The LIBOR-OIS Spread as a Summary Indicator

The LIBOR-OIS spread has been a closely watched barometer of distress in money markets for more than a year. The 3-month London Interbank Offered Rate (LIBOR) is the interest rate at which banks borrow unsecured funds from other banks in the London wholesale money market for a period of 3 months. Alternatively, if a bank enters into an overnight indexed swap (OIS), it is entitled to receive a fixed rate of interest on a notional amount called the OIS rate. In exchange, the bank agrees to pay a (compound) interest payment on the notional amount to be determined by a reference floating rate (in the United States, this is the effective federal funds rate) to the counterparty at maturity. For example, suppose the 3-month OIS rate is 2 percent. If the geometric average of the annualized effective federal funds rate for the 3-month period is 1.91 percent, there will be a net cash inflow of $2,250 on a principal amount of $10 million \[ (2\text{ percent} – 1.91\text{ percent}) \times 3/12 \times $10 \text{ million} = $2,250 \] to the bank from its counterparty.

A bank borrowing at the 3-month LIBOR rate of 2.10 percent that enters into a swap to receive at the 3-month OIS rate of 2 percent has a borrowing cost equal to the effective federal funds rate plus 10 basis points. Entering into the OIS exposes the bank to future fluctuations in the reference rate. However, the bank can guarantee itself longer-term funding while still paying close to the overnight rate. Because the alternative would be rolling over the funds on a daily basis at changing overnight rates, banks are willing to pay a premium. This is reflected in the LIBOR-OIS spread (defined as the difference between the LIBOR rate and the OIS rate) shown in the chart.

Before the onset of the turmoil in the credit markets in August 2007, the LIBOR-OIS spread was around 10 basis points. However, in just over a month, the spread rose to 85 basis points on September 14, 2007, when the Bank of England announced emergency funding to rescue the troubled Northern Rock, one of the U.K.’s largest mortgage lenders. The spread reached its all-time high at 108 basis points on December 6, 2007. Around the same time, large investment banks such as UBS and Lehman Brothers announced huge write-downs. On March 17, 2008, the collapse of Bear Stearns led to an 83-basis-point spread, a 19-basis-point increase from the previous trading day. In the latest illiquidity wave following the failure of Lehman Brothers, the spread was 365 basis points (as of October 10, 2008). In short, the LIBOR-OIS spread has been the summary indicator showing the “illiquidity waves” that severely impaired money markets in 2007 and 2008.

—Rajdeep Sengupta and Yu Man Tam

1 Liquidity risk is the risk that a bank could not convert its assets into cash, whereas credit risk is the risk that it could fail to meet its contractual obligations. Some have claimed that this distinction is unclear and that, particularly in the case of financial institutions, “the definition of liquidity is elusive.” See von Thadden, Ernst-Ludwig. “Liquidity Creation Through Banks and Markets: Multiple Insurance and Limited Market Access.” European Economic Review, April 1999, 43(4-6), pp. 991-1006.
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: \( \left( \frac{x_t}{x_{t-1}} \right)^{12} - 1 \). 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: \( \left( \frac{x_t}{x_{t-12}} \right)^{1} - 1 \) \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

or to:

stlsFRED@stls.frb.org

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.
Monetary Trends

M2 and MZM

Billions of dollars

2005 2006 2007 2008

Adjusted Monetary Base

Percent change at an annual rate

2005 2006 2007 2008

Reserve Market Rates

Percent

2005 2006 2007 2008

Treasury Yield Curve

Percent

Week Ending Friday:

10/17/08

Data available as of September 2008.

Research Division
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis
MZM and M1
Percent change from year ago

M2
Percent change from year ago

M3*
Percent change from year ago

Monetary Services Index - M2**
Percent change from year ago

*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.
M1
Percent change at an annual rate

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

M2
Percent change at an annual rate

*MActual 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

Excess Reserves plus RCB Contracts
Billions of dollars

Nonfinancial Commercial Paper
Percent change from year ago

Consumer Credit
Percent change from year ago

* Data exclude term auction credit

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.
CPI Inflation and 1-Year-Ahead CPI 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.

10-Year Ahead PCE Inflation Expectations and Realized Inflation

Treasury Security Yield Spreads

Real Interest Rates
Updated through 10/07/08

Monetary Trends

Short-Term Interest Rates

Long-Term Interest Rates

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

Data available as of September 2008.

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

Billions of chain-weighted 2000 dollars

Components of McCallum's Rule

Monetary Base Velocity Growth

Real Output Growth

1-Year Moving Average

10-Year Moving Average
Monetary Trends updated through 10/21/08

Implied One-Year Forward Rates
Percent

Week Ending:
09/19/08
10/17/08

Rates on 3-Month Eurodollar Futures
Percent, daily data

Week Ending:
08/18
08/25
09/01
09/08
09/15
09/22
09/29
10/06
10/13
10/20

Rates on Selected Federal Funds Futures Contracts
Percent, daily data

Week Ending:
08/18
08/25
09/01
09/08
09/15
09/22
09/29
10/06
10/13
10/20

Rates on Federal Funds Futures
on Selected Dates
Percent

Contract Month:
Oct
Nov
Dec
Jan
Feb
Mar

Inflation-Indexed Treasury Securities
Weekly data

Percent

2006
2007
2008
2009
5
10
15
20
Maturity

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

Inflation-Indexed 10-Year Government Notes
Percent, weekly data

Percent

2004
2005
2006
2007
2008

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

Inflation-Indexed 10-Year Government Yield Spreads
Percent, weekly data

Percent

2004
2005
2006
2007
2008

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

Research Division
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis
Monetary Trends

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

Interest Rate Spread = 3-Month T-Bill less MZM Own Rate
Interest Rate Spread = 3-Month T-Bill less M2 Own Rate
Monetary Trends

Gross Domestic Product
Percent change from year ago

Real Gross Domestic Product
Percent change from year ago

Gross Domestic Product Price Index
Percent change from year ago

M2
Percent change from year ago

Dashed lines indicate 10-year moving averages.
Monetary Trends

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
Recent Inflation and Long-Term Interest Rates

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Consumer Price Inflation Rates</th>
<th>Long-Term Government Bond Rates</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Percent change from year ago</td>
<td>Period</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2007Q3 2007Q4 2008Q1 2008Q2</td>
<td>Jun08  Jul08  Aug08  Sep08</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United States</td>
<td>2.36  4.01  4.17  4.29</td>
<td>4.10  4.01  3.89  3.69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canada</td>
<td>2.13  2.41  1.78  2.35</td>
<td>3.74  3.76  3.60  .</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>France</td>
<td>1.27  2.34  2.95  3.30</td>
<td>4.73  4.69  .    .</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>2.30  3.04  2.92  2.90</td>
<td>4.52  4.49  4.20  .</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>1.64  2.36  3.06  3.57</td>
<td>5.11  5.09  .    .</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Japan</td>
<td>-0.16  0.53  0.96  1.37</td>
<td>1.76  1.61  1.47  1.49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United Kingdom</td>
<td>1.78  2.09  2.38  3.37</td>
<td>5.21  5.05  4.73  4.57</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Inflation and Long-Term Interest Rate Differentials

- Inflation differential = Foreign inflation less U.S. inflation
- Long-term rate differential = Foreign rate less U.S. rate
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Money Stock</th>
<th>Bank Credit</th>
<th>Adjusted Monetary Base</th>
<th>Reserves</th>
<th>MSI M2**</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>M1</td>
<td>M2</td>
<td>M3*</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2003</td>
<td>1273.484</td>
<td>6318.069</td>
<td>5967.902</td>
<td>8787.321</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>6118.279</td>
<td>740.938</td>
<td>93.325</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2004</td>
<td>1344.422</td>
<td>6569.804</td>
<td>6249.938</td>
<td>9234.718</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>6600.395</td>
<td>776.768</td>
<td>96.129</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2005</td>
<td>1371.780</td>
<td>6706.774</td>
<td>6517.356</td>
<td>9786.477</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>7245.165</td>
<td>806.628</td>
<td>96.660</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006</td>
<td>1374.386</td>
<td>6995.516</td>
<td>6842.574</td>
<td>10270.74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>7957.063</td>
<td>835.040</td>
<td>94.913</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2007</td>
<td>1369.603</td>
<td>7626.162</td>
<td>7232.850</td>
<td>8787.321</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>8743.027</td>
<td>850.578</td>
<td>94.200</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year 1</th>
<th>Money Stock</th>
<th>Bank Credit</th>
<th>Adjusted Monetary Base</th>
<th>Reserves</th>
<th>MSI M2**</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2006</td>
<td>1381.850</td>
<td>6891.629</td>
<td>6735.147</td>
<td>7621.954</td>
<td>830.534</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2007</td>
<td>1369.946</td>
<td>7296.282</td>
<td>7089.234</td>
<td>8426.751</td>
<td>846.309</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008</td>
<td>1371.776</td>
<td>8385.200</td>
<td>7537.910</td>
<td>9354.633</td>
<td>856.319</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Federal Funds Rate</th>
<th>Primary Credit Rate</th>
<th>3-mo CD</th>
<th>Treasury Yields 3-mo</th>
<th>Treasury Yields 3-yr</th>
<th>Treasury Yields 10-yr</th>
<th>Corporate Aaa Bonds</th>
<th>Municipal Aaa Bonds</th>
<th>Conventional Mortgage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2003</td>
<td>1.13</td>
<td>2.11</td>
<td>4.12</td>
<td>1.15</td>
<td>1.03</td>
<td>2.11</td>
<td>4.02</td>
<td>5.67</td>
<td>4.52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2004</td>
<td>1.35</td>
<td>2.34</td>
<td>4.34</td>
<td>1.56</td>
<td>1.40</td>
<td>2.78</td>
<td>4.27</td>
<td>5.63</td>
<td>4.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2005</td>
<td>3.21</td>
<td>4.19</td>
<td>6.19</td>
<td>3.51</td>
<td>3.21</td>
<td>3.93</td>
<td>4.29</td>
<td>5.23</td>
<td>4.28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006</td>
<td>4.96</td>
<td>5.96</td>
<td>7.96</td>
<td>5.15</td>
<td>4.85</td>
<td>4.77</td>
<td>4.79</td>
<td>5.59</td>
<td>4.15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2007</td>
<td>5.02</td>
<td>5.86</td>
<td>8.05</td>
<td>5.27</td>
<td>4.47</td>
<td>4.34</td>
<td>4.63</td>
<td>5.56</td>
<td>4.13</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Federal Funds Rate</th>
<th>Primary Credit Rate</th>
<th>3-mo CD</th>
<th>Treasury Yields 3-mo</th>
<th>Treasury Yields 3-yr</th>
<th>Treasury Yields 10-yr</th>
<th>Corporate Aaa Bonds</th>
<th>Municipal Aaa Bonds</th>
<th>Conventional Mortgage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2006</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>4.46</td>
<td>5.43</td>
<td>7.43</td>
<td>4.72</td>
<td>4.50</td>
<td>4.58</td>
<td>4.57</td>
<td>5.39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
<td>4.91</td>
<td>5.90</td>
<td>7.90</td>
<td>5.18</td>
<td>4.83</td>
<td>4.98</td>
<td>5.07</td>
<td>5.89</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3</td>
<td>5.25</td>
<td>6.25</td>
<td>8.25</td>
<td>5.39</td>
<td>5.03</td>
<td>4.87</td>
<td>4.90</td>
<td>5.68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5.25</td>
<td>6.25</td>
<td>8.25</td>
<td>5.32</td>
<td>5.03</td>
<td>4.65</td>
<td>4.63</td>
<td>5.39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2007</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>5.26</td>
<td>6.25</td>
<td>8.25</td>
<td>5.31</td>
<td>5.12</td>
<td>4.68</td>
<td>4.68</td>
<td>5.36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
<td>5.25</td>
<td>6.25</td>
<td>8.25</td>
<td>5.32</td>
<td>4.87</td>
<td>4.76</td>
<td>4.85</td>
<td>5.58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3</td>
<td>5.07</td>
<td>5.93</td>
<td>8.18</td>
<td>5.42</td>
<td>4.42</td>
<td>4.41</td>
<td>4.73</td>
<td>5.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4.50</td>
<td>5.02</td>
<td>7.52</td>
<td>5.02</td>
<td>3.47</td>
<td>3.50</td>
<td>4.26</td>
<td>5.53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3.18</td>
<td>3.67</td>
<td>6.21</td>
<td>3.23</td>
<td>2.09</td>
<td>2.17</td>
<td>3.66</td>
<td>5.46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2.09</td>
<td>2.33</td>
<td>5.08</td>
<td>2.76</td>
<td>1.65</td>
<td>2.67</td>
<td>3.89</td>
<td>5.60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1.94</td>
<td>2.25</td>
<td>5.00</td>
<td>3.06</td>
<td>1.52</td>
<td>2.63</td>
<td>3.86</td>
<td>5.65</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: All values are given as a percent at an annual rate.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>M1</th>
<th>M2</th>
<th>M3</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2003</td>
<td>6.46</td>
<td>6.88</td>
<td>6.40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2004</td>
<td>5.57</td>
<td>4.73</td>
<td>5.09</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2005</td>
<td>2.03</td>
<td>4.28</td>
<td>5.97</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006</td>
<td>0.19</td>
<td>4.99</td>
<td>4.95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2007</td>
<td>-0.35</td>
<td>5.70</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>M1</th>
<th>M2</th>
<th>M3</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2006</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>1.98</td>
<td>5.38</td>
<td>6.12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>-0.55</td>
<td>3.10</td>
<td>3.70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>-3.68</td>
<td>3.54</td>
<td>3.93</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>0.36</td>
<td>7.55</td>
<td>6.38</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>M1</th>
<th>M2</th>
<th>M3</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2007</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.43</td>
<td>8.82</td>
<td>6.63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>0.88</td>
<td>10.41</td>
<td>5.84</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>-1.37</td>
<td>12.12</td>
<td>4.74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>-0.31</td>
<td>15.34</td>
<td>5.15</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>M1</th>
<th>M2</th>
<th>M3</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2008</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>1.33</td>
<td>18.79</td>
<td>9.02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>0.99</td>
<td>13.56</td>
<td>5.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>12.19</td>
<td>2.49</td>
<td>3.64</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>M1</th>
<th>M2</th>
<th>M3</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2006</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sep</td>
<td>-8.01</td>
<td>3.07</td>
<td>3.87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oct</td>
<td>6.13</td>
<td>10.06</td>
<td>8.92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nov</td>
<td>2.70</td>
<td>7.67</td>
<td>6.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dec</td>
<td>-3.91</td>
<td>12.38</td>
<td>6.97</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>M1</th>
<th>M2</th>
<th>M3</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2007</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jan</td>
<td>5.27</td>
<td>7.30</td>
<td>7.92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feb</td>
<td>-4.40</td>
<td>6.92</td>
<td>4.45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mar</td>
<td>2.03</td>
<td>10.70</td>
<td>6.68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Apr</td>
<td>6.92</td>
<td>12.68</td>
<td>8.36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May</td>
<td>-2.11</td>
<td>9.46</td>
<td>3.33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jun</td>
<td>-8.16</td>
<td>7.67</td>
<td>2.77</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>M1</th>
<th>M2</th>
<th>M3</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2008</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jan</td>
<td>0.58</td>
<td>12.88</td>
<td>7.23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feb</td>
<td>4.93</td>
<td>35.15</td>
<td>15.78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mar</td>
<td>2.18</td>
<td>22.36</td>
<td>11.34</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>M1</th>
<th>M2</th>
<th>M3</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2008</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Apr</td>
<td>-3.49</td>
<td>8.22</td>
<td>2.07</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May</td>
<td>-2.85</td>
<td>6.68</td>
<td>1.47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jun</td>
<td>15.88</td>
<td>3.85</td>
<td>-0.32</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>M1</th>
<th>M2</th>
<th>M3</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2008</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jul</td>
<td>14.88</td>
<td>4.15</td>
<td>6.42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aug</td>
<td>-7.97</td>
<td>-1.37</td>
<td>-1.49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sep</td>
<td>51.55</td>
<td>-1.67</td>
<td>15.57</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*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/aggregate/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/ftse2/. 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.

From 1991 to the present the source of the long-term PCE inflation expectations data is the Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia’s Survey of Professional Forecasters. Prior to 1991, the data were obtained from the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System. Realized (actual) inflation is the annualized rate of change for the 40-quarter period that corresponds to the forecast horizon (the expectations measure). For example, in 1965Q1, annualized PCE inflation over the next 40 quarters was expected to average 1.7 percent. In actuality, the average annualized rate of change measured 4.8 percent from 1965Q1 to 1975Q1. Thus, the vertical distance between the two lines in the chart at any point is the forecast error.

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 $f_t^* = 2.5 + \xi_{t-1} + (\xi_{t-1} - \xi) / 2 + 100 / (\gamma_{t-1} - \gamma_{t-1}) / 2$ to five alternative target inflation rates, $\xi = 0, 1, 2, 3, 4$ percent, where $f_t^*$ is the implied federal funds rate, $\xi_{t-1}$ is the previous period’s inflation rate (PCE) measured on a year-over-year basis, $\gamma_{t-1}$ is the log of the previous period’s level of real gross domestic product (GDP), and $\gamma_{t-1}$ 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.
Money Trends

((yₖ − yₐ)/(40)) 400, where yₖ is the log of real GDP. The 4-year moving average of base velocity growth is calculated similarly. To adjust the money 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 agg/ swe-data.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,..., 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).

\[ R(m) = a_0 + (a_1 + a_2)(1 - e^{-m(50)}/(m(50)) - a_2 \cdot e^{-m(50)}, \]

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

\[ f(m) = \frac{D(m)}{D(m-1)} \]

where duration is approximated as D(m) = (1 - e^(-R(m))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 month 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 2/25/2015, the current U.K. note has a maturity date of 8/16/2013, and the current U.S. note has a maturity date of 1/15/2018. 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.

Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System:

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 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.


References


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