

Phillips Curve and Supply Shocks

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Outline: Unit V, Section SF6

- I. Phillips Curve
- II. Supply Shocks
 - A. SRAS curve shifts
 - B. π and μ in the 1970s

I. Phillips Curve

Phillips Curve = Trade-off between level of inflation (π) and unemployment (μ)

- SR vs LR
 - SR Phillips Curve \Rightarrow Trade-off exists
 - Phillips, Samuelson, Solow, (1960)
 - LR Phillips Curve \Rightarrow No trade-off exists in LR
 - “The Role of Monetary Policy,” Friedman, 1968, Phelps

AD/AS Diagram: One-Time Monetary Injection



SR and LR Phillips Curve: One-Time Monetary Injection

Relationship between π and μ

- SRPC: Fed has a menu of (μ, π) combinations to choose from
 - $M^S \uparrow$: Lower μ , higher π
- LRPC: Over time, $E[P] \uparrow \Rightarrow w \uparrow, P \uparrow$
 $\Rightarrow \mu$ eventually returns to μ^{LR} , but with higher π
 - SRPC shifts out, or up
 - Worse (μ, π) combinations
 - Monetary neutrality

Central Bank Independence

Brief Fed History:

- 1913 US Treasury and OCC on the Fed Board of Governors
- WWII (1939-45) Fed lowered interest rates to help finance war
- 1951 Treasury-Fed Accord. More independence, consulted with Treasury
- 1977 Federal Reserve Act. Dual mandate of full employment (μ) and stable prices (π) => Central bank independence
- 2015 Politicians want to evaluate monetary policy

II.A. Shifts in SRAS

Factors that shift SRAS inwards

- Real variables: $A, K, L, N \downarrow$
- $P_{\text{inputs}} \uparrow$, e.g. oil shocks
- $E[P] \uparrow$
- Consider an oil price shock as in the 70s
- What choices does the Fed have?
 1. Maintain full employment, μ . “Doves”
 2. Maintain stable prices, π . “Hawks”
 3. Do nothing

Doves: Expansionary Monetary Policy

• Increase the money supply

• Lower the interest rate

• Increase aggregate demand

• Reduce unemployment

• Reduce inflation

• Increase economic growth

• Reduce the budget deficit

• Increase the price level

• Increase the velocity of circulation

• Increase the output of the economy

• Increase the level of employment

Hawks: Contractionary Monetary Policy

Do Nothing

Do Nothing: Wage-price spirals

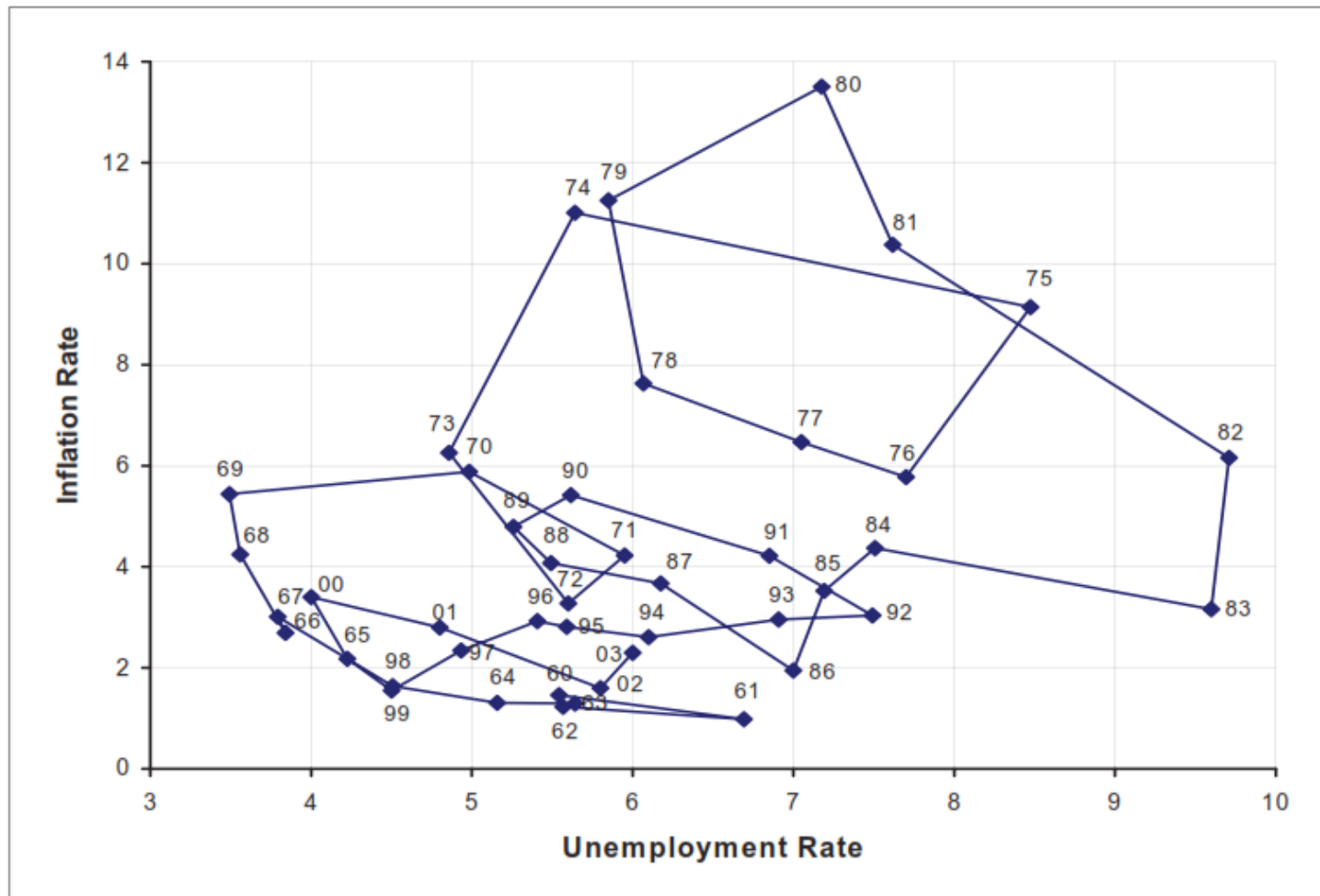
Consider Sticky-wage theory

- Initially, Wage-price spiral
 - $E[P] \uparrow \Rightarrow w \uparrow$ in LT contracts $\Rightarrow P \uparrow \Rightarrow w \uparrow \Rightarrow \dots$
 - Worsens SR recessionary gap
- Eventually, $\mu^{SR} \gg \text{NAIRU}$
 - Very slack labor markets:
 - $w \downarrow$ in LT contracts $\Rightarrow P \downarrow \Rightarrow w \downarrow \Rightarrow \dots$
 - Return to LRAS

II.B. Brief Fed History 70s

- 73-74 OPEC oil price shock => Stagflation
 - Newly documented economic phenomenon (AD/AS)
 - High μ and π
- 74-75 Fed combats π with tight monetary policy
 - π decreases but μ increases
- 79 OPEC oil price shock... Fed hawks
 - Paul Volker (79-87)

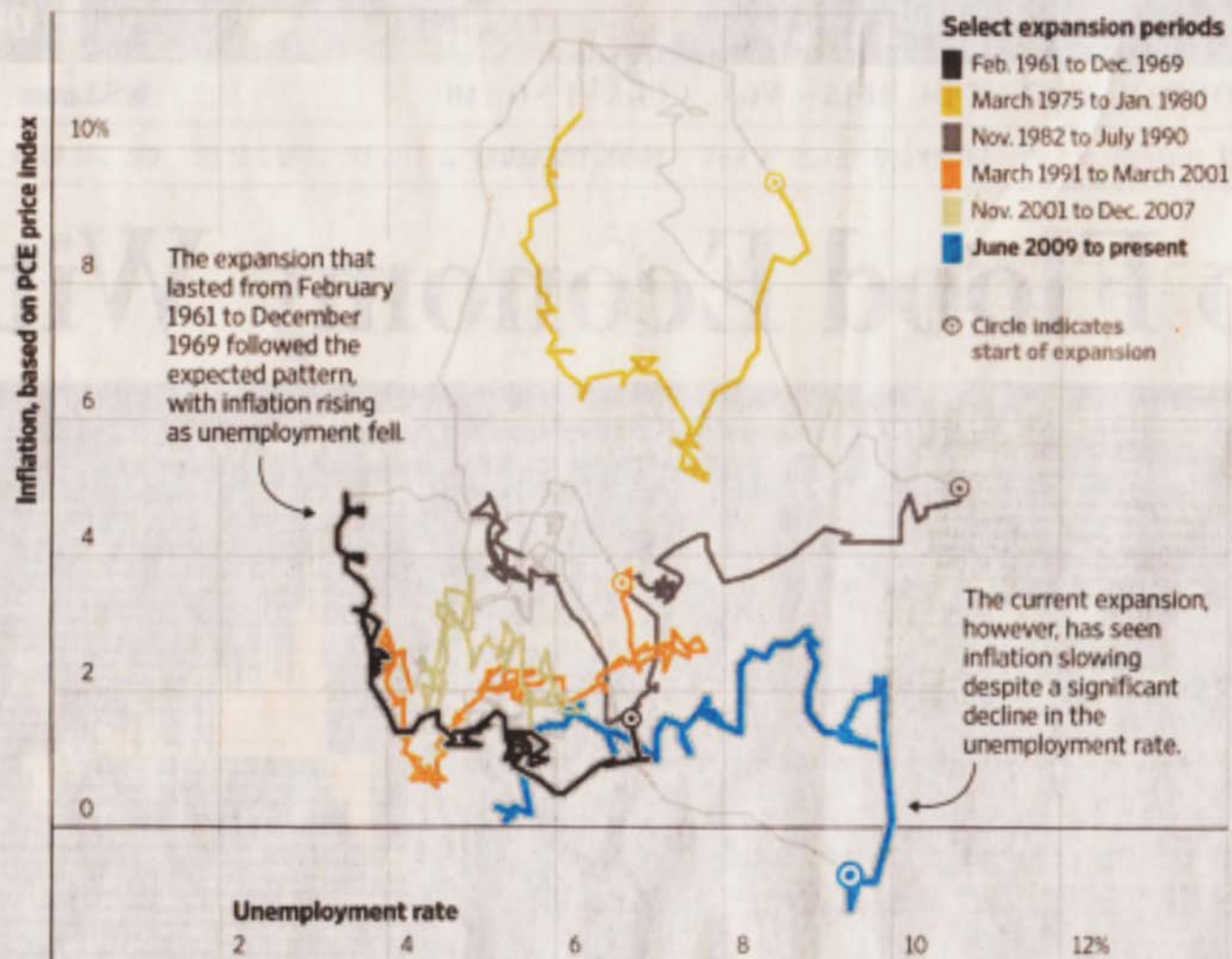
THE PHILLIPS CURVE, 1960-2003



Sources: Federal Reserve Economic Data (FRED); Bureau of Labor Statistics CPI-U;

Throwing a Curve

In theory, lower unemployment generates higher inflation, a relationship described by the Phillips curve. But the link has been unsteady over the past half-century.



Note: All data are seasonally adjusted.

Sources: Labor and Commerce Departments via Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis (unemployment, PCE); National Bureau of Economic Research (expansion dates)

Randy Yeip/THE WALL STREET JOURNAL