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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) $M_{1}$ expanded at an annual rate of about 7 per cent in February, and recent data suggest a roughly similar growth rate for March. For the two-month target period, $M_{1}$ thus appears to be growing at a rate in the upper half of the Comittee's range of tolerance, as shown in the table. Growth of $M_{2}$ for the February-March period appears to be running at an annual rate of about 9 per cent or $\frac{3}{2}$ percentage point above the upper limit of its range of tolerance, as time deposits other than money market CD's expanded more rapidly than expected in February. Recent growth of both $\mathrm{M}_{1}$ and $M_{2}$ may have been bolstered to some extent by unusually large Federal income tax refunds in February.

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

| Reserve and Monetary Aggregates (Growth at SAAR in per cent) | Range of Tolerance | Latest Estimates |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $M_{1}$ | 512-71/2 | 7.0 |
| $M_{2}$ | $6 \frac{1}{2}-8 \frac{1}{2}$ | 9.2 |
| RPD | $\frac{3}{4}-2 \frac{1}{4}$ | -2.1 |
| Memo: <br> Federal funds rate (per cent per annum) | 512-61 | Avg. for statement week ending |
|  |  | Feb. 196.29 |
|  |  | 266.15 |
|  |  | Mar $5 \quad 5.88$ |
|  |  | 125.44 |

(2) Continued weak loan demand, together with the more rapid growth of demand and other time deposits, permitted banks to reduce reliance on nondeposit sources of funds and to let $C D^{\prime}$ s run off. As a result, the bank credit proxy is now expected to show a slight contraction, on average, over the February-March period.
(3) During the inter-meeting period, the Account Manager sought reserve conditions that would be consistent with a gradual easing of the Federal funds rate to around $5 \frac{3}{4}$ per cent, the mid-point of the $5 \frac{1}{4}-6 \frac{1}{4}$ per cent range agreed upon by the Comittee at the February meeting. The Account Manager's task was complicated, however, by the unexpectedly large volume of nonborrowed reserves being released by pre-tax-date attrition in the Treasury's cash balance at Reserve banks. The balance dropped from about $\$ 3 \frac{3}{4}$ billion in late February to an overdraft position of more than \$1 billion last Wednesday. In the most recent statement week, the drop in the balance exceeded expectations. As a result, despite $\$ 4.6$ billion of matched sale-purchase transactions arranged by the Desk on Tuesday and Wednesday, the average Federal funds rate fell to just under 4 per cent on the final day of the statement week, reducing the weekly average to only 5.44 per cent. Because of repeated Desk actions to absorb reserves thus far in March, and market awareness of reserve management problems arising from the squeeze on Treasury cash prior to mid-March tax receipts, this latest drop in the funds rate has not been generally interpreted as a signal of further policy easing.
(4) Short-term market interest rates have shown mixed changes since the February FOMC meeting, While private short-term rates have dropped on balance by about 25 basis points--in response to the further decline of the Federal funds rate--Treasury bill yfelds have risen $\mathbf{1 0 - 2 0}$ basis points, with the 3 -month issue trading most recently around 5.40 per cent. The general slowing of declines in short-term rates has been attributable in large measure to market expectations that the recent pick-up in growth of the monetary aggregates may constrain further declines in the funds rate. The continuing weakness in loan demand and relatively low level of short-term rates has, nevertheless, induced most large banks to reduce their prime lending rates to 8 per cent, and several banks have moved to $7 \frac{3}{4}$ per cent--the lowest level since June 1973. (5) Bond yields have backed up as much as 40 basis points during the inter-meeting period, reflecting the continued heavy volume of new issues, and the apparent loss of downward momentum in short-term rates. While yields on new corporate bonds resisted the general advance for a time, most recently they too have shown substantial upward adjustments. A special factor influencing municipal yields in the period was increased investor caution emanating from the continuing financing problems of New York City and the special difficulties of the New York State Urban Development Corporation. Treasury yields were affected by the Treasury's February 24 announcement of financing plans that involved about $\$ 7$ billion of new money to be raised by mid-April through five separate auctions of coupon issues. Although the volume of money to be raised came as no great surprise to the market, the exclusive focus on coupon issues was not anticipated. The first two auctions--involving $\$ 1 \frac{3}{3}$ billion of 6 -year 8 -month notes, and $\$ 1 \frac{1}{2}$ billion of 14 -month notes--have just been completed and
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attracted good bidding interest. As a result, yields on longer-term Treasury issues have recentiy stabilized.
(6) Savings inflows to nonbank thrift institutions showed additional strength in February, as market rates declined and Federal income tax refunds exceeded usual proportions. The thrift institutions have used these improved flows largely to rebuild liquidity and pay down borrowings. However, conditions in mortgage markets have recently shown further improvement; non-rate terms on mortgages reportedly have eased somewhat, and average rates on conventional mortgages at selected S\&L's edged down to about 9 per cent in early March--20 basis points below early February and roughly 100 basis points below last fall's peak.
(7) The table on the following page shows (in percentage annual rates of changes) 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.

|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Calendar } \\ \text { Year } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | -5- |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Past Twelve Months | $\begin{gathered} \text { Past } \\ \text { Six } \\ \text { Months } \end{gathered}$ | Past Three Months | Past Month |
|  | 1974 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Feb. } 175 \\ & \text { over } \\ & \text { Feb. } 174 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Feb.' } 75 \\ & \text { over } \\ & \text { Aug. } 74 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | Feb.' 75 over Nov. ' 74 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Reb. } 75 \\ & \text { over } \\ & \text { Jan. } 74 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |
| Total reserves | 8.6 | 6.1 | -. 3 | -1.3 | -27.0 |
| Nonborrowed reserves | 10.8 | 9.6 | 19.8 | 11.7 | -18.8 |
| Reserves available to support private nonbank deposits | 8.9 | 7.5 | . 6 | -- | -6.4 |
| Concepts of Money |  |  |  |  |  |
| $M_{1}$ (currency plus demand deposits) 1/ | 4.7 | 4.0 | 2.3 | . 1 | 7.2 |
| $M_{2}$ ( $M_{1}$ plus time deposits at commercial banks other than large CD's) | 7.4 | 6.9 | 6.3 | 5.3 | 9.9 |
| $M_{3}$ ( $M_{2}$ plus deposits at thrift institutions) | 6.7 | 6.7 | 6.7 | 7.1 | 10.4 |
| $M_{4}$ ( $M_{3}$ plus credit union shares and CD 's) | 9.1 | 8.7 | 7.9 | 9.2 | 8.9 |
| $\mathrm{M}_{2}^{\prime}$ ( $\mathrm{M}_{2}$ plus CD's) | 10.8 | 9.9 | 8.0 | 8.5 | 7.4 |
| Bank Credit |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total member bank deposits (bank credit proxy adj.) | 10.2 | 9.1 | 3.4 | 3.7 | -- |
| Loans and investments of commercial banks 2/ | 8.3 | 6.3 | -1.3 | -. 6 | 3.0 |
| Short-term Market Paper |  |  |  |  |  |
| (Monthly average change in billions) |  |  |  |  |  |
| Large CD's | 2.2 | 2.0 | 1.4 | 2.2 | -. 7 |
| Nonbank commercial paper | . 4 | . 3 | . 4 | . 3 | -. 1 |

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 reserve requirements are changed.

## Prospective developments

(8) Alternative 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

Range of tolerance
for March-April
$M_{1}$
$\mathrm{M}_{2} \quad 8-10$
$7 \frac{1}{2}-9 \frac{1}{2}$
7-9

RPD
$3 \frac{2}{2}-5 \frac{1}{2}$
$2 \frac{3}{2}-4 \frac{1}{2}$
$1 \frac{1}{2}-3 \frac{1}{2}$
Federal funds rate (inter-meeting range)
$4 \frac{3}{2}-5 \frac{3}{2}$
$5 \frac{1}{4}-6 \frac{1}{4}$
Longer-run growth rates $1 /$

$$
M_{1}
$$

| Dec. '74-June' 75 | $4 \frac{2}{2}$ | 4 | $3 \frac{1}{2}$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Dec.' 74 -Sept.'75 | 6 | $5 \frac{1}{4}$ | $4 \frac{1}{2}$ |
| Feb. - Sept. | 8 | 7 | 6 |

$M_{2}$

| Dec. ' 74 -June' 75 | 9 | $8 \frac{3}{2}$ | $7 \frac{3}{4}$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Dec.' 74 -Sept.'75 | $10 \frac{3}{4}$ | 9 | $7 \frac{3}{4}$ |
| Feb. - Sept. | 11 | $9 \frac{3}{4}$ | 8 |

$1 /$ Figures shown assume staff GNP projections through the third quarter, and Federal funds rate behavior as described in the paragraphs below.
(9) Of the three alternatives presented, alternative $A$ most closely approximates the longer-run growth rates that accompanied the specifications chosen by the Conmittee at its last meeting. It includes growth in $M_{1}$ at a 6 per cent annual rate over the first nine months of the year. This implies, as is shown, an 8 per cent annual rate of growth over the

Alternative Longer-Run Growth Rates for Key Monetary Aggregates

| 1975 | Feb. | 283.9 | 283.9 | 283.9 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Max. | 285.6 | 285.5 | 285.4 |
|  | Apr. | 286.7 | 286.5 | 286.3 |
|  | June | 290.5 | 289.9 | 289.2 |
|  | Sept. | 297.3 | 295.7 | 293.9 |
| 1975 | 1st Q. | 1.8 | 1.7 | 1.5 |
|  | 2nd Q . | 6.9 | 6.2 | 5.3 |
|  | 3rd Q. | 9.4 | 8.0 | 6.5 |
| Feb | . -Sept. | 8.1 | 7.1 | 6.0 |
|  | Mar. | 7.2 | 6.8 | 6.3 |
|  | Apr. | 4.6 | 4.2 | 3.8 |
|  |  |  | $\mathrm{M}_{4}$ |  |
|  |  | Alt. A | A1t. B | Alt. C |
| 1975 | Feb. | 1088.2 | 1088.2 | 1088.2 |
|  | Mar. | 1093.8 | 1093.7 | 1093.5 |
|  | Apr. | 1102.8 | 1102.3 | 1101.8 |
|  | June | 1123.9 | 1121.4 | 1119.1 |
|  | Sept. | 1157.3 | 1149.8 | 1143.0 |
| 1975 | 1st Q . | 7.8 | 7.8 | 7.7 |
|  | 2nd Q. | 11.0 | 10.1 | 9.4 |
|  | 3rd Q . | 11.9 | 10.1 | 8.5 |
| Feb | .-Sept. | 10.9 | 9.7 | 8.6 |
|  | Mar. | 6.2 | 6.1 | 5.8 |
|  | Apr . | 9.9 | 9.4 | 9.1 |



Growth Rates

| 7.4 | 7.4 | 7.3 |
| ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 10.5 | 9.4 | 8.1 |
| 11.9 | 10.0 | 7.5 |
| 11.1 | 9.7 | 8.0 |
| 9.9 | 8.7 | 8.5 |
| 8.9 | 8.2 | 7.7 |
| $\mathrm{~K}_{2}$ |  |  |
| Alt. A | A1t.. B | Alt. C |
| 713.3 | 713.3 | 713.3 |
| 714.3 | 714.2 | 714.1 |
| 718.2 | 717.8 | 717.7 |
| 729.3 | 727.4 | 726.3 |
| 749.3 | 743.4 | 740.1 |


| Growth Rates |  |  |
| ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 5.5 | 5.4 | 5.4 |
| 8.4 | 7.4 | 6.8 |
| 11.0 | 8.8 | 7.6 |
| 8.7 | 7.2 | 6.4 |
| 1.7 | 1.5 | 1.3 |
| 6.6 | 6.0 | 6.0 |



| 9.1 | 9.1 | 9.1 |
| ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 12.6 | 11.6 | 10.2 |
| 12.5 | 10.9 | 8.5 |
| 12.6 | 11.5 | 9.7 |
| 11.0 | 10.9 | 10.7 |
| 11.7 | 11.2 | 10.4 |


| Credit Proxy |  |  |
| ---: | ---: | ---: |
| AIt.A | AIt. $B$ | AIt. C |
| 495.8 | 495.8 | 495.8 |
| 495.3 | 495.2 | 495.2 |
| 498.6 | 498.4 | 498.4 |
| 506.5 | 505.0 | 504.4 |
| 523.2 | 518.1 | 516.1 |


| 0.8 | 0.7 | 0.7 |
| ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 9.0 | 7.9 | 7.4 |
| 13.2 | 10.4 | 9.3 |
| 9.5 | 7.7 | 7.0 |
| -1.2 | -1.5 | -1.5 |
| 8.0 | 7.8 | 7.8 |

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forthcoming 7 month period from February to September. Growth rates in the other monetary aggregates are somewhat larger than the earlier specifications because of shifting relationships among the various forms of liquid assets.
(10) Under alternative $A$, a further decline in the Federal funds rate to around 5 per cent--the mid-point of the $4 \frac{1}{2}-5 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent range shown--would be anticipated over the next few weeks. This reflects staff expectations of continued near-term weakness in economic activity and in the transactions demand for money during the second quarter. Thereafter, without any further decline in the Federal funds rate, the sharp rebound in economic activity projected for the third quarter is expected to lead to a rapid rate of growth in $M_{1}$ during the summer-large enough to bring growth for the first nine months of the year up to a 6 per cent annual rate. Given the rapid summer growth needed to attain a 6 per cent rate over the nine month period, the funds rate and other interest rates would likely need to rise fairly sharply in the late summer and fall if the Committee wishes to maintain $M_{1}$ growth in the period after September at around the 6 per cent annual rate.
(11) Consumer-type time and savings deposits at banks and thrift institutions would also be likely to expand somewhat more rapidly than in recent months under alternative $A$, given the further decine in market interest rates that is assumed. Meanwhile, banks may continue to let large $C D$ 's run-off, at least until around mid-year, reflecting the weakness in private credit demands, cautious bank management attitudes, and the increased availability of demand deposits as well as other time deposits. As a result, broader monetary aggregates excluding large
$C D$ 's ( $M_{2}$ and $M_{3}$ ) would be expected to show more rapid growth over the next few months than their counterparts including large $C D ' s\left(M_{2}^{\prime}\right.$ and $M_{4}$, respectively).
(12) Alternative $B$ shows the pattern of monetary aggregates that would be associated with little change in money market conditions from those recently prevailing. The Federal funds rate range centers on $5 \frac{3}{4}$ per cent. Growth rates in key monetary aggregates would, of course, be slower than under alternative A--as indexed by a 7 per cent annual growth rate in $M_{1}$ over the seven month February-September period and a $5 \frac{1}{4}$ per cent growth rate over the first nine months of the year.
(13) Market interest rates probably would rise somewhat over the weeks ahead under alternative $B$. The Treasury will continue to raise sizable amounts of new cash, including continued cash additions to weekly bill auctions, and dealer positions in Treasury issues are relatively high. Moreover, the calendar of new corporate and municipal issues remains exceptionally large. Stabilization of the funds rate around 53/ per cent would likely be taken by the market as evidence that the Federal Reserve was no longer seeking actively to ease credit markets. Thus, unless the economy turned out to be considerably weaker than currently projected, the weight of Treasury and corporate long-term credit demands would tend to exert upward pressure on market rates.
(14) Upward interest rate pressures would nonetheless be limited by maintenance of the funds rate at the $5 \frac{3}{4}$ per cent level. That rate is still below rates on short-term market instruments other than Treasury bills. With upward rate pressures limited, inflows of consumertype time and savings deposits to banks and thrift institutions would probably be well maintained. Thus, mortgage market conditions would
continue to ease, and bank prime loan rates might drop a little further, particularly since most banks are still at 8 per cent or above.
(15) Alternative C indicates growth paths for the monetary aggregates intended to be consistent with some tightening of money market conditions over the weeks ahead. A rise in the funds rate back above 6 per cent--as is contemplated in this alternative--would very likely initiate a sharp upward adjustment in yields on Treasury securities and a turn-around, though perhaps less marked, in other market rates. Upward rate pressures might be fairly severe for a time in corporate and municipal bond markets, in view of the large volume of new issues currently overhanging the market and the possibility that investors would hold back pending clarification of Federal Reserve intentions. With market interest rates rising, the rate of growth in consumer-type time and savings deposits at banks and thrift institutions would begin to diminish. And with the change in prospects for savings inflows, mortgage market conditions would not be likely to ease much, if any, further.
(16) Turning to the behavior of $M_{1}$ in the March-April period, expansion is indicated to be in a $4 \frac{1}{2}-6 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent range, given prevailing money market conditions (typified by a $5 \frac{3}{4}$ per cent funds rate) as called for by alternative B. Near-term growth, of course, would be somewhat more rapid under the easier money market conditions of alternative $A$ and somewhat less rapid under the tighter conditions of alternative C. Money growth rates, in general, are expected to accelerate by early summer when tax rebates are added to the public's cash and time deposit holdings (assuming prompt passage of a tax reduction bill). And, as noted earlier, transactions demands for cash balances are likely to intensify in summer as
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GNP strengthens. We would expect that the acceleration in money growth would be relatively modest under alternative $C$, however, since rising interest rates would be working to restrain money demand.

## Proposed directive

(17) 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.

## 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 SUBSTANTIALLY 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 developments in domestic and international financial markets, the Committee seeks to achieve bank reserve and money market conditions consistent with 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 developments in domestic and international financial markets, 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.

## RESERVES AVAILABLE TO SUPPORT PRIVATE NONBANK DEPOSITS



## MONETARY AGGREGATES



## MONETARY AGGREGATES

ADJUSTED CREDIT PROXY



## MONEY MARKET CONDITIONS AND INTEREST RATES




NOTE: RESERVE SERIES HAVE EEEN ADJUSTEO TO REMOVE DISCONTINUIYIES ASSOCIATED WITH CHANGES IN RESERVE REOUIREMENT RATIO DATA SHOWN IN PARANTHESES ARE CURRENT PROJECTIONS. AT THF FGMC MEETING OF FEBRUARY 19, 1975 TME COMMITTEE AGREED
ON A RPD RANGE OF .OZG TO 2.25 PERCENT FOR THE FEGRUAY-MIRCH PERIOD.
(ACTUAL AND CURRENT PROJECTIONS, SEASONALLY ADJUSTED)


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

$\frac{1 /}{}$ 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.
ㄷ/ Reserves to support private nonbank deposits. Target change for Feb. and Mar. reflects the target adopted at the Feb. 19, 1975 FOMC meeting. Target change for previous months reflects the bluebook patterns that are consistent with target ranges that were adopted during the month.
*Special certificate (Direct Treasury borrowing from F.R.). ${ }^{* *}$ Reflects special certificate purchase.

TABLE 4

| Period | U.S. Govt. Security Dealer Positions |  | Dealer Positions |  | Member Bank Reserve Positions |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Corporate } \\ \text { Bonds } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | Municipal Bonds | Excess** Reserves | Borrowing at FRB** |  | Basic Reserve Deficit |  |
|  | Bills | Coupon Issues |  |  |  | Total | Seasonal | 8 New York | 38 Others |
|  | (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { 1973--High } \\ \text { Low } \end{gathered}$ | 3,796 897 | 1,299 -301 | 197 | 384 36 | 631 -240 | 2,561 | 163 3 | $-5,243$ $-1,831$ | $\begin{array}{r} -10,661 \\ -4,048 \end{array}$ |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { 1974--High } \\ \text { Low } \end{gathered}$ | 3,678 -289 | 2,203 | 253 | 384 | 628 | 3,906 | 176 | -7,870 | -12,826 |
|  | -289 | -309 | 0 | 27 | -168 | 647 | 13 | -2,447 | - 6,046 |
| 1974--Feb. | 2,436 | 1,619 | 120 | 263 | 184 | 1,162 | 17 | -5,262 | -10,769 |
| Mar. | 1,986 | 583 | 68 | 239 | 134 | 1,314 | 32 | -5,030 | -11,058 |
| Apr. | 1,435 | 99 | 39 | 78 | 182 | 1,736 | 40 | -3,952 | -11,603 |
| May | 408 | 85 | 142 | 83 | 178 | 2,590 | 102 | -3,171 | - 9,091 |
| June | 580 | 9 | 66 | 124 | 204 | 3,020 | 134 | -4,445 | - 9,920 |
| July | 457 | -214 | 14 | 79 | 162 | 3,075 | 149 | -3,522 | - 9,555 |
| Aug. | 1,758 | 398 | 33 | 103 | 197 | 3,337 | 164 | -4,231 | - 9,224 |
| Sept. | 2,309 | 552 | 23 | 85 | 180 | 3,282 | 139 | -4,235 | - 8,250 |
| Oct. | 2,174 | 654 | 25 | 166 | 197 | 1,813 | 117 | -4,602 | - 8,689 |
| Nov. | 2,900 | 1,608 | 83 | 268 | 205 | 1,252 | 67 | -6,322 | - 8,689 $-9,715$ |
| Dec. | 2,985 | 1,836 | 175 | 149 | 258 | 727 | 32 | -5,960 | -10,169 |
| 1975--Jan. Feb. | 2,501 $* 3,329$ | 2,050 $* 2,121$ | 97 144 | 79 166 | 147 | 398 | 14 | -5,378 | - 9,744 |
|  | *3,39 |  | 144 | 166 | 216p | 147p | 11p | -6,318 | - 9,533 |
| 1975--Jan. $\quad 1$ | 2,234 | 2,507 | 163 | 117 | 577 | 561 | 22 | -4,771 | - 9,016 |
| $\begin{array}{r}8 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 2,487 | 2,845 | 14 | 75 | 137 | 311 | 19 | -5,218 | -10,332 |
| 15 | 3,351 | 2,036 | 174 | 88 | -42 | 609 | 13 | -5,633 | -10,677 |
| 22 | 1,586 | 1,619 | 130 | 66 | 186 | 594 | 12 | -5,633 | $-10,677$ $-9,616$ |
| 29 | 2,308 | 1,615 | 6 | 48 | 174 | 142 | 10 | -4,713 | - 8,504 |
| Feb. 5 | 2,739 | 2,178 | 0 | 105 | 395 | 98 | 11 |  |  |
| 12 | 3,555 | 1,863 | 59 | 203 | 59 |  | 10 | -7,138 | $-8,653$ $-9,074$ |
| 19 | *3,644 | *1,699 | 128 | 192 | 158 | 229 | 12 | $-7,138$ $-6,439$ | $-9,074$ $-10,184$ |
| 26 | *3,335 | *2,607 | 244 | 165 | 177p | 180p | $11 p$ | -5,866 | $-10,184$ $-9,961$ |
| Mar. 5 |  |  |  | 117 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 12 | *3,215 | $* 2,159$ | 399p | 150 p | $\begin{aligned} & 428 \mathrm{p} \\ & 258 \mathrm{p} \end{aligned}$ | 70p 61p | $\begin{aligned} & 9 \mathrm{p} \\ & 7 \mathrm{p} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & -5,720 p \\ & -7,466 p \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & -9,271 p \\ & -11,376 p \end{aligned}$ |
| 26 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | agreements maturing in 16 days or more, are indicators of dealer holdings available for sale over the near-term. other security dealer positions 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 dafly averages for statement weeks, except for corporate and municipal issues in syndicate which are Friday

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** Month1y 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 Commercial Paper | CD's New Issue-NYC |  | Aaa Utility |  | Municipal <br> Bond Buyer | U.S. Government ( $10-\mathrm{yr}$. Constant Maturity) | FMMA Auction Yields |
|  |  | 90-Day | 1-year |  | 60-89 Day | 90-119 Day | $\begin{aligned} & \text { New } \\ & \text { Issue } \end{aligned}$ | 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--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 | 7.43* | 9.53 |
| 1975--Jan. | 7.13 | 6.26 | 6.27 | 7.39 | 7.43 | 7.45 | 9.36 | 9.45 | 6.82 | 7.50* | 9.25 |
| Feb. | 6.24 | 5.50 | 5.56 | 6.36 | 6.00 | 6.25 | 8.97 | 9.09 | 6.39 | 7.39* | 8.93 |
| 1975--Jan. 1 | 7.35 | 7.02 | 6.69 | 9.34 | 9.00 | 9.00 | -- | 9.67 | 7.08 | 7.41* | 9.47 |
| 8 | 7.70 | 6.68 | 6.56 | 8.43 | 7.88 | 7.75 | 9.62 | 9.45 | 6.99 | 7.38* | -- |
| 15 | 7.22 | 6.63 | 6.44 | 7.73 | 7.25 | 7.38 | 9.38 | 9.55 | 6.90 | 7.51* | 9.37 |
| 22 | 7.17 | 6.32 | 6.33 | 7.18 | 6.75 | 6.63 | 9.45 | 9.47 | 6.59 | 7.57* | -- |
| 29 | 6.99 | 5.62 | 5.91 | 6.55 | 6.25 | 6.50 | 9.00 | 9.21 | 6.54 | 7.58* | 9.12 |
| Feb. 5 | 6.46 | 5.62 | 5.65 | 6.60 | 6.00 | 6.25 | 8.89 | 9.12 | 6.34 | 7.42* | -- |
| 12 | 6.28 | 5.72 | 5.58 | 6.38 | 6.00 | 6.25 | 9.02 | 9.10 | 6.27 | 7.42* | 8.98 |
| 19 | 6.29 | 5.42 | 5.46 | 6.38 | 6.00 | 6.25 | 9.04 | 9.08 | 6.40 | 7.27* | -- |
| 26 | 6.15 | 5.35 | 5.59 | 6.25 | 6.00 | 6.25 | 8.94 | 9.06 | 6.55 | 7.44* | 8.87 |
| Mar. 5 | 5.88 | 5.54 | 5.70 | 6.25 | 6.00 | 6.13 | 8.91 | 9.17 | 6.54 | 7.50* | -- |
| 12 | 5.44 | 5.53 | 5.64 | 6.18 | 5.88 | 6.13 | 9.27p | 9.33p | 6.65 | 7.58p* | 8.78 |
| Daily--Mar. 6 | 5.70 | 5.53 | 5.63 | 6.25 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |  | -- |
| 13 | 5.48p | 5.40 | 5.58 | 6.00 | -- | -- |  | -- | -- | n.a. | -- |

NOTE: Weekly data for columns 1 to 4 are statement week averages of dally data. Columns 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 nver which data are averaged. Column 9 is a one-day quote for Thursday following the end the statement week. Column 11 gives FMMA 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.

* The Treasury has revised its procedure for computing the constant maturity yields. vata nave been revised oack througn vecember 1974 and result in an average increase of about 8 basis points in the level of the 10 year yield.


NOTES; Reserve requirements on Eurodollar borrowings are included beginning October 16, 1969, and requirements on bank-related conmercial paper are included beginning October 1, 1970.
i/ Based on data adjusted for changes in reserve requirements.
2/ Growth rates are based on estimated monthly average levels derived by averaging end of current month and end of previous month reported data. - Preliminary.

## RESERVES AND MONETARY VARIABLES

seasonally adjusted. billions of dollars

| Period | RESERVES |  |  | MONEY STOCK MEASURES |  |  |  | BANK CREDIT MEASURES |  | OTHER |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Total | Non. borrowed | Avalable to Support Pvt Deposits | $M_{1}$ |  | $M_{2}$ | $M_{3}$ | AdI Credit Proxy | Total Loans and Investments | Total Time | Time Other Than CD's | Thrift Insti tution Deposits | CD's | Nondeposit Funds | US <br> Gov't <br> Demand |
|  |  |  |  | Total | Pvt Dep |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 |
| Annually |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Dec. 1972 | 28,931 | 28,609 | 26,727 | 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 | 31,714 | 30,037 | 29,601 | 271.5 | 209.9 | 572.2 | 895.0 | 448.7 | 634.6 | 364.5 | 300.7 | 322.8 | 63.8 | 6.6 | 3.9 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1974--Jan. | 33,660 | 32,609 | 30,850 | 270.9 | 208.9 | 575.5 | 900.4 | 453.3 | 643.3 | 371.0 | 304.6 | 324.9 | 66.4 | 6.5 | 5.1 |
| Feb. | 32,996 | 31,805 | 30,920 | 273.1 | 210.4 | 580.9 | 907.5 | 454.4 | 652.4 | 376.0 | 307.8 | 326.6 | 68.2 | 6.9 | 2.2 |
| Mar . | 32,870 | 31,556 | 31,131 | 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. | 33,728 | 31,992 | 31,628 | 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 | 34,340 | 31,750 | 32,194 | 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 | 34,556 | 31,550 | 32,616 | 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 | 35,180 | 31,879 | 32,850 | 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. | 35,066 | 31,730 | 33,145 | 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. | 35,270 | 31,988 | 33,360 | 2811 | 215.3 | 603.8 | 938.8 | 489.2 | 692.3 | 407.5 | 322.7 | 335.0 | 84.8 | 8.6 | 6.3 |
| Oct. | 35,179 | 33,366 | 33,318 | 2822 | 215.7 | 608.1 | 944.4 | 4883 | 692.3 | 412.1 | 325.9 | 336.2 | 86.2 | 7.9 | 3.7 |
| Nov. | 35,128 | 33,876 | 33,241 | 283.8 | 216.5 | 613.0 | 951.1 | 491.2 | 693.4 | 414.7 | 329.2 | 338.2 | 85.5 | 7.6 | 4.6 |
| Dec. | 35,584 | 34,857 | 33,423 | 284.3 | 216.6 | 614.3 | 955.0 | 494 ? | 686.0 | 420.3 | 330.0 | 340.7 | 90.3 | 8.4 | 1.9 |
| 1975--Jan. |  | 35,421 | 33,423 | 282.2 |  |  |  | 4958 | 690.7 | 426.7 | 333.8 | 343.6 | 92.9 | 7.6 | 0.7 |
| Feb.p | 35,015 | 34,867 | 33,245 | 283.9 | 215.3 | 621.1 | $967.9$ | 495.8 | 692.4 | 429.4 | 337.2 | 346.8 | 92.2 | 6.5 | 0.6 |
| $\begin{array}{lr} \text { Weekly: } & \\ \hline 1975-\text { Jan. } & 1 \\ & 8 \\ & 15 \\ & 22 \\ & 29 \end{array}$ |  | 35,632 | 33,778 | 284.3 | 216.5 | 615.1 | -- | 494.9 | -- | 423.9 | 330.8 | -- | 93.1 | 8.2 | -- |
|  | 35,563 | 35,252 | 33,324 | 282.2 | 214.3 | 614.5 | -- | 495.6 | -- | 425.7 | 332.4 | .- | 93.3 | 8.1 | -- |
|  | 36,003 | 35,394 | 33,395 | 282.2 | 214.1 | 616.3 | -- | 496.6 | -- | 427.0 | 334.0 | -* | 92.9 | 7.4 | 1.9 |
|  | 36,123 | 35,529 | 33,569 | 282.4 | 214.1 | 616.3 | -- | 495.9 | -- | 426.7 | 334.0 | -- | 92.7 | 7.6 | 1.6 |
|  | 35,616 | 35,474 | 33,358 | 281.4 | 213.0 | 616.0 | -- | 495.0 | -. | 427.4 | 334.6 | -* | 92.8 | 7.3 | 0.1 |
|  |  |  |  | 281.8 | 213.6 |  |  |  |  |  |  | -- |  |  |  |
| Feb. 12 | 35,541 | 35,443 34,769 | 33,135 | 284.2 | 215.6 | 621.2 | -- | 495.5 | -- | 430.0 | 337.1 | -- | 92.9 | 6.4 | 0.1 |
| 19 p | 35,014 | 34,785 | 33,151 | 283.6 | 214.8 | 621.0 | -- | 496.0 | -- | 429.8 | 337.4 338.7 | -- | 92.3 | 6.5 | 0.8 1.3 |
| 26p | 34,790 | 34,610 | 33,286 | 284.7 | 215.9 | 623.4 | -- | 497.2 | -- | 430.1 | 338.7 | -- | 91.3 | 6.5 | 1.3 |
| Max. 5pr | 35,031 | 34,961 | 33,393 | 285.1 | 216.3 | 623.9 | -- | 494.8 | -- | 423.9 | 338.7 | - | 99.2 | 6.1 | 0.9 |

NOTES: ${ }^{\prime} /$ Estimated monchly average levels derved by averaging end of current month and end of previous month reported 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 includes mainly total member bank deposits subject to reserve requirements, bank-related commercial paper and Eurodollar borrowings of U.S. banks, Weekly data are daily averages for statement weeks. Monthly data are daily averages except
for nonbank commercial paper figures which are for last day of month. Weekly data are not available for M $\mathrm{m}_{\mathrm{y}}$ total loans and investment and for nonbank commercial paper
thrift instıtution deposits.
p-Preliminary.

## Appendix Table III

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


## Appendix Table IV

Growth Rates in Money Supply for Alternatives


1975 | I |
| ---: |
| II |
| III |

| 1.8 | 0.7 |
| :--- | :--- |
| 6.9 | 6.6 |
| 9.4 | 9.0 |


| 7.4 | 6.0 |
| ---: | ---: |
| 10.5 | 9.8 |
| 11.9 | 11.9 |

Alt. B

| 1975 | I | 1.7 | 0.7 | 7.4 | 6.0 | 9.1 | 7.5 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | II | 6.2 | 6.1 | 9.4 | 9.1 | 11.6 | 11.3 |
|  | III | 8.0 | 7.8 | 10.0 | 10.1 | 10.9 | 11.3 |
|  |  |  |  | t. C |  |  |  |
| 1975 | I | 1.5 | 0.6 | 7.3 | 6.0 | 9.1 | 7.5 |
|  | II | 5.3 | 5.5 | 8.1 | 8.3 | 10.2 | 10.5 |
|  | III | 6.5 | 6.5 | 7.5 | 7.8 | 8.5 | 9.1 |

$M=$ Annual rates of growth calculated from average levels in last months of the quarter.
$Q=$ 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.

