Money Banking and Financial Markets 5th edition Cecchetti Solutions Manual

SKU: 9781259746741-SOLUTIONS

Chapter 2
Money and the Payments System

Conceptual and Analytical Problems

1. Describe at least three ways you could pay for your morning cup of coffee. What are the advantages and disadvantages of each? (*LO2*)

   Answer: You could use money, a check, or a debit card.

   Money: This is the most likely to be accepted, but it means you have to replenish your supply periodically.

   Check: The least likely to be accepted, and it means you have to walk around with your checkbook. But the funds remain in your bank account for the time it takes the check to make its way through the clearing system.

   Debit Card: This is very convenient, and likely to be accepted. But when the electronic signal arrives at your bank later in the day, the funds are withdrawn immediately from your account. (This is probably the cheapest option for the merchant).

2. You are the owner of a small sandwich shop. A buyer may offer one of several payment methods: cash, a check drawn on a bank, a credit card, or a debit card. Which of these is the least costly for you? Explain why the others are more expensive. (*LO2*)

   Answer: Cash is the cheapest option for the merchant; no information is required about the buyer and no additional costs are imposed (though the merchant may need to guard against counterfeiting). Most merchants will ask for a government-issued photo ID in order to accept payment by check, requiring more time per transaction. Even with appropriate identification, the merchant does not know if funds are actually available in the check writer's account. If not, the merchant will likely undergo a costly process of contacting the buyer and trying to coax the funds from the individual. A payment by credit card provides the merchant with more protection than does a check because the payment is made by the financial institution issuing the card. However, the merchant pays the card issuer a fee (usually a percentage of the transaction value) for the certainty of the payment. Finally, while a debit card electronically transfers funds from the buyer's account to the merchant's, this transfer is not instantaneous and the buyer is likely already gone when the merchant may discover that the buyer did not have the funds available.

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3. Explain how money encourages specialization, and how specialization improves everyone's standard of living. (*LO1*)

   Answer: Without money, people have to barter to exchange goods and services. This requires a "double coincidence of wants," which makes it difficult to specialize. In the example in the text, a plumber is buying groceries; if the grocer doesn't need a plumbing repair, but does need the outside of his store painted, the plumber may decide to paint the store in order to pay for his groceries even though it is not what he does best. When money is used, people are free to specialize in areas in which they have a comparative advantage, increasing the production of society as a whole, and improving everyone's standard of living.

4. *Could the dollar still function as the unit of account in a totally cashless society? (*LO2*)

   Answer: Yes. Using dollars and cents to quote prices and record debts does not depend on cash being used as a means of payment. Dollars and cents may still serve as the standard measurement of value even if they are not themselves exchanged.

5. Give four examples of ACH transactions you might make. (*LO2*)

   Answer:
   a. You receive your paycheck as an electronic transfer from your employer's account into your account, which may be at a bank different from your employer's.
   b. You schedule your monthly electric bill payment to be made automatically.
   c. You make your payments on your credit card to your bank by scheduling the payment each month for the outstanding balance.
   d. You make your monthly car payment by arranging for the amount to be deducted from your checking account on the fourth day of each month.

6. As of July 2016, 19 European Union countries have adopted the euro, while the remaining member countries have retained their own currencies. What are the advantages of a common currency for someone who is traveling through Europe? (*LO1*)

   Answer: Each country has the same unit of account, making it easier for a traveler to compare prices in different countries. The traveler also saves the costs of exchanging currencies.

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7. Why might each of the following commodities not serve well as money? (*LO2*)
   a. Tomatoes
   b. Bricks
   c. Cattle

   Answer:
   a. Tomatoes are perishable and thus would not serve as a store of value.

   b. Bricks are heavy and bulky and will break easily. In addition, even though bricks break easily, they are not easily divisible into usable units.

   c. Cattle are not standardized in terms of weight and other potentially important characteristics.

8. Despite the efforts of the United States Treasury and the Secret Service, someone discovers a cheap way to counterfeit $100 bills. What will be the impact of this discovery on the economy? (*LO3*)

   Answer: People will be unwilling to accept $100 bills as payment and will require payment via check, credit card, debit card, or electronic transfer instead, all of which are more costly. Theoretically, inflation could result if the supply of money was increased by a large enough amount.

9. You receive a check drawn on another bank and deposit it into your checking account. Even though this is a "demand deposit" the funds are not immediately available for your use. Why? Would your answer change if the check is drawn on the account of another customer of your own bank? (*LO2*)

   Answer: Funds drawn on another bank are not immediately available (i.e., "on demand") until the funds are transferred through the check-clearing process. So, when you deposit a check drawn on another bank, you must wait until your bank obtains the funds from the other bank. However, if the check is drawn on an account at your own bank, then the funds are internally transferred from the check writer's account into your account, so the funds may be available almost immediately.

10. Over a nine-year period in the 16th century, King Henry VIII reduced the silver content of the British pound to one-sixth its initial value. Why do you think he did so? What do you think happened to the use of pounds as a means of payment? If you held both the old and new pounds, which would you use first, and why? (*LO1*)

    Answer: King Henry needed to silver to pay for wars. The use of pounds as a means of payment declined because people could not be sure how much silver each coin

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contained. People spent the new coins first since the old coins had a higher intrinsic value.

11. Under what circumstances might you expect barter to reemerge in an economy that has fiat money as a means of payment? (*LO2*)

    Answer: You might expect an economy to revert to barter when the public loses confidence in the fiat money issued by the government, perhaps because of over-use of the printing presses.

12. You visit a tropical island that has only four goods in its economy – oranges, pineapples, coconuts and bananas. There is no money in this economy. (*LO1*)
    a. Draw a grid showing all the prices for this economy. (You should check your answer using the $n(n - 1)/2$ formula where n is the number of goods.)
    b. An islander suggests designating oranges as the means of payment and unit of account for the economy. How many prices would there be if her suggestion were followed?
    c. Do you think the change suggested in part *b* is worth implementing? Why or why not?

Answer:

a. There would be six prices in total.

	Oranges	*Pineapples*	*Coconuts*	*Bananas*
Oranges				
Pineapples	Pineapples/Oranges			
Coconuts	Coconuts/Oranges	Coconuts/Pineapples		
Bananas	Bananas/Oranges	Bananas/Pineapples	Bananas/Coconuts	

b. There would be three prices—pineapples/oranges, coconuts/oranges and banana/oranges.

c. In the case of this four-good economy, there is only a small gain by using oranges as a unit of account. The gains would be significantly bigger in an economy with more goods. If the islanders think the range of goods in their economy is likely to expand, then it is probably worth implementing the change. One of the drawbacks to consider would be the danger that more people would grow oranges, due to their special status, thus pushing up the prices of the other fruits in terms of oranges.

13. Consider again the tropical island described in Problem 12. Under what circumstances would you recommend the issue of a paper currency by the government of the island? What advantages might this strategy have over the use of oranges as money? (*LO1*)

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Answer: The islanders must have enough confidence in their government to accept notes backed only by a government decree that have no intrinsic value themselves. The have to believe that these notes will be widely accepted by other islanders as final payment for goods and services and in settlement of debts. They must trust that the government will not print too much of the money and undermine its value.

Some advantages of the paper money over commodity money in the form of oranges include: being easier to carry, longer lasting and more divisible. Most importantly, it would be the government that would control the supply of money on the island as only the government could print new notes, while any of the islanders might decide to grow more oranges.

14. What factors should you take into account when considering using the following assets as stores of value? (LO1)
    a. Gold
    b. Real estate
    c. Stocks
    d. Government bonds

Answer:

a. The potential for the price of gold to rise, the ability to buy and sell gold easily and any costs associated with storage and security.

b. The rate at which real estate is appreciating and is likely to appreciate in the future; how easy or difficult it is to sell real estate; the housing services you could receive from holding the real estate.

c. The potential appreciation in nominal value of the stock; the historical volatility of the stock price; the volume of the stock being traded on the secondary market to gauge its liquidity.

d. The rate of return on the bonds – including any potential capital gain as well as interest payments.

When assessing an asset as a store of value, the primary things to consider are the risk and return of the asset and its liquidity.

15. *Under what circumstances might money in the form of currency be the best option as a store of value? (*LO1*)

Answer: If there were deflation in the economy, then paper currency would increase in value. When deflation occurs, overall prices in the economy are falling and so the currency you hold has more purchasing power. During periods of falling prices of

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goods and services, prices of assets often fall too and so currency might be an attractive option as a store of value.

16. Suppose a significant fall the price of certain stocks caused the market makers in those stocks to experience difficulties with their funding liquidity. Under what circumstances might that development lead to liquidity problems in markets for other assets? (*LO3*)

    Answer: Faced with difficulties in borrowing money, the market makers in the stocks may decide to hold more cash to ensure their ability to meet clients' demands. This, in turn, reduces loans available for other market participants potentially causing them to alter their behavior and could lead to funding liquidity problems throughout the financial system. Moreover, to fund itself, the market maker might try to sell other assets, depressing their prices and spreading the disruption.

17. *Consider an economy that only produces and consumes two goods - food and apparel. Suppose the inflation rate based on the consumer price index is higher during the year than that based on the GDP deflator. Assuming underlying tastes and preferences in the economy stay the same, what can you say about food and apparel price movements during the year? (*LO3*)

    Answer: Since the two price indices yield different inflation rates with preferences remaining constant, the relative price of the two goods must have changed. In other words, the price of one of the goods must have gone up by a greater percentage than the other. For example, suppose the price of food went up by 10% while the price of apparel went up by 20%. This would induce consumers to substitute away from apparel to food. As a fixed weight index, the CPI would not take this substitution into account while the GDP deflator would, as it is calculated on the basis of what is actually purchased. Therefore, the CPI inflation rate would be higher than the rate calculated from the GDP deflator.

18. Assuming no interest is paid on checking accounts, what would you expect to see happen to the relative growth rates of M1 and M2 if interest rates rose significantly? (*LO3*)

    Answer: When interest rates rise, you would expect that people would shift funds from checking accounts into savings accounts, as the opportunity cost of holding funds in a non-interest bearing account has risen. Checking accounts are a component of M1 while both checking and some savings accounts are included in M2. Therefore, any shift from checking to savings accounts would depress growth in M1 to a greater degree than growth in M2, leading to a relative increase in the M2 growth rate.

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19. If money growth is related to inflation, what would you expect to happen to the inflation rates of countries that join a monetary union and adopt a common currency such as the euro? (*LO3*)

    Answer: Once countries join a monetary union, they effectively share a common money supply. Given the link between money growth and inflation, you would expect the inflation rates of these countries to converge.

20. Why might one doubt that current new forms of digital money, such as Bitcoin, will replace more traditional fiat currencies? (*LO2*)

    Answer: These private digital currencies currently do not fulfill the three key functions of money—means of payment, unit of account, and store of value

21. Is the challenge of making "time consistent" policy unique to fiat-based paper money? (*LO2*)

    Answer: No. Even if the value of money is linked to a commodity such as gold, the government could abolish this current commitment at a point in the future such as in a time of crisis. For example, the United States exited the Gold Standard in 1933, allowing the price of gold to vary in dollar terms for the first time in a century.

Data Exploration

1. Find the most recent level of M2 (FRED code: M2SL) and of the U.S. population (FRED code: POP). Compute the quantity of money divided by the population. (Note that M2 is measured in billions of dollars and population is in thousands of individuals.) Do you think your answer is large? Why? *(LO1)*

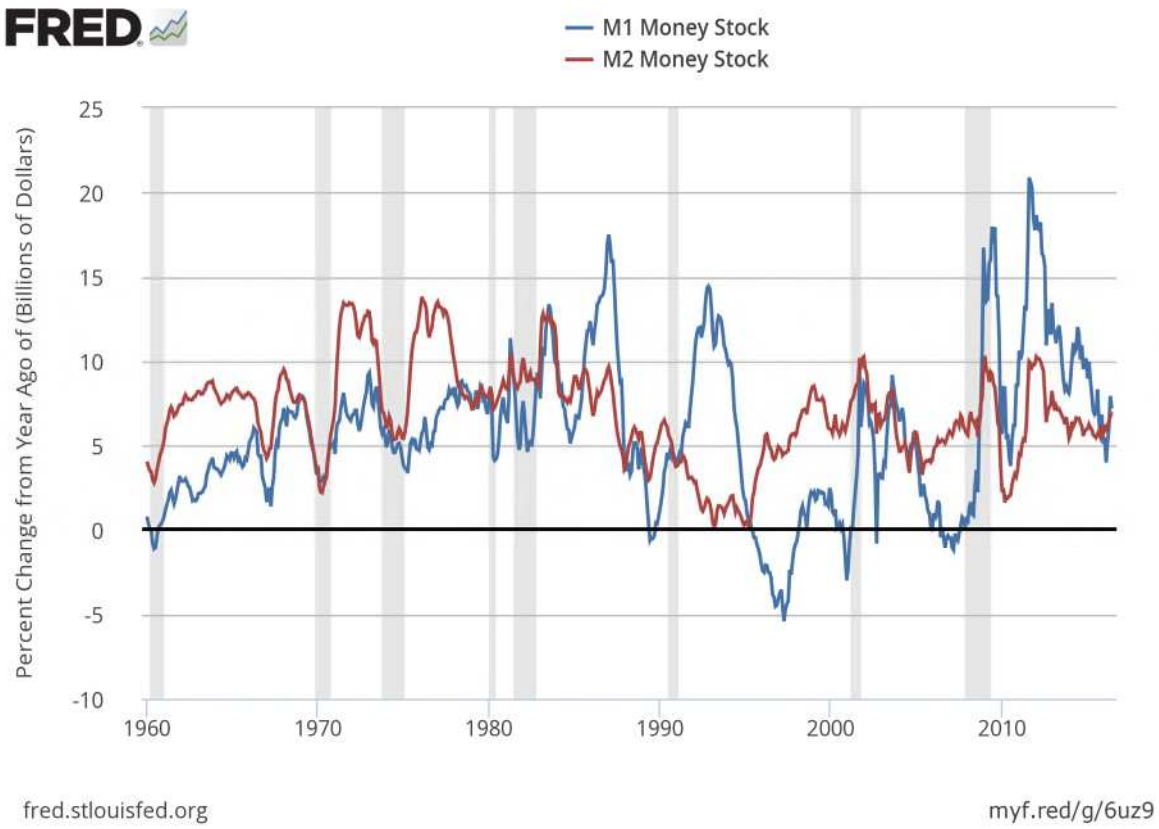
   Answer: In June 2016, the value of M2 was $12,811 billion. The total population was 323.9 million, resulting in M2 per capita of $39,551. This seems like a lot, but M2 includes money market mutual fund shares, money market deposit accounts, small-denomination time deposits, checking accounts, and traveler's checks in addition to currency in the hands of the public. It also includes holdings by businesses, in addition to households.

2. Reproduce Figure 2.3 from 1960 to the present, showing the percent change from a year ago of M1 (FRED code: M1SL) and M2 (FRED code: M2SL). Comment on the pattern over the last five years. Would it matter which of the two monetary aggregates you looked at? *(LO3)*

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Answer: The data plot of Figure 2.3 is:



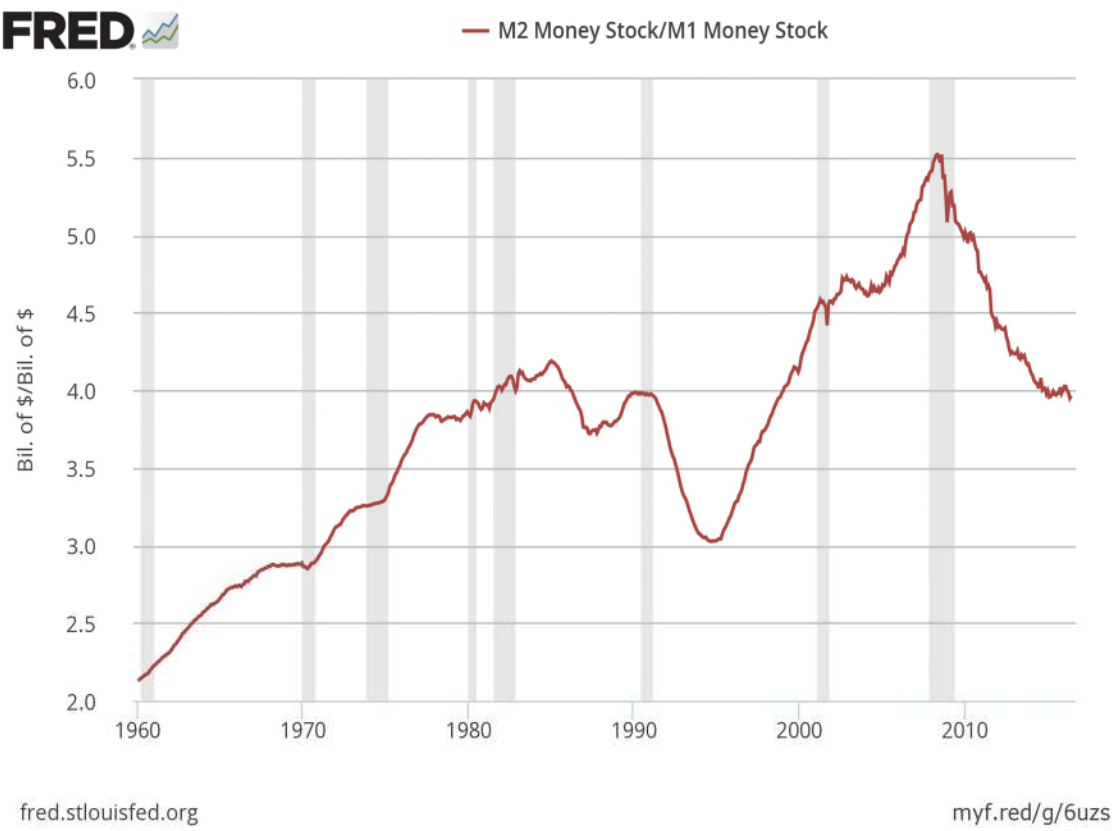
M1 is relatively volatile so it may be less reliable for indicating important underlying trends.

3. Which usually grows faster: M1 or M2? Produce a graph showing M2 (FRED code: M2SL) divided by M1 (FRED code: M1SL). When this ratio rises, M2 outpaces M1, and vice versa. What is the long-run pattern? Is the pattern stable? *(LO3)*

   Answer: The plot of the ratio M2/M1 appears below. Over the long run, M2 has usually grown faster than M1, but this pattern is not stable. In particular, M2 growth fell relative to M1 growth after the recession of the early 1990s and after the financial crisis of 2007-09. Later in the book, we will see that both periods were characterized by heightened caution on the part of banks.

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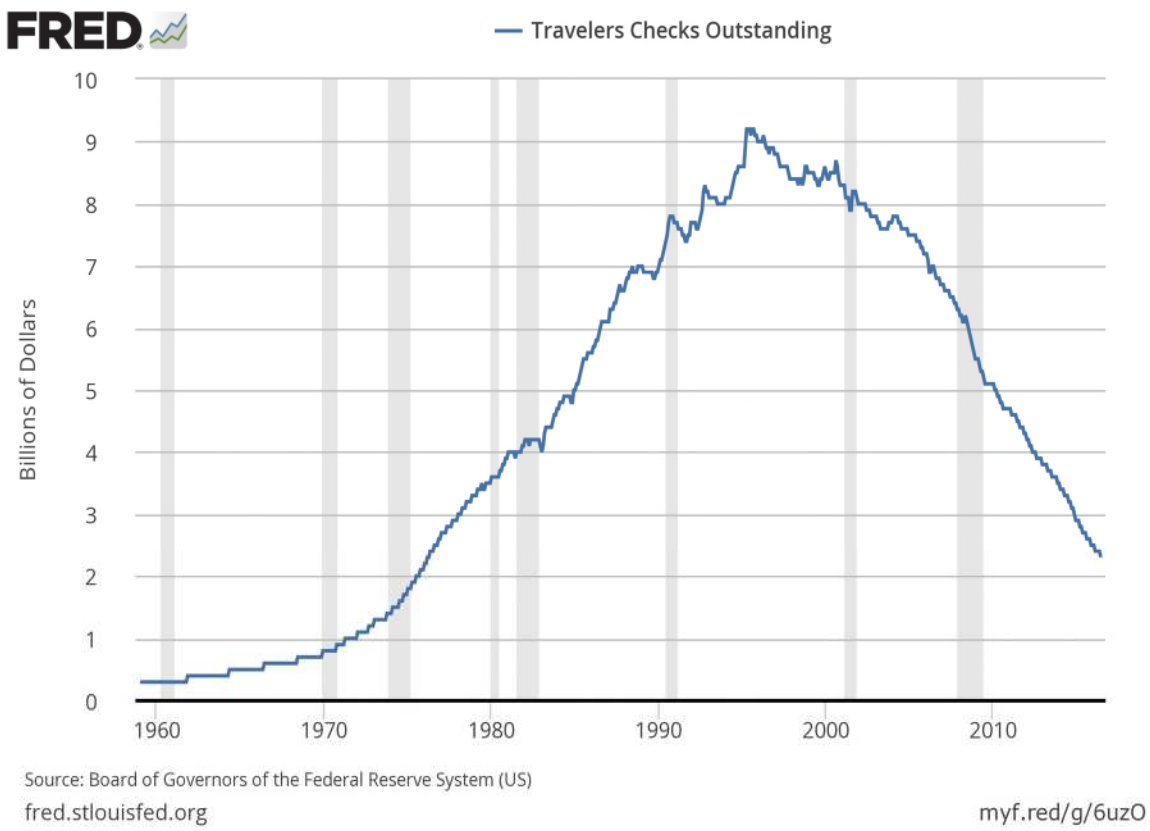


4. Traveler's checks are a component of M1 and M2. Using FRED, produce a graph of this component of the monetary aggregates (FRED code: TVCKSSL). Explain the pattern you see. *(LO1)*

   Answer: The indicated data plot is:

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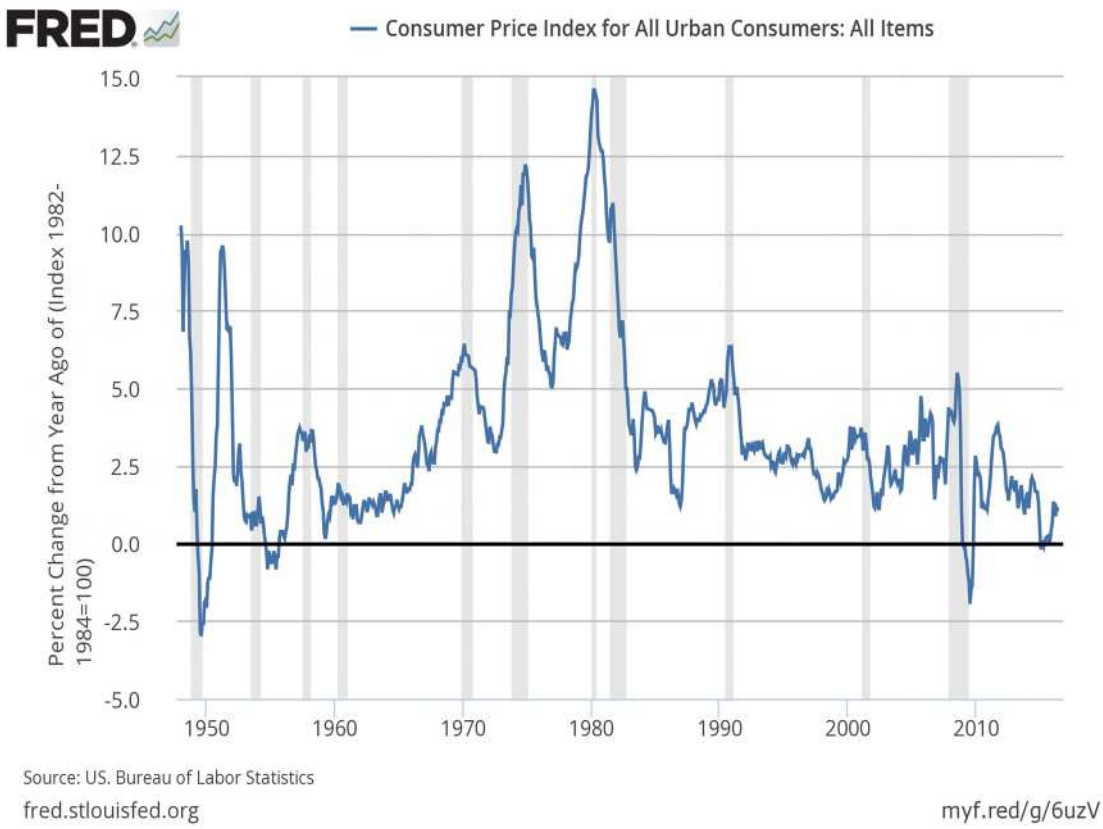
The use of traveler's checks has declined since the mid-1990s. Traveler's checks were essentially prepaid checks drawn on the account of a widely-recognized issuer. As such, they were convenient for making payments when voyaging away from the geographical area covered by your bank. Merchants in other areas who lacked familiarity with banks outside their own locations might be unwilling to accept your personal check. The rise of nationwide banking and the proliferation of credit and debit cards have reduced the demand for traveler's checks.

5. Plot the annual inflation rate based on the percent change from a year ago of the consumer price index (FRED code: CPIAUCSL). Comment on the average and variability of inflation in the 1960s, the 1970s, and the most recent decade. *(LO3)*

   Answer: The indicated data plot is:

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The variability of inflation in the 1960s was reasonably low in the first part of the decade, then rising with the trend of inflation toward the end. In the 1970s, inflation was highly variable and averaged well above the 1960s norm. Over the decade to 2016, inflation was variable mostly during the financial crisis of 2007-2009. In general, periods with low average inflation – such as the first half of the 1960s and the long interval from the mid-1980s to the financial crisis – also were periods of relatively low inflation variability.

* indicates more difficult problems

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Chapter 2



Money and the Payments System

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Learning Objectives

1. Define money and describe its functions.
2. Discuss the different methods of payment and the future of money.
3. Explain how the money supply is measured and how it is linked to economic growth and inflation.

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Money and How We Use It

- Money is *an asset that is generally accepted as payment for goods and services or repayment of debt.*
- Income is a flow of earnings over time
- Wealth is the value of assets minus liabilities.
  - Money is one of those assets.

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Money and How We Use It

Money has three characteristics:

1. It is a **means of payment**
2. It is a **unit of account**, and
3. It is a **store of value**.

The first of these characteristics is the most important

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Money and How We Use It

Means of Payment

- People insist on payment in money.
  - Barter requires a "double coincidence of wants".
- Money is easier and finalizes payments so there is no further claim on buyers and sellers.
- The increase in the numbers of buyers and sellers requires something like "money" to make transactions smoother.

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Money and How We Use It

Unit of Account

- Money is used to quote prices and record debts - it is a standard of value.
- Prices provide the information needed to ensure resources are allocated to their best uses.
- Using dollars makes relative price comparisons easier.

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- When you shop, should you use a debit card or a credit card?
- A debit card works like a check only faster.
  - Funds are immediately removed from your account.
- A credit card makes a deferred payment.
  - If not paid on time, there is a late fee.
  - If not paid fully, there is interest on the debt.
  - But if you do pay on time and fully, it is an interest free loan for a period of time.
  - Credit cards allow you to build a credit history.

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Money and How We Use It

Store of Value

- A means of payment has to be durable and capable of transferring purchasing power from one day to the next.
- Paper currency does degrade, but is accepted at face value in transactions.
- Other forms of wealth are also a store of value: stocks, bonds, houses, etc.

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Money and How We Use It

Store of Value (cont.)

- Although other stores of value are sometimes better than money, we hold money because it is liquid.
- Liquidity is *a measure of the ease with which an asset can be turned into a means of payment.*
  - The more costly it is to convert an asset into money, the less liquid it is.

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Money and How We Use It

Store of Value (cont.)

- Financial institutions use:
  - Market liquidity - the ability to sell assets for money.
  - Funding liquidity - ability to borrow money to buy securities or make loans.

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The Payments System

- The payments system is a web of arrangements that allow for the exchange of goods and services, as well as assets.
  - The efficient operation of the economy depends on the payments system.
- The possible methods of payment are:
  1. Commodity and Fiat Monies
  2. Checks
  3. Electronic Payments

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Commodity and Fiat Monies

- Commodity monies are things with intrinsic value.
  - Included items like silk and salt.
- To be successful, a commodity money must be:
  - Usable by most people
  - Can be made into standardized quantities
  - Durable
  - Easily transportable
  - Divisible into smaller units

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Commodity and Fiat Monies

- Gold has been the most common commodity money as it meets these requirements.
- In 1661, Stockholm Banco issued Europe's first paper money
  - King of Sweden printed too many to try to finance a war and the bank failed.
- In 1775, the Continental Congress of the United States of America issued "continentals" to finance the Revolutionary War.
  - Both governments issued too much and the currency became worthless.

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Commodity and Fiat Monies

- Because of the failures, people became suspicious of government-issued paper money.
- In 1862, the Confederate and the Union governments printed money with no explicit backing.
- After the Civil War, the U.S. reverted to using gold as money.

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Commodity and Fiat Monies

- Gold coins and notes, backed by gold, were used into the 20th century.
- Today's paper money is called fiat money, because its value comes from government decree, or *fiat*.
- We are willing to accept these bills as payment because the U.S. government stands behind its paper money.
- In the end, money is about trust.

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Commodity and Fiat Monies

- Today, some critics claim the U.S. should return to the gold standard.
  - There is fear of governments issuing too much paper money.
- A gold standard may not be time consistent.
  - In a crisis, a government can renege on the use of a gold standard to stabilize the economy.
  - Movement away from the gold standard was prompted by the Great Depression.
- A fiat currency must be limited in volume of circulation to be credible.

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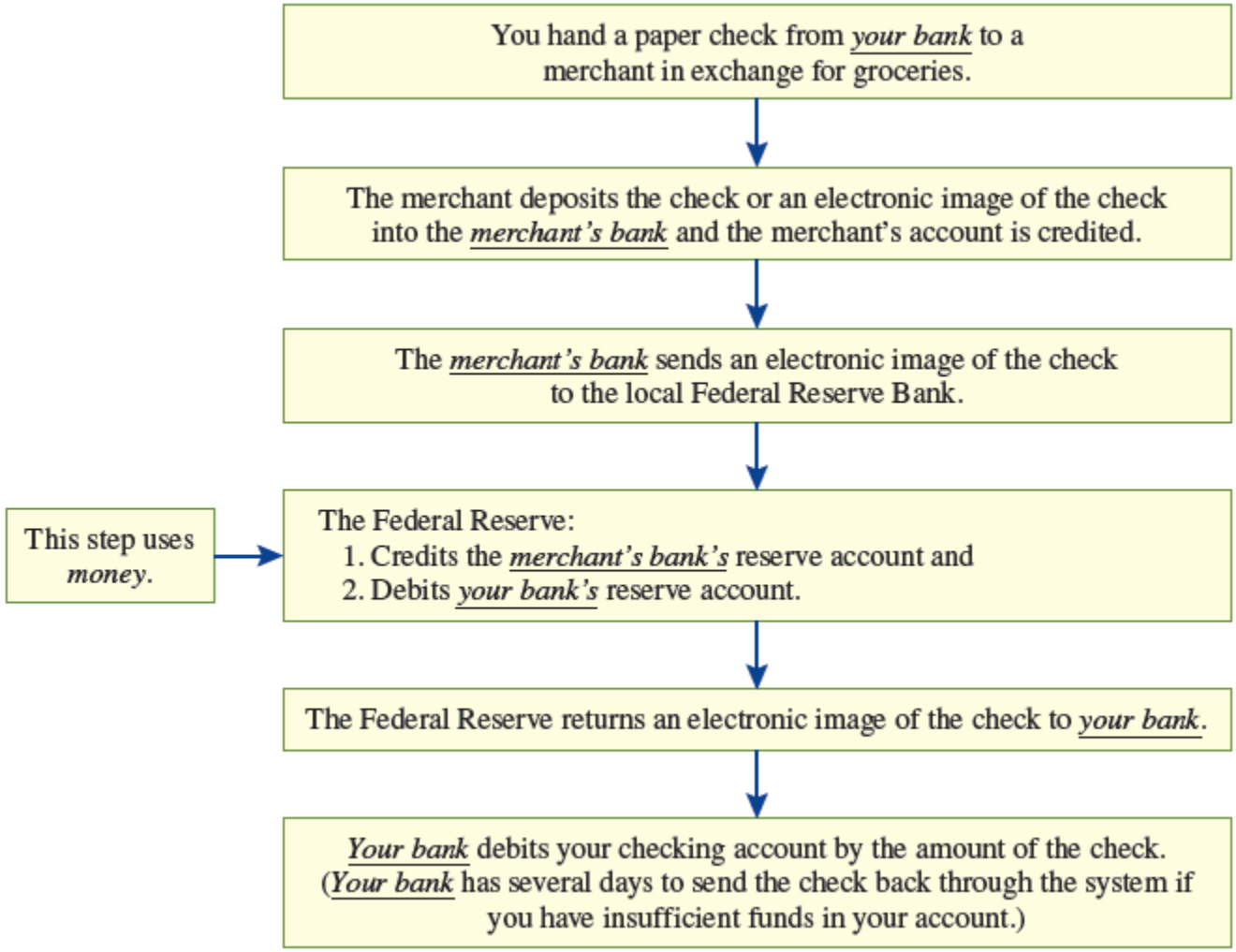
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Checks

- A check is an instruction to the bank to take funds from your account and transfer them to another account.
  - A check is therefore not a final payment as currency is - it sets in motion a series of transactions.
- The series of transactions put in motion can be seen in Figure 2.1: The Path of a Paper Check

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Figure 2.1: The Path of a Paper Check



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- Are free-checking accounts really free?
  - Typically there is not a monthly service charge, but there are fees for other transactions.
    - ATM out of network, certified checks, insufficient funds, overdrafts
  - Before opening an account check fees and don't overdraw your account.

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Electronic Payments

- Electronic payments take the form of:
  - Credit and debit cards
  - Electronic funds transfers
  - Stored-value card
  - E-money

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Electronic Payments

- Debit Cards
  - Works like a check - tells the bank to transfer funds from your account to another.
- Credit Cards
  - A promise by a bank to lend the cardholder money to make a purchase.
  - They do not represent money.

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Electronic Payments

- Electronic funds transfers
  - Movements of funds directly from one account to another.
  - Most common form is the automated clearinghouse transaction (ACH).
    - Used for recurring payments like paychecks or utility bills.
    - Have surpassed the value of checks
  - Banks use electronic transfers for bank to bank transactions, sending money through Fedwire.

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Electronic Payments

- Stored-value card
  - Take it to a bank or an ATM, transfer money to the card, then use the card at a merchant.
  - Limited usefulness so far, although use has grown rapidly.
  - Limited in what can be purchased with them.
  - Require specific hardware by businesses

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Electronic Payments

- E-money
  - Can be used to pay for purchases on the Internet or by mobile phone.
  - You open an account by transferring funds to the issuer of the e-money.
  - When shopping online, you instruct the issuer to send your e-money to the merchant.
  - Really a form of private money, so not guaranteed by the government

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LESSONS FROM THE CRISIS
MARKET LIQUIDITY, FUNDING LIQUIDITY, AND MAKING MARKETS

- Market liquidity and funding liquidity are both needed to market financial markets function smoothly.
- 2007-2009 financial crisis lead to a sudden loss of liquidity.
- Before the crisis:
  - Financial institutions relied on short-term borrowing to hold long-term financial instruments.
  - They also believed markets would also be liquid.

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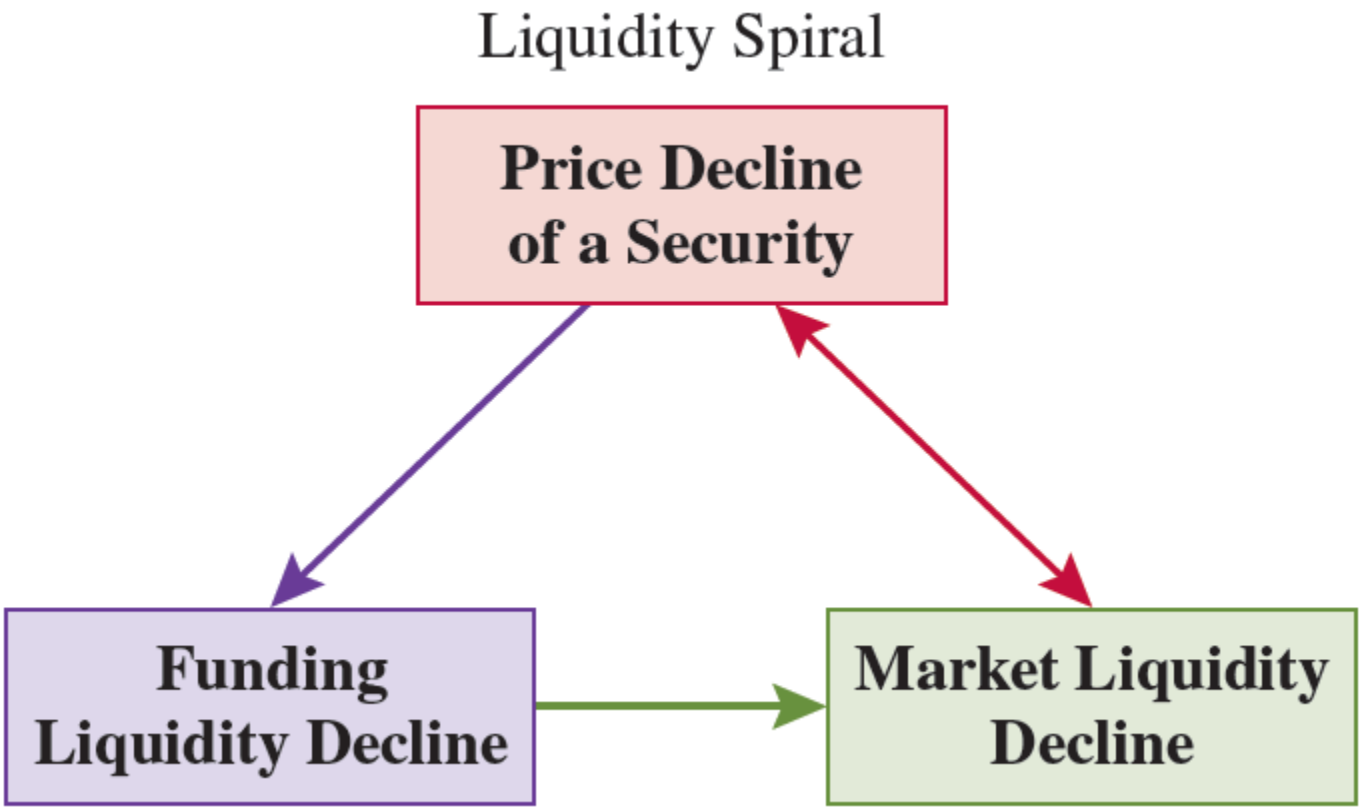
LESSONS FROM THE CRISIS
MARKET LIQUIDITY, FUNDING LIQUIDITY, AND MAKING MARKETS

- In 2007, doubt lead to a double "liquidity shock" increasing cash holdings.
  - This reduced loan supplied intensifying the decreasing liquidity.
- One lesson: Liquidity is a highly valuable resource that can disappear when most needed.

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LESSONS FROM THE CRISIS
MARKET LIQUIDITY, FUNDING LIQUIDITY, AND MAKING MARKETS



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The Future of Money

- The future of the three functions of money:
  - Means of payment: disappearing due to ease of electronic transactions.
  - Unit of account: likely to remain.
    - Will always be needed to quote values and prices because it is efficient.
  - Store of value: disappearing due to liquidity of many financial instruments.

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- Bitcoin is "a decentralized peer-to-peer network that allows for the proof and transfer of ownership with the need for a trusted third party."
  - The technology used to record Bitcoin ownership is the *block chain*
- The block chain is an ever-growing public ledger of transactions that is encrypted and distributed over a network of computers.

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- Advocates view Bitcoin as a new form of digital money with two advantages
  1. Its value cannot be undermined by government fiat
  2. Its users can remain anonymous
- Bitcoin lacks the key characteristics of money
- Can private currency—digital or otherwise—do a job better as money than what we currently have?

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Measuring Money

- Changes in the quantity of money are related to
  - Interest Rates
  - Economic Growth
  - Inflation

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Measuring Money

- Inflation:
  - The process of prices rising.
- Inflation rate:
  - The measurement of the process.
- With inflation, you need more money to buy the same basket of goods.
- The primary cause of inflation is too much money.

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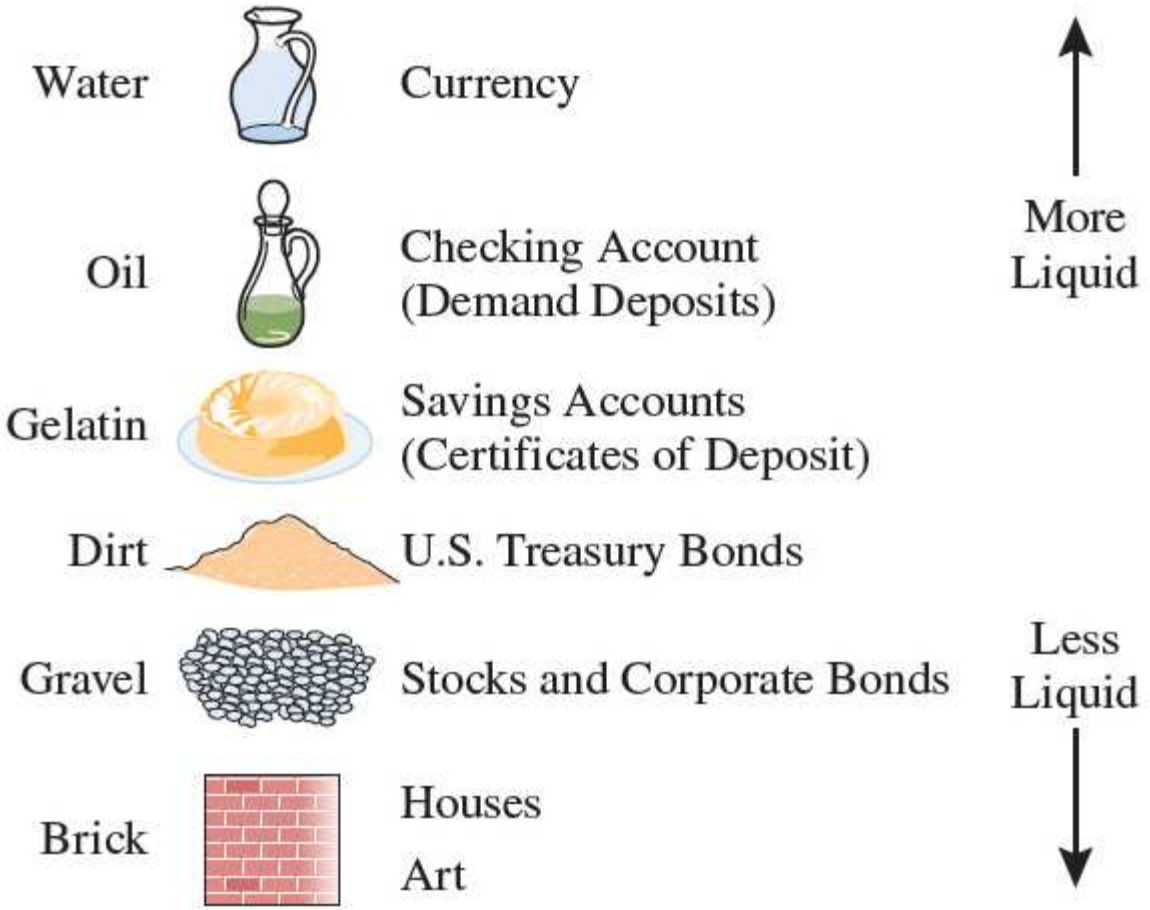
Measuring Money

- The value of the means of payment depends on how much of it is circulating.
  - We therefore must be able to measure how much is circulating.
- Defining money means defining liquidity (see figure 2.2).

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Figure 2.2 - The Liquidity Spectrum



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Measuring Money

Different definitions of money are based upon degree of liquidity.

Drawing the line in different places has led to several measure of money called the money aggregates: M1 and M2.

M1: Narrowest definition.

Only the most liquid assets.

M2: Broader definition.

Includes assets not used as means of payment.

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Table 2.1: The Monetary Aggregates

Monetary Aggregates			Value as of March 2016 (US$ billions)
M1	=	Currency in the hands of the public	1,358.9
	+	Traveler's checks	2.4
	+	Demand deposits	1,266.7
	+	Other checkable deposits	519.3
		Total M1	**3,147.3**
M2	=	M1	
	+	Small-denomination time deposits	394.8
	+	Savings deposits and money-market deposit accounts	8,312.0
	+	Retail money-market mutual fund shares	714.6
		Total M2	**12,568.6**

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Measuring Money

- What do the money aggregates mean?
  - As of the first quarter of 2016, nominal U.S. gross domestic product (GDP) was $18,230 billion.
  - Using the data in Table 2.1:
    - GDP is almost six times larger than M1.
    - GDP is nearly 45 percent larger than M2.

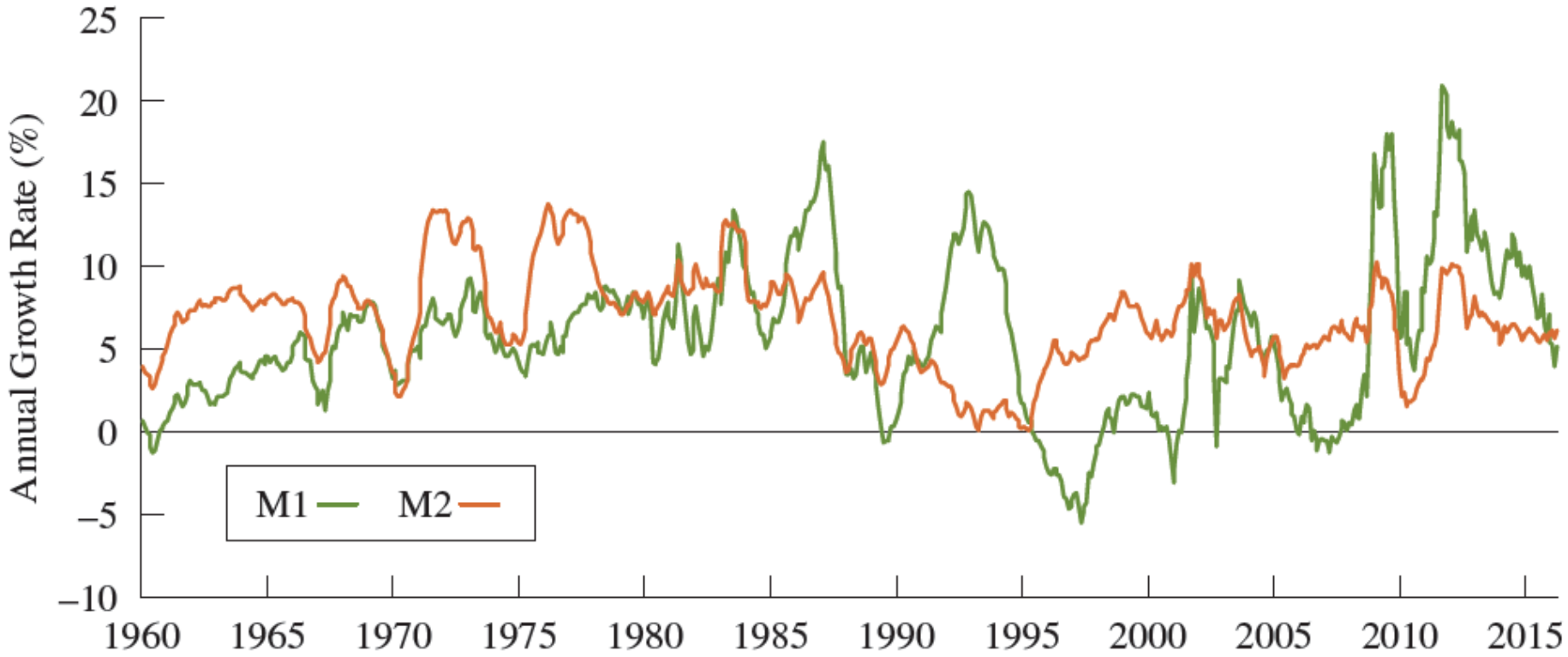
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Measuring Money

- Which M do we use to understand inflation?
  - Until the early 1980's we used M1.
  - But with changes in accounts, M2 became more useful.
  - M2 represents nearly one-half of GDP, so M1 is no longer a useful measure of money.
  - Figure 2.3 shows the M's growth rates.

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Figure 2.3: Growth Rates of the Money Aggregates



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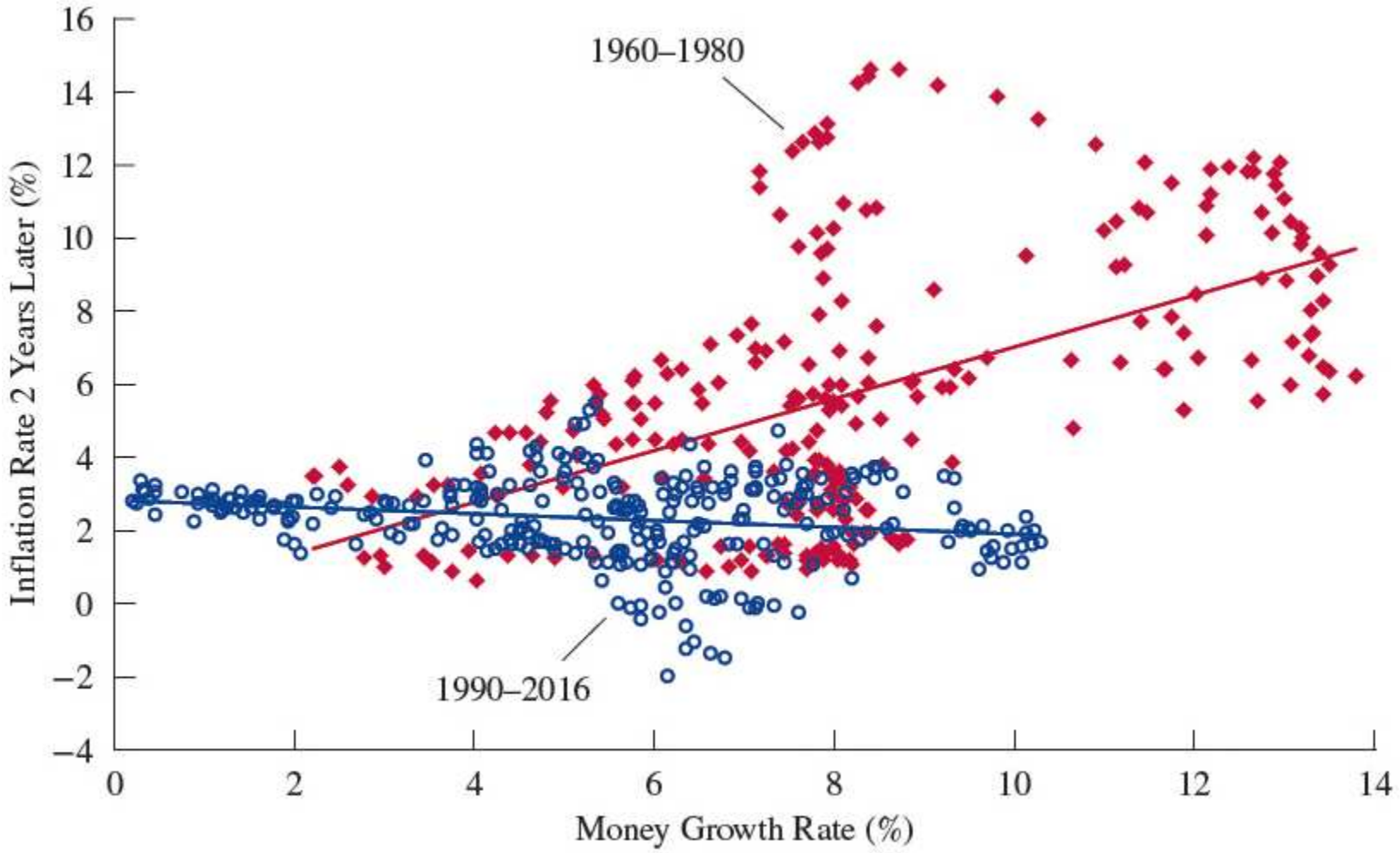
Measuring Money

- How useful is M2 in tracking inflation?
  - When the quantity of money grows quickly, it produces high inflation.
  - Figure 2.4 shows the inflation rate versus M2 two years earlier for the U.S.
    - Positive correlation up until 1980.
    - From 1990-2016 – virtually no correlation.
  - Growth in M2 stopped being a useful tool for forecasting inflation.

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Figure 2.4: Money Growth and Inflation



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Measuring Money

- Why does M2 no longer predict inflation?
  - Maybe the relationship only applies at high levels of inflation.
  - Maybe it only shows up over longer periods of time.
  - Maybe we need a new measure of money.
- We do know that at low levels of money growth, inflation is likely to stay low.

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- Computing CPI Inflation
  - Survey people to see what they bought.
  - Figure out what it would cost to buy the same basket of goods & services today.
  - Compute the percentage change in the cost of the basket of goods.

$$CPI = \frac{\text{Cost of Basket in Current Year}}{\text{Cost of Basket in Base Year}} \times 100$$

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Table 2.2: Computing the Consumer Price Index

Year	Price of Food	Price of Housing	Price of Transportation	Cost of the Basket	Consumer Price Index
2017	$100	$200	$100	$150	100
2018	110	205	140	165	110
2019	120	210	180	180	120

$$\text{Inflation Rate } 2018 = \frac{CPI_{2018} - CPI_{2017}}{CPI_{2017}} \times 100$$

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APPLYING THE CONCEPT
WHERE ARE ALL THOSE $100 BILLS?

- In 2016 the public held about $1.35 trillion in U.S. currency.
  - You can compare this to each person holding $4,200.
- Three-fourths of this money was in $100 bills.
- Many of these bills are in other countries.
- People in other countries hold other currencies that are more stable than their own.

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