RESEARCH LIBRARY
Federal Reserve Bank
of St. Louis

U.S. FINANCIAL DATA

Week ending January 1, 1969

MIG 27 1998

In the last three months the money stock (page 3) has advanced at a rapid 7.6 per cent annual rate. In the same period, the demand deposit component of money (page 11) has also risen at a 7.6 per cent rate. These rapid rates reflect partly the relatively low levels of these measures three months ago and marked rises in November. Since last July, money has increased at a 4.7 per cent rate and the demand deposit component at a 4 per cent rate. During the entire year of 1968 money grew 6.6 per cent, are than twice as fast as the 2.6 per cent trend rate from 1957 to 1967. The monetary base (page 2), which regely determines the trend growth of money, has continued to rise at a rapid 7 per cent annual rate since September.

Federal Reserve credit, as customarily defined and measured, increased little during the last three months (page 2). However, Federal Reserve credit adjusted to include "Other Federal Reserve Accounts" has increased at a 7 per cent annual rate during the last three months. "Other Federal Reserve Accounts" consist primarily of assets denominated in foreign currencies. Recently the increase in these holdings has been important in supplying reserve funds.

Market interest rates (pages 8 and 9), which have increased since August, recently reached record high vels. Yields on three-month Treasury bills averaged 20 per cent this week compared with about 5 per cent in August. Yields on long-term Government securities were 5.72 per cent, up from about 5 per cent in August, and

yields on highest grade corporate bonds averaged 6.55 per cent, compared with about 6 per cent in August.

In mid-December the interest rate charged member banks on borrowings from Federal Reserve banks was raised from 5½ per cent to 5½ per cent, a much smaller rise than the recent increases in interest rates on most market securities. Market interest rates were already rising rapidly before the Federal Reserve discount rate was raised, and continued upward about as rapidly afterward.

Borrowings from Reserve banks (page 10) averaged \$917 million during the last three weeks compared with an average of \$504 million from September through November. The increase in these borrowings is in part a reflection of the increase of market rates relative to the discount rate. The growth of these borrowings considered alone may contribute to monetary ease—not tightness—unless this influence is offset by fewer Federal Reserve purchases of government securities than otherwise would have been.

The outstanding volume of large negotiable certificates of deposit at large commercial banks (page 6) has declined since early December, partly because of seasonal run-offs and the inability of banks to offer competitive yields due to Regulation Q ceilings. Total time deposits at commercial banks averaged \$204.6 billion during the week ending December 25 and show a 16 per cent annual rate of increase during the past three months.

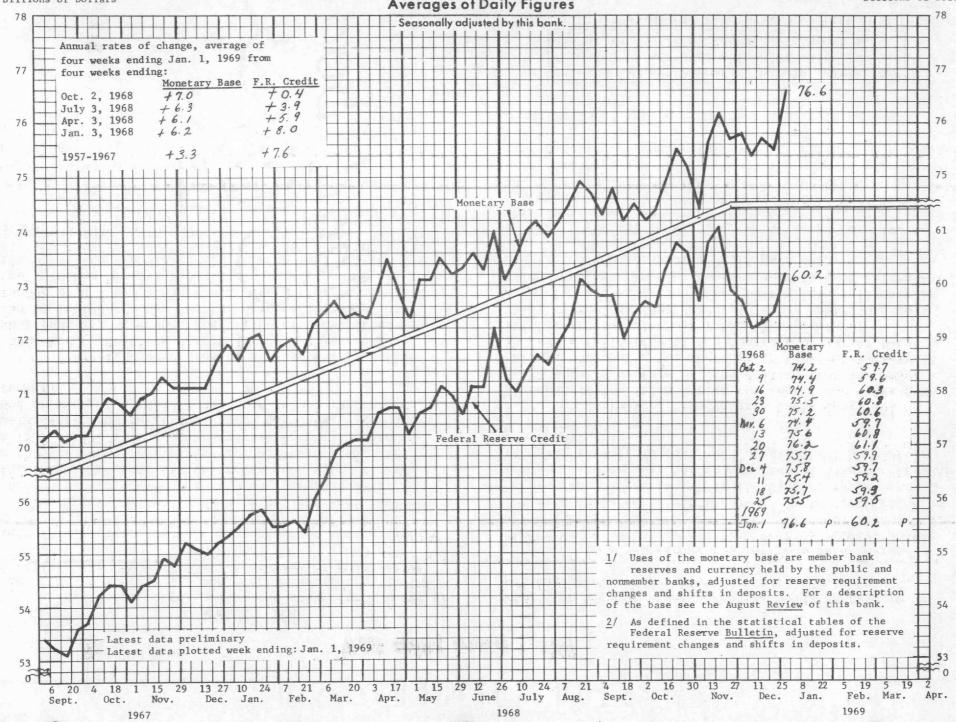
Rates of change reported in this release are intended to serve as summaries which may be useful in analyzing recent developments.

Prepared by Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis Released: January 3, 1969

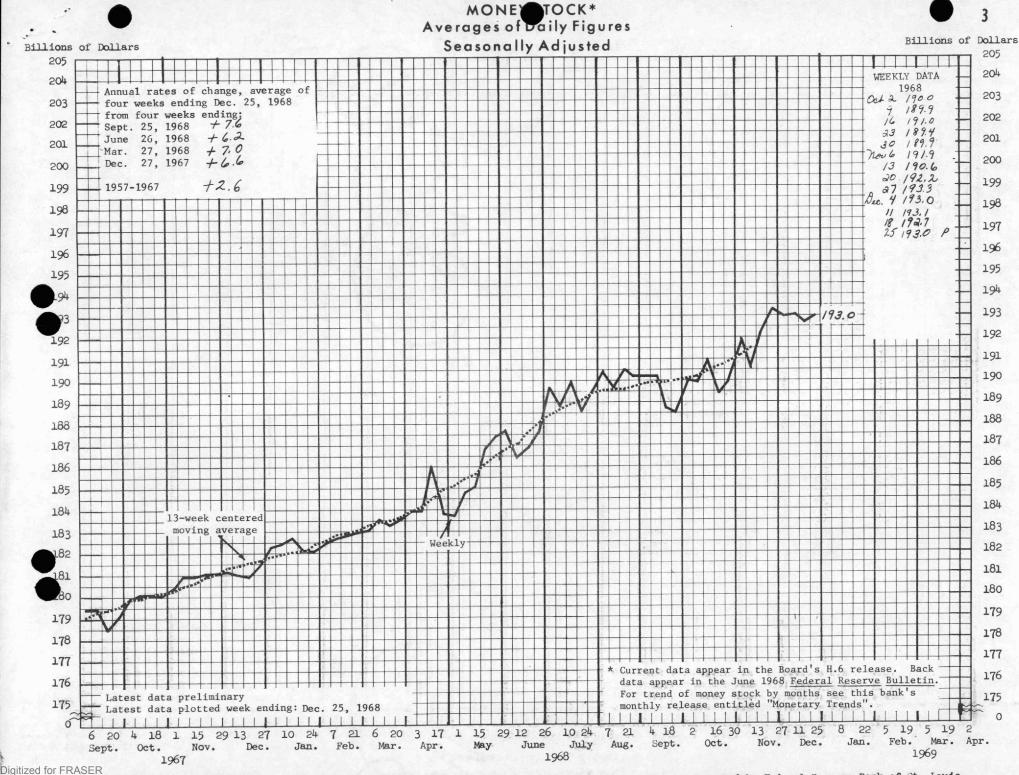
MONETARY BASE [1] FEDERAL RESERVE CREDIT |2

Billions of Dollars Averages of Daily Figures

Billions of Dollars



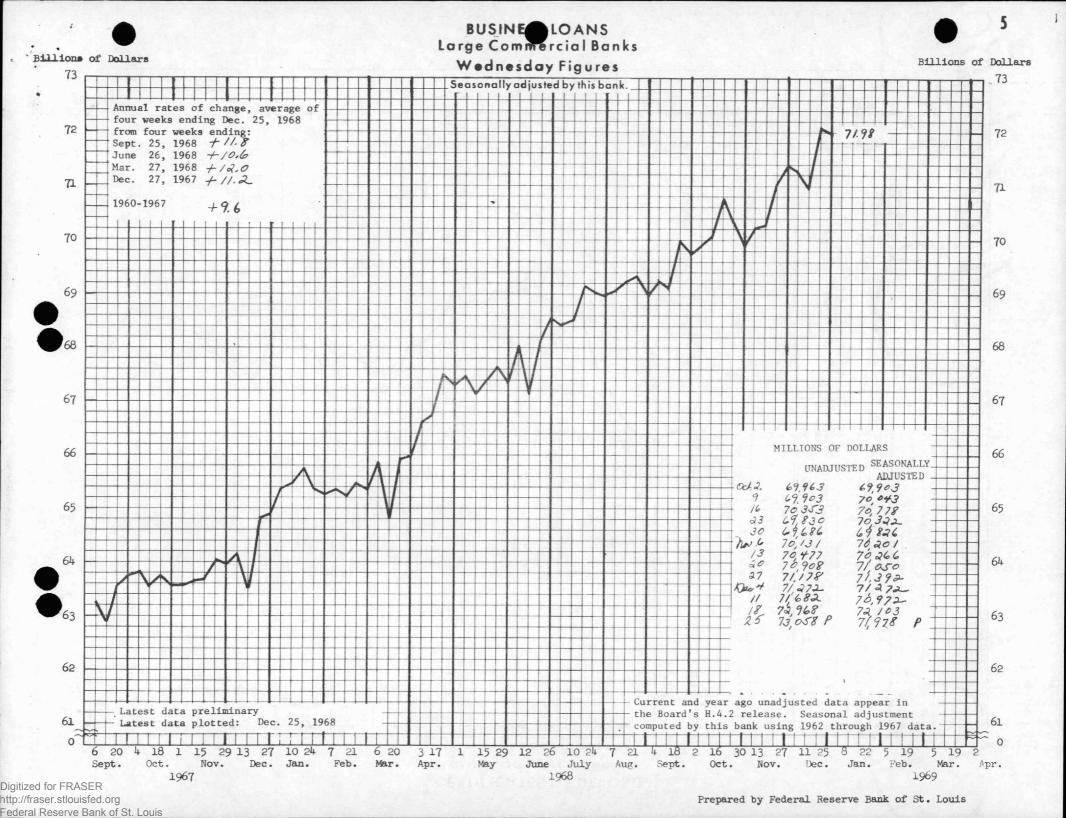
Digitized for FRASER http://fraser.stlouisfed.or Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

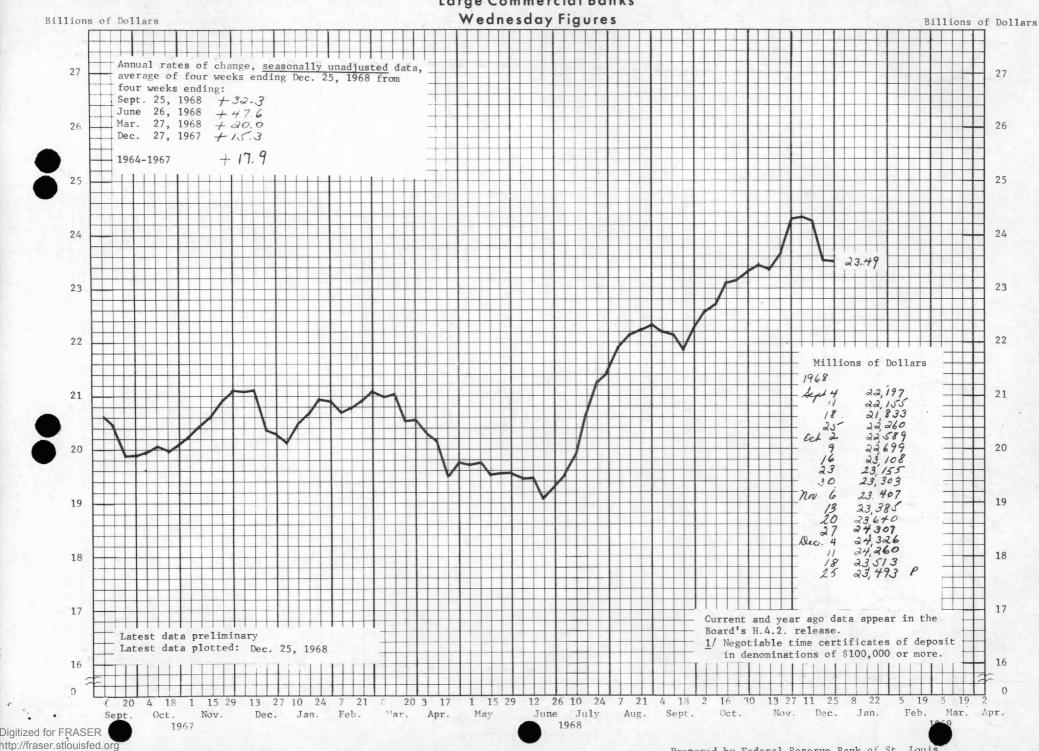


Prepared by Federal Reserve Bank of St.

Digitized for FRASER

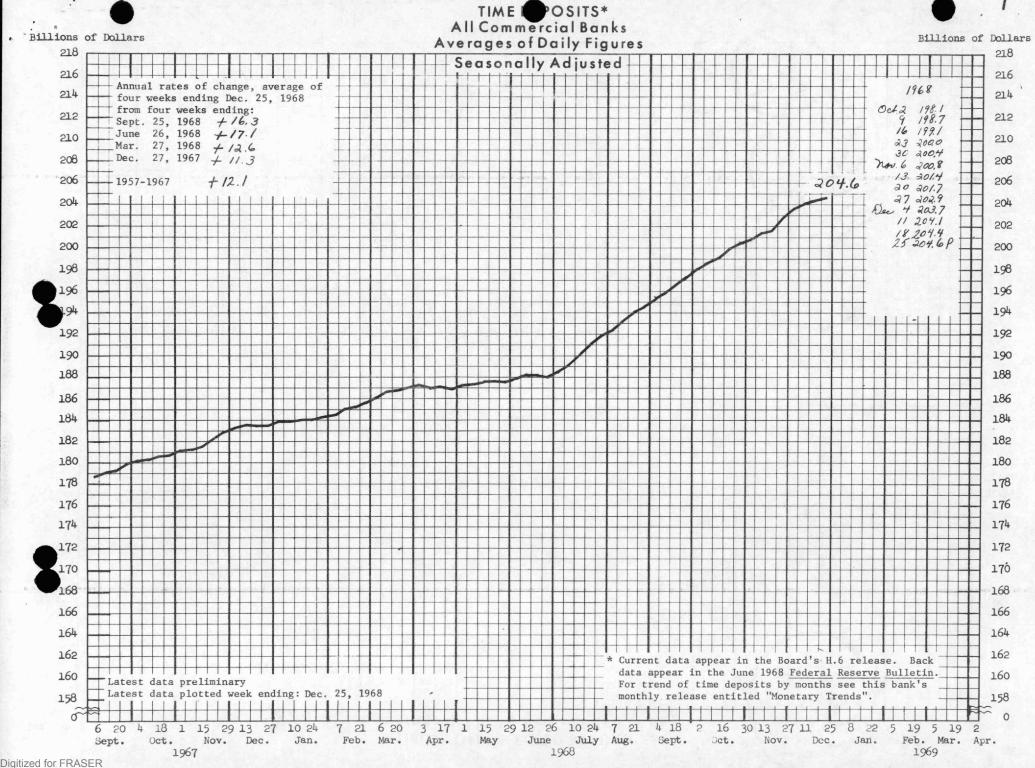
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

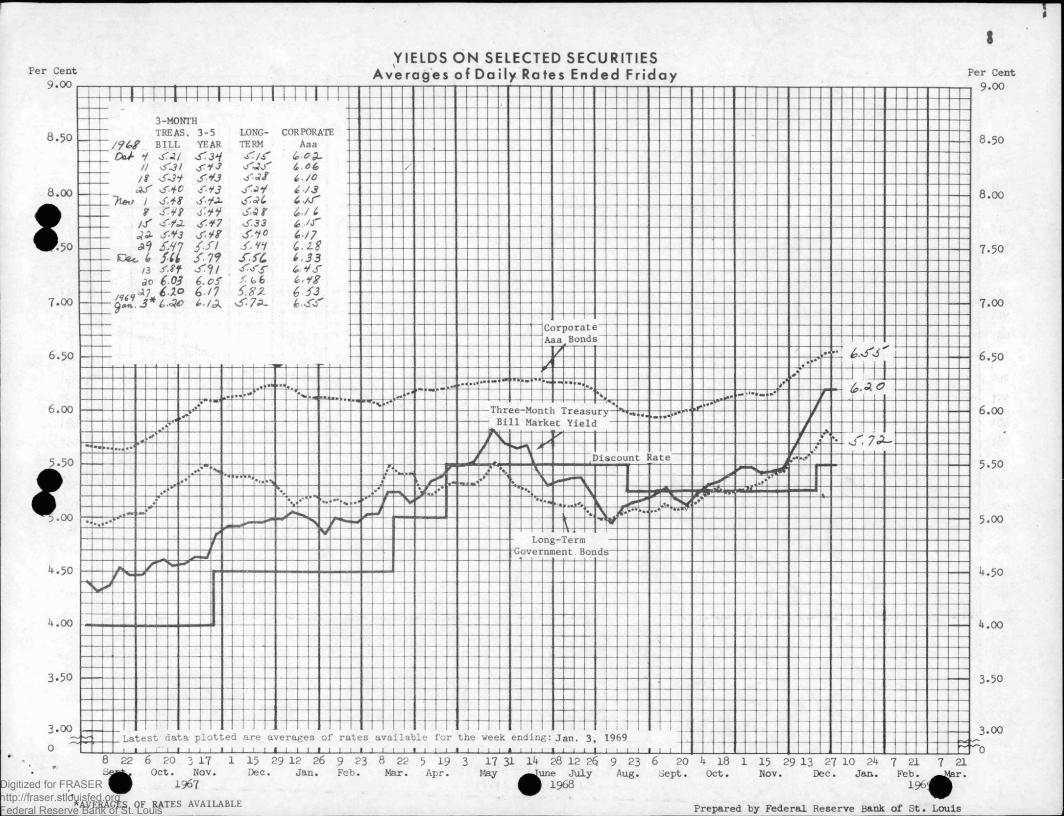


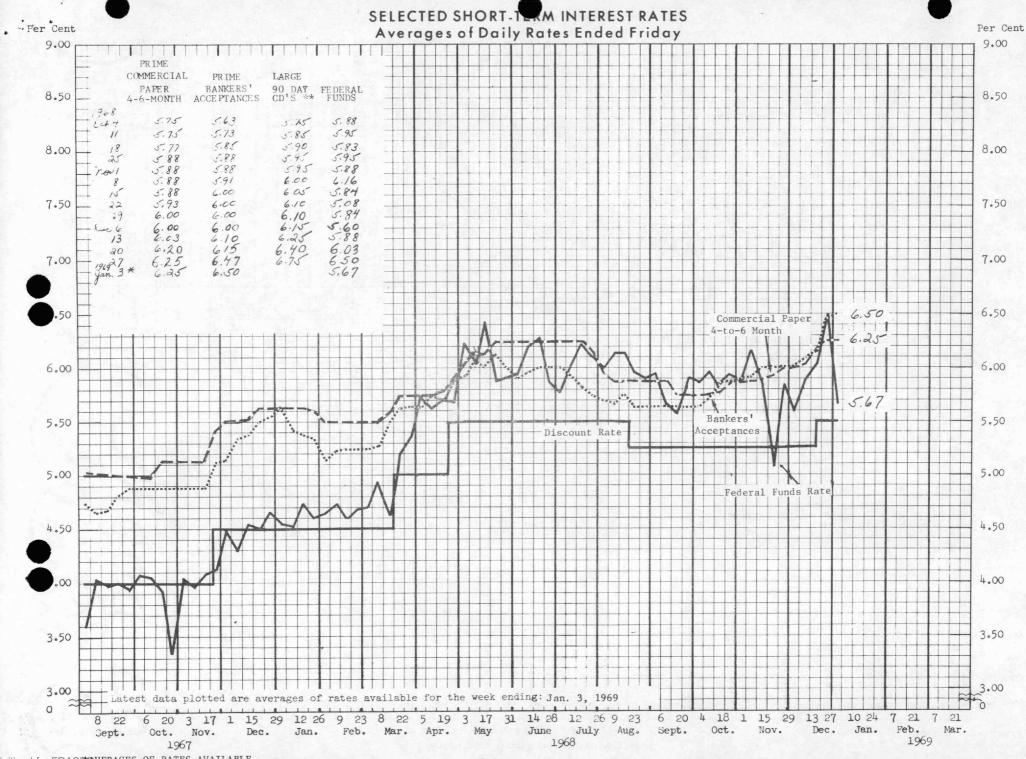


Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

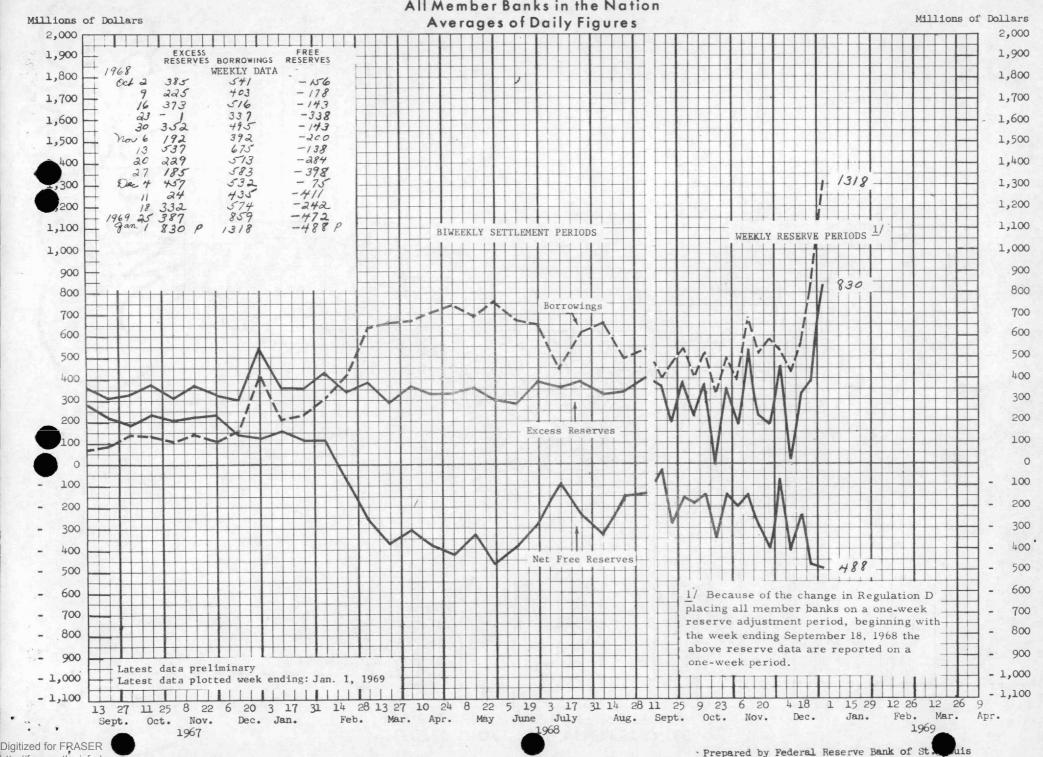
Prepared by Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis







BORROWINGS AND EXCESS RESERVES All Member Banks in the Nation



http://fraser.stlouisfed.org
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis



