

SS201: Principles of Economics

Lesson 25: The Monetary System

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Roadmap

- Course Admin
- Unemployment Review
- Show me the Mone(tary) System!
 - Defining Money
 - Banking
 - The Federal Reserve System
 - Quantity Theory of Money
 - Inflation and Its Costs
- If you educate, they will save?

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Course Admin

- ECON PACKED WEEKEND!
 - o Problem Set 5 DUE 24/25 JUL
 - o Problem Set 6 DUE 25/26 JUL
 - o Essay DUE 24 JUL
- WPR Tuesday, 26 JUL
- TEE Thursday, 28 JUL

Calculations

Effects So what?

Crow (2019)

Fill in the missing values

	September 2020	September 2021
Civilian Non-Institutional Population	260,752	
Civilian Labor Force		161,392
Participation Rate	61.4	
Employed	147,796	
Unemployed	12,277	
Unemployment Rate		4.6
Not in Labor Force		100,373

Calculations

Effects

So what?

Crow (2019)

Are the following policies likely to increase or decrease unemployment?

- 1. Increasing the dollar amount of unemployment insurance payments.
- 2. Providing relocation assistance to laid-off workers in economically distressed regions.
- 3. Decreasing the length of time a worker can receive unemployment insurance payments.
- 4. Providing career counseling services to individuals receiving unemployment insurance.
- 5. Increasing the minimum wage in a competitive labor market.
- 6. Offering free community college to workers who lose jobs due to outsourcing.

Calculations

Effects

So what?

Crow (2019)

- All-Volunteer Force (AVF)
- Do labor market conditions affect enlistments?
- Understand the economy not only affects our well-being, but also our national security...





Calculations Effects So what? Crow (2019) Table 2.3. Effect of Current Employment-to-Population Rate on Military Enlistment (OLS and 2SLS) (2)(3)(1)(4)(5)Dependent Variable (per 100,000 15 to 24-year old) Overall Outcome -2.534* Total Applicants 0.03000.0272-0.140** 0.0436 (mean: 72.05) (0.0576)(0.0578)(0.0606)(0.0613)(0.205)

- For every 1% increase in the employment-to-population ratio, there are 2.5 fewer applicants
- Goes on later to show that improved labor markets also result in lower quality applicants

Defining Money

Functions

Kinds

Liquidity

- Medium of Exchange
- Unit of Account
- Store of Value

Defining Money

Functions Kinds Liquidity

- Commodity Money
- Fiat Money
 - o Demand Deposits
 - Currency

Defining Money

Functions

Kinds

Liquidity

Rank the following assets in terms of liquidity:

- The money in your checking account linked to an ATM Card
- A 3-year-old F150
- A House
- A US Treasury Savings Bond
- 1 Share of Google Stock
- 1 Share of an Exchange Traded Fund of an S&P 500
- A \$20 Bill
- 30 grams of pure gold

Banking

Key Terms

Application

- Fractional-Reserve Banking
- Reserve Ratio
- Money Multiplier
- FDIC Insured

Banking

Key Terms

Application

- USAA accepts \$1,000 in deposits from all cadets. The Bank plans to use these deposits to make loans to transitioning officers looking to become entrepreneurs. Assuming the reserve ratio of the bank is 20%, sketch out the balance sheet of the bank.
- How much does USAA loan out? What happens to that money?
- What is the relationship between the reserve ratio and the money multiplier?
- How much money will the \$1,000 of deposited cash generate through the banking system?

The Federal Reserve System

Who What Where When/How

- Central Bank of the United States
- 12 Districts
 - Board Resides in Washington D.C.
- Ran by 7 Governors (including 1 Chair)
 - o Each Appointed by President, confirmed by Senate
 - o Chair serves 4-year terms (offset of 2 years of presidential cycle)
- Intended to be apolitical and objective

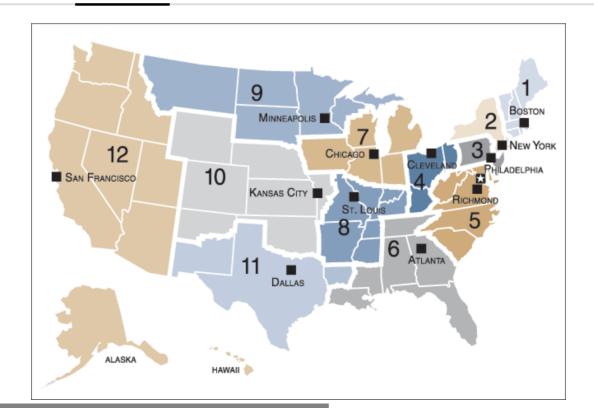
The Federal Reserve System

Who What Where When / How

• Mission is to regulate the money supply and standardize banking across the United States

The Federal Reserve System

Who What Where When / How



The Federal Reserve System

Who What Where When / How

- Established 1913
- List and define the tools the Fed uses to affect money supply.

Quantity Theory of Money

Suppose that you woke up tomorrow and cadet pay was double the amount of dollars... but also all prices you pay (the PX, stores in Highland Falls, Netflix subscriptions, etc.) also doubled.

- Would anything about your daily life or what you choose to buy change? What do we call this concept in economics?
- If the price level is 100 today, what will be the price level tomorrow? What has happened to the value of each dollar in your pocket?
- Graph equilibrium in the market for money. Who defines the demand for money, and what shape does demand have? Who defines the supply of money, and what shape does supply have?
- On the graph above, draw the effect of the FED buying many government bonds. What happens to the value of money? What about the Price level?
- What is the velocity of money? What is the relationship between velocity, the price level, the money supply, and GDP?
- Assuming the velocity of money is stable, explain what happens in the long run when the FED takes action above.

Inflation and the Money Supply

- "All models are wrong, but some are useful."
- Key Takeaway is that our model assumes money neutrality
- If firms and consumers can all act with perfect information, then purchasing power or "real variables" are unaffected. **Inflation**, in this sense, is not bad.
- Relaxing the above assumption, however, there are instances where money is not neutral and affect real variables.
 - "Shoe Leather Costs"
 - o "Menu Costs"
 - Price Variability and Misallocation
 - Taxes on Nominal Returns

If you educate, they will save?

- So what?
- How do you protect yourself against inflation?
- Even if I told you how, would you listen?
- "Sir/Ma'am, why should I save in my TSP? What's the point?"

If you educate, they will save?

• Skimmyhorn (2016) assesses the affect of financial education among basic trainees

Table 8—PFMC Effects on the Thrift Savings Plan Outcomes in Years 1-4

,	Probability (participation) in Year 1 (1)	Probability (participation) in Year 2 (2)	Probability (participation) in Year 3 (3)	Probability (participation) in Year 4 (4)
Panel A. Probability of T	SP participation			
Control mean	0.120	0.151	0.162	0.173
PFMC effect	0.150**	0.134**	0.116**	0.082*
SE	(0.053)	(0.047)	(0.046)	(0.040)
Cluster p-value	0.015	0.014	0.026	0.063
Wild bootstrap <i>p</i> -value	0.012	0.018	0.042	0.098
Observations	82,211	70,785	59,765	44,946
R^2	0.104	0.082	0.074	0.068

- Outcome variable is binary (i.e. 0 or 1), thus highlighted values interpreted as percents.
- Soldiers who received financial education were 15% more likely (over 100% above the control group) to save in the Thrift Savings Plan.

Up Next

• Aggregate Demand and Aggregate Supply!!

References

You haven't cited any references in this bibliography yet.

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