RESEARCH LIBRARY
Federal Reserve Bank
of St. Louis

## S. FINANCIAL DATA

Week ending November 27, 1968

AUG 27 1998

Monetary influence on the economy as measured by the money stock (page 3) has been less expansionary since mid-year than during the first half of the year. Money, consisting of private demand deposits and currency in the hands of the public, has risen at a 2.5 per cent annual rate during the past three months, compared with an 8 per cent rate of increase during the first six months of the year and a 2.6 per cent trend rate from 1957 to 1967.

The monetary base (page 2) which determines the trend growth of money, has increased at a 5 per cent rate during the past three months, similar to the 6 per cent rate during the first half of the year, but faster than the 1957 to 1967 trend rate of 3.3 per cent. If the growth of the monetary base slows in coming months, the growth of the money stock may continue near its recent slower rate. However, if the relatively high rate of growth of the monetary base continues, growth of the money stock is likely to accelerate. Growth of the monetary base is determined primarily by Federal Reserve credit (page 2). In the past, the amount of Federal Reserve credit provided (through System open market purchases and member bank borrowing) has responded to fluctuations in interest rates and demands for credit.

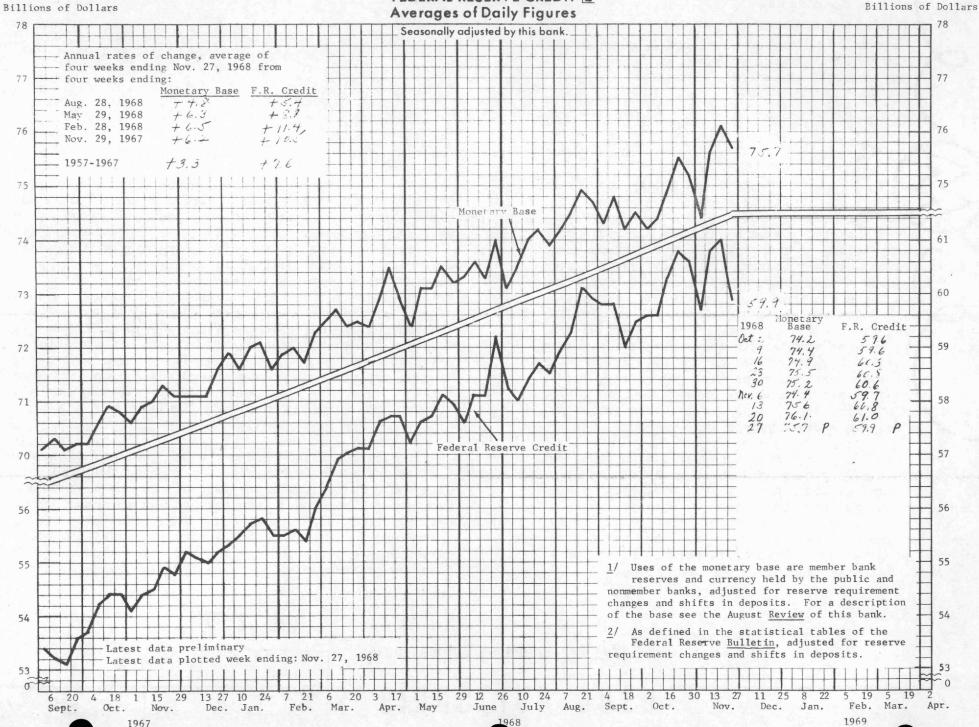
Both long- and short-term interest rates (pages 8 and 9) have risen since August. Rates on three-month Treasury bills averaged 5.46 per cent during the three days ending November 27, up from 4.96 per cent in early August. Yields on highest grade corporate bonds rose from a low of about 6 per cent in early September to an average of 6.27 per cent during the three days ending November 27.

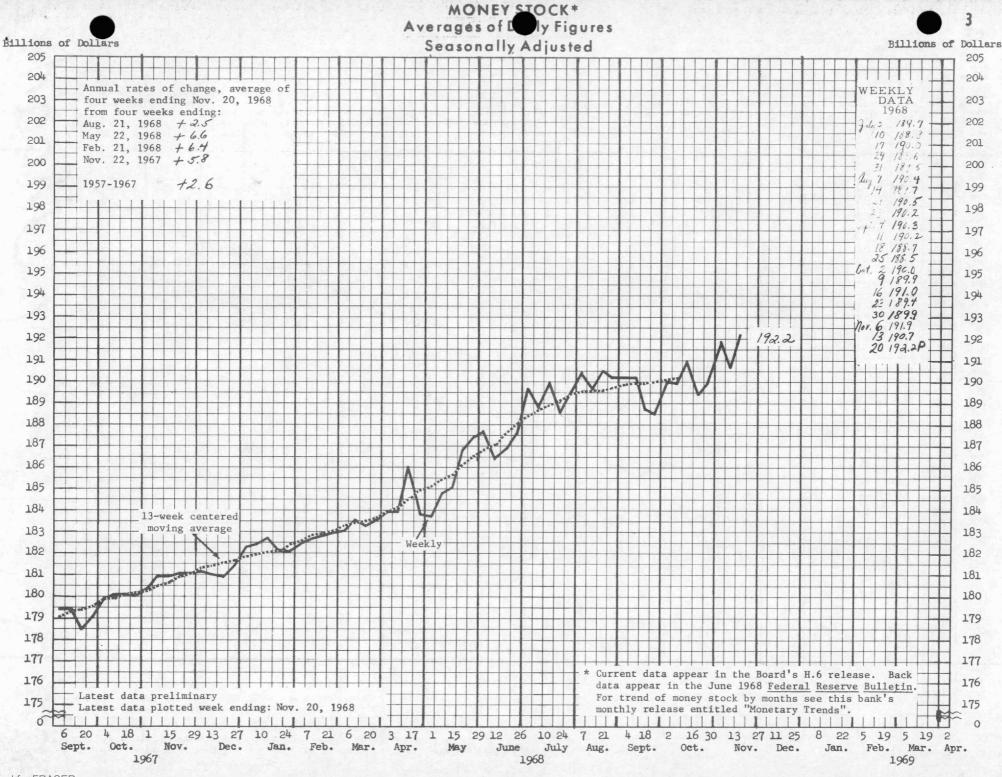
The mid-year fiscal package has helped to reduce the demand for credit coming from the Government sector of the economy. Because of the sharp reduction in the Federal deficit, resulting from increased tax revenues and efforts to restrain the growth of expenditures, the Government will borrow less in fiscal 1969 than in fiscal 1968. Also, to the extent that the fiscal package and slower growth of the money stock since July dampen inflationary expectations and the rate of expansion of overall economic activity, growth of private demands for credit will be less in coming months than otherwise. Business loans at large commercial banks (page 5) have risen at a 7 per cent annual rate during the past three months, slower than the 10 per cent increase during the past year and the 9.6 per cent trend rate from 1960 to 1967.

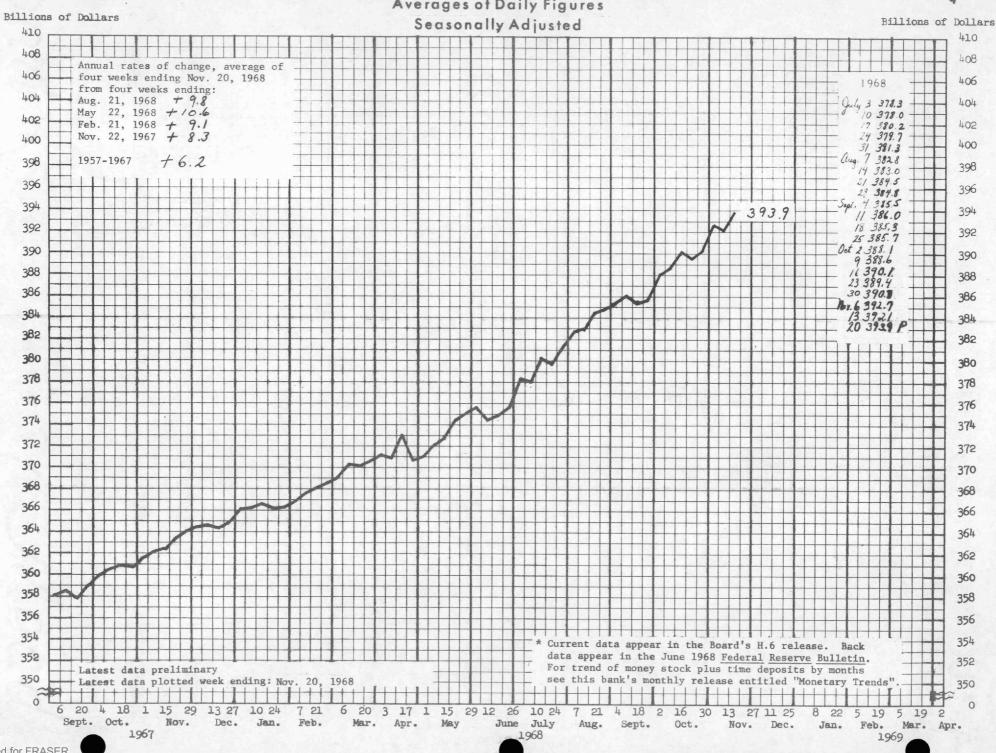
Rates of change reported in this release are intended to serve as summaries which may be useful in analyzing recent developments.

Prepared by Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis Released: November 29, 1968 FEDERAL RESERVE CREDIT 2

Averages of Daily Figures







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Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

BUSINES OANS Large Communicial Banks Billions of Dollars Billions of Dollars Wednesday Figures 73 Seasonally adjusted by this bank Annual rates of change, average of four weeks ending Nov. 20, 1968 72 from four weeks ending: Aug. 21, 1968 + 6.9 May 22, 1968 + 8.6 Feb. 21, 1968 +10.2 Nov. 22, 1967 +10.3 71 71 1960-1967 + 9.6 70 69 69 68 67 MILLIONS OF DOLLARS 66 66 UNADJUSTED SEASONALLY ADJUSTED 1968 69,000 69,069 68,787 69.202 68,642 69.335 65 68, 123 68,950 68 182 69,220 68 485 69,107 69.569 64 69,794 Oct. 69,903 70,043 70 353 70,778 69,830 70,322 63 69.686 69.826 70 131 70,201 70,477 70,266 71,052 P 62 62 Current and year ago unadjusted data appear in Latest data preliminary the Board's H.4.2 release. Seasonal adjustment Latest data plotted: Nov. 20, 1968 computed by this bank using 1962 through 1967 data.

6 20 4 18 1 15 29 13 27 10 24

Nov.

Oct.

1967

7 21

Dec. Jan.

6 20

3 17

15 29 12

26 10 24

1968

July

21

18 2 16

Sept.

8 22

Jan. Feb.

Mar. Apr.

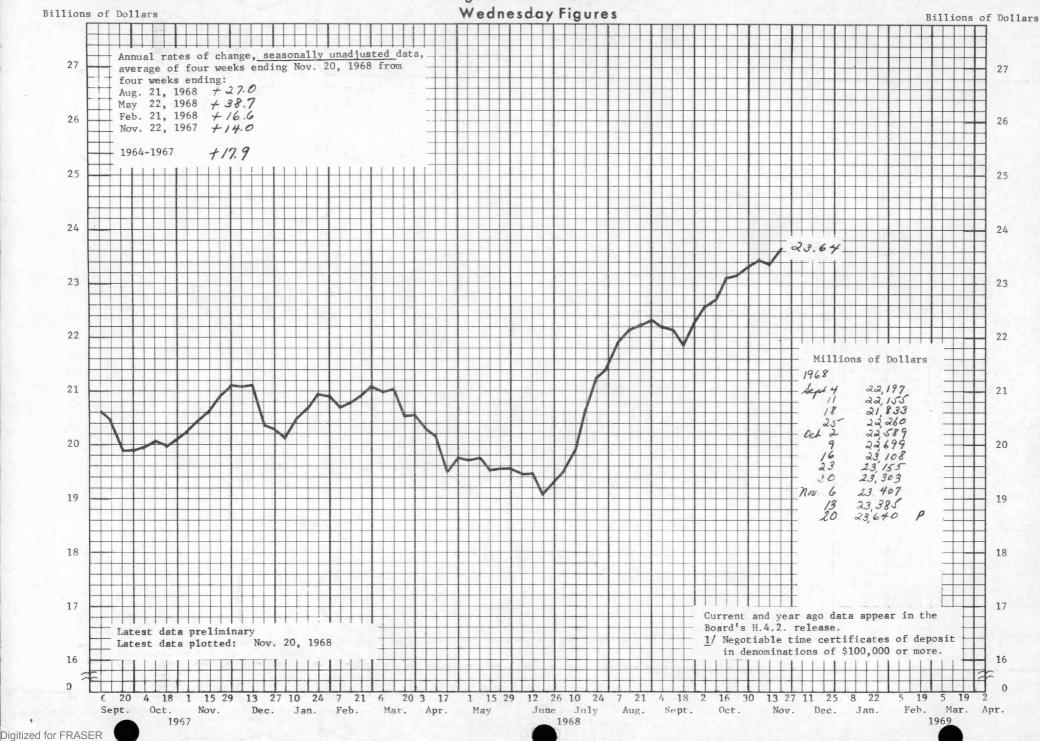
11 25

30 13

Nov.

Oct.

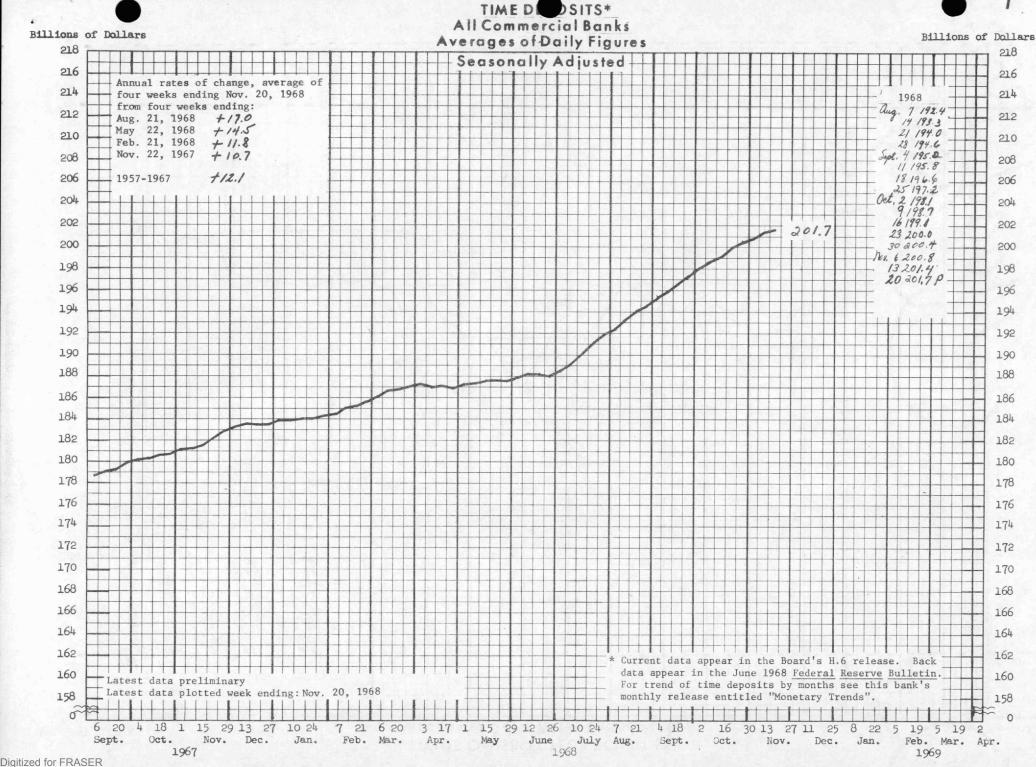
## CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT [1] Large Commercial Banks

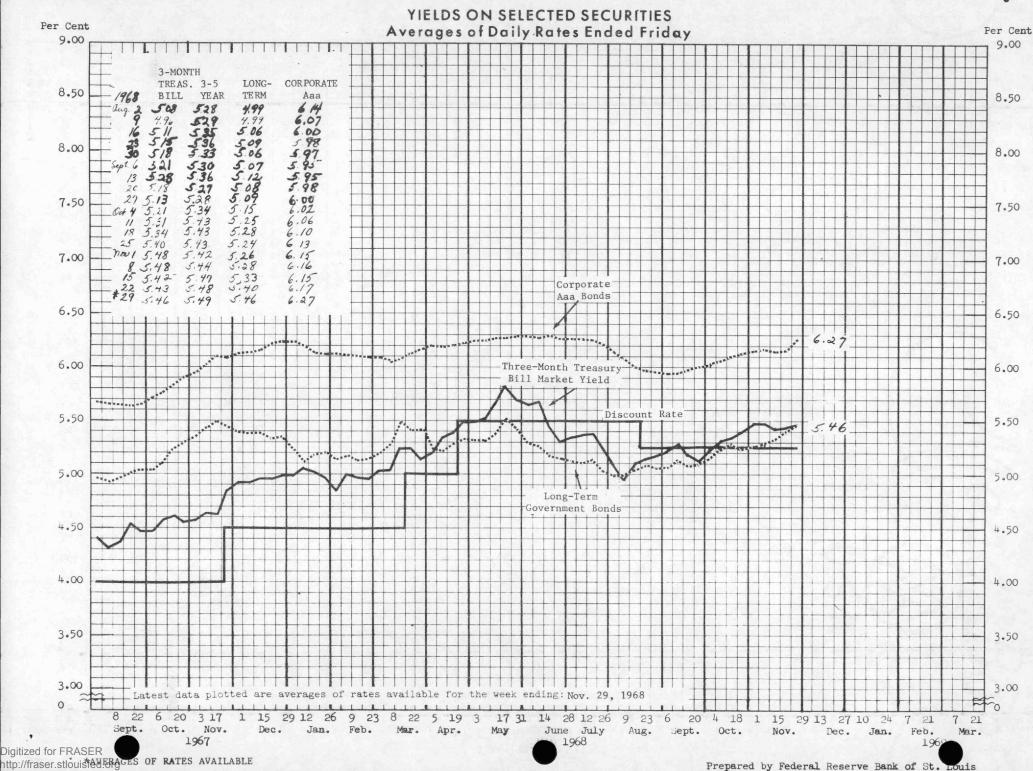


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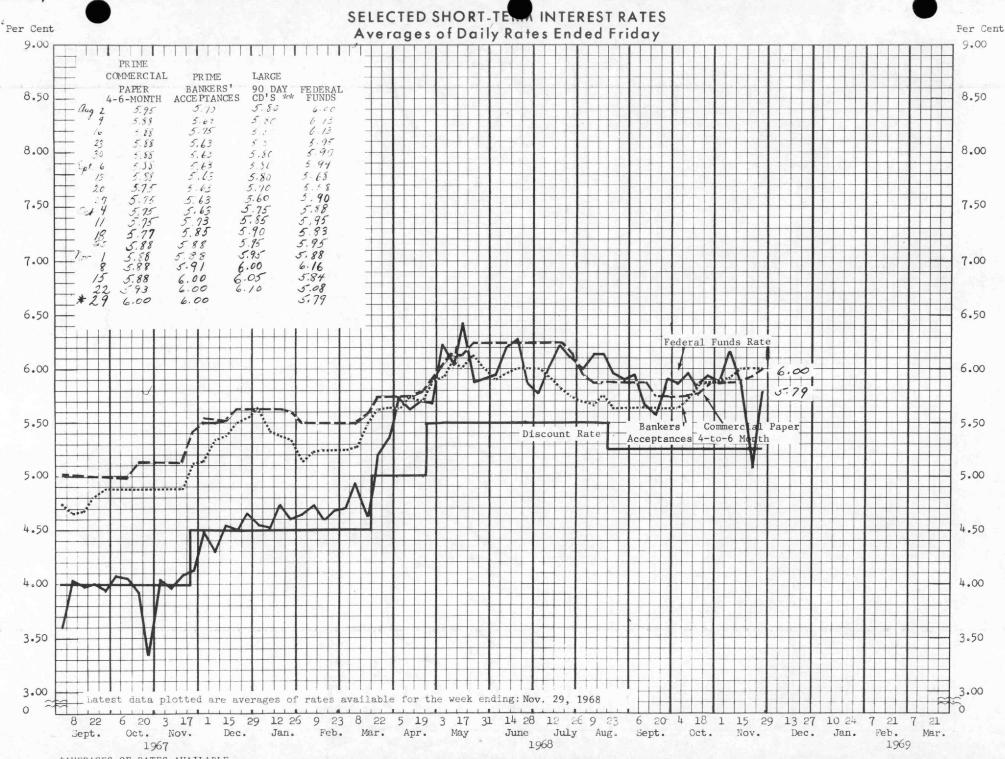
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## BORROWINGS AND EXCESS RESERVES

