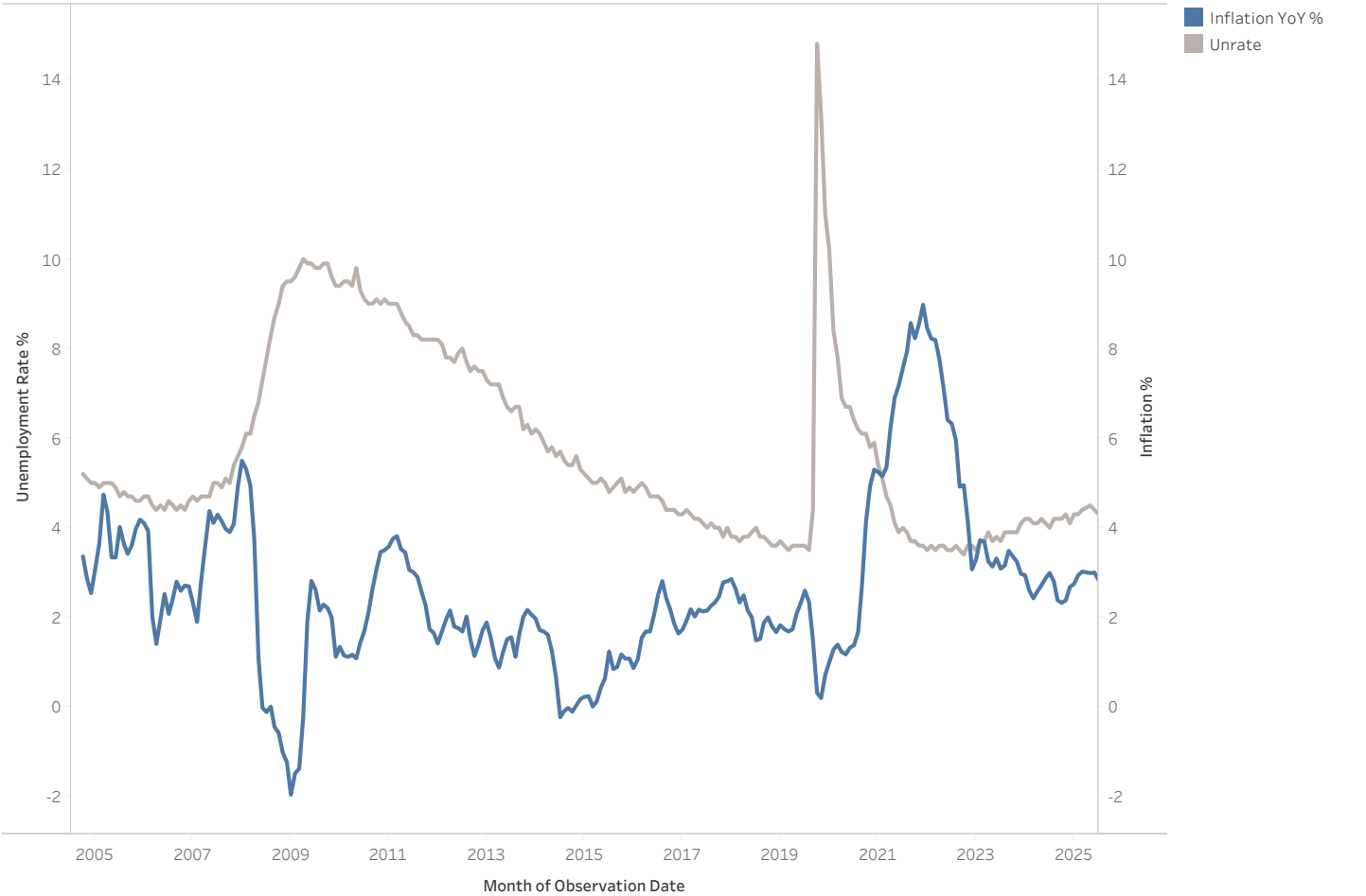
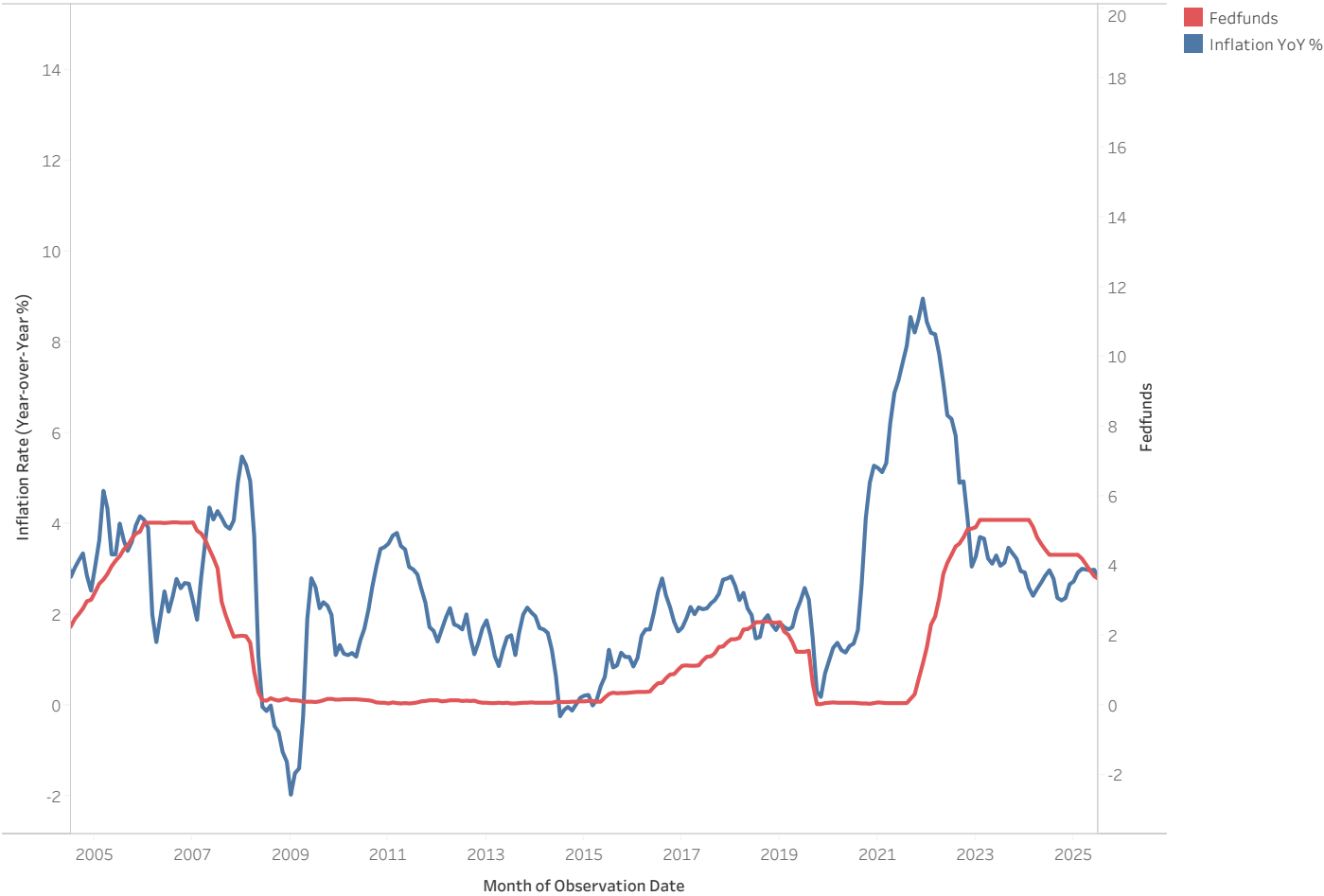


Inflation and Unemployment Dynamics



The trends of Unrate and Inflation YoY % for Observation Date Month. Color shows details about Unrate and Inflation YoY %. The context is filtered on Observation Date, which ranges from 3/9/2004 to 1/1/2026 and keeps Null values. The view is filtered on sum of Unrate and Inflation YoY %. The sum of Unrate filter keeps non-Null values only. The Inflation YoY % filter keeps non-Null values only.

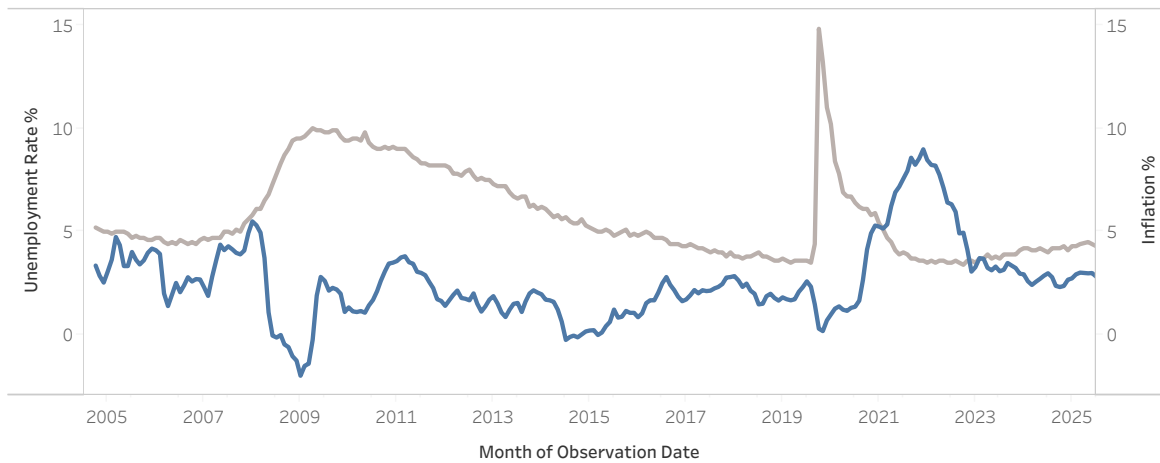
Inflation and Federal Funds Rate Adjustments



The trends of Inflation YoY % and Fedfunds for Observation Date Month. Color shows details about Inflation YoY % and Fedfunds. The context is filtered on Observation Date, which ranges from 1/1/1947 to 1/1/2026. The data is filtered on sum of Unrate, which keeps non-Null values only. The view is filtered on Inflation YoY % and sum of Fedfunds. The Inflation YoY % filter keeps non-Null values only. The sum of Fedfunds filter keeps non-Null values only.

U.S. Macroeconomic Conditions and Monetary Policy Dynamics (2005–2025)

Inflation and Unemployment Dynamics



Observation Date

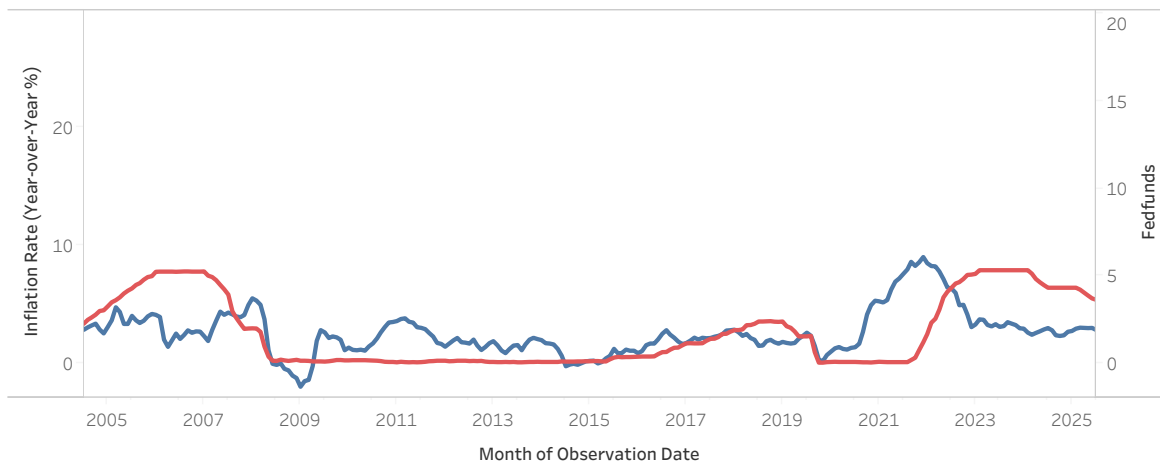
3/9/2004 to 1/1/2026
and Null values

Key Observations:

- **2008–2009 Financial Crisis:** Inflation declined into deflation while unemployment surged. The Federal Reserve responded by reducing the federal funds rate to near zero to stabilize the economy.

- **2020 Pandemic Shock:** A sharp spike in unemployment prompted rapid monetary easing. Unlike 2008, the labor market shock was sudden but short-lived.

Inflation and Federal Funds Rate Adjustments



- 2022 Inflation Surge:

Inflation reached multi-decade highs while unemployment remained low. The Federal Reserve initiated aggressive rate hikes, signaling a shift toward inflation control over growth support.

- Policy Insight:

Monetary policy responses differ depending on whether economic stress originates from demand contraction (2008), supply disruption (2020), or inflationary overheating (2022).