



## CPI Inflation: Running on Motor Fuel

The Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) reports two main consumer price index (CPI) inflation indicators: a headline index, which includes all items in the consumer's shopping basket, and another index that includes all items except food and energy (core inflation). The headline index was designed to track changes in the average price of goods and services purchased by consumers. Headline indexes are commonly used to measure changes in the cost of living, particularly for use in escalating wages, pension benefits, and other contracts. For example, Social Security benefits, government bonds, and portions of the U.S. tax code are indexed using the headline CPI. The core CPI measure reduces variability in monthly data by eliminating the components that are "noisy" (energy is, food was quite volatile in the early 1970s when the concept of core inflation was first introduced, but actually was one of the least volatile components since 1980).

Although food and energy prices have moved in the same direction recently, partially due to the increased use of grains in energy production, fluctuations in the price of motor fuel (mainly gasoline) have caused most of the monthly noise and year-over-year fluctuations of headline CPI inflation over the past four years. Motor fuel is just one category in the energy component—the others are gas (piped), electricity, fuel oil, and other fuels—but motor fuel is a special case, as the chart shows.

The chart plots three series: (i) headline CPI, (ii) the standard measure of core CPI (which excludes food and energy), and (iii) the CPI excluding just motor fuel. The plots for core CPI and the CPI excluding motor fuel look very similar. A gap of about 1 percentage point opened up briefly in the second half of 2008, but the gap is small compared with gaps using headline CPI. Motor fuel prices have been so volatile that they strongly influence overall headline CPI inflation despite their small weight in the overall index—averaging about 4.7 percent during the past 4 years.

From January 2007 through January 2011, the standard deviation (SD) of monthly changes in headline inflation was 5.2 percent at an annual rate. As noted in the past, excluding food does not make meas-

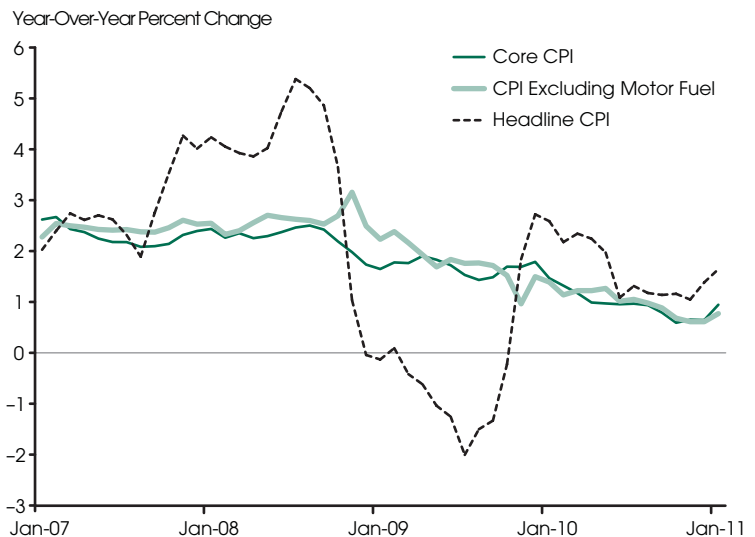
ured inflation less volatile.<sup>1</sup> Excluding just food, the SD of the monthly CPI inflation actually rises to 6.0 percent at an annual rate. In contrast, if one excludes only motor fuel, the SD of monthly inflation falls to 2.0 percent at an annual rate.

The data shown in the chart are 12-month moving averages, to further filter the noise from monthly inflation rates. Year-over-year changes should not be considered noise. They may be temporary, and, in general, the Fed does not want to overreact to transitory factors that tend to be self-correcting. The problem, of course, is estimating which factors will or will not self-correct over the relevant horizon. Recent year-over-year fluctuations in the CPI due to motor fuel are persistent. Over the past 4 years, the average annual inflation rate in the CPI has been 0.3 percentage points higher than the CPI excluding motor fuel.

—William T. Gavin

<sup>1</sup> See Gavin, William T. and Mandal, Rachel. "Predicting Inflation: Food for Thought." Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis, *Regional Economist*, January 2002, pp. 5-9; <http://research.stlouisfed.org/publications/regional/02/01/Inflation.pdf>.

CPI Inflation: Running on Motor Fuel



NOTE: I thank Brent H. Meyer of the Federal Reserve Bank of Cleveland for sending the disaggregated data used to compute the CPI excluding motor fuel. See [www.clevelandfed.org/research/data/us-inflation/mcpi.cfm](http://www.clevelandfed.org/research/data/us-inflation/mcpi.cfm).

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## 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:

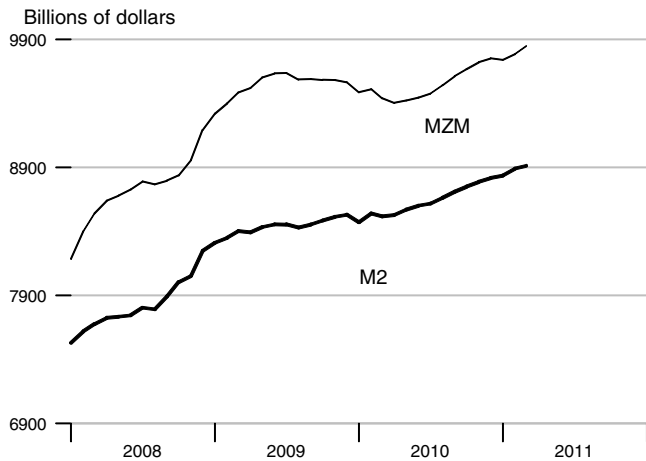
Editor, *Monetary Trends*  
Research Division  
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis  
P.O. Box 442  
St. Louis, MO 63166-0442

or to:

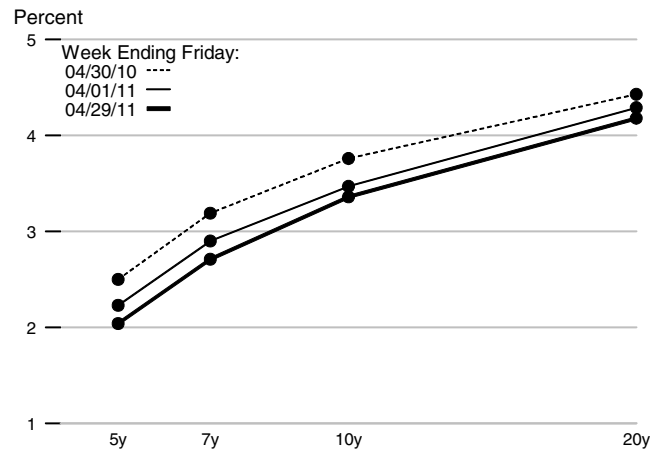
stlsFRED@stls.frb.org

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.

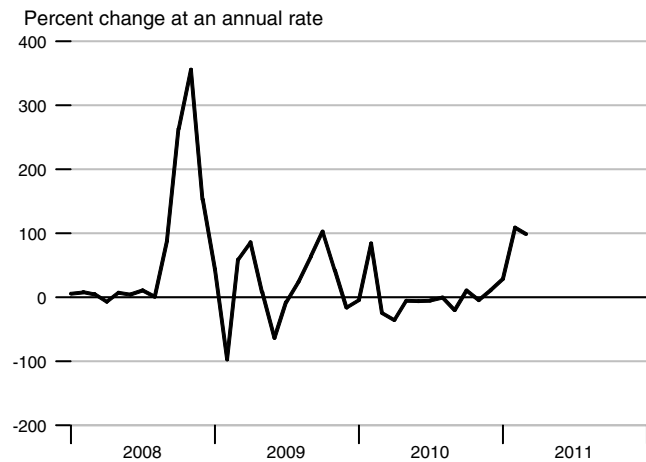
### M2 and MZM



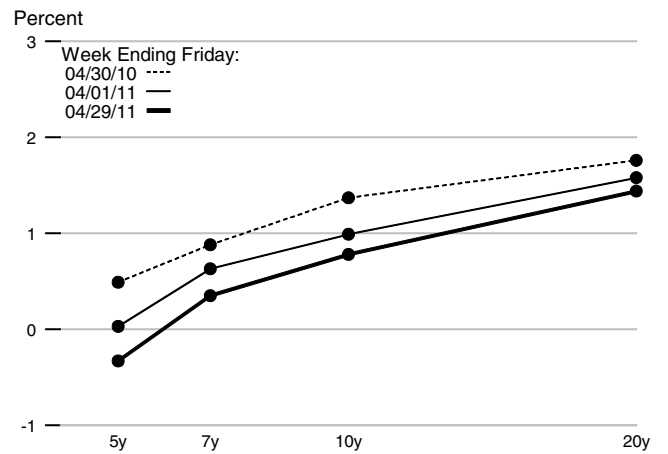
### Treasury Yield Curve



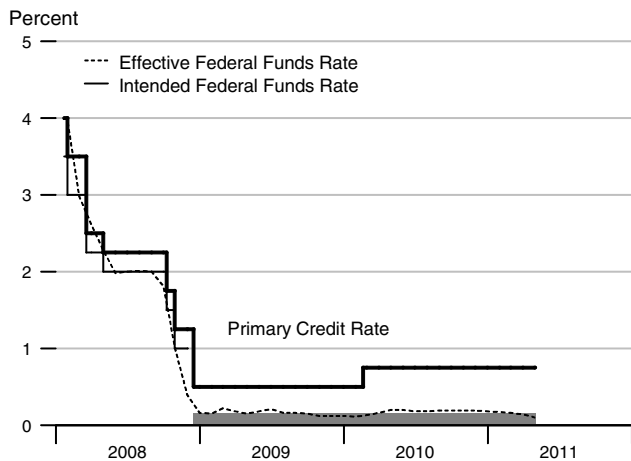
### Adjusted Monetary Base



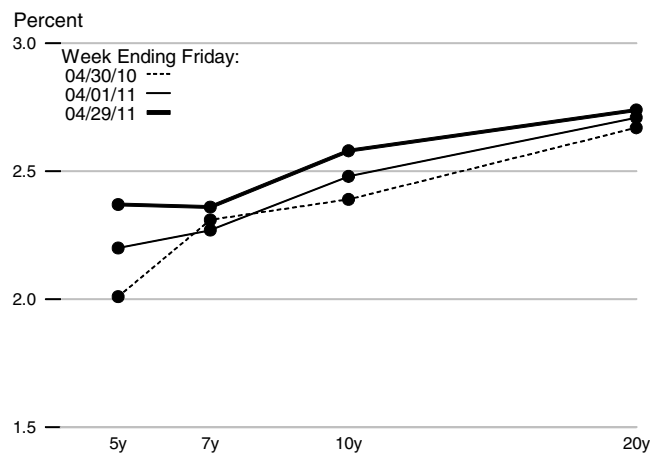
### Real Treasury Yield Curve



### Reserve Market Rates



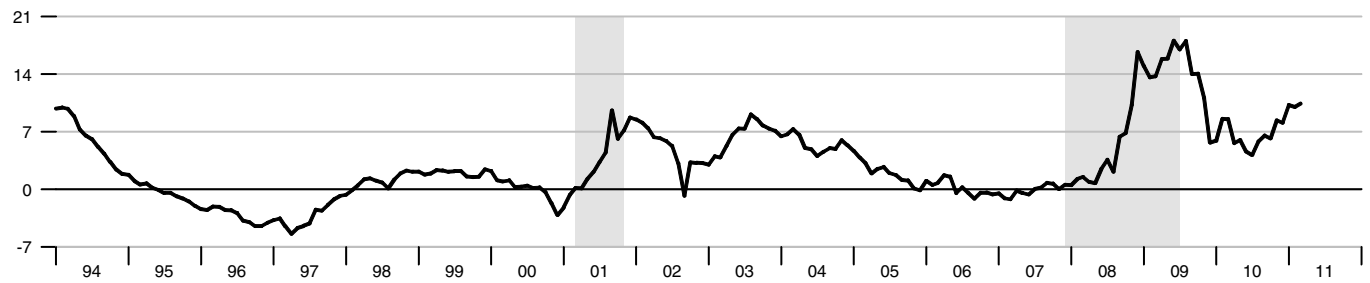
### Inflation-Indexed Treasury Yield Spreads



Note: Effective December 16, 2008, FOMC reports the intended Federal Funds Rate as a range.

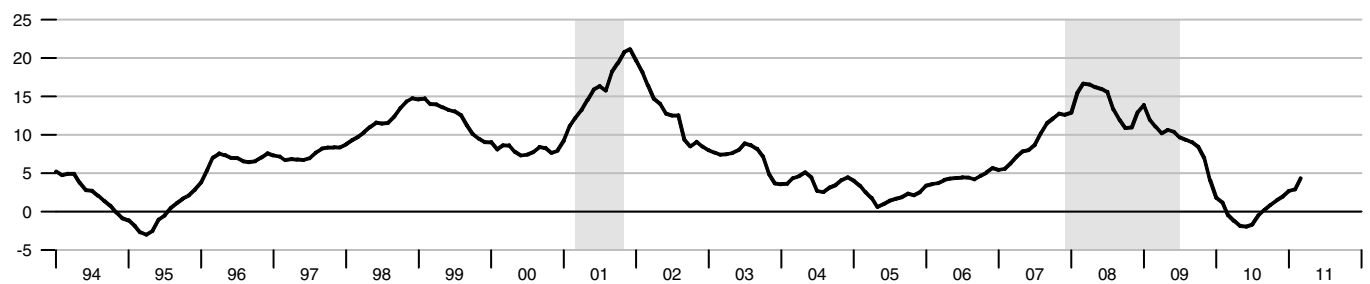
**M1**

Percent change from year ago



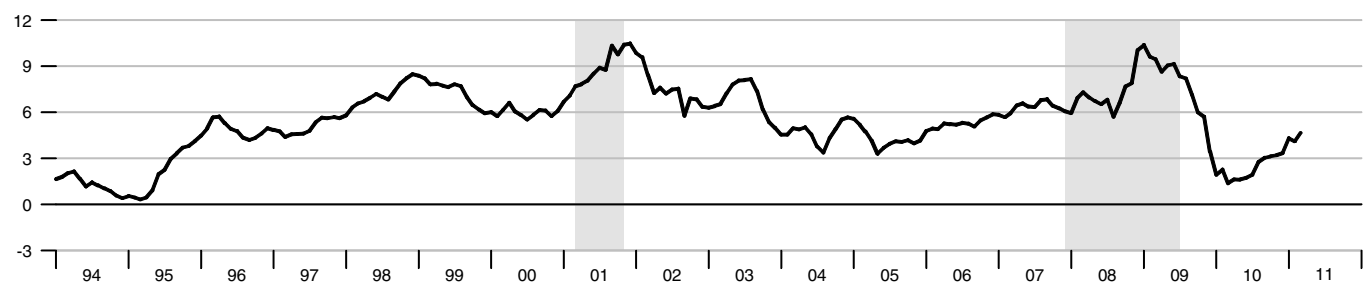
**MZM**

Percent change from year ago



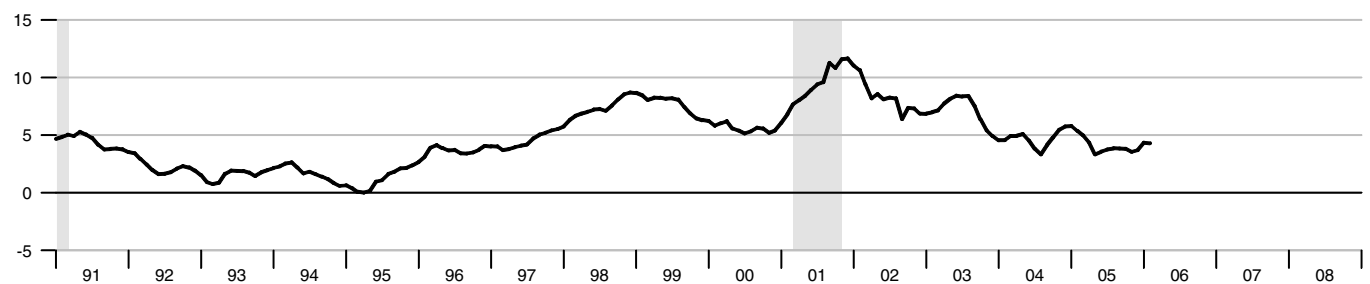
**M2**

Percent change from year ago



**Monetary Services Index - M2\*\***

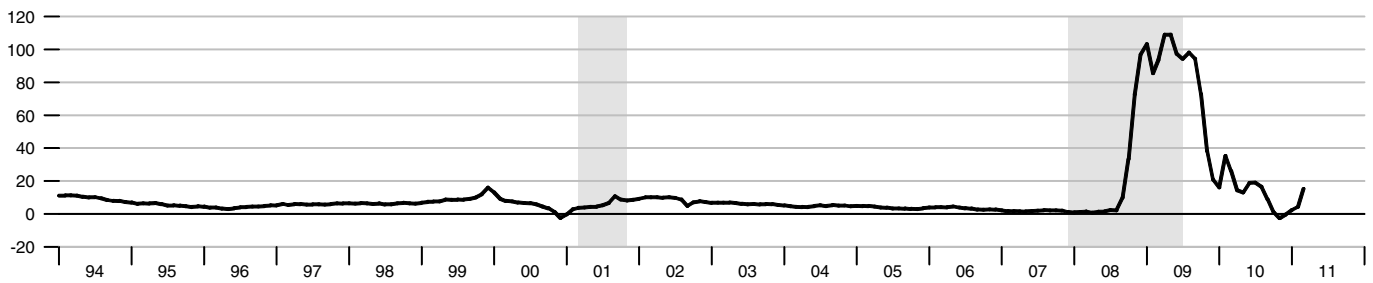
Percent change from year ago



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

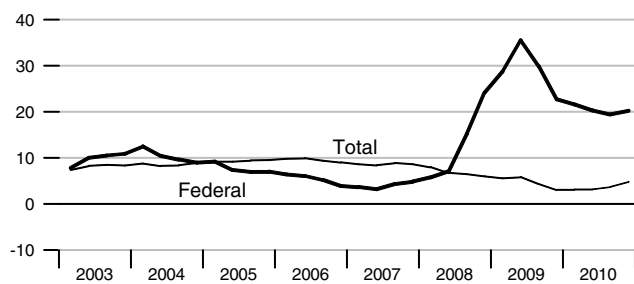
### Adjusted Monetary Base

Percent change from year ago



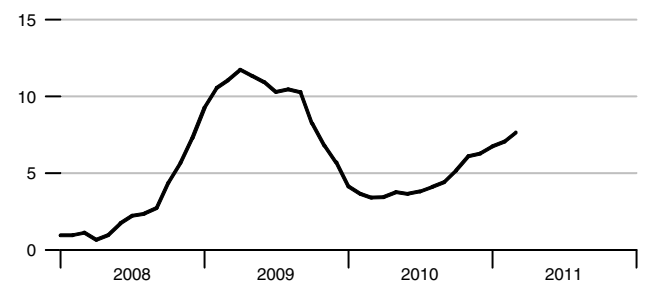
### Domestic Nonfinancial Debt

Percent change from year ago



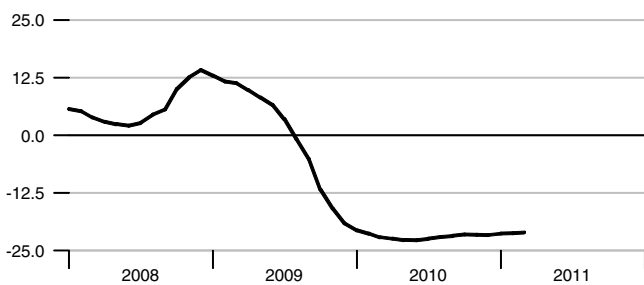
### Currency Held by the Nonbank Public

Percent change from year ago



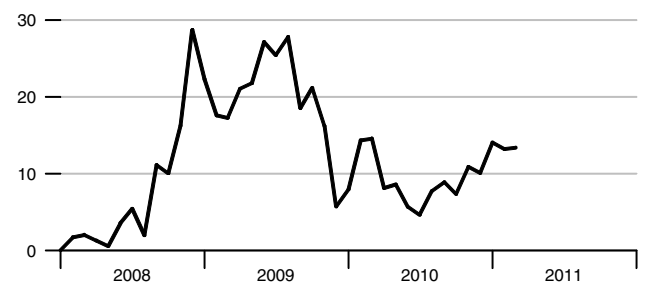
### Small Denomination Time Deposits

Percent change from year ago



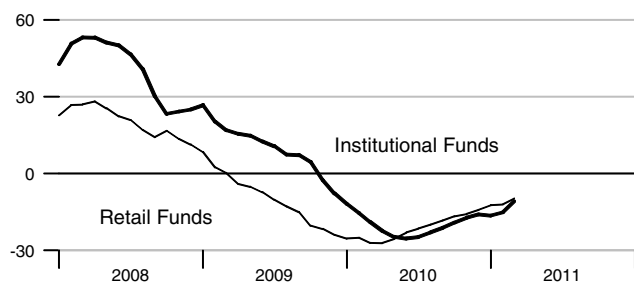
### Checkable Deposits

Percent change from year ago



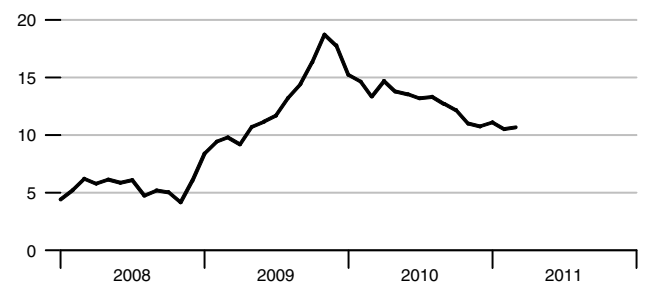
### Money Market Mutual Fund Shares

Percent change from year ago



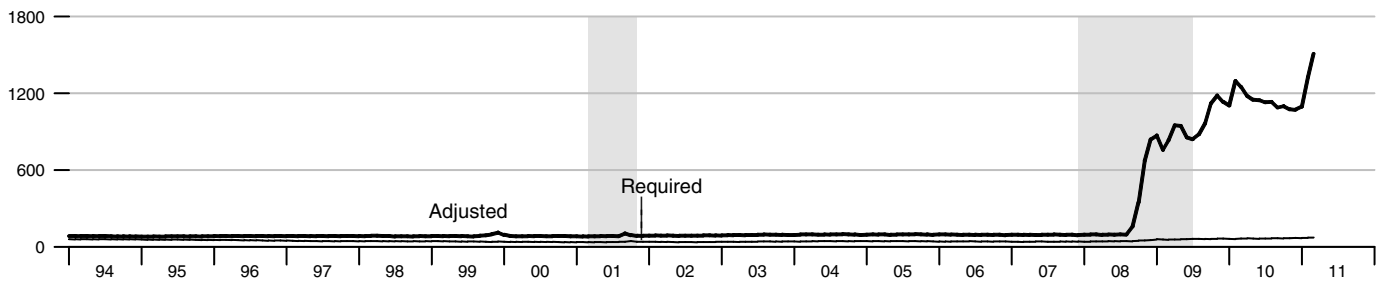
### Savings Deposits

Percent change from year ago



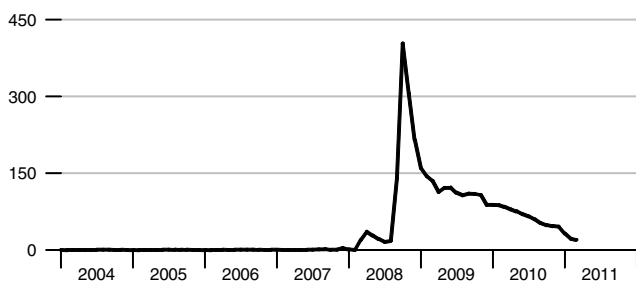
### Adjusted and Required Reserves

Billions of dollars



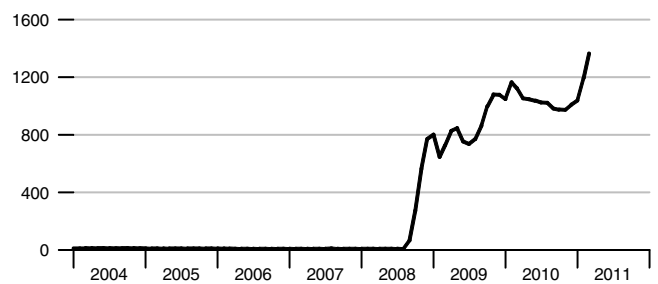
### Total Borrowings, nsa

Billions of dollars



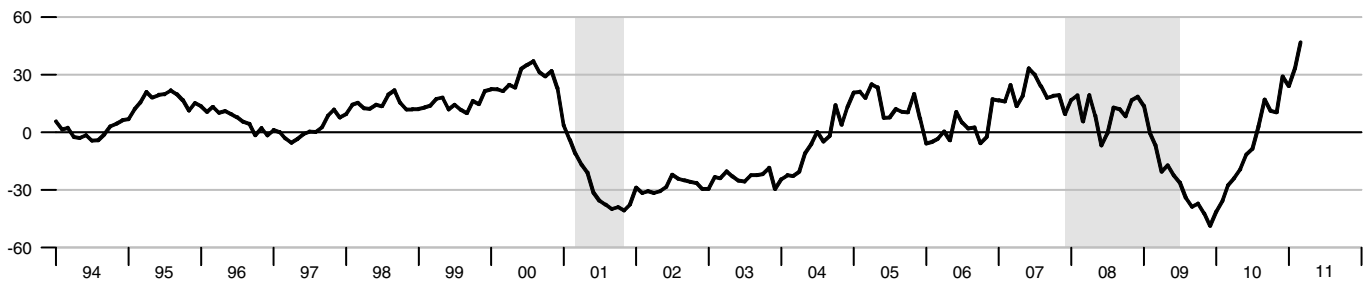
### Excess Reserves plus RCB Contracts

Billions of dollars



### Nonfinancial Commercial Paper

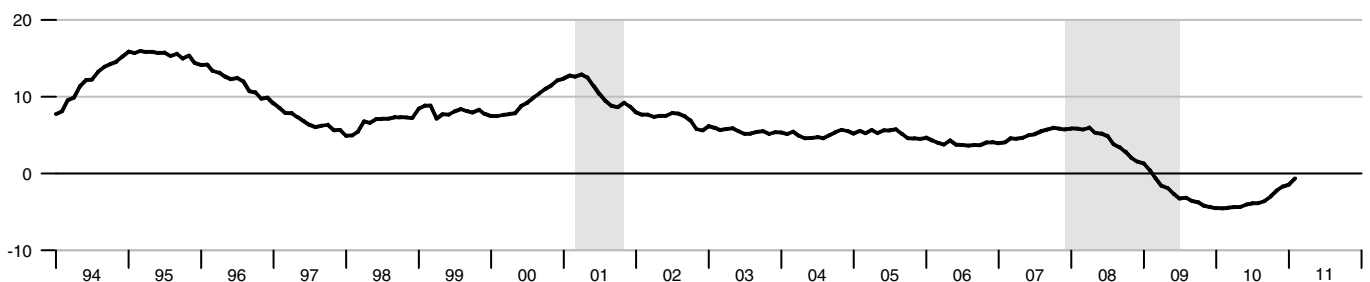
Percent change from year ago



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>.

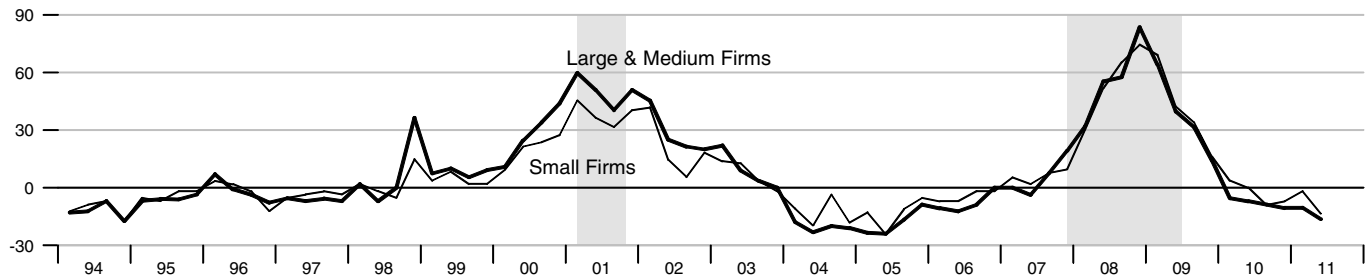
### Consumer Credit

Percent change from year ago



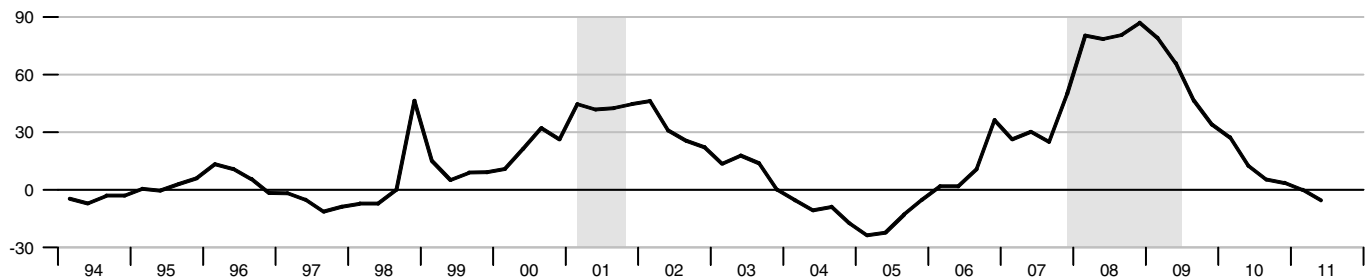
### Net Percentage of Domestic Banks Tightening Standards for Commercial and Industrial Loans

Percentage



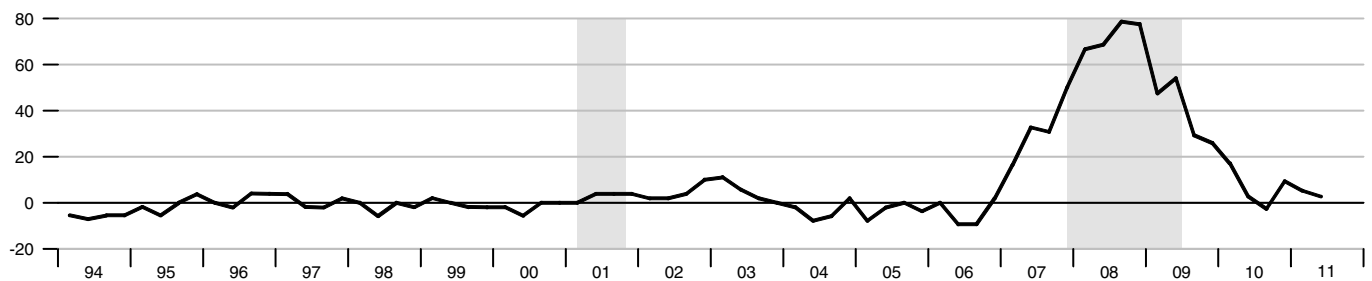
### Net Percentage of Domestic Banks Tightening Standards for Commercial Real Estate Loans

Percentage



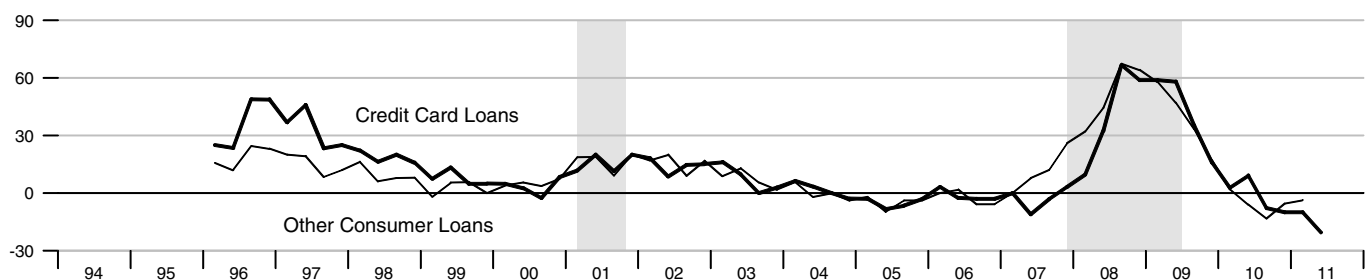
### Net Percentage of Domestic Banks Tightening Standards for Residential Mortgage Loans

Percentage

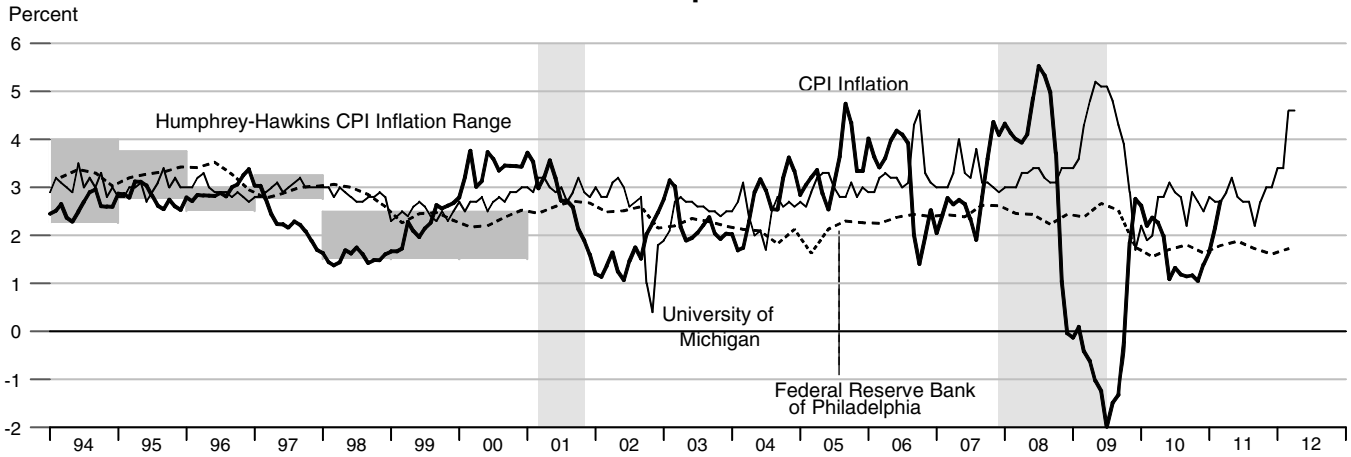


### Net Percentage of Domestic Banks Tightening Standards for Consumer Loans

Percentage

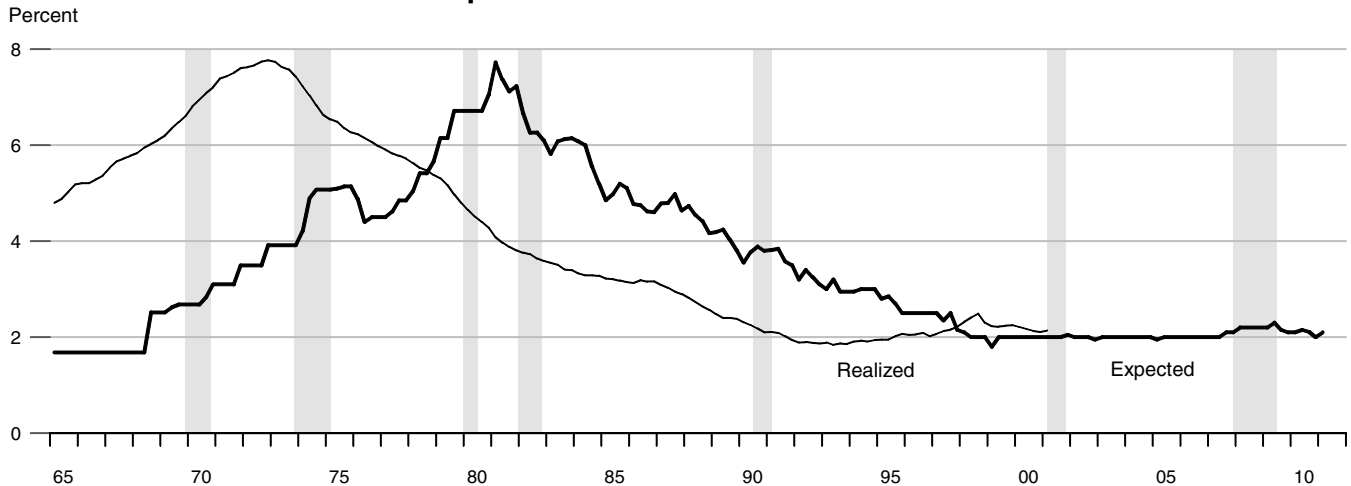


**CPI Inflation and 1-Year-Ahead CPI Inflation Expectations**



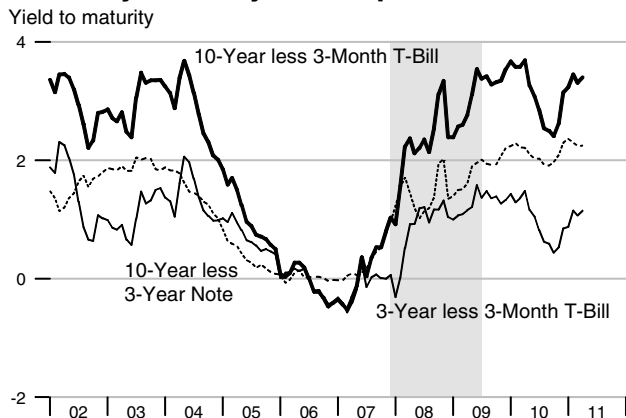
The shaded region shows the Humphrey-Hawkins CPI inflation range. Beginning in January 2000, the Humphrey-Hawkins inflation range was reported using the PCE price index and therefore is not shown on this graph.

**10-Year Ahead PCE Inflation Expectations and Realized Inflation**

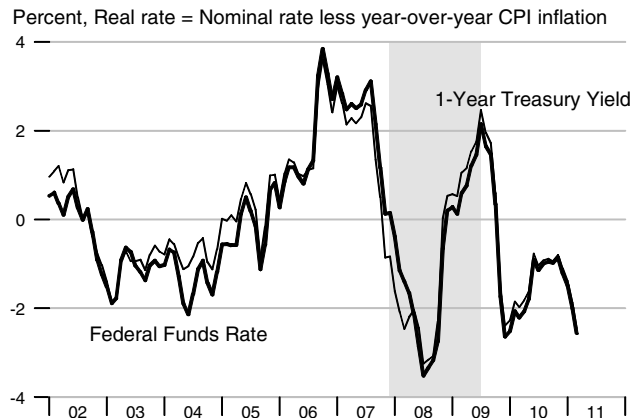


See the notes section for an explanation of the chart.

**Treasury Security Yield Spreads**

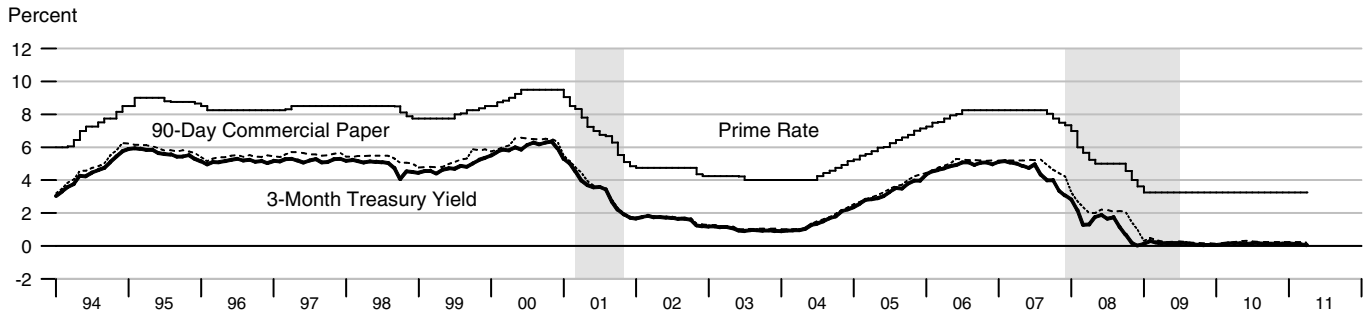


**Real Interest Rates**

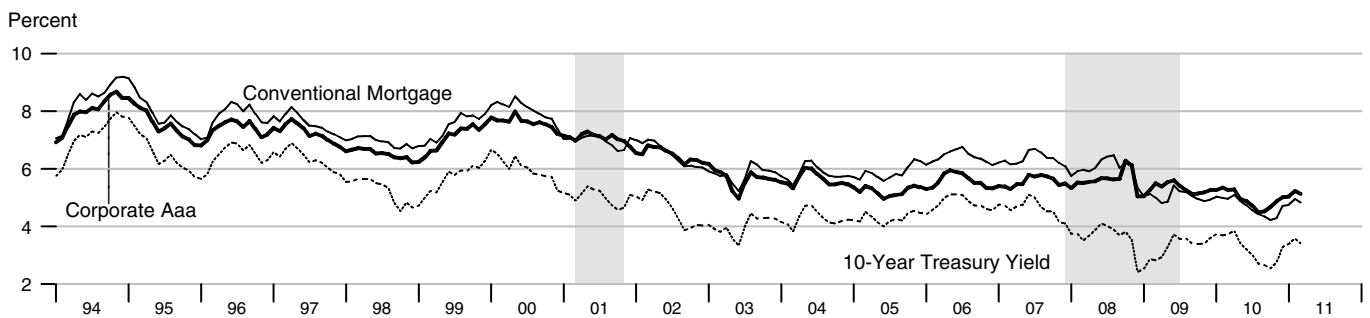




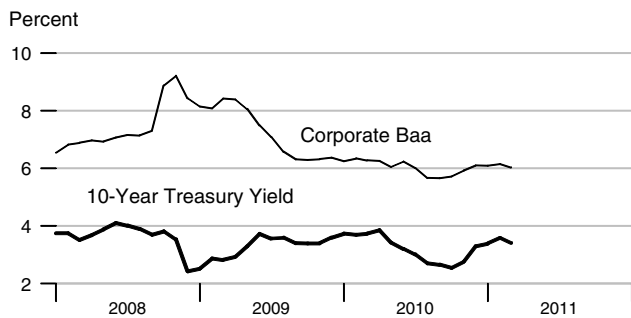
### Short-Term Interest Rates



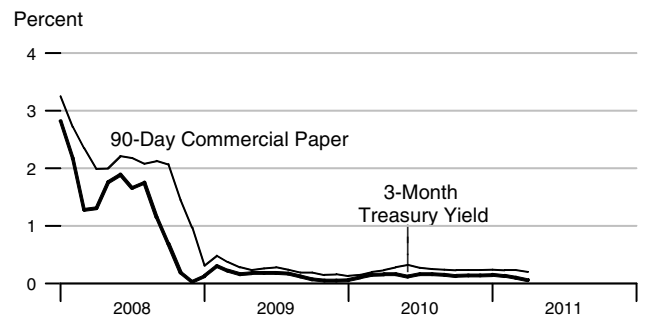
### Long-Term Interest Rates



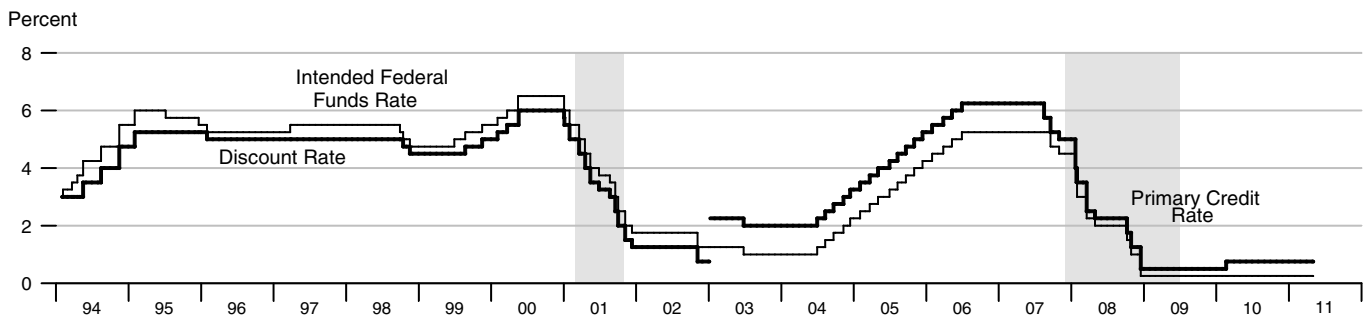
### Long-Term Interest Rates



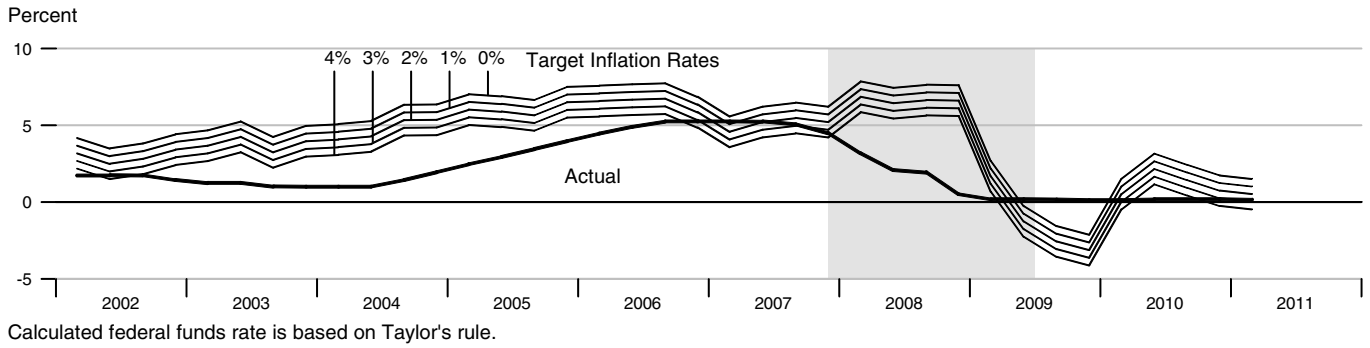
### Short-Term Interest Rates



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

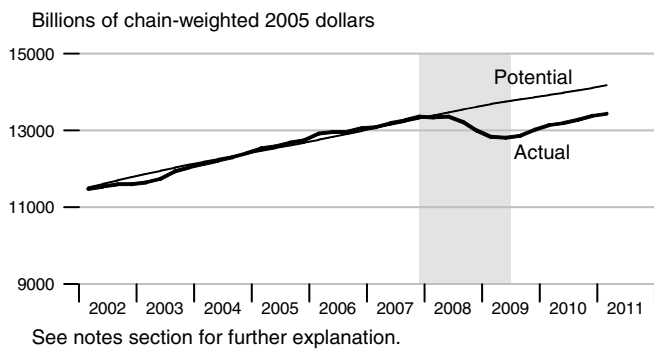


### Federal Funds Rate and Inflation Targets

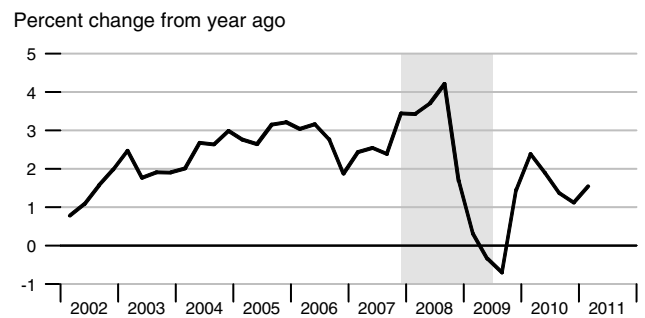


### Components of Taylor's Rule

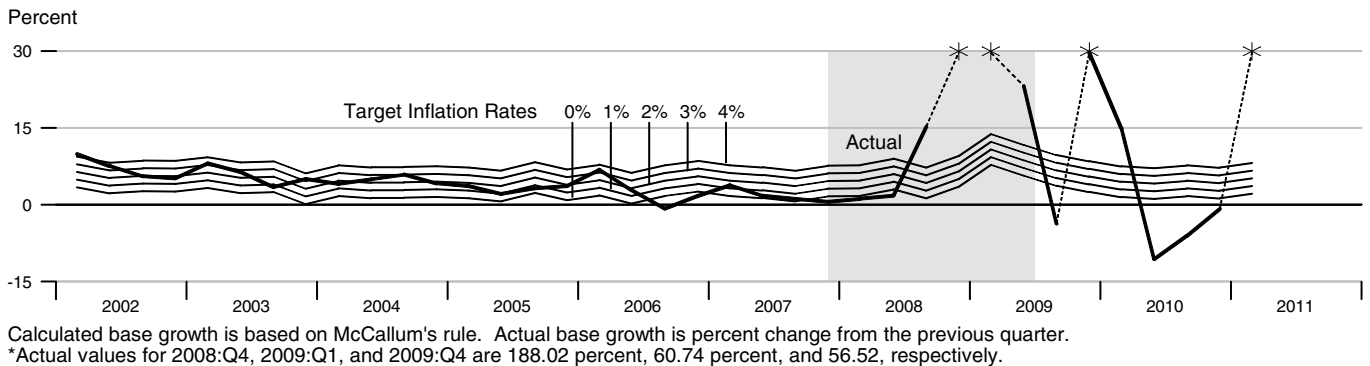
#### Actual and Potential Real GDP



#### PCE Inflation

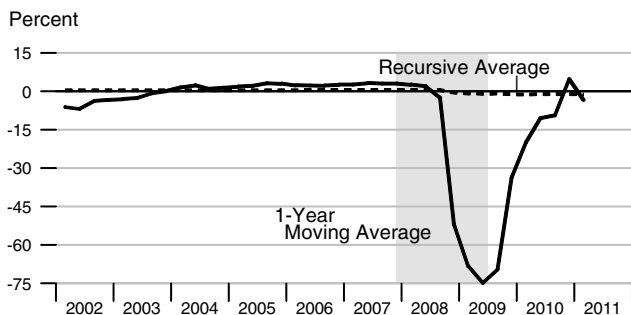


### Monetary Base Growth and Inflation Targets

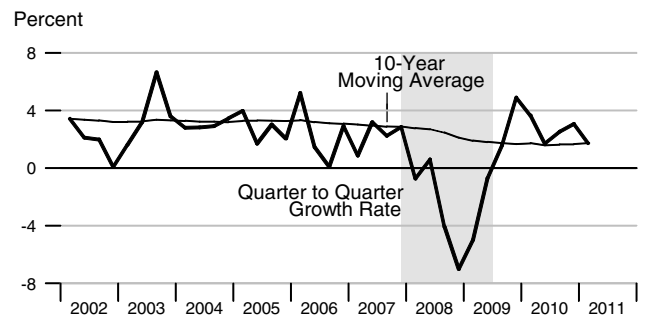


### Components of McCallum's Rule

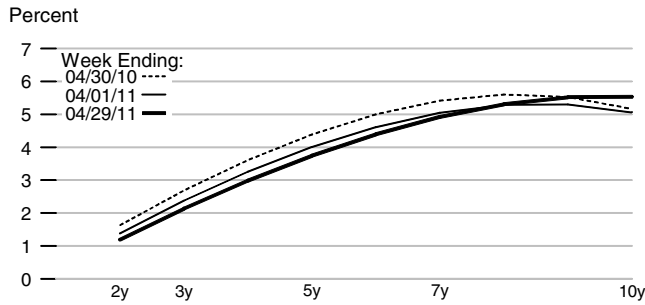
#### Monetary Base Velocity Growth



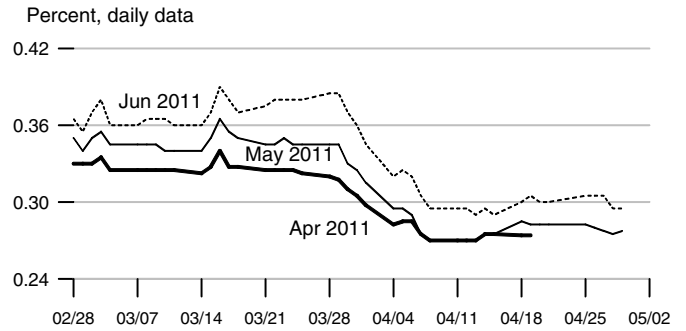
#### Real Output Growth



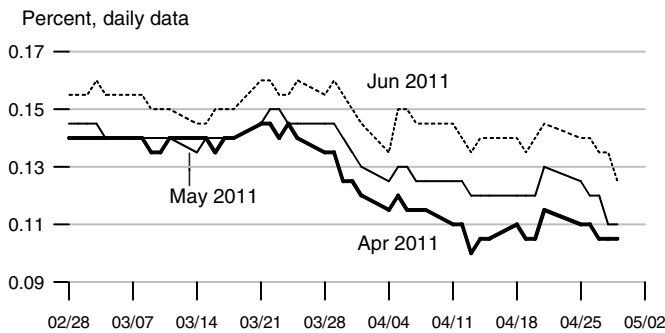
### Implied One-Year Forward Rates



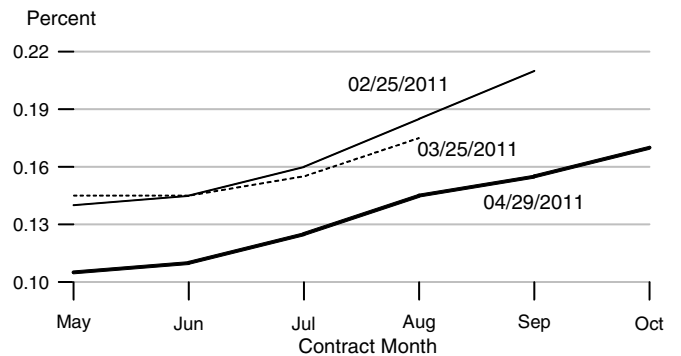
### Rates on 3-Month Eurodollar Futures



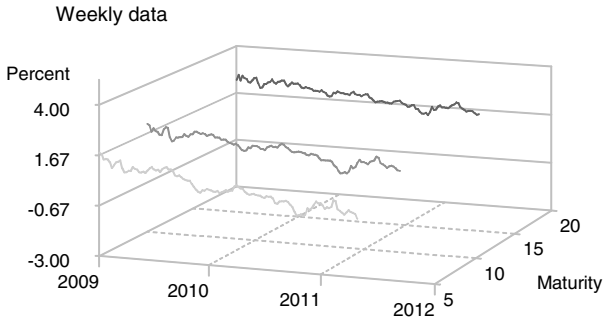
### Rates on Selected Federal Funds Futures Contracts



### Rates on Federal Funds Futures on Selected Dates

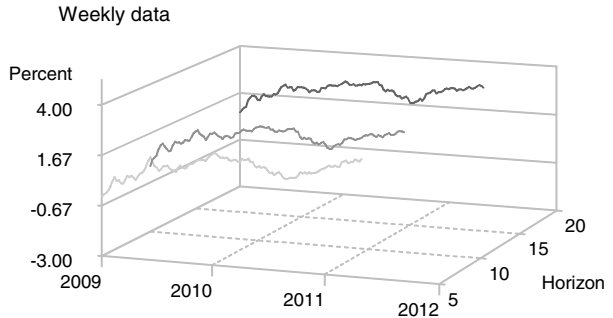


### Inflation-Indexed Treasury Securities



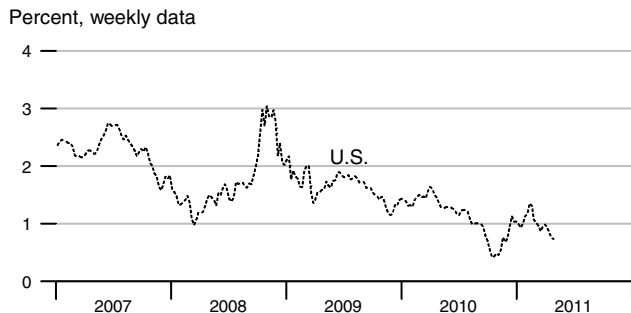
Note: Yields are inflation-indexed constant maturity U.S. Treasury securities

### Inflation-Indexed Treasury Yield Spreads

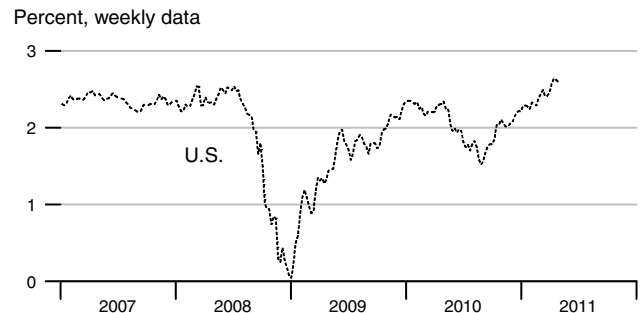


Note: Yield spread is between nominal and inflation-indexed constant maturity U.S. Treasury securities.

### Inflation-Indexed 10-Year Government Notes



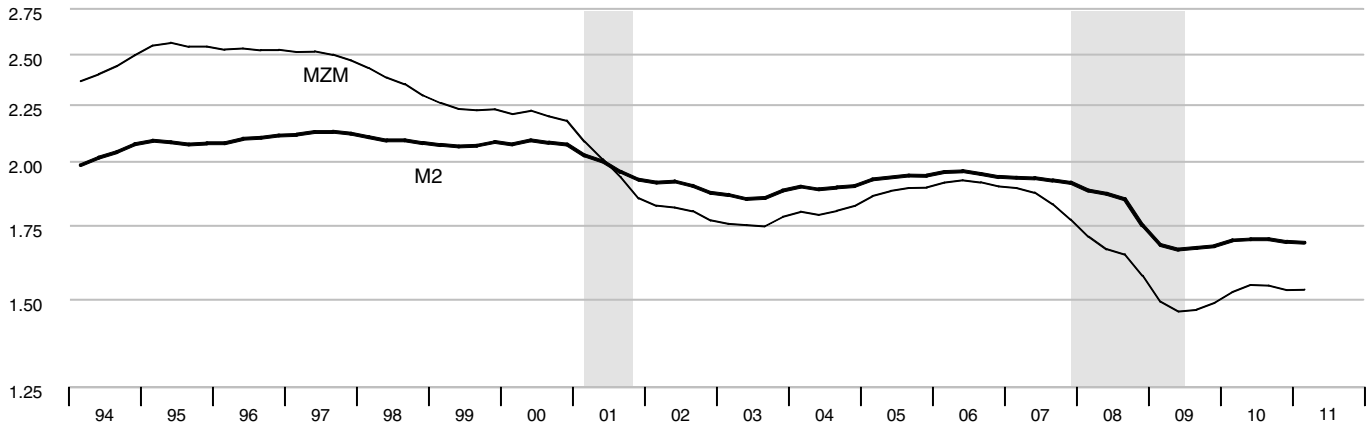
### Inflation-Indexed 10-Year Government Yield Spreads



Note: Data is temporarily unavailable for the French and U.K. 10-Year Notes and Government Yield Spreads.

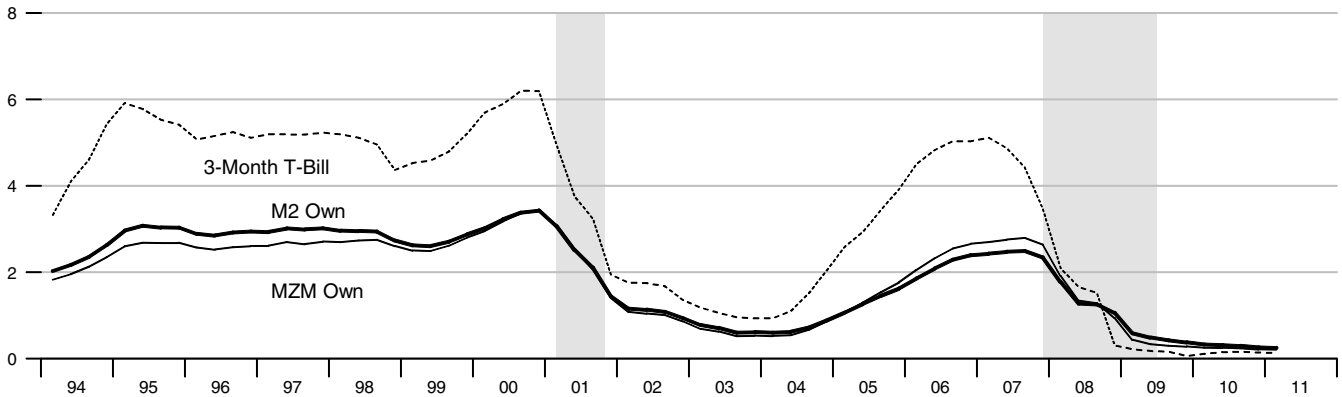
Velocity

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



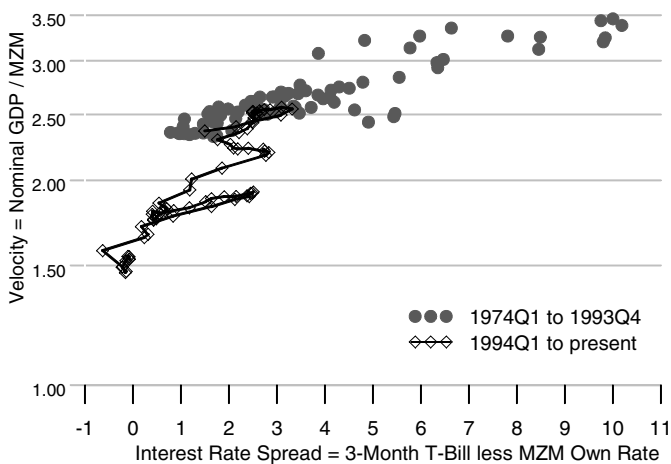
Interest Rates

Percent



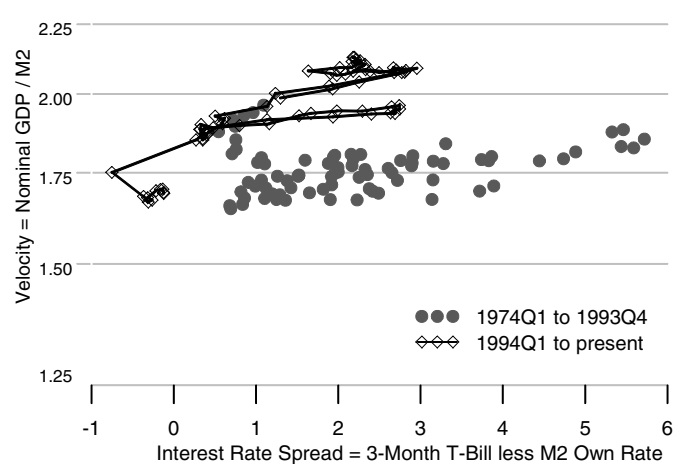
MZM Velocity and Interest Rate Spread

Ratio Scale



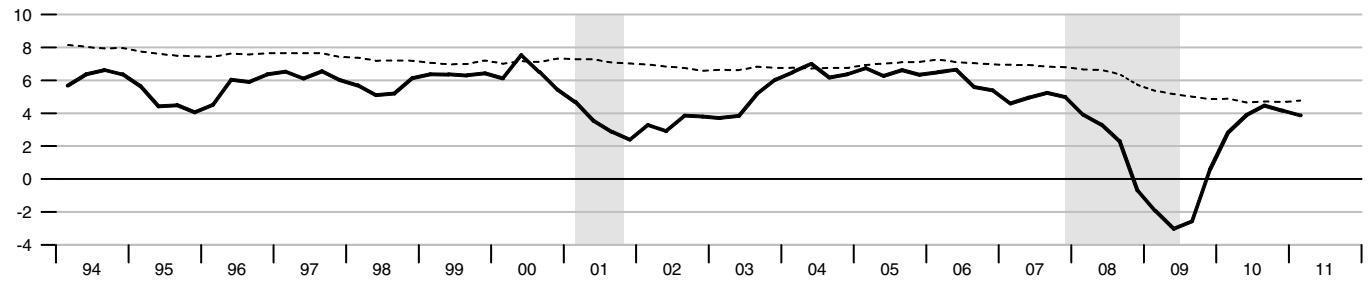
M2 Velocity and Interest Rate Spread

Ratio Scale



### Gross Domestic Product

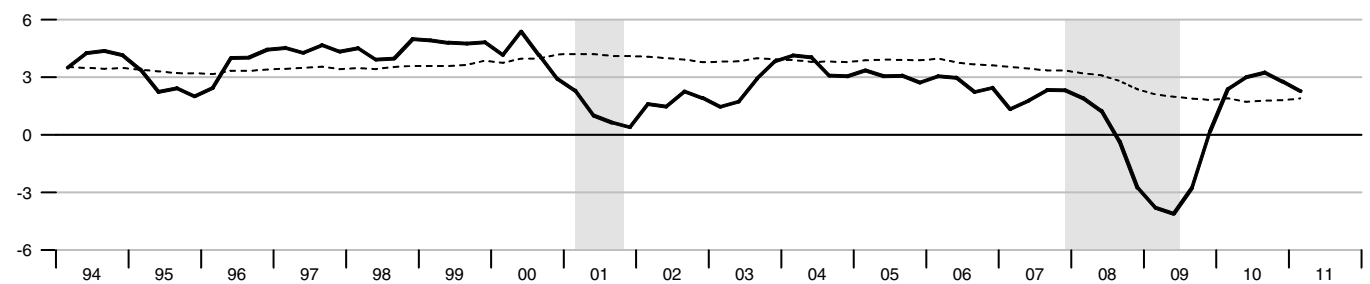
Percent change from year ago



Dashed lines indicate 10-year moving averages.

### Real Gross Domestic Product

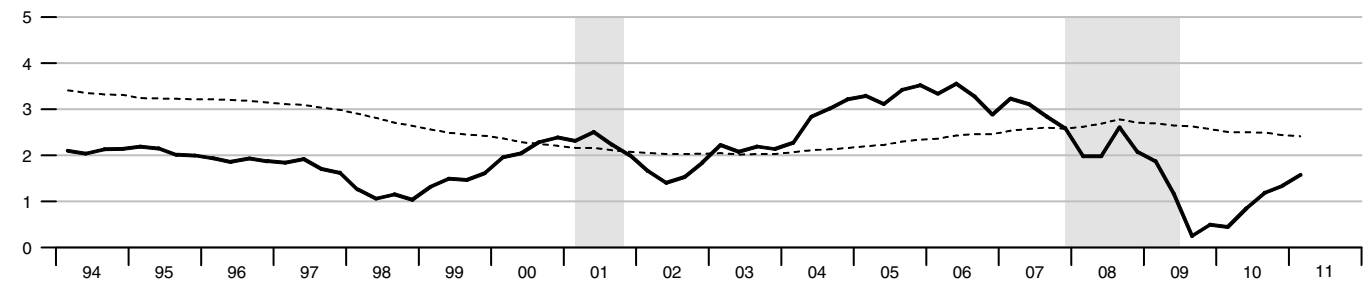
Percent change from year ago



Dashed lines indicate 10-year moving averages.

### Gross Domestic Product Price Index

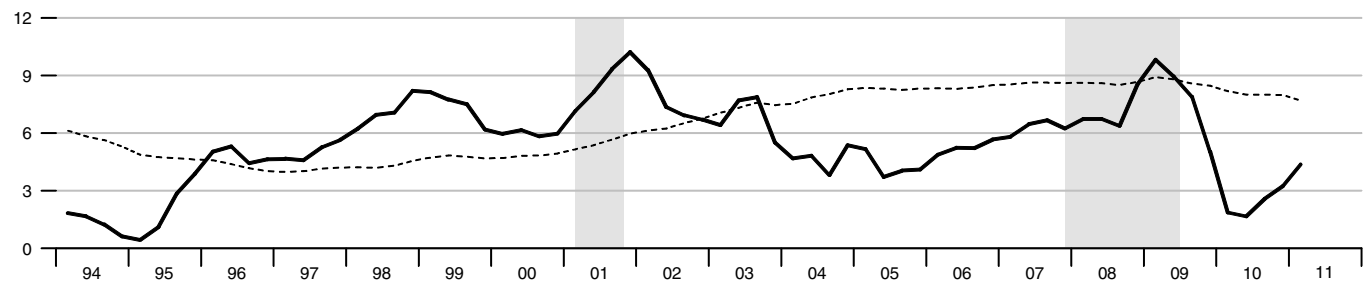
Percent change from year ago



Dashed lines indicate 10-year moving averages.

### M2

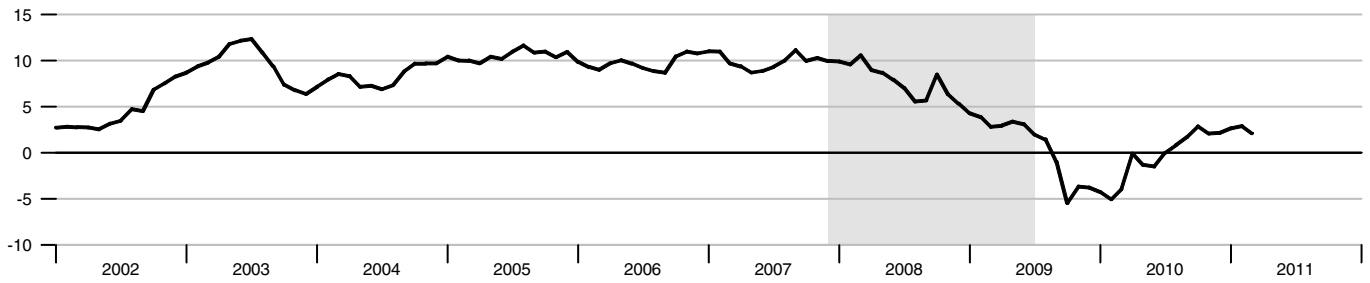
Percent change from year ago



Dashed lines indicate 10-year moving averages.

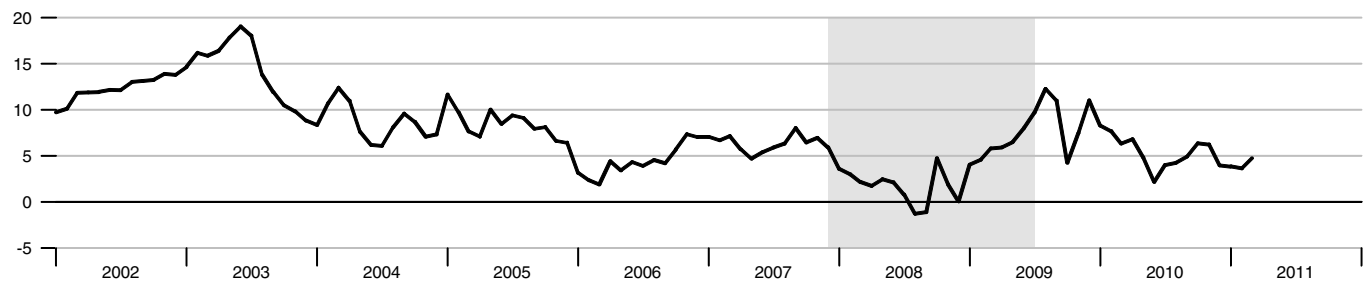
**Bank Credit**

Percent change from year ago



**Investment Securities in Bank Credit at Commercial Banks**

Percent change from year ago



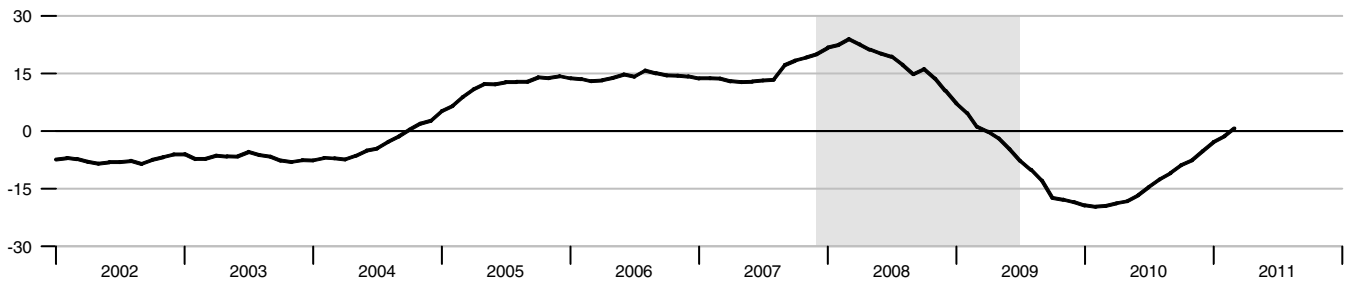
**Total Loans and Leases in Bank Credit at Commercial Banks**

Percent change from year ago

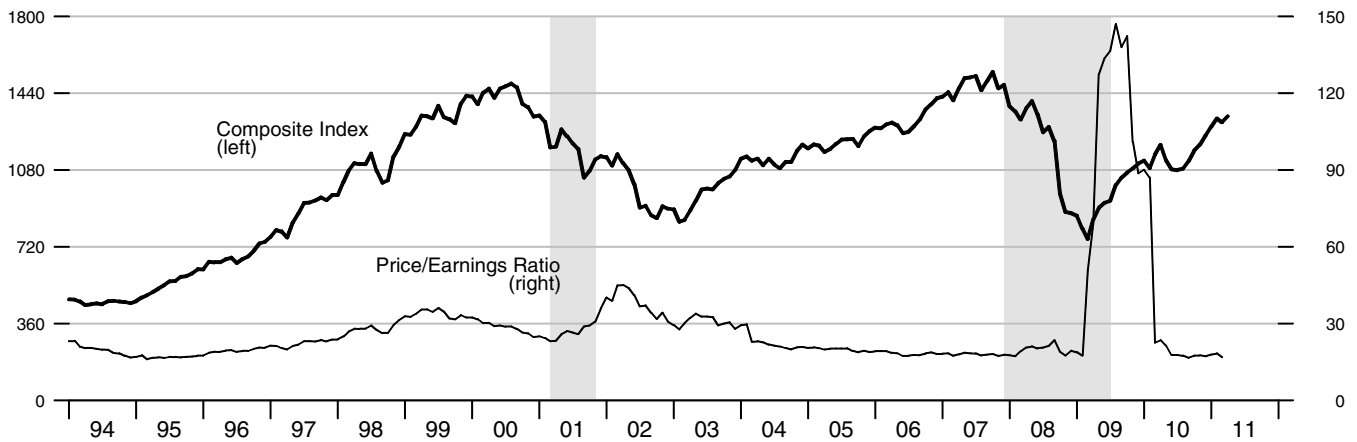


**Commercial and Industrial Loans at Commercial Banks**

Percent change from year ago



### Standard & Poor's 500

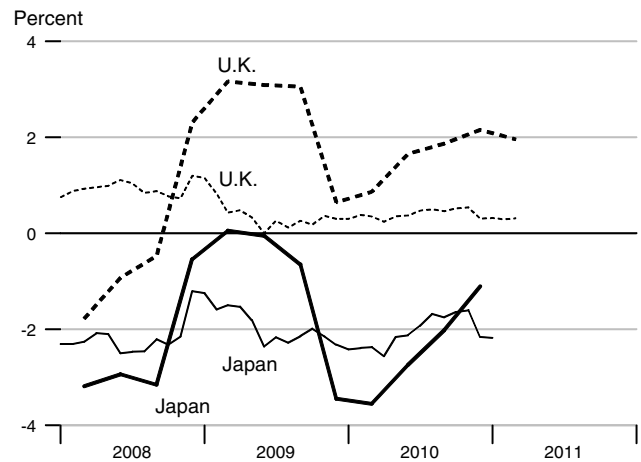
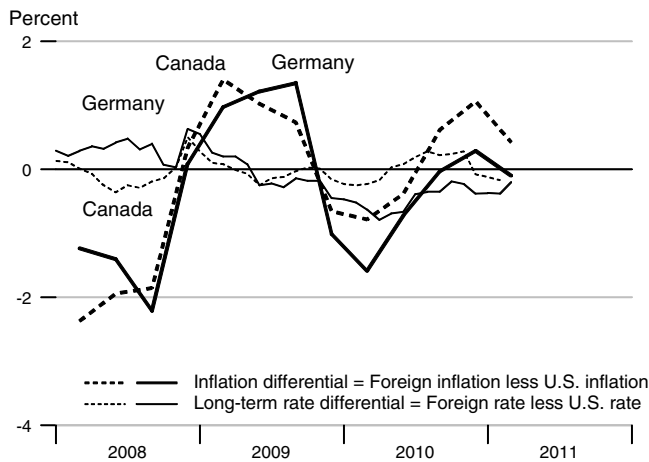


### Recent Inflation and Long-Term Interest Rates

	Consumer Price Inflation Rates				Long-Term Government Bond Rates			
	Percent change from year ago				Percent			
	2010Q2	2010Q3	2010Q4	2011Q1	Jan11	Feb11	Mar11	Apr11
United States	1.78	1.22	1.20	2.17	3.39	3.58	3.41	3.46
Canada	1.40	1.83	2.27	2.60	3.27	3.41	.	.
France	1.61	1.53	1.65	1.81	3.44	3.60	.	.
Germany	1.06	1.18	1.49	2.08	3.02	3.20	3.21	.
Italy	1.41	1.62	1.79	2.34	4.73	4.73	4.88	.
Japan	-0.96	-0.80	0.10	.	1.21	.	.	.
United Kingdom	3.44	3.09	3.36	4.13	3.71	3.87	3.72	.

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### Inflation and Long-Term Interest Rate Differentials



		Money Stock				Bank	Adjusted		MSI M2**
		M1	MZM	M2	M3*	Credit	Monetary Base	Reserves	
2006		1374.188	7001.798	6866.541	10270.74	7697.334	835.035	94.908	
2007		1372.137	7636.258	7299.208		8462.691	850.529	94.145	
2008		1433.111	8709.467	7818.237		9122.596	1010.131	232.536	
2009		1636.776	9543.240	8434.235		9192.134	1796.541	944.770	
2010		1743.616	9540.759	8631.126		9138.280	2031.696	1144.111	
2009	1	1577.790	9402.206	8354.327		9331.459	1662.910	820.583	
	2	1624.005	9586.660	8426.757		9292.137	1763.619	917.024	
	3	1660.865	9605.969	8446.197		9138.793	1747.180	895.440	
	4	1684.444	9578.124	8509.659		9006.146	2012.456	1146.035	
2010	1	1698.709	9479.752	8509.436		8918.323	2089.184	1217.038	
	2	1711.581	9424.597	8566.907		9201.345	2034.289	1158.460	
	3	1752.370	9544.065	8663.374		9214.869	2003.654	1117.931	
	4	1811.804	9714.620	8784.788		9218.584	1999.655	1083.014	
2011	1	1872.336	9792.338	8880.455		9145.721	2242.919	1310.611	
2009	Mar	1577.386	9484.940	8401.560		9308.754	1668.461	833.270	
	Apr	1609.798	9521.677	8392.252		9263.396	1787.681	949.273	
	May	1610.536	9603.647	8433.531		9317.862	1799.197	946.072	
	Jun	1651.680	9634.655	8454.487		9295.153	1703.979	855.727	
	Jul	1661.492	9638.629	8454.396		9208.368	1693.704	841.469	
	Aug	1655.327	9588.052	8430.273		9150.741	1728.107	879.586	
	Sep	1665.775	9591.226	8453.922		9057.269	1819.730	965.266	
	Oct	1679.827	9584.714	8484.266		8971.552	1975.374	1122.200	
	Nov	1679.910	9582.939	8513.768		9040.281	2044.685	1182.377	
	Dec	1693.594	9566.720	8530.942		9006.606	2017.309	1133.527	
2010	Jan	1680.953	9486.882	8471.613		8940.084	2010.106	1105.459	
	Feb	1703.192	9511.616	8539.311		8874.872	2150.916	1296.193	
	Mar	1711.983	9440.757	8517.383		8940.012	2106.530	1249.461	
	Apr	1700.244	9404.893	8529.244		9253.424	2044.306	1179.142	
	May	1707.068	9422.723	8570.349		9194.393	2034.554	1149.872	
	Jun	1727.431	9446.176	8601.129		9156.219	2024.007	1146.366	
	Jul	1731.024	9476.281	8617.286		9205.239	2015.190	1131.097	
	Aug	1751.541	9541.918	8662.621		9226.905	2014.632	1133.725	
	Sep	1774.545	9613.997	8710.215		9212.463	1981.141	1088.972	
	Oct	1783.906	9668.283	8750.164		9227.581	1998.498	1099.674	
	Nov	1820.656	9723.041	8787.290		9227.803	1991.149	1076.397	
	Dec	1830.849	9752.537	8816.909		9200.367	2009.319	1072.970	
2011	Jan	1853.108	9741.192	8836.688		9176.621	2057.086	1095.882	
	Feb	1873.695	9786.477	8891.138		9131.715	2243.518	1327.530	
	Mar	1890.204	9849.346	8913.540		9128.826	2428.154	1508.421	

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

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



		Federal Funds	Primary Credit Rate	Prime Rate	3-mo CDs	Treasury Yields			Corporate Aaa Bonds	Municipal Aaa Bonds	Conventional Mortgage	
						3-mo	3-yr	10-yr				
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	
2008		1.93	2.39	5.09	2.97	1.39	2.24	3.67	5.63	4.58	6.04	
2009		0.16	0.50	3.25	0.56	0.15	1.43	3.26	5.31	4.27	5.04	
2010		0.17	0.72	3.25	0.31	0.14	1.11	3.21	4.94	3.90	4.69	
2009	1	0.18	0.50	3.25	1.08	0.22	1.27	2.74	5.27	4.64	5.06	
	2	0.18	0.50	3.25	0.62	0.17	1.49	3.31	5.51	4.43	5.03	
	3	0.16	0.50	3.25	0.30	0.16	1.56	3.52	5.27	4.11	5.16	
	4	0.12	0.50	3.25	0.22	0.06	1.39	3.46	5.20	3.91	4.92	
2010	1	0.13	0.61	3.25	0.21	0.11	1.47	3.72	5.29	3.93	5.00	
	2	0.19	0.75	3.25	0.42	0.15	1.38	3.49	5.04	3.83	4.91	
	3	0.19	0.75	3.25	0.34	0.16	0.83	2.79	4.58	3.58	4.45	
	4	0.19	0.75	3.25	0.28	0.14	0.74	2.86	4.86	4.24	4.41	
2011	1	0.16	0.75	3.25	0.28	0.13	1.16	3.46	5.13	4.71	4.85	
2009	Apr	0.15	0.50	3.25	0.89	0.16	1.32	2.93	5.39	4.48	4.81	
	May	0.18	0.50	3.25	0.57	0.18	1.39	3.29	5.54	4.26	4.86	
	Jun	0.21	0.50	3.25	0.39	0.18	1.76	3.72	5.61	4.56	5.42	
	Jul	0.16	0.50	3.25	0.35	0.18	1.55	3.56	5.41	4.36	5.22	
	Aug	0.16	0.50	3.25	0.30	0.17	1.65	3.59	5.26	4.17	5.19	
	Sep	0.15	0.50	3.25	0.25	0.12	1.48	3.40	5.13	3.81	5.06	
	Oct	0.12	0.50	3.25	0.24	0.07	1.46	3.39	5.15	3.85	4.95	
	Nov	0.12	0.50	3.25	0.21	0.05	1.32	3.40	5.19	3.99	4.88	
	Dec	0.12	0.50	3.25	0.22	0.05	1.38	3.59	5.26	3.89	4.93	
	2010	Jan	0.11	0.50	3.25	0.20	0.06	1.49	3.73	5.26	3.96	5.03
		Feb	0.13	0.59	3.25	0.19	0.11	1.40	3.69	5.35	3.91	4.99
		Mar	0.16	0.75	3.25	0.23	0.15	1.51	3.73	5.27	3.91	4.97
Apr		0.20	0.75	3.25	0.30	0.16	1.64	3.85	5.29	3.95	5.10	
May		0.20	0.75	3.25	0.45	0.16	1.32	3.42	4.96	3.75	4.89	
Jun		0.18	0.75	3.25	0.52	0.12	1.17	3.20	4.88	3.81	4.74	
Jul		0.18	0.75	3.25	0.41	0.16	0.98	3.01	4.72	3.69	4.56	
Aug		0.19	0.75	3.25	0.32	0.16	0.78	2.70	4.49	3.44	4.43	
Sep		0.19	0.75	3.25	0.28	0.15	0.74	2.65	4.53	3.63	4.35	
Oct		0.19	0.75	3.25	0.27	0.13	0.57	2.54	4.68	3.62	4.23	
Nov		0.19	0.75	3.25	0.27	0.14	0.67	2.76	4.87	4.44	4.30	
Dec		0.18	0.75	3.25	0.30	0.14	0.99	3.29	5.02	4.67	4.71	
2011	Jan	0.17	0.75	3.25	0.29	0.15	1.03	3.39	5.04	4.86	4.76	
	Feb	0.16	0.75	3.25	0.28	0.13	1.28	3.58	5.22	4.79	4.95	
	Mar	0.14	0.75	3.25	0.28	0.10	1.17	3.41	5.13	4.47	4.84	
	Apr	0.10	0.75	3.25	0.23	0.06	1.21	3.46			4.84	

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

		M1	MZM	M2	M3*
<b>Percent change at an annual rate</b>					
2006		0.19	4.34	5.25	4.95
2007		-0.15	9.06	6.30	
2008		4.44	14.05	7.11	
2009		14.21	9.57	7.88	
2010		6.53	-0.03	2.33	
<hr/>					
2009	1	12.72	18.08	12.45	
	2	11.72	7.85	3.47	
	3	9.08	0.81	0.92	
	4	5.68	-1.16	3.01	
2010	1	3.39	-4.11	-0.01	
	2	3.03	-2.33	2.70	
	3	9.53	5.07	4.50	
	4	13.57	7.15	5.61	
2011	1	13.36	3.20	4.36	
<hr/>					
2009	Mar	6.53	10.69	7.36	
	Apr	24.66	4.65	-1.33	
	May	0.55	10.33	5.90	
	Jun	30.66	3.87	2.98	
	Jul	7.13	0.49	-0.01	
	Aug	-4.45	-6.30	-3.42	
	Sep	7.57	0.40	3.37	
	Oct	10.12	-0.81	4.31	
	Nov	0.06	-0.22	4.17	
	Dec	9.77	-2.03	2.42	
<hr/>					
2010	Jan	-8.96	-10.01	-8.35	
	Feb	15.88	3.13	9.59	
	Mar	6.19	-8.94	-3.08	
	Apr	-8.23	-4.56	1.67	
	May	4.82	2.27	5.78	
	Jun	14.31	2.99	4.31	
	Jul	2.50	3.82	2.25	
	Aug	14.22	8.31	6.31	
	Sep	15.76	9.06	6.59	
	Oct	6.33	6.78	5.50	
	Nov	24.72	6.80	5.09	
	Dec	6.72	3.64	4.04	
<hr/>					
2011	Jan	14.59	-1.40	2.69	
	Feb	13.33	5.58	7.39	
	Mar	10.57	7.71	3.02	

\*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](http://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](http://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/](http://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. **Retail Money Market Mutual Funds** are included in M2. **Institutional** money market funds are not included in M2.

*Page 6:* **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 7:* Data are reported in the Senior Loan Officer Opinion Survey on Bank Lending Practices.

*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 1965:Q1, 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 1965:Q1 to 1975:Q1. 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

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

to five alternative target inflation rates,  $\pi^* = 0, 1, 2, 3, 4$  percent, where  $f_t^*$  is the implied federal funds rate,  $\pi_{t-1}$  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 estimated by the Congressional Budget Office (CBO).

**Monetary Base Growth and Inflation Targets** shows the quarterly growth of the adjusted monetary base implied by applying McCallum's (2000, p. 52) equation

$$\Delta b_t = \Delta x_t^* - \Delta v_t^a + \lambda (\Delta x_t^* - \Delta x_{t-1}),$$

$$\Delta x_t^* = \pi^* + \Delta y_t^*$$

to five alternative target inflation rates,  $\pi^* = 0, 1, 2, 3, 4$  percent, where  $\Delta b_t$  is the implied growth rate of the adjusted monetary base,  $\Delta y_t^*$  is the 10-year

moving average growth in real GDP,  $\Delta v_t^\alpha$  is the average base velocity growth (calculated recursively),  $\Delta x_{t-1}$  is the lag growth rate of nominal GDP, and  $\lambda = 0.5$ .

**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 4/16/2020, and the current U.S. note has a maturity date of 11/15/2020. **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 2005 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. Senior Loan Officer Opinion Survey on Bank Lending Practices.

*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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