

U.S. FINANCIAL DATA

Week ending: November 25, 1970

Market interest rates have declined since January (pages 10 and 11). Yield curves of Government securities, comparing January 20 with November 20, 1970, indicate that short-term rates have fallen much more than long-term rates (page 9). Short-term rates have declined sharply as loan demand has weakened and as the Federal Reserve System has purchased securities making short-term funds more available. In addition, some of the funds raised in the capital markets have been temporarily invested in short-term market instruments, which tends to lower their yields. Long-term rates have not fallen as much, due mainly to a strong demand for long-term funds bolstered by a continued strong expectation of price increases and by the desire to improve liquidity.

Yields on three-month Treasury bills averaged 4.93 per cent in the three days ending November 25, lowest since the Fall of 1967. These securities have fallen about 1 percentage point in the past four weeks, and over 3 percentage points since early January. Yields on prime four- to six-month commercial paper averaged 5.75 per cent in the first three days of this week, down about 90 basis points in the past three weeks. Long-term Government securities averaged 5.96 per cent in the first half of this week, down about 90 basis points in the past four weeks, and down about 70 basis points from January. Aaa-rated state and local Government bond rates were 5.95 per cent on November 12, down about 40 basis points since January.

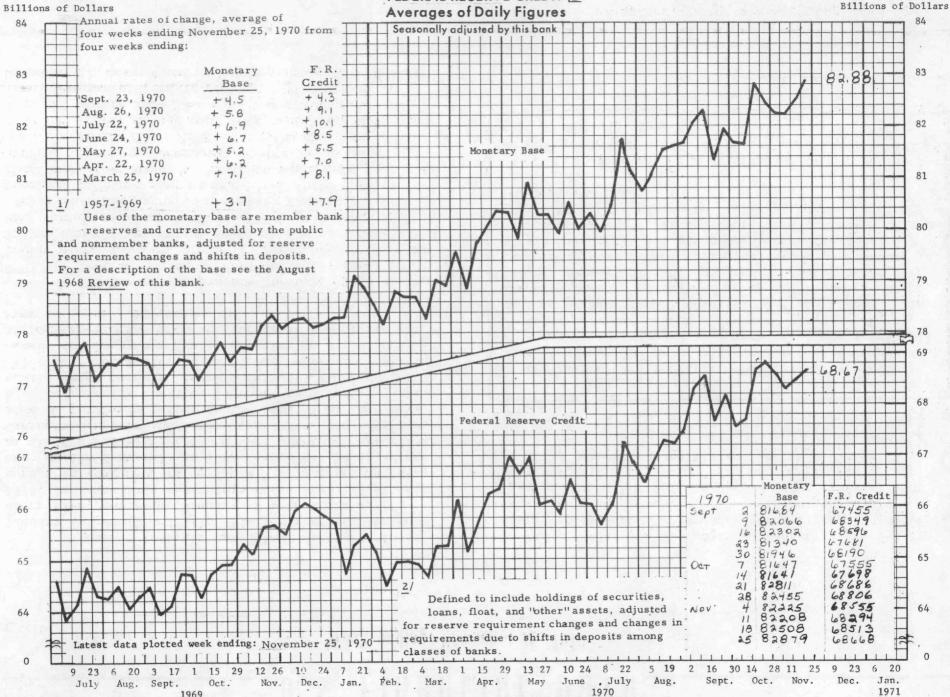
Following decreases in market rates, but reacting to the same supply and demand forces, commercial banks early this week lowered their interest rate on loans to prime business customers from 7-1/4 per cent to 7 per cent. The prime rate has now fallen a total of 1-1/2 per centage points so far in 1970.

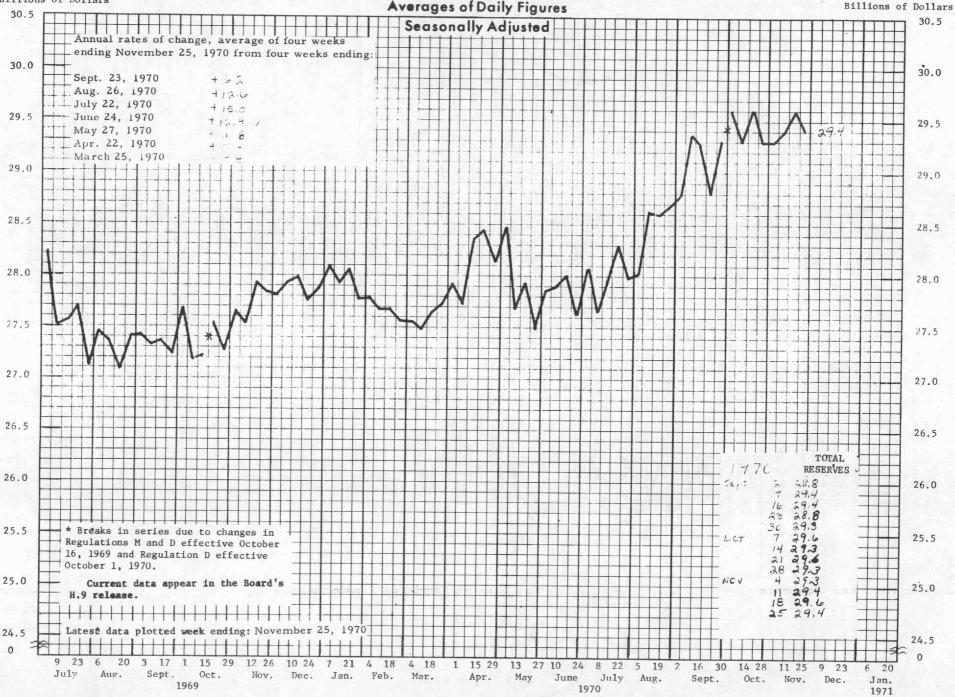
Money Stock Revision. The Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System has revised the money stock series. The new series reflects annual revisions of seasonal factors and benchmark adjustments, as well as major adjustments for a downward bias (in the old series) arising from international transactions. The level of the new series for money stock during October, 1970 is \$213.0 billion, compared to \$206.0 billion for the old series. Similarly, money stock in February is \$204.5 billion by the new series, compared to \$199.3 billion by the old series. For an illustration of the impact of this revision on the rates of change of money for 1970 see page 5.

A more complete description of the new series, as well as listings of the revised data, will be available in the near future.

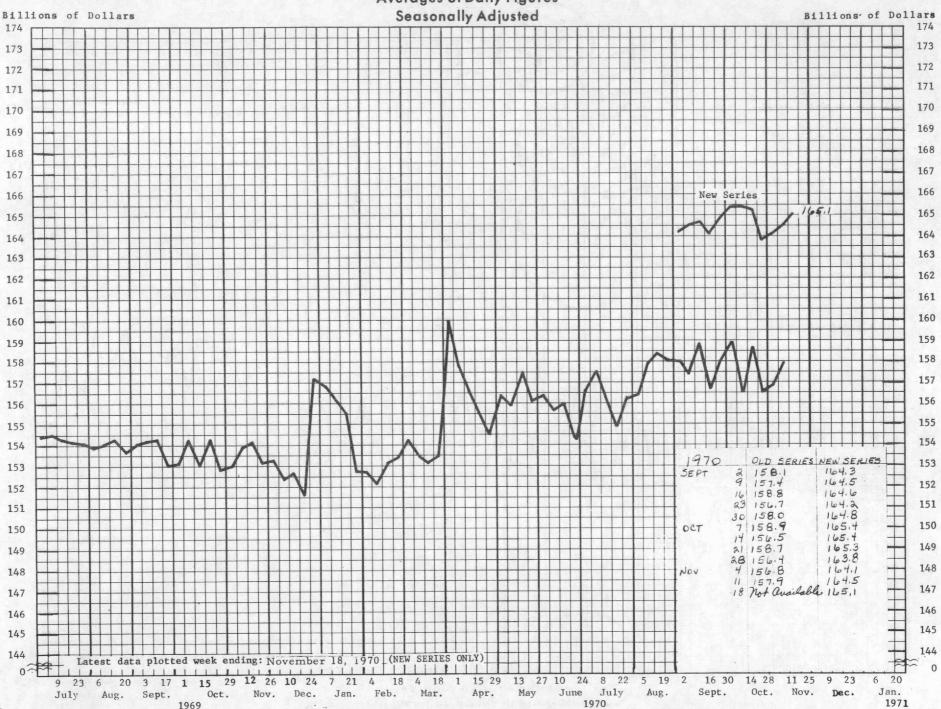
Prepared by Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis Released:November 27, 1970

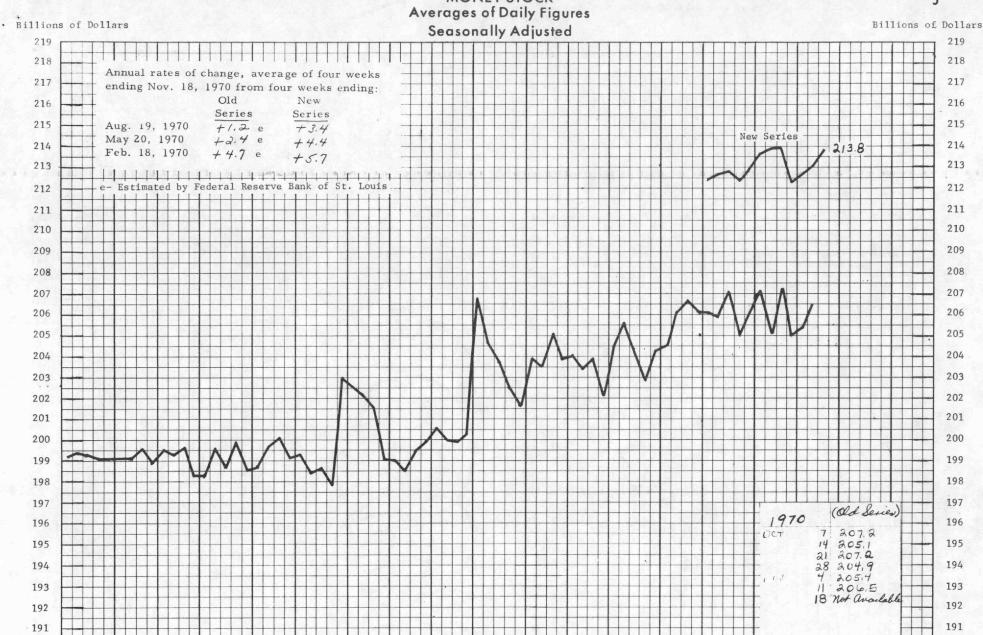
MONETARY BASE 1 FEDERAL RESERVE CREDIT 2 Averages of Daily Figures





DEMAND DEPOSIT COMPONENT OF MONEY STOCK Averages of Daily Figures





1 15

Apr.

29

13 27 10

June

July

1970

May

190

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July Aug.

week ending: November 18, 1970 (

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Nov.

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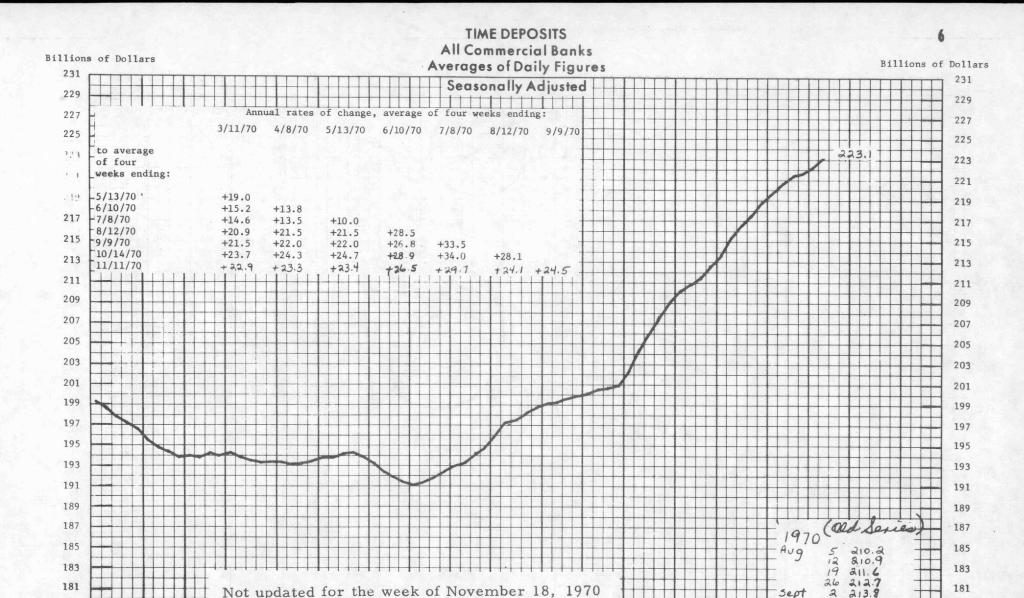
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189

20

Jan.

1971



due to major revision of the Money Stock series

18

Feb.

4 18

Mar.

Apr.

19

Sept.

Aug.

22

July

June

213.8

216.6

2/7.7

2189

219.8

220.B

321.7

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Nov.

16

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14 28

Oct.

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1971

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175

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Current data appear in the Board's H.6 release.

Aug. Sept.

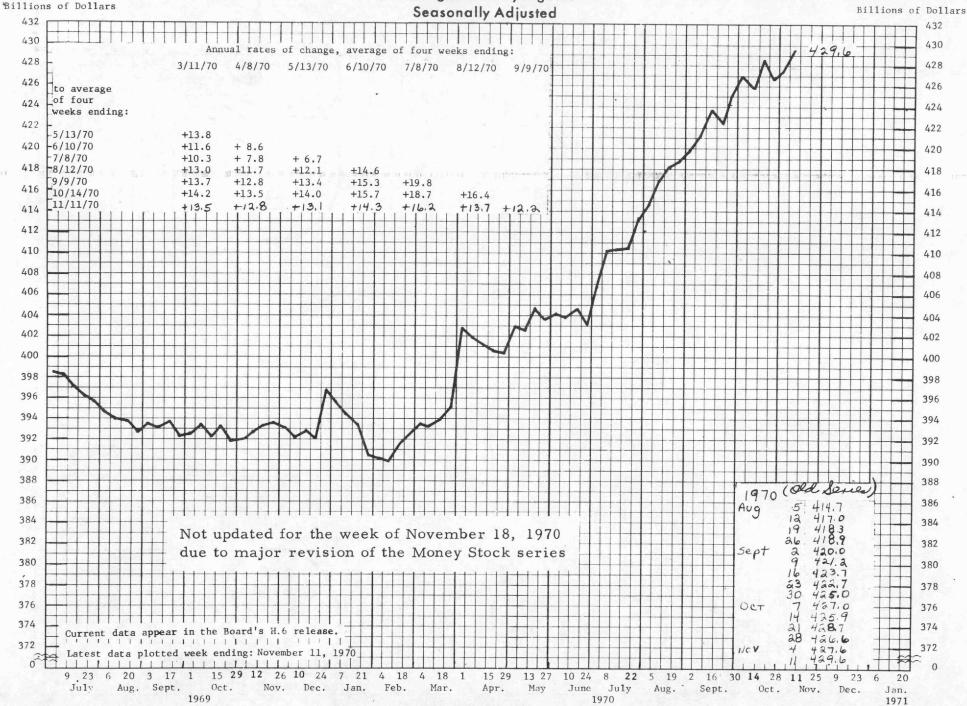
Latest data plotted week ending: November 11, 1970

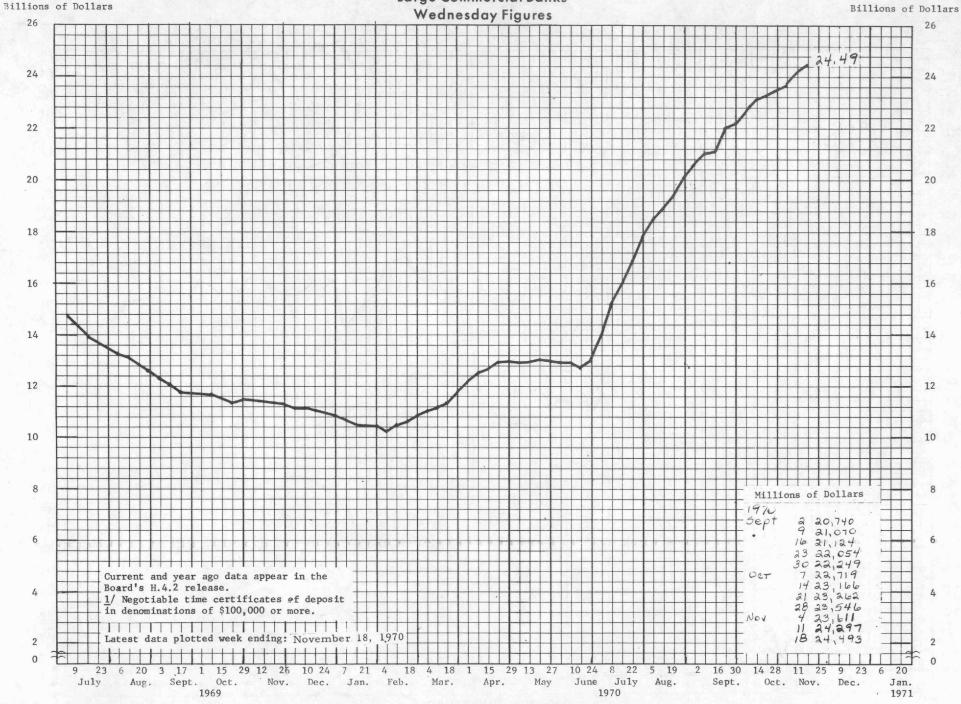
1 15 29 12 26 10 24 7 21 4

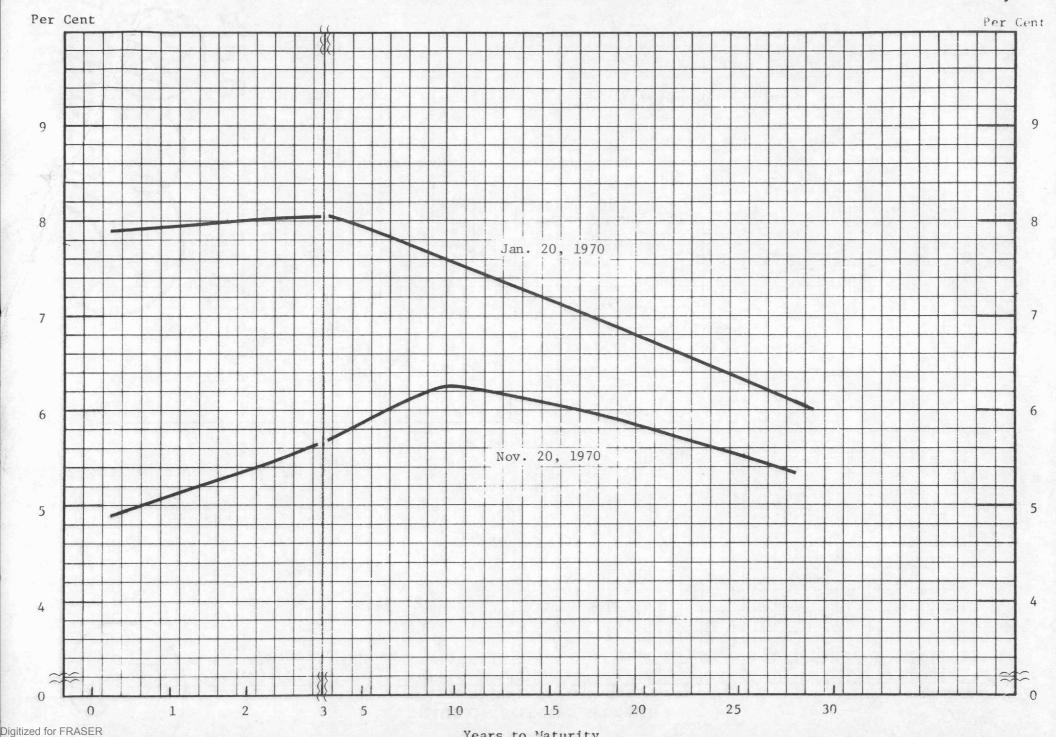
Dec. Jan.

Oct. Nov.

Averages of Daily Figures







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



