

# Stock Market Activity

## Selected historical record highs

Item	Period	Record	Date/Period
<b>NYSE reported volume (millions of shares)</b>	First Hour	581.4	December 15, 2000
	Day	1,560.8	December 15, 2000
	Week	6,489.6	Week ended December 22, 2000
	Month	26,182.8	March 2000
	Monthly daily average	1,208.8	December 2000
	Quarter	71,848.0	Fourth quarter, 2000
	Quarterly daily average	1,140.4	Fourth quarter, 2000
	Year	262,477.7	2000
	Annual daily average	1,041.6	2000
<b>NYSE reported dollar value of trading (billions of dollars)</b>	Day	\$74.5	April 4, 2000
	Week	\$275.1	Week ended March 17, 2000
	Month	\$1,172.5	March 2000
	Quarter	\$3,009.1	First quarter, 2000
	Year	\$11,060.0	2000
<b>NYSE reported trades (thousands of trades)</b>	Day	1,283.9	April 4, 2000
	Week	5,859.4	Week ended December 22, 2000
	Month	22,457.2	October 2000
	Monthly daily average	1,085.0	December 2000
	Quarterly	63,668.2	Fourth quarter, 2000
	Quarterly daily average	1,010.6	Fourth quarter, 2000
	Year	221,039.6	2000
	Annual daily average	877.1	2000
<b>NYSE average shares per reported trade</b>	Day	4,924	June 17, 1988
	Week	2,922	Week ended July 1, 1988
	Month	2,568	June 1988
	Year	2,303	1988
<b>NYSE warrant volume (millions of units)</b>	Day	12.6	May 15, 1975
	Week	23.3	Week ended May 16, 1975
	Month	35.9	August 1990
	Year	260.1	1990
<b>NYSE Composite Index</b>	Daily close	677.58	September 1, 2000
	<b>Industrial</b>	851.94	August 28, 2000
	<b>Transportation</b>	560.33	May 13, 1999
	<b>Utility</b>	519.96	March 3, 2000
	<b>Finance</b>	651.82	December 28, 2000
<b>NYSE block transactions Volume (millions of shares)</b>	Day	1,007.9	December 15, 2000
	Month	13,911.4	October 2000
	Monthly % of reported vol.	60.6%	June 1988

<b>NYSE block transactions</b> (continued)	Quarter	37,547.0	Fourth quarter, 2000
	Quarterly % of reported vol.	58.6%	First quarter, 1995
	Year	135,772.0	2000
	Yearly % of reported vol.	57.0%	1995
	Largest block	52.7	December 31, 1998
<b>NYSE block transactions</b> (thousands of trades)	Day	35.3	April 4, 2000
	Month	560.5	October 2000
	Quarter	1,518.3	Fourth quarter, 2000
	Year	5,529.2	2000
<b>NYSE short interest</b> (millions of shares)	Mid-month	4,875.9	December 15, 2000 (Settlement date)
<b>NYSE listed securities</b> Shares (billions)	Month-end		
		318.0	November 2000
<b>Market value</b> (billions of dollars)		\$12,880.4	August 2000
<b>Securities market credit</b>	Month-end		
<b>Customer margin debt</b> (billions of dollars)		\$278.5	March 2000
<b>Free credit balances</b> in margin accounts (billions of dollars)		\$100.7	December 2000
<b>Free credit balances</b> in cash accounts (billions of dollars)		\$85.5	March 2000
<b>Member trading</b> (purchases and sales) (millions of shares)			
<b>Total member trading</b>	Month	14,078.5	October 2000
	Year	140,936.9	2000
<b>Specialist</b>	Month	7,403.3	March 2000
	Year	72,290.3	2000
<b>Off-floor</b>	Month	7,054.4	October 2000
	Year	68,464.1	2000
<b>Customers' odd-lot trading</b> (purchases and sales) (millions of shares)	Month	310.8	March 2000
	Year	3,021.0	2000
<b>Total round lot short sales</b> (millions of shares)			
<b>Total</b>	Month	2,856.5	October 2000
	Year	28,776.6	2000
<b>Specialist</b>	Month	1,440.4	March 2000
	Year	13,129.4	2000
<b>Off-floor</b>	Month	356.6	October 2000
	Year	3,358.8	2000
<b>NYSE membership sale</b>	Cash transfer	\$2,650,000	August 23, 1999

**Stock volume, round lots**

NYSE reported share volume in round lots totaled 262.5 billion shares, a 28.7% increase over the 203.9 billion shares in 1999.

Dollar value of reported volume totaled \$11,060.0 billion, an increase of 23.6% from the previous year. The average price of shares traded in 2000 was \$42.10 — down \$1.80 per share from the \$43.90 registered in 1999.

**NYSE Reported share and dollar volume\*, 2000**

	<b>Shares (millions)</b>	<b>Value (billions)</b>	<b>Average price**</b>
<b>January</b>	21,484.3	\$951.3	\$44.30
<b>February</b>	20,917.6	885.2	42.30
<b>March</b>	26,182.8	1,172.5	44.80
<b>April</b>	20,140.4	927.9	46.10
<b>May</b>	19,919.3	867.8	43.60
<b>June</b>	21,703.3	918.7	42.30
<b>July</b>	19,076.9	799.1	41.90
<b>August</b>	20,379.2	849.2	41.70
<b>September</b>	20,825.9	880.0	42.30
<b>October</b>	25,972.2	1,042.8	40.20
<b>November</b>	21,700.5	856.2	39.50
<b>December</b>	24,175.3	909.3	37.60
<b>2000</b>	<b>262,477.7</b>	<b>\$11,060.0</b>	<b>\$42.10</b>
<b>1999</b>	203,914.2	8,945.2	43.90
<b>1998</b>	169,744.6	7,317.9	43.10
<b>1997</b>	133,312.1	5,777.6	43.30
<b>1996</b>	104,636.2	4,063.7	38.70
<b>1995</b>	87,217.5	3,085.9	35.30
<b>1994</b>	73,420.4	2,454.2	33.40
<b>1993</b>	66,923.3	2,283.4	34.10
<b>1992</b>	51,375.7	1,745.5	34.00

\* Includes Crossing Sessions I and II

\*\* Rounded to the nearest \$0.10

Historical data on p. 99 and 101.

**Customers' odd-lot volume, 2000**

	<b>Shares (thousands)</b>		<b>Value (millions)</b>	
	<b>Purchases</b>	<b>Sales</b>	<b>Purchases</b>	<b>Sales</b>
<b>January</b>	124,751	147,469	\$5,244	\$5,261
<b>February</b>	128,093	134,408	5,978	5,133
<b>March</b>	149,928	160,841	8,838	8,153
<b>April</b>	127,633	113,783	7,230	5,980
<b>May</b>	116,081	100,286	6,055	4,916
<b>June</b>	122,658	108,991	6,169	5,209
<b>July</b>	105,920	103,917	5,377	4,959
<b>August</b>	115,151	121,965	5,991	5,979
<b>September</b>	128,088	108,331	6,543	5,282
<b>October</b>	163,290	128,991	7,581	5,792
<b>November</b>	135,122	101,007	6,271	4,496
<b>December</b>	159,019	115,266	7,264	5,100
<b>Year</b>	<b>1,575,734</b>	<b>1,445,255</b>	<b>\$78,544</b>	<b>\$66,258</b>

Historical data on p. 103.

**NYSE Reported stock volume\*, 2000 (millions)**

	Trading days	Shares		High day		Low day	
		Month	Daily avg.	Shares	Date	Shares	Date
<b>January</b>	20	21,484.3	1,074.2	1,225.7	21	931.7	3
<b>February</b>	20	20,917.6	1,045.9	1,214.8	24	927.2	14
<b>March</b>	23	26,182.8	1,138.4	1,481.6	16	900.7	27
<b>April</b>	19	20,140.4	1,060.0	1,512.4	4	854.5	10
<b>May</b>	22	19,919.3	905.4	1,152.2	24	722.5	26
<b>June</b>	22	21,703.3	986.5	1,459.5	30	773.9	12
<b>July</b>	20	19,076.9	953.8	1,235.7	26	451.8	3
<b>August</b>	23	20,379.2	886.1	1,095.5	3	685.6	25
<b>September</b>	20	20,825.9	1,041.3	1,268.4	15	768.3	1
<b>October</b>	22	25,972.2	1,180.6	1,441.6	18	716.6	9
<b>November</b>	21	21,700.5	1,033.4	1,542.1	30	403.3	24
<b>December</b>	20	24,175.3	1,208.8	1,560.8	15	806.4	26
<b>Year</b>	<b>252</b>	<b>262,477.7</b>	<b>1,041.6</b>	<b>1,560.8</b>	<b>12/15</b>	<b>403.3</b>	<b>11/24</b>

\* Includes Crossing Sessions I and II.

Historical data on p. 100.

**Reported stock trades**

This series consists of a count of every transaction reported to the consolidated tape by the NYSE. Transaction reports may involve the execution of two or more separate orders particularly at the opening of the market or when small orders sent via the SuperDot system are “bunched” together as a single execution. Commencing December 13, 1990, the NYSE began to phase in new procedures which make available to the recipients of the consolidated tape the order-by-order components of opening trades and intraday “bunched” trades processed via SuperDot. While this change does not affect NYSE volume in any way, it has produced a significant increase in the number of trade reports issued by the NYSE.

**NYSE Reported stock trades, 2000 (thousands)**

	Total	Daily average	Average size
			of trade (No. of shares)
<b>January</b>	17,576.0	878.8	1,222
<b>February</b>	17,047.6	852.4	1,227
<b>March</b>	21,280.4	925.2	1,230
<b>April</b>	17,648.6	928.9	1,141
<b>May</b>	16,664.0	757.5	1,195
<b>June</b>	17,464.5	793.8	1,243
<b>July</b>	15,268.9	763.4	1,249
<b>August</b>	16,713.0	726.7	1,219
<b>September</b>	17,708.6	885.4	1,176
<b>October</b>	22,457.2	1,020.8	1,157
<b>November</b>	19,512.0	929.1	1,112
<b>December</b>	21,699.0	1,084.9	1,114
<b>Year</b>	<b>221,039.6</b>	<b>877.1</b>	<b>1,187</b>

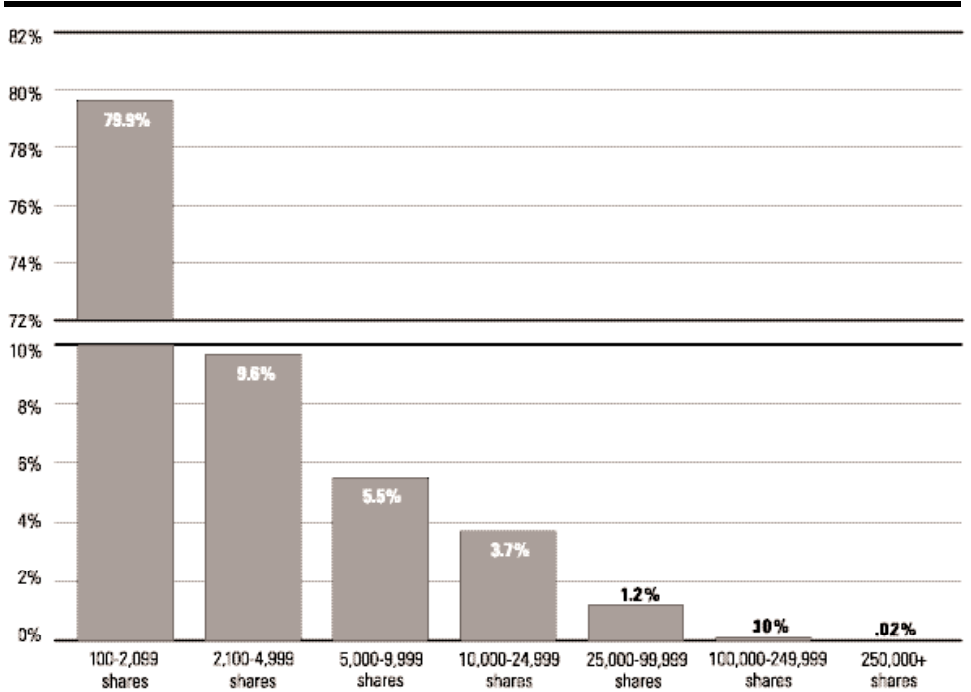
Historical data on p. 99.

**Distribution of NYSE share volume\* by trade size (percent of total), 2000**

	100-2,099 shares	2,100-4,999 shares	5,000-9,999 shares	10,000-24,999 shares	25,000-99,999 shares	100,000-249,999 shares	250,000+ shares
<b>Jan.</b>	20.4%	12.7%	14.7%	21.2%	19.1%	6.1%	5.8%
<b>Feb.</b>	20.9	12.9	14.7	21.0	18.9	5.8	5.8
<b>Mar.</b>	20.4	12.8	14.8	21.5	18.6	5.8	6.2
<b>Apr.</b>	21.9	13.8	15.6	21.7	17.6	5.2	4.3
<b>May</b>	22.3	13.5	15.4	21.7	18.0	5.1	4.0
<b>June</b>	20.4	12.7	14.6	21.2	18.8	5.8	6.4
<b>July</b>	20.1	12.4	14.5	21.6	19.7	6.1	5.5
<b>Aug.</b>	20.7	12.4	14.4	21.4	19.6	6.0	5.5
<b>Sept.</b>	19.8	12.4	14.2	21.5	20.0	6.1	6.0
<b>Oct.</b>	19.7	12.4	14.2	21.7	20.6	6.2	5.2
<b>Nov.</b>	21.2	13.0	14.6	21.7	19.9	5.6	4.0
<b>Dec.</b>	20.7	12.7	14.1	20.9	19.6	6.0	6.0
<b>Year</b>	<b>20.7%</b>	<b>12.8%</b>	<b>14.7%</b>	<b>21.4%</b>	<b>19.2%</b>	<b>5.8%</b>	<b>5.4%</b>

\* Based on real-time transactions reported to the Consolidated Tape. No adjustments are made for trades executed through ITS, nor are adjustments made for opening or other intraday "bunched" trade prints. Crossing Session volume is not included.

**Distribution of NYSE trades\* by trade size (percent of total), 2000**



**Most active stocks on NYSE by share volume**

In 2000, Lucent Technologies led the most active list on the NYSE, trading approximately 15.8 million shares on an average day. Lucent moved up from the 5th position on the most active list from 1999, doubling its volume year to year. Technology-oriented companies were well represented on the list in 2000, with seven of the ten the most active issues and 21 of the top 50 stocks. Also, with Philip Morris leading the consumer products and retailer groups, eleven other companies made the list. Three non-U.S. companies, Nortel Networks at number five, Nokia Corp. at number nine and Vodafone Group Plc (27) placed in the top 50.

In 2000, the finance industry placed seven companies on the most active list. In addition, four giant U.S. drug companies were among the top 50 stocks.

The fifty most active issues accounted for 29% of all reported volume in 2000. The 250 most active issues produced 62% of the volume, compared with 58% in 1999.

**Fifty most active stocks, 2000 (round lots) (millions of shares)**

Issue	Reported share volume	Issue	Reported share volume
Lucent Technologies, Inc. (LU) (5)	3,972.4	Exxon Mobil Corp. (XOM)	1,199.5
Compaq Computer (CPQ) (2)	3,610.3	Vodafone Group Plc (VOD)	1,135.5
AT&T Corp. (T) (3)	3,417.6	Time Warner Inc. (TWX) (42)	1,104.2
America Online (AOL) (1)	3,106.0	Xerox Corp. (XRX) (23)	1,093.6
Nortel Networks (NT)	2,863.0	AT&T Corp. Liberty Media Group (LMGA)	1,075.6
Pfizer Inc. (PFE) (8)	2,457.7	Schering-Plough (SGP) (39)	1,068.7
Citigroup Inc. (C) (4)	2,366.6	Advanced Micro Devices (AMD)	1,066.5
General Electric (GE) (13)	2,363.0	Corning Inc. (GLW)	1,057.9
Nokia Corp. (NOK)	2,191.8	Coca-Cola Co. (KO) (17)	1,052.5
Motorola, Inc. (MOT) (31)	2,178.5	Hewlett-Packard (HWP) (24)	1,007.3
Philip Morris Cos., Inc. (MO) (6)	2,070.4	Proctor & Gamble (PG)	997.2
Texas Instruments Inc. (TXN) (33)	1,719.9	McDonald's Corp. (MCD)	980.5
EMC Corp. (EMC) (14)	1,683.1	Honeywell Int'l Inc. (HON)	967.6
Tyco International Ltd. (TYC) (10)	1,674.4	Ford Motor Co. (F)	935.2
Micron Technology, Inc. (MU) (11)	1,633.2	Cendant Corp. (CD) (19)	921.1
Wal-Mart Stores (WMT) (12)	1,630.2	Gap Inc. (GPS)	920.8
IBM Corporation (IBM) (7)	1,507.0	Sprint Corp. (PCS)	892.2
Chase Manhattan Corp. (CMB) (22)	1,479.6	Wells Fargo (WFC)	891.3
SBC Communications Inc. (SBC) (29)	1,438.4	Pepsico, Inc. (PEP) (21)	886.7
Home Depot Inc. (HD) (35)	1,363.5	Morgan Stanley Dean Witter (MWD)	885.3
Qwest Communications Int'l (Q)	1,275.6	General Motors (GM)	868.8
Bristol-Myers Squibb (BMY) (38)	1,262.9	Bank One Corp. (ONE) (26)	868.5
Bank of America Corp. (BAC) (15)	1,258.0	LSI Logic Corp. (LSI)	867.6
Disney (Walt) Co. (DIS) (9)	1,253.8	Schwab (Charles) Corp. (SCH) (30)	864.3
Merck & Co. (MRK) (16)	1,249.3	The Boeing Company (BA) (41)	853.6

Note: 1999 rankings in parentheses, if among top 50.

In case of stock splits, volume in old and new issues was combined.

**Distribution of volume in most active stocks, 1992–2000 (percent of reported volume)**

	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
<b>Most active 50 issues</b>	23%	23%	22%	23%	22%	22%	23%	25%	29%
<b>Most active 100 issues</b>	35	34	33	34	32	34	35	37	42
<b>Most active 250 issues</b>	56	54	53	54	52	53	55	58	62

**Most active stocks on the NYSE by dollar volume**

Nortel Networks, a non-U.S. company led the most active list on the NYSE in 2000 with an average dollar volume of \$758 million per day. America Online, at number two, led the list for the prior two years. Technology-oriented companies filled the list with 20 of the 50 most active companies and pharmaceuticals placed six companies. Besides Nortel Networks, three other non-U.S. companies placed among the top 50, Nokia Corp. at number 10, Schlumberger Limited at number 38 and Vodafone Group Plc (41).

Financial companies had nine companies represented on the list. Consumer products and retail companies had ten among the most active in dollar volume of trading.

The 50 most active issues comprised 39% of the total NYSE dollar volume of trading in 2000.

**Fifty most active stocks by dollar volume, 2000 (millions of dollars)**

Issue	Reported dollar volume	Issue	Reported dollar volume
<b>Nortel Networks (NT)</b>	\$190,919	<b>Merrill Lynch &amp; Co., Inc. (MER) (22)</b>	\$70,435
<b>America Online (AOL) (1)</b>	176,001	<b>Home Depot Inc. (HD) (32)</b>	68,591
<b>General Electric (GE) (5)</b>	173,577	<b>Johnson &amp; Johnson (JNJ) (27)</b>	68,504
<b>Lucent Technologies, Inc. (LU) (3)</b>	173,224	<b>Proctor &amp; Gamble (PG) (29)</b>	67,831
<b>IBM Corporation (IBM) (2)</b>	165,142	<b>SBC Communications Inc. (SBC) (40)</b>	66,054
<b>EMC Corp. (EMC) (7)</b>	159,414	<b>General Motors (GM) (38)</b>	63,385
<b>Corning Inc. (GLW)</b>	146,386	<b>Qwest Communications Int'l (Q)</b>	61,149
<b>Citigroup Inc. (C) (6)</b>	133,641	<b>Bank of America Corp. (BAC) (20)</b>	60,584
<b>Texas Instruments, Inc. (TXN) (12)</b>	133,269	<b>Lilly (Eli) Co. (LLY) (33)</b>	60,322
<b>Nokia Corp. (NOK) (35)</b>	133,145	<b>American Express (AXP) (23)</b>	59,279
<b>AT&amp;T Corp. (T) (4)</b>	118,023	<b>Coca-Cola Co. (KO) (24)</b>	57,735
<b>Motorola, Inc. (MOT) (15)</b>	117,653	<b>Philip Morris Cos., Inc. (MO) (19)</b>	54,917
<b>Micron Technology Inc. (MU) (13)</b>	109,381	<b>Schlumberger Limited (SLB) (44)</b>	53,415
<b>Pfizer Inc. (PFE) (9)</b>	102,428	<b>J.P. Morgan Chase &amp; Co. (JPM)</b>	52,422
<b>Exxon Mobil Corp. (XOM)</b>	99,591	<b>Analog Devices Inc. (ADI)</b>	51,408
<b>Compaq Computer (CPQ) (8)</b>	99,324	<b>Vodafone Group Plc (VOD)</b>	51,123
<b>Hewlett-Packard (HWP) (14)</b>	95,522	<b>Fannie Mae (FNM) (43)</b>	50,780
<b>Merck &amp; Co. (MRK) (11)</b>	92,164	<b>Advanced Micro Devices (AMD)</b>	50,208
<b>Time Warner Inc. (TWX) (34)</b>	88,359	<b>Schering-Plough (SGP) (48)</b>	47,729
<b>Wal-Mart Stores (WMT) (18)</b>	85,801	<b>Viacom Inc. (VIAB)</b>	46,623
<b>Chase Manhattan Corp. (CMB) (16)</b>	83,713	<b>Clear Channel Communications Inc. (CCU)</b>	46,364
<b>Tyco International Ltd. (TYC) (10)</b>	80,133	<b>Disney (Walt) Co. (DIS) (41)</b>	45,908
<b>American Int'l Group Inc. (AIG) (21)</b>	77,868	<b>American Home Products (AHP) (42)</b>	45,066
<b>Morgan Stanley Dean Witter (MWD) (28)</b>	72,479	<b>Pharmacia Corp. (PHA)</b>	44,366
<b>Bristol-Myers Squibb (BMY) (25)</b>	72,016	<b>Honeywell Int'l Inc. (HON)</b>	43,687

Note: 1999 rankings in parentheses, if among top 50.

**Block transactions**

A record 5.5 million block transactions of 10,000 shares or more, accounting for 135.8 billion shares, were traded in 2000, compared with 4.2 million blocks and 102.3 billion shares in 1999.

For 2000 as a whole, block trading amounted to 51.7% of NYSE volume, up from 50.2% the prior year. The dollar value of block trading in 2000 totaled \$5.3 trillion. Block activity reached peaks in October in transactions totals, shares, and in percentage of reported volume.

Based on an October 1994 study, "In Search of Liquidity: Block Trades in the Upstairs and Downstairs Markets," approximately 27% of New York Stock Exchange block volume is facilitated by "upstairs" trading desks of NYSE member firms. Many people incorrectly believe that 100% of block trades are facilitated by "upstairs" desks and then brought to the floor to be printed. This misconception is caused by confusion about the difference between "upstairs" facilitated and "block" trades. A block trade is defined by its size, not the method of execution.

**NYSE block transactions, 2000 (10,000 shares or more)**

	Transactions		Shares (millions)	Percent of reported volume	Value (billions)
	Total (thous.)	Daily average (thous.)			
<b>January</b>	449.3	22.5	11,170.0	52.0%	\$461.5
<b>February</b>	434.1	21.7	10,743.5	51.4	412.5
<b>March</b>	549.1	23.9	13,568.2	51.8	552.6
<b>April</b>	422.1	22.2	9,813.2	48.7	411.7
<b>May</b>	419.9	19.1	9,725.5	48.8	392.3
<b>June</b>	452.1	20.5	11,292.9	52.0	449.1
<b>July</b>	407.8	20.4	10,086.0	52.9	395.0
<b>August</b>	432.9	18.8	10,690.8	52.5	409.7
<b>September</b>	443.6	22.2	11,134.9	53.5	434.8
<b>October</b>	560.5	25.5	13,911.4	53.6	520.7
<b>November</b>	460.6	21.9	11,024.5	50.8	405.8
<b>December</b>	497.1	24.9	12,611.1	52.2	443.9
<b>Year</b>	<b>5,529.2</b>	<b>21.9</b>	<b>135,772.0</b>	<b>51.7%</b>	<b>\$5,289.6</b>

Historical data on p. 101.

**Ten largest NYSE block transactions by share volume, 2000**

Date	Issue	Symbol	Shares
4/27	The AT&T Corp. — Wireless Group	AWE	39,337,000
12/8	MetLife, Inc.	MET	30,581,600
7/5	Qwest Communications Int'l	Q	23,945,100
11/16	Cendant Corp.	CD	19,800,000
4/5	MetLife Inc.	MET	17,939,200
9/29	AT&T — Liberty Media Corp.	LMGA	16,711,400
1/7	Lucent Technologies, Inc.	LU	15,658,000
5/30	General Motors	GM	14,163,700
12/15	General Electric	GE	13,693,000
10/16	AT&T — Liberty Media Corp.	LMGA	13,091,800

Historical data on p. 102.

**Ten largest NYSE block transactions by dollar value, 2000**

<b>Date</b>	<b>Issue</b>	<b>Symbol</b>	<b>Value</b>
7/5	Qwest Communications Int'l	Q	\$1,388,815,800
4/27	The AT&T Corp. — Wireless Group	AWE	1,185,027,125
12/8	MetLife Inc.	MET	1,116,228,400
1/28	Sprint Corp. (PCS Group)	PCS	1,026,356,250
5/30	General Motors	GM	1,022,442,094
4/17	Atlantic Richfield Co.	ARC	829,459,400
1/7	Lucent Technologies, Inc.	LU	810,301,500
6/1	General Motors	GM	747,894,331
6/2	General Motors	GM	725,578,987
12/15	General Electric	GE	689,784,875

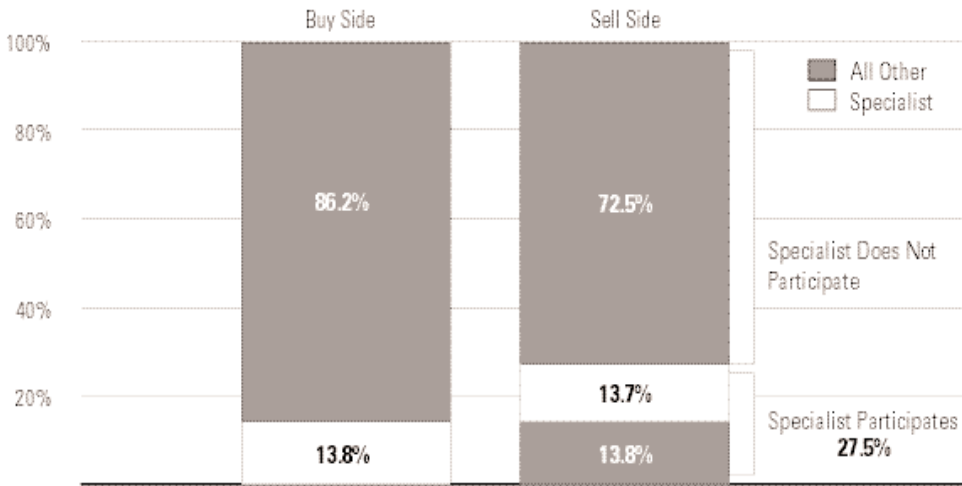
**NYSE Member trading**

Data collected by the NYSE can be analyzed in two ways to indicate the role the assigned dealer, called a specialist, plays in today's market. Historically, "participation" by the specialist has been measured as the sum of shares purchased and sold by the specialist divided by twice total volume (TTV). By this measure, specialists' purchases and sales for their accounts represented 13.8% of total reported purchases and sales in 2000.

A second kind of analysis measures the extent to which specialists trade for their own accounts as a percentage of the total share volume. It is important to recall that specialists are not on both sides of any trade. Therefore, specialist participation can be expressed as the total shares bought and sold by specialists divided by the total shares traded. By this measure, specialists acted as either the buyer or the seller in 27.5% of the share volume traded in 2000. The remaining 72.5% of the 2000 share volume resulted from public and member firm orders meeting directly in the NYSE market.

While the degree to which specialists participate as assigned dealers is interesting to many market participants and regulators, it is also useful to know how much non-specialist members and member firms trade for their own accounts. In 2000, purchases and sales by non-specialist off-floor members amounted to 68.5 billion shares, while non-specialist purchases and sales by on-floor members totaled 182.5 *million* shares. In 2000, these trades accounted for 13.2% of all NYSE purchases and 13.0% of sales.

**NYSE Specialist Participation, 2000 (percent of shares)**



**Member participation rate, 1989–2000**

Year	Total member purchases & sales as percent of:	Specialist purchases & sales as percent of:	Originating on the floor purchases & sales as percent of:	Originating off the floor purchases & sales as percent of:
	NYSE reported purchases & sales	NYSE reported purchases & sales	NYSE reported purchases & sales	NYSE reported purchases & sales
<b>2000</b>	26.8%	13.8%	0.03%	13.0%
<b>1999</b>	24.2	13.1	0.03	11.1
<b>1998</b>	21.5	12.7	0.03	8.8
<b>1997</b>	19.0	10.8	0.04	8.2
<b>1996</b>	18.8	9.0	0.05	9.7
<b>1995</b>	19.7	8.6	0.08	11.0
<b>1994</b>	22.7	8.6	0.09	14.0
<b>1993</b>	21.8	8.6	0.1	13.2
<b>1992</b>	22.7	9.8	0.07	12.8
<b>1991</b>	23.2	9.9	0.009	13.3
<b>1990</b>	23.0	9.9	0.002	13.1
<b>1989</b>	23.7	9.5	0.002	14.2

**Member trading in round lots, 2000 (thousands of shares/warrants)**

	Total members		As specialists		Originating on the floor		Originating off the floor	
	Purchases	Sales	Purchases	Sales	Purchases	Sales	Purchases	Sales
<b>Jan.</b>	5,665,801	5,653,970	3,004,133	2,977,636	6,488	7,232	2,655,179	2,669,102
<b>Feb.</b>	5,376,053	5,398,198	2,843,103	2,860,615	8,229	8,234	2,524,721	2,529,349
<b>Mar.</b>	6,892,857	6,874,980	3,717,219	3,686,122	10,448	10,540	3,165,191	3,178,319
<b>Apr.</b>	5,488,168	5,459,993	2,960,029	2,988,038	6,370	6,636	2,521,770	2,465,319
<b>May</b>	5,346,073	5,236,801	2,850,245	2,832,262	6,470	6,605	2,489,357	2,397,934
<b>June</b>	6,051,301	5,978,836	2,938,213	2,888,566	6,790	6,741	3,106,298	3,083,529
<b>July</b>	5,208,361	5,181,120	2,680,813	2,675,675	5,545	5,927	2,522,003	2,499,518
<b>Aug.</b>	5,497,960	5,481,790	2,816,702	2,813,508	5,724	6,202	2,675,533	2,662,081
<b>Sept.</b>	5,658,028	5,669,232	2,755,869	2,745,567	6,786	6,772	2,895,374	2,916,893
<b>Oct.</b>	7,084,484	6,994,043	3,510,719	3,490,837	11,445	11,125	3,562,320	3,492,082
<b>Nov.</b>	5,868,881	5,720,769	2,947,017	2,908,527	8,152	7,616	2,913,712	2,804,625
<b>Dec.</b>	6,675,353	6,473,897	3,206,406	3,192,503	8,552	7,853	3,460,394	3,273,540
<b>Year</b>	<b>70,813,320</b>	<b>70,123,629</b>	<b>36,230,470</b>	<b>36,059,855</b>	<b>90,998</b>	<b>91,483</b>	<b>34,491,853</b>	<b>33,972,290</b>

Historical data on p. 103.

**NYSE Market performance**

Price continuity is the size of the price variation, if any, from one trade to the next in the same stock. In 2000, 97.2% of all transactions occurred with no change or a 1/8 point variation. The quotation spread between bid and asked prices was 1/4 point or less in 92.4% of NYSE quotes, down from 94.2% the previous year. Measuring market depth, the average stock price showed no change or 1/8 point change in 3,000 shares of volume 91.7% of the time.

The NYSE expects each specialist to stabilize stock price movements by buying and selling from his/her own account against the prevailing trend of the market. Specialists' stabilization rate, the percentage of shares purchased at prices below or sold at prices above the last different price, was 81.1% down from 82.8% the previous year.

**NYSE Market quality and specialists' stabilization, 1989–2000**

	Price continuity	Quotation spreads	Market depth*	Stabilization rate
<b>2000</b>	97.2%	92.4%	91.7%	81.1%
<b>1999</b>	98.1	94.2	88.4	82.8
<b>1998</b>	97.4	92.2	85.3	82.7
<b>1997</b>	97.7	93.5	86.9	80.0
<b>1996</b>	98.2	93.6	90.0	75.0
<b>1995</b>	98.2	93.1	90.8	74.6
<b>1994</b>	97.4	90.8	88.6	76.3
<b>1993</b>	97.1	88.9	88.3	77.6
<b>1992</b>	96.4	86.4	87.1	78.3
<b>1991</b>	95.9	84.6	85.5	80.9
<b>1990</b>	95.8	84.5	84.4	83.1
<b>1989</b>	95.9	81.5	87.1	86.0

\* After 1988 based on 3,000 shares of volume — all other years on 1,000 shares of volume.

## Decimalization

The NYSE began preparing for the conversion to decimals in 1997, shortly after its Board of Directors approved the move away from fractions with the goal of making prices more easily understood by investors, reducing spreads and bringing the United States into conformity with international practices.

Throughout 2000, the Exchange has worked closely with the industry and the Securities and Exchange Commission on implementation plans and will complete the process two months in advance of the SEC mandated April 9, 2001 deadline.

Following a review and upgrade of its systems, the NYSE initiated a pilot program last August with trading in seven listed issues in dollars and cents instead of fractions. The pilot was extended to include an additional 57 stocks on September 2 and 94 more on December 4. With the listing of its first exchange-traded fund on December 7 — the only issue to trade in decimals at listing — the Exchange had 159 stocks trading in pennies as of year-end.

On January 29, 2001 the NYSE will complete the conversion by trading all listed issues in decimals. The efficient performance of the pilot program and ongoing systems testing both point to a smooth and seamless transition.

Preliminary results of decimalization indicate a tightening of the bid-ask spread — the differential between the buyers bidding price and sellers asking price — which is particularly beneficial to small investors and those trading in the most active stocks. The Exchange will continue to monitor the impact of decimalization for investors.

## NYSE Average quotation spreads

The unweighted average spread is simply the average of all quote spreads reported during each time period. The trade-weighted average spread is the average of those quotes that are in effect at the time of each trade. The volume-weighted spread is the average of all spreads in place when trades occur, weighted by the size of each trade.

### Average NYSE spreads, 2000 (in dollars, rounded to nearest penny)

	All issues		
	Unweighted average	Trade weighted	Volume weighted
January	\$0.22	\$0.17	\$0.16
February	0.23	0.18	0.16
March	0.25	0.20	0.17
April	0.23	0.19	0.18
May	0.21	0.17	0.15
June	0.20	0.16	0.15
July	0.20	0.15	0.15
August	0.20	0.15	0.14
September	0.20	0.15	0.14
October	0.21	0.16	0.15
November	0.24	0.15	0.14
December	0.24	0.14	0.14
<b>2000*</b>	<b>\$0.22</b>	<b>\$0.17</b>	<b>\$0.15</b>
<b>1999</b>	\$0.22	\$0.17	\$0.15
<b>1998</b>	\$0.20	\$0.17	\$0.15
<b>1997**</b>	\$0.20	\$0.17	\$0.16
<b>1996</b>	\$0.23	\$0.20	\$0.18
<b>1995</b>	\$0.22	\$0.19	\$0.18
<b>1994</b>	\$0.23	\$0.20	\$0.19

\* Trading in decimals began in a seven stock pilot program on August 28, 2000 with the addition of 57 stocks on September 2, 2000, 94 stocks on December 4, 2000 and one stock on December 7, 2000.

\*\* Trading in sixteenths began on June 24, 1997.

### Program Trading

During 2000, the NYSE published regular reports describing program trading activities, as reported to the NYSE. The reports summarized the type of program trading occurring on the NYSE and abroad by member firms for their customers and for their own accounts. For the purpose of these reports program trading was defined as a wide range of portfolio trading strategies involving the purchase or sale of a basket of 15 stocks or more and valued at one million dollars or more. Some examples of program trading strategies are index arbitrage, liquidation of facilitations, liquidation of exchange-for-physicals stock positions and portfolio management, which includes portfolio realignment and portfolio liquidations. Index arbitrage is the purchase or sale of a basket of stocks in conjunction with the sale or purchase of a derivative product, such as stock index futures, in order to profit from the price difference between the basket and the derivative product.

For the purpose of the NYSE program trading report, program trading activity is reported by members either as agent for non-member customers, or as principal for their own accounts or as customer facilitation in which a member firm established or liquidated a principal position to facilitate a program order initiated by a non-member customer.

Program trading volume accounted for approximately 22.0% of total NYSE volume in 2000, or 228.8 million shares daily. During the year, program trading as a percent of total NYSE volume ranged from a high of 27.3% in December to a low of 19.6% in February.

Daily program trading volume is calculated as the sum of the shares bought, sold or sold short in program trades. The total of these shares divided by total reported volume then provides a percentage which illustrates the relative importance of program trading during the period in question. (Three alternative methods for relating program volume to NYSE volume are also included.)

#### NYSE Program trading participation in NYSE volume, 2000

	Total program trading as % of NYSE volume	Buy programs as % of NYSE volume	Sell programs as % of NYSE volume	Total program trading as % of twice (TTV) NYSE volume
<b>January</b>	20.1%	9.4%	10.7%	10.0%
<b>February</b>	19.6	9.5	10.1	9.8
<b>March</b>	20.5	10.3	10.2	10.2
<b>April</b>	20.1	10.5	9.6	10.0
<b>May</b>	20.6	10.9	9.7	10.3
<b>June</b>	25.8	12.8	13.0	12.9
<b>July</b>	21.3	10.5	10.8	10.7
<b>August</b>	19.8	9.7	10.1	9.9
<b>September</b>	23.8	12.4	11.4	11.9
<b>October</b>	21.2	11.6	9.6	10.6
<b>November</b>	22.9	12.8	10.1	11.4
<b>December</b>	27.3	14.8	12.5	13.7
<b>2000</b>	<b>22.0%</b>	<b>11.3%</b>	<b>10.7%</b>	<b>11.0%</b>
<b>1999</b>	19.7	9.8	9.9	9.9
<b>1998</b>	17.5	9.0	8.5	8.7
<b>1997</b>	16.8	8.6	8.1	8.4
<b>1996</b>	13.3	6.9	6.5	6.7
<b>1995</b>	11.6	6.4	5.2	5.8
<b>1994</b>	11.6	5.3	6.3	5.8
<b>1993</b>	11.9	6.5	5.4	6.0
<b>1992</b>	11.5	5.8	5.7	5.8
<b>1991</b>	11.0	5.9	5.1	5.5
<b>1990</b>	10.7	5.2	5.5	5.3
<b>1989</b>	9.9	5.4	4.5	5.0

Note: Starting June 13, 1991 percentages include Crossing Session II volume.

### **NYSE Circuit breakers**

In response to the market breaks in October 1987 and October 1989 the New York Stock Exchange instituted several circuit breakers to reduce market volatility and promote investor confidence. The following is a list and brief description of these circuit breakers.

#### **Rule 80A**

On July 30, 1990 the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) approved amendments to the New York Stock Exchange (NYSE) Rule 80A, which was adopted in October 1988. The amendments introduced an index arbitrage tick test and were subsequently approved on a permanent basis by the SEC.

Effective February 16, 1999 the SEC approved amendments to Rule 80A which revised the change in the **Dow Jones Industrial Average** (DJIA) which triggers the Rule's tick restrictions. The "collar" is calculated quarterly based on two percent of the average closing value of DJIA (rounded down to the nearest 10 points) for the last month of the previous calendar quarter. The collar would be removed when the DJIA moves back to within a "one percent value" (also rounded down to nearest 10 points) from the previous day's close.

For the fourth quarter of 2000, under the amended Rule 80A, when the DJIA moves **210 points** or more from the previous day's close, index arbitrage orders in component stocks of the Standard & Poor's 500 Stock Index (S&P 500) are subject to a tick test. In down markets sell orders may be executed only on a plus or zero-plus tick; in up markets buy orders may be executed only on a minus or zero-minus tick. The rule applies for the remainder of the day, unless the **DJIA** moves back within **100 points** of the previous day's close.

As of October 18, 1990, market-on-close orders to liquidate previously established stock positions against expiring derivative products on expiration Fridays are **exempt** from the index arbitrage tick restrictions of Rule 80A.

Rule 80A was triggered 23 times on 22 days in 1990, 20 times in 1991, 16 times in 1992, 9 times in 1993, 30 times on 28 days in 1994, 29 times on 28 days in 1995, 119 times on 101 days in 1996, 303 times on 219 days in 1997, 366 times on 227 days in 1998, 79 times on 60 days (starting February 16th; 31 times in 31 days) in 1999 and 52 times on 50 days in 2000. Rule 80A has been widely credited for helping to reduce market volatility.

Effective February 16, 1999, the SEC approved the elimination of the "sidecar" provisions of Rule 80A.

#### **Rule 80B**

Effective April 15, 1998 the SEC approved amendments to Rule 80B (Trading Halts Due to Extraordinary Market Volatility) which revised the halt provisions and the circuit-breaker levels. The trigger levels for a market-wide trading halt were set at 10%, 20% and 30% of the DJIA, calculated at the beginning of each calendar quarter, using the average closing value of the DJIA for the prior month, thereby establishing specific point values for the quarter. Each trigger value will be rounded to the nearest 50 points.

The halt for a 10% decline would be one hour if it occurred before 2 p.m., and for 30 minutes if it occurred between 2 and 2:30, but would not halt trading at all after 2:30. The halt for a 20% decline would be two hours if it occurred before 1 p.m., and between 1 p.m. and 2 p.m. for one hour, and close the market for the rest of the day after 2 p.m. If the market declined by 30%, at any time, trading would be halted for the remainder of the day.

Under the previous Rule 80B trigger points (in effect since October 19, 1988) for a market-wide trading halt, a decline of 350 points in the DJIA would halt trading for 30 minutes and a drop of 550 points one hour. These trigger points were hit only once on October 27, 1997,

when the DJIA was down 350 at 2:35 p.m. and 550 at 3:30, shutting the market for the remainder of the day.

### **NYSE Trading Systems**

The NYSE marketplace blends public pricing with assigned dealer responsibilities. Aided by advanced technology, public orders meet and interact on the trading floor with a minimum of dealer interference. The result is competitive price discovery at the point of sale. Liquidity in the NYSE market system is provided by individual and institutional investors, member firms trading for their own accounts, and assigned dealers. The NYSE is linked with other markets trading listed securities through the Intermarket Trading System (ITS).

NYSE-assigned dealers, also known as specialists, are responsible for maintaining a fair and orderly market in the securities assigned to them. Most trading, however, is conducted by brokers acting on behalf of customers, rather than by dealers trading for their own account. For this reason, the NYSE is often described as an agency auction market. The interaction of natural buyers and sellers determines the price of a NYSE-listed stock.

### **Order Transmission and the SuperDot System**

Orders are sent to the NYSE from member firms through the Exchange's order delivery system SuperDot and through the Exchange's order management system BBSS (Broker Booth Support System). Orders can be routed to the specialist's Display Book or to brokers' BBSS terminals at the Booth. The vast majority of orders, representing about 57.7% of the volume, are routed directly to the Specialist. Larger sized orders are handled by BBSS and brokers. In addition, orders requiring special handling are phoned to the trading floor for broker handling.

Brokers now have access to a variety of technology tools to help in the communication and execution of orders on the trading floor, including: pagers, cell phones, broker-to-broker booth phones, and most recently, e-broker handheld computers. These e-broker handhelds provide a fast, efficient mechanism to receive orders, send reports and transmit messages to booths. Through automatic routing controls brokers can receive orders in the trading crowd directly from a member firm trading desk and immediately report back execution details. Linkage of the BBSS and e-brokers to the Exchange's On-Line Comparison system provides real time submission to comparison to member firms wishing to exercise this option.

During 2000, SuperDot processed an average of 1,556,750 orders per day for a year-end total of 258 subscribers. As of September 6, 2000, these figures were adjusted for cap orders. Cap orders are a special order type involving the sale or purchase of large lots of stocks executed gradually to go along with the market. They were automated on all specialists' Display Books and are included in all SuperDot statistics. SuperDot volume of 261.1 billion shares in 2000 exceeded all prior activity records. The NYSE has doubled the capacity of the system to provide the order processing capability to now handle 2,000 messages per second, without system queuing. Below is a detailed description of the components of the system.

### **The Display Book**

At the trading post, SuperDot orders that come in from member firm systems appear on the specialist's Display Book screen. The Display Book is an electronic workstation that keeps track of all limit orders and incoming market orders. Various window-like screen applications allow the specialist to view one or more issues at a time at various levels of detail. Incoming SuperDot limit orders automatically enter the Display Book. The Display Book sorts the limit orders and displays them in price/time priority. Similarly, when a floor broker gives the specialist a limit order, the specialist's clerk can enter the order into the Display Book using the keyboard. SuperDot market orders are displayed at the terminal for execution. The order execution may be against a market order, against another order in the display book, against the specialist inventory, or against an order represented by a floor broker in the crowd.

The message that an order has been executed (in part or in whole) is called a report. The report goes from the Specialist, SuperDot and CMS to the member firm, which entered the orders involved in the trade. Trades involving more than one SuperDot order will generate more than one report. The ultimate destination of the execution report is the investor who placed the order and the path taken by the report is in most cases the reverse of the path that brought the order to the post in the first place.

### **Opening Automated Report Service (OARS)**

The opening feature of the SuperDot system, OARS is designed to accept member firms' pre-opening orders for all stocks for rapid, systematic execution and immediate reporting. OARS automatically and continuously pairs buy and sell orders and presents the imbalance to each Specialist up to the opening of a stock, thus assisting the Specialist as he/she determines the opening price.

### **Market Order Processing**

The SuperDot system is designed to support orders destined to the Specialist or the BBSS system that are sized as high as 3 million shares. The Specialist Display Book is designed for rapid turnaround of market orders and in 2000 the average time for an execution and report back to a member firm was 15-16 seconds for eligible market orders.

### **Limit Order Processing**

The limit order system provides an overnight file for orders with a specified price. If a limit order is not executed at the end of the day the order is automatically stored until it is either executed or cancelled. Limit orders destined for the Specialist or the BBSS system can be sized up to 3 million shares.

### **Broker Booth Support System (BBSS)**

The BBSS system is a comprehensive order management tool for trading floor brokers and member firm trading desks. There are currently over 150 BBSS terminals at member firm locations and about 900 BBSS terminals at Booth locations on the trading floor. The System provides for order entry, delivery, routing and reporting. BBSS provides routing to other BBSS terminals, Display Books, e-Broker Hand Held Devices, and the Crossing Session. Advanced order management features include: customizable order display summaries; average price calculation and report recaps across multiple orders; quick order entry; report allocation; and report correction capability. The system also provides e-mail capability to facilitate communication between the broker, booth, and trading desk.

The BBSS system provides a direct link to the On-Line Comparison System (OCS) for real time submission to clearing. The BBSS high-resolution terminals support the windowing of several other services including OCS, market data vendors, and proprietary applications.

### **NYSE e-Broker™ System**

The e-Broker System extends BBSS's advanced order management capabilities directly to the Broker at the point of sale. Using state-of-the-art, wireless, handheld computers, the e-Broker System enables brokers in the trading crowd to receive orders and requests for market information electronically from the trading desk. Trade reports are entered by the broker at the point of sale and sent instantaneously back to the trading desk, eliminating errors and facilitating Straight Through Processing.

Used in conjunction with BBSS, e-Broker enables brokers to give their customers unparalleled access to the trading floor, fulfilling their need for real-time order status and market information throughout the trading day.

### Post Trade Processing

The NYSE's On-Line Comparison System (OCS) provides real time trade comparison for clearing members. Today clearing members are required to submit comparison data to OCS within one hour from the point of sale. As soon as this data is matched in OCS, the compared record is forwarded immediately to the clearing corporation's clearance and settlement systems. Approximately 96% of the OCS trade submissions are matched on-line during the trading day. In addition, the OCS provides clearing members and specialists with an electronic tool for the immediate resolution of questionable trades on-line the day after trade date. The overall NYSE uncomparated rate is less than one quarter of one percent daily.

The Display Book, BBSS and e-Broker devices all have the capability to submit directly to the OCS. Receiving data real time and sending data near real time positions the OCS for round the clock operation and is an example of the NYSE's commitment to straight through processing.

### Trade Reporting

At the NYSE, it is the duty of the member representing the seller to ensure that a trade has been reported. The actual trade reporting is done either directly through the Display Book or by floor reporters. From the Display Book, the data travel through the PSS to the Exchange's Market Data System (MDS). MDS performs certain validation checks, and then forwards the information to the Consolidated Tape System (CTS). CTS processes these data and distributes them to visual moving tickers ("the Tape") and via high speed communication lines to approved subscribers (market data vendors) of the CTS service for worldwide redistribution to their customers.

For trades not reported through the Display Book, the floor reporter captures the details of the trade on a wireless hand-held terminal. The information then travels to MDS and on to CTS. For full-year 2000, 91% of the trades were reported to CTS through the Display Book. Over the same time period, almost all (99.9%) of the quotes were updated by the Display Book.

### Warrants listed on the NYSE

Warrants are certificates sold or issued by corporations giving the holder the right to purchase securities (usually common stocks) at a stipulated price within a specific time period or in perpetuity. Warrants have been traded on the New York Stock Exchange since April 13, 1970.

On December 29, 2000, 11 issues of warrants representing 10 issuers were listed on the NYSE. At that time the issues had a market value of \$1.18 billion in 47.0 million units.

Volume in 2000 totaled 31.3 million units, compared with 52.4 million in 1999.

### Warrant volume on NYSE, 1990–2000 (thousands)

	No. of warrant issues listed year-end	Volume for year	Daily average	High day		Low day	
				Volume	Date	Volume	Date
<b>2000</b>	11	31,334	124	763	11/22	20	11/24
<b>1999</b>	13	52,446	208	1,132	12/13	32	11/26
<b>1998</b>	14	66,443	264	910	12/1	56	12/24
<b>1997</b>	23	57,751	228	989	3/24	65	8/29
<b>1996</b>	22	75,417	297	1,628	10/3	51	9/23
<b>1995</b>	23	114,265	453	1,666	5/23	91	4/3
<b>1994</b>	21	100,937	401	4,031	2/10	60	12/6
<b>1993</b>	15	87,622	346	2,087	10/6	72	6/17
<b>1992</b>	14	96,578	380	1,440	1/14	96	12/24
<b>1991</b>	15	158,458	626	3,791	3/5	111	7/30
<b>1990</b>	17	260,063	1,028	4,439	8/23	302	4/2

**Consolidated tape volume**

This series reflects the volume reported on the Consolidated Tape in NYSE-listed issues at each participating market center, consisting of seven exchanges and the over-the-counter market.

**Consolidated tape volume by market, 2000 (thousands of shares)**

	NYSE*	PSE	CHX**	PHLX	BSE	CSE	NASD	INST***	CBOE	Total
<b>Jan.</b>	21,486,807	434,804	1,150,225	184,080	434,902	316,741	2,222,997	0	51	26,230,607
<b>Feb.</b>	20,920,197	376,210	1,136,484	168,162	415,549	295,017	2,012,546	0	120	25,324,285
<b>Mar.</b>	26,190,619	458,657	1,456,862	215,264	519,418	393,250	2,536,678	0	96	31,770,844
<b>Apr.</b>	20,148,338	296,506	1,102,367	158,556	409,639	272,663	1,899,788	0	17	24,287,874
<b>May</b>	19,924,219	271,941	1,067,659	144,330	360,757	242,263	1,952,330	0	47	23,963,546
<b>Jun.</b>	21,710,614	263,436	1,071,602	151,012	368,316	282,530	2,196,359	0	30	26,043,899
<b>Jul.</b>	19,082,410	258,272	988,967	146,229	373,641	295,694	2,031,864	0	24	23,177,101
<b>Aug.</b>	20,383,890	257,440	1,095,368	171,857	364,149	306,081	2,145,851	0	9	24,724,645
<b>Sept.</b>	20,827,995	202,954	1,054,768	170,039	341,720	325,948	2,082,526	0	76	25,006,026
<b>Oct.</b>	25,974,676	239,084	1,210,484	221,373	461,915	415,597	2,452,155	0	30	30,975,314
<b>Nov.</b>	21,706,858	192,372	1,012,938	179,877	393,317	318,229	2,105,478	0	26	25,909,095
<b>Dec.</b>	24,181,342	238,467	1,242,046	209,986	444,578	393,941	2,636,800	0	33	29,347,193
<b>2000</b>	<b>262,537,965</b>	<b>3,490,143</b>	<b>13,589,770</b>	<b>2,120,765</b>	<b>4,887,901</b>	<b>3,857,954</b>	<b>26,275,372</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>559</b>	<b>316,760,429</b>
<b>1999</b>	204,063,545	4,167,452	10,474,913	1,649,333	4,022,431	2,267,840	20,806,752	0	1,157	247,453,423
<b>1998</b>	169,870,731	3,433,739	8,165,037	1,545,567	2,865,262	1,802,051	16,042,493	0	2,997	203,727,877
<b>1997</b>	133,475,354	3,018,391	5,414,065	1,616,652	1,778,446	1,870,443	12,273,771	0	4,595	159,451,717
<b>1996</b>	104,777,140	2,602,052	3,904,904	1,512,873	1,463,418	1,790,528	10,288,271	0	879	126,340,065
<b>1995</b>	87,485,174	2,341,358	3,654,964	1,388,865	1,399,664	1,826,127	8,458,431	0	0	106,554,583
<b>1994</b>	73,578,265	1,900,544	3,225,801	1,216,087	1,108,307	1,368,912	6,472,854	0	0	88,870,770
<b>1993</b>	67,129,031	2,081,960	3,341,324	1,203,190	1,073,747	1,045,758	6,042,448	9,442	0	81,926,892
<b>1992</b>	51,528,949	1,882,370	2,806,140	1,042,147	938,655	647,313	4,145,104	73,989	0	63,064,667
<b>1991</b>	45,483,718	1,819,723	2,493,819	881,223	932,544	385,030	3,220,013	78,675	0	55,294,745
<b>1990</b>	39,926,128	1,465,068	2,352,869	914,548	814,906	313,275	2,323,202	78,076	0	48,188,072
<b>1989</b>	41,892,842	1,536,889	2,784,381	910,198	779,584	228,641	1,594,478	67,534	0	49,794,547
<b>1988</b>	40,849,537	1,329,752	2,632,766	631,720	593,075	251,910	1,034,081	67,281	0	47,390,121

\* Data after 1988 include rights and warrants.

\*\* MSE changed its name to CHX on July 8, 1993.

\*\*\* INST totals included in NASD after March 1, 1993.

**Distribution of consolidated tape volume, 1988–2000**

Year	NYSE*	PSE	CHX**	PHLX	BSE	CSE	NASD	INST***	CBOE	Total
<b>2000</b>	82.88%	1.10%	4.29%	0.67%	1.54%	1.22%	8.30%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%
<b>1999</b>	82.47	1.68	4.23	0.67	1.63	0.92	8.41	0.00	0.00	100.00
<b>1998</b>	83.38	1.69	4.01	0.76	1.41	0.88	7.87	0.00	0.00	100.00
<b>1997</b>	83.71	1.89	3.40	1.01	1.12	1.17	7.70	0.00	0.00	100.00
<b>1996</b>	82.93	2.06	3.09	1.20	1.16	1.42	8.14	0.00	0.00	100.00
<b>1995</b>	82.10	2.21	3.43	1.30	1.31	1.71	7.94	0.00	0.00	100.00
<b>1994</b>	82.79	2.14	3.63	1.37	1.25	1.54	7.28	0.00	0.00	100.00
<b>1993</b>	81.94	2.54	4.08	1.47	1.31	1.28	7.38	0.01	0.00	100.00
<b>1992</b>	81.71	2.98	4.45	1.65	1.49	1.03	6.57	0.12	0.00	100.00
<b>1991</b>	82.26	3.29	4.51	1.59	1.69	0.70	5.82	0.14	0.00	100.00
<b>1990</b>	82.85	3.04	4.88	1.90	1.69	0.65	4.82	0.16	0.00	100.00
<b>1989</b>	84.13	3.09	5.59	1.83	1.57	0.46	3.20	0.14	0.00	100.00
<b>1988</b>	86.20	2.81	5.56	1.33	1.25	0.53	2.18	0.14	0.00	100.00

\* Data after 1988 include rights and warrants.

\*\* MSE changed its name to CHX on July 8, 1993.

\*\*\* INST totals included in NASD after March 1, 1993.

Participating markets: NYSE, New York; AMEX, American; PSE, Pacific; CHX, Chicago; PHLX, Philadelphia; BSE, Boston; CSE, Cincinnati; CBOE, Chicago Board Options Exchange; NASD, National Association of Securities Dealers; INST, Instinet.

**Consolidated reported trades**

This series includes every transaction in NYSE-listed issues as reported to the Consolidated Tape.

**Consolidated tape trades by market, 2000**

	NYSE*	PSE	CHX**	PHLX	BSE	CSE	NASD	INST***	CBOE	Total
Jan.	17,578,814	904,411	1,647,303	301,217	859,120	664,050	3,157,319	0	51	25,112,285
Feb.	17,050,726	753,480	1,493,632	273,597	762,107	591,967	2,736,286	0	46	23,661,841
Mar.	21,285,124	901,235	1,997,389	336,853	973,901	756,928	3,477,857	0	74	29,729,361
Apr.	17,318,153	593,315	1,438,391	255,041	790,355	539,947	2,430,680	0	18	23,365,900
May	16,666,349	535,205	1,217,253	222,608	669,797	458,332	2,120,097	0	23	21,889,664
Jun.	17,467,400	513,913	1,300,292	240,030	709,426	529,641	2,376,685	0	22	23,137,409
Jul.	15,271,963	506,030	1,277,920	231,908	722,669	561,131	2,400,788	0	23	20,972,432
Aug.	16,715,454	513,964	1,326,202	270,942	699,315	570,458	2,533,749	0	17	22,630,101
Sept.	17,710,486	407,249	1,255,590	250,109	647,535	604,635	2,376,526	0	77	23,252,207
Oct.	22,459,336	472,079	1,454,197	292,714	826,927	787,920	2,907,842	0	30	29,201,045
Nov.	19,514,176	363,811	1,116,183	238,852	653,610	567,147	2,235,787	0	33	24,689,599
Dec.	21,701,411	446,251	1,301,012	300,207	777,043	692,525	2,701,426	0	30	27,919,905
<b>2000</b>	<b>220,739,392</b>	<b>6,910,943</b>	<b>16,825,364</b>	<b>3,214,078</b>	<b>9,091,805</b>	<b>7,324,681</b>	<b>31,455,042</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>444</b>	<b>295,561,749</b>
1999	169,405,684	8,279,262	13,758,573	2,692,976	7,323,563	4,437,849	26,994,867	0	629	232,893,403
1998	135,897,193	6,604,518	10,055,265	2,426,065	4,942,783	3,322,434	19,255,326	0	1,641	182,505,225
1997	102,601,803	5,712,875	6,375,353	2,392,148	2,850,194	3,443,128	14,463,766	0	2,388	137,841,655
1996	75,200,205	4,816,909	4,403,600	2,053,439	1,847,777	3,370,843	11,027,891	0	512	102,721,176
1995	58,630,094	4,443,064	4,281,216	1,784,669	2,096,402	3,263,961	8,894,455	0	0	83,493,861
1994	49,121,044	3,549,380	3,890,119	1,693,062	1,640,202	2,167,923	6,466,497	0	0	68,528,227
1993	46,476,295	3,806,226	4,050,348	1,851,256	1,687,649	1,704,590	6,351,196	2,301	0	65,929,861
1992	30,557,805	3,541,541	3,909,578	1,554,026	1,485,169	867,926	4,957,152	13,270	0	46,886,467
1991	27,167,350	3,274,499	3,240,894	1,147,522	1,361,572	298,665	3,847,067	11,542	0	40,349,111
1990	19,148,610	2,355,273	2,810,029	875,100	1,090,871	181,470	2,468,490	9,797	0	28,939,640
1989	19,727,062	2,378,200	2,970,627	965,448	900,529	125,215	1,419,914	7,794	0	28,494,789
1988	17,738,727	2,051,304	2,366,607	782,674	565,878	84,176	706,539	7,678	0	24,303,583

\* Data after 1988 include rights and warrants.

\*\* MSE changed its name to CHX on July 8, 1993.

\*\*\* INST totals included in NASD after March 1, 1993.

**Distribution of consolidated tape trades, 1988–2000**

Year	NYSE*	PSE	CHX**	PHLX	BSE	CSE	NASD	INST***	CBOE	Total
<b>2000</b>	74.68%	2.34%	5.69%	1.09%	3.08%	2.48%	10.64%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%
1999	72.74	3.55	5.91	1.16	3.14	1.91	11.59	0.00	0.00	100.00
1998	74.46	3.62	5.51	1.33	2.71	1.82	10.55	0.00	0.00	100.00
1997	74.43	4.14	4.63	1.74	2.07	2.50	10.49	0.00	0.00	100.00
1996	73.21	4.69	4.29	2.00	1.80	3.28	10.74	0.00	0.00	100.00
1995	70.22	5.32	5.13	2.14	2.51	3.91	10.77	0.00	0.00	100.00
1994	71.68	5.18	5.68	2.47	2.39	3.16	9.44	0.00	0.00	100.00
1993	70.49	5.77	6.14	2.81	2.56	2.59	9.63	0.00	0.00	100.00
1992	65.17	7.55	8.34	3.31	3.17	1.85	10.57	0.03	0.00	100.00
1991	67.33	8.13	8.03	2.84	3.37	0.74	9.53	0.03	0.00	100.00
1990	66.17	8.14	9.71	3.02	3.77	0.63	8.53	0.03	0.00	100.00
1989	69.23	8.35	10.43	3.39	3.16	0.44	4.98	0.03	0.00	100.00
1988	72.99	8.44	9.74	3.22	2.33	0.35	2.91	0.03	0.00	100.00

\* Data after 1988 include rights and warrants.

\*\* MSE changed its name to CHX on July 8, 1993.

\*\*\* INST totals included in NASD after March 1, 1993.

Participating markets: NYSE, New York; AMEX, American; PSE, Pacific; CHX, Chicago; PHLX, Philadelphia; BSE, Boston; CSE, Cincinnati; CBOE, Chicago Board Options Exchange; NASD, National Association of Securities Dealers; INST, Instinet.

### Intermarket Trading System (ITS)

ITS is an electronic communications network which links nine markets—New York, American, Boston, Chicago, Cincinnati, Pacific and Philadelphia stock exchanges, the Chicago Board Options Exchange and the NASD. The system enables market professionals to interact with their counterparts in other markets whenever the nationwide Consolidated Quotation System shows a better price.

ITS was inaugurated on a pilot basis on April 17, 1978 with the New York and Philadelphia exchanges trading 11 stocks. During mid-1978, four other exchanges joined the system. Gradually, issues were added. The Cincinnati Stock Exchange joined in February 1981. The NASD became a participant on May 17, 1982 when a linkage between ITS and CAES, an automated system operated by the NASD, was ordered by the SEC. This linkage was originally limited to stocks in which SEC Rule 19c-3 permits exchange member firms to make dealer markets away from any exchange trading floor. In January, 2000, the SEC issued an order expanding the linkage to all listed stocks. The Chicago Board Options Exchange joined on February 20, 1991.

The 4,664 issues eligible for trading on ITS at the end of 2000 represented most of the stocks traded on more than one exchange.

ITS share volume in 2000 increased to 7.1 billion shares — a 30% increase from 1999's 5.4 billion shares. ITS trades increased in 2000 to 6.0 million — the highest number of trades since the inception of ITS.

#### ITS activity, 1988–2000

	Issues eligible month-end	Executed share volume		Executed trades		Average size of trade (shares)
		Total	Daily avg.	Total	Daily avg.	
January	5,074	594,950,400	29,747,520	504,465	25,223	1,179
February	5,116	602,453,500	30,122,675	520,228	26,011	1,158
March	5,113	754,969,100	32,824,743	719,429	31,280	1,049
April	5,139	553,552,000	29,134,316	496,032	26,107	1,116
May	5,170	562,754,700	25,579,759	489,666	22,258	1,149
June	5,196	561,747,900	25,533,995	482,269	21,921	1,165
July	5,217	508,614,600	25,430,730	426,248	21,312	1,193
August	5,237	567,745,600	24,684,591	473,627	20,592	1,199
September	5,257	550,838,300	27,541,915	456,965	22,848	1,205
October	4,634	632,060,000	28,730,000	519,239	23,602	1,217
November	4,646	560,242,300	26,678,205	455,427	21,687	1,230
December	4,664	650,468,400	32,523,420	497,268	24,863	1,308
<b>2000</b>	<b>4,664</b>	<b>7,100,396,800</b>	<b>28,176,178</b>	<b>6,040,863</b>	<b>23,972</b>	<b>1,175</b>
1999	5,056	5,447,666,300	21,617,723	4,867,504	19,315	1,119
1998	4,844	4,570,391,000	18,136,472	4,298,056	17,056	1,063
1997	4,535	3,903,632,300	15,429,377	3,556,413	14,057	1,098
1996	4,001	3,231,379,900	12,721,968	2,902,079	11,426	1,113
1995	3,542	3,070,636,100	12,185,064	2,749,675	10,911	1,117
1994	3,293	2,800,919,100	11,122,019	2,680,613	10,650	1,045
1993	2,922	2,906,501,300	11,488,147	2,673,468	10,567	1,087
1992	2,532	2,731,948,800	10,755,704	2,585,585	10,179	1,057
1991	2,306	2,633,367,100	10,408,566	2,522,586	9,971	1,044
1990	2,126	2,377,469,900	9,397,114	2,212,249	8,744	1,075
1989	2,082	2,310,554,600	9,168,867	2,032,368	8,065	1,137
1988	1,816	1,929,359,400	7,625,926	1,788,394	7,069	1,079

**Off-Hours Trading**

On June 13, 1991, the NYSE introduced two after-hours trading sessions. Crossing Session I provides the ability to cross individual stocks at the NYSE regular day closing price. Crossing Session II facilitates the crossing of portfolios until 5:15 p.m.

**Crossing Session I (CSI)**

Crossing Session I operates between 4:15 p.m. and 5:00 p.m. (EST). It enables members to enter one-sided, two-sided or good-til-executed (GTX) orders in a particular stock into the SuperDot system for execution at 5:00 p.m. Matched orders are executed at the NYSE closing price (determined during the Exchange's 9:30 a.m. to 4:00 p.m. trading session), and are printed on the consolidated tape.

In 2000, Crossing Session I averaged 3,399,300 shares per day, a 34% jump from the 1999 average of 2,535,600. Volume in Crossing Session I exceeded five million shares on 24 days in 2000. During 2000, the highest volume day was December 8 with 7,383,800 shares. The record for CSI was December 31, 1998 with 17,917,400 shares.

**Crossing Session II (CSII)**

Crossing Session II operates between 4:00 p.m. and 5:15 p.m. (EST). This session provides the ability to cross multi-stock baskets at an aggregate price. It is available to all members and member organizations in all NYSE-listed securities. Eligible baskets must include at least 15 NYSE-listed securities with an aggregate value of \$1 million or more. Market data information is disseminated at 5:15 p.m. on an aggregate basis reflecting the total shares and dollar value of all basket orders executed. On the third day after trade date (T+3), the individual component stocks executed as part of a basket trade are printed with their total Crossing Session II volume in the NYSE Daily Sales Report.

In 2000, Crossing Session II averaged 11.3 million shares per day with an average dollar value of \$510.8 million. In 2000, there were two days where volume exceeded 50 million shares. September 29 was the highest volume day ever with 70,904,183 shares being traded. CSII volume for the week ended December 1 set a record-high week at 149.6 million shares.

**See tables on p. 30.**

**Off-Hours Trading (continued)****NYSE Crossing Sessions trading statistics, 2000  
(shares in thousands and dollars in millions)**

	CSI		CSII		Total	
	Avg. daily volume	Avg. dollar value	Avg. daily volume	Avg. dollar value	Avg. daily volume	Avg. dollar value
January	3,851.6	\$213.5	12,446.6	\$590.2	16,298.2	\$803.7
February	3,856.8	196.7	9,417.7	428.2	13,274.6	624.9
March	3,461.1	195.7	11,079.6	500.9	14,540.7	696.5
April	3,430.4	209.1	9,046.9	437.2	12,477.4	646.4
May	3,604.5	196.4	7,512.7	341.0	11,117.2	537.4
June	3,782.0	187.1	11,327.5	511.0	15,109.5	698.1
July	3,071.0	149.5	8,195.6	367.7	11,266.6	517.2
August	2,496.0	127.6	8,635.6	406.6	11,131.7	534.2
September	3,215.5	157.8	10,753.7	481.2	13,969.2	639.1
October	2,233.9	111.4	11,358.5	515.8	13,592.3	627.2
November	3,318.6	161.9	16,153.1	723.3	19,471.7	885.2
December	4,660.1	212.4	19,760.1	846.1	24,420.2	1,058.6
<b>2000 Average</b>	<b>3,399.3</b>	<b>\$175.8</b>	<b>11,271.4</b>	<b>\$510.8</b>	<b>14,670.7</b>	<b>\$686.6</b>
<b>2000 Total</b>	<b>856,630.0</b>	<b>\$44,296.6</b>	<b>2,840,403.2</b>	<b>\$128,730.1</b>	<b>3,697,033.2</b>	<b>\$173,026.7</b>

**Historical trading averages in NYSE Crossing Sessions  
(shares in thousands and dollars in millions)**

	CSI		CSII		Total	
	Avg. daily volume	Avg. dollar value	Avg. daily volume	Avg. dollar value	Avg. daily volume	Avg. dollar value
<b>1999 Average</b>	2,535.6	\$129.1	7,699.6	\$382.8	10,235.2	\$511.9
<b>1998 Average</b>	1,512.3	\$76.0	5,566.3	\$283.6	7,078.6	\$359.6
<b>1997 Average</b>	358.5	\$19.1	4,125.3	\$213.4	4,483.8	\$232.5
<b>1996 Average</b>	138.9	\$6.2	2,389.7	\$117.3	2,528.6	\$123.5
<b>1995 Average</b>	247.6	\$11.0	1,329.2	\$61.6	1,576.8	\$72.6
<b>1994 Average</b>	189.9	\$7.5	1,327.4	\$56.4	1,517.3	\$63.9
<b>1993 Average</b>	170.2	\$7.2	3,805.9	\$160.9	3,976.1	\$168.1
<b>1992 Average</b>	66.9	\$2.3	1,970.4	\$83.4	2,037.3	\$85.7
<b>1991 Average*</b>	139.7	\$4.5	1,151.1	\$51.2	1,290.8	\$55.7

\* 1991 data from inception of Crossing Sessions: June 13, 1991.