

PARKIN  BADE

MACROECONOMICS

CANADA IN THE GLOBAL ENVIRONMENT TENTH EDITION





10

AGGREGATE SUPPLY AND AGGREGATE DEMAND

After studying this chapter, you will be able to:

- ◆ Explain what determines aggregate supply in the long run and the short run
- ◆ Explain what determines aggregate demand
- ◆ Explain how real GDP and the price level are determined and what causes economic growth, inflation, and cycles
- ◆ Describe the main schools of thought in macroeconomics today

Aggregate Supply

Quantity Supplied and Supply

The quantity of real GDP supplied is the total quantity that firms plan to produce during a given period.

Aggregate supply is the relationship between the quantity of real GDP supplied and the price level.

We distinguish two time frames associated with different states of the labour market:

- Long-run aggregate supply

- Short-run aggregate supply

Aggregate Supply

Long-Run Aggregate Supply

Long-run aggregate supply is the relationship between the quantity of real GDP supplied and the price level when real GDP equals potential GDP.

Potential GDP is independent of the price level.

So the long-run aggregate supply curve (LAS) is vertical at potential GDP.

population human
capital \rightarrow physical.
technology

Aggregate Supply

Short-Run Aggregate Supply

Short-run aggregate supply is the relationship between the quantity of real GDP supplied and the price level when the money wage rate, the prices of other resources, and potential GDP remain constant.

A rise in the price level with no change in the money wage rate and other factor prices increases the quantity of real GDP supplied.

The short-run aggregate supply curve (SAS) is upward sloping.

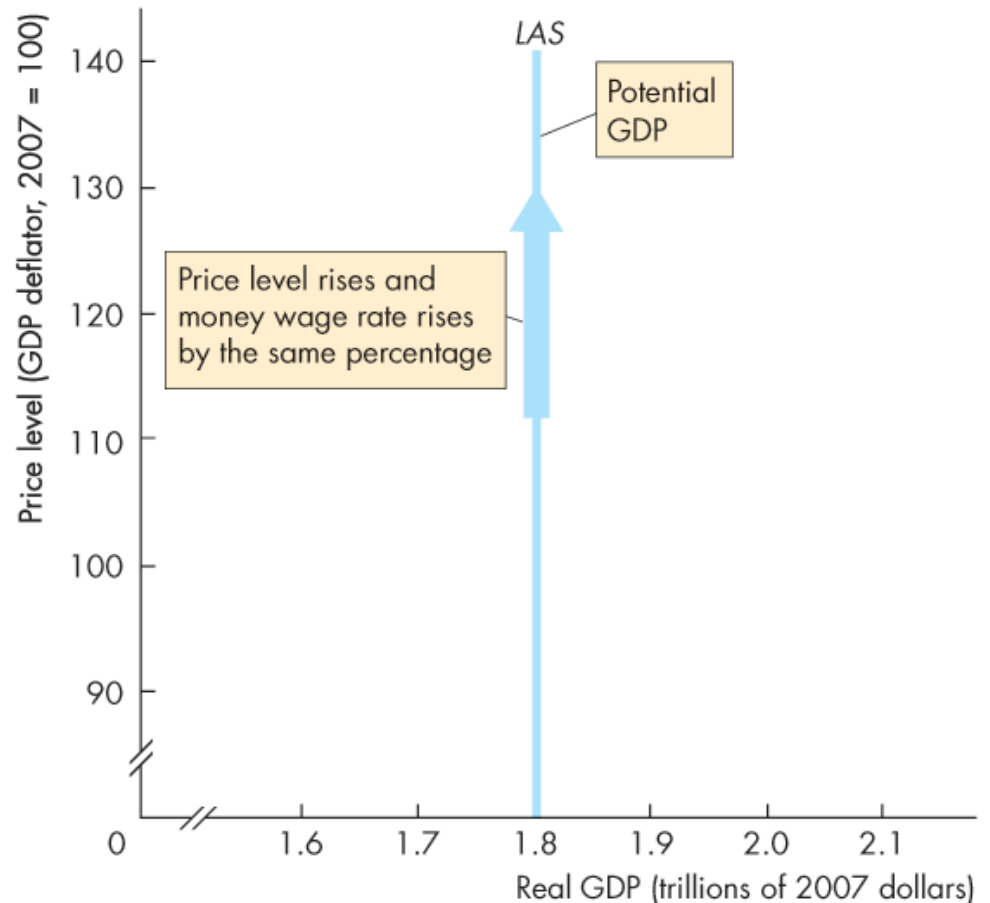
wage

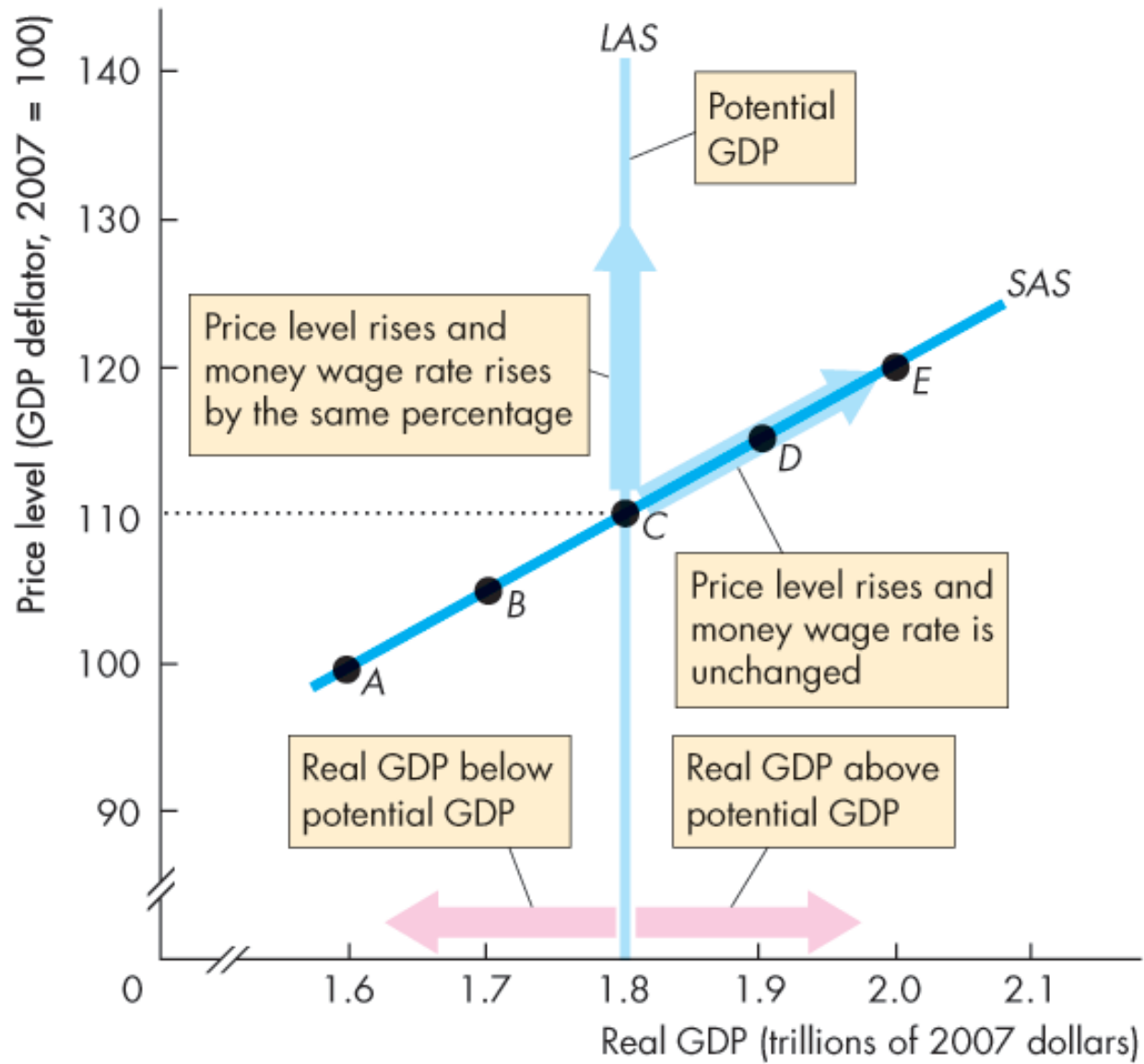
Aggregate Supply

Figure 10.1 shows the LAS curve.

In the long run, the quantity of real GDP supplied is potential GDP.

As the price level rises and the money wage rate changes by the same percentage, the quantity of real GDP supplied remains at potential GDP.



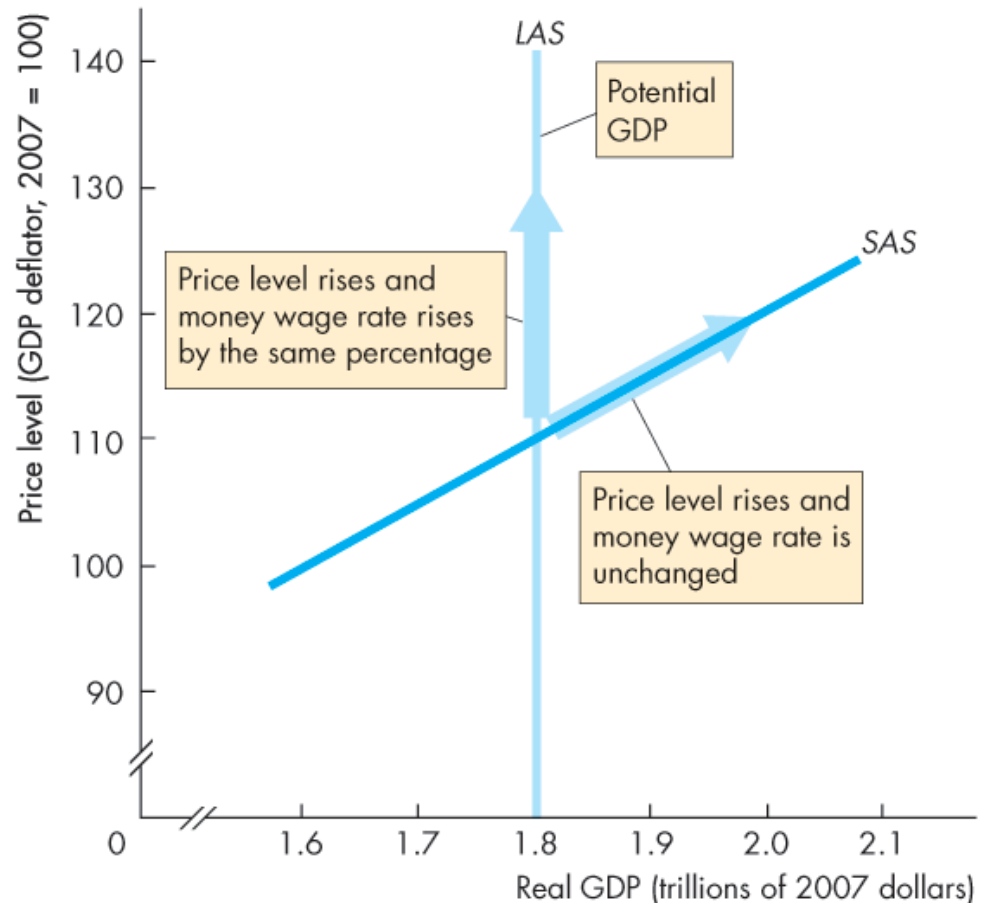


Aggregate Supply

In the short run, the quantity of real GDP supplied increases if the price level rises.

The SAS curve slopes upward.

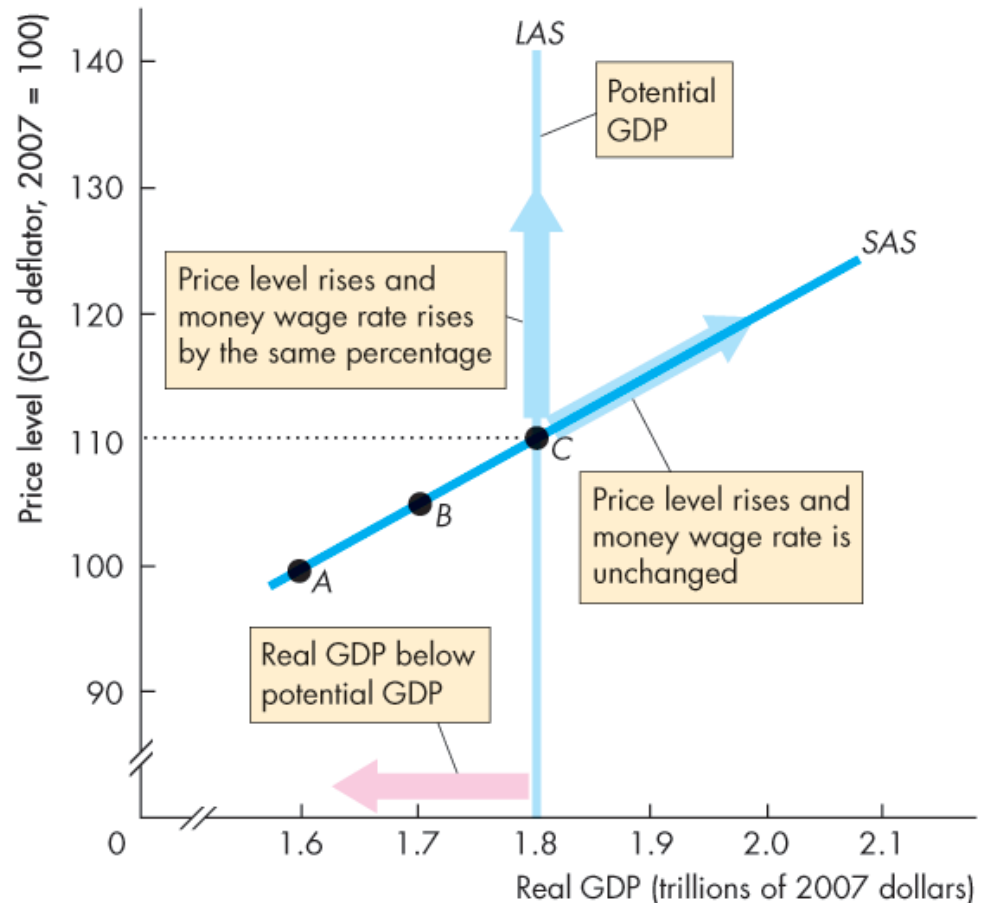
A rise in the price level with no change in the money wage rate induces firms to increase production.



Aggregate Supply

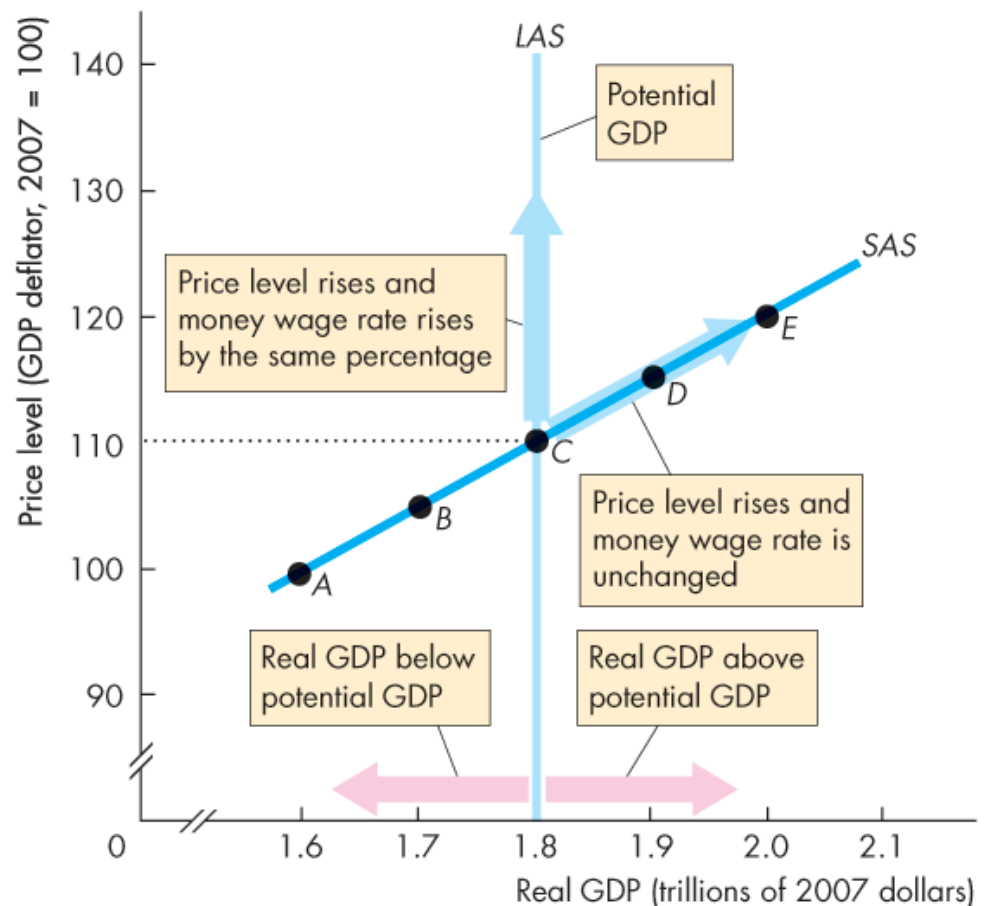
With a given money wage rate, the SAS curve cuts the LAS curve at potential GDP.
The price level is 110.

With the given money wage rate, as the price level falls below 110 ...
the quantity of real GDP supplied decreases along the SAS curve.



Aggregate Supply

With the given money wage rate, as the price level rises above 110 ...
the quantity of real GDP supplied increases along the SAS curve.
Real GDP exceeds potential GDP.



Aggregate Supply

Changes in Aggregate Supply

Aggregate supply changes if an influence on production plans other than the price level changes.

These influences include

- Changes in potential GDP

- Changes in money wage rate (and other factor prices)

Aggregate Supply

Changes in Potential GDP

When potential GDP increases, both the LAS and SAS curves **shift rightward**.

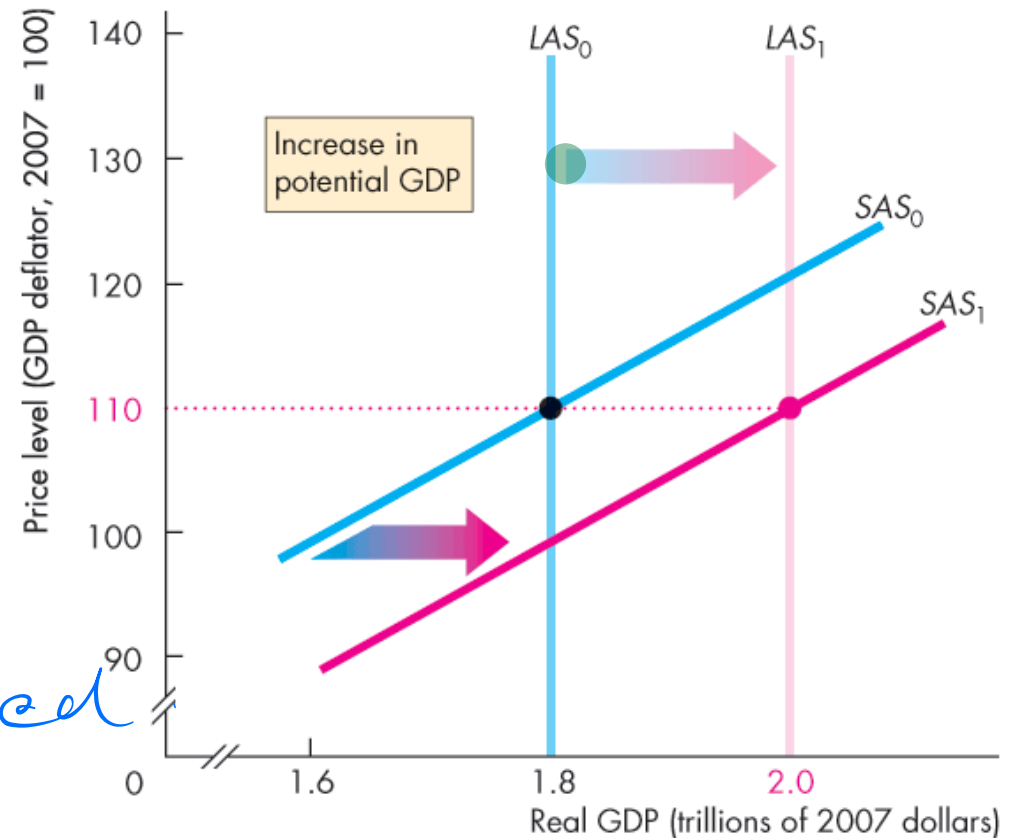
Potential GDP increases if:

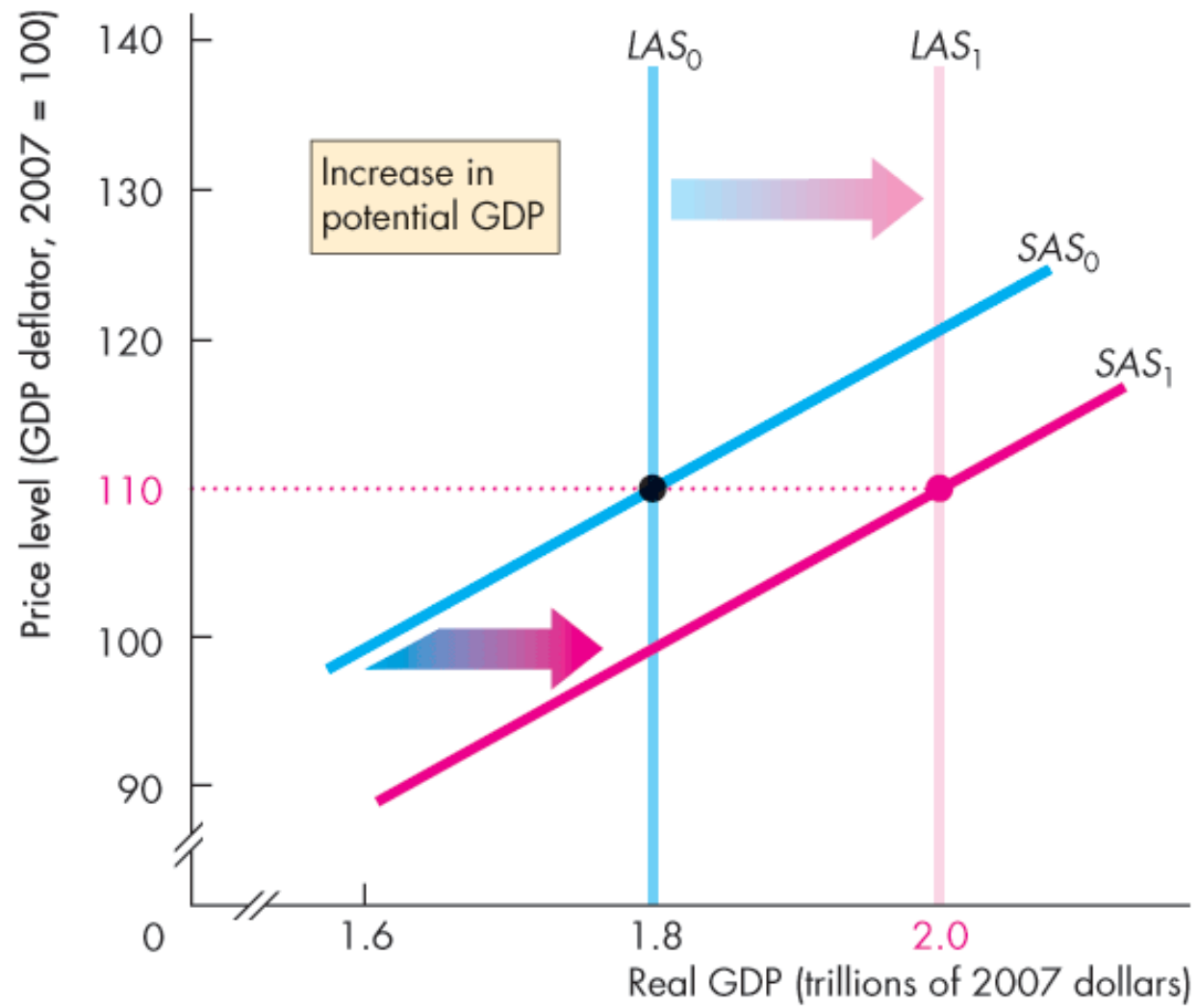
- < **The full-employment quantity of labour increases**
- < **The quantity of capital (physical or human) increases**
- < **An advance in technology occurs**

Aggregate Supply

Figure 10.2 shows the effect of an increase in potential GDP. The LAS curve shifts rightward and ... the SAS curve shifts along with the LAS curve.

price level remains the same unchanged



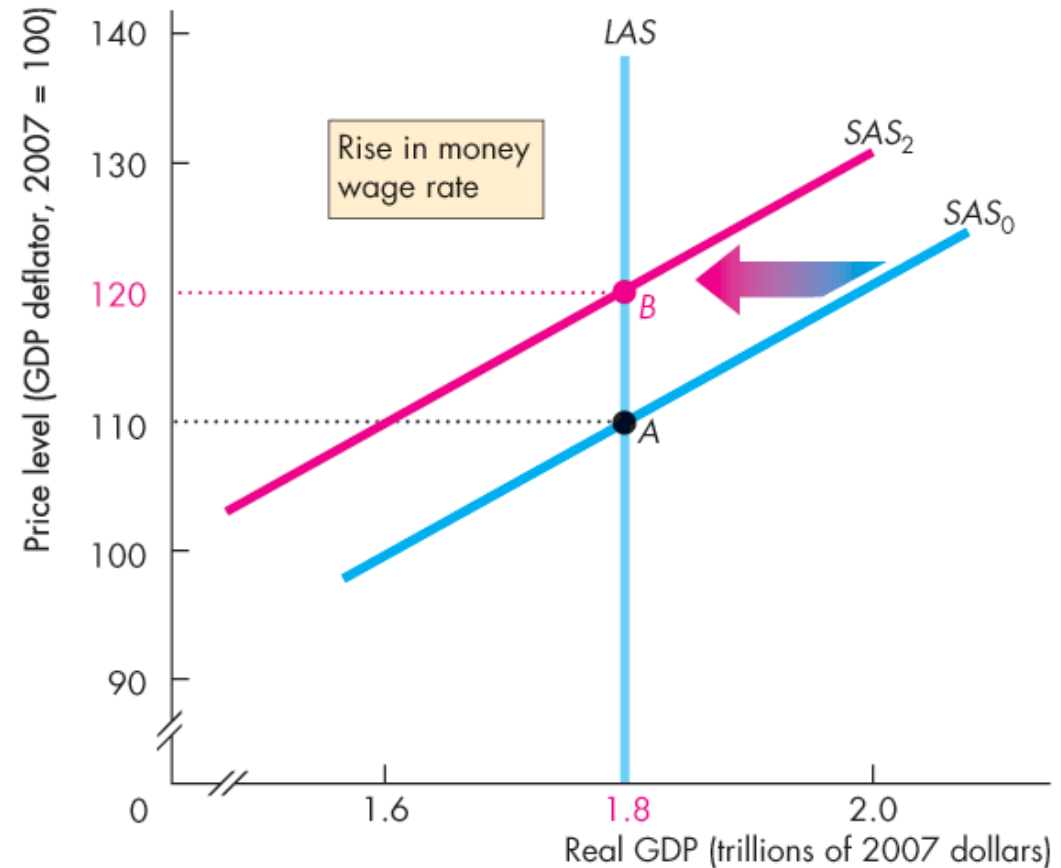


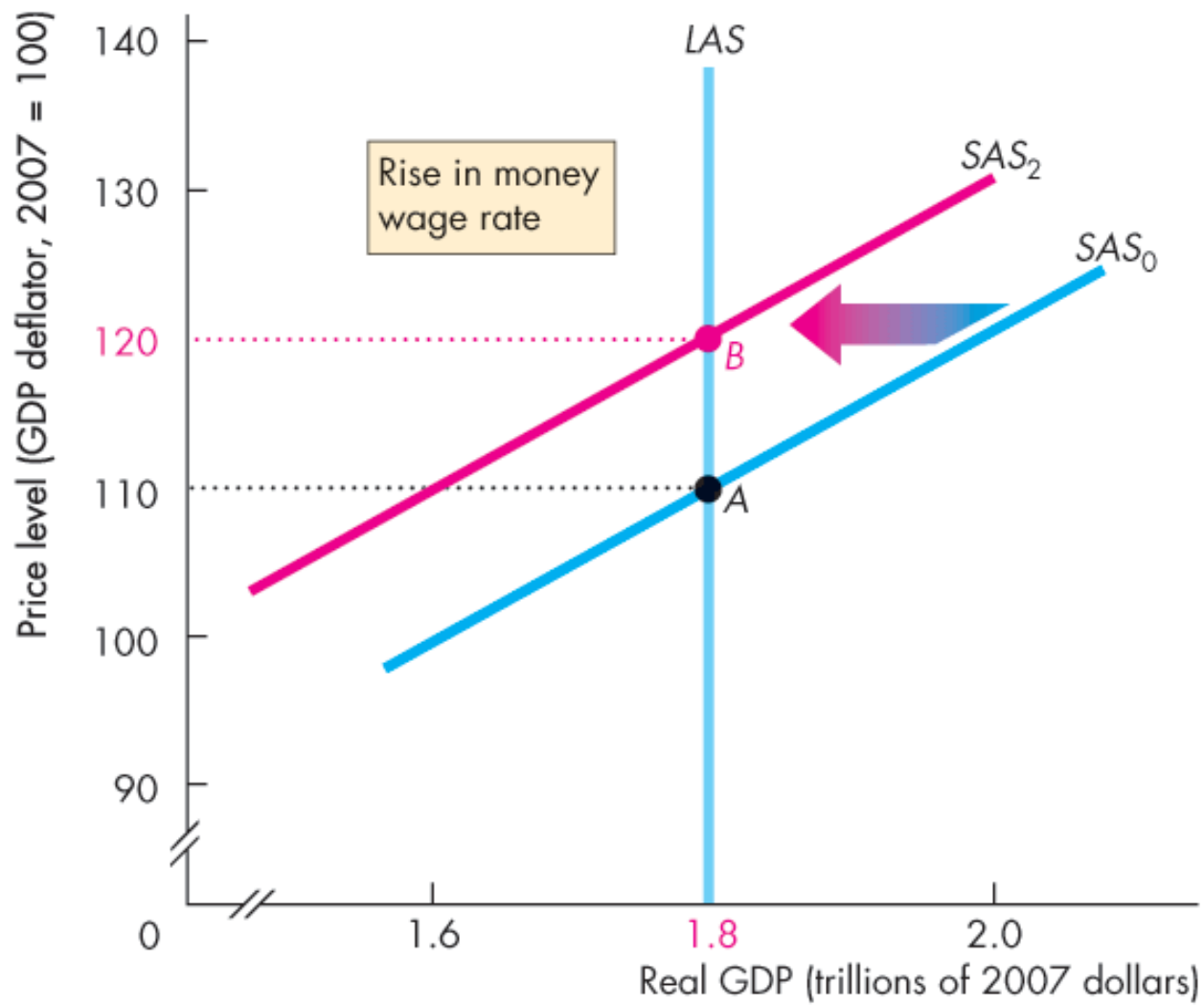
Aggregate Supply

Changes in the Money Wage Rate

Figure 10.3 shows the effect of a rise in the money wage rate.

- < Short-run aggregate supply decreases and the SAS curve shifts leftward.
- < Long-run aggregate supply does not change.





Aggregate Demand

The quantity of real GDP demanded, Y , is the total amount of final goods and services produced in Canada that people, businesses, governments, and foreigners plan to buy.

This quantity is the sum of consumption expenditures, C , investment, I , government expenditure, G , and net exports, $X - M$.

That is,

$$Y = C + I + G + X - M.$$

Aggregate Demand

Buying plans depend on many factors and some of the main ones are

1. The price level
2. Expectations
3. Fiscal policy and monetary policy
4. The world economy

Aggregate Demand

The Aggregate Demand Curve

Aggregate demand is the relationship between the quantity of real GDP demanded and the price level.

The aggregate demand curve (AD) plots the quantity of real GDP demanded against the price level.

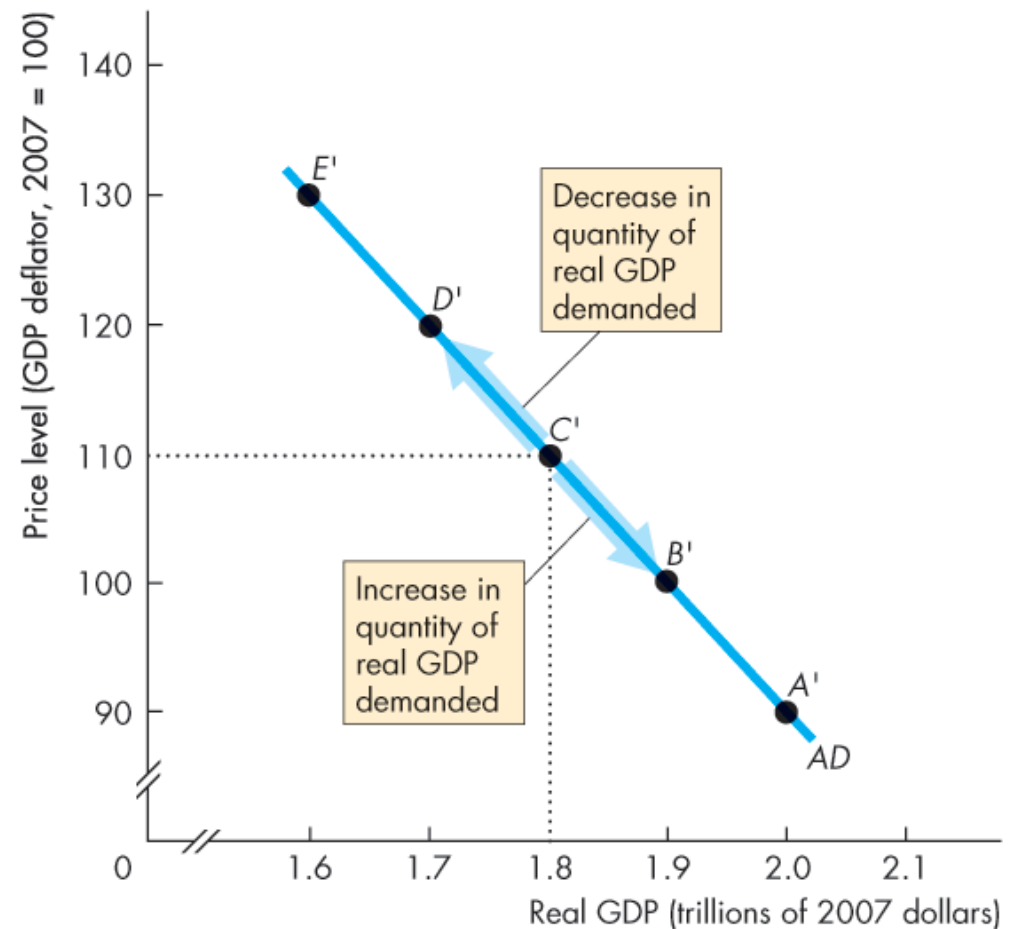
Aggregate Demand

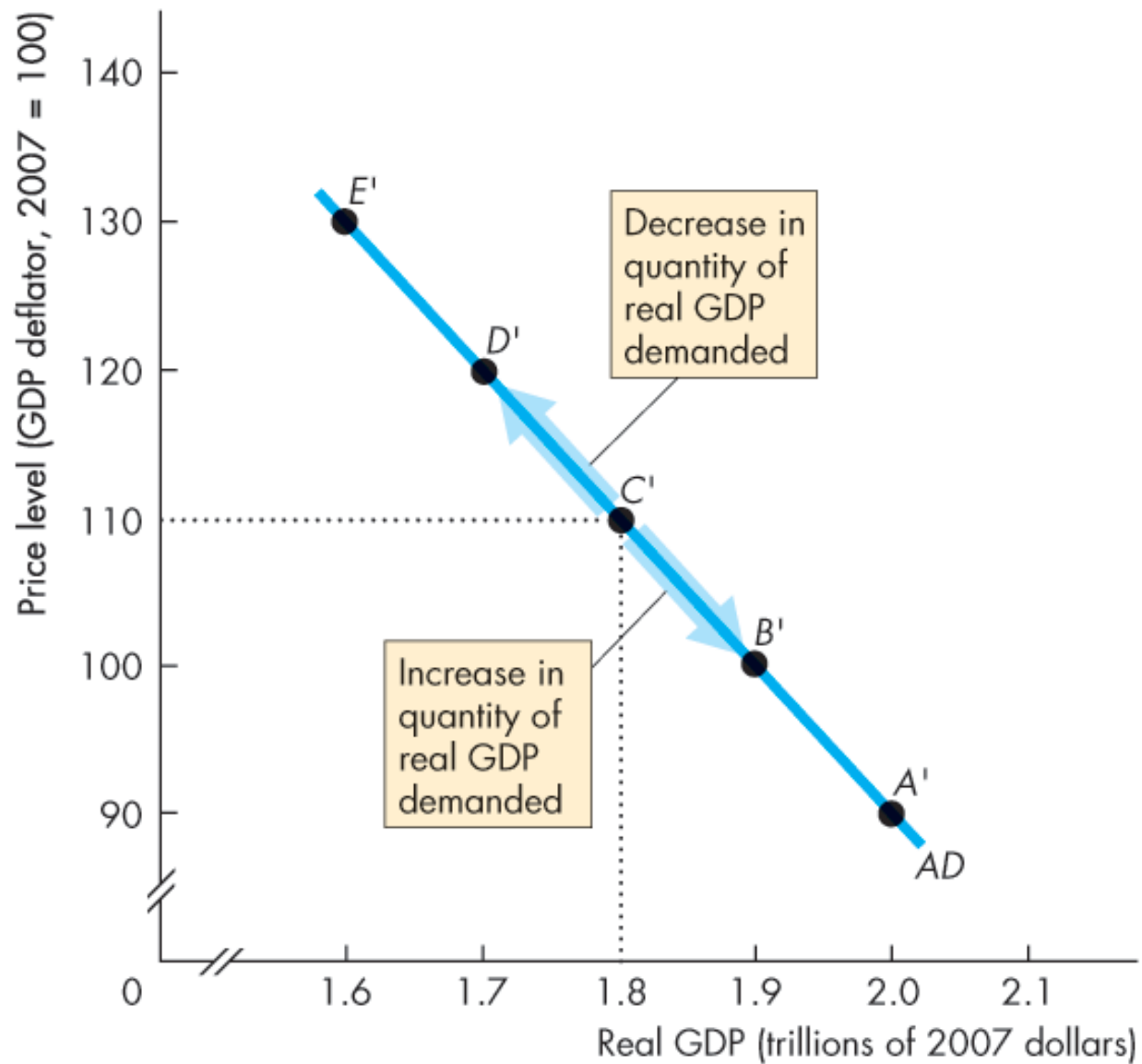
Figure 10.4 shows an AD curve.

As the price level changes the quantity of real GDP demanded moves along the AD curve.

The AD curve slopes downward for two reasons:

- < Wealth effect
- < Substitution effects





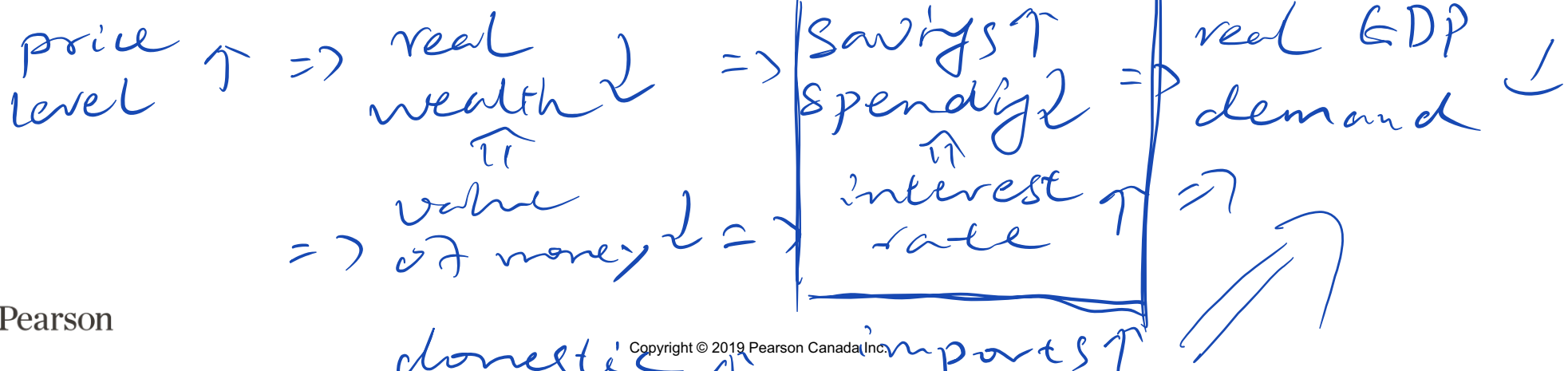
Aggregate Demand

Wealth Effect

A rise in the price level, other things remaining the same, decreases the quantity of real wealth (money, stocks, etc.). To restore their real wealth, people increase saving and decrease spending.

The quantity of real GDP demanded decreases.

Similarly, a fall in the price level, other things remaining the same, increases the quantity of real wealth and increases the quantity of real GDP demanded.



\Rightarrow goods price $\uparrow \Rightarrow$ exports \downarrow

Aggregate Demand

Substitution Effects

Intertemporal substitution effect:

A rise in the price level, other things remaining the same, decreases the real value of money and raises the interest rate.


When the interest rate rises, people borrow and spend less, so the quantity of real GDP demanded decreases.

Similarly, a fall in the price level increases the real value of money and lowers the interest rate.

When the interest rate falls, people borrow and spend more, so the quantity of real GDP demanded increases.

Aggregate Demand

International substitution effect:

A rise in the price level, other things remaining the same, increases the price of domestic goods relative to foreign goods. 

So imports increase and exports decrease, which decreases the quantity of real GDP demanded.

Similarly, a fall in the price level, other things remaining the same, increases the quantity of real GDP demanded.

Aggregate Demand

Changes in Aggregate Demand

A change in any influence on buying plans other than the price level changes aggregate demand.

The main influences on aggregate demand are

- Expectations

- Fiscal policy and monetary policy

- The world economy

Aggregate Demand

Expectations

Expectations about future income, future inflation, and future profits change aggregate demand.

Increases in expected future income increase people's consumption today and increases aggregate demand.

A rise in the expected inflation rate makes buying goods cheaper today and increases aggregate demand.

An increase in expected future profits boosts firms' investment, which increases aggregate demand.

Aggregate Demand

Fiscal Policy and Monetary Policy

Fiscal policy is the government's attempt to influence the economy by setting and changing taxes, making transfer payments, and purchasing goods and services.

A tax cut or an increase in transfer payments increases households' disposable income—aggregate income minus taxes plus transfer payments.

An increase in disposable income increases consumption expenditure and increases aggregate demand.

Aggregate Demand

Because government expenditure on goods and services is one component of aggregate demand, an increase in government expenditure increases aggregate demand. Monetary policy is changes in interest rates and the quantity of money in the economy.

An increase in the quantity of money increases buying power and increases aggregate demand.

A cut in interest rates increases expenditure and increases aggregate demand.

Aggregate Demand

The World Economy

The world economy influences aggregate demand in two ways:

A fall in the foreign exchange rate lowers the price of domestic goods and services relative to foreign goods and services, which increases exports, decreases imports, and increases aggregate demand.

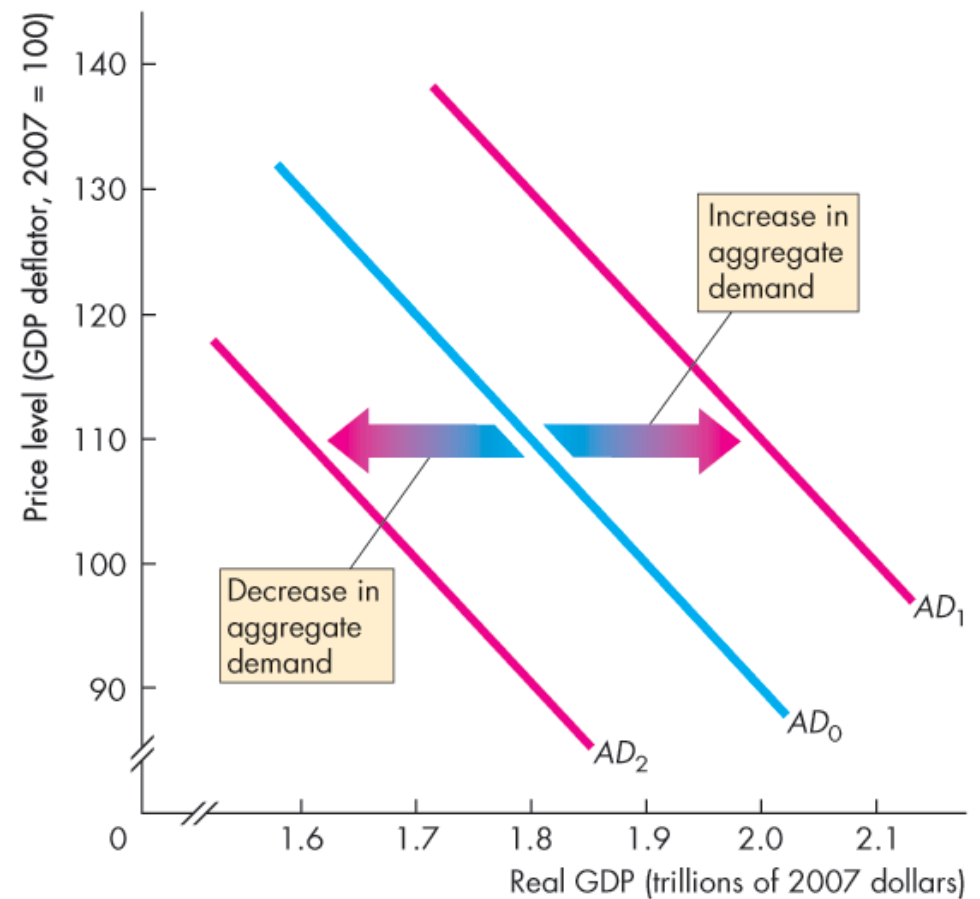
An increase in foreign income increases the demand for Canadian exports and increases aggregate demand.

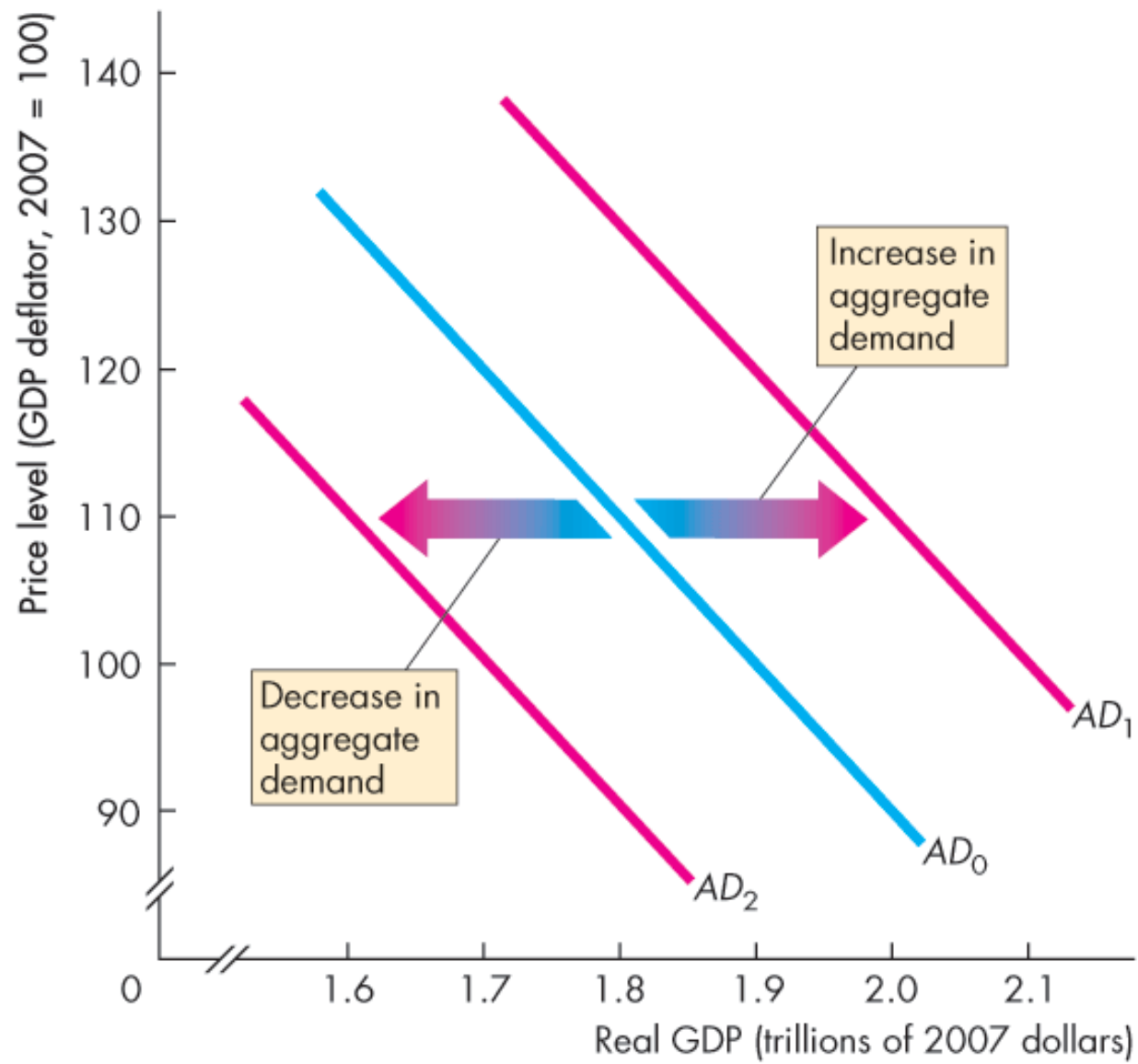
Aggregate Demand

Figure 10.5 illustrates changes in aggregate demand.

When aggregate demand increases, the AD curve shifts rightward ...

... and when aggregate demand decreases, the AD curve shifts leftward.







Explaining Macroeconomic Trends and Fluctuations

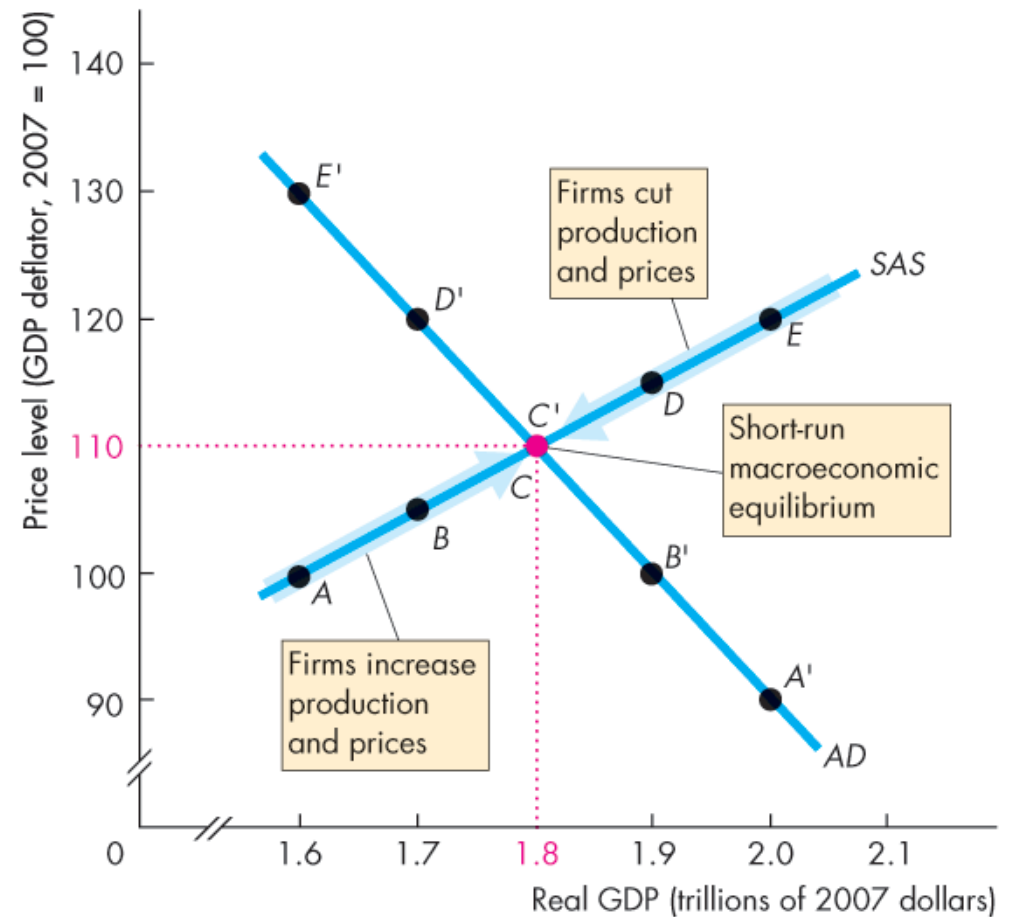
Short-Run Macroeconomic Equilibrium

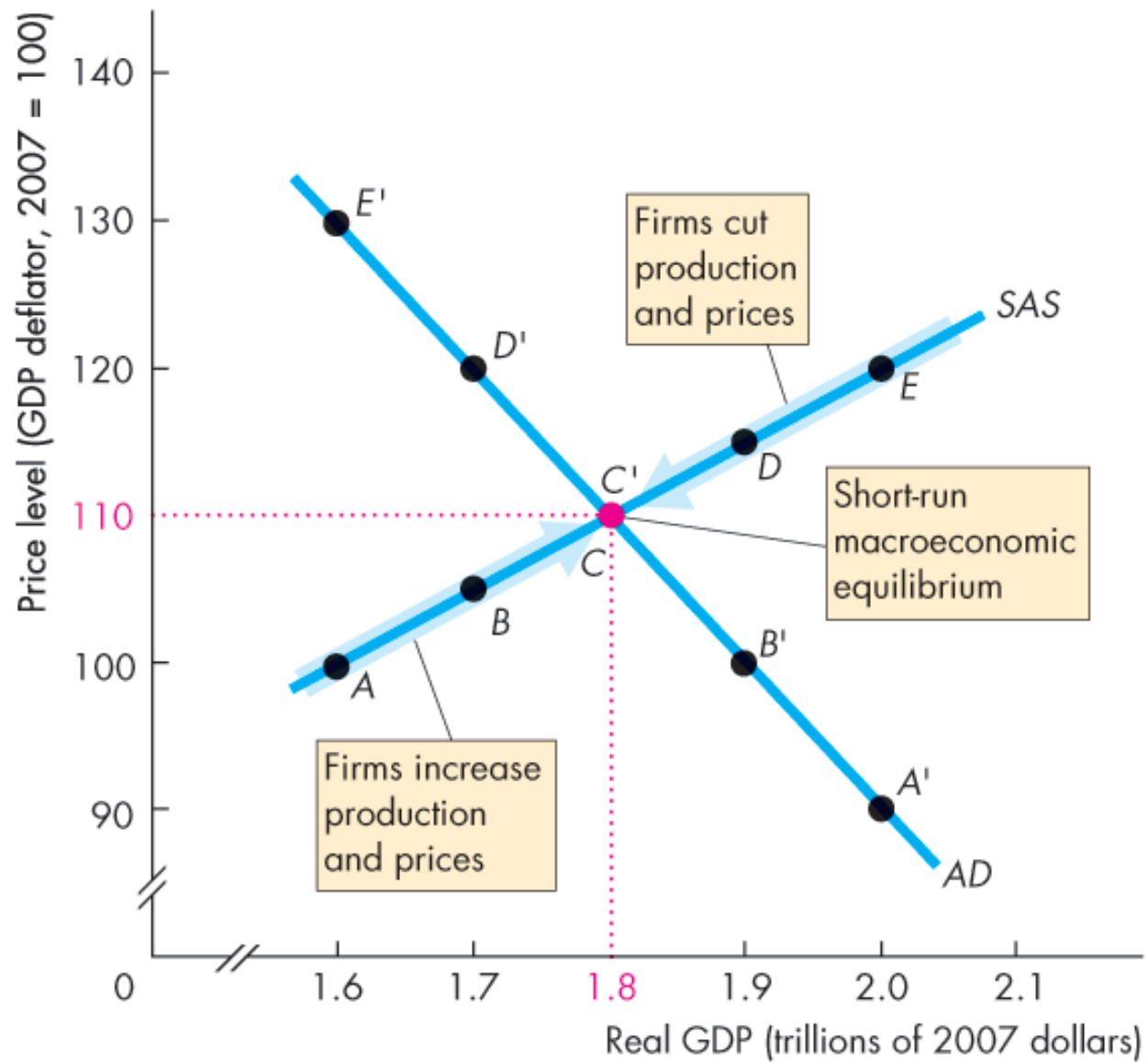
Short-run macroeconomic equilibrium occurs when the quantity of real GDP demanded equals the quantity of real GDP supplied at the point of intersection of the AD curve and the SAS curve.



Explaining Macroeconomic Trends and Fluctuations

Figure 10.6 illustrates a short-run equilibrium. If real GDP is above equilibrium GDP, firms decrease production and lower prices...
... and if real GDP is below equilibrium GDP, firms increase production and raise prices.

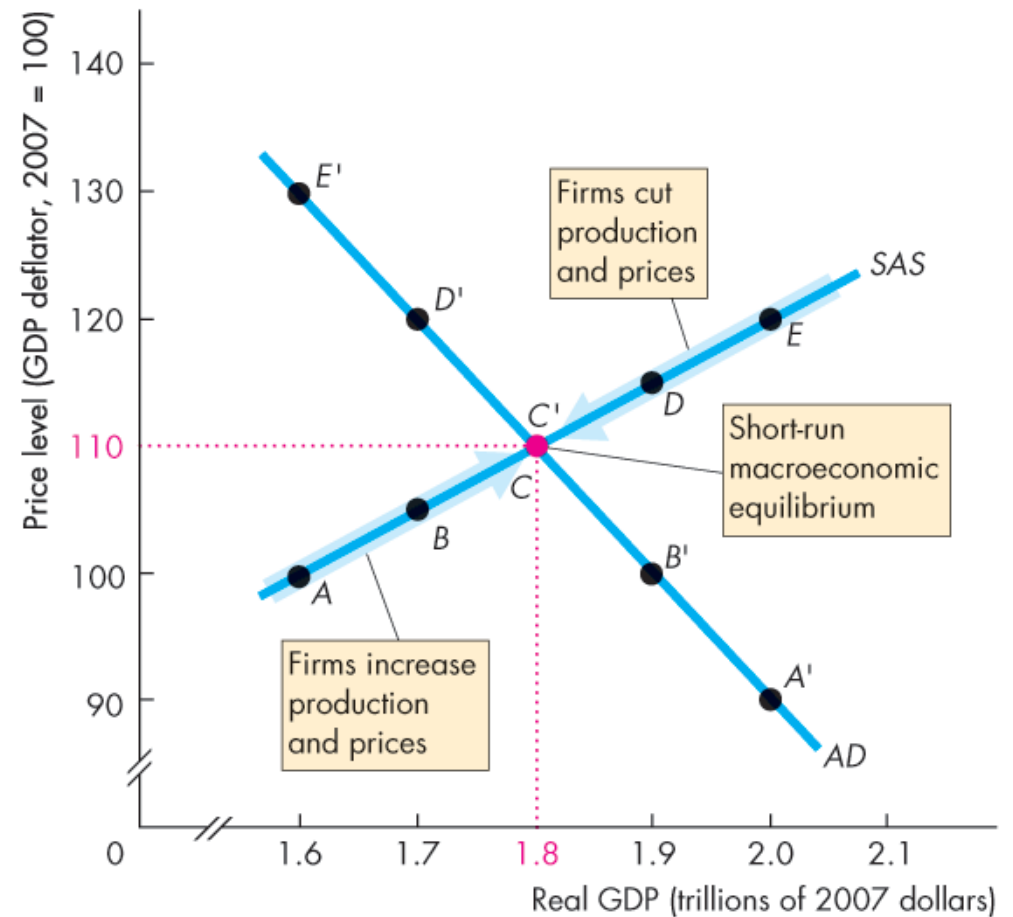






Explaining Macroeconomic Trends and Fluctuations

These changes bring a movement along the SAS curve towards equilibrium. In short-run equilibrium, real GDP can be greater than or less than potential GDP.





Explaining Macroeconomic Trends and Fluctuations

Long-Run Macroeconomic Equilibrium

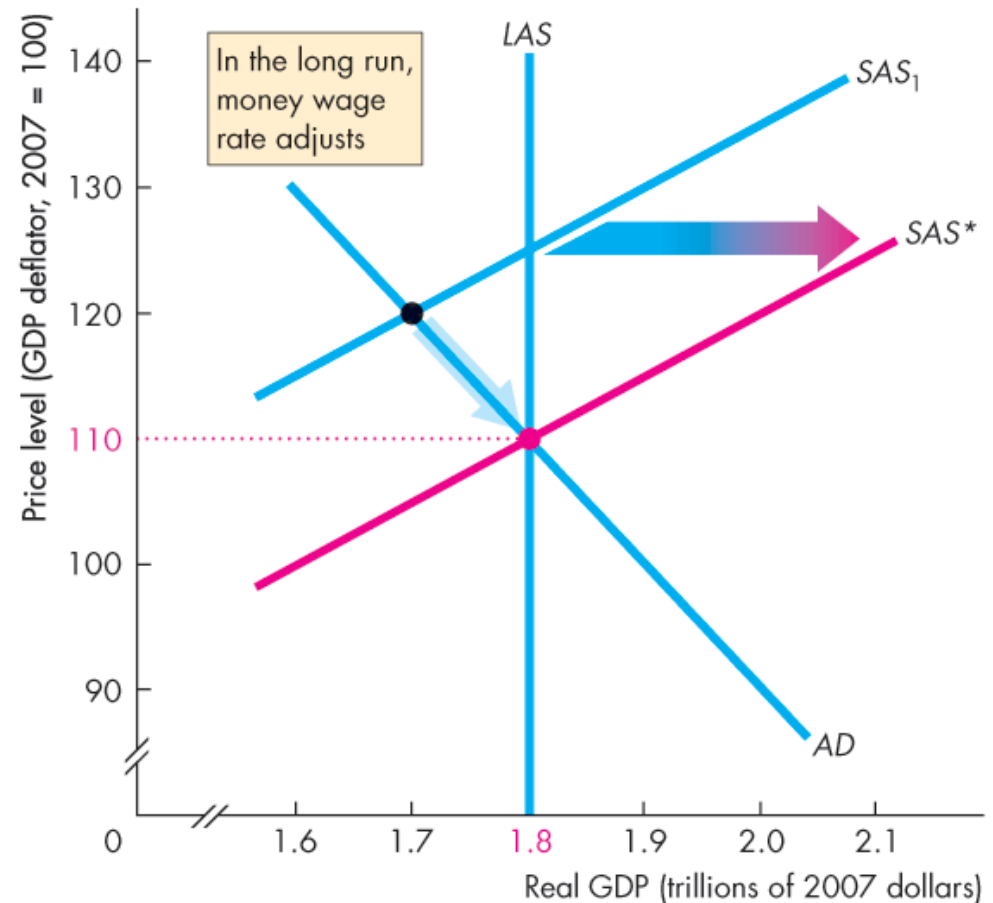
Long-run macroeconomic equilibrium occurs when real GDP equals potential GDP—when the economy is on its LAS curve.

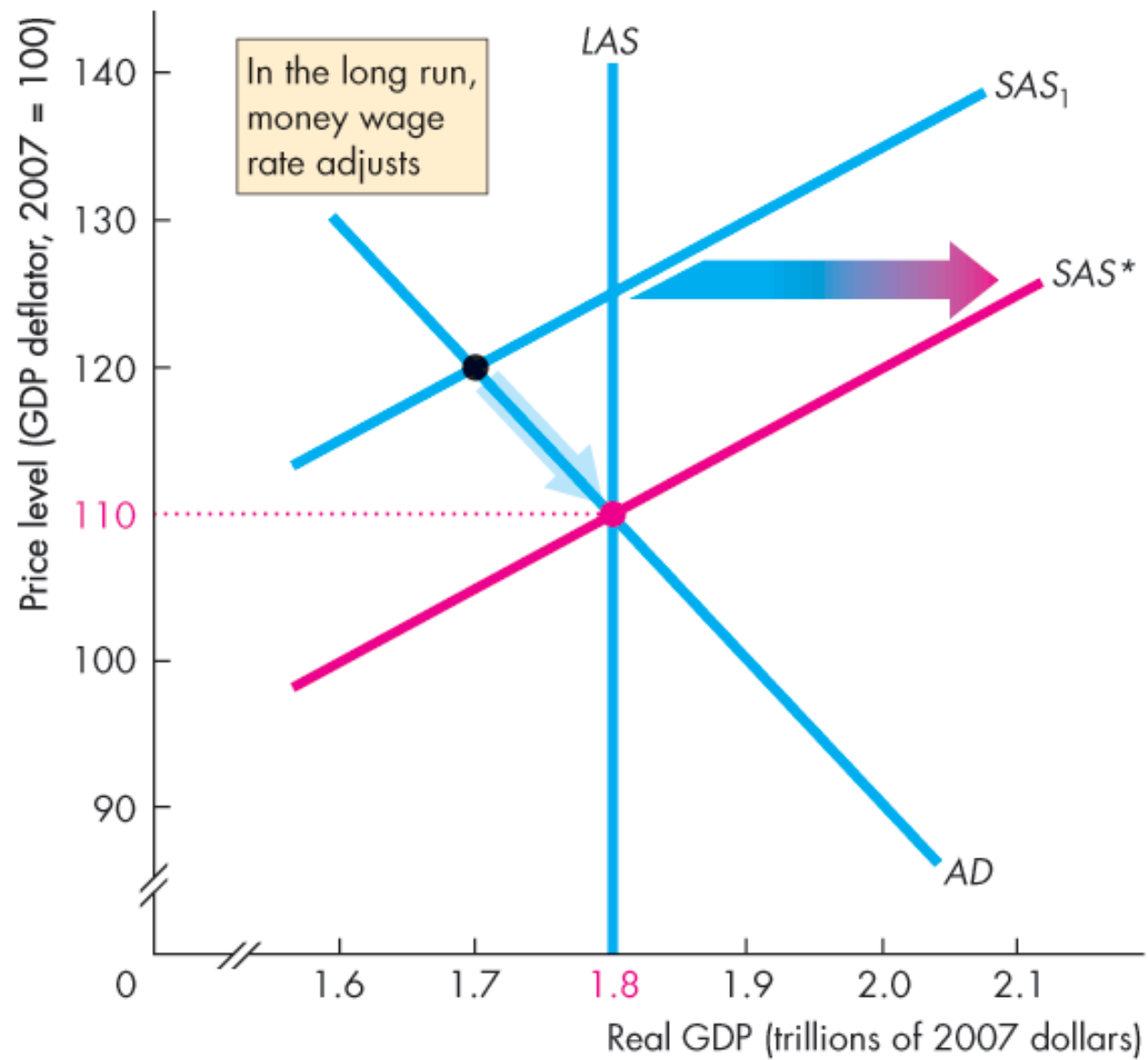
Long-run equilibrium occurs at the intersection of the AD and LAS curves.



Explaining Macroeconomic Trends and Fluctuations

Figure 10.7 illustrates the adjustment to long-run equilibrium. Initially, the economy is at below-full employment equilibrium. In the long run, the money wage falls until the SAS curve passes through the long-run equilibrium point.



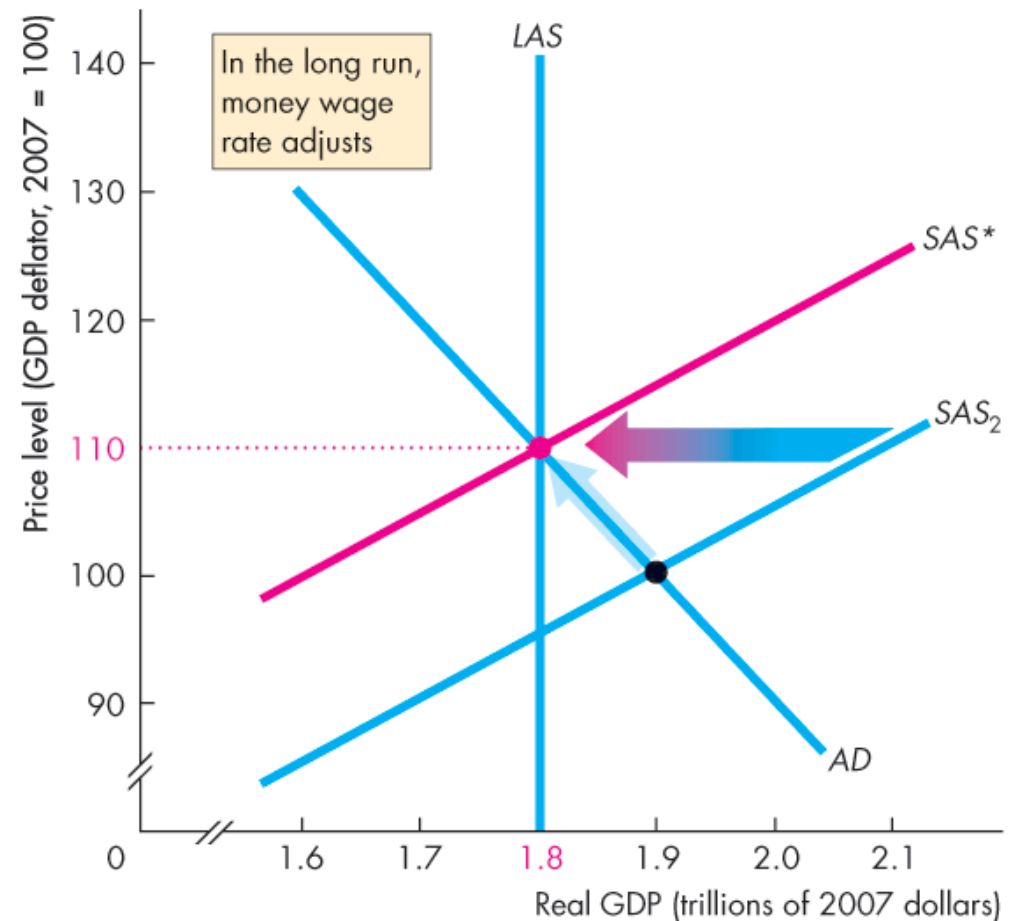


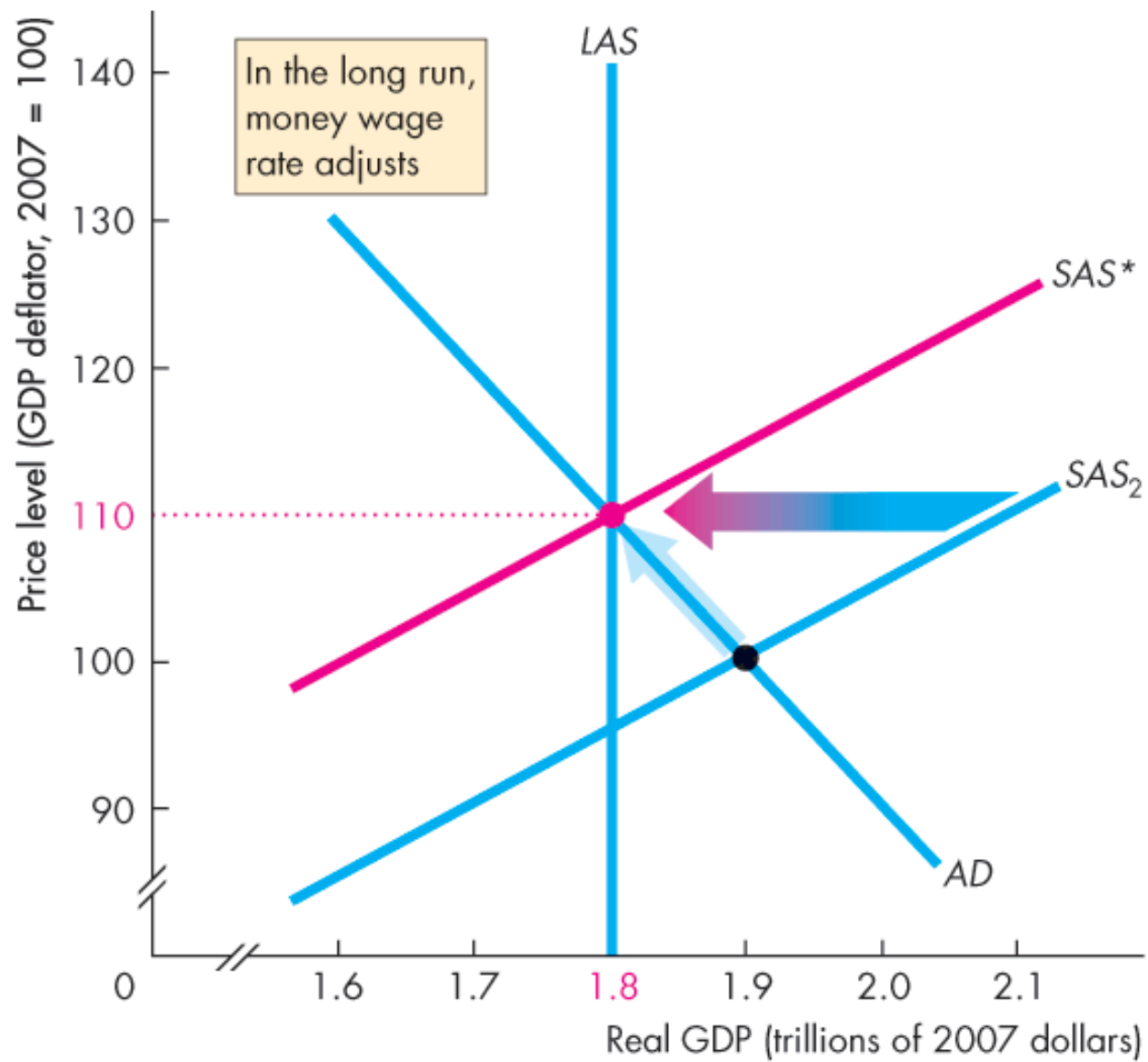


Explaining Macroeconomic Trends and Fluctuations

Initially, the economy is at an above-full employment equilibrium.

In the long run, the money wage rises until the SAS curve passes through the long-run equilibrium point.



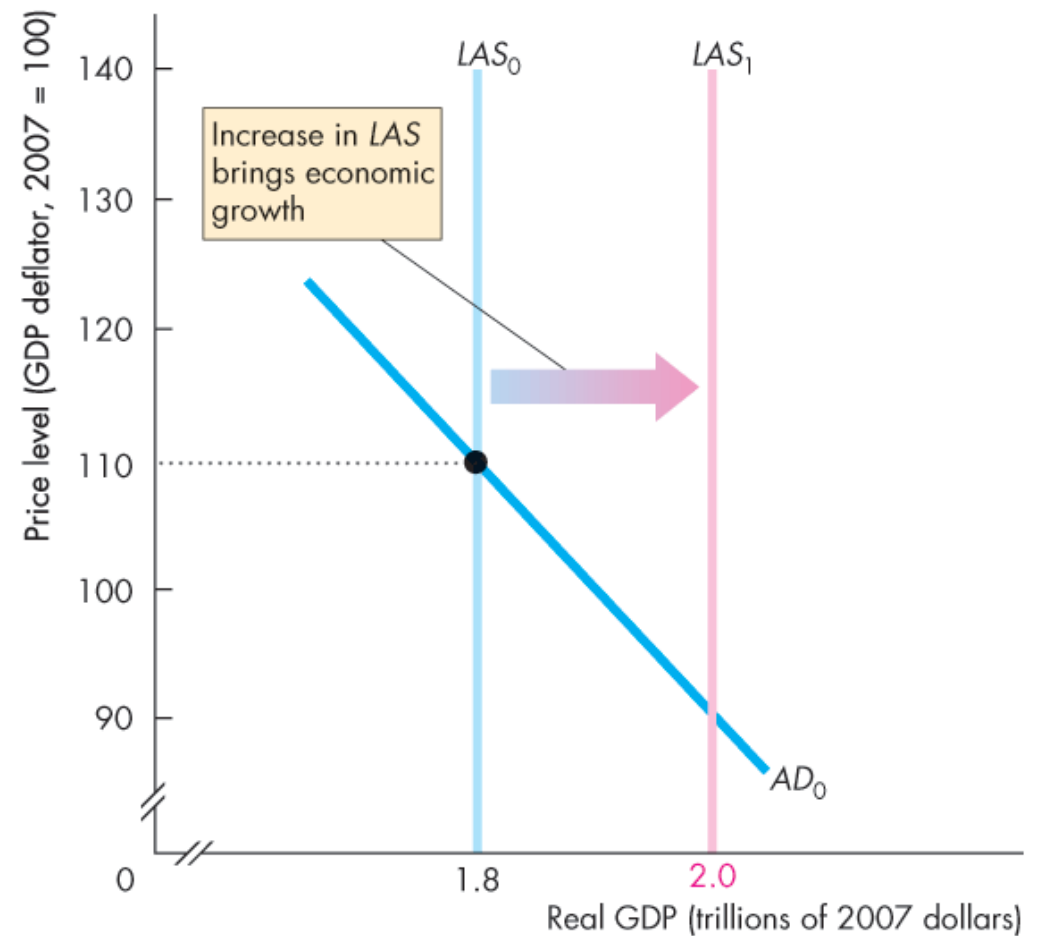


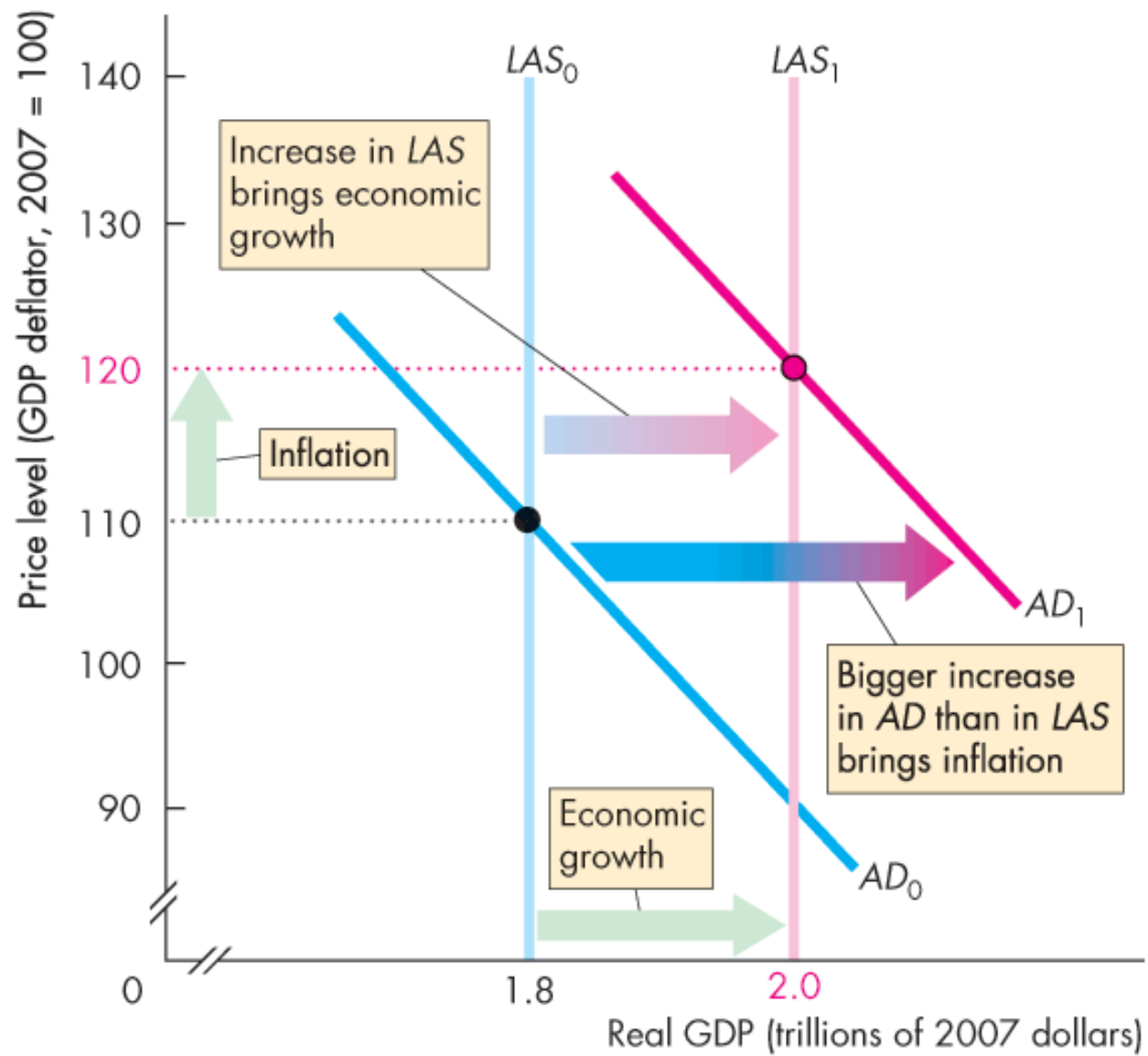


Explaining Macroeconomic Trends and Fluctuations

Economic Growth in the AS-AD Model

Figure 10.8 illustrates economic growth. Because the quantity of labour grows, capital is accumulated, and technology advances, potential GDP increases. The LAS curve shifts rightward.



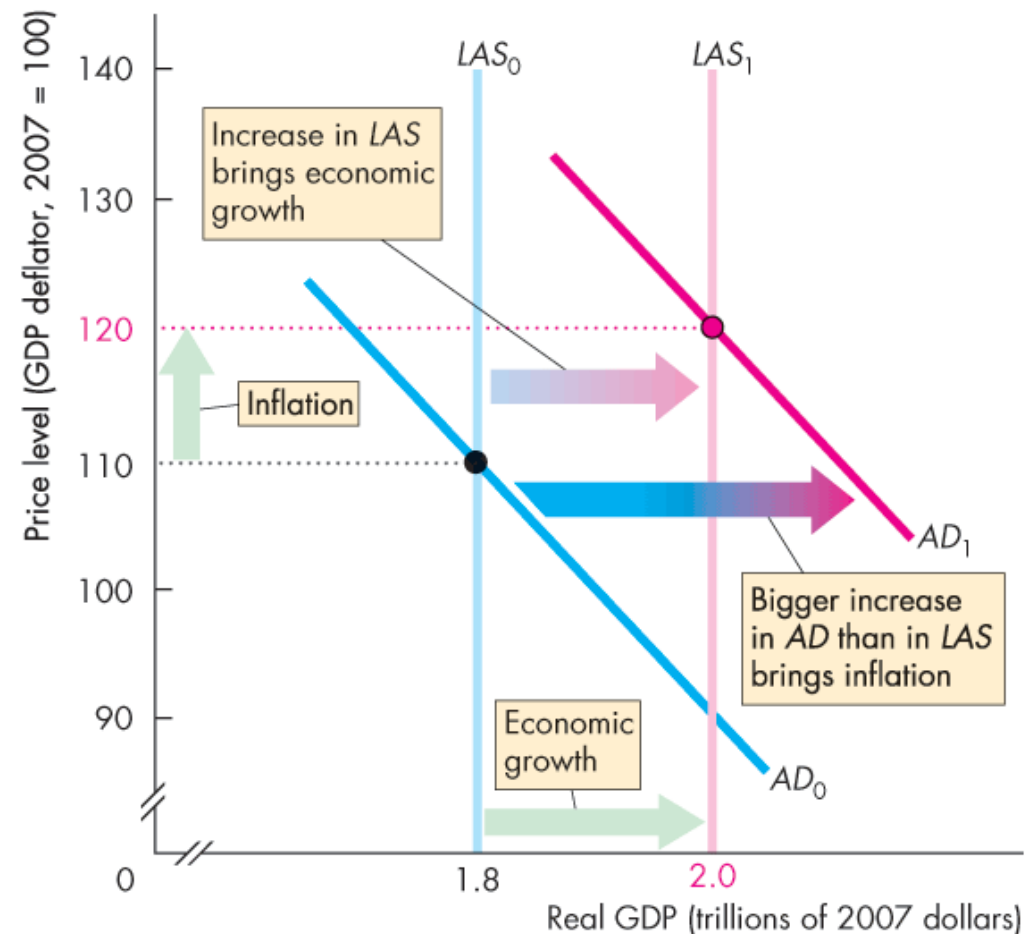




Explaining Macroeconomic Trends and Fluctuations

Figure 10.8 also illustrates inflation.

If the quantity of money grows faster than potential GDP, aggregate demand increases by more than long-run aggregate supply. The AD curve shifts faster than the LAS curve shifts. Inflation and economic growth occur.





Explaining Macroeconomic Trends and Fluctuations

The Business Cycle in the *AS-AD* Model

The business cycle occurs because aggregate demand and the short-run aggregate supply fluctuate, but the money wage does not change rapidly enough to keep real GDP at potential GDP.

An above full-employment equilibrium is an equilibrium in which real GDP exceeds potential GDP.

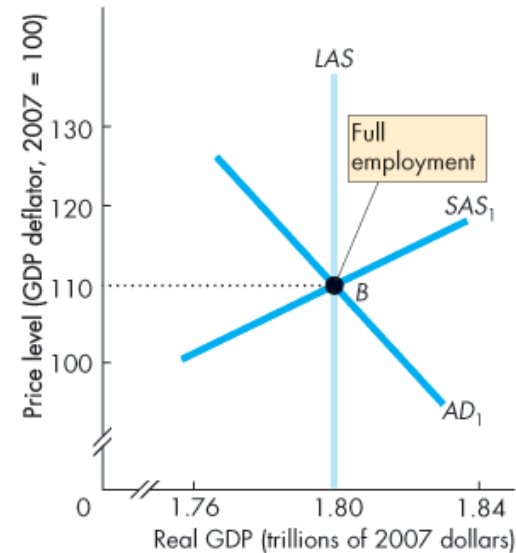
A full-employment equilibrium is an equilibrium in which real GDP equals potential GDP.

A below full-employment equilibrium is an equilibrium in which potential GDP exceeds real GDP.

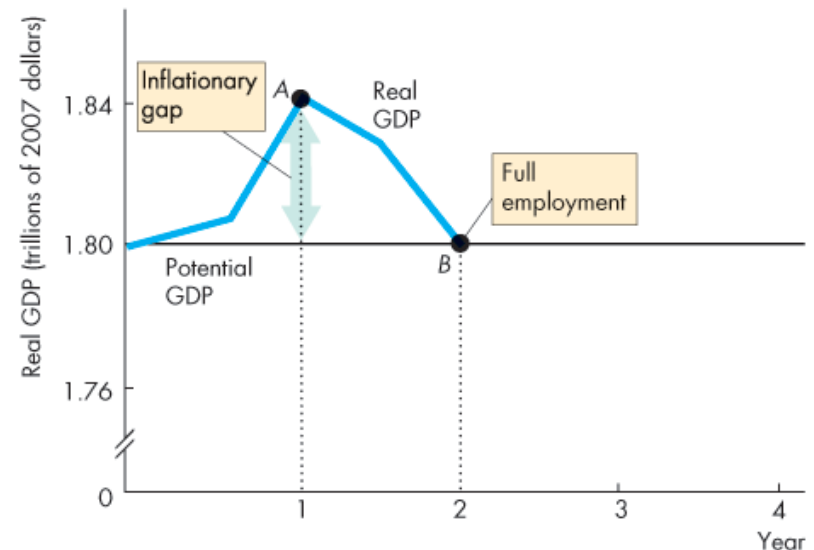


Explaining Macroeconomic Trends and Fluctuations

Figures 10.9(a) and (d) illustrate above full-employment equilibrium. The amount by which potential GDP exceeds real GDP is called a inflationary gap. Figures 10.9(b) and (d) illustrate full-employment equilibrium.

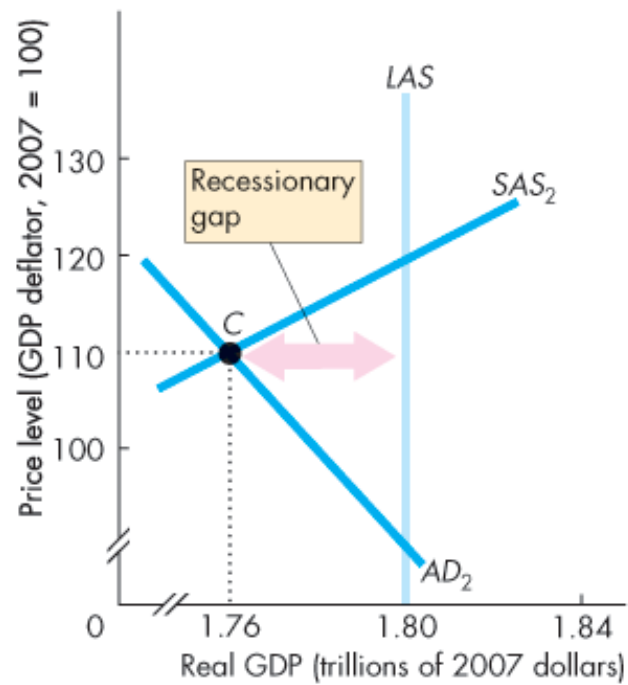


(b) Full-employment equilibrium

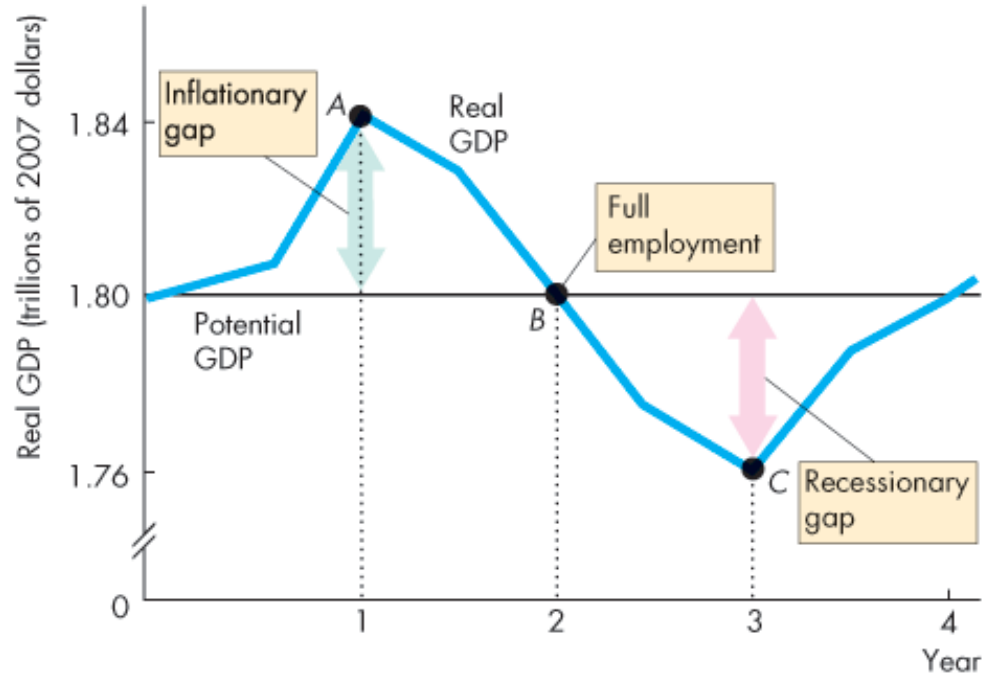


(d) Fluctuations in real GDP





(c) Below full-employment equilibrium

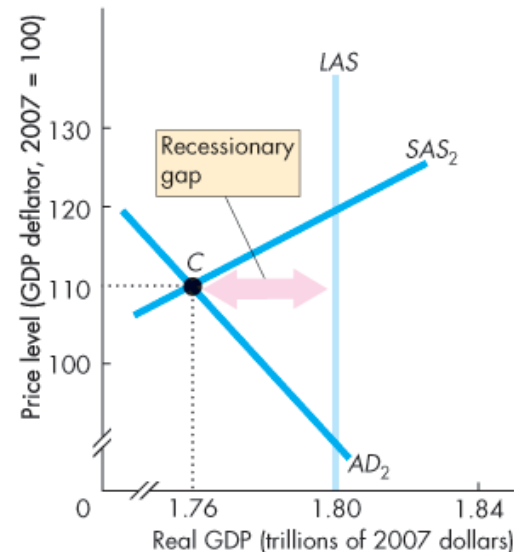


(d) Fluctuations in real GDP

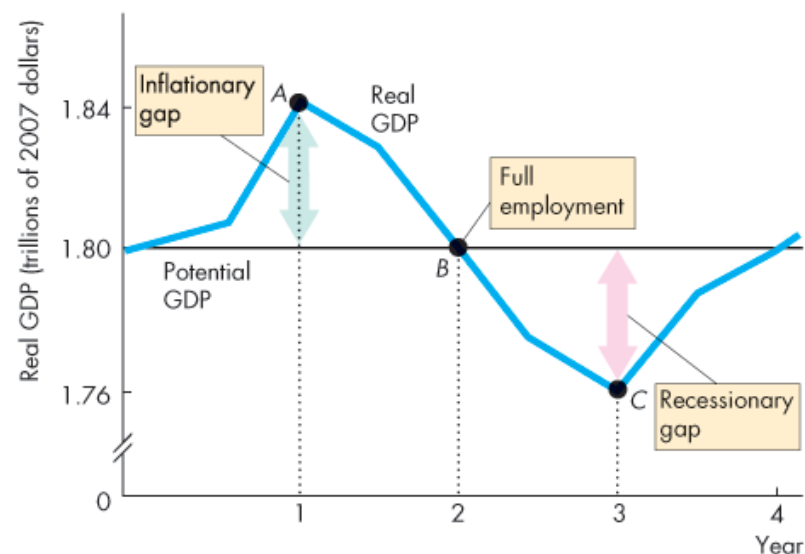


Explaining Macroeconomic Trends and Fluctuations

Figures 10.9(c) and (d) illustrate below full-employment equilibrium. When real GDP is less than potential GDP, the gap is called a recessionary gap. Figure 10.9(d) shows how, as the economy moves from one short-run equilibrium to another, real GDP fluctuates around potential GDP in a business cycle.



(c) Below full-employment equilibrium



(d) Fluctuations in real GDP





Explaining Macroeconomic Trends and Fluctuations

Fluctuations in Aggregate Demand

Figure 10.10 shows the effects of an increase in aggregate demand.

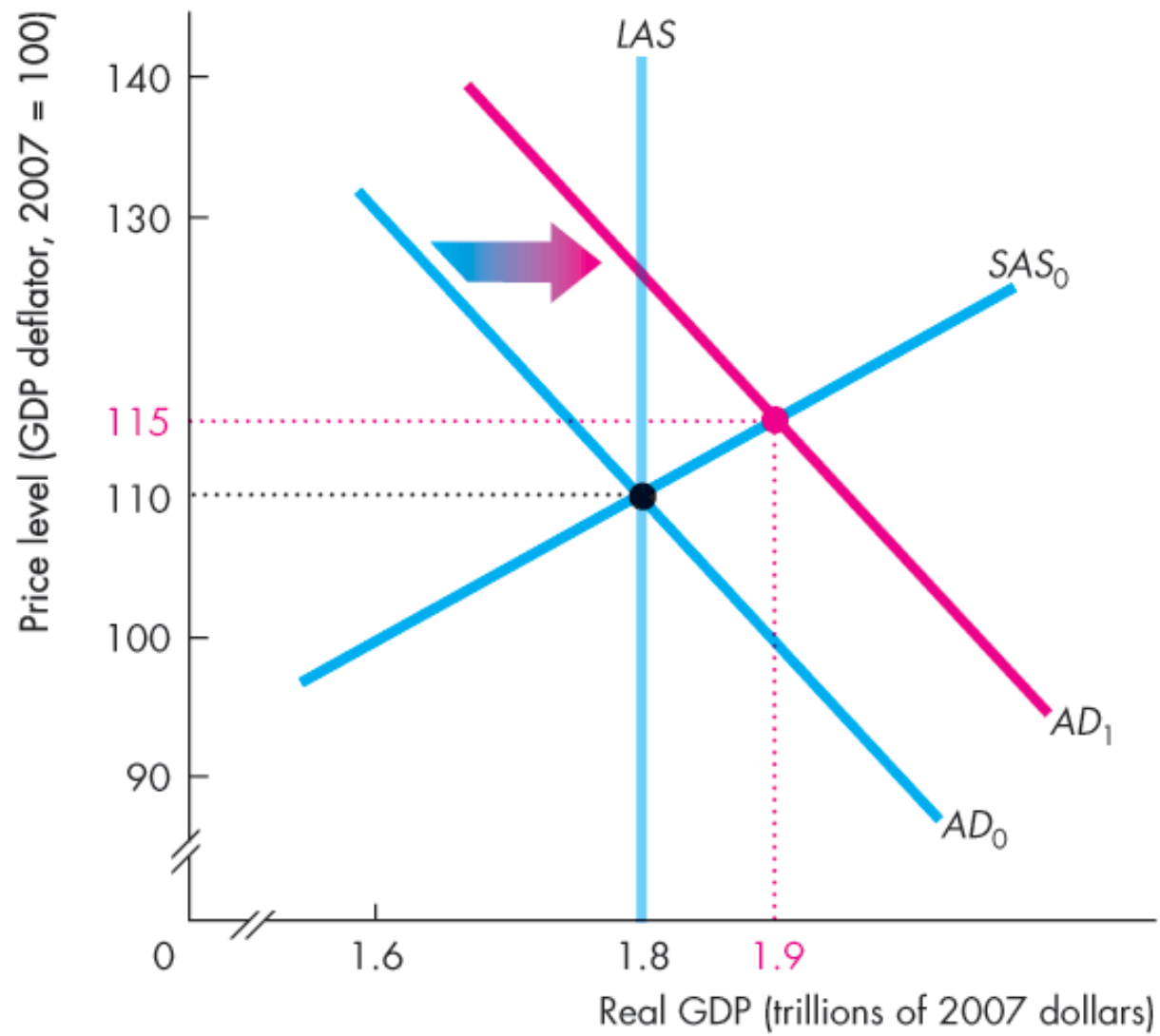
An increase in aggregate demand shifts the AD curve rightward.

Firms increase production and the price level rises in the short run.



(a) Short-run effect



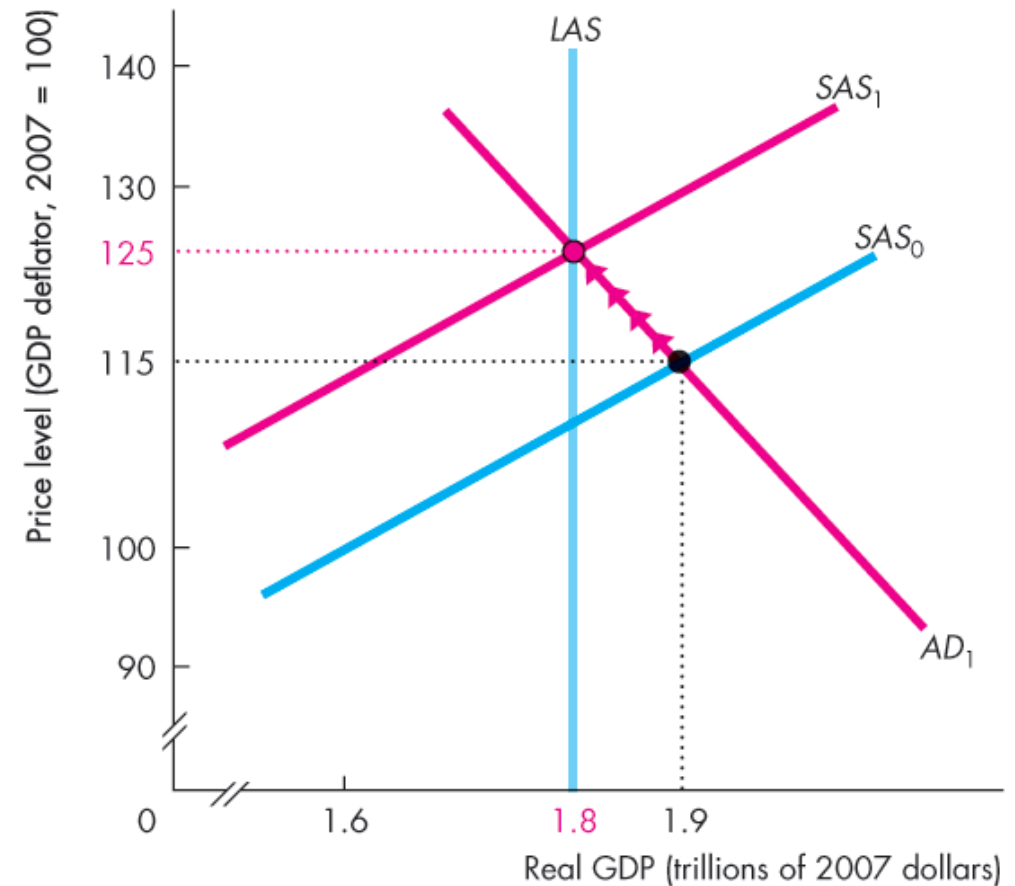


(a) Short-run effect



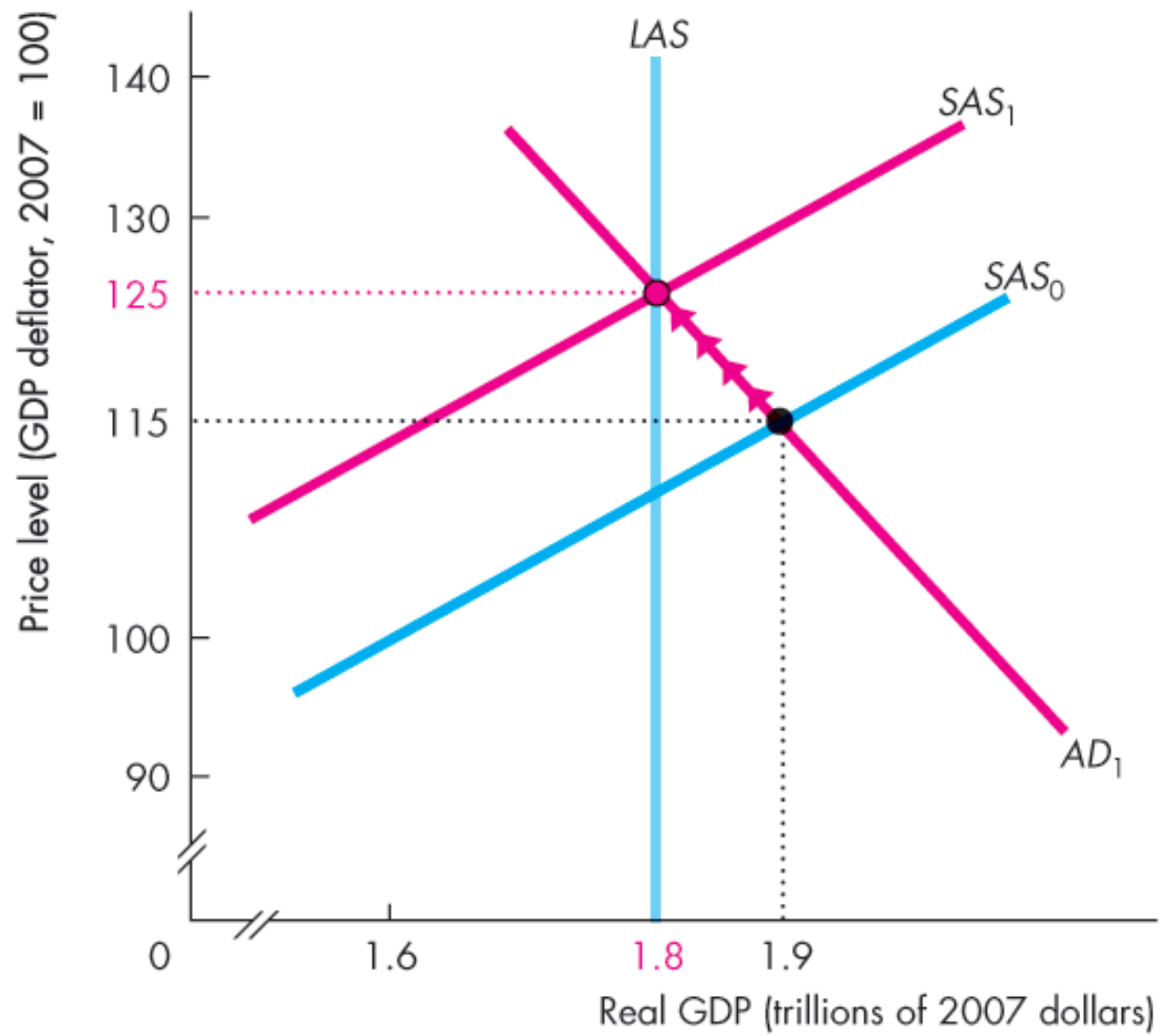
Explaining Macroeconomic Trends and Fluctuations

At the short-run equilibrium, there is an inflationary gap. The money wage rate begins to rise and the SAS curve starts to shift leftward. The price level continues to rise and real GDP continues to decrease until it equals potential GDP.



(b) Long-run effect





(b) Long-run effect



Explaining Macroeconomic Trends and Fluctuations

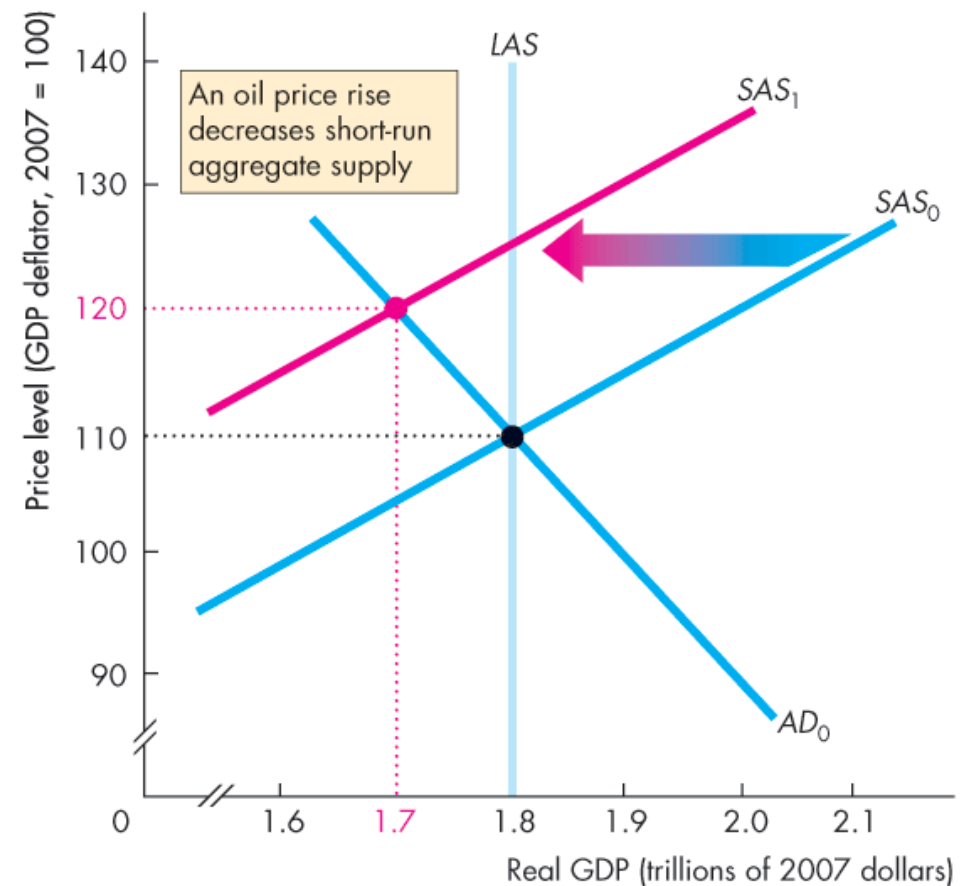
Fluctuations in Aggregate Supply

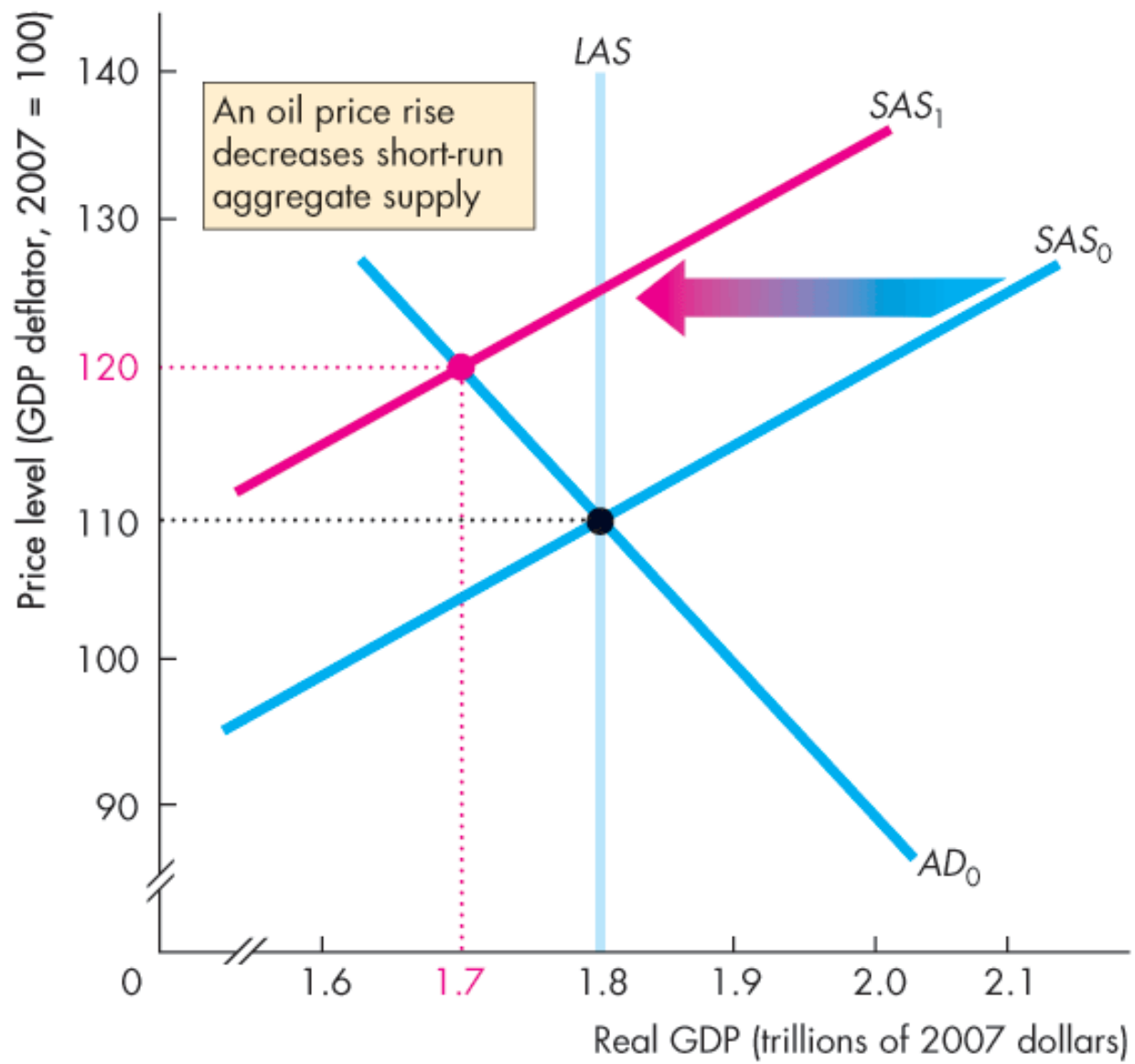
Figure 10.11 shows the effects of a rise in the price of oil.

The SAS curve shifts leftward.

Real GDP decreases and the price level rises.

The economy experiences stagflation.







Macroeconomic Schools of Thought

Macroeconomists can be divided into three broad schools of thought:

Classical

Keynesian

Monetarist

Macroeconomic Schools of Thought

The Classical View

A classical macroeconomist believes that the economy is self-regulating and always at full employment.

The term “classical” derives from the name of the founding school of economics that includes Adam Smith, David Ricardo, and John Stuart Mill.

A new classical view is that business cycle fluctuations are the efficient responses of a well-functioning market economy that is bombarded by shocks that arise from the uneven pace of technological change.

Macroeconomic Schools of Thought

The Keynesian View

A Keynesian macroeconomist believes that left alone, the economy would rarely operate at full employment and that to achieve and maintain full employment, active help from fiscal policy and monetary policy is required.

The term “Keynesian” derives from the name of one of the twentieth century’s most famous economists, John Maynard Keynes.

A new Keynesian view holds that not only is the money wage rate sticky but also are the prices of goods sticky.

Macroeconomic Schools of Thought

The Monetarist View

A monetarist is a macroeconomist who believes that the economy is self-regulating and that it will normally operate at full employment, provided that monetary policy is not erratic and that the pace of money growth is kept steady. The term “monetarist” was coined by an outstanding twentieth-century economist, Karl Brunner, to describe his own views and those of Milton Friedman.