

Subprime Side Effects in the Federal Funds Market

The recent turmoil in the subprime mortgage market has had implications for the federal funds market. An apparent flight to “safe” investments caused the federal funds rate to behave somewhat differently from what one might expect during a “liquidity crisis.” Specifically, in the wake of these developments, the rates on alternative sources of funds for depository institutions rose, while the federal funds rate dropped—falling and remaining below the FOMC’s target of 5.25 percent. The funds rate fell without any unusual open market operations (OMOs) or adjustment to the funds rate target.

To measure the effect that OMOs have on bank reserves and therefore the federal funds rate, I calculate the *OMO maintenance-period effect*, which is the sum of all securities purchased or sold by the New York Fed on a given day, each of which are multiplied by their own maturity; the sum is then divided by 14—the number of days in the reserve maintenance period (the period over which bank reserves are measured). This value shows the cumulative effect that one day’s OMOs has on bank reserves over the entire maintenance period. The chart shows daily data since January 2007 of the effective federal funds rate, the FOMC’s funds rate target, and the 4-week secondary market T-bill rate—as well as the New York Fed’s effective OMOs for the maintenance period.

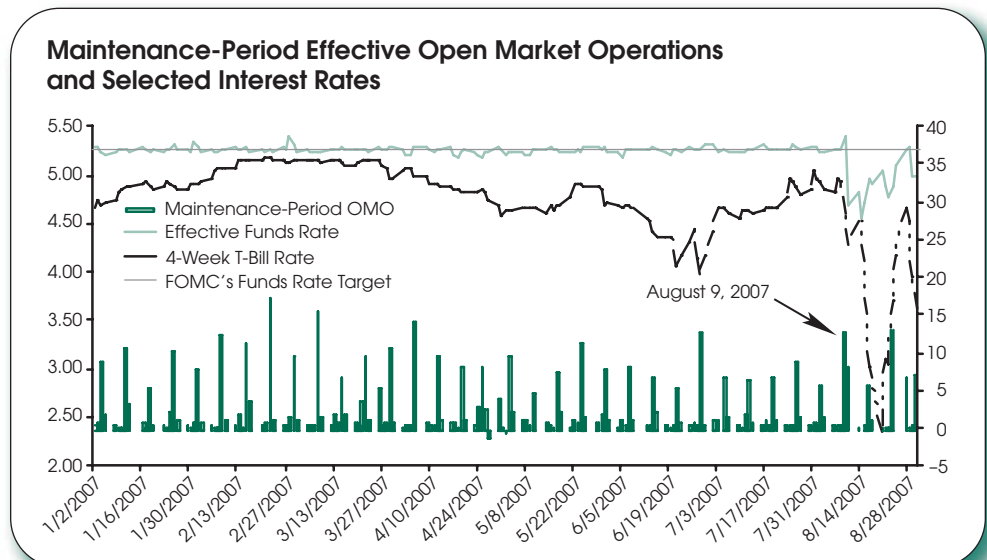
Although the funds rate target was 5.25 percent on August 9, the chart shows that the *effective* funds rate was 5.41 percent, even though the Fed increased the supply of reserves by purchasing \$24 billion in assets on that day. Because \$12 billion of these transactions had a 14-day maturity, while the other \$12 billion had an overnight maturity, the OMO maintenance-period effect of these purchases was \$12.86 billion. The next day, the Fed purchased \$38 billion in assets, with an effect of \$8.14 billion. The funds rate averaged 4.68 percent, significantly below the FOMC’s target. The chart shows that, although these transactions are large, they are not particularly unusual relative to the size of OMOs made during the year. In sum, the funds rate was above the target on August 9, despite an apparent attempt by the Fed to lower the rate by adding reserves.¹ The funds rate was below the target the next day, despite a relatively

smaller purchase of reserves. Moreover, the funds rate remained below the target through the remainder of August. These facts suggest the possibility that the behavior of the funds rate is not particularly affected by daily OMOs.

What did change in the wake of the developments in the subprime mortgage market is a sharp rise in the short-term liquidity premium. Specifically, the rates on short-term T-bills declined significantly relative to other short-term rates, apparently due to a “flight to quality.” The 4-week T-bill rate declined to 4.28 percent on August 10 and declined further to a low of 2.35 percent on August 20 before rising. T-bills and federal funds are very good substitutes for meeting the liquidity needs of depository institutions. Hence, one possibility is that the flight to quality pulled the funds rate down from the FOMC’s target. In contrast, rates on longer-term sources of funding for depository institutions rose: 1-month secondary-market certificates of deposit and 1-month eurodollar deposits both rose about 25 basis points on August 9 and remained about 30 to 40 basis points above their pre-August 9 levels through the end of the month. Rates that are not closely linked to depository institutions’ liquidity or funding needs, such as prime financial and nonfinancial commercial paper, were essentially unaffected by developments in the subprime mortgage market.

—Daniel L. Thornton

¹However, this is the largest two-day injection of effective reserves for 2007, \$10.5 billion. The next largest, \$9.33 billion, was for the two days ending February 23.



Views expressed do not necessarily reflect official positions of the Federal Reserve System.

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Conventions used in this publication:

1. Unless otherwise indicated, data are monthly.
2. Shaded areas indicate recessions, as determined by the National Bureau of Economic Research.
3. *Percent change at an annual rate* is the simple, not compounded, monthly percent change multiplied by 12. For example, using consecutive months, the percent change at an annual rate in x between month $t-1$ and the current month t is: $[(x_t/x_{t-1})-1] \times 1200$. Note that this differs from *National Economic Trends*. In that publication, monthly percent changes are compounded and expressed as annual growth rates.
4. The *percent change from year ago* refers to the percent change from the same period in the previous year. For example, the percent change from year ago in x between month $t-12$ and the current month t is: $[(x_t/x_{t-12})-1] \times 100$.

We welcome your comments addressed to:

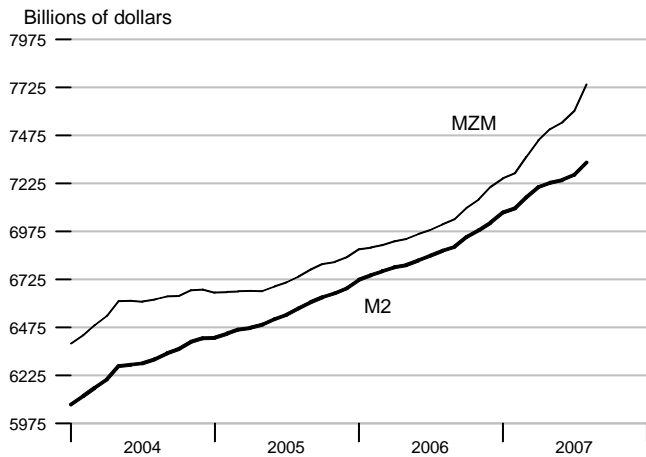
Editor, *Monetary Trends*
Research Division
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis
P.O. Box 442
St. Louis, MO 63166-0442

On March 23, 2006, the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System ceased the publication of the M3 monetary aggregate. It also ceased publishing the following components: large-denomination time deposits, RPs, and eurodollars.

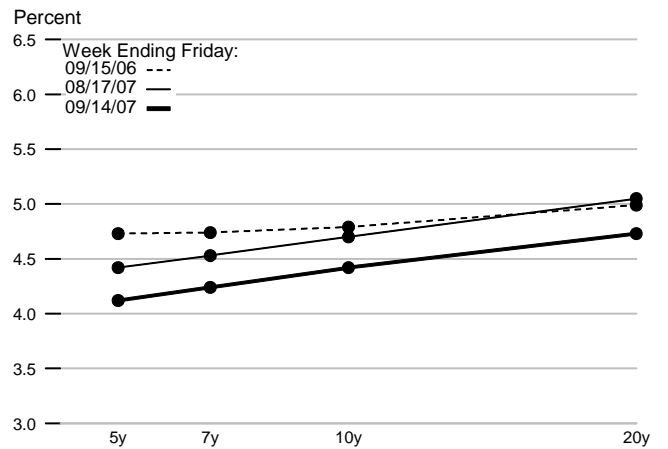
or to:

stlsFRED@stls.frb.org

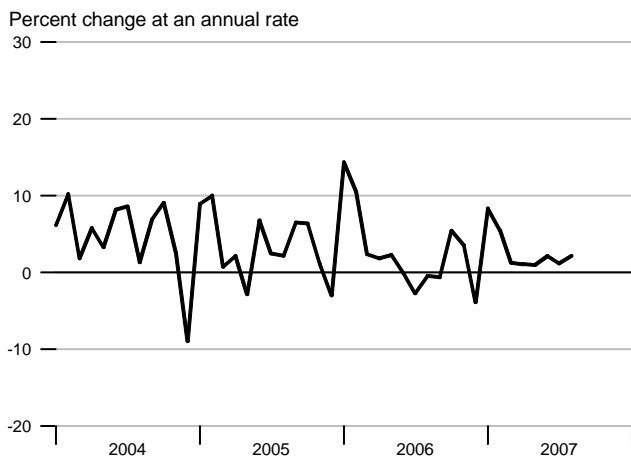
M2 and MZM



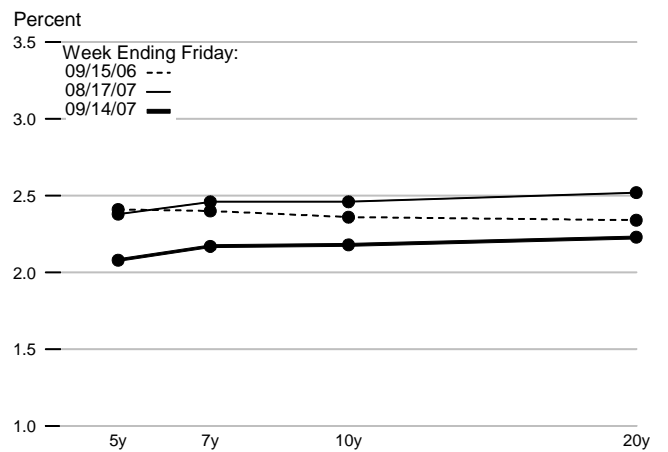
Treasury Yield Curve



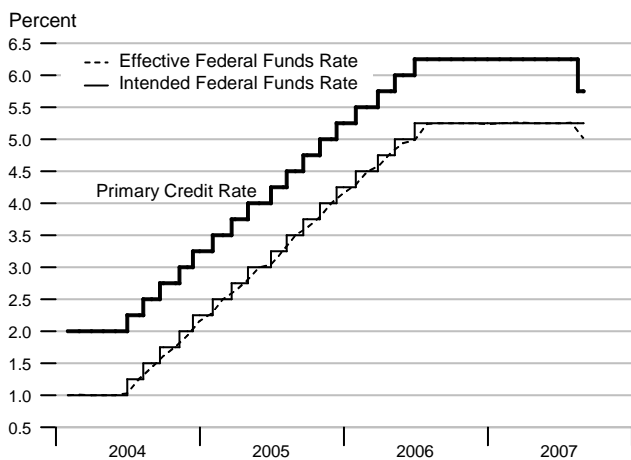
Adjusted Monetary Base



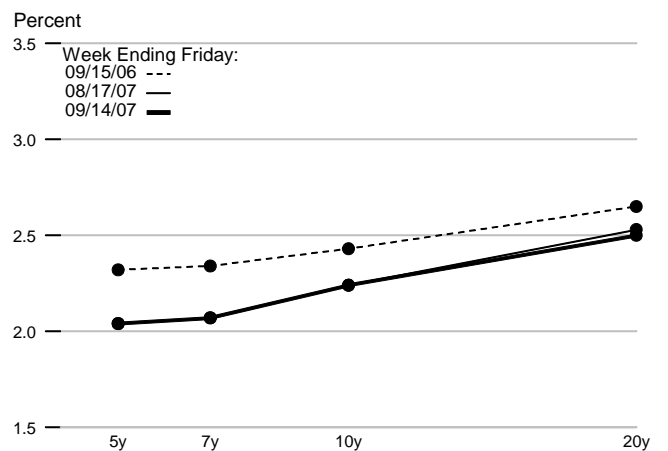
Real Treasury Yield Curve



Reserve Market Rates



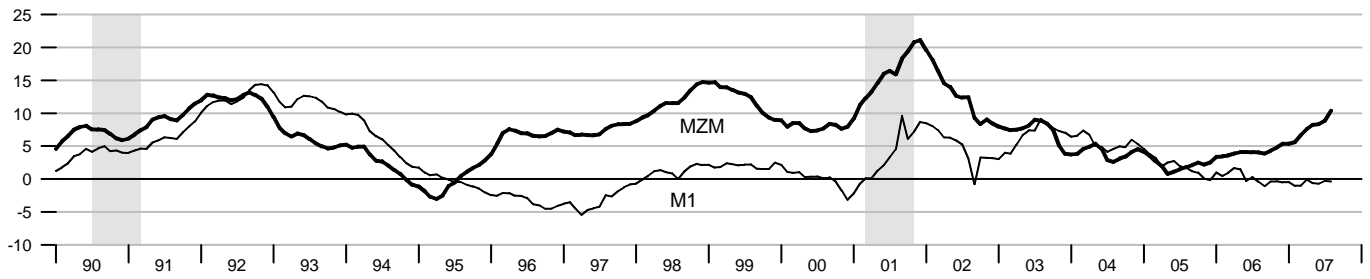
Inflation-Indexed Treasury Yield Spreads



Data available as of August 2007.

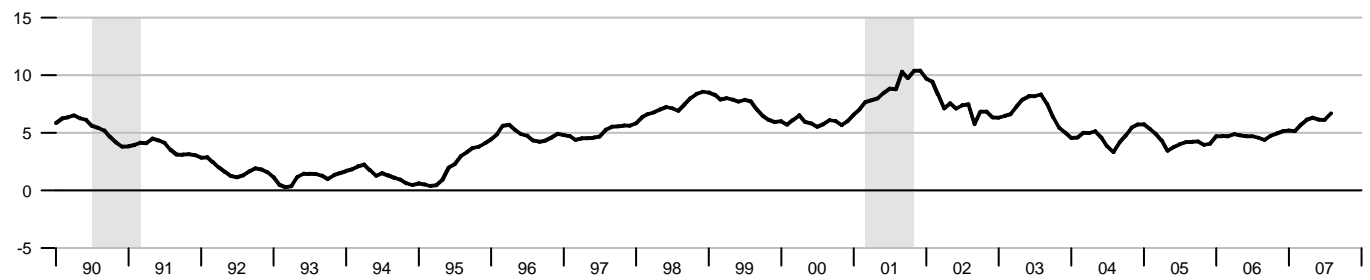
MZM and M1

Percent change from year ago



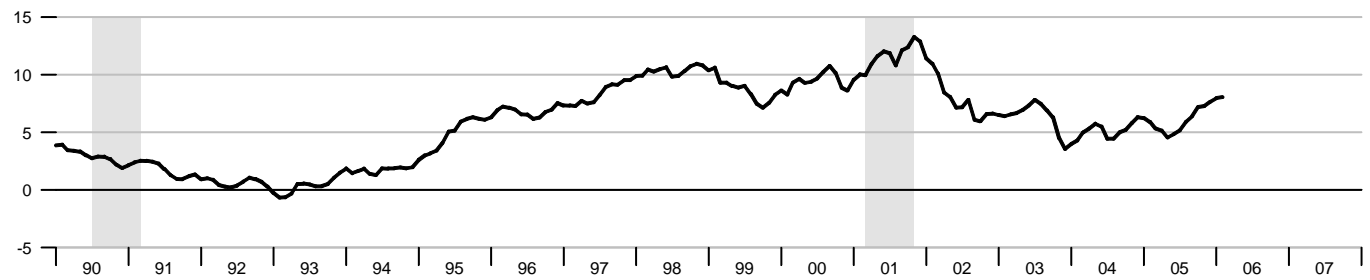
M2

Percent change from year ago



M3*

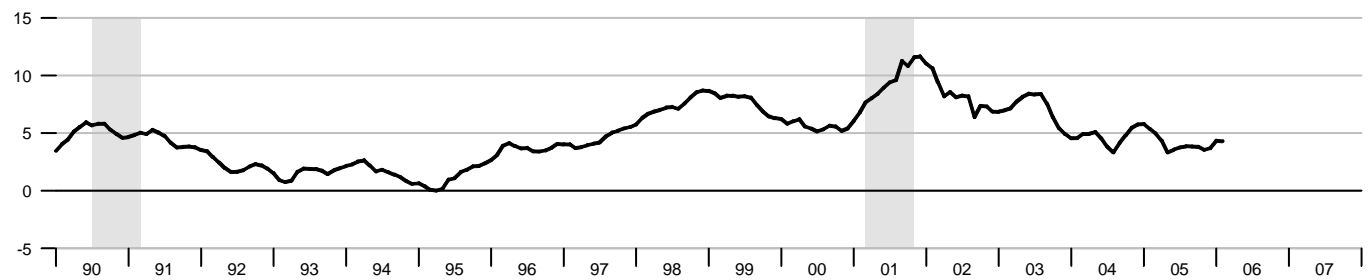
Percent change from year ago



*See table of contents for changes to the series.

Monetary Services Index - M2**

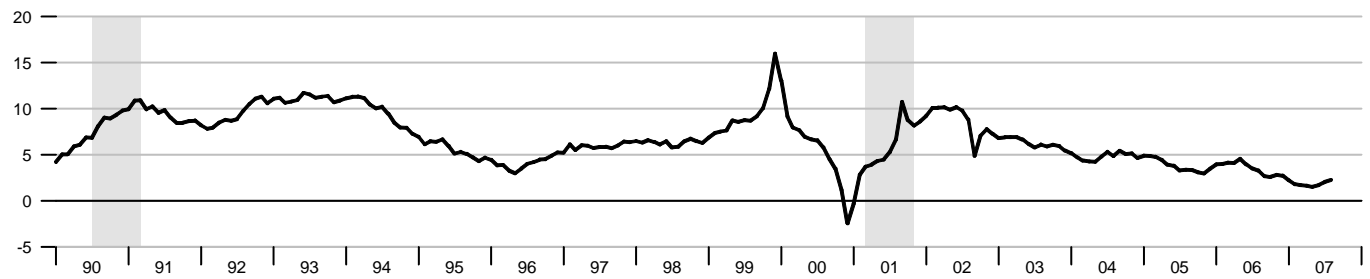
Percent change from year ago



**We will not update the MSI series until we revise the code to accommodate the discontinuation of M3.

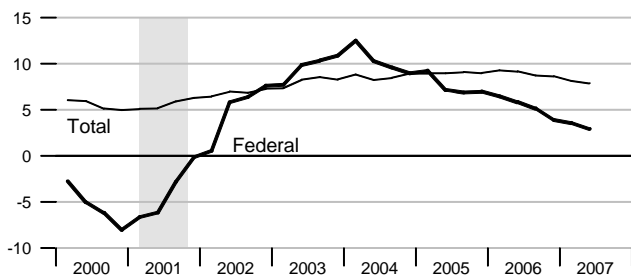
Adjusted Monetary Base

Percent change from year ago



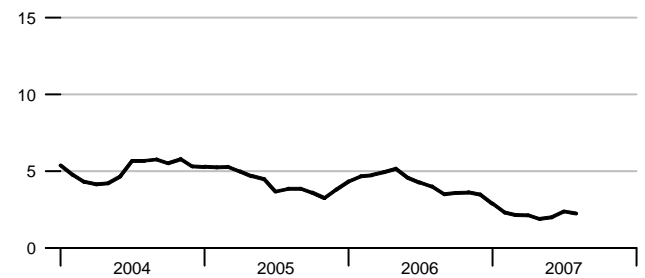
Domestic Nonfinancial Debt

Percent change from year ago



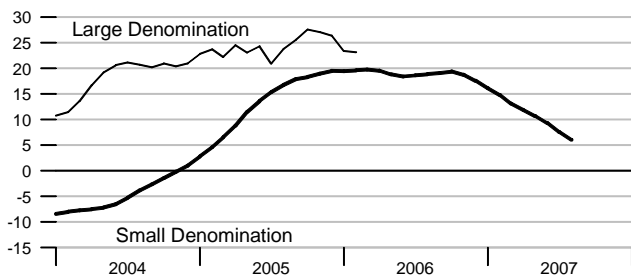
Currency Held by the Nonbank Public

Percent change from year ago



Time Deposits*

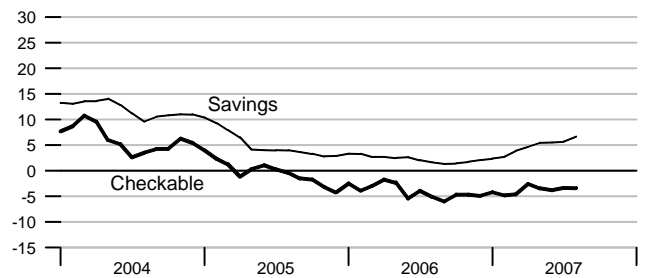
Percent change from year ago



*See table of contents for changes to the series.

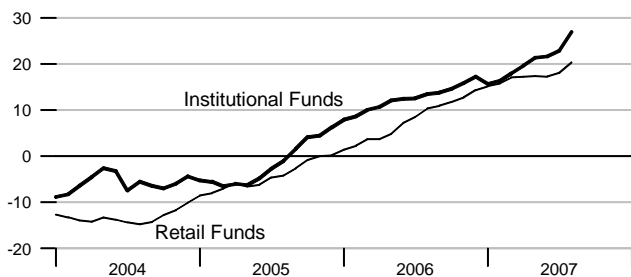
Checkable and Savings Deposits

Percent change from year ago



Money Market Mutual Fund Shares

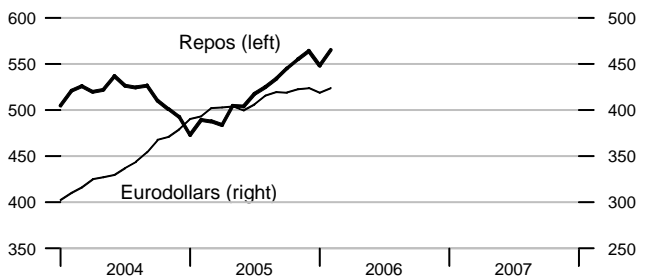
Percent change from year ago



Repurchase Agreements and Eurodollars*

Billions of dollars

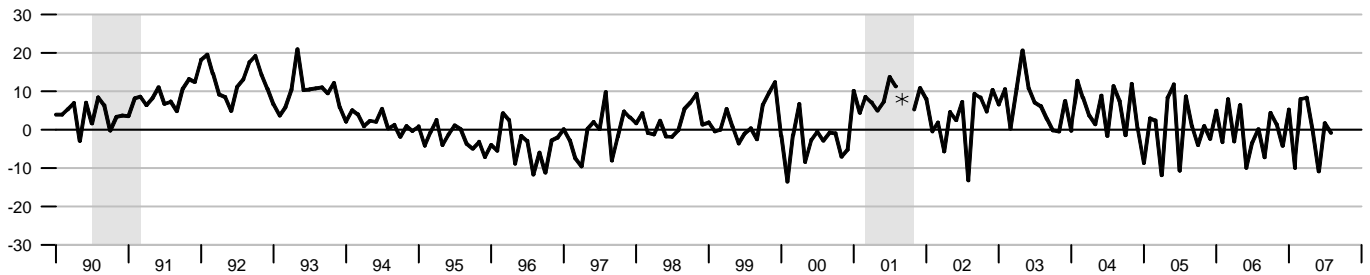
Billions of dollars



*See table of contents for changes to these series.

M1

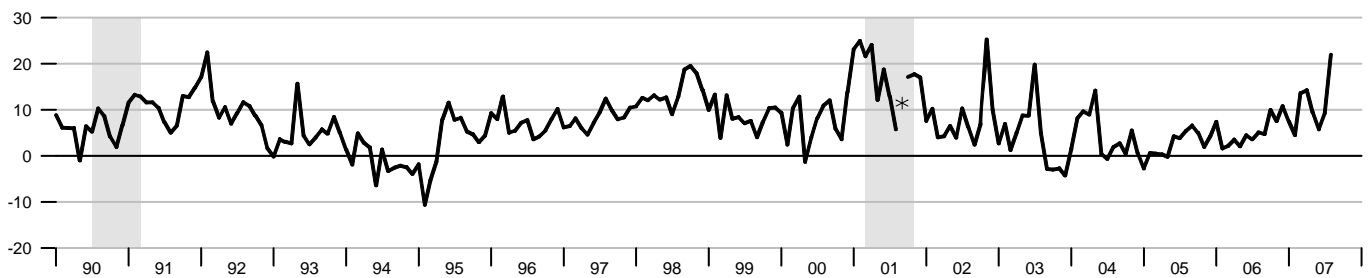
Percent change at an annual rate



*Actual values for September and October 2001 are 55.87 and -38.35 percent rate, respectively.

MZM

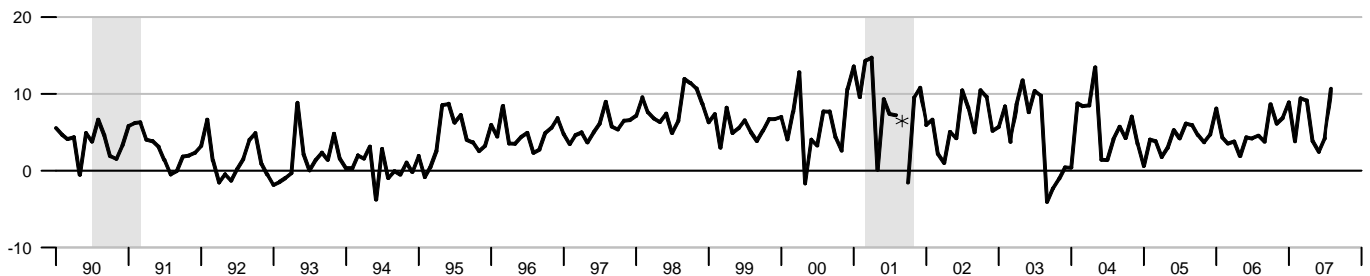
Percent change at an annual rate



*Actual value for September 2001 is 39.41 percent rate.

M2

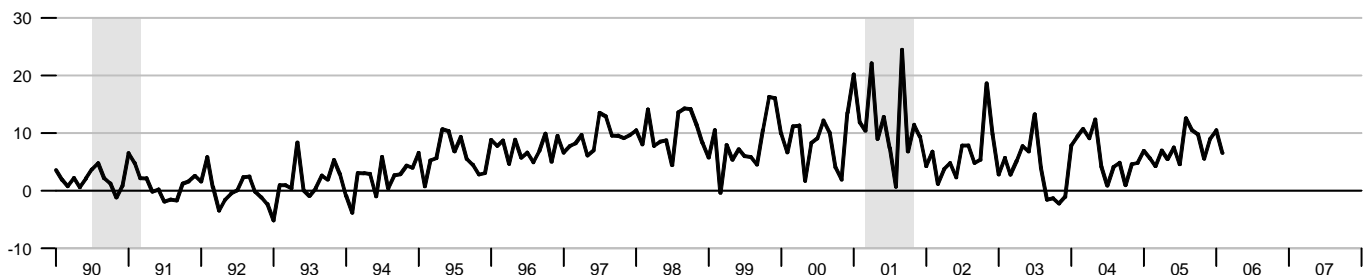
Percent change at an annual rate



*Actual value for September 2001 is 24.90 percent rate.

M3*

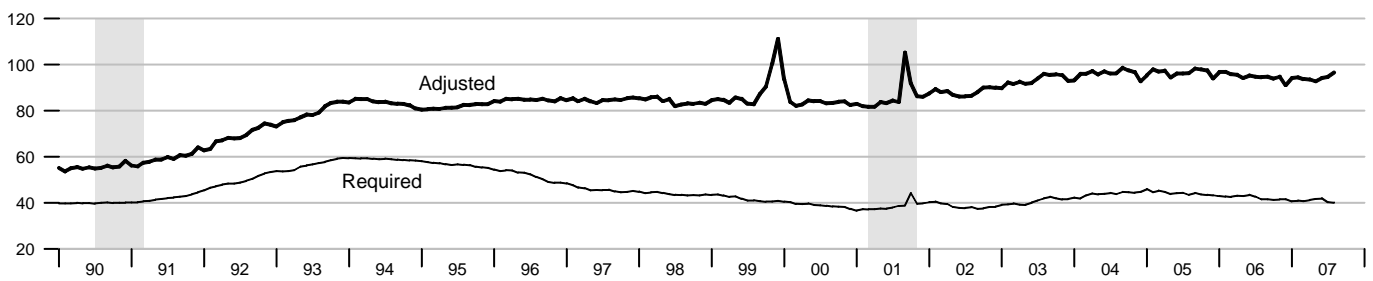
Percent change at an annual rate



*See table of contents for changes to the series.

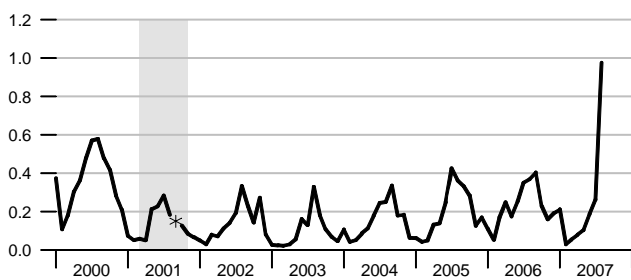
Adjusted and Required Reserves

Billions of dollars



Total Borrowings, nsa

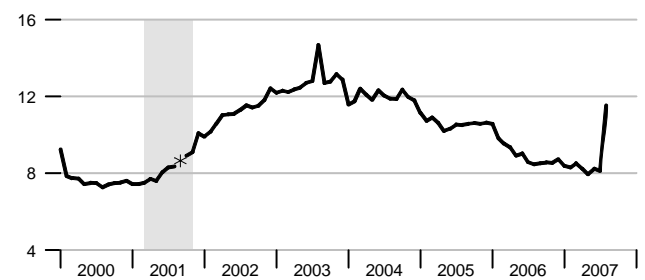
Billions of dollars



*Actual value for September 2001 is \$3.4 billion.

Excess Reserves plus RCB Contracts

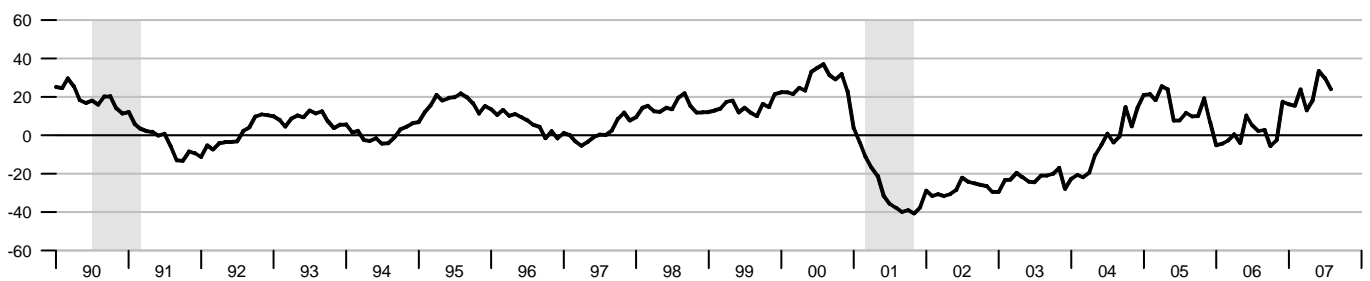
Billions of dollars



*Actual value for September 2001 is \$26.43 billion.

Nonfinancial Commercial Paper

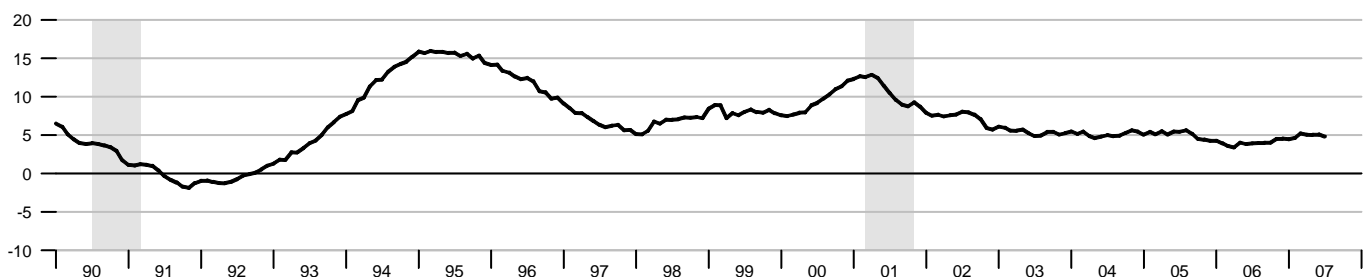
Percent change from year ago



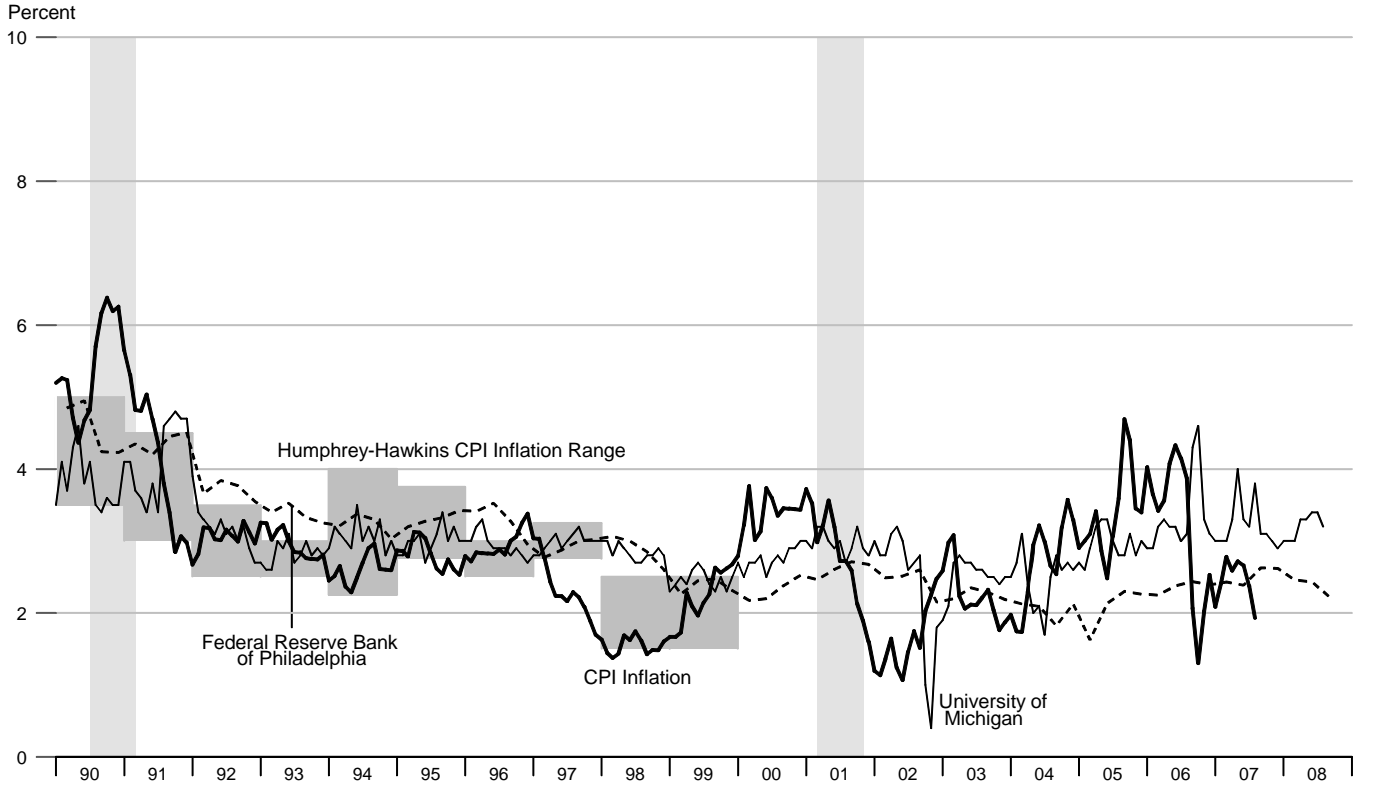
As of April 10, 2006, the Federal Reserve Board made major changes to its commercial paper calculations. For more information, please refer to <http://www.federalreserve.gov/releases/cp/about.htm>.

Consumer Credit

Percent change from year ago

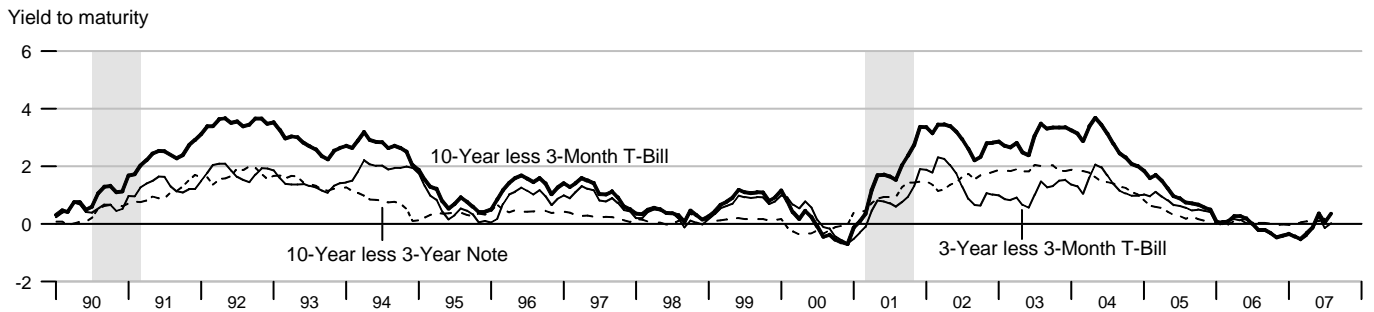


Inflation and 1-Year-Ahead Inflation Expectations

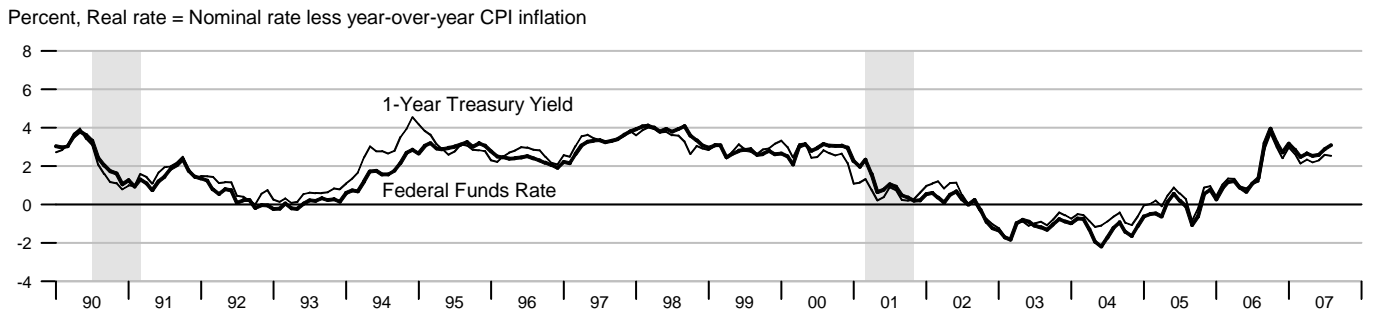


The shaded region shows the Humphrey-Hawkins CPI inflation range. Beginning in January 2000, the Humphrey-Hawkins inflation range was reported using the PCE price index and therefore is not shown on this graph. See notes on page 19.

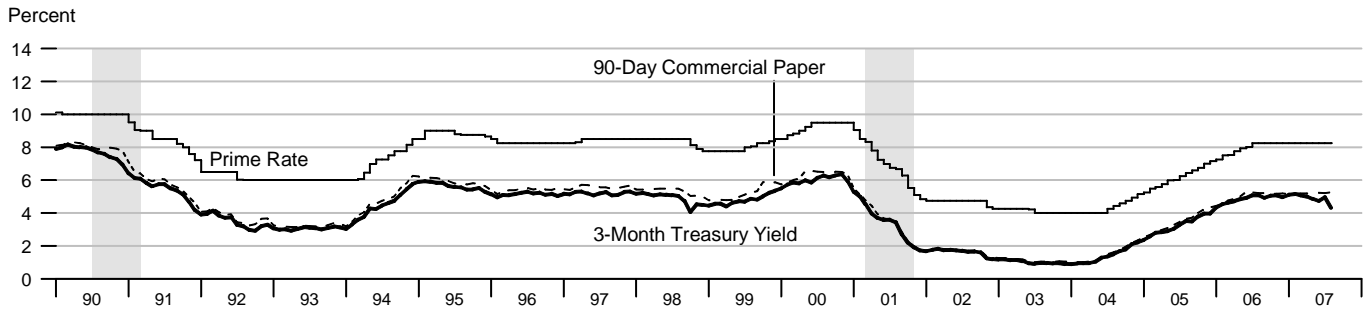
Treasury Security Yield Spreads



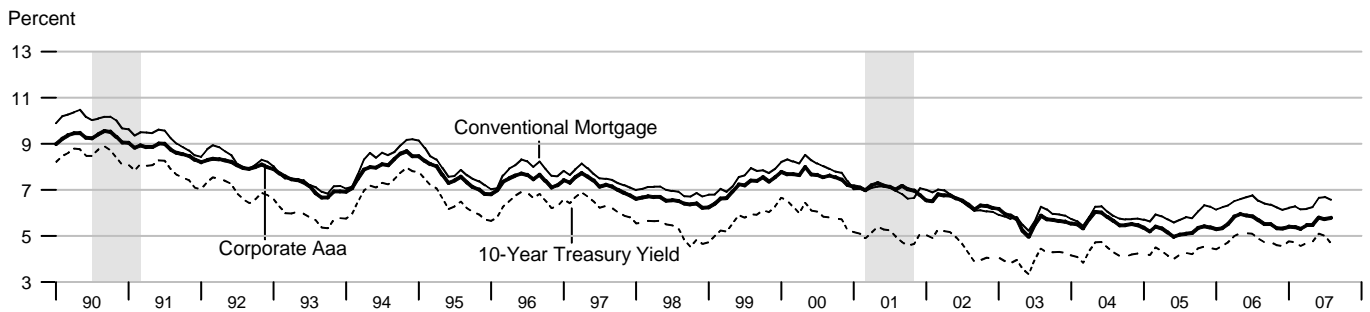
Real Interest Rates



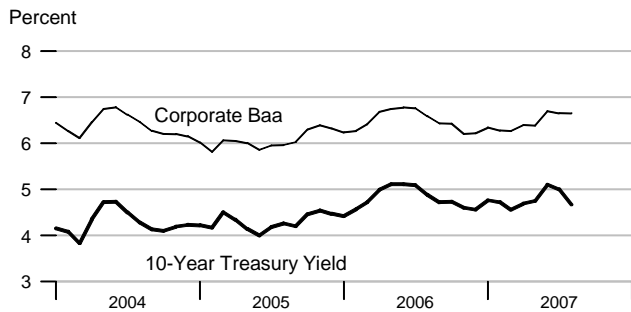
Short-Term Interest Rates



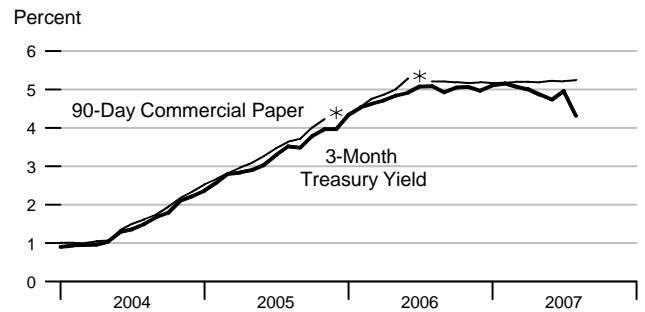
Long-Term Interest Rates



Long-Term Interest Rates

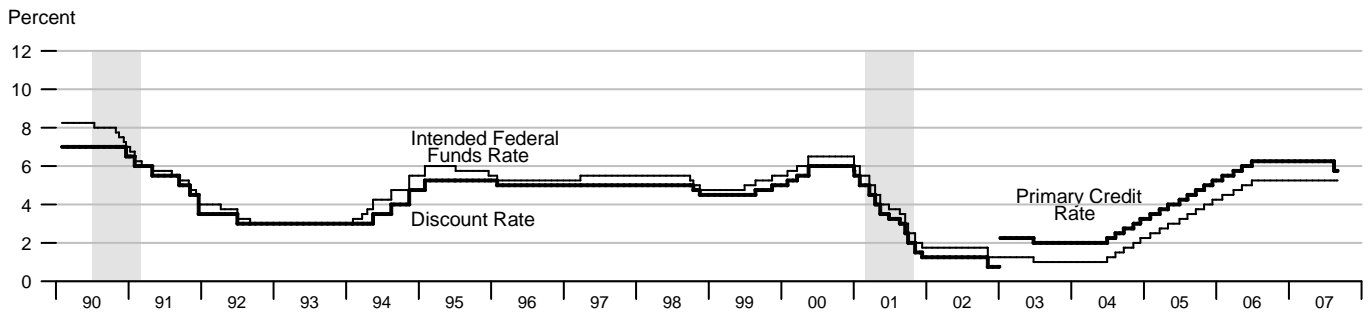


Short-Term Interest Rates



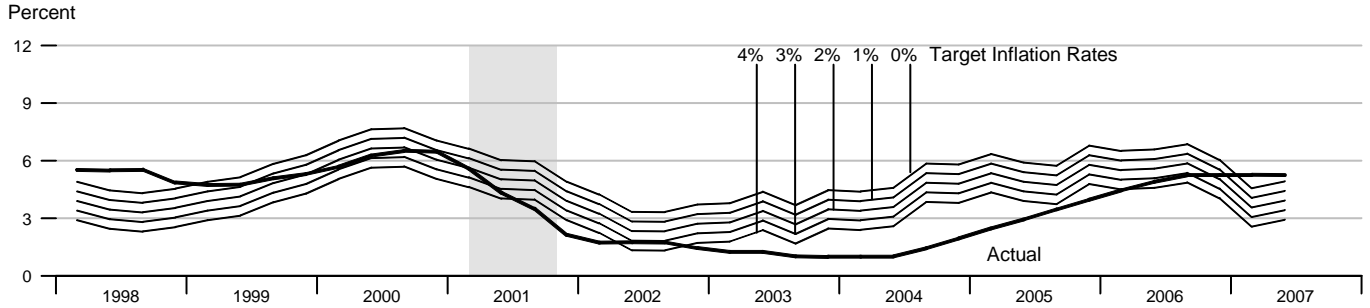
*90-Day Commercial Paper data are not available for December 2005, January 2006, and July 2006.

FOMC Intended Federal Funds Rate, Discount Rate, and Primary Credit Rate



Data available as of August 2007.

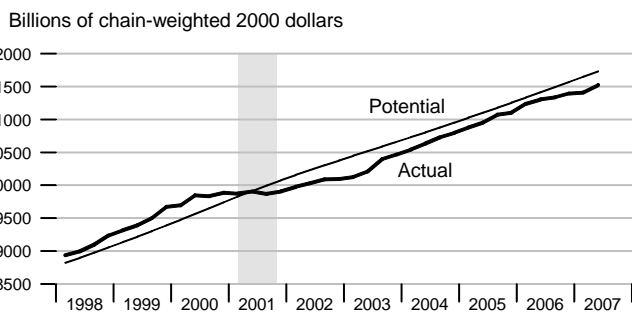
Federal Funds Rate and Inflation Targets



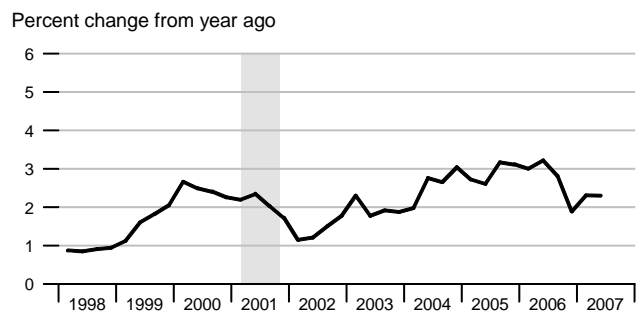
Calculated federal funds rate is based on Taylor's rule. See notes on page 19.

Components of Taylor's Rule

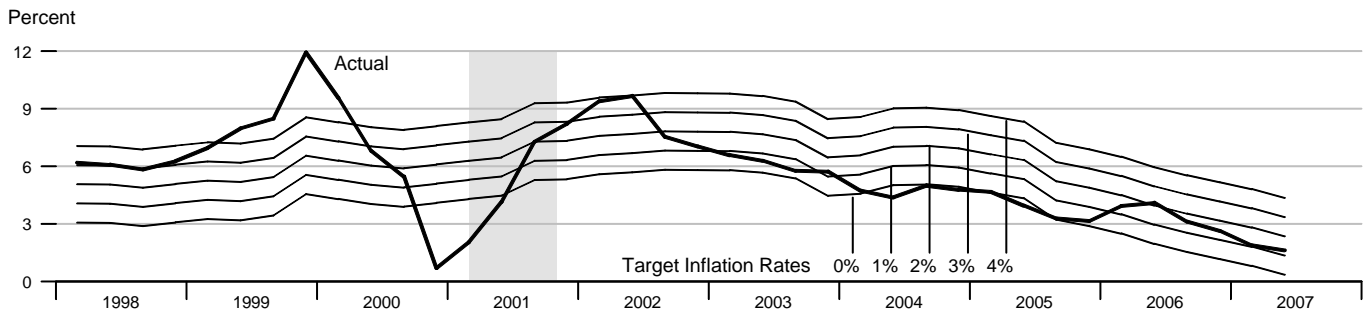
Actual and Potential Real GDP



PCE Inflation



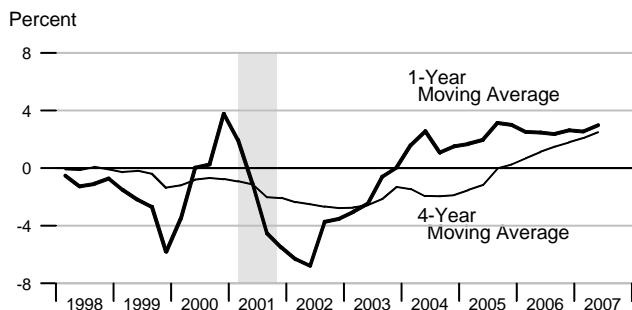
Monetary Base Growth* and Inflation Targets



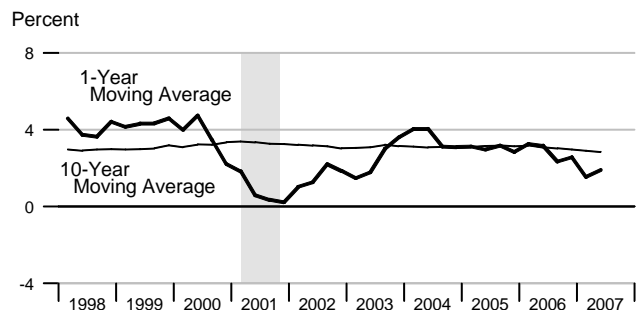
*Modified for the effects of sweeps programs on reserve demand. Calculated base growth is based on McCallum's rule. Actual base growth is percent change from year ago. See notes on page 19.

Components of McCallum's Rule

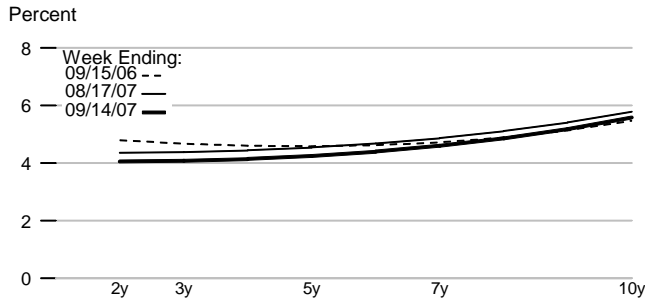
Monetary Base Velocity Growth



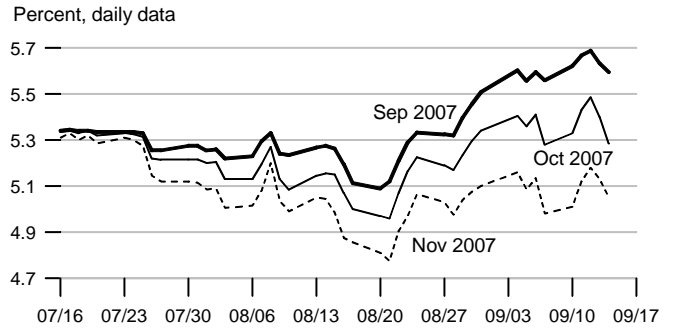
Real Output Growth



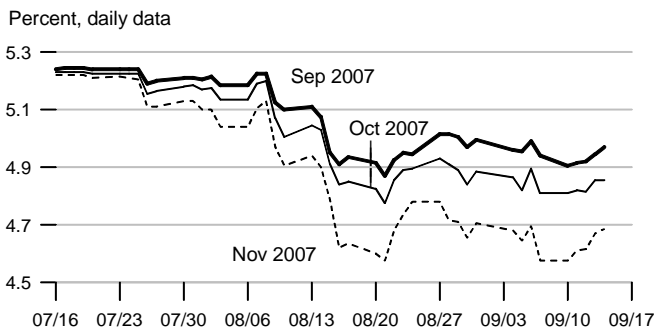
Implied One-Year Forward Rates



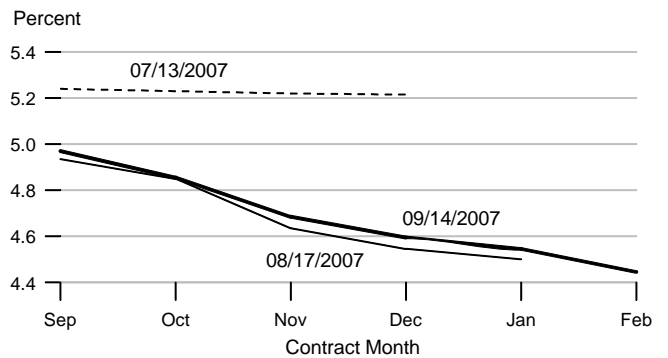
Rates on 3-Month Eurodollar Futures



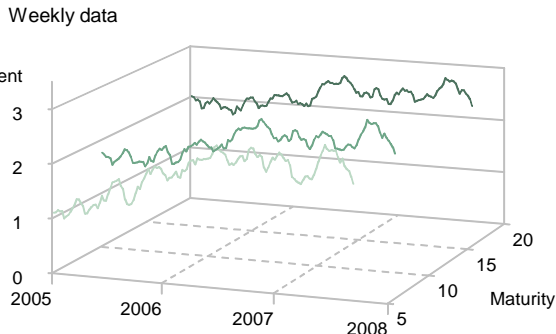
Rates on Selected Federal Funds Futures Contracts



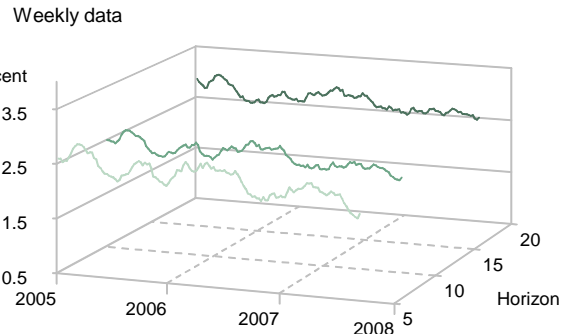
Rates on Federal Funds Futures on Selected Dates



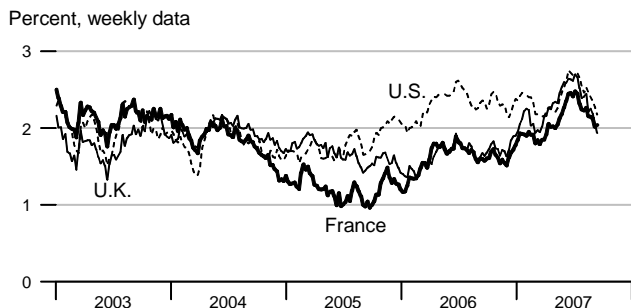
Inflation-Indexed Treasury Securities



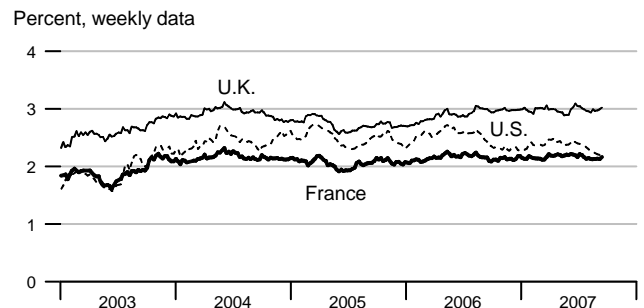
Inflation-Indexed Treasury Yield Spreads



Inflation-Indexed 10-Year Government Notes

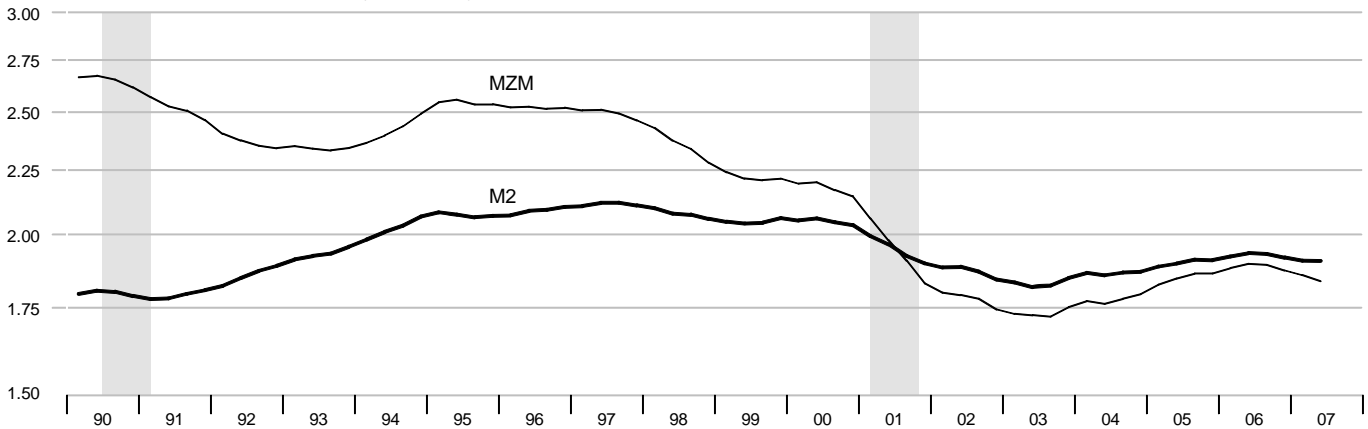


Inflation-Indexed 10-Year Government Yield Spreads



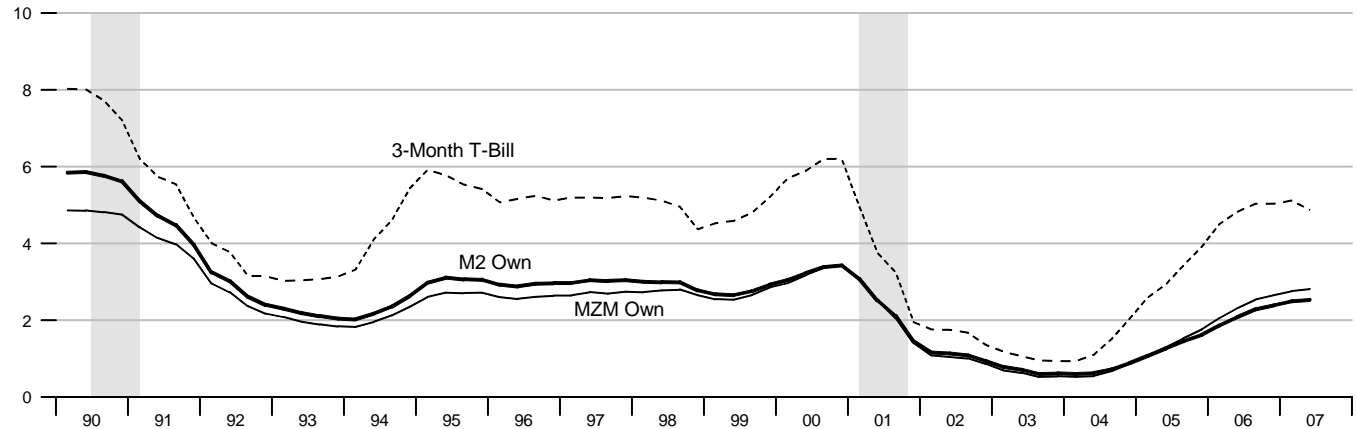
Velocity

Nominal GDP/MZM, Nominal GDP/M2 (Ratio Scale)



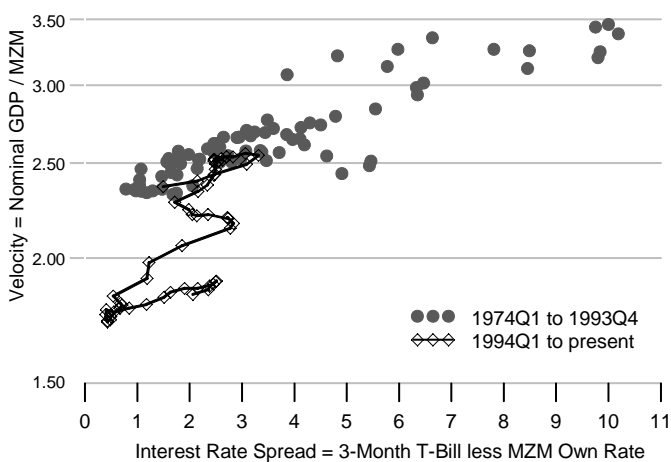
Interest Rates

Percent



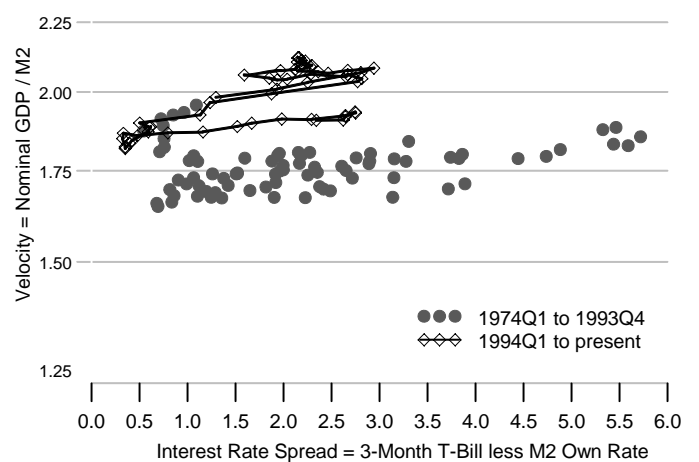
MZM Velocity and Interest Rate Spread

Ratio Scale



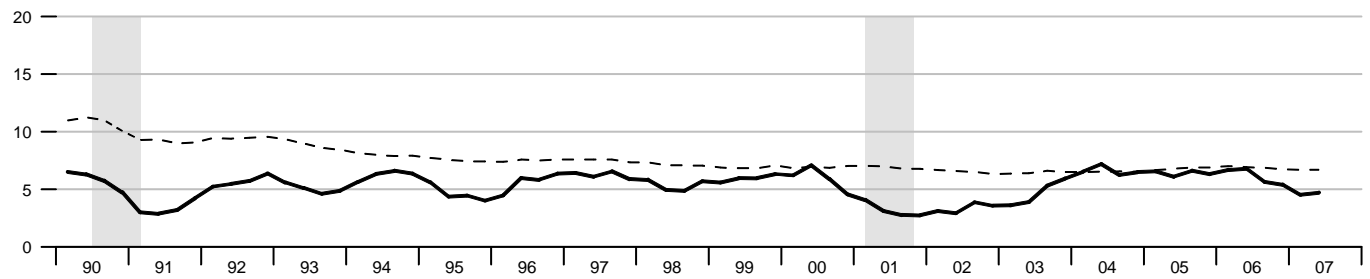
M2 Velocity and Interest Rate Spread

Ratio Scale



Gross Domestic Product

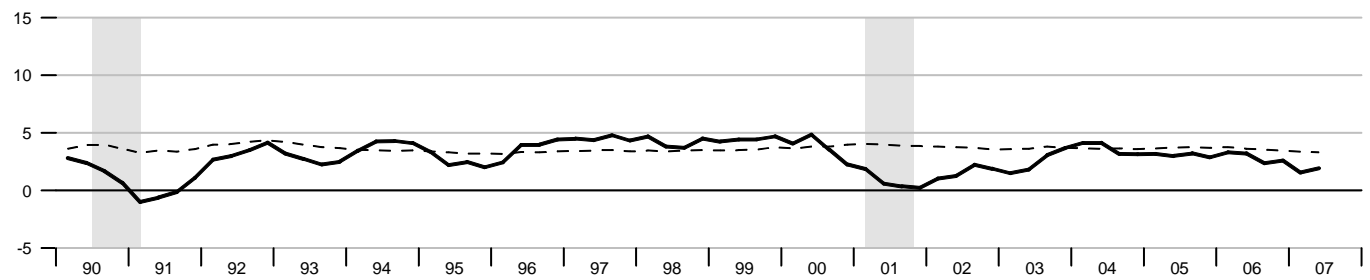
Percent change from year ago



Dashed lines indicate 10-year moving averages.

Real Gross Domestic Product

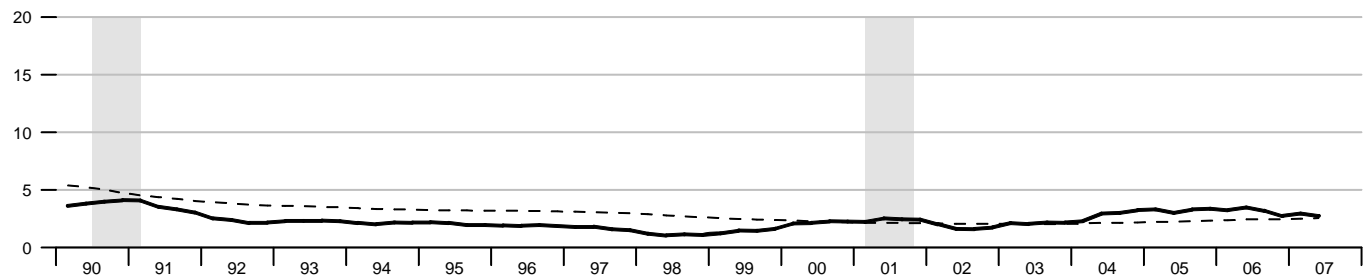
Percent change from year ago



Dashed lines indicate 10-year moving averages.

Gross Domestic Product Price Index

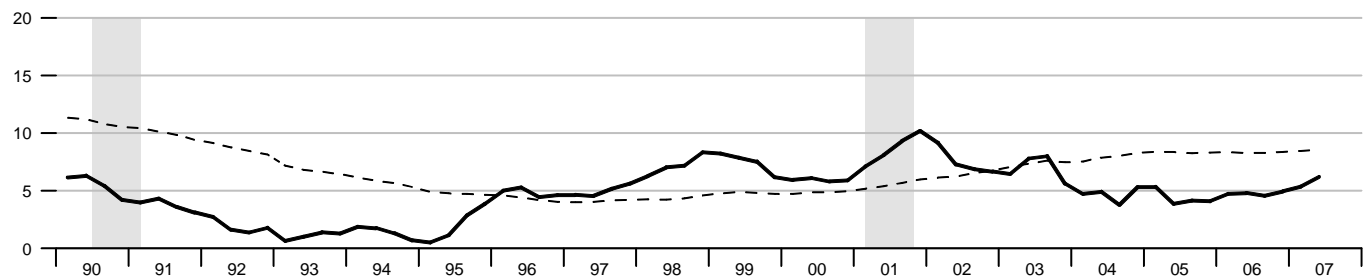
Percent change from year ago



Dashed lines indicate 10-year moving averages.

M2

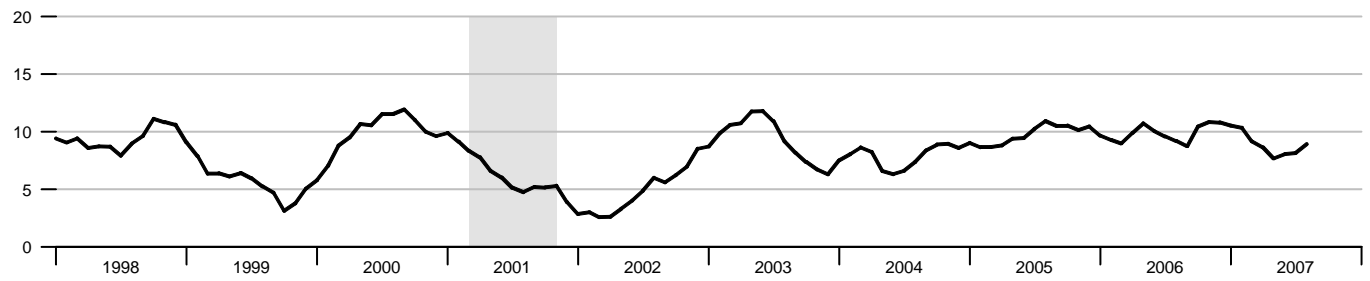
Percent change from year ago



Dashed lines indicate 10-year moving averages.

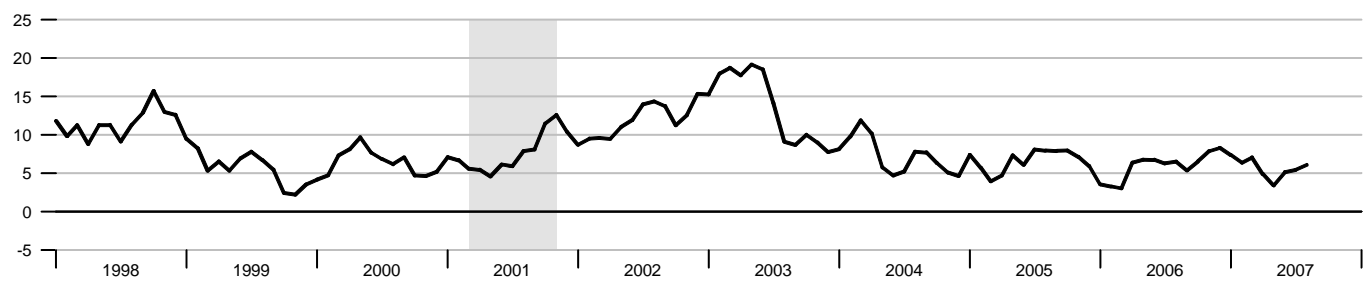
Bank Credit

Percent change from year ago



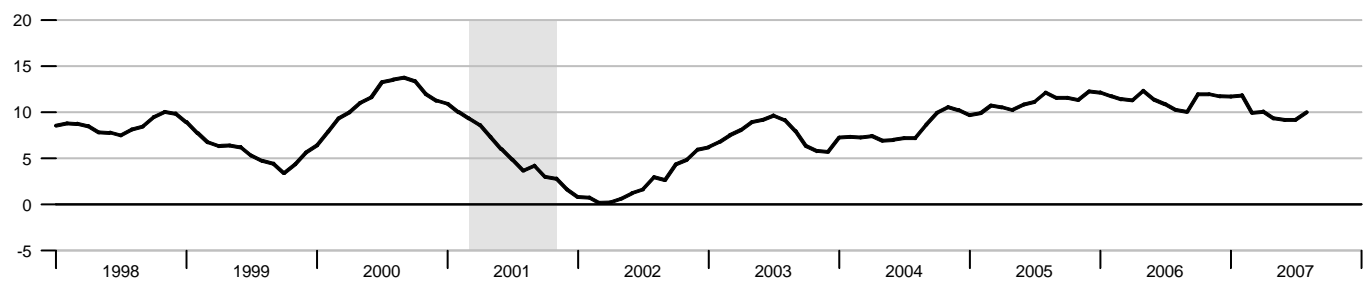
Investment Securities in Bank Credit at Commercial Banks

Percent change from year ago



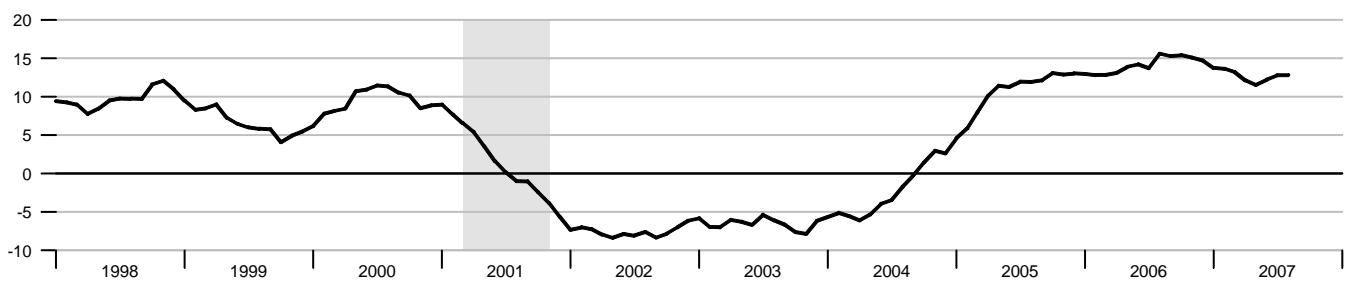
Total Loans and Leases in Bank Credit at Commercial Banks

Percent change from year ago

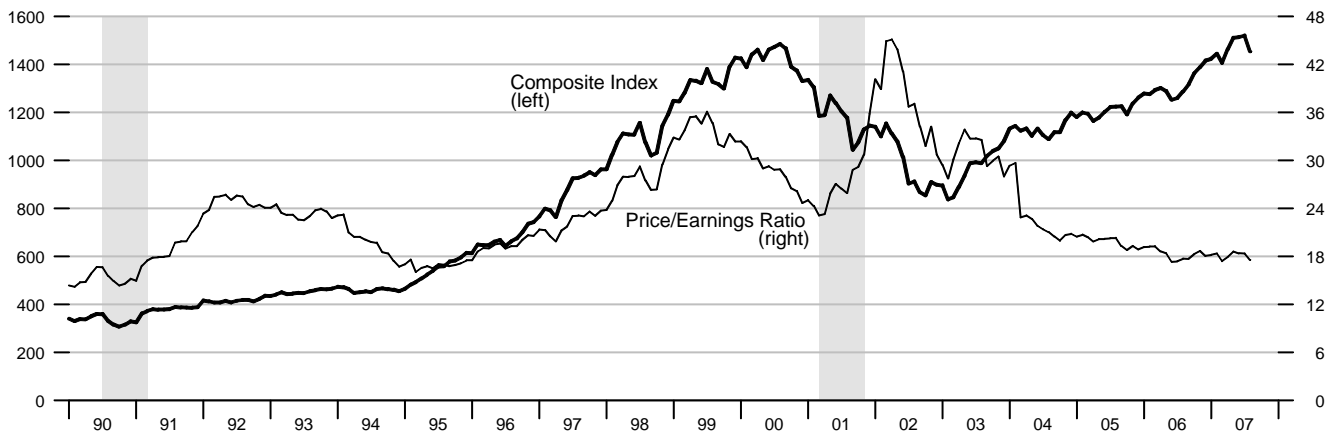


Commercial and Industrial Loans at Commercial Banks

Percent change from year ago



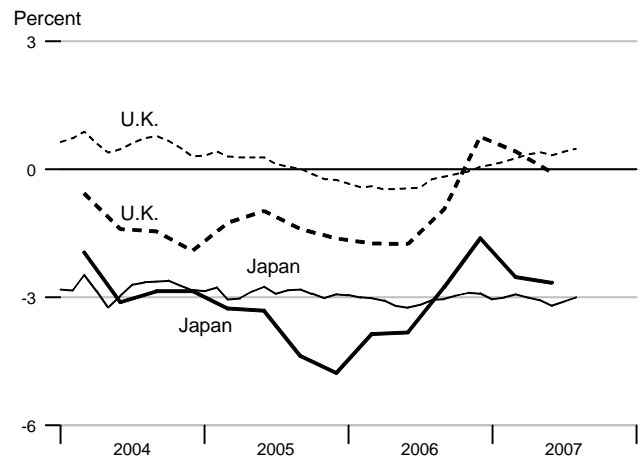
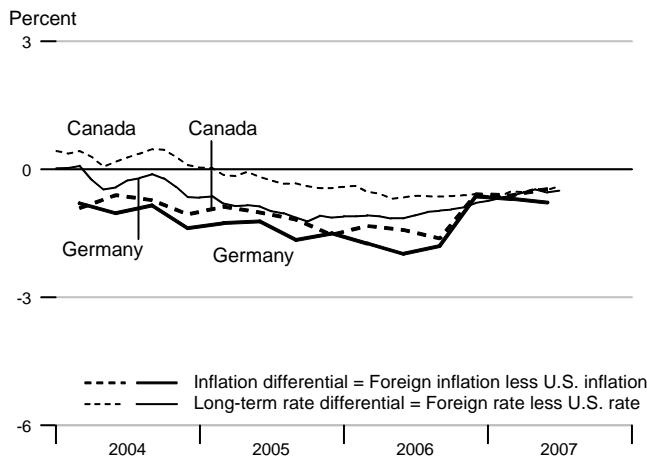
Standard & Poor's 500



Recent Inflation and Long-Term Interest Rates

	Consumer Price Inflation Rates				Long-Term Government Bond Rates			
	Percent change from year ago				Percent			
	2006Q3	2006Q4	2007Q1	2007Q2	May07	Jun07	Jul07	Aug07
United States	3.36	1.95	2.43	2.66	4.75	5.10	5.00	4.67
Canada	1.73	1.37	1.81	2.19	4.29	4.62	4.60	.
France	1.68	1.34	1.16	1.18	4.34	4.62	.	.
Germany	1.56	1.31	1.74	1.88	4.28	4.56	4.50	.
Italy	2.17	1.82	1.73	1.59	4.49	4.77	4.76	.
Japan	0.60	0.33	-0.10	0.00	1.68	1.90	1.90	1.67
United Kingdom	2.43	2.71	2.84	2.58	5.15	5.43	5.41	5.15

Inflation and Long-Term Interest Rate Differentials



		Money Stock				Bank	Adjusted		MSI M2**
		M1	MZM	M2	M3*	Credit	Monetary Base	Reserves	
2002		1196.216	5888.211	5598.784	8259.055	5597.943	697.075	88.132	294.080
2003		1273.497	6324.948	5988.524	8787.321	6118.682	740.938	93.321	315.192
2004		1344.404	6576.260	6268.459	9234.718	6598.406	776.768	96.125	329.873
2005		1371.683	6723.495	6540.902	9786.477	7241.471	806.626	96.546	343.539
2006		1374.927	6998.183	6851.514	10270.74	7955.184	835.011	94.873	
2005	1	1368.350	6660.098	6442.484	9528.052	6992.426	798.378	96.763	339.356
	2	1368.566	6672.127	6493.200	9670.405	7158.463	802.565	95.987	341.280
	3	1375.343	6741.629	6573.580	9859.294	7353.817	809.023	96.923	344.766
	4	1374.471	6820.125	6654.344	10088.16	7461.177	816.537	96.510	348.753
2006	1	1379.238	6892.080	6746.178		7643.170	830.532	96.478	
	2	1381.649	6940.252	6804.285		7889.963	836.330	95.014	
	3	1369.915	7011.311	6872.906		8028.664	834.531	94.737	
	4	1368.907	7149.088	6982.686		8258.938	838.651	93.264	
2007	1	1367.611	7297.331	7106.847		8407.671	846.332	94.132	
	2	1375.145	7499.934	7226.312		8530.807	849.921	93.526	
2005	Aug	1378.316	6739.454	6573.873	9864.629	7364.564	808.055	96.319	344.739
	Sep	1379.269	6776.367	6606.440	9950.818	7412.736	812.419	98.291	346.285
	Oct	1374.668	6804.816	6631.984	10031.96	7428.000	816.722	97.974	347.590
	Nov	1375.740	6815.893	6652.527	10078.49	7447.919	817.462	97.544	348.603
	Dec	1373.006	6839.665	6678.522	10154.03	7507.613	815.426	94.012	350.067
2006	Jan	1378.666	6881.812	6723.493	10242.79	7563.097	825.161	96.774	353.032
	Feb	1374.976	6891.047	6747.561	10298.68	7647.340	832.400	96.850	353.943
	Mar	1384.073	6903.382	6767.479		7719.074	834.035	95.810	
	Apr	1380.561	6923.655	6788.869		7810.621	835.306	95.563	
	May	1387.927	6935.664	6799.662		7924.752	836.887	94.190	
	Jun	1376.459	6961.437	6824.323		7934.515	836.796	95.290	
	Jul	1372.561	6982.346	6848.346		7982.897	834.899	94.801	
	Aug	1372.693	7012.024	6874.358		8042.214	834.567	94.631	
	Sep	1364.490	7039.563	6896.014		8060.880	834.128	94.779	
	Oct	1369.457	7097.902	6945.713		8203.588	837.899	93.958	
	Nov	1371.026	7142.598	6981.201		8254.691	840.381	94.758	
	Dec	1366.237	7206.764	7021.144		8318.536	837.672	91.077	
2007	Jan	1372.176	7251.685	7073.196		8359.102	843.477	94.164	
	Feb	1360.814	7278.865	7095.845		8438.053	847.313	94.464	
	Mar	1369.844	7361.442	7151.499		8425.857	848.205	93.769	
	Apr	1379.336	7448.810	7206.022		8485.202	848.961	93.577	
	May	1379.273	7507.423	7229.037		8533.824	849.648	92.767	
	Jun	1366.827	7543.570	7243.876		8573.395	851.153	94.234	
	Jul	1368.731	7601.709	7269.256		8633.717	851.987	94.656	
	Aug	1367.802	7740.732	7333.815		8759.522	853.507	96.567	

Note: All values are given in billions of dollars. *See table of contents for changes to the series.

**We will not update the MSI series until we revise the code to accommodate the discontinuation of M3.

		Federal Funds	Primary Credit Rate	Prime Rate	3-mo CDs	Treasury Yields			Corporate Aaa Bonds	Municipal Aaa Bonds	Conventional Mortgage
						3-mo	3-yr	10-yr			
2002		1.67		4.68	1.73	1.63	3.10	4.61	6.49	4.87	6.54
2003		1.13	2.11	4.12	1.15	1.03	2.11	4.02	5.67	4.52	5.82
2004		1.35	2.34	4.34	1.56	1.40	2.78	4.27	5.63	4.50	5.84
2005		3.21	4.19	6.19	3.51	3.21	3.93	4.29	5.23	4.28	5.86
2006		4.96	5.96	7.96	5.15	4.85	4.77	4.79	5.59	4.15	6.41
2005	1	2.47	3.44	5.44	2.78	2.58	3.61	4.30	5.32	4.23	5.76
	2	2.94	3.91	5.91	3.23	2.93	3.73	4.16	5.15	4.15	5.72
	3	3.46	4.43	6.43	3.74	3.43	3.98	4.21	5.09	4.28	5.76
	4	3.98	4.97	6.97	4.30	3.91	4.37	4.49	5.38	4.45	6.22
2006	1	4.46	5.43	7.43	4.72	4.50	4.58	4.57	5.39	4.29	6.24
	2	4.91	5.90	7.90	5.18	4.83	4.98	5.07	5.89	4.36	6.60
	3	5.25	6.25	8.25	5.39	5.03	4.87	4.90	5.68	4.13	6.56
	4	5.25	6.25	8.25	5.32	5.03	4.65	4.63	5.39	3.82	6.24
2007	1	5.26	6.25	8.25	5.31	5.12	4.68	4.68	5.36	3.91	6.22
	2	5.25	6.25	8.25	5.32	4.87	4.76	4.85	5.58	4.13	6.37
2005	Aug	3.50	4.44	6.44	3.77	3.52	4.08	4.26	5.09	4.33	5.82
	Sep	3.62	4.59	6.59	3.87	3.49	3.96	4.20	5.13	4.34	5.77
	Oct	3.78	4.75	6.75	4.13	3.79	4.29	4.46	5.35	4.49	6.07
	Nov	4.00	5.00	7.00	4.31	3.97	4.43	4.54	5.42	4.42	6.33
	Dec	4.16	5.15	7.15	4.45	3.97	4.39	4.47	5.37	4.46	6.27
2006	Jan	4.29	5.26	7.26	4.56	4.34	4.35	4.42	5.29	4.27	6.15
	Feb	4.49	5.50	7.50	4.72	4.54	4.64	4.57	5.35	4.33	6.25
	Mar	4.59	5.53	7.53	4.88	4.63	4.74	4.72	5.53	4.29	6.32
	Apr	4.79	5.75	7.75	5.03	4.72	4.89	4.99	5.84	4.36	6.51
	May	4.94	5.93	7.93	5.15	4.84	4.97	5.11	5.95	4.38	6.60
	Jun	4.99	6.02	8.02	5.35	4.92	5.09	5.11	5.89	4.35	6.68
	Jul	5.24	6.25	8.25	5.46	5.08	5.07	5.09	5.85	4.41	6.76
	Aug	5.25	6.25	8.25	5.38	5.09	4.85	4.88	5.68	4.10	6.52
	Sep	5.25	6.25	8.25	5.34	4.93	4.69	4.72	5.51	3.87	6.40
	Oct	5.25	6.25	8.25	5.33	5.05	4.72	4.73	5.51	3.91	6.36
	Nov	5.25	6.25	8.25	5.32	5.07	4.64	4.60	5.33	3.81	6.24
	Dec	5.24	6.25	8.25	5.32	4.97	4.58	4.56	5.32	3.76	6.14
2007	Jan	5.25	6.25	8.25	5.32	5.11	4.79	4.76	5.40	3.89	6.22
	Feb	5.26	6.25	8.25	5.31	5.16	4.75	4.72	5.39	3.95	6.29
	Mar	5.26	6.25	8.25	5.30	5.08	4.51	4.56	5.30	3.88	6.16
	Apr	5.25	6.25	8.25	5.31	5.01	4.60	4.69	5.47	3.99	6.18
	May	5.25	6.25	8.25	5.31	4.87	4.69	4.75	5.47	4.04	6.26
	Jun	5.25	6.25	8.25	5.33	4.74	5.00	5.10	5.79	4.36	6.66
	Jul	5.26	6.25	8.25	5.32	4.96	4.82	5.00	5.73	4.24	6.70
	Aug	5.02	6.01	8.25	5.49	4.32	4.34	4.67	5.79	4.30	6.57

Note: All values are given as a percent at an annual rate.

		M1	MZM	M2	M3*
Percent change at an annual rate					
2002		4.91	12.76	7.47	7.98
2003		6.46	7.42	6.96	6.40
2004		5.57	3.97	4.67	5.09
2005		2.03	2.24	4.35	5.97
2006		0.24	4.09	4.75	4.95
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2005	1	-0.60	0.03	3.10	5.63
	2	0.06	0.72	3.15	5.98
	3	1.98	4.17	4.95	7.81
	4	-0.25	4.66	4.91	9.29
2006	1	1.39	4.22	5.52	
	2	0.70	2.80	3.45	
	3	-3.40	4.10	4.03	
	4	-0.29	7.86	6.39	
2007	1	-0.38	8.29	7.11	
	2	2.20	11.11	6.72	
<hr/>					
2005	Aug	8.66	5.44	6.14	12.56
	Sep	0.83	6.57	5.94	10.48
	Oct	-4.00	5.04	4.64	9.79
	Nov	0.94	1.95	3.72	5.57
	Dec	-2.38	4.19	4.69	8.99
2006	Jan	4.95	7.39	8.08	10.49
	Feb	-3.21	1.61	4.30	6.55
	Mar	7.94	2.15	3.54	
	Apr	-3.04	3.52	3.79	
	May	6.40	2.08	1.91	
	Jun	-9.92	4.46	4.35	
	Jul	-3.40	3.60	4.22	
	Aug	0.12	5.10	4.56	
	Sep	-7.17	4.71	3.78	
	Oct	4.37	9.94	8.65	
	Nov	1.37	7.56	6.13	
	Dec	-4.19	10.78	6.87	
2007	Jan	5.22	7.48	8.90	
	Feb	-9.94	4.50	3.84	
	Mar	7.96	13.61	9.41	
	Apr	8.32	14.24	9.15	
	May	-0.05	9.44	3.83	
	Jun	-10.83	5.78	2.46	
	Jul	1.67	9.25	4.20	
	Aug	-0.81	21.95	10.66	

*See table of contents for changes to the series.

Definitions

M1: The sum of currency held outside the vaults of depository institutions, Federal Reserve Banks, and the U.S. Treasury; travelers checks; and demand and other checkable deposits issued by financial institutions (except demand deposits due to the Treasury and depository institutions), minus cash items in process of collection and Federal Reserve float.

MZM (money, zero maturity): M2 minus small-denomination time deposits, plus institutional money market mutual funds (that is, those included in M3 but excluded from M2). The label MZM was coined by William Poole (1991); the aggregate itself was proposed earlier by Motley (1988).

M2: M1 plus savings deposits (including money market deposit accounts) and small-denomination (under \$100,000) time deposits issued by financial institutions; and shares in retail money market mutual funds (funds with initial investments under \$50,000), net of retirement accounts.

M3: M2 plus large-denomination (\$100,000 or more) time deposits; repurchase agreements issued by depository institutions; Eurodollar deposits, specifically, dollar-denominated deposits due to nonbank U.S. addresses held at foreign offices of U.S. banks worldwide and all banking offices in Canada and the United Kingdom; and institutional money market mutual funds (funds with initial investments of \$50,000 or more).

Bank Credit: All loans, leases, and securities held by commercial banks.

Domestic Nonfinancial Debt: Total credit market liabilities of the U.S. Treasury, federally sponsored agencies, state and local governments, households, and nonfinancial firms. End-of-period basis.

Adjusted Monetary Base: The sum of currency in circulation outside Federal Reserve Banks and the U.S. Treasury, deposits of depository financial institutions at Federal Reserve Banks, and an adjustment for the effects of changes in statutory reserve requirements on the quantity of base money held by depositories. This series is a spliced chain index; see Anderson and Rasche (1996a,b, 2001, 2003).

Adjusted Reserves: The sum of vault cash and Federal Reserve Bank deposits held by depository institutions and an adjustment for the effects of changes in statutory reserve requirements on the quantity of base money held by depositories. This spliced chain index is numerically larger than the Board of Governors' measure, which excludes vault cash not used to satisfy statutory reserve requirements and Federal Reserve Bank deposits used to satisfy required clearing balance contracts; see Anderson and Rasche (1996a, 2001, 2003).

Monetary Services Index: An index that measures the flow of monetary services received by households and firms from their holdings of liquid assets; see Anderson, Jones, and Nesmith (1997). Indexes are shown for the assets included in M2, with additional data at research.stlouisfed.org/msi/index.html.

Note: M1, M2, M3, Bank Credit, and Domestic Nonfinancial Debt are constructed and published by the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System. For details, see *Statistical Supplement to the Federal Reserve Bulletin*, tables 1.21 and 1.26. MZM, Adjusted Monetary Base, Adjusted Reserves, and Monetary Services Index are constructed and published by the Research Division of the Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis.

Notes

Page 3: Readers are cautioned that, since early 1994, the level and growth of M1 have been depressed by retail sweep programs that reclassify transactions deposits (demand deposits and other checkable deposits) as savings deposits overnight, thereby reducing banks' required reserves; see Anderson and Rasche (2001) and research.stlouisfed.org/aggreg/swdata.html. **Primary Credit Rate**, **Discount Rate**, and **Intended Federal Funds Rate** shown in the chart **Reserve Market Rates** are plotted as of the date of the change, while the **Effective Federal Funds Rate** is plotted as of the end of the month. Interest rates in the table are monthly averages from the Board of Governors H.15 Statistical Release. The **Treasury Yield Curve** and **Real Treasury Yield Curve** show constant maturity yields calculated by the U.S. Treasury for securities 5, 7, 10, and 20 years to maturity. **Inflation-Indexed Treasury Yield Spreads** are a

measure of inflation compensation at those horizons, and it is simply the nominal constant maturity yield less the real constant maturity yield. Daily data and descriptions are available at research.stlouisfed.org/fred2/. See also *Statistical Supplement to the Federal Reserve Bulletin*, table 1.35. The 30-year constant maturity series was discontinued by the Treasury as of February 18, 2002.

Page 5: **Checkable Deposits** is the sum of demand and other checkable deposits. **Savings Deposits** is the sum of money market deposit accounts and passbook and statement savings. **Time Deposits** have a minimum initial maturity of 7 days. **Large Time Deposits** are deposits of \$100,000 or more. **Retail and Institutional Money Market Mutual Funds** are as included in M2 and the non-M2 component of M3, respectively.

Page 7: **Excess Reserves plus RCB (Required Clearing Balance) Contracts** equals the amount of deposits at Federal Reserve Banks held by depository institutions but not applied to satisfy statutory reserve requirements. (This measure excludes the vault cash held by depository institutions that is not applied to satisfy statutory reserve requirements.) **Consumer Credit** includes most short- and intermediate-term credit extended to individuals. See *Statistical Supplement to the Federal Reserve Bulletin*, table 1.55.

Page 8: **Inflation Expectations** measures include the quarterly Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia *Survey of Professional Forecasters*, the monthly University of Michigan Survey Research Center's *Surveys of Consumers*, and the annual Federal Open Market Committee (FOMC) range as reported to the Congress in the February testimony that accompanies the Monetary Policy Report to the Congress. Beginning February 2000, the FOMC began using the personal consumption expenditures (PCE) price index to report its inflation range; the FOMC then switched to the PCE chain-type price index excluding food and energy prices ("core") beginning July 2004. Accordingly, neither are shown on this graph. **CPI Inflation** is the percentage change from a year ago in the consumer price index for all urban consumers. **Real Interest Rates** are ex post measures, equal to nominal rates minus year-over-year CPI inflation.

Page 9: **FOMC Intended Federal Funds Rate** is the level (or midpoint of the range, if applicable) of the federal funds rate that the staff of the FOMC expected to be consistent with the desired degree of pressure on bank reserve positions. In recent years, the FOMC has set an explicit target for the federal funds rate.

Page 10: **Federal Funds Rate and Inflation Targets** shows the observed federal funds rate, quarterly, and the level of the funds rate implied by applying Taylor's (1993) equation

$$f_t^* = 2.5 + \pi_{t-1} + (\pi_{t-1} - \pi^*)/2 + 100 \times (y_{t-1} - y_{t-1}^P)/2$$

to five alternative target inflation rates, $\pi^* = 0, 1, 2, 3, 4$ percent, where f_t^* is the implied federal funds rate, π_{t-1} is the previous period's inflation rate (PCE) measured on a year-over-year basis, y_{t-1} is the log of the previous period's level of real gross domestic product (GDP), and y_{t-1}^P is the log of an estimate of the previous period's level of potential output. **Potential Real GDP** is as estimated by the Congressional Budget Office.

Monetary Base Growth and Inflation Targets shows the quarterly growth of the adjusted monetary base (modified to include an estimate of the effect of sweep programs) implied by applying McCallum's (1988, 1993) equation

$$\Delta MB_t^* = \pi^* + (10\text{-year moving average growth of real GDP}) - (4\text{-year moving average of base velocity growth})$$

to five alternative target inflation rates, $\pi^* = 0, 1, 2, 3, 4$ percent, where ΔMB_t^* is the implied growth rate of the adjusted monetary base. The 10-year moving average growth of real GDP for a quarter t is calculated as the average quarterly growth during the previous 40 quarters, at an annual rate, by the formula $((y_t - y_{t-40})/40) \times 400$, where y_t is the log of real GDP. The 4-year moving average of base velocity growth is calculated similarly. To adjust the monetary base for the effect of retail-deposit sweep programs, we add to the monetary base an amount equal to 10 percent of the total amount swept, as estimated by the Federal Reserve Board staff. These estimates are imprecise, at best. Sweep program data are found at research.stlouisfed.org/aggreg/swdata.html.

Page 11: **Implied One-Year Forward Rates** are calculated by this Bank from Treasury constant maturity yields. Yields to maturity, $R(m)$, for securities with $m = 1, \dots, 10$ years to maturity are obtained by linear interpolation between reported yields. These yields are smoothed by fitting the regression suggested by Nelson and Siegel (1987),

$$R(m) = a_0 + (a_1 + a_2)(1 - e^{-m/50})/(m/50) - a_2 \times e^{-m/50},$$

and forward rates are calculated from these smoothed yields using equation (a) in table 13.1 of Shiller (1990),

$$f(m) = [D(m)R(m) - D(m-1)] / [D(m) - D(m-1)],$$

where duration is approximated as $D(m) = (1 - e^{-R(m) \times m})/R(m)$. These rates are linear approximations to the true instantaneous forward rates; see Shiller (1990). For a discussion of the use of forward rates as indicators of inflation expectations, see Sharpe (1997). **Rates on 3-Month Eurodollar Futures and Rates on Selected Federal Funds Futures Contracts** trace through time the yield on three specific contracts. **Rates on Federal Funds Futures on Selected Dates** displays a single day's snapshot of yields for contracts expiring in the months shown on the horizontal axis. **Inflation-Indexed Treasury Securities and Yield Spreads** are those plotted on page 3. **Inflation-Indexed 10-Year Government Notes** shows the yield of an inflation-indexed note that is scheduled to mature in approximately (but not greater than) 10 years. The current French note has a maturity date of 7/25/2015, the current U.K. note has a maturity date of 8/16/2013, and the current U.S. note has a maturity date of 7/15/2017. **Inflation-Indexed Treasury Yield Spreads** and **Inflation-Indexed 10-Year Government Yield Spreads** equal the difference between the yields on the most recently issued inflation-indexed securities and the unadjusted security yields of similar maturity.

Page 12: **Velocity** (for MZM and M2) equals the ratio of GDP, measured in current dollars, to the level of the monetary aggregate. **MZM** and **M2 Own Rates** are weighted averages of the rates received by households and firms on the assets included in the aggregates. Prior to 1982, the 3-month T-bill rates are secondary market yields. From 1982 forward, rates are 3-month constant maturity yields.

Page 13: **Real Gross Domestic Product** is GDP as measured in chained 2000 dollars. The **Gross Domestic Product Price Index** is the implicit price deflator for GDP, which is defined by the Bureau of Economic Analysis, U.S. Department of Commerce, as the ratio of GDP measured in current dollars to GDP measured in chained 2000 dollars.

Page 14: **Investment Securities** are all securities held by commercial banks in both investment and trading accounts.

Page 15: **Inflation Rate Differentials** are the differences between the foreign consumer price inflation rates and year-over-year changes in the U.S. all-items Consumer Price Index.

Page 17: **Treasury Yields** are Treasury constant maturities as reported in the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System's H.15 release.

Sources

Agence France Trésor: French note yields.

Bank of Canada: Canadian note yields.

Bank of England: U.K. note yields.

Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System:

Monetary aggregates and components: H.6 release. Bank credit and components: H.8 release. Consumer credit: G.19 release. Required reserves, excess reserves, clearing balance contracts, and discount window borrowing: H.4.1 and H.3 releases. Interest rates: H.15 release. Nonfinancial commercial paper: Board of Governors website. Nonfinancial debt: Z.1 release. M2 own rate.

Bureau of Economic Analysis: GDP.

Bureau of Labor Statistics: CPI.

Chicago Board of Trade: Federal funds futures contract.

Chicago Mercantile Exchange: Eurodollar futures.

Congressional Budget Office: Potential real GDP.

Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia: Survey of Professional Forecasters inflation expectations.

Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis: Adjusted monetary base and adjusted reserves, monetary services index, MZM own rate, one-year forward rates.

Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development: International interest and inflation rates.

Standard & Poor's: Stock price-earnings ratio, stock price composite index.

University of Michigan Survey Research Center: Median expected price change.

U.S. Department of the Treasury: U.S. security yields.

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Note: *Available on the Internet at research.stlouisfed.org/publications/review/.