# Week ending: Sepiember 23, 1970 

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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 ? 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 $C D^{\prime}$ s.

Total commercial paper outstanding declined Irom 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 lowered 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 $\$ 620 \mathrm{million}$ 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.

FEDERAL RESERVE CREDIT 12
fillions of Dollars

Biliions of Dollars
84 Annual rates of change, average of
four weeks ending September 23, 1970 from four weeks ending:

Uses of the monetary base are member bank reserves and currency held by the public - and nonmember banks, adjusted for reserve - requirement changes and shifts in deposits. -For a description of the base see the August - 1968 Review of this bank.


Averages of Daily Figures

## All Member Banks in the Nation




MONEY STOCK


CERTIFICATES OFDEPOSIT II AND COMMERCIALPAPER L2
Billion of Dollars
Outstanding Volume
Billions of Dollars
 $\square$ पाM

$$
40
$$

45

40
-

$$
35
$$




Negotiable time certificates of deposit in denominations of $\$ 100,000$ or more
at large commercial banks. Monthly averages of Wednesday figures. Data prior to July 1965 estimated by the Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis.
Total volume of commercial paper outstanding. Averages of current and preceding
end-of-month seasonally adjusted figures.

1965
1966
1969
1970

RATES ON CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT 11




* AVERAGES OF RATES AVAILABLE; FEDERAL FUNDS LAST FIVE DAYS AVAILABIE Digitized For fost http://fraser stlop Presinay TWO DAYS EARLIER. CURRENI DATA APPEAR IN Federal Reserve ank op St. Houis REEASE.

Prepared by Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis


