

## The Money Multiplier

■ the money multiplier *m* gives the (more realistic) extent of multiple deposit creation:

$$M = m \times MB$$

where *M* is the money supply and *MB* is the monetary base

to calculate the money multiplier, remember that

$$R = RR + ER = (r \times D) + ER$$
  
and that  
 $MB = R + C$   
 $= (r \times D) + ER + C$ 

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## The Money Multiplier (cont.)

- two implications follow:
  - the amount of monetary base required to support the existing deposits and currency in circulation
  - an increase in monetary base from an additional \$1 in currency does not support any additional deposits
- currency ratio (c) = the ratio of currency to deposits:

$$C = c \times D$$

■ excess reserves ratio (e) = the ratio of excess reserves to deposits:

$$ER = e \times D$$

The Money Multiplier (cont.)

■ then:

$$MB = (r \times D) + (e \times D) + (c \times D)$$
$$= (r + e + c) \times D$$

■ hence, deposits are equal to

$$D = \frac{1}{r + c + e} \times MB$$

■ by definition, money supply (M1) is

$$M = C + D = (c \times D) + D = (1 + c) \times D$$
  
$$m \times MB = \frac{1 + c}{r + c + e} \times MB$$

■ hence, 
$$m = \frac{1+c}{r+c+e} < \frac{1}{r}$$

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