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# MONETARY AGGREGATES AND MONEY MARKET CONDITIONS 

Prepared for the Federal Open Market Committee

By the Staff<br>BOARD OF GOVERNORS OF THE FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM

## Recent developments

(1) Since the October meeting, the narrowly defined money stock $\left(M_{1}\right)$ has been running well below the path associated with the policy directive adopted at that meeting. This marks the third consecutive inter-meeting period in which there has been a substantial shortfall. On the average in October, $M_{1}$ declined at a 2.6 per cent annual rate, in contrast to the expectation that it would rise at a 3 per cent rate. $M_{2}$ and the adjusted bank credit proxy also fell below target paths in October, as the table on the next page shows. However, shortfalls in these aggregates were much less than for $M_{1}$, as time and savings deposits other than large $C D^{\prime}$ 's grew more rapidly than expected, offsetting part of the weakness in demand depceits.
(2) In recent months the staff has been projecting that growth in $M_{1}$ would slow considerably in the fourth quarter, partly in response to lagged effects of earlier high interest rates. But a sustained contraction in the outstanding money stock was not anticipated. The shrinkage which has occurred began shortly after the President's announcement of his new economic program-suggesting that the changed circumstances created by the program may have induced important shifts in the demand for domestic money balances at given interest rates. As previously reported, the Demand Deposit Ownership Survey for August indicated that the relative drop-off in IPC accounts for that month was centered in deposits of nonfinancial businesses--a development that is

RECENT PATHS OF KEY MONETARY AGGREGATES 1/ (Seasonally adjusted, billions of dollars)

|  | $\mathrm{M}_{1}$ |  | $\mathrm{M}_{2}$ |  | Adjusted Proxy |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Oct. } \\ \text { Path } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | Actual | $\begin{gathered} \hline \text { Oct. } 19 \\ \text { Path } \end{gathered}$ | Actual | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Oct. } \\ & \text { Path } \end{aligned}$ | Actual |
| Annual Rates of Growth, per cent |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| September October | 3.0 | $\begin{aligned} & -3.7 \\ & -2.6 \end{aligned}$ | 6.5 | $\begin{aligned} & 1.6 \\ & 4.7 \end{aligned}$ | 5.5 | $\begin{aligned} & 8.9 \\ & 3.7 \end{aligned}$ |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { Levels, billions } \\ \text { of } \$ \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| September |  | 227.3 |  | 456.5 |  | 353.6 |
| October | 227.9 | 226.8 | 459.0 | 458.3 | 355.1 | 354.7 |
| Week ending |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| October 13 |  | 226.4 |  | 457.5 |  | 353.4 |
| 20 | 227.8 | 226.5 | 459.3 | 458.4 | 354.5 | 354.9 |
| 27 | 229.3 | 227.2 | 461.0 | 459.5 | 356.9 | 355.7 |
| November 3 | 229.1 | 226.6 | 460.4 | 459.3 | 357.9 | 357.8 |
| 10p | 228.4 | 227.2 | 461.0 | 460.2 | 358.2 | 358.3 |

1/ In order to be consistent with the October 19 paths noted at the last meeting, actual data are unrevised--i.e., they do not reflect new seasonal factors.
p/ Partly projected.
consistent with other evidence suggesting heavy transfers of business funds into foreign currencies. Ownership data just available for September indicate that the continuing relative weakness of demand deposits in that month was spread more widely through all major ownership groups. Whether this September pattern of change carried through into October is not yet known.
(3) With the money supply aggregates falling persistently below path the Desk aimed for gradually easier money market conditions as the intermeeting period progressed. Initially, the objective was to achieve money market conditions characterized by a funds rate in the 5 to $5-1 / 8$ per cent range, but as new evidence on the aggregates emerged, the aiming point was lowered to around 5 per cent or a little less. Most recently, with the discount rate reduced to $4-3 / 4$ per cent, Federal funds have been trading around $4-7 / 8$ per cent. And, as weakness in the aggregates continued, the Desk has begun to aim at a $4-3 / 4$ per cent funds rate. Over the three full statement weeks of the inter-meeting period the net reserve position of member banks fluctuated between $\$ 200$ million free reserves and $\$ 370$ million net borrowed reserves, with the average for the period $\$ 90$ million on the negative side. Over the same period weekly member bank borrowing ranged from $\$ 122$ million to $\$ 414$ million and averaged $\$ 250$ million.
(4) Between the last meeting of the Committee and the discount rate reduction of November 10 , the sasing in day-to-day money market conditions and growing uncertainty about business prospects brought further reductions in market interest rates of $10-15$ basis points on some types of longer-term securities and of from 20 to 50 basis points on short-term
securities. The bank prime rate was cut from 6 to 5-1/2 per cent. As rates declined market expectations of a discount rate cut became widespread. At the same time, the overhang of unsold securities in the market was building up. Government security dealers added more than $\$ 2$ billion to their net positions-about half in maturities of more than 5 years-as a result of the recent financings. Aggressive bidding by underwriters for new corporate, Federal agency, and municipal issues also added to security inventories. With the technical position of markets thus coming under some strain, there were scattered yield advances just prior to the discount rate cut.
(5) There was little immediate reaction to the discount rate move. The market did steady, but attitudes nevertheless appear to remain cautious. The 3 -month bill sate was most recently quoted 4.17 per cent bid, about the same as its level just prior to the discount rate reduction and about 30 basis points below its level at the time of the previous FOMC meeting.
(6) Over the three statement weeks ending November 10 , required reserves fell consistently below path as shown in the table on the following page. Nonborrowed reserves available to banks also remained below path over the period on balance, as the Desk, while easing, attempted to avoid an overly rapid easing of money market conditions. With banks also reducing their borrowings from the Federal Reserve under the easier conditions, total reserves were well below path.
(7) The preceding analysis has not been based on the newly revised monetary aggregate series since those were not available during the intermeeting period. This latest annual revision is generally minor in its effect. This is particularly true for the monthly money supply series, for which

## Reserve Aggregates: October 19 Paths vs. Actual

(Seasonally unadjusted, in millions of dollars)

|  |  | Actual |
| :---: | ---: | ---: |
| Statement |  | Minus |
| Week_Ending | Actual | October 19 |

October 27

| Total reserves | 30,424 | $30,764(30,692)$ | $-340(-268)$ |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Nonborrowed reserves | 30,010 | $30,364(30,292)$ | $-354(-282)$ |
| Required reserves | 30,380 | $30,514(30,442)$ | $-134(-62)$ |
| Excess | 44 | 250 | -206 |
| Borrowings | 414 | 400 | +14 |

November 3

| Total reserves | 30,974 | $30,898(30,919)$ | $+76(+55)$ |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Nonborrowed reserves | 30,759 | $30,498(30,519)$ | $+261(+240)$ |
| Required reserves | 30,561 | $30,648(30,669)$ | $-87(-108)$ |
| Excess | 413 | 250 | +163 |
| Borrowings | 215 | 400 | -185 |

November 10

| Total reserves | 30,616 | $31,076(31,099)$ | $-460(-483)$ |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Nonborrowed reserves | 30,494 | $30,676(30,699)$ | $-182(-205)$ |
| Required reserves | 30,597 | $30,826(30,849)$ | $-229(-252)$ |
| Excess | 19 | 250 | -231 |
| Borrowings | 122 | 400 | -278 |

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seasonal factor changes were small and benchmark adjustments were minimal-raising the level of $M_{1}$ by only about $\$ 150$ million and lowering $M_{2}$ by about $\$ 600$ million. The intra-monthly weekly seasonals have been changed more substantially, however. A table comparing levels and annual rates of change for the old and new series is appended on page 19. The text table on page 7, showing major financial aggregates for selected recent periods, is based on the revised data insofar as it is currently available (revised figures for reserves and the end-of-month bank credit series are not yet available).

|  | Fourth and First Qtrs. combined (March over $\qquad$ Sept.) | Second Quarter (June over March) | Third Quarter (Sept. over June) | Latest <br> Month <br> Oct over <br> Sept.) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Total Reserves | 8.9 | 6.6 | 10.4 | -15.9 |
| Nonborrowed Reserves | 10.3 | 5.3 | 10.8 | -13.0 |
| Concepts of Money |  |  |  |  |
| $M_{1}$ (Currency plus demand deposits 1/) | 6.5 | 10.6 | 3.4 | -0.5 |
| $M_{2}$ ( $M_{I}$ plus time deposits at commercial banks other than large $C D^{\prime}$ s) | 13.6 | 12.4 | 4.4 | 6.3 |
| $M_{3}\left(M_{2}\right.$ plus deposits at thrift institutions) | 14.5 | 14.5 | 7.6 | 8.4 |
| Bank Credit |  |  |  |  |
| Total member bank deposits (Bank Credit proxy adj.) | 9.4 | 8.4 | 7.6 | 4.8 |
| Loans and investments of Commercial banks 2/ | 10.5 | 9.1 | 9.8 | 9.4 |
| Short-term market paper <br> (Actual \$ change in billions) |  |  |  |  |
| Large CD's | \$ 6.1 | \$ 1.3 | \$ 2.3 | \$ 1.1 |
| Nonbank commercial paper | - 0.4 | - 0.9 | - 0.1 | n.a. |
| 1/ Other than interbank and U.S. Government. <br> 2/ Based on month-end figures. Includes loans sold to affiliates and branches. |  |  |  |  |
| N. S.A. Not Seasonally Adjusted. <br> N.A. Not Available. <br> 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
(8) Two alternative sets of specifications for Committee consideration are summarized in the text table below. The two sets of specifications correspond to three directive alternatives, with the first set associated with both directive $A$ and $B$ and the second set with directive $C$. As noted in the final section of this blue book, the choice between directives $A$ and $B$ depends on the degree of emphasis the Committee wishes to place on monetary aggregates as compared with money market conditions.

|  | Alternative $A / B$ | Alternative C |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| Federal funds rate | $4-1 / 2--4-7 / 8$ | $3-7 / 8--4-1 / 2$ |
| Member bank borrowings | $150-300$ | $50-150$ |
| Growth in $M_{1}$ (SAAR) |  |  |
| November <br> December | -1 | -1 |
| 4th Q. 1971 | $1-1 / 2$ | 3 |
| 1st Q. 1972 | 0 | $1 / 2$ |

(9) Money market conditions consistent with alternative $A / B$ might encompass a Federal funds rate in a $4-1 / 2--4-7 / 8$ per cent range; member bank borrowings in a $\$ 150-\$ 300$ million range; and, taking account of recent wide swings in excess reserves, a net reserve position for member banks in a plus $\$ 250$ million to minus $\$ 150$ million area. These conditions are somewhat easier than prevailed at the time of the last Committee meeting, and reflect a response over the past few weeks to the weakness of the monetary aggregates and, in recent days, to the reduction
in the discount rate. Alternative $C$ would imply a significant further easing of money market conditions from those that have recently evolved, with, for example, the Federal funds rate thought to be consistent with this alternative in a $3-7 / 8-4-1 / 2$ per cent range.
(10) Under alternative $A / B$, we would expect the 3 -month bill rate to be in a 4--4-5/8 per cent range between now and mid-December. The bill rate could rise from recent levels in response to normal seasonal pressures, particularly in view of the current wide spread of the funds rate above the bill rate. In addition, the Treasury is expected to raise \$3 billion of new cash in the bill area in late November. The Treasury will have to raise another $\$ 2--\$ 3$ billion of cash before year-end, but it seems likely at this point that this operation will not be undertaken until late December, Sizable sales of bills by foreign central banks in the event of reflows of funds from abroad would also tend to exert pressure on the bill market. Under alternative $C$, however, short-term interest rates would almost certainly decline over the period ahead, with the bill rate likely to be in a 3-3/4--4-1/4 per cent range.
(11) The monthly and quarterly paths for monetary aggregates for the two sets of suggested specifications are detailed in the table on the next page. These paths are based on the newly revised series. (Two tables on pages 17 and 18 at the end of the text show weekly paths for the monetary aggregates and more detail on aggregate reserves.)
(12) The narrow money supply ( $\mathrm{M}_{1}$ ) under alternative $\mathrm{A} / \mathrm{B}$ is expected to show only a slight decline in November at a one per cent annual rate, but to resume growth beginning in December. On the basis

Alternative Monthly and Quarterly Paths of Key Monetary Aggregates

|  |  | $\mathrm{M}_{1}$ |  | $\mathrm{M}_{2}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Alt. $A / B$ | Alt. C | Alt. A/B | Alt. C |
| 1971 | September | 227.4 | 227.4 | 455.4 | 455.4 |
|  | October | 227.3 | 227.3 | 457.8 | 457.8 |
|  | November | 227.1 | 227.1 | 460.4 | 460.4 |
|  | Deceuber | 227.4 | 227.7 | 461.8 | 462.3 |
| 1972 | March | 230.7 | 232.2 | 469.2 | 472.5 |
|  |  | Per Cent Annual Rates of Growth |  |  |  |
|  | November <br> December | -1.0 | -1.0 | 7.0 | 7.0 |
|  |  |  | 3.0 | 3.5 | 5.0 |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 4th Q. } 1971 \\ & \text { 1st Q. } 1972 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 0 \\ 6.0 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} .5 \\ 8.0 \end{array}$ | 5.5 | 6.0 |
|  |  |  |  | 6.5 | 9.0 |
|  | Year 1971 | 5.9 | 6.0 | 10.4 | 10.6 |
| 1971 | September October November December | Adjusted Credit Proxy |  | Total Reserve |  |
|  |  | Alt. A/B | Alt. C | Alt. A/B | Alt. C |
|  |  | 353.3 | 353.3 | 32.1 | 32.1 |
|  |  | 354.7 | 354.7 | 31.6 | 31.6 |
|  |  | 356.5 | 356.5 | 31.8 | 31.8 |
|  |  | 356.4 | 356.9 | 31.6 | 31.7 |
| 1972 | March | 359.8 | 363.1 | 31.8 | 32.1 |

Per Cent Annual Rates of Growth

| November | 6.0 | 6.0 | 6.5 | 7.5 |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| December | -.5 | 1.5 | -8.5 | -5.5 |
| 4th Q. 1971 | 3.5 | 4.0 | -6.0 | -4.5 |
| 1st Q. 1972 | 4.0 | 7.0 | 2.0 | 5.0 |
| Year 1971 | 7.8 | 8.0 | 5.6 | 5.9 |

of past relationships, the depressant effect on money demand of the high short-term interest rates of late spring and summer should have about run its course. Prospects for a reduced rate of inflation induced by the new economic program have probably also encouraged money holders to reduce cash balances relative to income, offsetting the large build-up of spring and early summer. With these two types of adjustments largely completed, it appears that money supply should soon begin rising more in line with the transactions demands implicit in the staff's GNP forecast, which Indicates about a 9 per cent rate of rise on average in nominal GNP in the fourth and first quarters. $\mathrm{M}_{1}$ is expected to grow at only a $1-1 / 2$ per cent annual rate from November to December, but to be followed by a 6 per cent growth rate in the first quarter. The lower interest rates and greater reserve supply under alternative $C$ would likely lead to a more rapid 3 per cent rate of growth in December, followed by an 8 per cent expansion in the first quarter.
(13) Growth in time and savings deposits other than large CD's is expected to slow in late November and December from the recent rapid pace. On balance, under alternative $A / B$, we would anticipate a growth rate in consumer-type time deposits of around 11 per cent in the fourth quarter, but slowing to about 7 per cent in the first quarter as consumer spending continues to rise. Such a development would lead to growth rates for $M_{2}$ of $5-1 / 2$ and $6-1 / 2$ per cent in the fourth and first quarters, respectively. Growth rates would be somewhat more rapid under alternative $C$ as lower market interest rates enhanced the relative attractiveness of bank deposits.
(14) Although the outstanding amount of large $C D$ 's and nondeposit sources has shown little net change in recent weeks, these sources of funds, particularly large $C D$ 's, are expected to resume expansion in the period ahead. The expansion is likely to be moderate, however, under either alternative. Over the balance of this year, business loan demands are expected to be modest in view of the continued comparatively large volume of capital market financing and the relatively small rate of business inventory accumulation anticipated, Under alternative $C$ there could be a pick-up in business borrowing from banks as lending terms ease further, but the increased inflow of demand and consumer-type deposits associated with that alternative would probably generate enough resources so that banks would not need to be more aggressive in that $C D$ market.
(15) With private demand deposits flat and outstanding U.S. Government deposits declining on balance over the fourth quarter, the bank credit proxy is expected to grow at only about a $3--4$ per cent annual rate over the period, followed by only a modest pick-up in the first quarter. Banks may initially take a substantial share of the bills offered in the forthcoming Treasury cash financings, but it is anticipated that the banks will find it economical to sell them as U.S. Government deposits are drawn down to finance the budgetary deficit. And more generally, with bill rates below the Federal funds and discount rates, banks have an incentive to reduce their generally ample liquid asset holdings as loan demands develop. Under alternative $C$, bank credit expansion would be somewhat more rapid in the last few weeks of the current quarter, and considerably larger than under alternative $A / B$ in the first quarter of next year as growth in $M_{2}$ accelerates.
(16) Assuming the tight end of the money market range for alternative $A / B$, it is possible that the technical position of markets will lead to an increase in interest rates over the near-term despite the recent discount rate reduction. Fjctors that may put bill rates under upward pressure have been noted in paragraph (10). In longerterm markets, dealer and syndicate positions are large in the wake of the recent Treasury financings and the sizable volume of municipal and corporate bond offerings; and uncertainties as to the viability of the announced wage-price program could result in nervous holders pressing their inventories on the market. An easing on the money market toward the lower end of the alternative A/B range would likely offset such a tendency should it arise. And if the money market moved into the alternative $C$ range, the whole market would likely adjust downward in yield, impelled in part by expectations of a further decline in the discount rate.

## Possible directive language

(17) Alternative A. This language is proposed for possible use if the Committee decides to place more emphasis on money market conditions than on the aggregates and wishes to call for maintenance of the conditions "that have evolved since the discount rate reduction", subject to a proviso clause.


#### Abstract

"To implement this policy, the-6emmittee-teeks-te-achievp Fedexate-gx ahead: System open market operations until the next meeting of the Committee shall be conducted with a view to aekieving-bank-reserve af MAINTAINING THE money market conditions seesistent-with-that  that have evolved since the discount rate reduction; provided that somewhat easier conditions shall be sought if it appears that the monetary and credit aggregates are falling significantly below the growth paths expected."


If the Committee adopts this alternative, it may wish to consider the money market conditions noted for alternative $A$ in paragraph (9) as a description of the conditions to be maintained, and for purposes of the proviso clause to adopt the aggregate growth paths discussed earlier in connection with alternative A as the "expected" paths. The proviso clause has been formulated in one-way terms, guarding against significant shortfalls but not excesses, on the assumption that the

Comittee would not want money market conditions to be tightened in the coming period if the aggregates should appear to be expanding on paths above those projected, which involve no growth over the fourth quarter for $M_{1}$ and relatively low growth rates for $M_{2}$ and the bank credit proxy.
(18) Alternative B. The language for alternative $B$, "To implement this policy, the Committee seeks to achieve 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 objectives-taking-acsount-of-the-fertheceirg-Treasury fínaneirg."
is proposed for use if the Committee wishes to continue its emphasis on monetary aggregates. It could involve the same initial specification as A, but the reaction to specification misses would be different. For instance, if the Committee adopts this alternative, it presumably will want the Desk to be more sensitive to movements away from the paths in the aggregates and to adjust the Federal funds rate promptly, and perhaps more aggressively, in response to such deviations. As in alternative A, the Committee may wish to indicate a greater willingness to countenance overshoots in the aggregates than shortfalls.
(19) Alternative C. This language differs from that of alternative B in indicating that the Comittee seeks "to promote substantial growth" rather than "to achieve moderate growth" in the aggregates over the months ahead. It

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$$

is proposed for possible use if the Committee decides to pursue the more aggressive course contemplated by the specifications given earlier for alternative $C$.
"To implement this policy, the Committee seeks to PROMOTE SUBSTANTIAL ahkieve-medezete growth in monetary and credit aggregates over the months ahead. System open market operatiors until the next meeting of the Committee shall be conducted with a view to achieving bank reserve and money market conditions consistent with that


Alternative Weekly Paths of Key Monetary Aggregates
(Seasonally adjusted, billions of dollars)

|  |  | $\mathrm{M}_{1}$ |  | $\mathrm{M}_{2}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Alt. A/B | Alt. C | Alt. A/B | Alt. C |
| November | 17 | 227.0 | 227.0 | 460.3 | 460.3 |
|  | 24 | 227.0 | 227.1 | 460.6 | 460.7 |
| December | 1 | 226.5 | 226.7 | 460.3 | 460.6 |
|  | 8 | 226.9 | 227.2 | 460.9 | 461.4 |
|  | 15 | 227.0 | 227.3 | 461.2 | 461.8 |
|  |  | Credit Proxy |  | Total Reserve |  |
|  |  | Alt. A/B | Alt. C | A1t. A/B | Alt. C |
| November | 17 | 356.6 | 356.6 | 32.1 | 32.1 |
|  | 24 | 355.9 | 356.0 | 32.0 | 32.1 |
| December | 1 | 355.4 | 355.7 | 31.7 | 31.8 |
|  | 8 | 357.2 | 357.7 | 31.7 | 31.8 |
|  | 15 | 356.7 | 357.3 | 31.4 | 31.5 |

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

| Total Reserves | Nomborrowed Reeerves |
| :---: | :---: |
| Alt. A/B Alt. C | Alt. A/B Alt. C |

1971


Weekly Paths--Not Seasonally Adjucted

|  |  | Alt. A/B | Alt. $C$ | Alt. A/B | Alt. C |
| :--- | ---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| November | 17 | 31,233 | 31,233 |  |  |
|  | 24 | 30,935 | 30,985 | 30,933 | 30,933 |
| December | 1 | 30,793 | 30,843 | 30,635 | 30,810 |
|  | 8 | 30,718 | 30,768 | 30,493 | 30,668 |
|  | 15 | 30,663 | 30,746 | 30,418 | 30,593 |
|  |  |  |  | 30,363 | 30,571 |

REVISIONS IN MONETARY AGGREGATES

|  | Comparison of Levels (\$ billions) |  |  |  |  |  | Comparison of Annual Growth Rates (per cent) |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $M_{1}$ |  | $\mathrm{M}_{2}$ |  | Adjusted Credit$\qquad$ |  | $M_{1}$ |  | $M_{2}$ |  | Adjusted Credit$\qquad$ |  |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { old } \\ \text { series } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | Revised series | $\begin{gathered} \text { Old } \\ \text { series } \end{gathered}$ | Revised series | $\begin{gathered} \text { 01d } \\ \text { series } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | Revised series | Old <br> Series | Revised series | $\begin{gathered} \text { old } \\ \text { series } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | Revised series | $\begin{gathered} \text { 01d } \\ \text { series } \end{gathered}$ | Revised series |
| 1970--December | 214.6 | 214.8 | 419.0 | 418.2 | 331.2 | 330.6 | 6.2 | 6.7 | 13.0 | 11.3 | 16.5 | 15.1 |
| 1971--January | 214. 8 | 215.3 | 423.0 | 423.1 | 334.1 | 333.4 | 1.1 | 2.8 | 11.5 | 14.1 | 10.5 | 10.2 |
| February | 217.3 | 217.7 | 430.8 | 430.4 | 337.7 | 336.7 | 14.0 | 13.4 | 22.1 | 20.7 | 12.9 | 11.9 |
| March | 219.4 | 219.7 | 437.6 | 437.1 | 340.2 | 339.6 | 11.6 | 11.0 | 18.9 | 18.7 | 8.9 | 10.3 |
| April | 221.1 | 221.2 | 442.0 | 441.5 | 341.7 | 342.0 | 9.3 | 8.2 | 12.1 | 12.3 | 5.3 | 8.5 |
| May | 223.9 | 223.8 | 447.3 | 446.6 | 343.8 | 344.5 | 15.2 | 14.1 | 14.4 | 13.9 | 7.4 | 8.8 |
| June | 225.6 | 225.5 | 451.4 | 450.6 | 345.7 | 346.7 | 9.1 | 9.1 | 11.0 | 10.7 | 6.6 | 7.7 |
| Ju1y | 227.5 | 227.4 | 454.1 | 453.4 | 348.0 | 349.8 | 10.1 | 10.1 | 7.2 | 7.5 | 8.0 | 10.7 |
| August | 228.0 | 228.0 | 455.9 | 454.5 | 351.0 | 351.0 | 2.6 | 3.2 | 4.8 | 2.9 | 10.3 | 4.1 |
| September | 227.3 | 227.4 | 456.5 | 455.4 | 353.6 | 353.3 | -3. 7 | -3.2 | 1.6 | 2.4 | 8.9 | 7.9 |
| October | 226.8 | 227.3 | 458.3 | 457.8 | 354.7 | 354.7 | -2.6 | -0.5 | 4.7 | 6.3 | 3.7 | 4.8 |
| Q1 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 8.9 | 9.1 | 17.8 | 18.0 | 10.9 | 10.9 |
| Q2 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 11.3 | 10.6 | 12.6 | 12.4 | 6.5 | 8.4 |
| Q3 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 3.0 | 3.4 | 4.5 | 4.4 | 9.1 | 7.6 |
| 1st. 10 mos. |  |  |  |  |  |  | 6.8 | 7.0 | 11.3 | 11.4 | 8.5 | 8.7 |

## mONETARY AGGREGATES



## MONETARY AGGREGATES



## INTEREST BEARING SOURCES OF BANK FUNDS



## MONEY MARKET CONDITIONS AND INTEREST RATES




|  | Period | U.S. Gov't Deposits |  | Total Time \&Savings Deposits |  | Time Deposits other than large CD's |  | Large Negotiable CD's |  | Nondeposit Sources of Funds |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Path as of } \\ \text { oct. } 19 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2 \text { Actuals \& } \\ & \text { Current Pros } \end{aligned}$ | $\left\{\begin{array}{c} \text { Path as of } \\ \text { Oct. } 19 \end{array}\right.$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Actuals \& } \\ & \text { Current Prol } \end{aligned}$ | Path as of Ort. 19 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Actuals \& } \\ & \text { Current Prol } \end{aligned}$ | Path as of oct. 19 | $\begin{aligned} & { }^{8} \text { Actuals \& } \\ & \text { Current Proj } \end{aligned}$ | ${ }^{9}$ Path as of oct. 19 | ${ }^{10} \text { Actuals \& }$ |
| Monthly Pattern in Billions of Dollars |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1971 | Apr. <br> Mav <br> June |  | 5.4 <br> 4.2 <br> 3.9 |  | 248.3 251.4 254.4 |  | 221.0 223.4 225.8 |  | 27.3 21.9 28.6 |  | 5.1 4.1 4.5 |
|  | Julv <br> Aug. <br> Sept |  | 3.7 6.1 6.3 |  | 256.8 258.2 267.6 |  | 226.6 227.8 229.7 |  | 30.1 30.3 32.4 |  | 4.3 3.9 4.1 |
|  | ort. Nov. | 4.6 4.3 | 4.5 $(5.7)$ | 265.0 267.1 | 265.0 $(267.0)$ | 231.2 232.9 | (231.5 | 33.8 34.9 | 33.6 $(32.9)$ | 4.6 4.6 | 4.8 $(5.0)$ |
| Annual Percentage Rates of Change--Quarterly and Monthly |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1971 | 1st Qtr. <br> 2nd Qtr. <br> 3rd Qtr. |  |  |  | 27.3 13.5 11.3 |  | 27.2 13.7 6.0 |  |  |  |  |
| 1971 | Apr. <br> May <br> Tune |  |  |  | 10.7 15.0 14.3 |  | 14.8 13.0 12.9 |  |  |  |  |
|  | July Aug. Sept. |  |  |  | 11.3 6.5 15.8 |  | 4.3 6.4 7.4 |  |  |  |  |
|  | net. Nov. |  |  | 15.5 9.5 | 15.6 $(9.0)$ | 10.5 5.0 | $\begin{gathered} 12.0 \\ (13.5) \end{gathered}$ |  |  |  |  |
| Weekly Pattern in Billions of Dollars |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1971. | $\text { Sept. } \begin{aligned} & 22 \\ & 29 \end{aligned}$ |  | 5.5 4.6 |  | 262.0 263.2 |  | 229.3 229.7 |  | 32.7 33.5 |  | 4.1 4.5 |
|  | Oct. $\begin{array}{r}6 \\ 13\end{array}$ |  | 4.6 3.8 |  | 263.8 264.6 |  | 230.8 231.1 |  | 33.0 33.5 33.7 |  | 4.3 4.7 |
|  | 20 | 3.9 | 4.0 | 265.4 | 265.6 | 231.5 | 231 9 | 33.9 | 33.7 | 4.6 | 5.2 |
|  | 27 | 5.1 | 5.2 | 265.9 | 265.5 | 231.7 | 232.3 | 34.2 | 33.1 | 4.6 | 5.0 |
|  | $\text { Nov. } \begin{gathered} 3 \\ 10 \mathrm{pe} \end{gathered}$ | 5.6 6.5 | 6.2 7.0 | 265.8 266.5 | 265.5 266.4 | 231.3 231.8 | 232.7 233.7 | 34.5 34.7 | 32.8 32.7 | 4.6 4.6 | 5.0 5.0 |

NOTES: Pe - Partially estimated.
Annual rates of change other than those for the past are rounded to the nearest half percent.

RETROSPECTIVE CHANGES, SEASONALLY ADJUSTED


## SEASONALLY ADJUSTED



 Euro-dollar borrowings are included heginning October 16,1969 , and requirements on bank-related commercinl piper , re included be, i, ing October 1 ,
1970. Adjusted crodit proxy includes mainly total member hank deposits subject to cserve requirementa, hank-rel ited iommerci,l dollar borrowings of U. S. banks. Weekly data are dafly averages for statement weens. Monthly data are daily averages except fol nonbank eommercial paper figures which are for last day of month.
p-Preliminary. n.a. - Not Available.

Table 4
MARGINAL RESERVE MEASURES
(Dollar amounts in miliions, based on period averages of dally figures)

p-Preliminary.
(Dollar amounts in mallions of dollars, based on weekly averages nf daily figures)


1/ Figures in parenthesis reflect reserve effect of match sale-purchase agreement
2) Includes effect of changes in special certificates of $\$+94$ miliion of the week of June 9 , $\$+416$ million of the week of June 16 , ind $\$-510$ million or the week of June 23

- Preliminary

Table 6

MAJOR SOURGES AND USES OF RESERVES
(Dollar amounts in millions, based on weekly averages of daly figures)


[^2]Table 7
Reconciliation--Money supply and Credit Proxy Adjusted (Billions of dollars, not seasonally adjusted)

| Item | Levels, 1971 |  |  | Dollar Change |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | June | Sept. | Oct.p | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline \text { 3rd Qtr. } \\ 1971 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | Oct. |
| 1. Money Supply--M ${ }_{1}$ | 223.6 | 225.7 | 226.8 | 2.1 | 1.1 |
| 2. Plus: Time deposits other than large CD's | 226.1 | 229.2 | 231.7 | 3.1 | 2.5 |
| 3. Equals: Money supply- $\mathrm{M}_{2}$ | 449.6 | 454.9 | 458.5 | 5.3 | 3.6 |

Plus:
4. U. S. Gov't. deposits at member banks
4.4
6.3
4.3
1.9
-2.0
5. Net domestic commercial bank deposits at member banks
4.0
4.4
4.9
0.4
0.5
6. Large CD's
28.4
32.1
33.6
3.7
1.5
7. Nondeposit funds 1/
4.5
4.1
4.8
$-0.4$
0.7
8. Time deposit of U. S. Gov't and commercial banks
1.9
2.2
2.4
0.3
0.2
9. F.R. Float
2.7
3.0
3.1
0.3
0.1

Less:
10. Demand deposits at nonmember banks
39.9
40.8
41.3
0.9
0.5
11. Time deposits at nonmember banks
58.8
60.8
61.8
2.0
1.0
12. Currency component of the money supply
51.1
51.9
52.2
0.8
0.3
13. Deposits at Edge Act Corps., agencies and foreign branches
$0.7 \quad 0.8$
0.8
0.8
0.1
14. Foreign deposits at F.R.
0.4
0.4
0.4

Equals:
15. Credit Proxy Adjusted
344.7352 .2
355.1
7.5
2.9

[^3]Table 7A
Reconciliation-Money Supply and Credit Proxy Adjusted (Billions of dollars, seasonally adjusted)

| Item | Leve s , 1 y71 |  |  | 3rd Qtr. 1971 |  | Sept-Oct. 1971 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | June | Sept. | Oct.p | Dollar Change | Percentage Change | Dollar Change | Percentage Change |
| 1. Money supply--M | 225.6 | 227.3 | 226.8 | 1.7 | 3.0 | -0.5 | $-2.6$ |
| 2. Plus: Time deposits other than large CD's | 225.8 | 229.2 | 231.5 | 3.4 | 6.0 | 2.3 | 12.0 |
| 3. Equals: Money supply-$\mathrm{M}_{2}$ | 451.4 | 456.5 | 458.3 | 5.1 | 4.5 | 1.8 | 4.7 |
| Plus: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 4. U. S. Gov't. deposits at member banks | 3.9 | 6.3 | 4.5 | 2.4 |  | -1.8 |  |
| 5. Net domestic commercial bank deposits at member banks | 4.3 | 4.3 | 4.4 | -- |  | 0.1 |  |
| 6. Large CD's | 28.6 | 32.4 | 33.6 | 3.8 |  | 1.2 |  |
| 7. Nondeposit funds 1/ | 4.5 | 4.1 | 4.8 | -0.4 |  | 0.7 |  |
| Less: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 8. Currency component of the money supply | 51.2 | 51.9 | 52.2 | 0.7 |  | 0.3 |  |
| 9. Deposits at nonmember banks, and other items 2/ | 95.7 | 98.0 | 98.7 | 2.3 |  | 0.7 |  |
| Equals: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 10. Adjusted Credit Proxy | 345.7 | 353.6 | 354.7 | 7.9 | 9.1 | 1.1 | 3.7 |
| 1/ Includes borrowings from banks own foreign branches, commercial paper and other minor items. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| domestic branches of foreign banks. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| NOTE: Sums of levels and changes may not add because of rounding. p - Preliminary. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |


[^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]:    NOTE: Figures in parentheses reflect adjustment of the path for unanticipated changes in U.S. Government deposits.

[^2]:    I/ For retrospective details, see Table 5 .
    2) Includes $\$ 400$ million in special drawing account.
    p - Preliminary

[^3]:    p-Preliminary
    1/ Includes borrowings from banks own foreign branches, commercial paper and other minor items.
    NOTE: Sums of levels and changes may not add because of rounding.

