JULY 1982

FEDERAL RESERVE BULLETIN

Financial Innovation and Monetary Policy

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Financial Innovation and Monetary Policy

This article was adapted from a presentation made by Lyle E. Gramley, member, Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, at the XIX Meeting of Governors of Central Banks of the American Continent, Quito, Ecuador, March 22, 1982.

Innovation in financial markets has proceeded at an impressive pace for a quarter-century. Recently, the pace seems to be accelerating. While the implications of these developments for central banking are of most concern to the United States, they nevertheless are relevant for other countries as well. First, these innovations affect U.S. interest rates and credit conditions, which in turn have profound effects on financial markets around the world. Second, innovations beginning in one market are likely to spread eventually to others.

INNOVATIONS AND THEIR SOURCES

The key forces giving rise to financial innovation in the United States are found in the economic, interest rate, and regulatory environment of the past two decades. During most of the period since World War II, the U.S. economy has suffered from a rising rate of inflation. As borrowers and lenders came to expect inflation to continue, or even to accelerate, market interest rates moved progressively higher (chart 1).

Higher market rates of interest raised the penalty associated with holding deposits whose yields were limited by law or regulation. The yields that depository institutions could pay were limited by prohibitions or ceilings on the payment of explicit interest, and also by requirements to hold non-interest-bearing reserves, which reduce the rate of return on the investment of deposit proceeds. Moreover, the thrift institutions, which specialize in mortgage lending, were, and still are, severely limited in their

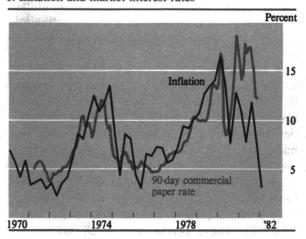
capacity to pay prevailing market interest rates for deposits because they hold a substantial volume of longer-term assets acquired earlier, when inflation and interest rates were lower.

As the public has become increasingly sensitive to the earnings lost by holding non-interest-bearing or low-yielding deposits, they have become more adept at economizing on cash balances and more receptive to new kinds of financial investments. The increased financial sophistication of households and businesses, moreover, has been coupled with technological advances in computers and telecommunications that have reduced the cost of information and of transferring funds.

The innovational process stemming from these forces became evident during the 1950s. At that time, depository institutions did not actively seek deposits, but passively accepted the funds placed with them by the public. For individual institutions, deposit levels were determined exogenously, so that imbalances between deposit flows and net loan extensions were met by adjusting holdings of liquid assets, usually securities issued by the U.S. Treasury.

A heightened sensitivity to interest rate differentials developed during the course of the 1950s

1. Inflation and market interest rates



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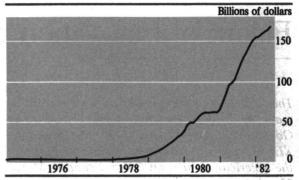
among larger business firms, and commercial banks found that they could no longer expect an automatic flow of business funds into non-interest-bearing checking accounts. Banks responded to their eroding liquidity position by issuing large-denomination negotiable certificates of deposit and making secondary markets for them. This was the first in a sequence of steps that ultimately led to dependence on liability management as the principal source of bank liquidity. The ability of banks to compete for these funds was at times hampered by deposit rate ceilings, but in the early 1970s the ceilings on large CDs were eliminated.

In the mid-1970s, banks began more aggressively to market instruments of very short maturity—such as repurchase agreements on securities and dollar-denominated deposits at their offshore branches. They also began to issue commercial paper through their parent holding companies. Rates paid on these instruments were not limited by regulation, nor was it necessary to hold reserves against them.

During the past decade, the financial sophistication of business firms has increased profoundly. Management of cash positions has assumed an important place in the duties of financial managers, along with their traditional role of ensuring the availability of capital for business enterprise. Considerable effort and investment have gone into the development of information systems, cash-forecasting methods, and techniques for transferring funds that enable firms to minimize their holdings of cash and, in the process, to maximize earnings on working capital.

Individuals as a group were slower than businesses to respond to the forces motivating changes in financial practices, in part because they lacked the necessary financial sophistication. In addition, the alternative financial investments available to individuals were, until recently, limited by minimum denominations on market instruments and the relatively high cost of securities transactions in small amounts. Since the mid-1970s, however, new institutions and instruments have emerged to compete for the savings of individuals. The most widely publicized of these are the money market mutual funds, which have grown explosively in the past several years (chart 2). These funds offer small savers the opportunity to invest indirectly in diversified

2. Growth of money market mutual funds



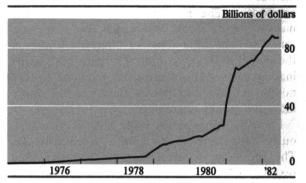
pools of large-denomination money market instruments such as commercial paper and negotiable CDs. Most of them permit the immediate withdrawal of funds by check or other convenient means. While money market funds are a repository for savings, they also can serve as transaction balances or as a very close substitute for them.

Other high-yielding investments have attracted considerable public interest as substitutes for money. A number of brokerage firms now offer "cash management" accounts, which combine the features of money market funds and margin accounts. Most of these allow for withdrawal of funds by check in any denomination, and also by debit card. The newest arrangements, "sweep accounts"—some of which are designed primarily for smaller businesses and others for individuals—permit funds to move automatically into or out of conventional transaction balances to investment accounts paying market rates of return.

The increased competition for savings of individuals has forced the financial regulatory authorities to accelerate the liberalization of ceiling rates on their small-denomination time deposits. Also, individuals may now hold checking accounts that bear interest (chart 3). The Monetary Control Act of 1980 authorized nationwide negotiable order of withdrawal accounts—checkable deposits earning 5½ percent interest at commercial banks and at thrift institutions—beginning in 1981. These interest-bearing checking deposits now account for almost one-fifth of total transaction balances—that is, of the narrow measure of money, M1.

These innovations have particular relevance for monetary policy. First, transaction balances, as measured by M1, are growing much more

3. Growth of NOW accounts



slowly than are other financial assets; the income velocity of M1 has approximately doubled in the past 20 years. Second, the differences between money and other financial assets have been narrowing. The new instruments have both transaction and investment characteristics. M1. the conventional measure of transaction balances, now includes interest-bearing checkable deposits that also have a significant savings component. At the same time, money market funds and cash management accounts, which are not included in M1, are also used partly for transaction purposes. Third, the distinctions among classes of financial institutions, and between financial and nonfinancial firms, have been blurred. To cite just one example, the retail firm of Sears Roebuck has become a financial conglomerate with a nationwide electronic funds transfer system, a savings and loan association subsidiary, a credit card company with more than 20 million customers, the capability to clear and settle third-party payments, a full-line insurance subsidiary, a nationwide network of more than 1,000 offices, and ready access to the commercial paper market. Sears has announced its intention to expand its provision of a wide variety of financial services to the public, including payments services.

The current process of financial innovation is far from complete. Technological advances have spurred changes in the structure of the financial services industry. Automated accounting systems, advanced telecommunications, computer-based cash management systems, and wire transfers of funds underpin some of the innovations already mentioned. Automation of data production and transmission will continue to shape the financial industry. We are, I believe, on the

verge of a virtual revolution in electronic payment transfers, which will permit instantaneous flows of funds between financial instruments at very low cost.

IMPLICATIONS FOR MONETARY POLICY

Financial innovation in the United States has had important and far-reaching ramifications. It has raised questions about the appropriate definition of money, the precision of the Federal Reserve's control over the money stock, the meaning of changes in money balances, and the mechanism by which monetary policy affects economic activity. It has altered competitive relationships in the market for financial services. It has encouraged individuals and businesses to hold an increasing portion of their financial assets in forms not covered by federal deposit insurance, or at institutions not supervised or regulated by federal authorities. It has added to the risk exposure of many financial institutions. It has fostered the integration of financial markets, and in the process has altered the mechanism of credit allocation among sectors of the economy.

To deal comprehensively with even one of these issues is beyond the scope of a short paper. But I will try to suggest how financial innovation has affected the conduct of monetary policy in the United States.

The Definition of Money

The difficulties associated with defining money certainly are not new: the existence of money substitutes and "near monies" has always made it hard to decide which assets should be included in a particular measure of money. Traditionally, the issue has boiled down to drawing the line somewhere along a spectrum of assets ranked according to degrees of "moneyness," starting with balances serving as a generally accepted means of payment—having only a few investment characteristics—and moving successively to less liquid assets offering higher returns.

Innovation has made the dividing line between money and other financial assets conceptually more arbitrary. Assets with both payment and investment characteristics are more common; moreover, the decline in the cost of shifting from one financial asset to another has widened the spectrum of assets held at any particular time to make payments.

From a purely theoretical standpoint, conceptual arbitrariness in the definition of money need not be a problem for monetary policy. After all, if a central bank can identify and control a monetary variable that is related in a reasonably stable way to economic activity and prices, it can accomplish its broad economic objectives even if the definition of that variable is arbitrary. If the definition of money appears arbitrary, however, it is more difficult for the central bank to maintain credibility with the public. Furthermore, when financial innovation proceeds rapidly, the appropriate concept of money on which to focus attention will almost certainly change, requiring periodic redefinitions of money that create still more credibility problems.

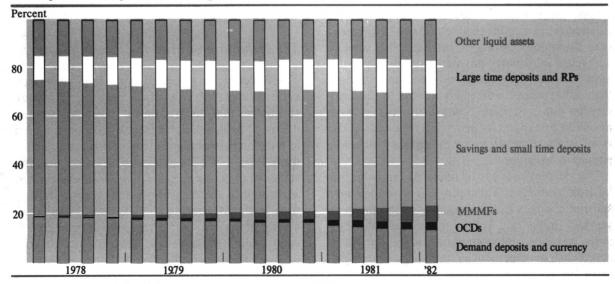
Controlling the Monetary Aggregates

Even more serious problems will arise if the process of innovation undermines the ability of the monetary authority to control money growth. Monetary policy in the United States is implemented by setting targets for several monetary aggregates. The principal target has been the narrow money stock, M1, which comprises currency and checking deposits (chart 4). Studies at the Federal Reserve indicate that, despite its inadequacies. M1 is more closely related to economic activity and prices than are the more inclusive money aggregates.

Financial innovations have not, as yet, seriously compromised our ability to control M1. The Monetary Control Act of 1980 extended reserve requirements to all depository institutions, a step that helped to strengthen the link between reserves and M1.

We may, however, be on the threshold of serious problems of monetary control because of innovation. The proportion of money market funds used for transactions apparently is still quite small, but it may be growing rapidly. Moreover, the spread of sweep accounts may accelerate. Because these sweep arrangements transfer funds out of conventional transaction balances into investment accounts at the end of each business day, they effectively remove transaction balances from the reserve requirements of the Federal Reserve. To deal with this development, the Federal Reserve needs legislation authorizing it to impose reserve requirements on all

4. Components of liquid asset holdings



M1 is currency held by the public and demand deposits at commercial banks; other checkable deposits; and traveler's checks (included here with OCDs). M2 is M1 plus general-purpose money market mutual funds; savings and small time deposits; and overnight repurchase agreements and overnight Eurodollars (both included here with savings and small time deposits). M3 is M2 plus large time deposits; term RPs; and institution-only MMMFs (included here with large time deposits). L is M3 plus other liquid assets.

financial instruments that serve as the functional equivalent of transaction balances, regardless of the issuer.

A second kind of problem for monetary control arises if the money variable the central bank seeks to control, or at least a substantial part of it, pays a market-related rate of interest. For example, actions of the Federal Reserve to restrain the growth of bank reserves appear to have less immediate effect on M2 growth than they used to. The restraint on reserve growth increases market rates of interest, but rates on the nontransaction components of M2 rise as well. There is, consequently, little incentive to shift out of these elements of M2 into nonmonetary assets. Efforts to keep the growth of such a money variable within narrow limits could foster wider short-run fluctuations in interest rates. Eventually, of course, increases in interest rates may slow income growth and thereby moderate the demand for M2. In effect, such a process amounts to slowing the economy to slow money growth, a sequence the reverse of that contemplated in the use of a financial variable for monetary targeting.

Stability of Money Demand

In recent years, the principal problem that financial innovation has caused for monetary policy has not concerned the ability of the Federal Reserve to control the money stock. Rather, it has concerned the relationship among the money stock, economic activity, and interest rates.

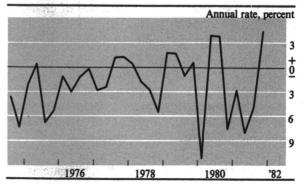
Successful use of a monetary variable as an intermediate target of central bank policy requires relative stability in the relationship between money and economic activity. Before 1974, one could predict reasonably well the amount of M1 that the public would want to hold given the size of the economy and the level of interest rates. Since then, however, growth of M1 has been considerably slower, relative to the rise of nominal gross national product, than historical relationships suggested. More important, the period since 1974 has been characterized by greater short-run instability of money demand.

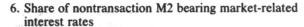
Estimates of shifts in the public's demand for money are imprecise, but studies by Federal Reserve Board staff suggest that they are too large to be ignored in the conduct of monetary policy. For example, over the four quarters of 1975, measured growth of M1 amounted to 5.1 percent. However, the demand for money—at given levels of nominal GNP and interest rates—may have declined about 3¾ percent during 1975. According to this estimate, effective money growth (the actual increase plus the downward shift in money demand) was nearly 9 percent over the four quarters. By contrast, the decline in money demand in 1977 is estimated to have added less than half a percentage point to effective money growth.

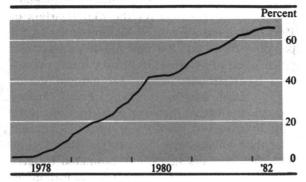
Shifts in money demand make it much more difficult to conduct monetary policy by setting targets for money growth. The Federal Reserve can, and does, try to estimate these shifts and take them into account in the formulation of monetary policy. But the estimates are necessarily imprecise, even for historical periods (chart 5). Worse still, at the time of change in growth of M1 deposits from a predetermined path an observer can never be sure whether it reflects a shift of money demand or the effects of change in economic activity on needs for transaction balances. The appropriate policy response is, of course, very different in the two circumstances.

Financial innovation has also affected the relationship between the more inclusive monetary aggregates and GNP. In past periods of rising market interest rates, growth of M2 (which includes savings and time deposits of individuals) tended to slow abruptly because funds were diverted from depository institutions to market securities. But the composition of M2 has

Error in money demand, based on FRB quarterly econometric model forecasts







changed materially since 1978; now, more than 60 percent of its nontransaction component consists of assets bearing market-related yields (chart 6). As noted above, such a composition affects the ability of the Federal Reserve to control the growth of M2 in the short run. Also, it tends to alter the relationship of M2 to GNP. Thus, even in the face of substantial variations in interest rates, the velocity of M2 has changed relatively little over each of the last three years, in contrast to the rather wide swings that used to occur.

The problems posed by the instability of money demand cannot be solved by making the monetary base the target. Such a step is unlikely to improve monetary policy. The monetary base is an arbitrary combination of the various components of the monetary aggregates. Its largest component is currency, whose magnitude has always been-and, I believe, always should bedetermined by public demand. The remaining portion of the base, bank reserves, is basically a weighted sum of the reservable deposit components of the monetary aggregates, with the weights determined by reserve ratios. When the significance of movements in the aggregates is uncertain, so also is the significance of changes in the monetary base. Furthermore, there is little reason to think that stability in the growth of the monetary base will produce economic stability. Over the 1970s, yearly growth rates of the monetary base never deviated more than 1½ percentage points from their decade average. Nevertheless, the 1970s was a period of considerable economic instability.

Another suggestion is that we replace monetary aggregates by a broad credit aggregate as an intermediate target of monetary policy. This suggestion has some intellectual appeal. Some broad credit aggregates appear to be relatively closely and stably related to nominal GNP. Unfortunately, the suggestion seems impractical. The data on credit flows in the United States become available to the monetary authority with very long lags, and they are subject to large revisions. They could hardly serve, therefore, as a useful target for monetary policy.

Still another suggestion is that the Federal Reserve abandon its attempts to use quantitative targets as intermediate objectives of monetary policy, and instead seek directly to establish the level of real interest rates. From the standpoint of economic theory, this approach has some merit. From the standpoint of the practice of central banking, however, it has several deficiencies. First, the level of real interest rates is not directly observable; we observe only nominal interest rates and then infer what real interest rates might be by guessing the price expectations of borrowers. Second, it is extremely difficult to ascertain the real interest rates needed to produce the desired performance of the economy. The economic effects of a given level of real interest rates will change with the sectoral mix of GNP, tax rates, and the period over which monetary restraint is in effect. Third, and perhaps most important, public acceptance of monetary restraint is more readily achieved when the central bank focuses on reducing the growth of money and credit than when it sets interest rates openly and directly.

I believe, therefore, that the use of monetary aggregates as intermediate targets of monetary policy continues to be justified, despite the instability of money demand generated by financial innovation. Inevitably, however, the pursuit of monetary aggregate targets under present circumstances requires both judgment and flexibility. Short-run movements of the money stock have even less meaning as indicators of monetary policy than they once did. Moreover, monetary targets are best expressed in rather wide ranges; the Federal Reserve's present target ranges for money growth of 3 percentage points are certainly not too wide, given the kind of uncertainty that surrounds movements in the monetary aggregates. Also, we need to continue to use multiple targets, rather than to focus on

any single measure of money. Indeed, greater weight may need to be given to the broader monetary aggregates in the future as a consequence of the relative instability of the demand for M1. Finally, we must stand ready to accept growth of money outside our target ranges—or to modify those ranges—when changes in the public's asset preferences warrant it.

Transmission of the Effects of Monetary Policy

The mechanism through which changes in monetary policy are transmitted to the nonfinancial sectors of the economy has also been influenced by innovation. Twenty-five years ago, monetary restraint worked partly through reductions in the availability of credit to potential borrowers. Financial markets at that time were less integrated. so that when inflows of deposits to depository institutions declined and liquid assets were drawn down, banks and thrift institutions were forced to reduce their lending to homebuyers, small businesses, and other borrowers who depended heavily upon them. The rationing process did not rely exclusively upon higher interest rates; on the contrary, nonprice rationing methods predominated in many sectors of the financial market. Usury laws and legislated ceiling rates on government-insured loans also acted to reduce the availability of mortgage credit and consumer installment lending. And statutory limits on the rates of interest that could be paid by states and municipalities blocked the flows of credit to those political subdivisions.

Innovations and regulatory changes have led to a gradual breakdown in the barriers to credit flows that existed in particular markets. As a result, monetary policy now transmits its effects to the economy largely through changes in real interest rates.

This shift in the channels of transmission of monetary policy has both positive and negative effects. It improves the efficiency with which money and capital markets allocate resources among competing uses. It also rewards savers more fully, thus encouraging saving for investment purposes.

But when monetary restraint does not result in curtailment of the availability of credit to poten-

tial borrowers, real interest rates may have to rise to much higher levels than they otherwise would to moderate aggregate demand. Such a development will be especially likely if monetary restraint is accompanied by an expansive fiscal policy. Moreover, the real interest rates confronted by different sectors of the economy are not the same, because expected price increases vary substantially from one sector to another. For example, wholesale prices of farm products generally are lower now than a year ago, in contrast to substantial increases in the wholesale prices of nonfarm products. The experience of sharply rising real interest rates, moreover, is one that farmers are unprepared to deal with. Before 1978, agricultural borrowers obtained funds principally from rural banks, whose lending rates were largely insulated from developments in the national money markets.

Higher interest rates in our money markets affect borrowers abroad as well as in our own country. The opening up of capital markets has increased international access to the U.S. financial system, and has made the effects of domestic monetary policy register more heavily and more rapidly abroad. The huge amount of dollar indebtedness of developing countries means that their debt service costs are powerfully affected by changes in U.S. interest rates. For the industrialized countries, the primary concern is that relative interest rates have a heavy impact on exchange rates in the short run. A sharp rise in U.S. interest rates, therefore, may confront them with the dilemma of accepting a depreciation of their currency relative to the dollar or taking steps to raise their own interest rates.

The Stability of the Financial System

Another way in which financial innovation may affect monetary policy is through its effects on the risks of enterprise. I would conjecture that innovation increases the risks of financial intermediation. Because it does so, it may limit the ability to use monetary policy aggressively to fight inflation.

In the United States, the risks of financial intermediation have increased for a number of reasons. First, some financial intermediaries, such as the thrift institutions, have been less able

than others to adjust to rapid change. Second, fluctuating interest rates have tempted financial institutions with a high propensity to gamble to speculate in an effort to increase net interest margins. Moreover, it is difficult for supervisors and examiners to monitor and assess the interestrate-risk exposure of a financial institution. Third, innovation has sharpened the competition among the suppliers of financial services, thus narrowing profit margins. Fourth, new forms of activity, such as foreign lending, have increased the chances for mistaken judgments. Fifth, and perhaps most important, reliance on liability management as a principal source of liquidity has increased the risk exposure of individual institutions. The problem of maintaining an image of soundness has taken on critical importance, because sources of funding can evaporate at a mere hint of difficulty. Reliance on purchased funds has also intensified the interdependence among institutions. For example, if one institution appears to be in trouble, depositors may decide, out of an excess of caution, to remove funds from others.

The risks stemming from financial innovation have spread beyond financial institutions to the nonfinancial sectors of the economy. Interest rates in the U.S. economy have been more volatile in recent years—partly, in my judgment, because innovation has affected the way financial markets function. Interest rate movements have also become less predictable. As a consequence, banks and other lenders are seeking to avoid, or at least to minimize, interest rate risk—risk that they once accepted willingly. In the process, they have shifted the risks of fluctuating interest rates to other sectors, which may be less able to bear them. Futures markets for financial assets may help eventually to shift the burden of interest rate risk to those most willing and best able to bear it, but those markets are not as yet well developed.

Problems of this kind have not caused the Federal Reserve to deviate from a monetary policy designed to reduce inflation by gradually slowing the growth of money and credit. The process of financial innovation is not complete, however, and we cannot be sure of what the future will bring. At a minimum, concerns about the way innovation increases the fragility of the financial system will make it increasingly important to support policies of monetary restraint with aggressive use of fiscal policy to fight inflation.

Staff Studies

The staffs of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System and of the Federal Reserve Banks undertake studies that cover a wide range of economic and financial subjects. In some instances the Federal Reserve System finances similar studies by members of the academic profession.

From time to time, papers that are of general interest to the professions and to others are selected for the Staff Studies series. These papers are summarized—or, occasionally, printed in full—in the FEDERAL RESERVE BULLETIN.

In all cases the analyses and conclusions set forth are those of the authors and do not necessarily indicate concurrence by the Board of Governors, by the Federal Reserve Banks, or by the members of their staffs.

Single copies of the full text of each of the studies or papers summarized in the Bulletin are available without charge. The list of Federal Reserve Board publications at the back of each Bulletin includes a separate section entitled "Staff Studies" that lists the studies that are currently available.

STUDY SUMMARY

INTEREST RATES AND TERMS ON CONSTRUCTION LOANS AT COMMERCIAL BANKS

David F. Seiders—Staff, Board of Governors Prepared as a staff paper in 1981

Private construction activity, particularly for housing, has long been recognized as the component of aggregate economic activity that is most sensitive to shifts in general credit conditions. The linkages between credit conditions and construction activity typically have been analyzed in terms of conditions in the markets for long-term or "permanent" mortgage credit. The effects on construction activity of shifting conditions in the markets for short-term construction loans to builders or developers have received little attention, even though most structures purchased with long-term mortgage financing require a construction loan of roughly comparable size.

Two factors have limited research in construction loan markets. First, many market analysts have believed that conditions in the markets for construction loans have had little independent effect on construction activity. Second, systematic information on the cost of construction credit has not been available. This paper has two

major objectives: (1) to reconsider construction loan markets as links between general credit conditions and construction activity in view of institutional arrangements that have been evolving in both the long-term mortgage markets and the construction loan markets in recent years; and (2) to discuss the information now available on interest rates and other characteristics of construction loans. A unique body of Federal Reserve data, collected since 1977 through the quarterly Survey of Terms of Bank Lending (STBL), is used for both time-series and cross-section analysis of the construction loan markets.

This paper concludes that disaggregation of the published STBL rate averages, by type of property under construction as well as by fixedand floating-rate contracts, is essential for reliable time-series analysis. When disaggregated in this fashion, the rate series lend some support to a markup-over-prime hypothesis that has prevailed among analysts of construction loan markets for some time.

Cross-section analysis of the STBL data suggests that large banks tie rates on their floatingrate construction loans to their own primes, with a short lag. The pricing policies at smaller banks, on the other hand, seem more diverse because consistent relationships between construction loan rates and individual bank primes are not apparent, even when various nonrate loan characteristics that affect expected net yields are held constant in multivariate regression analysis.

Construction loan rates clearly vary with loan size, type of property under construction, and collateral status. After allowance for these factors, as well as for bank size, rate differentials across geographic regions are evident: the highest rates appear in areas where construction activity is relatively strong, and the lowest rates appear in areas where demands for construction credit are weakest. This result implies some degree of inefficiency in the allocation of funds across construction loan markets, due in part to the absence of a secondary market for construction loans. Differences in construction loan rates also are related to bank size, after allowance for geographic area and for loan characteristics that influence net yields. The highest rates appear at the largest banks, but the pattern among smaller banks is unclear.

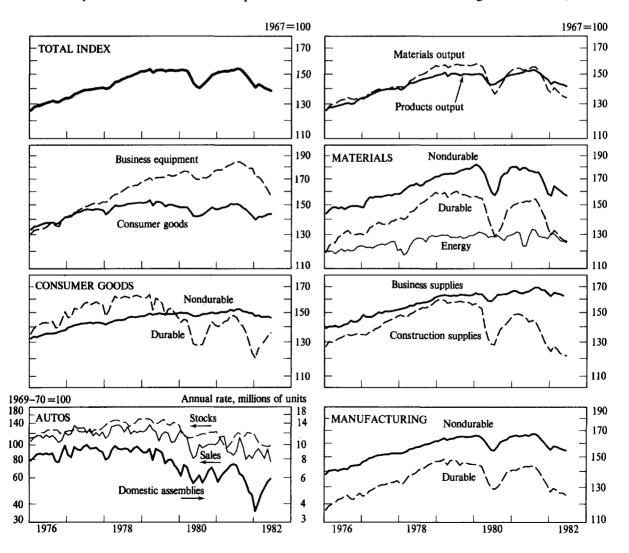
Industrial Production

Released for publication July 15

Industrial production declined an estimated 0.7 percent in June, following revised decreases of 0.6 percent in May and 1.1 percent in April. Again in June, gains in output of consumer durable goods were offset by a sharp cutback in production of business equipment and a reduction in output of materials. At 138.4 percent of

the 1967 average, the total index for June was 10.1 percent below its recent peak in July 1981.

In market groupings, output of consumer durable goods increased 1.7 percent in June, reflecting a sizable gain in automotive products and a large advance in home goods. Autos were assembled at an annual rate of 5.9 million units—up from the rate of 5.6 million units in May. Output of nondurable consumer goods declined, howev-



All series are seasonally adjusted and are plotted on a ratio scale. Auto sales and stocks include imports. Latest figures: June.

	1967 = 100 1982		Percentage change from preceding month					Percentage change, June 1981
Grouping								
	May ^p	June	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	to June 1982
	Major market groupings							
Total industrial production	139.4	138.4	1.6	8	-1.1	6	7	-9.5
Products, total Final products Consumer goods Durable Nondurable Business equipment Defense and space Intermediate products Construction supplies Materials	142.4 142.3 143.3 133.6 147.2 160.8 107.6 142.6 122.4 134.8	141.3 141.3 143.4 135.9 146.4 156.4 108.0 141.6 121.5 133.9	1.2 .9 1.6 4.8 .5 3 1.2 2.0 2.7 2.3	6 6 2 1.7 9 -1.5 5 8 -1.5 -1.4	6 4 .5 2.0 .0 -2.4 1 -1.2 -2.2 -1.7	4 3 .8 2.2 .3 -2.5 .7 6 4 -1.0	8 7 .1 1.7 5 -2.7 .4 7 7	-7.2 -6.7 -4.6 -8.1 -3.2 -14.8 6.2 -8.6 -15.3 -13.1
	Major industry groupings							
Manufacturing Durable Nondurable Mining Utilities	138.2 126.4 155.3 130.2 169.9	137.3 125.3 154.6 126.7 168.0	1.7 1.7 1.7 -1.5 8	6 9 3 -3.0 2	-1.0 -1.2 7 -3.3 .6	4 2 6 -2.5 6	7 9 5 -2.7 -1.1	-9.9 -12.5 -6.8 -10.6 -2.7

p Preliminary.

e Estimated.

NOTE. Indexes are seasonally adjusted.

er, reflecting decreased output of most consumer staples. Production of business equipment was reduced 2.7 percent further in June, bringing the total decline in this sector to 15.4 percent since July 1981; this cutback compares with a total reduction of 14.3 percent that occurred over seven months in the 1974-75 recession. In June reductions occurred in most major categories of business equipment, but they were most pronounced in building and mining equipment and in manufacturing equipment. Output of construction supplies declined 0.7 percent further.

Production of materials was reduced 0.7 percent in June—a somewhat smaller decline than has occurred in recent months. Output of basic metals and equipment parts was weaker, while parts for consumer durables advanced for the fifth consecutive month. Another large cutback occurred in production of nondurable materials in June, particularly in the textiles, paper, and chemical grouping. Energy materials also declined again.

In industry groupings, output of manufacturing declined further in June, reflecting a reduction of 0.9 percent in output of durable goods and a 0.5 percent decline in nondurable goods. Output of both mining and utilities was off sharply, by 2.7 and 1.1 percent respectively.

Statements to Congress

Statement by Paul A. Volcker, Chairman, Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, before the Joint Economic Committee of the U.S. Congress, June 15, 1982.

I am pleased to appear before this committee to discuss the conduct of monetary policy. In particular, I would like to focus on the framework of targeting the monetary aggregates in light of recent experience.

The Federal Reserve began reporting to the Congress specific numerical "targets" for the growth of the monetary aggregates in 1975. You will recall that the Congress had urged such an approach in House Concurrent Resolution 133. Subsequently, the reporting of growth targets for the aggregates was formalized into law with the enactment of the Full Employment and Balanced Growth Act of 1978, commonly referred to as the Humphrey-Hawkins Act. That law requires the Federal Reserve to present annual targets for monetary and credit aggregates to the Congress each February, and to review those targets and formulate tentative objectives for the coming calendar year each July. The choice of the appropriate measures to "target," as well as the quantitative expression of those targets, are, of course, a matter for the Federal Reserve to decide.

The development of this formal reporting framework, focusing on the growth of certain monetary and credit variables, was a reflection in part of changes in attitudes toward monetary policy that occurred in the 1970s, and in part of a desire to improve communications and reporting about our intentions and policies. The worsening inflation problem focused increased attention on the critical linkage over the longer run between money growth and prices. A growing sense among some individuals was that earlier "conventional" views of a trade-off between inflation

and growth were no longer compatible with actuality, at least over the medium and longer run, and that inflation had emerged as a major economic problem. A number, including some members of the Congress, placed increased emphasis on restraining growth of the monetary aggregates over time as a means of dealing with inflation and urged establishing our intentions in that respect over a longer period of time. More generally, aggregate targeting was thought to provide the Congress with a more clearly observable measure of performance against intentions, which in turn implied that targets should not be changed frequently or without clear justification.

The formulation of specific targets for the monetary aggregates also has been consistent with the goals and approach of the Federal Reserve. A basic premise of monetary policy is that inflation cannot persist without excessive monetary growth, and our view is that appropriately restrained growth of money and credit over the longer run is critical to achieving the ultimate objectives of reasonably stable prices and sustainable economic growth. While other policies must be brought to bear as well, the specific annual targets announced periodically by the Federal Reserve have reflected efforts to reconcile and support these goals.

To me it seems implicit in an aggregate targeting approach, as urged by the Congress, that interest rates in themselves are not the dominant immediate objective or focus in assessing the posture of monetary policy, even though that remains the instinct of many. Interest rates are, of course, highly important economic variables, and they are intimately involved in the process by which the supply of money and other liquid assets is reconciled in the market with the demands for liquidity derived from the growth of the economy, inflation, and other factors. But interest rates are also influenced importantly by

other forces, including expectations about inflation and about future interest rates, the budgetary posture, and other factors. The experience of the seventies emphasized some of the pitfalls and shortcomings of using interest rates as a guide for policy, particularly in an environment of generally rapid and rising inflation and correspondingly uncertain price expectations. In those circumstances, gauging the stimulative or restrictive influence associated with a given level of nominal interest rates is especially difficult. Recognition of these difficulties was an important element in the decision by the Federal Reserve to adopt procedures in October 1979 that placed emphasis, even in the shorter run, on the supply of reserves rather than primarily on short-term interest rates as operational guides toward achieving an appropriate degree of monetary control.

While all these considerations have suggested the use of the framework of targeting the monetary aggregates, we need also to be conscious of the fact that the world, as it is, requires elements of judgment, interpretation, and flexibility in judging developments in money and credit and in setting appropriate targets. One reason is the impact of financial innovations on the growth of particular measures of money and the relationships among them. In recent years, generally high and variable interest rates, the continuing process of technological change, and the deregulation of depository institutions have provided powerful stimulus for far-reaching changes in the financial system. The proliferation of new financial instruments and the development of increasingly sophisticated cash management techniques have created a need to adjust the definitions of the monetary aggregates from time to time and to reassess the relationship of the various measures to one another and to other economic variables. A somewhat separable matter conceptually (but in practice hard to distinguish) is that businesses or families may shift their preferences among various financial assets in a manner that may alter the economic significance of particular changes in any given measure of "money" or "credit."

Use of monetary targeting procedures is justified on the presumption that velocity—the ratio between a given measure of money and the nominal gross national product—is reasonably predictable over relevant periods. At the same time, in the short run of a quarter or two. velocity is highly variable. Those short-run deviations from trend need to be assessed cautiously, for they commonly are reversed over a period of time. However, we cannot always assume a rigid relationship between money and the economy that, in fact, may not exist over a cycle, or over longer periods of time, especially when technology, interest rates, and expectations are changing. Consequently, the Federal Open Market Committee should reconsider, on a continuing basis, both the appropriateness of its annual targets and the implications of shorter-run deviations of actual changes in the aggregates from the targeted track.

The introduction of negotiable order of withdrawal (NOW) accounts nationwide last year was illustrative of some of the difficulties arising from a changing financial structure. To some degree, the Federal Reserve was able to anticipate the impact. Obvious, for example, was that the rapid spread of NOW accounts, by drawing some money from savings accounts as well as demand deposits, would have important effects on the M1 aggregate, and last year's targets allowed for such effects. However, after accounting for these shifts into NOW accounts, the growth of the several aggregates was considerably more divergent than had been anticipated, with M1 running relatively low while the increase in some of the broader aggregates was a bit above the annual objectives. Taking into account all of the financial innovations affecting the aggregates—particularly the depressing effects on M1 of extraordinarily rapid growth in money market mutual funds—and the relatively rapid growth of M2 and M3, we found the pattern of slow growth in M1 acceptable. Indeed, last year's experience seems to me a clear illustration of the need to consider a variety of money measures, rather than focusing exclusively on a single aggregate such as M1.

Thus far this year, the monetary aggregates have behaved more consistently, although M1 is running a bit stronger than anticipated relative to the other aggregates. With the major shift into NOW accounts, in terms of new accounts opened, mostly behind us, one source of distortion has been removed from the data. But I would also note that as a result of that "structural" shift, NOW accounts and other interest-paying checkable deposits have grown to be almost 20 percent of M1, and evidence exists that the cyclical behavior of M1 has been affected to some extent by this change in composition.

While M1 is meant to be a measure of transaction balances. NOW accounts also have some characteristics of a savings account (including similar "ceiling" interest rates). This year the public's desire to hold a portion of its savings in highly liquid forms has increased noticeably. probably reflecting recession uncertainties. As a result, NOW accounts have grown particularly fast, which accounts for the great bulk of the growth in M1, and at the same time the rapid decline in savings deposits has ceased. Overall, M1 growth so far this year has been somewhat more rapid than a "straight line" path toward the annual target would imply. To the extent that the relatively strong demand for M1 reflects transitory precautionary motives, allowing some additional growth of money over this period has been consistent with our general policy intentions.

In arriving at such a judgment, the pattern of growth in the broader aggregates should be considered. Also, important institutional changes in recent years have affected the behavior of M2 and M3. For example, an increasingly large share of the components of M2 that are not also included in M1 pay market-determined interest rates. This reflects the spectacular growth of money market funds in recent years as well as the increasing availability at banks and thrift institutions of small-denomination time deposits with interest rate ceilings tied to market yields. An important consequence is that cyclical or other changes in the general level of interest rates do not have as strong an influence on the growth of M2 as in the past.

The broader aggregates are presently at or just above the upper end of the ranges of growth set forth for the year as a whole. In February, we reported to the Congress that M2 and M3 appropriately would be in the upper half of their ranges, or at or even slightly above the upper end, should regulatory changes and the possibility of stronger savings flows prove to be important. In that regard, I must point out we have yet

to go through a full financial cycle with a large money fund industry or with the regulatory and legal changes recently introduced. In these circumstances, it is clear that interpreting the performance of the monetary and credit aggregates must be assessed against the background of economic and financial developments generally—including the course of and prospects for business activity and prices, patterns of financing and liquidity in various sectors, the international scene, and interest rates. In that broader context we do not believe that the growth of the various monetary aggregates has been unduly large so far this year.

The point I am making is that a large number of factors have impinged—and in all likelihood will continue to impinge—on the growth of the monetary aggregates, possibly in the process modifying the relationship of any particular measure of "money" to economic performance. The relationships have been good enough over a period of time to justify a presumption of stability—but I do believe we must also take into account a wide range of financial and nonfinancial information when assessing whether the growth of the aggregates is consistent with the policy intentions of the Federal Reserve. The hard truth is that there inevitably is a critical need for judgment in the conduct of monetary policy.

Looking back at the last few years, money growth has certainly fluctuated rather sharply from time to time in the United States (and, I might note, in other countries as well). As I noted earlier, relationships have also been affected by a variety of financial innovations. But the trend over reasonable spans of time has generally been consistent with the announced targets of the Federal Reserve, and the restrained growth has, in my judgment, contributed importantly to the now-clear progress toward reducing inflation. This longer-run and broader perspective should be kept in mind when considering growth in the aggregates. The tentative decision (not yet implemented) to publish the M1 data in the form of four-week moving averages is designed to divert undue attention from the statistical "noise" in the weekly movements in M1 and to encourage knowledgable observers to focus on broader trends in the whole family of aggregates.

One obvious frustration in the current circum-

quickly to encourage a rebound in activity.

Nothing would please me more than for interest rates to decline, and the progress we are making on inflation, as it is sustained, should work powerfully in that direction. But, I also know that the Federal Reserve would be shortsighted to abandon a strong sense of discipline in monetary policy in an attempt to bring down interest rates. Maybe the immediate effect of encouraging faster growth in the aggregates would be lower interest rates—particularly in short-term markets. But over time, the more important influence on interest rates—particularly longer-term interest rates—is the climate of expectations about the economy and inflation, and the balance of savings and investment. In that context, an effort to drive interest rates lower by the creation of money in excess of longer-run needs and intentions would ultimately fail and would threaten to perpetuate policy difficulties and dilemmas of the past.

When long-term interest rates decline decisively, it will be an indication of an important change in attitudes about the prospects for the economy. One essential element in this process must be a widespread conviction that inflation will be contained over the long run. The decline in inflation evident in all of the broadly based price indexes over the past year is highly encouraging. For example, in the 12-month period ending in April, the consumer price index rose 6½ percent compared with 10 percent over the previous 12 months. Over the past few months, the CPI has been virtually stable.

But, also evident is that some particular elements accounting for the sharp reduction in inflation are not sustainable; they have been achieved in a period of recession and slack markets and have reflected some sizable declines in energy prices that now appear behind us. Progress toward reducing the underlying trend in costs, while real, has been slower. We have seen some polls that suggest many Americans do not

in fact appreciate that inflation has slowed at all. That impression is plainly contrary to fact. But it is perhaps indicative of how deep seated impressions and expectations of inflation had become by the late 1970s, and it is suggestive of the concern of renewed higher inflation rates as economic activity recovers. No doubt those concerns continue to affect investment judgments and interest rates.

In this situation, one key policy objective must be to "build in" what has so far been a partly cyclical decline in inflation, to encourage further reductions in the rate of increase in nominal costs and wages, and then to establish clearly a trend toward price stability. That approach seems to me essential to encourage and sustain lower long-term interest rates, which, in turn, will be important in sustaining economic growth.

While monetary policy is only one of the instruments that can be used in restoring price stability, it is both necessary to that effort and widely recognized to be such. These circumstances emphasize the need to avoid excessive monetary growth, which brings the threat that the heartening progress against inflation might prove to be only temporary.

I think that it also is quite clear that the prospect of huge and rising budget deficits as the economy recovers has been another element in the current situation that raises concerns about long-term pressures on interest rates. I am encouraged by the efforts of the House and Senate to begin to come to grips with this problem. At the same time, we are all aware of how much remains to be done, not only to reach agreement on a budget resolution for fiscal 1983, but also to take the action necessary to implement such a resolution in legislation concerning appropriations and revenues. Moreover, as you well know, further legislation will be needed beyond that affecting fiscal 1983 to assure that elements in the structural deficit are brought more firmly under control.

Let me emphasize that a strong program of credible budget restraint will work in the direction of lower interest rates. The perception that future credit demands by the federal government would be lower would reinforce the emerging expectations of less inflation. The threat that huge deficits would preempt the bulk of the net

savings the economy seems likely to generate in the years ahead—with the likely consequence of exceptionally high real interest rates continuing—would be dissipated. Confidence would be enhanced that monetary policy will be able to maintain a noninflationary course, without the squeezing of homebuilding, business investment, and other interest-sensitive sectors of the economy, and without excessive financial strains in the economy generally. And by dealing with very real concerns about the *future* financial environment, budgetary action would be an important support to the recovery today.

In summary, casting monetary policy objectives in terms of the aggregates has been a useful discipline and also has been helpful in communicating to the Congress, the markets, and the general public the intent and results of the Federal Reserve actions. At the same time, we must retain some element of caution in their interpretation; the monetary targets convey a sense of simplicity that may not always be justified in a complex economic and financial environment. The fact that the economic significance of particular aggregates is constantly evolving in response to rapid changes in financial markets and practices is not universally appreciated. Consequently, the Federal Reserve is continually faced with difficult judgments about the implications for the economy.

As you know, the Federal Open Market Committee soon will be meeting to review the annual targets for the monetary aggregates for 1982 and to formulate tentative targets for 1983. I would not presume to anticipate the precise decisions that will be made by the Committee. A wide array of financial and nonfinancial information

will be reviewed in the process of considering the specific objectives. And while I do not anticipate any significant change in our operating procedures in the near term, we will also continue to assess and reassess the means by which our policies are implemented. However, I do believe that you can assume that the decisions that do emerge from this review will reflect our continued commitment to disciplined monetary policy in the interest of sustaining progress toward price stability—and, not incidentally, of encouraging a financial climate conducive to achieving and sustaining lower interest rates.

We cannot yet claim victory against inflation, in fact or in public attitudes. But I do sense substantial progress—and a clear opportunity to reverse the debilitating pattern of growing inflation, slowing productivity, and rising unemployment of the 1970s. The challenge is to make this recession not another wasted, painful episode, but a transition to a sustained improvement in the economic environment.

Central to that effort is an appropriate course for fiscal and monetary policy—a course appropriate, and seen to be appropriate, for the years ahead. Critical elements in that effort are the commitments to gain control of the federal budget and to maintain appropriate monetary restraint. Those policies provide the best—indeed the only real—assurance that financial market conditions will be conducive to a sustained period of economic growth and rising employment and productivity. In the long years to come, we want to look back to our present circumstances and know that the pain and uncertainty of today have, in fact, been a turning point to something much better.

Statement by Preston Martin, Vice Chairman, Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, before the Subcommittee on Domestic Monetary Policy of the Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs, U.S. House of Representatives, June 16, 1982.

I am pleased to appear before this committee on behalf of the Federal Reserve Board to discuss H.R. 6222. This amendment to the Federal Reserve Act would exempt from reserve requirements the first \$2 million of reservable liabilities at all depository institutions. On several occasions the Federal Reserve has expressed support for legislation that would permanently reduce the relatively heavy burden of reserve requirements on the smallest institutions. This bill accomplishes that objective, thereby fostering competitive balance among depository institutions. However, granting an exemption on reservable

liabilities to all depository institutions would impair the Federal Reserve's ability to control the monetary aggregates if the level of the initial exemption were higher than \$2 million. Accordingly, the Board would find this legislation acceptable so long as the exemption level were not higher than \$2 million. Before discussing the specifics of this bill, I will review both the problems involved in the present reserve deferral for smaller institutions and an alternative approach for dealing with this issue.

The Depository Institutions Deregulation and Monetary Control Act of 1980 imposed uniform reserve requirements on all depository institutions, which has aided the conduct of monetary policy and moved in the direction of a more similar regulatory environment for member and nonmember institutions. However, in 1980 the Federal Reserve was concerned that subjecting a large number of institutions all at once to new reporting and reserve maintenance requirements would cause significant operational difficulties and interfere with the orderly implementation of the act. Therefore, the Board granted a sixmonth deferral of reporting and reserve requirements to certain depository institutions with total deposits of less than \$2 million as of December 31, 1979. This deferral could not apply to member banks, which were already subject to reserve and reporting requirements. Also, the Board did not apply the deferral of reserve and reporting requirements to Edge Act and Agreement corporations or U.S. agencies and branches of foreign banks that are part of relatively large organizations.

The Board later extended the deferral on three occasions, initially to minimize operational difficulties and later in light of legislation pending before the Congress that would permanently exempt smaller institutions from reserve requirements. The current deferral expires on December 31 of this year. In view of the requirements of the Monetary Control Act and the improving capacity of the Federal Reserve to absorb the operational requirements associated with deferred institutions, we believe it would be inappropriate for the Board to grant further extensions indefinitely without legislative action.

As shown in tables 1 and 2, an estimated 17,700 institutions are not now subject to reserve

requirements: 300 nonmember banks, 400 savings and loans, and 17,000 credit unions. Without the present deferral, a sizable proportion would be forced to maintain required reserves. Ending the deferral would substantially increase the overall administrative and operational burden of reserve requirements for these institutions and raise somewhat the operating costs of the Federal Reserve System. But ending the deferral would not perceptibly aid monetary policy. The entire group of institutions not currently subject to reserve requirements, while representing about 44 percent of all depository institutions, has less than 1 percent of total deposits.

Although the Board recognizes that reserve requirements are necessary for effective monetary control, I would like to emphasize that we are mindful of the reserve burden on all institutions. The Board supports the aim of the Monetary Control Act that all depository institutions share the reserve burden equitably. The earnings forgone by holding non-interest-bearing reserves are proportional to required reserves and therefore would be distributed fairly across institutions of different sizes if no institutions were exempt. Paying interest on required reserves would equitably offset this burden. However, with no exemption, the administrative and operational costs of compliance would not be distributed fairly because these burdens fall more heavily on smaller institutions. In light of the relatively heavy burden of smaller institutions, the Board supports efforts to exempt them permanently from reserve requirements.

The issue before us today is determining the best approach for accomplishing this goal. The Federal Reserve has in the past recommended consideration of two alternative approaches. One approach, exempting institutions below a certain level of total deposits from reserve requirements, was contained in legislation previously introduced in the U.S. Senate. The other approach, which exempts from reserve requirements a certain level of reservable liabilities at all institutions, is embodied in the present bill, H.R. 6222.

^{1.} The attachments to this statement are available on request from Publications Services, Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, Washington, D.C. 20551.

Section 211 of the comprehensive banking bill introduced by Senator Garn, S. 1720, reflects the first approach. It would exempt from reserve requirements about 19,900 depository institutions that have less than \$5 million in total deposits (note the difference from reservable liabilities). These institutions now account for about 1¹/₄ percent of total deposits. The \$5 million cutoff figure would increase annually by an amount equal to 80 percent of the percentage increase in total deposits at all institutions. In testimony on S. 1720 on October 29, 1981, Chairman Volcker indicated that the Board could support such an amendment, although he noted that the amendment had certain drawbacks and suggested consideration of the second approach contained in the bill under discussion today.

One drawback of the total deposit approach is that when an institution grows above \$5 million, it becomes subject to reserve requirements not only on deposits above that level but also on its total reservable deposits. To use the jargon of economists, institutions just passing over the threshold confront a very high marginal reserve requirement. Also, this system contains an inequity because institutions just below the cutoff would be completely exempt from reserve requirements, while slightly larger institutions just above the cutoff would be fully subject to requirements on all their reservable deposits.

The approach in the present bill exempts from reserve requirements the first \$2 million in reservable liabilities of all institutions. The number of fully exempt institutions is somewhat larger under this approach than under the total deposit method. Because almost all institutions with \$5 million or less in total deposits have no more than \$2 million in reservable liabilities, the present bill would fully exempt from reserve requirements roughly 19,750 of the 19,900 institutions with less than \$5 million in total deposits. The present bill would also exempt about 4,100 institutions with more than \$5 million in total deposits but less than \$2 million in reservable liabilities. Also, by granting an equal reduction in reserve requirements to all institutions on their first \$2 million in reservable liabilities, this method avoids the penalty for deposit growth above the cutoff and treats institutions in the neighborhood of the threshold more equitably.

The present bill would cost the Treasury somewhat more in lost revenue because the exemption applies to all institutions rather than just to those below a certain level of total deposits. With an exemption provided solely to depositories with less than \$5 million in total deposits, the estimated annual revenue loss to the Treasury would be less than \$1 million initially. By contrast, the present bill would involve an estimated loss to the Treasury of about \$25 million per year. Any exemption level above \$2 million of reservable liabilities would imply still greater revenue loss.

Any higher exemption level immediately raises questions about monetary control as well as revenue loss. Because this exemption applies to all depository institutions, it lowers required reserves at all institutions. In consequence, a higher exemption would increase the number of institutions able to satisfy reserve requirements with vault cash held in the course of everyday business. With exemption levels above \$2 million, the percent of transaction deposits at institutions with reserve balances at the Federal Reserve approaches the fraction prevailing before the Monetary Control Act. During deliberations before passage of this act, the Federal Reserve noted that this coverage ratio was already low enough to begin to impair monetary control. The Board finds the proposed legislation acceptable, but with no higher an exemption level than the contemplated \$2 million in reservable liabilities. Although the Board does not feel that providing to all institutions an exemption of only \$2 million in reservable liabilities would seriously erode control over the aggregates, an exemption above this level would begin to be a cause for concern. We note that the bill would allow the \$2 million exemption to be allocated among reservable liabilities in accordance with rules and regulations established by the Board. Under this provision, the Board would allocate the exemption among reservable liabilities in a manner consistent with operational and monetary policy considerations.

The Board would not object to the provision that would index the exemption level to a measure of deposits, although it is not clear to us that such a provision is necessary to achieve the intended results. However, because the exemption applies to reservable liabilities, indexing the exemption to 80 percent of the growth in reservable liabilities rather than in total deposits would be more appropriate. Such treatment would be more comparable to the indexing in the Monetary Control Act of the original \$25 million cutoff of transaction deposits between the 3 percent and 12 percent reserve ratios. This cutoff is indexed to a measure of those deposits affected by this provision; that is, to total transaction deposits at all institutions.

In conclusion, the Board fully supports efforts

to avoid subjecting smaller depository institutions to undue burdens of reserve requirements. While requirements are necessary for monetary control, we must take care that their costs are not so high as to swamp their intended benefits. Because for the Board to continue indefinitely the current deferral of reserve requirements under its own authority would be inappropriate, we believe that a resolution of this issue by the Congress is necessary to prevent a substantial increase in the reserve burden on smaller depository institutions.

Announcements

COLLATERAL FOR ADVANCES AT THE DISCOUNT WINDOW

In connection with the closing of the Penn Square Bank in Oklahoma City, the Federal Reserve Board has indicated that "Receiver's Certificates" issued by the Deposit Insurance National Bank of Oklahoma City will be acceptable as collateral from depository institutions for advances at the Federal Reserve discount window at the regular discount rate.

STATEMENT OF POLICY ON NONVOTING EQUITY INVESTMENTS BY BANK HOLDING COMPANIES

The Federal Reserve Board on July 8, 1982, issued a policy statement setting forth its concerns and providing guidance with respect to investments by bank holding companies in nonvoting shares of other bank holding companies or banks. The statement notes considerations the Board will take into account in determining whether such investments are consistent with the Bank Holding Company Act, and describes the general scope of arrangements to be avoided in these agreements.

The Board's statement was occasioned by the fact that in recent months a number of bank holding companies have made substantial equity investments in banks or bank holding companies located across state lines, in expectation of statutory changes that might make interstate banking permissible.

In issuing its statement, the Board said:

Because of the evident interest in these types of investments and because they raise substantial questions under the Bank Holding Company Act, the Board believes it is appropriate to provide guidance regarding the consistency of such arrangements with the act.

The Board recognizes that the complexity of legitimate business arrangements precludes rigid rules designed to cover all situations and that decisions regarding the existence or absence of control in any particular case must take into account the effect of the combination of provisions and covenants in the agreement as a whole and the particular facts and circumstances of each case. Nevertheless, the Board believes that the factors outlined in this statement provide a framework for guiding bank holding companies in complying with the requirements of the act.

While investments in nonvoting shares can be consistent with the act, the statement said, some agreements reviewed by the Board raise substantial problems regarding control. The statement provides examples of the problem features of some agreements. As guidance for bank holding companies contemplating such investments, the Board statement points to a number of provisions that might avoid control questions, by preserving the discretion of management over the policies and decisions of a banking organization.

The Board has instructed its staff to monitor agreements respecting investments by bank holding companies in nonvoting shares of banking organizations and to bring to the Board's attention those that raise problems of consistency with the act. The Board requests bank holding companies to submit such proposals to the Board for review before being made final.

The statement is as follows:

Introduction

In recent months, a number of bank holding companies have made substantial equity investments in a bank or bank holding company (the "acquiree") located in states other than the home state of the investing company through acquisition of preferred stock or nonvoting common shares of the acquiree. Because of the evident interest in these types of investments and because such investments raise substantial questions under the Bank Holding Company Act (the "act"), the Board believes it is appropriate to provide guidance regarding the consistency of such arrangements with the act.

This statement sets out the Board's concerns with these investments, the considerations the Board will take into account in determining whether the investments are consistent with the act, and the general scope of arrangements to be avoided by bank holding companies. The Board recognizes that the complexity of legitimate business arrangements precludes rigid rules designed to cover all situations and that decisions regarding the existence or absence of control in any particular case must take into account the effect of the combination of provisions and covenants in the agreement as a whole and the particular facts and circumstances of each case. Nevertheless, the Board believes that the factors outlined in this statement provide a framework for guiding bank holding companies in complying with the requirements of the act.

Statutory and Regulatory Provisions

Under section 3(a) of the act, a bank holding company may not acquire direct or indirect ownership or control of more than 5 percent of the voting shares of a bank without the Board's prior approval. (12 U.S.C. § 1842(a)(3)). In addition, this section of the act provides that a bank holding company may not, without the Board's prior approval, acquire control of a bank: that is, in the words of the statute, "for any action to be taken that causes a bank to become a subsidiary of a bank holding company." (12 U.S.C. § 1842(a)(2)). Under the act, a bank is a subsidiary of a bank holding company if (1) the company directly or indirectly owns, controls, or holds with power to vote 25 percent or more of the voting shares of the bank; (2) the company controls in any manner the election of a majority of the board of directors of the bank; or (3) the Board determines, after notice and opportunity for hearing, that the company has the power, directly or indirectly, to exercise a controlling influence over the management or policies of the bank. (12 U.S.C. § 1841(d)).

In intrastate situations, the Board may approve bank holding company acquisitions of additional banking subsidiaries. However, when the acquiree is located outside the home state of the investing bank holding company, section 3(d) of the act prevents the Board from approving any application that will permit a bank holding company to "acquire, directly or indirectly, any voting shares of, interest in, or all or substantially all of the assets of any additional bank." (12 U.S.C. § 1842(d)(1)).

Review of Agreements

In apparent expectation of statutory changes that might make interstate banking permissible, bank holding companies have sought to make substantial equity investments in other bank holding companies across state lines, but without obtaining more than 5 percent of the voting shares or control of the acquiree. These investments involve a combination of the following arrangements:

- 1. Options on, warrants for, or rights to convert nonvoting shares into substantial blocks of voting securities of the acquiree bank holding company or its subsidiary bank(s).
- 2. Merger or asset acquisition agreements with the out-of-state bank or bank holding company that are to be consummated in the event interstate banking is permitted.
- 3. Provisions that limit or restrict major policies, operations, or decisions of the acquiree.
- 4. Provisions that make acquisition of the acquiree or its subsidiary bank(s) by a third party either impossible or economically impracticable.

The various warrants, options, and rights are not exercisable by the investing bank holding company unless interstate banking is permitted, but may be transferred by the investor either immediately or after the passage of a period of time or upon the occurrence of certain events.

After a careful review of a number of these agreements, the Board believes that investments in nonvoting stock, absent other arrangements, can be consistent with the act. Some of the agreements reviewed appear consistent with the act because they are limited to investments of relatively moderate size in nonvoting equity that may become voting equity only if interstate banking is authorized.

However, other agreements reviewed by the Board raise substantial problems of consistency with the control provisions of the act because the investors, uncertain whether or when interstate banking may be authorized, have evidently sought to assure the soundness of their investments, prevent takeovers by others, and allow for sale of their options, warrants, or rights to a person of the investor's choice in the event a third party obtains control of the acquiree or the investor otherwise becomes dissatisfied with its investment. Since the act precludes the investors from protecting their investments through ownership or use of voting shares or other exercise of control, the investors have substituted contractual agreements for rights normally achieved through voting shares.

For example, various covenants in certain of the agreements seek to assure the continuing soundness of the investment by substantially limiting the discretion of the acquiree's management over major policies and decisions, including restrictions on entering into new banking activities without the investor's approval and requirements for extensive consultations with the investor on financial matters. By their terms, these covenants suggest control by the investing company over the management and policies of the acquiree.

Similarly, certain of the agreements deprive the acquiree bank holding company, by covenant or because of an option, of the right to sell, transfer, or encumber a majority or all of the voting shares of its subsidiary bank(s) with the aim of maintaining the integrity of the investment and preventing takeovers by others. These long-term restrictions on voting shares fall within the presumption in the Board's Regulation Y that attributes control of shares to any

company that enters into any agreement placing longterm restrictions on the rights of a holder of voting securities. (12 C.F.R. § 225.2(b)(4)).

Finally, investors wish to reserve the right to sell their options, warrants, or rights to a person of their choice to prevent being locked into what may become an unwanted investment. The Board has taken the position that the ability to control the ultimate disposition of voting shares to a person of the investor's choice and to secure the economic benefits therefrom indicates control of the shares under the act. Moreover, the ability to transfer rights to large blocks of voting shares, even if nonvoting in the hands of the investing company, may result in such a substantial position of leverage over the management of the acquiree as to involve a structure that inevitably results in control prohibited by the act.

Provisions That Avoid Control

In the context of any particular agreement, provisions of the type described above may be acceptable if combined with other provisions that serve to preclude control. The Board believes that such agreements will not be consistent with the act unless provisions are included that will preserve management's discretion over the policies and decisions of the acquiree and avoid control of voting shares.

As a first step toward avoiding control, covenants in any agreement should leave management free to conduct banking and permissible nonbanking activities. Another step to avoid control is the right of the acquiree to "call" the equity investment and options or warrants to assure that covenants that may become inhibiting can be avoided by the acquiree. This right makes such investments or agreements more like a loan in which the borrower has a right to escape covenants and avoid the lender's influence by prepaying the loan.

A measure to avoid problems of control arising through the investor's control over the ultimate disposition of rights to substantial amounts of voting shares of the acquiree would be a provision granting the acquiree a right of first refusal before warrants, options, or other rights may be sold and requiring a public and dispersed distribution of these rights if the right of first refusal is not exercised.

In this connection, the Board believes that agreements that involve rights to less than 25 percent of the voting shares, with a requirement for a dispersed public distribution in the event of sale, have a much greater prospect of achieving consistency with the act than agreements involving a greater percentage. This guideline is drawn by analogy from the provision in the act that ownership of 25 percent or more of the voting securities of a bank constitutes control of the bank.

The Board expects that one effect of this guideline would be to hold down the size of the nonvoting equity investment by the investing company relative to the acquiree's total equity, thus avoiding the potential for control because the investor holds a very large proportion of the acquiree's total equity. Observance of the 25 percent guideline will also make provisions in agreements providing for a right of first refusal or a public and widely dispersed offering of rights to the acquiree's shares more practical and realistic.

Finally, certain arrangements should clearly be avoided regardless of other provisions in the agreement that are designed to avoid control, as follows:

- 1. Agreements that enable the investing bank holding company (or its designee) to direct in any manner the voting of more than 5 percent of the voting shares of the acquiree.
- 2. Agreements whereby the investing company has the right to direct the acquiree's use of the proceeds of an equity investment by the investing company to effect certain actions, such as the purchase and redemption of the acquiree's voting shares.
- 3. The acquisition of more than 5 percent of the voting shares of the acquiree that "simultaneously" with their acquisition by the investing company become nonvoting shares, remain nonvoting shares while held by the investor, and revert to voting shares when transferred to a third party.

Review by the Board

This statement does not constitute the exclusive scope of the Board's concerns, nor are the considerations with respect to control outlined in this statement an exhaustive catalog of permissible or impermissible arrangements. The Board has instructed its staff to review agreements of the kind discussed in this statement and to bring to the Board's attention those that raise problems of consistency with the act. In this regard, companies are requested to notify the Board of the terms of such proposed merger or asset acquisition agreements or nonvoting equity investments prior to their execution or consummation.

MEETING OF CONSUMER ADVISORY **COUNCIL**

The Federal Reserve Board has announced that its Consumer Advisory Council met on July 28 and 29, 1982.

The Council, with 30 members who represent a broad range of consumer and creditor interests, advises the Board on its responsibilities regarding consumer credit protection legislation and regulation at quarterly meetings.

^{1.} See Board letter dated March 18, 1982, to C.A. Cavendes, Sociedad Financiera.

CHANGES IN BOARD STAFF

The Board of Governors has announced the following appointment.

Michael P. Dooley as Assistant Director in the Division of International Finance. Mr. Dooley, who joined the Board in June 1971, received his Ph.D. from Pennsylvania State University. He has been on leave at the International Monetary Fund since January 1981.

The Board has also announced the retirement of John Kakalec, Controller, effective July 9, 1982, and Janet O. Hart, Director of the Division of Consumer and Community Affairs, effective July 31, 1982.

CALL AND INCOME SUBSCRIPTION SERVICE

The two magnetic tapes per quarter for the call and income subscription service have been combined into one, beginning with the reports of condition and income and related reports for March 31, 1982. The single tape, with a density of 6,250 bits per inch, will contain the following data files: (1) consolidated report of conditiondomestic only, FFIEC 010 and FFIEC 012 (RCON); (2) consolidated foreign and domestic report of condition, FFIEC 014 (RCFD); (3) large-bank supplement to the report of condition, FFIEC 015 (RCOS); (4) report of assets and liabilities of U.S. branches and agencies of foreign banks, FFIEC 002 (RIBA); (5) quarterly report of international banking facility accounts, FR 2073-5 (IBFQ); (6) consolidated report of income, FFIEC 011, FFIEC 013, FFIEC 013S (RIAD); and (7) large-bank supplement to the report of income, FFIEC 015 (RIAS).

The Board will make available the magnetic tape, including complete documentation, at a cost of \$150.00 per reporting period. Orders with remittance should be addressed to the *Office of the Controller*, Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, Washington, D.C. 20551.

Information about the content or format may be obtained by telephoning (202) 452-2816, or by writing the Data Request Coordinator in the Data Services Section, *Division of Data Processing*, Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, Washington, D.C. 20551.

System Membership: Admission of State Banks

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

c 1
Colorado
Denver First Charter Bank
Delaware
Wilmington Philadelphia Bank
Illinois
Rockford Northwest Bank of Winnebago
County
Michigan
Troy Liberty Bank-Oakland

1 roy	Liberty Bank-Oakland
Oregon	
Lake Oswego	Bank of Lake Oswego
Wyoming	-
Jackson	American State Bank

Record of Policy Actions of the Federal Open Market Committee

Meeting Held on May 18, 1982

The information reviewed at this meeting suggested that real GNP would change little in the current quarter after declining at annual rates of about 4 percent in the first quarter, according to preliminary estimates of the Commerce Department, and 4½ percent in the fourth quarter of 1981. In the current quarter, business inventory liquidation appeared to be moderating from the first quarter's extraordinary rate. The rise in average prices, as measured by the fixed-weight price index for gross domestic business product, appeared to be slowing somewhat further from the annual rate of about 5½ percent in the first quarter indicated by the preliminary estimates.

The nominal value of retail sales increased appreciably in April, according to the advance report, following little change on average over the first quarter. The advance report indicated especially strong sales gains in the automotive group, at stores selling building materials and related items, and at furniture and appliance stores. Unit sales of new domestic automobiles were at an annual rate of 5.5 million units compared with a rate of nearly 6 million in March and in the first quarter as a whole; unit sales picked up appreciably in early May, buoyed by new purchase-incentive programs.

The index of industrial production fell 0.6 percent in April, following a decline of 0.8 percent in March. In both months output of business equipment, construction supplies, and durable goods materials declined substantially, while produc-

tion of consumer durable goods rose markedly. In April, industrial output was 8½ percent below its prerecession peak in July 1981.

Nonfarm payroll employment declined in March and April, reflecting continued sizable job losses in manufacturing and construction and smaller losses in other major sectors. The unemployment rate rose an additional 0.4 percentage point in April to 9.4 percent.

Private housing starts edged up in March for the fifth consecutive month, but at an annual rate still below 1 million units, they remained depressed. Sales of new homes declined further, while sales of existing homes picked up slightly.

The producer price index for finished goods changed little in March and April. Prices of energy-related items declined substantially March and fell even more sharply in April. Prices of other nonfood consumer goods and of capital equipment rose in both months, and prices of foods and food materials rose sharply in April following little change in March. The consumer price index declined 0.3 percent in March, largely because of substantial reductions in costs of gasoline and homeownership, but declines in food prices also had a moderating influence. Thus far in 1982, both the producer price index for finished goods and the consumer price index have risen at annual rates of 1 percent or less on balance, and the advance in the index of average hourly earnings has remained at a reduced pace.

In foreign exchange markets the trade-weighted value of the dollar against major foreign currencies rose somewhat further in early April but then fell about 31/4 percent over the following month, reflecting in part a decline in U.S. interest rates relative to foreign rates and market expectations of further declines. The U.S. foreign trade deficit was about onethird less in the first quarter than in the preceding quarter, as imports fell more sharply than exports.

At its meeting on March 29-30, the Committee had decided that open market operations in the period until this meeting should be directed toward behavior of reserve aggregates consistent with growth of M1 and M2 from March to June at annual rates of about 3 percent and 8 percent respectively. It was understood that most, if not all, of the expansion in M1 over the period might well occur in April, and within limits, an April bulge in M1 alone should not be strongly resisted. In any event, it was agreed that deviations from those targets should be evaluated in light of the probability that over the period M2 would be less affected than M1 by deposit shifts related to the mid-April tax date and by changes in the relative importance of NOW accounts as a savings vehicle. Some shortfall in growth of M1, consistent with progress toward the upper part of the range for the year as a whole, would be acceptable in the context of appreciably reduced pressures in the money market and the relative strength of other aggregates. The intermeeting range for the federal funds rate, which provides a mechanism for initiating further consultation of the Committee, was set at 12 to 16 percent.

Growth of M1 accelerated to an annual rate of 11³/₄ percent in April from 2½ percent in March. But the expansion was concentrated in the first half of the month and was largely retraced by month-end. As in other recent months, checkable deposits other than demand deposits (OCDs) posted a sizable increase. Growth of M2 moderated to an annual rate of about 91/2 percent in April from 11¹/₄ percent in March, reflecting a slackening in the expansion of its nontransaction component.

Total credit outstanding at U.S. commercial banks grew at an annual rate of 7³/₄ percent in April, about the same as in March. Banks added substantially to their holdings of Treasury securities, but expansion in their total loans, including business loans, moderated somewhat further. Business borrowing from other sources also moderated, as issuance of commercial paper by nonfinancial businesses slowed substantially and offerings of corporate securities de-

Nonborrowed reserves, adjusted to include special borrowing and other extended credit from Federal Reserve Banks, changed little in April. Virtually all of the increase in total reserves associated with the expansion of M1 was provided through the discount window. Borrowing from Federal Reserve Banks for purposes of adjusting reserve positions (including seasonal borrowing) rose to an average of \$1.5 billion in the two statement weeks ending April 28 from a weekly average of about \$1.2 billion in March and the first half of April. Such borrowing subsequently fell back to an average of about \$1.1 billion in the two weeks ending May 12.

The federal funds rate, which had been about 15 percent at the time of the March meeting, generally fluctuated in a narrow range of about 14³/₄ to 15½ percent during the subsequent intermeeting period. Most other short-term interest rates fell ½ to 1 percentage point on balance over the intermeeting interval, and longterm yields registered similar declines. The prime rate charged by commercial banks on short-term business loans remained at the 16½ percent rate that has prevailed since early February. Average rates on new commitments for fixed-rate mortgage loans at savings and loan associations declined slightly, to about 16³/₄ percent.

During the meeting the Committee

was apprised of developments in the market for U.S. government securities stemming from the failure of a securities firm to make sizable interest payments that were due on borrowed Treasury obligations. System officials were monitoring the situation closely and it was understood that they would continue to do so.

Staff projections at this meeting suggested that real GNP would expand moderately over the balance of 1982. Inflation, as measured by the fixed-weight price index for gross domestic business product, was projected to remain moderate while the unemployment rate was expected to remain near its April level.

Views of Committee members concerning prospects for economic activity and the behavior of prices generally differed little from the staff projections. However, several members commented that the risks of a deviation from the projections were on the downside; they noted reports of gloomy sentiment prevailing among businessmen and consumers and of financial strains being experienced by many business firms, financial institutions, farmers, and consumers. Reduced economic activity and high interest rates were adversely affecting profits and eroding financial positions; the impact on key sectors of the economy such as capital investment, housing, and spending on consumer durables could impede the recovery.

A few members gave more emphasis to elements of strength in the near-term outlook, which they believed reduced the risks of prolonged recession and enhanced the prospects for a near-term recovery in economic activity. The favorable factors included the large tax cut at midvear and the concurrent increase in social security payments. In addition, liquidation of business inventories, which had been of unusual proportions in recent months, was likely to be reduced or reversed, thereby contributing to economic recovery. It was also suggested that spending in interest-sensitive sectors

of the economy was likely to revive, perhaps more quickly than many anticipated, if inflation remained relatively moderate and interest rates declined.

It was emphasized during the discussion that a key element in the economic outlook would be developments affecting the federal budget and the size of future deficits. Significant progress in reducing prospective deficits would serve to improve business and consumer confidence and help to achieve and maintain the lower interest rates necessary to support a sustained economic recovery.

It was noted during the discussion that considerable progress had been made in the fight against inflation. Although the major price indexes overstated the extent of the recent improvement, the underlying rate of inflation was down substantially and cost pressures in general appeared to be continuing to ease. Inflationary expectations also appeared to have moderated somewhat further, but they remained sensitive to developments in the fiscal and monetary policy areas.

At its meeting on February 1–2, 1982, the Committee had adopted the following ranges for growth of the monetary aggregates over the period from the fourth quarter of 1981 to the fourth quarter of 1982: M1, 2½ to 5½ percent; M2, 6 to 9 percent; and M3, 6½ to 9½ percent. The associated range for bank credit was 6 to 9 percent.

At this meeting the Committee reviewed the short-run objectives for monetary growth that it had established in late March calling for expansion at annual rates of about 3 percent for M1 and about 8 percent for M2 over the three months from March to June. The Committee took note of a staff analysis suggesting that, despite the bulge in April as a whole, growth of M1 was generally consistent with the objective for the three-month period, reflecting weakness in late April and early May. Thus the level of M1, although still

above a path consistent with the Committee's range for growth from the fourth quarter of 1981 to the fourth quarter of 1982, had moved down toward that path somewhat more rapidly than had been anticipated earlier. Growth of M2 also appeared to be consistent with the objective for Committee's March-to-June period, and the level of that aggregate remained close to the upper end of its range for 1982.

As at the previous meeting, staff analysis suggested that the demand for money, as defined by M1, might moderate significantly in the current quarter. In the first quarter, growth of M1 had been considerably greater on average than would have been expected on the basis of the actual behavior of nominal GNP and interest rates; as a result, the income velocity of M1 had shown an unusually large decline. The great bulk of the growth in M1 in the first quarter, and indeed in the period since October 1981, had occurred in its NOW account component. A variety of evidence suggested an increased preference on the part of individuals to accumulate highly liquid balances in an environment of considerable uncertainty about prospects for economic activity and interest rates. It was thought that in the course of the current quarter the strong savings or precautionary demands for liquid balances were likely to begin to moderate, and perhaps to unwind, if economic prospects appeared to be improving as projected and if uncertainties about financial conditions were reduced. While considerable uncertainties remained, the behavior of NOW accounts in late April and early May was consistent with that expectation.

The staff analysis also suggested that continued pursuit of the secondquarter objectives for monetary growth set at the preceding meeting and the related provision of reserves through open market operations would be consistent with at least modest easing in bank reserve positions. Such easing in turn could be

reflected in some decline in shortterm interest rates. Rates appeared high, considering the recession in activity, the slower rise in prices, and more technically, the degree of pressure on bank reserve positions.

During the Committee's review of its second-quarter objectives, almost all the members agreed that growth rates consistent with those adopted at the previous meeting remained appropriate under current economic and financial conditions. Some sentiment was expressed for moderately faster monetary growth in the current quarter with the objective of improving liquidity and easing financial pressures, but no member favored substantially faster monetary expansion. Pursuit of the latter policy course, it was suggested, would probably exacerbate inflationary expectations, especially in light of the outlook for large deficits in the federal budget, and thereby exert upward pressure on interest rates.

Given the uncertainties relating to the public's demand for liquid balances, notably NOW accounts, most members continued to believe that the behavior of M1 should be evaluated partly in light of the behavior of M2 over the weeks ahead. Thus, for example, somewhat more rapid growth of M1 might be accepted if it appeared to be associated with a continuing desire by the public to build up liquid balances and with growth of M2 near its specified rate.

At the conclusion of the discussion the Committee agreed to reaffirm the objectives for monetary growth established at the previous meeting and to seek behavior of reserve aggregates associated with growth of M1 and M2 from March to June at annual rates of about 3 percent and 8 percent respectively. The Committee noted that deviations from these objectives should be evaluated in light of changes in the relative importance of NOW accounts as a savings vehicle. The intermeeting range for the federal funds rate, which provides a mechanism for initiating further consultation of the Committee, was set at 10 to 15 percent.

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

The information reviewed at this meeting suggests that real GNP will change little in the current quarter after the appreciable further decline in the first quarter, as business inventory liquidation moderates from last quarter's extraordinary rate. In April the nominal value of retail sales expanded, while industrial production and nonfarm payroll employment continued to decline. The unemployment rate rose 0.4 percentage point to 9.4 percent. Although housing starts edged up in March for the fifth consecutive month, they remained at a depressed level. The rate of increase in prices on the average appears to be slowing somewhat further in the current quarter; so far this year both the consumer price index and the producer price index for finished goods have risen little on balance, and the advance in the index of average hourly earnings has remained at a reduced pace.

The weighted average value of the dollar against major foreign currencies, after rising somewhat further in early April, has fallen sharply over the past month, reflecting in part a decline in U.S. interest rates relative to foreign rates and market expectations of further declines. The U.S. foreign trade deficit in the first quarter was one-third less than in the preceding quarter.

M1 increased sharply in April, but the expansion was concentrated in the first half of the month and was largely re-traced later. Growth of M2 moderated somewhat, owing to a slackening of the expansion in the nontransaction component. Short-term market interest rates and bond yields on balance have declined since the end of March, and mortgage interest rates have edged down fur-

The Federal Open Market Committee seeks to foster monetary and financial conditions that will help to reduce inflation, promote a resumption of growth in output on a sustainable basis, and contribute to a sustainable pattern of international transactions. At its meeting in early February, the Committee agreed that its objectives would be furthered by growth of M1, M2, and M3 from the fourth quarter of 1981 to the fourth quarter of 1982 within ranges of 2½ to 5½ percent, 6 to 9 percent, and 6½ to 9½ percent respectively. The associated range for bank credit was 6 to 9 percent.

In the short run, the Committee seeks behavior of reserve aggregates consistent with growth of M1 and M2 from March to June at annual rates of about 3 percent and 8 percent respectively. The Committee also noted that deviations from these targets should be evaluated in light of changes in the relative impor-tance of NOW accounts as a savings vehicle. The Chairman may call for Committee consultation if it appears to the Manager for Domestic Operations that pursuit of the monetary objectives and related reserve paths during the period before the next meeting is likely to be associated with a federal funds rate persistently outside a range of 10 to 15 percent.

Votes for this action: Messrs. Volcker, Balles, Black, Ford, Gramley, Mrs. Horn, Messrs. Martin, Partee, Rice, Wallich, and Timlen. Vote against this action: Mrs. Teeters. (Mr. Timlen voted as alternate for Mr. Solomon)

Mrs. Teeters dissented from this action because she favored specification of somewhat higher rates of monetary growth from March to June with the objective of improving liquidity and easing financial pressures. In her opinion, the time had come to foster lower and less variable interest rates in order to enhance prospects for significant recovery in output and employment.

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 made available a few days after the next regularly scheduled meeting and are later published in the BULLETIN.

Legal Developments

AMENDMENT TO RULES REGARDING DELEGATION OF AUTHORITY

The Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System has amended its Rules Regarding Delegation of Authority (12 CFR Part 265) to effect a technical amendment removing the "sunset" provision contained in the final sentence of 12 CFR 265.1a(c) providing for the expiration on June 30, 1982, of the delegation of authority contained in § 265.1a(c). This action will continue the delegation of authority by the Board of Governors to any three Board members designated by the Chairman to act on certain matters in the absence of a quorum of the Board when delay would be inconsistent with the public interest. The effective date of the amendment is June 4, 1982.

Part 265—Rules Regarding Delegation of Authority

Section 265.1a—[Amended]

Pursuant to its authority under section 11(k) of the Federal Reserve Act (12 U.S.C. 248(k)), the Board hereby amends 12 CFR 265.1a(c) by removing the final sentence of that section which provides: "This delegation of authority shall terminate June 30, 1982."

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

Orders Issued Under Section 3 of Bank Holding Company Act

Banca Commerciale Italiana, Milan, Italy

Order Approving Formation of Bank Holding Company

Banca Commerciale Italiana ("BCI"), Milan, Italy, has applied for the Board's approval under section 3(a)(1) of the Bank Holding Company Act (12 U.S.C. § 1842(a)(1)) to become a bank holding company by acquiring 100 percent of the voting shares of LITCO Bancorporation of New York, Inc. ("LITCO"), Gar-

den City, New York. LITCO, a registered bank holding company, owns 100 percent of the voting shares of Long Island Trust Company, N.A. ("Bank"), Garden City, New York.

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

BCI, with consolidated assets of \$34.5 billion, is the second largest commercial bank in Italy and the 36th largest banking organization in the world. BCI operates primarily as a short-term credit institution and generally makes loans and accepts deposits with a maximum maturity of 18 months. Domestic banking is conducted through a network of over 350 branches throughout Italy. In addition, BCI operates worldwide through branches, agencies, and subsidiary and affiliated organizations. BCI is majority-owned by Istituto per la Ricostruzione Industriale ("IRI"), a holding company that is controlled by the government of the Republic of Italy. IRI also holds two other major Italian banks and numerous commercial and industrial companies.

BCI operates in the United States branches in New York City and Chicago, and an agency in Los Angeles. These offices are grandfathered under section 5 of the International Banking Act of 1978 ("IBA") (12 U.S.C. § 3102) and BCI has selected New York as its home state under the Board's Regulation K (12 CFR § 211.22).

LITCO, with consolidated assets of \$1.1 billion, is the 22nd largest commercial banking organization in New York State. Bank, with consolidated deposits of \$870.0 million, has 46 branch offices in the Metropolitan New York banking market² and two branch offices in the Eastern Long Island banking market.³ Bank

^{1.} Unless otherwise noted, all financial data are as of December 31, 1981.

^{2.} The Metropolitan New York banking market is defined to include southwestern Fairfield County in Connecticut; northeastern Bergen County and eastern Hudson County in New Jersey; New York City; and all of Nassau, Putnam, Westchester, and Rockland Counties, and western Suffolk County, New York.

^{3.} The Eastern Long Island banking market is approximated by the eastern portion of Suffolk County.

ranks as the 17th largest commercial banking organization in the New York banking market, holding 0.5 percent of total commercial bank deposits in the market. BCI's New York office is a wholesale, uninsured branch with total deposits and credit balances of \$328.5 million as of June 30, 1981. In light of the small presence that BCI and LITCO have in the New York banking market, the Board finds that consummation of the proposal would have no significantly adverse effects on the concentration of banking resources or on existing competition in any relevant area. Moreover, consummation of the transaction would have no adverse effect on potential competition in the Eastern Long Island market. LITCO is the eleventh largest of 28 commercial banking organizations operating in that market and holds 3.7 percent of market deposits in commercial banks. The market is not highly concentrated and there are numerous potential entrants into the market. Thus, the Board concludes that consummation of the proposal would have no significantly adverse effects with respect to potential competition.

Section 3(c) of the act requires in every case that the Board consider the financial resources of the applicant organization and the bank or bank holding company to be acquired. The Board has considered this application in the context of the Board's guidelines for capital adequacy⁴ and its policy statement on the supervision of foreign bank holding companies.⁵ In that policy statement the Board indicated that, in reaching a judgment on the strength of a foreign bank, the Board would consider several factors: the bank's financial condition; the record and integrity of management; its role and standing in its home country; and the opinion of the home country regulators.

The Board evaluated the financial and managerial resources of BCI and, applying the Board's capital adequacy guidelines within a solely U.S. context, had some concern that the stated capital of BCI may not warrant an investment of the size of LITCO. At the same time, evaluating BCI in the context of the policy statement on supervision of foreign bank holding companies, the Board noted that BCI is primarily a shortterm credit institution with a relatively stable deposit base characteristic of Italian banks. BCI has an established record of operating successfully both in its local market and as an international bank and the Board understands that the board of directors of BCI has embarked on a program designed to improve its capital position. Moreover, BCI has committed to inject capital of \$20 million into LITCO within six months of consummation and the Board considered it particularly important that BCI has committed to maintain LITCO as among the more strongly capitalized banking organizations of comparable size in the United States. Having considered these and other related factors, the Board finds that BCI would serve as a source of strength to LITCO and Bank, and concluded that the financial and managerial resources of BCI, LITCO and Bank are generally satisfactory and the future prospects for each appear favorable.

As noted, BCI, through common government ownership, is affiliated with a number of banking and nonbanking organizations, some of which operate locally in Italy and others internationally. Upon acquisition of LITCO by BCI, Bank will become affiliated with these organizations. Section 23A of the Federal Reserve Act (12 U.S.C. § 371c) applies to extensions of credit to and investments in affiliates by member banks. Generally, section 23A sets limits on the amounts that may be loaned by a member bank to affiliates and sets strict collateral requirements for any loans to an affiliate. Thus, Bank's extensions of credit to any majority-owned subsidiaries of the Italian government, including IRI and its majority-owned subsidiaries, will be subject to the requirements of section 23A.

In light of all the facts of record, the Board concludes that banking factors and considerations relating to the convenience and needs of the communities to be served are consistent with approval of the application.

BCI currently has interests in two firms that engage in certain activities in the United States, BSI Securities, and Lehman Brothers Kuhn Loeb Holding, Inc., both in New York, New York. BCI owns indirectly 100 percent of the shares of BSI Securities, which engages solely in providing information to its direct parent, Banca della Svizzera Italiana, a Swiss bank subsidiary of BCI. Lehman Brothers engages in investment banking, securities trading, and brokerage activities.

While both holdings appear to meet the requirements for the grandfather privileges under section 8(c) of the International Banking Act of 1978 (12 U.S.C. 3106(c)), the Board has previously determined that an otherwise grandfathered foreign banking organization loses that status upon the acquisition of a U.S. subsidiary bank. (Midland Bank Limited, 67 FEDERAL RESERVE BULLETIN 729, 733 n. 9 (1981)). Under section 4(a)(2) of the act and section 8(e) of the IBA, a company may not retain, two years after becoming a bank holding company, more than 5 percent of the shares of a company that engages in the business of underwriting, selling or distributing securities in the United States. Consistent with this requirement, BCI will reduce its interest in Lehman Brothers to 5

^{4. 68} FEDERAL RESERVE BULLETIN 33 (1982); 1 Federal Reserve Regulatory Service ¶ 3-1506.1 (1982).

^{5. 1} Federal Reserve Regulatory Service ¶ 4-835 (1981).

percent or less within two years of consummation of the proposed transaction. BSI Securities does not actively engage in the securities business in the United States, and its New York office, which acts merely as a representative office, does not appear to engage in any prohibited activities. Accordingly, the Board finds that BCI's proposed retention of certain interests in these two organizations is consistent with the act and the Board's regulations.

In acting on this application, the Board noted, as discussed above, that BCI is owned, in major part, by a government-owned holding company, IRI, which owns two other commercial banks, Banco di Roma, S.p.A., and Credito Italiano, each of which has a banking presence in the United States, as well as over 100 subsidiaries engaged in nonbanking activities.

In several cases since the 1970 amendments to the act, the Board has approved applications in which foreign government ownership of the applicant was noted but the Board did not apply the act to the applicant's government owners.6 The Board recognizes that the banking community understands, without dissent, that this is the Board's practice in handling such applications. The Board has decided that it is appropriate to continue this practice in the present case and to confirm it with respect to currently conducted activities of foreign government-owned entities with a banking presence in the United States.

However, as more foreign government-owned banking entities become established here, making additional acquisitions of existing banking institutions, the Board believes that further attention should be given to the policy issues involved in government ownership of multiple banks and commercial-industrial enterprises. Several significant and complex problems were considered by the Board. Where the applicant is owned by a government agency, or by a government directly, that is engaged in a wide range of banking and commercial-industrial activities, there may be problems of compatibility of these cross-industry links with one of the stated purposes of the act—maintaining a separation between commerce and banking in the United States. Similarly, common ownership by a government or its agencies of multiple banking organizations, even though organized under separate corporate and management structures, but operating in this country in different states, could raise issues of compatibility with the interstate banking limitations of the act and the IBA.

The act prohibits domestic companies under common ownership from engaging in these types of nonbanking and interstate banking activities, and Congress, in applying the concept of national treatment in the IBA, placed similar limitations upon foreign privately-owned enterprises under common ownership. Thus, consistency with national treatment does not prevent application of the act to foreign governmentowned institutions in similar circumstances.

The Board examined the issues involved in interpreting the act. It considered whether a foreign government or agency meets the jurisdictional test for application of the act—the entity must be a "company" for the purposes of the act. In focusing on whether the act was intended to reach governments or governmental corporations, the Board discussed two key issues: (a) whether a foreign government-owned bank is in fact operated independently from other banks and commercial enterprises that are subject to common government ownership and, therefore, as an independently organized and operated entity, should not be considered commonly owned, thus avoiding application of the act to its parent; and (b) the conditions under which the act's focus on prohibiting the potential for conflicts of interests and concentration of resources requires application of the act because of the fact of common ownership. Moreover, the Board noted the possibility that applying the act could have a restrictive impact on the ability of foreign governmentowned banks to operate in this country if the nonbanking prohibitions of the act were to be rigidly applied, and noted the international economic policy issues that would be raised in this context.

The Board believes that more extensive analysis and broader participation in the decisionmaking process are necessary before these public policy issues are resolved. The issues and policy considerations outlined in this Order should facilitate the necessary full public discussion. Moreover, the Board believes that the complex issues raised by applying the act are best resolved in a congressional framework which allows for the bringing to bear of broader international economic policy considerations, and the present Board action would allow an opportunity for congressional review.

Within the framework and under the authority of existing law, however, the Board wishes to avoid a situation of competitive inequality and to apply as a general matter the policy that foreign governmental entities should be entitled only to the benefits of national treatment. The Board would be particularly concerned should a circumstance arise where a government-owned entity is established for the principal purpose of evading the interstate banking prohibitions of section 3(d) of the act, or where the activities of

^{6.} Societe Generale/Sogelease Corp., 67 FEDERAL RESERVE BUL-LETIN 453 (1981); Banco Exterior de Espana, S.A., 66 FEDERAL RESERVE BULLETIN 504 (1980); Banco Exterior de Espana, S.A., 63 FEDERAL RESERVE BULLETIN 1079 (1977); Korea Exchange Bank, 39 Federal Register 20,423 (1974); Banque Nationale de Paris, 58 FEDERAL RESERVE BULLETIN 311 (1972); and Banco di Roma, 58 FEDERAL RESERVE BULLETIN 930 (1972).

commonly owned banking and nonbanking entities were conducted in a manner that clearly frustrates the purposes of the act. Moreover, the Board believes that the application of section 23A of the Federal Reserve Act, as described above, will make a contribution towards limiting the potential for actions inconsistent with the policies of the act.

Based on the foregoing and other facts of record, the Board has determined that consummation of the transaction would be consistent with the public interest and that the application should be and hereby is approved. The transaction shall not be made before the thirtieth calendar day following the effective date of this Order, or later than three months after the effective date of this Order, unless such period is extended for good cause by the Board or by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, pursuant to delegated authority.

By order of the Board of Governors, effective June 9, 1982.

Voting for this action: Chairman Volcker and Governors Martin, Wallich, Partee, Teeters, Rice, and Gramley.

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

Ellis Banking Corporation, Bradenton, Florida

Order Approving Acquisition of Bank

Ellis Banking Corporation, Bradenton, Florida, a bank holding company within the meaning of the Bank Holding Company Act, has applied for the Board's approval under section 3(a)(3) of the act (12 U.S.C. § 1842(a)(3)) to acquire 100 percent of the voting shares of Bank of Indian Rocks, Largo, Florida ("Bank").

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

Applicant, the eighth largest banking organization in Florida, controls 21 banks with aggregate deposits of \$1.1 billion, representing 2.5 percent of total deposits in commercial banks in the state. Bank, with deposits of \$90 million, is the 115th largest commercial bank in Florida, holding 0.2 percent of total deposits in com-

Bank is the 13th largest of 32 banking organizations competing in the Pinellas County banking market,2 controlling approximately 2.7 percent of the total deposits in commercial banks in the market. Applicant also operates in the Pinellas County banking market, and is the seventh largest banking organization in the relevant market, with about 5.6 percent of the total deposits in commercial banks in the market. Upon consummation, Applicant would become the third largest banking organization in the market with 8.3 percent of the market's deposits. Although consummation of the proposal would eliminate some existing competition between Applicant and Bank, in view of all the facts of record, including the low level of market concentration and the presence of numerous competitors in the market, the Board does not regard the amount of existing competition eliminated as so significant as to warrant denial of the application. Accordingly, the Board concludes that consummation of the proposal would not have a significant adverse effect upon existing or potential competition, and would not increase the concentration of banking resources in any relevant area. Thus, competitive considerations are consistent with approval of the application.

The financial and managerial resources of Applicant, its subsidiaries and Bank are regarded as generally satisfactory and their future prospects appear favorable. The Board has indicated on previous occasions that a holding company should serve as a source of financial and managerial strength to its subsidiary bank(s), and that the Board would closely examine the condition of an applicant in each case with this consideration in mind. In this case, the Board concludes that although the proposal would entail significant acquisition debt, the amount of debt involved in this proposal would not preclude the Applicant from serving as a source of strength to its subsidiary banks. Accordingly, considerations relating to banking factors are consistent with approval of the application. Following consummation of the proposal, Applicant intends to provide Bank with additional expertise in accounting, operations, credit, trust, investments, and marketing and auditing, thereby increasing Bank's ability to serve its customers. Thus, the Board concludes that considerations relating to the convenience and needs of the community to be served lend slight weight toward approval and outweigh any adverse competi-

mercial banks in the state. Acquisition of Bank would have no appreciable effect upon the concentration of banking resources in Florida.

^{1.} All banking data are as of June 30, 1981.

^{2.} The Pinellas County banking market consists of Pinellas County, Florida.

tive effects that may result from consummation of the proposal. Accordingly, the Board's judgment is that consummation of the proposal to acquire Bank 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 acquisition of shares of Bank shall not be made before the thirtieth calendar day following the effective date of this Order, or later than three months after that date, unless such period is extended for good cause by the Board of Governors or by the Federal Reserve Bank of Atlanta, pursuant to delegated authority.

By order of the Board of Governors, effective June 14, 1982.

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

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

National City Corporation, Cleveland, Ohio

Order Approving Acquisition of Bank

National City Corporation, Cleveland, Ohio ("NCC"), a bank holding company within the meaning of the Bank Holding Company Act, has applied for the Board's approval under section 3(a)(3) of the act (12 U.S.C. § 1842(a)(3)) to acquire 100 percent of the voting shares of Goodyear Bank, Akron, Ohio ("Bank").

Notice of this application, affording interested persons an opportunity to submit comments and views, has been given in accordance with section 3(b) of the act and section 262.3 of the Board's Rules of Procedure (12 CFR § 262.3). The time for filing comments and views has expired and comments have been received from the Akron Coalition for Community Reinvestment, Akron, Ohio ("ACCR"). ACCR's comments on this application relate principally to the records of Applicant's lead bank, National City Bank, Cleveland, Ohio ("NCB"), and Bank under the Community Reinvestment Act of 1977 (12 U.S.C. §§ 2901-05, "CRA"). The Board has considered the application and all comments received in light of the factors set forth in section 3(c) of the act, the CRA, and the Board's Regulation BB, 12 CFR § 228.

NCC, the fourth largest banking organization in Ohio, controls twelve banking subsidiaries with total deposits of \$3.3 billion, representing 7.3 percent of

total bank deposits in the state. Upon consummation of the proposed transaction, NCC's share of total deposits in commercial banks in Ohio would increase by only 0.5 percent, and its ranking in the state would remain unchanged. Thus, the Board concludes that consummation of the transaction would have no significant effect on the concentration of banking resources in Ohio.

Bank, with total deposits of \$239.1 million, is the fourth largest of thirteen commercial banking organizations in the Akron banking market and controls 8.2 percent of that market's commercial bank deposits.² Because NCC does not currently operate in this market, consummation of the proposed transaction would not increase the concentration of banking resources or reduce the number of competitors in the market. Accordingly, the Board concludes the proposed transaction would have no adverse effects on existing competition in this market.

With respect to potential competition, the Board regards the effects of a proposed acquisition on potential competition as most serious where the markets involved are concentrated, and where one of the participants is a dominant organization in the market and the other is one of the few likely entrants into that market. The Akron banking market is not highly concentrated, and Bank, with 8.2 percent of market deposits, cannot be regarded as a dominant organization in the market. Moreover, following consummation of the proposed acquisition, four bank holding companies not currently represented in the market would remain as potential entrants. Although NCC has sufficient resources to enter the Akron market on a de novo basis, it is not likely to do so in the near future because the Akron market, relative to other Ohio markets of similar size, is relatively unattractive for such entry. Accordingly, the Board concludes that consummation of the proposed acquisition of Bank by NCC would not have any significantly adverse effects on potential competition in the Akron market.

Bank operates one branch in the Cleveland banking market where NCC is the second largest of 28 banking organizations with deposits of \$2.4 billion, representing 20.9 percent of total deposits in commercial banks in the market.³ Consummation of the transaction

^{1.} Deposit data are as of December 31, 1981.

^{2.} The Akron banking market is approximated by the southern two-thirds of Summit and Portage Counties; Sharon Township and the southern perimeter of townships in Medina County; Milton and Chippewa Townships in Wayne County, and Lawrence Township and the western half of Lake Township in Stark County.

^{3.} The Cleveland banking market comprises all of Cuyahoga, Lake, Lorain, and Geauga Counties; the northern third of Summit County; all but the southern tier of townships in Medina County; and the City of Vermilion.

would increase NCC's market share by only 0.1 percent and NCC's ranking within the market would not change. Thus, acquisition of Bank by NCC would have no significantly adverse effects on concentration of banking resources or existing competition in the Cleveland market.

Bank also operates one branch in the Canton banking market where it is the 12th largest of 14 commercial banking organizations with 0.1 percent of total deposits in that market.4 Applicant is not currently represented in the Canton banking market. Therefore, consummation of the proposal would have no significantly adverse effects on concentration of resources or existing competition in this market. With respect to potential competition, the Board notes that Bank is one of the smallest organizations in the market and its acquisition by NCC can be considered a foothold entry. Therefore, consummation of the acquisition would have no significant effect on potential competition in the Canton market.

The financial and managerial resources of NCC, its subsidiaries and Bank are considered satisfactory and the future prospects for each appear favorable. Therefore, the Board regards banking factors as consistent with approval of this application.

As noted, ACCR, a coalition of community and public interest groups, has objected to approval of this application. In addition to interposing numerous objections to the proposed transaction based on the CRA records of NCB and Bank, ACCR has requested that the Board convene a hearing or a public meeting in order to discuss various aspects of the CRA records of NCB and Bank. Specifically, ACCR asserts such a proceeding would allow experts to fully discuss the ramifications of multiple regression studies provided by ACCR. In addition, a full examination of the negotiation process between ACCR and Bank would be conducted; testimony by depositors about NCB's and Bank's lending practices would be heard; representatives of any interested community organization could supplement comments filed in this protest, and clarification of any points at issue between NCC and ACCR would be accomplished.

Section 3(b) of the act requires that the Board order a formal hearing concerning an application filed pursuant to section 3(a) only when the appropriate supervisory authority makes a timely written recommendation of disapproval of the application, and no such recommendation has been received with respect to NCC's proposal. While no formal hearing is required in this instance, the Board could in its discretion order an informal proceeding if it were deemed appropriate. Generally, the Board will hold a hearing if it determines there are material questions of fact in dispute that can best be resolved by a trial-type proceeding. Review of the record reveals that NCC has not disputed the statistical data submitted by ACCR, and there are no material questions of fact at issue. To a great extent, the matters ACCR seeks to air at a public proceeding involve judgments concerning the interpretation or significance of certain facts in the record. Inasmuch as the Board is charged by statute with making these judgments and in light of the fact that ACCR has had ample opportunity to submit written comments into the record, the Board concludes that a public proceeding on this application is not warranted. Accordingly, ACCR's request for a public proceeding is denied and the Board has considered this application and the objections raised by ACCR on the merits.

In considering the effects of the proposed acquisition on the convenience and needs of the communities to be served, the Board has examined the record of NCC and its banking subsidiaries in meeting the credit needs of their communities, including low- and moderate-income areas, consistent with safe and sound banking practices, as provided in the CRA and the Board's Regulation BB. Specifically, the Board has reviewed the CRA records of NCC's banking subsidiaries other than NCB and has concluded that the record of each is satisfactory.

With respect to the CRA record of NCB, the Board has considered the comments of ACCR concerning NCB's record of meeting the credit needs of its entire community.5 Specifically, ACCR alleges that NCB's CRA record is inadequate based on the following: the geographic distribution of its residential credit; its participation in local community development efforts; its liquidation of a portion of its municipal bond portfolio; its failure to comply with previous commitments made to the Board; and its loan underwriting criteria. ACCR has submitted information regarding each of these allegations, including the results of its own statistical analysis of the geographic distribution of NCB's mortgage loan activity in the Cleveland area. NCC has responded to ACCR's submissions. The Board has considered both of these submissions, the findings of a consumer compliance and CRA examination of NCB that was conducted by the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency ("Comptroller"), as well as information gathered by the Federal Reserve Bank

^{4.} The Canton banking market consists of Stark County (except Lawrence Township and the western half of Lake Township); Augusta, Brown, East, Rose and the northern half of Harrison Township in Carroll County; Lawrence and Sandy Townships in Tuscarawas County; and Smith Township in Mahoning County.

^{5.} Although ACCR has challenged the adequacy of Bank's CRA record, the Board notes that the CRA requires the Board to assess an applicant's record of meeting its community's credit needs and that Bank's record is not material in this regard because NCC does not control Bank.

of Cleveland with respect to its ongoing monitoring of NCC's commitments to the Board.

With respect to NCB's residential lending record, ACCR alleges that the geographic distribution of NCB's residential loans reflects racially discriminatory practices. In support of this contention, ACCR has conducted an extensive analysis of the Home Mortgage Disclosure Act ("HMDA") data of lenders in Cuyahoga County for the years 1977–1980.6 Based on this analysis, ACCR points out that NCB has originated only a small share of mortgage loans extended by all Cuyahoga County lenders, and that, with respect to integrated and predominantly non-white neighborhoods, NCB serves primarily white homebuyers or avoids lending in such areas entirely.7

In addition, the Board notes that in 1980 it considered NCB's residential lending record in connection with a previous application and found it to be generally satisfactory. While it is true that NCB has extended fewer residential mortgage loans since 1979, the reduction appears to be consistent with the difficult residential mortgage market conditions encountered in recent years and parallels the experiences of other major banks in that area. The record also indicates that the reduction has not been at the expense of low- and moderate-income neighborhoods. In fact, NCB has steadily increased the proportion of mortgage and home-improvement loans to both low- and moderateincome neighborhoods during the 1980-1981 period. Moreover, other factors such as the presence of nonbank providers of mortgage credit in the market and referrals by real estate agents may partially account for the lending patterns cited by ACCR. ACCR has not provided evidence that NCB has discriminated against individuals in the provision of its credit services and review of NCB's residential loan applications does not support allegations of discrimination. NCB's residential lending pattern continues to reflect the fact that apparently, it receives relatively few mortgage loan applications from lower-income neighborhoods and neighborhoods with a predominantly minority population. From all the facts of record, the Board is unable to conclude that NCB discriminates in its provision of residential credit to low- and moderate-income or minority neighborhoods.

ACCR also alleges that NCC's participation in community development projects is suspect. Specifically, ACCR claims that NCC applied to the Board to establish a community development corporation ("CDC") in order to avoid complying with the standards established by the Comptroller. Review of the record indicates that NCC's action was based on its judgment that it would be more advantageous to establish a CDC as a nonbank subsidiary of the holding company than as a subsidiary of the bank. Moreover, the Comptroller approved NCB's application for a CDC subsidiary indicating that NCB did, in fact, meet the Comptroller's standards.

ACCR alleges further that NCB's recent divestiture of a portion of its municipal bond portfolio is inconsistent with a commitment to the development needs of its local community. Although ACCR is correct that NCB has reduced its holdings in municipal securities, this decision appears to be reasonable in light of prevailing economic conditions. In any event, state and municipal securities continue to constitute a significant proportion of NCB's investment portfolio.

In addition, ACCR asserts that NCC has failed to fulfill commitments it made to the Board to strengthen NCB's CRA record in connection with a prior application, including the commitments to establish an advertising program designed to inform low- and moderate-income residents within its community of NCB's credit services; to establish a CRA sensitivity program for NCB personnel; to increase attendance at community group meetings; and to improve its officer call program. With respect to NCC's advertising commitment, ACCR alleges that the only promotional efforts NCB has made relate to its deposit services. ACCR does not make any specific allegations concerning NCC's other commitments.

The Board has reviewed NCC's record of compliance regarding all of the commitments it made in 1980. Contrary to ACCR's assertion, the record indicates that in November 1980, NCB instituted a special "Neighborhood Campaign" consisting of a series of

^{6.} In addition to the HMDA analysis, ACCR applied multi-variate regression analysis to evaluate the geographic dispersion of NCB's 1979 mortgage loans. Utilizing HMDA data, deed title transfer information, and census data, the analysis examined the 1979 mortgage lending activity of Cuyahoga County (Cleveland) banks and savings and loan associations in the aggregate. It also examined the mortgage lending activity of these institutions separately, and NCB individually. The results of ACCR's analysis indicated that NCB, as well as other Cuyahoga County lenders, extended fewer conventional mortgage loans in non-white neighborhoods than they did in comparable white neighborhoods.

^{7.} The Board notes that while the reduced form equations in the multiple regression analysis performed by ACCR are helpful in determining the factors that affect lending patterns, they do not prove that a particular lender has engaged in discriminatory credit practices because they do not conclusively establish the significance of any particular variable in the regression. In fact, the analyses undertaken by ACCR do not indicate whether a particular variable affects the supply or the demand, or both, for the good or service in question. Moreover, the analysis does not take into account the potential influence of omitted variables, which may result in the overstatement of the importance of the variables under consideration. In addition, correlation among the independent variables used in the analysis may result in an incorrect interpretation of the significance of a particular independent variable. Thus, the Board is unable to agree with ACCR that this analysis proves NCB has engaged in racially discriminatory practices or that performing additional analysis would be useful at this

advertisements promoting NCB's real estate mortgages, home improvement loans, education loans, and small business loans in local neighborhood newspapers. These newspapers included the *Plain Dealer*, the Cleveland Press, the Call and Post as well as a number of foreign language newspapers. In addition, NCB has placed announcements on three local radio stations and has utilized outdoor billboards in low- and moderate-income neighborhoods to publicize its credit services. NCB also conducted a survey to assess the effectiveness of these promotions and redesigned the orientation of its next marketing effort to reflect the results of that survey. Review of the record indicates that NCB is making efforts to implement an advertising campaign designed to educate consumers in lowand moderate-income neighborhoods. In addition, NCB has devised a "Community Bankers' CRA Sensitivity Program", aimed at increasing NCB personnel's awareness of the needs of its community, particularly in the low- and moderate-income neighborhoods. Lastly, the record indicates that NCB has increased its attendance at community meetings. Thus, the Board concludes that NCC has complied with all of the commitments it made to the Board in 1980.

ACCR also asserts that NCB's loan underwriting criteria are suggestive of discriminatory credit practices. In support of this contention, ACCR points out that NCB's "Residential Real Estate Underwriting Guide" ("Guide") directs staff to closely scrutinize applications for properties located in neighborhoods undergoing transition from single family homes to apartment, commercial, or industrial buildings and asserts that this practice could discriminate against credit-worthy applicants. However, the Guide goes on to point out that "... full, unbiased consideration be given to meeting the financing needs of low-income residents regardless of the location, age or price of the property to be offered as security for the loan." Thus, it would appear that the Guide states expressly that low-income individuals should not be discriminated against. Moreover, review of the loan applications denied by NCB does not reveal any discriminatory actions. Based on the foregoing and all the facts of record, the Board concludes that NCB's record of meeting the credit needs of its community is satisfactory.

While not a part of NCC's record, the Board is concerned with the weak record of Bank in meeting the credit needs of its community, particularly its lowand moderate-income neighborhoods. In this regard, the Board has considered the commitments offered by NCC and Bank to improve Bank's CRA record. NCC and Bank have committed to meet with ACCR to work out an advertising program designed to reach low- and moderate-income neighborhoods; to make Bank per-

sonnel available to counsel community residents on financial matters; to increase Bank's attendance at community meetings; and to encourage input from community groups on how to serve the financial needs of its community, including continuing to consider the feasibility of participation in a local community development corporation. Lastly, Bank has agreed to meet periodically with ACCR to review Bank's efforts in meeting its community's credit needs. In light of these commitments, the Board believes the acquisition of Bank by NCC will enable Bank to better serve its community. Accordingly, the Board's judgment is that the proposed transaction would be in the public interest and that the application should be approved.

On the basis of the record, this application is approved for the reasons summarized above. The transaction shall not be made before the thirtieth calendar day following the effective date of this Order, or later than three months after the effective date of this Order, unless such period is extended for good cause by the Board or by the Federal Reserve Bank of Cleveland acting pursuant to delegated authority.

By order of the Board of Governors, effective June 16, 1982.

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

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

State Bank of India, Bombay, India

Order Approving Formation of a Bank Holding Company

State Bank of India, Bombay, India, has applied for the Board's approval under section 3(a)(1) of the Bank Holding Company Act (12 U.S.C. § 1842(a)(1)) to become a bank holding company by acquiring 100 percent of the voting shares of State Bank of India (California), Los Angeles, California ("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 section 3(b) of the act. The time for filing comments and views has expired, and the application and all comments received have been considered in light of the factors set forth in section 3(c) of the act (12 U.S.C. § 1842(c)).

Applicant, with total deposits of \$12.1 billion and total assets of \$18.8 billion, ranks 92nd in the world in deposits and is the largest full service commercial bank in India with 22 subsidiary banks and over 5,200 branches in India. Applicant also operates more than 30 offices in 20 countries including two branches in New York City (Applicant's "home state" for purposes of the International Banking Act of 1978 ("IBA")),² one branch in Chicago, agencies in New York City and Los Angeles, and a representative office in Washington, D.C. The operations of Applicant are involved with all segments of economic activity in India. Applicant finances approximately half of India's foreign trade and 35.0 percent of India's total banking business, and plays a leading role in all Eurodollar loans raised by India. The Reserve Bank of India, which is the central bank of India and is whollyowned by the Government of India, owns 93.0 percent of Applicant.

Bank proposes to operate primarily as a wholesale bank engaged principally in servicing international trade between the United States and India. Although Applicant does not intend to have Bank solicit retail customers in the immediate future, Bank expects to provide retail banking services to its customers' employees as an incident to wholesale activities.

Applicant has an agency in Los Angeles, but the agency (assets of \$25.5 million as of December 31, 1980) is of relatively small size and, moreover, is not authorized to accept domestic deposits. Based upon the facts of record, the Board concludes that the proposed transaction would have no adverse effects on existing or potential competition; nor would it have a significant effect on the concentration of resources in any relevant area. As a de novo institution, Bank will serve as an additional source of banking services, thereby enhancing competition.

The Board evaluated Applicant's financial and managerial resources, and applying the Board's recently issued capital adequacy guidelines within a solely U.S.

context, had some concern regarding Applicant's stated capital position. At the same time, evaluating Applicant in the context of the policy statement on supervision of foreign bank holding companies, and based on all of the information available to the Board, the Board concluded that financial and managerial resources of Applicant and Bank are consistent with approval and their future prospects appear to be favorable. In making this determination, the Board noted that Applicant is establishing Bank de novo and has indicated that Bank is not expected to experience rapid asset growth in the next three years. However, as Bank's asset size increases, the Board expects that Applicant will maintain Bank as among the more strongly capitalized banking organizations of comparable size in the United States. Accordingly, the Board has determined that considerations relating to banking factors are consistent with approval.

Upon acquisition of Bank by Applicant, Bank will become affiliated with organizations that are owned by the Government of India. Section 23A of the Federal Reserve Act (12 U.S.C. § 371c) applies to extensions of credit to and investments in affiliates by member banks. Generally, section 23A, which is made applicable to nonmember insured banks by the Federal Deposit Insurance Act, (12 U.S.C. § 1828(j)), sets limits on the amounts that may be loaned by a member bank to affiliates and sets strict collateral requirements for any loans to an affiliate. Thus, Bank's extensions of credit to any majority-owned subsidiaries of the Indian government will be subject to the requirements of section 23A.

Considerations relating to the convenience and needs of the community to be served are consistent with approval. Accordingly, the Board has determined that consummation of the proposed transaction would be in the public interest and that the application should be approved.

In acting upon this application, the Board noted, as discussed above, that Applicant is majority-owned by the Reserve Bank of India, which is in turn whollyowned by the Government of India. As the Board has discussed in another Order issued today, the Board believes that foreign government control of banks that engage in the banking business in the United States raises a number of significant policy issues. Banca Commerciale Italiana, 68 FEDERAL RESERVE BULLE-TIN 423 (1982). In that Order, the Board stated that further attention needs to be given to the policy issues involved in government ownership of multiple banks and commercial-industrial enterprises. The Board also stated that under the existing statutory and regulatory framework, the Board will carefully scrutinize applications from such organizations in the future in order to avoid a situation of competitive inequality and to apply

^{1.} All financial data are as of September 25, 1981, unless otherwise indicated.

^{2.} Section 5(a)(5) of the IBA generally prohibits a foreign bank from directly or indirectly acquiring any voting shares of a bank "located outside of its home state if such acquisition would be prohibited under section 3(d) of the Bank Holding Company Act of 1956 if the foreign bank were a bank holding company the operations of whose banking subsidiaries were principally conducted in the foreign bank's home Section 5(b) of the IBA excepts from this prohibition the establishment and opertaion by a foreign bank, outside its home state. of a bank "which commenced lawful operation or for which an application to commence business had been lawfully filed with the appropriate State or Federal authority, as the case may be, on or before July 27, 1978." Although Applicant has selected New York as its home state, Applicant may acquire Bank without changing its home state to California because Bank is a grandfathered facility under section 5(b) of the IBA because Applicant had, on April 18, 1978, a date prior to the section 5(b) grandfather date of July 27, 1978, applied to the California State Banking Department to organize and establish

as a general matter the policy that foreign governmental entities should be entitled only to the benefits of national treatment.

On the basis of the record, the application is approved for the reasons summarized above. The transactions shall not be made before the thirtieth calendar day following the effective date of this Order or later than three months after the effective date of this Order, and Bank shall be opened for business not later than six months after the effective date of this Order. Each of the periods described above may be extended for good cause by the Board or by the Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco acting pursuant to delegated authority.

By order of the Board of Governors, effective June 9, 1982.

Voting for this action: Chairman Volcker and Governors Martin, Wallich, Partee, Teeters, Rice, and Gramley.

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

Orders Issued Under Section 4 of Bank Holding Company Act

Credit Lyonnais, Paris, France

Order Approving Retention of Indirect Control of The Slavenburg Corporation

Credit Lyonnais, Paris, France, which is subject to section 4(c)(8) of the Bank Holding Company Act (12 U.S.C. § 1843(c)(8)) pursuant to section 8(a) of the International Banking Act of 1978 ("IBA") (12 U.S.C. § 3106(a)) by virtue of its maintenance of branches and agencies in the United States, has applied for the Board's approval under section 4(c)(8) of the act and section 225.4(b)(2) of the Board's Regulation Y (12 CFR § 225.4(b)(2)), to retain its indirect control of The Slavenburg Corporation, New York, New York ("Slavenburg"), through N. V. Slavenburg's Bank, Rotterdam, The Netherlands ("NVS Bank"). The activities of Slavenburg include factoring services and related financing activities, which have been determined by the Board to be closely related to banking and, therefore, permissible for bank holding companies (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. The time for filing comments and views has expired, and the Board has considered the application and all

comments received in light of the pubic interest factors set forth in section 4(c)(8) of the Bank Holding Company Act.

Applicant, with consolidated assets equivalent to \$98.7 billion and deposits equivalent to \$85.8 billion, ranks as the third largest bank in France and the fifth largest bank worldwide. Applicant, which is 91.3 percent owned by the French government as a result of its nationalization on January 1, 1946, operates 2,283 branches (including 55 branches in 14 countries outside of France), representative offices in 20 countries, and a number of subsidiary and affiliated banks and financially-related companies, and participates in a joint venture under which four joint subsidiaries have been created in several countries. In the United States, Applicant operates branches in New York City and Chicago, agencies in Los Angeles, San Francisco, and Atlanta, as well as nonbank subsidiaries engaged in financing activities, certain securities for shareholder banks and subsidiaries, and issuance of commercial paper.2

On March 9, 1981, Applicant acquired 50 percent of the shares of NVS Bank (with the equivalent of \$5.2) billion in assets and \$4.9 billion in deposits), which ranks as the seventh largest bank in The Netherlands. In December 1981, Applicant increased its interest to 78 percent of NVS Bank.3 NVS Bank's sole United States presence is through Slavenburg (with the equivalent of \$80.3 million in assets and \$61.2 million in liabilities as of September 30, 1981), a wholly-owned subsidiary of NVS Bank with offices in New York, New York, and Los Angeles, California.

This application is for the retention by Applicant of its interest in Slavenburg, which was indirectly acquired when Applicant acquired 50 percent of NVS Bank without the Board's prior approval, as required by section 4(c)(8) of the Bank Holding Company Act and section 225.4(b)(2) of the Board's Regulation Y. Applicant also seeks to retain the Los Angeles office of Slavenburg, which was expanded in September 1981 without prior notice to the Board.

To approve this application, the Board must find that Applicant's performance of the activities through Slavenburg "can reasonably be expected to produce

^{1.} All financial data are as of December 31, 1980, unless otherwise indicated.

^{2.} The retention of the nonbank subsidiaries engaged in financing and securities activities appears permissible under the grandfather provisions of section 8(b) of the IBA (12 U.S.C. § 3106(b)); the commercial paper activity appears to qualify for the exemption in section 4(c)(1)(C) of the Bank Holding Company Act (12 U.S.C. § 1843(c)(1)(C)).

^{3.} This additional investment in NVS Bank was made only after consultation with the Federal Reserve Bank of New York and assurances by the Reserve Bank that consummating the investment would not aggravate Applicant's violation of the act, as discussed below.

benefits to the public, such as greater convenience, increased competition, or gains in efficiency, that outweigh possible adverse effects, such as undue concentration of resources, decreased or unfair competition, conflicts of interests, or unsound banking practices." In acting on an application, pursuant to section 4(c)(8) of the act and section 225.4 of Regulation Y, to retain companies and offices engaged in permissible bank holding company activities where required prior Board approval was not obtained, the Board applies the same standards that it applies to an application to commence such activities. Furthermore, the Board analyzes the competitive effects of such proposal both at the time of the acquisition and at the time of the application to retain such companies and offices.

It does not appear that any significant adverse effects on existing or potential competition resulted from Applicant's acquisition of Slavenburg nor does it appear that Applicant's retention of Slavenburg would result in any such anticompetitive effects in any market. Neither Applicant nor any of its other subsidiaries is engaged in factoring and related financial activities in the United States, and Slavenburg does not have a significant share of any regional or national factoring or commercial financing market. Moreover, Applicant's retention of Slavenburg would assist it in remaining a viable competitor in the factoring and related financing market; in continuing to serve its current customers; and in serving as an alternative source of such services in the states of New York, New Jersey, Connecticut, and California. Accordingly, it is concluded that the proposed retention of its indirect interest in Slavenburg by Applicant can reasonably be expected to produce benefits to the public.

Applicant's indirect acquisition of Slavenburg had, and its retention should continue to have, only a de minimis effect upon the financial condition of Applicant and its other subsidiaries. Furthermore, there is no evidence that the performance of the activities through Slavenburg would result in any undue concentration of resources, decreased or unfair competition, conflicts of interests, unsound banking practices, or other adverse effects on the public interest.

As indicated above, this application is an after-thefact request for Board approval to retain Slavenburg, which was acquired and expanded in apparent violation of the ntoice provisions of the Bank Holding Company Act and the Board's Regulation Y. In acting on this application, the Board has taken into consideration the fact that Applicant's violations appear to have been inadvertent and that Applicant, upon becoming aware of the violations, took actions to conform its operations to the act by filing the retention application and consulting with the appropriate regulatory authorities regarding the acquisition. In addition, Applicant's management has taken steps to prevent future violations, particularly by advising all its department heads involved in acquisitions of the necessity of obtaining required U.S. regulatory approvals on any transaction involving direct or indirect U.S. operations. As a result, the Board expects that Applicant will avoid similar violations in the future. In light of the above facts surrounding the violations and other facts of record supporting Applicant's contention that its violations of the act were inadvertent, and evidencing Applicant's intent to comply with the requirements of the act, the Board has determined that the circumstances of the described violations do not warrant denial of this application.

Based upon the foregoing and other considerations reflected in the record, the Board has determined that the balance of public interest factors it 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 June 30, 1982.

Voting for this action: Chairman Volcker and Governors Martin, Wallich, Partee, Teeters, Rice, and Gramley.

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

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

By the Board of Governors

During June 1982, the Board of Governors approved the applications listed below. Copies are available upon request to Publications Services, Division of Support Services, Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, Washington, D.C. 20551.

Section 3

Applicant	Bank(s)	Board action (effective date)
First City Bancorporation of Texas, Inc., Houston, Texas	Bank of Pasadena, Pasadena, Texas	June 8, 1982
	McAllen State Bank, McAllen, Texas	June 8, 1982
First Lakefield BanCorporation, Inc., Lakefield, Minnesota	First Trust Bank of Lakefield, Lakefield, Minnesota	June 14, 1982
First Mabel BanCorporation, Inc., Mabel, Minnesota	The First National Bank of Mabel, Mabel, Minnesota	June 14, 1982
Mercantile Texas Corporation, Dallas, Texas	The Merchants and Planters National Bank of Sherman, Sherman, Texas	June 22, 1982
Texas Commerce Bancshares, Inc., Houston, Texas	Texas Commerce Bank-Champions Park, N.A., Houston, Texas	June 23, 1982
Union Planters Corporation, Memphis, Tennessee	Bank of Eagleville, Eagleville, Tennessee	June 29, 1982
U.S. Bancorp, Portland, Oregon	Bank of Milton-Freewater, Milton-Freewater, Oregon	June 28, 1982

By Federal Reserve Banks

Recent applications have been approved by the Federal Reserve Banks as listed below. Copies of the orders are available upon request to the Reserve Banks.

Section 3

Applicant	Bank(s)	Reserve Bank	Effective date
American Bancorp of Nevada, Las Vegas, Nevada	American Bank of Commerce, Las Vegas, Nevada	San Francisco	June 18, 1982
American Interstate Bancshares, Inc., Woodward, Oklahoma	American National Bank, Woodward, Oklahoma	Kansas City	June 18, 1982
Americana Bancorporation of Danube, Inc., Edina, Minnesota	Americana State Bank of Danube, Danube, Minnesota	Minnesota	June 22, 1982
AmeriTrust Corporation, Cleveland, Ohio	AmeriTrust Company of Toledo, Toledo, Ohio	Cleveland	June 23, 1982

Applicant	Bank(s)	Reserve Bank	Effective date	
Amoret Bancshares, Inc., Amoret, Missouri	Bates County National Bank, Amoret, Missouri	Kansas City	June 22, 1982	
BSD Bancorp, Inc., San Diego, California	Borrego Springs Bank, Borrego Springs, California	San Francisco	June 21, 1982	
Boulevard Bancorp, Inc., Chicago, Illinois	National Boulevard Bank of Chicago, Chicago, Illinois First National Bank of Wilmette, Wilmette, Illinois The Hinsdale Capital Corporation, Chicago, Illinois Firstwin Corporation, Winnetka, Illinois The Glencoe Capital Corporation, Glencoe, Illinois Miami Corporation, Chicago, Illinois Boulevard Bancorp, Inc.,	Chicago	June 23, 1982	
C B & T, Inc., McMinnville, Tennessee	Chicago, Illinois City Bank and Trust Company, McMinnville, Tennessee	Atlanta	June 18, 1982	
Caprock Bancshares, Inc., Shallowater, Texas	Eagle Bancshares, Inc., Shallowater, Texas First State Bank of Shallowater, Shallowater, Texas	Dallas	May 27, 1982	
Century Bancorp, Inc., New Brighton, Minnesota	Centennial State Bank of Lexington, Lexington, Minnesota	Minneapolis	May 24, 1982	
Ceylon Bancorporation, Inc., Ceylon, Minnesota	State Bank of Ceylon, Ceylon, Minnesota	Minneapolis	May 28, 1982	
Chemical Financial Corporation, Midland, Michigan	The Pinney State Bank, Cass City, Michigan	Chicago	June 24, 1982	
Citizens Bancorp, Riverdale, Maryland	Kennedy Bank and Trust Company, Bethesda, Maryland	Richmond	June 21, 1982	
Citizens First Bancorp, Inc., Glen Rock, New Jersey	Citizens First National Bank of New Jersey, Ridgewood, New Jersey	New York	June 28, 1982	
Colorado National Bankshares, Inc., Denver, Colorado	Republic Bancorporation, Inc., Englewood, Colorado Republic National Bank of Englewood, Englewood, Colorado	Kansas City	June 8, 1982	
Colorado River Bancorp, Clifton, Colorado	Bank of Clifton, Clifton, Colorado	Kansas City	June 8, 1982	
Commerce Bancshares, Inc., Kansas City, Missouri	Plaza Bancshares, Inc., Kansas City, Missouri	Kansas City	June 2, 1982	
Community Bancorporation, Pullman, Washington	Bank of Pullman, Pullman, Washington	San Francisco	June 21, 1982	
Crown Bancshares, Inc., Kansas City, Missouri	Merchants Bancorporation, Topeka, Kansas	Kansas City	May 28, 1982	

Applicant	Applicant Bank(s)		Effective date	
Dacotah Bank Holding Co.,	Faulk County State Bank,	Minneapolis	June 22, 1982	
Aberdeen, South Dakota	Faulkton, South Dakota	•	,	
Dixie Bancshares, Corp.,	Hunter Farms, Inc.,	St. Louis	June 9, 1982	
New Madrid, Missouri	New Madrid, Missouri			
	Peoples Bank of Lilbourn, Lilbourn, Missouri			
Early Bankshares, Inc., Early, Iowa	Early Savings Bank, Early, Iowa	Chicago	June 17, 1982	
East-Tex Bancorp, Inc., Trinity, Texas	Mont Belvieu State Bank, Mont Belvieu, Texas	Dallas	June 17, 1982	
Elgin State Bancorp, Inc., Elgin, Illinois	The Elgin State Bank, Elgin, Illinois	Chicago	June 3, 1982	
Elk City State Bancshares, Inc.,	Elk City State Bank,	Kansas City	June 25, 1982	
Elk City, Oklahoma	Elk City, Oklahoma	ranous eng	vane 25, 1762	
FSB Bancorporation,	First State Bank of Decatur,	Atlanta	June 22, 1982	
Decatur, Alabama	Decatur, Alabama		,	
FSB, Covington, Tennessee,	First State Bank,	St. Louis	June 25, 1982	
Covington, Tennessee	Covington, Tennessee			
Fidelity BancShares (N.C.), Inc., Fuquay-Varina, North Carolina	The Fidelity Bank, Faquay-Varina, North Carolina	Richmond	June 9, 1982	
Financial Services of Winger, Inc., Winger, Minnesota	Farmers State Bank of Winger, Winger, Minnesota	Minneapolis	June 28, 1982	
First Alamogordo Bancorp, Inc., Alamogordo, New Mexico	First National Bank in Alamogordo, Alamogordo, New Mexico	Dallas	June 7, 1982	
First Amarillo Bancorporation, Inc., Amarillo, Texas	The First National Bank of Amarillo, Amarillo, Texas	Dallas	June 24, 1982	
First American Bank Group, Ltd., Fort Dodge, Iowa	The State Bank, Fort Dodge, Iowa	Chicago	June 15, 1982	
First Bancgroup-Alabama, Inc., Mobile, Alabama	First National Bank of Russellville, Russellville, Alabama	Atlanta	June 11, 1982	
First Bancshares of Eastern Arkansas, Inc., West Memphis, Arkansas	First National Bank in West Memphis, West Memphis, Arkansas	St. Louis	May 28, 1982	
First Bancshares of Texas, Inc., Longview, Texas	Tyler National Bank, Tyler, Texas	Dallas	June 25, 1982	
First Bankshares of Las Animas, Inc., Las Animas, Colorado	The First National Bank of Las Animas, Las Animas, Colorado	Kansas City	June 21, 1982	
First Bolivar Capital Corporation, Cleveland, Mississippi	First National Bank of Bolivar County, Cleveland, Mississippi	St. Louis	June 22, 1982	
First Midwest Bancorp., Inc., St. Joseph, Missouri	Lake National Bank, Lake Ozark, Missouri	Kansas City	June 18, 1982	
First NorthWest Bancorporation, Seattle, Washington	NorthWest Bank, Seattle, Washington	San Francisco	June 18, 1982	
First of Austin Bancshares, Inc., Austin, Texas	First National Bank of Cedar Park, Cedar Park, Texas	Dallas	June 4, 1982	

Applicant	Bank(s)	Reserve Bank	Effective date
First Prestonsburg Bancshares, Inc.,	First Commonwealth Bank of Prestonsburg,	Cleveland	June 7, 1982
Prestonsburg, Kentucky	Prestonsburg, Kentucky		
First Securities Investment, Inc., Beaver, Oklahoma	The First Security Bank, Beaver, Oklahoma	Kansas City	June 8, 1982
First State Corporation, Waynesboro, Mississippi	First State Bank, Waynesboro, Mississippi	Atlanta	June 18, 1982
First Tennessee National Corporation, Memphis, Tennessee	Harpeth National Bank of Franklin, Franklin, Tennessee	St. Louis	June 21, 1982
Fourth Financial Corporation, Wichita, Kansas	The Towanda State Bank, Towanda, Kansas	Kansas City	May 28, 1982
Fresnos Bancshares, Inc., Los Fresnos, Texas	Los Fresnos State Bank, Los Fresnos, Texas	Dallas	May 28, 1982
Gale Bank Holding Company, Inc., Galesville, Wisconsin	Bank of Galesville, Galesville, Wisconsin	Minneapolis	June 15, 1982
Georgia Peoples Bankshares, Inc., Baxley, Georgia	Peoples State Bank & Trust, Baxley, Georgia	Atlanta	June 25, 1982
The Girard Company, Bala-Cynwyd, Pennsylvania	TGC Holdings, Inc., Bala-Cynwyd, Pennsylvania Girard Bank Delaware, Wilmington, Delaware	Philadelphia	June 25, 1982
Glenwood Bancshares, Inc., Glenwood City, Wisconsin	First National Bank of Glenwood, Glenwood City, Wisconsin	Minneapolis	June 1, 1982
Grand Bancshares, Inc., Dallas, Texas	Grand Bank Central At Fitzhugh, N.A., Dallas, Texas Grand Bank Woodall Rodgers, at	Dallas	June 25, 1982
	Pearl, N.A., Dallas, Texas		
Great American Bancshares, Inc., Arlington, Texas	American Bank of Arlington, Arlington, Texas	Dallas	June 21, 1982
Hardin County Bancshares, Inc., Savannah, Tennessee	The Hardin County Bank, Savannah, Tennessee	St. Louis	June 2, 1982
Harris Bankcorp, Inc., Chicago, Illinois	Argo State Bank, Summit, Illinois	Chicago	June 25, 1982
Hiawatha Bancshares, Inc., Hager City, Wisconsin	Hiawatha National Bank, Hager City, Wisconsin	Minneapolis	May 28, 1982
Highlands Bancshares, Inc., Highlands, Texas	Highlands State Bank, Highlands, Texas	Dallas	June 11, 1982
Howland Bancshares, Inc., San Antonio, Texas	The Bank of Robstown, Robstown, Texas First State Bank and Trust Company, Port Lavaca, Texas	Dallas	June 7, 1982
Huntington Bancshares Incorporated, Columbus, Ohio	Union Commerce Corporation, Cleveland, Ohio	Cleveland	May 20, 1982
Industrial Bancshares, Inc., Kansas City, Kansas	Commercial National Bank, Kansas City, Kansas	Kansas City	June 4, 1982

Applicant	Bank(s)	Reserve Bank	Effective date	
International Bancshares of Oklaho- ma, Inc., Yukon, Oklahoma	Citizens Mortgage Corporation, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma	Kansas City	June 21, 1982	
Jefferson Bankshares, Inc., Charlottesville, Virginia	The First National Bank of Luray, Luray, Virginia	Richmond	June 14, 1982	
Jennings Bank Shares, Inc., Jennings, Kansas First Insurance Agency, Inc., Goodland, Kansas First of Herington, Inc., Herington, Kansas American, Inc., Oswego, Kansas	Peoples Insurance Agency, Inc., Sharon Springs, Kansas	Kansas City	June 21, 1982	
Keystone Securities, Inc., Keystone Heights, Florida	Keystone State Bank, Keystone Heights, Florida	Atlanta	June 28, 1982	
Lancaster Bancshares, Inc., Lancaster, Wisconsin	Lancaster State Bank, Lancaster, Wisconsin	Chicago	June 1, 1982	
Lansing Bancshares, Inc., Lansing, Kansas	First State Bank of Lansing, Lansing, Kansas	Kansas City	June 3, 1982	
Larue Bancshares, Inc., Hodgenville, Kentucky	The Peoples State Bank, Hodgenville, Kentucky	St. Louis	June 14, 1982	
Lometa Bancshares, Inc., Lometa, Texas	The Citizens State Bank of Lometa, Lometa, Texas	Dallas	June 21, 1982	
Louisiana Bancorp, Inc., Crowley, Louisiana	Louisiana Bank & Trust Company, Crowley, Louisiana	Atlanta	June 21, 1982	
MPS Bancorp, Inc., Mt. Prospect, Illinois	Tollway-Arlington National Bank of Arlington Heights, Illinois Arlington Heights, Illinois	Chicago	June 23, 1982	
McLeod Bancshares, Inc., Glencoe, Minnesota	First National Bank of Glencoe, Glencoe, Minnesota	Minneapolis	June 28, 1982	
McLean County Bancshares, Inc., Bloomington, Illinois	McLean County Bank, Bloomington, Illinois Stanford State Bank, Stanford, Illinois	Chicago	June 22, 1982	
Mission Bancshares, Inc., Mission, Kansas	Commercial National Bank, Kansas City, Kansas	Kansas City	June 4, 1982	
Montana Bancsystem, Inc., Billings, Montana	Montana Bank of Billings, Billings, Montana	Minneapolis	June 9, 1982	
Montgomery County Bancshares, Inc., Spring, Texas	Montgomery County Bank, N.A., Spring, Texas	Dallas	June 25, 1982	
Morehouse Bancshares, Inc., Bastrop, Louisiana	Bank of Morehouse, Bostrop, Louisiana	Dallas	June 18, 1982	
Munter Agency, Inc., Strawberry Point, Iowa	Union Bank and Trust Company, Strawberry Point, Iowa	Chicago	June 3, 1982	
N.F.B. Corporation, Madison, Florida	Bank of Madison County, Madison, Florida	Atlanta	June 7, 1982	
Napa Valley Bancorp, Napa, California	Napa Valley Bank, Napa, California	San Francisco	June 21, 1982	

Applicant	Bank(s)	Reserve Bank	Effective date	
North Texas Bancshares, Inc., North Richland Hills, Texas	Arlington State Bank, Arlington, Texas	Dallas	June 11, 1982	
Pioneer Bancorporation, Denver, Colorado	City Center National Bank, Aurora, Colorado	Kansas City	June 24, 1982	
Pioneer Bancshares, Inc., Canmer, Kentucky	Pioneer Bank, Canmer, Kentucky	St. Louis	June 18, 1982	
Rifle Bank Agency, Inc., Rifle, Colorado	The First National Bank in Parachute, Parachute, Colorado	Kansas City	June 21, 1982	
Republic of Texas Corporation, Dallas, Texas	Tyler Bank and Trust Company, Tyler, Texas	Dallas	June 2, 1982	
Royal Trustco Limited, Toronto, Ontario, Canada Royal Trust Bank Corp., Miami, Florida	Century First National Bank of Pinellas County, St. Petersburg, Florida	Atlanta	May 28, 1982	
Security Financial Services, Inc., Sheboygan, Wisconsin	Manitowoc County Bank, Manitowoc, Wisconsin	Chicago	June 22, 1982	
Security Holding Company, Fredericksburg, Texas	Security Financial Corporation of Fredericksburg, Fredericksburg, Texas	Dallas	June 18, 1982	
Shively Bancshares Corporation, Shively, Kentucky	Bank of St. Helens, Shively, Kentucky	St. Louis	June 16, 1982	
Shoshone Financial Corporation, Lovell, Wyoming	The First National Bank of Lovell, Lovell, Wyoming	Kansas City	May 28, 1982	
Southern Bancshares, Inc., Fairview Heights, Illinois	Southern Illinois Bank, Fairview Heights, Illinois	St. Louis	May 26, 1982	
Southern Wisconsin Bancshares Corporation, Mineral Point, Wisconsin	Farmers Saving Bank, Mineral Point, Wisconsin	Chicago	June 11, 1982	
Southtrust Corporation, Birmingham, Alabama	The First National Bank of Piedmont, Piedmont, Alabama	Atlanta	June 8, 1982	
Southwest Bancshares, Inc., Hermitage, Missouri	The Bank of Hermitage, Hermitage, Missouri	Kansas City	May 25, 1982	
Stamford Bancshares, Inc., Stamford, Texas	Stamford Financial Corporation, Stamford, Texas	Dallas	June 23, 1982	
Stark Bancshares, Inc., Stark, Kansas	Lansing Bancshares, Inc., Lansing, Kansas First State Bank of Lansing, Lansing, Kansas	Kansas City	June 3, 1982	
State Bancshares, Inc., Littlefield, Texas	West Texas Bancshares, Inc., Muleshoe, Texas Muleshoe State Bank, Muleshoe, Texas	Dallas	June 9, 1982	
Summersville Bancshares, Inc., Summersville, Missouri	Summersville State Bank, Summersville, Missouri	St. Louis	June 18, 1982	
Trimont Bancorporation, Inc., Trimont, Minnesota	Triumph State Bank, Trimont, Minnesota	Minneapolis	June 29, 1982	
Troup Bancshares, Inc., Troup, Texas	Troup Bank & Trust Company, Troup, Texas	Dallas	June 11, 1982	

Applicant	Bank(s)	Reserve Bank	Effective date
Turtle Bancshares, Inc., Turtle Lake, Wisconsin	Bank of Turtle Lake, Turtle Lake, Wisconsin	Minneapolis	May 28, 1982
United Texas Financial Corpora- tion, Wichita Falls, Texas	The Farmers National Bank of Seymour, Seymour, Texas	Dallas	June 9, 1982
University State Bancshares, Inc., Lawrence, Kansas	The University State Bank, Lawrence, Kansas	Kansas City	June 23, 1982
Valley View Bancshares, Inc., Overland Park, Kansas	Commercial National Bank, Kansas City, Kansas	Kansas City	June 4, 1982
Victoria Bankshares, Inc., Victoria, Texas	Hays County National Bank, San Marcos, Texas	Dallas	May 28, 1982
The Walton Bancshares, Inc., Walton, Kansas	The Walton State Bank, Walton, Kansas	Kansas City	May 28, 1982

Sections 3 and 4

Applicant	Bank(s)	Nonbanking company (or activity)	Reserve Bank	Effective date
Knob Noster Banc- shares, Inc., Knob Noster, Mis- souri	The Bank of Knob Noster, Knob Noster, Mis- souri	to engage in the sale of general insurance in a town with a popu- lation of less than 5,000	Kansas City	June 24, 1982
Mid-America Banc- System, Inc., Fairview Heights, Il- linois	MidAmerica Bank and Trust Company of Alton, Alton, Illinois MidAmerica Bank and Trust Company of Edgemont, East St. Louis, Illinois MidAmerica Bank and Trust Company of Fairview Heights, Fairview Heights, Illinois Carbondale Banc- shares, Inc., Carbondale, Illinois Illinois Bancshares, Inc., Mascoutah, Illinois MidAmerica Banc- shares, Inc., Lebanon, Illinois	Lincoln Trail Insurance Agency, Inc., Lebanon, Illinois	St. Louis	June 3, 1982

Sections 3 and 4—Continued

Applicant	Bank(s)	Nonbanking company (or activity)	Reserve Bank	Effective date
Suburban Bancorp, Inc., Palatine, Illinois	Suburban Bancorp, Inc., Palatine, Illinois Subpal Bancorp, Inc., Palatine, Illinois Cary-Grove Bancorp, Inc., Cary, Illinois Hoffman Bancorp, Inc., Hoffman Estates, Illinois Meadows Bankcorp, Inc., Rolling Meadows, Illinois Elk Grove Bancorp, Inc., Elk Grove Village, Illinois Woodfield Bancorp,	Brockway Insurance Agency, Palatine, Illinois Suburban Mortgage	Chicago	June 15, 1982
	Inc.,	Corp.,		
	Schaumburg, Illinois	Palatine, Illinois		

Section 4

Applicant	Nonbanking company (or activity)	Reserve Bank	Effective date
First Interstate Bancorp, Los Angeles, California	Thomas L. Karsten Associates, Los Angeles, California	San Francisco	June 11, 1982
Zappco Inc., St. Cloud, Minnesota	Financomp Inc., St. Cloud, Minnesota	Minneapolis	June 15, 1982

ORDERS APPROVED UNDER BANK MERGER ACT

By Federal Reserve Banks

Applicant	Bank(s)	Reserve Bank	Effective date
AmeriTrust Company,	AmeriTrust Company of Toledo,		June 23, 1982
Cleveland, Ohio	Toledo, Ohio		
Bank One of Geauga County,	The Chardon Savings Bank Company,		June 11, 1982
Chardon, Ohio	Chardon, Ohio		
Central Bank of the South,	Central Bank,		May 27, 1982
Birmingham, Alabama	Mobile, Alabama		-

PENDING CASES INVOLVING THE BOARD OF GOVERNORS*

- *This list of pending cases does not include suits against the Federal Reserve Banks in which the Board of Governors is not named a party.
- Richten v. Board of Governors, et al., filed May 1982, U.S.D.C. for the Northern District of Illinois.
- Montgomery v. Utah, et al., filed May 1982, U.S.D.C. for the District of Utah.
- Wyoming Bancorporation v. Board of Governors, filed May 1982, U.S.C.A. for the Tenth Circuit.
- Florida National Banks of Florida, Inc. v. Board of Governors, filed April 1982, U.S.C.A. for the District of Columbia.
- John A. Gabriel v. Board of Governors, filed April 1982, U.S.C.A. for the Ninth Circuit.
- First Bancorporation v. Board of Governors, filed April 1982, U.S.C.A. for the Tenth Circuit.
- Charles G. Vick v. Paul A. Volcker, et. al., filed March 1982, U.S.D.C. for the District of Columbia.
- Jolene Gustafson v. Board of Governors, filed March 1982, U.S.C.A. for the Fifth Circuit.
- First Lakefield BanCorporation v. Board of Governors, et al., filed January 1982, U.S.D.C. for the District of Minnesota.
- Christian Educational Association, Inc. v. Federal Reserve System, filed January 1982, U.S.D.C. for the Middle District of Florida.
- Option Advisory Service, Inc. v. Board of Governors, filed December 1981, U.S.C.A. for the Second Circuit.
- Edwin F. Gordon v. Board of Governors, et al., filed October 1981, U.S.C.A. for the Eleventh Circuit (two consolidated cases).
- Wendall Hall v. Board of Governors, et al., filed September 1981, U.S.D.C. for the Northern District of Georgia.

- Allen Wolfson v. Board of Governors, filed September 1981, U.S.D.C. for the Middle District of Florida.
- Option Advisory Service, Inc. v. Board of Governors, filed September 1981, U.S.C.A. for the Second Circuit (two cases).
- Bank Stationers Association, Inc., et al. v. Board of Governors, filed July 1981, U.S.D.C. for the Northern District of Georgia.
- Public Interest Bounty Hunters v. Board of Governors, et al., filed June 1981, U.S.D.C. for the Northern District of Georgia.
- Edwin F. Gordon v. John Heimann, et al., filed May 1981, U.S.C.A. for the Fifth Circuit.
- First Bank & Trust Company v. Board of Governors, filed February 1981, U.S.D.C. for the Eastern District of Kentucky.
- 9 to 5 Organization for Women Office Workers v. Board of Governors, filed December U.S.D.C. for the District of Massachusetts.
- Securities Industry Association v. Board of Governors, et al., filed October 1980, U.S.D.C. for the District of Columbia.
- Securities Industry Association v. Board of Governors, et al., filed October 1980, U.S.C.A. for the District of Columbia.
- A. G. Becker, Inc. v. Board of Governors, et al., filed October 1980, U.S.D.C. for the District of Colum-
- A. G. Becker, Inc. v. Board of Governors, et al., filed October 1980, U.S.C.A. for the District of Colum-
- A. G. Becker, Inc. v. Board of Governors, et al., filed August 1980, U.S.D.C. for the District of Columbia.
- Berkovitz, et al. v. Government of Iran, et al., filed June 1980, U.S.D.C. for the Northern District of California.

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1.10 MONETARY AGGREGATES AND INTEREST RATES

ltem		1981		1982			1982		
	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Jan.	Feb.	Мат.	Apr.	May
	Monetary and credit aggregates (annual rates of change, seasonally adjusted in percent) ¹								
Reserves of depository institutions 1 Total 2 Required 3 Nonborrowed 4 Monetary base ²	4.2 5.0 -2.4 5.8	4.0 3.1 7.9 4.3	3.2 3.5 10.5 3.9	8.3 7.9 .4 8.0	22.2 19.4 -4.0 11.6	-10.2 -6.9 -18.8 3.4	4.8 ^r 3.1 12.2 ^r 4.1	2.7 5.3 2.4 ^r 9.2	4.3 1.8 18.1 9.0
Concepts of money and liquid assets ³ 5 M1. 6 M2. 7 M3. 8 L	9.2 12.0 12.2 10.6	.3 8.3 11.2 11.9	5.7 8.9 ^r 9.3 ^r 10.7 ^r	10.4 9.87 8.77 n.a.	21.0 12.2 8.9 10.6	-3.5 4.4 ^r 5.8 9.5	2.7 ^r 11.2 11.3 n.a.	10.77 10.07 12.07 n.a.	-2.1 10.7 10.9 n.a.
Time and savings deposits Commercial banks 9 Total. 10 Savings ⁴ 11 Small-denomination time ⁵ 12 Large-denomination time ⁶ 13 Thrift institutions ⁷	11.9 -8.9 16.2 19.9 3.2	18.4 -22.7 24.3 36.0 2.6	8.3 -11.9 20.8 5.4 2.7	7.5 8.7 9.7 4.6 3.1	5.0 14.5 4.4 1.1 1.1	11.1 .8 16.1 10.7 5.2	19.9 13.6 25.1 17.6 ^r 7.4 ^r	15.7r 7r 28.8 8.7r 5.5r	18.0 -1.5 20.8 24.0 9.9
14 Total loans and securities at commercial banks ⁸	8.5	8.7	3.6	2.6	3.5	10.7	8.2 <i>r</i>	8.87	8.3
	19	81	19	82 1982					
	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June
			Inter	rest rates (le	evels, perce	nt per anni	ım)		
Short-term rates 15 Federal funds ³ . 16 Discount window borrowing ¹⁰ 17 Treasury bills (3-month market yield) ¹¹ 18 Commercial paper (3-month) ^{11,12}	17.58 14.00 15.05 16.78	13.59 13.04 11.75 13.04	14.23 12.00 12.81 13.81	14.52 12.00 12.42 13.81	14.78 12.00 13.48 14.53	14.68 12.00 12.68 13.80	14.94 12.00 12.70 14.06	14,45 12.00 12.09 13.42	14.15 12.00 12.47 13.96
Long-term rates Bonds 19 U.S. government ¹³ 20 State and local government ¹⁴ 21 Aaa utility (new issue) ¹⁵ 22 Conventional mortgages ¹⁶	14.51 12.11 16.82 17.50	14.14 12.54 15.67 17.33	14.27 13.02 15.71 17.10	13.74 12.33 15.73 16.63	14.48 12.97 15.93 17.20	13.75 12.82 15.43 16.80	13.57 12.59 15.83 16.65	13.46 11.95 15.22 16.50	14.18 12.45 15.92 16.75

1. Unless otherwise noted, rates of change are calculated from average amounts outstanding in preceding month or quarter.

2. Includes reserve balances at Federal Reserve Banks in the current week plus vault cash held two weeks earlier used to satisfy reserve requirements at all depository institutions plus currency outside the U.S. Treasury. Federal Reserve Banks, the vaults of depository institutions, and surplus vault cash at depository institutions.

itions.

3. M1: Averages of daily figures for (1) currency outside the Treasury, Federal Reserve Banks, and the vaults of commercial banks; (2) traveler's checks of non-bank issuers; (3) demand deposits at all commercial banks other than those due to domestic banks, the U.S. government, and foreign banks and official institutions less cash items in the process of collection and Federal Reserve float; and (4) negotiable order of withdrawal (NOW) and automatic transfer service (ATS) accounts at banks and thrift institutions, credit union share draft (CUSD) accounts, and demand deposits at mutual savings banks.

M2: M1 plus savings and small-denomination time deposits at all depository institutions, overnight repurchase agreements at commercial banks, overnight Eurodollars held by U.S. residents other than banks at Caribbean branches of member banks, and balances of money market mutual funds (general purpose and broker/dealer).

dealer).

M3: M2 plus large-denomination time deposits at all depository institutions and term RPs at commercial banks and savings and loan associations and balances of institution-only money market mutual funds.

L: M3 plus other liquid assets such as term Eurodollars held by U.S. residents other than banks, bankers acceptances, commercial paper, Treasury bills and other liquid Treasury securities, and U.S. savings bonds.

4. Savings deposits exclude NOW and ATS accounts at commercial banks and thrifts and CUSD accounts at credit unions.

- 5. Small-denomination time deposits—including retail RPs—are those issued in amounts of less than \$100,000.
- 6. Large-denomination time deposits are those issued in amounts of \$100,000 or more
- more.
 7. Savings and loan associations, mutual savings banks, and credit unions.
 8. Changes calculated from figures shown in table 1.23. Beginning December 1981, growth rates reflect shifts of foreign loans and securities from U.S. banking offices to international banking facilities.
 9. Averages of daily effective rates (average of the rates on a given date weighted by the volume of transactions at those rates).
 10. Rate for the Federal Reserve Bank of New York.
 11. Quoted on a bank-discount basis.
 12. Unweighted average of offering rates quoted by at least five dealers.
 13. Market yields adjusted to a 20-year maturity by the U.S. Treasury.
 14. Band Buyer series for 20 issues of mixed quality.
 15. Weighted averages of new publicly offered bonds rated Aaa, Aa, and A by Moody's Investors Service and adjusted to an Aaa basis. Federal Reserve compilations.

- 16. Average rates on new commitments for conventional first mortgages on new homes in primary markets, unweighted and rounded to nearest 5 basis points, from Dept. of Housing and Urban Development.

NOTE. Revisions in M2, M3, and L reflect the inclusion of three general purpose and broker/dealer money market funds that began reporting in May 1982 though their operations began earlier.

A4 Domestic Financial Statistics July 1982

1.11 RESERVES OF DEPOSITORY INSTITUTIONS, RESERVE BANK CREDIT Millions of dollars

	Mont d	hly average aily figures	es of		Weekl	y averages of	daily figure	s for week e	nding		
Factors		1982					1982				
	Apr.	May	June <i>p</i>	May 19	May 26	June 2	June 9	June 16	June 23p	June 30p	
SUPPLYING RESERVE FUNDS											
1 Reserve Bank credit outstanding	150,361	151,333	152,140	150,780	149,915	151,210	150,995	152,095	152,792	151,845	
2 U.S. government securities 3 Bought outright 4 Held under repurchase agreements 5 Federal agency securities 6 Bought outright 7 Held under repurchase agreements 8 Acceptances 9 Loans 10 Float 11 Other Federal Reserve assets	127,526 126,542 984 9,123 9,010 113 150 1,581 2,629 9,352	129,686 128,964 722 9,123 9,008 115 164 1,105 2,167 9,088	130,737 130,408 329 9,077 9,004 73 149 1,211 2,227 8,739	129,727 128,934 793 9,097 9,008 89 233 966 1,751 9,006	129,340 128,784 556 9,084 9,008 76 231 1,046 1,967 8,247	129,861 129,291 570 9,085 9,008 77 351 1,048 2,423 8,443	129,701 129,701 0 9,008 9,008 0 0 1,304 2,464 8,518	131,418 131,418 0 9,002 9,002 0 0 0 929 2,088 8,657	131,337 130,497 840 9,236 9,002 234 289 1,015 2,062 8,852	130,458 130,458 0 9,002 9,002 0 0 1,616 1,742 9,027	
12 Gold stock. 13 Special drawing rights certificate account. 14 Treasury currency outstanding	11,150 3,660 13,744	11,149 3,818 13,758	11,149 3,818 13,774	11.149 3,818 13,756	11,149 3,818 13,757	11,149 3,818 13,767	11,149 3,818 13,768	11,149 3,818 13,772	11.149 3,818 13,777	11,149 3,818 13,781	
ABSORBING RESERVE FUNDS	,				l						
15 Currency in circulation	143,024 490	144,683 489	146,503 465	144,896 488	144,737 486	145,751 476	146,684 469	146,915 464	146,321 455	146,127 460	
17 Treasury	4,695 289 443	4,292 332 509	3,303 296 506	3,122 259 500	3,023 260 501	2,838 339 610	3,409 269 498	2,950 303 530	3,730 271 450	3,140 322 461	
20 Required clearing balances	172	184	205	186	186	187	200	203	207	213	
capital	5,237 24,565	5,364 24,207	5,373 24,230	5,203 24,849	5,319 24,128	5,591 24,153	5,369 22,832	5,308 24,162	5,471 24,632	5,344 24,526	
	End-	of-month fi	gures	Wednesday figures							
		1982		1982							
	Apr.	May	June	May 19 May 26 June 2 June 9 June 16 June 23 J							
SUPPLYING RESERVE FUNDS										_	
23 Reserve Bank credit outstanding	158,729	149,884	149,003	153,320	149,245	155,459	154,157	153,126	152,677	149,003	
24 U.S. government securities ¹	134,257 128,988 5,269	129,407 129,407	127,005 127,005	131,291 128,358 2,933	128,765 128,765 0	132,123 129,127 2,996	129,082 129,082	130,803 130,803	131,021 131,021	127,005 127,005 0	
27 Federal agency securities	10,004	9,008 9,008	9,002 9,002	9,425 9,008	9,008 9,008	9,296 9,008	9,008 9,008	9,002 9,002	9,002 9,002	9,002 9,002	
29 Held under repurchase agreements 30 Acceptances	996 768	0 0	0	417 944	0	288 1,424	0	0	0	0	
31 Loans	1,799 1,507 10,394	1,058 1,776 8,635	1,638 2,545 8,813	1,058 2,008 8,594	1,367 1,648 8,457	1,202 2,923 8,491	5,670 1,331 9,066	1,504 2,911 8,906	1,054 2,568 9,032	1,638 2,545 8,813	
34 Gold stock	11,149 3,818 13,756	11,149 3,818 13,767	11,149 3,818 13,781	11,149 3,818 13,756	11,149 3,818 13,761	11,149 3,818 13,767	11,149 3,818 13,771	11,149 3,818 13,776	11,149 3,818 13,781	11,149 3,818 13,781	
ABSORBING RESERVE FUNDS										ļ	
37 Currency in circulation	143,044 491	145,523 477	147,134 460	145,037 487	145,504 483	146.717 473	147,269 467	147,069 462	146,426 453	147,134 460	
Reserve Banks 39 Treasury 40 Foreign 41 Other 42 Required clearing balances 43 Other Federal Reserve liabilities and	12,239 966 450 176	2,540 308 523 189	4,099 586 437 213	3,697 241 507 186	2,969 272 545 189	3,554 265 680 189	3,637 296 505 200	4,463 228 487 204	2,857 275 423 207	4,099 586 437 213	
capital	5,561 24,526	5,784 23,274	4.837 19.985	5,096 26,792	5,118 22,893	5,284 27,031	5,644 24,878	5,135 23,821	5,229 25,555	4,837 19,985	

^{1.} Includes securities loaned—fully guaranteed by U.S. government securities pledged with Federal Reserve Banks—and excludes (if any) securities sold and scheduled to be bought back under matched sale-purchase transactions.

NOTE. For amounts of currency and coin held as reserves, see table 1.12.

^{2.} Excludes required clearing balances.

1.12 RESERVES AND BORROWINGS Depository Institutions

Millions of dollars

				Mon	thly averages	s of daily fig	ures				
Reserve classification	1980		1981				198	32			
	Dec.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Мат.	Apr.	May	June p	
Reserve balances with Reserve Banks¹ Total vault cash (estimated) Vault cash at institutions with required	26,664 18,149	25,690 18.810	25,892 18,844	26.163 19,538	26,721 20,284	25,963 19,251	24.254 18,749	24,565 18,577	24,207 19,048	24,230 19,321	
reserve balances ²	12,602	12,924	12,986	13,577	14,199	13,082	12,663	12,709	12,972	13,129	
4 Vault cash equal to required reserves at other institutions 5 Surplus vault cash at other institutions ³ . 6 Reserve balances + total vault cash ⁴ 7 Reserve balances + total vault cash used	704 4,843 44,940	2,097 3,789 44,500	2,073 3,785 44,736	2,178 3,783 45,701	2,290 3,795 47,005	2,235 3,934 45,214	2,313 3,773 43,003	2.284 3,584 43,142	2,373 3,703 43,255	2,416 3,776 43,553	
to satisfy reserve requirements ^{4,5} 8 Required reserves (estimated). 9 Excess reserve balances at Reserve Banks ^{4,6} 10 Total borrowings at Reserve Banks 11 Seasonal borrowings at Reserve Banks 12 Extended credit at Reserve Banks	40,097 40,067 30 1,617 116 n.a.	40.711 40,433 278 1,149 152 442	40,951 40,604 347 695 79 178	41.918 41,606 312 642 53 149	43,210 42,785 425 1,526 75 197	41,280 40,981 299 1,713 132 232	39,230 38,873 357 1,611 174 309	39,558 39,284 274 1,581 167 245	39,552 39,192 360 1,105 237 177	39,777 39,252 525 1,211 239 103	
	Weekly averages of daily figures for week ending										
					198	82					
	Apr. 28	May 5	May 12	May 19	May 26	June 2	June 9	June 16	June 23 ^p	June 30 ^p	
13 Reserve balances with Reserve Banks ¹ 14 Total vault cash (estimated) 15 Vault cash at institutions with required	25,205 18,702	24,671 19,611	23,351 19.639	24,849 18,552	24,128 18,460	24,153 19,175	22,832 19,559	24,162 19,401	24,632 18,684	24,526 19,687	
reserve balances ²	12,939	13,485	13,324	12,557	12,667	12,977	13,131	12,878	12,898	13,440	
Vault cash equal to required reserves at other institutions. 17 Surplus vault cash at other institutions ³ . 18 Reserve balances + total vault cash ⁴	2,252 3,511 43,907	2.403 3.723 44,282	2,483 3,832 42,990	2,309 3,686 43,401	2,241 3,552 42.588	2,464 3,734 43,328	2,587 3,841 42,391	2,551 3,972 43,563	2,271 3,515 43,317	2,429 3,818 44,214	
19 Reserve balances + total vault cash used to satisfy reserve requirements ^{4.5} 20 Required reserves (estimated) 21 Excess reserve balances at Reserve Banks ^{4.6} 23 Seasonal borrowings at Reserve Banks 24 Extended credit at Reserve Banks	40,396 40,111 285 1,823 177 227	40,559 40,115 444 1,499 205 214	39,158 38,894 264 1,117 218 192	39,715 39,275 440 966 232 179	39,036 38,937 99 1,046 258 162	39,594 38,922 672 1,048 260 132	38,550 38,401 149 1,304 217 115	39,591 39,352 239 929 221 104	39,802 39,554 248 1,015 253 96	40,396 39,799 597 1,616 268 93	

As of Aug. 13, 1981, excludes required clearing balances of all depository institutions.
 Before Nov. 13, 1980, the figures shown reflect only the vault cash held by member banks.
 Total meth.

<sup>a. Total vault cash at institutions without required reserve balances less vault cash equal to their required reserves.
4. Adjusted to include waivers of penalties for reserve deficiencies in accordance with Board policy, effective Nov. 19, 1975, of permitting transitional relief on a graduated basis over a 24-month period when a nonmember bank merged into an</sup>

existing member bank, or when a nonmember bank joins the Federal Reserve System. For weeks for which figures are preliminary, figures by class of bank do not add to total because adjusted data by class are not available.

5. Reserve balances with Federal Reserve Banks, which exclude required clearing balances plus vault cash at institutions with required reserve balances plus vault cash equal to required reserves at other institutions.

6. Reserve balances with Federal Reserve Banks, which exclude required clearing balances plus vault cash used to satisfy reserve requirements less required reserves. (This measure of excess reserves is comparable to the old excess reserve concept published historically.)

A6 Domestic Financial Statistics July 1982

1.13 FEDERAL FUNDS AND REPURCHASE AGREEMENTS Large Member Banks¹

Averages of daily figures, in millions of dollars

By maturity and source				1982, wee	k ending W	ednesday			
b) matarity and source	May 5	May 12	May 19'	May 26'	June 2	June 9	June 16	June 23	June 30
One day and continuing contract 1 Commercial banks in United States. 2 Other depository institutions, foreign banks and foreign official institutions, and U.S. government agencies. 3 Nonbank securities dealers.	56,418	58,947	55,246	54,268	56,689	61,308	59,136	54,217	48,836
	19,663	20,582	22,498	23,649	23,314	22,468	23,503	22,938	21,816
	3,900	3,982	3,856	3,684	4,483	3,484	3,870	4,322	4,223
	22,152	22,111	22,940	21,524	21,118	22,044	22,011	22,178	22,114
All other maturities 5 Commercial banks in United States. 6 Other depository institutions, foreign banks and foreign official institutions, and U.S. government agencies. 7 Nonbank securities dealers. 8 All other	4,789	4,593	4,340	4,286	4,114	4,364	4,736	4,538	4,679
	9,569	9,308	9,372	9,640	9,533	9,256	9,277	9,759	9,765
	4,433	4,212'	4,022	3,706	3,873	3,315	3,308	3,563	3,451
	8,798	9,115'	9,222	10,150	10,180	9,414	9,019	9,259	9,048
MEMO: Federal funds and resale agreement loans in maturities of one day or continuing contract 9 Commercial banks in United States. 10 Nonbank securities dealers	20,204	19,332	18,401	18,460	20,680	19,879	19,418	18,304	17,558
	4,312	3,709	3,970	4,169	3,923	4,072	3,737	4,779	4,387

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

1.14 FEDERAL RESERVE BANK INTEREST RATES

Percent per annum

Current	and	previous	levels

							Extended c	redit ¹		
Federal Reserve Bank	Short-term adjustment credit and seasonal credit			First 60 days of borrowing		Next 90 days of borrowing		After 150 days		Effective date
	Rate on 6/30/82	Effective date	Previous rate	Rate on 6/30/82	Previous rate	Rate on 6/30/82	Previous rate	Rate on 6/30/82	Previous rate	for current rates
Boston	12 12 12 12 12 12 12	12/4/81 12/4/81 12/4/81 12/4/81 12/4/81 12/4/81	13 13 13 13 13 13	12 12 12 12 12 12 12	13 13 13 13 13 13	13 13 13 13 13 13	14 14 14 14 14 14	14 14 14 14 14	15 15 15 15 15 15	12/4/81 12/4/81 12/4/81 12/4/81 12/4/81 12/4/81
Chicago St. Louis Minneapolis Kansas City Dallas San Francisco	12 12 12 12 12 12	12/4/81 12/4/81 12/4/81 12/4/81 12/4/81 12/4/81	13 13 13 13 13 13	12 12 12 12 12 12	13 13 13 13 13 13	13 13 13 13 13 13	14 14 14 14 14	14 14 14 14 14	15 15 15 15 15 15	12/4/81 12/4/81 12/4/81 12/4/81 12/4/81 12/4/81

Range of rates in recent years2

Effective date	Range (or level)— All F.R. Banks	F.R. Bank of N.Y.	Effective date	Range (or level)— All F.R. Banks	F.R. Bank of N.Y.	Effective date	Range (or level)— All F.R. Banks	F.R. Bank of N.Y.
In effect Dec. 31, 1972. 1973— Jan. 15. Feb. 26. Mar. 2. Apr. 23. May 4.	4½ 5 5–5½ 5½ 5½ 5½–5¾ 5¾	4½ 5 5½ 5½ 5½ 5½ 5¾	1976— Jan. 19	5½-6 5½ 5½-5½ 5¼-5½ 5¼	51/2 51/2 51/4 51/4	1979— Sept. 19	10½-11 11 11-12 12	11 11 12 12
11 18 18 18 15 15 15 16 17 18 17 18 17 18 17 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18	5¾-6 6 6-6½ 6½ 7 7-7½ 7½	6 6 6½ 6½ 7 7 7½ 7½	31. Sept. 2. Oct. 26. 1978— Jan. 9. 20. May II.	51/4-53/4 53/4 6 6-61/2 61/2 61/2-7	5 ³ / ₄ 5 ³ / ₄ 6 6 ¹ / ₂ 7	19	13 12–13 12 11–12 11 10–11	13 13 12 11 11 10 10
1974— Apr. 25	7½-8 8 7¾-8 7¾ 7¼-7¾ 7¼-7¾ 7¼-7¾	8 8 73/4 73/4 73/4 71/4	12. July 3. 10. Aug. 21. Sept. 22. Oct. 16. 20. Nov. 1.	7 7-71/4 71/4 73/4 8 8-81/2 81/2 81/2	7 71/4 71/4 73/4 8 81/2 81/2 91/2	Sept. 26	11 12 12–13 13 13–14 14 13–14	11 12 13 13 13
24	71/4 63/4-71/4 63/4 61/4-63/4 61/4 6-61/4 6	71/4 63/4 63/4 61/4 61/4 6	3	9½ 10 10–10½ 10½	9½ 10 10½ 10½ 10½	Nov. 6	13 12	13 12 12

^{1.} Applicable to advances when exceptional circumstances or practices involve only a particular depository institution and to advances when an institution is under sustained liquidity pressures. See section 201.3(b)(2) of Regulation A.

2. Rates for short-term adjustment credit. For description and earlier data see the following publications of the Board of Governors: Banking and Monetary Statistics, 1914–1941 and 1941–1970; Annual Statistical Digest, 1970–1979, and 1980.

In 1980 and 1981, the Federal Reserve applied a surcharge to short-term adjustment credit borrowings by institutions with deposits of \$500 million or more that had borrowed in successive weeks or in more than 4 weeks in a calendar quarter. A 3 percent surcharge was in effect from Mar. 17, 1980, through May 7, 1980. There was no surcharge until Nov. 17, 1980, when a 2 percent surcharge was adopted; the surcharge was subsequently raised to 3 percent on Dec. 5, 1980, and to 4 percent on May 5, 1981. The surcharge was reduced to 3 percent effective Sept. 22, 1981, and to 2 percent effective Oct. 12. As of Oct. 1, the formula for applying the surcharge was changed from a calendar quarter to a moving 13-week period. The surcharge was eliminated on Nov. 17, 1981.

DEPOSITORY INSTITUTIONS RESERVE REQUIREMENTS 1.15

Percent of deposits

Type of deposit, and deposit interval in millions of dollars	before impler	k requirements nentation of the Control Act	Type of deposit, and deposit interval	after implen	tution requirements nentation of the Control Act ⁵
	Percent	Effective date		Percent	Effective date
Net demand ² 0-2 2-10 10-100 100-400 Over 400 Time and savings ^{2,3} Savings. Time ⁴ 0-5. by maturity 30-179 days. 180 days to 4 years 4 years or more Over 5. by maturity 30-179 days. 180 days to 4 years 4 years or more Over 5. by maturity 30-179 days. 180 days to 4 years 4 years or more	113/4 123/4 161/4 3 3 21/2 1	12/30/76 12/30/76 12/30/76 12/30/76 12/30/76 3/16/67 3/16/67 1/8/76 10/30/75 12/12/74 1/8/76 10/30/75	Net transaction accounts ^{6,7} \$0-\$26 million Over \$26 million Nonpersonal time deposits ⁸ By original maturity Less than 3½ years 3½ years or more Eurocurrency liabilities All types	3 0	11/13/80 11/13/80 4/29/82 4/29/82 11/13/80

1. For changes in reserve requirements beginning 1963, see Board's Annual Statistical Digest, 1971–1975 and for prior changes, see Board's Annual Report for 1976, table 13. Under provisions of the Monetary Control Act, depository institutions include commercial banks, mutual savings banks, savings and loan associations, credit unions, agencies and branches of foreign banks, and Edge Act corporations.

2. (a) Requirement schedules are graduated, and each deposit interval applies to that part of the deposits of each bank. Demand deposits subject to reserve requirements were gross demand deposits minus cash items in process of collection and demand balances due from domestic banks.

and demand balances due from domestic banks.

(b) The Federal Reserve Act as amended through 1978 specified different ranges of requirements for reserve city banks and for other banks. Reserve cities were designated under a criterion adopted effective Nov. 9, 1972, by which a bank having net demand deposits of more than \$400 million was considered to have the character of business of a reserve city bank. The presence of the head office of such a bank constituted designation of that place as a reserve city. Cities in which there were Federal Reserve Banks or branches were also reserve cities. Any banks having net demand deposits of \$400 million or less were considered to have the character of business of banks or which of reserves it was not accounted to have the character of business of banks or which of reserves it is an of the passes of the control reserves.

demand deposits of \$400 million or less were considered to have the character of business of banks outside of reserve cities and were permitted to maintain reserves at ratios set for banks not in reserve cities.

(c) Effective Aug. 24, 1978, the Regulation M reserve requirements on net balances due from domestic banks to their foreign branches and on deposits that foreign branches lend to U.S. residents were reduced to zero from 4 percent and 1 percent respectively. The Regulation D reserve requirement on borrowings from unrelated banks abroad was also reduced to zero from 4 percent.

(d) Effective with the reserve computation period beginning Nov. 16, 1978, domestic deposits of Edge corporations were subject to the same reserve requirements as deposits of member banks.

3. (a) Negotiable order of withdrawal (NOW) accounts and time deposits such as Christmas and vacation club accounts were subject to the same requirements as savings deposits.

savings deposits.

(b) The average reserve requirement on savings and other time deposits before implementation of the Monetary Control Act had to be at least 3 percent, the

implementation of the Monetary Control Act had to be at least 3 percent, the minimum specified by law.

4. (a) Effective Nov. 2, 1978, a supplementary reserve requirement of 2 percent was imposed on large time deposits of \$100,000 or more, obligations of affiliates, and ineligible acceptances. This supplementary requirement was eliminated with the maintenance period beginning July 24, 1980.

(b) Effective with the reserve maintenance period beginning Oct. 25, 1979, a marginal reserve requirement was added to managed liabilities in excess of a base amount. This marginal requirement was increased to 10 percent beginning Apr. 3, 1980, was decreased to 5 percent beginning June 12, 1980, and

was reduced to zero beginning July 24, 1980. Managed liabilities are defined as large time deposits. Eurodollar borrowings, repurchase agreements against U.S. government and federal agency securities, federal funds borrowings from nonmember institutions, and certain other obligations. In general, the base for the marginal reserve requirement was originally the greater of (a) \$100 million or (b) the average amount of the managed liabilities held by a member bank, Edge corporation, or family of U.S. branches and agencies of a foreign bank for the two statement weeks ending Sept. 26, 1979. For the computation period beginning Mar. 20, 1980, the base was lowered by (a) 7 percent or (b) the decrease in an institution's U.S. office gross loans to foreigners and gross balances due from foreign offices of other institutions between the base period (Sept. 13–26, 1979) and the week ending Mar. 12, 1980, whichever was greater. For the computation period beginning May 29, 1980, the base was increased by 7½ percent above the base used to calculate the marginal reserve in the statement week of May 14-21, 1980. In addition, beginning Mar. 19, 1980, the base was reduced to the extent that foreign loans and balances declined.

5. For existing nonmember banks and thrift institutions at the time of imple-

balances declined.

5. For existing nonmember banks and thrift institutions at the time of implementation of the Monetary Control Act, the phase-in period ends Sept. 3, 1987. For existing member banks the phase-in period is about three years, depending on whether their new reserve requirements are greater or less than the old requirements. For existing agencies and branches of foreign banks, the phase-in ends Aug. 12, 1982. New institutions have a two-year phase-in beginning with the date that they open for business, except for those institutions having total reservable liabilities of 450 million or more.

of \$50 million or more.

6. Transaction accounts include all deposits on which the account holder is permitted to make withdrawals by negotiable or transferable instruments, payment orders of withdrawal, and telephone and preauthorized transfers (in excess of three per month) for the purpose of making payments to third persons or others.

7. The Monetary Control Act of 1980 requires that the amount of transaction accounts against which the 3 percent reserve requirement will apply be modified annually to 80 percent of the percentage increase in transaction accounts held by all depository institutions on the previous June 30. At the beginning of 1982 the amount was accordingly increased from \$25 million to \$26 million.

8. In general, nonpersonal time deposits are time deposits, including savings deposits, that are not transaction accounts and in which the beneficial interest is held by a depositor that is not a natural person. Also included are certain transferable time deposits held by natural persons, and certain obligations issued to depository institution offices located outside the United States. For details, see section 204.2 of Regulation D.

NOTE. Required reserves must be held in the form of deposits with Federal Reserve Banks or vault cash. After implementation of the Monetary Control Act, nonmembers may maintain reserves on a pass-through basis with certain approved institutions.

NOTES TO TABLE 1.16

18. Effective Dec. 1, 1981, depository institutions were authorized to offer time deposits not subject to interest rate ceilings when the funds are deposited to the credit of, or in which the entire beneficial interest is held by, an individual pursuant to an IRA agreement or Keogh (H.R. 10) plan. Such time deposits must have a minimum maturity of 18 months, and additions may be made to the time deposit at any time before its maturity without extending the maturity of all or a portion of the balance of the account.

19. Effective May 1, 1982, depository institutions were authorized to offer negotiable or nonnegotiable time deposits with a minimum original maturity of 3½ years or more that are not subject to interest rate ceilings. Such time deposits have no minimum denomination, but must be made available in a \$500 denomination. Additional deposits may be made to the account during the first year without

Additional deposits may be made to the account during the first year without extending its maturity.

Note. Before Mar. 31, 1980, the maximum rates that could be paid by federally insured commercial banks, mutual savings banks, and savings and loan associations were established by the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, the Board of Directors of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, and the Federal Home Loan Bank Board under the provisions of 12 CFR 217, 329, and 526 respectively. Title 11 of the Depository Institutions Deregulation and Monetary Control Act of 1980 (P.L. 96-221) transferred the authority of the agencies to establish maximum rates of interest payable on deposits to the Depository Institutions Deregulation Committee. The maximum rates on time deposits in denominations of \$100,000 or more with maturities of 30-89 days were suspended in June 1970; such deposits maturing in 90 days or more were suspended in May 1973. For information regarding previous interest rate ceilings on all types of accounts, see earlier issues of the FeDERAL RESERVE BULLETIN, the Federal Home Loan Bank Board Journal, and the Annual Report of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation.

1.16 MAXIMUM INTEREST RATES PAYABLE on Time and Savings Deposits at Federally Insured Institutions Percent per annum

		Commerc	cial banks		Savings and loan associations and mutual savings banks (thrift institutions)				
Type and maturity of deposit	In effect June 30, 1982		Previous maximum		In effect Ju	ne 30, 1982	Previous maximum		
	Percent	Effective date	Percent	Effective date	Percent	Effective date	Percent	Effective date	
1 Savings 2 Negotiable order of withdrawal accounts ² Time accounts ³	51/4 51/4	7/1/79 12/31/80	5 5	7/1/73 1/1/74	5½ 5¼	7/1/79 12/31/80	51/4 5	(¹) 1/1/74	
Fixed ceiling rates by maturity ⁴ 1 4-89 days ⁵ 4 90 days to 1 year 5 1 to 2 years ⁷ 6 2 to 2 ½ years ⁷ 7 2½ to 4 years ⁷ 8 4 to 6 years ⁸ 9 6 to 8 years ⁸ 10 8 years or more ⁸ 11 Issued to governmental units (all maturities) ¹⁰ 12 Individual retirement accounts and Keogh (H.R. 10) plans (3 years or more) ^{10,11}	51/4 53/4 6 61/2 71/4 71/2 73/4 8	8/1/79 1/1/80 7/1/73 7/1/73 11/1/73 12/23/74 6/1/78 6/1/78	5 5½ 5½ 5½ 5¾ 6°) 7¼ (6) 7¾ 7¾	7/1/73 7/1/73 1/21/70 1/21/70 1/21/70 1/21/70 11/1/73 12/23/74 7/6/77	(6) 6 6 ¹ / ₂ 6 ³ / ₄ 7 ¹ / ₂ 7 ³ / ₄ 8 8	1/1/80 (¹) (¹) 11/1/73 12/23/74 6/1/78 6/1/78	(6) 53/4 53/4 6 6 (9) 71/2 (6) 73/4	(1) 1/21/70 1/21/70 1/21/70 1/21/70 11/1/73 12/23/74 7/6/77	
Special variable ceiling rates by maturity 13 91-day time deposits 13 4 6-month money market time deposits 14 15 12-month all savers certificates 15 16 2½ years to less than 3½ years 16 Accounts with no ceiling rates		(13) (14) (15) (16)	(13) (14) (15) (17)	(13) (14) (15) (17)	(13) (14) (15) (16)	(13) (14) (15) (16)	(13) (14) (15) (17)	(13) (14) (15) (17)	
17 Individual retirement accounts and Keogh (H.R. 10) plans (18 months or more) 18 3½ years or more time deposits 19	(18)	(18) (19)	(18) (19)	(19)	(19) (18)	(18) (19)	(18) (19)	(18) (19)	

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

2. For authorized states only. Federally insured commercial banks, savings and loan associations, cooperative banks, and mutual savings banks in Massachusetts and New Hampshire were first permitted to offer negotiable order of withdrawal (NOW) accounts on Jan. 1, 1974. Authorization to issue NOW accounts was extended to similar institutions throughout New England on Feb. 27, 1976, in New York State on Nov. 10, 1978, and in New Jersey on Dec. 28, 1979. Authorization to issue NOW accounts was extended to similar institutions pationwide effective to issue NOW accounts was extended to similar institutions nationwide effective Dec. 31, 1980.

to issue NOW accounts was extended to similar institutions nationwide effective Dec. 31, 1980.

3. For exceptions with respect to certain foreign time deposits see the BULLETIN for October 1962 (p. 1279), August 1965 (p. 1084), and February 1968 (p. 167).

4. Effective Nov. 10, 1980, the minimum notice period for public unit accounts at savings and loan associations was decreased to 14 days and the minimum maturity period for time deposits at savings and loan associations in excess of \$100,000 was decreased to 14 days. Effective Oct. 30, 1980, the minimum maturity or notice period for time deposits was decreased from 30 to 14 days at mutual savings banks.

5. Effective Oct. 30, 1980, the minimum maturity or notice period for time deposits was decreased from 30 to 14 days at commercial banks.

6. No separate account category.

7. No minimum denomination. Until July 1, 1979, a minimum of \$1,000 was required for savings and loan associations, except in areas where mutual savings banks permitted lower minimum denominations. This restriction was removed for deposits maturing in less than 1 year, effective Nov. 1, 1973.

8. No minimum denomination. Until July 1, 1979, the minimum denomination was \$1,000 except for deposits representing funds contributed to an individual retirement account (IRA) or a Keogh (H.R. 10) plan established pursuant to the Internal Revenue Code. The \$1,000 minimum requirement was removed for such accounts in December 1975 and November 1976 respectively.

9. Between July 1, 1973, and Oct. 31, 1973, certificates maturing in 4 years or more with minimum denominations of \$1,000 had no ceiling; however, the amount of such certificates that an institution could issue was limited to 5 percent of its total time and savings deposits. Sales in excess of that amount, as well as certificates maturing in 4 years or more either minimum denomination of \$1,000. There is no limitation on the amount of these certificates that banks can issue.

10. Accounts subject to fixed-rate ceilings. See footnote 8 for min

10. Accounts subject to fixed-rate centings. See toothole of or minimum continuation requirements.

11. Effective Jan. 1, 1980, commercial banks are permitted to pay the same rate as thrifts on IRA and Keogh accounts and accounts of governmental units when such deposits are placed in the new 2½-year or more variable-ceiling certificates or in 26-week money market certificates regardless of the level of the Treasury bill

12. Must have a maturity of exactly 26 weeks and a minimum denomination of

12. Must have a maturity of exactly 26 weeks and a minimum denomination of \$10,000, and must be nonnegotiable.

13. Effective May 1, 1982, depository institutions were authorized to offer time deposits that have a minimum denomination of \$7,500 and a maturity of 91 days. The ceiling rate of interest on these deposits is indexed to the discount rate (auction average) on most recently issued 91-day. Treasury bills for thrift institutions and the discount rate minus 25 basis points for commercial banks. The rate differential ends 1 year from the effective date of these instruments and is suspended at any time the Treasury bill discount rate is 9% or below for four consecutive auctions. The maximum allowable rates in June (in percent) for commercial banks wore as follows: June 8, 11.824; June 15, 11.998; June 22, 12.338; June 29, 13.019; and for thrift institutions: June 8, 12.074; June 15, 12.248; June 22, 12.588; June 29, 13.269.

14. Commercial banks and thrift institutions were authorized to offer money market time deposits effective June 1, 1978. These deposits have a minimum denomination requirement of \$10,000 and a maturity of 26 weeks. The ceiling rate of interest on these deposits is indexed to the discount rate (auction average) on most recently issued 26-week U.S. Treasury bills. Interest on these certificates may not be compounded. Effective for all 6-month money market certificates issued

not be compounded. Effective for all 6-month money market certificates issued

beginning Nov. 1, 1981, depository institutions may pay rates of interest on these deposits indexed to the higher of (1) the rate for 26-week Treasury bills established immediately before the date of deposit (bill rate) or (2) the average of the four rates for 26-week Treasury bills established for the 4 weeks immediately before the date of deposit (4-week average bill rate). Ceilings are determined as follows:

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

7.75 percent 1/4 of 1 percentage point plus the higher of the bill rate or 4-week average bill rate

Thrift ceiling 7.75 percent
½ of 1 percentage point plus the higher of
the bill rate or 4-week average bill rate 7.25 percent or below Above 7.25 percent, but below

8.50 percent

.50 percent or above, but below 8.75 percent 8.75 percent or above

1/4 of 1 percentage point plus the higher of the bill rate or 4-week average bill rate

The maximum allowable rates in June for commercial banks and thrifts based on the bill rate were as follows: June 8, 12.367; June 15, 12.753; June 22, 13.281; June 29, 13.669. The maximum allowable rates in June for commercial banks and thrifts based on the 4-week average bill rate were as follows: June 8, 12.142; June 15, 12.222; June 22, 12.56; June 29, 13.018.

15. Effective Oct. 1, 1981, depository institutions are authorized to issue all savers certificates (ASCs) with a 1-year maturity and an annual investment yield equal to 70 percent of the average investment yield for 52-week U.S. Treasury bills as determined by the auction of 52-week Treasury bills held immediately before the calendar week in which the certificate is issued. A maximum less than 9.50 percent, commercial banks may pay lifetime exclusion of \$1.000 (S2.000 on a) joint return) from gross income is generally authorized for interest income from ASCs. The annual investment yields for ASCs issued in June (in percent) were as follows: June 13, 9.85.

The annual investment yields for ASCs issued in June (in percent) were as follows: June 13, 9.85.

16. Effective Aug. 1, 1981, commercial banks may pay interest on any variable ceiling nonnegotiable time deposit with an original maturity of 2½ years to less than 4 years at a rate not to exceed ¼ of 1 percent below the average 2½-year yield for U.S. Treasury securities as determined and announced by the Treasury Department immediately before the date of deposit. Effective May 1, 1982, the maximum maturity for this category of deposits was reduced to less 1h an 3½ years. Thrift institutions may pay interest on these certificates at a rate not to exceed the average 2½-year yield for Treasury securities as determined and announced by the Treasury Department immediately before the date of deposit. If the announced average 2½-year yield for Treasury securities is 9.25 percent and thrift institutions 9.50 percent for these deposits. These deposits have no required minimum denomination, and interest may be compounded on them. The ceiling rates of interest at which they may be offered vary biweekly. The maximum allowable rates in June (in percent) for commercial banks were as follows: June 8, 13.75; June 22, 14.45; and for thrifts: June 8, 14.00; June 22, 14.70.

17. Between Jan. 1, 1980, and Aug. 1, 1981, commercial banks, and thrifts were authorized to offer variable ceiling nonnegotiable time deposits with no required minimum denomination and with maturities of 2½ years or more. Effective Jan. 1, 1980, the maximum rate for commercial banks was ¼ percentage point below the average yield on 2½-year U.S. Treasury securities; the ceiling rate for thrifts was ¼ percentage point higher than that for commercial banks. Effective Jan. 1, 1980, a temporary ceiling of 1½ percent was placed on these accounts at commercial banks and 12 percent on these accounts at savings and loans. Effective Jan. 2, 1980, the ceiling rates for these deposits at commercial banks and 3½ percentage point higher than that for commercial banks. Effec

Notes are continued on opposite page.

A10 Domestic Financial Statistics □ July 1982

1.17 FEDERAL RESERVE OPEN MARKET TRANSACTIONS

Millions of dollars

Type of transaction	1979	1980	1981	19	81			1982		
Type of transaction	1979	1980	1981	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May
U.S. GOVERNMENT SECURITIES										
Outright transactions (excluding matched transactions)										
Treasury bills Gross purchases Gross sales 3 Exchange 4 Redemptions Exchange 4 Redemptions Cross Cross	15,998 6,855 0 2,900	7.668 7.331 0 3.389	13,899 6,746 0 1,816	1.765 0 0 16	2,170 0 0 0	2,756 0 600	1,017 868 0 0	474 995 0 600	4,149 0 0 0	595 519 0 400
Others within 1 year ¹ 5 Gross purchases 6 Gross sales 7 Maturity shift 8 Exchange 9 Redemptions	3,203 0 17,339 -11,308 2,600	912 0 12.427 -18,251 0	317 23 13,794 12,869 0	0 1,389 -3,047 0	80 0 887 - 754 0	0 0 542 0 0	20 0 2,633 -940 0	0 900 -1,479 0	132 0 333 -525 0	$\begin{array}{c} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1,498 \\ -2,541 \\ 0 \end{array}$
1 to 5 years 10 Gross purchases 11 Gross sales 12 Maturity shift 13 Exchange	2,148 0 -12,693 7,508	2,138 0 -8,909 13,412	1,702 0 - 10,299 10,117	100 0 -1,057 2,325	526 0 - 887 754	0 0 -542 0	50 0 - 974 765	0 0 - 900 1,479	570 0 -333 525	0 0 -1,000 1,600
5 to 10 years 14 Gross purchases 15 Gross sales 16 Maturity shift 17 Exchange	523 0 -4,646 2,181	703 0 -3,092 2,970	393 0 -3,495 1,500	0 0 -332 400	165 0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 -1,659	0 0 0 0	81 0 0	0 0 -498 941
Over 10 years 18 Gross purchases 19 Gross sales 20 Maturity shift 21 Exchange	454 0 0 1,619	811 0 - 426 1,869	379 · 0 0 1,253	0 0 0 322	108 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0 75	0 0 0 0	52 0 0 0	0 0 0 0
All maturities 1 22 Gross purchases 23 Gross sales 24 Redemptions.	22,325 6,855 5,500	12,232 7,331 3,389	16,690 6,769 1,816	1,865 0 16	3,049 0 0	0 2,756 600	1,087 868 0	474 995 600	4,984 0 0	595 519 400
Matched transactions 25 Gross sales 26 Gross purchases	627,350 624,192	674,000 675,496	589,312 589,647	42.012 41.900	54,098 54,044	51,132 51,717	28.033 28,258	38,946 38,650	44,748 44,759	36,047 36,790
Repurchase agreements 27 Gross purchases 28 Gross sales	107,051 106,968	113,902 113,040	79,920 78,733	9,505 7,709	14,180 12,760	12,962 12,914	18,656 21,919	8,595 6,998	18,396 14,724	10,155 15,424
29 Net change in U.S. government securities	6,896	3,869	9,626	3,534	4,415	-2,724	-2,820	179	8,667	-4,850
FEDERAL AGENCY OBLIGATIONS										
Outright transactions 30 Gross purchases 31 Gross sales 32 Redemptions.	853 399 134	668 0 145	494 0 108	494 0 10	0 0 4	0 0 68	0 0 32	0 0 13	0 0 5	0 0 1
Repurchase agreements 33 Gross purchases	37,321 36,960	28,895 28,863	13,320 13,576	1.607 1.288	1,647 1,697	800 935	872 1,006	554 471	2,033 1,119	1,305 2,301
35 Net change in federal agency obligations	681	555	130	802	- 54	- 203	- 166	70	909	- 99 7
BANKERS ACCEPTANCES										
36 Repurchase agreements, net	116	73	-582	744	- 549	402	- 597	488	280	-768
37 Total net change in System Open Market Account	7,693	4,497	9,175	5,080	3,812	- 2,524	- 3,583	737	9,856	-6,615

^{1.} Both gross purchases and redemptions include special certificates created when the Treasury borrows directly from the Federal Reserve, as follows (millions of dollars): March 1979, 2,600.

Note. Sales, redemptions, and negative figures reduce holdings of the System Open Market Account; all other figures increase such holdings. Details may not add to totals because of rounding.

1.18 FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS Condition and Federal Reserve Note Statements Millions of dollars

			Wednesday		1	I	End of month	
Account			1982				1982	
	June 2	June 9	June 16	June 23	June 30	Apr.	May	June
			Сог	nsolidated con	dition stateme	ent		
Assets								
1 Gold certificate account	11,149 3,818 386	11,149 3,818 386	11.149 3.818 397	11,149 3,818 408	11,149 3,818 415	11,149 3,818 411	11,149 3.818 386	11,149 3,818 415
Loans 4 To depository institutions 5 Other	1, 2 02 0	5,670 0	1,504 0	1,054 0	1,638 0	1,799 0	1.058	1,638 0
Acceptances 6 Held under repurchase agreements Federal agency obligations	1,424	0	0	0	0	768	0	O
7 Bought outright	9,008 288	9,008	9,002 0	9,002 0	9,002 0	9,008 996	9,008	9,00 2 0
9 Bills 10 Notes 11 Bonds 12 Total 1 13 Held under repurchase agreements 14 Total U.S. government securities	49,843 61,143 18,141 129,127 2,996 132,123	49,798 61,143 18,141 129,082 0 129,082	51.519 61.143 18.141 130,803 0 130,803	51,737 61,143 18,141 131,021 0 131,021	47,921 60,943 18,141 127,005 0 127,005	49,704 61,143 18,141 128,988 5,269 134,257	50,123 61,143 18,141 129,407 0 129,407	47,921 60,943 18,141 127,005 0 127,005
15 Total loans and securities	144,045	143,760	141,309	141,077	137,645	146,828	139,473	137,645
16 Cash items in process of collection	10,876 518	6,785 518	9,969 519	8,775 519	9,603 521	8,449 514	8,033 518	9,603 521
Other assets 18 Denominated in foreign currencies ²	4,885 3,088	4,886 3,662	4,929 3,458	4,930 3,583	4,779 3,513	5,591 4,289	4,880 3,237	4,779 3,513
20 Total assets	178,765	174,964	175,548	174,259	171,443	181,049	171,494	171,443
Liabilities			Ì				}	
21 Federal Reserve notes	133,809	134,350	134,152	133,506	134,228	130,189	132,619	134,228
Depository institutions U.S. Treasury—General account. Foreign—Official accounts. Other	27,220 3,554 265 680	25,078 3,637 296 505	24,025 4,463 228 487	25,762 2,857 275 423	20,198 4,099 586 437	24,702 12,239 966 450	23,463 2,540 308 523	20,198 4,099 586 437
26 Total deposits	31,719	29,516	29,203	29,317	25,320	38,357	26,834	25,320
27 Deferred availability cash items	7,953 2,319	5,454 2,702	7,058 2,166	6,207 2,267	7,058 2,079	6,942 2,497	6,257 2,643	7,058 2,079
29 Total liabilities	175,800	172,022	172,579	171,297	168,685	177,985	168,353	168,685
CAPITAL ACCOUNTS 30 Capital paid in	1,317 1,278 370	1.317 1.278 347	1,325 1,278 366	1,327 1,278 357	1.327 1.278 153	1.308 1.278 478	1,316 1,278 547	1,327 1,278 153
33 Total liabilities and capital accounts.	178,765	174,964	175,548	174,259	171,443	181,049	171,494	171,443
34 MEMO: Marketable U.S. government securities held in custody for foreign and international account	91,035	92,535	94,697	91.502	96,122	90,609	91,025	96,122
			Fe	deral Reserve	note stateme	nt		
35 Federal Reserve notes outstanding (issued to bank)	153,330 19,521 133,809	153,584 19,234 134,350	153,715 19,563 134,152	153,920 20,414 133,506	154,036 19,808 134,228	152,734 22,545 130,189	152,932 20,313 132,619	154,036 19,808 134,228
Collateral for Federal Reserve notes Social Cartificate account Special drawing rights certificate account Other eligible assets	11,149 3,818 0	11,149 3,818 0	11,149 3,818 0	11,149 3,818 0	11,149 3,818 39	11,149 3,818 0	11,149 3,818 0	11,149 3,818 39
41 U.S. government and agency securities	118,842 133,809	119,383 134,350	119.185 134,152	118,539 133,506	119,222 134,228	115,222	117.652	119,222 134,228
72 I OCAL CUITALCE AL.	155,607	154,550	154,152	100,000	1.74,440	150,109	132,019	1.74,220

^{1.} Includes securities loaned—fully guaranteed by U.S. government securities pledged with Federal Reserve Banks—and excludes (if any) securities sold and scheduled to be bought back under matched sale-purchase transactions.

2. Includes U.S. government securities held under repurchase agreement against receipt of foreign currencies and foreign currencies warehoused for the U.S. Treasury. Assets shown in this line are revalued monthly at market exchange rates.

Includes special investment account at Chicago of Treasury bills maturing within 90 days.
 Includes exchange-translation account reflecting the monthly revaluation at market exchange rates of foreign-exchange commitments.
 S. Beginning September 1980, Federal Reserve notes held by the Reserve Bank are exempt from the collateral requirement.

A12 Domestic Financial Statistics □ July 1982

1.19 FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS Maturity Distribution of Loan and Security Holdings Millions of dollars

			Wednesday			End of month			
Type and maturity groupings			1982			1982			
	June 2	June 9	June 16	June 23	June 30	Apr. 30	May 28	June 30	
1 Loans—Total	1,202 1,068 134 0	5,670 5,543 127 0	1,504 1,481 23 0	1,054 1,017 37 0	1,638 1,585 53 0	1,799 1,704 95 0	1,058 1,010 48 0	1,638 1,585 53 0	
5 Acceptances—Total. 6 Within 15 days. 7 16 days to 90 days. 8 91 days to 1 year.	1,424 1,424 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	768 768 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	
9 U.S. government securities—Total 10 Within 15 days\(^1\) 11 16 days to 90 days 12 91 days to 1 year 13 Over 1 year to 5 years 14 Over 5 years to 10 years 15 Over 10 years	132,123 8,962 25,915 32,093 37,676 10,717 16,760	129,082 6,254 25,586 32,089 37,676 10,717 16,760	130,803 7,273 26,443 32,021 37,589 10,717 16,760	131,021 5,435 27,227 33,293 37,589 10,717 16,760	127,005 2,316 25,432 34,454 37,326 10,717 16,760	134,257 9,832 26,284 34,442 36,665 10,274 16,760	129,407 3,090 28,912 32,138 37,790 10,717 16,760	127,005 2,316 25,432 34,454 37,326 10,717 16,760	
16 Federal agency obligations—Total 17 Within 15 days! 18 16 days to 90 days 19 91 days to 1 year 20 Over 1 year to 5 years 21 Over 5 years to 10 years 22 Over 10 years	9,296 334 510 1,591 5,394 933 534	9,008 46 591 1,510 5,394 933 534	9,002 135 491 1,602 5,344 927 503	9.002 135 491 1.602 5.344 927 503	9,002 184 443 1,629 5,316 927 503	10,004 1,082 465 1,591 5,413 919 534	9,008 105 510 1,545 5,387 927 534	9,002 184 443 1,629 5,316 927 503	

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

1.20 BANK DEBITS AND DEPOSIT TURNOVER

Debits are shown in billions of dollars, turnover as ratio of debits to deposit. Monthly data are at annual rates.

Bank group, or type of customer	1979	1980	1981	1982								
Dank group, or type or serving.				Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May				
			Debits to d	lemand deposits ¹ (seasonally adjusted)								
1 All commercial banks	49,775.0 18,512.7 31,262.3	63.013.4 25,192.5 37,820.9	80,059.7 33,642.7 46,417.0	83,804.4 35,117.6 48,686.8	85,274.3 35,983.8 49,290.5	83,617.4 34,218.3 49,399.1	83,404.1 35,238.0 48,166.1	87,488.1 37,379.7 50,108.4				
	Debits to savings deposits ² (not seasonally adjusted)											
4 ATS/NOW ³ . 5 Business ⁴ 6 Others ⁵ . 7 All accounts	83.3 77.3 515.2 675.8	158.4 93.4 605.3 857.2	741.3 112.1 582.2 1,435.6	934.7 104.4 636.8 1,675.8	836.7 95.2 534.8 1,466.7	935.4 115.4 586.9 1,637.6	1,072.5 103.0 609.6 1,785.1	929.0 90.2 570.4 1,589.6				
		Demand deposit turnover ¹ (seasonally adjusted)										
8 All commercial banks. 9 Major New York City banks. 10 Other banks.	163.5 646.2 113.3	201.6 813.7 134.3	281.4 1,100.5 182.8	293.4 1,129.0 191.2	307.1 1,252.1 198.0	304.7 1,211.7 200.7	301.3 1,255.3 193.7	315.8 1,292.8 202.0				
	Savings deposit turnover ² (not seasonally adjusted)											
11 ATS/NOW ³ . 12 Business ⁴ 13 Others ⁵ . 14 All accounts	7.8 7.2 2.7 3.1	9.7 9.3 3.4 4.2	14.2 12.3 3.7 6.6	14.3 12.5 4.2 7.5	13.0 12.1 3.6 6.6	14.2 14.6 3.9 7.3	15.4 13.2 4.0 7.8	14.0 11.4 3.8 7.1				

Note. Historical data for the period 1970 through June 1977 have been estimated; these estimates are based in part on the debits series for 233 SMSAs, which were available through June 1977. Back data are available from Publications Services, Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, Washington, D.C. 20551. Debits and turnover data for savings deposits are not available before July 1977.

Represents accounts of individuals, partnerships, and corporations, and of states and political subdivisions.
 Excludes special club accounts, such as Christmas and vacation clubs.
 Accounts authorized for negotiable orders of withdrawal (NOW) and accounts authorized for automatic transfer to demand deposits (ATS). ATS data availability starts with December 1978.

4. Represents corporations and other profit-seeking organizations (excluding commercial banks but including savings and loan associations, mutual savings banks, credit unions, the Export-Import Bank, and federally sponsored lending agencies).
 Savings accounts other than NOW; business; and, from December 1978, ATS.

1.21 MONEY STOCK MEASURES AND COMPONENTS

Billions of dollars, averages of daily figures

7.	1978	1979	1980	1981 Dec.			1982		
Item	Dec. I	Dec.	Dec.		Jan.'	Feb.	Mar."	Apr.'	May
	Seasonally adjusted								
Measures ¹									
1 M1	363.2 1,403.9 1,629.0 1,938.9	389.0 1,518.9 1,779.4' 2,153.9	414.5 1.656.2 ^r 1.963.1 2,370.4	440.9 1,822.7 ^r 2,188.1 ^r 2,642.8 ^r	448.6 1,841.3 2,204.3 2,666.1	447.3 1,848.0 2,215.0 2,687.2	448.3 1,865.2 2,235.8 n.a.	452.3 1,880.7 2,258.1 n.a.	451.5 1,897.5 2,278.6 n.a.
SELECTED COMPONENTS									
5 Currency. 6 Traveler's checks³ 7 Demand deposits. 8 Other checkable deposits² 9 Savings deposits⁴ 10 Small-denomination time deposits⁴ 11 Large-denomination time deposits⁴	97.4 3.5 253.9 8.4 479.9 533.9 194.6	106.1 3.7 262.2 16.9 421.7 652.6 221.8	116.2 4.2 267.2 26.9 398.9 751.7 257.9	123.1 4.3 236.4 77.0 343.6 854.7 300.3	123.8 4.3 239.3 81.1 348.8 852.3 302.6	124.6 4.3 234.5 83.8 348.6 859.4 308.0	125.1 4.4 233.0 85.7 350.7 870.0 312.5	126.3 4.4 233.0 88.6 350.5 881.6 317.1	127.4 4.5 232.6 87.0 350.9 894.1 321.3
	_			Not s	easonally adj	usted			
Measures ¹									
12 M1	372.5 1,408.5 1,637.5 1,946.6	398.8 1,524.7 ^r 1,789.2 2,162.8	424.6 1,662.5 1,973.9 2,380.2	451.2 1,829.4 ^r 2,199.9 ^r 2.653.8 ^r	453.4 1,849.2 2,217.2 2,680.4	437.2 1,842.9 2,216.0 2,695.0	440.0 1,861.9 2,237.4 n,a.	455.5 1,887.9 2,266.1 n.a.	445.1 1,888.8 2,268.6 n.a.
SELECTED COMPONENTS									
16 Currency. 17 Traveler's checks ⁵ 18 Demand deposits. 19 Other checkable deposits ⁷ . 20 Overnight RPs and Eurodollars ⁸ . 21 Savings deposits ⁴ . 22 Small-denomination time deposits ⁵ . Money market mutual funds 23 General purpose and broker/dealer 24 Institution only. 25 Large-denomination time deposits ⁶ .	99.4 3.3 261.5 8.4 24.1 478.0 531.1 7.1 3.1 198.6	108.2 3.5 270.1 17.0 26.3 420.5 649.7 34.4 ^r 9.3 226.0	118.3 3.9 275.1 27.2 35.0 398.0 748.9 61.9' 13.9 262.3	125.4 4.1 243.3 78.4 38.1 343.0 851.7 151.2 33.7 305.4	123.3 4.1 243.6 82.5 43.2 346.8 857.5 154.9 32.5 307.6	123.0 4.1 228.5 81.4 42.9 344.5 868.5 156.0 30.5 314.2	123.8 4.2 228.2 83.7 43.0 346.1 879.6 159.2 31.5 317.4	125.7 4.2 236.1 89.5 40.4 348.1 888.2 161.9 31.5 317.9	127.2 4.3 228.2 85.3 42.8 347.4 895.3 164.3 32.8 320.0

1. Composition of the money stock measures is as follows:

M1: Averages of daily figures for (1) currency outside the Treasury, Federal Reserve Banks, and the vaults of commercial banks; (2) traveler's checks of non-bank issuers; (3) demand deposits at all commercial banks other than those due to domestic banks, the U.S. government, and foreign banks and official institutions less cash items in the process of collection and Federal Reserve float; and (4) negotiable order of withdrawal (NOW) and automatic transfer service (ATS) accounts at banks and thrift institutions, credit union share draft (CUSD) accounts. and demand deposits at mutual savings banks.

M2: M1 plus savings and small-denomination time deposits at all depository institutions, overnight repurchase agreements at commercial banks, overnight Eurodollars held by U.S. residents other than banks at Caribbean branches of member banks, and balances of money market mutual funds (general purpose and broker/dealer).

dealer).

M3: M2 plus large-denomination time deposits at all depository institutions, term RPs at commercial banks and savings and loan associations, and balances of institution-only money market mutual funds.

2. L: M3 plus other liquid assets such as term Eurodollars held by U.S. residents other than banks, bankers acceptances, commercial paper, Treasury bills and other liquid Treasury securities, and U.S. savings bonds.

3. Outstanding amount of U.S. dollar-denominated traveler's checks of nonbank issuers.

issuers.

4. Savings deposits exclude NOW and ATS accounts at commercial banks and thrift institutions and CUSDs at credit unions.

5. Small-denomination time deposits-including retail RPs-are those issued in amounts of less than \$100,000.

6. Large-denomination time deposits are those issued in amounts of \$100,000.

or more and are net of the holdings of domestic banks, thrift institutions, the U.S. government, money market mutual funds, and foreign banks and official institu-

7. Includes ATS and NOW balances at all institutions, credit union share draft

7. Includes A15 and NOW balances at all institutions, credit union share draft balances, and demand deposits at mutual savings banks.

8. Overnight (and continuing contract) RPs are those issued by commercial banks to other than depository institutions and money market mutual funds (general purpose and broker/dealer), and overnight Eurodollars are those issued by Caribbean branches of member banks to U.S. residents other than depository institutions and money market mutual funds (general purpose and broker/dealer).

NOTE. Latest monthly and weekly figures are available from the Board's H.6 (508) release. Back data are available from the Banking Section, Division of Research and Statistics. Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, Washington, D.C. 20551.

Revisions in M2, M3, L. and money market mutual funds reflect the inclusion of three general purpose and broker/dealer money market funds that began reporting in May 1982 though their operations had begun earlier.

A14 Domestic Financial Statistics □ July 1982

1.22 AGGREGATE RESERVES OF DEPOSITORY INSTITUTIONS AND MONETARY BASE!

Billions of dollars, averages of daily figures

Item	1978	1979	1980 Dec.	1981						19	82		
Retti	Dec.	Dec.		Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Маг.	Apr.	May	June
		Seasonally adjusted											
ADJUSTED FOR CHANGES IN RESERVE REQUIREMENTS ² 1 Total reserves ³ 2 Nonborrowed reserves 3 Required reserves 4 Monetary base ⁴	35.08 34.22 34.85 134.7	36.37 34.90 36.04 145.0	39.01 37.32 38.49 158.0	40.31 38.86 39.90 163.7	40.12 38.94 39.84 163.8	40.15 39.49 39.81 164.3	40.53 39.89 40.21 165.8	41.28 39.76 40.86 167.4	40.93 39.14 40.62 167.9	41.09 39.53 40.73 168.5	41.18 39.61 40.91 169.8	41.33 40.21 40.97 171.0	41.48 40.28 41.13 172.2
						Not sea	asonally a	djusted				-	
5 Total reserves ³	35.66	36.97	39.70	40.09	40.22	40.33	41.26	42.70	40.74	40.53	41.09	40.98	40.92
6 Nonborrowed reserves. 7 Required reserves. 8 Monetary base ^d . Not Adjusted For	34.80 35.43 137.4	35.50 36.65 147.9	38.01 39.19 161.0	38.63 39.67 163.3	39.04 39.94 163.8	39.67 39.99 165.6	40.63 40.94 168.9	41.18 42.28 168.5	38.95 40.44 166.1	38.98 40.18 166.5	39.52 40.81 168.9	39.87 40.63 170.4	39.72 40.57 171.5
Changes in Reserve Requirements ⁵ 9 Total reserves ³	41.68	43.91	40.66	40.59	40.71	40.95	41.92	43.20	41.29	39.23	39.56	39.55	39.60
10 Nonborrowed reserves	40.81 41.45 144.6	42.43 43.58 156.2	38.97 40.15 162.4	39.13 40.18 163.9	39.53 40.43 164.3	40.29 40.60 166.3	41.29 41.60 169.7	41.69 42.78 169.1	39.50 40.98 166.8	37.68 38.88 165.4	37.99 39.28 167.6	38.43 39.19 169.2	38.40 39.25 170.5

Note. Latest monthly and weekly figures are available from the Board's H.3(502) statistical release. Back data and estimates of the impact on required reserves and changes in reserve requirements are available from the Banking Section, Division of Research and Statistics, Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, Washington, D.C. 20551.

^{1.} Reserve measures from November 1980 to date reflect a one-time increase—estimated at \$550 million to \$600 million—in required reserves associated with the reduction of week-end avoidance activities of a few large banks.

2. Reserve aggregates include required reserves of member banks and Edge Act corporations and other depository institutions. Discontinuities associated with the implementation of the Monetary Control Act, the inclusion of Edge Act corporation reserves, and other changes in Regulation D have been removed.

3. Reserve balances with Federal Reserve Banks (which exclude required clearing balances) plus vault cash at institutions with required reserve balances plus vault cash equal to required reserves at other institutions.

4. Includes reserve balances and required clearing balances at Federal Reserve Banks aut cash held two weeks earlier used to satisfy reserve requirements at all depository institutions plus currency outside the U.S. Treasury, Federal Reserve Banks, the vaults of depository institutions, and surplus vault cash at depository institutions. vault cash at depository institutions.

^{5.} Reserves of depository institutions series reflect actual reserve requirement percentages with no adjustments to eliminate the effect of changes in Regulation D. including changes associated with the implementation of the Monetary Control Act. Includes required reserves of member banks and Edge Act corporations and, beginning Nov. 13, 1980, other depository institutions. Under the transitional phase-in program of the Monetary Control Act of 1980, the net changes in required reserves of depository institutions have been as follows: effective Nov. 13, 1980, a reduction of \$2.8 billion; Feb. 12, 1981, an increase of \$245 million; Mar. 12, 1981, an increase of \$75 million; May 14, 1981, an increase of \$245 million; Aug. 13, 1981, an increase of \$245 million; Sept. 3, 1981, a reduction of \$1.3 billion; and Nov. 19, 1981, an increase of \$220 million.

1.23 LOANS AND SECURITIES All Commercial Banks 1

Billions of dollars; averages of Wednesday figures

	1981		1982	2		1981	1982				
Category	Dec. ²	Feb. ²	Mar. ²	Apr. ²	May	Dec. ²	Feb. ²	Mar. ²	Apr. ²	May	
	Seasonally adjusted					Not seasonally adjusted					
1 Total loans and securities ³	1,316.3	1,332.44	1,342.55	1,352.5	1,362.0	1,326.1	1,328.24	1,337.35	1,351.3	1,356.0	
2 U.S. Treasury securities 3 Other securities 4 Total loans and leases 5 Commercial and industrial loans. 6 Real estate loans 7 Loans to individuals. 8 Security loans 9 Loans to nonbank financial institutions. 10 Agricultural loans. 11 Lease financing receivables 12 All other loans	111.0 231.4 973.9 358.0 285.7 185.1 21.9 30.2 33.0 12.7 47.2	115.1 ⁴ 232.0 ⁴ 985.2 ⁴ 365.6 289.8 ⁴ 185.7 20.8 31.4 33.8 13.1 45.0	114.45 233.15 995.05 370.0 292.35 186.4 20.9 32.7 34.3 13.1 45.3	116.6 234.0 1,002.0 373.1 293.9 186.9 20.9 33.3 34.4 13.1 46.5	116.3 234.9 1,010.8 378.9 295.5 187.4 20.6 33.5 34.5 13.1 47.4	111.4 232.8 981.8 360.1 286.8 186.4 22.7 31.2 33.0 12.7 49.2	115.6 ⁴ 231.5 981.1 ⁴ 364.2 289.6 ⁴ 185.1 20.1 31.5 33.3 13.1 44.1	116.1 ⁵ 232.6 ⁵ 988.6 ⁵ 369.0 291.5 ⁵ 184.7 20.3 32.2 33.6 13.1 44.2	118.7 234.0 998.7 375.2 293.0 185.6 20.9 33.0 33.8 13.1 44.1	115.8 235.1 1,005.1 378.9 294.4 186.2 19.8 33.0 34.3 13.1 45.3	
$\begin{array}{c} \text{MEMO:} \\ 13 \text{ Total loans and securities plus loans sold}^{3,6}. \ . \end{array}$	1,319.1	1,335.24	1,345.35	1,355.4	1,364.8	1,328.9	1,331.04	1,340.15	1,354.2	1,358.8	
14 Total loans plus loans sold ^{3,6}	976.7 2.8	988.1 ⁴ 2.8	997.9 ⁵ 2.8	1,004.8 2.9	1,013.6 2.8	984.7 2.8	983.9 ⁴ 2.8	991,5 ⁵ 2.8	1,001.5 2.9	1,007.9 2.8	
sold ⁶ Commercial and industrial toans pilos toans sold ⁶ Commercial and industrial loans sold ⁶ Acceptances held Other commercial and industrial loans To U.S. addressees To non-U.S. addressees	360.2 2.2 8.9 349.1 334.9 14.2 19.0	367.8 2.2 8.9 356.6 344.1 12.5 16.6	372.2 2.2 9.6 360.4 347.7 12.7 16.1	375.3 2.3 10.3 362.8 350.2 12.6 15.2	381.1 2.2 10.1 368.8 355.3 13.5 15.0	362.3 2.2 9.8 350.3 334.3 16.1 20.0	366.5 2.2 9.1 355.2 342.6 12.6 16.2	371.3 2.2 9.2 359.8 347.2 12.6 15.7	377.5 2.3 9.5 365.7 353.0 12.7 14.7	381.2 2.2 9.5 369.4 356.8 12.6 14.4	

NOTE. Data are prorated averages of Wednesday estimates for domestically chartered banks, based on weekly reports of a sample of domestically chartered banks and quarterly reports of all domestically chartered banks. For foreign-related institutions, data are averages of month-end estimates based on weekly reports from large agencies and branches and quarterly reports from all agencies, branches, investment companies, and Edge Act corporations engaged in banking.

^{1.} Includes domestically chartered banks; U.S. branches and agencies of foreign banks, New York investment companies majority owned by foreign banks, and Edge Act corporations owned by domestically chartered and foreign banks.

2. Beginning December 1981, shifts of foreign loans and securities from U.S. banking offices to international banking facilities (IBFs) reduced the levels of several items. Seasonally adjusted data that include adjustments for the amounts shifted from domestic offices to IBFs are available in the Board's G. 7 (407) statistical release (available from Publications Services, Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, Washington, D.C. 20551).

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

4. The merger of a commercial bank with a mutual savings bank beginning Feb. 24, 1982, increased total loans and securities \$1.0 billion; U.S. Treasury securities, \$0.1 billion; other securities, \$0.1 billion; total loans and leases, \$0.8 billion; and real estate loans, \$0.7 billion.

^{5.} The merger of a commercial bank with a mutual savings bank beginning Mar. 17, 1982, increased total loans and securities \$0.6 billion; U.S. Treasury securities, \$0.1 billion; other securities \$0.1 billion; total loans and leases, \$0.4 billion; and real estate loans, \$0.4 billion.

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

7. United States includes the 50 states and the District of Columbia.

A16 Domestic Financial Statistics □ July 1982

1.24 MAJOR NONDEPOSIT FUNDS OF COMMERCIAL BANKS¹

Monthly averages, billions of dollars

Source	1980			198	81	1982						
	Dec.	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May
Total nondeposit funds Seasonally adjusted Not seasonally adjusted Federal funds, RPs, and other borrowings from nonbanks	121.9	122.7	123.3	119.8	116.3	116.2	98.7	89.5	87.8	83.5	83.3	81.4
	122.5	124.6	127.4	125.0	118.3	120.8	99.1	87.9	88.1	84.3	84.0	84.7
3 Seasonally adjusted	111.0	113.8	110.5	108.2	109.1	110.1	114.4	116.2	113.7	113.5	113.0	113.0
	111.6	115.7	114.6	113.3	111.1	114.7	114.8	114.6	114.0	114.3	113.7	116.3
5 Net balances due to foreign-related institu- tions, not seasonally adjusted	8.2	6.2	10.1	8.9	4.5	3.4	- 18.5	-29.6	-28.8	-32.9	-32.5	-34.4
adjusted ⁴	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8
MEMO 7 Domestically chartered banks net positions with own foreign branches, not seasonally adjusted Gross due from balances. 9 Gross due to balances. 10 Foreign-related institutions net positions with	-14.7	- 14.6	-10.2	- 12.3	- 15.4	14.9	-22.4	-27.1	-26.1	- 29.0	-29.8	-30.3
	37.5	45.0	43.7	44.5	45.5	47.9	54.9	57.1	57.2	59.2	60.0	59.1
	22.8	30.4	33.5	32.2	30.1	32.9	32.5	30.0	31.1	30.1	30.1	28.8
directly related institutions, not season- ally adjusted ⁶ . 11 Gross due from balances. 12 Gross due to balances. Security RP borrowings	22.9 32.5 55.4	20.8 37.4 58.2	20.4 38.0 58.4	21.2 40.1 61.3	19.9 38.3 58.2	18.4 39.1 57.4	3.9 48.1 52.0	-2.5 50.0 47.5	-2.7 50.5 47.8	-3.8 50.0 46.2	-2.7 49.1 46.4	-4.0 49.4 45.4
13 Seasonally adjusted?	64.0	69.2	65.7	63.0	64.9	65.0	70.0	73.0	71.0	71.4	71.9	69.0
	62.3	68.9	67.6	65.9	64.7	67.3	68.2	69.2	69.1	70.0	70.4	70.0
U.S. Treasury demand balances ⁸ 15 Seasonally adjusted	9.5	10.9	8.3	9.3	11.1	12.1	11.8	13.5	22.2	17.6	13.6	15.4
	9.0	10.8	7.5	10.9	13.3	9.7	11.3	14.5	20.1	15.6	13.8	15.4
17 Seasonally adjusted	267.0	313.1	321.7	324.7	324.8	323.4	324.0	324.3	327.2	332.0	334.4	341.1
	272.4	304.7	314.8	320.2	322.6	324.6	330.3	330.6	335.3	337.2	335.6	339.9

NOTE. Beginning December 1981, shifts of foreign assets and liabilities from U.S. banking offices to international banking facilities (IBFs) reduced levels for several items as follows: lines 1 and 2, \$22.4 billion; lines 3 and 4, \$1.7 billion; line 5, \$20.7 billion; line 7, \$3.1 billion; and line 10, \$17.6 billion. For January 1982, levels were reduced as follows: lines 1 and 2, \$29.6 billion; lines 3 and 4, \$2.4 billion; line 7, \$4.7 billion; and line 10, \$22.4 billion.

For January 1982, levels were reduced as follows: lines 1 and 2, \$29.6 billion; lines 3 and 4, \$2.4 billion; line 5, \$27.2 billion; line 7, \$4.7 billion; and line 10, \$22.4 billion.

For February 1982 the levels were reduced as follows:

\$22.4 billion.

For February 1982 the levels were reduced as follows: lines 1 and 2, \$30.3 billion; lines 3 and 4, \$2.4 billion: line 5, \$27.9 billion; line 7, \$4.8 billion; and line 10, \$23.1 billion. For March the levels were reduced as follows: lines 1 and 2, \$30.8 billion; lines 3 and 4, \$2.4 billion; line 5, \$28.4 billion; line 7, \$4.8 billion and line 10, \$23.6 billion. For April the levels were reduced as follows: lines 1 and 2, \$31.3 billion; line 3 and 4, \$2.4 billion; line 5, \$28.9 billion; line 7, \$4.9 billion; and line 10, \$23.9 billion.

^{1.} Commercial banks are those in the 50 states and the District of Columbia with national or state charters plus agencies and branches of foreign banks. New York investment companies majority owned by foreign banks, and Edge Act corporations owned by domestically chartered and foreign banks.

2. Includes seasonally adjusted federal funds, RPs, and other borrowings from nonbanks and not seasonally adjusted net Eurodollars and loans to affiliates. Includes averages of Wednesday data for domestically chartered banks and averages of current and previous month-end data for foreign-related institutions.

3. Other borrowings are borrowings on any instrument, such as a promissory note or due bill, given for the purpose of borrowing money for the banking business. This includes borrowings from Federal Reserve Banks and from foreign banks, term federal funds, overdrawn due from bank balances, loan RPs, and participations in pooled loans. Includes averages of daily figures for member banks and averages of current and previous month-end data for foreign-related institutions.

4. Loans initially booked by the bank and later sold to affiliates that are still held by affiliates. Averages of Wednesday data.

5. Averages of daily figures for member and nonmember banks.

6. Averages of daily figures for member and nonmember banks.

7. Based on daily average data reported by 122 large banks.

^{8.} Includes U.S. Treasury demand deposits and Treasury tax-and-loan notes at commercial banks. Averages of daily data

9. Averages of Wednesday figures.

1.25 ASSETS AND LIABILITIES OF COMMERCIAL BANKING INSTITUTIONS Last-Wednesday-of-Month Series Billions of dollars except for number of banks

			1981			1982						
Account	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	
Domestically Chartered Commercial Banks ¹		**										
Loans and securities, excluding interbank. Loans, excluding interbank. Commercial and industrial. Other. U.S. Treasury securities. Other securities.	1,221.3	1,242.5	1,239.9	1,249.4	1,267.4	1,261.2	1,271.2	1,285.8	1,292.6	1,300.7	1,315.2	
	888.7	906.2	902.9	912.8	926.4	920.1	929.1	939.9	947.2	954.3	969.0	
	301.2	308.5	308.5	312.6	320.3	321.0	325.6	332.4	336.7	341.9 ^r	348.5	
	587.5	597.8	594.3	600.2	606.0	599.1	603.5	607.5	610.5	612.4 ^r	620.6	
	111.3	109.4	110.0	106.7	109.8	111.5	112.3	114.5	113.0	111.5	113.3	
	221.4	226.9	227.1	229.9	231.3	229.6	229.8	231.4	232.4	234.9	232.9	
7 Cash assets, total	168.4	190.2	149.8	162.8	173.1	155.3	151.6	164.5	153.6	153.0	165.4	
	20.0	19.2	19.7	18.3	22.0	19.8	19.7	18.9	19.9	20.0	20.1	
	25.4	26.8	25.3	26.1	28.0	30.2	24.8	25.7	25.5	21.7	18.3	
	61.4	68.9	49.3	52.0	54.5	50.3	51.0	55.9	52.4	54.9	59.6	
	61.6	75.4	55.5	66.4	68.6	55.0	56.1	64.0	55.8	56.3	67.5	
12 Other assets ²	168.3	184.5	175.5	194.4	211.2	197.0	201.9	219.3	206.6	209.97	223.1	
13 Total assets/total liabilities and capital	1,558.0	1,617.2	1,565.2	1,606.7	1,651.8	1,613.5	1,624.7	1,669.5	1,652.9	1,663.67	1,703.8	
14 Deposits.	1,181.3	1,224.4	1,177.1	1,206.0	1,240.3	1,205.8	1,213.7	1,250.8	1,231.0	1,244.0	1,284.5	
15 Demand.	342.5	378.0	324.0	339.2	363.9	322.3	316.7	338.3	315.5	315.4	345.1	
16 Savings.	217.2	216.7	214.0	217.9	222.4	223.0	222.5	229.9	226.6	227.6	228.8	
17 Time.	621.6	629.7	639.1	648.9	654.0	660.5	674.4	682.6	688.9	701.0	710.6	
18 Borrowings	164.4	176.9	174.5	179.3	190.2	191.9	191.0	196.4	201.1	195.17	189.7	
19 Other liabilities	89.8	91.4	89.3	95.2	91.7	89.7	92.5	94.4	92.4	93.9	96.7	
20 Residual (assets less liabilities)	122.5	124.4	124.3	126.2	129.6	126.1	127.5	128.0	128.4	130.6	132.9	
MEMO: 21 U.S. Treasury note balances included in borrowing	6.4	15.3	13.9	5.6	13.6	16.7	17.1	10.9	16.6	7.1	7.5	
	14,720	14,720	14,740	14,743	14,744	14,690	14,702	14.709	14,710	14,722	14,736	
ALL COMMERCIAL BANKING INSTITUTIONS ³											İ	
23 Loans and securities, excluding interbank 24 Loans, excluding interbank. 25 Commercial and industrial. 26 Other. 27 U.S. Treasury securities. 28 Other securities.	1,306.7	1,334.3	1,324.7	1,335.5	1,330.0	1,321.6	1,331.5	1,345.8	1,350.7	1,358.5	1,374.1	
	969.8	993.8	983.6	994.7	984.5	975.8	984.4	995.1	1,000.6	1,007.6 ^r	1,023.6	
	354.2	366.3	361.7	365.5	360.8	360.3	364.6	372.4	374.7	379.3	386.5	
	615.6	627.5	621.9	629.2	623.7	615.5	619.7	622.7	625.8	628.3	637.1	
	115.3	111.6	111.9	108.8	112.5	114.5	115.5	117.6	116.1	114.3	116.2	
	223.4	228.9	229.2	232.0	233.0	231.4	231.6	233.1	234.1	236.6	234.3	
29 Cash assets, total	205.2	234.5	165.4	179.3	188.1	170.0	165.8	178.8	168.1	167.7	180.4	
	20.1	19.2	19.7	18.3	22.0	19.8	19.7	18.9	19.9	20.0	20.2	
	26.6	28.1	26.6	27.5	29.3	31.3	26.1	26.9	26.8	23.0	19.7	
	95.7	110.7	62.5	66.0	67.1	62.7	63.0	68.0	64.6	67.3	72.2	
	62.9	76.5	56.6	67.4	69.6	56.1	57.1	65.0	56.8	57.3	68.5	
34 Other assets ²	233.7	251.0	244.0	267.0	288.7	274.2	278.1	295.2	280.3	285.9r	300.0	
35 Total assets/total liabilities and capital	1,745.6	1,819.8	1,734.0	1,781.7	1,806.8	1,765.8	1,775.5	1,819.9	1,799.1	1,812.1	1,854.5	
36 Deposits. 37 Demand. 38 Savings. 39 Time.	1,250.3	1,293.7	1,224.6	1,254.1	1,288.7	1,251.5	1,258.3	1,295.0	1,272.7	1,286.27	1,325.6	
	378.3	412.2	337.1	352.6	377.7	335.1	329.4	350.8	327.9	327.9	357.4	
	217.5	216.9	214.3	218.1	222.6	223.2	222.8	230.2	226.9	227.8	229.1	
	654.5	664.7	673.1	683.4	688.3	693.1	706.2	714.0	717.9	730.4	739.2	
40 Borrowings	223.5	242.7	236.8	246.2	250.8	253.5	255.9	260.0	260.8	255.3 ^r	253.2	
	147.4	157.0	146.4	153.3	135.6	132.8	131.8	135.0	135.3	138.2 ^r	140.9	
	124.4	126.3	126.3	128.1	131.5	128.1	129.4	129.9	130.3	132.5	134.8	
MEMO: 43 U.S. Treasury note balances included in borrowing	6.4	15.3	13.9	5.6	13.6	16.7	17.1	10.9	16.6	7.1	7.5	
	15,189	15,189	15,209	15,212	15,213	15,185	15,201	15,214	15.215	15,235	15,254	

Note. Figures are partly estimated. They include all bank-premises subsidiaries and other significant majority-owned domestic subsidiaries. Data for domestically chartered commercial banks are for the last Wednesday of the month. Data for other banking institutions are for the last day of the quarter until June 1981; beginning July 1981, these data are estimates made on the last Wednesday of the month based on a weekly reporting sample of foreign-related institutions and quarterend condition report data.

Domestically chartered commercial banks include all commercial banks in the United States except branches of foreign banks; included are member and non-member banks, stock savings banks, and nondeposit trust companies.
 Other assets include loans to U.S. commercial banks.
 Commercial banking institutions include domestically chartered commercial banks. branches and agencies of foreign banks. Edge Act and Agreement corporations, and New York State foreign investment corporations.

ALL LARGE WEEKLY REPORTING COMMERCIAL BANKS with Domestic Assets of \$750 Million or More on December 31, 1977, Assets and Liabilities, 1982 1.26

Millions of dollars, Wednesday figures

_	Account	May 5	May 12	May 19	May 26	June 2p	June 9 ^p	June 16P	June 23 ^p	June 30 ^p
_	Cosh itams in access of collection	40.715	-	45 222			-			
2 3	Cash items in process of collection	48,215 6,416 32,594	45,426 6,224 35,201	45,233 6,425 35,136	44,466 6,542 31,425	59,329 8,394 36,155	42,741 6,726 33,454	49,322 7,322 32,957	43,056 6,512 34,041	53,252 7,215 28,567
4	Total loans and securities	623,485	616,115	612,505	614,907	623,221	620,563	621,766	614,506	624,979
5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17	Securities U.S. Treasury securities. Trading account. Investment account, by maturity One year or less. Over one through five years. Over five years. Other securities Trading account Investment account U.S. government agencies States and political subdivisions, by maturity One year or less. Over one year Other bonds, corporate stocks and securities	38,157 8,110 30,047 10,083 17,804 2,159 80,912 5,300 75,612 15,933 56,773 7,769 49,004 2,906	37,628 8,518 29,110 9,696 17,260 2,154 79,228 3,611 75,617 15,963 56,698 7,675 49,023 2,955	37,378 8,195 29,183 9,317 17,545 2,321 79,119 3,456 75,662 16,024 56,630 7,659 48,971 3,008	36,396 7,076 29,320 9,484 17,519 2,317 80,984 4,770 76,214 15,829 57,303 8,247 49,056 3,082	36,938 7,767 29,170 9,573 17,055 2,542 80,609 4,816 75,792 15,798 8,103 48,902 2,988	38.056 8.266 29,790 9,966 17,282 2,542 81,164 5,290 75,874 15,733 57,037 8,151 48,885 3,103	37,245 7,683 29,562 10,046 17,051 2,464 79,348 3,708 3,708 8,5,640 15,622 56,947 8,098 48,849 3,071	36,819 7,301 10,118 10,118 17,018 2,382 78,883 3,226 75,658 15,554 57,074 8,247 48,827 3,029	37,020 7,821 29,199 9,822 16,995 2,382 78,083 2,862 75,221 15,516 56,512 7,657 48,856 3,193
19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30	Federal funds sold 1 To commercial banks To nonbank brokers and dealers in securities To others. Other loans. Commercial and industrial. Bankers acceptances and commercial paper All other U.S. addressees. Non-U.S. addressees. Real estate To individuals for personal expenditures To financial institutions	38,948 27,661 8,363 2,925 478,204 207,957 4,453 203,504 196,854 6,650 128,500 72,090	34,782 24,376 7,477 2,928 477,267 207,542 4,406 203,136 196,353 6,783 128,704 71,771	31,752 22,030 7,133 2,588 477,075 207,599 4,941 202,657 195,917 6,740 128,902 71,780	31.640 21,255 7,625 2,760 478,717 208,362 5,131 203,231 196,392 6,839 128,956 71,783	35,426 25,600 7,051 2,775 483,115 209,058 5,320 203,737 196,854 6,883 129,098 72,207	31,920 21,819 7,306 2,795 482,364 209,589 4,924 204,665 197,697 6,968 129,196 72,179	35,649 25,416 7,397 2,836 482,493 209,489 4,909 204,580 197,691 6,889 129,466 72,316	31,572 20,384 8,400 2,788 480,149 208,505 3,911 204,594 197,643 6,951 129,730 72,435	36,336 24,947 8,398 2,990 486,362 212,150 4,165 207,985 200,840 7,145 129,707 72,674
31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43	Commercial banks in the United States Banks in foreign countries Sales finance, personal finance companies, etc Other financial institutions To nonbank brokers and dealers in securities To others for purchasing and carrying securities To finance agricultural production All other Less: Unearned income Loan loss reserve Other loans, net Lease financing receivables All other assets.	6,027 7,225 11,269 16,412 5,256 2,592 6,108 14,767 5,843 6,892 465,468 11,088 112,978	6,038 7,245 11,138 16,561 5,797 2,666 6,127 13,679 5,868 6,922 464,477 11,078 113,314	5,996 7,391 10,893 16,396 5,087 2,602 6,185 14,245 5,896 6,923 464,256 11,084 112,077	6,133 6,649 11,222 16,225 6,292 2,590 6,222 14,284 5,903 6,929 465,885 11,084 109,501	6,858 7,513 11,504 16,264 6,455 2,601 6,208 15,348 5,859 7,007 470,248 11,089	6,943 6,946 11,249 16,305 6,682 2,603 6,213 14,460 5,896 7,045 469,423 11,100 113,197	6,737 7,026 11,637 16,232 6,021 2,547 6,288 14,734 5,916 7,053 469,524 11,095	6,625 6,925 11,137 16,143 5,509 2,519 6,310 14,310 5,912 7,006 467,230 11,086 112,307	6,965 7,236 11,322 16,356 6,034 2,686 6,347 14,882 5,871 6,950 473,541 11,127 115,852
44	Total assets	834,777	827,358	822,461	817,926	851,057	827,781	837,668	821,507	840,992
	Deposits Demand deposits Mutual savings banks Individuals, partnerships, and corporations States and political subdivisions U.S. government Commercial banks in the United States Banks in foreign countries Foreign governments and official institutions Certified and officers' checks Time and savings deposits Savings. Individuals and nonprofit organizations Partnerships and corporations operated for profit Domestic governmental units All other Time Individuals, partnerships, and corporations States and political subdivisions U.S. government Commercial banks in the United States Foreign governments, official institutions, and banks Liabilities for borrowed money Borrowings from Federal Reserve Banks Treasury tax-and-loan notes All other liabilities for borrowed money ³ Other liabilities and subordinated notes and debentures	166.522 583 124.032 5.386 3.577 18.514 6.768 1.085 6.577 374,624 80,043 76.654 224.582 225,534 21,285 560 10.821 4.382 356 12,125 151,922 73,446	160,003 553 122,148 4,189 2,056 6,590 1,013 6,590 1,013 6,590 2,812 669 2,812 669 2,812 669 258,670 21,446 528 11,063 4,531 858 11,214 150,689 72,806	162.126 63.6121.654 4.324 2.980 17.971 6.755 933 6.972 376.728 79.590 76.182 2.776 608 24 297.139 259.904 21.349 512 10.789 4.585 175 5.150 148.351 74.219	158.222 119.961 4,980 1.848 17.729 6.357 1.043 5,788 379.592 79.290 75.776 695 2,797 695 220,256 538 10.947 4.636 452 4.713 145.040 74.059	179,471 133,774 4,521 1,148 23,721 7,508 826 7,321 81,227 80,795 77,363 2,823 587 21 300,432 263,021 10,686 4,638 550 4,569 154,230 74,606	158.284 3.837 1.264 16.667 6.111 926 6.133 382.513 80.709 77.294 2.828 561 25 301.804 264.591 10,717 4,565 5,088 1,160	168,528 126,610 4,577 3,476 18,916 6,817 1,100 6,506 381,658 80,384 77,016 2,769 579 20 301,273 264,764 20,761 534 10,677 4,537 838 87,029 149,624 73,760	155,401 433 117,706 4,430 2,424 16,848 6,495 848 6,215 380,454 78,880 75,537 2,770 552 20 301,574 264,902 21,023 574 10,636 4,440 145 8,470 143,644 77,362	178,334 623 133,158 5.662 2.337 20,386 6.650 1.699 7.819 385,112 79,628 76,146 2,770 691 21 305,483 269,334 20,069 576 10,867 4,637 502 4,950 139,041 76,698
70	Total liabilities	778,996	771,373	766,749	762,078	794,654	771,441	781,436	765,475	784,636
71	Residual (total assets minus total liabilities) ⁴	55,781	55,985	55,711	55,848	56,403	56,340	56,232	56,032	56,355

NOTE. Beginning in the week ending Dec. 9, 1981, shifts of assets and liabilities to international banking facilities (IBFs) reduced the amounts reported in some items, especially in loans to foreigners and to a lesser extent in time deposits. Based on preliminary reports, the large weekly reporting banks shifted \$4.7 billion of assets to their IBFs in the five weeks ending Jan. 13, 1982. Domestic offices net positions with IBFs are now included in net due from or net due to related institutions. More detail will be available later.

^{1.} Includes securities purchased under agreements to resell.
2. Other than financial institutions and brokers and dealers.
3. Includes federal funds purchased and securities sold under agreements to repurchase; for information on these liabilities at banks with assets of \$1 billion or more on Dec. 31, 1977, see table 1.13.
4. Not a measure of equity capital for use in capital adequacy analysis or for other analytic uses.

LARGE WEEKLY REPORTING COMMERCIAL BANKS with Domestic Assets of \$1 Billion or More on December 31, 1977, Assets and Liabilities

Millions of dollars, Wednesday figures, 1982

Account	May 5	May 12	May 19	May 26	June 2 ^p	June 9 ^p	June 16 ^p	June 23 ^p	June 30 ^p
Cash items in process of collection	45,342 5,763 30,141	42,782 5,616 32,793	42,621 5,807 32,490	41,809 5,850 28,801	55,704 7,511 33,621	40,333 6,145 31,020	46,157 6,623 30,425	40,335 5,901 31,082	50,178 6,594 26,062
4 Total loans and securities	583,854	576,792	573,641	576,240	583,875	581,187	582,341	575,626	585,269
Securities 5 U.S. Treasury securities. 6 Trading account. 7 Investment account, by maturity. 8 One year or less. 9 Over one through five years. 10 Over five years. 11 Other securities. 12 Trading account. 13 Investment account. 14 U.S. government agencies. 15 States and political subdivision, by maturity. 16 One year or less. 17 Over one year. 18 Other bonds, corporate stocks and securities.	35,205 7,995 27,210 9,072 16,252 1,886 74,558 5,166 69,393 14,751 51,923 6,983 44,940 2,719	34.637 8.362 26.276 8.684 15.711 1.880 72.890 3.504 69.386 14.779 51.836 6.884 44.953 2.770	34,438 8,094 26,344 8,340 15,956 2,048 72,736 3,333 69,403 14,824 51,758 6,863 44,895 2,821	33,471 6,991 26,480 8,532 15,907 2,042 74,593 4,653 69,940 14,637 52,408 7,436 44,972 2,895	33,992 7,649 26,343 8,604 15,468 2,270 74,258 4,719 14,584 52,155 7,320 44,835 2,800	35.071 8.194 26.877 8.923 15.684 2.270 74.781 5.178 69.603 14.516 52.178 44.805 2.909	34,191 7,591 26,600 8,965 15,442 2,193 72,988 3,609 69,378 14,428 52,080 7,309 44,771 2,870	33.703 7.208 26,494 8,989 15,396 2,109 72,513 3,127 69,386 14,341 52,216 7,412 44,804 2,828	33.860 7,710 26,150 8.821 15,222 2,107 71,756 2,777 68,979 14,309 51,674 6,904 44,770 2,996
Loans 19 Federal funds sold ¹ 20 To commercial banks 21 To nonbank brokers and dealers in securities 22 To others 23 Other loans, gross 24 Commercial and industrial 25 Bankers acceptances and commercial paper 26 All other 27 U.S. addressees 28 Non-U.S. addressees. 29 Real estate 30 To individuals for personal expenditures To financial institutions	34,511 23,869 7,812 2,830 451,293 197,539 4,316 193,223 186,669 6,554 121,378 64,706	30.601 20.987 6.780 2.834 450.430 197.196 4.267 192.929 186.243 6.686 121.557 64.398	28.064 19.075 6,495 2,494 450,196 197,233 4,800 192,433 185,795 6,638 121,743 64,416	28.220 18.547 7.015 2.658 451.763 197.927 5.002 192.925 186.196 6.729 121,796 64,383	31,375 22,344 6,395 2,636 456,096 198,611 5,178 193,433 186,667 6,766 121,928 64,853	27.840 18.536 6.639 2.665 455.411 199.172 4.775 194.397 187.546 6.851 122.030 64,774	31,638 22,162 6,773 2,703 455,468 199,091 4,779 194,312 187,537 6,774 122,287 64,888	28.118 17.849 7.625 2.644 453.179 198.149 3.781 194,368 187.535 6.833 122.545 64.998	32,335 21,814 7,644 2,877 459,113 201,582 4,033 197,549 190,527 7,022 122,497 65,232
31 Commercial banks in the United States 32 Banks in foreign countries 33 Sales finance, personal finance companies, etc. 34 Other financial institutions 35 To nonbank brokers and dealers in securities 36 To others for purchasing and carrying securities 37 To finance agricultural production. 38 All other 39 Less: Unearned income 40 Loan loss reserve 41 Other loans, net. 42 Lease financing receivables 43 All other assets.	5.835 7.141 11.081 16.015 5.205 2.374 5.956 14.063 5.189 6.524 439.579 10.748 109.186	5,846 7,169 10,955 16,161 5,739 2,452 5,969 12,988 5,213 6,554 438,664 10,739 109,517	5,834 7,307 10,713 15,992 5,038 2,390 6,025 13,504 5,238 6,554 438,403 10,740 108,424	5,968 6,573 11,041 15,817 6,240 2,373 6,061 13,583 5,246 6,560 439,956 10,741 105,757	6.715 7,438 11,315 15,864 6,398 2,378 6,046 14,550 5,210 6,636 444,250 10,745 108,975	6.785 6.869 11.069 15.898 6.619 2.377 6.049 13.768 5.246 6.670 443.496 10.757 109.381	6.600 6,926 11,452 15,808 5,966 2,327 6,124 13,999 5,263 6,680 443,524 10,751 111,293	6.468 6.844 10.956 15,729 5.460 2.296 6.144 13.590 5.256 6.630 441.293 10.756 108.525	6,785 7,153 11,136 15,938 5,981 2,471 6,179 14,158 5,222 6,574 447,317 10,795 111,914
44 Total assets	785,034	778,240	773,725	769,198	800,432	778,823	787,590	772,226	790,811
Deposits 45 Demand deposits 46 Mutual savings banks 47 Individuals, partnerships, and corporations 48 States and political subdivisions 49 U.S. government 50 Commercial banks in the United States 51 Banks in foreign countries 52 Foreign governments and official institutions 53 Certified and officers' checks 54 Time and savings deposits 55 Savings 56 Individuals and nonprofit organizations 57 Partnerships and corporations operated for profit 58 Domestic governmental units 59 All other 51 Individuals, partnerships, and corporations 52 States and political subdivisions 53 U.S. government 64 Commercial banks in the United States 65 Foreign governments, official institutions, and banks 66 Borrowings from Federal Reserve Banks	154.614 558 114.990 4.732 3.248 17.023 1.083 6.693 1.083 6.288 351.538 77.0732 2.587 521 16 277.681 242.665 19.625 508 10.500 4.382	148.817 534 113.283 3.729 1.892 15.755 6.516 1.008 6.099 352.509 73.420 70.185 2.588 632 2.599 243.609 19.726 4.77 10.746 4.531	150,902 521 112,996 3,802 2,701 16,573 6,677 926 6,706 353,523 73,463 70,306 2,559 24 280,060 244,890 10,487 4,585	146,990 111,084 4,480 1,693 16,357 6,300 1,034 5,543 356,168 73,201 69,940 2,577 662 22,282,967 247,286 19,918 483 10,643 4,636	19,833 487 10,370 4,638	147,175 484 113,975 3,412 1,109 15,356 6,050 920 5,869 358,741 74,493 71,330 2,608 225 284,248 249,103 10,412 4,565	156.300 117.387 3.925 2.976 17.456 6.720 1.099 6.229 357.958 74.179 71.060 2.553 546 20 283.779 249.296 477 10.368 4.537	144.217 109.296 3.778 2.091 15.524 6.426 833 5.851 356.798 72.821 69.727 2.552 522 20 283.977 249.344 19,349 516 10.327 4.440	166,137 123,812 5.021 2.126 6.848 6.543 1.698 7.454 361,360 70,291 2.554 628 211 287,865 253,681 18,478 11,555 4,637
67 Treasury tax-and-loan notes 68 All other liabilities for borrowed money ³ 69 Other liabilities and subordinated notes and debentures	11.251 143.735 71,328	10,411 142,500 70,761	4.738 140,124 72,136	4,372 136,900 72,061	4,272 145,768 72,507	1,085 142,325 71,679	6,534 141,553 71,772	7,878 135,405 75,277	4,494 131,056 74,550
70 Total liabilities	732,797	725,806	72,136	716,912	747,610	726,065	734,921	719,679	737,954
71 Residual (total assets minus total liabilities) ⁴	52,237	52,434	52.173	52,287	52,822	52,757	52,669	52,547	52,857

Includes securities purchased under agreements to resell.
 Other than financial institutions and brokers and dealers.
 Includes federal funds purchased and securities sold under agreement to repurchase; for information on these liabilities at banks with assets of \$1 billion or more on Dec. 31, 1977, see table 1.13.

^{4.} Not a measure of equity capital for use in capital adequacy analysis or for other analytic uses.

1.28 LARGE WEEKLY REPORTING COMMERCIAL BANKS IN NEW YORK CITY Assets and Liabilities Millions of dollars, Wednesday figures, 1982

Account	May 5	May 12	May 19	May 26	June 2 ^p	June 9 ^p	June 16 ^p	June 23 ^p	June 30 P
Cash items in process of collection Demand deposits due from banks in the United	13,276	12,289	13,683	13,600	15,493	12,860	13,436	11,962	16,444
States	1,195 7,511	1,081 8,290	1.147 6,928	1,276 4,282	1.743 7.800	1.362 6,327	1.406 7,543	1,216 5,122	1,370
4 Total loans and securities 1	137,508	134,608	134,254	135,964	138,067	135,906	136,397	135,226	4,324 138,540
Securities 5 U.S. Treasury securities ²									
6 Trading account ² 7 Investment account, by maturity. 8 One year or less. 9 Over one through five years. 10 Over five years. 11 Other securities ²	6,812 1,629 4,731 453	6,030 1,135 4,437 458	6,471 1,129 4,680 662	6,480 1,141 4,649 690	6.492 1,089 4.543 859	6.629 1,040 4,735 854	6.231 1.012 4.441 778	6,172 1,014 4,431 727	6.032 909 4,397 726
12 Trading account 13 Investment account 14 U.S. government agencies 15 States and political subdivision, by maturity 16 One year or less 17 Over one year 18 Other bonds, corporate stocks and securities.	14,469 2,036 11,607 2,063 9,543 826	14,463 2,036 11,572 2,027 9,545 855	14,499 2,086 11,538 1,984 9,554 875	15,123 2,062 12,118 2,561 9,556 944	14,962 2,057 12,057 2,506 9,551 848	15.056 2.042 12.065 2.496 9.569 949	15,015 2,035 12,026 2,449 9,577 954	14,907 2,027 11,934 2,356 9,578 946	14,785 2,006 11,669 2,034 9,635 1,111
Loans 19 Federal funds sold 3 20 To commercial banks 21 To nonbank brokers and dealers in securities 22 To others 23 Other loans, gross 24 Commercial and industrial 25 Bankers acceptances and commercial paper. 26 All other 27 U.S. addressees 28 Non-U.S. addressees 29 Real estate 30 To individuals for personal expenditures 31 To financial institutions	9,250 4,789 3,157 1,304 110,672 58,957 1,478 57,478 56,091 1,388 17,961 11,210	7.378 3.465 2.624 1.289 110.460 58.590 1.468 57.122 55.691 1.431 18.017 11.194	7.210 3.722 2.396 1.092 109,808 58.151 1.546 56.605 55.104 1.500 18.072 11,187	7.488 3.685 2.572 1.232 110.616 58.677 1.770 56.908 55.474 1.434 18.129 11.182	8.222 4.311 2.775 1.136 112.158 58.927 1.757 57.170 55.698 1.472 18.167 11.105	7.121 3.338 2.854 929 110.880 59.212 1.545 57.667 56.187 1.480 18.202 11.110	7.081 3.052 2.994 1.035 111.874 59.644 1.678 57.967 56.458 1.509 18.260 11.143	8,066 3,356 3,300 1,410 109,836 58,861 1,191 57,670 56,217 1,453 18,316 11,166	9,073 4,360 3,324 1,388 112,372 59,868 1,457 58,412 56,893 1,518 18,336 11,172
Commercial banks in the United States 22 Banks in foreign countries 33 Sales finance, personal finance companies, etc., 34 Other financial institutions, 35 To nonbank brokers and dealers in securities 36 To others for purchasing and carrying securities 37 To finance agricultural production 38 All other 39 LESS: Unearned income 40 Loan loss reserve 41 Other loans, net 42 Lease financing receivables 43 All other assets ⁵	1.857 2.994 4.830 4.789 3.214 637 400 3.822 1.466 2.229 106.977 2.282 48.193	1.718 3.089 4.818 4.887 3.564 697 405 3.480 1.473 2.250 106,736 46,888	1.637 3.296 4.561 4.818 3.265 632 414 3.775 1.495 2.239 106.074 2.278 46.764	1.678 2.639 4.731 4.729 3.892 642 404 3.912 1.507 2.238 106.872 2.276 43.812	1.946 3.306 5.058 4.823 3.683 653 391 4.097 1.496 2.271 108.391 2.258 45.955	1.968 2.662 4.903 4.879 3.382 650 377 3.535 1.500 2.281 107.099 2.262 44.100	1.684 2.914 5.186 4.745 3.291 645 361 4.001 1.514 2.289 108.070 2.265 43.966	1,650 2,801 4,829 4,662 3,054 622 354 3,522 1,504 2,250 106,082 2,267 42,404	2,121 2,895 4,924 4,704 3,644 619 337 3,750 1,501 2,221 108,649 2,269 44,348
44 Total assets.	209,965	205,434	205,054	201,210	211,317	202,817	205,013	198,196	207,295
Deposits 45 Demand deposits 46 Mutual savings banks 47 Individuals, partnerships, and corporations 48 States and political subdivisions 49 U.S. government 50 Commercial banks in the United States 51 Banks in foreign countries 52 Foreign governments and official institutions 53 Certified and officers' checks 54 Time and savings deposits 55 Savings 56 Individuals and nonprofit organizations 57 Partnerships and corporations operated for	43,568 238 29,253 684 876 3,676 5,119 853 2,868 67,873 9,536 9,195	40,603 259 27,348 372 613 3,408 5,026 699 2,878 68,728 9,553 9,138	43,774 267 29,150 409 728 3,986 5,085 697 3,453 69,467 9,614 9,225	41.772 247 27.750 966 426 4.238 4.788 814 2.542 68.498 9.679 9.249	47,201 303 31,592 471 159 4,985 5,721 590 3,380 67,939 9,694 9,337	40.895 228 28.479 488 296 3.408 4.569 698 2.729 68.151 9.670 9.328	43,330 251 28,896 532 1,045 3,821 5,186 887 2,711 68,438 9,714 9,354	40,029 196 26,556 584 586 3,745 4,953 628 2,780 67,502 9,581 9,241	49,228 293 32,610 756 541 5,032 4,938 1,498 3,561 70,010 9,682 9,303
profit. Domestic governmental units All other Time Individuals, partnerships, and corporations States and political subdivisions U.S. government Commercial banks in the United States Foreign governments, official institutions, and	230 110 2 58.337 49.407 2.342 114 4,279	229 183 2 59,175 50,000 2,331 114 4,451	227 160 2 59,854 50,857 2,273 104 4,324	230 198 2 58.819 49.764 2.336 124 4.300	234 121 2 58.245 49,302 2,433 123 4,119	235 105 2 58.481 49.798 2.355 115 4.022	230 129 2 58.723 50.117 2.277 114 4.044	228 110 2 57,921 49,493 2,286 119 3,955	234 143 2 60,328 52,070 1,935 127 3,971
banks Liabilities for borrowed money 66 Borrowings from Federal Reserve Banks 67 Treasury tax-and-loan notes. 68 All other liabilities for borrowed money ⁶	2,195 3,396 49,076	2,280 675 3,200 46,900	2.295 1,364 44,685	2,294 365 1,376 43,326	2,268 1,266 48,115	2,192 2,415 289 45,167	2.171 17 2.370 45.074	2.068 2.358 40,492	2.225 1.171 39,433
69 Other liabilities and subordinated notes and debentures	28,558	27,718	28,226	28,405	29.120	28.131	28,098	30.219	29,722
70 Total liabilities	192,472	187,824	187,518	183,744	193,642	185,048	187,328	180,601	189,565
71 Residual (total assets minus total liabilities) ⁷	17,493	17,610	17.536	17.466	17.674	17,768	17.685	17.596	17,730

Excludes trading account securities.
 Not available due to confidentiality.
 Includes securities purchased under agreements to resell.
 Other than financial institutions and brokers and dealers.

Includes trading account securities.
 Includes federal funds purchased and securities sold under agreements to repurchase.
 Not a measure of equity capital for use in capital adequacy analysis or for other analytic uses.

1.29 LARGE WEEKLY REPORTING COMMERCIAL BANKS Balance Sheet Memoranda Millions of dollars, Wednesday figures, 1982

Account	May 5	May 12	May 19	May 26	June 2 ^p	June 9 ^p	June 16 ^p	June 23 ^p	June 30 ^p
Banks with Assets of \$750 Million or More					i		1		
Total loans (gross) and securities adjusted Total loans (gross) adjusted Demand deposits adjusted	602,533	598,491	597,298	600,350	603,629	604,742	602,582	600,414	605,888
	483,464	481,635	480,801	482,970	486,083	485,522	485,989	484,712	490,785
	96,216	95,419	95,942	94,179	95,273	97,612	96,815	93,073	102,358
4 Time deposits in accounts of \$100,000 or more	186,137	187,475	187,982	190,896	190,597	191,561	190,545	190,676	193,847
	132,496	133,617	133,886	136,061	135,919	136,613	135,814	135,451	138,929
	53,641	53,857	54,096	54,836	54,678	54,948	54,730	55,225	54,918
7 Loans sold outright to affiliates ³	2,801	2,793	2,798	2,693	2,805	2,850	2,924	3,060	3,098
	2,252	2,236	2,265	2,148	2,266	2,302	2,400	2,395	2,408
	549	557	533	545	539	548	525	665	689
BANKS WITH ASSETS OF \$1 BILLION OR MORE									
10 Total loans (gross) and securities adjusted ¹	565,864	561,726	560,525	563,532	566,663	567,782	565,523	563,195	568,466
	456,100	454,198	453,351	455,467	458,412	457,930	458,344	456,980	462,849
	89,001	88,387	89,006	87,131	88,293	90,378	89,711	86,266	94,951
13 Time deposits in accounts of \$100,000 or more	177,826	178,958	179,565	182,248	181,968	182,753	181,853	181,910	185,095
	127,500	128,548	128,874	130,909	130,745	131,294	130,568	130,166	133,610
	50,327	50,410	50,690	51,339	51,223	51,460	51,285	51,745	51,485
16 Loans sold outright to affiliates ³	2,709	2,695	2,701	2,598	2,716	2,757	2,828	2,852	3,012
	2,176	2,154	2,185	2,073	2,193	2,226	2,321	2,321	2,345
	533	541	516	525	523	532	508	530	667
BANKS IN NEW YORK CITY									
19 Total loans (gross) and securities adjusted ^{1,4}	134,558	133,147	132,629	134,345	135,577	134,382	135,465	133,975	135,780
	113,277	112,654	111,659	112,742	114,123	112,696	114,219	112,896	114,962
	25,740	24,293	25,378	23,508	26,565	24,331	25,028	23,736	27,211
22 Time deposits in accounts of \$100,000 or more	44,502	45,400	46,028	45,029	44,313	44,545	44,671	43,935	46,209
	33,494	34,466	35,162	34,093	33,359	33,495	33,765	33,127	35,396
	11,008	10,933	10,866	10,936	10,954	11,050	10,906	10,809	10,813

^{1.} Exclusive of loans and federal funds transactions with domestic commercial banks.
2. All demand deposits except U.S. government and domestic banks less cash items in process of collection.

Loans sold are those sold outright to a bank's own foreign branches, non-consolidated nonbank affiliates of the bank, the bank's holding company (if not a bank), and nonconsolidated nonbank subsidiaries of the holding company.
 Excludes trading account securities.

A22 Domestic Financial Statistics □ July 1982

1.291 LARGE WEEKLY REPORTING BRANCHES AND AGENCIES OF FOREIGN BANKS Assets and Liabilities Millions of dollars, Wednesday figures, 1982

		·							
Account	May 5	May 12	May 19	May 26	June 2 ^p	June 9 ^p	June 16 ^p	June 23 ^p	June 30 ^p
1 Cash and due from depository institutions	5,560	5,902	5,865	6,101	6,423	5,775	5,911	5,951	6,400
2 Total loans and securities	44.669	43.871	43.710	45.818	45,174	46,079	44,830	45,873	47.034
3 U.S. Treasury securities	2,484	2.497	2,453	2.264	2.260	2.276	2,183	2,129	2,327
4 Other securities	766	769	757	786	844	849	768	770	775
5 Federal funds sold	3,177	2.317	2.777	4.678	3,986	4.346	3.337	4.816	4.962
6 To commercial banks in United States	2,881 296	2.120 197	2.596 180	4.328 351	3,737 248	3.970	2.982	4.592	4,627
7 To others	38,242	38,288	37,723	38,090	38.084	377 38,608	356 38,542	224	335
9 Commercial and industrial.	18,806	18.498	18,701	18,460	18,870	18,904	38,342 19,031	38,158 18,754	38,970 18,890
10 Bankers acceptances and commercial	10.000	10.470	10.701	10.400	10,070	10,204	17,031	10.754	10,070
paper	3,419	3,311	3,298	3.187	3.168	3,393	3,371	3,355	3,362
11 All other	15,387	15,187	15,404	15.273	15,702	15,511	15,660	15.399	15,528
12 U.S. addressees	13.221	12,991	13,304	13,154	13,564	13.413	13,478	13,223	13,270
13 Non-U.S. addressees	2,166	2.196	2,099	2.119	2.137	2,098	2.183	2,176	2,258
14 To financial institutions	15.152	15,286	14,895	14,968	14,607	14.890	14.824	15,055	15,320
15 Commercial banks in United States	12,021	12,166	11.839	11.917	11,605	11.888	11,840	11,983	11,889
Banks in foreign countries	2,593	2.610	2.512	2.521	2,448	2,445	2.396	2,409	2,700
17 Nonbank financial institutions	537 432	510 523	543 214	530 586	554	557	588	663	731
18 For purchasing and carrying securities	3,852	3.980	3,913	4.076	452 4,155	767 4.046	575 4,113	304 4,045	389
20 Other assets (claims on nonrelated	1								4,371
parties)	12.367	12.807	12.500	12.517	12,403	12.508	12.663	12,495	12,569
21 Net due from related institutions	12.449	11.871	12.093	11.731	11.974	12.277	11,836	11.520	12,551
22 Total assets	75.046	74.451	74.168	76,168	75,973	76,639	75,240	75.839	78,554
23 Deposits or credit balances ²	22,072	21,575	20.658	22,039	21,990	21,647	20,459	20,871	21,962
24 Credit balances	224	273	225	208	268	259	214	196	262
25 Demand deposits	2.001	1.961	1.846	2,079	2,156	1.865	1,912	1.968	2,394
26 Individuals, partnerships, and									
corporations	868	746	760	878	826	741	846	726	955
27 Other	1.132	1.215	1.086	1.201	1.330	1.124	1,065	1.242	1,440
29 Individuals, partnerships, and	19.847	19.341	18,586	19.752	19,567	19,523	18,333	18.707	19,306
corporations	16.496	16,126	15,473	16,372	16.019	16,187	14,120	15,413	15,966
30 Other	3.351	3.214	3,113	3.380	3,548	3,336	4.213	3.294	3,339
31 Borrowings ³	30.579	30,235	30,634	30.333	30,615	31,201	31,306	29,900	32,203
32 Federal funds purchased ⁴	8.054	7.668	8.193	7,309	7,839	7,497	7.744	6,005	7,810
States	6.837	6,676	6,711	5,939	6,626	6,337	6,569	4,931	6,852
34 Fromothers	1,217	992	1,482	1.370	1,213	1,159	1,175	1.074	957
35 Other liabilities for borrowed money	22.525	22.567	22,441	23,024	22,776	23,704	23,562	23,894	24,393
36 To commercial banks in United States	20,267	20,283	20,124	20,666	20,500	21,349	21,157	21,535	22,040
37 To others	2.258	2.283	2,317	2.358	2.276	2,355	2,405	2,360	2,353
38 Other liabilities to nonrelated parties	12,947	13,347	12,987	13,067	12,922	13.068	13,004	13,003	12,549
39 Net due to related institutions	9.448	9.294	9.888	10,729	10,446	10,722	10,471	12,065	11.840
40 Total liabilities	75,046	74,451	74.168	76.168	75,973	76.639	75,240	75,839	78,554
Мемо									
41 Total loans (gross) and securities									
adjusted ⁵	29,767	29,585	29,274	29,574	29.832	30,221	30,009	29,297	30.518
42 Total loans (gross) adjusted ⁵	26.517	26,319	26.064	26,524	26,727	27.096	27,058	26,399	27,416
					1				i .

Note. Beginning in the week ending Dec. 9, 1981, shifts of assets and liabilities to international banking facilities (1BFs) reduced the amounts reported in some items, especially in loans to foreigners and to a lesser extent in time deposits. Based on preliminary reports, the large weekly reporting branches and agencies shifted \$22.2 billion of assets to their 1BFs in the six weeks ending Jan. 13, 1982. Domestic offices net positions with 1BFs are now included in net due from or net due to related institutions. More detail will be available later.

Includes securities purchased under agreements to resell.
 Balances due to other than directly related institutions.
 Borrowings from other than directly related institutions.
 Includes securities sold under agreements to repurchase.
 Excludes loans and federal funds transactions with commercial banks in United.

1.30 LARGE WEEKLY REPORTING COMMERCIAL BANKS Domestic Classified Commercial and Industrial Loans Millions of dollars

			Outstanding	,			Net	change du	ring			
Industry classification			1982			1982						
	Feb. 24	Mar. 31	Apr. 28	May 26	June 30 ^p	Q1	Q2 <i>p</i>	Apr.	May	June p		
1 Durable goods manufacturing	28,314	28,638	29,086	28,842	28,833	1,720	194	447	- 244	-9		
2 Nondurable goods manufacturing	21,948 4,419	23,162 4,550	23,577 4,816	23,998 4,784	25,250 4,795	1,364 346	2,088 245	415 266	420 -31	1,252 11		
4 Textiles, apparel, and leather	4,427 4,142 4,746 4,214	4,535 4,449 5,138 4,490	4,654 4,409 5,187 4,512	4,722 4,677 5,232 4,581	4,832 5,102 5,558 4,962	353 -418 795 287	298 653 420 472	119 -40 49 22	68 269 45 70	110 425 326 380		
8 Mining (including crude petro- leum and natural gas)	25,804	25,851	26,792	28,171	28,254	1,486	2,403	941	1,379	83		
9 Trade 10 Commodity dealers 11 Other wholesale 12 Retail	27,793 1,802 13,172 12,819	28,868 2,322 13,573 12,972	28,642 1,858 13,558 13,225	28,704 1,873 13,489 13,342	29,193 1,873 13,836 13,484	794 30 606 158	325 - 448 262 511	-226 -464 -15 253	62 14 - 69 116	489 0 347 142		
13 Transportation, communication, and other public utilities 14 Transportation 5 Communication 16 Other public utilities	23,381 8,890 4,076 10,415	23,642 9,154 4,242 10,247	23,686 9,101 4,471 10,114	23,703 9,070 4,559 10,074	25,076 9,285 4,771 11,020	462 540 287 - 365	1,433 132 530 772	43 - 52 229 - 134	18 -31 88 -40	1,372 215 212 946		
17 Construction	7,202 27,270 16,883	7,252 27,142 17,268	7,413 27,359 16,942	7,690 27,956 17,133	7,808 28,636 17,477	14 554 195	556 1,493 208	161 216 - 326	277 597 191	118 680 344		
20 Total domestic loans	178,596	181,825	183,496	186,196	190,527	6,589	8,702	1,672	2,699	4,331		
21 MEMO: Term loans (original maturity more than 1 year) included in domestic loans.	87,829	87,203	88,277	89,282	90,111	1,917	2,908	1,074	1,004	830		

^{1.} Includes commercial and industrial loans at a few banks with assets of 1 billion or more that do not classify their loans.

Note. New series. The 134 large weekly reporting commercial banks with domestic assets of \$1 billion or more as of Dec. 31, 1977, are included in this series. The series is on a last-Wednesday-of-the-month basis. Partly estimated historical data are available from the Banking Section, Division of Research and Statistics. Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, Washington, D.C. 20551.

A24 Domestic Financial Statistics □ July 1982

1.31 GROSS DEMAND DEPOSITS of Individuals, Partnerships, and Corporations¹

Billions of dollars, estimated daily-average balances

					Commerc	ial banks				
Type of holder	1977	1978	1979 ²		1980			19	81	
	Dec.	Dec.	Dec.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar. ³	June ⁴	Sept.	Dec.
1 All holders—Individuals, partnerships, and corporations	274.4	294.6	302.2	288.6	302.0	315.5	280.8	†	277.5	288.9
Financial business Nonfinancial business Consumer Foreign Other	25.0 142.9 91.0 2.5 12.9	27.8 152.7 97.4 2.7 14.1	27.1 157.7 99.2 3.1 15.1	27.7 145.3 97.9 3.3 14.4	29.6 151.9 101.8 3.2 15.5	29.8 162.3 102.4 3.3 17.2	30.8 144.3 86.7 3.4 15.6	n.a.	28.2 148.6 82.1 3.1 15.5	28.0 154.8 86.6 2.9 16.7
	Weekly reporting banks									
:	1977	1978	1979 ⁵		1980			19	81	
	Dec.	Dec.	Dec.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar. ³	June ⁴	Sept.	Dec.
7 All holders—Individuals, partnerships, and corporations	139.1	147.0	139.3	133.9	140.6	147.4	133.2	†	131.3	137.5
8 Financial business 9 Nonfinancial business 10 Consumer 11 Foreign. 12 Other	18.5 76.3 34.6 2.4 7.4	19.8 79.0 38.2 2.5 7.5	20.1 74.1 34.3 3.0 7.8	20.2 69.2 33.9 3.1 7.5	21.2 72.4 36.0 3.1 7.9	21.8 78.3 35.6 3.1 8.6	21.9 69.8 30.6 3.2 7.7	n.a.	20.7 71.2 28.7 2.9 7.9	21.0 75.2 30.4 2.8 8.0

^{1.} Figures include cash items in process of collection. Estimates of gross deposits are based on reports supplied by a sample of commercial banks. Types of depositors in each category are described in the June 1971 BULLETIN, p. 466.

2. Beginning with the March 1979 survey, the demand deposit ownership survey sample was reduced to 232 banks from 349 banks, and the estimation procedure was modified slightly. To aid in comparing estimates based on the old and new reporting sample, the following estimates in billions of dollars for December 1978 have been constructed using the new smaller sample; financial business, 27.0; nonfinancial business, 146.9; consumer, 98.3; foreign, 2.8; and other, 15.1.

3. Demand deposit ownership data for March 1981 are subject to greater than normal errors reflecting unusual reporting difficulties associated with funds shifted to negotiable order of withdrawal (NOW) accounts authorized at year-end 1980. For the household category, the \$15.7 billion decline in demand deposits at all commercial banks between December 1980 and March 1981 has an estimated standard error of \$4.8 billion.

^{4.} Demand deposit ownership survey estimates for June 1981 are not yet available

^{4.} Demand deposit ownership survey estimates for June 1981 are not yet available due to unresolved reporting errors.

5. After the end of 1978 the large weekly reporting bank panel was changed to 170 large commercial banks, each of which had total assets in domestic offices execeding 5750 million as of Dec. 31, 1977. See "Announcements," p. 408 in the May 1978 BUILLETIN. Beginning in March 1979, demand deposit ownership estimates for these large banks are constructed quarterly on the basis of 97 sample banks and are not comparable with earlier data. The following estimates in billions of dollars for December 1978 have been constructed for the new large-bank panel; financial business, 18.2; nonfinancial business, 67.2; consumer, 32.8; foreign, 2.5; other, 6.8.

1.32 COMMERCIAL PAPER AND BANKERS DOLLAR ACCEPTANCES OUTSTANDING Millions of dollars, end of period

1982 1981 1978 19791 1980 1977 Instrument Dec. Dec. Feb. Nov Dec. Jan. Mar. Apr. ' May Commercial paper (seasonally adjusted) 1 All issuers 65.051 83,438 112,803 124,524 164,958 165,508 165,305 164,954 166,572 171,709 176,048 Financial companies² Dealer-placed paper3 17,359 2,784 31,574 7,034 32,848 7,887 8,796 2,132 12,181 3,521 19,790 30,024 30,188 29,303 30.057 34,683 7,974 Total. Bank-related. Directly placed paper⁴
Total 3,561 5,735 6,200 6,538 Bank-related..... 81,428 29,276 57,433 82,228 30,414 59,137 51,647 12,314 67,854 22,382 82,291 26,225 81,660 26,914 27,435 55,527 5 Bank-related......
6 Nonfinancial companies⁵..... 7,102 56,830 15,681 19,610 30.687 36,880 52,643 53,660 55,436 Bankers dollar acceptances (not seasonally adjusted) 7 Total..... 33,700 45,321 71,619 25,450 54,744 68,749 69,226 70.088 70,468 71.128 Accepting banks
Own bills
Bills bought 8,579 7,653 927 9,865 8,327 1,538 10,857 9,743 12,675 11,409 10,434 12,964 11,139 8,915 1,519 10,268 985 8,963 9 095 10,928 1,601 1,115 1,132 1,025 1,825 1,266 10 Federal Reserve Banks Own account n.a. Foreign correspondents 362 13,700 664 1,382 33,370 1 791 1.408 1 442 1,427 58,434 1.530 1,379 57,276 13 Others 24,456 41,614 56,089 56,926 56,985 57.124 6,378 5,863 13,209 8,574 7,586 17,540 11,776 12,712 30,257 14,877 16,835 39,907 10,270 9,640 14,851 14,936 14.765 14,727 15 430 15.303 16,887 38,937 25.411 38,962 39,061 39,762 38,919

^{1.} A change in reporting instructions results in offsetting shifts in the dealer-placed and directly placed financial company paper in October 1979.

2. Institutions engaged primarily in activities such as, but not limited to, commercial, savings, and mortgage banking; sales, personal, and mortgage financing; factoring, finance leasing, and other business lending; insurance underwriting; and other investment activities.

^{3.} Includes all financial company paper sold by dealers in the open market.
4. As reported by financial companies that place their paper directly with inves-

tors.

5. Includes public utilities and firms engaged primarily in such activities as communications, construction, manufacturing, mining, wholesale and retail trade, transportation, and services.

A26 Domestic Financial Statistics □ July 1982

1.33 PRIME RATE CHARGED BY BANKS on Short-Term Business Loans

Percent per annum

Effective date	Rate	Effective Date	Rate	Month	Average rate	Month	Average rate
1981—June 3	20.00 20.50 20.00 19.50 19.00 18.00 17.50 17.00 16.50–	1981—Nov. 20	16.50 16.00 15.75 16.50 17.00 16.50 20.16 19.43	1981—Mar	18.05 17.15 19.61 20.03 20.39 20.50 20.08 18.45 16.84	1981—Dec. 1982Jan Feb Mar. Apr. May June	15.75 15.75 16.56 16.50 16.50 16.50 16.50

1.34 TERMS OF LENDING AT COMMERCIAL BANKS Survey of Loans Made, May 3-8, 1982

	All		Siz	e of loan (in tho	usands of dollar	rs)	
ltem	sizes	1-24	25–49	50–99	100–499	500–999	1,000 and over
Short-Term Commercial and Industrial Loans							
Amount of loans (thousands of dollars) Number of loans Weighted-average maturity (months) Weighted-average interest rate (percent per annum). Interquartile range ¹	36.600,259 161,197 1.2 17.11 16.58–17.51	885.940 115.667 3.4 18.51 17.42–19.51	501,046 14,935 3.8 18.56 17.55–19.25	707,807 11,137 3.4 18.06 17.62–18.50	2,349,121 13,022 3,6 17,77 17,00–18,67	1,198.641 1,848 2.4 17.98 17.00–18.97	30,957,703 4,588 .9 16.94 16.57–17.30
Percentage of amount of loans 6 With floating rate 7 Made under commitment 8 With no stated maturity	29.8 51.7 14.4	39.2 36.2 12.8	48.4 40.3 14.8	44.8 49.3 24.9	52.3 63.7 19.9	50.8 51.2 24.0	26.3 51.5 13.4
LONG-TERM COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL LOANS		-					
9 Amount of loans (thousands of dollars) 10 Number of loans 11 Weighted-average maturity (months) 12 Weighted-average interest rate (percent per annum) 13 Interquartile range ¹	3,705,382 20,575 49,8 16,96 16,50–17,51		253,640 18,222 29,9 18.80 17.79–19.56	,	410,817 1,547 50,1 17,59 17,50–17,81	164,045 244 43.3 17.29 16.50–18.00	2,876,880 562 51.8 16.69 16.00–17.32
Percentage of amount of loans 14 With floating rate	71.7 72.1		38.6 28.9		45.9 36.2	83.5 82.8	77.7 80.4
Construction and Land Development Loans						-	
16 Amount of loans (thousands of dollars) 17 Number of loans 18 Weighted-average maturity (months) 19 Weighted-average interest rate (percent per annum) 20 Interquartile range ¹	1,921,308 31,454 11.1 17.80 16.07–19.10	182.396 18.881 7.2 19.13 18.54–20.15	228.405 6,446 12.3 18.81 17.00-19.82	166,690 2,273 8,3 17,97 16,72–19,25	427.520 3,050 14.1 18.45 18.13–19.59	:	916.297 805 10.6 16.96 '-17.88
Percentage of amount of loans 21 With floating rate 22 Secured by real estate 23 Made under commitment 24 With no stated maturity	28.8 85.0 32.9 .9	37.7 74.1 55.5 1.9	22.5 82.1 65.6 1.1	47.1 80.6 19.3 2.7	20.7 97.9 18.4 1.4		29.0 82.8 29.6 .0
Type of construction 25 1- to 4-family 26 Multifamily 27 Nonresidential	30.0 4.8 65.2	40.0 3.2 56.8	54.0 1.1 44.9	40.8 4.9 54.3	26.0 2.7 71.3		21.9 7.1 71.0
	All	1-9	10-24	25-49	50-99	100-249	250 and over
LOANS TO FARMERS	sizes	1-7	10-24	23-49	317-99	1(X)-249	and over
28 Amount of loans (thousands of dollars) 29 Number of loans 30 Weighted-average maturity (months) 31 Weighted-average interest rate (percent per annum) 32 Interquartile range ¹	1,224,054 70,983 7.6 17.76 17.18–18.39	172,901 46,365 6.6 17.63 17.00–18.39	214,006 15,091 6.4 17.59 17.18–18.27	167,333 4,919 7,6 17,59 17.06–18.13	190,019 2,781 5.3 18.01 17.25–18.68	193,183 1,363 9,3 17,76 17,17–18,27	286,611 465 9.4 17.91 17.25–18.77
By purpose of loan 33 Feeder livestock 34 Other livestock 35 Other current operating expenses 36 Farm machinery and equipment 37 Other	17.81 17.51 17.66 18.19 17.85	17.89 17.75 17.46 18.14 18.21	17.73 17.57 17.61 17.31 17.70	17.69 17.34 17.57 17.30 17.68	18.56 17.42 17.83 17.76	17.84 17.97 17.65 17.85	17.56 17.59 17.98

^{1.} Interest rate range that covers the middle 50 percent of the total dollar amount

NOTE. For more detail, see the Board's E.2 (111) statistical release.

of loans made.
2. Fewer than 10 sample loans.

1.35 INTEREST RATES Money and Capital Markets

Averages, percent per annum; weekly and monthly figures are averages of business day data unless otherwise noted.

_	4070	****	1001		19	982			1982	, week end	ling	
Instrument	1979	1980	1981	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	June 4	June 11	June 18	June 25	July 2
Money Market Rates												
1 Federal funds ^{1,2}	11.19	13.36	16.38	14.68	14.94	14.45	14.15	13.43	13.60	14.24	14.17	14.81
2 1-month 3 3-month 4 6-month Finance paper, directly placed 3.4	10.86 10.97 10.91	12.76 12.66 12.29	15.69 15.32 14.76	13.99 13.80 13.47	14.38 14.06 13.64	13.79 13.42 13.02	13.95 13.96 13.79	13.37 13.23 13.00	13.47 13.43 13.20	14.06 14.02 13.86	14.35 14.52 14.49	14.68 14.71 14.46
1	10.78 10.47 10.25	12.44 11.49 11.28	15.30 14.08 13.73	13.73 12.91 12.89	14.17 13.21 13.09	13.49 12.75 12.61	13.79 13.09 12.69	13.28 12.56 12.17	13.46 12.82 12.33	13.86 13.12 12.75	14.16 13.50 13.07	14.46 13.52 13.26
8 3-month	11.04 n.a.	12.78 n.a.	15.32 14.66	13.73 13.33	13.95 13.49	13.29 12.90	14.00 13.76	13.24 13.01	13.42 13.14	14.12 13.89	14.60 14.42	14.68 14.37
10 1-month	11.03 11.22 11.44 11.96	12.91 13.07 12.99 14.00	15.91 15.91 15.77 16.79	14.12 14.21 14.25 14.90	14.44 14.44 14.42 15.18	13.95 13.80 13.77 14.53	14.18 14.46 14.66 15.45	13.59 13.72 13.76 14.42	13.69 13.83 14.03 14.75	14.26 14.56 14.81 15.05	14.63 15.13 15.43 16.09	14.86 15.21 15.36 16.28
Secondary market	10.07 10.06 9.75	11.43 11.37 10.89	14.03 13.80 13.14	12.68 12.77 12.47	12.70 12.80 12.50	12.09 12.16 11.98	12.47 12.70 12.57	12.09 12.12 12.09	12.06 12.19 12.20	12.46 12.83 12.68	12.88 13.25 13.00	12.81 13.08 12.86
17 3-month	10.041 10.017 9.817	11.506 11.374 10.748	14.077 13.811 13.159	12.493 12.621 12.509	12.821 12.861 12.731	12.148 12.220 12.194	12.108 12.310 12.173	11.520 11.589	12.074 12.117	12.248 12.503 12.173	12.588 13.031	13.269 13.419
CAPITAL MARKET RATES												
U.S. Treasury notes and bonds ⁹ Constant maturities ¹⁰ 20 1-year. 21 2-year. 22 2-½-year ¹ 23 3-year. 24 5-year. 25 7-year. 26 10-year. 27 20-year. 28 30-year.	10.67 10.12 9.71 9.52 9.48 9.44 9.33 9.29	12.05 11.77 11.55 11.48 11.43 11.46 11.39 11.30	14.78 14.56 	13.95 14.19 	13.98 14.20 14.18 14.00 13.94 13.57 13.57	13.34 13.78 13.77 13.75 13.74 13.62 13.46 13.24	14.07 14.47 	13.46 13.95 14.00 13.99 13.98 14.07 13.92 13.92	13.59 14.06 	14.22 14.60 14.70 14.57 14.48 14.51 14.36 14.26 13.99	14.62 14.94 	14.41 14.75 14.80 14.81 14.73 14.73 14.54 14.28 14.03
Composite ¹² 29 Over 10 years (long-term)	8.74	10.81	12.87	12.98	12.84	12.67	13.32	13.08	13.09	13.40	13.59	13.42
State and local notes and bonds Moody's series 13 30 Aaa	5.92 6.73 6.52	7.85 9.01 8.59	10.43 11.76 11.33	11.95 13.70 12.82	11.66 13.29 12.59	11.05 12.54 11.95	11.55 12.83 12.45	11.00 12.75 12.13	11.70 12.75 12.40	11.90 12.80 12.63	11.60 13.00 12.62	11.60 13.20 12.58
Corporate bonds Seasoned issues Seasoned i	10.12 9.63 9.94 10.20 10.69 10.03 10.02	12.75 11.94 12.50 12.89 13.67 12.74 12.70	15.06 14.17 14.75 15.29 16.04 15.56	15.68 14.58 15.21 16.12 16.82 15.26 15.19	15.53 14.46 14.90 15.95 16.78 15.83 15.45	15.34 14.26 14.77 15.70 16.64 15.22 15.24	15.77 14.81 15.26 16.07 16.92 15.92 15.84	15.52 14.50 14.98 15.80 16.80	15.62 14.62 15.09 15.92 16.85 15.92 15.59	15.76 14.79 15.22 16.08 16.92	15.99 15.10 15.52 16.31 17.03	15.96 15.07 15.50 16.29 16.95
MEMO: Dividend/price ratio ¹⁷ 40 Preferred stocks	9.07 5.46	10.57 5.25	12.36 5.41	12.97 6.28	12.90 5.99	12.58 5.97	12.96 5.97	12.43 6.15	12.91 6.33	12.97 6.35	13.30 6.26	13.20 6.29

11. Each weekly figure is calculated on a biweekly basis and is the average of five business days ending on the Monday following the calendar week. The biweekly rate is used to determine the maximum interest rate payable in the following two-week period on small saver certificates. (See table 1.16.)

12. Unweighted averages of yields (to maturity or call) for all outstanding notes and bonds neither due nor callable in less than 10 years, including several very low yielding "flower" bonds.

13. General obligations only, based on figures for Thursday, from Moody's Investors Service.

Investors Service.

14. General obligations only, with 20 years to maturity, issued by 20 state and local governmental units of mixed quality. Based on figures for Thursday.

15. Daily figures from Moody's Investors Service. Based on yields to maturity on selected long-term bonds.

16. Compilation of the Federal Reserve. Issues included are long-term (20 years or more). New-issue yields are based on quotations on date of offering; those on recently offered issues (included only for first 4 weeks after termination of underwriter price restrictions), on Friday close-of-business quotations.

17. Standard and Poor's corporate series. Preferred stock ratio based on a sample of ten issues: four public utilities, four industrials, one financial, and one transportation. Common stock ratios on the 500 stocks in the price index.

^{1.} Weekly and monthly figures are averages of all calendar days, where the rate for a weekend or holiday is taken to be the rate prevailing on the preceding business day. The daily rate is the average of the rates on a given day weighted by the volume of transactions at these rates.

2. Weekly figures are statement week averages—that is, averages for the week ending Wednesday.

3. Unweighted average of offering rates quoted by at least five dealers (in the case of commercial paper), or finance companies (in the case of finance paper). Before November 1979, maturities for data shown are 30–59 days, 30–119 days, and 120–179 days for innance paper; and 30–59 days, 90–119 days, and 150–179 days for finance paper.

4. Yields are quoted on a bank-discount basis, rather than an investment yield basis (which would give a higher figure).

5. Dealer closing offered rates for top-rated banks. Most representative rate (which may be, but need not be, the average of the rates quoted by the dealers).

6. Unweighted average of offered rates quoted by at least five dealers early in the day.

<sup>O Unweighted average of closing bid rates quoted by at least five dealers.

I Unweighted average of closing bid rates quoted by at least five dealers.
Rates are recorded in the week in which bills are issued.
Yields are based on closing bid prices quoted by at least five dealers.
Wields adjusted to constant maturities by the U.S. Treasury. That is, yields are read from a yield curve at fixed maturities. Based on only recently issued.</sup>

1.36 STOCK MARKET Selected Statistics

		1000	1001		1981				198	82		
Indicator	1979	1980	1981	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June
				P	rices and t	rading (ave	erages of d	aily figures)		<u> </u>	
Common stock prices 1 New York Stock Exchange (Dec. 31, 1965 = 50) 2 Industrial 3 Transportation 4 Utility 5 Finance 6 Standard & Poor's Corporation (1941-43 = 10) 7 American Stock Exchange (Aug. 31, 1973 = 100)	55.67 61.82 45.20 36.46 58.65 107.94	68.06 78.64 60.52 37.35 64.28 118.71 300.94	74.02 85.44 72.61 38.90 73.52 128.05 343.58	69.40 78.94 65.65 38.87 72.58 119.84	71.49 80.86 67.68 40.73 76.47 122.92 321.0	71.81 81.70 68.27 40.22 74.74 123.79 322.65	67.91 76.85 62.04 39.30 70.99 117.41 296.49	66.16 74.78 59.09 38.32 70.50 114.50 275.10	63.86 71.51 55.19 38.57 69.08 110.84 255.08	66.97 75.59 57.91 39.20 71.44 116.31 271.15	67.07 75.97 56.84 39.40 69.16 116.35	60.29 71.59 53.07 37.34 63.19 109.70 254.72
Volume of trading (thousands of shares) 8 New York Stock Exchange	32,233 4,182	44,867 6,377	46,967 5,346	45,287 4,233	50,791 5,257	43,598 4,992	48,419 4,497	51,169 4,400	55,227 4,329	54,119 3,937	51,323 4,292	50,479 3,720
			C	ustomer fü	nancing (er	nd-of-perio	d balances	, in million	s of dollar	s)		
10 Regulated margin credit at brokers-dealers ²	11,619	14,721	14,411	13,926	14,124	14,411	13,441	13,023	12,095	12,202	12,237	A
11 Margin stock ³	11,450 167 2	14,500 219 2	14,150 259 2	13,660 263 3	13,860 261 3	14,150 259 2	13,190 249 2	12,770 251 2	11,840 249 6	11,950 251 1	11,990 246 1	n.a.
Free credit balances at brokers ⁴ 14 Margin-account 15 Cash-account	1,105 4,060	2,105 6,070	3,515 7,150	2,990 6,100	3,290 6,865	3,515 7,150	3,455 6,575	3,755 6,595	3,895 6,510	4,145 6,270	4,175 6,355	
			Marg	gin-accoun	debt at b	rokers (pe	rcentage di	stribution,	end of per	riod)	L	
16 Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	†
By equity class (in percent) ⁵ 17 Under 40	16.0 29.0 27.0 14.0 8.0 7.0	14.0 30.0 25.0 14.0 9.0 8.0	37.0 21.0 22.0 10.0 6.0 6.0	32.0 28.0 18.0 10.0 6.0 6.0	30.0 25.0 21.0 11.0 6.0 7.0	37.0 24.0 17.0 10.0 6.0 6.0	37.0 24.0 16.0 10.0 7.0 6.0	44.0 22.0 15.0 8.0 6.0 5.0	39.0 24.0 16.0 10.0 6.0 5.0	34.0 25.0 18.0 10.0 7.0 6.0	40.0 24.0 15.0 9.0 6.0 5.0	n.a.
			s	pecial miso	ellaneous-	account ba	lances at h	rokers (en	d of period	d)		
23 Total balances (millions of dollars) ⁶	16,150	21,690	25,870	24,962	25,409	25,870	26,080	26,850	28,030	28,252	28,521	†
Distribution by equity status (percent) 24 Net credit status. Debt status, equity of 25 60 percent or more 26 Less than 60 percent.	44.2 47.0 8.8	47.8 44.4 7.7	58.0 31.0 11.0	55.0 35.0 10.0	57.0 33.0 10.0	58.0 31.0 11.0	58.0 31.0 11.0	58.0 30.0 12.0	59.0 28.0 13.0	57.0 29.0 13.0	58.0 29.0 13.0	n.a.
·		<u>, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , </u>	l M	argin requi	rements (p	percent of	market val	ue and effe	ctive date) ⁷	<u> </u>	L
	Mar. 1	1, 1968	June 8	3, 1968	May 6	, 1970	Dec. 6	. 1971	Nov. 24	, 1972	Jan. 3,	1974
27 Margin stocks	5	0 60 0	6	0 0 0		55 60 55	5: 50 5:	Ó	65 50 65)	5 5 5	

^{1.} Effective July 1976, includes a new financial group, banks and insurance companies. With this change the index includes 400 industrial stocks (formerly 425), 20 transportation (formerly 15 rail), 40 public utility (formerly 60), and 40

^{425), 20} transportation (formerly 15 rail), 40 public utility (formerly 60), and 40 financial.

2. Margin credit includes all credit extended to purchase or carry stocks or related equity instruments and secured at least in part by stock. Credit extended is end-of-month data for member firms of the New York Stock Exchange.

In addition to assigning a current loan value to margin stock generally. Regulations T and U permit special loan values for convertible bonds and stock acquired through exercise of subscription rights.

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

4. Free credit balances are in accounts with no unfulfilled commitments to the brokers and are subject to withdrawal by customers on demand.

^{5.} Each customer's equity in his collateral (market value of collateral less net debit balance) is expressed as a percentage of current collateral values.

6. Balances that may be used by customers as the margin deposit required for additional purchases. Balances may arise as transfers based on loan values of other collateral in the customer's margin account or deposits of cash (usually sales proceed) negative.

collateral in the customer's margin account or deposits of cash (usually sales proceeds) occur.

7. Regulations G, T, and U of the Federal Reserve Board of Governors, prescribed in accordance with the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, limit the amount of credit to purchase and carry margin stocks that may be extended on securities as collateral by prescribing a maximum loan value, which is a specified percentage of the market value of the collateral at the time the credit is extended. Margin requirements are the difference between the market value (100 percent) and the maximum loan value. The term "margin stocks" is defined in the corresponding regulation.

1.37 SELECTED FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS Selected Assets and Liabilities

Millions of dollars, end of period

Account	1979	1980			1981					1982		
Account	1979	1980	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May ^p
					Savi	ngs and loa	an associat	lions				
1 Assets	578,962	630,712	653,022	655,658	659,073	660,326	663,844	667,600	671,895	678,039	681,368	686,281
2 Mortgages	475,688 46,341 56,933	503,192 57,928 69,592	518,172 58,932 75,918	518,778 59,530 77,350	519,248 61,517 78,308	519,146 61,369 79,811	518,350 62,756 82,738	517,493 64,089 86,018	516,284 66,585 89,026	515,896 67,758 94,835	514,475 67,859 99,034	514,064 69,906 102,311
5 Liabilities and net worth	578,962	630,712	653,022	655,658	659,073	660,326	663,844	667,600	671,895	678,039	681,368	686,281
6 Savings capital 7 Borrowed money 8 FHLBB 9 Other 10 Loans in process	470,004 55,232 40,441 14,791 9,582 11,506	511,636 64,586 47,045 17,541 8,767 12,394	513,438 83,456 60,025 23,431 7,354 18,275	515,649 87,477 61,857 25,620 7,040 15,307	519,288 86,108 62,000 24,108 6,757 17,506	519,777 86,255 61,922 24,333 6,451 19,101	524,374 89,097 62,794 26,303 6,369 15,612	526,382 89,099 62,581 26,518 6,249 18,356	529,064 89,465 62,690 26,775 6,144 20,145	535,566 91,013 63,639 27,374 6,399 18,574	532,899 93,883 65,347 28,536 6,550 22,012	534,509 94,562 65,289 29,273 6,747 25,026
12 Net worth ²	32,638	33,329	30,499	30,185	29,414	28,742	28,392	27,514	27,077	26,487	26,024	25,437
13 MEMO: Mortgage loan commitments outstanding ³	16,007	16,102	16,689	16,012	15,733	15,758	15,225	15,131	15,397	15,582	16,375	16,624
	Mutual savings banks ⁴											
14 Assets	163,405	171,564	174,761	175,234	175,693	175,258	175,728	175,938	175,763	174,776	174,813	<u>†</u>
Loans 15 Mortgage	98,908 9,253	99,865 11,733	99,987 14,560	99,944 14,868	99,903 14,725	99,879 15,073	99,997 14,753	99,788 15,029	98,838 15,604	97,464 16,514	97,160 16,424	
17 U.S. government ⁵ 18 State and local government	7,658 2,930 37,086 3,156 4,412	8,949 2,390 39,282 4,334 5,011	9,369 2,326 38,180 4,791 5,547	9,594 2,323 38,118 4,810 5,577	9,765 2,394 38,108 5,118 5,681	9,508 2,271 37,874 5,039 5,615	9,810 2,288 37,791 5,442 5,649	9,991 2,290 37,849 5,210 5,781	9,966 2,293 37,781 5,412 5,869	10,072 2,276 37,379 5,219 5,852	10,146 2,269 37,473 5,494 5,846	n.a.
22 Liabilities	163,405	171,564	174,761	175,234	175,693	175,258	175,728	175,938	175,763	174,776	174,813	
23 Deposits	146,006 144,070 61,123 82,947 1,936 5,873 11,525 3,182	154,805 151,416 53,971 97,445 2,986 6,695 11,368	153,120 150,753 49,003 101,750 27,073 11,125 10,516	153,412 151,072 49,254 101,818 25,769 11,458 10,364	154,066 151,975 48,238 103,737 24,806 11,513 10,114	153,809 151,787 48,456 126,889 2,023 11,434 10,015	155,110 153,003 49,425 121,343 2,108 10,632 9,986 1,293	154,843 152,801 48,898 120,740 2,042 11,280 9,814	154,626 152,616 48,297 120,282 2,010 11,464 9,672	154,022 151,979 48,412 118,536 2,043 11,132 9,622 978	153,187 151,021 47,733 117,372 2,166 12,141 9,485	
					Lif	e insuranc	e compani	ies				
31 Assets	432,282	479,210	506,585	509,478	515,079	519,281	521,354	525,331	526,573	530,014	533,810	
Securities 32 Government 33 United States 34 State and local 35 Foreign 36 Business 37 Bonds 38 Stocks 39 Mortgages 40 Real estate 41 Policy loans 42 Other assets 45 Other assets 46 Stocks 47 Other assets 48 Other assets 48 Other assets 49 Other assets 49 Other assets 40 Other assets 40 Other assets 40 Other assets 40 Other assets 41 Other assets 42 Other assets 43 Other assets 44 Other assets 45 Other assets 46 Other assets 47 Other assets 47 Other assets 48 Other assets 48 Other assets 49 Other assets 49 Other assets 40 Other assets 4	338 4,888 6,428 9,022 222,332 178,371 39,757	21,378 5,345 6,701 9,332 238,113 190,747 47,366 131,080 15,033 41,411 31,702	23,949 7,544 6,904 9,501 250,371 204,501 136,516 17,626 46,252 31,971	24,280 7,670 7,033 9,577 250,315 205,908 44,407 136,982	24,621 7,846 7,129 9,646 253,976 208,004 45,972 137,736 18,382 47,731 32,633	25,200 8,321 7,148 9,731 255,632 209,194 46,438 138,433 18,629 48,275 33,112	25,310 8,578 6,968 9,764 254,978 208,587 46,391 139,046 19,157 48,741 34,122	26,157 9,204 7,063 9,890 257,614 211,686 45,928 139,596 19,276 49,092 33,288	26.847 9,887 7,043 9,917 257,318 212,685 44,633 139,777 18,999 49,535 34,097	27,322 10,236 7,069 10,017 257,452 213,217 44,235 140,259 19,472 50,083 35,426	27,691 10,465 7,139 10,087 260,034 214,984 45,050 140,688 19,947 50,640 34,810	n.a.
						Credit	unions					
43 Total assets/liabilities and capital	65,854	71,709	75,656	76,145	76,123	76,830	77,682	78,012	78,986	81,055	81,351	82,858
44 Federal 45 State 46 Loans outstanding 47 Federal 48 State 49 Savings 50 Federal (shares) 51 State (shares and deposits).	35,934 29,920 53,125 28,698 24,426 56,232 35,530 25,702	39,801 31,908 47,774 25,627 22,147 64,399 36,348 28,051	41,394 34,262 51,207 27,701 23,506 66,943 36,713 30,230	41,682 34,463 51,407 27,871 23,536 67,512 36,928 30,584	41,727 34,396 51,029 27,686 23,343 67,625 37,015 30,610	42,025 34,805 50,631 27,508 23,123 67,981 37,261 30,720	42,382 35,300 50,448 27,458 22,990 68,871 37,574 31,297	42,512 35,500 49,949 27,204 22,745 69,432 37,875 31,557	43,111 35,875 49,610 27,051 22,559 70,227 38,331 31,896	44,263 36,792 49,668 27,119 22,549 72,218 39,431 32,787	44,371 36,980 49,533 27,064 22,469 72,569 39,688 32,881	45.077 37,781 49,556 27,073 22,483 73,602 40,213 33,389

For notes see bottom of page A30.

FEDERAL FISCAL AND FINANCING OPERATIONS

Millions of dollars

						Calend	ar year		
Type of account or operation	Fiscal year 1979	Fiscal year 1980	Fiscal year 1981	1980	198	31		1982	
				112	111	H2	Mar.	Apr.	May
U.S. budget 1 Receipts 2 Outlays 3 Surplus, or deficit (-). 4 Trust funds 5 Federal funds 3.	463,302	517,112	599,272	260,569	317,304	301,777	45,291	75,777	36,753
	490,997	576,675	657,204	309,389	333,115	358,558	63,546	66,073	55,683
	- 27,694	- 59,563	- 57,932	- 48,821	- 15,811	- 56,780	-18,255	9,704	-18,930
	18,335	8,801	6,817	- 2,551	5,797	- 8,085	966	626	1,958
	- 46,030	- 68,364	64,749	- 46,270	- 21,608	- 48,697	-19,221	9,077	-20,888
Off-budget entities (surplus, or deficit (-)) 6 Federal Financing Bank outlays	- 13,261	- 14,549	-20,769	-7,552	-11,046	- 8,728	- 601	- 1,153	-2,459
	793	303	-236	376	-900	- 1,752	83	160	-34
U.S. budget plus off-budget, including Federal Financing Bank 8 Surplus, or deficit (-) Source or financing 9 Borrowing from the public	-40,162	-73,808	- 78,936	-55,998	-27,757	-67,260	-18.773	8,711	-21,424
	33,641	70,515	79,329	54,764	33,213	54,081	12,305	2,527	3,187
	-408	-355	- 1.878	-6,730	2,873	-1,111	7,035	~11,256	15,700
	6,929	3,648	1.485	7,964	-8,328	14,290	-567	19	2,537
MEMO: 12 Treasury operating balance (level, end of period) 13 Federal Reserve Banks 14 Tax and loan accounts	24.176	20,990	18.670	12,305	16,389	12,046	13,001	28,740	7,947
	6.489	4,102	3.520	3,062	2,923	4,301	2,866	12,239	2,540
	17,687	16,888	15.150	9,243	13,466	7,745	10,135	16,501	5,407

^{1.} The Budget of the U.S. Government, Fiscal Year 1983, has reclassified supplemental medical insurance premiums and voluntary hospital insurance premiums, previously included in other social insurance receipts, as offsetting receipts in the health function.

2. Effective Oct. 1, 1980, the Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation was re-

classified from an off-budget agency to an on-budget agency in the Department of

3. Half-year figures are calculated as a residual (total surplus/deficit less trust fund surplus/deficit).

4. Other off-budget includes Postal Service Fund; Rural Electrification and Telephone Revolving Fund; and Rural Telephone Bank; it also includes petroleum acquisition and transportation and strategic petroleum reserve effective November 1981.

5. Includes U.S. Treasury operating cash accounts; special drawing rights; gold tranche drawing rights; loans to International Monetary Fund; and other cash and monetary assets.

6. Includes accrued interest payable to the public; allocations of special drawing rights; deposit funds; miscellaneous liability (including checks outstanding) and asset accounts; seigniorage; increment on gold; net gain/loss for U.S. currency valuation adjustment; net gain/loss for IMF valuation adjustment; and profit on the sale of pold the sale of gold.

SOURCE. "Monthly Treasury Statement of Receipts and Outlays of the U.S. Government," Treasury Bulletin, and the Budget of the United States Government, Fiscal Year 1983.

NOTES TO TABLE 1.37

- 1. Holdings of stock of the Federal Home Loan Banks are included in "other assets."

 2. Includes net undistributed income, which is accrued by most, but not all,
- 2. Includes net undistributed income, which is accrued by most, but not all, associations.
 3. Excludes figures for loans in process, which are shown as a liability.
 4. The NAMSB reports that, effective April 1979, balance sheet data are not strictly comparable with previous months. Beginning April 1979, data are reported on a net-of-valuation-reserves basis.

 5. Beginning April 1979, includes obligations of U.S. government agencies. Before that date, this item was included in "Corporate and other."

 6. Includes securities of foreign governments and international organizations and, before April 1979, nonguaranteed issues of U.S. government agencies.

 7. Excludes checking, club, and school accounts.

 8. Commitments outstanding (including loans in process) of banks in New York State as reported to the Savings Banks Association of the state of New York.

 9. Direct and guaranteed obligations. Excludes federal agency issues not guaranteed, which are shown in the table under "Business" securities.

10. Issues of foreign governments and their subdivisions and bonds of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development

NOTE. Savings and loan associations: Estimates by the FHLBB for all associations in the United States. Data are based on monthly reports of federally insured associations and annual reports of other associations. Even when revised, data for current and preceding year are subject to further revision.

Mutual savings banks: Estimates of National Association of Mutual Savings Banks for all savings banks in the United States.

Life insurance companies: Estimates of the American Council of Life Insurance for all life insurance companies in the United States. Annual figures are annualstatement asset values, with bonds carried on an amortized basis and stocks at year-end market value. Adjustments for interest due and accrued and for differences between market and book values are not made on each item separately but are included, in total, in "other assets."

Credit unions: Estimates by the National Credit Union Administration for a group of federal and state-chartered credit unions that account for about 30 percent of credit union assets. Figures are preliminary and revised annually to incorporate recent benchmark data.

1.39 U.S. BUDGET RECEIPTS AND OUTLAYS

Millions of dollars

				(Calendar year				
Source or type	Fiscal year 1979	Fiscal year 1980	Fiscal year 1981	1980	198	31		1982	
				Н2	ні	H2	Mar.	Apr.	May
RECEIPTS									
1 All sources ¹	463,302	517,112	599,272	260,569	317,304	301,777	45,291	75,777	36,753
2 Individual income taxes, net	217,841 195,295	244,069 223,763	285,917 256,332	131,962	142,889	147.035	13,391	41,672	9,576
3 Withheld	36	39	230.332	120,924	126,101 36	134,199	23,307	22,699	20,965 7
5 Nonwithheld	56,215	63,746	76,844	14,592	59,907	17,391	4,329	35,282	1,183
6 Refunds	33,705	43,479	47,299	3,559	43,155	4,559	14,255	16,315	12,580
Corporation income taxes 7 Gross receipts	71,448	72.380	73,733	28,579	44,048	31.056	8,435	9.032	2,159
8 Refunds	5,771	7,780	12,596	4,518	6,565	738	1.525	1,690	957
9 Social insurance taxes and contributions,		455 500	400 -00						
net	138,939	157,803	182.720	75,679	101,316	91,592	18,752	21,593	20,483
contributions ²	115,041	133,042	156,953	66,831	83.851	82,984	17,740	14,642	14,650
contributions ³	5,034	5,723	6,041	188	6.240	244	488	4,470	502
12 Unemployment insurance	15.387	15,336	16,129	6,742	9.205	6,355	130	2,120	5,004
13 Other net receipts ^{1,4}	3,477	3,702	3.598	1.919	2,020	2,009	395	362	327
14 Excise taxes	18,745	24,329	40,839	15,332	21.945	22.097	3.182	2,732	2,848
15 Customs deposits	7,439	7,174	8,083	3,717	3,926	4,661	812	704	683
16 Estate and gift taxes	5,411 9,252	6,389 12,748	6.787 13.790	3,499 6,318	3,259 6,487	3.742 8.441	787	582	613
17 Miscellaneous receipts	9.232	12,748	13.790	6,316	0,487	8,441	1,457	1,152	1,349
OUTLAYS						ļ.			
18 All types ^{1,6}	490,997	576,675	657,204	309,389	333,115	358,558	63,546	66,073	55,683
19 National defense	117,681	135,856	159,765	72,457	80,005	87,421	16,436	16,385	15,204
20 International affairs	6.091	10,733	11.130	5,430	5,999	4,655	1,796	1,111	559
21 General science, space, and technology	5,041 6,856	5,722	6,359	3,205	3,314 5,677	3,388 4,394	617	532	613 486
22 Energy	12.091	6,313 13.812	10,277 13,525	3,997 7,722	6,476	7,296	519 1.017	511 1,148	486 849
24 Agriculture	6,238	4,762	5,572	1,892	3,101	5,181	2,621	949	~ 400
25. C	2 570	7.700	2 046	2.162	2 072	1.005	225		
25 Commerce and housing credit	2,579 17,459	7,788 21,120	3,946 23,381	3,163 11,547	2,073 11,991	1.825 10.753	-235 1,241	1,178 1,867	~129 1.425
27 Community and regional development	9,542	10,068	9,394	5,370	4,621	4,269	488	523	457
28 Education, training, employment, social						, i			
services	29,685	30,767	31,402	15,221	15.928	13,878	1,952	2,304	1,996
29 Health ¹	46,962 160,159	55,220 193,100	65,982 225,099	29,680 107,912	33,113 113,490	35,322 129,269	6,578 22,074	6,298 21,912	6,019 20,269
· ·	,			· ·					
31 Veterans benefits and services	19,928 4,153	21,183	22,988	11,731	10,531	12.880	2,273	3.239	753
32 Administration of justice	4,153	4,570 4,505	4,698 4.614	2,299 2,432	2,344 2,692	2,290 2,311	478 692	419 123	364 433
34 General-purpose fiscal assistance	8,372	8,584	6,856	4,191	3,015	3,043	13	1,176	352
35 Interest	52,566	64,504	82,537	35,909	41.178	47,667	6,664	7,633	7,720
36 Undistributed offsetting receipts ⁷	- 18,488	- 21,933	- 30,320	- 14,769	- 12,432	~17,281	- 1,679	-1,235	-1,286

The Budget of the U.S. Government, Fiscal Year 1983 has reclassified sup-plemental medical insurance premiums and voluntary hospital insurance premiums, previously included in other social insurance receipts, as offsetting receipts in the health function.

Source. "Monthly Treasury Statement of Receipts and Outlays of the U.S. Government" and the Budget of the U.S. Government, Fiscal Year 1983.

^{2.} Old-age, disability, and hospital insurance, and railroad retirement accounts.
3. Old-age, disability, and hospital insurance.
4. Federal employee retirement contributions and civil service retirement and disability fund.

^{5.} Deposits of earnings by Federal Reserve Banks and other miscellaneous re-

ceipts.

6. Effective Oct. 1, 1980, the Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation was re-classified from an off-budget agency to an on-budget agency in the Department of

Consists of interest received by trust funds, rents and royalties on the outer continental shelf, and U.S. government contributions for employee retirement.

A32 Domestic Financial Statistics □ July 1982

1.40 FEDERAL DEBT SUBJECT TO STATUTORY LIMITATION

Billions of dollars

[tem		19	80			19	81		1982
	Mar. 31	June 30	Sept. 30	Dec. 31	Mar. 31	June 30	Sept. 30	Dec. 31	Mar. 31
1 Federal debt outstanding	870.4	884.4	914.3	936.7	970.9	977.4	1,003.9	1,034.7	1,066.4
Public debt securities Held by public Held by agencies	863.5 677.1 186.3	877.6 682.7 194.9	907.7 710.0 197.7	930.2 737.7 192.5	964.5 773.7 190.9	971.2 771.3 199.9	997.9 789.8 208.1	1,028.7 825.5 203.2	1,061.3 858.9 202.4
5 Agency securities 6 Held by public 7 Held by agencies	7.0 5.5 1.5	6.8 5.3 1.5	6.6 5.1 1.5	6.5 5.0 1.5	6.4 4.9 1.5	6.2 4.7 1.5	6.1 4.6 1.5	6.0 4.6 1.4	5.1 3.9 1.2
8 Debt subject to statutory limit	864.5	878.7	908.7	931.2	965.5	972.2	998.8	1,029.7	1,062.2
9 Public debt securities	862.8 1.7	877.0 1.7	907.1 1.6	929.6 1.6	963.9 1.6	970.6 1.6	997.2 1.6	1,028.1 1.6	1,062.7 1.5
11 Memo: Statutory debt limit	879.0	925.0	925.0	935.1	985.0	985.0	999.8	1,079.8	1,079.8

^{1.} Includes guaranteed debt of government agencies, specified participation certificates, notes to international lending organizations, and District of Columbia stadium bonds.

1.41 GROSS PUBLIC DEBT OF U.S. TREASURY Types and Ownership

Billions of dollars, end of period

						-	1982		
Type and holder	1978	1979	1980	1981	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June
1 Total gross public debt	789.2	845.1	930.2	1,028.7	1,048.2	1,061.3	1,065.7	1,071.7	1,079.6
By type 2 Interest-bearing debt. 3 Marketable 4 Bills 5 Notes 6 Bonds. 7 Nonmarketable 8 Convertible bonds ² 9 State and local government series 10 Foreign issues ³ 11 Government 12 Public 13 Savings bonds and notes 14 Government account series ⁴	782.4 487.5 161.7 265.8 60.0 294.8 2.2 24.3 29.6 28.0 1.6 80.9 157.5	844.0 530.7 172.6 283.4 74.7 313.2 2.2 24.6 28.8 23.6 5.3 79.9 177.5	928.9 623.2 216.1 321.6 85.4 305.7 23.8 24.0 17.6 6.4 72.5 185.1	1,027.3 720.3 245.0 375.3 99.9 307.0 19.0 14.9 4.1 68.1 196.7	1,042.2 737.5 254.0 382.1 101.4 304.7 22.7 18.4 14.3 4.1 67.6 195.7	1,059.8 752.6 256.2 395.0 101.4 307.2 23.2 19.6 15.6 4.1 67.4 196.7	1,064.5 755.8 254.9 399.7 101.3 308.7 23.2 19.4 4.1 67.3 198.5	1,066.4 755.7 256.1 398.4 101.2 310.7 23.4 18.4 14.8 3.6 67.3 201.3	1,078.4 764.0 2256.0 406.9 101.1 314.4 17.5 13.8 3.6 67.4 206.0
15 Non-interest-bearing debt	6.8	1.2	1.3	1.4	6.0	1.5	1.1	5.3	1.2
By holder ⁵ 16 U.S. government agencies and trust funds. 17 Federal Reserve Banks. 18 Private investors. 19 Commercial banks. 20 Mutual savings banks 21 Insurance companies. 22 Other companies. 23 State and local governments.	170.0 109.6 508.6 93.2 5.0 15.7 19.6 64.4	187.1 117.5 540.5 96.4 4.7 16.7 22.9 69.9	192.5 121.3 616.4 116.0 5.4 20.1 25.7 78.8	203.3 131.0 694.5 109.4 5.2 19.1 37.8 85.6	201.1 125.4 720.8 111.8 5.4 18.7 37.5 88.2	202.5 126.6 733.3 114.3 5.8 19.8 37.5 88.3	204.3 134.3 727.1 110.1 5.6 21.2 37.5 88.5	n.a.	n.a.
Individuals 24 Savings bonds . 25 Other securities . 26 Foreign and international . 27 Other miscellaneous investors .	80.7 30.3 137.8 58.9	79.9 36.2 124.4 90.1	72.5 56.7 127.7 106.9	68.0 75.6 141.4 152.3	67.7 77.0 140.0 174.5	67.5 79.0 140.8 180.3	67.3 78.4 139.5 180.0		

^{1.} Includes (not shown separately): Securities issued to the Rural Electrification Administration, depository bonds, retirement plan bonds, and individual retire-

Note. Gross public debt excludes guaranteed agency securities.

Data by type of security from Monthly Statement of the Public Debt of the United States (U.S. Treasury Department); data by holder from Treasury Bulletin.

NOTE. Data from Treasury Bulletin (U.S. Treasury Department).

ment bonds.

2. These nonmarketable bonds, also known as Investment Series B Bonds, may be exchanged (or converted) at the owner's option for 1½ percent, 5-year marketable Treasury notes. Convertible bonds that have been so exchanged are removed from this category and recorded in the notes category (line 5).

3. Nonmarketable dollar-denominated and foreign currency-denominated series

held by foreigners.

4. Held almost entirely by U.S. government agencies and trust funds.

^{5.} Data for Federal Reserve Banks and U.S. government agencies and trust funds are actual holdings; data for other groups are Treasury estimates.

6. Consists of investments of foreign balances and international accounts in the

United States.

7. Includes savings and loan associations, nonprofit institutions, corporate pension trust funds, dealers and brokers, certain government deposit accounts, and

government sponsored agencies.

1.42 U.S. GOVERNMENT MARKETABLE SECURITIES Ownership, by maturity

Par value; millions of dollars, end of period

		1001	19	982	1000	4001	19	82
Type of holder	1980	1981	Mar.	Apr.	1980	1981	Mar.	Apr.
		All ma	turities			1 to 5	years	
1 All holders	623,186	720,293	752,620	755,832	197,409	228,550	242,354	240,814
2 U.S. government agencies and trust funds	9,564 121,328	8,669 130,954	8,001 125,589	8,001 134,257	1,990 835	1,906 38,223	1,906 37,193	1,906 39,629
4 Private investors. 5 Commercial banks 6 Mutual savings banks 7 Insurance companies 8 Nonfinancial corporations 9 Savings and loan associations 10 State and local governments 11 All others.	492,294 77,868 3,917 11,930 7,758 4,225 21,058 365,539	580,671 74,618 3,971 12,090 4,214 4,122 18,991 462,663	619,030 79,398 4,533 13,088 4,318 4,849 21,740 491,104	613,576 76,488 4,352 13,848 3,893 4,721 21,593 488,680	159,585 44,482 1,925 4,504 2,203 2,289 4,595 99,577	188,422 39,021 1,870 5,596 1,146 2,260 4,278 134,251	203.254 41,420 2,253 5,945 1,073 2,460 4,707 145,396	199,279 39,823 2,031 6,512 956 2,459 4,544 142,955
		Total, wit	hin 1 year			5 to 10	years	
12 All holders	297,385	340,082	357,073	355,754	56,037	63,483	60,785	66,920
13 U.S. government agencies and trust funds	830 56,858	647 64,113	20 61,579	20 66,735	1,404 13,548	779 11,854	779 10,102	779 10,813
15 Private investors. 16 Commercial banks 17 Mutual savings banks 18 Insurance companies 19 Nonfinancial corporations 20 Savings and loan associations 21 State and local governments 22 All others.	239.697 25.197 1.246 1.940 4.281 1.646 7.750 197.636	275,322 29,480 1,569 2,201 2,421 1,731 7,536 230,383	295,473 31,579 1,774 2,350 2,329 2,140 6,974 248,328	288,998 30,381 1,829 2,025 1,911 2,003 6,868 243,981	41,175 5,793 455 3,037 357 216 2,030 29,287	50,851 4,496 238 2,507 344 98 2,365 40,804	49,904 3,120 196 2,578 292 163 2,419 41,136	55,329 3,048 186 2,926 258 178 2,463 46,270
		Bills, with	nin 1 year			10 to 20) years	
23 All holders	216,104	245,015	256,212	254,880	36,854	44,744	46,399	46,335
24 U.S. government agencies and trust funds	43,971	49,679	45,692	50,509	3,686 5,919	3,996 6,692	3,952 6,624	3,952 6,817
26 Private investors. 27 Commercial banks. 28 Mutual savings banks 29 Insurance companies 30 Nonfinancial corporations 31 Savings and loan associations 32 State and local governments 33 All others.	172,132 9,856 394 672 2,363 818 5,413 152,616	195,335 9,667 423 760 1,173 363 5,126 177,824	210,518 11,575 559 784 1,544 1,544 822 4,327 190,905	204,369 10,711 596 591 1,228 4,163 186,335	27,250 1,071 181 1,718 431 52 3,597 20,200	34,055 873 151 1,119 131 16 2,824 28,940	35,822 1,328 170 1,361 267 21 4,872 27,804	35,565 1,231 170 1,539 329 20 4,988 27,289
		Other, wit	hin 1 year			Over 20) years	
34 All holders	81,281	95,068	100,861	100,874	35,500	43,434	46,010	46,010
35 U.S. government agencies and trust funds	829 12,888	647 14,433	18 15,887	19 16,226	1,656 9,258	1,340 10,073	1,343 10,002	1,343 10,263
37 Private investors 38 Commercial banks 39 Mutual savings banks 40 Insurance companies 41 Nonfinancial corporations 42 Savings and loan associations 43 State and local governments 44 All others	67,565 15,341 852 1,268 1,918 828 2,337 45,020	79,987 19,814 1,146 1,442 1,248 1,368 2,410 52,560	84,956 20,003 1,215 1,565 785 1,318 2,647 57,423	84,630 19,670 1,233 1,433 683 1,260 2,704 57,646	24,587 1,325 110 730 476 21 3,086 18,838	32,020 749 144 666 172 17 1,988 28,285	34,576 1,952 140 853 358 65 2,767 28,440	34,404 2,006 137 847 439 61 2,731 28,184

and 724 insurance companies, each about 80 percent; (2) 407 nonfinancial corporations and 467 savings and loan associations, each about 50 percent; and (3) 489 state and local governments, about 40 percent.
"All others," a residual, includes holdings of all those not reporting in the Treasury Survey, including investor groups not listed separately.

Note. Direct public issues only. Based on Treasury Survey of Ownership from Treasury Bulletin (U.S. Treasury Department).

Data complete for U.S. government agencies and trust funds and Federal Reserve Banks, but data for other groups include only holdings of those institutions that report. The following figures show, for each category, the number and proportion reporting as of Apr. 30, 1982: (1)5,292 commercial banks, 443 mutual savings banks.

Domestic Financial Statistics ☐ July 1982

1.43 U.S. GOVERNMENT SECURITIES DEALERS Transactions

Par value; averages of daily figures, in millions of dollars

Item	1979	1980	1981		1982			1982, we	ek ending	Wednesday	
non.	1,,,,	1500	1501	Маг.	Apr.	May	May 26	June 2	June 9	June 16	June 23
Immediate delivery ¹ 1 U.S. government securities	13,183	18,331	24,728	27,384	28,424	31,497	34,788	30,931	24,228	26,438	29,476
By maturity Bills. 3 Other within 1 year 4 1–5 years 5 5–10 years. 6 Over 10 years	7,915 454 2,417 1,121 1,276	11,413 421 3,330 1,464 1,704	14,768 621 4,360 2,451 2,528	14.995 742 5.606 2,843 3,199	16.090 910 5.288 3,136 2,999	16.623 763 7,400 3,381 3,330	17,765 1,171 9,331 3,987 2,534	16,937 846 6,478 3,875 2,795	14,913 569 3,964 2,497 2,285	17,929 566 3,421 2,272 2,249	17,938 546 5,437 2,945 2,611
By type of customer U.S. government securities dealers. 8 U.S. government securities brokers 9 All others 10 Federal agency securities. Certificates of deposit 12 Bankers acceptances 13 Commercial paper	1,448 5,170 6,564 2,723 1,764	1,484 7,610 9,237 3,258 2,472	1,640 11,750 11,337 3,306 4,477 1,807 6,128	1,386 13,701 12,296 3,315 4,355 2,115 7,217	1.718 13,669 13,037 3,620 4,495 2,434 7,537	1,730 15,517 14,250 3,916 5,437 2,454 7,975	2,066 17,183 15,540 4,980 6,931 2,947 8,049	1,503 13,901 15,527 2,930 5,479 2,620 9,000	1,131 11,954 11,142 2,835 4,892 2,362 7,267	1,558 12,272 12,608 3,278 4,694 2,193 8,120	1,776 14,374 13,326 3,183 5,439 2,212 7,795
Futures transactions ³ 14 Treasury bills. 15 Treasury coupons. 16 Federal agency securities. Forward transactions ⁴ 17 U.S. government securities. 18 Federal agency securities.	n.a.	n.a.	3,523 1,330 234 365 1,370	5,095 1,179 204 493 1,358	4,447 959 216 371 951	5,564 1,972 278 807 571	6,293 2,306 425 1,181 450	5.664 2,363 342 624 546	4,763 1,146 213 739 410	4,336 1,115 325 628 554	4,790 1,311 242 1,036 576

^{1.} Before 1981, data for immediate transactions include forward transactions.
2. Includes, among others, all other dealers and brokers in commodities and securities, nondealer departments of commercial banks, foreign banking agencies, and the Federal Reserve System.
3. Futures contracts are standardized agreements arranged on an organized exchange in which parties commit to purchase or sell securities for delivery at a future date.

4. Forward transaction.

date of the transaction for government securities (Treasury bills, notes, and bonds) or after 30 days for mortgage-backed agency issues.

NOTE. Averages for transactions are based on number of trading days in the

1.44 U.S. GOVERNMENT SECURITIES DEALERS Positions and Financing

Averages of daily figures, in millions of dollars

Item	1979	1980	1981	1	1982			1982, wee	k ending V	/ednesday	
item	19/9	1980	1961	Mar.	Apr.	May	May 5	May 12	May 19	May 26	June 2
				·		Positions					
Net immediate ¹ 1 U.S. government securities. 2 Bills 3 Other within 1 year 4 1-5 years. 5 5-10 years. 6 Over 10 years 7 Federal agency securities. 8 Certificates of deposit 9 Bankers acceptances. 10 Commercial paper Futures positions 11 Treasury bills. 12 Treasury coupons 13 Federal agency securities. Forward positions 4 U.S. government securities. 15 Federal agency securities.		4,306 4,103 -1,062 434 166 665 797 3,115	9,033 6,485 -1,526 1,488 292 2,294 2,277 3,435 1,746 2,658 -8,934 -2,733 522 -603 -451	12,247 6,594 -118 3,333 -513 2,952 2,505 3,884 2,276 3,151 -6,652 -2,528 -161 -518 -1,007	12,564 7,718 -99 2,902 -520 2,563 2,916 4,467 2,530 3,229 -5,463 -2,896 -403 -590 -1,064	14.103 7.390 - 295 4.083 - 20 2.946 3.117 4.949 2.719 3.457 - 9.972 - 3.867 - 579 - 715 - 1.130	10,774 6,220 - 368 3,212 - 866 2,575 4,099 2,243 3,366 - 8,427 - 3,435 - 506 - 557 - 1,062	13,870 6,533 -311 4,653 18 2,977 3,091 4,507 2,659 3,409 -10,253 -4,182 -514 -696 -1,030	14,101 8,258 -333 3,211 -45 3,011 2,940 4,784 2,792 3,408 -10,755 4,033 -606 -925 -1,100	16.392 8.457 - 235 4.945 127 3.097 3.321 5.683 2.853 3.489 - 3.850 - 728 - 596 - 1.200	14,424 7,647 -319 3,610 646 2,838 3,192 5,610 3,047 3,717 -9,167 -3,091 -430 -811 -1,331
						Financing ²					
Reverse repurchase agreements ³ Overnight and continuing Term agreements Repurchase agreements ⁴ Overnight and continuing Term agreements	n.a.	n.a.	14,568 32,048 35,919 29,449	24,745 42,608 48,139 38,833	26,924 46,509 53,246 43,140	28,801 45,253 58,415 40,142	30,488 49,367 61,287 40,424	30,096 48,244 62,358 40,650	29,635 41,074 58,741 38,188	24,986 42,325 51,273 41,305	24,683 40,329 53,964 37,640

For notes see opposite page.

^{4.} Forward transactions are agreements arranged in the over-the-counter market in which securities are purchased (sold) for delivery after 5 business days from the

NOTE. Averages for transactions are based on number of dading days in the period.

Transactions are market purchases and sales of U.S. government securities dealers reporting to the Federal Reserve Bank of New York. The figures exclude allotments of, and exchanges for, new U.S. government securities, redemptions of called or matured securities, purchases or sales of securities under repurchase agreement, reverse repurchase (resale), or similar contracts.

1.45 FEDERAL AND FEDERALLY SPONSORED CREDIT AGENCIES Debt Outstanding

Millions of dollars, end of period

A	1978	1979	1980		19	81			19	82	
Agency	1978	19/9	1960	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.
1 Federal and federally sponsored agencies ¹	137,063	163,290	193,229	223,393	226,010	226,269	227,210	226,418	226,539	228,749	232,274
2 Federal agencies. 3 Defense Department ² 4 Export-Import Bank ^{3,4} 5 Federal Housing Administration ⁵ 6 Government National Mortgage Association	23,488 968 8,711 588	24,715 738 9,191 537	28,606 610 11,250 477	30,870 516 12,855 432	31,069 514 12,845 427	31,156 490 12,829 419	31,806 484 13,339 413	31,053 470 13,135 406	30,806 460 12,861 397	31,408 454 13,421 382	31,613 447 13,475 376
participation certificates 7 Postal Service 8 Tennessee Valley Authority 9 United States Railway Association 9.	3,141 2,364 7,460 356	2,979 1,837 8,997 436	2,817 1,770 11,190 492	2,715 1,538 12,599 215	2,715 1,538 12,830 200	2,715 1,538 12,965 200	2,715 1,538 13,115 202	2,191 1,538 13,115 198	2,165 1,538 13,187 198	2,165 1,538 13,250 198	2,165 1,538 13,410 202
10 Federally sponsored agencies ¹ . 11 Federal Home Loan Banks 12 Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation 13 Federal National Mortgage Association 14 Federal Land Banks 15 Federal Intermediate Credit Banks 16 Banks for Cooperatives 17 Farm Credit Banks ¹ 18 Student Loan Marketing Association ⁸ . 19 Other	113,575 27,563 2,262 41,080 20,360 11,469 4,843 5,081 915 2	138,575 33,330 2,771 48,486 16,006 2,676 584 33,216 1,505	164,623 41,258 2,536 55,185 12,365 1,821 584 48,153 2,720	192,523 58,276 2,308 56,688 10,317 1,388 220 59,024 4,300 2	194,941 57,990 2,308 57,805 9,717 1,388 220 60,911 4,600 2	195,113 57,854 2,608 58,533 9,717 1,388 220 60,191 4,600 2	195,404 58,090 2,604 58,749 9,717 1,388 220 60,034 4,600 2	195,365 57,387 2,604 58,860 8,717 1,388 220 61,187 5,000 2	195,733 57,743 2,604 59,018 8,717 1,388 220 61,041 5,000 2	197,341 58,839 2,500 59,270 8,717 1,388 220 61,405 5,000 2	200,661 59,937 2,500 60,478 8,217 926 220 63,381 5,000
MEMO: 20 Federal Financing Bank debt ^{1,9}	51,298	67,383	87,460	107,309	108,171	109,495	110,698	111,965	112,367	113,567	114,961
Lending to federal and federally sponsored agencies 21 Export-Import Bank ⁴ 22 Postal Service ⁷ 23 Student Loan Marketing Association ⁸ 24 Tennessee Valley Authority 25 United States Railway Association ⁷	6,898 2,114 915 5,635 356	8,353 1,587 1,505 7,272 436	10,654 1,520 2,720 9,465 492	12,409 1,288 4,300 10,874 215	12,409 1,288 4,600 11,105 200	12,409 1,288 4,600 11,240 200	12,741 1,288 4,600 11,390 202	12,741 1,288 5,000 11,435 198	12,741 1,288 5,000 11,462 198	13,305 1,288 5,000 11,525 198	13,305 1,288 5,000 11,685 202
Other Lending ¹⁰ 26 Farmers Home Administration. 27 Rural Electrification Administration 28 Other	23,825 4,604 6,951	32,050 6,484 9,696	39,431 9,196 13,982	48,821 12,343 17,059	48,571 12,674 17,324	49,029 12,924 17,805	48,821 13,516 18,140	49,026 13,836 18,441	49,081 13,989 18,608	48,681 14,452 19,118	49,356 14,716 19,409

^{1.} In September 1977 the Farm Credit Banks issued their first consolidated bonds, and in January 1979 they began issuing these bonds on a regular basis to replace the financing activities of the Federal Land Banks, the Federal Intermediate Credit Banks, and the Banks for Cooperatives. Line 17 represents those consolidated bonds outstanding, as well as any discount notes that have been issued. Lines 1 and 10 reflect the addition of this item.

7. Off-budget.

8. Unlike other federally sponsored agencies, the Student Loan Marketing Association may borrow from the Federal Financing Bank (FFB) since its obligations are guaranteed by the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

9. The FFB, which began operations in 1974, is authorized to purchase or sell obligations issued, sold, or guaranteed by other federal agencies. Since FFB incurs debt solely for the purpose of fending to other agencies, its debt is not included in the main portion of the table in order to avoid double counting.

10. Includes FFB purchases of agency assets and guaranteed loans; the latter contain loans guaranteed by numerous agencies with the guarantees of any particular agency being generally small. The Farmers Home Administration item consists exclusively of agency assets, while the Rural Electrification Administration entry contains both agency assets and guaranteed loans.

NOTES TO TABLE 1.44

NOTE. Data for positions are averages of daily figures, in terms of par value, based on the number of trading days in the period. Positions are shown net and are on a commitment basis. Data for financing are based on Wednesday figures, in terms of actual money borrowed or lent.

and to retrect the addition of this item.

2. Consists of mortgages assumed by the Defense Department between 1957 and 1963 under family housing and homeowners assistance programs.

3. Includes participation certificates reclassified as debt beginning Oct. 1, 1976.

4. Off-budget Aug. 17, 1974, through Sept. 30, 1976; on-budget thereafter.

5. Consists of debentures issued in payment of Federal Housing Administration insurance claims. Once issued, these securities may be sold privately on the se-

insurance claims. Once issued, these securities may be son privately on the se-curities market.

6. Certificates of participation issued prior to fiscal 1969 by the Government National Mortgage Association acting as trustee for the Farmers Home Admin-istration; Department of Health, Education, and Welfare; Department

of Housing and Urban Development; Small Business Administration; and the Veterans Administration.
7. Off-budget.

^{1.} Immediate positions are net amounts (in terms of par values) of securities owned by nonbank dealer firms and dealer departments of commercial banks on a commitment, that is, trade-date basis, including any such securities that have been sold under agreements to repurchase (RPs). The maturities of some repurchase agreements are sufficiently long, however, to suggest that the securities involved are not available for trading purposes. Securities owned, and hence dealer positions, do not include securities to resell (reverse RPs). Before 1981, data for immediate positions include forward positions.

2. Figures cover financing involving U.S. government and federal agency securities, negotiable CDs, bankers acceptances, and commercial paper.

^{3.} Includes all reverse repurchase agreements, including those that have been arranged to make delivery on short sales and those for which the securities obtained have been used as collateral on borrowings, i.e., matched agreements.

4. Includes both repurchase agreements undertaken to finance positions and "matched book" repurchase agreements.

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1.46 NEW SECURITY ISSUES of State and Local Governments

Millions of dollars

Type of issue or issuer,	1979	1980	1981		19	81			19	82	
or use	1979	1900	1901	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.'	Feb.'	Mar.	Арт.
1 All issues, new and refunding ¹	43,365	48,367	47,732	3,910	4,097	5,355	4,744	3,862	3,684	5,593	6,619
Type of issue 2 General obligation. 3 U.S. government loans ² . 4 Revenue. 5 U.S. government loans ² .	12,109 53 31,256 67	14,100 38 34,267 57	12,394 34 35,338 55	560 2 3,350 9	748 2 3,349 5	1,315 3 4,040 2	749 1 3,995 3	1,038 2 2,824 4	1,053 0 2,631 6	1,717 9 3,876 5	2,191 10 4,428 32
Type of issuer 6 State. 7 Special district and statutory authority. 8 Municipalities, counties, townships, school districts.	4,314 23,434 15,617	5,304 26,972 16,090	5,288 27,499 14,945	92 2,749 1,070	439 2,467 1,191	518 3,439 1,398	315 3,308 1,120	514 2,128 1,220	234 2.169 1,281	432 2,968 2,193	1,060 3,850 1,709
9 Issues for new capital, total	41,505	46,736	46,530	3,904	4,009	5,318	4,683	3,705	3,643	4,738	6,596
Use of proceeds 10 Education 11 Transportation 12 Utilities and conservation 13 Social welfare 14 Industrial aid 15 Other purposes	5,130 2,441 8,594 15,968 3,836 5,536	4,572 2,621 8,149 19,958 3,974 7,462	4,547 3,447 10,037 12,729 7,651 8,119	153 222 1,626 515 874 514	203 499 700 953 1,015 639	576 286 757 1,873 676 1,150	561 355 955 1,813 523 476	236 144 1,188 892 440 805	261 207 1,276 823 479 597	398 360 742 1.747 628 863	454 278 1,324 2,305 621 1,614

Source. Public Securities Association.

1.47 NEW SECURITY ISSUES of Corporations

Millions of dollars

Type of issue or issuer.	1979	1980	1981		19	81			19	82	
or use	1979	1980	1961	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.
1 All issues ¹	51,533	73,694	69,283	4,696	4,368	8,518	5,908	2,954	3,294	6,436	4,384
2 Bonds	40,208	53,206	44,643	2,797	2,845	6,724	3,893	1,278	1,879	4,512	2,352
Type of offering 3 Public	25,814 14,394	41,587 11,619	37,653 6,989	2,198 599	2,582 263	6,560 164	3.576 317	614 664	1,464 415	3,540 972	2,100 252
Industry group 5 Manufacturing 6 Commercial and miscellaneous. 7 Transportation 8 Public utility 9 Communication 10 Real estate and financial	9,678 3,948 3,119 8,153 4,219 11,094	15,409 6,693 3,329 9,557 6,683 11,534	12,325 5,229 2,054 8,963 4,280 11,793	452 201 63 1,012 471 598	21 617 51 1,008 83 1,065	2,054 949 130 802 326 2,463	954 850 82 582 106 1.319	283 230 43 493 8 221	262 59 3 345 364 845	708 691 224 1,568 84 1,236	445 124 16 846 4 917
11 Stocks	11,325	20,489	24,642	1,899	1,523	1,794	2,015	1,676	1,415	1,924	2,032
Type 12 Preferred	3,574 7,751	3,631 16,858	1,796 22,846	186 1,713	141 1,382	59 1,735	80 1,935	199 1,477	185 1,230	199 1,725	147 1,885
Industry group 14 Manufacturing 15 Commercial and miscellaneous. 16 Transportation 17 Public utility 18 Communication 19 Real estate and financial	1,679 2,623 255 5,171 303 1,293	4,839 5,245 549 6,230 567 3,059	4,838 7,436 735 5,486 1,778 4,371	117 487 87 514 369 325	193 449 23 438 7 412	407 564 15 405 85 318	258 456 23 604 95 580	129 723 25 449 58 292	67 426 73 743 2 104	394 653 27 547 3 301	102 787 15 731 3 394

^{1.} Figures, which represent gross proceeds of issues maturing in more than one year, sold for cash in the United States, are principal amount or number of units multiplied by offering price. Excludes offerings of less than \$100,000, secondary offerings, undefined or exempted issues as defined in the Securities Act of

SOURCE. Securities and Exchange Commission.

Par amounts of long-term issues based on date of sale.
 Consists of tax-exempt issues guaranteed by the Farmers Home Administration.

 $^{1933,\} employee$ stock plans, investment companies other than closed-end, intracorporate transactions, and sales to foreigners.

1.48 OPEN-END INVESTMENT COMPANIES Net Sales and Asset Position Millions of dollars

_	Item	1980	1981		1981				1982		
	Jan.			Oct.	Nov.	Dec.		Feb.	Mar.	Apr. r	May
	Investment Companies ¹										
1 2 3	Sales of own shares ²	15,266 12,012 3,254	20,596 15,866 4,730	1,729 593 1,175	2,140 1,125 604	3,032 1,769 371	2,049 1,475 1,557	2,049 1,456 593	3,325 2,056 1,269	2,754 2,293 461	2,345 1,854 491
4 5 6	Assets ⁴ Cash position ⁵ Other	58,400 5,321 53,079	55,207 5,277 49,930	54,335 5,799 48,536	57,408 6,269 51,139	55,207 5,277 49,930	54,347 5,424 48,923	52,695 5,540 47,155	53,001 5,752 47,249	56,026 6,083 49,943	54,683 6,006 48,677

5. Also includes all U.S. government securities and other short-term debt securities.

Note. Investment Company Institute data based on reports of members, which comprise substantially all open-end investment companies registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission. Data reflect newly formed companies after their initial offering of securities.

1.49 CORPORATE PROFITS AND THEIR DISTRIBUTION

Billions of dollars; quarterly data are at seasonally adjusted annual rates.

	Account	1979	1980	1981	19	80		19	81		1982
					Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q 3	Q4	Q1
1 2 3 4 5 6	Corporate profits with inventory valuation and capital consumption adjustment Profits before tax Profits tax liability Profits after tax Dividends Undistributed profits	196.8 255.3 87.6 167.7 50.1 117.6	182.7 245.5 82.3 163.2 56.0 107.2	191.7 233.3 77.7 155.5 63.1 92.4	177.9 237.6 78.5 159.1 56.7 102.4	183.3 249.5 85.2 164.3 57.7 106.6	203.0 257.0 87.7 169.3 59.6 109.6	190.3 229.0 76.4 152.7 62.0 90.6	195.7 234.4 78.1 156.3 64.8 91.5	177.6 212.8 68.8 144.0 66.0 78.0	152.2 171.8 53.7 118.1 66.8 51.3
8	Capital consumption adjustment		- 17.2	-13.9		-17.8	-14.7	- 14.7	-13.4	-12.8	- 9.7

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

^{1.} Excluding money market funds.
2. Includes reinvestment of investment income dividends. Excludes reinvestment of capital gains distributions and share issue of conversions from one fund to another in the same group.
3. Excludes share redemption resulting from conversions from one fund to another in the same group.
4. Market value at end of period, less current liabilities.

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1.50 NONFINANCIAL CORPORATIONS Current Assets and Liabilities

Billions of dollars, except for ratio

A	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980		19	81	
Account	1975	1976	1977	1976	1979	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
1 Current assets	759.0	826.8	902.1	1,030.0	1,200.9	1,281.6	1,321.2	1,317.4	1,349.2	1,361.4
2 Cash 3 U.S. government securities 4 Notes and accounts receivable 5 Inventories 6 Other	82.1 19.0 272.1 315.9 69.9	88.2 23.4 292.8 342.4 80.1	95.8 17.6 324.7 374.8 89.2	104.5 16.3 383.8 426.9 98.5	116.1 15.6 456.8 501.7 110.8	121.0 17.3 491.2 525.4 126.7	120.5 17.0 507.3 542.8 133.6	118.5 17.7 507.4 540.0 133.7	118.3 16.0 519.7 557.2 138.1	124.5 15.8 512.3
7 Current liabilities	451.6	494.7	549.4	665.5	809.1	877.2	910.9	908.1	951.1	962.3
8 Notes and accounts payable	264.2 187.4	281.9 212.8	313.2 236.2	373.7 291.7	456.3 352.8	498.3 378.9	504.0 406.9	500.8 407.2	529.1 422.0	541.3 421.0
10 Net working capital	307.4	332.2	352.7	364.6	391.8	404.4	410.3	409.3	398.1	399.1
11 MEMO: Current ratio 1	1.681	1.672	1.642	1.548	1.484	1.461	1.450	1.451	1.419	1,415

^{1.} Ratio of total current assets to total current liabilities.

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

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

Source. Federal Trade Commission.

1.51 TOTAL NONFARM BUSINESS EXPENDITURES on New Plant and Equipment

Billions of dollars; quarterly data are at seasonally adjusted annual rates.

Industry	1980	1981	1982		1981		1982				
,				Q2 ¹	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q21	Q3 ¹	Q4 ¹	
1 Total nonfarm business	295.63	321.49	328.60	316.73	328.25	327.83	327.72	323.75	328.04	334.78	
Manufacturing 2 Durable goods industries 3 Nondurable goods industries	58.91 56.90	61.84 64.95	61.17 66.12	63.10 62.40	62.58 67.53	60.78 66.14	60.84 67.48	60.67 65.02	61.44 67.11	61.82 65.19	
Nonmanufacturing 4 Mining Transportation	13.51	16.86	17.24	16.80	17.55	16.81	17.60	16.33	16.71	18.29	
5 Railroad. 6 Air 7 Other Public utilities	4.25 4.01 3.82	4.24 3.81 4.00	4.66 3.84 4.07	4.38 3.29 4.04	4.18 3.34 4.09	4.18 4.82 4.12	4.56 3.20 4.23	4.61 3.39 4.00	4.92 4.12 3.93	4.55 4.66 4.13	
8 Electric	28.12 7.32 81.79 36.99	29.74 8.65 86.33 41.06	31.30 8.25 88.79 43.15	29.32 8.53 85.88 39.02	30.54 9.01 87.55 41.89	31.14 8.60 88.33 42.92	30.95 9.17 87.80 41.89	31.90 8.13 87.62 42.08	30.65 7.60 88.07 43.48	31.67 8.38 91.16 44.94	

^{1.} Anticipated by business.
2. "Other" consists of construction; social services and membership organizations; and forestry, fisheries, and agricultural services.

Source. Survey of Current Business (U.S. Dept. of Commerce).

1.52 DOMESTIC FINANCE COMPANIES Assets and Liabilities

Billions of dollars, end of period

A	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980		19	81		1982
Account	1976	19//	19/6	1979	1980	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Ql
Assets								•		
Accounts receivable, gross 1 Consumer 2 Business 3 Total 4 Less: Reserves for unearned income and losses 5 Accounts receivable, net 6 Cash and bank deposits 7 Securities 8 All other	38.6 44.7 83.4 10.5 72.9 2.6 1.1 12.6	44.0 55.2 99.2 12.7 86.5 2.6 .9 14.3	52.6 63.3 116.0 15.6 100.4 3.5 1.3	65.7 70.3 136.0 20.0 116.0 24.9 ¹	73.6 72.3 145.9 23.3 122.6 27.5	76.1 72.7 148.7 24.3 124.5	79.0 78.2 157.2 25.7 131.4 31.6	84.5 76.9 161.3 27.7 133.6 34.5	85.5 80.6 166.1 28.9 137.2 34.2	85.1 80.9 166.0 29.1 136.9 35.0
9 Total assets	89.2	104.3	122.4	140.9	150.1	155.3	163.0	168.1	171.4	171.9
Liabilities										
10 Bank loans	6.3 23.7	5.9 29.6	6.5 34.5	8.5 43.3	13.2 43.4	13.1 44.2	14.4 49.0	14.7 51.2	15.4 51.2	15.4 46.2
12 Short-term, n.e.c. 13 Long-term, n.e.c. 14 Other	5.4 32.3 8.1	6.2 36.0 11.5	8.1 43.6 12.6	8.2 46.7 14.2	7.5 52.4 14.3	8.2 51.6 17.3	8.5 52.6 17.0	11.9 50.7 17.1	9.6 54.8 17.8	9.0 59.0 19.0
15 Capital, surplus, and undivided profits	13.4	15.1	17.2	19.9	19.4	20.9	21.5	22.4	22.8	23.3
16 Total liabilities and capital	89.2	104.3	122.4	140.9	150.1	155.3	163.0	168.1	171.4	171.9

^{1.} Beginning Q1 1979, asset items on lines 6, 7, and 8 are combined.

NOTE. Components may not add to totals due to rounding.

1.53 DOMESTIC FINANCE COMPANIES Business Credit

Millions of dollars, seasonally adjusted except as noted

	Accounts receivable		ges in acc receivable]	Extensions	s	Repayments			
Туре	outstanding	Apr. 30, 1982							1982		
		Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	
1 Total	80,912	652	-418	120	19,436	18,148	19,110	18,784	18,566	18,990	
2 Retail automotive (commercial vehicles) 3 Wholesale automotive 4 Retail paper on business, industrial, and farm equipment 5 Loans on commercial accounts receivable and factored commercial accounts receivable 6 All other business credit	11,718 12,367 27,568 9,269 19,990	168 -351 804 -52 83	34 -634 384 140 -342	100 11 -231 260 -20	1,076 5,420 1,919 8,939 2,082	962 3,916 1,538 9,774 1,958	935 5,759 1,181 9,434 1,801	908 5,771 1,115 8,991 1,999	928 4,550 1,154 9,634 2,300	835 5,748 1,412 9,174 1,821	

^{1.} Not seasonally adjusted.

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1.54 MORTGAGE MARKETS

Millions of dollars; exceptions noted.

Item	1979	1980	1981	19	81			1982		
.com	1979	1980	1981	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Маг.	Apr.	May
	'		Ter	ms and yiel	ds in prima	ry and seco	ndary mark	ets	·- · · · ·	
Primary Markets										
Conventional mortgages on new homes	ļ			İ				1		
Terms¹ 1 Purchase price (thousands of dollars) 2 Amount of loan (thousands of dollars) 3 Loan/price ratio (percent) 4 Maturity (years) 5 Fees and charges (percent of loan amount)² 6 Contract rate (percent per annum)	74.4	83.4	90.4	84.5	88.7	102.6	97.3	90.0	95.7 r	84.8
	53.3	59.2	65.3	62.7	64.4	71.3	71.1	65.4	70.4 r	63.4
	73.9	73.2	74.8	77.3	75.3	73.5	76.5	75.7	77.2 r	77.3
	28.5	28.2	27.7	23.4	27.7	27.4	28.1	27.4	28.6 r	27.5
	1.66	2.09	2.67	2.52	2.87	2.55	3.01	2.90	3.28 r	3.27
	10.48	12.25	14.16	15.68	15.23	14.66	14.44	14.93	15.13 r	15.16
Yield (percent per annum) 7 FHLBB series ³	10.77	12.65	14.74	16.38	15.87	15.25	15.12	15.67	15.847	15.96
	11.15	13.95	16.52	16.95	17.00	17.30	17.20	16.80	16.65	16.50
Secondary Markets									}	
Yield (percent per annum) 9 FHA mortgages (HUD series) ⁵ 10 GNMA securities ⁶ FNMA auctions ⁷	10.87	13.42	16.29	15.98	16.43	17.38	17.10	16.41	16.31	16.19
	10.22	12.55	15.29	15.10	15.51	16.19	16.21	15.54	15.40	15.30
11 Government-underwritten loans	11.17	14.11	16.70	16.64	16.92	17.80	18.00	17.29	0.0	16.27
	11.77	14.43	16.64	17.20	16.95	17.33	17.91	17.09	16.66	16.33
	·			Act	ivity in seco	ondary marl	kets			
FEDERAL NATIONAL MORTGAGE ASSOCIATION										
Mortgage holdings (end of period) 13 Total	48,050	55,104	58,675	60,949	61,412	61,721	62,112	62,544	63,132	63,957
	33,673	37,364	39,342	40,056	39,997	39,937	39,926	39,893	39,834	41,023
	14,377	17,724	19,334	20,885	21,435	21,784	22,185	22,654	23,298	24,143
Mortgage transactions (during period) 16 Purchases	10,812 0	8,099 0	6,112 2	594 0	655 0	430 0	519 0	604 0	755 0	1,006
Mortgage commitments ⁸ 18 Contracted (during period)	10,179	8,083	9,331	560	1,272	813	1,202 r	1,881*	2,482	1,568
	6,409	3,278	3,717	3,354	3,717	3,536	3,857	4,990	6,586	7,034
Auction of 4-month commitments to buy Government-underwritten loans Offered Accepted Conventional loans Offered Accepted Accepted Accepted Accepted Accepted Accepted	8,860,4	8,605.4	2,487.2	79.0	59.2	41.5	41.7	45.7	7.0	35.7
	3,920,9	4,002.0	1,478.0	34.4	27.0	30.8	23.4	29.6	0.0	7.4
	4,495,3	3,639.2	2,524.7	147.7	84.4	31.7	28.6	65.0	29.5	37.8
	2,343,6	1,748.5	1,392.3	63.1	48.0	11.5	13.6	32.3	22.0	23.0
FEDERAL HOME LOAN MORTGAGE CORPORATION	_,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,		.,					32.3	1	20.0
Mortgage holdings (end of period) ⁹ 24 Total 25 FHA/VA 26 Conventional	3.543	4,362	5,245	5,283	5,255	5,240	5,342	5,320	5,274	5,279
	1,995	2,116	2,236	2,232	2,227	2,209	2,218	2,227	2,226	2,232
	1,549	2,246	3,010	3,051	3,028	3,032	3,124	3,094	3,048	3,047
Mortgage transactions (during period) 27 Purchases	5,717	3,723	3,789	416	1,140	1,628	1,228	1,479	2.143	1,214
	4,544	2,527	3,531	596	1,158	1,629	1,115	1,564	2,177	1,194
Mortgage commitments ¹⁰ 29 Contracted (during period)	5,542	3,859	6,974	2,011	203	328	565	2,523	2,824	2,692
	797	447	3,518	4,451	3,518	5,033	4,336	5,461	6,041	7,420

^{1.} Weighted averages based on sample surveys of mortgages originated by major institutional lender groups. Compiled by the Federal Home Loan Bank Board in cooperation with the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation.

2. Includes all fees, commissions, discounts, and "points" paid (by the borrower or the seller) to obtain a loan.

^{3.} Average effective interest rates on loans closed, assuming prepayment at the end of 10 years.

^{4.} Average contract rates on new commitments for conventional first mortgages, rounded to the nearest 5 basis points; from Department of Housing and Urban

rounded to the nearest 5 basis points; from Department of Housing and Urban Development.

5. Average gross yields on 30-year, minimum-downpayment, Federal Housing Administration-insured first mortgages for immediate delivery in the private secondary market. Any gaps in data are due to periods of adjustment to changes in maximum permissible contract rates.

6. Average net yields to investors on Government National Mortgage Association guaranteed, mortgage-backed, fully modified pass-through securities.

assuming prepayment in 12 years on pools of 30-year FHA/VA mortgages carrying the prevailing ceiling rate. Monthly figures are unweighted averages of Monday quotations for the month.

7. Average gross yields (before deduction of 38 basis points for mortgage servicing) on accepted bids in Federal National Mortgage Association's auctions of 4-month commitments to purchase home mortgages, assuming prepayment in 12 years for 30-year mortgages. No adjustments are made for FNMA commitment fees or stock related requirements. Monthly figures are unweighted averages for auctions conducted within the month.

8. Includes some multifamily and popurofit hospital loan commitments in ad-

B. Includes some multifamily and nonprofit hospital loan commitments in addition to 1- to 4-family loan commitments accepted in FNMA's free market auction system, and through the FNMA-GNMA tandem plans.
 9. Includes participation as well as whole loans.

^{10.} Includes conventional and government-underwritten loans.

1.55 MORTGAGE DEBT OUTSTANDING

Millions of dollars, end of period

	1979	1980	1981		19	81		1982
Type of holder, and type of property	1979	1980	1981	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Ql
1 All holders. 2 1- to 4-family. 3 Multifamily. 4 Commercial. 5 Farm.	1,326,785	1,445,966	1,544,784	1,468,053	1,499,066	1,525,599	1,544,784	1,559,620
	880,369	961,340	1,021,140	974,411	993,793	1,010,838	1,021,140	1,029,059
	128,167	136,953	141,271	137,946	139,199	140,010	141,271	142,686
	235,572	255,655	280,566	261,242	268,562	274,719	280,566	284,099
	82,677	92,018	101,807	94,454	97,512	100,032	101,807	103,776
6 Major financial institutions 7 Commercial banks 8 I- to 4-family 9 Multifamily 10 Commercial 11 Farm 12 Mutual savings banks 13 I- to 4-family 14 Multifamily 15 Commercial 16 Farm	938,567 245,187 149,460 11,180 75,957 8,590 98,908 66,140 16,557 16,162 49	997,168 263,030 160,326 12,924 81,081 8,699 99,865 67,489 16,058 16,278	1,044,037 286,626 172,549 14,905 90,717 8,455 100,015 68,200 15,962 15,813 40	1,007,240 266,734 161,758 13,282 83,133 8,561 99,719 67,619 15,955 16,105	1,023,793 273,225 164,873 13,800 86,091 8,461 99,993 68,035 15,909 15,999 50	1,036,880 281,126 169,378 14,478 88,836 8,434 99,994 68,116 15,939 15,909 30	1,044,037 286,626 172,549 14,905 90,717 8,455 100,015 68,200 15,962 15,813	1,045,187 291,426 175,326 15,126 92,499 8,475 98,500 67,086 15,611 15,763
17 Savings and loan associations 18 1- to 4-family 19 Multifamily 20 Commercial	475,688	503,192	518.350	507,556	515,256	518,778	518,350	515,125
	394,345	419,763	432,978	423,606	430,702	433,750	432,978	430,084
	37,579	38,142	37,684	38,219	38,077	37,975	37,684	37,450
	43,764	45,287	47,688	45,731	46,477	47,053	47,688	47,591
21 Life insurance companies	118,784	131,081	139,046	133,231	135,319	136,982	139,046	140,136
	16,193	17,943	17,382	17,847	17,646	17,512	17,382	17,332
	19,274	19,514	19,486	19,579	19,603	19,592	19,486	19,674
	71,137	80,666	89,089	82,839	85,038	86,742	89,089	90,105
	12,180	12,958	13,089	12,966	13,032	13,136	13,089	13,025
26 Federal and related agencies	97,084	114,300	126,112	116,243	119,124	121,772	126,112	128,725
27 Government National Mortgage Association.	3,852	4,642	4,765	4,826	4,972	4,382	4,765	4,438
28 I- to 4-family	763	704	693	696	698	696	693	689
29 Multifamily	3,089	3,938	4,072	4,130	4,274	3,686	4,072	3,749
30 Farmers Home Administration 31 1- to 4-family 32 Multifamily 33 Commercial 34 Farm	1,274	3,492	2,235	2.837	2,662	1,562	2,235	2,469
	417	916	914	1,321	1,151	500	914	715
	71	610	473	528	464	242	473	615
	174	411	506	479	357	325	506	499
	612	1,555	342	509	690	495	342	640
35 Federal Housing and Veterans Administration	5,555	5,640	5,999	5,799	5,895	6,005	5,999	6,007
	1,955	2,051	2,289	2,135	2,172	2,240	2,289	2,267
	3,600	3,589	3,710	3,664	3,723	3,765	3,710	3,740
38 Federal National Mortgage Association 39 1- to 4-family 40 Multifamily	51,091	57.327	61,412	57,362	57,657	59,682	61,412	62,544
	45,488	51.775	55,986	51,842	52,181	54,227	55,986	57,142
	5,603	5,552	5,426	5,520	5,476	5,455	5,426	5,402
41 Federal Land Banks	31,277	38,131	46,446	40,258	42,681	44,708	46,446	47,947
42 1- to 4-family	1,552	2,099	2,788	2,228	2,401	2,605	2,788	2,874
43 Farm.	29,725	36,032	43,658	38,030	40,280	42,103	43,658	45,073
44 Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation 45 1- to 4-family 46 Multifamily	4,035	5,068	5,255	5,161	5,257	5,433	5,255	5,320
	3,059	3,873	4,018	3,953	4,025	4,166	4,018	4,075
	976	1,195	1,237	1,208	1,232	1,267	1,237	1,245
Mortgage pools or trusts ² . Government National Mortgage Association. 1 to 4-family. Multifamily.	119,278	142,258	162,273	147,246	152,308	158,140	162,273	169,559
	76,401	93,874	105,790	97,184	100,558	103,750	105,790	108,645
	74,546	91,602	103,007	94,810	98,057	101,068	103,007	105,769
	1,855	2,272	2,783	2,374	2,501	2,682	2,783	2,876
51 Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation	15,180	16,854	19,843	17,067	17,565	17,936	19,843	23,959
	12,149	13,471	15,888	13,641	14,115	14,401	15,888	18,995
	3,031	3,383	3,955	3,426	3,450	3,535	3,955	4,964
54 Farmers Home Administration 55 1- to 4-family 56 Multifamily 57 Commercial 58 Farm	27,697	31,530	36,640	32,995	34,185	36,454	36,640	36,955
	14,884	16,683	18,378	16,640	17,165	18,407	18,378	18,740
	2,163	2,612	3,426	2,853	3,097	3,488	3,426	3,447
	4,328	5,271	6,161	5,382	5,750	6,040	6,161	6,351
	6,322	6,964	8,675	8,120	8,173	8,519	8,675	8,417
59 Individual and others ³ . 60 1- to 4-family 61 Multifamily 62 Commercial 63 Farm	171,856	192,240	212,362	197,324	203,841	208,807	212,362	216,149
	99,418	112,645	126,070	116,315	120,572	123,772	126,070	127,965
	23,189	27,164	28,152	27,208	27,593	27,906	28,152	28,787
	24,050	26,661	30,592	27,573	28,850	29,814	30,592	31,291
	25,199	25,770	27,548	26,228	26,826	27,315	27,548	28,106

^{1.} Includes loans held by nondeposit trust companies but not bank trust de-

Note. Based on data from various institutional and governmental sources, with some quarters estimated in part by the Federal Reserve in conjunction with the Federal Home Loan Bank Board and the Department of Commerce. Separation of nonfarm mortgage debt by type of property, if not reported directly, and interpolations and extrapolations when required, are estimated mainly by the Federal Reserve. Multifamily debt refers to loans on structures of five or more units.

Includes loans held by nondeposit trust companies but not oank trust departments.
 Outstanding principal balances of mortgages backing securities insured or guaranteed by the agency indicated.
 Other holders include mortgage companies, real estate investment trusts, state and local credit agencies, state and local retirement funds, noninsured pension funds, credit unions, and U.S. agencies for which amounts are small or for which separate data are not readily available.

1.56 CONSUMER INSTALLMENT CREDIT¹ Total Outstanding, and Net Change Millions of dollars

Holder and time of gradit	1070	1000	1001			1982		
Holder, and type of credit	1979	1980	1981	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May
			Amoun	ts outstandi	ng (end of	period)		
1 Total	312,024	313,472	333,375	330,135	327,435	327,131	328,363	329,338
By major holder 2 Commercial banks. 3 Finance companies. 4 Credit unions 5 Retailers² 6 Savings and loans. 7 Gasoline companies. 8 Mutual savings banks	154,177	147,013	149,300	148.162	146,922	146,454	146,616	146,147
	68,318	76,756	89,818	88.925	89,009	89,591	90,674	91,958
	46,517	44,041	45,954	45.907	45,586	45,632	45,450	45,472
	28,119	28,448	29,551	28.179	27,013	26,530	26,537	26,536
	8,424	9,911	11,598	11.668	11,738	11,926	12,081	12,202
	3,729	4,468	4,403	4.541	4,433	4,229	4,227	4,218
	2,740	2,835	2,751	2,753	2,734	2,769	2,778	2,805
By major type of credit 9 Automobile 10 Commercial banks 11 Indirect paper 12 Direct loans. 13 Credit unions 14 Finance companies.	116,362	116,838	126,431	125.525	125,294	125,559	126,201	127,220
	67,367	61,536	59,181	58,849	58,604	58,510	58,458	58,099
	38,338	35,233	35,097	35,029	34,920	34,888	34,920	34,791
	29,029	26,303	24,084	23,820	23,684	23,622	23,538	23,308
	22,244	21,060	21,975	21,953	21,799	21,821	21,733	21,744
	26,751	34,242	45,275	44,723	44,891	45,228	46,010	47,377
15 Revolving. 16 Commercial banks. 17 Retailers. 18 Gasoline companies.	56,937	58,352	63,049	61,433	59,514	58,491	58,641	58,647
	29,862	29,765	33,110	32,643	31,923	31,532	31,638	31,619
	23,346	24,119	25,536	24,249	23,158	22,730	22,776	22,810
	3,729	4,468	4,403	4,541	4,433	4,229	4,227	4,218
19 Mobile home 20 Commercial banks 21 Finance companies. 22 Savings and loans 23 Credit unions	16,838	17,322	18,486	18,397	18,343	18.363	18,402	18,479
	10,647	10,371	10,300	10,206	10,111	10,037	9,974	9,960
	3,390	3,745	4,494	4,481	4,506	4,548	4,608	4,666
	2,307	2,737	3,203	3,222	3,241	3,293	3,336	3,369
	494	469	489	488	485	486	484	484
24 Other 25 Commercial banks 26 Finance companies 27 Credit unions 28 Retailers. 29 Savings and loans 30 Mutual savings banks	121,887	120,960	125,409	124,780	124.284	124,718	125,119	124,992
	46,301	45,341	46,709	46,464	46,284	46,375	46,546	46,469
	38,177	38,769	40,049	39,721	39,612	39,815	40,056	39,915
	23,779	22,512	23,490	23,466	23,302	23,326	23,233	23,244
	4,773	4,329	4,015	3,930	3,855	3,800	3,761	3,726
	6,117	7,174	8,395	8,446	8,497	8,633	8,745	8,833
	2,740	2,835	2,751	2,753	2,734	2,769	2,778	2,805
			Ne	t change (d	uring perio	d) ³		
31 Total	38,381	1,448	19,894	443	75	990	1,175	1,399
By major holder 32 Commercial banks 33 Finance companies 34 Credit unions 35 Retailers ² 36 Savings and loans 37 Gasoline companies 38 Mutual savings banks	18,161 14,020 2,185 2,132 1,327 509 47	-7,163 8,438 -2,475 329 1,485 739 95	2,284 13,062 1,913 1,103 1,682 -65 -85	10 - 597 689 27 172 39 103	- 171 307 - 135 - 124 173 36 - 11	166 673 - 122 171 251 - 150	96 544 132 181 205 -6 23	-13 1,126 -39 68 221 -20 56
By major type of credit Automobile	14,715	477	9,595	- 121	-56	-28	233	959
	6,857	-5.830	-2,355	103	-180	-248	- 159	-305
	4,488	-3,104	-136	232	-141	-130	2	-52
	2,369	-2,726	-2,219	- 129	-39	-118	- 161	-253
	1,044	-1,184	914	345	-59	-55	54	-34
	6,814	7,491	11,033	- 569	183	275	338	1,298
45 Revolving	8,628	1,415	4,697	- 196	-155	307	499	537
46 Commercial banks	5,521	-97	3,345	- 276	-65	296	285	436
47 Retailers.	2,598	773	1,417	41	-126	161	220	121
48 Gasoline companies	509	739	-65	39	36	150	~6	- 20
49 Mobile home. 50 Commercial banks. 51 Finance companies. 52 Savings and loans. 53 Credit unions	1,603	483	1,161	-26	-44	15	51	70
	1,102	-276	- 74	-74	-110	-82	-48	-41
	238	355	749	6	56	52	53	44
	240	430	466	30	14	47	43	67
	23	-25	20	12	-4	-2	3	0
54 Other 55 Commercial banks 56 Finance companies. 57 Credit unions 58 Retailers. 59 Savings and loans. 60 Mutual savings banks	13,435 4,681 6,968 1,118 - 466 1,087 47	-927 -960 592 -1,266 -444 1,056	4,441 1,368 1,280 975 - 314 1,217 - 85	786 257 - 34 332 - 14 142 103	330 184 68 - 72 2 159 - 11	696 200 346 - 65 10 204	392 18 153 75 - 39 162 23	- 167 - 103 - 216 - 5 - 53 154 56

^{1.} The Board's series cover most short- and intermediate-term credit extended to individuals through regular business channels, usually to finance the purchase of consumer goods and services or to refinance debts incurred for such purposes, and scheduled to be repaid (or with the option of repayment) in two or more installments.

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

entertainment companies.

^{3.} Net change equals extensions minus liquidations (repayments, charge-offs and other credit); figures for all months are seasonally adjusted.

Note: Total consumer noninstallment credit outstanding—credit scheduled to be repaid in a lump sum, including single-payment loans, charge accounts, and service credit—amounted to, not seasonally adjusted \$71.3 billion at the end of 1979. \$74.8 billion at the end of 1980, and \$80.2 billion at the end of 1981.

1.57 CONSUMER INSTALLMENT CREDIT Extensions and Liquidations

Millions of dollars; monthly data are seasonally adjusted.

_							1982		
	Holder, and type of credit	1979	1980	1981	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May
		-			Exter	nsions			
ı	Total	324,777	306,076	336,341	26,888	27,150	27,462	28,648	29,197
2 3 4 5 6 7 8	By major holder Commercial banks Finance companies Credit unions. Retailers ¹ Savings and loans Gasoline companies Mutual savings banks	154,733 61,518 34,926 47,676 5,901 18,005 2,018	134,960 60,801 29,594 49,942 6,621 22,253 1,905	146,186 66,344 35,444 53,430 8,142 24,902 1,893	11,775 4,433 3,326 4,385 716 2,000 253	12,431 4,857 2,695 4,254 754 2,007	12,519 5,002 2,631 4,536 788 1,835	12.790 5.343 3,010 4,618 823 1,915 185	12,765 6,135 2,902 4,449 841 1,880 225
9 10 11 12 13 14	By major type of credit Automobile Commercial banks Indirect paper Direct loans Credit unions Finance companies	93,901 53,554 29,623 23,931 17,397 22,950	83.454 41.109 22,558 18,551 15,294 27,051	94,404 42,792 24,941 17,851 18,084 33,527	7,474 3,696 2,293 1,403 1,702 2,076	7.283 3,415 1,875 1,540 1,363 2,505	7,183 3,393 1,875 1,518 1,420 2,370	7,871 3,499 2,079 1,420 1,542 2,830	8,429 3,317 1,954 1,363 1,483 3,629
15 16 17 18	Revolving. Commercial banks Retailers. Gasoline companies	120,174 61,048 41,121 18,005	128.068 61.593 44.222 22.253	140,135 67,370 47,863 24,902	11,070 5,135 3,935 2,000	11,730 5,928 3,795 2,007	12,143 6,235 4,073 1,835	12,416 6,309 4,192 1,915	12,528 6,604 4,044 1,880
19 20 21 22 23	Mobile home . Commercial banks Finance companies Savings and loans Credit unions	6,471 4,542 797 948 184	5.093 2.937 898 1.146 113	6,028 3,106 1,313 1,432 176	434 188 99 122 25	364 136 117 102 9	411 156 120 126 9	544 253 122 151 18	478 201 114 151 12
24 25 26 27 28 29 30	Other Commercial banks Finance companies Credit unions Retailers Savings and loans Mutual savings banks	104,231 35,589 37,771 17,345 6,555 4,953 2,018	89,461 29,321 32,852 14,187 5,720 5,476 1,905	95,774 32,918 31,504 17,182 5,567 6,710 1,893	7,910 2,756 2,258 1,599 450 594 253	7,773 2,952 2,235 1,323 459 652 152	7,725 2,735 2,512 1,202 463 662 151	7.853 2,729 2,391 1,450 426 672 185	7.762 2,643 2.392 1.407 405 690 225
					Liquio	lations		<u> </u>	
31	Total	286,396	304,628	316,447	26,445	27,075	26,472	27,509	27,798
34 35 36 37	By major holder Commercial banks Finance companies Credit unions. Retailers¹ Savings and loans Gasoline companies Mutual savings banks	136,572 47,498 32,741 45,544 4,574 17,496 1,971	142,123 52,363 32,069 49,613 5,136 21,514 1,810	143,902 53,282 33,531 52,327 6,640 24,967 1,978	11,765 5,030 2,637 4,358 544 1,961	12.602 4,550 2,830 4,378 581 1,971 163	12.353 4,329 2,753 4,365 537 1,985 150	12,694 4,799 2,878 4,437 618 1,921 162	12,778 5,009 2,941 4,381 620 1,900
39 40 41 42 43 44	By major type of credit Automobile Commercial banks Indirect paper Direct loans Credit unions Finance companies	79,186 46,697 25,135 21,562 16,353 16,136	82,977 46,939 25,662 21,277 16,478 19,560	84,809 45,147 25,077 20,070 17,169 22,494	7,595 3,593 2,061 1,532 1,357 2,645	7,339 3,595 2,016 1,579 1,422 2,322	7.211 3.641 2.005 1.636 1.475	7,638 3,658 2,077 1,581 1,488 2,492	7,470 3,622 2,006 1,616 1,517 2,331
45 46 47 48	Revolving. Commercial banks Retailers Gasoline companies	111,546 55,527 38,523 17,496	126,653 61,690 43,449 21,514	135,438 64,025 46,446 24,967	11,266 5,411 3,894 1,961	11,885 5,993 3,921 1,971	11.836 5,939 3,912 1,985	11,917 6,024 3,972 1,921	11.991 6.168 3.923 1,900
49 50 51 52 53	Mobile home. Commercial banks Finance companies. Savings and loans. Credit unions	4,868 3,440 559 708 161	4,610 3,213 543 716 138	4,867 3,180 564 966 156	460 262 93 92 13	408 246 61 88 13	396 238 68 79 11	493 301 69 108 15	408 242 70 84 12
54 55 56 57 58 59 60	Other Commercial banks Finance companies Credit unions Retailers Savings and loans Mutual savings banks	90,796 30,908 30,803 16,227 7,021 3,866 1,971	90,388 30,281 32,260 15,453 6,164 4,420 1,810	91.333 31,550 30,224 16,207 5.881 5,493 1,978	7,124 2,499 2,292 1,267 464 452 150	7,443 2,768 2,167 1,395 457 493 163	7.029 2.535 2.166 1.267 453 458 150	7.461 2.711 2.238 1.375 465 510 162	7,929 2,746 2,608 1,412 458 536 169

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

A44 Domestic Financial Statistics July 1982

1.58 FUNDS RAISED IN U.S. CREDIT MARKETS

Billions of dollars; half-yearly data are at seasonally adjusted annual rates.

T	1076	1077	1070	1070	1000	1001	197	'9	198	30	198	31
Transaction category, sector	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	Н1	H2	Н1	H2	Н1	H2
					1	Nonfinanc	ial sectors					
1 Total funds raised 2 Excluding equities	273.6 262.8	336.6 333.5	395.6 396.3	387.0 394.0	371.9 357.0	376.0 387.4	385.0 394.7	389.0 393.3	339.0 330.1	404.9 383.8	418.4 416.9	333.6 358.0
By sector and instrument 3 U.S. government 4 Treasury securities. 5 Agency issues and mortgages 6 All other nonfinancial sectors 7 Corporate equities. 8 Debt instruments. 9 Private domestic nonfinancial sectors. 10 Corporate equities. 11 Debt instruments. 12 Debt capital instruments. 13 State and local obligations. 14 Corporate bonds. 15 Mortgages	69.0 69.1 1 204.6 10.8 193.8 185.0 10.5 174.5 123.7 15.7 22.8	56.8 57.6 9 279.9 3.1 276.7 266.0 2.7 263.2 172.2 21.9 21.0	53.7 55.1 -1.4 342.0 6 342.6 308.7 1 308.8 193.7 26.1 20.1	37.4 38.8 -1.4 349.6 -7.1 356.7 328.6 -7.8 336.4 200.1 21.8 21.2	79.2 79.8 6 292.7 15.0 277.8 263.4 12.9 250.6 179.4 26.9 30.4	87.4 87.8 5 288.6 - 11.5 300.1 264.1 - 11.5 275.6 147.8 25.8 20.2	30.0 32.3 -2.3 355.0 -9.8 364.7 341.0 -9.6 203.0 20.9 21.7	44.7 45.2 5 344.3 -4.3 348.6 316.1 -6.1 322.2 197.2 22.7 20.7	66.5 67.2 6 272.5 8.9 263.6 241.3 6.9 234.4 177.0 21.6 35.3	91.9 92.4 6 313.0 21.0 292.0 285.6 18.8 266.2 181.9 32.1 25.6	86.1 86.7 5 332.3 1.5 330.7 297.1 .9 296.2 171.1 28.8 22.8	88.6 89.0 4 244.9 - 24.5 269.4 231.2 - 23.8 255.0 124.5 22.8 17.6
15	64.0 3.9 11.6 5.7 50.7 25.4 4.4 4.0 16.9	96.3 7.4 18.5 7.1 91.0 40.2 26.7 2.9 21.3	108.5 9.4 22.1 7.5 115.1 47.6 37.1 5.2 25.1	113.7 7.8 24.4 11.3 136.3 46.3 49.2 11.1 29.7	81.7 8.5 22.4 9.5 71.1 2.3 37.3 6.6 24.9	62.2 4.6 25.3 9.8 127.8 25.3 50.1 19.2 33.2	117.6 8.0 23.4 11.6 147.6 50.9 55.5 8.0 33.1	109.8 7.6 25.4 11.0 125.0 41.6 42.8 14.2 26.4	76.5 8.2 24.8 10.6 57.4 -5.1 13.5 24.8 24.1	87.0 8.8 19.9 8.4 84.9 9.7 61.2 -11.6 25.6	77.3 5.0 28.4 8.9 125.1 29.5 42.0 16.0 37.6	47.2 4.2 22.1 10.7 130.4 21.1 58.3 22.3 28.7
24 By borrowing sector 25 State and local governments 26 Households 27 Farm 28 Nonfarm noncorporate 29 Corporate	185.0 15.2 89.6 10.2 5.7 64.3	266.0 17.3 139.1 12.3 12.7 84.6	308.7 20.9 164.3 15.0 15.3 93.2	328.6 18.4 170.6 20.8 14.0 104.8	263.4 25.3 101.7 14.5 15.8 106.1	264.1 23.1 103.6 16.4 13.8 107.3	341.0 17.9 179.1 21.2 13.5 109.3	316.1 18.9 162.1 20.4 14.5 100.2	241.3 19.7 94.2 17.9 11.0 98.4	285.6 30.9 109.1 11.1 20.6 113.8	297.1 26.2 124.3 22.7 16.1 107.8	231.2 20.0 82.8 10.0 11.6 106.7
Foreign Corporate equities	19.6 .3 19.3 8.6 5.6 1.9 3.3	13.9 .4 13.5 5.1 3.1 2.4 3.0	33.2 5 33.8 4.2 19.1 6.6 3.9	21.0 .8 20.3 3.9 2.3 11.2 3.0	29.3 2.1 27.2 .8 11.5 10.1 4.7	24.4 * 24.5 5.6 .8 13.9 4.2	14.0 2 14.1 2.8 2.1 6.1 3.1	28.1 1.7 26.4 4.9 2.4 16.3 2.8	31.2 1.9 29.2 2.0 6.1 15.7 5.4	27.4 2.2 25.2 4 17.0 4.5 4.0	35.1 .6 34.5 3.3 5.7 20.6 4.9	13.8 7 14.4 7.8 -4.1 7.1 3.6
						Financia	sectors					
37 Total funds raised	23.4	51.4	76.8	84.3	66.7	88.6	87.8	80.8	59.8	73.5	92.6	84.6
By instrument 38 U.S. government related 39 Sponsored credit agency securities. 40 Mortgage pool securities 41 Loans from U.S. government 42 Private financial sectors 43 Corporate equities. 44 Debt instruments 45 Corporate bonds 46 Mortgages 47 Bank loans n.e.c. 48 Open market paper and RPs 49 Loans from Federal Home Loan Banks	15.1 3.3 12.2 4 8.2 2 8.4 9.8 2.1 -3.7 2.2 -2.0	21.9 7.0 16.1 -1.2 29.5 2.6 26.9 10.1 3.1 3 9.6 4.3	36.7 23.1 13.6 0 40.1 1.8 38.3 7.5 .9 2.8 14.6 12.5	48.2 24.3 24.0 0 36.0 2.5 33.6 7.8 -1.2 4 18.2 9.2	43.0 24.4 18.6 0 23.7 6.2 17.5 7.1 9 5 4.6 7.1	44.4 30.1 14.3 0 44.2 8.3 35.9 8 -2.9 2.5 20.9 16.2	43.7 21.2 22.5 0 44.1 3.6 40.6 8.2 .3 -1.4 25.4 8.2	52.8 27.3 25.5 0 28.0 1.4 26.6 7.5 -2.6 .6 10.9 10.1	44.7 25.1 19.6 0 15.2 7.1 8.1 10.1 -5.8 * 8 4.6	41.3 23.7 17.6 0 32.2 5.2 27.0 4.2 4.0 9 10.1 9.6	40.6 24.0 16.5 0 52.0 9.7 42.3 -2.0 -2.9 4.6 24.6 18.0	48.2 36.1 12.1 0 36.4 7.0 29.4 3 -2.9 .3 17.3 14.5
By sector 50 Sponsored credit agencies 51 Mortgage pools 52 Private financial sectors 53 Commercial banks 54 Bank affiliates 55 Savings and loan associations 66 Other insurance companies 67 Finance companies 68 REITs 69 Open-end investment companies	2.9 12.2 8.2 2.3 5.4 .1 .9 4.3 -2.2 -2.4	5.8 16.1 29.5 1.1 2.0 9.9 1.4 16.9 -2.3	23.1 13.6 40.1 1.3 7.2 14.3 .8 18.1 -1.1 5	24.3 24.0 36.0 1.6 6.5 11.4 .9 16.8 4 6	24.4 18.6 23.7 .5 6.9 6.9 5.8 -1.7 4.4	30.1 14.3 44.2 .4 8.3 13.1 .9 14.4 7 7.8	21.2 22.5 44.1 1.3 8.0 11.1 .9 22.7 6	27.3 25.5 28.0 1.8 4.9 11.7 .9 10.9 2 -1.9	25.1 19.6 15.2 .8 5.8 -1.4 .9 5.2 -1.4 5.3	23.7 17.6 32.2 .3 8.0 15.2 .9 6.3 -2.0 3.4	24.0 16.5 52.0 .2 6.9 17.2 .9 18.3 8 9.3	36.1 12.1 36.4 .5 9.7 8.9 .9 10.6 5 6.3
						All se	ctors					
60 Total funds raised, by instrument	297.0	388.0	472.5	471.3	438.6	464.6	472.8	469.7	398.8	478.4	511.0	418.2
61 Investment company shares 62 Other corporate equities 63 Debt instruments 64 U.S. government securities 65 State and local obligations 66 Corporate and foreign bonds 67 Mortgages 68 Consumer credit. 69 Bank loans n.e.c. 70 Open market paper and RPs. 71 Other loans	-2.4 13.1 286.4 84.6 15.7 41.2 87.2 25.4 6.2 8.1 17.8	.4 5.3 382.3 79.9 21.9 36.1 132.3 40.2 29.5 15.0 27.4	5 1.7 471.3 90.5 26.1 31.8 148.3 47.6 59.0 26.4 41.5	6 -4.0 475.8 85.7 21.8 32.8 155.9 46.3 51.0 40.5 41.9	4.4 16.8 417.5 122.3 26.9 38.4 121.1 2.3 48.4 21.4 36.7	7.8 -11.0 467.7 131.9 25.8 24.9 98.8 25.3 53.4 54.0 53.7	.7 -6.9 479.0 73.8 20.9 32.6 160.6 50.9 56.2 39.5 44.4	-1.9 -1.0 472.6 97.6 22.7 33.0 151.1 41.6 45.8 41.5 39.3	5.3 10.7 382.9 111.3 21.6 47.4 114.2 -5.1 19.6 39.7 34.1	3.4 22.8 452.1 133.2 32.1 29.5 128.0 9.7 77.2 3.1 39.3	9.3 1.9 499.8 126.8 28.8 24.1 116.6 29.5 52.3 61.3 60.5	6.3 -23.8 435.6 136.9 22.8 25.7 81.1 21.1 54.5 46.7 46.8

1.59 DIRECT AND INDIRECT SOURCES OF FUNDS TO CREDIT MARKETS

Billions of dollars, except as noted; half-yearly data are at seasonally adjusted annual rates

Billions of dollars, except as noted; nat							19	79	19	80	19	81
Transaction category, or sector	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	Н1	H2	Н1	H2	Н1	H2
1 Total funds advanced in credit markets to nonfi- nancial sectors	262.8	333.5	396.3	394.0	357.0	387.4	394.7	393.3	330.1	383.8	416.9	358.0
By public agencies and foreign 2 Total net advances. 3 U.S. government securities 4 Residential mortgages. 5 FHLB advances to savings and loans 6 Other loans and securities.	49.8 23.1 12.3 -2.0 16.4	79.2 34.9 20.0 4.3 20.1	101.9 36.1 25.7 12.5 27.6	74.0 -6.2 36.7 9.2 34.3	92.1 15.6 31.1 7.1 38.2	91.2 17.2 22.7 16.2 35.0	49.6 -27.1 35.7 8.2 32.8	98.5 14.7 37.8 10.1 35.8	102.9 23.2 33.3 4.6 41.7	81.3 8.0 28.9 9.6 34.8	103.6 24.3 20.8 18.0 40.5	78.8 10.1 24.6 14.5 29.6
Total advanced, by sector 7 U.S. government 8 Sponsored credit agencies 9 Monetary authorities. 10 Foreign 11 Agency borrowing not included in line [7.9 16.8 9.8 15.2 15.1	10.0 \\ 22.4 \\ 7.1 \\ 39.6 \\ 21.9	17.1 \\ 39.9 \\ 7.0 \\ 38.0 \\ 36.7 \	19.0 53.4 7.7 -6.1 48.2	23.7 43.8 4.5 20.0 43.0	24.1 45.3 9.2 12.6 44.4	19.8 9 47.8 - ,9 - 17.2 43.7	18.3 58.9 16.2 5.1 52.8	25.4 42.4 12.1 23.0 44.7	22.1 45.2 - 3.1 17.0 41.3	27.7 42.2 -7.3 40.9 40.6	20.5 48.3 25.6 -15.7 48.2
Private domestic funds advanced 12 Total net advances 13 U.S. government securities 14 State and local obligations. 15 Corporate and foreign bonds 16 Residential mortgages. 17 Other mortgages and loans 18 Less: Federal Home Loan Bank advances. 17 Private financial intermediation	228.1 61.5 15.7 30.5 55.5 62.9 -2.0	276.2 45.1 21.9 22.2 83.7 107.7 4.3	331.0 54.3 26.1 22.4 92.1 148.6 12.5	368.2 91.9 21.8 24.0 84.6 155.1 9.2	307.9 106.7 26.9 26.2 59.1 96.2 7.1	340.6 114.7 25.8 21.0 44.0 151.4 16.2	388.9 101.0 20.9 24.0 89.8 161.4 8.2	347.6 82.9 22.7 24.0 79.5 148.7 10.1	271.9 88.1 21.6 32.5 51.2 83.1 4.6	343.8 125.3 32.1 19.9 66.9 109.3 9.6	353.8 102.6 28.8 19.6 61.4 159.5 18.0	327.5 126.8 22.8 22.5 26.6 143.2 14.5
19 Credit market funds advanced by private financial institutions. 20 Commercial banking. 21 Savings institutions. 22 Insurance and pension funds. 23 Other finance.	191.4 59.6 70.5 49.7 11.6	260.9 87.6 82.0 67.8 23.4	302.4 128.7 73.5 75.0 25.2	292.5 121.1 55.9 66.4 49.0	270.3 99.7 58.4 79.8 32.4	302.5 99.8 24.1 81.9 96.7	316.9 130.3 59.6 72.3 54.8	268.0 112.0 52.2 60.5 43.3	246.1 58.5 35.5 89.2 62.8	294.4 140.9 81.3 70.3 1.9	318.9 101.6 38.4 79.3 99.5	286.2 98.0 9.8 84.5 93.9
24 Sources of funds. 25 Private domestic deposits. 26 Credit market borrowing. 27 Other sources. 28 Foreign funds. 29 Treasury balances 30 Insurance and pension reserves 31 Other, net.	191.4 124.4 8.4 58.5 -4.7 1 34.3 29.0	260.9 138.9 26.9 95.1 1.2 4.3 50.1 39.5	302.4 140.8 38.3 123.2 6.3 6.8 62.2 48.0	292.5 143.2 33.6 115.7 25.6 .4 47.8 41.9	270.3 171.1 17.5 81.6 -22.3 -2.6 64.1 42.4	302.5 204.8 35.9 61.8 -10.4 -1.1 71.4 2.0	316.9 135.1 40.6 141.2 45.6 5.0 52.3 38.4	268.0 151.2 26.6 90.3 5.6 -4.2 43.4 45.4	246.1 158.7 8.1 79.4 -22.8 -2.3 70.0 34.5	294.4 183.6 27.0 83.8 -21.9 -2.8 58.1 50.4	318.9 203.6 42.3 73.0 -6.5 10.8 62.7 6.0	286.2 206.1 29.4 50.7 -14.4 -13.0 80.1 -1.9
Private domestic nonfinancial investors 32 Direct lending in credit markets. 33 U.S. government securities 4 State and local obligations. 53 Corporate and foreign bonds 6 Commercial paper 77 Other	45.1 16.4 3.3 11.8 1.9 11.7	42.2 { 24.18 -3.8 -9.6 13.2	67.0 35.6 1.4 -2.9 16.5 16.4	109.3 62.8 1.4 10.3 11.4 23.5	55.1 32.6 3.1 3.6 -3.8 19.7	74.0 44.8 15.5 -10.4 4.3 19.7	112.5 71.0 2.6 4.6 11.4 22.9	106.1 54.5 .2 16.0 11.4 24.0	33.9 19.3 -1.8 4.8 -4.5 16.0	76.4 45.8 7.9 2.3 -3.1 23.3	77.3 37.1 20.6 -10.2 4.9 24.8	70.7 52.4 10.5 -10.6 3.8 14.6
38 Deposits and currency 39 Currency 40 Checkable deposits 41 Small time and savings accounts. 42 Money market fund shares 43 Large time deposits. 44 Security RPs 45 Foreign deposits.	133.4 7.3 10.4 123.7 - 12.0 2.3 1.7	148.5 8.3 17.2 93.5 .2 25.8 2.2 1.3	152.1 9.3 16.3 63.5 6.9 46.6 7.5 2.0	152.6 7.9 19.2 61.7 34.4 21.2 6.6 1.5	182.3 10.3 4.2 80.9 29.2 50.3 6.5	213.7 9.5 16.9 40.7 107.5 36.8 3.0 6	149.3 9.0 16.6 66.5 30.2 3.3 18.5 5.2	155.9 6.9 21.9 56.9 38.6 39.1 -5.3 -2.3	167.6 8.5 -1.5 66.7 61.9 26.3 5.3	197.1 12.1 9.9 95.2 -3.4 74.2 7.8 1.3	209.5 4.7 28.9 14.6 104.1 48.3 7.7 1.2	217.9 14.3 4.9 66.8 110.8 25.3 -1.7 -2.5
46 Total of credit market instruments, deposits and currency	178.5	190.7	219.1	261.9	237.5	287.7	261.8	262.0	201.5	273.4	286.8	288.6
47 Public support rate (in percent)	19.0 83.9 10.5	23.7 94.4 40.8	25.7 91.3 44.3	18.8 79.4 19.5	25.8 87.8 - 2.3	23.5 88.8 2.2	12.6 81.5 28.4	25.0 77.1 10.7	31.2 90.5 .2	21.2 85.6 -4.8	24.9 90.1 34.5	22.0 87.4 - 30.1
MEMO: Corporate equities not included above 50 Total net issues 51 Mutual fund shares 52 Other equities	10.6 -2.4 13.1	5.7 .4 5.3	1.2 5 1.7	- 4.6 6 - 4 .0	21.1 4.4 16.8	~3.1 7.8 ~11.0	- 6.2 .7 -6.9	-2.9 -1.9 -1.0	16.0 5.3 10.7	26.3 3.4 22.8	11.2 9.3 1.9	-17.5 6.3 -23.8
53 Acquisitions by financial institutions	12.5 1.9	7.4 -1.6	4.5 -3.4	10.6 - 15.1	17.7 3.4	22.4 - 25.5	7.1 - 13.4	14.0 - 16.9	10.5 5.5	24.9 1.4	26.4 -15.2	18.4 -35.9

- Notes by Line Number.

 1. Line 2 of table 1.58.

 2. Sum of lines 3-6 or 7-10.

 6. Includes farm and commercial mortgages.

 11. Credit market funds raised by federally sponsored credit agencies, and net issues of federally related mortgage pool securities.

 12. Line 1 less line 2 plus line 11. Also line 19 less line 26 plus line 32. Also sum of lines 27, 32, and 38 less lines 40 and 46.

 17. Includes farm and commercial mortgages.

 25. Line 38 less lines 40 and 46.

 26. Excludes equity issues and investment company shares. Includes line 18.

 28. Foreign deposits at commercial banks, bank borrowings from foreign branches, and liabilities of foreign banking agencies to foreign affiliates.

 29. Demand deposits at commercial banks.

 30. Excludes net investment of these reserves in corporate equities.

- 31. Mainly retained earnings and net miscellaneous liabilities.
 32. Line 12 less line 19 plus line 26.
 33-37. Lines 13-17 less amounts acquired by private finance. Line 37 includes 33-37. Lines 13-17 less amounts acquired by private lim-mortgages.
 39. Mainly an offset to line 9.
 46. Lines 32 plus 38, or line 12 less line 27 plus 39 and 45.
 47. Line 2/line 1.
 48. Line 19/line 12.
 49. Sum of lines 10 and 28.
 50, 52. Includes issues by financial institutions.

NOTE. Full statements for sectors and transaction types quarterly, and annually for flows and for amounts outstanding, may be obtained from Flow of Funds Section, Division of Research and Statistics, Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, Washington, D.C. 20551.

Domestic Nonfinancial Statistics □ July 1982 A46

2.10 NONFINANCIAL BUSINESS ACTIVITY Selected Measures

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

	1070	1000	1001		19	81			ü	19	82		
Measure	1979	1980	1981	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Мат.	Apr.'	May ^p	June e
1 Industrial production ¹	152.5	147.0	151.0	151.6	149.1	146.3	143.4	140.7	142.9	141.7	140.2	139.4	138.4
Market groupings 2 Products, total 3 Final, total 4 Consumer goods 5 Equipment 6 Intermediate 7 Materials.	150.0 147.2 150.8 142.2 160.5 156.4	146.7 145.3 145.4 145.2 151.9 147.6	150.6 149.5 147.9 151.8 154.4 151.6	151.0 150.0 147.8 i 152.9 154.6 152.5	149.4 148.9 146.5 152.1 151.4 148.5	147.5 147.2 144.0 151.5 148.7 144.6	146.2 146.3 142.0 152.1 145.9 139.0	142.9 142.8 139.6 147.2 143.4 137.2	144.6 144.1 141.8 147.3 146.3	143.7 143.3 141.5 145.9 145.2 138.5	142.9 142.7 142.2 143.3 143.5 136.1	142.4 142.3 143.3 140.9 142.6 134.8	141.3 141.3 143.4 138.3 141.6 133.9
Industry groupings 8 Manufacturing	153.6	146.7	150.4	151.1	148.2	145.0	142.0	138.5	140.9	140.1	138.7	138.2	137.3
Capacity utilization (percent) ^{1,2} 9 Manufacturing	85.7 87.4	79.1 80.0	78.5 79.9	78.3 80.0	76.6 77.7	74.8 75.5	73.1 72.4	71.1 71.4	72.2 72.9	71.6 71.8	70.7 70.4	70.4 69.6	69.8 69.0
11 Construction contracts (1977 = 100) ³	121.0	106.0	107.0	100.0	101.0	92.0	112.0	115.0	97.0	105.0	88.0	94.0	n.a.
12 Nonagricultural employment, total ⁴ 13 Goods-producing, total	136.5 113.5 108.2	137.6 110.3 104.4	139.1 110.2 104.2	138.8 109.8 104.2	138.6 108.9 103.3	138.3 108.0 102.3	137.7 106.9 101.2	137.5 105.9 100.4	137.5 105.7 100.0	137.2 104.9 99.3	136.9 104.2 98.6	137.0 104.1 98.3	136.8 103.2 97.6
15 Manufacturing, production- worker. 16 Service-producing. 17 Personal income, total. 18 Wages and salary disbursements. 19 Manufacturing. 20 Disposable personal income ⁵ .	105.3 149.1 308.5 289.5 248.6 299.6	99.4 152.6 342.9 314.7 261.5 332.5	98.5 155.0 381.6 347.2 288.8 379.6	98.5 154.8 390.9 353.7 294.9 375.5	97.3 154.9 392.9 355.4 293.7 379.6	95.9 154.9 395.6 357.8 292.2 382.0	94.3 154.7 395.6 356.5 288.8 381.8	93.2 154.8 396.5 358.6 289.3 383.8	92.9 154.9 398.9 361.3 292.5 385.5	92.1 155.0 400.4 361.0 290.2 387.8	91.2 154.8 401.8 360.5 289.0 390.6	91.0 155.1 404.5 362.3 290.1 391.4	90.4 155.2 n.a. n.a. n.a. n.a.
21 Retail sales ⁶	281.6	303.8	330.6	338.9	331.1	333.3	334.1	326.0	334.9	333.5	337.4	346.5	341.2
Prices ⁷ 22 Consumer	217.4 217.7	246.8 247.0	272.4 269.8	279.3 271.5	279.9 274.3	280.7 274.7	281.5 275.4	282.5 277.4	283.4 277.4	283.1 276.9	284.3 276.9	287.1 277.7	n.a. n.a.

2.11 OUTPUT, CAPACITY, AND CAPACITY UTILIZATION

Seasonally adjusted

Conic	198	31	19	82	19	81	198	82	198	81	19	1982	
Series	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	QI	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	
	C	Output (19	67 = 100)	Capacit	y (percen	t of 1967 o	output)	Uti	ilization r	ate (perce	nt)	
l Manufacturing 2 Primary processing 3 Advanced processing	152.5 155.8 150.7	145.0 143.5 145.8	139.8 137.1 141.6	138.1 132.0 141.1	192.4 196.3 190.4	193.9 197.5 192.0	195.2 198.6 193.5	196.4 199.5 194.9	79.3 79.4 79.2	74.8 72.7 75.9	71.6 69.1 73.2	70.3 66.3 72.4	
4 Materials 5 Durable goods 6 Metal materials 7 Nondurable goods 8 Textile, paper, and chemical 9 Textile 10 Paper 11 Chemical 12 Energy materials	154.3 152.8 114.2 175.8 182.8 115.5 152.2 224.9 131.6	144.0 140.2 99.5 164.5 169.4 106.8 147.0 206.2 127.9	138.7 130.9 90.9 161.0 164.5 101.3 146.1 200.0 129.8	134.9 126.7 76.7 158.4 162.4 103.6 142.2 196.6 125.6	190.3 194.2 141.9 211.2 221.7 141.0 161.9 281.0 155.0	191.5 195.3 142.1 213.1 223.9 141.6 162.8 284.4 155.8	192.6 196.4 142.3 214.6 225.6 142.1 163.8 287.3 156.5	193.7 197.3 142.4 216.1 227.3 142.4 164.6 289.6 157.0	78.7 80.5 83.3 82.5 81.8 94.1 80.0 84.9	75.2 71.8 70.1 77.2 75.7 75.4 90.3 72.5 82.1	72.0 66.7 63.9 75.0 72.9 71.3 89.2 69.6 82.9	69.7 64.2 53.9 73.3 71.5 72.7 86.4 67.9 80.0	

^{1.} The industrial production and capacity utilization series have been revised back to January 1979.

2. Ratios of indexes of production to indexes of capacity. Based on data from Federal Reserve, McGraw-Hill Economics Department, and Department of Com-

merce.

3. Index of dollar value of total construction contracts, including residential, nonresidential, and heavy engineering, from McGraw-Hill Information Systems Company, F. W. Dodge Division.

4. Based on data in *Employment and Earnings* (U.S. Department of Labor). Series covers employees only, excluding personnel in the Armed Forces.

5. Based on data in *Survey of Current Business* (U.S. Department of Commerce).

Based on Bureau of Census data published in Survey of Current Business.
 Data without seasonal adjustment, as published in Monthly Labor Review.
 Seasonally adjusted data for changes in the price indexes may be obtained from the Bureau of Labor Statistics. U.S. Department of Labor.

Note. Basic data (not index numbers) for series mentioned in notes 4, 5, and 6, and indexes for series mentioned in notes 3 and 7 may also be found in the Survey of Current Business. Figures for industrial production for the last two months are preliminary and estimated, respectively.

2.11 Continued

	Previou	s cycle ¹	Latest	cycle ²		19	81				19	82		
Series	High	Low	High	Low	June	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr	May	June
						Capacit	y utilizati	on rate (p	ercent)					
13 Manufacturing	88.0	69.0	87.2	74.9	79.6	76.6	74.8	73.1	71.1	72.2	71.6	70.7	70.4	69.8
Primary processing Advanced processing	93.8 85.5	68.2 69.4	90.1 86.2	71.0 77.2	79.5 79.7	75.7 77.0	72.7 75.8	69.6 75.0	68.5 72.8	70.0 73.6	68.6 73.2	67.1 72.6	66.3 72.6	65.5 72.1
16 Materials	92.6 91.5 98.3	69.4 63.6 68.6	88.8 88.4 96.0	73.8 68.2 59.6	81.3 78.8 78.7	77.7 74.7 73.9	75.5 72.2 70.8	72.4 68.5 65.5	71.4 66.2 65.8	72.9 67.4 64.7	71.8 66.4 61.1	70.4 64.9 56.0	69.6 64.1 53.3	69.0 63.7 52.3
19 Nondurable goods	94.5 95.1 92.6 99.4 95.5	67.2 65.3 57.9 72.4 64.2	91.6 92.2 90.6 97.7 91.3	77.5 75.3 80.9 89.3 70.7	84.3 83.5 80.5 93.0 82.0	80.3 79.1 78.8 92.1 76.2	77.3 75.9 75.5 92.3 72.4	74.1 72.2 72.0 86.5 69.0	73.2 70.7 68.6 87.6 67.4	76.5 74.4 71.9 90.7 71.3	75.3 73.7 73.5 89.4 70.2	74.4 72.5 73.4 87.3 69.0	73.2 71.4 73.4 86.6 67.6	72.4 70.5 71.4 85.3 67.0
24 Energy materials	94.6	84.8	88.3	82.7	83.7	82.5	82.2	81.6	83.7	83.2	81.8	80.4	80.2	79.5

^{1.} Monthly high 1973; monthly low 1975.

2.12 LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT, AND UNEMPLOYMENT

Thousands of persons; monthly data are seasonally adjusted. Exceptions noted.

C	1979	1980	1981	1981			19	982		
Category	1979	1980	1901	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May'	June
HOUSEHOLD SURVEY DATA	, a									
1 Noninstitutional population ¹	166,951	169,847	172,272	173,330	173,494	173,657	173,842	174,019	174,201	174,363
Labor force (including Armed Forces) ¹ Civilian labor force Employment	107,050 104,962	109,042 106,940	110,812 108,670	111,348 109,184	111.038 108,879	111,333 109,165	111,521 109,346	111,823 109,648	112,841 110,666	112,364 110,191
4 Nonagricultural industries ²	95,477 3,347	95,938 3,364	97,030 3,368	96,404 3,209	96,170 3,411	96,217 3,373	96,144 3,349	96,032 3,309	96.629 3,488	96,406 3,357
6 Number	6.137 5.8 59.901	7,637 7.1 60,805	8,273 7.6 61,460	9,571 8.8 61,982	9,298 8.5 62,456	9,575 8.8 62,324	9,854 9.0 62,321	10,307 9,4 62,196	10,549 9.5 61,360	10,427 9.5 61,999
ESTABLISHMENT SURVEY DATA										
9 Nonagricultural payroli employment ³	89,823	90,564	91,548	90,642	90,460	90,459	90,304	90,083	90,151	90,010
10 Manufacturing 11 Mining. 12 Contract construction 13 Transportation and public utilities 14 Trade 15 Finance 16 Service 17 Government	21,040 958 4,463 5,136 20,192 4,975 17,112 15,947	20,300 1,020 4,399 5,143 20,386 5,168 17,901 16,249	20,264 1,104 4,307 5,152 20,736 5,330 18,598 16,056	19,676 1,206 4,026 5,128 20,524 5,331 18,834 15,917	19,517 1,201 3,966 5,125 20,630 5,326 18,831 15,864	19,454 1,203 3,974 5,115 20,670 5,326 18,867 15,850	19,319 1,197 3,934 5,100 20,655 5,336 18,904 15,859	19,169 1,182 3,938 5,094 20,584 5,335 18,929 15,852	19,114 1,154 3,994 5,101 20,658 5,340 18,948 15,842	18,971 1,130 3,952 5,076 20,643 5,349 18,972 15,917

^{1.} Persons 16 years of age and over. Monthly figures, which are based on sample data, relate to the calendar week that contains the 12th day; annual data are averages of monthly figures. By definition, seasonality does not exist in population figures. Based on data from *Employment and Earnings* (U.S. Department of Labor).

2. Includes self-employed, unpaid family, and domestic service workers.

^{2.} Preliminary; monthly highs December 1978 through January 1980; monthly lows July 1980 through October 1980.

^{3.} Data include all full- and part-time employees who worked during, or received pay for, the pay period that includes the 12th day of the month, and exclude proprietors, self-employed persons, domestic servants, unpaid family workers, and members of the Armed Forces. Data are adjusted to the March 1979 benchmark and only seasonally adjusted delta are available at this time. Based on data from Employment and Earnings (U.S. Department of Labor).

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2.13 INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION Indexes and Gross Value Monthly data are seasonally adjusted.

Grouping	1967 pro-	1981				19	81						19	182		
Огоаринд	por- tion	aver- age	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May"	June*
								li	ndex (19	67 = 10	0)				•	•
Major Market																
1 Total index	100.00	151.0	152.7	152.9	153.9	153.6	151.6	149.1	146.3	143.4	140.7	142.9	141.7	140.2	139.4	138.4
2 Products 3 Final products 4 Consumer goods 5 Equipment 6 Intermediate products 7 Materials	60.71 47.82 27.68 20.14 12.89 39.29	150.6 149.5 147.9 151.8 154.4 151.6	152.3 151.3 150.7 152.1 156.1 153.4	152.2 151.4 150.3 153.0 154.9 154.0	153.0 152.1 150.7 154.1 156.2 155.3	152.6 151.5 149.6 154.0 156.8 155.2	151.0 150.0 147.8 152.9 154.6 152.5	149.4 148.9 146.5 152.1 151.4 148.5	147.5 147.2 144.0 151.5 148.7 144.6	146.2 146.3 142.0 152.1 145.9 139.0	142.9 142.8 139.6 147.2 143.4 137.2	144.6 144.1 141.8 147.3 146.3 140.4	143.7 143.3 141.5 145.9 145.2 138.5	142.9 142.7 142.2 143.3 143.5 136.1	142.4 142.3 143.3 140.9 142.6 134.8	141.3 141.3 143.4 138.3 141.6 133.9
Consumer goods 8 Durable consumer goods 9 Automotive products 10 Autos and utility vehicles 11 Autos 12 Auto parts and allied	7.89 2.83 2.03 1.90	140.5 137.9 111.2 103.4	147.3 151.8 129.1 120.0	147.9 153.1 131.4 122.2	146.5 147.6 123.0 118.1	142.5 137.6 107.8 104.0	140.4 139.1 110.0 103.3	136.3 132.8 101.7 92.5	129.7 121.7 88.9 81.1	123.2 119.2 87.5 78.1	120.1 109.2 71.6 61.3	125.9 117.5 82.0 70.5	128.1 125.0 93.6 79.8	130.7 130.0 100.6 87.2	133.6 139.1 111.8 96.1	135.9 143.0 117.1 101.9
goods 13 Home goods 14 Appliances A/C, and TV 15 Appliances and TV Carpeting and furniture 17 Miscellaneous home goods	80 5.06 1.40 1.33 1.07 2.59	205.6 142.0 119.6 121.2 158.0 147.4	209.5 144.8 121.4 122.6 163.1 149.9	208.0 145.0 120.0 121.4 166.3 149.8	210.0 145.8 123.6 124.8 163.2 150.7	213.1 145.3 126.8 128.9 160.1 149.2	212.9 141.1 119.0 121.4 158.6 145.8	211.8 138.2 116.7 118.7 152.6 143.9	205,0 134,1 107,7 108,7 146,9 143,2	199.7 125.4 85.7 86.6 144.4 139.1	204.4 126.3 100.6 101.6 137.9 135.4	207.8 130.6 103.5 104.1 147.8 138.1	204.5 129.9 97.0 97.4 151.3 138.9	204.6 131.1 102.6 103.1 151.8 138.0	208.5 130.5 99.9 100.8 149.5 139.3	208.9 131.9 105.1
18 Nondurable consumer goods 19 Clothing 20 Consumer staples	19.79 4.29 15.50	150.9 119.8 159.5	152.1 122.1 160.3	151.2 120.9 159.6	152.3 122.8 160.5	152.5 121.9 161.0	150.8 119.3 159.5	150.5 117.8 159.6	149.7 116.1 159.0	149.5 113.8 159.4	147.4 106.0 158.9	148.1	146.8 158.1 149.6	146.8 158.3 148.4	147.2 158.7	146.4 157.6
21 Consumer foods and tobacco	8.33 7.17	150.3 170.0	151.3 170.8	149.6 171.3	150.5 172.2	150.6 173.0	149.5 171.1	150.7 169.9	150.4 169.1	150.9 169.3	150.0 169.1	151.1 168.7	168.0 217.8	169.7 218.3	169.1 217.8	168.2
23 Consumer chemical products	2.63	223.1	225.1	224.4	226.8	227.7	227.5	223.0	220.3	220.1	220.1	218.2	127.8	128.7	126.7	
products	1.92 2.62	127.9 147.7	127.7 147.9	129.2 148.9	127.6 150.0	128.9	127.7	126.9	125.7	127.2	127.0	130.2	147.6	151.1	151.4	
products	1.45	166.3	168.9	170.4	172.6	150.4 169.7	146.4 162.8	148.2 166.2	149.4 167.4	149.1 167.5	148.9 172.3	147.2 171.6	170.4 169.0	174.5 164.9	160.8	156.4
Equipment 27 Business 28 Industrial 29 Building and mining 30 Manufacturing 31 Power	12.63 6.77 1.44 3.85 1.47	181.1 166.4 286.2 127.9 149.7	182.0 167.0 286.4 128.4 150.8	183.6 169.0 289.7 130.6 151.2	184.8 169.4 290.3 130.8 151.6	184.8 170.2 293.0 130.8 152.7	182.7 168.9 293.6 129.3 150.4	180.5 166.9 295.6 125.7 148.4	179.0 165.1 293.8 123.6 147.1	179.0 164.0 294.6 122.0 145.5	172.2 158.1 289.0 116.9 137.4	171.6 155.9 274.9 116.8 141.1	151.2 256.9 116.3 139.0 189.5	145.9 242.2 114.0 134.8 186.9	139.8 225.6 110.6 132.3 185.0	134.0 210.1 107.1 129.7 182.3
32 Commercial transit, farm. 33 Commercial 34 Transit 35 Farm	5.86 3.26 1.93 67	198.0 258.7 125.4 112.0	199.4 258.0 130.0 113.9	200.4 259.9 129.7 114.9	202.5 263.7 128.4 118.0	200.9 264.3 124.6 111.8	198.5 264.2 121.0 102.1	196.2 259.8 120.6 104.6	195.0 260.6 116.6 101.7	196.3 262.9 117.5 98.9	188.5 256.1 109.0 88.4	189.9 256.4 110.4 95.1	257.8 110.5 84.9 107.0	253.1 110.9 83.5 106.9	248.9 110.8 87.5 107.6	245.1 108.6 108.0
36 Defense and space	7.51	102.7	102.0	101.7	102.6	102.8	103.0	104.5	105.3	107.0	105.2	106.5	125.6	122.9	122.4	121.5
Intermediate products 37 Construction supplies	6.42 6.47 1.14	141.9 166.7 176.4	146.5 165.6 179.0	143.4 166.2 177.7	144.3 168.0 180.0	144.0 169.5 176.6	139.7 169.4 174.2	135.2 167.5 174.3	130.1 167.1 177.0	127.0 164.6 177.3	124.2 162.4 181.7	127.5 165.1 184.1	164.6 184.5 130.7	164.0 185.0 127.8	162.7 180.8 126.4	125.8
Materials 40 Durable goods materials 41 Durable consumer parts 42 Equipment parts 43 Durable materials n.e.c. 44 Basic metal materials	20.35 4.58 5.44 10.34 5.57	149.1 114.5 191.2 142.3 112.0	152.8 121.1 194.0 145.1 114.3	152.4 123.1 193.2 143.9 112.8	153.6 123.2 193.8 145.9 114.5	154.3 121.8 194.7 147.4 117.4	150.4 114.5 192.7 144.1 113.1	145.6 107.6 190.3 138.9 106.5	141.0 102.8 188.7 132.9 101.6	134.0 92.9 183.3 126.1 94.8	129.7 86.9 177.2 123.6 94.5	132.4 92.2 180.1 125.1 94.3	130.7 94.1 177.5 122.2 88.6	127.8 94.7 174.0 118.2 82.0	126.4 98.7 169.6 116.0 78.3	125.8 102.9 167.4 114.1
45 Nondurable goods materials 46 Textile, paper, and chemical	10.47	174.6	179.0	176.9	176.5	175.4	175.5	170.6	164.7	158.3	156.8	164.2	162.0	160.3	158.2	156.7
materials Textile materials 48 Paper materials 49 Chemical materials 50 Containers, nondurable 51 Nondurable materials n.c.c.	7.62 1.85 1.62 4.15 1.70 1.14	181.4 113.0 150.6 224.0 169.3 137.4	187.3 114.9 150.9 233.9 167.8 140.5	183.7 113.4 149.8 228.4 171.4 139.6	183.5 115.5 150.0 227.1 171.7 136.6	182.4 116.0 151.5 224.1 169.4 137.8	182.5 114.9 155.1 223.4 170.9 136.2	176.4 111.6 149.6 215.9 166.7 137.1	169.9 106.9 150.2 205.8 163.5 131.9	161.9 102.0 141.2 196.8 161.9 128.6	159.1 97.3 143.2 193.0 162.4 132.4	167.9 102.2 148.5 204.9 166.7 136.0	166.6 104.5 146.7 202.2 161.3 132.4	164.3 104.5 143.5 199.3 159.8 134.1	162.3 104.5 142.5 195.9 155.9 134.4	160.5
52 Energy materials	8.48 4.65 3.82	129.0 115.0 145.9	123.0 104.4 145.5	129.3 113.7 148.2	133.3 120.3 149.2	132.6 120.9 146.9	128.9 117.4 142.9	128.3 116.4 142.8	128.1 115.6 143.4	127.4 115.9 141.4	130.9 119.2 145.1	130.3 119.5 143.4	128.2 119.2 139.1	126.1 117.6 136.4	125.8 117.0 136.6	125.0
Supplementary groups 55 Home goods and clothing 56 Energy, total 57 Products 58 Materials	9.35 12.23 3.76 8.48	131.8 137.4 156.4 129.0	134.4 133.5 157.3 123.0	133.9 138.0 157.6 129.3	135.2 141.2 159.1 133.3	134.5 140.5 158.4 132.6	131.1 136.8 154.8 128.9	128.8 136.9 156.1 128.3	125.9 137.2 157.8 128.1	120.1 136.7 157.7 127.4	117.0 139.5 158.8 130.9	120.1 138.9 158.4 130.3	118.9 137.6 158.8 128.2	119.4 136.9 161.3 126.1	119.1 136.4 160.3 125.8	119.9 135.6 125.0

2.13 Continued

	SIC	1967 pro-	1981		1981									19	82		
Grouping	code	por- tion	avg. '	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May p	June e
					Index (1967 = 100)												
Major Industry																	
1 Mining and utilities 2 Mining 3 Utilities 4 Electric 5 Manufacturing 6 Nondurable 7 Durable		12.05 6.36 5.69 3.88 87.95 35,97 51.98	155.0 142.2 169.1 190.9 150.4 164.8 140.5	152.1 135.4 170.7 192.9 152.8 166.4 143.5	156.3 141.7 172.7 195.6 152.4 165.8 143.2	159.1 146.5 173.1 196.2 153.2 167.1 143.6	158.2 146.0 171.9 194.2 153.2 167.3 143.4	155.8 145.0 167.8 188.3 151.1 165.9 140.9	156.1 145.3 168.1 189.4 148.0 162.8 137.8	155.4 143.3 168.9 190.9 145.0 160.3 134.4	154.7 142.6 168.2 190.2 142.0 157.4 131.3	157.4 144.5 171.8 195.2 138.5 155.1 127.1	170.4 192.5	153.1 138.1 170.0 191.7 140.1 157.3 128.2	151.3 133.6 171.0 193.1 138.7 156.2 126.6	148.9 130.2 169.9 191.6 138.2 155.3 126.4	146.2 126.7 168.0 189.1 137.3 154.6 125.3
Mining 8 Metal 9 Coal 10 Oil and gas extraction 11 Stone and earth minerals.	10 11.12 13 14	.51 .69 4.40 .75	123.1 141.3 146.8 129.4	125,0 77,0 146,2 132,2	123.5 122.9 148.2 132.7	123.6 170.0 147.7 133.3	124.1 167.4 148.2 128.2	121.5 161.9 148.8 123.4	119.8 166.9 148.9 122.0	115.4 160.8 148.4 116.7	110.9 145.5 150.5 115.7	121.3 147.9 151.5 115.8		109.9 155.6 141.4 121.6	104.0 146.2 137.4 119.6	96.8 150.7 133.1 116.9	147.7 129.2
Nondurable manufactures 12 Foods. 13 Tobacco products 14 Textile mill products. 15 Apparel products. 16 Paper and products.	20 21 22 23 26	8.75 .67 2.68 3.31 3.21	152.1 122.2 135.7 120.4 155.0	152.2 122.3 138.8 122.6 155.9	151.3 120.9 138.3 121.1 153.4	151.6 121.3 139.4 122.6 154.9	151.9 123.8 140.7 122.6 156.7	150.7 122.4 136.3 122.5 158.6	151.4 124.3 132.5 117.8 153.3	153.0 119.6 126.1 113.8 152.6	152.8 112.6 122.8 114.1 146.6	151.1 112.7 120.0 105.7 148.3	151.7 126.7 125.8 151.5	150.8 126.7 126.0 	149.4 116.1 126.3 149.7	125.1	144.8
17 Printing and publishing	27 28 29 30 31	4.72 7.74 1.79 2.24 .86	144.2 215.6 129.7 274.0 69.3	141.3 220.6 129.8 280.3 69.8	143.1 218.4 129.3 285.1 68.4	144.4 221.5 128.7 285.3 70.1	146.1 219.2 130.4 286.7 69.6	145.9 216.3 129.1 282.2 69.7	145.6 208.8 128.3 276.0 71.2	143.4 204.6 128.0 264.1 70.8	145.3 199.8 128.3 247.3 65.6	145.6 196.7 123.3 244.7 63.1	146.4 201.3 119.5 251.8 64.0	145.9 200.3 121.3 253.4 61.2	144.2 198.5 121.6 255.1 59.6	143.4 195.0 123.7 253.9 62.0	142.5
Durable manufactures 22 Ordnance, private and government	19.91 24 25 32	3.64 1.64 1.37 2.74	81.1 119.1 157.2 147.9	80.9 126.2 158.9 151.7	80.9 122.5 162.4 148.1	80.6 122.9 164.9 148.7	81.8 119.1 163.3 148.2	82.3 113.2 159.9 147.3	82.5 109.6 157.2 143.4	84.3 104.7 153.7 135.9	85.5 104.8 149.4 131.5	84.1 99.2 144.3 128.5	83.8 104.9 148.4 135.0	83.8 103.5 150.2 131.5	84.8 103.6 151.8 127.0	86.0 108.3 150.9 126.8	86.3
26 Primary metals	33 331.2 34 35 36	6.57 4.21 5.93 9.15 8.05	107.9 99.8 136.4 171.2 178.4	111.9 105.6 138.4 172.1 179.9	107.4 98.5 139.3 174.1 180.1	109.4 99.7 140.1 176.7 180.9	113.1 105.1 140.0 176.4 182.6	108.6 99.2 136.8 173.9 180.0	102.3 92.2 133.8 169.7 179.6	96.6 87.2 130.2 167.9 175.7	89.6 79.2 126.1 167.4 170.7	89.7 79.6 120.7 160.9 168.2	88.5 78.5 121.4 160.0 172.9	83.0 73.0 121.1 157.3 172.6	76.5 65.1 119.1 153.7 172.0	74.0 62.6 117.3 151.4 170.9	70.9 115.0 148.4 170.1
31 Transportation equipment	37 371	9.27 4.50	116.1 122.3	123.7 136.4	123.4 137.5	119.8 130.5	115.4 123.1	114.2 120.4	110.6 113.8	106.1 105.5	103.7 100.4	96.6 90.4	102.0 98.6	104.4 105.6	105.9 110.8	110.0 119.8	111.4 124.0
transportation equipment	372-9 38 39	4.77 2.11 1.51	110.2 170.3 154.7	111.8 170.6 157.0	110.2 171.3 158.8	109.7 172.1 159.4	108.2 172.3 158.6	108.5 169.7 154.2	107.5 168.6 151.5	106.8 167.1 151.7	106.8 166.8 147.9	102.4 162.2 144.9	105.3 164.5 144.5	103.2 163.0 145.3	101.3 162.8 144.6	100.7 164.0 143.6	99.5 164.9 142.4
		Gross value (billions of 1972 dollars, annual rates)															
Major Market																	
36 Products, total		507.41	612.3	622.2	619,2	621,4	616.5	611.5	605.0	597.6	592.8	577.4	588.1	586.8	583.5	585.9	582.7
37 Final. 38 Consumer goods 39 Equipment 40 Intermediate		390.9 ¹ 277.5 ¹ 113.4 ¹ 116.6 ¹	474.1 318.0 156.1 138.2	158.1	480.5 322.1 158.5 138.7	481.9 324.0 157.9 139.5	476,4 319,3 157,1 140,1	473.0 317.7 155.3 138.4	470.1 314.3 155.8 134.9	465.2 310.5 154.7 132.4	462.3 307.2 155.1 130.5			456.6 306.9 149.7 130.2	455.0 308.4 146.7 128.5	458.0 311.6 146.3 127.9	455.6 312.0 143.5 127.1

1. 1972 dollar value.

NOTE. Published groupings include some series and subtotals not shown separately. For description and historical data, see *Industrial Production—1976 Revision* (Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System: Washington, D.C.). December 1977.

A50 Domestic Nonfinancial Statistics □ July 1982

2.14 HOUSING AND CONSTRUCTION

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

	Item	1979	1980	1981		1981				1982		
	nem	1979	1900	1961	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan	Feb. 7	Mar. r	Apr. r	May
				I	rivate resid	ential real	estate activ	ity (thousar	ids of units)	·	·	
	New Units											
1 2 3	Permits authorized 1-family 2-or-more-family	1,552 981 571	1,191 710 481	986 564 421	738 400 338	743 413 330	797 454 343	803 450 353	792 436 356	851 460 391	879 450 429	969 492 477
4 5 6	Started	1,745 1,194 551	1.292 852 440	1,084 705 379	854 507 347	860 554 306	882 550 332	885 592 293	945 568 377	931 621 310	888 572 316	1,086 622 464
7 8 9	Under construction, end of period ¹ 1-family	1,140 639 501	896 515 382	682 382 301	731 410 321	705 397 309	689 391 298	684 394 291	688 400 288	682 399 283	676 395 281	
10 11 12	Completed 1-family 2-or-more-family	1,855 1,286 569	1,502 957 545	1,266 818 447	1,265 725 540	1,067 673 394	1.114 676 438	1,063 640 423	920 545 375	929 587 342	965 587 378	
13	Mobile homes shipped	277	222	241	208	207	206	211	251	252	255	•••••
	Merchant builder activity in 1-family units Number sold Number for sale, end of period ¹	709 402	545 342	436 278	359 291	388 282	456 272	399 275	376 274	385 269	345 264	391 258
	Price (thousands of dollars)2 Median	,										1
16	Units sold	62.8	64.7	68.8	69.6	71.2	68.4	66.2	65.7	67.3	70.3	70.0
17	Units sold	71.9	76.4	83.1	82.5	85.3	82.8	78.0	80.7	83.3	85.6	88.1
10	Existing Units (1-family)	. 701	2 001									
16	Number sold Price of units sold (thousands of	3,701	2,881	2,350	1,930	1.900	1.940	1.860	1,950	1,990	1,910	1,910
	dollars) ² Median Average	55.5 64.0	62.1 72.7	66.1 78.0	66.0 76.6	65.9 77.5	66.6 78.6	66.4 79.8	66.9 78.8	67.0 79.1	67.1 79.4	67.9 80.9
					Value o	f new cons	truction3 (n	nillions of d	ollars) ^r			<u> </u>
	Construction	1										
21	Total put in place	230,412	230,748	238,198	230,820	230,010	228,755	225,086	222,615	224,583	226,237	229,151
22 23 24	Private Residential Nonresidential, total Buildings	181,620 99,028 82,592	175.697 87.261 88.436	185,222 86,566 98,656	180,003 78.222 101,781	178,128 76,167 101,961	176,562 75,829 100,733	175,493 73,737 101,756	173,026 69,161 103,865	173.605 70,040 103,565	175,382 72,470 102,912	179,990 75,004 104,986
25 26 27 28	Industrial. Commercial Other Public utilities and other	14,953 24,919 7,427 35,293	13,839 29,940 8,654 36,003	17,031 34,243 9,543 37,839	18.548 34.606 9.713 4,914	18,356 35,667 9,419 38,519	16.622 36.382 9.223 38.506	17.113 36.161 9,558 38,924	17,211 36,841 10,002 39,811	16,641 38,362 9,880 38,682	15.882 38.437 9.897 38.696	17,756 37,130 10,587 39,513
29 30 31 32 33	Public Military Highway Conservation and development Other	48,792 1,647 11,997 4,587 30,561	55,050 1,880 13,807 5,090 34,273	52,979 1,964 13,304 5,225 32,486	50.817 1.913 11.863 5.239 31.802	51.882 1.935 12.798 4.906 32.243	52,193 1,955 12,732 4,884 32,622	49,593 2,092 11,479 5,232 30,790	49.589 1.459 12.422 5.301 30.407	50,977 2,317 13,307 5,056 30,297	50,855 1,895 12,113 5,180 31,667	49,161 2,101 11,791 4,893 30,376

Note. Census Bureau estimates for all series except (a) mobile homes, which are private, domestic shipments as reported by the Manufactured Housing Institute and seasonally adjusted by the Census Bureau, and (b) sales and prices of existing units, which are published by the National Association of Realtors. All back and current figures are available from originating agency. Permit authorizations are those reported to the Census Bureau from 16,000 jurisdictions beginning with 1978.

Not at annual rates.
 Not seasonally adjusted.
 Value of new construction data in recent periods may not be strictly comparable with data in prior periods because of changes by the Bureau of the Census in its estimating techniques. For a description of these changes see Construction Reports (C-30-76-5), issued by the Bureau in July 1976.

2.15 CONSUMER AND PRODUCER PRICES

Percentage changes based on seasonally adjusted data, except as noted

	12 mor	iths to	3 m	onths (at a	nnual rate	o) to			l month to	,		Index level
Item	1981	1982		1981		1982	1982					May 1982 (1967
	May	May	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	$= 100)^{1}$
Consumer Prices ²												
1 All items	9.8	6.7	8.1	12.8	5.4	1.0	.3	.2	3	.2	1.0	287.1
2 Commodities 3 Food. 4 Commodities less food 5 Durable. 6 Nondurable. 7 Services 8 Rent. 9 Services less rent	8.9 8.8 8.8 8.1 9.6 11.3 9.0	3.8 4.8 3.4 7.1 8 10.7 7.7 11.2	3.2 2.2 3.8 9.7 -1.4 14.8 7.7 15.8	8.5 7.7 9.0 10.8 4.6 19.2 10.2 20.4	3.6 1.7 4.3 1.2 3.8 7.8 9.0 7.6	8 3.9 -2.6 3.5 -4.9 3.5 5.9 3.3	.1 .7 1 .2 .2 .5 .6	.2 .6 .0 .4 - 8 .4 .4	5 4 5 7 7 .0 .5	3 .3 5 .6 -2.2 .9 .2 1.0	.9 .8 .9 1.4 .7 .9 .8 1.0	261.5 285.5 247.8 239.8 256.2 331.8 221.8 352.8
Other groupings 10 All items less food. 11 All items less food and energy. 12 Homeownership.	10.1 9.5 10.3	7.1 8.7 9.4	9.3 11.6 16.9	13.9 15.0 21.5	6.2 5.6 .3	.9 3.0 -2.4	.2 .3 1	.2 .4 .4	2 .0 9	.2 .8 1.3	1.0 .9 1.8	286.0 274.9 377.4
PRODUCER PRICES												1
13 Finished goods 14 Consumer 15 Foods 16 Excluding foods 17 Capital equipment 18 Intermediate materials 19 Nonfood 20 Food.	10.8 10.7 9.0 11.2 10.9 11.1 27.1 7.2	3.0 2.2 3.8 1.7 6.0 1.3 -4.5	7.1 6.4 3.5 7.6 10.0 8.0	3.4 2.8 1.6 3.2 5.7 5.2 1.1 - 18.2	5.5r 4.5r -3.9r 7.8r 9.7 2.7r -6.0r -25.5	-3 1 6.0 -2.2 2.1 -1.4 -18.1 23.3	.57 .67 1.1 .47 .57 .27 – .97 4.4	$ \begin{array}{r}3r \\3r \\5 \\6r \\5r \\3 \\ -2.0r \end{array} $	1 3 2 4 .5 3	.1 .0 1.6 7 .4 8 2 3.5	.0 1 .7 4 .4 .0	277.7 277.6 262.3 281.6 278.3 314.6 470.4 262.3

Source. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

^{1.} Not seasonally adjusted.
2. Figures for consumer prices are those for all urban consumers.

^{3.} Excludes intermediate materials for food manufacturing and manufactured animal feeds.

Domestic Nonfinancial Statistics □ July 1982

2.16 GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT AND INCOME

Billions of current dollars except as noted; quarterly data are at seasonally adjusted annual rates.

Account	1979	1980	1981		19	81		1982
Account	1979	1900	1901	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1′
Gross National Product								
1 Total	2,413.9	2,626.1	2,925.5	2,853.0	2,885.8	2,965.0	2,998.3	2,998.4
By source 2 Personal consumption expenditures 3 Durable goods 4 Nondurable goods 5 Services	1,510.9	1.672.8	1,857.8	1.810.1	1,829.1	1,883.9	1,908.3	1,946.7
	212.3	211.9	232.0	238.3	227.3	236.2	226.4	237.4
	602.2	675.7	743.2	726.0	735.3	751.3	760.3	762.4
	696.3	785.2	882.6	845.8	866.5	896.4	921.5	946.9
6 Gross private domestic investment. 7 Fixed investment 8 Nonresidential 9 Structures 10 Producers' durable equipment 11 Residential structures 12 Nonfarm.	415.8	395.3	450.5	437.1	458.6	463.0	443.3	393.8
	398.3	401.2	434.4	432.7	435.3	435.6	434.0	430.6
	279.7	296.0	328.9	315.9	324.6	335.1	339.8	338.4
	96.3	108.8	125.7	117.2	123.1	128.3	134.3	135.3
	183.4	187.1	203.1	198.7	201.5	206.8	205.5	203.1
	118.6	105.3	105.5	116.7	110.7	100.5	94.2	92.2
	113.9	100.3	100.0	111.4	105.4	94.9	88.4	86.6
13 Change in business inventorics	17.5 13.4	-5.9 -4.7	16.2 13.8	4.5 6.8	23.3 21.5	27.5 23.1	9.4 3.7	$-36.8 \\ -35.7$
15 Net exports of goods and services 16 Exports. 17 Imports.	13.4	23.3	26.0	29.2	20.8	29.3	24.7	31.5
	281.3	339.8	367.3	367.4	368.2	368.0	365.6	356.9
	267.9	316.5	341.3	338.2	347.5	338.7	341.0	325.4
18 Government purchases of goods and services 19 Federal 20 State and local	473.8	534.7	591.2	576.5	577.4	588.9	622.0	626.4
	167.9	198.9	230.2	221.6	219.5	226.4	253.3	253.6
	305.9	335.8	361.0	354.9	357.9	362.5	368.7	372.8
By major type of product 21 Final sales, total 22 Goods 23 Durable 24 Nondurable 25 Services 26 Structures.	2,396.4	2,632.0	2,909.4	2,848.5	2,862.5	2,937.6	2,989.0	3,035.3
	1,055.9	1,130.4	1,272.3	1,247.5	1,257.0	1,298.3	1,286.4	1,263.2
	451.2	458.6	506.9	501.4	516.9	525.2	484.2	459.8
	604.7	671.9	765.4	746.1	740.1	773.0	802.2	803.4
	1,097.2	1,229.6	1,371.7	1,317.1	1,344.7	1,390.5	1,434.4	1,460.1
	260.8	266.0	281.6	288.4	284.1	276.3	277.5	275.1
27 Change in business inventories 28 Durable goods 29 Nondurable goods	17.5	5.9	16.2	4.5	23.3	27.5	9.4	-36.8
	11.5	4.0	7.4	-4.2	18.5	18.6	-3.3	-35.9
	6.0	1.8	8.8	8.6	4.8	8.9	12.7	-0.9
30 MEMO: Total GNP in 1972 dollars	1,483.0	1,480.7	1,510.3	1,516.4	1,510.4	1,515.8	1,498.4	1,484.5
NATIONAL INCOME 31 Total	1,963.3	2,121.4	2,347.2	2,291,1	2,320,9	2,377.6	2,399.1	2,398.0
32 Compensation of employees 33 Wages and salaries. 34 Government and government enterprises 35 Other 36 Supplement to wages and salaries 37 Employer contributions for social insurance 38 Other labor income.	1,460,9	1,596.5	1,771.6	1,722.4	1,752.0	1,790.7	1,821.3	1,844.7
	1,235,9	1,343.6	1,482.8	1,442.9	1,467.0	1,498.7	1,522.5	1,538.5
	235,9	253.6	273.9	267.1	270.5	274.7	283.2	287.1
	1,000,0	1,090.0	1,208.8	1,175.7	1,196.4	1,224.0	1,239.2	1,251.3
	225,0	252.9	288.8	279.5	285.1	292.0	298.8	306.2
	106,4	115.8	134.7	131.5	133.2	135.6	138.4	142.4
	118,6	137.1	154.1	148.0	151.8	156.3	160.4	163.8
39 Proprietors' income ¹	131.6	130.6	134.8	132.1	134.1	137.1	135.9	127.6
	100.7	107.2	112.4	113.2	112.5	112.4	111.5	110.7
	30.8	23.4	22.4	18.9	21.7	24.7	24.4	16.9
42 Rental income of persons ²	30.5	31.8	33.6	32.7	33.3	33.9	34.5	34.8
43 Corporate profits 1 44 Profits before tax 5 45 Inventory valuation adjustment 46 Capital consumption adjustment	196.8	182.7	191.7	203.0	190.3	195.7	177.6	152.2
	255.4	245.5	233.3	257.0	229.0	234.4	212.8	171.8
	- 42.6	- 45.7	- 27.7	- 39.2	- 24.0	25.3	-22.3	-9.9
	- 15.9	- 17.2	- 13.9	- 14.7	- 14.7	13.4	-12.8	-9.7
47 Net interest	143.4	179.8	215.4	200.8	211.0	220.2	229.7	238.6

^{1.} With inventory valuation and capital consumption adjustments. 2. With capital consumption adjustment.

Source. Survey of Current Business (Department of Commerce).

^{3.} For after-tax profits, dividends, and the like, see table 1.49.

2.17 PERSONAL INCOME AND SAVING

Billions of current dollars; quarterly data are at seasonally adjusted annual rates. Exceptions noted.

	1070	1000	1981		1982			
Account	1979	1980	1981	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1'
Personal Income and Saving								
1 Total personal income	1,943.8	2,160.2	2,404.1	2,319.8	2,368.5	2,441.7	2,486.5	2,511.4
2 Wage and salary disbursements 3 Commodity-producing industries 4 Manufacturing 5 Distributive industries 6 Service industries 7 Government and government enterprises	1,236.1 437.9 333.4 303.0 259.2 236.1	1,343.7 465.4 350.7 328.9 295.7 253.6	1,482.7 512.7 387.3 361.1 335.0 273.9	1,442.9 501.3 377.4 351.9 322.5 267.1	1,467.0 508.1 386.7 357.8 330.5 270.5	1,498.5 520.2 393.9 365.3 338.5 274.5	1,522.5 521.0 391.0 369.5 348.7 283.3	1,538.6 520.7 389.8 373.8 356.9 287.3
8 Other labor income 9 Proprietors' income 10 Business and professional 11 Farm 12 Rental income of persons ² 13 Dividends 14 Personal interest income 15 Transfer payments 16 Old-age survivors, disability, and health insurance benefits	118.6 131.6 100.8 30.8 30.5 48.6 209.6 249.4 131.8	137.1 130.6 107.2 23.4 31.8 54.4 256.3 294.2 153.8	154.1 134.8 112.4 22.4 33.6 61.3 308.5 333.2 180.4	148.0 132.1 113.2 18.9 32.7 58.0 288.7 319.6 169.8	151.8 134.1 112.5 21.7 33.3 60.2 300.9 324.2 172.0	156.3 137.1 112.4 24.7 33.9 63.0 315.7 342.2 188.5	160.4 135.9 111.5 24.4 34.5 64.1 328.7 347.0 191.2	163.8 127.6 110.7 16.9 34.8 64.7 338.7 354.3 194.4
17 Less: Personal contributions for social insurance	80.6	87.9	104.2	102.3	103.1	105.0	106.5	111.2
18 EQUALS: Personal income	1,943.8	2,160.2	2,404.1	2,319.8	2,368.5	2,441.7	2,486.5	2,511.4
19 Less: Personal tax and nontax payments	302.0	338.5	388.2	372.0	382.9	399.8	398.0	398.1
20 EQUALS: Disposable personal income	1,641.7	1,821.7	2,016.0	1,947.8	1,985.6	2,042.0	2,088.5	2,113.3
21 Less: Personal outlays	1,555.5	1,720.4	1,908.4	1,858.9	1.879.0	1,935.1	1,960.5	1,999.5
22 EQUALS: Personal saving	86.2	101.3	107.6	88.9	106.6	106.9	128.0	113.8
MEMO: Per capita (1972 dollars) 23 Gross national product 24 Personal consumption expenditures 25 Disposable personal income 26 Saving rate (percent).	6,588 4,135 4,493 5.2	6,503 4,108 4,473 5.6	6,570 4,171 4,526 5.3	6,619 4,191 4,511 4.6	6,581 4,162 4,517 5.4	6,585 4,184 4,535 5.2	6,494 4,150 4,541 6.1	6,421 4,176 4,532 5.4
GROSS SAVING				Ī		1		
27 Gross saving	412.0	401.9	455.5	442.6	465.3	469.4	444.7	401.5
28 Gross private saving	398.9 86.2 59.1 - 42.6	432.9 101.3 44.3 - 45.7	480.1 107.6 50.8 - 27.7	451.1 88.9 55.7 -39.2	475.3 106.6 52.0 - 24.0	486.2 106.9 52.8 -25.3	507.7 128.0 42.9 - 22.3	488.6 113.8 31.7 -9.9
Capital consumption allowances 32 Corporate 33 Noncorporate 34 Wage accruals less disbursements	155.4 98.2 .0	175.4 111.8 .0	197.7 123.9 .0	187.5 119.0 .0	194.6 122.0 .0	201.1 125.4 .0	207.7 129.1 .0	211.7 131.3 .0
35 Government surplus, or deficit (–), national income and product accounts. 36 Federal	11.9 -14.8 26.7	-32.1 -61.2 29.1	-25.7 -62.4 36.7	-9.7 -46.6 36.9	-11.2 -47.2 36.1	-17.9 -55.7 37.8	-64.1 -100.0 35.9	-87.2 -123.5 36.3
38 Capital grants received by the United States, net	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	.0
39 Gross investment	414.1	401.2	454.7	446.0	458.3	469.6	444.8	400.7
40 Gross private domestic	415.8 -1.7	395.3 5.9	450.5 4.2	437.1 8.8	458.6 2	463.0 6.5	443.3 1.5	393.8 7.0
42 Statistical discrepancy	2.2	7	8	3.4	-6.9	.2	.2	7

^{1.} With inventory valuation and capital consumption adjustments. 2. With capital consumption adjustment.

Source. Survey of Current Business (Department of Commerce).

A54 International Statistics □ July 1982

3.10 U.S. INTERNATIONAL TRANSACTIONS Summary

Millions of dollars; quarterly data are seasonally adjusted except as noted.1

	1979	1980	1001 5		1981	,		1982
Item credits or debits	1979	1980	1981 '	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1 <i>p</i>
1 Balance on current account	- 466	1,520	4,471	3.245 3.037	1,399 1,975	751 -1,834	-927 1,293	1,180 844
Merchandise trade balance ² Merchandise exports Merchandise imports Military transactions. net Investment income, net ³ Other service transactions, net	-27.346	-25.338	-27.889	-4.312	-6.547	-7,845	-9.185	-6,059
	184.473	224,237	236.254	60.683	60,284	57,694	57,593	55,610
	-211.819	-249.575	-264,143	-64.995	-66.831	-65,539	-66.778	-61,669
	-2.035	-2,472	-1.541	-487	-587	61	-528	213
	31.215	29,910	33.037	8.123	8,201	8,183	8.529	6,980
	3.262	6,203	7.472	1,343	1,842	2,160	2.127	2,036
9 Remittances, pensions, and other transfers	- 2,011	- 2.101	-2,104	- 462	- 524	-558	- 562	-525
	- 3.549	- 4.681	-4,504	- 960	- 986	-1,250	- 1,308	-1,465
11 Change in U.S. government assets, other than official re- serve assets, net (increase, -)	-3.743	-5.126	-5,137	- 1,375	-1,518	- 1,257	- 987	- 909
12 Change in U.S. official reserve assets (increase, -) 13 Gold 14 Special drawing rights (SDRs) 15 Reserve position in International Monetary Fund 16 Foreign currencies	-1.133	-8.155	-5.175	-4,529	-905	-4	262	-1,089
	-65	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	-1.136	-16	-1.823	1,441	-23	-225	- 134	-400
	-189	-1.667	-2,491	-707	-780	-647	- 358	-547
	257	-6.472	-861	-2,381	-102	868	754	-142
17 Change in U.S. private assets abroad (increase, -) ³ . 18 Bank-reported claims. 19 Nonbank-reported claims 20 U.S. purchase of foreign securities, net. 21 U.S. direct investments abroad, net ³ .	-59,469	-72,746	- 98,982	- 16,892	- 19,143	-15,996	-46,952	-36,225
	-26,213	-46,838	- 84,531	- 11,634	- 14,998	-15,254	-42,645	-34,685
	-3,307	-3,146	- 331	- 3,148	- 2,470	-855	-508	n.a.
	-4,726	-3,524	- 5,429	- 458	- 1,511	-618	-2,843	-408
	-25,222	-19,238	- 8,691	- 1,652	- 5,104	-979	-956	-1,132
22 Change in foreign official assets in the United States (increase, +). 23 U.S. Treasury securities. 24 Other U.S. government obligations. 25 Other U.S. government liabilities ⁴ . 26 Other U.S. liabilities reported by U.S. banks. 27 Other foreign official assets ⁵ .	-13,697	15.442	4,785	5.361	-2.860	-5.835	8.119	-3,173
	-22,435	9,708	4,983	7,242	-2.063	-4.635	4.439	-1,347
	-463	2,187	1,289	454	536	545	-246	-296
	-73	561	-69	-55	48	-337	275	-305
	7,213	- 159	-4,083	-3,109	-2.028	-2.382	3,436	-1,441
	1,135	3,145	2,665	829	647	974	215	216
28 Change in foreign private assets in the United States (increase, +) ³ . U.S. bank-reported liabilities. U.S. nonbank-reported liabilities. Foreign private purchases of U.S. Treasury securities, net Foreign purchases of other U.S. securities, net. Treign direct investments in the United States, net.	52.157	39,042	73.136	3.109	16.324	22.715	30,988	29,001
	32.607	10,743	41,262	-3.793	7.663	16.916	20,476	25,477
	1.362	6,530	532	147	- 162	1,006	-457	n.a.
	4.960	2,645	2,932	1.390	750	- 446	1,238	1,124
	1.351	5,457	7,109	2.419	3,533	761	396	1,363
	11.877	13,666	21,301	2.946	4,540	4.478	93,316	10,317
34 Allocation of SDRs 35 Discrepancy 36 Owing to seasonal adjustments	1.139 25,212	1,152 28,870	1,093 25,809	1,093 9,988 - 829	6.703 503	0 ~374 ~2.144	9,497 2,474	0 11,214 -875
37 Statistical discrepancy in recorded data before seasonal adjustment	25,212	28,870	25,809	10,817	6.200	1.770	7.023	12,089
MEMO: Changes in official assets 38 U.S. official reserve assets (increase, ")	-1.133	-8.155	-5.175	- 4,529	-905	-4	262	-1,089
	-13.624	14,881	4.854	5,416	-2,908	-5,498	7,844	-2,868
official assets in the United States (part of line 22 above). 41 Transfers under military grant programs (excluded from lines 4, 6, and 10 above).	5,543	12.769	13,314	5.364	2.786	2,935	2,230	4,940
	465	631	602	192	214	132	64	93

Note. Data are from Bureau of Economic Analysis, Survey of Current Business (U.S. Department of Commerce).

Seasonal factors are no longer calculated for lines 12 through 41.
 Data are on an international accounts (1A) basis. Differs from the Census basis data, shown in table 3.11, for reasons of coverage and timing; military exports are excluded from merchandise data and are included in line 6.
 Includes reinvested carnings of incorporated affiliates.

^{4.} Primarily associated with military sales contracts and other transactions arranged with or through foreign official agencies.
5. Consists of investments in U.S. corporate stocks and in debt securities of private corporations and state and local governments.

3.11 U.S. FOREIGN TRADE

Millions of dollars; monthly data are seasonally adjusted.

	74	1070	1000	1980 1981	19	81	1982					
	Item	1979	1980	1981	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	
1	EXPORTS of domestic and foreign merchandise excluding grant-aid shipments	181,860	220,626	233,677	19,153	18,885	18,737	18,704	18,602	17,843	18,218	
2	GENERAL IMPORTS including mer- chandise for immediate consump- tion plus entries into bonded warehouses	209,458	244,871	261,305	22,508	19,746	22,829	19,090	20,349	17,387	20,558	
3	Trade balance	- 27,598	- 24,245	- 27,628	-3,355	-861	-4,092	-387	- 1,747	456	-2,340	

NOTE. The data through 1981 in this table are reported by the Bureau of Census Note. The data through 1981 in this table are reported by the Buratu of Celsus data on a free-alongside-ship (f.a.s.) value basis—that is, value at the port of export. Beginning in 1981, foreign trade of the U.S. Virgin Islands is included in the Census basis trade data; this adjustment has been made for all data shown in the table. Beginning with 1982 data, the value of imports are on a customs valuation basis. The Census basis data differ from merchandise trade data shown in table 3.10.

U.S. International Transactions Summary, for reasons of coverage and timing. On the export side, the largest adjustments are: (1) the addition of exports to Canada

not covered in Census statistics, and (2) the exclusion of military sales (which are combined with other military transactions and reported separately in the "service account" in table 3.10, line 6). On the *import side*, additions are made for gold, ship purchases, imports of electricity from Canada and other transactions; military payments are excluded and shown separately as indicated above.

SOURCE. FT900 "Summary of U.S. Export and Import Merchandise Trade" (U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census).

3.12 U.S. RESERVE ASSETS

Millions of dollars, end of period

_	T	1978	1979	1980	1981		1982				
	Туре	1976	1979	1900	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.'	May	June
1	Total ¹	18,650	18,956	26,756	30,075	30,098	30,060	29,944	31,552	30,915	30,671
2	Gold stock, including Exchange Stabilization Fund ¹	11,671	11,172	11,160	11,151	11,151	11,150	11,150	11,149	11,149	11,149
3	Special drawing rights ^{2.3}	1,558	2,724	2,610	4,095	4,176	4,359	4,306	4,294	4,521	4,461
4	Reserve position in International Monetary Fund ²	1,047	1,253	2,852	5,055	5.237	5,275	5.367	6,022	6,099	6,062
5	Foreign currencies ^{4.5}	4,374	3,807	10,134	9.774	9,534	9,276	9,121	10,097	9,146	8,999

^{1.} Gold held under earmark at Federal Reserve Banks for foreign and international accounts is not included in the gold stock of the United States; see table

3.13 FOREIGN OFFICIAL ASSETS HELD AT FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS

Millions of dollars, end of period

Assets	1978	1979	1980	1981			19	82		
V22C12	17/6			Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June
1 Deposits	367	429	411	505	333	416	421	966	308	585
Assets held in custody 2 U.S. Treasury securities ¹ 3 Earmarked gold ²	117,126 15,463	95,075 15,169	102,417 14,965	104,680 14,804	104,631 14,802	103,557 14,791	103,964 14,798	102,346 14,788	102.112 14,778	103,292 14,777

^{1.} Marketable U.S. Treasury bills, notes, and bonds; and nonmarketable U.S. Treasury securities payable in dollars and in foreign currencies.

2. The value of earmarked gold increased because of the changes in par value of the U.S. dollar in May 1972 and in October 1973.

Note. Excludes deposits and U.S. Treasury securities held for international and regional organizations. Earmarked gold is gold held for foreign and international accounts and is not included in the gold stock of the United States.

Beginning July 1974, the IMF adopted a technique for valuing the SDR based on a weighted average of exchange rates for the currencies of member countries. From July 1974 through December 1980, 16 currencies were used; from January 1981, 5 currencies have been used. The U.S. SDR holdings and reserve position in the IMF also are valued on this basis beginning July 1974.

^{3.} Includes allocations by the International Monetary Fund of SDRs as follows: \$867 million on Jan. 1, 1970; \$717 million on Jan. 1, 1971; \$710 million on Jan. 1, 1972; \$1.139 million on Jan. 1, 1979; \$1.152 million on Jan. 1, 1980; and \$1,093 million on Jan. 1, 1981; plus net transactions in SDRs.

4. Beginning November 1978, valued at current market exchange rates.

5. Includes U.S. government securities held under repurchase agreement against respirate of transparenties.

receipt of foreign currencies, if any.

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3.14 FOREIGN BRANCHES OF U.S. BANKS Balance Sheet Data Millions of dollars, end of period

	10701	1979	1980		1981			198	32			
Asset account	1978 ¹	1979	1980	Oct.	Nov.	Dec. '	Jan. '	Feb.	Mar.	Apr. p		
		•			All foreign	countries						
1 Total, all currencies	306,795	364,409	401,135	444,654	462,810	462,635	459,788	461,115	463,600	460,312		
2 Claims on United States 3 Parent bank 4 Other	17,340 12,811 4,529	32,302 25,929 6,373	28,460 20,202 8,258	41,554 26,833 14,721	44,562 26,540 18,022	63,532 42,940 20,592	66,864 46,712 20,152	67,266 45,128 22,138	72,993 48,749 24,244	77,940 53,841 24,099		
5 Claims on foreigners 6 Other branches of parent bank 7 Banks. 8 Public borrowers ² 9 Nonbank foreigners	278,135 70,338 103,111 23,737 80,949	317,330 79,662 123,420 26,097 88,151	354,960 77,019 146,448 28,033 103,460	383,463 83,597 156,833 30,211 112,822	397,825 89,269 161,510 30,181 116,865	379,096 87,840 150,889 28,193 112,174	372,985 91,917 145,488 26,564 109,016	374,070 91,063 146,321 26,847 109,839	371,403 89,598 146,939 26,307 108,559	362,830 86,226 142,311 25,599 108,694		
10 Other assets	11,320	14,777	17,715	19,637	20,423	20,007	19,939	19,779	19,204	19,542		
11 Total payable in U.S. dollars	224,940	267,713	291,798	336,839	348,953 ′	350,564	351,057	353,001	355,511	351,313		
12 Claims on United States	16,382 12,625 3,757	31,171 25,632 5,539	27,191 19,896 7,295	40,370 26,639 13,731	43,279 / 1 26,355 / 16,924	61,935 42,397 19,538	65,337 46,155 19,182	65,711 44,535 21,176	71,474 48,160 23,314	76,409 53,358 23,051		
15 Claims on foreigners. 16 Other branches of parent bank 17 Banks. 18 Public borrowers ² 19 Nonbank foreigners	203,498 55,408 78,686 19,567 49,837	229,120 61,525 96,261 21,629 49,705	255,391 58,541 117,342 23,491 56,017	284,590 65,859 127,944 25,199 65,588	293,690 69,938 131,576 25,121 67,055	276,962 69,382 122,257 22,859 62,464	273,532 74,880 117,109 21,176 60,367	275,328 74,519 118,231 21,479 61,099	272,273 73,122 117,351 20,624 61,176	263,012 69,409 113,638 20,170 59,795		
20 Other assets	5,060	7,422	9,216	11,879	11,984	11,667	12,188	11,962	11,764	11,892		
				United Kingdom								
21 Total, all currencies	106,593	130,873	144,717	153,615	161,531	157,229	157,892	162,351	161,471	159,481		
22 Claims on United States 23 Parent bank 24 Other	5,370 4,448 922	11,117 9,338 1,779	7,509 5,275 2,234	9,668 6,351 3,317	9,315 5,162 4,153	11,823 7,885 3,938	12,045 8,374 3,671	13,458 9,618 3,840	13,604 9,599 4,005	17,676 13,254 4,422		
25 Claims on foreigners 26 Other branches of parent bank 27 Banks 28 Public borrowers 29 Nonbank foreigners	98,137 27,830 45,013 4,522 20,772	115,123 34,291 51,343 4,919 24,570	131,142 34,760 58,741 6,688 30,953	137,879 38,799 59,307 7,305 32,468	145,889 41,476 63,044 7,463 33,906	138,888 41,367 56,315 7,490 33,716	139,843 43,358 56,164 7,249 33,072	142,623 43,361 57,975 7,370 33,917	142,031 43,925 56,940 7,541 33,625	135,634 39,811 55,545 6,822 33,456		
30 Other assets	3,086	4,633	6,066	6,068	6,327	6,518	6,004	6,270	5,836	6.171		
31 Total payable in U.S. dollars	75,860	94,287	99,699	112,064	117,454	115,188	116,870	121,432	120,432	117,914		
32 Claims on United States 33 Parent bank 34 Other	5,113 4,386 727	10,746 9,297 1,449	7,116 5,229 1,887	9,201 6,299 2,902	8,811 5,110 3,701	11,249 7,724 3,525	11,574 8,234 3,340	12,966 9,456 3,510	13,103 9,446 3,657	17,182 13,127 4,055		
35 Claims on foreigners. 36 Other branches of parent bank 37 Banks. 38 Public borrowers ² 39 Nonbank foreigners	69,416 22,838 31,482 3,317 11,779	81,294 28,928 36,760 3,319 12,287	89,723 28,268 42,073 4,911 14,471	98,934 32,698 43,345 5,485 17,406	104,741 34,905 46,463 5,500 17,873	99,847 35,436 40,703 5,595 18,113	101,337 37,739 40,610 5,423 17,565	104,286 38,122 42,453 5,467 18,244	103,239 38,794 40,732 5,630 18,353	96,595 34,240 40,070 4,717 17,568		
40 Other assets	1,331	2,247	2,860	3,929	3,902	4,092	3,959	4,180	4,090	4,137		
					Bahamas ai	nd Caymans						
41 Total, all currencies	91,735	108,977	123,837	142,687	148,557	149,051	146,516	142,853	143,764	142,916		
42 Claims on United States	9,635 6,429 3,206	19,124 15,196 3,928	17,751 12,631 5,120	26,741 16,717 10,024	29,909 17,665 12,244	46,343 31,323 15,020	49,607 34,849 14,758	49,060 32,262 16,798	54,012 34,935 19,077	55,544 36,772 18,772		
45 Claims on foreigners	79,774 12,904 33,677 11,514 21,679	86,718 9,689 43,189 12,905 20,935	101,926 13,342 54,861 12,577 21,146	110,781 13,066 60,220 12,637 24,858	113,486 13,972 61,337 12,741 25,436	98,205 12,951 55,303 10,006 19,945	92,509 15,101 50,714 8,709 17,985	89,405 14,384 48,955 8,580 17,486	85,441 12,035 47,845 7,980 17,581	83,088 12,640 45,732 7,847 16,869		
50 Other assets	2,326	3,135	4,160	5,165	5,162	4,503	4,400	4,388	4,311	4,284		
51 Total payable in U.S. dollars	85,417	102,368	117,654	136,854	142,632	143,686	141,379	137,842	138,718	137,804		

 $^{1.\,}In\,May\,1978$ the exemption level for branches required to report was increased, which reduced the number of reporting branches.

^{2.} In May 1978 a broader category of claims on foreign public borrowers, including corporations that are majority owned by foreign governments, replaced the previous, more narrowly defined claims on foreign official institutions.

3.14 Continued

	1				1981			198	32			
Liability account	1978 ¹	1979	1980	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan!	Feb.'	Mar.	Apr. p		
					All foreign	countries						
52 Total, all currencies	306,795	364,409	401,135	444,654	462,810	462,635	459,788	461,115	463,600	460,312		
53 To United States 54 Parent bank 55 Other banks in United States 56 Nonbanks	58,012 28,654 12,169 17,189	66,689 24,533 13,968 28,188	91.079 39.286 14.473 37.275	120,039 45,909 16,464 57,666	128,084 49,385 16,663 62,036	137.686 56,144 19,319 62,223	143,999 55,960 19,839 68,200	145,198 55,179 22,593 67,426	150,387 58,439 24,404 67,544	152,833 56,745 26,064 70,024		
57 To foreigners 58 Other branches of parent bank 59 Banks 60 Official institutions 61 Nonbank foreigners	238,912 67,496 97,711 31,936 41,769	283,510 77,640 122,922 35,668 47,280	295,411 75,773 132,116 32,473 55,049	305,040 82,038 128,576 7 27,685 66,741 7	316,232 87,831 132,111 24,696 71,594	305,643 86,423 124,889 25,997 68,334	296,244 85,708 118,478 25,124 66,934	296,426 84,524 118,970 24,625 68,307	293,737 85,864 117,064 23,039 67,770	287,381 84,186 111,710 22,389 69,096		
62 Other liabilities	9,871	14,210	14,690	19,575	18,494	19,306	19,545	19,491	19,476	20,098		
63 Total payable in U.S. dollars	230,810	273,857	303,281	349,602	360,971	364,228	363,940	366,885	369,483	366,631		
64 To United States 65 Parent bank 66 Other banks in United States 67 Nonbanks	55,811 27,519 11,915 16,377	64,530 23,403 13,771 27,356	88,157 37,528 14,203 36,426	117.362 44,170 16,313 56,879	125,121 47,456 16,564 61,101	134,582 54,252 19,005 61,325	141,035 53,929 19,712 67,394	142,293 53,217 22,382 66,694	147,393 56,427 24,163 66,803	149,717 54,684 25,727 69,306		
68 To foreigners 69 Other branches of parent bank 70 Banks 71 Official institutions 72 Nonbank foreigners	169,927 53,396 63,000 26,404 27,127	201,514 60,551 80,691 29,048 31,224	206,883 58,172 87,497 24,697 36,517	219,818 65,160 84,592 ' 21,948 48,118 '	224,610 69,561 84,789 18,911 51,349	217,487 69,189 79,590 20,288 48,420	210,924 69,213 74,259 19,937 47,515	213,143 68,350 76,132 19,322 49,339	210,643 69,780 73,176 18,120 49,567	205,204 68,081 69,326 17,491 50,306		
73 Other liabilities	5,072	7,813	8,241	12,422	11,240	12.159	11,981	11,449	11,447	11,710		
		United Kingdom										
74 Total, all currencies	106,593	130,873	144,717	153,615	161,531	157,229	157,892	162,351	161,471	159,481		
75 To United States	9,730 1,887 4,189 3,654	20,986 3,104 7,693 10,189	21,785 4,225 5,716 11,844	32,960 3,542 6,054 23,364	36,316 4,045 6,652 25,619	38,022 5,444 7,502 25,076	40,740 6,385 7,313 27,042	43,185 6,592 8,973 27,620	42,246 6,078 8,607 27,561	41,886 7,902 8,449 25,535		
79 To foreigners	93,202 12,786 39,917 20,963 19,536	104,032 12,567 47,620 24,202 19,643	117,438 15,384 56,262 21,412 24,380	114,415 15,544 53,634 17,442 27,795	118,401 16,090 56,239 15,089 30,983	112,255 16,545 51,336 16,517 27,857	110,064 16,298 49,622 16,110 28,034	111,590 16,719 49,937 15,965 28,969	111,497 17,480 49,616 14,608 29,793	109,629 18,358 47,549 13,908 29,814		
84 Other liabilities	3,661	5,855	5,494	6,240	6,814	6,952	7,088	7,576	7,728	7,966		
85 Total payable in U.S. dollars	77,030	95,449	103,440	117,346	122,362	120,277	121,407	127,029	126,359	124,248		
86 To United States	9,328 1,836 4,101 3,391	20,552 3,054 7,651 9,847	21,080 4,078 5,626 11,376	32,408 3,484 5,976 22,948	35,706 3,956 6,611 25,139	37,325 5,343 7,249 24,733	40,248 6,268 7,289 26,691	42,646 6,497 8,884 27,265	41.650 5,976 8,489 27.185	41,198 7,803 8,271 25,124		
90 To foreigners 91 Other branches of parent bank 92 Banks 93 Official institutions 94 Nonbank foreigners	66,216 9,635 25,287 17,091 14,203	72,397 8,446 29,424 20,192 14,335	79,636 10,474 35,388 17,024 16,750	81,260 11,121 34,312 14,415 21,412	82.766 11,457 35,141 12.133 24,035	79.041 12.055 32,298 13,612 21,076	77,491 11,928 30,995 13,497 21,071	80,744 12,417 32,249 13,418 22,660	81,060 13,365 32,090 12,196 23,409	79,444 14,102 30,415 11,568 23,359		
95 Other liabilities	1,486	2,500	2,724	3,678	3,890	3,911	3,668	3,639	3,649	3,606		
			L		Bahamas an	d Caymans						
96 Total, all currencies	91,735	108,977	123,837	142,687	148,557	149,051	146,516	142,853	143,764	142,916		
97 To United States 98 Parent bank 99 Other banks in United States 100 Nonbanks	39,431 20,482 6,073 12,876	37,719 15,267 5,204 17,248	59,666 28,181 7,379 24,106	75,991 33,387 9,349 33,255	80,161 36,066 8,971 35,124	85,704 39,250 10,620 35,834	88,967 37,777 11,185 40,005	87,364 36,683 12,176 38,505	91,694 39,146 14,267 38,281	94,024 35,799 15,855 42,370		
101 To foreigners 102 Other branches of parent bank 103 Banks 104 Official institutions 105 Nonbank foreigners	50,447 16,094 23,104 4,208 7,041	68,598 20,875 33,631 4,866 9,226	61,218 17,040 29,895 4,361 9,922	62,795 20,521 25,396 4,078 12,800	64,462 23,307 24,712 3,381 13,062	60,012 20,641 23,202 3,498 12,671	54,491 20,721 18,590 3,149 12,031	52,398 19,814 18,252 2,505 11.827	49,089 18,614 16,428 2,607 11,440	45,891 17,365 14,768 2,512 11,246		
106 Other liabilities	1.857	2,660	2,953	3,901	3,934	3.335	3,058	3,091	2.981	3,001		
107 Total payable in U.S. dollars	87,014	103,460	119,657	138,094	144,034	145,227	142,728	139,247	140,092	139,437		

3.15 SELECTED U.S. LIABILITIES TO FOREIGN OFFICIAL INSTITUTIONS

Millions of dollars, end of period

Item	1979	1980	19	81	1982				
Reifi	1979	1980	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr. p	May P
1 Total ¹	149,697	164,578	164,545	169,436	167,959	166,168	166,757	165,366	167,084
By type 2 Liabilities reported by banks in the United States ² 3 U.S. Treasury bills and certificates ³ U.S. Treasury bonds and notes 4 Marketable 5 Nonmarketable ⁴ 6 U.S. securities other than U.S. Treasury securities ⁵	30,540 47,666 37,590 17,387 16,514	30,381 56,243 41,455 14,654 21,845	23.436 49.644 53.937 11.791 25.737	26.306 52,389 53,150 11,791 25,800	24,099 52,306 53,992 11,791 25,771	24.672 48.174 56,333 11,291 25,698	25,051 47,048 57,647 11,291 25,720	26,157 43,850 58,459 11,050 25,850	27,788 42,741 59,951 10,750 25,854
By area 7 Western Europe ¹ 8 Canada 9 Latin America and Caribbean 10 Asia 11 Africa 12 Other countries ⁶	85,633 1.898 6,291 52,978 2,412 485	81,592 1,562 5,688 70,784 4,123 829	63,107 2,248 5,051 91,161 1,792 1,186	65,218 2,403 6,934 91,790 1,849 1,242	63,048 2,369 5,923 94,137 1,649 833	62,034 1,669 6,283 93,559 1,474 1,149	60,364 1,647 6,562 95,247 1,337 1,600	57.387 1,721 6,961 94,875 1,823 2,599	57,463 1,329 7,248 95,919 1,381 3,744

NOTE. Based on Treasury Department data and on data reported to the Treasury Department by banks (including Federal Reserve Banks) and securities dealers in the United States.

LIABILITIES TO AND CLAIMS ON FOREIGNERS Reported by Banks in the United States Payable in Foreign Currencies

Millions of dollars, end of period

ltem	1978	1979	1980		1981		1982
nem .	1976	1979	1960	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.
1 Banks' own liabilities 2 Banks' own claims ¹ 3 Deposits. 4 Other claims 5 Claims of banks' domestic customers ² .	2,406 3,671 1,795 1,876 358	1.918 2,419 994 1.425 580	3,748 4,206 2,507 1,699 962	3,031 3,699 2,050 1,649 347	2,878 4,078 2,409 1,669 248	3,740 5,173 3,403 1,770 971	4,391 5,788 3,979 1,810 944

Includes claims of banks' domestic customers through March 1978.
 Assets owned by customers of the reporting bank located in the United States that represent claims on foreigners held by reporting banks for the accounts of their domestic customers.

NOTE. Data on claims exclude foreign currencies held by U.S. monetary au-

I. Includes the Bank for International Settlements.
 Principally demand deposits, time deposits, bankers acceptances, commercial paper, negotiable time certificates of deposit, and borrowings under repurchase

paper, negotiable time certificates of deposit, and northwings under reputchase agreements.

3. Includes nonmarketable certificates of indebtedness (including those payable in foreign currencies through 1974) and Treasury bills issued to official institutions of foreign countries.

Statistics Countries.
 Excludes notes issued to foreign official nonreserve agencies. Includes bonds and notes payable in foreign currencies.

Debt securities of U.S. government corporations and federally sponsored agencies, and U.S. corporate stocks and bonds.
 Includes countries in Oceania and Eastern Europe.

LIABILITIES TO FOREIGNERS Reported by Banks in the United States Payable in U.S. dollars

Millions of dollars, end of period

Holder and type of liability	1978	1979	1980	19	81			1982		
Holder and type of hability	1978	19/9	1980	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar. r	Apr.	May ^p
1 All foreigners	166,842	187,521	205,297	209,024	242,533	250,432	253,583	261,219	265,995	274,159
2 Banks' own liabilities 3 Demand deposits 4 Time deposits 5 Other ² 6 Own foreign offices ³	19 218	117,196 23,303 13,623 16,453 63,817	124,791 23,462 15,076 17,583 68,670	133,308 21,127 18,101 14,129 79,951	162,433 19,677 29,381 17,371 96,003	170,972 18,334 31,161 16,451 105,026	178,882 17,808 36,273 16,963 107,838	187,559 16,498 43,597 18,989 108,475	194,637 18,159 48,175 18,655 109,648	203.001 17,614 53,391 20,126 111,870
7 Banks' custody liabilities ⁴	88.181 68,202	70,325 48,573	80,506 57,595	75,717 52,005	80,100 55,312	79,460 55,131	74,701 51,142	73,660 50,152	71,358 47,353	71,158 46,476
instruments ⁶	17,472 2,507	19,396 2,356	20,079 2,832	18,269 5,442	18,819 5,970	18,842 5,487	18,718 4,842	18,901 4,607	19,326 4,679	20,672 4,010
11 Nonmonetary international and regional organizations ⁷	2,607	2,356	2,344	2,317	2,721	2,148	2,091	2,045	2,033	3,034
12 Banks' own liabilities	330	714 260 151 303	444 146 85 212	555 388 74 93	638 262 58 318	373 130 86 156	298 135 76 87	445 209 141 96	593 149 276 168	1,267 185 466 616
16 Banks' custody liabilities ⁴	1,701 201	1,643 102	1,900 254	1,762 142	2,083 541	1,775 217	1,792 277	1,599 109	1,439 142	1,767 253
instruments ⁶	1,499	1,538 2	1,646 0	1,621 0	1,542 0	1,558 0	1,515 0	1,490 0	1, 29 7 0	1,514 0
20 Official institutions ⁸	90,742	78,206	86,624	73,080	78,696	76,405	72,846	72,099	70,007	70,529
21 Banks' own liabilities 22 Demand deposits 23 Time deposits ¹ 24 Other ²	12,165 3,390 2,560 6,215	18,292 4,671 3,050 10,571	17.826 3,771 3,612 10,443	14,214 2,459 1,910 9,846	16,672 2,612 4,192 9,868	14,626 2,404 3,684 8,538	14,919 2,385 4,236 8,297	15,326 2,277 4,866 8,183	16,943 3,240 5,555 8,148	17,711 2,879 5,754 9,078
25 Banks' custody liabilities ⁴	. 78,577 . 67,415	59,914 47,666	68,798 56,243	58,866 49,644	62,024 52,389	61,778 52,306	57,927 48,174	56,773 47,048	53,064 43,850	52,818 42,741
instruments ⁶	. 10,992 . 170	12.196 52	12,501 54	9,171 51	9,587 47	9,445 27	9,717 37	9,685 40	9,029 185	10,037 40
29 Banks ⁹	. 57,423	88,316	96,415	109,204	135,167	145,577	150,537	157,787	161,084	165,437
30 Banks' own liabilities Unaffiliated foreign banks 32 Demand deposits 33 Time deposits 4 Other ² Own foreign offices ³ Own foreign offices ³	. 15,315 . 11,257 . 1,429	83,299 19,482 13,285 1,667 4,530 63,817	90,456 21,786 14,188 1,703 5,895 68,670	98,369 18,418 12,908 1,837 3,673 79,951	123,452 27,449 11,614 9,169 6,666 96,003	133,691 28,664 10,893 10,472 7,299 105,026	139,787 31,948 10,444 13,400 8,104 107,838	146,591 38,116 9,267 18,653 10,195 108,475	148,364 38,716 9,914 18,952 9,849 109,648	152,891 41,021 10,001 21,261 9,760 111,870
36 Banks' custody liabilities ⁴	4,797 300	5,017 422	5,959 623	10,835 1,584	11,715 1,683	11,886 1,853	10,751 1,876	11,197 2,213	12,720 2,592	12,546 2,698
instruments ⁶	2,425 2,072	2,415 2,179	2,748 2,588	4,169 5,082	4,421 5,611	4,858 5,176	4,405 4,470	4,729 4,255	5,968 4,160	6,097 3,751
40 Other foreigners	. 16,070	18,642	19,914	24,424	25,949	26,303	28,109	29,288	32,871	35,158
41 Banks' own liabilities	12,964 4,242 8,353 368	14,891 5,087 8,755 1,048	16,065 5,356 9,676 1,033	20,170 5,373 14,280 517	21,671 5,189 15,963 520	22,282 4,906 16,918 458	23,878 4,843 18,561 474	25,196 4,745 19,936 515	28,737 4,855 23,393 489	31,131 4,549 25,910 672
45 Banks' custody liabilities ⁴ 46 U.S. Treasury bills and certificates 47 Other negotiable and readily transferable	3,106 285	3,751 382	3,849 474	4,253 635	4,278 698	4,021 755	4,231 815	4,092 782	4,134 769	4,027 784
instruments ⁶	. 2,557 . 264	3,247 123	3,185 190	3,309 309	3,268 312	2,981 284	3,081 335	2,997 313	3,032 334	3,024 219
49 MEMO: Negotiable time certificates of deposit in custody for foreigners	. 11,007	10,984	10,745	9,985	10,547	10,470	10,916	11,169	11,548	12,603

5. Includes nonmarketable certificates of indebtedness and Treasury bills issued to official institutions of foreign countries.

6. Principally bankers acceptances, commercial paper, and negotiable time certificates of deposit.

7. Principally the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, and the Inter-American and Asian Development Banks.

8. Foreign central banks and foreign central governments and the Bank for International Settlements.

9. Excludes central banks, which are included in "Official institutions."

Excludes negotiable time certificates of deposit, which are included in "Other negotiable and readily transferable instruments." Data for time deposits before April 1978 represent short-term only.

2. Includes borrowing under repurchase agreements.

3. U.S. banks: includes amounts due to own foreign branches and foreign subsidiaries consolidated in "Consolidated Report of Condition" filed with bank regulatory agencies. Agencies, branches, and majority-owned subsidiaries of foreign banks: principally amounts due to head office or parent foreign bank, and foreign branches, agencies or wholly owned subsidiaries of head office or parent foreign bank.

bank.

4. Financial claims on residents of the United States, other than long-term securities, held by or through reporting banks.

3.17 Continued

1 Total 166,842 187,521 205,297 209,024 242,533 250,432 253,583 261,219 20 2 Foreign countries 164,235 185,164 202,953 206,708 239,812 248,284 251,492 259,174 20 3 Europe 85,172 90,952 90,897 82,302 90,622 89,708 91,549 93,541 4 Austria 513 413 523 595 587 719 647 545 5 Belgium-Luxembourg 2,550 2,375 4,019 3,989 4,117 3,954 3,252 3,002 6 Denmark 1,946 1,092 497 306 333 512 524 514 7 Finland 346 398 455 196 296 157 292 273 8 France 9,214 10,433 12,125 7,385 8,486 8,078 8,042 7,792 9 Germany 17,283 12,935 9,973 7,211 7,665 </th <th>Apr. May^p 65,995 274,159 63,962 271,124 91,962 97,47: 613 600 229 21: 6,737 6,31: 6,589 6,949 457 544 3,693 3,422 2,963 2,691 1,666 1,981 272 2,70 1,373 1,412 20,354 21,704 35,474 39,893 257 293</th>	Apr. May ^p 65,995 274,159 63,962 271,124 91,962 97,47: 613 600 229 21: 6,737 6,31: 6,589 6,949 457 544 3,693 3,422 2,963 2,691 1,666 1,981 272 2,70 1,373 1,412 20,354 21,704 35,474 39,893 257 293
2 Foreign countries 164,235 185,164 202,953 206,708 239,812 248,284 251,492 259,174 20 3 Europe 85,172 90,952 90,897 82,302 90,622 89,708 91,549 93,541 93,541 94,402 90,622 89,708 91,549 93,541 93,541 93,541 94,717 93,541 94,717 94,717 94,717 93,541 94,717 94,717 94,717 94,717 94,717 94,717 94,717 94,717 94,717 3,954 3,252 3,002 94,717 3,954 3,252 3,002 94,717 3,954 3,252 3,002 94,717 3,054 3,022 94,717 3,954 3,252 3,002 94,717 3,054 3,022 94,717 3,054 3,022 94,717 3,054 3,022 94,717 3,002 94,717 3,002 94,717 3,002 94,717 3,002 94,717 3,002 94,717 3,002 94,717 94,717 94,717	63,962 271,124 91,962 484 454 2,892 3,073 613 600 229 211 6,737 6,311 6,589 6,944 457 549 3,693 3,422 2,963 1,666 1,981 272 2,763 1,057 1,114 1,373 1,422 20,354 21,700 35,474 39,893 259 23
Section Sect	91,962 97,47: 484 45- 2,892 3.07: 613 600 229 211 6,737 6.312 457 3,693 3.420 2,963 2,963 2,693 2,963 2,693 1,057 1,112 1,373 1,422 20,354 21,700 354 272 277 1,373 1,422 20,354 21,700 354 39,892 259 23
4 Austria 513 413 523 595 587 719 647 545 5 Belgium-Luxembourg 2,550 2,373 4,019 3,989 4,117 3,954 3,252 3,002 6 Denmark 1,946 1,092 497 306 333 512 524 514 7 Finland 346 398 455 196 296 157 292 273 8 France 9,214 10,433 12,125 7,385 8,486 8,078 8,042 7,792 9 Germany 17,283 12,935 9,973 7,211 7,665 6,953 6,668 7,698 10 Greece 826 635 670 428 463 469 535 472 11 Italy 7,739 7,782 7,572 5,656 7,290 7,104 6,495 4,300 12 Netherlands 2,402 2,337 <td< th=""><th>484 45.2 892 3.07: 613 603 229 21. 6.589 6.94 457 544 3.693 3.426 2.693 2.693 2.693 2.693 2.72 2.77 1.373 1.422 20.354 21.700 364 20.354 39.892 259 23</th></td<>	484 45.2 892 3.07: 613 603 229 21. 6.589 6.94 457 544 3.693 3.426 2.693 2.693 2.693 2.693 2.72 2.77 1.373 1.422 20.354 21.700 364 20.354 39.892 259 23
5 Belgium-Luxembourg 2,550 2,375 4,019 3,989 4,117 3,954 3,252 3,002 6 Denmark 1,946 1,092 497 306 333 512 524 514 7 Finland 346 398 455 196 296 157 292 273 8 France 9,214 10,433 12,125 7,385 8,486 8,078 8,042 7,792 9 Germany 17,283 12,935 9,973 7,211 7,665 6,953 6,668 7,698 10 Greece 826 635 670 428 463 469 535 472 11 Italy 7,739 7,782 7,572 5,656 7,290 7,104 6,495 4,300 12 Netherlands 2,402 2,337 2,441 2,351 2,773 2,808 2,926 3,111 13 Norway 1,271 1,267<	2,892 3,07; 613 600 229 6,737 6,31; 6,589 6,94; 457 549 3,693 3,42; 2,963 1,666 1,98; 22,963 1,11; 1,373 1,42; 20,354 21,700 364 20,354 21,700 35,474 39,89; 259 23;
7 Finland	229 21. 6,737 6.317 6,589 6.949 457 544 3,693 3,420 2,963 2,699 1,066 1,981 272 27 1,057 1,114 1,373 1,422 20,354 21,700 35,474 39,892 259 23
8 France 9,214 10,433 12,125 7,385 8,486 8,078 8,042 7,792 9 Germany 17,283 12,935 9,973 7,211 7,665 6,953 6,668 7,698 10 Greece 826 635 607 428 463 469 535 472 11 Italy 7,739 7,782 7,572 5,656 7,290 7,104 6,495 4,300 12 Netherlands 2,402 2,337 2,441 2,351 2,773 2,808 2926 3,111 13 Norway 1,271 1,267 1,344 1,642 1,457 1,245 1,129 1,518 14 Portugal 330 557 374 358 354 301 275 272 15 Spain 870 1,259 1,500 954 916 1,024 946 1,136 16 Sweden 3,121 2,005	6,737 6,317 6,948 457 544 3,693 3,422 2,963 2,691 1,057 1,114 1,373 1,422 20,354 20,354 20,35,474 39,892 259 23
10 Greece 826 635 670 428 463 469 535 472 11 Italy 7,739 7,782 7,572 5,656 7,290 7,104 6,495 4,300 12 Netherlands 2,402 2,337 2,441 2,351 2,773 2,808 2,926 3,111 13 Norway 1,271 1,267 1,344 1,642 1,457 1,245 1,129 1,518 14 Portugal 330 557 374 358 354 301 275 272 15 Spain 870 1,259 1,500 954 916 1,024 946 1,136 16 Sweden 3,121 2,005 1,737 1,508 1,545 1,274 1,480 1,358 17 Switzerland 18,225 17,954 16,689 18,937 18,878 18,927 18,590 19,199 18 Turkey 157 120 242 197 518 336 216 283 19 United Kingdom 14,272 24,700 2,2680 24,258 28,203 30,581 33,773 35,146 20 Yugoslavia 254 266 681 380 375 215 219 223 210 Other Western Europe 3,440 4,070 6,399 5,394 5,798 4,710 5,704 6,566 26 Signa 2,566 2,	457 549 3,693 3,422 2,963 2,699 1,666 1,981 272 270 1,057 1,114 20,354 21,700 364 20 364 20 35,474 39,892 259 23
11 Italy 7,739 7,782 7,572 5,656 7,290 7,104 6,495 4,300 12 Netherlands 2,402 2,337 2,441 2,351 2,773 2,808 2,926 3,111 13 Norway 1,271 1,267 1,344 1,642 1,457 1,245 1,129 1,518 14 Portugal 330 557 374 358 354 301 275 272 15 Spain 870 1,259 1,500 954 916 1,024 946 1,136 16 Sweden 3,121 2,005 1,737 1,508 1,545 1,274 1,480 1,358 17 Switzerland 18,225 17,954 16,689 18,937 18,878 18,927 18,590 19,199 18 Turkey 157 120 242 197 518 336 216 283 19 United Kingdom 14,272 24,700 22,680 24,258 28,230 30,581 33,773 35,146 20 Yugoslavia 254 266 681 380 375 215 219 223 21 O	3,693 3,420 2,963 2,699 1,666 1,981 272 270 1,057 1,114 1,373 1,422 20,354 21,700 364 20 35,474 39,892 259 233
13 Norway 1,271 1,267 1,344 1,642 1,457 1,245 1,129 1,518 14 Portugal 330 557 374 358 354 301 275 272 15 Spain 870 1,590 954 916 1,024 946 1,136 16 Sweden 3,121 2,005 1,737 1,508 1,545 1,274 1,480 1,358 17 Switzerland 18,225 17,954 16,689 18,937 18,878 18,927 18,590 19,199 18 Turkey 157 120 242 197 518 336 216 283 19 United Kingdom 14,272 24,700 22,680 24,258 28,230 30,581 33,773 35,146 20 Yugoslavia 254 266 681 380 375 215 219 223 21 Other Western Europe' 3,440 4,070	1,666 272 276 1,057 1,114 1,373 1,425 20,354 21,703 364 20 35,474 39,892 259 237
15 Spain 870 1,259 1,500 954 916 1,024 946 1,136 16 Sweden 3,121 2,005 1,737 1,508 1,545 1,274 1,480 1,358 17 Switzerland 18,225 17,954 16,689 18,937 18,878 18,927 18,590 19,199 18 Turkey 157 120 242 197 518 336 216 283 19 United Kingdom 14,272 24,700 22,680 24,258 28,230 30,581 33,773 35,146 20 Yugoslavia 254 266 681 380 375 215 219 223 21 Other Western Europe 3,440 4,070 6,939 5,394 5,798 4,710 5,704 6,566	272 1,057 1,373 20,354 364 21,706 35,474 39,892 259 23
16 Sweden. 3,121 2,005 1,737 1,508 1,545 1,274 1,480 1,358 17 Switzerland 18,225 17,954 16,689 18,937 18,878 18,927 18,590 19,199 18 Turkey 157 120 242 197 518 336 216 283 19 United Kingdom 14,272 24,700 22,680 24,258 28,230 30,581 33,773 35,146 20 Yugoslavia 254 266 681 380 375 215 219 223 21 Other Western Europe 3,440 4,070 6,939 5,394 5,798 4,710 5,794 6,566	1,373 1,425 20,354 21,706 364 204 35,474 39,892 259 23
18 Turkey 157 120 242 197 518 336 216 283 19 United Kingdom 14.272 24.700 22.680 24.258 28.230 30.581 33,773 35,146 20 Yugoslavia 254 266 681 380 375 215 219 223 21 Other Western Europe 3.440 4.070 6.939 5.394 5.798 4.710 5.904 6.256	364 204 35,474 39,892 259 231
19 United Kingdom 14.272 24,700 22,680 24,258 28.230 30,581 33,773 35,146 20 Yugoslavia 254 266 681 380 375 215 219 223 21 Other Western Europe 3,440 4,070 6,939 5,394 5,798 4,710 5,704 6,756	35,474 39,892 259 231
20 Yugosiavia. 254 266 681 380 375 215 219 223 21 Other Western Europe 3,440 4,070 6,939 5,394 5,798 4,710 5,204 6,256	
22 1166 0	6,101 5,960
22 U.S.S.R. 82 52 68 72 49 69 52 44 23 Other Eastern Europe ² 330 302 370 486 493 271 284 400	37 30
	350 376
24 Canada	12,321 10,619
25 Latin America and Caribbean. 31.638 49.686 53,170 62,011 84,504 92,203 94,411 98,073 10 42 43 43 44 45 45 45 45 45 45 45 45 45 45 45 45	03,481 105,317
27 Bahamas 6,752 15,255 16,381 23,625 34,380 43,522 43,589 44,689	2,736 2,203 45,455 44,749
28 Bermuda	1,165 1,350
30 British West Indies 5.974 11.138 12.766 9.524 17.692 17.868 18.783 18.844	1,462 1,632 19,472 19,480
31 Chile	992 1,224
33 Cuba	2,639 2,514
34 Ecuador	491 446 569 583
36 Jamaica ³	133 104
37 Mexico 3.467 4.185 4.547 6.047 7.163 6.668 7.246 7.646 38 Netherlands Antilles 308 499 413 2.896 3.073 3.042 3,135 3,434	8,532 8,992 3,474 3,449
39 Panama 2.967 4.483 4.718 4.904 4.852 3.478 3.338 4.190	4,208 4,346
40 Peru 363 383 403 473 694 594 531 532 41 Uruguay 231 202 254 266 367 481 478 323	620 753 410 561
42 Venezuela	8,062 9,421
	3,056 3,485
China	50,343 51,091
45 Mainland 67 49 49 200 158 183 215 257 46 Taiwan 502 1,393 1,662 2,147 2,082 2,227 2,253 2,213	331 284 2,291 2,372
47 Hong Kong	4,587 4,737
48 India 790 527 416 514 385 512 414 435 49 Indonesia 449 504 730 985 640 1,230 1,241 1,127	544 623 837 784
50 Israel	539 562
52 Korea	19,294 19,008 2,355 2,191
53 Philippines	691 758
55 Middle-East oil-exporting countries 1,534 15,300 14,453 13,603 13,172 13,623 13,564 14,799	517 474 14,346 14,405
56 Other Asia	4,011 4,893
57 Africa 2.886 3.239 5.187 2.381 3.201 3.065 2.814 2.398 58 Egypt 404 475 485 328 360 571 339 297	3,111 2,629
59 Morocco	411 382 52 37
60 South Africa	308 305
62 Oil-exporting countries ⁵ 1.525 1.635 3.540 830 1,395 1,207 1,112 627	1,144 846
63 Other Africa	1,156 1,031
64 Other countries	2,744 3,997
65 Australia	2,543 3,752 201 245
67 Nonmonetary international and regional	
organizations. 2,607 2,356 2,344 2,317 2,721 2,148 2,091 2,045 68 International. 1,485 1,238 1,157 1,128 1,661 1,072 1,082 1,081	2,033 3,034
69 Latin American regional 808 806 890 797 710 17 706 630	1,259 2,064 450 661
70 Other regional ⁶	323 309

Includes the Bank for International Settlements. Beginning April 1978, also includes Eastern European countries not listed in line 23.
 Beginning April 1978 comprises Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Poland, and Romania.
 Included in "Other Latin America and Caribbean" through March 1978.
 Comprises Bahrain, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, and United Arab Emirates (Trucial States).
 Comprises Algeria, Gabon, Libya, and Nigeria.

^{6.} Asian, African, Middle Eastern, and European regional organizations, except the Bank for International Settlements, which is included in "Other Western Europe."

A Liabilities and claims of banks in the United States were increased, beginning in December 1981, by the shift from foreign branches to international banking facilities in the United States of liabilities to, and claims on, foreign residents.

3.18 BANKS' OWN CLAIMS ON FOREIGNERS Reported by Banks in the United States Payable in U.S. Dollars

Millions of dollars, end of period

	1050	1070	1000	. 19	81			1982		
Area and country	1978	1979	1980	Nov.	Dec.▲	Jan.	Feb.	Mar. '	Apr.	May ^p
1 Total	115,545	133,943	172,592	208,754	250,136	255,456	264,239	276,924	287,018	300,253
2 Foreign countries	115,488	133,906	172,514	208,713	250,080	255,405	264,192	276,868	286,975	300,210
3 Europe . 4 Austria . 5 Belgium-Luxembourg . 6 Denmark . 7 Finland . 8 France . 9 Germany . 10 Greece . 11 Italy . 12 Netherlands . 13 Norway . 14 Portugal . 15 Spain .	24,201 140 1,200 254 305 3,735 845 164 1,523 677 299 171 1,120	28,388 284 1,339 147 202 3,322 1,179 154 1,631 514 276 330 1,051	32,108 236 1,621 127 460 2,958 948 256 3,364 575 227 331 993	39,637 179 2,025 208 528 3,261 979 255 4,559 570 281 390 1,693	48,711 127 2,832 186 549 4,069 936 333 5,186 685 384 529 2,100	51,584 198 2,788 226 5555 4,682 1,084 378 5,461 729 384 584 2,171	53,089 172 3,259 253 573 4,928 874 321 5,604 808 437 666 2,505	56,937 130 3,778 285 574 5,579 1,123 325 5,333 956 447 724 2,619	59,319 220 3,848 266 525 5,042 1,483 279 5,099 750 452 813 2,499	62,272 201 3,769 284 638 5,508 1,512 262 5,853 927 416 797 2,624
Sweden 16 Sweden 17 Switzerland 18 Turkey 19 United Kingdom 20 Yugoslavia 21 Other Western Europe ¹ 22 U.S.S.R. 23 Other Eastern Europe ²	537 1,283 300 10,147 363 122 360 657	1,165 1,165 149 13,795 611 175 268 1,254	783 1,446 145 14,917 853 179 281 1,410	1,339 1,963 144 18,204 1,016 197 248 1,596	1,206 2,211 421 23,431 1,224 209 367 1,725	1,329 1,845 464 24,986 1,213 235 455 1,816	1,504 2,001 522 25,152 1,243 192 262 1,813	1,550 1,709 496 27,784 1,200 317 218 1,790	1,441 1,564 487 30,857 1,238 282 419 1,755	1,691 1,559 573 32,108 1,202 387 251 1,711
24 Canada	5,152	4,143	4,810	7,079	9,041	9,478	9,830	10,970	11,805	11,323
25 Latin America and Caribbean. 26 Argentina 27 Bahamas 28 Bermuda 29 Brazil 30 British West Indies 31 Chile. 32 Colombia. 33 Cuba. 34 Ecuador. 35 Guatemala ³ 36 Jamaica ³ 37 Mexico 38 Netherlands Antilles. 39 Panama 40 Peru. 41 Uruguay. 42 Venezuela. 43 Other Latin America and Caribbean.	57,565 2,281 21,555 184 6,251 9,694 970 1,012 94 40 0,5,479 273 3,098 522 3,474 1,485	67,993 4,389 18,918 496 7,713 9,818 1,441 1,614 4 1,025 134 47 9,099 248 6,041 6,041 1,05 1,05 1,05 1,05 1,05 1,05 1,05 1,0	92,992 5,689 29,419 218 10,496 15,663 1,951 1,752 3,1190 12,595 821 4,974 890 15,543 81,583	113,073 6,044 39,438 255 10,823 17,890 2,643 1,598 1,328 123 455 18,505 951 5,655 705 148 5,129 1,790	137,718 7,506 43,351 16,874 21,579 3,682 2,018 3,1531 124 6,22 22,358 1,068 6,719 1,213 1,213 1,213 1,213 1,046 2,102	143,098 8,704 44,739 481 17,379 21,021 4,169 2,112 1,723 119 1,77 23,098 950 6,918 1,432 2,67 7,307 2,494	147,505 8,826 45,636 449 17,846 21,949 4,370 2,067 9 1,752 119 115 24,238 1,131 7,272 1,432 240 7,704 2,349	152,875 8,928 47,586 401 18,723 22,975 4,513 2,018 3 1,837 105 105 125,174 873 7,509 1,518 2,245	157,550 10,896 47,606 575 19,380 22,455 4,588 2,146 1,37 1,879 116 1,300 26,087 86 6,7,986 1,589 3,166 8,560 2,220	166,753 10,818 49,208 396 20,309 25,097 4,884 2,265 37 1,852 112 781 28,319 8,318 8,318 1,690 346 9,170 2,271
44 Asia	25,362	30,730	39,078	45,008	49,690	45,960	48,165	50,107	52,115	53,132
China Chin	4 1,499 1,479 54 143 888 12,646 2,282 680 758 3,125 1,804	35 1,821 1,804 92 131 990 16,911 3,793 737 933 1,548 1,934	195 2,469 2,247 142 245 1,172 21,361 5,697 889 876 1,432 2,252	199 2,262 3,923 179 329 1,325 23,785 6,733 1,621 546 1,569 2,537	107 2,461 4,115 134 346 1,561 26,682 7,311 1,817 564 1,597 2,996	85 2,643 4,091 148 325 1,318 24,109 6,567 1,766 527 1,613 2,767	65 2,215 4,287 188 330 1,467 26,081 6,272 1,989 559 1,981 2,730	84 2,300 5,434 212 356 1,241 25,972 6,564 2,270 513 2,021 3,139	113 2,260 5,344 195 308 1,160 27,379 6,953 2,266 565 2,390 3,182	71 2,114 5,977 185 315 1,391 26,750 7,101 2,459 502 2,610 3,656
57 Africa	2,221 107 82 860 164 452 556	1,797 114 103 445 144 391 600	2,377 151 223 370 94 805 734	2,803 137 243 904 100 531 888	3,546 238 284 1,011 112 657 1,244	3,822 259 273 948 98 786 1,458	4,019 293 273 1,249 93 593 1,518	4,203 327 294 1,426 89 637 1,429	4,383 345 312 1,344 100 725 1,557	4,768 400 278 1,387 81 839 1,783
64 Other countries 65 Australia 66 All other	988 877 111	855 673 182	1,150 859 290	1,114 989 125	1,374 1,197 177	1,463 1,280 183	1,583 1,385 198	1,777 1,501 276	1,803 1,560 243	1,961 1,655 306
67 Nonmonetary international and regional organizations ⁶	56	36	78	40	56	51	47	57	43	43

^{1.} Includes the Bank for International Settlements. Beginning April 1978, also includes Eastern European countries not listed in line 23.

2. Beginning April 1978 comprises Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Poland, and Romania.

3. Included in "Other Latin America and Caribbean" through March 1978.

4. Comprises Bahrain, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Oman. Qatar, Saudi Arabia, and United Arab Emirates (Trucial States).

^{5.} Comprises Algeria, Gabon, Libya, and Nigeria.
6. Excludes the Bank for International Settlements, which is included in "Other Western Europe."
NOTE. Data for period prior to April 1978 include claims of banks' domestic customers on foreigners.

A Liabilities and claims of banks in the United States were increased, beginning in December 1981, by the shift from foreign branches to international banking facilities in the United States of liabilities to, and claims on, foreign residents.

BANKS' OWN AND DOMESTIC CUSTOMERS' CLAIMS ON FOREIGNERS Reported by Banks in the 3.19 United States

Payable in U.S. Dollars Millions of dollars, end of period

Type of claim	1978	1070	979 1980	19	81			1982		
3,42 0. 0	1978	1979	1980	Nov.	Dec.▲	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.'	Apr.	May p
1 Total	126,787	154,030	198,698		287,389			320,068		
2 Banks' own claims on foreigners	115,545 10,346 41,605 40,483 5,428 35,054 23,111	133,943 15,937 47,428 40,927 6,274 34,654 29,650	172,592 20,882 65,084 50,168 8,254 41,914 36,459	208.754 26.397 84.651 58.477 13.637 44.840 39.228	250,136 30,930 96,607 73,462 21,992 51,470 49,137	255,456 33,325 96,268 75,951 23,485 52,466 49,912	264,239 33,311 96,821 82,403 25,683 56,720 51,704	276,924 33,705 101,710 87,288 28,709 58,579 54,222	287,018 34,797 105,568 90,857 29,128 61,730 55,796	300,253 36,821 107,865 97,224 33,351 63,873 58,344
9 Claims of banks' domestic customers ² . 10 Deposits	11,243 480	20,088 955	26,106 885		37,253 1,378			43,143 1,512		
instruments ³	5,396 5,366	13,100 6,032	15,574 9,648		25,752 10,123			32,328 9,303		
13 MEMO: Customer liability on acceptances	15,030	18,021	22,714		29,565			30,273		
Dollar deposits in banks abroad, reported by nonbanking business enterprises in the United States ⁵	13,668	22,265	24,381	41,828	39,556 ^r	42,117′	43,648	40,800 <i>°</i>	41,223	n.a.

^{1.} U.S. banks: includes amounts due from own foreign branches and foreign subsidiaries consolidated in "Consolidated Report of Condition" filed with bank regulatory agencies. Agencies, branches, and majority-owned subsidiaries of foreign banks: principally amounts due from head office or parent foreign bank, and foreign branches, agencies, or wholly owned subsidiaries of head office or parent foreign bank.

BANKS' OWN CLAIMS ON UNAFFILIATED FOREIGNERS Reported by Banks in the United States Payable in U.S. Dollars

Millions of dollars, end of period

Marsing his horses and are	1978	1979	1980		1981	·	1982
Maturity; by borrower and area	Dec.	Dec.	Dec.	June	Sept	Dec.▲	Mar.
1 Total	73,635	86,181	106,748	117,445	122,257	153,355	174,697
By borrower 2 Maturity of 1 year or less¹ 3 Foreign public borrowers 4 All other foreigners. 5 Maturity of over 1 year¹ 6 Foreign public borrowers 7 All other foreigners.	58,345	65,152	82,555	91,982	94,722	115,433	132,886
	4,633	7,233	9,974	11,733	12,955	15,073	16.579
	53,712	57,919	72,581	80,248	81,767	100,359	116,307
	15,289	21,030	24,193	25,463	27,535	37,922	41,811
	5,395	8,371	10,152	11,022	12,410	15,573	17,054
	9,894	12,659	14,041	14,441	15,125	22,349	24,757
By area Maturity of 1 year or less¹ 8	15,169	15,235	18,715	21,095	22.898	27.702	34,061
	2,670	1,777	2,723	3,319	3.906	4.557	5,628
	20,895	24,928	32,034	33,514	35.524	48.286	58,493
	17,545	21,641	26,686	31,489	29.296	31.463	30,595
	1,496	1,077	1,757	1,768	2.324	2.501	2,886
	569	493	640	797	774	923	1,224
	3,142	4,160	5,118	6,307	6.424	8.093	8,478
	1,426	1,317	1,448	1,317	1.347	1.754	1,863
	8,464	12,814	15,075	15,448	17.478	25,031	27,849
	1,407	1,911	1,865	1,680	1,565	1.886	2,214
18 Africa	637	655	507	551	548	897	1,093
19 All other ²	214	173	179	159	172	261	315

bank.

2. Assets owned by customers of the reporting bank located in the United States that represent claims on foreigners held by reporting banks for the account of their domestic customers.

^{3.} Principally negotiable time certificates of deposit and bankers acceptances.

^{4.} Data for March 1978 and for period before that are outstanding collections

^{4.} Data for March 19/8 and for period before that are outstanding conections only.
5. Includes demand and time deposits and negotiable and nonnegotiable certificates of deposit denominated in U.S. dollars issued by banks abroad. For description of changes in data reported by nonbanks, see July 1979 BULETIN, p. 550.
▲ Liabilities and claims of banks in the United States were increased, beginning in December 1981, by the shift from foreign branches to international banking facilities in the United States of liabilities to, and claims on, foreign residents. NOTE. Beginning April 1978, data for banks' own claims are given on a monthly basis, but the data for claims of banks' own domestic customers are available on a quarterly basis only. a quarterly basis only.

Remaining time to maturity.
 Includes nonmonetary international and regional organizations.

[▲] Liabilities and claims of banks in the United States were increased, beginning in December 1981, by the shift from foreign branches to international banking facilities in the United States of liabilities to, and claims on, foreign residents.

3.21 CLAIMS ON FOREIGN COUNTRIES Held by U.S. Offices and Foreign Branches of U.S.-Chartered Banks¹ Billions of dollars, end of period

					19	180			19	81		1982
Are	ea or country	1978 ²	1979	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept."	Dec.	Mar.p
1 Total		266.2	303.9	308.5	328.8	339.3	352.0	370.6	382.5	399.4	411.3	408.5
3 Belgium-Luxembourg	and	124.7 9.0 12.2 11.3 6.7 4.4 2.1 5.3 47.3 6.0 20.6	138.4 11.1 11.7 12.2 6.4 4.8 2.4 4.7 56.4 6.3 22.4	141.3 10.8 12.0 11.4 6.2 4.3 2.4 4.3 57.6 6.9 25.4	154.2 13.1 14.1 12.7 6.9 4.5 2.7 3.3 64.4 7.2 25.5	158.8 13.6 13.9 12.9 7.2 4.4 2.8 3.4 66.7 7.7 26.1	162.1 13.0 14.1 12.1 8.2 4.4 2.9 5.0 67.4 8.4 26.5	167.9 13.5 14.5 13.2 7.7 4.6 3.2 5.1 68.2 8.8 29.1	168.2 13.8 14.7 12.1 8.4 4.1 3.1 5.2 67.0 10.8 28.9	172.0 14.1 16.0 12.7 8.6 3.7 3.4 5.1 68.7 11.7 28.0	173.2 13.2 15.2 12.8 9.7 4.0 3.7 5.4 69.0 10.8 29.3	170.3 13.0 15.5 12.4 8.8 4.0 4.1 5.3 68.5 11.1 27.6
14 Austria 15 Denmark 16 Finland 17 Greece 18 Norway 19 Portugal 20 Spain 21 Turkey 22 Other Western Europe 23 South Africa		19.4 1.7 2.0 1.2 2.3 2.1 .6 3.5 1.5 1.3 2.0 1.4	19.9 2.0 2.2 1.2 2.4 2.3 .7 3.5 1.4 1.3 1.3	18.8 1.7 2.1 1.1 2.4 2.4 .6 3.5 1.4 1.1	20.3 1.8 2.2 1.3 2.5 2.4 .6 3.9 1.4 1.6 1.5	20.6 1.8 2.2 1.2 2.6 2.4 4.2 1.3 1.7 1.2	21.6 1.9 2.3 1.4 2.8 2.6 .6 4.4 1.5 1.7	23.5 1.8 2.4 1.4 2.7 2.8 .6 5.5 1.5 1.8 1.5	24.8 2.1 2.3 1.3 3.0 2.8 5.7 1.4 1.8 1.9 1.7	26.4 2.2 2.5 1.4 2.9 3.0 1.0 5.8 1.5 1.9 2.5	28.4 2.0 2.4 1.7 2.7 3.1 1.1 6.6 1.4 2.1 2.8 2.5	30.4 2.1 2.5 1.6 2.8 3.2 1.2 7.1 1.5 2.2 3.2 3.1
26 Ecuador 27 Venezuela 28 Indonesia 29 Middle East countries		22.7 1.6 7.2 2.0 9.5 2.5	22.9 1.7 8.7 1.9 8.0 2.6	21.8 1.8 7.9 1.9 7.8 2.5	20.9 1.8 7.9 1.9 6.9 2.5	21.4 1.9 8.5 1.9 6.7 2.4	22.7 2.1 9.1 1.8 6.9 2.8	21.7 2.0 8.3 2.1 6.7 2.6	22.2 2.0 8.7 2.1 6.8 2.6	23.5 2.1 9.2 2.5 7.1 2.6	24.4 2.2 9.6 2.5 7.6 2.5	24.5 2.3 9.3 2.7 8.1 2.1
31 Non-OPEC developing cour	ntries	52.6	63.0	63.7	67.7	73.0	77.4	81.9	84.7	90.0	95.9	94.2
33 Brāzil		3.0 14.9 1.6 1.4 10.8 1.7 3.6	5.0 15.2 2.5 2.2 12.0 1.5 3.7	5.5 15.0 2.5 2.1 12.1 1.3 3.6	5.6 15.3 2.7 2.2 13.6 1.4 3.6	7.6 15.8 3.2 2.4 14.4 1.5 3.9	7.9 16.2 3.7 2.6 15.9 1.8 3.9	9.4 16.8 4.0 2.4 17.0 1.8 4.7	8.5 17.3 4.8 2.5 18.2 1.7 3.8	9.2 17.6 5.5 2.5 20.0 1.8 4.2	9.3 19.0 5.8 2.6 21.5 2.0 4.4	9.3 18.9 5.6 2.2 21.8 1.8 4.4
40 Taiwan		.0 2.9 .2 1.0 3.9 .6 2.8 1.2	.1 3.4 .2 1.3 5.4 1.0 4.2 1.5	.1 3.6 .2 .9 6.4 .8 4.4 1.4	.1 3.8 .2 1.2 7.1 1.1 4.6 1.5 .5	.1 4.1 .2 1.1 7.3 1.1 4.8 1.5 .5	.2 4.2 .3 1.5 7.1 1.1 5.1 1.6 .6	.2 4.4 .3 1.3 7.7 1.2 4.8 1.6	.2 4.6 .3 1.8 8.8 1.4 5.1 1.5	.2 5.1 .3 1.5 8.6 1.4 5.6 1.4 .8	.2 5.1 .3 2.0 9.4 1.7 6.0 1.5	.2 5.1 .5 1.6 8.5 1.7 5.8 1.3 1.0
49 Morocco		.4 .6 .2 1.4	.6 .6 .2 1.7	.7 .6 .2 1.8	.8 .5 .2 1.9	.6 .6 .2 2.1	.8 .7 .2 2.1	.8 .6 .2 2.2	.7 .5 .2 2.1	1.0 .7 .2 2.2	1.1 .7 .2 2.3	1.3 .7 .2 2.3
53 U.S.S.R		6.9 1.3 1.5 4.1	7.3 .7 1.8 4.8	7.3 .6 1.9 4.9	7.2 .5 2.1 4.5	7.3 .5 2.1 4.7	7.4 .4 2.3 4.6	7.7 .4 2.4 4.8	7.7 .5 2.5 4.8	7.7 .4 2.5 4.7	7.7 .6 2.5 4.7	7.1 .4 2.3 4.4
57 Bahamas 58 Bermuda 59 Cayman Islands and other 60 Netherlands Antilles 61 Panama ⁵ 62 Lebanon 63 Hong Kong 64 Singapore 65 Others ⁶	British West Indies	31.0 10.4 .7 7.4 .8 3.0 .1 4.2 3.9 .5	40.4 13.7 .8 9.4 1.2 4.3 .2 6.0 4.5 .4	42.6 13.9 .6 11.3 .9 4.9 .2 5.7 4.7 .4	44.3 13.7 .6 9.8 1.2 5.6 .2 6.9 5.9 .4	44.6 13.2 .6 10.1 1.3 5.6 .2 7.5 5.6 .4	47.0 13.7 .6 10.6 2.1 5.4 .2 8.1 5.9 .3	53.1 15.2 .7 11.7 2.3 6.5 .2 8.4 7.3 .9	59.2 17.9 .7 12.6 2.4 6.9 .2 10.3 8.1 .3	61.7 21.3 .8 12.0 2.2 6.7 .2 10.3 8.0 .1	62.9 18.7 .7 12.3 3.1 7.5 .2 11.7 8.6 .1	64.1 19.5 .6 11.5 3.2 6.8 .2 13.0 9.3 .1

^{1.} The banking offices covered by these data are the U.S. offices and foreign branches of U.S.-owned banks and of U.S. subsidiaries of foreign-owned banks. Offices not covered include (1) U.S. agencies and branches of foreign banks, and (2) foreign subsidiaries of U.S. banks. To minimize duplication, the data are adjusted to exclude the claims on foreign branches held by a U.S. office or another foreign branch claims in table 3.14 (the sum of lines 7 through 10) with the claims of U.S. offices in table 3.18 (excluding those held by agencies and branches of foreign banks and those constituting claims on own foreign branches). However, see also footnote 2.

2. Beginning with data for June 1978, the claims of the U.S. offices

in this table include only banks' own claims payable in dollars. For earlier dates the claims of the U.S. offices also include customer claims and foreign currency claims (amounting in June 1978 to \$10 billion).

3. In addition to the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries shown individually, this group includes other members of OPEC (Algeria, Gabon, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Libya, Nigeria, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, and United Arab Emirates) as well as Bahrain and Oman (not formally members of OPEC).

4. Excludes Liberia.

5. Includes Canal Zone beginning December 1979.

6. Foreign branch claims only.

7. Includes New Zealand, Liberia, and international and regional organizations.

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3.22 LIABILITIES TO UNAFFILIATED FOREIGNERS Reported by Nonbanking Business Enterprises in the United States¹

Millions of dollars, end of period

Type, and area or country	1978	1979 r	1980 ^r		19	81	
			1700	Mar.'	June '	Sept."	Dec.p
1 Total	14,952	17,385	21,990	21,931	21,404	22,948	21,495
2 Payable in dollars 3 Payable in foreign currencies ²	11,523	14,310	18,281	18,403	18,123	19,853	18,046
	3,429	3,075	3,709	3,529	3,281	3,095	3,449
By type 4 Financial liabilities 5 Payable in dollars 6 Payable in foreign currencies	6,368	7,485	11,153	11,525	11,465	12,512	11,073
	3,853	5,215	8,381	8,892	9,099	10,227	8,649
	2,515	2,270	2,772	2,633	2,366	2,285	2,424
7 Commercial liabilities. 8 Trade payables 9 Advance receipts and other liabilities.	8,584	9,900	10,837	10,406	9,939	10,436	10,422
	4,001	4,585	4,934	4,921	4,460	4,351	4,598
	4,583	5,315	5,903	5,485	5,479	6,085	5,823
10 Payable in dollars	7,670	9,095	9,900	9,510	9,024	9,626	9,397
	914	805	936	896	915	810	1,025
By area or country Financial liabilities 12 Europe. 13 Belgium-Luxembourg. 14 France 15 Germany 16 Netherlands 17 Switzerland 18 United Kingdom	3,971	4,658	6,338	6,038	5,997	7,494	6,071
	293	345	487	558	532	492 :	404
	173	175	327	324	367	825	560
	366	497	582	498	451	430	468
	391	829	681	563	763	651	751
	248	170	354	315	345	465	691
	2,167	2,463	3,772	3,668	3,422	4,478	3,082
19 Canada	247	532	964	1,096	978	977	935
20 Latin America and Caribbean 21 Bahamas 22 Bermuda 23 Brazil 24 British West Indies 25 Mexico 26 Venezuela	1,357	1,483	3,103	3,483	3,592	3,195	3,258
	478	375	964	1,217	1,272	1,019	1,279
	4	81	1	1	1	0	7
	10	18 (23	19	20	20	22
	194	514	1,452	1,458	1,534	1,363	1,200
	102	121	99	97	98	107	109
	49	72	81	85	91	90	98
27 Asia	784	804	723	880	869	814	764
28 Japan	717	726	644	766	750	696	664
29 Middle East oil-exporting countries ³ .	32	31	38	51	29	30	24
30 Africa	5 2	4	11	6	5	3	3
31 Oil-exporting countries ⁴		1	1	1	0	1	0
32 All other ⁵	5	4	15	23	24	29	43
Commercial liabilities	3,047	3,701	4,396	3,931	3,959	3,955	3,752
	97	137	90	83	72	78	71
	321	467	582	558	558	575	573
	523	545	679	640	617	590	551
	246	227	219	246	225	238	221
	302	310	493	385	375	563	415
	824	1,077	1,209	994	1,011	925	863
40 Canada	667	924	876	813	731	823	853
41 Latin America . 42 Bahamas . 43 Bermuda . 44 Brazil . 45 British West Indies . 46 Mexico . 47 Venezuela .	997	1,323	1,259	1,297	1,149	1,087	985
	25	69	8	1	4	3	2
	97	32	75	121	72	113	67
	74	203	111	84	54	61	67
	53	21	35	16	34	11	2
	106	257	326	421	319	345	293
	303	301	319	253	290	273	276
48 Asia	2,927	2,991	3,034	3,095	2,803	3,221	3,466
	448	583	802	810	867	775	943
	1,518	1,014	890	955	837	881	909
51 Africa	7 43	728	817	830	676	757	702
52 Oil-exporting countries ⁴	312	384	517	523	392	355	344
53 All other ⁵	203	233	456	440	622	593	664

^{1.} For a description of the changes in the International Statistics tables, see July 1979 BULLETIN, p. 550.
2. Before December 1978, foreign currency data include only liabilities denominated in foreign currencies with an original maturity of less than one year.

Comprises Bahrain, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, and United Arab Emirates (Trucial States).
 Comprises Algeria, Gabon, Libya, and Nigeria.
 Includes nonmonetary international and regional organizations.

3.23 CLAIMS ON UNAFFILIATED FOREIGNERS Reported by Nonbanking Business Enterprises in the United States¹

Millions of dollars, end of period

	Type, and area or country	1978	1979 r	1980'		19	81	
	Type, and area of country	1978	1979	1960	Mar.'	June'	Sept. r	Dec. p
1 To	tal	28,001	31,341	34,597	37,734	35,341	34,348	34,810
2 Pa 3 Pa	yable in dollarsyable in foreign currencies ²	24,998 3,003	28,148 3,193	31,663 2,933	34,718 3,016	32,424 2,917	31,380 2,968	31,744 3,066
4 Fit 5 1 6 7	rype nancial claims Deposits Payable in dollars Payable in foreign currencies Other financial claims Payable in dollars Payable in foreign currencies	16,644 11,201 10,133 1,068 5,443 3,874 1,569	18,449 12,813 11,897 916 5,637 3,810 1,826	19,924 14,087 13,312 775 5,837 4,154 1,683	22,232 16,501 15,706 795 5,731 4,085 1,646	20,156 14,530 13,805 725 5,625 3,988 1,638	19,415 13,628 12,902 726 5,787 4,102 1,686	20,018 14,307 13,653 654 5,711 3,785 1,926
12	ommercial claims Trade receivables Advance payments and other claims.	11,357 10,798 559	12,892 12,188 704	14,673 13,947 726	15,502 14,693 809	15,185 14,338 847	14,933 14,047 886	14,791 13,880 912
14 I 15 I	Payable in dollars Payable in foreign currencies	10,991 366	12,441 450	14,197 476	14,927 574	14,631 554	14,376 556	14,305 486
Fir	area or country nancial claims Europe Belgium-Luxembourg France Germany Netherlands Switzerland United Kingdom	5,225 48 178 510 103 98 4,031	6,167 32 177 409 53 73 5,111	6.116 195 337 230 51 59 4.968	6,093 170 411 213 61 110 4,856	5,156 174 377 139 52 116 3,952	4.822 26 348 320 68 86 3,649	4,558 43 325 244 47 118 3,488
23	Canada	4,549	4,987	5,060	6,614	6,162	6,013	6,060
24 1 25 26 27 28 29 30	Latin America and Caribbean Bahamas Bermuda Brazil British West Indies Mexico Venezuela	5,714 3,001 80 151 1,291 162 157	6,293 2,765 30 163 2,011 157 143	7,768 3,448 135 96 2,731 208 137	8,585 3,959 13 22 3,410 168 131	7,987 3,330 33 20 3,397 162 143	7,621 3,253 15 66 3,195 271 143	8,259 3,812 18 30 3,253 298 146
31 32 33	Asia	920 305 18	706 199 16	710 177 20	691 191 17	599 99 19	621 109 29	923 363 37
34 35	Africa Oil-exporting countries ⁴	181 10	253 49	238 26	214 27	216 39	222 41	168 46
36	All other ⁵	55	44	32	36	37	116	51
37 38 39 40 41 42 43	mmercial claims Europe Belgium-Luxembourg. France Germany. Netherlands Switzerland. United Kingdom	3,983 144 609 399 267 198 824	4,909 202 727 589 298 272 901	5,512 233 1,129 591 318 353 928	5,818 277 905 601 347 461 1,190	5,470 235 784 572 308 474 1,067	5,347 220 767 580 308 404 1,032	5,310 233 771 554 303 427 964
44 (Canada	1,094	859	914	1.054	1,016	1,017	965
45 1 46 47 48 49 50 51	Latin America and Caribbean Bahamas Bermuda Brazil British West Indies Mexico Venezuela	2,546 109 215 628 9 505 291	2,879 21 197 645 16 708 343	3,765 21 108 861 34 1,101 410	3,852 15 170 800 15 1,063 443	3,804 29 192 824 34 1,121 420	3,726 18 241 726 13 983 454	3,446 12 223 668 12 1,015 422
52 53 54	Asia Japan Middle East oil-exporting countries ³	3,108 1,006 713	3,451 1,177 765	3,512 1,045 822	3,772 1,294 927	3,785 1,218 934	3,674 1,104 828	3,868 1,215 888
55 56	Africa	447 136 (554 133	653 153	679 143	705 137	717 154	744 151
	All other ⁵	178	240	318	327	404	451	458

^{1.} For a description of the changes in the International Statistics tables, see July 1979 BULLETIN, p. 550.
2. Prior to December 1978, foreign currency data include only liabilities denominated in foreign currencies with an original maturity of less than one year.

Comprises Bahrain, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, and United Arab Emirates (Trucial States).
 Comprises Algeria. Gabon, Libya, and Nigeria.
 Includes nonmonetary international and regional organizations.

A66 International Statistics □ July 1982

3.24 FOREIGN TRANSACTIONS IN SECURITIES

Millions of dollars

										
Transactions and	1000	100.	1982	19	81			1982		
Transactions, and area or country	1980	1981	Jan May	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May₽
				U.	S. corporate	e securities				
STOCKS										
1 Foreign purchases	40,293 34,870	40,582 34,821	12,155 10,548	2,689 2,494	2,940 2,740	2,016 1,748	2,524 1.988	2,635 2,506	2,359 2,101	2,621 2,205
3 Net purchases, or sales (-)	5,423	5,761	1,608	195	200	268	536	129	258	416
4 Foreign countries	5,405	5,737	1,583	207	199	263	537	120	252	410
5 Europe. 6 6 France 7 7 Germany. 8 Netherlands. 9 Switzerland. 10 10 United Kingdom. 11 12 Latin America and Caribbean. 13 Middle East ¹ . 13 Middle East ¹ . 4 Other Asia. 15 Africa. 16 Other countries.	3.112 490 172 -328 308 2.523 887 148 1.206 16 -1 38	3,599 889 -28 37 276 2,210 783 -30 1,140 284 7 -46	1.198 -74 142 69 -113 1.151 -154 74 437 -23 -1 51	109 -7 -4 28 0 96 7 54 46 -7 -1 -3	176 5 -6 -73 75 171 8 -36 -24 74 0	231 -21 11 30 40 169 -45 -13 51 40 0 -1	347 -6 17 38 -33 317 20 31 137 -6 1	166 -51 42 1 -60 223 -118 -19 84 4 -3 6	167 33 29 - 9 - 66 176 0 53 61 - 40 0	286 - 48 43 36 6 267 - 10 22 104 - 21 1 27
17 Nonmonetary international and regional organizations	18	24	24	~ 12	0	5	-1	9	6	6
Bonds ²										
18 Foreign purchases	15,425 9,964	17,192 12,152	7,644 5,868	1,099 1,303	1,192 1.038	946 778	929 930	1,619 1,481	2,222 1,481	1.929 1.199
20 Net purchases, or sales (-)	5,461	5,039	1,776	- 204	153	168	-1	138	741	730
21 Foreign countries	5,526	4,973	1,681	-212	157	154	10	144	682	690
22 Europe 22 23 France 24 Germany 25 Netherlands 25 Netherlands 26 Switzerland 27 United Kingdom 28 Canada 29 Latin America and Caribbean 30 Middle East I 31 Other Asia 32 Africa 33 Other countries	1.576 129 213 -65 54 1.257 135 185 3.499 117 5	1,353 11 848 70 108 178 -12 132 3,465 44 -1 -7	1,574 106 1,313 45 136 -51 141 37 -171 119 -19	-112 4 67 9 10 -174 -29 4 -72 -1 -1	139 7 52 3 -3 55 -2 22 -62 60 0 -2	144 15 88 2 19 3 29 17 89 53 0	16 14 104 0 8 -102 15 -11 -63 52 0 2	169 12 225 17 15 -102 29 26 -41 -29 -6 -3	540 20 396 14 46 59 46 -8 135 -18 -13	704 46 500 11 48 91 23 15 -112 61 0
34 Nonmonetary international and regional organizations	-65	66	95	9	-4	14	-11	-6	59	40
	-				Foreign se	curities				
35 Stocks, net purchases, or sales (–). 36 Foreign purchases. 37 Foreign sales.	-2.141 7,888 10,029	5 9,199 9,195	55 2,589 2,534	- 70 625 695	82 699 617	159 521 362	44 507 463	31 692 661	-65 382 447	-115 486 601
38 Bonds, net purchases, or sales (-)	-1,001 17,084 18,086	-5,177 17,796 22,973	- 234 10,292 10,526	-1.945 2,297 4,242	- 772 1,980 2,751	-22 1.222 1.243	-99 1,514 1,612	- 540 2,549 3,089	-31 2,256 2,287	458 2,752 2,294
41 Net purchases, or sales (-), of stocks and bonds.	-3,143	-5,172	~ 179	-2,015	- 689	138	- 55	- 509	- 96	343
42 Foreign countries 43 Europe 44 Canada 45 Latin America and Caribbean 46 Asia 47 Africa 48 Other countries 49 Nonmonetary international and regional organizations	-4,019 -1,108 -1,948 81 -1,147 24 79	-4,416 -642 -3,698 170 -287 -53 94	-438 11 -615 593 -399 -38 9	-1,426 -453 -878 -6 -148 1 57	31 136 -166 -2 49 6 8	109 143 -80 67 -2 -15 -4	-115 -56 -102 67 -20 -1 -3	- 525 109 - 628 96 - 115 - 5 17	-32 -127 120 202 -209 -17 0	124 - 59 76 161 - 53 - 1 - 1

^{1.} Comprises oil-exporting countries as follows: Bahrain, Iran, Iran, Kuwait, Oman, Oatar, Saudi Arabia, and United Arab Emirates (Trucial States).

^{2.} Includes state and local government securities, and securities of U.S. government agencies and corporations. Also includes issues of new debt securities sold abroad by U.S. corporations organized to finance direct investments abroad.

3.25 MARKETABLE U.S. TREASURY BONDS AND NOTES Foreign Holdings and Transactions Millions of dollars

	1000	1001	1982	19	081			1982		
Country or area	1980	1981	Jan May	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May₽
				I	Holdings (e	nd of perio	d) ¹			
1 Estimated total ²	57,549	70,201		70,370	70,201	71,487	73,800	75,794°	77,268	77,864
2 Foreign countries ²	52,961	64,530		65,893	64,530	65,850	68,273	70,251	71,925	72,978
3 Europe ² 4 Belgium-Luxembourg 5 Germany ² 6 Netherlands. 7 Sweden. 8 Switzerland ² 9 United Kingdom 10 Other Western Europe 11 Eastern Europe 12 Canada. 13 Latin America and Caribbean. 14 Venezuela 15 Other Latin America and Caribbean. 16 Netherlands Antilles. 17 Asia. 18 Japan. 19 Africa.	24,468 77 12,327 1,884 595 1,485 7,323 777 0 449 999 292 285 421 26,112 9,479 919	23,976 543 11,861 1,955 643 846 6,709 1,419 0 514 736 286 38,671 10,780 631		24,952 329 13,226 1,889 645 833 6,693 1,337 0 501 761 306 289 165 38,638 10,732 1,037	23,976 543 11,861 1,955 643 846 6,709 1,419 0 514 736 286 319 131 38,671 10,780 631	24,373 614 11,898 644 904 6,800 1.514 0 533 721 286 321 113 39,700 10,844 519	25,332 363 12,845 2,038 635 984 6,931 1,535 0 499 728 286 337 104 41,310 11,022 400	26,085 539 13,055 2,052 697 1,025 7,037 1,680 458 760 286 370 103 42,531 11,203	26,393 709 13,231 2,139 662 1,157 6,737 1,757 0 473 886 383 196 43,750 11,381 403	26,031 340 12,974 2,157 671 1,134 6,801 1,954 0 506 957 326 427 204 45,057 11,396
20 All other	14	2		3	2	3	5	17	22	21
21 Nonmonetary international and regional organizations 22 International	4,588 4,548 36	5,671 5,637 1		4,477 4,462 1	5,671 5,637 1	5,637 5,603	5,527 5,493 - 4	5,543 <i>r</i> 5,529 -4	5,343 5,278 -4	4,886 4,822 -4
			Trans	actions (ne	t purchases	, or sales (-) during	period)		
24 Total ²	6,066	12,652	7,652	1,888	- 169	1,286	2,313	1,994	1,474	596
25 Foreign countries ² 26 Official institutions 27 Other foreign ² 28 Nonmonetary international and regional organizations	6,906 3,865 3,040 843	11,568 11,694 - 127 1,085	8,448 6,801 1,645 -784	1,832 1,997 - 165 57	-1,363 -787 -576 1,194	1,320 841 478 - 33	2,423 2,343 80 -110	1,978 1,314 664 16	1,674 812 862 -200	1,052 1,492 -439 -457
MEMO: Oil-exporting countries 29 Middle East ³ 30 Africa ⁴	7,672 327	11,156 - 289	4,673 -227	1,250 - 102	17 -407	1,019 - 112	1,373 - 119	470 0	906 2	904 2

^{1.} Estimated official and private holdings of marketable U.S. Treasury securities with an original maturity of more than I year. Data are based on a benchmark survey of holdings as of Jan. 31, 1971, and monthly transactions reports. Excludes nonmarketable U.S. Treasury bonds and notes held by official institutions of foreign countries

3.26 DISCOUNT RATES OF FOREIGN CENTRAL BANKS

Percent per annum

	Rate on	Apr. 30, 1982	6	Rate on	Apr. 30, 1982		Rate on	Apr. 30, 1982
Country	Per- cent	Month effective	Country	Per- cent	Month effective	Country	Per- cent	Month effective
Argentina Austria Belgium Brazil Canada Denmark	147.95 6.75 14.0 49.0 16.58 11.00	May 1982 Mar. 1980 Apr. 1982 Mar. 1981 June 1982 Oct. 1980	France ¹ Germany, Fed. Rep. of Italy Japan Netherlands Norway	15.25 7.5 19.0 5.5 8.0 9.0	June 1982 May 1980 Mar. 1981 Dec. 1981 Mar. 1982 Nov. 1979	Sweden Switzerland United Kingdom ² Venezuela	10.0 5.5 14.0	Mar. 1982 Mar. 1982 Aug. 1981

As of the end of February 1981, the rate is that at which the Bank of France discounts Treasury bills for 7 to 10 days.
 Minimum lending rate suspended as of Aug. 20, 1981.

NOTE. Rates shown are mainly those at which the central bank either

discounts or makes advances against eligible commercial paper and/or government commercial banks or brokers. For countries with more than one rate applicable to such discounts or advances, the rate shown is the one at which it is understood the central bank transacts the largest proportion of its credit operations.

Beginning December 1978, includes U.S. Treasury notes publicly issued to private foreign residents denominated in foreign currencies.
 Comprises Bahrain, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Oman, Oatar, Saudi Arabia, and United Arab Emirates (Trucial States).
 Comprises Algeria, Gabon, Libya, and Nigeria.

A68 International Statistics □ July 1982

3.27 FOREIGN SHORT-TERM INTEREST RATES

Percent per annum, averages of daily figures

Country, or type	1979	1980	1981	1981			19	82		
Country, or type	1979	1960	1701	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June
1 Eurodollars 2 United Kingdom 3 Canada 4 Germany 5 Switzerland	11.96	14.00	16.79	13.24	14.29	15.75	14.90	15.20	14.53	15.45
	13.60	16.59	13.86	15.31	15.14	14.47	13.53	13.69	13.31	12.96
	11.91	13.12	18.84	15.97	15.01	15.25	15.67	15.74	15.46	16.84
	6.64	9.45	12.05	10.72	10.43	10.22	9.84	9.30	9.12	9.22
	2.04	5.79	9.15	9.76	8.53	8.29	6.37	4.96	3.80	5.39
6 Netherlands 7 France 8 Italy 9 Belgium 10 Japan	9.33	10.60	11.52	11.03	10.49	10.06	8.90	8.20	8.62	8.75
	9.44	12.18	15.28	15.30	15.07	14.58	15.21	16.36	16.17	15.67
	11.85	17.50	19.98	21.24	21.38	21.34	20.63	20.62	20.59	20.51
	10.48	14.06	15.28	15.48	15.09	14.89	14.02	14.95	15.00	15.38
	6.10	11.45	7.58	6.75	6.41	6.38	6.43	6.57	6.80	7.28

NOTE. Rates are for 3-month interbank loans except for Canada, finance company paper; Belgium. 3-month Treasury bills; and Japan. Gensaki rate.

3.28 FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES

Currency units per dollar

Country/currency	1979	1980	1981			19	82		
Country/currency	1979	1980	1761	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June
1 Argentina/peso 2 Australia/dollar¹ 3 Austria/schilling 4 Belgium/franc 5 Brazil/cruzeiro 6 Canada/dollar 7 Chile/peso 8 China, P.R./yuan 9 Colombia/peso 10 Denmark/krone	n.a. 111.77 13.387 29.342 n.a. 1.1603 n.a. n.a. n.a. 5.2622	n.a. 111.57 12.945 29.237 n.a. 1.1693 n.a. n.a. n.a.	n.a. 114.57 15.948 37.194 92.374 1.1990 n.a. 1.7031 n.a. 7.1350	9910.00 111.41 16.066 39.027 130.14 1.1926 39.100 1.7713 59.409 7.4977	10256.00 108.50 16.587 41.144 137.97 1.2140 39.100 1.8200 60.129 7.7950	10795.65 106.03 16.711 44.379 144.07 1.2205 39.100 1.8429 60.956 8.0396	11761.36 105.15 16.853 45.292 151.03 1.2252 39.407 1.8565 61.057 8.1591	13942.50 105.94 16.274 43.666 159.08 1.2336 39.537 1.8123 62.365 7.8444	15025.00 103.23 17.114 46.183 167.70 1.2756 43.373 1.9014 63.318 8.3481
11 Finland/markka 12 France/franc 13 Germany/deutsche mark 14 Greece/drachma 15 Hong Kong/dollar 16 India/rupee 17 Indonesia/rupiah 18 Iran/rial 19 Ireland/pound ¹ 20 Israel/shekel	3.8886 4.2566 1.8342 n.a. n.a. 8.1555 n.a. 204.65 n.a.	3.7206 4.2250 1.8175 n.a. n.a. 7.8866 n.a. n.a. 213.53 n.a.	4.3128 5.4396 2.2631 n.a. 5.5678 8.6807 n.a. 79.324 161.32 n.a.	4.4033 5.8298 2.2938 58.811 5.7959 9.1525 645.7 n.a. 153.97 16.163	4.5058 6.0176 2.3660 60.973 5.8857 9.2144 645.89 n.a. 148.86 17.488	4.5663 6.1428 2.3800 61.769 5.8298 9.2935 649.00 n.a. 147.25 18.766	4.6097 6.2457 2.3970 63.541 5.8270 9.3923 651.14 n.a. 144.22 20.014	4.5045 6.0237 2.3127 62.892 5.7549 9.2965 653.67 n.a. 149.60 21.184	4.6763 6.5785 2.4292 67.795 5.8669 9.4668 654.98 n.a. 141.92 23.179
21 Italy/lira	831.10 219.02 2.1721 22.816 2.0072 102.23 5.0650 n.a. n.a. 48.953	856.20 226.63 2.1767 22.968 1.9875 98.65 4.9381 n.a. n.a. 50.082	1138.60 220.63 2.3048 24.547 2.4998 86.848 5.7430 n.a. 7.8113 61.739	1228.20 224.80 2.2575 26.469 2.5145 81.399 5.8623 515.21 8.2132 66.492	1263.20 235.31 2.3662 31.736 2.5947 79.325 5.9697 534.47 8.2530 69.067	1293.29 241.23 2.3265 45.366 2.6186 77.698 6.0255 561.08 8.3291 70.488	1321.60 244.11 2.3395 46.152 2.6594 76.562 6.0820 591.29 8.3565 72.493	1283.37 236.96 2.2907 46.903 2.5709 77.025 5.9675 622.87 8.4016 70.610	1358.43 251.20 2.3392 47.716 2.6848 74.951 6.1869 656.11 8.4511 78.477
31 Singapore/dollar 32 South Africa/rand/l 33 South Korea/won 34 Spain/peseta. 35 Sri Lanka/rupee 36 Sweden/krona 37 Switzerland/franc 38 Thailand/baht 39 United Kingdom/pound ¹ 40 Venezuela/bolivar.	n.a. 118.72 n.a. 67.158 15.570 4.2892 1.6643 n.a. 212.24 n.a.	n.a. 122.72 n.a. 71.758 16.167 4.2309 1.6772 n.a. 227.74 n.a.	2.1053 114.77 n.a. 92.396 18.967 5.0659 1.9674 21.731 202.43 4.2781	2.0607 103.46 705.17 98.357 20.228 5.6206 1.8152 23.050 188.60 4.2960	2.1095 101.95 710.05 100.70 20.611 5.7579 1.8909 23.050 184.70 4.2960	2.1213 97.930 714.67 104.53 20.700 5.8361 1.8886 23.050 180.53 4.3012	2.1329 94.880 721.03 106.15 20.575 5.9144 1.9624 23.025 177.20 4.3023	2.0886 94.010 724.35 102.987 20.365 5.7888 1.9500 23.000 181.03 4.2991	2.1379 89.57 738.30 109.215 20.750 6.0244 2.0789 23.000 175.63 4.2953
Мемо: United States/dollar ²	88.09	87.39	102.94	106.96	110.36	112.45	114.07	111.03	116.97

^{1.} Value in U.S. cents. 2. Index of weighted-average exchange value of U.S. dollar against currencies of other G-10 countries plus Switzerland. March 1973=100. Weights are 1972-76 global trade of each of the 10 countries. Series

revised as of August 1978. For description and back data, see "Index of the Weighted-Average Exchange Value of the U.S. Dollar: Revision" on page 700 of the August 1978 BULLETIN.

NOTE. Averages of certified noon buying rates in New York for cable transfers.

Guide to Tabular Presentation, Statistical Releases, and Special Tables

GUIDE TO TABULAR PRESENTATION

Symbols and Abbreviations

c Corrected

e Estimated p Preliminary

r Revised (Notation appears on column heading when about half of the figures in that column are changed.)

* Amounts insignificant in terms of the last decimal place shown in the table (for example, less than 500,000 when the smallest unit given is millions)

Calculated to be zero

n.a. Not available n.e.c. Not elsewhere

n.e.c. Not elsewhere classified IPCs Individuals, partnerships, and corporations

REITs Real estate investment trusts

RPs Repurchase agreements

SMSAs Standard metropolitan statistical areas

Cell not applicable

General Information

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

"U.S. government securities" may include guaranteed issues of U.S. government agencies (the flow of funds figures also include not fully guaranteed issues) as well as direct

obligations of the Treasury. "State and local government" also includes municipalities, special districts, and other political subdivisions.

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

STATISTICAL RELEASES

List Published	Samiannually	with I atest	Rullatin	Reference
- LIST EUDUSNEO	Semiannualiv.	WILL LINESI	Duneim	Kelerence

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SPECIAL TABLES

Published Irregularly, with Latest Bulletin Reference

Assets and liabilities of U.S. branches and agencies of foreign banks, March 31, 1982	July 1982	A76
Commercial bank assets and liabilities, June 30, 1981	October 1981	A74
Commercial bank assets and liabilities, September 30, 1981	January 1982	A70
Commercial bank assets and liabilities, December 31, 1981	April 1982	A72
Commercial bank assets and liabilities, March 31, 1982	July 1982	A70

4.20 DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN OFFICES, Commercial Banks with Assets of \$100 Million or over¹/_p Consolidated Report of Condition; Mar. 31, 1982

Millions of dollars

		Banks	with foreign o	offices ²	Banks
Item	Insured	Total	Foreign offices ³	Domestic offices	without foreign offices
Total assets	1,631,695	1,192,747	388,071	847,860	438,94
Cash and due from depository institutions	278,487	227,775	128,637	99,138	50,71
Currency and coin (U.S. and foreign) Balances with Federal Reserve Banks	14,089 24,728	8,121 18,976	289 301	7,832 18,675	5,96 5,75
Balances with other central banks	3,571	3,571	3,312	259	10,37
Demand balances with commercial banks in United States	18,000	7,621	630	6,991	10,37
countries	156,232 14,622	138,591 6,439	122,358 4,119	16,233 2,319	17,64 8,18
Time and savings balances with commercial banks in United States	609	384	260	124	22
Balances with banks in foreign countries. Foreign branches of other U.S. banks.	141,001	131,768 22,857	117,978 19,590	13,789 3,266	9,23
Other banks in foreign countries	45	108,911	98,388	10,523	(4
Cash items in process of collection	61,866	50,895	1,746	49,148	10,9
Total securities, loans, and lease financing receivables Total securities, book value	1,227,191 237,776	858,649 128,328	212,827 9,848	645,822 118,480	368,54 109,4
U.S. Treasury	65,198 38,559	30,214	377	29,838	34,9
Obligations of other U.S. government agencies and corporations Obligations of states and political subdivisions in United States	106,979	16,521 57,850	26 695	16,495 57,156	22,0 49,1
All other securities. Other bonds, notes, and debentures	27,040 10,946	23,742 8,623	8,750 7,079	14,992 1,545	3,2 2,3
Federal Reserve and corporate stock	1,903	1,420	220	1,199	4
Trading account securities	14,191	13,699	1,451	12,247	4
Federal funds sold and securities purchased under agreements to resell Total loans, gross	61,162 936,874	33,863 697,397	851 201,502	33,012 495,895	27,2 239,4
LESS: Unearned income on loans	14,363	7,403	1,762	5,641	6.9
Allowance for possible loan loss EQUALS: Loans, net.	9,702 912,809	7,048 682,947	291 199,450	6,757 483,497	2,6 229,8
Total loans, gross, by category		00217	1,77,100	100(127	
Real estate loans	220,924	134,086	8,558	125,528	86.8
Construction and land development Secured by farmland	[4]	(*) (*) (*) (*)	(2)	30,449 809	10.8 1,4
Secured by residential properties	. (4)	(4)	(4)	69,660	48,6
1- to 4-familyFHA-insured or VA-guaranteed	₩	(4)	[4]	65,996 3,855	46,3 2,0
Conventional Multifamily	(4)	(4)		62,140	44,2 2,2
FHA-insured		(4)	[4]	3,664 231	
Conventional	(4)	(4) (4) (4) (4) (4) (4) (4) (4) (4) (4)	(4)	3,433 24,610	2,1 25,9
Loans to financial institutions	93,384	87.737	35,806	51,931	5,6
REITs and mortgage companies in United States	5,021	4,409 8,043	184	4,226	6
Commercial banks in United States	11,088 (4) (4)	4,294	751 475	7,291 3,819	3,0
Other commercial banks	(4) 44,386	3,749 43,958	276 27,454	3,472 16,504	(2
Banks in foreign countries	(4) (4)	1,020	170	851	(
Other. Finance companies in United States.	12,128	42,937 11,660	27,284 312	15,653 11,349.	(
Other financial institutions	20,760	19,667	7,106	12,561	1,0
Loans for purchasing or carrying securities	11,411	9,601	1,689	7,912	1,8
Brokers and dealers in securities. Other.	6,912 4,499	6,522 3,079	1,263 426	5,259 2,653	1,
Loans to finance agricultural production and other loans to farmers Commercial and industrial loans	11,395 413,919	6,518 339,172	714 122,554	5,803 216,618	4. 74,
U.S. addressees (domicile)	(4)	210,873	15,087	195,786	1
Non-U.S. addressees (domicile)	(4)	128,299	107,467	20,831	(
Loans to individuals for household, family, and other personal expenditures Installment loans	136,442	74,794	6,471	68,323 56,293	61.6 50.
Passenger automobiles	(4)	(4)	(4)	16,549	21,
Credit cards and related plans. Retail (charge account) credit card. Check and revolving credit.	(4)	[4]	(4)	20,416 16,423	10, 8,
Check and revolving credit	1 3.6	(4)	[4]	3,993	1,
Mobile homes	(4) (4) (4) (4)		1 2	3,175 16,154	3, 15.
Other retail consumer goods	(4)	(4)	(4)	4,170	3,
Residential property repair and modernization	[3]	[[3]	\{\frac{4}{4}\}	3,557 8,427	8,
Single-payment loans	49,400	(4) 45,490	25,710	12,031	11.
All other loans Loans to foreign governments and official institutions	(4)	31,236	23,556	19,780 7,679	3,
Other	(4)	14,254	2,154	12,100	
Lease financing receivables Bank premises, furniture and fixtures, and other assets representing bank premises	15,443 23,310	13,511	2,678	10,833 12,799	1,
Real estate owned other than bank premises	2,058	14,224 1,269	1,426	1,172	
All other assets	100,650 1,438	90,829 1,385	45,085 1,083	88,929 302	9.
Customers' liability on acceptances outstanding	55,855	55,407	15,304	40,102	
U.S. addressecs (domicile)	(4)	17,654 37,753		(4)	
Net due from foreign branches, foreign subsidiaries, Edge and agreement subsidiaries	(4)	(4)	15,925	27,260	
Other.	43,357	34,038	12,773		9.

4.20 Continued

		Banks	with foreign o	offices ²	Banks
Item	Insured	Total	Foreign offices ³	Domestic offices	without foreign offices
81 Total liabilities and equity capital ⁵	1,631,695	1,192,747	(4)	(4)	438,948
82 Total liabilities excluding subordinated debt	1,538,895	1,133,238	387,788	788,636	405,657
83 Total deposits 1ndividuals, partnerships, and corporations U.S. government 86 States and political subdivisions in United States All other. 87 Foreign governments and official institutions 88 Commercial banks in United States 90 U.S. branches and agencies of foreign banks 91 Other commercial banks in United States 92 Banks in foreign countries 93 Foreign branches of other U.S. banks 94 Other banks in foreign countries 95 Certified and officers' checks, travelers checks, and letters of credit sold for cash	1,231,097 939,504 2,684 55,768 222,112 29,717 64,134 (4) (128,262 (4) 11,029	873,235 623,396 1,760 26,946 213,366 29,584 55,905 4,963 50,942 127,876 20,760 107,117 7,767	319,635 157,711 252 598 160,387 23,812 23,471 2,953 20,518 113,103 19,268 93,834 687	553,600 465,685 1,508 26,348 52,979 5,772 32,434 2,010 30,424 14,773 1,491 13,282 7,080	357,862 316,109 924 28,822 8,746 133 8,228 (4) (4) 385 (4) (4) 3,262
96 Federal funds purchased and securities sold under agreements to repurchase in domestic offices and Edge and agreement subsidiaries	159,295	124,282	323	123,959	35,013
97 Interest-bearing demand notes issued to U.S. Treasury and other liabilities for borrowed money. 98 Interest-bearing demand notes (note balances) issued to U.S. Treasury. 99 Other liabilities for borrowed money. 100 Mortgage indebtedness and liability for capitalized leases. 101 All other liabilities. 102 Acceptances executed and outstanding. 103 Net due to foreign branches, foreign subsidiaries, Edge and agreement subsidiaries. 104 Other.	47,089 10,135 36,953 2,201 99,214 56,109 (4) 43,104	42,853 7,824 35,029 1,460 91,408 55,662 (4) 35,747	16,645 (4) 16,645 38 51,148 12,638 27,260 11,249	26,208 7,824 18,384 1,422 83,446 43,023 15,925 24,497	4,236 2,311 1,924 741 7,805 448 (4) 7,357
105 Subordinated notes and debentures	5,799	3,978	284	3,694	1,821
106 Total equity capital ⁵ . 107 Preferred stock 108 Common stock 109 Surplus 110 Undivided profits and reserve for contingencies and other capital reserves 111 Undivided profits 112 Reserve for contingencies and other capital reserves	87,000 192 17,096 29,139 40,573 39,721 852	55,531 106 10,995 17,393 27,036 26,648 389		(4) (4) (4) (4) (4) (4) (4)	31,470 86 6,101 11,746 13,537 13,073 464
Мемо	·				
Deposits in domestic offices 113 Total demand 114 Total savings 115 Total time 116 Time deposits of \$100,000 or more 117 Certificates of deposit (CDs) in denominations of \$100,000 or more 118 Other 119 Savings deposits authorized for automatic transfer and NOW accounts 120 Money market time certificates of \$10,000 and less than \$100,000 with original maturities of 26	261,611 154,302 495,550 272,146 243,788 28,357 45,152	170,629 78,175 304,796 199,817 175,755 24,062 23,073	0 0 0 0 0	170,629 78,175 304,796 199,817 175,755 24,062 23,073	90,982 76,126 190,754 72,329 68,033 4,295 22,079
120 Money market time certificates of \$10,000 and less than \$100,000 with original maturities of 26 weeks 121 All savers certificates 122 Demand deposits adjusted ⁶	136,474 14,616 174,107	63,848 7,437 100,988	0 0 0	63,848 7,437 100,988	72,625 7,179 73,119
123 Standby Jetters of credit, total. 123 U.S. addressees (domicile). 125 Non-U.S. addressees (domicile). 126 Standby Jetters of credit conveyed to others through participations (included in total standby	75.935 (⁴) (⁴)	70.915 51,489 19,426	15,002 (⁴) (⁴)	55,913 (4)	5,020 (⁴) (⁴)
letters of credit)	6,163 (⁴)	5,752 (⁴)	718 (⁴)	5,034 286	411 825
Average for 30 calendar days (or calendar month) ending with report date 128 Total assets 129 Cash and due from depository institutions 130 Federal funds sold and securities purchased under agreements to resell 131 Total loans 132 Total deposits 133 Time CDs in denominations of \$100,000 or more in domestic offices 134 Federal funds purchased and securities sold under agreements to repurchase 135 Other liabilities for borrowed money	243,368 159,179 35,804	1,178,569 221,212 36,120 684,944 858,702 (⁴) 124,486 33,981	342,702 127,045 749 200,799 288,647 (⁴) 508 15,198	835,867 94,167 35,371 484,146 570,055 175,650 123,979 18,783	436,122 48,096 28,505 231,260 354,306 67,718 34,692 1,823
136 Number of banks	1,716	191	191	191	1,525

For notes see page A77.

4.21 DOMESTIC OFFICES, Insured Commercial Banks with Assets of \$100 Million or over^{1.7p} Consolidated Report of Condition; Mar. 31, 1982

Millions of dollars

Item		N	dember banks		Non- member
item	Insured	Total	National	State	insured
1 Total assets	1,268,809	1,087,069	824,247	262,822	199,740
2 Cash and due from depository institutions 3 Currency and coin (U.S. and foreign) 4 Balances with Federal Reserve Banks 5 Balances with other central banks	149,850	131,059	95,717	35,342	18,791
	13,800	11,731	9,244	2,488	2,069
	24,426	23,688	17,657	6,031	739
	259	259	221	38	0
6 Demand balances with commercial banks in United States. 7 All other balances with depository institutions in United States and with banks in foreign countries.	17,370 33,874	11,846 25,959	9,319	2,527 6,302	5,524 7,915
8 Time and savings balances with commercial banks in United States. 9 Balances with other depository institutions in United States. 10 Balances with banks in foreign countries. 11 Cash items in process of collection.	10,502	6,989	5,867	1,122	3,513
	349	182	78	104	167
	23,023	18,788	13,712	5,076	4,235
	60,120	57,576	39,618	17,957	2,544
12 Total securities, loans, and lease financing receivables	1,014,363	844,534	644,853	199,681	169,829
13 Total securities, book value 14 U.S. Treasury 15 Obligations of other U.S. government agencies and corporations. 16 Obligations of states and political subdivisions in United States 17 All other securities. 18 Other bonds, notes, and debentures 19 Federal Reserve and corporate stock 20 Trading account securities.	227,928	179,068	135,375	43,693	48,861
	64,822	48,632	36,491	12,141	16,190
	38,533	28,417	23,052	5,365	10,116
	106,284	85,504	64,864	20,640	20,780
	18,289	16,515	10,967	5,547	1,775
	3,868	2,441	1,785	656	1,426
	1,682	1,513	1,139	374	169
	12,739	12,560	8,043	4,517	180
21 Federal funds sold and securities purchased under agreements to resell	60,311	50,529	38,482	12,048	9,782
22 Total loans, gross 23 LESS: Unearned income on loans. 24 Allowance for possible loan loss 25 EQUALS: Loans, net	735,371	621,003	475,716	145,287	114,368
	12,601	9,576	7,221	2,355	3,025
	9,411	8,183	6,096	2,088	1,228
	713,359	603,244	462,399	140,845	110,115
Total loans, gross, by category 26 Real estate loans.	212,366	169,737	139,435	30,302	42,629
	41,328	34,771	27,074	7,697	6,556
	2,221	1,603	1,436	167	619
	118,292	94,935	79,426	15,509	23,356
	112,359	90,181	75,627	14,554	22,178
	5,920	5,287	4,365	921	633
	106,439	84,894	71,262	13,633	21,544
	5,933	4,754	3,799	955	1,179
	315	4,754	127	97	91
	5,618	4,530	3,672	858	1,088
	50,525	38,428	31,499	6,929	12,097
37 Loans to financial institutions 38 REITs and mortgage companies in United States 39 Commercial banks in United States 40 Banks in foreign countries 41 Finance companies in United States. 42 Other financial institutions	57,578	53,371	33,459	19,912	4,207
	4,838	4,566	3,298	1,268	271
	10,337	7,683	5,000	2,683	2,654
	16,933	16,417	9,276	7,140	516
	11,816	11,602	7,052	4,550	215
	13,654	13,103	8,833	4,271	551
43 Loans for purchasing or carrying securities. 44 Brokers and dealers in securities. 45 Other. 46 Loans to finance agricultural production and other loans to farmers 47 Commercial and industrial loans	9,722	9,122	5,223	3,899	600
	5,649	5,363	2,376	2,987	286
	4,073	3,759	2,847	912	314
	10,680	9,396	8,552	844	1,284
	291,364	254,045	190,503	63,542	37,320
48 Loans to individuals for household, family, and other personal expenditures. 49 Installment loans. 50 Passenger automobiles. 51 Credit cards and related plans. 52 Retail (charge account) credit card. 53 Check and revolving credit. 54 Mobile homes. 55 Other installment loans. 66 Other retail consumer goods 57 Residential property repair and modernization 68 Other installment loans for household, family, and other personal expenditures. 58 Single-payment loans. 60 All other loans	129,971	103,549	84,312	19,236	26,423
	106,915	85,041	69,800	15,241	21,875
	37,687	28,355	23,170	5,185	9,332
	30,429	27,278	22,313	4,964	3,151
	25,057	22,684	18,724	3,960	2,373
	5,372	4,594	3,589	1,005	778
	6,738	5,371	4,891	480	1,367
	32,062	24,038	19,426	4,612	8,024
	7,475	5,873	4,852	1,021	1,602
	7,645	5,474	4,461	1,013	2,171
	16,943	12,691	10,113	2,578	4,251
	23,056	18,508	14,512	3,996	4,548
	23,690	21,784	14,232	7,552	1,905
61 Lease financing receivables 62 Bank premises, furniture and fixtures, and other assets representing bank premises 63 Real estate owned other than bank premises 64 All other assets 65 Investment in unconsolidated subsidiaries and associated companies 66 Customers' liability on acceptances outstanding 67 Net due from foreign branches, foreign subsidiaries, Edge and agreement subsidiaries 68 Other.	12,765	11,693	8,598	3,095	1,072
	21,884	17,692	14,347	3,345	4,192
	1,962	1,601	1,301	300	360
	98,750	92,183	68,027	24,154	6,568
	355	324	295	29	32
	40,550	39,715	28,502	11,213	835
	27,260	25,913	20,045	5,869	1,347
	30,584	26,230	19,185	7,045	4,354

4.21 Continued

			1	Member bank	s	Non-
	Item.	Insured	Total	National	State	member insured
69 Total liabili	ties and equity capital ⁸	1,286,809	1,087,069	824,247	262,822	199,740
70 Total liabili	ties excluding subordinated debt	1,194,293	1,009,462	765,389	244,073	184,831
72 Individua 73 U.S. gove 74 States and 75 All other 76 Foreigr 77 Comme	its Is, partnerships, and corporations Is, partnerships, and corporations Is partnerships, and corporations In governments and official institutions Is governments and official institutions Is governments and official institutions In governments and In	911,463 781,794 2,432 55,170 61,725 5,905 40,662 15,159 10,342	745,954 634,638 2,056 41,599 58,920 5,721 38,653 14,546 8,742	579,210 499,286 1,662 33,938 38,874 3,369 27,323 8,183 5,450	166,744 135,353 394 7,661 20,045 2,352 11,330 6,363 3,292	165,508 147,156 376 13,571 2,806 183 2,009 613 1,600
81 Mutual sa 82 Other ind 83 U.S. gove 84 States and 85 All other 86 Foreign 87 Comme 88 Banks	posits avings banks. ividuals, partnerships, and corporations ernment d political subdivisions in United States governments and official institutions ercial banks in United States in foreign countries and officers' checks, travelers checks, and letters of credit sold for cash	261.611 942 205,681 1,824 9,772 30,050 1,003 25,560 6,486 10,342	222,256 819 171,332 1,546 8,032 31,785 984 24,508 6,293 8,742	163,897 459 128,517 1,218 6,423 21,830 528 18,400 2,901 5,450	58,359 360 42,815 328 1,609 9,956 455 6,108 3,392 3,292	39,355 123 34,350 278 1,740 1,265 20 1,052 193 1,600
91 Mutual sa 92 Other inc 93 U.S. gove 94 States and 95 All other 96 Foreigr 97 Commo	its avings banks. ividuals, partnerships, and corporations. ernment d political subdivisions in United States governments and official institutions. ercial banks in United States in foreign countries	495,550 285 422,199 554 43,856 28,657 4,883 15,101 8,672	402,873 266 342,645 460 32,385 27,116 4,720 14,144 8,252	317,520 150 273,301 395 26,646 17,028 2,823 8,923 5,281	85,353 117 69,344 65 5,739 10,089 1,897 5,221 2,971	92,677 19 79,553 94 11,470 1,540 163 957 420
100 Mutual sa 101 Other inc 102 Individ 103 Corpor 104 U.S. gow 105 States and 106 All other 107 Foreign	osits avings banks. dividuals, partnerships, and corporations uals and nonprofit organizations. ations and other profit organizations ermment d political subdivisions in United States 1 governments and official institutions ercial banks in United States in foreign countries	154,302 152,686 146,864 5,822 55 1,542 19 18	120,825 ** 119,576 115,444 4,132 50 1,181 18 17	97,793 96,858 93,510 3,348 49 868 17 17 *	23,032 * 22,717 21,934 784 1 313 1 *	33,477 0 33,111 31,420 1,691 5 361
110 Federal fun	ds purchased and securities sold under agreements to repurchase	158,972	146,761	109,450	37,312	12,211
money 112 Interest-b 113 Other lia	bearing demand notes (note balances) issued to U.S. Treasury bilities for borrowed money ndebtedness and liability for capitalized leases.	30,444 10,135 20,309 2,163	28,599 9,293 19,306 1,784	16,709 6,640 10,068 1,505	11,891 2,653 9,238 279	1,845 842 1,003 379
116 Acceptan	abilities ces executed and outstanding to foreign branches, foreign subsidiaries. Edge and agreement subsidiaries	91,251 43,471 15,925 31,855	86,363 42,636 15,262 28,465	58,515 31,114 7,259 20,143	27,848 11,522 8,003 8,322	4,888 835 663 3,390
119 Subordinate	ed notes and debentures	5,516	4,320	3,040	1,280	1,196
120 Total equity	/ capital ^R	87,000	73,287	55,818	17,469	13,713
122 Certificat 123 Other	sits of \$100,000 or more. es of deposit (CDs) in denominations of \$100,000 or more sosits authorized for automatic transfer and NOW accounts. ket time certificates of \$10,000 and less than \$100,000 with original maturities of 26	272,146 243,788 28,357 45,152	230,373 204,149 26,224 35,566	175,167 157,154 18,014 29,305	55,206 46,995 8,210 6,262	41,772 39,639 2,134 9,585
weeks	ertificates posits adjusted ⁶	136,474 14,616 174,107	105,289 11,328 138,626	87,901 9,071 104,660	17,389 2,257 33,966	31,184 3,288 35,481
128 Total stand	by letters of credit to others through participation (included in standby letters of credit). commercial paper included in total gross loans	60,933 5,445 1,111	58,258 5,314 717	37,997 4,010 513	20,260 1,304 203	2,676 131 394
131 Total assets 132 Cash and d 133 Federal fun 134 Total loans 135 Total depos 136 Time CDs i 137 Federal fun 138 Other liabil	30 calendar days (or calendar month) ending with report date ue from depository institutions ds sold and securities purchased under agreements to resell sits in denominations of \$100,000 or more in domestic offices ds purchased and securities sold under agreements to repurchase lities for borrowed money.	1,271,989 142,263 63,876 715,406 924,362 243,368 158,671 20,606	1,074,547 124,641 54,067 604,513 760,461 203,577 147,183 19,663	817,217 92,027 42,425 464,082 569,743 155,964 109,989 9,429	257,330 32,614 11,642 140,431 190,718 47,613 37,194 10,234	197,442 17,622 9,809 110,893 163,901 39,791 11,488 943
139 Number of	banks	1,716	1,067	889	178	649

For notes see page A77.

A74 Special Tables □ July 1982

4.22 DOMESTIC OFFICES, Insured Commercial Bank Assets and Liabilities 1/2 Consolidated Report of Condition; Mar. 31, 1982

Millions of dollars

1		N	dember banks		Non-
Item	Insured	Total	National	State	member insured
1 Total assets.	1,680,093	1,249,222	960,364	288,859	430,870
2 Cash and due from depository institutions 3 Currency and coin (U.S. and foreign). 4 Balances with Federal Reserve Banks. 5 Balances with other central banks. 6 Demand balances with commercial banks in United States. 7 All other balances with depository institutions in United States and banks in foreign countries 8 Cash items in process of collection.	181,698	145,915	108,267	37,648	35,783
	18,805	14,008	11,163	2,846	4,796
	26,802	25,913	19,516	6,397	890
	259	259	221	38	0
	30,033	16,187	13,065	3,122	13,846
	43,430	30,565	23,541	7,023	12,865
	62,369	58,982	40,761	18,221	3,386
9 Total securities, loans, and lease financing receivables	1,359,013	984,992	762,662	222,330	374,021
10 Total securities, book value 11 U.S. Treasury 12 Obligations of other U.S. government agencies and corporations 13 Obligations of states and political subdivisions in United States 14 All other securities	344,757	226,723	175,433	51,290	118,034
	103,809	64,270	49,406	14,863	39,539
	70,407	41,082	33,664	7,419	29,324
	150,449	104,072	80,767	23,305	46,377
	20,093	17,299	11,596	5,703	2,794
15 Federal funds sold and securities purchased under agreements to resell	87,758	62,307	48,276	14,031	25,451
16 Total loans, gross	944,007	705,455	546,536	158,919	238,552
	19,162	12,328	9,528	2,799	6,834
	11,452	9,039	6,822	2,217	2,413
	913,393	684,088	530,186	153,902	229,305
Total loans, gross, by category 20 Real estate loans. 21 Construction and land development. 22 Secured by farmland 23 Secured by residential properties 24 1- to 4-family. 25 Multifamily. 26 Secured by nonfarm nonresidential properties.	286,713	199,719	164,173	35,546	86,994
	46,316	36,466	28,561	7,904	9,851
	8,327	3,634	3,039	595	4,693
	163,362	114,002	95,029	18,972	49,360
	156,169	108,782	90,845	17,937	47,387
	7,192	5,220	4,184	1,035	1,973
	68,709	45,618	37,543	8,075	23,091
Loans to financial institutions Loans for purchasing or carrying securities. Loans to finance agricultural production and other loans to farmers Ommercial and industrial loans.	61.130	55,000	34,921	20,079	6,130
	10.299	9,326	5,402	3,924	974
	33,282	17,879	15,532	2,347	15,403
	343,541	275,228	208,639	66,589	68,313
31 Loans to individuals for household, family, and other personal expenditures. 32 Installment loans. 33 Passenger automobiles. 34 Credit cards and related plans. 35 Mobile homes. 36 All other installment loans for household, family, and other personal expenditures. 37 Single-payment loans. 38 All other loans.	181,807	125,041	102,435	22.606	56,765
	145,597	101,301	83,558	17,744	44,296
	57,867	36,788	30,299	6,489	21,079
	31,685	27,937	22,910	5,026	3,749
	9,933	6,781	6,089	691	3,152
	46,111	29,796	24,259	5,537	16,315
	36,210	23,740	18,878	4,862	12,470
	27,170	23,261	15,434	7,827	3,910
39 Lease financing receivables 40 Bank premises, furniture and fixtures, and other assets representing bank premises 41 Real estate owned other than bank premises 42 All other assets	13,105	11,874	8,767	3,107	1,231
	29,821	20,931	17,066	3,864	8,890
	2,792	1,895	1,540	355	897
	106,768	95,489	70,828	24,661	11,279

		1	Member banks	;	Non- member
Item	Insuted	Total	National	State	member insured
43 Total liabilities and equity capital ⁸	1,680,093	1,249,222	960,364	288,859	430,870
44 Total liabilities excluding subordinated debt	1,553,120	1,157,473	889,657	267,815	395,647
45 Total deposits 46 Individuals, partnerships, and corporations 47 U.S. government 48 States and political subdivisions in United States 49 All other 50 Certified and officers' checks, travelers checks, and letters of credit sold for cash	1,255,114 1,092,017 3,165 84,140 62,752 13,040	886,743 762,489 2,373 52,587 59,431 9,862	697,453 606,629 1,937 43,219 39,270 6,400	189,290 155,861 436 9,368 20,162 3,463	368,371 329,527 791 31,553 3,321 3,178
51 Demand deposits 52 Individuals, partnerships, and corporations 53 U.S. government 54 States and political subdivisions in United States 55 All other. 56 Certified and officers' checks, travelers checks, and letters of credit sold for cash	334,991 271,277 2,381 14,648 33,644 13,040	252,870 199,030 1,792 10,052 32,134 9,862	189.924 151,844 1,433 8,136 22,111 6,400	62,946 47,186 359 1,916 10,023 3,463	82,120 72,247 589 4,597 1,510 3,178
57 Time deposits 58 Other individuals, partnerships, and corporations. U.S. government 60 States and political subdivisions in United States 61 All other	692.691 596,793 718 66,128 29,053	481,989 413,558 526 40,639 27,266	383,782 332,589 451 33,612 17,130	98,207 80,968 75 7,027 10,137	210,702 183,235 191 25,489 1,787
62 Savings deposits 63 Corporations and other profit organizations. 64 Other individuals, partnerships, and corporations. 65 U.S. government 66 States and political subdivisions in United States 67 All other.	227,432 8,152 215,796 66 3,364 55	151,884 5,063 144,839 55 1,896 31	123,747 4.130 118,066 52 1,471 29	28.137 933 26,773 3 426 2	75,548 3,089 70,957 11 1,468 24
68 Federal funds purchased and securities sold under agreements to repurchase	166,920	150,954	112,901	38,053	15,966
borrowed money. 70 Mortgage indebtedness and liability for capitalized leases.	31,377 2,554 97,155	29,043 1,928 88,806	17,090 1,619 60,594	11,953 309 28,211	2,334 626 8,350
72 Subordinated notes and debentures	6,115	4,567	3,259	1,308	1,548
73 Total equity capital ⁸	120,858	87,183	67,448	19,735	33,675
MEMO 74 Time deposits of \$100,000 or more. 75 Certificates of deposit (CDs) in denominations of \$100,000 or more. 76 Other. 77 Savings deposits authorized for automatic transfer and Now accounts. 78 Money market time certificates of \$10,000 and less than \$100,000 with original maturities of 26	317,594 286,002 31,593 68,470	247,846 220,285 27,560 45,421	190,082 170,940 19,141 37,706	57,764 49,345 8,419 7,715	69,749 65,716 4,032 23,049
wecks 79 All savers certificates 80 Demand deposits adjusted ⁶	228,901 20,985 244,089	142,875 13,989 167,240	119,332 11,283 129,050	23,543 2,706 38,190	86,026 6,996 76,849
81 Total standby letters of credit	62,457	58,838	38,499	20,339	3,619
Average for 30 calendar days (or calendar month) ending with report date 82 Total deposits	1,265,300	900,089	686,966	213,124	365,211
83 Number of banks	14,403	5,493	4,468	1,025	8,910

1. Effective Dec. 31, 1978, the report of condition was substantially revised for commercial banks. Commercial banks with assets less than \$100 million and with domestic offices only were given the option to complete either the abbreviated or the standard set of reports. Banks with foreign offices began reporting in greater detail on a consolidated domestic and foreign basis. These tables reflect the varying lawle of reporting data.

detail on a consolidated domestic and foreign basis. These fables reflect the varying levels of reporting detail.

Beginning Dec. 3, 1981, depository institutions may establish international banking facilities (IBFs). Activity of IBFs established by U.S. commercial banks is reflected in the appropriate asset and liability line items in the domestic office portion of the tables. Activity of IBFs established by Edge Act and Agreement subsidiaries of U.S. commercial banks is reflected in the appropriate asset and liability line items in the foreign office portion of the tables. When there is a column for fully consolidated foreign and domestic data, activity of IBFs is reflected in the appropriate asset and liability line items in that portion of the tables.

2. All transactions between domestic and foreign offices of a bank are reported in "Net due from" and "Net due to" (lines 79 and 103). All other lines represent transactions with parties other than the domestic and foreign offices of each bank. Since these intra-office transactions are erased by consolidation, total assets and liabilities are the sum of all except intra-office balances.

3. Foreign offices include branches in foreign countries and in U.S. territories and possessions, subsidiaries in foreign countries, and all offices of Edge Act and agreement corporations wherever located.

4. This item is unavailable for all or some of the banks because of the lesser detail available from banks without foreign offices, the inapplicability of certain items to banks that have only domestic offices, and the absence of detail on a fully consolidated basis for banks with foreign offices.

consolidated basis for banks with foreign offices.

5. Equity capital is not allocated between the domestic and foreign offices of banks with foreign offices.

6. Demand deposits adjusted equal demand deposits other than domestic commercial interbank and U.S. government less cash items in process of collection.

7. Domestic offices exclude branches in foreign countries and in U.S. territories and possessions, subsidiaries in foreign countries, and all offices of Edge Act and agreement corporations wherever located.

8. This item contains the capital accounts of U.S. banks that have no Edge or foreign operations and reflects the difference between domestic office assets and liabilities of U.S. banks with Edge or foreign operations excluding the capital accounts of their Edge or foreign subsidiaries.

4.30 ASSETS AND LIABILITIES of U.S. Branches and Agencies of Foreign Banks, Mar. 31, 1982¹ Millions of dollars

			New York					Millions of dollars
Other states ²	Illinois,	101ma. branches		New		All states ²		Item
Branches Agencies	total ³		Agencies	Branches	Agencies	Branches	Total	
8,874 3,314	7,964	37,270	8,603	111,257	48,891	128,392	177,283	1 Total assets ⁴
205 115	1,459	475 2	526 1	16,171 13	1,089	17,862 18	18,951 20	Cash and due from depository institutions Currency and coin (U.S. and foreign)
$\begin{array}{c c} 114 & 11 \\ 0 & 0 \end{array}$	31 0	33 9	51 0	743 1	91 9	891 1	982 10	4 Balances with Federal Reserve Banks
29 23	37	70	219	533	308	605	912	6 Demand balances with commercial banks in United States
60 79	1,385	359	254	14,810	675	16,273	16,947	United States and with banks in foreign countries Time and savings balances with commercial banks
59 38	709	158	200	6,100	378	6,885	7,264	8 Time and savings balances with commercial banks in United States
$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 42 \end{bmatrix}$	23 654	8 194	0 53	102 8,608	8 289	125 9,262	133 9,551	United States
0 5	50 603	44 150	48 6	1,685 6,923	97 192	1,735 7,527	1,832 7,719	10 Balances with banks in foreign countries
4,551 3,028	5,899	20,729	6,0 85	71 76,109	4 29,600	74 86,800	79 116,400	Cash items in process of collection
28 23 0	177 45	167 46	284 171	4,076 2,651	449 215	4.284 2,722	4,734 2,936	15 Total securities, book value
5 0	5	17	22	429	38	440	477	17 Obligations of other U.S. government agencies and corporations
0 2	19	. 1	1	74	4	93	97	18 Obligations of states and political subdivisions in United States
0 0	107	104	90	923	193	1,030	1,224	19 Other bonds, notes, debentures, and corporate stock 20 Federal funds sold and securities purchased under
133 21	163	741	952	4,876	1.703	5,183	6,886	agreements to resell
131 21 0	116 47	738 3	876 76	4,504 373	1,624 79	4,762 421	6,386 500	21 Commercial banks in United States
133 21	140	741	952	4,872	1,702	5,157	6,859	By type 23 One-day maturity or continuing contract
121 15	139	734	946	4,795	1,684	4,957	6,641	25 Other
0 0	22	1	0	4	1	26	27	resell
4,525 3,028 2 4,523 3,026	5,734 12 5,722	20,613 51 20,562	5,815 14 5,801	72,142 110 72,031	29,217 66 29,150	82,640 125 82,515	111,857 191 111,665	27 Total loans, gross 28 Less: Unearned income on loans 29 EQUALS: Loans, net
428 770	58	1.709	532	808	2.947	1,358	4.305	Total loans, gross, by category 30 Real estate loans
225 223 199 18	2,018 1,345	6,236 4,804	1,091 405	31,117 17,211	7,546 5,224	33,365 18,758	40,911 23,983	31 Loans to financial institutions
43 1	33		13	1.694	248	1,769	2,017	U.S. branches and agencies of other foreign banks Other commercial banks
0 0	25	49	13	580	62	605	667	36 Foreign branches of U.S. banks
24 183 2 22	270	76	63	878	159	1,152	1,311	38 Other financial institutions
3,773 0 1,894	3,325	29 11,281	108 3,682	393 31,027	108 16,742	424 38,241	532 54,983	39 Loans for purchasing or carrying securities
2,590 1,551 1,184 343	2,852 473	7,861 3,420	2,165	15,834	5,912	16.865	32,205 22,778	41 U.S. addressees (domicile) 42 Non-U.S. addressees (domicile)
16 6 80 135	325	56 1.301	18 384	83 8,713	70 1.804	117 9,135	188 10,939	personal expenditures
63 113	300	1,254	319	7,236	1,685	7,599	9,285	45 Loans to foreign governments and official institutions.
-		48		1,477	118	1.536	1,654	
0 0 3,985 151 165 24	443	15,325 2,356	1,040	14,102 7,758	16.500 3.124	18,546 8,122	35,046 11,246	48 All other assets
29 8	167 32	2,005 351	74 671	3,608 4,149	2,087 1,037	3,805 4,317	5,892 5,354	50 U.S. addressees (domicile)
136 3,652 169 169 16 16 33 94	0 244	12,091 878	47 248	1,227 5,117	12,170 1,206	4,879 5,545	17,050 6,751	52 Net due from related banking institutions ⁵ 53 Other
121 12 0 4.525 2 4.523 4.523 428 225 199 156 43 24 0 0 24 2 2,570 1,184 16 80 63 16 165 29 136 3,5652	2 139 22 5,734 12 5,722 58 2,018 1,345 1,312 33 403 25 378 270 0 3,325 2,852 473 300 25 0 443 199 167 32 0	7 734 1 20,613 511 20,562 1,709 6,236 4,804 4,570 76 13,307 76 11,281 7,861 3,420 56 6 1,301 1,254 48 0 15,325 2,356 2,005 351 12,091	66 946 0 5,815 14 5,801 5,801 1,091 405 392 1,091 13 610 63 1,517 2,165 18 3,682 1,517 2,165 1,040 745 74 671 47	78 4,795 4 72,142 72,031 808 31,117 17,211 15,518 1,694 13,028 878 12,448 878 31,027 15,834 15,193 8,713 7,236 1,477 14,102 7,758 3,608 4,149 1,227	18 1,684 1 29,217 6 29,150 1 2	200 4,957 26 82,640 125 82,515 1,358 33,365 18,758 16,989 1,769 13,455 605 12,850 1,152 424 38,241 21,376 16,865 7,599 1,536 18,546 18,546 48,122 3,805 4,317 4,879	218 6,641 27 111,857 191 111,665 40,911 23,983 21,965 2,017 15,617 14,951 1,31	23 One-day maturity or continuing contract 24 Securities purchased under agreements to resell. 25 Other 26 Other securities purchased under agreements to resell. 27 Total loans, gross. 28 LESS: Unearned income on loans. 29 EQUALS: Loans, net Total loans, gross, by category 30 Real estate loans. 31 Loans to financial institutions 32 Commercial banks in United States. 33 U.S. branches and agencies of other foreign banks 40 Other commercial banks in Other of the state loans. 36 Foreign branches of U.S. banks. 37 Other. 38 Other financial institutions 39 Loans for purchasing or carrying securities. 40 Commercial and industrial loans 41 U.S. addressees (domicile). 42 Non-U.S. addressees (domicile). 43 Loans to individuals for household, family, and other personal expenditures. 44 All other loans. 45 Loans to foreign governments and official institutions. 46 Other. 47 Lease financing receivables. 48 All other assets 49 Customers' liability on acceptances outstanding. 50 U.S. addressees (domicile). 51 Non-U.S. addressees (domicile). 52 Net due from related banking institutions.

4.30 Continued

			All states ²		New	York	Cali-	Illinois,	Other	states ²
	Item	Total	Branches	Agencies	Branches	Agencies	fornia, total ³	branches	Branches	Agencies
54	Total liabilities ⁴	177,283	128,392	48,891	111,257	8,603	37,270	7,964	8,874	3,314
55 56 57 58 59	Total deposits and credit balances. Individuals, partnerships, and corporations. U.S. addressees (domicile). Non-U.S. addressees (domicile). U.S. government, states, and political subdivisions	61,165 28,696 24,067 4,630	57,323 27,347 23,984 3,363	3,842 1,350 83 1,266	49,821 20,648 17,602 3,045	813 182 51 132	2,695 869 78 791	1,596 959 780 179	5,793 5,637 5,543 94	448 401 12 389
60 61 62 63	in United States All other Foreign governments and official institutions Commercial banks in United States. U.S. branches and agencies of other foreign	74 32,394 4,477 7,413	74 29,902 4,128 6,701	0 2,492 349 712	29,153 4,052 6,347	631 90 87	1,824 240 627	635 50 335	52 104 25 12	0 47 20 5
64 65 66 67	banks Other commercial banks in United States Banks in foreign countries Foreign branches of U.S. banks Other banks in foreign countries	5,005 2,409 19,725 2,672 17,052	4,602 2,099 18,552 2,397 16,155	402 310 1,173 276 897	4,377 1,970 18,268 2,331 15,938	51 36 225 80 144	347 280 937 197 740	225 110 229 64 165	0 12 53 0 53	4 1 13 1 12
68	Certified and officers' checks, travelers checks, and letters of credit sold for cash	779	522	258	486	229	21	21	14	8
69 70 71 72 73	Demand deposits	3,064 1,335 788 548	2,705 1,274 788 486	359 62 0 62	2,456 1,085 629 456	229 0 0 0	75 33 6 27	128 101 78 23	113 81 74 7	63 35 0 35
74 75 76 77	in United States All other Foreign governments and official institutions Commercial banks in United States. U.S. branches and agencies of other foreign	1,722 308 65	6 1,425 282 65	297 27 0	1,366 266 62	229 0 0	0 41 15 0	0 27 1 0	32 15 2	0 28 12 0
78 79 80	banks Other commercial banks in United States Banks in foreign countries Certified and officers' checks, travelers checks,	17 48 570	17 48 557	0 0 13	17 45 552	0 0 0	0 0 5	0 0 4	0 2 1	0 0 8
	and letters of credit sold for cash	779	522	258	486	229 347	21	1.438	14 5,651	8 365
81 82 83 84 85	Time deposits Individuals, partnerships, and corporations U.S. addressees (domicile) Non-U.S. addressees (domicile) U.S. government, states, and political subdivisions	57,369 26,886 22,970 3,916	54,190 25,778 22,968 2,810	3,179 1,108 2 1,106	47,001 19,330 16,803 2,527	62 2 61	2,567 791 48 743	828 674 154	5,528 5,444 85	346 0 346
86 87 88 89	in United States All other Foreign governments and official institutions Commercial banks in United States U.S. branches and agencies of other foreign	68 30.414 4,139 7.269	28,344 3,841 6,597	2,071 298 672	27,656 3,782 6,248	284 66 53	1 1,775 224 619	608 49 334	51 72 10 10	0 19 8 5
90 91	O.S. Oranches and agencies of other foreign banks Other commercial banks in United States Banks in foreign countries	4,959 2,310 19,006	4,558 2,039 17,905	401 271 1,101	4,333 1,915 17,626	50 3 166	347 272 932	225 109 225	0 10 52	4 1 5
92 93 94 95 96	Savings deposits Individuals, partnerships, and corporations U.S. addressees (domicile) Non-U.S. addressees (domicile) U.S. government, states, and political subdivisions	284 284 203 82	258 258 203 56	26 26 0 26	197 197 146 51	0 0 0	23 23 3 20	30 30 28 2	27 27 25 2	7 7 0 7
97	in United States.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 0	0	0
98 99 100 101 102	Credit balances. Individuals, partnerships, and corporations. U.S. addressees (domicile). Non-U.S. addressees (domicile). I.S. covernment, states, and noticial subdivisions	449 191 107 84	170 36 25 11	278 154 82 73	167 36 24 11	237 120 49 71	30 21 21 1	0 0 0 0	1 1 1 0	13 13 12 1
103 104 105	U.S. government, states, and political subdivisions in United States. All other Foreign governments and official institutions Commercial banks in United States.	0 258 30 79	0 134 5 39	0 124 25 40	0 131 5 37	0 117 24 35	0 9 1 8	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0 0
106 107 108	U.S. branches and agencies of other foreign banks	29 50 149	28 11 90	1 39 59	28 9 90	1 33 59	. 0 8 0	0	0 0	0 0 0

For notes see page A81.

4.30 Continued

		All states ²		New	York	Cali-	Illinois,	Other	states ²
Item	Total	Branches	Agencies	Branches	Agencies	fornia, total ³	branches	Branches	Agencies
109 Federal funds purchased and sold under agreement to repurchase.	18.175	11,420	6,755	10,248	1,805	4,178	883	271	791
By holder 110 Commercial banks in United States	15,545 2,630	9,918 1,502	5,628 1,128	8,790 1,458	1,476 329	4,036 142	839 44	271 0	134 657
By type One-day maturity or continuing contract Securities sold under agreements to repurchase Other Other Other securities sold under agreements to	17,021 1,480 15,541	10,417 1,376 9,041	6,604 104 6,500	9,256 1,190 8,066	1,698 12 1,687	4.133 93 4,041	872 63 809	271 122 149	791 0 791
Other securities sold under agreements to repurchase	1.154	1.002	151	992	107	44	10	0	0
116 Other liabilities for borrowed money	48,758 46,134 43,593 2,540 2,624 2,376 248	21,034 18,934 16,793 2,141 2,100 1,909 191	27,723 27,200 26,800 400 524 467 57	19,372 17,346 15,288 2,058 2,027 1,837 189	2,607 2,595 2,305 290 12 8 4	24,868 24,361 24,314 47 507 459 48	1,045 974 916 58 71 70 2	581 579 569 10 2 2	284 279 202 77 5 0
123 All other liabilities. 124 Acceptances executed and outstanding. 125 Net due to related banking institutions. 126 Other.	49,185 12,423 32,428 4,335	38,615 9,176 25,895 3,543	10,571 3,246 6,533 792	31,817 8,821 19,781 3,214	3,377 771 2,457 148	5,529 2,436 2,510 584	4,441 190 4,093 158	2,229 165 1,899 165	1,792 40 1,688 65
MEMO 127 Time deposits of \$100,000 or more	43,080	41,627	1,453	34,577	7	1,189	1,351	5,617	338
128 Certificates of deposit (CDs) in denominations of \$100,000 or more	28.386 14,693	27,302 14,325	1,084 368	20.895 13,682	0 7	841 349	816 535	5,528 89	307 31
130 Savings deposits authorized for automatic transfer and NOW accounts	26	17	10	5	0	5	5	6	6
131 Money market time certificates of \$10,000 and less than \$100,000 with original maturities of 26 weeks 132 Time certificates of deposit in denominations of	296	282	14	222	0	9	28	30	8
\$100,000 or more with remaining maturity of more than 12 months	1,681	1,581	100	1,322	0	109	22	204	25
133 Acceptances refinanced with a U.Schartered bank	4,646 70,770 8,806 7,219 10,162 7,900 2,262	3,213 66,652 8,585 4,188 8,024 6,216 1,809	1,432 4.118 221 3.031 2.138 1,685 453	2,945 61,321 5,214 3,593 7,171 5,736 1,435	25 4,068 38 499 375 214 161	1,405 64 3 2,470 1,169 953 216	11 4,877 237 356 457 245 212	257 439 3,132 233 380 219 161	3 2 181 67 611 533 77
141 Holdings of commercial paper included in total gross		2.174				,,,,			
loans	725	672	53	630	17	36	42	0	
and industrial loans	5,256	3,788	1,467	3,648	136	1,316	73	68	15
rowed money)	35,221	13.737	21,484	12,382	2,434	18,867	986	349	203
144 Gross due from related banking institutions ⁵ 145 U.S. addressees (domicile) 146 Branches and agencies in United States 147 In the same state as reporter 148 In other states 149 U.S. banking subsidiaries ⁶ 150 Non-U.S. addressees (domicile) 151 Head office and non-U.S. branches and agencies 152 Non-U.S. banking companies and offices.	70,414 22,303 21,986 406 21,580 317 48,111 45,850 2,261	44,812 8,428 8,278 177 8,101 151 36,383 34,259 2,124	25.602 13,874 13,708 229 13,479 166 11,728 11,591	38,171 4,002 3,880 137 3,743 122 34,169 32,057 2,113	1.966 10 1,956 54 5.332 5,259	17,879 11,812 11,698 216 11,483 114 6,068 6,014 54	98 26 1,963 1,952	250 250	91 91 3 88 0 329 319
153 Gross due to related banking institutions ⁵ . 154 U.S. addressees (domicile). 155 Branches and agencies in United States. 156 In the same state as reporter. 157 In other states. 158 U.S. banking subsidiaries ⁶ . 159 Non-U.S. addressees (domicile). 160 Head office and non-U.S. branches and agencies. 161 Non-U.S. banking companies and offices.	85,792 20,804 20,547 329 20,218 257 64,988 63,632 1,356	13.988 13,779 189 13,590 208 51,839 50,533	19.964 6.816 6.767 140 6.628 48 13,149 13.099 50	56,725 9,215 9,061 151 8,910 155 47,510 46,242 1,268	2,580 2,579 0 2,579 1 7,183 7,149	8.299 3,216 3,199 139 3,059 17 5,082 5,061 21	2,792 2,751 0 2,751 41 3,387	1,947 1,935 38 1,897 12 803	1,053 1,022 0 1,022 31 1,022 1,022

4.30 Continued

Item	All states ²		New York		Cali- fornia,	Illinois,	Other	Other states ³	
neii	Total	Branches	Agencies	Branches	Agencies	total ³	branches	Branches	Agencies
Average for 30 calendar days (or calendar month) ending with report date 162 Total assets 163 Cash and due from depository institutions. 164 Federal funds sold and securities purchased under agreements to resell 165 Total loans 166 Loans to banks in foreign countries. 167 Total deposits and credit balances 168 Time CDs in denominations of \$100,000 or more 169 Federal funds purchased and securities sold under agreements to repurchase.	175,556 17,994 5,986 108,596 16,485 57,025 27,854 18,740	127,789 17,029 4,337 79,827 14,259 53,436 26,755 12,515	47,767 965 1,649 28,769 2,227 3,589 1,099 6,225	110,798 15,381 4,041 69,345 13,056 45,945 20,292	8,348 413 1,082 5,728 652 769 4	36,406 472 561 20,232 1,391 2,506 850 3,729	8,011 1,422 126 5,843 1,189 1,597 884	8,682 203 157 4,403 13 5,785 5,515	3,311 102 18 3,045 184 423 309 940
170 Other liabilities for borrowed money	48.719 380	21,353	27,365	19,720 124	2,508 46	24,649 103	1,057	544 31	240 38

^{1.} Data are aggregates of categories reported on the quarterly form FFIEC 002. "Report of Assets and Liabilities of U.S. Branches and Agencies of Foreign Banks." This form was first used for reporting data as of June 30, 1980. From November 1972 through May 1980, U.S. branches and agencies of foreign banks had filled a monthly FR 886a report. Aggregate data from that report were available through the Federal Reserve statistical release G.11, tast issued on July 10, 1980. Data in this table and in the G.11 tables are not strictly comparable because of differences in reporting panels and in definitions of balance sheet items.

2. Includes the District of Columbia.

3. Agencies account for virtually all of the assets and liabilities reported in California.

able through the G.11 statistical release, gross balances were included in total assets and total liabilities. Therefore, total asset and total liability figures in this table are not comparable to those in the G.11 tables.

5. "Related banking institutions" includes the foreign head office and other U.S. and foreign branches and agencies of the bank, the bank's parent holding company, and majority-owned banking subsidiaries of the bank and of its parent holding company (including subsidiaries owned both directly and indirectly). Gross amounts due from and due to related banking institutions are shown as memo items.

6. "U.S. banking subsidiaries" refers to U.S. banking subsidiaries majority-owned by the foreign bank and by related foreign banks and includes U.S. offices of U.S.-chartered commercial banks, of Edge Act and Agreement corporations, and of New York State (Article XII) investment companies.

7. In some cases two or more offices of a foreign bank within the same metropolitan area file a consolidated report.

^{3.} Agencies account for virtually an or the assets and confidence.

4. Total assets and total liabilities include *net* balances, if any, due from or due to related banking institutions in the United States and in foreign countries (see footnote 5). On the former monthly branch and agency report, avail-

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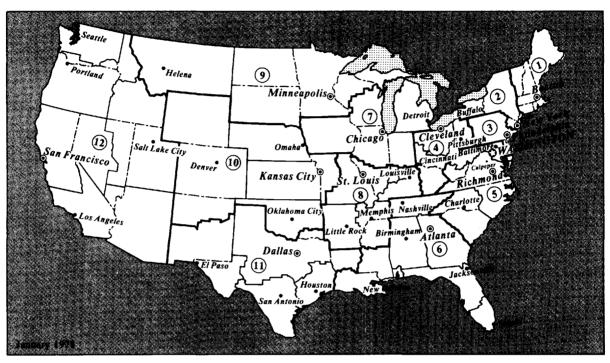
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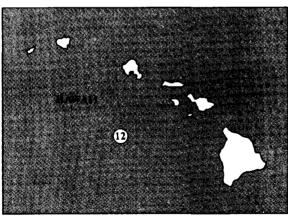
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The Federal Reserve System

Boundaries of Federal Reserve Districts and Their Branch Territories







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