RESEARCH LIBRARY

Federal Reserve Bank

of St. Louis

AUG 27 1998

Week ending September 11, 1968

.S. FINANCIAL DATA

MONEY STOCK (Page 3)

Monetary aggregates have grown rapidly in recent weeks continuing trends which began early in 1967. In the last three months, the money stock has risen at a 7.3 per cent annual rate, similar to the rapid 6.8 per cent annual rate for the last 20 months and in marked contrast to the 2.6 per cent trend rate from 1957 to 1967.

FEDERAL RESERVE CREDIT AND MONETARY BASE (Page 2)

Beginning with this issue Federal Reserve credit in this publication is a new series based on "Federal Reserve Bank credit outstanding" as defined in the statistical tables of the Federal Reserve <u>Bulletin</u>. The series is seasonally adjusted by this bank and then adjusted for changes in reserve requirements and shifts in deposits. Monthly data since 1947 and weekly data since January 1967 are available on request from the Research Department of the Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis.

Federal Reserve credit is the largest component of the monetary base and historically has been the main determinant of the trend of the base. Federal Reserve credit has grown at a 13 per cent annual rate in the last three months and 12 per cent since a year ago. The monetary base averaged \$74.7 billion during the four weeks ending September 11, up at a 7 per cent annual rate in the last three months and 7 per cent from the corresponding weeks a year ago.

MEMBER BANK RESERVES

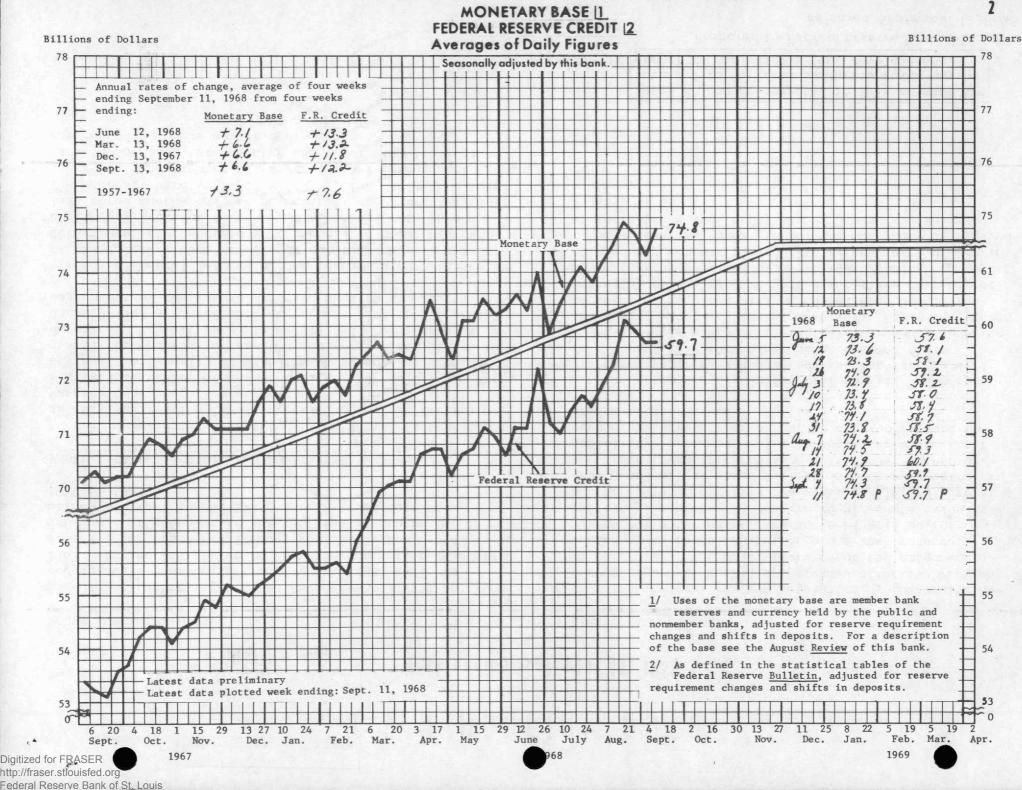
Federal Reserve Regulation D, concerning reserves of member banks, was amended effective September 12 of this year. The major features of the amendment include: 1) establishment of a one-week reserve period for non-reserve city banks as well as for reserve city banks, 2) reserve requirements calculated on the basis of deposits two weeks earlier, 3) use of vault cash of two weeks earlier in meeting reserve requirements and 4) provision that either excess or deficiency in reserve balances averaging up to 2 per cent of required reserves may be carried forward to the next reserve week.

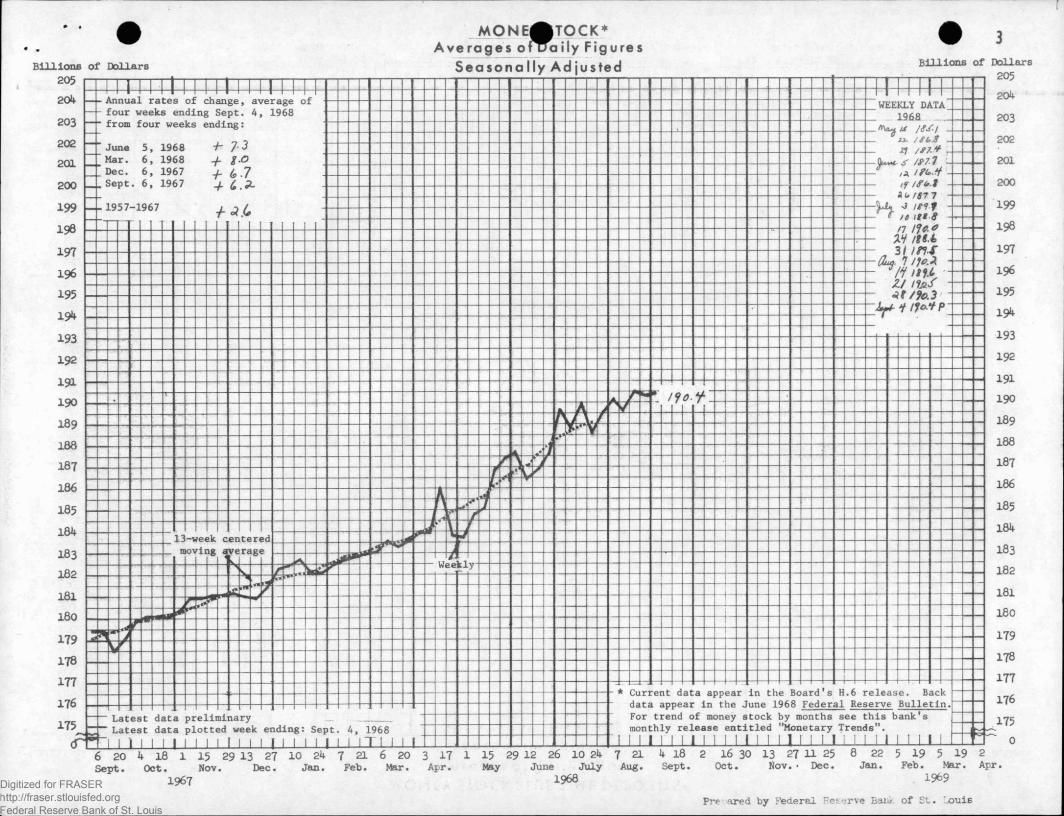
The new regulation will put all banks on a standard reporting schedule and the lag feature will make it possible for member banks to meet their reserve requirements more precisely, probably reducing the average level of excess reserves. Since the amount of reserves required will be established before the beginning of the reserve period and since they may be met either by supplied or by borrowed funds, the impact of monetary actions intended to reduce rates of growth in bank reserves, bank credit, and money may be delayed by increased borrowing by member banks from Reserve Banks.

> Rates of change reported in this release are intended to serve as summaries which may be useful in analyzing recent developments.

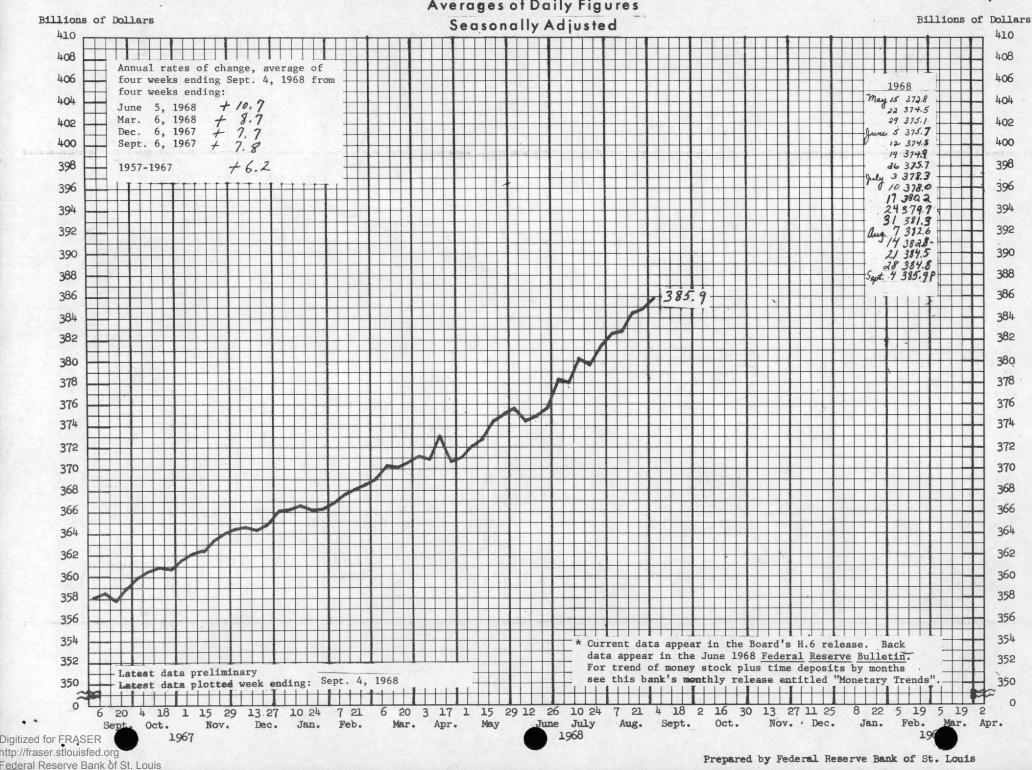
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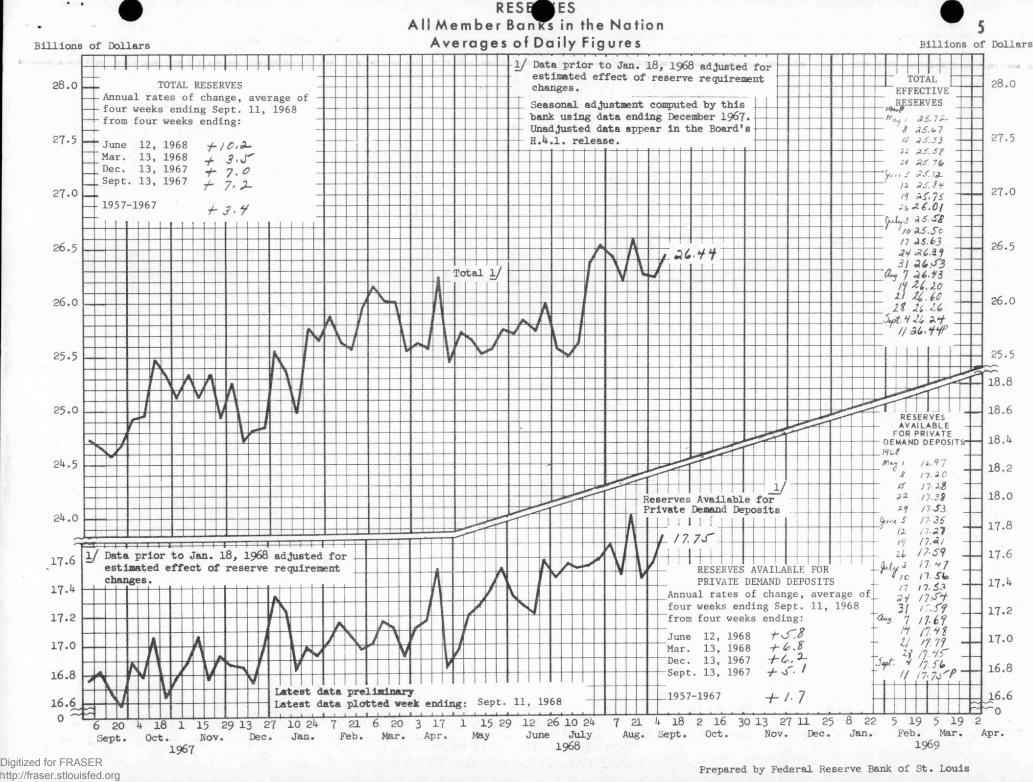
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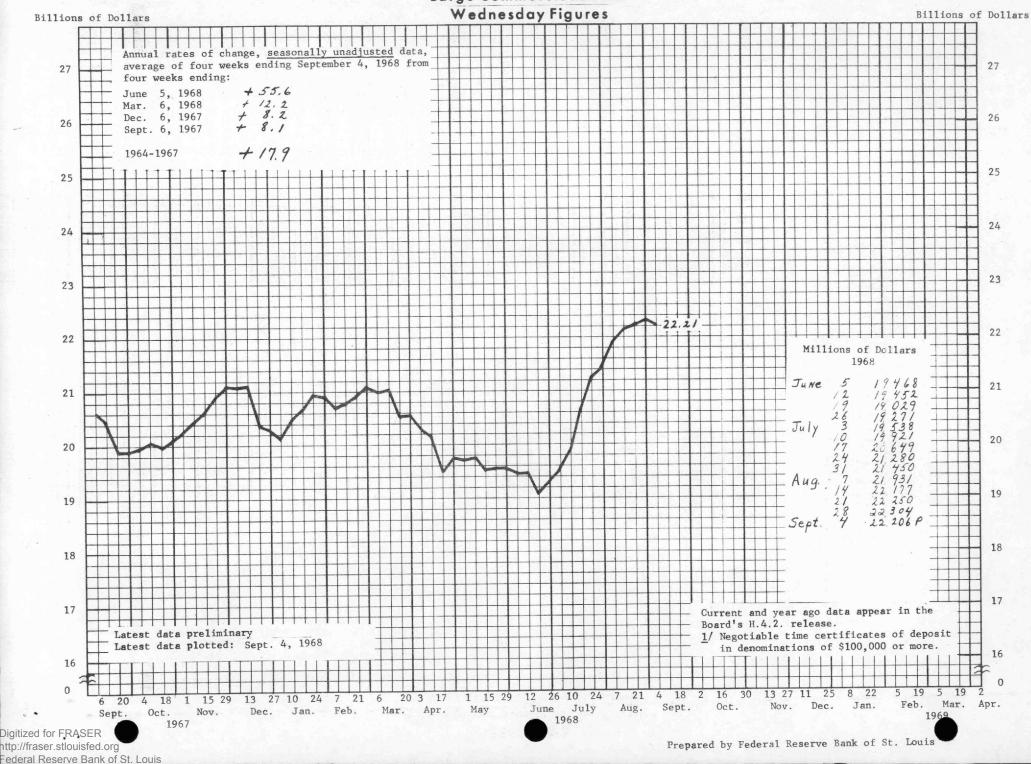
MONEY STOCK PLUS TIME DEPOSITS* Averages of Daily Figures

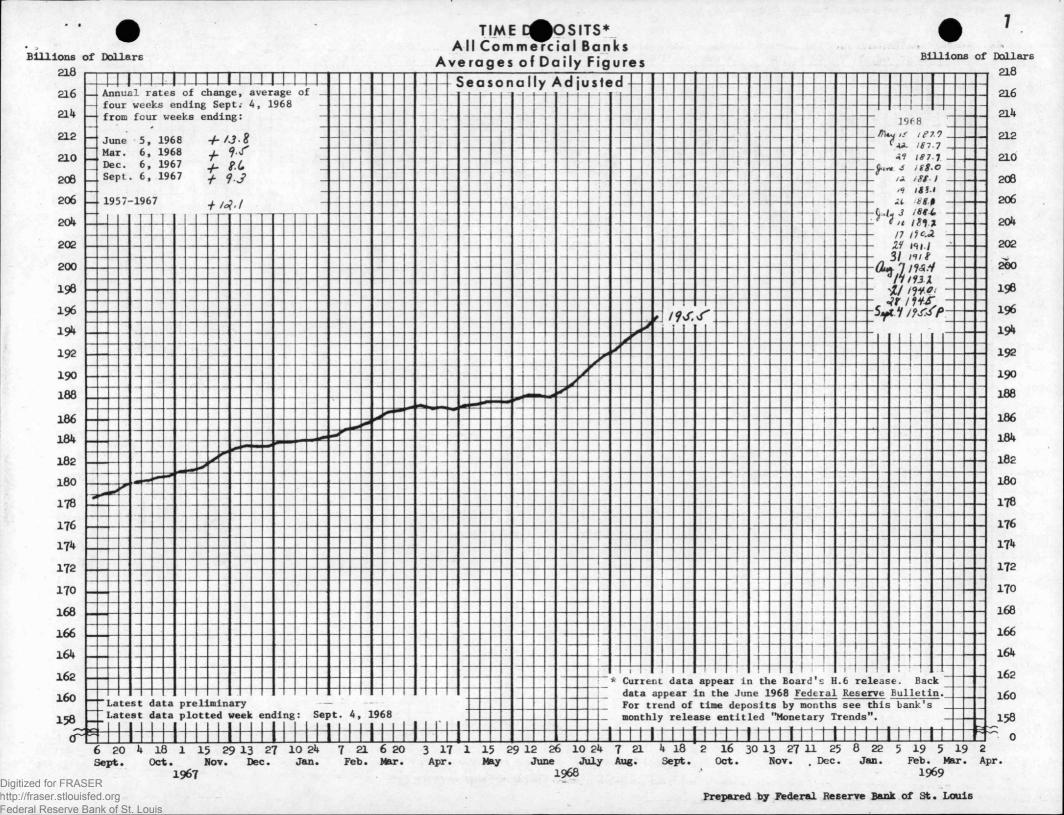


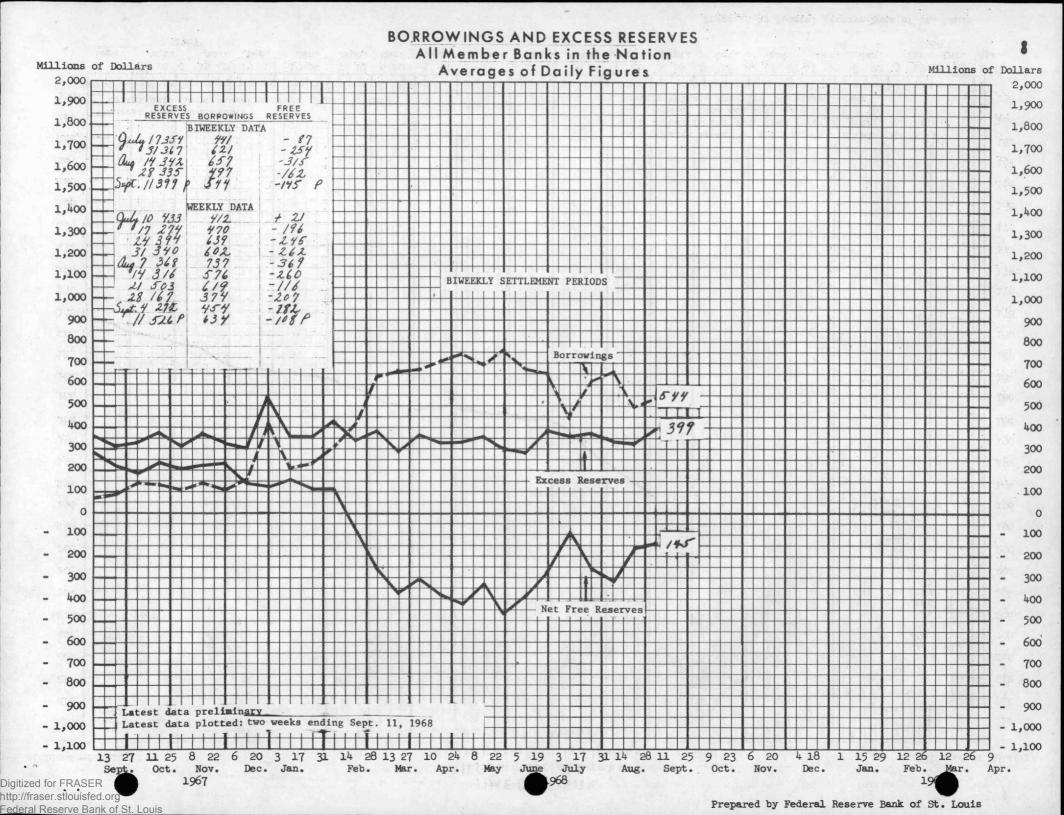


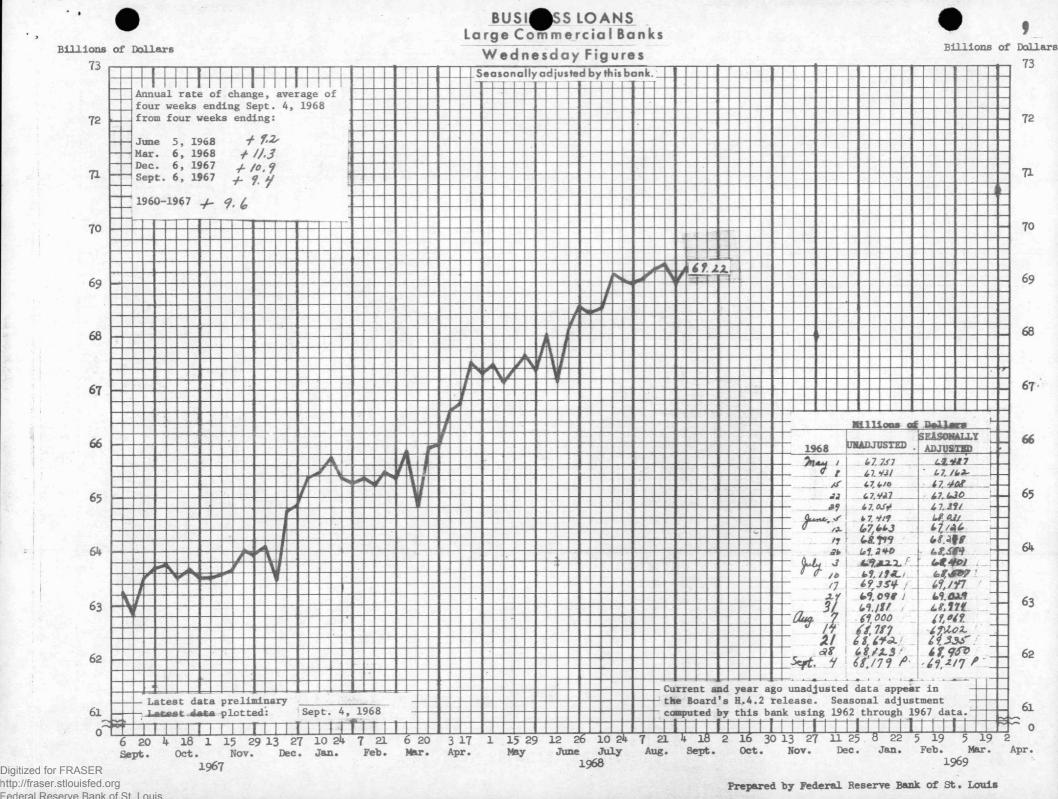
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT [] Large Commercial Banks

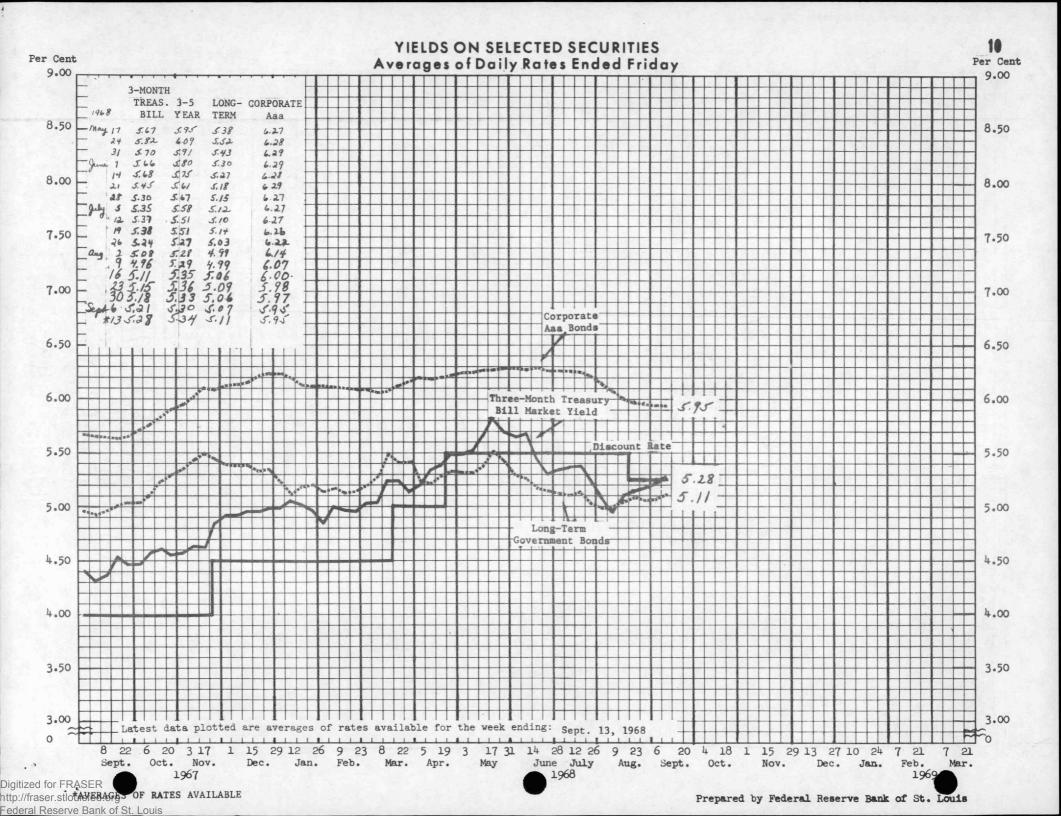


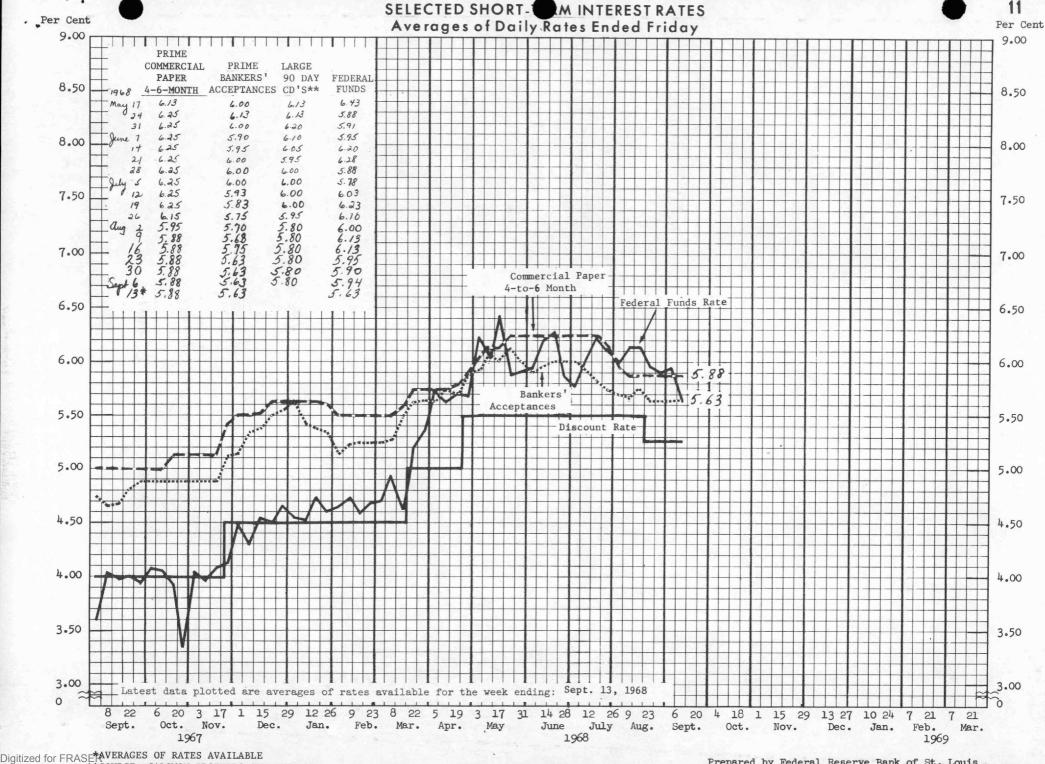






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