## Week ending: January 20, 1971

Short-term market interest rates have declined since January 1970, and have fallen quite rapidly since October except for a brief pause in December (pages 10 and 11). The declines in rates have reflected a decrease in the demand of funds relative to supply. Three-month Treasury bill rates averaged 4.23 per cent in the three days ending January 20, compared with about 6 per cent in early October. Yields on four- to six-month commer-
al paper averaged 5 per cent in the first half of this ek, compared with 7 per cent in early October and 8 per cent in mid-August. Federal fund rates averaged 4.18 per cent in the five days ending January 20, compared with about a 5 per cent rate in mid-December, $5-1 / 2$ per cent in the second half of November, and 6 per cent in late September and October.

The prime interest rate, the rate charged by commercial banks on loans made to large high-rated business customers, was marked down from 6-1/2 per cent to $6-1 / 4$ per cent late last week and then to 6 per cent early this week. The latter change was the sixth reduction since early November and the eighth since early 1970, when this rate was at its historical high of $8-1 / 2$ per cent. Even with these numerous declines in recent months, the spread between the prime rate and commercial per rates (a major competitive rate) has increased from about 65 basis points in October to about 100 basis points now. The declines in the prime rate were necessary in order to adjust to changing supply and demand conditions. Banks have not only gained funds through monetary expansion and rapid growth of time deposits, but have also had less demand for bank loans because of the slowdown in general economic activity and refinancing with longer-term borrowing.

Early this week, six Federal Reserve banks lowered their discount rates from $5-1 / 4$ to 5 per cent, the fourth decline of $1 / 4$ percentage points since early November. This change brings this rate into somewhat closer alignment with market rates.

Total bank loans and investments have increased at a 9.3 per cent annual rate since February 1970, compared with an increase at a 2.4 per cent annual rate from December 1968 to February 1970. However, total loans have increased at only a 4.7 per cent rate since last February, a slower rate than the 7.1 per cent rate from December 1968 to February 1970. Since February total investments have increased at a rapid 20 per cent rate, compared with a decline at about a 7 per cent rate from December 1968 to February 1970. The small growth of total loans since February, while banks apparently had funds to lend, is evidence of a relatively weak demand for loans.

The nation's money stock, consisting of private demand deposits and currency in the hands of the public, has risen at a 5.3 per cent annual rate since December 1969, compared with a 3.1 per cent growth rate in 1969 (page 5). Demand deposits, the major component of money, has increased at a 5.0 per cent rate, compared with a 2.4 per cent rate in 1969 (page 4). The currency component has increased at a 6.5 per cent rate, and a 6 per cent rate in 1969.

MONETARY BASE $\dagger 1$
FEDERAL RESERVE CREDIT 12
Averages of Daily Figures
Billions of Dollar
84

83

82


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.

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& \text { r reserve requirement changes and changes in }
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for reserve requirement changes and changes in

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\text { 6 Latest data plotted week ending: January } 20,19.71 \text { requirements due to shifts in deposits among }
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1970 1969







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