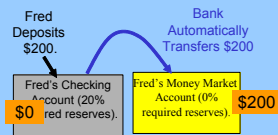


## Making Money



## Money Can be Created

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  - The Federal Reserve System

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  - The Federal Reserve System
  - The Bank of England
  - The Bank of Japan
  - The European Central Bank

## Money Can be Created

- The government can create money
- Commercial Banks can Create Money

## How Money is Created

- Suppose the Federal Reserve System purchases a \$200 bond from Fred.
  - If I bought a bond, I would have to pay for it with money I already had.
  - Not the Fed. It can print money.

## How Money is Created (2)

- Lets suppose the Fed hands Fred \$200, in the form of 10 \$20 bills, fresh off the presses.
- $M_b$ ,  $M_1$ , and  $M_2$  have all gone up by \$200

## How Money is Created (3)

- Lets suppose the Fed hands Fred \$200, in the form of 10 \$20 bills, fresh off the presses.
- $M_b$ ,  $M_1$ , and  $M_2$  have all gone up by \$200
- Suppose Fred decides to keep \$100 in cash and put \$100 in his account at (say) Key Bank.
  - $M_b$ ,  $M_1$ , and  $M_2$  have *still* gone up by \$200
  - \$100 in Fred's Pocket
  - \$100 in Fred's Account at Key Bank

## How Key Bank Creates Money

- Key Bank will probably lend some of that money out. It might keep one \$20 bill as a reserve and lend four to Sam.
- $M_1$ , and  $M_2$  have gone up by \$280
  - \$100 in Fred's Pocket
  - \$100 in Fred's Checking Account
  - \$80 in Sam's Pocket

## How Key Bank Creates Money

Key Bank has increased the money supply.

- Key Bank will probably lend some of that money out. It might keep one \$20 bill as a reserve and lend four to Sam.
- $M_1$ , and  $M_2$  have all gone up by \$280
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  - \$100 in Fred's Checking Account
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## How Key Bank Creates Money

Key Bank has increased the money supply.

- Key Bank cannot increase  $M_b$ , which still remains at \$200
- $M_1$  and  $M_2$  are now up by \$340
  - \$100 in Fred's Pocket
  - \$20 in Key's Vault
  - \$80 in Sam's Pocket

## How Huntington Bank Creates Money

- Sam decides to deposit the entire \$80 in his account at Huntington Bank. Huntington keeps one \$20 as a reserve, and lends the other three out to Janet.
- $M_1$  and  $M_2$  are now up by \$340
  - \$100 in Fred's Pocket
  - \$100 in Fred's Checking Account
  - \$80 in Sam's Checking Account
  - \$60 in Janet's Pocket

## How Key Bank Creates More Money

- Suppose Janet takes her \$60 back to Key for deposit in her account. Key can lend most of this out to Betty and create even more money.
- If Betty takes her money to another bank the process goes on.

## When does it end?

- How much money will be created depends on the money multiplier. Those depend on
  - The fraction of money people want to keep in currency
  - How big a reserve banks maintain.

In 2003,

$M_1$  Multiplier  $\cong 2$

$M_2$  Multiplier  $\cong 8$

These multipliers mean the \$200 bond purchase will lead to a \$400 increase in  $M_1$  and a \$1,600 increase in  $M_2$ .

- How much money will be created depends on the money multiplier. Those depend on
  - The fraction of money people want to keep in currency
  - How big a reserve banks maintain.

## Bank Reserve Requirements

- A liquidity reserve against depositor reserves.
- To meet the *minimum required reserve ratio*, set by the Federal Reserve System. (Sometimes referred to as *required reserves*.)

## Evading Reserve Requirements

Fred's Checking Account (20% required reserves).

Fred's Money Market Account (0% required reserves).

## Evading Reserve Requirements

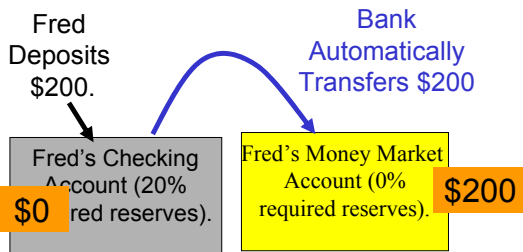
Fred Deposits \$200.

Bank Automatically Transfers \$200

Fred's Checking Account (20% required reserves).

Fred's Money Market Account (0% required reserves).

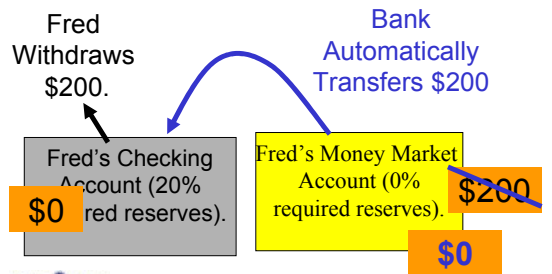
## Evading Reserve Requirements



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## Evading Reserve Requirements



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## Liquidity Reserves

- Banks still maintain reserves. They never know for sure how much depositors will want to withdraw.
- The point is they are set by a business judgment, not by government fiat.

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## What Causes Money Multipliers to Change

- Individuals decide to keep a greater/smaller fraction of their money in cash and a smaller/greater fraction in bank deposits.
- Banks decide to hold a higher/lower percentage of their deposits as reserves.

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## What Causes Money Multipliers to Change

- The public becomes concerned that they will not be able to withdraw their deposits on demand from their banks
- Banks become more concerned that they are not keeping enough reserves to meet their depositor's demands

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## What Causes Money Multipliers to Change

- The public becomes concerned that they will not be able to withdraw their deposits on demand from their banks
- In 1929-33 these effects were a major cause of the Great Depression.
- Banks become more concerned that they are not keeping enough reserves to meet their depositor's demands

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## A Postscript

- We talk about Fred selling a \$200 bond to the Federal Reserve System

## A Postscript

- We talk about Fred selling a \$200 bond to the Federal Reserve System
- Don't Try It

## A Postscript

- We talk about Fred selling a \$200 bond to the Federal Reserve System
- Don't Try It
- Government actually buys and sells through a small group of bond dealers in NYC.

End

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