Can the FED Control Inflation and Maintain Full Employment?

DATA 608 - Story 2

Federal Reserve Act of 1977

Stable Prices and Moderate Long-Term Interest Rates

Economic Stability

Target: 2% (FOMC 2022)

Maximum Employment

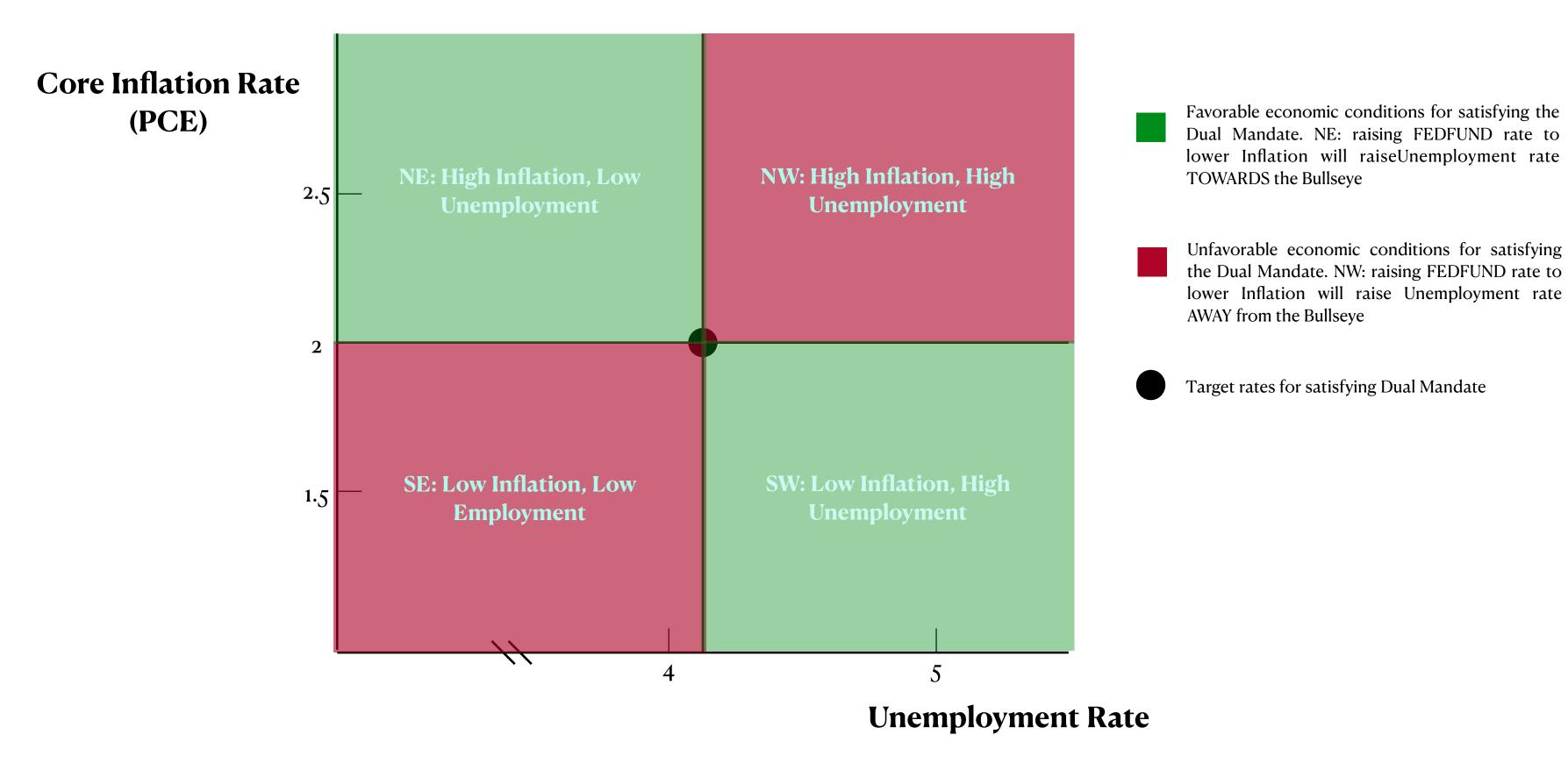
Non-Cyclical Rate of Employment

Target: difficult to quantify,

Currently: $\approx 4.3\%$

The Dual Mandate Bullseye

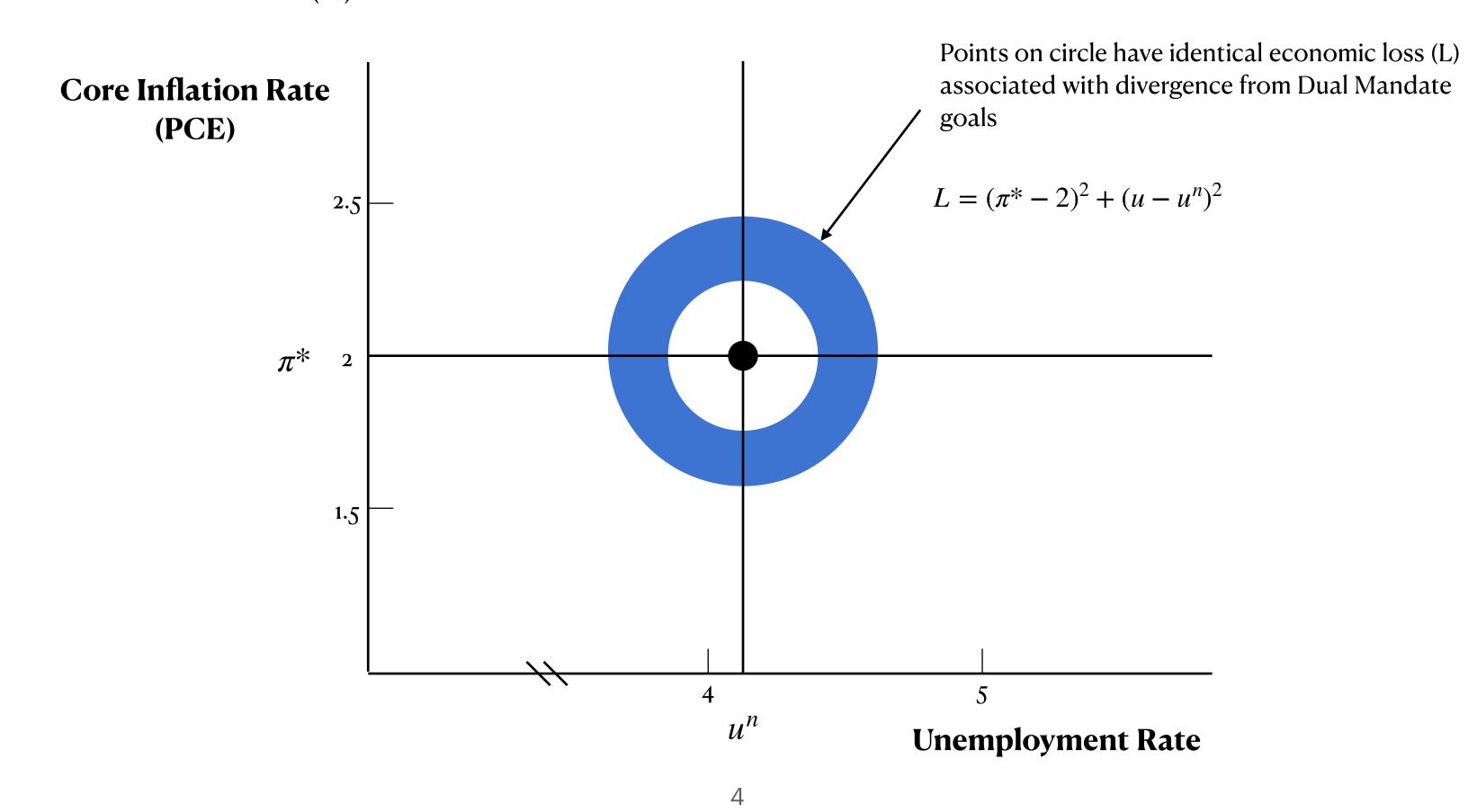
(%)



Dual Mandate (Balancing Act)

The Dual Mandate Bullseye

(%)



Taming Inflation

Goal: Stable Prices and Moderate Long-Term Interest Rates

Monetary Policy Tools:

O Reserve Requirements

O Discount Rate

O Open Market Operations

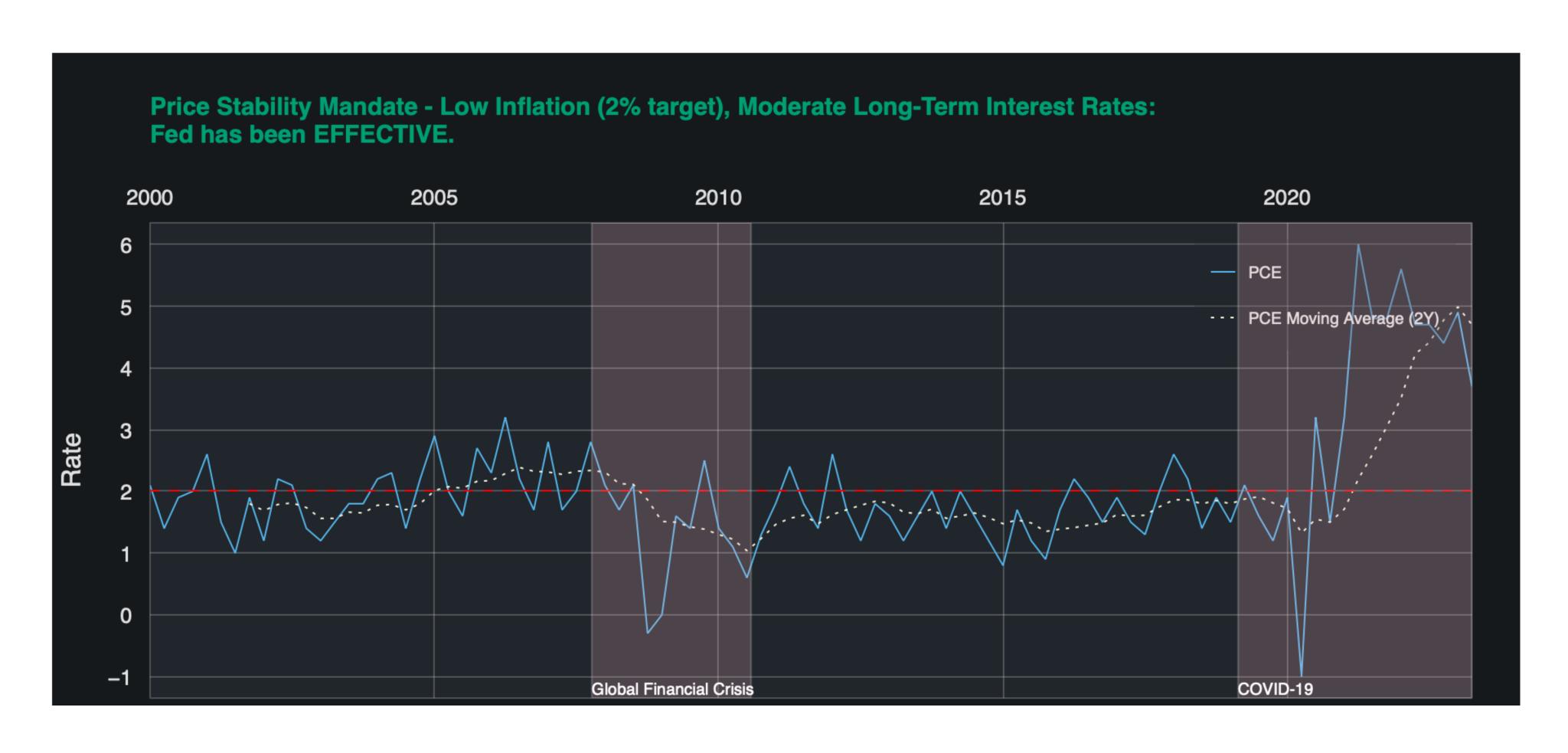
Monetary Policy Lag

Monetary policy always comes with a lag, taking about 18 months for the impact of a single rate increase to fully seep through into spending patterns and prices - *Financial Times* (July 5, 2023)

"long and variable lags" ... There was an old literature that made those lags out to be fairly long. There's newer literature that says that they're shorter. The truth is, we don't have a lot of data.... It's highly uncertain – highly uncertain." – Jerome Powell, Federal Reserve Chairman (November 2, 2022)

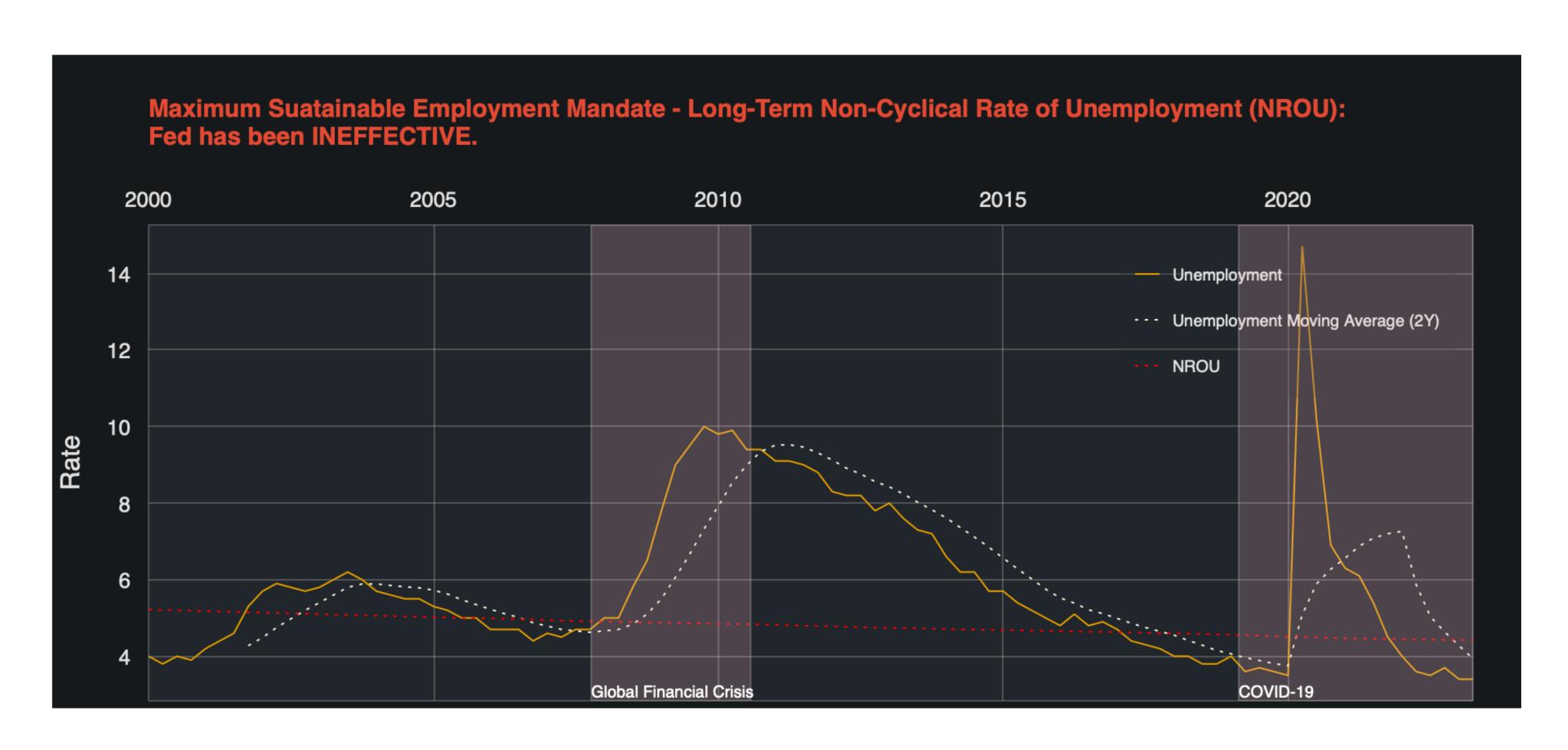
Dual Mandate Report Card

Price Stability Mandate



Dual Mandate Report Card

Maximum Sustainable Employment Mandate



Can the FED Control Inflation and Maintain Full Employment?

No

Unless - Full Employment, commonly referred to as the non-cyclical rate of unemployment, is defined as a wide (high-low) range of acceptable unemployment.

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