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# MONETARY AGGREGATES <br> 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) Growth of the monetary aggregates slowed in September to annual rates of 1.3 per cent for $M_{1}$ and 2.4 per cent for $M_{2}$. Taking into account our current October estimate, which is atill largely projected, money growth rates for the combined September-October period appear to be well below the ranges of tolerance established at the last Committee meeting, as the table shows. Expansion in the adjusted bank credit proxy has also been well below expectations, and RPD growth has been considerably below the lower limit of its two-month range of tolerance.

Growth of Monetary Aggregates and RPD's in September-October Period

Reserve and Monetary Aggregates
(Growth at SAAR in per cent)
$M_{2}$
$M_{2}$
RPD
Memo:
Federal funds rate (Per cent per annum)

Range of
Tolerance Latest. Estimates
3-6
5-7娄
6-83 $\frac{1}{2}$

10齿-12 $1 /$ Avg. for statement week ending Sept. 18 11.41 Sept. 2511.12 Oct. 211.04 Oct. $9 \quad 10.43$

1/ The range adopted at the meeting was $10 \frac{1}{2}-12$ per cent, but the lower end was dropped to $10 \frac{\hbar}{4}$ per cent by Committee action on October 4.
(2) Evidence of sluggish growth in the money and reserve aggregates emerged immediately following the last Committee meeting. In responding to this weakness, the Desk moved cautiously at first, in part
to avoid encouraging an unduly rapid decline in market rates. The funda rate decilned from an average of 11.48 per cent in the week of the Comittee meeting (week of Sept. 11) to around 11 per cent in early October. On October 4, the Committee concurred in the Chairman's view that the Federal funds rate should be reduced to a range of $10 \frac{1}{2}-10 \frac{3}{4}$ per cent and in his recommendation that the lower limit of the funds rate constraint should be reduced by $\frac{3}{4}$ point to $10 \frac{3}{4}$ per cent. In the week ending October 9 , the funds rate averaged 10.43 per cent. With nonborrowed reserves provided more aggressively, member bank borrowing in that week (apart from Frankin) dropped to $\$ 10$ billion as compared with an average of about $\$ 1.9$ billion In August and September. Most recently, the Desk has been aiming at a Federal funds rate tending toward the lower end of a $10 \frac{1}{4}--10 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent range.
(3) Slow growth in the monetary aggregates and the accumulating evidence of generally sluggish economic activity created widespread expectations that the System would ease pressures on credit markets somewhat further. When declines in the Federal funds rate appeared co confirm these expectations, other short-term rates dropped sharply--in some cases by more than 200 basis points. As rates on large CD's and commercial paper declined, many banks lowered their prime rates to $11 \frac{3}{2}$ per cent, and most recently a few key banks have dropped the rate to $11 \frac{3}{2}$ per cent. The yield on 3 -month Treasury bills fell from a level in excess of 9 per cent at the time of the last Comittee meeting to a low of 6-1/8 per cent. This change was accentuated by large foreign buying
of bills in September, reinvestment demands from holders of maturing

September tax bills, and an unexpected cut-back by the Treasury in the size of weekly bill auctions during the perind of peak quarterly income tax receipts. Most recently, however, with the Treasury increasing--rather than cutting--the size of its weekly bill auctions, and with large additional Treasury cash borrowing anticipated shortly, the 3 -month bill rate has bounced back and closed Friday at around 7.65 per cent.
(4) Interest rates on long-term Treasury and State and local government securities have declined somewhat since the last meeting--by roughly $1 / 8$ to $1 / 4$ of a percentage point. Yields on new and recently offered corporate issues have risen somewhat further on balance to new highs, because of a sharp expansion in the prospective volume of new bond offerings; most recently corporate bond yields have edged off. In the stock market, price indices continued to decline over most of the intermeeting period, reaching their lowest levels in 12 years, but in recent days a sharp rebcund raised the Dow-Jones industrial average by about 75 points. The very recent improvement in the stock market and an accompanying better tone in bond markets may be attributable in part to the Administration's new economic program as well as to recent signs of a less restrictive monetary policy.
(5) The table on the following page shows (in percentage annual rates of change) selected monetary and financial flows over various recent time periods. Appendix table III compares money supply growth rates computed on a 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 three alternatives presented in the next section.


## Prospective develupments

（6）Attached below for Comittee consideration are three alternative specifications to accompany the directive，with additional detail presented in the table on the following page．The longer－run targets encompass the same time period（the seven months August 1974 to March 1975）as employed for target purposes at the September Comittee meeting．
Alt．A Alt．B Alt．C

Targets（Aug． 1974 －Mar．1975）

| $M_{1}$ | 67 |  | $5 \frac{3}{4}$ | 5 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\mathrm{M}_{2}$ | $7 \frac{3}{4}$ |  | 63 | 6 |
| Credit proxy | 7 |  | 63 | $6 \frac{1}{4}$ |
| ted ranges of ances for Oct，－Nov． |  |  |  |  |
| $M_{1}$ | 5 $\frac{1}{4}-7 \frac{1}{4}$ |  | 4每－63 | 4立－61 |
| $\mathrm{M}_{2}$ | 6年－8雱 |  | 5\％－73 | 5 $\frac{1}{4}-7 \frac{1}{4}$ |
| RPD | 6－8 | $\frac{3}{4}$ | 5 $\frac{1}{2}-7 \frac{1}{2}$ | 42－63 |
| funds rate －meeting range） | 8－10 |  | 83 ${ }^{4}-10 \frac{3}{4}$ | 91－113 |

（7）Of the three alternatives shown，alternative $B$ includes the $5 \frac{3}{4}$ per cent longer－run target path for $M_{1}$ adopted at the last Committee meeting．A further decline in the Federal funds rate over the next few weeks is indicated for that alternative，at least to the mid－point of the 8弪－103 per cent range．The expected funds rate is lower than anticipated at the previous meeting for two reasons：（a）$M_{1}$ growth since the meeting
-5a-

|  |  | $M_{1}$ |  |  | $\mathrm{M}_{2}$ |  |  | $\mathrm{M}_{3}$ |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | A1t._A | Alt. B | Alt. C | Alt. A | Alt. B | Alt. C | Alt. A | A1t. B | Alt. C |
| 1974 | Sept. | 280.9 | 280.9 | 280.9 | 603.3 | 603.3 | 603.3 | 938.6 | 938.6 | 938,6 |
|  | Oct. | 281.6 | 281.5 | 281.4 | 606.5 | 606.2 | 605.9 | 943.0 | 942.7 | 942.3 |
|  | Nov. | 283.8 | 283.6 | 283.4 | 611.0 | 610.1 | 609.5 | 948.8 | 947.7 | 946.7 |
|  | Dec. | 285.8 | 285.5 | 285.1 | 615.6 | 614.0 | 612.8 | 955.2 | 953.0 | 951.1 |
| 1975 | Mar. | 291.2 | 290.1 | 289.0 | 629.2 | 625.7 | 622.9 | 973.5 | 968.6 | 964.1 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | of Grou |  |  |  |  |
| Aug. | '74--Mar. '75 | 6.5 | 5.8 | 5.1 | 7.7 | 6.7 | 5.9 | 6.8 | 5.9 | 5.1 |
| Quarters: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1975 | 1st Q. | 7.6 | 6.4 | 5.5 | 8.8 | 7.6 | 6.6 | 7.7 | 6.5 | 5.3 |
| Months: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Oct. | 3.0 | 2.6 | 2.1 | 6.4 | 5.8 | 5.2 | 5.6 | 5.2 | 4.7 |
|  | Nov. | 9.4 | 9.0 | 8.5 | 8.9 | 7.7 | 7.1 | 7.4 | 6.4 | 5.6 |
|  |  | Adjusted Credit Proxy |  |  | Total Reserves |  |  |  | RPD |  |
|  |  | Alt. A | Alt. B | Alt. C | Alt. A | Alt. B | Alt. C | Alt. ${ }_{\text {A }}$ | Alt. B | Alt. C |
| 1974 | Sept. | 491.0 | 491.0 | 491.0 | 37,276 | 37,276 | 37,276 | 35,314 | 35,314 | 35,314 |
|  | Oct. | 493.1 | 493.0 | 492.9 | 37,077 | 37,065 | 37,052 | 34,957 | 34,945 | 34,932 |
|  | Nov. | 499.9 | 499.7 | 499.5 | 37,414 | 37,369 | 37,323 | 35,261 | 35,217 | 35,171 |
|  | Dec. | 502.0 | 501.5 | 501.0 | 38,103 | 38,071 | 38,028 | 35,581 | 35,548 | 35,506 |
| 1975 | Mar. | 508.6 | 508.0 | 506.7 | 37,988 | 37,915 | 37,789 | 36,148 | 36,077 | 35,951 |
|  |  |  |  |  | Rates of Growth |  |  |  |  |  |
| Aug. | '74--Mar. '75 | 6.9 | 6.7 | 6.2 | 6.2 | 5.8 | 5.3 | 6.9 | 6.6 | 6.0 |
| Quarters: 76.0 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1974 | 4th Q. | 9.0 | 8.6 | 8.1 | 13.0 | 12.7 | 12.2 | 7.5 | 7.1 | 6.6 |
| 1975 | lst. Q. | 5.3 | 5.2 | 4.6 | -1.2 | -1.6 | -2.5 | 6.4 | 6.0 | 5.0 |
| Months : |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Oct. | 5.1 | 4.9 | 4.6 | 5.6 | 5.3 | 4.8 | 0.6 | 0.2 | -0.2 |
|  | Nov. | 16.5 | 16.3 | 16.1 | 11.4 | 10.3 | 9.3 | 10.9 | 9.9 | 8.8 |

## MONEY SUPPLY AND LONGER RUN TARGET PATHS


has fallen short of expectations, and thus a more active provision of reserves is required in future to move back to path; and (b) demand for money is expected to be lower, particularly by the first quarter, in view of the slower growth now projected by the staff for nominal GNP.
(8) Based on partial data for the early days of the month; $M_{1}$ growth in Oetobor is expectedrto be quite siow; Growti ia expected to pick up considerably later in the fall and early winter, partly in consequence of the lagged impact on money demand of recent and projected interest rate declines. Over the October-November period, $M_{1}$ growth is indicated to be in a $4 \frac{3}{4}-6 \frac{3}{4}$ per cent annual rate range under alternative $B$. Given the small rise in September, the $5 \frac{5}{4}$ per cent growth rate from August to March implies a $6 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent rate from September to March--i.e. over the fourth and first quarters.
(9) Demand pressures on credit markets are expected to be intense over the next few weeks. A large amount of new corporate and municipal bond offerings is scheduled. Federal agency financing needs remain large. And the Treasury will be raising about $\$ 4$ billion of new cash by early November--through additions to bill auctions, other offerings of short-term instruments, and perhaps also an intermediate-term : note. The Treasury will also announce on October 30 the terms on which it will refund $\$ 4.3$ billion of maturing publicly held coupon issues. These borrowing demands will tend to moderate the general declines in interest rates that would otherwise be prompted by a further drop in the funds rate to around $9 \frac{3}{4}$ per cent.
(10) The edditional decines in interest rates expected under alternative $B$ may involve a further easing in the 3 -month commercial paper rate to the $9-9 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent renge, compared with around $9 \frac{3}{4}$ per cent currantly, The 3 -month Treasury bill should continue to fluctuat: very widely--say, In a 6-8 per cent range--and may average a bit below 7 per cent, although very large additions to the supply of bills in the days immediately ahead would likely exert upward pressure on the rate. As short-term market rates ease off, some pick-up in net inflows of time deposits other than money market CD's at banks are to be expected, and the position of thrift institutions may show some improvement. Growth rates of $7 \frac{1}{2}$ and $6 \frac{1}{4}$ per cent, respectively, are expected for $M_{2}$ and $M_{3}$ over the fourth and first quarters, up from the relatively low third quarter growth rates of $4-5$ per cent.
(11) Bank credit growth is expected to be moderate, on balance, over the months ahead. Some retound is likely in business loans from the unusually low September pace, particularly with business inventory accumulation projected to be sizable in the fourth quarter. However, loan growth is not expected to be as large as in earifen montis, fien strained liquidity position of banks is likely to keep them from easing nonprice lending terms significantly, although the prime loan rate may decline further. Moreover, improved conditions in the commercial paper market should tend to divert some corporate borrowing away from the banks.
(12) Alternative $C$ involves a Federal funds rate range centering on $10 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent, the average rate prevailing in the last full statement week. $M_{1}$ expansion in this alternative is expected to be consistent
with a longer-run target rate of growth of 5 per cent, annual rate (from Aug. '74 to March '75). Over the fourth and first quarcers, the rate of growth would average about $5 \frac{5}{4}$ per cent.
(13) Given the demand pressures noted earlier and the prevailing expectations of a further easing of monetary policy, it is likely that some of the recent decline in short-term market interest rates would be reversed in the weeks ahead under this alternative. The 3 -month bill rate might be expected to average around 8 per cent, and the commercial paper rate to move back into a $10-10 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent range. Corporate bond yields would probably be under upward pressure, while the recent slight moderation of mortgage market pressures would be unlikely to persist, both because of the general market atmosphere and because inflows to thrift institutions would be expected to show little improvement.
(14) Alternative A contemplates a more rapid growth path for $M_{1}$ than under alternative $B$. To achieve this growth a more pronounced easing of money market conditions is therefore required, and we beliave that the funds rate would need to drop to 9 per cent shortly after the Comittee meeting. Such a decline would generate substantial expectational effects, with Treasury bill rates probably dropping by more than a percentage point, and longer-tem market rates easing off. Inflows of consumer-type time and savings deposits at banks and thrift institutions would improve noticeably; the thrift institutions would be in a position to improve liquidity; and lenders would probably become more willing to make new mortgage commitments.

## Proposed directive language

(15) Presented below ate 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. For all three alternatives, it is proposed to include a reference to Treasury financing because the regular midNovember refunding will be announced on October 30.

## Alternative A

To implement this policy, while taking account of THE FORTHCOMING TREASURY FINANCING AND OF developments in domestic and international financial markets, the Comittee seeks to achieve bank reserve and money market conditions consistent with SUBSTANTIAL mederate growth in monetary aggregates over the months ahead.

Alternative B
To implement this policy, while taking account of THE
 and international financial markets, the Comittee seeks to achieve bank reserve and money market conditions consistent with RESUMPTION OF moderate growth in monetary aggregates over the months ahead.

## Alternative C

To implement this policy, while taking account of THE FORTHCOMING TREASURY FINANCING AND OF developments in domestic and international financial markets, the Comittee seeks to achieve bank reserve and money market conditions consistent with mederste MODEST growth in monetary aggregates over the months ahead.

## RESERVES AVAILABLE TO SUPPORT PRIVATE NONBANK DEPOSITS



[^1]
## MONt 「ARY AGGREGATES



## MONı TARY AGGREGATES



TOTAL RESERVES


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


(ACTUAL AND CURRENT PROJECTIONS)


NOTE: GATA SHONN IN PARENTHESES ARE CURRENT PROJECTIONS. AT THE FOMC MEETING OF SEP. 10 , 1974 THE COMMITTEE AGREED ON A RPD RANGE OF 6.0 TO B. 5 PERCENT FOR THE AUGUST-SEPTEMGER PERIOD.
(ACTUAL AND CURRENT PROJECTIONS, SEASONALLY ADJUSTFD)


TABLE 3
RESERVE EFFECTS OF
OPEN MARKET OPERATIONS AND OTHER RESERVE FACTORS
(Mi 1lions of dollars, not seasonally adjusted)


[^3]3/ Includes ratehed sale purchase transactong perio
4/ Sum of changes in vale-purchase cransactions as wall as R's.
S/ Reserves to
Reserves to support private nonbank deposits. Target changel for Sept. and Oct. reflects the target adopted at the Sept. 10 , 1974 FoMC meeting.
Target change for previous months reflect the bluebook pattirns that are consistent with target ranges that vere adopted during the month.

TABLE 4
SECURITY DEALER POSITIONS AND BANK POSITIONS
Millions of dollars

 maturing in 16 days or more, are indicators of dealer holdings available for sale over the near-term. Other security dealer positions are bebt issues still in syndicate, excluding trading positions. The basic reserve deficit is excess reserves less borrowing at federal Reserve less net Federal funds purchases. Weekly data are daily averages for statement weeks, except for corporate and municipal issues in syndicate which are Friday figures

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

TABLE 5
SELECTED INTEREST RATES
Per cent

|  | Short-Term |  |  |  |  |  | Long-Term |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Federal Funds | Treasury Bills |  | $\begin{gathered} 90-119 \text { Day } \\ \text { Commercial } \\ \text { paper } \end{gathered}$ | CD's New Issue-NYC |  | A.aa Utality |  | Municipal <br> Bond Buyer | U.S. Government (l0-yr. Constant Maturity) | FNMA 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) |
| 1973 -- High | 10.84 | 8.95 | 8.43 | 10.50 | 10.50 | 10.75 | 8.52 | 8.30 | 5.59 | 754 | 9.37 |
| 1973-6 | 5.61 | 5.15 | 5.42 | 563 | 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 | 6.95 | 8.14 | 10.59 |
| 1974 - Low | 8.81 | 6.53 | 6.39 | 7.88 | 8.00 | 7.88 | 8.05 | 8.14 | 5.16 | 6.93 | 8.43 |
| 1973 -- Sept. | 10.78 | 8.29 | 8.07 | 10.31 | 10.31 | 10.50 | 7.88 | 7.99 | 5.10 | 7.09 | 9.32 |
| Oct. | 10.01 | 7.22 | 7.17 | 9.14 | 9.15 | 8.08 | 7.90 | 794 | 5.05 | 6.79 | 9.01 |
| Nov. | 10.03 | 7.83 | 7.40 | 9.11 | 9.06 | 8.91 | 7.90 | 7.94 | 5.18 | 6.73 | 8.84 |
| Dec. | 9.95 | 7.45 | 7.01 | 9.28 | 9.44 | 9.13 | 8.00 | 8.04 | 5.12 | 6.74 | 8.78 |
| 1974 -- Jan. | 9.65 | 7.77 | 7.01 | 8.86 | 9.05 | 8.83 | 8.21 | 8.22 | 5.22 | 6.99 | 8.71 |
| Feb. | 8.97 | 7.12 | 6.51 | 8.00 | 8.09 | 7.97 | 8.12 | 8.23 | 5.20 | 6.96 | 8.48 |
| Mar. | 9.35 | 7.97 | 7.34 | 8.64 | 8.69 | 8.56 | 8.46 | 8.42 | 5.41 | 7.21 | 8.53 |
| Apr. | 10.51 | 8.33 | 8.08 | 9.92 | 9.81 | 9.78 | 8.98 | 8.94 | 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 | 9.36 | 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 |  | 11.19 | 11.38 | 10.38 | 10.29 | 6.76 | 8.04 | 10.58 |
| 1974 -- Aug. 7 | 12.09 | 8.42 | 8.50 | 11.55 | 11.75 | 11.75 | 9.82 | 10.15 | 6.58 | 7.99 | -- |
| 14 | 12.02 | 8.84 | 8.52 | 11.68 | 11.75 | 11.88 | 10.10 | 10.02 | 6.61 | 8.04 | 10.12 |
| 21 | 12.23 | 8.94 | 8.80 | 11.85 | 11.63 | 12.00 | 10.26 | 10.28 | 6.73 | 8.05 | -- |
| 28 | 11.84 | 9.63 | 9.54 | 12.00 | 11.63 | 12.00 | 9.99 | 10.26 | 6.91 | 8.14 | 10.38 |
| Sept. 4 | 11.64 | 9.18 | 9.26 | 11.94 | 11.63 | 12.00 | 10.31 | 10.24 | 6.88 | 8.11 | -- |
| 11 | 11.48 | 9.17 | 8.80 | 11.78 | 11.50 | 11.75 | 10.27 | 10.30 | 6.79 | 8.07 | 10.59 |
| 18 | 11.41 | 8.45 | 8.61 | 11.65 | 11.25 | 11.38 | 10.37 | 10.26 | 6.76 | 8.07 | -- |
| 25 | 11.12 | 7.04 | 8.18 | 10.93 | 10.38 | 10.38 | 10.46 | 10.27 | 6.62 | 7.94 | 10.56 |
| Oct. 2 | 11.04 | 6.53 | 8.03 | 10.50 | 10.00 | 10.13 | 10.61 | 10.52 | 6.68 | 7.99 | -- |
| - 9 | 10.43 | 6.87 | 7.63 | 10.13 | 9.50 | 9.50 | -- | 10.41p | 6.52 | 7.97p | 10.32 |
| 16 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 23 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 30 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Darly - Oct 3 | 10.97 | 7.06 | 8.03 | 10.38 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 8.04 | -- |
| 10 | 10.03p | 780 | 7.63 | 9.75 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | n.a. | -- |

NOTE. 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 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 average yield in the bi-weekly auction for short-term forward commitments for Government underwritten mortgages.


NOTES: Reserve requirements on Eurodollar borrowings are included beginning October 16, 1969, and requirements on bank-related commercial paper are included beginining October 1, 1970

[^4]RESERVES AND MONETARY VARIABLES
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED, BILLIONS OF DOLLARS


NOTES ${ }^{1 /}$ Estimated monthly average levels derived by averaging end of current month and end of previous month reported data.
 nonibank coumercial
instilution deposits.

- Prellminary.


## Appendix Table III

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

|  |  | $\mathrm{M}_{1}$ |  | $\mathrm{M}_{2}$ |  | $\mathrm{M}_{3}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | M | $Q$ | M | Q | M | Q |
| 1972 | I | 9.0 | 5.3 | 12.3 | 11.0 | 13.5 | 12.5 |
|  | II | 6.2 | 8.2 | 8.9 | 9.8 | 11.0 | 11.7 |
|  | III | 8.7 | 8.2 | 10.8 | 10.8 | 13.3 | 13.0 |
|  | IV | 9.9 | 8.4 | 10.6 | 10.2 | 12.0 | 12.2 |
| 1973 | I | 3.8 | 7.0 | 7.0 | 8.8 | 8.6 | 10.2 |
|  | II | 11.5 | 7.5 | 11.1 | 8.8 | 10.6 | 9.0 |
|  | III | -- | 5.6 | 5.3 | 7.9 | 5.1 | 7.5 |
|  | IV | 8.9 | 4.5 | 11.0 | 8.9 | 9.8 | 7.9 |
| 1974 | I | 5.6 | 5.8 | 9.0 | 9.4 | 8.9 | 9.1 |
|  | II | 6.4 | 7.3 | 7.7 | 7.9 | 6.4 | 7.2 |
|  | III | 1.9 | 3.6 | 4.8 | 6.4 | 4.0 | 5.2 |

$M=$ Annual rates of growth calculated from average levels in the final months of the quarters.
$Q=$ Annual rates calculated from average levels in all three months of the quarters.

## Appendix Table IV <br> Growth Rates in Money Supply for Alternatives



A1t. A

| 1974 IV | 7.0 | 4.6 | 8.2 | 6.4 | 7.1 | 5.6 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 1975 I | 7.6 | 7.2 | 8.8 | 8.3 | 7.7 | 7.4 |
|  |  |  | Alt. B |  |  |  |
| 1974 IV | 6.6 | 4.3 | 7.1 | 5.8 | 6.1 | 5.0 |
| 1975 I | 6.6 | 6.3 | 7.6 | 7.1 | 6.5 | 6.2 |
|  |  |  | A1t. C |  |  |  |
| 1974 IV | 6.0 | 4.0 | 6.3 | 5.3 | 5.3 | 4.6 |
| 1975 I | 5.5 | 5.5 | 6.6 | 6.2 | 5.5 | 5.2 |

[^5]
## Appendix Table V

## Money Supply Growth Rates

|  |  | $M_{1}$ | $M_{1}$ less Foreign Official Deposits | $M_{1}$ less Foreign Official Deposits and Deposits due to Foreign Commercial Banks |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1973 | January | 4.7 | 5.2 | 5.3 |
|  | February | 5.6 | 5.6 | 6.7 |
|  | March | 0.9 | 0.5 | 0.9 |
|  | Apri1 | 6.0 | 6.5 | 6.6 |
|  | May | 13.9 | 13.0 | 11.8 |
|  | June | 14.2 | 14.7 | 14.4 |
|  | July | 4.1 | 3.6 | 2.8 |
|  | August | -0.5 | -0.5 | -- |
|  | September | -3.6 | -3.6 | -3.7 |
|  | October | 5.0 | 5.5 | 4.6 |
|  | November | 11.7 | 10.9 | 10.1 |
|  | December | 9.8 | 9.9 | 8.2 |
| 1974 | January | -3.5 | -4.0 | -5.0 |
|  | February | 11.1 | 11.2 | 11.3 |
|  | March | 9.2 | 10.2 | 9.9 |
|  | Aprii | 6.5 | 3.9 | 4.0 |
|  | May | 4.8 | 6.6 | 5.8 |
|  | June | 7.8 | 6.1 | 6.2 |
|  | Ju1y | 1.7 | 3.0 | 1.3 |
|  | August | 2.6 | 3.0 | 4.0 |
|  | Sept. | 1.3 | 0.4 | 0.4 |

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


[^0]:    ${ }^{1}$ In some cases, original copies needed to be photocopied before being scanned into electronic format. All scanned images were deskewed (to remove the effects of printer- and scanner-introduced tilting) and lightly cleaned (to remove dark spots caused by staple holes, hole punches, and other blemishes caused after initial printing).
    ${ }^{2}$ A two-step process was used. An advanced optical character recognition computer program (OCR) first created electronic text from the document image. Where the OCR results were inconclusive, staff checked and corrected the text as necessary. Please note that the numbers and text in charts and tables were not reliably recognized by the OCR process and were not checked or corrected by staff.

[^1]:    * Break in Serres, Actual Level of RPD After Changes in Reserve Requirements

[^2]:    *Break in series, Actual Level of Total Reserves After Changes in Reserve Requirements.

[^3]:    $\frac{1}{2}$ / Represents change in System's portfolio from end-of-period foreandof-period; includes redemptions in regular bill auctions.

[^4]:    - Preliminary.

[^5]:    $M=$ Annual rates of growth calculated from average levels in last months of the quarters.
    $Q=$ Annual rates calculated from average levels in all three months of the quarters.

