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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 ACGREGATES AND MONEY MARKET CONDITIONS

## Recent developments

(1) Both $M_{1}$ and $M_{2}$ appear to be expanding at annual races somewhat above the upper ends of the Committee's April-May ranges of tolerance. Growth in RPD for the same period, however, seems to be falling short of its range, as shown in the table. The divergent tendencies evident in money supply and RPD expansion are attributable to a lower than anticipated average level of excess reserves in May; to greater than anticipated growth in currency, which swells $M_{1}$ but does not absorb required reserves; and to a difference (still partly projected) in the weekly pattern of deposits from that projected earlier (which affects the required reserve component of RPD with a lag).

Growth of Monetary Aggregates and RPD
in April-May period
(SAAR in Per Cent)

|  | Ranges of <br> Tolerance | Current <br> Estimates |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| RFD | $10-12$ | 8.0 |
| $M_{1}$ | $4-6$ | 7.0 |
| $M_{2}$ | $4-1 / 2--6-1 / 2$ | 8.0 |
| $\frac{\text { Memo: }}{\text { Federal funds rate }}$ | $6-7 / 8--7-1 / 2$ | Week Ending |
|  |  | May $2: 7.43$ |
|  |  | May $9: 7.60$ |

(2) The tendency for money supply growth to exceed the Committee's target renges became evident soon after the last meeting, and the Desk, while
taking account of even-keel, adopted a sonewhat more reluctant reserve supplying strategy. This was expected to raise the Federal funds rate from the $6-7 / 8$ to 7 per cent range prevailing at the tire of the last meeting into a $7-1 / 4--7-1 / 2$ per cent range. In the week ending May 2 the average funds rate rose to 7.43 per cent, and then in the most recent week to 7.60 per cent. During these two statement weeks, member bank borrowings averaged $\$ 1.7$ billion, little different from the preceding four weeks.
(3) The recent rise in the funds rate to more than $7 \mathbf{- 1 / 2}$ per cent reflected unexpected shortages in the supply of reserves arising partly from a large shortfall in float over the week-end of May 5, which was partly related to delays in transfers of funds to banks because of a computer failure. In response to developing money market tightnes in the most recent period, the Desk supplied reserves mainly through repurchase agreements. The impact of the higher funds rate on market attitudes was blunted by the reserve supplying efforts of the Desk, by the relatively low volume of total dealer positions, and by the ready availability of dealer financing at favorable rates from non-bank institutions.
(4) During most of the inter-meeting period, interest rates on market securities showed little net response to the rise in the Federal funds rate. While average issuing rates in the auction of the Treasury's new 6-7/8 per cent note and 7 per cent bond were apparently nudged upward, these securities dropped somewhat in yield in the immediate post-auction period, and yields on short-term bills declined about a quarter of a percentage point, with the 3 -month issue moving to just under 6 per cent. This drop reflected both current and prospective shortages in the market
supply of Treasury bills. In addition to the usual April and June redemptions of tax bills, the Treasury recently initiated a cut-back of its regular bill auction by $\$ 100$ million a week; $\$ 1.7$ billion of the maturing May securities will be redeemed--creating potential demands for bills; the rest of the May maturities were refunded into longer-maturity notes and bonds; and it was announced that the initial Treasury cash borrowing in the new fiscal year might not come until early August.
(5) Following the $1 / 4$ point rise in the discount rate to $5-3 / 4$ per cent on April 23, a further increase to 6 per cent was announced Thursday. Yesterday's announcement was received relatively quietly by the market. Bill rates initially adjusted upward about 10 basis points, but rose further on Friday as the day progressed, perhaps in part due to persisting money market tightness on that day. The 3-month bill most recently was quoted 6.23 per cent bid. There were minor price declines in Treasury and other bond markets. On balance, since the last Committee meeting, corporate and municipal bond yields have changed little, while mortgage rates have edged up and longer-term Government securities have advanced about $1 / 8$ of a percentage point in response to the Treasury's debt lengthening operation.
(6) The table on the following page shows (in percentage annual rates of change) selected monetary and financial flows over various time periods.

|  | -4- |  |  |  | Past Month |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Past 3 Calendar Years | $\begin{gathered} \text { Past } \\ 12 \end{gathered}$ <br> Months | Past $6$ <br> Months | past <br> 3 <br> Months |  |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Dec. }{ }^{172} \\ \text { over } \\ \text { Dec. } 69 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Apr. '73 } \\ \text { over } \\ \text { Apr. '72 } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Apr. } 73 \\ & \text { oct. } 72 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Apr. }{ }^{1} 73 \\ & \text { Jan. } 72 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{ll} \text { Apr. } & 73 \\ \text { Mar. } & 173 \end{array}$ |
| Total reserves | 8.4 | 9.0 | 10.1 | 1.2 | 12.6 |
| Nonborrowed reserves | 8.8 | 2.8 | 0.5 | -8.7 | 26.5 |
| Reserves available to support private nonbank deposits | 9.0 | 9.7 | 11.3 | 6.2 | 10.0 |
| Concepts of Money |  |  |  |  |  |
| $M_{1}$ (corrency plus demand deposits) $1 /$ | 7.5 | 6.3 | 5.3 | 4.5 | 7.9 |
| $M_{2}$ ( $M_{1}$ plus time deposits at commercial banks other than large CD's) | 11.3 | 9.0 | 7.7 | 6.4 | 8.3 |
| $M_{3}$ ( $M_{2}$ plus deposits at thrift institutions) | 12.8 | 11.0 | 9.5 | 8.1 | 8.3 |
| Bank Credit |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total member bank deposits (bank credit proxy adj.) | 10.7 | 12.8 | 14.1 | 16.8 | 13.7 |
| Loans and investments of commercial banks 2/ | 12.4 | 15.3 | 16.8 | 16.1 | 6.4 |
| Short-term market paper |  |  |  |  |  |
| (Monthly ave. change in billions) |  |  |  |  |  |
| Large CD's | . 9 | 1.9 | 3.1 | 4.8 | 3.8 |
| Nonbank commercial paper | 0.031 | $0.0{ }^{3 /}$ | $0.14 /$ | $-0.94 /$ | $-1.34 /$ |
| 1/ Other than interbank and U.S. Government. |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\underline{2} /$ Based on montin-end figures. Includes loans sold to affiliates and branches. |  |  |  |  |  |
| 3/ Less than $\$ 50$ million. |  |  |  |  |  |
| 4/ Latest data March, 1973. |  |  |  |  |  |
| loans and investments of commercial banis, commercial paper, and thrift institu-tions--which are either end-of-month or last-Wednesday-of-month figures. |  |  |  |  |  |

## Prospective developments

(7) Alternative long run monetary objectives and associated short-run ranges of tolerance are sumarized in the table below for Committee consideration. (More detailed figures are shown in the table on the following page).
Alt. A
A1t. B
Alt. C

Longer-run targets
(represented by growth rates for 2nd and 3rd quarters of 1973)

| $M_{1}$ | $6--6-1 / 2$ | $5--5-1 / 2$ | $4--4-1 / 2$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $M_{2}$ | $7--7-1 / 2$ | $6--6-1 / 2$ | $4-1 / 2--5$ |
| Credit proxy | $9-1 / 2--10$ | $9--9-1 / 2$ | $8--8-1 / 2$ |
| RPD | $8-1 / 2--9$ | $7-1 / 2--8$ | $6-1 / 2--7$ |

Associated ranges for May-June

| RPD | $10--12$ | $9--11$ | $7-1 / 2--9-1 / 2$ |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $M_{1}$ | $5--7$ | $4--6$ | $3-1 / 2--5-1 / 2$ |
| $M_{2}$ | $6-1 / 2--8-1 / 2$ | $5-1 / 2--7-1 / 2$ | $4-1 / 2--6-1 / 2$ |
| funds rate range | $6-3 / 4--7-1 / 2$ | $7-1 / 4--8$ | $7-1 / 2--8-1 / 2$ | (inter-meeting period)

(8) Alternative $B$ is consistent with the long run path for the aggregates (as indexed by $M_{2}$ growth of 5--5-1/2 per cent) adopted by the Committee at recent meetings. Attainment of these longer-run objectives might well involve some further tightening of the money market, with
-5a-

## Alternative Longer-Run Targets <br> for Key Monetary Aggregates


the funds rate between now and the next Comittee meeting probably moving up toward the top of the $7-1 / 4--8$ per cent range shown. This represents somewhat tighter money market conditions than were specified at the time of the last meeting as consistent with the given longer-run objectives for the aggregates. This specification of tighter money market conditions reflects the greater strength of money supply in recent weeks and the sieable upward revision in the projection of nominal GNP for the second quarter.
(9) In May-June, $M_{1}$ growth is indicated to be less rapid than in April. Income tax refunds will be tapering off in the forthcoming period, and growth will also be held down by the cumulative impact of past interest rate increases together with the restraint on reserve growth targeted. By the third quarter, a further modest slowing in $M_{1}$ growth would be needed to attain the longer-run target. This might be accomplished without any additional tightening in money market conditions beyond the 7-1/4--8 per cent funds rate range, particularly if, as projected, the rate of growth in GNP moderates.
(10) Between now and the next Commitee meeting the 3-month Treasury bill rate is likely to move back up into a 6-1/4--6-5/8 per cent range under alternative $B$. The recent rise in the discount rate and the somewhat tauter money market conditions anticipated will put pressure on dealer financing costs and will also give banks a further incentive to sell or liquidate bills as compared with other forms of adjustment. In addition, a $\$ 1--\$ 2$ billion drop in the Treasury balance at the Fed is anticipated prior to mid-June tax receipts and this will cause the System to sell more bills than otherwise into the market. The bill rate is still expected to remain unusually low relative to the funds rate, however. The Treasury's favorable cash position has enabled it to pay down maturing coupon issues and iills, and
the Treasury has also stressed debt lengthening in its refunding operations. In this assessment of the bill market, we have not assumed any substantial reflow of funds from abroad.
(11) Pressure on bank liquidity positions is expected to persist in the weeks ahead as bank lending continues to grow at a rapid pace. There has been some moderation of business loan demands as the shift of commercial paper borrowers to banks has abated. Nevertheless, the projected rapid rate of business inventory accumulation and large plant and equipment outlays indicate basic strength in credit demands.
(12) These demands are likely to be financed in large part by issuance of CD's in sizable volume, though diminished from the record first quarter pace. If the cost of issuing $C D$ 's is increased (by raising reserve requirements), the amount of $C D$ 's issued will probably be cut back somewhat because of the higher effective rate, banks will shift to other forms of raising funds (such as selling securities), and lending terms to business may righten somewhat further.
(13) The availability of bank credit to finance demands will also be dampened by an expected further slowing of net inflows of consunertype time and savings deposits as short-term interest rates edge higher. The staff has not assumed a rise in Regulation $Q$ ceilings that pertain to such deposits. Given this assumption, a more marked slowing of consumertype time deposit flows is anticipated around the mid-year interest crediting period and continuing into the third quarter, when Treasury bill rates are expected to rise further.
(14) Long-term interest rates seem likely to rise somewhat under the conditions of alternative $B$ partly as restraint on bank credit availability leads banks to participate relatively little as suppliers of funds in securities markets. Reduced flows of funds to nonbank savings institutions will also work toward upward pressure on mortgage rates and on debt markets more generally as Federal agencies offer sizable amounts of securities to help support the mortgage market. Demands on long-term bond markets, however, still appear quite moderate, and this may permit a rise in short rates to develop without significant impacts on long rates. But expectarions are very important in the determination of long rates, and should monetary actions be interpreted as implying that credit will tighten substantially further, or remain tight for a more extended period than expected, long rates could well come under more upward pressure.
(15) Alternative A indicates specifications that appear consistent with a policy move toward a higher growth rate for the aggregates than encompassed in alternative $B$. This alternative implies some easing of money market conditions in the weeks ahead.
(16) Under alternative $C$, which moves toward a lower long-run growth rate for the aggregates, it would appear that the Federal funds rate would probably have to rise above 8 per cent over the period immediately ahead. Because of lags the main impact on $M_{1}$ growth would not occur until the third quarter, when--to achieve the $4--4-1 / 2$ per cent long-run objective- $M_{1}$ growth would have to fall to a 3 per cent annual rate. $M_{2}$ growth also would slow sharply, given the significantly higher short-term rates and assuming no increase in Regulation $Q$ ceilings for
-9-
consumer-type time deposits. Given the low growth rates for the aggregates expected for the third quarter aider this alternative, the Comittee may find it necessary to ease money market conditions in the course of summer if it desires to stay on the longer-run growth paths of alternative C thereafter.

## Proposed directive

(17) Presented below are three alternative formulations for the operational paragraph of the directive, which might be taken to correspond to the similarly lettered policy alternatives discussed in the preceding section. In light of the comments by a number of members at the previous Comittee meeting about the disadvantages of using such qualitative terms as "moderate" or "modest" to characterize the desired growth rates in the monetary aggregates, such objectives have been expressed relative to the actual growth over the past 6 months. These 6-month growth rates are shown in the table on page 4. Tke diverse behavior of the various monetary aggregates, however, creates difficulties in characterizing future targets in the same way relative to past performance for all aggregates.
(18) The 6 month comparison works quite well for $M_{1}$, since the long-term target range specified under alternative $B$ (5--5-1/2 per cent) and the short-run range of tolerance encompass the $5-1 / 4$ per cent growth rate experience in the past 6 months; the ranges specified under A and $C$ are, respectively, somewhat above and somewhat below the 6 -month pace. For the bank credit proxy, actual growth over the past 6 months exceeds both the long-run target and near-term expectations under all three alternatives. For $R P D$ and $M_{2}$, the situation is a little more complicated, but for the most part the previous 6-month rates of expansion are above specifications in the three alternatives (with some exceptions in alternative A).
(19) The directive language below attempts to take account of the differences in specified future movement of the aggregates relative to the past. As will be noted, an instruction to take account of credit inarket developments is included in alternative $C$ since the relatively sharp tightening of money market conditions contemplated could lead to undesirably rapid adjustments in credit markets generally.

## Alternative $A$

To implement this policy, white-taking-aeeeunt-ef-fertheeming Tyeacamy-financiag; the Comittee seeks to achieve bank reserve and money market conditions consistent with SOMEWHAT FASTER mederate growth in menetafy-aggregates THE NARROWZY DEFINED MONEY STOCK over the months ahead TEAN OCCURRED IN THE PAST 6 MONTHS ON AVERAGE BUT SOMEWHAT SLOWER GROWTH IN OTHER KEY MONETARY AGGREGATES_

## Alternative $B$

 Tifeastzy-fixanatiag the Committee seeks to echieve bank reserve and money market conditions consistent with eederate growth in E日れezafy-eggzegates THE NARROWLY DEFINED MONEY STOCK over the months ahead fT ABOUT THE AVERAGE RATES OF THE PAST 6 NONTHS AND SLOWEX GROWTH IN OTHER KEY MONETARY AGGREGATES.

## Alternative C

To inplement this policy, while taking account of ferthesemg Treasufy-finameifg; CREDIT MARKET DEVELCPMENTS, the Committee seeks to achieve bank reserve and money market conditions consistent with SOMNHET SLOWER medezate growth in monetary aggregates over the monsh; anesd TEAL OCCUKRED ON AVERAGE IN THE PAST 6 MONTAS.

## RESERVES AVAILABLE TO SUPPORT PRIVATE NONBANK DEPOSITS


*Break in Series, Actual Level of RPD After Reduction in Reserve Requirements Effective November 9, 1972

## MONETARY AGGREGATES



BROADER MONEY SUPPLY M2


## mONETARY AGGREGATES



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



BANK RESERVES
(ACTUAL AND CURRENT PROJETTIONS)


NOTE: DATA SHOWN IN PARENTHESES ARE CURRFNT COMNITTEE AGQEED ON A RPD RANGF OF 10 TU 12 PFH CENI.


NOTE: DATA SHOWN IN PARENTHESES ARE CURRFNT PROJECTIONS.
$P$ - PRELIMINARY
annual pates of change other than thosf for thf past are rounded to thf nearfst half pehtent.

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


I/ Represents change in System sortfolio from end-of-period to end-of-period; includes redemptions in regular bill auctions.
2/ Represents change in daily average level from preceding period.
3/ Includes matched sale-purchase transactions as well as RP's.
4/ Sum of changes in vault cash, currency in circulation, Treasury operations, F.R. float, gold and foreign accounts, and other fR accounts.
ㄷ/ Reserves to support private nonbank deposits. Target change for April and May reflects the target adopted at the April 17, 1973 FOMC meeting. Target change for previous months reflects the bluebook patterns that are consistent with target ranges that were adopted during the month.

Table 4
SECURITY DEALER POSITIONS AND BANK POSITIONS
Millions of Dollars

| Period | U. S. Govt. Security Dealer Positions |  | Other Security Dealer Positions |  | Member Bank Reserves Positions |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Bills | Coupon Issues | Corporate | Municipal | Excess | Borrowings at FRB | Basic Res | Deficit |
|  | B2118 | Coupon Issues | Bonds | Bonds | Reserves | Total Seasonal | 8 New York | 38 Other |
|  | (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) (7) | (8) | (9) |
| 1972 -- $\begin{gathered}\text { High } \\ \text { Low }\end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4,291 \\ & 1,916 \end{aligned}$ | $-1,585$ -93 | 235 0 | $383$ | 796 -133 | 1,223 12 | $-5,635$ $-1,638$ | $\begin{aligned} & -5,270 \\ & -1,910 \end{aligned}$ |
| 1973 -- High | 3,718 | 1,125 | 175 | 244 | 560 | 2,139 | -5,243 | -7,093 |
| Low | 1,683 | -96 | 0 | 55 | -151 | 688 | -1,820 | -4,839 |
| 1972 -- Apr. | 2,612 2,792 | 274 675 | 46 123 | 99 134 | 136 104 | 109 | $-3,026$ $-2,625$ | $-3,299$ $-2,652$ |
| May June | 2,792 | 675 205 | 123 87 | 134 260 | 104 | 119 94 | $-2,625$ $-2,828$ | $-2,652$ $-2,864$ |
| July | 2,262 | 97 | 142 | 166 | 147 | 202 | -2,945 | -2,603 |
| Aug. | 2,643 | 692 | 114 | 176 | 255 | 438 | -3,913 | -2,801 |
| Sept. | 4,099 | 170 | 53 | 174 | 162 | 514 | -3,835 | -4,024 |
| Oct. | 2,887 | 207 | 105 | 132 | 247 | 574 | -3,637 | -4,044 |
| Nov. | 3,096 | 1,039 | 84 | 191 | 314 | 606 | -4,561 | -3,622 |
| Dec. | 3,510 | 953 | 58 | 291 | 219 | 1,049 | -4,977 | -4,958 |
| 1973 -- Jan. | 3,407 | 720 | 27 | 177 | 342 | 1,165 | -4,550 | -5,469 |
| Feb. | 2,132 | 562 | 77 | 123 | 205 | 1,593 | -4,187 | -5,436 |
| Mar. | 2,490 | -50 | 24 | 125 | 295 | 1,858 | -4,273 | -5,847 |
| Apr . | *2,457 | *106 | 12 | 60 |  |  | -3,293 | -6,577 |
| 1973-- Mar. 7 | 1,976 | 11 | 27 | 126 | 341 | 1,688 | -3,760 | -6,235 |
| 14 | 1,973 | -73 | 44 | 142 | 23 | 1,491 | -4,883 | -5,920 |
| 21 | 2,740 | -96 | 12 | 168 | 249 | 2,139 | -4,719 | -6,075 |
| 28 | 3,028 | -83 | 6 | 63 | 93 | 2,013 | -4,062 | -5,269 |
| Apr .4 | 3,142 | 72 | 4 | 55 | 537 | 1,754 | -3,577 | -5,933 |
| 11 | 2,549 | 190 | 0 | 56 | -86 | 1,502 | -4,227 | -7,093 |
| 18 | *2,477 | *104 | 0 | 105 | 234 | 1,845 | -4,121 | -6,676 |
| 25 | *2,222 | * 12 | 45 | 76 | 388p | 1,646p 9p | -2, 392 | -6,908 |
| May 2 | *1,969 | *221 | 61 | 72 |  | 1,874p 16p | -1,820p | -5,574p |
| $9$ | *1,788 | *809 | 15p | 135p | -151p | $1,488 \mathrm{p}$ ( 18 p | -3,465p | -5,755p |
| $\begin{aligned} & 16 \\ & 23 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 30 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

Notes: 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 syndıcate, 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.
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Table 5
SELECTED INTEREST RATES
Per Cent

| Period | - Short-term |  |  |  |  |  | - Long-term |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Federal Funds | Treasury bills |  | 90-119 day Cotmercial Paper | CD's Prame - NYC |  | Aas Utility |  | Municipal <br> Bond Buyer | U.S. Government (10-yr. Constant Maturity) | FNMA Auction Yields |
|  |  | 90-day | 1-year |  | 60-89 day | 90-119 day | $\begin{gathered} \text { New } \\ \text { Issue } \end{gathered}$ | Recently Offered |  |  |  |
|  | (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) | (10) | (11) |
| 1972 -- High | 5.38 | 5.13 | 5.52 | 5.50 | 5.38 | 5.50 | 7.60 | 7.46 | 5.54 | 6.58 | 7.72 |
| Low | 3.18 | 3.03 | 3.60 | 3.75 | 3.13 | 3.50 | 6.99 | 7.12 | 4.96 | 5.87 | 7.54 |
| 1973 -- High | 7.60 | 6.44 | 6.71 | 7.13 | 7.25 | 6.75 | 7.52 | 7.60 | 5.35 | 6.80 | 7.92 |
| Low | 5.61 | 5.15 | 5.42 | 5.63 | 5.38 | 5.50 | 7.29 | 7.26 | 5.00 | 6.42 | 7.69 |
| 1972 -- Apr. | 4.17 | 3.71 | 4.65 | 4.55 | 4.34 | 4.47 | 7.45 | 7.40 | 5.43 | 6.19 | 7.58 |
| May | 4.27 | 3.69 | 4.46 | 4.45 | 4.15 | 4.33 | 7.38 | 7.38 | 5.31 | 6.13 | 7.63 |
| June | 4.46 | 3.91 | 4.71 | 4.60 | 4.38 | 4.50 | 7.32 | 7.36 | 5.34 | 6.11 | 7.63 |
| July | 4.55 | 3.98 | 4.90 | 4.83 | 4.63 | 4.75 | 7.38 | 7.37 | 5.41 | 6.11 | 7.63 |
| Aug. | 4.80 | 4.02 | 4.90 | 4.75 | 4.65 | 4.78 | 7.37 | 7.34 | 5.30 | 6.21 | 7.63 |
| Sept. | 4.87 | 4.66 | 5.44 | 5.07 | 4.88 | 5.00 | 7.40 | 7.42 | 5.36 | 6.55 | 7.65 |
| Oct. | 5.04 | 4.74 | 5.39 | 5.21 | 5.00 | 5.19 | 7.38 | 7.38 | 5.19 | 6.48 | 7.72 |
| Nov. | 5.06 | 4.78 | 5.20 | 5.18 | 5.00 | 5.13 | 7.09 | 7.18 | 5.02 | 6.28 | 7.71 |
| Dec. | 5.33 | 5.07 | 5.28 | 5.40 | 5.19 | 5.38 | 7.15 | 7.18 | 5.05 | 6.36 | 7.68 |
| 1973 -- Jan. | 5.94 | 5.41 | 5.58 | 5.76 | 5.63 | 5.75 | 7.38 | 7.35 | 5.05 | 6.46 | 7.69 |
| Feb. | 6.58 | 5.60 | 5.93 | 6.17 | 6.16 | 6.28 | 7.40 | 7.41 | 5.13 | 6.64 | 7.72 |
| Mar. | 7.09 | 6.09 | 6.53 | 6.76 | 6.78 | 6.75 | 7.49 | 7.51 | 5.29 | 6.71 | 7.78 |
| Apr. | 7.12 | 6.26 | 6.51 | 7.13 | 7.04 | 6.75 | 7.48p | 7.48p | 5.15 | 6.67 | 7.89 |
| 1973 -- Mar. 7 | 7.02 | 5.83 | 6.27 | 6.40 | 6.63 | 6.75 | -- | 7.50 | 5.27 | 6.67 | 7.75 |
| 14 | 7.13 | 5.92 | 6.44 | 6.65 | 6.63 | 6.75 | 7.52 | 7.60 | 5.34 | 6.72 | , |
| 21 | 6.96 | 6.25 | 6.69 | 6.88 | 6.88 | 6.75 | 7.45 | 7.53 | 5.35 | 6.76 | 7.81 |
| 28 | 7.11 | 6.28 | 6.64 | 7.00 | 7.00 | 6.75 | -- | 7.44 | 5.26 | 6.71 | -- |
| Apr. 4 | 7.18 | 6.44 | 6.71 | 7.08 | 7.13 | 6.75 | 7.51 | 7.43 | 5.22 | 6.70 | 7.86 |
| 11 | 6.84 | 6.26 | 6.43 | 7.13 | 7.00 | 6.75 | -- | 7.47 | 5.07 | 6.64 | . |
| 18 | 7.23 | 6.18 | 6.41 | 7.13 | 7.00 | 6.75 | -- | 7.52 | 5.17 | 6.64 | 7.89 |
| 25 | 7.14 | 6.22 | 6.57 | 7.13 | 7.05 | 6.75 | 7.45 | 7.42 | 5.14 | 6.68 | -- |
| May 2 | 7.43 | 6.24 | 6.57 | 7.13 | 7.25 | 6.75 | 7.40 | 7.42 | 5.10 | 6.75 | 7.92 |
| 9 | 7.60 | 6.10 | 6.52 | 7.13 | 7.25 | 6.75 | - | 7.45p | 5.10 | 6,80p | -- |
| 16 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 23 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 30 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Notes: Weekly data for columns 1 to 4 are statement week averages of daily 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 over which data are averaged. Column 9 is a one-day quote for the Thursday following the end of the statement week. Column 11 gives FNMA auction data for the Monday preceding the end of the statement week. The FNMA auction yield is the yield in the bi-weekly auction for short-term forward commitments for Government underwritten mortgages. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

Mav 11, 1973


Nötc. Reserve requirements on Burnoliar borrowings are included beginhing october 16, 1969, ath requirentents on bank-related commercial paper are included begithing October 1, 1970

- Preliminary.


NOTP: Reserve requirements on Eurodollar borrowings are included beginning October 16, 1969, and requirements on bank-re bank-related commercial paper, and Euro-dolla October 1, 1970. Adjusted credit proxy includes mainly total member bank deposita subject to reserve requirements, bank-related commercial paper, and suro-doliar borrewing of last day of month. Weekly data are not avallable for $M_{3}$, cotal loans and inveatments and chrift institution deposits,

[^2]
[^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 seties Actual tevel of Total Reserves Atter fecuction in Reserve Requremen's Effective November 9 ig72

[^2]:    p-Preliminary

