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The nation's money stock, consisting of demand deposits and currency held by the public, averaged \$194.9 billion in the four weeks ending May 21 , up at a 3.9 per cent annual rate from the four weeks ending November 20 (page 5). Over the same period, time deposits have shown little net change (page 6), and the money stock plus time deposits has grown at a 1.5 per cent rate (page 7). These rates are all below the unusually rapid rates of the preceding two years.

Time deposits actually continued rising until ate December, and then declined for a month before leveling if. This pattem is the result of a sharp, continuing decline in large negotiable certificates of deposit (page 8), coupled with moderate growth in other time and savings deposits. From December to April, the volume of $C D$ 's declined about $\$ 6$ billion, while the volume of comercial paper outstanding rose $\$ 2$ billion.

The divergent movements in commercial paper and large $C D$ 's, which are similar to those recorded in the last half of 1966 , are largely due to interest rate movements (pages 10 and 11 ). The rate on 4 - to 6 -month commercial paper rose from 6.20 per cent in mid-December to 7.46 per cent in the early part of the current week. During the same period, the secondary market rate on large $C D$ 's maturing in three months rose from 6.40 per cent to 7.45 per cent. But Regulation $Q$ ceilings, which limit the rates banks can offer on new $C D^{\prime} s$, remained at 6 per cent for 90 to 179 day deposits and at $6-1 / 4$ per cent for deposits maturing in 180 days or more. As market rates have risen relative to these ceiling rates, certificates of deposit have become increasingly less attractive to investors, and they have bypassed the banks in positioning their funds. However, this movement of funds does not change materially the total volume of liquid assets or credit extended in the economy.

Interest Rate Movements (Changes in Basis Points)

## Short- Berm Rates

Federal Funds
3-Month Treasury Bills
Secondary Market Rates on CD's mmercial Paper
Bankers' Acceptances
Week ended December 20,
1968 to Week ended

Longer-Term Rates
3-5 Year Government Bonds
Long-Term Government Bonds
Corporate Aaa Bonds

[^0]Week ended March 28,
1969 to Three Days $\frac{\text { ended May 28, } 1969}{+1.80}$
$+1.80$
$+.16$
$+.80 \%$
$+.58$
+.87

As the accompanying table indicates, most short-term interest rates have increased at an accelerated pace since late March, whereas longer-term rates have tended to level or even decline. One explanation of these finterest rate movementa is that the rise in short-term rates represents, in part, the initial impact of recent tighter monetary actions. The easing in long-tern rates may represent expectations that the effect of the recent tighter monetary policy will be to reduce the rate of increase of total spending, prices, and nominal interest rates over the longer run.

> Rates of change reported in this releane are intended to serve as surcmaxies which may be useful in analyzing recent developmentr.

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All Member Banns in the Nation
Averages of Daily Figures
illions of Dollars





MONEY STOCKPLUS TIMEDEPOSITS*

Seasonally Adjusted


#  

1969

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YIELDS ON SELECG SECURITIES

Jan. Feb. Mar. Apr. May June Ju
1968
1968





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Averages of Dail $i a t e s$ Ended Friday
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EXCESS



[^0]:    * Week ended March 28, 1969 to week ended May 23, 1969

