## Week ending January 15, 1969

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Rapid monetary expansion, which began in early 1967, has continued in most recent periods. In the last six months the money stock has risen at a 5.7 per cent annual rate (page 3), almost as fast as the 6.5 per cent rate during the previous year and a half. The monetary base, which by one view largely determines the trend growth of money, has increased at a 7.3 per cent rate since early July (page 2), similar to the 6 per cent rate during the previous 18 months and more than twice as fast as

Cen3.3 per cent trend rate from 1957 to 1967.

Growth of Federal Reserve credit, traditionally fined as System holdings of securities, discounts and advances, and float, has slowed in recent months (page 2). However, Federal Reserve credit defined to include "Other Federal Reserve Accounts" $1 /$ and the above items, has continued to increase rapidly at a 9.3 per cent annual rate in the last three months. (The dotted line on page 2 shows Federal Reserve credit including "Other Federal Reserve Accounts.") Assets denominated in foreign currencies are the largest item in "Other Federal Reserve Accounts." A large increase in these assets since late November has been an important factor supplying reserve funds and has offset some of the declines in other components of Federal Reserve credit.

The money stock, the monetary base, and Federal serve credit have shown continued net increases since the count rate was raised effective December 18. Even money plus time deposits (page 4) and credit at large commercial

[^0]banks have increased in spite of disintermediation facilitated by Regulation Q.

In addition to rapid increases in money and other monetary aggregates, the intensity of money use as measured by income velocity (GNP divided by money stock) has increased since early 1967. This velocity of money was 4.63 in the fourth quarter of 1968 and 4.59 in the third quarter, compared with 4.49 in the first quarter of 1967 (page 12).

Market interest rates, after rising sharply from late November to late December, have remained at high levels (pages 8 and 9). During the three days ending January 15, yields on three-month Treasury bills averaged 6.14 per cent, compared with 5.47 per cent in late November and about 5 per cent in August.

Regulation Q 1imitations on maximum interest rates commercial banks may pay on time deposits have recently prevented banks from offering rates competitive with those on other market instruments. Consequently, commercial banks have lost large certificates of deposit since early December (page 6), and total time deposits have declined since late December (page 7). Since the decline of time deposits reflects the increased relative attractiveness of alternative financial channels, for example the commercial paper market, it does not necessarily mean restriction of total credit in the economy. Indeed, a decline of time deposits releases reserves which may contribute to monetary expansion.

> 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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Seasonally Adiusted
Billions of Dollars


Billions of Dollars
 Wednesday Figures





YIELDS ON SELECTED SECURITIES


BORROWINGS AND EXCESS RESERVES
All Member Banks in the Nation
Averages of Daily Figures
Millions of Dollars



Averages ot Daily Figures
Billions of Dollars




[^0]:    1/ See page A-4 in the statistical tables of the Federal Reserve Bulletin.

