

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.

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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/.

Measuring Consensus as the Midpoint of the Central Tendency

In November 2007, the Federal Open Market Committee (FOMC) announced several changes to the process that it uses to make and report economic projections.¹ One thing that has not changed is that the Fed will continue to report two ranges of forecasts: (i) the full range, encompassed by the high and the low forecasts; and (ii) the central tendency range, encompassed by the high and the low of the group after the three highest and three lowest forecasts are deleted. The Fed does not release the individual forecasts or a single statistic, such as the mean or median, which are commonly used measures to summarize the consensus in surveys of individual forecasts.

A common method for determining the consensus of the FOMC is to take the midpoint of the central tendency range. The question is how this measure of consensus compares with more traditional statistics, such as the mean and the median.

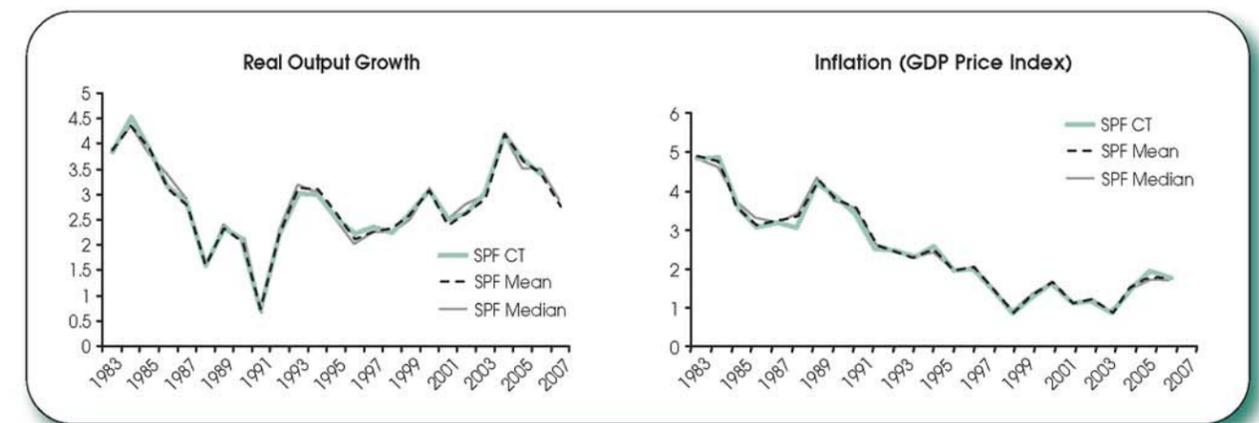
We can gauge the reliability of the FOMC's central tendency as a summary of the consensus of individual forecasts by using the Survey of Professional Forecasters (SPF) as a proxy. The SPF is conducted four times per year by the Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia, which maintains a database of the results, including the individual forecasts. Here, we construct a central tendency range for

the SPF and then compare it with the mean and median of the SPF respondents. Because the SPF often includes more than 19 forecasts (the maximum number possible for the Fed policy group), we compute the central tendency by eliminating two outliers (one high and one low) for every six forecasts. For a group the size of the FOMC, this is comparable to eliminating the top and bottom three forecasts.

The chart displays the midpoint of the SPF's central tendency range of the February forecasts for output and inflation as well as the mean and median of these same forecasts. Here the output and inflation measures are those reported by the Bureau of Economic Analysis, which switched from GNP to GDP in 1992. The left panel shows that, over the past 25 years, the midpoint of the central tendency range for the SPF output forecasts is almost identical to the mean and median. The right panel displays similar results for the inflation forecasts. Therefore, we may conclude that the midpoint of the SPF central tendency is a good approximation of the conventional measures of consensus like mean and median.

—William T. Gavin and Geetanjali Pande

¹ See last month's cover page, "Can You Hear Me Now?" by Kevin L. Kliesen for a description of these changes.



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

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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:

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 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

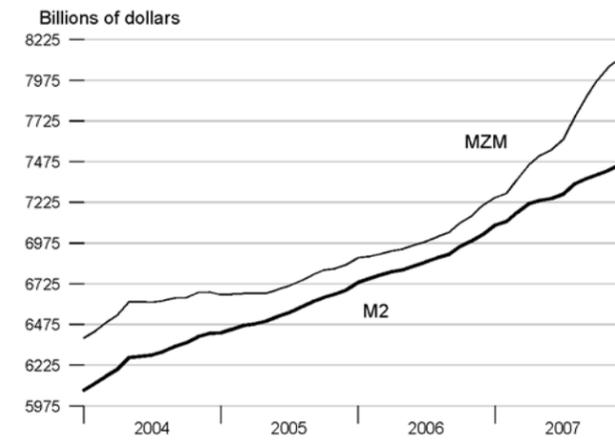
$$\Delta MB_t^* = \pi^* + (10\text{-year moving average growth of real GDP}) - (4\text{-year moving average of base velocity growth})$$

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.

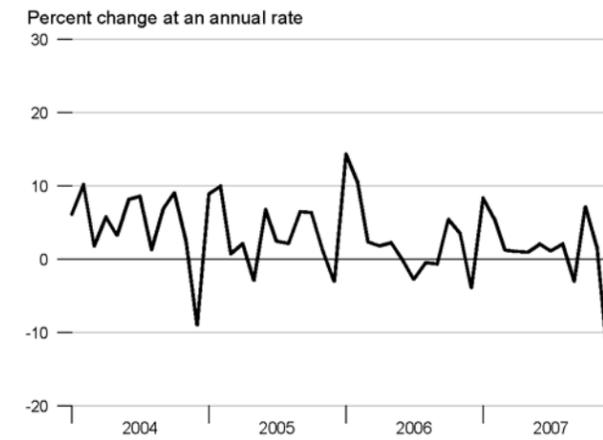
		M1	MZM	M2	M3*
Percent change at an annual rate					
	2003	6.46	7.42	6.99	6.40
	2004	5.57	3.98	4.72	5.09
	2005	2.03	2.25	4.45	5.97
	2006	0.21	4.09	4.80	4.95
	2007	-0.38	9.26	6.05	
<hr/>					
2005	1	-0.58	0.03	3.23	5.63
	2	0.05	0.73	3.30	5.98
	3	1.98	4.17	5.01	7.81
	4	-0.25	4.67	5.01	9.29
<hr/>					
2006	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	
<hr/>					
2007	1	-0.38	8.34	7.28	
	2	2.27	11.24	6.51	
	3	-1.55	12.64	5.13	
	4	-1.20	15.78	5.35	
<hr/>					
2005	Dec	-2.24	4.17	4.70	8.99
<hr/>					
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	
<hr/>					
	Apr	-3.06	3.48	3.72	
	May	6.39	2.16	1.99	
	Jun	-10.04	4.34	4.38	
<hr/>					
	Jul	-3.45	3.54	4.22	
	Aug	-0.06	5.01	4.45	
	Sep	-7.06	4.68	3.63	
<hr/>					
	Oct	4.53	9.94	8.52	
	Nov	1.33	7.57	6.01	
	Dec	-4.24	10.74	6.91	
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2007	Jan	5.16	7.51	9.38	
	Feb	-9.85	4.62	3.84	
	Mar	8.07	13.79	9.46	
<hr/>					
	Apr	8.36	14.44	9.03	
	May	0.02	9.46	3.25	
	Jun	-10.80	5.84	2.01	
<hr/>					
	Jul	2.53	9.37	4.07	
	Aug	0.37	22.01	10.63	
	Sep	-0.58	19.15	5.24	
<hr/>					
	Oct	0.70	15.80	4.03	
	Nov	-5.67	12.73	4.73	
	Dec	-0.76	7.39	5.36	

*See table of contents for changes to the series.

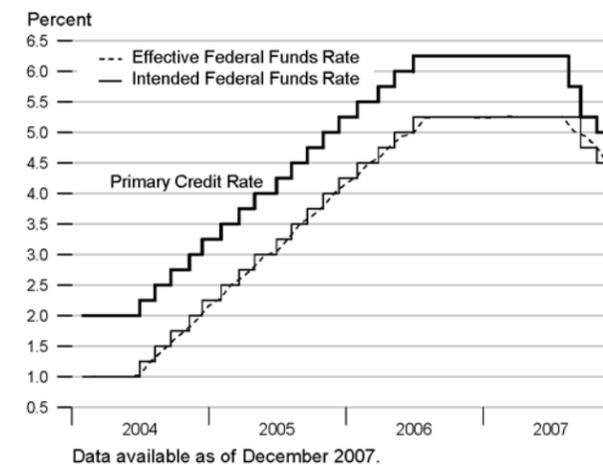
M2 and MZM



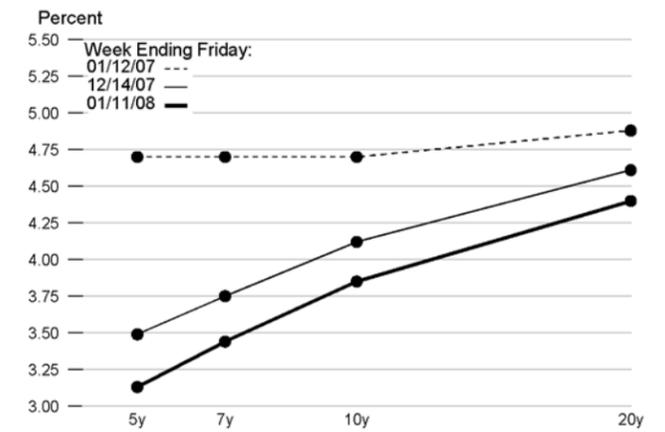
Adjusted Monetary Base



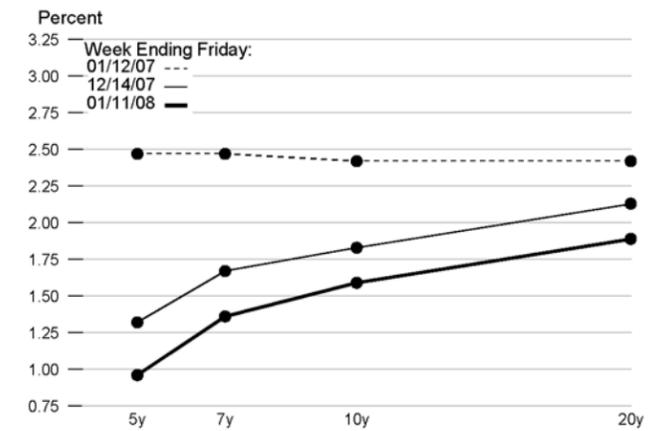
Reserve Market Rates



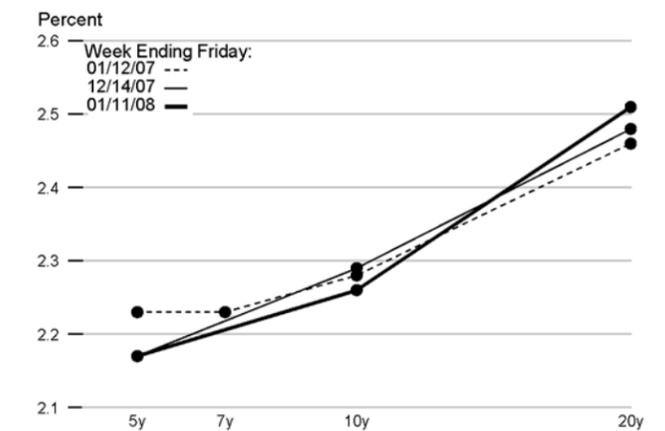
Treasury Yield Curve



Real Treasury Yield Curve

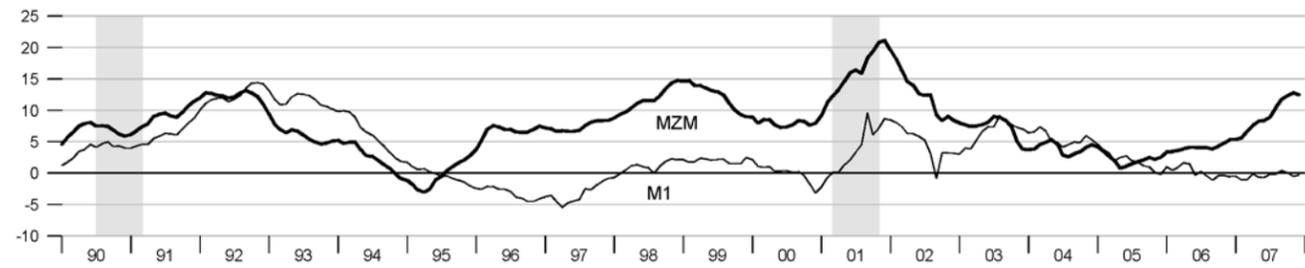


Inflation-Indexed Treasury Yield Spreads



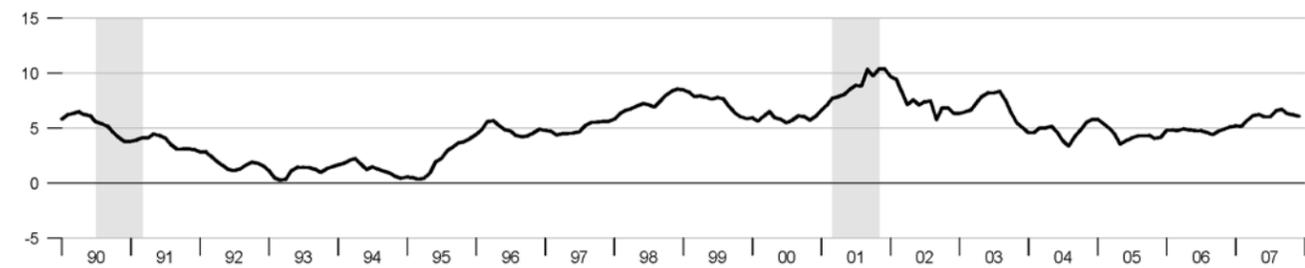
MZM and M1

Percent change from year ago



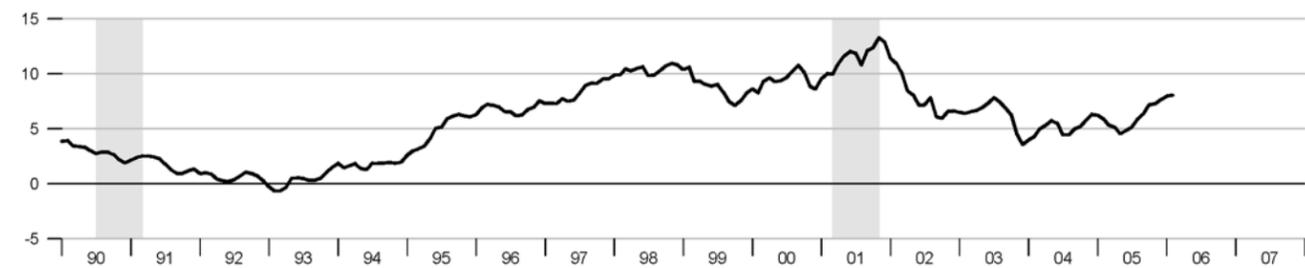
M2

Percent change from year ago



M3*

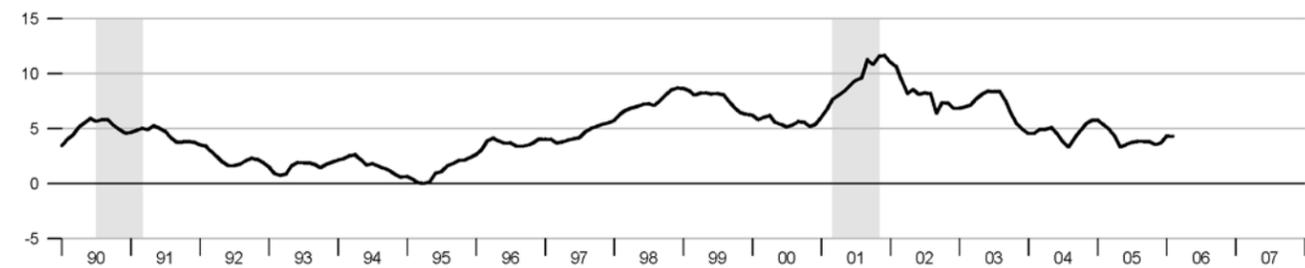
Percent change from year ago



*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			
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
2007		5.02	5.86	8.05	5.27	4.47	4.34	4.63	5.56	4.13	6.34
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
	4	4.50	5.02	7.52	5.02	3.47	3.50	4.26	5.53	4.24	6.23
2005	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
	Nov	4.49	5.00	7.50	4.97	3.35	3.35	4.15	5.44	4.26	6.21
	Dec	4.24	4.83	7.33	5.02	3.07	3.13	4.10	5.49	4.25	6.10

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

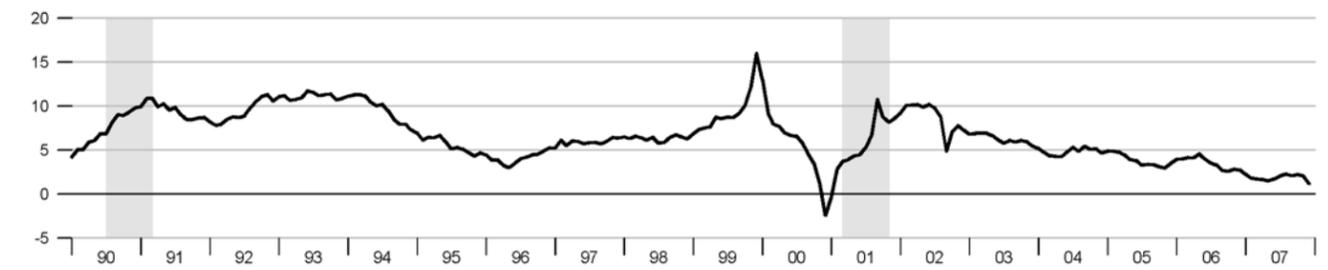
	Money Stock				Bank Credit	Adjusted Monetary Base		Reserves	MSI M2**
	M1	MZM	M2	M3*		Monetary Base			
2003	1273.521	6327.435	5986.754	8787.321	6118.739	740.938	93.325	315.192	
2004	1344.426	6579.108	6269.195	9234.718	6603.671	776.768	96.129	329.873	
2005	1371.784	6726.913	6548.158	9786.477	7249.693	806.627	96.558	343.539	
2006	1374.729	7001.821	6862.496	10270.74	7965.691	835.013	94.886		
2007	1369.499	7650.170	7277.392		8750.626	850.608	94.167		
2005	1	1368.481	6663.276	6446.910	9528.052	7000.674	798.379	96.773	339.356
	2	1368.666	6675.454	6500.139	9670.405	7166.776	802.566	95.998	341.280
	3	1375.430	6745.070	6581.597	9859.294	7363.058	809.023	96.938	344.766
	4	1374.558	6823.850	6663.987	10088.16	7468.266	816.538	96.525	348.753
2006	1	1379.219	6895.933	6757.218		7649.056	830.533	96.494	
	2	1381.509	6944.603	6816.066		7894.833	836.330	95.026	
	3	1369.521	7014.604	6884.346		8035.966	834.533	94.751	
	4	1368.666	7152.143	6992.353		8282.907	838.655	93.275	
2007	1	1367.363	7301.329	7119.533		8448.619	846.370	94.186	
	2	1375.129	7506.458	7235.438		8576.242	849.949	93.585	
	3	1369.807	7743.667	7328.246		8820.512	852.273	95.369	
	4	1365.696	8049.228	7426.351		9157.130	853.837	93.526	
2005	Dec	1373.181	6843.357	6688.408	10154.03	7514.035	815.427	94.026	350.067
2006	Jan	1378.697	6885.406	6733.958	10242.79	7569.569	825.163	96.789	353.032
	Feb	1374.954	6894.486	6758.444	10298.68	7652.717	832.401	96.867	353.943
	Mar	1384.006	6907.906	6779.251		7724.883	834.035	95.826	
	Apr	1380.482	6927.943	6800.245		7815.744	835.307	95.578	
	May	1387.828	6940.391	6811.549		7929.129	836.887	94.200	
	Jun	1376.216	6965.474	6836.404		7939.626	836.797	95.299	
	Jul	1372.260	6986.018	6860.449		7987.133	834.900	94.811	
	Aug	1372.186	7015.213	6885.884		8049.012	834.570	94.647	
	Sep	1364.116	7042.582	6906.704		8071.752	834.130	94.795	
	Oct	1369.266	7100.943	6955.724		8225.170	837.900	93.970	
	Nov	1370.788	7145.767	6990.552		8274.524	840.382	94.764	
	Dec	1365.944	7209.718	7030.783		8349.027	837.684	91.090	
2007	Jan	1371.817	7254.817	7085.739		8407.469	843.515	94.207	
	Feb	1360.561	7282.739	7108.410		8479.716	847.351	94.520	
	Mar	1369.710	7366.432	7164.450		8458.671	848.245	93.832	
	Apr	1379.253	7455.084	7218.384		8521.298	849.000	93.641	
	May	1379.276	7513.856	7237.908		8578.639	849.686	92.841	
	Jun	1366.858	7550.433	7250.022		8628.790	851.162	94.272	
	Jul	1369.745	7609.397	7274.602		8694.159	851.984	94.700	
	Aug	1370.167	7748.982	7339.051		8820.520	853.482	96.632	
	Sep	1369.508	7872.621	7371.085		8946.858	851.353	94.776	
	Oct	1370.302	7976.287	7395.869		9063.683	856.418	93.354	
	Nov	1363.827	8060.886	7425.019		9182.306	857.534	95.598	
	Dec	1362.958	8110.511	7458.165		9225.402	847.560	91.627	

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.

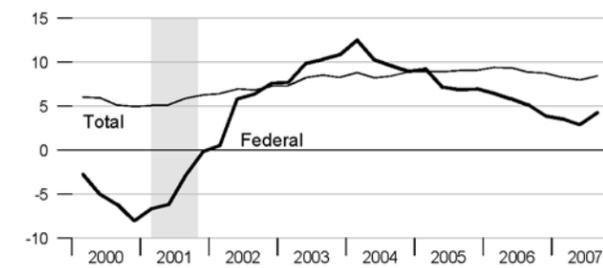
Adjusted Monetary Base

Percent change from year ago



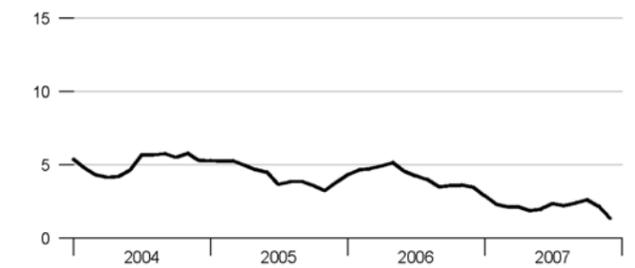
Domestic Nonfinancial Debt

Percent change from year ago



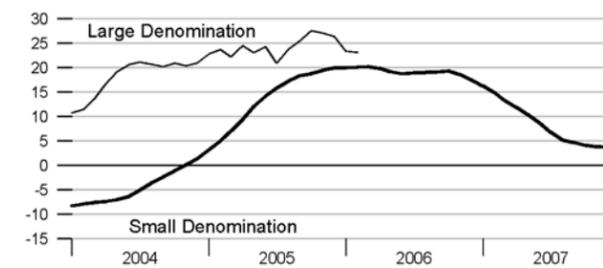
Currency Held by the Nonbank Public

Percent change from year ago



Time Deposits*

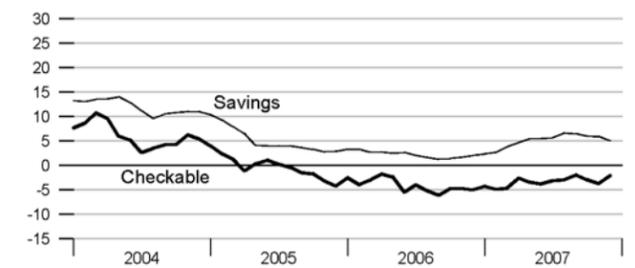
Percent change from year ago



*See table of contents for changes to the series.

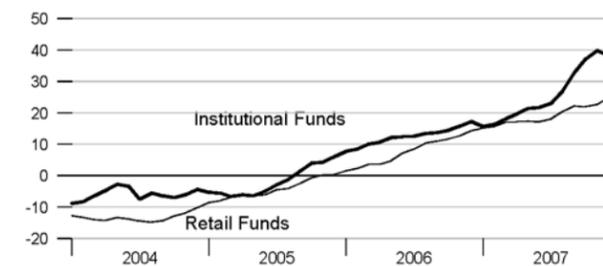
Checkable and Savings Deposits

Percent change from year ago



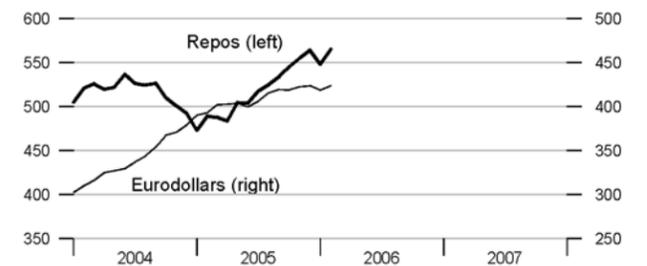
Money Market Mutual Fund Shares

Percent change from year ago



Repurchase Agreements and Eurodollars*

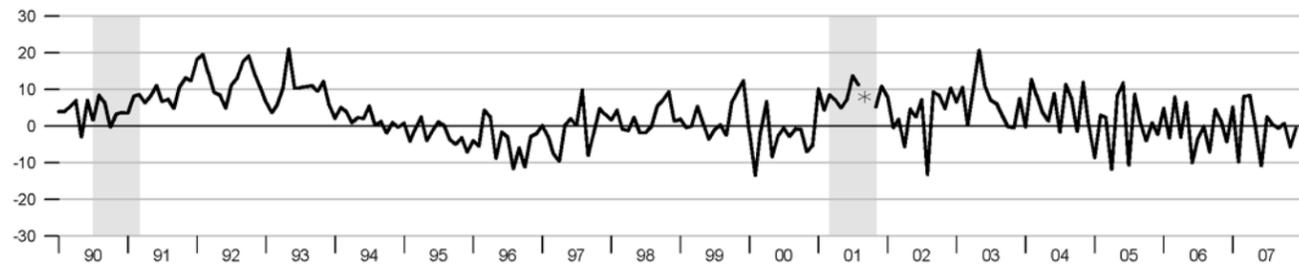
Billions of dollars



*See table of contents for changes to these series.

M1

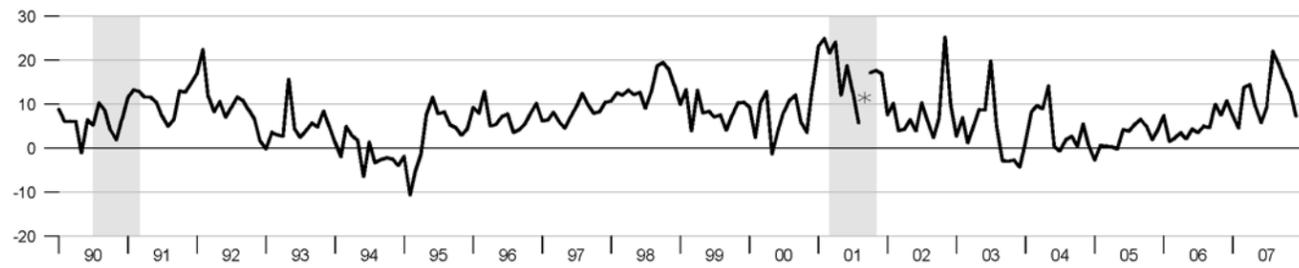
Percent change at an annual rate



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

MZM

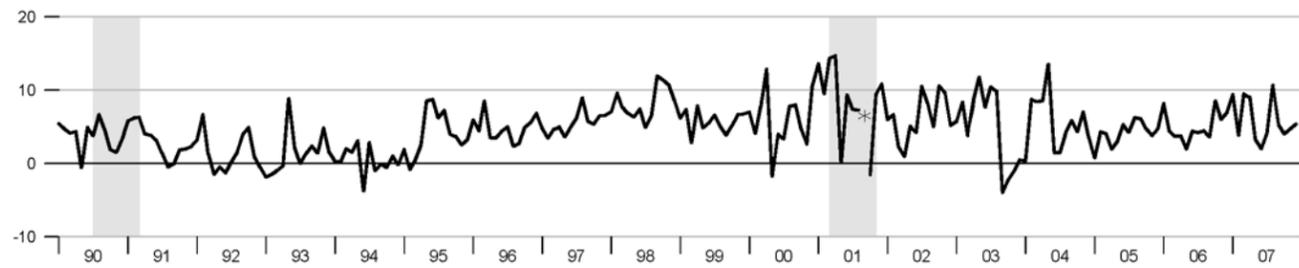
Percent change at an annual rate



*Actual value for September 2001 is 39.41 percent rate.

M2

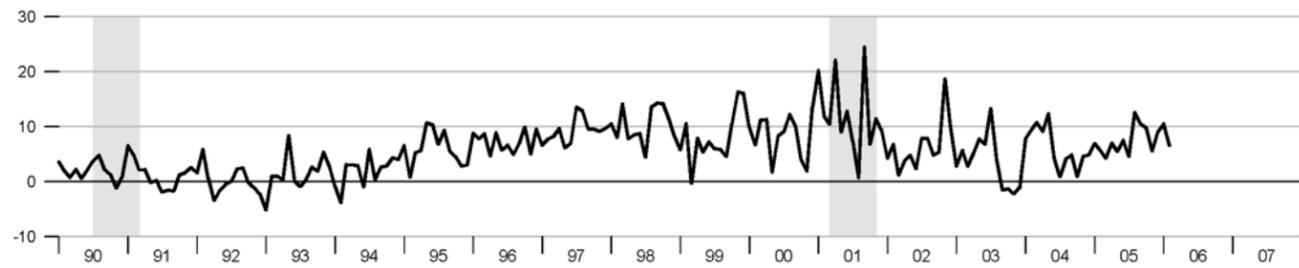
Percent change at an annual rate



*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.

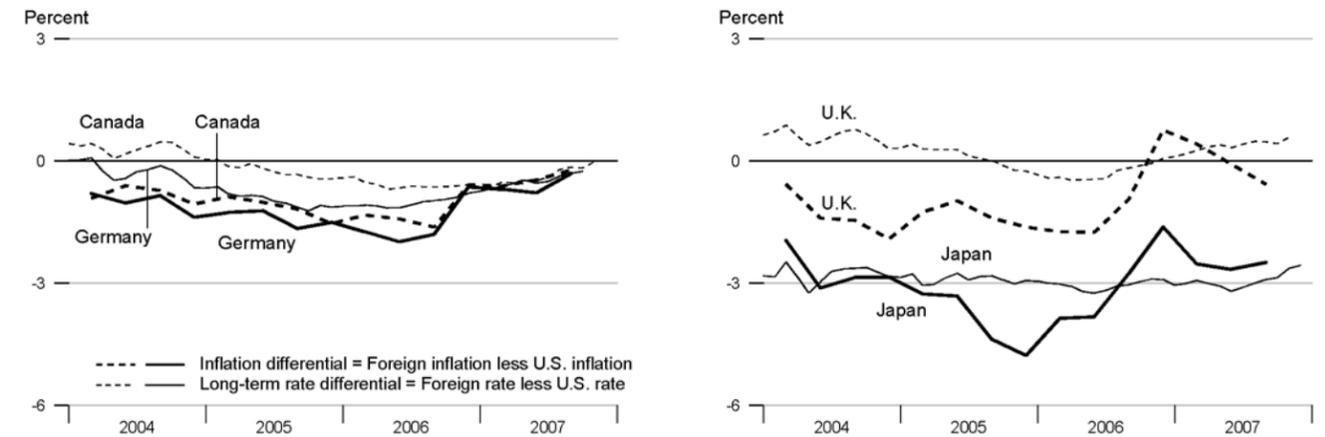
Standard & Poor's 500



Recent Inflation and Long-Term Interest Rates

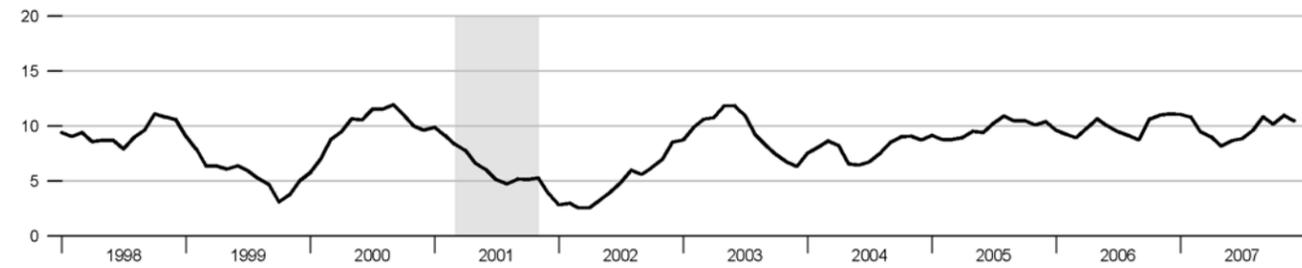
	Consumer Price Inflation Rates				Long-Term Government Bond Rates			
	Percent change from year ago				Percent			
	2006Q4	2007Q1	2007Q2	2007Q3	Sep07	Oct07	Nov07	Dec07
United States	1.95	2.43	2.66	2.35	4.52	4.53	4.15	4.10
Canada	1.37	1.81	2.19	2.13	4.37	4.36	4.13	.
France	1.34	1.16	1.18	1.27	4.36	4.40	.	.
Germany	1.31	1.74	1.88	2.05	4.22	4.28	.	.
Italy	1.82	1.73	1.59	1.64	4.57	4.59	4.45	.
Japan	0.33	-0.10	0.00	-0.13	1.61	1.67	1.52	1.54
United Kingdom	2.71	2.84	2.58	1.78	4.99	4.96	4.73	.

Inflation and Long-Term Interest Rate Differentials



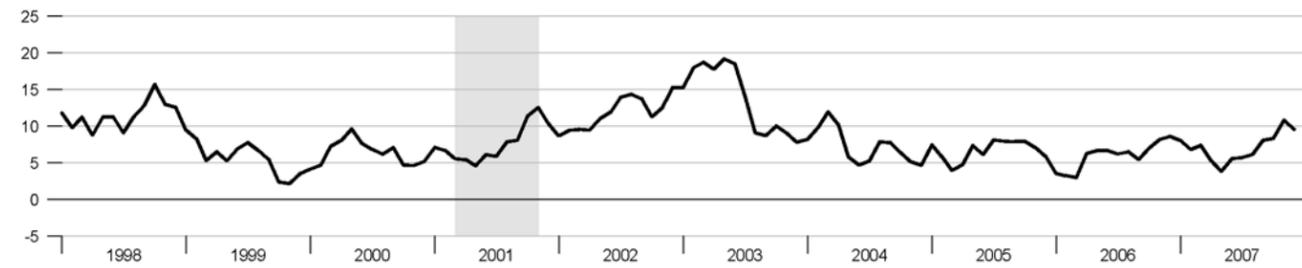
Bank Credit

Percent change from year ago



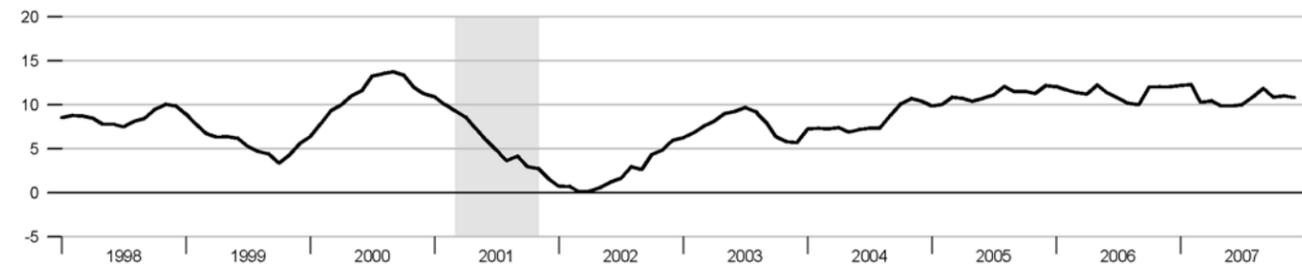
Investment Securities in Bank Credit at Commercial Banks

Percent change from year ago



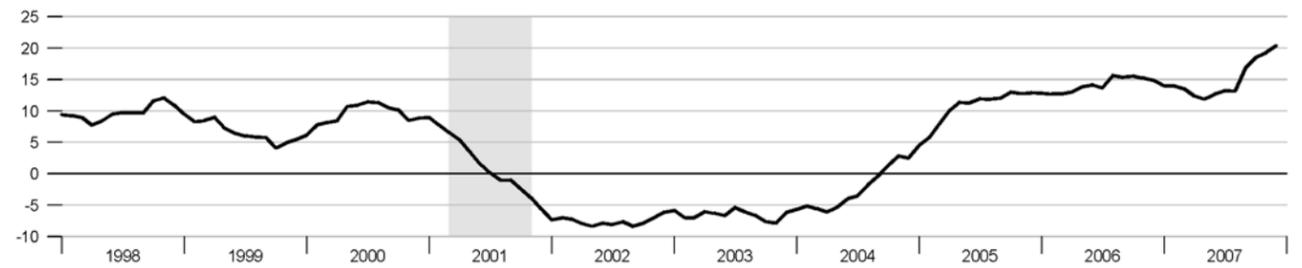
Total Loans and Leases in Bank Credit at Commercial Banks

Percent change from year ago



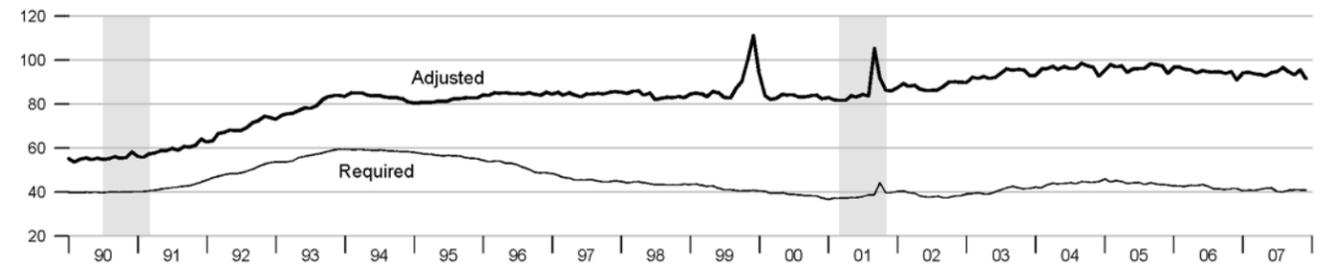
Commercial and Industrial Loans at Commercial Banks

Percent change from year ago



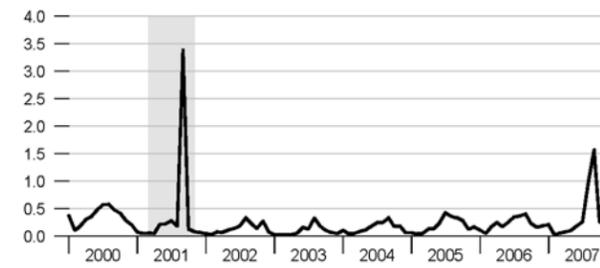
Adjusted and Required Reserves

Billions of dollars



Total Borrowings, nsa

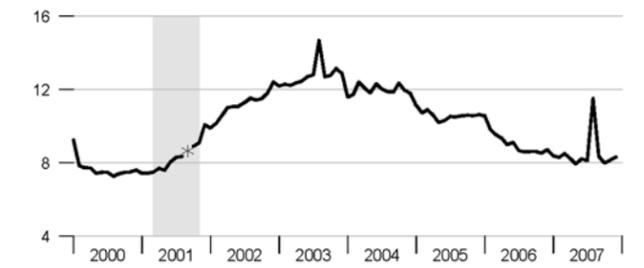
Billions of dollars



* Total borrowings include loans to depository institutions for primary, secondary, and seasonal credit, but exclude term auction credit.

Excess Reserves plus RCB Contracts

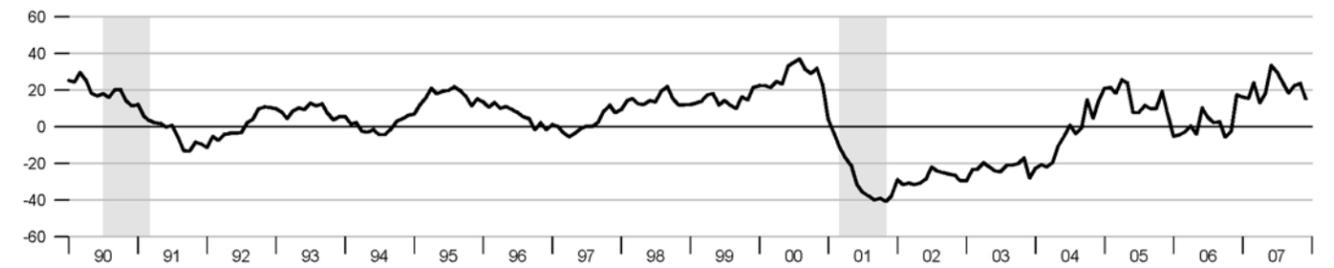
Billions of dollars



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

Nonfinancial Commercial Paper

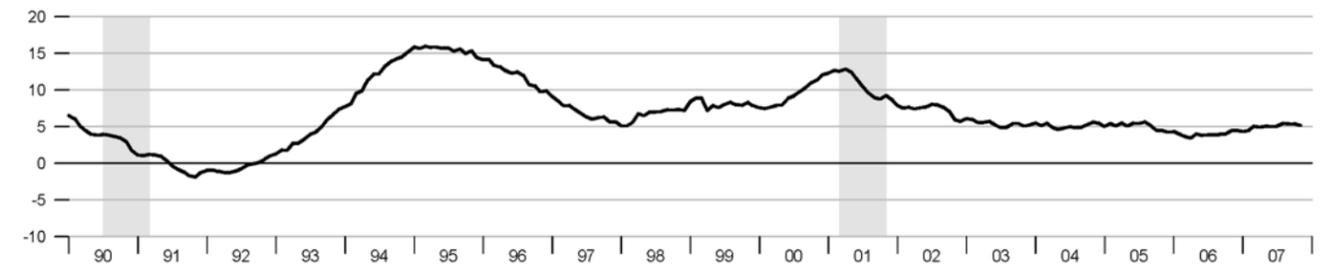
Percent change from year ago



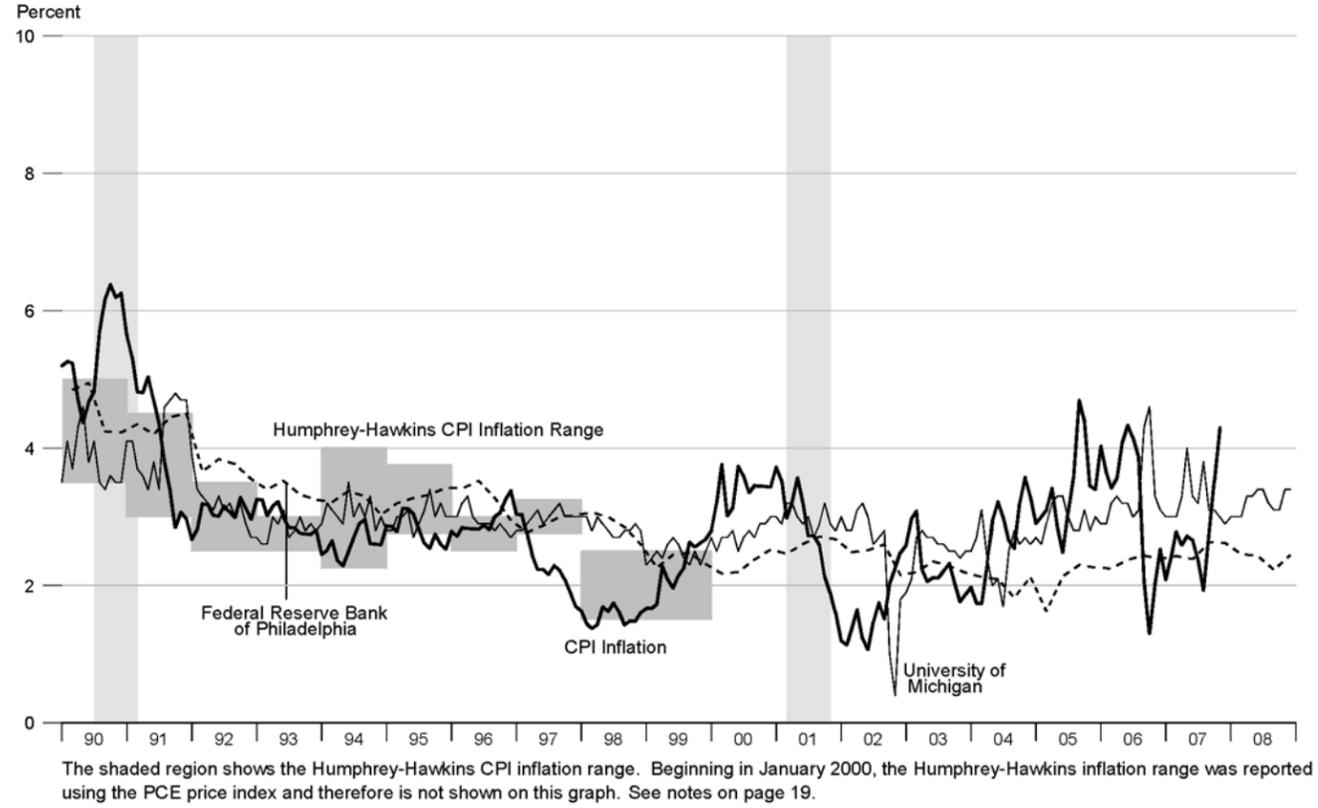
As of April 10, 2006, the Federal Reserve Board made major changes to its commercial paper calculations. For more information, please refer to <http://www.federalreserve.gov/releases/cp/about.htm>.

Consumer Credit

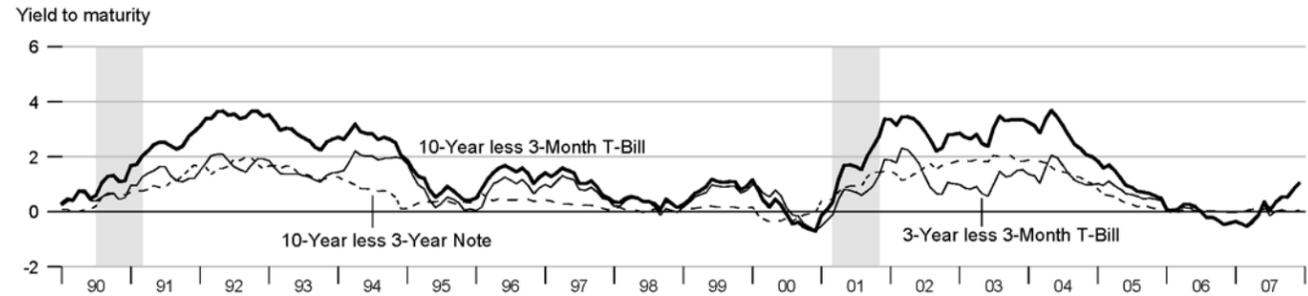
Percent change from year ago



Inflation and 1-Year-Ahead Inflation Expectations



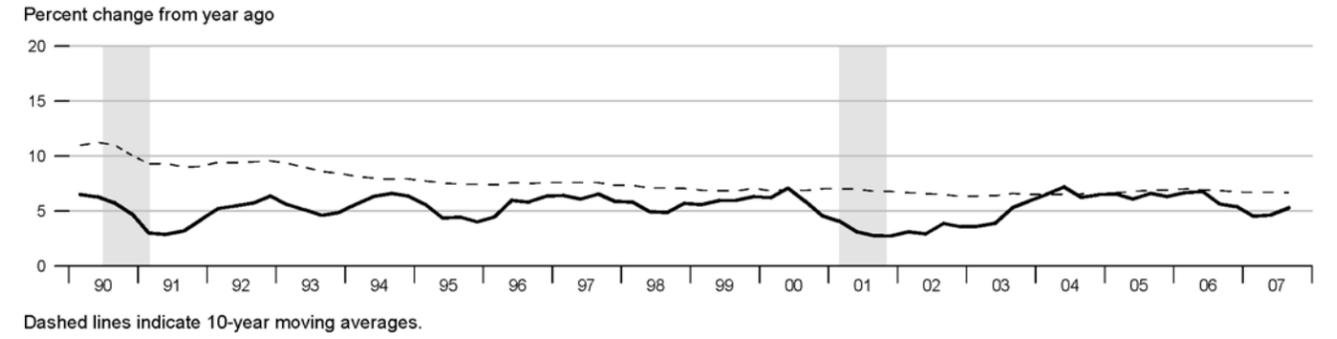
Treasury Security Yield Spreads



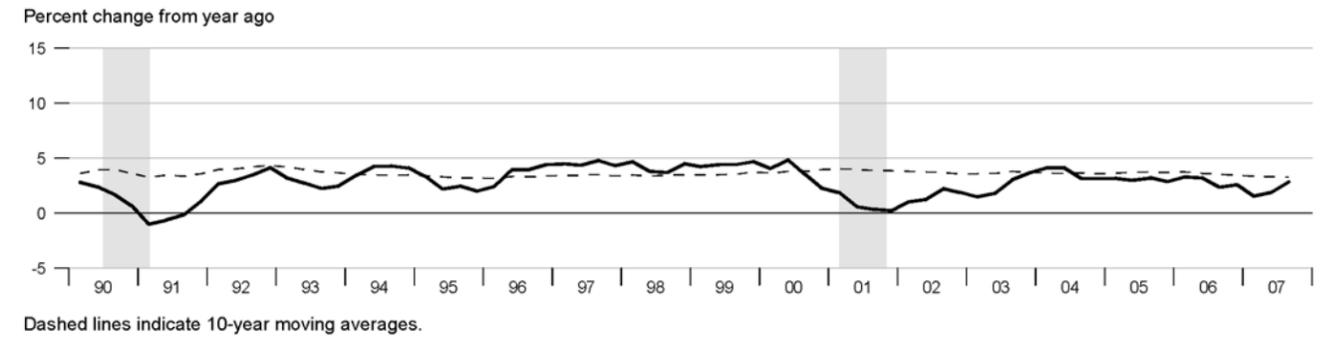
Real Interest Rates



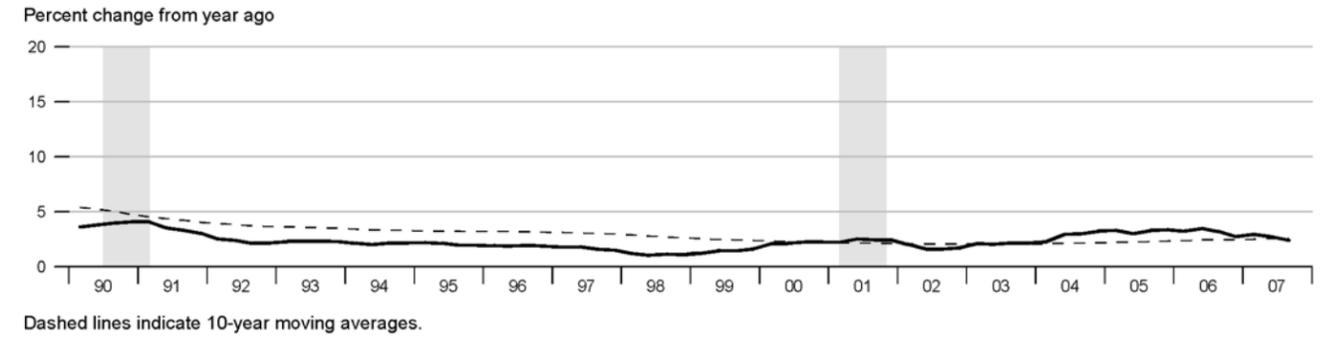
Gross Domestic Product



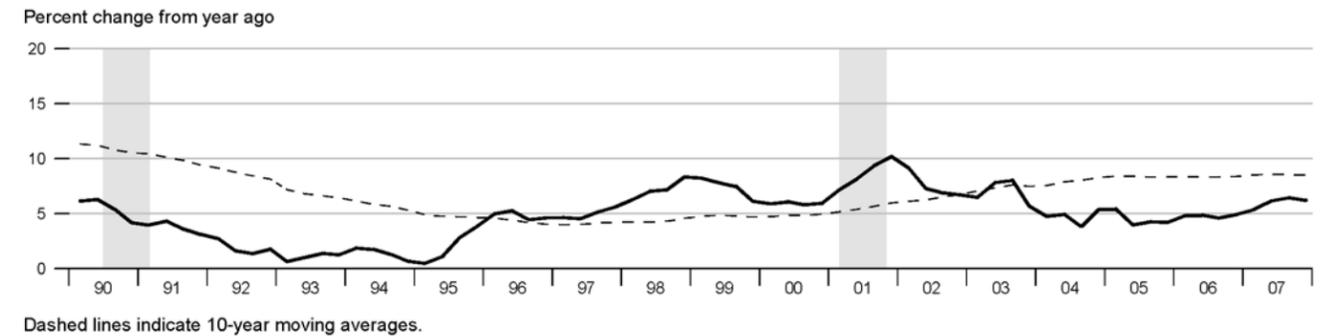
Real Gross Domestic Product



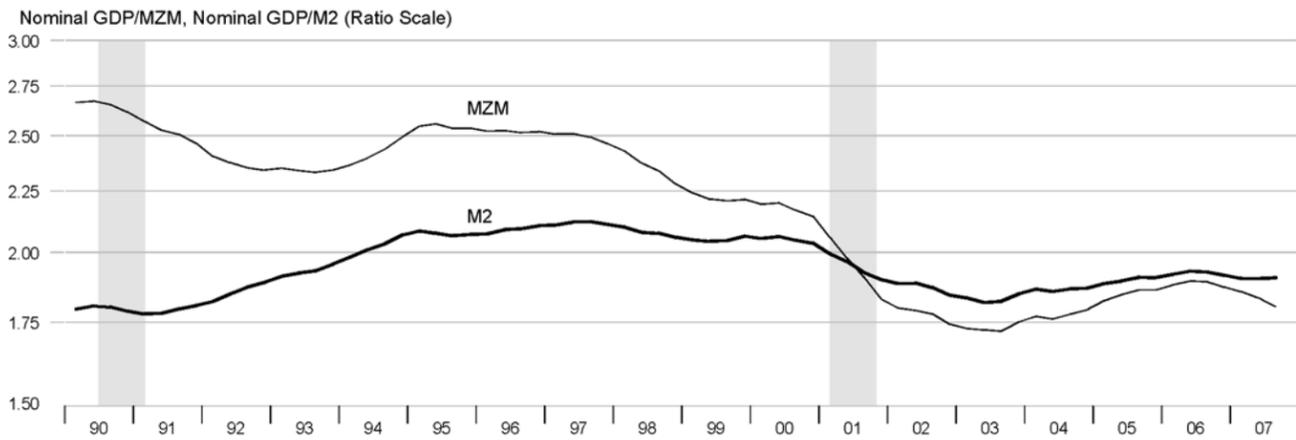
Gross Domestic Product Price Index



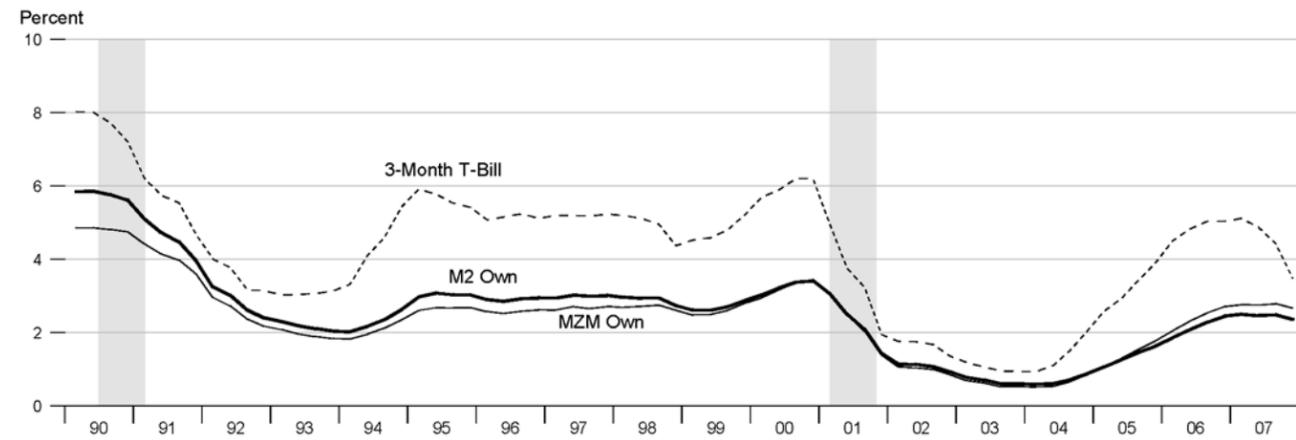
M2



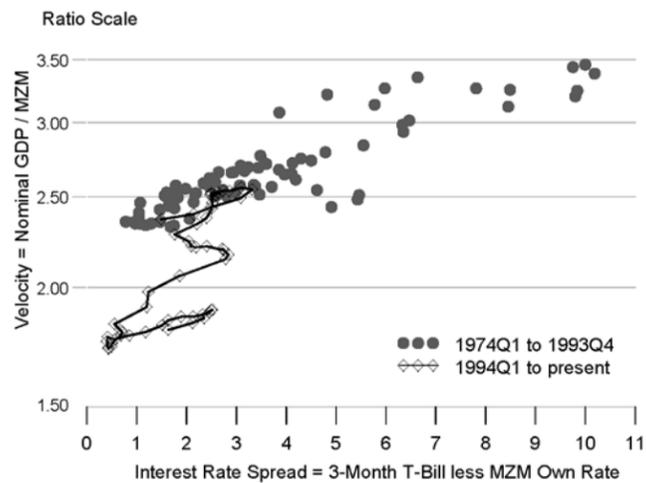
Velocity



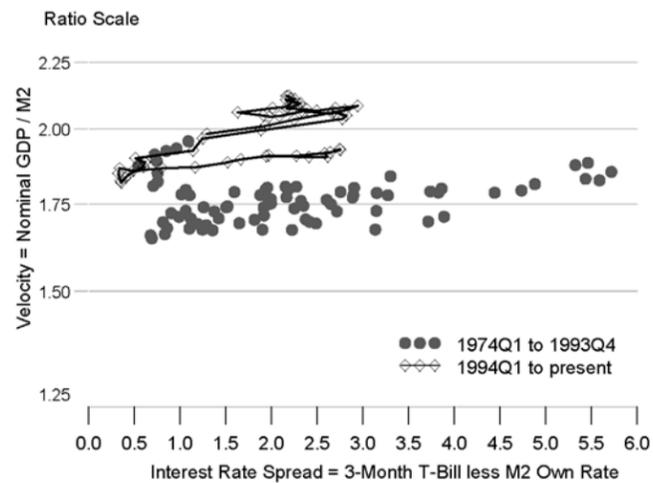
Interest Rates



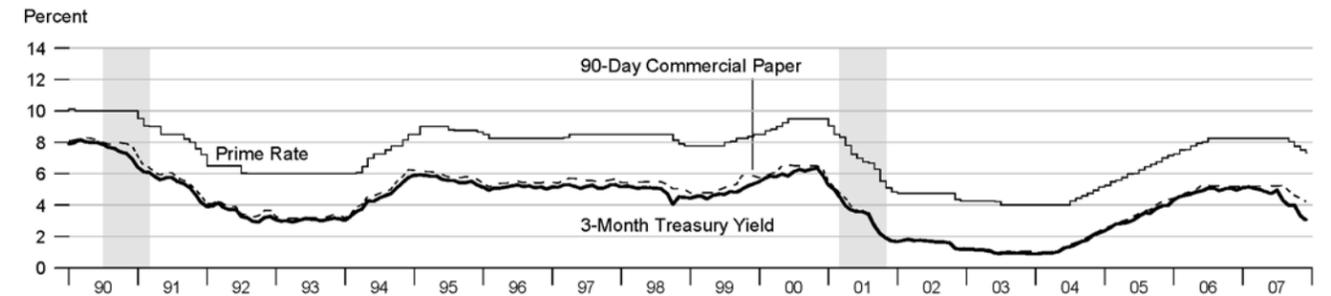
M2M Velocity and Interest Rate Spread



M2 Velocity and Interest Rate Spread



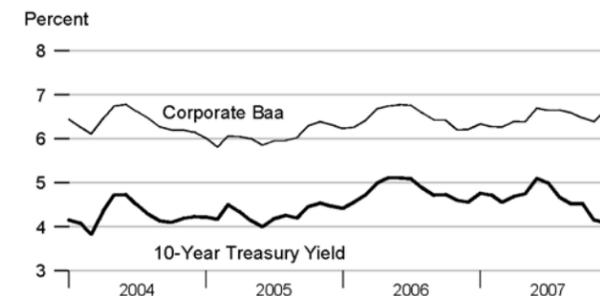
Short-Term Interest Rates



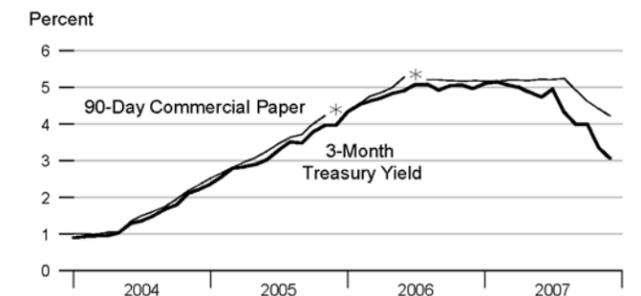
Long-Term Interest Rates



Long-Term Interest Rates

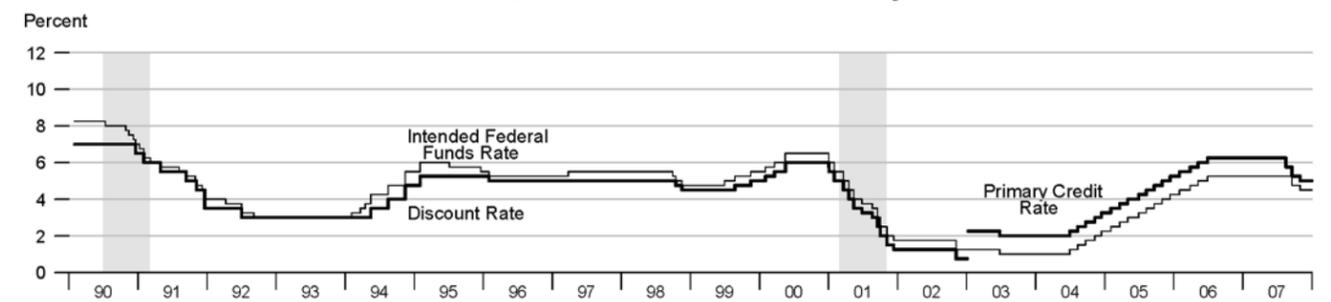


Short-Term Interest Rates



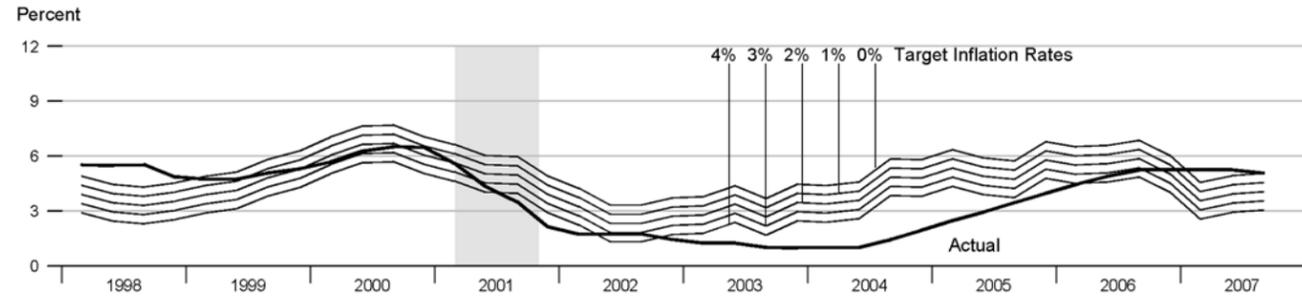
*90-Day Commercial Paper data are not available for December 2005, January 2006, and July 2006.

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



Data available as of December 2007.

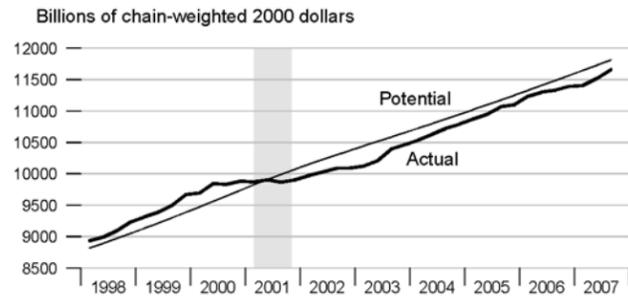
Federal Funds Rate and Inflation Targets



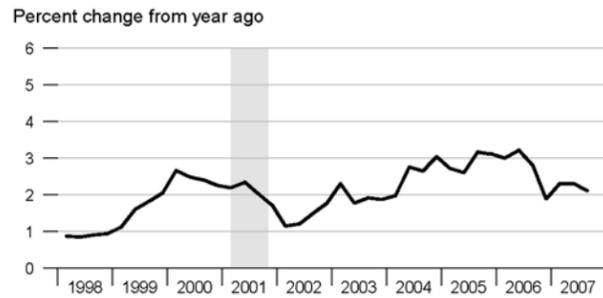
Calculated federal funds rate is based on Taylor's rule. See notes on page 19.

Components of Taylor's Rule

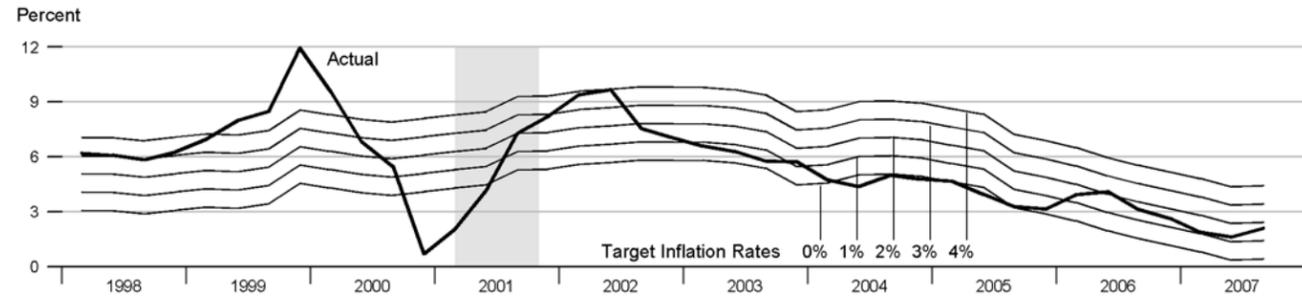
Actual and Potential Real GDP



PCE Inflation



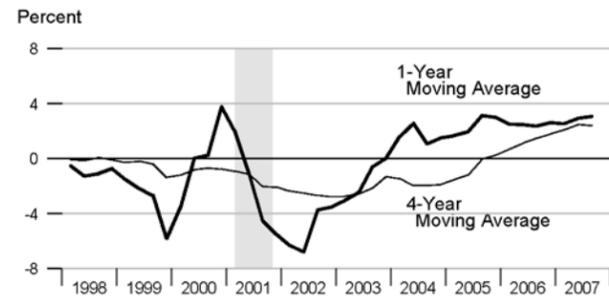
Monetary Base Growth* and Inflation Targets



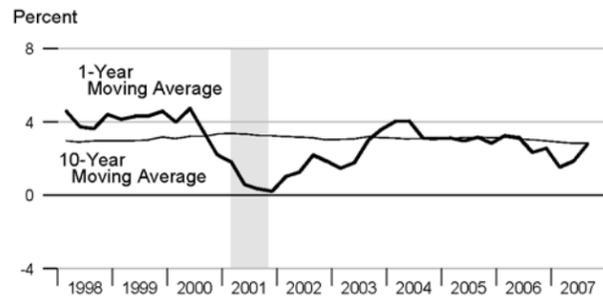
*Modified for the effects of sweeps programs on reserve demand. Calculated base growth is based on McCallum's rule. Actual base growth is percent change from year ago. See notes on page 19.

Components of McCallum's Rule

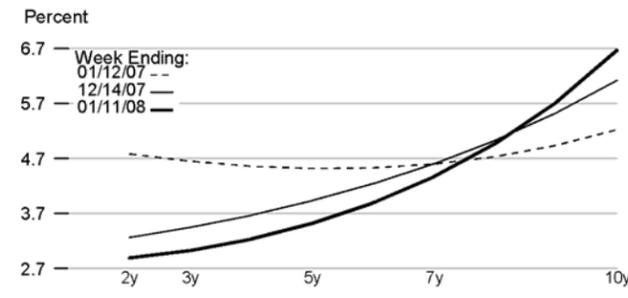
Monetary Base Velocity Growth



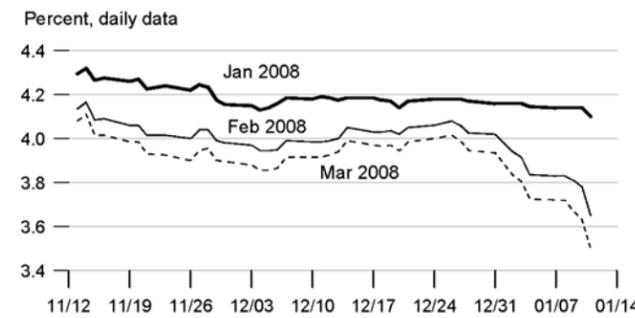
Real Output Growth



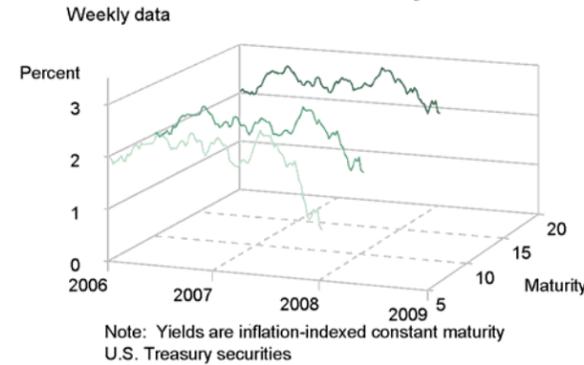
Implied One-Year Forward Rates



Rates on Selected Federal Funds Futures Contracts

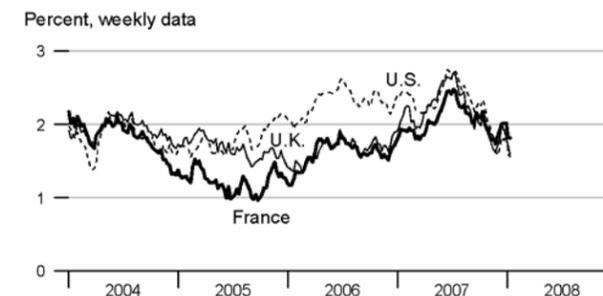


Inflation-Indexed Treasury Securities

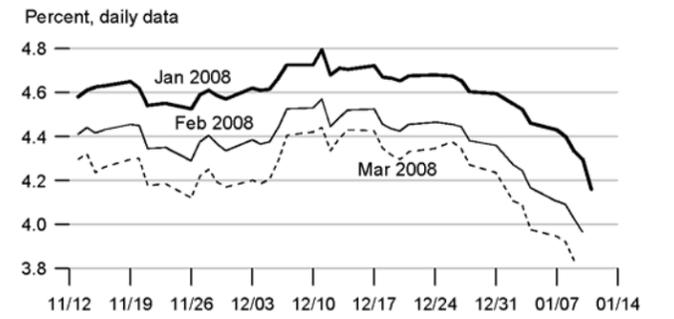


Note: Yields are inflation-indexed constant maturity U.S. Treasury securities

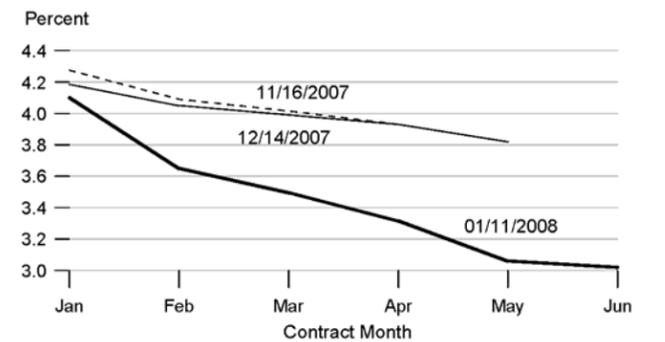
Inflation-Indexed 10-Year Government Notes



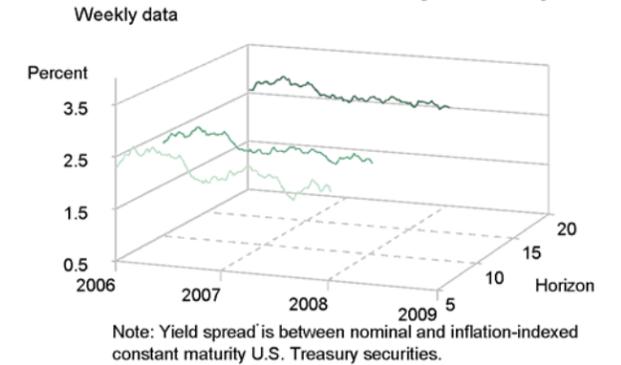
Rates on 3-Month Eurodollar Futures



Rates on Federal Funds Futures on Selected Dates



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 Yield Spreads

