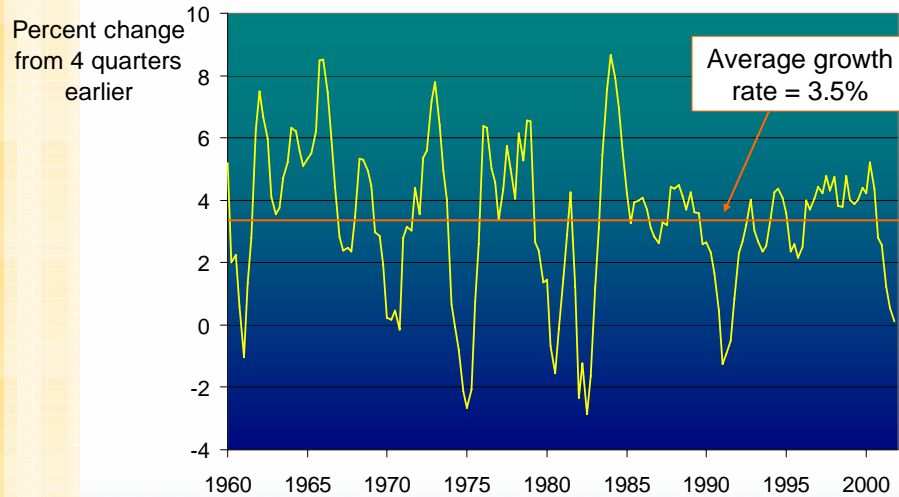


Real GDP Growth in the United States



CHAPTER 9 Introduction to Economic Fluctuations

slide 2

Time horizons

- Long run:
Prices are flexible, respond to changes in supply or demand
- Short run:
many prices are "sticky" at some predetermined level

The economy behaves much differently when prices are sticky.

CHAPTER 9 Introduction to Economic Fluctuations

slide 3

In Classical Macroeconomic Theory,

(what we studied in chapters 3-8)

- Output is determined by the supply side:
 - supplies of capital, labor
 - technology
- Changes in demand for goods & services (**C**, **I**, **G**) only affect prices, not quantities.
- Complete price flexibility is a crucial assumption,
so classical theory applies in the long run.

When prices are sticky

...output and employment also depend on demand for goods & services,
which is affected by

- fiscal policy (**G** and **T**)
- monetary policy (**M**)
- other factors, like exogenous changes in **C** or **I**.

The model of aggregate demand and supply

- the paradigm that most mainstream economists & policymakers use to think about economic fluctuations and policies to stabilize the economy
- shows how the price level and aggregate output are determined
- shows how the economy's behavior is different in the short run and long run

Aggregate demand

- The aggregate demand curve shows the relationship between the price level and the quantity of output demanded.
- For this chapter's intro to the AD/AS model, we use a simple theory of aggregate demand based on the Quantity Theory of Money.
- Chapters 10-12 develop the theory of aggregate demand in more detail.

The Quantity Equation as Agg. Demand

- From Chapter 4, recall the quantity equation

$$MV = PY$$

and the money demand function it implies:

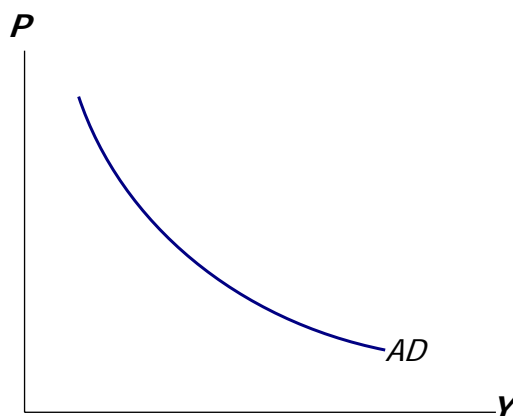
$$(M/P)^d = kY$$

where $V = 1/k =$ velocity.

- For given values of M and V , these equations imply an inverse relationship between P and Y :

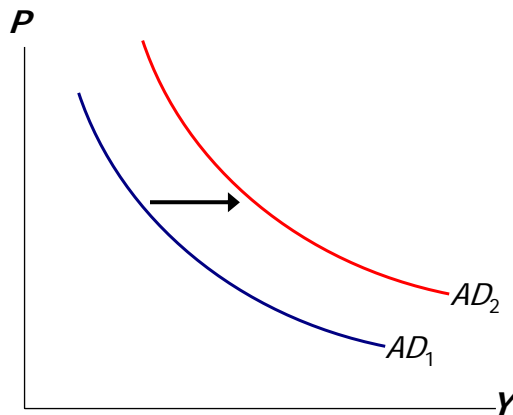
The downward-sloping AD curve

An increase in the price level causes a fall in real money balances (M/P) , causing a decrease in the demand for goods & services.



Shifting the AD curve

An increase in the money supply shifts the AD curve to the right.



Aggregate Supply in the Long Run

- Recall from chapter 3:
In the long run, output is determined by factor supplies and technology

$$\bar{Y} = F(\bar{K}, \bar{L})$$

\bar{Y} is the **full-employment** or **natural** level of output, the level of output at which the economy's resources are fully employed.

"Full employment" means that unemployment equals its natural rate.

Aggregate Supply in the Long Run

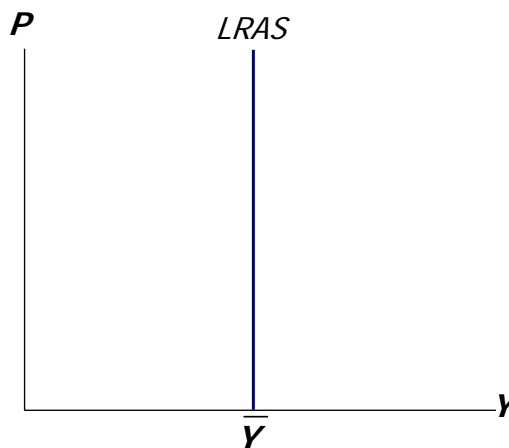
- Recall from chapter 3:
In the long run, output is determined by factor supplies and technology

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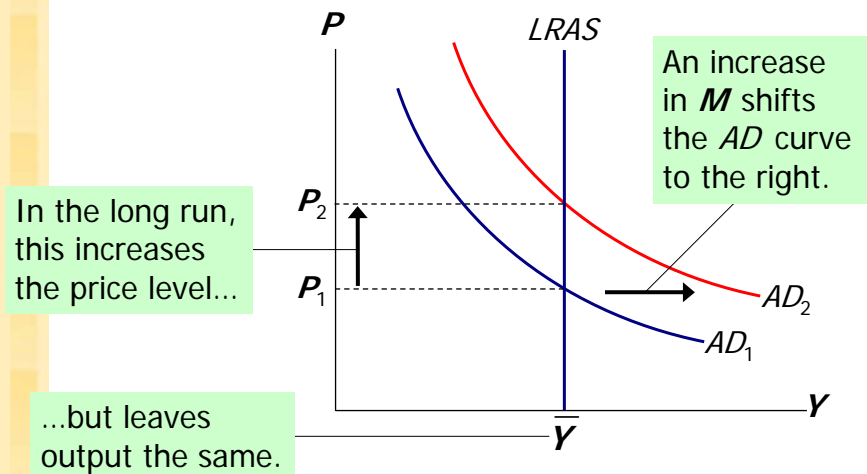
- Full-employment output does not depend on the price level,
so the long run aggregate supply (LRAS) curve is vertical:

The long-run aggregate supply curve

The LRAS curve is vertical at the full employment level of output.



Long-run effects of an increase in M



CHAPTER 9 Introduction to Economic Fluctuations

slide 14

Aggregate Supply in the Short Run

- In the real world, many prices are sticky in the short run.
- For now (and throughout Chapters 9-12), we assume that all prices are stuck at a predetermined level in the short run...
- ...and that firms are willing to sell as much as their customers are willing to buy at that price level.
- Therefore, the short-run aggregate supply (SRAS) curve is horizontal:

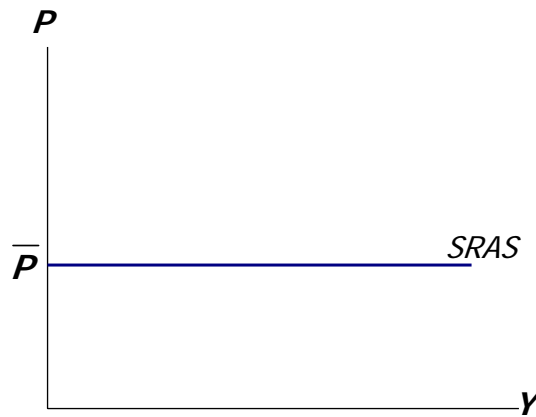
CHAPTER 9 Introduction to Economic Fluctuations

slide 15

The short run aggregate supply curve

The SRAS curve is horizontal:

The price level is fixed at a predetermined level, and firms sell as much as buyers demand.



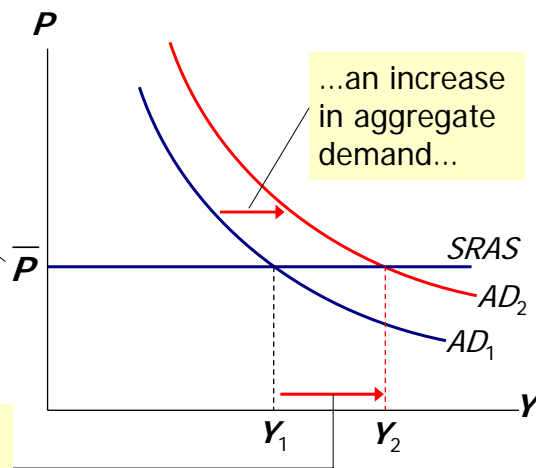
CHAPTER 9 Introduction to Economic Fluctuations

slide 16

Short-run effects of an increase in M

In the short run when prices are sticky,...

...causes output to rise.



CHAPTER 9 Introduction to Economic Fluctuations

slide 17

From the short run to the long run

Over time, prices gradually become “unstuck.”
When they do, will they rise or fall?

In the short-run equilibrium, if	then over time, the price level will
$Y > \bar{Y}$	<i>rise</i>
$Y < \bar{Y}$	<i>fall</i>
$Y = \bar{Y}$	<i>remain constant</i>

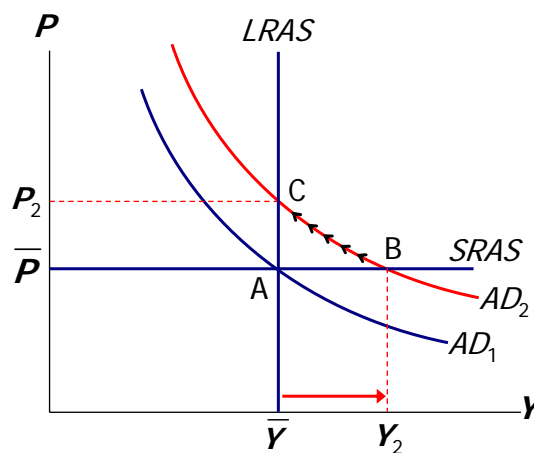
This adjustment of prices is what moves the economy to its long-run equilibrium.

The SR & LR effects of $\Delta M > 0$

A = initial equilibrium

B = new short run eq'm after Fed increases M

C = long run equilibrium



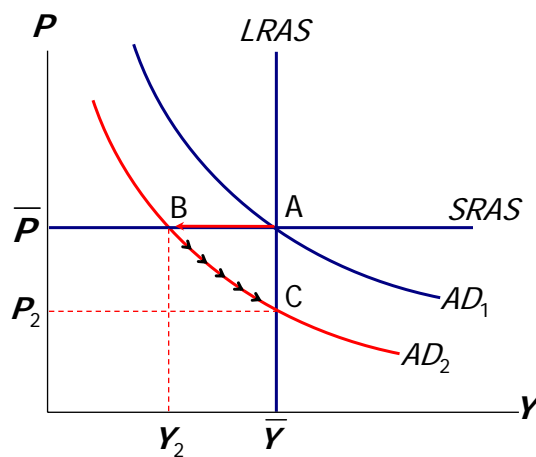
How shocking!!!

- **shocks**: exogenous changes in aggregate supply or demand
- Shocks temporarily push the economy away from full-employment.
- An example of a demand shock: exogenous decrease in velocity
- If the money supply is held constant, then a decrease in V means people will be using their money in fewer transactions, causing a decrease in demand for goods and services:

The effects of a negative demand shock

The shock shifts AD left, causing output and employment to fall in the short run

Over time, prices fall and the economy moves down its demand curve toward full employment.



Supply shocks

A **supply shock** alters production costs, affects the prices that firms charge.
(also called **price shocks**)

Examples of *adverse* supply shocks:

- Bad weather reduces crop yields, pushing up food prices.
- Workers unionize, negotiate wage increases.
- New environmental regulations require firms to reduce emissions. Firms charge higher prices to help cover the costs of compliance.

(*Favorable* supply shocks *lower* costs and prices.)

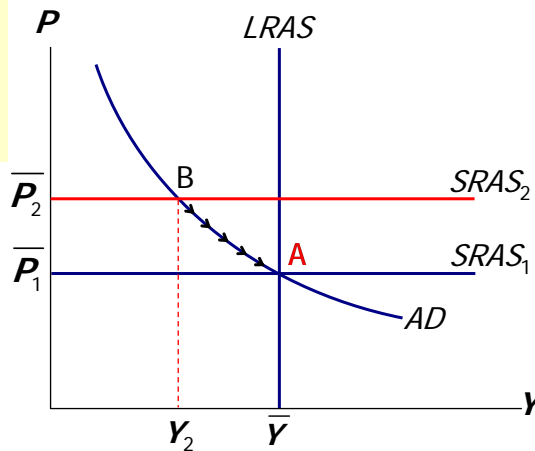
CASE STUDY: The 1970s oil shocks

- Early 1970s: OPEC coordinates a reduction in the supply of oil.
- Oil prices rose
 - 11% in 1973
 - 68% in 1974
 - 16% in 1975
- Such sharp oil price increases are supply shocks because they significantly impact production costs and prices.

CASE STUDY: The 1970s oil shocks

The oil price shock shifts SRAS up, causing output and employment to fall.

In absence of further price shocks, prices will fall over time and economy moves back toward full employment.



CHAPTER 9 Introduction to Economic Fluctuations

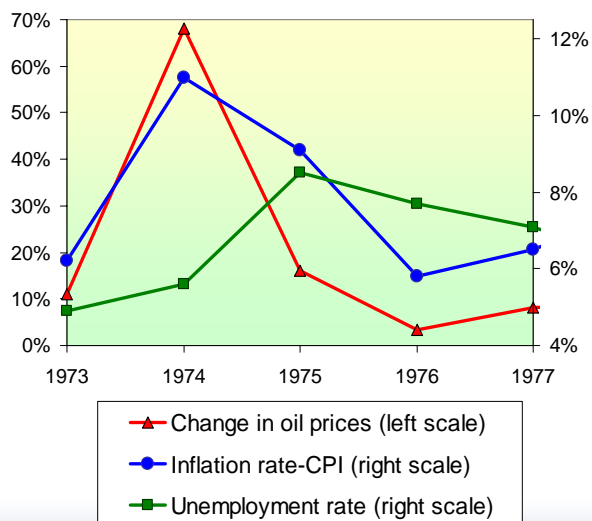
slide 24

CASE STUDY: The 1970s oil shocks

Predicted effects of the oil price shock:

- inflation \uparrow
- output \downarrow
- unemployment \uparrow

...and then a gradual recovery.

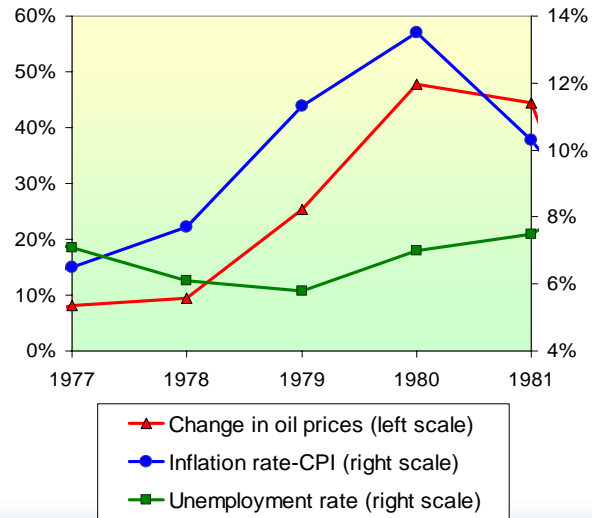


CHAPTER 9 Introduction to Economic Fluctuations

slide 25

CASE STUDY: The 1970s oil shocks

Late 1970s:
As economy was recovering, oil prices shot up again, causing another huge supply shock!!!

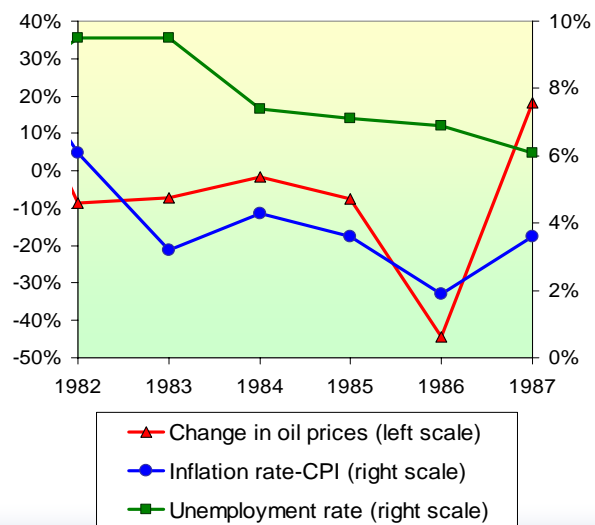


CHAPTER 9 Introduction to Economic Fluctuations

slide 26

CASE STUDY: The 1980s oil shocks

1980s:
A favorable supply shock-- a significant fall in oil prices.
As the model would predict, inflation and unemployment fell:



CHAPTER 9 Introduction to Economic Fluctuations

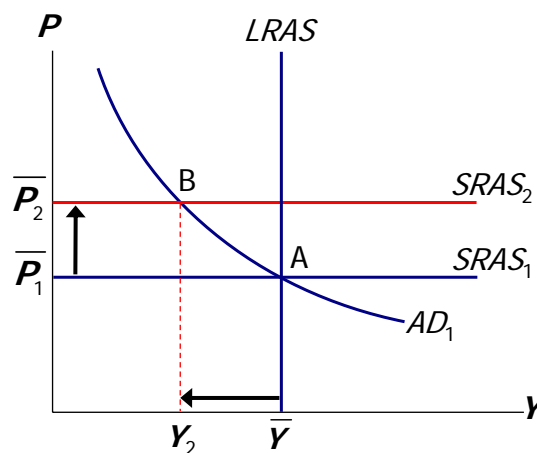
slide 27

Stabilization policy

- def: policy actions aimed at reducing the severity of short-run economic fluctuations.
- Example: Using monetary policy to combat the effects of adverse supply shocks:

Stabilizing output with monetary policy

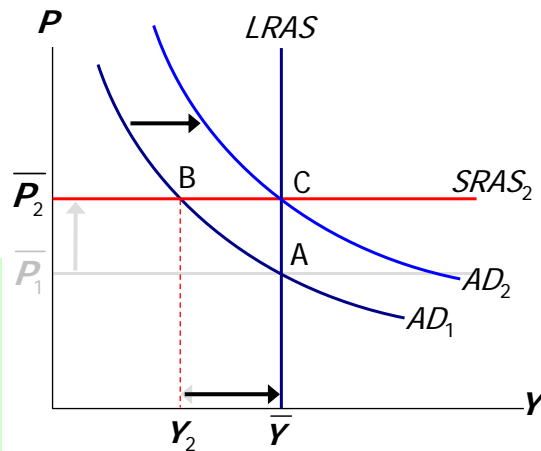
The adverse supply shock moves the economy to point B.



Stabilizing output with monetary policy

But the Fed accommodates the shock by raising agg. demand.

results:
 P is permanently higher, but Y remains at its full employment level.



CHAPTER 9 Introduction to Economic Fluctuations

slide 30

Chapter summary

1. Long run: prices are flexible, output and employment are always at their natural rates, and the classical theory applies.
Short run: prices are sticky, shocks can push output and employment away from their natural rates.
2. Aggregate demand and supply:
a framework to analyze economic fluctuations

CHAPTER 9 Introduction to Economic Fluctuations

slide 31

Chapter summary

3. The aggregate demand curve slopes downward.
4. The long-run aggregate supply curve is vertical, because output depends on technology and factor supplies, but not prices.
5. The short-run aggregate supply curve is horizontal, because prices are sticky at predetermined levels.

Chapter summary

6. Shocks to aggregate demand and supply cause fluctuations in GDP and employment in the short run.
7. The Fed can attempt to stabilize the economy with monetary policy.

CHAPTER 9 Introduction to Economic Fluctuations slide 34