

Fractional Reserve Banking Example

In order for a bank to make new loans i.e., create new money, a new deposit must occur which then triggers the “Reserves” process. Let’s assume Bank 1 receives a new deposit of \$1,000. The \$1,000 deposit instantly becomes part of Bank 1’s Reserves, as all deposits do.

	<i>Amount Deposited</i>	<i>Bank 1’s Additional Reserves</i>		<i>Expanded Money Supply</i>
Bank 1	\$1,000	\$1,000		\$1,000

Using 10% as the Federal Reserve’s reserve requirement, Bank 1 has to put \$100 in their Bank Reserve stored at the Federal Reserve, and the other \$900 is considered “Excess Reserves” and can be used as the basis for new loans.

Now, it would be logical to assume that this \$900 would come out of the existing \$1,000 deposit but that is not the case. What really happens is that the \$900 is simply created out of thin air on top of the existing \$1,000 deposit for a \$1,900 total increase to the money supply. In other words, the \$900 can be created out of nothing, simply because there is demand for such a loan and there is a \$1,000 deposit to satisfy the reserve requirements.

	<i>Amount Deposited</i>	<i>Minus 10% Reserves held at the Fed</i>	<i>Excess Reserves (New \$\$ Lent Out)</i>	<i>Expanded Money Supply</i>
Bank 1	\$1,000			\$1,000
Bank 1	\$1,000	\$100	\$900	\$1,900

Now, let’s assume that somebody walks into Bank 1 and borrows the available \$900. Most likely they will deposit it into their own bank account at Bank 2. The fractional reserve process then repeats. The new deposit becomes part of Bank 2’s reserves, 10% is isolated and in turn 90% of the \$900 or \$810 is now available as newly created money for more loans. Of course, that \$810 can be loaned out and re-deposited creating an additional \$729 etc.

	<i>Amount Deposited</i>	<i>Minus 10% Reserves held at the Fed</i>	<i>Excess Reserves (New \$\$ to Lend Out)</i>	<i>Expanded Money Supply</i>
Bank 1	\$1,000			\$1,000
Bank 1	\$1,000	\$100	\$900	\$1,900
Bank 2	\$900	\$90	\$810	\$2,710
Bank 3	\$810	\$81	\$729	\$3,439
Bank 4	\$729	\$72.90	\$656.10	\$4,095.10
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		\$1,000	\$9,000	\$10,000

This deposit-money creation-loan cycle can technically go on to infinity, however, the average mathematical result is that about \$9,000 can be created on top of the original \$1,000. In other words, ***for every deposit in the banking system, about 9 times that amount can be created as new money out of thin air.*** This new money can only come into existence if there is someone desiring a new loan. The fractional reserve banking system is based 100% on increasing debt.