U.S. FINANCIAL DATA

Week ending: September 23, 1970

LIBRARY

The money stock has risen at a 6.3 per cent annual rate since the four weeks ending March 18, a period of six months (page 5). By comparison, this magnitude rose little on balance from June 1969 to February 1970. The demand deposit component of money has risen at a 5.9 per cent rate over the past six months (page 4) and the currency component at a 6.9 per cent rate.

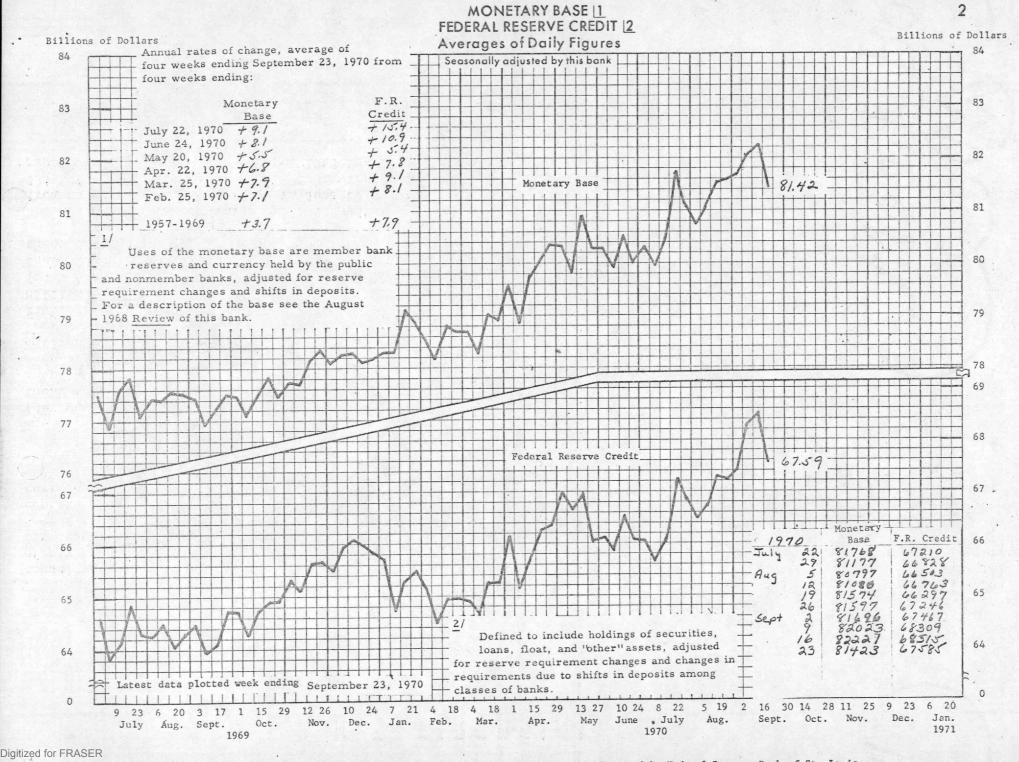
Time deposits at commercial banks have increased at a 22 per cent annual rate during the past six months and even more rapidly, at a 33 per cent rate, since the four weeks ending July 15, a period of two months (page 8). These rapid rates reflect both lower market interest rates and two relaxations of Regulation Q ceilings on January 21 and June 24. By comparison, time deposits declined at a 5.4 per cent rate from December 1968 to February 1970. The outstanding volume of large negotiable certificates of deposit has increased from \$10 billion on February 4 to \$21 billion on September 16 (page 6). Since the change in Regulation Q on June 24, there has been approximately an \$8 billion increase in these CD's.

Total commercial paper outstanding declined From an average of \$39 billion in June to an average of \$36 billion in August (page 6). In contrast, commercial paper more than doubled from June 1968 to June 1970. Reflecting both the more rapid monetary expansion and a slowing in demand for loan funds, substantial declines in short-term market interest rates have occurred since the beginning of the year (pages 10 and 11). Yields on 4- to 6-month commercial paper declined from about 9 per cent in early January to 7.25 per cent in the three days ending September 23. The prime rate, the interest rate charged by commercial banks on loans to highest grade business customers, has usually followed significant movements in short-term market rates and responds to the same supply and demand forces. This rate was bowered in March from 8-1/2 per cent to 8 per cent and further to 7-1/2 per cent in September.

Member bank borrowings from the Federal Reserve have declined from about \$1.1 billion a year ago to about \$900 million last spring and to an average of \$620 million for the last six weeks (page 12). In general, this borrowing has declined in response to narrowing of the spread between short-term market interest rates and the discount rate, and the greater ability of banks to obtain time deposit funds.

> Prepared by Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis Released: September 25, 1970

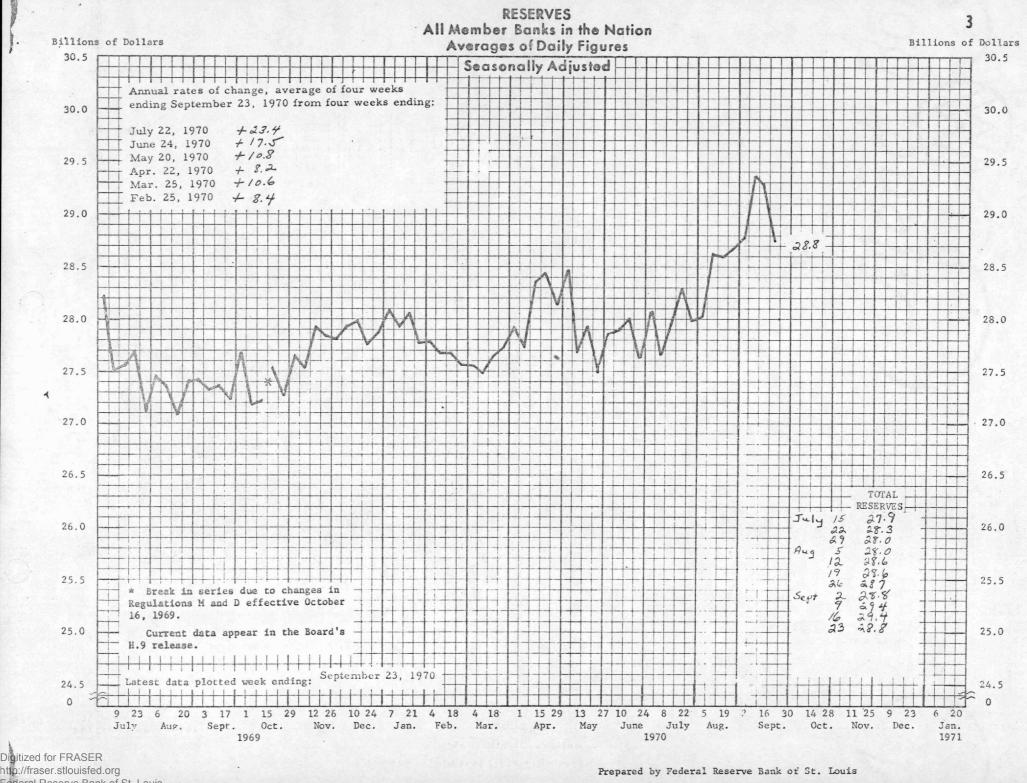
Digitized for FRASER http://fraser.stlouisfed.org Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis



http://fraser.stlouisfed.org

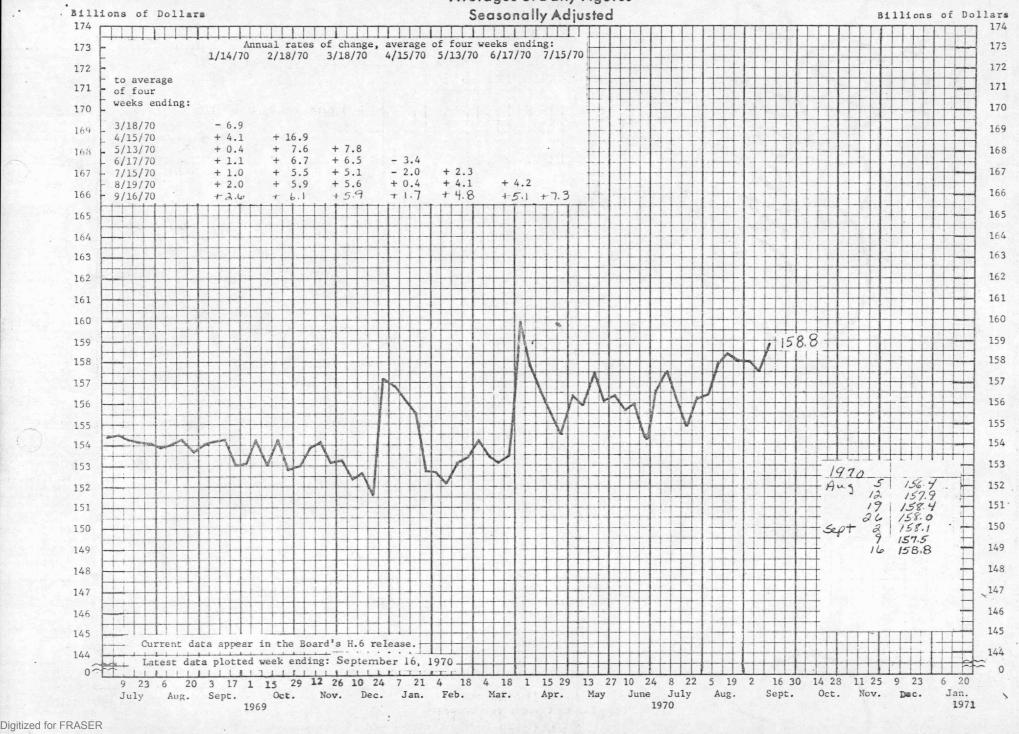
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

Prepared by Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis



Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

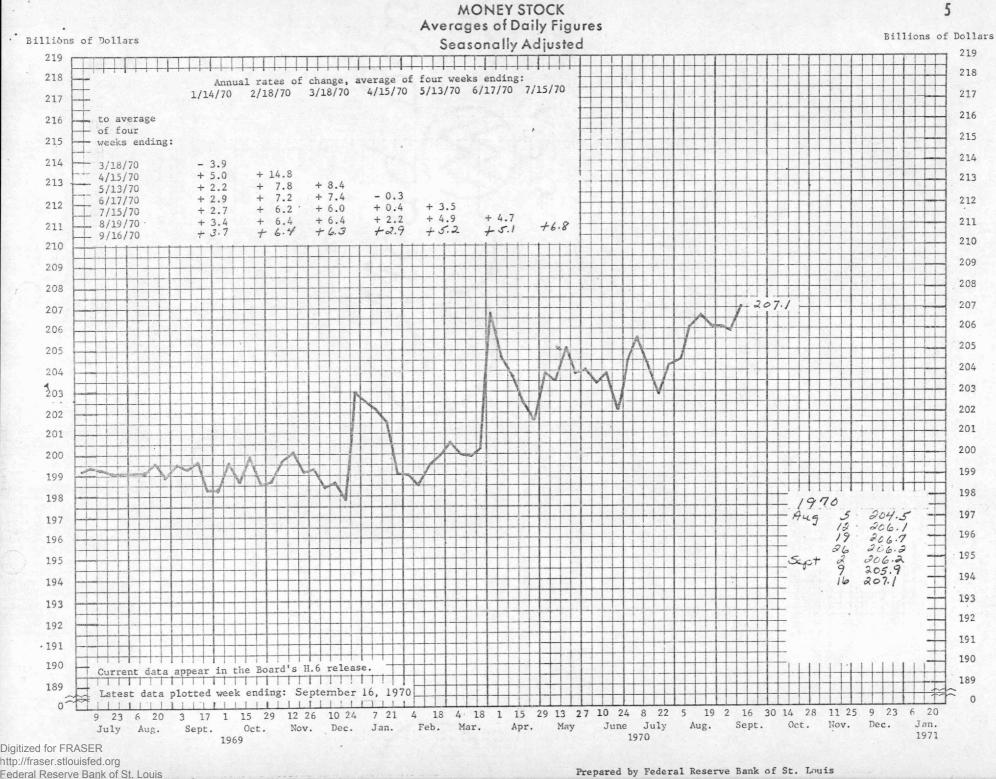
DEMAND DEPOSIT COMPONENT OF MONEY STOCK Averages of Daily Figures

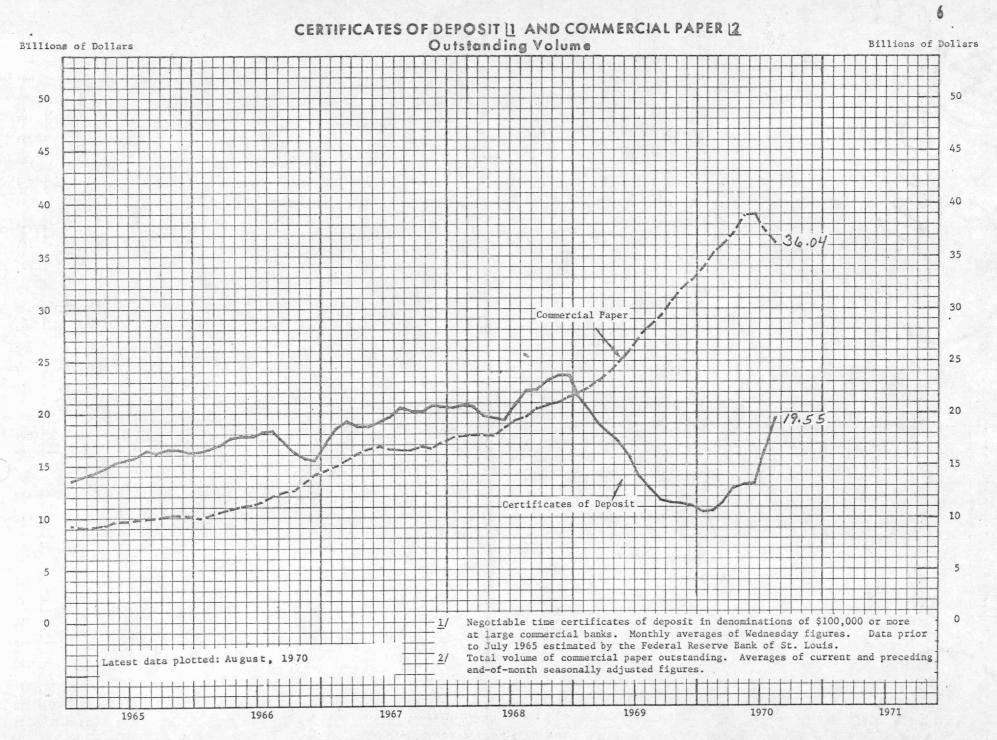


http://fraser.stlouisfed.org

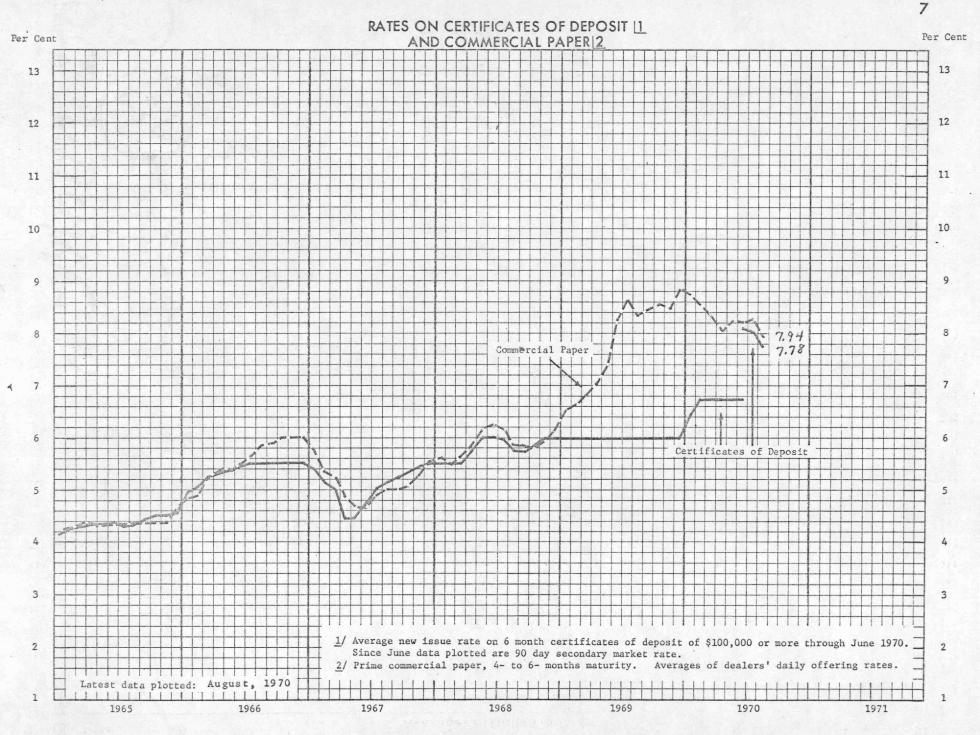
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

Prepared by Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

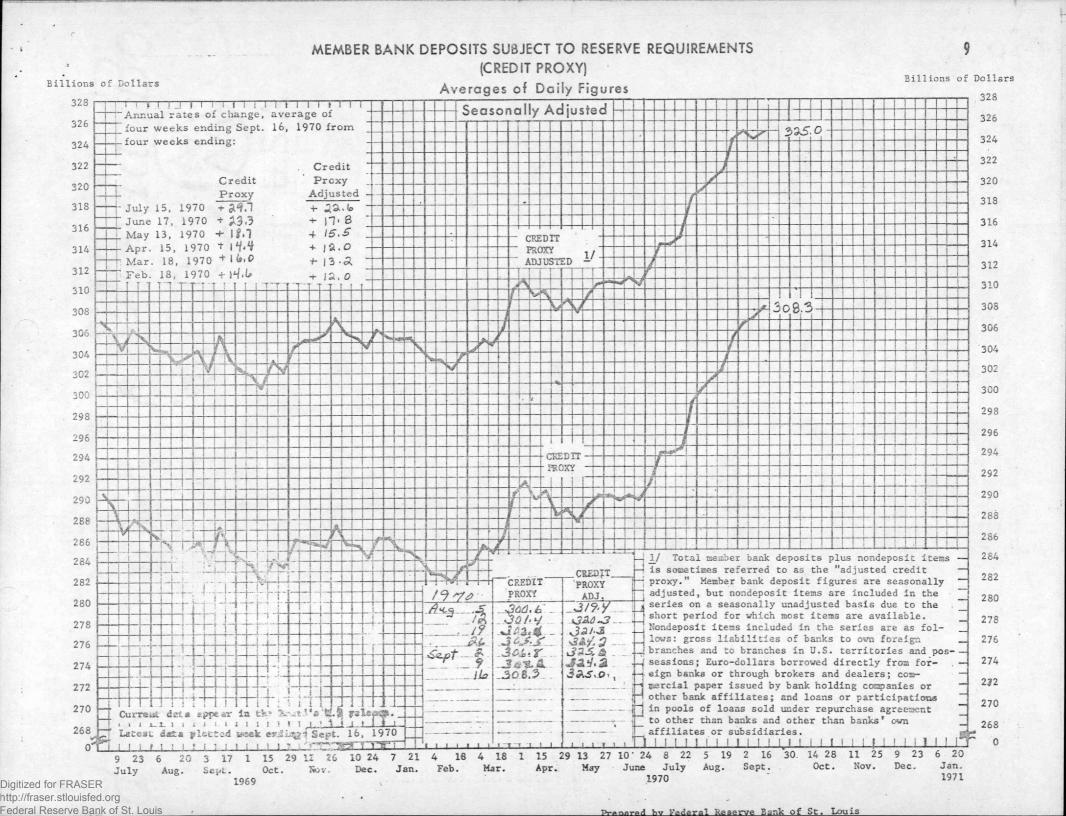


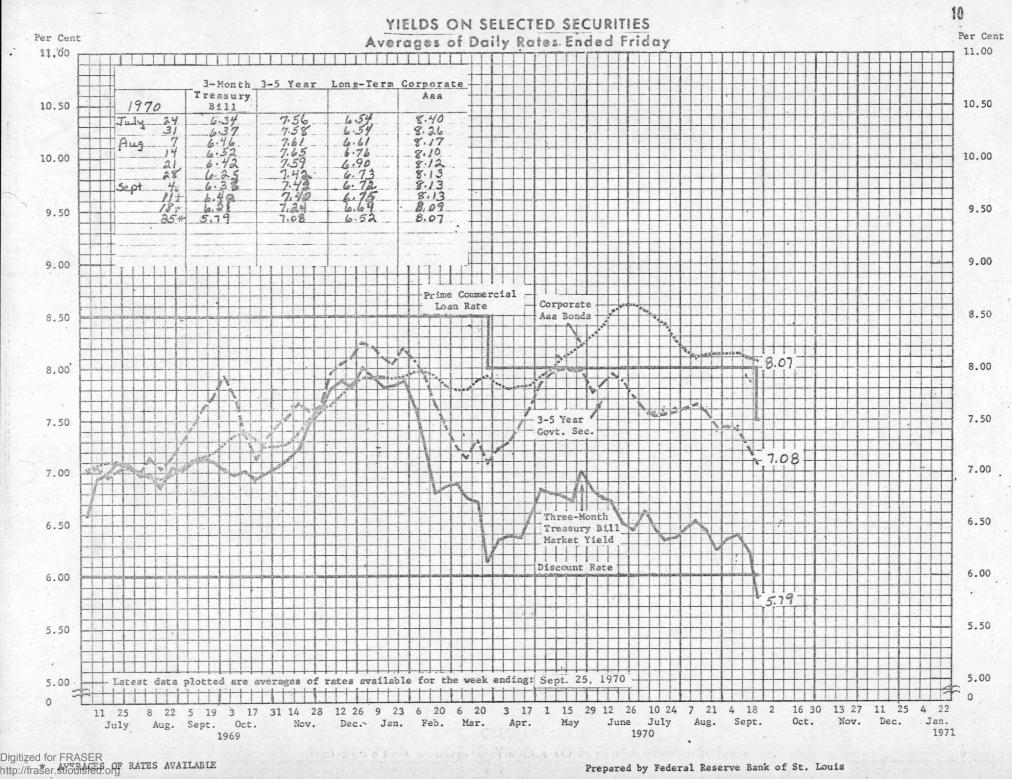


Digitized for FRASER http://fraser.stlouisfed.org Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis Prepared by Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis



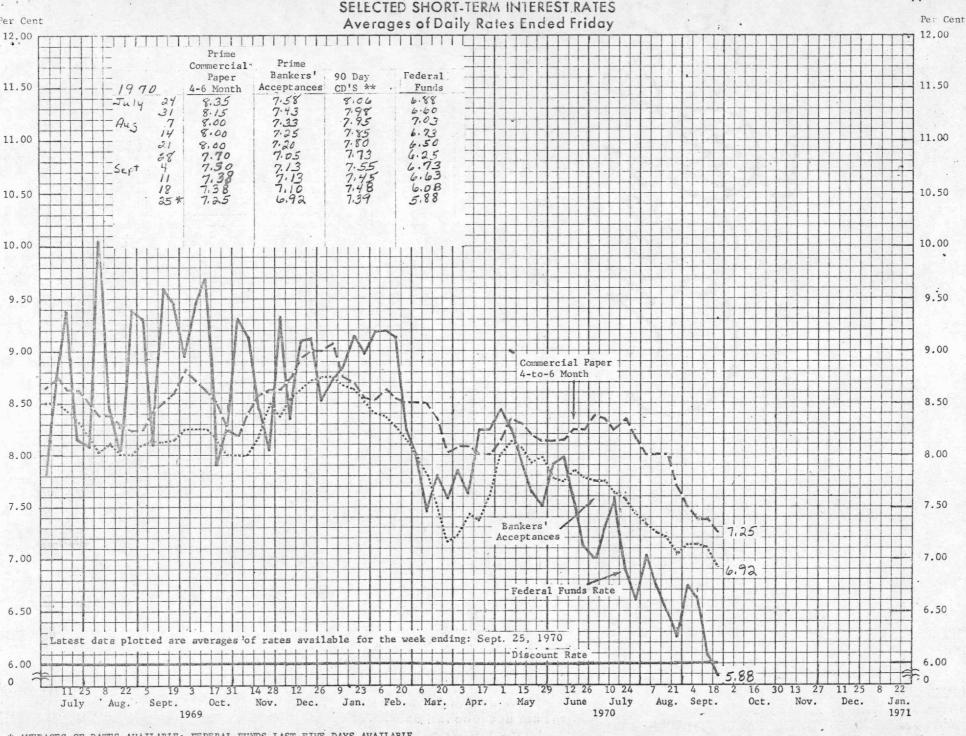
Digitized for FRASER http://fraser.stlouisfed.org Føderal Reserve Bank of St. Louis Prepared by Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis





Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

.



Mar S. aku:

.Y - 110240 10.

* AVERAGES OF RATES AVAILABLE; FEDERAL FUNDS LAST FIVE DAYS AVAILABLE Digitized for FRATERE SECONDARY MARKET RATE, WEEKLY AVERACES ENDING http://fraser.stlouisied.ard's H.9 RELEASE.

11

Per Cent

Prepared by Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

