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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 MARRET CONDITIONS

## Recent developments

(1) $M_{1}$ grew at an annual rate of about 3.0 per cent in August, somewhat above the very low July rate but short of the 4.7 per cent indicated at the last Comittee meeting. Fragmentary data for early September suggest that a sizable shortfall is continuing. As a result, $M_{1}$ growth for August and September combined now appears to be running at only a 2.6 per cent annual rate, below the low end of the Committee's range of tolerance, as shown in the table, while growth of $M_{2}$ is close to the low end of its range.

Growth of Monetary Aggregates and RPD's
in Aug.-Sept. Period

| Reserve and Monetary Aggregates (Growth at SAAR in per cent) | Range of Tolerance | Latest Estimates |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $M_{1}$ | 43-63 | 2.6 |  |
| $\mathrm{M}_{2}$ | 532-73 | 5.8 |  |
| RPD's | 73-93 | 8.8 |  |
| Memo: <br> Federal funds rate (per cent per annum) | 113-123 | Avg. for $\qquad$ | tement <br> ng |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Aug. } 21 \\ & \text { Aug. } 28 \end{aligned}$ $\text { Sept. } 4$ | $\begin{aligned} & 12.31 \\ & 11.84 \\ & 11.64 \end{aligned}$ |

(2) As evidence of weakness in the aggregates emerged, the Account Management supplied reserves more readily, expecting the Federal funds rate to move into the lower half of the Conmittee's $11 \frac{1}{2}-12 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent
range of tolerance. The funds rate averaged 11.84 per cent and 11.64 per cent, respectively, in the 2 full statement weeks since the last meeting. Member banks showed a greater willingness to borrow in this period, and borrowings (apart from Franklin) averaged $\$ 2.2$ billion, up about $\$ 400$ million from the average in the previous four weeks.
(3) Net changes in short-term interest rates have been relatively minor since the last Committee meeting, although quotes on both Treasury bills and large bank $C D$ 's have moved over a rather wide range. Bill rates rose sharply early in the period, with the bid quote on the 3 -month issue moving to a record $9 \frac{3}{4}$ per cent, as the Treasury was in process of raising a sizable amount of new cash through additions to the supply of bills. Subsequently, with the Federal funds rate continuing to edge lower, bill rates turned down again, and most recently, the 3 month issue has traded around 9.25 per cent. Bank $C D$ rates also moved up early in the intermeeting period when a number of institutions were seeking to expand CD volume in anticipation of large September maturities, but since then they have dropped to levels close to those prevailing at the time of the last meeting. Announcement on September 4 of the Board action eliminating the 3 per cent marginal reserve requirement on large longer maturity bank CD's was interpreted by the market as evidence that monetary policy has become slightly less restrictive.
(4) Long-term debt markets remained under pressure during most of the inter-meeting period, with yields in most areas tending to edge a little higher. Contributing to this pressure were large current and prospective borrowings by Government sponsored agencies that support
housing. While some renewed problems developed in the placement and distribution of new corporate and municipal security issues, the degree of difficulty appears to be less than in early July. Mortgage rates continued to rise, as deposit inflows to thrift institutions were severely constrained.
(5) The table on the following page shows (in percentage annual rates of change) selected monetary and financial flows over various recent time periods. Appendix table III compares money supply growth rates computed on a quarteriy-average basis with those computed on a last-month-of-quarter basis. Projected figures on the two bases are shown in appendix table IV for the three alternatives presented in the next section.

| -4- |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Average Past Three lendar Years | Past <br> Twelve <br> Months | Past <br> Six <br> Months | Past <br> Three Months | Past <br> Month |
|  | $\begin{gathered} 1971 \\ -- \\ 1973 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Aug. } 174 \\ \text { over } \\ \text { Aug. } 73 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Aug. }{ }^{1} 74 \\ \text { over } \\ \text { Feb. } 74 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Aug. } 174 \\ \text { over } \\ \text { May ' } 74 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Aug. } 744 \\ & \text { over } \\ & \text { July } 74 \end{aligned}$ |
| Total reserves | 8.5 | 9.9 | 12.3 | 8.2 | -4.9 |
| Nonborsowed reserves | 7.6 | 6.9 | 0.1 | -- | -6.5 |
| Reserves available to support |  |  |  |  |  |
| Concepts of Money |  |  |  |  |  |
| $M_{1}$ (currency plus demand deposits) 1/ | 7.0 | 5.4 | 5.6 | 4.2 | 3.0 |
| ```M}2(M, plus time deposits at commercial banks Other than large CD's) 10.4 ``` |  |  |  |  |  |
| $M_{3}\left(M_{2}\right.$ plus deposits at thrift institutions) | 11.7 | 7.6 | 6.2 | 5.8 | 4.6 |
| Bank Credit |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total member banks deposics |  |  |  |  |  |
| Loans and investments of commercial banks 2/ | 12.8 | 11.3 | 12.8 | 10.7 | 10.0 |
| Short-term Market Paser |  |  |  |  |  |
| (Monthly average change in billions) |  |  |  |  |  |
| Large CD's | 1.0 | 1.5 | 3.0 | 3.4 | -. 8 |
| Nonbank commercial paper | . 2 | .7 | -. 1 | . 5 | 1.5 |

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

## Prospective developments

(6) Sumarized below for Committee consideration are three alternative policy courses, with more detail presented in the table on the following page.

|  | Alt. A | AIt. B | Alt. C |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Targets (Balance of 1974 and 1st qtr. of 1975) |  |  |  |
| $\mathrm{M}_{1}$ | 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 53 | 5 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| $\mathrm{M}_{2}$ | 8 | 7 | 63 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Credit proxy | 634 | 53/2 | 43 |
| Associated ranges of tolerance for Sept.-Oct. |  |  |  |
| $\mathrm{M}_{1}$ | 33-53 | 33-5 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 23-43 |
| $\mathrm{M}_{2}$ | 53-73 | 5-7 | 4 $\frac{1}{2}-6 \frac{1}{2}$ |
| RPD | 7考-93/ | 6-8 | 5-7 |
| Federal funds rate (inter-meeting period) | 913-11震 | 10-12 | 10% - $12 \frac{3}{4}$ |

(7) The alternative longer-run targets for growth rates in the aggregates cover a seven-month period that encompasses the balance of 1974 (September and the fourth quarter) and the first quarter of 1975. It was assumed that the Committee would wish to continue looking ahead about two quarters in establishing its longer-run targets. However, at this time, if the targeted growth rates covered only the fourth and first quarters, they would be based on September levels that are almost wholly projected and subject to very considerable error since there are virtually no hard data yet available for that month. Since the August figures would provide a more reliable base, the alternative longer-run targets
-5a-
Alternative Longer-Run Targets for Key Monetary Aggregates

## 1974 Aug. <br> Sept. <br> Oct. <br> Dec.

1975 Mar.

Aug. '74--Mar, '75
Quarters:
1974 3rd Q
4th Q

Months:
Sept.
Oct.

## 1974 Aug. <br> Sept. <br> Oct. <br> Dec.

1975 Mar.

Aug. '74--Mar. '75
Quarters:
1974 3rd $Q$.
4th $Q$.
1975 1st Q.
Months:
Sept

$280.7 \quad 280.7 \quad 280.7$

| 281.4 | 281.3 | 281.2 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 282.9 | 282.7 | 282.5 |

$286.4 \quad 285.9 \quad 285.4$
$291.4290 .2 \quad 289.3$
$6.5 \quad 5.8 \quad 5.3$
$\begin{array}{lll}2.6 & 2.4 & 2.3 \\ 7.1 & 6.5 & 6.0 \\ 7.0 & 6.0 & 5.5\end{array}$

| 3.0 | 2.6 | 2.1 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 6.4 | 6.0 | 5.5 |


| Adjusted Credit Proxy |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Alt. A | Alt. B | Alt. C |
| 489.3 | 489.3 | 489.3 |
| 493.3 | 493.0 | 492.8 |
| 496.3 | 495.5 | 494.6 |
| 500.3 | 499.0 | 497.4 |
| 508.3 | 505.4 | 502.9 |


| $\mathrm{M}_{2}$ |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Alt. A | Alt. B | Alt. C |
| 602.2 |  | 602.2 |
| 605.1 | 604.8 | 602.2 |
| 609.0 | 608.3 | 607.7 |
| 617.4 | 615.9 | 614.4 |
| 630.4 | 626.6 | 623.2 |


|  | 8.0 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 8.9 | 6.0 |  |
|  |  |  |
| 6.0 | 5.8 | 5.7 |
| 8.1 | 7.3 | 6.4 |
| 8.4 | 6.9 | 5.7 |
|  |  |  |
| 5.8 | 5.2 | 5.0 |
| 7.7 | 6.9 | 6.2 |


| Total Reserves |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Alt. A | Alt. B | Alt. C |
| 37,269 | 37,269 | 37,269 |
| 37,328 | 37,304 | 37,282 |
| 37,696 | 37,625 | 37,555 |
| 38,151 | 38,034 | 37,895 |
| 38,213 | 37,999 | 37,794 |


| Rates of Growth |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 6.2 | 5.2 | 4.3 |
| 8.2 | 8.0 | 7.7 |
| 11.3 | 10.4 | 9.1 |
| 0.6 | -0.4 | -1.1 |
| 7.1 | 6.3 | 5.6 |
| 19.5 | 18.0 | 16.4 |


| $\mathrm{M}_{3}$ |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Alt. A | Alt. B | Alt. C |
| 936.6 | 936.6 | 936.6 |
| 940.9 | 939.8 | 939.2 |
| 946.5 | 944.0 | 942.4 |
| 957.1 | 952.7 | 949.5 |
| 973.5 | 965.0 | 959.4 |


| 6.8 | 5.2 | 4.2 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
|  |  |  |
| 5.0 | 4.6 | 4.3 |
| 6.9 | 5.5 | 4.4 |
| 6.9 | 5.2 | 4.2 |
|  |  |  |
| 5.5 | 4.1 | 3.3 |
| 7.1 | 5.4 | 4.1 |


| RPD |  |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| Alt. A | Alt. B | Alt. C |
| 35,365 | 35,365 | 35,365 |
| 35,446 | 35,422 | 35,400 |
| 35,451 | 35,381 | 35,311 |
| 35,819 | 35,703 | 35,566 |
| 36,118 | 35,905 | 35,701 |


| 5.6 | 4.6 | 3.6 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
|  |  |  |
| 9.3 | 9.0 | 8.8 |
| 6.9 | 5.9 | 4.6 |
| 3.3 | 2.2 | 1.5 |
|  |  |  |
| 8.2 | 7.4 | 6.6 |
| 8.3 | 6.7 | 5.1 |

are shown for a seven-month period including September. As may be seen from the chart on the following page, the level of $M_{1}$ in August reflects a 5.2 per cent annual rate of growth thus far this year; since this is reasonably consistent with recent Comittee desires, the August level is not unreasonable as a base for formulating longer-run targets.
(8) Alternative C involves a $5 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent growth rate for $M_{1}$ over the target period and assumes money market conditions about unchanged from those recently prevailing. Because of the shortfalls in $M_{1}$ in July and August, such a growth rate measured from August would imply lower levels of $\mathrm{M}_{1}$ in coming months than were implicit in the longer-run target (of $5 \frac{2}{4}$ per cent for the second half of 1974) that was adopted at the August Comittee meeting. Alternative B contemplates a $5 \frac{3}{4}$ per cent growth rate for $M_{1}$ from now on. Such a growth rate would compensate for recent shortfalls by early spring of next year-i.e., by early spring of 1975 , the rate of increase in $M_{1}$ measured from mid-1974 would be around $5 \frac{1}{4}$ per cent. The more rapid $6 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent growth rate for $M_{1}$ contemplated under alternative $A$ would almost make up for the recent shortfall by year-end.
(9) The $5 \frac{3}{4}$ per cent growth path for $M_{1}$ of alternative $C$ is expected to be consistent with a Federal funds rate range centering

## MONEY SUPPLY AND LONGER RUN TARGET PATHS


on $11 \frac{13}{4}$ per cent, which is close to the rate that has prevailed on average since the last meeting. Over the two month September-October period $M_{1}$ growth would be expected to be in a $2 \frac{3}{4}-4 \frac{3}{4}$ per cent, annual rate, range. The expectation of a continued relatively low growth rate over the near-term in part reflects the weakness in the fragmentary information thus far available for the early days of September, a period when a substantial recovery in growth had earlier been expected. $M_{1}$ growth is projected to pick up in October, with growth more rapid over the fourth quarter as a whole, since transactions demands for cash are assumed to strengthen if the staff forecast for about a 7 per cent annual rate of growth in nominal GNP is realized. (10) With money market conditions assumed to be essentially unchanged under this alternative, little further net change in market interest rates generally would be expected between now and the next Committee meeting. The volume of new issues expected in corporate and municipal bond markets is fairly heavy over the week immediately ahead, but no new Treasury cash borrowing is anticipated until later in the year. In the mortgage market, rates have already adjusted upward substantially, and reduced demands for mortgage credit may limit further
upward rate adjustments. However, the spread between corporate bond yields and mortgages is still unfavorable to the latter, and high shortterm market interest rates would be expected to continue diverting savings from banks and thrift institutions to market instruments.
(11) Given the market interest rates assumed under alternative C, growth in savings deposits at thrift institutions would be expected to remain barely positive, while net inflows of time deposits other than money market $C D$ 's to banks would be expected to expand at a modest pace. Banks have reduced reliance on money market CD's recently, and growth in these instruments over the months ahead would probably be slower than earlier in the year as bank loan growth is projected to abate somewhat. The reduced rate of expansion in economic activity is likely to temper bank credit demands, although the needs of borrowers under 1iquidity pressure could remain substantial. The recent Board action to remove the marginal reserve requirement on large time deposits maturing in four months or more is assumed to have a marginal effect on the structure of $C D$ 's issued by banks, but to have an insignificant effect on the total amount of $C D^{\prime}$ s issued.
(12) Adoption of the somewhat higher $5 \frac{3}{4}$ per cent growth rate of alternative $B$ would be expected to entail a further decine in the

Federal funds rate over the next few weeks to around 11 per cent, the center of the $10-12$ per cent range shown for this alternative. Growth of $M_{1}$ in the September-October period in a $3 \frac{1}{4}-5 \frac{1}{4}$ per cent annual rate range might be anticipated. Growth over the fourth and first quarters would be considerably higher--around $6-6 \frac{3}{2}$ per cent, annual rate--to compensate for the marked weakness expected in September. The stimulative impact of the easing in money market conditions on money demand would be felt mainly in the fourth and first quarters; subsequently growth in $M_{1}$ could be expected to drop back to around the $5 \frac{3}{4}$ per cent rate.
(13) If the funds rate were to decline to 11 per cent over the next few weeks, other rates would be likely to decline rather sharply on expectational grounds, Rate declines would probably be larger than justified by the stance of monetary policy and the likely strength of credit demands, if our nominal GNP forecast is correct. Thus interest rates would probably readjust upward to some degree as time goes on, Between now and the next Committee meeting the 3 -month bill rate would be mostly in a $7 \frac{3}{4}-8 \frac{3}{4}$ per cent range. A very modest recovery in savings flows at banks and thrift institutions might develop, and mortgage market rates would be under less pressure.
(14) Alternative A presents a more expansive policy alternative, characterized by a $6 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent long-run rate of growth in $M_{1}$ and a greater near-term decline in the Federal funds rate. Expectational effects on markets would be quite strong, and market interest rates generally could be expected to decline rather sharply. Improvement in the position of thrift institutions would be rather marked, and mortgage rates, after
some time, may begin to decline. Banks could expand CD offerings over the near-term to obtain funds for investment in longer-term market securities while high yields on the securities are still available.
(15) It was assumed in the preceding discussion that if the Comaittee adopts alternative $B$ or $A$, it would want to have the money market conditions expected to be consistent with the higher growth rates for $M_{1}$ established between now and the next meeting. However, the Conmittee may wish to phase in any easing of market conditions over a longer period, particularly under alternative $A$. Thus, the funds rate could be permitted to decline in the inter-meeting period by less than implied by the mid-points of the ranges shown in the summary table of paragraph (6), in the expectation that some further decline would be sought later. If staff estimates of relationships between interest rates and monetary aggregates are correct, however, under such a procedure achievement of the indicated targets for the aggregates would require a somewhat larger total decline in the funds rate than if the move were accomplished quickly. For example, under alternative $A$, a drop in the funds rate to $10^{3}$ per cent over the next five weeks, followed by a further decline to around 10 per cent by mid-November, could be envisaged.

## Proposed directive

(1.6) 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. As will be noted, alternative A refers to the rate of growth in monetary aggregates "over recent months." Over the second quarter and the first 2 months of the third quarter, growth rates were 4.8 and 7.1 per cent for $M_{1}$ and $M_{2}$, respectively, Alternative A

To implement this policy, while taking account of developments in domestic and international financial markets, the Committee seeks to achieve bank reserve and money market conditions consistent with A HIGHER RATE OF mederate growth in monetary aggregates ever-the-merths-ahead THAN HAS PREVAILED OVER RECENT MONTHS.

## Alternative B

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

## Alternative C

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

## RESERVES AVAILABLE TO SUPPORT PRIVATE NONBANK DEPOSITS



[^1]
## MONETARY AGGREGATES



## MONETARY AGGREGATES

## ADJUSTED CREDIT PROXY



TOTAL RESERVES


[^2]
## MONEY MARKET CONDITIONS AND INTEREST RATES


(ACTUAL AND CURRENT PRO.JECTIONS)



# STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL (FR) 

SEPTEMBER 6, 1974
TABTE 3
RESERVE EFFECTS OF
OPEN MARKET OPERATIONS AND OTHER RESERVE FACTORS
(Millions of dollars, not seasonally adjusted)

$\frac{1}{2}$ 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 for 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 F.R accounts
Reserves to support private nonbank deposits. Target change for Aug. and Sept. reflects the target adopted at the Aug. 20 , 1974 FomC meeting
Target change for previous months reflect the bluebook patterns that are consistent with target ranges that were adopted during the month.

TABLE 4
SECURITY DEALER POSIIIONS AND BANK POSITIONS
Millions of dollars

 maturing in 16 days or more, are indicators of dealer holdings available for sale aver the near-term. Other gecurity dealer positions are debt issues stll in syndicate, cxcluding trading posithons. 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.

* STRICTLY CONFIDENTLAL
set Monthly averages for excess reserves and borrowings are weighted averages of statement week figures.

TABLE 5
SELECTED INTEREST RATES
Per cent

 weekly date is the mid-point of the calendar week over which data are averaged. Column 9 is a one-day quote for Thursday following the end of the statement week. Column 11. gives FNMA auction data for the Monday precedtng the end of the stat

appendix table it
reserves and monetary variables

| Period |  | RESERUES |  |  | money stock measures |  |  |  | ${ }^{\text {B A AEK K S }}$ REESIT |  | OTHER |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Total | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Non- } \\ & \text { borrowed } \end{aligned}$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \text { Avallable } \\ \text { to Support } \\ \text { Pvt. } \\ \text { Deposits } \end{gathered}\right.$ | $\mathrm{M}_{2}$ |  | $\mathrm{M}_{2}$ | $\mathrm{M}_{3}$ | Adj. Credit Proxy | $\underset{\text { Yotal }}{\text { Loans }}$ Investments | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Total } \\ & \text { Time } \end{aligned}$ | Time Other CD's | Thrift <br> Insti- <br> tution <br> Deposite | CD' ${ }^{\text {B }}$ | Non- <br> Dep. <br> Funds | $\begin{gathered} \text { U.S. } \\ \text { Gov't } \\ \text { Demand } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ |
|  |  | Total |  |  | Pvt. Dep. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) ${ }_{\text {Series }}$ |  | (8) | (9) | Revised Series |  | (12) | (13) | (14) | (15) |
| anNuAliy |  |  |  |  | revised |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Dec. 1970 |  | 29,193 | 28,861 | 27,099 | 2212 | 1722 | 425.2 | 642.7 | 3329 | 438.5 | 229.2 | 203.9 | 2175 | 25.3 | 11.6 | 6.5 |
| Dec 1971 |  | 31,299 | 31,173 | 28,965 | 2352 | 182.6 | 4730 | 7279 | 364.3 | 487.6 | 270.9 | 237.9 | 254.8 | 33.0 | 4.0 | 6.1 |
| Dec. 1972 |  | 31,410 | 30,360 | 29,053 | 2557 | 1987 | 5255 | 822.8 | 4064 | 559.0 | 313.3 | 2699 | 2972 | 43.4 | 4.4 | 6.1 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $1973--5 \mathrm{an} .$ |  | 32,199 | 31,037 | 29,439 | 256.7 | 199.6 | 529.6 | 830,2 | 409.7 | 567.3 | 317.6 | 272.9 | 300.6 | 44.7 | 5.0 | 6.7 |
|  |  | 31,634 | 30,040 | 29,368 | 2579 | 200.4 | 532.4 | 835.8 | 413.5 | 578.5 | 323.6 | 274.5 | 303.5 | 49.1 | 4.5 | 6.1 |
| Feb.Mar. |  | 31,910 | 30,085 | 29,621 | 258.1 | 2001 | 534.7 | 840.4 | 4212 | 5868 | 331.2 | 276.6 | 305.7 | 54.6 | 4.9 | 7.6 |
| Apr |  | 32,300 | 30,589 | 29,867 | 2594 | 200.8 | 5384 | 846,4 | 426.6 | 593.2 | 337.4 | 278.9 | 3080 | 58.4 | 5.1 | 7.1 |
| MayIune |  | 32,445 | 30,602 | 30,114 | 2624 | 203.4 | 5437 | 8541 | 430.5 | 601.4 | 342.7 | 2814 | 310.4 | 613 | 5.4 | 5.2 |
|  |  | 32,459 | 30,608 | 30,548 | 2655 | 2062 | 5495 | 862.6 | 434.5 | 605.5 | 345.9 | 283.9 | 313.1 | 62.0 | 5.6 | 5.3 |
| July |  | 33,576 | 31,622 | 31,358 | 266.4 | 2069 | 5521 | 867.1 | 437.6 | 612.8 | 349.6 | 285.7 | 315.0 | 63.9 | 6.5 | 3.9 |
| Aug. <br> Sept. |  | 33.906 | 31,741 | 32,038 | 266.3 | 2064 | 555.1 | 8707 | 4438 | 6221 | 355.1 | 288.8 | 315.6 | 66.3 | 7.1 | 4.8 |
|  |  | 34,173 | 32,321 | 32,394 | 2655 | 2053 | 5568 | 8735 | 445.9 | 624.8 | 358.0 | 291.4 | 316.7 | 66.7 | 7.3 | 50 |
| oct. |  | 34,942 | 33,466 | 32,845 | 266.6 | 2061 | 561.9 | 8803 | 4465 | 628.8 | 359.1 | 295.3 | 3185 | 63.8 | 6.9 | 6.0 |
| Nov |  | 34,857 | 33.463 | 32,714 | 2692 | 2082 | 567.3 | 8877 | 447.5 | 632.7 | 360.1 | 298.1 | 320.4 | 62.0 | 7.1 | 5.8 |
|  |  | 35,105 | 33,807 | 32,912 | 271.4 | 209.7 | 572.1 | 8948 | 449.6 | 634.6 | 363.5 | 300.6 | 322.7 | 628 | 74 | 4.9 |
| 1974--Jan |  | 35,850 | 34,799 | 32,799 | 270.6 | 208. 7 | 575.1 | 900.1 | 454.3 | 6424 | 370.1 | 304.6 | 325.0 | 65.5 | 7.5 | 6.2 |
| Feb |  | 35,108 | 33,916 | 32,791 | 273.1 | 210.4 | 581.2 | 908.3 | 454.8 | 650.7 | 374.7 | 308.1 | 327.1 | 66.6 | 7.7 | 3.0 |
|  |  | 34,949 | 33,634 | 33,117 | 275.2 | 211.9 | 585.0 | 914.6 | 4591 | 659.8 | 377. 5 | 309.8 | 329.6 | 67.7 | 8.6 | 3.7 |
| Apr |  | 35,902 | 34.166 | 33,660 | 276.7 | 212.8 | 588.5 | 919.9 | 471.2 | 668.6 | 387.1 | 311.8 | 331.4 | 75.4 | 9.6 | 4.5 |
| May |  | 36,523 | 33,933 | 34,270 | 277.8 | 213.4 | 591.0 | 923.1 | 477.8 | 674.3 | 394.4 | 313.3 | 332.1 | 81.2 | 107 | 3.8 |
|  |  | 36,731 | 33.725 | 34,795 | 279.6 | 214.8 | 596.2 | 929.2 | 483.1 | 679.3 | 399.9 | 316.5 | 3331 | 83.3 | 10.3 | 3.7 |
| July |  | 37,421 | 34,120 | 35,047 | 280.0 | 215.1 | 598.9 | 933.0 | 486.9 | 686.7 | 404.3 | 319.0 | 334.0 | 85.4 | 11.2 | 2.5 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $1974-\text { April }$ | 3 | 35,398 | 33,895 | 33,240 | 276.3 | 212.9 | 586.6 | -- | 4663 | -- | 381.8 | 310.3 | -- | 71.5 | 9.5 | 4.8 |
|  | 10 | 35,040 | 33,846 | 33,11.7 | 276.4 | 212.3 | 587.7 | -- | 468.4 | -- | 385.1 | 311.3 | -- | 73.9 | 9.3 | 5.0 |
|  | 1.7 | 36,162 | 34.345 | 33,794 | 278.7 | 214.6 | 590.6 | -- | 472.9 | -- | 386.7 | 311.9 | -- | 74.8 | 9.4 | 5.0 |
|  | 24 | 36,003 | 34.064 | 33,722 | 276.3 | 212.4 | 588.4 | -- | 4718 | --- | 388.9 | 312.0 | -* | 76.9 | 9.7 | 4.0 |
| May | 1 | 36,742 | 34,585 | 34,277 | 275.3 | 211.5 | 587.9 | -- | 473.8 | -- | 390.5 | 312.5 | -- | 78.0 | 10.2 | 4.4 |
|  | 8 | 36,385 | 34,768 | 34,151 | 277.1 | 212.7 | 589.5 | -- | 476.4 | -- | 392.1 | 312,4 | -- | 79.7 | 10.4 | 5.3 |
|  | 15 | 36,572 | 34.595 | $34 \times 104$ | 278.0 | 213.7 | 591.3 | -- | 476.6 | -- | 393.8 | 323.3 | - | 80.6 | 10.8 | 3.3 |
|  | 22 | 36,659 | 33,569 | 34,250 | 279.2 | ${ }_{212.6}$ | 592.1 | -- | 478.5 | -- | 394.9 396.6 | 312.9 314.0 |  | 82.0 | 11.1 | 3.2 |
|  | 29 | 36,447 | 32,841 | 34,434 | 276.7 | 212.2 | 590.8 | -- | 478.4 | -- | 396.6 | 314.0 | -- | 82.5 | 11.0 | 3.0 |
| June | ${ }^{5}$ | 36,514 | 33,460 | 34,754 | 279.8 | 215.3 | 595.1 | -- | 481.9 | -- | 397.2 | 315, 3 | -- | 81.9 | 20.6 | 3.7 |
|  | 12 | 36,122 | 33,393 | 34.467 | 279.6 | 214.6 | 595.4 | -- | 482.5 | -- | 398.4 | 315.8 | -- | 82.5 | 10.1 | 4.7 |
|  | 19 | 36,967 | 33,744 | 34.963 | 280.2 | 215.4 | 597.1 | -- | 482.9 | -- | 400.4 | 316.9 | -- | 83.5 | 9.7 | 3.5 |
|  | 26 | 36,851 | 34,063 | 34,775 | 278.9 | 214.2 | 596.1 | -- | 482.8 | -- | 401.4 | 317.2 | -- | 84.1 | 10.4 | 3.3 |
| July | 3 | 37,446 | 34,011 | 35,164 | 280.8 | 216.0 | 598.1 | -- | 487.9 | -- | 402.4 | 317.4 | -- | B5.0 | 10.7 | 3.1 |
|  | 10 | 37,102 | 34,462 | 34,994 | 279.3 | ${ }_{214.2}$ | 597.8 | -- | 485.3 | -- | 403.2 | 319.5 | -- | 84.7 | 10.4 | 3.3 |
|  | 17 <br> 24 | 37,828 37,428 | 34.653 33.787 | 35,107 34,847 | 280.9 | 216.1 | 599.4 | -- | 486.2 | -- | 404.0 | 318.5 | -- | 85.4 | 10.8 | 2.1 |
|  | 31 | 37,315 | 33,767 33,625 | 34,847 35,191 | 279.2 279.2 | 214.3 214.4 | 598.5 599.6 | -- | 487.0 487.8 | -- | 405.2 405.9 | 319.3 320.3 | -- | 85.9 85.6 | 12.17 | 2.1 |
| Aug. |  | 37,101 | 34,012 |  | 281.0 | 215.6 | 601.5 | - | 488.8 | -- | 405.5 | 320.6 | -- | 84.9 | 11.0 | 4.0 |
|  | 14 | 37,112 | 34,072 | 35,279 | 281.2 | 215.6 | 602.7 | $\cdots$ | 488.6 | $\because$ | 406.2 | 321.5 |  | 84.7 | 9.8 | 5.8 |
|  | ${ }^{21} \mathrm{p}$ | 37,412 | 33,975 |  | 281.0 | 215.4 | 602.4 | -. | 489.6 | -- | 406.0 | 321.4 | -- | 84.6 | 10.5 | 5.8 |
|  | 28 p | 37,311 | 33,778 | 35,363 | 279.8 | 214.1 | 602.1 | -- | 489.3 | -- | 406.4 | 322, 2 | ** | 84.2 | 11.1 | 6.1 |

I Estimated monthly average levels derived by averaging end of current month and end of previous month reported data.
Note Reserve requirements on Eurodoliar borrowingsare included beginning october 16,1969 , and requirements on bank-related
 subject to reserve requirementa, bank-related commerclal paper and Eurodoliar borrowings of U.S. banks. Weekly data are daing averages for statement weeks. Monthly data are daily averages except for nonbank commercial paper figures which
lastay of month
p-Preliminary.

## Appendix Table III

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


[^3]
## Appendix Table IV

Growth Rates in Money Supply for Alternatives

|  |  | $\mathrm{M}_{1}$ |  | $\mathrm{M}_{2}$ |  | $\mathrm{M}_{3}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | M | 0 |  | Q | M | Q |
|  |  | Alt. A |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1974 | III | 2.6 | 3.9 | 6.0 | 6.9 | 5.0 | 5.5 |
|  | IV | 7.1 | 5.7 | 8.1 | 7.4 | 6.9 | 6.4 |
| 1975 | I | 7.0 | 5.9 | 8.4 | 7.9 | 6.9 | 6.5 |
|  |  | Alt. B |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1974 | III | 2.4 | 3.9 | 5.8 | 6.8 | 4.6 | 5.4 |
|  | IV | 6.5 | 5.1 | 7.3 | 6.7 | 5.5 | 5.0 |
| 1975 | I | 6.0 | 5.3 | 6.9 | 6.7 | 5.2 | 5.0 |
|  |  | Alt. C |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1974 | III | 2.3 | 3.7 | 5.7 | 6.8 | 4.3 | 5.3 |
|  | IV | 6.0 | 4.8 | 6.4 | 6.1 | 4.4 | 4.1 |
| 1975 | I | 5.5 | 4.6 | 5.7 | 5.6 | 4.2 | 4.0 |
|  | $M=$ Annual rates of growth calculated from average levels in last months of the quarters. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Q = Annual rates calculated from average levels in all three months of the quarters. |  |  |  |  |  |  |

## Appendix Table V

Money Supply Growth Rates

|  |  | ${ }^{M_{1}}$ | $\begin{gathered} M_{1} \text { less } \\ \text { Foreign Official } \\ \text { Deposits } \end{gathered}$ | M less Foreign <br> Official Deposits and Deposits due to Foreign $\qquad$ Commercial Banks |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1973 | January | 4.7 | 5.2 | 5.3 |
|  | February | 5.6 | 5.6 | 6.7 |
|  | March | 0.9 | 0.5 | 0.9 |
|  | April | 6.0 | 6.5 | 6.6 |
|  | May | 13.9 | 13.0 | 11.8 |
|  | June | 14.2 | 14.7 | 14.4 |
|  | July | 4.1 | 3.6 | 2.8 |
|  | August | -0.5 | -0.5 | -- |
|  | September | -3.6 | -3.6 | -3.7 |
|  | October | 5.0 | 5.5 | 4.6 |
|  | November | 11.7 | 10.9 | 10.1 |
|  | December | 9.8 | 9.9 | 8.2 |
| 1974 | January | -3.5 | -4.0 | -5.0 |
|  | February | 11.1 | 11.2 | 11.3 |
|  | March | 9.2 | 10.2 | 9.9 |
|  | Aprii | 6.5 | 3.9 | 4.0 |
|  | May | 4.8 | 6.6 | 5.8 |
|  | June | 7.8 | 6.1 | 6.2 |
|  | July | 1.7 | 3.0 | 1.3 |
|  | August | 3.0 | 3.5 | 4.4 |

NOTE: Growth rates from January 1974 to date have been revised to reflect changes due to April 1974 call report benchmark adjustments to $M_{1}$.


[^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 Changes in Reserve Requirements

[^2]:    *Break in senies Actual Levefof Total Reserves After Changes in Reserve Reourrements

[^3]:    $M=$ 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.

