

## U.S. FIDADCIAL DATA

Week ending January 22, 1969

Monetary aggregates have continued to increase at rapid rates. The monetary base, which is total credit provided to the economy by the Federal Reserve System and the Treasury, has risen at an 11 per cent annual rate in the past three months and at a 9 per cent annual rate in the last six months (page 2), compared with a 5.4 per cent rate during the previous six months and a 3.3 per cent trend rate from 1957 to 1967. The money stock has grown at a 5 per cent rate in the last six months (page 3). This is slower than the 8 per cent rate during the previous six months. However, in the most recent three months, money has risen more rapidly, at an 8.6 per cent annual rate.

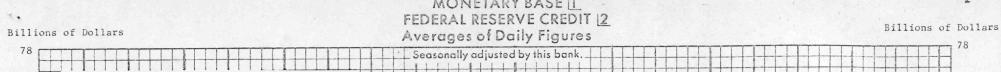
Market interest rates turned upward in early September and then rose sharply during December (pages 8 and 9). These movements were in response to large credit demands. The interest rate which commercial banks charge prime business customers was raised as market rates rose, and on December 18 the Federal Reserve discount rate was raised from 5½ to 5½ per cent, a slight adjustment to market conditions. Since late December most market interest rates have remained about unchanged or have retreated slightly, while business loans (page 5), money and the monetary base have shown large net increases. In the three days ending January 22 yields on three-month Treasury bills averaged 6.07 per cent, lower than the 6.20 per cent in late December, and similar to the 6.03 per cent during the week ending December 20. Yields

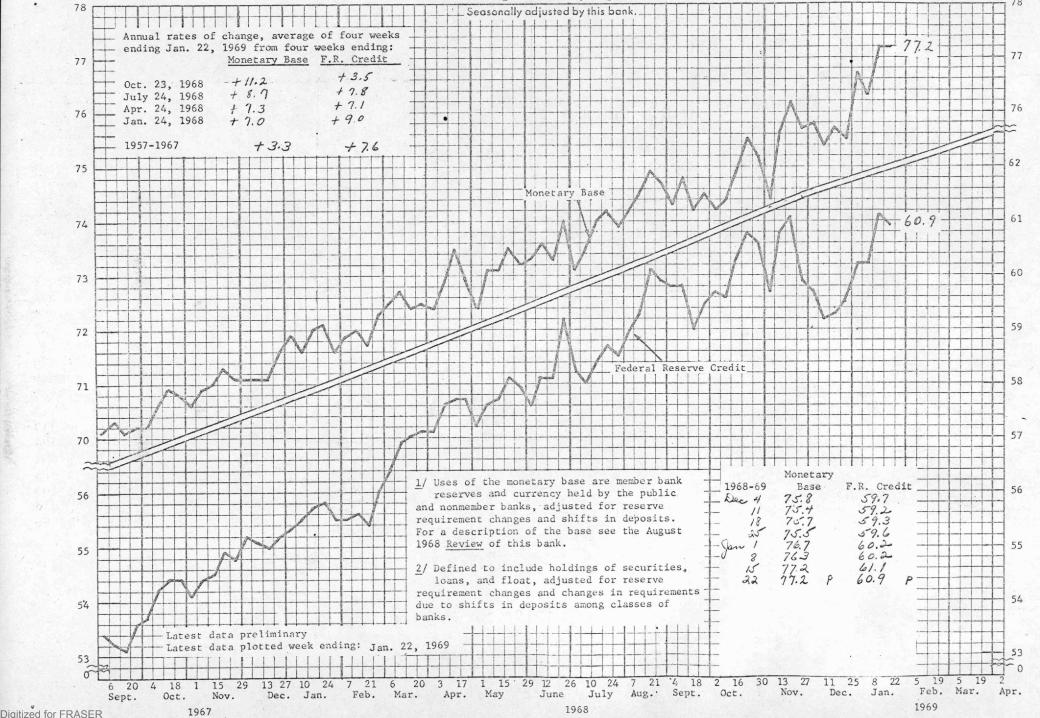
on long-term Government bonds have moved in a similar pattern, averaging 5.70 per cent this week, compared with a high of 5.82 per cent in late December. Yields on highest grade corporate bonds continued to rise after late December, but more slowly than during December. Interest rates on these securities averaged 6.59 per cent this week compared with 6.53 in late December.

Large negotiable certificates of deposit at commercial banks and total time deposits, have declined in recent weeks (pages 6 and 7). Regulation Q ceilings have prevented banks from offering interest rates competitive with the high yields on other market instruments. As a result of lost time deposits, total bank credit at large commercial banks has shown only little net increase since early December. However, there is no reason to suppose that the slower growth of bank credit due to disintermediation caused by Regulation Q provides any restraint on the economy. Decline of time deposits in commercial banks has no effect on total bank reserves and the monetary base, and consequently permits more rapid expansion of demand deposits and the money stock.

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

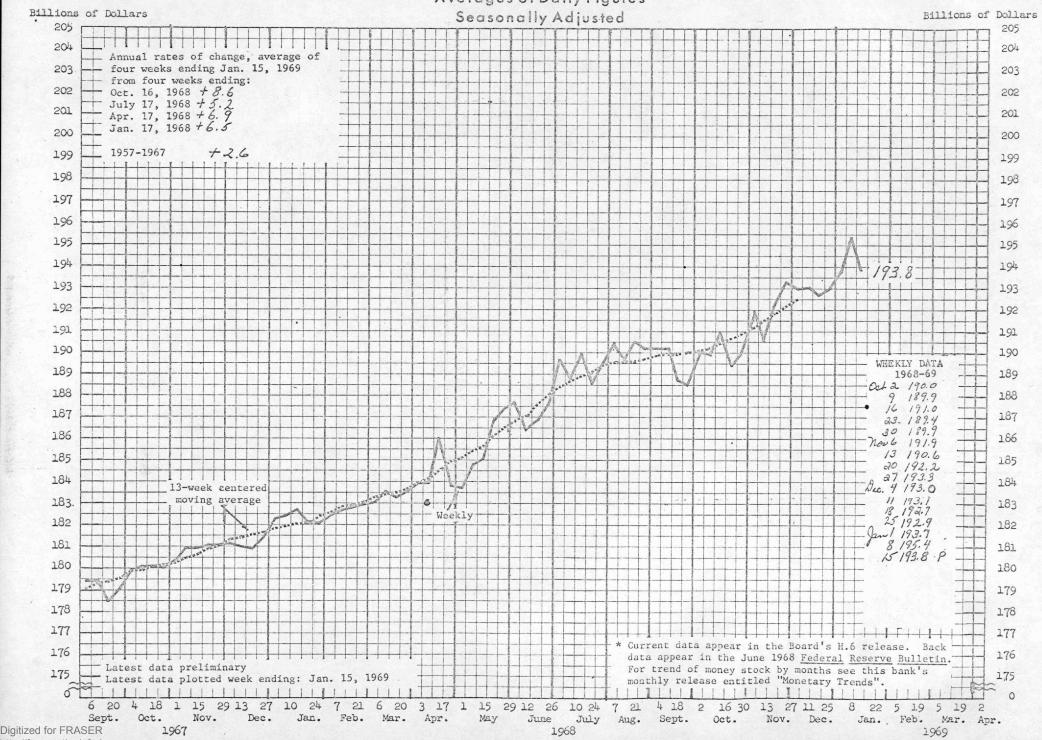
Prepared by Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis Released: January 24, 1969 MONETARY BASE |

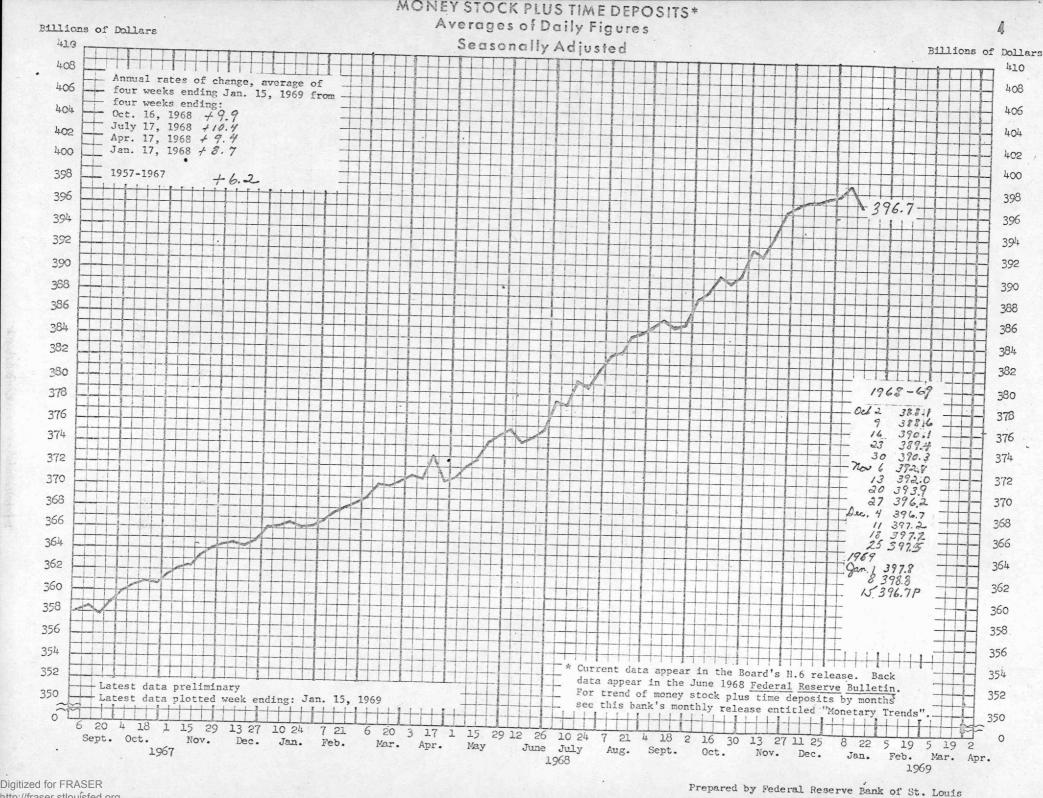








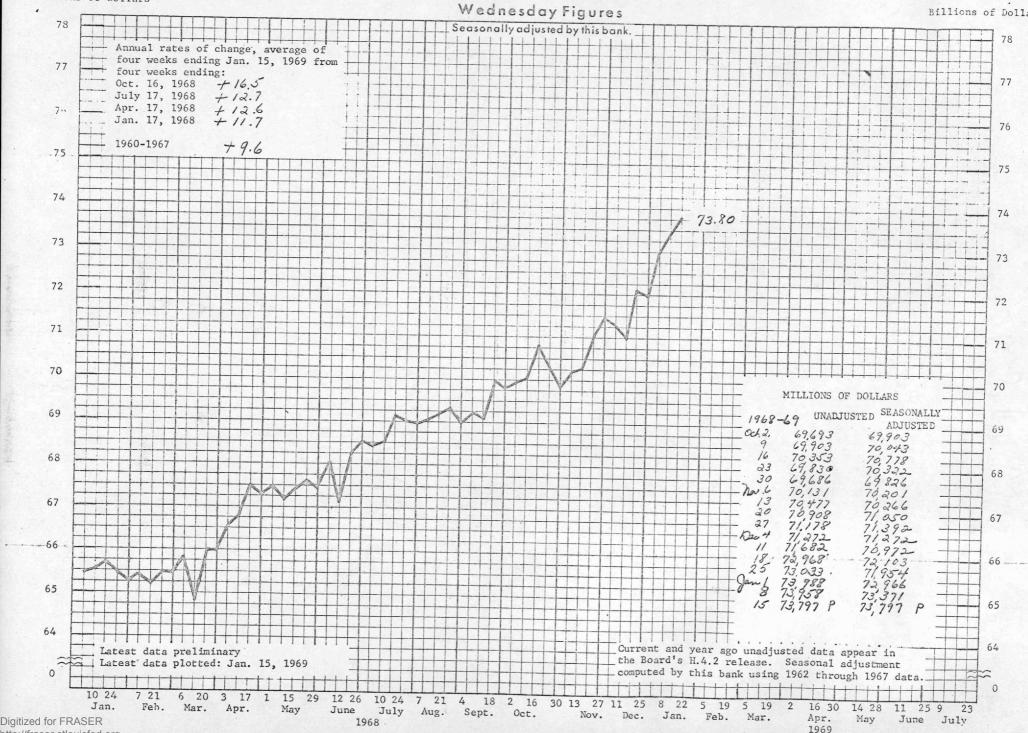




BUSINESS LOANS Large Commercial Banks

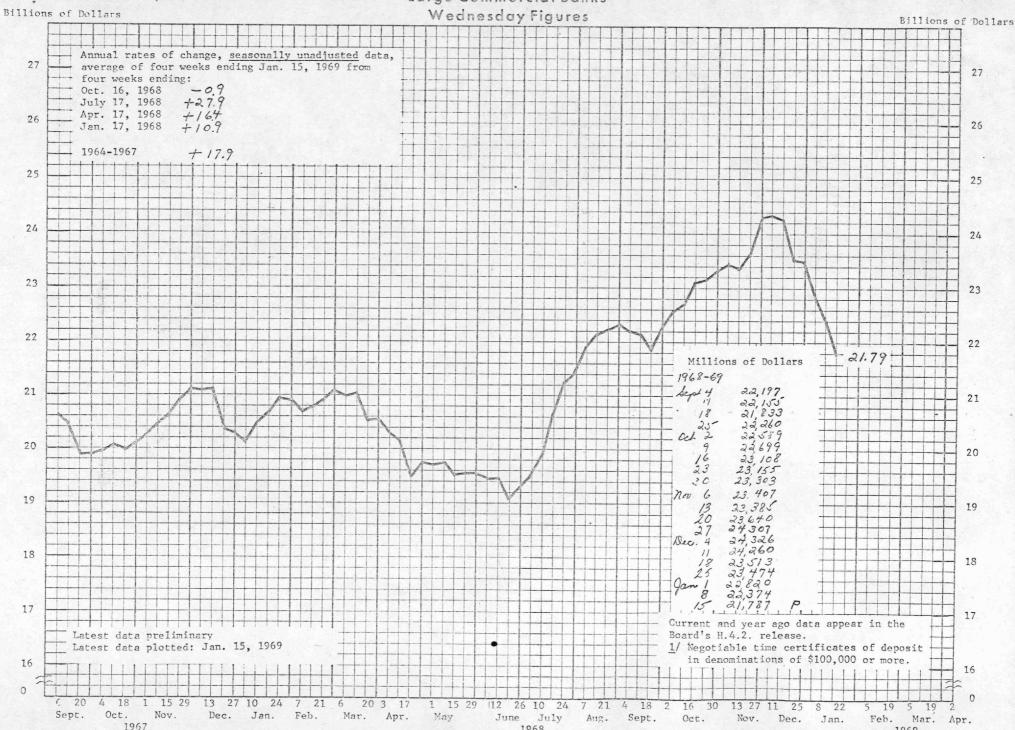


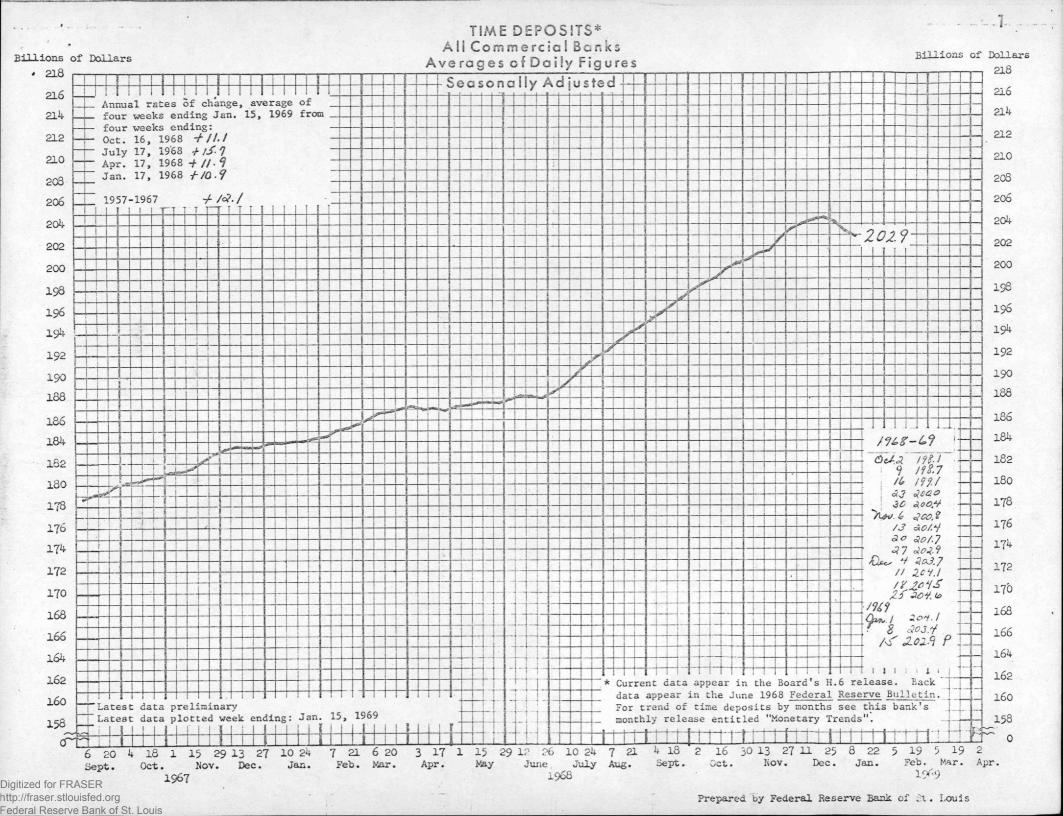
Billions of Dollars

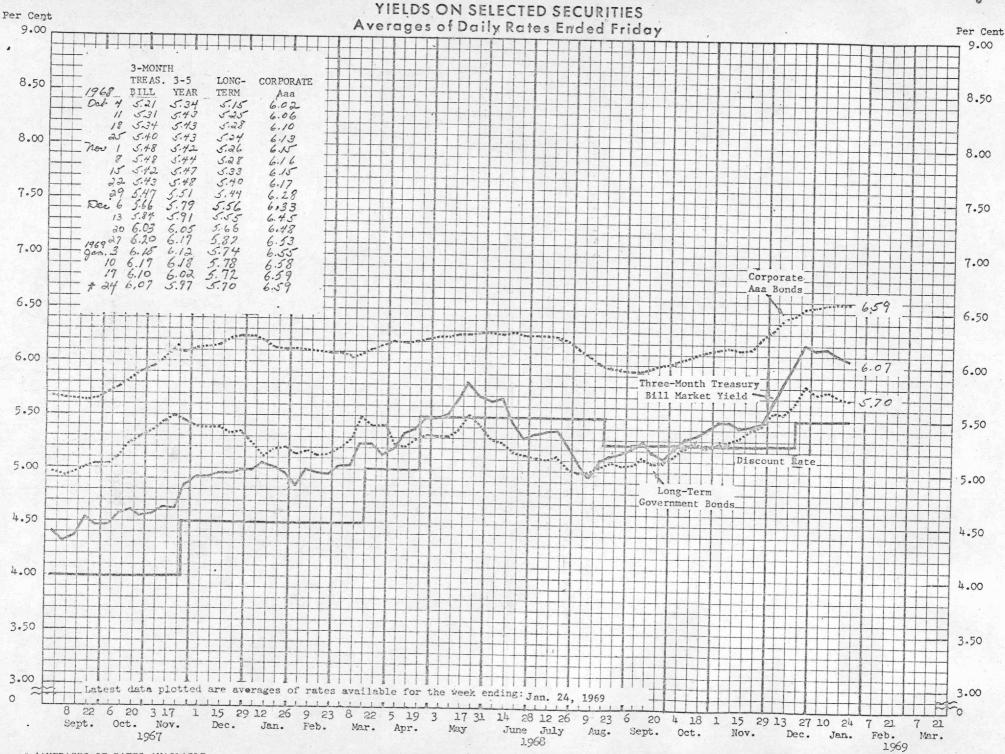


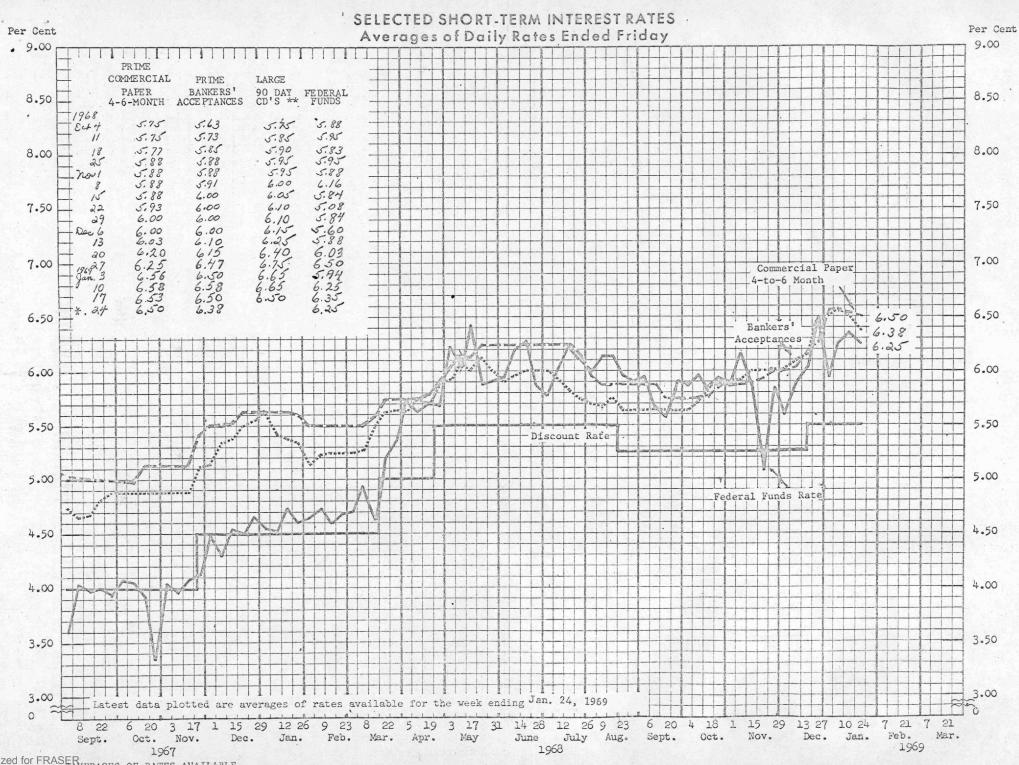
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

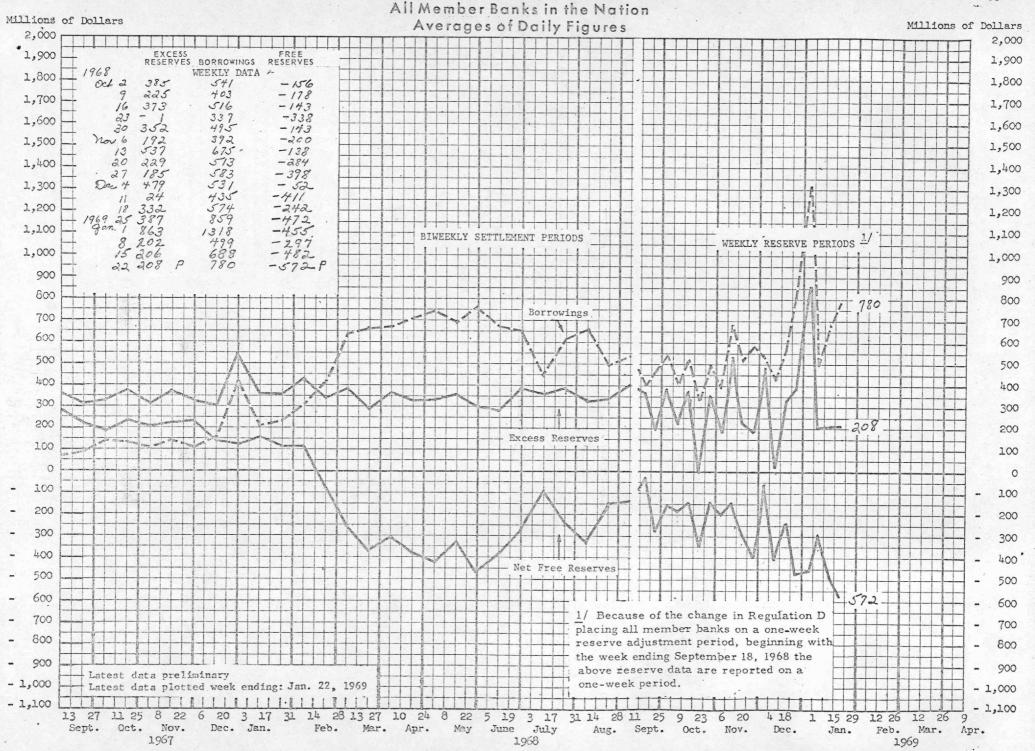
Prepared by Federal Rocamin Real of Ch

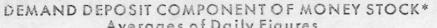


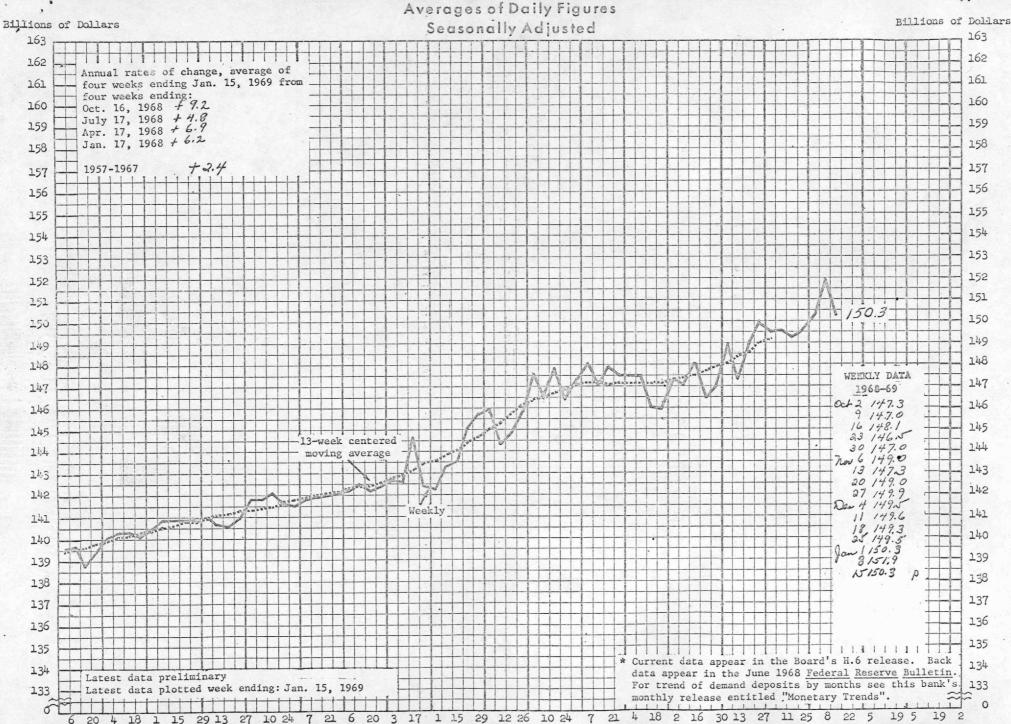












http://fraser.stlouisfed.org Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

Oct.

1967

Nov.

Jan.

Feb.

Apr.

May

June

July

1968

Aug.

Sept.

Oct.

Digitized for FRASER

Prepared by Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

Dec.

Jan.

Feb. Mar.

1969

11