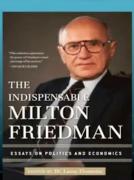


# The Modified Phillips Curve

- The theory grew out of the work of Edmund Phelps and Milton Friedman
- There is a minimum unemployment rate consistent with steady inflation.





## The Natural Rate of Unemployment

- A key concept of Monetarist inflation theory
- AKA the "lowest sustainable rate of unemployment" without causing inflation

#### MONETARISTS' MAJOR POINT

- 1. It is impossible to drive unemployment below the natural or lowest sustainable rate in the long run.
- Implies long run Phillips Curve is <u>vertical</u> rather than downward sloping.

### The Monetarists' Natural Rate Theory

- Strikes at the heart of Keynesian activism.
- Implication 1: Expansionary fiscal or monetary policy can drive unemployment below the natural rate temporarily
- Implication 2:This Keynesian "joy ride" along the short run Phillips Curve must inevitably come at the price of rising inflation.

## A Deadly Inflationary Spiral

#### **KEY POINT**

If a nation repeatedly uses Keynesian policies to try and keep unemployment below the natural rate, an inflationary spiral will result in the long run.

## **How An Inflationary Spiral Happens**

- The natural rate of unemployment is NOT a constant.
- The natural rate of unemployment CHANGES as the structure of an economy changes.
- Example: In the prosperous 1960s, the natural rate of unemployment ranged between 4% to 5% but rose in the 1970s.

### Supply Shocks Drive up the Rate

- The natural rate of unemployment climbed to 5% to 6% range in the 1970s because of supply side shocks.
- Shocks like energy price shocks raised the real costs of production.
- Higher costs, in turn, lowered potential output.



## From The Monetarist's Perspective

- The Monetarist perspective on the Phillips Curve helps illustrate how inflation can spiral out of control.
- The trigger: Policy makers try to expand the economy below its natural rate of unemployment.

