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# MONETARY AGGREGATES AND MONEY MARKET CONDITIONS 

Prepared for the Federal Open Market Committee

By the Staff
board of governors of the federal reserve system

## MONETARY AGGREGATES AND

## MONEY MARKET CONDITIONS

Recent developments
(1) Growth in $M_{1}$ slowed snarply in August, both in relation to the rapid expansion actually experienced in July and in relation to the increase projected for August at tie time of the last Committee meeting. Growtn of $M_{2}$ and the adjusted credit proxy also fell short of projections in August. Data for the first two weeks in September--with the second week still partly estimated--indicate that rates of expansion for tae two money supply aggregates have continued to fall substantially short of expectations, whereas the proxy has moved somewhat above path.

Recent Paths of the Key Monetary Aggregates (Seasonally adjusted, billions of dollars)

p/ Partiy estimated.
(2) The slower August growth in $M_{1}$ and $M_{2}$ largely reflected a substantial weakness in private demand deposits at reserve city banks which may well have been associated in part with dollar outflows through foreign exchange transactions. (This conclusion is supported by the demand deposit ownership survey for August, which showed a sharp drop in that month in business demand balances.) With a major portion of the resultant dollar accumulations by foreign central banks being invested in special U.S. Treasury securities (which increased by $\$ 5.3$ billion in August), U.S. Government deposits expanded, offsetting much of the slowdown in private demand deposits.
(3) Immediately following the last FOMC meeting, Desk operations were directed toward attaining money market conditions that included a Federal funds rate in the neighborhood of 5-1/2--5-5/8 per cent. In early September, incoming deposit data showed that actual growth in key aggregates was falling short of projections, and the Desk became somewhat more accommodative in reserve provision. Unusual pressures developed in the money market during the Labor Day week, however, resulting from cautious bank reserve management over the 3 -day week-end and possibly related to augnented Federal fund demands related to interest arbitrage between the donestic and Euro-dollar markets. Despite sizable reserve supplying operations on the part of the Desk, the average Federal funds rate was about 5-3/4 per cent in the Labor Day week. Most recently, with the aggregates showing further weakness, the Federal funds rate has dropped, and the Desk is now aiming at a rate in a $5-1 / 4-5-1 / 2$ per cent range.
(4) Over the past three statement weeks, the Desk has supplied more nonborrowed reserves than were indicated by the reserve paths
consistent with tne monetary aggregate targets adopted at the last meeting, as shown in the table on the next page. This occurred despite a slight reduction in required reserves on balance. With tne greater provision in nonborrowed reserves, member banks' net borrowed reserve position was less taut than projected--with excess reserves somewhat higher than projected and borrowings at the discount window considerably lower. Total reserves turned out to be somewhat above path on balance. Compared to a reserve path adjusted for the unanticipated reductions in reserves required against U.S. Government deposits (as shown by tie numbers in parentheses in the table), the attained levels of total and nonborrowed reserves are even higher relative to path.
(5) In securities markets, tne initial exuberance following announcement of the new economic program faded somewhat in early September. Treasury bill rates, wnich nad previously declined sharply as a result of neavy foreign official demands, reversed course in early September as foreign demands abated and as earlier market expectations of an easing in tne Federal funds rate failed to materialize. Most recently, as the money market has turned more comfortable, bill rates have stabilized with the latest bid on the 3 -month bill a little under $4-3 / 4$ per cent. Note and bond yields rose after early September, partly reflecting the development of a wait-and-see attitude among investors regarding phase II of the President's economic program. The adjustment was largest in the corporate bond sector where a build-up in the forward calendar of new issues and an overhang of dealer inventories created by over-aggressive pricing of earliex

Reserve Aggregates: August 24 Paths vs. Actual (Seasonally unadjusted, in millions of dollars)

| Statement Week ending | Actual | August <br> Path |  | Actual minus <br> Aug. 24 path |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| September 1 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total reserves | 30,531 | 30,466 | $(30,504)$ | 65 | (27) |
| Nonborrowed reserves | 29,823 | 29,666 | $(29,704)$ | 157 | (119) |
| Required reserves | 30,186 | 30,216 | $(30,254)$ | - 30 | (-68) |
| Excess | 345 | 250 |  | 95 |  |
| Borrowings | 708 | 800 |  | - 92 |  |
| September 8 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total reserves | 30,869 | 30,915 | $(30,807)$ | - 46 | (62) |
| Nonborrowed reserves | 30,104 | 30,115 | $(30,007)$ | - 11 | (97) |
| Required reserves | 30,645 | 30,690 | $(30,502)$ | - 45 | (63) |
| Excess | 224 | 225 |  | - 1 |  |
| Borrowings | 765 | 800 |  | - 35 |  |
| September 15 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total reserves | 30,881 | 30,792 | $(30,781)$ | 89 | (100) |
| Nonborrowed reserves | 30,424 | 29,992 | $(29,981)$ | 432 | (443) |
| Required reserves | 30,615 | 30,567 | $(30,556)$ | 48 |  |
| Excess | 266 | 225 |  | 41 |  |
| Borrowings | 457 | 800 |  | -343 |  |

NOTE: Figures in parenthesis reflect adjustment of the path for unanticipated changes in U.S. Government deposits.
offerings had substantially weakened the tecnnical position of the market. The market atmosphere improved following comments by the President at his press conference on Thursday which were taken to presage a relatively tough phase II wage-price program.

## Recent Interest Rates on Market Securities

| Series | Rate * Levels (Per cent per annum) |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | August | Subsequent | September |
|  | 13 | Low | 17 |

## Short-term

| $3-$ mo. Tres. Bill | 5.15 | $4.44(8 / 31)$ | 4.72 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $3-6$ mo. Finance Paper | 5.50 | $5.38(8 / 31)$ | 5.38 |
| $60-89$ Day CD's $^{\prime}$ | 5.63 | $5.13(8 / 25)$ | 5.50 |

Long-term

| l0-yr. U.S. Treasury | 6.68 | $6.07(9 / 8)$ | 6.12 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| New Issue Corps (Aaa basis) | 7.97 | $7.21(9 / 10)$ | 7.56 |
| Municipals (Bond Buyer) | 6.03 | $5.36(9 / 10)$ | 5.38 |

(6) The following table sumarizes developments in the major financial aggregates for selected recent periods:

|  | 4th and 1st Qtrs. combined (March over Sept.) | Second Quarter (June over March) | August over June |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Total Reserves | 8.9 | 6.6 | 7.6 |
| Nonborrowed Reserves | 10.3 | 5.3 | 1.5 |
| Concepts of Money |  |  |  |
| $M_{1}$ (Currency plus demand deposits 1/) | 6.2 | 11.3 | 6.6 |
| $\mathrm{M}_{2}$ ( $\mathrm{M}_{1}$ plus time deposits at commercial banks other than large CD's) | 13.7 | 12.6 | 6.0 |
| $M_{3}\left(M_{2}\right.$ plus deposits at thrift institutions) | 14.6 | 14.8 | 8.7 |
| Bank Credit |  |  |  |
| Total member bank deposits (Bank credit proxy adj.) | 9.7 | 6.5 | 9.4 |
| Loans and investments of commercial banks 2/ | 10.5 | 7.4 | 10.3 |
| $\frac{\text { Shortht market paper }}{\text { (Actual }}$ |  |  |  |
| Large in's | \$ 6.1 | \$ 0.7 | \$ 1.8 |
| Bank-related commercial paper N.S.A. | - 2.9 | 0.0 | n.a. |
| Nonbank commercial paper | - 0.4 | - 0.9 | n.a. |

1/ Other than interbank and U. S. Government.
ㄹ/ Based on month-end figures. Includes loans sold to affiliates and branches.
N. S.A. Not seasonally adjusted.

NOTE: All items are based on averages of daily figures, except for data on total loans and investments of commercial banks, commercial paper and thrift institutions--which are either end-of-month or last Wednesday of month figures.

## Prospective developments

(7) Financial relationships are still bedevilled by uncertainties related to how the new economic program will evolve; in particular, concern focuses on phase II of wage-price policies and the outcome of international negotiations on foreign exchange rates and related matters. A disappointing follow-through for phase II would probably reverse the recent improvement in market and public psychology and lead to substantial upward pressures on interest rates. We have assumed, however, a generally effective followthrough. In the international sphere the timing of the return-flow of the sizable speculative outflow of dollar funds is a major uncertainty. We have assumed no significant return at least between now and year-end.
(8) Two alternative sets of operating specifications for Committee consideration are summarized in the text table below. The specifications in the first column can be drawn upon for the policy directives $A$ or $B$, as explained in the section on possible directive language beginning on page 12. The table on the next page shows monthly paths for the spectrum of monetary aggregates, while two tables attached at the end of the text contain weekly paths for the monetary aggregates and more detail on aggregate reserves thought to be consistent with the two paths.

Federal funds rate
Member bank borrowings
3-month bill rate
Growth in $\mathrm{M}_{1}$ (SAAR)

| September | $1-1 / 2 \%$ | $1-1 / 2 \%$ |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| October | $4-1 / 2$ | $5-1 / 2$ |
| 3rd Qtr. | 5 | 5 |
| 4th Qtr. | $3-1 / 2$ | $4-1 / 2$ |
| 2nd Half | 4 | $4-1 / 2$ |

Alternative Monthly and Quarterly Paths of Key Monetary Aggregates

| $\frac{M_{1}}{\text { Alt. } A(B) \quad \text { Alt. } C}$ | $M_{2}$ |
| :---: | :---: |
| $\quad$ Alt. A(B) Alt. C |  |


| September | 228.4 | 228.4 | 458.0 | 458.0 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| October | 229.3 | 229.5 | 460.5 | 460.8 |
| November | 229.9 | 230.4 | 462.4 | 463.4 |
| December | 230.3 | 231.0 | 464.4 | 465.9 |


| September | 1.5 | 1.5 | 5.5 | 5.5 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| October | 4.5 | 5.5 | 6.5 | 7.5 |
| November | 3.0 | 5.0 | 5.0 | 7.0 |
| December | 2.0 | 3.0 | 5.0 | 6.5 |
| 3rd Q. 1971 |  |  |  |  |
| 4th Q. 1971 | 3.0 | 5.0 | 6.0 | 6.0 |
|  |  | 4.5 | 5.5 | 7.0 |


|  | Adiusted Credit Proxy |  | Total Reserve |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Alt. A(B) | Alt. C | Alt. A (B) | Alt. C |
| September | 353.4 | 353.4 | 32.1 | 32.1 |
| October | 355.2 | 355.6 | 32.1 | 32.2 |
| Nove'iber | 358.0 | 359.2 | 33.3 | 32.4 |
| Decenber | 357.3 | 359.1 | 32.2 | 32.4 |


| September | 8.0 | 8.0 | 17.0 | 17.5 |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| October | 6.0 | 7.5 | -1.0 | 1.0 |
| November | 9.5 | 12.0 | 6.5 | 8.5 |
| December | -2.5 | -0.5 | -2.5 | - |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| 3rd Q. 1971 | 9.0 | 9.0 | 11.0 | 11.0 |
| 4th Q. 1971 | 4.5 | 6.5 | 1.0 | 3.0 |

(9) As compared with the first seven months of the year, the growth in $M_{1}$ is expected to continue at a sharply reduced rate between now and year-end--particularly if money market conditions do not ease significantly from around prevailing levels--as the lagged effects on domestic cash demands of earlier higher short-term interest rates take hold and as precautionary demands for cash are reduced further in the wake of the President's program. Under alternative A--which contemplates a Federal funds rate in a 5--5-5/8 per cent range--the annual rate of growth in $M_{1}$ is likely to be only about one or two per cent in September and around 3-1/2 per cent for the fourth quarter. A somewhat more rapid growth rate is currently anticipated from September to October mainly in consequence of an expected drop in U.S. Government deposits from their unusually high midSeptember level. Under alternative $C$, money supply growth would be expected to be a little more rapid in the fourth quarter than under alternative $A$. In the first quarter of next year, growth in $M_{1}$ would be expected to be more rapid under either alternative, as transactions demands for cash--which would rise along with projected nominal GNP growth in the fourth quarter --strengthen further. The pick-up could be quite modest under alternative A, however, while under alternative $C$ the cumulative impact of lower interest rates could lead to a return to growth rates of around 6 per cent or so.
(10) With respect to interest rates, if the Federal funds rate range
stays in a 5-1/4--5-1/2 per cent/, bill rates might back up somewhat further over the next several weeks and exert upward pressure on other short-term
rates. This would be especially likely if the Treasury decides-as we have assumed it will--to anticipate some of its later cash needs by adding about $\$ 3--\$ 4$ billion to the bill supply in October. On the other hand some partly offsetting downward pressure on bill rates might be generated if the Treasury were to contemplate, as an alternative or a supplement, a financing strategy which involved considerable debt lengthening. Long-term interest rates are likely to be very sensitive to the trend of market expectations as to the effectiveness of phase II policies. Over the near-term, the heavy volume of new corporate issues, particularly if accompanied by sizable Treasury debt lengthening operations, could exert some upward rate pressures.
(11) An appreciable decline in the Federal funds rates--for example, consistently into a 5--5-1/4 per cent range or lower-would confirm market hopes that the recent weakness in money supply will be followed by an easing in money market conditions. Both long- and short-term rates would be expected to decline under those circumstances, with declines quite marked if and as the Federal funds rate moves down to trade consistently below 5 per cent.
(12) Growth in time and savings deposits other than large CD's is expected to accelerate from recent low rates to about a $9-1 / 2$ per cent annual rate in September, given experience in the first two weeks of the month, but, under alternative $A$, to drop back to a $7-1 / 2$ per cent rate in the fourth quarter. The lower growth rate is anticipated in view of strengthened consumer spending and the liklihood that market interest
rates will not drop enough to provide much in the way of incentive for savers to add sharply to time deposit funds. A somewhat more rapid growth in such deposits would be anticipated under alternative $C$, given the marked decline in market interest rates that would be expected.
(13) Under any of the alternatives presented, funds available to banks from U.S. Government deposits, private demand deposits, and time deposits other than large CD's taken together are likely to grow much less rapidly on balance in September and the fourth quarter than they had in the spring and summer. As a result, banks may be led to bid actively for large CD's should business and other loan demands be strong, as would be expected if economic recovery proceeds at the accelerated rate indicated in the staff GNP projection. Under alternative $A$, the adjusted bank credit proxy is expected to grow at an 8 per cent annual rate in September and $4-1 / 2$ per cent in the fourth quarter. Under alternative $C$, the growth rate in the bank credit proxy in the fourth quarter is expected to be around 6-1/2 per cent, as banks in a period of declining interest rates add to investments for purposes of obtaining high yields or capital gains.

Possible directive language
(14) Alternative A. This language is proposed for possible use if the Committee decides to seek, or permit, the growth rates for the aggregates over the months ahead discussed earlier in connection with alternative $A$, including rates for $M_{1}$ of $1-1 / 2$ and $3-1 / 2$ per cent in September and the fourth quarter, respectively. The money market and reserve conditions believed likely to be consistent with such growth rates are noted in paragraph (8).
"To implement this policy, the Comittee seeks to achieve mere moderate growth in monetary and credit aggregates over the months ahead. System open market operations until the next meeting of the Committee shall be conducted with a view to achieving bank reserve and money market conditions consistent with that objective." This language differs from that of the directive adopted at the August 24 meeting only in the deletion of the word "more" from the phrase "to achieve more moderate growth . . ." It is assumed that the Committee would not want to continue to call for 'more moderate growth' in light of the August experience, when $M_{1}$ and $M_{2}$ grew at rates of about 3 and 5 per cent, respectively.
(15) Alternative B. The language of $B$ differs from that of $A$ in two respects. First, the words "over the months ahead" are omitted following the reference to growth in the aggregates. This modification
is proposed for consideration if the Comittee does not wish to accept as aggregate targets the comparatively low growth rates of alternative $A$ for a period longer than the weeks immediately ahead. Secondly, a clause reading "taking account of developments in capital markets" is added at the end of the first sentence. This change is suggested for consideration if the Committee decides to instruct the Manager to give considerable weight to the objective of avoiding excessive pressures in capital markets, recognizing that this might require some adaptation in reserve supplying operations. Either of these modifications might, of course, be made without the other.
"To implement this policy, the Committee seeks to achieve mexe moderate growth in monetary and credit aggregates ever-the-menths-ahead, TAKING ACCOUNT OF DEVELOPMENTS IN CAPITAL MARKETS. System open market operations until the next meeting of the Committee shall be conducted with a view to achieving bank reserve and money market conditions consistent with that objective."
(16) Alternative C. This language is proposed for possible use if the Committee decides to seek somewhat more rapid growth rates in the aggregates than called for under alternative A. The money market and reserve conditions believed likely to prove consistent with those growth rates are noted in paragraph (8).
"To implement this policy, the Committee seeks to
PROMOTE aeh三eve-mere moderate growth in monetary and credit
aggregates over the months ahead. System open market operations until the next meeting of the Committee shall be conducted with a view to achieving bank reserve and money market
conditions consistent with that objective."
This directive does not include the phrase "taking account of developments in capital markets" since the prompt and substantial easing of the money market contemplated is likely to minimize the risk of adverse capital market developments, particularly in a period when the monetary aggregates are weak.
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## Alternative Weekly Paths of Key Monetary Aggregates (Seasonally adjusted, billions of dollars)

|  |  | $M_{1}$ |  | $\mathrm{M}_{2}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Alt. A (B) | Alt. C | Alt. A(B) | Alt. C |
| September | 22 | 229.0 | 229.0 | 458.7 | 458.7 |
|  | 29 | 230.6 | 236.6 | 460.9 | 460.9 |
| October | 6 | 229.2 | 229.2 | 459.3 | 459.8 |
|  | 13 | 228.8 | 228.9 | 459.7 | 459.8 |
|  | 20 | 229.4 | 229.6 | 464.8 | 461.6 |
|  |  | Credit Proxy |  | Total Reserves |  |
|  |  | Alt. $A(B)$ | Alt. C | Alt. A (B) | Alt. C |
| September | 22 | 353.1 | 353.1 | 31.8 | 31.8 |
|  | 29 | 353.1 | 353.1 | 32.1 | 32.1 |
| October | 6 | 354.4 | 354.5 | 32.0 | 32.1 |
|  | 13 | 353.6 | 353.9 | 32.1 | 32.2 |
|  | 20 | 356.0 | 356.4 | 32.1 | 32.1 |

Tocal and Nonborrowed Reserve Paths (Daily averages in millions of dollars, seasonally adjusted)

|  | Total Reserves |  | Nonborrowed Reserves |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Alt. $A(B)$ | Alt. C | Alt. A (B) | Alt. C |
| September | 32,116 | 32,123 | 31,474 | 31,537 |
| October | 32,089 | 32,151 | 31,545 | 31,857 |
| November | 32,259 | 32,383 | 31,686 | 32,059 |
| December | 32,191 | 32,382 | 31,642 | 32,083 |

## Per Cent Annual Rates of Growth

| September | 17.5 | 17.5 | 23.0 | 25.5 |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| October | -1.0 | 1.0 | -2.5 | 12.0 |
| November | 6.5 | 8.5 | 5.5 | 7.5 |
| December | -2.5 | - | -1.5 | 1.6 |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| 3rd Q. 1971 | 11.0 | 11.0 | 8.5 | 9.5 |
| 4t. Q. 1971 | 1.0 | 3.0 | 2.0 | 7.0 |

Weekly Paths--Seasonally Adjusted

|  |  | Total Reserves |  | Nonborrowed Reserves |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Alt. A (B) | Alt.c | A1t. A (B) | Alt. C |
| September |  | 31,831 | 31,831 | 31,156 | 31,156 |
|  | 29 | 32,087 | 32,112 | 31,282 | 31,532 |
| October | 6 | 32,041 | 32,091 | 31,551 | 31,851 |
|  | 13 | 32,124 | 32,174 | 31,613 | 31,913 |
|  | 20 | 32,060 | 32,120 | 31,576 | 31,886 |

Weekly Paths--Not Seasonally Adjusted

|  |  | Total Reserves |  | Nonborrowed Reserves |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Alt. A (B) | Alt. C | Alt. A (B) | Alt.C. |
| September |  | 3i, 634 | 30,634 | 29,834 | 29,834 |
|  | 29 | 30,924 | 36,974 | 3v, 124 | 30,374 |
| October | 6 | 31,249 | 31,299 | 30,699 | 3u,999 |
|  | 13 | 31,188 | 31,238 | 30,638 | 3v,938 |
|  | 20 | 31,485 | 31,535 | 30,935 | 31,235 |

## MONETARY AGGREGATES



## MONETARY AGGREGATES



## INTEREST BEARING SOURCES OF BANK FUNDS



## MONEY MARKET CONDITIONS AND INTEREST RATES




## Table 1-A <br> PATHS OF KEY MONETARY AGGREGATES



NOTES: Annual rates of change other than those for the past are rounded to the nearest half per cent. Data shown in parenthesis are current projections.

## AGGREGATE RESERVES AND MONETARY VARIABLES

RETROSPECTIVE CHANGES, SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

nOTE: Aggregate reserve series have been adjusted to eliminate changes in percentage reserve requirenents against deposits, but reserve requirements FR 712 - E on Eurodollar borrowings are included beginning october 16, 1969, and requirements on bank-related commercial paper are included beginaing October 1 , 1970 . n.a.-Not Available

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED


NOTES. Aggregate reserve series have been adjusted to eliminate changes in percentage reserve requirements against deposits, but reserve requirements on Euro-dollax borrowings are included beginning October 16, 1969, and requirements on bank-related commercial paper are included beginning October 1 1970. Ad justed credit proxy includes mainly total member bank deposits subject to reserve requirements, bank-related commercial paper, and Eurodollar borrowings of U.S. banks. Weekly data are daily averages for statement weeks. Monthly data are daily average except for nonbank corimercial paper figmes which are for last day of month
p - Preliminary.
a.a. Not Available

Table 4
MARGINAL RESERVE NEASURES
(Dollar amounts in millions, based on period averages of daily figures)

(Dollar amounts in millions of dollars, based on weekly averages of daily figures)


1 Figures in parenthesis reflect reserve effect of match sale-purchase agreement
Inclucs effect of changes in special certificates of $\$+94$ million of the week of June 9,4416 million of the weet of June 16
and $\$-510$ million of the week of June 23

Table 6
Ma.tor sources and usts of reserves
Dollar amounts in millions, based on weekly averages of darly figures)


1/ För retrospective details, see rable 5.
Includes $\$ 400$ million in apecial drawing account.

- Preliminary.

Reconciliation-Money supply and Credit Proxy Adjusted (Billions of dollars, not seasonally adjusted)

| Item | Leve1s, 1971 |  |  | Dollar Change |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | March | June | Aug.p | 2nd Qtr., 1971 | June to Aug., 1971 |
| 1. Money supply $-\mathrm{M}_{1}$ | 217.4 | 223.6 | 224.7 | 6.2 | 1.1 |
| 2. Plus: Time deposits other than large CD's | 218.9 | 226.1 | 227.8 | 7.2 | 1.7 |
| 3. Equals: Money supply $-\mathrm{M}_{2}$ | 436.3 | 449.6 | 452.5 | 13.3 | 2. 9 |
| Plus: |  |  |  |  |  |
| 4. U.S. Gov't. deposits at member banks | 4.5 | 4.4 | 5.7 | -0.1 | 1.3 |
| 5. Net domestic commercial bank deposits at member banks | 4.3 | 4.0 | 4.2 | -0.3 | 0.2 |
| 6. Large $C D ' s$ | 28.0 | 28.4 | 31.2 | 0.4 | 2.8 |
| 7. Nondeposit funds 1/ | 7.0 | 4.5 | 3. 9 | $-2.5$ | -0.6 |
| 8. Time deposit of U.S. Gov't. and commercial banks | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | -- | -- |
| 9. F.R. Float | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.6 | -- | -0. 1 |
| Less: |  |  |  |  |  |
| 10. Demand deposits at nonmember banks | 38.3 | 39.9 | 40.3 | 1.6 | 0.4 |
| 11. Time deposits at nonmember banks | 56.5 | 58.8 | 60.2 | 2.3 | 1.4 |
| 12. Currency component of the money supply | 49.5 | 51.1 | 51.9 | 1.6 | 0.8 |
| 13. Deposits at Edge Act Corps., agencies and foreign branches | 0.8 | 0.7 | 0.7 | -0.1 | -- |
| 14. Foreign deposits at F.R. | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | -- | -- |
| Equa1s: |  |  |  |  |  |
| 15. Credit Proxy Adjusted | 339.2 | 344.7 | 348.6 | 5.5 | 3.9 |

[^1]Table 7A
Reconciliation--Money Supply and Credit Proxy Adjusted (Billions of dollars, seasonally adjusted)

| Item | Leve1s, 1971 |  |  | 2nd Qtr. 1971 |  | June to Aug., 1971 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | March | June | Aug P p | Do11ar Change | Percentage Change | Dollar Change | Percentage Change |
| 1. Money Supply $-\mathrm{M}_{1}$ | 219.4 | 225. 6 | 228.1 | 6.2 | 11.3 | 2.5 | 6.6 |
| 2. Plus: Time deposits other than large CD's | 218.3 | 225.8 | 227.8 | 7.5 | 13.7 | 2.0 | 5.3 |
| 3. Equals: Money supply-$\mathrm{M}_{2}$ | 437.6 | 451.4 | 455.9 | 13.8 | 12.6 | 4.5 | 6.0 |
| Plus: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 4. U.S. Gov't. deposits at member banks | 4.8 | 3.9 | 6.1 | -0.9 |  | 2.2 |  |
| 5. Net domestic commercial bank deposits at member banks | 4.7 | 4.3 | 4.7 | -0.4 |  | 0.4 |  |
| 6. Large CD's | 27.8 | 28.6 | 30.3 | 0.8 |  | 1.7 |  |
| 7. Nondeposit funds 1/ | 7.0 | 4.5 | 3.9 | -2.5 |  | -0.6 |  |
| Less: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 8. Currency component of the money supply | 50.0 | 51.2 | 51.8 | 1.2 |  | 0.6 |  |
| 9. Deposits at nonmember banks, and other items 2/ | 91.8 | 95.7 | 98.0 | 3.9 |  | 2.3 |  |
| Equals: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 10. Adjusted Credit Proxy | 340.2 | 345.7 | 351.1 | 5.5 | 6.5 | 5.4 | 9.4 |
| 1/ Includes borrowings from banks own foreign branches, commercial paper and other minor items. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2/ Other items inciude money supply type deposits at Edge Act corporations and domestic branches of foreign banks. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| NOTE: Sums of levels and chang p - Preliminary. | es may | not a | $a^{2} \text { becai }$ | se of | unding. |  |  |


[^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]:    F - Preliminary.
    1/ Inciudes borrowings from banks own foreign branches, commercial paper and other minor item.
    NOTE: Surs of levels ani changes may not add because of rounding.

