12.2

Fiscal & Monetary Policy



As a Young Economist, I will be able to...

- Explain the major responsibilities of the Federal Government for domestic economic policy.
- Describe the overall goals of the Federal Government's actions in the economy.
- Explain how government fiscal policy influences the economy at the national level.
- Explain how government monetary policy influences the economy at the national level.

Federal Government & Domestic Economy

Our free enterprise system fosters competition & entrepreneurship

The Federal Government supports by trying to ensure fairness in the market place

The Executive and legislative branches will set policy for the nation to follow.

Nation must balance the call for regulation & demand

Federal Reserve System

The Fed was created in 1913 to serve as the central banking system for the United States

Mainly, it adjusts the federal funds rate & creates interest rates to contract or expand the amount of money in circulation

Lowering interest rates makes money less expensive to borrow so it expands the economy

Raising the rates makes it more expensive so it will contract the economy

Key Regulatory Agency

Securities & Exchange Commission regulates the economy

Run by commissioners appointed by the President, as well as a chairperson

Oversees the nation's stock markets & stops insider trading

The SEC also ensures that publicly traded companies disclose their finances

Department of Labor

Provides protections for the basic rights of workers, fairness, & safety in the workplace

Example: OSHA oversees safety conditions in the workplace & will place fines or shut companies down if they don't meet them

Some feel the regulations provided keep the workers safe

Others feel like business is overburdened it interrupts free enterprise.

Key Goals for the Economy

The Presidents career is vital based on the health of the economy Some goals are...

1. To have a healthy gross domestic producttotal value of all final goods & services produced in a country each year

- 2. To have full employment & enough jobs for the country
- 3. Price stability & the watching of...

 Inflation- general increase in prices throughout
 the economy

Deflation- A general decrease in prices



How Fiscal Policy Influences Economy

Recession- When there is an absence of growth & the economy shrinks

Fiscal Policy- Major tool with which both the executive & legislative branches of the Federal Government seek to achieve broad economic goals

Policymakers have to weigh the pros & cons of what taxing will do to the overall economy

General Rule! An increase in government expenditures means heightened economic activity, spending cuts dampen them

Other Uses of Fiscal Policy

John Maynard Keynes- Economist who advocated increasing government spending & a decrease in taxes to help economy

Also used to slow inflation such as tax increases or government spending cuts

Fiscal Policy does take time to go into effect & some tax cuts do little to help/hurt economy

How Monetary Policy Influences Economy

Monetary Policy- Money supply in circulation & the availability of credit in economy

The Fed functions as a national central bank & it oversees money panics.

Open Market Operations- Process that involves the buying or selling of government securities from & to the nations banks

Such as the selling of government bonds!

Reserve Requirements

Reserve Requirement- Amount of money that The Fed determines banks must keep to reserve in their vaults with one of 12 Federal Reserve Banks

They cannot be used for loans & are to protect against sudden demand for funds

Discount Rate- Rate of interest a bank must pay when it borrows money from a Federal Reserve Bank

Interest- Cost borrows incur & must repay in order to borrow money