

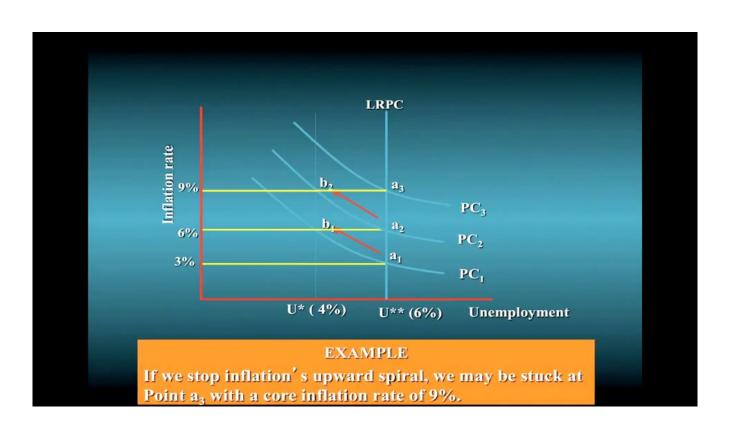
An Obvious Policy Question This Monetarist-inspired story raises an obvious policy question: How do you stop such an inflationary spiral?

The Monetarist Solution

- Stop using expansionary Keynesian policies.
- Allow the economy to return to the natural rate of unemployment.

THE BIG PROBLEM

Even if we stop an upward inflationary spiral, we still have significant inflation because a higher core rate of inflation has been built into the economy!!!!



The Traditional Keynesian Solution

- An "incomes policy"
- Impose wage and price controls until the inflation dissipates.

An Incomes Policy May Not Work

- President Nixon learned this in the 1970s.
- He watched helplessly as inflation jumped back up to double digits once controls were lifted.



An Incomes Policy is Ideologically Contrary

- Businesses don't want government holding down their prices.
- Workers don't want government holding down their wages.

The Monetarists' Bad Politics It is equally politically unpalatable.

The Monetarists' Recession Solution

- To wring inflation out of the economy, the <u>actual</u> inflation rate must be below the <u>expected</u> inflation rate.
- To achieve this, the <u>actual</u> unemployment rate must be <u>above</u> the natural rate.
- That means inducing a recession!!



The Federal Reserve's 1979 Gambit

- Under Chairman Paul Volcker, the Federal Reserve adopted a sharply contractionary monetary policy.
- Incredibly, interest rates soared to over 20%.





Effective But Costly

- The resulting recession was the worst since the Great Depression
- It probably cost President Jimmy Carter reelection
- BUT between 1979 and 1984, inflation fell dramatically.

9 9 6 949	The Cost of Disinflation, 1980-1984	CALLED S
Initial Rate of I	nflation:	
1979	9%	
1984	4%	_
Change	-5 percentage point	
Difference betwe	een potential and actual GDP (1996 prices)	
1980	\$150 billion	
1981	210	
1982	470	_
1983	470	
1984	200	
Total: \$1,500 bil	llion	

Rate of Inflation:
00/
9%
4%
e -5%
nce between potential and actual GDP (constant prices)
\$150 billion
210
470
470
200
31,500 billion
470 470 200



- The hard economic times left a bitter taste in the mouths of the American people.
- Enter stage right: Supply Side economics.

