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Table of Contents

885 PROFITABILITY OF INSURED COMMERCIAL BANKS IN THE FIRST HALF OF 1983

The profitability of insured commercial banks held up relatively well in the face of important changes in banking in the first half of 1983.

893 TREASURY AND FEDERAL RESERVE FOREIGN EXCHANGE OPERATIONS: INTERIM REPORT

At the end of October the dollar was little changed against most major currencies from the levels at the end of July.

896 Industrial Production

Output rose about 0.8 percent in November.

898 ANNOUNCEMENTS

Amendment to Regulation D.

Capital adequacy guidelines reaffirmed.

Participations in bankers acceptances clarified.

Changes in boundaries of two Federal Reserve Districts.

Proposed amendment to Regulation Y; update to official staff commentary on Regulation Z; extension of comment period on proposed private sector adjustment factor.

Admission of five state banks to membership in the Federal Reserve System.

901 RECORD OF POLICY ACTIONS OF THE FEDERAL OPEN MARKET COMMITTEE

At its meeting on October 4, 1983, the members agreed that no change should be made at this time in the degree of pressure

on reserve positions and that operations should be directed toward maintaining the slightly reduced reserve restraint that had been sought in recent weeks. The members anticipated that such a policy course would be associated with growth of both M2 and M3 at an annual rate of around 8½ percent for the period from September to December; this growth rate allowed for a minor impact from the October 1 deregulation of time deposits on the growth of the broader aggregates in the fourth quarter. The members also agreed that the need for greater or lesser restraint on reserve conditions should be evaluated against the background of developments relating to the strength of the economic recovery, the outlook for inflation, and conditions in domestic and international financial markets. Depending upon such developments, lesser restraint would be acceptable in the event of a significant shortfall in the growth of the aggregates over the weeks ahead, while somewhat greater restraint would be acceptable in the context of more rapid growth in the aggregates. The Committee anticipated that its fourth-quarter objectives for the broader aggregates would be consistent with M1 growth at an annual rate of around 7 percent from September to December, and that expansion in total domestic nonfinancial debt would remain within the range of 8½ to 11½ percent established for the year. It was agreed that the intermeeting range for the federal funds rate, which provides a mechanism for initiating consultation of the Committee, would remain at 6 to 10 percent.

907 LEGAL DEVELOPMENTS

Amendments to Regulation L; various bank holding company and bank merger orders; and pending cases.

A1 FINANCIAL AND BUSINESS STATISTICS

A3 Domestic Financial Statistics

A44 Domestic Nonfinancial Statistics

A52 International Statistics

A67 GUIDE TO TABULAR PRESENTATION, STATISTICAL RELEASES, AND SPECIAL TABLES

A78 BOARD OF GOVERNORS AND STAFF

A80 FEDERAL OPEN MARKET COMMITTEE AND STAFF; ADVISORY COUNCILS

A82 FEDERAL RESERVE BOARD PUBLICATIONS

A87 INDEX TO STATISTICAL TABLES

A89 INDEX TO VOLUME 69

A104 FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS, BRANCHES, AND OFFICES

A105 MAP OF FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM

Profitability of Insured Commercial Banks in the First Half of 1983

This article was prepared by Eugenie Mallinson of the Board's Division of Research and Statistics. Alan L. Boyce and Nancy Bowen provided data processing support.

The article presents semiannual data to update some of the tables that appeared in "Profitability of Insured Commercial Banks in 1982," which was published in the BULLETIN for July 1983. That article is part of an ongoing series that appears each year in the BULLETIN in the third quarter.

The first half of 1983 was a period of important change for commercial banks. Continuing the deregulation mandated by the Depository Institutions Deregulation and Monetary Control Act of 1980, federal regulators permitted banks, as well as other depository institutions, to offer transaction accounts not subject to interest rate ceilings—the first accounts to pay market rates of interest since the early 1930s. Also, money market deposit accounts (MMDAs), created in December 1982 under the Garn-St Germain Depository Institutions Act of 1982, continued to be phenomenally successful. These new accounts permitted institutions to regain a sizable volume of deposits that had been lost in recent years to money market mutual funds and market instruments and dramatically altered the funding patterns of some banks. Although short-term market interest rates rose somewhat from lows attained in the fall of 1982, they remained well below the elevated levels reached during the first half of that year. The economy, in the aggregate, proved stronger than anticipated in the first half of 1983. Even so, banks saw a generally softer demand for business loans, which in the past have been among the highest-vielding assets in their portfolios. Credit problems intensified in energy and energy-related businesses as the recession lingered in that area. Two large banks

experienced credit-quality problems so severe that subsequently one failed and the other was acquired by another banking organization. Furthermore, the financial condition of a number of foreign borrowers remained unsettled, requiring special attention from commercial banks, the International Monetary Fund, and the central banks of major industrial nations.

In the face of these developments the profitability of insured commercial banks in the United States on the whole held up relatively well. Buoyed by an average net interest margin greater than that in the first half of 1982, average rates of return on both assets and equity for all banks were virtually identical in the first half of 1983 to levels prevailing during the first half of the previous year. These returns also were similar to the average over the 1970–79 period, as shown in

 Rates of return, all insured commercial banks, 1970–83

Percent

Measure of return and size	Annual average	First half-year, at annual rates			
of bank ¹	1970-79	1980	1981	1982	1983
Return on assets					
All banks ²	.76	.82	.81	.75	.75
Less than \$100 million	.98	1.27	1.36	1.29	1.18
\$100 million to \$1 billion .	.86	.95	.99	.92	.95
13 money center	.57	.59	.49	.46	.54
Others, \$1 billion or more	.65	.66	.69	.61	.59
Return on equity					
All banks ³	12.5	14.1	13.9	12.7	12.6
Less than \$100 million	12.7	15.2	15.8	14.9	13.7
\$100 million to \$1 billion .	12.4	13.5	13.7	12.8	13.3
13 money center	12.7	15.2	12.6	Silvebrah beritis	13.0
Others, \$1 billion or more	12.0	12.6	13.2	11.5	11.0

 Size categories are based on end-of-period consolidated assets of each bank.

2. Net income as a percent of average assets. Average assets are fully consolidated and net of loan-loss reserves; averages are based on amounts outstanding at the beginning of the year and end of the accounting period.

Net income (annualized) as a percent of average total equity capital. Total equity capital is fully consolidated; averages are based on amounts outstanding at the beginning of the year and the end of the accounting period. table 1. Although these measures have declined from the peaks reached in 1979, they are nonetheless above their most recent lows, observed in the recovery from the 1973-75 recession. However, banks of different sizes had different experiences: the smaller banks tended to show some erosion in their profitability from a year earlier but continued to outperform larger banks, whose profitability showed mixed changes.

The number of banks recording negative net income increased in all size groups and, as would be expected in a period of significant change, great diversity in earnings appeared among banks. The difference between the highest and the lowest return on equity widened considerably in all size categories, and measures of dispersion indicated that in the first half of 1983, these ratios for individual institutions among banks with the "best" performance and banks with the "worst" performance in each size class were less uniform than they were in the first half of 1982. Increases in loan-loss provisions exerted significant pressure on earnings of many banks. and banks in all size groups have increased their provisions from a year ago; past-due loans rose over the year as well.

NET INTEREST MARGINS

The net interest margin for all insured banks edged up in the first half of 1983 compared with a year earlier. This measure, shown in table 2 for banks of various sizes, represents the average difference between interest income adjusted for taxable equivalence and interest expense scaled by average assets. The overall resilience of this interest margin suggests that, on the whole, banks have successfully handled the simultaneous developments of rapidly falling rates earned on loans and other assets and further deregulation.

The interplay of maturity structures between the assets and liabilities of banks largely determined how their net interest margins fared during this period. Large banks, in general, have a close match between the maturities of their earning assets and liabilities, with roughly half of each part of the balance sheet characterized as sensitive to interest rates. Furthermore, large banks

2. Net interest margin as a percent of average assets, all insured commercial banks, 1980-831

Size of bank ²	First half-year, at annual rates					
	1980	1981	1982	1983		
All banks	3.45	3.44	3.53	3.58		
	4.75	4.99	5.01	4.95		
	4.30	4.49	4.49	4.49		
13 money center	2.19	1.95	2.18	2.33		
Others	3.34	3.32	3.36	3.40		

1. Net interest margin is gross interest income adjusted for taxable equivalence minus gross interest expense. Taxable equivalence is calculated as follows: for each bank with before-tax profits greater than zero, income from state and local obligations was increased by [1/(1-t)-1] times the lesser of profits before tax or interest earned on state and local obligations (t is the marginal federal income tax rate). This adjustment approximates the equivalent pretax return on state and local obligations.

2. Size categories are based on end-of-period consolidated assets of each bank.

rely heavily on overnight loans and on deposits with 30- to 90-day maturities for a large percentage of their near-term funding. Thus their funding costs could adjust more fully than returns on assets to market rates that were much lower than those that prevailed in the first half of 1982, and their net interest margins in fact widened from the year-earlier period. In contrast, the liability structure of smaller banks left them less well positioned to capitalize on lower interest rates and the introduction of MMDAs. Small banks have depended relatively heavily in the last several years on longer-term time deposits paying market rates of interest, and therefore did not realize the benefit of lower interest rates until a sizable portion of those deposits had matured and were redeposited at lower rates some months into 1983. Furthermore, small banks had a larger proportion of relatively inexpensive deposits subject to interest rate ceilings under Regulation Q. The advent of MMDAs likely boosted the funding costs of small banks as depositors shifted funds from passbook savings accounts to MMDAs to obtain greater returns. To offset increases in their funding costs related to deregulation, small banks have been tying an increasing proportion of their assets to floating rates. Under these influences, their portfolio yields declined more rapidly then did their overall funding costs, and margins eroded from the levels of a year earlier.

 Rates of return on fully consolidated portfolios, all insured commercial banks, 1980–83¹
 Percent

Type of asset and size of bank ²	First half-year, at annual rates				
	1980	1981	1982	1983	
Loans All banks Less than \$100 million \$100 million to \$1 billion \$1 billion or more	14.17	16.05	15.85	12.66	
	12.28	14.10	15.26	13.68	
	13.17	14.85	15.10	12.83	
13 money center	15.75	17.58	16.62	12.48	
Others	14.54	16.43	15.84	12.26	
Loans, net of loan-loss provisions					
All banks	13.71	15.58	15.27	11.86	
	11.90	13.69	14.76	12.82	
	12.71	14.39	14.56	12.09	
13 money center Others	15.38	17.20	16.05	11.84	
	13.90	15.81	15.16	11.31	
All interest-earning assets ³ All banks	13.38	15.15	15.18	12.32	
	11.70	13.44	14.46	13.16	
	12.23	13.80	14.34	12.45	
13 money center Others	15.05	16.80	16.20	12.22	
	13.72	15.58	15.21	11.86	

- 1. Calculated as described in the "Technical Note," FEDERAL RESERVE BULLETIN, vol. 65 (September 1979), p. 704.
- Size categories are based on end-of-period consolidated assets of each bank.
- 3. Includes total securities not separately shown, gross loans, and other earning assets not separately shown. Rates of return on securities are at taxable equivalent; see table 2, note 1.

The imputed rate earned on banks' loan portfolios (before loan-loss provisions), at 12.66 percent in the first half of 1983, had declined more than 3 percentage points from the first half of 1982 (table 3). This decline compares with the fall in money market interest rates of about 5 percentage points over the period. The 13 money center banks, a larger proportion of whose loans are priced in relation to money market yields, faced the steepest decline—about 400 basis points; the smallest banks earned about 150 basis points less on their loans than they had a year earlier. Pervasive increases in loan-loss reserves reduced more sharply the rates of return net of loss provisions for banks in all size categories. For the first time in recent years the yield on loan portfolios measured in this way was lower than the overall yield on banks' security investments.

The imputed rate earned on the loan portfolios of the smallest banks overtook the return on loans of banks in other size classes in the second half of 1982 and remained ahead, with generally

wider spreads, in the first half of 1983. The loan portfolios of smaller banks have a larger proportion of consumer loans and loans secured by real estate, which tend to have longer terms and less volatile rates than do the types of loans held by the larger banks.

Rates earned on virtually all types of securities held by banks also declined over the year from their record, or near-record, levels. However, the drop in yields on securities was not so severe as that on loans, in part because of the relatively longer maturity of securities held in banks' portfolios. Faced with lackluster demand for loans in the first half of this year and a surge in core deposits associated with the introduction of MMDAs, banks boosted their holdings of securities from 16.4 percent of assets in the first half of 1982 to 17.7 percent in the first half of 1983. Despite the relatively greater weight of securities in banks' portfolios, generally lower rates on

 Rates paid for fully consolidated liabilities, all insured commercial banks, 1980–831

Percent

Type of liability and size of bank ²	First half-year, at annual rates				
	1980	1981	1982	1983	
Savings and small time deposits³ All banks Less than \$100 million \$100 million to \$1 billion \$1 billion or more 13 money center Others	8.21	9.47	10.16	8.58	
	8.19	9.84	10.71	8.92	
	7.99	9.44	10.10	8.60	
	10.25	9.14	9.58	8.01	
	7.71	9.10	9.75	8.45	
Managed liabilities ⁴ All banks Less than \$100 million \$100 million to \$1 billion \$1 billion or more 13 money center Others	14.42	16.74	15.20	9.68	
	12.87	14.85	14.13	9.04	
	14.01	16.15	14.62	8.74	
	14.39	16.89	15.54	10.44	
	14.90	17.02	15.14	9.08	
All interest-bearing liabilities ⁵ All banks Less than \$100 million \$100 million to \$1 billion \$1 billion or more 13 money center Others	11.63	13.56	12.98	9.13	
	8.93	10.65	11.30	8.93	
	9.97	11.62	11.61	8.63	
	13.85	16.02	14.75	9.95	
	12.09	13.99	13.05	8.79	

- 1. Calculated as described in the "Technical Note," Federal Reserve Bulletin, vol. 65 (September 1979), p. 704.
- 2. Size categories are based on end-of-period consolidated assets of each bank.
 - 3. In 1983 includes money market deposit accounts.
- 4. Includes large negotiable certificates of deposit, gross federal funds purchased, repurchase agreements, and other liabilities for borrowed money.
- Includes savings and small time deposits and managed liabilities shown separately above, and subordinated notes and debentures, not separately shown.

5. Inc	come and ex	pense as a	percent of	average	assets.	all insured	commercial	banks.	1980-831
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	First half-year, at annual rates				
Income or expense and size of bank	1980	1981	1982	1983	
Interest income All banks ³ Less than \$100 million \$100 million to \$1 billion \$1 billion or more	10.48	11.91	12.12	9.84	
	10.14	11.70	12.52	11.15	
	10.19	11.61	12.06	10.39	
13 money center Others	10.92	12.29	12.31	9.28	
	10.45	11.83	11.77	9.33	
Interest expense All banks Less than \$100 million \$100 million to \$1 billion \$1 billion or more	7.04	8.47	8.59	6.27	
	5.38	6.70	7.51	6.20	
	5.89	7.12	7.56	5.90	
13 money center Others	8.74	10.33	10.13	6.96	
	7.11	8.52	8.40	5.93	
Net interest margin³ All banks Less than \$100 million \$100 million to \$1 billion \$1 billion or more 13 money center Others	3.45	3.44	3.53	3.58	
	4.75	4.99	5.01	4.95	
	4.30	4.49	4.49	4.49	
	2.18	1.95	2.18	2.33	
	3.34	3.32	3.36	3.40	
Noninterest income All banks Less than \$100 million \$100 million to \$1 billion \$1 billion or more 13 money center	.90	.98	1.00	1.10	
	.63	.70	.67	.71	
	.82	.87	.89	.93	
Others	1.06	1.12	1.17	1.28	
Loan-loss provision All banks Less than \$100 million \$100 million to \$1 billion \$1 billion or more	.23	.23	.29	.40	
	.19	.20	.23	.39	
	.23	.22	.25	.35	
13 money center	.18	.18 .29	.30 .33	.35 .47	

For notes, see opposite page.

other earning assets lowered the return on earning assets of all banks to 12.32 percent in the first half of 1983—the lowest rate since the second half of 1979.

Declining interest rates also greatly reduced the interest expense of commercial banks during the first half of 1983. For all banks, interest expense averaged 6.27 percent of average assets, compared with 8.59 percent a year before. As table 4 shows, the implicit rate paid on all interest-bearing liabilities for all banks declined to 9.13 percent in the first half of 1983 from 12.98 percent a year earlier. While banks of all sizes posted significant declines, the drop was largest—nearly 5 percentage points—at the 13 money center banks. The introduction of MMDAs in December 1982 and of Super NOWs (negotiable order of withdrawal accounts) in January 1983 brought large deposit inflows to commercial banks of all sizes. Initially, the average rate paid

on MMDAs exceeded that paid on three-month certificates of deposit (CDs) by about 190 basis points. By February, however, MMDA rates on average were below those of three-month CDs, and the rate advantage of CDs relative to MMDAs has widened since then. Having accumulated about \$213 billion in MMDAs by mid-1983, banks were able to reduce the higher-cost CDs outstanding about \$54 billion. The proportion of liabilities held as other managed liabilities—federal funds purchased and other liabilities for borrowed money—in the first half of 1983 approximated the levels of a year before.

As a result of deregulation and the concomitant introduction of new accounts, at midyear 1983 small time and savings deposits (including MMDAs) accounted for 35.4 percent of the collective liabilities and capital of all banks—the highest proportion since reporting in its current form began in 1976. In the recent past, these

5. Continued

	First half-year, at annual rates				
Income or expense and size of bank	1980	1981	1982	1983	
Other noninterest expense					
All banks Less than \$100 million \$100 million to \$1 billion \$1 billion or more	2.61 3.04 3.20	2.70 3.15 3.33	2.89 3.21 3.43	2.93 3.23 3.41	
13 money center Others	1.81 2.77	1.85 2.88	2.16 3.07	2.21 3.11	
Profits before tax All banks Less than \$100 million \$100 million to \$1 billion \$1 billion or more	1.15 1.63 1.18	1.12 1.79 1.27	.97 1.65 1.14	.97 1.46 1.11	
13 money center	1.01 .96	.83	.67 .76	.85 .75	
Gross gains or losses on securities ⁴ All banks Less than \$100 million \$100 million to \$1 billion \$1 billion or more	02 ∴.01	03 03 04	04 03 05	.01 .03 .02	
13 money center Others	01 06	01 04	02 05		
Net income ⁵ All banks Less than \$100 million \$100 million to \$1 billion \$1 billion or more 13 money center	.82 1.27 .95	.81 1.36 .99	.75 1.29 .92	.75 1.18 .95	
Others MEMO: Net income as a percent of average equity capital	.66	.69	.61	.59	
All banks Less than \$100 million \$100 million to \$1 billion \$1 billion or more	14.1 15.2 13.5	13.9 15.8 13.7	12.7 14.9 12.8	12.6 13.7 13.3	
13 money center Others	15.2 12.6	12.6 13.2	11.5 11.5	13.0 11.0	

^{1.} Average assets are fully consolidated and net of loan-loss reserves; averages are based on amounts outstanding at the beginning and end of each period.

deposits have provided funding that cost from 4 to 7 percentage points less than managed liabilities did. This spread has shielded earnings, to some extent, from maturity imbalances between deposits and earning assets. As a result of the advent of money market certificates and other deregulated deposits beginning in mid-1978, this rate advantage slipped to about 1 percentage point in the first half of 1983. With the narrowing of this cost differential, the margin of protection has shrunk. Analysis of this element of bank profitability, however, is currently hampered by changing reporting requirements.

LOAN-LOSS EXPERIENCE

Relative to the first half of 1982, loan-loss provisions were boosted in the first half of 1983. The increase, which for all banks averaged nearly 40 percent, occurred in virtually every Federal Reserve District.² The widespread nature of the

Remaining Maturities") and large bank supplements on maturity distribution of selected assets and liabilities. The data from the deleted schedules formerly allowed comparisons between the maturity structure of interest-sensitive assets and interest-sensitive liabilities. Once several time periods have been reported on Schedule J, detailed analysis of maturity matches between assets and liabilities can be resumed.

^{2.} Size categories are based on end-of-period consolidated assets of each bank.

^{1.} The reporting changes are the following: (1) implementation in June 1983 of Schedule J ("Repricing Opportunities for Selected Balance Sheet Categories"), and (2) the deletion of the previous Schedule B ("Securities: Distribution by

^{3.} Adjusted for tax equivalence; see table 2, note 1.

^{4.} Before taxes.

^{5.} After taxes, not separately shown.

^{2.} Loan-loss provisions in the Federal Reserve District of Chicago actually decreased slightly in the first half of 1983 from the unusually high levels of the first half of 1982.

increases likely reflects the recession as well as some special factors. Banks in the Dallas and Kansas City Districts, collectively, doubled their loan-loss provisions over the year as a result of problem credits in energy and energy-related businesses. Banks in the San Francisco District, which has one very large bank with well-publicized loan losses as well as lenders with exposure to the soft real estate market in California. greatly raised their loan-loss provisions. Also, banks with high concentrations of agricultural loans nearly doubled their loss provisions over the year, probably in response to several years of depressed farm earnings.

Banks in all size categories recorded loan-loss provisions notably larger than those of a year before (table 5). Small banks and large banks other than those in money centers had the greatest increases. A number of related banks in Kentucky and Tennessee, some of which failed subsequent to the reporting date, added noticeably to the increase in loan-loss provisions in the smallest size group. Loan-loss provisions of banks in all size classes have receded from the highs of the second half of 1982 (table 5).3 Nonetheless, the difficulties of a number of large international borrowers remain to be resolved.

Large insured commercial banks report actual charge-offs by type of loan, charge-offs that typically are anticipated in previous loan-loss provisions. The data (not separately shown) indicate that these banks had charge-off rates that averaged 0.41 percent of loans in the first half of the year compared with 0.36 a year earlier.4

Charge-offs in real estate remained about the same, and consumer loan charge-offs were actually lower; however, commercial and industrial loan charge-offs nearly doubled.

For national banks, the proportion of total loans in domestic offices that were past due exceeded that of a year ago (table 6).5 The

Past-due loans as a percent of portfolios, all national banks, June 30, 1980-831

Type of office and type of loan	1980	1981	1982	1983
Total ²	3.7	3.6	4.4	5.5
Domestic offices ²	4.3	4.2	4.9	5.5
Real estate	4.4	4.4	5.8	5.3
Commercial and industrial	4.7	4.7	5.4	7.2
Consumer	3.5	3.2	3.2	2.6
Foreign offices	1.8	1.4	2.1	5.5

^{1.} Through September 1982, "past due" loans are defined as those unpaid 15 days after the due date for single-payment loans and overdrafts and 30 days after an installment is due on installment loans. After September 1982, "past due" includes the entire unpaid balance of all loans reported as 30 days or more past due. All periods include loans on nonaccrual status that are past due. Percentages are weighted by amounts.

proportion of overdue real estate and consumer loans has dropped in all Federal Reserve Districts (not separately shown).6 It has, however, risen for commercial and industrial loans of national banks in eight of the twelve Districts: the deterioration was especially pronounced in the New York and Chicago Districts, and in the Dallas and Kansas City Districts, which have banks with large concentrations of energy loans. Even though commercial and industrial loans account for a smaller percentage of the domestic loan portfolios of all banks than do real estate and consumer loans combined, the increase in past-due loans of the former type overshadowed the improvements in the latter. Also, overdue loans in foreign offices have increased significantly from last year for banks in all Federal Reserve Districts, but especially in the Boston, Philadelphia, and Dallas Districts.

On the brighter side, past-due loans appear to have peaked for all categories but foreign-office loans. For all domestic categories, the dollar volume of loans past due 30 to 89 days decreased during the second quarter.

^{2.} Includes loans not separately shown.

^{3.} Seasonal factors apparently tend to boost loan-loss provisions in the second half of the year, and the drop in the loss provision for the first half of 1983 is in line with declines of previous years.

^{4.} The charge-off rate apparently peaked in the fourth quarter of 1982 for all categories but loans to financial institutions; it then declined in the first quarter of 1983 and edged up in the second quarter.

^{5.} All banks are required to report these data starting with December 1982, but only national banks are covered in

this discussion because there are no data for the year-earlier period for other banks. Also, the point beyond which loans are defined as past due in certain categories changed in December 1982 from 15 days to 30 days. Before December 1982, past-due loans may have been somewhat overstated.

^{6.} Changes in the report form and definitions after the September 1982 report make it difficult to ascertain the peaks in these measures. Past-due real estate and consumer loans appear to have peaked in September 1982 and December 1981 respectively.

OTHER INCOME

Noninterest income is an increasingly important component of earnings for banks of all sizes (table 5). Many banks have come to regard various kinds of noninterest income—loan service fees, trust department income, deposit service fees, credit card fees, and miscellaneous fees—as profit centers with their own pricing strategies; thus they diversify to bolster profits in the face of fluctuating interest rates and potentially narrower margins. Banks with more than \$1 billion in assets, and especially the 13 money center banks, have been most successful in enlarging income from these sources over the past

 Number of insured commercial banks with negative net income, 1980–83

Sing of health	First half-year					
Size of bank ¹	1980	1981	1982	1983		
All banks	518	548	849	1.047		
Less than \$100 million	494	507	775	956		
\$100 million to \$1 billion	18	37	68	84		
\$1 billion or more	6	4	6	7		

^{1.} Size categories are based on end-of-period consolidated assets of each bank.

several years.

Banks of all sizes either broke even or registered small profits on securities transactions in the first half of this year (table 5). This gain followed several consecutive years of losses on this type of transaction.

NET INCOME

The number of commercial banks reporting negative net income, shown in table 7, increased in the first half of 1983 to 1,047—a record for recent years. The deterioration was concentrated in the smaller banks, although an additional very large bank and sixteen more banks with assets of \$100 million to \$1 billion also operated at a loss in this period.

Table 8 presents data for the past five years on earnings, as measured by the return on assets, by the best- and worst-performing banks. Profits for the weakest banks—regardless of size—were significantly lower in the first half of 1983 than in the first half of 1982. The weakest small banks again operated in the red, and all small banks—regardless of earnings performance—experienced erosion in the return on assets. Medium-

8. Profitability rates of insured commercial banks, by asset size, first half, 1979–831

			Per	Percentile			
Size of bank and year ²	Bottom			Тор			Mean ³
	5	10	25	25	10	5	
Less than \$100 million							
1979	.17	.52	.91	1.72	2.25	2.67	1.32
1980	.13	.47	.88	1.90	2.62	3.17	1.43
1981	.11	.46	.91	2.05	2.87	3.49	1.54
1982	21	.31	.84	1.88	2.57	3.14	1.38
1983	66	.20	.82	1.83	2.39	2.84	1.19
\$100 million to \$1 billion							
1979	.45	.59	.76	1.19	1.44	1.64	.99
1980	.34	.49	.70	1.21	1.50	1.74	.97
1981	.23	.46	.70	1.34	1.74	2.01	1.03
1982	.08	.31	.64	1.31	1.71	2.01	.97
1983	.04	.39	.72	1.33	1.69	1.97	.95
\$1 billion or more							
1979	.27	.43	.59	.92	1.14	1.29	.75
1980	.28	.41	.58	.92	1.16	1.32	.73
	.14	.29	.53	.97	1.16		.74
	.15	.27		.91		1.40	
	.11		.46 .52		1.11		.67
1983	.11	.33	.32	.97	1.18	1.38	.67

^{1.} Profitability is defined as net income at an annual rate as a percent of average assets.

- 2. Size categories are based on end-of-period consolidated assets of each bank.
- 3. Unweighted average rates of return of banks in each class.

 Number of insured commercial banks included in tabulations, 1980–83¹

Size of bank ²	First half-year					
Size of bank-	1980	1981	1982	1983		
All banks	14,294	14,343	14,276	14,267		
Less than \$100 million	12,725	12,589	12,358	12,140		
\$100 million to \$1 billion	1,398	1,556	1,708	1,889		
\$1 billion or more	171	198	210	238		

- 1. Includes only banks open at both the beginning and the end of the first half of the year.
- 2. Size categories are based on end-of-period consolidated assets of each bank.

sized banks as a group nearly maintained the level of profitability of a year earlier, although the results by percentile of earnings were mixed. Except for the weakest 5 percent, all banks with assets of \$1 billion or more posted gains in profitability from the previous year.

As in the past, lower gross interest income was by far the most important distinction between the least profitable banks and the most profitable ones in all size categories. In detailed data (not shown in the tables) banks were ranked and divided into quartiles based on return on equity. Banks with less than \$1 billion in assets in the weakest quartile earned about 1.5 percentage points less on average than did comparably sized banks in the top quartile in the first half of both 1982 and 1983. For large banks the spread between the lowest and highest quartiles widened in the first half of 1983 to about 90 basis points; it was about 50 basis points in the first half of 1982.

Loan-loss provisions also contributed to the erosion in profitability of banks with lower earnings. In the first half of 1982, for the weakest quartile of banks loss provisions (as a percentage of assets) were on average about double those for the strongest quartile for all size groups. In the first half of 1983, this spread widened dramatically for banks of all sizes, particularly the small ones.

Treasury and Federal Reserve Foreign Exchange Operations: Interim Report

This interim report, covering the period August through October 1983, is the twenty-second of a series providing information on Treasury and System foreign exchange operations to supplement the regular series of semiannual reports that are usually issued each March and September. It was prepared by Sam Y. Cross, Manager of Foreign Operations of the System Open Market Account and Executive Vice President in charge of the Foreign Group of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York.

Early in August the dollar moved up sharply, reaching a 9½-year high against the German mark and a record high on a trade-weighted basis. For much of the balance of the period, market participants expected the dollar to retreat substantially from those levels, and the dollar did depreciate gradually through early October. But, buoyed by the effects of strength that was greater than expected in the domestic economy and political turbulence internationally, the dollar strengthened again during the remainder of October to close the period little changed from its levels at the end of July against most major foreign currencies.

The decline in the dollar through early October was influenced by widespread predictions of a slowing of the recovery and an easing of money market conditions in the United States. Many forecasters doubted that the domestic economy, which had advanced at a strong rate of 9.7 percent in the second quarter largely on the basis of a rebound in consumer expenditures and residential construction, could show sustained growth in the face of the strong dollar and high real interest rates. Moreover, growth of the narrowly defined monetary aggregate, M1, had decelerated sufficiently to move within its monitoring range for the first time this year, and price data indicated that inflation remained relatively moderate. Consequently, many market participants came to the view that the Federal Reserve would take this opportunity to exert less pressure on bank reserves, and U.S. financial markets developed a considerable sense of optimism from late August through early October. Short-term interest rates declined about ¾ percentage point. Yields on longer-dated securities also fell, but by smaller margins. Some market participants were concerned that if interest rates should continue to ease, financing the widening U.S. current account deficits could become more difficult.

However, the U.S. economy continued to grow faster than many observers had anticipated. To be sure, housing starts and retail sales temporarily weakened during the summer, and

1. Federal Reserve reciprocal currency arrangements

Millions of dollars

Institution	Amount of facility, October 31, 1982	Amount of facility, October 31, 1983
Austrian National Bank National Bank of	250	250
Belgium	1.000	1.000
Bank of Canada National Bank of	2,000	2,000
Denmark	250	250
Bank of England	3,000	3,000
Bank of France	2,000	2,000
German Federal Bank	6,000	6,000
Bank of Italy	3,000	3,000
Bank of Japan	5,000	5,000
Regular facility	700	700
Special facility	325	(1)
Netherlands Bank	500	500
Bank of Norway	250	250
Bank of Sweden	300	300
Swiss National Bank	4,000	4,000
Bank for International Settlements:		
Swiss francs/dollars Other authorized	600	600
European currency/ dollars	1,250	1,250
Total	30,425	30,100

^{1.} Facility, which became effective August 30, 1982, expired on August 23, 1983.

894

the release of these statistics kept alive expectations of a significant slowing later in the year. But demand in other sectors, especially business fixed investment and inventories, was strong enough to support major gains in industrial production and employment. During the third quarter, gross national product registered a growth rate of about 7.7 percent in real terms, and by October it was clear that the economy retained considerable momentum as it proceeded into the fourth quarter.

As the economy remained buoyant, the scope for further declines in interest rates gradually came to be seen in the market as limited. After mid-October most U.S. interest rates edged higher, reinforced somewhat by uncertainties over the credit market implications of the lack of congressional action to raise the government debt ceiling. In addition, the rapid reemployment of idle capacity began to raise some questions among market participants over the mediumterm outlook for monetary policy, particularly in view of the continuing fiscal stimulus provided by a large government deficit. As the outlook for U.S. interest rates and the economy shifted during October, market professionals moved to cover large short-dollar positions that they had built up earlier.

With the outlook for the U.S. economy remaining stronger than for foreign economies, capital continued to flow into U.S. stock and bond markets. Also adding support for the dollar were "safe-haven" considerations prompting capital flows into the United States in response to events that heightened international tensions during the period. Market participants were mindful that such episodes had generated significant capital inflows at times during the past year, and talk of safe-haven influences resurfaced on September 1 after a report that the Soviet Union had downed a Korean airliner. But that incident did not elicit a strong exchange rate reaction. Later in the period, however, intensified fighting in Lebanon, escalation of threats in the Iran-Iraq war, and a U.S. landing in Grenada were among the events that did have a more noticeable impact on the dollar and thereby enhanced the perceived risk of positioning against the U.S. currency.

Exchange market reaction to announcement of record U.S. trade and current account deficits

was subdued, as the deficits were being easily offset by the continuing capital inflows. Although the statistics confirmed the existence of deficits of unprecedented size—with one monthly trade deficit of more than \$7 billion—the current account issue faded into the background as a market factor, especially when the September trade deficit narrowed in a reassuring way.

The only currency to advance significantly against the dollar over the three-month period as a whole was the Japanese yen, buoyed by Japan's outstanding trade and price performance. The yen also benefited from the market's perception that the Japanese authorities were committed to supporting the yen. Governor Mayekawa of the Bank of Japan made clear that the exchange rate was an important consideration in the timing of the discount rate cut of ½ percentage point, which finally took place on October 21 in conjunction with announcement of a six-point economic stimulus package. The Japanese authorities stated that they remained ready to intervene in the exchanges when necessary to defend the ven, and in fact they did sell dollars in the market on several occasions during the period. Following close consultation with the Bank of Japan as the yen weakened late in the period, the U.S. authorities also purchased a modest amount of yen in a joint operation with the Japanese central bank. These operations began on October 31 and continued the next day. In total, the U.S. authorities purchased \$29.6 million equivalent of yen, an amount that was split evenly between the Treasury and the Federal Reserve.

As detailed in the previous report covering the period through the end of July, the U.S. authorities also intervened in the exchanges on four occasions during six business days, buying both Japanese yen and German marks, in coordinated operations that began on July 29 and lasted through August 5. These operations together brought the total of intervention by U.S. authorities in the exchange market from July 29 through November 1 to \$283.6 million equivalent, split equally between the Treasury and the Federal Reserve. Of this amount, \$101.0 million equivalent was in Japanese yen and \$182.6 million equivalent was in German marks.

In other operations during the three-month period, Mexico fully repaid the remaining portion of its special combined credit facility. On

Facility	Outstanding, October 1, 1982	1982:4	1983:1	1983:2	1983:3	Outstanding, October 31, 1983	
Federal Reserve special facility for \$325 million	46.0	211.2	67.8	-56.0	-289.0	(2)	
United States Treasury special facility for \$800 million	85.5	392.2	122.3	-104.0	-496.0	(2)	
Total	131.5	603.5	190.0	-160.0	-785.0	(²)	

Drawings and repayments by the Bank of Mexico under special combined credit facility.
 Millions of dollars: drawings or repayments (-)

August 15, Mexico prepaid outstanding swaps of \$100.8 million to the Treasury and \$54.3 million to the Federal Reserve. Drawings of \$395.3 million and \$214.8 million were repaid to the Treasury and to the Federal Reserve respectively upon maturity on August 23, and the facility then expired. This facility had originally consisted of \$600 million from the Treasury and \$325 million from the Federal Reserve. It was provided in cooperation with other central banks, which together extended credit to the Bank of Mexico totaling \$1.85 billion.

During the past year, the Treasury had participated, along with other nations, in providing liquidity support to the Bank for International Settlements for credit facilities that the BIS provided to the Central Bank of Brazil and to the National Bank of Yugoslavia. This support took the form of the Treasury agreeing, through the Exchange Stabilization Fund (ESF), to be substituted for the BIS in the event of delayed repayments. By the end of the period, contingent commitments on behalf of Brazil remained at \$500 million and on behalf of Yugoslavia were reduced to \$16 million. Both commitments expired as the credits were repaid after the close of the reporting period.

In the period from August through October, the Federal Reserve, the ESF, and the Treasury general account realized no profits or losses from exchange transactions. As of October 31, cumulative bookkeeping, or valuation, losses on outstanding foreign currency balances were \$771.9 million for the Federal Reserve and \$786.2 million for the ESF. (Valuation gains and losses

represent the increase or decrease in the dollar value of outstanding currency assets and liabilities, using end-of-period exchange rates as compared with rates of acquisition.) These losses reflect the fact that the dollar had strengthened since the foreign currencies were purchased.

The Federal Reserve and the Treasury invest foreign currency balances acquired in the market as a result of their foreign exchange operations in a variety of instruments that yield market-related rates of return and that have a high degree of quality and liquidity. Under the authority provided by the Monetary Control Act of 1980, the Federal Reserve invested some of its foreign currency resources in securities issued by foreign governments. As of October 31, the Federal Reserve's holdings of these securities were equivalent to \$1,618.6 million. In addition, the Treasury held the equivalent of \$2,318.8 million in these securities as of the end of October.

 Net profits or losses (-) on U.S. Treasury and Federal Reserve current foreign exchange operations¹
 Millions of dollars

		U.S. Treasury		
Period	Federal Reserve	Exchange Stabilization Fund	General account	
August 1 through October 31, 1983 Valuation profits and losses on outstanding assets and	0	0	0	
liabilities as of October 31, 1983	-771.9	-788.2	0	

^{1.} Data are on a value-date basis.

^{1.} Data are on a value-date basis. Because of rounding, figures may not add to totals.

^{2.} Facility expired and outstanding drawings were repaid on August 23, 1983.

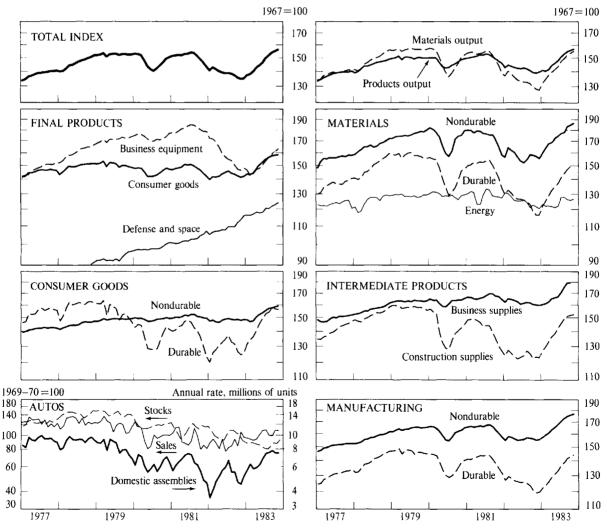
Industrial Production

Released for publication December 15

Industrial production increased an estimated 0.8 percent in November, the same rate as in October. The composition of the gains in output was similar to that in October; consumer goods and construction supplies showed small increases, while advances for business equipment and materials were sizable. At 156.3 percent of the 1967

average, total industrial output in November was 15.9 percent above the trough reached a year earlier.

In market groupings, output of durable consumer goods edged downward again as autos were assembled at a rate of 7.5 million units, the same as in October, and production of appliances declined. Output of nondurable consumer goods continued to rise, however. The increase of 1.3



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

	1967	1967 = 100 Percentage change from preceding month				Percentage		
Grouping	19	983	1983				change, Nov. 1982 to Nov.	
	Oct.	Nov.	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	1983
	Major market groupings							
Total industrial production	155.1	156.3	2.3	1.4	1.4	.8	.8	15.9
Products, total Final products. Consumer goods. Durable Nondurable Business equipment. Defense and space Intermediate products Construction supplies Materials	155.9 153.3 158.0 156.7 158.5 161.1 123.1 165.7 151.9 153.8	156.9 154.2 158.3 156.4 159.0 163.2 124.3 166.7 152.4 155.3	1.9 1.8 1.6 2.5 1.3 2.1 2.0 2.3 2.6 2.9	1.5 1.1 1.0 .9 1.0 2.2 2 2.6 2.2 1.3	1.1 .9 .7 2.1 .3 1.3 1.3 1.9 1.4	.6 .8 .4 4 .6 1.6 1.1 .2 .5	.6 .6 .2 2 .3 1.3 1.0 .6 .3	12.9 11.5 12.0 25.5 7.5 11.5 9.4 17.6 23.5 21.0
	Major industry groupings							
Manufacturing. Durable. Nondurable Mining Utilities.	156.3 142.8 175.9 118.7 177.9	157.5 144.1 176.7 120.5 178.9	2.2 2.7 1.7 2.1 3.7	1.5 1.5 1.3 1.0 1.9	1.5 1.9 1.1 .6	.8 .9 .6 1.6 8	.8 .9 .5 1.5	17.5 20.8 13.8 3.2 7.3

Note. Indexes are seasonally adjusted.

percent in the production of business equipment was similar to the revised September and October gains, and most components of business equipment shared in the gain. Production of defense and space equipment continued to increase. In October and November, output of construction supplies advanced more slowly, averaging 0.4 percent per month, as compared with the 2.5 percent monthly rate of advance in the first nine months of the year.

Output of materials increased 1.0 percent fur-

ther in November, reflecting continued strong gains in metals and equipment parts as well as modest increases in consumer durable parts and in nondurable materials such as chemicals. Output of energy materials increased 0.7 percent.

In industry groupings, manufacturing production rose 0.8 percent in November with durables up 0.9 percent and nondurables up 0.5 percent. Output at utilities grew 0.6 percent and mining production increased 1.5 percent, reflecting sizable gains in all major components.

Announcements

REGULATION D: AMENDMENT

The Federal Reserve Board announced on December 1, 1983, an increase from \$26.3 million to \$28.9 million in the amount of net transaction accounts to which the lowest reserve requirement (3 percent) will apply in 1984. The Board also increased the amount of reservable liabilities in depository institutions that are subject to a zero percentage reserve requirement from \$2.1 million to \$2.2 million.

The Board made the changes in accordance with provisions of the Monetary Control Act of 1980 and the Garn-St Germain Depository Institutions Act of 1982.

The Monetary Control Act requires the Board to amend its Regulation D (Reserve Requirements of Depository Institutions) annually to increase the amount of transaction accounts subject to a reserve requirement of 3 percent in the next calendar year to 80 percent of the annual percentage increase in transaction accounts held by all depository institutions. The growth in total net transaction accounts of all depository institutions from June 30, 1982, to June 30, 1983, was 12.5 percent. The statutory rule thus requires an increase of 10 percent, to \$28.9 million.

The Garn-St Germain Act requires the Board to amend Regulation D to adjust the amount exempt from reserve requirements for 1984 by 80 percent of the annual percentage increase in total reservable liabilities. Growth in total reservable liabilities was 5.1 percent from June 30, 1982, to June 30, 1983, requiring an increase in the reserve requirement exemption to \$2.2 million.

The adjustments take effect for all depository institutions with the reserve maintenance period beginning January 12, 1984.

CAPITAL ADEQUACY GUIDELINES

The Federal Reserve Board announced on December 1, 1983, that it has reviewed and reaf-

firmed amendments to its capital adequacy guidelines adopted in June 1983. These amendments established an explicit guideline for the minimum capital ratio of 5 percent for multinational organizations and expanded the definition of secondary capital to include unsecured, long-term debt issued by a bank holding company or a nonbank affiliate of the holding company.

The Board acted in the light of comments received since the amendments were adopted and its experience with the guidelines. The Board noted that multinational banking organizations have substantially increased their capital ratios since the implementation of the capital guidelines program in 1981. A decision was made against any further narrowing of capital requirements of larger and smaller banking organizations at this time.

The Board reiterated that for bank holding company organizations with total assets exceeding \$150 million, the capital guidelines apply both to individual banks in the holding company and to the bank holding company on a consolidated basis.

PARTICIPATIONS IN BANKERS ACCEPTANCES

The Federal Reserve Board on December 2, 1983, clarified the meaning of participations in bankers acceptances for purposes of the bankers acceptance limitations of the Bank Export Services Act. The Board's final action becomes effective June 10, 1984.

The Bank Export Services Act (BESA) raised the limits on the aggregate amount of eligible bankers acceptances that may be created by a member bank of the Federal Reserve System. ¹

^{1. &}quot;Eligible" bankers acceptances are not subject to federal reserve requirements. They must meet criteria in section 13 of the Federal Reserve Act including requirements that the acceptance (1) grow out of a trade transaction involving exporting, importing, or domestic shipment of goods or

The act also applied these limits to U.S. branches and agencies of foreign banks when the parent bank has, or is controlled by, a company or companies with more than \$1 billion in consolidated bank assets worldwide.

The BESA also provided that any portion of an eligible bankers acceptance created by a member bank or by a U.S. branch or agency of a foreign bank covered by the BESA that is conveyed through a participation agreement to another covered bank should not be included in the calculation of the creating bank's limits on bankers acceptances. ² Instead, the amount of the acceptance conveyed through the participation is to be applied to the limitations applicable to the covered bank receiving the participation.

Under the act, the Board is authorized to define the term "participation" for purposes of the bankers acceptance limitations of the BESA. In June 1983, the Board issued for comment a proposed definition of participations for purposes of the BESA acceptance limits.

In its final rule, the Board determined that, for purposes of the BESA limits, a participation must satisfy the following two minimum requirements:

- 1. A written agreement entered into between the junior and senior bank under which the junior bank acquires the senior bank's claim against the account party to the extent of the amount of the participation that is enforceable in the event that the account party fails to perform in accordance with the terms of the acceptance; and
- 2. The agreement between the junior and senior bank provides that the senior bank obtain a claim against the junior bank to the extent of the amount of the participation that is enforceable in the event the account party fails to perform in accordance with the terms of the acceptance.³

After reviewing comment received, the Board determined not to adopt the proposed requirement that the senior bank and the account party

specifically agree that the senior bank's rights are assignable.

CHANGES IN BOUNDARIES OF FEDERAL RESERVE DISTRICTS

The Federal Reserve Board has approved the transfer of eight counties in Southeast Oklahoma from the Eleventh (Dallas) District to the Tenth (Kansas City) District. These counties include Atoka, Bryan, Choctaw, Coal, Johnston, McCurtain, Marshall, and Pushmataha. The area will become part of the territory served by the Oklahoma City Branch of the Kansas City Reserve Bank. This change will become effective in May 1984.

PROPOSED ACTIONS

The Federal Reserve Board has requested comment by January 24, 1984, on a proposed amendment to its Regulation Y (Bank Holding Companies and Change in Bank Control) to eliminate the requirement that bank holding companies engaging in credit life, accident, and health insurance underwriting must provide rate reductions or increased policy benefits.

The Board published on November 28, 1983, an update to the official staff commentary on Regulation Z (Truth in Lending). Three principal subjects of the proposed revision are set forth in excerpts from the text of the proposal. The Board requested comment by January 31, 1984.

The Board has also announced the extension of the period for comment through December 20, 1983, on the methodology for calculating the private sector adjustment factor (PSAF) for 1984 that was proposed on October 13, 1983.

storage of readily marketable staples and (2) have a maturity of less than six months.

SYSTEM MEMBERSHIP: ADMISSION OF STATE BANKS

The following banks were admitted to membership in the Federal Reserve System during the period November 10 through December 10, 1983.

^{2. &}quot;Covered banks" are those institutions subject to the BESA acceptance limits. All other institutions—"noncovered banks"—are not subject to BESA quantitative limits on eligible acceptances.

^{3.} The "senior bank" is the institution that creates the eligible bankers acceptance and conveys the participation. The "junior bank" is the institution that receives the participation.

	Pennsylvania		Arizona
Pennsylvania	Camp Hill	Scottsdale Commercial Bank	Scottsdale
Independent Bank	_		Oklahoma
	Texas	City Expressway Bank	Oklahoma Cit
Texas Coastal Bank	Pasadena		
Independent Bank	Plana		

Record of Policy Actions of the Federal Open Market Committee

MEETING HELD ON OCTOBER 4, 1983

Domestic Policy Directive

The information reviewed at this meeting suggested that real GNP had continued to grow rapidly in the third quarter, although the pace of expansion had moderated from the exceptionally strong annual rate of about 934 percent in the second quarter. A major factor in the third-quarter expansion was a sharp swing in business inventories from liquidation to accumulation.

The index of industrial production rose 0.9 percent in August, following sizable advances in previous months. As in other recent months, gains were widespread across industry groupings and were particularly strong for consumer durable goods. By August the index had risen about 11½ percent from its trough in November 1982 to a level 2¼ percent below the previous peak in July 1981.

Nonfarm payroll employment, adjusted for strike activity, rose about 300,000 in August, continuing the strong upward trend that had been evident since March. With growth in the civilian labor force roughly matching the rise in employment, the unemployment rate, which had declined 0.5 percentage point to 9.5 percent in July, was unchanged in August.

After rising sharply in the spring, consumer spending had moderated substantially in recent months. The nominal value of retail sales edged down in July and fell appreciably further in August as sales of durable goods, particularly in the automotive sector, declined. Sales of new domestic automobiles fell in August to an annual rate just above 6½ million units, compared with an average rate of 7¼ million units in the preceding two months. The slowdown in auto sales, which continued into early September, apparently reflected the elimination of interest subsidies

and other incentives to buyers as well as the limited availability of some popular models. Auto sales picked up in mid-September with the introduction of 1984 models and the associated increase in dealer inventories. Although the growth in consumer spending had moderated recently, consumer financial positions appeared to be quite strong and surveys indicated a continuing high level of consumer confidence.

Total private housing starts rose to an annual rate of more than 1.9 million units in August, nearly 10 percent above the average rate over the previous three months. However, other indicators suggested some weakening in housing activity: newly issued permits for residential construction declined in August, and sales of both new and existing homes fell for the second month in a row.

Data on new orders and shipments generally continued to indicate strength in the demand for business equipment. Investment in nonresidential structures had stabilized in recent months, after declines earlier in the year. The Department of Commerce survey of business spending plans conducted in late July and August suggested that plant and equipment expenditures in 1983 as a whole would be about 3 percent lower, in nominal terms, than in 1982. Given the reduced level of spending reported for the first half of 1983, the survey results implied a substantial increase in investment outlays in the second half of the year.

The producer price index for finished goods and the consumer price index both rose 0.4 percent in August, somewhat more than the average increase in the previous few months. The summer drought appeared to have had little immediate impact on prices of foods at the wholesale and consumer levels, but at the farm level the producer price index for crude foods jumped nearly 4 percent in August after three months of decline. Over the first eight months of

the year, the producer price index had shown virtually no change, while the consumer price index had increased at an annual rate a little over 3 percent. Along with the moderation in price pressures, nominal wage increases had generally been quite modest, with the index of average hourly earnings of production workers rising only about 3 percent at an annual rate since the beginning of the year.

The debt of domestic nonfinancial sectors expanded somewhat less rapidly in August and apparently in September than in July, as growth in funds raised by private sectors slowed. Governmental credit demands remained unusually strong, with U.S. government borrowings accounting for roughly half of the total funds raised in credit markets by domestic nonfinancial borrowers. Credit at U.S. commercial banks expanded at an annual rate of about 111/4 percent in August, somewhat above the average pace of other recent months, but data for early September suggested a slowing in the growth of bank credit, in part reflecting reduced demand for business loans. Issuance of commercial paper by nonfinancial businesses was maintained in September at about the relatively rapid pace recorded in August, while bond offerings remained at a reduced pace.

The foreign exchange value of the dollar, as measured by its trade-weighted average against major foreign currencies, had fluctuated within a relatively narrow range since mid-August. Fluctuations in the exchange rate over the period generally paralleled changes in the spread between U.S. interest rates and foreign rates. The U.S. foreign trade deficit rose substantially in July-August from the rate in the second quarter, as imports increased further in association with the pickup in U.S. economic activity.

At its meeting on August 23, 1983, the Committee had decided that open market operations in the period until this meeting should be directed at maintaining about the existing degree of reserve restraint. That action was expected to be associated with growth of M2 and M3 at annual rates of around 8 percent from June to September, consistent with the targets established for those aggregates for the year. The Committee had also agreed that, depending on evidence about the strength of the economic recovery and other factors bearing on the business and inflation outlook, lesser restraint would be acceptable in the context of a significant shortfall in growth of the aggregates from current expectations. while somewhat greater restraint would be acceptable should the aggregates expand more rapidly than expected. The Committee had anticipated that a reduction in growth of M1 to an annual rate of around 7 percent from June to September would be consistent with its thirdquarter objectives for the broader aggregates and that expansion in total domestic nonfinancial debt would remain within its range for the year. The intermeeting range for the federal funds rate was retained at 6 to 10 percent.

In the latter part of the summer, growth in M2 remained at, or below, its reduced pace in July, and over the June-to-September period its growth was estimated to have been well below the annual rate of around 8 percent expected by the Committee. Growth in M3 strengthened somewhat in late summer and in the third quarter that aggregate expanded at a pace close to the expected rate. Meanwhile, expansion in M1 fell to an annual rate a little below 3 percent in August, and growth remained relatively low in September. By September all three monetary aggregates appeared to be within the longer-run ranges specified by the Committee, with M2 in the lower portion of its range, M3 in the upper portion of its range, and M1 somewhat above the midpoint of its monitoring range. Growth in total domestic nonfinancial debt also appeared to be well within its range for the year.

Consistent with the policy directive adopted at the August FOMC meeting, a slightly lesser degree of reserve restraint than that prevailing at the time of the meeting was sought as the intermeeting period progressed, in light of slower than anticipated money growth in the context of evidence of a moderation in the rate of economic expansion and continued restraint on inflationary pressures. Nonborrowed reserves of depository institutions, after declining in July and August, rose somewhat in September as institutions employed the increased availability of reserves in part to repay borrowings from the Federal Reserve. Adjustment plus seasonal borrowing, which had averaged somewhat over \$1 billion in August, fell off in September. However, the average level for September was inflated in part by complications in reserve management related to the redistribution of reserves around the banking system in connection with a huge buildup in U.S. Treasury cash balances at depository institutions and also at Federal Reserve Banks following the mid-September tax date. Borrowings (excluding extended credit) surged to nearly \$1.6 billion during the statement week ending September 21, but were in a range of about \$650 million to \$750 million during other weeks in September.

Interest rates in general fluctuated around a modest downward trend over the intermeeting interval, as the market responded to incoming data on the economy and the monetary aggregates, to some weakening in credit demands, and to varying expectations about implications for the stance of monetary policy. Short-term interest rates in general declined about 1/4 to 1/2 percentage point on balance over the intermeeting interval. The federal funds rate averaged close to 91/2 percent through most of the intermeeting period, down slightly from its average in the first half of August. The rate dropped to about 9 percent in the last full statement week of September, apparently in part because of reserve distribution effects stemming from the large buildup in Treasury deposits. However, the funds rate rose substantially in the days just before this meeting, reflecting usual pressures around the end-of-quarter statement date. Most long-term rates fell about 10 to 20 basis points over the period, and the average rate on new commitments for fixed-rate conventional mortgage loans at savings and loan associations declined about 1/4 percentage point.

The staff projections presented at this meeting indicated that growth of real GNP would proceed at a less rapid pace in the fourth quarter and in 1984, partly reflecting lessened stimulus from inventory rebuilding and from expenditures on residential structures. Growth in consumer spending was projected to recover somewhat over the balance of the year from a reduced rate in the third quarter but to moderate again during 1984. A decline in the unemployment rate was anticipated over the projection period, and upward pressures on prices were expected to remain moderate.

In the Committee's discussion of the economic situation, the members were generally optimistic about the prospects for continued recovery in economic activity and containment of inflationary pressures. They agreed that the staff projection of moderate economic growth seemed to be the most likely outcome for the year ahead, and in this connection some members commented that a more moderate rate of economic growth than that experienced recently would be more consistent over time with sustaining the expansion and containing inflation. The view was expressed, however, that the rate of inflation could turn out to be somewhat higher than projected and the rate of expansion somewhat slower. Several members also emphasized that financial markets and the economy could be adversely affected by unpredictable developments, including possible disturbances originating abroad such as a major interruption in oil shipments due to hostilities in the Middle East or a debt-servicing crisis that led to a disruption of international credit flows. Concern was also expressed about the continued lag in demand in traditional heavy capital equipment industries and also about the restraint that would be exerted over time on capital investment and housing by the current high level of long-term interest rates.

In the latter context, the members again expressed a great deal of concern about the prospects for massive federal deficits. It was observed that the Treasury's large borrowing needs were already exerting upward pressure on interest rates, and that greater pressure could be expected if relatively large Treasury credit demands continued and were augmented by growing business demands for a substantial amount of external funds to finance their investments. To date, a relatively good rebound in corporate cash flow had combined with moderate investment demands to limit the net external financing needs of the business sector. Moreover, large net inflows of capital from abroad had been helping to finance the federal deficit, and the sustainability of such inflows was open to question, with possible implications for the exchange value of the dollar and for domestic interest rates.

The members commented at some length on the related rise in the foreign trade and current account deficits to historic and disturbing levels. A substantial decline in the foreign exchange value of the dollar, which many forecasters anticipated, would help to reduce the deficit over time, but it would probably also foster some inflationary pressures in the domestic economy. On balance, though, foreign trade developments were viewed as having a disproportionately adverse impact on some domestic industries and, more generally, appeared to be retarding the economic recovery.

Members referred to the substantial progress that had been made in curbing the rise of prices and wages and to the concessions that were still being made in some wage settlements. However, it was noted that a number of recent settlements, primarily in industries not subject to strong competitive or financial pressures, had called for wage increases substantially higher than the rate of inflation. There also appeared to be a "catch up" demand for higher wages from workers in previously troubled firms. Concern was expressed that, with continuing expansion in economic activity, an increasing number of firms would become less willing to resist inflationary wage demands and that progress in containing wage costs might be halted or reversed.

In the Committee's discussion of monetary policy for the weeks ahead, a consensus was expressed in favor of making no further adjustment in the degree of reserve restraint at this time beyond the slight easing that had been sought in recent weeks on the basis of the directive issued at the August meeting. A staff analysis suggested that such reserve restraint was likely to be associated with some increase in monetary growth from the reduced third-quarter pace, reflecting in part an abatement of the restraining effects of the rise in interest rates in late spring and summer. Growth of all the monetary aggregates was likely to remain within the Committee's longer-run ranges, however, given a projection of moderate expansion in nominal GNP in the fourth quarter. According to the staff analysis, the removal of most remaining controls on time deposits by the Depository Institutions Deregulation Committee, effective October 1, would under prevailing circumstances probably have only a minor, and possibly undetectable, near-term effect on the monetary aggregates—in the direction of restraining growth of Ml and increasing that of the broader aggregates.

The Committee members recognized that the behavior of the monetary aggregates remained subject to a great deal of uncertainty, and they focused on the issue of how promptly and to what extent open market operations should respond to any deviations in monetary expansion from expected growth rates. The members agreed on the desirability of continuing to take account of emerging economic and financial developments, including the international financial situation, in policy implementation. In this connection, some members felt that the Committee should be prepared to respond a little more promptly and aggressively in an easing direction than in a tightening direction, should developments seem to warrant a change in the degree of reserve restraint. These members underscored the sensitivity of key sectors of the economy to interest rate developments and the impact of U.S. interest rates on the strained international debt situation. On the other hand, others called attention to the need for caution in light of the inflationary risks of being too accommodative in the provision of reserves, with even more adverse consequences over time both domestically and internationally.

At the conclusion of the discussion the members agreed that no change should be made at this time in the degree of pressure on reserve positions and that operations should be directed toward maintaining the slightly reduced reserve restraint that had been sought in recent weeks. The members anticipated that such a policy course would be associated with growth of both M2 and M3 at an annual rate of around 81/2 percent for the period from September to December; this growth rate allowed for a minor impact from the October 1 deregulation of time deposits on the growth of the broader aggregates in the fourth quarter. The members also agreed that the need for greater or lesser restraint on reserve conditions should be evaluated against the background of developments relating to the strength of the economic recovery, the outlook for inflation, and conditions in domestic and international financial markets. Depending upon such developments, lesser restraint would be acceptable in the event of a significant shortfall in the growth of the aggregates over the weeks ahead, while somewhat greater restraint would be acceptable in the context of more rapid growth in the aggregates. The Committee anticipated that its fourth-quarter objectives for the broader aggregates would be consistent with M1 growth at an annual rate of around 7 percent from September to December, and that expansion in total domestic nonfinancial debt would remain within the range of 8½ to 11½ percent established for the year. It was agreed that the intermeeting range for the federal funds rate, which provides a mechanism for initiating consultation of the Committee, would remain at 6 to 10 percent.

At the conclusion of the discussion, the Committee issued the following domestic policy directive to the Federal Reserve Bank of New York:

The information reviewed at this meeting suggests that real GNP continued to grow rapidly in the third quarter, although the rate of expansion moderated from that in the second quarter. Industrial production and employment increased appreciably further in August, following large gains in previous months, and the civilian unemployment rate remained at 9.5 percent. After rising sharply in the spring, growth in consumer spending has moderated substantially. Housing starts rose in August but permits turned down. Data on new orders and shipments generally continued to indicate strength in the demand for business equipment. Producer and consumer prices increased somewhat more in August than in other recent months, but over the first eight months of the year average prices and the index of average hourly earnings have risen more slowly than in 1982.

After slowing substantially in July, growth in M2 remained at a reduced pace over the August-September period, while expansion in M3 picked up. Through September M2 is estimated to be at a level in the lower portion of the Committee's range for 1983 and M3 in the upper portion of its range. Growth in M1 decelerated considerably further in August-September and moved within the Committee's monitoring range for the second half of the year. Interest rates have declined somewhat since mid-August.

The foreign exchange value of the dollar, as measured by its weighted average value against major foreign currencies, has fluctuated within a relatively narrow range since mid-August. The U.S. foreign trade deficit rose substantially in July-August from the second-quarter rate, reflecting a further increase in imports of a broad range of goods.

The Federal Open Market Committee seeks to foster monetary and financial conditions that will help to reduce inflation further, promote growth in output on a sustainable basis, and contribute to a sustainable pattern of international transactions. At its meeting in July the Committee reconsidered the growth ranges for monetary and credit aggregates established earlier for 1983 in furtherance of these objectives and set tentative ranges for 1984. The Committee recognized that the relationships between such ranges and ultimate economic goals have become less predictable; that the impact of new deposit accounts on growth of the monetary aggregates cannot be determined with a high degree of confidence; and that the availability of interest on large portions of transaction accounts may be reflected in some changes in the historical trends in velocity.

Against this background, the Committee at its July meeting reaffirmed the following growth ranges for the broader aggregates: for the period from February-March of 1983 to the fourth quarter of 1983, 7 to 10 percent at an annual rate for M2; and for the period from the fourth quarter of 1982 to the fourth quarter of 1983, 6½ to 9½ percent for M3. The Committee also agreed on tentative growth ranges for the period from the fourth quarter of 1983 to the fourth quarter of 1984 of 6½ to 9½ percent for M2 and 6 to 9 percent for M3. The Committee considered that growth in M1 in a range of 5 to 9 percent from the second quarter of 1983 to the fourth quarter of 1983, and in a range of 4 to 8 percent from the fourth quarter of 1983 to the fourth quarter of 1984, would be consistent with the ranges for the broader aggregates. The associated range for total domestic nonfinancial debt was reaffirmed at 81/2 to 11½ percent for 1983 and tentatively set at 8 to 11 percent for 1984.

In implementing monetary policy, the Committee agreed that substantial weight would continue to be placed on the behavior of the broader monetary aggregates. The behavior of M1 and total domestic nonfinancial debt will be monitored, with the degree of weight placed on M1 over time dependent on evidence that velocity characteristics are resuming more predictable patterns. The Committee understood that policy implementation would involve continuing appraisal of the relationships between the various measures of money and credit and nominal GNP, including evaluation of conditions in domestic credit and foreign exchange markets.

The Committee seeks in the short run to maintain the slightly lesser degree of reserve restraint sought in recent weeks. The action is expected to be associated with growth of M2 and M3 at annual rates of around 8½ percent from September to December, consistent with the targets established for these aggregates for the year. Depending on evidence about the strength of economic recovery and other factors bearing on the business and inflation outlook, lesser restraint would be acceptable in the context of a significant shortfall in growth of the aggregates from current expectations, while somewhat greater restraint would be acceptable should the aggregates expand more rapidly. The Com-

mittee anticipates that M1 growth at an annual rate of around 7 percent from September to December will be consistent with its fourth-quarter objectives for the broader aggregates, and that expansion in total domestic nonfinancial debt would remain within the range established for the year. 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 6 to 10 percent.

Votes for this action: Messrs. Volcker, Solomon, Gramley, Guffey, Keehn, Martin, Morris, Partee, Rice, Roberts, Mrs. Teeters, and Mr. Wallich. Votes against this action: None.

Legal Developments

AMENDMENTS TO REGULATION L

The Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System has amended its Regulation L—Management Official Interlocks (12 C.F.R. Part 212). These amendments will streamline procedures for administration of the Interlocks Act and provide the management of depository institutions and depository organizations with greater flexibility by easing current regulatory burdens while furthering the Interlocks Act's goal of fostering competition among depository organizations.

Effective November 30, 1983, the Board amends Regulation L as follows:

Part 212—Management Official Interlocks

Section 212—Definitions

(h)(1) "Management official" means

(i) an employee or officer with management functions (including a branch manager);

- (ii) a director (including an advisory director or honorary director);
- (iii) a trustee of a business organization under the control of trustees (e.g., a mutual savings bank); or
- (iv) any person who has a representative or nominee serving in any such capacity.
- (2) "Management official" does not include
 - (i) a person whose management functions relate exclusively to the business of retail merchandising or manufacturing;
 - (ii) a person whose management functions relate principally to the business outside the United States of a foreign commercial bank; or
 - (iii) persons described in the provisos of section 202(4) of the Interlocks Act (12 U.S.C. § 3201(4)).
- (i) "Office" means a principal or branch office, located in the United States, of a depository institution. "Office" does not include a representative office of a foreign commercial bank, an electronic terminal, a loan production office, or any office of a depository holding company.

(l) "Total assets" means assets measured on a consolidated basis as of the close of the organization's last fiscal year. The "total assets" of a depository holding company include the total assets of all of its subsidiary affiliates, except that "total assets" of a diversified savings and loan holding company, as defined in section 408(a)(1)(F) of the National Housing Act (12 U.S.C. § 1730a(a)(F)), or of a bank holding company that is exempt from the prohibitions of section 4 of the Bank Holding Company Act of 1956 pursuant to an order issued under section 4(d) of that Act (12 U.S.C. § 1843(d)), means only the total assets of its depository institution affiliate. "Total assets" of a United States branch or agency of a foreign commercial bank means the total assets of such branch or agency itself exclusive of the assets of the other offices of the foreign commercial bank.

3. Section 212.3(a) and paragraph (b) and subparagraphs (b)(1) and (3) are revised to read as follows:

Section 212.3—General Prohibitions

- (a) Community. A management official of a depository organization may not serve at the same time as a management official of another depository organization not affiliated with it if:
 - (1) both are depository institutions and each has an office in the same community;
 - (2) offices of depository institution affiliates of both are located in the same community; or
 - (3) one is a depository institution that has an office in the same community as a depository institution affiliate of the other.
- (b) Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area ("SMSA"). A management official of a depository organization may not serve at the same time as a management official of another depository organization not affiliated with it if:
 - (1) both are depository institutions, each has an office in the same SMSA, and either institution has total assets of \$20 million or more;
 - (3) one is a depository institution that has an office in the same SMSA as a depository affiliate of the other

and either the depository institution or the depository institution affiliate has total assets of \$20 million or more.

4. Section 212.4 is amended by revising paragraph (b), subparagraphs (b)(1), (b)(2), (b)(3), and (b)(5), and paragraph (c) to read as follows:

Section 212.4—Permitted Interlocking Relationships

- (b) Interlocking relationships permitted by agency order. A management official or a prospective management official of a state member bank, bank holding company, or an affiliate of either, may enter into an otherwise prohibited interlocking relationship with a depository organization that falls within one or the classifications enumerated in this paragraph (b) if the Federal supervisory agency (as specified in section 207 of the Interlocks Act) of the organization that falls within one of the classifications determines that the relationship meets the requirements set forth in this paragraph. If the depository organization that falls within one of the classifications is not subject to the interlocks regulations of any of the Federal supervisory agencies, then the Board shall determine whether the relationship meets the requirements of this paragraph.
 - (1) Organization in low income area; minority or women's organization. A person may serve at the same time as a management official of two or more depository organizations (or affiliates thereof) if one of the depository organizations is
 - (i) located, or to be located, in a low income or other economically depressed area, or
 - (ii) controlled or managed by persons who are members of minority groups or by women, subject to the following conditions:
 - (A) the relationship is necessary to provide management or operating expertise to the organization specified in (i) or (ii) above;
 - (B) no interlocking relationship permitted by this subparagraph shall continue for more than five years; and
 - (C) other conditions in addition to, or in lieu of, the foregoing may be imposed by the appropriate Federal supervisory agency in any specific case.
 - (2) Newly-chartered organization. A person may serve at the same time as a management official of two or more depository organizations if one of the depository organizations (or an affiliate thereof) is a newly-chartered organization, subject to the following conditions:

- (i) the relationship is necessary to provide management or operating expertise to the newlychartered organization;
- (ii) no interlocking relationship permitted by this subparagraph shall continue for more than two years after the newly-chartered organization commences business; and
- (iii) other conditions in addition to, or in lieu of, the foregoing may be imposed by the appropriate Federal supervisory agency in any specific case.
- (3) Conditions endangering safety or soundness. A person may serve at the same time as a management official of two or more depository organizations (or affiliates thereof) if one of the depository organizations faces conditions endangering the organization's safety or soundness, subject to the following conditions:
 - (i) the relationship is necessary to provide management or operating expertise to such organization facing conditions endangering safety or soundness; and
 - (ii) other conditions in addition to, or in lieu of, the foregoing may be imposed by the appropriate Federal supervisory agency in any specific case.
- (5) Loss of management officials due to changes in circumstances. If a depository organization is likely to lose 30 percent or more of its directors or of its total management officials due to a change in circumstances described in section 212.6 of this Part, the affected management officials may continue to serve in excess of the time periods specified in section 212.6, provided that:
 - (i) the depository organization's prospective loss of management officials or directors will be disruptive to the internal management of the depository organization;
 - (ii) the depository organization demonstrates that, absent a grant of relief in accordance with this subparagraph, 30 percent or more of either its directors or management officials are likely to sever their interlocking relationships with the depository organization;
 - (iii) if the prospective losses of management officials resulted from more than one change in circumstances, such changes in circumstances must have occurred within a fifteen-month period;
 - (iv) the depository organization develops a plan for the orderly termination of service by each such management official over a period not longer than 30 months after the change in circumstances

which caused the person's service to become prohibited (but if the loss of management officials is the result of more than one change in circumstances, the 30-month period is measured from the first change in circumstances). Other conditions in addition to, or in lieu of, the foregoing may be imposed by the appropriate Federal supervisory agency. In evaluating requests made Pursuant to this subparagraph, the appropriate Federal supervisory agency will presume that a director who also is a paid, full-time employee of the depository organization, absent unusual circumstances, will not resign from the position of director with that depository organization. This presumption may, however, be rebutted by a showing that such unusual circumstances exist.

(c) Diversified savings and loan holding company. Notwithstanding section 212.3, a person who serves as a management official of a depository organization and of a nondepository organization (or any subsidiary thereof) is not prohibited from continuing the interlocking service when the nondepository organization becomes a diversified savings and loan holding company as that term is defined in section 408(a)(1)(F) of the National Housing Act (12 U.S.C. § 1730a(a)(1)(F)), and may continue to serve until November 10, 1988, despite the occurrence of any subsequent changes in circumstances, whether or not those changes in circumstances occurred prior to November 30, 1983.

5. Section 212.6 is revised to read as follows:

Section 212.6—Changes in Circumstances

(a) Nongrandfathered interlocks. If a person's service as a management official is not grandfathered under section 212.5 of this Part, the person's service must be terminated if a change in circumstances causes such service to become prohibited. Such a change may include, but is not limited to, an increase in asset size of an organization due to natural growth, a change in SMSA or community boundaries or the designation of a new SMSA, an acquisition, merger or consolidation, the establishment of an office, or a disaffiliation.

(b) Grace period. If a person's nongrandfathered service as a management official becomes prohibited under paragraph (a) of this section, the person may continue to serve as a management official of all organizations involved in the prohibited interlocking relationship until 15 months after the date on which the change in circumstances that caused the interlock to become prohibited occurred, unless the appropriate Federal supervisory agency or agencies take affirmative action in an individual case to establish a shorter period.

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

Orders Issued Under Section 3 of Bank Holding Company Act

Caribank Corporation, Dania, Florida

Order Approving Acquisition of Bank

Caribank Corporation, Dania, 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 Caribank, Dania, Florida (formerly called The Dania Bank) ("Bank").

Notice of the application, affording opportunity for interested persons to submit comments, has been given in accordance with section 3(b) of the Act. The time for filing comments 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.

Applicant, the 66th largest banking organization in Florida, controls one bank, Caribank, N.A., with aggregate deposits of \$40.3 million, representing approximately 0.1 percent of total deposits in commercial banks in the state. Bank, with deposits of \$159.8 million, is the 59th largest bank in Florida, holding 0.4 percent of total deposits in commercial banks in the state. Acquisition of Bank would have no appreciable effect upon the concentration of banking resources in Florida. Bank is the 22nd largest bank of 65 banks in the Miami-Fort Lauderdale banking market, and holds 1.2 percent of deposits in commercial banks in that market.²

Applicant's principal shareholder, Dr. J. J. Gonzalez Gorrondona, Jr., has owned 90 percent of the outstanding voting shares of Applicant since 1977 and 90 percent of the outstanding voting shares of Bank since 1978. This proposal represents a reorganization whereby Dr. Gorrondona will transfer his shares of Bank to Applicant in exchange for shares of Applicant in order to facilitate a merger of Bank with Caribank, N.A. Accordingly, the transaction would not result in the elimination of any existing competition.

^{1.} All banking data are as of June 30, 1982.

^{2.} The Miami-Fort Lauderdale banking market is comprised of Broward and Dade Counties.

This proposal was originally approved by the Federal Reserve Bank of Atlanta pursuant to delegated authority on February 27, 1979. The transaction was never consummated, however, due to the decision of the Office of Comptroller for the State of Florida to conduct an investigation and administrative hearing regarding the banking record of Dr. Gorrondona, a Venezuelan citizen, in Venezuela. By order dated January 26, 1983, the Florida Comptroller approved the proposed transaction, and Applicant again has requested the Board's approval of the transaction. Based on all the facts of record, it is the Board's judgment that consummation of the proposal to acquire Bank is consistent with the standards that the Board is required to apply under section 3(c) of the Bank Holding Company Act.

On the basis of the record, the application is therefore approved. 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 the effective date of this Order, 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 November 23, 1983.

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

JAMES MCAFEE. [SEAL] Associate Secretary of the Board

Citizens Bancorp Riverdale, Maryland

Order Approving Acquisition of Bank

Citizens Bancorp, Riverdale, Maryland, a bank holding company within the meaning of the Bank Holding Company Act ("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 up to 100 percent of the voting shares of Peoples Security Bank of Maryland, Landover, Maryland ("Peoples").

Notice of this application, affording the opportunity for interested persons to submit comments, has been given in accordance with section 3(b) of the Act. The time for filing comments 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 seventh largest banking organization in Maryland, controls one subsidiary bank, Citizens Bank and Trust Company of Maryland, with 71 offices and deposits of \$741.7 million, representing 4.5 percent of the total deposits in commercial banks in the state.1 Peoples, with deposits of \$196.3 million and 21 offices, controls approximately 1.3 percent of the total deposits in commercial banks in the state. Upon consummation of the proposed acquisition, Applicant would remain the seventh largest commercial banking organization in Maryland and hold 5.8 percent of the total deposits in commercial banks in the state. The Board has carefully considered the effects of the proposal on the structure of banking in Maryland, and concludes that consummation of this proposal would not significantly increase the concentration of banking resources in the state.

Both Applicant and Peoples operate primarily² in the Washington, D.C. banking market,3 where 67 commercial banking organizations operate. The share of deposits held by the four largest commercial banking organizations in the market is 46.6 percent. Applicant is the seventh largest banking organization in the market4 with \$646.5 million in deposits, representing 4.5 percent of the total deposits in commercial banks in the market. Peoples is the nineteenth largest banking organization in the market with deposits of \$170.2 million, representing 1.2 percent of the total deposits in commercial banks in the market. Upon consummation of this proposal, Applicant's share of the market's commercial bank deposits would increase to 5.7 percent, and it would become the fifth largest commercial banking organization in the market.

Although the proposed acquisition would eliminate some existing competition between Applicant and Peoples in the Washington, D.C. banking market, the effect of this transaction on existing competition would not be significant. The Washington, D.C. banking market is not highly concentrated now and would not become highly concentrated upon consummation of this transaction. In addition, numerous banking alter-

^{1.} Unless otherwise indicated, banking data are as of June 30, 1983.

^{2.} Applicant and Bank also compete in the Baltimore banking market on a very limited basis. Applicant ranks 20th of 28 banks in the market with deposits of \$29.9 million, representing 0.37 percent of total market deposits. Bank ranks 27th with one office and \$4.5 million in deposits, representing 0.05 percent of total market deposits. This acquisition would not have an adverse effect on existing competition in the Baltimore banking market.

^{3.} The Washington, D.C., banking market is approximated by the Washington, D.C., Ranally Metro Area.

^{4.} As of June 30, 1982.

natives would remain in the market after consummation of the transaction. Finally, if the deposits held in thrift institutions located in the Washington, D.C. banking market were included in the calculation of market shares, Applicant's share of total deposits in the market after the acquisition would decline to 3.45 percent. In view of the facts cited above and other facts of record, the Board concludes that the effect of this transaction on existing competition is not so significant as to warrant denial of the proposal.

Neither Applicant nor Peoples is affiliated with any other commercial banking organization in any relevant market. Based on the foregoing and other facts of record, the Board concludes that consummation of the proposed transaction would not have any significant adverse effects on existing or potential competition and would not significantly 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, Peoples, and their subsidiaries are considered generally satisfactory and their prospects appear favorable. Thus, considerations relating to banking factors are consistent with approval of the application. With regard to the convenience and needs of the communities to be served, Applicant's acquisition of Peoples would enable Peoples to expand the services it currently offers to its customers. These expanded services would include automated teller machines and trust services. In addition, a higher lending limit and longer repayment terms on loans would be available to Peoples' borrowers. Thus, the Board concludes that considerations relating to the convenience and needs of the communities to be served lend some weight toward approval of this application.

Accordingly, based upon the foregoing and other facts of record, it is the Board's judgment that the proposed transaction should be approved. On the basis of the record, the application is approved for the reasons summarized above. The transaction shall not be consummated before the thirtieth calendar day following the effective date of this Order, or later than 3 months after the effective date of this Order, unless such period is extended for good cause by the Board or the Federal Reserve Bank of Richmond, acting pursuant to delegated authority.

By order of the Board of Governors, effective November 1, 1983.

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

JAMES McAfee,
Associate Secretary of the Board

Comerica Incorporated, Detroit, Michigan

Order Approving Acquisition of Shares of a Bank

Comerica Incorporated, Detroit, Michigan, a bank holding company within the meaning of the Bank Holding Company Act of 1956, as amended (12 U.S.C. § 1841 et seq.) (the "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 21.6 percent or more of the voting shares of Pontiac State Bank, Pontiac, Michigan ("Bank").

Notice of the application, affording opportunity for interested persons to submit comments, has been given in accordance with section 3(b) of the Act. The time for filing comments 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 second largest commercial banking organization in Michigan, controls 18 subsidiary banks with total deposits of \$6.3 billion, representing 13.7 percent of the total deposits in commercial banks in the state.² Bank, the 13th largest commercial banking organization in Michigan, holds deposits of \$456.9 million, representing approximately 1.0 percent of deposits in commercial banks in the state. Upon consummation, Applicant would hold deposits of \$6.8 billion, representing approximately 14.7 percent of deposits in commercial banks in the state. The share of deposits held by five largest banking organizations in Michigan would rise only marginally, from 57.1 percent to 58.1 percent. Accordingly, in the Board's judgment, consummation of this proposal would not have significant effects on the concentration of commercial banking resources in Michigan.3

[SEAL]

^{1.} The Board has received comments on this application from F.O.C.U.S., Inc. (Friends Offering Challenge, Understanding and Service), Detroit, Michigan, a public interest group; NBD Bancorp, Inc., Detroit, Michigan ("NBD"), a competing bidder for Bank; and the management of the Bank. None of these comments recommended denial of the application, and none raised substantive issues regarding the factors that the Board considers in acting on applications under section 3 of the Act.

^{2.} All banking data are as of December 31, 1982. These data reflect Old Kent Financial Corporation's acquisition of Pacesetter Financial Corporation (69 FEDERAL RESERVE BULLETIN 102 (1983)), and Comerica's acquisition of Bank of the Commonwealth (69 FEDERAL RESERVE BULLETIN 797 (1983)).

^{3.} The Board has stated that the increase in competition in the financial services industry generally has mitigated the Board's previously expressed concerns regarding the concentration of banking resources in Michigan. Old Kent Financial Corporation, 69 FEDERAL RESERVE BULLETIN 102, note 3 (1983).

Applicant and Bank compete in the Detroit banking market,4 where all of Bank's offices are located. Applicant, with six banking subsidiaries in the market. is the second largest commercial banking organization in the Detroit banking market and controls 21.4 percent of deposits in commercial banks in the market. Bank is the seventh largest banking organization in the market and controls 1.9 percent of deposits in commercial banks in the market. Upon consummation, Applicant would remain the second largest banking organization in the market, and would control 23.3 percent of deposits in commercial banks in the market. Based on its review of the record, the Board concludes that consummation of the transaction would not have significant anticompetitive effects, in view of the structure of the Detroit market and the number of competing institutions in the market.5

The Detroit banking market is not highly concentrated and would not become highly concentrated as a result of this transaction. The Hirfindahl-Hirschman Index ("HHI") of the market is 1571 and upon consummation will increase by 81 points to 1652.6 On this basis, the merger would not be subject to challenge under the Department of Justice Guidelines,7 and the Department has not commented adversely on the application.

In its evaluation of the competitive effects of a proposal in previous cases, the Board has indicated that thrift institutions have become, or at least have the potential to become, major competitors of commercial banks.8 On this basis, the Board has accorded considerable weight to the influence of thrift institutions in its evaluation of the competitive effects of a

proposal.9 In this case, there are 263 offices of 21 savings and loan associations in the Detroit banking market holding aggregate deposits of \$7.4 billion, representing approximately 25 percent of total deposits in the market. 10 Four of the ten largest depository organizations in the market are thrifts, and two of these hold deposits in excess of \$1 billion. Based upon the number, size and market shares of these institutions in the Detroit market, the Board concludes that their presence in the market exerts a mitigating influence on the competitive effects of this proposal.

Finally, there are a large number of competing depository organizations in the Detroit banking market. Upon consummation, 44 commercial banking organizations will remain in the market including ten of Michigan's largest banking organizations. In addition, as noted above, there are 21 savings and loan associations represented in the market.

The financial and managerial resources of Applicant, its subsidiaries and Bank are regarded as generally satisfactory and their future prospects are favorable. Accordingly, banking factors are consistent with approval. Considerations relating to the convenience and needs of the community to be served also are consistent with approval. Thus, based on the foregoing and other facts of record, the Board has determined that consummation of the proposed transaction would be consistent with the public interest and that the application should be approved.

On the basis of the record, the application is approved for the reasons summarized above. The transaction shall not be made 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 Chicago, pursuant to delegated authority.

By order of the Board of Governors, effective November 29, 1983.

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

JAMES MCAFEE, [SEAL] Associate Secretary of the Board

^{4.} The Detroit banking market is approximated by Wayne, Macomb, and Oakland Counties plus 33 cities and townships located in St. Clair, Lapeer, Livingston, Washtenaw, and Monroe Counties, all in Michigan.

^{5.} Based on the size of Bank and its demonstrated lack of inclination to expand beyond the Detroit banking market, the Board does not believe that consummation of this proposal will have a significant adverse effect with regard to potential competition.

^{6.} The share of deposits held by the four largest banking organizations in the market is 74.5 percent, and would increase to 76.4 percent upon consumation.

^{7.} The Department of Justice considers a market highly concentrated only where the HHI equals or exceeds 1800. The Detroit market with an HHI of 1571 is regarded as moderately concentrated. The Department of Justice has stated it is unlikely to challenge mergers in such markets producing an increase in the HHI of less than 100 points. U.S. Department of Justice Merger Guidelines (issued June 14, 1982).

^{8.} Comerica (Bank of the Commonwealth), 69 FEDERAL RESERVE BULLETIN 797: General Bancshares Corporation, 69 FEDERAL RE-SERVE BULLETIN 802; First Tennessee National Corporation, 69 FEDERAL RESERVE BULLETIN 298 (1983).

^{9.} Comerica (Bank of the Commonwealth), supra, note 8; General Bancshares Corporation, supra, note 8; Fidelcor, Inc. (Southeast National Bancshares of Pennsylvania, Inc.), 69 FEDERAL RESERVE BULLETIN 445 (1983); First Tennessee National Corporation, supra, note 8.

^{10.} Savings and loan association deposit data are as of September 30, 1982.

Indiana Bancorp. Fort Wayne, Indiana

Order Approving Merger of Bank Holding Companies

Indiana Bancorp, Fort Wayne, Indiana, a one-bank holding company within the meaning of the Bank Holding Company Act of 1956, as amended (12 U.S.C. § 1841 et seq.), has applied for the Board's approval under section 3(a)(5) of the Act (12 U.S.C. § 1842(a)(5)), to merge with Financial Incorporated, Fort Wayne, Indiana ("Financial"), also a one-bank holding company. After consummation of the proposal, the resulting bank holding company will operate under the name of Summit Bancorp.

Notice of the application, affording opportunity for interested persons to submit comments, has been given in accordance with section 3(b) of the Act (48 Federal Register 32390 (1983)). The time for filing comments has expired and the Board has considered the application and all comments received, including those from the Antitrust Division of the Department of Justice, in light of the factors set forth in section 3(c) of the Act (12 U.S.C. § 1842(c)).1

Applicant is the thirteenth largest commercial banking organization in Indiana and controls one subsidiary bank with total deposits of \$341.1 million, representing 1.1 percent of the total deposits in commercial banks in the state.² Financial is the fifteenth largest commercial banking organization in the state and controls one subsidiary bank with total deposits of \$295.3 million, representing 1.0 percent of total deposits of commercial banks in the state. Consummation of the proposed merger would increase Applicant's share of deposits in commercial banks in Indiana to 2.1 percent and Applicant would become the fourth largest commercial banking organization in Indiana. While the size of the organizations involved is significant, approval of this proposal would have no substantial effect on the concentration of banking resources in Indiana.

Applicant and Financial operate in the Fort Wayne

banking market.3 Applicant is the third largest commercial banking organization in the market and controls 15.6 percent of the total deposits in commercial banks in the market. Financial is the fourth largest commercial banking organization in the market and controls 13.5 percent of the total deposits in commercial banks in the market.

After the merger, Applicant would control \$636.4 million in deposits, and Applicant's share of the total deposits in commercial banks in the market would increase to 29.1 percent, making Applicant the largest commercial banking organization in the market. Following consummation of the proposal, the share of deposits held by the four largest commercial banking organizations in the market would increase from 75.2 percent to 82.4 percent and the market's Herfindahl-Hirschman Index ("HHI") would increase by 421 points from 1576 to 1997.4

In connection with the proposed merger of the bank holding companies, Applicant's sole subsidiary, Indiana Bank & Trust Company ("Indiana B&T"), Ft. Wayne, Indiana, applied to the FDIC to merge with Financial's sole subsidiary, Peoples Trust. The FDIC is the appropriate federal banking agency for Peoples Trust and the resulting bank, which will be named Summit Bank. The FDIC has considered the competitive impact of the merger of the two banks in the market and has determined that, in light of the financial difficulties of Peoples Trust, its bleak prospects and its ineffectiveness as a competitor, the anticompetitive effects of the merger are clearly outweighed by the probable effect of the transaction in meeting the convenience and needs of the community to be served.5

In this case, the Board is concerned about the competitive effects resulting from the merger of these two banking organizations. However, as discussed above, the principal transaction, the merger of the subsidiary banks, has been approved by the primary regulator of the banks concerned. After considering the FDIC's determination with respect to the public benefits of the bank merger, particularly its finding that there appears to be no feasible less anticompeti-

^{1.} The Board also received comments from Fort Wayne National Bank ("Fort Wayne Bank"), in opposition to the proposed merger. Fort Wayne Bank asserts that the merger would be substantially anticompetitive, challenges the definition of the Fort Wayne banking market, and argues that the merger is not necessary in order to ensure the survival of Financial's subsidiary bank, Peoples Trust Bank, Fort Wayne, Indiana. The Board has considered these comments and has concluded, after considering the findings of the FDIC in its Order dated November 21, 1983, approving the merger of Applicant's and Financial's subsidiary banks, that even if the Fort Wayne banking market were as defined by Fort Wayne Bank, the issues raised by Fort Wayne Bank do not warrant denial of this proposal.

^{2.} Banking data are as of December 31, 1982.

^{3.} The Fort Wayne banking market is approximated by Allen, De Kalb, and Whitley Counties in Indiana, Jefferson Township in Wells County, Indiana, Hicksville township in Defiance County, and Carryall township in Paulding County, both in Ohio.

^{4.} Under the Department of Justice's Merger Guidelines, where the post-HHI is 1000 points or more, the Department is likely to challenge a merger that produces an increase in the HHI of more than 100

^{5.} The Department of Justice commented to the FDIC that the merger of Indiana B&T and Peoples Trust would have a significant adverse effect on competition.

tive means to resolve the problems of Peoples Trust, the Board concludes that the transaction should be approved.

The financial and managerial resources and future prospects of Applicant are satisfactory and its future prospects appear favorable. As a result of consummation of this proposal, Financial's financial and managerial resources would be improved. Thus, considerations relating to banking factors lend weight toward approval. Considerations relating to the convenience and needs of the community to be served also are consistent with approval. Thus, based on the foregoing and other facts of record, the Board has determined that consummation of the proposed transaction would be in the public interest and that the application should be approved.

On the basis of the record, the application is approved for the reasons summarized above. The merger 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 by the Board or by the Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago, acting pursuant to delegated authority.

By order of the Board of Governors, effective November 30, 1983.

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

JAMES MCAFEE,
[SEAL] Associate Secretary of the Board

Kittson Investment Company, Grygla, Minnesota

Order Approving Formation of Bank Holding Company

Kittson Investment Company, Grygla, Minnesota, has applied for the Board's approval pursuant to 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 the American State Bank, Grygla, Minnesota ("Bank").

Notice of the application, affording interested persons an opportunity to submit comments, has been given in accordance with section 3(b) of the Act. The time for filing comments 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.

Applicant, an operating corporation with no subsidiaries, proposes to acquire Bank, which has deposits of \$8.6 million. Upon acquisition of Bank, Applicant would control the 470th largest of 620 banking organizations in Minnesota, and would hold 0.03 percent of total deposits in commercial banks in the state. Thus, consummation of this proposal would have no adverse effects on the concentration of banking resources in Minnesota.

Bank is the fifth largest of eight commercial banking organizations in the relevant banking market,² and holds 5.06 percent of total deposits in commercial banks in the market. Neither Applicant nor any of its principals is associated with any other banking organization in the market, and it appears that consummation of the proposal would not result in any adverse effects upon competition or increase the concentration of banking resources in any relevant area. Accordingly, the Board concludes that competitive considerations are consistent with approval of the application.

The financial and managerial resources and future prospects of Applicant and Bank are consistent with approval. Although Applicant does not anticipate any immediate changes in the services offered by Bank, considerations relating to the convenience and needs of the community to be served also are consistent with approval.

Based on the foregoing and other facts of record, the Board has determined that consummation of the transaction would be in the public interest and that the application should be approved. On the basis of the record, the application is approved for the reasons summarized above. The acquisition of shares 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 by the Board or by the Federal Reserve Bank of Minneapolis, acting pursuant to delegated authority.

By order of the Board of Governors, effective November 17, 1983.

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

JAMES MCAFEE,
[SEAL] Associate Secretary of the Board

^{1.} All banking data are as of December 31, 1982.

^{2.} The relevant banking market is defined as Red Lake and Pinnington Counties, Minnesota, and the eastern half of Marshall County, Minnesota.

The Lawton Company, Sulphur, Louisiana

Order Approving Formation of a Bank Holding Company

The Lawton Company, Sulphur, Louisiana, 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)) (the "Act") to become a bank holding company by retaining 100 percent of the voting shares of William T. Burton Industries, Inc., Lake Charles, Louisiana ("Burton"), a bank holding company by virtue of its control of Calcasieu Marine National Bank, Lake Charles, Louisiana ("Bank"). Applicant is a limited partnership composed solely of members of the Burton family.

Notice of the application, affording opportunity for interested persons to submit comments, 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)).

Burton became a one-bank bank holding company by virtue of the 1970 amendments to the Act. The Burton family has owned more than 85 percent of the shares of Burton prior to June 30, 1968, and may engage in a variety of nonbank activities that otherwise would be impermissible for bank holding companies except for the exemption found in section 4(c)(ii) of the Act. In 1981, Applicant was formed as an estate planning measure to hold the shares of Burton previously held directly by the Burton family. At the time of its formation, Applicant acquired shares of Burton without the Board's prior approval under the Act. Applicant has now applied to the Board to retain its interest in Burton and its indirect interest in Bank.

Pursuant to section 4(a)(2) of the Act, Applicant would be required to divest its nonbank activities within two years of becoming a bank holding company unless it became a successor to the exemption enjoyed by Burton. After a review of the record, the Board has determined that Applicant's acquisition of control of Burton and Bank did not alter either the control or beneficial ownership of Bank. In this regard, Burton's ownership of the voting shares of Bank has remained

unchanged by the transaction. Moreover, ownership of Burton has changed only in that Burton's voting shares, which previously were owned directly by individual members of the Burton family, now are owned indirectly by those same individuals through a company wholly owned by the Burton family. This transaction was essentially a reorganization of the corporate interests of the Burton family. Moreover, Applicant has committed that its only activity will be the ownership of Burton's stock. Accordingly, the Board believes it appropriate to treat Applicant as a successor to Burton. Therefore, Applicant may retain its impermissible nonbanking activities of Burton in reliance on the section 4(c)(ii) exemption.

Bank, which holds deposits of \$775.0 million,² is the ninth largest banking organization in Louisiana, holding 2.06 percent of total deposits in commercial banks in the state. Bank is the largest of five commercial banking organizations in the banking market³ and holds approximately 45 percent of the total deposits in commercial banks in the market. Neither Applicant nor any of its principals is affiliated with any other banking organization in the market and it appears that retention of this interest will not result in any adverse effects upon competition in any relevant area. Accordingly, competitive considerations are consistent with approval of this application.

The financial resources and future prospects of Applicant and Bank are satisfactory. In addition, the Board has reviewed the circumstances surrounding Applicant's acquisition of Burton's stock and, based upon the entire record, including procedures implemented by Applicant and Burton to ensure future compliance with the Act, the Board concludes that managerial resources of Applicant and Bank are consistent with approval. Considerations relating to the convenience and needs of the community to be served are also consistent with approval of the application. Accordingly, it is the Board's judgment that the proposed retention 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.

By order of the Board of Governors, effective November 1, 1983.

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

JAMES MCAFEE,
[SEAL] Associate Secretary of the Board

^{1.} Section 4(c)(ii) exempts from the prohibitions of section 4

a company covered in 1970 more than 85 percent centum of the voting stock of which was collectively owned on June 30, 1968 and continuously thereafter, directly or indirectly by or for members of the same family, or their spouses, who are lineal descendants of common ancestors.

^{2.} Banking data are as of June 30, 1982.

^{3.} The Calcasieu Parish banking market is defined as Calcasieu Parish, Louisiana.

Milk River Investments, Inc., Hinsdale, Montana

Order Approving Formation of Bank Holding Company

Milk River Investments, Inc., Hinsdale, Montana, 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)) of formation of a bank holding company by acquiring 80 percent of the voting shares of The First National Bank of Hinsdale, Hinsdale, Montana ("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 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, a nonoperating company, was organized for the purpose of becoming a bank holding company through the acquisition of Bank. Bank is one of the smallest banks in Montana, holding 0.1 percent of the total deposits in commercial banks in the state. Bank currently is the smallest of six banks in the relevant banking market, with total commercial bank deposits of \$5.1 million, representing 3.4 percent of the total commercial bank deposits in the market.²

This proposal involves a restructuring of Bank's ownership from individuals to a corporation owned by those same individuals. Bank's principals are also principals of The First National Bank of Glasgow, Glasgow, Montana ("Glasgow Bank"), which also competes in the relevant banking market.³ Bank's principals were affiliated with Glasgow Bank in 1980, at which time they acquired control of Bank. Glasgow Bank currently is the largest bank in the market, with deposits of \$44.2 million, representing 30 percent of total commercial bank deposits in the market.

Section 3(c) of the Act precludes the Board from approving any proposed acquisition of a bank the effect of which may be to substantially lessen competition, create a monopoly, or to restrain trade in any banking market, unless the Board finds that such anticompetitive effects are clearly outweighed by the convenience and needs of the community to be served.

In analyzing a case under these standards where, as here, the principals of an applicant control another banking organization in the same market as the bank to be acquired, the Board considers the competitive effects of the transaction whereby common control of the formerly competing institutions was established.⁴

At the time these two banks came under common control in 1980, Glasgow Bank had deposits of \$42.5 million, representing 31.2 percent of total deposits in the market, and Bank had deposits of \$4.5 million, representing 3.3 percent. The market was highly concentrated, with a four-firm concentration ratio of 92.6 percent, and the establishment of common control resulted in a Herfindahl-Hirschman Index of 2,572, representing an increase of 203 points.

The Board has reviewed the entire record relating to this application and, while it is concerned with the effects of the 1980 transaction, a number of factors indicate that the anticompetitive effects in this market are not so serious as to warrant denial. First, at the time of its acquisition in 1980, Bank was (and still is) the smallest bank in the market. Further, Bank was small in absolute terms and, due to the policies and characteristics of prior management, was not a significant competitor in the market. Second, four independent banks and six thrift institutions remained to serve the market after the 1980 acquisition. In addition, a major banking organization in Montana has applied for Board approval to enter the market through acquisition of the second smallest bank in the market. Third, Bank and Glasgow Bank are located 29 miles apart and the competition that has existed between them has been minimal. Finally, at the time of its acquisition by Applicant's principals in 1980, Bank's continuance as a viable institution was in question. Therefore, the acquisition preserved Bank as a source of banking services in the market. Accordingly, based upon these and other facts of record, the Board concludes that the effects of the 1980 acquisition in the market were not so serious as to require denial of this application.

The Board has taken into consideration the fact that Bank's financial condition has improved substantially under the management of Applicant's principals. The financial and managerial resources and future Prospects of Applicant, Bank, and Glasgow Bank are currently regarded as satisfactory and their prospects appear favorable. Thus, banking factors and conve-

^{1.} Unless otherwise indicated, all banking data are as of December 31, 1982.

^{2.} The relevant banking market is defined as Phillips and Valley Counties, Montana.

^{3.} Applicant's principals together own 23.9 percent of the voting stock of Glasgow Bank. These individuals are actively involved in the daily operations of Glasgow Bank and serve as President, Senior Vice President and Director of Glasgow Bank.

^{4.} See, Mid-Nebraska Bancshares, Inc., 64 FEDERAL RESERVE BULLETIN 589 (1978), aff'd sub nom., Mid-Nebraska Bancshares, Inc. v. Board of Governors, 627 F.2d 266 (D.C. Cir. 1980); Mankato Bancshares, Inc., 64 FEDERAL RESERVE BULLETIN 760 (1978); Mahaska Investment Company, 63 FEDERAL RESERVE BULLETIN 579 (1977); Citizens Bancorp, Inc., 63 FEDERAL RESERVE BULLETIN 1083 (1977).

nience and needs considerations outweigh any adverse competitive effects resulting from the 1980 acquisition and lend significant weight toward approval of this proposal. Based upon these and other facts of record, the Board has determined that consummation of the transaction would be in the public interest and that the application should be approved.

On the basis of the record, the application is approved for the reasons summarized above. The transaction shall not be consummated 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 Minneapolis pursuant to delegated authority.

By order of the Board of Governors, effective November 16, 1983.

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

JAMES MCAFEE,

[SEAL]

Associate Secretary of the Board

NBD Bancorp, Inc., Detroit, Michigan

Order Approving Acquisition of Bank

NBD, Bancorp, Inc., Detroit, Michigan, a bank holding company within the meaning of the Bank Holding Company Act of 1956, as amended (12 U.S.C. § 1841 et seq.), has applied for approval under section 3(a)(3) of the Act to acquire the successor by consolidation to Pontiac State Bank, Pontiac, Michigan.

Notice of the application, affording opportunity for interested persons to submit comments, has been given in accordance with section 3(b) of the Act. The time for filing comments 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.¹

Applicant, the largest commercial banking organization in Michigan, controls 17 banking subsidiaries with aggregate deposits of \$7.1 billion, representing 15.4 percent of total deposits in commercial banks in the state.² Bank, the 13th largest commercial banking

organization in the state, controls deposits of \$456.9 million, representing 1.0 percent of total deposits in commercial banks in the state. Upon consummation of this transaction, Applicant would hold deposits of \$7.5 billion, representing 16.4 percent of total deposits in commercial banks in Michigan. The concentration ratio of the five largest banking organizations in Michigan would rise only marginally, from 57.1 percent to 58.1 percent. Accordingly, in the Board's judgment consummation of this proposal would not have significant effects on the concentration of commercial banking resources in Michigan.³

Applicant and Bank compete in the Detroit banking market. Bank maintains all of its offices in the market, and three banking subsidiaries of Applicant operate in the market. Applicant is the largest commercial banking organization in the market and controls deposits of \$5.9 billion, representing 26.1 percent of total deposits in commercial banks in the market. Bank is the seventh largest commercial banking organization in the market and controls 1.9 percent of the total deposits in commercial banks in the market. Upon consummation of this transaction, Applicant's share of total deposits in commercial banks in the market would increase to 28 percent.

In view of the size of the market shares held by Applicant and Bank, the Board has carefully considered whether consummation of this proposal would eliminate a substantial amount of existing competition between the two organizations. Based on its review of the record in this application, the Board concludes that in view of the structure of the market and the presence of numerous competitors, including thrift institutions, consummation of the proposed transaction is not likely to result in substantial anticompetitive effects in the market.⁶

The Detroit banking market is not now highly concentrated and would not become highly concentrated as a result of consummation of the proposal. The Herfindahl-Hirschman Index ("HHI") is 1571, and would increase 99 points to 1670.7 On this basis, the

^{1.} The Board received comments on this application from Comerica Incorporated, Detroit, Michigan ("Comerica").

^{2.} Statewide banking data are as of December 31, 1982, and reflect Old Kent Financial Corporation's acquisition of Pacesetter Financial Corporation (69 FEDERAL RESERVE BULLETIN 102 (1983)) and Comercia's acquisition of Bank of the Commonwealth (69 FEDERAL RESERVE BULLETIN 797 (1983)).

^{3.} The Board has stated that the increase in competition within the financial services industry generally has mitigated its previously expressed concerns regarding the concentration of banking resources in Michigan. Old Kent Financial Corporation, note 3, 69 FEDERAL RESERVE BULLETIN 102 (1983).

^{4.} The Detroit banking market is approximated by Wayne, Macomb, and Oakland Counties plus 33 cities and townships located in St. Clair, Lapeer, Livingston, Washtenaw, and Monroe Counties, all in Michigan

^{5.} Marketwide banking data are as of June 30, 1982.

^{6.} Based on the size of Bank and its demonstrated lack of inclination to expand beyond the Detroit banking market, the Board does not believe that consummation of this proposal will have a significant adverse effect with regard to potential competition.

^{7.} The share of deposits held by the four largest banking organizations in the market is 74.5 percent, and would increase to 76.4 percent upon consummation.

merger would not be subject to challenge under Department of Justice Guidelines, and the Department has not commented adversely on the application.8

Further, the market is now served by 45 commercial banking organizations and consummation will decrease this number by only one, to 44 competitors. Moreover, these competitors include 10 of the 13 largest banking organizations in Michigan. In a number of previous cases, the Board has indicated that the competitive influence in a market of the largest bank holding companies in a state may be greater than what would be expected based on their market share alone, especially with respect to their ability to serve local customers.9

In its evaluation in previous cases of the competitive effects of a proposal, the Board has indicated that thrift institutions have become, or at least have the potential to become, major competitors of commercial banks. 10 On this basis, the Board has accorded considerable weight to the influence of thrift institutions in its evaluation of the competitive effects of a proposal. 11 In this case, there are 263 offices of 21 savings and loan associations in the Detroit market. These institutions control aggregate deposits of \$7.4 billion, representing approximately 25 percent of the total deposits of all depository institutions in the market.12 Four of the ten largest depository institutions in the market are thrifts, and two of these hold deposits in excess of \$1 billion. Based upon the number, size and market shares of these institutions in the Detroit market, the Board concludes that their presence in the market exerts a mitigating influence on the competitive effects of this proposal.13

The financial and managerial resources of Applicant, its subsidiaries and Bank are regarded as satisfactory and their future prospects are favorable. Accordingly, banking factors are consistent with approval.

Comerica has objected to the Board's approval of this application on the basis that the consideration to be paid by Applicant to Bank's shareholders includes cash, as well as shares of Applicant, and Michigan law forbids cash to be paid as consideration in bank mergers.14 Comerica has raised similar objections with the Financial Institutions Bureau ("FIB") of the state of Michigan, which must also approve the proposed transaction. Comerica argues that, under the Supreme Court's holding in Whitney Bank v. New Orleans Bank, 15 the Board is obliged to determine that proposals under the BHC Act do not violate state law. In Whitney, the question presented was whether state law barred the opening of a new subsidiary bank of the holding company. Because this question involved whether the holding company could organize and control the new bank, the Supreme Court found that the resolution of this question was an essential consideration for the Board in its evaluation of the holding company's application under the Act to acquire and control the new bank.

In the instant case, however, the state law in question does not bar the acquisition by Applicant of control of Bank. The issue under state law involves the form of consideration to be paid by Applicant for Bank's shares, which issue is being considered, and is appropriate for resolution, by FIB. Of course, as in any case, if Applicant modifies the consideration offered for its proposed acquisition of Bank (as a result of FIB's decision on this matter or for other reasons) and that modification materially affects the factors the Board is required to consider under section 3(c) of the Act, the Board's approval of any such modification would be required.

Upon acquisition of Bank, Applicant intends to expand the corporate and consumer services that the Bank offers to its customers. Specifically, Applicant will cause Bank to increase the number and variety of residential and commercial mortgages, as well as construction and development loans. Through affiliation with Applicant, Bank's customers will also have access to expanded commercial lending and a complete

^{8.} The Department of Justice considers a market highly concentrated only where the HHI equals or exceeds 1800. The Detroit market with an HHI of 1571 is regarded as moderately concentrated. The Department of Justice has stated it is unlikely to challenge mergers in such markets producing an increase in the HHI of less than 100 points. (U.S. Department of Justice Merger Guidelines (issued June 14, 1982))

^{9.} First Tennessee National Corporation, 69 FEDERAL RESERVE BULLETIN 298 (1983); First Bancorporation of Ohio, 67 FEDERAL RESERVE BULLETIN 799 (1981); United Bancorporation of New York, 67 FEDERAL RESERVE BULLETIN 358 (1981); and Bank of New York ("Empire"), 66 FEDERAL RESERVE BULLETIN 807 (1980).

^{10.} Comerica (Bank of the Commonwealth), 69 FEDERAL RESERVE BULLETIN 797; General Bancshares Corporation, 69 FEDERAL RE-SERVE BULLETIN 802; First Tennessee National Corporation, 69 FEDERAL RESERVE BULLETIN 298 (1983).

^{11.} Comerica (Bank of the Commonwealth), 69 FEDERAL RESERVE BULLETIN 797; General Bancshares Corporation, 69 FEDERAL RE-SERVE BULLETIN 802; Fidelcor, Inc. (Southeast National Bancshares of Pennsylvania, Inc.), 69 FEDERAL RESERVE BULLETIN 445 (1983); First Tennessee National Corporation, 69 FEDERAL RESERVE BULLE-TIN 298 (1983).

^{12.} Savings and loan deposit data are as of September 30, 1982.

^{13.} When savings and loan data are considered, Applicant's market share falls to 19.7 percent, and it remains as the largest depository institution in the market. Bank's market share falls to 1.4 percent and

it becomes the 11th largest depository institution in the market. In addition, including savings and loan institutions, the four-firm concentration ratio of the Detroit market is 56.9 percent and would rise to 58.3 percent upon consummation of the proposal. Similarly, the HHI of the market is 1024 and would rise by 55 points to 1079

^{14.} Mich. Comp. Laws Ann. § 487.430 (West Supp. 1983-84).

^{15. 379} U.S. 411 (1965).

line of corporate services; new leasing services; and financial assistance to small businesses through Applicant's small business investment corporation expanded trust services; and new retail services including discount brokerage and asset management accounts. Although Applicant currently makes these services available in the market through its subsidiaries, the provision of services to Bank's customers would result in some increased benefits to the public, and would outweigh any adverse effects that might result from consummation of this proposal. Thus, considerations relating to the convenience and needs of the community to be served also are consistent with approval.

Accordingly, based on the foregoing and other facts of record, the Board has determined that consummation of the proposed transaction would be consistent with the public interest and that the application should be approved.

On the basis of the record, the application is approved for the reasons summarized above. The transaction shall not be made 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 Chicago pursuant to delegated authority.

By order of the Board of Governors, effective November 29, 1983.

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

JAMES McAfee,
[SEAL] Associate Secretary of the Board

Pennbancorp, Titusville, Pennsylvania

Order Approving the Merger of Bank Holding Companies

Pennbancorp, Titusville, Pennsylvania, a bank holding company within the meaning of the Bank Holding Company Act ("Act"), has applied for the Board's approval under section 3 of the Act (12 U.S.C. § 1842) to merge with First Seneca Corporation, Oil City, Pennsylvania ("First Seneca"). As a result of the merger, Applicant would acquire all of the outstanding voting shares of First Seneca's subsidiary bank, First Seneca Bank, and an ownership of between 5.52 percent and 11.54 percent of the outstanding voting shares of several other banks and bank holding companies in Pennsylvania.

This application constitutes an amendment to an application that was denied by the Board on June 10, 1983. Notice of the application, affording opportunity for interested persons to submit comments and views, has been given in accordance with section 3 of the Act.² (48 Federal Register 870 (1983)). 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) (12 U.S.C. § 1842(c)) of the Act. Applicant, the 21st largest banking organization in Pennsylvania, controls one bank with total deposits of \$578.8 million, representing 0.8 percent of the total deposits in commercial banks in the state.3 First Seneca, the 18th largest banking organization in the state, controls one bank with total deposits of \$623.7 million, representing 0.9 percent of the total deposits in commercial banks in the state. Upon consummation of this proposal and all planned divestitures, Applicant would become the eleventh largest banking organization in the state and would control 1.6 percent of the total deposits in commercial banks in the state. In the Board's view, consummation of this proposal would not have a significant effect upon the concentration of banking resources in Pennsylvania. Although Applicant's subsidiary bank ("Bank") operates 23 branches in seven banking markets and First Seneca Bank operates 48 branches in nine banking markets, the only relevant market area in which both Applicant and First Seneca maintain banking offices is in the Oil City-Franklin banking market.⁴ Accordingly, consummation of the proposal would not have any effect on existing competition in any market area other than the Oil City-Franklin banking market.

Applicant operates one office and one drive-in facility in the Oil City-Franklin banking market and First Seneca Bank operates three offices in the Oil City-Franklin banking market. Applicant is the third largest banking organization in the market and controls 18.5 percent of the total deposits in commercial banks in the market. First Seneca is the second largest banking

^{1. 69} Federal Reserve Bulletin 548 (1983).

^{2.} No new Federal Register notice of the proposal has been published. The proposal does not represent an expansion of the original proposal for which adequate notice and opportunity for comment was provided, and therefore no further notice is required. The appropriate regulatory agencies were notified of the amended proposal and all statutory and regulatory notice requirements have been satisfied.

^{3.} Statewide deposit data are as of December 31, 1982, and reflect acquisitions as of July 15, 1983.

^{4.} The Oil City-Franklin banking market is approximated by all of Venango County, except for the townships of Plum, Cherry Tree, Oil Creek, and Allegheny, and Washington, Ashland, Salem, and Richland townships, in Clarion County, Pennsylvania. For a discussion of the delineation of the Oil City-Franklin banking market, see 69 FEDERAL RESERVE BULLETIN at 549-51.

organization in the market and holds 19.6 percent of the total deposits in commercial banks in the market.5 The Oil City-Franklin banking market is highly concentrated, with the four largest commercial banking organizations controlling 86.6 percent of the total deposits in the commercial banks in the market and a Herfindahl-Hirschman Index ("HHI") of 2334. Upon consummation of this proposal, absent any planned divestitures, Applicant would control 38.1 percent of the total deposits in commercial banks in the market; the percent of deposits held by the four largest banking organizations in the market would increase to 93.4 percent; and the HHI would increase by 722 points to 3056. The increase in market deposit concentration that would result from this proposal would make this transaction one that would be subject to challenge under the Department of Justice Merger Guidelines.

On June 10, 1983, the Board denied an application by Applicant to merge with First Seneca. On the basis of the combined market shares of Applicant and Bank and the highly concentrated nature of the Oil City-Franklin market, the Board concluded that the proposal would eliminate a significant amount of existing competition in the market. The Board reviewed the effect of the proposal in light of the competition provided by thrift institutions in the market and concluded that, even if thrift institutions in the market were considered as full competitors of commercial banks, the effect of the transaction would continue to be substantially adverse.

In order to alleviate the anticompetitive effects of its original proposal, Applicant has proposed to divest all of the assets and the deposit and loan accounts of its offices in the Oil City-Franklin banking market. Applicant plans to sell these offices to First National Bank of Mercer County, Greenville, Pennsylvania ("Mercer Bank"). Mercer Bank does not currently operate in the market. It is expected that approximately \$62.5 million of Applicant's deposits would be transferred to Mercer Bank. As a result of the proposed divestiture, Mercer Bank would then hold 18.5 percent of the total deposits in commercial banks in the market.

Applicant has committed to cause the divestiture of its offices at or before consummation of the proposed acquisition of Bank.⁶ Upon consummation of the proposed transaction including the divestiture, Appli-

cant would hold approximately 19.6 percent of the total deposits in commercial banks in the market. As a result of this divestiture, consummation of the proposal would not reduce the number of competitors in the market or increase the concentration of banking resources in the Oil City-Franklin banking market. In light of Applicant's commitment to divest its offices, the Board concludes that the proposed acquisition would not have a substantial adverse effect on existing competition in the Oil City-Franklin market.⁷

The financial and managerial resources and future prospects of Applicant, its subsidiaries, and First Seneca are regarded as generally satisfactory and their future prospects appear favorable. Applicant's proposal includes several improvements and expansions in the services and operations of the banks which lend some weight toward approval. Thus, the Board finds that considerations relating to banking factors and the convenience and needs of the community to be served are consistent with approval. Based on the foregoing and other facts of record, the Board has determined that consummation of the proposed transaction would be consistent with the public interest and should be approved.

Accordingly, on the basis of the record, the application is approved subject to the condition that the proposed divestiture be completed on or before consummation of this proposal. This 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 data of this Order, unless such period is extended for good cause by the Board, or by the Federal Reserve Bank of Cleveland under delegated authority.

By order of the Board of Governors, effective November 30, 1983.

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

JAMES MCAFEE,
[SEAL] Associate Secretary of the Board

^{5.} Market data are as of June 30, 1982.

^{6.} This commitment conforms with the Board's policy that divestitures designed to eliminate significantly adverse effects on existing competition must take place prior to or concurrent with the proposed acquisition. Barnett Banks of Florida, 68 FEDERAL RESERVE BULLETIN 180 (1982); Hartford National Corporation, 68 FEDERAL RESERVE BULLETIN (1982).

^{7.} The Board has also considered the effect consummation of this proposal would have on probable future competition in the remaining separate 14 markets in which either Applicant and First Seneca compete. The Board has examined the concentration of banking resources in each market, the number of probable future entrants, the size of the bank to be acquired and the attractiveness of the market for entry on a de novo or foothold basis absent approval of the application. After consideration of these factors in the context of the specific facts of this case, the Board concludes that consummation of this proposal would not have any significant adverse effects on probable future competition in any relevant market.

Orders Issued Under Section 4 of Bank Holding Company Act

Citicorp, New York, New York

Order Approving Acquisition of Limited Purpose Trust Company

Citicorp, New York, New York, a bank holding company within the meaning of the Bank Holding Company Act ("BHC Act"), has applied for the Board's approval under section 4(c)(8) of the Act (12 U.S.C. § 1843(c)((8)) and section 225.4(b)(1) of the Board's Regulation Y (12 C.F.R. § 225.4(b)(1)), to establish de novo a subsidiary, Citicorp Savings and Trust Company, Tulsa and Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, (CSTC), to engage in industrial banking activities under a trust company charter.

Notice of the application, affording opportunity for interested persons to comment, was duly published (48 Federal Register 14756 (1983)). The Federal Reserve Bank of New York considered all comments received, including those of the Oklahoma Bankers Association in opposition to the application, in light of the factors set forth in section 4(c)(8) of the BHC Act (12 U.S.C. § 1843(c)(8)). The Reserve Bank, acting pursuant to authority delegated by the Board 12 C.F.R. § 265.2(f)(20)), approved the application. The Oklahoma Bankers Association sought Board review of the decision of the Reserve Bank and the Board agreed to review it. The Board has considered all comments filed by the Oklahoma Bankers Association, including the comments filed in conjunction with the petition for review.

Citicorp is the second largest commercial banking organization in the United States, with total consolidated assets of \$130.2 billion.1 Citicorp operates four subsidiary banks in the United States including Citibank, New York, New York, with total assets of \$110 billion. This application involves the establishment by Citicorp of a subsidiary, CSTC, with offices in Tulsa and Oklahoma City, Oklahoma. Citicorp proposes, through this de novo subsidiary, to engage in industrial banking activities, including consumer and commercial lending, and the issuing of thrift certificates and thrift passbook certificates. In addition, Citicorp proposes to engage in the sale of credit-related life, accident, and health insurance and the sale of consumer-oriented financial management courses. These activities have been determined by the Board to be

closely related to banking. (12 C.F.R. § 225.4(a)(1), (2), (3), and (9)),²

The Board's determination that the activity of operating an industrial bank or an industrial loan company is closely related to banking was based on the condition that "the institution does not both accept demand deposits and make commercial loans." (12 C.F.R. § 225.4(a)(2)). An institution engaging in both activities would be regarded as a "bank" for purposes of the BHC Act. Section 2(c) of the Act defines as a "bank" any institution that "accepts deposits that the depositor has legal right to withdraw on demand and engages in the business of making commercial loans." (12 U.S.C. § 1841(c)). Citicorp has agreed that it will neither accept demand deposits nor offer NOW accounts or any transaction accounts through the offices of CSTC.

Oklahoma law does not specifically authorize the chartering of an industrial bank or an industrial loan company. Citicorp, therefore, proposes to engage in this type of activity through an institution chartered as a trust company. The Oklahoma Bankers Association has protested this application, asserting that under Oklahoma law a trust company has the power to make commercial loans and to accept demand deposits. The Oklahoma Bankers Association asserts that, for purposes of the Bank Holding Company Act, Citicorp would have the charter authority of a "bank" and thus would qualify as a "bank" under the BHC Act. The acquisition of a bank in Oklahoma by Citicorp would be prohibited by the Douglas Amendment to the BHC Act (12 U.S.C. § 1842(d)). However, Citicorp has agreed that it will not exercise the full panoply of powers that it may receive in its trust company charter. In particular, Citicorp has stated that CSTC will not accept demand deposits or offer NOW accounts or any transaction accounts.3

The Board has expressed concern about recent acquisitions by nonbanking companies of institutions that are chartered as banks but which limit their activities to avoid coverage under the "bank" definition in the BHC Act. The Board has not favored such acquisitions of so-called "nonbank banks" that would

^{1.} Banking data are as of June 30, 1983.

^{2.} The provision of consumer-oriented financial management courses was found by order to be closely related to banking. *Citicorp*, 65 FEDERAL RESERVE BULLETIN 265 (1979).

^{3.} The Oklahoma Bankers Association urges the Board to conduct a further inquiry on the powers of trust companies in Oklahoma, particularly of trust companies chartered prior to Oklahoma achieving statehood. However, the record contains sufficient information on the scope of activities permitted to trust companies and actually to be exercised by CSTC.

^{4.} Letter of December 16, 1982, to The Dreyfus Corporation concerning the acquisition by Dreyfus Corporation of Lincoln State Bank, East Orange, New Jersey.

undermine the policy of the BHC Act to separate banking from commerce as well as the provisions of the Glass-Steagall Act, and the BHC Act's rules limiting excessive risk in nonbanking activities.5

Consistent with Congressional intent and the Board's responsibilities for the administration of the Act, the Board has interpreted the definition of "bank" in the BHC Act to limit the potential for evasion of these fundamental purposes of the BHC Act through the "nonbank bank" device. Thus, the Board has ruled that, for purposes of the BHC Act, NOW accounts should be regarded as demand deposits and that commercial loans include such commercial loan substitutes as the purchase of commercial paper, bankers acceptances and certificates of deposit, and the sale of federal funds.6 The Board has carefully reviewed this application in view of these underlying policy considerations, and with particular regard to the questions raised by the Oklahoma Bankers Associa-

As noted, CSTC will not accept demand deposits or offer NOW accounts or any other type of transaction account. Oklahoma trust companies, such as CSTC, historically have not been eligible for FDIC insurance, and CSTC has not sought FDIC insurance for its deposits. CSTC will not have the term "bank" in its title, and as a trust company it is not a bank for purposes of Oklahoma law. CSTC does not present, therefore, the concerns previously expressed by the Board regarding the permissibility of nonbank banks.

The Board concludes that the activities proposed to be conducted by CSTC are essentially industrial bank activities, that CSTC will not meet the definition of "bank" under the BHC Act, and that consummation of the proposal is not otherwise inconsistent with the purposes of the Act.7

The Board also concludes that it is not necessary to seek further testimony on this application through a hearing, as requested by the Oklahoma Bankers Association. The factual issues raised by the Oklahoma

Bankers Association concerning the scope of CSTC's proposed activities have been resolved by Citicorp's application and subsequent submissions. There is no longer any doubt as to the precise scope of those activities.8 In addition, the issue raised by the Oklahoma Bankers Association concerning whether CSTC will meet the definition of bank for purposes of the Bank Holding Company Act is a legal issue that lies within the Board's expertise and does not lend itself to resolution through an evidentiary hearing. The Board has resolved that issue herein. In considering this application the Board did not consider it necessary to hear oral testimony from the Oklahoma Bankers Association and, consequently, the request of the Oklahoma Bankers Association to address the Board is denied.

There is no evidence that consummation of this proposal would result in any undue concentration of resources, conflicts of interest, unsound banking practices, or other adverse effects. In fact, the de novo nature of Citicorp's entry will provide an additional competitor and an additional source of consumer and commercial loans. In view of the de novo nature of this acquisition, no adverse competitive effects would be associated with this proposal.

Based upon the foregoing and all the facts of 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 the Board's authority to require modification or termination of the activities of the holding company or any of its subsidiaries as the Board finds necessary to assure compliance with the provisions and purposes of the Act and the Board's regulations and orders issued thereunder, or to prevent evasion thereof.

The proposed activities shall not commence 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.

^{5.} Citizens Fidelity Corporation, 69 FEDERAL RESERVE BULLETIN 556 (1983).

^{6.} First Bancorporation (Beehive Thrift and Loan), 68 FEDERAL RESERVE BULLETIN 253 (1982); Letter of December 16, 1982, to The Drevfus Corporation.

^{7.} For example, in First Bancorporation, 68 FEDERAL RESERVE BULLETIN 253 (1982), the Board approved an application to engage in industrial loan company activities under section 4 of the Act on the condition that the applicant refrain from offering NOW accounts, the equivalent of demand deposits, although industrial loan companies were clearly permitted to do so in Utah. Similarly, in Citizens Fidelity Corporation, 69 FEDERAL RESERVE BULLETIN 556 (1983), the Board approved an application under the nonbanking provisions of section 4 of the BHC Act to acquire a national bank that would engage solely in credit card operations.

The Board has previously considered an application to engage in industrial banking activities in Oklahoma through the use of a trust company charter. Although the application was denied on other grounds, the Board stated that such industrial loan activities as conducted by a trust company were nonbanking activities that were closely related to banking. Republic Bancorporation, Inc., 67 FEDER-AL RESERVE BULLETIN 66 (1981).

^{8.} In particular, the Board is satisfied that CSTC will offer its thrift passbook certificates as time deposits rather than as transactional accounts payable on demand to third parties.

By order of the Board of Governors, effective November 17, 1983.

Voting for this action: Chairman Volcker and Governors Martin, Wallich, Partee, and Gramley. Voting against this action: Governors Teeters and Rice. Governor Wallich abstained from voting on the insurance portion of this application.

JAMES MCAFEE,

[SEAL] Associate Secretary of the Board

Dissenting Statement of Governors Teeters and Rice

We dissent from the Board's decision on this application. This application raises an issue regarding CSTC's status as a bank under the Bank Holding Company Act, an issue which has important policy implications. Although CSTC will not offer demand deposits, this does not end the Board's inquiry, since its decision under section 4(c)(8) is not a mechanical analysis of technical definitions but a determination of whether a proposed activity will produce public benefits that outweigh adverse effects.

CSTC will have a state trust company charter empowering it to engage in a full range of commercial banking activities. Although Oklahoma law requires that CSTC accept only deposits that are treated as trust deposits, CSTC will operate for all practical purposes as a bank, accepting general deposits and making a full range of consumer and commercial loans.

The Board has expressed concern about the chartering and acquisition of "nonbank banks" by commercial enterprises as a device for taking deposits from the public, engaging in banking operations, and gaining access to the payments mechanism. The Board has stated that institutions engaged in these operations should be subject to the provisions of the BHC Act that separate banking from commerce, aid in assuring adequate capital, prevent conflicts of interest, and limit the taking of excessive risks in nonbanking activities. Widespread use of the "nonbank bank" device for evading the Act seriously undermines the fundamental policies of the Act as established by Congress. Recent attempts by nonbanking organizations to utilize the "nonbank bank" loophole to evade these policies threaten to alter significantly the nation's banking structure, unless there is Congressional action on the underlying policy issues.

In this context we believe that approval of the present application would establish a precedent for the establishment by bank holding companies of "non-bank banks" on an interstate basis and that this is a seriously adverse factor that requires denial of the application. While the Board has approved proposals by bank holding companies to engage in industrial

bank activities, none of those proposals contemplated that the activity would be conducted by an out-of-state holding company through a state-chartered trust company with powers similar to those of commercial banks. Moreover, we believe the expanded powers of industrial banks and, in particular, their eligibility for FDIC insurance under the Garn-St Germain Depository Institutions Act of 1982, necessitate a re-examination of the entire Board policy with respect to industrial banks. We note that the Board has previously ruled in the case of savings and loan associations that it may consider "the broader questions of economic and regulatory policy that may be raised by a proposal" under section 4(c)(8) and it may deny an application based upon "the broader issue as to the propriety of affiliations" between banks and other financial institutions. (D.H. Baldwin Company, 63 FEDERAL RESERVE BULLETIN 280-282 (1977)).

The potentially serious adverse effects on the underlying policies of Congress in enacting the BHC Act require, we believe, denial of the present application. We believe the proposal by an out-of-state bank holding company to engage in industrial bank activities under the charter of a general trust company cannot be viewed as a "proper incident" to banking in light of the prohibition against interstate banking in the Douglas Amendment. The serious adverse effects of the application outweigh any minor public benefits associated with additional competition in the form proposed in the application.

November 17, 1983

Comerica Incorporated, Detroit, Michigan

Order Approving Acquisition of Credit Card Subsidiary

Comerica Incorporated, Detroit, Michigan, a bank holding company within the meaning of the Bank Holding Company Act of 1956, as amended (12 U.S.C. § 1841 et seq.) ("BHC Act"), has applied for the Board's approval under section 4(c)(8) of the BHC Act (12 U.S.C. § 1843(c)(8)) and section 225.4(b)(2) of the Board's Regulation Y (12 C.F.R. § 225.4(b)(2)) to acquire all of the outstanding shares of Comerica-Midwest, N.A., Toledo, Ohio ("Company"), a proposed limited purpose bank that would engage solely in credit card operations.

Notice of the application, affording interested persons the opportunity to submit comments, has been duly published. (48 Federal Register 8587 (1983)). The time for filing comments has expired and the Board has considered the application and all comments received, including those of the Ohio Superintendent of

Banks in opposition to the proposal, in light of the factors set forth in section 4(c)(8) of the BHC Act.

Applicant, with 17 banking subsidiaries, is the third largest commercial banking organization in Michigan, and controls total deposits of \$6.1 billion, representing 12.1 percent of the total deposits in commercial banks in the state.

Applicant will transfer to Company its existing credit card operations and will issue credit cards, including VISA and MasterCard, to residents of Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Wisconsin, Pennsylvania, Kentucky, and Illinois. Company also will offer revolving personal loans in connection with its credit card operations. Applicant plans to locate Company in Ohio because of that state's less restrictive policy regarding interest rates.

Company has been organized solely to conduct credit card operations for individuals and it will not accept demand deposits or offer any type of transaction account to any person. It will not offer savings accounts or time deposits to the general public, although it will accept large denomination time deposits from Comerica's subsidiary banks. Similarly, Company will not make commercial loans of any type, including the purchase of commercial paper, certificates of deposit, or bankers acceptances, and the sale of federal funds. These limitations will be included in Company's bylaws, which cannot be amended without approval of the Comptroller of the Currency and the Board. Company would not have the word "bank" in its name.

This application is similar to a proposal recently approved by the Board permitting Citizens Fidelity Corporation, a Kentucky bank holding company, to establish a limited purpose credit card national bank in Ohio.2 In that case, the Board addressed the question whether a limited purpose bank, such as Company, that would not accept demand deposits or make commercial loans, would be a "bank" for purposes of the BHC Act. The Board expressed its concern about acquisitions of so-called "nonbank banks" as a device for evading the BHC Act. The Board has opposed such acquisitions because they undermine the separation of banking from commerce, the Glass-Steagall Act, and the BHC Act's prudential rules limiting excessive risk in nonbanking activities. A majority of the Board felt constrained to conclude, however, on the basis of the specific facts of that case, that the credit card company in question would not be a "bank."3

In view of the limitations on Company's activities in this case, specifically the restrictions in Company's bylaws against the acceptance of demand deposits or the making of commercial loans, the Board similarly concludes that Company will not be a "bank" for purposes of the Act. Accordingly, the application has been considered in light of the provisions of section 4(c)(8) of the Act pertaining to the acquisition of nonbanking interests.

The Board has previously determined that the proposed activity is closely related to banking within the meaning of section 4(c)(8).⁴ To the extent that the proposal would preserve a competitor in the market for credit card services, the Board has determined that the proposal would offer competitive benefits. There is no evidence that consummation of the proposal would result in any undue concentration of resources, conflicts of interests, unsound banking practices, or other adverse effects.

In its deliberations on this application, the Board has taken into consideration the views of the Ohio Superintendent of Banks, including the Superintendent's view that Company will be a de facto branch of Comerica's banking subsidiaries in Michigan, contrary to Ohio law, and that the proposal will violate the interstate banking prohibitions of section 3(d) of the Act. The Board addressed similar objections by the Superintendent in connection with the Citizens Fidelity application. In that case, the Board determined that the record of the application and a long line of decisions by the Board and the courts demonstrate that the mere fact of common ownership of a bank holding company is insufficient to make one subsidiary a branch of another. The Board finds that the same considerations are present in this case and that Company will not be an illegal branch of any banking subsidiary of Comerica.⁵ Similarly, in view of the Board's determination that Company will not be a

^{1.} All banking data are as of June 30, 1983.

^{2.} Citizens Fidelity Corporation, 68 FEDERAL RESERVE BULLETIN 556 (1983).

^{3.} Three members of the Board dissented from the Board's approval of the *Citizens Fidelity* application on the basis that the transaction would set an undesirable precedent for further acquisitions of non-

bank banks, among other reasons. Two of these Board members also have dissented from the majority's decision in this case.

^{4.} Citizens Fidelity Corporation supra.

^{5.} Comerica has made the following commitments to insure that Company will not be a branch of any of its banking affiliates: Company will not transfer any of its deposits or loans to any of Comerica's banking subsidiaries; Comerica will use its resources, rather than those of its banking subsidiaries, to capitalize Company; Company will be a separate corporation with its own capital structure and lending limits; Company's board of directors will be separate and independent; Company will be managed by local officers rather than employees of Comerica or its banking subsidiaries; Company will maintain separate books of account; and Company will not be identified in advertisements or by other means as a part of Comerica's other subsidiary banks. Although Company will be funded primarily by certificates of deposit from Comerica's subsidiary banks, this fact alone does not evidence a branching relationship, because Company will make loans solely for its own account and will not sell any of its loans to affiliated banks or perform any lending functions on behalf of those subsidiary banks.

"bank," the prohibitions of section 3(d) are inapplicable to the acquisition.

Accordingly, the Board has determined that approval of the proposal would not be inconsistent with state law and would be consistent with federal law.

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

The proposed activities shall not commence 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 Chicago.

By order of the Board of Governors, effective November 16, 1983.

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

JAMES MCAFEE. [SEAL] Associate Secretary of the Board

Dissenting Statement of Governors Teeters and Rice

We dissent from the Board's decision on this application for the same reasons expressed in our dissent to the Board's approval of the application of Citizens Fidelity Corporation to establish de novo a national bank in Ohio.

We believe that the acquisition of so-called "nonbank banks" seriously undermines the fundamental policies of the Bank Holding Company Act and threatens to significantly alter the national banking structure without Congressional action on the underlying policy issues. Moreover, the Ohio Superintendent of Banks has objected to the application as contrary to state law. We also note that there are other alternatives by which Applicant could accomplish its objections that do not present the adverse precedential effects of this proposal. In our view, these are sufficiently adverse factors to require denial of this application.

November 16, 1983

PNC Financial Corp. Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania

Order Approving Organization of Discount Securities Broker

PNC Financial Corp, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, a bank holding company within the meaning of the Bank Holding Company Act, as amended (12 U.S.C. § 1841 et seq.)("the Act"), has applied for the Board's approval under section 4(c)(8) of the Act (12 U.S.C. \$1843(c)(8)) and section 225.4(b)(2) of the Board's Regulation Y (12 C.F.R. § 225.4(b)(2)), to acquire up to 25 percent of the voting shares of BHC Securities, Inc., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania ("Company"), a company that will be organized to engage in discount securities brokerage activities. This activity has been determined by the Board to be closely related to banking and thus permissible for bank holding companies. (12 CFR § 225.4(a)(15)).

Notice of the application, affording interested persons an opportunity to submit comments and views. was duly published in the Federal Register. 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 4(c)(8) of the Act.

Applicant, with \$11.6 billion in total consolidated assets, is the second largest commercial banking organization in Pennsylvania.² Applicant also engages, through certain of its subsidiaries, in various permissible nonbanking activities, including consumer and commercial lending, mortgage banking, credit related insurance activities, and leasing activities.

BHC Securities, Inc., is a nonoperating company that will be organized by Applicant. Applicant will be the largest single shareholder of Company and the only shareholder owning in excess of 5 percent of the voting shares of Company. Moreover, Provident National Bank, a subsidiary of Applicant, will be retained by Company under a long term contract to provide management and administrative services to Company. Accordingly, the Board concludes that Applicant will control Company within the meaning of the Act. The remaining shareholders of Company will be bank holding companies, each of which will acquire less than 5 percent of the voting shares of Company pursuant to section 4(c)(6) of the Act.3

^{1. 48} Federal Register 42,867 (September 20, 1983).

^{2.} All banking data are as of June 30, 1983.

^{3.} The Board has determined that the ownership interests of the additional investors would not put these investors in a position to control Company.

Company proposes to provide discount securities brokerage services on behalf of its shareholders and other financial institutions. Company will buy and sell securities solely as agent on the order and for the account of customers, and, specifically, will execute and confirm trades in securities, clear transactions, accept receipt and delivery of securities, collect dividends, and maintain customer records. Company will offer only discount securities brokerage services and will not offer investment advice or research services.

Company expects in the future to extend margin credit in conformity with the Board's Regulation T (12 C.F.R. Part 220), and to carry its customers' temporary credit balances awaiting investment (paying interest on some of them). The services of Company will be offered from an office in Philadelphia to shareholders of Company and other financial institutions throughout the United States. Company will not purchase or sell securities for its own account, engage in securities dealing or underwriting, or provide investment advice or research services.

In determining whether the proposed activities are "a proper incident to banking or managing or controlling banks," section 4(c)(8) of the Act requires the Board to consider whether performance of the proposed activity by an affiliate of a bank holding company "can reasonably be expected to produce benefits to the public, such as greater convenience, increased competition, or gains in efficiency, that outweigh possible adverse effects, such as undue concentration of resources, decreased or unfair competition, conflicts of interests, or unsound banking practices." (12 U.S.C. § 1843(c)(8)). On the basis of the record of the application, the Board finds that consummation of this proposal can reasonably be expected to produce significant public benefits in the form of increased competition, greater convenience, and increased efficiency in the provision of securities brokerage services, that outweigh possible adverse effects.

The provision of discount securities brokerage services is a highly competitive business, and the addition of Company as a wholesale provider of these services to financial institutions for use by their customers may be expected to have a generally positive effect on competition in the market for discount securities brokerage services. Shareholders of Company will not be required to use the services of Company and may provide similar services in competition with Company. Moreover, the proposal will not result in an unfair competitive advantage to shareholders of Company because similar discount securities brokerage services are widely available to nonshareholders of company from numerous other sources, shareholders of Company will not be limited to institutions in any defined geographic area, and Company expects to offer its services to financial institutions that are not shareholders of Company.

Accordingly, after careful review of the application and other facts of record, the Board concludes that there is no evidence upon which to conclude consummation of this proposal would result in unfair competition, conflicts of interest, unsound banking practices, or other substantially adverse effects.

Based upon the foregoing and other considerations reflected in the record, the Board has determined that the balance of the public interest factors that the Board is required to consider under section 4(c)(8) of the Act, 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 (12 C.F.R. § 225.4(c)) and the Board's authority to require such modification or termination of the activities of a holding company or any of its subsidiaries as the Board finds necessary to assure compliance with the provisions and purposes of the Act and the Board's regulations and orders issued thereunder, or to prevent evasion thereof.

The proposed activities shall not commence 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.

By order of the Board of Governors, effective November 30, 1983.

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

JAMES MCAFEE,
[SEAL] Associate Secretary of the Board

Society Corporation, Cleveland, Ohio

Order Approving Application to Engage in Management Consulting Activities

Society Corporation, Cleveland, Ohio, a bank holding company within the meaning of the Bank Holding Company Act ("Act"), has applied for the Board's approval under section 4(c)(8) of the Act (12 U.S.C. § 1843(c)(8)) and section 225.4(b)(2) of the Board's Regulation Y (12 C.F.R. § 225.4(b)(2)), to engage in providing management consulting services to Banc-Systems Association, Rocky River, Ohio ("Company"), a nonprofit, nondepository corporation orga-

nized to operate a credit card association for depository institution members.

Notice of the application, affording interested persons an opportunity to submit comments on the proposal, has been duly published. (48 Federal Register 33,349). The time for filing comments has expired and the Board has considered the application and all comments received in light of the public interest factors set forth in section 4(c)(8) of the Act.

Applicant, a bank holding company by virtue of its ownership of twelve subsidiary banks, is the sixth largest banking organization in Ohio, with total deposits of \$3 billion, representing 6.3 percent of total deposits in commercial banks in the state. Applicant engages through subsidiaries in a number of permissible nonbanking activities, including the provision of management consulting services to nonaffiliated depository institutions. Applicant proposes to provide these same services to Company.

Company provides credit card processing and related services for approximately 130 commercial banks and savings and loan associations with MasterCard or VISA credit card operations that collectively own all of the voting rights of Company. Applicant owns 18.8 percent of the total voting rights of Company.

The Board has previously determined that the provision of management consulting advice to nonaffiliated depository institutions is closely related to banking within the meaning of section 4(c)(8) of the Act. (12 C.F.R. § 225.4(a)(12)). The provision of management consulting services to Company can be viewed as tantamount to the provision of such services indirectly to the depository institutions that own it. Since Regulation Y permits Applicant to provide management consulting advice directly to these depository institutions, the Board has determined that the provision of such services indirectly through Company is consistent with Regulation Y. Moreover, Company performs only functions that would be permissible for a depository institution and the services provided by Company involve traditional banking functions. Accordingly, the Board has determined that the proposal is encompassed within the existing provision of Regulation Y authorizing management consulting activities by bank holding companies.

Regulation Y prohibits a bank holding company from owning or controlling any equity securities or having any common management officials with an institution to which it provides management consulting services. This provision is intended to prevent a bank holding company from exercising control over client institutions to which it provides management consulting advice. Applicant owns 18.8 percent of the voting

rights of Company and various senior officers of Applicant's bank subsidiaries serve as trustees of Company, along with trustees representing the other members. In view of the nature of Company, which is diversely owned and serves essentially as an operations subsidiary for Applicant and Company's other member institutions, the Board does not believe that the provision of management consulting services by Applicant would enable it to exercise control over any depository institution.

There is no evidence in the record to indicate that the transaction will result in unfair competition, conflicts of interest, unsound banking practices, or any other adverse effects.

Based on the foregoing and other considerations reflected in the record, the Board has determined that the balance of the public interest factors that the Board is required to consider under section 4(c)(8) is favorable. Accordingly, the application is hereby approved. This determination is subject to the conditions set forth in section 225.4(c) of Regulation Y and to the Board's authority to require such modification or termination of the activities of a holding company or any of its subsidiaries as the Board finds necessary to assure compliance with the provisions and purposes of the Act and the Board's regulations and orders issued thereunder, or to prevent evasion thereof. The transaction shall be made not later than three months after the effective date of this Order, unless that 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 November 14, 1983.

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

JAMES MCAFEE,
[SEAL] Associate Secretary of the Board

Orders Issued Under Sections 3 and 4 of Bank Holding Company Act

Allied Irish Banks Limited, Dublin, Ireland

Order Approving Acquisition of a Bank

Allied Irish Banks Limited, Dublin, Ireland, 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)) ("the Act") to become a bank holding company through the acquisition of up to 60 percent of the voting shares of First Maryland Bancorp, Balti-

^{1.} All deposit data are as of December 31, 1982.

928

Notice of the applications, affording interested persons opportunity to submit comments, has been given in accordance with sections 3 and 4 of the Act. The time for filing comments and views has expired, and the Board has considered the applications and all

comments received in light of the factors set forth in section 3(c) of the Act, the considerations specified in section 4 of the Act, and the purposes of the Edge Act.

Allied Irish Banks Limited, with total assets of approximately \$7.9 billion, is the largest banking organization in Ireland and ranks 173rd in terms of deposits among banking institutions in the world.1 In the United States, Allied Irish Banks Limited operates branches in New York, New York, and Chicago, Illinois. Although the International Banking Act of 1978 ("IBA") (12 U.S.C. § 3101 et seq.) generally prohibits a foreign bank from operating branches in more than one state, these offices are permitted under section 5(b) of the IBA because they were opened before July 27, 1978. Allied Irish Banks Limited had originally selected New York as its home state under the Board's Regulation K (12 C.F.R. § 211.22(b)), but has notified the Board of its intention to change its home state to Maryland pursuant to the provision of Regulation K permitting a one-time change of home states (12 C.F.R. § 211.22(c)). Under section 5(a) of the IBA (12 U.S.C. § 3103(a)), Allied Irish Banks Limited may acquire banks in other states where the acquisition is not prohibited by section 3(d) of the Act (12 U.S.C. § 1842(d)). The Board concludes that the acquisition of First Maryland Bancorp by Allied Irish Banks Limited is consistent with section 5(a) of the IBA (12 U.S.C. § 3103(a)) and section 3(d) of the Bank Holding Company Act (12 U.S.C. § 1842(d)).²

First Maryland Bancorp, with consolidated assets of \$3.4 billion, is the second largest commercial banking organization in Maryland. The banking subsidiaries of First Maryland Bancorp are The First National Bank of Maryland, Baltimore, Maryland, and First Omni Bank, Millsboro, Delaware. The First National Bank of Maryland is the third largest commercial banking institution in Maryland, with approximately \$1.8 billion in total domestic deposits, representing approximately 11.9 percent of the total deposits in commercial banking institutions in Maryland. First Omni Bank, with \$12.5 million in deposits, is one of the smaller commercial banking institutions in Delaware and engages primarily in credit card operations. Applicant does not operate any banking institutions in Maryland or Delaware. Based on all the facts of record, the Board concludes that consummation of the proposed transaction would have no adverse effects on either

^{1.} All banking data are as of March 31, 1983.

^{2.} The Maryland Bank Commissioner requested that the State Attorney General issue an opinion concerning the permissibility of the acquisition proposed by Applicant under Maryland law. The Attorney General issued a formal opinion concluding that Maryland law may not be applied so as to prohibit the proposed acquisition. (Opinion No. 83–030 (July 14, 1983)). The Board concurs in this position and, accordingly, has determined that these provisions of Maryland law do not present a bar to approval of this application.

existing or potential competition in any relevant market and would not increase the concentration of resources in any relevant area. Thus, competitive considerations under section 3 of the Act are consistent with approval of the application.

The financial and managerial resources of Applicant appear generally satisfactory and its prospects appear favorable. The financial and managerial resources of First Maryland Bancorp and its bank subsidiaries also appear generally satisfactory and their prospects appear favorable, especially in light of commitments by Allied Irish Banks Limited to provide a total of \$86 million in new equity capital to First Maryland Bancorp upon completion of the proposed acquisition and to immediately provide \$15 million of this new equity capital to First National Bank of Maryland. Based on these commitments and all the facts of record, the Board has determined that considerations under section 3 of the Act relating to banking factors and to the convenience and needs of the communities to be served are consistent with approval of the application.

Allied Irish Banks Limited has also applied, pursuant to section 4(c)(8) of the Act, to acquire the nonbanking subsidiaries of First Maryland Bancorp. Allied Irish Banks Limited and First Maryland Bancorp do not conduct any nonbanking activities in the same markets.³ Accordingly, approval of this proposal would not result in undue concentration of resources, decreased or unfair competition, conflicts of interests, unsound banking practices, or other effects adverse to the public interest. Accordingly, the Board has determined that considerations relating to the public interest factors under section 4 of the Act are consistent with approval of this application.

The financial and managerial resources of Applicant also are consistent with its acquisition of First Maryland Bancorp's Edge Corporation. The acquisition of First Maryland International Banking Corporation by Allied Irish Banks Limited would result in the continuation of the international services currently provided, and is consistent with the purposes of the Edge Act.

Accordingly, the Board finds that the acquisition of First Maryland International Banking Corporation by Allied Irish Banks Limited would be in the public interest.

Based on all the facts of record and the commitments made by Applicant, the Board has determined that the applications under sections 3 and 4 of the Act and section 25(a) of the Federal Reserve Act should be, and hereby are, approved.

The acquisitions shall not be consummated before the thirtieth 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 by the Board or the Federal Reserve Bank of Richmond, pursuant to delegated authority. The determinations herein as to nonbank activities are subject to the conditions set forth in section 225.4(c) of Regulation Y (12 C.F.R. § 225.4(c)) and to the Board's authority to require such modification or termination of the activities of a bank 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 November 21, 1983.

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

JAMES MCAFEE,
[SEAL] Associate Secretary of the Board

BancOklahoma Corporation, Tulsa, Oklahoma

Order Approving Acquisitions of Banks and Bank Holding Companies and Applications To Engage In Mortgage Banking and Insurance Underwriting Activities

BancOklahoma Corporation, Tulsa, Oklahoma, a bank holding company within the meaning of the Bank Holding Company Act ("Act") (12 U.S.C. § 1841 et seq.), has applied for the Board's approval under section 3(a)(3) of the Act (12 U.S.C. § 1842(a)(3)) to acquire the following bank holding companies and banks: American Bancshares, Tulsa, Oklahoma; Bostates Investment Company, Tulsa, Oklahoma; Citi-Banko, Tulsa, Oklahoma; Quatro Corporation, Tulsa, Oklahoma; SFC Enterprises, Tulsa, Oklahoma; Affiliated Bank of Broken Arrow, N.A., Broken Arrow, Oklahoma; Affiliated Bank of Sapulpa, N.A., Sapulpa, Oklahoma; First Bank in Claremore, Claremore, Oklahoma; and Southwest Tulsa Bank, Tulsa, Oklahoma.

^{3.} On July 27, 1983, Allied Irish Banks Limited announced its intention to make an offer to acquire all the outstanding voting shares of the Insurance Corporation of Ireland Limited ("ICI"). Allied Irish Banks Limited already directly owns 24.9 percent of the shares of ICI. ICI currently conducts its operations entirely outside the United States, with the exception of activities through a branch office in Chicago, Illinois. Allied Irish Banks Limited has not applied for approval to conduct general insurance activities in the United States and has committed to arrange its affairs with respect to ICI so as to conform with the requirements of the IBA and the Board's regulations within 18 months of the date of approval of this application. Allied Irish Banks Limited is a qualifying foreign banking organization within the meaning of section 211.23(b) of Regulation K (12 C.F.R. § 211.23(b)) and, therefore, may continue to engage through ICI in general insurance activities outside the United States (and subject to the above commitment) on the basis of sections 2(h) and 4(c)(9) of the Act and the Board's Regulation K implementing these sections.

As a result of these acquisitions, Applicant would acquire nine additional banks.

Applicant has also applied under section 4(c)(8) of the Act (12 U.S.C. § 1843(c)(8)) and section 225.4(b) of the Board's Regulation Y (12 C.F.R. § 225.4(b)) to acquire Affiliated Bancs Incorporated, Tulsa, Oklahoma ("Bancs"). Bancs will engage in the nonbanking activity of underwriting credit life and credit accident and health insurance policies sold in connection with extensions of credit by Applicant's subsidiaries. Applicant has also applied to expand the mortgage banking activities of its wholly- owned subsidiary, BancOklahoma Mortgage Corporation, Tulsa, Oklahoma ("Mortgage Corporation"), to cover the entire state of Oklahoma. The Board has previously determined that mortgage banking and credit insurance underwriting activities are closely related to banking and permissible for bank holding companies. (12 C.F.R. § 225.4(a)(1) and (10)).

Notice of these applications, affording opportunity for interested persons to submit comments and views, has been given in accordance with sections 3 and 4 of the Act. (48 Federal Register 40957 (1983)). The time for filing comments and views has expired, and the Board has considered these applications and all comments received in light of the factors set forth in section 3(c) of the Act (12 U.S.C. § 1842(c)) and the considerations specified in section 4(c)(8) of the Act (12 U.S.C. § 1843(c)(8)).

Applicant, with one subsidiary bank, is the third largest banking organization in Oklahoma with total deposits of \$1.2 billion, representing 4.85 percent of total deposits in commercial banks in the state. The bank holding companies and banks to be acquired are commonly owned and together rank as the seventh largest banking organization in Oklahoma with total deposits of \$382.1 million, representing 1.53 percent of total deposits in commercial banks in the state. Upon consummation of this proposal, Applicant would remain the third largest banking organization in the state, controlling total deposits of approximately \$1.6 billion, representing 6.38 percent of total deposits in commercial banks in the state. Oklahoma is and would remain upon consummation of this proposal one of the least concentrated states in the United States in terms of concentration of banking resources. Accordingly, it is the Board's view that consummation of this proposal would not have a significant adverse effect on the concentration of banking resources in Oklahoma.

All of the bank holding companies and banks to be acquired by Applicant, except for American Bancshares, Tulsa, Oklahoma ("American"), compete in the Tulsa banking market² where Applicant competes. Applicant is the largest banking organization and Applicant's subsidiary bank is the largest of 53 banks in the Tulsa banking market, controlling total deposits of approximately \$1.2 billion, representing 23.2 percent of total deposits in commercial banks in the market. The bank holding companies and banks to be acquired together rank as the fourth largest banking organization in the market, controlling total deposits of \$336.8 million, representing 6.4 percent of the market. Upon consummation of this proposal. Applicant would remain the largest banking organization in the market, controlling total deposits of approximately \$1.6 billion. representing 29.6 percent of total deposits in commercial banks in the market.

The Tulsa banking market is moderately concentrated with a four-firm concentration ratio of 56.0 percent and a Herfindahl-Hirshman Index ("HHI") of 1123 based on total deposits in commercial banks in the market. Upon consummation of this proposal, the four-firm concentration ratio would increase by 6.2 percentage points to 62.2 percent and the HHI would increase by 298 points to 1421.3 The acquisition of the fourth largest banking organization in the market by the largest banking organization in the market could well be cause for denial of an application where, after the merger, the applicant would control 29.6 percent of total deposits, in the absence of the mitigating circumstances. The structure of the Tulsa banking market, state law affecting bank expansion, substantial thrift competition and a trend toward deconcentration of the Tulsa banking market are important mitigating factors. First, numerous banking alternatives would remain after consummation of the proposal. Moreover, Oklahoma state law prohibits banks from establishing more than two full-service branches, and the branches must be located either in the city where the bank has its head office or within 25 miles of the head office of the bank, except in a city or town where another bank is headquartered.4 Further, Oklahoma state law prohibits bank holding companies from chartering banks

^{1.} All banking data are as of December 31, 1982.

^{2.} The Tulsa banking market is defined as the Tulsa Ranally Metro Area ("Tulsa RMA").

^{3.} Under the United States Justice Department Merger Guidelines (June 14, 1982), a market with an HHI between 1000 and 1800 is moderately concentrated. The Justice Department has stated that where a post-merger market HHI is between 1000 and 1800 and the merger produces an increase in the HHI of 100 points or more, the Justice Department is more likely than not to challenge such a merger.

^{4.} Okla. Stat. Ann. tit. 6, § 501 (1983).

de novo or from acquiring any banks chartered after July 1, 1983, until such banks have been in operation for a period of five years.⁵ Therefore, Applicant's ability to expand in the Tulsa banking market is limited to acquisitions of existing competitors.

Thrift institutions also have a significant effect on competition in the Tulsa banking market. Of the 12 depository institutions with deposits of more than \$100 million in the Tulsa market, four are savings and loans and one is a credit union. Savings and loans in the Tulsa banking market are advertising that they provide any services that commercial banks may provide. Also, savings and loans control approximately 21.8 percent of the total deposits in banks and savings and loans, as well as 12.5 percent of all business real estate loans outstanding at commercial banks and savings and loans, and 17 percent of households in the market maintain their primary checking accounts at thrifts.

If the deposits of savings and loans were taken into account in computing market shares, the Tulsa banking market would be regarded as unconcentrated with a four-firm concentration ratio of 48.8 percent and a HHI of 792 based on total deposits in commercial banks and savings and loan associations in the market. Upon consummation, the four-firm concentration ratio would increase by 5 percentage points to 53.8 percent, and the HHI would increase 174 points to 966. Applicant's market share would increase from 17.5 percent to 22.5 percent.

The anticompetitive effects of this proposal are further mitigated by the trend toward deconcentration in the Tulsa banking market and the growth in the market's population and banking resources. Based on this trend toward deconcentration, the competitive role of savings and loans, the impact of state law, and other facts of record, the Board has determined that consummation of this proposal would not have a significant adverse effect on existing competition in the Tulsa banking market.

As noted above, Applicant also proposes to acquire American. American, with one subsidiary bank, is the largest of six banking organizations in the Mayes County banking market⁸ where Applicant does not compete, and controls total deposits of \$45.3 million, representing 38.1 percent of total deposits in commer-

cial banks in the market. The Board has considered the effects of Applicant's proposal on probable future competition in this market and has considered Applicant's proposal in light of its proposed guidelines for determining whether an intensive examination of a proposed market extension merger or acquisition is warranted.9 The Mayes County banking market has a total of only \$118.9 million in deposits in commercial banks in the market. The Board's proposed guidelines require at least \$250 million in total deposits in commercial banks in a particular market in order to trigger intensive scrutiny of a proposal involving that market. Further, the Board notes that Applicant is prohibited by Oklahoma state law from chartering any banks de novo, acquiring any newly established banks, or establishing branches of its subsidiary bank in Mayes County. Accordingly, Applicant is prohibited from expanding into new markets, except by acquiring existing competitors. The Board concludes that consummation of this proposal would not have a significant adverse effect on probable future competition in the Mayes County banking market.

The financial and managerial resources of Applicant, its subsidiaries, and of the banks and bank holding companies to be acquired are considered generally satisfactory, and their future prospects appear favorable. Affiliation with Applicant would permit the banks and bank holding companies to be acquired to offer to their customers various international financial services, cash management services, automated clearing house transactions, corporate trust services, and personal trust services not currently available to their customers. Accordingly, factors relating to the convenience and needs of the communities to be served lend some weight toward approval and outweigh any adverse competitive effects that might result from consummation of this proposal.

Applicant also has applied to acquire Bancs and engage in insurance underwriting activities and to expand the mortgage banking activities of Mortgage Corporation throughout the state of Oklahoma. There is no evidence in the record to indicate that approval of this proposal would result in adverse effects, such as undue concentration of resources, unfair competition, conflicts of interest or unsound banking practices. Both of the nonbanking activities proposed by Appli-

^{5.} Okla. Stat. Ann. tit. 6, § 502 (1983).

^{6.} Savings and loan data are as of September 30, 1982.

^{7.} The Tulsa banking market HHI fell from 1,886 in 1970 to 1,098 in 1980, and the population of the Tulsa RMA grew approximately 24 percent in that decade.

^{8.} The Mayes County banking market is defined as all of Mayes County, Oklahoma, except for the town of Langley.

^{9. &}quot;Proposed Policy Statement of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System for Assessing Competitive Factors Under the Bank Merger Act and the Bank Holding Company Act," 47 Federal Register 9017 (March 3, 1982). Although the proposed policy statement has not been adopted by the Board, the Board is using the policy guidelines in its analysis of the effects of a proposal on probable future competition.

cant should be pro-competitive since they would increase the availability of these services in the relevant market. Accordingly, the Board has determined that the balance of the public interest factors it must consider under section 4(c)(8) of the Act is consistent with approval of these applications.

Based on the foregoing and other considerations reflected in the record, the Board has determined that the applications under sections 3(a)(3) and 4(c)(8) of the Act should be and are hereby approved. The proposed banking acquisitions shall not be consummated before the thirtieth calendar day following the effective date of this Order, and neither those acquisitions nor the proposed nonbanking transactions shall be consummated later than three months after the effective date of this Order, unless such period is extended for good cause by the Board or the Federal Reserve Bank of Kansas City, acting pursuant to delegated authority. The acquisition of Banc and the expansion of the service area of Mortgage Company are 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 bank 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 November 30, 1983.

Voting for this action: Chairman Volcker and Governors Martin, Wallich, Partee, Rice, and Gramley. Voting against this action: Governor Teeters. Governor Wallich abstained from voting on the application to acquire Affiliated Bancs Incorporated.

JAMES MCAFEE,

[SEAL]

Associate Secretary of the Board

Dissenting Statement of Governor Teeters

I would deny these applications on the grounds that the proposed acquisitions of these banks and bank holding companies by Applicant would have significantly adverse effects on existing competition in the Tulsa banking market and on probable future competition in the Mayes County banking market.

Applicant, the largest banking organization in the Tulsa banking market, with 23.2 percent of total deposits in commercial banks in the market, proposes to acquire the fourth largest banking organization in the market, with 6.4 percent of total deposits in commercial banks in the market. Upon consummation of this proposal, Applicant would control 29.6 percent of total deposits in commercial banks in the market.

The Tulsa banking market is presently moderately concentrated with a four-firm concentration ratio of 56.0 percent and a HHI of 1123 based on total deposits in commercial banks in the market. Upon consummation of this proposal, the four-firm concentration ratio would increase by 6.2 percentage points to 62.2 percent and the HHI would increase by 298 points to 1421.

Because the Tulsa banking market is moderately concentrated, the acquisition of the fourth largest banking organization by the largest banking organization in the market, resulting in Applicant controlling 29.6 percent of total deposits in commercial banks in the market, provides adequate grounds for the Board to determine that this proposal will result in significantly adverse effects on existing competition in the Tulsa banking market. Further, I believe that the Board has erred in considering savings and loan associations and Oklahoma state law as mitigating factors in its competitive analysis. While savings and loan associations have been given significantly expanded powers, they are not full competitors of banks. Accordingly, I believe that thrifts should not be considered in the Board's analysis of competitive factors under the Bank Holding Company Act. The fact that Oklahoma state law prohibits Applicant from expanding by chartering de novo banks or by branching does not mitigate the fact that consummation of this proposal will significantly increase concentration of banking resources in the Tulsa market. Also, while there has been a trend toward deconcentration of banking resources in the Tulsa banking market, approval of this application will reverse that trend.

Further, I would deny Applicant's proposal to acquire American in the Mayes County banking market. Applicant, as the third largest banking organization in Oklahoma controlling total deposits of \$1.2 billion, is clearly a potential entrant into the Mayes County banking market. American is the largest of six banking organizations in the Mayes County banking market, controlling total deposits of \$45.3 million, representing 38.1 percent of total deposits in commercial banks in the market. The Mayes County banking market is highly concentrated with a three-firm concentration ratio of over 80 percent. While Oklahoma state law may prohibit Applicant from entering the Mayes County banking market by chartering a de novo bank or through branching, Oklahoma law does not prohibit Applicant from acquiring any of the smaller competitors in the Mayes County banking market. Accordingly, consummation of this proposal would eliminate the probability that Applicant would enter this market on a procompetitive foothold basis.

I have previously indicated that the Board's proposed guidelines regarding probable future competi-

tion would be difficult to enforce. (See InterFirst Corporation, 69 FEDERAL RESERVE BULLETIN 470 (1983)). The fact that the Mayes County banking market, with total deposits of \$118.9 million, is too small to meet the Board's guideline that a market should have total deposits of \$250 million to trigger intensive scrutiny of a particular proposal indicates that the guidelines do not realistically reflect the adverse effects of the elimination of probable future competition. Applicant's proposal would eliminate a probable future entrant into the Mayes County banking market. The size of the market has nothing to do with the adverse effects of the elimination of Applicant as a probable future entrant.

I believe that Applicant's proposals would have significantly adverse effects on existing competition in the Tulsa banking market and on probable future competition in the Mayes County banking market that would not be outweighed by any gains in the convenience and needs of the communities to be served. Accordingly, I dissent from the Board's decision to approve these applications.

November 30, 1983

Commerce Bancshares, Inc., Kansas City, Missouri

Order Approving Acquisition of a Bank Holding Company

Commerce Bancshares, Inc., Kansas City, Missouri, a bank holding company within the meaning of the Bank Holding Company Act (the "Act"), has applied for the Board's approval under section 3 of the Act (12 U.S.C. § 1842) to acquire up to 100 percent of the voting shares of County Tower Corp., Clayton, Missouri ("County Tower"). As a result of the acquisition, Applicant will indirectly acquire County Tower's nine subsidiary banks: County Bank of Arnold, N.A., Arnold, Missouri; County Bank of Chesterfield, Chesterfield, Missouri; County Bank of House Springs, House Springs, Missouri; County Bank of Louisiana, Louisiana, Missouri; County Bank of Manchester, Manchester, Missouri; County Bank of Richmond Heights, Richmond Heights, Missouri; County Bank of St. Louis, Clayton, Missouri; County Bank of Tower Grove, St. Louis, Missouri; and County Bank of Webster Groves, Webster Groves, Missouri.

Applicant also has applied for the Board's approval under section 4(c)(8) of the Act (12 U.S.C. § 1843(c)(8)) and section 225.4(b)(2) of the Board's Regulation Y (12 C.F.R. § 225.4(b)(2)) to acquire County Tower's nonbanking subsidiary, Midwest Investment Advisory Services, Inc., St. Louis, Missouri ("Midwest"). Midwest is a registered investment advisor which manages portfolios for pension and profit sharing plans, financial institutions, individuals, endowments, and others. Such investment advisory services have been determined by the Board to be closely related to banking under subsection 225.4(a)(5) of Regulation Y (12 C.F.R. § 225.4(a)(5)).

Notice of the applications, affording opportunity for interested persons to submit comments and views, has been given in accordance with sections 3 and 4 of the Act. (48 Federal Register 34,808 (August 1, 1983)). The time for filing comments and views has expired, and the Board has considered the applications and all comments received in light of the factors set forth in section 3(c) of the Act (12 U.S.C. § 1842(c)) and the considerations specified in section 4(c)(8) of the Act (12 U.S.C. § 1843(c)(8)).

Applicant, with deposits of \$2.6 billion,² is the third largest commercial banking organization within Missouri. County Tower, with deposits of \$876 million, is the seventh largest commercial banking organization within Missouri. Upon its acquisition of County Tower, Applicant's share of total state deposits would increase from 8.2 percent to 10.9 percent; Applicant's ranking within the state would not be altered. The Board concludes that acquisition of County Tower would not have any significant adverse effect on the concentration of banking resources in Missouri.

All but one of County Tower's subsidiary banks operate within the St. Louis metropolitan banking market.³ Applicant controls 4.3 percent and County Tower controls 5.8 percent of total deposits in commercial banks in the St. Louis market; they rank as the fifth and fourth largest commercial banking organiza-

^{1.} Applicant intends to merge with County Tower after acquisition of a sufficient number of its shares.

Market and deposit data are as of December 31, 1982.

^{3.} The St. Louis banking market is approximated by the St. Louis Rand McNally Metro Area (''RMA''), which includes all of the City of St. Louis and St. Louis County; portions of Franklin, Jefferson, Lincoln, and St. Charles Counties in Missouri; and portions of Jersey, Macoupin, Madison, Monroe, and St. Clair Counties in Illinois.

Only one banking subsidiary of County Tower operates within a banking market other than the St. Louis RMA. County Bank of Louisiana, Louisiana, Missouri ("Louisiana Bank"), operates within the Pike County market in which Applicant has no subsidiaries. The Pike County banking market is comprised of Pike County, Missouri, and the southern half of Pike County, Illinois. With \$25.2 million in deposits, Louisiana Bank ranks sixth out of nine commercial banks in the market and controls 9.4 percent of commercial bank deposits in that market.

tions, respectively, therein. Upon consummation of the proposal, Applicant will become the third largest banking organization within the market. That market, however, is unconcentrated, with a four-firm concentration ratio of 47.9 and a Herfindahl-Hirschman Index ("HHI") of only 786. Consummation of Applicant's proposal would increase the market's HHI 50 points to 836 and the four-firm concentration ratio would rise to 52.2. Although the merger would eliminate some existing competition between Applicant and County Tower in the St. Louis banking market, the Board does not believe that the effect of this transaction on existing competition would be significant. The St. Louis banking market is unconcentrated and numerous banking alternatives would remain in the market upon consummation. In addition, thrift institutions in the St. Louis banking market account for approximately one-third of total deposits in financial institutions in that market.

The financial and managerial resources and future prospects of Applicant, County Tower, and their respective subsidiaries are considered generally satisfactory. Therefore, banking factors are consistent with approval. The Board also concludes that considerations relating to the convenience and needs of the communities to be served are consistent with approval of this application. Accordingly, the Board's judgment is that under section 3 of the Act the proposed transaction would be in the public interest and that the application should be approved.

With respect to the application to acquire County Tower's existing nonbank subsidiary, the Board has determined that the balance of public interest factors prescribed by section 4(c)(8) of the Act warrant approval. Neither Applicant nor its subsidiaries are engaged in investment advisory services within the relevant market from which County Tower's Midwest subsidiary derives its business. In light of the above, Midwest's relatively small size as an investment advisor, and the numerous competitors operating within the market, the Board concludes that consummation of this proposal would not have any significant adverse effects upon competition within the relevant market.

There is no evidence in the record to indicate that Applicant's acquisition of County Tower's nonbank subsidiary would result in any other adverse effects, such as undue concentration of resources, decreased or unfair competition, conflicts of interests, or unsound banking practices. Applicant's indirect acquisition of Midwest would provide Midwest with Applicant's extensive knowledge and experience in administering large investment portfolios of personal trusts, profit and pension sharing plans, and the like, thereby strengthening the competitive posture of Midwest and increasing overall competition for investment advisory services within the St. Louis area. Such

increased competition would directly benefit the public. Accordingly, based on the foregoing and other facts of record, the Board concludes that the balance of public interest factors under section 4(c)(8) of the Act is favorable, and that the application to acquire County Tower's nonbank subsidiary should be approved.

On the basis of the record, the applications are approved for the reasons summarized above. The acquisition pursuant to section 3 of the Act shall not be consummated before the thirtieth calendar day following the effective date of the 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 Kansas City pursuant to delegated authority. Approval of the application to acquire the nonbanking subsidiary of County Tower and to engage in investment advisory activities are 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 thereunder, or to prevent evasion thereof.

By order of the Board of Governors, effective November 23, 1983.

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

JAMES MCAFEE,
[SEAL] Associate Secretary of the Board

Sun Banks, Inc., Orlando, Florida

Order Approving the Merger of Bank Holding Companies and the Acquisition of Companies Engaged in Insurance and Data Processing Activities

Sun Banks, Inc., Orlando, Florida, a bank holding company within the meaning of the Bank Holding Company Act ("Act"), has applied for the Board's approval under section 3(a)(5) of the Act (12 U.S.C. § 1842) to merge with Flagship Banks, Inc., Miami, Florida ("Flagship"). As a result of the acquisition, and including all planned divestitures, Applicant would indirectly acquire 16 of Flagship's 28 subsidiary banks.

Applicant has also applied for the Board's approval under section 4(c)(8) of the Act (12 U.S.C. § 1843(c)(8)) and section 225.4(b)(2) of the Board's

Regulation Y (12 C.F.R. § 225.4(b)(2)), to acquire Seaforth Inc., Miami, Florida, a company that is engaged in the activity of acting as an agent or broker for the sale of credit life, accident, and health insurance directly related to extensions of credit by subsidiaries of Flagship and Flagship Service Corporation, Miami, Florida, a company that engages in data processing activities. These activities have been determined by the Board to be closely related to banking and permissible for bank holding companies (12 C.F.R. § 225.4(a)(8) and (a)(9)), and this determination has not been affected by the recent amendments to section 4(c)(8) of the Act limiting the permissible insurance activities of bank holding companies.

Notice of the applications, affording opportunity for interested persons to submit comments, has been given in accordance with sections 3 and 4 of the Act. The time for filing comments has expired, and the Board has considered the applications and all comments received in light of the factors set forth in section 3(c) of the Act (12 U.S.C. § 1842(c)) and the considerations specified in section 4(c)(8) of the Act.

Applicant is the third largest banking organization in Florida with 17 subsidiary banks that control aggregate deposits of \$4.0 billion,² representing 9.1 percent of the total deposits in commercial banks in the state. Flagship is the fourth largest banking organization in the state, with 28 banking subsidiaries that control aggregate deposits of \$2.4 billion, representing 5.5 percent of the total deposits in commercial banks in the state. Upon consummation of the proposed acquisition and all planned divestitures, Applicant's share of the total deposits in commercial banks in the state would increase to 13 percent, and Applicant would become the second largest commercial banking organization in the state. Although the Board is concerned about the effect of this merger of the third and fourth largest banking organizations in Florida on the concentration of banking resources within the state, certain conditions that would exist after the proposed acquisition mitigate that concern. A number of other large multibank holding companies, which are active competitors throughout the state, would remain upon consummation of this proposal, and the share of commercial bank deposits held by the four largest banking organizations in Florida would increase to 43.7 percent after consummation of the proposed merger.³ Thus, Florida would remain moderately conApplicant's subsidiary banks compete directly with Flagship's subsidiary banks in 22 banking markets. In 12 of these markets, Applicant will divest all of Flagship's banking offices prior to consummation of the merger. As a result of these divestitures, consummation of this proposal would not reduce the number of competitors or increase the concentration of banking resources in these markets. Applicant has committed that all of the proposed divestitures will take place on or before consummation of the proposed merger. Accordingly, the Board finds that consummation of this proposal would have no significant adverse competitive effect on these 12 markets.

In the Fort Myers, Tampa, and Orlando banking markets, Applicant proposes to divest of some of Flagship's banking offices in order to alleviate the anticompetitive effects that might otherwise result from the consummation of this proposal. Applicant is the second largest commercial banking organization in the Fort Myers banking market, with six offices that control total deposits of \$231 million, representing 17 percent of the total deposits in commercial banks in the market.⁷ Flagship is the market's sixth largest commercial banking organization and operates four offices in the market, with \$53 million in deposits, representing 4 percent of the total deposits in commercial banks in the market. The Fort Myers banking market contains thirteen banks and is highly concentrated, with the four largest commercial banking organizations in the market controlling 76 percent of the deposits of commercial banks in the market. A combination of Applicant and Flagship in the market would

4. These banking markets are: the north Osceola County, east Polk

County, Port Charlotte, Putnam County, Sebring, Tallahassee, south

centrated in terms of banking resources upon consummation of the proposal. Accordingly, it is the Board's view that consummation of this acquisition would not have any significantly adverse effects on the concentration of commercial banking resources in Florida.

Brevard County, Daytona Beach, Gainesville, north Lake County, New Smyrna Beach, and Okeechobee County banking markets, all in Florida.

5. The Board's policy with regard to competitive divestitures requires that divestitures intended to cure the anticompetitive effects

^{5.} The Board's policy with regard to competitive divestitutes requires that divestitures intended to cure the anticompetitive effects resulting from a merger or acquisition occur on or before the date of consummation of the merger to avoid the existence of anticompetitive effects. See Barnett Banks of Florida, Inc., 68 FEDERAL RESERVE BULLETIN 190 (1982); InterFirst Corporation, 68 FEDERAL RESERVE BULLETIN 243 (1982).

^{6.} The Department of Justice has informed the Board that it does not believe that the merger will have a significantly adverse effect on competition if the proposed divestitures are effectuated prior to or concurrently with consummation of the merger.

^{7.} The Fort Myers banking market is defined as Lee County, Florida.

^{1.} See Garn-St Germain Depository Institutions Act of 1982, Pub. L. No. 97-320 § 601, 96 Stat. 1469, 1536-38 (1982).

Unless otherwise indicated, deposit data are as of June 30, 1982.
 Deposit data are as of December 31, 1982.

result in a single banking organization controlling 21 percent of the total deposits in commercial banks in the market and an increase in the market's four-firm concentration ratio from 76 percent to 80 percent.

In order to minimize the competitive effects of the proposal in the Fort Myers market, Applicant proposes to divest one of its offices to a savings and loan association that is not represented in the market. This office has deposits of \$19 million, which represents 1.4 percent of the market's deposits. After the proposed divestiture, Applicant would control approximately 20 percent of the total deposits in commercial banks in the market.

Although an acquisition of this size would normally cause concern, the Board believes that the anticompetitive effects of the proposal are mitigated by a number of factors. First, inasmuch as Applicant will divest the office to an entity not presently in the market, the total number of competitors in the market will not decrease. In addition, the Board has considered the presence of 15 thrift institutions in the market that hold deposits of \$922 million, which is approximately 41 percent of the total deposits in the market. The Board has previously indicated that thrift institutions have become, or at least have the potential to become, major competitors of commercial banks.8 Thrift institutions already exert a considerable competitive influence in the market as providers of NOW accounts and consumer loans, and state-chartered thrift institutions have broad commercial lending and other powers. In this market, thrift institutions are, in fact, engaged in the business of making commercial loans and providing an alternative for such services in the Fort Myers market. Based upon the number, size and market shares of these institutions in the Fort Myers market, the Board has concluded that thrift institutions exert a significant competitive influence that substantially mitigates the anticompetitive effects of this proposal.9

In the Tampa banking market, Applicant presently operates eight offices with deposits of \$135 million and has filed applications to acquire two other banks with a

total of four offices and deposits of \$172 million. 10 Including these acquisitions, Applicant would become the market's third largest commercial banking organization and would operate 12 offices with deposits of \$307 million, which represents 11 percent of the total deposits in commercial banks in the market. Flagship is the market's fourth largest commercial banking organization and operates 10 offices in the Tampa market, with \$252 million in deposits, representing 9 percent of the deposits of commercial banks in the market.

In order to minimize the anticompetitive effects of this proposal, Applicant proposes to divest six offices with deposits of \$64 million to a banking organization not presently represented in the Tampa banking market. This would leave Applicant with eight offices, controlling deposits of \$495 million, representing 18 percent of the total deposits in commercial banks in the market. Upon consummation of the proposal, including the proposed divestiture, Applicant would become the market's second largest commercial banking organization.

Although consummation of this proposal would eliminate some existing competition between Applicant and Flagship in the Tampa banking market, certain facts of record mitigate the competitive effects of the transaction. The Tampa banking market is not highly concentrated, with the four largest commercial banking organizations in the market holding 61 percent of the deposits of commercial banks in the market. The Herfindahl–Hirschman Index ("HHI") in the market is 1249 and would increase by 105 points to 1354 upon consummation of the proposal and the proposed divestiture.

Furthermore, for reasons discussed above in connection with the Fort Myers market, the Board has considered the presence of 16 thrift institutions in the market that hold approximately 33 percent of the total deposits in the market. Based upon the size and activities of thrift institutions in the market, the Board concludes that thrift institutions exert a significant competitive influence that substantially mitigates the anticompetitive effects of the proposal. In light of the above, the Board concludes that the acquisition would

^{8.} Comerica Inc., 69 Federal Reserve Bulletin 797 (1983); General Bancshares Corporation, 69 Federal Reserve Bulletin 802 (1983); First Tennessee National Corporation, 69 Federal Re-SERVE BULLETIN 298 (1983).

^{9.} If the thrift institutions in the Fort Myers banking market are included in the calculation of market concentration, the share of total deposits held by the four largest organizations in the market (one of which is a thrift institution) is 59 percent and Applicant's share is 11.7 percent.

^{10.} The Tampa banking market is approximated by Hillsborough County and the town of Land O'Lakes, both in Florida.

^{11.} Under the Department of Justice Merger Guidelines, a market in which the post-merger HHI is between 1,000 and 1,800 is considered moderately concentrated. In such markets, the Department is more likely than not to challenge a merger that produces an increase in the HHI of 100 points or more.

not have any significant adverse effects on competition in the Tampa market.¹²

Applicant is the largest commercial banking organization in the Orlando banking market, and controls \$960 million in deposits, which represents 39 percent of the total deposits in commercial banks in the market.13 Flagship is the eighth largest commercial banking organization in the market with deposits of \$86 million, representing 3.5 percent of the total deposits of commercial banks in the market. Applicant plans to divest all but two of Flagship's offices to a savings and loan association already represented in the market. Upon consummation of the proposal, including the proposed divestiture, Applicant's market share will increase by only 0.3 percent. In addition, the Orlando banking market would not become highly concentrated after the consummation of the proposal. with the four largest firms in the market controlling 73 percent of the market. In light of the above, particularly the de minimis increase in Applicant's market share as a result of the proposed transaction, the Board concludes that the acquisition would not have any significant adverse effects on competition in the Orlando market.

Applicant and Flagship compete in seven markets in which no divestitures are proposed.¹⁴ Although consummation of this proposal would eliminate some existing competition between Applicant and Flagship in these markets, certain facts of record mitigate the competitive effects of the proposal in these markets. Upon consummation of the acquisition, Applicant would control no more than 12 percent of the total deposits in commercial banks in any of the markets. Five of these markets are not considered concentrated in terms of banking resources. In two of the markets. Indian River County and Jacksonville, the four largest banking organizations control more than 75 percent of the total commercial bank deposits in the market. Although these two markets are considered concentrated, Applicant would not become one of the four largest banking organizations in either of these markets upon consummation of the proposal and numerous banking organizations would remain in these markets. On the basis of the above facts and other facts of record, the Board concludes that the effects of consummation of the proposal on existing competition in the central Brevard County, Indian River County, Jacksonville, Miami-Fort Lauderdale, eastern Palm Beach, Pinellas County, and west Polk County banking markets would not be substantially to lessen competition in these markets.

The Board has considered the effects of this proposal on probable future competition in the 15 markets in which Applicant and Company do not compete directly and in the 12 markets in which complete divestitures will occur. The Board has also examined the proposal in light of its proposed guidelines for assessing the competitive effects of market extension mergers and acquisitions. 15 In evaluating the effects of a proposed merger or consolidation upon probable future competition, the Board considers market concentration, the number of probable future entrants into the market. the size of the bank to be acquired and the attractiveness of the market for entry on a de novo or foothold basis absent approval of the acquisition. In none of these markets would the proposed merger require intensive analysis under the Board's proposed guidelines. After consideration of these factors in the context of the specific facts of this case, the Board concludes that consummation of this proposal would not have any significant adverse effects on probable future competition in any relevant market.

The financial and managerial resources of Applicant, Flagship and their subsidiaries are regarded as generally satisfactory, and their future prospects appear favorable. Thus, banking factors are consistent with approval of the application. Considerations relating to the convenience and needs of the communities to be served are also consistent with approval of the application.

Applicant has also applied, pursuant to section 4(c)(8) of the Act, to acquire Seaforth, Inc., Miami, Florida ("Seaforth"), Miami, Florida, a wholly-owned subsidiary of Flagship, which acts as agent for insurance related to extensions of credit made by Flagship's subsidiary banks or its other subsidiaries, and Flagship

^{12.} If thrift institutions are included in the calculation of market concentration, the share of deposits held by the four largest organizations in the market is 52.5 percent, the HHI declines to 1136, and the combined market share of Bank and Applicant drops to 12.5 percent.

^{13.} The Orlando banking market is approximated by Orange County and Seminole County, except for the towns of Ovideo and Sanford, all in Florida.

^{14.} These are: central Brevard County, Indian River County, Jacksonville, Miami-Fort Lauderdale, eastern Palm Beach, Pinellas County, and west Polk County.

^{15. &}quot;Policy Statement of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System for Assessing Competitive Factors Under the Bank Merger Act and the Bank Holding Company Act," (47 Federal Register 19017 (March 3, 1982)). While the proposed policy statement has not been approved by the Board, the Board is using the policy guidelines as part of its analysis of the effect of a proposal on probable future competition.

Services Corporation, Miami, Florida, a company that provides data processing services to bank subsidiaries of Flagship. Although Applicant engages, through several subsidiaries in the sale of credit related insurance, no adverse competitive effect would result from this acquisition because the activities of Seaforth would be limited to insurance directly related to extensions of credit made by the subsidiaries of Flagship acquired through this transaction. Accordingly, it does not appear that Applicant's acquisition of these subsidiaries would have any significant adverse effect upon existing or potential competition.

Furthermore, there is no evidence in the record to indicate that approval of this proposal would result in undue concentration of resources, decreased or unfair competition, conflicts of interests, unsound banking practices or other adverse effects on the public interest. Accordingly, the Board has determined that the balance of the public interest factors it must consider under section 4(c)(8) of the Act is favorable and consistent with approval of the applications to acquire Seaforth, Inc. and Flagship Services Corporation, Inc.

Based on the foregoing and the facts of record, the Board has determined that the applications under section 3(a)(5) and 4(c)(8) of the Act should be and hereby are approved subject to the condition that completion of the planned divestitures take place on or before the date of consummation of the merger. The merger shall not be made before the thirtieth calendar day following the effective date of this Order and neither the merger nor the acquisition of the nonbanking subsidiaries shall occur later than three months after the effective date of this Order, unless such period is extended for good cause by the Board or by the Federal Reserve Bank of Atlanta, pursuant to delegated authority. The determinations as to Applicant's nonbanking activities are subject to the conditions set forth in section 225.4(c) of Regulation Y (12 C.F.R. § 225.4(c)) 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 November 8, 1983.

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

WILLIAM W. WILES, Secretary of the Board Dissenting Statement of Governor Teeters

I would deny this application on the grounds that the effect of the proposed merger of Flagship and Sun Banks ("Sun") may be substantially to lessen competition in the state of Florida as a whole and in many of the local markets affected by this transaction. This merger will result in the elimination of the fourth largest bank holding company in the state, which is a strong competitor that operates throughout the state of Florida. I believe that the approval of this proposal continues an undesirable trend which will have the effect of eliminating all but a few large statewide banking companies in Florida.

I do not believe that the divestitures proposed by Sun are sufficient to eliminate the anticompetitive effect of the transactions in the Fort Myers, Orlando and Tampa banking markets. Both the Fort Myers and Orlando banking markets are relatively concentrated and Applicant is already a significant competitor in each market. In Orlando, Sun already controls almost 40 percent of the total deposits in commercial banks in the market. In these circumstances, I believe that any increase in Sun's market share that is obtained by acquisition or merger is unacceptable.

Sun does not propose to divest any offices in seven of the markets in which both it and Flagship compete. While three of these banking markets, Miami-Fort Lauderdale, eastern Palm Beach County, and Pinellas County, are not highly concentrated, the merger of these two bank holding companies will eliminate a sizable competitor in each of the markets. Sun will become the second largest commercial banking organization in the Miami-Fort Lauderdale market, and its size will increase from \$932 million to \$1.7 billion in deposits. In the eastern Palm Beach County and Pinellas County market, Sun will double its current size and substantially increase its market shares in each market. In my opinion, the elimination of such a significant competitor from these markets is unacceptable, regardless of the concentration of commercial banking resources in the markets.

In terms of probable future competition, all but one of the fifteen markets in question is highly concentrated and all but four of the markets are attractive for entry. In particular, I am concerned about the elimination of probable future competitors in the Pensacola, Marion County, and North Seminole County banking markets. Each of these markets is attractive for entry and the bank to be acquired is one of the market's top two competitors.

I believe that the Board's action approving this application represents another situation in which the Board's proposed guidelines relating to probable future competition permit acquisitions by bank holding

[SEAL]

companies that have substantially anticompetitive consequences. As I have previously indicated, I continue to believe that the Board should develop and apply standards that more realistically reflect the adverse effects of the elimination of probable future competition. Accordingly, I dissent from the Board's decision regarding this application.

November 8, 1983

Orders Issued Under Section 5 of Bank Service Corporation Act

Louisiana National Bank, Baton Rouge, Louisiana

Order Conditionally Approving Acquisition of a Bank Service Corporation

Louisiana National Bank, Baton Rouge, Louisiana, a national bank chartered by the Comptroller of the Currency, has applied for the Board's approval under section 5(b) the Bank Service Corporation Act, as amended ("BSCA") (12 U.S.C. § 1861 et seq.), to acquire all of the shares of a bank service corporation, Louisiana Credit Life Insurance Company, Phoenix, Arizona ("Company"). Company would engage in the activity of underwriting, as reinsurer, credit life and credit accident and health insurance written in connection with extensions of credit by Bank.

The BSCA was recently amended by Section 709 of the Garn-St Germain Act² to require prior Board approval of the investment by an insured bank in the capital stock of a bank service corporation that performs any "service" under authority of section 4(f) of the Act. Section 4(f) of the BSCA provides that:

a bank service corporation may perform at any geographic location any service, other than deposit taking, that the Board has determined, by regulation, to be permissible for a bank holding company under section 4(c)(8) of the Bank Holding Company Act. (12 U.S.C. § 1864(f)).³

Applicant proposes to engage in insurance underwriting activities to the extent those activities are generally permissible for bank holding companies in the Board's Regulation Y, (12 C.F.R. § 225.4(a)(10)). Section 225.4(a)(10) of Regulation Y authorizes bank holding companies to underwrite credit life insurance and credit accident and health insurance that is directly related to extensions of credit by the bank holding company system. The Board has expressly conditioned approval of this activity by requiring bank holding companies engaging in the underwriting of credit life and credit accident and health insurance to demonstrate that approval will benefit the consumer or result in other public benefits, normally by showing a projected reduction in rates or an increase in policy benefits due to bank holding company performance of this service. (See note 10a to § 225.4(a)(10)). Thus, under the terms of the BSCA, Applicant may engage in the proposed activity only as defined in Regulation Y, including note 10a thereto.

Applicant contends that the fact that section 5(c) of the BSCA does not mention a net public benefits test relieves it from the requirement of Regulation Y to show any demonstrated consumer benefits in order for it to engage in this activity. On this basis, Applicant has indicated that it will not provide any reductions in premium rates or increases in policy benefits, as the Board has traditionally required in credit life, accident and health insurance underwriting applications under section 225.4(a)(10) of Regulation Y.

The Board has reviewed Applicant's contentions that no rate reductions are required and believes they are not supported by the language of the BSCA. As noted above, by its terms the BSCA authorizes only those nonbanking activities that are found by regulation to be permissible for bank holding companies. (12 U.S.C. § 1864(f)). Inasmuch as Regulation Y explicitly conditions the conduct of this activity upon demonstration of the benefits to the consumer described in the regulation, the activity is not permissible under Regulation Y absent such a demonstration. Therefore, the terms of the BSCA prohibit approval of this proposal without imposition of the conditions contained in Regulation Y. This conclusion is supported by the legislative history of the BSCA, which makes it clear that Congress mandated bank service corporations to engage in activities "as authorized under Regulation Y of the Federal Reserve System."4 Applicant has provided no persuasive evidence to the contrary. In fact, the presence or absence of a net public benefits test is not relevant here. The only relevant questions are whether the proposed activity is

^{1.} Applicant proposes that Union Security Life Insurance Company, Atlanta, Georgia ("Union"), act as the direct writer of risks which Company would reinsure. Union, which is licensed to transact insurance in Louisiana, would transfer its liability to Company pursuant to a reinsurance agreement. In addition, Applicant proposes that Company would enter into a service agreement with Union pursuant to which Union would provide technical assistance in those operational areas of Company that require specialized and expert staffing.

^{2.} Garn-St Germain Depository Institutions Act of 1982, Pub. L. No. 97-320, 96 Stat. 1469 (1982), as amended by, S.J. Res. 271, Pub. L. No. 97-457, 96 Stat. 2508 (1983). ("Garn-St Germain Act").

^{3.} Under section 4(c)(8) of the Bank Holding Company Act (12 U.S.C. § 1841 et seq.) ("BHC Act"), a bank holding company may engage in activities determined by the Board to be closely related to banking.

^{4. 128} Cong. Rec. S12219 (daily ed. Sept. 24, 1982) (remarks of Senator Garn).

an activity that is permissible as defined in Regulation Y and whether there are any adverse considerations concerning management, financial factors, decreased competition, or other factors specified in section 5(c) of the BSCA.

In this connection, it is important to note that in adding this activity to Regulation Y's list of permissible activities in 1972, the Board determined there were possible adverse effects associated with performance of the activity that were so substantial as to require denial of an application without a demonstration of the benefits recited in note 10a to section 225.4(a)(10) of Regulation Y. Therefore, without the required premium reductions or equivalent public benefit, the Board would be required by the terms of the BSCA to deny this application because of possible adverse effects.

Accordingly, the Board has determined to approve this application on the only basis that it could approve it—that is, subject to Applicant's compliance with Regulation Y, including the requirements of note 10a thereto.⁵ This determination is subject to the Board's

authority to require such modification or termination of the activities of a bank service corporation as the Board finds necessary to assure compliance with the provisions and purposes of the Bank Service Corporation Act or to prevent evasions thereof.

Finally, a number of comments to the Board's proposed revision of Regulation Y have advocated elimination of the rate reduction requirements or other demonstrated consumer benefits, and have stated that the rate reductions place bank holding companies at a competitive disadvantage vis-á-vis other credit insurance underwriters. In response to these comments, the Board intends promptly to seek public comment on the elimination of note 10a from § 225.4(a)(10) of Regulation Y. Any final action taken by the Board with respect to this rule would be applicable to Applicant.

By order of the Board of Governors, effective November 1, 1983.

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

[SEAL]

JAMES MCAFEE, Associate Secretary of the Board

ORDERS APPROVED UNDER BANK HOLDING COMPANY ACT

By the Board of Governors

During November 1983 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 United Bancshares, Inc., El Dorado, Arkansas	First National Bank of Magnolia, Magnolia, Arkansas	November 29, 1983
Texas American Bancshares, Inc., Fort Worth, Texas	First Duncanville Corporation, Duncanville, Texas	November 1, 1983
	First National Bank of Duncanville, Duncanville, Texas	

^{5.} The Board also has reviewed the financial and managerial resources and future prospects of Bank and Company, including the financial capability of Bank to make a proposed investment under this Act, and has determined that such factors are consistent with approval.

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
ABC Bancshares, Inc., McAlester, Oklahoma	Wilburton State Bancshares, Inc., Wilburton, Oklahoma	Kansas City	October 24, 1983
AmericanBanc Corporation, Plano, Texas	American National Bank of Plano, Plano, Texas	Dallas	October 28, 1983
American State Bancorporation, Inc., Kenosha, Wisconsin	American State Bank, Kenosha, Wisconsin	Chicago	October 28, 1983
Anton Bancshares, Inc., Anton, Texas	Citizens State Bank, Anton, Texas	Dallas	November 2, 1983
Bank of Boston Corporation, Boston, Massachusetts	The Martha's Vineyard National Bank, Vineyard Haven, Massachusetts	Boston	November 4, 1983
Bank of Iowa, Inc., Des Moines, Iowa	Reed Street Company, Inc., Red Oak, Iowa	Chicago	November 8, 1983
Beaver Bancorp, Inc., Beaver, Oklahoma	Beaver Bancshares, Inc., Beaver, Oklahoma	Kansas City	October 24, 1983
CB Financial Corporation, Jackson, Michigan	Clinton Bank and Trust Company, Saint Johns, Michigan	Chicago	November 25, 1983
Clinton Bancshares, Inc., Little Rock, Arkansas	Clinton State Bank, Clinton, Arkansas	St. Louis	November 4, 1983
Columbia National Bancorp,. Inc., Chicago, Illinois	Columbia National Bank of Chicago, Chicago, Illinois	Chicago	November 4, 1983
Commercial Bancshares, Inc., Houston, Texas	First State Bank, Cypress, Texas	Dallas	November 4, 1983
The Conifer/Essex Group, Inc., Worcester, Massachusetts	Union National Bank, Lowell, Massachusetts Falmouth Bank and Trust Company, Falmouth, Massachusetts	Boston	November 18, 1983
East-Tex Bancorp, Inc., Trinity, Texas	First National Bank of Cleveland, Cleveland, Texas	Dallas	October 28, 1983
Energy Bancshares, Inc., Dallas, Texas	The Energy Bank, N.A., Dallas, Texas	Dallas	November 7, 1983
Exchange Bankshares, Inc., Milledgeville, Georgia	Exchange Bank, Milledgeville, Georgia	Atlanta	October 31, 1983
F. Deposit Corporation, Flemingsburg, Kentucky	Farmers-Deposit Bank, Flemingsburg, Kentucky	Cleveland	October 31, 1983
F & M Financial Services Corporation, Menomonee Falls, Wisconsin	State Bank of Slinger, Slinger, Wisconsin	Chicago	November 4, 1983

Section 3—Continued

Applicant	Bank(s)	Reserve Bank	Effective date
First Bancorp of Wayne, Inc., Sprague, West Virginia	The First National Bank of Kenova,	Richmond	October 28, 1983
First Citizens Corporation, Oneonta, Alabama	Kenova, West Virginia The Citizens Bank, Oneonta, Alabama	Atlanta	November 10, 1983
First Enid, Inc., Enid, Oklahoma	Fairview State Bank, Fairview, Oklahoma	Kansas City	October 24, 1983
First Guaranty Bancshares, Inc., Hammond, Louisiana	First Guaranty Bank, Hammond, Louisiana	Atlanta	October 31, 1983
First Keystone Corporation, Berwick, Pennsylvania	The First National Bank of Berwick, Berwick, Pennsylvania	Philadelphia	November 1, 1983
First Mid-Illinois Bancshares, Inc., Mattoon, Illinois	Mattoon Bank, Mattoon, Illinois	Chicago	November 4, 1983
First National Bancorp, Inc., Monroe, Wisconsin	The First National Bank of Monroe, Monroe, Wisconsin	Chicago	October 28, 1983
First National Bancshares of Madison, Inc., Madison, Kansas	The First National Bank of Madison, Madison, Kansas	Kansas City	October 20, 1983
First Oak Brook Bancshares, Inc., Oak Brook, Illinois	Warrenville Bank and Trust Co., Warrenville, Illinois	Chicago	November 15, 1983
First of Murphysboro Corp., Murphysboro, Illinois	The First National Bank of Grand Tower, Grand Tower, Illinois	St. Louis	November 8, 1983
First Postville Bancorporation, Inc., Postville, Iowa	Citizens State Bank, Postville, Iowa	Chicago	November 25, 1983
First United Holding Company, St. John, Kansas	First National Bank & Trust of St. John, St. John, Kansas	Kansas City	November 18, 1983
Firstbank of Illinois Co., Springfield, Illinois	Land of Lincoln Bank, Springfield, Illinois	Chicago	October 28, 1983
Flat Top Bankshares, Inc., Bluefield, West Virginia	Peoples Bank of Bluewell, Bluewell, West Virginia	Richmond	November 1, 1983
Forstrom Bancorporation, Inc., Clara City, Minnesota	Security State Bank of Howard Lake, Howard Lake, Minnesota	Minneapolis	November 3, 1983
Fox Lake Bankshares, Inc., Fox Lake, Wisconsin	State Bank of Fox Lake, Fox Lake, Wisconsin	Chicago	November 16, 1983
Frandsen Bancshares, Inc., Luck, Wisconsin	Fidelity State Bank, Luck, Wisconsin	Minneapolis	November 16, 1983
Itasca Bancorp Inc., Itasca, Illinois	Itasca Bank & Trust Co., Itasca, Illinois	Chicago	November 25, 1983
Jackson Financial Corporation, Mayfield, Kentucky	The First National Bank of Mayfield, Mayfield, Kentucky	St. Louis	October 28, 1983

Section 3—Continued

Applicant	Bank(s)	Reserve Bank	Effective date
J.M.C. Interest, Inc., Albuquerque, New Mexico	Southwest National Corporation, Albuquerque, New Mexico	Kansas City	October 26, 1983
LBT Corporation, Shreveport, Louisiana	Louisiana Bank & Trust Company, Shreveport, Louisiana	Dallas	October 28, 1983
Luxemburg Bancshares, Inc., Luxemburg, Wisconsin	Bank of Luxemburg, Luxemburg, Wisconsin	Chicago	November 25, 1983
Marine Bancorp, Inc., Springfield, Illinois	American State Bank of Bloomington, Bloomington, Illinois	Chicago	October 28, 1983
Maroa Bancshares, Inc., Maroa, Illinois	Bank of Maroa, Maroa, Illinois	Chicago	November 9, 1983
Marshall Bancshares, Inc., Marshall, Oklahoma	Bank of Marshall, Marshall, Oklahoma	Kansas City	October 24, 1983
Midwest Financial Group, Inc., Peoria, Illinois	CNB Bancorp, Inc., Decatur, Illinois	Chicago	November 4, 1983
Nabanco, Inc., Lancaster, Kentucky	The National Bank of Lancaster, Lancaster, Kentucky	Cleveland	October 27, 1983
NBG Financial Corporation, Greenwood, Indiana	The National Bank of Greenwood, Greenwood, Indiana	Chicago	November 15, 198
NBN Corporation, Newport, Tennessee	National Bank of Newport, Newport, Tennessee	Atlanta	November 16, 198
NGM Bancorp., Inc., Kansas City, Kansas	Westgate State Bank, Kansas City, Kansas	Kansas City	November 4, 1983
Northstream Investments, Inc., Geddes, South Dakota	Fort Pierre National Bank, Fort Pierre, South Dakota	Minneapolis	November 28, 198
Oberlin Bancshares, Inc., Oberlin, Ohio	The Oberlin Savings Bank Company, Oberlin, Ohio	Cleveland	October 27, 1983
Onarga Bancorp, Inc., Onarga, Illinois	Bank of Chebanse, Chebanse, Illinois	Chicago	November 25, 198
Ontario Bancorporation, Inc., Ontario, Wisconsin	Bank of Ontario, Ontario, Wisconsin	Chicago	November 4, 1983
Park Bancorporation, Inc., Madison, Wisconsin	The Park Bank, Madison, Wisconsin	Chicago	November 28, 198
Pennbancorp, Titusville, Pennsylvania	Security-Peoples Trust Company, Erie, Pennsylvania	Cleveland	October 25, 1983
Peoples Security Bancorp, Inc., Louisa, Kentucky	The Peoples Security Bank of Louisa, Louisa, Kentucky	Cleveland	November 18, 198.
chmidt Bancshares, Inc., Marysville, Kansas	Exchange Bank of Schmidt and Koester, Marysville, Kansas	Kansas City	November 4, 1983
Security Bank Shares, Inc., Iron River, Wisconsin	Security State Bank of Port Wing, Port Wing, Wisconsin	Minneapolis	October 27, 1983
Southside Bancshares Corp., St. Louis, Missouri	State Bank of DeSoto, DeSoto, Missouri	St. Louis	October 27, 1983

Section 3—Continued

Applicant Bank(s)		Reserve Bank	Effective date
SouthTrust Corporation, Birmingham, Alabama	The Leeth National Bank, Cullman, Alabama	Atlanta	October 31, 1983
SouthTrust Corporation, Birmingham, Alabama	Citibanc Group, Inc., Alexander City, Alabama	Atlanta	November 18, 1983
Texas Capital Bancshares, Inc., Houston, Texas	First National Bank of Katy, Katy, Texas	Dallas	November 4, 1983
Texas Valley Bancshares, Inc., Weslaco, Texas	The First National Bank of Weslaco, Weslaco, Texas The Citizens State Bank, Donna, Texas The Hidalgo County Bank and Trust Company, Mercedes, Texas National Bank of Commerce, Edinburg, Texas	Dallas	October 26, 1983
United Southern Corporation, Clarksdale, Mississippi	United Southern Bank, Clarksdale, Mississippi	St. Louis	November 28, 1983
Western Bancshares, Inc., Billings, Montana	Western Bank of Billings, Billings, Montana	Minneapolis	October 26, 1983
Western Commerce Bancshares of Carlsbad, Inc., Carlsbad, New Mexico	Western Commerce Bank, Carlsbad, New Mexico	Dallas	November 10, 1983
Woodbury Bancshares, Inc., Woodbury, Georgia	Woodbury Banking Company, Woodbury, Georgia	Atlanta	November 1, 1983

Section 4

Applicant	Nonbanking company	Reserve Bank	Effective date
Amador Bancshares, Inc., Las Cruces, New Mexico	Citizens Brokerage Services, Inc., Las Cruces, New Mexico	Dallas	November 8, 1983
Chemical Financial Corporation, Midland, Michigan	Information Technology Services Corporation, Sturgis, Michigan	Chicago	October 24, 1983
Chemical New York Corporation, New York, New York	Alexander, Scriver and Associates, Denver, Colorado	New York	November 14, 1983
First Tulsa Bancorporation, Inc., Tulsa, Oklahoma	Irwin Securities Corporation, Tulsa, Oklahoma	Kansas City	October 28, 1983
F.N.B. Corporation, Hermitage, Pennsylvania	Carson Consumer Discount Company, Wellsboro, Pennsylvania	Cleveland	November 15, 1983

Sections 3 and 4

Applicant	Applicant Bank(s)/Nonbanking Company		Effective date
Behrens Bancshares, Inc., New London, Missouri	Center State Bank, Center, Missouri Behrens, Inc., New London, Missouri General insurance agency activities	St. Louis	November 9, 1983
NorBanc Group, Inc., Pine River, Minnesota	Pine River State Bank, Pine River, Minnesota Backus State Bank, Backus, Minnesota Pine River Agency, Inc., Pine River, Minnesota	Minneapolis	November 8, 1983

ORDERS APPROVED UNDER BANK MERGER ACT

By Federal Reserve Banks

Applicant	Bank(s)	Reserve Bank	Effective date
American Bank of Bloomington, Bloomington, Illinois	American State Bank of Bloomington, Illinois Bloomington, Illinois	Chicago	November 3, 1983
Bank of Virginia, Richmond, Virginia	Virginia National Bank-Beaufont Mall, Richmond, Virginia	Richmond	November 7, 1983
Bank of Virginia, Richmond, Virginia	First & Merchants National Bank-Court House, Virginia Beach, Virginia First & Merchants National Bank-Great Bridge, Chesapeake, Virginia	Richmond	November 7, 1983
Central Fidelity Bank, Norfolk, Virginia	Central Fidelity Bank, N.A., Lynchburg, Virginia	Richmond	November 10, 1983
Flagship Bank of Tampa, Tampa, Florida	Sun Bank/Hillsborough, Tampa, Florida	Atlanta	November 16, 1983
Peoples Bank and Trust Company, Selma, Alabama	The Greenville Bank, Greenville, Alabama	Atlanta	October 26, 1983

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.

- Independent Insurance Agents of America, Inc. and Independent Insurance Agents of Missouri, Inc. v. Board of Governors, filed June 1983, U.S.C.A. for the Eighth Circuit (two cases).
- The Committee for Monetary Reform, et al., v. Board of Governors, filed June 1983, U.S.D.C. for the District of Columbia.
- Dakota Bankshares, Inc. v. Board of Governors, filed May 1983, U.S.C.A. for the Eighth Circuit.
- Jet Courier Services, Inc., et al. v. Federal Reserve Bank of Atlanta, et al. filed February 1983, U.S.C.A. for the Sixth Circuit.
- Securities Industry Association v. Board of Governors, et al., filed February 1983, U.S.C.A. for the Second Circuit.
- Flagship Banks, Inc. v. Board of Governors, filed January 1983, U.S.D.C. for the District of Columbia.
- Flagship Banks, Inc. v. Board of Governors, filed October 1982, U.S.D.C. for the District of Colum-
- Association of Data Processing Service Organizations, Inc., et al. v. Board of Governors, filed August 1982, U.S.C.A. for the District of Columbia.
- Richter v. Board of Governors, et al. filed May 1982, U.S.D.C. for the Northern District of Illinois.
- Wyoming Bancorporation v. Board of Governors, filed May 1982, U.S.C.A. for the Tenth 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.
- Edwin F. Gordon v. Board of Governors, et al., filed October 1981, U.S.C.A. for the Eleventh Circuit (two consolidated cases).
- Allen Wolfson v. Board of Governors, filed September 1981, U.S.D.C. for the Middle District of Florida.
- 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.
- 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 1980, U.S.D.C. for the District of Massachusetts.
- 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.C.A. for the District of Columbia.
- A. G. Becker, Inc. v. Board of Governors, et al., filed August 1980, U.S.C.A. 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.

Financial and Business Statistics

CONTENTS

Domestic Financial Statistics

- A3 Monetary aggregates and interest rates
- A4 Reserves of depository institutions, Reserve Bank credit
- A5 Reserves and borrowings of depository institutions
- A5 Federal funds and repurchase agreements of large member banks

POLICY INSTRUMENTS

- A6 Federal Reserve Bank interest rates
- A7 Reserve requirements of depository institutions
- A8 Maximum interest rates payable on time and savings deposits at federally insured institutions
- A9 Federal Reserve open market transactions

FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS

- A10 Condition and Federal Reserve note statements
- All Maturity distribution of loan and security holdings

MONETARY AND CREDIT AGGREGATES

- A12 Aggregate reserves of depository institutions and monetary base
- A13 Money stock measures and components
- A14 Bank debits and deposit turnover
- A15 Loans and securities of all commercial banks

COMMERCIAL BANKING INSTITUTIONS

- A16 Major nondeposit funds
- A17 Assets and liabilities, last-Wednesday-of-month series

WEEKLY REPORTING COMMERCIAL BANKS

Assets and liabilities

- A18 All reporting banks
- A19 Banks with assets of \$1 billion or more
- A20 Banks in New York City
- A21 Balance sheet memoranda
- A22 Branches and agencies of foreign banks
- A23 Gross demand deposits of individuals, partnerships, and corporations

FINANCIAL MARKETS

- A24 Commercial paper and bankers dollar acceptances outstanding
- A24 Prime rate charged by banks on short-term business loans
- A25 Terms of lending at commercial banks
- A26 Interest rates in money and capital markets
- A27 Stock market—Selected statistics
- A28 Selected financial institutions—Selected assets and liabilities

FEDERAL FINANCE

- A29 Federal fiscal and financing operations
- A30 U.S. Budget receipts and outlays
- A31 Federal debt subject to statutory limitation
- A31 Gross public debt of U.S. Treasury—Types and ownership
- A32 U.S. government securities dealers— Transactions, positions, and financing
- A33 Federal and federally sponsored credit agencies—Debt outstanding

SECURITIES MARKETS AND CORPORATE FINANCE

- A34 New security issues—State and local governments and corporations
- A35 Open-end investment companies—Net sales and asset position
- A35 Corporate profits and their distribution
- A36 Nonfinancial corporations—Assets and liabilities
- A36 Total nonfarm business expenditures on new plant and equipment
- A37 Domestic finance companies—Assets and liabilities and business credit

REAL ESTATE

- A38 Mortgage markets
- A39 Mortgage debt outstanding

CONSUMER INSTALLMENT CREDIT

- A40 Total outstanding and net change
- A41 Terms

FLOW OF FUNDS

- A42 Funds raised in U.S. credit markets
- A43 Direct and indirect sources of funds to credit markets

Domestic Nonfinancial Statistics

- A44 Nonfinancial business activity—Selected measures
- A44 Output, capacity, and capacity utilization
- A45 Labor force, employment, and unemployment
- A46 Industrial production—Indexes and gross value
- A48 Housing and construction
- A49 Consumer and producer prices
- A50 Gross national product and income
- A51 Personal income and saving

International Statistics

- A52 U.S. international transactions—Summary
- A53 U.S. foreign trade
- A53 U.S. reserve assets

- A53 Foreign official assets held at Federal Reserve Banks
- A54 Foreign branches of U.S. banks—Balance sheet data
- A56 Selected U.S. liabilities to foreign official institutions

REPORTED BY BANKS IN THE UNITED STATES

- A56 Liabilities to and claims on foreigners
- A57 Liabilities to foreigners
- A59 Banks' own claims on foreigners
- A60 Banks' own and domestic customers' claims on foreigners
- A60 Banks' own claims on unaffiliated foreigners
- A61 Claims on foreign countries—Combined domestic offices and foreign branches

REPORTED BY NONBANKING BUSINESS ENTERPRISES IN THE UNITED STATES

- A62 Liabilities to unaffiliated foreigners
- A63 Claims on unaffiliated foreigners

SECURITIES HOLDINGS AND TRANSACTIONS

- A64 Foreign transactions in securities
- A65 Marketable U.S. Treasury bonds and notes— Foreign holdings and transactions

INTEREST AND EXCHANGE RATES

- A65 Discount rates of foreign central banks
- A66 Foreign short-term interest rates
- A66 Foreign exchange rates
- A67 Guide to Tabular Presentation, Statistical Releases, and Special Tables

Special Tables

- A68 Commercial bank assets and liabilities, June 30, 1983
- A74 Assets and liabilities of U.S. branches and agencies of foreign banks, June 30, 1983

1.10 MONETARY AGGREGATES AND INTEREST RATES

		(2		Monetary a s of change			n percent)!		
Item	1982		1983				1983		
	Q4	Qí	Q2	Q3	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.
Reserves of depository institutions 1 Total	11.8 10.8 13.6 8.2	4.1 3.8 3.5 9.5	12.4 12.6 6.2 11.1	4.7 4.6 1.8 7.6	15.6 14.8 -6.7 10.1	6.0 5.2 12.4 5.1	-3.4 -1.5 -6.6 6.4	.7 9 4.2 9.1	-3.0 -3.2 16.7 7.6
Concepts of money and liquid assets ³ 5 M1 6 M2 7 M3 8 L	13.1 9.3 9.5 8.6	14.1 20.3 10.2 10.8	12.2 10.1 8.1 9.9	8.9 7.8 8.3 n.a.	10.2 10.4 11.0 11.0	8.9 6.8 5.5 n.a,	2.8 6.0 8.6 ^r n.a.	.9 4.8r 7.4r п.а.	1.9 9.3 8.5 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	5.3 13.4 5 -2.0 6.2	14.2 -43.4 -48.5 -53.9 12.1	3.0 -14.8 24.1 -24.8 16.0	6.1 -6.8 14.9 -8.5 13.7	10.1 0 2.6 8 13.3	6.6 -10.2 24.8 -8.8 14.6	5.7 -11.2 22.4 -2.9 13.5	6.0 -8.7 17.3 -3.8 12.5	3.1 -10.5 23.1 21.6 13.1
14 Total loans and securities at commercial banks ⁸	6.3	10.7 ^r	9.9	8.6	9.9	9.7	11.2	4.9	9.9
			Inter	est rates (le	evels, perce	nt per annu	ım)		
	1982		1983				1983		
	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.
Short-term rates 15 Federal funds? 16 Discount window borrowingi0 17 Treasury bills (3-month, secondary market)i1 18 Commercial paper (3-month) ^{11,12}	9.28 9.25 7.90 8.80	8.65 8.50 8.11 8.34	8.80 8.50 8.40 8.62	9.46 8.50 9.14 9.34	9.37 8.50 9.08 9.25	9.56 8.50 9.34 9.54	9.45 8.50 9.00 9.24	9.48 8.50 8.64 8.99	9.34 8.50 8.76 9.10
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	10.72 9.90 12.10 13.79	10.87 9.43 11.89 13.26	10.81 9.23 11.46 13.16	11.79 9.61 12.39 13.83	11.59 9.53 12.32 14.00	11.96 9.72 12.25 13.90	11.82 9.58 12.53 13.60	11.77 9.66 12.43 13.52	11.92 9.75 12.64 13.48

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.

Banks, the values of depository institutions, and surplus value cash at depository institutions.

3. M1: Averages of daily figures for (1) currency outside the Treasury, Federal Reserve Banks, and the vaults of commercial banks; (2) travelers checks of nonbank 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 money market deposit accounts (MMDAs), 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).

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.

and term RFs 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.

 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. Bond 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.

- 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 Department of Housing and Urban Development.

NOTE. Revisions in reserves of depository institutions reflect the transitional phase-in of reserve requirements as specified in the Monetary Control Act of

A4 Domestic Financial Statistics December 1983

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

		thly average laily figures	s of	Weekly averages of daily figures for week ending					ending	
Factors		1983			1983					
	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Oct. 19	Oct. 26	Nov. 2	Nov. 9	Nov. 16	Nov. 23	Nov. 30
Supplying Reserve Funds										
1 Reserve Bank credit outstanding	168,182	169,202	167,960	168,840	169,040	166,148	165,744	168,222	168,642	169,082
2 U.S. government securities 1 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. 12 Gold stock 13 Special drawing rights certificate account 14 Treasury currency outstanding. Absorbing Reserve Funds	148,550 145,487 3,063 8,995 8,739 256 139 1,446 1,199 7,853 11,128 4,618	149,300 147,045 2,255 8,936 8,734 202 131 837, 1,313, 8,685 11,127 4,618 13,786	148,005 147,775 230 8,762 8,714 48 54 913 1,778 8,448 11,123 4,618 13,786	148,668 146,412 2,256 8,908 8,734 174 106 577 1,730 8,851 11,128 4,618 13,786	149,166 147,479 1,687 8,892 8,731 161 110 565 1,197 9,109 11,127 4,618 13,786	146,597 146,597 0 8,731 8,731 0 440 1,212 9,169 11,126 4,618 13,786	144,797 144,797 0 8,731 8,731 0 1,042 2,063 9,111 11,123 4,618 13,786	147,910 147,910 0 8,729 8,729 0 1,021 2,012 8,551 11,123 4,618 13,786	149,723 148,737 986 8,935 8,730 205 233 815 1,112 7,824 11,123 4,618 13,786	149,688 149,688 0 8,659 0 880 1,775 8,081 11,123 4,618 13,786
15 Currency in circulation	161,684 471	162,578 475	165,317 481	163,260 477	162,527 475	162,703 477	164,141 479	165,634 484	165,646 483	166,430 479
17 Treasury	7,584 212 491	6,916 216 614	2,905 238 596	5,258 216 628	5,829 208 647	3,923 235 633	2,907 216 615	3,207 235 592	2,441 239 551	2,881 258 612
20 Service-related balances and adjustment 21 Other Federal Reserve liabilities and	1,117	1,185	1,237	1,095	1,259	1,379	1,176	1,347	1,257	1,238
capital	5,569 20,585	5,689 21,059	5,584 21,130	5,645 21,793	5,597 22,028	5,638 20,689	5,656 20,081	5,550 20,700	5,604 21,949	5,542 21,168
	End-	of-month fig	ures			Wed	inesday figu	res		
		1983		1983						
	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Oct. 19	Oct. 26	Nov. 2	Nov. 9	Nov. 16	Nov. 23	Nov. 30
Supplying Reserve Funds										
23 Reserve Bank credit outstanding	175,755	165,267	168,481	169,772	167,580	167,208	166,105	167,698	171,750	168,481
24 U.S. government securities 1	155,423 146,171	146,096 146,096	149,439 149,439	148,461 145,075	147,272 147,272	147,045 147,045	140,932 140,932	147,158 147,158	151,512 151,512	149,439 149,439
26 Held under repurchase agreements	9,252 9,288 8,737	8,731 8,731	0 8,647 8,647	3,386 8,980 8,734	8,731 8,731	8,731 8,731	8,731 8,731	8,730 8,730	8,730 8,730	8,647 8,647
29 Held under repurchase agreements 30 Acceptances	551 1,122 1,625	0 0 387	0 0 1,059	246 117 1,386	0 0 1,505	0 0 734	0 0 4,361	0 0 1,534	0 0 1,489	0 0 1,059
32 Float	-60 8,357	750 9,303	898 8,438	1,705 9,123	816 9,256	1,333 9,365	2,961 9,120	2,434 7,842	1,698 8,321	898 8,438
34 Gold stock	11,128 4,618 13,786	11,126 4,618 13,786	11,123 4,618 13,786	11,127 4,618 13,786	11,126 4,618 13,786	11,126 4,618 13,786	11,123 4,618 13,786	11,123 4,618 13,786	11,123 4,618 13,786	11,123 4,618 13,786
Absorbing Reserve Funds	į							į		
37 Currency in circulation	161,046 468	162,515 478	166,682 475	163,080 477	162,479 478	163,401 473	165,246 484	165,665 483	166,330 480	166,682 475
39 Treasury	16,557 297 438 911	4,841 339 749 956	2,896 360 610 983	5,168 257 592 958	4,624 246 671 960	3,196 230 626 956	4,004 239 580 973	3,315 269 572 984	2,689 197 553 986	2,896 360 610 983
capital	5,800 19,769	5,691 19,227	5,432 20,569	5,478 23,292	5,372 22,279	5,361 22,494	5,888 18,218	5,420 20,517	5,440 24,602	5,432 20,569

^{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

				Montl	hly average	s of daily fi	gures					
Reserve classification	1981	1982				19	83					
	Dec.	Dec.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.p		
Reserve balances with Reserve Banks ¹ Total vault cash (estimated) Vault cash at institutions with required	26,163 19,538	24,804 20,392	22,565 19,569	22,010 19,710	21,808 20,098	22,139 20,413	21,965 20,035	20,585 20,798	21,059 20,471	21,130 20,537		
reserve balances ²	13,577	14,292	13,246	13,339	13,593	13,647	13,656	13,927	13,866	14,099		
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	2,178 3,783 45,701	2,757 3,343 45,196	2,839 3,484 42,134	2,933 3,438 41,720	3,014 3,491 41,906	3,161 3,605 42,552	3,039 3,340 42,000	3,404 3,467 41,383	3,212 3,393 41,530	3,095 3,343 41,667		
7 Reserve balances + total vault cash used to satisfy reserve requirements. 8 Required reserves (estimated). 9 Excess reserve balances at Reserve Banks. 10 Total borrowings at Reserve Banks. 11 Seasonal borrowings at Reserve Banks. 12 Extended credit at Reserve Banks.	41,918 41,606 312 642 53 149	41,853 41,353 500 697 33 187	38,650 38,174 476 993 82 407	38,282 37,833 449 902 98 514	38,415 37,935 480 1,714 121 964	38,947 38,440 507 1,382 172 572	38,660 38,214 446 1,573 198 490	37,916 37,418 498 1,441 191 515	38,137 37,632 505 837 142 255	38,324 37,621 703 913 119 6		
	Weekly averages of daily figures for week ending											
	1983											
	Sept. 28	Oct. 5	Oct. 12	Oct. 19	Oct. 26 ^r	Nov. 2	Nov. 9	Nov. 16	Nov. 23p	Nov. 30 ^p		
13 Reserve balances with Reserve Banks ¹	20,424 21,364	20,674 20,963	19,897 21,017	21,793 20,057	22,028 19,676	20,689 20,910	20,081 20,949	20,700 20,956	21,949 19,174	21,168 21,110		
reserve balances ²	14,539	14,176	13,926	13,494	13,737	14,175	14,014	13,936	13,728	14,511		
16 Vault cash equal to required reserves at other institutions 17 Surplus vault cash at other institutions ³ 18 Reserve balances + total vault cash ⁴ . 19 Reserve balances + total vault cash used to satisfy reserve requirements ^{4,5} . 20 Required reserves (estimated) 21 Excess reserve balances at Reserve Banks ^{6,6} . 22 Total borrowings at Reserve Banks. 23 Seasonal borrowings at Reserve Banks 24 Extended credit at Reserve Banks.	3,412 3,413 41,788	3,306 3,481 41,637	3,452 3,639 40,914	3,160 3,403 41,850	2,867 3,072 41,704	3,337 3,398 41,599	3,341 3,594 41,030	3,397 3,623 41,656	2,593 2,853 41,123	3,196 3,403 42,278		
	38,375 37,926 449 1,278 204 542	38,156 37,534 622 1,413 161 539	37,275 36,546 729 1,271 139 645	38,447 38,106 341 577 138 96	38,632 38,178 454 565 144 5	38,201 37,827 374 440 128 5	37,436 36,856 580 1,042 123 3	38,033 37,388 645 1,021 112 4	38,270 37,983 287 815 123 4	38,875 38,203 672 880 123 13		

^{1.} As of Aug. 13, 1981, excludes required clearing balances of all depository institutions.

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 expect to reserve a tother 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.)

1.13 FEDERAL FUNDS AND REPURCHASE AGREEMENTS Large Member Banks¹

Averages of daily figures, in millions of dollars

Bu maturity and source	1983, week ending Wednesday								
By maturity and source	Oct. 5	Oct. 12	Oct. 19	Oct. 26'	Nov. 2	Nov. 9	Nov. 16	Nov. 23	Nov. 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 4 All other	58,383r 23,298 4,846 25,843	66,583 ^r 22,914 4,550 25,719	61,496' 24,767 5,444 25,775	56,786 25,736 5,743 26,158	57,632 24,771 5,476 26,346	62,938 25,933 5,573 25,643	61,398 25,820 5,668 26,210	58,521 25,938 5,294 25,907	56,874 24,783 4,792 23,464
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	6,140 ^r 8,787 5,481 ^r 8,798	6,077 ^r 8,614 5,270 ^r 8,939	5,436 ^r 8,608 5,152 ^r 9,127	5,498 8,537 5,979 9,397	5,728 8,484 6,433 9,453	6,768 9,505 7,353 9,932	6,571 9,194 7,446 9,901	6,328 9,509 7,427 10,934	6,917 10,040 7,564 13,546
MEMO: Federal funds and resale agreement loans in maturities of one day or continuing contract 9 Commercial banks in United States	25,810° 4,395	30,874 4,882	27,448 4,742	25,304 4,808	24,825 4,933	25,385 4,857	24,614 5,022	23,948 5,428	23,504 4,286

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

institutions.

2. Before Nov. 13, 1980, the figures shown reflect only the vault cash held by member banks.

3. 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

Domestic Financial Statistics December 1983

1.14 FEDERAL RESERVE BANK INTEREST RATES

Percent per annum

Current	and	previous	levels

					Extended credit ¹							
	term adjustment credit nd seasonal credit		First 60 days of borrowing		Next 90 days of borrowing		After 150 days		Effective date			
		Effective date	Previous rate	Rate on 11/30/83	Previous rate	Rate on 11/30/83	Previous rate	Rate on 11/30/83	Previous rate	for current rates		
Boston	81/2 81/2	12/14/82 12/15/82 12/17/82 12/17/82 12/15/82 12/15/82 12/14/82 12/14/82 12/14/82 12/14/82 12/14/82 12/14/82 12/14/82	9	8½ 8½ 8½	9	91/2	10	101/2	11	12/14/82 12/15/82 12/17/82 12/15/82 12/15/82 12/14/82 12/14/82 12/14/82 12/14/82 12/14/82 12/14/82 12/14/82		

Range of rates in recent years2

1974— Apr. 25 7 30 7 Dec. 9 7 16 7 1975— Jan. 6 7 24 7 Feb. 5 63 Mar. 10 69 May 16 6 6	MI F.R. of Banks 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.
1976— Jan. 19 5 23 59 Nov. 22 59 1977— Aug. 30 59 Sept. 2 7 Oct. 26 1978— Jan. 9 6 May 11 6	7½ 7½ 7½ 7½ 88 88 8 87¼ 7¾ 7¾ 7¾ 7¾ 7¾ 7¾ 7¾ 7¾ 7¼ 6¾ 6¾ 6¾ 6¾ 6¾ 6¾ 6¾ 6¾ 6¾ 6¾ 6¾ 6¾ 6¾	1978— July 3 Aug. 21 Sept. 22 Oct. 16 20 Nov. 1 3 1979— July 20 Aug. 17 Sept. 19 20 Sept. 19 21 Oct. 8 10 1980— Feb. 15 19 May 29 May 29 June 13 July 28 29 Sept. 26 Nov. 17 Dec. 5 8	7-71/4 71/4 71/4 71/4 71/4 8 8-81/2 81/2-91/2 91/2 10 10-101/2 101/2-11 11 11-12 12 12-13 13 12-13 12 11-12 11 10-11 10 11 12 12 12-13 13 12-13 13 12-13 13 12-13 13 12-13 13 12-13 13 13 13 13 13 13 13 13 13 13 13	71/4 71/4 71/4 71/4 71/4 88/2 81/2 91/2 91/2 101/2 11 11 12 12 12 13 13 13 12 11 11 10 10 10 11 12 12 13 13 13 13 13 13 13 13 13 13 13 13 13	1981— May 5	13-14 14 13-14 13 12 11½-12 11½-11 10 10-10½ 10-10½ 10-10½ 10-10½ 9½-9 8½-9 8½-9 8½-9	14 14 13 13 12 11 1/2 11 11 10 10 10 10 10 91/2 91/2 91/2 99 9 9 81/2 81/2

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.

^{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, 1980, and 1981.

1.15 RESERVE REQUIREMENTS OF DEPOSITORY INSTITUTIONS

Percent of deposits

Type of deposit, and deposit interval	Member bank requirements before implementation of the Monetary Control Act		Type of deposit, and deposit interval ⁵	Depository institution requirements after implementation of the Monetary Control Act ⁶		
	Percent	Effective date		Percent	Effective date	
Net demand 2 50 million - 52 million - 510 million - 510 million - 510 million - 510 million - 5100 million - 5100 million - 5100 million - 5400 milli	7 9½ 11¾ 12¾ 16¼	12/30/76 12/30/76 12/30/76 12/30/76 12/30/76 12/30/76	Net transaction accounts ^{7,8} \$0-\$26.3 million Over \$26.3 million Nonpersonal time deposits ⁹ By original maturity Less than 1½ years 1½ years or more Eurocurrency liabilities All types	3 12 3 0	12/30/82 12/30/82 10/6/83 10/6/83	
\$0 million-\$5 million, by maturity 30-179 days 180 days to 4 years 4 years or more Over \$5 million, by maturity 30-179 days 180 days to 4 years 4 years or more	3 21/2 1 6 21/2	3/16/67 1/8/76 10/30/75 12/12/74 1/8/76 10/30/75	All types	3	11/13/60	

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. 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.

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 outside of reserve cities and were permitted to maintain reserves at ratios set for banks not in reserve cities.

maintain reserves at ratios set for banks not in reserve cities.

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

branches tend to U.S. residents were reduced to zero from a percent and 1 percent respectively. The Regulation D reserve requirement of borrowings from unrelated banks abroad was also reduced to zero from 4 percent.

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

Christmas and vacation club accounts were subject to the same requirements as savings deposits.

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 minimum specified by law.

4. 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.

Effective with the reserve maintenance period beginning Oct. 25, 1979, a marginal reserve requirement of 8 percent 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 eliminated 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 reserve computation periods 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.

reduced to the extent that foreign loans and balances declined.

The Garn-SI Germain Depository Institutions Act of 1982 (Public Law 97–320) provides that \$2\$ million of reservable liabilities (transaction accounts, nonpersonal time deposits, and Eurocurrency liabilities) of each depository institution be subject to a zero percent reserve requirement. The Board is to adjust the amount of reservable liabilities subject to this zero percent reserve requirement each year for the next succeeding calendar year by 80 percent of the percentage increase in the total reservable liabilities of all depository institutions, measured on an annual basis as of June 30. No corresponding adjustment is to be made in the event of a decrease. Effective Dec. 9, 1982, the amount of the exemption was established at \$2.1\$ million. In determining the reserve requirements of a depository institution, the exemption shall apply in the following order: (1) nonpersonal money market deposit accounts (MMDAs) authorized under 12 CFR section 1204.122; (2) net NOW accounts (NOW accounts less allowable deductions); (3) net other transaction accounts, and (4) nonpersonal time deposit or Eurocurrency liabilities starting with those with the highest reserve ratio. With

cerk section 124: (2) net NOW accounts (NOW accounts less allowable deductions); (3) net other transaction accounts; and (4) nonpersonal time deposits or Eurocurrency liabilities starting with those with the highest reserve ratio. With respect to NOW accounts and other transaction accounts, the exemption applies only to such accounts that would be subject to a 3 percent reserve requirement.

6. For nonnember banks and thrift institutions that were not members of the Federal Reserve System on or after July 1, 1979, a phase-in period ends Sept. 3, 1987. For banks that were members on or after July 1, 1979, but withdrew on or before Mar. 31, 1980, the phase-in period established by Public Law 97–320 ends on Oct. 24, 1985. 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. All new institutions will have a two-year phase-in beginning with the date that they open for business, except for those institutions that have total reservable liabilities of \$50 million or more.

7. 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. However, MMDAs and similar accounts offered by institutions not subject to the rules of the Depository Institutions Deregulation Committee (DIDC) that permit on omore than three can be checks—are not transaction accounts (such accounts repeated decisits which to Research and transaction accounts (such accounts

no more than six preauthorized, automatic, or other transfers per month of which no more than three can be checks—are not transaction accounts (such accounts are savings deposits subject to time deposit reserve requirements.)

8. The Monetary Control Act of 1980 requires that the amount of transaction accounts against which the 3 percent reserve requirement applies be modified annually by 80 percent of the percentage increase in transaction accounts held by all depository institutions determined as of June 30 each year. Effective Dec. 31, 1981, the amount was increased accordingly from \$25 million to \$26 million; and effective Dec. 30, 1982, to \$26.3 million.

9. In general, nonpersonal time deposits are time deposits, including savings deposits, that are not transaction accounts and in which a beneficial interest is held by a depositor that is not a natural person. Also included are certain ransferable 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.

Domestic Financial Statistics ☐ December 1983

1.16 MAXIMUM INTEREST RATES PAYABLE on Time and Savings Deposits at Federally Insured Institutions¹ Percent per annum

	Comme	ercial banks	Savings and loan associations and mutual savings banks (thrift institutio				
Type of deposit	In effect	Nov. 30, 1983	In effect	Nov. 30, 1983			
	Percent	Effective date	Percent	Effective date			
1 Savings 2 Negotiable order of withdrawal accounts 3 Negotiable order of withdrawal accounts of \$2.500 or more 4 Money market deposit account		7/1/79 12/31/80 1/5/83 12/14/82	5½ 5¼ 2	7/1/79 12/31/80 1/5/83 12/14/82			
Time accounts by maturity 5 7-31 days of less than \$2,500 ³ 6 7-31 days of \$2,500 or more. 7 More than 31 days.	51/4	9/1/82 1/5/83 10/1/83	51/2	9/1/82 1/5/83 10/1/83			

^{1.} Effective Oct. 1, 1983, restrictions on the maximum rates of interest payable by commercial banks and thrift institutions on various categories of deposits were removed. For information regarding previous interest rate ceilings on all categories 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 before November 1983.

2. Effective Dec. 14, 1982, depository institutions are authorized to offer a new account with a required initial balance of \$2,500 and an average maintenance balance of \$2,500 not subject to interest rate restrictions. No minimum maturity period is required for this account, but depository institutions must reserve the

right to require seven days notice before withdrawals. When the average balance is less than \$2,500, the account is subject to the maximum ceiling rate of interest for NOW accounts; compliance with the average balance requirement may be determined over a period of one month. Depository institutions may not guarantee a rate of interest for this account for a period longer than one month or condition the payment of a rate on a requirement that the funds remain on deposit for longer

than one month.

3. Deposits of less than \$2,500 issued to governmental units continue to be subject to an interest rate ceiling of 8 percent.

1.17 FEDERAL RESERVE OPEN MARKET TRANSACTIONS Millions of dollars

							1983			
Type of transaction	1980	1981	1982	Арт.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.
U.S. Government Securities					!					
Outright transactions (excluding matched transactions)		1			i					
Treasury bills 1 Gross purchases 2 Gross sales 3 Exchange 4 Redemptions	7,668 7,331 0 3,389	13,899 6,746 0 1,816	17,067 8,369 0 3,000	2,880 0 0 0	516 0 0 0	1,721 0 0 0	666 0 0 0	1,768 289 0 0	3,184 214 0 500	309 0 0
Others within 1 year 5 Gross purchases 6 Gross sales 7 Maturity shift 8 Exchange 9 Redemptions	912 0 12,427 -18,251	317 23 13,794 -12,869 0	312 0 17,295 -14,164 0	0 0 826 0 0	173 0 1,795 -1,842 0	0 0 1,398 -916 87	156 0 1,162 0	0 0 2,212 -5,344 0	0 0 902 -753 0	0 0 529 -636 0
1 to 5 years 10 Gross purchases 11 Gross sales 12 Maturity shift 13 Exchange 13 Exchange 14 15 16 17 18 18 18 18 18 18 18	2,138 0 -8,909 13,412	1,702 0 -10,299 10,117	1,797 0 -14,524 11,804	0 0 -684 0	595 0 -41 1,367	0 0 -1,398 916	481 0 -1,121 0	0 0 -2,212 3,130	0 0 -902 753	0 0 -256 636
5 to 10 years 14 Gross purchases 15 Gross sales	703 0 -3,092 2,970	393 0 -3,495 1,500	388 0 -2,172 2,128	0 0 -142 0	326 0 -1,754 300	0 0 0 0	215 0 -41 0	0 0 516 1,300	0 0 0 0	0 0 -273 0
Over 10 years 18 Gross purchases 19 Gross sales 20 Maturity shift 21 Exchange	811 0 -426 1,869	379 0 0 1,253	307 0 -601 234	0 0 0	108 0 0 175	0 0 0 0	124 0 0 0	0 0 -516 914	0 0 0 0	0 0 0
All maturities 22 Gross purchases 23 Gross sales 24 Redemptions	12,232 7,331 3,389	16,690 6,769 1,816	19,870 8,369 3,000	2,880 0 0	1,719 0 0	1,721 0 87	1,642 0 0	1,768 289 0	3,184 214 500	309 0 0
Matched transactions 25 Gross sales	674,000 675,496	589,312 589,647	543,804 543,173	37,873 36,205	43,404 45,001	50,086 47,783	40,934 43,037	45,989 44,480	48,193 47,667	53,751 53,367
Repurchase agreements 27 Gross purchases 28 Gross sales	113,902 113,040	79,920 78,733	130,774 130,286	7,671 3,984	0 3,687	7,891 6,730	7,816 8,978	2,263 0	37,211 30,223	19,247 28,499
29 Net change in U.S. government securities	3,869	9,626	8,358	4,899	-371	493	2,583	2,234	8,933	-9,326
FEDERAL AGENCY OBLIGATIONS										
Outright transactions 30 Gross purchases	668 0 145	494 0 108	0 0 189	0 0 7	0 0 *	0 0 17	0 0 10	0 0 138	0 0 5	0 0 6
Repurchase agreements 33 Gross purchases	28,895 28,863	13,320 13,576	18,957 18,638	340 92	0 248	678 463	558 773	189 0	2,871 2,510	1,960 2,510
35 Net change in federal agency obligations	555	130	130	241	-248	198	-225	51	356	-557
BANKERS ACCEPTANCES										
36 Repurchase agreements, net	73	-582	1,285	704	-704	203	-203	209	913	-1,122
Account	4,497	9,175	9,773	5,844	-1,322	893	2,155	2,493	10,203	-11,005

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	_		Е.	nd of month	
Account			1983				1983	
	Nov. 2	Nov. 9	Nov. 16	Nov. 23	Nov. 30	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.
			Con	solidated con-	dition stateme	nt		
Assets								
1 Gold certificate account	11,126 4,618 460	11,123 4,6181 455	11,123 4,618 455	11,123 4,618 446	11,123 4,618 428	11,128 4,618 443	11,126 4,618 468	11,123 4,618 428
Loans 4 To depository institutions	734 0	4,361 0	1,534 0	1,489 0	1,059	1,625	387	1,059
Acceptances—Bought outright	0	0	0	0	0	1,122	0	(
Federal agency obligations 7 Bought outright 8 Held under repurchase agreements U.S. government securities Bought outright	8,731 0	8,731 0	8,730 0	8,730 0	8,647 0	8,737 551	8,731 0	8,647
9 Bills	63,772 63,044 20,229 147,045	57,659 63,044 20,229 140,932	63,885 62,610 20,663 147,158	66,764 63,934 20,814 151,512	64,691 63,934 20,814 149,439	62,898 63,044 20,229 146,171	62,823 63,044 20,229 146,096	64,691 63,934 20,814 149,439
13 Held under repurchase agreements	147,045	140,932	147,158	151,512	149,439	9,252 155,423	146,096	149,439
15 Total loans and securities	156,510	154,024	157,422	161,731	159,145	167,458	155,214	159,145
16 Cash items in process of collection	9,137 553	9,433 553	11,122 553	9,128 553	8,947 551	7,490 552	6,792 553	8,947 551
18 Denominated in foreign currencies ²	3,768 5,044	3,709 4,858	3,783 3,506	3,788 3,980	3,867 4,020	3,721 4,084	3,763 4,987	3,867 4,020
20 Total assets	191,216	188,773	192,582	195,367	192,699	199,494	187,521	192,699
LIABILITIES								
21 Federal Reserve notes	150,549	152,399	152,817	153,470	153,800	148,172	149,676	153,800
22 To depository institutions 23 U.S. Treasury—General account 24 Foreign—Official accounts 25 Other	23,477 3,196 230 599	19,217 4,004 239 554	21,524 3,315 269 549	25,622 2,689 197 519	21,581 2,896 360 581	20,697 16,557 297 421	20,227 4,841 339 705	21,581 2,896 360 581
26 Total deposits	27,502	24,014	25,657	29,027	25,418	37,972	26,112	25,418
27 Deferred availability cash items	7,804 2,145	6,472 2,677	8,688 2,214	7,430 2,164	8,049 2,369	7,550 2,466	6,042 2,270	8,049 2,369
29 Total liabilities	188,000	185,562	189,376	192,091	189,636	196,160	184,100	189,636
CAPITAL ACCOUNTS	1 452	1 452	1 457	1 454	1.450			
30 Capital paid in	1,452 1,359 405	1,452 1,359 400	1,456 1,359 391	1,454 1,359 463	1,458 1,359 246	1,446 1,359 529	1,447 1,359 615	1,458 1,359 246
33 Total liabilities and capital accounts	191,216	188,773	192,582	195,367	192,699	199,494	187,521	192,699
custody for foreign and international account	112,132	112,984	111,117	112,712	111,906	109,117	112,181	111,906
		<u></u> .	Fee	leral Reserve	note statemer	nt		ė.
35 Federal Reserve notes outstanding 36 Less: Held by bank ⁵ 37 Federal Reserve notes, net Collateral held against notes net:	176,176 25,627 150,549	176,743 24,344 152,399	177,831 25,014 152,817	178,244 24,774 153,470	178,700 24,900 153,800	173,093 24,921 148,172	175,946 26,270 149,676	178,700 24,900 153,800
38 Gold certificate account	11,126 4,618	11,123 4,618	11,123 4,618	11,123 4,618	11,123 4,618	11,128 4,618	11,126 4,618	11,12 4,618
40 Other eligible assets	134,805	136,658	0 137,076	137,729	138,059	132,426	133,932	138,059
42 Total collateral	150,549	152,399	152,817	153,470	153,800	148,172	149,676	153,800

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.
 Beginning September 1980, Federal Reserve notes held by the Reserve Bank are exempt from the collateral requirement.

^{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.

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

			Wednesday			End of month				
Type and maturity groupings			1983		•		1983			
	Nov. 5	Nov. 9	Nov. 16	Nov. 23	Nov. 30	Sept. 30	Oct. 31	Nov. 30		
1 Loans—Total 2 Within 15 days. 3 16 days to 90 days	734 621 108 5	4,361 4,296 65 0	1,534 1,421 113 0	1,489 1,317 172 0	1,059 1,018 41 0	1,625 1,553 72 0	387 317 34 36	1,059 1,018 41 0		
5 Acceptances—Total 6 Within 15 days. 7 16 days to 90 days 8 91 days to 10 year.	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	1,122 1,122 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0		
9 U.S. government securities—Total 10 Within 15 days 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	147,045 7,017 30,985 44,945 33,093 13,416 17,589	140,932 4,652 26,207 45,975 33,093 13,416 17,589	147,158 7,028 27,883 48,231 33,017 13,136 17,863	151,512 10,456 31,384 44,336 33,837 13,485 18,014	149,439 7,873 32,493 43,553 34,021 13,485 18,014	155,423 13,007 33,499 44,925 32,713 13,690 17,589	146,096 5,528 30,965 45,505 33,093 13,416 17,589	149,439 7,873 32,493 43,553 34,021 13,485 18,014		
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.	8,731 36 638 1,956 4,353 1,230 518	8,731 36 733 1,861 4,353 1,230 518	8,730 202 648 1,834 4,298 1,230 518	8,730 202 648 1,834 4,298 1,230 518	8,647 120 671 1,799 4,331 1,323 403	9,288 725 648 1,897 4,331 1,169 518	8,731 133 638 1,859 4,353 1,230 518	8,647 120 671 1,799 4,331 1,323 403		

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

Domestic Financial Statistics December 1983 A12

AGGREGATE RESERVES OF DEPOSITORY INSTITUTIONS AND MONETARY BASE 1.20 Billions of dollars, averages of daily figures

14	1979	1980	1981	1982				198	13			
Item	Dec. Dec.		Dec.	Dec.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.
					Seasonally adjusted							
Adjusted for Changes in Reserve Requirements ¹												
1 Total reserves ²	30.71	32.46	33.75	36.23	36.80	37.15	37.13	37.61	37.80	37.69	37.72	37.62
2 Nonborrowed reserves. 3 Required reserves. 4 Monetary base ³ .	29.24 30.38 139.3	30.77 31.94 151.1	33.11 33.43 158.8	35.60 35.73 171.1	36.01 36.37 176.1	36.14 36.68 177.3	36.18 36.68 178.8	35.98 37.13 180.3	36.35 37.29 181.1	36.15 37.25 182.1	36.28 37.22 183.4	36.78 37.12 184.5
					Not	seasonal	ly adjust	ed				
5 Total reserves ²	31.26	33.4	34.61	36.96	36.06	36.91	36.64	36.79	37.34	37.06	37.39	37.68
6 Nonborrowed reserves. 7 Required reserves. 8 Monetary base ³ .	29.79 30.93 141.5	31.72 32.89 154.4	33.98 34.29 161.9	36.33 36.46 174.4	35.26 35.62 173.6	35.90 36.44 176.3	35.69 36.19 177.8	35.15 36.31 179.6	35.89 36.83 181.7	35.52 36.62 181.8	35.95 36.89 182.9	37.84 37.18 184.3
Not Adjusted for Changes in Reserve Requirements ⁴			İ									
9 Total reserves ²	43.91	40.66	41.92	41.85	38.04	38.65	38.28	38.42	38.95	38.66	37.92	38.14
10 Nonborrowed reserves. 11 Required reserves. 12 Monetary base ³ .	42.43 43.58 156.1	38.97 40.15 162.5	41.29 41.60 169.7	41.22 41.35 179.3	37.24 37.60 175.9	37.64 38.17 178.4	37.33 37.83 179.8	36.78 37.93 181.6	37.50 38.44 183.7	37.12 38.21 183.8	36.48 37.42 183.5	37.29 37.63 184.7

^{1.} 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.

2. Reserve balances with Federal Reserve Banks plus vault cash at institutions with required reserve balances plus vault cash equal to required reserves at other institutions.

institutions

institutions.

3. Consists of reserve balances and service-related balances and adjustments 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.

4. 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 \$2.9 billion; Feb. 12, 1981, an increase of \$245 million; Mar. 12, 1981, an increase of \$75 million; Nov. 12, 1981, an increase of \$245 million; Sept. 3, 1981, a reduction of \$1.1 billion; Nov. 12, 1981, an increase

of \$210 million; Jan. 14, 1982, a reduction of \$60 million; Feb. 11, 1982 an increase of \$170 million; Mar. 4, 1982, an estimated reduction of \$2.0 billion: May 13, 1982, an estimated increase of \$150 million; Aug. 12, 1982 an estimated increase of \$140 million; and Sept. 2, 1982, an estimated reduction of \$1.2 billion; Oct. 28, 1982 an estimated reduction of \$100 million; Dec. 23, 1982 an estimated reduction of \$800 million; Mar. 3, 1983 an estimated reduction of \$1.9 billion; and Sept. 1, 1983, an estimated reduction of \$1.2 billion beginning with the week ended Dec. 23, 1981, reserve aggregates have been reduced by shifts of reservable liabilities to IBFs. On the basis of reports of liabilities transferred to IBFs by U.S. commercial banks and U.S. agencies and branches of foreign banks, it is estimated that required reserves were lowered on average by \$60 million to \$90 million in December 1981 and \$180 million to \$230 million in January 1982, mostly reflecting a reduction in reservable Eurocurrency transactions. Also, beginning with the week ending Apr. 20, 1983, required reserves were reduced an estimated \$80 million as a result of the elimination of reserve requirements on nonpersonal time deposits with maturities of \$2\frac{1}{2}\$ years or more to less than \$3\frac{1}{2}\$ years.

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.

1.21 MONEY STOCK MEASURES AND COMPONENTS

Billions of dollars, averages of daily figures

	1979	1980	1981	1982		198	3	
Item	Dec.	Dec.	Dec.	Dec.	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.
				Seaspnally	adjusted	•		
Measures ¹								
1 M1 2 M2 3 M3 4 L ² .	389.0 1,497.5 1,758.4 2,131.8	414.1 1,630.3 1,936.7 2,343.6	440.6 1,794.9 2,167.9 2,622.0	478.2 1,959.5 2,377.6 2,896.8	515.5 2,126.3 2,510.3' n.a.	516.7 2,136.9° 2,528.3° n.a.	517.1 2,145.4 ^r 2,543.9 ^r n.a.	517.9 2,162.0 2,562.0 n.a.
SELECTED COMPONENTS								
5 Currency. 6 Travelers checks ³ . 7 Demand deposits. 8 Other checkable deposits ⁴ . 9 Savings deposits ⁵ . 10 Small-denomination time deposits ⁶ . 11 Large-denomination time deposits ⁷ .	106.5 3.7 262.0 17.0 423.1 635.9 222.2	116.2 4.1 266.8 26.9 400.7 731.7 258.9	123.2 4.5 236.4 76.6 344.4 828.6 302.6	132.8 4.2 239.8 101.3 359.3 859.1 333.8	140.9 4.6 245.8 124.2 323.5 735.1 305.6	141.8 4.7 244.5 125.8 322.1 748.0 311.6	143.0 4.7 243.4 126.0 320.6 757.7 317.9	144.2 4.8 242.9 126.0 318.8 771.0 320.0
				Not seasonal	ly adjusted			
Measures	·							
12 M1 13 M2 14 M3 15 L ² .	398.8 1.502.1 1,766.1 2,138.9	424.7 1,635.0 1,944.9 2,350.8	452.1 1,799.6 2,175.9 2,629.7	491.0 1,964.5 2,385.3 2,904.7	514.7 2,127.8 2,508.1 n.a.	511.6 2,129.2 2,519.3 n.a.	514.1 2,137.1 ^r 2,934.7 ^r n.a.	519.5 2,161.0 2,560.6 n.a.
SELECTED COMPONENTS								
16 Currency 17 Travelers checks³ 18 Demand deposits. 19 Other checkable deposits⁴ 20 Overnight RPs and Eurodollars ⁸ 21 Savings deposits⁵ 22 Money market deposit accounts 23 Small-denomination time deposits⁰ Money market mutual funds	108.2 3.5 270.1 17.0 21.2 420.7 n.a. 633.1	118.3 3.9 275.2 27.2 28.4 398.3 n.a. 728.3	125.4 4.3 244.0 78.4 36.1 342.1 n.a. 824.1	135.2 4.0 247.7 104.0 44.3 356.7 43.2 853.9	142.0 5.2 245.1 122.5 52.7 326.6 368.4 734.3	142.1 5.1 241.3 123.0 52.0 321.5 366.3 746.0	142.6 5.0 242.1 124.5 53.0° 318.2 366.9 754.8	143.9 4.8 244.4 126.4 56.7 318.0 367.4 769.3
worley linker initial initials and broker/dealer	33.4 9.5 226.0	61.4 14.9 262.4	150.9 36.0 305.9	182.2 ^r 47.6 ^r 336.5	138.8 ⁷ 38.6 ⁷ 301.9	139.1 ^r 38.4 ^r 310.3	137.6° 39.1° 316.8°	137.8 39.9 319.5

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) travelers checks of nonbank 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 money market deposit accounts, 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 brocker/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

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 travelers checks of nonbank issuers.
- 4. Includes ATS and NOW balances at all institutions, credit union share draft
- balances, and demand deposits at mutual savings banks.

 5. Excludes NOW and ATS accounts at commercial banks and thrift institutions and CUSDs at credit unions and all money market deposit accounts (MMDAs).

- (MMDAs).

 6. Issued in amounts of less than \$100,000 and includes retail RPs.

 7. 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 institutions.

 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.

A14 Domestic Financial Statistics December 1983

1.22 BANK DEBITS AND DEPOSIT TURNOVER

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

Del	1000	10011	1003			19	83		
Bank group, or type of customer	1980¹	19811	19821	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.
				Sea	sonally adjust	ed			
DEBITS TO									
Demand deposits ² 1 All insured banks 2 Major New York City banks. 3 Other banks 4 ATS-NOW accounts ³ 5 Savings deposits ⁴ .	62,757.8 25,156.1 37,601.7 159.3 670.0	80,858.7 33,891.9 46,966.9 743.4 672.7	90,914.4 37,932.9 52,981.6 1,036.2 721.4	103,022.3 46,025.6 56,996.7 1,202.2 714.9	107,273.3 46,891.2 60,382.1 1,371.5 743.1	106,799.4 46,445.4 60,354.1 1,342.1 776.2	107,884.4 46,978.0 60,906.4 1,390.1 659.4	111,538.1 48,373.3 63,164.9 1,679.5 706.3	110,700.7 46,903.7 63,796.9 1,495.9 712.7
Deposit Turnover								,	
Demand deposits ² 6 All insured banks 7 Major New York City banks 8 Other banks 9 ATS-NOW accounts ³ 10 Savings deposits ⁴	198.7 803.7 132.2 9.7 3.6	285.8 1,105.1 186.2 14.0 4.1	324.2 1,287.6 211.1 14.5 4.5	359.7 1,502.8 222.9 13.9 5.1	370.4 1,471.5 234.3 15.2 5.4	367,5 1,449,1 233,4 14,7 5.6	371.5 1,432.2 236.5 15.0 4.8	385.7 1,526.7 245.3 17.9 5.2	384.7 1,508.8 248.6 15.9 5.3
				Not se	easonally adju	isted			
DEBITS TO]						
Demand deposits ² 11 All insured banks 12 Major New York City banks. 13 Other banks 14 ATS-NOW accounts ³ 15 MMDA ³ 16 Savings deposits ⁴ .	63,124.4 25,243.1 37,881.3 158.0 0 669.8	81,197.9 34,032.0 47,165.9 737.6 0 672.9	91,031.9 38,001.0 53,030.9 1,027.1 0 720.0	100,117.1 43,678.9 56,438.1 1,405.3 545.8 779.9	103,947.8 44,942.5 59,005.4 1,353.1 505.6 722.2	113,773,4 50,643.1 63,130.4 1,420.7 714.3 779.3	105,057,8 45,601.0 59,456.8 1,325.3 603.3 661.6	115,776.6 49,788.2 65,988.3 1,468.9 655.5 694.3	111,741.3 48,276.1 63,465.2 1,388.3 641.4 688.9
Deposit Turnover			}				1		
Demand deposits ² 17 All insured banks 18 Major New York City banks 19 Other banks 20 ATS-NOW accounts ³ 21 MMDA ⁵ 22 Savings deposits ⁴	202.3 814.8 134.8 9.7 0 3.6	286.1 1,114.2 186.2 14.0 0 4.1	325.0 1,295.7 211.5 14.3 0 4.5	347.9 1,446.9 219.1 15.6 2.8 5.6	368.1 1,471.0 234.3 15.3 2.4 5.2	393.1 1,563.6 245.6 15.7 3.3 5.6	357.6 1,383.5 227.9 14.5 2.8 4.8	406.7 1,621.6 259.8 16.0 3.0 5.1	387.2 1,574.5 246.1 15.0 2.9 5.2

Note. Historical data for demand deposits are available back to 1970 estimated in part from the debits series for 233 SMSAs that were available through June 1977. Historical data for ATS-NOW and savings deposits are available back to July 1977. Back data are available on request from the Banking Section, Division of Research and Statistics, Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, Washington, D.C. 20551.

^{1.} Annual averages of monthly figures.
2. Represents accounts of individuals, partnerships, and corporations and of states and political subdivisions.
3. 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. Excludes ATS and NOW accounts, MMDA and special club accounts, such as Christmas and vacation clubs.
5. Money market deposit accounts.

1.23 LOANS AND SECURITIES All Commercial Banks¹

Billions of dollars; averages of Wednesday figures

	1981	1982		198	33		1981	1982		198	3	
Category	Dec.2	Dec.	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Dec.2	Dec.	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.
			Seasonally	adjusted				N	ot seasona	lly adjusted	i	
1 Total loans and securities ³	1,316.3	1,412.1	1,499.9	1,513.2	1,520.3	1,533.1	1,326.1	1,422.5	1,493.6	1,507.0	1,521.6	1,538.2
2 U.S. Treasury securities 3 Other securities 4 Total loans and leases 5 Commercial and industrial	111.0	130.9	172.9	174.4	176.9	182.3	111.4	131.5	171.6	172.4	176.3	180.8
	231.4	239.1	246.1	247.8	247.1	246.6	232.8	240.6	244.8	247.0	247.1	246.9
	973.9	1,042.0	1,080.9	1,091.0	1,096.3	1,104.2	981.8	1,050.4	1,077.2	1,087.5	1,098.2	1,110.4
loans	358.0	392.4	399.2	402.7	402.6	404.7	360.1	394.7	397.9	400.2	402.2	405.4
	285.7	303.2	319.4	322.5	326.2	329.2	286.8	304.1	318.4	322.2	326.9	330.5
	185.1	191.8	203.1	205.5	207.7	211.9	186.4	193.1	202.1	205.7	209.1	213.6
	21.9	24.7	23.7	22.9	23.7	25.2	22.7	25.5	23.1	23.6	23.4	25.0
10 Agricultural loans Lease financing receivables All other loans	30.2	31.1	31.2	30.9	30.8	30.4	31.2	32.1	30.6	30.7	30.9	30.6
	33.0	36.1	36.8	37.2	37.6	37.8	33.0	36.1	37.2	37.6	38.2	38.3
	12.7	13.1	12.9	12.9	12.9	13.0	12.7	13.1	12.9	12.9	12.9	13.0
	47.2	49.7	54.6	56.5	54.8	52.0	49.2	51.7	55.0	54.6	54.6	54.1
MEMO: 13 Total loans and securities plus loans sold ^{3,4}	1,319.1	1,415.0	1,502.6	1,515.7	1,522.8	1,535.6	1,328.9	1,425.4	1,496.3	1,509.6	1,524.2	1,540.7
14 Total loans plus loans sold ^{3,4} 15 Total loans sold to affiliates ^{3,4}	976.7	1,045.0	1,083.5	1,093.5	1,098.9	1,106.7	984.7	1,053.3	1,079.9	1,090.1	1,100.8	1,113.0
	2.8	2.9	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.8	2.9	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.6
16 Commercial and industrial loans plus loans sold ⁴	360.2	394.6	401.3	404.5	404.6	406.7	362.3	396.9	400.0	402.2	404.2	407.4
loans sold ⁴	2.2	2.3	2.1	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.2	2.3	2.1	2.0	2.0	2.0
	8.9	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.3	8.9	9.8	9.5	8.4	8.2	8.3	8.8
trial loans	349.1	383.8	390.7	394.1	394.3	395.8	350.3	385.2	389.5	392.0	393.9	396.6
	334.9	373.5	378.2	381.5	381.8	383.1	334.3	372.7	377.4	379.8	381.6	383.9
	14.2	10.3	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.7	16.1	12.4	12.1	12.2	12.3	12.8
	19.0	13.5	14.4	14.5	14.3	14.7	20.0	14.5	14.0	14.0	14.7	15.0

^{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

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.

banks, and Edge Act corporations owned by domesticing 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.

Loans sold are those sold outright to a bank's own foreign branches, nonconsolidated nonbank affiliates of the bank, the bank's holding company (if not a bank), and nonconsolidated nonbank subsidiaries of the holding company.
 United States includes the 50 states and the District of Columbia.

A16 Domestic Financial Statistics □ December 1983

1.24 MAJOR NONDEPOSIT FUNDS OF COMMERCIAL BANKS1

Monthly averages, billions of dollars

Source	1981	198	32					198	13				
Source	Dec.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.
Total nondeposit funds Seasonally adjusted ² Not seasonally adjusted Federal funds, RPs, and other borrowings from nonbanks ³	96.3	87.8	83.0	73.7	76.7	76.0	80.3	90.9	88.3	76.3	81.6	83.2	79.3
	98.1	90.0	84.6	75.2	77.7	76.8	79.0	90.5	90.0	78.5	85.9	86.0	81.8
3 Seasonally adjusted	111.8	129.7 ^r	128.0	132.4	135.3	135.4	139.9	145.9	140.7	132.7	130.9	132.2	132.5
	113.5	131.9 ^r	129.6	133.9	136.3	136.2	138.5	145.5	142.4	134.8	135.2	135.0	135.1
adjusted	-18.1	-44.8	-47.9	-61.6	-61.5	-62.3	-62.4	-57.7	-55.1	-58.9	-51.8	-51.4	-55.8
	2.8	2.9	2.9	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.6
MEMO 7 Domestically chartered banks' net positions with own foreign branches, not seasonally adjusted ⁵ 8 Gross due from balances 9 Gross due to balances 10 Foreign-related institutions' net positions with directly related institutions, not seasonally	-22.4	-38.3	-39.5	-49.9	-50.4	-52.7	-52.6	-48.6	-49.1	-50.8	-45.2	-46.2	-48.4
	54.9	69.9	72.2	79.2	78.9	79.7	80.3	76.3	75.8	77.4	73.6	74.7	76.3
	32.4	31.5	32.6	29.2	28.4	26.8	27.6	27.6	26.6	26.5	28.3	28.3	27.9
adjusted ⁶ 11 Gross due from balances 12 Gross due to balances Security RP borrowings	4.3	-6.4	-8.2	-11.6	-11.0	-9.4	-9.7	-9.0	-5.9	-7.9	-6.5	-5.1	-7.4
	48.1	53.6	54.9	57.0	55.5	56.1	55.9	55.8	53.9	55.2	53.5	53.5	55.4
	52.4	47.1	46.6	45.3	44.4	46.6	46.1	46.7	47.9	47.2	47.0	48.3	48.0
13 Seasonally adjusted	59.0	71.5	71.0	72.2	74.3	74.7	79.3	84.6	81.4	75.6	74.2	76.0	78.0
	59.2	72.1	71.1	72.2	73.7	73.9	76.3	82.6	81.5	76.1	76.9	77.2	79.0
15 Seasonally adjusted	12.2	10.6	11.9	15.7	8.8	12.5	13.5	11.3	13.0	24.0	20.6	16.5	21.6
	11.1	7.8	10.8	16.3	10.2	13.2	14.2	12.5	13.2	21.8	16.4	18.0	24.7
17 Seasonally adjusted	325.4	360.0	349.6	321.4	307.2	300.0	296.6	287.2	287.0	284.9	284.2	283.2	278.3
	330.4	361.7	353.9	325.4	310.5	300.7	293.0	285.0	283.5	281.3	283.9	283.9	279.6

^{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 data.

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

	1982					198	83				
	Dec.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept	Oct.	Nov.
Domestically Chartered Commercial Banks ¹											
Loans and securities, excluding interbank. Loans, excluding interbank. Commercial and industrial. Other. U.S. Treasury securities Other securities.	1,370.3	1,373.7	1,392.2	1,403.8	1,411.9	1,435.1	1,437.4	1,457.0	1,466.1	1,483.0	1,502.3
	1,000.7	991.4	1,001.7	1,005.1	1,007.5	1,025.6	1,029.1	1,043.4	1,049.7	1,060.3	1,075.5
	356.7	355.7	358.0	357.9	356.7	360.1	361.1	363.0	364.0	367.0	372.8
	644.0	635.8	643.7	647.2	650.8	665.6	668.0	680.4	685.7	693.3	702.7
	129.0	141.4	150.6	155.5	160.9	166.0	165.1	167.5	171.2	176.8	180.4
	240.5	240.8	239.9	243.3	243.5	243.5	243.3	246.1	245.2	245.9	246.4
7 Cash assets, total 8 Currency and coin 9 Reserves with Federal Reserve Banks 10 Balances with depository institutions. 11 Cash items in process of collection	184.4	184.7	168.9	170.1	164.5	176.9	168.7	176.9	160.0	164.0	179.0
	23.0	20.3	19.9	20.4	20.3	21.3	20.7	21.0	20.8	20.5	22.3
	25.4	25.3	20.5	23.9	22.4	18.8	20.6	22.5	15.4	19.7	17.6
	67.6	71.6	67.1	66.1	65.6	69.7	67.1	69.0	66.7	67.1	70.9
	68.4	67.5	61.5	59.6	56.3	67.1	60.3	64.4	56.9	56.6	69.0
12 Other assets ²	265.3	263.6	257.9	252.4	248.3	253.2	254.5	257.2	252.3	253.0	261.9
13 Total assets/total liabilities and capital	1,820.0	1,822.0	1,818.9	1,826.3	1,824.8	1,865.2	1,860.6	1,891.0	1,878.4	1,900.0	1,943.9
14 Deposits 15 Demand 16 Savings 17 Time	1,361.8	1,368.3	1,374.2	1,368.0	1,370.8	1,402.7	1,396.5	1,420.1	1,408.1	1,419.5	1,459.2
	363.9	337.9	333.4	329.2	324.5	344.4	334.2	344.7	328.1	331.3	358.1
	296.4	395.2	419.2	426.9	440.2	445.3	447.5	449.0	448.8	451.5	458.3
	701.5	635.2	621.6	611.9	606.1	613.1	614.8	626.4	631.2	636.8	642.8
18 Borrowings	215.1	218.0	211.3	224.0	214.1	221.2	217.5	217.2	217.8	226.8	219.7
	109.2	106.0	103.5	102.3	104.7	104.3	105.5	107.6	107.1	106.5	112.6
	133.8	129.6	130.0	132.0	135.1	137.0	141.0	146.1	145.4	147.2	152.4
MEMO: 21 U.S. Treasury note balances included in borrowing	10.7	7.0	9.6	17.8	2.7	19.3	19.3	14.8	20.8	22.5	2.8
	14,787	14,812	14,819	14,823	14,817	14,826	14,785	14,795	14,804	14,800	14,799
All Commercial Banking Institutions ³											
23 Loans and securities, excluding interbank	1,429.7	1,429.8	1,451.3	1,460.8	1,467.6	1,491.5	1,494.1	1,515.4	1,525.4	1,541.8	1,563.2
	1,054.8	1,042.3	1,054.5	1,055.7	1,056.4	1,075.2	1,078.8	1,094.9	1,102.5	1,112.2	1,129.2
	395.3	392.3	395.9	393.5	391.7	395.3	397.7	400.6	402.7	405.3	412.0
	659.5	650.0	658.6	662.2	664.7	679.9	681.2	694.3	699.8	706.8	717.2
	132.8	145.1	155.3	160.2	166.1	171.3	170.3	172.7	176.1	182.0	185.9
	242.1	242.4	241.5	244.9	245.2	245.1	245.0	247.8	246.9	247.7	248.1
29 Cash assets, total	200.7	200.5	185.5	186.3	180.3	193.5	185.2	193.3	174.7	178.4	195.0
	23.0	20.3	19.9	20.4	20.3	21.3	20.7	21.1	20.9	20.5	22.3
	26.8	26.7	22.0	25.4	23.8	20.0	21.9	24.0	16.6	20.8	19.1
	81.4	84.9	81.0	79.8	78.9	84.0	81.2	82.8	79.3	79.5	83.6
	69.4	68.6	62.6	60.7	57.3	68.2	61.4	65.4	58.0	57.6	70.0
34 Other assets ²	341.7	330.2	325.4	317.8	309.5	318.1	318.7	324.6	320.9	318.8	329.7
35 Total assets/total liabilities and capital	1,972.1	1,960.4	1,962.2	1,964.9	1,957.4	2,003.2	1,998.0	2,033.3	2,021.0	2,039.1	2,088.0
36 Deposits	1,409.7	1,412.6	1,419.5	1,411.0	1,413.1	1,443.8	1,438.1	1,461.4	1,448.9	1,459.0	1,499.4
	376.2	350.2	345.7	341.1	336.4	356.4	346.4	356.6	340.0	343.2	369.9
	296.7	395.6	419.7	427.3	440.7	445.7	448.0	449.5	449.3	452.0	458.8
	736.7	666.8	654.1	642.6	636.0	641.6	643.8	655.3	659.5	663.8	670.6
40 Borrowings	278.3	276.0	269.9	281.3	269.5	278.2	277.9	280.5	282.6	289.6	282.5
	148.4	140.4	141.1	138.6	137.9	142.3	139.1	143.4	142.3	141.5	151.9
	135.7	131.5	131.9	133.9	137.0	138.9	142.9	148.0	147.3	149.1	154.2
MEMO: 43 U.S. Treasury note balances included in borrowing. 44 Number of banks	10.7	7.0	9.6	17.8	2.7	19.3	19.3	14.8	20.8	22.5	2.8
	15,329	15,366	15,376	15,390	15,385	15,396	15,359	15,370	15,382	15,383	15,382

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 estimates made on the last Wednesday of the month based on a weekly reporting sample of foreign-related institutions and quarter-end condition report data.

Domestically chartered commercial banks include all commercial banks in the United States except branches of foreign banks; included are member and nonmember 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, banches 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

Millions of dollars, Wednesday figures

					1983		-		
Account	Oct. 5	Oct. 12	Oct. 19	Oct. 26	Nov. 2 ^p	Nov. 9 <i>p</i>	N ov. 16₽	Nov. 23 ^p	Nov. 30 ^p
Cash items in process of collection	50,782 7,635 30,605	56,402 8,155 34,006	48,320 7,327 33,928	44,160 7,151 32,295	49,878 7,144 33,431	49,628 7,372 29,220	53,639 8,017 31,786	49,272 6,404 34,728	53,895 8,096 32,121
4 Total loans and securities	685,504	685,466	683,504	679,938	689,481	689,536	688,889	685,627	693,548
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 subdivisions, by maturity. 16 One year or less. 17 Over one year. 18 Other bonds, corporate stocks and securities.	55,513 9,506 46,007 14,246 28,875 2,886 83,793 6,206 77,587 16,065 57,922 7,731 50,192 3,600	54,151 7,903 46,248 14,456 28,726 3,066 82,809 5,297 77,511 16,020 57,868 7,685 50,183 3,624	55,231 8,748 46,483 14,817 28,600 3,066 84,075 6,318 77,757 16,054 58,030 7,803 50,227 3,672	56,029 9,296 46,733 14,684 28,828 3,221 83,860 6,123 77,736 15,952 58,126 7,809 50,317 3,658	56,304 9,114 47,190 14,680 29,296 3,213 84,084 6,346 77,739 15,982 58,090 7,833 50,256 3,667	57,065 9,383 47,682 15,089 29,368 3,225 83,617 5,799 77,818 15,885 58,300 7,942 50,359 3,633	58,501 9,701 48,800 15,224 30,784 2,792 83,558 5,719 77,839 15,881 58,292 7,863 50,429 3,665	57,373 8,178 49,194 15,392 30,982 2,820 84,479 6,227 78,252 16,021 58,561 7,992 50,569 3,670	58,449 9,044 49,405 15,412 31,252 2,740 83,886 5,675 78,210 15,905 58,616 7,980 50,635 3,690
Loans 19 Federal funds sold¹. 20 To commercial banks. 21 To onbank 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. 20 To individuals for personal expenditures. 20 To financial institutions	47,647 36,400 8,393 2,855 511,999 215,001 3,728 211,273 204,114 7,158 138,216 80,530	49,066 38,241 7,797 3,028 512,929 215,880 4,573 211,307 204,106 7,201 138,555 80,937	45,425 34,578 7,740 3,107 512,263 215,429 4,556 210,874 203,723 7,151 139,083 81,052	41,452 29,380 9,062 3,010 512,145 215,064 4,396 210,668 203,445 7,222 139,324 81,524	45,781 33,232 9,394 3,156 516,970 216,820 4,854 211,966 204,710 7,256 139,431 81,650	44,103 32,308 8,391 3,404 518,472 218,664 5,323 213,341 205,995 7,346 139,251 81,765	42,533 30,286 9,196 3,052 518,030 216,744 4,352 212,393 205,122 7,271 139,625 81,989	40,594 28,018 9,406 3,170 516,923 216,342 3,893 212,449 205,186 7,263 139,692 82,425	44,776 33,558 8,369 2,850 520,179 217,311 4,697 212,614 205,335 7,278 139,935 82,876
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 ² 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	7,411 8,920 9,399 16,242 9,680 3,258 7,152 16,190 5,006 8,441 498,551 10,962 147,158	7,361 8,982 9,325 16,230 9,177 3,292 7,106 16,084 5,024 8,465 499,440 10,944 142,483	7,779 8,647 9,512 15,831 8,551 3,271 7,083 16,025 5,008 8,482 498,773 10,957 141,263	7,491 8,555 9,126 15,220 9,384 3,225 7,306 15,926 5,008 8,540 498,597 10,968 140,511	7,865 8,890 9,655 15,581 9,840 3,332 7,284 16,620 4,979 8,680 503,311 10,987 143,452	8,188 8,888 9,322 15,888 9,210 3,378 7,221 16,696 5,018 8,703 504,751 10,992 146,633	3,186 7,208	8,123 8,321 9,178 15,023 10,579 3,195 7,161 16,884 4,979 8,763 503,181 11,015 140,556	7,939 8,680 9,226 15,243 11,243 3,178 7,170 17,379 4,970 8,772 506,437 11,043 141,818
44 Total assets	932,646	937,457	925,300	915,024	934,374	933,382	935,406	927,602	940,520
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.	181,675 735 136,996 4,917 3,314 20,494 5,799 979 8,440 419,273 174,859 155,190	419,677 173,528 153,403 18,830	174,880 808 133,597 4,735 2,759 18,712 5,731 809 7,728 419,856 172,329 152,121 18,946	168,996 616 129,802 4,443 1,796 18,543 5,780 832 7,183 420,288 171,623 151,257	178,266 707 136,457 5,522 1,154 19,740 6,316 711 7,659 422,723 173,299 152,808 19,267	178,264 713 136,286 4,340 1,496 18,601 5,978 751 10,100 424,026 173,774 152,998	734 138,397 4,844 2,314 20,147 6,918 8,99 8,453 423,362 173,777 152,741 19,776	563 133,493 4,699 2,026 18,289 6,000 936 6,768 425,988 173,506 152,380 19,922	185,626 677 141,540 5,117 1,933 20,136 6,497 1,276 8,449 426,813 174,179 152,899 20,044
58 Domestic governmental units 59 All other 60 Time 61 Individuals, partnerships, and corporations. 62 States and political subdivisions. 63 U.S. government. 64 Commercial banks in the United States. 65 Foreign governments, official institutions, and	1,280 44 244,414 217,880 16,522 264 6,683	37 246,149 219,656 16,545 268 6,567	1,224 38 247,527 221,014 16,638 269 6,538	236 6,668	6,559	1,143 40 250,252 223,841 16,609 211 6,461	49 249,585 222,939 16,648 218 6,599	252,482 225,435 16,955 214 6,728	7,060
banksLiabilities for borrowed money	3,065	3,113	3,067	3,042	3,128	3,129	3,180	3,150	3,089
66 Borrowings from Federal Reserve Banks. 67 Treasury tax-and-loan notes. 68 All other liabilities for borrowed money ³ . 69 Other liabilities and subordinated notes and debentures.	466 15,533 168,695 85,193	15,163 166,810 83,937	1,021 15,916 165,994 86,022	1,099 15,833 160,888 86,385	379 15,032 168,664 87,326	3,725 2,743 171,901 90,595	1,662 172,658 92,033	1,340 170,290 94,716	l
70 Total liabilities	870,836 61,810	i .	863,691 61,609	853,488 61,535	872,390 61,984	871,253 62,129		1	878,108 62,412

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.} This is not a measure of equity capital for use in capital adequacy analysis or for other analytic uses.

1.27 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

.	1983								
Account	Oct. 5	Oct. 12	Oct. 19	Oct. 26	Nov. 2 ^p	Nov. 9 ^p	Nov. 16 ^p	Nov. 23 ^p	Nov. 30 ^p
Cash items in process of collection	47,826 7,021 27,865	52,776 7,562 31,065	45,492 6,742 31,013	41,547 6,606 29,319	46,875 6,585 30,516	46,927 6,755 26,405	50,398 7,386 28,915	46,071 5,821 31,783	50,796 7,401 29,191
4 Total loans and securities	635,053	635,229	633,806	630,240	639,047	639,129	638,882	635,902	643,380
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 Other securities. 12 Trading account. 13 Investment account 14 U.S. government agencies. 15 States and political subdivisions, by maturity. 16 One year or less 17 Other bonds, corporate stocks and securities.	50,561 9,312 41,249 12,562 26,046 76,052 6,079 69,974 14,439 52,317 7,078 45,240 3,217	49,145 7,745 41,400 12,713 25,865 2,822 75,063 5,186 69,877 14,386 52,250 7,028 45,222 3,241	50,242 8,632 41,610 13,078 25,708 2,824 76,235 6,145 70,091 14,384 52,412 7,150 45,263 3,294	51,030 9,168 41,862 12,958 2,976 75,965 5,925 70,040 14,261 52,481 7,149 45,333 3,297	51,254 9,020 42,234 12,975 26,316 6,167 70,041 14,291 52,445 7,164 45,280 3,305	51,944 9,288 42,656 13,326 26,374 2,955 75,764 5,651 14,192 52,649 7,306 45,343 3,272	53,424 9,576 43,848 13,551 27,774 2,522 75,711 5,537 70,174 14,223 52,646 67,228 45,418 3,304	52,232 8,095 44,136 13,624 27,961 12,550 76,620 6,077 70,543 14,350 52,887 7,360 45,528 3,305	53,302 8,952 44,350 13,702 28,175 2,473 76,050 5,559 70,491 14,246 52,916 7,342 45,574 3,329
Loans 19 Federal funds sold¹ 20 To commercial banks 21 To onbank 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 inancial institutions 32 Banks in foreign countries. 33 Sales finance, personal finance companies, etc. 34 Other financial institutions 35 To nonbank brokers and dealers in securities.	41.751 31.305 7.627 2.818 479.114 202.964 3.528 199.436 192.398 7.038 129,406 71,426 6.913 8.825 9.182 15,540 9.556	43,454 33,304 7,154 2,996 480,033 203,755 4,353 199,402 192,321 7,080 129,767 71,793 6,880 8,889 9,110 15,514	40,573 30,371 7,123 3,078 479,219 203,261 198,921 191,890 7,031 130,178 71,886 7,358 8,545 9,299 15,118 8,460	36,632 25,246 8,410 2,977 479,134 202,910 4,185 198,725 191,621 7,104 130,424 72,287 7,088 8,460 8,906 14,550 9,295	40,393 28,566 8,727 3,101 483,830 204,666 4,650 200,016 192,874 7,142 130,556 72,353 7,378 8,750 9,438 14,928 9,768	38,894 27,828 7,684 3,381 485,218 206,432 5,128 201,304 194,080 7,224 130,401 72,425 7,706 8,764 9,113 15,230 9,130	37,761 26,142 8,599 3,020 484,686 204,537 4,160 200,377 193,220 7,157 130,714 72,622 7,536 8,757 9,093 14,798	36,335 24,291 8,917 3,128 483,422 204,022 3,684 200,319 193,171 7,148 130,743 72,999 7,619 8,962 14,401 10,506	40,235 29,460 7,978 2,797 486,500 204,973 4,502 200,471 193,337 7,134 130,961 73,380 7,467 8,560 9,007 14,584
To others for purchasing and carrying securities ² To finance agricultural production All All other Loan loss reserve Loan loss, reserve Lease financing receivables. All other assets Total assets	2,996 6,937 15,328 4,420 8,006 466,688 10,534 142,990 871,290	3,032 6,902 15,303 4,434 8,030 467,568 10,516 138,419	3,010 6,877 15,227 4,418 8,045 466,756 10,528 137,093	2,966 7,102 15,146 4,417 8,104 466,613 10,536 136,324 854,572	3,073 7,082 15,836 4,394 8,243 471,192 10,554 139,322 872,900	3,115 7,022 15,880 4,431 8,255 472,527 10,558 142,367	2,922 7,012 16,407 4,410 8,289 471,987 10,554 137,761	2,926 6,967 16,085 4,389 8,318 470,715 10,580 136,206	2,907 6,975 16,513 4,387 8,321 473,792 10,606 137,429 878,802
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. 48 All other. 59 Time. 61 Individuals, partnerships, and corporations. 62 States and political subdivisions. 63 U.S. government. 64 Commercial banks in the United States. 65 Foreign governments, official institutions, and banks. 66 Liabilities for borrowed money 67 Borrowings from Federal Reserve Banks. 68 Treasury tax-and-loan notes. 69 Other liabilities and subordinated notes and debentures.	168,415 702 126,668 4,381 3,041 18,810 5,740 969 8,105 388,378 161,661 143,641 16,822 1,140 58 226,717 202,069 14,846 6,492 3,065 466 14,704 158,364 83,076	175,078 731 133,222 4,050 1,424 19,503 6,730 934 8,848 4388,687 160,308 141,874 17,267 1,116 52 228,379 203,796 14,845 248 6,377 3,113 1,373 14,334 156,349 81,806	162,387 781 123,777 4,223 2,494 17,184 5,692 808 7,428 388,856 159,203 140,697 17,374 1,080 53 229,652 205,069 14,930 247 6,338 3,067 1,001 15,087 155,665 83,939	156,943 592 120,125 3,962 1,654 17,084 5,738 830 6,956 389,071 158,431 139,776 17,569 1,034 205,837 15,058 214 6,488 3,042 1,090 15,006 150,527 84,324	165,521 675 126,481 4,935 1,009 18,078 6,269 710 7,362 391,342 159,969 141,204 17,655 1,050 60 231,373 206,857 14,854 202 6,342 3,128 3,12	165,888 674 126,414 3,820 1,380 17,076 5,918 6,750 9,856 392,352 160,328 1,130 17,948 1,018 232,025 207,625 14,397 190 6,242 3,129 3,686 2,780 161,055 88,453	169.743 702 128.262 4.258 2.088 18.475 6.878 8.183 391.646 160.263 141.020 18.095 1.084 64 231.383 206.750 14.885 198 6,369 3,180 813 1,494 162.261 89,830	160,011 534 123,351 4,145 1,857 16,722 935 6,514 394,295 160,116 140,795 18,228 1,025 68 209,185 15,161 194 6,490 3,150 580 1,232 159,852 92,480	172,409 649 131,084 4,516 1,753 18,494 6,452 1,275 8,185 395,316 160,755 141,299 18,342 1,059 234,561 209,577 1,957 6,823 3,089 480 1,302 160,838 1,302 160,838 90,068
70 Total liabilities	813,403	817,638	806,935	796,961	814,929	814,014	815,786	808,451	820,412
71 Residual (total assets minus total liabilities) ⁴	57,886	57,929	57,739	57,611	57,970	58,127	58,111	57,911	58,390

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.} This is 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

Account					1983				
Account	Oct. 5	Oct. 12	Oct. 19	Oct. 26	Nov. 2 ^p	Nov. 9 <i>p</i>	Nov. 16 ^p	Nov. 23 ^p	Nov. 30 <i>p</i>
Cash items in process of collection	15,658	17,163	16,100	13,682	14,002	19,123	15,874	13,488	16,566
	1,032	1,316	1,143	1,105	978	1,302	1,383	814	1,335
	5,446	7,321	7,081	4,266	6,069	3,579	5,099	5,434	5,264
4 Total loans and securities ¹	145,088	147,112	145,535	145,075	148,231	146,850	147,867	147,994	150,616
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	9,818	9,538	9,552	9,554	9,440	9,845	10,366	10,530	10,461
	2,402	2,479	2,543	2,515	2,455	2,899	3,083	3,123	2,972
	6,545	6,172	6,123	6,142	6,078	6,039	6,847	6,972	7,053
	872	886	886	897	907	907	435	435	436
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.	14,696	14,710	14,871	14,885	14,919	15,063	14,998	15,152	15,145
	1,513	1,518	1,515	1,482	1,476	1,476	1,408	1,401	1,396
	12,450	12,448	12,594	12,628	12,712	12,855	12,864	13,010	13,007
	1,790	1,753	1,889	1,888	1,895	2,004	1,974	2,019	1,940
	10,661	10,695	10,704	10,740	10,817	10,851	10,890	10,990	11,067
	733	745	762	775	731	732	726	741	742
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.	9,424	11,739	10,994	11,032	11,907	10,571	10,183	11,390	13,136
	4,508	6,517	5,657	4,932	5,361	4,615	3,968	4,912	7,629
	3,618	3,665	3,634	4,505	4,821	4,042	4,362	4,603	3,951
	1,298	1,556	1,703	1,596	1,724	1,914	1,853	1,876	1,557
	115,158	115,132	114,120	113,642	116,052	115,461	116,415	115,038	116,010
	57,818	58,174	57,851	57,188	57,958	58,687	58,314	57,500	57,644
	1,126	1,443	1,576	1,499	1,727	1,815	1,452	1,151	1,563
	56,692	56,731	56,275	55,689	56,232	56,871	56,862	56,349	56,081
	55,083	55,058	54,596	53,955	54,422	55,081	55,090	54,554	54,288
	1,609	1,673	1,679	1,734	1,810	1,791	1,772	1,795	1,793
	20,306	20,398	20,522	20,600	20,646	20,580	20,622	20,630	20,580
	12,589	12,769	12,797	12,842	12,693	12,717	12,718	12,791	12,829
To financial institutions 1 Commercial banks in the United States 22 Banks in foreign countries. 23 Sales finance, personal finance companies, etc. 24 Other financial institutions 25 To nonbank brokers and dealers in securities 26 To others for purchasing and carrying securities 27 To finance agricultural production 28 All other 29 Less: Unearned income 40 Other loans, net. 41 Other loans, net. 42 Lease financing receivables. 43 All other assets'	1,743 3,112 3,857 4,380 5,886 5,886 4,424 1,448 2,561 111,149 2,040 66,439	1,780 3,133 3,770 4,313 5,286 603 439 4,467 1,456 2,551 111,125 2,038 61,446	1,655 2,678 3,924 4,275 5,003 610 436 4,369 2,554 110,117 2,041 63,332	1,554 2,662 3,628 4,206 5,435 599 689 4,239 1,469 2,570 109,603 2,042 63,690	1,605 2,984 3,992 4,230 6,089 668 691 4,495 1,459 2,627 111,966 2,027 64,354	1,618 2,753 3,673 4,356 5,115 681 698 4,584 1,460 2,629 111,372 2,029 65,971	1,659 2,901 3,678 4,091 6,405 648 701 4,678 1,454 2,642 112,320 2,046 63,505	1,607 2,564 3,529 3,979 6,669 624 661 4,481 1,456 2,661 110,922 2,047 62,775	1,589 2,831 3,625 4,112 7,058 590 661 4,491 1,457 2,679 111,874 2,048 62,678
44 Total assets	235,704	236,396	235,232	229,860	235,661	238,855	235,775	232,553	238,507
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.	47,795	50,473	46,945	44,968	45,951	51,064	47,842	44,301	50,404
	339	381	446	291	312	341	358	232	281
	31,825	34,181	31,784	30,340	31,986	33,197	31,796	30,532	34,014
	908	666	786	617	734	592	626	606	556
	722	310	632	461	169	549	573	411	375
	4,842	4,320	4,407	4,628	4,048	4,978	4,162	4,355	5,103
	4,490	5,389	4,515	4,518	5,043	4,678	5,628	4,626	5,135
	770	742	603	586	522	4,678	686	725	1,055
	3,900	4,484	3,773	3,526	3,137	6,157	4,013	2,814	3,886
	72,504	73,103	73,378	73,394	73,938	73,844	73,805	74,919	75,133
55 Savings 56 Individuals and nonprofit organizations 57 Partnerships and corporations operated for profit 58 Domestic governmental units 59 All other	28,646	27,570	27,028	26,816	27,044	27,222	27,361	27,422	27,416
	25,913	24,636	24,066	23,867	24,084	24,148	24,186	24,235	24,334
	2,456	2,671	2,725	2,732	2,735	2,831	2,918	2,949	2,869
	236	230	202	183	186	205	210	188	175
	40	33	34	33	39	38	46	50	38
59 All other 60 Time 61 Individuals, partnerships, and corporations 62 States and political subdivisions 63 U.S. government 64 Commercial banks in the United States 65 Foreign governments, official institutions, and	43,859	45,534	46,350	46,578	46,893	46,622	46,444	47,497	47,717
	38,146	39,772	40,621	40,826	41,292	41,101	40,680	41,679	41,814
	1,939	1,996	2,029	2,105	2,030	2,047	2,101	2,101	2,037
	22	21	21	18	15	15	19	18	18
	2,457	2,415	2,386	2,362	2,278	2,209	2,362	2,439	2,626
banksLiabilities for borrowed money	1,295	1,330	1,294	1,268	1,278	1,251	1,281	1,260	1,221
66 Borrowings from Federal Reserve Banks 77 Treasury tax-and-loan notes. 88 All other liabilities for borrowed money ⁶ 79 Other liabilities and subordinated notes and debentures.	230	1,225	725	1,090	300	2,040	350	400	300
	4,036	3,797	4,034	4,035	3,674	603	359	336	447
	56,319	52,576	54,457	51,414	55,783	54,475	56,099	55,027	56,899
	34,858	35,197	35,734	35,060	36,087	36,737	37,218	37,579	35,215
70 Total liabilities	215,743	216,372	215,274	209,961	215,732	218,764	215,674	212,562	218,398
	19,961	20,024	19,958	19,900	19,929	20,092	20,102	19,991	20,109

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.

^{6.} Includes federal funds purchased and securities sold under agreements to

repurchase.

7. 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

					1983				
Account	Oct. 5	Oct. 12	Oct. 19	Oct. 26	Nov. 2 ^p	Nov. 9 ^p	Nov. 16º	Nov. 23 ^p	Nov. 30 ^p
Banks with Assets of \$750 Million or More									
1 Total loans (gross) and securities adjusted ¹	655,142	653,353	654,638	656,615	662,042	662,761	664,344	663,228	665,793
	515,836	516,394	515,331	516,727	521,653	522,079	522,285	521,376	523,459
	107,084	109,372	105,088	104,496	107,494	108,540	106,606	103,187	109,661
4 Time deposits in accounts of \$100,000 or more 5 Negotiable CDs	140,509	139,984	139,949	140,253	140,565	140,750	140,083	142,768	142,441
	89,981	88,863	87,938	87,969	88,425	88,323	87,309	89,409	89,374
	50,529	51,120	52,011	52,284	52,140	52,427	52,774	53,359	53,067
7 Loans sold outright to affiliates ³ 8 Commercial and industrial. 9 Other.	2,506	2,553	2,530	2,576	2,594	2,536	2,559	2,490	2,385
	1,915	1,982	1,968	1,981	2,001	1,945	1,963	1,904	1,839
	591	571	562	596	592	591	596	586	546
BANKS WITH ASSETS OF \$1 BILLION OR MORE									
10 Total loans (gross) and securities adjusted ¹	609,260	607,510	608,540	610,428	615,741	616,285	617,903	616,699	619,161
	482,646	483,302	482,063	483,433	488,279	488,577	488,768	487,847	489,808
	98,739	101,375	97,219	96,658	99,558	100,505	98,781	95,361	101,366
13 Time deposits in accounts of \$100,000 or more	131,911	131,366	131,238	131,454	131,721	131,806	131,154	133,727	133,656
	85,198	84,074	83,088	83,036	83,426	83,281	82,298	84,390	84,590
	46,712	47,292	48,150	48,418	48,295	48,526	48,856	49,337	49,066
16 Loans sold outright to affiliates ³ . 17 Commercial and industrial. 18 Other.	2,458	2,453	2,430	2,526	2,544	2,486	2,510	2,434	2,331
	1,872	1,931	1,917	1,944	1,966	1,909	1,928	1,869	1,806
	586	522	513	582	578	578	582	565	525
Banks in New York City									
19 Total loans (gross) and securities adjusted ^{1,4}	142,846	142,822	142,225	142,629	145,350	144,707	146,336	145,592	145,534
	118,332	118,574	117,802	118,189	120,992	119,799	120,971	119,910	119,928
	26,573	28,680	25,807	26,197	27,732	26,414	27,233	26,047	28,360
22 Time deposits in accounts of \$100,000 or more 23 Negotiable CDs 24 Other time deposits	30,702	30,931	30,977	30,881	30,978	30,574	30,573	31,608	31,546
	19,478	19,182	18,781	18,499	18,528	18,143	18,015	19,118	18,990
	11,224	11,750	12,196	12,382	12,450	12,431	12,558	12,490	12,556

Exclusive of loans and federal funds transactions with domestic commercial banks.
 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, nonconsolidated 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 ☐ December 1983

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

A				· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	1983				
Account	Oct. 5	Oct. 12	Oct. 19	Oct. 26	Nov. 2 ^p	Nov. 9 ^p	Nov. 16 ^p	Nov. 23 ^p	Nov. 30 ^p
1 Cash and due from depository institutions.	6,333	6,710	6,060	5.951	5,998	6,066	6,230	6,552	6.605
2 Total loans and securities	43,262	43,103	42,233	42,530	42,029	43,487	43,173	43,878	43,668
3 U.S. Treasury securities	4,083	4,331	4,337	4,313	4,711	4,664	4,755	4,675	4,594
4 Other securities	939 1,728	942 2,019	956 2,070	959	972 2,496	957	958	951	966
5 Federal funds sold!	1,728	1,674	1,989	2,872 2,765	2,490	4,291 4,159	3,669 3,552	3,874 3,626	3,457 3,282
7 To others	148	344	80	107	113	132	117	248	175
8 Other loans, gross	36,512	35,811	34,870	34,386	33,849	33,573	33,791	34,377	34,651
9 Commercial and industrial	18,821	18,789	18,417	18,880	18,536	18,742	18,960	18,913	19,313
10 Bankers acceptances and commercial	2.016	2.000	2.074	2 020	2055	2.020	2 000	3.044	2 2 2 2
paper	3,016 15,804	2,998 15,790	2,874 15,543	2,938 15,943	2,855 15,681	2,839 15,903	2,899 16,061	3,064 15,848	3,069 16,244
12 U.S. addressees	13,959	13,969	13,688	13,922	13,792	14.047	14,216	13,926	14,417
13 Non-U.S. addressees	1,845	1,821	1,855	2,020	1,889	1,857	1,846	1,923	1,827
14 To financial institutions	13,591	12,841	12,334	11,555	11,053	10,672	10,607	11,232	10,596
15 Commercial banks in United States	11,177	10,380	9,846	9,029	8,628	8,474	8,473	8,974	8,255
16 Banks in foreign countries	1,764 650	1,852 608	1,853 634	1,917 609	1,800 626	1,620 578	1,542 591	1,600 657	1,660 681
18 For purchasing and carrying securities	417	581	549	487	683	590	626	480	948
19 All other	3,683	3,600	3,570	3,463	3,577	3,569	3,597	3,753	3,793
20 Other assets (claims on nonrelated		·		·	i i			.,	-,
parties)	11,544	11,789	11,976	11,822	11,905	11,926	12,130	12,359	12,642
21 Net due from related institutions	14,294	13,115	13,609 73,878	11,858	12,552	12,558	12,042	12,449	11,769
22 Total assets	75,433	74,718	13,010	72,162	72,484	74,037	73,576	75,238	74,684
23 Deposits or credit balances ²	19,707	19,708	19,402	19,249	19,380	19,422	19,257	20,387	20,662
24 Credit balances	181	185	194	201	202	154	157	151	143
25 Demand deposits	1,752	2,042	1,958	1,754	1,775	1,799	1,768	1,874	1,792
26 Individuals, partnerships, and	908	886	836	820	873	853	786	855	000
corporations	844	1,156	1,122	934	901	946	982	1.019	882 910
28 Total time and savings	17,775	17,481	17,250	17,294	17,404	17,468	17,331	18,362	18,728
29 Individuals, partnerships, and		, i		·]	· ·	ĺ ,	· ·	10,.20
corporations	15,091	14,718	14,554	14,616	14,776	14,786	14,584	15,655	15,999
30 Other	2,684	2,763	2,695	2,677	2,627	2,682	2,747	2,707	2,729
31 Borrowings ³	37,843 12,260	37,556 13,090	36,572 12,171	33,993 10,611	34,666 11,102	34,638 10,685	34,265 11,190	34,025 10.063	33,365 10,157
33 From commercial banks in United	12,200	15,050	12,171	10,011	11,102	10,005	11,150	10,003	10,157
States	10,425	11,105	9,910	8,507	9,152	8,474	9,065	8,035	8,530
34 From others	1,835	1,984	2,261	2,104	1,951	2,211	2,126	2,028	1,628
35 Other liabilities for borrowed money	25,583	24,466	24,401	23,382	23,564	23,953	23,074	23,962	23,208
To commercial banks in United States To others	21,767 3,816	20,815 3,651	20,628 3,772	19,705 3,677	19,647 3,917	20,275 3,678	19,466 3,608	19,913 4,049	19,390
38 Other liabilities to nonrelated parties	12,297	12,401	12.870	12.641	12,799	12.685	13,016	13,404	3,817 13,377
39 Net due to related institutions	5,585	5,052	5,034	6,279	5,639	7,292	7,039	7,422	7,280
40 Total liabilities	75,433	74,718	73,878	72,162	72,484	74,037	73,576	75,238	74,684
Мемо									
41 Total loans (gross) and securities									
adjusted ⁵	30,504	31,048	30,397	30,736	31,018	30,854	31,147	31,277	32,130
42 Total loans (gross) adjusted5	25,482	25,775	25,104	25,464	25,334	25,232	25,434	25,651	26,570

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 States.

1.31 GROSS DEMAND DEPOSITS of Individuals, Partnerships, and Corporations¹ Billions of dollars, estimated daily-average balances

					Commercia	al banks					
Type of holder	1978	1979²	1980	1981		1982			1983		
	Dec.	Dec.	Dec.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	
1 All holders—Individuals, partnerships, and corporations	294.6	302.2	315.5	288.9	268.9	271.5	276.7	295.4	283.5	289.5	
2 Financial business. 3 Nonfinancial business. 4 Consumer. 5 Foreign. 6 Other.	27.8 152.7 97.4 2.7 14.1	27.1 157.7 99.2 3.1 15.1	29.8 162.8 102.4 3.3 17.2	28.0 154.8 86.6 2.9 16.7	27.8 138.7 84.6 3.1 14.6	28.6 141.4 83.7 2.9 15.0	31.9 142.9 83.3 2.9 15.7	35.5 151.7 88.1 3.0 17.1	34.0 144.4 85.5 3.2 16.4	35.1 147.7 86.9 3.0 16.8	
				W	eekly repor	ting banks	•				
	1978	19794 1980		1981		198	32		198	33	
	Dec.	Dec.	Dec.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	
7 All holders—Individuals, partnerships, and corporations	147.0	139,3	147.4	137.5	126.8	127.9	132.1	144.0	140.7	141.9	
8 Financial business. 9 Nonfinancial business. 10 Consumer	19.8 79.0 38.2 2.5 7.5	20.1 74.1 34.3 3.0 7.8	21.8 78.3 35.6 3.1 8.6	21.0 75.2 30.4 2.8 8.0	20.2 67.1 29.2 2.9 7.3	20.2 67.7 29.7 2.8 7.5	23.4 68.7 29.6 2.7 7.7	26.7 74.2 31.9 2.9 8.4	25.2 72.7 31.2 3.0 8.6	26.3 73.1 30.4 2.9 9.3	

^{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 survey estimates for June 1981 are not available due to unresolved reporting errors.

4. 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 exceeding \$750 million as of Dec. 31, 1977. See "Announcements," p. 408 in the May 1978 BULLETIN. 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.

A24 Domestic Financial Statistics □ December 1983

1.32 COMMERCIAL PAPER AND BANKERS DOLLAR ACCEPTANCES OUTSTANDING

Millions of dollars, end of period

Instrument	1978	19791	1980	1981	1982			198	33		
Instiument	Dec.	Dec.	Dec.	Dec.	Dec. ²	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.
			Con	nmercial pa	per (season	ally adjuste	d unless no	ted otherwi	ise)		
1 All issuers	83,438	112,803	124,374	165,455	166,208	169,503	170,716	172,199	174,669	176,775°	175,924
Financial companies ³ Dealer-placed paper ⁴ Total Bank-related (not seasonally adjusted) Directly placed paper ⁵ Total Bank-related (not seasonally adjusted) Adjusted) Nonfinancial companies ⁶	12,181 3,521 51,647 12,314 19,610	17,359 2,784 64,757 17,598 30,687	19,599 3,561 67,854 22,382 36,921	29,904 6,045 81,715 26,914 53,836	34,067 2,516 84,183 32,034 47,958	38,645 1,954 87,238 32,943 43,620	39,850 2,192 87,749 33,420 43,117	39,027 2,367 89,585 33,613 43,587	40,749 2,353 90,628 35,085 43,292	39,963 ^r 2,303 91,600 34,856 45,212	38,128 2,195 92,819 34,622 44,977
				Bankers d	ollar accep	tances (not	seasonally	adjusted)			
7 Total	33,700	45,321	54,744	69,226	79,543	68,797	70,907	72,710	75,177	74,769	†
# Holder 8 Accepting banks	8,579 7,653 927 587	9,865 8,327 1,538	10,564 8,963 1,601	10,857 9,743 1,115	10,910 9,471 1,439	8,223 7,497 726	9,147 7,998 1,148	9,008 8,231 777	8,498 7,465 1,033	9,205 7,986 1,219	n.a.
12 Foreign correspondents	664 23,870	1,382 33,370	1,791 41,614	1,442 56,926	949 66,204	788 59,786	792 60,968	670 63,032	717 65,961	622 64,942	11.4.
Basis 14 Imports into United States	8,574 7,586 17,540	10,270 9,640 25,411	11,776 12,712 30,257	14,765 15,400 39,061	17,683 16,328 45,532	13,858 16,074 38,865	14,324 16,356 40,226	15,122 16,286 41,301	15,187 16,476 43,514	15,353 16,215 43,201	

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—Nov. 24	17.00 16.50 16.00 15.50 15.00 14.50	1982—Aug. 23	13.00 12.00 11.50 11.50	1982—Jan. Feb Mar Apr May June July Aug Sept Oct Nov Dec.	16.56 16.50 16.50 16.50 16.50 16.26 14.39 13.50 12.52 11.85	1983—Jan Feb. Mar. Apr. May June. July Aug. Sept. Oct. Nov.	11.16 10.98 10.50 10.50 10.50 10.50 10.50 10.89 11.00 11.00

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

2. Effective Dec. 1, 1982, there was a break in the commercial paper series. The key changes in the content of the data involved additions to the reporting panel, the exclusion of broker or dealer placed borrowings under any master note agreements from the reported data, and the reclassification of a large portion of bank-related paper from dealer-placed to directly placed.

3. 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.

4. Includes all financial company paper sold by dealers in the open market.

5. As reported by financial companies that place their paper directly with investors. investors

^{6.} Includes public utilities and firms engaged primarily in such activities as communications, construction, manufacturing, mining, wholesale and retail trade, transportation, and services.

1.34 TERMS OF LENDING AT COMMERCIAL BANKS Survey of Loans Made, August 1-5, 1983

			Size	e of loan (in tho	usands of dollar	rs)	
Item	All sizes	1–24	25–49	50-99	100–499	500-999	1,000 and over
SHORT-TERM COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL LOANS	•						
1 Amount of loans (thousands of dollars) 2 Number of loans 3 Weighted-average maturity (months). 4 With fixed rates. 5 With floating rates. 6 Weighted-average interest rate (percent per annum). 7 Interquartile range! 8 With fixed rates. 9 With floating rates.	36,819,868 171,400 1.2 .7 2.1 11.09 10.52–11.07 11.01 11.23	949,559 115,850 3.7 3.3 4.6 13.99 13.10–14.93 14.41 13.28	668,400 20,397 4.3 4.2 4.5 13.56 12.25–14.50 13.98 12.87	1,094,777 17,109 3.4 2.6 4.7 12.73 11.85–13.65 12.97 12.50	2,138,132 12,274 4.0 3.5 4.3 11.89 11.02–12.53 12.08 11.80	986,449 1,478 3.9 2.8 4.5 11.81 11.02–12.46 11.90 11.77	30,982,550 4,291 .8 .4 1.5 10.81 10.52-11.01 10.76 10.92
Percentage of amount of loans 10 With floating rate 11 Made under commitment 12 With no stated maturity 13 With one-day maturity	36.2 64.3 11.3 38.0	37.6 32.9 11.2 .1	38.3 33.2 15.7 .1	50.4 45.9 24.7 .2	66.0 51.8 25.2 .6	71.7 65.7 36.4 .9	32.4 67.4 8.9 45.0
Long-Term Commercial and Industrial Loans			1-99				
14 Amount of loans (thousands of dollars) 15 Number of loans 16 Weighted-average maturity (months). 17 With fixed rates 18 With floating rates 19 Weighted-average interest rate (percent per annum). 20 Interquartile range' 21 With fixed rates. 22 With floating rates.	4,491,493 26,332 55.3 61.8 53.7 11.83 10.92–12.40 13.00 11.53		531,982 23,262 48.8 54.2 38.3 14.53 12.68–15.60 15.54 12.59		386,952 2,176 68.5 112.8 46.5 12.06 11.02–12.96 12.05 12.07	151,196 228 40.0 53.1 37.7 11.66 11.02–12.13 11.77 11.64	3,421,363 667 55.5 52.6 55.9 11.39 10.92–11.73 11.17 11.42
Percentage of amount of loans 23 With floating rate 24 Made under commitment	79.8 66.0		34.1 17.1		66.8 43.8	85.4 72.3	88.1 75.8
Construction and Land Development Loans		1–24	25-49	50-99		500 and	i over
25 Amount of loans (thousands of dollars) 26 Number of loans 27 Weighted-average maturity (months) 28 With fixed rates 29 With floating rates. 30 Weighted-average interest rate (percent per annum) 31 Interquartile range! 32 With fixed rates 33 With floating rates.	1,340,014 23,995 15.5 14.1 16.5 12.99 12.13–13.81 14.18 12.33	166,917 18,146 5.4 3.2 10.1 14,91 13.24–15.51 15.57 13.50	85,626 2,401 10.4 10.9 8.1 13.47 13.50–13.81 13.66 12.81	47,270 726 11.5 9.4 12.3 12.70 12.13–13.24 13.10 12.56	481,527 2,485 19.7 22.9 14.0 12.97 11.07–14.37 14.08 11.93	11.0	558,674 237 17.0 4.6 18.4 12.40 62–13.24 12.61 12.37
Percentage of amount of loans 34 With floating rate 35 Secured by real estate 36 Made under commitment 37 With no stated maturity 38 With one-day maturity	64.1 80.8 75.4 10.1	32.1 81.8 80.1 1.0 .1	22.0 97.5 60.9 2.7	73.3 89.5 74.6 7.6 .8	51.7 96.3 83.5 24.8 .3		90.0 63.8 69.3 1.4 .5
Type of construction 39 1- to 4-family 40 Multifamily 41 Nonresidential	23.3 10.5 66.2	65.5 7.2 27.3	17.0 4.9 78.1	36.2 16.6 47.2	12.1 8.2 79.7		20.2 13.9 65.9
LOANS TO FARMERS	All sizes	1–9	10–24	25–49	5099	100–249	250 and over
42 Amount of loans (thousands of dollars) 43 Number of loans 44 Weighted-average maturity (months). 45 Weighted-average interest rate (percent per annum) 46 Interquartile range f	942,246 62,461 7.1 13.72 12.87–14.49	157,098 44,542 6.7 14.30 13.42–14.85	153,852 10,599 6.1 14.03 13.42–14.57	152,314 4,307 7.0 14.15 13.50–14.63	129,834 1,987 8.0 13.79 13.00–14.49	89,163 642 6.4 13.60 12.43–14.97	259,986 383 8.0 12.94 11.84–14.49
By purpose of loan 47 Feeder livestock 48 Other livestock 49 Other current operating expenses 50 Farm machinery and equipment. 51 Other	13.05 14.14 13.93 14.26 13.17	14.35 16.89 14.01 14.55 14.21	14.31 13.90 14.03 13.91 13.88	14.07 14.70 14.07 14.40 13.92	13.91 (2) 13.99 (2) 13.05	11.57 13.33 13.81 (2) 13.95	12.03 (2) 13.74 (2) 11.67

Interest rate range that covers the middle 50 percent of the total dollar amount of loans made.
 Fewer than 10 sample loans.

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

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.

Instrument	1980	1981	1982		198	3			1983	, week end	ting	
msnument	1960	1961	1982	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Nov. 4	Nov. 11	Nov. 18	Nov. 25	Dec. 2
Money Market Rates	_											
Federal funds ^{1,2} Commercial paper ^{3,4} I-month.	13.36	16.38	12.26	9.56	9.45	9.48	9.34	9.40	9.36	9.42	9.26	9.27
3 3-month	12.76 12.66 12.29	15.69 15.32 14.76	11.83 11.89 11.89	9.41 9.54 9.68	9.19 9.24 9.28	9.03 8.99 8.98	9.10 9.10 9.09	9.06 9.04 9.02	9.16 9.15 9.15	9.14 9.13 9.12	9.06 9.08 9.09	9.06 9.10 9.11
Finance paper, directly placed ^{3,4} 5 1-month 6 3-month 7 6-month Bankers acceptances ^{4,5}	12.44 11.49 11.28	15.30 14.08 13.73	11.64 11.23 11.20	9.35 9.41 9.42	9.15 9.09 9.09	8.99 8.82 8.79	9.06 8.87 8.84	9.06 8.77 8.73	9.13 8.87 8.81	9.08 8.89 8.87	9.02 8.92 8.90	9.05 8.93 8.92
Bankers acceptances ^{4,5} 8 3-month	12.72 12.25	15.32 14.66	11.89 11.83	9.59 9.71	9.23 9.26	9.01 8.97	9.16 9.13	9.09 9.08	9.18 9.13	9.20 9.19	9.13 9.10	9.17 9.16
10 1-month 11 3-month 12 6-month 13 Eurodollar deposits, 3-month ² U.S. Treasury bills ⁴	12.91 13.07 12.99 14.00	15.91 15.91 15.77 16.79	12.04 12.27 12.57 13.12	9.52 9.77 10.17 10.27	9.28 9.39 9.64 9.82	9.11 9.18 9.31 9.54	9.22 9.36 9.51 9.79	9.18 9.29 9.39 9.63	9.25 9.41 9.56 9.84	9.25 9.41 9.56 9.75	9.20 9.34 9.51 9.84	9.22 9.34 9.53 9.78
Secondary market7 14 3-month 15 6-month 16 1-year Auction average8	11.43 11.37 10.89	14.03 13.80 13.14	10.61 11.07 11.07	9.34 9.51 9.60	9.00 9.15 9.27	8.64 8.83 8.98	8.76 8.93 9.08	8.58 8.79 9.05	8.77 8.93 9.09	8.81 8.97 9.08	8.79 8.94 9.06	8.88 9.05 9.15
Auction average* 17 3-month	11.506 11.374 10.748	14.029 13.776 13.159	10.686 11.084 11.099	9.39 9.53 9.77	9.05 9.19 9.64	8.71 8.90 9.13	8.71 8.89 9.03	8.41 8.68 9.03	8.83 9.02	8.78 8.91	8.81 8.96	8.90 9.05 9.09
CAPITAL MARKET RATES												
U.S. Treasury notes and bonds ⁹ Constant maturities ¹⁰	'			'								
20 1-year	12.05 11.77	14.78 14.56	12.27 12.80	10.53 11.07	10.16 10.79	9.81 10.57	9.94 10.66	9.92 10.65	9.95 10.72	9.92 10.66	9.90 10.63	10.01 10.69
21 2-year 22 2-½-year¹¹ 23 3-year 24 5-year 25 7-year 26 10-year 27 20-year 28 30-year	11.55 11.48 11.43 11.46 11.39 11.30	14.44 14.24 14.06 13.91 13.72 13.44	12.92 13.01 13.06 13.00 12.92 12.76	11.30 11.63 11.77 11.85 11.96 11.82	11.07 11.43 11.61 11.65 11.82 11.63	10.87 11.28 11.47 11.54 11.77 11.58	10.96 11.41 11.61 11.69 11.92 11.75	10.90 11.01 11.42 11.64 11.75 11.98 11.81	11.04 11.50 11.70 11.80 12.01 11.84	10.80 10.96 11.42 11.62 11.70 11.93 11.76	10.88 11.35 11.52 11.59 11.83 11.66	10.85 10.98 11.38 11.59 11.64 11.85 11.69
Composite ¹² 29 Over 10 years (long-term)	10.81	12.87	12.23	11.42	11.26	11.21	11.32	11.39	11.44	11.33	11.23	11.26
State and local notes and bonds Moody's series ¹³ 30 Aaa	7.85 9.01 8.59	10.43 11.76 11.33	10.88 12.48 11.66	9.04 10.25 9.72	8.97 10.10 9.58	8.93 10.04 9.66	9.01 10.01 9.75	8.90 10.00 9.79	9.00 10.05 9.75	9.00 10.00 9.70	9.05 10.00 9.74	9.30 10.25 9.82
Corporate bonds	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 15.56	14.94 13.79 14.41 15.43 16.11 14.41 14.45	13.01 12.51 12.72 13.17 13.64 12.25 12.75	12.91 12.37 12.62 13.11 13.55	12.79 12.25 12.49 12.97 13.46	12.93 12.41 12.61 13.09 13.61 12.64 12.65	12.92 12.42 12.63 13.05 13.58	12.96 12.47 12.64 13.11 13.63	12.94 12.42 12.60 13.09 13.64 12.65 12.62	12.92 12.36 12.60 13.11 13.59	12.92 12.39 12.60 13.06 13.63 12.62 12.65
MEMO: Dividend/price ratio ¹⁷ 40 Preferred stocks	10.60 5.26	12.36 5.20	12.53 5.81	11.07 4.35	11.06 4.24	10.97 4.25	11.12 4.31	10.99 4.33	11.05 4.35	11.21 4.31	11.14 4.29	11.23 4.27

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.

9. Yields are based on closing bid prices quoted by at least five dealers

- 10. Yields adjusted to constant maturities by the U.S. Treasury. That is, yields
- 10. Yields 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, actively traded securities.

 11. Each biweekly figure is the average of five business days ending on the Monday following the date indicated. Until Mar. 31, 1983, the biweekly rate determined the maximum interest rate payable in the following two-week period on 2-½-year small saver certificates. (See table 1.16.)

 12. Averages of yields (to maturity or call) for all outstanding 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
- 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
- Daily figures from Moody's Investors Service. Based on yields to maturity on selected long-term bonds.
 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.
 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.

Weekly figures are statement week averages—that is, averages for the week ending Wednesday.
 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, 90-119 days, and 120–179 days for commercial 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).

⁽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.

7. Unweighted average of closing bid rates quoted by at least five dealers.

8. Rates are recorded in the week in which bills are issued. Beginning with the Treasury bill auction held on Apr. 18, 1963, bidders were required to state the percentage yield (on a bank discount basis) that they would accept to two decimal places. Thus, average issuing rates in bill auctions will be reported using two rather than three decimal places. rather than three decimal places

1.36 STOCK MARKET Selected Statistics

In at the same	1980	1981	1982					1983				
Indicator	1980	1961	1982	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.
				Pri	ices and	trading (a	verages	of daily fi	gures)			
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 ² (Aug. 31, 1973 = 100).	68.06 78.64 60.52 37.35 64.28 118.71	74.02 85.44 72.61 38.90 73.52 128.05	68.93 78.18 60.41 39.75 71.99 119.71	87.50 100.61 83.28 45.89 93.22 151.88	90.61 104.46 85.26 46.22 99.07 157.71 202.51	94.61 109.43 89.07 47.62 102.45 164.10 223.97	96.43 112.52 92.22 46.76 101.22 166.39 237.51	96.74 113.21 92.91 46.61 99.60 166.96 244.03	93.96 109.50 88.06 46.94 95.76 162.42 230.10	96.70 112.76 94.56 48.16 97.00 167.16 234.36	96.78 112.87 95.41 48.73 94.79 167.65 223.76	95.36 110.77 97.68 48.50 94.48 165.23
Volume of trading (thousands of shares) 8 New York Stock Exchange	44,867 6,377	46,967 5,346	64,617 5,283	82,694 7,354	89,627 8,576	93,016 12,260	89,729 10,874	79,508 8,199	74,191 6,329	82,866 6,629	85,445 7,751	86,405 6,160
			Cust	omer fina	incing (e	nd-of-per	iod balan	ces, in m	illions of	dollars)		
10 Regulated margin credit at brokers-dealers ³	14,721	14,411	13,325	14,483	15,590	16,713	18,292	19,218	19,437	20,124	21,030	†
11 Margin stock ⁴ . 12 Convertible bonds. 13 Subscription issues.	14,500 219 2	14,150 259 2	12,980 344 1	14,170 312 1	15,260 329 1	16,370 342 1	17,930 361 1	18,870 347 1	19,090 346 1	19,760 363 1	20,690 339 1	n.a.
Free credit balances at brokers ⁵ 14 Margin-account 15 Cash-account	2,105 6,070	3,515 7,150	5,735 8,390	6,370 7,965	6,090 7,970	6,090 8,310	6,150 8,590	6,275 8,145	6,350 8,035	6,550 7,930	6,630 7,695	
			Margin-	account	debt at b	rokers (p	ercentage	e distribu	tion, end	of period)		
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) ⁶ 17 Under 40	14.0 30.0 25.0 14.0 9.0 8.0	37.0 24.0 17.0 10.0 6.0 6.0	21.0 24.0 24.0 14.0 9.0 8.0	17.0 21.0 25.0 18.0 10.0 9.0	14.0 19.0 28.0 19.0 10.0 9.0	14.0 19.0 30.0 16.0 11.0 9.0	13.0 21.0 29.0 16.0 12.0 9.0	21.0 28.0 21.0 14.0 9.0 7.0	23.0 28.0 20.0 13.0 9.0 7.0	24.0° 27.0 21.0 12.0° 9.0 7.0	35.0 24.0 17.0 10.0 7.0 7.0	n.a.
			Spec	ial misce	llaneous-	account	balances	at broker	s (end of	period)		
23 Total balances (millions of dollars) 7	21,690	25,870	35,598	43,472	44,999	45,465	47,100	50,580	50,267	51,211	54,029	†
Distribution by equity status (percent) 24 Net credit status Debt status, equity of	47.8	58.0	62.0	62.0	64.0	62.0	62.0	62.0	62.0	64.0	63.0	n.a.
25 60 percent or more	44.4 7.7	31.0 11.0	29.0 9.0	28.0 9.0	30.0 6.0	32.0 6.0	33.0 5.0	31.0 6.0	31.0 7.0	29.0 7.0	28.0 9.0	↓
			Marg	in requir	ements (percent o	f market	value an	d effective	date)8		
	Mar. 1	1, 1968	June 8	, 1968	May 6	, 1970	Dec. 6	, 1971	Nov. 2	1, 1972	Jan. 3,	1974
27 Margin stocks 28 Convertible bonds 29 Short sales	70 50 70		80 60 80	. }	65 50 65)]	55 50 55	J	65 50 65		50 50 50	

^{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

6. Each customer's equity in his collateral (market value of collateral less net

debit balance) is expressed as a percentage of current collateral values.

7. 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).

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

8. 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. corresponding regulation.

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

2. Beginning July 5, 1983, the American Stock Exchange rebased its index effectively cutting previous readings in half.

3. 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 Exhange.

Besides 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.

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

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

A28 Domestic Financial Statistics □ December 1983

1.37 SELECTED FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS Selected Assets and Liabilities

Millions of dollars, end of period

			1982					198	83				
Account	1980	1981	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Маг.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.p
-	·			I	S	avings an	d loan ass	ociations		l			
Assets Mortgages Cash and investment securities ¹ Other	630,712 503,192 57,928 69,592	664,167 518,547 63,123 82,497	706,045 482,234 84,767 139,044	714,676 481,470 90,662 142,544	722,352 481,090 94,080 147,182	723,616 475,688 96,649 151,279	728,487 476,248 99,226 153,013	728,156 472,124 103,468 152,564	731,275 473,134 101,284 156,857	739,575 477,919 101,754 159,902	745,040 481,691 98,996 164,353	746,514 480,813 99,419 166,282	755,830 484,028 101,414 170,388
5 Liabilities and net worth	630,712	664,167	706,045	714,676	772,352	723,616	728,487	728,156	731,275	739,575	745,040	746,514	755,830
6 Savings capital	511,636 64,586 47,045 17,541 8,767 12,394	525,061 88,782 62,794 25,988 6,385 15,544	566,189 97,979 63,861 34,118 9,934 15,720	582,918 88,925 60,415 28,510 10,453 16,658	591,913 86,544 58,841 27,703 11,039 17,524	597,112 84,884 56,859 28,025 12,245 14,767	601,171 83,640 55,933 27,707 13,462 16,210	599,673 82,722 54,392 28,330 14,528 18,323	603,178 84,328 54,234 30,094 15,972 15,548	608,683 84,682 53,579 31,103 17,063 17,931	613,087 84,345 52,303 32,042 17,931 19,078	615.691 85,926 52,179 33,747 18,773 15,978	620,655 87,692 52,663 35,029 19,165 18,029
12 Net worth ²	33,329	28,395	26,157	26,175	26,371	26,853	27,466	27,438	28,221	28,279	28,530	28,919	29,454
outstanding ³	16,102	15,225	18,054	19,453	22,051	24,885	27,920	30,089	30,630	31,667	32,342	32,410	32,645
						Mutual	savings b	anks ⁴					
14 Assets	171,564	175,728	174,197	174,726	176,378	178,814	178,826	180,071	181,975	182,822	183,612	186,041	<u></u>
Loans 15 Mortgage 16 Other Securities	99,865 11,733	99,997 14,753	94,091 16,957	93,944 17,420	93,607 18,211	93,822 17,837	93,311 18,353	93,587 17,893	94,000 17,438	93,998 18,134	93,941 17,929	94,831 17,830	
17 U.S. government ⁵ 18 State and local government 19 Corporate and other ⁶ 20 Cash 21 Other assets	8,949 2,390 39,282 4,334 5,011	9,810 2,288 37,791 5,442 5,649	9,743 2,470 36,161 6,919 7,855	10,248 2,446 36,430 6,275 7,963	11,081 2,440 36,905 6,104 8,031	12,187 2,403 37,827 6,548 8,189	12,364 2,311 38,342 6,039 8,107	13,110 2,260 39,142 5,960 8,118	13,572 2,257 40,206 6,224 8,276	13,931 2,248 40,667 5,322 8,522	14,484 2,247 41,045 5,168 8,799	14,794 2,244 41,889 5,560 8,893	n.a.
22 Liabilities	171,564	175,728	174,197	174,726	176,378	178,814	178,826	180,071	181,975	182,822	183,612	186,041	
23 Deposits Regular	154,805 151,416 53,971 97,445 2,086 6,695 11,368	155,110 153,003 49,425 103,578 2,108 10,632 9,986	155,196 152,777 46,862 96,369 2,419 8,336 9,235	157,113 154,876 41,850 90,184 2,237 7,722 9,196	159,162 156,915 41,165 87,377 2,247 7,542 9,197	161,489 159,088 41,183 86,276 2,401 7,395 9,342	161,262 158,760 40,379 84,593 2,502 7,631 9,352	162,287 159,840 40,467 83,506 2,447 3,114 9,377	163,990 161,573 40,451 84,705 2,417 7,754 9,575	164,848 162,271 39,983 85,445 2,577 7,596 9,684	165,087 162,600 39,360 86,446 2,487 7,884 9,932	165,887 162,998 39,768 85,603 2,889 9,475 9,879	1
30 MEMO: Mortgage loan commitments outstanding8	1,476	1,293	1,285	1,253	1,295	1,639	1,860	1,860	1,884	1,969	2,046	2,023	+
						Life insu	rance con	npanies					
31 Assets	479,210	525,803	584,311	589,490	595,959	602,770	609,298	591,375	628,224	633,569	638,826	644,295	t
Securities Sec	21,378 5,345 6,701 9,332 238,113 190,747 47,366 131,030 15,063 41,411 31,702		34,558 16,072 8,094 10,392 283,799 228,220 55,579 141,919 21,019 53,114 49,902	233,380 56,798 142,277 20,922	36,946 17,877 8,333 10,736 293,427 235,376 58,051 142,683 21,014 53,383 48,506	38,469 19,213 8,368 10,888 296,223 236,420 59,803 143,031 21,175 53,560 50,322	39,210 19,213 8,524 10,940 300,558 238,689 61,869 143,011 21,352 53,715 51,452	42,522 20,705 10,053 11,764 309,254 245,833 63,421 143,758 21,344 53,804 49,889	43,348 21,141 10,355 11,852 313,510 248,248 65,262 144,725 21,629 53,914 51,098	44,751 22,228 10,504 12,019 316,934 252,397 64,537 145,086 21,690 53,972 51,136	45,700 22,817 10,695 12,188 318,584 253,977 64,607 146,400 21,749 54,063 52,330	46,109 23,134 10,739 12,236 321,568 256,131 65,437 147,356 21,903 54,165 53,194	n.a.
	-					Cre	dit unions	il					
43 Total assets/liabilities and capital	71,709 39,801 31,908	77,682 42,382 35,300	69,572 45,483 24,089	69,831 ^r 45,609 ^r 24,222 ^r	71,412 46,673 24,739	73,876 48,350 22,526	74,896 48,986 25,910	76,851 50,275 26,576	78,467 51,430 27,037	79,084 51,844 27,240	79,595 52,224 27,371	80,678 53,033 27,645	1
46 Loans outstanding. 47 Federal. 48 State. 49 Savings. 50 Federal (shares). 51 State (shares and deposits).	47,774 25,627 22,147 64,399 36,348 28,051	50,448 27,458 22,990 68,871 37,574 31,297	43,223 27,941 15,282 62,977 41,341 21,636	42,946 ^r 27,740 ^r 15,206 ^r 63,318 ^r 41,556 ^r 21,762 ^r	42,823 27,644 15,179 64,780 42,533 65,605	43,067 27,823 15,244 67,494 44,336 23,158	43,530 28,133 15,397 68,663 45,165 23,498	44,055 28,512 15,543 70,221 46,192 24,029	45,001 29,175 15,826 71,712 47,145 24,567	45,616 29,577 16,039 72,438 47,713 24,725	46,880 30,384 16,496 72,550 47,874 24,676	47,744 30,912 16,832 73,697 48,709 24,988	n.a.

For notes see bottom of opposite page.

1.38 FEDERAL FISCAL AND FINANCING OPERATIONS

Millions of dollars

						Calenda	г уеаг		
Type of account or operation	Fiscal year 1981	Fiscal year 1982	Fiscal year 1983	198	32	1983		1983	
				Н1	Н2	Н1	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.
U.S. budget 1 Receipts ¹ . 2 Outlays ^{1,2} 3 Surplus, or deficit (-) 4 Trust funds. 5 Federal funds ³ .	599,272	617,766	600,562	322,478	286,338	306,331	49,683	63,556	45,156
	657,204	728,375	795,917	348,678	390,846	396,477	67,160	61,610	70,225
	-57,932	-110,609	-195,355	-26,200	-104,508	-90,146	-17,477	1,946	-25,069
	6,817	5,456	23,056	-17,690	-6,576	22,680	289	14,006	-1,471
	-64,749	-116,065	-218,410	-43,889	-97,934	-112,822	-17,765	-12,060	-23,598
Off-budget entities (surplus, or deficit	-20,769	-14,142	-10,404	-7,942	-4,923	-5,418	-1,112	~1,270	1,347
(-)) 6 Federal Financing Bank outlays	-236	-3,190	-1,953	227	-2,267	-528	-155	~1,432	100
U.S. budget plus off-budget, including Federal Financing Bank 8 Surplus, or deficit (-) Source or financing 9 Borrowing from the public 10 Cash and monetary assets (decrease, or increase (-)) 11 Other	-78,936	-127,940	-207,711	-33,914	-111,699	-96,094	-18,744	-756	-23,623
	79,329	134,993	212,425	41,728	119,609	102,538	20,522	15,442	11,732
	-1,878	-11,911	-9,889	-408	-9,057	-9,664	4,328	-19,061	9,525
	1,485	4,858	5,176	-7,405	1,146	3,222	-6,106	4,375	2,367
MEMO: 12 Treasury operating balance (level, end of period) 13 Federal Reserve Banks 14 Tax and loan accounts	18,670	29,164	37,057	10,999	19,773	100,243	18,469	37,057	27,100
	3,520	10,975	16,557	4,099	5,033	19,442	4,189	16,557	4,841
	15,150	18,189	20,500	6,900	14,740	72,037	14,280	20,500	22,259

1. Effective Feb. 8, 1982, supplemental medical insurance premiums and voluntary hospital insurance premiums, previously included in other insurance receipts, have been reclassified as offsetting receipts in the health function.

2. Effective Oct. 1, 1980, the Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation was reclassified from an off-budget agency to an on-budget agency in the Department of Labor.

of Labor

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 Novem-

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

trancine drawing rights; loans to international Monetary Func; 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 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 1984.

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 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. Before that date, data were reported on a gross-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.

- Issues of foreign governments and their subdivisions and bonds of the
 International Bank for Reconstruction and Development.
 As of June 1982, data include only federal or federally insured state credit
- unions serving natural persons.

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 annual-statement asset values, with bonds carried on an amortized basis and stocks at vegeted market; value Adjustments for interest due and accured and for

year-end market values, will could carrie on an amountee oasts 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 federally insured state credit unions serving natural persons. Figures are preliminary and revised annually to incorporate recent benchmark

A30 Domestic Financial Statistics □ December 1983

1.39 U.S. BUDGET RECEIPTS AND OUTLAYS

Millions of dollars

						Calenda	r year		
Source or type	Fiscal year 1981	Fiscal year 1982	Fiscal year 1983	1982	2	1983		1983	
				Hı	H2	HI	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.
Receipts									
1 All sources ¹	599,272	617,766	600,563	322,478	286,338	306,331	49,683	63,556	48,102
2 Individual income taxes, net	285,917 256,332 41	297,744 267,513 39	288,938 266,010 36	150,565 133,575 34	145,676 131,567 5	144,550 135,531 30	23,259 22,519 2	30,961 21,060	23,227 21,720 0
5 Nonwithheld	76,844 47,299	84,691 54,498	83,586 60,692	66,174 49,217	20,040 5,938	63,014 54,024	1,967 1,228	11,595 1,695	2,022 515
7 Gross receipts	73,733 12,596	65,991 16,784	61,780 24,758	37,836 8,028	25,661 11,467	33,522 13,809	1,816 1,433	10,477 1,430	2,824 2,356
net	182,720	201,498	209,001	108,079	94,278	110,521	20,089	17,240	15,707
contributions ²	156,932	172,744	179,010	88,795	85,063	90,912	16,137	15,753	14,266
contributions ³ Unemployment insurance Other net receipts ^{1,4}	6,041 15,763 3,984	7,941 16,600 4,212	6,756 18,799 4,436	7,357 9,809 2,119	177 6,857 2,181	6,427 11,146 2,196	0 3,529 423	927 176 384	0 1,100 341
14 Excise taxes 15 Customs deposits 16 Estate and gift taxes 17 Miscellaneous receipts ⁵	40,839 8,083 6,787 13,790	36,311 8,854 7,991 16,161	35,300 8,655 6,053 15,594	17,525 4,310 4,208 7,984	16,556 4,299 3,445 7,891	16,904 4,010 2,883 7,751	3,112 967 514 1,359	3,692 815 552 1,249	3,142 766 488 1,357
OUTLAYS									
18 All types ¹	657,204	728,424	795,917	348,683	390,847	396,477	67,160	61,610	70,225
19 National defense 20 International affairs 21 General science, space, and technology 22 Energy 23 Natural resources and environment 24 Agriculture	159,765 11,130 6,359 10,277 13,525 5,572	187,418 9,982 7,070 4,674 12,934 14,875	210,461 8,927 7,777 4,035 12,676 22,173	93,154 5,183 3,370 2,946 5,636 7,087	100,419 4,406 3,903 2,059 6,940 13,260	105,072 4,705 3,486 2,073 5,892 10,154	18,548 209 707 258 1,188 -5	18,086 822 685 -97 1,344 662	17,416 1,083 880 253 1,251 1,718
25 Commerce and housing credit	3,946 23,381 9,394	3,865 20,560 7,165	4,721 21,231 7,302	1,408 9,915 3,055	2,244 10,686 4,186	2,164 9,918 3,124	-332 2,101 689	190 2,148 671	1,848 3,051 1,015
29 Health ¹ 30 Income security	31,402 65,982 225,101	26,300 74,017 248,343	25,726 81,157 280,244	12.607 37,219 112,782	12,187 39,073 133,779	12,801 41,206 143,001	2,673 7,420 22,418	2,046 5,917 22,853	2,165 7,928 20,922
31 Veterans benefits and services 32 Administration of justice 33 General government 34 General-purpose fiscal assistance 35 Net interest ⁶ 36 Undistributed offsetting receipts ⁷	22,988 4,696 4,614 6,856 68,726 -16,509	23,955 4,671 4,726 6,393 84,697 -13,270	24,845 5,014 4,991 6,287 103,916 -35,566	10,865 2,334 2,400 3,325 41,883 -6,490	13,241 2,373 2,322 3,152 44,948 -8,333	11,334 2,522 2,434 3,124 50,383 -16,912	2,258 491 1,248 36 8,695 -1,444	2,012 398 282 31 6,390 -2,828	1,940 442 143 1,644 7,767 -1,242

Effective Feb. 8, 1982, supplemental medical insurance premiums and voluntary hospital insurance premiums, previously included in other insurance receipts, have been reclassified as offsetting receipts in the health function.
 Old-age, disability, and hospital insurance, and railroad retirement accounts.
 Old-age, disability, and hospital insurance.
 Federal employee retirement contributions and civil service retirement and disability fund.

5. Deposits of carlings by redefar keserve Banks and other inscendancous receipts.

6. Net interest function includes interest received by trust funds.

7. Consists of rents and royalties on the outer continental shelf and U.S. government contributions for employee retirement.

SOURCE. "Monthly Treasury Statement of Receipts and Outlays of the U.S. Government," and the Budget of the U.S. Government, Fiscal Year 1984.

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

1.40 FEDERAL DEBT SUBJECT TO STATUTORY LIMITATION Billions of dollars

1	19	81		19	82		1983			
Item	Sept. 30	Dec. 31	Mar. 31	June 30	Sept. 30	Dec. 31	Mar. 31	June 30	Sept. 30	
1 Federal debt outstanding	1,003.9	1,034.7	1,066.4	1,084.7	1,147.0	1,201.9	1,249.3	1,324.3	1,381.9	
2 Public debt securities		1,028.7 825.5 203.2	1,061.3 858.9 202.4	1,079.6 867.9 211.7	1,142.0 925.6 216.4	1,197.1 987.7 209.4	1,244.5 1,043.3 201.2	1,319.6 1,090.3 229.3	1,377.2 1,138.2 239.0	
5 Agency securities 6 Held by public	6.1 4.6 1.5	6.0 4.6 1.4	5.1 3.9 1.2	5.0 3.9 1.2	5.0 3.7 1.2	4.8 3.7 1.2	4.8 3.7 1.1	4.7 3.6 1.1	4.7 3.6 1.1	
8 Debt subject to statutory limit	998.8	1,029.7	1,062.2	1,080.5	1,142.9	1,197.9	1,245.3	1,320.4	1,378.0	
9 Public debt securities	997.2 1.6	1,028.1 1.6	1,060.7 1.5	1,079.0 1.5	1,141.4 1.5	1,196.5 1.4	1,243.9 1.4	1,319.0 1.4	1,376.6 1.3	
11 Мемо: Statutory debt limit	999.8	1,079.8	1,079.8	1,143.1	1,143.1	1,290.2	1,290.2	1,389.0	1,389.0	

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

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

1.41 GROSS PUBLIC DEBT OF U.S. TREASURY Types and Ownership Billions of dollars, end of period

Type and holder	1979	1980	1981	1982			1983		
Type and nonce	15/7	1760	1761	1702	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.
1 Total gross public debt	845.1	930.2	1,028.7	1,197.1	1,326.9	1,348.4	1,377.2	1,384.6	1,389.2
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 series 15 Government series	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 	1,027.3 720.3 245.0 375.3 99.9 307.0 23.0 19.0 14.9 4.1 196.7	1,195.5 881.5 311.8 465.0 104.6 314.0 25.7 14.7 13.0 1.7 68.0 205.4	1,320.7 985.7 337.6 527.2 120.9 335.0 11.2 11.2 11.2 69.7 220.6	1,346.9 1,010.4 340.4 544.2 125.8 336.5 	1,375.8 1,024.0 340.7 557.5 125.7 351.8 35.1 11.5 11.5 70.3 234.7	1,383.3 1,035.3 339.0 566.2 129.2 347.9 35.3 11.5 11.5 0 70.6 230.3	1,387.9 1,044.3 335.3 575.3 133.8 343.5 35.7 10.5 10.5 .0 70.9 226.2
15 Non-interest-bearing debt	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.6	6.2	1.5	1.5	1.3	1.3
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	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	209.4 139.3 848.4 131.4 n.a. 38.7 n.a. 113.4	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Individuals 24 Savings bonds 25 Other securities 26 Foreign and international ⁶ 27 Other miscellaneous investors ⁷ .	79.9 36.2 124.4 90.1	72.5 56.7 127.7 106.9	68.0 75.6 141.4 152.3	68.3 48.2 149.4 233.2					

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

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

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

A32 Domestic Financial Statistics □ December 1983

1.42 U.S. GOVERNMENT SECURITIES DEALERS Transactions

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

Item	1980	1981	1982		1983			1983,	week end	ing Wedne	esday	
rem	1960	1961	1962	Aug."	Sept."	Oct.	Sept. 21	Sept. 28	Oct. 5	Oct. 12	Oct. 19	Oct. 26
Immediate delivery ¹ 1 U.S. government securities	18,331	24,728	32,271	45,684	48,100	46,157	49,117	56,318	50,857	48,532	44,621	44,745
By maturity Bills	11,413 421 3,330 1,464 1,704	14,768 621 4,360 2,451 2,528	18,398 810 6,272 3,557 3,234	23,908 669 10,188 4,819 6,100	24,359 672 10,361 7,407 5,302	24,276 757 10,175 5,830 5,119	25,099 627 13,581 5,244 4,566	494 12,635 9,066	28,428 816 10,027 6,355 5,231	26,458 821 9,352 5,946 5,956	23,384 749 9,753 5,556 5,179	21,549 715 12,102 5,842 4,537
By type of customer U.S. government securities dealers U.S. government securities	1,484	1,640	1,769	2,179	2,426	2,468	2,127	2,686	2,766	2,589	2,248	2,637
brokers 9 All others ² . 10 Federal agency securities. 11 Certificates of deposit 12 Bankers acceptances. 13 Commercial paper.	7,610 9,237 3,258 2,472	11,750 11,337 3,306 4,477 1,807 6,128	15,659 15,344 4,142 5,001 2,502 7,595	23,951 19,553 5,275 4,425 2,658 7,128	24,477 21,197 6,233 4,765 3,078 7,677	23,396 20,292 6,851 4,206 2,657 8,626	25,401 21,589 7,149 5,592 3,610 7,661	30,366 23,266 6,922 4,855 2,783 6,742	26,261 21,831 5,939 3,814 2,745 9,594	25,028 20,916 6,749 4,027 2,855 9,251	22,856 19,517 8,418 4,537 3,076 7,945	21,419 20,689 6,584 4,120 2,066 8,391
Futures transactions ³ 14 Treasury bills 15 Treasury coupons 16 Federal agency securities. Forward transactions ⁴	n.a.	3,523 1,330 234	5,031 1,490 259	7,458 3,144 276	6,008 2,549 200	7,978 3,173 208	7,137 3,058 289	6,833 2,880 183	6,811 2,507 210	8,370 3,275 228	10,927 3,859 227	6,165 3,228 211
17 U.S. government securities		365 1,370	835 982	1,792 2,118	2,113 1,928	1,108 1,798	2,890 2,609	3,219 2,112	274 1,427	789 2,301	1,128 1,983	2,069 1,519

Before 1981, data for immediate transactions include forward transactions.
 Includes, among others, all other dealers and brokers in commodities and securities, nondealer departments of commercial banks, foreign banking agencies,

from the 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

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.

1.43 U.S. GOVERNMENT SECURITIES DEALERS Positions and Financing

Averages of daily figures, in millions of dollars

	1980	1981	1982		1983			1983, wee	k ending W	ednesday/	
Item	1900	1701	1702	Aug.r	Sept.	Oct.	Sept. 7	Sept. 14	Sept. 21	Sept. 28	Oct. 5
						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. 14 U.S. government securities. 15 Federal agency securities. 16 Federal agency securities. 17 Federal agency securities. 18 Federal agency securities.	-1,062 434 166 665 797 3,115 n.a.	9,033 6,485 -1,526 1,488 292 2,294 2,277 3,435 1,746 2,658 -8,934 -2,732 572 -603 -451	9,328 4,837 -199 2,932 -341 2,001 3,712 5,531 -2,508 -2,361 -224 -788 -1,190	3,252 877 -198 2,216 147 210 7,995 4,688 2,917 2,755 1,493 -1,715 428 -4,348 -4,049	7,500 1,779 -558 4,496 1,162 6211 9,170 6,095 3,743 3,296 -6,932 -1,530 188 -1,456 -5,205	5,000 2,148 -465 3,021 132 164 10,152 6,802 4,062 3,385 -8,352 -711 308 -1,756 -6,219	4,372 139 -621 3,129 1,097 628 8,559 5,867 3,397 2,818 -3,606 -895 434 -1,724 -4,991	5,884 1,879 -494 2,466 1,059 974 4,9,557 6,125 4,320 3,417 -5,539 -1,612 294 -2,412 -5,074	7.392 1,389 -527 5,391 540 6000 9,785 6,312 3,898 3,122 -6,708 -1,742 123 -1,156 -6,305	11,454 3,345 -591 6,435 1,889 376 8,655 6,039 3,438 3,465 -9,513 -1,668 -25 -25	9,179 2,848 -397 5,024 1,151 552 9,216 6,303 3,425 3,908 -10,922 -1,612 144 -1,452 -5,373
Reverse repurchase agreements ³ Overnight and continuing. Term agreements. Repurchase agreements ⁴ Overnight and continuing.	n a	14,568 32,048 35,919	26,754 48,247 49,695	32,232 51,018 58,772	30,255 53,158 60,603	33,623 53,194 63,269	34,483 50,961 64,824	31,720 53,183 63,467	26,506 52,931 56,302	28,311 55,558 57,817	31,848 51,443 61,406

For notes see opposite page.

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 transactions are agreements arranged in the over-the-counter market in which securities are purchased (sold) for delivery after 5 business days

1.44 FEDERAL AND FEDERALLY SPONSORED CREDIT AGENCIES Debt Outstanding Millions of dollars, end of period

	1000	1001	1982			198	33		
Agency	1980	1981	1982	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.
l Federal and federally sponsored agencies	188,665	221,946	237,085	234,289	235,041	236,037	236,931	236,610	
Federal agencies	28,606 610 11,250 477	31,806 484 13,339 413	33,055 354 14,218 288	33,065 308 14,303 243	33,353 298 14,563 228	33,436 284 14,563 220	33,420 274 14,564 213	33,744 264 14,740 206	33,735 258 14,740 203
participation certificates ⁵ . Postal Service ⁶ Tennessee Valley Authority. United States Railway Association ⁶ .	2,817 1,770 11,190 492	2,715 1,538 13,115 202	2,165 1,471 14,365 194	2,165 1,404 14,520 122	2,165 1,404 14,570 125	2,165 1,404 14,675 125	2,165 1,404 14,675 125	2,165 1,404 14,840 125	2,165 1,404 14,840 125
10 Federally sponsored agencies ⁷ . 11 Federal Home Loan Banks. 12 Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation. 13 Federal National Mortgage Association. 14 Farm Credit Banks. 15 Student Loan Marketing Association.	160,059 37,268 4,686 55,182 62,923	190,140 54,131 5,480 58,749 71,359 421	204,030 55,967 4,524 70,052 71,896 1,591	201,224 49,756 5,777 70,769 72,548 2,374	201,688 48,871 6,500 71,303 72,652 2,362	202,601 49,065 6,146 71,612 73,306 2,472	203,511 49,081 5,875 72,163 73,744 2,648	202,866 49,283 6,134 71,258 73,046 3,145	49,956 71,965 73,465 3,050
MEMO: 16 Federal Financing Bank debt ⁹	87,460	110,698	126,424	130,528	131,987	133,367	134,505	136,081	134,799
Lending to federal and federally sponsored agencies 17 Export-Import Bank ³ 18 Postal Service ⁶ 19 Student Loan Marketing Association 20 Tennessee Valley Authority 21 United States Railway Association ⁶	10,654 1,520 2,720 9,465 492	12,741 1,288 5,400 11,390 202	14,177 1,221 5,000 12,640 194	14,232 1,154 5,000 12,795 122	14,493 1,154 5,000 12,845 125	14,493 1,154 5,000 12,950 125	14,493 1,154 5,000 12,950 125	14,676 1,154 5,000 13,115 125	14,676 1,154 5,000 13,175 125
Other Lending ¹⁰ 22 Farmers Home Administration. 23 Rural Electrification Administration. 24 Other.	39,431 9,196 11,262	48,821 13,516 12,740	53,261 17,157 22,774	54,586 18,076 24,563	54,946 18,378 25,046	55,776 18,497 25,372	56,386 18,638 25,759	55,691 18,936 27,384	55,916 19,093 25,660

NOTES TO TABLE 1.43

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.

Consists of mortgages assumed by the Defense Department between 1957 and 1963 under family housing and homeowners assistance programs.
 Includes participation certificates reclassified as debt beginning Oct. 1, 1976.
 Off-budget Aug. 17, 1974, through Sept. 30, 1976; on-budget thereafter.
 Consists of debentures issued in payment of Federal Housing Administration insurance claims. Once issued, these securities may be sold privately on the securities market.

^{5.} Certificates of participation issued before fiscal 1969 by the Government National Mortgage Association acting as trustee for the Farmers Home Administration; Department of Health, Education, and Welfare; Department of Housing and Urban Development; Small Business Administration; and the Veterans Administration.
6. Off-budget.

^{7.} Includes outstanding noncontingent liabilities: Notes, bonds, and deben-

^{8.} Before late 1981, the Association obtained financing through the Federal

^{8.} Before late 1981, the Association obtained financing through the rederal Financing Bank.
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 lending 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 1.43

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.

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, that is, matched agreements.
 Includes both repurchase agreements undertaken to finance positions and

[&]quot;matched book" repurchase agreements.

A34 Domestic Financial Statistics □ December 1983

1.45 NEW SECURITY ISSUES of State and Local Governments Millions of dollars

Type of issue or issuer,	1980	1981	1982				198	83			
or use	1960	1961	1962	Feb./	Mar.	Apr.	May	June ^r	July'	Aug.	Sept.
1 All issues, new and refunding ¹	48,367	47,732	78,950	6,172	8,762	11,002	9,572	7,508	4,284	6,056	5,956
Type of issue 2 General obligation	14,100 38 34,267 57	12,394 34 35,338 55	21,088 225 57,862 461	1,257 3 4,915 2	2,262 3 6,500 5	3,468 2 7,534 9	3,570 6 6,002 14	1,546 7 5,962 16	853 7 3,431 26	1,572 9 4,484 29	1,240 14 4,716 35
Type of issuer 6 State	5,304 26,972 16,090	5,288 27,499 14,945	8,406 45,000 25,544	252 4,256 1,664	724 5,444 2,594	1,745 5,800 3,457	830 4,470 4,272	277 4,227 3,004	484 2,974 826	670 3,316 2,070	452 4,076 1,428
9 Issues for new capital, total Use of proceeds 10 Education	4,572 2,621 8,149 19,958 3,974 7,462	4,547 3,447 10,037 12,729 7,651 8,119	6,444 6,256 14,254 26,605 8,256 12,797	1,089 542 1,050 1,511 183 699	831 816 1,732 2,794 396 973	681 560 2,592 3,139 482 1,600	827 419 1,513 2,062 705 1,452	879 233 935 2,095 656 1,205	532 273 264 1,888 354 491	709 259 277 2,120 360 778	5,316 494 193 1,234 2,256 431 708

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

Source. Public Securities Association.

1.46 NEW SECURITY ISSUES of Corporations

Millions of dollars

Type of issue or issuer,	1980	1981	1982				198	13	-		
or use	1960	1961	1982	Feb.	Mar.	Арг.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.
1 All issues ^{1,2}	73,694	70,441	84,198	8,491	11,728	10,468	11,489	8,165	6,474	5,941	6,568
2 Bonds	53,206	45,092	53,636	3,839	5,317	6,015	7,017	2,244	2,550	2,547	2,865
Type of offering 3 Public	41,587 11.619	38,103 6,989	43,838 9,798	3,839 n.a.	5,317 n.a.	6,015 n.a.	7,017 n.a.	2,244 n.a.	2,550 n.a.	2,547 n.a.	2,865 n.a.
Industry group 5 Manufacturing 6 Commercial and miscellaneous. 7 Transportation 8 Public utility 9 Communication 10 Real estate and financial	15,409 6,693 3,329 9,557 6,683 11,534	12,325 5,229 2,052 8,963 4,280 12,243	13,123 5,681 1,474 12,155 2,265 18,938	655 335 250 763 0	962 511 0 950 650 2,244	1,449 1,109 175 755 725 1,802	2,158 1,055 150 1,115 505 2,034	706 425 115 363 250 385	60 228 148 322 1,100 692	200 458 0 355 0 1,534	282 353 0 590 100 1,540
11 Stocks ³	20,489	25,349	30,562	4,652	6,411	4,453	4,472	5,921	3,924	3,394	3,703
Type 12 Preferred	3,631 16,858	1,797 23,552	5,113 25,449	1,962 2,690	893 5,518	440 4,013	492 3,980	665 5,256	290 3,634	247 3,147	644 3,059
Industry group 14 Manufacturing 15 Commercial and miscellaneous. 16 Transportation 17 Public utility 18 Communication 19 Real estate and financial	4,839 5,245 549 6,230 567 3,059	5,074 7,557 779 5,577 1,778 4,584	5,649 7,770 709 7,517 2,227 6,690	1,038 646 283 534 2 2,149	1,654 1,225 91 674 1,133 1,634	1,424 1,494 113 639 37 746	1,545 922 221 264 8 1,512	2,449 1,358 109 550 138 1,317	1,015 1,415 337 72 20 1,065	1,309 743 145 263 236 698	962 997 165 200 0 1,379

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

Source. Securities and Exchange Commission and the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System.

Data for 1983 include only public offerings.
 Beginning in August 1981, gross stock offerings include new equity volume from swaps of debt for equity.

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

-	I	1001	1982		1.7			1983				
	Item	1981	1962	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept."	Oct.
	Investment Companies ¹											
1 2 3	Sales of own shares ²	20,596 15,866 4,730	45,675 30,078 15,597	6,115 3,510 2,605	7,871 5,066 2,805	8,418 6,482 1,936	7,577 4,486 3,091	8,107 5,416 2,691	6,944 4,500 2,444	6,032 4,885 1,147	5,915 4,412 1,503	6,490 4,264 2,226
4 5 6	Assets ⁴ . Cash position ⁵ . Other	55,207 5,277 49,930	76,841 6,040 70,801	84,981 7,404 77,577	90,075 7,904 82,171	98,669 8,496 90,173	101,423 8,771 92,652	106,449 9,110 97,339	104,279 8,815 95,464	104,494 8,045 93,449	109,455 8,868 - 100,587	107,314 8,256 99,058

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.

1.48 CORPORATE PROFITS AND THEIR DISTRIBUTION

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

		4000	4004	1000	1981		19	82			1983	
_	Account	1980	1981	1982	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3
1 2 3 4 5 6	Corporate profits with inventory valuation and capital consumption adjustment	149.8	192.3 227.0 82.8 144.1 64.7 79.5	164.8 174.2 59.2 115.1 68.7 46.6	192.0 217.2 75.6 141.6 67.3 74.3	162.0 173.2 60.3 112.9 67.7 45.2	166.8 178.8 61.4 117.4 67.8 49.6	168.5 177.3 60.8 116.5 68.8 47.7	161.9 167.5 54.0 113.5 70.4 43.1	181.8 169.7 61.5 108.2 71.4 36.7	218.2 203.3 76.0 127.2 72.0 55.2	246.2 227.2 85.2 142.0 73.7 68.3
7 8	Inventory valuation	-42.9 -16.3	-23.6 -11.0	-8.4 -1.1	-15.7 -9.5	-5.5 -5.6	-8.5 -3.5	-9.0 0.1	-10.3 4.7	-1.7 13.9	-10.6 25.6	-18.6 37.6

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

Excluding money market funds.
 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.

Domestic Financial Statistics December 1983

1.49 NONFINANCIAL CORPORATIONS Current Assets and Liabilities

Billions of dollars, except for ratio

Account	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981′		1982′		1983		
Account	19//	19/6	1979	1700	1961,	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1′	Q2	
1 Current assets	912.7	1,043.7	1,214.8	1,327.0	1,419.3	1,417.2	1,441.8	1,425.4	1,436.5	1,464.2	
2 Cash. 3 U.S. government securities. 4 Notes and accounts receivable. 5 Inventories. 6 Other	18.2 330.3	105.5 17.2 388.0 431.8 101.1	118.0 16.7 459.0 505.1 116.0	126.9 18.7 506.8 542.8 131.8	131.8 17.4 530.3 585.1 154.6	124.1 16.5 531.2 587.6 157.9	126.9 18.9 534.2 596.5 165.3	144.0 22.4 511.0 575.2 172.6	139.7 25.8 517.9 573.2 179.9	145.7 27.5 534.3 570.5 186.2	
7 Current liabilities	557.1	669.5	807.3	889.3	976.3	988.7	1,007.6	977.8	986.3	997.7	
8 Notes and accounts payable	317.6 239.6	383.0 286.5	460.8 346.5	513.6 375.7	558.8 417.5	554.9 433.8	562.7 444.9	552.8 425.0	543.2 443.1	551.6 446.1	
10 Net working capital	355.5	374.3	407.5	437.8	442.9	428.5	434.2	447.6	450.2	466.5	
11 MEMO: Current ratio ¹	1.638	1.559	1.505	1.492	1.454	1.433	1.431	1.458	1.456	1.468	

^{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, Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, Washington, D.C. 20551.

Source. Federal Trade Commission and Bureau of the Census.

1.50 TOTAL NONFARM BUSINESS EXPENDITURES on New Plant and Equipment

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

Industry ⁽	1981	1982	19831	199	82		198	83		198	34
mustry.	1761	1762	1963	Q3	Q4 ^r	Q1	Q2	Q3'	Q4 ¹	Q۱۱	Q21
1 Total nonfarm business	321.49	316.43	303.20	315.79	303.18	293.03	293.46	304.70	321.60	323.07	325.42
Manufacturing 2 Durable goods industries	61.84 64.95	56.44 63.23	51.45 59.74	57.14 62.32	50.51 59.72	50.74 59.12	48.48 60.31	53.06 58.06	53.52 61.45	57.18 61.81	58.09 62.86
Nonmanufacturing 4 Mining Transportation	16.86	15.45	12.00	14.63	13.41	12.03	10.91	11.93	13.14	12.25	13.68
5 Railroad	4.24 3.81 4.00	4.38 3.93 3.64	3.93 3.78 3.54	3.94 4.11 3.24	4.35 4.76 3.22	3.35 4.09 3.60	3.64 4.10 3.14	4.07 3.57 3.36	4.68 3.34 4.07	4.38 2.44 3.96	4.68 2.70 4.03
8 Electric 9 Gas and other 10 Trade and services 11 Communication and other 2	29.74 8.65 86.33 41.06	33.40 8.55 86.95 40.46	35.29 7.33 88.02 38.11	34.98 8.40 87.31 39.73	35.15 7.85 84.36 39.84	33.97 7.64 82.38 36.11	34.86 6.62 85.85 35.54	35.84 6.38 91.06 37.38	36.50 8.67 92.79 43.42	32.80 9.02 96.98 42.25	32.76 9.54 95.03 42.03

Anticipated by business.
 "Other" consists of construction; social services and membership organizations; and forestry, fisheries, and agricultural services.

1.51 DOMESTIC FINANCE COMPANIES Assets and Liabilities Billions of dollars, end of period

	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	198	32		1983	
Account	19//	1978	19/9	1980	1981	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3
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	2.6	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	85.5 80.6 166.1 28.9 137.2	88.3 82.2 170.5 30.4 140.1	89.5 81.0 170.4 30.5 139.8 39.7	89.9 82.2 172.1 29.7 142.4 42.8	91.3 84.9 176.2 30.4 145.8 44.3	92.3 86.8 179.0 30.1 148.9
9 Total assets	104.3	122.4	140.9	150.1	171.4	179.2	179.5	185.2	190.2	193.9
Liabilities										
10 Bank loans	5.9 29.6	6.5 34.5	8.5 43.3	13.2 43.4	15.4 51.2	16.8 46.7	18.6 45.8	16.6 45.2	16.3 49.0	17.0 49.7
12 Short-term, n.e.c. 13 Long-term, n.e.c. 14 Other	6.2 36.0 11.5	8.1 43.6 12.6	8.2 46.7 14.2	7.5 52.4 14.3	9.6 54.8 17.8	9.9 60.9 20.5	8.7 63.5 18.7	9.8 64.7 22.8	9.6 64.5 24.0	8.7 66.2 24.4
15 Capital, surplus, and undivided profits	15.1	17.2	19.9	19.4	22.8	24.5	24.2	26.0	26.7	27.9
16 Total liabilities and capital	104.3	122.4	140.9	150.1	171.4	179.2	179.5	185.2	190.2	193.9

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

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

1.52 DOMESTIC FINANCE COMPANIES Business Credit

Millions of dollars, seasonally adjusted except as noted

Туре	Accounts		ges in acci eceivable		E	extensions		Repayments			
	receivable outstanding Sept. 30, 19831		1983			1983		1983			
		July	Aug.	Sept.	July	Aug.	Sept.	July	Aug.	Sept.	
1 Total	86,759	396	1,817	2,909	23,387	29,882	27,209	22,991	28,065	24,300	
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	11,521	503 239 67	1,052 1,039 -320	1,443 397 256	1,615 6,363 1,220	2,184 8,285 1,385	2,620 7,461 1,149	1,112 6,602 1,287	1,132 7,246 1,705	1,177 7,064 893	
	9,795 18,910	189 10	279 -233	255 558	12,616 1,573	15,794 2,234	13,782 2,197	12,427 1,563	15,515 2,467	13,527 1,639	

^{1.} Not seasonally adjusted.

Domestic Financial Statistics December 1983

MORTGAGE MARKETS

Millions of dollars; exceptions noted.

	1000	1001	1982	1983								
Item	1980	1981	1962	Арг.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.		
	Terms and yields in primary and secondary markets											
Primary Markets												
Conventional mortgages on new homes												
Purchase price (thousands of dollars) Amount of loan (thousands of dollars) Loan/price ratio (percent) Maturity (years). Fees and charges (percent of loan amount) ² Contract rate (percent per annum).	83.4 59.2 73.2 28.2 2.09 12.25	90.4 65.3 74.8 27.7 2.67 14.16	94.6 69.8 76.6 27.6 2.95 14.47	89.6 66.5 74.2 26.9 2.09 12.02	92.1 67.8 77.5 26.8 2.44 12.21	93.0 69.2 76.9 27.3 2.43 11.90	97.3 72.3 76.5 28.1 2.54 12.02	94.4 67.3 73.3 25.7 1.96 12.01	100.7 76.5r 78.5r 27.2r 2.45r 12.08r	95.8 72.5 78.4 26.9 2.33 11.80		
Yield (percent per annum) 7 FHLBB series³ 8 HUD series⁴.	12.65 13.95	14.74 16.52	15.12 15.79	12.42 13.02	12.67 13.09	12.36 13.37	12.50 14.00	12.38 13.90	12.54 ^r 13.60	12.25 13.52		
Secondary Markets							l					
Yield (percent per annum) 9 FHA mortgages (HUD series) ⁵	13.44 12.55	16.31 15.29	15.31 14.68	12.50 11.76	12.41 11.72	12.96 12.09	14.23 12.54	13.78 13.01	13.55 12.73	13.23 12.42		
				Activ	ity in seco	ndary mark	ets					
Federal National Mortgage Association												
Mortgage holdings (end of period) 11 Total 12 FHA/VA-insured 13 Conventional	55,104 37,365 17,725	58,675 39,341 19,334	66,031 39,718 26,312	73,554 37,901 35,653	74,116 37,669 36,446	74,669 37,376 37,293	74,630 37,092 37,583	75,057 36,894 38,163	75,174 36,670 38,505	75,665 36,455 39,210		
Mortgage transactions (during period) 14 Purchases	8,099 0	6,112 2	15,116 2	1,004 586	1,579 204	1,333 83	1,358 786	1,213 121 ^r	1,203 464	1,244 257		
Mortgage commitments? 16 Contracted (during period)	8,083 3,278	9,331 3,717	22,105 7,606	1,023 5,811	1,534 5,726	2,506 5,887	1,198 5,099	1,282 5,165	2,739 6,684	1,882 7,182		
FEDERAL HOME LOAN MORTGAGE CORPORATION												
Mortgage holdings (end of period) ⁸ 18 Total	4,362 2,116 2,246	5,245 2,236 3,010	5,153 1,921 3,224	4,997 990 4,008	6,026 984 5,042	6,235 982 5,253	6,182 971 5,211	6,149 964 5,185	6,857 961 5,896	1		
Mortgage transactions (during period) 21 Purchases	3,723 2,527	3,789 3,531	23,671 24,164	1,807 1,525	2,439 1,408	1,494 1,244	1,523 1,491	1,621 1,588	2,263 1,556	n.a.		
Mortgage commitments ⁹ 23 Contracted (during period) 24 Outstanding (end of period)	3,859 447	6,974 3,518	28,187 7,549	3,079 7,253	2,334 6,889	2,358 7,719	4,671 10,794	6,367 15,519	3,283 16,512			

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

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. 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.

8. Includes participation as well as whole loans.

9. Includes conventional and government-underwritten loans. FHLMC's mortgage commitments and mortgage transactions include activity under mortgage/securities swap programs, while the corresponding data for FNMA exclude swap activity.

1.54 MORTGAGE DEBT OUTSTANDING

Millions of dollars, end of period

		1000		1004	191	32	1983			
	Type of holder, and type of property	1980	1981	1982	Q3	Q4	Q١	Q2'	Q3 ^r	
2 3 4	All holders 1- to 4-family Multifamily. Commercial Farm	1,471,786 986,979 137,134 255,655 92,018	1,583,264 1,065,294 136,354 279,889 101,727	1,655,172' 1,114,193' 140,285' 293,884' 106,810'	1,632,161 ^r 1,096,173 ^r 138,385 ^r 291,197 ^r 106,406	1,655,172 ⁷ 1,114,193 ⁷ 140,285 ⁷ 293,884 ⁷ 106,810 ⁷	1,682,598° 1,133,261° 142,154° 300,246° 106,937°	1,724,122 ^r 1,161,807 ^r 145,387 ^r 309,224 ^r 107,704 ^r	1,773,599 1,197,719 147,774 319,289 108,817	
6 7 8 9 10	Major financial institutions Commercial banks! I- to 4-family Multifamily Commercial Farm	997,168 263,030 160,326 12,924 81,081 8,699	1,040,827 284,536 170,013 15,132 91,026 8,365	1,023,700 ^a 301,742 177,122 15,841 100,269 8,510	1,027,027 298,342 175,126 15,666 99,050 8,500	1,023,700° 301,742 177,122 15,841 100,269 8,510	1,029,770 305,672 179,430 16,147 101,575 8,520	1,049,758 312,663 183,533 16,634 103,898 8,598	1,080,316 324,063 190,225 17,240 107,686 8,912	
12	Mutual savings banks. I- to 4-family Multifamily Commercial Farm	99,865	99,997	97,8057	94,382	97,805 ⁷	105,379	119,236	128,057	
13		67,489	68,187	66,7777	63,849	66,777 ⁷	72,912	83,870°	90,911	
14		16,058	15,960	15,3057	15,026	15,305 ⁷	15,862	17,066°	17,748	
15		16,278	15,810	15,6947	15,479	15,694 ⁷	16,577	18,262°	19,361	
16		40	40	29	28	29	28	38°	37	
17	Savings and loan associations.	503,192	518,547	482,234	493,899	482,234	475,688	473,134	481,346	
18	I- to 4-family	419,763	433,142	397,795 ^r	408,701'	397,795 ^r	389,112 ^r	383,806 ^r	389,121	
19	Multifamily.	38,142	37,699	39,302 ^r	38,771'	39,302 ^r	39,721 ^r	40,453 ^r	41,636	
20	Commercial	45,287	47,706	45,137 ^r	46,427'	45,137 ^r	46,855 ^r	48,875 ^r	50,589	
21	Life insurance companies 1- to 4-family Multifamily Commercial Farm	131,081	137,747	141,919	140,404	141,919	143,031 ^r	144,725°	146,850	
22		17,943	17,201	16,743	16,865	16,743	16,388 ^r	15,860°	15,648	
23		19,514	19,283	18,847	18,967	18,847	18,825 ^r	18,778°	18,892	
24		80,666	88,163	93,501	91,640	93,501	95,158 ^r	97,416°	99,542	
25		12,958	13,100	12,828	12,932	12,828	12,660 ^r	12,671°	12,768	
26	Federal and related agencies Government National Mortgage Association 1- to 4-family Multifamily	114,300	126,094	138,185	134,409	138,185	140,028	142,094r	141,560	
27		4,642	4,765	4,227	4,110	4,227	3,753	3,643r	3,475	
28		704	693	676	682	676	665	651r	639	
29		3,938	4,072	3,551	3,428	3,551	3,088	2,992r	2,836	
30	Farmers Home Administration 1- to 4-family Multifamily Commercial Farm	3,492	2,235	1,786	947	1,786	2,077	1,605	600	
31		916	914	783	302	783	707	381	211	
32		610	473	218	46	218	380	555	32	
33		411	506	377	164	377	337	248	113	
34		1,555	342	408	435	408	653	421	244	
35 36 37	Federal Housing and Veterans Administration. 1- to 4-family Multifamily	5,640 2,051 3,589	5,999 2,289 3,710	5,228 1,980 3,248	5,362 2,130 3,232	5,228 1,980 3,248	5,138 1,867 3,271	5,084 1,911 3,173	5,117 1,947 3,170	
38	Federal National Mortgage Association	57,327	61,412	71,814	68,841	71,814	73,666	74,669	75,174	
39		51,775	55,986	66,500	63,495	66,500	68,370	69,396	69,938	
40		5,552	5,426	5,314	5,346	5,314	5,296	5,273	5,236	
41	Federal Land Banks	38,131	46,446	50,350	49,983	50,350	50,544	50,858	51,069	
42		2,099	2,788	3,068	3,029	3,068	3,059	3,030	3,008	
43		36,032	43,658	47,282	46,954	47,282	47,485	47,828	48,061	
44	Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation 1- to 4-family	5,068	5,237	4,780	5,166	4,780	4,850	6,235	6,125	
45		3,873	5,181	4,733	5,116	4,733	4,795	6,119	6,005	
46		1,195	56	47	50	47	55	116	120	
47	Mortgage pools or trusts ² Government National Mortgage Association 1- to 4-family Multifamily	142,258	163,000	216,654	198,376	216,654	234,596	252,665	270,045	
48		93,874	105,790	118,940	114,776	118,940	127,939	139,276	149,612	
49		91,602	103,007	115,831	111,728	115,831	124,482	135,628	145,692	
50		2,272	2,783	3,109	3,048	3,109	3,457	3,648	3,920	
51	Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation 1- to 4-family	16,854	19,853	42,964	35,132	42,964	48,008	50,934	54,342	
52		13,471	19,501	42,560	34,739	42,560	47,575	50,446	53,690	
53		3,383	352	404	393	404	433	488	652	
54	Federal National Mortgage Association ³	n.a.	717	14,450	8,133	14,450	18,157	20,933	23,819	
55		n.a.	717	14,450	8,133	14,450	18,157	20,933	23,819	
56	Farmers Home Administration	31,530	36,640	40,300	40,335	40,300	40,492	41,522	43,033	
57	1- to 4-family	16,683	18,378	20,005	20,079	20,005	20,263	20,728	21,083	
58	Multifamily	2,612	3,426	4,344	4,344	4,344	4,344	4,343	5,032	
59	Commercial	5,271	6,161	7,011	7,056	7,011	7,115	7,303	7,542	
60	Farm	6,964	8,675	8,940	8,856	8,940	8,770	9,148	9,376	
61	Individual and others ⁴ 1- to 4-family ⁵ Multifamily Commercial Farm	218,060	253,343	276,633r	272,349	276,633°	278,204r	279,605 ^r	280,917	
62		138,284	167,297	185,170r	182,199	185,170°	185,479r	185,515 ^r	185,782	
63		27,345	27,982	30,755r	30,068	30,755°	31,275r	31,868 ^r	31,260	
64		26,661	30,517	31,895r	31,381	31,895°	32,629r	33,222 ^r	34,456	
65		25,770	27,547	28,813r	28,701	28,813°	28,821r	29,000 ^r	29,419	

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

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. units.

 ^{1.} Includes loans held by nondeposit trust companies but not bank trust departments.
 2. Outstanding principal balances of mortgages backing securities insured or guaranteed by the agency indicated.
 3. Outstanding balances on FNMA's issues of securities backed by pools of conventional mortgages held in trust. The program was implemented by FNMA in October 1981.

October 1981.

4. 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.

5. Includes a new estimate of residential mortgage credit provided by individ-Digitized for PALASER

A40 Domestic Financial Statistics December 1983

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

	1000	1001	1002	1983										
Holder, and type of credit	1980	1981	1982	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.			
				Ar	nounts outs	standing (en	d of period)						
1 Total	313,472	331,697	344,798	342,568	344,748	347,189	353,012	358,020	363,662	367,604	371,561			
By major holder 2 Commercial banks. 3 Finance companies. 4 Credit unions 5 Retailers ² . 6 Savings and loans 7 Gasoline companies 8 Mutual savings banks.	147,013 76,756 44,041 28,448 9,911 4,468 2,835	147,622 89,818 45,954 29,551 11,598 4,403 2,751	152,069 94,322 47,253 30,202 13,891 4,063 2,998	151,319 94,817 47,081 27,472 15,083 3,669 3,127	152,408 94,675 47,505 27,455 15,551 3,980 3,174	153,471 95,364 47,838 27,541 15,842 3,943 3,190	156,603 96,349 48,652 27,804 16,207 4,159 3,238	159,666 97,319 49,139 27,900 16,369 4,356 3,271	163,313 97,708 50,121 28,067 16,615 4,457 3,381	165,971 97,274 51,123 28,319 17,130 4,338 3,449	168,352 97,370 51,767 28,713 17,624 4,243 3,492			
By major type of credit 9 Automobile 10 Commercial banks 11 Indirect paper 12 Direct loans 13 Credit unions 14 Finance companies	116,838 61,536 35,233 26,303 21,060 34,242	125,331 58,081 34,375 23,706 21,975 45,275	130,227 58,851 35,178 23,673 22,596 48,780	130,959 58,567 (3) (3) 22,518 49,874	131,976 59,291 (3) (3) 22,721 49,964	133,640 60,384 (³) (³) 22,880 50,376	136,183 61,870 (3) (3) 23,269 51,044	138,689 63,425 (³) (³) 23,502 51,762	141,677 66,065 (3) (3) 23,972 51,640	142,477 67,413 (³) (³) 24,451 50,613	143,621 68,828 (3) (3) 24,759 50,034			
15 Revolving 16 Commercial banks 17 Retailers 18 Gasoline companies	58,352 29,765 24,119 4,468	62,819 32,880 25,536 4,403	67,184 36,688 26,433 4,063	63,091 35,533 23,889 3,669	63,521 35,651 23,890 3,980	63,459 35,536 23,980 3,943	64,899 36,515 24,225 4,159	65,856 37,173 24,327 4,356	66,913 37,973 24,483 4,457	67,904 38,848 24,718 4,338	68,921 39,576 25,102 4,243			
19 Mobile home	17,322 10,371 3,745 2,737 469	18,373 10,187 4,494 3,203 489	18,988 9,684 4,965 3,836 503	19,379 9,739 4,967 4,174 499	19,400 9,624 4,970 4,303 503	19,448 9,581 4,976 4,384 507	19,647 9,651 4,995 4,485 516	19,750 9,717 4,982 4,530 521	19,882 9,741 5,012 4,598 531	20,087 9,766 5,038 4,741 542	20,256 9,767 5,062 4,878 549			
24 Other 25 Commercial banks 26 Finance companies 27 Credit unions 28 Retailers 29 Savings and loans 30 Mutual savings banks	120,960 45,341 38,769 22,512 4,329 7,174 2,835	125,174 46,474 40,049 23,490 4,015 8,395 2,751	128,399 46,846 40,577 24,154 3,769 10,055 2,998	129,139 47,480 39,976 24,064 3,583 10,909 3,127	129,851 47,842 39,741 24,281 3,565 11,248 3,174	130,642 47,970 40,012 24,451 3,561 11,458 3,190	132,283 48,567 40,310 24,867 3,579 11,722 3,238	133,725 49,351 40,575 25,116 3,573 11,839 3,271	135,190 49,534 41,056 25,618 3,584 12,017 3,381	137,136 49,944 41,623 26,130 3,601 12,389 3,449	138,763 50,181 42,274 26,459 3,611 12,746 3,492			
					Net chan	ge (during	period) ⁴							
31 Total	1,448	18,217	2,418	2,582	2,271	2,696	4,406	4,840	3,388	2,375	4,885			
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	-7,163 8,438 -2,475 329 1,485 739 95	607 13,062 1,913 1,103 1,682 -65 -85	1,111 1,024 197 -91 201 -51 27	1,354 487 143 422 187 -35 24	1,186 -520 708 147 394 299 57	1,540 362 288 169 374 -51	2,422 470 573 368 456 77 40	2,766 909 662 272: 188 5	2,317 239 510 5 147 65 105	1,829 -721 646 245 507 -167 36	2,629 620 942 150 376 131 37			
By major type of credit 39 Automobile	477 -5,830 -3,104 -2,726 -1,184 7,491	8,495 -3,455 -858 -2,597 914 11,033	1,491 527 429 98 89 875	1,221 240 (3) (3) 68 913	689 612 (3) (3) 341 -264	1,313 1,066 (3) (3) 137 110	1,973 1,284 (3) (3) 275 414	2,421 1,482 (3) (3) 328 611	2,521 2,359 (3) (3) 232 -70	285 1,243 (3) (3) (3) 309 -1,267	1,772 1,499 (3) (3) 451 -178			
45 Revolving	1,415 -97 773 739	4,467 3,115 1,417 -65	501 650 -98 -51	1,177 786 426 -35	917 468 150 299	514 373 192 -51	1,210 806 327 77	821 556 260 5	313 217 31 65	479 404 242 -167	1,145 856 158 131			
49 Mobile home	483 -276 355 430 -25	1,049 -186 749 466 20	-37 -74 -15 49	-61 -95 -23 54	22 -99 8 107 6	17 -86 1 98 4	151 28 -6 123 6	141 68 7 59 7	70 -14 15 64 5	150 8 1 134 7	102 10 16 118 10			
54 Other 55 Commercial banks. 56 Finance companies 57 Credit unions 58 Retailers 59 Savings and loans 60 Mutual savings banks	-927 -960 592 -1,266 -444 1,056	4,206 1,133 1,280 975 -314 1,217 -85	463 8 164 105 7 152 27	245 423 -403 72 -4 133 24	643 205 -264 361 -3 287 57	852 187 251 147 -23 276 14	1,072 304 62 292 41 333 40	1,457 660 291 327 12 129 38	484 -245 294 273 -26 83 105	1,461 174 545 330 3 373 36	1,866 284 814 481 -8 258 37			

[▲] These data have been revised from December 1980 through February 1983.

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.

entertainment companies.
3. Not reported after December 1982.

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, \$74.8 billion at the end of 1980, \$80.6 billion at the end of 1981, and \$85.9 billion at the end of 1982.

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

^{4.} For 1982 and earlier, net change equals extensions, seasonally adjusted less liquidations, seasonally adjusted. Beginning 1983, net change equals outstandings, seasonally adjusted less outstandings of the previous period, seasonally adjusted.

1.56 TERMS OF CONSUMER INSTALLMENT CREDIT

Percent unless noted otherwise

Item	1980	1981	1982	1983									
nem	1980	1901	1902	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.			
INTEREST RATES Commercial banks ¹ 1 48-month new car ² 2 24-month personal. 3 120-month mobile home ² 4 Credit card Auto finance companies 5 New car 6 Used car Other Terms ³	14.30 15.47 14.99 17.31 14.82 19.10	16.54 18.09 17.45 17.78 16.17 20.00	16.83 18.65 18.05 18.51 16.15 20.75	16.57			16.28	13.62	13.54	13.46 16.39 15.47 18.75			
Maturity (months) New car Used car Loan-to-value ratio New car Used car Amount financed (dollars) New car New car Loan-to-value ratio	45.0 34.8 87.6 94.2 6,322 3,810	45.4 35.8 86.1 91.8 7,339 4,343	46.0 34.0 85.3 90.3 8,178 4,746	45.4 37.9 86.0 92.0 8,572 4,984	45.6 38.0 87 92 8,512 5,039	45.7 38.0 87 93 8,642 5,052	45.9 38.0 87 93 8,724 5,103	46.2 38.0 87 93 8,792 5,144					

^{1.} Data for midmonth of quarter only.
2. Before 1983 the maturity for new car loans was 36 months, and for mobile home loans was 84 months.

^{3.} At auto finance companies.

1.57 FUNDS RAISED IN U.S. CREDIT MARKETS

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

	1000						1980	198	1	198	2	1983
Transaction category, sector	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	Н2	ні	Н2	ні	Н2	ні
					N	onfinanci	al sectors					
1 Total net borrowing by domestic nonfinancial sectors By sector and instrument	319.4	369.8	386.0	343.2	377.2	395.3	371.3	392.4	362.0	356.8	434.8	495.2
2 U.S. government. 3 Treasury securities. 4 Agency issues and mortgages.	56.8 57.6 9	53.7 55.1 -1.4	37.4 38.8 -1.4	79.2 79.8 6	87.4 87.8 5	161.3 162.1 9	92.5 93.1 6	87.8 88.3 5	86.9 87.3 4	106.9 108.3 -1.4	215.5 215.9 4	230.2 230.2 1
5 Private domestic nonfinancial sectors 6 Debt capital instruments 7 Tax-exempt obligations 8 Corporate bonds 9 Mortgages 10 Home mortgages 11 Multifamily residential 12 Commercial 13 Farm	262.6 171.1 21.9 22.9 126.3 94.0 7.1 18.1 7.1	316.2 199.7 28.4 21.1 150.2 112.2 9.2 21.7 7.2	348.6 211.2 30.3 17.3 163.6 120.0 7.8 23.9 11.8	264.0 192.0 30.3 26.7 135.1 96.7 8.8 20.2 9.3	289.8 158.4 21.9 22.1 114.5 75.9 4.3 24.6 9.7	234.1 152.4 50.5 18.8 83.0 56.6 1.3 20.0 5.2	278.7 189.9 31.9 20.7 137.3 99.2 9.6 20.9 7.6	304.6 179.3 21.1 26.1 132.0 92.6 4.9 25.2 9.3	275.1 137.5 22.6 18.0 96.9 59.2 3.7 23.9 10.1	249.9 139.7 41.7 10.8 87.3 55.8 4.2 21.4 5.9	219.3 166.1 59.4 26.9 79.9 58.6 -1.7 18.6 4.4	265.0 223.7 60.9 20.9 142.0 106.7 7.8 27.2
14 Other debt instruments 15 Consumer credit 16 Bank loans n.e.c. 17 Open market paper 18 Other	91.6 40.2 27.1 2.9 21.3	116.5 48.8 37.4 5.2 25.1	137.5 45.4 51.2 11.1 29.7	72.0 4.9 36.7 5.7 24.8	131.5 24.1 54.7 19.2 33.4	81.6 18.3 54.4 -3.3 12.2	88.8 13.0 59.7 -9.2 25.3	125.3 28.9 45.5 12.0 38.9	137.6 19.3 63.9 26.3 28.0	110.1 19.3 70.1 6.5 14.3	53.2 17.4 38.8 -13.0 10.2	41.3 38.8 3.8 -16.3 15.0
19 By borrowing sector. 20 State and local governments. 21 Households. 22 Farm. 23 Nonfarm noncorporate. 24 Corporate.	262.6 15.4 137.3 12.3 28.0 69.7	316.2 19.1 169.4 14.6 32.4 80.6	348.6 20.5 176.4 21.4 34.4 96.0	264.0 20.3 117.5 14.4 33.7 78.1	289.8 9.7 120.6 16.3 39.6 103.7	234.1 36.3 86.3 9.0 29.8 72.7	278.7 21.7 121.3 12.8 40.6 82.3	304.6 9.1 139.8 20.1 39.8 95.8	275.1 10.2 101.3 12.5 39.5 111.5	249.9 29.3 87.6 9.0 34.6 89.3	219.3 43.3 86.1 9.1 24.9 56.0	265.0 51.3 139.8 -1.1 40.0 34.9
25 Foreign net borrowing in United States 26 Bonds 27 Bank loans n.e.c. 28 Open market paper 29 U.S. government loans	13.5 5.1 3.1 2.4 3.0	33.8 4.2 19.1 6.6 3.9	20.2 3.9 2.3 11.2 2.9	27.2 .8 11.5 10.1 4.7	27.2 5.4 3.7 13.9 4.2	15.7 6.6 -6.2 10.7 4.5	26.7 4 18.5 4.5 4.0	31.9 3.3 3.1 20.6 4.9	22.5 7.6 4.2 7.1 3.5	12.8 2.4 -5.1 12.5 3.0	18.6 10.8 -7.2 9.0 6.0	18.7 4.4 14.9 -4.6 4.0
30 Total domestic plus foreign	332.9	403.6	406.2	370.4	404.4	411.0	397.9	424.4	384.5	369.6	453.4	513.9
						Financial						
31 Total net borrowing by financial sectors By instrument 32 U.S. government related. 33 Sponsored credit agency securities. 34 Mortgage pool securities. 35 Loans from U.S. government. 36 Private financial sectors. 37 Corporate bonds. 38 Mortgages. 39 Bank loans n.e.c. 40 Open market paper. 41 Loans from Federal Home Loan Banks. By sector 42 Sponsored credit agencies. 43 Mortgage pools. 44 Private financial sectors. 45 Commercial banks 46 Bank affiliates. 47 Savings and loan associations. 48 Finance companies.	45.8 22.0 7.0 16.1 -1.1 23.8 10.1 * -3 9.6 4.3 5.9 16.1 23.8 1.1 2.0 6.9 16.9	74.6 37.1 23.1 13.6 4.37.5 7.5 14.6 12.5 23.5 13.6 37.5 1.3 7.2 13.5 18.1	82.5 47.9 24.3 23.1 34.6 7.8 4 18.0 9.2 24.8 23.1 34.6 1.6 6.5 12.6 16.6	63.3 44.8 24.4 19.2 1.2 18.5 7.1 -1.4 4.8 7.1 25.6 19.2 18.5 5.5 6.9 7.4 6.3	85.4 47.4 30.5 15.0 1.9 38.0 8 5 2.2 20.9 16.2 32.4 15.0 38.0 4 8.3 15.5 14.1	69.3 64.9 14.9 49.5 .4 4.4 2.3 .1 3.2 -2.0 .8 15.3 49.5 4.4 1.2 1.9 -3.0 4.9	40.4 20.8 18.6 1.1 1.23.6 3.1 -2.4 10.8 10.3 21.8 18.6 23.6 3.1 10.3 21.8 18.6 23.6 3.1 25.8	87.4 45.2 28.9 14.9 1.4 42.2 -3 -3.2 23.5 16.7 30.3 14.9 42.2 -2 6.9 16.8 18.5	83.4 49.6 32.1 15.1 2.4 -1.4 -2.2 1.1 18.4 15.8 34.5 15.1 33.8 .5 9.7 14.1 9.7	89.8 61.3 23.6 37.0 28.5 -1.2 1.1 5.2 14.0 10.4 24.4 37.0 28.5 -7 9.7	48.7 68.4 6.3 62.1 -19.7 5.8 1.1 1.2 -18.0 -8.8 6.3 62.1 -19.7 -5.8 -15.2 2	70.8 67.9 -2.5 70.4 2.9 12.2 15.1 8.6 -12.9 -2.5 70.4 2.9 8 6.1 -1.9
49 REITs	-2.5	-1.4	-1.3	-2.2	.2	.1 All se	-2.5 ctors	.2	.2	.1	.1	
TO MILLS AND ADMINISTRATION OF THE PROPERTY OF	250 5	450.5	462.5	472.5	400.5	400.5	4/2.0		4/- 0	450.1		
50 Total net borrowing. 51 U.S. government securities. 52 State and local obligations. 53 Corporate and foreign bonds. 54 Mortgages. 55 Consumer credit. 56 Bank loans n.e.c. 57 Open market paper. 58 Other loans.	378.7 79.9 21.9 38.0 126.2 40.2 29.9 15.0 27.5	478.2 90.5 28.4 32.8 150.2 48.8 59.3 26.4 41.9	488.7 84.8 30.3 29.0 163.5 45.4 53.0 40.3 42.4	433.7 122.9 30.3 34.6 134.9 4.9 47.8 20.6 37.8	489.8 133.0 21.9 26.7 113.9 24.1 60.6 54.0 55.8	480.3 225.9 50.5 27.7 83.0 18.3 51.4 5.4 17.9	462.0 132.0 31.9 23.5 137.0 13.0 77.8 6.1 40.7	511.8 131.8 21.1 29.1 131.1 28.9 51.8 56.1 61.8	467.9 134.3 22.6 24.2 96.6 19.3 69.3 51.9 49.7	459.4 167.6 41.7 12.0 87.3 19.3 70.2 33.0 28.4	502.1 284.0 59.4 43.5 79.8 17.4 32.8 -22.1 7.4	584.7 298.2 60.9 37.5 142.0 38.8 13.6 -12.3 6.1
			F	xternal c	orporate	equity fu	ınds raise	d in Unit	ed States	s		
59 Total new share issues. 60 Mutual funds 61 All other 62 Nonfinancial corporations 63 Financial corporations 64 Foreign shares purchased in United States	6.5 .9 5.6 2.7 2.5 .4	1.9 1 1.9 1 2.5 5	-3.8 .1 -3.9 -7.8 3.2 .8	22.2 5.2 17.1 12.9 2.1 2.1	-3.7 6.8 -10.6 -11.5 .9	35.4 18.6 16.8 11.4 4.1 1.3	28.0 4.6 23.3 18.8 2.3 2.2	10.2 8.1 2.1 .9 .5	-17.7 5.6 -23.2 -23.8 1.2 7	23.7 13.2 10.6 7.0 3.8 2	47.0 24.0 23.0 15.8 4.4 2.9	87.1 38.8 48.3 38.2 4.4 5.7

1.58 DIRECT AND INDIRECT SOURCES OF FUNDS TO CREDIT MARKETS

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

Transaction and areas	1977	1978	1979 1980		1981	1982	1980	198	81	1982		1983
Transaction category, or sector	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	H2	HI	H2	ні	Н2	H1
1 Total funds advanced in credit markets to domestic nonfinancial sectors	319.4	369.8	386.0	343.2	377.2	395.3	371.3	392.4	362.0	356.8	434.8	495.2
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.	79.3	102.3	75.2	97.0	97.4	109.3	77.2	113.8	81.0	107.9	110.8	127.5
	34.9	36.1	-6.3	15.7	17.2	17.9	8	31.2	3.1	17.7	18.2	52.9
	20.0	25.7	35.8	31.7	23.4	61.1	28.2	21.9	25.0	48.1	74.0	80.7
	4.3	12.5	9.2	7.1	16.2	.8	10.3	16.7	15.8	10.4	-8.8	-12.9
	20.2	28.0	36.5	42.4	40.6	29.5	39.4	44.1	37.1	31.7	27.4	6.8
Total advanced, by sector	10.0	17.1	19.0	23.7	24.1	16.7	22.2	27.9	20.3	14.2	19.1	8.2
	22.5	40.3	53.0	45.6	48.2	65.3	44.0	47.2	49.2	62.5	68.1	69.2
	7.1	7.0	7.7	4.5	9.2	9.8	-10.3	2.4	16.0	.1	19.5	12.7
	39.6	38.0	-4.6	23.2	16.0	17.6	21.3	36.4	-4.4	31.1	4.1	37.5
Agency and foreign borrowing not in line I Sponsored credit agencies and mortgage pools Foreign	22.0	37.1	47.9	44.8	47.4	64.9	40.4	45.2	49.6	61.3	68.4	67.9
	13.5	33.8	20.2	27.2	27.2	15.7	26.7	31.9	22.5	12.8	18.6	18.7
Private domestic funds advanced 13 Total net advances 14 U.S. government securities. 15 State and local obligations. 16 Corporate and foreign bonds 17 Residential mortgages 18 Other mortgages and loans 19 Less: Federal Home Loan Bank advances	275.6 45.1 21.9 24.1 81.0 107.8 4.3	338.4 54.3 28.4 23.4 95.6 149.3 12.5	379.0 91.1 30.3 18.5 91.9 156.3 9.2	318.2 107.2 30.3 19.3 73.7 94.8 7.1	354.4 115.9 21.9 19.4 56.7 156.9 16.2	366.6 207.9 50.5 15.4 -3.3 96.8	361.2 132.7 31.9 11.8 80.5 114.5 10.3	355.7 100.6 21.1 20.9 75.5 154.3 16.7	353.1 131.1 22.6 17.9 37.9 159.5 15.8	323.0 149.9 41.7 -1.7 11.7 131.7 10.4	411.0 265.8 59.4 32.4 -17.2 62.0 -8.8	454.3 245.3 60.9 23.4 33.7 78.1 -12.9
Private financial intermediation 20 Credit market funds advanced by private financial institutions 21 Commercial banking. 22 Savings institutions. 23 Insurance and pension funds 24 Other finance.	258.8	302.3	294.7	262.3	305.2	271.2	282.8	317.3	293.1	272.8	268.9	351.1
	87.8	129.0	123.1	101.1	103.6	108.5	146.5	99.6	107.6	109.7	107.1	127.4
	78.5	72.8	56.7	54.9	27.2	30.6	72.9	41.5	12.8	29.5	31.0	128.5
	69.0	75.0	66.4	74.4	79.3	94.2	65.6	75.3	83.4	95.4	93.0	107.4
	23.6	25.5	48.5	32.0	95.2	37.9	-2.2	101.0	89.4	38.1	37.8	-12.2
25 Sources of funds 26 Private domestic deposits and RPs 27 Credit market borrowing.	258.8	302.3	294.7	262.3	305.2	271.2	282.8	317.3	293.1	272.8	268.9	351.1
	139.0	141.0	142.0	168.6	211.7	173.4	174.2	213.8	209.6	163.4	182.7	210.2
	23.8	37.5	34.6	18.5	38.0	4.4	23.6	42.2	33.8	28.5	-19.7	2.9
28 Other sources. 29 Foreign funds. 30 Treasury balances. 31 Insurance and pension reserves. 32 Other, net.	96.1 1.4 4.3 51.4 39.0	123.8 6.5 6.8 62.2 48.4	118.1 27.6 .4 49.1 41.0	75.2 -21.7 -2.6 65.4 34.0	55.5 -8.7 -1.1 73.2 -7.9	93.5 -27.7 6.1 85.9 29.2	85.0 -15.3 1.0 61.3 38.0	61.3 -8.7 6.5 62.7	49.8 -8.7 -8.7 83.8 -16.7	80.8 -30.1 -2.1 85.4 27.6	105.9 -25.4 14.1 86.4 30.7	138.0 -17.5 7.4 89.3 58.8
Private domestic nonfinancial investors 33 Direct lending in credit markets. 34 U.S. government securities. 35 State and local obligations. 36 Corporate and foreign bonds 37 Open market paper. 38 Other.	40.6	73.6	118.9	74.4	87.2	99.7	102.0	80.6	93.8	78.7	122.4	106.1
	24.6	36.3	61.4	38.3	47.4	58.1	58.6	37.2	57.6	43.1	72.7	75.0
	8	3.6	9.9	7.0	9.6	30.9	9.2	9.5	9.7	28.4	33.4	47.1
	-3.2	-1.8	5.7	.6	-8.9	-9.4	2	-5.5	-12.4	-26.3	7.4	-12.7
	9.6	15.6	12.1	-4.3	3.7	-2.0	1.4	-3.3	10.7	6.7	-10.7	-10.2
	10.4	19.9	29.8	32.9	35.4	22.1	32.9	42.7	28.2	26.8	19.6	6.9
39 Deposits and currency 40 Currency 41 Checkable deposits 42 Small time and savings accounts 43 Money market fund shares 44 Large time deposits 45 Security RPs 46 Deposits in foreign countries	148.6 8.3 17.2 93.6 .2 25.7 2.2 1.3	152.2 9.3 16.2 65.9 6.9 44.4 7.5 2.0	151.4 7.9 18.7 59.2 34.4 23.0 6.6 1.5	180.0 10.3 5.0 83.1 29.2 44.7 6.5 1.1	221.7 9.5 18.1 47.2 107.5 36.4 2.5	179.4 8.4 13.0 137.0 24.7 -5.2 3.8 -2.4	185.5 9.7 9.9 90.2 -3.4 69.8 7.8 1.7	222.6 8.0 29.8 30.7 104.1 41.6 7.7 .8	220.7 11.0 6.5 63.6 110.8 31.2 -2.6 .2	166.2 4.5 6.7 95.1 39.4 21.2 1.1 -1.8	192.1 12.3 19.1 178.6 10.0 -31.6 6.6 -2.9	231.9 14.2 55.6 295.0 -84.0 -67.5 11.0 7.4
47 Total of credit market instruments, deposits and currency	189.1	225.8	270.3	254.4	308.9	279.1	287.5	303.3	314.5	244.9	314.5	337.9
48 Public holdings as percent of total	23.8	25.3	18.5	26.2	24.1	26.6	19.4	26.8	21.1	29.2	24.4	24.8
	93.9	89.3	77.7	82.4	86.1	74.0	78.3	89.2	83.0	84.4	65.4	77.3
	41.0	44.6	23.0	1.5	7.3	-10.2	6.0	27.8	-13.1	1.0	-21.3	20.0
MEMO: Corporate equities not included above 51 Total net issues. 52 Mutual fund shares. 53 Other equities	6.5	1.9	-3.8	22.2	-3.7	35.4	28.0	10.2	-17.7	23.7	47.0	87.1
	.9	1	.1	5.2	6.8	18.6	4.6	8.1	5.6	13.2	24.0	38.8
	5.6	1.9	-3.9	17.1	-10.6	16.8	23.3	2.1	-23.2	10.6	23.0	48.3
54 Acquisitions by financial institutions	7.4	4.5	9.7	16.8	22.1	27.9	22.3	25.3	18.9	19.3	36.4	62.4
	9	-2.7	-13.5	5.4	-25.9	7.5	5.7	-15.1	-36.6	4.4	10.6	24.7

- Notes by Line Number.

 1. Line 1 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.

 13. Line 1 less line 2 plus line 11 and 12. Also line 20 less line 27 plus line 33. Also sum of lines 28 and 47 less lines 40 and 46.

 18. Includes farm and commercial mortgages.

 26. Line 39 less lines 40 and 46.

 27. Excludes equity issues and investment company shares. Includes line 19.

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

 30. Demand deposits at commercial banks.

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

- 32. Mainly retained earnings and net miscellaneous liabilities.
 33. Line 12 less line 20 plus line 27.
 34-38. Lines 14-18 less amounts acquired by private finance. Line 38 includes
- 34-38. Lines 14-10 less amounts acquires 27 per mortgages.
 40. Mainly an offset to line 9.
 47. Lines 33 plus 39, or line 13 less line 28 plus 40 and 46.
 48. Line 20/line 1.
 49. Line 20/line 13.
 50. Sum of lines 10 and 29.
 51, 53. Includes issues by financial institutions.

Note. Full statements for sectors and transaction types in flows and in 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 December 1983

2.10 NONFINANCIAL BUSINESS ACTIVITY Selected Measures

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

Measure	1980	1981	1982					1983				
Measure	1980	1961	1902	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.
1 Industrial production ¹	147.0	151.0	138.6	140.0	142.6	144.4	146.4	149.7	151.8	153.9	155.1r	156.3
Market groupings 2 Products, total 3 Final, total 4 Consumer goods 5 Equipment 6 Intermediate 7 Materials	146.7 145.3 145.4 145.2 151.9 147.6	150.6 149.5 147.9 151.5 154.4 151.6	141.8 141.5 142.6 139.8 143.3 133.7	141.6 139.9 144.3 133.8 147.8 137.6	144.5 142.8 147.7 136.2 150.8 139.7	146.2 144.5 150.4 136.5 152.2 141.7	148.1 146.4 152.4 138.2 154.5 143.7	150.9 149.0 154.8 141.0 158.1 147.8	153.2° 150.7° 156.3° 143.1° 162.2° 149.7°	154.9r 152.1r 157.4r 144.9r 165.3r 152.3r	155.9r 153.3r 158.0r 146.9r 165.7r 153.8r	156.9 154.2 158.3 148.7 166.7 155.3
Industry groupings 8 Manufacturing	146.7	150.4	137.6	140.4	143.1	145.1	147.4	150.6	152.8r	155.1r	156.3 ^r	157.5
Capacity utilization (percent) ^{1,2} 9 Manufacturing	79.6 80.4	79.4 80.7	71.1 70.1	71.6 71.5	72.9 72.5	73.8 73.5	74.9 74.4	76.4 76.5	77.3r 77.4r	78.4 ^r 78.7 ^r	78.9 ^r 79.4 ^r	79.4 80.0
11 Construction contracts (1977 = 100) ³	107.0	111.0	111.0	131.0	129.0	148.0	151.0	137.0	146.0	143.0	139.0	n.a.
12 Nonagricultural employment, total ⁴ . 13 Goods-producing, total. 14 Manufacturing, total. 15 Manufacturing, production-worker. 16 Service-producing. 17 Personal income, total. 18 Wages and salary disbursements. 19 Manufacturing. 20 Disposable personal income ⁵ . 21 Retail sales ⁶ .	137.4 110.1 104.3 99.3 152.4 343.7 317.7 264.4 333.8 303.8	138.5 109.4 103.7 98.0 154.4 386.5 349.7 287.3 373.7 330.6	136.2 102.6 96.9 89.4 154.7 409.3 367.2 286.2 397.3 326.0	135.0 98.8 93.9 86.1 154.8 423.8 378.6 289.3 413.7 356.4	135.4 99.4 94.5 86.9 155.2 426.8 ^r 382.2 293.4 417.4 364.7	135.9 100.2 95.1 87.6 155.5 431.6 386.9 296.4 420.5 376.1	136.5 100.9 95.6 88.2 156.1 433.7 389.0 299.2 422.0 378.9	137.0 101.8 96.3 89.2 156.3 436.0° 391.9 302.6 428.9 380.3	136.4 102.2 96.6 89.5 155.1 437.6 393.6 304.6 430.1 373.7	138.1 ^r 102.7 97.0 ^r 89.9 157.5 ^r 442.2 ^r 396.3 ^r 308.0 ^r 434.9 387.7	138.4 103.7 98.0° 91.2° 157.4 447.4 400.9 309.9 439.9 382.8	138.9 104.3 98.6 91.9 157.9 n.a. n.a. n.a. n.a.
Prices ⁷ 22 Consumer	246.8 247.0	272.4 269.8	289.1 280.7	293.4 283.4	295.5 283.0	297.1 284.3	298.1 285.0	299.3 285.7	300.3 286.2	301.8 285.1	302.6 287.9	n.a. n.a.

The capacity utilization series has been revised back to January 1967.
 Ratios of indexes of production as the capacity of the capacit

2.11 OUTPUT, CAPACITY, AND CAPACITY UTILIZATION

Seasonally adjusted

Series	1982		1983		1982		1983		1982		19	83
Senes	Q4	Qı	Q2	Q3'	Q4	Qı	Q2′	Q3	Q4	Qı	Q2	Q3 ^r
					Capacit	y (percent	of 1967 o	utput)	Uti	lization ra	te (percen	t)
1 Total industry	135.3 117.0 166.2	138.5 116.7 163.6	144.5 112.3 169.6	151.8 116.0 178.2	193.7 165.1 207.4	194.6 165.2 208.5	195.5 165.3 209.8	196.4 165.4 211.1	69.8 70.9 8 0.1	71.2 70.6 78.5	73.9 67.9 80.8	77.3 70.1 84.4
4 Manufacturing	134.5 129.3 137.3	138.4 137.0 139.7	145.2 145.2 145.1	152.8 153.0 152.7	194.8 193.7 195.4	195.7 194.3 196.5	196.6 194.8 197.6	197.5 195.3 198.6	69.0 66.8 70.2	70.7 70.5 71.1	73.8 74.6 73.5	77.4 78.3 76.9
7 Materials	128.7	134.8	141.7	149.9	191.7	192.3	192.9	193.4	67.1	70.1	73.5	77.6
8 Durable goods	117.1 66.5 157.0 160.8 147.6 191.9	125.2 78.6 163.7 169.3 149.9 204.7	134.7 84.9 171.7 179.6 153.4 219.4	144.2 89.2 179.5 188.2 162.8 228.0	194.8 140.3 216.9 228.3 164.4 292.8	195.2 140.2 217.8 229.4 165.3 294.8	195.6 139.9 218.8 230.7 166.1 296.6	196.0 139.8 219.6 231.6 166.9 298.3	60.2 47.4 72.4 70.5 89.7 65.5	64.2 56.1 75.2 73.8 90.7 69.4	68.9 60.7 78.5 77.9 92.3 74.0	73.6 63.9 81.7 81.2 97.5 76.4
14 Energy materials	121.5	122.2	121.5	127.4	153.3	153.9	154.3	154.7	79.2	79.5	78.7	82.3

The capacity utilization series has been revised back to January 1967.
 Ratios of indexes of production to indexes of capacity. Based on data from Federal Reserve, McGraw-Hill Economics Department, Department of Commerce, and other sources.
 Index of dollar value of total construction contracts, including residential, nonresidential and heavy engineering, from McGraw-Hill Information Systems Company, F. W. Dodge Division.
 Based on data in Employment and Earnings (U.S. Department of Labor).
 Series covers employees only, excluding personnel in the Armed Forces.
 Based on data in Survey of Current Business (U.S. Department of Commerce).

merce).

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

Series	Previous	s cycle ¹	Latest	cycle ²	1982					1983				
Selles	High	Low	High	Low	Nov.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug."	Sept.r	Oct.	Nov.
						Capacit	utilizatio	on rate (pe	ercent)					
15 Total industry	88.4 91.8 94.9	71.1 86.0 82.0	87.3 88.5 86.7	7 6.5 84.0 83.8	70.1 70.3 81.0	71.8 68.1 79.4	73.1 67.5 80.9	7 3.9 68.2 80.9	74.8 68.1 80.8	76.3 69.5 83.5	77.3 70.2 85.0	78.3 70.6 84.8	78.7 71.7 83.9	79.2 72.8 84.2
18 Manufacturing	87.9	69.0	87.5	75.5	69.4	71.6	72.9	73.8	74.9	76.4	77.3	78.4	78.9	79.4
19 Primary processing	93.7 85.5	68.2 69.4	91.4 85.9	72.6 77.0	67.6 70.3	72.1 71.5	73.4 72.5	74.6 73.4	75.7 74.4	77.1 76.0	78.1 76.9	79.9 77.7	80.4 78.0	80.9 78.6
21 Materials	92.6 91.4 97.8	69.3 63.5 68.0	88.9 88.4 95.4	7 4.2 68.4 59.4	67.9 60.9 49.3	71.5 66.0 58.8	72.5 67.7 59.9	73.5 68.9 61.0	74.4 70.0 61.2	76.5 72.1 62.3	77.4 73.6 64.0	78.7 75.1 65.3	79.4 76.2 68.5	80.0 76.9 69.7
24 Nondurable goods	94.4 95.1 99.4 95.5	67.4 65.4 72.4 64.2	91.7 92.3 97.9 91.3	77.5 75.5 89.8 70.7	73.1 70.9 90.7 65.7	76.8 75.8 90.3 71.9	77.2 76.4 91.0 72.6	78.7 78.1 92.9 74.0	79.6 79.2 93.1 75.3	80.7 80.4 96.7 75.9	81.1 80.5 96.9 75.5	83.4 82.7 98.9 78.0	83.9 83.2 n.a. n.a.	84.5 83.9 n.a. n.a.
28 Energy materials	94.5	84.4	88.7	84.4	80.0	79.2	78.9	78.5	78.8	82.6	82.8	81.5	81.2	81.6

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

2.12 LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT, AND UNEMPLOYMENT

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

Catagoria	1980	1981	1982				1983			
Category	1980	1701	1962	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.
Household Survey Data										
l Noninstitutional population ¹	169,847	172,272	174,451	176,151	176,320	176,498	176,648	176,811	176,990	196,951
Labor force (including Armed Forces) ¹ Civilian labor force	109,042 106,940	110,812 108,670	112,384 110,204	112,947 110,749	114,127 111,932	114,067 111,875	114,469 112,261	114,577 112,368	114,026 111,815	134,036 112,036
4 Nonagricultural industries ²	95,938 3,364	97,030 3,368	96,125 3,401	96,190 3,367	97,264 3,522	97,758 3,527	98,074 3,489	98,655 3,290	98,726 3,202	99,440 3,232
6 Number	7,637 7.1 60,805	8,273 7.6 61,460	10,678 9.7 62,067	11,192 10.1 63,204	11,146 10.0 62,193	10,590 9.5 62,431	10,699 9.5 62,179	10,423 9.3 62,234	9,886 8.8 62,964	9,364 8.4 62,915
ESTABLISHMENT SURVEY DATA										
9 Nonagricultural payroll employment ³	90,406	91,156	89,596	89,421	89,844	90,152	89,735	90,851	91,055	91,425
10 Manufacturing. 11 Mining 12 Contract construction 13 Transportation and public utilities 14 Trade 15 Finance 16 Service. 17 Government	20,285 1,027 4,346 5,146 20,310 5,160 17,890 16,241	20,170 1,132 4,176 5,157 20,551 5,301 20,547 16,024	18,853 1,122 3,912 5,057 20,547 5,350 20,401 15,784	18,493 994 3,860 4,993 20,356 5,435 19,546 15,744	18,582 1,003 3,933 4,992 20,494 5,451 19,668 15,721	18,733 1,017 3,974 4,984 20,529 5,465 19,770 15,680	18,793 1,023 4,014 4,341 20,580 5,488 19,835 15,661	18,871 ^r 1,026 ^r 4,038 ^r 5,031 ^r 20,612 ^r 5,499 ^r 19,913 ^r 15,861 ^r	19,060° 1,043° 4,061° 5,020° 20,656° 5,504° 19,972° 15,739°	19,174 1,036 4,099 5,018 20,665 5,522 20,121 15,790

^{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 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 1983 benchmark and only seasonally adjusted data are available at this time. Based on data from *Employment and Earnings* (U.S. Department of Labor).

A46 Domestic Nonfinancial Statistics December 1983

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

Constructive	1967 pro-	1982	19	82						1983					
Grouping	por- tion	avg.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Маг.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.p	Nov.
				•				Index	(1967 =	100)	·				
Major Market															
1 Total index	. 100.00	138.6	134.9	135.2	137.4	138.1	140.0	142.6	144.4	146.4	149.7	151.8	153.9	155.1	156.3
2 Products 3 Final products 4 Consumer goods 5 Equipment 6 Intermediate products. 7 Materials	. 47.82 . 27.68 . 20.14 . 12.89	141.8 141.5 142.6 139.8 143.3 133.7	139.0 138.3 141.3 134.2 141.8 128.4	139.9 139.5 142.0 136.1 141.5 127.8	140.9 140.1 143.6 135.3 143.7 132.0	140.3 138.9 143.4 132.7 145.3 134.9	141.6 139.9 144.3 133.8 147.8 137.6	144.5 142.8 147.7 136.2 150.8 139.7	146.2 144.5 150.4 136.5 152.2 141.7	148.1 146.4 152.4 138.2 154.5 143.7	150.9 149.0 154.8 141.0 158.1 147.8	153.2 150.7 156.3 143.1 162.2 149.7	154.9 152.1 157.4 144.9 165.3 152.3	155.9 153.3 158.0 146.9 165.7 153.8	156.9 154.2 158.3 148.7 166.7 155.3
Consumer goods B Durable consumer goods 9 Automotive products 10 Autos and utility vehicles 11 Autos 12 Auto parts and allied goods 13 Home goods 14 Appliances, A/C, and TV 15 Appliances and TV 16 Carpeting and furniture 17 Miscellaneous home goods	2.83 2.03 1.90 	129.2 129.5 99.0 86.6 206.9 129.1 102.6 104.6 149.7 135.0	124.6 120.7 86.9 77.7 206.6 126.8 104.8 108.4 151.4 128.6	125.9 128.7 99.0 87.9 204.0 124.3 94.2 98.3 150.8 129.8	131.6 136.2 107.0 97.1 210.2 129.1 109.5 112.9 149.0 131.4	134.4 144.3 120.8 107.3 203.9 128.8 105.8 108.8 156.7 129.7	136.3 142.6 116.4 99.9 209.3 132.8 105.0 108.5 168.3 133.3	140.5 144.9 117.8 102.7 213.6 138.1 106.1 109.7 180.5 137.9	145.5 152.2 124.9 107.4 221.5 141.8 112.8 116.1 181.9 140.9	149.2 160.0 135.4 118.3 222.6 143.2 114.4 118.4 185.6 141.3	152.9 167.0 145.4 129.8 221.9 144.9 116.2 119.7 187.3 143.0	154.2 168.1 147.0 132.0 221.8 146.4 121.2 125.0 187.5 143.2	157.4 172.9 153.1 135.0 223.1 148.7 125.2 129.7 186.3 145.9	156.7 170.9 149.2 129.6 226.0 148.8 126.6 130.6 186.1 145.4	156.4 171.8 150.1 129.4 227.1 147.8 121.6
18 Nondurable consumer goods. 19 Clothing. 20 Consumer staples 21 Consumer foods and tobacco 22 Nonfood staples. 23 Consumer chemical products 24 Consumer paper products 25 Consumer energy products 26 Residential utilities	. 4.29 . 15.50 . 8.33 . 7.17 . 2.63 . 1.92 . 2.62	148.0 159.0 149.7 169.7 219.9 127.7 150.2 170.8	147.9 158.1 149.0 168.7 218.9 125.1 150.2 171.5	148.4 	148.3 158.6 150.9 167.6 222.6 127.1 142.2 164.1	147.0 157.4 149.5 166.5 220.9 127.9 140.2 162.9	147.5 158.1 148.4 169.4 225.6 128.1 143.3 166.1	150.5 161.1 150.9 172.9 225.5 129.2 152.2 175.5	152.3 162.8 153.2 174.0 227.8 128.6 153.4 174.3	153.6 164.3 155.9 174.1 229.0 130.1 151.2 170.5	155.6 166.1 156.6 177.2 233.8 132.6 153.2 173.2	157.1 168.0 156.3 181.6 239.7 137.4 155.7 179.9	157.5 168.0 154.9 183.2 241.5 138.2 157.7 182.8	158.5 169.1 183.5 242.4 137.5 158.1	159.0 169.7 183.8
Equipment 23 Equipment 25 Equipment 27 Equipment 28 Equipment 29 Equipment 29 Equipment 20 Equi	. 6.77 . 1.44 . 3.85	157.9 134.9 214.2 107.2 129.9	146.4 117.2 165.7 97.5 121.0	148.1 117.9 171.9 97.0 119.7	146.6 118.4 173.8 97.6 118.3	142.7 113.7 153.6 97.9 116.0	143.7 113.1 145.3 99.7 116.2	146.9 113.5 141.8 101.7 116.6	147.7 114.5 146.2 102.5 115.0	150.2 116.3 148.7 105.0 114.1	153.3 119.9 154.4 108.9 114.6	156.6 124.3 159.2 113.3 119.0	158.8 125.6 160.8 115.0 118.8	161.1 127.7 168.4 115.9 118.7	163.2 130.3 176.1 116.7 120.7
32 Commercial transit, farm 33 Commercial 34 Transit 35 Farm	. 3.26 . 1.93	184.4 253.5 103.9 80.5	180.2 254.8 92.3 70.7	183.0 258.6 96.2 65.1	179.2 254.9 90.8 66.0	176.1 251.2 88.2 63.4	179.2 255.7 90.1 63.4	185.4 264.3 92.0 70.2	186.1 265.0 92.6 71.3	189.5 270.9 93.2 70.4	191.9 276.0 92.0 70.8	194.0 277.4 95.9 70.8	196.7 281.2 97.6 71.0	199.6 284.2 100.8 72.7	201.2 287.5 99.4
36 Defense and space	. 7.51	109.4	113.6	115.9	116.4	116.1	117.0	118.2	117.6	118.0	120.4	120.2	121.8	123.1	124.3
Intermediate products 37 Construction supplies	. 6.47	124.3 162.1 181.1	123.4 160.1 182.4	123.0 159.8 182.4	127.0 160.3 180.6	129:7 160.9 178.6	133.1 162.3 180.3	136.4 165.2 183.3	138.4 166.0 183.1	142.1 166.8 181.4	145.8 170.4 185.2	149.0 175.3 186.9	151.1 179.3 190.2	151.9 179.4 187.7	152.4
Materials Durable goods materials. Unrable consumer parts. Equipment parts Durable materials n.e.c Materials n.e.c	. 4.58 5.44 10.34	125.0 95.3 166.8 116.2 79.9	116.4 90.0 155.1 107.7 69.1	116.5 91.1 155.3 107.4 68.7	121.5 96.2 157.5 113.8 78.1	125.3 101.6 158.8 118.2 82.4	128.7 104.0 162.5 121.9 86.0	132.4 106.5 167.2 125.4 87.8	134.7 108.5 170.6 127.5 89.3	137.0 109.5 175.8 128.7 89.6	141.1 115.6 180.8 131.5 90.8	144.2 119.9 183.6 134.2 93.1	147.2 123.1 186.0 137.4 94.5	149.4 123.9 189.1 139.9 98.4	151.1 124.7 192.4 141.2
45 Nondurable goods materials	1	157.5	157.3	155.6	159.7	164.0	167.5	168.7	172.1	174.3	177.0	178.0	183.4	184.8	186.5
materials Textile materials Paper materials Chemical materials Chemical materials Nondurable materials n.e.c.	. 1.85 . 1.62 . 4.15 . 1.70	161.1 102.2 145.6 193.5 161.4 127.9	161.0 102.5 149.7 191.6 160.8 127.4	160.0 102.1 144.1 192.0 155.2 127.2	163.7 104.7 150.1 195.4 162.1 129.6	170.0 106.4 150.1 206.2 159.6 130.5	174.3 110.6 149.5 212.5 163.8 127.7	175.9 110.6 150.8 214.9 163.2 129.1	180.2 114.6 154.4 219.6 164.3 129.7	182.8 116.0 155.0 223.6 166.1 129.9	186.1 119.0 161.1 225.9 166.5 131.3	186.4 121.5 161.8 225.1 170.6 133.0	192.0 123.1 165.4 233.1 179.1 132.6	193.5 125.4 166.9 234.3 180.5 133.6	195.2
52 Energy materials 53 Primary energy 54 Converted fuel materials	. 4.65	125.1 116.0 136.3	121.4 113.7 130.8	120.4 113.5 128.9	123.0 116.5 130.8	121.8 115.4 129.6	121.9 114.4 131.1	121.6 113.9 131.0	121.1 113.8 129.9	121.8 112.6 132.9	127.7 115.4 142.7	128.0 113.9 145.2	126.4 112.8 142.8	125.9 113.5 141.1	126.8
Supplementary groups 55 Home goods and clothing 56 Energy, total 57 Products 58 Materials	. 12.23	119.6 135.7 159.6 125.1	119.6 133.3 160.0 121.4	118.2 132.2 158.7 120.4	120.8 132.4 153.8 123.0	119.9 131.0 151.9 121.8	122.0 131.9 154.5 121.9	126.3 133.9 161.7 121.6	129.2 133.8 162.4 121.1	130.2 133.6 160.4 121.8	132.3 138.5 162.9 127.7	133.3 139.4 165.2 128.0	135.2 139.0 167.5 126.4	135.6 138.6 167.1 125.9	135.3 139.3 126.8

2.13 Continued

	<u> </u>	1	Γ				_				_					
Grouping	SIÇ	1967 pro-	1982	19	82						1983					
	code	por- tion	avg.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.c	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug."	Sept.	Oct.p	Nov,e
		ļ							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	146.3 126.1 168.7 190.5 137.6 156.2 124.7	140.4 116.8 166.7 188.3 134.0 155.3 119.3	140.1 118.4 164.2 185.6 134.5 155.6 119.9	141.3 121.9 163.1 184.4 136.7 157.4 122.5	137.5 115.6 162.0 183.0 138.2 159.0 123.9	137.7 112.6 165.8 188.2 140.4 160.7 126.3	138.9 111.6 169.3 192.7 143.1 163.3 129.1	139.7 112.8 169.7 192.9 145.1 165.4 131.0	139.6 112.6 169.8 192.0 147.4 167.8 133.2	143.8 115.0 176.0 200.9 150.6 170.6 136.8	146.0 116.1 179.3 205.4 152.8 172.9 138.8	146.3 116.8 179.3 204.5 155.1 174.8 141.5	146.7 118.7 177.9 202.8 156.3 175.9 142.8	148.1 120.5 178.9 204.1 157.5 176.7 144.1
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	82.4 142.7 131.1 112.1	70.4 134.1 120.3 111.9	74.9 129.7 122.9 111.7	81.7 144.8 124.6 112.8	75.1 136.5 117.0 115.7	75.2 127.3 114.4 114.0	79.8 125.3 112.2 117.7	84.4 125.6 112.5 122.5	82.9 124.6 112.6 121.7	82.5 139.9 113.9 121.2	80.9 141.2 114.7 125.0	77.0 140.5 116.1 126.5	83.2 142.7 117.2 129.5	144.8 119.1
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	151.1 118.0 124.5 	152.0 113.0 123.1 	152.8 109.9 122.2	154.4 104.7 125.8 	153.0 108.5 130.7 	152.0 113.4 131.9 	153.7 114.8 136.6 	155.6 112.9 139.6 	157.7 120.0 141.8 	159.9 112.9 146.7 	159.3 117.1 147.4 168.6	158.2 111.2 148.7 	149.2	173.5
17 Printing and publishing 18 Chemicals and products 19 Petroleum products 20 Rubber and plastic products 21 Leather and products.	27 28 29 30 31	4.72 7.74 1.79 2.24 .86	144.1 196.1 121.8 254.7 60.9	141.7 192.8 120.0 250.2 57.7	142.8 195.9 118.7 249.7 56.0	141.3 197.6 113.5 256.2 59.5	144.0 202.3 111.7 264.0 61.7	145.9 205.7 114.8 272.0 59.4	145.7 208.5 120.6 283.0 58.7	145.2 211.0 123.8 288.0 59.6	147.4 214.7 123.0 293.8 60.1	152.0 218.3 124.3 296.1 62.3	157.8 220.3 123.2 306.9 64.4	161.2 224.2 125.1 316.2 64.2	162.1 227.3 125.4 315.1 63.3	164.0 124.1
Durable manufactures 22 Ordnance, private and government 23 Lumber and products. 24 Furniture and fixtures 25 Clay, glass, stone products.	19.91 24 25 32	3.64 1.64 1.37 2.74	86.9 112.6 151.9 128.2	91.9 119.1 152.4 127.3	92.5 121.4 153.7 125.4	93.5 130.0 150.0 128.0	93.3 130.2 154.0 131.8	91.9 128.7 161.0 135.6	93.2 132.1 167.7 138.3	92.6 135.8 169.6 139.2	93.3 137.4 173.1 141.7	95.2 141.3 175.2 145.8	96.8 141.6 179.0 147.9	98.0 142.3 180.7 151.5	99.2 141.0 182.1 151.2	100.8
26 Primary metals 27 Iron and steel 28 Fabricated metal products 29 Nonelectrical machinery 30 Electrical machinery	33 331.2 34 35 36	6.57 4.21 5.93 9.15 8.05	75.3 61.7 114.8 149.0 169.3	63.6 47.5 107.0 139.6 165.5	63.5 46.6 107.3 139.2 165.5	73.1 59.0 107.6 138.0 169.5	77.9 64.3 110.3 136.2 168.9	81.2 66.9 113.9 138.6 173.8	83.1 68.5 115.3 143.1 177.2	84.9 69.5 115.5 146.1 180.1	84.8 69.7 118.5 149.5 182.4	85.5 71.8 122.7 154.2 188.3	87.5 75.1 126.0 157.3 189.2	90.5 78.2 127.4 158.2 195.6	94.7 84.1 128.4 158.9 197.9	96.6 129.3 160.8 199.8
31 Transportation equipment	37 371	9.27 4.50	104.9 109.8	100.2 101.7	103.7 108.8	106.3 113.9	109.6 123.0	110.1 123.2	111.4 125.5	113.8 130.4	116.6 136.2	119.7 142.3	121.1 144.3	124.7 150.9	125.5 150.9	126.3 152.2
transportation equipment 34 Instruments	372–9 38 39	4.77 2.11 1.51	100.4 161.9 137.0	98.7 155.8 129.5	98.9 155.2 128.2	99.1 154.5 131.3	97.0 153.4 133.9	97.7 154.0 136.9	98.1 155.1 145.0	98.1 156.0 149.0	98.1 156.1 151.0	98.5 159.3 153.7	99.2 161.6 153.1	100.0 162.9 151.7	101.5 162.7 150.9	101.9 163.2 153.1
					Gre	oss valu	e (billio	ns of 19	72 dolla	rs, annu	al rates)				
Major Market																
36 Products, total		507.4	579.6	568.4	572.9	578.1	578.4	584.1	592.6	601.8	610.5	620.5	626.6	634.5	640.8	643.9
37 Final 38 Consumer goods 39 Equipment 40 Intermediate		390.9 277.5 113.4 116.6	451.1 308.0 143.1 128.5	441.3 305.6 135.7 127.1	445.8 306.8 138.9 127.1	448.3 310.9 137.4 129.8	447.3 312.0 135.3 131.1	451.3 313.8 137.5 132.8	457.7 318.8 138.9 134.9	465.6 325.6 140.0 136.2	471.8 330.4 141.4 138.7	478.2 333.7 144.5 142.3	481.8 336.7 145.1 144.8	487.3 339.2 148.1 147.2	493.2 342.5 150.7 147.6	495.2 342.8 152.4 148.7

^{1. 1972} dollar value.

Domestic Nonfinancial Statistics ☐ December 1983

2.14 HOUSING AND CONSTRUCTION

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

	Ta	1000	1001	1002	1982		."			1983				
	Item	1980	1981	1982	Dec.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.
					Private	resident	ial real es	state activ	ity (thou	sands of	units)		*****	
	New Units												,	
1 2 3	Permits authorized	1,191 710 480	986 564 421	1,001 546 454	1,326 753 573	1,479 835 644	1,467 859 608	1,536 841 695	1,635 940 695	1,761 1,013 748	1,782 920 862	1,652 874 778	1,506 837 669	1,565 865 700
4 5 6	Started	1,292 852 440	1,084 705 379	1,062 663 400	1,280 842 438	1,784 1,103 681	1,605 1,008 597	1,506 1,001 505	1,807 1,183 624	1,736 1,127 609	1,804r 1,032r 772r	1,904 1,135 769	1,672 1,039 633	1,608 964 644
7 8 9	Under construction, end of period ¹ 1-family	896 515 382	682 382 301	720 400 320	730 411 319	796 455 341	828 472 356	859 489 370	900 518 382	933 532 400	963r 537r 425r	980 543 437	995 546 448	1
10 11 12	Completed	1,502 957 545	1,266 818 447	1,006 631 374	1,035 647 388	1,138 709 429	1,147 788 359	1,164 803 361	1,353 851 502	1,386 ^r 959 ^r 427 ^r	1,432 ^r 1,000 ^r 432 ^r	1,714 1,047 667	1,476 973 503	n.a.
13	Mobile homes shipped	222	241	239	243	283	276	291	298	308	299	305	302	↓
	Merchant builder activity in 1-family units Number sold	545 342	436 278	413 255	529 251	593 262	611 262	635 266	665 273	658 ^r 284 ^r	594 ^r 289 ^r	551 296	610 299	660 299
	Price (thousands of dollars) ² Median		40.0		a. a	72.0	70.5	7.7	74.5	75.0*	75.0	744	20.0	
16 17	Units sold	64.7 76.4	68.8 83.1	69.3 83.8	71.7 86.7	73.8 86.8	72.5 86.2	74.7 87.6	88.8	75.8 ^r 90.9 ^r	75.2 89.2	76.6 91.0	80.8 97.0	76.1 89.1
	Existing Units (1-family)				1	'								
18	Number sold	2,974	2,418	1,991	2,260	2,460	2,710	2,730	2,900	2,940	2,790	2,710	2,720	2,590
	Price of units sold (thousands of dollars) ² Median Average	62.1 72.7	66.1 78.0	67.7 80.4	67.8 80.6	68.2 80.3	68.9 81.1	68.8 81.3	69.2 81.7	71.4 84.7	71.8 84.2	71.5 84.7	69.9 82.8	70.4 83.8
					V	alue of n	ew consti	ruction ³ (millions o	of dollars)				
	Construction													
21	Total put in place	230,712	239,418	232,048	240,207	243,032	241,908	247,360	254,763	264,321	269,586	274,713	276,395	269,509
23 24	Private Residential Nonresidential, total Buildings	175,700 87,262 88,438	186,069 86,567 99,502	180,979 74,809 106,170	190,768 86,018 104,750	194,331 93,568 100,763	194,865 96,127 98,738	199,462 101,961 97,501	206,029 107,494 98,535	214,729 113,524 101,205	218,508 ^r 118,203 ^r 100,305	221,372 120,165 101,207	224,028 120,778 103,250	218,101 117,132 100,969
25 26 27 28	Industrial Commercial Other Public utilities and other	13,839 29,940 8,654 36,005	17,031 34,243 9,543 38,685	17,346 37,281 10,507 41,036	15,631 36,934 11,784 40,401	14,315 36,675 11,664 38,109	14,263 35,469 11,598 37,408	13,223 33,619 10,770 39,889	13,047 33,291 11,237 40,960	13,136 35,898 10,974 41,197	12,227 35,871 11,250 40,957	14,227 36,277 12,038 38,665	13,166 36,901 12,564 40,619	10,415 36,818 12,644 41,092
29 30 31 32 33	Public Military Highway Conservation and development Other	55,011 1,880 13,770 5,089 34,272	53,346 1,966 13,599 5,300 32,481	51,068 2,205 13,521 5,029 30,313	49,439 2,432 13,048 4,625 29,334	48,701 2,421 12,509 4,532 29,239	47,043 2,541 11,866 4,894 27,742	47,897 2,784 12,900 5,023 27,190	48,734 2,255 13,044 4,548 28,887	49,592 1,894 12,925 4,853 29,920	51,078 2,336 14,091 5,608' 29,043'	53,341 2,155 15,906 5,210 30,070	52,367 2,312 15,896 5,048 29,111	51,408 2,347 14,611 6,032 28,418

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.

^{1.} Not at annual rates.
2. Not seasonally adjusted.
3. 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

	Change f		Chan	ge from 3 (at annua	months ea	arlier		Change fr	om 1 mon	th earlier		Index level
Item	1982	1983	1982		1983				1983			Oct. 1983 (1967
	Oct.	Oct.	Dec.	Маг.	June	Sept.	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	= 100)1
Consumer Prices ²												
1 All items	5.1	2.9	.5	.4	5.4	5.3	.2	.4	.4	.5	.4	302.6
2 Food . 3 Energy items	3.4 2.4 5.9 5.6 6.1	2.1 .0 3.7 4.9 2.7	.8 10.2 3 5.4 -4.8	2.8 -25.1 4.4 5.7 3.7	1.7 21.0 3.9 2.9 4.6	1.7 7.1 6.2 7.1 5.3	3 .3 .3 .4 .3	1 .3 .6 .7 .4	.2 .7 .5 .5	.3 .7 .5 .6	.5 4 .5 .6 .5	292.9 425.1 291.8 247.6 343.3
Producer Prices												
7 Finished goods. 8 Consumer foods. 9 Consumer energy 10 Other consumer goods. 11 Capital equipment.	3.6 1.5 2 5.3 4.3	1.3 2.6 -6.0 2.2 2.7	5.2 .8 7.0 7.9 3.6	-4.7 4.1 -35.5 -2.0 2.0	3.0° .0° 11.4° 3.1° 1.7°	2.5r 1.5r 3.7r 2.9r 2.5r	.5 6 3.1' .5' .3'	.1 7 ^r .4 ^r .3 ^r .2 ^r	.4 .4 .3 .2 .7	.2 .7 .3 .1 3	.3 1.1 1 .0 .3	287.9 264.3 789.3 242.0 290.9
12 Intermediate materials ³	.3 .7	1.6 2.4	1.5 1.0	-4.7 .8	3.2 ^r 2.9 ^r	5.3 ^r 4.0 ^r	.9r .4	.4 ^r .3	.4 .4	.5 .3	.4 .2	320.4 297.0
Crude materials 14 Foods	-3.8 3.7 -10.7	7.4 -4.4 11.6	1.3 6.4 -8.0	18.1 -9.2 -16.2	.8 -5.1′ 61.9′	5.9 -1.5 ^r 20.2 ^r	-1.6 .0° 4.6°	-2.6 5 ^r 1.8 ^r	3.9 2 1.0	.2 .3 1.8	-1.0 3	253.9 780.0 256.9

Source. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Not seasonally adjusted.
 Figures for consumer prices are those for all urban consumers and reflect a rental equivalence measure of homeownership after 1982.

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

A50 Domestic Nonfinancial Statistics □ December 1983

2.16 GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT AND INCOME

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

Account 1980 1981 1982 Q3 Q4 Q1	Q2 3,272.0 2.147.0 277.7 799.6 1,069.7 450.1	Q3 3,360.3 2,182.9 284.5 814.8
Total 2,631.7 2,954.1 3,073.0 3,090.7 3,109.6 3,171.5	2,147.0 277.7 799.6 1,069.7	2,182.9 284.5 814.8
By source 1,668.1 1,857.2 1,991.9 2,008.8 2,046.9 2,073.0 3 Durable goods 214.7 236.1 244.5 243.4 252.1 258.5 4 Nondurable goods 668.8 733.9 761.0 766.6 773.0 777.1 5 Services 784.5 887.1 986.4 998.9 1,021.8 1,037.4 6 Gross private domestic investment 401.9 474.9 414.5 425.3 377.4 404.1 7 Fixed investment 411.7 456.5 439.1 430.2 433.8 443.5 8 Nonresidential 308.8 352.2 348.3 342.3 337.0 332.1	2,147.0 277.7 799.6 1,069.7	2,182.9 284.5 814.8
2 Personal consumption expenditures 1,668.1 1,857.2 1,991.9 2,008.8 2,046.9 2,073.0 3 Durable goods 214.7 236.1 244.5 243.4 252.1 258.5 4 Nondurable goods 668.8 733.9 761.0 766.6 773.0 777.1 5 Services 784.5 887.1 986.4 998.9 1,021.8 1,037.4 6 Gross private domestic investment 401.9 474.9 414.5 425.3 377.4 404.1 7 Fixed investment 411.7 456.5 439.1 430.2 433.8 443.5 8 Nonresidential 308.8 352.2 348.3 342.3 337.0 332.1	277.7 799.6 1,069.7 450.1	284.5 814.8
7 Fixed investment 411.7 456.5 439.1 430.2 433.8 443.5 8 Nonresidential 308.8 352.2 348.3 342.3 337.0 332.1		1,083.6
9 Structures. 110.9 133.4 141.9 140.0 138.6 132.9 10 Producers' durable equipment 197.9 218.9 206.4 202.2 198.4 199.3 11 Residential structures. 102.9 104.3 90.8 87.9 96.8 111.3 12 Nonfarm. 98.1 99.8 86.0 83.4 91.2 106.7	464.6 336.3 127.4 208.8 128.4 123.3	498.2 489.5 349.6 130.1 219.6 139.9 134.7
13 Change in business inventories -9.8 18.5 -24.5 -4.9 -56.4 -39.4 14 Nonfarm -4.5 10.9 -23.1 -2.3 -53.7 -39.0	-14.5 -10.3	8.7 18.8
15 Net exports of goods and services 24.0 26.3 17.4 9 5.6 17.0 16 Exports 338.8 368.8 347.6 346.0 321.6 326.9 17 Imports 314.8 342.5 330.2 345.0 316.1 309.9	-8.5 327.1 335.6	-20.2 341.1 361.3
18 Government purchases of goods and services. 537.8 595.7 649.2 655.7 679.7 677.4 19 Federal. 197.1 229.2 258.7 261.7 279.2 273.5 20 State and local. 340.8 366.5 390.5 394.0 400.5 404.0	683.4 273.7 409.7	699.4 278.9 420.6
By major type of product 2,641.5 2,935.6 3,097.5 3,095.6 3,165.9 3,210.9 22 Goods 1,140.6 1,291.9 1,280.9 1,286.7 1,264.8 1,292.2 23 Durable 477.9 528.0 500.8 518.4 474.0 482.7 24 Nondurable 662.7 763.9 780.1 768.3 790.8 809.5 25 Services 1,225.2 1,374.2 1,511.2 1,527.2 1,560.5 1,588.4 26 Structures 266.0 288.0 281.0 276.9 284.3 290.9	3,286.6 1,346.8 536.8 810.0 1,623.4 301.9	3,351.7 1,393.0 574.2 818.8 1,647.3 319.9
27 Change in business inventories -9.8 18.5 -24.5 -4.9 -56.4 -39.4 28 Durable goods -4.1 3.6 -15.5 6.4 -45.0 -38.2 29 Nondurable goods -5.7 14.9 -9.1 -11.3 -11.4 -1.2	-14.5 -8.9 -5.7	8.7 14.2 -5.5
30 MEMO: Total GNP in 1972 dollars	1,525.1	1,553,6
NATIONAL INCOME		• • • • •
31 Total 2,116.6 2,373.0 2,450.4 2,458.9 2,474.0 2,528.5 32 Compensation of employees 1,599.6 1,769.3 1,865.7 1,879.5 1,889.0 1,923.7 33 Wages and salaries 1,356.6 1,493.2 1,568.1 1,579.8 1,586.0 1,610.6 34 Government and government enterprises 260.3 284.4 306.0 307.7 314.5 319.2 35 Other 1,096.4 1,208.8 1,262.1 1,272.1 1,271.5 1,291.5 36 Supplement to wages and salaries 243.0 276.0 297.6 297.6 297.7 302.9 313.1 37 Employer contributions for social insurance 115.0 132.5 140.9 141.5 142.5 148.8 38 Other labor income 128.0 143.5 156.6 158.2 160.4 164.3	323.3 1,323.8 321.6 151.5	2,686.6 2,011.9 1,681.6 328.4 1,353.2 330.3 153.9 176.4
39 Proprietors' income¹ 117.5 120.2 109.0 103.6 116.2 120.6 40 Business and professional¹ 95.6 89.7 87.5 87.8 90.2 98.4 41 Farm¹ 21.8 30.5 21.5 15.8 26.0 22.2	127.2 106.2 21.0	128.9 111.1 17.8
42 Rental income of persons ²	54.8	53.9
43 Corporate profits¹ 175.4 192.3 164.8 168.5 161.9 181.8 44 Profits before tax³ 234.6 227.0 174.2 177.3 167.5 169.7 45 Inventory valuation adjustment -42.9 -23.6 -8.4 -9.0 -10.3 -1.7 46 Capital consumption adjustment -16.3 -11.0 -1.1 .1 4.7 13.9	218.2 203.3 -10.6 25.6	246.2 227.2 -18.6 37.6
47 Net interest 192.6 249.9 261.1 256.4 254.7 248.3	243.8	245.7

With inventory valuation and capital consumption adjustments.
 With capital consumption adjustment.

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

^{3.} For after-tax profits, dividends, and the like, see table 1.48.

2.17 PERSONAL INCOME AND SAVING

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

				198	2		1983	
Account	1980	1981	1982	Q3	Q4	Qι	Q2	Q3
Personal Income and Saving								
1 Total personal income	2,165.3	2,435.0	2,578.6	2,591.3	2,632.0	2,657.7	2,713.6	2,763.2
2 Wage and salary disbursements. 3 Commodity-producing industries. 4 Manufacturing. 5 Distributive industries. 6 Service industries. 7 Government and government enterprises.	1,356.7 468.1 354.6 330.7 297.6 260.3	1,493.2 509.5 385.3 361.6 337.7 284.4	1,568.1 509.2 383.8 378.8 374.1 306.0	1,579.8 508.9 384.8 381.9 381.2 307.7	1,586.0 499.5 377.4 383.5 388.5 314.5	1,610.7 508.6 385.4 386.4 396.4 319.2	1,648.4 522.2 397.4 394.3 407.3 324.6	1,682.0 537.8 409.1 399.1 416.3 328.8
8 Other labor income 9 Proprietors' income¹ 10 Business and professional¹ 11 Farm¹ 12 Rental income of persons² 13 Dividends 14 Personal interest income 15 Transfer payments 16 Old-age survivors, disability, and health insurance benefits.	128.0 117.5 95.6 21.8 31.5 56.8 266.0 297.6 154.2	143.5 120.2 89.7 30.5 41.4 62.8 341.3 337.2 182.0	156.6 109.0 87.5 21.5 49.9 66.4 366.2 374.6 204.5	158.2 103.6 87.8 15.8 50.9 66.4 364.8 380.4 209.3	160.4 116.2 90.2 26.0 52.3 67.9 363.1 399.0 216.5	164.3 120.6 98.4 22.2 54.1 68.8 357.2 398.5 217.4	170.1 127.2 106.2 21.0 54.8 69.3 357.1 405.3 221.1	176.4 128.9 111.1 17.8 53.9 70.9 369.0 402.7 223.8
17 Less: Personal contributions for social insurance	88.7	104.6	112.0	112.7	112.9	116.5	118.6	120.5
18 EQUALS: Personal income	2,165.3	2,435.0	2,578.6	2,591.3	2,632.0	2,657.7	2,713.6	2,763.2
19 Less: Personal tax and nontax payments	336.5	387.4	402.1	399.8	404.1	401.8	412.6	400.1
20 Equals: Disposable personal income	1,828.9	2,047.6	2,176.5	2,191.5	2,227.8	2,255.9	2,301.0	2,363.1
21 LESS: Personal outlays	1,718.7	1,912.4	2,051.1 125.4	2,068.4 123.0	2,107.0 120.8	2,134.2 121.7	2,209.5 91.5	2,247.6 115.5
MEMO: Per capita (1972 dollars) Gross national product Personal consumption expenditures Disposable personal income Saving rate (percent)	6,478 4,092 4,487 6.0	6,584 4,161 4,587 6.6	6,399 4,179 4,567 5.8	6,393 4,178 4,558 5.6	6,355 4,205 4,576 5,4	6,382 4,226 4,599 5.4	6,518 4,319 4,629 4.0	6,623 4,340 4,699 4.9
Gross Saving								
27 Gross saving	405.9	483.8	405.8	397.9	351.3	398.5	420.6	452.0
28 Gross private saving. 29 Personal saving 30 Undistributed corporate profits! 31 Corporate inventory valuation adjustment.	435.4 110.2 32.1 -42.9	509.6 135.3 44.8 -23.6	521.6 125.4 37.0 8.4	524.9 123.0 38.9 -9.0	526.6 120.8 37.5 -10.3	541.5 121.7 48.9 -1.7	535.0 91.5 70.1 -10.6	585.2 115.5 87.2 -18.6
Capital consumption allowances 32 Corporate 33 Noncorporate 34 Wage accruals less disbursements.	179.3 113.8 .0	202.9 126.6 .0	222.0 137.2 .0	224.5 138.5 .0	227.7 140.5 .0	228.3 142.6 .0	229.8 143.5 .0	233.1 149.4 .0
35 Government surplus, or deficit (-), national income and product accounts. 36 Federal	-30.7 -61.3 30.6	-26.9 -62.2 35.3	-115.8 -147.1 31.3	-127.0 -158.3 31.3	-175.3 -208.2 32.9	-142.9 -183.3 40.4	-114.4 -166.1 51.7	-133.3 -188.5 55.3
38 Capital grants received by the United States, net	1.2	1.1	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0
39 Gross investment	408.2	478.9	406.2	400.5	355.5	397.4	417.1	453.0
40 Gross private domestic	401.9 6.3	474.9 4.0	414.5 -8.3	425.3 -24.8	377.4 -21.9	404.1 -6.7	450.1 -33.0	498.2 -45.2
42 Statistical discrepancy	2.3	-4.9	.5	2.5	4.2	-1.2	-3.5	1.1

With inventory valuation and capital consumption adjustments.
 With capital consumption adjustment.

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

A52 International Statistics □ December 1983

3.10 U.S. INTERNATIONAL TRANSACTIONS Summary

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

None and the sea debite.	1980	1001	1003		1982		198	33
Item credits or debits	1980	1981	1982	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2 <i>p</i>
1 Balance on current account	421	4,592	-11,211	1,434 2,218	-6,596 -8,143	-6,621 -5,546	-3,587 -3,395	-9,712 -8,942
Merchandise trade balance ² Merchandise exports Merchandise imports Military transactions, net Investment income, net ³ Other service transactions, net.	-25,544	-28,067	-36,389	-5,854	-13,078	-11,354	-8,810	-14,661
	224,237	237,019	211,217	54,996	52,241	48,344	49,506	48,913
	-249,781	-265,086	-247,606	-60,850	-65,319	-59,698	-58,316	-63,574
	-2,286	-1,355	179	201	54	-26	516	201
	29,570	33,484	27,304	7,536	6,821	6,008	5,089	5,933
	5,738	7,462	5,729	1,353	1,349	1,182	1,179	653
9 Remittances, pensions, and other transfers	-2,347	-2,382	-2,621	-702	-656	-661	-608	-640
	-4,709	-4,549	-5,413	-1,100	-1,086	-1,770	-953	-1,198
11 Change in U.S. government assets, other than official reserve assets, net (increase, -)	-5,140	-5,078	-5,732	-1,489	-2,502	-934	-1,053	-1,126
12 Change in U.S. official reserve assets (increase, -) 13 Gold	-8,155	-5,175	-4,965	-1,132	-794	-1,949	-787	16
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	-16	-1,823	-1,371	-241	-434	-297	-98	-303
	-1,667	-2,491	-2,552	-814	-459	-732	-2,139	-212
	-6,472	-861	-1,041	-77	99	-920	1,450	531
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, net3.	-72,757	-100,348	-107,348	-38,313	-22,803	-16,670	-19,859	-259
	-46,838	-83,851	-109,346	-38,653	-20,631	-17,511	-15,935	3,547
	-3,174	-1,181	-6,976	-277	998	2,337	-2,374	n.a.
	-3,524	-5,636	-7,986	-546	-3,331	-3,527	-1,808	-3,222
	-19,221	-9,680	3,008	1,163	161	2,031	258	-584
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	15,566	5,430	3,172	1,930	2,642	1,661	49	2,686
	9,708	4,983	5,759	-2,094	4,834	4,346	3,008	2,012
	2,187	1,289	-670	258	-71	-556	-371	-164
	685	-28	504	459	-160	130	-270	332
	-159	-3,479	-2,054	3,271	-1,911	-1,717	-1,939	1,333
	3,145	2,665	-367	36	-50	-542	-379	-827
28 Change in foreign private assets in the United States (increase, +) ³ . 29 U.S. bank-reported liabilities 30 U.S. nonbank-reported liabilities. 31 Foreign private purchases of U.S. Treasury securities, net 32 Foreign purchases of other U.S. securities, net 33 Foreign direct investments in the United States, net ³	39,356	75,248	84,693	29,683	14,971	9,856	16,404	8,016
	10,743	42,154	64,263	24,778	10,977	2,823	10,588	1,128
	6,845	942	-3,104	-2,517	-425	20	-2,136	n.a.
	2,645	2,982	7,004	2,095	1,364	2,257	2,912	2,934
	5,457	7,171	6,141	2,434	420	1,975	2,986	2,464
	13,666	21,998	10,390	2,893	2,635	2,781	2,054	1,490
34 Allocation of SDRs. 35 Discrepancy. 36 Owing to seasonal adjustments	1,152 29,556	1,093 24,238	41,390	7,887 881	0 15,082 -1,190	0 14,657 1,042	8,833 -212	0 379 801
37 Statistical discrepancy in recorded data before seasonal adjustment	29,556	24,238	41,390	7,006	16,272	13,615	9,045	-422
MEMO: Changes in official assets 38 U.S. official reserve assets (increase, -) 39 Foreign official assets in the United States (increase, +) 40 Change in Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries	-8,155	-5,175	-4,965	-1,132	-794	-1,949	-787	16
	14,881	5,458	2,668	1,471	2,802	1,531	319	2,354
official assets in the United States (part of line 22	12,769	13,581	7,420	3,024	368	-1,162	-1,397	-3,349
above)	756	680	644	125	267	158	42	30

Seasonal factors are no longer calculated for lines 12 through 41.
 Data are on an international accounts (IA) 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 earnings of incorporated affiliates.

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

^{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.

_		1000	1981	1982				19	83		
	Item	1980	1961	1982	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.
1	EXPORTS of domestic and foreign merchandise excluding grant-aid shipments	220,626	233,677	212,193	16,074	15,566	17,008	16,629	16,630	17,387	16,951
2	GENERAL IMPORTS including mer- chandise for immediate consump- tion plus entries into bonded warehouses	244,871	261,305	243,952	19,771	21,514	21,024	21,950	22,782	22,175	24,763
3	Trade balance	-24,245	-27,628	-31,759	-3,697	-5,948	-4,016	-5,321	-6,152	-4,788	-7,812

Note. The data through 1981 in this table are reported by the Bureau of Census data of 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 not covered in Census statistics, and (2) the exclusion of minitary saies (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" (Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census).

3.12 U.S. RESERVE ASSETS

Millions of dollars, end of period

		1000	1001	1982				1983			
	Туре	1980	1981	1982	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.
1	Total	26,756	30,075	33,958	33,931	33,876	33,373	32,624	33,066	33,273	33,655
2	Gold stock, including Exchange Stabilization Fund ¹	11,160	11,151	11,148	11,132	11,131	11,131	11,128	11,128	11,126	11,123
3	Special drawing rights ^{2,3}	2,610	4,095	5,250	5,525	5,478	5,496	5,543	5,628	5,641	5,735
4	Reserve position in International Monetary Fund ²	2,852	5,055	7,348	9,424	9,413	9,475	9,296	9,399	9,554	9,883
5	Foreign currencies ^{4,5}	10,134	9,774	10,212	7,850	7,854	7,271	6,657	6,911	6,952	6,914

^{1.} Gold held under earmark at Federal Reserve Banks for foreign and interna-

3.13 FOREIGN OFFICIAL ASSETS HELD AT FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS

Millions of dollars, end of period

	1980	1981	1982				1983			
Assets	1980	1701	1982	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.
1 Deposits	411	505	328	445	279	369	248	297	339	360
Assets held in custody 2 U.S. Treasury securities ¹ 3 Earmarked gold ²	102,417 14,965	104,680 14,804	112,544 14,716	115,401 14,727	114,499 14,724	118,105 14,727	113,476 14,693	113,498 14,621	116,327 14,550	116,398 14,475

Marketable U.S. Treasury bills, notes, and bonds; and nonmarketable U.S. Treasury securities payable in dollars and in foreign currencies.
 Earmarked gold is valued at \$42.22 per fine troy ounce.

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.

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. Gold stock is valued at \$42.22 per fine troy ounce.
 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 transactions in SDRs.

4. Valued at current market exchange rates.

5. Includes U.S. government securities held under repurchase agreement against receipt of foreign currencies in 1979 and 1980.

A54 International Statistics □ December 1983

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

Accet account	1980	1001	1002				1983			
Asset account	1980	1981	1982	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.p
					All foreign	countries				
1 Total, all currencies	401,135	462,847	469,432	465,417	453,296	452,253	465,772	455,802	452,320	460,233
2 Claims on United States	28,460 20,202 8,258	63,743 43,267 20,476	91,768 61,629 30,139	93,796 ^r 63,342 30,454 ^r	91,262 61,792 29,470	91,908 62,596 29,312	97,795 65,826 31,969	96,915° 67,683° 29,232	99,207 66,860 32,347	101,314 65,532 35,782
5 Claims on foreigners	354,960 77,019 146,448 28,033 103,460	378,954 87,821 150,763 28,197 112,173	358,258 91,143 133,640 24,090 109,385	352,628 ^r 89,099 132,321 ^r 24,715 106,493 ^r	344,069 84,839 127,365 25,114 106,751	342,298 86,436 124,055 25,547 106,260	349,834 88,352 130,285 25,370 105,827	340,994 ^r 84,869 123,539 25,876 106,710 ^r	335,040 84,563 118,844 25,185 106,448	340,416 89,280 120,075 24,997 106,064
10 Other assets	17,715	20,150	19,406	18,993	17,965	18,047	18,143	17,893r	18,073	18,503
11 Total payable in U.S. dollars	291,798	350,735	361,712	356,726	344,618	343,851	357,405	350,459 ^r	348,335	354,885
12 Claims on United States	27,191 19,896 7,295	62,142 42,721 19,421	90,048 60,973 29,075	91,359° 62,409 28,950°	88,985 61,156 27,829	89,552 61,797 27,755	95,518 64,497 31,021	94,501 ^r 66,255 ^r 28,246	96,718 65,434 31,284	98,474 63,690 34,784
15 Claims on foreigners	255,391 58,541 117,342 23,491 56,017	276,937 69,398 122,110 22,877 62,552	259,646 73,512 106,338 18,374 61,422	253,762° 70,782 103,653° 18,766 60,561°	245,097 66,337 98,678 18,941 61,141	243,896 67,787 96,071 19,001 61,037	251,274 69,496 102,862 18,681 60,235	245,188 67,160 97,197 19,108 61,723	241,343 66,645 93,509 18,880 62,309	245,821 71,288 95,153 18,529 60,851
20 Other assets	9,216	11,656	12,018	11,605	10,536	10,403	10,613	10,770	10,274	10,590
					United K	ingdom				
21 Total, all currencies	144,717	157,229	161,067	156,022	152,408	151,821	155,631	153,209	154,865	156,048
22 Claims on United States 23 Parent bank 24 Other	7,509 5,275 2,234	11,823 7,885 3,938	27,354 23,017 4,337	26,259 21,912 4,347	25,139 20,657 4,482	24,847 20,456 4,391	26,279 21,384 4,895	26,012 20,849 5,163	29,722 22,169 7,553	28,935 20,816 8,119
25 Claims on foreigners 26 Other branches of parent bank 27 Banks. 28 Public borrowers 29 Nonbank foreigners.	131,142 34,760 58,741 6,688 30,953	138,888 41,367 56,315 7,490 33,716	127,734 37,000 50,767 6,240 33,727	123,993 36,171 48,976 6,337 32,509	121,727 32,973 48,301 6,591 33,862	121,187 33,361 47,623 6,599 33,604	123,835 35,787 48,328 6,570 33,150	121,757 35,632 46,643 6,440 33,042	119,672 35,555 44,303 6,342 33,472	121,530 36,382 45,451 6,274 33,423
30 Other assets	6,066	6,518	5,979	5,770	5,542	5,787	5,517	5,440	5,471	5,583
31 Total payable in U.S. dollars	99,699	115,188	123,740	118,891	113,170	112,585	118,023	116,526	119,377	121,238
32 Claims on United States 33 Parent bank 34 Other	7,116 5,229 1,887	11,246 7,721 3,525	26,761 22,756 4,005	25,597 21,626 3,971	24,374 20,354 4,020	24,044 20,092 3,952	25,536 21,017 4,519	25,180 20,434 4,746	28,905 21,720 7,185	27,828 20,036 7,792
35 Claims on foreigners 36 Other branches of parent bank 37 Banks 38 Public borrowers 39 Nonbank foreigners	89,723 28,268 42,073 4,911 14,471	99,850 35,439 40,703 5,595 18,113	92,228 31,648 36,717 4,329 19,534	88,797 30,589 34,442 4,413 19,353	84,981 27,131 33,228 4,522 20,100	84,779 27,579 32,801 4,497 19,902	88,587 30,025 34,417 4,547 19,598	87,450 30,122 33,159 4,420 19,749	86,868 30,053 31,718 4,410 20,687	89,539 31,409 33,237 4,329 20,564
40 Other assets	2,860	4,092	4,751	4,497	3,815	3,762	3,900	3,896	3,604	3,871
		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			Bahamas an	d Caymans				
41 Total, all currencies	123,837	149,108	145,156	145,748	142,126	141,021	146,792	142,384	139,422	143,118
42 Claims on United States 43 Parent bank 44 Other	17,751 12,631 5,120	46,546 31,643 14,903	59,403 34,653 24,750	62,654 ^r 37,967 24,687 ^r	61,417 37,971 23,446	62,546 39,031 23,515	66,456 40,497 25,959	65,984r 42,898r 23,086	63,646 40,031 23,615	66,519 40,125 26,394
45 Claims on foreigners	101,926 13,342 54,861 12,577 21,146	98,057 12,951 55,151 10,010 19,945	81,450 18,720 42,699 6,413 13,618	79,155/ 17,512 42,358/ 6,540 12,745/	77,034 18,295 39,682 6,388 12,669	74,817 18,537 37,589 6,170 12,521	76,734 16,658 41,707 5,935 12,434	72,683 15,565 37,384 6,538 13,196	72,021 15,344 37,360 6,404 12,913	72,826 16,764 36,634 6,461 12,967
50 Other assets	4,160	4,505	4,303	3,939	3,675	3,658	3,602	3,717	3,755	3,773
51 Total payable in U.S. dollars	117,654	143,743	139,605	139,634	136,192	135,192	140,702	136,253 ^r	132,956	136,821

3.14 Continued

							1983			
Liability account	1980	1981	1982	Mar.	Арг.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.p
			•		All foreign	countries		·		
52 Total, all currencies	401,135	462,847	469,432	465,417	453,296	452,253	465,772	455,802	452,320	460,233
53 To United States	91,079 39,286 14,473 37,275	137,767 56,344 19,197 62,226	178,918 75,561 33,368 69,989	189,100 ^r 85,274 33,970 ^r 69,856	184,071 81,104 32,687 70,280	183,851 80,844 31,815 71,192	191,485 84,482 33,672 73,331	187,665 ^r 81,704 ^r 31,490 ^r 74,471	183,587 77,279 29,880 76,428	182,610 78,027 30,936 73,647
57 To foreigners	295,411 75,773 132,116 32,473 55,049	305,630 86,396 124,906 25,997 68,331	270,678 90,148 96,739 19,614 64,177	258,537 ^r 86,928 91,742 ^r 17,808 62,059	251,296 84,146' 86,950 18,384 61,816'	250,813 84,903 ^r 84,637 17,199 64,074 ^r	256,102 86,546 ^r 87,153 18,621 63,782 ^r	249,823° 83,911° 84,649° 18,287 62,976°	250,510 82,907 85,446 17,766 64,391	259,207 87,839 86,572 20,492 64,304
62 Other liabilities	14,690	19,450	19,836	17,780	17,929	17,589	18,185	18,314	18,223	18,416
63 Total payable in U.S. dollars	303,281	364,447	379,003	374,727	363,592	363,354	376,055	368,499	365,583	373,316
64 To United States 65 Parent bank 66 Other banks in United States 67 Nonbanks	88,157 37,528 14,203 36,426	134,700 54,492 18,883 61,325	175,431 73,235 33,003 69,193	185,602r 82,963 33,530r 69,109	180,650 79,022 32,226 69,402	180,075 78,578 31,222 70,275	187,987 82,285 33,242 72,460	184,167' 79,448' 31,116' 73,603	179,894 74,965 29,334 75,595	178,844 75,751 30,369 72,724
68 To foreigners. 69 Other branches of parent bank. 70 Banks. 71 Official institutions 72 Nonbank foreigners.	206,883 58,172 87,497 24,697 36,517	217,602 69,299 79,594 20,288 48,421	192,348 72,878 57,355 15,055 47,060	179,725 ^r 69,038 52,149 ^r 13,536 45,002	173,556 66,186 ^r 48,428 13,801 45,141 ^r	174,176 66,6647 47,424 12,641 47,4477	178,877 68,356 ^r 49,916 13,912 46,693 ^r	174,733 ^r 67,228 ^r 48,062 ^r 13,517 45,926 ^r	175,836 65,846 49,616 12,999 47,375	184,381 70,583 50,953 15,404 47,441
73 Other liabilities	8,241	12,145	11,224	9,400	9,386	9,103	9,191	9,599	9,853	10,091
					United K	ingdom				
74 Total, all currencies	144,717	157,229	161,067	156,022	152,408	151,821	155,631	153,209	154,865	156,048
75 To United States	21,785 4,225 5,716 11,844	38,022 5,444 7,502 25,076	53,954 13,091 12,205 28,658	55,309 14,616 13,172 27,521	52,883 14,343 12,119 26,421	53,603 13,907 12,773 26,923	56,952 14,461 13,503 28,988	56,959 15,011 12,993 28,955	58,347 16,145 12,462 29,740	56,924 16,852 12,174 27,898
79 To foreigners	117,438 15,384 56,262 21,412 24,380	112,255 16,545 51,336 16,517 27,857	99,567 18,361 44,020 11,504 25,682	93,835 19,653 40,867 10,252 23,063	92,460 19,470 38,960 10,520 23,510	91,071 20,235 37,594 9,413 23,829	91,545 18,376 38,238 10,848 24,083	89,198 17,544 37,192 10,146 24,316	89,458 17,595 37,571 9,588 24,704	91,895 19,138 37,122 11,448 24,187
84 Other liabilities	5,494	6,952	7,546	6,878	7,065	7,147	7,134	7,052	7,060	7,229
85 Total payable in U.S. dollars	103,440	120,277	130,261	126,088	120,683	120,324	124,760	123,265	125,656	127,868
86 To United States 87 Parent bank 88 Other banks in United States 89 Nonbanks	21,080 4,078 5,626 11,376	37,332 5,350 7,249 24,733	53,029 12,814 12,026 28,189	54,520 14,476 12,987 27,057	51,993 14,212 11,929 25,852	52,473 13,696 12,439 26,338	56,092 14,308 13,313 28,471	56,081 14,812 12,833 28,436	57,359 15,829 12,223 29,307	55,931 16,673 11,886 27,372
90 To foreigners 91 Other branches of parent bank 92 Banks. 93 Official institutions 94 Nonbank foreigners.	79,636 10,474 35,388 17,024 16,750	79,034 12,048 32,298 13,612 21,076	73,477 14,300 28,810 9,668 20,699	68,309 14,918 26,395 8,419 18,577	65,485 14,815 23,821 8,474 18,375	64,621 15,636 22,960 7,306 18,719	65,428 14,117 23,895 8,786 18,630	63,818 13,386 23,453 8,065 18,914	64,801 13,421 24,447 7,630 19,303	68,035 14,949 24,478 9,381 19,227
95 Other liabilities	2,724	3,911	3,755	3,259	3,205	3,230	3,240	3,366	3,496	3,902
				J	Bahamas and	i Caymans				
96 Total, all currencies	123,837	149,108	145,156	145,748	142,126	141,021	146,792	142,384′	139,422	143,118
97 To United States	59,666 28,181 7,379 24,106	85,759 39,451 10,474 35,834	104,425 47,081 18,466 38,878	111,480 ^r 55,680 17,324 ^r 38,476	109,698 52,063 17,451 40,184	108,847 51,145 16,143 41,559	111,631 53,626 16,921 41,084	108,575 ^r 50,729 ^r 15,495 ^r 42,351	104,193 46,214 14,560 43,419	104,641 45,481 16,186 42,974
101 To foreigners 102 Other branches of parent bank 103 Banks 104 Official institutions 105 Nonbank foreigners	61,218 17,040 29,895 4,361 9,922	60,012 20,641 23,202 3,498 12,671	38,274 15,796 10,166 1,967 10,345	32,059 ^r 11,536 9,003 ^r 1,678 9,842	30,210 10,314' 8,126 1,710 10,060'	29,998 10,073 ^r 7,618 1,734 10,573 ^r	33,088 11,822 ^r 9,024 1,796 10,446 ^r	31,560° 12,262° 8,012 2,101 9,185°	32,875 12,808 8,737 2,140 9,190	36,159 14,683 9,513 2,241 9,722
106 Other liabilities	2,953	3,337	2,457	2,209	2,218	2,176	2,073	2,249r	2,354	2,318
107 Total payable in U.S. dollars	119,657	145,284	141,908	142,550	138,987	137,925	143,502	139,198	135,950	139,824

International Statistics □ December 1983

3.15 SELECTED U.S. LIABILITIES TO FOREIGN OFFICIAL INSTITUTIONS

Millions of dollars, end of period

[tem	1001	981 1982		1983								
nem	1961	1702	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.p			
1 Total ¹	169,735	172,699	173,510	174,541	174,628	175,986	173,071	171,557	173,264			
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	26,737 52,389 53,186 11,791 25,632	24,989 46,658 67,684 8,750 24,588	22,914 48,399 70,643 7,950 23,604	23,514 49,281 70,677 7,950 23,119	23,677 49,068 71,095 7,950 22,838	21,831 53,434 70,181 7,950 22,590	22,510 50,965 69,296 7,950 22,350	21,920 50,374 69,301 7,950 22,012	21,911 51,618 69,880 7,950 21,905			
By area 7 Western Europe ¹ 8 Canada 9 Latin America and Caribbean 10 Asia. 11 Africa 12 Other countries ⁶	65,699 2,403 6,953 91,607 1,829 1,244	61,288 2,070 6,057 95,993 1,350 5,911	62,080 2,770 6,284 95,393 1,208 5,775	63,125 2,977 5,920 95,568 1,203 5,748	63,742 3,117 6,509 94,688 1,075 5,497	66,409 3,293 5,421 94,336 1,138 5,389	64,361 3,141 5,676 93,135 1,173 5,585	63,878 2,712 5,518 92,833 1,196 5,420	64,723 2,816 5,627 92,522 1,023 6,553			

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.

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

Millions of dollars, end of period

item	1979	1980	1981	1982		1983	
Tem	13/13	1700	1901	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.
Banks' own liabilities Banks' own claims Deposits Other claims Claims of banks' domestic customers ¹	1,918 2,419 994 1,425 580	3,748 4,206 2,507 1,699 962	3,523 4,980 3,398 1,582 971	4,844 7,707 4,251 3,456 676	5,075 8,097 3,725 4,372 637	5,810 7,817 3,878 3,940 684	5,943 7,919 3,063 4,856 717

^{1.} 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 authorities.

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 agreements.
 Includes nonmarketable certificates of indebtedness (including those payable in foreign currencies through 1974) and Treasury bills issued to official institutions of foreign countries.
 Excludes notes issued to foreign official nonreserve agencies. Includes bonds and notes payable in foreign currencies.

bonds and notes payable in foreign currencies.

^{5.} Debt securities of U.S. government corporations and federally sponsored agencies, and U.S. corporate stocks and bonds.
6. Includes countries in Oceania and Eastern Europe.

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

Millions of dollars, end of period

		1000	1091 4	1002			•	1983			
	Holder and type of liability	1980	1981▲	1982	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.r	Oct.
1 All	foreigners	205,297	243,889	307,023	309,311	317,666	320,984	326,808	332,196	338,265	337,678
3 D	aks' own liabilities Demand deposits ime deposits thter ² Dwn foreign offices ³	124,791 23,462 15,076 17,583 68,670	163,817 19,631 29,039 17,647 97,500	227,056 15,971 67,910 23,980 119,195	226,649 15,606 68,075 22,210 120,758	233,843 16,935 70,831 23,841 122,236	236,845 17,314 73,938 24,881 120,712	238,934 15,760 73,554 22,601 127,019	245,539 15,672 77,883 23,785 128,200	251,271 16,341 81,118 24,926 128,885	248,824 17,146 80,410 22,488 128,780
8 U	iks' custody liabilities ⁴	80,506 57,595	80,072 55,315	79,967 55,628	82,661 60,110	83,823 60,508	84,139 61,245	87,873 65,133	86,657 63,915	86,994 64,105	88,853 65,735
	instruments ⁶)ther	20,079 2,832	18,788 5,970	20,636 3,702	18,823 3,728	19,169 4,146	18,731 4,163	18,106 4,634	17,977 4,765	17,755 5,134	17,157 5,961
11 Non	monetary international and regional organizations ⁷	2,344	2,721	4,922	6,273	5,803	5,456	5,678	5,555	5,308	4,619
13 D	ıks' own liabilities bemand deposits ime deposits ¹ ther ²	444 146 85 212	638 262 58 318	1,909 106 1,664 139	2,898 252 2,087 559	3,467 267 2,511 690	3,048 165 2,483 400	4,030 307 3,010 713	3,433 325 2,507 601	3,024 252 2,168 605	3,294 452 2,487 355
- 17 U	nks' custody liabilities ⁴	1,900 254	2,083 541	3,013 1,621	3,375 2,230	2,335 1,280	2,408 1,538	1,648 678	2,121 1,294	2,284 1,442	1,325 441
	instruments ⁶ ther	1,646	1,542 0	1,392 0	1,145 0	1,055 0	870 0	970 0	828 0	842 0	884 0
20 Offi	cial institutions ⁸	86,624	79,126	71,647	71,313	72,795	72,747	75,265	73,476	72,295	73,529
22 D	ıks' own liabilities Jemand deposits ime deposits ¹ hther ²	17,826 3,771 3,612 10,443	17,109 2,564 4,230 10,315	16,640 1,981 5,528 9,131	16,281 2,322 6,132 7,826	16,768 2,058 6,367 8,343	16,723 2,198 6,352 8,173	15,613 1,940 6,605 7,068	16,285 1,685 6,370 8,230	16,153 1,929 6,195 8,030	16,411 1,829 6,574 8,007
26 U 27 O	iks' custody liabilities ⁴	68,798 56,243	62,018 52,389	55,008 46,658	55,032 48,399	56,026 49,281	56,023 49,068	59,652 53,434	57,191 50,965	56,142 50,374	57,119 51,618
28 O	instruments ⁶ ther	12,501 54	9,581 47	8,321 28	6,618 15	6,724 22	6,937 17	6,189 29	6,186 39	5,735 32	5,464 36
29 Ban	ıks ⁹	96,415	136,008	185,848	183,343	188,957	191,977	194,869	200,554	205,683	203,698
31 U 32 33	ıks' own liabilities Inaffiliated foreign banks Demand deposits Time deposits Other ² Own foreign offices ³	90,456 21,786 14,188 1,703 5,895 68,670	124,312 26,812 11,614 8,720 6,477 97,500	169,416 50,221 8,675 28,261 13,285 119,195	164,890 44,132 7,601 24,525 12,007 120,758	169,536 47,301 8,832 25,429 13,039 122,236	172,521 51,809 9,134 27,944 14,730 120,712	174,750 47,731 8,074 26,512 13,145 127,019	180,114 51,914 8,302 29,300 14,312 128,200	184,649 55,764 8,603 31,463 15,698 128,885	181,757 52,977 9,141 30,383 13,453 128,780
37 U	ıks' custody liabilities ⁴	5,959 623	11,696 1,685	16,432 5,809	18,453 7,475	19,420 7,824	19.456 8,396	20,119 8,599	20,440 9,015	21,034 9,440	21,941 10,036
39 O	instruments ⁶	2,748 2,588	4,400 5,611	7,857 2,766	8,041 2,937	8,315 3,282	7,771 3,289	7,821 3,699	7,581 3,845	7,519 4,074	7,542 4,363
40 Oth	er foreigners	19,914	26,035	44,606	48,381	50,111	50,805	50,996	52,612	54,979	55,831
42 D	iks' own liabilities	16,065 5,356 9,676 1,033	21,759 5,191 16,030 537	39,092 5,209 32,457 1,426	42,580 5,430 35,332 1,819	44,070 5,777 36,524 1,769	44,552 5,817 37,158 1,578	44,542 5,439 37,428 1,675	45,707 5,360 39,706 642	47,444 5,558 41,292 594	47,363 5,724 40,966 673
46 U 47 O	uks' custody liabilities ⁴	3,849 474	4,276 699	5,514 1,540	5,801 2,006	6,041 2,123	6,253 2,242	6,454 2,422	6,905 2,641	7,535 2,848	8,468 3,640
48 C	instruments ⁶	3,185 190	3,265 312	3,065 908	3,018 776	3,076 842	3,154 857	3,126 906	3,383 881	3,659 1,028	3,267 1,562
49 ME	MO: Negotiable time certificates of deposit in custody for foreigners	10,745	10,747	14,307	11,604	11,537	11,589	11,062	10,720	10,302	9,970

Excludes negotiable time certificates of deposit, which are included in "Other negotiable and readily transferable instruments."
 Includes borrowing under repurchase agreements.
 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.
 Oreign branches, agencies or wholly owned subsidiaries of head office or parent foreign bank.
 Financial claims on residents of the United States, other than long-term securities, held by or through reporting banks.
 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."

▲ 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.

3.17 Continued

	Area and country	1980	1981▲	1000				1983	_		
	Area and country	1980	1981	1982	Арг.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.'	Oct.
1	Total	205,297	243,889	307,023	309,311	317,666	320,984	326,808	332,196′	338,265	337,678
2	Foreign countries	202,953	241,168	302,101	303,037	311,863	315,528	321,130	326,641	332,957	333,059
	Europe	90,897	91,275	117,753	111,366	116,077	118,531	118,788	120,925	126,431	126,608
5	Austria	523 4,019	596 4,117	519 2,517	576 2,808	572 2,610	2,843	610 2,955	556 3,116	659 2,794	570 2,853
6	Denmark	497	333	509	849	732	616	612	573	573	544
7 8	Finland	455 12,125	296 8,486	748 8,171	437 7,099	280 6,652	447 6,766	292 8,845	459 8,488	373 8,842	372 8.640
9	Germany	9,973	7,645	5,351	3,437	3,971	3,423	3,707	3,537	3,432	4,308
10 11	GreeceItaly	670 7,572	463 7,267	537 5,626	670 5,029	648 5,573	567 6,634	588 7,790	636 7,277	603 6,930	595 7,703
12	Netherlands	2,441	2,823	3,362	3,970	3,550	3,246	3,413	3,633	4,452	3,733
13 14	Norway Portugal	1,344 374	1,457	1,567 388	1,565 346	9,227 427	1,719 350	900 338	1,044 315	1,457 302	1,072 297
15	Spain	1,500	916	1,405	1,484	1,621	1,615	1,694	1,585	1,678	1,592
16	Sweden	1,737	1,545	1,390	1,210	1,356	1,493	1,407	1,204	1,334	1,479
17 18	SwitzerlandTurkey	16,689 242	18,716 518	29,066 296	29,424 231	29,781 248	29,941 198	29,958 224	29,867 315	29,902 333	30,756 277
19	United Kingdom	22,680	28,286	48,172	45,045	48,840	50,343	48,015	51,206	55,681	54,741
20 21	YugoslaviaOther Western Europe ¹	681 6,939	375 6,541	499 7,006	504 6,223	549 6,061	504 6,666	427 6,514	462 6,237	506 6,028	464 5,993
22	U.S.S.R	68	49	50	44	53	71	45	31	23	42
23	Other Eastern Europe ²	370	493	573	413	327	448	453	384	530	576
24	Canada	10,031	10,250	12,232	14,540	16,309	16,345	16,676	17,917 ^r	16,467	16,325
	Latin America and Caribbean	53,170	85,223	114,133	118,096	118,528	120,440	124,257	126,600	126,860	127,213
26 27	Argentina	2,132 16,381	2,445 34,856	3,578 44,719	4,622 49,185	4,746 49,751	4,763 49,741	5,017 54,506	4,249 52,002r	4,148 49,838	4,018 51,206
28	Bermuda	670	765	1,572	2,080	1,831	2,064	2,360	2,847	2,807	2,632
29 30	BrazilBritish West Indies	1,216 12,766	1,568 17,794	2,014 26,376	2,498 24,062	2,483 23,312	2,675 24,213	2,681 24,172	3,017 26,957	3,475 28,209	3,818 27,210
31	Chile	460	664	1,626	1,204	1,345	1,355	1,385	1,472	1,612	1,697
32 33	Colombia	3,077 6	2,993	2,594	1,825 12	1,873	1,719	1,618	1,674	1,610	1,617
34	Ecuador	371	434	455	534	658	13 581	532	12 601	10 670	10 825
35	Guatemala	367	479	670	671	711	705	697	718	758	750
36 37	Jamaica	97 4,547	7,235	126 8,377	107 8,365	108 8,536	130 9,027	108 9,142	106 9,445	109 9,693	105 9,446
38	Netherlands Antilles	413	3,182	3,597	3,440	3,622	3,514	3,434	3,486	3,571	3,860
39 40	Panama	4,718 403	4,857 694	4,805 1,147	5,637 966	5,749 1,005	5,670 1,148	5,608 1,055	5,934 ^r 1,129	6,075 1,202	5,902 1,050
41	Uruguay	254	367	759	858	919	955	958	1,033	1,116	1,202
42 43	VenezuelaOther Latin America and Caribbean	3,170 2,123	4,245 2,548	8,417 3,291	8,622 3,407	8,576 3,295	8,631 3,537	7,715 3,257	8,587 3,331	8,379 3,579	8,202 3,664
44	Asia	42,420	49,822	48,716	50,195	52,117	51,957	53,025	52,628r	54,578	53,393
45	China Mainland	49	158	203	187	158	208	192	176	190	227
46 47	Taiwan	1,662	2,082	2,761	3,600	3,765	3,744	3,913	4,086	3,852	3,992
48	Hong KongIndia	2,548 416	3,950 385	4,465 433	5,127 669	5,195 719	5,587 669	5,554 606	5,604 ^r 528	6,579 718	6,506 830
49	Indonesia	730	640	857	1,028	765	554	1,245	839	622	871
50 51	lsraelJapan	883 16,281	592 20,750	606 16,078	767 17,052	789 17,403	835 17,006	670 17,655	812 16,922	851 17,414	812 17,101
52	Korea	1,528	2,013	1,692	1,147	1,459	1,326	1,552	1,553	1,477	1,353
53 54	Philippines	919 464	874 534	770 629	712 528	783 566	818 692	770 537	933 ^r 531	1,180 581	747 522
55	Middle-East oil-exporting countries ³	14,453	12,992	13,433	11,758	12,610	11,832	11,865	11,764	12,655	12,399
56	Other Asia	2,487	4,853	6,789	7,620	7,906	8,685	8,467	8,877	8,458	8,032
57 58	Africa	5,187 485	3,180 360	3,124 432	2,841 466	2,876 513	2,693 467	2,916 554	2,853 465	3,131 484	2,845 576
59	Morocco	33	32	81	49	50	54	57	48	84	73
60 61	South AfricaZaire	288 57	420 26	292 23	310 28	358 32	355 59	403 55	452 29	517 34	394 43
62	Oil-exporting countries ⁴	3,540	1,395	1,280	1,071	867	743	928	934	967	736
63	Other Africa	783	946	1,016	916	1,057	1,014	919	926	1,046	1,023
	Other countries	1,247	1,419	6,143	5,999	5,956	5,562	5,469	5,719	5,489	6,675
65 66	Australia	950 297	1,223 196	5,904 239	5,804 195	5,778 178	5,404 159	5,250 219	5,512 208	5,284 205	6,461 214
67	Nonmonetary international and regional										
68	organizations	2,344	2,721	4,922 4,049	6,273	5,803	5,456	5,678	5,555	5,308	4,619
69	International	1,157 890	1,661 710	4,049 517	5,550 494	5,078 457	4,747 443	4,987 454	4,861 441	4,674 445	3,944 437
70	Other regional ⁵	296		357	229	267	266	237	252	189	238

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

^{5.} 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

Area and country	1980	1981▲	1982				1983			
Area and country	1980	1981	1982	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.
1 Total	172,592	251,573	355,694	361,811	364,096	372,437	366,155	371,924	370,764	374,459
2 Foreign countries	172,514	251,517	355,625	361,719	364,019	372,337	366,070	371,839r	370,166	374,399
3 Europe	32,108	49,262	85,508	84,678	83,975	86,335	84,496	87,876r	87,483	88,788
4 Austria	236 1,621	121 2,849	5,138	307 5,497	309 5,689	342 5,796	383 5,449	338 5,890	336 5,491	337 5,501
6 Denmark	127 460	187 546	554 990	1,122 844	1,059 766	1,077 870	1,064 777	1,124 ^r 637	1,075 665	1,098 789
8 France. 9 Germany.	2,958 948	4,127 940	7,251 1,876	7,352 1,273	7,839 1,208	7,941 1,404	7,900 1,112	8,589 1,153	7,679 1,408	7,390 1,075
10 Greece	256	333	452	628	607	576	458	375	408	354
11 Italy	3,364 575	5,240 682	7,560 1,425	7,404 1,270	6,985 1,282	7,323 1,165	7,401 967	7,387 ^r 1,048	6,862 1,162	7,676 1,063
13 Norway	227	384	572	628	683	652	598	634	531	575
14 Portugal. 15 Spain	331 993	529 2,095	950 3,744	812 3,037	818 3,062	846 3,199	844 3,339	848 3,373	861 3,317	889 3,137
16 Sweden	783 1,446	1,205 2,213	3,038 1,639	2,268 1,646	2,307 1,085	2,864 1,598	2,910 1,727	2,836 1,630	2,943 1,740	3,046 1,580
18 Turkey	145	424	560	608	578	570	629	594	616	660
19 United Kingdom	14,917 853	23,849 1,225	45,706 1,430	46,218 1,433	45,949 1,482	46,250 1,463	45,346 1,381	47,751 ^r 1,351	48,715 1,354	49,938 1,470
21 Other Western Europe ¹	179	211	368	250	254	334	356	406	523	401
22 U.S.S.R	281 1,410	377 1,725	263 1,762	397 1,685	349 1,664	373 1,692	288 1,566	232 1,680	215 1,580	206 1,603
24 Canada	4,810	9,193	13,678	15,081	16,536	16,616	16,497	17,501′	16,367	15,888
25 Latin America and Caribbean	92,992	138,331	188,199	196,075	198,139	198,880	195,018	195,219 ^r	193,526	197,715
26 Argentina 27 Bahamas	5,689 29,419	7,527 43,535	10,974 56,880	11,228 57,257	11,550 58,965	11,243 62,153	11,112 58,824	11,334 54,670r	11,345 55,228	11,605 58,972
28 Bermuda 29 Brazil	218	346	603	385	628	447	358	390	636	494
30 British West Indies	10,496 15,663	16,926 21,972	23,271 29,101	23,726 35,114	23,541 33,356	23,333 32,518	23,711 30,349	24,224 31,804	24,020 30,715	24,178 30,754
31 Chile	1,951 1,752	3,690 2,018	5,513 3,211	5,131 3,155	5,568 3,485	5,161 3,600	5,188	5,389 3,592	5,700	5,740
33 Cuba	3	3	3	0	0	0	3,656	0	3,643	3,648 3
34 Ecuador	1,190 137	1,531 124	2,062 124	2,093	2,040 90	2,038	2,018 96	2,014 100	2,010 107	2,154 115
36 Jamaica ³	36	62	181	196	197	207	209	204	214	203
37 Mexico	12,595 821	22,439 1,076	29,552 839	31,758 979	31,939 827	32,318 519	32.862 943	33,689r 838	33,433 1,017	33,490 1,063
39 Panama	4,974 890	6,794 1,218	10,210 2,357	9,013 2,333	9,686 2,416	8,824 2,624	9,127	10,091 ^r 2,421	9,122 2,416	8,721
41 Uruguay	137	157	686	859	824	820	2,506 833	820	856	2,434 883
42 Venezuela	5,438 1,583	7,069 1,844	10,643 1,991	10,564 2,208	10,748 2,280	10,848 2,138	11,121 2,104	11,045 2,592	10,882 2,178	10,881 2,378
44 Asia	39,078	49,851	60,786	57,711	57,412	62,502	61,874	62,538r	64,139	62,792
China 45 Mainland	195	107	214	239	219	166	124	179	227	300
46 Taiwan	2,469 2,247	2,461 4,132	2,288 6,698	1.786 7,487	1,613 7,552	1,760 7,845	1,715 8,033	1,644 8,022	1,744 8,613	1,619 8,180
48 India	142	123	222	163	198	230	245	275	259	324
50 Israel	245 1,172	352 1,567	348 2,029	547 2,036	569 1,926	537 2,181	595 1,657	635 1,639	688 1,725	697 1,780
51 Japan	21,361 5,697	26,797 7,340	28,302 9,387	24,979 8,768	24,757 8,940	27,381 9,143	27,758 9,639	27,416 ^r 9,696	28,499 9,385	27,593 9,307
53 Philippines	989	1,819	2,625	2,637	2,493	2,829	2,640	2,530	2,729	2,372
55 Thailand	876 1,432	565 1,581	643 3,087	741 3,947	707 4,027	788 4,452	689 4,003	735 4,654	800 4,105	830 4,602
56 Other Asia	2,252	3,009	4,943	4,381	4,413	5,191	4,776	5,114	5,365	5,189
57 Africa	2,377	3,503	5,346	5,698	5,538	5,662	5,937	6,527	6,467	6,856
58 Egypt	151 223	238 284	322 353	297 382	378 441	421 463	486 484	529 444	595 444	600 462
60 South Africa	370) 94	1,011	2,012 57	2,123	2,123 47	2,231 46	2,407 45	2,630	2,703 38	2,582 38
62 Oil-exporting countries ⁵ 63 Other	805 734	657 1,201	801 1,802	750 2,041	851 1,699	830 1,671	850 1,664	1,052	966 1,721	1,481 1,693
				·				1,832		
64 Other countries	1,150 859	1,376 1,203	2,107 1,713	2,475 1,889	2,418 1,756	2,342 1,722	2,248 1,635	2,177 1,635	2,184 1,617	2,359 1,695
66 All other	290	172	394	586	662	620	613	542	568	664
67 Nonmonetary international and regional organizations ⁶	78	56	68	92	77	100	85	85	598	60
Organizations~	/6		- 00	72		100	63	63	298	

^{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 before April 1978 include claims of banks' domestic customers on foreigners.

▲ 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.

International Statistics December 1983

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

Payable in U.S. Dollars

Millions of dollars, end of period

	1000	1001.4	1000				1983			
Type of claim	1980	1981▲	1982	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept."	Oct.p
i Total	198,698	287,541	396,004			407,910	•••••		406,830	
2 Banks' own claims on foreigners 3 Foreign public borrowers. 4 Own foreign offices' 5 Unaffiliated foreign banks 6 Deposits 7 Other 8 All other foreigners.	172,592 20,882 65,084 50,168 8,254 41,914 36,459	251,573 31,260 96,653 74,688 23,365 51,322 48,972	355,694 45,409 127,448 121,333 44,180 77,153 61,504	361,811 47,598 135,824 117,733 44,952 72,780 60,656	364,096 47,821 139,392 116,017 44,403 71,613 60,867	372,437 49,240 140,139 120,559 46,883 73,676 62,499	366,155 49,609 135,686 117,720 46,166 71,554 63,141	371,924 51,586 137,155 120,495 47,157 73,338 62,688	370,764 53,053 135,719 119,919 48,217 71,702 62,072	374,459 54,718 144,078 114,131 44,619 69,511 61,532
9 Claims of banks' domestic customers ² 10 Deposits	26,106 885	35,968 1,378	40,310 2,491			35,473 2,631			36,066 2,654	
11 Negotiable and readily transferable instruments ³	15,574	26,352	30,763			26,708			27,550	
12 Outstanding collections and other claims	9,648	8,238	7,056			6,133			5,862	
13 Memo: Customer liability on acceptances	22,714	29,952	38,338			34,811			34,589	
Dollar deposits in banks abroad, reported by nonbanking business enterprises in the United States ⁴	24,468	39,862	41,210	41,529	43,052	40,741 ^r	41,098	41,376	41,181	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.

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

Millions of dollars, end of period

Managing by Language and Language	1980	1981▲	19	82	1983			
Maturity; by borrower and area	1960	1981	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	
1 Total	106,748	154,574	215,200	227,967	229,437	231,022	233,602	
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 By area Maturity of 1 year or less¹ 8 Europe 9 Canada 10 Latin America and Caribbean 11 Asia 12 Africa 13 All other² Maturity of over 1 year¹	82,555 9,974 72,581 24,193 10,152 14,041 18,715 2,723 32,034 26,686 1,757 640	116,378 15,142 101,236 38,197 15,589 22,608 28,130 4,662 48,701 31,485 2,457 943	163,465 20,095 143,370 51,735 22,016 29,719 45,908 7,062 72,353 33,358 3,621 1,163	173,736 21,236 152,500 54,231 23,127 31,104 50,493 7,642 73,239 37,455 3,680 1,226	173,631 21,667 151,964 55,807 24,693 31,113 53,986 6,845 74,998 32,574 3,872 1,355	173,596 22,442 151,154 57,427 26,170 31,257 51,797 6,957 74,622 35,183 3,854 1,182	174,398 25,901 148,497 59,204 26,997 32,207 52,348 6,408 75,978 33,616 4,657 1,391	
14 Europe 15 Canada 16 Latin America and Caribbean 17 Asia 18 Africa 19 All other ²	5,118 1,448 15,075 1,865 507 179	8,100 1,808 25,209 1,907 900 272	10,564 2,003 34,112 3,092 1,328 635	11,636 1,931 35,245 3,185 1,494 740	11,986 1,924 35,844 3,573 1,485	12,181 1,864 36,604 4,045 1,667 1,066	11,626 1,770 38,381 4,584 1,734 1,108	

^{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.} 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 BULLETIN, p. 550.

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.

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.

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

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.

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

	1070	1000	19	981		19	82			1983	
Area or country	1979	1980	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.
1 Total	303.9	352.0	400.0°	415.2	419.6	435.1	437.9°	438.5	440.1 ^r	435.2	421.0
2 G-10 countries and Switzerland 3 Belgium-Luxembourg. 4 France. 5 Germany. 6 Italy. 7 Netherlands. 8 Sweden. 9 Switzerland. 10 United Kingdom.	138.4 11.1 11.7 12.2 6.4 4.8 2.4 4.7 56.4 6.3	162.1 13.0 14.1 12.1 8.2 4.4 2.9 5.0 67.4 8.4	172.3° 14.1 16.0 12.7 8.6 3.7 3.5° 5.1 68.8 11.8	175.5° 13.3 15.3 15.9 9.6 4.0 3.7 5.5 70.1° 10.9	174.5 ^r 13.2 16.0 ^r 12.5 9.0 4.0 4.1 5.3 70.3 ^r 11.6	176.2 ^r 14.1 16.5 12.7 9.0 4.1 4.0 5.1 69.3 ^r 11.4	175.3 ^r 13.6 15.8 12.2 9.7 3.8 4.7 5.1 70.2 ^r 11.0	179.5 ^r 13.1 17.1 ^r 12.7 10.3 3.6 5.0 5.0 72.0 ^r 10.4 ^r	181.8 ^r 13.7 17.1 ^r 13.4 10.2 ^r 4.3 4.6 72.7 ^r 12.4	175.8° 13.3° 17.1 12.5 10.5 4.1 4.7 4.7 69.7° 10.7	164.9 12.4 16.0 11.5 9.7 3.6 4.8 4.2 65.1 8.8
12 Japan 13 Other developed countries 14 Austria 15 Denmark 16 Finland 17 Greece 18 Norway. 19 Portugal 20 Spain 21 Turkey 22 Other Western Europe 23 South Africa 24 Australia	22.4 19.9 2.0 2.2 1.2 2.4 2.3 .7 3.5 1.4 1.4 1.3 1.3	26.5 21.6 1.9 2.3 1.4 2.8 2.6 6 4.4 1.5 1.7 1.1	28.1r 26.4 2.2 2.5 1.4 2.9 3.0 1.0 5.8 1.5 1.9 2.5	30.2 ^r 28.4 1.9 2.3 1.7 2.8 3.1 1.1 6.6 1.4 2.1 2.8 2.5	28.5 30.7 2.1 2.5 1.6 2.9 3.2 1.2 7.2 1.6 2.1 3.3 3.0	29.9 32.1 2.6 1.6 2.7 3.2 1.5 7.3 1.5 2.2 3.5 4.0	29.3 32.7 2.0 2.5 1.8 2.6 3.4 1.6 7.7 1.5 2.1 3.6 4.0	30.1 33.7 1.9 2.4 2.2 3.0 3.3 1.5 7.5 1.4 2.3 3.7 4.4	29.1 33.9 2.1 3.3 2.1 2.9 3.3 1.4 7.0 1.5 2.2 3.6 4.6	28.5 34.3 2.1 3.3 2.1 2.8 3.4 1.4 7.2 1.4 2.1 3.9 4.5	28.8 33.9 1.9 3.3 1.8 2.9 3.2 1.3 7.1 1.5 2.1 4.6 4.3
25 OPEC countries² 26 Ecuador 7 Venezuela 28 Indonesia 29 Middle East countries 30 African countries	22.9 1.7 8.7 1.9 8.0 2.6	22.7 2.1 9.1 1.8 6.9 2.8	23.5 2.1 9.2 2.5 7.1 2.6	24.8 ^r 2.2 9.9 2.6 7.5 2.5	25.4 2.3 10.0 2.7 8.2 2.2	26.4 2.4 10.1 2.8 8.7 2.5	27.3 2.3 10.4 2.9 9.0 2.7	27.4 ^r 2.2 10.5 ^r 3.2 8.7 2.8	28.5 2.2 10.4 3.5 9.3 3.0	28.0° 2.2 10.2 3.2 9.5 3.0°	27.0 2.1 9.6 3.4 9.0 2.8
31 Non-OPEC developing countries	63.0	77.4	90.3	96.31	97.5r	103.6	104.0°	107.0	107.5	108.1	107.6
Latin America Argentina	5.0 15.2 2.5 2.2 12.0 1.5 3.7	7.9 16.2 3.7 2.6 15.9 1.8 3.9	9.3 17.7 5.5 2.5 20.0 1.8 4.2	9.4 19.1 5.8 2.6 21.6 2.0 4.1	10.0 19.7' 6.0 2.3 22.9 1.9 4.1	9.6 ^r 21.4 ^r 6.4 2.6 25.2 ^r 2.5 4.0	9.2 22.4 6.2 2.8 25.0 2.6 4.3	8.9 22.9 6.3 3.1 24.5 2.6 4.0	9.0 23.1 6.0 2.9 25.0 2.4 4.2	9.4 22.5 5.8 3.2 25.0 2.6 4.3	9.4 22.6 6.1 3.2 25.5 2.3 4.2
Asia China China 39 Mainland. 40 Taiwan. 41 India 42 Israel. 43 Korea (South). 44 Malaysia. 45 Philippines 45 Thailand. 47 Other Asia.	.1 3.4 .2 1.3 5.4 1.0 4.2 1.5	.2 4.2 .3 1.5 7.1 1.1 5.1 1.6 .6	.2 5.1 .3 1.5 8.6 1.4 5.7 ^r 1.4	.2 5.1 .3 2.1 9.4 1.7 6.0 1.5 1.0	5.1 .5 1.7 8.6 1.7 5.9 1.4 1.2	3 5.0 .5 2.2 8.9 1.9 6.3 1.3 1.1	.2 4.9 .5 1.9 9.3 1.8 6.0 1.3 1.3	5.2 5.2 6 2.3 10.8 ^r 2.1 6.3 1.6	.2 5.1 .4 2.0 10.8 2.5 6.6 1.6	5.1 5.5 2.3 10.8 2.6 6.4 1.8 1.2	.2 5.1 .5 1.7 10.5 2.8 6.1 1.7 1.0
Africa 48 Egypt. 49 Morocco 50 Zaire 51 Other Africa ³	.6 .6 .2 1.7	.8 .7 .2 2.1	1.0 .7 .2 2.2	1.1 .7 .2 2.3	1.3 .7 .2 2.3	1.3 .7 .2 2.3	1.3 .8 .1 2.2	1.2 .7 .1 2.4	1.1 .8 .1 2.3	1.2 .8 .1 2.2	1.4 .8 .1 2.4
52 Eastern Europe 53 U.S.S.R. 54 Yugoslavia 55 Other.	7.3 .7 1.8 4.8	7.4 .4 2.3 4.6	7.7 .4 2.5 4.7	7.8 .6 2.5 4.7	7.2 .4 2.5 4.3	6.7 .4 2.4 3.9	6.3 .3 2.2 3.8	6.2 .3 2.2 3.7	5.8 .3 2.2 3.3	5.8 ^r .4 2.3 3.1 ^r	5.3 .2 2.2 2.9
56 Offshore banking centers. 57 Bahamas. 58 Bermuda. 50 Cayman Islands and other British West Indies. 60 Netherlands Antilles. 61 Panama ⁴ 62 Lebanon. 63 Hong Kong. 64 Singapore. 65 Others ³ . 66 Miscellaneous and unallocated ⁶ .	40.4 13.7 .8 9.4 1.2 4.3 .2 6.0 4.5 .4	47.0 13.7 .6 10.6 2.1 5.4 .2 8.1 5.9 .3	61.8 ^r 21.4 ^r .8 12.1 2.2 6.8 ^r .2 10.3 8.0 .1	63.7 ^r 19.0 .7 12.4 3.2 7.7 ^r .2 11.8 8.7 .1	65.7 20.2 .7 12.1 3.2 7.2 .2 12.9 9.3 .1	72.0° 24.1° .7 12.3 3.0 7.4 .2 14.3 9.9 .1	72.0° 21.4° .8 13.6° 3.3 8.1 .1 14.9 9.8 .0	66.9' 19.2' .9 12.9' 3.3 7.6 .1 13.8 9.1 .0	66.2r 17.7r 1.0 11.9r 3.1r 7.1 .1 15.0 10.3 .0	67.4 ^r 19.9 ^r .8 11.9 2.6 6.5 .1 14.5 11.0 .0	65.6 19.2 .9 10.1 4.2 5.6 .1 15.0 10.4 .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).

Besides 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).
 Excludes Liberia.
 Includes Canal Zone beginning December 1979.
 Foreign branch claims only.
 Includes New Zealand, Liberia, and international and regional organizations.

A62 International Statistics □ December 1983

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

Millions of dollars, end of period

						1982		198	83
	Type, and area or country	1979	1980	1981	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June
1	Total	17,433	29,434	28,604	25,447	24,995	24,940	22,925	22,453
	Payable in dollarsPayable in foreign currencies	14,323 3,110	25,689 3,745	24,904 3,700	22,685 2,763	21,896 3,099	21,841 3,099	20,032 2,893	19,359 3,094
	By type Financial liabilities Payable in dollars Payable in foreign currencies	7,523 5,223 2,300	11,330 8,528 2,802	12,143 9,494 2,649	10,063 8,121 1,941	10,749 8,458 2,291	10,388 8,313 2,075	10,478 8,533 1,945	10,946 8,611 2,335
7 8 9	Commercial liabilities. Trade payables Advance receipts and other liabilities	9,910 4,591 5,320	18,104 12,201 5,903	16,461 10,818 5,643	15,385 9,475 5,910	14,245 8,039 6,206	14,552 7,601 6,951	12,447 5,620 6,827	11,507 5,979 5,527
10 11	Payable in dollars	9,100 811	17,161 943	15,409 1,052	14,563 822	13,438 808	13,528 1,024	11,499 948	10,747 759
12 13 14 15 16 17 18	By area or country Financial liabilities Europe Belgium-Luxembourg. France. Germany Netherlands Switzerland. United Kingdom	4,665 338 175 497 829 170 2,477	6,481 479 327 582 681 354 3,923	6,816 471 709 491 748 715 3,556	5,944 518 581 439 517 661 3,081	6,389 494 672 446 759 670 3,212	6,172 502 635 470 702 673 3,061	6,090- 407 685- 487- 687- 623- 3,071	6,049 434 697 417 728 595 3,051
19	Canada	532	964	958	758	702	685	723	1,278
20 21 22 23 24 25 26	Latin America and Caribbean. Bahamas Bermuda Brazil. British West Indies Mexico Venezuela	1,514 404 81 18 516 121 72	3,136 964 1 23 1,452 99	3,356 1,279 7 22 1,241 102 98	2,805 1,003 7 24 1,044 83 100	2,969 938 9 28 981 85 104	2,707 890 14 28 1,002 121 114	2,690 817 18 39 1,001 149	2,453 694 35 34 924 151 124
27 28 29	Asia Japan Middle East oil-exporting countries ² .	804 726 31	723 644 38	976 792 75	526 340 66	658 424 67	796 572 69	943 699 68	1,140 863 105
30 31	Africa Oil-exporting countries ³	4 1	11 1	14 0	17 0	17 0	17 0	20 0	17 0
32	All other4	4	15	24	11	13	12	13	9
33 34 35 36 37 38 39	Commercial liabilities Europe Belgium-Luxembourg France Germany Netherlands Switzerland. United Kingdom	3,709 137 467 545 227 316 1,080	4,402 90, 582 679 219 499 1,209	3,770 71 573 545 220 424 880	3,844 47 703 457 246 412 951	3,957 50 762 436 277 358 1,001	3,636 52 595 457 346 363 850	3,430 45 576 440 351 354 679	3,335 41 614 426 342 357 621
40	Canada	924	888	897	1,134	1,197	1,490	1,454	1,478
41 42 43 44 45 46 47	Latin America and Caribbean. Bahamas Bermuda Brazil British West Indies. Mexico Venezuela.	1,325 69 32 203 21 257 301	1,300 8 75 111 35 367 319	1,044 2 67 67 2 340 276	1,460 20 102 62 2 769 219	1,235 6 48 128 3 499 269	991 16 89 60 32 379 148	1,050 4 117 51 4 355 183	999 1 76 49 22 391 219
48 49 50	Asia	2,991 583 1,014	10,242 802 8,098	9,384 1,094 7,008	7,588 1,085 5,195	6,593 1,147 4,178	7,080 1,150 4,531	5,437 1,235 2,803	4,685 1,122 2,294
51 52	Africa	728 384	817 517	703 344	729 340	669 248	704 277	497 158	492 167
53	All other4	233	456	664	630	595	651	578	518

^{1.} For a description of the changes in the International Statistics tables, see July 1979 BULLETIN, p. 550.
2. 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.
 Revisions include a reclassification of transactions, which also affects the totals for Asia and the grand totals.

3.23 CLAIMS ON UNAFFILIATED FOREIGNERS Reported by Nonbanking Business Enterprises in the United States¹

Millions of dollars, end of period

					1982		198	83
Type, and area or country	1979	1980	1981	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June
Total	31,299	34,482	35,814	30,758	29,852	27,600	30,693	31,135
2 Payable in dollars	28,096	31,528	32,220	28,2561	27,199	24,982	27,951	28,558
	3,203	2,955	3,595	2,502	2,653	2,618	2,741	2,577
By type 4 Financial claims 5 Deposits 6 Payable in dollars 7 Payable in foreign currencies 8 Other financial claims 9 Payable in dollars 10 Payable in foreign currencies	18,398	19,763	20,800	18,442	17,988	16,661	19,710	20,661
	12,858	14,166	14,747	13,680	12,882	12,134	15,059	15,820
	11,936	13,381	14,122	13,310	12,469	11,709	14,581	15,398
	923	785	625	370	413	426	478	422
	5,540	5,597	6,053	4,762	5,106	4,527	4,651	4,841
	3,714	3,914	3,599	3,194	3,419	2,895	3,006	3,238
	1,826	1,683	2,454	1,568	1,687	1,632	1,645	1,603
11 Commercial claims	12,901	14,720	15,014	12,316	11,864	10,939	10,983	10,474
	12,185	13,960	13,978	11,137	10,758	9,929	9,780	9,222
	716	759	1,036	1,179	1,106	1,010	1,203	1,252
14 Payable in dollars	12,447	14,233	14,499	11,752	11,311	10,378	10,364	9,923
	454	487	516	564	552	561	619	551
By area or country Financial claims	6,179	6,069	4,573	4,734	4,884	4,670	6,066	7,198
	32	145	43	13	16	10	58	12
	177	298	285	324	326	134	90	137
	409	230	224	148	215	178	127	217
	53	51	500	56	62	32	140	136
	73	54	117	74	60	107	99	48
	5,099	4,987	3,522	3,847	3,834	3,945	5,301	6,406
23 Canada	5,003	5,036	6,628	4,365	4,322	4,219	4,605	4,857
24 Latin America and Caribbean. 25 Bahamas. 26 Bermuda. 27 Brazil. 28 British West Indies. 29 Mexico. 30 Venezuela.	6,312	7,811	8,620	8,319	7,727	6,884	8,147	7,577
	2,773	3,477	3,556	3,762	3,389	3,108	3,747	3,147
	30	135	18	42	16	8	10	103
	163	96	30	76	76	62	50	48
	2,011	2,755	3,872	3,588	3,237	2,787	3,063	2,963
	157	208	313	274	268	274	352	348
	143	137	148	134	133	139	156	152
31 Asia	601	607	758	802	846	698	712	726
	199	189	366	327	268	153	233	225
	16	20	37	33	30	15	18	14
34 Africa	258	208	173	156	165	158	153	154
	49	26	46	41	50	48	45	48
36 All other ⁴	44	32	48	66	44	31	25	149
Commercial claims	4,922	5,544	5,382	4,330	4,227	3,755	3,592	3,392
	202	233	234	211	178	150	140	144
	727	1,129	776	636	646	473	489	495
	593	599	559	394	427	356	419	358
	298	318	299	291	267	347	309	242
	272	354	427	414	291	339	227	303
	901	929	969	905	1,035	793	754	737
44 Canada	859	914	967	714	666	635	674	740
45 Latin America and Caribbean. 46 Bahamas 47 Bermuda 48 Brazil. 49 British West Indies 50 Mexico 51 Venezuela.	2,879	3,766	3,479	2,789	2,772	2,513	2,690	2,714
	21	21	12	30	19	21	30	30
	197,	108,	223	225	154	259	172	108
	645	861	668	423	481	258	401	510
	16	34	12	10	7	12	21	21
	708	1,102	1,022	750	869	767	886	951
	343	410	424	383	373	351	288	273
52 Asia	3,451	3,522	3,954	3,422	3,091	3,033	3,126	2,741
	1,177	1,052	1,244	1,249	973	1,047	1,115	854
	765	825	905	809	777	748	701	696
55 Africa	551	653	772	648	660	588	559	527
	130	153	152	138	148	140	131	130
57 All other4	240	321	461	413	448	415	342	360

For a description of the changes in the International Statistics tables, see July 1979 BULLETIN, p. 550.
 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.

A64 International Statistics December 1983

3.24 FOREIGN TRANSACTIONS IN SECURITIES

Millions of dollars

	1004	1000	1983				1983			
Transactions, and area or country	1981	1982	Jan Oct.	Арг.	May	June	July	Aug.'	Sept.	Oct.p
				U.	S. corporat	e securities	3			
STOCKS										
1 Foreign purchases	40,686 34,856	41,942 37,965	59,005 53,914	5,946 5,350	6,625 6,365	6,864 6,454	5,758 5,198	5,181 ^r 5,142 ^r	5,514 5,116	5,503 5,392
3 Net purchases, or sales (-)	5,830	3,976	5,091	597	260	410	560	39°	398	111
4 Foreign countries	5,803	3,892	4,986	545	258	435	551	40°	390	107
5 Europe 6 France 7 Germany 8 Netherlands 9 Switzerland 10 United Kingdom 11 Canada 12 Latin America and Caribbean 13 Middle East 14 Other Asia 15 Africa 16 Other countries	3,662 900 -22 42 288 2,235 783 -30 1,140 287 7	2,616 -143 333 -60 -532 3,152 221 308 366 246 21	4,346 31 1,051 -147 1,619 1,723 965 269 -865 207 39	648 29 222 12 277 133 122 117 -302 -44 8 -4	302 -28 86 -81 269 122 92 63 -192 0 3 -10	202 14 -31 -57 186 95 98 28 36 68 1	442 33 135 7 187 49 1 35 -59 146 0 -12	97r -77 54 -13 56 79 75 -98 -88r 75 7	260 -10 48 -49 123 171 154 104 -178 51 4	-113 -36 55 -15 -18 -149 124 -44 -44 93 -1
17 Nonmonetary international and regional organizations	27	85	105	52	2	-25	9	-1	8	4
Bonds ²										
18 Foreign purchases	17,304 12,272	21,918 20,463	20,477 20,385	2,275 1,885	2,458 2,289	1,546 1,741	1,438 1,463	2,141 ^r 1,995 ^r	1,888 1,960	2,548 2,454
20 Net purchases, or sales (-)	5,033	1,456	92	390	169	-195	~25	146′	-72	93
22 Europe 23 France 24 Germany 25 Netherlands 26 Switzerland 27 United Kingdom 28 Canada 29 Latin America and Caribbean 30 Middle East ¹ 31 Other Asia 32 Africa 33 Other countries	4,972 1,351 11 848 70 108 196 -12 132 3,465 44 -1 -7	1,483 2,081 295 2,116 28 161 -581 25 160 -748 -23 -19	571 -47 239 43 543 184 103 80 -1,239 537 0 52	405 7 47 1 209 42 -18 -3 -56 60 -5	193 474 7 85 12 188 141 22 10 -378 62 1	-197 -122 -7 -12 -4 28 1201 -10 19 -168 47 2 35	-49 -74 -5 -8 5 -8 -33 53 -119 78 0	115 -6 25 -3 -1 112 -3 -21 -121r 74 0	-77 14 0 41 1 -19 32 -10 4 -105 19 2 -2	190 303 2 666 11 7 136 22 24 -200 45 0 -4
34 Nonmonetary international and regional organizations	61	-28	-12	-14	-24	2	24	102	6	-97
					Foreign se	curities				
35 Stocks, net purchases, or sales (-). 36 Foreign purchases	-247 9,339 9,586	-1,341 7,163 8,504	-3,641 11,062 14,703	-548 971 1,519	-641 1,079 1,720	-647 1,346 1,993	-487 972 1,458	-214' 1,032 1,246'	-106 1,266 1,373	-13 1,141 1,154
38 Bonds, net purchases, or sales (-) 39 Foreign purchases	-5,460 17,553 23,013	-6,602 29,843 36,445	-3,132 30,266 33,398	-686 2,396 3,083	-838 2,655 3,493	127 3,220 3,092	-219 2,534 2,754	-463 2,708 3,171	-54 3,714 3,768	-172 3,902 4,075
41 Net purchases, or sales (-), of stocks and bonds	-5,707	-7,942	-6,773	-1,234	-1,479	-520	-706	-677 ^r	-160	-186
42 Foreign countries 43 Europe 44 Canada 45 Latin America and Caribbean 46 Asia. 47 Africa 48 Other countries 49 Nonmonetary international and	-4,694 -728 -3,697 69 -367 -55 84	-6,777 -2,481 -2,364 -286 -1,845 -9 -364	-6,332 -4,717 -1,567 938 -970 140 -156	-1,212 -672 -438 88 -221 25	-973 -632 -287 243 -310 9	-546 -583 5 -80 -182 13 280	-715 -682 55 47 -145 11	-684' -301' -97 62 23 14 -385	-146 124 -355 -8 135 16 -59	-235 -338 6 5 91 11 -10
regional organizations	-1,012	-1,165	-441	-22	-506	26	9	7	-14	49

^{1.} Comprises oil-exporting countries as follows: Bahrain, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Oman, Qatar, 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

			1983				1983			
Country or area	1981	1982	Jan Oct.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.
		<u> </u>		Hol	dings (enc	of period)1			
1 Estimated total ²	70,249	85,179		87,553	89,513	91,070	88,788	87,439	88,644	91,111
2 Foreign countries ²	64,565	80,596		84,106	84,351	84,887	83,571	82,746	82,746	84,467
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 20 All other 21 Nonmonetary international and regional organizations 22 International 23 Latin American regional	24,012 543; 11,861 643; 846 6,709 1,419 0 514 736 286 319 131; 38,671 10,780 631 2 5,684 5,688	0 602 1,076 188 656 232 49,502 11,578 77 55		33,583 -91 17,799 3,230 666 1,070 7,721 3,188 0 707 932 72 676 184 48,766 11,858 39 3,447 2,969 6	33,628 -6,954 3,255 6800 914 8,048 8,048 3,835 0 874 1,039 72 775 192 48,686 12,130 5,162 4,514 64	33,638 16,877 3,251 665 677 8,233 3,803 3,803 1,041 72 773 196 49,094 12,592 79 53 6,183 5,372 6	33,081 99 16,314 3,262 684 855 8,235 3,631 0 1,057 886 62 636 1888 48,394 12,763 79 74	32,996 16,119 3,234 644 965 8,270 0,1,087 800 62 622 116 47,690 13,007 79 94 4,693 4,086 6	33,392 16,155 3,034 6,1,087 8,306 4,083 0 1,062 774 65 631 78 47,391 13,210 79 48 5,898 5,421	34,442 22 16,570 2,987 714 1,177 8,646 4,328 0 1,264 695 666 540 899 47,932 13,446 79 56
			Transact	ions (net p	ourchases,	or sales (–) during	period)		
24 Totaj ²	12,699	14.930	5.932	-1,141	1,960	1,557	-2.281	-1.350	1,205	2.467
25 Foreign countries ² 26 Official institutions 27 Other foreign ² 28 Nonmonetary international and regional organizations	11,604 11,730 -126 1,095	16,031 14,508 1,518 -1,096	3,871 2,143 1,732 2,062	1,026 351 675 -2,167	245 34 211 1,716	536 418 118 1,021	-1,316 -914 -400 -966	-826 -885 -59 -523	0 5 -5 1,205	1,721 579 1,142 747
MEMO: Oil-exporting countries 29 Middle East ³ 30 Africa ⁴	11,156 -289	7,534 -552	-4,391 -1	- 109 0	-566 -1	-277 0	-172 0	-1,764 0	-301 0	-400 0

^{1.} Estimated official and private holdings of marketable U.S. Treasury securities with an original maturity of more than 1 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	Nov. 30, 1983		Rate on	Nov. 30, 1983		Rate on	Nov. 30, 1983
Country	Per- cent	Month effective	Country	Per- cent	Month effective	Country	Per- cent	Month effective
Austria		Mar. 1983 June 1983 Mar. 1981 Nov. 1983 Apr. 1983	France ¹ Germany, Fed. Rep. of Italy Japan Netherlands	12.0 4.0 17.0 5.0 5.0	Nov. 1983 Mar. 1983 Apr. 1983 Oct. 1983 Sept. 1983	Norway Switzerland United Kingdom ² Venezuela	4.0	June 1979 Mar. 1983 Sept. 1982

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, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, and United Arab Emirates (Trucial States).
 Comprises Algeria, Gabon, Libya, and Nigeria.

A66 International Statistics December 1983

3.27 FOREIGN SHORT-TERM INTEREST RATES

Percent per annum, averages of daily figures

Country, or type	1980	1981	1982				1983			
Country, or type	1700	1901	1762	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.
1 Eurodollars 2 United Kingdom 3 Canada 4 Germany 5 Switzerland	13.12	16.79 13.86 18.84 12.05 9.15	12.24 12.21 14.38 8.81 5.04	8.96 10.18 9.30 5.27 4.48	9.66 9.91 9.41 5.52 4.98	10.00 9.84 9.42 5.54 4.77	5.66	9.82 9.63 9.35 5.83 4.40	9,54 9,34 9,31 6,13 4,07	9.79 9.26 9.40 6.26 4.11
6 Netherlands 7 France 8 Italy 9 Belgium 10 Japan	10.60 12.18 17.50 14.06 11.45	11.52 15.28 19.98 15.28 7.58	8.26 14.61 19.99 14.10 6.84	5.65 12.51 17.75 10.04 6.26	5.81 12.59 17.72 9.73 6.46	5.58 12.33 17.50 9.08 6.47	6.03 12.33 17.50 9.25 6.52	6.15 12.42 17.42 9.25 6.68	6.07 12.42 17.51 9.44 6.52	6.17 12.31 17.71 9.89 6.35

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 (our	1980	1981	1982			19	83		
Country/currency	1980	1901	1902	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.
1 Argentina/peso 2 Australia/dollar ¹ 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. 114.00 12.945 29.237 n.a. 1.1693 n.a. n.a. n.a. 5.6345	n.a. 114.95 15.948 37.194 92.374 1.1990 n.a. 1.7031 n.a. 7.1350	20985.00 101.65 17.060 45.780 179.22 1.2344 51.118 1.8978 64.071 8.3443	8.08 87.72 17.974 50.928 517.28 1.2323 77.500 1.9949 77.380 9.1287	8.85 87.54 18.208 51.862 571.73 1.2323 78.987 1.9966 78.997 9.3142	8.94 87.93 18.799 53.609 643.34 1.2338 80.011 1.9843 80.707 9.6308	11.22 88.77 18.754 53.841 701.38 1.2326 81.767 1.9867 82.494 9.5926	11.65 91.37 18.305 53.034 784.35 1.2320 83.710 1.9664 84.196 9.4172	11.65 91.59 18.900 54.538 870.21 1.2367 85.600 1.9940 85.938 9.6791
11 Finland/markka 12 France/franc 13 Germany/deutsche mark 14 Greece/drachma 15 Hong Kong/dollar 16 India/rupee 17 Indonesia/rupiah 18 Ireland/pound 19 Israel/shekel	3.7206 4.2250 1.8175 n.a. 7.8866 n.a. 205.77 n.a.	4.3128 5.4396 2.2631 n.a. 5.5678 8.6807 n.a. 161.32 n.a.	4,8086 6,5793 2,428 66,872 6,0697 9,4846 660,43 142,05 24,407	5.5351 7.6621 2.5490 84.486 7.2822 10.049 973.00 123.81 46.138	5.5863 7.7878 2.5914 84.677 7.1678 10.0875 978.57 121.87 49.614	5.7063 8.0442 2.6736 89.217 7.4416 10.187 984.09 117.99 55.949	5.7057 8.0598 2.6679 92.837 8.0079 10.200 986.24 117.41 60.059	5.6390 7.9526 2.6032 92.968 8.0947 10.229 984,12 119.15 77.808	5.7468 8.1646 2.6846 96.229 7.8120 10.378 988.84 115.85 89.344
20 Italy/lira. 21 Japan/yen 22 Malaysia/ringgit 23 Mexico/peso 24 Netherlands/guilder 25 New Zealand/dollar ¹ 26 Norway/krone 27 Peru/sol 28 Philippines/peso 29 Portugal/escudo	856.20 226.63 2.1767 22.968 1.9875 97.34 4.9381 n.a. 50.082	1138.60 220.63 2.3048 24.547 2.4998 86.848 5.7430 n.a. 7.8113 61.739	1354.00 249.06 2.3395 72.990 2.6719 75.101 6.4567 694.59 8.5324 80.101	1510.98 240.03 2.3244 149.02 2.8557 65.659 7.2678 1514.46 10.393 107.39	1533.41 240.52 2.3319 149.36 2.8985 65.383 7.3280 1645.99 11.050 119.03	1589.74 244.46 2.3523 151.59 2.9912 65.100 7.4641 1853.18 11.050 123.03	1602.62 242.35 2.3506 152.20 2.9844 65.316 7.4271 1995.33 11.050 124.41	1582.81 232.89 2.3451 157.18 2.9206 66.162 7.3244 2074.82 13.750 124.41	1625.79 235.03 2.3450 162.36 3.0078 65.854 7.4696 2131.13 14.050 127.82
30 Singapore/dollar. 31 South Africa/rand¹ 32 South Korea/won 33 Spain/peseta 34 Sri Lanka/rupee 35 Sweden/kroma 36 Switzerland/franc 37 Taiwan/Dollar. 38 Thailand/baht 39 United Kingdom/pound¹ 40 Venezuela/bolivar	n.a. 128.54 n.a. 71.758 16.167 4.2309 1.6772 n.a. n.a. 232.58 n.a.	2.1053 114.77 n.a. 92.396 18.967 5.0659 1.9674 n.a. 21.731 202.43 4.2781	2.1406 92.297 731.93 110.09 20.756 6.2838 2.0327 n.a. 23.014 174.80 4.2981	2.1198 91.65 775.82 143.29 23.050 7.6351 2.1123 n.a. 22.990 154.80 1113	2.1294 91.19 779.88 147.973 24.082 7.6936 2.1184 n.a. 22.990 152.73 12.595	2.1416 89.55 787.19 151.302 24.257 7.8585 2.1632 n.a. 22.990 150.26 15.600	2.1417 89.86 790.83 152.022 24.397 7.8773 2.1623 n.a. 22.990 149.86 13.833	2.1350 88.82 791.37 151.30 24.410 7.7844 2.1122 39.420 22.990 149.69 13.088	2.1334 84.23 796.32 154.66 24.572 7.9201 2.1701 38.780 22.990 147.66 12.782
Мемо: United States/dollar ²	87.39	102.94	116.57	125.16	126.62	129.77	129.74	127.50	130.26

description and back data, see "Index of the Weighted-Average Exchange Value of the U.S. Dollar: Revision" on p. 700 of the August 1978 BULLETIN.

NOTE. Averages of certified noon buying rates in New York for cable transfers.

^{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

Guide to Tabular Presentation, Statistical Releases, and Special Tables

GUIDE TO TABULAR PRESENTATION

Symbols and Abbreviations

c	Corrected	0	Calculated to be zero
e	Estimated	n.a.	Not available
p	Preliminary	n.e.c.	Not elsewhere classified
r	Revised (Notation appears on column heading when	IPCs	Individuals, partnerships, and corporations
	about half of the figures in that column are changed.)	REITs	Real estate investment trusts
*	Amounts insignificant in terms of the last decimal place	RPs	Repurchase agreements
	shown in the table (for example, less than 500,000 when	SMSAs	Standard metropolitan statistical areas
	the smallest unit given is millions)		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 Semiannually, with Latest Bulletin Reference Anticipated schedule of release dates for periodic releases	Issue December 1983	Page A84
SPECIAL TABLES		
Published Irregularly, with Latest Bulletin Reference		
Assets and liabilities of commercial banks, September 30, 1982	January 1983	A70
Assets and liabilities of commercial banks, December 31, 1982	April 1983	A70
Assets and liabilities of commercial banks, March 31, 1983	August 1983	A70
Assets and liabilities of commercial banks, June 30, 1983	December 1983	A68
Assets and liabilities of U.S. branches and agencies of foreign banks, September 30, 1982	January 1983	A76
Assets and liabilities of U.S. branches and agencies of foreign banks, December 31, 1982	April 1983	A76
Assets and liabilities of U.S. branches and agencies of foreign banks, March 31, 1983	August 1983	A76

Assets and liabilities of U.S. branches and agencies of foreign banks, June 30, 1983 December 1983 A74

Special tables begin on next page.

4.20 DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN OFFICES, Commercial Banks with Assets of \$100 Million or over¹/_p Consolidated Report of Condition; June 30, 1983

Millions of dollars

		Banks	with foreign c	ffices ²	Banks
Item	Insured	Total	Foreign offices ³	Domestic offices	without foreign offices
1 Total assets	1,807,081	1,296,731	384,240	979,759	510,334
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 with banks in foreign	295,500 15,348 15,938 4,007 20,571	234,361 8,842 10,143 4,007 8,331	124,014 256 172 3,709 235	110,347 8,586 9,970 298 8,096	60,996 6,506 5,796 (4) 12,239
countries Time and savings balances with commercial banks in United States Balances with other depository institutions in United States Balances with banks in foreign countries Foreign branches of other U.S. banks Other banks in foreign countries Cash items in process of collection	165,879 23,976 1,314 140,589 (4) (4) 73,756	143,008 15,116 777 127,116 21,312 105,804 60,030	118,606 9,678 663 108,264 16,134 92,130 1,036	24,402 5,438 113 18,851 5,178 13,674 58,994	22,728 8,820 538 13,371 (4) (4) 13,726
14 Total securities, loans, and lease financing receivables 15 Total securities, book value 16 U.S. Treasury 17 Obligations of other U.S. government agencies and corporations 18 Obligations of states and political subdivisions in United States 19 All other securities. 20 Other bonds, notes, and debentures 21 Federal Reserve and corporate stock 22 Trading account securities	1,376,005 285,516 97,461 41,969 108,865 37,220 14,846 2,037 20,337	949,453 150,357 44,005 16,618 57,977 31,756 10,676 1,468 19,613	211,041 11,686 159 30 580 10,917 8,203 147 2,567	738,412 138,671 43,846 16,588 57,397 20,839 2,472 1,321 17,046	426,552 135,159 53,456 25,351 50,889 5,463 4,171 569 724
23 Federal funds sold and securities purchased under agreements to resell 24 Total loans, gross. 25 Less: Unearned income on loans 26 Allowance for possible loan loss 27 Equals: Loans, net	74,194 1,026,002 13,539 11,864 1,000,599	45,990 754,890 6,846 8,605 739,439	631 198,026 1,694 348 195,984	45,360 556,864 5,152 8,257 543,455	28,204 271,113 6,694 3,259 261,160
Total loans, gross, by category 28 Real estate loans 29 Construction and land development 30 Secured by farmland 31 Secured by residential properties 32 I to 4-family, 33 FHA-insured or VA-guaranteed 34 Conventional 35 Multifamily 36 FHA-insured 37 Conventional 38 Secured by nonfarm nonresidential properties	239,731 (4) (4) (4) (4) (4) (6) (6) (6) (6) (6) (6)	143,992 (4) (4) (4) (4) (4) (6) (6) (6) (6) (6) (6)	8,880 (4) (4) (4) (4) (4) (4) (4) (4) (4) (4)	135,112 36,234 989 70,134 65,940 4,359 61,581 4,194 279 3,915 27,756	95,739 13,050 1,651 52,331 49,638 2,439 47,199 2,693 98 2,596 28,707
39 Loans to financial institutions 40 REITs and mortgage companies in United States 41 Commercial banks in United States 42 U.S. branches and agencies of foreign banks 43 Other commercial banks 44 Banks in foreign countries 45 Foreign branches of other U.S. banks 46 Other 47 Finance companies in United States 48 Other financial institutions	101,689 5,484 15,181 (4) (4) 48,719 (4) (9) 10,355 21,950	93,756 4,798 10,365 5,297 5,068 47,991 689 47,302 9,894 20,708	33,507 41 863 595 267 23,687 334 23,353 365 8,551	60,249 4,757 9,502 4,702 4,800 24,304 355 23,949 9,529 12,157	7,933 686 4,816 (4) 728 (4) (4) (4) (4) 461 1,242
49 Loans for purchasing or carrying securities 50 Brokers and dealers in securities 51 Other 52 Loans to finance agricultural production and other loans to farmers 53 Commercial and industrial loans 54 U.S. addressees (domicile). 55 Non-U.S. addressees (domicile)	18,738 13,197 5,541 13,678 448,648 (4) (4)	16,493 12,623 3,870 7,523 362,408 229,348 133,060	2,286 1,664 623 710 122,932 18,854 104,077	14,206 10,959 3,247 6,814 239,477 210,494 28,983	2,245 575 1,671 6,155 86,239 (4) (4)
56 Loans to individuals for household, family, and other personal expenditures. 57 Installment loans 58 Passenger automobiles 59 Credit cards and related plans 60 Retail (charge account) credit card 61 Check and revolving credit 62 Mobile homes 63 Other installment loans 64 Other installment loans 65 Residential property repair and modernization. 66 Other installment loans for household, family, and other personal expenditures 67 Single-payment loans 68 All other loans 69 Loans to foreign government and official institutions 60 Other	148,987 (4) (4) (4) (4) (4) (4) (4) (4) (4) (4)	80,528 (4) (4) (4) (4) (4) (4) (4) (4) (4) (50,189 34,971 15,217	6,567 (4) (4) (4) (4) (4) (4) (4) (4) (4) (4)	73,961 60,848 17,099 23,638 19,745 3,893 3,077 17,034 4,066 3,196 9,771 13,113 27,044 13,993 13,052	68,459 55,977 23,633 11,499 9,926 1,573 3,495 17,350 3,353 3,978 10,019 12,482 4,343 (4)
71 Lease financing receivables 72 Bank premises. furniture and fixtures, and other assets representing bank premises. 73 Real estate owned other than bank premises. 74 Intangible assets. 75 All other assets. 76 Investment in unconsolidated subsidiaries and associated companies. 77 Customers' liability on acceptances outstanding. 78 U.S. addressees (domicile). 79 Non-U.S. addressees (domicile). 80 Net due from foreign branches, foreign subsidiaries, Edge and agreement subsidiaries. 81 Other	15,696 26,640 3,934 1,164 103,838 1,885 60,725 (4) (4) (4) 41,228	13,667 16,401 2,448 613 93,454 1,730 60,347 15,805 44,542 (4) 31,377	2,740 1,676 83 0 47,427 1,176 13,822 (4) (4) 22,588 9,841	10,927 14,725 2,365 0 113,910 554 46,525 (4) (4) 44,681 22,149	2,029 10,239 1,486 525 10,537 155 378 (4) (4) (4) 9,877

4.20 Continued

			Banks	with foreign o	offices ²	Banks
	Item	Insured	Total	Foreign offices ³	Domestic offices	without foreign offices
82 Total liabilities and equity capit	al ⁵	1,807,081	1,296,731	(4)	(4)	510,334
83 Total liabilities excluding subor-	dinated debt	1,702,713	1,229,522	383,774	913,016	473,175
85 Individuals, partnerships, an 86 U.S. government	d corporations ons in United States official institutions ed States cies of foreign banks in United States er U.S. banks ountries i, travelers checks, and letters of credit sold for cash	1,366,883 1,083,835 2,873 55,674 209,564 28,656 77,248 (4) 103,660 (4) (4) 14,938	940,821 702,342 1,910 25,680 200,002 28,322 68,495 6,032 62,462 103,186 18,804 84,382 10,886	301,687 160,329 407 830 139,508 18,459 33,816 3,547 30,269 87,232 16,733 70,499	639,134 542,013 1,502 24,850 60,494 9,862 34,679 2,485 32,193 15,954 2,070 13,883 10,274	426,046 381,476 963 29,993 9,562 335 8,753 (4) (4) 475 (4) 4,052
offices and Edge and agree 98 Interest-bearing demand notes	ecurities sold under agreements to repurchase in domestic ment subsidiaries	168,534	136,789	339	136,449	31,745
money. 9 Interest-bearing demand not Other liabilities for borrowee 101 Mortgage indebtedness and lial 102 All other liabilities	es (note balances) issued to U.S. Treasury	60,184 18,394 41,790 2,314 104,798 60,882 (4) 43,916	53,217 14,422 38,795 1,469 97,226 60,504 (4) 36,722	16,278 (4) 16,278 10 65,460 11,459 44,681 9,320	36,939 14,422 22,517 1,459 99,035 49,045 22,588 27,402	6,967 3,972 2,995 845 7,572 378 (4) 7,194
106 Subordinated notes and debent	ures	6,817	5,218	466	4,752	1,598
108 Preferred stock	e for contingencies and other capital reservesand other capital reserves	97,551 559 18,015 32,046 46,931 46,126 805	61,991 453 11,589 18,858 31,091 30,767 324	(4) (4) (4) (4) (4) (4) (4) (4)	(4) (4) (4) (4) (4) (4) (4)	35,560 106 6,399 13,148 15,837 15,357 481
115 Total savings. 116 Total time 117 Time deposits of \$100,000 or m 118 Certificates of deposit (CDs) 119 Other 120 Super NOW accounts 121 Other NOW accounts and ATS 122 All other savings deposits that 123 Money market time deposits (a with original maturities of less than \$100,000 with ori	in denominations of \$100,000 or more accounts (savings deposits authorized for automatic transfer), are subject to a federal regulatory interest rate ceiling.) in minimum denomination of \$2,500 but less than \$100,000 of weeks, and (b) in minimum denomination of \$2,500 but ginal maturities of 91 days. counts (IRA) and Keogh Plan accounts	294,810 320,667 449,703 237,920 194,406 43,514 14,354 44,796 97,039	196,673 174,125 268,336 172,895 134,038 38,857 6,321 22,461 48,028	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 6,321 0 48,028	196,673 174,125 268,336 172,895 134,038 38,857 6,321 22,461 48,028 48,039 1,687 9,685	98,136 146,542 181,367 65,026 60,368 4,657 8,033 22,335 49,011
126 Demand deposits adjusted		19,186 190,394	9,685 113,428	0	113,428	9,502 76,966
128 U.S. addressees (domicile) 129 Non-U.S. addressees (domic 130 Standby letters of credit conve letters of credit)	and guarantees issued by the reporting bank's foreign offices. ile) yed to others through participations (included in total standby	105,882 (4) (4) 9,228	99,486 72,944 26,543 8,930	25,325 (4) (4) 785	74,161 (4) (4) 8,145	6,396 (⁴) (⁴) 298
131 Holdings of commercial paper	included in total gross loans	(4)	(4)	(4)	537	1,306
132 Total assets 133 Cash and due from depository 134 Federal funds sold and securiti 135 Total loans 136 Total deposits 137 Time CDs in denominations of 138 Federal funds purchased and se	or calendar month) ending with report date institutions es purchased under agreements to resell \$100,000 or more in domestic offices courities sold under agreements to repurchase inney	1,770,336 277,046 69,762 1,003,926 1,435,997 194,175 172,992 39,201	1,265,747 220,960 39,923 741,762 1,015,362 (4) 140,421 36,208	308,885 115,384 539 197,156 388,643 (4) 455 15,318	956,862 105,577 39,384 544,606 626,720 133,894 139,966 20,890	504,455 55,953 29,839 262,164 420,623 60,281 32,571 2,992
140 Number of banks		1,863	194	194	194	1,669

For notes see end of table.

A70 Special Tables □ December 1983

4.21 DOMESTIC OFFICES, Insured Commercial Banks with Assets of \$100 Million or over 1.7p Consolidated Report of Condition; June 30, 1983

Millions of dollars

		N	Member banks		Non-
Item	Insured	Total	National	State	member insured
1 Total assets	1,490,092	1,254,643	954,941	299,702	235,449
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 with banks in foreign countries	171,343 15,092 15,766 298 20,336 47,130	146,706 12,648 14,283 278 13,734 36,623	107,963 10,062 10,891 238 11,134 29,095	38,743 2,586 3,392 39 2,600	24,637 2,444 1,483 20 6,602
Time and savings balances with commercial banks in United States Balances with other depository institutions in United States Balances with banks in foreign countries Cash items in process of collection	14,257 651 32,222 72,721	10,110 274 26,239 69,141	8,263 236 20,597 46,543	7,528 1,848 38 5,642 22,598	4,147 377 5,983 3,579
12 Total securities, loans, and lease financing receivables	1,164,964	968,178	741,698	226,480	196,786
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.	273,830	213,655	161,657	51,999	60,175
	97,302	73,987	56,362	17,624	23,315
	41,940	30,075	25,061	5,014	11,865
	108,286	86,242	65,152	21,090	22,044
	26,303	23,352	15,081	8,271	2,951
	6,643	4,184	3,163	1,021	2,459
	1,890	1,654	1,221	433	236
	17,770	17,514	10,697	6,816	256
21 Federal funds sold and securities purchased under agreements to resell	73,563	63,407	49,012	14,395	10,157
22 Total loans, gross. 23 Less: Unearned income on loans 24 Allowance for possible loan loss 25 EQUALS: Loans, net	827,977	698,576	536,867	161,709	129,401
	11,846	9,160	6,963	2,198	2,686
	11,516	10,045	7,656	2,389	1,471
	804,615	679,371	522,249	157,122	125,244
Total loans, gross, by category	230,851	184,228	153,209	31,020	46,623
	49,283	41,606	33,083	8,523	7,677
	2,640	1,923	1,738	186	716
	122,465	97,758	82,699	15,059	24,707
	115,578	92,316	78,220	14,095	23,262
	6,798	6,001	5,040	961	796
	108,780	86,314	73,180	13,134	22,466
	6,887	5,442	4,479	964	1,445
	3,77	287	145	141	90
	6,511	5,156	4,333	822	1,355
	56,463	42,941	35,689	7,252	13,522
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 .	68,182	62,699	39,628	23,071	5,483
	5,443	5,138	3,876	1,262	305
	14,318	10,411	7,546	2,865	3,908
	25,032	24,479	13,851	10,628	553
	9,990	9,717	6,240	3,477	273
	13,399	12,954	8,115	4,839	445
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	16,452	15,746	8,447	7,299	706
	11,534	11,261	4,940	6,321	273
	4,918	4,485	3,507	978	433
	12,968	11,311	10,292	1,018	1,658
	325,716	280,835	210,963	69,872	44,882
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 67 Residential property repair and modernization. 68 Single-payment loans 69 All other loans	142,420	114,675	94,962	19,713	27,745
	116,825	94,114	78,726	15,388	22,712
	40,732	30,672	25,579	5,093	10,061
	35,137	32,151	26,864	5,287	2,986
	29,671	27,407	23,115	4,292	2,264
	5,466	4,744	3,749	995	723
	6,572	5,224	4,822	402	1,348
	34,384	26,067	21,462	4,605	8,316
	7,419	5,929	4,919	1,010	1,490
	7,174	5,107	4,202	905	2,067
	19,791	15,031	12,341	2,691	4,760
	25,595	20,562	16,236	4,325	5,033
	31,388	29,082	19,366	9,716	2,306
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 Intangible assets 65 All other assets 66 Investment in unconsolidated subsidiaries and associated companies 67 Customers' liability on acceptances outstanding 68 Net due from foreign branches, foreign subsidiaries. Edge and agreement subsidiaries 69 Other	12,955	11,745	8,781	2,964	1,211
	24,964	20,246	16,246	4,000	4,718
	3,851	3,108	2,514	594	743
	525	290	272	18	235
	124,446	116,116	86,248	29,868	8,331
	709	591	458	133	118
	46,903	46,203	33,668	12,535	700
	44,808	42,186	33,164	9,023	2,622
	32,026	27,136	18,958	8,178	4,890

4.21 Continued

	Item		N	Non- member		
	item	Insured	Total	National	State	insured
70	Total liabilities and equity capital ⁸	1,490,092	1,254,643	954,941	299,702	235,449
7	Total liabilities excluding subordinated debt	1,386,191	1,167,753	889,490	278,263	218,439
72 74 74 75 76 77 78 79	Individuals, partnerships, and corporations U.S. government States and political subdivisions in United States All other Foreign governments and official institutions Commercial banks in United States Banks in foreign countries	1,065,180 923,489 2,465 54,843 70,057 10,197 43,431 16,428 14,326	864,767 743,493 2,067 41,049 65,929 9,773 40,495 15,662 12,229	674,410 588,642 1,560 34,148 42,933 5,585 28,642 8,707 7,126	190,357 154,850 507 6,901 22,996 4,188 11,853 6,955 5,102	200,412 179,996 398 13,794 4,127 424 2,937 767 2,097
81 82 84 85 86 87 88 89	U.S. government . States and political subdivisions in United States Ali other. Foreign governments and official institutions Commercial banks in United States Banks in foreign countries	294,810 1,125 228,206 1,885 11,418 37,849 1,536 29,810 6,504 14,326	251,356 957 190,746 1,580 9,512 36,332 1,460 28,563 6,310 12,229	185,014 539 143,800 1,139 7,711 24,698 839 20,938 2,922 7,126	66,342 418 46,946 441 1,801 11,634 621 7,625 3,388 5,102	43,453 168 37,460 305 1,906 1,517 76 1,247 193 2,097
91 92 93 94 95 97 98 99	States and political subdivisions in United States All other. Foreign governments and official institutions Commercial banks in United States Banks in foreign countries Savings deposits	449,703 131 378,413 456 38,574 32,129 8,612 13,592 9,924 320,667	360,813 118 302,897 373 27,900 29,526 8,265 11,909 9,351 252,598	284,823 73 242,747 349 23,487 18,167 4,700 7,683 5,785 204,574	75,991 45 60,150 24 4,413 11,359 3,566 4,226 3,567 48,024	88,890 13 75,517 83 10,674 2,603 347 1,683 573 68,069
101 102 103 104 105 106 107 108 109	Mutual savings banks Other individuals, partnerships, and corporations Individuals and nonprofit organizations Corporations and other profit organizations U.S. government States and political subdivisions in United States All other. Foreign governments and official institutions Commercial banks in United States	315,613 283,331 32,282 124 4,851 79 49 30	248,774 224,554 24,220 114 3,637 71 48 23	1 201,483 181,877 19,606 72 2,950 68 46 22	47,291 42,677 4,614 43 687 3 1	* 66,839 58,777 8,062 9 1,213 8 2 6
111	Federal funds purchased and securities sold under agreements to repurchase	168,194	158,423	113,784	44,640	9,771
113 114 115	money	43,906 18,394 25,512 2,304	41,117 16,868 24,250 1,884	26,424 13,041 13,384 1,581	14,693 3,827 10,866 303	2,788 1,526 1,262 420
117 118	All other liabilities Acceptances executed and outstanding Net due to foreign branches, foreign subsidiaries, Edge and agreement subsidiaries Other	106,608 49,423 22,588 34,596	101,560 48,723 21,616 31,221	73,290 36,149 16,191 20,951	28,270 12,574 5,426 10,270	5,047 700 972 3,376
	Subordinated notes and debentures	6,351	5,325	3,303	2,022	1,026
122 123 124 125 126	Certificates of deposit (CDs) in denominations of \$100,000 or more. Other Super NOW accounts Other NOW accounts and ATS accounts (savings deposits authorized for automatic transfer). All other savings deposits that are subject to a federal regulatory interest rate ceiling. Money market time deposits (a) in minimum denominations of \$2,500 but less than \$100,000 with original maturities of 26 weeks, and (b) in minimum denominations of \$2,500 but	97,551 237,920 194,406 43,514 14,354 44,796 97,039	81,566 198,926 158,532 40,394 10,835 34,942 75,110	149,279 122,710 26,569 9,278 29,045 60,716	49,648 35,822 13,826 1,558 5,897 14,395	38,994 35,874 3,119 3,518 9,854 21,929
130	less than \$100,000 with original maturities of 91 days. All savers certificates Total Individual Retirement Accounts (IRA) and Keogh Plan accounts Demand deposits adjusted ⁶	110,523 3,046 19,186 190,394	84,408 2,380 14,977 152,073	70,933 2,027 12,367 116,394	13,475 353 2,610 35,679	26,115 666 4,209 38,321
133	Standby letters of credit	80,557 8,443 1,844	77,144 8,359 1,251	51,801 5,314 928	25,343 3,046 322	3,413 84 593
136 137 138 139 140 141 142	Average for 30 calendar days (or calendar month) ending with report date Total assets Cash and due from depository institutions Federal funds sold and securities purchased under agreements to resell Total loans. Total deposits Time CDs in denominations of \$100,000 or more in domestic offices Federal funds purchased and securities sold under agreements to repurchase Other liabilities for borrowed money.	1,461,318 161,530 69,223 806,770 1,047,343 194,175 172,537 23,882	1,229,090 138,954 58,201 681,405 849,629 158,360 162,336 22,680	931,986 103,630 43,966 523,522 663,267 122,623 119,104 12,087	297,105 35,323 14,235 157,883 186,362 35,737 43,232 10,592	232,227 22,576 11,022 125,366 197,714 35,815 10,200 1,203
143	Number of banks	1,863	1,135	960	175	728

For notes see end of table.

A72 Special Tables □ December 1983

4.22 DOMESTIC OFFICES, Insured Commercial Bank Assets and Liabilities^{1p} Consolidated Report of Condition; June 30, 1983

Millions of dollars

Item		1	Non-		
Item	Insured	Total	National	State	member insured
1 Total assets	1,915,074	1,434,167	1,104,289	329,878	480,907
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 with banks in foreign countries	207,221 20,448 17,911 298 34,861 58,262	163,466 15,036 15,946 278 18,991 42,393	121,966 12,050 12,259 238 15,677	41,500 2,986 3,686 39 3,314 8,559	43,755 5,412 1,965 20 15,870
8 Cash items in process of collection	75,441	70,823	47,908	22,915	4,618
9 Total securities, loans, and lease financing receivables	1,535,367	1,123,198	870,584	252,614	412,170
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.	407,035 149,198 78,597 150,623 28,616	268,950 95,423 44,915 104,194 24,418	207,586 73,842 37,384 80,382 15,979	61,363 21,581 7,531 23,813 8,439	138,085 53,776 33,682 46,428 4,199
15 Federal funds sold and securities purchased under agreements to resell	98,491	74,619	58,557	16,062	23,872
16 Total loans, gross. 17 Less: Unearned income on loans 18 Allowance for possible loan loss 19 EQUALS: Loans, net	1,047,775 17,531 13,778 1,016,466	790,346 11,608 11,045 767,692	612,956 8,962 8,503 595,491	177,390 2,646 2,542 172,201	257,430 5,923 2,733 248,774
Total loans, gross, by category	307,912 55,291 8,852 168,280 160,003 8,277 75,489	215,900 43,910 3,983 117,392 111,407 5,985 50,616	179,211 35,137 3,368 98,619 93,689 4,930 42,088	36,688 8,773 614 18,773 17,717 1,056 8,528	92,013 11,381 4,870 50,888 48,597 2,292 24,874
Loans to financial institutions Loans for purchasing or carrying securities Loans to finance agricultural production and other loans to farmers. Commercial and industrial loans.	71,864 17,058 38,516 382,351	64,550 15,991 20,858 304,949	41,247 8,662 18,104 231,241	23,303 7,329 2,754 73,708	7,313 1,067 17,658 77,402
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.	195,289 155,533 60,734 36,728 9,559 48,512 39,756 34,785	137,598 111,160 39,425 33,137 6,554 32,044 26,438 30,499	113,939 92,785 32,876 27,570 5,914 26,425 21,154 20,551	23,659 18,375 6,549 5,567 640 5,619 5,284 9,948	57,691 44,372 21,309 3,591 3,005 16,468 13,318 4,286
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 Intangible assets 43 All other assets	13,375 33,394 5,163 644 133,285	11,937 23,834 3,600 364 119,705	8,949 19,260 2,907 328 89,245	2,987 4,573 694 37 30,461	1,439 9,560 1,563 279 13,580

		ı	Non-		
Item	Insured	Total	National	State	member insured
44 Total liabilities and equity capital ⁸	1,915,074	1,434,167	1,104,289	329,878	480,907
45 Total liabilities excluding subordinated debt	1,773,726	1,331,423	1,025,762	305,660	442,304
46 Total deposits	1,439,187 1,263,132 3,256 84,069 71,291 17,439	1,021,849 886,558 2,420 52,600 66,684 13,586	805,268 707,761 1,861 43,941 43,435 8,270	216,581 178,797 559 8,660 23,249 5,317	417,338 376,573 836 31,469 4,607 3,853
52 Demand deposits 53 Individuals, partnerships, and corporations 54 U.S. government 55 States and political subdivisions in United States 56 All other 57 Certified and officers' checks, travelers checks, and letters of credit sold for cash	365,173 290,983 2,508 15,756 38,487 17,439	281,495 217,943 1,860 11,303 36,803 13,586	210,373 166,524 1,384 9,216 24,979 8,270	71,122 51,419 475 2,087 11,823 5,317	83,678 73,040 648 4,453 1,684 3,853
58 Time deposits 59 Other individuals, partnerships, and corporations. 60 U.S. government 61 States and political subdivisions in United States 62 All other.	629,500 537,816 600 58,415 32,670	434,458 368,621 433 35,616 29,788	345,944 297,126 393 30,057 18,368	88,514 71,495 40 5,559 11,420	195,042 169,195 167 22,799 2,882
63 Savings deposits 64 Corporations and other profit organizations 65 Other individuals, partnerships, and corporations 66 U.S. government 67 States and political subdivisions in United States 68 All other.	444,515 38,471 395,862 149 9,899 134	305,896 26,743 273,251 127 5,681 93	248,951 21,647 222,465 84 4,668 87	56,945 5,096 50,786 43 1,013	138,618 11,728 122,611 21 4,217
69 Federal funds purchased and securities sold under agreements to repurchase	173,335 46,295 2,701	161,199 42,467 2,033	116,065 27,506 1,702	45,134 14,961 331	12,135 3,827 668
72 All other liabilities	112,209	103,874	75,222	28,653	8,335
73 Subordinated notes and debentures	6,828	5,533	3,486	2,047	1,295
74 Total equity capital ⁸	134,520	97,212	75,041	22,171	37,308
MEMO ITEMS 75 Time deposits of \$100,000 or more 76 Certificates of deposit (CDs) in denominations of \$100,000 or more 77 Other 78 Super NOW accounts 79 Other NOW accounts and ATS accounts (savings deposits authorized for automatic transfer) 80 All other savings deposits that are subject to a federal regulatory interest rate ceiling 81 Money market time deposits (a) in minimum denominations of \$2,500 but less than \$100,000 with original maturities of 26 weeks, and (b) in minimum denominations of \$2,500 but	278,984 232,402 46,582 25,013 66,680 137,805	216,023 174,314 41,708 15,086 44,320 92,731	163,778 136,069 27,709 12,785 36,942 75,135	52,244 38,245 13,999 2,301 7,378 17,597	62.961 58,088 4,874 9,927 22,360 45,074
Rest than \$100,000 with original maturities of 91 days. All savers certificates 3 Total Individual Retirement Accounts (IRA) and Keogh plan accounts Be Demand deposits adjusted ⁶	186,902 4,362 26,603 256,778	115,449 2,919 18,026 179,780	96,730 2,475 14,909 139,863	18,719 443 3,118 39,917	71,453 1,444 8,576 76,998
85 Total standby letters of credit	82,480	77,969	52,475	25,494	4,512
Average for 30 calendar days (or calendar month) ending with report date 86 Total deposits	1,419,990	1,005,820	793,363	212,457	414,169
87 Number of banks	14,496	5,758	4,714	1,044	8,738

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 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.

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 intraoffice transactions are erased by consolidation, total assets and liabilities are the sum of all except intraoffice 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.

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.

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, June 30, 1983¹ Millions of dollars

Item		All states ²		New York		ork Cali-		Other states ²	
item	Total	Branches ³	Agencies	Branches ³	Agencies	fornia, total ⁴	Illinois, branches	Branches	Agencies
ł Total assets ⁵	209,080	154,367	54,713	133,889	9,268	42,885	10,142	7,725	5,171
2 Cash and due from depository institutions	37,096	33,603	3,494	31,081	632	3,189	1,619	335	240
3 Currency and coin (U.S. and foreign)	1,165 81	1,094 75	72 6	933 75	30 0	50 6	24 0	117 0	12
States	1,463	1,251	212	1,154	119	84	53	22	30
United States and with banks in foreign countries	34,277	31,081	3,196	28,828	481	3,045	1,537	192	195
Time and savings balances with commercial banks in United States	16,656	14,695	1,961	13,246	326	1,920	927	133	104
United States	74 17,546	16,312	1,234	15,509	154	1,125	609	59	91
Foreign branches of U.S. banks	1,714 15,832 88	1,689 14,624 83	1,209 5	1,620 13,889 77	8 146 1	1,103 3	59 550 3	0 59 3	6 85 2
14 Total securities, loans, and lease financing receivables .	129,662	96,282	33,380	82,481	6,100	25,081	7,709	4,213	4,076
15 Total securities, book value	7,940 5,309	7,196 4,914	744 395	6,866 4,743	393 326	382 91	256 124	29 23	13 2
 Obligations of other U.S. government agencies and corporations Obligations of states and political subdivisions in 	492	473	19	468	2	16	0	3	2
United States	82 2,057	1,737	10 320	48 1,607	65	1 274	23 109	1 1	9
20 Federal funds sold and securities purchased under agreements to resell	7,993	6,716	1,276	6,071	670	586	471	141	53
By holder 21 Commercial banks in United States	7,178 815	6,140 576	1,038 239	5,549 522	457 213	553 33	427 44	141 0	50
By type One-day maturity or continuing contract Securities purchased under agreements to resell.	7,792	6,517	1,275	5,872	670	585	471	141	53 12
24 Securities purchased under agreements to resell . 25 Other	311 7,481	6,293	87 1,189	5,798	52 618	23 562	35 436	115	41
resell	201	199] 1	199	0	1	0	0	0
27 Total loans, gross	121,849 127 121,722	89,168 83 89,085	32,681 45 32,637	75,690 75 75,615	5,714 7 5,707	24,736 37 24,699	7,458 5 7,453	4,186 2 4,184	4,065 2 4,063
Total loans, gross, by category	1.002		3.016	1.255		2 124	50	400	1.016
30 Real estate loans 31 Loans to financial institutions	4,963 45,160	1,948 34,027	3,016 11,132	1,256 29,894	1,375	2,134 9,756	3,190	490 272	1,016 673
32 Commercial banks in United States	23,295 20,535	17,099 14,591	6,196 5,943	14,754 12,943	380 328	6,058 5,871	1,755	169 136	180 154
34 Other commercial banks	2,760 20,396	2,508 15,758	252 4,638	1,811 14,301	52 833	186 3,582	652 1,105	33 102	26 473
36 Foreign branches of U.S. banks	607	518	89	404	12	116	75	0	0
37 Other	19,789 1,469	15,240 1,171	4,549 299	13,897 839	820 163	3,466 117	1,030 330	102	473 21
39 Loans for purchasing or carrying securities	478 54,405	453 39,838	25 14,567	377 32,016	25 2,494	75 10,898	0 3,698	3,267	2,031
41 U.S. addressees (domicile)	30,959 23,446	21,665	9,294 5,273	15,320 16,696	849	7,711	3,115	2,493 774	1,471
42 Non-U.S. addressees (domicile) 43 Loans to individuals for household, family, and other personal expenditures	23,440	18,172	55	105	1,645	3,188	583	22	560
44 All other loans	16,631	12,745	3,886	12,042	1,799	1,822	501	134	333
institutions 46 Other	14,695 1,936	10,983 1,762	3,712 174	10,407 1,635	1,703 96	1,768 54	442 59	73 61	303 30
47 Lease financing receivables	0 34,329	17.767	16,562	0 14,255	1 966	0 14,030	0 342	3,035	0 802
48 All other assets	10,589	17,767 7,790	2,799	7,432	1,866 291	2,479	126	210	50
50 U.S. addressees (domicile)	6,466 4,123	4,388 3,402	2,078 721	4,234 3,198	48 243	2,034 445	114	28	8 42
52 Net due from related banking institutions ⁶	18,872	6,225	12,648	3,446	1,334	10,707	12	2,739	646
53 Other	4,868	3,752	1,116	3,377	240	843	216	86	105

4.30 Continued

	lte		All states ²		New York		Cali-	THE - I -	Other states ²	
	Item	Total	Branches ³	Agencies	Branches ³	Agencies	fornia, total ⁴	Illinois, branches	Branches	Agencies
54	Total liabilities ⁵	209,080	154,367	54,713	133,889	9,268	42,885	10,142	7,725	5,171
55 56 57 58 59	Individuals, partnerships, and corporations U.S. addressees (domicile)	98,533 34,848 23,389 11,459	84,069 31,605 23,326 8,279	14,464 3,243 63 3,180	74,366 25,416 17,647 7,769	4,340 1,207 37 1,170	9,974 1,225 269 956	2,970 747 658 90	5,182 4,867 4,764 103	1,701 1,386 14 1,372
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	99 63,585 5,894 23,463	52,365 4,832 18,482	11,220 1,062 4,981	15 48,936 4,463 16,771	0 3,132 941 1,178	8,746 389 4,083	2,222 37 1,145	80 234 36 122	0 315 27 164
64 65 66 67 68	banks Other commercial banks in United States Banks in foreign countries. Foreign branches of U.S. banks Other banks in foreign countries Certified and officers' checks, travelers checks,	15,628 7,835 33,366 5,661 27,705	12,517 5,965 28,298 4,394 23,904	3,110 1,870 5,068 1,268 3,801	11,662 5,109 26,979 4,126 22,853	384 794 953 277 675	3,102 981 4,250 1,012 3,238	398 747 1,025 224 801	22 100 66 15 52	61 103 94 8 86
00	and letters of credit sold for cash	862	753	110	722	60	24	15	11	30
69 70 71 72 73	Demand deposits. Individuals, partnerships, and corporations. U.S. addressees (domicile). Non-U.S. addressees (domicile). U.S. government, states, and political subdivisions	3,404 1,703 1,016 686	3,185 1,614 1,016 597	218 89 0 89	2,911 1,418 841 577	61 0 0	84 49 14 35	105 86 83 3	137 87 79 8	107 63 0 63
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	1,697 219 70	1,567 216 70	0 130 3 0	1,489 173 68	0 60 0	0 35 7 1	0 19 2 0	1 48 36 1	0 45 1 0
78 79 80	banks Other commercial banks in United States Banks in foreign countries Certified and officers' checks, travelers checks,	12 58 546	12 58 529	0 0 17	12 55 526	0 0 0	0 1 3	0 0 2	0 1 1	0 0 14
	and letters of credit sold for cash	862	753	110	722	60	24	15	11	30
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	94,098 32,359 21,835 10,524	80,121 29,403 21,835 7,568	13,977 2,956 0 2,956	70,891 23,606 16,505 7,101	4,092 1,088 0 1,088	9,799 1,087 212 875	2,787 583 503 80	4,971 4,706 4,615 91	1,558 1,288 0 1,288
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	93 61,645 5,646 23,322	50,625 4,613 18,357	11,021 1,033 4,965	10 47,274 4,287 16,649	3,004 916 1,163	8,709 380 4,082	2,203 36 1,144	79 186 0 120	270 26 164
90 91	banks Other commercial banks in United States Banks in foreign countries	15,585 7,738 32,677	12,475 5,882 27,655	3,110 1,855 5,022	11,619 5,029 26,338	384 780 924	3,101 981 4,246	398 747 1,023	22 98 66	61 103 79
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	555 554 403 151	508 507 403 104	47 47 0 47	315 314 234 80	0 0 0	69 69 29 40	78 78 71 6	72 72 68 4	20 20 0 20
97	in United States	0	0 1	0	0 1	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). U.S. government, states, and political subdivisions	476 232 134 98	254 81 71 10	222 151 63 88	250 77 67 10	187 118 37 82	22 20 15 5	0 0 0 0	2 2 2 0	15 14 14 0
103 104 105 106	in United States. All other Foreign governments and official institutions Commercial banks in United States U.S. branches and agencies of other foreign	243 29 71	172 3 55	71 26 16	0 172 3 55	0 68 25 15	0 2 1 1	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0
107 108	banks. Other commercial banks in United States. Banks in foreign countries.	31 40 143	30 25 114	0 15 29	30 25 114	0 15 29	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0

For notes see end of table.

4.30 Continued

	_	All states ²		New York				Other states ²		
Item	Total	Branches ³	Agencies	Branches ³	Agencies	fornia, total ⁴	Illinois, branches	Branches	Agencies	
109 Federal funds purchased and securities sold under agreement to repurchase	19,284	13,074	6,210	11,922	1,012	4,229	723	307	1,090	
By holder 110 Commercial banks in United States	16,126 3,158	10,953 2,121	5,173 1,037	9,889 2,033	765 247	4,157 72	640 83	307 0	368 722	
By type One-day maturity or continuing contract	18,092 1,248 16,845	11,963 1,147 10,816	6,129 100 6,029	10,852 956 9,896	975 73 902	4,185 15 4,170	684 88 596	307 103 204	1,090 12 1,077	
repurchase	1,191	1,110	81	1,071	37	44	40	0	0	
116 Other liabilities for borrowed money 117 Owed to banks. 118 U.S. addressees (domicile) 119 Non-U.S. addressees (domicile) 120 Owed to others 121 U.S. addressees (domicile) 122 Non-U.S. addressees (domicile)	46,752 43,079 41,191 1,888 3,673 3,387 287	22,260 19,152 17,479 1,673 3,108 2,873 235	24,492 23,927 23,712 215 565 513 52	20,217 17,176 15,569 1,607 3,041 2,809 232	1,732 1,727 1,617 110 5 2	22,650 22,044 22,004 39 607 556 50	990 989 967 22 1	633 614 579 35 19 17	530 529 455 74 0 0	
123 All other liabilities 124 Acceptances executed and outstanding 125 Net due to related banking institutions ⁶ 126 Other	44,511 11,916 29,283 3,312	34,965 8,857 23,447 2,661	9,546 3,059 5,837 650	27,383 8,474 16,536 2,373	2,183 338 1,707 139	6,031 2,688 2,863 481	5,459 131 5,220 107	1,604 230 1,236 138	1,851 56 1,722 73	
MEMO 127 Time deposits of \$100,000 or more	73,785	64,772	9,013	56,230	92	9,030	2,260	4,861	1,312	
128 Certificates of deposit (CDs) in denominations of \$100,000 or more	29,391 44,395	27,916 36,856	1,475 7,538	21.653 34,578	13 78	1,081 7,949	1,006 1,254	4,754 107	884 428	
130 Savings deposits authorized for automatic transfer and NOW accounts	78	57	20	39	0	11	6	9	13	
 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 	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	o	
\$100,000 or more with remaining maturity of more than 12 months	4,231	4,206	25	3,469	10	28	125	595	4	
 133 Acceptances refinanced with a U.Schartered bank. 134 Statutory or regulatory asset pledge requirement. 135 Statutory or regulatory asset maintenance requirement 136 Commercial letters of credit. 137 Standby letters of credit, total 138 U.S. addressees (domicile). 139 Non-U.S. addressees (domicile). 140 Standby letters of credit conveyed to others through participations (included in total standby letters of 	3,374 78,847 9,130 7,605 16,077 13,710 2,367	2,468 77,131 8,528 4,950 13,796 11,711 2,025	906 1,716 603 2,655 2,281 1,939 342	2,206 70,520 5,002 4,396 12,348 10,649 1,699	60 1,658 203 501 423 285 137	839 77 487 2,095 1,304 1,092 212	47 6,540 329 248 717 579 138	216 45 2,711 269 463 329 134	7 7 397 97 823 776 47	
credit)	3,254	3,104	149	3,005	54	123	38	13	21	
 141 Holdings of commercial paper included in total gross loans 142 Holdings of acceptances included in total commercial 	564	507	57	486	12	43	7	4	12	
and industrial loans	4,763	3,503	1,260	3,377	147	1,102	56	62	18	
than one day (included in other liabilities for borrowed money)	32,857	13,493	19,364	12,019	1,442	17,998	770	370	258	
144 Gross due from related banking institutions ⁶ . 145 U.S. addressees (domicile) 146 Branches and agencies in the United States 147 In the same state as reporter 148 In other states 149 U.S. banking subsidiaries ⁷ . 150 Non-U.S. addressees (domicile). 151 Head office and non-U.S. branches and agencies. 152 Non-U.S. banking companies and offices.	79,502 20,185 19,837 822 19,015 348 59,317 56,901 2,415	53,900 9,451 9,262 398 8,864 189 44,449 42,525 1,924	25,602 10,734 10,575 425 10,151 158 14,868 14,377 491	47,756 5,959 5,771 363 5,407 188 41,796 39,891 1,905	6,150 1,439 1,385 45 1,340 54 4,712 4,697	18,387 8,868 8,763 361 8,402 104 9,519 9,146 373	2,086 69 68 0 68 0 2,017 2,013 4	3,701 3,323 3,322 34 3,288 0 379 365 13	1,422 528 528 19 509 0 894 790	
153 Gross due to related banking institutions ⁶ . 154 U.S. addressees (domicile). 155 Branches and agencies in the United States. 156 In the same state as reporter. 157 In other states. 158 U.S. banking subsidiaries ⁷ . 159 Non-U.S. addressees (domicile). 160 Head office and non-U.S. branches and agencies. 161 Non-U.S. banking companies and offices.	89,913 20,877 20,502 656 19,846 374 69,036 67,079 1,957	71,122 14,683 14,525 277 14,248 158 56,439 54,618 1,821	18,791 6,193 5,977 379 5,598 216 12,598 12,461 136	60,846 9,409 9,287 246 9,042 122 51,437 49,711 1,726	6,523 2,021 1,868 30 1,838 153 4,502 4,484	10,542 2,977 2,914 317 2,597 63 7,565 7,454 111	7,305 3,441 3,435 0 3,435 6 3,864 3,777 87	2,198 1,577 1,574 31 1,543 2 622 622 622	2,498 1,452 1,423 32 1,391 29 1,046 1,031	

4.30 Continued

ltem -		All states ²		New	York	Cali-	Illinois.	Other states ²	
	Total	Branches ³	Agencies	Branches ³	Agencies	fornia, total ⁴	branches	Branches	Agencies
Average for 30 calendar days (or calendar month) ending with report date	204.000	110.510	54.540	130.101	0.051	40.700	0.201	241	6 400
163 Total assets 163 Cash and due from depository institutions 164 Federal funds sold and securities purchased under	204,088	149,540	54,548	130,181	8,851	42,722	9,301	7,611	5,423
	34,671	31,433	3,238	29,109	520	3,070	1,450	315	207
agreements to resell	5,911	4,391	1,521	4,052	1,013	514	183	113	36
	118,958	86,819	32,139	74,090	5,071	24,603	7,092	3,967	4,134
	19,680	15,046	4,634	13,884	785	3,570	886	78	477
166 Loans to banks in foreign countries	89,435	75,846	13,589	66,803	4,175	9,187	2,421	5,159	1,689
	29,664	28,229	1,434	21,958	13	1,051	999	4,800	842
agreements to repurchase	19,118	12,433	6,685	10,910	1,032	4,712	1,085	306	1,072
	44,922	20,984	23,938	18,919	1,775	22,074	1,122	549	484
171 Number of reports filed ⁸	426	241	185	149	40	114	43	33	47

^{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 filed a monthly FR 886a report. Aggregate data from that report were available through the Federal Reserve statistical release G.11, last 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.

footnote 6). On the former monthly branch and agency report, available 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.

6. "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 times.

Oross amounts oue from and oue to related banking institutions are shown as memo items.

7. "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.

8. In some cases two or more offices of a foreign bank within the same

metropolitan area file a consolidated report.

because of differences in reporting paners and in definitions of balance sheet items.

2. Includes the District of Columbia.

3. Includes all offices that have the power to accept deposits from U.S. residents, including any such offices that are considered agencies under state law.

4. Agencies account for virtually all of the assets and liabilities reported in California.

5. 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

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Foreign Experience with Targets for Money Growth. 10/83. Intervention in Foreign Exchange Markets: A Summary of Ten Staff Studies. 11/83.

ANTICIPATED SCHEDULE OF RELEASE DATES FOR PERIODIC RELEASES—BOARD OF GOVERNORS OF THE FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM¹

Weekly Releases	Approximate release days	Date or period to which data refer
Aggregate Reserves of Depository Institutions and Monetary Base. H.3 (502) [1.22]	Monday	Week ended previous Wednesday
Actions of the Board; Applications and Reports. H.2 (501)	Friday	Week ended previous Saturday
Assets and Liabilities of Domestically Chartered and Foreign Related Banking Institutions. H.8 (510) [1.25]	Wednesday	Wednesday, 2 weeks earlier
Changes in State Member Banks. K.3 (615)	Tuesday	Week ended previous Saturday
Factors Affecting Reserves of Depository Institutions and Condition Statement of Federal Reserve Banks. H.4.1 (503) [1.11]	Friday	Week ended previous Wednesday
Foreign Exchange Rates. H.10 (512) [3.28]	Monday	Week ended previous Friday
Money Stock Measures and Liquid Assets. H.6 (508) [1.21]	Friday	Week ended Wednesday of previous week
Selected Borrowings in Immediately Available Funds of Large Member Banks. H.5 (507) [1.13]	Thursday	Week ended Thursday of previous week
Selected Interest Rates. H.15 (519) [1.35]	Monday	Week ended previous Saturday
Weekly Consolidated Condition Report of Large Commercial Banks and Domestic Subsidiaries. H.4.2 (504) [1.26, 1.27, 1.28. 1.29, 1.291]	Friday	Wednesday, 1 week earlier
Weekly Summary of Reserves and Interest Rates. H.9 (511)	Friday	Week ended previous Wednesday; and week ended Wednesday of previous week

Monthly Releases

Capacity Utilization: Manufacturing, Mining, Utilities and Industrial Materials. G.3 (402) [2.11]	Mid month	Previous month
Changes in Status of Banks and Branches. G.4.5 (404)	1st of month	Previous month
Consumer Installment Credit. G.19 (421) [1.56, 1.57]	14th working day of month	2nd month previous
Debits and Deposit Turnover at Commercial Banks. G.6 (406) [1.20]	12th of month	Previous month
Finance Companies. G.20 (422) [1.52, 1.53]	5th working day month	2nd month previous
Foreign Exchange Rates. G.5 (405) [3.28]	1st of month	Previous month

^{1.} Release dates are those anticipated or usually met. However, please note that for some releases there is normally a certain variability because of reporting or processing procedures. Moreover, for all series unusual circumstances may, from time to time, result in a release date being later than anticipated.

The BULLETIN table that reports these data is designated in brackets.

Monthly Releases—Continued	Approximate release days	Date or period to which data refer
Industrial Production. G.12.3 (414) [2.13]	Mid month	Previous month
Loan Commitments at Selected Large Commercial Banks. G.21 (423)	5th of month	2nd month previous
Loans and Securities at all Commercial Banks. G.7 (407) [1.23]	20th of month	Previous month
Major Nondeposit Funds of Commercial Banks. G.10 (411) [1.24]	20th of month	Previous month
Maturity Distribution of Outstanding Negotiable Time Certificates of Deposit. G.9 (410)	24th of month	Last Wednesday of previous month
Monthly Report of Assets and Liabilities of International Banking Facilities. G.14 (518)	2nd Monday of month	Wednesday, 2 weeks earlier
Research Library—Recent Acquisitions. G.15 (417)	1st of month	Previous month
Selected Interest Rates, G.13 (415) [1.35]	3rd working day of month	Previous month
Summary of Equity Security Transactions. G.16 (418)	Last week of month	Release date
Quarterly Releases Agricultural Finance Databook. E.15 (125)	End of March, June, September, and December	January, April, July, and October
Flow of Funds Summary Statistics Z.7 (788) [1.58, 1.59]	15th of February, May, August, and November	Previous quarter
Geographical Distribution of Assets and Liabilities of Major Foreign Branches of U.S. Banks. E.11 (121)	15th of March, June, September, and December	Previous quarter
Survey of Terms of Bank Lending. E.2 (111) [1.34]	15th of March, June, September, and December	February, May, August and November
Semiannual Releases		
Domestic Offices, Commercial Bank Assets and Liabilities Consolidated Report of Condition. E.3.4 (113) [1.26, 1.27, 1.28]	May and November	End of previous December and June
Check Collection Services—Federal Reserve System. E.9 (119)	February and July	Previous 6 months
Country Exposure Lending Survey. E.16 (126)	May and November	End of previous December and June

February, June and Release date October

List of OTC Margin Stocks. E.7 (117)

Approximate release days

Date or period to which data refer

Annual Releases

Aggregate Summaries of Annual Surveys of Security Credit Extension. C.2 (101)

February

End of previous June

Bank Holding Companies and Subsidiary Banks (Domestic and Foreign). C.6 (105)

March

Previous year

Bank Holding Companies and Subsidiary Banks (Domestic only). C.5 (104)

March

Previous year

Index to Statistical Tables

References are to pages A3 through A77 although the prefix "A" is omitted in this index

```
Demand deposits—Continued Banks, by classes, 17-21, 69, 71, 73
ACCEPTANCES, bankers, 9, 24, 26
Agricultural loans, commercial banks, 18, 19, 20, 25
Assets and liabilities (See also Foreigners)
Banks, by classes, 17-20, 68-73
                                                                                 Ownership by individuals, partnerships, and
                                                                                    corporations, 23
   Domestic finance companies, 37
                                                                                 Turnover, 14
  Federal Reserve Banks, 10
Foreign banks, U.S. branches and agencies, 22, 74–77
                                                                              Depository institutions
                                                                                Reserve requirements, 7
Reserves and related items, 3, 4, 5, 12
   Nonfinancial corporations, 36
   Savings institutions, 28
                                                                              Deposits (See also specific types)
Banks, by classes, 3, 17-21, 28, 69, 71, 73
Federal Reserve Banks, 4, 10
Automobiles
   Consumer installment credit, 40, 41
  Production, 46, 47
                                                                                 Turnover, 14
                                                                              Discount rates at Reserve Banks and at foreign central
BANKERS acceptances, 9, 24, 26
Bankers balances, 17-20, 68, 70, 72
                                                                                    banks (See Interest rates)
                                                                              Discounts and advances by Reserve Banks (See Loans)
       (See also Foreigners)
                                                                              Dividends, corporate, 35
Bonds (See also U.S. government securities)
   New issues, 34
                                                                              EMPLOYMENT, 44, 45
   Rates, 3
                                                                              Eurodollars, 26
Branch banks, 14, 21, 54, 74-77
Business activity, nonfinancial, 44
                                                                              FARM mortgage loans, 39
Business expenditures on new plant and equipment, 36
                                                                              Federal agency obligations, 4, 9, 10, 11, 32
Business loans (See Commercial and industrial loans)
                                                                              Federal credit agencies, 33
                                                                              Federal finance
CAPACITY utilization, 44
                                                                                 Debt subject to statutory limitation and types and
Capital accounts
                                                                                      ownership of gross debt, 31
                                                                                 Receipts and outlays, 29, 30
Treasury financing of surplus, or deficit, 29
   Banks, by classes, 17, 69, 71, 73
Federal Reserve Banks, 10
                                                                              Treasury operating balance, 29
Federal Financing Bank, 29, 33
Federal funds, 3, 5, 16, 18, 19, 20, 22, 26, 29
Central banks, discount rates, 65
Certificates of deposit, 21, 26
Commercial and industrial loans
                                                                              Federal Home Loan Banks, 33
   Commercial banks, 15, 21, 25, 68, 70, 72, 74
Weekly reporting banks, 18-22
Commercial banks
                                                                              Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation, 33, 38, 39
Federal Housing Administration, 33, 38, 39
   Assets and liabilities, 17-20, 68-73
                                                                              Federal Land Banks, 39
  Business loans, 25
Commercial and industrial loans, 15, 21, 22, 25
                                                                              Federal National Mortgage Association, 33, 38, 39
Federal Reserve Banks
   Consumer loans held, by type, and terms, 40, 41
                                                                                 Condition statement, 10
  Loans sold outright, 20
Nondeposit fund, 16
                                                                                 Discount rates (See Interest rates)
                                                                                 U.S. government securities held, 4, 10, 11, 31
  Number, by classes, 17, 69, 71, 73
Real estate mortgages held, by holder and property, 39
                                                                              Federal Reserve credit, 4, 5, 10, 11
                                                                              Federal Reserve notes, 10
Time and savings deposits, 3
Commercial paper, 3, 24, 26, 37
                                                                              Federally sponsored credit agencies, 33
                                                                              Finance companies
Condition statements (See Assets and liabilities)
                                                                                 Assets and liabilities, 37
Construction, 44, 48
                                                                                 Business credit, 37
Consumer installment credit, 40, 41
Consumer prices, 44, 49
                                                                                 Loans, 18, 19, 40, 41
Paper, 24, 26
Consumption expenditures, 50, 51
                                                                              Financial institutions
                                                                                 Loans to, 18, 19, 20, 22
Corporations
   Profits and their distribution, 35
                                                                                 Selected assets and liabilities, 28
   Security issues, 34, 64
Cost of living (See Consumer prices)
Credit unions, 28, 40 (See also Thrift institutions)
                                                                              Flow of funds, 42, 43
                                                                              Foreign banks, assets and liabilities of U.S. branches and agencies, 22, 74-77
Currency and coin, 17, 68, 70, 72
Currency in circulation, 4, 13
                                                                              Foreign currency operations, 10
Customer credit, stock market, 27
                                                                              Foreign deposits in U.S. banks, 4, 10, 18, 19, 20
                                                                              Foreign exchange rates, 66
DEBITS to deposit accounts, 14
                                                                              Foreign trade, 53
Debt (See specific types of debt or securities)
                                                                              Foreigners
Demand deposits
                                                                                 Claims on, 54, 56, 59, 60, 61, 63
   Adjusted, commercial banks, 14
                                                                                 Liabilities to, 20, 53, 54–58, 62, 64, 65
```

GOLD	REAL estate loans
Certificate account, 10 Stock, 4, 53	Banks, by classes, 15, 18-20, 39
Government National Mortgage Association, 33, 38, 39	Rates, terms, yields, and activity, 3, 38 Savings institutions, 28
Gross national product, 50, 51	Type of holder and property mortgaged, 39
HOUSING, new and existing units, 48	Repurchase agreements and federal funds, 5, 18–20
110051110, new and calsting units, 40	Reserve requirements, 7
INCOME, personal and national, 44, 50, 51	Reserves
Industrial production, 44, 46 Installment loans, 40, 41	Commercial banks, 17, 69 Depository institutions, 3, 4, 5, 12
Insurance companies, 28, 31, 39	Federal Reserve Banks, 10
Insured commercial banks, 68-73	U.S. reserve assets, 53
Interbank loans and deposits, 17 Interest rates	Residential mortgage loans, 38 Retail credit and retail sales, 40, 41, 44
Bonds, 3	Retail Credit and Tetail Sales, 40, 41, 44
Business loans of banks, 25	SAVING
Federal Reserve Banks, 3, 6 Foreign central banks and foreign countries, 65, 66	Flow of funds, 42, 43 National income accounts, 51
Money and capital markets, 3, 26	Savings and loan associations, 8, 28, 39, 40, 42 (See also
Mortgages, 3, 38	Thrift institutions)
Prime rate, commercial banks, 24 Time and savings deposits, 8	Savings deposits (See Time and savings deposits) Securities (See specific types)
International capital transactions of United States, 52–65	Federal and federally sponsored credit agencies, 33
International organizations, 56, 57–59, 62–65	Foreign transactions, 64
Inventories, 50 Investment companies, issues and assets, 35	New issues, 34 Prices, 27
Investments (See also specific types)	Special drawing rights, 4, 10, 52, 53
Banks, by classes, 17–20, 28	State and local governments
Commercial banks, 3, 15, 17–20, 39, 68, 70 Federal Reserve Banks, 10, 11	Deposits, 18–20 Holdings of U.S. government securities, 31
Savings institutions, 28, 39	New security issues, 34
1,000	Ownership of securities issued by, 18, 19, 20, 28
LABOR force, 45 Life insurance companies (See Insurance companies)	Rates on securities, 3 Stock market, 27
Loans (See also specific types)	Stock (See also Securities)
Banks, by classes, 17–20	New issues, 34
Commercial banks, 3, 15, 17–20, 21, 25, 68, 70, 72 Federal Reserve Banks, 4, 5, 6, 10, 11	Prices, 27 Student Lean Marketing Association, 23
Insured or guaranteed by United States, 38, 39	Student Loan Marketing Association, 33
Savings institutions, 28, 39	TAX receipts, federal, 30
MANUFACTURING	Thrift institutions, 3 (See also Credit unions, Mutual savings banks and, Savings and loan associations)
Capacity utilization, 44	Time and savings deposits, 3, 8, 13, 16, 17-21, 69,
Production, 44, 47	71, 73
Margin requirements, 27 Member banks (See also Depository institutions)	Trade, foreign, 53 Treasury currency, Treasury cash, 4
Federal funds and repurchase agreements, 5	Treasury deposits, 4, 10, 29
Reserve requirements, 7	Treasury operating balance, 29
Mining production, 47 Mobile homes shipped, 48	UNEMPLOYMENT, 45
Monetary and credit aggregates, 3, 12	U.S. government balances
Money and capital market rates (See Interest rates)	Commercial bank holdings, 17, 18, 19, 20
Money stock measures and components, 3, 13 Mortgages (See Real estate loans)	Treasury deposits at Reserve Banks, 4, 10, 29 U.S. government securities
Mutual funds (See Investment companies)	Bank holdings, 16, 17–20, 22, 31, 69, 70, 72
Mutual savings banks, 8, 18–20, 28, 31, 39, 40 (See also	Dealer transactions, positions, and financing, 32
Thrift institutions)	Federal Reserve Bank holdings, 4, 10, 11, 31 Foreign and international holdings and transactions, 10
NATIONAL defense outlays, 30	31, 65
National income, 50	Open market transactions, 9
OPEN market transactions, 9	Outstanding, by type and holder, 28, 31 Rates, 3, 26
Or Div market transactions, >	U.S. international transactions, 52-65
PERSONAL income, 51	Utilities, production, 47
Prices Consumer and producer, 44, 49	VETERANS Administration, 38, 39
Stock market, 27	LILMING Administration, 30, 37
Prime rate, commercial banks, 24	WEEKLY reporting banks, 18-22
Producer prices, 44, 49 Production, 44, 46	Wholesale (producer) prices, 44, 49
Profits, corporate, 35	YIELDS (See Interest rates)
* *	- 1

Index to Volume 69

GUIDE TO PAGE REFERENCES IN MONTHLY ISSUES

Issue	Text	Other ('	'A'' pages)	Issue	Text	Other (".	A'' pages)
January February	1-59 61-126	Total 1–88 1–78	Index to tables 86–87 76–77	July August,	477–578 579–662	Total 1-78 1-88	Index tables 76–77 86–87
March	127–250	1–78	76–77	September	663-744	1–78	76–77
April	251-318	1–88	86–87	October	745-822	1–78	76–77
May	319-394	1–78	76–77	November	823-884	1–78	74–75
June	395-476	1–82	79-80	December	885–946	1-103	87–88

(The "A" pages referred to in this index are in the December issue. For special tables published during 1983, see list on p. A67 of this issue.)

Pages	Pages
ACCEPTANCES, bankers (See Bankers acceptances) Agriculture, statements on interest rates on loans 197, 340 Alexander, William O., appointed director, Oklahoma	BANK Export Services Act 91, 92, 416, 540, 542, 898 Bank holding companies (For orders issued to individual companies under the Bank Holding Company Act,
City Branch	see Bank Holding Company Act)
Allison, Theodore E., statement	Capital adequacy guidelines, amendments 539, 898
Altmann, Murray, Assistant to Board, Office of Staff Director for Monetary and Financial Policy, retire-	Financial developments in 1982, article
ment	Investment in export trading companies, authoriza-
Annual Report to Congress	tion 91, 416, 542
Articles	Nonbanking powers, new, proposed legislation 538
Bank holding companies, financial developments in	Regulation Y (See Regulations)
1982	Bank Holding Company Act
Banks, role in international financial system 663	Applications under section 4, amendments to
Business fixed investment 1	rules 718
Capacity and capacity utilization, new Federal Re-	Erratum for December 1982 index
serve measures	Orders issued under
Deposit instruments, new	A & K Bancshares, Inc 12
Electronic fund transfers, consumer, develop-	ABC Bancshares, Inc 94
ments	Alabanc Inc 55
Federal and state laws on consumer financial ser-	Alaska Pacific Bancorporation 660
vices, doctrine of preemption 823	Albank Corporation 572
Foreign exchange markets, intervention 830	Alexander City Bancshares, Inc 57
Foreign exchange operations of Treasury and Federal	Alexandria State Company 58
Reserve (See Foreign exchange operations)	Allied Bancshares, Inc 292, 313, 544, 817
Housing market	Allied Irish Banks Limited
Insured commercial banks, profitability 489, 885	Alpine Bancorporation Inc
Labor market in recession and recovery 477	Alvord Financial Corporation 389
Money growth, foreign experience with targets for . 745	Amador Bancshares, Inc 944
Mortgages, alternative, and Truth in Lending 327	Amarillo Western Bancshares, Inc
Statements and reports to Congress (See Statements	Ameribank, Inc 656
to Congress)	Ameribank Corporation 58
U.S. international transactions in 1982	American Bancorp, Inc 317
Assets and liabilities of overseas branches of member	American Bancshares Holding Corp 470
banks 696	American Bank Corporation 121, 231
Automated clearinghouse services	American Banks of Florida, Inc 879
Corporate trade payments, interim fee schedule 365	American Bankshares, Inc 389
Nighttime deposit deadline and interim fee schedule 695	American Exchange Bancorp, Inc 879
Proposed amendment of fee schedule 785	American Fletcher Corporation 816

Page	s Pages
Bank Holding Company Act—Continued	Bank Holding Company Act—Continued
Orders issued—Cont.	Orders issued—Cont.
Citizens Financial Corporation 74	0 Derby Financial Corporation 314
Citizens Financial Service Corporation 81	
Citizens Holding Company 314, 65	
Citizens Union Bancorp, Inc 47	
City Bancshares, Inc 88	Donnelly Bancshares, Inc 56
City National Bancshares, Inc	
C.J. Bancshares, Inc	Downing Investment Co., Inc
Claremont Bancshares, Inc 31	
Clark Bancshares, Inc 31	4 Drake Holding Company, Inc 58
Clarke, Inc 88	Eagan BanCorporation, Inc 471
Clayco Bancshares, Inc 31	
Clear Lake Bancorp, Inc 47	1 Eagle Bank Holding Corp 818
Clinton Bancshares, Inc 741, 94	
CNB of Lebanon Bancorp, Inc	
Coastal Bend Bancshares, Inc	
Cobanco, Inc 81	
Coffeyville Bancshares, Inc	
Cohutta Bancshares, Inc	
Cole-Taylor Financial Group, Inc	
Collier Bancshares Holding Company, Inc 47	
Colonial Bancorporation, Inc	
Columbia National Bancorp., Inc 94	
Columbiana Bancshares, Inc 88	
Columbine Bankshares, Ltd 74	
Columbus Corp	
Comerica Incorporated 797, 911, 92	
Comm. Bancorp, Inc	
Commerce Bancorp, Inc	
Commerce Bancshares, Inc 447, 93	
Commercial Bancshares, Inc	
Commercial BancShares, Inc	
Commercial Bank Investment Company 65	
Commercial Holding Company, Inc	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
	6 F N BanCorp, Inc
Commercial State Bancorp, Inc	
Commercial State Holding Company, Inc 65	
Community Bancorp, Inc 471, 65	
Community Banking Corporation	
Conifer/Essex Group, Inc 94	
Consolidated Bancorp, Inc	
Continental Bancorp, Inc	
Cornerstone Financial Corporation	
Corpofin, C.A., Caracas, Venezuela	
Corpofin, N.V., Netherlands Antilles 44	
Cottage Grove BanCorporatrion, Inc	
County Bankshares, Inc	
Craco, Inc	
Crocker National Corporation	
CSB Banco, Inc	· ·
Cullen/Frost Bankers, Inc. 23	1 Virginia, Inc
Custer Bancorp	
Dairyland Bancshares, Inc	
Dakota Bankshares, Inc 442, 71	
Dakota Company, Inc	
D'Arbonne Bancshares, Inc	
Dartmouth National Corporation	
	- marriage and a conference of constant
Dauphin Deposit Corporation	7 Springs 472
Davis County Bancorporation 57	
Dawson Bancshares, Inc 57	.,
Dawson Corporation 88	
D.C. Bancorp	First Atlanta Corporation
Dekalb Financial Corp 39	First Bancorp of Belleville, Inc 472
Delta Bancshares Company 88	First Bancorp of War, Inc
Deport Financial Company 65	First Bancorp of Wayne, Inc 942

P	ages	Pa	ges
Bank Holding Company Act—Continued		Bank Holding Company Act—Continued	-
Orders issued—Cont.		Orders issued—Cont.	
Fremont Bank Corporation		Hub Bancshares, Inc.	
Fremont State Bancshares, Inc		Hudson Valley Holding Corp	
Frontier Financial Corporation		Humboldt Investment Corp	
FTS Financial Inc	231	Hutchinson Bancorp	
Gaines Bancshares, Inc		I & B, Inc.	
GenBanc, Inc		Illini Financial Corp	
General Bancshares Corporation 315		Illinois Valley Bancorp, Inc	
Genoa Bancshares, Inc.		Ina Bancshares, Inc.	
Germantown Banc Corp		Independence Bancorp, Inc.	
GGB Bancshares, Inc.		Independence Bank Group, Inc.	
Gilcrease Hills Bancorp, Inc.		Independent Banks of Virginia, Inc.	
GL & ML Limited		Independent Bankshares Corporation	
Glasgow Bancshares Corporation		Independent Community Banks, Inc.	
GN Bancorp, Inc.		Indiana Bancorp	
GN Bankshares, Inc.		Indiana United Bancorp	608
Goodenow Bancorporation		Industrial Bancshares, Inc.	
Gorham Bancorp, Inc.		Intercity Bancorporation, Inc.	
Granada Bankshares, Inc.		Interedec (Georgia) Limited, Nassau, Bahamas	56
Grand Bancshares, Inc.		Interedec (Georgia) N.V., Curacao, Netherlands	54
Grand Lake Bancorp, Inc		Antilles	56
Grand Ridge Bancorporation, Inc		InterFirst Corporation	
Granite Holding Corporation	658	Interstate Financial Corporation 123, 232, Iola Bancshares, Inc	
Gravois Bancorp, Inc.		I.S.B. Financial Corp.	
Great Lakes Financial Resources, Inc.		Itasca Bancorp Inc.	
Great Mid-West Financial Company		Jackass Creek Land and Livestock Company	
Gresham Bancshares, Inc.		Jackson Financial Corporation	
Groos Financial Corporation		JAW Bancshares Corp	
Guaranty, Inc.		JC Bankshares, Inc.	
Guaranty Bancshares Corporation		JDOB Inc.	
Guaranty Bankshares, Ltd		Jena Holding Company	
Gulf Southwest Bancorp, Inc.		J.M.C. Interest, Inc.	
Gulfcoast Bancshares, Inc.		Joaquin Bankshares, Inc.	819
Guthrie County Bancshares, Inc.		Jorgenson Insurance Agency, Inc.	819
Gwinnett Holding Company		J.P. Morgan & Co., Incorporated	
H & L Investments, Inc		Kansas National Bancorporation, Inc.	
Halbur Bancshares, Inc	574	Kaw Valley Bancshares, Inc	
Hamburg Financial, Inc	472	Keene Bancorp, Inc	658
Hanil Bank, Seoul, Korea	30	Keewatin Bancorporation, Inc	125
Harbor Country Banking Corporation	819	Kentucky Bancorporation, Inc	863
Harris Bankcorp, Inc	879	Kermit State Bancshares, Inc	56
Hartford National Corporation		Key Banks Inc 230,	
Hartsville Bancshares, Inc.		Kingswood Bank-Corp	
Hawkeye Bancorporation		Kittson Investment Company	
Hays State Bankshares, Inc.		KYNB Bancshares, Inc.	
Haysville Bancshares, Inc		LaBelle Bancshares, Inc.	
Hazelton Bancshares, Inc.		LaFayette County Bancshares, Inc.	315
Heber Springs Bancshares, Inc		Lake Bancshares Corporation	
Higginsville Bancshares, Inc.		Lake Valley Bancorp, Inc.	
High Point Financial Corporation		Lakeland Financial Corporation	3/3
Hill Investment Co.		Lakeside Bancshares, Inc.	313
Holcomb Bancshares, Inc.		Lamar Bancshares, Inc.	123
Holly Bankshares, Inc.		Landmark Financial Group, Inc.	002
Home State Bancorp, Inc.		La Pryor Bancshares, Inc.	20
Home State Building, Inc.		Latham Bancorp, Inc.	015
HomeBane Corporation	314	Lawton Company 864,	
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation,		LBO Bancorp, Inc.	
Hong Kong, B.C.C.; Kellett, N.V., Curacao,		LBT Gameration	
Netherlands Antilles; HSBC Holdings, B. V., Amsterdam, The Netherlands; and Marine Midland		LBT Corporation Lebanon Bancshares, Inc	
	731	Le Center Financial Services, Inc.	
Banks, Inc., Buffalo, N.Y		Leedey Bancorporation, Inc.	
Horizon Bancorp 819, 822		Lewisville Bancshares, Inc.	
HSBC Holdings, B.V		Lincoln Bancshares, Inc.	

	Pages	Pas	ges
Bank Holding Company Act—Continued		Bank Holding Company Act—Continued	5
Orders issued—Cont.		Orders issued—Cont.	
Lincoln Bankshares, Inc.	. 882	Mountain Bancshares, Inc	57
Lindell Bancshares, Inc.			57
Linn Holding Company		MSB Holding Company, Inc.	
Livermore Bancorporation		Munden Bankshares, Inc.	
Local Investors, Inc.		MWA Bancorporation	
Logansport Bancorp, Inc		Nabanco, Inc.	
Lohrville Bancshares, Ltd		Naperville Financial Corporation	
Long-Term Credit Bank of Japan, Limited		National Bancshares Corporation of Texas 123, 3	
Luxemburg Bancshares, Inc.		658,	
McGregor Banco, Inc.			742
McKinstry Inc.		NBD Bancorp, Inc	
Madison Agency Inc.		NBG Financial Corporation	
Magnolia State Capital Corp		NBG Holding Company	
Mahnomen Bancshares, Inc.		NBN Corporation NBSC Corporation	
Manila Banking Corporation		NC Bancorp, Inc.	920
Manufacturers Bancorp, Inc.	. 46	NCNB Corporation	49
Marine Bancorp, Inc.	. 943	New Germany Bancshares, Inc.	57
Marine Midland Banks, Inc		New Mexico Banquest Investors Corporation, San-	31
Marionville Bancshares, Inc.		ta Fe, N. Mex., and Banco de Vizcaya, S.A.,	
Maroa Bancshares, Inc.		Bilbao, Spain	876
Marshall & Ilsley Corporation		Newport Savings and Loan Association	
Marshall Bancshares, Inc.			473
Martinius Corporation		NGM Bancorp., Inc.	
Maybaco Company		Nixon Bancshares, Inc.	
Meigs County Bancshares, Inc.		Norban Financial Group, Inc.	
Mellon National Corporation 296, 302, 65			945
Memphis Bancshares, Inc.		Norstar Bancorp, Inc	
Mercantile Bancorporation, Inc 315, 456, 65		North Central Financial Corporation	
Mercantile Bancshares, Inc		North Central Financial Services, Inc	
Mercantile Bankshares Corporation		North East Bancshares, Inc	
Mercantile Texas Corporation		North Fork Bancorporation, Inc	
Merchants and Manufacturers Bancorporation		North Pacific Bancorporation	
Inc	. 57	Northeast Bancorp, Inc 57,	658
Merchants & Planters Bancshares, Inc		Northeastern Bancorp, Inc 575,	658
Merchants Bancorp, Inc		Northern Trust Bank of Florida Naples N.A	123
Merchants Bancshares, Inc		Northern Trust Corporation	
Merchants Trust, Inc.		Northern Wisconsin Bank Holding Company	
Metro Bancshares, Inc.	. 315	Northstream Investments, Inc.	
Metropolitan Bancshares, Inc.		Northway Bancshares, Inc.	
Metter Financial Services, Inc		Northwest Bancshares, Inc.	
Miami Citizens Bancorp.			821
Miami National Bancorp		Northwest Kansas Banc Shares, Inc., Southwest	
Michigan Bancorp, Inc.		Kansas Banc Shares, Inc., Santa Fe Trail Banc	
Mid Central BanCorp, Inc	. 02U	Shares, Inc., and Arkansas Valley Banc Shares,	272
Midland Bank PLC, London, England		Inc 98, Northwest Missouri Bancshares, Inc	
	. 679	Northwest Pennsylvania Corp.	
Midland California Holding Limited, London, England	870	Northwest Felinsylvania Colp	
Midlantic Banks, Inc		Norwest Corporation	
Midwest Financial Group, Inc 315, 82		Oakland City Bancshares Corp.	
Milk River Investments, Inc		Oberlin Bancshares, Inc.	
Mineola Bancshares, Inc.		Oklahoma Bancorporation, Inc.	
Mission Bancshares, Inc.		Old Colony Co-Operative Bank	
Missouri Farmers Bancshares, Inc.		Old Kent Financial Corporation	
Mitch Corporation		Old National Bancshares, Inc.	
Monmouth Financial Services, Inc.		Old Second Bancorp, Inc	
Monroe Bancshares, Ltd		Old Stone Corporation	
Montana Bancsystem, Inc.		Omnibancorp	
Morgan Bancorp., Inc.		Onalaska Holding Company, Inc.	
Morgan Capital Corporation		Onarga Bancorp, Inc.	
Morgantown Deposit Bancorp, Inc.		One Security, Inc.	
Mountain Bancorp, Inc.		One Valley Bancorp of West Virginia, Inc 473,	
Mountain Bancorporation, Inc.		Ontario Bancorporation, Inc	

	ages	Pag Bank Holding Company Act—Continued	ges
Bank Holding Company Act—Continued Orders issued—Cont.		Orders issued—Cont.	
Oquawka Bancshares, Inc	820	St. Ansgar Bancorporation	392
Orange Bancorp		St. Charles Bancshares, Inc	473
Orbanco Financial Services Corporation	465	St. James Bancorporation, Inc	473
Ore Bancorporation		St. Paul Bancorporation, Inc	
Outagamie Bank Shares, Inc	391	Sandwich Banco, Inc	821
Palmer National Bancorp, Inc		Santa Fe Trail Banc Shares, Inc 98,	
Palmetto State Bankshares, Inc		SBC Financial Corp	
Panhandle Bancshares, Inc		SBI Corporation	57
Paris Bancshares, Inc	656	SBT Corporation	
Park Bancorporation, Inc.		Schmidt Bancshares, Inc	
Pathfinder Bancshares, Inc		Schooler Bancshares, Inc.	
Pembroke Bancshares, Inc.		Schroders Public Limited Company, London,	
Pennbancorp		England	41
Peoples BanCorp	-	Scotland Holding Company	57
Peoples Bancorp, Inc.		Scottscom Bancorp, Inc.	882
Peoples Bancorporation, Inc.		Second Security Bankshares, Inc.	
Peoples Bancshares of Hayward, Inc		Security Bancorp, Inc.	
Peoples Bank Corporation of Berea		Security Bancshares, Inc.	57
Peoples Exchange Bancorporation of Thorp, Inc.		Security Bancshares, Incorporated	
Peoples National Corporation		Security Bank Shares, Inc.	
Peoples Security Bancorp, Inc.	943	Security Chicago Corp.	
Persia Bancorp, Inc.	660	Security Financial Corp.	473
Phalia Bancshares, Inc.		Security Pacific Corporation	743
Pharr Financial Corporation		Security Shares, Inc.	
Philadelphia National Corporation and National		Sequatchie Valley Bancshares, Inc.	579
Central Financial Corporation		Shawsville Bancorp, Inc.	470
Pickens County Bancshares, Inc.		Sherman Banc Shares, Inc.	
Pilot Bancorp, Inc.		Sherman County Management, Inc.	223
Pilot Point Bancshares Corporation		Skandinaviska Enskilda Banken, Stockholm,	00.
Pioneer Bankshares, Inc.		Sweden	42
P.J.K., Inc.		Skylake Bankshares, Inc.	
Planters Financial Corporation		Slater Bancshares, Inc.	
Platt Valley National Company, Inc.		Smithville Bankshares, Inc.	
Plymouth Investment Company		Society Corporation	
PNC Financial Corp 51		South Carolina National Corporation	
Pomeroy Bancorporation		South Central Bancshares, Inc.	
Portis Bancshares, Inc.		South Dakota Bancorp, Inc.	
Post Bancorp, Inc.		South Dakota Bancshares, Inc.	
Powell County Bancorp, Inc.	57	South Mississippi Capital Company	
Prairieland Bancorp, Inc.	232	South Suburban Bancorp, Inc.	
Preferred Equity Investors of Florida, Inc		South Taylor County Bancshares	
Progressive Bancorporation, Inc.		Southeast Banking Corporation 118, 564,	
Progressive Bancshares, Inc.		Southeastern Banking Corporation	
Pueblo Bancorporation		Southern Bancorporation, Inc	
Puget Sound Bancorp		Southern Bancorporation, Inc., and Southern Na-	
Quad Cities First Company		tional Corporation	224
Quadco Bancshares, Inc		Southern Bancshares, Inc	57€
Rainier Bancorporation, Inc		Southern BancShares, Inc.	124
Raldon, Inc.		Southern Bancshares Corp	
Raleigh Bankshares, Inc	658	Southern Bankshares, Inc	316
Ranchers Investment Corporation	233	Southern National Banks, Inc.	576
Randall Bancshares, Inc.		Southern National Corporation	
Ravenswood Financial Corporation	124	Southside Bancshares Corp	943
Ray Bancorporation, Inc		SouthTrust Corporation 57, 659,	
Reelfoot Bancshares, Inc		Southwest Bancshares, Inc 57,	
Republic Bancorp of S.C., Inc		Southwest Banking Corporation	
RepublicBank Corporation 124		Southwest First Community, Inc.	742
Rice Lake Bancorp., Inc.		Southwest Florida Banks, Inc.	
Richmond Bancshares, Inc.		Spartan Bancorp, Inc.	
Ridgway Bancorp, Inc.		Spur Bancshares, Inc.	
River Valley Bancorporation, Inc.		SSB Bancorp	
Rosedale First National Corp.		Stanley Corp.	
Roseville Bancorp., Inc.		Starbuck Bancshares, Inc.	
Rushville Bancshares. Inc.		Starr Ban Company	

Bank Holding Company Act—Continued	Pag	ges	Bank Holding Company Act—Continued	Pages
Orders issued—Cont.			Orders issued—Cont.	
State Banco, Ltd	6	559	University Bancshares, Inc	659
State Bancorp, Inc	5	576	Upper Cumberland Bancshares, Inc	57€
State National Corporation	4	173	Utah Bancorporation	
Statewide Bancshares Corporation	1	24	Uvalde Bancshares, Inc	
Steel City Bancorporation, Inc			Valley Center Bancshares, Inc	
Sterling Bancorp., Inc	3	116	Valley View Bancshares, Inc	
Stillwater Holding Company			Van Buren Bancorporation	
Stonington Banc Shares, Inc			V.B.T. Holding Corporation	
Stromburg Financial Services, Inc			Vernon Center Bancshares, Inc	
Suburban Bancorp, Inc			Victoria Bankshares, Inc 124, 233, 576, 659	
Sun Banks, Inc.		934	Villa Grove Bancshares, Inc	
Sun Banks of Florida, Inc 230, 3		740	Vista Banks, Inc.	
Sunshine Bankshares Corporation			Wainwright Financial Corporation	
Susquehanna Bancshares, Inc			Wakefield Bancorporation, Inc	
T-Mark, Inc.			Walnut Ridge Bankstock	58
Tabor Enterprises, Inc.			Walter E. Heller International Corporation 553	813
Taney County Bancorporation, Inc.			Walthall Capital Group, Ltd	316
TBT Bancshares, Inc.			Walz-Stuart Agency, Inc.	
Tennessee Eastern Bancshares, Inc.			Washington Bancorporation	
Tennessee Homestead Company			Washington Community Bancshares	124
Terry Bancorporation			Washington Independent Bancshares, Inc.	74
Texana Bancshares, Inc.			Waxahachie Bancshares, Inc.	7/12
Texas American Bancshares, Inc			Wayne County Bancshares, Inc.	232
Texas Bancorporation, Inc.			WB Financial Corp.	
Texas Capital Bancshares, Inc.		944	W.B.T. Holding Company	
Texas Commerce Bancshares, Inc 104, 3			WCB Corporation	
Texas East BanCorp, Inc.			Webb Bancshares, Inc.	
Texas Independent Bancshares, Inc.			West Branch Bancorp, Inc.	
Texas Southwest Bancorp, Inc.			West Frankfort Community Baneshares, Inc	
Texas Valley Bancshares, Inc.			West Franklin Community Bancshares, Inc	124
TexFirst Bancshares, Inc.			Western Bancshares, Inc	
Thompson Financial, Ltd.			Western Bancshares of Albuquerque, Inc	
Thompson Financial, Etd. Thorndale Bancshares, Inc.			Western Commerce Bancshares of Carlsbad, Inc.	944
Thornton Bancshares, Inc.			Western Illinois National Bancshares, Inc.	
Tonica Bancorp, Inc.			Whitewater Bancorp, Inc.	
Town & Country Bancorp, Inc.			Whitmore Company, Inc.	
Trans Kentucky Bancorp			Windsor Bancorporation, Inc.	391
TransTexas Bancshares, Inc			Wood County Bancorporation, Inc.	
Tri County Investment Company			Woodbury Bancshares, Inc.	
Tri-State Bancshares, Inc.			Woodville Bancshares, Inc.	
Trilon Financial Corporation			Worth Bancorporation, Inc.	
Tritten Bancshares, Inc.		473	W.T.B. Financial Corporation	373
Trust Company of Georgia		369	Yukon Temporary Holding Company	
Trustees of Dartmouth College			Zions Utah Bancorporation	
TwinCo, Inc.	3	316	Bank Merger Act	
Unicorp Bancshares, Inc			Orders issued under	
Unicorp Bancshares-Houston, Inc	3	316	Am-Ba-Co., Inc.	125
Union Bancorp Inc			American Bank of Bloomington	945
Union Bancorporation, Inc		124	Bank of Virginia	
Union Bancshares, Incorporated			Bank of West Point	475
Union Illinois Company			Bank One of Mansfield	661
Union National Corporation			BNH Acquisition Bank	
Union of Texas Bancshares, Inc			C.C. State Bank	
Union Planters Corporation			Central Fidelity Bank	
United Bancshares, Inc.			Citizens Bank	
United Bankers, Inc 124, 4			Financial Growth Systems, Inc.	
United Banks of Wisconsin, Inc.			1st Source Bank	
United Bankshares, Inc.		659	First Virginia Bank	
United Central Bancshares, Inc.			First Virginia Bank-Colonial	884
United Danville, Inc.		883	Flagship Bank of Tampa	94
United Jersey Banks		565	Hempstead Bank	
United Midwest Bancorporation, Ltd			Heritage Interim Bank	
United Southern Corporation		944	Lookingglass Banc Corp	
Universal Bancshares, Inc.			Ottawa County Banking Company	
Curvida Danconarco, Ille		- 10	Ottawa County Danking Company	00.

	Pages	P	ages
Bank Merger Act—Continued		Board of Governors—Continued	
Orders issued—Cont.		Staff changes—Cont.	
Peoples Bank and Trust Company		Meeder, Lorin S	624
Schenectady Trust Company		Prell, Michael J	
Security Bank of Monroe		Roberts, Steven M	
United Counties Trust Company		Simpson, Thomas D	92
United Jersey Bank		Struble, Frederick M	
United Virginia Bank		Taylor, William	92
Valley Bank and Trust Company		Staff studies (See Staff studies)	
Western Bank	661	Statements and reports to Congress (See Statements	
Bank Services Act		to Congress)	
Orders issued under		Thrift Institutions Advisory Council (See Thrift Insti-	
Louisiana National Bank	939	tutions Advisory Council)	202
Bankers acceptances	200	Bowen, Brent L., Assistant Controller, appointment	202
Creation by certain banks, amendment of rules		Brademas, John, appointed Chairman and Class C	226
Reservability of ineligible acceptances, amendment of		director, New York	
Regulation D	10, 342	Bradfield, Michael, statement	009
Under Bank Export Services Act,	02	Branch banks	
limitations	. 92, 0, 898	Federal Reserve	
Banking and financial system, statement on emergin		Directors (See Directors)	A 104
trends in structure and public policy implications.	-	Vice Presidents in charge, list	
Banking and other financial services, statement of		acceptances	
developments in markets for		Member banks, assets and liabilities of overseas	
Banks, role in international financial system, paper		branches	
Bernhardt, George A., appointed director, Charlott		Brandon, William H., Jr., appointed director, Memphis	
Branch		Branch	
Black, Uyless D., Associate Director, Division of Dat		Brinzey, JoAnne, elected Class A director, Philadelphia	237
Processing, resignation		Brittain, Alfred, elected Class A director, New York .	
Bliss, Charles M., elected Class A director, Chicago		Brown, Thomas R., Jr., appointed director, Los Ange-	
Board of Governors (See also Federal Reserve System		les Branch	
Annual Report to Congress		Buenger, Clement L., appointed director, Cincinnati	
Building		Branch	238
Dedication of headquarters building	623	Bush, Condon S., appointed director, Nashville Branch	241
Tours, change in hours	785	Business fixed investment, article	1
Capital adequacy guidelines, amendments 53	19, 898		
Consumer Advisory Council (See Consumer		CAPACITY and capacity utilization, article and correc-	
Advisory Council)		tion 515	
Federal Advisory Council, list		Capacity utilization table, correction	
Federal Open Market Committee (See Federal Ope	n	Capital adequacy guidelines, amendments 539	
Market Committee)		Capital trends and financing, bank, staff study	
Fees for Federal Reserve services to depository inst	1-	Check clearing and collection (See Fees and Transfers	
tutions (See Fees) Litigation (See Litigation)		of funds) Cleaver, Joe M., Assistant Director, Division of	
Members, reappointment of Paul A. Volcker as		Research and Statistics, resignation	367
Chairman	623	Cleveland, William P., staff study	
Members and officers, list		Cobb, Sue McCourt, appointed director, Miami Branch	
Publications and releases (See Publications)	. 11/0	Coin, transportation	
Regulations (See Regulations)		Collection services	
Rules (See Rules)		Checks (See Fees and Transfers of funds)	
Staff changes		Noncash, proposal to revise fee structure for . 541	, 783
Altmann, Murray	. 283	Commercial banks, insured, articles 489	
Black, Uyless D	. 15	Comptroller of the Currency	
Bowen, Brent L	202	Capital adequacy guidelines, amendments 539,	, 898
Cleaver, Joe M		Management interlocks, amendments by joint federal	
Denkler, John M		regulatory agencies	854
Ettin, Edward C		Condition and income reports, expansion of quarterly	
Frost, S. David	. 202	subscription tapes	854
Kohn, Donald L		Consumer Advisory Council	
Lepper, Susan J.		List	
Lindsey, David E		Meetings 541	
McEntee, Elliott C.		Nominations for appointments	416
Maloni, William R		Consumer electronic fund transfers, article on develop-	
Malphrus, Stephen R		ments	
Manasseri, Richard J		Consumer financial services, doctrine of preemption,	
Mannion, Robert E	. 202	article on federal and state laws on	823

P	ages	Pa	ages
Federal Reserve System (See also Board of Governors) Compliance Handbook, supplement 8 Districts, changes in boundaries	899	GARN-ST GERMAIN Depository Institutions Act of 1982 24, 27, 282, 319, 366, 370, 697, 854, Gay, Robert S., article	
Map	1-105 283	Georgine, Robert A., appointed Class C director, Richmond	239
367, 419, 541, 625, 698, 785, 855,	, 899	Gillam, Grady, appointed director, Birmingham Branch	240
Structure and functioning, bills regarding Fees for Federal Reserve services to depository	839	Glaessner, Thomas C., article	
institutions		Grupe, Michael R., staff study	592
Automated clearinghouse services (See Automated clearinghouse services)		Guidelines, capital adequacy, amendments 539, Gulley, Wilbur P., Jr., appointed director, Little Rock	898
Check collection services, new fee schedules Computer recording of U.S. government and agency	853	Branch	243
securities and related wire transfers, revised fee schedule, and continuation of current charges for		HANKS, Allan S., appointed director, Louisville	242
wire transfers and net settlement services 14		Branch	243
Corporate trade payments, interim fee schedule Float		Branch	
Pricing of services, review of developments, state-		Hedlund, Jeffrey D., article	
Private sector adjustment factor (PSAF) 282, 854.		Horner, Matina S., elected Class B director, Boston	
Securities safekeeping and noncash collection, pro-	,	Housing market, article	61
posal to revise fee schedule	, 783	Branch	241
schedule	13	Hudson, D.S., Jr., appointed director, Miami Branch.	241
Financial Institutions Deregulation Act of 1983, state-	757	Humphreys, Fred C., appointed director, Salt Lake City Branch	249
ment	131		
Consumer, doctrine of preemption, article on federal	922	INCOME and expenses	
and state laws concerning		Condition and income reports, expansion of quarterly subscription tapes	854
Financial system and financial services industry		Federal Reserve Banks	91
Legal framework, statement on developments Role of banks in international financial system		Insured commercial banks, articles on profitability	885
Structure, statement on emerging trends and implica-		Industrial production, releases . 11, 73, 165, 261, 335,	409,
tions for public policy	532	522, 593, 693, 755, 837, Insured commercial banks, articles on	896
Branch	242	profitability	885
Float Change in apprenting precedures	100	Interest on deposits (See also Interest rates) Changes (See Regulations: Q)	
Change in operating procedures Pricing		Demand deposits, statement on proposals to permit	
Foreign banking and financing (See Regulations: K)		payment of interest	846
Foreign banks, limitations on investments in bankers acceptances under Bank Export Services		Interest rates (See also Interest on deposits) Consumer, statement	263
Act 92, 209, 540, 542,	, 898	Federal Reserve Banks, changes	3, 23
Foreign countries, statement on indebtedness of some developing countries and measures to deal with		Usury laws (See Usury laws) Interlocking bank relationships (See Regulations: L)	
problem	80	International agreements on exchange market interven-	
Foreign-currency holdings of Federal Reserve, authority under Monetary Control Act to invest, statement.	193	tion policy	692
Foreign exchange markets		ket, staff study	591
Intervention in, summary of ten staff studies	830	International banking operations (See Regulations: K)	662
Intervention policy on, excerpt from Williamsburg Declaration, May 1983	692	International financial system, role of banks, paper International lending, statement on supervision and	003
Foreign exchange operations		regulation	341
Foreign-currency holdings of Federal Reserve, authority under Monetary Control Act to invest,		International Monetary Fund, statements 175, 266, International transactions, U.S., in 1982, article	
statement		Intervention in foreign exchange markets, summary of	
Treasury and Federal Reserve, reports 141, 404, 672, Fortson, D. Eugene, appointed director, Little Rock	, 893	ten staff studies	830
Branch	243	Investments (See also specific types) Business fixed investment, article	1
Freund, James L. article	61	Export trading companies, authorization for invest-	
Frigon, Henry F., appointed director, Louisville Branch. Frost, S. David, Staff Director for Management, ap-	244	ments in	542
pointment	202	thority under Monetary Control Act to invest,	
Furlong, Frederick T., article	319	statement	193

F	ages	Pa	ages
JOHNSON, Karen H., article	•	Meeder, Lorin S., Associate Director, Division of Federal Reserve Bank Operations, resignation	624
KEEN, E.F., Jr., appointed director, Jacksonville Branch	240	Member banks (See also Depository institutions) Assets and liabilities of overseas branches	
Kohn, Donald L., appointed Deputy Staff Director for Office of Staff Director for Monetary and Financial		Credit extended to, by Federal Reserve Banks (See Regulations: O)	370
Kuehn, Curtis W., elected Class A director, Minneapolis		Interlocking relationships (See Regulations: L) Loans to executive officers (See Regulations: O) Reserve requirements (See Regulations: D) State member banks (See State member banks)	
LABOR market in recession and recovery, article Leasing, consumer		Transfers of funds (See Transfers of funds) Mergers (See Bank Merger Act) Mills, Rodney H., staff study	591
regulation	341	Monetary aggregates, weekly, staff paper on seasonal adjustment	
Research and Statistics, appointment Lindsey, David E., Deputy Associate Director, Division	92	Monetary Control Act of 1980 24, 91, 93, 193, 199, 282, 365, 783,	281,
of Research and Statistics, appointment Litigation, cases pending involving Board of Governors	92 59,	Monetary policy Reports to Congress	842
125, 234, 317, 392, 475, 578, 661, 743, 822, 884. Loans (See also Credit)		Statements to Congress 167, 181, 187, 337, 601, 617,	613,
Business, agricultural and consumer, statements	197, 340	Money (See Coin and Currency) Money growth, article on foreign experience with tar-	
Consumer, statement on interest rates Executive officers of member banks (See Regulations: O)	263	gets for	856
Foreclosures, home and farm, statement on potential effect of supervisory policies on	177	Mortgages (See Real estate)	1))
Indebtedness of some developing countries and measures to deal with problem, statement	80	NASH, E. William, Jr., appointed director, Jacksonville Branch	240
International Monetary Fund (See International Monetary Fund)	00	National banks, amendments to capital adequacy guidelines	
Mortgages (See Real estate) State member banks, proposed revision of rules on loans to certain insiders	418	Negotiable order of withdrawal accounts Eligibility of governmental units to hold, amendment	27
Stocks (See Stock market credit)	410	Super NOW accounts, article	
MCDERMOTT, Robert F., appointed director, San Antonio Branch	247	Branch	
McEntee, Elliott C., appointed Associate Director, Division of Federal Reserve Bank Operations		structure for	541 91
Mallinson, Eugenie, article		OPPER, Barbara Negri, article	489
Branch Maloni, William R., Special Assistant to Board, resigna-		Over-the-counter stocks Margin stock list, revisions and supplement 92, 418,	
Malphrus, Stephen R., appointed Assistant Staff Director for Management Office Assistant Tables	624	Regulation T, conforming amendments concerning .	/11
tor for Management, Office Automation and Technology, Office of the Staff Director for Management Manasseri, Richard J., appointed Assistant Director for	698	PARKS, G. Johnny, appointed director, Portland Branch	249
Data Systems, Division of Data Processing	698	Partee, J. Charles Foreign-currency holdings of Federal Reserve, authority under Monetary Control Act to invest,	
tion	202	statement	193
Over-the-counter stocks (See Over-the-counter stocks)		to permit payment	846
Regulations G, T, and U (See Regulations) Martin, Preston		Interest rates on business, agricultural, and consumer loans, statement	340
Consumer interest rates, statement Employment situation, statement		regulation	341
Fair Deposit Availability Act of 1983, statement Loan foreclosures, home and farm, statement on		preemption and effects of high interest rates on farmers and businesses	340
potential effect of supervisory policies		Pates, Seabrook, appointed director, Helena Branch Payments mechanism (See Transfers of funds)	
Regulatory Reform Act of 1983, statement	595	Philip, William W., appointed director, Seattle Branch Pierce, David A., staff study	

Pages	Pages
Prell, Michael J., appointed Deputy Director, Division	Regulations—Continued
of Research and Statistics	L, Management Official Interlocks—Cont.
Private sector adjustment factor (See Fees)	Grandfathered interlocking relationships, amendment
Production, industrial (See Industrial production)	Streamlined procedures for Interlocks Act, amend-
Publications in 1983 (including releases)	ments
Annual Report to Congress	M, Consumer Leasing
Condition and income reports, expansion of quarterly	Determinations under, amendment to rules 209
subscription tapes	O, Loans to Executive Officers, Directors, and Princi-
"Credit Cards in the U.S. Economy"	pal Shareholders of Member Banks
Federal Reserve Act, revised edition	Home mortgage and education loans, amendments
Federal Reserve System Compliance Handbook, supplement 8	to conform to recent legislation and proposed
plement 8	changes
Over-the-counter margin stock list (See Over-the-	Negotiable order of withdrawal accounts, eligibility
counter stocks)	of governmental units to hold, amendments 2'
	Rules relating to payment of interest adopted by
RAPIER, Thomas G., appointed director, New Orleans	Depository Institutions Deregulation Committee,
Branch 241	amendment
Ray, Frederick G., appointed director, Buffalo	T, Credit by Brokers and Dealers
Branch	Comparision chart for old and new regulation 624
Real estate Alternative mortgages and Truth in Landing article 227	Over-the-counter stocks, amendments
Alternative mortgages and Truth in Lending, article . 327 Home mortgage loans, amendments to Regulation O	Private mortgage pass-through securities as collateral for margin credit, amendment
to conform to new legislation, and proposed	Revision to simplify
changes	U, Credit by Banks for the Purpose of Purchasing or
Loan foreclosures, home and farm, statement on	Carrying Margin Stocks
potential effect of supervisory policies on 177	Revision to simplify and clarify 202, 623, 712–18
Secondary mortgage market, statement 769	X, Rules Governing Borrowers Who Obtain Securi-
Regulations, Board of Governors (See also Rules)	ties Credit
A, Extensions of Credit by Federal Reserve Banks	Proposed revision
Discount rates, amendments to reduce	Y, Bank Holding Companies and Change in Bank
B, Equal Credit Opportunity Proposal to revise	Control Nonbanking activities, amendments and proposed
D, Reserve Requirements of Depository Institutions	amendment
Bankers acceptances, amendment, final rule, and	Proposal to update and revise, and extension of
proposed action 540, 542	time for comment
Exemption of certain amounts of reservable liabil-	Z, Truth in Lending
ities, amendments	Arrangers of credit, student loans, and use of
Money market deposit accounts, amendments . 23, 91,	calculating devices in determining annual per-
93, 856 Nonpersonal time deposits, amendments 281, 292,	centage rates, amendments 92, 282, 370 Commentary, update 899
784, 856	Determinations under, amendment to rules 209
Phasing-in, for member banks 24	Proposal to find certain provisions in state laws not
Small institutions, amendments 282, 366, 369	inconsistent with Truth in Lending Act 623
Technical amendments	Regulatory Improvement Program
Time deposits, minimum maturity, amendment 784,	Regulation G 202, 623
856	Regulation T 417, 429–40
Transaction accounts, amendments 14, 24, 898	Regulation U
E, Electronic Fund Transfers Technical amendments to conform to revision and	Regulatory Reform Act of 1983, statement 595
simplification of Regulation Z 282, 370	Reserve requirements Depository institutions (See Regulations: D)
G, Securities Credit by Persons Other Than Banks,	Revisions
Brokers, or Dealers	Capacity and capacity utilization, article and correc-
Revision to simplify and clarify 202, 623, 707–11	tion
J, Collection of Checks and Other Items and Wire	Money stock 199
Transfers of Funds	Roberts, Steven M., appointed Assistant to Chairman 698
Automated clearinghouses, proposed revised and	Rose, John T., staff study
restructured fee schedule for services 785	Rost, Ronald F., articles 515, 624
Check collection charge, proposed amendment 785	Rules, Board of Governors (See also Regulations)
K, International Banking Operations	Bankers acceptances
Investments in export trading companies, amend-	Delegation of authority, amendments 209, 633, 718
ments	Ryan, John E., statement 535
Depository Institutions Management Interlocks	SAKOWITZ, Robert T., appointed director, Houston
Act, amendments to reflect changes 695, 854	Branch

P	ages	Pa	ages
Sampson, Stephanie, article		Statements to Congress—Continued	
Schinasi, Garry J., article	1	Interest on demand deposits, proposals to permit	
Schroeder, Frederick J., article	395	International lending, supervision and regulation	341
Scott, Tom Burkett, Jr., appointed director, New	241	International Monetary Fund and international finan-	272
Orleans Branch	241	cial situation	213
Scraggs, Howard I., appointed director, Baltimore	220	Loan foreclosures, home and farm, statement on	177
Branch Securities (See also specific types)	237	potential effect of supervisory policies on	
Safekeeping, proposal to revise fee structure 541,	783	Monetary policy . 127, 167, 181, 187, 337, 579, 601, 6617,	
Securities credit	103	Mortgage market, secondary	
Over-the-counter stocks (See Over-the-counter		One-dollar note, printing by offset process	
stocks)		Pricing of Federal Reserve services, review of devel-	JJ1
Regulations G, T, U, and X (See Regulations)		opments	524
Shell, Owen G., Jr., appointed director, Nashville		Regulatory Reform Act of 1983	
Branch	241	State usury laws, expiration of federal preemption on,	
Silver, Rugenia, article	823	and effects of high interest rates on business, agri-	
Simpson, Thomas D., Assistant Director, Division of		culture, and consumer loans 197,	
Research and Statistics, appointment	92	U.S. government securities market, surveillance	346
Sliger, Bernard F., elected Class B director,	240	Stock market credit	
Atlanta	240	Over-the-counter (See Over-the-counter stocks)	
Solomon, Anthony M., statement on surveillance of	246	Regulations G, T, and U (See Regulations)	
U.S. government securities market	346	Stocks (See specific types) Stone Devid I appointed director El Poso Bronch	247
Bank capital trends and financing	71	Stone, David L., appointed director, El Paso Branch. Stroud, William W., elected Class A director,	247
Bank holding companies, financial transactions	, 1		237
within	333	Struble, Frederick M., Deputy Associate Director, Divi-	25,
International banking facilities and the Eurodollar		sion of Research and Statistics, appointment	92
market	591		-
Intervention in foreign exchange markets, summary		TABLES, for index to tables published monthly, see	
of ten studies	830	guide at top of p. A89; for special tables published	
Monetary aggregates, weekly, staff paper on seasonal		during year, see list on p. A67	
adjustment	592	Talley, Samuel H., staff studies	333
State member banks		Taylor, William, Deputy Director, Division of Banking	
Capital adequacy guidelines, amendments 539,	898	Supervision and Regulation, appointment	92
Loans to certain insiders, proposed revision of rules	418	Teeters, Nancy H.	
Membership in Federal Reserve System (See Federal		Banks, role in international financial system, paper.	663
Reserve System) Mergers (See Bank Merger Act)		Consumer Leasing Act, statement on proposed legislation to simplify	500
Usury laws (See Usury laws)			612
Statements to Congress (including reports)		State usury laws, statement on expiration of federal	012
Banking and financial system, emerging trends in		preemption on, and effects of high interest rates on	
structure and public policy implications	532		197
Banking and other financial services, developments in		Terrell, Henry S., staff study and paper 591,	663
markets for		Thrift holding companies, new nonbanking powers,	
Consumer interest rates	263	proposed legislation	
Consumer Leasing Act, proposed legislation to sim-	•00	Thrift institutions, statement on bills regarding	839
plify		Thrift Institutions Advisory Council	
Credit Card Protection Act	612	List	
Crime by banking personnel, role of banking agencies	525	New members	281
in identifying and prosecuting		Time and savings deposits (See Deposits)	
Dollar, strong, problems		Transaction accounts (See Regulations: D) Transfers of funds	
Economic situation		Automated clearinghouse services (See Automated	
Employment situation		clearinghouse services)	
Fair Deposit Availability Act of 1983		Checks	
Federal Reserve, bills regarding structure and func-	,,,,	Program to speed up collection 13,	366
tioning	839	Regulation J (See Regulations)	200
Financial Institutions Deregulation Act of 1983		Electronic fund transfers	
Financial system and financial services industry		Consumer, article on developments	395
Legal framework, developments	609	Regulation E (See Regulations)	
Structure, emerging trends, and public policy impli-		Fees (See Fees)	
cations	532	Float	365
Foreign-currency holdings of Federal Reserve,		Treasury Department, U.S.	
authority under Monetary Control Act to invest	193	Foreign exchange operations (See Foreign exchange	
Indebtedness of some developing countries and mea-		operations)	
sures to deal with problem	80	Proposed legislation	538

Pages	Pages
Treat, William W., elected Class A director, Boston 235	Volcker, Paul A.—Continued
Truth in Lending Act	Financial Institutions Deregulation Act of 1983, state-
Alternative mortgages and, article	ment 757
Regulation Z (See Regulations)	Indebtedness of some developing countries and mea-
	sures to deal with problem, statement
U.S. GOVERNMENT and agency securities	International Monetary Fund and international finan-
Computer recording of, and related wire transfers,	cial situation, statements 175, 273
revised fee schedule	Letter to Congress supporting new nonbanking pow-
Surveillance of government securities market, state-	ers for bank and thrift holding companies 538
ment 346	Monetary policy, statements 167, 181, 187, 337, 601, 613,
U.S. international transactions in 1982, article 251	617, 842
Usury laws, statements on expiration of federal preemp-	Reappointment as Member of Board of
tion 197, 340	Governors
VIRGIL, Robert L., appointed Class C director, St.	
Louis	WALLICH, Henry C.
Volcker, Paul A.	Dollar, strong, statement on problems concerning 776
Banking and other financial services, statement on	International Monetary Fund, statement 266
developments in markets for	Ware, S. Lee, Jr., appointed director, El Paso
Economic policies, domestic and international, state-	Branch 247
ment 75	Werthan, Susan M., article
Economic situation, statements 187, 842	Wharton, Clifton R., Jr., appointed Class C director,
Federal Reserve, statement on bills regarding structure	New York
and functioning	Wire transfers (See Transfers of funds)

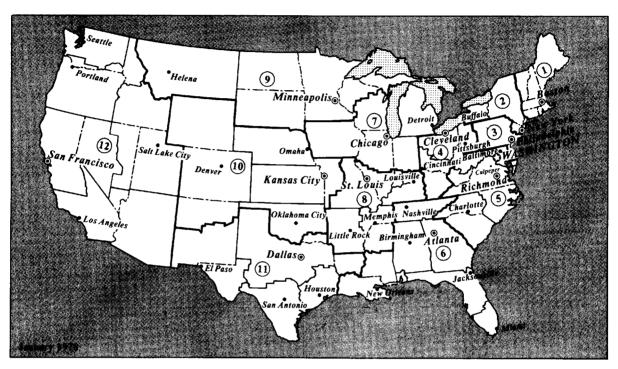
Federal Reserve Banks, Branches, and Offices

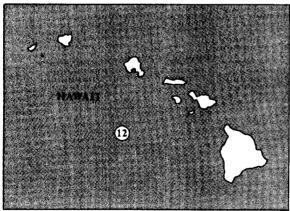
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The Federal Reserve System

Boundaries of Federal Reserve Districts and Their Branch Territories







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- Boundaries of Federal Reserve Districts
- Boundaries of Federal Reserve Branch
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- Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System
- Federal Reserve Bank Cities
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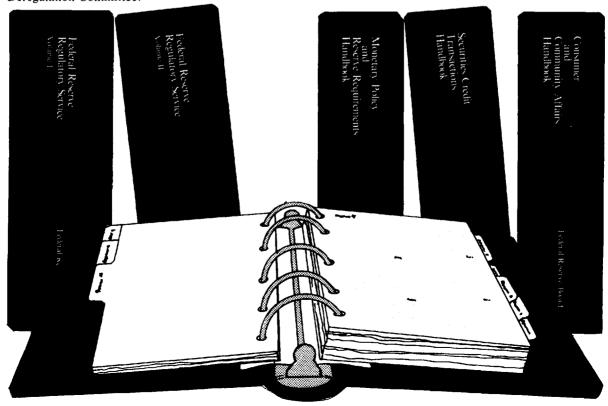
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