

U.S. FINANCIAL DATA_

Week ending: August 13, 1969

Data for demand deposits, money stock, money stock plus time deposits, and money stock plus Government deposits series were not available in time for publication.

The monetary base was about unchanged on balance in the past three months, and increased at a 3.2 per cent rate since December 1968 (page 2). These recent growth rates compare with a 6.5 per cent increase in 1968. Federal Reserve credit, the main source of the monetary base, has increased at a 1.9 per cent rate in the past three months, and at a 3.1 per cent annual rate in the past six months (page 2).

Most market interest rates have tended to decline somewhat in recent weeks, after increasing rapidly from early May to July (pages 6 and 7). The three-month Treasury bill rate averaged 7.10 per cent in the week ending July 25, but has been somewhat lower since then. Yields on four- to six-month commercial paper have been marked down from 8.75 to 8.38 per cent recently, and yields on bankers' acceptances have been reduced from 8.50 to about 8 per cent.

Since early December 1968, certificates of deposit at large commercial banks have fallen about 45 per cent or \$11 billion to total \$13.3

billion on August 6 (page 4). By comparison, these deposits declined less than \$3 billion during the so-called "Credit Crunch" from August to December of 1966. Time deposits at large commercial banks have declined at a 7 per cent annual rate since December (page 9), as market interest rates have been high relative to Regulation O ceilings which limit rates banks are allowed to pay on time and savings deposits. In the second half of 1968, when market interest rates were low relative to these interest rate ceilings, time deposits grew at an 18 per cent annual rate. When market interest rates decline sufficiently that the rates banks can pay on time deposits become competitive, these deposits should resume normal growth.

Member bank borrowings from the Federal Reserve averaged \$1.3 billion in the four weeks ending August 13, compared with a \$1.4 billion average in May and June (page 8). By comparison, borrowings from the Federal Reserve averaged \$.8 billion in December. The net borrowed reserve position of banks (excess reserves minus borrowings) averaged \$1.1 billion in the past four weeks, compared with \$0.3 billion in December.

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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requirements due to shifts in deposits among

Apr.

2 16 30 14 28

11 25

June

9 23

July

1969

classes of banks.

5 19

19

Jan. Feb. Mar.

22 5

Latest data preliminary

July Aug.

Latest data plotted week ending: Aug. 13, 1969

16

1968

Oct.

30 13 27 11 25

Dec.

Nov.

Sept.

20

Aug.

29

Oct.

12 26

Nov.

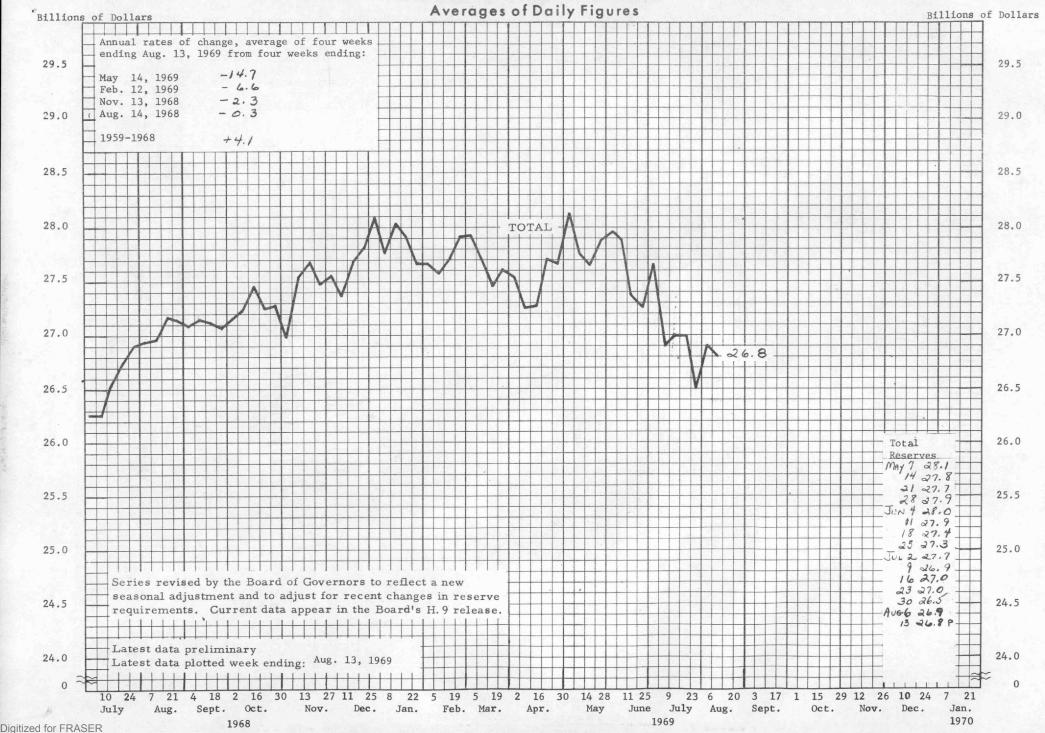
Dec.

Jan.

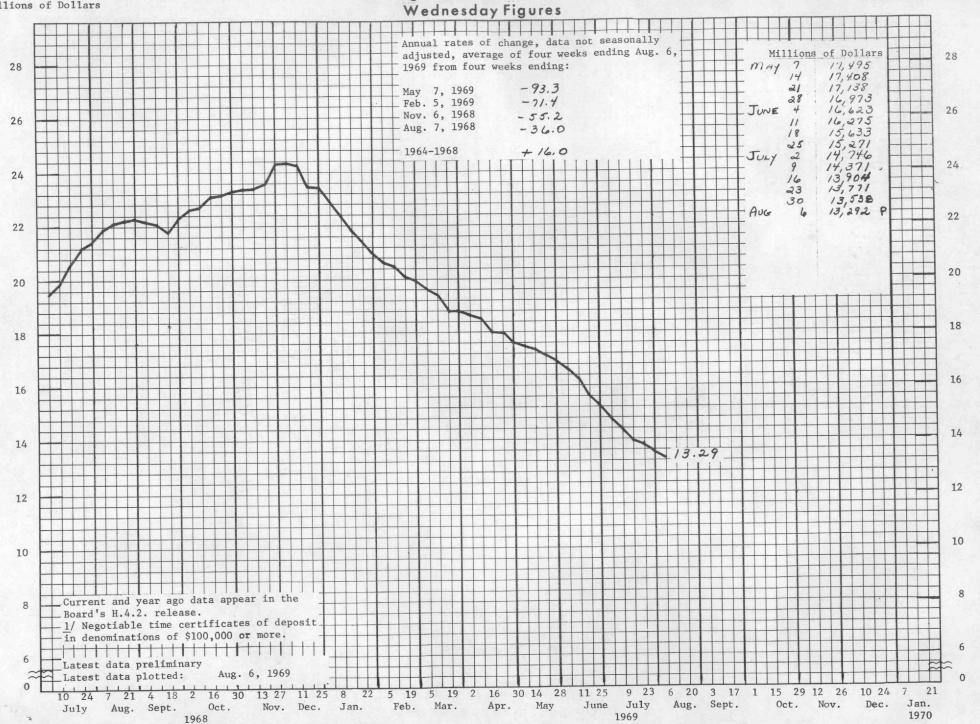
1970

60

RESERVES
All Member Banks in the Nation

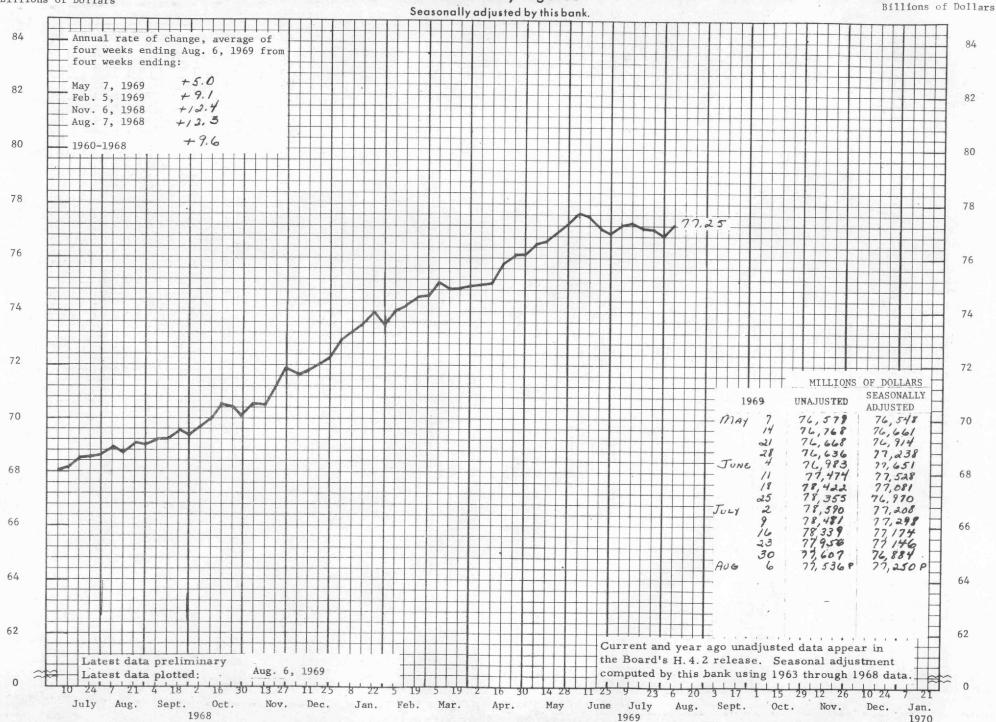


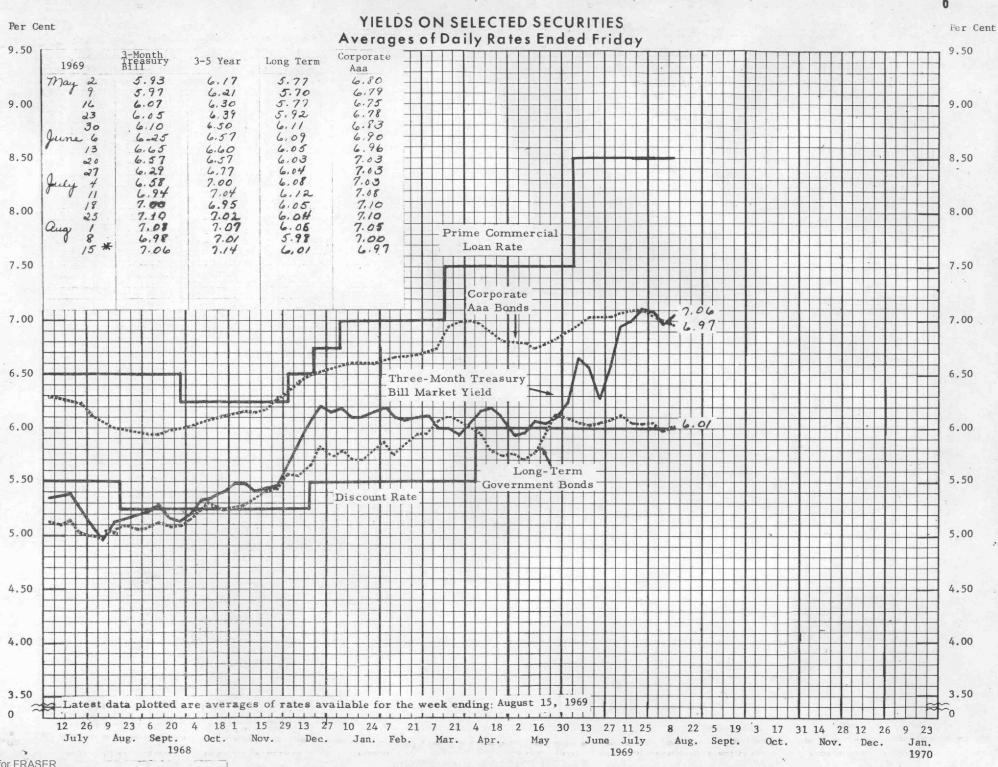
Billions of Dollars

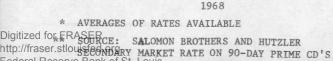


BUSINESS LOANS Large Commercial Banks









Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

July Aug. Sept. Oct.

Per Cent

11.00

10.50

10.00

8.00

7.50

7.00

6.50

6.00

5.50

1969

Thay 2

Prime

Paper

4-6 Month

7.18

7.25

7.38

7.38

7.68

8.40

8.55

8.66

8.75

8.65

8.53

8.53

8.38

8.20

2.48

Commercial Prime

Bankers 1

Acceptances

7.05

7.48

7.50

7.50

7.90

8.08

8.38

8.50

8.50

8.35

8.18

8.03

8.09

4-to-6 Month

1 15 29 13 27 10 24 7 21 7 21 4 18 2 16

Feb. Mar. Apr.

Dec. Jan.

Nov.

Bankers' Acceptances

August 15, 1969

30 13

27

June

11 25

July

Aug. Sept.

17 31

7.00

6.50

6.00

5.50

5.00

1970

BORROWINGS AND EXCESS RESERVES

All Member Banks in the Nation

