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# MONETARY AGGREGATES AND MONEY MARKET CONDITIONS 

Prepared for the Federal Open Market Committee

## By the Staff

BOARD OF GOVERNORS OF THE FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM

## MONETARY AGGREGATES AND

## MONEY MAREET CONDITIONS

Recent developments
(1) RPD's now appear to be growing around the mid-point of the Comittee's August-September range of tolerance, but $M_{1}$ appears to be well below and $M_{2}$ is near the bottom of their respective canges, as the table shows. In August the narrowly defined money supply experienced a small contraction instead of expanding slightly as projected, and growth of $M_{2}$ at a $6-1 / 2$ per cent annual rate was also substantially short of expectations. The smaller shortfall from tazget for $M_{2}$ as compared with $M_{1}$ reflects the continuing expansion in consumer-type time deposits, particuGrowth of Monetary Aggregates and RPD in August-September Target Period

| Reserve and Monetary Aggregates | Ranges of <br> Tolerance | Latest <br> (Growth at SAAR in per cent) |
| :--- | :---: | ---: |
| RPD | $11--13$ | 12.2 |
| $M_{1}$ | $1--4$ | -0.7 |
| $M_{2}$ | $6-3 / 4--9-3 / 4$ | 6.7 |
| Memo: |  | Statement <br> week ave. |
| Fed funds rate |  |  |
| (per cent per annum) |  |  |

1arly the 4-year wild card accounts. The fact that RPD's are growing around the mid-point of their range of tolerance, even though the money supply aggregates are $10 w$, stems from the Committee's decision to reduce fby two per centage points) the whole range of tolerance for RPD's relative to that shown in the Bluebookfor alternative $B$, while dropping (by just one per centage point) only the low ends of the ranges for $M_{1}$ and $M_{2}$.
(2) Early in the intermeeting period RPD's and the money supply aggregates all appeared to be expanding at annual eates close to or above the upper limits of the Comittee's August-September sanges of tolerance. By the end of August, although growth of $M_{1}$ and $M_{2}$ appeazed to be slipping to annual rates close to or below the low ends of their ranges, RPD's continued to grow at a rate near the top of theirs. In view of the emphasis on RPD's at the last meeting, the Account Manager adopted a reserve supplying strategy early in the period under which the Federal funds rate was expected to move up toward the top of the Comittee's $10-11$ per cent rate range, Later, however, RPD growth moved down into the Committee's range of tolerance, and the monetary aggregates weakened further. Accordingly, the Desk did not continue to press for progressively firmer conditions of reserve availability. The Federal funds rate has averaged around $10-3 / 4$ per cent since late August.
(3) Yields on intermediate and long-term securities trended downward during most of the intermeeting period, substantially extending the market rally begun before the last meeting, as market participants began to believe that the maximum degree of monetary restraint had been reached. Declines ranged to around 30 basis points on both municipal and Treasury issues, and to about 35 basis points on new corporate bonds. A furcher increase in the prime rate to $9-3 / 4$ per cent on August 27 , had little dampening impact on this downtrend. At the same time, the general market improvement facilitated sale of a $\$ 2$ billion Treasury note on August 24 and of a sizable volume of new Feđeral agency issues during late August and early

Septembex. Most recently, however, the bond market rally has ended, and some yields have risen, as the money market continued taut and the Board took action on September 7 raising marginal reserve requirements on large CD's. In the lest two days, a number of banks raised the prime rate to 10 per cent.
(4) In contrast to bond yields, rates on home mortgages continued to rise during the intermeeting period. The increase in FRA auction yields amounted to 32 basis points. Continued upward pressure on mortgage rates is hardly surprising in view of the large further attrition in savings accounts at non-bank thrift institutions during August, and the resulting continuing low volume of new mortgage commitments.
(5) Currently, most short rates are close to nr at new highs, The only short rates that showed significant declines within the intermeeting period were those on Treasury bills and Federal agency securities, and even these declines proved to be temporary. The 90-day Treasury bill rate, for example, dropped below 8.50 per cent shnrtly after the last meeting, then rose to a new high of more than 9 per cent and most recently has traded around 8.80 per cent. Over the full intermeeting period, private short-term rates have posted further advances ranging generally from $1 / 8$ to $1 / 4$ of a percentage point.
(6) The table on the next page shows (in percentage annual rates of change) selected monetary and financial flows over various recent time periods.

|  | Past. 3 Calendar Years | Past 12 <br> Months | Past 6 Months | Past $3$ <br> Months | Past <br> Month |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Dec. }{ }^{1} 73 \\ \text { over } \\ \text { Dec. } 169 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Aug. } 73 \\ \text { over } \\ \text { Aug. } 72 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Aug. } 73 \\ \text { over } \\ \text { Feb. } 773 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | Aug. '73 over May ' 73 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Auge }{ }^{\prime} 73 \\ \text { over } \\ \text { July } 73 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ |
| Total reserves | 8.4 | 8. 6 | 8. 9 | 7.5 | -4.8 |
| Nonborrowed reserves | 8.8 | 4.0 | 9.2 | 12.7 | $-30.0$ |
| Reserves available to support private nonbank deposits | 9.0 | 11.4 | 13.0 | 34.8 | 8.6 |
| Concepts of Money |  |  |  |  |  |
| $M_{1}$ (currency plus demand deposits) 1/ | 7.5 | 6.2 | 5.7 | 5.4 | $-1.4$ |
| $M_{2}\left(M_{1}\right.$ plus time deposits at commercial banks other than large CD's) | 11.3 | 8.3 | 7.6 | 7.4 | 6.6 |
| ```M3 (M2 plus deposits at thrift institu- tions)``` | 12.8 | 9.4 | 7.5 | 8.7 | 4.0 |
| Bank Credit |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total member bank deposits (bank credit proxy adj.) | 10.7 | 13.4 | 14.0 | 12.5 | 17.0 |
| Loans and investments of commercial banks 2/ | 12.4 | 18.1 | 13.5 | 11.7 | 20.2 |
| Short-term market paper |  |  |  |  |  |
| (Monthly ave. change in billions) |  |  |  |  |  |
| Large CD's | . 9 | 2.3 | 3.0 | 1.8 | 2.5 |
| Nonbank commercial paper | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.6 | 1.3 |

1/ Other than interbank and U.S. Government.
2/ Based on month-end figures. Includes loans sold to affiliates and branches. NOTE: All items are based on averages of daily figures, except for data on total loans and investments of commercial banks, commercial paper, and thrift institu-tions-which are derived from either end-of-month or last-Wednestay-of-month figures. Growth rates for reserve measures in this and subsequent cables are adjusted to remove the effect of discontinuities from breaks in the series when reserve requirements aze changed.

## Prospective developments

(7) Given the recent weakness in money supply and the continued high level of interest rates, it now appears that the long-run target path for $M_{1}$ initially adopted by the Comittee last March and reaffirmed at recent meetings cannot be attained by the end of this year without an abrupt and very large decline in interest rates. If current money market conditions are maintained over the next several months, the staff would expect $M_{1}$ growth in the fourth quarter to be around 2-1/2 per cent at an annual rate. Such a growth rate would lead to a level of $M_{1}$ that is some $\$ 2.5$ billion below the December level implicit in the $5-1 / 4$ per cent long-run path line adopted by the Committee. This path, extended to March 1974, is shown in the chart on the following page.
(8) The assumption of unchanged money market conditions is incorporated in the specifications presented here as alternative c. This alternative includes a growth rate for $M_{1}$ over the fourth and first quarters combined of about 3 per cent. The levels of $M_{1}$ that would be reached in the final months of each of these quarters under this alternative are shown on the chart by the dots labelled " $C$ ". As will be noted from the chart, the shortfall from path would be expected to widen further in the first quarter. Specifications for this and other alternatives are summarized in the following table and spelled out more fully in the table on page 6a.

## MONEY SUPPLY AND LONGER RUN TARGET PATH



Alt. A
Targets $\begin{gathered}\text { (4th \& lst } \\ \text { combined) }\end{gathered}$ qtrs.

| $M_{1}$ | 6 | $4-1 / 2$ | 3 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $M_{2}$ | 8 | 6 | $4-1 / 4$ |
| Credit proxy | $7-1 / 2$ | $6-1 / 2$ | 5 |

Associated ranges for
September-October 1973

| RPD | $15-1 / 2--17-1 / 2$ | $15--17$ | $14-1 / 2--16-1 / 2$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $M_{1}$ | $1 / 2--2-1 / 2$ | $0--2$ | $-1 / 2--1-1 / 2$ |
| $M_{2}$ | $6--8$ | $5--7$ | $4-1 / 2--6-1 / 2$ |
| Federal funds rate range | $-8-1 / 2--11$ | $9-1 / 4--11$ | $10--11$ |

(9) Alternative A specifications include a 6-month growth rate for $M_{1}$ of 6 per cent, the rate required to reach the longer-run 5-1/4 per cent path by March. This pattern is illustrated by the dots labelled " $A$ " on the chart. To compensate for the cumulative restraining impact on money supply of recent high interest rates, this alternative implies a decline in the Federal funds rate, with an initial drop over the next few weeks to a level possibly as low as $8-1 / 2--9$ per cent. Given the lagged relationship between money demand and interest rates, the longer that shortfalls in monetary aggregates continue, the sharper the decline in interest rates that would be needed to bring the aggregates back on path within any specific period. Accordingly, significant delays in permitting greater reserve availability would increase the risk

Alternative Longer-Run Targets for Key Monetary Aggregates

that a return to the $5-1 / 4$ per cent path by the end of the first quarter would require easing to a degree that might lead to a subsequent unduly sharp expansion in money.
(10) Alternative $B$ falls in between $A$ and $C$ in terms of giowth in the aggregates. It also implies a smaller drop in interest rates than does alternative $A$. The 6 -month growth rate for $M_{1}$ under this alternative is around 4-1/2 per cent at an annual rate. Thus, like $C$, it would represent a path that falls short of the Comittee's previous long-run target, but of course the shortfall is less.
(11) The short-run September-Oct ober growth rate in RPD's is very large under these alternatives, ranging around 16 per cent at an annual rate. About half of this rapid growth rate is attributable to expected behavior of CD's and non-deposit sources of funds (including about 3-1/2 percentage points that reflect the impact of the two marginal reserve actions). Only about 2 percentage points of the growth reflects expected expansion in private demand deposits, as only a slight increase is indicated for $M_{1}$ in September-October, while 4-1/2 percentage points are accounted for by expansion in time and savings deposits other than large $C D$ 's.

If the Committee were to decide to permit money market conditions to ease significantly over the next few weeks--e.g. a Fed funds rate below 10-1/2 per cent and clearly moving down--market expectations would be strongly influenced, A substantial decline in short-term interest rates would probably be set in motion. And long-term rates would also drop, though perhaps not as much as short rates, in view of the still wide spread of
short- over long-rates and given the downward adjustment that has already taken place in long rates in recent weeks. If, on the other hand, money market conditions remained about unchanged from those recently prevailing, short-term rates could be expected to advance somewhat further as seasonal pressures build up during the fall. Long-term rates would probably also regain part of their recent declines.
(13) Given the money market conditions of alternative $C$-indicated by a Federal funds rate in a 10 to 11 per cent sange-growth in consumer-type time and savings deposits at banks would be expected to slow noticeably as the realignment of consumer financial asset holdings to the new rate structure tapers. $M_{2}$ under alternative $C$ may be expected to rise at about a $5-1 / 2$ per cent annual rate in the September-October period. The market interest rates decline envisaged under alternative $A$ and $B$ would lead to greater growth in consumer-type time deposits than under $C$ and hence to somewhat greater growth in $M_{2}$. Nonbank thrift institutions are expected to remain under pressure in the months ahead, assuming no change in money market conditions, but the pressures would moderate a little once the most interest-sensitive depositors have shifted out. The position of thrift institutions would ease, of course, as market interest rates decline under alternatives $A$ and $B$.
(14) Business loan demand at banks is expected to continue relatively strong over the months ahead, accompanied by bark demand for money market funds. However, bank issuance of $C D^{\prime}$ s should be tempered by the new marginal reserve requirement, although some bank demand will shift toward Euro-dollars and inter-bank loans. And bank credit growth is expected to moderate over the coming months from the exceptionally rapid August pace.

Proposed directive language
(15) Presented below are three alternative formulations for the operational paragraph of the directive, which are intended to correspond to the similarly lettered policy alternatives discussed in the preceding section. For all three alternatives it is proposed to delete the word "immediately" from the phrase "over the months immediateiy ahead" to avoid any implication that the Commitcee seeks to achieve the aggregate growth rates described within a very few months. As will be noted, alternatives $A$ and $C$ refer to growth rates in the aggregates "thus far this year." For the period through August, these are as follows: $M_{1}$, 5 per cent; $M_{2}, 7-1 / 2$ per cent; and the bank credit proxy, 14 per cent.

## Alternative $A$

To implement this policy, while taking account of international and domestic financial market developments and-the-ferthecmag-Treasury-finanetng, the Comittee seeks to achieve bank reserve and money market conditions consistent with SOMEWHAT MORE RAPID stewee growth in monetary aggregates over the months zamediatezy ahead than has occurred on average thus far this year.

## Alternative B

To implement this policy, while taking account of international and domestic financial market developments and-the-fortheembag-Treasury-finaneing, the Committee seeks to achieve bank reserve and money market conditions consistent with siewef MODERATE growth in monetary aggregates over the months ismedtateㅋy ahead thae-has-eeeuryed-en


## Alternative C

To implement this policy, while taking account of international and domestic financial market developmencs
 seeks to achieve bank reserve and money market conditions consistent with slower growth in monetary aggregates over the months ametiatedy ahead than has occurred on average thus far this year.

## RESERVES AVAILABLE TO SUPPORT PRIVATE NONBANK DEPOSITS



[^1]
## MONETARY AGGREGATES



MONETARY AGGREGATES

ADJUSTED CREDIT PROXY



GHART 4

## MONEY MARKET CONDITIONS AND INTEREST RATES


(ACTIJAL AND CURRENT PROJFPTIONSI


NOTE: UATA SHOWN IN PARENTMFSES ARE CURRFNT DROJFCTIONS. ANNUAL RATES OF GROWTH WAVE BEEN AOJUSTFO FOH CHANGES IN RH SERVF RENUIRFMENTS EFFECTIVE JULY 19.1973.
$1 /$ AT THF FOMC MERTING AUGUST 21. 1973 THE COMMITTEE AGRFFÓ ON A RPD RANGE OF 11 TO 13 PER CENT.
(ACTUAL ANII CIIRHENT PRGJFCTIONG. SEASONALLY ADJUSTFD)


Table 3
RESERVE EFFECTS OF
OPEN MARKET OPERATIONS AND OTHER RESERVE FACTORS
(Millions of dollars, not seasonally adjusted)

$\frac{1}{\prime}$ Represents change in System's portfolio from end-of-period to end-of-period; includes redemptions in regular bill auctions.
$\frac{2}{3}$ / Represents change in daily average level from preceding period.
3/ Includes matched sale-purchase transactions as well as Rp's.
4/ Sum of changes in vault cash, currency in circulation, Treasury operations, F R. float, gold and foreign accounts, and other fit accounts.
$\underline{\underline{5}} /$ Reserves to support private nonbank deposits. Target change for August and September reflects the target adopted at the August 21 , 1973 FomC meeting Jarget change for previous months reflects the bluebook patterns that are consistent with target ranges that were adopted during the month
*Includes effect of special certificate (i.e., borrowing by Treasury fron FR).

Table 4
SECURITY DEALER POSITIONS AND BANK RESERVES Millions of dollars

 ments maturing in 16 days or more, are indicators of dealer holdifgs available for sale over the near-term. other security dealer positions are debt issues still in syndicate, excluding trading positions. The basic reserve deficit is excess reserves less borrowing at federal Reserve less net Federal funds purchases. Weekly data are daily averages for statement weeks, except for corporate and municipal issues in syndicate which are friday figures.
**Beginning with January 1973, monthly averages for excess reserves and borrowings are weighted averages of statement week figures.

Table 5
SELEGTED INTEREST RATES
Per cent

| Perion | Short-term |  |  |  |  |  | Long-term |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Federal funds | Tressury billa |  | 90-119 day Gommercial Paper | CD's New 1 ssue-NYC |  | Aas Utility |  | Municipal <br> Bond Buyer | U.S. Government (10-yr. Cothstant maturity) | FNMA Auction Yields |
|  |  | 90-day | 1 -year |  | 60-89 day | 90-119 day | $\begin{gathered} \text { New } \\ \text { Issue } \end{gathered}$ | Recently of fered |  |  |  |
|  | (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) | (10) | (1.1) |
| 1977-- High | 538 | 5.13 | 5.52 | 5.50 | 5.38 | 5.50 | 7.60 | 7.46 | 5.54 | 658 | 7.72 |
| Low | 318 | 3.03 | 3.60 | 375 | 3.13 | 3.50 | 6.99 | 7.12 | 496 | 5.87 | 754 |
| 1973 -- Migh | 10.79 | 8.95 | 8.43 | 10.50 | 10.50 | 10.75 | 8.52 | 8.30 | 5.59 | 7.54 | 9.27 |
| L.OW | 561 | 5.15 | 5.42 | 5.63 | 5.38 | 5.50 | 7.29 | 7.26 | 5.00 | 6.42 | 7.69 |
| 1972 -- Aug. | 4.80 | 4.02 | 490 | 4.75 | 4.65 | 4.78 | 7.37 | 7.34 | 5.30 | 6.21 | 7.63 |
| Sept. | 4.87 | 4.66 | 5.44 | 5.07 | 4.88 | 5.00 | 7.40 | 7.42 | 5.36 | 6.55 | 765 |
| Oct. | 5.04 | 4.74 | 5.39 | 5.21 | 5.00 | 5.19 | 7.38 | 7.38 | 5.19 | 6.48 | 7.72 |
| Nov. | 5.06 | 4.78 | 520 | 5.18 | 5.70 | 5.13 | 7.09 | 7.18 | 5.02 | 6.28 | 7.71 |
| nec. | 5.33 | 5.07 | 5.28 | 5.40 | 519 | 5.38 | 7.15 | 7.18 | 5.05 | 6.36 | 7.68 |
| 1973 -- Tan. | 5.94 | 5.41 | 5.58 | 5.76 | 563 | 5.75 | 7.38 | 7.35 | 5.05 | 6.46 | 769 |
| Feb. | 6.58 | 5.60 | 5.93 | 6.17 | 6.16 | 6.28 | 7.40 | 7.41 | 5.13 | 6.64 | 7.72 |
| Mar | 7.09 | 6.09 | 653 | 6.76 | 678 | 6.75 | 7.49 | 7.51 | 5.29 | 6.71 | 7.78 |
| Apr. | 7.12 | 626 | 651 | 7.13 | 704 | 6.75 | 7.48 | 7.48 | 5.15 | 6.67 | 789 |
| May | 784 | 6.36 | 663 | 7.26 | 7.44 | 7.41 | 751 | 7.50 | 5.15 | 6.85 | 7.98 |
| Tune | 8.49 | 7.19 | 705 | 8.00 | 798 | 8.13 | 7.64 | 7.64 | 5.18 | 6.90 | 8.07 |
| Juty | 10.40 | 8.01 | 7.97 | 9.26 | 9.09 | 919 | 8.01 | 7.97 | 5.40 | 7.13 | 8.46 |
| Aug. | 10.50 | 8.67 | 8.32 | 10.26 | 10.25 | 10.40 | 8.36 | 8.22 | 5.48 | 7.40 | 8.83 |
| 1973 -- July 4 | 10.21 | 7.69 | 7.62 | 8.56 | 8.63 | 8.75 | -- | 7.80 | 5.34 | 7.02 | -- |
| 1.1 | 9.52 | 7.87 | 7.65 | 8.88 | 9.00 | 9.00 | 7.92 | 7.85 | 5.40 | 7.05 | 8.38 |
| 18 | 10.22 | 7.85 | 7.75 | 9.10 | 9.13 | 925 | 7.92 | 7.94 | 5.37 | 7.09 | -- |
| 25 | 10.58 | 8.14 | 8.24 | 9.58 | 963 | \%. 75 | 8.03 | 8.12 | 5.48 | 7.24 | 8.54 |
| Aug. 1 | 10.57 | 8.28 | 8.43 | 9.85 | 9.88 | 10.00 | 8.31 | 8.28 | 5.59 | 7.48 | -- |
| 8 | 10.39 | 8.48 | 8.41 | 10.08 | 10.13 | 10.25 | 8.52 | 8.30 | 5.58 | 7.54 | 8.71 |
| 15 | 10.39 | 889 | 841 | 10.25 | 10.38 | 10.50 | 830 | 8.16 | 5.47 | 7.41 | -- |
| 22 | 10.52 | 8.81 | 827 | 10.25 | 10.38 | 10.50 | 8.29 | 8.21 | 5.44 | 7.33 | 8.95 |
| 29 | 10.79 | 8.59 | 8.20 | 10.43 | 10.50 | 10.75 | -- | 8.24 | 5.34 | 7.26 | -- |
| Sept. 5 | 10.79 | 8.69 | 8.22 | 10.50 | 10.50 | 10.75 | 7.94 | 8.02 | 5.18 | 7.13 | 9.27 |
| 12 | 10.74 | 8.95 | 8.33 | 10.50 | 10.50 | 10.75 | 7.74p | 8.02p | 5.18 | 7.18p | - |
| 19 26 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

 weekly date is the mid-point of the calendar week over which data are averaged. Columin 9 is a one-day quote for Thursday following the end nf the
 in the bi-weekly auction for short-term forward commitments for Government underwritten mortgages.

notis. Preliminary. Octoker 1. 1970.
1/ Growth rateg are based on est imated monthly average levale derived by averaging end of current month and end of previous month reported data.

Append ix Table II
reserves and monetary variable
(Seasonally ad jugted, billions of dollars)
CONF DENTIAL (FR)
September 14,1973

|  | Reserves |  |  | MONEY STOCK MEASURES |  |  |  | bank cred it measures |  |  | OTHER |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Period | Total | $\begin{gathered} \text { Non- } \\ \text { borrowed } \end{gathered}$ | Available to Support Pvt. Deposits | Total | $\frac{{ }_{1}}{\mathrm{M}_{1}}$ | $\mathrm{M}_{2}$ | $\mathrm{M}_{3}$ | Adjusted Credit Proxy | Total <br> Loans and Investments | $\begin{array}{r} \text { Tota } 1 \\ \text { TIme } \\ \hline \end{array}$ | Ttme Other than $\qquad$ CD' 8 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Thrift } \\ \text { Institution } \\ \text { Deposits } / 2 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | CD's | NonDeposits Funds | U.S. Gov't <br> Demand |
|  | (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) | (10) | (11) | (12) | (13) | (14) | (15) |
| andually: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Dee. 1969 | 27,959 | 26,699 | 25,339 | 208.8 | 152.7 | 392.3 | 594.0 | 307.7 | 406.0 | 194.4 | 183.5 | 201.7 | 10.9 | 20.0 | 5.3 |
| nec. 1970 | 29,121 | 28.727 | 26,975 | 221.3 | 172.2 | 425.2 | 641.3 | 332.9 | 438.9 | 229.2 | 203.9 | 216.1 | 25.3 | 11.6 | 6.5 |
| Dec. 1971 | 31,209 | 31,060 | 28,907 | 236,0 | 183.4 | 473.8 | 727.7 | 364.3 | 488.6 | 270.9 | 237.9 | 253.8 | 33.0 | 4.0 | 6.1 |
| monthis: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1972--July | 33,171 | 33,018 | 30,317 | 247.7 | 193.1 | 504.5 | 784.0 | 388.3 | 523.7 | 295.0 | 256.8 | 279.6 | 38.3 | 3.9 | 5.2 |
| Aug. | 33,381 | 33,038 | 30,562 | 248.6 | 193.8 | 508.4 | 791.6 | 391.4 | 521.5 | 298.9 | 259.8 | 283.2 | 39.1 | 4.2 | 4.5 |
| Sept. | 33,327 | 32,870 | 30,890 | 250.1 | 194.8 | 512.1 | 799.0 | 394.5 | 537.9 | 301.9 | 262.0 | 286.9 | 39.8 | 4.1 | 5.1 |
| net. | 33,832 | 33,295 | 30,973 | 251.6 | 195.9 | 516.4 | 807.0 | 398.4 | 542.7 | 304.8 | 264.8 | 290.6 | 40.0 | 4.3 | 6.3 |
| Nov. | 31,883 | 31,297 | 29,496 | 252.7 | 196.5 | 519.8 | 813.6 | 401.9 | 552.3 | 308.4 | 267.1 | 293.8 | 41.2 | 4.3 | 6.9 |
| Dec. | 31,309 | 30,063 | 28,862 | 255.5 | 198.7 | 525.1 | 822.0 | 406.4 | 560.0 | 312.8 | 269.6 | 296.9 | 43.2 | 4.4 | 6.5 |
| 1973--Jan. | 32,242 | 30,848 | 29,411 | 255.4 | 198.4 | 527.9 | 828.7 | 409.2 | 567.2 | 316.9 | 272.5 | 300.8 | 44.4 | 4.5 | 7.1 |
| Feb, | 31,649 | 29,787 | 29,296 | 256.7 | 199.3 | 530.5 | 834.9 | 414.8 | 576.8 | 322.6 | 273.8 | 304.4 | 48.8 | 4.5 | 7.2 |
| Mar. | 31,999 | 29,526 | 29,622 | 256.6 | 198.7 | 532.6 | 839.7 | 421.6 | 585.8 | 330.9 | 276.0 | 307.0 | 54.9 | 4.9 | 7.5 |
| Apr. | 32,326 | 30,167 | 29,860 | 258.2 | 199.5 | 536.2 | 845.6 | 426.2 | 588.9 | 336.7 | 278.0 | 309.4 | 56.7 | 5.1 | 5.8 |
| May | 32,445 | 30,195 | 30,095 | 260.5 | 201.6 | 540.6 | 852.0 | 430.5 | 598.2 | 341.8 | 280.1 | 311.4 | 61.7 | 5.4 | 4.6 |
| June | 32,460 | 30,800 | 30,511 | 263.2 | 203.9 | 545.3 | 859.4 | 434.5 | 600.1 | 344.1 | 282.0 | 314.1 | 62.0 | 5.6 | 5.1 |
| July | 33,569 | 32,332 | 31,324 | 264.3 | 204.9 | 547.6 | 863.4 | 437.7 | 605.5 | 347.7 | 283.3 | 315.8 | 64.5 | 6.5 | 3.4 |
| Aug. $p$ | 33,905 | 32,003 | 31,967 | 264.0 | 204.3 | 550.6 | 866.3 | 443.9 | 615.7 | 353.6 | 286.6 | 315.7 | 67.0 | 7.1 | 4, 2 |
| $\begin{array}{lc} \frac{\text { WEEKLY: }}{\text { 1973--Ju1y }} & 4 \\ & 11 \\ & 18 \\ & 25 \end{array}$ | 33,501 | 32,126 | 31,113 | 264.5 | 205.0 | 547.4 | \%G:m: | 438.3 |  | 346.1 | 283.0 | : | 69.1 | 5.9 | 5.4 |
|  | 32,578 | 31,647 | 30,383 | 264.5 | 205.0 | 546.8 | - | 436.7 |  | 346.3 | 282.4 | \% | 63.9 | 6.3 | 3.1 |
|  | 33,849 | 32,853 | 31,350 | 264.8 | 205.3 | 548.0 |  | 437.0 |  | 347.6 | 283.2 |  | 64.4 | 6.5 | 2.5 |
|  | 33,808 | 32,311 | 31,567 | 263.6 | 204.2 | 547.0 |  | 437.7 |  | 348.7 | 283.4 |  | 65.4 | 6.8 | 3.3 |
|  | 34,164 | 32,578 | 32,248 | 263.8 | 204.5 | 548.4 |  | 439.4 |  | 350.2 | 284.6 |  | 65.5 | 6.8 | 3.5 |
|  | 33,577 | 31,709 | 31,696 | 263.6 | 203.7 | 549.1 | \% | 441.5 |  | 351.7 | 285.5 |  | 66.2 | 6.5 | 4.4 |
|  | 33,961 | 32,264 | 32,010 | 264.4 | 204.8 | 550.3 | \% ${ }^{\text {d }}$ | 445.1 | \% | 353.2 | 285.9 | ORCO\%电 | 67.3 | 7.3 | 4.6 |
|  |  | 31,829 | 31,695 | 264.9 | 205.2 | 552.1 | :\%: | 444.9 |  | 354.6 <br> 354.9 | 287.2 |  |  |  |  |
|  | 34,164 | 31,786 | 32,223 | 262.9 | 203.3 | 550.2 |  | 443.2 |  | 354.9 355.3 | 287.2 |  | 67.6 67.1 | 7.5 | 3.4 4.4 |
|  | 34,385 | 32,824 | 32,690 | 263.8 | 203.8 | 552.0 |  | 445.1 |  | 355.3 | 288.2 |  | 67.1 | 7.2 |  |
| Sept. 5 p |  |  |  |  |  |  | \%memet |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | - |  | : $:$ : $:$ : |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

p-Preliminary
OTE: Reserve requirements on Eurodollar borrowings are included beginning october 16, 1969, and requirements on bank-related comaercial paper are included beginning october 1, 197C. Adjuated credit proxy inc ludes mainly total member bank deposits subject to reserve requirements, bank-related coumercial paper, and surodoliax borrowings of U.S. banks. Weekly data are daily averages for statement weeks. monith investments and thrift fnstitution deposits.
1/ Estimated monthly average levele derived by averaging end of current month and end of previous month reported data.

## APPENDIX TABLE III

Growth Rate in Money Supply
(Per cent change at an annual rate)

$M=$ Annual rates of growth calculated from average levels in the final months of the quarters.
$Q=$ Annual rates calculated from average levels in all three months of the quarters.


[^0]:    ${ }^{1}$ In some cases, original copies needed to be photocopied before being scanned into electronic format. All scanned images were deskewed (to remove the effects of printer- and scanner-introduced tilting) and lightly cleaned (to remove dark spots caused by staple holes, hole punches, and other blemishes caused after initial printing).
    ${ }^{2}$ A two-step process was used. An advanced optical character recognition computer program (OCR) first created electronic text from the document image. Where the OCR results were inconclusive, staff checked and corrected the text as necessary. Please note that the numbers and text in charts and tables were not reliably recognized by the OCR process and were not checked or corrected by staff.

[^1]:    * Break in Series, Actual Level of RPD After Reduction in Reserve Requirements Effective November 9, 1972
    *     * RPD Adjusted to Remove Discontinuity Introduced by Increase in Reserve Requirements. Effective July 19, 1973

