTIBLE SECURITIES, MARCH 31, 1974
(In millions of dollars)

| Issue and coupon rate | Amount | Issue and coupon rate | Amount | Issue and coupon rate | Amount | Issue and coupon rate | Amount |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Treasury bills |  | Treasury bills_Cont. |  | Treasury notes-Cont. |  | Treasury bonds |  |
| Apr. 4, 1974 | 4,302 | Aug. 27, 1974. | 1,805 | Aug. 15, 1975.... 57/8 | 7,679 | May 15, 1974.... .41/4 | 2,847 |
| Apr. 9, 1974 | 1,802 | Aug. 29, 1974 | 1,801 | Sept. 30, 1975.... $83 / 8$ | 2,042 | Nov. 15, 1974.... $37 / 8$ | 1,213 |
| Apr. 11, 1974 | 4,308 | Sept. 5, 1974 | 1,805 | Oct. 1, 1975.... $11 / 2$ | , 30 | May 15, 1975-85..41/4 | 1,201 |
| Apr. 18, 1974 | 4,304 | Sept. 12, 1974 | 1,802 | Nov. 15, 1975.... 7 | 3,115 | June 15, 1978-83. $31 / 4$ | 1,477 |
| Apr. 19, 1974 | 4,525 | Sept. 19, 1974 | 1,801 | Dec. 31, 1975.... 7 | 1,731 | Feb. 15, 1980.... 4 | 2,573 |
| Apr. 25, 1974 | 4,307 | Sept. 24, 1974 | 1,802 | Feb. 15, $1976 . . . .61 / 4$ | 3,739 | Nov. 15, $1980 \ldots . .31 / 2$ | 1,896 |
| May 2, 1974 | 4,308 | Sept. 26, 1974 | 1,801 | Feb, 15, 1976.... $57 / 8$ | 4,945 | Aug. 15, 1981.... $7^{\text {a }}$ | 807 |
| May 7, 1974 | 1,800 | Oct. 22, 1974 | 1,802 | Apr. 1, 1976..... $11 / 2$ | , 27 | Feb. 15, 1982....63/8 | 2,702 |
| May 9, 1974 | 4,306 | Nov. 19, 1974 | 1,801 | May 15, 1976.... . 53/4 | 2,802 | Aug. 15, $1984 . . . .6318$ | 2,353 |
| May 16, 1974 | 4,303 | Dec 17, 1974 | 1,803 | May 15, 1976.....61/2 | 2,697 | May 15, $1985 \ldots . .31 / 4$ | 2,943 |
| May 23, 1974 | 4,303 | Jan. 14, 1975 | 1,802 | Aug. 15, 1976.... $71 / 2$ | 4,194 | Nov. 15, $1986 . . .661 / 8$ | 1,216 |
| May 30, 1974 | 4,301 | Feb. 11, 1975 | 1,802 | Aug. 15, 1976....61/2 | 3,883 | Aug. 15, 1987-92..41/4 | 3,678 |
| June 4, 1974. | 1,801 |  |  | Oct. 1, 1976.... $11 / 2$ | 11 | Feb. 15, 1988-93.. 4 | 227 |
| June 6, 1974 | 4,301 |  |  | Nov. 15, 1976.....61/4 | 4,325 | May 15, 1989-94. . $41 / 8$ | 1,456 |
| June 13, 1974 | 4,303 |  |  | Feb. 15, 1977.... 8 | 5,163 | Feb. 15, 1990.... 31/2 | 3,932 |
| June 20, 1974 | 4,300 | Treasury notes |  | Apr. 1, 1977.... 11/2 | 2,565 | Feb. 15, 1993....63/4 | 627 |
| June 21, 1974 | 4,522 | Apr. 1, 1974.... 11/2 | 34 | May 15, 1977....67/8 | 2,565 | Aug. 15, 1993.... $71 / 2$ | 1,914 |
| June 27, 1974 | 4,303 | May 15, 1974.... $71 / 4$ | 4,334 | Aug. 15, 1977.... . 73/4 | 4,918 | Feb. 15, 1995.... 3 | 827 |
| July 2, 1974. | 1,802 | Aug. 15, $1974 \ldots . .55 / 8$ | 10,284 | Oct. 11, 1977.... $111 / 2$ | - 17 | May 15, 1993-98..7 | 692 |
| July 5, 1974 | 1,803 | Sept. 30, 1974.... . 6 | 2,060 | Feb. 15, $1978 \ldots . .61 / 4$ | 8,389 | Nov. 15, $1998 . . . .31 / 2$ | 3,066 |
| July 11, 1974 | 1,810 | Oct. 1, 1974.... $11 / 2$ | 2, 42 | Apr. 1, 1978.... 11/2 | 15 |  |  |
| July 18, 1974 | 1,811 | Nov. 15, $1974 . . . .53 / 4$ | 5,442 | Oct. 1, 1978.... 11/2 |  |  |  |
| July 25, 1974 | 1,798 | Dec. 31, 1974.... $57 / 8$ | 2,102 | Nov. 15, 1978. . . . 6 | 8,207 |  |  |
| July 30, 1974 | 1,804 | Feb. 15, 1975.... . 53/4 | 4,015 | Aug. 15, $1979 . . . .61 / 4$ | 4,559 | Convertible bonds |  |
| Aug. 1, 1974 | 1,803 | Feb. 15, 1975.... $57 / 8$ | 1,222 | Nov. 15, $1979 . . . .65 / 8$ | 1,604 | Investment Series B |  |
| Aug. 8, 1974 | 1,802 | Apr. 1, 1975....11/2 | 1,88 | Nov. 15, $1979 . . .{ }^{\text {. }}$ | 2,241 | Apr. 1, 1975-80.. $23 / 4$ | 2,272 |
| Aug. 15, 1974 | 1,800 | May 15, 1975.... $57 / 8$ | 1,776 | May 15, $1980 \ldots . .67 / 8$ | 7,265 |  |  |
| Aug. 22, 1974 | 1,797 | May 15, 1975....6 | 6,760 | Feb. 15, 1981.... 7 | 1,842 |  |  |

$\dagger$ Tax-anticipation series.
Note.-Direct public issues only. Based on Daily Statement of U. S Treasury.

NEW ISSUES OF STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
(In millions of dollars)

| Period | All issues (new capital and refunding) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Total amount delivered ${ }^{3}$ | Issues for new capital |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Total | Type of issue |  |  |  | Type of issuer |  |  |  | Total | Use of proceeds |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | General obligations | Revenue | HAA ${ }^{1}$ | U.S. Govt. loans | State | Special district and stat. auth. | Other ${ }^{2}$ |  |  | Education | Roads and bridges | Utilities ${ }^{4}$ | Housing 5 | Veterans* aid | Other purposes |
| 1964. | 10,847 | 6,417 | 3,585 | 637 | 208 | 1,628 | 3,812 | 5,407 | 10,069 | 10,201 | 3,392 | 688 | 2,437 | 727 | 120 | 2,838 |
| 1965. | 11,329 | 7,177 | 3,517 | 464 | 170 | 2,401 | 3,784 | 5,144 | 11,538 | 10,471 | 3,619 | 900 | 1,965 | 626 | 50 | 3,311 |
| 1966 | 11,405 | 6,804 | 3,955 | 325 | 312 | 2,590 | 4,110 | 4,695 |  | 11,303 | 3,738 | 1,476 | 1,880 | 533 |  | 3,667 |
| 1967. | 14,766 | 8,985 | 5,013 | 477 | 334 | 2,842 | 4,810 | 7,115 |  | 14,643 | 4,473 | 1,254 | 2,404 | 645 |  | 5,867 |
| 1968. | 16,596 | 9,269 | 6,517 | 528 | 282 | 2,774 | 5,946 | 7,884 |  | 16,489 | 4,820 | 1,526 | 2,833 | 787 |  | 6,523 |
| 1969. | 11,881 | 7,725 | 3,556 | 402 | 197 | 3,359 | 3,596 | 4,926 |  | 11,838 | 3,252 | 1,432 | 1,734 | 543 |  | 4,884 |
| 1970. | 18,164 | 11,850 | 6,082 | 131 | 103 | 4,174 | 5,595 | 8,399 |  | 18,110 | 5,062 | 1,532 | 3,525 | 466 |  | 7,526 |
| 1971. | 24,962 | 15,220 | 8,681 | 1,000 | 62 | 5,999 | 8,714 | 10,246 |  | 24,495 | 5,278 | 2,642 | 5,214 | 2,068 |  | 9,293 |
| 1972. | 23.652 | 13,305 | 9,332 | , 959 | 57 | 4,991 | 9,496 | 9,165 |  | 22,073 | 4,981 | 1,689 | 4,638 | 1,910 |  | 6,741 |
| 1973. | 23,970 | 12,257 | 10,632 | 1,022 | 58 | 4,212 | 9,507 | 10,249 |  | 22,408 | 4,311 | 1,458 | 5,654 | 2,639 |  | 8,335 |
| 1973 r--Jan.. | 1,977 | 1,152 | 822 |  | 3 | 602 | 454 | 921 |  | 1,809 | 369 | 215 | 420 | 117 |  | 688 |
| Feb.. | 1,515 | , 782 | 731 |  | 1 | 47 | 565 | 903 |  | 1,411 | 365 | 67 | 416 | 10 |  | 551 |
| Mar. . | 2,467 | 1,228 | 930 | 303 | 6 | 613 | 918 | 936 |  | 2,210 | 374 | 153 | 501 | 347 |  | 833 |
| Apr... | 1,826 | 870 | 947 |  | 9 | 159 | 731 | 934 |  | 1,757 | 306 | 12 | 452 | 88 |  | 898 |
| May.. | 1,939 | 825 | 1,106 |  | 8 | 291 | 945 | 703 |  | 1,775 | 299 | 233 | 430 | 224 |  | 588 |
| June. . | 2,152 | 1,025 | 861 | 261 | 5 | 189 | 1,082 | 881 |  | 2,144 | 542 | 102 | 643 | 334 |  | 523 |
| July.. | 2,028 | 1,458 | 564 |  | 6 | 516 | 363 | 1,149 |  | 2,001 | 391 | 231 | 366 | 3 |  | 1,009 |
| Aug... | 1,657 | 1,067 | 588 |  | 2 | 529 | 498 | 630. |  | 1,602 | 311 | 30 | 352 | 290 |  | 618 |
| Sept. | 1,750 | 721 | 741 | 285 | 2 | 236 | 828 | 675 |  | 1,653 | 327 | 66 | 579 | 384 |  | 298 |
| Oct. | 2,313 | 1,344 | 964 |  | 6 | 337 | 842 | 1,135 |  | 2,163 | 299 | 142 | 412 | 251 |  | 1,060 |
| Nov. | 2,257 | 866 | 1,383 |  | , | 243 | 1,247 | 766 |  | 1,929 | 356 | 42 | 596 | 247 |  | 687 |
| Dec.. | 2,089 | 919 | 919 | 173 | 1 | 450 | 1,022 | 616 |  | 1,954 | 372 | 165 | 487 | 344 |  | 582 |
| 1974-Jan. | 2,183 | 1,391 | 790 |  | 2 | 208 | 823 | 1,152 |  | 2,117 | 594 | 35 | 374 | 56 |  | 1,059 |
| Feb. | 1,862 | 1,135 | 727 |  | 1 | 472 | 508 | 883 |  | 1,812 | 438 | 53 | 580 | 34 |  | 707 |
| ${ }^{1}$ Only bonds sold pursuant to 1949 Housing Act, which are secured by contract requiring the Housing Assistance Administration to make annual contributions to the local authority. <br> ${ }^{2}$ Municipalities, counties, townships, school districts. <br> ${ }^{3}$ Excludes U.S. Govt. loans. Based on date of delivery to purchaser and payment to issuer, which occurs after date of sale. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 4 Water, sewer, and other utilities. <br> 5 Includes urban redevelopment loans. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Note.-Security Industries Assn. data; par amounts of long-term issues based on date of sale unless otherwise indicated. <br> Components may not add to totals due to rounding. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

TOTAL NEW ISSUES
(In millions of dollars)

| Period | Gross proceeds, all issues ${ }^{1}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Total | Noncorporate |  |  |  |  | Corporate |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | U.S. <br> Govt. ${ }^{2}$ | U.S. Govt. agency ${ }^{3}$ | State and local (U.S.) ${ }^{4}$ |  | Other ${ }^{5}$ | Total | Bonds |  |  |  | Stock |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | Total |  | Publicly offered |  |  | Preferred | Common |
| 1964. | 37,122 | 10,656 | 1,205 | 10,5 |  |  | 760 | 13,957 | 10,865 | 3,623 |  |  | 412 | 2,679 |
| 1965. | 40,108 45,015 | 9,348 8,231 | 2,731 6,806 | 11,1 |  | 889 815 | 15,992 18,074 | 13,720 | 5,570 8,018 |  |  | 725 574 | 1,547 |
| 1967. | 68,514 | 19,431 | 8,180 | 14,2 |  | 1,817 | 24,798 | 21,954 | 14,990 |  |  | 885 | 1,959 |
| 1968 | 65,562 | 18,025 | 7,666 | 16,3 |  | 1,531 | 21,966 | 17,383 | 10,732 |  |  | 637 | 3,946 |
| 1969. | 52,496 | 4,765 | 8,617 | 11,4 |  | 961 | 26,744 | 18,347 | 12,734 |  |  | 682 | 7,714 |
| 1970. | 88,666 | 14,831 | 16,181 | 17,7 |  | 949 | 38,945 | 30,315 | 25,384 |  |  | 1,390 | 7,240 |
| 1971. | 105,233 | 17,325 | 16,283 | 24,3 |  | 2,165 | 45,090 | 32,123 | 24,775 |  |  | 3,670 | 9,291 |
| 1972. | 96,522 | 17,080 | 12,825 | 23,0 |  | 1,589 | 41,957 | 28,896 | 19,434 |  |  | 3,367 | 9,694 |
| 1972-Dec.. | 8,210 | 2,553 | 200 | 1,7 |  | 302 | 3,396 | 2,625 | 1,024 |  |  | 272 | 498 |
| 1973-Jan.. | 6,523 | 1,199 | 993 | 1,8 |  | 116 | 2,327 | 1,276 | 989 |  | 7 | 137 | 913 |
| Feb.. | 7,325 | 1,603 | 2,261 | 1,4 |  | 53 | 1,962 | , 957 | +641 |  | 16 | 172 | 832 |
| Mar. | 9,029 | 606 | 1,826 | 2,30 |  | 359 | 3,933 | 2,116 | 1,315 |  | 2 | 833 | 984 |
| Apr., | 6,567 | 564 | 1,640 | 1,681 |  | 178 | 2,497 | 1,739 | 938 |  | 1 | 200 | 558 |
| May. | 11,225 | 3,353 | 3,442 | 1,8 |  | 17. | 2,543 | 1,721 | 1,049 |  |  | 187 | 635 |
| June. | 7,943 | 559 | 1,706 | 2,0 |  | 53 | 3,578 | 2,757 | 1,358 |  |  | 216 | 606 |
| July. | 7,643 | 490 | 2,471 | 1,9 |  | 48 | 2,631 | 1,870 | 857 |  |  | 226 | 536 |
| Aug. | 8,019 | 3,097 | 1,600 | 1,4 |  | 22 | 1,806 | 1,382 | 792 |  | 0 | 94 | 330 |
| Sept. | 8.091 | 2,432 | 2,100 | 1,6 |  | 15 | 1,915 | 1,366 | 684 |  | 32 | 119 | 430 |
| Oct. | 8,924 | 2,485 | 2,612 | 2,2 |  | 196 | 3,398 | 2,358 | 1,805 |  | 53 | 355 | 685 |
| Nov. | 12,553 | 4,521 | 2,200 | 2, |  | 45 | 3,563 | 2,257 | 1,669 |  | 7 | 637 | 668 |
| Dec. | 6,635 | 148 | 1,032 | 1,9 |  | 251 | 3,238 | 2,469 | 1,552 |  | 17 | 196 | 573 |
| Period |  | Gross proceeds, major groups of corporate issuers |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Manufacturing |  | Commercial and miscellaneous |  | Transportation |  | Public utility |  | Communication |  | Real estate and financial |  |
|  |  | Bonds | Stocks | Bonds | Stocks | $s$ Bonds | Stocks | Bonds | Stocks | Bonds | Stocks | s Bonds | Stocks |
| $\begin{aligned} & 1964 . \\ & 1965 . \\ & 1966 . \end{aligned}$ |  | 2,819 | 228 | 902 | 220 | 944 | 38 | 2,139 | 620 | 669 | 1,520 | 3,391 | 466 |
|  |  | 4,712 | 704 | 1,153 | 251 | 953 | 60 | 2,332 | 604 | 808 | 139 | 3,762 | 514 |
|  |  | 5,861 | 1,208 | 1,166 | 257 | 1,856 | 116 | 3,117 | 549 | 1,814 | 189 | 1,747 | 193 |
| 1967. |  | 9,894 | 1,164 | 1,950 | 117 | 1,859 | 466 | 4,217 | 718 | 1,786 | 193 | 2,247 | 186 |
| 1968. |  | 5,668 | 1,311 | 1,759 | 116 | 1,665 | 1,579 | 4,407 | 873 | 1,724 | 43 | 2,159 | 662 |
| 1969. |  | 4,448 | 1,904 | 1,888 | 3,022 | 1,899 | 247 | 5,409 | 1,326 | 1,963 | 225 | 2,739 | 1,671 |
| 1970. |  | 9,192 | 1,320 | 1,963 | 2,540 | 2,213 | 47 | 8,016 | 3,001 | 5,053 | -83 | 3,878 | 1,638 |
| 1971 |  | 9,426 | 2,152 | 2,272 | 2,390 | 1,998 | 420 | 7.605 | 4,195 | 4,227 | 1,592 | 6,601 | 2,212 |
| 1972. |  | 4,821 | 1,809 | 2,645 | 2,882 | 2,862 | 185 | 6,392 | 4,965 | 3,692 | 1,125 | 8,485 | 2,095 |
| 1972-D.C. |  | 486 | 103 | 343 | 149 | 214 | 25 | 491 | 370 | 34 | 17 | 1,057 | 107 |
| 1973-Jan.. |  | 113 | 63 | 89 | 105 | 120 | 1 | 529 | 371 | 30 | 3 | 395 | 509 |
| Feb.. |  | 178 | 35 | 118 | 111 | 96 | 4 | 319 | 277 | 58 | 117 | 290 | 461 |
|  |  | 772 | 125 | 177 | 327 | 317 | 6 | 1,076 | 1,351 | 548 | 668 | 1,462 | 1,397 |
| Apr.. |  | 772 | 22 | 237 | 139 | 91 | 1 | 150 | 369 | 258 |  | 743 | 228 |
|  |  | 387 | 12 | 30 | 143 | 236 | 8 | , 361 | 410 | 355 | 19 | 351 | 231 |
| May. |  | 703 | 25 | 133 | 89 | 183 | 1 | 1,099 | 497 | 303 | 29 | 337 | 181 |
|  |  | 364 | 169 | 139 | 112 | 250 | 15 | 651 | 269 | 244 | 60 | 223 | 151 |
| July. |  | 230 | 49 | 149 | 129 | 83 | 15 | 419 | 90 | 320 | 5 | 182 | 136 |
| Sept. |  | 270 | 78 | 149 | 96 | 140 | 2 | 334 | 252 | 228 | 16 | 244 | 106 |
| Oct. |  | 472 | 52 | 63 | 147 | 114 | . . . . ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 342 | 608 | 633 | 46 | 734 | 193 |
| Nov. |  | 383 | 93 | 61 | 925 | 241 | 4 | 584 | 496 | 296 | 499 | 692 | 122 |
|  |  | 485 | 18 | 145 | 285 | 226 | 6 | 569 | 319 | 350 | 27 | 693 | 115 |

1 Gross proceeds are derived by multiplying principal amounts or number of units by offering price.

2 Includes guaranteed issues.
${ }^{3}$ Issues not guaranteed.
4 See NOTE to table at bottom of preceding page.

5 Foreign governments and their instrumentalities, International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, and domestic nonprofit organizations.

Note.-Securities and Exchange Commission estimates of new issues maturing in more than 1 year sold for cash in the United States.

NET CHANGE IN OUTSTANDING CORPORATE SECURITIES
(In millions of dollars)


1 Excludes investment companies.
2 Extractive and commercial and miscellaneous companies.
${ }^{3}$ Railroad and other transportation companies.
Note.-Securities and Exchange Commission estimates of cash transactions only. As contrasted with data shown on opposite page, new issues
exclude foreign sales and include sales of securities held by affiliated companies, special offerings to employees, and also new stock issues and cash proceeds connected with conversions of bonds into stocks. Retirement are defined in the same way and also include securities retired with internal funds or with proceeds of issues for that purpose.

## OPEN-END INVESTMENT COMPANIES

(In millions of dollars)

| Year | Sales and redemption of own shares |  |  | Assets (market value at end of period) |  |  | Month | Sales and redemption of own shares |  |  | Assets (market value at end of period) |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Sales ${ }^{1}$ | Redemptions | Net sales | Total ${ }^{2}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Cash } \\ \text { position } 3 \end{gathered}$ | Other |  | Sales ${ }^{1}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Redemp- } \\ \text { tions } \end{gathered}$ | Net sales | Total ${ }^{2}$ | Cash position ${ }^{3}$ | Other |
| 1962. | 2,699 | 1,123 | 1,576 | 21,271 | 1,315 | 19,956 | 1973-Feb... | 327 | 530 | -203 | 54,083 | 3,375 | 50,708 |
| 1963 | 2,460 | 1,504 | ,952 | 25,214 | 1,341 | 23,873 | Mar... | 519 | 531 | -12 | 53,377 | 3,774 | 49,603 |
| 1964 | 3,404 | 1,875 | 1,528 | 29,116 | 1,329 | 27,787 | Apr... | 300 | 452 | -120 | 50,837 | 3,837 | 46,464 |
| 1965 | 4,359 |  |  | 35,220 |  | 33,417 | May.. | 285 <br> 303 | 446 349 | -161 -46 | 48,588 48,127 | 4,154 4,164 | 44,434 43,963 |
| 1966 | 4,671 | 2,005 | 2,665 | 34,829 | 2,971 | 31,858 | July. . | 364 | 357 | -46 | 50,933 | 4,164 | 43,963 46,399 |
| 1967 | 4,670 | 2,745 | 1,927 | 44,701 | 2,566 | 42,135 | Aug. . | 239 | 432 | -193 | 49,553 | 4,567 | 44,986 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Sept... | 330 | 395 | -65 | 52,322 | 4,641 | 47,681 |
| 1968 | 6,820 | 3,841 | 2,979 | 52,677 | 3,187 | 49,490 | Oct... | 305 | 559 | -254 | 51,952 | 4,168 | 47,784 |
| 1969 | 6,717 | 3,661 | 3,056 | 48,291 | 3,846 | 44,445 | Nov. | 502 | 542 | -40 | 45,814 | 4,126 | 41,688 |
| 1970 | 4,624 | 2,987 | 1,637 | 47,618 | 3,649 | 43,969 | Dec. | 349 | 392 | -43 | 46,518 | 4,002 | 42,516 |
| 1971. | 5,145 | 4,751 | 774 | 56,694 | 3,163 | 53,531 | 1974-Jan. | 334 | 325 | 9 | 47,094 | 4,226 | 42,863 |
| 1972 | 4,892 | 6,563 | -1,671 | 59,831 | 3,035 | 56,796 | Feb... | 215 | 303 | -88 | 45,958 | 4,447 | 41,511 |
| 1973 | 4,358 | 5,651 | 1,261 | 46,518 | 4,002 | 42,516 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

I Includes contractual and regular single-purchase sales, voluntary and contractual accumulation plan sales, and reinvestment of investment in-

解
2 Market value at end of period less current liabilities.
${ }^{3}$ Cash and deposits, receivables, all U.S. Govt. securities, and other short-term debt securities, less current liabilities.

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.

CORPORATE PROFITS, TAXES, AND DIVIDENDS
(In billions of dollars)

| Year | Profits before taxes | Income taxes | Profits after taxes | Cash dividends | Undistributed profits | Corporate capital consumption allowances ${ }^{1}$ | Quarter | Profits before taxes | Income taxes | Profits after taxes | Cash dividends | Undistributed profits | Corporate capital consumption allowances 1 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1966. | 84.2 | 34.3 | 49.9 | 20.8 | 29.1 | 39.5 | 1972-1. | 92.8 | 40.6 | 52.2 | 25.7 | 26.5 | 63.4 |
| 1967. | 79.8 | 33.2 | 46.6 | 21.4 | 25.3 | 43.0 | II... | 94.8 | 41.4 | 53.4 | 25.9 | 27.5 | 66.2 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 98.4 | 42.9 | 55.6 | 26.2 | 29.4 | 66.0 |
| 1968 | 87.6 | 39.9 | 47.8 | 23.6 | 24.2 | 46.8 | IV | 106.1 | 45.9 | 60.3 | 26.4 | 33.9 | 68.0 |
| 1969. | 84.9 | 40.1 | 44.8 | 24.3 | 20.5 | 51.9 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1970. | 74.0 | 34.8 | 39.3 | 24.7 | 14.6 | 56.0 | 1973-I. | 119.6 | 52.7 | 66.9 | 26.9 | 40.0 | 69.3 |
| 1971. | 85.1 | 37.4 | 47.6 | 25.1 | 22.5 | 60.4 |  | 128.9 | 57.4 | 71.6 | 27.3 | 44.2 | 70.5 |
| 1972. | 98.0 126.4 | 42.7 55.9 | 55.4 70.5 | 26.0 27.8 | 29.3 42.7 | 65.9 71.3 |  | 129.0 128.1 | 57.6 56.0 | 71.5 72.0 | 28.1 29.0 | 43.4 43.0 | 71.7 73.7 |
| $1973{ }^{\text {p }}$ | 126.4 | 55.9 | 70.5 | 27.8 | 42.7 | 71.3 |  | 128.1 | 56.0 | 72.0 | 29.0 | 43.0 | 73.7 |

${ }^{1}$ Includes depreciation, capital outlays charged to current accounts, and accidental damages. Njusted annual rates.

## CURRENT ASSETS AND LIABILITIES OF NONFINANCIAL CORPORATIONS

(In billions of dollars)

| End of period | Net working capital | Current assets |  |  |  |  |  |  | Current liabilities |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Total | Cash |  | Notes and accts. receivable |  | Inventories | Other | Total | Notes and accts. payable |  | Accrued Federal income taxes | Other |
|  |  |  |  |  | U.S. Govt. 1 | Other |  |  |  | U.S. Govt. ${ }^{1}$ | Other |  |  |
| 1968. | 182.3 | 426.5 | 48.2 | 11.5 | 5.1 | 168.8 | 166.0 | 26.9 | 244.2 | 6.4 | 162.4 | 14.3 | 61.0 |
| 1969 | 185.7 | 473.6 | 47.9 | 10.6 | 4.8 | 192.2 | 186.4 | 31.6 | 287.9 | 7.3 | 196.9 | 12.6 | 76.0 |
| 1970-IV. . | 187.8 | 490.4 | 49.7 | 7.6 | 4.2 | 200.6 | 196.0 | 32.4 | 302.6 | 6.6 | 200.5 | 11.8 | 83.7 |
| 1971-I.. | 192.0 | 494.1 | 48.5 | 7.8 | 4.2 | 201.3 | 198.5 | 33.8 | 302.1 | 6.1 | 195.7 | 13.7 |  |
| II. | 196.5 | 498.2 | 51.1 | 7.7 | 3.9 | 203.3 | 199.2 | 33.1 | 301.7 | 5.3 | 195.8 | 12.4 | 88.3 |
| III. | 200.9 | 507.2 | 52.4 | 7.8 | 3.9 | 206.5 | 201.6 | 34.9 | 306.3 | 5.0 | 197.4 | 13.8 | 90.1 |
|  | 204.9 | 516.7 | 55.3 | 10.4 | 3.5 | 207.5 | 203.1 | 36.8 | 311.8 | 4.9 | 202.8 | 14.5 | 89.7 |
| 1972-I. | 209.6 | 526.0 | 55.3 | 9.9 | 3.4 | 211.4 | 207.2 | 38.9 | 316.4 | 4.9 | 202.5 | 15.7 | 93.3 |
| II. | 215.2 | 534.3 | 55.7 | 8.7 | 2.8 | 216.3 | 210.7 | 40.1 | 319.1 | 4.9 | 204.0 | 13.4 | 96.8 |
| III | 219.3 | 545.5 | 57.3 | 7.6 | 2.9 | 222.5 | 215.2 | 39.8 | 326.2 | 4.7 | 207.6 | 15.0 | 98.9 |
|  | 224.3 | 561.1 | 60.3 | 9.7 | 3.4 | 228.9 | 218.2 | 40.7 | 336.8 | 4.0 | 216.9 | 16.7 | 99.2 |
| 1973-I. | 231.4 | 577.1 | 61.0 | 10.4 | 3.2 | 234.0 | 225.9 | 42.5 | 345.7 | 4.1 | 218.1 | 18.6 | 104.9 |
| II. | 237.8 | 594.7 | 62.2 | 9.4 | 2.9 | 243.7 | 233.5 | 43.0 | 356.9 | 4.5 | 227.6 | 16.5 | 108.3 |
| III. | 241.8 | 611.4 | 62.0 | 9.2 | 3.0 | 252.2 | 241.5 | 43.5 | 369.6 | 4.4 | 235.7 | 18.1 | 111.4 |

${ }^{1}$ Receivables from, and payables to, the U.S. Govt. exclude amounts
Note: Based on Securities and Exchange Commission estimates. offset against each other on corporations' books.

## BUSINESS EXPENDITURES ON NEW PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

(In billions of dollars)

| Period | Total | Manufacturing |  | Mining | Transportation |  |  | Public utilities |  | Communications | Other ${ }^{1}$ | Total (S.A. A.R.) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Durable | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Non- } \\ & \text { durable } \end{aligned}$ |  | Rail- <br> road | Air | Other | Electric | and other |  |  |  |
| 1969. | 75.56 | 15.96 | 15.72 | 1.86 | 1.86 | 2.51 | 1.68 | 8.94 | 2.67 | 8.30 | 16.05 |  |
| 1970. | 79.71 81.21 | 15.80 14.15 |  | 1.89 2.16 | 1.78 1.67 | 3.03 1.88 | 1.23 1.38 | 10.65 12.86 | 2.49 2.44 | 10.10 10.77 | 16.59 18.05 | ... |
| 1972. | 88.44 | 15.64 | 15.72 | 2.45 | 1.80 | 2.46 | 1.46 | 14.48 | 2.52 | 11.89 | 20.07 |  |
| 1973. | 99.74 | 19.25 | 18.76 | 2.74 | 1.96 | 2.41 | 1.66 | 15.91 | 2.76 | 12.85 | 21.40 |  |
| 1971-IV.. | 22.79 | 4.12 | 4.32 | . 59 | . 45 | . 56 | . 37 | 3.60 | . 69 | 2.84 | 5.26 | 83.18 |
| 1972-I. | 19.38 | 3.29 | 3.32 | . 58 | . 48 | . 50 | . 32 | 3.19 | . 44 | 2.72 | 4.55 | 86.79 |
| II. | 22.01 | 3.71 | 3.92 | . 61 | . 48 | . 73 | . 39 | 3.61 | . 62 | 2.95 | 4.98 | 87.12 |
| IV. | 21.86 25.20 | 3.86 4.77 | 3.87 4.61 | . 59 | . 38 | . 61 | . 35 | 3.67 4.01 | . 72 | 2.84 3.39 | 4.97 5.57 | 87.67 91.94 |
| 1973-1. |  | 3.92 | 3.88 | . 63 | . 46 | . 52 | . 32 | 3.45 | . 50 | 2.87 | 4.94 | 96.19 |
|  | 24.73 | 4.65 | 4.51 | . 71 | . 46 | . 72 | . 43 | 3.91 | . 68 | 3.27 | 5.40 | 97.76 |
|  | 25.04 | 4.84 | 4.78 | . 69 | . 48 | . 57 | . 44 | 4.04 | . 77 | 3.19 | 5.24 | 100.90 |
| IV.. | 28.48 | 5.84 | 5.59 | . 71 | . 56 | . 60 | . 47 | 4.54 | . 82 | 3.53 | 5.83 | 103.74 |
| 1974-12. | 23.92 27.83 | 4.85 5.54 | 4.54 5.60 | . 75 | . 50 | . 48 | . 39 | 3.99 4.48 | . 53 |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 107.18 \\ & 109.96 \end{aligned}$ |

${ }^{1}$ Includes trade, service, construction, finance, and insurance.
2 Anticipated by business.

Note.-Dept. of Commerce and Securities and Exchange Commission estimates for corporate and noncorporate business; excludes agriculture, real estate operators, medical, legal, educational, and cultural service, and nonprofit organizations.
(In billions of dollars)

| End of period | All properties |  |  |  | Farm |  |  | Nonfarm |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | All holders | Financial institutions | Other holders ${ }^{2}$ |  | All holders | Financial institutions ${ }^{1}$ | Other holders ${ }^{3}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { All } \\ & \text { hold- } \\ & \text { ers } \end{aligned}$ | 1- to 4-family houses ${ }^{4}$ |  |  | Multifamily and commercial properties ${ }^{5}$ |  |  | $\underset{\text { type }}{ } \begin{gathered}\text { Mortgage }\end{gathered}$ |  |
|  |  |  | U.S. agencies | Individuals and others |  |  |  |  | Total | Finan. institutions ${ }^{1}$ | Other holders | Total | Finan. institutions ${ }^{1}$ | Other holders | $\begin{aligned} & \text { FHA- } \\ & \text { VAA- } \\ & \text { under- } \\ & \text { written } \end{aligned}$ | Con-ventional |
| 1964. | 300.1 | 241.0 | 11.4 | 47.7 | 18.9 | 7.0 | 11.9 | 281.2 | 197.6 | 170.3 | 27.3 | 83.6 | 63.7 | 19.9 | 77.2 | 204.0 |
| 1965 | 325.8 | 264.6 | 12.4 | 48.7 | 21.2 | 7.8 | 13.4 | 304.6 | 212.9 | 184.3 | 28.7 | 91.6 | 72.5 | 19.1 | 81.2 | 223.4 |
| 1966. | 347.4 | 280.8 | 15.8 | 50.9 | 23.3 | 8.4 | 14.9 | 324.1 | 223.6 | 192.1 | 31.5 | 100.5 | 80.2 | 20.3 | 84.1 | 240.0 |
| 1967 | 370.2 | 298.8 | 18.4 | 53.0 | 25.5 | 9.1 | 16.3 | 344.8 | 236.1 | 201.8 | 34.2 | 108.7 | 87.9 | 20.9 | 88.2 | 256.6 |
| 1968 | 397.5 | 319.9 | 21.7 | 55.8 | 27.5 | 9.7 | 17.8 | 370.0 | 251.2 | 213.1 | 38.1 | 118.7 | 97.1 | 21.6 | 93.4 | 276.6 |
| 1969. | 425.3 | 339.1 | 26.8 | 59.4 | 29.5 | 9.9 | 19.6 | 395.9 | 266.8 | 223.7 | 43.2 | 129.0 | 105.5 | 23.5 | 100.2 | 295.7 |
| 1970. | 451.7 | 355.9 | 33.0 | 62.8 | 31.2 | 10.1 | 21.1 | 420.5 | 280.2 | 231.3 | 48.9 | 140.3 | 114.5 | 25.8 | 109.2 | 311.3 |
| 1971. | 499.9 | 394.4 | 39.4 | 66.2 | 32.9 | 9.9 | 23.0 | 467.0 | 307.8 | 254.2 | 53.7 | 159.2 | 130.3 | 28.9 | 120.7 | 346.3 |
| 1972. | 565.4 | 450.6 | 45.8 | 69.0 | 35.4 | 10.5 | 24.9 | 530.0 | 346.1 | 288.7 | 57.4 | 183.9 | 151.3 | 32.6 | 131.1 | 398.9 |
| 1971-III. . | 485.6 | 383.5 | 37.4 | 64.6 | 32.4 | 9.8 | 22.6 | 453.2 | 299.7 | 248.0 | 51.7 | 153.5 | 125.8 | 27.7 | 117.5 | 335.7 |
| IV. | 499.9 | 394.4 | 39.4 | 66.2 | 32.9 | 9.9 | 23.0 | 467.0 | 307.8 | 254.2 | 53.7 | 159.2 | 130.3 | 28.9 | 120.7 | 346.3 |
| 1972-I... | 511.7 | 404.2 | 41.2 | 66.4 | 33.5 | 9.9 | 23.6 | 478.2 | 314.1 | 259.6 | 54.5 | 164.1 | 134.6 | 29.4 | 123.7 | 354.5 |
| II... | 529.1 | 418.9 | 42.7 | 67.5 | 34.4 | 10.2 | 24.2 | 494.8 | 324.6 | 268.8 | 55.8 | 170.2 | 140.0 | 30.3 | 126.6 | 368.2 |
| III. . | 547.3 565.4 | 434.6 | 44.3 | 68.3 | 35.0 | 10.3 | 24.7 | 512.3 | 335.8 | 279.2 | 56.6 | 176.5 | 145.1 | 31.3 | 129.0 | 383.3 |
| IV.. | 565.4 | 450.6 | 45.8 | 69.0 | 35.4 | 10.5 | 24.9 | 530.0 | 346.1 | 288.7 | 57.4 | 183.9 | 151.3 | 32.6 | 131.1 | 398.9 |
| 1973-I.... | 580.1 | 463.3 | 47.3 | 69.5 | 36.5 | 10.7 | 25.8 | 543.6 | 353.9 | 296.3 | 57.6 | 189.7 | 156.4 | 33.4 | 132.5 | 411.1 |
| III.. | 600.4 | 480.5 | 49.0 | 71.0 | 37.7 | 11.0 | 26.7 | 562.7 | 365.7 | 306.9 | 58.8 | 197.0 | 162.5 | 34.5 | 133.6 | 429.1 |
| III ${ }^{p}$. | 619.9 | 494.9 | 53.0 | 71.9 | 38.7 | 11.4 | 27.3 | 581.2 | 376.6 | 315.0 | 61.6 | 204.5 | 168.5 | 36.0 |  |  |

${ }^{1}$ Commercial banks (including nondeposit trust companies but not trust depts.), mutual savings banks, life insurance companies, and savings and loan assns.
${ }^{2}$ U.S. agencies include former Federal National Mortgage Assoc. and, beginning fourth quarter 1968, new Government National Mortgage Assoc. as well as Federal Housing Admin., Veterans Admin., Public Housing Admin., Farmers Home Admin. They also include U.S. sponsored agencies-new FNMA, Federal land banks, GNMA (Pools), and the Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corp. Other U.S. agencies (amounts small or separate data not readily available) included with "individuals and others.'
${ }^{3}$ Derived figures; includes debt held by Federal land banks and farm debt held by Farmers Home Admin.

## MORTGAGE DEBT OUTSTANDING ON RESIDENTIAL PROPERTIES

(In billions of dollars)

| End of period | All residential |  |  | Multifamily ${ }^{1}$ |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Total | Financial institutions | Other holders | Total | Financial institutions | Other holders |
| 1964. | 231.1 | 195.4 | 35.7 | 33.6 | 25.1 | 8.5 |
| 1965. | 250.1 | 213.2 | 36.9 | 37.2 | 29.0 | 8.2 |
| 1966 | 264.0 | 223.7 | 40.3 | 40.3 | 31.5 | 8.8 |
| 1967 | 280.0 | 236.6 | 43.4 | 43.9 | 34.7 | 9.2 |
| 1968 | 298.6 | 250.8 | 47.8 | 47.3 | 37.7 | 9.7 |
| 1969. | 319.0 | 265.0 | 54.0 | 52.2 | 41.3 | 10.8 |
| 1970. | 338.2 | 277.1 | 61.1 | 58.0 | 45.8 | 12.2 |
| 1971. | 374.7 | 306.1 | 68.5 | 66.8 | 52.0 | 14.9 |
| 1972. | 422.5 | 347.9 | 74.6 | 76.4 | 59.1 | 17.3 |
| 1971-III. | 364.0 | 298.4 | 65.6 | 64.3 | 50.4 | 13.9 |
| IV. | 374.7 | 306.1 | 68.5 | 66.8 | 52.0 | 14.9 |
| 1972-1. | 382.9 | 312.9 | 70.0 | 68.8 | 53.3 | 15.4 |
|  | 395.8 | 324.1 | 71.7 | 71.3 | 55.3 | 16.0 |
| III. | 409.3 | 336.1 | 73.2 | 73.5 | 56.9 | 16.6 |
| IV.. | 422.5 | 347.9 | 74.6 | 76.4 | 59.1 | 17.3 |
| 1973-1. | 432.8 | 357.4 | 75.5 | 79.0 | 61.1 | 17.9 |
|  | 447.9 | 370.4 | 77.5 | 82.2 | 63.5 | 18.7 |
| III ${ }^{p}$ | 461.6 | 380.0 | 81.6 | 85.0 | 65.0 | 20.0 |

1 Structures of five or more units.
Note.-Based on data from same source as for "Mortgage Debt Outstanding' table above.

4 For multifamily and total residential properties, see tables below.
$s$ Derived figures; includes small amounts of farm loans held by savings and loan assns.
6 Data by type of mortgage on nonfarm 1- to 4-family properties alone are shown in table below.

Note.-Based on data from Federal Deposit Insurance Corp., Federal Home Loan Bank Board, Institute of Life Insurance, Depts. of Agriculture and Commerce, FNMA, FHA, PHA, VA, GNMA, FHLMC, and
Comptroller of the Currency. Comptroller of the Currency.

Figures for first three quarters of each year are F.R. estimates.

## MORTGAGE DEBT OUTSTANDING ON NONFARM 1- to 4-FAMILY PROPERTIES

(In billions of dollars)

| End of period | Total | Governmentunderwritten |  |  | Con-ventional |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Total | FHA -insured | $\begin{aligned} & \text { VA- } \\ & \text { guar- } \\ & \text { anteed } 1 \end{aligned}$ |  |
| 1964 | 197.6 | 69.2 | 38.3 | 30.9 | 128.3 |
| 1965 | 212.9 | 73.1 | 42.0 | 31.1 | 139.8 |
| 1966 | 223.6 | 76.1 | 44.8 | 31.3 | 147.6 |
| 1967. | 236.1 | 79.9 | 47.4 | 32.5 | 156.1 |
| 1968. | 251.2 | 84.4 | 50.6 | 33.8 | 166.8 |
| 1969. | 266.8 | 90.2 | 54.5 | 35.7 | 176.6 |
| 1970. | 280.2 | 97.3 | 59.9 | 37.3 | 182.9 |
| 1971. | 307.8 | 105.2 | 65.7 | 39.5 | 202.6 |
| 1972. | 346.1 | 113.0 | 68.2 | 44.7 | 233.1 |
| 1971-III. | 299.7 | 102.9 | 64.4 | 38.5 | 196.8 |
| IV. | 307.8 | 105.2 | 65.7 | 39.5 | 202.6 |
| 1972-1. | 314.1 | 107.5 | 66.8 | 40.7 | 206.6 |
| II. | 324.6 | 109.6 | 67.6 | 42.0 | 215.0 |
| III. | 335.8 | 111.5 | 68.4 | 43.1 | 224.3 |
| IV. | 346.1 | 113.0 | 68.2 | 44.7 | 233.1 |
| 1973-I. | 353.9 | 113.7 | 67.9 | 45.8 | 204.2 |
| II. | 365.7 | 114.7 | 67.5 | 47.2 | 251.0 |
| III ${ }^{p}$. | 376.6 | . . . . |  | . . . . . |  |

${ }^{1}$ Includes outstanding amount of VA vendee accounts held by private investors under repurchase agreement.

Nore.-For total debt outstanding, figures are FHLBB and F.R. estimates. For conventional, figures are derived.
Based on data from FHLBB, Federal Housing Admin., and Veterans Admin.

MORTGAGE LOANS HELD BY BANKS
(In millions of dollars)

| End of period | Commercial bank holdings 1 |  |  |  |  |  |  | Mutual savings bank holdings |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Total | Residential |  |  |  | Other nonfarm | Farm | Total | Residential |  |  |  | Other nonfarm | Farm |
|  |  | Total | $\begin{gathered} \text { FHA- } \\ \text { in- } \\ \text { sured } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { VA- } \\ & \text { guar- } \\ & \text { anteed } \end{aligned}$ | Con-ventional |  |  |  | Total | FHA-insured | VA-guaranteed | Con-ventional |  |  |
| 1965. | 49,675 | 32,387 | 7,702 | 2,688 | 21,997 | 14,377 | 2,911 | 44,617 | 40,096 | 13,791 | 11,408 | 14,897 | 4,469 | 52 |
| 1966 | 54,380 | 34,876 | 7,544 | 2,599 | 24,733 | 16,366 | 3,138 | 47,337 | 42,242 | 14,500 | 11,471 | 16,272 | 5,041 | 53 |
| 1967 | 59,019 | 37,642 | 7,709 | 2,696 | 27,237 | 17,931 | 3,446 | 50,490 | 44,641 | 15,074 | 11,795 | 17,772 | 5,732 | 117 |
| 1968 | 65,696 | 41,433 | 7,926 | 2,708 | 30,800 | 20,505 | 3,758 | 53,456 | 46,748 | 15,569 | 12,033 | 19,146 | 6,592 | 117 |
| 1969 | 70,705 | 44,573 | 7,960 | 2,663 | 33,950 | 22,113 | 4,019 | 56,138 | 48, 682 | 15,862 | 12,166 | 20,654 | 7,342 | 114 |
| 1970 | 73,275 | 45,640 | 7,919 | 2,589 | 35,131 | 23,284 | 4,351 | 57,948 | 49,937 | 16,087 | 12,008 | 21,842 | 7,893 | 119 |
| 1971 | 82,515 | 52,004 | 8,310 | 3,980 | 40,714 | 26,306 | 4,205 | 61,978 | 53,027 | 16,141 | 12,074 | 24,812 | 8,901 | 50 |
| 1972 | 99,314 | 62,782 | 8,495 | 3,203 | 51,084 | 31,751 | 4,781 | 67,556 | 57,140 | 16,013 | 12,622 | 28,505 | 10,354 | 62 |
| 1972-I. | 85,614 | 53,937 | 8,360 | 2,999 | 42,578 | 27,353 | 4,324 | 62,978 | 53,733 | 16,184 | 12,144 | 25.405 | 9,195 | 50 |
| 11. | 90,114 | 56,782 | 8,477 | 3,141 | 45,163 | 28,785 | 4,547 | 64,404 | 54,758 | 16,256 | 12,325 | 26,178 | 9,586 | 60 |
| III | 95,048 | 59,976 | 8,515 | 3,118 | 48,343 | 30,415 | 4,657 | 65,901 | 55,889 | 16,130 | 12,463 | 27,296 | 9,951 | 61 |
| IV | 99,314 | 62,782 | 8,495 | 3,203 | 51,084 | 31,751 | 4,781 | 67,556 | 57,140 | 16,013 | 12,622 | 28,505 | 10,354 | 62 |
| 1973-1. | 103,548 | 65,236 |  |  |  | 33,342 | 4,970 | 68,920 | 58,169 |  |  |  | 10,683 | 68 |
| 11. | 109,114 | 68,650 | 8,482 | 3,211 | 56,957 | 35,224 | 5,240 | 70,634 | 59,397 |  |  |  | 11,178 | 59 |
|  | 114,414 | 71,852 |  |  |  | 37,070 | 5,492 | 72,034 | 60,305 |  |  |  | 11,670 | 59 |

${ }^{1}$ Includes loans held by nondeposit trust companies but not bank trust depts.

NOTE.-Second and fourth quarters, FDIC series for all commercial and mutual savings banks in the United States and possessions. First and third quarters, estimates based on special F.R. interpolations.

MORTGAGE ACTIVITY OF LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES
(In millions of dollars)

| Period | Loans acquired |  |  |  |  |  | Loans outstanding (end of period) |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Total | Nonfarm |  |  |  | Farm | Total | Nonfarm |  |  |  | Farm |
|  |  | Total | FHAinsured | VA. guaranteed | Other 1 |  |  | Total | FHAinsured | VA. guaranteed | Other |  |
| 1945. | 976 |  |  |  |  |  | 6,637 | 5,860 | 1,394 |  | 4,466 | 766 |
| 1964 | 10,433 | 9,386 | 1,812 | 674 | 6,900 | 1,047 | 55,152 | 50,848 | 11,484 | 6,403 | 32,961 | 4,304 |
| 1965 | 11,137 | 9,988 | 1,738 | 553 | 7,697 | 1,149 | 60,013 | 55,190 | 12,068 | 6,286 | 36,836 | 4,823 |
| 1966. | 10,217 | 9,223 | 1,300 | 467 | 7,456 | 994 | 64,609 | 59,369 | 12,351 | 6,201 | 40,817 | 5,240 |
| 1967. | 8,470 | 7,633 | 757 | 444 | 6,432 | 837 | 67,516 | 61,947 | 12,161 | 6,122 | 43,664 | 5,569 |
| 1968 | 7,925 | 7,153 | 733 | 346 | 6,074 | 772 | 69,973 | 64,172 | 11,961 | 5,954 | 46,257 | 5,801 |
| 1969 | 7,531 | 6,991 | 594 | 220 | 6,177 | 540 | 72,027 | 66,254 | 11,715 | 5,701 | 48,838 | 5,773 |
| 1970. | 7,181 | 6,867 | 386 | 88 101 | 6,393 | 314 503 | 74,375 | 68,726 | 11,419 | 5,394 | 51,913 | 5,649 |
| 1971. | 7,573 | 7,070 | 322 331 | 101 | 6,647 7,483 | 503 700 | 75,496 76,948 | 69,895 71,270 | 10,767 9,962 | 5,004 4,660 | 54,124 56,648 | 5,601 5,678 |
| 1973. | 11,122 | 10,109 | 280 | 240 | 9,589 | 1,013 | 81,180 | 75,193 | 9,212 | 4,396 | 61,585 | 5,987 |
| 1973-Jan. ${ }^{\text {r }}$ | 725 | 662 | 17 | 21 | 624 | 63 | 77,105 | 71.473 | 9,930 | 4,641 | 56,902 | 5,632 |
| Feb. | 603 | 542 | 27 | 24 | 491 | 61 | 77,510 | 71,892 | 9,806 | 4,613 | 57,473 | 5,618 |
| Mar. | 670 | 573 | 37 | 24 | 512 | 97 | 77,587 | 71,953 | 9,735 | 4,594 | 57,624 | 5,634 |
| Apr. | 702 | 624 | 20 | 22 | 582 | 78 | 77,258 | 71,611 | 9,708 | 4,572 | 57,331 | 5,647 |
| May | 774 | 694 | 22 | 21 | 651 | 80 | 77,400 | 71,721 | 9,627 | 4,549 | 57,545 | 5,679 |
| June | 1,101 | 1,009 | 24 | 27 | 958 | 92 | 77,914 | 72,187 | 9,544 | 4,524 | 58,119 | 5,727 |
| July. | . 933 | 849 | 26 | 19 | 804 | 84 | 78,243 | 72,474 | 9,464 | 4,496 | 58,514 | 5,769 |
| Aug. | 1,034 | 947 | 11 | 20 | 916 | 87 | 78,657 | 72,839 | 9,388 | 4,471 | 58,980 | 5,818 |
| Sept. | 944 | 862 | 23 | 17 | 822 | 82 | 79,040 | 73,182 | 9,330 | 4,447 | 59,405 | 5,858 |
| Oct. | 972 | 899 | 13 | 18 | 868 | 73 | 79,516 | 73,619 | 9,270 | 4,428 | 59,921 | 5,897 |
| Nov. | 1,146 | 1,051 | 25 | 15 | 1,011 | 95 | 80,191 | 74,261 | 9,233 | 4,414 | 60,614 | 5,930 |
| Dec. | 1,532 | 1,410 | 36 | 13 | 1,361 | 122 | 81,180 | 75,193 | 9,212 | 4,396 | 61,585 | 5,987 |
| 1974-Jan. | 932 | 845 | 8 | 14 | 823 | 87 | 81,490 | 75,534 | 9,150 | 4,380 | 62,004 | 5,956 |

[^55]COMMITMENTS OF LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES FOR INCOME PROPERTY MORTGAGES

| Period | Number of loans | Total amount committed (millions of (dollars) | Averages |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Loan amount (thousands of dollars) | Contract interest rate (per cent) | Maturity (yrs./mos.) | Loan-to-value ratio (per cent) | Capitalization rate (per cent) | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Debt } \\ & \text { coverage } \\ & \text { ratio } \end{aligned}$ | Per cent constant |
| 1968. | 2,569 | 3,244.3 | 1,263 | 7.66 | 22/11 | 73.6 | 9.0 | 1.30 | 9.5 |
| 1969. | 1,788 | 2,920.7 | 1,633 | 8.69 | 21/8 | 73.3 | 9.6 | 1.29 | 10.2 |
| 1970. | , 912 | 2,341. ${ }^{2}$ | 2,567 | 9.93 | 22/8 | 74.7 | 10.8 | 1.32 | 11.1 |
| 1971. | 1,664 | 3,982.5 | 2,393 | 9.07 | 22/10 | 74.9 | 10.0 | 1.29 | 10.4 |
| 1972. | 2,132 | 4,986.5 | 2,339 | 8.57 | 23/3 | 75.2 | 9.6 | 1.29 | 9.8 |
| 1971-Nov. | 136 | 288.2 | 2,119 | 9.01 | 23/5 | 75.6 | 9.9 | 1.27 | 10.2 |
| Dec. | 133 | 290.0 | 2,181 | 8.96 | 23 | 74.4 | 9.9 | 1.30 | 10.2 |
| 1972-Jan.. | 107 | 198.6 | 1,856 | 8.78 | $22 / 1$ | 73.3 | 10.0 | 1.31 | 10.2 |
| Mar. | 220 | 423.5 | 2,411 | 8.50 | 24/2 | 76.3 | 9.7 | 1.31 1.29 | 10.0 9.7 |
| Apr.. | 200 | 381.1 | 1,906 | 8.44 | 24/6 | 76.3 | 9.5 | 1.29 | 9.6 |
| May... | 246 | 399.6 | 1,624 | 8.48 | 23/4 | 76.0 | 9.5 | 1.26 | 9.8 |
| June.. | 268 | 683.2 | 2,549 | 8.55 | 23/0 | 75.4 | 9.5 | 1.29 | 9.8 |
| July. | 170 | 421.2 | 2,478 | 8.56 | 23/0 | 74.5 | 9.5 | 1.31 | 9.8 |
| Aug. | 178 | 515.7 | 2,897 | 8.54 | 23/0 | 74.9 | 9.5 | 1.27 | 9.9 |
| Sept. | 152 | 354.1 | 2,329 | 8.58 | 23/4 | 75.7 | 9.5 | 1.28 | 9.8 |
| Oct. | 159 | 343.5 | 2,161 | 8.65 | 23/0 | 75.8 | 9.6 | 1.29 | 9.9 |
| Nov. | 180 130 | 371.7 363.9 | 2,065 2,799 | 8.63 8.64 | 23/2 | 74.7 74.4 | 9.6 9.8 | 1.28 1.37 | 9.9 9.9 |
|  |  | 363.9 | 2,799 |  | 22/8 |  |  |  | 9.9 |

Nore.-American Life Insurance Association data for new commitments of $\$ 100,000$ and over each on mortgages for multifamily and nonresidential nonfarm properties located largely in the United States. The 15 companies account for a little more than one-half of both the total assets and the nonfarm mortgages held by all U.S. life insurance companies. Averages, which are based on number of loans, vary in part with loan composition by type and location of property, type and purpose of loan, and loan amortization and prepayment terms. Data for the following are
limited to cases where information was available or estimates could be made: capitalization rate (net stabilized property earnings divided by made: capitalization rate (net stabilized property earnings divided by property value); debt coverage ratio (net stabilized earnings divided by debt service); and per cent constant (annual level payment, including
principal and interest, per $\$ 100$ of debt). All statistics exclude construction principal and interest, per $\$ 100$ of debt). All statistics exclude construction
loans, increases in existing loans in a company's portfolio, reapprovals, and loans secured by land only.

## MORTGAGE ACTIVITY OF SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS

(In millions of dollars)

| Period | Loans made |  |  | Loans outstanding (end of period) |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Total ${ }^{1}$ | New home con-struction | Home purchase | Total ${ }^{2}$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & \text { FHA- } \\ & \text { in- } \\ & \text { sured } \end{aligned}\right.$ | VA-guaranteed ${ }^{3}$ | Con-ventional |
| 1965 | 24,192 | 6,013 | 10,830 | 110,306 | 5,145 | 6,398 | 98,763 |
| 1966 | 16,924 | 3,653 | 7,828 | 114,427 | 5,269 | 6,157 | 103,001 |
| 1967 | 20,122 | 4,243 | 9,604 | 121,805 | 5,791 | 6,351 | 109,663 |
| 1968 | 21,983 | 4,916 | 11,215 | 130,802 | 6,658 | 7,012 | 117.132 |
| 1969 | 21,847 | 4,757 | 11,254 | 140,347 | 7,917 | 7,658 | 124,772 |
| 1970. | 21,383 | 4,150 | 10,237 | 150,331 | 10,178 | 8,494 | 131,659 |
| $1971{ }^{\text {r }}$ | 39,419 | 6,824 | 18,779 | 174,250 | 13,675 | 10,623 | 149,952 |
| $1972{ }^{\text {r }}$ | 51,369 | 8,548 | 26,594 | 206,182 | 15,400 | 13,474 | 177,308 |
| 1973 | 49,464 | 8,423 | 28,248 | 232,104 | 29,7 |  | 202,391 |
| 1973-Jan. ${ }^{\text {r }}$. | 3,698 | 589 | 1,968 | 207,926 | 29,0 |  | 178,870 |
| Feb. ${ }^{\text {r }}$. | 3,706 | 614 | 2,017 | 210,054 | 29,2 |  | 180,835 |
| Mar. ${ }^{\text {r }}$. | 4,985 | 886 | 2,683 | 213,050 | 29,505 |  | 183,545 |
| Apr. ${ }^{r}$.. | 4,984 | 885 | 2,760 | 216,037 | 29,63 |  | 186,401 |
| May ${ }^{\text {r }}$. | 5,471 | 930 | 3,137 | 219,283 | 29,74 |  | 189,541 |
| June ${ }^{\text {r }}$. | 5,732 | 902 | 3,465 | 222,580 | 29,82 |  | 192,757 |
| July ${ }^{\text {r }}$. | 5,054 | 850 | 3,076 | 225,265 | 29,707 |  | 195,558 |
| Aug. ${ }^{\text {r }}$. | 4,966 | 800 | 3,056 | 227,778 | 29,70 |  | 198,074 |
| Sept. ${ }^{\text {r }}$. | 3,174 | 571 | 1,836 | 229,182 | 30,06 |  | 199,116 |
| Oct.r. | 2,786 | 532 | 1,547 | 230,195 | 29,75 |  | 200,436 |
| Nov. ${ }^{\text {r }}$. | 2,379 | 448 | 1,365 | 231,089 | 29,72 |  | 201,365 |
| Dec. ${ }^{r}$. | 2,529 | 425 | 1,338 | 232,104 | 29,7 |  | 202,391 |
| 1974-Jan. ${ }^{\text {P }}$. | 2,353 | 387 | 1,306 | 233,027 | 29,7 |  | 203,314 |

${ }^{1}$ Includes loans for repairs, additions and alterations, refinancing, etc., not shown separately,

2 Includes shares pledged against mortgage loans; beginning 1966, also includes junior liens and real estate sold on contract; beginning 1967, also includes downward structural adjustment for change in universe; and beginning 1973, excludes participation certificates guaranteed by the FHLMC and certain other related items.
${ }^{3}$ Beginning 1973, data for these groups available only on a combined basis.

FEDERAL HOME LOAN BANKS
(In millions of dollars)

| Period | Advances | Repayments | Advances outstanding (end of period) |  |  | Members deposits (end of period) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Total | Shortterm ${ }^{1}$ | Longterm 2 |  |
| 1965. | 5,007 | 4,335 | 5,997 | 3,074 | 2,923 | 1,043 |
| 1966. | 3,804 | 2,866 | 6,935 | 5,006 | 1,929 | 1,036 |
| 1967. | 1,527 | 4,076 | 4,386 | 3,985 | 401 | 1,432 |
| 1968 | 2,734 | 1,861 | 5,259 | 4,867 | 392 | 1,382 |
| 1969 | 5,531 | 1,500 | 9,289 | 8,434 | 855 | 1,041 |
| 1970. | 3,256 | 1,929 | 10,615 | 3,081 | 7,534 | 2,331 |
| 1971 | 2,714 | 5,392 | 7,936 | 3,002 | 4,934 | 1,789 |
| 1972 | 4,790 | 4,749 | 7,979 | 2,961 | 5,018 | 2,104 |
| 1973 | 10,013 | 2,845 | 15,147 | 4,583 | 10,564 | 1,744 |
| 1973-Feb. | 415 | 302 | 7,944 | 2,774 | 5,170 | 1,321 |
| Mar. | 764 | 288 | 8,421 | 2,975 | 5,446 | 1,290 |
| Apr. | 1,187 | 178 | 9,429 | 3,450 | 5,979 | 1,142 |
| May | , 916 | 189 | 10,156 | 3,428 | 6,728 | 1,261 |
| June | 1,093 | 104 | 11,145 | 4,016 | 7,129 | 1,453 |
| July. | 1,373 | 153 | 12,365 | 4,583 | 7,782 | 1,183 |
| Aug. | 1,380 | 235 | 13,510 | 4,737 | 8,773 | 1,091 |
| Sept | 999 | 212 | 14,298 | 4,834 | 9,464 | 1,178 |
| Nov | 295 | 228 | 14,799 | 4,805 4,669 | 9,994 | 1,264 |
| Dec. | 529 | 248 | 15,147 | 4,583 | 10,564 | 1,744 |
| 1974-Jan | 426 | 385 | 15,188 | 4,486 | 10,702 | 1,602 |
| Feb | 322 | 607 | 14,904 | 4,304 | 10,600 | 1,935 |

[^56]${ }^{2}$ Secured loans, amortized quarterly, having maturities of more than 1 year but not more than 10 years.

Note.-FHLBB data.

# FEDERAL NATIONAL MORTGAGE ASSOCIATION ACTIVITY 

(In millions of dollars)

| End of period | Mortgage holdings |  |  | Mortgage transactions (during period) |  | Mortgage commitments |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Total | FHA-insured | $\begin{aligned} & \text { VA- } \\ & \text { guar- } \end{aligned}$anteed |  |  | Made during period | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Out } \\ & \text { stand- } \\ & \text { ing } \end{aligned}$ |
|  |  |  |  | Purchases | Sales |  |  |
| 1968 | 7,167 | 5,122 | 2,046 | 1,944 |  | 2,696 | 1,287 |
| 1969 | 10,945 | 7,676 | 3,269 | 4,120 |  | 6,630 | 3,539 |
| 1970 | 15,492 | 11,063 | 4,429 | 5,079 | 20 | 8,047 | 5,203 |
| 1971 | 17,791 | 12,681 | 5,110 | 3,574 | 336 | 9,828 | 6,497 |
| 1972 | 19,791 | 14,624 | 5,112 | 3,699 | 211 | 8,797 | 8,124 |
| 1973 | 24,175 | 16,852 | 6,352 | 6,127 | 71 | 8,914 | 7,889 |
| 1973-Feb. . | 20,181 | 14,872 | 5,222 | 334 |  | 478 | 7,972 |
| Mar.. | 20,571 | 15,201 | 5,259 | 522 |  | 933 | 8,139 |
| Apr. | 20,791 | 15,390 | 5,269 | 355 |  | 1,211 | 8,742 |
| May. | 21,087 | 15,581 | 5,335 | 472 |  | 1,180 | 9,312 |
| June. | 21,413 | 15,768 | 5,411 | 516 | 1 | 1,191 | 9,778 |
| July. | 21,772 | 15,877 | 5,574 | 516 |  | 1,102 | 9,859 |
| Aug. | 22,319 | 16,085 | 5,761 | 699 |  | 1,019 | 9,809 |
| Sept.. | 22,831 | 16,293 | 5,937 | 633 |  | 724 | 9,602 |
| Oct.. | 23,348 | 16,510 | 6,101 | 659 |  | 264 | 8,918 |
| Nov. | 23,912 | 16,734 | 6,294 | 656 |  | 200 | 8,690 |
| Dec. | 24,175 | 16,852 | 6,352 | 410 | 40 | 158 | 7,889 |
| 1974-Jan.. | 24,424 | 17,008 | 6,348 | 350 |  | 110 | 6,715 |
| Feb. | 24,529 | 17,050 | 6,336 | 242 |  | 489 | 6,768 |

Note.-FNMA data. Total holdings include conventional loans. Data prior to Sept. 1968 relate to secondary market portfolio of former FNMA. Mortgage holdings include loans used to back bond issues guaranteed by GNMA. Mortgage commitments made during the period include 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 Plan (Program 18).

## GOVERNMENT NATIONAL MORTGAGE ASSOCIATION ACTIVITY

(In millions of dollars)

| End of period | Mortgage holdings |  |  | Mortgage transactions (during period) |  | Mortgage commitments |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Total | FHA-insured | $\underset{\text { guar- }}{\text { VA- }}$ anteed |  |  | Made during period | Out standing |
|  |  |  |  | Purchases | Sales |  |  |
| 1967. | 3,348 | 2,756 | 592 | 860 |  | 1,045 | 1,171 |
| 1968 | 4,220 | 3,569 | 651 | 1,089 | 1 | '867 | 1,266 |
| 1969 | 4,820 | 4,220 | 600 | 827 |  | 615 | 1,131 |
| 1970. | 5,184 | 4,634 | 550 | 621 |  | 897 | , 738 |
| 1971 | 5,294 | 4,777 | 517 | 393 |  |  | 1,494 |
| 1972 | 5,113 | +,664 | 436 |  |  |  |  |
| 1973. | 4,029 | 3,642 | 376 |  |  |  |  |
| 1973-Feb.. . | 4,984 | 4,552 | 420 |  |  |  |  |
| Mar... | 4,663 | 4,233 | 418 |  |  |  |  |
| Apr... | 4,439 | 4,010 | 417 |  |  |  |  |
| May.. | 3,980 | 3,687 | 281 |  |  |  |  |
| June. . | 3,908 | 3,604 | 292 |  |  |  |  |
| July... | 4,156 | 3,753 | 391 |  |  |  |  |
| Aug.. . | 4,455 | 3,949 | 495 |  |  |  |  |
| Sept... | 4,429 | 3,878 | 540 |  |  |  |  |
| Oct.... | 4,338 | 3,843 | 484 |  |  |  |  |
| Nov... | 4,172 | 3,779 | 382 |  |  |  |  |
| Dec... | 4,029 | 3,642 | 376 |  |  |  |  |
| 1974-Jan... | 3,767 | 3,505 | 251 |  |  |  |  |
| Feb. | 3,798 | 3,539 | 249 |  |  |  |  |

Note.-GNMA data. Total holdings include a small amount of conventional loans. Data prior to Sept. 1968 relate to Special Assistance and Management and Liquidating portfolios of former FNMA and include mortgages subject to participation pool of Government Mortgage Liquidation Trust, but exclude conventional mortgage loans acquired by former FNMA.

FEDERAL NATIONAL MORTGAGE ASSOCIATION AUCTIONS


NOTE.-Average secondary market yields are gross-before deduction of 38 basis-point fee paid for mortgage servicing. They reflect the average accepted bid yield for home mortgages assuming a prepayment period of 12 years for 30 -year loans, without special adjustment for FNMA commitment fees and FNMA stock purchase and holding requirements. Since Oct. 18, 1971, the maturity on new short-term commitments has been 4 months. Mortgage amounts offered by bidders are total bids received.

## GNMA MORTGAGE-BACKED SECURITY PROGRAM

(In millions of dollars)

| Period | Pass-through securities |  | Bonds sold |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Applications received | Securities issued |  |
| 1970. | 1,126.2 | 452.4 | 1,315.0 |
| 1971. | 4,373.6 | 2,701.9 | 1 300.0 |
| 1972. | 3,854.5 | 2,661.7 | . . . . . . . . |
| 1973. | 5,588.0 | 3,294.4 | . . . . . . . . . |
| 1973-Feb. | 167.2 | 216.8 |  |
| Mar. | 339.4 | 139.9 | ............ |
| Apr. | 467.8 | 182.1 | . . . . . . . . . |
| May. | 563.3 | 338.8 | . . . . . . . . |
| June. | 243.1 | 315.3 | .... |
| July. | 215.7 | 384.7 |  |
| Aug. | 174.0 | 191.3 | ............ |
| Sept. | 533.8 | 380.0 | ............ |
| Oct. | 825.7 923.3 | 240.8 210.4 | . . . . |
| Dec. | 515.2 | 370.9 |  |
| 1974-Jan. | 816.2 | 665.5 |  |
| Feb. | 748.8 | 463.1 |  |

Note.-GNMA data. Under the Mortgage-Backed Security Program, GNMA guarantees the timely payment of principal and interest on both pass-through and bond-type securities, which are backed by a pool of mortgages insured by FHA or Farmers Home Admin. or guaranteed by VA and issued by an approved mortgagee. To date, bond-type securities have been issued only by FNMA and FHLMC.

HOME-MORTGAGE YIELDS
(In per cent)

| Period | Primary market (conventional loans) |  |  | Secondary market |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | FHLBB series (effective rate) |  | HUD | Yield on FHAinsured newhome loans |
|  | New homes | Existing homes | New homes |  |
| 1968. | 6.97 | 7.03 | 7.12 | 7.21 |
| 1969. | 7.81 | 7.82 | 7.99 | 8.29 |
| 1970. | 8.44 | 8.35 | 8.52 | 9.03 |
| 1971. | 7.74 | 7.67 | 7.75 | 7.70 |
| 1972. | 7.60 | 7.52 | 7.64 | 7.52 |
| 1973. | 7.95 | 8.01 |  |  |
| 1973-Mar. | 7.68 | 7.69 | 7.80 | 7.63 |
| Apr. | 7.71 | 7.70 | 7.90 | 7.73 |
| May. | 7.71 | 7.77 | 7.95 | 7.79 |
| June. | 7.79 | 7.79 | 8.05 | 7.89 |
| July. | 7.87 | 7.84 | 8.40 | 8.19 |
| Aug.. | 7.94 | 8.01 | 8.85 |  |
| Sept. | 8.17 | 8.26 | 8.95 | 9.18 |
| Oct. | 8.31 | 8.50 | 8.80 | 8.97 |
| Nov. | 8.39 | 8.58 | 8.75 | 8.86 |
| Dec.. | 8.49 | 8.61 | 8.75 | 8,78 |
| 1974-Jan. ${ }^{\text {T }}$. | 8.52 | 8.64 | 8.65 | 8.54 |
| Feb. ${ }_{\text {Mar }}$. | 8.62 8.64 | 8.70 8.62 | 8.55 |  |

Nore.-Annual data are averages of monthly figures. The Housing and Urban Development (FHA) data are based on opinion reports submitted by field offices on prevailing local conditions as of the first of the succeeding month. Yields on FHA-insured mortgages are derived from weighted averages of private secondary market prices for Sec. 203, 30-year mortgages with minimum downpayment and an assumed prepayment at the end of 15 years. Any gaps in data ars due to periods of adjustment to changes in maximum permissible contract interest rates. The HUD (FHA) interest rates on conventional first mortgages in primary markets are unweighted and are rounded to the nearest 5 basis points. The FHLBB effective rate series reflects fees and charges as well as contract rates (as shown in the table on conventional first-mortgage terms, p. $A-31$ ) and an assumed prepayment at end of 10 years.

## DELINQUENCY RATES ON HOME MORTGAGES

(Per 100 mortgages held or serviced)

| End of period | Loans not in foreclosure but delinquent for- |  |  |  | Loans in foreclosure |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Total | 30 days | 60 days | 90 days or more |  |
| 1965......... | 3.29 | 2.40 | . 55 | . 34 | . 40 |
| 1966........ | 3.40 | 2.54 | . 54 | . 32 | . 36 |
| 1967.. | 3.47 | 2.66 | . 54 | . 27 | . 32 |
| 1968........ | 3.17 | 2.43 | . 51 | . 23 | . 26 |
| 1969......... | 3.22 | 2.43 | . 52 | . 27 | . 27 |
| 1970......... | 3.64 | 2.67 | . 61 | . 36 | . 33 |
| 1971. | 3.93 | 2.82 | . 65 | . 46 | . 46 |
| 1972.......... | 4.65 | 3.42 | . 78 | . 45 | . 48 |
| 1971--II...... | 3.27 | 2.36 | . 53 | . 38 | . 38 |
| III..... | 3.59 | 2.54 | . 62 | . 43 | . 41 |
| 1V..... | 3.93 | 2.82 | . 65 | . 46 | . 46 |
| 1972-I. . . . . | 3.16 | 2.21 | . 58 | . 37 | . 50 |
|  | 3.27 | 2.38 | . 53 | . 36 | . 48 |
| III. | 3.82 | 2.74 | . 65 | .43 | . 52 |
| IV 1... | \{4.66 | 3.41 | . 79 | . 46 | . 50 |
| IV $1 .$. | 14.65 | 3.42 | . 78 | . 45 | . 48 |
| 1973-I. | 3.63 | 2.52 | . 68 | . 43 |  |
|  | 3.84 | 2.81 | . 64 | . 39 |  |
| III..... | 4.36 | 3.10 | . 78 | . 48 |  |
| IV..... | 4.70 | 3.42 | . 79 | . 49 |  |

1 First line is old series; second line is new series.
Note.-Mortgage Bankers Association of America data from reports on 1- to 4-family FHA-insured, VA-guaranteed, and conventional mortgages held by more than 400 respondents, including mortgage bankers (chiefly), commercial banks, savings banks, and savings and loan associations.

## GOVERNMENT-UNDERWRITTEN RESIDENTIAL LOANS MADE

(In millions of dollars)

| Period | FHA-insured |  |  |  |  | VA-guaranteed |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Total | Mortgages |  | $\underset{\text { jects }}{ }{ }^{\text {Pro- }}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Prop- } \\ & \text { erty } \\ & \text { im- } \\ & \text { prove- } \\ & \text { ments } 2 \end{aligned}$ | Total ${ }^{3}$ | Mortgages |  |
|  |  | New homes | $\underset{\text { isting }}{\text { Ex- }}$ homes |  |  |  | New homes | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Ex- } \\ & \text { isting } \\ & \text { homes } \end{aligned}$ |
| 1965 | 8,689 | 1,705 | 5,760 | 591 | 634 | 2,652 | 876 | 1,776 |
| 1966 | 7,320 | 1,729 | 4,366 | 583 | 641 | 2,600 | 980 | 1,618 |
| 1967 | 7,150 | 1,369 | 4,516 | 642 | 623 | 3,405 | 1,143 | 2,259 |
| 1968 | 8,275 | 1,572 | 4,924 | 1,123 | 656 | 3,774 | 1,430 | 2,343 |
| 1969 | 9,129 | 1,551 | 5,570 | 1,316 | 693 | 4,072 | 1,493 | 2,579 |
| 1970 | 11,982 | 2,667 | 5,447 | 3,251 | 617 | 3,440 | 1,311 | 2,129 |
| 1971. | 14,689 | 3,900 | 6,475 | 3,641 | 674 | 5,961 | 1,694 | 4,267 |
| 1972 | 12,320 | 3,459 | 4,608 | 3,448 | 805 | 8,293 | 2,539 | 5,754 |
| 1973 | 7,591 | 1,675 | 2,798 | 2,286 | 832 | 7,416 | 2,313 | 5,103 |
| 1973-Feb. . | 710 | 162 | 235 | 262 | 52 | 592 | 187 | 405 |
| Mar.. | 969 | 195 | 268 | 440 | 65 | 596 | 185 | 411 |
| Apr. . | 620 | 151 | 223 | 172 | 74 | 621 | 187 | 434 |
| May. | 589 | 158 | 228 | 122 | 81 | 634 | 198 | 436 |
| June. | 650 | 153 | 229 | 207 | 61 | 646 | 182 | 464 |
| July.. | 559 | 143 | 250 | 100 | 66 | 666 | 204 | 462 |
| Aug. . | 537 | 100 | 195 | 167 | 75 | 565 | 193 | 372 |
| Sept. . | 485 | 90 | 177 | 134 | 84 | 565 | 184 | 381 |
| Oct... | 556 | 113 | 246 | 126 | 72 | 652 | 221 | 431 |
| Nov.. | 623 | 100 | 257 | 190 | 76 | 725 | 216 | 509 |
| Dec. . | 459 | 56 | 168 | 168 | 66 | 473 | 138 | 335 |
| 1974-Jan... | 482 | 73 | 243 | 115 | 52 | 652 | 175 | 477 |
| Feb.. | 399 | 54 | 206 | 92 | 46 | 520 | 133 | 387 |

1 Monthly figures do not reflect mortgage amendments included in annual totals.

2 Not ordinarily secured by mortgages.
${ }^{3}$ Includes refinancing loans, mobile home loans and also a small amount of alteration and repair loans, not shown separately; only such loans in amounts of more than $\$ 1,000$ need be secured.

Note.-FHA and VA data. FHA-insured loans represent gross amount of insurance written; VA-guaranteed loans, gross amounts of loans closed. Figures do not take into account principal repayments on previously insured or guaranteed loans. For VA-guaranteed loans, amounts by type are derived from data on number and average amount of loans closed.

FEDERAL HOME LOAN MORTGAGE CORPORATION ACTIVITY
(In millions of dollars)

| End of period | Mortgage holdings |  |  | Mortgage transactions (during period) |  | Mortgage commitments |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Total | $\begin{aligned} & \text { FHA } \\ & \text { VA } \end{aligned}$ | Con-ventional | Purchases | Sales | Made during period | Out-standing |
| 1970. | 325 | 325 |  | 325 |  |  |  |
| 1971 | 968 | 821 | 147 | 778 | 64 |  | 182 |
| 1972. | 1,789 | 1,503 | 286 | 1,298 | 408 | 1,606 | 198 |
| 1973. | 2,604 | 1,743 | 861 | 1,334 | 409 | 1,629 | 186 |
| 1973-Jan. | 1.761 | 1.517 | 244 | 76 | 99 | 142 | 226 |
| Feb. | 1,677 | 1,535 | 142 | 76 | 150 | 166 | 300 |
| Mar. | 1,718 | 1,589 | 128 | 119 | 68 | 141 | 295 |
| Apr. | 1,784 | 1,646 | 138 | 126 | 51 | 193 | 343 |
| May. | 1,906 | 1,695 | 211 | 147 | 17 | 187 | 344 |
| June. | 2,029 | 1,716 | 313 | 154 | 21 | 159 | 316 |
| July. | 2,158 | 1,714 | 444 | 140 | . . . . . | 139 | 278 |
| Aug. | 2,307 | 1,728 | 579 | 161 |  | 208 | 291 |
| Sept. | 2,423 | 1,729 | 694 | 126 |  | 143 | 288 |
| Oct. | 2,527 | 1,742 | 785 | 113 |  | 63 | 218 |
| Nov. | 2,565 | 1,746 | 819 | 46 |  | 45 | 207 |
| Dec. | 2,604 | 1,743 | 861 | 50 | 2 | 43 | 186 |
| 1974-Jan. | 2,621 | 1,736 | 885 | 34 | 8 | 26 | 161 |

Note.-FHLMC data. Data for 1970 include only the period beginning Nov. 26 when the FHLMC first became operational. Holdings, purchases, and sales include participations as well as whole loans. Mortgage holdings include loans used to back bond issues guaranteed by GNMA. Commitment data cover the conventional and Govt.-underwritten loan programs.

TOTAL CREDIT
(In millions of dollars)

| End of period | Total | Instalment |  |  |  |  | Noninstalment |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Total | Automobile paper | Other consumer goods paper | Home improvement loans 1 | Personal loans | Total | Singlepayment loans | Charge accounts | Service credit |
| 1940. | 8,338 | 5,514 | 2,071 | 1,827 | 371 | 1,245 | 2,824 | 800 | 1,471 | 553 |
| 1950 | 21,471 | 14,703 | 6,074 | 4,799 | 1,016 | 2,814 | 6,768 | 1,821 | 3,367 | 1,580 |
| 1955. | 38,830 | 28,906 | 13,460 | 7,641 | 1.693 | 6,112 | 9.924 | 3,002 | 4,795 | 2,127 |
| 1960 | 56,141 | 42.968 | 17,658 | 11,545 | 3,148 | 10,617 | 13.173 | 4.507 | 5,329 | 3,337 |
| 1965 | 89,883 | 70,893 | 28,437 | 18,483 | 3,736 | 20,237 | 18,990 | 7,671 | 6,430 | 4,889 |
| 1966 | 96,239 | 76,245 | 30,010 | 20,732 | 3,841 | 21,662 | 19,994 | 7,972 | 6,686 | 5,336 |
| 1967 | 100,783 | 79,428 | 29,796 | 22,389 | 4,008 | 23,235 | 21,355 | 8,558 | 7,070 | 5,727 |
| 1968 | 110,770 | 87,745 | 32,948 | 24,626 | 4,239 | 25,932 | 23,025 | 9,532 | 7,193 | 6,300 |
| 1969 | 121,146 | 97,105 | 35,527 | 28,313 | 4,613 | 28,652 | 24,041 | 9,747 | 7,373 | 6,921 |
| 1970. | 127, 163 | 102,064 | 35,184 | 31,465 | 5,070 | 30,345 | 25,099 | 9,675 | 7,968 | 7,456 |
| 1971 | 138,394 | 111,295 | 38,664 | 34,353 | 5,413 | 32,865 | 27,099 | 10,585 | 8,350 | 8,164 |
| 1972 | 157,564 | 127,332 | 44,129 | 40,080 | 6,201 | 36,922 | 30, 232 | 12,256 | 9,002 | 8,974 |
| 1973 | 180,486 | 147,437 | 51,130 | 47,530 | 7,352 | 41,425 | 33,049 | 13,241 | 9,829 | 9,979 |
| 1973-Feb. | 157,582 | 127,959 | 44,817 | 39,795 | 6,239 | 37,108 | 29,623 | 12,409 | 7,646 | 9,568 |
| Mar. | 159,320 | 129,375 | 45,610 | 39,951 | 6,328 | 37,486 | 29,945 | 12,540 | 7,702 | 9,703 |
| Apr. | 161,491 | 131,022 | 46,478 | 40,441 | 6,408 | 37,695 | 30,469 | 12,686 | 8,036 | 9,747 |
| May | 164,277 | 133,531 | 47,518 | 41,096 | 6,541 | 38,376 | 30,746 | 12,817 | 8,319 | 9,610 |
| June | 167,083 | 136,018 | 48,549 | 41,853 | 6,688 | 38,928 | 31,065 | 12,990 | 8,555 | 9,520 |
| July. | 169,148 | 138,212 | 49,352 | 42,575 | 6.845 | 39,440 | 30,936 | 12,968 | 8,479 | 9,489 |
| Aug. | 171,978 | 140,810 | 50,232 | 43,505 | 7,009 | 40,064 | 31, 168 | 13,111 | 8,605 | 9,452 |
| Sept. | 173,035 | 142.093 | 50,557 | 44,019 | 7,120 | 40,397 | 30,942 | 13,088 | 8,335 | 9,519 |
| Oct. | 174,840 | 143,610 | 51,092 | 44, 632 | 7,235 | 40,651 | 31,230 | 13,145 | 8,590 | 9,495 |
| Nov. | 176,969 | 145,400 | 51,371 | 45,592 | 7,321 | 41,116 | 31,569 | 13, 161 | 8,785 | 9,623 |
| Dec. | 180,486 | 147,437 | 51,130 | 47,530 | 7,352 | 41,425 | 33,049 | 13,241 | 9,829 | 9,979 |
| 1974-Jan. | 178,686 | 146,575 | 50,617 | 47,303 | 7,303 | 41,352 | 32,111 | 13,117 | 8,875 | 10,119 |
| Feb. | 177,522 | 145,927 | 50,386 | 46,781 | 7,343 | 41,417 | 31,595 | 13,159 | 8,018 | 10,418 |

${ }^{1}$ Holdings of financial institutions; holdings of retail outlets are included in "Other consumer goods paper."

Note.-Consumer credit estimates cover loans to individuals for house-
hold, family, and other personal expenditures, except real estate mortgage loans. For back figures and description of the data, see "Consumer Credit," Section 16 (New) of Supplement to Banking and Monetary Statistics, 1965 and Bulletins for Dec. 1968 and Oct. 1972.

INSTALMENT CREDIT
(In millions of dollars)

| End of period | Total | Financial institutions |  |  |  |  | Retail outlets |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Total | Commercial banks | Finance companies 1 | Credit unions | Mis. cellaneous lenders 1 | Total | Automobile dealers 2 | Other retaif outlets |
| 1940. | 5,514 | 3,918 | 1,452 | 2,278 | 171 | 17 | 1,596 | 167 | 1,429 |
| 1950. | 14,703 | 11,805 | 5,798 | 5,315 | 590 | 102 | 2,898 | 287 | 2,611 |
| 1955. | 28,906 | 24,398 | 10,601 | 11,838 | 1,678 | 281 | 4,508 | 487 | 4,021 |
| 1960. | 42,968 | 36.673 | 16,672 | 15,435 | 3,923 | 643 | 6,295 | 359 | 5,936 |
| 1965. | 70,893 | 61,102 | 28,962 | 23,851 | 7,324 | 965 | 9,791 | 315 | 9,476 |
| 1966. | 76,245 | 65,430 | 31,319 | 24,796 | 8,255 | 1,060 | 10,815 | 277 | 10,538 |
| 1967 | 79,428 | 67,944 | 33,152 | 24,576 | 9,003 | 1,213 | 11,484 | 287 | 11,197 |
| 1968. | 87,745 | 75,727 | 37,936 | 26,074 | 10,300 | 1,417 | 12,018 | 281 | 11,737 |
| 1969. | 97,105 | 83,989 | 42,421 | 27,846 | 12,028 | 1,694 | 13,116 | 250 | 12,866 |
| 1970. | 102,064 | 88,164 | 45,398 | 27,678 | 12,986 | 2,102 | 13,900 | 218 | 13,682 |
| 1971. | 111,295 | 97,144 | 51,240 | 28,883 | 14,770 | 2,251 | 14,151 | 226 | 13,925 |
| 1972. | 127,332 | 111,382 | 59,783 | 32,088 | 16,913 | 2,598 | 15,950 | 261 | 15,689 |
| 1973. | 147,437 | 129,305 | 69,495 | 37,243 | 19,609 | 2,958 | 18,132 | 299 | 17,833 |
| 1973-Feb. | 127,959 | 112,630 | 60,582 | 32,431 | 16,973 | 2,644 | 15,329 | 266 | 15,063 |
| Mar. | 129,375 | 114,190 | 61,388 | 32,750 | 17,239 | 2,813 | 15,185 | 272 | 14,913 |
| Apr. | 131,022 | 115,727 | 62,459 | 33,078 | 17,455 | 2,735 | 15,295 | 278 | 15,017 |
| May. | 133,531 | 118,165 | 63,707 | 33,859 | 17,832 | 2,767 | 15,366 | 284 | 15,082 |
| June. | 136,018 | 120,450 | 64,999 | 34,367 | 18,269 | 2,815 | 15,568 | 289 | 15,279 |
| July. | 138,212 | 122,479 | 66.065 | 35,020 | 18.517 | 2,877 | 15.733 | 293 | 15,440 |
| Aug. | 140,810 | 124,823 | 67,381 | 35,634 | 18,961 | 2,847 | 15,987 | 296 | 15,691 |
| Sept. | 142,093 | 126,040 | 67,918 | 35,993 | 19,207 | 2,922 | 16,053 | 297 | 15,756 |
| Oct. | 143,610 | 127,307 | 68,627 | 36,365 | 19,339 | 2,976 | 16,303 | 300 | 16,003 |
| Nov. | 145,400 | 128,553 | 69,161 | 36,887 | 19,517 | 2,988 | 16,847 | 302 | 16,545 |
| Dec. | 147,437 | 129,305 | 69,495 | 37,243 | 19,609 | 2,958 | 18,132 | 299 | 17,833 |
| 1974-Jan. | 146.575 | 128,870 | 69,429 | 37,140 | 19,429 | 2,872 | 17,705 | 296 | $17,409$ |
| Feb. | 145,927 | 128,807 | 69,246 | 37,148 | 19,430 | 2,983 | 17,120 | 293. | 16,827 |

1 Finance companies consist of those institutions formerly classified as sales finance, consumer finance, and other finance companies. Miscellaneous lenders include savings and loan associations and mutual savings banks.
${ }^{2}$ Automobile paper only: other instalment credit held by automobile dealers is included with "Other retail outlets."
See also Note to table above.

## MAJOR HOLDERS OF INSTALMENT CREDIT

(In millions of dollars)

| End of period | Commercial banks |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Finance companies ${ }^{1}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Total | Automobile paper |  | Other consumer goods paper |  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Home } \\ \text { improve- } \\ \text { ment } \\ \text { loans } \end{gathered}$ | Personal loans | Total | Automobile paper | Other consumer goods paper |  | Home improve ment loans | Personal loans |
|  |  | Purchased | Direct | Mobile homes | Credit cards | Other |  |  |  |  | Mobile homes | Other |  |  |
| 1940. | 1,452 | 339 | 276 | 232 |  |  | 165 | 440 | 2,278 | 1,253 |  |  | 193 | 673 |
| 1950. | 5,798 | 1,177 | 1,294 | 1,456 |  |  | 834 | 1,037 | 5,315 | 3,157 |  |  | 80 | 1,386 |
| 1955. | 10,601 | 3,243 | 2,062 | 2,042 |  |  | 1,338 | 1,916 | 11,838 | 7,108 | 1,4 |  | 42 | 3,240 |
| 1960 | 16,672 | 5,316 | 2,820 |  |  |  | 2,200 | 3,577 | 15,435 | 7,703 | 2,5 |  | 173 | 5,006 |
| 1965. | 28,962 | 10,209 | 5,659 | 4,166 |  |  | 2,571 | 6,357 | 23,851 | 9,218 | 4,343 |  | 232 | 10,058 |
| 1966. | 31,319 | 11,024 | 5,956 | 4,681 |  |  | 2,647 | 7,011 | 24,796 | 9,342 | 4,929 |  | 214 | 10,315 |
| 1967. | 33,152 | 10,972 | 6,232 | $\begin{aligned} & \mathbf{5}, 469 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | 2,731 | 7,748 | 24,576 | 8,627 | 5,06 |  | 192 | 10,688 |
| 1968 | 37,936 | 12,324 | 7,102 | ....... | 1,307 | $\begin{aligned} & 5,387 \\ & 6,082 \end{aligned}$ | 2,858 | 8,958 | 26,074 | 9,003 | 5,424 |  | 166 | 11,481 |
| 1969 | 42,421 | 13,133 | 7,791 |  |  |  | 2,996 | 9,780 | 27,846 | 9,412 | 5,775 |  | 174 | 12,485 |
| 1970. | 45,398 | 12,918 | 7,888 |  | 3,792 | 7,113 | 3,071 | 10,616 | 27,678 | 9,044 | 2,464 | 3,237 | 199 | 12,734 |
| 1971 | 51,240 | 13,837 | 9,277 | 4,423 | 4,419 | 4,501 | 3,236 | 11,547 | 28,883 | 9,577 | 2,561 | 3,052 | 247 | 13,446 |
| 1972. | 59,783 | 16,320 | 10,776 | 5,786 | 5,288 | 5,122 | 3,544 | 12,947 | 32,088 | 10.174 | 2,916 | 3,589 | 497 | 14,912 |
| 1973. | 69,495 | 19,038 | 12,218 | 7,223 | 6,649 | 6,054 | 3,982 | 14,331 | 37,243 | 11,927 | 3,378 | 4,434 | 917 | 16,587 |
| 1973-Feb... | 60,582 | 16,680 | 10,977 | 5,932 | 5,283 | 5,158 | 3,515 | 13,037 | 32,431 | 10,267 | 2,909 | 3,752 | 562 | 14,941 |
| Mar... | 61,388 | 16,951 | 11,216 | 6,035 | 5,243 | 5,289 | 3,538 | 13, 116 | 32,750 | 10,419 | 2,943 | 3,796 | 581 | 15,011 |
| Apr... | 62,459 | 17,327 | 11.436 | 6,163 | 5,290 | 5,401 | 3,581 | 13,261 | 33,078 | 10,617 | 2,991 | 3,831 | 611 | 15,028 |
| May.. | 63,707 | 17,716 | 11,680 | 6,321 | 5,360 | 5,538 | 3,635 | 13.457 | 33,859 | 10,872 | 3,025 | 3.985 | 656 | 15,321 |
| June.. | 64,999 | 18,138 | 11,866 | 6,473 | 5,502 | 5,688 | 3,700 | 13,632 | 34,367 | 11,121 | 3,081 | 4,002 | 694 | 15,469 |
| July.. | 66,065 | 18,439 | 12,023 | 6,629 | 5,603 | 5,815 | 3,774 | 13,782 | 35,020 | 11,365 | 3,132 | 4,103 | 733 | 15,687 |
| Aug... | 67,381 | 18,771 | 12,190 | 6,825 | 5,792 | 5,923 | 3,863 | 14,017 | 35,634 | 11,583 | 3,187 | 4,194 | 771 | 15,899 |
| Sept. . | 67,918 | 18,886 | 12,160 | 6,956 | 5,909 5 5 | 5,978 | 3,903 | 14, 126 | 35,993 | 11,721 | 3,235 | 4,265 | 809 | 15,963 |
| Nov... | 69,161 | 19,198 | 12,306 | 7,208 | 6,171 | 6,035 | 3,979 | 14,264 | 36,887 | 11,949 | 3,310 | 4,316 | 886 | 16,374 |
| Dec... | 69,495 | 19,038 | 12,218 | 7,223 | 6,649 | 6,054 | 3,982 | 14,331 | 37,243 | 11,927 | 3,378 | 4,434 | 917 | 16,587 |
| 1974-Jan.. . | 69,429 | 18,885 | 12,113 | 7,237 | 6,826 | 6,041 | 3,944 | 14,383 | 37,140 | 11,754 | 3,392 | 4;460 | 940 | 16,594 |
| Feb... | 69,246 | 18,770 | 12,028 | 7,285 | 6,770 | 6,063 | 3,937 | 14,393 | 37,148 | 11,710 | 3,406 | 4,486 | 968 | 16,578 |

${ }^{1}$ Finance companies consist of those institutions formerly classified as sales finance, consumer finance, and other finance companies.

INSTALMENT CREDIT HELD BY OTHER FINANCIAL LENDERS
(In millions of dollars)

| End of period | Total | Automobile paper | Other consumer goods paper | $\begin{gathered} \text { Home } \\ \text { improve- } \\ \text { ment } \\ \text { loans } \end{gathered}$ | Personal loans |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1940. | 188 | 36 | 7 | 13 | 132 |
| 1950 | 692 | 159 | 40 | 102 | 391 |
| 1955 | 1,959 | 560 | 130 | 313 | 956 |
| 1960 | 4,566 | 1,460 | 297 | 775 | 2,034 |
| 1965 | 8,289 | 3,036 | 498 | 933 | 3,822 |
| 1966 | 9,315 | 3,411 | 588 | 980 | 4,336 |
| 1967 | 10,216 | 3,678 | 654 | 1,085 | 4,799 |
| 1968. | 11,717 | 4,238 | 771 | 1,215 | 5,493 |
| 1969. | 13,722 | 4,941 | 951 | 1,443 | 6,387 |
| 1970. | 15,088 | 5,116 | 1,177 | 1,800 | 6,995 |
| 1971 | 17,021 | 5,747 | 1,472 | 1,930 | 7,872 |
| 1972. | 19,511 | 6,598 | 1,690 | 2,160 | 9,063 |
| 1973 | 22,567 | 7,648 | 1,959 | 2,453 | 10,507 |
| 1973-Feb. | 19,617 | 6,627 | 1,698 | 2,162 | 9,130 |
| Mar | 20,052 | 6,752 | 1,732 | 2,209 | 9,359 |
| Apr. | 20,190 | 6,820 | 1,748 | 2,216 | 9,406 |
| May. | 20,599 | 6,966 | 1,785 | 2,250 | 9,598 |
| June. | 21,084 | 7,135 | 1,828 | 2,294 | 9,827 |
| July | 21,394 | 7,232 | 1,853 | 2,338 | 9,971 |
| Aug. | 21,808 | 7,392 | 1,893 | 2,375 | 10,148 |
| Sept. | 22,129 | 7,493 | 1,920 | 2,408 | 10,308 |
| Oct. | 22,315 | 7,548 | 1,935 | 2,438 | 10,394 |
| Nov | 22,505 | 7,616 | 1,952 | 2,456 | 10,481 |
| Dec. | 22,567 | 7,648 | 1,959 | 2,453 | 10,507 |
| 1974-Jan. | 22,301 | 7,569 | 1,938 | 2,419 | 10,375 |
| Feb | 22,413 | 7,585 | 1,944 | 2,438 | 10,446 |

Note.-Other financial lenders consist of credit unions and miscellaneous lenders. Miscellaneous lenders include savings and loan associations and mutual savings banks.

## NONINSTALMENT CREDIT

(In millions of dollars)

| End of period | Total | Singlepayment loans |  | Charge accounts |  | Service credit |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Com-mercial banks | Other financial institutions | Retail outlets | Credit cards 1 |  |
| 1940. | 2,824 | 636 | 164 | 1,471 |  | 553 |
| 1950. | 6,768 | 1,576 | 245 | 3,291 | 76 | 1,580 |
| 1955. | 9,924 | 2,635 | 367 | 4,579 | 216 | 2,127 |
| 1960. | 13,173 | 3,884 | 623 | 4,893 | 436 | 3,337 |
| 1965. | 18,990 | 6,690 | 981 | 5,724 | 706 | 4,889 |
| 1966. | 19,994 | 6,946 | 1,026 | 5,812 | 874 | 5,336 |
| 1967 | 21,355 | 7,478 | 1,080 | 6,041 | 1,029 | 5,727 |
| 1968. | 23,025 | 8,374 | 1,158 | 5,966 | 1,227 | 6,300 |
| 1969 | 24,041 | 8,553 | 1,194 | 5,936 | 1,437 | 6,921 |
| 1970. | 25,099 | 8,469 | 1,206 | 6,163 | 1,805 | 7,456 |
| 1971. | 27,099 | 9,316 | 1,269 | 6,397 | 1,953 | 8,164 |
| 1972. | 30,232 | 10,857 | 1,399 | 7,055 | 1,947 | 8,974 |
| 1973. | 33,049 | 11,753 | 1,488 | 7,783 | 2,046 | 9,979 |
| 1973-Feb. | 29,623 | 10,989 | 1,420 | 5,735 | 1,911 | 9,568 |
| Mar. | 29,945 | 11,074 | 1,466 | 5,825 | 1,877 | 9,703 |
| Apr.... | 30,469 | 11,237 | 1,449 | 6,129 | 1,907 | 9,747 |
| May... | 30,746 | 11,359 | 1,458 | 6,387 | 1,932 | 9,610 |
| June. | 31,065 | 11,520 | 1,470 | 6,544 | 2,011 | 9,520 |
| July. | 30,936 | 11,491 | 1,477 | 6,424 | 2,055 | 9,489 |
| Aug.... | 31,168 | 11,655 | 1,456 | 6,475 | 2,130 | 9,452 |
| Sept.... | 30,942 | 11,608 | 1,480 | 6,229 | 2,106 | 9,519 |
| Oct.... | 31,230 | 11,654 | 1,491 | 6,554 | 2,036 | 9,495 |
| Nov. | 31,569 | 11,669 | 1,492 | 6,761 | 2,024 | 9,623 |
| Dec. | 33,049 | 11,753 | 1,488 | 7,783 | 2,046 | 9,979 |
| 1974-Jan. | 32,111 | 11,652 | 1,465 | 6,894 | 1,981 | 10,119 |
| Feb. | 31,595 | 11,663 | 1,496 | 6,136 | 1,882 | 10,418 |

[^57]INSTALMENT CREDIT EXTENDED AND REPAID, BY TYPE OF CREDIT
(In millions of dollars)

| Period | Total |  | Automobile paper |  | Other consumer goods paper |  | Home improvement loans |  | Personal loans |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | S.A. ${ }^{1}$ | N.S.A. | S.A. ${ }^{1}$ | N.S.A. | S.A. ${ }^{1}$ | N.S.A. | S.A. ${ }^{1}$ | N.S.A. | S.A. ${ }^{1}$ | N.S.A. |
|  | Extensions |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1966 |  | 82,832 |  | 27,192 |  | 26,329 |  | 2,223 |  | 27,088 |
| 1967 |  | 87,171 |  | 26,320 |  | 29,504 |  | 2,369 |  | 28,978 |
| 1968. |  | 99,984 |  | 31,083 |  | 33,507 |  | 2,534 |  | 32,860 |
| 1969. |  | 109,146 |  | 32,553 |  | 38.332 | ..... | 2,831 |  | 35,430 |
| 1970 |  | 112,158 |  | 29,794 |  | 43,873 | . . . . | 2,963 | . | 35,528 |
| 1971 |  | 124,281 | . $\cdot$. | 34,873 | , . | 47,821 | . | 3,244 |  | 38,343 |
| 1972. |  | 142,951 |  | 40,194 |  | 55,599 |  | 4,006 |  | 43,152 |
| $1973 .$ |  | 165,083 |  | 46,453 |  | 66,859 |  | 4,728 |  | 47,043 |
| 1973-Feb. . | 13,434 | 11,214 | 3,972 | 3,407 | 5,245 | 4,252 | 364 | 300 | 3,853 | 3,255 |
| Mar. | 13,852 | 13,681 | 4,001 | 4,164 | 5,349 | 5,169 | 406 | 377 | 4,096 | 3,971 |
| Apr. | 13,465 <br> 13,932 <br> 13, | 13,661 | 3,822 3,989 | 4,101 4,409 | 5,563 5,504 | 5,378 5,698 | 365 <br> 374 | 372 431 | 3,715 4,065 | 3,810 4,254 |
| May | 13,932 13,646 | 14,792 14,608 | 3,989 3,762 | 4,409 4,313 | 5,504 | 5,698 5,678 | 374 400 | 431 450 | 4,065 3,979 | 4,254 4,167 |
| July | 14,542 | 14,812 | 3,930 | 4,177 | 5,943 | 5,753 | 433 | 472 | 4,236 | 4,410 |
| Aug. | 14,294 | 15,099 | 3,968 | 4,252 | 5,961 | 6,065 | 408 | 471 | 3,957 | 4,311 |
| Sept. | 13,691 | 12,624 | 3,939 | 3,476 | 5,537 | 5,217 | 410 | 420 | 3,805 | 3,511 |
| Oct. | 14,149 | 14,454 | 3,912 | 4,196 | 5,911 | 5,894 | 415 | 439 | 3,911 | 3,925 |
| Nov. | 14,275 | 14,098 | 3,819 | 3,693 | 5,978 | 5,980 | 402 | 389 | 4,076 | 4,036 |
| Dec. | 12,677 | 14,117 | 3,315 | 2,872 | 5,254 | 6,826 | 429 | 348 | 3,679 | 4,071 |
| $\begin{array}{r} 1974 \text {-Jan........ } \\ \text { Feb. . . . } \end{array}$ | 13,714 | 12,375 | 3,492 | 2,934 | 5,662 | 5,471 | 373 | 298 | 4,187 | 3,672 |
|  | 13,541 | 11,227 | 3,389 | 2,945 | 5,647 | 4,525 | 409 | 341 | 4,096 | 3,416 |
|  | Repayments |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1966. |  | 77,480 |  | 25,619 |  | 24,080 |  | 2,118 |  | 25,663 |
| 1967. |  | 83,988 | ...... | 26,534 | . $\cdot$. | 27,847 | . $\cdot$. | 2,202 | ., | 27,405 |
| 1968 |  | 91,667 | ..... | 27.931 | , . . . . | 31,270 |  | 2,303 | . | 30.163 |
| 1969. |  | 99,786 | . ..... | 29,974 | ..... | 34,645 |  | 2,457 |  | 32,710 |
| 1970. |  | 107,199 |  | 30,137 |  | 40,721 |  | 2,506 |  | 33,835 |
| 1971 |  | 115,050 | . | 31,393 |  | 44.933 |  | 2,901 |  | 35,823 |
| 1972 |  | 126,914 144,978 |  | 34,729 39,452 |  | 49,872 59 |  | 3,218 |  | 39,095 |
| 1973 |  | 144,978 |  | 39,452 |  | 59,409 |  | 3,577 |  | 42,540 |
| 1973-Feb. . | 11,437 | 10,623 | 3,145 | 2,943 | 4,627 | 4,409 | 275 | 254 | 3,390 |  |
| Mar. | 11,808 | 12,265 | 3,225 | 3,371 | 4,755 | 5,013 | 286 | 288 | 3,542 | 3,593 |
| Apr. | 12,061 | 12,014 | 3,218 | 3,233 3,369 | 4,963 4,917 | 4,888 5 | 294 290 | 292 | 3,586 3,473 | 3,601 |
| May | 11,941 12,034 | 12,283 12,121 | 3,261 | 3,369 | 4,917 4,955 | 5,043 4,921 | 290 300 | 298 | 3,473 3,526 | 3,573 3,615 |
| July. | 12,544 | 12,618 | 3,334 | 3,374 | 5,141 | 5,031 | 300 | 303 315 | 3,526 3,761 | 3,898 |
| Aug. | 12,399 | 12,501 | 3,293 | 3,372 | 5,168 | 5,135 | 298 | 307 | 3,640 | 3,687 |
| Sept. | 12,332 | 11,341 | 3,406 | 3,151 | 5,072 | 4,703 | 322 | 309 | 3,532 | 3,178 |
| Oct. | 12,449 | 12,937 | 3,427 | 3,661 | 5,149 | 5,281 | 308 | 324 | 3,565 | 3,671 |
| Noy. | 12,549 12,267 | 12,308 12,080 | 3,471 3,338 | 3,414 3,113 | 5,154 5,001 | 5,020 4,888 | 301 332 | 303 317 | 3,623 | 3,571 |
| 1974-Jan. ${ }_{\text {Feb. }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  | 356 | 347 |  |  |
|  | 12,870 | 11,875 | 3,394 | 3,176 | 5,340 | 5,047 | 323 | 301 | 3,813 | 3,351 |
|  | Net change in credit outstanding 2 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1966....................... | ........ 5,352 |  |  | 1,573 |  | 2,249 | ........... | 105 | ......... |  |
| 1967. | 3,1838,317 |  | ... | -214 |  | 1,657 |  | 167 | . |  |
| 1968. |  |  | . . . . | 3,152 |  | 2,237 | . | 231 | . . | $\begin{aligned} & 1,573 \\ & 2,697 \end{aligned}$ |
| 1969. | 8,317 |  | . . . . | 2,579 |  | 3,687 |  | 374 |  | 2,720 |
| 1970 | 4,959 |  |  | -343 |  | 3,152 |  | 457 |  | 1,693 |
| 1971 | 9,231 |  |  | 3,480 |  | 2,888 |  | 343 |  | 2,5204,057 |
| 1972. | $\begin{aligned} & 16,037 \\ & 20,105 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 5,465 \\ & 7,001 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | 5,727 |  | 788 |  |  |
| 1973. |  |  | 7,450 |  | 1,151 |  | 4,503 |  |
| 1973-Feb. | 1,997 | 5911,416 |  |  | 827776 | 464 | 618594 | -157156 | 89120 | 4689 | 463 | 238378 |
| Mar. |  |  | 793 | 554 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Арг. | 1,404 | 1,647 | 604 | 868 | 600 | 490 | 71 | 80 | 129 | 209 |  |
| May | 1,991 | 2,509 | 728 | 1,040 | 587 | 655 | 84 | 133 | 592 | 681 |  |
| June | 1,612 | 2,487 | 596 | 1,031 <br> 803 <br> 880 | 550 | 757722 | 100125 | 147 | 453475 | 552512 |  |
| July. | 1,998 | 2,194 |  |  | 802 |  |  | 157 |  |  |  |
| Aug. | 1,895 | 2,598 | 675533 | 880 | 793 | 722 930 | 125 110 | 164 | 317273 | 512 624 |  |
| Sept. | 1,359 | 1,283 |  | 535 | 465 | 514 | $\begin{array}{r}110 \\ 88 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |  |  | 333 |  |
|  | 1,700 | 1,517 1,790 | 485 |  | $\begin{aligned} & 762 \\ & 824 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 613 \\ 960 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 107 \\ & 101 \end{aligned}$ | 115 | 346 | $\begin{aligned} & 254 \\ & 465 \end{aligned}$ |  |
| Nec. | 1,726 410 | 2,037 | 348 -23 | -241 | 824 253 | 960 1,938 | 101 97 | 86 31 | 453 83 | 309 |  |
| 1974-Jan. | 917 | -862-648 | 59-5 | -513-231 | 469307 | -227-522 | 1786 | -4940 | 372283 | -7365 |  |
| Feb. | 671 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

[^58]Nore.-Estimates are based on accounting records and often include financing charges. Renewals and refinancing of loans, purchases and
sales of instaiment paper, and certain other transactions may increase the amount of extensions and repayments without affecting the amount outstanding.
For back figures and description of the data, see "Consumer Credit," Section 16 (New) of Supplement to Banking and Monetary Statistics, 1965, and Bulletins for Dec. 1968 and Oct. 1972.

## INSTALMENT CREDIT EXTENDED AND REPAID, BY HOLDER

(In millions of dollars)


[^59]
## MARKET GROUPINGS

$(1967=100)$

| Grouping | 1967 <br> pro- <br> por- <br> tion | 1973 average ${ }^{p}$ | 1973 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1974 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Mar. | Apr. | May | June | July | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. ${ }^{\text {r }}$ | Dec. ${ }^{r}$ | Jan. ${ }^{\text {r }}$ | Feb. ${ }^{p}$ | Mar. ${ }^{\text {e }}$ |
| Total index. | 100.0 | 125.6 | 123.7 | 124.1 | 124.8 | 125.6 | 126.7 | 126.5 | 126.8 | 127.0 | 127.5 | 126.5 | 125.4 | 124.5 | 123.9 |
| Products, total | 62.21 | 123.4 | 121.7 | 122.0 | 122.9 | 123.7 | 124.2 | 123.7 | 124.3 | 124.3 | 125.3 | 124.0 | 122.6 | 122.1 | 121.8 |
| Final produc | 48.95 | 121.3 | 119.6 | 120.0 | 120.8 | 121.3 | 122.1 | 121.4 | 122.4 | 122.7 | 123.7 | 122.6 | 120.9 | 120.5 | 120.1 |
| Consumer good | 28.53 | 131.7 | 130.8 | 130.9 | 131.8 | 131.9 | 132.8 | 131.2 | 132.3 | 132.6 | 133.5 | 131.3 | 129.2 | 128.0 | 127.3 |
| Equipment. | 20.42 | 106.7 | 104.1 | 104.7 | 105.7 | 106.6 | 107.3 | 107.6 | 108.5 | 108.9 | 110.1 | 110.1 | 109.1 | 110.0 | 110.0 |
| Intermediate prod | 13.26 | 131.1 | 129.4 | 129.3 | 130.5 | 132.0 | 132.5 | 132.1 | 131.0 | 130.6 | 131.1 | 129.1 | 129.3 | 128.3 | 127.8 |
| Materials... | 37.79 | 129.3 | 127.0 | 127.7 | 128.3 | 129.0 | 130.9 | 130.9 | 131.3 | 131.1 | 131.5 | 130.7 | 129.5 | 128.2 | 127.2 |
| Consumer goods |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Durable constumer goods | 7.86 | 139.0 | 140.4 | 140.5 | 141.5 | 141.8 | 142.4 | 134.0 | 138.2 | 137.3 | 138.5 | 134.6 | 128.4 | 126.7 | 126.6 |
| Automotive product | 2.84 | 136.8 | 144.1 | 141.7 | 142.6 | 142.6 | 141.7 | 121.1 | 129.8 | 131.4 | 133.7 | 120.6 | 108.1 | 103.9 | 103.0 |
| Autos. | 1.87 | 125.4 | 130.8 | 128.1 | 129.8 | 132.6 | 134.0 | 103.9 | 118.4 | 122.5 | 124.8 | 106.2 | 90.0 | 86.4 | 86.3 |
| Auto parts and allied goods. | .97 | 158.9 | 169.9 | 167.5 | 167.0 | 161.9 | 156.7 | 154.2 | 151.8 | 148.4 | 150.9 | 147.8 | 142.8 | 137.8 | 135.0 |
| Home goods. | 5.02 | 140.3 | 138.3 | 139.8 | 140.9 | 141.3 | 142.9 | 141.1 | 142.9 | 140.9 | 141.2 | 142.5 | 139.8 | 139.6 | 140.0 |
| Appliances, TV, and radio | 1.41 | 144.8 | 143.0 | 149.7 | 148.0 | 147.2 | 147.8 | 146.3 | 149.4 | 143.4 | 140.4 | 147.9 | 139.1 | 134.8 |  |
| Appliances and A/C. <br> TV and home audio. | . 92 | 156.9 | 156.9 | 157.6 | 157.8 | 154.1 | 156.0 | 153.3 | 159.8 | 159.3 | 154.7 | 172.2 | 155.0 | 152.5 |  |
| Carpeting and furniture. | 1.08 | 150.0 | 145.7 | 146.7 | 147.8 | 148.9 | 155.4 | 154.2 | 153.3 | 153.9 | 152.7 | 150.1 | 153.5 | 152.6 |  |
| Misc. home goods. . | 2.53 | 133.6 | 132.7 | 131.4 | 134.0 | 134.7 | 134.7 | 132.9 | 134.8 | 134.1 | 136.8 | 136.3 | 134.4 | 136.9 | 137.9 |
| Nondurable consumer good | 20.67 | 129.0 | 127.1 | 127.2 | 128.0 | 128.1 | 129.1 | 130.2 | 130.1 | 130.8 | 131.5 | 130.2 | 129.4 | 128.6 | 127.5 |
| Clothing. . . | 4.32 | 116.0 | 115.4 | 114.5 | 114.2 | 116.0 | 116.5 | 117.0 | 118.0 | 116.8 | 117.3 | 120.3 | 116.3 |  |  |
| Consumer staples. | 16.34 | 132.4 | 130.3 | 130.6 | 131.7 | 131.4 | 132.5 | 133.6 | 133.2 | 134.5 | 135.2 | 132.8 | 132.7 | 133.0 | 131.9 |
| Consumer foods and tobacco. | 8.37 | 122.2 | 120.9 | 121.0 | 120.9 | 119.6 | 121.3 | 121.9 | 122.2 | 123.3 | 126.5 | 125.0 | 126.1 | 125.3 | 123.5 |
| Nonfood staples | 7.98 | 143.1 | 140.1 | 140.7 | 143.1 | 143.7 | 144.1 | 145.8 | 144.8 | 146.2 | 144.3 | 141.1 | 139.6 | 141.1 | 140.6 |
| Consumer chemical produ | 2.64 | 153.3 | 151.1 | 151.5 | 154.9 | 153.5 | 153.0 | 155.6 | 153.4 | 156.2 | 154.9 | 156.7 | 157.8 | 162.7 |  |
| Consumer paper products. | 1.91 | 121.3 | 118.7 | 119.0 | 121.7 | 121.7 | 122.5 | 124.1 | 124.4 | 122.5 | 123.6 | 120.5 | 119.4 | 117.2 |  |
| Consumer fuel and lighting | 3.43 | 147.5 | 143.8 | 144.4 | 145.6 | 148.2 | 149.2 | 150.4 | 149.7 | 151.9 | 147.8 | 140.7 | 137.0 | 138.0 |  |
| Residential utilities..... | 2.25 | 156.8 | 153.5 | 152.3 | 152.1 | 155.4 | 157.8 | 160.0 | 160.9 | 161.9 | 158.0 | 149.8 | 145.6 | 149.6 |  |
| Equipment |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Business equipment. | 12.74 | 122.6 | 118.6 | 119.6 | 121.3 | 122.5 | 123.0 | 124.6 | 125.8 | 126.2 | 127.8 | 126.9 | 126.1 | 127.2 | 127.3 |
| Industrial equipmen | 6.77 | 120.1 | 115.6 | 117.4 | 119.1 | 119.8 | 120.5 | 122.5 | 124.1 | 124.5 | 125.6 | 124.9 | 124.3 | 125.8 | 125.5 |
| Building and mining equip | 1.45 | 120.4 | 116.0 | 118.1 | 118.8 | 119.1 | 119.6 | 123.0 | 123.7 | 124.7 | 126.0 | 126.0 | 127.8 | 130.5 | 130.5 |
| Manufacturing equipme | 3.85 | 113.0 | 107.5 | 109.4 | 112.0 | 113.1 | 113.9 | 115.1 | 117.3 | 117.3 | 118.2 | 118.5 | 118.5 | 119.5 | 118.5 |
| Power equipment. . | 1.47 | 138.5 | 137.1 | 137.6 | 138.2 | 138.3 | 138.5 | 141.0 | 142.3 | 143.0 | 144.6 | 140.3 | 136.0 | 138.0 | 138.9 |
| Commercial, transit, farm | 5.97 | 125.5 | 121.9 | 122.2 | 123.7 | 125.4 | 125.8 | 127.0 | 127.7 | 128.1 | 130.3 | 129.2 | 128.1 | 128.7 | 129.1 |
| Commercial equipment. . | 3.30 | 135.0 | 130.6 | 131.3 | 131.6 | 134.1 | 135.9 | 137.0 | 138.2 | 140.1 | 141.3 | 139.3 | 139.1 | 140.0 | 140.8 |
| Transit equipment | 2.00 | 109.8 | 110.2 | 107.5 | 109.8 | 109.7 | 109.0 | 108.4 | 109.6 | 109.8 | 111.4 | 111.1 | 109.5 | 109.4 | 109.4 |
| Farm equipment. | . 67 | 125.1 | 114.6 | 120.9 | 126.5 | 129.3 | 126.4 | 132.8 | 129.4 | 123.5 | 132.4 | 133.4 | 130.0 | 130.0 |  |
| Defense and space equip | 7.68 | 80.2 | 80.1 | 80.0 | 79.7 | 80.1 | 81.1 | 79.7 | 79.8 | 80.0 | 80.9 | 81.9 | 81.2 | 81.3 | 81.2 |
| Military products.. | 5.15 | 80.3 | 81.5 | 81.0 | 80.1 | 80.0 | 81.1 | 79.0 | 79.1 | 79.3 | 80.0 | 81.3 | 80.4 | 80.7 | 80.8 |
| Intermediate products |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Construction products. | 5.93 | 134.2 | 130.7 | 132.2 | 132.2 | 135.9 | 134.5 | 135.3 | 134.9 | 134.3 | 133.7 | 131.1 | 133.1 | 130.4 | 128.8 |
| Misc. intermediate products. . . . . . . . | 7.34 | 128.6 | 128.3 | 127.0 | 129.2 | 128.9 | 132.7 | 129.6 | 128.1 | 127.5 | 129.0 | 127.4 | 126.1 | 126.5 |  |
| Materials |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Durable goods materials. . . . . . . . . . . . | 20.91 | 130.1 | 127.6 | 127.9 | 128.6 | 129.2 | 131.7 | 131.8 | 132.3 | 132.2 | 133.0 | 132.7 | 129.5 | 127.2 | 124.5 |
| Consumer durable parts. . . . . . . . . . | 4.75 | 127.8 | 125.9 | 129.0 | 125.7 | 128.8 | 126.9 | 128.6 | 129.9 | 128.2 | 128.4 | 121.0 | 111.9 | 106.9 | 103.0 |
| Equipment parts. | 5.41 | 119.3 | 114.6 | 113.8 | 118.0 | 118.2 | 124.5 | 122.3 | 122.1 | 122.7 | 125.8 | 125.3 | 125.0 | 125.3 | 121.9 |
| Durable materials nec. . . . . . . . . . . . | 10.75 | 136.5 | 134.9 | 134.7 | 135.3 | 134.9 | 137.6 | 138.0 | 138.7 | 139.0 | 138.7 | 141.6 | 139.7 | 137.0 | 135.4 |
| Nondurable goods materials...... | 13.99 | 129.1 | 127.1 | 128.5 | 128.9 | 129.4 | 130.4 | 130.6 | 130.3 | 130.1 | 130.7 | 129.2 | 131.2 | 130.3 | 131.8 |
| Textile, paper, and chem. mat.. . . . | 8.58 | 139.8 | 136.3 | 138.8 | 139.4 | 140.2 | 142.2 | 142.4 | 141.9 | 141.4 | 142.4 | 140.1 | 142.4 | 140.6 | 143.2 |
| Nondurable materials n.e.c. | 5.41 | 112.2 | 112.7 | 112.2 | 112.3 | 112.3 | 112.1 | 111.7 | 112.0 | 112.3 | 112.1 | 111.9 | 113.6 | 114.1 | 113.6 |
| Fuel and power, industrial. | 2.89 | 123.9 | 122.6 | 122.I | 122.9 | 125.3 | 126.9 | 126.3 | 128.3 | 126.9 | 124.9 | 123.1 | 121.1 | 123.8 | 123.6 |
| Supplementary groups |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Home goods and clothin | 9.34 | 129.0 | 127.6 | 128.1 | 128.6 | 129.7 | 130.7 | 130.0 | 131.3 | 129.8 | 130.2 | 132.4 | 128.9 | 126.9 | 126.2 |
| Containers. | 1.82 | 139.9 | 145.2 | 139.1 | 138.0 | 141.4 | 135.1 | 140.5 | 139.8 | 141.2 | 142.3 | 141.0 | 148.4 | 141.5 |  |
| Gross value of products in market structure <br> (In billions of $\mathbf{1 9 6 3}$ dollars) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Products, total. |  |  | 446.9 | 446.2 | 449.7 | 451.8 | 452.9 | 446.2 | 449.8 | 452.6 | 456.9 | 449.1 | 444.8 | 441.4 | 439.4 |
| Final products |  |  | 343.9 | 343.7 | 346.6 | 347.8 | 347.7 | 341.9 | 346.3 | 349.7 | 353.3 | 346.9 | 341.5 | 339.4 | 338.2 |
| Consumer good |  |  | 239.5 | 238.9 | 241.1 | 241.3 | 241.0 | 235.4 | 239.0 | 241.7 | 243.6 | 237.8 | 233.2 | 230.0 | 229.1 |
| Equipment. |  |  | 104.5 | 104.8 | 105.6 | 106.6 | 106.6 | 106.6 | 107.3 | 108.0 | 109.5 | 109.0 | 108.5 | 109.1 | 109.1 |
| Intermediate products............. |  |  | 102.7 | 102.3 | 103.1 | 104.3 | 104.8 | 104.6 | 103.5 | 103.1 | 103.6 | 102.5 | 103.2 | 102.2 | 101.4 |

## INDUSTRY GROUPINGS

$(1967=100)$

| Grouping |  | 1973 average ${ }^{p}$ | 1973 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1974 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Mar. | Apr. | May | June | July | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. ${ }^{\text {r }}$ | Jan. ${ }^{+}$ | Feb. ${ }^{p}$ | Mar. ${ }^{\text {e }}$ |
| Manufacturin | 88.55 | 125.2 | 123.4 | 123.8 | 124.9 | 125.6 | 126.5 | 126.1 | 126.3 | 126.4 | 127.4 | 126.4 | 125.0 | 123.9 | 123.4 |
| Durable.. | 52.33 | 122.1 | 119.9 | 120.6 | 121.8 | 123.0 | 123.8 | 122.6 | 123.3 | 123.5 | 124.3 | 123.1 | 120.7 | 119.4 | 118.6 |
| Nondurab | 36.22 | 129.6 | 128.6 | 128.4 | 129.3 | 129.3 | 130.5 | 130.9 | 130.7 | 130.4 | 131.3 | 131.2 | 131.0 | 130.3 | 130.4 |
| Mining and ut | 11.45 | 128.9 | 127.3 | 126.6 | 127.0 | 128.2 | 130.4 | 130.7 | 131.3 | 131.5 | 130.6 | 126.9 | 125.9 | 128.0 | 128.3 |
| Mining. | 6.37 | 110.2 | 109.5 | 109.0 | 109.1 | 109.5 | 111.0 | 111.5 | 111.8 | 111.9 | 111.3 | 110.4 | 110.8 | 111.6 | 112.8 |
| Utilities | 5.08 | 152.3 | 149.6 | 148.7 | 149.5 | 151.5 | 154.8 | 154.8 | 155.8 | 156.2 | 154.6 | 147.6 | 144.9 | 148.5 | 147.8 |
| Durable manufactures |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Primary and fabricated metals. | 12.55 | 128.8 | 125.8 | 127.3 | 128.1 | 128.7 | 130.6 | 129.5 | 129.5 | 130.6 | 131.0 | 130.5 | 130.2 | 128.6 | 126.5 |
| Primary metals........... | 6.61 | 127.1 | 123.5 | 125.8 | 126.1 | 124.5 | 128.1 | 125.6 | 127.8 | 128.7 | 128.9 | 130.7 | 129.4 | 127.0 | 124.0 |
| Iron and steel, subtotal | 4.23 | 121.6 | 117.5 | 119.7 | 119.8 | 119.9 | 120.9 | 118.5 | 122.7 | 123.6 | 124.2 | 127.7 | 125.4 | 121.8 | 116.9 |
| Fabricated metal products | 5.94 | 130.7 | 128.4 | 128.9 | 130.3 | 133.4 | 133.5 | 133.8 | 131.5 | 132.4 | 133.1 | 130.0 | 131.4 | 130.5 | 129.3 |
| Machinery and allied goods | 32.44 | 117.3 | 115.1 | 115.7 | 117.3 | 118.8 | 119.3 | 117.7 | 118.9 | 118.9 | 119.9 | 118.6 | 114.7 | 113.4 | 112.9 |
| Machinery. | 17.39 | 125.9 | 121.4 | 122.6 | 124.7 | 126.9 | 127.6 | 128.5 | 130.0 | 129.2 | 130.4 | 130.9 | 127.9 | 126.8 | 125.3 |
| Nonelectrical machin | 9.17 | 125.1 | 119.0 | 121.5 | 124.0 | 126.1 | 127.1 | 128.9 | 130.0 | 130.0 | 130.3 | 130.2 | 128.3 | 127.8 | i26.8 |
| Electrical machinery | 8.22 | 126.8 | 123.9 | 123.8 | 125.4 | 127.8 | 128.0 | 128.2 | 129.8 | 128.5 | 130.5 | 131.6 | 127.5 | 125.6 | 123.9 |
| Transportation equipmen | 9.29 | 109.2 | 110.3 | 110.0 | 111.0 | 112.2 | 112.1 | 105.7 | 107.3 | 108.8 | 109.8 | 103.0 | 95.7 | 93.4 | 93.4 |
| Motor vehicles and parts | 4.56 | 138.1 | 141.0 | 140.1 | 140.9 | 143.3 | 144.1 | 131.0 | 133.9 | 136.4 | 137.8 | 124.6 | 112.7 | 109.3 | 110.0 |
| Aerospace and misc. trans | 4.73 | 81.4 | 80.8 | 81.1 | 82.2 | 82.2 | 81.3 | 81.3 | 81.7 | 82.3 | 82.9 | 82.2 | 79.3 | 78.2 | 77.4 |
| Instruments. | 2.07 | 138.4 | 133.8 | 134.7 | 138.9 | 140.2 | 140.8 | 140.9 | 141.5 | 141.0 | 142.6 | 142.7 | 143.0 | 143.2 | 143.8 |
| Ordnance, private and Govt. | 3.69 | 85.4 | 87.1 | 86.4 | 85.4 | 86.7 | 86.7 | 83.8 | 83.7 | 83.8 | 84.3 | 86.1 | 85.0 | 85.0 | 85.2 |
| Lumber, clay, and glass | 4.44 | 129.5 | 129.1 | 129.9 | 130.3 | 129.2 | 129.8 | 129.2 | 128.8 | 129.7 | 129.3 | 127.8 | 129.1 | 126.2 | 126.1 |
| Lumber and products | 1.65 | 128.9 | 129.5 | 129.1 | 127.5 | 126.6 | 125.4 | 128.4 | 128.9 | 127.4 | 127.3 | 126.3 | 124.2 | 124.4 |  |
| Clay, glass, and stone product | 2.79 | 129.9 | 128.9 | 130.4 | 132.0 | 130.5 | 132.3 | 129.6 | 128.8 | 131.2 | 130.4 | 128.7 | 131.9 | 127.4 |  |
| Furniture and miscellaneous | 2.90 | 135.2 | 133.4 | 133.1 | 136.0 | 135.4 | 135.9 | 137.5 | 138.2 | 136.1 | 136.4 | 135.3 | 133.4 | 135.8 | 137.3 |
| Furniture and fixtures. | 1.38 | 126.3 | 122.8 | 123.8 | 126.5 | 126.5 | 127.5 | 129.5 | 130.4 | 128.8 | 127.9 | 124.9 | 124.2 | 125.3 |  |
| Miscellaneous manufactur | 1.52 | 143.3 | 143.0 | 141.6 | 144.5 | 143.6 | 143.5 | 144.9 | 145.3 | 142.9 | 144.3 | 144.5 | 141.8 | 145.5 |  |
| Nondurable manufactures |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Textiles, apparel, and | 6.90 | 114.7 | 114.6 | 114.0 | 113.3 | 115.0 | 114.5 | 115.4 | 117.5 | 116.8 | 116.7 | 118.8 | 116.0 | 114.2 | 112.6 |
| Textile mill produc | 2.69 | 127.1 | 127.1 | 126.1 | 127.2 | 129.2 | 128.9 | 129.0 | 130.2 | 130.2 | 129.4 | 130.9 | 128.1 | 125.7 |  |
| Apparel products. | 3.33 | 112.9 | 112.4 | 111.7 | 110.0 | 11.0 | 112.1 | 113.6 | 115.4 | 114.9 | 115.3 | 118.5 | 116.4 |  |  |
| Leather and product | . 88 | 83.6 | 85.0 | 86.8 | 83.0 | 86.6 | 79.2 | 81.0 | 86.4 | 83.1 | 82.9 | 82.9 | 78.3 | 80.3 |  |
| Paper and printing. | 7.92 | 122.1 | 122.4 | 120.8 | 122.0 | 122.8 | 123.8 | 124.5 | 122.1 | 121.3 | 121.9 | 121.2 | 121.7 | 120.5 | 121.7 |
| Paper and products | 3.18 | 135.4 | 137.1 | 133.6 | 135.1 | 134.6 | 135.3 | 137.0 | 134.8 | 135.3 | 136.2 | 136.7 | 138.7 | 137.2 |  |
| Printing and publishing. | 4.74 | 113.2 | 112.4 | 112.2 | 113.2 | 114.8 | 116.0 | 116.2 | 113.6 | 112.1 | 112.3 | 110.8 | 110.4 | 109.3 | 109.6 |
| Chemicals, petroleum, and | 11.92 | 149.3 | 146.3 | 147.9 | 150.2 | 149.8 | 151.8 | 151.0 | 150.9 | 151.1 | 151.6 | 151.6 | 150.9 | 149.7 | 151.3 |
| Chemicals and products. | 7.86 | 150.1 | 146.8 | 147.8 | 150.2 | 150.4 | 152.0 | 151.4 | 153.0 | 152.7 | 153.0 | 154.5 | 154.8 | 154.4 | 155.3 |
| Petroleum products. | 1.80 | 127.4 | 123.5 | 126.9 | 128.5 | 129.7 | 129.3 | 128.2 | 126.0 | 130.4 | 129.5 | 125.5 | 122.6 | 119.2 | 119.4 |
| Rubber and plastics products. | 2.26 | 164.0 | 163.4 | 165.1 | 166.8 | 163.9 | 168.8 | 167.9 | 163.6 | 161.9 | 164.5 | 162.3 | 159.8 | 158.0 |  |
| Foods and tobacco | 9.48 | 121.9 | 121.5 | 120.7 | 121.5 | 119.5 | 121.3 | 122.0 | 122.2 | 121.7 | 124.7 125 1 | 123.0 | 124.7 | 125.5 | 124.6 |
| Foods. | 8.81 | 122.7 | 121.8 | 121.3 | 122.4 | 120.3 | 122.4 | 122.9 | 123.2 | 122.4 | 125.4 | 124.5 | 125.6 | 126.5 | 125.4 |
| Tobacco products. | . 67 | 111.6 | 118.1 | 112.9 | 111.2 | 108.1 | 105.3 | 110.1 | 109.1 | 113.7 | 115.8 | 104.2 | 113.3 |  |  |
| Mining |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Metal, stone , and earth minerals. | 1.26 | 118.1 | 117.0 | 116.8 | 116.2 | 111.8 | 116.9 | 120.6 | 120.4 | 120.9 | 121.3 | 122.0 | 119.5 | 119.5 | 119.0 |
| Metal mining. | . 51 | 130.8 | 127.8 | 128.5 | 127.0 | 121.6 | 128.4 | 131.4 | 136.6 | 138.3 | 135.2 | 135.2 | 130.7 | 131.1 |  |
| Stone and earth minerals. | . 75 | 109.5 | 109.4 | 108.8 | 108.8 | 105.2 | 109.1 | 113.1 | 109.5 | 109.2 | 111.7 | 113.1 | 111.9 | 111.6 |  |
| Coal, oil, and gas | 5.11 | 108.3 | 107.6 | 107.1 | 107.3 | 108.9 | 109.5 | 109.2 | 109.5 | 109.7 | 108.8 | 107.5 | 108.7 | 109.7 | 111.3 |
| Coal | . 69 | 103.6 | 105.7 | 99.9 | 100.9 | 108.0 | 109.0 | 104.0 | 109.8 | 103.0 | 104.1 | 110.4 | 108.7 | 112.9 | 114.4 |
| Oil and gas extraction. | 4.42 | 109.0 | 107.9 | 108.3 | 108.4 | 109.1 | 109.5 | 110.0 | 109.7 | 110.8 | 109.6 | 107.0 | 108.7 | 109.3 | 110.8 |
| Utilities |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Electric. | 3.91 | 160.7 | 157.4 | 156.2 | 156.8 | 159.7 | 164.0 | 163.8 | 165.1 | 165.3 | 163.4 | 155.6 | 153.0 |  |  |
| Gas. | 1.17 | 124.2 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

Note.-Data for the complete year of 1972 are available in a pamphlet Industrial Production Indeies 1972 from Publications Services, Division of Administrative Services, Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, Washington, D.C. 20551.

Published groupings include series and subtotals not shown separately. Figures for individual series and subtotals are published in the monthly Business Indexes release.

Indexes without seasonal adjustment are no longer being published in the Bulletin, but they are available in the Board's monthly release 'Industrial Production (the G.12.3), which is available upon request to Publications Services, Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, Washington, D.C. 20551.

## SELECTED BUSINESS INDEXES

(1967 $=100$, except as noted)

| Period | Industrial production |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Capacity utilization in mfg. (1967 output $=100$ ) | Con-struction contracts | Nonag-ricultural employ. mentTotal ${ }^{1}$ | Manufacturing ${ }^{2}$ |  | Total retail sales ${ }^{3}$ | Prices 4 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Total | Market |  |  |  |  |  | Industry |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Total | Products |  |  |  | Materials | Manu-facturing |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | Final |  |  | Intermediate |  |  |  |  |  | Em- <br> ploy- | Pay- |  | Con- | sale |
|  |  |  | Total | Consumer goods | Equipment |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | modity |
| 1955. | 58.5 | 56.6 | 54.9 | 59.5 | 48.9 | 62.6 | 61.5 | 58.2 | 90.0 |  | 76.9 | 92.9 | 61.1 | 59 | 80.2 | 87.8 |
| 1956. | 61.1 | 59.7 | 58.2 | 61.7 | 53.7 | 65.3 | 63.1 | 60.5 | 88.2 |  | 79.6 | 93.9 | 64.6 | 61 | 81.4 | 90.7 |
| 1957. | 61.9 | 61.1 | 59.9 | 63.2 | 55.9 | 65.3 | 63.1 | 61.2 | 84.5 |  | 80.3 | 92.2 | 65.4 | 64 | 84.3 | 93.3 |
| 1958. | 57.9 | 58.6 | 57.1 | 62.6 | 50.0 | 63.9 | 56.8 | 56.9 | 75.1 |  | 78.0 | 83.9 | 60.3 | 64 | 86.6 | 94.6 |
| 1959. | 64.8 | 64.4 | 62.7 | 68.7 | 54.9 | 70.5 | 65.5 | 64.1 | 81.4 |  | 81.0 | 88.1 | 67.8 | 69 | 87.3 | 94.8 |
| 1960. | 66.2 | 66.2 | 64.8 | 71.3 | 56.4 | 71.0 | 66.4 | 65.4 | 80.1 |  | 82.4 | 88.0 | 68.8 | 70 | 88.7 | 94.9 |
| 1961. | 66.7 | 66.9 | 65.3 | 72.8 | 55.6 | 72.4 | 66.4 | 65.6 | 77.6 |  | 82.1 | 84.5 | 68.0 | 70 | 89.6 | 94.5 |
| 1962. | 72.2 | 72.1 | 70.8 | 77.7 | 61.9 | 76.9 | 72.4 | 71.4 | 81.4 |  | 84.4 | 87.3 | 73.3 | 75 | 90.6 | 94.8 |
| 1963. | 76.5 | 76.2 | 74.9 | 82.0 | 65.6 | 81.1 | 77.0 | 75.8 | 83.0 | 86.1 | 86.1 | 87.8 | 76.0 | 79 | 91.7 | 94.5 |
| 1964. | 81.7 | 81.2 | 79.6 | 86.8 | 70.1 | 87.3 | 82.6 | 81.2 | 85.5 | 89.4 | 88.6 | 89.3 | 80.1 | 83 | 92.9 | 94.7 |
| 1965. | 89.2 | 88.1 | 86.8 | 93.0 | 78.7 | 93.0 | 91.0 | 89.1 | 89.0 | 93.2 | 92.3 | 93.9 | 88.1 | 91 | 94.5 | 96.6 |
| 1966. | 97.9 | 96.8 | 96.1 | 98.6 | 93.0 | 99.2 | 99.8 | 98.3 | 91.9 | 94.8 | 97.1 | 99.9 | 97.8 | 97 | 97.2 | 99.8 |
| 1967. | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 87.9 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| 1968. | 105.7 | 105.8 | 105.8 | 106.6 | 104.7 | 105.7 | 105.7 | 105.7 | 87.7 | 113.2 | 103.1 | 101.4 | 108.3 | 109 | 104.2 | 102.5 |
| 1969. | 110.7 | 109.7 | 109.0 | 111.1 | 106.1 | 112.0 | 112.4 | 110.5 | 86.5 | 123.7 | 106.7 | 103.2 | 116.6 | 114 | 109.8 | 106.5 |
| 1970. | 106.6 | 106.0 | 104.5 | 110.3 | 96.3 | 111.7 | 107.7 | 105.2 | 78.3 | 123.1 | 107.2 | 98.0 | 114.1 | 120 | 116.3 | 110.4 |
| 1971. | 106.8 | 106.4 | 104.7 | 115.7 | 89.4 | 112.6 | 107.4 | 105.2 | 75.0 | 145.4 | 107.3 | 93.9 | 116.3 | 122 | 121.2 | 113.9 |
| 1972. | 115.2 | 113.8 | 111.9 | 123.6 | 95.5 | 121.1 | 117.4 | 114.0 | r78.6 | 165.3 | 110.5 | 96.7 | 130.2 | 142 | 125.3 | 119.8 |
| 1973 \% | 125.6 | 123.4 | 121.3 | 131.7 | 106.7 | 131.1 | 129.3 | 125.2 | 83.0 | 183.3 | 114.8 | 101.9 | 146.9 |  | 133.1 | 135.5 |
| 1973-Feb. | 123.4 | 121.5 | 119.3 | 130.2 | 104.1 | 129.5 | 126.7 | 122.7 | \} 82.8 | 191.0 | 113.5 | 100.7 | 142.9 | 158 | 128.6 | 126.9 |
| Mar. | 123.7 | 121.7 | 119.6 | 130.8 | 104.1 | 129.4 | 127.0 | 123.4 |  | 193.0 | 113.8 | 101.0 | 142.6 | 160 | 129.8 | 129.7 |
| Apr. | 124.1 | 122.0 | 120.0 | 130.9 | 104.7 | 129.3 | 127.7 | 123.8 |  | 177.0 | 114.0 | 101.5 | 144.8 | 157 | 130.7 | 130.7 |
| May | 124.8 | 122.9 | 120.8 | 131.8 | 105.7 | 130.5 | 128.3 | 124.9 | ¢ r 33.3 | 173.0 | 114.4 | 101.7 | 144.9 | 159 | 131.5 | 133.4 |
| June | 125.6 | 123.7 | 121.3 | 131.9 | 106.6 | 132.0 | 129.0 | 125.6 |  | 183.0 | 114.7 | 102.1 | 145.3 | 157 | 132.4 | 136.7 |
| July. | 126.7 | 124.2 | 122.1 | 132.8 | 107.3 | 132.5 | 130.9 | 126.5 | 43.3 | 175.0 | 114.6 | 101.8 | 146.3 | 163 | 132.7 | 134.7 |
| Aug. | 126.5 | 123.7 | 121.4 | 131.2 | 107.6 | 132.1 | 130.9 | 126.1 | \} 83.3 | 199.0 | 115.0 | 102.1 | 146.7 | 162 | 135.1 | 142.9 |
| Sept. | 126.8 | 124.3 | 122.4 | 132.3 | 108.5 | 131.0 | 131.3 | 126.3 | ) | 182.0 | 115.3 | 102.1 | 149.8 | 163 | 135.5 | 140.2 |
| Oct. | 127.0 | 124.3 | 122.7 | 132.6 | 108.9 | 130.6 | 131.1 | 126.4 | , | 191.0 | 116.0 | 102.9 | 151.7 | 164 | 136.6 | 139.5 |
| Nov. | 127.5 | 125.3 | 123.7 | $\begin{array}{r}133.5 \\ \hline 131.3\end{array}$ | 110.1 | 131.1 | 131.5 $r$ | 127.4 $r 126.4$ | \} 82.6 | 194.0 | 116.4 | 103.3 | 155.8 | 164 | 137.6 | 141.8 |
| Dec. | 126,5 | $r 124.0$ | $r 122.6$ | ${ }^{\text {r } 131.3}$ | r110.1 | r129.1 | $r 130.7$ | r126.4 | ) | 161.0 | 116.4 | 103.2 | 153.7 | 161 | 138.5 | 145.3 |
| 1974 -Jan. | r125.4 | r 122.6 | $r 120.9$ | r129.2 | $r 109.1$ | ${ }^{\text {r } 129.3}$ | $r 129.5$ | $r 125.0$ | 80.1 | 155.0 | +116.2 | ${ }^{r} 102.6$ | 151.6 | 164 | 139.7 | 150.4 |
| Feb. | r124.5 | $r 122.1$ | r 120.5 | r128.0 | $r 110.0$ | r128.3 | r128.2 | $r 123.9$ | 80.1 | 187.0 | $r 116.6$ | 101.7 | $r 151.0$ | 164 | 141.5 | 152.7 |
| Mar. | 123.9 | 121.8 | 120.1 | 127.3 | 110.0 | 127.8 | 127.2 | 123.4 | $\bigcirc$ |  | 116.4 | 101.1 | 149.8 | 168 |  | 154.5 |

${ }^{1}$ Employees only: excludes personnel in the Armed Forces.
Production workers only
${ }_{4}$ F.R. index based on Census Bureau figures.
${ }^{4}$ Prices are not seasonally adjusted. Latest figure is final.
5 Figure is for first quarter 1973.
Note.-All series: Data are seasonally adjusted unless otherwise noted.
Capacity utilization: Based on data from Federal Reserve, McGrawHill Economics Department, and Dept. of Commerce.

Construction contracts; McGraw-Hill Informations Systems Company
F.W. Dodge Division, monthly index of dollar value of total construction contracts, including residential, nonresidential, and heavy engineering does not include data for Alaska and Hawaii.
Employment and payrolls: Based on Bureau of Labor Statistics data; includes data for Alaska and Hawaii beginning with 1959.

Prices: Bureau of Labor Statistics data.

## CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS AND PRIVATE HOUSING PERMITS

(In millions of dollars, except as noted)

| Type of ownership and type of construction | 1972 | 1973 | 1972 | 1973 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1974 <br> Jan. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Dec. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May | June | July | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. |  |
| Total construction ${ }^{1}$. | 90,979 | 101,071 | 6,423 | 6,839 | 8,644 | 8,814 | 9,428 | 9,910 | 9,228 | 10,303 | 8,151 | 8,983 | 7,905 | 6,133 | 5,954 |
| By type of ownership: Public. | 24,043 | 26,686 | 1,629 | 1,717 | 2,046 | 2,071 | 2,359 | 2,995 | 2,581 | 2,968 | 2,328 | 2,055 | 2,140 | 1,855 |  |
| Private 1. | 66,936 | 73,385 | 4,793 | 5,122 | 6,599 | 6,743 | 7,069 | 6,916 | 6,647 | 7,335 | 5,822 | 6,928 | 5,765 | 4,277 | 3,819 |
| By type of construction: Residential building 1. | 44,975 | 46,246 | 3,115 | 3,277 | 4,643 | 4,512 | 4,754 | 4,612 | 4.224 | 4,233 | 3,638 | 3,673 | 3,299 | 2,341 | 2,231 |
| Nonresidential building. | 27,021 | 31,761 | 2,189 | 2,229 | 2,707 | 2,634 | 2,629 | 2,976 | 2,991 | 3,241 | 2,719 | 2,758 | 2,655 | 2,210 | 2,307 |
| Nonbuilding. . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 18,983 | 22,064 | 1,119 | 1,333 | 1,294 | 1,668 | 2,045 | 2,322 | 2,013 | 2,828 | 1,794 | 2,552 | 1,951 | 1,581 | 1,415 |
| Private housing units authorized. . (In thousands, S.A., A.R.) | 2,219 | 1,796 | 2,399 | 2,209 | 2,129 | 1,939 | 1,838 | 2,030 | 1,780 | 1,750 | 1,596 | 1,316 | 1,314 | 1,237 | 1,301 |

[^60]Nore.-Dollar value of construction contracts as reported by the

McGraw-Hill Informations Systems Company, F.W. Dodge Division. Totals of monthly data exceed annual totals because adjustments-negative-are made in accumulated monthly data after original figures have been published.

Private housing units authorized are Census Bureau series for 14,000 reporting areas with local building permit systems; 1971 data are for 13,000 reporting areas.

VALUE OF NEW CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY
(In millions of dollars)

| Feriod | Total | Private |  |  |  |  |  |  | Public |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Total | Resi-dential dentia | Nonresidential |  |  |  |  | Total | $\underset{\text { Mary }}{\text { Mili- }}$ | $\underset{\text { way }}{\text { High- }}$ |  | Other ${ }^{2}$ |
|  |  |  |  | Total | Buildings |  |  | Other |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | Indus- trial | Commercial | Other buildings ${ }^{1}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $1962{ }^{3}$ | 59,965 | 42,096 | 25,150 | 16,946 | 2,842 | 5,144 | 3,631 | 5,329 | 17,869 | 1,266 | 6,365 |  |  |
| 1963 | 64,563 | 45,206 | 27,874 | 17,332 | 2,80 3,906 3,565 | 4,995 5,396 | 3,745 | 5,368 <br> 6,065 | 19,357 20,383 | 1,179 $\mathbf{9 1 0}$ | 7,084 | 1,694 | 9,400 10,590 |
| 1965 | 73,412 | 51,350 | 27,934 | 23,416 | 5,118 | 6,739 | 4,735 | 6,824 | 22,062 | 830 | 7,550 | 2,019 | 11,663 |
| 1966 | 76,002 | 51,995 | 25,715 | 26,280 | 6,679 | 6,879 | 5,037 | 7,685 | 24,007 | 727 | 8,405 | 2,194 | 12,681 |
|  | 77,503 | 51,967 | 25,568 30,565 | 26,399 | 6,131 | 6,7982 | 4,993 | 8,293 10,292 | 25,536 | ${ }_{808}^{695}$ | 8,591 | 2,124 | 14, 126 |
| 1969 | 93,368 | 65,404 | 33,200 | 32,204 | 6,783 | 9,401 | 4,971 | 11,049 | 27,964 | 879 | 9,250 | 1,783 | 16,5032 |
| 1970 | 94,167 | 66,071 | 31,864 | 34,207 | 6,538 | 9,754 | 5,125 | 12,790 |  | 718 |  |  |  |
| 1971 | 109,238 | 79,367 | 43,268 | 36,099 | 5,423 | 11,619 | 5,437 | 13,620 | 29,871 | 901 | 10,658 | 2,095 | 16,217 |
| 1972. | 123,836 | 93,640 | 54, 186 | 39,454 | 4,676 | 13,462 | 5,898 | 13,418 | 30,196 | 1,080 | 10,448 | 2,172 | 16,496 |
| 1973 | 135,079 | 102,568 | 57,720 | 44,848 | 6,058 | 15,569 | 6,131 | 17,090 | 32,511 | 1,162 |  | 1,924 |  |
| 1973-Feb. | 136,416 | 104,128 | 61,487 | 42,641 | 5,180 | 14,873 | 6,145 | 16,443 | 32,288 | 1,422 | 11,019 | 1,989 | 17,858 |
| Mar | 137,467 | 103,838 | ${ }^{60,747}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 10,454 |  | 19,047 |
| Apr. | 133,858 134,177 | 101,298 101,878 | 57,411 | 43,187 44,388 | 5,287 5,338 | 15,473 16,118 | 6,282 6,251 | 16,145 | 32,560 32,349 | 1,158 | 9,901 | 2,062 | 19,439 18.858 |
| June | 133:680 | 102,708 | 58,083 | 44,625 | 5,928 | ${ }_{15,704}^{16,18}$ | 6, 6,383 | 16,610 | 32,349 30,972 | 1,277 1,162 | 9,645 10,094 | 2, 236 | 18,858 17.481 |
| July | 136,524 | 105,029 | 59,007 | 46,022 | 6,340 | 16,110 | 6,492 | 17,080 | 31,495 | 1,341 | 10,762 | 1,977 | 17,415 |
|  | 136,370 | 105,318 | 59,233 | 46,085 | 6,687 | 15,800 | 6,122 | 17,476 | 31,052 | 1,048 | 10.391 | 2,196 | 17,417 |
| Sept | 136,208 | 102,034 | 58,505 56,458 | 44,529 | 6,324 6,573 | 15,111 | 5,742 | 17,352 | 33, 174 | + 962 | 11,210 | 2,296 | 18,706 |
|  | 134,831 | 101,922 | 54,667 | 47,255 | 6,742 | 16,139 | 6,035 | 18,339 | 33,483 32,909 | 1,040 |  | 2,330 |  |
| Dec | 133,370 | 99,611 | 52,728 | 46,883 | 7,057 | 15,685 | 6,089 | 18,052 | 33,759 | 1,128 |  |  |  |
| 1974-Jan. ${ }^{\text {r }}$ | 132,762 | 98,391 | 50,439 | 47,952 | 6,899 | 16,323 | 6,199 | 18,531 | 34,371 | 1,282 |  |  |  |
| Feb. | 133,181 | 99,227 | 49,880 | 49,347 | 7,938 | 16,530 | 6,230 | 18,649 | 33,954 | 1,386 |  |  |  |

[^61][^62]NEW HOUSING UNITS
(In thousands)

| Period | Units started |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Mobile shipments(N.S.A. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Private (S.A., A.R.) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\underset{\text { (N.S.A.) }}{\text { Private and public }}$ |  |  | Governmentunderwritten (N.S.A.) |  |  |  |
|  | Total | Region |  |  |  | Type of structure |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | North- east | North Central | South | West | $\begin{gathered} 1 \\ \text { family } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \begin{array}{c} \text { 2- to } \\ \text { family } \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 5-or } \\ & \text { more- } \\ & \text { family } \end{aligned}$ | Total | Private | Public | Total | FHA | VA |  |
| 1963. | 1,603 | ${ }_{254}^{261}$ | 328 <br> 340 | 591 <br> 578 | 430 357 | 1,012 | 108 | 9450 | 1,635 | 1,603 | 32 32 | 262 | 221 | 71 59 | 191 191 |
| 1965. | 1,473 | 270 | 362 | 575 | 266 | 964 | 87 | 422 | 1,510 | 1,473 |  | 246 | 197 | 49 | 216 |
| 1966 | 1,165 | 206 | ${ }_{238} 288$ | 472 | 198 | 778 | 61 | 325 | 1,196 | 1,165 | 31 | 195 | 158 | 37 | 217 |
| 1967 | 1,292 | 215 | 337 <br> 369 | 520 | 220 | 844 | 72 81 | 537 | 1,322 | 1,292 | 30 38 38 | 232 | 180 | 53 <br> 56 | 240 |
| 1969. | 1,467 | 206 | 349 | 588 | 324 | 814 | 85 | 571 | 1,500 | 1,467 | 33 | 284 | 233 | 51 | 318 413 |
| 1970. | 1,434 | 218 | 294 | 612 | 310 | 813 | 85 | 536 | 1,469 | 1,434 | 35 | 482 | 421 | 61 | 401 |
| 1971 | 2,052 | 264 | 434 | 869 | 486 | 1,151 | 120 | 781 | 2,084 | 2,052 | 32 | 621 | 528 | 93 | 497 |
| 1972. | 2,357 | 330 | 443 | 1,057 | 527 | 1,309 | 141 | 906 | 2,379 | 2,357 | 22 | 475 | 371 | 104 | 576 |
| 1973. | 2,045 | 277 | 440 | , 897 | 428 | 1,132 | 118 | 795 | 2,057 | 2,045 | 12 | 247 | 161 | 86 | 580 |
| 1973-Feb. . | 2,423 | 373 | 548 | 1,070 | 432 | 1,363 | 127 | 933 | 140 | 138 | 2 | 21 | 14 | 7 | 43 |
| Mar. | 2,283 | 321 | 433 | 1,115 | 414 | 1,244 | 128 | 912 | 201 | 200 | 1 | 27 | 19 | 8 | 57 |
|  | 2,153 | 293 | 397 | 908 | 555 | 1,231 | 127 | 795 | 205 | 205 |  | 27 | 18 | 9 | ${ }_{5}^{67}$ |
| May |  | 294 | 531 | 983 | 522 | 1,243 | 159 | 929 | 234 | 234 |  | 29 | 18 | 11 | 57 |
| June | 2,152 | 345 | 485 | 873 | 449 | 1,140 | 127 | 886 | 203 | 203 | 1 | 27 | 17 | 8 | 57 |
| July. | 2,152 | 245 | 475 | 1,020 | 412 | 1,232 | 144 | 776 | 203 | 203 |  | 20 | 12 | 8 | 50 |
|  | 2,030 | 255 | 466 | 844 <br> 748 | 465 | 1,108 | 107 | 814 <br> 757 | 200 149 | 197 | 3 | 23 | 14 | 9 | 54 |
| Oct. | 1,674 | 242 | 383 | 715 | 334 | 957 | 81 | 637 | 149 | 147 | 2 | 15 | 10 | 6 | 46 |
| Nov. | 1,675 | 241 | 322 | 750 | 362 | 938 | 84 | 653 | 135 | 133 | 1 | 16 | 11 | 5 | 40 |
| Dec. ${ }^{\text {r }}$ | 1,403 | 192 | 278 | 654 | 279 | 767 | 73 | 563 | 91 | 90 |  | 11 | 7 | 4 | 29 |
| 1974-Jan. ${ }_{\text {Feb }, ~}$, | 1,470 1,800 | 254 257 | 331 371 | 656 841 | 229 331 | 794 1,041 | 88 | 587 677 | 88 | 86 | 2 | 19 | 13 | 7 | 29 |

Note.-Starts are Census Bureau series (including farm starts) except
Nore.-Starts are Census Bureau series (including farm starts) except Digitized forveterans-Admin. and represent units started, including rehabilitation
units under FHA, based on field office reports of first compliance inspections. Data may not add to totals because of rounding.
Mobile home shipments are as reported by Mobile Homes Manufacturers Assn.

## LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT, AND UNEMPLOYMENT

(In thousands of persons, except as noted)

| Period | Total noninstitutional population (N.S.A.) | Not in labor torce (N.S.A.) | Total labor force (S.A.) | Civilian labor torce (S.A.) |  |  |  |  | ```Unemploy- ment rate2 (per cent; S.A.)``` |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  | Employed ${ }^{1}$ |  |  | Unemployed |  |
|  |  |  |  | Total | Total | In nonagricultural industries | In agricu!ture |  |  |
| 1968. | 135,562 | 53,291 | 82,272 | 78,737 | 75,920 | 72,103 | 3,817 | 2,817 | 3.6 |
| 1969. | 137,841 | 53,602 | 84,240 | 80,734 | 77,902 | 74,296 | 3,606 | 2,832 | 3.5 |
| 1970. | 140, 182 | 54,280 | 85,903 | 82,715 | 78,627 | 75,165 | 3,462 | 4,088 | 4.9 |
| 1971. | 142,596 | 55,666 | 86,929 | 84,113 | 79,120 | 75,732 | 3,387 | 4,993 | 5.9 |
| 1972. | 145,775 | 56,785 | 88,991 | 86,542 | 81,702 | 78,230 | 3,472 | 4,840 | 5.6 |
| 1973. | 148,263 | 57,222 | 91,040 | 88,714 | 84,409 | 80,957 | 3,452 | 4,304 | 4.9 |
| 1973-Mar. | 147,541 | 57,856 | 90,523 | 88, 162 | 83,782 | 80,313 | 3,469 | 4,380 | 5.0 |
| Apr.. | 147,729 | 57,906 | 90,622 | 88,272 | 83,854 | 80,498 | 3,356 | 4,418 | 5.0 |
| May. | 147,940 | 58,050 | 90,597 | 88,263 | 83,950 | 80,630 | 3,320 | 4,313 | 4.9 |
| June. | 148,147 | 55,417 | 91,133 | 88,818 | 84,518 | 81,088 | 3,430 | 4,300 | 4.8 |
| July. | 148,361 | 55,133 | 91,139 | 88,828 | 84,621 | 81,109 | 3,512 | 4,207 | 4.7 |
| Aug. | 148,565 | 56,129 | 91,011 | 88,704 | 84,513 | 81.088 | 3,425 | 4,191 | 4.7 |
| Sept. | 148,782 | 57,484 | 91,664 | 89,373 | 85,133 | 81,757 | 3,376 | 4,240 | 4.7 |
| Oct. | 149,001 | 56,955 | 92,038 | 89,749 | 85,649 | 82,194 | 3,455 | 4,100 | 4.6 |
| Nov. | 149,208 | 57,040 | 92,186 | 89.903 | 85,649 | 82,088 | 3,561 | 4,254 | 4.7 |
| Dec. | 149,436 | 57,453 | 92,315 | 90,033 | 85,669 | 82,026 | 3,643 | 4,364 | 4.8 |
| 1974-Jan.. | 149,656 | 58,303 | 92,801 | 90.543 | 85,811 | 82,017 | 3,794 | 4,732 | 5.2 |
| Feb.. | 149,857 | 58,165 | 92,814 | 90,556 | 85,803 | 81,951 | 3,852 | 4,753 | 5.2 |
| Mar. | 150,066 | 58,183 | 92,747 | 90,496 | 85,863 | 82,164 | 3,699 | 4,633 | 5.1 |

${ }^{1}$ Includes self-employed, unpaid family, and domestic service workers.
2 Per cent of civilian labor force.
Note.-Bureau of Labor Statistics. Information relating to persons 16 years of age and over is obtained on a sample basis. Monthly data relate
to the calendar week that contains the 12th day; annual data are averages of monthly figures. Description of changes in series beginning 1967 is available from Bureau of Labor Statistics.

EMPLOYMENT IN NONAGRICULTURAL ESTABLISHMENTS, BY INDUSTRY DIVISION

| Period | Total | Manufacturing | Mining | Contract construction | Transportation \& public utilities | Trade | Finance | Service | Government |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1967. | 65,857 | 19,447 | 613 | 3,208 | 4,261 | 13,606 | 3,225 | 10,099 | 11,398 |
| 1968. | 67,915 | 19,781 | 606 | 3,285 | 4,310 | 14,084 | 3,382 | 10,623 | 11,845 |
| 1969. | 70,284 | 20,167 | 619 | 3,435 | 4,429 | 14,639 | 3,564 | 11,229 | 12,202 |
| 1970. | 70,593 | 19,349 | 623 | 3,381 | 4,493 | 14,914 | 3,688 | 11,612 | 12,535 |
| 1971. | 70,645 | 18,529 | 602 | 3,411 | 4,442 | 15,142 | 3,796 | 11,869 | 12,856 |
| 1972 | 72,764 | 18,933 | 607 | 3,521 | 4,495 | 15,683 | 3,927 | 12,309 | 13,290 |
| $1973{ }^{p}$. | 75,569 | 19,820 | 625 | 3,647 | 4,611 | 16,289 | 4,053 | 12,865 | 13,659 |
| Seasonally adjusted |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1973-Mar. | 74,914 | 19,643 | 610 | 3,604 | 4,580 | 16,163 | 4,024 | 12,716 | 13,574 |
| Apr. | 75,105 | 19,727 | 608 | 3,571 | 4,591 | 16,217 | 4,031 | 12,746 | 13,614 |
| May | 75,321 | 19,782 | 608 | 3,620 | 4,593 | 16,256 | 4,044 | 12,776 | 13,642 |
| June. | 75,526 | 19,856 | 629 | 3,654 | 4,597 | 16,262 | 4,049 | 12,820 | 13,659 |
| July. | 75,493 | 19,804 | 631 | 3,680 | 4,598 | 16,294 | 4,048 | 12,828 | 13,610 |
| Aug.. | 75,747 | 19.861 | 634 | 3.676 | 4,617 | 16,352 | 4,064 | 12,906 | 13,637 |
| Sept. | 75,961 | 19,882 | 633 | 3,700 | 4,629 | 16,388 | 4,078 | 12,995 | 13,656 |
| Oct. | 76,363 | 20,016 | 639 | 3,694 | 4,671 | 16,465 | 4,088 | 13,044 | 13,746 |
| Nov. | 76,679 | 20,095 | 644 | 3,711 | 4,654 | 16,520 | 4,095 | 13,122 | 13,838 |
| Dec. | 76,626 | 20,090 | 646 | 3,732 | 4,644 | 16,398 | 4,101 | 13,128 | 13,887 |
| 1974-Jan. | 76,533 | 20,006 | 654 | 3,636 | 4,684 | 16,417 | 4,109 | 13,136 | 13,891 |
| Feb. ${ }^{\text {n }}$ | 76,773 | 19,892 | 658 | 3,744 | 4,688 | 15,456 | 4,126 | 13,219 | 13,990 |
| Mar. ${ }^{p}$ | 76,648 | 19,780 | 653 | 3,710 | 4,670 | 16,467 | 4,123 | 13,229 | 14,016 |
| not seasonally adjusted |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1973-Mar. | 74,255 | 19,521 | 598 | 3,294 | 4,539 | 15,880 | 4,000 | 12,627 | 13,796 |
| Apr. | 74,861 | 19,586 | 603 | 3,442 | 4,559 | 16,088 | 4,019 | 12,771 | 13,793 |
| May. | 75,404 | 19,667 | 608 | 3,616 | 4,593 | 16,200 | 4,040 | 12,865 | 13,815 |
| June. | 76,308 | 20,002 | 642 | 3,837 | 4,661 | 16,335 | 4,089 | 12,999 | 13,743 |
| July . | 75,384 | 19,729 | 644 | 3,934 | 4,653 | 16,262 | 4,113 | 12,982 | 13,067 |
| Aug. | 75,686 | 20,018 | 648 | 3,981 | 4,659 | 16,279 | 4,121 | 13,009 | 12,971 |
| Sept. | 76,238 | 20,132 | 641 | 3,944 | 4,671 | 16,367 | 4,082 | 12,982 | 13,419 |
| Oct. | 76,914 | 20, 168 | 640 | 3,923 | 4,680 | 16,515 | 4,076 | 13,057 | 13,855 |
| Nov. | 77,322 | 20.202 | 643 | 3,822 | 4,659 | 16.780 | 4,079 | 13,096 | 14,041 |
| Dec. | 77,391 | 20,110 | 642 | 3,639 | 4,644 | 17,113 | 4,080 | 13,062 | 14,101 |
| 1974-Jan. | 75,620 | 19,818 | 642 | 3,280 | 4,618 | 16,290 | 4,072 | 12,913 | 13,987 |
| Feb. ${ }^{p}$ | 75,754 | 19.726 | 643 | 3,317 | 4.613 | 16,112 | 4,089 | 13,060 | 14,194 |
| Mar. ${ }^{p}$ | 75,963 | 19.657 | 640 | 3,391 | 4,628 | 16,167 | 4,098 | 13,136 | 14,246 |

Note.-Bureau of Labor Statistics; data include all full- and part time employees who worked during, or received pay for, the pay period that includes the 12th of the month. Proprietors, self-employed
persons, domestic servants, unpaid family workers, and members of Armed Forces are excluded.
Beginning with 1970, series has been adjusted to Mar. 1971 benchmark.
$(1967=100)$

| Period | $\underset{\text { items }}{\text { All }}$ | Food | Housing |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Apparel } \\ \text { and } \\ \text { upkeep } \end{gathered}$ | Trans-portation | Health and recreation |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Total | Rent | Home-ownership | Fuel <br> oil <br> and <br> coal | Gas <br> and <br> elec- <br> tricity | Fur-nishings and operation |  |  | Total | Medical care | Personal care | Reading and recreation | Other <br> goods <br> and <br> serv- <br> ices |
| 1929 | 51.3 | 48.3 |  | 76.0 |  |  |  |  | 48.5 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1933 | 38.8 | 30.6 |  | 54.1 |  |  |  |  | 36.9 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1941 | 44.1 | 38.4 | 53.7 | 57.2 |  | 40.5 | 81.4 |  | 44.8 | 44.2 |  | 37.0 | 41.2 | 47.7 | 49.2 |
| 1945 | 53.9 | 50.7 | 59.1 | 58.8 |  | 48.0 | 79.6 |  | 61.5 | 47.8 |  | 42.1 | 55.1 | 62.4 | 56.9 |
| 1960 | 88.7 | 88.0 | 90.2 | 91.7 | 86.3 | 89.2 | 98.6 | 93.8 | 89.6 | 89.6 | 85.1 | 79.1 | 90.1 | 87.3 | 87.8 |
| 1965 | 94.5 | 94.4 | 94.9 | 96.9 | 92.7 | 94.6 | 99.4 | 95.3 | 93.7 | 95.9 | 93.4 | 89.5 | 95.2 | 95.9 | 94.2 |
| 1966 | 97.2 | 99.1 | 97.2 | 98.2 | 96.3 | 97.0 | 99.6 | 97.0 | 96.1 | 97.2 | 96.1 | 93.4 | 97.1 | 97.5 | 97.2 |
| 1967. | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| 1968 | 104.2 | 103.6 | 104.2 | 102.4 | 105.7 | 103.1 | 100.9 | 104.4 | 105.4 | 103.2 | 105.0 | 106.1 | 104.2 | 104.7 | 104.6 |
| 1969 | 109.8 | 108.9 | 110.8 | 105.7 | 116.0 | 105.6 | 102.8 | 109.0 | 111.5 | 107.2 | 110.3 | 113.4 | 109.3 | 108.7 | 109.1 |
| 1970 | 116.3 | 114.9 | 118.9 | 110.1 | 128.5 | 110.1 | 107.3 | 113.4 | 116.1 | 112.7 | 116.2 | 120.6 | 113.2 | 113.4 | 116.0 |
| $1 ¢ 71$ | 121.3 | 118.4 | 124.3 | 115.2 | 133.7 | 117.5 | 114.7 | 118.1 | 119.8 | 118.6 | 122.2 | 128.4 | 116.8 | 119.3 | 120.9 |
| 1972 | 125.3 | 123.5 | 129.2 | 119.2 | 140.1 | 118.5 | 120.5 | 121.0 | 122.3 | 119.9 | 126.1 | 132.5 | 119.8 | 122.8 | 125.5 |
| 1973 | 133.1 | 141.4 | 135.0 | 124.2 | 146.7 | 136.0 | 126.4 | 124.9 | 126.8 | 123.8 | 130.2 | 137.7 | 125.2 | 125.9 | 129.0 |
| 1973-Feb. | 128.6 | 131.1 | 132.0 | 122.1 | 142.9 | 127.2 | 124.5 | 122.6 | 123.6 | 121.1 | 128.1 | 135.3 | 122.4 | 124.3 | 127.1 |
| Mar. | 129.8 | 134.5 | 132.3 | 122.6 | 143.2 | 127.8 | 125.0 | 123.0 | 124.8 | 121.5 | 128.6 | 135.8 | 123.1 | 124.5 | 127.6 |
| Apr. | 130.7 | 136.5 | 132.8 | 123.0 | 143.6 | 128.3 | 125.5 | 123.6 | 125.8 | 122.6 | 129.2 | 136.2 | 123.8 | 125.2 | 128.2 |
| May | 131.5 | 137.9 | 133.3 | 123.5 | 144.2 | 129.3 | 125.7 | 123.9 | 126.7 | 123.5 | 129.6 | 136.6 | 124.4 | 125.6 | 128.5 |
| June | 132.4 | 139.8 | 133.9 | 123.9 | 145.0 | 131.6 | 125.4 | 124.7 | 126.8 | 124.6 | 130.0 | 137.0 | 124.9 | 125.9 | 129.0 |
| July. | 132.7 | 140.9 | 134.2 | 124.3 | 145.2 | 131.7 | 125.5 | 125.0 | 125.8 | 124.8 | 130.3 | 137.3 | 125.3 | 126.2 | 129.5 |
| Aug. | 135.1 | 149.4 | 135.2 | 125.0 | 147.0 | 132.8 | 125.8 | 125.3 | 126.5 | 124.5 | 130.5 | 137.6 | 125.7 | 126.1 | 129.4 |
| Sept. | 135.5 | 148.3 | 136.6 | 125.4 | 149.2 | 133.6 | 126.5 | 126.1 | 128.3 | 123.9 | 131.1 | 138.3 | 126.3 | 126.8 | 129.9 |
| Oct. | 136.6 | 148.4 | 138.1 | 125.9 | 151.5 | 141.1 | 127.4 | 126.7 | 129.6 | 125.0 | 132.1 | 140.6 | 127.3 | 127.2 | 130.3 |
| Nov. | 137.6 | 150.0 | 139.4 | 126.3 | 152.6 | 155.6 | 129.8 | 127.5 | 130.5 | 125.8 | 132.6 | 140.9 | 128.1 | 127.5 | 130.8 |
| Dec. | 138.5 | 151.3 | ${ }^{r} 140.6$ | 126.9 | 153.6 | 172.8 | 131.0 | 128.0 | 130.5 | 126.7 | 133.0 | 141.4 | 129.2 | 127.6 | 131.3 |
| 1974-Jan | 139.7 | 153.7 | 142.2 | 127.3 | 154.8 | 194.6 | 134.3 | 129.0 | 128.8 | 128.1 | 133.7 | 142.2 | 129.8 | 128.3 | 131.8 |
| Feb. | 141.5 | 157.6 | 143.4 | 128.0 | 155.8 | 202.0 | 137.3 | 130.1 | 130.4 | 129.3 | 134.5. | 143.4 | 130.8 | 128.9 | 132.3 |

Note.-Bureau of Labor Statistics index for city wage-earners and clerical workers.

## WHOLESALE PRICES: SUMMARY

(1967 $=100$, except as noted)

| Period |  | Farm products | Processed foods and feeds | Industrial commodities |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | Total | Textiles, etc. | Hides, etc. | Fuel, etc. | Chemicals, etc. | Rubber, etc. | Lumber, etc. | Paper, etc. | Metals, etc. | Ma-chinery and equipment | Furniture, etc. | Non-metallic minerals | Trans-portation equipment ${ }^{1}$ | Mis-cellaneous |
| 1960 | 94.9 | 97.2 | 89.5 | 95.3 | 99.5 | 90.8 | 96.1 | 101.8 | 103.1 | 95.3 | 98.1 | 92.4 | 92.0 | 99.0 | 97.2 |  | 93.0 |
| 1961 | 94.5 | 96.3 | 91.0 | 94.8 | 97.7 | 91.7 | 97.2 | 100.7 | 99.2 | 91.0 | 95.2 | 91.9 | 91.9 | 98.4 | 97.6 |  | 93.3 |
| 1962 | 94.8 | 98.0 | 91.9 | 94.8 | 98.6 | 92.7 | 96.7 | 99.1 | 96.3 | 91.6 | 96.3 | 91.2 | 92.0 | 97.7 | 97.6 |  | 93.7 |
| 1963 | 94.5 | 96.0 | 92.5 | 94.7 | 98.5 | 90.0 | 96.3 | 97.9 | 96.8 | 93.5 | 95.6 | 91.3 | 92.2 | 97.0 | 97.1 |  | 94.5 |
| 1964 | 94.7 | 94.6 | 92.3 | 95.2 | 99.2 | 90.3 | 93.7 | 98.3 | 95.5 | 95.4 | 95.4 | 93.8 | 92.8 | 97.4 | 97.3 |  | 95.2 |
| 1965 | 96.6 | 98.7 | 95.5 | 96.4 | 99.8 | 94.3 | 95.5 | 99.0 | 95.9 | 95.9 | 96.2 | 96.4 | 93.9 | 96.9 | 97.5 |  | 95.9 |
| 1966 | 99.8 | 105.9 | 101.2 | 98.5 | 100.1 | 103.4 | 97.8 | 99.4 | 97.8 | 100.2 | 98.8 | 98.8 | 96.8 | 98.0 | 98.4 |  | 97.7 |
| 1967 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |  | 100.0 |
| 1968 | 102.5 | 102.5 | 102.2 | 102.5 | 103.7 | 103.2 | 98.9 | 99.8 | 103.4 | 113.3 | 101.1 | 102.6 | 103.2 | 102.8 | 103.7 |  | 102.2 |
| 1969 | 106.5 | 109.1 | 107.3 | 106.0 | 106.0 | 108.9 | 100.9 | 99.9 | 105.3 | 125.3 | 104.0 | 108.5 | 106.5 | 104.9 | 107.7 | 100.8 | 105.2 |
| 1970 | 110.4 | 111.0 | 112.0 | 110.0 | 107.2 | 110.1 | 105.9 | 102.2 | 108.6 | 113.7 | 108.2 | 116.7 | 111.4 | 107.5 | 113.3 | 104.5 | 109.9 |
| 1971 | 113.9 | 112.9 | 114.3 | 114.0 | 108.6 | 114.0 | 114.2 | 104.2 | 109.2 | 127.0 | 110.1 | 119.0 | 115.5 | 109.9 | 122.4 | 110.3 | 112.8 |
| 1972 | 119.1 | 125.0 | 120.8 | 117.9 | 113.6 | 131.3 | 118.6 | 104.2 | 109.3 | 144.3 | 113.4 | 123.5 | 117.9 | 111.4 | 126.1 | 113.8 | 114.6 |
| 1973 | 135.5 | 176.3 | 148.1 | 126.9 | 123.8 | 143, 1 | 145.5 | 110.0 | 112.4 | 177.2 | 122.1 | 132.8 | 121.7 | 115.2 | 130.2 | 115.1 | 119.7 |
| 1973-Feb. | 126.9 | 150.9 | 137.0 | 121.3 | 117.4 | 144.9 | 126.0 | 105.6 | 110.1 | 161.0 | 1116.5 | 126.9 | 119.4 | 113.1 | 128.4 | 114.2 | 117.1 |
| Mar. | 129.7 | 160.9 | 141.4 | 122.7 | 119.0 | 143.5 | 126.7 | 106.7 | 110.3 | 173.2 | 118.3 | 129.2 | 120.0 | 113.5 | 129.0 | 114.5 | 117.9 |
| Apr. | 130.7 | 160.6 | 139.8 | 124.4 | 120.8 | 145.0 | 131.8 | 107.7 | 110.6 | 182.0 | 119.8 | 130.5 | 120.8 | 114.1 | 130.0 | 114.9 | 118.6 |
| May | 133.5 | 170.4 | 145.0 | 125.8 | 122.3 | 142.2 | 135.5 | 109.3 | 111.5 | 186.9 | 120.7 | 131.7 | 121.5 | 115.1 | 130.5 | 115.1 | 119.5 |
| June | 136.7 | 182.3 | 151.8 | 126.9 | 123.7 | 140.9 | 142.8 | 110.4 | 112.6 | 183.1 | 122.0 | 132.5 | 121.9 | 115.2 | 131.1 | 115.0 | 120.2 |
| July. | 134.9 | 173.3 | 146.5 | 126.9 | 124.2 | 141.4 | 142.8 | 110.8 | 112.9 | 177.8 | 122.3 | 132.8 | 122.0 | 115.2 | 130.0 | 115.0 | 120.9 |
| Aug. | 142.7 | 213.3 | 166.2 | 127.4 | 125.2 | 143.0 | 142.9 | 111.0 | 113.1 | 178.8 | 123.3 | 133.7 | 122.3 | 115.9 | 130.0 | 115.1 | 121.0 |
| Sept | 140.2 | 200.4 | 156.3 | 128.1 | 126.8 | 143.8 | 144.8 | 111.5 | 112.8 | 181.9 | 124.4 | 134.4 | 122.6 | 116.0 | 129.9 | 114.5 | 121.1 |
| Oct. | 139.5 | 188.4 | 153.1 | 129.6 | 128.5 | 143.8 | 150.5 | 112.7 | 114.0 |  | 125.8 | 135.9 | 123.1 | 116.6 | 130.9 | 115.9 | 121.0 |
| Nov | 141.8 | 184.0 | 155.9 | 133.5 | 130.0 | 143.0 | 179.2 | 113.5 | 114.8 116.8 | 184.7 | 127.6 | 138.5 | 123.8 | 117.2 | 131.5 | 116.1 | 121.3 |
| Dec | 145.3 | 187.2 | 155.7 | 137.1 | 131.4 | 141.9 | 201.3 | 115.6 | 116.5 | 186.1 | 128.7 | 141.8 | 124.6 | 117.5 | 132.6 | 117.3 | 121.6 |
| 1974-Jan. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 145.0 | 126.0 | 119.0 | 138.7 |  | 123.5 |
| Feb. | 152.7 | 205.6 | 164.7 | 142.5 | 135.2 | 143.4 | 221.7 | 120.2 | 119.8 | 184.1 | 132.9 | 148.0 | 127.0 | 120.2 | 142.1 | 118.9 | 124.6 |
| Mar | 154.5 | 197.0 | 163.0 | 146.6 | 136.1 | 143.4 | 232.2 | 127.3 | 123.8 | 191.3 | 137.2 | 154.7 | 129.0 | 121.3 | 144.2 | 119.1 | 125.8 |

[^63]GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT
(In billions of dollars)


Note.-Dept. of Commerce estimates. Quarterly data are seasonally see the Survey of Current Business, (generally the July issue) and the Aug. adjusted totals at annual rates. For back data and explanation of series, 1966 Supplement to the Survey.

## NATIONAL INCOME

(In billions of dollars)

| Item | 1929 | 1933 | 1941 | 1950 | 1969 | 1970 | 1971 | 1972 | $1973{ }^{p}$ | 1972 | 1973 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | IV | 1 | II | III | IV ${ }^{\nu}$ |
| National income. | 86.8 | 40.3 | 104.2 | 241.1 | 766.0 | 800.5 | 859.4 | 941.8 | 1,054.1 | 978.6 | 1,015.0 | 1,038.2 | 1,067.4 | 1,095.8 |
| Compensation of employees. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 51.1 | 29.5 | 64.8 | 154.6 | 566.0 | 603.9 | 644.1 | 707.1 | 785.2 | 731.2 | 757.4 | 774.9 | 794.0 | 814.7 |
| Wages and salaries | 50.4 | 29.0 | 62.1 | 146.8 | 509.7 | 542.0 | 573.8 | 627.3 | 691.4 | 648.7 | 666.7 | 682.3 | 699.3 | 717.2 |
| Private. | 45.5 | 23.9 | 51.9 | 124.4 | 405.6 | 426.9 | 449.7 | 493.3 | 546.0 | 510.9 | 525.1 | 538.7 | 553.2 | 566.9 |
| Military. | . 36 | 4.3 | 1.9 | 5.0 | 19.0 | 19.6 | 19.4 | 20.3 | 20.8 | 20.1 | 20.9 | 20.5 | 20.4 | 21.3 |
| Government civilian | 4.6 | 4.9 | 8.3 | 17.4 | 85.1 | 95.5 | 104.7 | 113.8 | 124.6 | 117.7 | 120.7 | 123.1 | 125.7 | 129.1 |
| Supplements to wages and salaries.......... Employer contributions for social in- | . 7 | . 5 | 2.7 | 7.8 | 56.3 | 61.9 | 70.3 | 79.7 | 93.9 | 82.5 | 90.8 | 92.6 | 94.7 | 97.5 |
| surance. | . 1 | . 1 | 2.0 | 4.0 | 27.8 | 29.7 | 33.7 | 39.0 | 49.0 | 40.2 | 47.4 | 48.3 | 49.4 | 50.8 |
| Other labor income. | . 6 | .4 | . 7 | 3.8 | 28.4 | 32.2 | 36.6 | 40.7 | 44.9 | 42.3 | 43.3 | 44.2 | 45.3 | 46.7 |
| Proprietors' income. | 15.1 | 5.9 | 17.5 | 37.5 | 67.2 | 66.9 | 68.7 | 74.2 | 84.2 | 77.1 | 80.6 | 81.5 | 85.0 | 89.8 |
| Business and professi | 9.0 | 3.3 | 11.1 | 24.0 | 50.5 | 50.0 | 51.9 | 54.0 | 57.5 | 55.3 | 56.3 | 57.1 | 57.9 | 58.5 |
| Farm. . . . . . . . . . | 6.2 | 2.6 | 6.4 | 13.5 | 16.7 | 16.9 | 16.8 | 20.2 | 26.8 | 21.8 | 24.3 | 24.4 | 27.1 | 31.3 |
| Rental income of persons | 5.4 | 2.0 | 3.5 | 9.4 | 22.6 | 23.9 | 24.5 | 24.1 | 25.1 | 24.9 | 24.7 | 24.6 | 25.3 | 25.7 |
| Corporate profits and inventory valuation adjustment. | 10.5 | -1.2 | 15.2 | 37.7 | 79.8 | 69.2 | 80.1 | 91.1 | 109.2 | 98.8 | 104.3 | 107.9 | 112.0 | 112.6 |
| Profits before tax | 10.0 | 1.0 | 17.7 | 42.6 | 84.9 | 74.0 | 85.1 | 98.0 | 126.4 | 106.1 | 119.6 | 128.9 | 129.0 | 128.1 |
| Profits tax liability | 1.4 | . 5 | 7.6 | 17.8 | 40.1 | 34.8 | 37.4 | 42.7 | 55.9 | 45.9 | 52.7 | 57.4 | 57.6 | 56.0 |
| Profits after tax. | 8.6 | . 4 | 10.1 | 24.9 | 44.8 | 39.3 | 47.6 | 55.4 | 70.5 | 60.3 | 66.9 | 71.6 | 71.5 | 72.0 |
| Dividends. | 5.8 | 2.0 | 4.4 | 8.8 | 24.3 | 24.7 | 25.1 | 26.0 | 27.8 | 26.4 | 26.9 | 27.3 | 28.1 | 29.0 43.0 |
| Undistributed profits | 2.8 | -1.6 | 5.7 | 16.0 | 20.5 | 14.6 | 22.5 | 29.3 | 42.7 | 33.9 | 40.0 | 44.2 | 43.4 | 43.0 |
| Inventory valuation adjustment . . . . . . . . . | . 5 | -2.1 | -2.5 | -5.0 | -5.1 | -4.8 | -4.9 | -6.9 | $-17.3$ | -7.3 | -15.4 | -21.1 | -17.0 | $-15.5$ |
| Net interest. | 4.7 | 4.1 | 3.2 | 2.0 | 30.5 | 36.5 | 42.0 | 45.2 | 50.4 | 46.6. | 47.9 | 49.4 | 51.1 | 53.0 |

NoTE.-Dept. of Commerce estimates. Quarterly data are seasonally
adjusted totals at annual rates. See also Note to table above.

RELATION OF GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT, NATIONAL INCOME, AND PERSONAL INCOME AND SAVING
(In billions of dollars)

| Item | 1929 | 1933 | 1941 | 1950 | 1969 | 1970 | 1971 | 1972 | $1973{ }^{p}$ | 1972 | 1973 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | IV | I | II | III | IV ${ }^{p}$ |
| Gross national product. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 103.1 | 55.6 | 124.5 | 284.8 | 930.3 | 977.1 | 1,055.51 | 1,155. 21 | 1,289.1 | 199.2 | 1,242.5 | 1,272.0 | 1,304.5 | 1,337.5 |
| Less: Capital consumption allowances. <br> Indirect business tax and nontax liability. . . . <br> Business transfer payments . . . . . . . . . . . <br> Statistical discrepancy.................. . . | 7.9 | 7.0 | 8.2 | 18.3 | 81.6 | 87.3 | 93.8 | 102.4 | 109.9 | 105.1 | 106.9 | 109.0 | 110.5 | 113.1 |
|  | 7.0 | 7.1 | 11.3 | 23.3 | 85.9 | 93.5 | 102.4 | 109.5 | 117.8 | 112.8 | 115.6 | 117.2 | 118.5 | 119.9 |
|  | .6 | . 7 | . 5 | . 8 | 3.8 | 4.0 | 4.3 | 4.6 | 4.9 | 4.71 | 4.8 | 1.9 3 | 5.0 | 5.1 |
|  | . 7 | . 6 | . 4 | 1.5 | -6.1 | -6.4 | -3.4 | -1.5 | 2.8 | . 2 | 1.1 | 3.2 | 3.7 | 3.4 |
| Plus: Subsidies less current surplus of government enterprises. | -. 1 |  | 1 | 2 | 1.0 | 1.7 | 1.2 | 1.7 | . 4 | 2.2 | .9 | . 4 | . 6 | -. 2 |
| Equals: National income. | 86.8 | 40.3 | 104.2 | 241.1 | 766.0 | 800.5 | 859.4 | 941.81 | 1,054.1 | 978.61 | 1,015.01 | 1,038.21 | 1,067.4,1 | 1,095.8 |
| Less: Corporate profits and inventory valuation adjustment. | 10.5 | -1.2 | 15.2 | 37.7 | 79.8 | 69.2 | 80.1 | 91.1 | 109.2 | 98.8 | 104.3 | 107.9 | 112.0 | 112.6 |
| Contributions for social insurance.... | . 2 | . 3 | 2.8 | 6.9 | 54.2 | 57.7 | 64.6 | 73.7 | 92.1 | 75.8 | 89.3 | 90.9 | 93.0 | 95.0 |
| Excess of wage accruals over disbursements. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | -. 5 | $-.1$ |  |  | -. 3 | . 0 | . 0 |
| Plus: $\begin{gathered}\text { Govern } \\ \text { Net inte } \\ \text { consu }\end{gathered}$ | . 9 | 1.5 | 2.6 | 14.3 | 61.9 | 75.1 | 88.9 | 98.3 | 112.6 | 107.3 | 108.8 | 110.8 | 113.7 | 116.9 |
|  | 2.5 | 1.6 | 2.2 | 7.2 | 28.7 | 31.0 | 31.0 | 32.7 | 37.1 | 33.7 | 34.7 | 36.1 | 38.0 | 39.7 |
|  | 5.8 | 2.0 | 4.4 | 8.8 | 24.3 | 24.7 | 25.1 | 26.0 | 27.8 | 26.4 | 26.9 | 27.3 | 28.1 | 29.0 |
|  | . | . 7 | . 5 | . 8 | 3.8 | 4.0 | 4.3 | 4.6 | 4.9 | 4.7 | 4.8 | 4.9 | 5.0 | 5.1 |
| Equals: Personal income............. | 85.9 | 47.0 | 96.0 | 227.6 | 750.9 | 808.3 | 863.5 | 939.21 | 1,035.4 | 976.1 | 996.61 | 1,019.01 | 1,047. 11 | 1,078.9 |
| Less: Personal tax and nontax payments | 2.6 | 1.5 | 3.3 | 20.7 | 116.5 | 116.6 | 117.5 | 142.2 | 152.9 | 147.4 | 145.1 | 149.3 | 156.0 | 161.1 |
| Equals: Disposable personal income | 83.3 | 45.5 | 92.7 | 206.9 | 634.4 | 691.7 | 746.0 | 797.0 | 882.5 | 828.7 | 851.5 | 869.7 | 891.1 | 917.8 |
| Less: Personal outlays. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 79.1 | 46.5 | 81.7 | 193.9 | 596.2 | 635.5 | 685.8 | 747.2 | 827.8 | 774.3 | 801.5 | 818.7 | 840.1 |  |
| Personal consumption expenditures. | 77.2 | 45.8 | 80.6 | 191.0 | 579.5 | 617.6 | 667.2 | 726.5 | 804.0 | 752.6 | 779.4 | 795.6 | 816.0 | 825.2 |
| Consumer interest payments. ...... | 1.5 | , | . 9 | 2.4 | 15.8 | 16.8 | 17.7 | 19.7 | 22.5 | 20.7 | 21.2 | 22.0 | 23.0 | 23.8 |
| Personal transfer payments to foreigners. | 3 | 2 | 2 | 5 | . 9 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.2 | . 1 | .9 | 1.0 | 1.1 | 1.8 |
| Equals: Personal saving | 4.2 | -. 9 | 11.0 | 13.1 | 38.2 | 56.2 | 60.2 | 49.7 | 54.8 | 54.4 | 50.0 | 51.0 | 51.1 | 67.1 |
| Disposable personal income in constant (1958) dollars. | 150.6 | 112.2 | 190.3 | 249.6 | 513.6 | 534.8 | 554.9 | 577.9 | 608.0 | 595.1 | 603.9 | 604.8 | 609.5 | 613.2 |

Note.-Dept. of Commerce estimates. Quarterly data are seasonally
adjusted totals at annual rates. See also Note to table at top of opposite
page.

## PERSONAL INCOME

(In billions of dollars)

| Item | 1972 | 1973 | 1973 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1974 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May | June | July | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov | Dec. | Jan. | Feb. ${ }^{\nu}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Wage and salary disbursements | 627.8 | 691.5 | 667.2 | 671.1 | 677.6 | 682.0 | 688.2 | 693.2 | 698.9 | 706.0 | 711.2 | 717.8 | 722.6 | 721.8 | 725.8 |
| Commodity-producing industries | 226.0 | 251.9 | 242.2 | 243.5 | 245.9 | 248.3 | 251.7 | 253.4 | 254.8 | 257.8 | 259.5 | 262.5 | 264.1 | 261.0 | 262.2 |
| Manufacturing only. | 175.9 | 196.8 | 189.6 | 190.6 | 192.9 | 194.7 | 197.0 | 197.9 | 198.7 | 200.8 | 202.5 | 204.6 | 205.1 | 203.0 | 203.0 172.5 |
| Distributive industries Service industries | 151.5 | 165.1 | 159.3 | 160.6 | 162.2 126.4 | 163.2 | 164.5 | 165.3 | 167.1 130.8 | 168.7 | 169.6 132.9 | 170.8 | 171.3 135 | 171.8 136.8 | 172.5 138.1 |
| Service industries Government.... | 116.1 | 129.0 | 124.1 | 124.9 | 126.4 | 126.8 <br> 143.7 | 127.7 | 129.4 | 130.8 146.2 | 132.5 | 132.9 | 134.1 | 135.9 | 136.8 152.2 | 138.1 |
| Other labor income | 40.7 | 44.9 | 43.3 | 43.6 | 43.9 | 44.2 | 44.5 | 44.8 | 45.3 | 45.8 | 46.2 | 46.7 | 47.1 | 47.5 | 47.9 |
| Proprietors' income | 74.2 | 84.2 | 80.6 | 81.0 | 81.0 | 81.5 | 81.9 | 83.7 | 85.1 | 86.4 | 88.4 | 90.3 | 91.0 | 88.2 | 87.7 |
| Business and professional | 54.0 | 57.5 | 56.3 | 56.4 | 56.8 | 57.1 | 57.3 | 57.8 | 58.0 | 58.1 | 58.5 | 58.7 | 58.6 | 58.6 | 58.8 |
| Farm. | 20.2 | 26.8 | 24.3 | 24.6 | 24.2 | 24.4 | 24.6 | 25.9 | 27.1 | 28.3 | 29.9 | 31.6 | 32.4 | 29.6 | 28.9 |
| Rental income. | 24.1 | 25.1 | 24.8 | 24.6 | 24.3 | 24.6 | 24.9 | 25.0 | 25.3 | 25.5 | 25.6 | 25.7 | 25.7 | 25.8 | 25.8 |
| Dividends. | 26.0 | 27.8 | 26.9 | 27.0 | 27.3 | 27.3 | 27.4 | 27.6 | 28.2 | 28.3 | 28.5 | 28.7 | 29.8 | 29.5 | 29.4 |
| Personal interest income. | 78.0 | 87.5 | 82.6 | 83.4 | 84.5 | 85.7 | 86.5 | 87.8 | 89.0 | 90.3 | 91.5 | 92.6 | 94.0 | 95.3 | 96.4 |
| Transfer payments. | 103.0 | 117.5 | 113.8 | 114.5 | 115.3 | 115.9 | 116.0 | 116.9 | 119.0 | 120.2 | 121.1 | 121.9 | 123.0 | 125.9 | 127.6 |
| Less: Personal contributions for social insurance. | 34.7 | 43.1 | 41.9 | 42.0 | 42.4 | 42.5 | 42.8 | 43.4 | 43.6 | 43.9 | 44.0 | 44.3 | 44.3 | 47.0 | 47.1 |
| Nonagricultural income | 911.51 | 1,000.5 | 965.3 | 970.9 | 979.5 | 986.4 | 994.2 | 1,001.8 | 1,012.1 | 1,021.8 | 1,030.0 1 | 1,039.0 | 1,047.5 | 1,048.1 | 1,055.4 |
| Agricultural income | 27.7 | 34.9 | 32.1 | 32.4 | 32.0 | 32.2 | 32.4 | 33.8 | 35.2 | 36.7 | 38.6 | 40.4 | 41.5 | 38.9 | 38.2 |

Note.-Dept. of Commerce estimates. Monthly data are seasonally adjusted totals at annual rates. See also Note to table at top of opposite page.
(Seasonally adjusted annual rates; in billions of dollars)

| Transaction category, or sector |  | 1968 | 1969 | 1970 | 1971 | 1972 | 1973 | 1971 |  | 1972 |  | 1973 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | H1 |  |  |  |  |  | H2 | H1 | H2 | HI | H2 |  |
|  |  |  | Funds raised, by type and sector |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1 | Total funds raised by nonfinancial sectors. | 94.6 | 91.4 | 97.5 | 146.7 | 166.1 | 183.2 | 134.7 | 158.7 | 145.2 | 187.3 | 197.4 | 169.1 | 1 |
| 2 | Excluding equities. . . . . . . . . . | 95.9 | 88.0 | 92.6 | 135.0 | 156.1 | 177.7 | 123.8 | 146.1 | 134.7 | 177.8 | 192.4 | 163.1 | 2 |
| 3 | U.S. Government. | 13.4 | $-3.6$ | 12.8 | 25.5 | 17.3 | 9.7 | 22.7 | 28.4 | 12.4 | 22.2 | 17.0 | 2.5 | 3 |
| 4 | Public debt securities | 10.3 | $-1.3$ | 12.9 | 26.0 | 13.9 | 8.3 | 24.2 | 27.8 | 10.5 | 17.2 | 15.8 | 7 | 4 |
| 5 | Budget agency issues. | 3.1 | -2.4 | -. 1 | $-.5$ | 3.4 | 1.5 | $-1.6$ | . 5 | 1.9 | 4.9 | 1.2 | 1.8 | 5 |
| 6 | All other nonfinancial sectors | 81.2 | 95.0 | 84.7 | 121.2 | 148.8 | 173.5 | 112.0 | 130.4 | 132.8 | 165.1 | 180.4 | 166.7 | 6 |
| 7 | Corporate equities. | -1.4 | 3.4 | 4.9 | 11.7 | 10.0 | 5.5 | 10.9 | 12.6 | 10.4 | 155.5 | 5.0 175.4 | ${ }_{16.1}^{6.1}$ | 7 |
| 8 | Debt instruments. | 82.6 | 91.6 | 79.8 | 109.5 | 138.8 | 168.0 | 101.1 | 117.8 | 122.3 | 155.6 | 175.4 | 160.6 | 8 |
| 9 | Debt capital instruments | 50.6 | 50.6 | 57.7 | 83.2 | 92.4 | 92.8 | 79.5 | 86.9 | 87.3 | 97.6 | 91.7 | 93.9 | 9 |
| 10 | State and local government securities | 9.5 | 9.9 | 11.3 | 16.6 | 11.9 | 8.9 | 17.9 | 15.4 | 12.0 | 11.9 | 6.3 | 11.5 | 10 |
| 11 | Corporate and foreign bonds | 14.0 | 13.0 | 20.6 | 19.7 | 13.2 | 11.8 | 22.3 | 17.2 | 14.4 | 12.0 | 10.6 | 12.9 | 11 |
| 12 | Mortgages. . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 27.1 | 27.7 | 25.7 | 46.8 | 67.3 | 72.2 | 39.3 | 54.3 | 60.9 | 73.7 | 74.9 | 69.5 | 12 |
| 13 | Home mortgages | 15.1 | 15.7 | 12.8 | 26.0 | 39.7 | 39.0 | 20.6 | 31.5 | 35.6 | 43.7 | 41.4 | 36.7 | 13 |
| 14 | Other residential | 3.4 | 4.7 | 5.8 | 8.8 | 10.3 | 13.0 | 8.5 | 9.I | 9.1 | 11.5 | 14.1 | 11.9 | 14 |
| 15 | Commercial. | 6.4 | 5.3 | 5.3 | 10.0 | 14.8 | 15.9 | 8.5 | 11.5 | 13.5 | 16.0 | 15.1 | 16.8 | 15 |
| 16 | Farm. | 2.2 | 1.9 | 1.8 | 2.0 | 2.6 | 4.2 | 1.7 | 2.3 | 2.7 | 2.5 | 4.3 | 4.1 | 16 |
| 17 | Other private credit | 32.0 | 41.0 | 22.1 | 26.3 | 46.4 | 75.2 | 21.7 | 30.9 | 35.0 | 58.0 | 83.7 | 66.7 | 17 |
| 18 | Bank loans n.e.c. | 13.1 | 15.3 | 6.4 | 9.3 | 21.8 | 41.3 | 5.1 | 13.5 | 14.5 | 29.3 | 54.4 | 28.2 | 18 |
| 19 | Consumer credit | 10.0 | 10.4 | 6.0 | 11.2 | 19.2 | 22.9 | 8.9 | 13.6 | 15.8 | 22.5 | 25.2 | 20.6 | 19 |
| 20 | Open-market pape | 1.6 | 3.3 | 3.8 | $-.9$ | $-1.6$ | 2.5 | -1.0 | $-.8$ | $-.3$ | $-2.8$ | $-3.4$ | 8.4 | 20 |
| 21 | Other. | 7.2 | 12.0 | 5.9 | 6.6 | 7.0 | 8.5 | 8.7 | 4.6 | 5.0 | 9.0 | 7.5 | 9.5 | 21 |
| 22 | By borrowing sector | 81.2 | 95.0 | 84.7 | 121.2 | 148.8 | 173.5 | 112.0 | 130.4 | 132.8 | 165.1 | 180.4 | 166.7 | 22 |
| 23 | Debt instruments | 82.6 | 91.6 | 79.8 | 109.5 | 138.8 | 168.0 | 101.1 | 117.8 | 122.3 | 155.6 | 175.4 | 160.6 | 23 |
| 24 | Foreign | 2.9 | 2.9 | 3.0 | 5.7 | 3.8 | 6.9 | 5.3 | 6.1 | 3.4 | 4.3 | 11.1 | 2.6 | 24 |
| 25 | State and local governments | 9.8 | 10.7 | 11.4 | 17.0 | 12.3 | 8.8 | 17.9 | 16.1 | 11.9 | 12.7 | 6.3 | 11.4 | 25 |
| 26 | Households. | 29.6 | 32.2 | 22.9 | 38.3 | 63.2 | 70.9 | 30.0 | 46.6 | 56.2 | 70.5 | 72.4 | 69.4 | 26 |
| 27 | Nonfinancial busine | 40.2 | 45.9 | 42.5 | 48.5 | 59.5 | 81.3 | 47.9 | 49.0 | 50.9 | 68.2 | 85.6 | 77.2 | 27 |
| 28 | Farm. | 2.8 | 3.2 | 3.2 | 4.1 | 4.9 | 7.6 | 4.0 | 4.2 | 4.4 | 5.3 | 7.3 | 8.0 | 28 |
| 29 | Nonfarm noncorpo | 5.6 | 7.4 | 5.3 | 8.7 | 10.4 | 12.6 | 9.3 | 8.1 | 9.5 | 11.6 | 13.7 | 11.5 | 29 |
| 30 | Corporate. | 31.8 | 35.4 | 33.9 | 35.7 | 44.2 | 61.1 | 34.6 | 36.8 | 37.0 | 51.2 | 64.5 | 57.7 | 30 |
| 31 | Corporate equities | -1.4 | 3.4 | 4.9 | 11.7 | 10.0 | 5.5 | 10.9 | 12.6 | 10.4 | 9.5 | 5.0 | 6.1 | 31 |
| 32 | Foreign. |  | . 5 | 1 |  | -. 4 | $-.1$ | . 4 | -12 3 | -. 27 | -. 6 | - . 4 | . 1 | 32 |
| 33 | Corporate business | -1.5 | 2.9 | 4.8 | 11.7 | 10.4 | 5.7 | 10.5 | 12.9 | 10.7 | 10.1 | 5.4 | 6.0 | 33 |
|  | Totals including equities |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 34 35 | Foreign . . . ${ }^{\text {Nonfinancial busin }}$ | 38.1 38 | 3.3 48.8 | 3.0 47.3 | 5.7 60.2 | 3.4 69.9 | 87.0 | 5.7 58.4 | 5.8 61.9 | 3.2 61.6 | 78.3 | 91.0 | 83.2 | 35 |
| 36 | Corporate | 30.3 | 38.3 | 38.8 | 47.4 | 54.6 | 66.8 | 45.1 | 49.7 | 47.7 | 61.3 | 69.9 | 63.7 | 36 |
| 37 | Memo: U.S. Govt. cash balance. | $-1.1$ | . 4 | 2.8 | 3.2 | . 5 | -1.6 | -. 2 | 6.6 | -3.0 | 4.0 | 3.6 | $-6.7$ | 37 |
| 38 | Totals net of changes in U.S. Govt. cash |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 152.1 | 148 |  |  | 175.9 | 38 |
| 39 | By U.S. Government | 14.5 | $-4.0$ | 10.0 | 22.3 | 16.8 | 11.3 | 22.9 | 21.7 | 15.4 | 18.1 | 13.4 | 9.2 | 39 |
|  |  | Private domestic net investment and borrowing in credit markets |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1 | Total, households and business |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2 | Capital consumption ${ }^{2}$ | 140.4 | 154.3 | 166.0 | 179.0 | 193.4 | 328.0 209.5 | 175.8 | 182.2 | 190.3 | 196.6 | 205.6 | 213.5 | 2 |
| 3 | Net physical investment. | 67.2 | 72.4 | 58.2 | 73.5 | 97.7 | 118.5 | 70.5 | 76.6 | 89.7 | 105.7 | 118.2 | 118.8 | 3 |
| 4 | Net funds raised | 68.3 | 81.0 | 70.2 | 98.5 | 133.1 | 157.9 | 88.4 | 108.5 | 117.7 | 148.8 | 163.4 | 152.6 |  |
| 5 | Excess net investment | -1.1 | -8.6 | -12.0 | -25.0 | -35.4 | - 39.4 | -17.9 | -32.0 | $-28.0$ | -43.1 | -45.2 | -33.8 |  |
|  | Total business |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 6 | Total capital outlays. | 97.9 | 108.9 | 108.0 | 116.6 | 133.3 | 150.6 | 115.8 | 117.3 | 127.4 | 139.3 | 145.6 | 155.5 | 7 |
| 8 | Capital consumption. | 63.2 | 69.5 | 74.6 | 80.3 | 87.6 | 94.1 | 78.8 | 81.7 | 86.2 | 88.9 | 92.7 | 95.6 | 7 |
| 8 | Net physical investment | 34.7 | 39.4 | 33.5 | 36.3 | 45.8 | 56.4 | 37.0 | 35.5 | 41.2 | 50.4 | 52.9 | 60.0 | 8 |
| 9 | Net debt funds raised | 40.2 | 45.9 | 42.5 | 48.5 | 59.5 | 81.3 | 47.9 | 49.0 | 50.9 | 68.2 | 85.6 | 77.2 | 9 |
| 10 | Corporate equity issues | -1.5 | 2.9 | 4.8 | 11.7 | 10.4 | 5.7 | 10.5 | 12.9 | 10.7 | 10.1 | 5.4 | 6.0 | 10 |
| 11 | Excess net investment | -4.0 | -9.4 | -13.8 | -23.9 | -24.1 | -30.6 | -21.4 | -26.4 | -20.4 | -27.9 | -38.1 | -23.2 | 11 |
|  | Corporate business |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 12 | Total capital outlays | 75.0 | 83.7 | 84.0 | 86.7 | 100.7 | 113.7 | 86.5 | 87.0 | 96.0 | 105.4 | 108.5 | 118.8 | 12 |
| 13 | Capital consumption. | 45.1 | 49.8 | 53.6 | 57.7 | 62.8 | 67.6 | 56.7 | 58.7 | 61.8 | 63.8 | 66.5 | 68.7 | 13 |
| 14 | Net physical investment | 29.9 | 33.9 | 30.4 | 29.1 | 37.8 | 46.1 | 29.8 | 28.3 | 34.1 | 41.5 | 42.0 | 50.1 | 14 |
| 15 | Net debt funds raised. | 31.8 | 35.4 | 33.9 | 35.7 | 44.2 | 61.1 | 34.6 | 36.8 | 37.0 | 51.2 | 64.5 | 57.7 | 15 |
| 16 | Corporate equity issues. | -1.5 | 2.9 | 4.8 | 11.7 | 10.4 | 5.7 | 10.5 | 12.9 | 10.7 | 10.1 | 5.4 | 6.0 | 16 |
| 17 | Excess net investment ${ }^{3}$ | . 4 | -4.4 | -8.4 | -18.3 | $-16.8$ | -20.7 | -15.3 | -21.4 | -13.5 | -19.8 | -27.9 | $-13.5$ | 17 |
| 18 | Households Total capital outlays. | 109.7 | 117.8 | 116.2 | 135.9 | 157.8 | 177.5 | 130.4 | 141.4 | 152.6 | 163.0 | 178.2 | 176.8 | 18 |
| 19 | Capital consumption.. | 77.2 | 84.8 | 91.4 | 98.7 | 105.9 | 115.4 | 97.0 | 100.4 | 104.1 | 107.7 | 112.9 | 118.0 | 19 |
| 20 | Net physical investment. | 32.5 | 33.0 | 24.7 | 37.2 | 51.9 | 62.1 | 33.5 | 41.0 | 48.5 | 55.3 | 65.3 | 58.8 | 20 |
| 21 | Net funds raised. | 29.6 | 32.2 | 22.9 | 38.3 | 63.2 | 70.9 | 30.0 |  | 56.2 | 70.5 | 72.4 | 69.4 | 21 |
| 22 | Excess net investment 3 | 2.9 | . 8 | 1.8 | -1.1 | -11.3 | -8.9 | 3.5 | -5.6 | -7.6 | -15.2 | $-7.1$ | -10.6 | 22 |

[^64]Funds raised by type and sector. Credit flows included here are the net amounts raised by households, nonfinancial business, governments, and foreigners. All funds raised by financial sectors are excluded. U.S. Government budget issues (line 5) are loan participation certificates issued by CCC, Export-Import Bank, FNMA, and GNMA, together with security issues by FHA, Export-Import Bank, and TVA. Issues by Federally sponsored credit agencies are excluded as borrowing by financial institutions. Such issues are on p. A-63, line 11. Corporate share issues are net cash issues by nonfinancial and foreign corporations. Mortgages exclude loans in process. Open-market paper is commercial paper issued by nonfinancial corporations plus bankers' acceptances.

DIRECT AND INDIRECT SOURCES OF FUNDS TO CREDIT MARKETS


## Notes <br> Line

1. Line 2 of p. A-62.
2. Sum of lines $3-6$ or $7-10$.
3. Includes farm and commercial mortgages.
4. Credit market funds raised by Federally sponsored credit agencies. Included below in lines 13 and 33. Includes all GNMA-guaranteed security issues backed by mortgage pools.
5. Line 1 less line 2 plus line 11 . Also line 19 less line 26 plus line 32. Also sum of lines 27, 32, 39, and 44.
6. Includes farm and commercial mortgages.
7. Lines $39+44$
8. Excludes equity issues and investment company shares. Includes line 18.
9. Foreign deposits at commercial banks, bank borrowings from foreign branches, and liabilities of foreign banking agencies to foreign affiliates.
10. Demand deposits at commercial banks.
11. Excludes net investment of these reserves in corporate equities.
12. Mainly retained earnings and net miscellaneous liabilities.
13. Line 12 less line 19 plus line 26.

33-37. Lines 13-17 less amounts acquired by private finance. Line 37 includes mortgages.
$39+44$. See line 25 .
45. Mainly an offset to line 9
46. Lines 32 plus 38 or line 12 less line 27 plus line 45.
47. Line $2 /$ line 1.
48. Line $19 /$ line 12.
49. Lines 10 plus 28.

## Corporate equities

Line 1 and 3 . Includes issues by financial institutions.

1. U.S. BALANCE OF PAYMENTS
(In millions of dollars)

| Line | Credits + , debits - | 1971 | 1972 | $1973{ }^{p}$ | 1972 | 1973 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  | IV | I ${ }^{\text {r }}$ | II ${ }^{\text {r }}$ | III | $\mathrm{IV}^{p}$ |
| Summary-Seasonally adjusted |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1 | Merchandise trade balance 1. | -2,698 | -6,912 | 688 | -1,745 | -945 | -337 | 612 | 1,358 |
| 2 | Exports........ | 42,768 | 48,769 | 70,255 | 13,213 | 15,229 | 16,672 | 18,143 | 20,211 |
| 3 | Imports. | -45,466 | -55,681 | -69,567 | -14,958 | $-16,174$ | -17,009 | -17,531 | $-18,853$ |
| 4 | Military transactions, net | -2,918 | -3,558 | -2,171 | -864 | -825 | $-730$ | -541 | -75 |
| 5 | Travel and transportation, n | -2,288 | $-2,853$ | -2,312 | -730 | -608 | -703 | -476 | -525 |
| 6 | Investment income, net ${ }^{2}$. | 7,972 | 7,863 | 9,723 | 2,232 | 2,330 | 2,133 | 2,333 | 2,927 |
| 7 | U.S. direct investments abroad. | 9,456 | 10.433 | 13,974 | 2,991 | 3,177 | 3,248 | 3,479 | 4,070 |
| 8 | Other U.S. investments abroad. | 3,443 | 3,492 | 4,576 | 875 | 1,006 | 1,088 | 1,182 | 1,300 |
| 9 | Foreign investments in the United States | -4,927 | -6,062 | $-8,827$ | -1,634 | -1,853 | -2,203 | -2,328 | -2,443 |
| 10 | Other services, net. | 739 | 851 | 972 | 237 | 232 | 238 | 221 | 280 |
| 11 | Balance on goods and services ${ }^{3}$ | 807 | -4,610 | 6,900 | -870 | 184 | 601 | 2,149 | 3,965 |
| 12 | Remittances, pensions, and other transfers | -1,553 | -1,570 | -1,913 | -429 | -397 | -389 | -404 | -724 |
| 13 | Balance on goods, services, and remittances | -745 | $-6,180$ | 4,987 | -1,299 | -213 | 212 | 1,745 | 3,241 |
| 14 | U.S. Government grants (excluding military) | -2,045 | -2,174 | -1,947 | -452 | -345 | -652 | -499 | -450 |
| 15 | Balance on current account | -2,790 | $-8,353$ | - 3,041 | $-1,751$ | -558 | -440 | 1,246 | 2,791 |
| 16 | U.S. Government capital flows excluding nonscheduled repayments, net ${ }^{4}$ | -2,117 | -1,714 | -2,894 | -627 | -671 | -583 | -572 | -1,069 |
| 17 | Nonscheduled repayments of U.S. Government assets...... | 225 | 137 | 289 | 26 | 111 | 174 | 4 | * |
| 18 | U.S. Government nonliquid liabilities to other than foreign official reserve agencies. | -467 | 238 | 1,136 | 15 | 224 | 484 | 205 | 223 |
| 19 | Long-term private capital flows, net.......... . . . . . . . . . . . . | -4,401 | -152 | -357 | 781 | 8 | -303 | 1,666 | -1,731 |
| 20 | U.S. direct investments abroad. | -4,943 | -3,404 | -4,855 | -771 | -2,025 | -946 | -478 | -1,407 |
| 21 | Foreign direct investments in the United S | -115 | 160 | 2,068 | 160 | 273 | 534 | 753 | 507 |
| 22 | Foreign securities. | -966 | -614 | -791 | -40 | 51 | -126 | -204 | -512 |
| 23 | U.S. securities other than Treasury issues | 2,269 | 4,335 | 4,093 | 1,768 | 1,745 | 496 | 1,187 | 664 |
| 24 | Other, reported by U.S. banks. | -862 | $-1,120$ | -596 | -442 | -110 | -238 | 247 | -495 |
| 25 | Other, reported by U.S. nonbanking concerns. | 216 | 492 | -276 | 106 | 74 | -23 | 161 | -488 |
| 26 | Balance on current account and long-term capital | -9,550 | -9,843 | 1,214 | -1,556 | -886 | -668 | 2,549 | 214 |
| 27 | Nonliquid short-term private capital flows, net. | -2,347 | -1,637 | -4,210 | -982 | -1,765 | -1,426 | 46 | -1,065 |
| 28 | Claims reported by U.S. banks. . . . . . . . | -1,802 | -1,495 | -3,953 | -859 | -1,804 | -1,413 | 217 | -953 |
| 29 | Claims reported by U.S. nonbanking concerns. | -530 | -315 | -735 | -250 | -11 | -12 | -470 | -242 |
| 30 | Liabilities reported by U.S. nonbanking concerns | -15 | 173 | 478 | 127 | 50 | -1 | 299 | 130 |
| 31 | Allocations of Special Drawing Rights (SDR's) | 717 | 710 |  | 177 |  |  |  |  |
| 32 | Errors and omussions, net. | -10,784 | -3,112 | -4,793 | -1,490 | -3,898 | 477 | -1,097 | -275 |
| 33 | Net liquidity balance | -21,965 | $-13,882$ | -7,789 | -3,851 | -6,549 | -1,617 | 1,498 | -1,126 |
| 34 | Liquid private capital flows, n | -7,788 | 3,542 | 2,503 | 2,367 | -3,927 | 1,972 | 632 | 3,826 |
| 35 36 |  | -1,097 | -1,234 | -1,933 | -131 -77 | -2,050 | 869 | -323 -303 | -429 -379 |
| 36 37 38 |  | -566 -531 | -742 -492 | $-1,100$ -833 | -77 -54 | $-1,357$ -693 | 939 -70 | -303 -20 -25 | -379 -50 |
| 37 <br> 38 | Liquid liabilities ........................... | -531 <br> $-6,691$ | -492 | -833 4.436 | 2,548 | -693 -1.877 | -70 1.103 | $-295$ | 4-50 |
| 39 | Liquid ${ }_{\text {To }}$ foreign commercial banks | -6,691 | 4,776 | 4,436 2,863 | 2,498 | $-1,877$ $-1,897$ | 1,703 | 955 851 | 4,259 |
| 40 | To international and regional organizations | -682 | -104 | 2,373 | , 181 | -11 | 31 | -50 | , 381 |
| 41 | To other foreigners............... . . . . . . . . . . . . . | -465 | 810 | 1,200 | 322 | 9 | 363 | 154 | 674 |
| 42 | Official reserve transactions balance | -29,753 | $-10,340$ | -5,286 | -1,484 | $-10,476$ | 355 | 2,130 | 2,700 |
| 43 | Financed by changes in: | 27,615 | 9,720 | 4,434 | 1,645 | 9,097 | -798 | -1,676 | -2,184 |
| 44 | Other readily marketable liabilities to foreign official agencies ${ }^{5}$. | 27,615 -551 | 399 | 1,118 | 117 | 1,202 | 259 | $-1,676$ 11 | 2,184 -354 |
| 45 | Nonliquid liabilities to foreign official reserve agencies reported by U.S. Govt. | 341 | 189 | -475 | -167 | -43 | 167 | -452 | -147 |
| 46 | U.S. official reserve assets, ner | 2,348 | 32 | 209 | -111 | 220 | 17 | -13 | -15 |
| 47 | Gold. | 866 | 547 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 48 | SDR's | -249 | -703 | 9 | -177 |  | 9 |  |  |
| 49 | Convertible currencies | 381 | 35 | 233 | 82 | 233 |  |  |  |
| 50 | Gold tranche position in IMF. | 1,350 | 153 | $-33$ | -16 | -13 | 8 | -13 | -15 |
|  | Memoranda: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 51 | Transfers under military grant programs (excluded from lines 2,4 , and 14). | 3,153 | 4,200 | 2,558 | 949 | 716 | 833 | 521 | 487 |
| 52 |  | $3,192$ | $4,521$ | (6) | (6) | (6) |  |  |  |
| 53 | U.S. firms (excluded from lines 7 and 20). <br> Reinvested earnings of U.S. incorporated affiliates of foreign firms (excluded from lines 9 and 21). | 3,192 498 | 4,521 548 | (6) <br> (6) | (6) <br> (6) | (6) <br> (6) | (6) (6) | ${ }^{(6)}$ (6) | $(6)$ $(6)$ |

[^65]
## 1. U.S. BALANCE OF PAYMENTS—Continued

(In millions of dollars)

| Credits +, debits - | 1971 | 1972 | $1973{ }^{p}$ | 1972 | 1973 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | IV | I | II | III | IV ${ }^{p}$ |
| Balances excluding allocations of SDR's-Seasonally adjusted |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Net liquidity balance............. Official reserve transactions balance | $-22,682$ $-30,470$ | $-14,592$ $-11,050$ | $\begin{array}{r}-7,789 \\ -5,286 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $-4,028$ $-1,661$ | $-6,549$ $-10,476$ | $\begin{array}{r}-1,617 \\ 355 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 1,498 2,130 | $-1,126$ 2,700 |
| Balances not seasonally adjusted |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Balance on goods and services. |  | -4,610 | 6,900 | 168 | 807 | 781 | 356 | 4,957 |
| Balance on goods, services, and remittances | -745 | -6,180 | 4,987 | -263 | 436 | 384 | -62 | 4,230 |
| Balance on current account. . | -2,790 | $-8,353$ | 3,041 | -698 | 62 | -301 | -516 | 3,795 |
| Balance on current account and long-term capital 4. | -9,550 | -9,843 | 1,214 | 343 | -850 | --776 | 825 | 2,015 |
| Balances including allocations of SDR's: Net liquidity. Official reserve transactions, . . . . . . | $-21,965$ $-29,753$ | $-13,882$ $-10,340$ | $-7,789$ $-5,286$ | $-3,197$ $-1,503$ | $-6,197$ $-9,995$ | $-2,033$ 769 | 602 940 | -161 3,000 |
| Balances excluding allocations of SDR's: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Net liquidity............... | $-22,682$ $-30,470$ | $-14,592$ $-11,050$ | $-7,789$ $-5,286$ | $-3,197$ $-1,503$ | $-6,197$ $-9,995$ | $-2,033$ 769 | 602 940 | $\begin{array}{r} -161 \\ 3,000 \end{array}$ |

${ }_{1}$ Adjusted to balance of payments basis; excludes transfers under military grants, exports under U.S. military agency sales contracts and imports of U.S. military agencies.
${ }^{2}$ Includes fees and royalties from U.S. direct investments abroad or from foreign direct investments in the United States.
${ }^{3}$ Equal to net exports of goods and services in national income and product accounts of the United States.
${ }_{5}^{4}$ Includes some short-term U.S. Govt. assets.
Includes changes in long-term liabilities reported by banks in the United States and in investments by foreign official agencies in debt securities of U.S. Federally-sponsored agencies and U.S. corporations.
${ }^{6}$ Not available.
Note.-Data are from U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis. Details may not add to totals because of rounding.

## 2. MERCHANDISE EXPORTS AND IMPORTS

(Seasonally adjusted; in millions of dollars)

|  | Exports ${ }^{1}$ |  |  |  | Imports 2 |  |  |  | Trade balance |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1971 | 1972 | $1973{ }^{\text {r }}$ | 1974 | 1971 | 1972 | $1973{ }^{\text { }}$ | 1974 | 1971 | 1972 | 1973 r | 1974 |
| Month: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Jan. | 3,601 | 4,074 | 4,955 | 7,111 | 3,599 | 「4,436 | 5,244 | 6,467 | 2 | $r-361$ | -289 | 644 |
| Feb. | 3,695 | 3,824 | 5,071 | 7,606 | 3,564 | 4,473 | 5,482 | 7,392 | 130 | -649 | -412 | 213 |
| Mar. | 3,790 | 3,869 | 5,309 |  | 3,628 | 4,515 | 5,411 |  | 160 | -647 | -102 |  |
| Apr. | 3,631 | 3,820 | 5,492 | ...... | 3,774 | 4,417 | 5,356 |  | -143 | -596 | 136 |  |
| May. | 3,746 | 3,882 | 5,557 |  | 3,908 | 4,486 | 5,700 |  | -161 | -604 | -143 |  |
| June. | 3,672 | 3,971 | 5,726 |  | 4,037 | 4,468 | 5,765 |  | -365 | -497 | -40 |  |
| July. | 3,573 | 4,074 | 5,860 |  | 3,832 | 4,565 | 5,821 |  | -259 | -491 | 39 |  |
| Aug. | 3,667 4,487 | 4,197 4,176 | 6,044 |  | 3,913 | 4,726 | 5,991 |  | -247 | -530 | 54 |  |
| Oct. | 4,487 2,669 | 4,176 4,316 | 6,414 |  | 4,179 <br> 3,469 | 4,612 4,738 | 5,621 |  | 308 -800 | -436 | 792 |  |
| Nov. | 3,196 | 4,473 | 6,871 |  | 3,456 | 5,148 | 6,628 |  | -260 | -675 | 243 |  |
| Dec. | 3,881 | 4,558 | 6,954 |  | 4,169 | 5,002 | 6,084 |  | -288 | -444 | 870 |  |
| Quarter: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| I. | 11,086 | 11,767 | 15,334 |  | 10,792 | 13,403 | 16,137 |  | 294 | -1,657 | -803 |  |
| II. | 11,049 | 11,673 | 16,775 |  | 11,719 | 13,370 | 16,821 |  | -670 | -1,697 | -46 |  |
| III. | 11,727 | 12,447 | 18,318 |  | 11,924 | 13,903 | 17,434 |  | -197 | -1,456 | 884 |  |
| IV. | 9,746 | 13,347 | 20,408 |  | 11,094 | 14,888 | 18,680 |  | -1,348 | -1,540 | 1,728 |  |
| Year ${ }^{3}$. | 43,549 | 49,208 | 70,799 |  | 45,563 | 55,555 | 69,121 |  | -2,014 | -6,347 | 1,678 |  |

[^66]${ }^{3}$ Sum of unadjusted figures.
Note.-Bureau of the Census data. Details may not add to totals because of rounding.

## 3. U.S. NET MONETARY GOLD TRANSACTIONS WITH FOREIGN COUNTRIES AND INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

(Net sales [—] or net acquisitions; in millions of dollars valued at $\$ 35$ per fine ounce through Apr. 1972, at $\$ 38$ from May 1972-Sept. 1973, and at $\$ 42.22$ thereafter)

| Area and country | 1963 | 1964 | 1965 | 1966 | 1967 | 1968 | 1969 | 1970 | 1971 | 1972 | 1973 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | I | II | III | IV |
| Western Europe: Austria..... |  |  |  |  |  |  | 4 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Austria...... | -82 | -55 -40 | -100 <br> -83 | -25 |  | -58 | 4 |  | -110 |  |  |  |  |  |
| France... | - -318 | -405 | -884 | -601 |  | 600 | 325 | - $12 \ddot{29}$ | -473 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Germany, Fed. Rep. of |  | -225 |  |  |  |  | 500 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Ireland............. |  | -1 | -2 | -2 | $-2$ | -52 | 41 | 2 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Italy.. |  | 200 | -80 | -60 | -85 | -209 | -76 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Netherlands |  | -60 | -35 -180 |  |  | -19 | ...... | $-50$ | -25 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Spain...... | -130 | -32 -81 | $\begin{array}{r}-180 \\ -50 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |  | -30 | -50 | -25 | 51 -50 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| United Kingdom............ | -329 | -618 | 150 | -80 | -30 -879 | -835 | -25 | -50 | -175 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Bank for Intl. Settlements.. |  |  |  |  |  |  | 200 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Other..................... | 1 | -6 | -35 | -49 | 16 | -47 | 11 | -29 | -13 | ....... |  |  |  |  |
| Total. | -399 | -88 | -1,299 |  |  |  | 969 | -204 | -796 |  |  | . . . . . . | ...... |  |
| Canada |  |  |  | 200 | 150 | 50 |  |  |  |  |  | . . . . . . |  | . ${ }^{\text {. }}$ |
| Latin American republics: <br> Argentina | -30 |  |  | -39 | -1 | -25 | -25 | -28 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Brazil.................... | 72 | 54 | 25 | -3 | -1 | - |  | -23 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Colombia. |  | 10 | 29 | 7 |  |  | * | -1 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Venezuela. |  |  | -25 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Other... | -1i | -9 | -13 | -6 | 11 | -40 | -29 | $-80$ | -5 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total. | 32 | 56 | 17 | -41 | 9 | -65 | -54 | $-131$ | -5 |  |  | . . . . . . | . . . . . ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | $\ldots$ |
| Asia: Iraq. |  |  | -10 | -4 | -21 | -42 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Japan. |  |  |  | -56 |  |  |  | -1i9 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Lebanon. |  | -11 |  | -11 | -1 | -95 |  |  | -35 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Malaysia.. |  |  |  |  |  | -34 |  |  | -10 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Philippines. | 25 | 20 |  | -1 |  |  | 40 | -4 | -2 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Saudi Arabia |  |  |  |  |  | -50 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Singapore Other | -13 | -6 | -14 | -14 | -22 | -81 -75 | 11 -9 | 2-91 | -30 39 | -3 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total | 12 | 3 | -24 | -86 | -44 | $-366$ | 42 | $-213$ | -38 | -3 |  |  |  |  |
| All other. | -36 | -7 | -16 | -22 | ${ }^{3}-166$ | 3-68 | -1 | -81 | -6 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total foreign countries..... | $-392$ | -36 | $-1,322$ | -608 | -1,031 | $-1,118$ | 957 | -631 | -845 | -3 |  |  |  |  |
| Intl. Monetary Fund ${ }^{4} . . . . .$. |  |  | 5-225 |  |  |  | 10 | -156 | -22 | -544 |  |  |  |  |
| Grand total. | -392 | -36 | -1,547 | -431 | -1,009 | $-1,121$ | 967 | $6-787$ | -867 | -547 |  |  |  |  |

${ }^{1}$ Includes purchase from Denmark of $\$ 25$ million
${ }_{2}$ Includes purchase from Kuwait of $\$ 25$ million.
${ }^{3}$ Includes sales to Algeria of $\$ 150$ million in 1967 and $\$ 50$ million in 1968.

4 Includes IMF gold sales to and purchases from the United States, U.S. payment of increases in its gold subscription to IMF, gold deposits by the IMF (see note 1 (b) to Table 4), and withdrawal of deposits. The first withdrawal ( $\$ 17$ million) was made in June 1968 and the last withdrawal ( $\$ 144$ million) was made in Feb. 1972.

IMF sold to the United States a total of $\$ 800$ million of gold ( $\$ 200$ million in 1956, and $\$ 300$ million in 1959 and in 1960) with the right of
repurchase; proceeds from these sales invested by IMF in U.S. Treasury securities. IMF repurchased $\$ 400$ million in Sept. 1970 and the remaining $\$ 400$ million in Feb. 1972.
5 Payment to the IMF of $\$ 259$ million increase in U.S. gold subscription less gold deposits by the IMF.

6 Includes the U.S. payment of $\$ 385$ million increase in its gold subscription to the IMF and gold sold by the IMF to the United States in mitigation of U.S. sales to other countries making gold payments to the IMF. The country data include U.S. gold sales to various countries in connection with the IMF quota payments. Such U.S. sales to countries and resales to the United States by the IMF totaled $\$ 548$ million each.

NOTES TO TABLE 5 ON OPPOSITE PAGE:

[^67]that the United States could purchase in foreign currencies automatically if needed. Under appropriate conditions, the United States could purchase additional amounts equal to its quota.

5 Includes $\$ 30$ million of Special Drawing Rights.
${ }^{6}$ Represents amount payable in dollars to the IMF to maintain the value of IMF holdings of U.S. dollars.
Note.-The initial U.S. quota in the IMF was $\$ 2,750$ million. The U.S quota was increased to $\$ 4,125$ million in 1959 , to $\$ 5,160$ million in Feb. 1966, to $\$ 6,700$ million in Dec. 1970 , and revalued to $\$ 7,274$ million in May 1972 and $\$ 8,083$ million in Oct. 1973 as a result of changes in par value of the U.S. dollar. Under the Articles of Agreement subscription payments equal to the quota have been made 25 per cent in gold and 75 per cent in dollars.

## 4. U.S. RESERVE ASSETS

(In millions of dollars)

| End oi year | Total | Gold stock ${ }^{1}$ |  | Convertible foreign currencies | Reserve position $\underset{\text { IMF }^{\text {in }}}{\substack{3}}$ | SDR's ${ }^{4}$ | End of month | Total | Gold stock ${ }^{1}$ |  | Convertible foreign currencies ${ }^{5}$ | Reserve position $\stackrel{\mathrm{in}^{2}}{\mathrm{IMF}}$ | SDR's ${ }^{4}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Total ${ }^{2}$ | T reasury |  |  |  |  |  | Total ${ }^{2}$ | Treasury |  |  |  |
| 1960... | 19.359 | 17,804 | 17,767 |  | 1,555 |  | 1973 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1961... | 18,753 | 16,947 | 16,889 | 116 | 1,690 |  | Mar. . | 12,931 | 10,487 | 10,410 | 8 | 478 | 1,958 |
| 1962. | 17,220 | 16,057 | 15,978 | 99 | 1,064 |  | Apr. | 12,904 | 10,487 | 10,410 | 8 | 460 | 1,949 |
| 1963. | 16,843 | 15,596 | 15,513 | 212 | 1,035 |  | May. | 12,916 | 10,487 | 10,410 | 16 | 464 | 1,949 |
| 1964. | 16,672 | 15,471 | 15,388 | 432 | 769 |  | June. | 12,914 | 10,487 | 10,410 | 8 | 470 | 1,949 |
| 1965... | 15,450 |  | 613,733 |  | 6863 |  | July. | 12,918 | 10,487 10,487 | 10,410 | 8 | 474 479 | 1,949 1,949 |
| 1966.. | 14,882 | 13,235 | 13,159 | 1,321 | 326 |  | Sept.. | 12,927 | 10,487 10,487 | 10,410 | 8 | 483 | 1,949 |
| 1967... | 14, 830 | 12,065 | 11,482 | 2,345 | 420 |  | Oct. . | 1014,367 | 1011,652 | 1011,567 | 8 | 10541 | 102,166 |
| 1968. | 15,710 | 10,892 | 10,367 | 3,528 | 1,290 |  | Nov. | 14,373 | 11,652 | 11,567 | 8 | 547 | 2,166 |
| 1969... | 716,964 | 11,859 | 10,367 | 72,781 | 2,324 |  | Dec.. | 14,378 | 11,652 | 11,567 | 8 | 552 | 2,166 |
| 1970.. | 14,487 | 11,072 | 10,732 | 629 | 1,935 | 851 | 1974 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1971. | ${ }^{8} 12,167$ | 10,206 | 10,132 | 8276 | 585 | 1,100 | Jan.. | 14,565 | 11,652 | 11,567 | 59 | 688 | 2,166 |
| 19729.. | 13,151 | 10,487 | 10,410 | 241 | 465 | 1,958 | Feb. | 14,643 | 11,652 | 11,567 | 68 | 757 | 2,166 |
| 1973... | 14,378 | 11,652 | 11,567 | 8 | 552 | 2,166 | Mar. | 14,588 | 11,652 | 11,567 | 9 | 761 | 2,166 |

${ }^{1}$ Includes (a) gold sold to the United States by the IMF with the right of repurchase, and (b) gold deposited by the IMF to mitigate the impact on the U.S. gold stock of foreign purchases for the purpose of making gold subscriptions to the IMF under quota increases. For corresponding liabilities, see Table 6.
${ }_{2}$ Includes gold in Exchange Stabilization Fund.
${ }^{3}$ The United States has the right to purchase foreign currencies equivalent to its reserve position in the IMF automatically if needed. Under appropriate conditions the United States could purchase additional amounts equal to the U.S. quota. See Table 5.
4 Includes allocations by the IMF of Special Drawing Rights as follows: $\$ 867$ million on Jan. 1, $1970 ; \$ 717$ million on Jan. 1, 1971 ; and $\$ 710$ million on Jan. 1, 1972; plus net transactions in SDRs.

5 For holdings of F.R. Banks only, see pp. A-12.
6 Reserve position includes, and gold stock excludes, $\$ 259$ million gold subscription to the IMF in June 1965 for a U.S. quota increase which became effective on Feb. 23, 1966. In figures published by the IMF from became effective on Feb. 23, 1966 In figures published by the IMF from
June 1965 through Jan. 1966, this gold subscription was included in the U.S. gold stock and excluded from the reserve position.

7 Includes gain of $\$ 67$ million resulting from revaluation of the German mark in Oct. 1969, of which $\$ 13$ million represents gain on mark holdings at time of revaluation.

8 Includes $\$ 28$ million increase in dollar value of foreign currencies revalued to reflect market exchange rates as of Dec. 31,1971 .

9 Total reserve assets include an increase of $\$ 1,016$ million resulting from change in par value of the U.S. dollar on May 8, 1972; of which, total gold stock is $\$ 828$ mitlion (Treasury gold stock $\$ 822$ million), reserve position in IMF $\$ 33$ million, and SDR's $\$ 155$ million.
10 Total reserve assets include an increase of $\$ 1,436$ million resulting from change in par value of the U.S. dollar on Oct. 18, 1973; of which, total gold stock is $\$ 1,165$ million (Treas. gold stock $\$ 1,157$ million) reserve position in IMF $\$ 54$ million, and SDR's $\$ 217$ million.

Note.-See Table 23 for gold held under earmark at F.R. Banks for foreign and international accounts. Gold under earmark is not included in the gold stock of the United States.
5. U.S. POSITION IN THE INTERNATIONAL MONETARY FUND
(In millions of dollars)

| Period | Transactions affecting IMF holdings of dollars (during period) |  |  |  |  |  |  | IMF holdings of dollars (end of period) |  | U.S. reserve position in 1 MF (end of period) 4 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | U.S. transactions with IMF |  |  |  | Transactions by other countries with IMF |  | Total change | Amount | Per cent of U.S. quota |  |
|  | Payments of subscriptions in dollars | $\begin{gathered} \text { Net } \\ \text { gold } \\ \text { sales } \\ \text { by IMF } 1 \end{gathered}$ | Transactions in foreign currencies 2 | IMF net income in dollars |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Purchases } \\ \text { of } \\ \text { dollars }^{3} \end{gathered}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1946-1957.. | 2,063 | 600 | ......... | -45 | -2,670 | 827 | 775 | 775 | 28 | 1,975 |
| 1958-1963. | 1,031 | 150 |  | 60 | -1,666 | 2,740 | 2,315 | 3,090 | 75 | 1,035 |
| 1964-1966. | 776 |  | 1,640 | 45 | -723 | . 6 | 1,744 | 4,834 | 94 | , 326 |
| 1967-1969. |  | 22 | -84 | 59 | -2,263 | 268 | -1,998 | 2,836 | 55 | 2,324 |
| 1970. | 1,155 | 5712 | 150 | 25 | -854 | 741 | 1,929 | 4,765 | 71 | 1,935 |
| 1971. |  | * | 1,362 | -28 | -24 | 40 | 1,350 | 6,115 | 91 | 585 |
| 1972.. | 6541 |  | 1,200 | -47 | , |  | - 694 | 6,810 | 94 | 465 |
| 1973. . | 6754 |  |  | -33 |  |  | 721 | 7,531 | 93 | 552 |
| 1973-Mar.. |  |  |  | -5 |  |  | -5 | 6,796 | 93 | 478 |
| Apr. |  |  |  | 18 |  | ......... | 18 | 6,814 | 94 | 460 |
| May. |  |  |  | -4 | . |  | -4 | 6,810 | 94 | 464 |
| June. |  |  |  | -6 |  |  | -6 | 6,804 | 94 | 470 |
| July . |  |  |  | -4 |  |  | -4 | 6,800 | 93 | 474 |
| Aug. |  |  |  | -5 |  |  | -5 | 6,795 | 93 | 479 |
| Sept.. |  |  |  | -4 | . . . |  | -4 | 6,791 | 93 | 483 |
| Oct.. | ${ }^{6} 754$ |  |  | -4 |  |  | 750 | 7,541 | 93 | 541 |
| Nov.. |  |  |  | -5 |  |  | -5 -5 | 7,536 | 93 | 547 552 |
| $\begin{array}{r} \text { Dec. . } \\ \text { 1974-Jan... } \\ \text { Feb. } \\ \text { Mar. } \end{array}$ |  |  |  | -5 |  |  | -5 | 7,531 | 93 | 552 |
|  |  |  | -133 | -4 |  |  | -137 | 7,394 | 91 | 688 |
|  |  |  |  | -4 | -65 |  | -69 | 7,325 | 91 | 757 |
|  |  |  |  | -4 |  |  | -4 | 7,321 | 91 | 761 |

For notes see opposite page.

## 6. U.S. LIQUID AND OTHER LIABILITIES TO FOREIGN OFFICIAL INSTITUTIONS, AND LIQUID LIABILITIES TO ALL OTHER FOREIGNERS

(In millions of dollars)


1 Includes (a) liability on gold deposited by the IMF to mitigate the impact on the U.S. gold stock of foreign purchases for gold subscriptions to the IMF under quota increases, and (b) U.S. Treasury obligations at to the IMF under quota increases, and (b) U.S. Treasury obligations at
cost value and funds awaiting investment obtained from proceeds of sales cost value and funds awaiting investment obtained from proceeds of sales
of gold by the IMF to the United States to acquire income-earning assets.
of gold by the IMF to the United States
2 Includes BIS and European Fund.
3 Derived by applying reported transactions to benchmark data; breakdown of transactions by type of holder estimated 1962-63.
${ }_{4}$ Excludes notes issued to foreign official nonreserve agencies.
5 Includes long-term liabilities reported by banks in the United States and debt securities of U.S. Federally-sponsored agencies and U.S. corporations.
6 Includes short-term liabilities payable in dollars to commercial banks abroad and short-term liabilities payable in foreign currencies to commercial banks abroad and to "other foreigners."
7 Includes marketable U.S. Treasury bonds and notes held by commercial banks abroad.

8 Principally the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and the Inter-American and Asian Development Banks.

9 Data on the two lines shown for this date differ because of changes in reporting coverage. Figures on first line are comparable with those shown for the preceding date; figures on second line are comparable with those shown for the following date.
${ }^{10}$ Includes $\$ 101$ million increase in dollar value of foreign currency liabilities resulting from revaluation of the German mark in Oct. 1969 as follows: liquid, $\$ 17$ million, and other, $\$ 84$ million.

## 7. U.S. LIQUID AND OTHER LIABILITIES TO OFFICIAL INSTITUTIONS OF FOREIGN COUNTRIES, BY AREA

(Amounts outstanding; in millions of dollars)

| End of period | Total foreign countries | Western Europe ${ }^{1}$ | Canada | Latin American republics | Asia | Africa | Other countries |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1967. | 18,194 | 10,321 | 1,310 | 1,582 | 4,428 | 250 | 303 |
| $1968{ }^{3}$ | \{ 17,407 | 8,070 | 1,867 | 1,865 | 5,043 | 259 | 303 |
|  | [17,340 | 8,062 | 1,866 | 1,865 | 4,997 | 248 | 302 |
| 1969 3. | $4 \begin{aligned} & 4 \\ & 4 \\ & 15,975\end{aligned}$ | 4 7,074 | 1,624 | 1,888 | 4,552 | 546 | 291 |
|  | (4 15,998 | 4 7,074 | 1,624 | 1,911 | 4,552 | 546 | 291 |
| 1970 3. | \{23,786 | 13,620 | 2,951 | 1,681 | 4,713 | 407 | 414 |
|  | [23,775 | 13,615 | 2,951 | 1,681 | 4,708 | 407 | 413 |
| 19715. | $\left\{\begin{array}{l}51,209 \\ 50.651\end{array}\right.$ | 30,010 30,134 | 3,980 3,980 | 1,414 1,429 | 14,519 13,823 | 415 | 871 870 |
|  | (50,651 | 30,134 | 3,980 | 1,429 | 13,823 | 415 | 870 |
| 1972. | 61,524 | 34,197 | 4,279 | 1,731 | 17,577 | 777 | 2,963 |
| 1973-Feb. | 68,475 | 40,773 | 4,290 | 1,895 | 17,907 | 809 | 2,801 |
| Mar. | 671,335 | 645,229 | 4,221 | 1,750 | 16,568 | 823 | 2,744 |
| Apr.. | 7 70,752 | 7 45,608 | 4,157 | 1,915 | 15,420 | 839 | 2,813 |
| May. | 70,919 | 46,646 | 4,104 | 1,903 | 14,429 | 940 | 2,897 |
| June. | 70,700 | 46,967 | 4,111 | 1,998 | 13,734 | 992 | 2,898 |
| July. | 71,026 | 47,140 | 4,043 | 2,073 | 13,692 | 928 | 3,150 |
| Aug. | 70,520 | 47,260 | 3,836 | 2,014 | 13,637 | 738 | 3,035 |
| Sept. | 69,775 | 47,099 | 3,759 | 1,860 | 13,289 | 769 | 2,999 |
| Oct. | 69,701 | 47,515 | 3,851 | 1,937 | 12,601 | 735 | 3,062 |
| Nov. | 67,398 | 46,002 | 3,820 | 2,232 | 11,474 | 785 | 3,085 |
| Dec. | 66,775 | 45,697 | 3,838 | 2,544 | 10,884 | 788 | 3,024 |
| 1974-Jan ${ }^{p}$. | 63,848 | 43,262 | 3,930 | 2,446 | 10,479 | 838 | 2,893 |
| Feb. ${ }^{p}$. | 64,111 | 42,411 | 4,254 | 2,743 | 10,878 | 1,000 | 2,825 |

1 Includes Bank for International Settlements and European Fund.
2 Includes countries in Oceania and Eastern Europe, and Western European dependencies in Latin America

3 See note 9 to Table 6
4 Includes $\$ 101$ million increase in dollar value of foreign currency liabilities resulting from revaluation of the German mark in Oct. 1969.
${ }^{5}$ Data on second line differ from those on the first line because certain accounts previously classified as "Official institutions" are included in "Banks"; a number of reporting banks are included in the series for the first time; and U.S. Treasury liabilities payable in foreign currencies to official institutions of foreign countries have been increased in value by $\$ 110$ million to reflect market exchange rates as of Dec. 31, 1971.

6 Includes $\$ 15$ million increase in dollar value of foreign currency liabilities revalued to reflect market exchange rates
7 Includes $\$ 147$ million increase in dollar value of foreign currency liabilities revalued to reflect market exchange rates.

Note.-Data represent short- and long-term liabilities to the official institutions of foreign countries, as reported by banks in the United States; foreign official holdings of marketable and nonmarketable U.S. Treasury securities with an original maturity of more than 1 year, except for nonmarketable notes issued to foreign official nonreserve agencies; and investments by foreign official reserve agencies in debt securities of U.S. Federally-sponsored agencies and U.S. corporations.

## 8. SHORT-TERM LIABILITIES TO FOREIGNERS REPORTED BY BANKS

 IN THE UNITED STATES, BY TYPE(Amounts outstanding; in millions of dollars)

| End of period | To all foreigners |  |  |  |  |  |  | IMFgold investment ${ }^{5}$ | To nonmonetary international and regional organizations ${ }^{6}$ |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Total ${ }^{1}$ | Payable in dollars |  |  |  |  | Payable in foreign currencies |  | Total | Deposits |  | U.S. <br> Treasury bills and certificates | Other shortliab. 4 liab. |
|  |  | Total | Deposits |  | U.S. <br> Treasury bills and certificates ${ }^{3}$ | Other shortterm liab. 4 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | Demand | Time ${ }^{2}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1969. | 40,199 | 39,770 | 20,460 | 6,959 | 5,015 | 7,336 | 429 | 800 | 613 | 62 | 83 | 244 | 223 |
|  | \{41,719 | 41,351 | 15,785 | 5,924 | 14,123 | 5,519 | 368 | 400 | 820 | 69 | 159 | 211 | 381 |
|  | $\{41,761$ | 41,393 | 15,795 | 5,961 | 14, 123 | 5,514 | 368 | 400 | 820 | 69 | 159 | 211 | 381 |
| 71 | 55,404 | 55,018 | 10,399 | 5,209 | 33,025 | 6,385 | 386 | 400 | 1,372. | 73 | 192 | 210 | 896 |
|  | [55,428 | 55,036 | 6,459 | 4,217 | 33,025 | 11,335 | 392 | 400 | 1,367 | 73 | 192 | 210 | 892 |
| 1972. | 60,722 | 60,225 | 8,288 | 5,631 | 31,850 | 14,456 | 496 |  | 1,413 | 86 | 202 | 326 | 800 |
| 1973-Feb.. | 64,220 | 63,707 | 7,786 | 5,597 | 36,522 | 13,801 | 513 |  | 1,418 | 133 | 144 | 287 | 854 |
| Mar. | 65,891 | 65,343 | 7,607 | 5,613 | 37,947 | 14, 175 | 548 | ... | 1,426 | 114 | 134 | 260 | 918 |
| Apr. | 65,182 | 64,598 | 8,119 | 5,655 | 36,440 | 14,383 | 584 |  | 1,429 | 119 | 112 | 221 | 976 |
| May. | 66,731 | 66,159 | 8,365 | 5,715 | 35,965 | 16,114 | 572 |  | 1,579 | 141 | 119 | 148 | 1,172 |
| June. | 66,717 | 66,073 | 9,114 | 5,830 | 34,931 | 16, 198 | 644 |  | 1,569 | 155 | 134 | 169 | 1,110 |
| July. | 67,924 | 67,317 | 8,989 | 5,879 | 34,556 | 17,893 | 607 |  | 1,488 | 206 | 116 | 116 | 1,049 |
| Aug. | 67,398 | 66,788 | 8,436 | 6,137 | 34,257 | 17,958 | 611 |  | 1,487 | 178 | 118 | 61 | 1,129 |
| Sept. | 67,056 | 66,395 | 8,754 | 6,130 | 33,702 | 17,809 | 660 |  | 1,552 | 80 | 100 | 62 | 1,311 |
| Oct. | 68,256 | 67,679 | 9,108 | 6,772 | 32,869 | 18,930 | 577 |  | 1,767 | 70 | 93 | 173 | 1,430 |
| Nov. | 68,514 | 67,891 | -9,849 | 6,884 | 31,977 | 19,182 | 622 |  | 1,962 | 73 | 97 | 373 | 1,420 |
| Dec. | 69,218 | 68,622 | 11,399 | 6,995 | 31,866 | 18,362 | 597 |  | 1,955 | 101 | 86 | 296 | 1,471 |
| 1974-Jan. ${ }^{p}$. | 67,257 | 66,649 | 10,823 | 7,146 | 29,543 | 19,138 | 607 |  | 1,855 | 95 | 94 | 286 | 1,380 |
| Feb. ${ }^{p}$. | 69,402 | 68,634 | 11,478 | 7,065 | 30,274 | 19,817 | 768 |  | 1,696 | 77 | 70 | 232 | 1,317 |

For notes see the following page.

## 8. SHORT-TERM LIABILITIES TO FOREIGNERS REPORTED BY BANKS IN THE UNITED STATES, BY TYPE-Continued

(Amounts outstanding; in millions of dollars)

| End of period | Total to official, banks and other foreigners |  |  |  |  |  | To official institutions ${ }^{10}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Total | Payable in dollars |  |  |  | Payable in foreign currencies | Total | Payable in dollars |  |  |  | Payable in foreign currencies |
|  |  | Deposits |  | U.S. <br> Treasury bills and certificates ${ }^{3}$ | Other shortliab. 4 |  |  | Deposits |  | U.S. <br> Treasury bills and certificates ${ }^{3}$ | Other shortterm liab. ${ }^{4}$ |  |
|  |  | Demand | Time ${ }^{2}$ |  |  |  |  | Demand | Time ${ }^{2}$ |  |  |  |
| 1969. | 38,786 | 20,397 | 6,876 | 3,971 | 7,113 | 429 | 11,077 | 1,930 | 2,942 | 3,844 | 2,159 | 202 |
| 19707 | $\left\{\begin{array}{l}40,499\end{array}\right.$ | 15,716 | 5,765 | 13,511 | 5,138 | 368 | 19,333 | 1,652 | 2,554 | 13,367 | 1,612 | 148 |
| 19707 | 40,541 | 15,726 | 5,802 | 13,511 | 5,133 | 368 | 19,333 | 1,652 | 2,554 | 13,367 | 1,612 | 148 |
| $1971{ }^{\text {8 }}$. | $\left\{\begin{array}{l}53,632 \\ 53,661\end{array}\right.$ | 10,326 | 5,017 | 32,415 | 5,489 | 386 | 39,679 | 1,620 | 2,504 | 32,311 | 3,086 | 158 |
| 1972.. | 53,661 59,308 | 6,386 8,203 | 4,025 5,429 | 32,415 31,523 | 10,443 13,657 | 392 496 | 39,018 39,998 | 1,327 | 2,039 2,880 | 32,311 31,453 | 3,177 3,905 | 165 171 |
| 1973-Feb. | 62,802 | 7,653 | 5,452 | 36,235 | 12,948 | 513 | 45,413 | 1,756 | 2,841 | 36,147 | 4,497 | 172 |
| Mar. | 64,465 | 7,493 | 5,479 | 37,687 | 13,257 | 548 | 46,928 | 1,543 | 2,837 | 37,620 | 4,757 | 172 |
| Apr. | 63,753 | 8,000 | 5,543 | 36,219 | 13,407 | 584 | 45,953 | 1,714 | 2,920 | 36,137 | 4,996 | 187 |
| May | 65,151 | 8,224 | 5.597 | 35,817 | 14,942 | 572 | 46, 116 | 1,719 | 2,949 | 35,736 | 5,525 | 187 |
| June. | 65,148 | 8,959 | 5,696 | 34,762 | 15,088 | 644 | 45,712 | 1,940 | 3,124 | 34,684 | 5,777 | 187 |
| July. | 66,436 | 8,782 | 5,762 | 34,440 | 16,844 | 607 | 46,136 | 1,934 | 3,192 | 34,360 | 6,461 | 189 |
| Aug. | 65,912 | 8,258 | 6,019 | 34,196 | 16.829 | 611 | 45,721 | 1,575 | 3,355 | 34,118 | 6,545 | 127 |
| Sept. | 65,503 | 8,674 | 6,030 | 33,640 | 16,498 | 660 | 45,172 | 1,631 | 3,226 | 33,554 | 6,634 | 127 |
| Oct. | 66,489 | 9,038 | 6,678 | 32,696 | 17,500 | 577 | 45,211 | 1,810 | 3,846 | 32,613 | 6,815 | 127 |
| Nov. | 66,552 | 9,776 | 6,787 | 31,604 | 17,762 | 622 | 43,729 | 2,034 | 3,802 | 31,529 | 6,298 | 127 |
| Dec. | 67,263 | 11,297 | 6,909 | 31,570 | 16,891 | 597 | 43,899 | 2,125 | 3,911 | 31,491 | 6,245 | 127 |
| 1974-Jan. ${ }_{\text {Feb }}{ }^{p}$ |  | 10,728 11,400 | 7,052 6,996 | 29,257 30,042 | 17,758 18,500 | 607 768 |  |  | 3,712 3,700 |  | 6,177 5,861 | 127 127 |
| Feb. ${ }^{p}$ | 67,706 | 11,400 | 6,996 | 30,042 | 18,500 | 768 | 42,018 | 2,412 | 3,700 | 29,917 | 5,861 | 127 |
| End of period | Total | To banks ${ }^{11}$ |  |  |  |  | To other foreigners |  |  |  |  | To banks and other foreigners: Payable in foreign currencies |
|  |  | Payable in dollars |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Total | Deposits |  | U.S. <br> Treasury <br> bills and certificates | Other shortliab. ${ }^{4}$ | Total | Deposits |  | U.S. Treasury bills and certificates | Other shortliab. 4 |  |
|  |  |  | Demand | Time ${ }^{2}$ |  |  |  | Demand | Time ${ }^{2}$ |  |  |  |
|  | 27,70921,16621,20813,95314,64319,310 | 23,419 | 16,756 1,999 |  | 20 | 4,644 | 4,064 | 1,711 | 1,935 | 107 | 312 | 226 |
|  |  | 16,917 | 12,376 | 1,326 | 14 | 3,2023,197 | 4,029 | 1,688 | 1,886 | 131131 | 325 | 220 |
|  |  | 16,949 | 12,385 | 1,354 |  |  | 4,039 | 1,688 | 1,895 |  | 325 | 220 |
| $19707$ $1971$ $\qquad$ <br> 1972 |  | $\begin{aligned} & 10,034 \\ & 10,721 \end{aligned}$ | 7,047 | - 850 | 8 | 2,130 | 3,691 | 1,660 | 1,663 | 96 | 274 | 228 220 |
|  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 3,399 \\ & 4,659 \end{aligned}$ | 320405 | 85 | 6,995 | 3,694 | 1,660 | 1,666 | 96 | 271 | 228 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 9,270 | 4,645 | 1,954 | 2,145 | 65 | 481 | 325 |
| 1973-Feb. | 17,388 | 12,337 | 4,0844,145 | 371331 | 5 | 7,877 | 4,710 | 1,813 | 2,240 | 83 | 573 | 341 |
| Mar. | 17,537 | 12,39312,453 |  |  | 5 | 7,912 | $\begin{aligned} & 4,767 \\ & 4,949 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,805 \\ & 1,951 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2,312 \\ & 2,312 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 63 \\ & 75 \end{aligned}$ | 588611 | 376398 |
| Apr. | 17,800 |  | $\begin{aligned} & 4,143 \\ & 4,336 \\ & 4,646 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 312 \\ 319 \end{array}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| May | 19,035 | $\begin{aligned} & 12,453 \\ & 13,673 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | 8 | 8,701 | 4,977 | 1,859 | 2,329 | 73 | 716 | 385 |
| June | 19,437 | 13,899 | 5,054 | 258 | 8 | 8,578 | $\begin{aligned} & 5,081 \\ & 4,989 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,965 \\ & 1,890 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2,314 \\ & 2,250 \end{aligned}$ | 70 | 732776 |  |
| July. | 20,300 | 14,893 | 4,9584,807 |  | 8 10 8 | 9,606 |  |  |  | 72 |  | 457 418 |
| Aug...... | 20,191 | 14,593 |  | 353430 | 10 | 9,423 | 5,115 | 1,876 | 2,311 | 68 | 776 861 | 483 |
| Sept...... | 20,331 21,278 | 14,493 15,503 | 5,071 |  |  | 8,983 9,772 |  |  |  | 77 | 861 | 533 |
| Nov. | 22,762 | 16,761 | 5,2515,7356,941 | 469 | 8 | + $\begin{array}{r}\text { 9,772 } \\ 10,549\end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5,325 \\ & 5,506 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,977 \\ & 2,007 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2,359 \\ & 2,517 \end{aligned}$ | 67 | 912 915 | 449495 |
| Dec. | 23,364 | 17,174 |  | 512 | 11 | 9,710 | 5,721 | 2,232 | 2,486 | 68 | 936 |  |
| 1974-Jan ${ }_{\text {Feb } .}{ }^{p}$ | 23,854 | 17,53919,001 | 6,3306,857 | 620521 | 1432 | $\begin{aligned} & 10,576 \\ & 11,592 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5,835 \\ & 6,046 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2,020 \\ & 2,131 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2,719 \\ & 2,775 \end{aligned}$ | 91 |  | 480641 |
|  | 25,688 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 93 | 1,047 |  |

${ }^{1}$ Data exclude "holdings of dollars" of the IMF.
${ }^{2}$ Excludes negotiable time certificates of deposit, which are included in "Other."
3 Includes nonmarketable certificates of indebtedness issued to official institutions of foreign countries.

4 Principally bankers' acceptances, commercial paper, and negotiable time certificates of deposit. See also note 8(a).

5 U.S. Treasury bills and certificates obtained from proceeds of sales of gold by the IMF to the United States to acquire income-earning assets. Upon termination of investment, the same quantity of gold was reacquired by the IMF.
6 Principally the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and the Inter-American Development Bank.
Includes difference between cost value and face value of securities in IMF gold investment account.
${ }^{7}$ Data on the two lines shown for this date differ because of changes in reporting coverage. Figures on the first line are comparable in coverage with those shown for the preceding date; figures on the second line are comparable with those shown for the following date.

Data on second line differ from those on first line because (a) those liabilities of U.S. banks to their foreign branches and those liabilities of
U.S. agencies and branches of foreign banks to their head offices and foreign branches, which were previously reported as deposits, are included in "Other short-term liabilities"; (b) certain accounts previously classified as "Official institutions" are included in "Banks"; and (c) a number of reporting banks are included in the series for the first time.

9 Includes $\$ 15$ million increase in foreign currency liabilities revalued to reflect market exchange rates.
${ }^{10}$ Foreign central banks and foreign central govts. and their agencies, and Bank for International Settlements and European Fund.
${ }^{11}$ Excludes central banks, which are included in "Official institutions."
Note.-"Short term" refers to obligations payable on demand or having an original maturity of 1 year or less. For data on long-term liabilities reported by banks, see Table 10. Data exclude the "holdings of dollars" of the International Monetary Fund; these obligations to the IMF constitute contingent liabilities, since they represent essentially the amount of dollars available for drawings from the IMF by other member countries. Data exclude also U.S. Treasury letters of credit and non-negotiable, non-interest-bearing special U.S. notes held by the Inter-American Development Bank and the International Development Association.

## 9. SHORT-TERM LIABILITIES TO FOREIGNERS REPORTED BY BANKS IN THE UNITED STATES, BY COUNTRY

(End of period. Amounts outstanding; in millions of dollars)

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow{2}{*}{Area and country} \& 1972 \& \multicolumn{8}{|c|}{1973} \& \multicolumn{2}{|c|}{1974} \\
\hline \& Dec. \& May \& June \& July \& Aug. \& Sept. \& Oct. \& Nov. \& Dec. \& Jan. \({ }^{p}\) \& Feb. \({ }^{p}\) \\
\hline \multicolumn{12}{|l|}{} \\
\hline Austria. ............. \& 272
1,092 \& 1, 3731 \& 297
1,376 \& 305
1.456 \& 302
1,378 \& 292
1,377 \& 204
1,410 \& 166
1,462 \& 161
1,483 \& 210
1,593 \& 279
1,660 \\
\hline Denmark... \& - 284 \& - 502 \& - \({ }^{289}\) \& 1,477 \& \(\begin{array}{r}1,437 \\ \hline 153\end{array}\) \& - 409 \& \(\begin{array}{r}1,470 \\ \hline 155\end{array}\) \& + 527 \& - 659 \& + 527 \& +456 \\
\hline Finland. \& 163 \& 244 \& 194 \& 165 \& 153 \& 145 \& 135 \& 136 \& 165 \& 178 \& 160 \\
\hline France. \& 4,441 \& 5,327 \& 5,406 \& 5,452 \& 5,246 \& 5,296 \& 4,143 \& 3,415 \& 3,483 \& 3,241 \& \\
\hline German \& 5,346 \& 12,161 \& 12,003 \& 12,837 \& 12,912 \& 13,236 \& 14, 180 \& 14,227 \& 13,227 \& 12,307 \& 12,357 \\
\hline Greece \& +238 \& - 219 \& - 219 \& +240 \& , 236 \& - 214 \& +280 \& - 236 \& \(\begin{array}{r}388 \\ \hline 1884\end{array}\) \& , 262 \& , 238 \\
\hline Netherlan \& 1,468 \& 1,427 \& 1,072 \& 2,029
\(\mathbf{8}\) \& 1,'945 \& +1,022 \& 2,534 \& -1,264 \& +1,884 \& 2, \({ }^{1,526}\) \& 1,119 \\
\hline Norway \& 978 \& 1,046 \& 1,049 \& 1,082 \& 1,055 \& 1,024 \& -999 \& \& \& \({ }^{2}, 961\) \& \\
\hline Portugal \& 416 \& \({ }^{5} 511\) \& + 500 \& \({ }^{1} 477\) \& + 472 \& + 459 \& 467 \& 470 \& 534 \& 482 \& 486 \\
\hline Spain.. \& 256 \& 325 \& 334 \& 282 \& 237 \& 259 \& 284 \& 319 \& 305 \& 264 \& 304 \\
\hline Sweden \& 1,184 \& 1,787 \& 1,905 \& 1,951 \& 1,871 \& 1,835 \& 1,787 \& 1,807 \& 1,885 \& 1,975 \& 1,973 \\
\hline Switzer \& \(\begin{array}{r}\text { 2,857 } \\ \hline 97\end{array}\) \& \begin{tabular}{|} 
3,272 \\
\hline 1
\end{tabular} \& 3,268 \& 3, 3102 \& \(\begin{array}{r}1,226 \\ 115 \\ \hline\end{array}\) \& 3,309 \& 1,316
83 \& 1,081
75 \& 3,374

102 \& 3,281 \& 3,510 <br>
\hline United Kingd \& 5,011 \& 5,899 \& 6,317 \& 6,457 \& 5,943 \& 5,593 \& 6,416 \& 6,482 \& 6,148 \& 6,439 \& 6,184 <br>
\hline Yugoslavia. \& 117 \& \& \& \& 57 \& \& , 61 \& 76 \& \& 78 \& <br>
\hline Other Western Europ \& 1,483 \& 2,164 \& 2,360 \& 2,965 \& 3,015 \& 3,099 \& 3,427 \& 2,926 \& 3,352 \& 3,097 \& 3,009 <br>
\hline Other Eastern Europ \& 81 \& 66 \& 74 \& ${ }_{81}^{18}$ \& 90 \& 114 \& 96 \& 101 \& 110 \& 92 \& 95 <br>
\hline Total. \& 27,134 \& 38,949 \& 39,383 \& 40,621 \& 40,216 \& 39,970 \& 41,425 \& 40,597 \& 40,722 \& 38,953 \& 38,521 <br>
\hline Canada. \& 3,467 \& 3,796 \& 3,328 \& 3,393 \& 3,787 \& 3,721 \& 3,812 \& 3,967 \& 3,862 \& 4,158 \& 4,431 <br>
\hline \multicolumn{12}{|l|}{} <br>
\hline Argentina, \& 631 \& 730 \& 727 \& 750 \& 800 \& 889 \& 781 \& 766 \& 914 \& 847 \& -895 <br>
\hline ${ }_{\text {Brazil }}$ Basamas \& 540
605 \& 503
768 \& 452
770 \& 796
920 \& 564
732 \& 592
700 \& 456
745 \& 806

816 \& | 824 |
| :--- |
| 860 | \& 593

819 \& 1,011 <br>
\hline Chile. \& 137 \& 137 \& 140 \& 134 \& 126 \& 127 \& 137 \& 142 \& 157 \& 178 \& 174 <br>
\hline Colomb \& 210 \& 219 \& 200 \& 200 \& 168 \& 167 \& 207 \& 221 \& 247 \& 219 \& 238 <br>
\hline Cuba. \& 831 \& 84 \& 10 \& 919 \& 975 \& - 1,044 \& 1.7 \& 1.6 \& \& 1,323 \& - ${ }^{8} 8$ <br>
\hline Panama \& 8167 \& 192 \& 186 \& 194 \& 217 \& , 204 \& , 231 \& \& , 279 \& \& 1,326 <br>
\hline Peru. \& 225 \& 170 \& 180 \& 190 \& 177 \& 178 \& 152 \& 124 \& 135 \& 144 \& 154 <br>
\hline Uruguay \& 140 \& 150 \& 180 \& 128 \& 126 \& 114 \& 115 \& 112 \& 120 \& 120 \& 115 <br>
\hline Venezuela \& 1,078 \& 968 \& 1,055 \& 1,067 \& 1,079 \& 941 \& 1,130 \& 1,420 \& 1,468 \& 1,460 \& 1,636 <br>
\hline Other Latin American republics.. \& 860 \& 778 \& 783 \& 744 \& 791 \& 791 \& 742 \& 769 \& 880 \& 947 \& 1,028 <br>
\hline Netherlands Antilles and Surinam \& 86
44 \& 64
270 \& 68
649 \& 78
408 \& 61 \& 65
463 \& 70 \& 63
556 \& 71
361 \& 70
470 \& 61
790 <br>
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Total. \& 5,560 \& 5,798 \& 6,325 \& 6,534 \& 6,226 \& 6,283 \& 6,334 \& 7,215 \& 7,608 \& 7,476 \& 8,741 <br>
\hline \multicolumn{12}{|l|}{Asia:} <br>
\hline China, People's Rep. of (China Mainland \& 39 \& 44 \& 41 \& 38 \& 43 \& 40 \& 37 \& 40 \& 38 \& 38 \& 39 <br>
\hline China, Republic of (Taiwan)........ \& 675 \& 832 \& 846 \& 790 \& 810 \& 802 \& 779 \& 764 \& 757 \& 735 \& 715 <br>

\hline Hong Kong \& 318 \& | 368 |
| :--- |
| 145 | \& 341

110 \& 141 \& 356
103 \& 349
99 \& 363
105 \& $\begin{array}{r}383 \\ 71 \\ \hline 1\end{array}$ \& $\begin{array}{r}372 \\ 85 \\ \hline\end{array}$ \& 389
152
158 \& 416 <br>
\hline Indonesia \& 108 \& 117 \& 155 \& 176 \& 140 \& 254 \& 169 \& 160 \& 133 \& 186 \& 175 <br>
\hline Israel. \& 177 \& 142 \& 161 \& 159 \& 146 \& 173 \& 279 \& 330 \& 327 \& 337 \& 311 <br>
\hline Japan. \& 15,843 \& 9,056 \& 8,458 \& 8,126 \& 8,003 \& 7,680 \& 7,061 \& 6,726 \& 6,954 \& 6,418 \& 7,440 <br>
\hline Korea. \& 192 \& 231 \& 226 \& 219 \& ${ }_{5} 17$ \& 213 \& 198 \& 210 \& 195 \& 222 \& 204 <br>

\hline Philippine \& 438 \& | 575 |
| :--- |
| 177 | \& 544 \& 545 \& 541 \& 482 \& 479 \& 497 \& 515 \& 570 \& 604 <br>

\hline $\xrightarrow{\text { Thailand }}$ \& 171
1,071 \& 177
873 \& 175
883 \& 146
958 \& 140
1,139 \& 143
1,165 \& 163
1,139 \& 180
1,138 \& $\begin{array}{r}247 \\ 1,202 \\ \hline\end{array}$ \& $\begin{array}{r}336 \\ 1,306 \\ \hline\end{array}$ \& 471
1,196 <br>
\hline Total \& 19,131 \& 12,560 \& 11,940 \& 11,588 \& 11,640 \& 11,401 \& 10,771 \& 10,500 \& 10,826 \& 10,690 \& 11,752 <br>
\hline \multicolumn{12}{|l|}{Africa:} <br>
\hline Egypt... \& 24 \& 67 \& 29 \& 29 \& 41 \& 34 \& 34 \& 63 \& 35 \& 72 \& 72 <br>
\hline South Afric \& 12 \& 8 \& 11 \& 15 \& 10 \& 11 \& 10 \& 14 \& 11 \& 12 \& 12 <br>
\hline South Afric. \& 115 \& 120 \& 155 \& 169 \& 100 \& 132 \& 103 \& 109 \& 114 \& 101 \& 119 <br>
\hline Other. \& $\begin{array}{r}21 \\ 768 \\ \hline\end{array}$ \& 45 \& 17 \& $\begin{array}{r}21 \\ 803 \\ \hline\end{array}$ \& 27 \& 19 \& 26 \& 24 \& 87 \& 42 \& 30 <br>
\hline \& \& 786 \& 904 \& 803 \& 683 \& 765 \& 747 \& 824 \& 808 \& 837 \& 1,044 <br>
\hline Total. \& 939 \& 1,025 \& 1,118 \& 1,037 \& 862 \& 961 \& 919 \& 1,034 \& 1,056 \& 1,064 \& 1,277 <br>
\hline \multicolumn{12}{|l|}{} <br>
\hline Australia. \& 3,027
51 \& 2,961
60 \& 2,985 \& 3,202 61 \& 3,124 \& 3,106 \& 3,169 \& 3,183 \& 3,131 \& 2,986 \& 2,917 66 <br>
\hline All other. \& \& \& \& 61 \& 57 \& \& 59 \& 55 \& 59 \& \& <br>
\hline Total \& 3,077 \& 3,022 \& 3,056 \& 3,263 \& 3,181 \& 3,168 \& 3,228 \& 3,238 \& 3,190 \& 3,059 \& 2,984 <br>
\hline Total foreign countries.. \& 59,308 \& 65,151 \& 65,148 \& 66,436 \& 65,912 \& 65,503 \& 66,489 \& 66,552 \& 67,263 \& 65,401 \& 67,706 <br>
\hline \multicolumn{12}{|l|}{} <br>
\hline International ${ }^{3}$. ${ }^{\text {a }}$ \& 951 \& 1,132 \& 1,149 \& 1,099 \& 1,125 \& 1,183 \& 1,402 \& 1,610 \& 1,628 \& 1,537 \& 1,404 <br>

\hline Latin American regional. \& | 307 |
| :--- |
| 156 | \& \& \& 309

81 \& 289
72 \& 298
70 \& 299 \& 290 \& 271
57 \& ${ }^{256}$ \& 228
63 <br>
\hline Other regional4... \& \& \& \& \& 72 \& 70 \& 66 \& 62 \& 57 \& \& <br>
\hline Total. \& 1,413 \& 1,579 \& 1,569 \& 1,488 \& 1,487 \& 1,552 \& 1,767 \& 1,962 \& 1,955 \& 1,855 \& 1,696 <br>
\hline Grand total. \& 60,722 \& 66,731 \& 66,717 \& 67,924 \& 67,398 \& 67,056 \& 68,256 \& 68,514 \& 69,218 \& 67,257 \& 69,402 <br>
\hline
\end{tabular}

For notes see the following page.

## 9. SHORT-TERM LIABILITIES TO FOREIGNERS REPORTED BY BANKS IN THE UNITED STATES, BY COUNTRY-Continued

(End of period. Amounts outstanding; in millions of dollars)
Supplementary data 5

| Area and country | 1971 | 1972 |  | 1973 |  | Area and country | 1971 | 1972 |  | 1973 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Dec. | Apr. | Dec. | Apr. | Dec. |  | Dec. | Apr. | Dec | Apr. | Dec. |
| Other Western Europe: |  |  |  |  |  | Other Asia-Cont.: Kuwait. |  |  |  |  |  |
| Cyprus <br> Iceland |  |  |  |  |  | Kuwait | 20 |  | 39 |  |  |
|  | 11 16 | 9 9 | 9 17 | 12 | 6 54 | Laos........................... | 3 46 | 3 60 | ${ }_{5}^{2}$ | 3 55 | $\stackrel{2}{51}$ |
| Ireland, Rep. of. |  | 15 | 17 | 22 | 54 | Lebanon. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 46 23 | 60 | 55 54 | 55 59 | 51 42 |
| Other Latin American republics: |  |  |  |  |  | Pakistan........................ | 33 | 58 | 59 | 93 | 95 |
| Bolivia. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 55 | 53 | 87 | 65 | 44 | Ryukyu Islands (incl. Okinawa)6 | 29 | 53 |  |  |  |
| Costa Rica. | 62 | 70 | 92 | 75 | 76 | Saudi Arabia. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 79 | 80 | 344 | 236 | 244 |
| Dominican Republic | 123 | 91 | 114 | 104 | 89 | Singapore.... | 35 | 45 | 77 | 53 | 140 |
| Ecuador............ | 57 | 62 | 121 | 109 | 51 | Sri Lanka (Ceylon) | 4 | 6 | 5 | 6 | 13 |
| El Salvador | 78 | 83 | 76 | 86 | 77 | Syria............................ | 4 | 6 | 4 | 39 | 4 |
| Guatemala. | 117 | 123 | 132 | 127 | 145 | Vietnam....................... | 159 | 185 | 135 | 98 | 82 |
| Haiti. . . | 18 | 23 | 27 | 25 | 17 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Honduras. | 42 | 50 | 58 | 64 | 51 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Jamaica. | 19 | 32 | 41 | 32 | 30 | Other Africa: |  |  |  |  |  |
| Nicaragua. | 50 17 | 66 17 | 61 | 79 | 88 18 | Aigeria... ${ }^{\text {a }}$ - . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 23 | 31 29 | 32 57 | 51 |  |
| Paraguay ${ }^{\text {Trinidad }}$ \& Tobago. | 17 10 | 17 15 | 22 20 | 26 17 | 18 14 | Ethiopia (incl. Eritrea). . . . . . . . Ghana. | 11 8 | 29 | 57 10 | 75 | 62 18 |
| Trinidad \& Tobago | 10 | 15 | 20 | 17 | 14 | Ghana......................... | 8 9 | 14 | 10 23 | 28 19 | 18 21 |
| Other Latin America: |  |  |  |  |  | Liberia....... . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 23 | 25 | 30 | 31 | 34 |
| Bermuda.......... | ${ }^{2}{ }^{2}$ | (2) | ${ }^{(2)}$ | 127 | 178 | Libya., ........................ | 274 | 296 | 393 | 312 | (7) |
| British West Indies. | 32 | 23 | 36 | 100 | 105 | Nigeria......................... | 46 | 56 | 85 | 140 | (7) |
| Other Asia: |  |  |  |  |  | Southern Rhodesia . . . . . . . . . . . | 1 | 2 5 | 2 3 | 1 3 | 2 3 |
| Atghanistan. | 19 | 17 | 25 | 19 | 9 | Tanzania | 6 | 6 | 11 | 16 | 12 |
| Bahrain..... | 21 | 18 | 24 | 23 | (7) | Tunisia.. | 9 | 7 | 10 | 11 | 4 |
| Burma. | 10 | 5 | 2 | 17 | (7) | Uganda........................ | ${ }_{13}$ | 10 | 7 | 19 |  |
| Cambodia | 5 | 88 | $\begin{array}{r}3 \\ 93 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 3 114 | 2 103 | Zambia....................... | 13 | 7 | 28 | 37 | (7) |
| Iran.. Iraq.. | 59 10 | 88 | 93 10 | 114 26 | 103 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Jordan. | 2 | 2 | 4 | 4 | - 5 | New Zealand. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 23 | 27 | 30 | 34 | 37 |

Includes Bank for International Settlements and European Fund.
2 Bermuda included with Bahamas through Dec. 1972.
${ }^{3}$ Data exclude "holdings of dollars" of the International Monetary Fund but include IMF gold investment until Feb. 1972, when investment was terminated.

4 Asian, African, and European regional organizations, except BIS and European Fund, which are included in "Europe.
${ }^{5}$ Represent a partial breakdown of the amounts shown in the "other" categories (except "Other Eastern Europe").
${ }^{6}$ Included in Japan after Apr. 1972.
7 Not available.
10. LONG-TERM LIABILITIES TO FOREIGNERS REPORTED BY BANKS IN THE UNITED STATES
(Amounts outstanding; in millions of dollars)

| End of period | Total |  | To foreign countries |  |  |  | Country or area |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Total | Official institutions | Banks ${ }^{1}$ | Other foreigners | Germany | United Kingdom | Other Europe | Total Latin America | Japan | Other Asia | All other coun- tries tries |
| 1970. | 1,703 | 789 | 914 | 695 | 165 | 53 | 110 | 42 | 26 | 152 | 385 | 137 | 62 |
| 1971. | 902 | 446 | 457 | 144 | 257 | 56 | 164 | 52 | 30 | 111 | 3 | 87 | 9 |
| 1972-Dec. ${ }^{2}$. | \{ 1,000 | 562 | 439 | 93 | 259 | 87 | 165 | 63 | 32 | 136 | 1 | 32 | 10 |
|  | \{1,018 | 580 | 439 | 93 | 259 | 87 | 165 | 63 | 32 | 136 | 1 | 32 | 10 |
| 1973-Feb. | 1,276 | 613 | 663 | 304 | 258 | 100 | 164 | 59 | 233 | 118 | 1 | 71 | 16 |
| Mar. | 1,406 | 697 | 709 | 328 | 269 | 112 | 164 | 66 | 234 | 133 | 1 | 96 | 16 |
| Apr.. | 1,397 | 684 | 713 | 329 | 274 | 111 | 164 | 68 | 239 | 128 | 1 | 98 | 16 |
| May. | 1,379 | 688 | 691 | 313 | 274 | 104 | 164 | 68 | 231 | 115 | 1 | 96 | 16 |
| June . | 1,467 | 769 | 697 | 311 | 274 | 113 | 164 | 68 | 233 | 125 | 2 | 94 | 10 |
| July. | 1,525 | 768 | 757 | 311 | 305 | 141 | 164 | 68 | 265 | 145 | 2 | 93 | 19 |
| Aug. | 1,530 | 775 | 755 | 322 | 305 | 127 | 165 | 68 | 265 | 143 | 2 | 95 | 17 |
| Sept. . | 1,502 | 758 | 744 | 318 | 302 | 123 | 165 | 68 | 263 | 145 | 2 | 84 | 18 |
| Oct. | 1,473 | 735 | 738 | 312 | 305 | 122 | 165 | 68 | 265 | 140 | 2 | 81 | 18 |
| Nov. | 1,469 | 753 | 717 | 313 | 287 | 117 | 165 | 67 | 246 | 138 | 2 | 80 | 19 |
| Dec. | 1,487 | 761 | 726 | 310 | 296 | 121 | 165 | 66 | 245 | 151 | 5 | 78 | 18 |
| 1974-Jan. ${ }^{p}$. | 1,498 | 801 | 697 | 311 | 275 | 111 | 165 | 65 | 236 | 140 | 2 | 78 | 11 |
| Feb. ${ }^{p}$. | 1,480 | 868 | 612 | 259 | 267 | 86 | 165 | 58 | 231 | 109 | 2 | 35 | 13 |

[^68]2 Data on the two lines shown for this date differ because of changes in reporting coverage. Figures on the first line are comparable in coverage with those shown for the preceding date; figures on the second line are comparable with those shown for the following date.
11. ESTIMATED FOREIGN HOLDINGS OF MARKETABLE U.S. TREASURY BONDS AND NOTES
(End of period: in millions of dollars)

|  | 1973 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1974 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May | June | July | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. | Jan. ${ }^{p}$ | Feb. ${ }^{p}$ |
| Europe: <br> Belgium-Luxembourg. | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 |
| Sweden.............. | 135 | 135 | 135 | 135 | 135 | 135 | 135 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 235 | 235 | 260 |
| Switzerland. | 44 | 43 | 44 | 43 | 43 | 42 | 37 | 37 | 37 | 38 | 34 | 33 | 32 |
| United Kingdom | 276 | 278 | 300 | 281 | 280 | 275 | 236 | 247 | 290 | 400 | 423 | 437 | 450 |
| Other Western Europe. | 79 | 79 | 79 | 85 | 85 | 85 | 85 | 85 | 85 | 85 | 86 | 91 | 91 |
| Eastern Europe. . . . . . | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| Total. | 544 | 546 | 569 | 555 | 554 | 547 | 504 | 546 | 588 | 700 | 789 | 808 | 845 |
| Canada. | 559 | 561 | 561 | 560 | 560 | 560 | 560 | 560 | 560 | 567 | 567 | 582 | 817 |
| Latin America: Latin American republics. Other Latin America. | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | $\frac{1}{6}$ | 4 <br> 3 | 8 3 | 9 3 | 9 3 | 11 | 11 3 | 11 | 11 |
| Total. | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 11 | 12 | 12 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 14 |
| Asia: Japan. | 5,421 | 5,961 | 5,978 | 5,978 | 5,977 | 5,977 | 5,949 | 5,950 | 5,950 | 5,143 | 4,552 | 4,066 | 3,718 |
| Other Asia | 5, 10 | 5,90 | 5,980 | S, 10 | S 10 | -979 | 5,9 | - 11 | 5,11 | , 11 | + 11 | +11 | 11 |
| Total. | 5,431 | 5,971 | 5,988 | 5,988 | 5,988 | 5,987 | 5,959 | 5,961 | 5,961 | 5,154 | 4,563 | 4,077 | 3,729 |
| Africa. | 183 | 183 | 183 | 183 | 183 | 183 | 183 | 158 | 158 | 158 | 158 | 158 | 157 |
| All other. | 25 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 25 |
| Total foreign countries. | 6,749 | 7,293 | 7,333 | 7,318 | 7,317 | 7,308 | 7,241 | 7,261 | 7,303 | 6,617 | 6,116 | 5,663 | 5,587 |
| International and regional: International. | 176 | 186 | 176 | 142 | 72 | 1 | 1 | 21 | 6 | 1 | 1 | 20 | 51 |
| Latin American regional | 26 | 26 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 28 | 45 | 45 | 47 | 47 | 48 | 49 | 49 |
| Total. | 202 | 212 | 202 | 169 | 100 | 29 | 46 | 66 | 53 | 48 | 49 | 69 | 100 |
| Grand total. | 6,951 | 7,505 | 7,535 | 7,487 | 7,417 | 7,337 | 7,287 | 7,327 | 7,356 | 6,665 | 6,164 | 5,732 | 5,687 |

Note.-Data represent estimated official and private holdings of marketable U.S. Treasury securities with an original maturity of more than 1
reports of securities transactions (see Table 16)

## 12. NONMARKETABLE U.S. TREASURY BONDS AND NOTES ISSUED TO OFFICIAL INSTITUTIONS OF FOREIGN COUNTRIES

(In millions of dollars or dollar equivalent)

| End of period | Total | Payable in dollars |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Payable in foreign currencies |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Total | Belgium | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Can- } \\ & \text { ada } \end{aligned}$ | $\left.\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline \text { China, } \\ \text { Rep. of } \\ \text { (Taiwan) } \end{array} \right\rvert\,$ | Germany | Italy ${ }^{1}$ | Korea | Thailand | Total | Germany ${ }^{2}$ | Switzerland |
| 1970. | 3,563 | 2,480 | 32 | 2,289 | 20 |  | 25 | 15 | 100 | 1,083 | 542 | 541 |
| 1971. | 39,657 | 7,829 | 32 | 2,640 | 20 | 5,000 | 22 | 15 | 100 | 31,827 | 612 | 1,215 |
| 1972 | 15,872 | 14,333 | 20 | 2,840 | 20 | 11,315 | 22 | 15 | 100 | 1,539 | 306 | 1,233 |
| 1973-Mar. | 415,870 | 14,464 | 20 | 2,840 | 10 | 11,471 | 22 | ….. | 100 | 41,407 | 153 | 1,254 |
| Apr. | 416,015 | 14,459 | 20 | 2,840 | 5 | 11,471 | 22 |  | 100 | 41,556 | 172 | 1,384 |
| May | 16,012 | 14,456 | 20 | 2,840 | 2 | 11,471 | 22 |  | 100 | 1,556 | 172 | 1,384 |
| June. | 16,189 | 14,633 |  | 2,840 |  | 11,670 | 22 |  | 100 | 1,556 | 172 | 1,384 |
| July. | 16,089 | 14,533 |  | 2,840 |  | 11,670 | 22 |  |  | 1,556 | 172 | 1,384 |
| Aug. | 16,015 | 14,383 |  | 2,690 |  | 11,670 | 22 |  |  | 1,631 | 172 | 1,458 |
| Sept. | 15,813 | 14,183 | .... | 2,490 |  | 11,670 | 22 |  |  | 1,631 | 172 | 1,458 |
| Oct. | 15,691 | 14,233 | . | 2,540 |  | 11,670 | 22 |  |  | 1,458 | ....... | 1,458 |
| Nov. | 15,692 | 14,233 |  | 2,540 |  | 11,670 | 22 |  |  | 1,459 |  | 1,459 |
| Dec. | 15,669 | 14,210 |  | 2,540 |  | 11,670 |  |  |  | 1,459 | . . . . . ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 1,459 |
| 1974-Jan. | 15,671 | 14,210 |  | 2,540 |  | 11,670 |  |  |  | 1,461 ${ }^{\text { }}$ |  | 1,461 |
| Feb. | 15,672 | 14,210 |  | 2,540 |  | 11,670 |  |  |  | 1,462 |  | 1,462 |
| Mar. | 15,680 | 14,210 |  | 2,540 |  | 11,670 |  |  |  | 1,470 |  | 1,470 |

[^69][^70]
## 13. SHORT-TERM CLAIMS ON FOREIGNERS REPORTED BY BANKS IN THE UNITED STATES, BY COUNTRY

(End of period. Amounts outstanding; in millions of dollars)


[^71]their own account or for account of their customers in the United States; and foreign currency balances held abroad by banks and bankers and their customers in the United States. Excludes foreign currencies held by U.S. monetary authorities.

## 14. SHORT-TERM CLAIMS ON FOREIGNERS REPORTED BY BANKS IN THE UNITED STATES, BY TYPE

(Amounts outstanding; in millions of dollars)

| End of period | Total | Payable in dollars |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Payable in foreign currencies |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Total | Loans to- |  |  |  | Collections out-standing | Acceptances made for acct. of foreigners | Other | Total | Deposits with foreigners | Foreign govt. se curities, coml. and finance paper | Other |
|  |  |  | Total | Official institutions | Banks 1 | Others |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1970. | 10,802 | 10, 192 | 3,051 | 119 | 1,720 | 1,212 | 2,389 | 3,985 | 766 | 610 | 352 | 92 | 166 |
|  | 13, 170 | 12,328 | 4,503 | 223 | 2,613 | 1,667 | 2,475 | 4,243 | 1,107 | 842 | 549 | 119 | 174 |
| 19712. | [13,272 | 12,377 | 3,969 | 231 | 2,080 | 1,658 | 2,475 | 4,254 | 1,679 | 895 | 548 | 173 | 174 |
| 19723. | $\left\{\begin{array}{l}15,471 \\ 15,672\end{array}\right.$ | 14,625 | 5,674 | 163 | 2,975 | 2,535 | 3,269 | 3,204 | 2,478 | 846 | 441 | 223 | 182 |
| 1972. | (15,672 | 14,826 | 5,671 | 163 | 2,970 | 2,538 | 3,276 | 3,226 | 2,653 | 846 | 441 | 223 | 182 |
| 1973-Feb. | 18,033 | 16,962 | 6,449 | 162 | 3,669 | 2,619 | 3,589 | 3,302 | 3,622 | 1,071 | 596 | 313 | 162 |
| Mar. | 18,383 | 17,432 | 6,517 | 141 | 3,677 | 2,698 | 3,732 | 3,482 | 3,700 | , 951 | 524 | 262 | 165 |
| Apt. | 18,362 | 17,544 | 6,826 | 146 | 3,928 | 2,753 | 3,815 | 3,483 | 3,419 | 819 | 460 | 207 | 152 |
| May. | 18,546 | 17,692 | 6,933 | 163 | 3.813 | 2,956 | 3,824 | 3,623 | 3,313 | 854 | 499 | 237 | 118 |
| June. | 18,821 | 17,982 | 7,318 | 205 | 4,070 | 3,043 | 3,881 | 3,984 | 2,800 | 839 | 552 | 140 | 147 |
| July. | 19,007 | 18,144 | 7,024 | 162 | 3,926 | 2,936 | 3,871 | 3,922 | 3,327 | 863 | 561 | 151 | 151 |
| Aug. | 18,974 | 18,087 | 6,973 | 176 | 4,029 | 2,768 | 3,948 | 3,716 | 3,450 | 887 | 488 | 151 | 248 |
| Sept. | 18,739 | 17,963 | 6,829 | 160 | 3,917 | 2,752 | 4,070 | 3,718 | 3,345 | 777 | 459 | 143 | 175 |
| Oct. | 19,313 | 18,453 | 7,003 | 216 | 3,989 | 2,798 | 4,099 | 3,774 | 3,577 | 861 | 510 | 187 | 163 |
| Nov. | 19,570 | 18,780 | 7,090 | 252 | 4,084 | 2,753 | 4,287 | 3,788 | 3,614 | 790 | 512 | 131 | 148 |
| Dec | 20,717 | 20,055 | 7,718 | 271 | 4,589 | 2,859 | 4,306 | 4,155 | 3,876 | 662 | 428 | 119 | 115 |
| 1974-Jan ${ }^{p}$. | 21,080 | 20,277 | 7,415 | 303 | 4,419 | 2,692 | 4,388 | 4,107 | 4,367 | 804 | 504 | 162 | 137 |
| Feb. ${ }^{p}$ | 23,101 | 22,257 | 8,118 | 303 | 5,016 | 2,799 | 4,288 | 4,553 | 5,298 | 844 | 520 | 122 | 202 |

Excludes central banks, which are included with "Official institutions" 2 Data on second line differ from those on first line because (a) those claims of U.S. banks on their foreign branches and those claims of U.S. agencies and branches of foreign banks on their head offices and foreign branches, which were previously reported as "Loans", are included in
"Other short-term claims"; and (b) a number of reporting banks are included in the series for the first time.
${ }^{3}$ Data on the two lines shown for this date differ because of changes in reporting coverage. Figures on the first line are comparable in coverage with those shown for the preceding date; figures on the second line are comparable with those shown for the following date.

## 15. LONG-TERM CLAIMS ON FOREIGNERS REPORTED BY BANKS

 IN THE UNITED STATES(Amounts outstanding; in millions of dollars)

| End of period | Total | Type |  |  |  |  |  | Country or area |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Payable in dollars |  |  |  |  | Payable in foreign currencies | United Kingdom | Other Europe | Canada | Latin America | Japan |  |  |
|  |  | Loans to- |  |  |  | Other longterm claims |  |  |  |  |  |  | Other | All |
|  |  | Total | Official institutions | Banks ${ }^{1}$ | Other foreigners |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | O |
| 1970. | 3,075 | 2,698 | 504 | 236 | 1,958 | 352 | 25 | 71 | 411 | 312 | 1,325 | 115 | 548 | 292 |
| 1971. | 3,667 | 3,345 | 575 | 315 | 2,455 | 300 | 22 | 130 | 593 | 228 | 1,458 | 246 | 583 | 429 |
| 19722. | $\{4,954$ | 4,539 | 833 | 430 | 3,276 | 375 | 40 | 145 | 704 | 406 | 1,996 | 319 | 881 | 503 |
| 19722. | 15,025 | 4,550 | 836 | 430 | 3,285 | 435 | 40 | 145 | 701 | 406 | 2,012 | 348 | 900 | 514 |
| 1973-Feb. | 5,137 | 4,636 | 836 | 477 | 3,323 | 449 | 52 | 135 | 763 | 434 | 1,993 | 342 | 930 | 540 |
| Mar | 5,288 | 4,781 | 883 | 496 | 3,402 | 460 | 47 | 121 | 854 | 453 | 1,985 | 336 | 986 | 552 |
| Apr. | 5,431 | 4,935 | 903 | 544 | 3,487 | 447 | 49 | 122 | 907 | 477 | 2,007 | 337 | 1,030 | 552 |
| May. | 5,519 | 5,015 | 932 | 545 | 3,538 | 455 | 48 | 131 | 923 | 511 | 2,006 | 331 | 1,058 | 558 |
| June. | 5,604 | 5,095 | 978 | 550 | 3,567 | 464 | 45 | 131 | 980 | 523 | 2,002 | 311 | 1,096 | 561 |
| July . | 5,623 | 5,114 | 957 | 554 | 3,604 | 455 | 54 | 128 | 1,029 | 517 | 1,982 | 310 | 1,122 | 535 |
| Aug. . | 5,519 | 5,007 | 1,002 | 514 | 3,491 | 466 | 46 | 137 | 1,007 | 404 | 1,963 | 304 | 1,157 | 548 |
| Sept. | 5,385 | 4,859 | 1,010 | 507 | 3,342 | 456 | 70 | 131 | 1,975 | 418 | 1,921 | 252 | 1,186 | 501 |
| Oct. | 5,567 | 5,011 | 1,041 | 537 | 3,434 | 476 | 80 | 130 | 1,011 | 491 | 1,960 | 258 | 1,203 | 514 |
| Nov. | 5,763 | 5,222 | 1,127 | 554 | 3,541 | 463 | 78 | 138 | 1,058 | 484 | 2,068 | 251 | 1,246 | 516 |
| Dec. | 5,856 | 5,304 | 1,129 | 570 | 3,605 | 480 | 72 | 140 | 1,098 | 489 | 2,072 | 243 | 1,282 | 533 |
| 1974-Jan. ${ }^{p}$ | 5,794 | 5,245 | 1,115 | 558 | 3,572 | 470 | 79 | 135 | 1,096 | 484 | 2,036 | 249 | 1,284 | 509 |
| Feb. ${ }^{p}$ | 5,867 | 5,264 | 1,166 | 580 | 3,519 | 524 | 79 | 144 | 1,158 | 456 | 2,057 | 249 | 1,293 | 510 |

[^72]with those shown for the preceding date; figures on the second line are comparable with those shown for the following date.

## 16. PURCHASES AND SALES BY FOREIGNERS OF LONG-TERM SECURITIES, BY TYPE

(In millions of dollars)

| Period | Marketable U.S. Treas. bonds and notes 1 |  |  |  |  | U.S. corporate securities ${ }^{2}$ |  |  | Foreign bonds |  |  | Foreign stocks |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Net purchases or sales |  |  |  |  | Purchases | Sales | Net purchases or sales | Purchases | Sales | Net purchases or sales | Purchases | Sales | Net purchases or sales |
|  | Total | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { Intl. } \\ \text { and } \\ \text { regiona! } \end{array}\right\|$ | Foreign |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | Total | Official | Other |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1971. | 1,672 | 130 | 1,542 | 1,661 | -119 | 14,573 | 13,158 | 1,415 | 1,687 | 2,621 | -935 | 1,385 | 1,439 | -57 |
| 1972. | 3,316 | 57 | 3,258 | 3,281 | -23 | 19,073 | 15,015 | 4,058 | 1,901 | 2,961 | -1,060 | 2,532 | 2,123 | 409 |
| 1973. | 390 | -165 | 455 | 450 | 6 | 18,569 | 13,846 | 4,723 | 1,471 | 2,454 | -983 | 1,729 | 1,554 | 176 |
| 1974-Jan-Feb ${ }^{p}$ | -477 | 52 | - 529 | -509 | -20 | 2,920 | 2,668 | 252 | 171 | 509 | -338 | 396 | 413 | -17 |
| 1973-Feb. | 515 | -12 | 527 | 579 | -52 | 1,761 | 1,045 | 716 | 145 | 144 | 1 | 194 | 145 | 49 |
| Mar. | 554 | 10 | 544 | 540 | 3 | 2,220 | 1,111 | 1,109 | 144 | 125 | 19 | 211 | 114 | 97 |
| Apr. | 31 | $-9$ | 40 | 16 | 23 | 1,566 | 1,040 | , 525 | 117 | 292 | -175 | 121 | 112 | 9 |
| May. | -48 | -33 | -15 | * | -15 | 1,142 | 1,101 | 41 | 140 | 150 | -10 | 137 | 125 | 12 |
| June. | -71 | -69 | -1 |  | -1 | 1,087 | . 899 | 188 | 125 | 103 | 22 | 123 | 111 | 12 |
| July. | -79 | -71 | -9 |  | -9 | 1,320 | 898 | 422 | 101 | 207 | -106 | 108 | 107 | 1 |
| Aug. | -51 | 17 | -68 | -28 | -39 | 1,328 | 864 | 464 | 96 | 157 | -61 | 117 | 125 | -8 |
| Sept. | 40 | 20 | 20 | 8 | 12 | 1,174 | . 963 | 212 | 67 | 101 | -34 | 115 | 105 | 10 |
| Oct. | 29 | -13 | - 42 | -15 | 27 | 1,806 | 1,736 | 71 | 97 | 336 | -238 | 129 | 131 | -2 |
| Nov | -691 -501 | -5 | -686 -502 | -722 -521 | 36 19 | 1,947 | 1,689 | 258 -19 | 103 | 305 209 | -202 -65 | 156 159 | 178 144 | $\begin{array}{r}-22 \\ \hline 15\end{array}$ |
| 1974-Jan. ${ }^{\text {p }}$. | -432 | 20 | -452 | -472 | 19 | 1,697 | 1,455 | 242 | 71 | 364 | -292 | 209 | 207 | 2 |
| Feb. ${ }^{\text {p }}$. | -45 | 31 | -76 | -37 | -39 | 1,223 | 1,213 | 10 | 100 | 145 | -45 | 187 | 205 | -18 |

1 Excludes nonmarketable U.S. Treasury bonds and notes issued to official institutions of foreign countries; see Table 12.
2 Includes State and local govt. securities, and securities of U.S. Govt. agencies and corporations. Also includes issues of new debt securities
sold abroad by U.S. corporations organized to finance direct investments abroad.
Note.-Statistics include transactions of international and regional organizations.
17. NET PURCHASES OR SALES BY FOREIGNERS OF U.S. CORPORATE STOCKS, BY COUNTRY
(In millions of dollars)

| Period | Purchases | Sales | Net purchases or sales ( - ) | France | Germany | Netherlands | Switzerland | United Kingdom | Other <br> Europe | Total Europe | Canada | Latin America | Asia | Other. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1971. | 11,626 | 10,894 | 731 | 87 | 131 | 219 | 168 | -49 | 71 | 627 | -93 | 37 | 108 | 52 |
| 1972. | 14,361 | 12,173 | 2,188 | 372 | -51 | 297 | 642 | 561 | 137 | 1,958 | -78 | -32 | 256 | 83 |
| 1973. | 12,760 | 9,961 | 2,799 | 439 | 2 | 339 | 685 | 366 | 288 | 2,119 | 99 | -1 | 577 | 5 |
| 1974-Jan.-Feb. ${ }^{p}$ | 1,714 | 1,384 | 330 | 106 | 8 | 89 | 85 | 21 | 55 | 365 | -28 | -41 | 24 | 9 |
| 1973-Feb....... | 1,282 | 835 | 446 | 25 | 5 | 67 | 150 | 82 | 42 | 371 | 37 | -11 | 44 | 5 |
| Mar. . | 1,144 | 793 | 350 | 35 | 8 | 47 | 148 | 21 | 29 | 288 | 25 | 5 | 21 | 11 |
| Apr....... | - 868 | 728 | 141 | 21 | 9 | -8 | 53 | -14 | 46 | 107 | 34 | -10 | 5 | 5 |
| May...... | 778 | 898 | -120 | -2 | -43 | -14 | - 22 | -38 | 3 | -116 | -7 | -16 | 11 | 9 |
| June...... | 766 | 632 | 134 | 2 | -23 | 7 | 52 | 15 | 21 | 74 | 8 | -2 | 55 | -2 |
| July . . . . . | 881 | 564 | 316 | 67 | -19 | 25 | 80 | 28 | 28 | 210 | 19 | 11 | 71 | 5 |
| Aug....... | 973 | 631 | 341 | 53 | 1 | 60 | 57 | 40 | 34 | 245 | 10 | 11 | 81 | -6 |
| Sept...... | 948 | 734 | 214 | 63 | 6 | 18 | 54 | 15 | 14 | 169 | * | 27 | 21 | -3 |
| Oct. | 1,368 | 1,272 | 95 | 6 | -7 | 5 | -34 | 68 | 24 | 61 | -26 | 16 | 41 | 4 |
| Nov.. . . . | 1,481 | 1,071 | 409 | 106 | 27 | 54 | 68 | 67 | 21 | 343 | -18 | -9 | 108 | -14 |
| Dec....... | 873 | 878 | -5 | 30 | 9 | 32 | -64 | -25 | 6 | -12 | -8 | -4 | 34 | -16 |
| 1974-Jan. ${ }^{p}$. | 973 | 799 | 174 | 68 | 4 | 37 | 45 | 27 | 22 | 202 | -27 | -42 | 33 | 9 |
| Feb. ${ }^{p}$. | 741 | 585 | 156 | 39 | 5 | 52 | 40 | -5 | 33 | 163 | * | 1 | -9 | 1 |

1 Includes international and regional organizations.
18. NET PURCHASES OR SALES BY FOREIGNERS OF U.S. CORPORATE BONDS, BY COUNTRY
(In millions of dollars)

| Period | Total | France | Germany | Netherlands | Switzerland | United Kingdom | Other Europe | Total Europe | Canada | Latin America | Asia | Africa | Other countries | Intl. and regional |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1971. | 684 | 15 | 35 | -1 | 197 | 327 | 39 | 612 | 37 | 19 | -2 | * | -21 | 39 |
| 1972. | 1,871 | 336 | 77 | 74 | 135 | 357 | 315 | 1,293 | 82 | 22 | 323 | 2 | * | 148 |
| 1973. | 1,924 | 201 | $-33$ | -19 | 307 | 275 | 475 | 1,206 | 49 | 44 | 588 | * | 10 | 26 |
| 1974-Jan.-Feb. ${ }^{p}$ | -78 | 4 | 2 | * | 23 | 162 | -23 | 167 | 12 | -4 | -223 | * | * | $-29$ |
| 1973-Feb....... | 270 | 6 | 4 | 2 | 30 | 46 | 60 | 149 | 36 | 1 | 110 | * | * | -26 |
| Mar.. . . . | 759 | 45 | 3 | -22 | -7 | -3 | 158 | 174 | * | 4 | 623 | * | * | -42 |
| Apr....... | 385 | 33 | 2 | * | 65 | -96 | 94 | 98 | 16 | 4 | 199 | * | * | 68 |
| May...... | 161 | 1 | -4 | -1 | 76 | 120 | 22 | 215 | 7 | 1 | 2 | * | * | -63 |
| June...... | 54 | 6 | -3 | * | -3 | -19 | -2 | $-20$ | 7 | $-1$ | * | * | 10 | 59 |
| July. . . . . | 106 | * | -57 | * | 13 | -15 | 7 | -52 | 3 | 4 | 1 | * | * | 150 |
| Aug. . . . . . | 123 | 31 | 1 | 1 | -5 | 57 | 10 | 94 | -1 | 4 | 2 | * | * | 24 |
| Sept.. . . . | -2 | 2 | * | * | -1 | 14 | 12 | 26 | -1 | 1 | 11 | * | * | -39 |
| Oct. | $-25$ | 53 | * | 1 | 46 | -14 | 1 | 87 | 4 | 1 | 1 | * | * | -118 |
| Nov. | $-151$ | 4 | 11 | -2 | 28 | 76 | 7 | 124 | -21 | 3 | -209 | - | * | -48 |
| Dec. | -15 | 9 | 10 | 4 | 37 | 60 | 32 | 152 | * | 16 | $-183$ |  | * | 1 |
| 1974-Jan.p..... | 68 | 3 | 2 | * | 23 | 117 | -8 | 137 | 14 | 1 | $-104$ | * | * | 20 |
| Feb. ${ }^{p} . . .$. | $-146$ | 1 | * | * | * | 44 | -15 | 30 | -2 | -5 | -119 | * | * | -49 |

Note.-Statistics include State and local govt. securities, and securities of U.S. Govt. agencies and corporations. Also includes issues of new
debt securities sold abroad by U.S. corporations organized to finance direct investments abroad.

## 19. NET PURCHASES OR SALES BY FOREIGNERS OF LONG-TERM FOREIGN SECURITIES, BY AREA

(In millions of dollars)

| Period | Total | Intl. and regional | Total foreign countries | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Eu- } \\ & \text { rope } \end{aligned}$ | Canada | Latin America | Asia | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Af- } \\ & \text { rica } \end{aligned}$ | Other countries |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1971. | -992 | -310 | -682 | 31 | -275 | -46 | -366 | -57 | 32 |
| 1972. | -651 | -90 | -561 | 492 | -651 | -69 | -296 | -66 | 29 |
| 1973 | -807 | 139 | -946 | -141 | -559 | $-120$ | -168 | 3 | 37 |
| 1974-Jan-Feb. ${ }^{p}$ | -354 | 2 | -356 | -156 | -215 | -11 | 28 | -5 | 3 |
| 1973-Feb. | 49 | -2 | 51 | -3 | 41 | -16 | 29 |  | * |
| Mar.. | 116 | 23 | 93 | 24 | 34 | 8 | 27 | * | 1 |
| Арг.... | -166 | 16 | -182 | 22 | -193 | -6 | -5 | * | * |
| May. . | 2 | 11 | -9 | -21 | -13 | 6 | 6 | -1 | 14 |
| June... | 34 | 7 | 27 | 10 | 6 | 13 | -13 | 1 | 9 |
| July. | - 105 | 3 | -108 | -13 | -93 | -13 | 9 | * | 2 |
| Aug.. | -69 | 4 | -75 | -21 | -44 | -4 | -8 | * | 3 |
| Sept.... | -25 | 4 | -28 | -28 |  | -8 | -64 | * | 2 |
| Oct..... | -240 | 4 | -243 | -25 | -148 | -8 | -64 | 1 | 1 |
| Nov $\cdot . .$. | -225 -50 | 9 51 | -234 -101 | -47 -45 | -78 -11 | -6 | -104 -34 | 2 | 3 |
| $\text { 1974-_Jan. }{ }_{\text {Feb. } . . . .}$ | -291 -63 | -4 6 | -287 -69 | -81 -76 | -204 -11 | -2 -9 | $\begin{array}{r}-1 \\ \hline 29\end{array}$ | -1 -4 | 2 1 |

## 20. FOREIGN CREDIT AND DEBIT baLANCES IN BROKERAGE ACCOUNTS

(Amounts outstanding; in millions of dollars)

| End of period | Credit balances (due to foreigners) | Debit balances (due from foreigners) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1970-Dec. . | 349 | 281 |
| 1971-Mar.. | 511 | 314 |
| June. | 419 | 300 |
| Sept. | 333 | 320 |
| Dec. | 311 | 314 |
| 1972-Mar. | 325 | 379 |
| June. | 312 | 339 |
| Sept. | 286 | 336 |
| Dec. | 372 | 405 |
| 1973-Mar. | 310 316 | 364 |
| June. | $\begin{array}{r}316 \\ 290 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 255 |
| Dec. ${ }^{p}$. | 333 | 231 |

Note.-Data represent the money credit balances and money debit balances appearing on the books of reporting brokers and dealers in the United States, in accounts of foreigners with them, and in their accounts carried by foreigners.

NOTES TO TABLES 21A AND 21B ON FOLLOWING PAGES:
${ }^{1}$ Total assets and total liabilities payable in U.S. dollars amounted to $\$ 22,291$ million and $\$ 22,609$ million, respectively, on Jan. 31, 1974.

Note.-Components may not add to totals due to rounding.

For a given month, total assets may not equal total liabilities because some branches do not adjust the parent's equity in the branch to reflect unrealized paper profits and paper losses caused by changes in exchange rates, which are used to convert foreign currency values into equivalent dollar values.

## 21a. ASSETS OF FOREIGN BRANCHES OF U.S. BANKS <br> (In millions of dollars)

| Location and currency form | Month-end | Total | Claims on U.S. |  |  | Claims on foreigners |  |  |  |  | Other |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Total | Parent bank | Other | Total | Other branches of parent bank | Other banks | Official institutions | Non. bank foreigners |  |
| IN ALL FOREIGN COUNTRIES <br> Total, all currencies. | 1970-Dec. | 47,363 | 9,740 | 7,248 | 2,491 | 36,221 | 6,887 | 16,997 | 695 | 11,643 | 1,403 |
|  | 1971--Dec. | 61,334 | 4,798 | 2,311 | 2,486 | 54,752 | 11,211 | 24,550 | 1,167 | 17,823 | 1,785 |
|  | 1972-Dec. | 80,034 | 4,735 | 2,124 | 2,611 | 73,031 | 11,717 | 36,738 | 1,665 | 22,910 | 2,268 |
|  | 1973-Jan. | 81,199 | 4,926 | 2,327 | 2,600 | 74,006 | 11,945 | 36,797 | 1,621 | 23,643 | 2,267 |
|  | Feb | 87,901 | 4,325 | 1,565 | 2,760 | 81,067 | 12,272 | 42,203 | 1,747 | 24,846 | 2,509 |
|  | Mar. | 91,646 | 4,296 | 1,988 | 2,308 | 84,370 | 12,458 | 44,268 | 1,965 | 25,679 | 2,980 |
|  |  | 90,987 | 3,917 | 1,672 | 2,244 | 84,091 | 12,787 | 42,976 | 2,081 | 26,247 | 2,979 |
|  | May | 92,994 | 4,218 | 1,926 | 2,292 | 85,577 | 13,490 | 42.746 | 2,004 | 27,337 | 3.199 |
|  | June ${ }^{r}$ | 98,756 | 4,955 | 2,333 | 2,622 | 90, 207 | 13,528 | 46,277 | 1.900 | 28,501 | 3,594 |
|  | July | 103,793 | 5,404 | 2,505 | 2,899 | 94, 5838 | 15,316 | 47,555 | 2,035 | 29,678 | 3,806 |
|  | Aug. | 105,194 110,673 | 5,158 4,853 4 | 2,291 1,917 | 2,868 2,936 | 95,997 101,022 | 15,667 | 47,414 49 | 2, 242 | 30,809 32,274 | 4,039 4,797 |
|  | Oct. | 114,025 | 4,847 | 1,832 | 3,016 | 104,464 | 18,118 | 51,011 | 2,336 | 32,999 | 4,714 |
|  | Nov. | 120,600 | 5,895 | 2,915 | 2,980 | 109,057 | 18,866 | 53,813 | 2,208 | 34,170 | 5,648 |
|  | Dec. | 122,499 | 4,883 | 1,887 | 2,997 | 112,855 | 19,133 | 56,233 | 2,502 | 34,986 | 4,761 |
|  | 1974-Jan. | 123,791 | 4,605 | 1,535 | 3,070 | 114,597 | 19,456 | 56,977 | 2,732 | 35,431 | 4,589 |
| Payable in U.S. dollars. . . . . . . . . | 1970-Dec. | 34,619 | 9,452 | 7,233 | 2,219 | 24,642 | 4,213 | 13,265 | 362 | 6,802 | 525 |
|  | 1971-Dec. | 40,182 | 4,541 | 2,305 | 2,236 | 35,064 | 6,659 | 18,006 | 864 | 9,536 | 577 |
|  | 1972-Dec. | 54,058 | 4,473 | 2,102 | 2,371 | 48,768 | 8,083 | 26,907 | 1,128 | 12,651 | 817 |
|  | 1973-Jan. | 54,196 | 4,592 | 2,303 | 2,289 | 48,828 | 8,093 | 26,764 | 1,063 | 12,908 | 777 |
|  |  | 57,567 | 3,985 | 1,534 | 2,451 | 52,692 | 8,550 | 29,829 | 1,097 | 13,215 | 891 |
|  | Mar. | 58,745 | 3,988 | 1,957 | 2,031 | 53,752 | 8,438 | 30,568 | 1,124 | 13,622 | 1,005 |
|  | Арг. | 57,515 | 3,589 | 1,645 | 1,944 | 52,871 | 8,426 | 29,498 | 1,108 | 13,839 | 1.055 |
|  | May | 58,019 | 3,930 | 1.899 | 2,031 | 52,871 | 8,548 | 28.6771 | 1,140 | 14,506 | 1,218 |
|  | June ${ }^{\text {r }}$ | 61,843 | 4,602 | 2,285 | 2,317 | 55,885 | 8,493 | 31,261 | 1,129 | 15,003 | 1,356 |
|  | July ${ }^{\text {r }}$. | 64,145 | 4,799 | 2,469 | 2,330 | 57,866 | 9,229 | 31, 803 | 1,220 | 15,615 | 1,480 |
|  | Aug.. | 65,478 | 4,522 | 2,232 | 2,290 | 59,491 | 10,033 | 31,390 | 1,281 | 16,788 | 1,464 |
|  | Sept. | 68,114 | 4,415 | 1,866 | 2,549 | 62,015 | 10,718 | 32,458 | 1,281 | 17,558 | 1,685 |
|  | Oct. | 70,433 | 4,382 | 1,789 | 2,592 | 64,394 | 11,613 | 33,531 | 1,319 | 17,931 | 1,657 |
|  | Nov. | 75,934 | 5,421 | 2.855 | 2,566 | 68,730 | 12,277 | 36,092 | 1,401 | 18,959 | 1,783 |
|  | Dec. | 79,853 | 4,429 | 1,849 | 2,580 | 73,657 | 12,755 | 39,332 | 1,586 | 19,984 | 1,767 |
|  | 1974-Jan. | 81,838 | 4,166 | 1,499 | 2,667 | 75,942 | 13,211 | 39,977 | 1,847 | 20,906 | 1,730 |
| IN UNITED KINGDOM Total, all currencies. | 1970-Dec. | 28,451 | 6,729 | 5,214 |  | 21,121 | 3,475 | 11,095 | 316 | 6,235 | 601 |
|  | 1971-Dec. | 34,552 | 2,694 | 1,230 | 1,464 | 30,996 | 5,690 | 16,211 | 476 | 8,619 | 862 |
|  | 1972-Dec. | 43,684 | 2,234 | 1,138 | 1,096 | 40,430 | 5,659 | 23,983 | 609 | 10,179 | 1,020 |
|  | 1973-Jan. | 44,347 | 2,585 | 1,466 | 1,1.18 | 40,796 | 5,637 | 24,333 | 574 | 10,252 | 966 |
|  | Feb. | 48,533 | 1,945 | 1,848 | 1,097 | 45,487 | 5,887, | 28, 473 | 585 | 10,542 | 1,102 |
|  | Mar. | 49,696 | 2,052 | 1,130 | 922 | 46,520 | 5,783 | 29,148 | 663 | 10,926 | 1,124 |
|  | Apr. | 49,181 | 1,662 | 794 | 868 | 46,332 | 5,437 | 29,255 | 651 | 10,989 | 1,188 |
|  | May | 49,080 | 1,744 | 910 | 834 | 46,001 | 5,725 | 28,394 | 614 | 11,268 | 1,336 |
|  | June. | 51,415 | 1,876 | 1,012 | 864 | 48, 031 | 5,279 | 30,348 | 607 | 11,797 | 1,508 |
|  | July. | 54,265 | 2,500 | 1.492 | 1,008 | 50,189 | 6,274 | 30,826 | 649 | 12,440 | 1,576 |
|  | Aug. | 53,153 | 1,878 | 937 | 942 | 49,692 | 6,849 | 29.696 | 685 | 12,462 | 1,583 |
|  | Sept. | 56,127 | 1,473 | 604 | 870 | 52,771 | 8,022 | 30,967 | 660 | 13,123 | 1,882 |
|  |  | 57,589 | 1,853 | -879 | - 974 | 53,778 | 7,970 | 31,775 | 695 | 13,337 | 1.958 |
|  | Nov. | 62.294 | 2,285 | 1,245 | 1,040 | 57,146 | 8,552 | 34,059 | 701 | 13,834 | 2,863 |
|  | Dec. | 62,033 | 1,789 | 738 | 1,051 | 58,075 | 8,773 | 34,620 | 735 | 13,946 | 2,169 |
|  | 1974-Jan. | 63,757 | 1,484 | 521 | 964 | 60,180 | 9,123 | 35,792. | 907 | 14,358 | 2,093 |
| Payable in U.S. dollars. . . . . . . . | 1970--Dec. | 22,574 |  | 6,596 |  | 15,655 | 2,223 |  | 420 | 4,012 | 323 |
|  | 1971-Dec. | 24,428 |  | 2,585 |  | 21,493 | 4,135 | 12,7 | 762 | 4,596 | 350 |
|  | 1972-Dec. | 30,381 |  | 2,146 |  | 27,787 | 4,326 | 17,9 | 976 | 5,485 | 447 |
|  | 1973-Jan. | 30,652 |  | 2,468 |  | 27,778 | 4,184 | 18,0 | 069 | 5,526 | 405 |
|  | Feb. | 32,746 |  | 1,814 |  | 30,423 | 4,568 | 20, | 219 | 5,637 | 508 |
|  | Mar. | 32,658 |  | 1,953 |  | 30,183 | 4,324 | 20,0 | 033 | 5,827 | 522 |
|  | Apr. | 31,833 |  | 1,539 |  | 29,778 | 4,034 | 20,1 | 119 | 5,625 | 515 |
|  | May. | 30,906 |  | 1,654 |  | 28,666 | 3,943 | 18,8 | 848 | 5,874 | 587 |
|  | June. | 32,864 |  | 1,784 |  | 30,386 | 3,900 | 20,4 | 413 | 6,073 | 694 |
|  | July . | 33,486 |  | 2,193 |  | 30,569 | 4,042 | 20, | 209 | 6,319 | 724 |
|  | Aug. | 32,935 |  | 1,540 |  | 30,694 | 4,887 | 19, | 224 | 6,584 | 701 |
|  | Sept. | 34,401 |  | 1,348 |  | 32,210 | 5,399 | 19,8 | 873 | 6,939 | 842 |
|  | Oct. | 35,647 |  | 1,700 |  | 33,176 | 5,769 | 20, | 415 | 6,993 | 770 |
|  | Nov. | 39,321 |  | 2,098 |  | 36,386 | 6,273 | 22, | 786 | 7,328 | 838 |
|  | Dec. | 40,458 |  | 1,642 |  | 37,967 | 6,509 | 24,0 | 009 | 7,449 | 849 |
|  | 1974-Jan. . . . . . 42,131 |  | 1,368 |  |  | 39,932 | $\underbrace{6,825} \quad 25,098$ |  |  | 8,010 | 830 |
| IN BAHAMAS AND CAYMANS <br> Total, all currencies. . $\qquad$ <br> ASER |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 1970—Dec. } \\ & \text { 1971-Dec. } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4,815 \\ & 8,493 \end{aligned}$ | 1,1731 | 455 505 | 717 778 | 3,583 7,119 |  | 2,119 3,798 |  | 1,464 3,320 | 59 92 |
|  | 1971-Dec. <br> 1972-Dec. | 8,493 13,091 | 1,282 | 505 225 | 778 1,272 | 7,119 11,419 |  | 3,798 6,965 |  | 3,320 4,454 | 92 175 |
|  | 1972-Dec. | 13,091 | 1,496 | 225 | 1,272 | 11,419 |  | 6,965 |  | 4,454 | 175 |
|  | 1973-Jan. | 13,064 | 1,387 | 182 | 1,206 | 11,495 |  | 6,753 |  | 4,742 | 181 |
|  | Feb. | 13,559 | 1,461 | 83 | 1,378 | 11,860 |  | 7,189 |  | 4,671 | 238 |
|  | Mar. | 13,764 | 1,210 | 89 | 1,121 | 12,284 |  | 7,519 |  | 4,765 | 271 |
|  | Apr. | 13,653 | 1,407 | 293 | 1, 113 | 11,988 |  | 6,726 |  | 5,262 | 258 |
|  | May | 14,730 | 1,498 | 272 | 1,227 | 12,888 |  | 7,242 |  | 5,647 | 343 |
|  | June. | 16,184 | 1,917 | 410 | 1,507 | 14,002 |  | 8,206 |  | 5,796 | 265 |
|  | July. | 17,086 | 1,929 | 350 | 1,579 | 14,862 |  | 8,802 |  | 6,060 | 295 |
|  | Aug.. | 19,968 | 2,262 | 579 | 1,684 | 17,256 |  | 0,182 |  | 7,073 | 450 |
|  | Sept. | 21,072 | 2,281 | 490 | 1,791 | 18,281 |  | 0,772 |  | 7,509 | 511 |
|  | Oct. | 21,399 | 1,976 | 272 | 1,704 | 18,889 |  | 1,010 |  | 7,879 | 533 579 |
|  | Nov. | 22,243 | 2,526 | 824 | 1,702 | 19,139 |  | 0,801 |  | 8,338 | 579 |
|  | Dec. | 23,971 | ${ }^{\text {r }} 1,993$ | 313 | 1,680 | 21,511 |  | 2,517 |  | 8,993 | 467 |
|  | 1974-Jan. . | 124,047 | 2,011 | 2281 | 1,793 | 21,556 |  | 2,210 |  | 9,347 | 479 |

21b. LIABILITIES OF FOREIGN BRANCHES OF U.S. BANKS
(1n insitums ol uondars)

| Total | To U.S. |  |  | To foreigners |  |  |  |  | Other | Month-end | Location and currency form |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Total | Parent bank | Other | Total | Other branches of parent bank | Other banks | Official $\underset{\text { insti- }}{\substack{\text { intions }}}$ | Non- bank foreigners |  |  |  |
| 47,354 | 2,575 | 716 | 1,859 | 42,812 | 6,426 | 24,829 | 4,180 | 7,377 | 1,967 | . . . . . 1970-Dec. | IN ALL FOREIGN COUNTRIES . . . . . . Total, all currencies |
| 61,336 | 3,114 | 669 | 2,445 | 56,124 | 10,773 | 31,081 | 5,513 | 8,756 | 2,098 | .....1971-Dec. |  |
| 80,035 | 3,559 | 1,000 | 2,559 | 73,842 | 11,344 | 42,531 | 8,486 | 11,483 | 2,634 | ..... 1972-Dec. |  |
| 81,199 | 3,414 | 836 | 2,578 | 75,272 | 11,746 | 42,259 | 9,236 | 12,032 | 2,513 | . .1973-Jan. |  |
| 87,901 | 3,967 | 1,132 | 2,835 | 80,848 | 11,868 | 46,370 | 9,387 | 13,223 | 3,086 | . . . . . . . . . . Feb. |  |
| 91,646 | 4,137 | 1,218 | 2,919 | 84,066 | 12,219 | 48,520 | 9,454 | 13,873 | 3,443 | Mar. |  |
| 90,987 | 4,095 | 1,044 | 3,051 | 83,345 | 12,638 | 47,874 | 9,538 | 13,294 | 3,547 | Apr. |  |
| 92,994 | 4,548 | 1,122 | 3,426 | 84,655 | 13,284 | 48,536 | 9,331 | 13,505 | 3,792 | May |  |
| -98,756 | 4,579 | 1,009 | 3,569 | 90,133 | 13,315 | 52,388 | 9,593 | 13,837 | 4,044 | June |  |
| 103,793 | 4,491 | 1,213 | 3,279 | 94,940 | 15,040 | 55,705 | 9,676 | 14,519 | 4,362 | July |  |
| 105,193 | 4,710 | 1,085 | 3,625 | 95,918 | 16,031 | 56,152 | 8,587 | 15,148 | 4,565 | . . . . . . . . . Aug. |  |
| 110,673 | 4,815 | 1,178 | 3,637 | 100,742 | 17,017 | 58,734 | 8,769 | 16,221 | 5,116 | . . Sept. |  |
| 114,026 | 4,762 | 1,307 | 3,455 | 104,342 | 17,654 | 61,095 | 9,220 | 16,372 | 4,922 | . . . . . . . . . . Oct. |  |
| 120,600 | 4,858 | 1.088 | 3,771 | 109,915 | 18,109 | 65,526 | 9,692 | 16,589 | 5.827 | Nov. ${ }^{r}$ |  |
| 122,499 | 5,234 | 1,181 | 4,053 | 112,133 | 18,454 | 66,070 | 10,031 | 17,578 | 5,132 | Dec. |  |
| 123,791 | 5,311 | 1,731 | 3,581 | 113,709 | 18,672 | 67,805 | 9,455 | 17,777 | 4,771 | . ..... . 1974-Jan. |  |
| 36,086 | 2,334 | 657 | 1,677 | 32,509 | 4,079 | 19,816 | 3,737 | 4,877 | 1,243 | 1970-Dec. | . . Payable in U.S. dollars |
| 42,033 | 2,674 | 511 | 2,163 | 38,083 | 6,653 | 22,069 | 4,433 | 4,928 | 1,276 | 1971-Dec. |  |
| 56,375 | 3,104 | 848 | 2,256 | 51,811 | 8,178 | 30,253 | 6,913 | 6,467 | 1,459 | 1972-Dec. |  |
| 56,404 | 2,995 | 693 | 2,302 | 52,113 | 8,400 | 29,233 | 7,680 | 6,800 | 1,297 | .1973-Jan. |  |
| 60,814 | 3,466 | 954 | 2,511 | 55,780 | 8,750 | 32,023 | 7,808 | 7,200 | 1,568 | .Feb. |  |
| 62,430 | 3,613 | 1,038 | 2,575 | 57,127 | 8,735 | 33,131 | 7,771 | 7,489; | 1,691 | Mar. |  |
| 60,915 | 3,562 | 886 | 2,676 | 55,604 | 8,657 | 31,970 | 7,743 | 7,234 | 1,750 | . Apr. |  |
| 61,427 | 4,005 | 955 | 3,050 | 55,636 | 8,810 | 32,275 | 7,361 | 7,190 | 1,786 | May |  |
| 64,660 | 4,035 | +868 | 3,167 | 58,781 | 8,774 | 35,470 | 7,354 | 7,183 | 1,844 | . June ${ }^{\text {r }}$ |  |
| 66,335 67,401 | 3,868 4,158 | $\begin{array}{r}1,046 \\ \hline 943\end{array}$ | 2,823 | 60,520 61,075 | 9,626 10,641 | 36,285 36,616 | 7,092 6,242 | 7,517 | 1,947 | +........ . . July ${ }^{r}{ }^{\text {r }}$ |  |
| 70,314 | 4,233 | 1,022 | 3,211 | 63,756 | 11,036 | 38,212 | 6,366 | 8,142 | 2,325 | Sept. ${ }^{\text {r }}$ |  |
| 72,046 | 4,213 | 1,146 | 3,068 | 65,537 | 11,713 | 38,838 | 6,475 | 8,510 | 2,296 | Oct. ${ }^{\text {r }}$ |  |
| 77,951 | 4,236 | 897 | 3,339 | 70,536 | 12,261 | 43,001 | 6,430 | 8,844 | 3,179 | Nov. ${ }^{+}$ |  |
| 80,786 | 4,650 | 1,014 | 3,636 | 73,545 | 12,808 | 44,005 | 7,258 | 9,473 | 2,591 | Dec. |  |
| 82,141 | 4,813 | 1,602 | 3,211 | 74,841 | 12,906 | 44,961 | 7,080 | 9,895 | 2,487 | .1974-Jan. |  |
| 28,451 | 1,339 | 116 | 1,222 | 26,520 | 2,320 | 16,533 | 3,119 | 4,548 | 592 | 1970-Dec. | ... Total, all currencies |
| 34,552 | 1,660 | 111 | 1,550 | 32,128 | 3,401 | 19,137 | 4,464 | 5,126 | 763 | 1971-Dec. |  |
| 43,684 | 1,456 | 113 | 1,343 | 41,232 | 2,961 | 24,776 | 6,453 | 7,042 | 997 | 1972-Dec. |  |
| 44,347 | 1,501 | 107 | 1,394 | 41,933 | 3,277 | 23,959 | 7,285 | 7,412 | 913 | ...... . 1973-Jan. |  |
| 48,533 | 1,844 | 264 | 1,580 | 45,628 | 3,157 | 27,038 | 7,517 | 7,915 | 1,062 | ..............Feb. |  |
| 49,696 | 1,858 | 235 | 1,624 | 46,750 | 3,164 | 28,119 | 7,388 | 8,078 | 1,088 | Mar. |  |
| 49,181 | 1,970 | 165 | 1,805 | 46,075 | 3,397 | 27,796 | 7,509 | 7,373 | 1,136 | . . . . Apr. |  |
| 49,080 | 2,028 | 170 | 1,857 | 45,792 | 3,614 | 27,168 | 7,324 | 7,685 | 1,260 | . . May |  |
| 51,415 | 1,957 | 122 | 1,835 | 48,145 | 3,321 | 29,332 | 7,585 | 7,907 | 1,313 | . . June |  |
| 54,265 | 1,875 | 164 | 1,711 | 50,973 | 3,883 | 31,029 | 7,817 | 8,245 | 1,418 | . .July |  |
| 53,153 | 2,080 | 171 | 1,909 | 49,562 52,238 3, | 3,731 4,118 | 30,502 32,210 | 6,753 6,952 | 8,575 | 1,512 | . . . Aug. |  |
| 56,589 | 2,125 | 161 134 | 1,964 | 52,238 53,748 | 4,118 | 32,210 | 6,952 | 8,957 <br> 9,182 <br> 1 | 1,764 | . . Sept. |  |
| 62,294 | 2,198 | 143 | 2,055 | 57,434 | 3,886 | 36,348 | 7,700 | 9,500 | 2,662 | Nov.r ${ }^{\text {r }}$ |  |
| 62,033 | 2,431 | 136 | 2,295 | 57,623 | 3,994 | 35,332 | 8,076 | 10,272 | 1,978 | .Dec. |  |
| 63,757 | 2.429 | 346 | 2,083 | 59,356 | 4,350 | 37,003 | 7,672 | 10,332 | 1,971 | . . . . . . 1974-Jan. |  |
| 23,005 | 1,208 | 98 | 1,110 | 21,495 | 1,548 | 13,684 | 2,859 | 3,404 | 302 | 1970-Dec. | . . Payable in U.S. dollars |
| 24,845 | 1,412 | 23. | 1,389 | 23,059 | 2,164 | 14,038 | 3,676 | 3,181 | 374 | 1971-Dec. |  |
| 30,933 | 1,276 | 72 | 1,203 | 29,121 | 2,008 | 17,478 | 5,349 | 4,287 | 536 | ...... 1972-Dec. |  |
| 30,926 | 1,335 | 72 | 1,264 | 29,091 | 2,234 | 16,205 | 6,162 | 4,490 | 500 | ...... 1973-Jan. |  |
| 33,966 | 1,661 | 226 | 1,436 | 31,714 | 2,188 | 18,360 | 6,394 | 4,771 | 591 | . . . . . . . . . . . . Feb. |  |
| 33,929 | 1,676 | 195 | 1,481 | 31,655 | 2,128 | 18,334 | 6,251 | 4,942 | 598 | ........... . . Mar. |  |
| 33,050 | 1,735 | 119 | 1,616 | 30,782 | 2,318 | 17,672 | 6,245 | 4,546 | 533 | . . . . . . . . . . . . Apr. |  |
| 32,148 | 1,809 | 138 | 1,671 | 29,730 31,278 | 2,225 | 16,982 18,390 | 5,897 5,990 | 4,626 4,663 | 5085 | .................... May |  |
| 33,584 33,901 | 1,731 | 102 | 1,629 | 31,278 31,645 | 2,234 | 18,390 | 5,990 | 4,663 <br> 4,739 | 575 <br> 595 |  |  |
| 33,077 | 1,846 | 148 | 1,698 | 30,549 | 2,213 | 18,671 | 5,005 | 4,660 | 682 | Aug. |  |
| 35,017 | 1,866 | 137 | 1,729 | 32,342 | 2,245 | 19,949 | 5,126 | 5,022 | 809 | …....... . . Sept. |  |
| 35,469 | 1,836 | 108 | 1,727 | 32,902 | 2,515 | 20,383 | 4,809 | 5,194 | 732 | ............. Oct. |  |
| 39,703 | 1,908 | 87 113 | 1,821 | 36,239 | 2,468 | 23, 189 | 4,983 | 5,598 | 1,557 | Nov. ${ }^{\text {r }}$ |  |
| 39,813 | 2,173 | 113 | 2,061 | 36,816 | 2,519 | 22,289 | 5,852 | 6,156 | 824 | Dec. |  |
| 41,009 | 2,200 | 329) | 1,871 | 37,884 | 2,846 | 22,978 | 5,799 | 6,262 | 925 | . . . . . . 1974-Jan. |  |
| 4,815 |  | 542 |  | 4,183 | 488 |  | 872 | 823 | 90 | . . . . . . 1970-Dec. | IN BAHAMAS AND CAYMANS <br> . Total, all currencies |
| 8,495 |  | 750 |  | 7,557 | 1,649 |  | 784 | 1,124 | 188 | . . . . . 1971 -Dec. |  |
| 13,091 |  | 1,220 |  | 11,703 | 1,964 |  | 395 | 1,344 | 168 | . ...... 1972-Dec. |  |
| 13,064 |  | 1,137 |  | 11,760 | 1,875 |  | 502 | 1,383 | 167 | . ..... . 1973-Jan. |  |
| 13,559 |  | 1,186 |  | 12,144 | 2,223 |  | 394 | 1,527 | 230 | . . . . . . . . . . Feb. |  |
| 13,765 |  | 1,304 |  | 12,194 | 1,830 |  | 829 | 1,536 | 267 | . . . . . . . . . . . . Mar. |  |
| 13,653 |  | 1,126 |  | 12,138 | 1,977 |  | 505 | 1,656 | 389 | . . . . . . . . . . . Apr. |  |
| 14,730 |  | 1,404 |  | 12,981 | 2,238 |  | 259 | 1,483 | 345 | ............ May |  |
| 17,184 |  | 1,480 1,374 |  | 14,370 | 2,579 |  | 710 | 1,381 | 334 | . . . . . . . . . . June |  |
| 19,966 |  | 1,521 |  | 18,026 | 4,227 |  | 982 | 1,817. | 419 | , ................Augy |  |
| 21,072 |  | 1,608 |  | 18,856 | 4,639 |  | 036 | 2,181 | 680 | . . . . . . . . . . Sept. |  |
| 21,399 $\mathbf{2 2}, 244$ |  | 1,667 1,559 |  | 19,151 | 4,924 |  | 249 249 | 1,978 | 581 | . . . . . Oct. |  |
| 22,244 |  | 1,559 |  | 20,089 22,012 | 5,085 |  | 239 679 | 1,765 1,807 | 596 455 |  |  |
| 124,046 |  | 1,848 |  | 21,758 | 5,293 |  | 547 | 1,917 | 441 | . ...... 1974-Jan. |  |

# 22. LIABILITIES OF U.S. BANKS TO THEIR FOREIGN BRANCHES AND FOREIGN BRANCH HOLDINGS OF SPECIAL U.S. GOVERNMENT SECURITIES 

(Amounts outstanding; in millions of dollars)

| Wednesday | Liabilities ${ }^{1}$ | Liab. plus sec. ${ }^{2}$ | Wednesday | Liabilities ${ }^{1}$ | Wednesday | Liabilities ${ }^{1}$ | Wednesday | Liabilities ${ }^{1}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1968 |  |  | 1972 |  | 1973 |  | 1973 |  |
| Mar. 27. | 4,920 | ........... | Jan. 26.. | 1,419 | July 3 . | 1,766 | Dec. 5. | 1,911 |
| June 26. | 6,202 |  | Feb. 23.... | 1,068 | 11. | 1,664 | 12. | 1,938 |
| Sept. $25 . \ldots 116$ | 7,104 |  | Mar. 29. | 1,532 | 18. | 2,146 | 19. | 2,382 |
| Dec. 31 (1/1/69) | 6,039 |  |  |  |  | 2,086 | 26. | 1,703 |
| 1969 |  |  | Apr. May 31... | 1,374 1,465 | Aug. 1. | 2,226 | 1974 |  |
|  |  |  | June 28. | 1,443 | Aug. $8 .$. | 2,276 |  |  |
| Mar. 26. | 9,621 |  |  |  | 15. | 1,900 | Jan. 2. | 1,158 |
| June 25. | 13,269 |  | July 26.. | 1,345 | 22. | 2,446 | 9 9. | 1,322 |
| Sept. 24. | 14,349 |  | Aug. 30. | 1,270 | 29. | 2,802 |  | 2,040 |
| Dec. 31. | 12,805 |  | Sept. 27. | 2,023 |  |  | 23. | 2,004 |
| 1970 |  |  | Oct. 25. | 1,415 | Sept. $\begin{array}{r}5 \ldots \\ 12 . .\end{array}$ | 1,512 | 30. | 1,686 |
|  |  |  | Nov. 29. | 1,745 | 19... | 1,801 | Feb. 6. | 1,659 |
| Mar. 25. | 11,885 |  | Dec. 27. | 1,406 |  | 1,731 | 13. | 2,218 |
| June 24. | 12,172 9,663 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1,741 1,689 |
| Sept. 30. | 9,663 |  | 1973 |  | Oct. 3.. | 1,695 | 27. | 1,689 |
| Dec. 30. | 7,676 |  | Jan. 31... | 1,413 | 17. | 1,790 | Mar. 6. | 1,610 |
| 1971 |  |  | Feb. 28. | , 790 |  | 1,642 | 13. | 2,274 |
|  |  |  | Mar. 28. | 1,127 | 31. | 1,768 |  | 2,459 |
| Mar. 31. | 2,858 | 4,358 4,500 |  |  | Nov. 7. |  | 27.. | 2,964 |
| Sept. 29. | 2,475 | 3,578 | May 30.. | 1,351 | Nov. 14. | 1,870 |  |  |
| Dec. 29. | 909 |  | June 27. | 1,521 | 21... | 2,473 2,458 |  |  |

${ }^{1}$ Represents gross liabilities of reporting banks to their branches in foreign countries.
${ }_{2}$ For period Jan. 27, 1971 through Oct. 20, 1971, includes U.S. Treasury

Certificates Eurodollar Series and special Export-Import Bank securities held by foreign branches. Beginning July 28, 1971, all of the securities held were U.S. Treasury Certificates Eurodollar Series.

## 23. DEPOSITS, U.S. TREAS. SECURITIES, AND GOLD HELD AT F.R. BANKS FOR FOREIGN OFFICIAL ACCOUNT

(In millions of dollars)

| End of period | Deposits | Assets in custody |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | U.S. Treas. securities ${ }^{1}$ | Earmarked gold |
| 1971. | 294 | 43,195 | 13,815 |
| 1972........ | 325 | 50,934 | 215,530 |
| 1973-Mar... | 327 | 359,389 | 15,519 |
| Apr... | 328 | 358,255 | 15,513 |
| May.. | 289 | 58,015 | 15,511 |
| June. . | 334 | 57,545 | 15,486 |
| July... | 280 | 57,054 | 15,464 |
| Aug. . | 259 | 55,855 | 15,455 |
| Sept... | 250 | 55,407 | 15,437 |
| Oct.... | 426 | 54,766 | 417,122 |
| Nov... | 420 | 52,998 | 17,104 |
| Dec.... | 251 | 52,070 |  |
| 1974-Jan.... | 392 | 49,582 | 17,044 |
| Feb... | 542 | 50,255 | 17,039 |
| Mar... | 366 | 51,342 | 17.037 |

${ }^{1}$ Marketable U.S. Treasury bills, certificates of indebtedness, 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 change in par value of the U.S. dollar in May 1972.
${ }^{3}$ Includes $\$ 15$ million increase in Mar. and $\$ 160$ million increase in Apr. in dollar value of foreign currency obligations revalued to reflect market exchange rates.
4 The value of earmarked gold increased because of the change in par value of the U.S. dollar in Oct. 1973.

Note.-Excludes deposits and U.S. Treas. securities held for international and regional organizations. Earmarked gold is gold held for foreign and international accounts and is not incluted in the gold stock of the United States.

## 24. SHORT-TERM LIQUID CLAIMS ON FOREIGNERS REPORTED BY NONBANKING CONCERNS

(Amounts outstanding; in millions of dollars)


1 Negotiable and other readily transferable foreign obligations payable on demand or having a contractual maturity of not more than 1 year from the date on which the obligation was incurred by the foreigner.
${ }^{2}$ Data on the two lines for this date differ because of changes in reporting coverage. Figures on the first line are comparable in coverage with those shown for the preceding date; figures on the second line are comparable with those shown for the following date.
Note.-Data represent the liquid assets abroad of large nonbanking concerns in the United States. They are a portion of the total claims on foreigners reported by nonbanking concerns in the United States and are included in the figures shown in Tables 25 and 26.
25. SHORT-TERM LIABILITIES TO AND CLAIMS ON FOREIGNERS REPORTED BY NONBANKING CONCERNS
(End of period. Amounts outstanding; in millions of dollars)

| Area and country | Liabilities to foreigners |  |  |  | Claims on foreigners |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1972 | 1973 |  |  | 1972 | 1973 |  |  |
|  | Dec. | Mar. | June | Sept. ${ }^{p}$ | Dec. | Mar. | June | Sept. ${ }^{p}$ |
| Europe: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Austria. | 2 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 19 | 14 | 17 | 15 |
| Belgium-Luxembourg | 83 | 75 | 81 | 129 | 73 | 121 | 109 | 112 |
| Denmark. . . . . . . . . | 7 | 8 | 19 | 18 | 29 | 26 | 20 | 21 |
| Finland. | 4 | 4 | 4 | 7 | 25 | 21 | 21 | 31 |
| France......................... | 167 | 161 | 165 | 165 | 228 | 288 | 315 | 275 |
| Germany, Fed. Rep. of. . . . . . . . | 157 | 147 | 182 | 193 | 195 | 245 | 273 | 265 |
| Greece. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 15 | 19 | 24 | 33 | 35 | 36 | 40 | 52 |
| Italy......... | 121 | 107 | 103 | 108 | 202 | 204 | 201 | 201 |
| Netherlands. | 109 | 102 | 111 | 113 | 84 | 97 | 96 | 118 |
| Norway. | 14 | 14 | 13 | 10 | 16 | 18 | 19 | 21 |
| Portugal. | 4 | 5 | 4 | 12 | 19 | 19 | 25 | 24 |
| Spain... | 81 | 82 | 72 | 79 | 157 | 159 | 140 | 169 |
| Sweden. | 13 | 23 | 25 | 32 | 57 | 45 | 49 | 53 |
| Switzerland | 112 | 134 | 90 | 148 | 82 | 87 | 90 | 63 |
| Turkey. | 4 | 3 | 3 | 8 | 48 | 23 | 14 | 17 |
| United Kingdom. | 1,057 | 898 | 746 | 829 | 1,182 | 1,422 | 1,400 | 1,482 |
| Yugoslavia...................... | 7 | 16 | 17 | 22 | 12 | 14 | 18 | 21 12 |
| Other Western Europe . . . . . . . . . Eastern Europe. . . . . . | 2 3 | 2 | 3 22 | $\begin{array}{r}3 \\ 24 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 12 <br> 42 | 9 40 | 9 91 | 12 |
| Total. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1,961 | 1,808 | 1,686 | 1,933 | 2,517 | 2,888 | 2,949 | 3,025 |
| Canada. | 213 | 266 | 248 | 236 | 965 | 1,360 | 1,300 | 1,330 |
| Latin America: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Argentina............ . . . . . . . . | 29 | 30 | 24 | 24 | 79 | 74 | 60 | 65 |
| Brazil. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Chile....... . . . . | 35 18 | 42 | 47 | 41 | 169 34 | 172 31 | $\begin{array}{r}178 \\ 29 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 202 34 |
| Colombia. | 7 | 8 | 7 | 8 | 40 | 40 | 36 | 44 |
| Cuba.. | 1 | * | * | * | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Mexico. | 27 | 34 | 37 | 36 | 183 | 195 | 204 | 187 |
| Panama. | 18 | 17 | 18 | 17 | 74 | 72 | 72 | 91 |
| Peru. | 4 | 4 | 6 | 10 | 36 | 33 | 34 | 37 |
| Uruguay. | 7 | 5 | 3 | 2 | 4 | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| Venezuela. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 21 | 23 | 23 | 24 | 92 | 106 | 101 | 103 |
| Other L.A. republics. . . . . . . . . . | 45 | 46 | 47 | 49 349 | 95 585 | 96 | 102 | 125 |
| Bahamas ${ }^{1}$ Neth. Antiles and Surinam ${ }^{\text {a }}$. ${ }^{\text {a }}$. . | 381 10 | 320 10 | 415 | 349 7 | 585 13 | 571 12 | 766 11 | 744 9 |
| Neth. Antilles and Surinam . . . . Other Latin America. . . . . . . . | 10 4 | 10 9 | 11 19 | 7 20 | 13 34 | 12 44 | 11 90 | 9 105 |
| Total. | 605 | 565 | 670 | 602 | 1,439 | 1,451 | 1,688 | 1,753 |
| Asia: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| China, Pcople's Republic of (China Mainland). | 32 | 32 | 31 | 36 | * | 1 | 11 | 48 |
| China, Rep. of (Taiwan) | 26 | 33 | 35 | 31 | 65 | 61 | 76 | 77 |
| Hong Kong. . . . . . . . . | 12 | 17 | 13 | 17 | 32 | 31 | 34 | 36 |
| India....... | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 34 | 32 | 29 | 32 |
| Indonesia. . | 16 | 16 | 15 | 15 | 34 | 39 | 36 | 41 |
| Israel.. | 13 | 16 | 9 | 11 | 31 | 34 | 27 | 28 |
| Japan.. | 189 | 229 | 275 | 328 | 473 | 518 | 506 | 632 |
| Korea . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 21 | 19 | 18 | 20 | 63 | 47 | 41 | 48 |
| Philippines. | 16 5 | 25 5 | 19 6 | 16 6 | 48 23 | 47 25 | 47 | 52 |
| Other Asia. | 152 | 156 | 140 | 179 | 203 | 191 | 203 | 203 |
| Total. | 488 | 554 | 567 | 665 | 1,007 | 1,026 | 1,033 | 1,224 |
| Africa: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Egypt. ...... | 32 | 37 | 20 | 11 | 16 | 25 | 23 | 28 |
| South Africa. | 8 <br> 1 | $\stackrel{6}{12}$ | + 6 | ${ }_{19}^{6}$ | 52 | 56 | 51 | 60 |
| Zaire........ | 1 | 12 | 12 | 19 | 8 | 16 | 15 | 19 |
| Other Africa. | 62 | 67 | 67 | 97 | 88 | 84 | 92 | 90 |
| Total. | 104 | 121 | 105 | 134 | 164 | 179 | 181 | 197 |
| Other countries: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| All other.. | 13 | 11 | 11 | 9 | 22 | 24 | 26 | 22 |
| Total......... | 59 | 65 | 83 | 103 | 107 | 105 | 101 | 111 |
| International and regional. | * | * | * | * | 1 | 1 | 1 | * |
| Grand total. | 3,430 | 3,381 | 3,361 | 3,671 | 6,199 | 7,011 | 7,254 | 7,640 |

## 26. SHORT-TERM LIABILITIES TO AND CLAIMS ON FOREIGNERS REPORTED BY NONBANKING CONCERNS, BY TYPE

(Amounts outstanding; in millions of dollars)

| End of period | Liabilities |  |  | Claims |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Total | $\begin{gathered} \text { Payable } \\ \text { in } \\ \text { dollars } \end{gathered}$ | Payable in foreign currencies | Total | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Payable } \\ & \text { in } \\ & \text { dollars } \end{aligned}$ | Payable in foreign currencies |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | Deposits with banks abroad in reporter's name | Other |
| $1969-S e p t .$.Dec. ${ }^{1}$ | 1,797 | 1,450 | 346 | 3,874 | 3,222 | 386 | 267 |
|  | 1,786 | 1,399 | 387 | 3,710 | 3,124 | 221 | 365 |
|  | 2,124 | 1,654 | 471 | 4,159 | 3,532 | 244 | 383 |
|  | 2,387 | 1,843 | 543 | 4,457 | 3,868 | 234 | 355 |
|  | 2,512 | 1,956 | 557 | 4,361 | 3,756 | 301 | 305 |
|  | 2,677 | 2,281 | 496 | 4,160 | 3,579 | 234 | 348 |
| 1971-Mar.. | 2,437 | 1,975 | 462 | 4.515 | 3,909 | 232 | 374 |
| June. | 2,375 | 1,937 | 438 | 4,708 | 4,057 | 303 | 348 |
| Dec. ${ }^{1}$ | 2,564 | 2,109 | 454 | 4,894 | 4,186 | 383 | 326 |
|  | 2,704 | 2,229 | 475 | 5,185 | 4,535 | 318 | 333 |
|  | 2,763 | 2,301 | 463 | 5,004 | 4,467 | 290 | 247 |
| 1972--Mar.. | 2,844 | 2,407 | 437 | 5,177 | 4,557 | 318 | 302 |
| June. | 2,925 | 2,452 | 472 | 5,331 | 4,685 | 376 | 270 |
| Sept.. | 2,933 | 2,435 | 498 | 5,495 | 4,833 | 432 | 230 |
| Dec. ${ }^{1}$. | 3,119 | 2,635 | 484 | 5,723 | 5,074 | 411 | 238 |
|  | 3,430 | 2,918 | 512 | 6,199 | 5,523 | 394 | 282 |
| 1973--Mar...June.Sept. ${ }^{p}$. | 3,381 | 2,858 | 523 | 7,011 | 6,112 | 462 | 437 |
|  | 3,361 | 2,780 | 581 | 7,254 | 6,392 | 504 | 358 |
|  | 3,671 | 2,970 | 701 | 7,640 | 6,690 | 536 | 414 |

1 Data on the two lines shown for this date differ because of changes in reporting coverage. Figures on the first line are comparable with those shown for the
preceding date; figures on the second line are comparable with those shown for the following date.

## 27. LONG-TERM LIABILITIES TO AND CLAIMS ON FOREIGNERS REPORTED BY NONBANKING CONCERNS

(Amounts outstanding; in millions of dollars)

| End of period | Total liabilities | Claims |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Total | Country or area |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | United Kingdom | Other Europe | Canada | Brazil | Mexico | Other Latin America | Japan | Other Asia | Africa | All other |
| 1969-Sept. | 1,418 | 1,965 | 167 | 369 | 465 | 179 | 70 | 213 | 143 | 246 | 71 | 42 |
| Dec. 1. | ( 1,725 | 2,215 | 152 | 433 | 496 | 172 | 73 | 388 | 141 | 249 | 69 | 42 |
|  | 2,304 |  | 152 | 442 | 562 | 177 | 77 | 420 | 142 | 271 | 75 | 46 |
| 1970-Mar. | 2,358 | 2,744 | 159 | 735 | 573 | 381 | 74 | 458 | 158 | 288 | 71 | 47 |
| June. | 2,587 | 2,757 | 161 | 712 | 580 | 177 | 65 | 477 | 166 | 288 | 76 | 54 |
| Sept.. | 2,785 | 2,885 | 157 | 720 | 620 | 180 | 63 | 586 | 144 | 284 | 73 | 58 |
| Dec.. | 3,102 | 2,950 | 146 | 708 | 669 | 183 | 60 | 618 | 140 | 292 | 71 | 64 |
| 1971-Mar. | 3,177 | 2,983 | 154 | 688 | 670 | 182 | 63 | 615 | 161 | 302 | 77 | 72 |
| June. | 3,172 | 2,982 | 151 | 687 | 677 | 180 | 63 | 625 | 138 | 312 | 75 | 74 |
| Sept. | 2,939 | 3,019 | 135 | 672 | 765 | 178 | 60 | 597 | 133 | 319 | 85 | 75 |
| Dec. 1 | $\{3,159$ | 3,118 | 128 | 705 | 761 | 174 | 60 | 652 | 141 | 327 | 86 | 85 |
| Dec. | ( 3,138 | 3,118 | 128 | 705 | 767 | 174 | 60 | 653 | 136 | 325 | 86 | 84 |
| 1972-Mar. | 3,093 | 3,191 | 129 | 713 | 787 | 175 | 60 | 665 | 137 | 359 | 81 | 85 |
| June. | 3,300 | 3,255 | 108 | 713 | 797 | 188 | 61 | 671 | 161 | 377 | 86 | 93 |
| Sept.: | 3,448 | 3,235 | 128 | 695 | 805 | 177 | 63 | 661 | 132 | 389 | 89 | 96 |
| Dec. ${ }^{1}$ | $\{3,540$ | 3,370 | 163 | 715 | 833 | 184 | 60 | 659 | 156 | 406 | 87 | 109 |
|  | \{ 3,864 | 3,480 | 187 | 758 | 857 | 187 | 64 | 702 | 134 | 399 | 82 | 111 |
| 1973-Mar. . | 4,022 | 3,622 | 151 | 816 | 871 | 165 | 63 | 794 | 124 | 413 | 101 | 125 |
| June. | 4,008 | 3,696 | 174 | 823 | 882 | 146 | 65 | 817 | 138 | 416 | 104 | 131 |
| Sept. ${ }^{p}$. | 4,255 | 3,855 | 211 | 840 | 884 | 152 | 71 | 829 | 152 | 475 | 104 | 137 |

1 Data on the two lines shown for this date differ because of changes in reporting coverage. Figures on the first line are comparable with those
shown for the preceding date; figures on the second line are comparable with those shown for the following date.
(In cents per unit of foreign currency)

| Period | Australia (dollar) | Austria (schilling) | Belgium (franc) | Canada (dollar) | Denmark (krone) | Finland (markka) | France (franc) | Germany (Deutsche mark) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1970. | 111.36 | 3.8659 | 2.0139 | 95.802 | 13.334 | 23.742 | 18.087 | 27.424 |
| 1971 | 113.61 | 4.0009 | 2.0598 | 99.021 | 13.508 | 23.758 | 18.148 | 28.768 |
| 1972. | 119.23 | 4.3228 | 2.2716 | 100.937 | 14.384 | 24.022 | 19.825 | 31.364 |
| 1973. | 141.94 | 5.1649 | 2.5761 | 99.977 | 16.603 | 26.165 | 22.536 | 37.758 |
| 1973-Mar. | 141.29 | 4.8795 | 2.5378 | 100.333 | 16.275 | 25.628 | 22.146 | 35.548 |
| Apr. | 141.50 | 4.8330 | 2.4895 | 99.928 | 16.099 | 25.872 | 21.959 | 35.252 |
| May. | 141.50 | 4.9082 | 2.5356 | 99.916 | 16.241 | 25.277 | 22.341 | 35.841 |
| June. | 141.58 | 5.2408 | 2.6643 | 100.160 | 17.130 | 26.731 | 23.472 | 38.786 |
| July | 141.78 | 5.8124 | 2.8151 | 100.049 | 18.041 | 27.202 | 24.655 | 42.821 |
| Aug. | 141.48 | 5.5917 | 2.7035 | 99.605 | 17.521 | 27.314 | 23.527 | 41.219 |
| Sept. | 146.83 | 5.5695 | 2.7089 | 99.181 | 17.480 | 27.042 | 23.466 | 41.246 |
| Oct. | 148.22 | 5.5871 | 2.7328 | 99.891 | 17.692 | 27.202 | 23.718 | 41.428 |
| Nov. | 148.22 | 5.2670 | 2.5882 | 100.092 | 16.744 | 26.894 | 22.687 | 38.764 |
| Dec. | 148.33 | 5.1150 | 2.4726 | 100.058 | 16.089 | 26.104 | 21.757 | 37.629 |
| 1974-Jan. | 148.23 | 4.8318 | 2.3329 | 100.859 | 14.981 | 25.138 | 19.905 | 35.529 |
| Feb. | 148.50 | 5.0022 | 2.4358 | 102.398 | 15.570 | 25.568 | 20.187 | 36.844 |
| Mar | 148.55 | 5.1605 | 2.5040 | 102.877 | 16.031 | 26.143 | 20.742 | 38.211 |
| Period | $\begin{gathered} \text { India } \\ \text { (rupee) } \end{gathered}$ | Ireland (pound) | Italy (lira) | Japan (yen) | Malaysia (dollar) | Mexico (peso) | Netherlands (guilder) | New Zealand (dollar) |
| 1970. | 13.233 | 239.59 | . 15945 | . 27921 | 32.396 | 8.0056 | 27.651 | 111.48 |
| 1971. | 13.338 | 244.42 | . 16174 | . 28779 | 32.989 | 8.0056 | 28.650 | 113.71 |
| 1972. | 13.246 | 250.08 | . 17132 | . 32995 | 35.610 | 8.0000 | 31.153 | 119.35 |
| 1973. | 12.071 | 245.10 | . 17192 | . 36915 | 40.988 | 8.0000 | 35.977 | 136.04 |
| 1973-Mar. | 13.260 | 247.24 | .17604 | . 38190 | 39.922 | 8.0000 | 34.834 | 132.21 |
| Apr. | 13.255 | 248.37 | . 16971 | . 37666 | 40.307 | 8.0000 | 33.890 | 132.99 |
| May. | 13.340 | 253.05 | . 17100 | 37786 | 40.333 | 8.0000 | 34.488 | 132.34 |
| June. | 13.753 | 257.62 | . 16792 | . 37808 | 40.865 | 8.0000 | 36.582 | 132.40 |
| July. | 13.605 | 253.75 | . 17200 | . 37801 | 43.121 | 8.0000 | 38.700 | 135.02 |
| Aug. | 13.220 | 247.57 | . 17423 | . 37704 | 43.859 | 8.0000 | 37.596 | 135.33 |
| Sept. | 12.987 | 241.83 | . 17691 | 37668 | 43.361 | 8.0000 | 38.542 | 145.07 |
| Oct. | 12.938 | 242.92 | . 17656 | . 37547 | 43.641 | 8.0000 | 40.011 | 148.64 |
| Nov. | 12.767 | 238.70 | . 16904 | . 35941 | 41.838 | 8.0000 | 37.267 | 147.74 |
| Dec. | 12.328 | 231.74 | . 16458 | . 35692 | 41.405 | 8.0000 | 35.615 | 144.34 |
| 1974-Jan. | 11.854 | 222.40 | . 15433 | . 33559 | 40.094 | 8.0000 | 34.009 | 139.08 |
| Feb | 12.131 | 227.49 | . 15275 | . 34367 | 40.489 | 8.0000 | 35.349 | 140.31 |
| Mar | 12.415 | 234.06 | . 15687 | . 35454 | 41.152 | 8.0000 | 36.354 | 143.40 |
| Period | Norway (krone) | Portugal (escudo) | South Africa (rand) | Spain (peseta) | Sri Lanka ${ }^{1}$ (rupee) | Sweden (krona) | Switzerland (franc) | United Kingdom (pound) |
| 1970. | 13.992 | 3.4978 | 139.24 | 1.4280 | 16.774 | 19.282 | 23.199 | 239.59 |
| 1971 | 14.205 | 3.5456 | 140.29 | 1.4383 | 16.800 | 19.592 | 24.325 | 244.42 |
| 1972 | 15.180 | 3.7023 | 129.43 | 1.5559 | 16.057 | 21.022 | 26.193 | 250.08 |
| 1973. | 17.406 | 4.1080 | 143.88 | 1.7178 | 15.705 | 22.970 | 31.700 | 245.10 |
| 1973-Mar. | 16.954 | 4.1005 | 141.43 | 1.7183 | 15.774 | 22.582 | 31.088 | 247.24 |
| Apr. | 16.428 | 3.9563 | 141.70 | 1.7217 | 15.777 | 22.161 | 30.821 | 248.37 |
| May | 17.196 | 4.0050 | 141.65 | 1.7224 | 15.883 | 22.567 | 31.494 | 253.05 |
| June | 18.192 | 4.2175 | 148.07 | 1.7229 | 16.538 | 23.746 | 32.757 | 257.62 |
| July | 18.932 | 4.4624 | 148.63 | 1.7385 | 16.431 | 24.732 | 35.428 | 253.75 |
| Aug. | 18.145 | 4.3243 | 148.52 | 1.7553 | 15.948 | 24.070 | 33.656 | 247.57 |
| Sept. | 18.048 | 4.2784 | 148.50 | 1.7610 | 15.768 | 23.769 | 33.146 | 241.83 |
| Oct. | 18.285 | 4.3014 | 148.54 | 1.7576 1.7479 | 15.481 | 23.942 | 33.019 | 242.92 |
| Dec. | 17.872 | 4.1155 3.9500 | 148.45 148.66 | 1.7479 1.7571 | 15.503 15.044 | 23.019 22.026 | 31.604 31.252 | 238.70 231.74 |
| 1974-Jan. | 16.739 | 3.7195 | 148.66 | 1.7205 | 14.423 | 20.781 | 29.727 | 222.40 |
| Feb | 17.351 | 3.8567 | 148.76 | 1.6933 | 14.373 | 21.373 | 31.494 | 227.49 |
| Mar. | 17.734 | 3.9519 | 148.88 | 1.6927 | 14.636 | 21.915 | 32.490 | 234.06 |

${ }^{1}$ Ceylon renamed Sri Lanka under new constitution, 1972.
Note.-Averages of certified noon buying rates in New York for cable transfers. For description of rates and back data, see "International Finance,'"Section 15 of Supplement to Banking and Monetary Statistics, 1962.


## ${ }^{1}$ Ceylon renamed Sri Lanka under new constitution, 1972.

Note.--Rates shown are mainly those at which the central bank either discounts or makes advances against eligible commercial paper and/or govt. securities for commercial banks or brokers. For countries with more than one rate applicable to such discounts or advances, the rate 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 shown is the one at which it is understood the central bank transacts
the largest proportion of its credit operations. Other rates for some the largest proportion of
of these countries follow:
of these countries follow:
Argentina- 3 and 5 per cent for certain rural and industrial paper, depending on type of transaction;
Brazil- 8 per cent for secured paper and 4 per cent for certain agricultural paper;
Chile-Various rates ranging from 1 per cent to 17 per cent; 20 per cent for loans to make up reserve deficiencies.
Colombia- 5 per cent for warehouse receipts covering approved lists of products, 6 and 7 per cent for agricultural bonds, and 12 and 18 per cent for rediscounts in excess of an individual bank's quota;
Costa Rica-5 per cent for paper related to commercial transactions Costa Rica-S per cent for paper related to com!
(rate shown is for agricultural and industrial paper);
(rate shown is for agricultural and industrial paper);
Ecuador - 5 per cent for special advances and for bank acceptances for agricultural purposes, 7 per cent for bank acceptances for industrial purposes, and 10 per cent for advances to cover shortages in legal reserves; Ethiopia- 5 per cent for export paper and 6 per cent for Treasury bills.
Honduras-Rate shown is for advances only.
Indonesia-Various rates depending on type of paper, collateral, commodity involved, etc.;
Japan-Penatty rates (exceeding the basic rate shown) for borrowings from the central bank in excess of an individual bank's quota;

Morocco-Various rates from 3 per cent to 4.6 per cent depending on type of paper, maturity, collateral, guarantee, etc.
Peru-3.5,5, and 7 per cent for small credits to agricultural or fish production, import substitution industries and manufacture of exports; 8 per cent for other agricultural, industrial and mining paper;
Philippines-6 per cent for financing the production, importation, and disPribution of rice and corn and 7.75 per cent for credits to enterprises entribution of rice and corn and
gaged in export activities. Preferential rates are also granted on credits to rural banks; and
$\dagger$ United Kingdom-On Oct. 9, 1972, the Bank of England announzed: "With effect from Friday October 13th the Bank's minimum lending rate will until further notice be the average rate of discount for Treasury bills established at the most recent tender plus one half percent rounded to the nearest one quarter percent above. Although the rate will therefore be automatically determined by this formula it will for convenience be made known each Friday afternoon concurrently with and in the same manner as the results of the Treasury bill tender. The regular weekly bank rate announcement will be discontinued from now on." Therefore, the miniannouncement will be discontinued from now on." Therefore, the minimum lending
Bank rate.
Bank rate.
Venezuela-2 per cent for rediscounts of certain agriculture paper, $41 / 2$ per cent for advances against government bonds, and $51 / 2$ per cent for rediscounts of certain industrial paper and on advances against promissory notes or securities of first-class Venezuelan companies.
Vietnam- 10 per cent for export paper; treasury bonds are rediscounted at a rate 4 percentage points above the rate carried by the bond; and there is a penalty rate of 24 per cent for banks whose loans exceed quantitative ceilings.
(Per cent per annum)

| Month | Canada |  | United Kingdom |  |  |  | France | Germany, <br> Fed. Rep. of |  | Netherlands |  | Switzer- <br> land <br> Private <br> discount <br> rate |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Treasury } \\ \text { bills, } \\ 3 \text { months } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Day-to- } \\ & \text { dane } \\ & \text { money } 2 \end{aligned}$ | Prime bank bills, 3 months ${ }^{3}$ | Treasury bills, <br> 3 months | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Day-to- } \\ & \text { day- } \\ & \text { money } \end{aligned}$ | Clearing banks' deposí $^{4}$ rates | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Day-to- } \\ & \text { day } \\ & \text { money } 5 \end{aligned}$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \text { Treasury } \\ \text { bills, } \\ 60-90 \\ \text { days } 6 \end{gathered}\right.$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Day-to- } \\ & \text { day } \\ & \text { money } 7 \end{aligned}$ | Treasury bills, <br> 3 months | $\begin{gathered} \text { Day-to- } \\ \text { day } \\ \text { money } \end{gathered}$ |  |
| 1972. | 3.55 5.43 | 3.65 5.27 | 6.06 10.45 | 5.02 9.40 | 4.83 8.27 | 3.84 7.96 | 4.95 8.92 | 3.04 | 4.30 10.18 | 2.15 4.07 | 1.97 4.94 | 4.81 5.09 |
| 1973-Mar. | 4.28 | 4.21 | 9.76 | 8.16 | 7.52 | 7.50 | 7.49 | 5.75 | 11.37 | 1.53 | . 61 | 5.00 |
| Apr. | 4.73 5.08 | 4.53 4.67 | 8.64 8.35 8.4 | 7.87 7.45 | 7.20 8.29 | 7.25 7.11 | 7.46 7.71 | 5.75 5.75 | 14.84 7.40 | 1.22 | .77 388 | 5.00 |
| June | 5.40 | 4.60 5.00 | 88.14 | 7.12 | 8.29 6.66 | 7.11 6.55 | 7.7 .76 | 5.75 7.00 | 7.40 10.90 | 2.89 3.59 | 3.88 4.28 | 5.00 5.00 |
| July. | 5.67 | 5.28 | 9.06 | 8.35 | 5.89 | 6.25 | 7.89 | 7.00 | 15.78 | 5.58 | 5.65 | 5.00 |
|  | 6.47 | 5.87 | 12.78 | 10.98 | 9.70 | 8.99 | 8.87 |  | 10.63 | 5.92 | 7.24 | 5.00 |
| Sept. | 6.41 | 6.31 | 12.12 | 11.37 | 9.13 | 9.50 | 9.73 |  | 9.76 | 5.67 | 7.97 | 5.25 |
| $\xrightarrow{\text { Oct.. }}$ |  |  | 11.37 <br> 13 <br> 1.38 | 10.75 11.76 12 | 10.53 10.80 8 | 9.50 9.50 | 10.99 10.96 |  | 10.57 | 5.25 | 7.93 7.88 |  |
| Noc. | 6.48 6.39 | 6.56 6.58 | 13.38 13.74 | 11.76 12.41 | 8.80 9.57 | 9.50 9.46 | 10.96 11.14 |  | 11.30 11.89 | 5.29 6.41 | 7.88 8.75 | 5.25 5.40 |
| 1974-Jan... | 6.31 | 6.50 | 13.67 | 12.09 | 10.36 | 9.25 |  |  |  | 6. 50 | 9.36 | 6.00 |
| Feb.. | 6. 6.24 | 6.49 6.50 | 13.63 14.39 | 11.94 11.95 | 8.96 11.31 | 9.50 9.50 |  |  |  | 6.50 | 9.73 |  |

${ }_{2}$ Based on average yield of weekly tenders during month.
2 Based on weekly averages of daily closing rates.
3 Data for 1968 through Sept. 1971 are for bankers' acceptances, 3 months.
4 Data for 1968 through Sept. 1971 are for bankers' allowance on deposits.
${ }_{5}$ Rate shown is on private securities.
6 Rate in effect at end of month.
7 Monthly averages based on daily quotations.
Note.-For description and back data, see "International Finance," Section 15 of Supplement to Banking and Monetary Statistics, 1962.

ARBITRAGE ON TREASURY BILLS
(Per cent per annum)


[^73]All series: Based on quotations reported to F.R. Bank of New York by market sources.
For description of series and for back figures, see Oct. 1964 Bulletin, pp. 1241-60. For description of adjustments to U.K. and Canadian Treasury bill rates, see notes to Table 1, p. 1257, and to Table 2, p. 1260, Oct. 1964 Bulletin.

GOLD RESERVES OF CENTRAL BANKS AND GOVERNMENTS
(In millions of dollars; valued at $\$ 35$ per fine ounce through Apr. 1972, at $\$ 38$ from May 1972-Sept. 1973, and at $\$ 42.22$ thereafter)

| End of period | Estimated total world | Intl. <br> Monetary Fund | United States | Estimated rest of world | Algeria | Argentina | Australia | Austria | Belgium | Brazil | Burma | Canada | Chile |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1966. | 43,185 | 2,652 | 13,235 | 27,300 | 6 | 84 | 224 | 701 | 1,525 | 45 | 84 | 1,046 | 45 |
| 1967 | 41,600 | 2,682 | 12,065 | 26,855 | 155 | 84 | 231 | 701 | 1,480 | 45 | 84 | 1,015 | 45 |
| 1968 | 40,905 | 2,288 | 10,892 | 27,725 | 205 | 109 | 257 | 714 | 1,524 | 45 | 84 | 863 | 46 |
| 1969 | 41,015 | 2,310 | 11,859 | 26,845 | 205 | 135 | 263 | 715 | 1,520 | 45 | 84 | 872 | 47 |
| 1970 | 41,275 | 4,339 | 11,072 | 25,865 | 191 | 140 | 239 | 714 | 1,470 | 45 | 63 | 791 | 47 |
| 1971. | 41,160 | 4,732 | 10,206 | 26,220 | 192 | 90 | 259 | 729 | 1,544 | 46 | 22 | 792 | 47 |
| 1972. | 44,890 | 5,830 | 10,487 | 28,575 | 208 | 152 | 281 | 792 | 1,638 | 50 | 12 | 834 | ....... |
| 1973-Feb. |  | 5,830 | 10,487 |  | 208 | 152 | 281 | 793 | 1,603 | 50 | 12 | 834 | ....... |
| Mar | 44,880 | 5,830 | 10,487 | 28,565 | 208 | 152 | 282 | 793 | 1,603 | 50 | 12 | 834 | ....... |
| Apr. |  | 5,830 | 10,487 |  | 208 | 152 | 281 | 793 | 1,603 | 50 | 12 | 834 |  |
| May |  | 5,826 | 10,487 |  | 208 | 152 | 281 | 793 | 1,603 | 50 | 12 | 834 |  |
| June | 44,865 | 5,831 | 10,487 | 28,545 | 208 | 152 | 281 | 793 | 1,603 | 50 | 12 | 834 |  |
| July : |  | 5,826 | 10,487 |  | 208 | 152 | 281 | 793 | 1,603 | 50 | 12 | 834 |  |
| Aug. |  | 5,826 | 10,487 |  | 208 | 152 | 281 | 793 | 1,603 | 50 | 11 | 834 |  |
| Sept. | 44,880 | 5,826 | 10,487 | 28,565 | 208 | 159 | 282 | 793 | 1,603 | 50 | 8 | 834 |  |
| Noct. |  | 6,474 | 11,652 |  | 231 | 169 | 312 312 | 881 | 1,781 | 56 56 | 8 | 927 |  |
| Dec. | ${ }^{1} \mathbf{4 9 , 8 5 0}$ | 6,478 | 11,652 | p3i,720 | 231 | 169 | 311 | 881 | 1,781 | 56 | 8 | 927 |  |
| $1974-\mathrm{Jan} . .$. |  | 6,478 6,478 | 11,652 |  | 231 |  | 312 312 | 882 882 | 1,781 1,781 |  |  | 927 |  |
| End of period | China, <br> Rep. of <br> (Taiwan) | $\begin{gathered} \mathrm{Co}- \\ \text { lombia } \end{gathered}$ | Denmark | Egypt | Finland | France | Germany, Fed. Rep. of | Greece | India | Iran | Iraq | Ireland | Israel |
| 1966. | 62 | 26 | 6108 | 93 | 45 | 5,238 | 4,292 | 120 | 243 | 130 | 106 | 23 | 46 |
| 1967 | 81 | 31 | 107 | 93 | 45 | 5,234 | 4,228 | 130 | 243 | 144 | 115 | 25 | 46 |
| 1968. | 81 | 31 | 1.114 | 93 | 45 | 3,877 | 4,539 | 140 | 243 | 158 | 193 | 79 | 46 |
| 1969. | 82 | 26 | - 89 | 93 | 45 | 3,547 | 4,079 | 130 | 243 | 158 | 193 | 39 | 46 |
| 1970 | 82 | 17 | $7{ }^{7} \quad 64$ | -85 | 29 | 3,532 | 3,980 | 117 | 243 | 131 | 144 | 16 | 43 |
| 1971. | 80 | 14 | 4 64 | -85 | 49 | 3,523 | 4,077 | 98 | 243 | 131 | 144 | 16 | 43 |
| 1972. | 87 | 16 | 6.69 | 92 | 53 | 3,826 | 4,459 | 133 | 264 | 142 | 156 | 17 | 43 |
| 1973-Feb.. | 87 | 16 | 6 | 92 | 53 | 3,834 | 4,468 | 133 | 264 | 142 | 156 | 17 | 41 |
| Mar. | 87 | 16 | $6 \quad 69$ | 92 | 53 | 3,834 | 4,468 | 133 | 264 | 142 | 156 | 17 | 41 |
| Apr. | 87 | 16 | $6 \quad 69$ | -92 | 53 | 3,834 | 4,468 | 133 | 264 | 142 | 156 | 17 | 41 |
| May | 87 | 16 | 6 69 | 92 | 53 | 3,834 | 4,469 | 133 | 264 | 142 | 156 | 17 | 41 |
| June. | 87 | 16 | 6 69 | 92 | 53 | 3,841 | 4,462 | 133 | 264 | 142 | 156 | 17 | $4{ }^{1}$ |
| July | 87 | 16 | 6 69 | 92 | 53 | 3,835 | 4,469 | 133 | 264 | 142 | 156 | 17 | 41 |
| Aug. | 87 | 16 | $6 \quad 69$ | 92 | 53 | 3.835 | 4,469 | 133 | 264 | 142 | 156 | 17 | 41 |
| Sept. | 87 | 16 | $6 \quad 69$ | - 92 | 53 | 3,835 | 4,469 | 133 | 264 | 142 | 156 | 16 | 41 |
| Oct. | 97 | 18 | $8 \quad 77$ | 103 | 59 | 4,261 | 4,966 | 148 | 293 | 158 | 173 | 19 |  |
| Nov | 97 | 18 | $8 \quad 77$ | -103 | 42 | 4,261 | 4,966 | 148 |  | 158 | 173 | 18 |  |
| Dec. | 97 | 18 | $8 \quad 77$ |  | 35 | 4,261 | 4,966 | 148 |  | 158 | 173 | 18 |  |
| 1974-Jan.. ${ }_{\text {Feb. }{ }^{\text {p }}}$ | 97 | 11 | 18 77 <br> 8 77 |  | 35 35 | 4,262 4,262 | 4,966 4,966 | 148 |  | 158 158 | 173 | 17 |  |
| End of period | Italy | Japan | Kuwait | Lebanon | Libya | $\begin{gathered} \text { Malay- } \\ \text { sia } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Mexi- } \\ & \text { co } \end{aligned}$ | Morocco | Netherlands | Norway | Pakistan | Peru | Philippines |
| 1966. | 2,414 | 329 | 67 | 193 | 68 | 1 | 109 | 21 | 1,730 | 18 | 53 | 65 | 44 |
| 1967 | 2,400 | 338 | 136 | 193 | 68 | 31 | 166 | 21 | 1,711 | 18 | 53 | 20 | 60 |
| 1968. | 2,923 | 356 | 122 | 288 | 85 | 66 | 165 | 21 | 1,697 | 24 | 54 | 20 | 62 |
| 1969 | 2,956 | 413 | 86 | 288 | 85 | 63 | 169 | 21 | 1,720 | 25 | 54 | 25 | 45 |
| 1970. | 2,887 | 532 | 86 | 288 | 85 | 48 | 176 | 21 | 1,787 | 23 | 54 | 40 | 56 |
| I 471. | 2,884 | 679 | 87 | 322 | 85 | 58 | 184 | 21 | 1,909 | 33 | 55 | 40 | 67 |
| 1972. | 3,130 | 801 | 94 | 350 | 93 | 63 | 188 | 23 | 2,059 | 37 | 60 | 41 | 71 |
| 1973--Feb. | 3,134 | 801 | 94 | 350 | 93 | 63 | 188 | 23 | 2,059 | 37 | 60 | 41 | 71 |
| Mar. | 3,134 | 801 | 94 | 350 | 93 | 63 | 188 | 23 | 2,059 | 37 | 60 | 41 | 71 |
| Apr. | 3,134 | 801 | 94 | 350 | 93 | 63 | 188 | 23 | 2,059 | 37 | 60 | 41 | 50 |
| May. | 3,134 | 802 | ...... . | 350 | 93 | 63 | 188 | 23 | 2,059 | 37 | 60 | 41 | 50 |
| June. | 3,134 | 802 | . . . | 350 | 93 | 63 | 186 | 23 | 2,063 | 37 | 60 | 41 | 40 |
| July. | 3,134 | 802 |  | 350 | 93 | 63 | 184 | 23 | 2,063 | 37 | 60 | 41 | 40 |
| Aug. | 3,134 <br> 3,134 | 8802 |  | 350 350 | 93 | 63 | 182 179 | 23 | 2,065 | 37 37 | 60 60 | 41 | 40 |
| Sept. | 3,134 <br> 3,483 | 802 |  | 350 388 | 93 103 | 63 70 | $\begin{array}{r}179 \\ 198 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 23 26 | 2,065 | 37 41 41 | 60 67 | 41 | 40 |
| Nov. | 3,483 | 891 |  | 388 | 103 | 71 | 198 | 26 | 2,294 | 41 | 67 | 46 | 45 |
| Dec. | 3,483 | 891 |  | 389 | 103 | 71 |  | 26 | 2,294 | 41 | 67 |  | 45 |
| 1974-Jan.. | 3,483 | 891 |  | 389 | 103 |  |  |  | 2,294 | 41 | 67 |  | 45 |
| Feb, ${ }^{p}$ | 3,483 | 891 |  | 389 | 103 |  |  |  | 2,294 | 41 | 67 |  | 45 |

For notes see end of table

GOLD RESERVES OF CENTRAL BANKS AND GOVERNMENTS—Continued
(In millions of dollars; valued at $\$ 35$ per fine ounce through Apr. 1972, at $\$ 38$ from May 1972-Sept. 1973, and at $\$ 42.22$ thereafter)

| End of period | Portugal | Saudi Arabia | South Africa | Spain | Sweden | Switzerland | Thailand | Turkey | United Kingdom | Uruguay | Venezuela | Yugoslavia | Bank for Inil. Settlements 2 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1966. | 643 | 69 | 637 | 785 | 203 | 2,842 | 92 | 102 | 1,940 | 146 | 401 | 21 | -424 |
| 1967. | 699 | 69 | 583 | 785 | 203 | 3,089 | 92 | 97 | 1,291 | 140 | 401 | 22 | -624 |
| 1968 | 856 | 119 | 1,243 | 785 | 225 | 2,624 | 92 | 97 | 1,474 | 133 | 403 | 50 | $-349$ |
| 1969. | 876 | 119 | 1,115 | 784 | 226 | 2,642 | 92 | 117 | 1,471 | 165 | 403 | 51 | - 480 |
| 1970. | 902 | 119 | 666 | 498 | 200 | 2,732 | 92 | 126 | 1,349 | 162 | 384 | 52 | -282 |
| 1971. | 921 | 108 | 410 | 498 | 200 | 2.909 | 82 | 130 | 1,775 | 148 | 391 | 51 | 310 |
| 1972. | 1,021 | 117 | 681 | 541 | 217 | 3,158 | 89 | 136 | 800 | 133 | 425 | 56 | 218 |
| 1973-Feb. | 1,022 | 117 | 711 | 542 | 220 | 3,162 | 89 | 136 | 810 | 133 | 425 | 56 | 214 |
| Mar. | 1,022 | 117 | 714 | 542 | 220 | 3,162 | 89 | 136 | 810 | 133 | 425 | 56 | 214 |
| Apr. | 1,022 | 117 | 720 | 542 | 220 | 3,162 | 89 | 136 | 810 | 133 | 425 | 56 | 214 |
| May. | 1,022 | 117 | 721 | 542 | 220 | 3,162 | 89 | 136 | 810 | 133 | 425 | 56 | 199 |
| June. | 1,022 | 117 | 724 | 542 | 220 | 3,162 | 89 | 136 | 810 | 133 | 425 | 56 | 205 |
| July. | 1,022 | 117 | 734 | 542 | 220 | 3,162 | 89 | 136 | 810 | 133 | 425 | 56 | 204 |
| Aug. | 1,035 | 117 | 740 | 542 | 220 | 3,162 | 89 | 136 | 797 | 133 | 425 | 56 | 205 |
| Sept. | 1,036 | 116 | 738 | 542 | 220 | 3,162 | 89 | 136 | 797 | 133 | 425 | 56 | 213 |
| Oct. | 1,154 | 129 | 820 | 602 | 244 | 3,512 | 99 | 151 | 886 | 148 | 472 | 61 | 227 |
| Nov. | 1,159 | 129 | 809 | 602 | 244 | 3,513 | 99 | 151 | 886 | 148 | 472 | 61 | 237 |
| Dec. | 1,163 | 129 | 802 | 602 | 244 | 3,513 | 99 | 151 | 886 | 148 | 472 | 62 | 235 |
| 1974-Jan... |  | 129 | 793 | 602 | 244 | 3,513 | 99 | 151 |  |  | 472 | 62 | 271 |
| Feb. ${ }^{p}$. |  | 129 | 783 |  | 244 | 3,513 | 99 | 151 |  |  | 472 | 62 | 277 |

${ }^{1}$ Includes reported or estimated gold holdings of international and regional organizations, central banks and govts. of countries listed in this table, and also of a number not shown separately here, and gold to be this table, and also of a number not shown separately here, and gold to be
distributed by the Tripartite Commission for the Restitution of Monetary distributed by the Tripartite Commission for the Restitution of Monetary
Gold; excludes holdings of the U.S.S.R., other Eastern European countries, and China Mainland.
The figures included for the Bank for International Settlements are the Bank's gold assets net of gold deposit liabilities. This procedure avoids the overstatement of total world gold reserves since most of the
gold deposited with the BIS is included in the gold reserves ef individual countries.
${ }^{2}$ Net gold assets of BIS, i.e., gold in bars and coins and other gold assets minus gold deposit liabilities.
Note.-For back figures and description of the data in this and the following tables on gold (except production), see "Gold," Section 14 of Supplement to Banking and Monetary Statistics, 1962.

## GOLD PRODUCTION

(In millions of dollars; valued at $\$ 35$ per fine ounce through 1971, at $\$ 38$ through Sept. 1973, and at $\$ 42.22$ thereafter)

| Period | World production ${ }^{1}$ | Africa |  |  | North and South America |  |  |  |  | Asia |  |  | Other |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | South Africa | Ghana | Zaire | United States | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Can- } \\ & \text { ada } \end{aligned}$ | Mexico | Nicaragua | Colombia | India | Japan | Philippines | Australia | $\underset{\text { other }}{\text { All }}$ |
| 1967. | 1,410.0 | 1,068.7 | 26.7 | 5.4 | 53.4 | 103.7 | 5.8 | 5.2 | 9.0 | 3.4 | 23.7 | 17.2 | 28.4 | 59.4 |
| 1968. | 1,420.0 | 1,088.0 | 25.4 | 5.9 | 53.9 | 94.1 | 6.2 | 4.9 | 8.4 | 4.0 | 21.5 | 18.5 | 27.6 | 61.6 |
| 1969. | 1,420.0 | 1,090.7 | 24.8 | 6.0 | 60.1 | 89.1 | 6.3 | 3.7 | 7.7 | 3.4 | 23.7 | 20.0 | 24.5 | 60.0 |
| 1970. | 1,450.0 | 1,128.0 | 24.6 | 6.2 | 63.5 | 84.3 | 6.9 | 4.0 | 7.1 | 3.7 | 24.8 | 21.1 | 21.7 | 54.1 |
| 1971 p |  | 1,098.7 | 24.4 | 6.0 | 52.3 54 | 79.1 | 5.3 | 3.7 | 6.6 | 4.1 | 27.0 | 22.2 | 23.5 |  |
| $1972{ }^{197}{ }^{\text {p }}$ | . . . . . . | 1,109.8 | 27.5 | 5.3 | 54.3 | 77.2 | 5.6 | 3.0 | 7.1 | 4.0 | 32.2 | 23.0 | 28.7 | . . . . . . |
| 1973-Jàn. |  | 88.2 |  |  |  | 6.2 | . 5 |  | . 8 | . 3 |  |  | 2.4 |  |
| Feb. |  | 86.5 |  |  |  | 6.1 | . 4 |  | . 5 | .3 |  |  | 1.8 |  |
| Mar. |  | 88.5 | …… |  |  | 6.3 | . 5 |  | .5 | .4 |  |  |  |  |
| Apr. |  | 86.6 |  |  |  | 6.2 |  |  | . 6 | .2 |  |  |  |  |
| May |  | 86.0 |  |  |  | 6.8 |  |  | . 6 | .3 |  |  |  |  |
| June |  | 87.6 |  |  |  | 6.4 |  |  | . 6 |  |  |  |  |  |
| July |  | 88.3 | . . . . |  |  | 5.6 |  |  | . 8 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Aug. |  |  |  |  |  | 5.7 |  |  | .9 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Sept. |  | 88.2 |  |  |  | 5.7 |  |  | . 8 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Oct. |  | 97.5 |  |  |  | 7.0 6.3 |  |  | . 7 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Nov. |  | 97.2 88.8 |  |  |  | 6.3 6.7 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1974-Jan. |  |  |  |  |  | 6.1 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

[^74]China Mainland, and North Korea.

NUMBER IN OPERATION ON DECEMBER 31, 1973


For notes see opposite page.

NUMBER IN OPERATION ON DECEMBER 31, 1973-Continued

| State | Branches and additional offices ! |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Class of bank |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Location |  |  |  |  |
|  | Total | Commercial banks |  |  |  |  | Mutual savings banks |  | In head office city | Outside head office city |  |  |  |
|  |  | Total | Member |  | Nonmember |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | National | State | $\underset{\text { sured }}{\text { In- }}$ | Non- insured | $\begin{gathered} \text { In- } \\ \text { sured } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Non- } \\ & \text { in- } \\ & \text { sured } \end{aligned}$ |  | In head office county |  | In non-contiguous counties |  |
| United States ${ }^{3}$. | 27,738 | 26,246 | 14,757 | 4,039 | 7,404 | 46 | 1,241 | 251 | 9,561 | 8,533 | 4,999 | 4,645 | 202 |
| Alabama. | 364 | 364 | 245 | 14 | 105 |  |  |  | 199 | 136 | 14 | 15 | 5 |
| Alaska | 68 | 68 | 60 |  | 8 |  |  |  | 22 | 5 | 15 | 26 | 5 |
| Arizona. | 403 | 403 | 253 | 25 | 125 |  |  |  | 129 | 104 | 52 | 118 | 2 |
| Arkansas. | 225 | 225 | 116 | 16 | 93 |  |  |  | 136 | 83 | 5 | 1 | 2 |
| California. | 3,358 | 3,358 | 2,601 | 314 | 437 | 6 |  | ...... | 460 | 469 | 681 | 1,748 | 32 |
| Colorado . | 34 | 34 | 16 | 2 | 16 |  |  |  | 34 |  |  |  | 8 |
| Connecticut | 717 | 518 | 243 | 73 | 202 |  | 199 | ... | 166 | 345 | 178 | 28 |  |
| Delaware. | 137 | 118 | 4 7 |  | 114 |  | 19 |  | 29 | 62 | 38 | 8 |  |
| District of Columbia Florida. . . . . . . . | 116 49 | 116 | 78 | 29 | 9 48 | . |  |  | 116 47 | 2 |  |  | 18 |
| Georgia | 546 | 546 | 283 | 68 | 195 |  |  |  | 280 | 147 | 40 | 79 | 12 |
| Hawaii. | 144 | 144 | 10 |  | 131 | 3 |  | ...... | 52 | 37 | 4 | 51 | 6 |
| Idaho. | 178 | 178 | 147 | 6 | 25 |  |  |  | 16 | 14 | 32 | 116 | 1 |
| Illinois. | 168 | 168 | 88 | 10 | 70 |  |  |  | 168 |  |  |  | 7 |
| Indiana. | 777 | 776 | 407 | 62 | 307 | ....... | 1 | . . . . $\cdot$. | 416 | 360 |  | 1 | 1 |
| Iowa | 369 | 369 | 70 | 39 | 260 |  |  |  | 178 | 139 | 52 |  |  |
| Kansas. | 88 | 88 | 40 | 8 | 40 |  |  |  | 88 |  |  |  | 1 |
| Kentucky. | 422 | 422 | 176 | 69 | 177 |  |  |  | 253 | 164 | 5 |  | 2 |
| Louisiana. | 488 | 488 | 215 | 37 | 236 |  |  |  | 286 | 189 | 10 | 3 | 2 |
| Maine.... | 297 | 259 | 117 | 33 | 109 |  | 38 |  | 65 | 128 | 92 | 12 | 2 |
| Maryland. | 681 | 634 | 302 | 80 | 252 |  | 47 |  | 166 | 163 | 217 | 135 | 9 |
| Massachusetts | 1,144 | 851 | 472 | 159 | 216 | 4 | 42 | 251 | 522 | 613 | 8 | 1 | 2 |
| Michigan. | 1,394 | 1,394 | 654 | 477 | 261 | 2 |  |  | 610 | 524 | 249 | 11 | 4 |
| Minnesota. | . 25 | 24 | 11 | 18 | 11 |  | 1 |  | 25 | 126 |  |  |  |
| Mississippi. | 446 | 446 | 181 | 18 | 247 |  |  |  | 187 | 126 | 70 | 63 | 3 |
| Missouri. | 201 | 201 | 45 | 26 | 130 |  |  |  | 168 | 31 | 2 |  | 2 |
| Montana. | 11 | 11 | 3 | 5 | 3 |  |  |  | 10 |  | 1 |  | 1 |
| Nebraska. | 55 | 55 | 33 | 15 | 21 |  |  |  | 55 |  |  |  | 1 |
| Nevada. | 96 | 96 | 68 | 15 | 13 |  |  |  | 26 | 19 | 13 | 38 | . |
| New Hampshire. | 110 | 90 | 73 | 2 | 15 |  | 20 | ...... | 47 | 51 | 12 |  | . |
| New Jersey. | 1,315 | 1,244 | 855 | 207 | 182 |  | 71 |  | 305 | 684 | 235 | 91 | 6 |
| New Mexico | 177 | 177 | 96 | 13 | 68 |  |  |  | 111 | 56 | 9 | 1 |  |
| New York. | 3,374 | 2,872 | 1,517 | 1,180 | 166 | 9 | 502 | ..... | 1,494 | 882 | 789 | 209 | 6 |
| North Carolina. | 1,444 | 1,444 | 727 | 2 | 708 | 9 | ...... | ... | 175 | 131 | 283 | 855 | 1 |
| North Dakota. | 72 | 72 | 12 | 2 | 56 | 2 |  |  | 12 | 37 | 22 | 1 | 2 |
| Ohio. | 1,522 | 1,522 | 856 | 418 | 248 | ...... |  |  | 666 | 820 | 33 | 3 | 3 |
| Oklahoma | 86 | 86 | 50 | 3 | 33 |  |  |  | 86 |  |  |  | 5 |
| Oregon..... | 405 | 401 | $\underline{282}$ |  | 119 589 |  | ${ }^{4}$ |  | 85 | 58 | 71 | 191 |  |
| Pennsylvania. | 2,180 | 2,052 | 1,205 | 263 | 582 |  | 128 | . | 274 | 825 | 1,079 | 2 | 4 |
| Rhode Island. | 292 | 206 | 113 |  | 85 | 8 | 86 | ...... | 68 | 115 | 71 | 38 | 1 |
| South Carolina . | 544 | 544 | 345 | 7 | 192 | ....... |  |  | 116 | 71 | 74 | 283 | 4 |
| South Dakota. | 108 | 108 | 65 | 11 | 32 |  |  |  | 20 | 30 | 24 | 34 |  |
| Tennessee. | 657 | 657 | 330 | 43 | 283 | 1 |  |  | 399 | 242 | 7 | 9 | 1 |
| Texas. | 91 | 91 | 2 | 9 | 80 |  |  |  | 90 | 1 |  |  | 18 |
| Utah. | 168 | 168 | 89 | 31 | 48 |  |  |  | 31 | 52 | 24 | 61 | 3 |
| Vermont. | 114 | 109 | 43 |  | 66 |  | 5 |  | 16 | 43 | 35 | 20 |  |
| Virginia. . | 1,032 | 1,032 | 577 | 205 | 250 |  |  |  | 341 | 189 | 298 | 204 | 13 |
| Washington. | 714 | 636 | 495 | 34 | 107 |  | 78 |  | 241 | 184 | 108 | 181 | 4 |
| West Virginia | 15 | 15 | 73 | 2 | 10 |  |  |  | 14 | 1 |  |  |  |
| Wisconsin. . | 308 | 308 | 76 | 20 | 212 |  |  |  | 57 | 201 | 47 | 3 | 1 |
| Wyoming. . | 1 | 1 |  |  | 1 |  |  |  | 1 |  |  |  | 1 |
| Virgin Islands. | 8 | 8 | 8 |  |  |  |  |  | 3 |  |  | 5 |  |

${ }^{1}$ Excludes banks that have banking facilities only; banking facilities are shown separately; see note 3 .
2 Banking facilities (other than branches) that are provided at military and other Govt. establishments through arrangements made by the Treasury; they are operated by 135 banks, 46 of which have no other type of branch or additional office.
${ }_{3}$ Includes one national bank in Puerto Rico and one in the Virgin Islands, with eight branches, that became members of the F.R. System in 1973 and 1957, respectively.

Note,-Each branch and additional office is loçated in the same State as its parent bank except that 1 national bank in N.J. has 1 branch in Pa., 1 national bank in Calif, has 2 branches in Wash. and 1 in Ore., 1 noninsured (unincorporated) bank in N.Y. has 1 branch in Mass. and 1 noninsured (unincorporated bank in N.Y. has 1 branch in Mass. and N.Y. In the table these branches are shown according to their own location rather than that of the parent bank.

## SALES, REVENUE, PROFITS, AND DIVIDENDS OF LARGE MANUFACTURING CORPORATIONS

| Industry | 1969 | 1970 | 1971 | 1972 | 1971 | 1972 |  |  |  | 1973 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  | IV | I | II | III | IV | I | $11{ }{ }^{\text {r }}$ | III |
| Total (170 corps.) : |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Sales........ | 299,533 | 305,370 | 334,957 | 371,946 | 87,214 | 88,349 | 93,853 | 89,550 | 100,194 | ${ }^{c} 102,932$ | 109,967 | 108,430 |
| Total revenue | 303,257 | 309,532 | 339,134 | 376,604 | 88,317 | 89,452 | 95,271 | 90,803 | 101,078 | ${ }^{\text {c }} 104,139$ | 111,526 | 109,967 |
| Profits before taxe | 34,311 | 29,266 | 35,771 | 41,164 | 9,709 | 9,715 | 10,467 | 8,978 | 12,003 | 12,695 | 14,009 | 12,436 |
| Profits after taxes. | 18,830 | 16,556 | 19,146 | 21,753 | 5,031 | 5,212 | 5,674 | 4,936 | 5,931 | 6,801 | 7,491 | 6,778 |
| Memo: PAT unadj. ${ }^{1}$ | 18,335 | 16,436 | 18,020 | 21, 233 | 4,373 | 5,162 | 5,687 | 4,490 | 5,894 | 6,754 | 7,385 | 6,748 |
| Dividends. | 9,962 | 10,024 | 10,104 | 10,538 | 2,581 | 2,538 | 2,598 | 2,525 | 2,877 | 2,646 | 2,715 | 2,767 |
| Nondurable goods industries (86 corps.) ${ }^{2}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Sales................... | 138,621 | 147,808 | 160,973 | 176,329 | 41,887 | 42,254 | 43,395 | 43,865 | 46,815 | ${ }^{\text {c } 47,519}$ | 50,223 | 53,168 |
| Total revenue | 140,837 | 150,312 | 163,448 | 178,915 | 42,382 | 42,930 | 44,273 | 44,689 | 47,023 | c48,259 | 51,191 | 54,081 |
| Profits before taxes | 17,404 | 16,935 | 19,900 | 21,799 | 5,438 | 5,043 | 4,998 | 5,278 | 6,479 | 6,487 | 7,129 | 7,626 |
| Profits after taxes. | 10,223 | 9,649 | 10,490 | 11,154 | 2,672 | 2,673 | 2,682 | 2,852 | 2,946 | 3,411 | 3,667 | 4,034 |
| Memo: PAT unadj. ${ }^{1}$ | 9,529 | 9,591 | 10,085 | 10,859 | 2,409 | 2,625 | 2,625 | 2,574 | 3,035 | 3,348 | 3,597 | 3,973 |
| Dividends. | 5,386 | 5,560 | 5,664 | 5,780 | 1,442 | 1,447 | 1,430 | 1,427 | 1,476 | 1,487 | 1,462 | 1,527 |
| Durable goods industries (84 corps.): ${ }^{3}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Sales.......... | 160,912 | 157,562 | 173,985 | 195,618 | 45,327 | 46,095 | 50,458 | 45,685 | 53,379 | 55,413 | 59,744 | 55,262 |
| Total reve | 162,420 | 159,220 | 175,686 | 197,690 | 45,935 | 46,522 | 50,999 | 46,115 | 54,055 | 55,880 | 60,335 | 55,886 |
| Profits before ta | 16,907 | 12,332 | 15,871 | 19,365 | 4,271 | 4,673 | 5,469 | 3,697 | 5,524 | 6,208 | 6,880 | 4,810 |
| Profits after taxes. | 8,607 | 6,908 | 8,656 | 10,599 | 2,359 | 2,539 | 2,992 | 2,083 | 2,984 | 3,390 | 3,824 | 2,744 |
| Memo: PAT unadj. ${ }^{1}$ | 8,806 | 6,845 | 7,935 | 10,374 | 1,964 | 2,537 | 3,062 | 1,916 | 2,859 | 3,406 | 3,788 | 2,775 |
| Dividends. | 4,577 | 4,464 | 4,440 | 4,758 | 1,139 | 1,091 | 1,168 | 1,097 | 1,401 | 1,159 | 1,253 | 1,240 |
| Selected industries: <br> Food and kindred prod. <br> (28 corps.):       <br> Sil       |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 28,962 29 | 31,966 32,393 | 34,584 35,090 | 37,624 <br> 38,091 | 9,073 9,206 | 8,824 8,941 | 9,229 9,371 | 9,531 9,665 | 10,039 10,115 | 9,561 | 10,183 10,348 | 11,014 |
| Trofits before taxes | 28,34 2,845 | 32,312 3,122 | 35,372 | 38,091 3,573 | -863 | $\begin{array}{r}8,941 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 9,380 880 | $\begin{array}{r}9 \\ \hline 940\end{array}$ | -,960 | - 890 | $\begin{array}{r}10,962 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 1,047 |
| Profits after taxes. | 1,364 | 1,571 | 1,714 | 1,845 | 446 | 414 | 454 | 486 | 490 | 470 | 499 | 562 |
| Memo: PAT unadj. | 1,266 | 1,540 | 1,644 | 1,805 | 386 | 408 | 452 | 492 | 452 | 453 | 501 | 562 |
| Dividends. | 764 | 812 | 862 | 893 | 218 | 221 | 222 | 223 | 227 | 237 | 230 | 236 |
| Chemical and allied prod. (22 corps.): |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Sales.. | 29,961 | 31,086 | 33,005 | 36,638 | 8,432 | 8,779 | 9,167 | 9,099 | 9,593 | 10,153 | 10,693 | 10,828 |
| Total. | 30,308 | 31,490 | 33,388 | 37,053 | 8,574 | 8,868 | 9,265 | 9,196 | 9,723 | 10,264 | 10,849 | 10,968 |
| Profits before taxes | 4,123 | 3,863 | 4,123 | 4,853 | 1,031 | 1,172 | 1,184 | 1,216 | 1,280 | 1,487 | 1,606 | 1,599 |
| Profits after taxes.. | 2,180 | 2,111 | 2,290 | 2,672 | , 586 | , 652 | , 667 | '683 | - 669 | 838 | 886 | 901 |
| Memo: PAT unadj. ${ }^{1}$. | 2,206 | 2,137 | 2,167 | 2,671 | 494 | 649 | 626 | 684 | 712 | 834 | 884 | 871 |
| Dividends........... | 1,262 | 1,298 | 1,332 | 1,395 | 342 | 337 | 341 | 340 | 378 | 346 | 359 | 374 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Sales........ | 56,411 57,770 | 61,360 62,826 | 68,534 69,903 | 74,662 76,133 | 18,007 | 18,269 | 18,169 | 18,298 | 19,925 19,845 | c20,477 $c 20,892$ | 21,689 | 23,586 |
| Profits before taxes | 8,490 | 8,509 | 10,835 | 11,461 | 3,138 | 2,684 | 2,433 | 2,628 | 3,717 | 3,514 | 3,884 | 4,371 |
| Profits after taxes. | 5,630 | 5,158 | 5,624 | 5,562 | 1,418 | 1,384 | 1,270 | 1,398 | 1,509 | 1,760 | 1,899 | 2,230 |
| Memo: PAT unadj. | 4,987 | 5,131 | 5,519 | 5,325 | 1,390 | 1,356 | 1,273 | 1,119 | 1,578 | 1,737 | 1,888 | 2,192 |
| Dividends. | 2,836 | 2,917 | 2,952 | 2,992 | , 755 | - 763 | 742 | 741 | 746 | 777 | 748 | 789 |
| Primary metals and prod. (23 corps.): |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Sales.................. | 30,460 | 30,769 | 31,441 | 34,359 | 7,335 | 7,848 | 8,886 | 8,525 | 9,099 | 9,635 | 10,784 | 10,602 |
| Total revenue | 30,928 | 31,288 | 31,808 | 34,797 | 7,445 | 7,931 | 8,984 | 8,629 | 9,253 | 9,733 | 10,891 | 10,764 |
| Profits before taxes | 2,721 | 2,072 | 1,517 | 1,969 | 254 | 386 | 581 | 413 | 589 | 618 | 885 | 808 |
| Profits after taxes. | 1,544 | 1,316 | 969 | 1,195 | 189 | 247 | 372 | 274 | 302 | 383 | 542 | 480 |
| Memo: PAT unadj. 1 | 1,731 | 1,371 | 561 | 1,109 | -213 | 260 | 465 | 128 | 256 | 397 | 538 | 496 |
| Dividends.. | 890 | 913 | 739 | 653 | 162 | 162 | 161 | 162 | 168 | 200 | 178 | 184 |
| Machinery (27 corps.): |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Sales. | 44,858 | 46,486 | 49,206 | 55,615 | 13,368 | 12,939 | 13,796 | 13,862 | 15,018 | 14,828 | 16,035 | 16,306 |
| Total revenue | 45,314 | 47,028 | 49,846 | 56,348 | 13,561 | 13,102 | 13,993 | 14,050 | 15,203 | 14,997 | 16,241 | 16,519 |
| Profits before taxes | 5,281 | 4,885 | 5,277 | 6,358 | 1,453 | 1,416 | 1,550 | 1,583 | 1,810 | 1,705 | 1,880 | 1,936 |
| Profits after taxes. | 2,593 | 2,566 | 2,884 | 3,522 | 806 | 781 | 854 | 870 | 1,017 | 933 | 1,034 | 1,069 |
| Memo: PAT unadj. ${ }^{1}$ | 2,596 | 2,477 | 2,560 | 3,388 | 786 | 774 | 848 | 865 | 902 | 931 | 1,020 | 1,070 |
| Dividend | 1,165 | 1,327 | 1,450 | 1,497 | 366 | 373 | 374 | 375 | 375 | 389 | 401 | 407 |
| Motor vehicles and equipment ( 9 corps.): |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Sales....................... | 53,996 | 48,905 | 61,481 | 70,653 | 16,109 | 17,273 | 18,953 | 14,703 | 19,725 | 21,616 | 22,256 | 18,019 |
| Total revenue. . . | 54,248 | 49,108 | 61,804 | 71,139 | 16,308 | 17,353 | 19,105 | 14,735 | 19,946 | 21,710 | 22,415 | 18,142 |
| Profits before taxes | 5,315 | 2,153 | 5,648 | 6,955 | 1,598 | 2,017 | 2,290 | 628 | 2,019 | 2,716 | 2,704 | 729 |
| Profits after taxes. | 2,644 | 1,306 | 2,948 | 3,626 | 831 | 1,037 | 1,186 | 343 | 1,060 | 1,405 | 1.,446 | 431 |
| Memo: PAT unadj. ${ }^{1}$ | 2,638 | 1,301 | 2,952 | 3,640 | 849 359 | 1,034 | 1,178 | 337 | 1,091 | 1,429 | 1,436 | 450 |
| Dividends. | 1,750 | 1,434 | 1,433 | 1,762 | 359 | 359 | 439 | 365 | 599 | 369 | 473 | 404 |

[^75]of returns, allowances, and discounts, and exclude excise taxes paid directly by the company. Total revenue data include, in addition to sales, income from nonmanufacturing operations and nonoperating income Profits are before dividend payments and have been adjusted to exclude special charges and credits to surplus reserves and extraordinary items not related primarily to the current reporting period. Income taxes, (not shown) include Federal, State and local government, and foreign.

Previous series last published in June 1972 Bulletin, p. A-50.

Board of Governors and Staff shown on following page.

# BOARD OF GOVERNORS 

Arthur F. Burns, Chairman
Andrew F. Brimmer
Robert C. Holland
MANAGING DIRECTOR FOR
IS AND SUPERVISION

OFFICE OF MANAGING DIRECTOR FOR OPERATIONS AND SUPERVISION

David C. Melnicoff, Managing Director
Daniel. M. Doyle, Deputy Managing Director
Gordon B. Grimwood, Assistant Director and Program Director for Contingency Planning
William W. Layton, Director of Equal Employment
Brenton C. Leavitt, Program Director for Banking Structure

## division of federal reserve bank OPERATIONS

Ronald G. Burke, Director
E. Maurice McWhirter, Associate Director
Walter A. Althausen, Assistant Director
Harry A. Guinter, Assistant Director
James R. Kudlinski, Assistant Director
Digitized for FRA.S $\mathbb{E R}_{R}$ Ring, Assistant Director
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/

## OFFICE OF BOARD MEMBERS

*Robert Solomon, Adviser to the Board Joseph R. Coyne, Assistant to the Board John S. Rippey, Assistant to the Board John J. Hart, Special Assistant to the Board Frank O'Brien Jr., Special Assistant to the Board
Donald J. Winn, Special Assistant to the Board

## LEGAL DIVISION

Thomas J. O'Connell, General Counsel John Nicoll, Deputy General Counsel Robert S. Plotkin, Assistant General Counsel
Baldwin B. Tuttle, Assistant General Counsel
Andrew F. Oehmann, Special Assistant to the General Counsel
Griffith L. Garwood, Adviser

George W. Mitchell, Vice Chairman<br>Jeffrey M. Bucher<br>Henry C. Wallich

## OFFICE OF MANAGING DIRECTOR FOR RESEARCH AND ECONOMIC POLICY

J. Charles Partee, Managing Director Stephen H. Axilrod, Adviser to the Board Samuel B. Chase, Jr., Adviser to the Board Arthur L. Broida, Assistant to the Board Murray Altmann, Special Assistant to the Board

## DIVISION OF RESEARCH AND STATISTICS

J. Charles Partee, Director

Lyle E. Gramley, Deputy Director
James L. Pierce, Associate Director Peter M. Keir, Adviser
Stanley J. Sigel, Adviser
Murray S. Wernick, Adviser Kenneth B. Williams, Adviser James B. Eckert, Associate Adviser Edward C. Ettin, Associate Adviser Robert J. Lawrence, Associate Adviser Eleanor J. Stockwell, Associate Adviser Joseph S. Zeisel, Associate Adviser James L. Kichline, Assistant Adviser Stephen P. Taylor, Assistant Adviser Thomas D. Thomson, Assistant Adviser Louis Weiner, Assistant Adviser Helmut F. Wendel, Assistant Adviser Levon H. Garabedian, Assistant Director

## division of data processing

Charles L. Hampton, Director Henry W. Meetze, Associate Director Glenn L. Cummins, Assistant Director Warren N. Minami, Assistant Director

## DIVISION OF PERSONNEL

Keith D. Engstrom, Director Charles W. Wood, Assistant Director

## OFFICE OF THE CONTROLLER

John Kakalec, Controller
John M. Denkler, Assistant Controller

## DIVISION OF ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES

Walter W. Kreimann, Director
Donald E. Anderson, Assistant Director John D. Smith, Assistant Director

## OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

Chester B. Feldberg, Secretary
Theodore E. Allison, Assistant Secretary
Normand R. V. Bernard, Assistant Secretary
Elizabeth L. Carmichael, Assistant Secretary

## DIVISION OF SUPERVISION

 AND REGULATIONFrederic Solomon, Director
Brenton C. Leavitt, Deputy Director Frederick R. Dahl, Assistant Director Jack M. Egertson, Assistant Director Janet O. Hart, Assistant Director
John N. Lyon, Assistant Director
John T. McClintock, Assistant Director
Thomas A. Sidman, Assistant Director
William W. Wiles, Assistant Director
*On leave of absence.

## dIVISION OF INTERNATIONAL FINANCE

Ralph C. Bryant, Director
John E. Reynolds, Associate Director Robert F. Gemmill, Adviser
Reed J. Irvine, Adviser
Samuel I. Katz, Adviser
Bernard Norwood, Adviser
Samuel Pizer, Adviser
George B. Henry, Associate Adviser
Helen B. Junz, Associate Adviser
$\dagger$ Norman S. Fieleke, Assistant Adviser
†On loan from the Federal Reserve Bank of Boston

# FEDERAL OPEN MARKET COMMITTEE 

Arthur F. Burns, Chairman

Robert P. Black George H. Clay<br>Andrew F. Brimmer Robert C. Holland<br>Jeffrey M. Bucher<br>Monroe Kimbrel<br>George W. Mitchell

Alfred Hayes, Vice Chairman

John E. Sheehan
Henry C. Wallich
Willis J. Winn

Arthur L. Broida, Secretary
Murray Altmann, Deputy Secretary
Normand R. V. Bernard, Assistant
Secretary
Thomas J. O’Connell, General Counsel Edward G. Guy, Deputy General Counsel John Nicoll, Assistant General Counsel J. Charles Partee, Senior Economist Stephen H. Axilrod, Economist (Domestic Finance)
*Robert Solomon, Economist (International Finance)
Harry Brandt, Associate Economist
Ralph C. Bryant, Associate Economist Richard G. Davis, Associate Economist Raymond J. Doll, Associate Economist Lyle E. Gramley, Associate Economist William J. Hocter, Associate Economist James Parthemos, Associate Economist James L. Pierce, Associate Economist John E. Reynolds, Associate Economist

Alan R. Holmes, Manager, System Open Market Account Charles A. Coombs, Special Manager. System Open Market Account Peter D. Sternlight, Deputy Manager, System Open Market Account

## FEDERAL ADVISORY COUNCIL

Thomas I. Storrs, fifth federal reserve district, President James F. English, Jr., first federal reserve district, Vice President

Gabriel Hauge, second federal reserve district
James F. Bodine, third federal reserve district
Clair E. Fultz, fourth federal reserve district
Lawrence A. Merrigan, sixth federal reserve district
Allen P. Stults, seventh federal reserve district

Donald E. Lasater, eighth federal reserve district
George H. Dixon, ninth federal reserve district
Eugene H. Adams, tenth federal reserve district
Lewis H. Bond, eleventh federal reserve district
Harold A. Rogers, twelfth federal reserve district

Herbert V. Prochnow, Secretary
William J. Korsvik, Assistant Secretary

* On leave of absence.


## FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS AND BRANCHES

| Federal Reserve Bank, branch, or facility <br> Zip code | Chairman <br> Deputy Chairman | President First Vice President | Vice President in charge of branch |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Boston .................. 02106 | James S. Duesenberry Louis W. Cabot | Frank E. Morris James A. McIntosh |  |
| New York $\qquad$ 10045 <br> Buffalo $\qquad$ 14240 | Roswell L. Gilpatric Frank R. Milliken Norman F. Beach | Alfred Hayes Richard A. Debs | A. A. MacInnes, Jr. |
| Philadelphia .......... 19101 | John R. Coleman Edward J. Dwyer | David P. Eastburn Mark H. Willes |  |
| Cleveland $\ldots . . . . . . . . . . . .444101$ <br> Cincinnati <br> Pittsburgh $\ldots \ldots . . . . . . . . . .45201$ | Horace A. Shepard Robert E. Kirby Graham E. Marx Douglas Grymes | Willis J. Winn Walter H. MacDonald | Robert E. Showalter Robert D. Duggan |
| Richmond ............... 23261 Baltimore .............. 21203 Charlotte ............ 28201 Culpeper Communications Center ..............2270I | Robert W. Lawson, Jr. <br> E. Craig Wall <br> James G. Harlow <br> Charles W. DeBell | Robert P. Black | Gerald L. Wilson Jimmie R. Monhollon <br> J. Gordon Dickerson, Jr. |
| Atlanta .................. 30303 Birmingham .......... 35202 Jacksonville ......... 32203 Nashville ............. 37203 New Orleans ........ 70161 Miami Office......... 33152 | H. G. Pattillo <br> Clifford M. Kirtland, Jr. <br> William C. Bauer Gert H. W. Schmidt Edward J. Boling Edwin J. Caplan | Monroe Kimbrel Kyle K. Fossum | Hiram J. Honea Edward C. Rainey Jeffrey J. Wells George C. Guynn W. M. Davis |
| Chicago ................. 60690 Detroit ................ 48231 | William H. Franklin Peter B. Clark W.M. Defoe | Robert P. Mayo Ernest T. Baughman | William C. Conrad |
| St. Louis ................... 63166 Little Rock ............. 72203 Louisville ............ 40201 Memphis ............. 38101 | Frederic M. Peirce Sam Cooper W.M. Pierce James C. Hendershot C. Whitney Brown | Darryl R. Francis Eugene A. Leonard | John F. Breen Donald L. Henry <br> L. Terry Britt |
| Minneapolis ............ 55480 Helena.............. .59601 | Bruce B. Dayton James P. McFarland William A. Cordingley | Bruce K. MacLaury <br> M. H. Strothman, Jr. | Howard L. Knous |
| Kansas City ............. 64198 Denver ............... 80217 Oklahoma City ....... 73125 Omaha .............. 68102 | Robert W. Wagstaff Robert T. Person Maurice B. Mitchell Joseph H. Williams Durward B. Varner | George H. Clay John T. Boysen | George C. Rankin William G. Evans Robert D. Hamilton |
| Dallas .................... 75222 El Paso ................. 79999 Houston ............. 77001 San Antonio .......... 78295 | John Lawrence <br> Charles T. Beaird <br> Gage Holland <br> T.J. Barlow <br> Marshall Boykin, III | Philip E. Coldwell T. W. Plant | Frederic W. Reed James L. Cauthen Carl H. Moore |
| San Francisco ........... 94120 Los Angeles ........... 90051 Portland ............ 97208 Salt Lake City ........ 84110 Seattle ............... 98124 | O. Meredith Wilson Joseph F. Alibrandi Joseph R. Vaughan John R. Howard Sam H. Bennion C. Henry Bacon, Jr. | John J. Balles John B. Williams | Gerald R. Kelly William M. Brown A. Grant Holman Paul W. Cavan |

# FEDERAL RESERVE BOARD PUBLICATIONS 

Available from Publications Services, Division of Administrative Services, Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, Washington, D.C. 20551. Where a charge is indicated, remittance should accompany request and be made payable to the order of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System in a form collectible at par in U.S. currency. (Stamps and coupons are not accepted.)

## ANNUAL REPORT

FEDERAL RESERVE BULLETIN. Monthly. $\$ 6.00$ per year or $\$ .60$ each in the United States and its possessions, Bolivia, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Guatemala, Haiti, Republic of Honduras, Mexico. Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, El Salvador, Uruguay, and Venezuela; 10 or more of same issue to one address, $\$ 5.00$ per year or $\$ .50$ each. Elsewhere, $\$ 7.00$ per year or $\$ .70$ each.
FEDERAL RESERVE CHART BOOK ON FINANCIAL AND BUSINESS STATISTICS. Monthly. Subscription includes one issue of Historical Chart Book. $\$ 6.00$ per year or $\$ .60$ each in the United States and the countries listed above; 10 or more of same issue to one address, $\$ .50$ each. Elsewhere, $\$ 7.00$ per year or $\$ .70$ each.
HISTORICAL CHART BOOK. Issued annually in Sept. Subscription to monthly chart book includes one issue. $\$ .60$ each in the United States and countries listed above; 10 or more to one address, $\$ .50$ each. Elsewhere, $\$ .70$ each.
THE FEDERAL RESERVE ACT, as amended through December 1971, with an appendix containing provisions of certain other statutes affecting the Federal Reserve System. 252 pp. $\$ 1.25$.
REGULATIONS OF THE BOARD OF GOVERNORS OF THE FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM
PUBLISHED INTERPRETATIONS OF THE BOARD OF GOVERNORS, as of June 30, 1973. $\$ 2.50$.
DEBITS AND CLEARING STATISTICS AND THEIR USE. 1959. $144 \mathrm{pp} . \$ 1.00$ each; 10 or more to one address, $\$ .85$ each.
SUPPLEMENT TO BANKING AND MONETARY STATISTICS. Sec. 1. Banks and the Monetary System. 1962. 35 pp. \$.35. Sec. 2. Member Banks. 1967. 59 pp. \$.50. Sec. 5. Bank Debits. 1966. 36 pp. $\$ .35$. Sec. 6. Bank Income. 1966. 29 pp. $\$ .35$. Sec. 9. Federal Reserve Banks. 1965. 36 pp. \$.35. Sec. 10. Member Bank Reserves and Related Items. 1962. 64 pp. $\$ .50$. Sec. 11. Currency. 1963. 11 pp. $\$ .35$. Sec. 12. Money Rates and Securities Markets. 1966. 182 pp. \$.65. Sec. 14. Gold. 1962. 24 pp. \$.35. Sec. 15. International Finance. 1962. 92 pp. \$.65. Sec. 16 (New). Consumer Credit. 1965. 103 pp. $\$ .65$.

INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION-1971 edition. 383 pp . $\$ 4.00$ each; 10 or more to one address, $\$ 3.50$ each.
BANK MERGERS \& THE REGULATORY AGENCIES APPLICATION OF THE BANK MERGER ACT OF 1960. 1964. 260 pp . $\$ 1.00$ each; 10 or more to one address, $\$ .85$ each.
THE PERFORMANCE OF BANK HOLDING COMPA-

NIES. 1967. 29 pp. $\$ .25$ each; 10 or more to one address. $\$ .20$ each.
THE FEDERAL FUNDS MARKET. 1959. 111 pp. $\$ 1.00$ each; 10 or more to one address, $\$ .85$ each.
TRADING IN FEDERAL FUNDS. 1965. $116 \mathrm{pp} . \$ 1.00$ each; 10 or more to one address, $\$ .85$ each.
U.S. TREASURY ADVANCE REFUNDING, JUNE 1960-JULY 1964. 1966. $65 \mathrm{pp} . \$ .50$ each; 10 or more to one address, $\$ .40$ each.
BANK CREDIT-CARD AND CHECK-CREDIT PLANS. 1968. $102 \mathrm{pp} . \$ 1.00$ each; 10 or more to one address, $\$ .85$ each.
INTEREST RATE EXPECTATIONS: TESTS ON YIELD SPREADS AMONG SHORT-TERM GOVERNMENT SECURITIES. $1968.83 \mathrm{pp} . \$ .50$ each; 10 or more to one address, $\$ .40$ each.
SURVEY OF FINANCIAL CHARACTERISTICS OF CONSUMERS. 1966. $166 \mathrm{pp} . \$ 1.00$ each; 10 or more to one address, $\$ .85$ each.
SURVEY OF CHANGES IN FAMILY FINANCES. 1968. 321 pp. $\$ 1.00$ each; 10 or more to one address, $\$ .85$ each.
REPORT OF THE JOINT TREASURY-FEDERAL RESERVE STUDY OF THE U.S. GOVERNMENT SECURITIES MARKET. 1969. 48 pp. $\$ .25$ each; 10 or more to one address, $\$ .20$ each.
JOINT TREASURY-FEDERAL RESERVE STUDY OF THE GOVERNMENT SECURITIES MARKET: STAFF STUDIES—PART $1.1970 .86 \mathrm{pp} . \$ .50$ each; 10 or more to one address, $\$ .40$ each. PART 2. 1971. 153 pp. and PART 3, 1973. 131 pp. Each volume $\$ 1.00 ; 10$ or more to one address, $\$ .85$ each.
OPEN MARKET POLICIES AND OPERATING PROCEDURES—STAFF STUDIES. 1971. 218 pp. $\$ 2.00$; 10 or more to one address, $\$ 1.75$ each.
REAPPRAISAL OF THE FEDERAL RESERVE DISCOUNT MECHANISM, Vol. 1. 1971. 276 pp. Vol. 2. 1971. 173 pp. Vol. 3. 1972. 220 pp. Each volume $\$ 3.00$ each; 10 or more to one address, $\$ 2.50$ each.
THE ECONOMETRICS OF PRICE DETERMINATION CONFERENCE, October 30-31, 1970, Washington, D.C. Oct. 1972, 397 pp. Cloth ed. $\$ 5.00$ each; 10 or more to one address, $\$ 4.50$ each. Paper ed. $\$ 4.00$ each; 10 or more to one address, $\$ 3.60$ each.
FEDERAL RESERVE STAFF STUDY: WAYS TO MODERATE FLUCTUATIONS IN HOUSING CONSTRUCTION, Dec. 1972, 487 pp. $\$ 4.00$ each; 10 or more to one address, $\$ 3.60$ each.
LENDING FUNCTIONS OF THE FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS: A HISTORY, by Howard H. Hackley. 1973. 271 pp. $\$ 3.50$ each; 10 or more to one address, $\$ 3.00$ each.

## STAFF ECONOMIC STUDIES

Studies and papers on economic and financial subjects that are of general interest in the field of economic research.

## Summaries only printed in the BULLETIN

(Limited supply of mimeographed copies of full text available upon request for single copies)

EXAMINATION OF THE MONEY STOCK CONTROL APPROACH OF BURGER, KALISH, AND BABB, by Fred J. Levin. March 1973. 18 pp.
OBTAINING THE YIELD ON A STANDARD BOND FROM A SAMPLE OF BONDS WITH HETEROGENEOUS CHARACTERISTICS, by James L. Kichline, P. Michael Laub, and Guy V. G. Stevens. May 1973. 30 pp .
THE DETERMINANTS OF A DIRECT INVESTMENT OUTFLOW WITH EMPHASIS ON THE SUPPLY OF FUNDS, by Frederic Brill Ruckdeschel. June 1973. 171 pp .
MORTGAGE COMMITMENTS ON INCOME PROPERTIES: A NEW SERIES FOR 15 LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES, 1951-70, by Robert Moore Fisher and Barbara Negri Opper. Aug. 1973. 83 pp.
THE IMPACT OF HOLDING COMPANY ACQUISITIONS ON AGGREGATE CONCENTRATION $\mathbb{N}$ BANKING, by Samuel H. Talley. Feb. 1974. 24 pp.
OPERATING POLICIES OF BANK HOLDING COMPA-NIES-PART II: NONBANKING SUBSIDIARIES, by Robert J. Lawrence. Mar. 1974. 59 pp.

## Printed in full in the BULLETIN

(Staff Economic Studies shown in list below. Except for Staff Papers, Staff Economic Studies, and some leading articles, most of the articles reprinted do not exceed 12 pages.)

## REPRINTS

ADJUSTMENT FOR SEASONAL VARIATION. 6/41.
SEASONAL FACTORS AFFECTING BANK RESERVES. 2/58.
LIQUIDITY AND PUBLIC POLICY, Staff Paper by Stephen H. Axilrod. 10/61.
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED SERIES FOR BANK CREDIT. $7 / 62$.
INTEREST RATES AND MONETARY POLICY, Staff Paper by Stephen H. Axilrod. 9/62.
MEASURES OF MEMBER BANK RESERVES. 7/63.
REVISION OF BANK DEBITS AND DEPOSIT TURNOVER SERIES. $3 / 65$.
RESEARCH ON BANKING STRUCTURE AND PERFORMANCE, Staff Economic Study by Tynan Smith. 4/66.
A REVISED INDEX OF MANUFACTURING CAPACITY, Staff Economic Study by Frank de Leeuw with Frank E. Hopkins and Michael D. Sherman. 11/66.
REVISED SERIES ON COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL LOANS BY INDUSTRY. 2/67.
THE PUBLIC INFORMATION ACT—ITS EFFECT ON MEMBER BANKS. 7/67.

INTEREST COST EFFECTS OF COMMERCIAL BANK UNDERWRITING OF MUNICIPAL REVENUE BONDS. 8/67.
U.S. INTERNATIONAL TRANSACTIONS: TRENDS IN 1960-67. 4/68.
FEDERAL FISCAL POLICY IN THE 1960's. 9/68.
BUSINESS FINANCING BY BUSINESS FINANCE COMPANIES. 10/68.
HOUSING PRODUCTION AND FINANCE. 3/69.
REVISION OF WEEKLY SERIES FOR COMMERCIAL BANKS. 8/69.
EURO-DOLLARS: A CHANGING MARKET. 10/69.
RECENT CHANGES IN STRUCTURE OF COMMERCIAL BANKING. 3/70.
SDR's IN FEDERAL RESERVE OPERATIONS AND STATISTICS. 5/70.
MEASURES OF SECURITY CREDIT. 12/70.
MONETARY AGGREGATES AND MONEY MARKET CONDITIONS IN OPEN MARKET POLICY. 2/71.
BANK FINANCING OF MOBILE HOMES. 3/71.
INTEREST RATES, CREDIT FLOWS, AND MONETARY AGGREGATES SINCE 1964. 6/71.
TWO KEY ISSUES OF MONETARY POLICY. 6/71.
SURVEY OF DEMAND DEPOSIT OWNERSHIP. 6/71.
BANK RATES ON BUSINESS LOANS-REVISED SERIES. 6/71.
INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION—REVISED AND NEW MEASURES. 7/71.
REVISED MEASURES OF MANUFACTURING CAPACITY UTILIZATION. 10/71.
REVISION OF BANK CREDIT SERIES. 12/71.
PLANNED AND ACTUAL LONG-TERM BORROWING BY STATE \& LOCAL GOVERNMENTS. 12/71.
ASSETS AND LIABILITIES OF FOREIGN BRANCHES OF U.S. BANKS. 2/72.
WAYS TO MODERATE FLUCTUATIONS IN THE CONSTRUCTION OF HOUSING. $3 / 72$.
CONSTRUCTION LOANS AT COMMERCIAL BANKS. 6/72.
SOME ESSENTIALS OF INTERNATIONAL MONETARY REFORM. 6/72.
CHARACTERISTICS OF FEDERAL RESERVE BANK DIRECTORS. 6/72.
BANK DEBITS, DEPOSITS, AND DEPOSIT TURN-OVER-REVISED SERIES. 7/72.
RECENT REGULATORY CHANGES IN RESERVE REQUIREMENTS AND CHECK COLLECTION. $7 / 72$.
YIELDS ON NEWLY ISSUED CORPORATE BONDS. 9/72.
RECENT ACTIVITIES OF FOREIGN BRANCHES OF U.S. BANKS. 10/72.

REVISION OF CONSUMER CREDIT STATISTICS. 10/72.
SURVEY OF FINANCE COMPANIES, 1970. 11/72.
ONE-BANK HOLDING COMPANIES BEFORE THE 1970 AMENDMENTS. 12/72.
EVOLUTION OF THE PAYMENTS MECHANISM. 12/72.
REVISION OF THE MONEY STOCK MEASURES AND MEMBER BANK RESERVES AND DEPOSITS. 2/73.

STATE AND LOCAL BORROWING ANTICIPATIONS AND REALIZATIONS. 4/73.
YIELDS ON RECENTLY OFFERED CORPORATE BONDS. 5/73.
FEDERAL FISCAL POLICY, 1965-72. 6/73.
SOME PROBLEMS OF CENTRAL BANKING. 6/73.
OPEN MARKET OPERATIONS IN 1972. 6/73.
BANKING AND MONETARY STATISTICS, 1972. Selected series of banking and monetary statistics for 1972 only. $3 / 73$ and $7 / 73$.
CAPACITY UTILIZATION IN MAJOR MATERIALS INDUSTRIES. $8 / 73$.
CREDIT-CARD AND CHECK-CREDIT PLANS AT COMMERCIAL BANKS. $9 / 73$.
RATES ON CONSUMER INSTALMENT LOANS. 9/73.
BALANCE OF PAYMENTS ADJUSTMENT SINCE 1971. 10/73.
NEW SERIES FOR LARGE MANUFACTURING CORPORATIONS. 10/73.

FINANCIAL DEVELOPMENTS IN THE THIRD QUARTER OF 1973. 11/73.
MONEY SUPPLY IN THE CONDUCT OF MONETARY POLICY. 11/73.
U.S. ENERGY SUPPLIES AND USES, Staff Economic Study by Clayton Gehman. 12/73.
FINANCIAL DEVELOPMENTS IN THE FOURTH QUARTER OF 1973. 2/74.
REVISION OF THE MONEY STOCK MEASURES AND MEMBER BANK DEPOSITS. 2/74.
TREASURY AND FEDERAL RESERVE FOREIGN EXCHANGE OPERATIONS. 3/74.
RECENT DEVELOPMENTS IN THE U.S. BALANCE OF PAYMENTS. 4/74.
CHANGES IN TIME AND SAVINGS DEPOSITS AT COMMERCIAL BANKS, JULY-OCTOBER 1973. 4/74.
CHANGES IN BANK LENDING PRACTICES, 1973. 4/74.
CAPACITY UTILIZATION FOR MAJOR MATERIALS: REVISED MEASURES. 4/74.

# INDEX TO STATISTICAL TABLES 

(For list of tables published periodically, but not monthly, see page A-3)

Acceptances, bankers', 11, 27, 29
Agricultural loans of commercial banks, 18, 20
Arbitrage, 85
Assets and liabilities (See also Foreigners):
Banks, by classes, 16, 18, 19, 20, 33
Federal Reserve Banks, 12
Nonfinancial corporations, current, 44
Automobiles:
Consumer instalment credit, 50, 51, 52
Production index, 54, 55
Bank credit proxy, 15
Bankers' balances, 19, 22
(See also Foreigners, claims on, and liabilities to)
Banks and branches, number,
by class and State, 88
Banks for cooperatives, 34
Bonds (See also U.S. Govt. securities):
New issues, 41, 42, 43
Yields and prices, 30,31
Branch banks:
Assets, foreign branches of U.S. banks, 78
Liabilities, U.S. banks to foreign branches, 24, 79, 80
Number, by class and State, 89
Brokerage balances, 77
Business expenditures on new plant and equipment, 44
Business indexes, 56
Business loans (See Commercial and industrial loans)
Capacity utilization, 56
Capital accounts:
Banks, by classes, 16, 19, 24
Federal Reserve Banks, 12
Central banks, 84, 86
Certificates of deposit, 24
Commercial and industrial loans:
Commercial banks, 15, 18, 27
Weekly reporting banks, 20,25
Commercial banks:
Assets and liabilities, 15, 16, 18, 19, 20
Consumer loans held, by type, 51
Deposits at, for payment of personal loans, 26
Loans sold outright, 27
Number, by classes, 16, 88
Real estate mortgages held, by type, 46
Commercial paper, 27, 29
Condition statements (See Assets and liabilities)
Construction, 56, 57
Consumer credit:
Instalment credit, 50, 51, 52, 53
Noninstalment credit, by holder, 51
Consumer price indexes, 56, 59
Consumption expenditures, 60, 61
Corporations:
Profits, taxes, and dividends, 44
Sales, revenue, profits, and dividends of large manufacturing corporations, 90
Security issues, 42, 43
Security yields and prices, 30, 31
Cost of living (See Consumer price indexes)
Currency and coin, 5, 9, 19
Currency in circulation, 5, 14
Customer credit, stock market, 32
Debits to deposit accounts, 13
Debt (See specific types of debt or securities)

Demand deposits:
Adjusted, commercial banks, 13, 15, 19
Banks, by classes, 16, 19, 23
Ownership by individuals, partnerships, and corporations, 26
Subject to reserve requirements, 15 Turnover, 13
Deposits (See also specific types of deposits):
Accumulated at commercial banks for payment of personal loans, 26
Banks, by classes, 16, 19, 23, 33
Federal Reserve Banks, 12, 80
Postal savings, 19
Subject to reserve requirements, 15
Discount rates (See Interest rates)
Discounts and advances by Reserve Banks (See Loans)
Dividends, corporate, 44, 90
Dollar assets, foreign, 67, 73
Employment, 56, 58
Farm mortgage loans, 45, 46
Federal agency obligations, 11, 12, 13
Federal finance:
Receipts and outlays, 36, 37
Treasury operating balance, 36
Federal funds, 7, 18, 20, 24, 29
Federal home loan banks, 34, 35, 47
Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation, 49
Federal Housing Administration, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49
Federal intermediate credit banks, 34, 35
Federal land banks, 34, 35
Federal National Mortgage Assn., 34, 35, 48
Federal Reserve Banks:
Condition statement, 12
U.S. Govt. securities held, $4,12,13,38,39$

Federal Reserve credit, 4, 6, 12, 13
Federal Reserve notes, 12
Federally sponsored credit agencies, 34, 35
Finance companies:
Loans, 20, 50, 51, 53
Paper, 27, 29
Financial institutions, loans to, 18, 20
Float, 4
Flow of funds, 62
Foreign:
Currency operations, 11, 12, 67, 73
Deposits in U.S. banks, $5,12,19,23,80$
Exchange rates, 83
Trade, 65
Foreigners:
Claims on, 74, 75, 80, 81, 82
Liabilities to, $24,68,69,71,72,73,80,81,82$

## Gold:

Certificates, 12
Earmarked, 80
Net purchases by United States, 66
Production, 87
Reserves of central banks and govts., 86
Stock, 4, 67
Government National Mortgage Assn., 48
Gross national product, 60, 61
Housing permits, 56
Housing starts, 57

Income, national and personal, 60, 61
Industrial production index, 54, 55, 56
Instalment loans, 50, 51, 52, 53
Insurance companies, $33,38,39,46,47$
Insured commercial banks, 16, 18, 26, 88
Interbank deposits, 16, 19
Interest rates:
Business loans by banks, 28
Federal Reserve Banks, 8
Foreign countries, 84, 85
Money market rates, 29
Mortgage yields, 47, 48, 49
Prime rate, commercial banks, 28
Time and savings deposits, maximum rates, 10
Yields, bond and stock, 30
International capital transactions of U.S., 68-82
International institutions, 66, 67, 84, 86
Inventories, 60
Investment companies, issues and assets, 43
Investments (See also specific types of investments):
Banks, by classes, $16,18,21,22,33$
Commercial banks, 15
Federal Reserve Banks, 12, 13
Life insurance companies, 33
Savings and loan assns., 34

Labor force, 58
Life insurance companies (See Insurance companies)
Loans (See also specific types of loans):
Banks, by classes, 16, 18, 20, 33
Commercial banks, 15, 16, 18, 20, 25, 27, 28
Federal Reserve Banks, 4, 6, 8, 12, 13
Insurance companies, $33,46,47$
Insured or guaranteed by U.S., 45, 46, 47, 48, 49
Savings and loan assns., 34, 47

## Manufacturers:

Capacity utilization, 56
Production index, 55, 56
Margin requirements, 10
Member banks:
Assets and liabilities, by classes, 16, 18
Borrowings at Federal Reserve Banks, 6, 12
Number, by classes, 16, 88
Reserve position, basic, 7
Reserve requirements, 9
Reserves and related items, 4, 6, 15
Mining, production index, 55
Mobile home shipments, 57
Money market rates (See Interest rates)
Money stock and related data, 14
Mortgages (See Real estate loans and Residential mortgage loans)
Mutual funds (See Investment companies)
Mutual savings banks, 23, 33, 38, 39, 46, 88
National banks, 16, 26, 88
National defense expenditures, 37, 60
National income, 60, 61
Nonmember banks, 17, 18, 19, 26, 88
Open market transactions, 11

Payrolls, manufacturing index, 56
Personal income, 61
Postal savings, 19
Prices:
Consumer and wholesale commodity, 56, 59
Security, 31
Prime rate, commercial banks, 28
Production, 54, 55, 56
Profits, corporate, 44, 90

Real estate loans:
Banks, by classes, 18, 21, 33, 46
Delinquency rates on home mortgages, 49
Mortgage yields, 31, 47, 48, 49
Type of holder and property mortgaged, 45-49
Reserve position, basic, member banks, 7
Reserve requirements, member banks, 9
Reserves:
Central banks and govts., 86
Commercial banks, 19, 22, 24
Federal Reserve Banks, 12
Member banks, 5, 6, 15, 19
U.S. reserve assets, 67

Residential mortgage loans, 31, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49
Retail credit, 50
Retail sales, 56
Sales, revenue, profits, and dividends of large manufacturing corporations, 90
Saving:
Flow of funds series, 62
National income series, 60
Savings and loan assns., 34, 39, 47
Savings deposits (See Time deposits)
Savings institutions, principal assets, 33, 34
Securities (See also U.S. Govt. securities):
Federally sponsored agencies, 34, 35
International transactions, 76, 77
New issues, 41, 42, 43
Yields and prices, 30,31
Silver coin, 15
Special Drawing Rights, 4, 12, 64, 67
State and local govts.:
Deposits, 19, 23
Holdings of U.S. Govt. securities, 38, 39
New security issues, 41, 42
Ownership of securities of, 18, 22, 33
Yields and prices of securities, 30, 31
State member banks, 17, 26, 88
Stock market credit, 32
Stocks (See also Securities):
New issues, 42, 43
Yields and prices, 30, 31
Tax receipts, Federal, 37
Time deposits, $10,15,16,19,23$
Treasury cash, Treasury currency, 4,5
Treasury deposits, 5, 12, 36
Treasury operating balance, 36
Unemployment, 58
U.S. balance of payments, 64
U.S. Govt. balances:

Commercial bank holdings, 19, 23
Member bank holdings, 15
Treasury deposits at Reserve Banks, 5, 12, 36
U.S. Govt. securities:

Bank holdings, 16, 18, 21, 33, 38, 39
Dealer transactions, positions, and financing, 40
Federal Reserve Bank holdings, 4, 12, 13, 38, 39
Foreign and international holdings, 12, 73, 76, 80
International transactions, 73, 76
New issues, gross proceeds, 42
Open market transactions, 11
Outstanding, by type of security, 38, 39, 41
Ownership, 38, 39
Yields and prices, 30, 31
Utilities, production index, 55
Veterans Administration, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49
Weekly reporting banks, 20
Yields (See Interest rates)

BOUNDARIES OF FEDERAL RESERVE DISTRICTS AND THEIR BRANCH TERRITORIES

is O THE FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM 0 is


- Boundaries of Federal Reserve Districts - Boundaries of Federal Reserve Branch Territories (7) Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System
© Federal Reserve Bank Cities
- Federal Reserve Branch Cities


[^0]:    The Federal Reserve BULLETIN is issued monthly under the direction of the staff editorial committee. This committee is responsible for opinions expressed except in official statements and signed articles. Direction for the art work is provided by Mack Rowe.

[^1]:    Dept. of Commerce data at seasonally adjusted annual rates, balance of payments basis.

[^2]:    Note.-This article was prepared by Nathan Edmonson of the Board's Business Conditions Section, Division of Research and Statistics.

[^3]:    ${ }^{1}$ In addition to the revised measures of refinery input, the American Petroleum Institute has made an allowance in its capacity measures for existing refining capacity that does not meet pollution control standards. Such an allowance is not used for the major materials capacity calculations of refining capacity mainly because it was assumed that pollution control standards would be relaxed somewhat during a shortage of petroleum products.

[^4]:    ${ }^{2}$ Nathan Edmonson, "Production Relations at High Levels of Capacity Utilization in the Steel Industry," Papers and Proceedings of the American Statistical Association, 1973.

[^5]:    Note.-Martha S. Scanlon of the Board's Division of Research and Statistics prepared this article.
    ${ }^{1}$ Previous surveys of time and savings deposits at all member banks were conducted by the Board of Governors in late 1965, in early 1966, and quarterly beginning in 1967. Beginning in 1968 the surveys were expanded to provide figures for all insured commercial banks and were conducted jointly by the Board of Governors and the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation. The results of earlier surveys have appeared in Bulletins for 1966-73, the most recent being October 1973, pp. 724-31.

[^6]:    Note.--This article was prepared by Paul W. Boltz of the Board's Division of Research and Statistics.

[^7]:    1 After allowance for bank's usual seasonal variation
    2 For these factors, firmer means the factors were considered to be more important in making decisions for approving credit requests and easier means they were considered to be less important

[^8]:    1 After allowance for bank's usual seasonal variation.
    ${ }^{2}$ For these factors, firmer means the factors were considered to be more important in making decisions for approving credit requests, and easier means they were considered to be less important.

[^9]:    ${ }^{1}$ After allowance for bank's usual seasonal variation.
    2 For these factors, firmer means the factors were considered to be more important in making decisions for approving credit requests, and easier means they were considered to be less important.

[^10]:    ${ }^{1}$ After allowance for bank's usual seasonal variation.
    2 For these factors, firmer means the factors were considered to be more important in making decisions for approving credit requests, and easier means they were considered to be less important.

[^11]:    ${ }^{1}$ This meeting was held over a 2-day period, beginning on the evening of January 21,1974 , in order to enable the Committee to hear reports from members who had attended international gatherings without infringing on the time available for its deliberations on current monetary policy.

[^12]:    ${ }^{2}$ Private demand deposits plus currency in circulation.
    ${ }^{3} M_{1}$ plus commercial bank time and savings deposits other than large-denomination CD's.
    ${ }^{4}$ Daily-average member bank deposits, adjusted to include funds from nondeposit sources.
    ${ }^{5} M_{2}$ plus time and savings deposits at mutual savings banks and at savings and loan associations.

[^13]:    ${ }^{4}$ The Board understands that some Federal, State and local governmental entities may not enter into a lease for a period in excess of one year. Such an impediment does not prohibit a company authorized under $\S 225.4$ (a) from entering into a lease with such governmental entities if the company reasonably anticipates that such governmental entities will renew the lease annually until such time as the company is fully compensated for its investment in the leased property plus its costs of financing the property. Further a company authorized under § 225.4(a)(6) may also engage in so-called "bridge" lease financing of personal property, but not real property, where the lease is short term pending completion of long term financing, by the same or another lender.
    ${ }^{5}$ The estimate by the lessor of the total cost of financing the property over the term of the lease should reflect, among other factors, the term of the lease, the modes of financing available to the lessor, the credit rating of the lessor and/or the lessee, if a factor in the financing, and prevailing rates in the money and capital markets.

[^14]:    ${ }^{6}$ In the event of a default on a lease agreement prior to the expiration of the lease term, the lessor shall either re-lease such property, subject to all the conditions of this subsection 6(a), or liquidate such property as soon as practicable but in no event later than two years from the date of default on a lease agreement.

[^15]:    ${ }^{1}$ Board denial was in part premised on the fact that acquisition of Bank would further increase the concentration of banking resources in the Daytona Beach banking market since the New Smyrna Beach area was considered a part of that market.
    ${ }^{2}$ All banking data are as of June 30, 1973, and reflect bank holding company acquisitions and formations approved by the Board through December 31, 1973.
    "The New Smyrna Beach banking market is defined as that portion of Volusia County including New Smyrna Beach south to the county line.

[^16]:    ${ }^{2}$ The relevant banking market is approximated by Collier County minus the town of Immokalee.

[^17]:    ${ }^{1}$ All banking data are as of June 30, 1973 and represent bank holding company acquisitions approved by the Board through December 31, 1973.

[^18]:    ${ }^{1}$ See, for example, Board order at 1974 Federal Reserve Bulletin 43.

[^19]:    ${ }^{1}$ All banking data are as of December 31, 1972, and reflect bank holding company formations and acquisitions approved by the Board through November 15, 1973.
    ${ }^{2}$ See Board's Order dated December 28, 1973, denying the application of First International Bancshares, Inc., Dallas, Texas, to acquire Citizens First National Bank of Tyler, Tyler, Texas.

[^20]:    ${ }^{3}$ A secondary SMSA market in Texas is defined as an SMSA market other than Texas' four largest SMSA markets, i.e., other than the Dallas, Fort Worth, Houston, and San Antonio SMSA markets.

[^21]:    ${ }^{1}$ All banking data are as of June 30, 1973, and reflect bank holding company acquisitions, approvals, and divestitures through January 31, 1974.

[^22]:    Voting for this action: Chairman Burns and Governors Mitchell, Brimmer, Sheehan, Bucher, Holland, and Wallich

[^23]:    ${ }^{1}$ All banking data are as of June 30, 1973, and reflect bank holding company formations and acquisitions approved through February 28, 1974.
    ${ }^{2}$ The Kansas City banking market is approximated by the Kansas City SMSA, excluding the southern half of Cass County.
    ${ }^{3}$ Between 1960 and 1970 the population in Clay and Platte Counties increased at annual rates of 3.5 and 3.2 per cent, respectively, as compared with a Statewide annual growth rate of 0.8 per cent. The Kansas City SMSA, for the same period, grew at an annual rate of 1.4 per cent.

[^24]:    'All banking data are as of June 30, 1973, and reflect bank holding company formations and acquisitions approved through January 31. 1974.

[^25]:    ${ }^{2}$ First National Bank of Miami (the largest single bank within the market) alone has aggregate deposits of approximately $\$ 1$ billion, representing 19.27 per cent of the total deposits in commercial banks within the Greater Miami Banking Market.

[^26]:    Voting for this action: Chairman Burns and Governors Brimmer, Sheehan, Bucher, Holland, and Wallich. Absent and not voting: Governor Mitchell.

[^27]:    ${ }^{1}$ The Winchester banking market is in the northwestern part of Virginia and consists of the city of Winchester, Frederick County, and Clarke County.
    ${ }^{2}$ Applicant estimates that approximately 45 per cent of Bank's total deposits is derived from residents of West Virginia.

[^28]:    ${ }^{1}$ The Denver banking market is approximated by Denver, Adams. Arapahoe and Jefferson Counties and a portion of Boulder County including the city of Broomfield.
    ${ }^{2}$ The primary service area for Peoples-Aurora includes Aurora and a certain portion westerly into Denver County. The primary service area of Peoples-Arapahoe lies entirely within the service area of Peoples-Aurora except it does not include the area northwest of Peoples-Aurora. However, for all practical purposes, the primary service areas of subject banks are considered identical.

[^29]:    Denial of acquisition of Peoples Bank \& Trust Company, Aurora, Colorado. Voting for this action: Chairman Burns and Governors Mitchell, Brimmer, Sheehan, Bucher, and Holland. Absent and not voting: Governor Wallich.

    Approval of acquisition of Peoples Bank of Arapahoe County, Aurora, Colorado. Voting for this action: Chairman Burns and Governors Mitchell, Sheehan, Bucher, and Holland. Voting against this action: Governor Brimmer. Absent and not voting: Governor Wallich.

[^30]:    ${ }^{1}$ Board Order of December 5, 1973 wherein Applicant was permitted to acquire four banks in Colorado (1974 Federal Reserve Bulletin 40); and Board Order of September 28, 1973 wherein Applicant was permitted to acquire five banks in Colorado ( 1973 Federal Reserve Bulletin 752).
    ${ }^{2}$ Board Determination of June 14, 1973 wherein all of Applicant's activities relating to the musical instrument business were accorded indefinite grandfather privileges (1973 Federal Reserve Bulletin 536).

[^31]:    'State banking data are as of June 30,1973 , and reflect holding company formations and acquisitions approved through December 31, 1973
    ${ }^{2}$ Banking data for the Grand Rapids and Saginaw banking markets are as of June 30, 1972.
    ${ }^{3}$ See Board's Order dated June 27, 1973, approving the application of Old Kent Financial Corporation, Grand Rapids, Michigan, to acquire the First National Bank of Cadillac, Cadillac, Michigan.
    ${ }^{4}$ See Board's Order dated October 12, 1973, approving the application of Old Kent Financial Corporation, Grand Rapids, Michigan, to acquire the successor by merger to The Peoples State Bank of Holland, Holland, Michigan. An application by Old Kent Financial Corporation, Grand Rapids, Michigan, to acquire Fremont Bank and Trust, Fremont, Michigan, was approved by the Reserve Bank of Chicago on September 12, 1973, acting under delegated authority.
    ${ }^{5}$ Century Financial became a bank holding company on January 22, 1973, through the acquisition of Bank. Century Financial has not engaged in any activities other than the operation and control of Bank; therefore, the significance of this proposed merger is the acquisition of all the voting shares (less directors' qualifying shares) of Bank.

[^32]:    ${ }^{6}$ The Board approved the acquisition of Valley National Bank, Saginaw, Michigan, by Michigan National Corporation, Bloomfield Hills, Michigan, on October 18, 1973. This acquisition would permit Michigan National to expand through de novo branching. However, consummation of the acquisition is enjoined pending the outcome of a suit filed by the Department of Justice.
    ${ }^{7}$ The six major banking markets in Michigan include the Grand Rapids, Saginaw, Detroit, Flint, Kalamazoo, and the Lansing banking markets.

[^33]:    ${ }^{1}$ Banking data are as of June 30, 1973.

[^34]:    ${ }^{2}$ The market area is approximated by the upper half of Cass County and portions of Audubon, Adair and Guthrie counties.

[^35]:    ${ }^{3}$ Denial of Applicant's $\$ 3(a)(1)$ application renders moot Board action on the accompanying $\$ 4(c)(8)$ application.

[^36]:    'All banking data are as of June 30, 1973.
    ${ }^{2}$ The 10 cities are located in four States-New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Connecticut.

[^37]:    Voting for this action: Chairman Burns and Governors Mitchell, Daane, Sheehan, Bucher, and Holland. Voting against this action: Governor Brimmer.

[^38]:    ${ }^{1}$ All banking data are as of June 30, 1973, and reflect bank holding company formations and acquisitions approved by the Board through December 31. 1973.

[^39]:    ${ }^{1}$ Section 4(c)(5) of the Act generally permits a bank holding company to acquire, without Board approval, "shares which are of the kinds and amounts eligible for investment by national banking associations under the provisions of section 5136 of the Revised Statutes."
    ${ }^{2}$ All banking data are as of June 30, 1973, adjusted to reflect holding company acquisitions and formations approved through February 28, 1974.
    ${ }^{3}$ Since its acquisition by Applicant, Company has established additional offices de novo in each of the following: Virginia Beach, Virginia: Orlando, Florida; and Birmingham, Alabama. However, these offices serve only as loan production offices, soliciting loans and preparing credit, appraisal, and feasibility information for the originations at the Company's principal office in Falls Church. The application herein contemplates converting these three offices to full service mortgage lending offices.

[^40]:    ${ }^{4}$ Applicant has two other subsidiary banks in the Washington, D.C.. SMSA (combined deposits of $\$ 46$ million), and in 1972 they had in the aggregate about $\$ 6$ million of residential mortgage loans in the market area.

[^41]:    Voting for this action: Chairman Burns and Governors Mitchell, Brimmer, Sheehan, Bucher, Holland, and Wallich.

[^42]:    'See: 1972 Butieme 429; and 12 CFR 225.126(d) and (e).
    ${ }^{2}$ The National Association of Insurance Agents, Inc., and related parties filed a petition on July 31, 1973, objecting to approval of the application and requesting a hearing be held on this application. Subsequently, the objections and related request for a hearing were withdrawn.
    ${ }^{3}$ All banking data are as of June 30, 1973.
    ${ }^{4}$ Applicant relies upon section 4(c)(12) of the Act to continue to engage in this activity.

[^43]:    ${ }^{5}$ Arizona, Florida, Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nevada, Oklahoma, Ohio, Texas, and Wisconsin.
    ${ }^{\text {iflllinois, Minnesota, and Wisconsin. }}$

[^44]:    ${ }^{1}$ On December 1, 1973, World acquired all of the assets of F\&I relying upon the Federal Reserve Bank of Richmond's authorization, pursuant to $\S 265.2(\mathrm{f})(20)(\mathrm{i})$ of the Board's Rules Regarding Delegation of Authority, of the establishment by Applicant of a de novo finance company office in Sherman, Texas. When informed that authorization for the acquisition of F\&I was not granted. Applicant took immediate steps to divest itself of F\&I.

[^45]:    6 Part allowed as reserves Dec. 1, 1959-Nov. 23, 1960; all allowed thereafter. Beginning with Jan. 1963, figures are estimated except for weekly averages. Beginning Sept. 12, 1968, amount is based on close-of-business figures for reserve period 2 weeks previous to report date. or business ngures
    7 Beginning with week ending Nov. 15, 1972, includes $\$ 450$ million of reserve deficiencies on which F.R. Banks are allowed to waive penalties for a transition period in connection with bank adaptation to Regulation $J$ as a mended effective Nov. 9, 1972. Beginning 1973, allowable deficiencies included are (beginning with first statement week of quarter): Q1, \$279

[^46]:    ${ }^{1}$ Beginning with week ending Nov. 15, 1972. includes $\$ 450$ million of reserve deficiencies on which F.R. Banks are allowed to waive penalties for a transition period in connection with bank adaptation to Regulation $\mathbf{J}$ as amended effective Nov. 9, 1972. Beginning 1973, allowable deficiencies included are (beginning with first statement week of quarter): Q1, \$279 million; Q2, $\$ 172$ million; Q3, \$112 million; Q4 million. Beginning 1974 Q1, $\$ 67$ million, Q2, $\$ 58$ million

    2 Beginning Nov. 9, 1972, designation of banks as reserve city banks for reserve-requirement purposes has been based on size of bank (net demand deposits of more than $\$ 400$ million), as described in the Bulletin for July 1972, p. 626. Categories shown here as "Large" and "All other"

[^47]:    1 Negotiable time certificates of deposit issued in denominations of $\$ 100,000$ or more by large weekly reporting commercial banks.
    2 Average of the beginning and end-of-month figures for deposits of mutual savings banks and savings capital at savings and loan associations.

[^48]:    Beginning with June 30, 1948, figures for various loan items are shown gross (i.e., before deduction of valuation reserves); they do not add to the total and are not entirely comparable with prior figures. Total loans continue to be shown net. See also note 10 .
    2 Includes securities purchased under resale agreements. Prior to June 30, 1967, such securities were included in loans-for the most part in loans to "Banks." Prior to Dec. 1965 , Federal funds sold were included with
    "Total" loans and loans to "Banks."
    ${ }^{3}$ See table (and notes), Deposits Accumulated for Payment of Personal Loans, p. A-26.

[^49]:    7 Beginning with 1942, excludes reciprocal bank balances.
    8 Through 1960 demand deposits other than interbank and U.S. Govt., less cash items in process of collection; beginning with 1961 demand deposits other than domestic commercial interbank and U.S Govt., less cash items in process of collection.
    ${ }^{9}$ For reclassification of certain deposits in 1961 , see note 6, p. 589 , May 1964 Bulletin.

    10 Beginning June 30,1969 , reflects (1) inclusion of consolidated reports (including figures for all bank-premises subsidiaries and other significant majority-owned domestic subsidiaries) and (2) reporting of figures for total loans and for individual categories of securities on a gross basis-that is before deduction of valuation reserves. See also notes 1 and 6 .

    11 Beginning Nov.9, 1972, designation of banks as reserve city banks for reserve-requirement purposes has been based on size of bank (net demand deposits of more than $\$ 400$ million), as described in the Bulletin for July 1972, p. 626. Categories shown here as "Large" and "All other"

[^50]:    8 Includes minority interest in consolidated subsidiaries.
    9 Exclusive of loans and Federal funds transactions with domestic commercial banks.
    ${ }^{10}$ All demand deposits except U.S. Govt. and domestic commercial
    banks, less cash items in process of collection.
    11 Certificates of deposit issued in denominations of $\$ 100,000$ or more.

[^51]:    Commercial and industrial "term" loans are all outstanding loans with an original maturity of more than 1 year and all outstanding loans granted under a formal agreement-revolving credit or standby-on which the original maturity of the commitment was in excess of 1 year.

[^52]:    1 Beginning Nov. 9, 1972, designation of banks as reserve city banks for reserve-requirement purposes has been based on size of bank (net demand deposits of more than $\$ 400$ million), as described in the Bulletin for July 1972, p. 626. Categories shown here as "Other large" and "All other member"' parallel the previous "Reserve City" (other than in New York City and the City of Chicago) and "Country" categories, respectively (hence the series are continuous over time).

[^53]:    1 Averages of the most representative daily offering rate quoted by dealers.

    2 Averages of the most representative daily offering rate published by finance companies, for varying maturities in the 90-179 day range.
    ${ }_{3}$ Seven-day averages for week ending Wednesday. Beginning with statement week ending July 25, 1973, weekly averages are based on the daily average of the range of rates on a given day weighted by the volume of transactions at these rates. For earlier statement weeks, the averages of transactions at these rates. For earlier statement weeks, the averages
    were based on the daily effective rate-the rate considered most repre-

[^54]:    Note.-The figures include all securities sold by dealers under repurchase contracts regardless of the maturity date of the contract, unless the contract is matched by a reverse repurchase (resale) agreement or delayed delivery sale with the same maturity and involving the same amount of securities. Included in the repurchase contracts are some that more clearly represent investments by the holders of the securities rather than dealer trading positions.
    dealer trading positions.
    Average of daily figures based on number of trading days in the period

[^55]:    ${ }^{1}$ Includes mortgage loans secured by land on which oil drilling or extracting operations are in process.

[^56]:    ${ }^{1}$ Secured or unsecured loans maturing in 1 year or less.

[^57]:    ${ }^{1}$ Service station and miscellaneous credit-card accounts and home heating-oil accounts. Bank-credit-card accounts outstanding are included in estimates of instalment credit outstanding
    See also Note to table at top of preceding page.

[^58]:    ${ }^{1}$ Includes adjustments for differences in trading days.
    2 Net changes in credit outstanding are equal to extensions less repayments.

[^59]:    1 Includes adjustments for differences in trading days
    2 Net changes in credit outstanding are equal to extensions less repayments, except in certain months when data for extensions and repay ments have been adjusted to eliminate duplication resulting from large transfers of paper. In those months the differences between extensions and repayments for some particular holders do not equal the changes in

[^60]:    ${ }^{1}$ Because of improved procedures for collecting data for 1 -family homes, some totals are not strictly comparable with those prior to 1968 . To improve comparability, earlier levels may be raised by approximately 3 per cent for total and private construction, in each case, and by 8 per cent for residential building.

[^61]:    ${ }^{1}$ Includes religious, educational, hospital, institutional, and other buildings.
    ${ }_{2}$ Sewer and water, formerly shown separately, now included in "Other."
    ${ }^{3}$ Beginning July 1962, reffects inclusion of new series affecting most private nonresidential groups.

[^62]:    4 Beginning 1963, reflects inclusion of new series under "Public" (for State and local govt. activity only).

    Note.-Census Bureau data; monthly series at seasonally adjusted annual rates,

[^63]:    ${ }^{1}$ Dec. $1968=100$.

[^64]:    ${ }^{1}$ Capital outlays are totals for residential and nonresidential fixed capital, net change in inventories, and consumer durables, except outlays by financial business.
    ${ }^{2}$ Capital consumption includes amounts for consumer durables and excludes financial business capital consumption.
    ${ }^{3}$ Excess of net investment over net funds raised.
    Note.-Full statements for sectors and transaction types are available on a quarterly basis and annually for flows and for amounts outstanding. Requests for these statements should be addressed to the Flow of Funds Seetion, Division of Research and Statistics, Board of Governors of the

[^65]:    For notes see end of table.

[^66]:    ${ }^{1}$ Exports of domestic and foreign merchandise; excludes Dept. of Defense shipments of grant-aid military equipment and supplies under Mutual Security Program.
    ${ }^{2}$ General imports including imports for immediate consumption plus entries into bonded warehouses.

[^67]:    1 Represents net IMF sales of gold to acquire U.S. dollars for use in IMF operations. Does not include transactions in gold relating to gold deposit or gold investment (see Table 6).
    ${ }^{2}$ Positive figures represent purchases from the IMF of currencies of other members for equivalent amounts of dollars; negative figures represent repurchase of dollars, including dollars derived from charges on purchases and from other net dollar income of the IMF. The United States has a commitment to repurchase within 3 to 5 years, but only to the extent that the holdings of dollars of the IMF exceed 75 per cent of the U.S. quota. Purchases of dollars by other countries reduce the U.S. commitment to repurchase by an equivalent amount.
    ${ }^{3}$ Includes dollars obtained by countries other than the United States from sales of gold to the IMF

    4 Represents the U.S. gold tranche position in the IMF (the U.S. quota minus the holdings of dollars of the IMF), which is the amount

[^68]:    ${ }^{1}$ Excludes central banks, which are included with "Official institutions."

[^69]:    ${ }^{1}$ Notes issued to the Government of Italy in connection with military purchases in the United States.
    ${ }_{2}$ In addition, nonmarketable U.S. Treasury notes amounting to $\$ 125$ million equivalent were held by a group of German commercial banks from June 1968 through Nov. 1972 . The dollar value of these notes was increased by $\$ 10$ million in Oct. 1969 and by $\$ 18$ million as of Dec. 31, 1971.

[^70]:    ${ }^{3}$ Includes $\$ 106$ million increase in dollar value of foreign currency obligations revalued to reflect market exchange rates as of Dec. 31, 1971. 4 Includes $\$ 15$ million increase in Mar. and $\$ 145$ million increase in Apr. in dollar value of foreign currency obligations revalued to reflect market exchange rates.

[^71]:    ${ }^{1}$ Includes Bermuda through Dec. 1972.
    Note.-Short-term claims are principally the following items payable on demand or with a contractual maturity of not more than 1 year: loans made to, and acceptances made for, foreigners; drafts drawn against foreigners, where collection is being made by banks and bankers for

[^72]:    1 Excludes central banks, which are included with "Official institutions."
    2 Data on the two lines shown for this date differ because of changes in reporting coverage. Figures on the first line are comparable in coverage

[^73]:    Note.-Treasury bills: All rates are on the latest issue of 91 -day bills U.S. and Canadian rates are market offer rates 11 a.m. Friday; U.K rates are Friday opening market offer rates in London.
    Premium or discount on forward pound and on forward Canadian dollar: Rates per annum computed on basis of midpoint quotations (between bid and offer) at 11 a.m. Friday in New York for both spot and forward pound sterling and for both spot and forward Canadian dollars.

[^74]:    ${ }^{1}$ Estimated; excludes U.S.S.R., other Eastern European countries,

[^75]:    ${ }^{1}$ Profits after taxes (PAT) as reported by the individual companies. In contrast to other profits data in the series, these figures refiect company variations in accounting treatment of special charges and credits.

    2 Includes 21 corporations in groups not shown separately.
    3 Includes 25 corporations in groups not shown separately.
    Note-Data are obtained from published reports of companies and reports made to the Securities and Exchange Commission. Sales are net

