

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 7/15/2017. **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/~wsharp/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/.



Oil Shocks and Price Stability

While oil prices are near record highs, the U.S. economy has yet to experience a sharp rise in inflation as it did in the 1970s and early 1980s. Why the difference?

The relationship between oil prices and the U.S. economy has gone through dramatic changes since the 1980s. Changes in the GDP deflator and the price index of total imports (which reflect domestic and traded-goods price movements, respectively) were significantly correlated with changes in oil prices during the 1973-83 oil crisis (see chart). In that period, the correlation between oil price changes and GDP deflator inflation was 0.4; the correlation between oil price changes and import price inflation was even closer, 0.9. The closer relationship of oil price changes to import price changes suggests that the share of foreign energy imports in total imports is larger than the share of oil expenditures in GDP. However, since 1984, the close relationship between oil price changes and the U.S. economy has weakened significantly: Correlation with the GDP deflator has decreased to 0.13, while correlation with import price changes has decreased to 0.65.

Associated with the decline in these correlations are significant reductions in price volatility. The volatility of GDP deflator inflation—measured as standard deviation from sample mean—was 0.019 during the oil crisis period and 0.0079 in the post-1984 period, a 60 percent reduction. Similarly, the standard deviation of import price changes has decreased from 0.136 to 0.037 in the post-1984 period, a 70 percent reduction. Meanwhile, the reduction of oil price volatility has not been as dramatic, decreasing from 0.548 to 0.297 (only a 45 percent reduction).

Economists do not have a complete answer for what caused these changes, but they have offered some conjectures. Gregory Mankiw¹ claims an important clue is that the economy is far more energy-efficient today than it was in the past, in part because economic activity is based more on services and less on manufacturing. For example, the energy consumption per dollar of GDP has decreased by about 50 percent today compared with the early 1970s. As a result, energy prices matter less today. According to Olivier Blanchard and Jordi Gali,² in addition to the smaller share of oil in production, more-flexible labor markets and improvements in

monetary policy have contributed to the increased price stability. In particular, decreased wage rigidities in the labor market may have helped reduce the impact of oil shocks on output, and the stronger commitment by central banks to maintaining a low and stable rate of inflation may have ameliorated the effect of oil price increases on inflation.

According to Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis President William Poole, "Market adjustments have been the hero in preventing energy price increases over the past four years from disrupting economic growth." While higher gas prices have put a strain on consumers, "there is no energy crisis and households and firms are adjusting in a sensible way to price increases."³

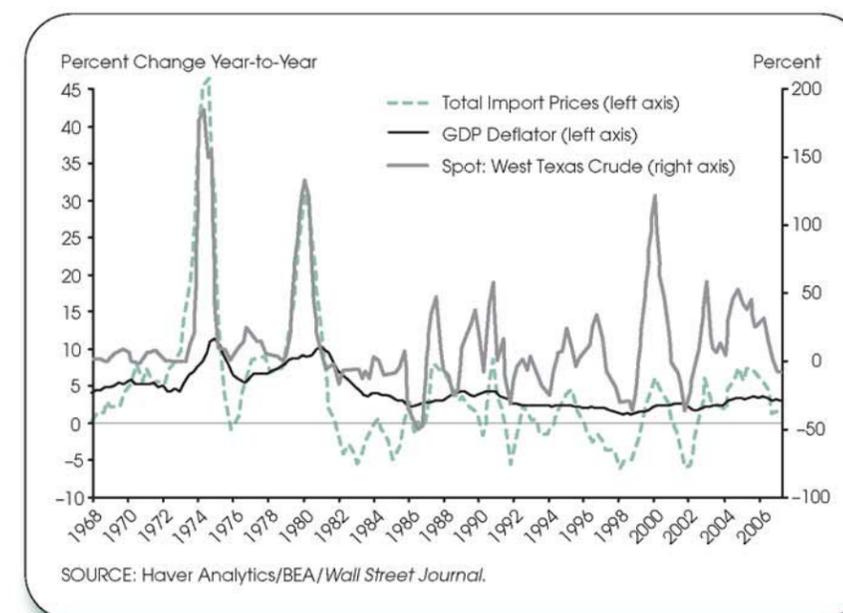
In sum, better adjustments and responses to oil price shocks by both the government and the private sector have been the essential contributors to price stability.

—Yi Wen and Luke M. Shimek

¹ Mankiw, Gregory. "Where Have All the Oil Shocks Gone?" <http://gregmankiw.blogspot.com/2007/10/where-have-all-oil-shocks-gone.html> (accessed 10/31/2007).

² Blanchard, Olivier and Gali, Jordi. "The Macroeconomic Effects of Oil Shocks: Why Are the 2000s So Different from the 1970s?" NBER Working Paper 13368, National Bureau of Economic Research, 2007.

³ See two speeches by William Poole: "Energy and the U.S. Macro Economy" (http://stlouisfed.org/news/speeches/2007/07_24_07.html) and "Energy Prices and the U.S. Business Cycle" (http://stlouisfed.org/news/speeches/2007/03_02_07.html).



Views expressed do not necessarily reflect official positions of the Federal Reserve System.

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

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 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).

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 year-over-year 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.

		M1	MZM	M2	M3*
Percent change at an annual rate					
2002		4.91	12.77	7.48	7.98
2003		6.46	7.42	6.99	6.40
2004		5.57	3.98	4.72	5.09
2005		2.03	2.25	4.45	5.97
2006		0.21	4.09	4.80	4.95

2005	1	-0.58	0.03	3.23	5.63
	2	0.05	0.73	3.30	5.98
	3	1.98	4.17	5.01	7.81
	4	-0.25	4.67	5.01	9.29
2006	1	1.36	4.23	5.60	
	2	0.66	2.82	3.48	
	3	-3.47	4.03	4.01	
	4	-0.25	7.84	6.28	
2007	1	-0.38	8.34	7.28	
	2	2.28	11.24	6.51	
	3	-1.55	12.64	5.12	

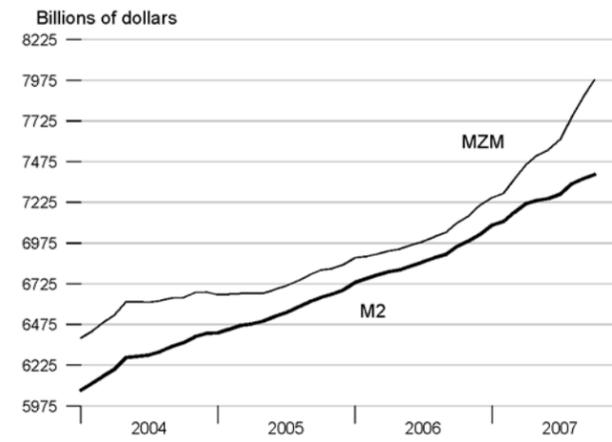
2005	Oct	-4.02	5.06	4.71	9.79
	Nov	0.87	1.96	3.80	5.57
	Dec	-2.24	4.17	4.70	8.99

2006	Jan	4.82	7.37	8.17	10.49
	Feb	-3.26	1.58	4.36	6.55
	Mar	7.90	2.34	3.69	
	Apr	-3.06	3.48	3.72	
	May	6.39	2.16	1.99	
	Jun	-10.04	4.34	4.38	
2006	Jul	-3.45	3.54	4.22	
	Aug	-0.06	5.01	4.45	
	Sep	-7.06	4.68	3.63	
	Oct	4.53	9.94	8.52	
2006	Nov	1.33	7.57	6.01	
	Dec	-4.24	10.74	6.91	

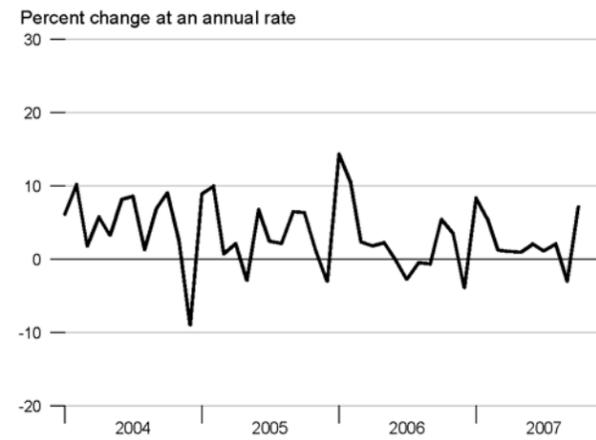
2007	Jan	5.16	7.51	9.38	
	Feb	-9.85	4.62	3.84	
	Mar	8.07	13.79	9.46	
2007	Apr	8.37	14.44	9.03	
	May	0.03	9.46	3.24	
	Jun	-10.80	5.84	2.00	
	Jul	2.53	9.37	4.06	
2007	Aug	0.36	22.01	10.62	
	Sep	-0.58	19.14	5.23	
2007	Oct	0.69	15.84	4.07	

*See table of contents for changes to the series.

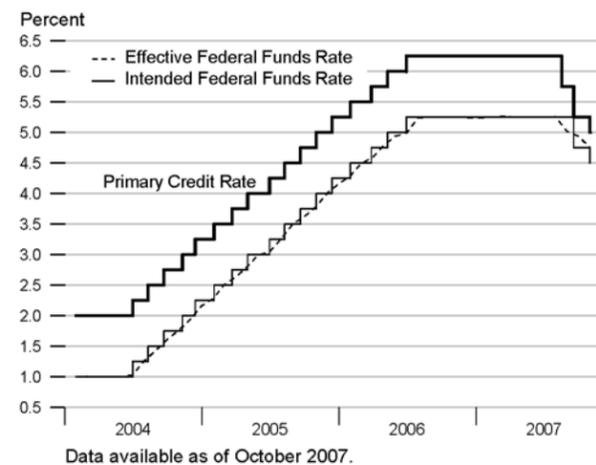
M2 and MZM



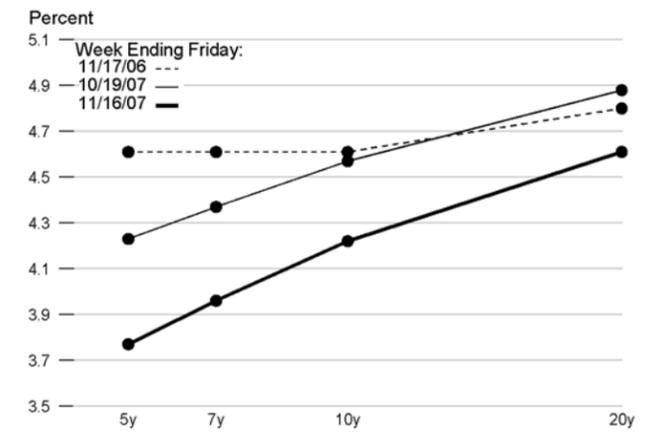
Adjusted Monetary Base



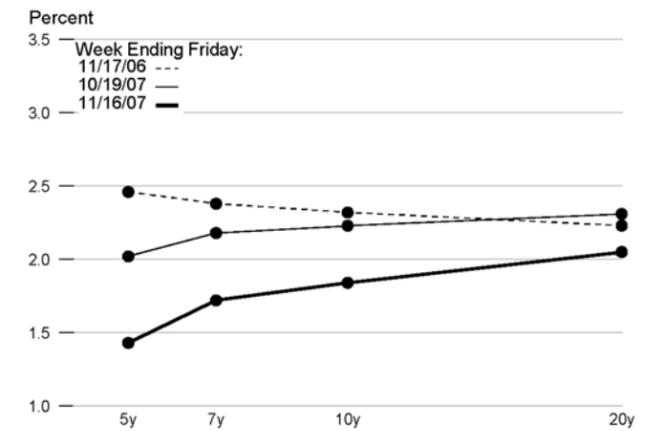
Reserve Market Rates



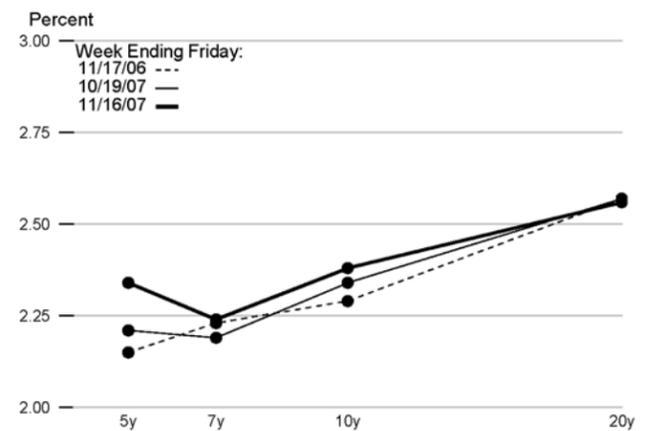
Treasury Yield Curve



Real Treasury Yield Curve

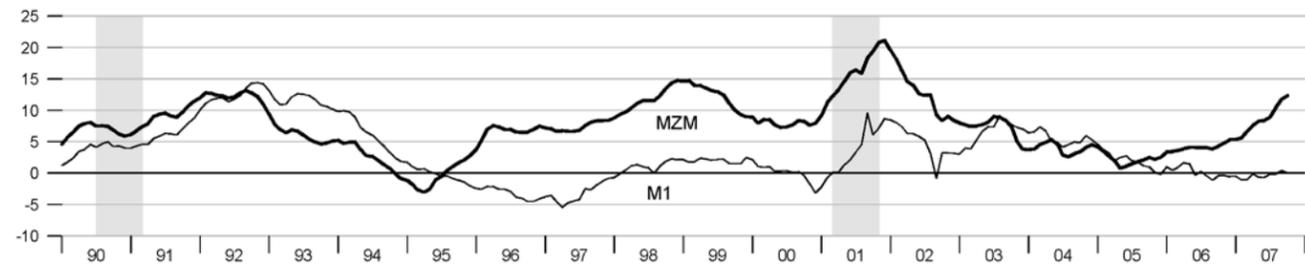


Inflation-Indexed Treasury Yield Spreads



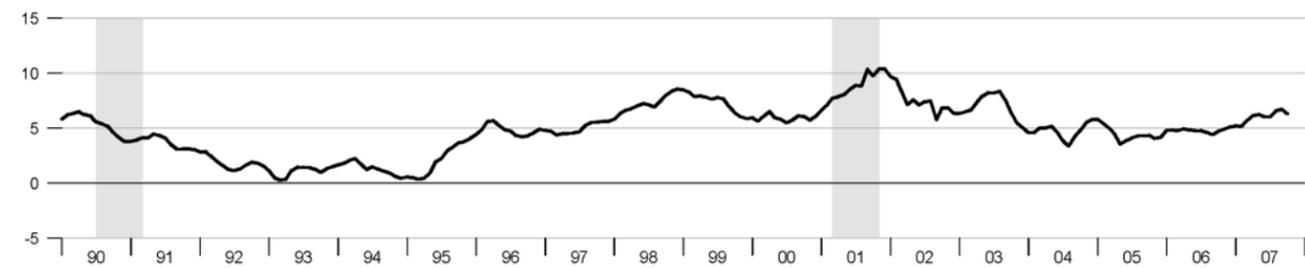
MZM and M1

Percent change from year ago



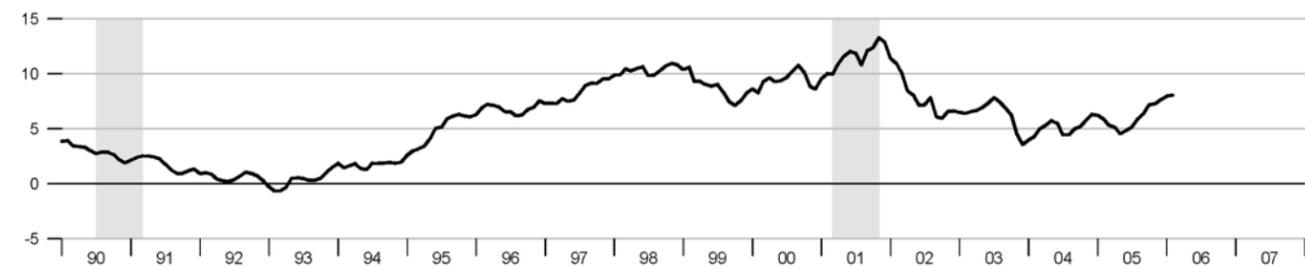
M2

Percent change from year ago



M3*

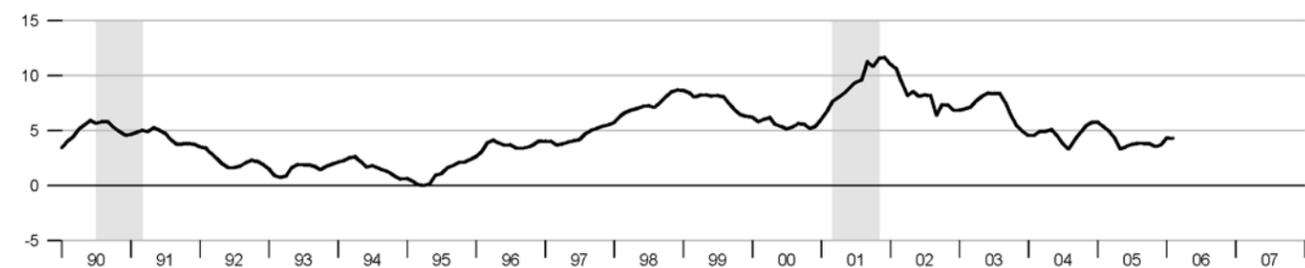
Percent change from year ago



*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.

		Federal Funds	Primary Credit Rate	Prime Rate	3-mo CDs	Treasury Yields			Corporate Aaa Bonds	Municipal Aaa Bonds	Conventional Mortgage
						3-mo	3-yr	10-yr			
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
2006		4.96	5.96	7.96	5.15	4.85	4.77	4.79	5.59	4.15	6.41
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
	3	5.25	6.25	8.25	5.39	5.03	4.87	4.90	5.68	4.13	6.56
	4	5.25	6.25	8.25	5.32	5.03	4.65	4.63	5.39	3.82	6.24
2007	1	5.26	6.25	8.25	5.31	5.12	4.68	4.68	5.36	3.91	6.22
	2	5.25	6.25	8.25	5.32	4.87	4.76	4.85	5.58	4.13	6.37
	3	5.07	5.93	8.18	5.42	4.42	4.41	4.73	5.75	4.27	6.55
2005	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	4.41	6.76
	Aug	5.25	6.25	8.25	5.38	5.09	4.85	4.88	5.68	4.10	6.52
	Sep	5.25	6.25	8.25	5.34	4.93	4.69	4.72	5.51	3.87	6.40
	Oct	5.25	6.25	8.25	5.33	5.05	4.72	4.73	5.51	3.91	6.36
	Nov	5.25	6.25	8.25	5.32	5.07	4.64	4.60	5.33	3.81	6.24
	Dec	5.24	6.25	8.25	5.32	4.97	4.58	4.56	5.32	3.76	6.14
2007	Jan	5.25	6.25	8.25	5.32	5.11	4.79	4.76	5.40	3.89	6.22
	Feb	5.26	6.25	8.25	5.31	5.16	4.75	4.72	5.39	3.95	6.29
	Mar	5.26	6.25	8.25	5.30	5.08	4.51	4.56	5.30	3.88	6.16
	Apr	5.25	6.25	8.25	5.31	5.01	4.60	4.69	5.47	3.99	6.18
	May	5.25	6.25	8.25	5.31	4.87	4.69	4.75	5.47	4.04	6.26
	Jun	5.25	6.25	8.25	5.33	4.74	5.00	5.10	5.79	4.36	6.66
	Jul	5.26	6.25	8.25	5.32	4.96	4.82	5.00	5.73	4.24	6.70
	Aug	5.02	6.01	8.25	5.49	4.32	4.34	4.67	5.79	4.30	6.57
	Sep	4.94	5.53	8.03	5.46	3.99	4.06	4.52	5.74	4.26	6.38
	Oct	4.76	5.24	7.74	5.08	4.00	4.01	4.53	5.66	4.20	6.38

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

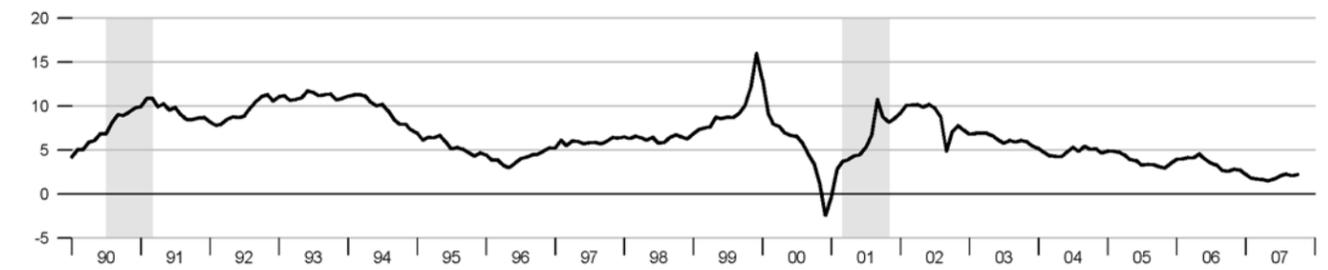
	Money Stock				Bank Credit	Adjusted Monetary Base		Reserves	MSI M2**
	M1	MZM	M2	M3*		Monetary Base			
2002	1196.216	5890.222	5595.630	8259.055	5598.051	697.075	88.132	294.080	
2003	1273.521	6327.435	5986.754	8787.321	6119.227	740.938	93.325	315.192	
2004	1344.426	6579.108	6269.195	9234.718	6604.744	776.768	96.129	329.873	
2005	1371.784	6726.913	6548.158	9786.477	7251.394	806.627	96.558	343.539	
2006	1374.729	7001.821	6862.496	10270.74	7967.456	835.013	94.886		
<hr/>									
2005	1	1368.481	6663.276	6446.910	9528.052	7001.868	798.379	96.773	339.356
	2	1368.666	6675.454	6500.139	9670.405	7168.562	802.566	95.998	341.280
	3	1375.430	6745.070	6581.597	9859.294	7364.879	809.023	96.938	344.766
	4	1374.558	6823.850	6663.987	10088.16	7470.266	816.538	96.525	348.753
2006	1	1379.219	6895.933	6757.218		7651.451	830.533	96.494	
	2	1381.509	6944.603	6816.066		7897.384	836.330	95.026	
	3	1369.521	7014.604	6884.346		8038.051	834.533	94.751	
	4	1368.666	7152.143	6992.353		8282.935	838.655	93.275	
2007	1	1367.365	7301.333	7119.531		8437.915	846.370	94.186	
	2	1375.154	7506.491	7235.386		8564.570	849.949	93.584	
	3	1369.821	7743.650	7328.034		8817.193	852.273	95.369	
<hr/>									
2005	Oct	1374.746	6808.538	6641.252	10031.96	7437.711	816.722	97.990	347.590
	Nov	1375.747	6819.656	6662.301	10078.49	7456.968	817.464	97.558	348.603
	Dec	1373.181	6843.357	6688.408	10154.03	7516.118	815.427	94.026	350.067
<hr/>									
2006	Jan	1378.697	6885.406	6733.958	10242.79	7571.871	825.163	96.789	353.032
	Feb	1374.954	6894.486	6758.444	10298.68	7655.120	832.401	96.867	353.943
	Mar	1384.006	6907.906	6779.251		7727.363	834.035	95.826	
	Apr	1380.482	6927.943	6800.245		7818.232	835.307	95.578	
	May	1387.828	6940.391	6811.549		7931.781	836.887	94.200	
	Jun	1376.216	6965.474	6836.404		7942.140	836.797	95.299	
	Jul	1372.260	6986.018	6860.449		7989.332	834.900	94.811	
	Aug	1372.186	7015.213	6885.884		8051.009	834.570	94.647	
	Sep	1364.116	7042.582	6906.704		8073.813	834.130	94.795	
	Oct	1369.266	7100.943	6955.724		8225.649	837.900	93.970	
	Nov	1370.788	7145.767	6990.552		8275.127	840.382	94.764	
	Dec	1365.944	7209.718	7030.783		8348.030	837.684	91.090	
<hr/>									
2007	Jan	1371.817	7254.817	7085.739		8396.449	843.515	94.207	
	Feb	1360.561	7282.739	7108.410		8469.007	847.351	94.520	
	Mar	1369.716	7366.443	7164.444		8448.290	848.245	93.832	
	Apr	1379.272	7455.114	7218.354		8510.845	849.000	93.640	
	May	1379.301	7513.889	7237.856		8566.571	849.686	92.841	
	Jun	1366.888	7550.470	7249.948		8616.294	851.162	94.272	
	Jul	1369.769	7609.412	7274.466		8687.162	851.984	94.700	
	Aug	1370.180	7748.963	7338.836		8819.095	853.482	96.632	
	Sep	1369.513	7872.575	7370.799		8945.323	851.353	94.776	
	Oct	1370.295	7976.492	7395.799		9058.050	856.413	93.334	

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.

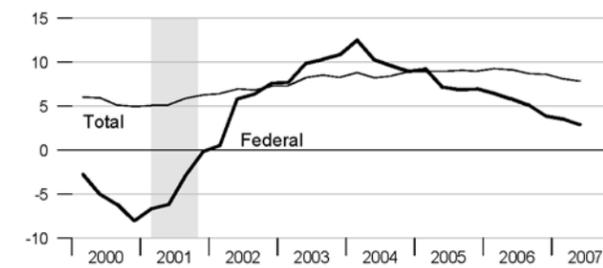
Adjusted Monetary Base

Percent change from year ago



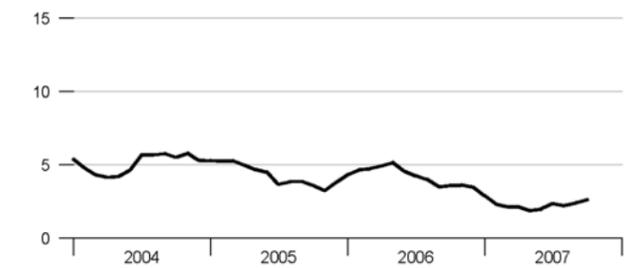
Domestic Nonfinancial Debt

Percent change from year ago



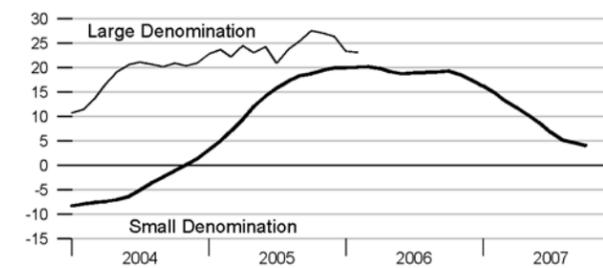
Currency Held by the Nonbank Public

Percent change from year ago



Time Deposits*

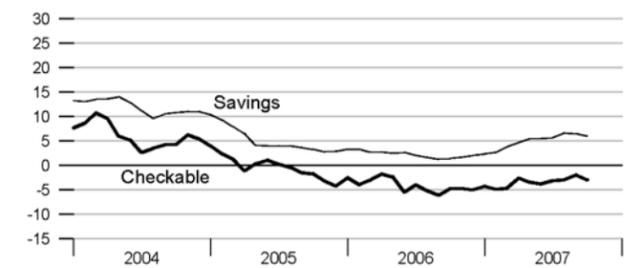
Percent change from year ago



*See table of contents for changes to the series.

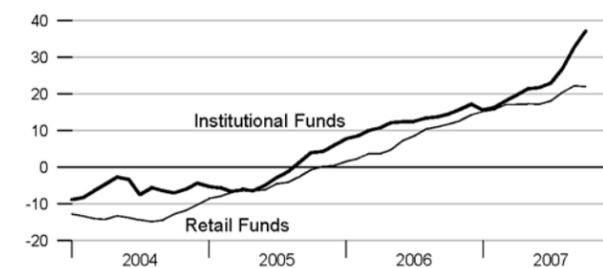
Checkable and Savings Deposits

Percent change from year ago



Money Market Mutual Fund Shares

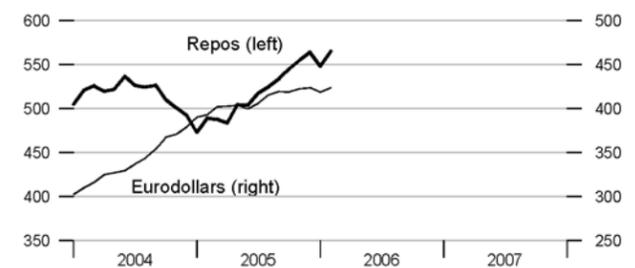
Percent change from year ago



Repurchase Agreements and Eurodollars*

Billions of dollars

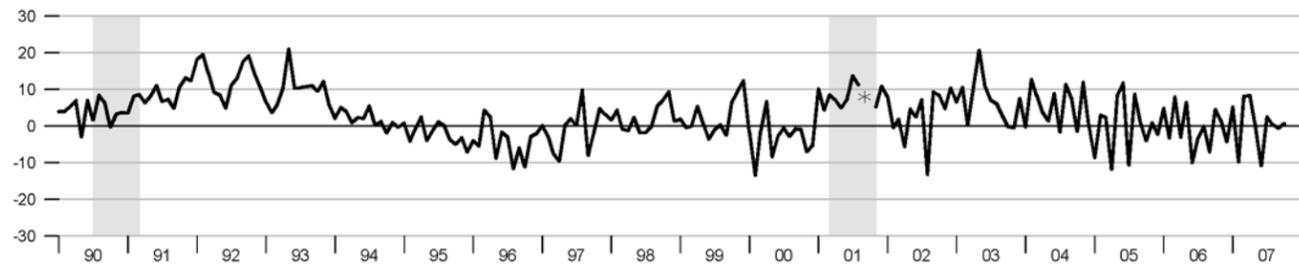
Billions of dollars



*See table of contents for changes to these series.

M1

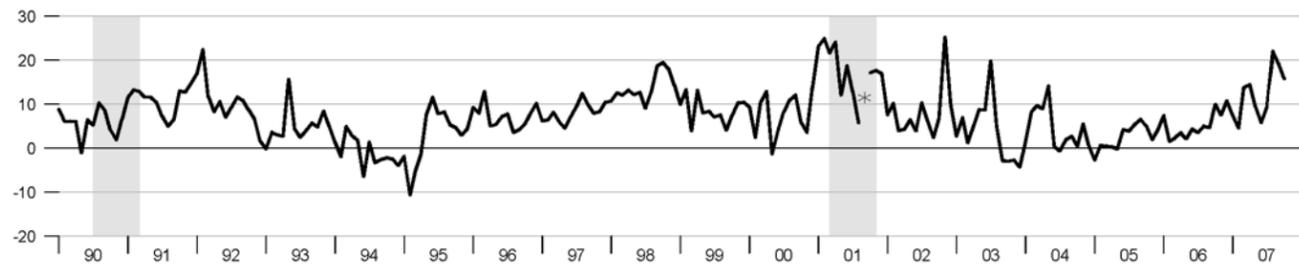
Percent change at an annual rate



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

MZM

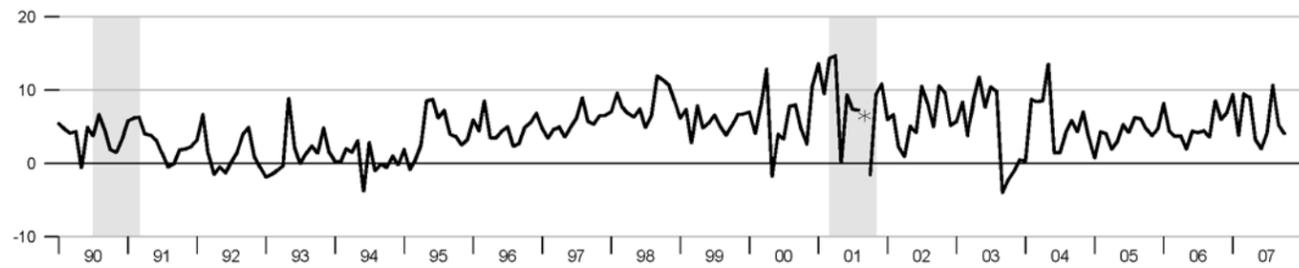
Percent change at an annual rate



*Actual value for September 2001 is 39.41 percent rate.

M2

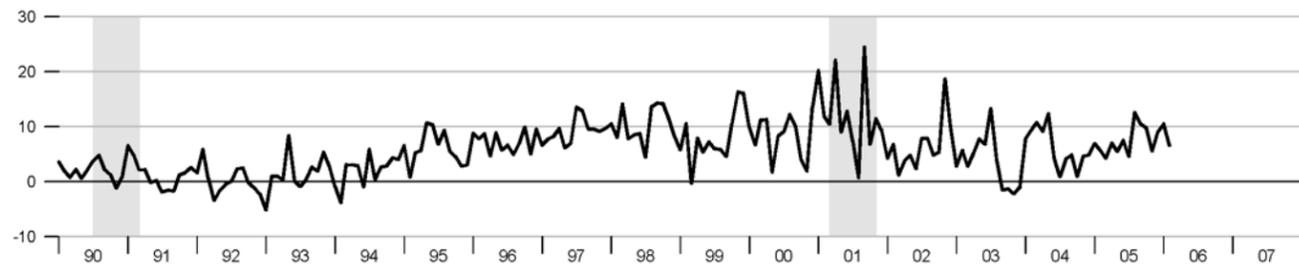
Percent change at an annual rate



*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.

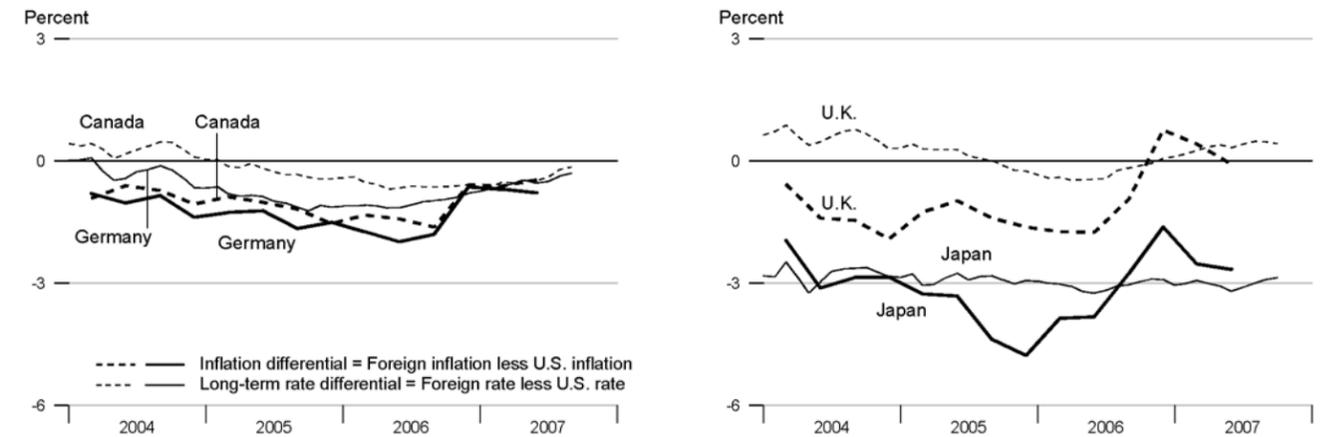
Standard & Poor's 500



Recent Inflation and Long-Term Interest Rates

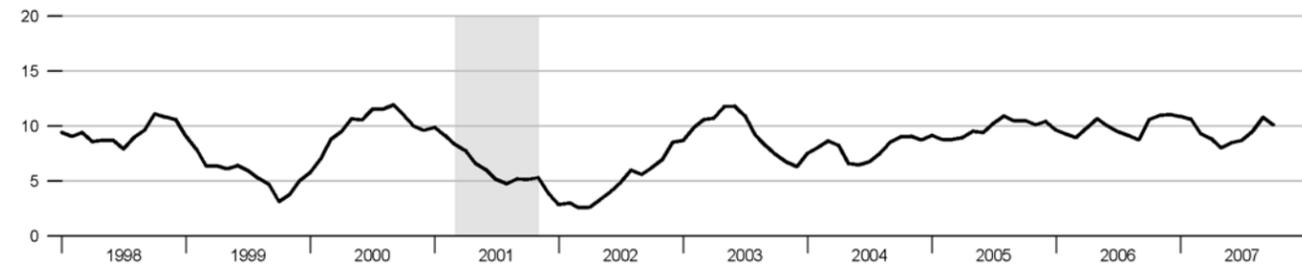
	Consumer Price Inflation Rates				Long-Term Government Bond Rates			
	Percent change from year ago				Percent			
	2006Q4	2007Q1	2007Q2	2007Q3	Jul07	Aug07	Sep07	Oct07
United States	1.95	2.43	2.66	2.35	5.00	4.67	4.52	4.53
Canada	1.37	1.81	2.19	.	4.60	4.46	4.37	.
France	1.34	1.16	1.18	.	4.58	4.39	.	.
Germany	1.31	1.74	1.88	.	4.50	4.30	4.22	.
Italy	1.82	1.73	1.59	1.64	4.76	4.58	4.57	.
Japan	0.33	-0.10	0.00	.	1.90	1.67	1.61	1.67
United Kingdom	2.71	2.84	2.58	.	5.41	5.15	4.99	4.96

Inflation and Long-Term Interest Rate Differentials



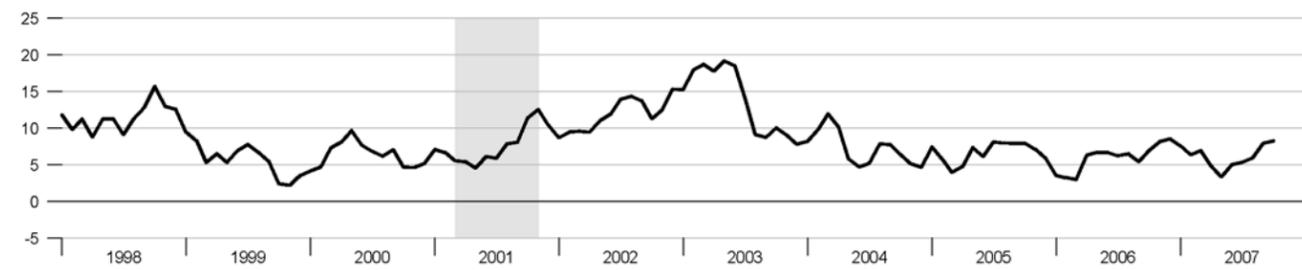
Bank Credit

Percent change from year ago



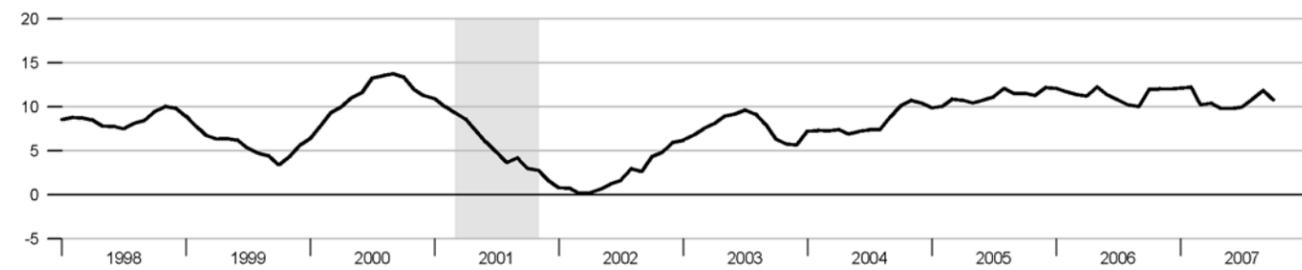
Investment Securities in Bank Credit at Commercial Banks

Percent change from year ago



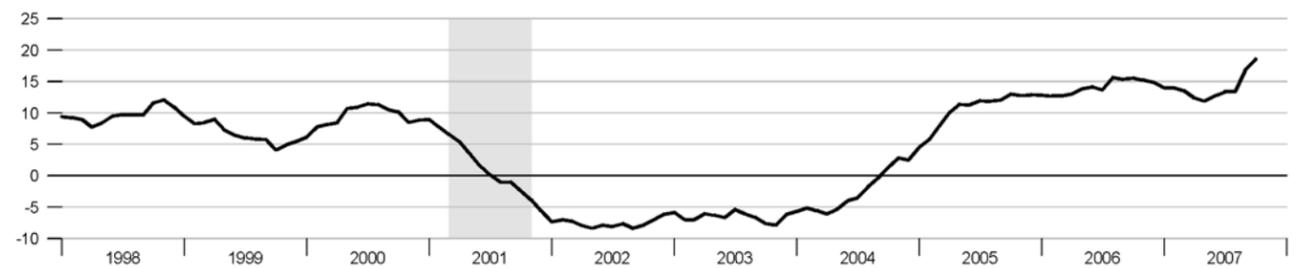
Total Loans and Leases in Bank Credit at Commercial Banks

Percent change from year ago



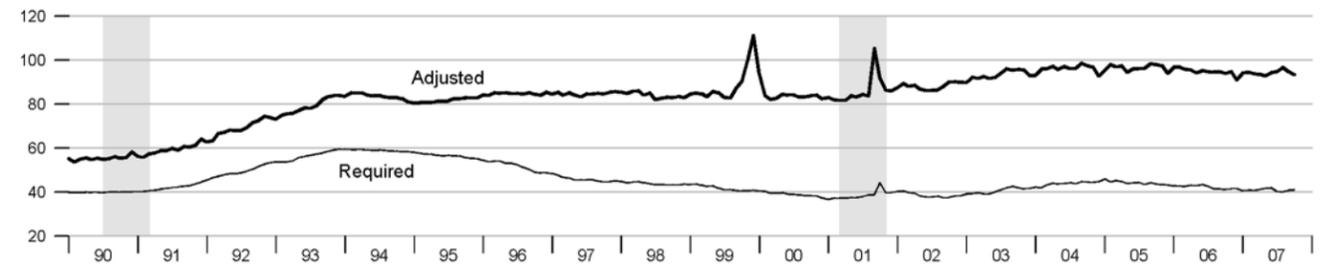
Commercial and Industrial Loans at Commercial Banks

Percent change from year ago



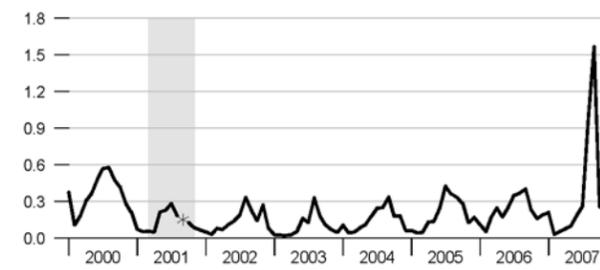
Adjusted and Required Reserves

Billions of dollars



Total Borrowings, nsa

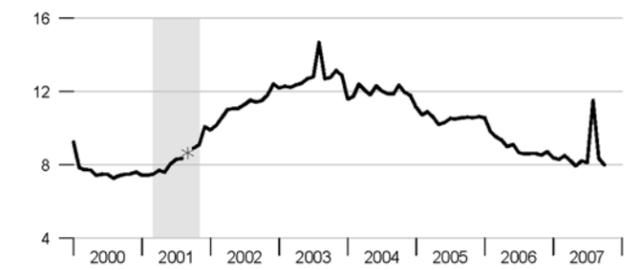
Billions of dollars



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

Excess Reserves plus RCB Contracts

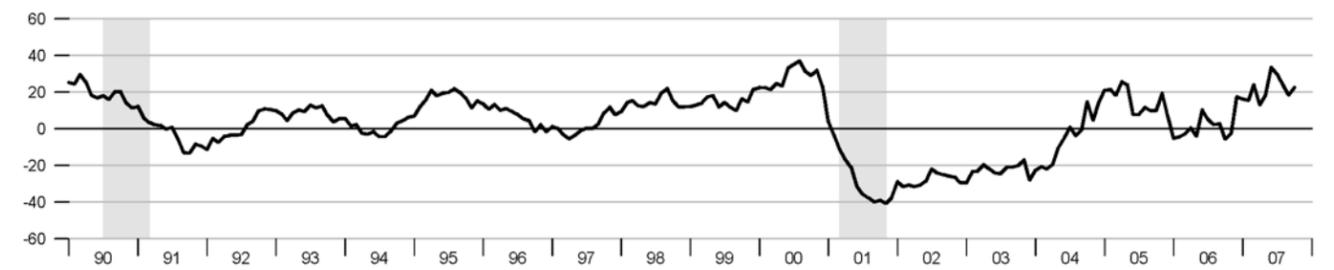
Billions of dollars



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

Nonfinancial Commercial Paper

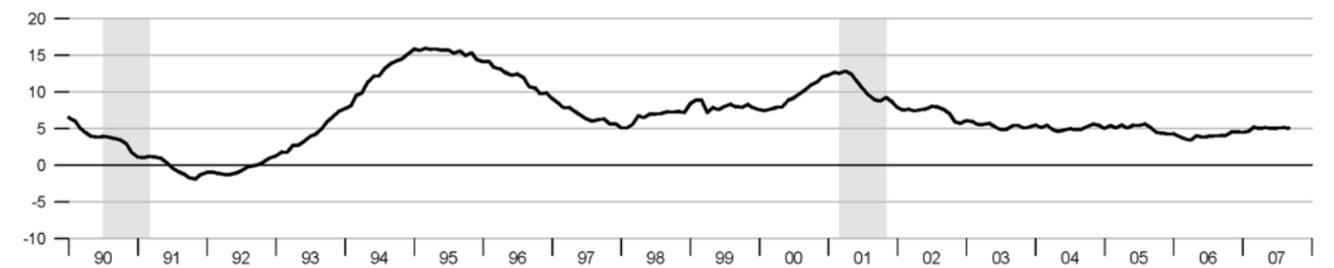
Percent change from year ago



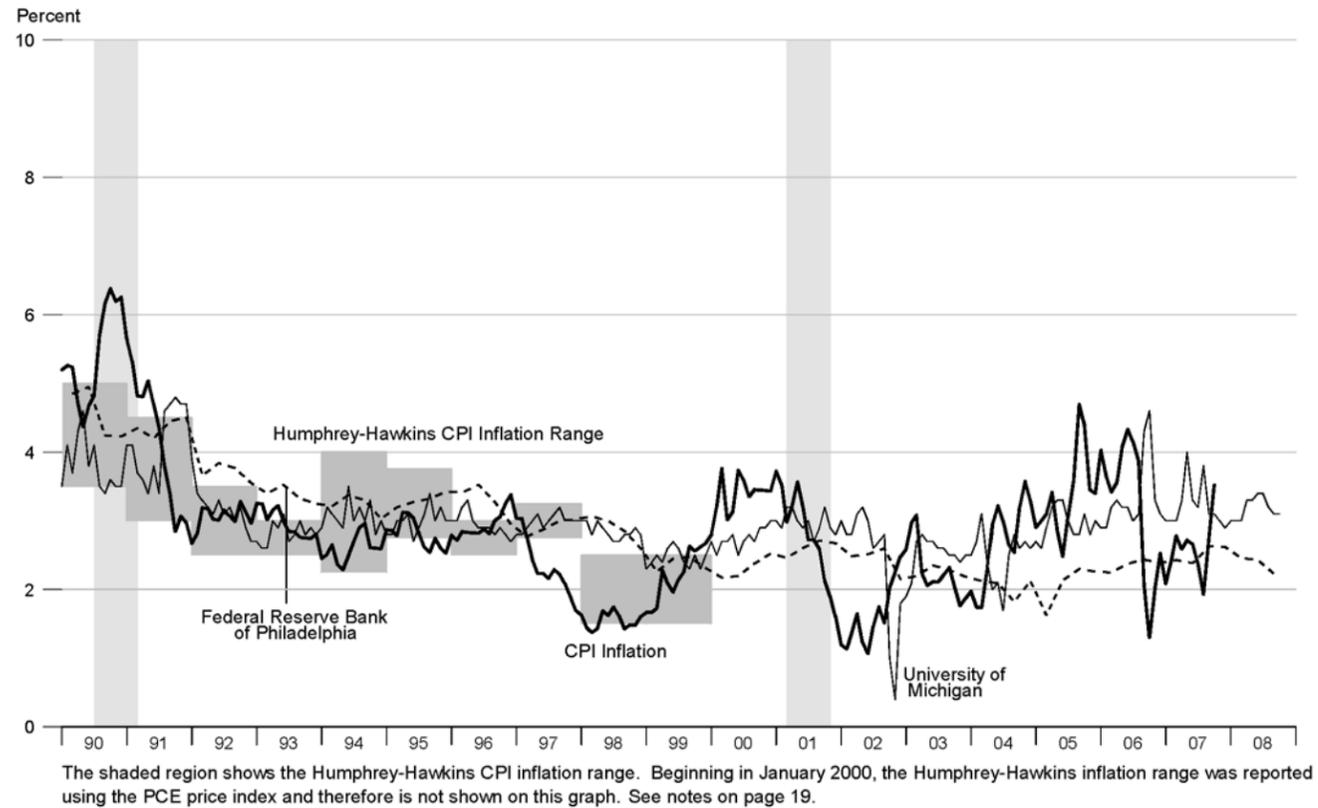
As of April 10, 2006, the Federal Reserve Board made major changes to its commercial paper calculations. For more information, please refer to <http://www.federalreserve.gov/releases/cp/about.htm>.

Consumer Credit

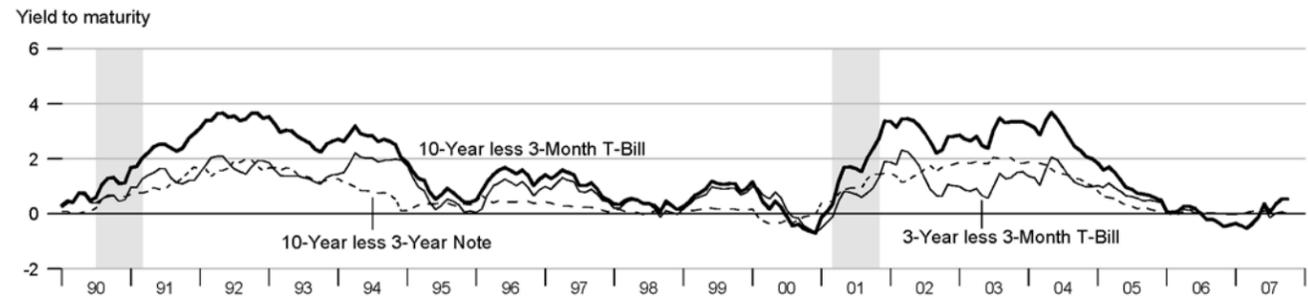
Percent change from year ago



Inflation and 1-Year-Ahead Inflation Expectations



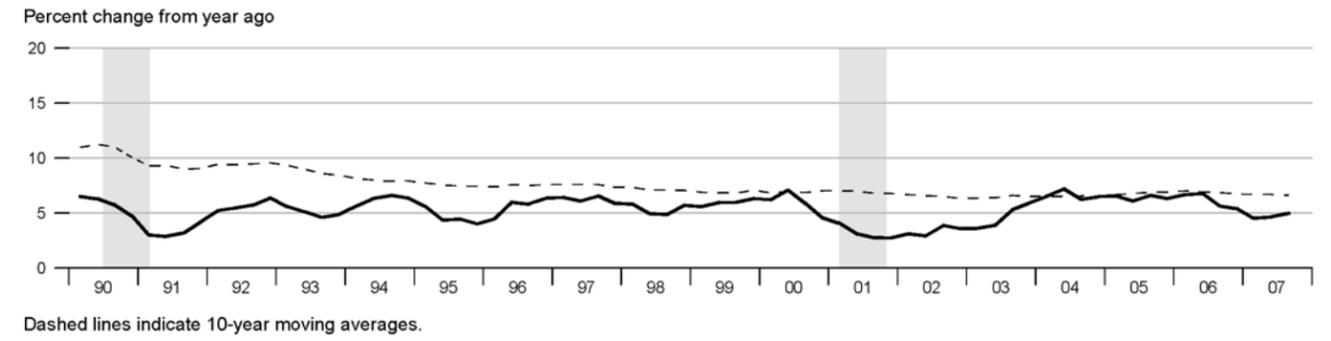
Treasury Security Yield Spreads



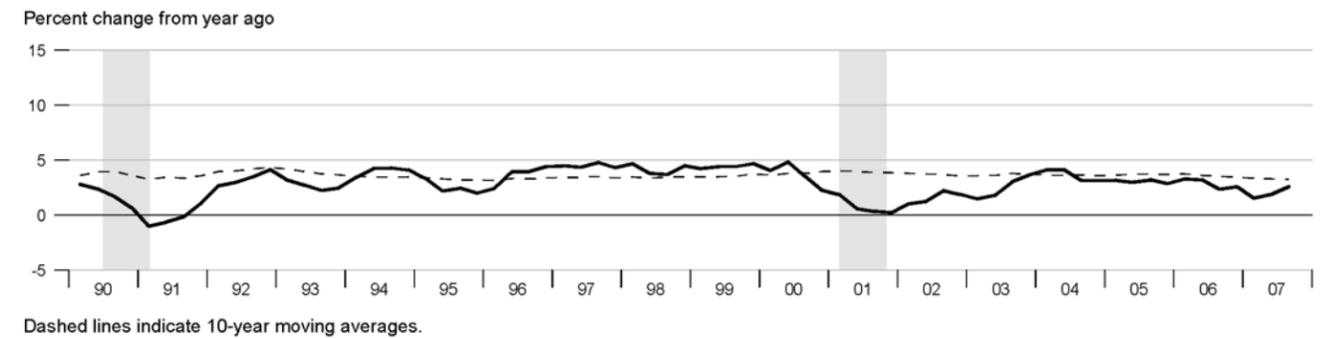
Real Interest Rates



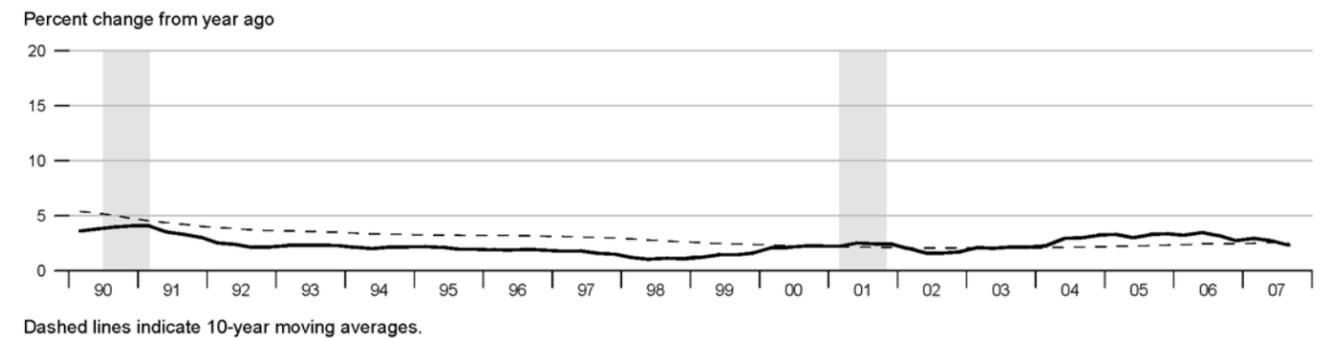
Gross Domestic Product



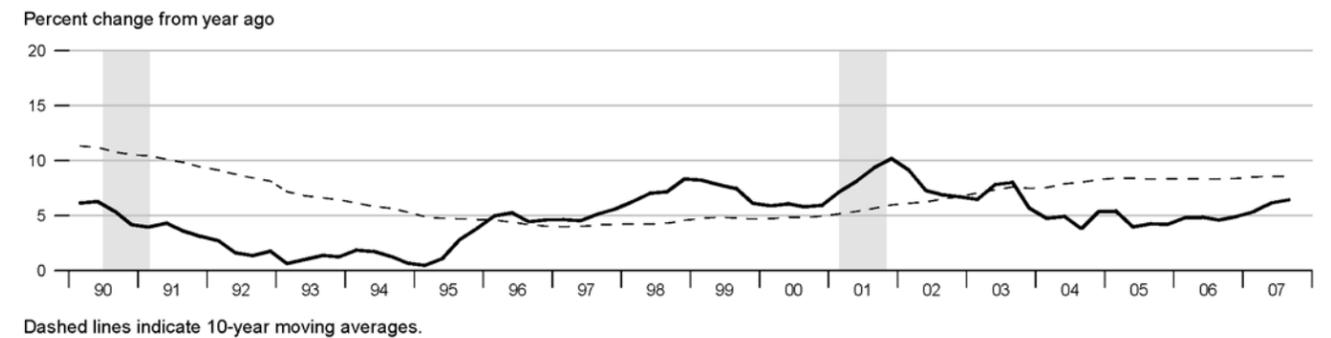
Real Gross Domestic Product



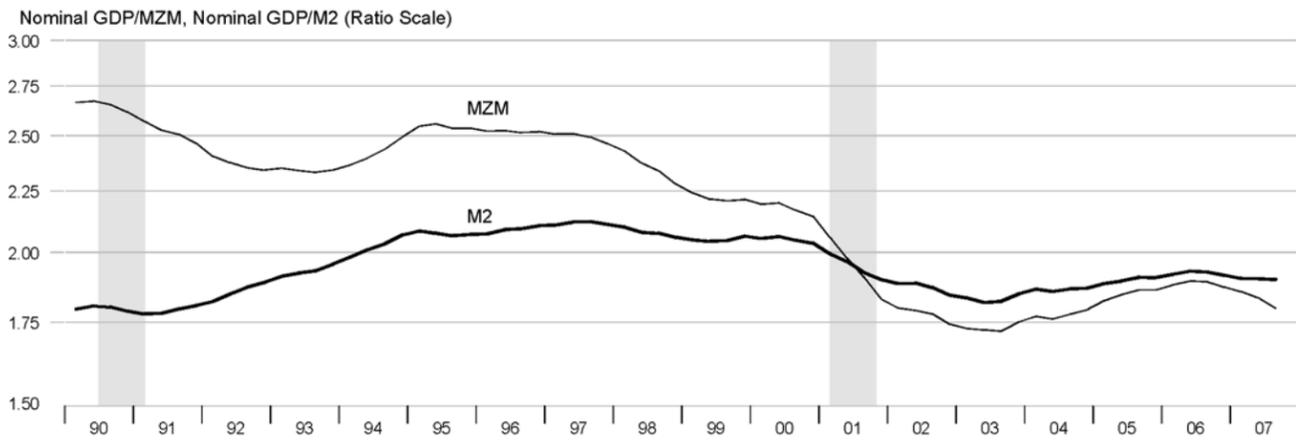
Gross Domestic Product Price Index



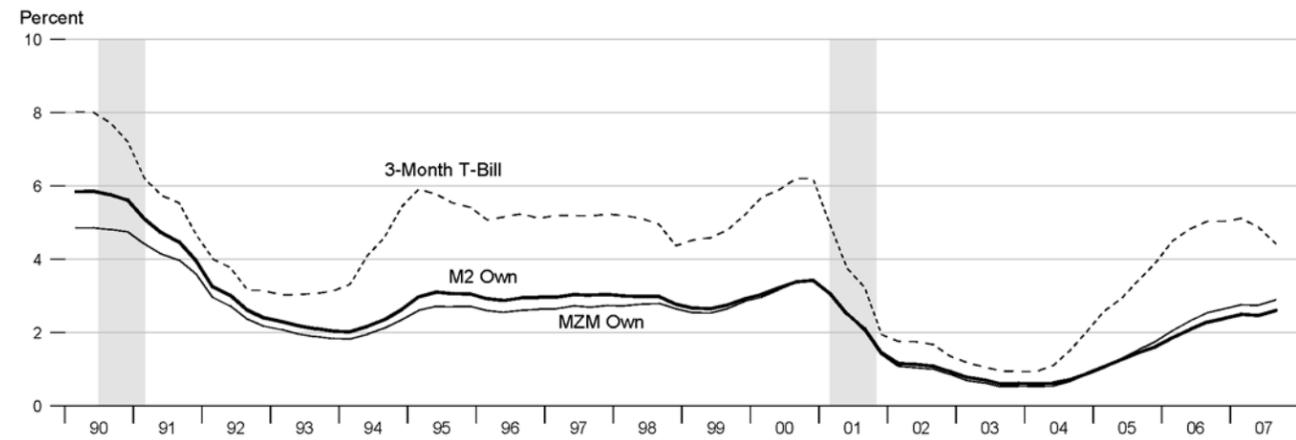
M2



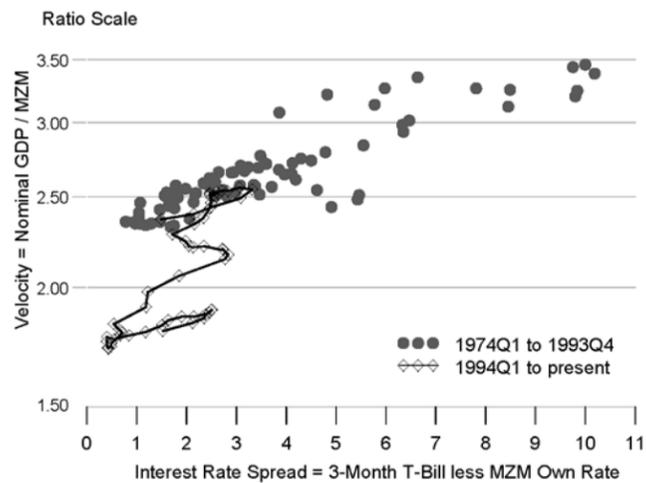
Velocity



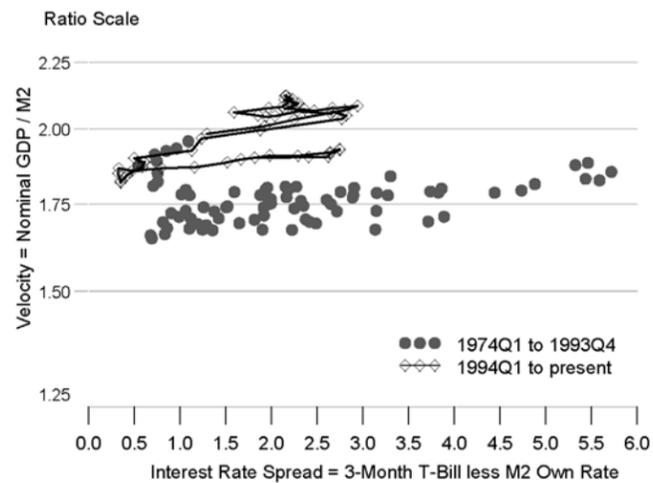
Interest Rates



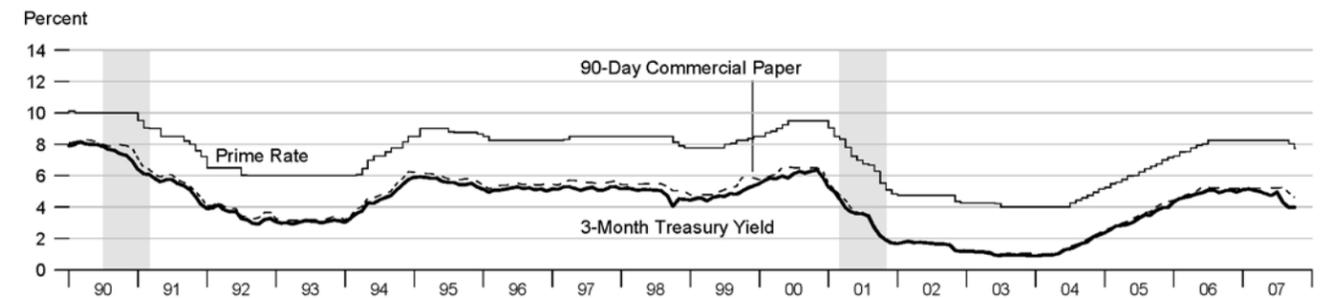
M2M Velocity and Interest Rate Spread



M2 Velocity and Interest Rate Spread



Short-Term Interest Rates



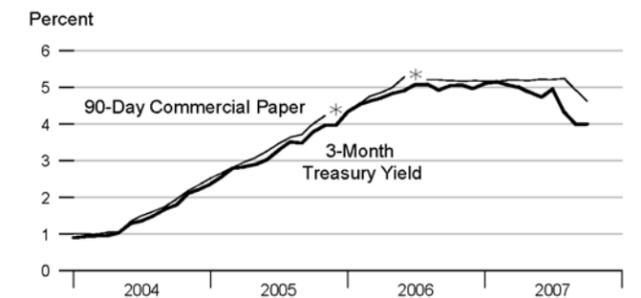
Long-Term Interest Rates



Long-Term Interest Rates

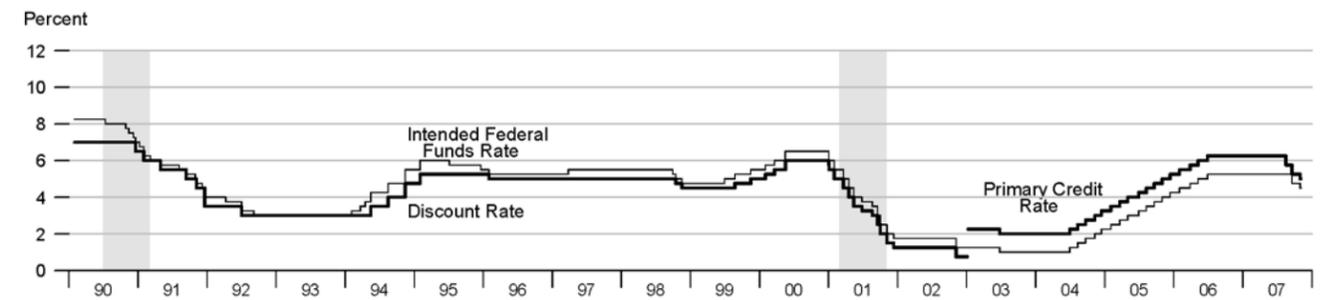


Short-Term Interest Rates



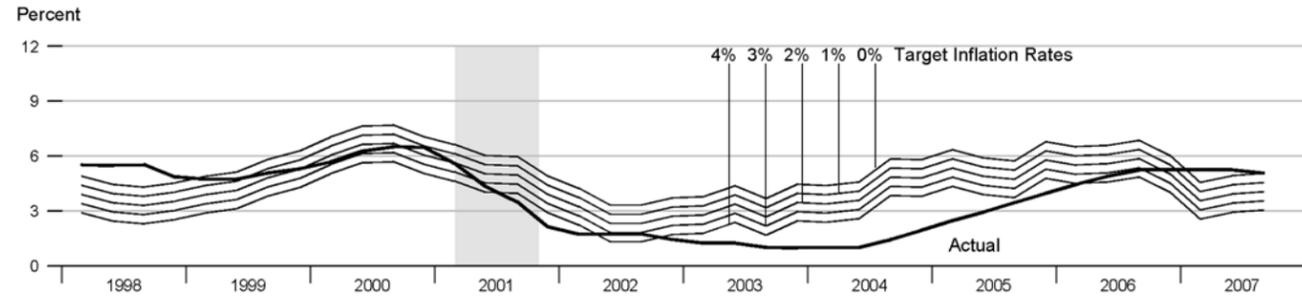
*90-Day Commercial Paper data are not available for December 2005, January 2006, and July 2006.

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



Data available as of October 2007.

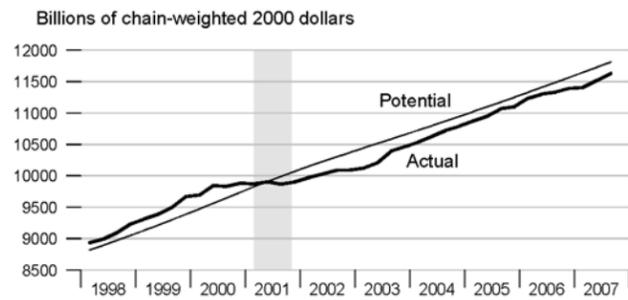
Federal Funds Rate and Inflation Targets



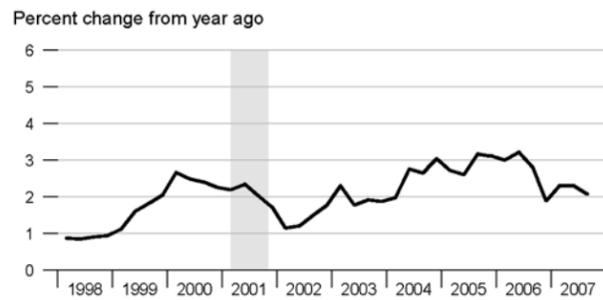
Calculated federal funds rate is based on Taylor's rule. See notes on page 19.

Components of Taylor's Rule

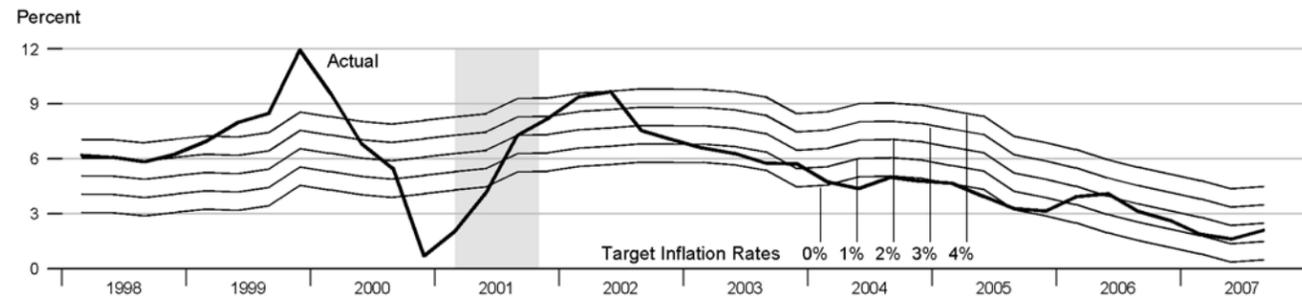
Actual and Potential Real GDP



PCE Inflation



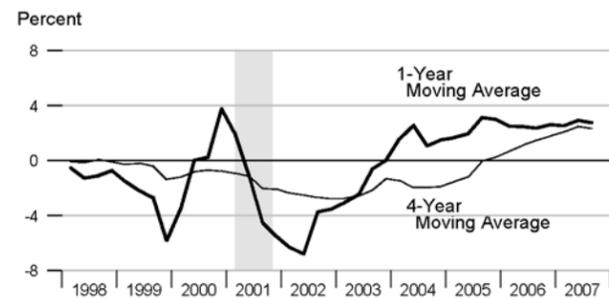
Monetary Base Growth* and Inflation Targets



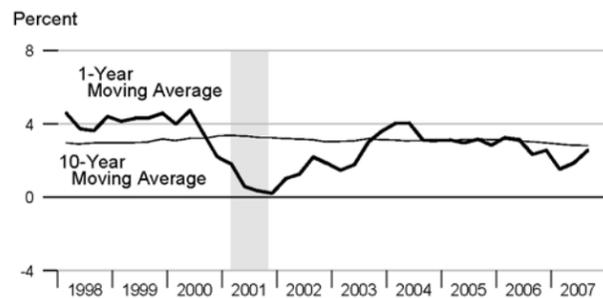
*Modified for the effects of sweeps programs on reserve demand. Calculated base growth is based on McCallum's rule. Actual base growth is percent change from year ago. See notes on page 19.

Components of McCallum's Rule

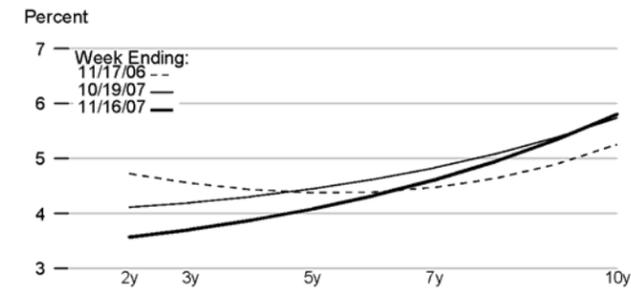
Monetary Base Velocity Growth



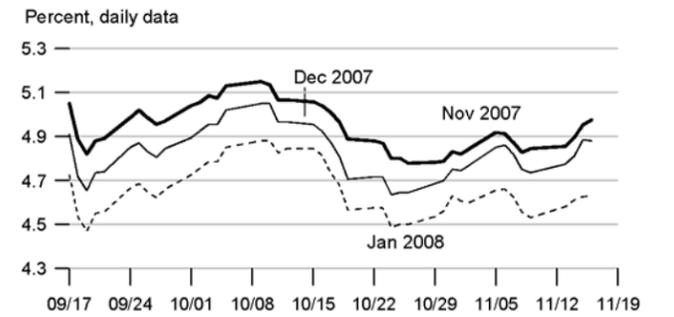
Real Output Growth



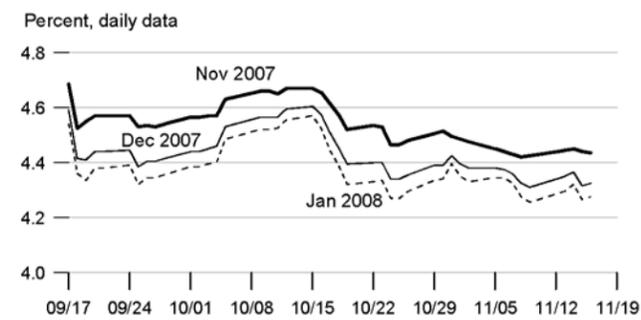
Implied One-Year Forward Rates



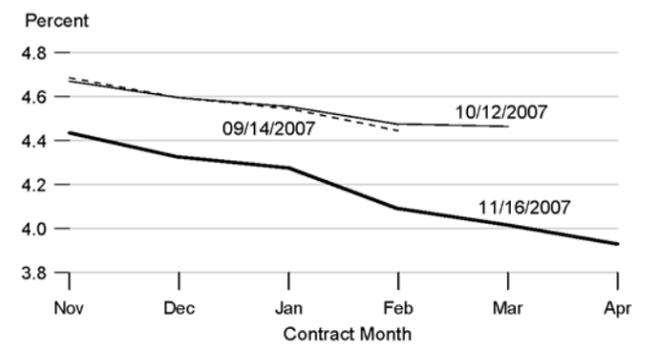
Rates on 3-Month Eurodollar Futures



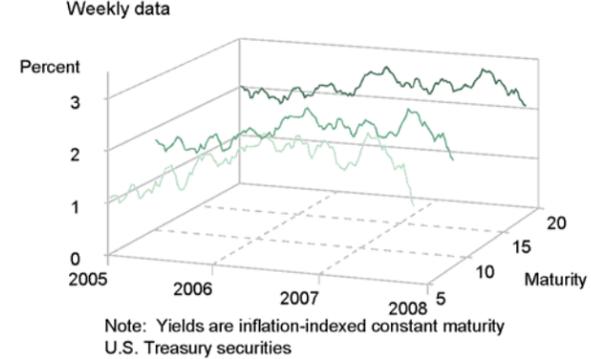
Rates on Selected Federal Funds Futures Contracts



Rates on Federal Funds Futures on Selected Dates

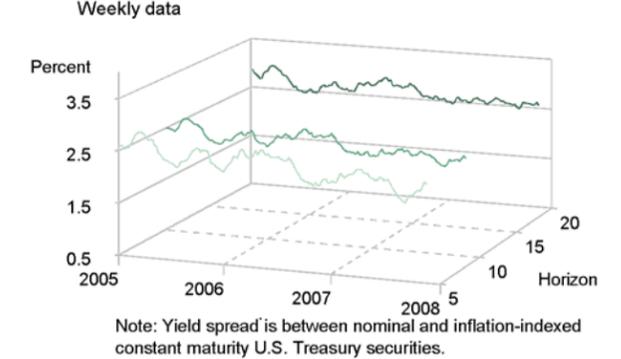


Inflation-Indexed Treasury Securities



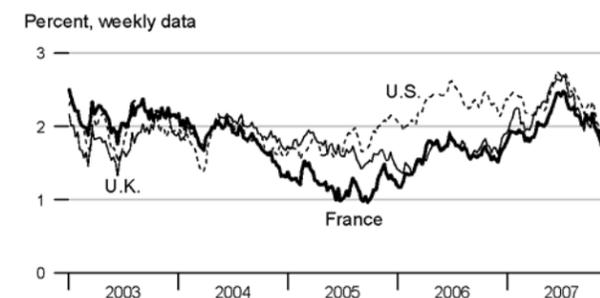
Note: Yields are inflation-indexed constant maturity U.S. Treasury securities

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

