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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 MARKET CONDITIONS

## Recent developments

(1) $M_{1}$ contracted at an annual rate of about $9 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent in January, and, with recent data suggesting only modest growth in February, a net contraction in $M_{1}$ during the two-month target period now seems likely, as the table shows. Flows into time deposits other than money market CD's have been generally well sustained, but, with $M_{1}$ weak,

Growth of Monetary Aggregates and RPD's in January-February Period 1

Reserve and Monetary Aggregates (Growth at SAAR in per cent)

$M_{2}$
RPD

MEMO:
Federal Funds rate
(per cent per annum)

Range of Tolerance

$$
3 \frac{1}{2}--6 \frac{1}{2}
$$

$$
7--10
$$

$6 \frac{2}{4}--9 \frac{1}{4}$
$6 \frac{3}{4}--7 \frac{2}{4} /$

Latest Estimates

$$
-2.3
$$

$$
4.7
$$

$$
4.6
$$

| Ave. for statement <br> week ending |  |
| :--- | ---: |
| Jan. 22 | 7.17 |
|  | 29 |

1/ These figures do not incorporate the regular quarterly benchmark revision of monetary aggregates that will be published this coming Thursday. Revisions in the series (based in large part on the October call report) were relatively minor; the December level for $M_{1}$ was raised by about $\$ 500$ million and the rate of growth for $M_{1}$ in 1974 was saised from 4.6 to 4.7 per cent. All tables on subsequent pages of this report (with the exception of Tables 1 and 2 following the charts) are based on the new series. The new and old series are compared in appendix table $V$.
$2 /$ The range shown reflects the reduction in the lower limit from $6 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent on February 6.
$M_{2}$ appears to be growing at only about a $4 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent annual rate in the January-February target period-also well below the lower end of the Committee's range of tolerance. In the face of continued weak loan demands, banks have reduced their reliance on non-deposit sources of funds since year-end and have not pressed aggressively to issue large CD's. As a result, the bank credit proxy is expected to show very little growth during the January-February period.
(2) Immediately after the January FOMC meeting, the Account Manager began providing reserves with a view to achieving an average Federal funds rate around 7 per cent. When incoming data showed the monetary aggregates expanding at annual rates below the lower ends of the Committee's ranges of tolerance, however, the Desk moved to ease money market conditions. As a result, by the statement week ending February 5, the prevailing funds rate had declined to about $6 \frac{3}{2}$ per cent, the lower limit of the range of tolerance agreed upon at the January meeting. On February 5, the Comittee concurred in the Chairman's recommendation to reduce the lower limit of the funds rate constraint to $6 \frac{1}{4}$ per cent, and in the statement week just ended the average rate was 6.28 per cent, As the funds rate dropped, member banks reduced borrowings from the discount window further to near minimal levels; in the first two weeks of February such borrowing averaged about $\$ 95$ million--more than half of which was special, longer-run borrowing-as compared with an average of around $\$ 400$ million in January.
(3) The further decline in the Federal funds rate, and the February 3 reduction in the discount rate to $6 \frac{3}{4}$ per cent, have contributed to sharp reductions in other short-term interest rates as well. These declines have ranged generally from 50 to 100 basis points since the last Committee meeting, Rates on private short-term instruments have registered the largest changes and are now 200-300 basis points below their year end levels. The 3 -month Treasury bill has traded most recently around 5.45 per cent. Although the rate on prime business loans at leading banks has also been reduced during the inter-meeting period, the level now prevailing at most key banks is $8 \frac{3}{4}$ or 9 per cent; this is high relative to the 6-3/8 per cent rate on 90-119 day commercial paper.
(4) The large inter-meeting declines in short-term rates have contributed to a $s t r o n g$ rally in long-term securities markets. As a result, yields on corporate and municipal bonds are now 40-60 basis points below their mid-January levels. In the market for longer-term Treasury issues, yields have also moved lower, notwithstanding the Treasury's enlargement of its February refinancing to raise new money and the very heavy volume of Federal deficit financing forecast for the weeks and months ahead by the new Federal Budget. The new note and bond issues offered in the Treasury refinancing were all well received and have most recently traded at premiums as much as 1 point above the average prices at which they were initially auctioned.
(5) Savings flows to non-bank thrift institutions--like those to banks--have displayed significant growth in January. However, with mortgage demands remaining weak, these expanded flows have been used for the most part to repay debt and rebuild liquid asset holdings. The
growth in savings flows, along with the continued modest volume of new mortgage demands and the general decline in other interest rates, has resulted in further reductions of some 40 basis points in conventional mortgage rates since the turn of the year.
(6) The table on the following page shows (in percentage annual rates of change) selected monetary and financing flows over various recent time periods. Appendix table III compares money supply growth rates computed on a quarterly-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 alternatives presented in the next section.
-5-

|  | Calendar Year | Past Twelve Months | Past Months | Past Three Months | Past Month |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1974 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Jan. ' } 75 \\ \text { over } \\ \text { Jan. } 74 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jan. '75 } \\ & \text { over } \\ & \text { July '74 } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Jan. } 75 \\ \text { over. } \\ \text { Oct. } 74 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jan. }{ }^{175} \\ & \text { over } \\ & \text { Dec. ' } 74 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |
| Total reserves | 8.6 | 6.6 | 4.2 | 8.2 | 10.0 |
| Nonborrowed reserves | 10.6 | 8.7 | 21.6 | 24.7 | 20.9 |
| Reserves available to support private nonbank deposits | 8.8 | 8.5 | 3.7 | 1.6 | 1.4 |
| Concepts of Money (Revised Series) |  |  |  |  |  |
| $M_{1}$ (currency plus demand deposits) 1/ | 4.7 | 4.1 | 1.1 | -. 1 | -9.3 |
| $\mathrm{M}_{2}$ ( $\mathrm{M}_{1}$ plus time deposits at commercial banks other than large CD's) | 7.4 | 7.0 | 5.4 | 5.1 | 2.9 |
| $M_{3}$ ( $M_{2}$ plus deposits at thrift institutions) | 6.7 | 6.6 | 5.6 | 6.4 | 5.4 |
| Bank Credit |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total member bank deposit (bank credit proxy adj.) | ts $10.2$ | 9.4 | 4.5 | 5.5 | 3.6 |
| Loans and investments of commercial banks 2/ | 8.3 | 7.5 | .1 | -. 2 | 8.2 |
| Short-term Market Paper |  |  |  |  |  |
| (Monthly average change in billions) |  |  |  |  |  |
| Large CD's | 2.2 | 2.2 | 1.6 | 2.2 | 2.6 |
| Nonbank commercial paper | . 4 | . 3 | . 4 | . 2 | -. 6 |

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 average 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 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 regerve requirements are changed.

## Prospective developments

(7) A1ternative policy specifications are summarized below for Committee consideration (with more detailed data shown in the table on p. 6a).
Alt.A Alt. B Alt. C Alt. D

Range of tolerance for Feb,-March

| $M_{1}$ | $6-8$ | $5 \frac{1}{2}-6 \frac{1}{2}$ | $5-7$ | $4 \frac{1}{2}-6 \frac{1}{2}$ |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | ---: |
| $M_{2}$ | $7 \frac{1}{2}-9 \frac{1}{2}$ | $6 \frac{1}{2}-8 \frac{1}{2}$ | $6-8$ | $5 \frac{1}{2}-7 \frac{1}{2}$ |
| RPD | $1 \frac{1}{4}-3 \frac{1}{4}$ | $\frac{1}{4}-2 \frac{1}{4}$ | $-\frac{1}{2}--1 \frac{1}{2}$ | $-1 \frac{1}{4}--\frac{3}{4}$ |

Federal funds rate (inter-meeting range)

4-5
$4 \frac{3}{4}-5 \frac{3}{4}$
$5 \frac{1}{2}-6 \frac{1}{2}$
6-7

## Longer-run growth

 rates 1/$M_{1}$

| June'74-June'75 | $7 \frac{3}{2}$ | $6 \frac{3}{3}$ | $6 \frac{3}{2}$ | 6 |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Dec.'74-June'75 | 6 | $4 \frac{3}{2}$ | $3 \frac{3}{2}$ | $2 \frac{3}{4}$ |
| Dec.'74-Sept.'75 | 8 | 6 | 5 | $4 \frac{4}{4}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| $M_{2}$ |  |  |  |  |
| June'74-June'75 | $7 \frac{3}{2}$ | $6 \frac{3}{4}$ | $6 \frac{3}{2}$ | 6 |
| Dec.'74-June'75 | $9 \frac{2}{4}$ | $7 \frac{3}{2}$ | $6 \frac{3}{4}$ | $6 \frac{3}{4}$ |
| Dec.'74-Sept.'75 | $10 \frac{3}{4}$ | $8 \frac{2}{2}$ | $7 \frac{3}{4}$ | 7 |

1/ Figures shown assume staff GNP projection for first three quarters of 1975, and Federal funds rate behavior as described in the paragraphs below.
(8) The specifications in the preceding paragraph assume not only that staff GNP projections for the first three quarters of the year are realized but also that a more normal relationship is re-established between the transactions demand for money, narrowly defined, and


1/ $M_{2}^{1}$ is defined as $M_{2}$ plus CD's.
nominal GNP. In particular a rebound in money demand is anticipated for the weeks immediately ahead following the unusually large contraction of recent weeks--an expectation that is supported in some degree by the early February data. Thus, $M_{1}$ growth is expected to be fairly substantial under any of the alternatives in the February-March period.
(9) Of the alternatives shown, alternative A encompasses the 6 per cent annual growth rate for $M_{1}$ specified by the Committee at its last meeting in its longer-run targets for the first half of '75. This alternative also shows a $9 \frac{1}{4}$ per cent growth rate for $M_{2}$, slightly higher than the rate specified by the Committee last time. The projected relationship between $M_{1}$ and $M_{2}$ is changed because a further decline in market interest rates is now assumed to be necessary if the indicated $M_{1}$ growth rate is to be attained by mid-year, and that should result in larger inflows of consumer-type time and savings deposits.
(10) Given the January shortfall in $M_{1}$ and the sharply weaker economy now projected by the staff for the first and second quarters of this year, we would expect it to be necessary for the Federal funds rate to decline to around the middle of a $4-5$ per cent range between now and mid-March if the growth in the aggregates as shown under alternative A were to be attained. Some further decline in the funds rate might be needed by early spring.
(11) So steep a drop in interest rates would have a very substantial cumulative impact on the demand for money, narrowly and broady defined. By the second quarter, the staff would expect $M_{1}$ growth, for example, to be at about a 10 per cent annual rate, and to accelerate further in the third quarter when a sharp recovery in GNP is projected.

Thus, over the first nine months of the year, this alternative implies an 8 per cent annual rate of growth in $M_{1}$. If the Committee should wish to get back on the 6 per cent growth trend after mid-year, a sharp rise in interest rates would be necessary during the late spring and summer.
(12) The specifications of alternative $B$ involve attainment of a 6 per cent rate of growth in $M_{1}$ by September, rather than by midyear. With the target horizon stretched out, interest rates are likely to decline more moderately over the near-term, and the later upward movement is likely to be more delayed and probably less sharp. The annual growth rate for $M_{1}$ over the first half of this year under this alternative would be around $4 \frac{2}{2}$ per cent, while $M_{2}$ would expand at about a $7 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent rate.
(13) Alternative B contemplates a further decline in the Federal funds rate over the next few weeks to about the middle of a $4 \frac{3}{4}-5 \frac{3}{4}$ per cent range. Further significant declines in the funds rate in the spring may not prove necessary, assuming that GNP is no weaker than projected for the first half of this year and that the sharp expansion in economic activity projected for the third quarter develops.
(14) Private short-term credit demands are expected to remain weak into early spring, but the Treasury is likely to borrow an additional \$15-\$18 billion of new cash between now and mid-April. The provision of bank reserves and easing of money market conditions needed to sustain growth in the monetary aggregates, as specified in alternative $B$, should, at least over the near-term, permit the new Treasury debt to be absorbed at declining interest rates, though the reductions may be modest. The

3 -month bill rate could drop by about $\frac{1}{2}$ percentage point to around 5 per cent between now and the next Committee meeting. Given the shift in borrowing demands from private sectors to the Treasury, private short-term rates may decline more. Longer-term rates may show rather modest further declines, however, since corporate and state and local government demands on bond markets are expected to remain sizable.
(15) Alternative $C$ contemplates a smaller reduction in the funds rate than alternative $B$ and hence a less rapid growth in the monetary aggregates between now and the end of summer. Under this alternative, $M_{1}$ is indicated to expand at an annual rate of about 5 per cent over the first nine months of the year. By the time the year is over, $M_{1}$ may have grown at near a 6 per cent rate under this alternative if economic activity in the second half of the year turns out to be as strong as projected in the Green Book.
(16) Under alternative $C$, the funds rate would be expected to decline to around 6 per cent--the mid-point of the range shown in paragraph (7)--or a little below, between now and the next Cominttee meeting. Such a decline is probably not much more than the market has already discounced. As a result, interest rates may decline little further over the next few weeks under this alternative. Moreover, the weight of Treasury financings could place upward pressure on the rate structure rather soon.
(17) Under alternative $D$, which involves money market conditions in the neighborhood of those prevailing on average in the period since the 1 lst meeting, $M_{1}$ would grow at a rate of about 4 per cent over the first nine months of the year. If the funds rate was around the $6 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent mid-point of the range shown for that alternative, market rates would probably rise--possibly sharply in the Treasury market--in the weeks immediately ahead. Net inflows of savings to thrift institutions would not be likely to strengthen from their recent pace, and might slacken somewhat--which would tend to limit the extent of recovery in housing. In general, prospective market developments under this alternative may have implications for the projected pattern of economic recovery in the second half of the year.

## Proposed directive

(18) Presented below are four 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. In all four alternatives, it is proposed to delete the reference to Treasury financing--because the quarterly financing announced on January 22 has been completed--and the Board's action on reserve requirements.

## Alternative A

To implement this policy, while taking account of the fortheoming-Treasury-finareing; developments in domestic and international financial markets, and-the-Beasels-atEien-en
 reserve and money market conditions consistent with more rapid growth in monetary aggregates over the months ahead than has occurred in recent months.

Alternative B
To implement this policy, while taking account of the fortheoming-freasury-finaneing: developments in domestic and international financial markets, and-Ehe-Beard's-aetion-en reserve-requirements; the Committee seeks to achieve bank reserve and money market conditions consistent with SOMEWHAT more rapid growth in monetary aggregates over the months ahead than has occurred in recent months.

## Alternative C

To implement this policy, while taking account of the fertheeming-Treasury-finanetag; developments in domestic and international financial markets, and-Ehe-Beard-s-aetien-en reserve-requirements; the Committee seeks to achieve bank reserve and money market conditions consistent with mere-zapid MODERATE growth in monetary aggregates over the months ahead than-has-өeeurfed-ta-xeeent-menths.

## Alternative D

To implement this policy, while taking account of the fertheeming-Treasury-finaneing; developments in domestic and international financial markets, and-the-Beard-s-actien-or reserve-requirements; the Committee seeks to achieve bank reserve and money market conditions consistent with mere-rapid MODEST growth in monetary aggregates over the months ahead than-has-өeeuryed-tr-yeeent-menths.

## RESERVES AVAILABLE TO SUPPORT PRIVATE NONBANK DEPOSITS




## mONETARY AGGREGATES



[^1]
## MONEY MARKET CONDITIONS AND INTEREST RATES


(ACTUAL AND CURRENT PROJECTIONS)


NOTE: DATA SHOWN IN PARENTHESES ARE CURRENT PROJECTIONS. AT THE FOMC MEETING QF JAN. 21,1975 THE COMMITTEE AGREED ON A RPO RANGE OF 6.25 TO 9.25 PERCENT FOR THE JANUARY-FEBRUARY PERIOD.
(ACTUAL AND CURRENT PROJECTIONS, SEASONALLY ADJUSTED)


NDTE: DATA SHOWN IN PARENTHESES ARE CURRENT PROJECTIONS.
$P$ - PRELIMINARY
PE - PARTIALLY ESTIMATED

OPEN MARKET OPERATIONS AND OTHER RESLRVE FACTORS
(Millions of dollars, not seasonally adjusted)

$1 /$ Represents change in System's portfollo from end-of-period to end-of-period; includes redemptions in regular bill auctions.
2/ 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.
5/ Reserves to support private nonbank deposits. Target change for Jan. and Feb. reflects the target adopted at the Jan. 21 , 1975 FomC meeting Reserves to support private nonbank deposits. Target change for Jan. and feb. reflects the target adopted at the Jan. 21,1975 FomC meeting
Target change for previous months reflects the bluebook patterns that are consistent with target rangeg that were adopted during the month.


NOTE: Government security dealer trading positions are on a commitment basis. Trading positions, which exclude Treasury bills financed by repurchase agreements maturing in 16 days or more, are indicators of dealer holdings 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.

* STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL $\quad * *$ Monthly averages for excess reserves and borrowings are weighted averages of statement week figures.

Per Cent

| Period | Short-Term |  |  |  |  |  | Long-Term |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Federal Funds | Treasury Bills |  | 90-119 Day <br> Commercial Paper | CD's New Issue-NYC |  | Aaa Utility |  | Municipal <br> Bond Buyer | U.S. Government (10-yr. Constant Maturity) | FNMAAuctionYields |
|  |  | 90-Day | 1-year |  | 60-89 Day | 90-119 Day | New <br> Issue | Recently Offered |  |  |  |
|  | (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) | (10) | (11) |
| 1973--High | 10.84 | 8.95 | 8.43 | 10.50 | 10.50 | 10.75 | 8.52 | 8.30 | 5.59 | 7.54 | 9.37 |
| Low | 5.61 | 5.15 | 5.42 | 5.63 | 5.38 | 5.50 | 7.29 | 7.26 | 4.99 | 6.42 | 7.69 |
| 1974--High | 13.55 | 9.63 | 9.54 | 12.25 | 12.25 | 12.00 | 10.61 | 10.52 | 7.15 | 8.14 | 10.59 |
| Low | 8.45 | 6.53 | 6.39 | 7.88 | 8.00 | 7.88 | 8.05 | 8.14 | 5.16 | 6.93 | 8.43 |
| 1974--Jan. | 9.65 | 7.77 | 7.01 | 8.86 | 9.05 | 8.83 | 8.21 | 8.21 | 5.22 | 6.99 | 8.71 |
| Feb. | 8.97 | 7.12 | 6.51 | 8.00 | 8.09 | 7.97 | 8.12 | 8.23 | 5.20 | 6.96 | 8.48 |
| Mar. | 9.35 | 7.97 | 7.34 | 8.64 | 8.69 | 8.56 | 8.46 | 8.44 | 5.41 | 7.21 | 8.53 |
| Apr. | 10.51 | 8.33 | 8.08 | 9.92 | 9.81 | 9.78 | 8.99 | 8.95 | 5.73 | 7.51 | 9.07 |
| May | 11.31 | 8.23 | 8.21 | 10.82 | 10.83 | 10.90 | 9.24 | 9.13 | 6.02 | 7.58 | 9.41 |
| June | 11.93 | 7.90 | 8.16 | 11.18 | 11.06 | 10.88 | 9.38 | 9.40 | 6.13 | 7.54 | 9.54 |
| July | 12.92 | 7.55 | 8.04 | 11.93 | 11.83 | 11.83 | 10.20 | 10.04 | 6.68 | 7.81 | 9.84 |
| Aug. | 12.01 | 8.96 | 8.88 | 11.79 | 11.69 | 11.91 | 10.07 | 10.19 | 6.69 | 8.04 | 10.25 |
| Sept. | 11.34 | 8.06 | 8.52 | 11.36 | 11.19 | 11.38 | 10.38 | 10.30 | 6.76 | 8.04 | 10.58 |
| Oct. | 10.06 | 7.46 | 7.59 | 9.55 | 9.35 | 9.33 | 10.16 | 10.23 | 6.57 | 7.90 | 10.22 |
| Nov. | 9.45 | 7.47 | 7.29 | 8.95 | 8.78 | 8.72 | 9.21 | 9.34 | 6.61 | 7.68 | 9.87 |
| Dec. | 8.53 | 7.15 | 6.79 | 9.18 | 9.00 | 8.84 | 9.53 | 9.56 | 7.05 | 7.40 | 9.53 |
| 1975--Jan. | 7.13 | 6.26 | 6.27 | 7.39 | 7.43 | 7.45 | 9.36 p | $9.45 p$ | 6.82 | 7.39 | 9.25 |
| 1974--Dec. 4 | 9.02 | 7.45 | 7.20 | 9.22 | 9.25 | 9.13 | 9.50 | 9.39 | 6.89 | 7.61 | 9.61 |
| 11 | 8.86 | 7.28 | 6.95 | 9.00 | 8.88 | 8.75 | 9.59 | 9.57 | 7.15 | 7.37 | -- |
| 18 | 8.72 | 7.08 | 6.63 | 9.13 | 8.88 | 8.75 | 9.51 | 9.59 | 7.08 | 7.24 | 9.52 |
| 25 | 8.45 | 6.99 | 6.61 | 9.25 | 9.00 | 8.75 | -- | 9.64 | 7.08 | 7.37 | -- |
| 1975--Jan. 1 | 7.35 | 7.02 | 6.69 | 9.34 | 9.00 | 9.00 | -- | 9.67 | 7.08 | 7.37 | 9.47 |
| 8 | 7.70 | 6.68 | 6.56 | 8.43 | 7.88 | 7.75 | 9.62 | 9.45 | 6.99 | 7.32 | -- |
| 15 | 7.22 | 6.63 | 6.44 | 7.73 | 7.25 | 7.38 | 9.38 | 9.55 | 6.90 | 7.38 | 9.37 |
| 22 | 7.17 | 6.32 | 6.33 | 7.18 | 6.75 | 6.63 | 9.45 | 9.47 | 6.59 | 7.44 | -- |
| 29 | 6.99 | 5.62 | 5.91 | 6.55 | 6.25 | 6.50 | 9.00 | 9.21 | 6.54 | 7.41 | 9.12 |
| 1974--Feb. 5 | 6.46 | 5.62 | 5.65 | 6.60 | 6.00 | 6.25 | 8.89 | 9.12 | 6.34 | 7.31 | -- |
| 1974-Keb. 12 | 6.28 | 5.72 | 5.58 | 6.38 | 6.00 | 6.25 | 9.02p | 9.16p | 6.27 | 7.32p | 8.98 |
| $\begin{aligned} & 19 \\ & 26 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Daily-Feb. 6 | 6.21 | $5.60$ | $5.45$ | 6.38 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 7.28 | -- |
| $13$ | $6.31 p$ | $5.62$ | $5.60$ | 6.38 | -- | -- |  | -- | -- | n.a. | -- |
| NOTE: Weekly data for colums 1 to 4 are statement week averages o daily data. Columis 5 and 6 are one-day Wednesday quotes. For columns 7 , 8 , and 10 the 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 preceeding the end of the statement week. The FNMA auction yield is the average yield in bi-weekly auction for short-term forward commitments for Government underwritten mortgages. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

RESERVES AND MONETARY VARIABLES


NOTES: Reserve requirements on Eurodollar borrowings are included beginning october 16, 1969, and requirements on bank-related commercial paper are included beginning October 1, 1970.
$\frac{1}{p}$ Growth rates are based on estimated monthly average levels derived by averaging end of current month and end of previous month reported data. $\overline{\mathbf{p}}$ - Preliminary.

RESERVES AND MONETARY VARIABLES
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED, BILLIONS OF DOLLARS

| Period | RESERVES |  |  | MONEY STOCK MEASURES |  |  |  | BANK CREDIT MEASURES |  | OTHER |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Total | Non borrowed | Avallable to Support Pvt Deposits | $\mathrm{M}_{1}$ |  | $\mathrm{M}_{2}$ | $\mathrm{M}_{3}$ | Adi Credit Proxy | Total Loans and Invest ments | Total <br> Time | Time Other Than CD's | Thrift Instı tution Deposits | CD's | Non. deposit funds | U S. Gov't Demand |
|  |  |  |  | Total | Pvt Dep |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 |
| Annually: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Dec. 1972 | 31,456 | 30,406 | 29,092 | 255.8 | 198.9 | 525.7 | 823.3 | 406.4 | 559.0 | 313.8 | 269.9 | 297.5 | 43.9 | 4.3 | 5.6 |
| Dec. 1973 | 35,164 | 33,867 | 32,965 | 271.5 | 209.9 | 572.2 | 895.0 | 448.7 | 634.6 | 364.5 | 300.7 | 322.8 | 63.8 | 6.6 | 3.9 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \frac{\text { Monthly: }}{\text { 1974--Jan. }} \\ & \text { Feb. } \\ & \text { Mar. } \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 35,820 35,115 | 34,769 33,924 | 32,824 32,904 | 270.9 273.1 | 208.9 210.4 | 575.5 580.9 | 900.4 | 453.3 454.4 | 643.3 652.4 | 371.0 376.0 | 304.6 307.8 | 324.9 326.6 | 66.4 68.2 | 6.5 6.9 | 5.1 2.2 |
|  | 34,978 | 33,664 | 33,130 | 275.2 | 211.9 | 585.5 | 914.6 | 457.9 | 662.4 | 378.3 | 310.3 | 329.2 | 68.0 | 7.5 | 3.2 |
| Apr. | 35,884 | 34,147 | 33,658 | 276.6 | 212.8 | 589.4 | 920.2 | 469.2 | 672.3 | 386.7 | 312.7 | 330.8 | 73.9 | 8.1 | 4.6 |
| May | 36,519 | 33,929 | 34,260 | 277.6 | 213.3 | 591.6 | 922.8 | 475.8 | 679.1 | 392.5 | 314.0 | 331.2 | 78.5 | 8.8 | 5.6 |
| June | 36,736 | 33,729 | 34,708 | 280.0 | 215.4 | 597.1 | 929.6 | 481.2 | 682.9 | 398.4 | 317.1 | 332.4 | 81.3 | 8.4 | 5.3 |
| July | 37,399 | 34,098 | 34,958 | 280.5 | 215.7 | 599.7 | 933.4 | 484.9 | 692.0 | 402.8 | 319.2 | 333.7 | 83,6 | 9.2 | 4.2 |
| Aug. | 37,266 | 33,930 | 35,272 | 280.7 | 215.3 | 602.2 | 936.4 | 487.5 | 697.3 | 405. 2 | 321.5 | 334.2 | 83.8 | 9.0 | 6.2 |
| Sept. | 37,282 | 34,000 | 35,296 | 281.1 | 215.3 | 603.8 | 938.8 | 489.1 | 692.3 | 407.5 | 322.7 | 335.0 | 84.8 | 8.6 | 6.3 |
| Oct. | 36,857 | 35,043 | 34,889 | 282.2 | 215.7 | 608.1 | 944.4 | 488.3 | 692.3 | 412.1 | 325.9 | 336.2 | 86.2 | 7.9 | 3.7 |
| Nov. | 36,874 | 35,622 | 34,868 | 283.8 | 216.5 | 613.0 | 951.1 | 491.2 | 693.4 | 414.7 | 329.2 | 338.2 | 85.5 | 7.6 | 46 |
| Dec. | 36,906 | 36,173 | 34,634 | 284.3 | 216.6 | 614.3 | 955.1 | 494.3 | 686.0 | 420.3 | 330.0 | 340.8 | 90.3 | 8.4 | 1. 9 |
| 1975--Jan. | 36,966 | 36,567 | 34,444 | 282.1 | 214.1 | 615.8 | 959.4 | 495.8 | 690.7 | 426.6 | 333.7 | 343.6 | 92.9 | 7.6 | 0.7 |
| Weekly: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Dec. 4 | 37,179 | 36,109 | 34,919 | 286.4 | 218.6 | 615.3 | -- | 493.5 | -- | 4155 | 328.9 | -- | 86.7 | 7.6 | 3.6 |
| 11 | 36,565 | 35,917 | 34,424 | 285.2 | 217.6 | 614.8 | -- | 494.7 | -- | 418.1 | 329.6 | -- | 88.5 | 8.1 | 3.4 |
| 18 | 36,817 | 35,999 | 34,542 | 283.9 | 216.1 | 614.1 | -- | 495.9 | -- | 420.4 | 330.1 | -- | 90.2 | 8.9 | 3.3 |
| 25 | 36,863 | 36,201 | 34,660 | 283.2 | 215.5 | 613.9 | -- | 493.1 | -- | 422.4 | 330.7 | -- | 91.7 | 8.6 | 0.3 |
|  | 37,279 | 36,718 | 34,758 | 284.3 | 216.5 | 615.1 | -- | 494.9 | -- | 423.9 | 330.8 | -- | 93.1 |  |  |
|  | 36,677 | 36,365 | 34,347 | 282.0 | 214.2 | 614.3 | -- | 495.6 | -- | 425.7 | 332.3 | -- | 93.3 | 8.1 | 0.1 |
|  | 37,141 | 36,533 | 34,414 | 282.1 | 214.1 | 616.1 | -- | 496.5 | -- | 426.9 | 334.0 | -- | 92.9 | 7.4 | 1.9 |
|  | 37,273 | 36,679 | 34,618 | 282.5 | 214.2 | 616.4 | -- | 495.9 | -- | 426.6 | 333.9 | -- | 92.7 | 7.6 | 1.6 |
|  | 36,815 | 36,672 | 34,359 | 281.4 | 213.1 | 616.0 | -- | 495.1 | -- | 427.4 | 334.6 | -- | 92.8 | 7.3 | 0.1 |
|  | 36,666 | 36,569 | 34,417 | 282.0 | 213.8 | 616.6 | -- | 494.3 | -- | 427.8 | 334.6 | -- | 93.1 | 6.8 | 0.1 |

NOTES.
Estimated monthly average levels derived by averaging end of current month and end of previous month rep rted data.
Reserve requirements on Eurodollar borrowings are included beginning October 16, 1969, and requirements on bank-related commercial paper are included beginning October 1, 1970. Adjusted credit proxy ancludes manly total member bank deposits subject to reserve requirements, bank-related comercial paper and Eurodollar borrowings of U. S. banks. Weekly data are dally averages for statement weeks. Monthly data are daily FR 712 , averages except for nonbank commercial paper figures which are fol last day of month. Weekly data are not avallable for $M_{3}$, total loans and investment - Preliminary.

## Appendix Table III

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

|  |  | $\mathrm{M}_{1}$ |  | $\mathrm{M}_{2}$ |  | $\mathrm{M}_{3}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | M | Q | M | Q | M | Q |
| 1973 | I | 3.4 | 6.8 | 7.3 | 9.1 | 8.6 | 10.3 |
|  | II | 11.3 | 7.3 | 10.6 | 8.6 | 10.3 | 8.9 |
|  | III | 0.6 | 5.5 | 5.6 | 7.7 | 5.2 | 7.5 |
|  | IV | 8.7 | 5.0 | 10.8 | 8.9 | 9.8 | 7.9 |
| 1974 | I | 5.5 | 5.8 | 9.3 | 9.6 | 8.8 | 9.1 |
|  | II | 7.0 | 7.3 | 7.9 | 8.3 | 6.6 | 7.4 |
|  | III | 1.6 | 3.9 | 4.5 | 6.2 | 4.0 | 5.2 |
|  | IV | 4.6 | 3.7 | 7.0 | 6.5 | 6.9 | 6.0 |
| $M=$ Annual rates of growth calculated from average levels in the final months of the quarters. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $Q=$ Annual rate calculated from average levels in all three months of the quarters. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

## Appendix Table IV

Growth Rates in Money Supply for Alternatives


|  |  |  | ix Ta | $v$ |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | arison of <br> Per Cent | and wth al Ra | vised Mone es of Chang |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | $\underline{M_{2}}$ |  |  |
|  | 01d | Revised | O1d | Revised | 01d | Revised |
| Annual: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1974 | 4.5 | 4.7 | 7.3 | 7.4 | 6.7 | 6.7 |
| Half-year: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1974 I | 6.0 | 6.3 | 8.6 | 8.7 | 7.6 | 7.7 |
| II | 2.9 | 3.1 | 5.8 | 5.8 | 5.5 | 5.5 |
| Quarterly: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1974 I | 5.5 | 5.5 | 9.3 | 9.3 | 8.8 | 8.8 |
| II | 6.5 | 7.0 | 7.7 | 7.9 | 6.4 | 6.6 |
| III | 1.6 | 1.6 | 4.6 | 4.5 | 4.0 | 4.0 |
| IV | 4.3 | 4.6 | 6.8 | 7.0 | 6.9 | 6.9 |
| Monthly: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1974 Jan | -2.7 | -2.7 | 6.9 | 6.9 | 7.2 | 7.2 |
| Feb | 9.7 | 9.7 | 11.1 | 11.1 | 9.3 | 9.4 |
| Mar | 9.2 | 9.2 | 9.7 | 9.7 | 9.5 | 9.4 |
| April | 6.1 | 6.1 | 8.0 | 8.0 | 7.3 | 7.3 |
| May | 4.3 | 4.3 | 4.3 | 4.3 | 3.3 | 3.4 |
| June | 9.1 | 10.4 | 10.5 | 11.2 | 8.5 | 8.8 |
| July | 2.1 | 2.1 | 5.4 | 5.2 | 5.0 | 4.9 |
| Aug | 1.3 | 0.9 | 5.2 | 5.0 | 4.1 | 3.9 |
| Sept | 1.3 | 1.7 | 3.2 | 3.2 | 2.9 | 3.1 |
| Oct | 3.8 | 4.7 | 8.3 | 8.5 | 6.9 | 7.2 |
| Nov | 6.8 | 6.8 | 9.5 | 9.7 | 8.6 | 8.5 |
| Dec | 2.1 | 2.1 | 2.5 | 2.5 | 4.9 | 5.0 |


[^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 Due To Changes In Reserve Requirements

