## ECO 301: Money and Banking Policy Brief #1: Monetary Policy Episode

Economic policy briefs are produced in the real world by government and non-profit organizations to communicate an economic situation and make recommendations for economic policy to address the situation.

The first policy brief focuses on a monetary policy episode in history involving high unemployment and/or high inflation. Use data visualizations to show the economic situation. Describe how monetary policy responded. Did the central bank change the money supply and/or interest rates? How so? Did the central bank engage in other less traditional approaches to address the problem? Choose to endorse either the actual monetary policy that was enacted or your own suggestion for a different policy. Use economic theory and reasoning to predict the expected impact of the monetary policy that you suggest.

## Written Policy Brief Expectations:

- Groups or individual: You may work in groups of two or individually on the writing assignment projects. You do not need to work in the same group for both projects.
- Short: Approximately 2-5 pages, single spaced. This is for guidance only. There is no length requirement.
- Focus on a specific time, place, and economic issue: Briefly describe the country, time period, and economic situation.
- Use real data: Use R and the ECODATA package to create professional-quality plots of economic data that provide evidence and details for the economic problem.
- Use relevant data: If exchange rates are relevant to your analysis, get exchange rate data. If you anticipate discussing quantitative easing in your policy brief, get monetary policy variables beyond interest rates, such as the size of monetary aggregates like M1 or M2, or the quantity of mortgage-backed securities held by the Federal Reserve.
- Suggest an economic policy: Describe actual economic policies used to address the problem and either endorse the policy or make your own suggestion for economic policy.
- Use economic theory: Use economic theory from this class to describe the expected impact of the policies that you endorse.
- Cite literature: Cite at least three news stories and one peer-reviewed academic paper on the topic. Your sources should help provide background for the economic problem and provide evidence for how and why your economic policy suggestion would be effective. Follow APA format for citing references and making bibliographies.
- Assume a professional audience: Assume you have an audience of business and/or public policy professionals that may not remember every detail of their college economics classes.
- Well organized: The content is clearly organized, with every paragraph containing a coherent idea, and with smooth transitions. There should be a clear sequence of identifying the economic problem, providing historical context, describing the economic variables, describing economic policies, analyzing policies with economic theory and reasoning, and concluding with a policy prescription. Use of section headers are appropriate, but not required. All parts of your policy brief should clearly contribute to your central message.
- Concise: Writing is focused and makes effective use of word and sentence choices.
- Attention to grammar, spelling, vocabulary, and syntax: Writing should be nearly error free and choice of words should convey ideas effectively and professionally.
- Original work: Your writing must be your own. Copying sections of text, such as whole sentences or paragraphs, from another source or from AI writing engines is plagiarism and constitutes academic dishonesty. While putting text in quotes is not plagiarism, it is also typically not effective writing. Put ideas from your literature review into your own words. For your work to be considered for a grade, it must have a  $TurnItIn^{TM}$  similarity score of 15% or less and pass AI detection software used by your instructor.

Grading Rubric for Policy Briefs: The following rubric describes the expectations and evaluation criteria for the submissions.

Purpose and Audience			
Capstone (4)	Advancing (3)	Developing (2)	Benchmark (1)
Communicates a clear	Communicates a clear pur-	Communicates a clear pur-	The purpose is not clearly
purpose and demonstrates	pose and demonstrates a	pose and begins to show	communicated or the pa-
thorough attention to all	clear focus on the as-	awareness of the audi-	per gives little attention to
elements of the work.	signed task(s) (e.g., the	ence's perceptions and as-	the purpose or audience.
	task aligns with audience,	sumptions).	
	purpose, and context).		
Content Development			
Capstone (4)	Advancing (3)	Developing (2)	Benchmark (1)
Communicates appro-	Communicates largely ap-	Communicates largely	Communicates appropri-
priate, relevant, and	propriate, relevant, and	appropriate and relevant	ate and relevant content
compelling content in	compelling content in an	content to explore ideas of	to develop simple ideas in
an organized fashion to	organized fashion to ex-	the subject.	some parts of the work.
illustrate mastery of the	plore ideas of the subject.		
subject and to achieve its			
stated purpose.			
Data Analysis			
Capstone (4)	Advancing (3)	Developing (2)	Benchmark (1)
Uses the analysis of data	Uses the analysis of data	Uses the analysis of data	Uses the analysis of data
as the basis for deep	as the basis for judgments,	for judgments, drawing	as the basis for tentative,
and thoughtful judgments,	drawing reasonable con-	mostly plausible conclu-	basic judgments or makes
drawing convincing or in-	clusions from this work.	sions work with few errors.	significant errors in conclu-
sightful, carefully quali-			sions
fied conclusions from this			
work.			
Sources and Evidence			
Capstone (4)	Advancing (3)	Developing (2)	Benchmark (1)
Demonstrates skillful use	Demonstrates the use of	Demonstrates an attempt	Demonstrates and attempt
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of relevant sources to sup-	relevant sources to support	to use relevant sources re-	to use sources related to
port and develop ideas	ideas that are appropriate	lated to the content, the	to use sources related to the content.
port and develop ideas that are appropriate for	ideas that are appropriate for the content, the pur-		
port and develop ideas that are appropriate for the content, the purpose,	ideas that are appropriate	lated to the content, the	
port and develop ideas that are appropriate for the content, the purpose, and the audience.	ideas that are appropriate for the content, the pur-	lated to the content, the	
port and develop ideas that are appropriate for the content, the purpose, and the audience.  Conclusions	ideas that are appropriate for the content, the purpose, and the audience.	lated to the content, the purpose, and the audience.	the content.
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