## 4U6 271998

During recent months and over the past year most monetary aggregates have increased more rapidly than their trend rates. A few aggregates have increased more slowly in recent weeks and months than over the last nine or 12 months. The money stock (page 3) averaged $\$ 188.6$ billion in the week ending September 25. This represents a 5 per cent annual rate of growth during the last three months and a 6 per cent rate of growth from nine months ago, in contrast to a trend growth rate of 2.6 per cent from 1957 to 1967. The most recent three month growth rate of money has moved progressively lower for several weeks, and, on balance, money has changed little since mid-July. This recent moderation in the growth of money has prevailed for a relatively short period and may reflect only irregular forces or inadequacies of the data. The slower growth reflects, in part, the use of bank reserves to support rapidly increased time deposits which have constrained the growth of reserves available for private demand deposits. In the last three months time deposits (page 7) have grown at a 17 per cent rate, much more rapid than the 9 per cent rate for the last nine months and the 12.1 per cent trend rate of growth from 1957 to 1967.

Large negotiable certificates of deposit (page 5) at large commercial banks averaged $\$ 22.1$ billion in September, up $\$ 2.8$ billion from a low point in June and up \$1.4 billion since January. Funds also flow to users through commercial paper (page 5), which averaged \$19.5 billion outstanding volume in August, or $\$ 0.8$ billion more than the June average.

The changes in the relative growth rates of CDs and commercial paper during the past six months have been accompanied by changes in the relative yields on new CDs and substitute assets such as commercial paper (pages 4 and 5). Movements in interest rates on CDs and commercial
paper have generally shown similar patterns with only a narrow spread between these rates. During September the interest rate on new 6 month CDs of $\$ 100,000$ or more averaged 5.75 per cent while the rate on commercial paper averaged 5.81 per cent. Exceptions to this general rule have occurred when the new issue rates banks may offer on CDs are constrained by Regulation $Q$ ceilings. One such exception occurred in the second quarter of this year when rates on substitute assets rose, by a relatively wide margin, above the maximum rates permitted on new CDs, weakening the competitive ability of banks to attract funds. During that quarter the volume of CDs declined while the growth of commercial paper surged at a 39 per cent rate. During June and July market interest rates on short-term instruments declined sufficiently that the rates banks could offer on CDs were once again competitive, and consequently the volume of CDs increased rapidly to a level more in line with its long-term growth trend.

A similar case occurred in the fall of 1966 when a wide differential between Regulation $Q$ ceiling rates and interest rates on substitute assets was accompanied by an acceleration in the growth of commercial paper and a decline in the outstanding volume of CDs. When market interest rates subsequently declined in early 1967, the volume of CDs rose rapidly to a level more in line with its trend.

> 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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Averages of Daily Figures

NEW ISSUE RATE ON CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT 11 DEALERS' OFFERING RATE ON COMMERCIALPAPER $\underline{2}$







All Member Banks in the Nation



