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THE ECONOMICS OF

MONEY, BANKING, AND FINANCIAL MARKETS

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Frederic S. Mishkin

Columbia University



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To Sally











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Brief Contents

PART 1	Introduction 1	
	Why Study Money, Banking, and Financial Markets? An Overview of the Financial System	22
	3 What Is Money?	49
PART 2	Financial Markets 63	
	4 The Meaning of Interest Rates	64
	5 The Behavior of Interest Rates	
	6 The Risk and Term Structure of Interest Rates	117
	7 The Stock Market, the Theory of Rational Expectations, and the Efficient Market Hypothesis	141
PART 3	Financial Institutions 163	
	8 An Economic Analysis of Financial Structure	164
	9 Banking and the Management of Financial Institutions	188
	10 Economic Analysis of Financial Regulation	
	11 Banking Industry: Structure and Competition	
	12 Financial Crises	
	13 Nonbank Finance	
	14 Financial Derivatives	
	15 Conflicts of Interest in the Financial Industry	344
PART 4	Central Banking and the Conduct of Monetary Policy 363	
	16 Central Banks and the Federal Reserve System	
	17 The Money Supply Process	388
	18 Tools of Monetary Policy	
	19 The Conduct of Monetary Policy: Strategy and Tactics	439
PART 5	International Finance and Monetary Policy 473	
	20 The Foreign Exchange Market	474
	21 The International Financial System	
PART 6	Monetary Theory 531	
	22 Quantity Theory, Inflation, and the Demand for Money	532
	23 Aggregate Demand and Supply Analysis	
	24 Monetary Policy Theory	594
	25 Transmission Mechanisms of Monetary Policy	623





x Brief Contents

Additional Chapters on MyLab Economics

- 1 Financial Crises in Emerging Market Economies
- 2 The IS Curve
- **3** The Monetary Policy and Aggregate Demand Curves
- 4 The Role of Expectations in Monetary Policy
- 5 The ISLM Model







Contents in Detail

PART 1

Introduction 1

CHAPTER 1

Why Study Money, Banking, and Financial Markets? 2	
Nhy Study Financial Markets?	2
Debt Markets and Interest Rates	
The Stock Market	3
Nhy Study Financial Institutions and Banking?	5
Structure of the Financial System	
Banks and Other Financial Institutions.	6
Financial Innovation.	
Financial Crises	6
Why Study Money and Monetary Policy?	7
Money and Business Cycles	7
Money and Inflation	
Money and Interest Rates	
Conduct of Monetary Policy	
Fiscal Policy and Monetary Policy	
Nhy Study International Finance?	
The Foreign Exchange Market	
The International Financial System	
Money, Banking, and Financial Markets and Your Career	14
How We Will Study Money, Banking, and Financial Markets	14
Exploring the Web	15
Concluding Remarks	15
Summary 15 • Key Terms 16 • Questions 16 • Applied Problems 17 •	
Data Analysis Problems 17 • Web Exercises 18 • Web References 18	
APPENDIX TO CHAPTER 1	
Defining Aggregate Output, Income, the Price Level,	
and the Inflation Rate 19	
Aggregate Output and Income	19
Real Versus Nominal Magnitudes	19
Aggregate Price Level	20
Growth Rates and the Inflation Rate	
CHAPTER 2	
An Overview of the Financial System 22	
Function of Financial Markets	22
Structure of Financial Markets	
Debt and Equity Markets	
Primary and Secondary Markets	
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	







Money and Capital Markets	
,	
Financial Market Instruments	
Following the Financial News Money Market Rates 28	
Capital Market Instruments	20
Following the Financial News Capital Market Interest Rates 30	4
-	2.
Internationalization of Financial Markets	3
Global Are U.S. Capital Markets Losing Their Edge? 32	
International Bond Market, Eurobonds, and Eurocurrencies	
World Stock Markets	
	5:
Following the Financial News Foreign Stock Market Indexes 34	
Transaction Costs	3
Global The Importance of Financial Intermediaries Relative to Securities Markets: An International Comparison 35	
Risk Sharing	
Asymmetric Information: Adverse Selection and Moral Hazard	
Economies of Scope and Conflicts of Interest Types of Financial Intermediaries	
Depository Institutions	
Contractual Savings Institutions	40
Investment Intermediaries	
Regulation of the Financial System	
Ensuring the Soundness of Financial Intermediaries	
Financial Regulation Abroad	
Summary 45 • Key Terms 46 • Questions 46 • Applied Problems 47 • Data Analysis Problems 48 • Web Exercises 48 • Web References 48	
CHAPTER 3 What Is Money? 49	
Meaning of Money	
Functions of Money Medium of Exchange	
Unit of Account	
Store of Value	
Evolution of the Payments System	
Commodity Money	
Fiat Money	5. 5







Electronic Payment	
YI Are We Headed for a Cashless Society? 55	
MPPLICATION Will Bitcoin Become the Money of the Future? Measuring Money The Federal Reserve's Monetary Aggregates	56
Following the Financial News The Monetary Aggregates 57	
Where Are All the U.S. Dollars? 58	
Summary 59 • Key Terms 60 • Questions 60 • Applied Problems 61 • Data Analysis Problems 62 • Web Exercises 62 • Web References 62	

PART 2 Financial Markets 63

CHAPTER 4

The Meaning of Interest Rates 64	The I	Meaning	of	Interest	Rates	64
----------------------------------	-------	---------	----	----------	-------	----

Measuring Interest Rates	
Present Value	6
APPLICATION Simple Present Value	60
APPLICATION How Much Is That Jackpot Worth?	60
Four Types of Credit Market Instruments	6
Yield to Maturity	68
APPLICATION Yield to Maturity on a Simple Loan	68
APPLICATION Yield to Maturity and the Yearly Payment on a Fixed-Payment Loan	70
APPLICATION Yield to Maturity and the Bond Price for a Coupon Bond	7
APPLICATION Yield to Maturity on a Perpetuity	73
APPLICATION Yield to Maturity on a Discount Bond	74
The Distinction Between Interest Rates and Returns	7!
Global Negative Interest Rates? Japan First, Then the United States, Then Europe	76
Maturity and the Volatility of Bond Returns: Interest-Rate Risk	78
Summary	
The Distinction Between Real and Nominal Interest Rates	80
APPLICATION Calculating Real Interest Rates	8
Summary 83 • Key Terms 83 • Questions 83 • Applied Problems 84 • Data Analysis Problems 85 • Web Exercises 85 • Web References 85	

CHAPTER 4 APPENDIX

Measuring Interest-Rate Risk: Duration

Go to MyLab Economics: www.pearson.com/mylab/economics







CHAPTER 5

The Behavior of Interest Rates 86

Determinants of Asset Demand	86
Wealth	87
Expected Returns	
Risk	
Liquidity	
Theory of Portfolio Choice	
Supply and Demand in the Bond Market	89
Demand Curve	
Supply Curve	
Market Equilibrium	
Supply and Demand Analysis	
Changes in Equilibrium Interest Rates	
Shifts in the Demand for Bonds	
Shifts in the Supply of Bonds	96
APPLICATION Changes in the Interest Rate Due to a Change in Expected	
Inflation: The Fisher Effect	98
APPLICATION Changes in the Interest Rate Due to a Business Cycle Expansion	100
APPLICATION Explaining Current Low Interest Rates in Europe, Japan, and the United States: Low Inflation and Secular Stagnation	101
Supply and Demand in the Market for Money: The Liquidity Preference Framework	102
 Changes in Equilibrium Interest Rates in the Liquidity Preference Framework	
Shifts in the Demand for Money	
Shifts in the Supply of Money	
APPLICATION Changes in the Equilibrium Interest Rate Due to Changes in Income, the Price Level, or the Money Supply	106
Changes in Income	
Changes in the Price Level.	
Changes in the Money Supply	
Money and Interest Rates	
APPLICATION Does a Higher Rate of Growth of the Money Supply Lower	110
Interest Rates?	110
Data Analysis Problems 115 • Web Exercises 116 • Web References 116	

CHAPTER 5 APPENDIX 1

Models of Asset Pricing

Go to MyLab Economics, www.pearson.com/mylab/economics

CHAPTER 5 APPENDIX 2

Applying the Asset Market Approach to a Commodity Market: The Case of Gold

Go to MyLab Economics, www.pearson.com/mylab/economics







CHAPTER 5 APPENDIX 3

Loanable Funds Framework

Go to MyLab Economics, www.pearson.com/mylab/economics

		A		_		D	
C	н	А	Ρ		ы	К	b

The Risk and Term Structure of Interest Rates 117	
Risk Structure of Interest Rates Default Risk	
FYI Conflicts of Interest at Credit-Rating Agencies and the Global Financial Crisis 121	
APPLICATION The Global Financial Crisis and the Baa-Treasury Spread Liquidity	122 123
APPLICATION Effects of the Obama Tax Increase on Bond Interest Rates	124
Term Structure of Interest Rates	125
Following the Financial News Yield Curves 125	
Expectations Theory Segmented Markets Theory Liquidity Premium and Preferred Habitat Theories Evidence on the Term Structure	130
FYI The Yield Curve as a Forecasting Tool for Inflation and the Business Cycle	135
Summary	135
APPLICATION Interpreting Yield Curves, 1980–2017	
CHAPTER 7 The Stock Market, the Theory of Rational Expectations, and the Efficient Market Hypothesis 141 Computing the Price of Common Stock The One-Period Valuation Model The Generalized Dividend Valuation Model The Gordon Growth Model	142
How the Market Sets Stock Prices	144
APPLICATION Monetary Policy and Stock Prices	146
APPLICATION The Global Financial Crisis and the Stock Market	146
The Theory of Rational Expectations	
Formal Statement of the Theory	
Rationale Behind the Theory	





xvi Contents in Detail

The Efficient Market Hypothesis: Rational Expectations in Financial Markets Rationale Behind the Hypothesis	
Random-Walk Behavior of Stock Prices	
Global Should Foreign Exchange Rates Follow a Random Walk? 153	
APPLICATION Practical Guide to Investing in the Stock Market	
How Valuable Are Published Reports by Investment Advisers?	
Should You Be Skeptical of Hot Tips?	154
FYI Should You Hire an Ape as Your Investment Adviser? 155	
Do Stock Prices Always Rise When There Is Good News?	155
Efficient Market Prescription for the Investor	155
Why the Efficient Market Hypothesis Does Not Imply That Financial	
Markets Are Efficient	156
APPLICATION What Do Stock Market Crashes Tell Us About the Efficient	
Market Hypothesis and the Efficiency of Financial Markets?	157
Behavioral Finance	
Summary 158 • Key Terms 159 • Questions 159 • Applied Problems 160 Data Analysis Problems 161 • Web Exercises 161 • Web References 161	

CHAPTER 7 APPENDIX

Evidence on the Efficient Market Hypothesis

Go to MyLab Economics, www.pearson.com/mylab/economics

PART 3

Financial Institutions 163

CHAPTER 8

		10
An Economic A	Analysis of Financial Structure	164

Basic Facts About Financial Structure Throughout the World	164
Fransaction Costs	167
How Transaction Costs Influence Financial Structure	167
How Financial Intermediaries Reduce Transaction Costs	168
Asymmetric Information: Adverse Selection and Moral Hazard	169
The Lemons Problem: How Adverse Selection Influences Financial Structure	169
Lemons in the Stock and Bond Markets	170
Tools to Help Solve Adverse Selection Problems	170
FYI The Enron Implosion 172	
How Moral Hazard Affects the Choice Between Debt and Equity Contracts	175
Moral Hazard in Equity Contracts: The Principal-Agent Problem	175
Tools to Help Solve the Principal–Agent Problem	176
How Moral Hazard Influences Financial Structure in Debt Markets	178
Tools to Help Solve Moral Hazard in Debt Contracts	178
	100







APPLICATION Financial Development and Economic Growth	181
FYI The Tyranny of Collateral 182	
APPLICATION Is China a Counterexample to the Importance of Financial Development?	183
Summary 184 • Key Terms 185 • Questions 185 • Applied Problems 186 Data Analysis Problems 187 • Web Exercises 187 • Web References 187	•
CHAPTER 9 Banking and the Management of Financial Institutions 188	
The Bank Balance Sheet	188
Liabilities	188
Assets	191
Basic Banking	192
General Principles of Bank Management	195
Liquidity Management and the Role of Reserves	195
Asset Management	
Liability Management	
Capital Adequacy Management	200
APPLICATION Strategies for Managing Bank Capital	202
APPLICATION How a Capital Crunch Caused a Credit Crunch During	
the Global Financial Crisis	203
Managing Credit Risk	203
Screening and Monitoring	
Long-Term Customer Relationships	205
Loan Commitments	
Collateral and Compensating Balances	
Credit Rationing	
Managing Interest-Rate Risk	
Gap and Duration Analysis	208
APPLICATION Strategies for Managing Interest-Rate Risk	209
Off-Balance-Sheet Activities	209
Loan Sales	210
Generation of Fee Income	210
Trading Activities and Risk Management Techniques	210
Global Barings, Daiwa, Sumitomo, Société Générale, and JP Morgan Chase: Rogue Traders and the Principal–Agent Problem 211	
Summary 212 • Key Terms 213 • Questions 213 • Applied Problems 214 Problems 215 • Web Exercises 215 • Web References 216	• Data A

CHAPTER 9 APPENDIX 1

Duration Gap Analysis

Go to MyLab Economics, www.pearson.com/mylab/economics







CHAPTER 9 APPENDIX 2

Measuring Bank Performance

Go to MyLab Economics, www.pearson.com/mylab/economics

		-	-			-	-
	ш.	Л	D-	ГЕ	D	- 1	n
•	п.	~	_		\mathbf{r}	_	u

Francial Regulation 217

Asymmetric Information as a Rationale for Financial F Government Safety Net	
Global The Spread of Government Deposit Insurance Is This a Good Thing? 219	Throughout the World:
Drawbacks of the Government Safety Net	220
Types of Financial Regulation	222
Restrictions on Asset Holdings	
Capital Requirements	223
Global Where Is the Basel Accord Heading After the C Financial Crisis? 224	Global
Prompt Corrective Action	225
Financial Supervision: Chartering and Examination	225
Assessment of Risk Management	226
Disclosure Requirements	227
Consumer Protection	228
D. C.	228
Restrictions on Competition	

Summary 232 • Key Terms 233 • Questions 233 • Applied Problems 234 • Data Analysis Problems 234 • Web Exercises 235 • Web References 235

CHAPTER 10 APPENDIX 1

The 1980s Banking and Savings and Loan Crisis

Go to MyLab Economics, www.pearson.com/mylab/economics

CHAPTER 10 APPENDIX 2

Banking Crises Throughout the World

Go to MyLab Economics, www.pearson.com/mylab/economics

CHAPTER 11

Banking Industry: Structure and Competition 236

Historical Development of the Banking System	236
Multiple Regulatory Agencies	
Financial Innovation and the Growth of the "Shadow	
Banking System"	239
Responses to Changes in Demand Conditions: Interest-Rate Volatility	
Responses to Changes in Supply Conditions: Information Technology	241







Securitization and the Shadow Banking System Avoidance of Existing Regulations	
FYI Bruce Bent and the Money Market Mutual Fund Panic of 2008 246	
Financial Innovation and the Decline of Traditional Banking	247
Structure of the U.S. Commercial Banking Industry	250
Restrictions on Branching.	
Response to Branching Restrictions	252
Bank Consolidation and Nationwide Banking	
The Riegle-Neal Interstate Banking and Branching Efficiency Act of 1994	
Global Comparison of Banking Structure in the United States and Abroad	
Are Bank Consolidation and Nationwide Banking Good Things?	256
Separation of the Banking and Other Financial Service Industries	257
Erosion of Glass-Steagall.	257
The Gramm-Leach-Bliley Financial Services Modernization Act of 1999:	
Repeal of Glass-Steagall	
Implications for Financial Consolidation	
FYI The Global Financial Crisis and the Demise of Large, Free-Standing Investment Banks 259	
Thrift Industry: Regulation and Structure	
Savings and Loan Associations	
Mutual Savings Banks	
International Banking Eurodollar Market	
Global Ironic Birth of the Eurodollar Market 262	
Structure of U.S. Banking Overseas	262
Foreign Banks in the United States	263
Summary 264 • Key Terms 265 • Questions 265 • Data Analysis Problem Web Exercises 267 • Web References 267	s 266 •
CHAPTER 12 Financial Crises 268	
What Is a Financial Crisis?	268
Dynamics of Financial Crises	269
Stage One: Initial Phase	
Stage Two: Banking Crisis	
Stage Three: Debt Deflation	272
APPLICATION The Mother of All Financial Crises: The Great Depression	273
Stock Market Crash	273
Bank Panics	273







	Continuing Decline in Stock Prices.	274
	Debt Deflation	
	International Dimensions	275
Γŀ	he Global Financial Crisis of 2007-2009	
	Causes of the 2007–2009 Financial Crisis	275
F۱	YI Collateralized Debt Obligations (CDOs) 276	
	Effects of the 2007–2009 Financial Crisis.	277
ln	nside the Fed Was the Fed to Blame for the Housing Price Bubble? 278	
G	lobal The European Sovereign Debt Crisis 281	
	Height of the 2007–2009 Financial Crisis	
	Government Intervention and the Recovery	283
Gl	Ilobal Worldwide Government Bailouts During the 2007–2009 Financial Crisis 283	
Re	esponse of Financial Regulation	284
	Macroprudential Versus Microprudential Supervision	
	Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act of 2010	285
Гc	oo-Big-to-Fail and Future Regulation	286
	What Can Be Done About the Too-Big-to-Fail Problem?	
	Beyond Dodd-Frank: Where Might Regulation Head in the Future?	287
	Web Exercises 292 • Web References 292 HAPTER 13 Jonbank Finance 293	
n	nsurance	293
	Life Insurance	
	Property and Casualty Insurance	294
	The Competitive Threat from the Banking Industry	
	Credit Insurance	296
F۱	YI The AIG Blowup 297	
F۱	YI The Global Financial Crisis and the Monoline Insurers 298	
ΑI	PPLICATION Insurance Management	298
	Screening	299
	Risk-Based Premiums	
	Restrictive Provisions.	299
	Donas di con al Francia	
	Prevention of Fraud	
	Cancellation of Insurance	300
	Cancellation of Insurance Deductibles	300
	Cancellation of Insurance	300 300







Pension Funds	
Private Pension Plans	
Public Pension Plans	302
FYI Should Social Security Be Privatized? 303	
Finance Companies	
Securities Market Operations	
Securities Brokers and Dealers	
Organized Exchanges	
Mutual Funds	307
FYI Sovereign Wealth Funds: Are They a Danger? 308	
Money Market Mutual Funds	309
Hedge Funds	309
Private Equity and Venture Capital Funds	310
Government Financial Intermediation	
Federal Credit Agencies	311
FYI The Global Financial Crisis and the Bailout of Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac 312	
Summary 313 • Key Terms 314 • Questions 314 • Applied Problems 3 Data Analysis Problems 315 • Web Exercises 316 • Web References 316	
CHAPTER 14 Financial Derivatives 317	
	317
Financial Derivatives 317	
Financial Derivatives 317 Hedging	318
Financial Derivatives 317 Hedging	318
Financial Derivatives 317 Hedging Interest-Rate Forward Contracts APPLICATION Hedging with Interest-Rate Forward Contracts	318 318 319
Financial Derivatives 317 Hedging	318 318 319 320
Financial Derivatives 317 Hedging	318 318 319 320 321
Financial Derivatives 317 Hedging	318 319 320 321 323 324
Financial Derivatives 317 Hedging	318 319 320 321 323 324
Financial Derivatives 317 Hedging	318 319 320 321 323 324
Financial Derivatives 317 Hedging	318318319320321323324324326
Hedging	
Hedging	318319320321324324326326326
Hedging	
Hedging	
Hedging	







xxii Contents in Detail

Swaps Interest-Rate Swap Contracts	
APPLICATION Hedging with Interest-Rate Swaps	335
Advantages of Interest-Rate Swaps	335
Disadvantages of Interest-Rate Swaps	
Financial Intermediaries in Interest-Rate Swaps	
Credit Derivatives	
Credit Options	
Credit-Linked Notes	
APPLICATION Lessons from the Global Financial Crisis: When Are Financial Derivatives Likely to Be a Worldwide Ticking Time Bomb?	338
CHAPTER 15 Conflicts of Interest in the Financial Industry 344	
What Are Conflicts of Interest, and Why Are They Important?	
Why Do We Care About Conflicts of Interest?	
Ethics and Conflicts of Interest	
Types of Conflicts of Interest	
Auditing and Consulting in Accounting Firms	
Credit Assessment and Consulting in Credit-Rating Agencies	
FYI The Collapse of Arthur Andersen 348	
Universal Banking	348
FYI Why Do Issuers of Securities Pay to Have Their Securities Rated? 349	
FYI Banksters 350	
Can the Market Limit Exploitation of Conflicts of Interest?	350
What Has Been Done to Remedy Conflicts of Interest?	352
Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002	
Global Legal Settlement of 2002 Dodd-Frank Bill of 2010	
	334
A Framework for Evaluating Policies to Remedy Conflicts of Interest	354
Approaches to Remedying Conflicts of Interest	
APPLICATION Evaluating Sarbanes-Oxley, the Global Legal Settlement, and the Dodd-Frank Bill	357
Summary 359 • Key Terms 360 • Questions 360 • Web Exercises 361 • Web References 361	







PART 4 Central Banking and the Conduct of Monetary Policy 363

CHAPTER 16 Central Banks and the Federal Reserve System 364 Origins of the Federal Reserve System......364 **Inside the Fed** The Political Genius of the Founders of the Federal Reserve System 365 Structure of the Federal Reserve System......365 Federal Reserve Banks 366 **Inside the Fed** The Special Role of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York 368 Member Banks 369 **Inside the Fed** The Role of the Research Staff 371 **Inside the Fed** The FOMC Meeting 372 **Inside the Fed** Green, Blue, Teal, and Beige: What Do These Colors Mean at the Fed? 373 **Inside the Fed** Styles of Federal Reserve Chairs: Bernanke and Yellen Versus Greenspan 374 How Independent Is the Fed?......375 Should the Fed Be Independent?......377 The Case Against Independence 378 Central Bank Independence and Macroeconomic Performance Explaining Central Bank Behavior379 **Inside the Fed** The Evolution of the Fed's Communication Strategy 380 Differences Between the European System of Central Banks and the How Independent Is the ECB? 382 Structure and Independence of Other Foreign Central Banks.......383 Bank of England 383 Bank of Japan 384







Summary 385 • Key Terms 386 • Questions 386 • Data Analysis Problems 387 •

The Trend Toward Greater Independence 385

Web Exercises 387 • Web References 387

xxiv

Contents in Detail

CHAPTER 17

The Money Supply Process 388

Three Players in the Money Supply Process	388
The Fed's Balance Sheet	388
Liabilities	389
Assets	390
Control of the Monetary Base	390
Federal Reserve Open Market Operations	
Shifts from Deposits into Currency	392
Loans to Financial Institutions.	393
Other Factors That Affect the Monetary Base	393
Overview of the Fed's Ability to Control the Monetary Base	394
Multiple Deposit Creation: A Simple Model	395
Deposit Creation: The Single Bank	395
Deposit Creation: The Banking System	396
Deriving the Formula for Multiple Deposit Creation.	
Critique of the Simple Model	400
Factors That Determine the Money Supply	401
Changes in the Nonborrowed Monetary Base, MB_n	401
Changes in Borrowed Reserves, BR, from the Fed	401
Changes in the Required Reserve Ratio, rr	402
Changes in Excess Reserves	
Changes in Currency Holdings	402
Overview of the Money Supply Process	402
The Money Multiplier	403
Deriving the Money Multiplier	
Intuition Behind the Money Multiplier	
Money Supply Response to Changes in the Factors	
APPLICATION Quantitative Easing and the Money Supply, 2007–2017	407
Summary 409 • Key Terms 409 • Questions 409 • Applied Problems 410 Data Analysis Problems 411 • Web Exercises 411 • Web References 412	•
Data Analysis frodienis 411 • Wed exercises 411 • Wed References 412	

CHAPTER 17 APPENDIX 1

The Fed's Balance Sheet and the Monetary Base

Go to MyLab Economics, www.pearson.com/mylab/economics

CHAPTER 17 APPENDIX 2

The M2 Money Multiplier

Go to MyLab Economics, www.pearson.com/mylab/economics

CHAPTER 17 APPENDIX 3

Explaining the Behavior of the Currency Ratio

Go to MyLab Economics, www.pearson.com/mylab/economics







CHAPTER 17 APPENDIX 4

The Great Depression Bank Panics, 1930-1933, and the Money Supply

Go to MyLab Economics, www.pearson.com/mylab/economics

CHAPTER 18

Tools of Monetary Policy 41:	Tools	of M	lonetar	/ Policy	/ 413
------------------------------	-------	------	---------	----------	--------------

Tools of Monetary Toney	
The Market for Reserves and the Federal Funds Rate	413
Demand and Supply in the Market for Reserves	414
How Changes in the Tools of Monetary Policy Affect the	
Federal Funds Rate	415
APPLICATION How the Federal Reserve's Operating Procedures Limit	
Fluctuations in the Federal Funds Rate	419
Conventional Monetary Policy Tools	420
Open Market Operations	
Inside the Fed A Day at the Trading Desk 422	
Discount Policy and the Lender of Last Resort	423
Inside the Fed Using Discount Policy to Prevent a Financial Panic 425	
Reserve Requirements	426
Interest on Reserves	426
Relative Advantages of the Different Tools	427
Nonconventional Monetary Policy Tools and Quantitative Easing	427
Liquidity Provision	
Large-Scale Asset Purchases	428
Inside the Fed Fed Lending Facilities During the Global Financial Crisis 429	
Quantitative Easing Versus Credit Easing	
Forward Guidance	
Negative Interest Rates on Banks' Deposits	433
Monetary Policy Tools of the European Central Bank	
Open Market Operations	
Lending to Banks.	
Interest on Reserves	
Reserve Requirements	
Summary 435 • Key Terms 436 • Questions 436 • Applied Problems 437 Data Analysis Problems 438 • Web Exercises 438 • Web References 438	•
CHAPTER 19	
The Conduct of Monetary Policy: Strategy and Tactics 439	
The Price Stability Goal and the Nominal Anchor	439
The Role of a Nominal Anchor	
The Time-Inconsistency Problem	440
Other Goals of Monetary Policy	
High Employment and Output Stability	441







xxvi *Contents in Detail*

Stability of Financial Markets	442
Interest-Rate Stability	44
Stability in Foreign Exchange Markets	443
Should Price Stability Be the Primary Goal of Monetary Policy?	443
Hierarchical Versus Dual Mandates	
Price Stability as the Primary, Long-Run Goal of Monetary Policy	44
Inflation Targeting	444
Inflation Targeting in New Zealand, Canada, and the United Kingdom	
Advantages of Inflation Targeting	
Disadvantages of Inflation Targeting	449
The Evolution of the Federal Reserve's Monetary Policy Strategy	
The Fed's "Just Do It" Monetary Policy Strategy	
The Long Road to Inflation Targeting	45
Inside the Fed Ben Bernanke's Advocacy of Inflation Targeting 453	
Global The European Central Bank's Monetary Policy Strategy 453	
Lessons for Monetary Policy Strategy from the Global Financial Crisis	
Implications for Inflation Targeting	
Should Central Banks Try to Stop Asset-Price Bubbles?	
Two Types of Asset-Price Bubbles	
The Debate over Whether Central Banks Should Try to Pop Bubbles	
Tactics: Choosing the Policy Instrument	
Criteria for Choosing the Policy Instrument	
Tactics: The Taylor Rule	463
Inside the Fed The Fed's Use of the Taylor Rule 466	
Inside the Fed Fed Watchers 466	
Summary 467 • Key Terms 467 • Questions 468 • Applied Problems 469 Data Analysis Problems 469 • Web Exercises 470 • Web References 471	•

CHAPTER 19 APPENDIX 1

Monetary Targeting

Go to MyLab Economics, www.pearson.com/mylab/economics

CHAPTER 19 APPENDIX 2

A Brief History of Federal Reserve Policymaking

Go to MyLab Economics, www.pearson.com/mylab/economics

PART 5

International Finance and Monetary Policy 473

CHAPTER 20

The Foreign Exchange Market 474

Foreign Exchange Market474

Following the Financial News Foreign Exchange Rates 475





What Are Foreign Exchange Rates?		
Why Are Exchange Rates Important?		
How Is Foreign Exchange Traded?	476	
Exchange Rates in the Long Run	477	
Theory of Purchasing Power Parity	477	
APPLICATION Burgernomics: Big Macs and PPP	479	
Factors That Affect Exchange Rates in the Long Run		
Exchange Rates in the Short Run: A Supply and		
Demand Analysis	483	
Supply Curve for Domestic Assets	483	
Demand Curve for Domestic Assets		
Equilibrium in the Foreign Exchange Market	485	
Explaining Changes in Exchange Rates	485	
Shifts in the Demand for Domestic Assets	485	
Recap: Factors That Change the Exchange Rate	488	
APPLICATION Effects of Changes in Interest Rates on the Equilibrium		
Exchange Rate	490	
APPLICATION The Global Financial Crisis and the Dollar	492	
APPLICATION Brexit and the British Pound	102	
Data Analysis Problems 496 • Web Exercises 497 • Web References 497		
APPENDIX TO CHAPTER 20 The Interest Parity Condition 498		
APPENDIX TO CHAPTER 20		498
APPENDIX TO CHAPTER 20 The Interest Parity Condition 498		
APPENDIX TO CHAPTER 20 The Interest Parity Condition 498 Comparing Expected Returns on Domestic and Foreign Assets	502	
APPENDIX TO CHAPTER 20 The Interest Parity Condition 498 Comparing Expected Returns on Domestic and Foreign Assets Interest Parity Condition	502	
APPENDIX TO CHAPTER 20 The Interest Parity Condition 498 Comparing Expected Returns on Domestic and Foreign Assets	502 502	
APPENDIX TO CHAPTER 20 The Interest Parity Condition 498 Comparing Expected Returns on Domestic and Foreign Assets	502 502	
APPENDIX TO CHAPTER 20 The Interest Parity Condition 498 Comparing Expected Returns on Domestic and Foreign Assets	502 502	
APPENDIX TO CHAPTER 20 The Interest Parity Condition 498 Comparing Expected Returns on Domestic and Foreign Assets	502 502 505 506	
APPENDIX TO CHAPTER 20 The Interest Parity Condition 498 Comparing Expected Returns on Domestic and Foreign Assets	502 502 505 506 506	
APPENDIX TO CHAPTER 20 The Interest Parity Condition 498 Comparing Expected Returns on Domestic and Foreign Assets	502 502 505 506 506	
APPENDIX TO CHAPTER 20 The Interest Parity Condition 498 Comparing Expected Returns on Domestic and Foreign Assets	502 502 505 506 506 507	
APPENDIX TO CHAPTER 20 The Interest Parity Condition 498 Comparing Expected Returns on Domestic and Foreign Assets	502 502 505 506 506 507	







xxviii Contents in Detail

How a Fixed Exchange Rate Regime Works	
APPLICATION The Foreign Exchange Crisis of September 1992	512
The Policy Trilemma	514
APPLICATION How Did China Accumulate \$4 Trillion of International Reserves?	515
Monetary Unions	
Global Will the Euro Survive? 516	
Capital Controls Controls on Capital Outflows Controls on Capital Inflows	517
The Role of the IMF	
International Considerations and Monetary Policy	519
To Peg or Not to Peg: Exchange-Rate Targeting as an Alternative Monetary Policy Strategy Advantages of Exchange-Rate Targeting Disadvantages of Exchange-Rate Targeting. When Is Exchange-Rate Targeting Desirable for Industrialized Countries? When Is Exchange-Rate Targeting Desirable for Emerging Market Countries? Currency Boards.	520 520 521 522
Global Argentina's Currency Board 525	
Dollarization	525
Summary 526 • Key Terms 527 • Questions 527 • Applied Problems 528 Data Analysis Problems 529 • Web Exercises 530 • Web References 530	•

PART 6 Monetary Theory 531

CHAPTER 22

Quantity T	heory, Inf	lation, and the I	Demand fo	or Money	/ 532
------------	------------	-------------------	-----------	----------	-------

Quantity Theory of Money	532
Velocity of Money and Equation of Exchange	532
From the Equation of Exchange to the Quantity Theory of Money	534
Quantity Theory and the Price Level	535
Quantity Theory and Inflation	535
APPLICATION Testing the Quantity Theory of Money	536
Budget Deficits and Inflation	538
Government Budget Constraint	538
Hyperinflation	540







APPLICATION The Zimbabwean Hyperinflation	540
Keynesian Theories of Money Demand	541
Transactions Motive	541
Precautionary Motive	
Speculative Motive	
Putting the Three Motives Together	
Portfolio Theories of Money Demand	
Theory of Portfolio Choice and Keynesian Liquidity Preference	
Other Factors That Affect the Demand for Money	
Empirical Evidence for the Demand for Money	
Stability of Money Demand	
Summary 546 • Key Terms 546 • Questions 546 • Applied Problems 548 Data Analysis Problems 548 • Web Exercises 549 • Web References 549	
CHAPTER 22 APPENDIX 1 The Baumol-Tobin and Tobin Mean Variance Models of the Demand for Money	
Go to MyLab Economics, www.pearson.com/mylab/economics	
Empirical Evidence on the Demand for Money Go to MyLab Economics, www.pearson.com/mylab/economics CHAPTER 23	
Aggregate Demand and Supply Analysis 550	550
Aggregate Demand	550
Following the Financial News Aggregate Output, Unemployment, and Inflation 551	
Deriving the Aggregate Demand Curve	
FYI What Does Autonomous Mean? 553	
Aggregate Supply	556
Long-Run Aggregate Supply Curve	
Short-Run Aggregate Supply Curve	
Price Stickiness and the Short-Run Aggregate Supply Curve	558
Shifts in the Aggregate Supply Curves	558
Shifts in the Long-Run Aggregate Supply Curve	
Shifts in the Short-Run Aggregate Supply Curve	
Equilibrium in Aggregate Demand and Supply Analysis	
Short-Run Equilibrium	563
How the Short-Run Equilibrium Moves to the Long-Run Equilibrium	E ()
over Time	503







Changes in Equilibrium: Aggregate Demand Shocks	566
APPLICATION The Volcker Disinflation, 1980–1986	567
APPLICATION Negative Demand Shocks, 2001–2004	569
Changes in Equilibrium: Aggregate Supply (Inflation) Shocks Temporary Supply Shocks	
APPLICATION Negative Supply Shocks, 1973–1975 and 1978–1980 Permanent Supply Shocks and Real Business Cycle Theory	
APPLICATION Positive Supply Shocks, 1995–1999	
APPLICATION Negative Supply and Demand Shocks and the 2007–2009 Financial Crisis	577
AD/AS Analysis of Foreign Business Cycle Episodes	577
APPLICATION The United Kingdom and the 2007–2009 Financial Crisis	579
APPLICATION China and the 2007–2009 Financial Crisis	580
Summary 581 • Key Terms 582 • Questions 582 • Applied Problems 583 • Web Exercises 584 • Web References 5	
APPENDIX TO CHAPTER 23 The Phillips Curve and the Short-Run Aggregate Supply Curve The Phillips Curve	
Phillips Curve Analysis in the 1960s	
FYI The Phillips Curve Trade-off and Macroeconomic Policy in the 1960s	587
The Friedman-Phelps Phillips Curve Analysis The Phillips Curve After the 1960s The Modern Phillips Curve The Modern Phillips Curve with Adaptive (Backward-Looking) Expectations The Short-Run Aggregate Supply Curve	589 589 590

CHAPTER 23 APPENDIX 1

The Effects of Macroeconomic Shocks on Asset Prices

Go to MyLab Economics, www.pearson.com/mylab/economics

CHAPTER 23 APPENDIX 2

Aggregate Demand and Supply: A Numerical Example

Go to MyLab Economics, www.pearson.com/mylab/economics

CHAPTER 23 APPENDIX 3

The Algebra of the Aggregate Demand and Supply Model

Go to MyLab Economics, www.pearson.com/mylab/economics







CHAPTER 23 APPENDIX 4

The Taylor Principle and Inflation Stability

Go to MyLab Economics, www.pearson.com/mylab/economics

CHAPTER 24

Monetar	y Polic	y Theory	594
---------	---------	----------	-----

Monetary Policy Theory 394	
Response of Monetary Policy to Shocks	594
Response to an Aggregate Demand Shock	595
Response to a Permanent Supply Shock	597
Response to a Temporary Supply Shock	599
The Bottom Line: The Relationship Between Stabilizing Inflation and Stabilizing	
Economic Activity	
How Actively Should Policymakers Try to Stabilize Economic Activity?	
Lags and Policy Implementation	602
Inflation: Always and Everywhere a Monetary Phenomenon	603
FYI The Activist/Nonactivist Debate Over the Obama Fiscal Stimulus Package 604	
Causes of Inflationary Monetary Policy	604
High Employment Targets and Inflation	604
APPLICATION The Great Inflation	608
Monetary Policy at the Zero Lower Bound	610
Deriving the Aggregate Demand Curve with the Zero Lower Bound	
The Disappearance of the Self-Correcting Mechanism at the Zero Lower Bound	
APPLICATION Nonconventional Monetary Policy and	
Quantitative Easing	613
Liquidity Provision	
Asset Purchases and Quantitative Easing	
Management of Expectations	
APPLICATION Abenomics and the Shift in Japanese Monetary Policy in 2013	617
,	
Summary 619 • Key Terms 619 • Questions 620 • Applied Problems 621 • Data Analysis Problems 621 • Web Exercises 622 • Web References 622	
CHAPTER 25	
Transmission Mechanisms of Monetary Policy 623	
Transmission Mechanisms of Monetary Policy	623
Traditional Interest-Rate Channels	
Other Asset Price Channels	625
Credit View	628
FYI Consumers' Balance Sheets and the Great Depression 630	
Why Are Credit Channels Likely to Be Important?	631
APPLICATION The Great Recession	632





Contents in Detail

Lessons for Monetary Policy	632
APPLICATION Applying the Monetary Policy Lessons to Japan's Two Lost Decades	634
Summary 635 • Key Terms 635 • Questions 635 • Applied Problems 636 • Data Analysis Problems 637 • Web Exercises 637 • Web References 637	
CHAPTER 25 APPENDIX Evaluating Empirical Evidence: The Debate Over the Importance of Money in Economic Fluctuations	
Evaluating Empirical Evidence: The Debate Over the Importance of	
Evaluating Empirical Evidence: The Debate Over the Importance of Money in Economic Fluctuations	G-1

Additional Contents on Mylab Economics

The following chapters and appendices are available on MyLab Economics www.pearson.com/mylab/economics

CHAPTER 1

Financial Crises in Emerging Market Economies 1

Dynamics of Financial Crises in Emerging Market Economies	1
Stage One: Initial Phase	1
Stage Two: Currency Crises	5
Stage Three: Full-Fledged Financial Crisis	
APPLICATION Crisis in South Korea, 1997–1998	7
Financial Liberalization/Globalization Mismanaged	8
Perversion of the Financial Liberalization/Globalization Process: Chaebols	
and the South Korean Crisis	9
Stock Market Decline and Failure of Firms Increase Uncertainty	10
Adverse Selection and Moral Hazard Problems Worsen and the	
Economy Contracts	11
Currency Crisis Ensues	11
Final Stage: Currency Crisis Triggers Full-Fledged Financial Crisis	11
Recovery Commences	13
APPLICATION The Argentine Financial Crisis, 2001–2002	13
Severe Fiscal Imbalances	
Adverse Selection and Moral Hazard Problems Worsen	
Bank Panic Begins	
Currency Crisis Ensues	
Currency Crisis Triggers Full-Fledged Financial Crisis	
Recovery Begins	
, 0	

Global When an Advanced Economy Is Like an Emerging Market Economy: The Icelandic Financial Crisis of 2008 18







Preventing Emerging Market Financial Crises	18
Encourage Disclosure and Market-Based Discipline	
Sequence Financial Liberalization	
Summary 20 • Key Terms 20 • Questions 21	
CHAPTER 2 The IS Curve 1	
Planned Expenditure and Aggregate Demand	
The Components of Aggregate Demand	
Consumption Expenditure	2
FYI Meaning of the Word <i>Investment</i> 3	
Planned Investment Spending	
Government Purchases and Taxes Net Exports	
Goods Market Equilibrium	
Solving for Goods Market Equilibrium	
Deriving the IS Curve	
Understanding the IS Curve	
What the IS Curve Tells Us: Intuition	
What the IS Curve Tells Us: Numerical Example	
Factors that Shift the IS Curve	
Changes in Government Purchases	
APPLICATION The Vietnam War Buildup, 1964–1969	
APPLICATION The Fiscal Stimulus Package of 2009	13
Changes in Autonomous Spending	
Changes in Financial Frictions	
Summary 16 • Key Terms 16 • Questions 17 • Applied Problems 18 • Data Analysis Problems 19 • Web Exercises 20 • Web References 20	10
CHAPTER 3 The Monetary Policy and Aggregate Demand Curves 1	
The Federal Reserve and Monetary Policy	
The Monetary Policy Curve The Taylor Principle: Why the Monetary Policy Curve Has an Upward Slope	
Shifts in the MP Curve	
Movements Along Versus Shifts in the MP Curve	







xxxiv Contents in Detail

Rate Target, 2004–2006	5
APPLICATION Shift in the <i>MP</i> Curve: Autonomous Monetary Easing at the Onset of the Global Financial Crisis	5
The Aggregate Demand Curve Deriving the Aggregate Demand Curve Graphically Factors That Shift the Aggregate Demand Curve	7
FYI Deriving the Aggregate Demand Curve Algebraically 7	
Summary 12 • Key Terms 12 • Questions 12 • Applied Problems 13 • Data Analysis Problems 14 • Web Exercises 15 • Web References 15	
CHAPTER 4 The Role of Expectations in Monetary Policy 1	
Lucas Critique of Policy Evaluation	
APPLICATION The Term Structure of Interest Rates Policy Conduct: Rules or Discretion? Discretion and the Time-Inconsistency Problem Types of Rules The Case for Rules	3 3
FYI The Political Business Cycle and Richard Nixon 5	
The Case for Discretion	
Global The Demise of Monetary Targeting in Switzerland 6	
The Role of Credibility and a Nominal Anchor Benefits of a Credible Nominal Anchor Credibility and Aggregate Demand Shocks Credibility and Aggregate Supply Shocks	7 8
A Tale of Three Oil Price Shocks	1
Credibility and Anti-Inflation Policy	3
Global Ending the Bolivian Hyperinflation: A Successful Anti-Inflation Program 14	
APPLICATION Credibility and the Reagan Budget Deficits	6
Inside the Fed The Appointment of Paul Volcker, Anti-Inflation Hawk 17	
Appoint "Conservative" Central Bankers	7
Summary 18 • Key Terms 18 • Questions 18 • Applied Problems 19 • Data Analysis Problems 19 • Web Exercises 20	







CHAPTER 5

Tha	ICI	$\Lambda \Lambda$	$NA \sim d \sim$	1
HHE	IJL	IVI	Mode	

Keynes' Fixed Price Level Assumption and the IS Curve	1	
The LM Curve		
Equilibrium in the Market for Money: The LM Curve		
ISLM Approach to Aggregate Output and Interest Rates		
Factors That Cause the <i>LM</i> Curve to Shift		
Changes in Equilibrium Level of the Interest Rate and Aggregate Output		
Response to a Change in Fiscal Policy		
APPLICATION The Economic Stimulus Act of 2008	9	
Effectiveness of Monetary Versus Fiscal Policy		
Monetary Policy Versus Fiscal Policy: The Case of Complete Crowding Out		
APPLICATION Targeting Money Supply Versus Interest Rates	13	
ISLM Model in the Long Run		
Summary 18 • Key Terms 19 • Questions and Applied Problems 17 • Web Exercises 19 • Web References 20		

APPENDIX TO WEB CHAPTER 5

Algebra of The ISLM Model	2
Basic Closed-Economy ISLM Model	21
IS and LM Curves	
Solution of the Model	22
Implications	22
Open-Economy ISLM Model	23
Implications	

CHAPTER APPENDICES

- **Chapter 4: Measuring Interest-Rate Risk: Duration**
- **Chapter 5: Models of Asset Pricing**
- Chapter 5: Applying the Asset Market Approach to a Commodity Market:
 - The Case of Gold
- **Chapter 5: Loanable Funds Framework**
- **Chapter 7: Evidence on the Efficient Market Hypothesis**
- **Chapter 9: Duration Gap Analysis**
- **Chapter 9: Measuring Bank Performance**
- Chapter 10: The 1980s Banking and Savings and Loan Crisis
- **Chapter 10: Banking Crises Throughout the World**
- Chapter 17: The Fed's Balance Sheet and the Monetary Base
- Chapter 17: The M2 Money Multiplier
- **Chapter 17: Explaining the Behavior of the Currency Ratio**







xxxvi Contents in Detail

- Chapter 17: The Great Depression Bank Panics, 1930–1933, and the Money Supply
- **Chapter 19: Monetary Targeting**
- Chapter 19: A Brief History of Federal Reserve Policymaking
- Chapter 22: The Baumol-Tobin and Tobin Mean-Variance Models of the Demand for Money
- **Chapter 22: Empirical Evidence on the Demand for Money**
- Chapter 23: The Effects of Macroeconomic Shocks on Asset Prices
- Chapter 23: Aggregate Demand and Supply: A Numerical Example
- Chapter 23: The Algebra of the Aggregate Demand and Supply Model
- **Chapter 23: The Taylor Principle and Inflation Stability**
- Chapter 25: Evaluating Empirical Evidence: The Debate Over the Importance of Money in Economic Fluctuations







Preface

There has never been a more exciting time to teach money and banking. The recent worldwide financial crisis and its aftermath cast a spotlight on the importance of banks, financial markets, and monetary policy to the health of our economy. I experienced this firsthand when I served as a Governor of the Federal Reserve System from 2006 to 2008, and in this book, I emphasize the rich tapestry of recent economic events to enliven the study of money, banking, and financial markets.

NEW TO THIS EDITION

Although this text has undergone a major revision, it retains the basic hallmarks that have made it the best-selling textbook on money and banking over the past four editions. As with past editions this fifth edition uses basic economic principles to explain financial markets, financial institutions, and monetary policy with rigor and clarity. With each edition, I update content and features based on market feedback from economics professors and students using the book as well as the latest world financial episodes. For the past several editions, the digital assets for this book, which are available on MyLab Economics, have evolved and expanded.

New Content

New developments in the money and banking field have prompted me to add the following new sections, boxes, and applications that keep the text current:

- A new section on money, banking, and financial markets and your career (Chapter 1) to show students how the study of money, banking, and financial markets can help advance their career, even if they do not end up working on Wall Street or in a bank.
- A new global box on negative interest rates in Japan, the United States, and Europe (Chapter 4) illustrates that although it is normal for interest rates to be positive, recently we have seen negative interest rates in a number of countries.
- A new application on how low inflation and secular stagnation can explain low interest rates in Europe, Japan, and the United States (Chapter 5) shows how the supply and demand model explains current interest rate movements.
- New sections on the Dodd-Frank Act (Chapter 12) describe important provisions on annual stress tests and limits on Federal Reserve lending.
- A new section on where regulation might head in the future after Dodd-Frank (Chapter 12) discusses current debates in Congress on financial regulation.
- A new section on negative interest rates on banks' deposits at the central bank (Chapter 18) describes this new, nonconventional monetary policy tool and how effective it might be.
- A new section on interest on reserves paid by the European Central Bank (Chapter 18) describes this important policy tool of the ECB.
- A revised discussion of the theory of purchasing power parity and why it does not fully explain exchange rates in the short run (Chapter 20) provides a clearer presentation than in the previous edition.

xxxvii







xxxviii Preface

- A new application on Burgernomics, Big Macs, and Purchasing Power Parity (Chapter 20) is a fun way of showing students how purchasing power parity works in practice.
- A new application on Brexit and the British pound (Chapter 20) discusses the controversial exit of Britain from the euro and why it had such a big impact on the value of the British currency.
- A revised section on the balance of payments (Chapter 21) provides a clearer discussion of the key items in the balance of payments that students hear about in the media.
- A revised global box on whether we should worry about the large U.S. current
 account deficit (Chapter 21) helps students interpret claims made about the current account in both the media and in Congress.

In addition, figures and tables have been updated with data through 2017. Approximately 80 figures are available on MyLab Economics as mini-lecture videos. A number of end-of-chapter problems in each chapter are updated or new. Students can complete these problems on MyLab Economics where they receive instant feedback and tutorial guidance.

SOLVING TEACHING AND LEARNING CHALLENGES

It's important for students to understand the models, key terms, and equations in any economics textbook. However, students can get bogged down in this detail and miss the bigger picture. The content, structure, and features of this book were designed based on market feedback and many years of teaching experience to build students' skill in applying these elements—models, terms, and equations—to real-world events. Students also learn to apply what they learn to decisions that are directly relevant to their lives, such as what might happen to interest rates on car loans or mortgages, and why events might affect the unemployment rate, which can have a major impact on how easy it is for them to get a job.

Hallmark Learning Features

Here is an overview of the hallmark features of the book that solve teaching problems and facilitate student learning.

- A unifying, analytic framework uses a few basic economic principles that enable students to develop a disciplined, logical way of analyzing the structure of financial markets and understanding foreign exchange changes, financial institution management, and the role of monetary policy in the economy.
- A careful, step-by-step development of economic models (the approach used in the best principles of economics textbooks), which makes it easier for students to learn.
- Graphs and Mini-Lecture Videos with detailed captions help students clearly understand the interrelationships among the plotted variables and the principles of analysis. The enhanced Pearson e-text in MyLab Economics provides a new way of learning that is particularly geared to today's students. Not only will students be able to read the material in the textbook but by a simple click on an icon they will be able to watch over 80 mini-lecture videos presented by the author, one for every analytic figure in the text. For analytic figures, these







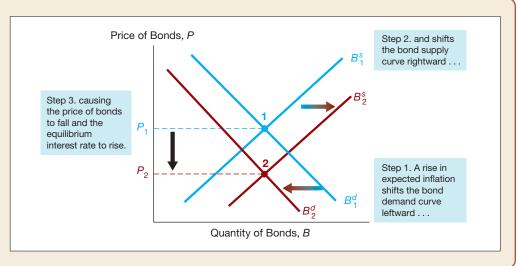
mini-lectures build up each graph step-by-step and explain the intuition necessary to fully understand the theory behind the graph. The mini-lectures are an invaluable study tool for students who typically learn better when they see and hear economic analysis rather than read it.

MyLab Economics Mini-lecture

FIGURE 4

Response to a Change in Expected Inflation

When expected inflation rises, the supply curve shifts from B_1^s to B_2^s , and the demand curve shifts from B_1^d to B_2^d . The equilibrium moves from point 1 to point 2, causing the equilibrium bond price to fall from P_1 to P_2 and the equilibrium interest rate to rise.



• The complete integration of an international perspective throughout the text through the use of **Global boxes**. **These** present interesting material with an international focus.

Global The European Sovereign Debt Crisis

The global financial crisis of 2007–2009 led not only to a worldwide recession but also to a sovereign debt crisis that still threatens to destabilize Europe today. Up until 2007, all of the countries that had adopted the euro found their interest rates converging to very low levels, but with the onset of the global financial crisis, several of these countries were hit very hard by the contraction in economic activity, which reduced tax revenues at the same time that government bailouts of failed financial institutions required additional government outlays. The resulting surge

austerity measures aimed at dramatically cutting government spending and raising taxes, interest rates on Greek debt soared, eventually rising to nearly 40%, and the debt-to-GDP ratio climbed to 160% of GDP in 2012. Even with bailouts from other European countries and liquidity support from the European Central Bank, Greece was forced to write down the value of its debt held in private hands by more than half, and the country was subject to civil unrest, with massive strikes and the resignation of the prime minister.







 Inside the Fed boxes give students a feel for the operation and structure of the Federal Reserve.

Inside the Fed Was the Fed to Blame for the Housing Price Bubble?

Some economists—most prominently, John Taylor of Stanford University—have argued that the low interest rate policy of the Federal Reserve in the 2003–2006 period caused the housing price bubble.* Taylor argues that the low federal funds rate led to low mortgage rates that stimulated housing demand and encouraged the issuance of subprime mortgages, both of which led to rising housing prices and a bubble.

In a speech given in January 2010, then-Federal Reserve Chairman Ben Bernanke countered this argument. He concluded that monetary policy was not to blame for the housing price bubble. First, he said, it is not at all clear that the federal funds rate was too low during the 2003–2006 period. Rather,

the culprits were the proliferation of new mortgage products that lowered mortgage payments, a relaxation of lending standards that brought more buyers into the housing market, and capital inflows from countries such as China and India. Bernanke's speech was very controversial, and the debate over whether monetary policy was to blame for the housing price bubble continues to this day.

*John Taylor, "Housing and Monetary Policy," in Federal Reserve Bank of Kansas City, *Housing, Housing Finance and Monetary Policy* (Kansas City: Federal Reserve Bank of Kansas City, 2007), 463–476.

[†]Ben S. Bernanke, "Monetary Policy and the Housing Bubble," speech given at the annual meeting of the American Economic Association, Atlanta, Georgia, January 3, 2010; http://www.federalreserve.gov/newsevents/speechbernanke20100103a.htm.

• **Applications**, numbering more than 50, which demonstrate how the analysis presented can be used to explain many important real-world situations.

APPLICATION

Explaining Current Low Interest Rates in Europe, Japan, and the United States: Low Inflation and Secular Stagnation

In the aftermath of the global financial crisis, interest rates in Europe and the United States, as well as in Japan, have fallen to extremely low levels. Indeed, as discussed in Chapter 4, we have seen that interest rates have even sometimes turned negative. Why are interest rates in these countries at such low levels?

• **FYI** boxes highlight dramatic historical episodes, interesting ideas, and intriguing facts related to the content of the chapter.

FYI Should You Hire an Ape as Your Investment Adviser?

The San Francisco Chronicle came up with an amusing way of evaluating how successful investment advisers are at picking stocks. They asked eight analysts to pick five stocks at the beginning of the year and then compared the performance of their stock picks to those chosen by Jolyn, an

orangutan living at Marine World/Africa USA in Vallejo, California. Jolyn beat the investment advisers as often as they beat her. Given this result, you might be just as well off hiring an orangutan as your investment adviser as you would be hiring a human being!







• End-of-chapter questions and applied problems, numbering more than 600, help students learn the subject matter by applying economic concepts.

QUESTIONS

All questions are available in MyLab Economics at www.pearson.com/mylab/economics.

- **1.** How does the concept of asymmetric information help to define a financial crisis?
- **2.** How can the bursting of an asset-price bubble in the stock market help trigger a financial crisis?
- **3.** How does an unanticipated decline in the price level cause a drop in lending?
- **4.** Define "financial frictions" in your own terms and explain why an increase in financial frictions is a key element in financial crises.
- 5. How does a deterioration in balance sheets of financial

- **10.** Provide one argument in favor of and one against the idea that the Fed was responsible for the housing price bubble of the mid-2000s.
- **11.** What role does weak financial regulation and supervision play in causing financial crises?
- **12.** Describe two similarities and two differences between the United States' experiences during the Great Depression and the Great Recession financial crisis of 2007–2009.
- **13.** What do you think prevented the financial crisis of 2007–2009 from becoming a depression?
- **14.** What technological innovations led to the development of the subprime mortgage market?

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DEVELOPING CAREER SKILLS

The unifying, analytic framework and step-by-step development of economic models in this text enable students to develop the critical thinking skills they need to successfully pursue their careers. The study of money, banking, and financial markets is particularly valuable if a student wants a job in the financial sector. However, even if their interests lie elsewhere, students benefit by understanding why interest rates rise or fall, helping them to make decisions about whether to borrow now or to wait until later. Knowing how banks and other financial institutions are managed may help students get a better deal when they need to borrow or when they supply them with funds. Knowledge of how financial markets work can enable students to make better investment decisions, whether for themselves or for the companies they work for.

Career Skill Features

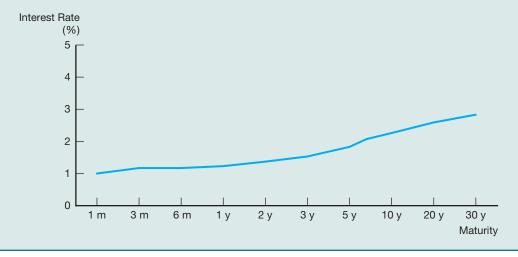
This text also has additional features, discussed below, which directly develop career skills.

A special feature called "Following the Financial News," included to encourage reading
of a financial newspaper. Following the Financial News boxes introduce students to
relevant news articles and data that are reported daily in the press, and teach students
how to interpret these data. Being able to think critically about what is reported in the
financial press is a skill that can make students far more effective in their future jobs.

Following the Financial News Yield Curves

Many newspapers and Internet sites such as http://www.finance.yahoo.com publish a daily plot of the yield curves for Treasury securities. An example for July 24, 2017 is presented here. The numbers on the

vertical axis indicate the interest rate for the Treasury security, with the maturity term given on the horizontal axis, with "m" denoting "month" and "y" denoting "year."











- Real Time Data in a high percentage of the in-text data figures are labeled MyLab Economics Real-Time Data. For these figures, students can see the latest data in the enhanced Pearson e-text, using the Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis's FRED database and learn where they can access this data when they need to throughout their career.
- Real-Time Data Analysis Problems, included in MyLab Economics, which ask students to apply up-to-the-minute data, taken from the St. Louis Federal Reserve Bank's FRED database, so that they can understand what is happening in the economy in real time. These problems, marked with (1874), ask the student to download data from the Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis FRED website and then use the data to answer questions about current issues in money and banking. In MyLab Economics, these easy-to-assign and automatically graded Real-Time Data Analysis exercises communicate directly with the FRED site, so that students see updated data every time new data is posted by FRED. Thus the Real-Time Data Analysis exercises offer a no-fuss solution for instructors who want to make the most current data a central part of their macroeconomics course. These exercises will give students practice manipulating data, a skill that employers value highly.

DATA ANALYSIS PROBLEMS

The Problems update with real-time data in MyLab Economics and are available for practice or instructor assignment.



- 🐠 1. Go to the St. Louis Federal Reserve FRED database, and find data on the exchange rate of U.S. dollars per British pound (DEXUSUK). A Mini Cooper can be purchased in London, England, for £17,865 or in Boston, United States, for \$23,495.
 - a. Use the most recent exchange rate available to calculate the real exchange rate of the London Mini per Boston Mini.
 - b. Based on your answer to part (a), are Mini Coopers relatively more expensive in Boston or in London?
 - c. What price in British pounds would make the Mini Cooper equally expensive in both locations, all else being equal?

FLEXIBILITY AND MODULARITY

In using previous editions, adopters, reviewers, and survey respondents have continually praised this text's flexibility and modularity—that is, the option to pick and choose which chapters to cover and in what order to cover them. Flexibility and modularity are especially important in the money and banking course because there are as many ways to teach this course as there are instructors. To satisfy the diverse needs of instructors, the text achieves flexibility as follows:

 Core chapters provide the basic analysis used throughout the book, and other chapters or sections of chapters can be used or omitted according to instructor preferences. For example, Chapter 2 introduces the financial system and basic concepts such as transaction costs, adverse selection, and moral hazard. After covering







- Chapter 2, the instructor may decide to give more detailed coverage of financial structure by assigning Chapter 8 or may choose to skip Chapter 8 and take any of a number of different paths through the book.
- Part 6 on monetary theory can easily be taught before Part 4 of the text if the instructor wishes to give students a deeper understanding of the rationale behind monetary policy.
- Chapter 25 on the transmission mechanisms of monetary policy can be taught at many different points in the course—either with Part 4, when monetary policy is discussed, or with Chapter 23, when the concept of aggregate demand is developed. Transmission mechanisms of monetary policy can also be taught as a special topic at the end of the course.
- The international approach of the text, accomplished through marked international sections within chapters as well as separate chapters on the foreign exchange market and the international monetary system, is comprehensive yet flexible. Although many instructors will teach all the international material, others will not. Instructors who wish to put less emphasis on international topics can easily skip Chapter 20 on the foreign exchange market and Chapter 21 on the international financial system and monetary policy. The international sections within chapters are self-contained and can be omitted with little loss of continuity.

To illustrate how this book can be used for courses with varying emphases, several course outlines are suggested for a one-semester teaching schedule. More detailed information about how the text can be used flexibly in your course is available in the Instructor's Manual.

- General Money and Banking Course: Chapters 1–5, 9–11, 16, 18, 23–24, with a choice of 7 of the remaining 13 chapters
- *General Money and Banking Course with an International Emphasis:* Chapters 1–5, 9–11, 16, 18–21, 23–24, with a choice of 4 of the remaining 10 chapters
- Financial Markets and Institutions Course: Chapters 1–12, with a choice of 7 of the remaining 13 chapters

The Business School Edition: A More Finance-Oriented Approach

I am pleased to continue providing two versions of *The Economics of Money, Banking, and Financial Markets*. While both versions contain the core chapters that all professors want to cover, *The Economics of Money, Banking, and Financial Markets*, Business School Edition, presents a more finance-oriented approach—an approach more commonly taught in business schools, but also one that some professors in economics departments prefer when teaching their money and banking courses. The Business School Edition includes chapters on nonbank finance, financial derivatives, and conflicts of interest in the financial industry. The Business School Edition omits the chapters on the *IS* curve and the monetary policy and aggregate demand curves, as well as the chapter on the role of expectations in monetary policy. *The Economics of Money, Banking, and Financial Markets*, Business School Edition, will more closely fit the needs of those professors whose courses put less emphasis on monetary theory.

For professors who desire a comprehensive discussion of monetary theory and monetary policy, *The Economics of Money, Banking, and Financial Markets*, Twelfth Edition, contains all of the chapters on monetary theory. Professors who *do* want this







coverage are often hard-pressed to cover all of the finance and institutions chapters. To that end, the Twelfth Edition omits the chapters on nonbank finance, financial derivatives, and conflicts of interest.

Appendices and Additional Resources

Additional resources for the Fifth Edition of The Economics of Money, Banking, and Financial Markets, Business School Edition include: (1) the three unique chapters from the twelfth edition; (2) chapters on financial crises in emerging market economies and the ISLM model; and (3) more than twenty appendices that cover additional topics and more technical material that instructors might want to include in their courses. This content can be accessed on www.pearson.com/mylab/economics.

Instructors can either use these chapters and appendices in class to supplement the material in the textbook, or recommend them to students who want to expand their knowledge of the money and banking field. Please find them and other additional resources at www.pearson.com/mylab/economics.

INSTRUCTOR TEACHING RESOURCES

This program comes with the following teaching resources.

Supplements available to instructors at www. pearsonhighered.com

Features of the supplement

The Instructor's Resource Manual was prepared by the author and includes the following features:

The Test Bank was prepared by Kathy Kelly of University of Texas at Arlington and James Hueng of Western Michigan University and includes the following features:

The Testgen enables instructors to produce exams efficiently:

The PowerPoint Presentation was prepared by Paul Kubik of DePaul University and includes the following features:

- Sample course outlines
- Chapter outlines
- Answers to questions and problems in the text
- More than 2,500 multiple-choice and essay test items, many with graphs
- Questions are connected to the AACSB learning standards (Written and Oral Communication; Ethical Understanding and Reasoning; Analytical Thinking; Information Technology; Interpersonal Relations and Teamwork; Diverse and Multicultural Work; Reflective Thinking; Application of Knowledge)
- This product consists of the multiple-choice and essay questions provided in the online Test Bank, and offers editing capabilities
- · All of the tables and graphs presented in the text
- Detailed lecture notes for all the course material
- Instructors who prefer to teach with a blackboard can use these PowerPoint slides as their own class notes; for those who prefer to teach with visual aids, the PowerPoint slides afford them the flexibility to do so







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xlviii Preface

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