



D_0 (from banks short of reserves)

Federal Funds





S_0 (from banks
with excess
reserves)

























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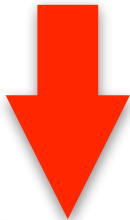








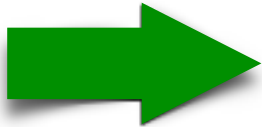
The effect of an increase in **Prices** on the Federal
Funds Rate



The public deposits a larger
portion of their income in
checking accounts



Deposits increase



A rightward shift in
the Demand of
funds

$\text{ffr}_e = 3\%$



$Q^s = Q^d$

Assume the
market starts at
equilibrium





D_1 (from banks short of reserves)

$\text{ffr}_1 = 4\%$

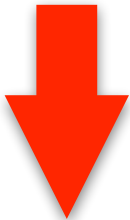


$Q^s = Q^d$



The Fed Funds
Rate increase

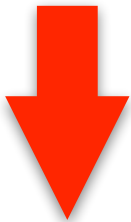
When **prices** increase, the
public need **more** liquid
balances to pay for more
expensive transactions



Required Reserves
increase

Demand for funds

increase

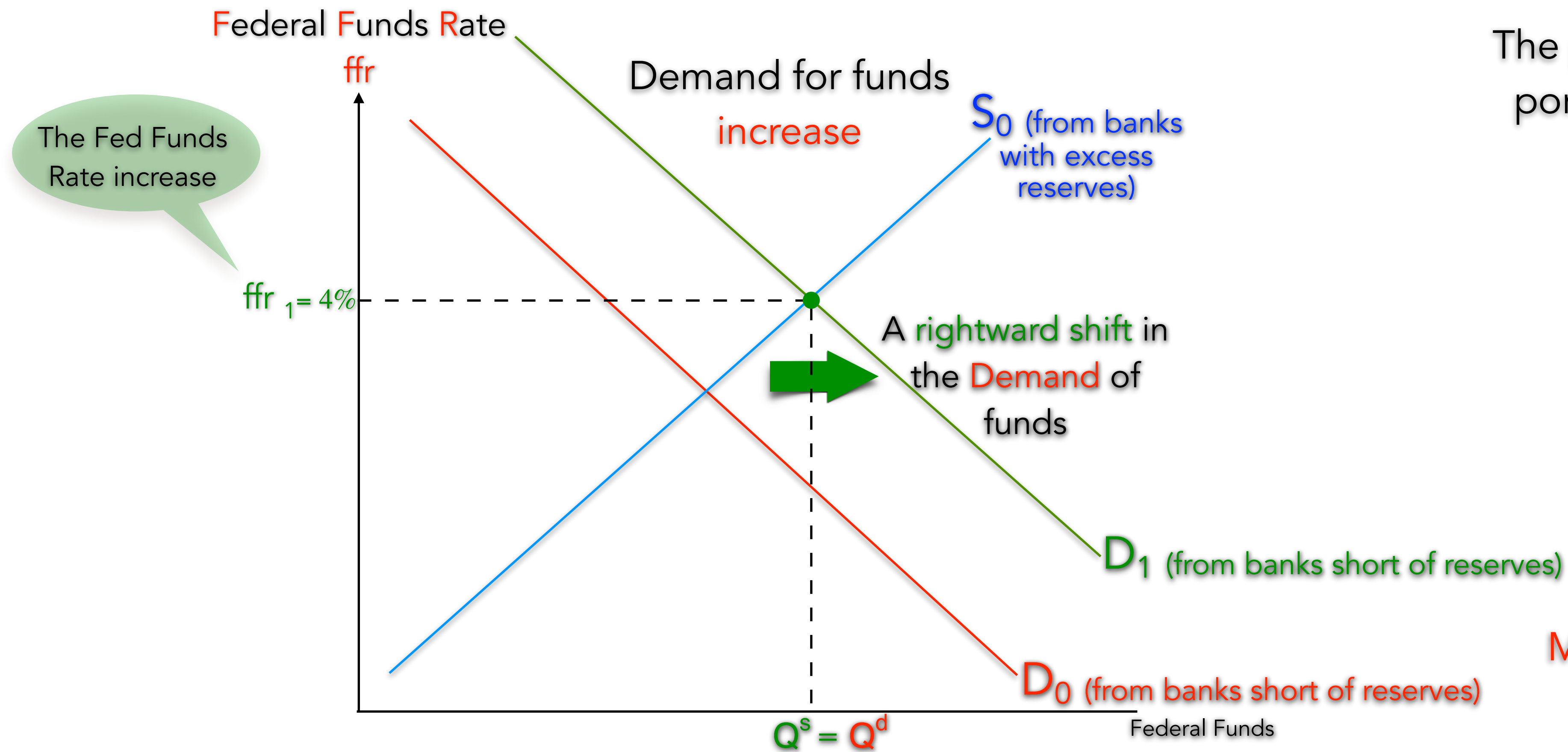


More banks will end the
day short of reserves

Federal Funds Rate

ffr

The effect of an increase in Prices on the Federal Funds Rate



When **prices** increase, the public need **more** liquid balances to pay for more expensive transactions



The public **deposits** a **larger** portion of their income in checking accounts



Deposits increase



Required Reserves increase



More banks will end the day **short** of reserves