

Savings bonds - theory and empirical evidence

New York University, Graduate School of Business Administration, Salomon Brothers Center for the Study of Financial Institutions - Lecture 15 Notes

Description: -

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Hair -- Physiology -- Congresses.

Hair -- Congresses.

Hair -- Congresses.

Hair -- Diseases -- Congresses.

Self-actualization (Psychology)

Psychology

Psychological aspects

Executives

Personal Growth - General

Leadership

Self-Help / General

General

Business / Economics / Finance

Self-Help

Motivational & Inspirational

Popular psychology

Business & Management

Tongue

Race relations

Ethnic relations

Biculturalism

United States

Ethnic Studies - General

Education / Multicultural Education

Multicultural Education

History & Theory - General

USA

Sociolinguistics

Language Arts / Linguistics / Literacy

Social Science

Race And Ethnic Relations

Culture

Pluralism (Social sciences)

Sociology

Ethnography

Cultural studies

Slovenia -- History -- Autonomy and independence movements.

Federal government -- Yugoslavia -- History.

Constitutional history -- Slovenia -- Sources.

Savings bonds.Savings bonds - theory and empirical evidence

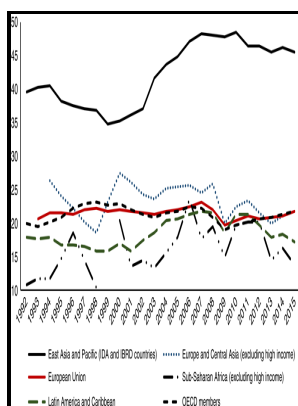
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1979-4

Monograph series in finance and economics ;Savings bonds - theory and empirical evidence

Notes: Bibliography: p. 125.

This edition was published in 1980



Tags: #Top #5 #Theories #of #Demand #for #Money

Lecture 15 Notes

The expected return on money is assumed to be zero. Nor is there any empirical evidence supporting unitary income elasticity of demand for money. Empirical Evidence Every study has found that the demand for money is sensitive to interest rates.

Top 5 Theories of Demand for Money

For example, if recession or war is anticipated, the demand for money balances will increase.

Savings bonds, retractable bonds and callable bonds

It may be noted that investing in saving deposits and then withdrawing cash from it to meet the transactions demand involves cost also. According to Baumol, the cost which people incur when they hold funds in money is the opportunity cost of these

funds, that is, interest income forgone by not putting them in saving deposits. Wishing to earn a capital gain, investors will hold all bonds and no money.



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Top 5 Theories of Demand for Money

The notion of holding money for speculative motive was a new and revolutionary Keynesian idea. Suppose, instead of withdrawing his entire salary on the first day of a month, he withdraws only half of it i.

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