Prefatory Note

The attached document represents the most complete and accurate version available based on original files from the FOMC Secretariat at the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System.

Please note that some material may have been redacted from this document if that material was received on a confidential basis. Redacted material is indicated by occasional gaps in the text or by gray boxes around non-text content. All redacted passages are exempt from disclosure under applicable provisions of the Freedom of Information Act.

March 14, 2008

CURRENT ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL CONDITIONS

Supplemental Notes

Prepared for the Federal Open Market Committee by the staff of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System

The Domestic Nonfinancial Economy1
Consumer Sentiment1
Consumer Prices1
Tables
Reuters/University of Michigan Survey of Consumers3
Recent Changes in Consumer Price Indexes4
Chart
Consumer Price Index5
The Domestic Financial Economy
Tables
Commercial Bank Credit6
Selected Financial Market Quotations

The Domestic Nonfinancial Economy

Consumer Sentiment

After a sharp decline in February, the Reuters/University of Michigan index of consumer sentiment held steady in early March at a low level. Households' assessment of business conditions during the next twelve months was even more pessimistic in March than in February, but their longer-term view of the economy improved somewhat. While respondents' appraisal of buying conditions for large household goods improved slightly, their views of buying cars and homes slipped. More than 50 percent of households now expect the unemployment rate to rise over the next year.

Households' median expectation for year-ahead inflation jumped almost 1 percentage point in March to 4.5 percent from 3.6 percent in February. This is highest level recorded since the month after Hurricane Katrina. In contrast, the median expectation for inflation over the next five years edged down to 2.9 percent.

Consumer Prices

The consumer price index (CPI) was essentially unchanged in February, as energy prices fell ½ percent and core prices were unchanged. February's flat core CPI reflected a moderation in a few of the categories with high inflation recently. Prices for apparel fell after seasonal adjustment following sizable increases in recent months; lodging away from home dropped back, reversing its significant rise in January; and increases in the indexes for medical services and tenants' and owners' equivalent rent were a good bit lower than in recent months. The twelve-month increase in the core CPI stood at 2.3 percent in February, 0.4 percentage point less than the rise over the previous twelve months.

Based on our translation of the February CPI data, we estimate that both overall PCE prices and core PCE prices rose 0.2 percent last month.¹ Lodging away from home and tenants' and owners' equivalent rent receive a lower weight in PCE than they do in the CPI, and the estimate of medical services in the PCE index comes largely from the producer price index (PPI) instead of the CPI. These differences, along with other weighting differences between the CPI and PCE prices, suggest core PCE inflation in February will moderate substantially less than the CPI.

Last month's decline of ½ percent in the CPI for energy reversed only a small portion of the substantial jump in energy prices since the end of last summer. A sharp increase in natural gas prices in February was more than offset by falling prices for other energy components, particularly a decline of 2 percent in gasoline prices. However, the fall in gasoline prices appears to have been short-lived as survey data from late February and early March suggest a considerable rise in gasoline prices in the March CPI, and futures

¹ The translation from CPI prices to PCE prices is less certain than usual this month because the February PPI has not yet been released.

prices suggest further near-term price increases. For the twelve months ending in February, energy prices in the CPI increased 19 percent, compared with a decline of 1 percent over the previous twelve month period.

Despite declines in prices for meats and for fruits and vegetables, CPI food prices continued their upward climb—rising 0.4 percent in February. Prices of dairy products increased 0.8 percent, and the index for food away from home rose 0.4 percent. Food away from home, one of the least volatile indexes in the CPI, has increased at roughly a 4 percent rate for much of the past year. Overall, the CPI for food was up 4.6 percent over the twelve months ending in February, 1.5 percentage points more than over the preceding year.

The Domestic Financial Economy

March 14, 2008

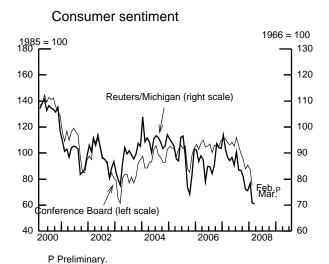
Reuters/University of Michigan Survey of Consumers

Indexes of consumer sentiment (Not seasonally adjusted)

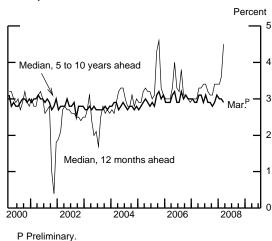
	2007					2008		
Category	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar. ^P
Composite of current and expected conditions ¹ Current conditions ¹ Expected conditions ¹	83.4 98.4 73.7	83.4 97.9 74.1	80.9 97.6 70.1	76.1 91.5 66.2	75.5 91.0 65.6	78.4 94.4 68.1	70.8 83.8 62.4	70.5 84.6 61.4
Personal financial situation Now compared with 12 months ago ² Expected in 12 months ²	103 120	109 119	111 119	101 115	98 112	98 116	94 112	94 110
Expected business conditions Next 12 months ² Next 5 years ²	87 88	82 96	78 84	73 76	68 81	68 88	54 83	48 87
Appraisal of buying conditions Cars Large household appliances ² Houses	133 152 118	139 144 123	128 142 131	117 136 122	117 137 128	119 146 124	119 123 140	115 125 130
Expected unemployment change - next 12 months	131	127	130	128	139	141	141	145
Prob. household will lose a job - next 5 years	24	21	21	19	23	21	24	21
Expected inflation - next 12 months Mean Median	4.0 3.2	4.0 3.1	3.7 3.1	4.3 3.4	4.4 3.4	4.0 3.4	3.9 3.6	4.6 4.5
Expected inflation - next 5 to 10 years Mean Median	3.4 2.9	3.4 2.9	3.1 2.8	3.4 2.9	3.5 3.1	3.4 3.0	3.4 3.0	3.3 2.9

Note. Figures on financial, business, and buying conditions are the percent reporting 'good times' (or 'better') minus the percent reporting 'bad times' (or 'worse'), plus 100. Expected change in unemployment is the fraction expecting unemployment to rise minus the fraction expecting unemployment to fall, plus 100. P Preliminary.

- 1. Feb. 1966 = 100.
- 2. Indicates the question is one of the five equally-weighted components of the index of sentiment.



Expected inflation

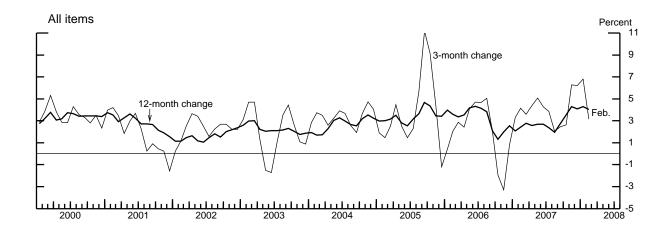


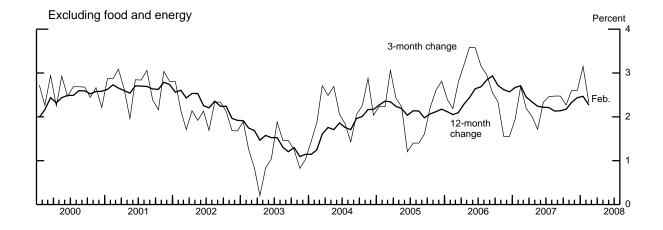
Recent Changes in Consumer Price Indexes (Percent change)

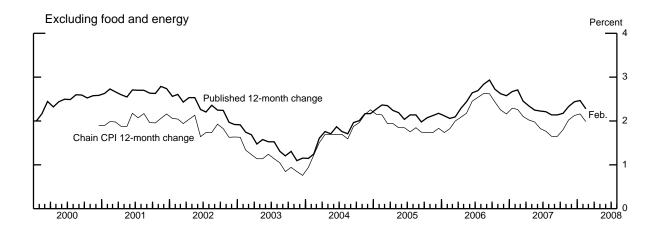
		12-month change 3-month change		2007		2008			
Item	Weights ¹	Feb. 2007	Feb. 2008	Nov. 2007	Feb. 2008	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.
				Annual rate		Monthly rate			
Total CPI	100.0	2.4	4.0	6.3	3.1	.9	.4	.4	.0
Food Meats, poultry, fish, and eggs Fruits and vegetables Other	13.8 1.8 1.2 10.9	3.1 2.7 6.0 2.8	4.6 4.8 1.3 4.9	4.3 2.5 10.9 3.9	4.7 2.3 2.2 5.4	.4 .0 2.0 .3	.1 1 3 .2	.7 .8 2.2 .5	.4 1 -1.3 .6
Energy Motor Fuel Heating oil Natural gas Electricity	9.7 5.5 .4 1.1 2.8	-1.0 -1.4 .6 -9.7 3.7	18.9 32.7 33.0 3.5 3.4	43.6 77.6 72.4 .2 9.5	7.6 7.8 21.3 21.9 -1.2	6.9 11.8 8.9 .5	1.7 2.8 2.5 .2 .1	.7 1.1 3.7 -2.2 1	5 -2.0 -1.2 7.2 3
CPI excluding food and energy Goods ex. food and energy Nondurables ex. food and energy Apparel Tobacco Other nondurables	76.5 21.6 10.8 3.7 .7 6.3	2.7 .0 2.0 2.1 6.4 1.4	2.3 .0 1.0 -1.0 4.8 1.8	2.6 .5 1.9 3.4 5.0 .7	2.3 .4 2.3 .8 9.8 2.4	.2 .1 .2 .6 .2 1	.2 .0 .1 .1 .8	.3 .2 .4 .4 1.1 .3	.0 1 .1 3 .4 .3
Durables New vehicles New cars New trucks Used cars and trucks Computers Audio/Video Equipment Other Durables	10.8 4.6 1.8 .2 .7 3.5	-1.8 -1.4 5 -2.3 -3.5 -11.5 -8.2	-1.0 8 6 7 2.0 -11.7 -5.3 -1.4	9 9 -1.1 2 -1.5 -22.2 -1.6 .9	-1.4 -2.5 -1.8 -2.5 1.9 1.8 -4.2 -1.3	.1 .0 .0 .1 2 -4.1 1	1 1 .0 1 .2 1 .1	1 3 3 2 .2 1.0 3 .0	2 3 1 3 .0 5 9 2
Services excluding energy Rent of shelter Owners' equivalent rent Rent of primary residence Lodging away from home	54.9 32.3 23.9 5.8 2.6	3.8 4.3 4.2 4.6 4.3	3.2 2.9 2.6 3.7 3.5	3.4 3.0 3.2 4.5 9	3.1 2.7 2.6 3.6 1.0	.3 .3 .4 2	.3 .3 .4 .3	.4 .4 .3 .3	.1 .0 .1 .2 -1.2
Services ex. energy and shelter Medical services Tuition and other school fees Air fares Other services	22.6 4.6 2.7 .7 14.5	3.0 5.1 6.0 1.4 1.9	3.5 5.0 5.5 7.6 2.5	3.8 5.8 6.1 18.8 2.1	3.6 3.9 5.8 7.4 3.0	.3 .4 .5 1.9	.3 .5 1.2 .3	.4 .6 .6 .8 .3	.1 .3 3 .1
Memo: Chained CPI All items less food and energy	100.0 77.6	2.2 2.3	3.7 2.0	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.

Relative importance weights for December 2007, which are based on 2005-2006 expenditure weights. For the chained CPI, the 2005-2006 expenditure weights are shown.
 Not seasonally adjusted.

Consumer Price Index (Percent change at annual rate)







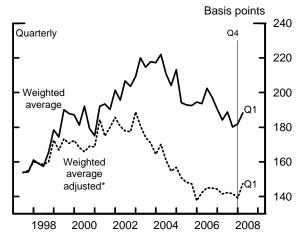
Commercial Bank Credit
(Percent change, annual rate, except as noted; seasonally adjusted)

Type of credit	2006	H1 2007	Q3 2007	Q4 2007	Jan. 2008	Feb. 2008 ^p	Level ¹ Feb. 2008 ^p
Total	9.6	9.4	12.4	8.9	4.1	6.7	8,797
	7.0	,		0.5		0.7	0,777
Loans ²	100	10.0	10.6	11.0	10.4	4.4	6745
Total To businesses	10.9	10.2	12.6	11.8	12.4	4.4	6,745
Commercial and industrial	16.5	10.0	24.3	29.2	12.6	1.6	1,428
Commercial real estate	13.7	9.6	12.4	8.2	5.9	10.7	1,601
To households							
Residential real estate	7.0	10.7	2.6	1.0	5.3	4.5	1,890
Revolving home equity	1.4	2.0	6.7	11.9	10.9	5.9	489
Other	9.1	13.6	1.3	-2.6	3.3	4.0	1,401
Consumer	5.9	6.4	10.5	7.6	12.7	1.3	813
Originated ³	6.9	5.2	10.3	7.4	16.0	4.9	1,222
Other ⁴	11.8	14.1	19.6	18.9	35.5	.7	1,014
Securities							
Total	6.1	6.9	11.7	.2	-22.5	14.4	2,052
Treasury and agency	1.9	-4.2	5.6	-22.3	-21.7	4.7	1,085
Other ⁵	13.2	23.8	19.9	29.3	-23.6	25.6	967

Note. Yearly annual rates are Q4 to Q4; quarterly and monthly annual rates use corresponding average levels. Data have been adjusted to remove the effects of mark-to-market accounting rules (FIN 39 and FAS 115), the consolidation of certain variable interest entities (FIN 46), the adoption of fair value accounting (FAS 159), and the effects of sizable thrift-to-bank and bank-to-thrift structure activity in October 2006, March 2007, and October 2007. Data also account for breaks caused by reclassifications.

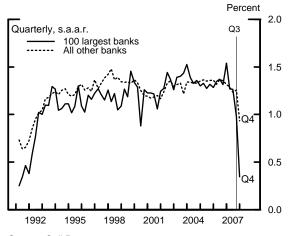
- 1. Billions of dollars. Pro rata averages of weekly (Wednesday) levels.
- 2. Excludes interbank loans.
- 3. Includes an estimate of outstanding loans securitized by commercial banks.
- 4. Includes security loans and loans to farmers, state and local governments, and all others not elsewhere classified. Also includes lease financing receivables.
- 5. Includes private mortgage-backed securities, securities of corporations, state and local governments, foreign governments, and any trading account assets that are not Treasury or agency securities, including revaluation gains on derivative contracts.
- p Preliminary.

C&I Loan Rate Spreads



Note. Spreads over market interest rate on an instrument of comparable maturity on loans less than \$25 million (2006\$). *Adjusted for changes in nonprice loan characteristics. Source. Survey of Terms of Business Lending.

Return on Assets for Commercial Banks



Source. Call Report.

III-T-1 **Selected Financial Market Quotations**

(One-day quotes in percent except as noted)

Instrument		2006	2007	2008		Change to Mar. 13 from selected dates (percentage points)		
		June 29	Sept. 17	Jan. 29	Mar. 13	2006 June 29	2007 Sept. 17	2008 Jan. 29
Short-term FOMC intended federal funds ra	te	5.25	5.25	3.50	3.00	-2.25	-2.25	50
Treasury bills ¹ 3-month 6-month		4.88 5.06	4.05 4.15	2.23 2.29	1.33 1.47	-3.55 -3.59	-2.72 -2.68	90 82
Commercial paper (A1/P1 rates) 1-month 3-month	2	5.27 5.37	5.23 5.25	3.08 3.02	2.61 2.80	-2.66 -2.57	-2.62 -2.45	47 22
Large negotiable CDs ¹ 3-month 6-month		5.47 5.59	5.52 5.36	3.22 3.17	2.78 2.82	-2.69 -2.77	-2.74 -2.54	44 35
Eurodollar deposits ³ 1-month 3-month		5.33 5.49	5.55 5.60	3.30 3.30	2.80 2.85	-2.53 -2.64	-2.75 -2.75	50 45
Bank prime rate		8.25	8.25	6.50	6.00	-2.25	-2.25	50
Intermediate- and long-term U.S. Treasury ⁴ 2-year 5-year 10-year		5.26 5.15 5.28	4.12 4.18 4.58	2.25 2.89 3.88	1.66 2.52 3.79	-3.60 -2.63 -1.49	-2.46 -1.66 79	59 37 09
U.S. Treasury indexed notes ⁵ 5-year 10-year		2.51 2.61	2.04 2.15	.78 1.39	.31 1.18	-2.20 -1.43	-1.73 97	47 21
Municipal general obligations (E	Bond Buyer)6	4.71	4.46	4.29	4.94	.23	.48	.65
Private instruments 10-year swap 10-year FNMA ⁷ 10-year AA ⁸ 10-year BBB ⁸ 10-year high yield ⁸		5.81 5.59 6.20 6.74 8.74	5.17 5.01 6.05 6.46 8.95	4.26 4.26 5.66 6.39 9.85	4.19 4.57 6.16 6.75 10.40	-1.62 -1.02 04 .01 1.66	98 44 .11 .29 1.45	07 .31 .50 .36
Home mortgages (FHLMC surve 30-year fixed 1-year adjustable	ey rate)	6.78 5.82	6.34 5.65	5.68 5.05	6.13 5.14	65 68	21 51	.45 .09
	Record	high	2007	200	8	Change to Mar. 1: from selected dates (pe		
Stock exchange index	Level	Date	Sept. 17	Jan. 29	Mar. 13	Record high	2007 Sept. 17	2008 Jan. 29
Dow Jones Industrial S&P 500 Composite Nasdaq Russell 2000	14,165 1,565 5,049	10-9-07 10-9-07 3-10-00 7-13-07	13,403 1,477 2,582	12,480 1,362 2,358	12,146 1,315 2,264	-14.25 -15.95 -55.16	-9.38 -10.91 -12.32	-2.68 -3.44 -4.01
Wilshire 5000	856 15,807	10-9-07	776 14,839	705 13,740	680 13,267	-20.57 -16.07	-12.39 -10.60	-3.61 -3.44

- 1. Secondary market.
- Financial commercial paper.
 Bid rates for Eurodollar deposits collected around 9:30 a.m. eastern time.
- 4. Derived from a smoothed Treasury yield curve estimated using off-the-run securities.
- 5. Derived from a smoothed Treasury yield curve estimated using all outstanding securities and adjusted for the carry effect.6. Most recent Thursday quote.
- 7. Constant-maturity yields estimated from Fannie Mae domestic noncallable coupon securities.
- 8. Derived from smoothed corporate yield curves estimated using Merrill Lynch bond data.

NOTES:

June 29, 2006, is the day the most recent policy tightening ended. September 17, 2007, is the day before the most recent policy easing began. January 29, 2008, is the day before the most recent FOMC announcement.