

Extending the Analysis of Aggregate Supply



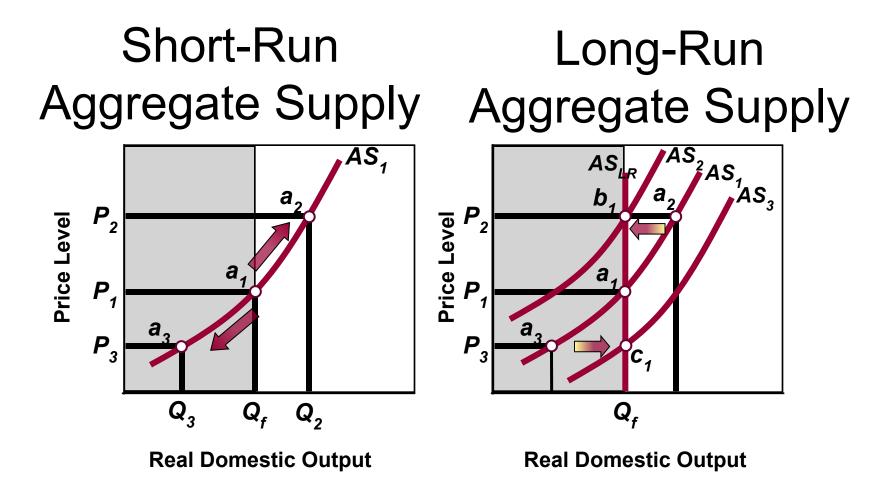
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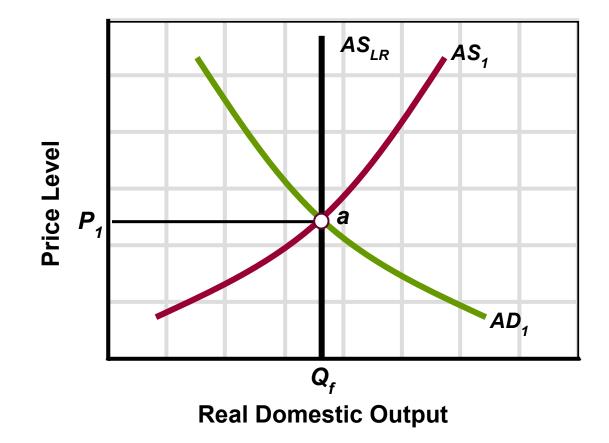
Short run

- Input prices inflexible
- Upsloping aggregate supply
- Long run
 - Input prices fully flexible
 - Vertical aggregate supply
- The transition?

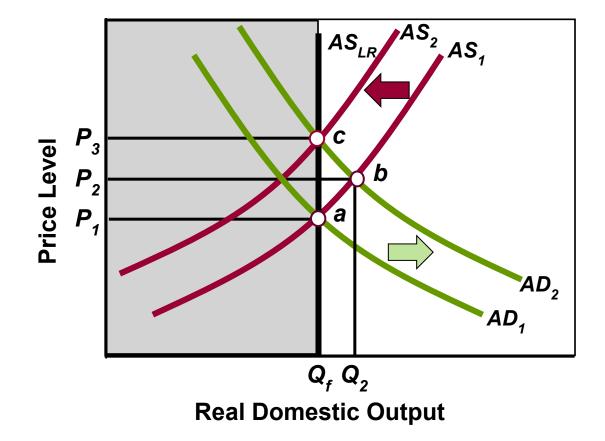
- Production above potential output:
 - High demand for inputs
 - Input prices rise
 - Short run aggregate supply shifts left
 - Return to potential output
- Production below potential output



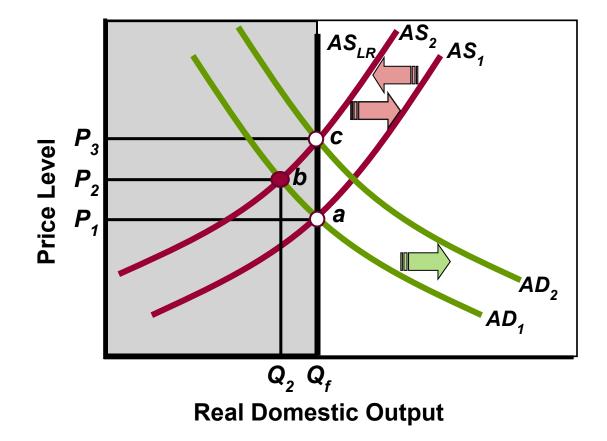
Long Run Equilibrium



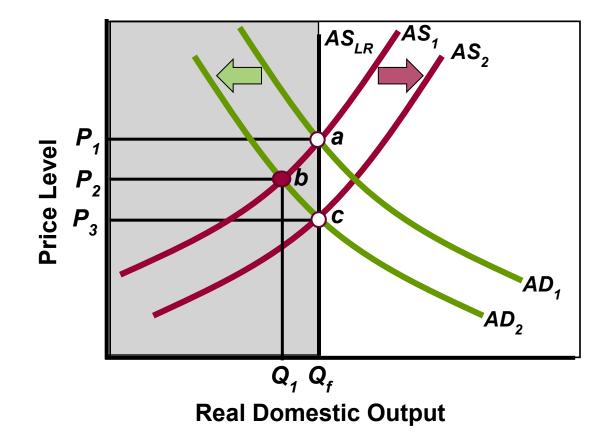
Demand-Pull Inflation



Cost-Push Inflation



Recession



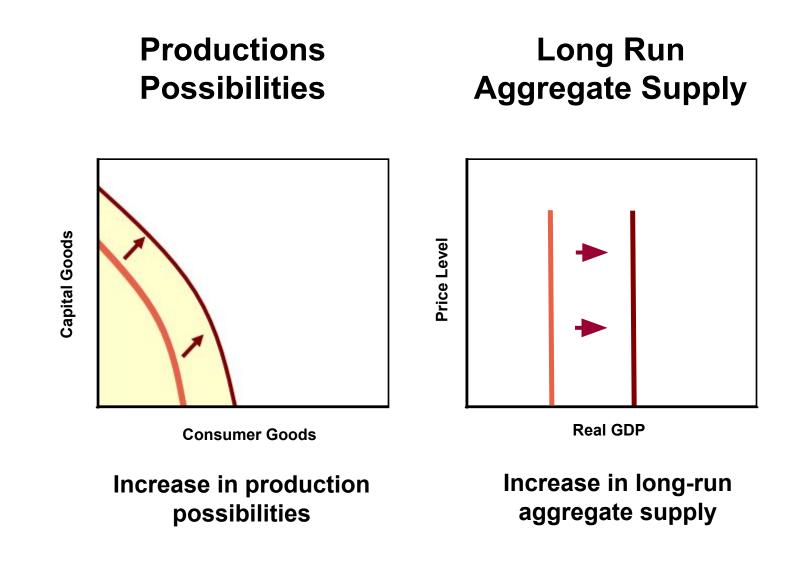
Explaining ongoing inflation

 Ongoing economic growth shifts aggregate supply

 Ongoing increases in money supply shift aggregate demand

Small positive rate of inflation

Economic Growth, Ongoing Inflation



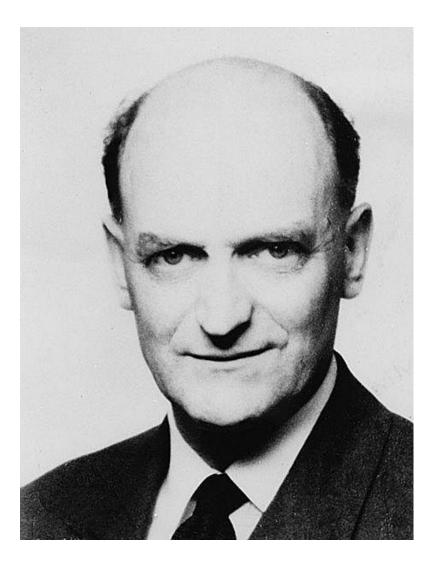
Inflation and Unemployment

- Low inflation and unemployment
 - Fed's major goals
 - Compatible or conflicting?
- Short-run tradeoff
- Supply shocks cause both rates to rise
- No long-run tradeoff

The Phillips Curve

- 1960s economists believed in stable, predictable tradeoff
- Phillips curve shifts over time
- Adverse supply shocks 1970s
 - •OPEC oil price shock
 - Stagflation
- Stagflation's demise 1980s

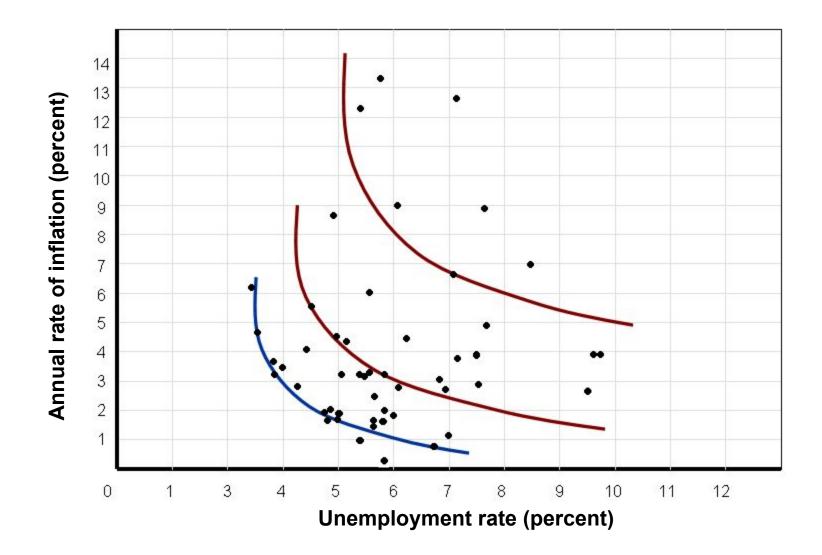
Alban William Phillips



The Phillips Curve

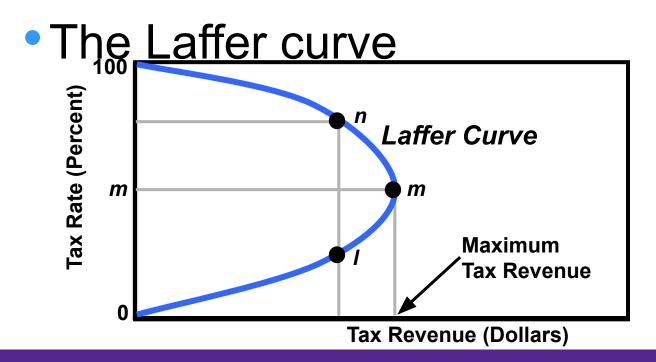
- No long-run tradeoff between inflation and unemployment
- Short-run Phillips curve
 - Role of expected inflation
- Long-run vertical Phillips curve
- Disinflation (increase the purchasing power of the local currency that is shown in the reduction of the price index)

The Phillips Curve



Taxes and Aggregate Supply

- Supply-side economics
- Tax incentives to work
- Tax incentives to save and invest



Taxes and Aggregate Supply

- Criticisms of the Laffer curve
 - Taxes, incentives, and time
 - Inflation and higher real interest rates
 - Position on the curve
- Rebuttal and evaluation