MARKETS AND MACROECONOMICS

MPA 612: Economy, Society, and Public Policy March 13, 2019 *Fill out your read:*

PLAN FOR TODAY

What is macroeconomics?



Monetary and fiscal policy

WHAT IS MACROECONOMICS?



MICRO AND MACRO

Microeconomics

How individuals and firms make decisions and interact and influence markets

Macroeconomics

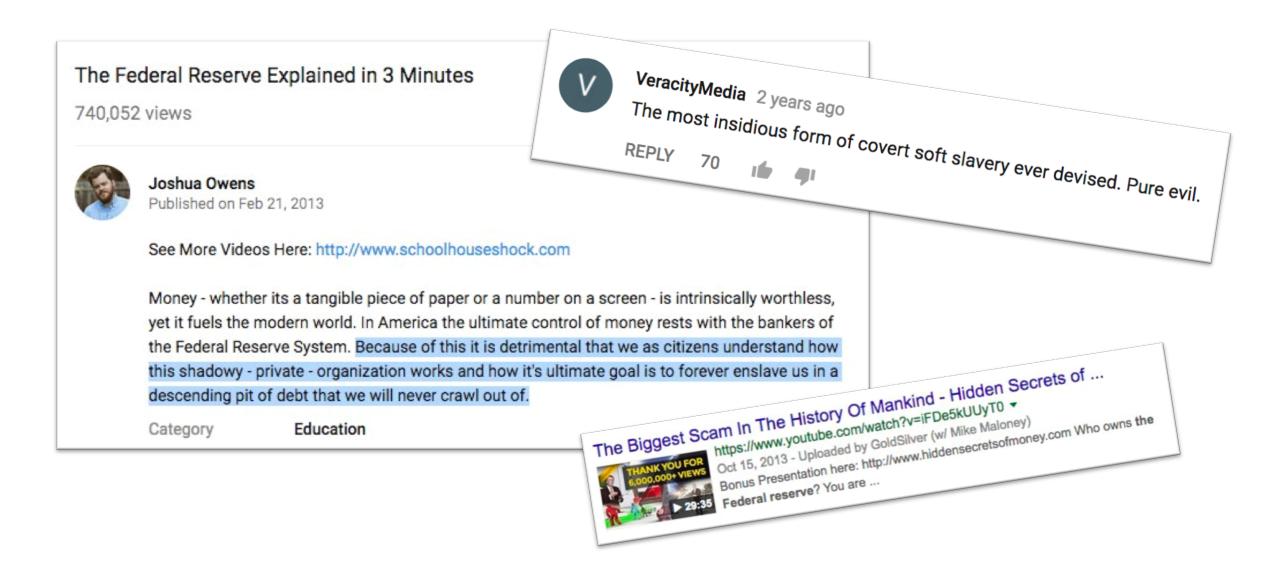
How national and global economies work

THINGS MACROECONOMISTS WORRY ABOUT





PEOPLE HAVE... OPINIONS...



MONEY



Where does money come from?

Welcome to Smallville, USA

Home of XYZ Corporation and its subsidiaries

FRACTIONAL RESERVE BANKING

Money is created through lending

What happens when lending doesn't match risk?



Archive Recommended How to Listen About Q 🛛 f 😏

355 | May 9, 2008

The Giant Pool of Money

A special program about the housing crisis produced in a special collaboration with NPR News. We explain it all to you. What does the housing crisis have to do with the turmoil on Wall Street? Why did banks make half-million dollar loans to people without jobs or income? And why is everyone talking so much about the 1930s?

RESERVE REQUIREMENTS

Reserve Requirements

Make Full Screen

	Requirement	
Liability Type	% of liabilities	Effective date
Net transaction accounts ¹		
\$0 to \$16.0 million ²	0	1-18-18
More than \$16.0 million to \$122.3 million ³	3	1-18-18
More than \$122.3 million	10	1-18-18
Nonpersonal time deposits	0	12-27-90
Eurocurrency liabilities	0	12-27-90

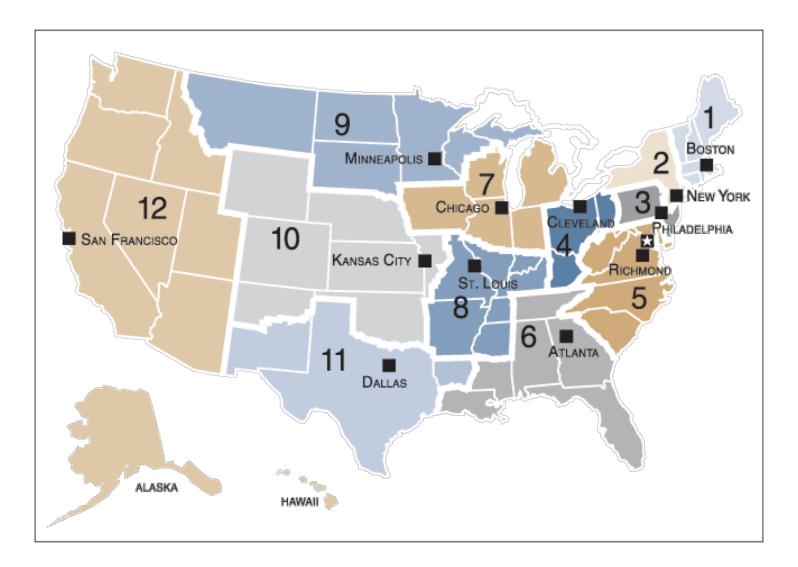
MONETARY AND FISCAL POLICY





Period	% Change in Money Supply	% Change in Price Level
1832–37	+ 61	+28
1837–43	- 58	-35
1843–48	+102	+ 9
1848–49	- 11	0
1849–54	+109	+32
1854–55	- 12	+ 2
1855–57	+ 18	+ 1
1857–58	- 23	-16
1858–61	+ 35	- 4

THE FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM



PURPOSES OF THE FED

Regulate banks and keep financial plumbing running

Use monetary policy to control inflation and unemployment

This dual mandate is unique to the Fed





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Jamaica's central bank is just blowing every other monetary authority out of the water in the communications department. Nothing but respect.

Bank of Jamaica



1:15 AM - 11 Jan 2019

MONEY SUPPLY

How much money exists

Type of money

- Notes and coins in circulation (outside Federal Reserve Banks and the vaults of depository institutions) (currency)
- Notes and coins in bank vaults (vault cash)
- Federal Reserve Bank credit (required reserves and excess reserves not physically present in banks)
- Traveler's checks of non-bank issuers
- Demand deposits
- Other checkable deposits (OCDs), which consist primarily of negotiable order of withdrawal (NOW) accounts at depository institutions and credit union share draft accounts.
- Savings deposits
- Time deposits less than \$100,000 and money-market deposit accounts for individuals
- Large time deposits, institutional money market funds, short-term repurchase and other larger liquid assets
- Commercial paper



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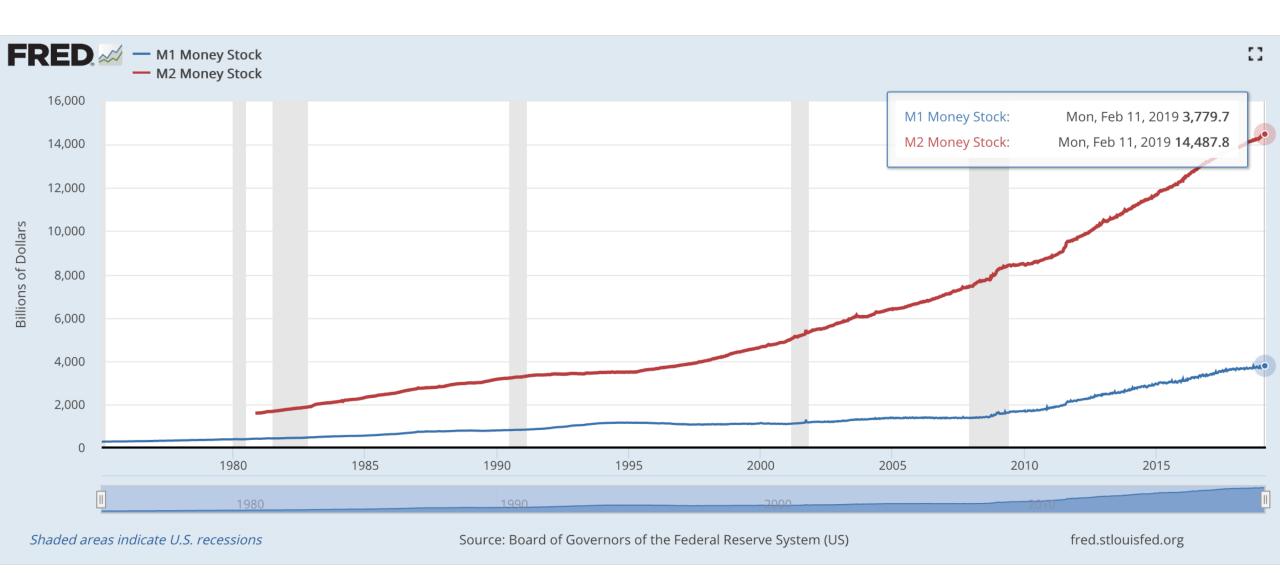
MONEY SUPPLY

M0: Physical currency

MB: M0 + Fed notes and deposits

M1: M0 + checks

M2: M1 + savings accounts



HOW TO MANIPULATE MONEY SUPPLY

Reserve requirements

Discount rate

Open market operations



Donald J. Trump

Blocked

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The only problem our economy has is the Fed. They don't have a feel for the Market, they don't understand necessary Trade Wars or Strong Dollars or even Democrat Shutdowns over Borders. The Fed is like a powerful golfer who can't score because he has no touch - he can't putt!





Donald J. Trump 🕑 @realDonaldTrump

It is incredible that with a very strong dollar and virtually no inflation, the outside world blowing up around us, Paris is burning and China way down, the Fed is even considering yet another interest rate hike. Take the Victory!

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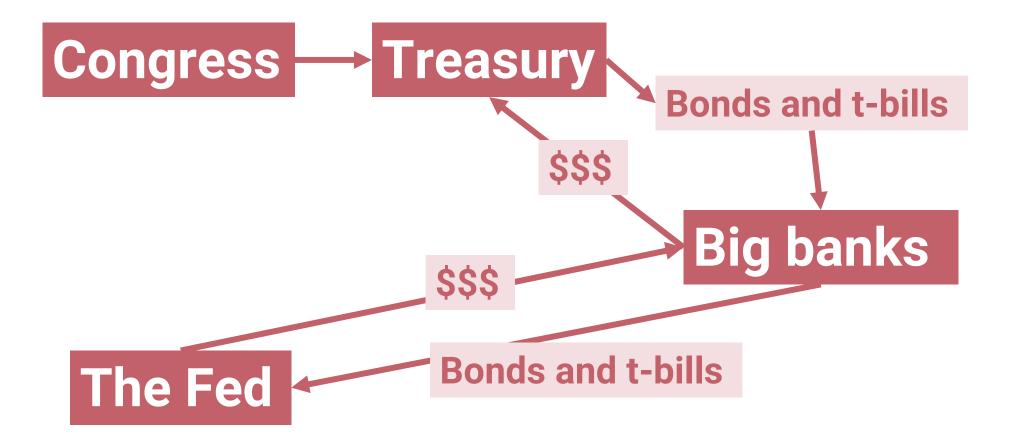
The New York Times

Fed Explains Pause as Officials Debate Future Rate Increases



Jerome H. Powell, the Federal Reserve chairman, has said the Fed has adopted "a patient, wait-and-see approach regarding future policy changes." Erin Schaff for The New York Times

FUNDING THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT



FISCAL POLICY

Government uses policy levers to influence the economy

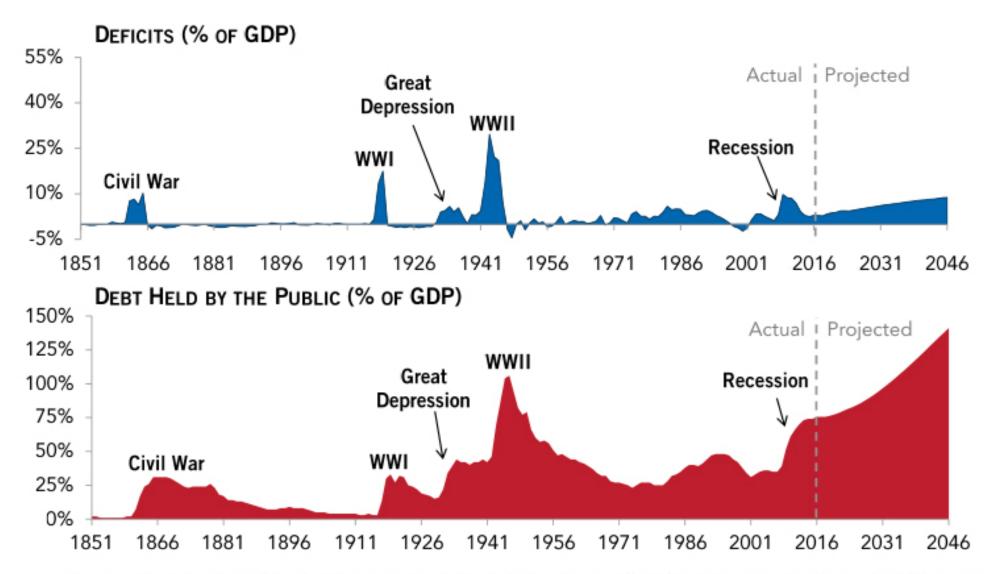
Taxing and spending



DEBT AND DEFICITS

Deficit Revenue – expenditures in 1 year

Debt All the past deficits added up

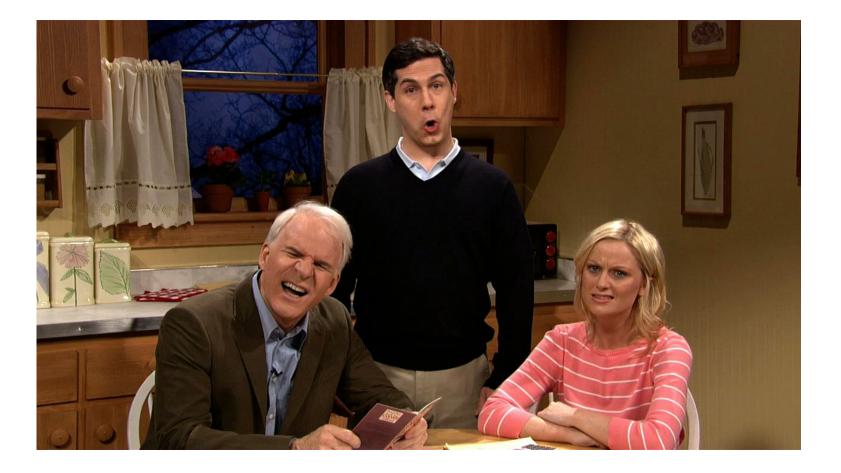


SOURCE: Congressional Budget Office, The 2016 Long-Term Budget Outlook, July 2016; Office of Management and Budget, Budget of the United States Government, Fiscal Year 2017, February 2016; and the Historical Statistics of the United States, Millennial Edition Online, Cambridge 2006. Compiled by PGPF. © 2016 Peter G. Peterson Foundation PGPF.ORG



FISCAL YEAR 2012	HOUSEHOLD BUDGET	
	† †† †	
Receipts:	Family income:	
\$2,468,599,000,000	\$24,686	
Outlays:	Money spent:	
\$3,795,547,000,000	\$37,955	
Deficit:	New debt:	
\$1,326,948,000,000	\$13,269	
Projected national debt (end of FY): \$16.350.885.000.000	Total family debt: \$163,509	

It works the same way for the government. **You can't borrow your way out of debt**, whether you're a typical American family or the entire U.S. government. At some point, you've got to say, "Enough is enough!" and make the hard cuts necessary to win over the long haul.



FEDERAL GOV. \neq HOUSEHOLD

Government can create money with Fed/Treasury magic

Only real limit to government expenditure is inflation, not taxes; theoretically there could be no need to tax

There's no due date

Treasury bonds are exceptionally stable = super low interest rates

MAIN DEBT/DEFICIT QUESTION

Can the economy absorb new government spending without driving inflation?

Balancing the federal budget is a helpful trick for curbing inflation, but not all that necessary

Monetary policy

Money supply

Interest rates

Bonds

The Fed

Fiscal policy

Taxation

Public spending

Congress and the Executive Branch