
Is All That Talk Just Noise?

Announcements by the Federal Reserve regarding its target value for the federal funds rate garner substantial attention from the media and participants in financial markets. Indeed, there is evidence that the “news” in these announcements, or the deviation of the targeted funds rate from market expectations, affects the price of assets traded in various financial markets, most notably those for equities and bonds.

In recent years, however, communication from the Federal Reserve has increasingly included not just policy decisions on where to set the federal funds rate, but also many forms of non-quantitative communication: that is, the written statement released following meetings of the Federal Open Market Committee; testimony by Federal Reserve officials, particularly the Chairman, before Congress; and speeches made by Federal Reserve governors and regional Reserve Bank presidents. I discuss here some evidence regarding whether this large amount of written and verbal communication is also deemed important by market participants for valuing financial assets. This would be the case if buyers and sellers believed that Federal Reserve talk was informative about the direction of future policy, conveying information that should influence market expectations. In addition, market participants may value Federal Reserve talk if they believe it conveys some new information about the state of the economy.

A difficulty in evaluating the market effects of Federal Reserve talk is obtaining a quantitative measure of the content of qualitative communication. One approach is to construct such a measure through a subjective reading of the text. However, this approach may be contaminated by the biases of the researcher and is cumbersome when there is a large amount of text to analyze. In a recent study, Michelle Bligh and Gregory Hess of The Claremont Colleges take a different approach based on “content analysis.” Content analysis assesses the prevalence of words in a text that match those in predetermined word lists created by linguists. For example, lists that contain

words that express “optimism” or “pessimism” can be used to characterize the optimistic or pessimistic tone of any piece of text.

Using this approach, Bligh and Hess study the effects of a variety of written and verbal communications by Alan Greenspan, the former Federal Reserve Chairman, over the period 1999-2004. They find that the language used by Chairman Greenspan had significant predictive power for a number of financial variables. In particular, this language was a significant predictor of equity prices as well as short- and long-term interest rates in the days immediately following the communication, with the most sustained effects occurring in Treasury bond yields. Interestingly, all the forms of non-quantitative communication they analyzed, including statements, testimony, and speeches, had some amount of predictive power.

The fact that Federal Reserve talk influences the behavior of financial markets has at least two important and related implications. The first is that written and verbal communication by Chairman Greenspan was taken seriously by the markets over this period. This is no small achievement given that such communication is by its very nature unverifiable and open to interpretation. Second, it suggests that written and verbal communication is an effective tool that the Federal Reserve has at its disposal to convey information to financial markets. The extent of non-quantitative communication and the language used in these communications are likely to be important choices made by Federal Reserve policymakers in the future. Indeed, there is already a widely held perception that the language used in the policy statement released following FOMC meetings under Chairman Ben Bernanke has differed from that used under Chairman Greenspan.

—Jeremy M. Piger

Bligh, Michelle and Hess, Gregory D. “A Quantitative Assessment of the Qualitative Aspects of Chairman Greenspan’s Communications.” Unpublished manuscript, Claremont McKenna College, 2005.

Contents

Page

3	Monetary and Financial Indicators at a Glance
4	Monetary Aggregates and Their Components
6	Monetary Aggregates: Monthly Growth
7	Reserves Markets and Short-Term Credit Flows
8	Measures of Expected Inflation
9	Interest Rates
10	Policy-Based Inflation Indicators
11	Implied Forward Rates, Futures Contracts, and Inflation-Indexed Securities
12	Velocity, Gross Domestic Product, and M2
14	Bank Credit
15	Stock Market Index and Foreign Inflation and Interest Rates
16	Reference Tables
18	Definitions, Notes, and Sources

Conventions used in this publication:

1. Unless otherwise indicated, data are monthly.
2. Shaded areas indicate recessions, as determined by the National Bureau of Economic Research.
3. *Percent change at an annual rate* is the simple, not compounded, monthly percent change multiplied by 12. For example, using consecutive months, the percent change at an annual rate in x between month $t-1$ and the current month t is: $[(x_t/x_{t-1})-1] \times 1200$. Note that this differs from *National Economic Trends*. In that publication, monthly percent changes are compounded and expressed as annual growth rates.
4. The *percent change from year ago* refers to the percent change from the same period in the previous year. For example, the percent change from year ago in x between month $t-12$ and the current month t is: $[(x_t/x_{t-12})-1] \times 100$.

We welcome your comments addressed to:

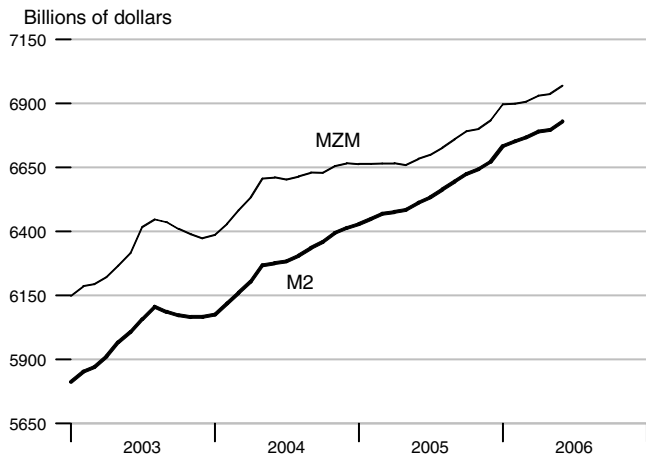
Editor, *Monetary Trends*
Research Division
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis
P.O. Box 442
St. Louis, MO 63166-0442

On March 23, 2006, the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System ceased the publication of the M3 monetary aggregate. It also ceased publishing the following components: large-denomination time deposits, RPs, and eurodollars.

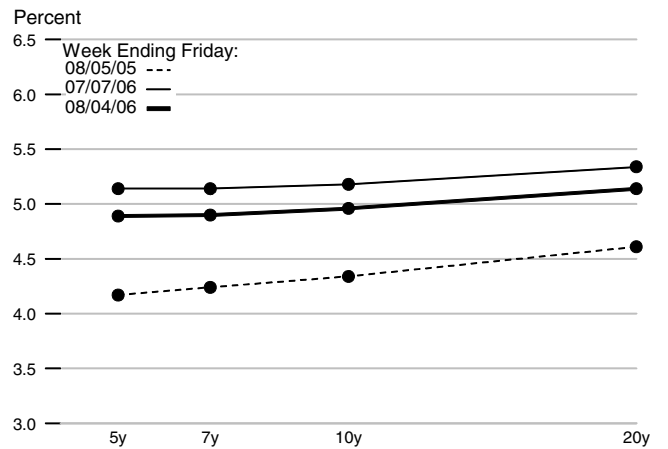
or to:

stlsFRED@stls.frb.org

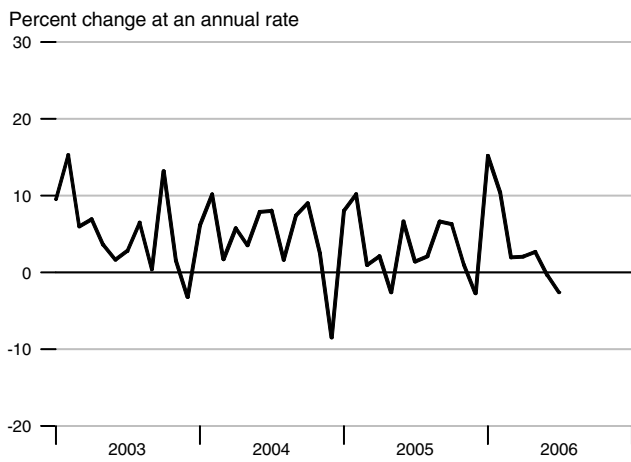
M2 and MZM



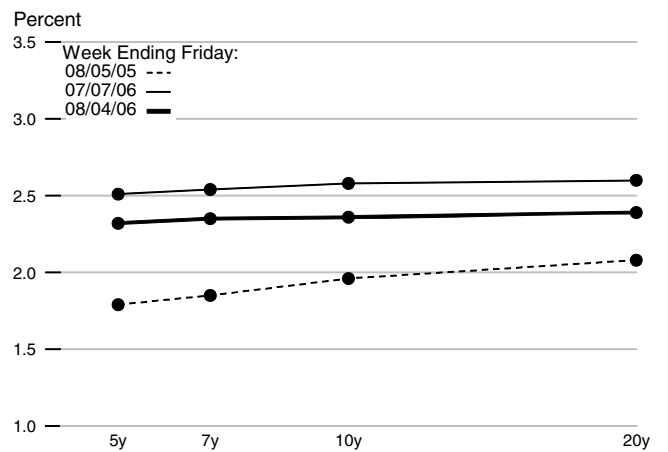
Treasury Yield Curve



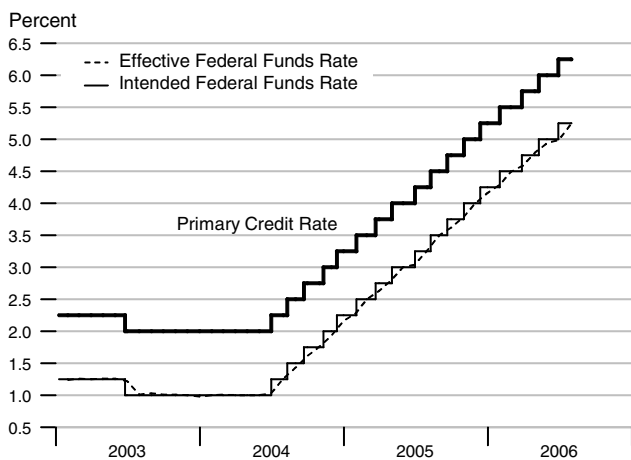
Adjusted Monetary Base



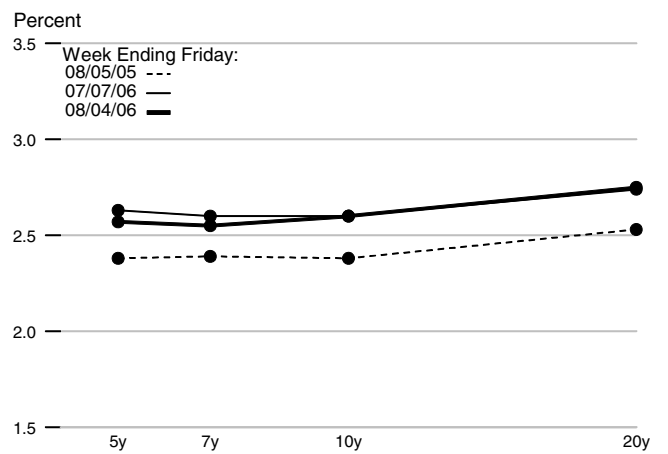
Real Treasury Yield Curve



Reserve Market Rates

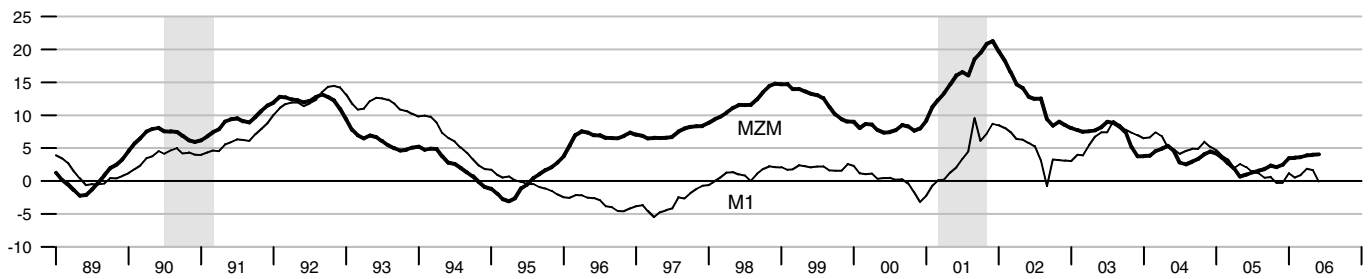


Inflation-Indexed Treasury Yield Spreads



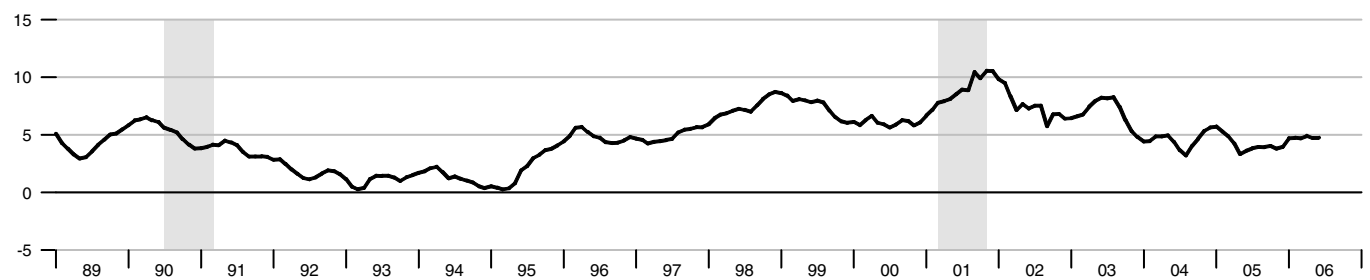
MZM and M1

Percent change from year ago



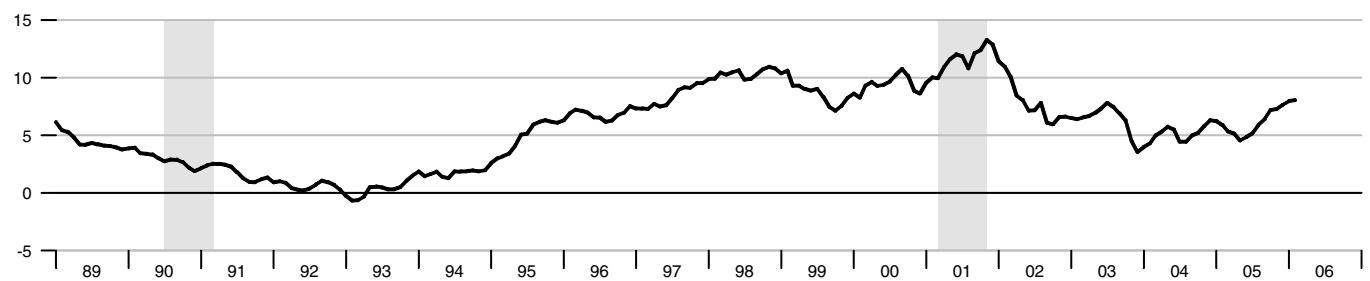
M2

Percent change from year ago



M3*

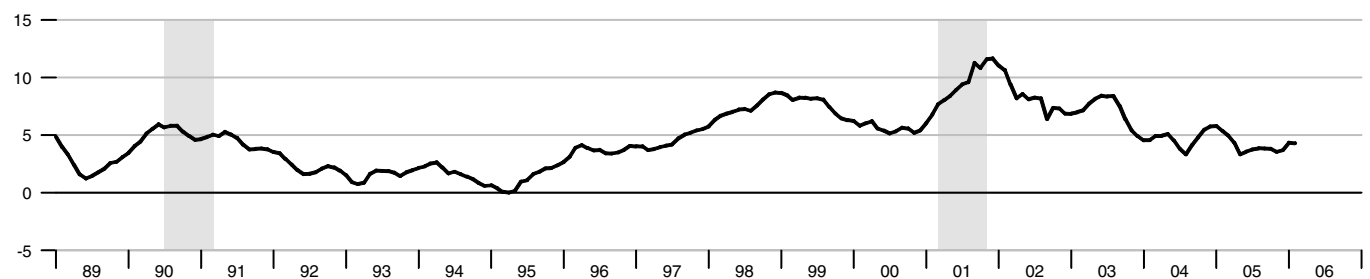
Percent change from year ago



*See table of contents for changes to the series.

Monetary Services Index - M2**

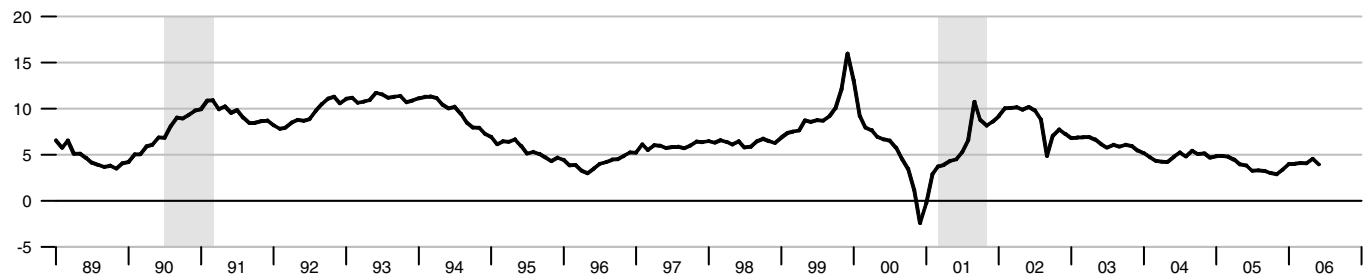
Percent change from year ago



**We will not update the MSI series until we revise the code to accommodate the discontinuation of M3.

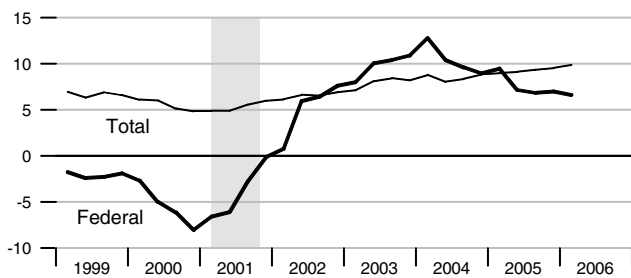
Adjusted Monetary Base

Percent change from year ago



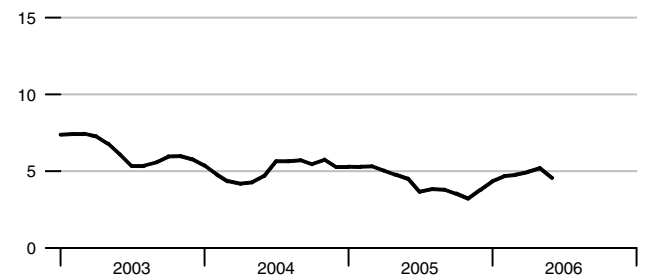
Domestic Nonfinancial Debt

Percent change from year ago



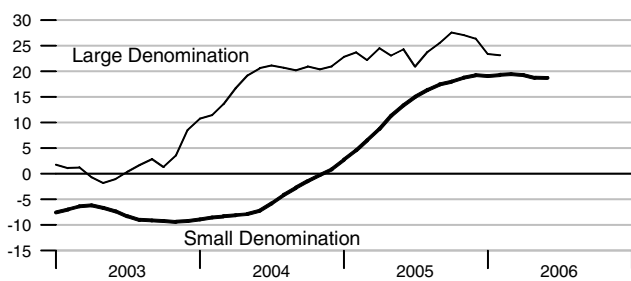
Currency Held by the Nonbank Public

Percent change from year ago



Time Deposits*

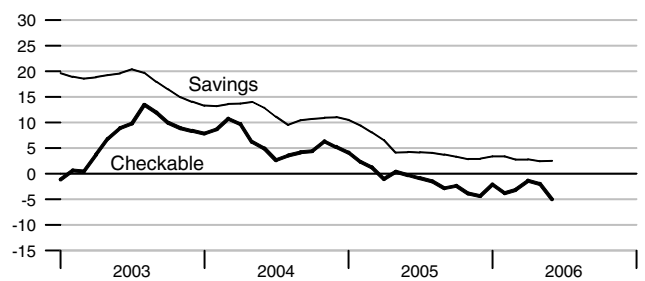
Percent change from year ago



*See table of contents for changes to the series.

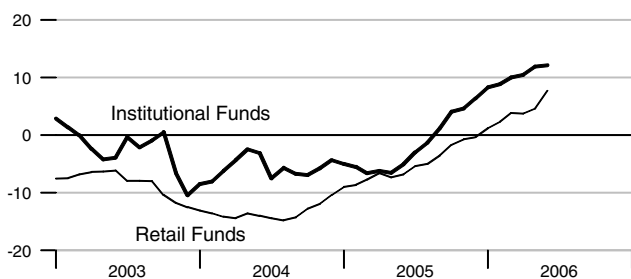
Checkable and Savings Deposits

Percent change from year ago



Money Market Mutual Fund Shares

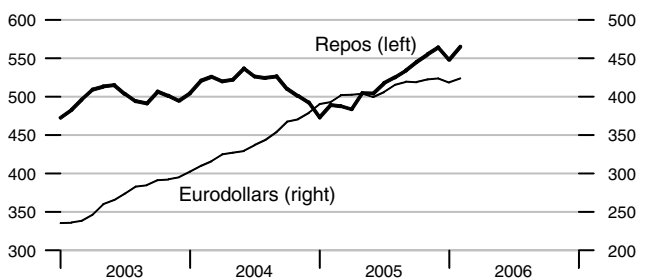
Percent change from year ago



Repurchase Agreements and Eurodollars*

Billions of dollars

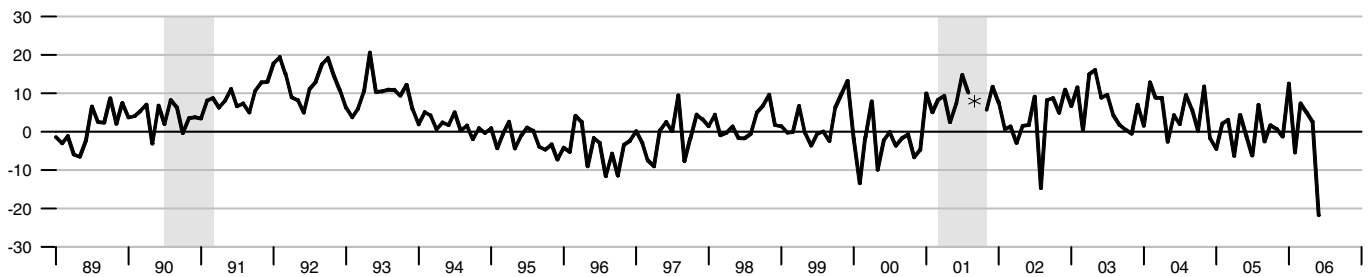
Billions of dollars



*See table of contents for changes to these series.

M1

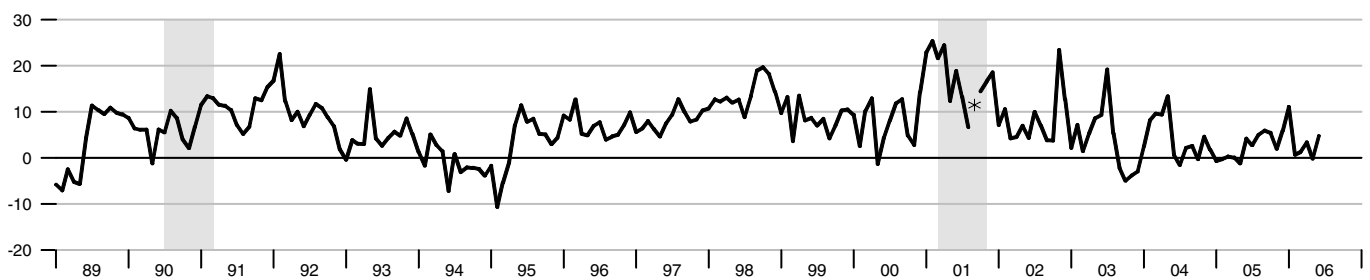
Percent change at an annual rate



*Actual values for September and October 2001 are 55.87 and -38.35 percent rate, respectively.

M2M

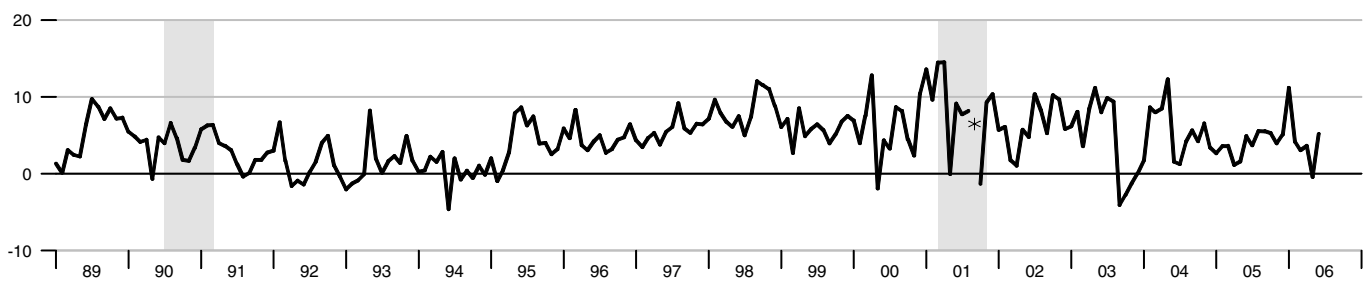
Percent change at an annual rate



*Actual value for September 2001 is 39.41 percent rate.

M2

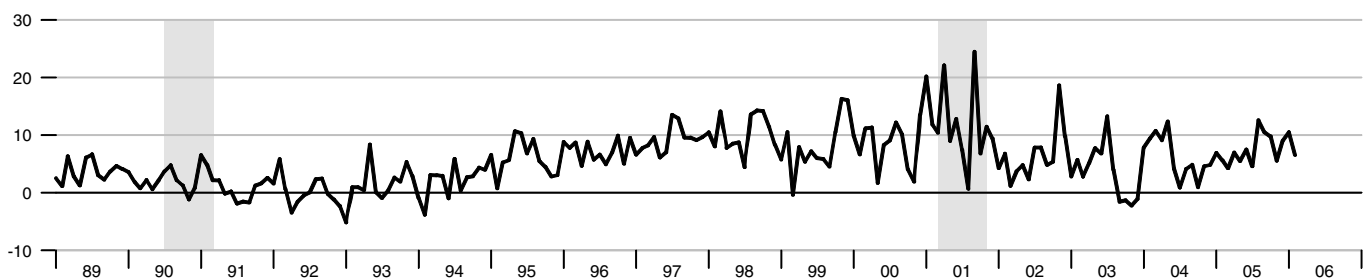
Percent change at an annual rate



*Actual value for September 2001 is 24.90 percent rate.

M3*

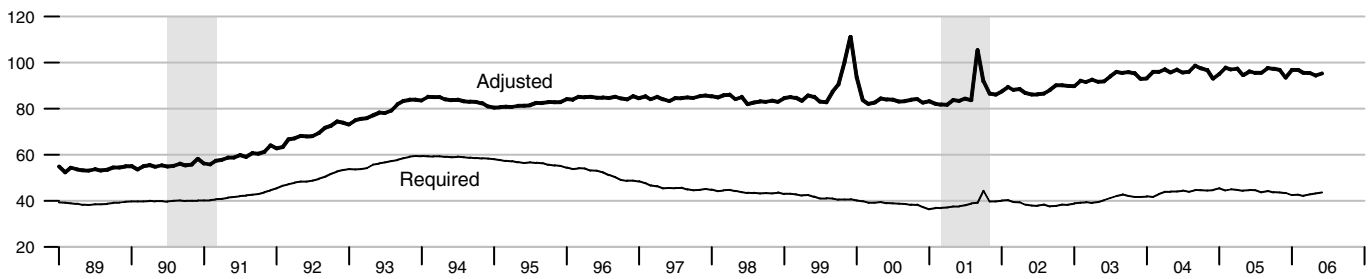
Percent change at an annual rate



*See table of contents for changes to the series.

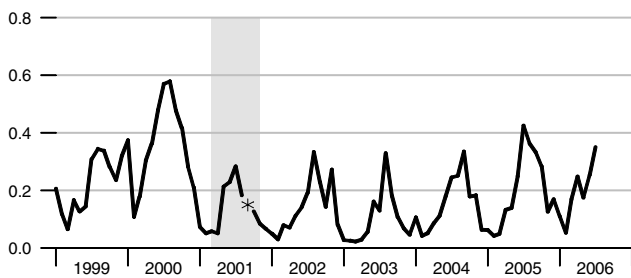
Adjusted and Required Reserves

Billions of dollars



Total Borrowings, nsa

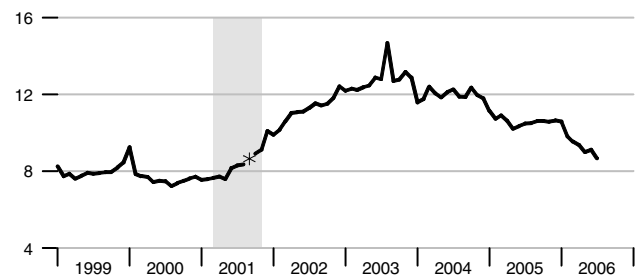
Billions of dollars



*Actual value for September 2001 is \$3.4 billion.

Excess Reserves plus RCB Contracts

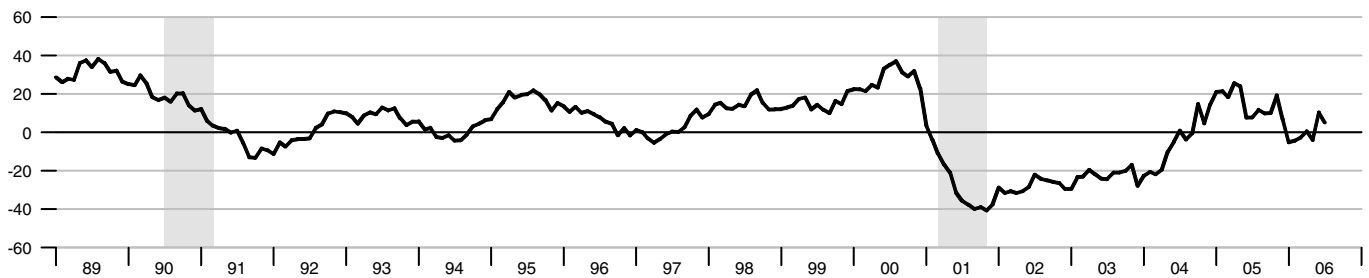
Billions of dollars



*Actual value for September 2001 is \$26.43 billion.

Nonfinancial Commercial Paper

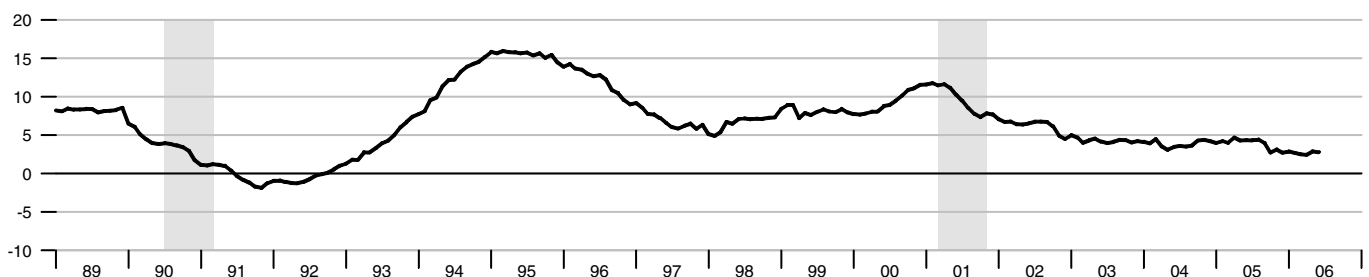
Percent change from year ago



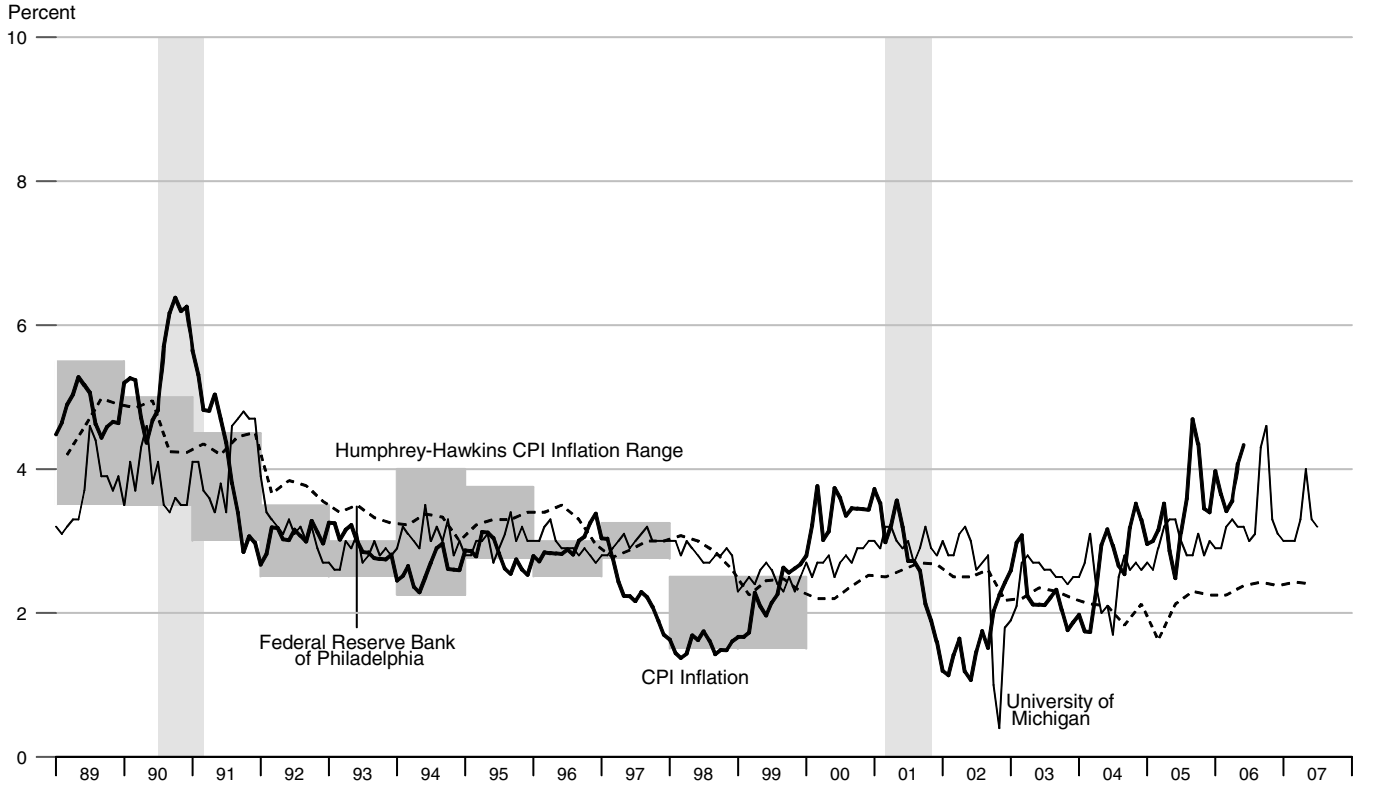
As of April 10, 2006, the Federal Reserve Board made major changes to its commercial paper calculations. For more information, please refer to <http://www.federalreserve.gov/releases/cp/about.htm>.

Consumer Credit

Percent change from year ago

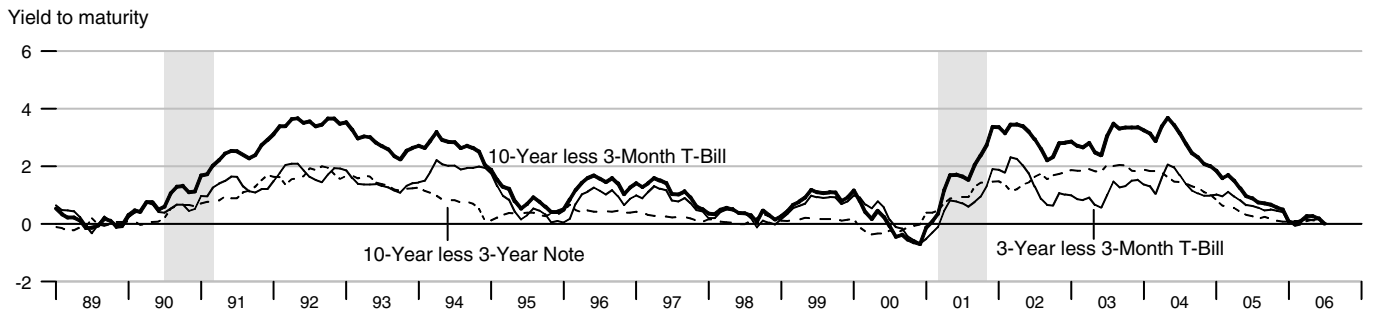


Inflation and Inflation Expectations

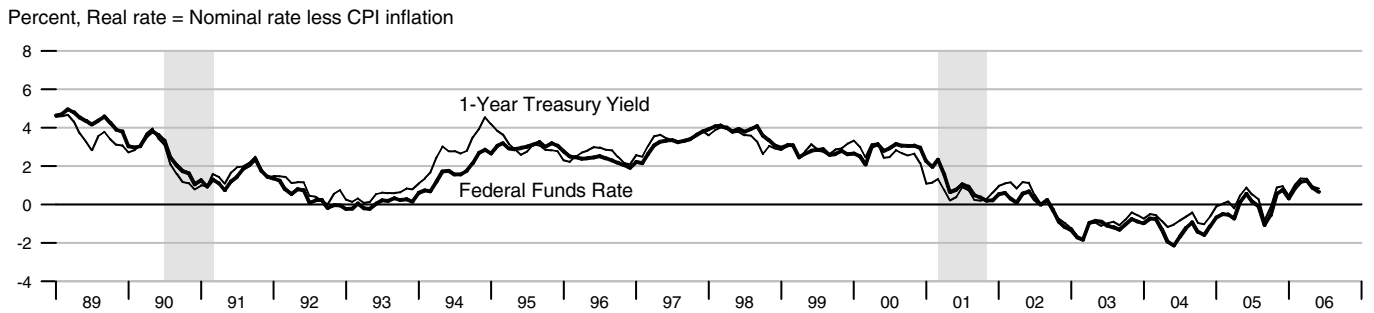


The shaded region shows the Humphrey-Hawkins CPI inflation range. Beginning in January 2000, the Humphrey-Hawkins inflation range was reported using the PCE price index and therefore is not shown on this graph. See notes on page 19.

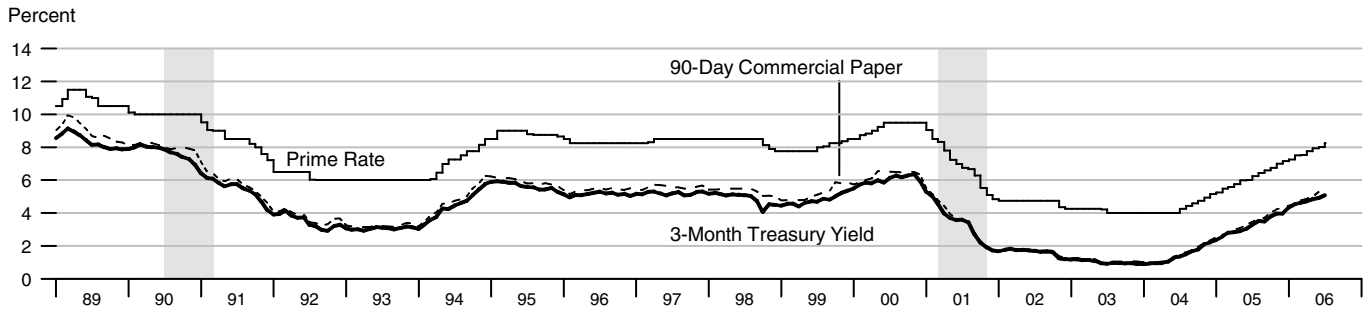
Treasury Security Yield Spreads



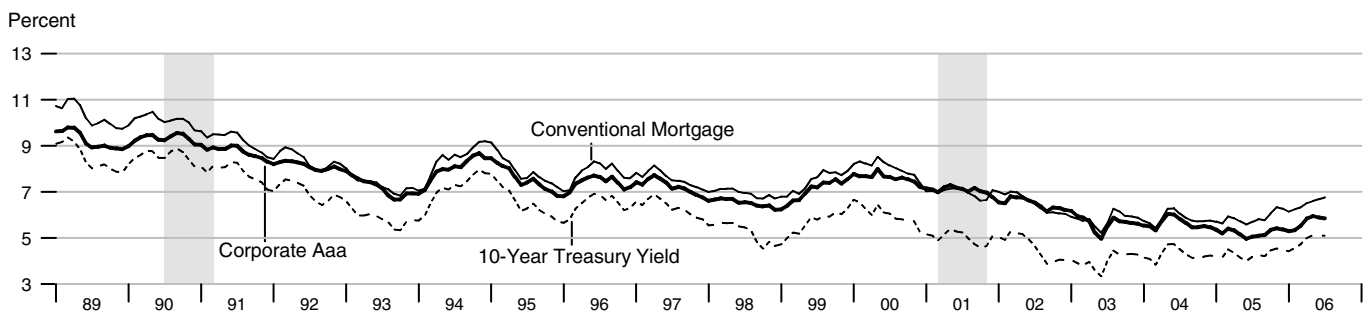
Real Interest Rates



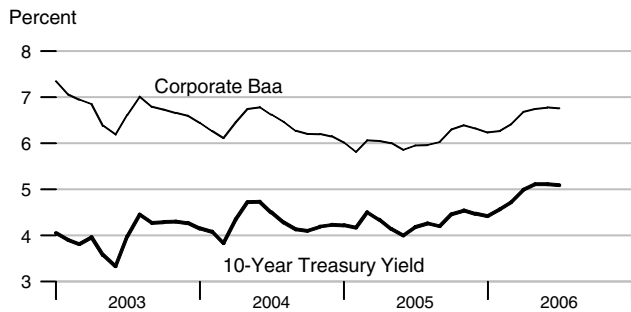
Short-Term Interest Rates



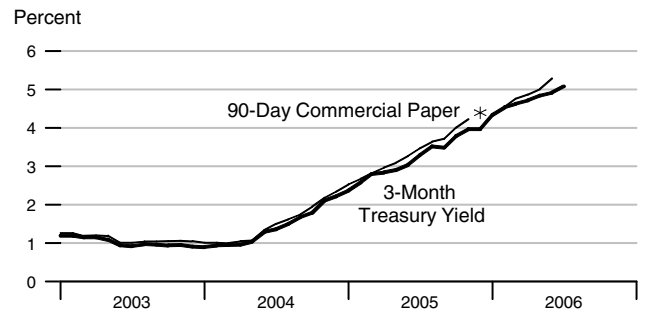
Long-Term Interest Rates



Long-Term Interest Rates

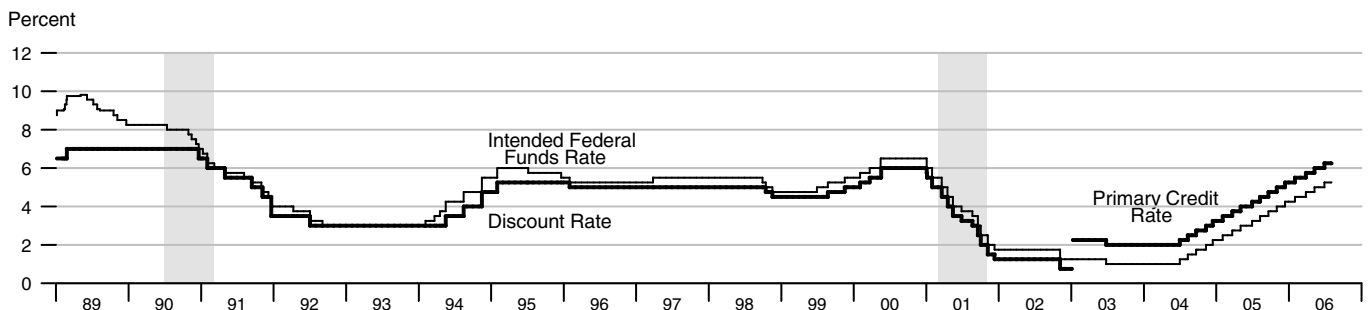


Short-Term Interest Rates

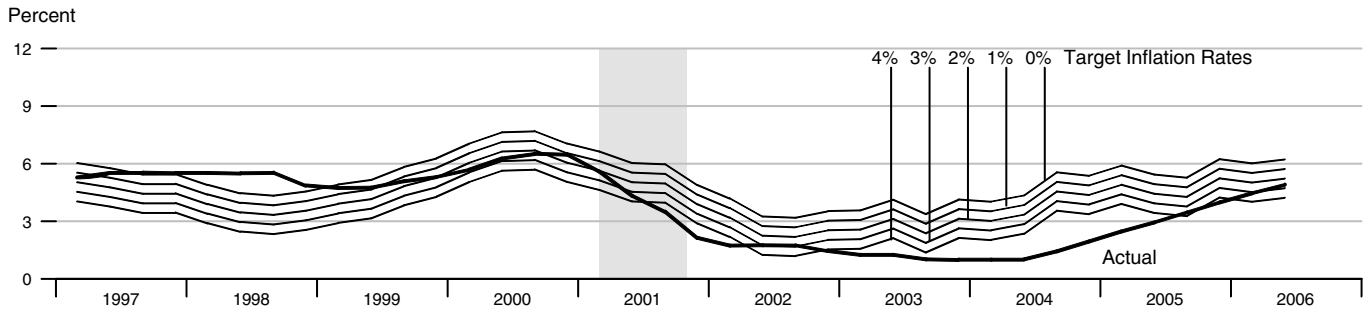


*90-Day Commercial Paper data are not available for December 2005, January 2006, and July 2006.

FOMC Intended Federal Funds Rate, Discount Rate, and Primary Credit Rate



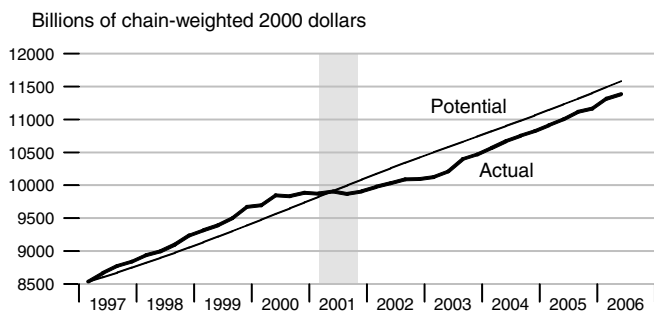
Federal Funds Rate and Inflation Targets



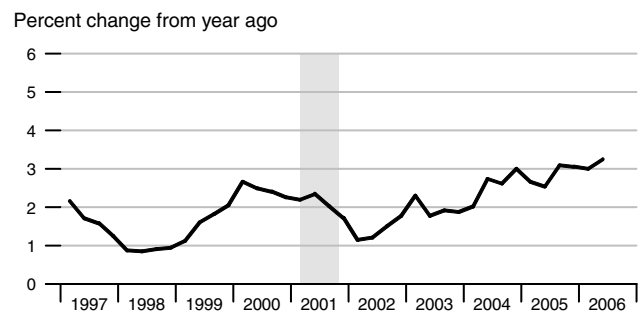
Calculated federal funds rate is based on Taylor's rule. See notes on page 19.

Components of Taylor's Rule

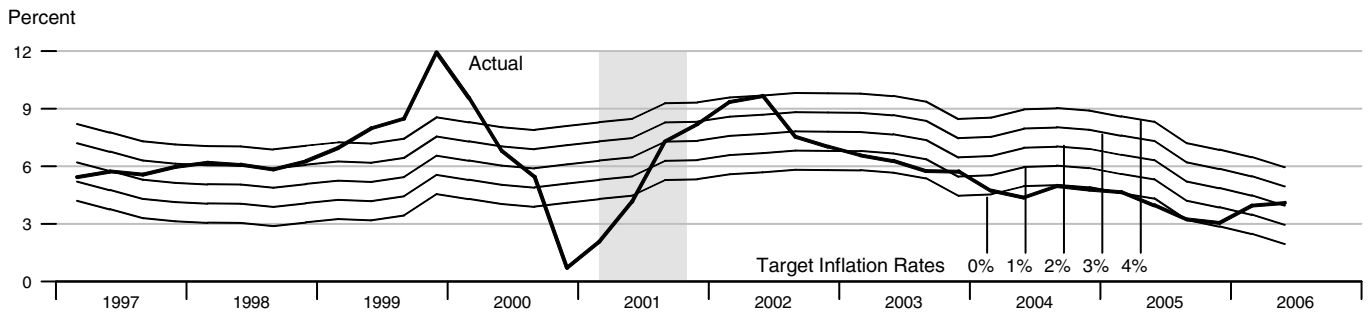
Actual and Potential Real GDP



PCE Inflation



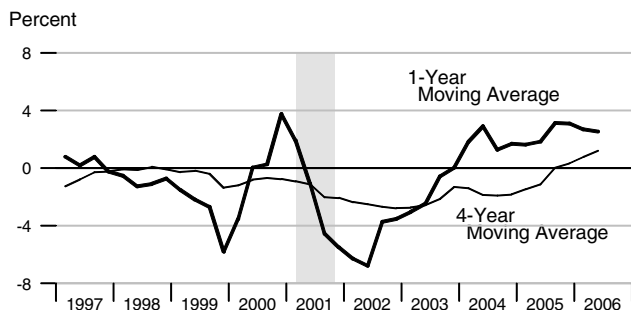
Monetary Base Growth* and Inflation Targets



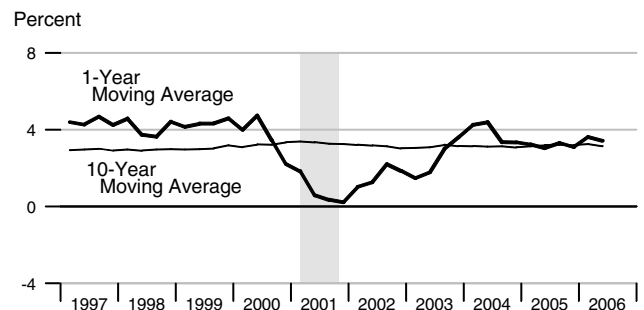
*Modified for the effects of sweeps programs on reserve demand. Calculated base growth is based on McCallum's rule. Actual base growth is percent change from year ago. See notes on page 19.

Components of McCallum's Rule

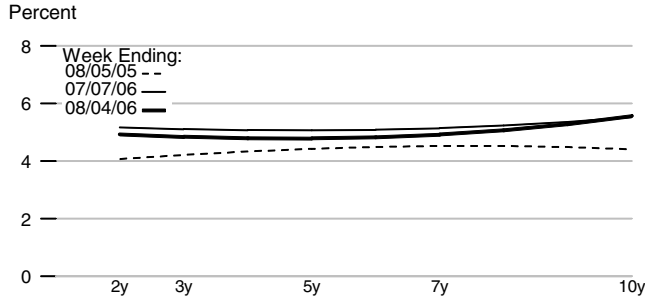
Monetary Base Velocity Growth



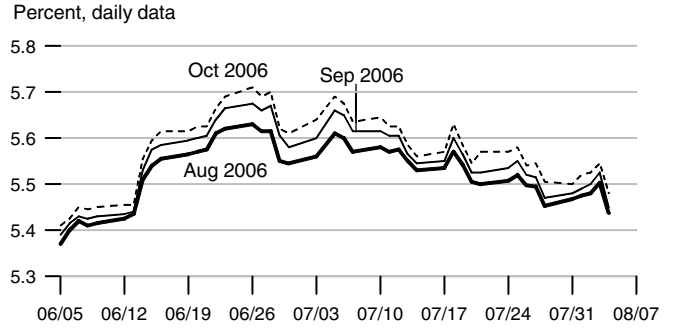
Real Output Growth



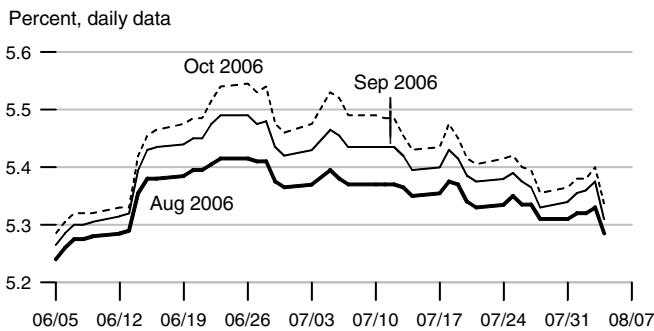
Implied One-Year Forward Rates



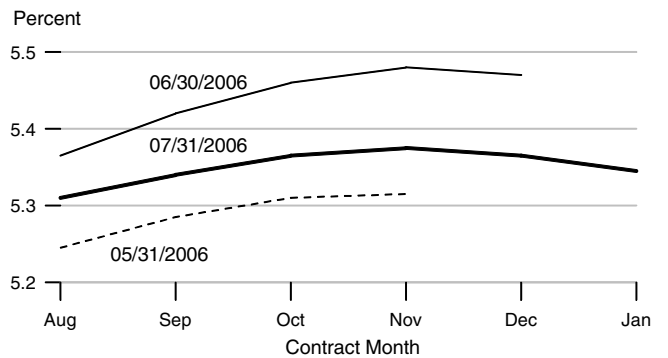
Rates on 3-Month Eurodollar Futures



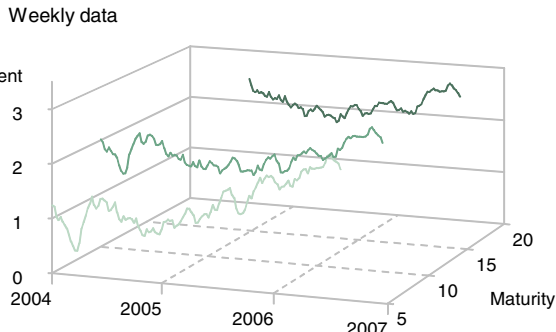
Rates on Selected Federal Funds Futures Contracts



Rates on Federal Funds Futures on Selected Dates



Inflation-Indexed Treasury Securities



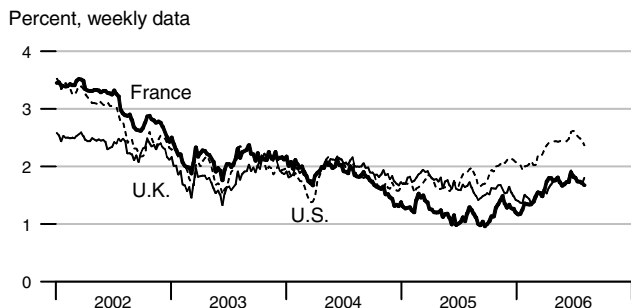
Note: Yields are inflation-indexed constant maturity U.S. Treasury securities

Inflation-Indexed Treasury Yield Spreads

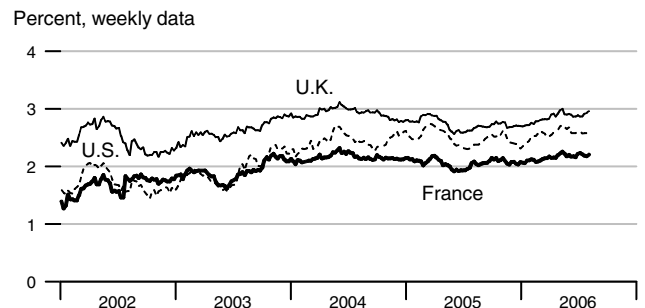


Note: Yield spread is between nominal and inflation-indexed constant maturity U.S. Treasury securities.

Inflation-Indexed 10-Year Government Notes

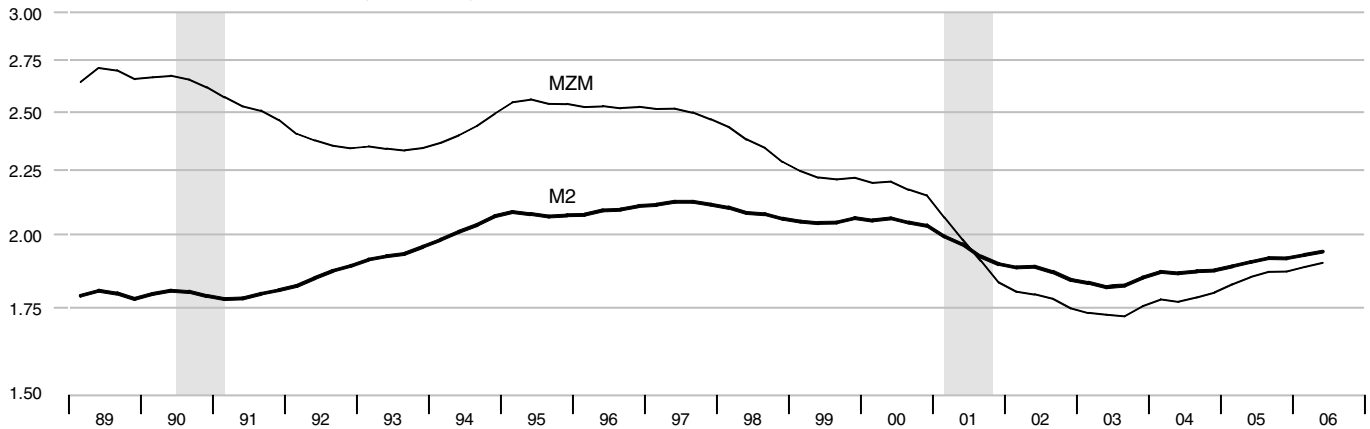


Inflation-Indexed 10-Year Government Yield Spreads



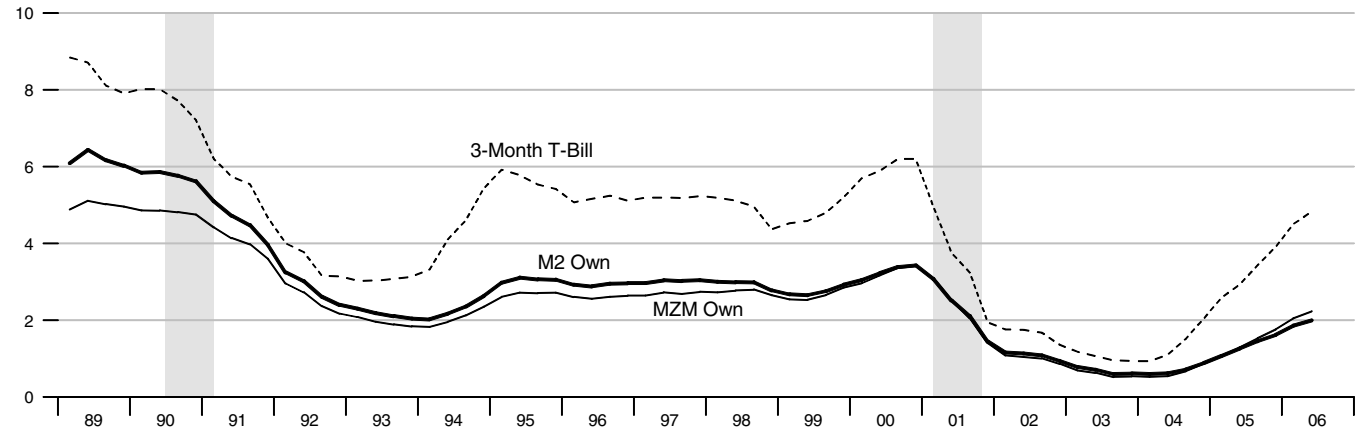
Velocity

Nominal GDP/MZM, Nominal GDP/M2 (Ratio Scale)



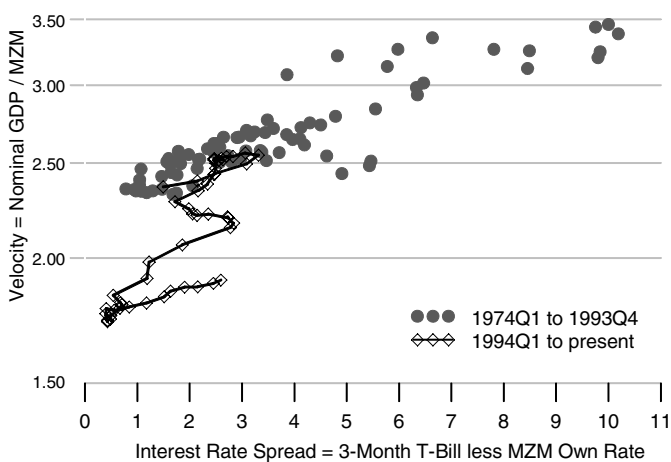
Interest Rates

Percent



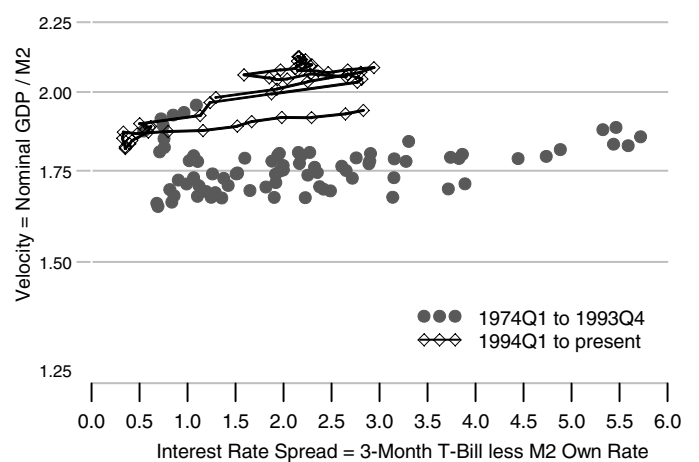
MZM Velocity and Interest Rate Spread

Ratio Scale



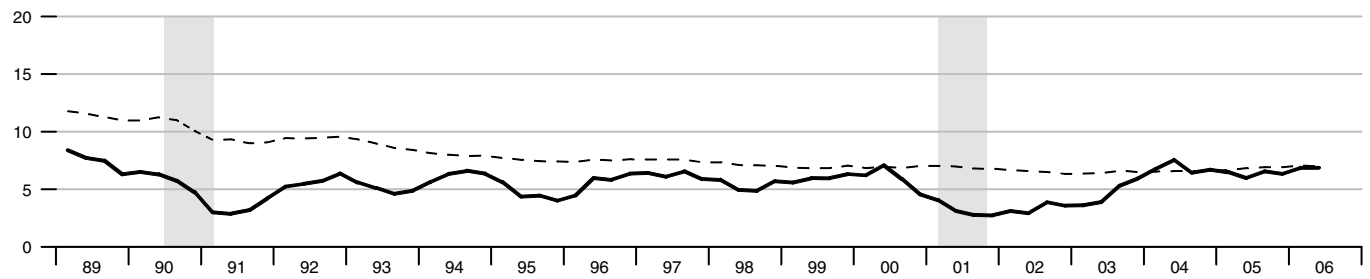
M2 Velocity and Interest Rate Spread

Ratio Scale



Gross Domestic Product

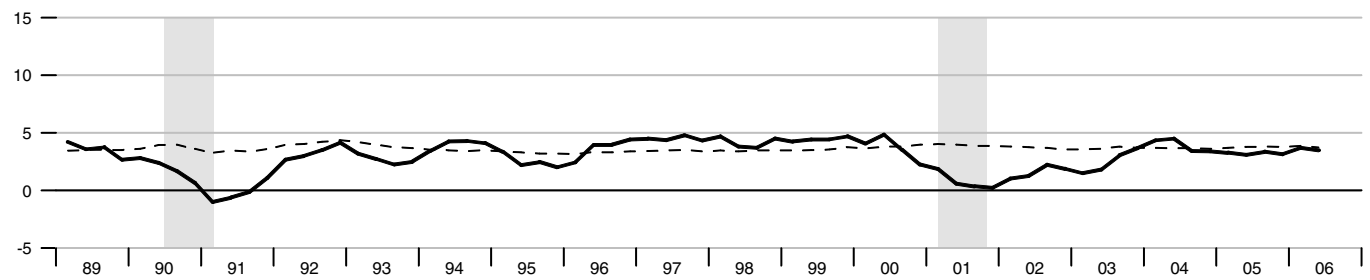
Percent change from year ago



Dashed lines indicate 10-year moving averages.

Real Gross Domestic Product

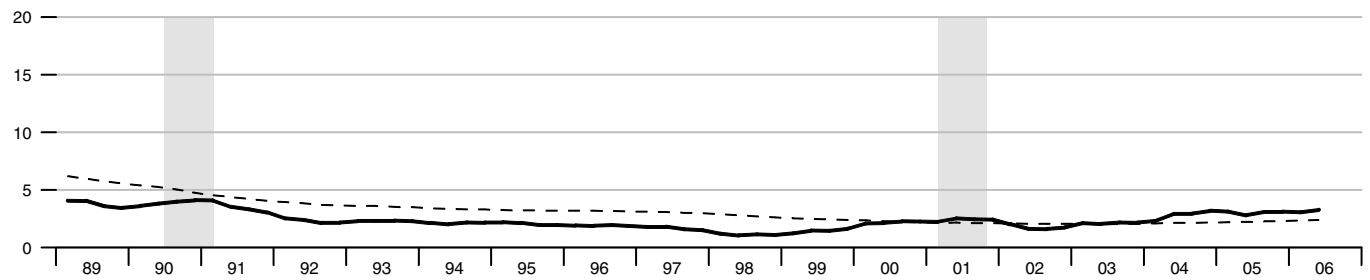
Percent change from year ago



Dashed lines indicate 10-year moving averages.

Gross Domestic Product Price Index

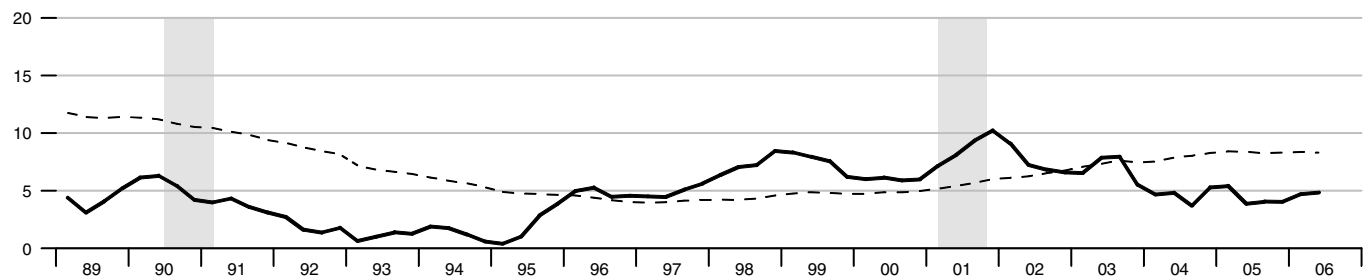
Percent change from year ago



Dashed lines indicate 10-year moving averages.

M2

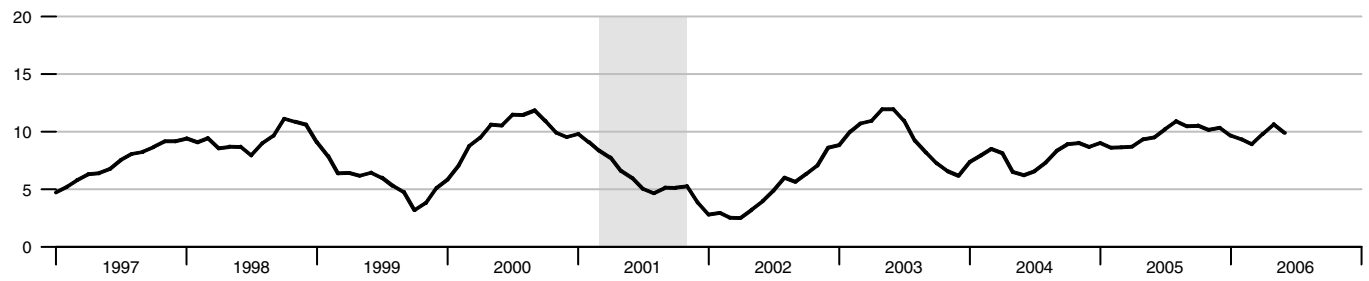
Percent change from year ago



Dashed lines indicate 10-year moving averages.

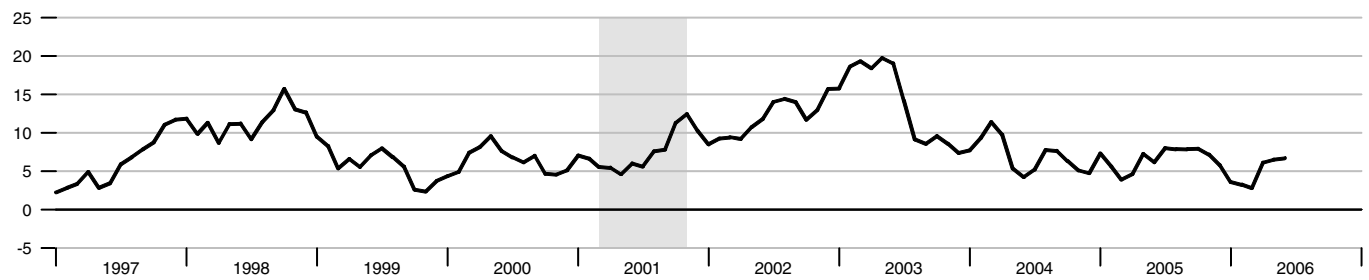
Bank Credit

Percent change from year ago



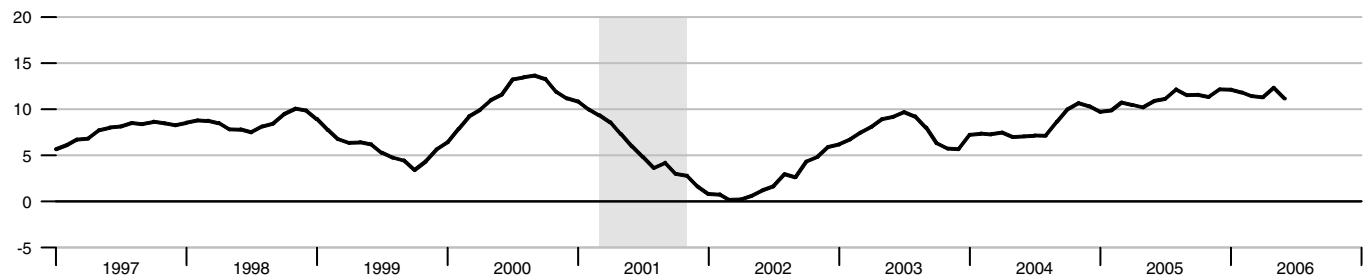
Investment Securities in Bank Credit at Commercial Banks

Percent change from year ago



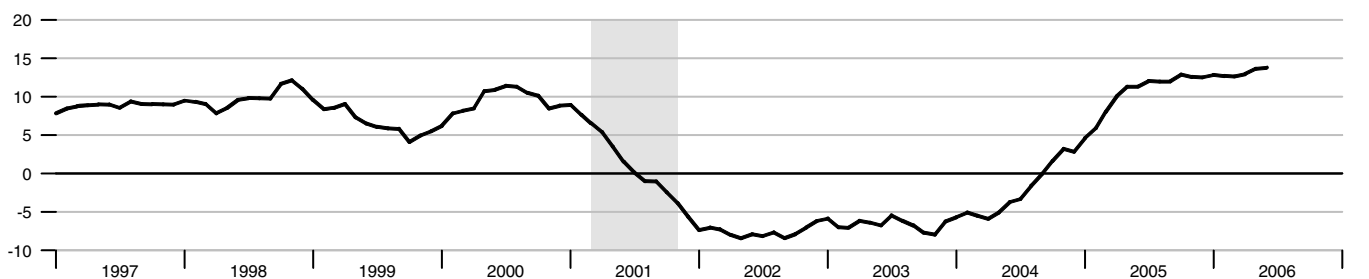
Total Loans and Leases in Bank Credit at Commercial Banks

Percent change from year ago

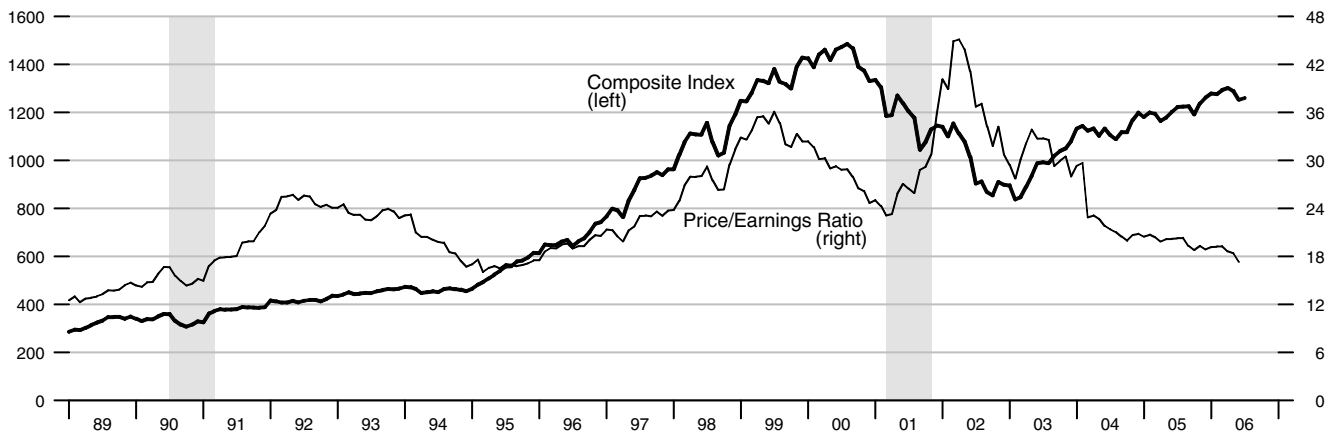


Commercial and Industrial Loans at Commercial Banks

Percent change from year ago



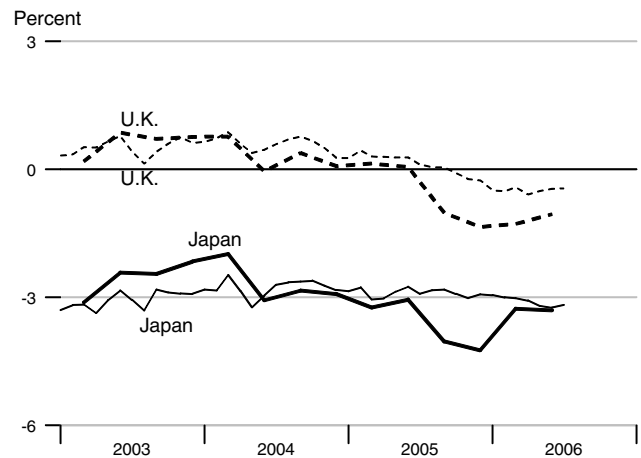
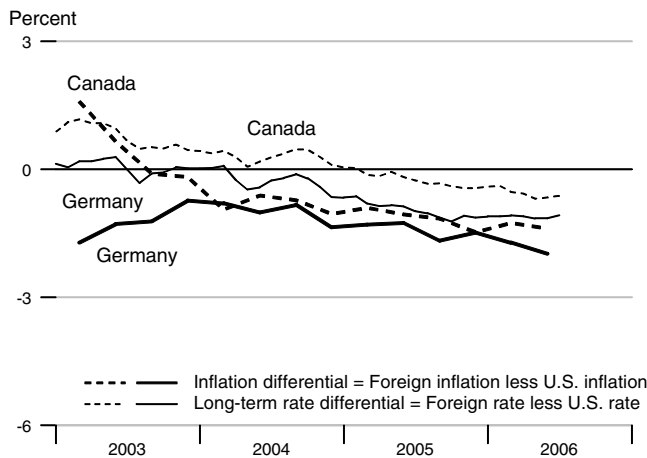
Standard & Poor's 500



Recent Inflation and Long-Term Interest Rates

	Consumer Price Inflation Rates				Long-Term Government Bond Rates			
	Percent change from year ago				Percent			
	2005Q3	2005Q4	2006Q1	2006Q2	Apr06	May06	Jun06	Jul06
United States	3.80	3.73	3.68	3.99	4.99	5.11	5.11	5.09
Canada	2.64	2.26	2.41	2.60	4.42	4.42	4.45	4.47
France	1.90	1.65	1.79	1.92	3.96	4.00	4.01	.
Germany	2.13	2.25	1.96	2.01	3.89	3.96	3.96	4.01
Italy	2.03	2.15	2.14	2.23	4.22	4.28	4.29	4.31
Japan	-0.24	-0.51	0.41	0.68	1.91	1.91	1.87	1.91
United Kingdom	2.78	2.38	2.39	2.93	4.40	4.60	4.65	4.64

Inflation and Long-Term Interest Rate Differentials



		Money Stock				Bank	Adjusted		MSI M2**	
		M1	MZM	M2	M3*	Credit	Monetary Base	Reserves		
2001		1140.196	5223.809	5221.416	7648.507	5345.104	641.167	86.172	271.477	
2002		1196.168	5895.588	5614.102	8259.055	5598.053	697.092	88.158	294.080	
2003		1273.742	6333.008	6005.194	8787.321	6121.396	740.929	93.313	315.192	
2004		1344.776	6582.026	6277.757	9234.718	6598.544	776.707	96.066	329.873	
2005		1368.717	6722.114	6541.731	9786.477	7240.026	806.308	96.222	343.539	
2004	1	1318.425	6446.396	6131.165	9003.705	6426.484	761.428	95.033	322.050	
	2	1338.979	6595.935	6261.926	9223.054	6557.100	771.146	96.603	328.960	
	3	1352.681	6626.890	6319.667	9316.285	6650.004	782.783	96.801	332.111	
	4	1369.017	6658.883	6398.270	9395.830	6760.586	791.470	95.825	336.371	
2005	1	1369.833	6669.722	6455.484	9528.052	6989.032	798.244	96.654	339.356	
	2	1368.721	6674.005	6495.504	9670.405	7160.044	802.634	96.059	341.280	
	3	1366.836	6732.074	6566.270	9859.294	7350.926	808.400	96.286	344.766	
	4	1369.479	6812.654	6649.668	10088.16	7460.100	815.953	95.888	348.753	
2006	1	1381.720	6906.722	6759.250		7638.915	830.481	96.479		
	2	1384.623	6940.809	6807.116		7884.873	836.387	95.221		
2004	Jun	1341.192	6622.667	6288.595	9275.732	6588.643	775.276	96.930	330.439	
	Jul	1343.431	6614.151	6295.192	9282.651	6605.758	780.465	95.693	330.885	
	Aug	1354.126	6626.092	6317.062	9314.355	6637.261	781.531	96.030	331.953	
	Sep	1360.486	6640.428	6346.747	9351.849	6706.993	786.352	98.679	333.496	
	Oct	1360.799	6638.774	6369.117	9359.369	6721.198	792.252	97.565	334.816	
	Nov	1374.114	6664.062	6403.825	9395.128	6762.234	793.883	96.837	336.675	
	Dec	1372.137	6673.812	6421.869	9432.994	6798.327	788.274	93.074	337.622	
	2005	Jan	1367.032	6669.990	6436.137	9487.218	6892.870	793.547	95.104	338.366
		Feb	1369.472	6668.749	6455.410	9531.592	6993.442	800.277	97.813	339.355
		Mar	1372.994	6670.428	6474.904	9565.346	7080.785	800.907	97.045	340.347
		Apr	1365.820	6670.782	6481.017	9620.909	7106.083	802.314	97.419	340.663
		May	1370.779	6664.078	6489.530	9665.013	7158.750	800.583	94.568	340.941
Jun		1369.564	6687.156	6515.964	9725.292	7215.300	805.005	96.190	342.235	
Jul		1362.523	6702.457	6536.032	9762.435	7281.095	805.967	95.513	343.275	
Aug		1370.440	6730.302	6566.250	9864.629	7361.619	807.390	95.633	344.739	
Sep		1367.546	6763.464	6596.528	9950.818	7410.064	811.844	97.713	346.285	
Oct		1369.430	6794.122	6625.704	10031.96	7429.240	816.112	97.348	347.590	
Nov		1370.214	6805.288	6647.562	10078.49	7449.667	816.800	96.842	348.603	
Dec		1368.792	6838.552	6675.739	10154.03	7501.393	814.948	93.473	350.067	
2006	Jan	1383.040	6901.596	6737.957	10242.79	7558.425	825.231	96.803	353.032	
	Feb	1376.841	6905.583	6761.272	10298.68	7645.533	832.424	96.927	353.943	
	Mar	1385.280	6912.988	6778.520		7712.788	833.789	95.707		
	Apr	1391.042	6932.383	6798.963		7803.664	835.217	95.638		
	May	1394.038	6931.373	6796.562		7921.138	837.098	94.562		
	Jun	1368.789	6958.672	6825.823		7929.816	836.847	95.463		

Note: All values are given in billions of dollars. *See table of contents for changes to the series.

**We will not update the MSI series until we revise the code to accommodate the discontinuation of M3.

		Federal Funds	Primary Credit Rate	Prime Rate	3-mo CDs	Treasury Yields			Corporate Aaa Bonds	S & L Aaa Bonds	Conventional Mortgage	
						3-mo	3-yr	10-yr				
2001		3.89		6.92	3.69	3.47	4.08	5.02	7.08	5.01	6.97	
2002		1.67		4.68	1.73	1.63	3.10	4.61	6.49	4.87	6.54	
2003		1.13	2.11	4.12	1.15	1.03	2.11	4.02	5.67	4.52	5.82	
2004		1.35	2.34	4.34	1.56	1.40	2.78	4.27	5.63	4.50	5.84	
2005		3.21	4.19	6.19	3.51	3.21	3.93	4.29	5.23	4.28	5.86	
2004	1	1.00	2.00	4.00	1.05	0.93	2.17	4.02	5.45	4.26	5.61	
	2	1.01	2.00	4.00	1.25	1.10	2.98	4.60	5.93	4.82	6.13	
	3	1.43	2.42	4.42	1.70	1.51	2.92	4.30	5.64	4.54	5.89	
	4	1.95	2.94	4.94	2.25	2.04	3.05	4.17	5.48	4.39	5.73	
2005	1	2.47	3.44	5.44	2.78	2.58	3.61	4.30	5.32	4.23	5.76	
	2	2.94	3.91	5.91	3.23	2.93	3.73	4.16	5.15	4.15	5.72	
	3	3.46	4.43	6.43	3.74	3.43	3.98	4.21	5.09	4.28	5.76	
	4	3.98	4.97	6.97	4.30	3.91	4.37	4.49	5.38	4.45	6.22	
2006	1	4.46	5.43	7.43	4.72	4.50	4.58	4.57	5.39	4.29	6.24	
	2	4.91	5.90	7.90	5.18	4.83	4.98	5.07	5.89	4.36	6.60	
2004	Jul	1.26	2.25	4.25	1.57	1.36	3.05	4.50	5.82	4.71	6.06	
	Aug	1.43	2.43	4.43	1.68	1.50	2.88	4.28	5.65	4.52	5.87	
	Sep	1.61	2.58	4.58	1.86	1.68	2.83	4.13	5.46	4.40	5.75	
	Oct	1.76	2.75	4.75	2.04	1.79	2.85	4.10	5.47	4.38	5.72	
	Nov	1.93	2.93	4.93	2.26	2.11	3.09	4.19	5.52	4.45	5.73	
	Dec	2.16	3.15	5.15	2.45	2.22	3.21	4.23	5.47	4.35	5.75	
	2005	Jan	2.28	3.25	5.25	2.61	2.37	3.39	4.22	5.36	4.24	5.71
		Feb	2.50	3.49	5.49	2.77	2.58	3.54	4.17	5.20	4.16	5.63
		Mar	2.63	3.58	5.58	2.97	2.80	3.91	4.50	5.40	4.29	5.93
		Apr	2.79	3.75	5.75	3.09	2.84	3.79	4.34	5.33	4.18	5.86
		May	3.00	3.98	5.98	3.22	2.90	3.72	4.14	5.15	4.20	5.72
		Jun	3.04	4.01	6.01	3.38	3.04	3.69	4.00	4.96	4.08	5.58
Jul		3.26	4.25	6.25	3.57	3.29	3.91	4.18	5.06	4.18	5.70	
Aug		3.50	4.44	6.44	3.77	3.52	4.08	4.26	5.09	4.33	5.82	
Sep		3.62	4.59	6.59	3.87	3.49	3.96	4.20	5.13	4.34	5.77	
Oct		3.78	4.75	6.75	4.13	3.79	4.29	4.46	5.35	4.49	6.07	
Nov		4.00	5.00	7.00	4.31	3.97	4.43	4.54	5.42	4.42	6.33	
Dec		4.16	5.15	7.15	4.45	3.97	4.39	4.47	5.37	4.46	6.27	
2006	Jan	4.29	5.26	7.26	4.56	4.34	4.35	4.42	5.29	4.27	6.15	
	Feb	4.49	5.50	7.50	4.72	4.54	4.64	4.57	5.35	4.33	6.25	
	Mar	4.59	5.53	7.53	4.88	4.63	4.74	4.72	5.53	4.29	6.32	
	Apr	4.79	5.75	7.75	5.03	4.72	4.89	4.99	5.84	4.36	6.51	
	May	4.94	5.93	7.93	5.15	4.84	4.97	5.11	5.95	4.38	6.60	
	Jun	4.99	6.02	8.02	5.35	4.92	5.09	5.11	5.89	4.35	6.68	
	Jul	5.24	6.25	8.25	5.46	5.08	5.07	5.09	5.85	4.42	6.76	

Note: All values are given as a percent at an annual rate.

		M1	MZM	M2	M3*
Percent change at an annual rate					
2001		3.33	15.88	8.81	11.49
2002		4.91	12.86	7.52	7.98
2003		6.49	7.42	6.97	6.40
2004		5.58	3.93	4.54	5.09
2005		1.78	2.13	4.20	5.97
<hr/>					
2004	1	5.89	2.61	3.26	5.43
	2	6.24	9.28	8.53	9.74
	3	4.09	1.88	3.69	4.04
	4	4.83	1.93	4.98	3.42
2005	1	0.24	0.65	3.58	5.63
	2	-0.32	0.26	2.48	5.98
	3	-0.55	3.48	4.36	7.81
	4	0.77	4.79	5.08	9.29
2006	1	3.58	5.52	6.59	
	2	0.84	1.97	2.83	
<hr/>					
2004	Jun	4.28	0.66	1.56	4.15
	Jul	2.00	-1.54	1.26	0.90
	Aug	9.55	2.17	4.17	4.10
	Sep	5.64	2.60	5.64	4.83
	Oct	0.28	-0.30	4.23	0.96
	Nov	11.74	4.57	6.54	4.58
	Dec	-1.73	1.76	3.38	4.84
<hr/>					
2005	Jan	-4.46	-0.69	2.67	6.90
	Feb	2.14	-0.22	3.59	5.61
	Mar	3.09	0.30	3.62	4.25
	Apr	-6.27	0.06	1.13	6.97
	May	4.36	-1.21	1.58	5.50
	Jun	-1.06	4.16	4.89	7.48
	Jul	-6.17	2.75	3.70	4.58
	Aug	6.97	4.99	5.55	12.56
	Sep	-2.53	5.91	5.53	10.48
	Oct	1.65	5.44	5.31	9.79
	Nov	0.69	1.97	3.96	5.57
	Dec	-1.25	5.87	5.09	8.99
<hr/>					
2006	Jan	12.49	11.06	11.18	10.49
	Feb	-5.38	0.69	4.15	6.55
	Mar	7.36	1.29	3.06	
	Apr	4.99	3.37	3.62	
	May	2.58	-0.17	-0.42	
	Jun	-21.73	4.73	5.17	

*See table of contents for changes to the series.

Definitions

M1: The sum of currency held outside the vaults of depository institutions, Federal Reserve Banks, and the U.S. Treasury; travelers checks; and demand and other checkable deposits issued by financial institutions (except demand deposits due to the Treasury and depository institutions), minus cash items in process of collection and Federal Reserve float.

MZM (money, zero maturity): M2 minus small-denomination time deposits, plus institutional money market mutual funds (that is, those included in M3 but excluded from M2). The label MZM was coined by William Poole (1991); the aggregate itself was proposed earlier by Motley (1988).

M2: M1 plus savings deposits (including money market deposit accounts) and small-denomination (under \$100,000) time deposits issued by financial institutions; and shares in retail money market mutual funds (funds with initial investments under \$50,000), net of retirement accounts.

M3: M2 plus large-denomination (\$100,000 or more) time deposits; repurchase agreements issued by depository institutions; Eurodollar deposits, specifically, dollar-denominated deposits due to nonbank U.S. addresses held at foreign offices of U.S. banks worldwide and all banking offices in Canada and the United Kingdom; and institutional money market mutual funds (funds with initial investments of \$50,000 or more).

Bank Credit: All loans, leases, and securities held by commercial banks.

Domestic Nonfinancial Debt: Total credit market liabilities of the U.S. Treasury, federally sponsored agencies, state and local governments, households, and nonfinancial firms. End-of-period basis.

Adjusted Monetary Base: The sum of currency in circulation outside Federal Reserve Banks and the U.S. Treasury, deposits of depository financial institutions at Federal Reserve Banks, and an adjustment for the effects of changes in statutory reserve requirements on the quantity of base money held by depositories. This series is a spliced chain index; see Anderson and Rasche (1996a,b, 2001, 2003).

Adjusted Reserves: The sum of vault cash and Federal Reserve Bank deposits held by depository institutions and an adjustment for the effects of changes in statutory reserve requirements on the quantity of base money held by depositories. This spliced chain index is numerically larger than the Board of Governors' measure, which excludes vault cash not used to satisfy statutory reserve requirements and Federal Reserve Bank deposits used to satisfy required clearing balance contracts; see Anderson and Rasche (1996a, 2001, 2003).

Monetary Services Index: An index that measures the flow of monetary services received by households and firms from their holdings of liquid assets; see Anderson, Jones, and Nesmith (1997). Indexes are shown for the assets included in M2, with additional data at research.stlouisfed.org/msi/index.html.

Note: M1, M2, M3, Bank Credit, and Domestic Nonfinancial Debt are constructed and published by the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System. For details, see *Statistical Supplement to the Federal Reserve Bulletin*, tables 1.21 and 1.26. MZM, Adjusted Monetary Base, Adjusted Reserves, and Monetary Services Index are constructed and published by the Research Division of the Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis.

Notes

Page 3: Readers are cautioned that, since early 1994, the level and growth of M1 have been depressed by retail sweep programs that reclassify transactions deposits (demand deposits and other checkable deposits) as savings deposits overnight, thereby reducing banks' required reserves; see Anderson and Rasche (2001) and research.stlouisfed.org/aggreg/swdata.html. **Primary Credit Rate**, **Discount Rate**, and **Intended Federal Funds Rate** shown in the chart **Reserve Market Rates** are plotted as of the date of the change, while the **Effective Federal Funds Rate** is plotted as of the end of the month. Interest rates in the table are monthly averages from the Board of Governors H.15 Statistical Release. The **Treasury Yield Curve** and **Real Treasury Yield Curve** show constant maturity yields calculated by the U.S. Treasury for securities 5, 7, 10, and 20 years to maturity. **Inflation-Indexed Treasury Yield Spreads** are a

measure of inflation compensation at those horizons, and it is simply the nominal constant maturity yield less the real constant maturity yield. Daily data and descriptions are available at research.stlouisfed.org/fred2/. See also *Statistical Supplement to the Federal Reserve Bulletin*, table 1.35. The 30-year constant maturity series was discontinued by the Treasury as of February 18, 2002.

Page 5: **Checkable Deposits** is the sum of demand and other checkable deposits. **Savings Deposits** is the sum of money market deposit accounts and passbook and statement savings. **Time Deposits** have a minimum initial maturity of 7 days. **Large Time Deposits** are deposits of \$100,000 or more. **Retail and Institutional Money Market Mutual Funds** are as included in M2 and the non-M2 component of M3, respectively.

Page 7: **Excess Reserves plus RCB (Required Clearing Balance) Contracts** equals the amount of deposits at Federal Reserve Banks held by depository institutions but not applied to satisfy statutory reserve requirements. (This measure excludes the vault cash held by depository institutions that is not applied to satisfy statutory reserve requirements.) **Consumer Credit** includes most short- and intermediate-term credit extended to individuals. See *Statistical Supplement to the Federal Reserve Bulletin*, table 1.55.

Page 8: **Inflation Expectations** measures include the quarterly Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia *Survey of Professional Forecasters*, the monthly University of Michigan Survey Research Center's *Surveys of Consumers*, and the annual Federal Open Market Committee (FOMC) range as reported to the Congress in the February testimony that accompanies the Monetary Policy Report to the Congress. Beginning February 2000, the FOMC began using the personal consumption expenditures (PCE) price index to report its inflation range; the FOMC then switched to the PCE chain-type price index excluding food and energy prices ("core") beginning July 2004. Accordingly, neither are shown on this graph. **CPI Inflation** is the percentage change from a year ago in the consumer price index for all urban consumers. **Real Interest Rates** are ex post measures, equal to nominal rates minus CPI inflation.

Page 9: **FOMC Intended Federal Funds Rate** is the level (or midpoint of the range, if applicable) of the federal funds rate that the staff of the FOMC expected to be consistent with the desired degree of pressure on bank reserve positions. In recent years, the FOMC has set an explicit target for the federal funds rate.

Page 10: **Federal Funds Rate and Inflation Targets** shows the observed federal funds rate, quarterly, and the level of the funds rate implied by applying Taylor's (1993) equation

$$f_t^* = 2.5 + \pi_{t-1} + (\pi_{t-1} - \pi^*)/2 + 100 \times (y_{t-1} - y_{t-1}^P)/2$$

to five alternative target inflation rates, $\pi^* = 0, 1, 2, 3, 4$ percent, where f_t^* is the implied federal funds rate, π_{t-1} is the previous period's inflation rate (PCE) measured on a year-over-year basis, y_{t-1} is the log of the previous period's level of real gross domestic product (GDP), and y_{t-1}^P is the log of an estimate of the previous period's level of potential output. **Potential Real GDP** is as estimated by the Congressional Budget Office.

Monetary Base Growth and Inflation Targets shows the quarterly growth of the adjusted monetary base (modified to include an estimate of the effect of sweep programs) implied by applying McCallum's (1988, 1993) equation

$$\Delta MB_t^* = \pi^* + (10\text{-year moving average growth of real GDP}) - (4\text{-year moving average of base velocity growth})$$

to five alternative target inflation rates, $\pi^* = 0, 1, 2, 3, 4$ percent, where ΔMB_t^* is the implied growth rate of the adjusted monetary base. The 10-year moving average growth of real GDP for a quarter t is calculated as the average quarterly growth during the previous 40 quarters, at an annual rate, by the formula $((y_t - y_{t-40})/40) \times 400$, where y_t is the log of real GDP. The 4-year moving average of base velocity growth is calculated similarly. To adjust the monetary base for the effect of retail-deposit sweep programs, we add to the monetary base an amount equal to 10 percent of the total amount swept, as estimated by the Federal Reserve Board staff. These estimates are imprecise, at best. Sweep program data are found at research.stlouisfed.org/aggreg/swdata.html.

Page 11: **Implied One-Year Forward Rates** are calculated by this Bank from Treasury constant maturity yields. Yields to maturity, $R(m)$, for securities with $m = 1, \dots, 10$ years to maturity are obtained by linear interpolation between reported yields. These yields are smoothed by fitting the regression suggested by Nelson and Siegel (1987),

$$R(m) = a_0 + (a_1 + a_2)(1 - e^{-m/50})/(m/50) - a_2 \times e^{-m/50},$$

and forward rates are calculated from these smoothed yields using equation (a) in table 13.1 of Shiller (1990),

$$f(m) = [D(m)R(m) - D(m-1)] / [D(m) - D(m-1)],$$

where duration is approximated as $D(m) = (1 - e^{-R(m) \times m})/R(m)$. These rates are linear approximations to the true instantaneous forward rates; see Shiller (1990). For a discussion of the use of forward rates as indicators of inflation expectations, see Sharpe (1997). **Rates on 3-Month Eurodollar Futures and Rates on Selected Federal Funds Futures Contracts** trace through time the yield on three specific contracts. **Rates on Federal Funds Futures on Selected Dates** displays a single day's snapshot of yields for contracts expiring in the months shown on the horizontal axis. **Inflation-Indexed Treasury Securities and Yield Spreads** are those plotted on page 3. **Inflation-Indexed 10-Year Government Notes** shows the yield of an inflation-indexed note that is scheduled to mature in approximately (but not greater than) 10 years. The current French note has a maturity date of 7/25/2015, the current U.K. note has a maturity date of 8/16/2013, and the current U.S. note has a maturity date of 1/15/2016. **Inflation-Indexed Treasury Yield Spreads** and **Inflation-Indexed 10-Year Government Yield Spreads** equal the difference between the yields on the most recently issued inflation-indexed securities and the unadjusted security yields of similar maturity.

Page 12: **Velocity** (for MZM and M2) equals the ratio of GDP, measured in current dollars, to the level of the monetary aggregate. **MZM** and **M2 Own Rates** are weighted averages of the rates received by households and firms on the assets included in the aggregates. Prior to 1982, the 3-month T-bill rates are secondary market yields. From 1982 forward, rates are 3-month constant maturity yields.

Page 13: **Real Gross Domestic Product** is GDP as measured in chained 2000 dollars. The **Gross Domestic Product Price Index** is the implicit price deflator for GDP, which is defined by the Bureau of Economic Analysis, U.S. Department of Commerce, as the ratio of GDP measured in current dollars to GDP measured in chained 2000 dollars.

Page 14: **Investment Securities** are all securities held by commercial banks in both investment and trading accounts.

Page 15: **Inflation Rate Differentials** are the differences between the foreign consumer price inflation rates and year-over-year changes in the U.S. all-items Consumer Price Index.

Page 17: **Treasury Yields** are Treasury constant maturities as reported in the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System's H.15 release.

Sources

Agence France Trésor: French note yields.

Bank of Canada: Canadian note yields.

Bank of England: U.K. note yields.

Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System:

Monetary aggregates and components: H.6 release. Bank credit and components: H.8 release. Consumer credit: G.19 release. Required reserves, excess reserves, clearing balance contracts, and discount window borrowing: H.4.1 and H.3 releases. Interest rates: H.15 release. Nonfinancial commercial paper: Board of Governors website. Nonfinancial debt: Z.1 release. M2 own rate.

Bureau of Economic Analysis: GDP.

Bureau of Labor Statistics: CPI.

Chicago Board of Trade: Federal funds futures contract.

Chicago Mercantile Exchange: Eurodollar futures.

Congressional Budget Office: Potential real GDP.

Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia: Survey of Professional Forecasters inflation expectations.

Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis: Adjusted monetary base and adjusted reserves, monetary services index, MZM own rate, one-year forward rates.

Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development: International interest and inflation rates.

Standard & Poor's: Stock price-earnings ratio, stock price composite index.

University of Michigan Survey Research Center: Median expected price change.

U.S. Department of the Treasury: U.S. security yields.

References

- Anderson, Richard G. and Robert H. Rasche (1996a). "A Revised Measure of the St. Louis Adjusted Monetary Base," *Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis Review*, March/April, 78(2), pp. 3-13.*
- ____ and ____ (1996b). "Measuring the Adjusted Monetary Base in an Era of Financial Change," *Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis Review*, November/December, 78(6), pp. 3-37.*
- ____ and ____ (2001). "Retail Sweep Programs and Bank Reserves, 1994-1999," *Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis Review*, January/February, 83(1), pp. 51-72.*
- ____ and ____ , with Jeffrey Loesel (2003). "A Reconstruction of the Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis Adjusted Monetary Base and Reserves," *Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis Review*, September/October, 85(5), pp. 39-70.*
- ____ , Barry E. Jones and Travis D. Nesmith (1997). "Special Report: The Monetary Services Indexes Project of the Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis," *Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis Review*, January/February, 79(1), pp. 31-82.*
- McCallum, Bennett T. (1988). "Robustness Properties of a Monetary Policy Rule," *Carnegie-Rochester Conference Series on Public Policy*, vol. 29, pp. 173-204.
- ____ (1993). "Specification and Analysis of a Monetary Policy Rule for Japan," *Bank of Japan Monetary and Economic Studies*, November, pp. 1-45.
- Motley, Brian (1988). "Should M2 Be Redefined?" *Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco Economic Review*, Winter, pp. 33-51.
- Nelson, Charles R. and Andrew F. Siegel (1987). "Parsimonious Modeling of Yield Curves," *Journal of Business*, October, pp. 473-89.
- Poole, William (1991). Statement before the Subcommittee on Domestic Monetary Policy of the Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs, U.S. House of Representatives, November 6, 1991. Government Printing Office, Serial No. 102-82.
- Sharpe, William F. (1997). *Macro-Investment Analysis*, on-line textbook available at www.stanford.edu/~wfs Sharpe/mia/mia.htm.
- Shiller, Robert (1990). "The Term Structure of Interest Rates," *Handbook of Monetary Economics*, vol. 1, B. Friedman and F. Hahn, eds., pp. 627-722.
- Taylor, John B. (1993). "Discretion versus Policy Rules in Practice," *Carnegie-Rochester Conference Series on Public Policy*, vol. 39, pp. 195-214.

Note: *Available on the Internet at research.stlouisfed.org/publications/review/.