macro

CHAPTER NINE

Aggregate Demand I

Context

- Chapter 8 introduced the model of aggregate demand and aggregate supply.
- Long run
  - prices flexible
  - output determined by factors of production & technology
  - unemployment equals its natural rate
- Short run
  - prices fixed
  - output determined by aggregate demand
  - unemployment is negatively related to output

Context

- This chapter develops the *IS-LM* model, the theory that yields the aggregate demand curve.
- We focus on the short run and assume the price level is fixed.

The Keynesian Cross

- A simple closed economy model in which income is determined by expenditure.
  (due to J.M. Keynes)
- Notation:
  I = *planned* investment
  E = ***C*** + ***I*** + ***G*** = planned expenditure
  Y = real GDP = actual expenditure
- Difference between actual & planned expenditure: unplanned inventory investment

Elements of the Keynesian Cross

consumption function: $C = C(Y - T)$

govt policy variables: $G = \bar{G}, \quad T = \bar{T}$

for now,
investment is exogenous: $I = \bar{I}$

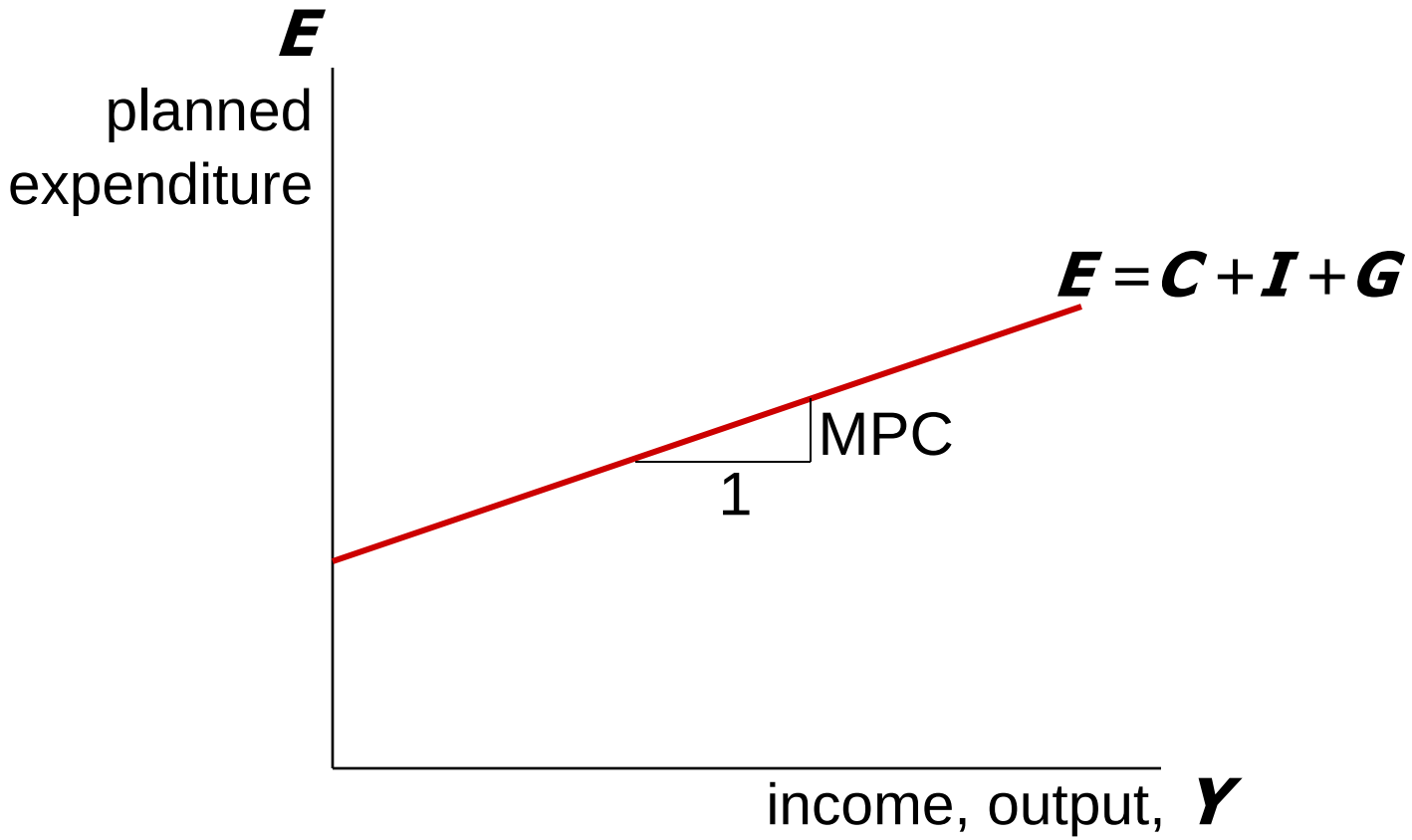
planned expenditure: $E = C(Y - \bar{T}) + \bar{I} + \bar{G}$

Equilibrium condition:

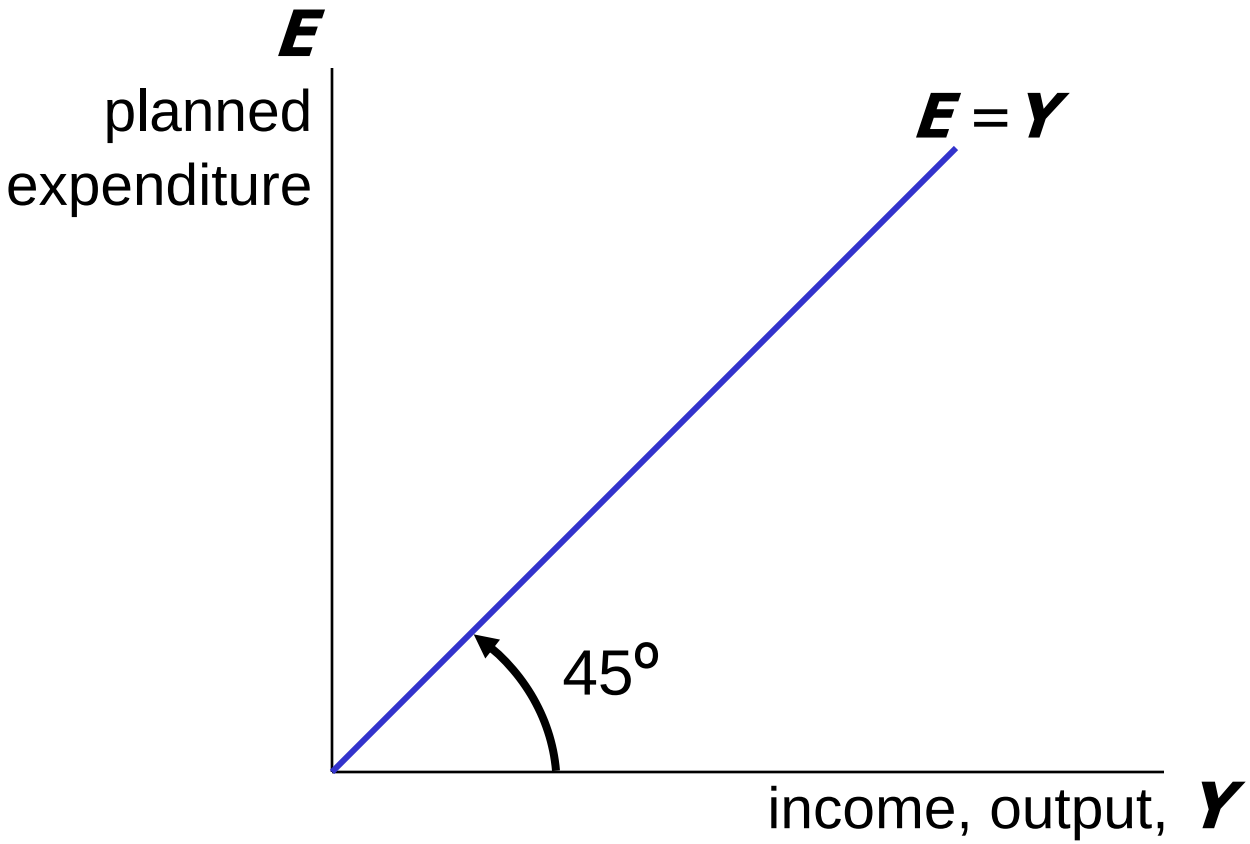
Actual expenditure = Planned expenditure

$Y = E$

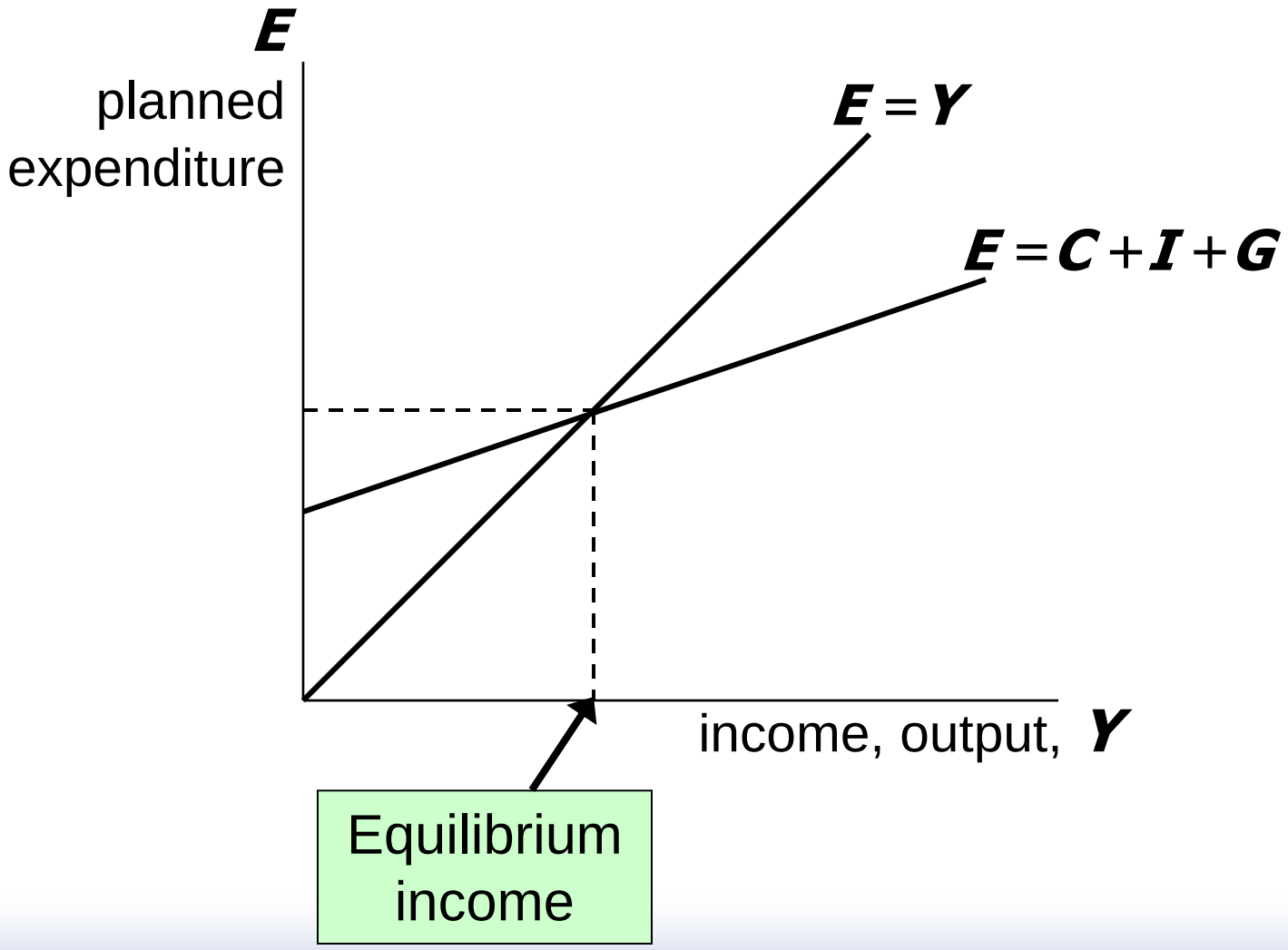
Graphing planned expenditure



Graphing the equilibrium condition

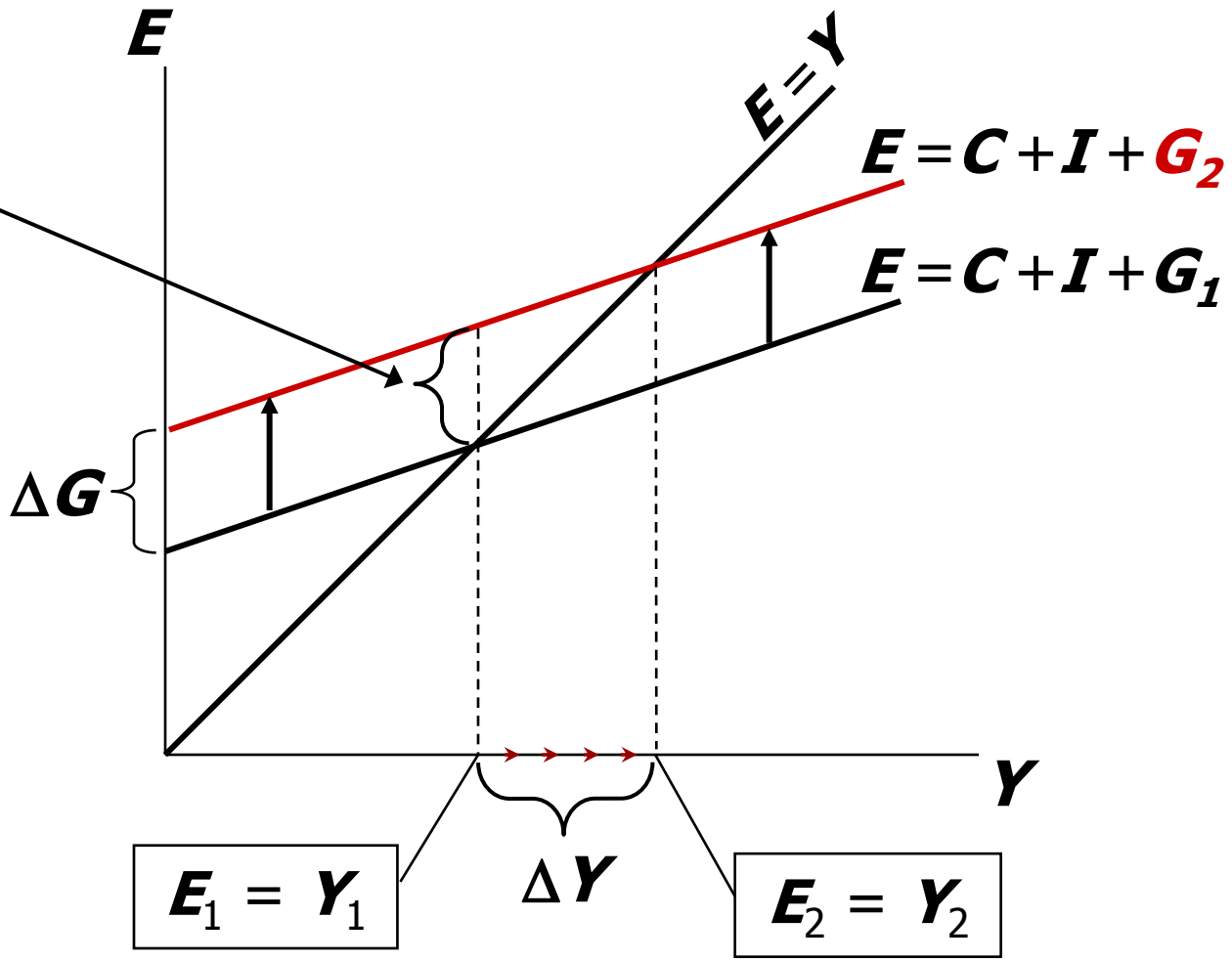


The equilibrium value of income



An increase in government purchases

At Y_1,
there is now an unplanned drop in inventory…



…so firms increase output, and income rises toward a new equilibrium

Solving for ΔY

$$Y = C + I + G$$ equilibrium condition

$$\Delta Y = \Delta C + \Delta I + \Delta G$$ in changes

$$= \Delta C + \Delta G$$ because I exogenous

$$= \text{MPC} \times \Delta Y + \Delta G$$ because $\Delta C = \text{MPC}\ \Delta Y$

Collect terms with ΔY on the left side of the equals sign:

$$(1 - \text{MPC}) \times \Delta Y = \Delta G$$

Finally, solve for ΔY:

$$\Delta Y = \left(\frac{1}{1 - \text{MPC}} \right) \times \Delta G$$

The government purchases multiplier

Example: MPC = 0.8

$$\Delta \boldsymbol{Y} = \frac{1}{1 - \text{MPC}} \Delta \boldsymbol{G}$$

$$= \frac{1}{1 - 0.8} \Delta \boldsymbol{G} = \frac{1}{0.2} \Delta \boldsymbol{G} = 5 \Delta \boldsymbol{G}$$

The increase in ***G*** causes income to increase by 5 times as much!

The government purchases multiplier

Definition: the increase in income resulting from a \$1 increase in ***G***.

In this model, the ***G*** multiplier equals

$$\frac{\Delta \boldsymbol{Y}}{\Delta \boldsymbol{G}} = \frac{1}{1 - \text{MPC}}$$

In the example with MPC = 0.8,

$$\frac{\Delta \boldsymbol{Y}}{\Delta \boldsymbol{G}} = \frac{1}{1 - 0.8} = 5$$

Why the multiplier is greater than 1

- Initially, the increase in ***G*** causes an equal increase in ***Y:*** $\Delta Y = \Delta G$.
- But $\uparrow Y \Rightarrow \uparrow C$

  $\Rightarrow$ further $\uparrow Y$

  $\Rightarrow$ further $\uparrow C$

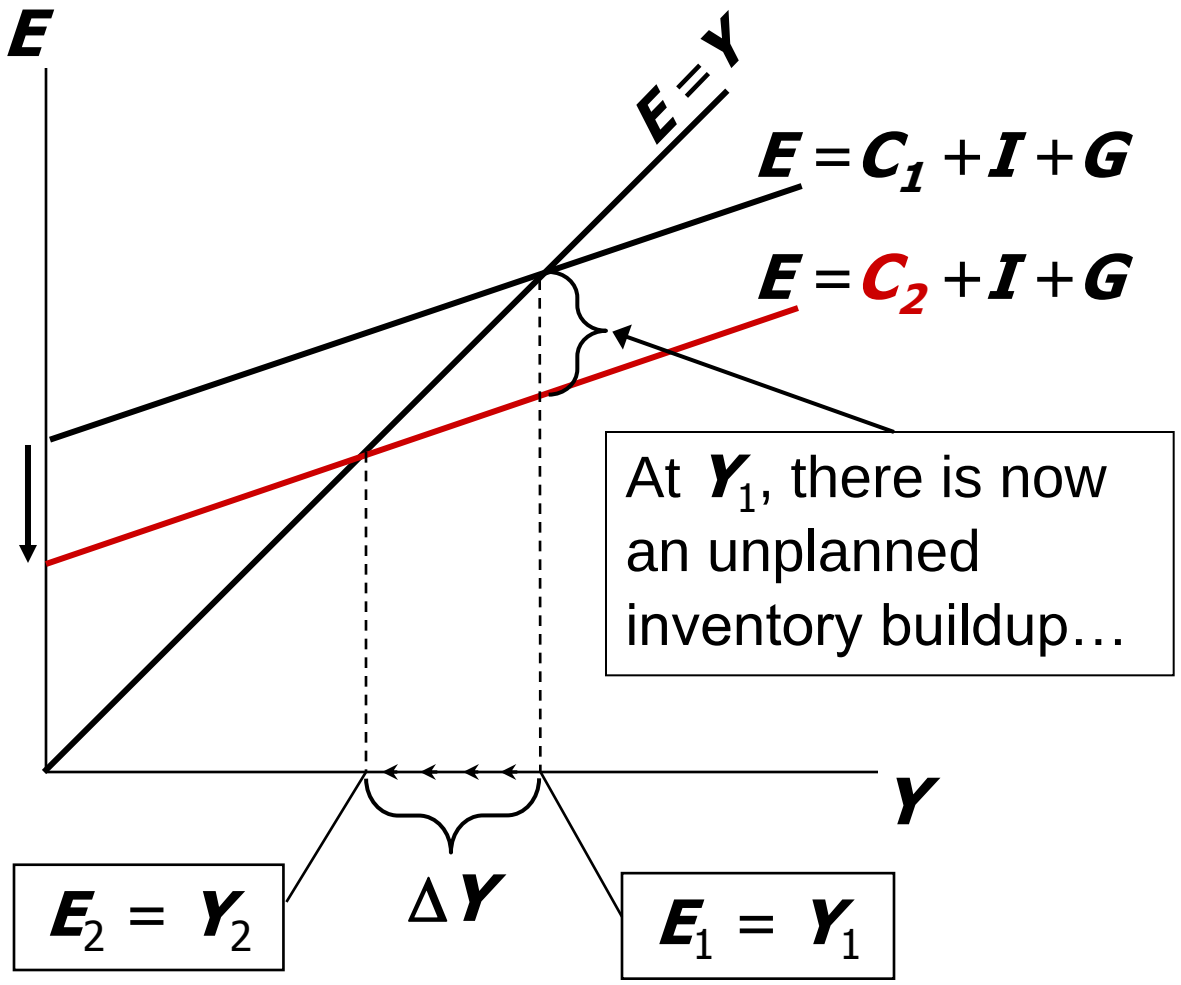
  $\Rightarrow$ further $\uparrow Y$
- So the final impact on income is much bigger than the initial ΔG.

An increase in taxes

Initially, the tax increase reduces consumption, and therefore E:

$\Delta C = -\text{MPC}\,\Delta T$

…so firms reduce output, and income falls toward a new equilibrium



At Y_1, there is now an unplanned inventory buildup…

Solving for ΔY

$$\Delta \boldsymbol{Y} = \Delta \boldsymbol{C} + \Delta \boldsymbol{I} + \Delta \boldsymbol{G}$$

eq'm condition in changes

$$= \Delta \boldsymbol{C}$$

I and ***G*** exogenous

$$= \text{MPC} \times \left(\Delta \boldsymbol{Y} - \Delta \boldsymbol{T} \right)$$

Solving for $\Delta \boldsymbol{Y}$: $$(1 - \text{MPC}) \times \Delta \boldsymbol{Y} = -\text{MPC} \times \Delta \boldsymbol{T}$$

Final result:

$$\Delta \boldsymbol{Y} = \left(\frac{-\text{MPC}}{1 - \text{MPC}} \right) \times \Delta \boldsymbol{T}$$

The Tax Multiplier

def: the change in income resulting from a \$1 increase in $\boldsymbol{T}$:

$$\frac{\Delta \boldsymbol{Y}}{\Delta \boldsymbol{T}} = \frac{-\text{MPC}}{1 - \text{MPC}}$$

If MPC = 0.8, then the tax multiplier equals

$$\frac{\Delta \boldsymbol{Y}}{\Delta \boldsymbol{T}} = \frac{-0.8}{1 - 0.8} = \frac{-0.8}{0.2} = -4$$

The Tax Multiplier

…is *negative:*
An increase in taxes reduces consumer spending, which reduces equilibrium income.

…is *greater than one* (*in absolute value*):
A change in taxes has a multiplier effect on income.

…is *smaller than the govt spending multiplier:*
Consumers save the fraction (1-MPC) of a tax cut, so the initial boost in spending from a tax cut is smaller than from an equal increase in ***G***.

Exercise:

- Use a graph of the Keynesian Cross to show the impact of an increase in investment on the equilibrium level of income/output.

The *IS* curve

def: a graph of all combinations of r and Y that result in goods market equilibrium,

i.e. actual expenditure (output)
= planned expenditure

The equation for the *IS* curve is:

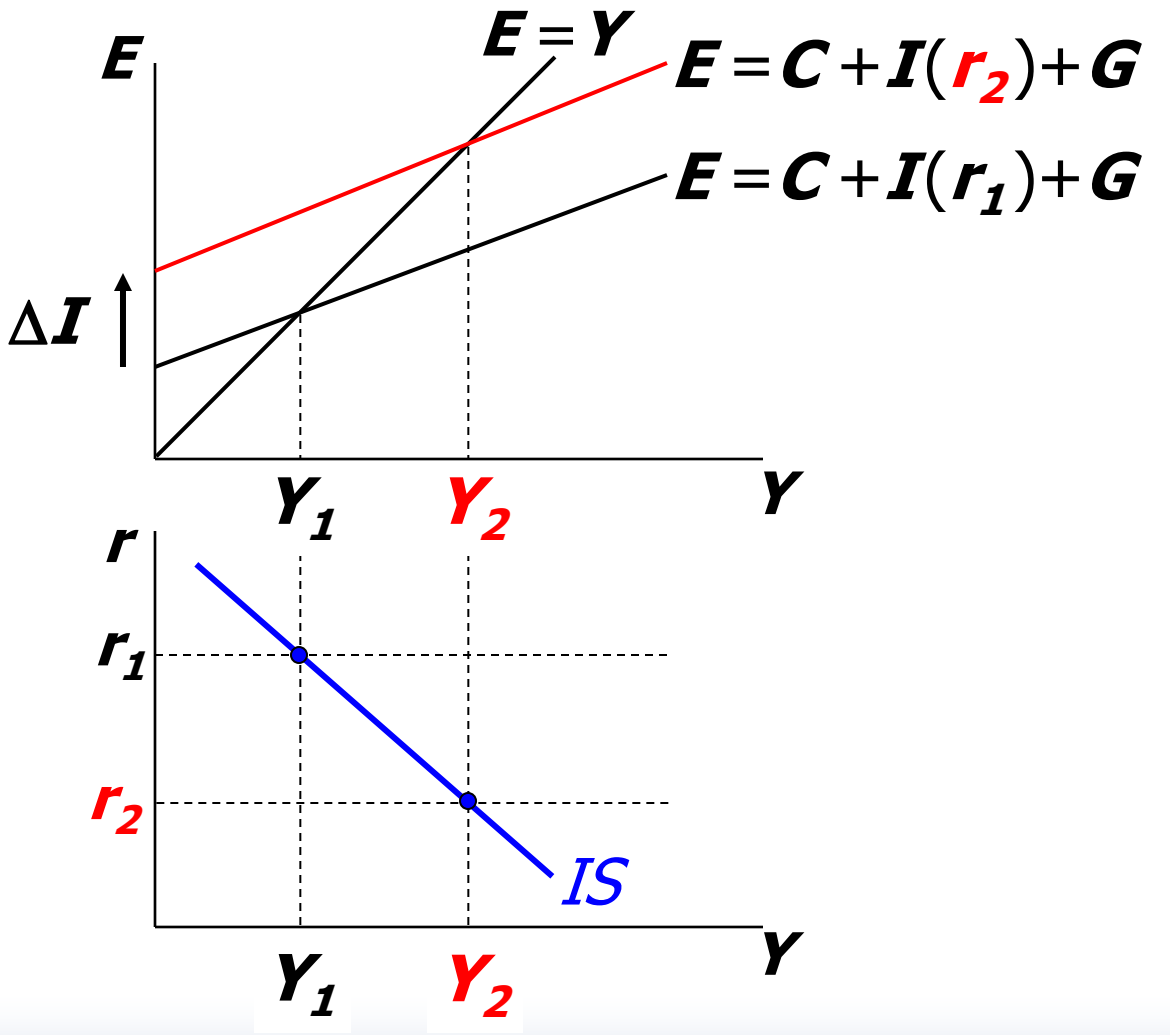
$$Y = C(Y - \bar{T}) + I(r) + \bar{G}$$

Deriving the *IS* curve

$\downarrow r \Rightarrow \uparrow I$

$\Rightarrow \uparrow E$

$\Rightarrow \uparrow Y$



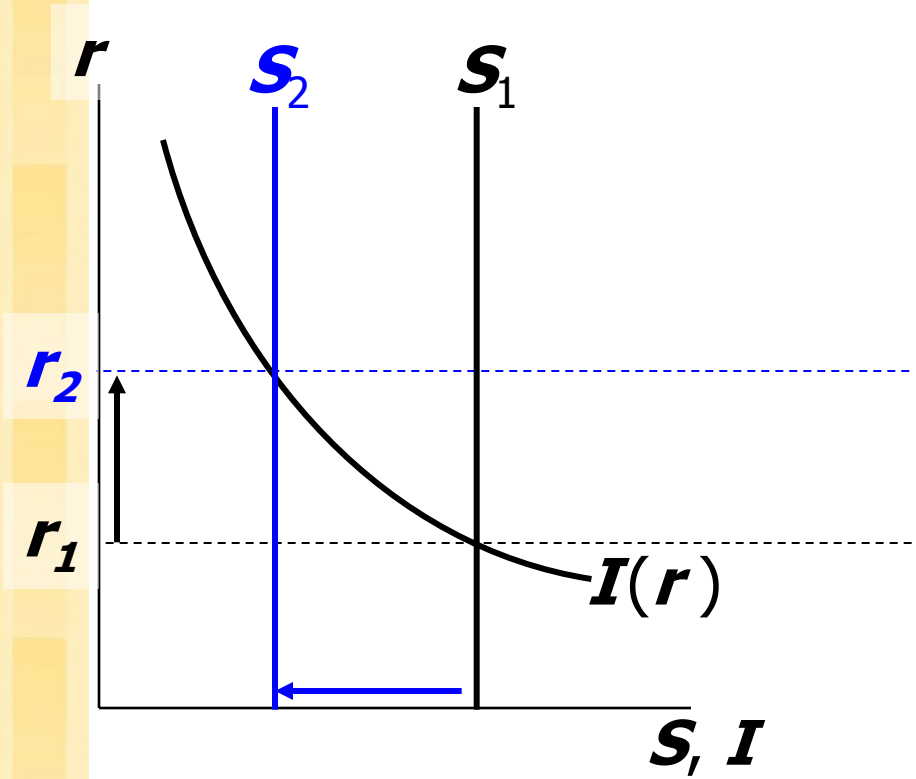
Understanding the *IS* curve's slope

- The *IS* curve is negatively sloped.
- Intuition:
  A fall in the interest rate motivates firms to increase investment spending, which drives up total planned spending (***E***).

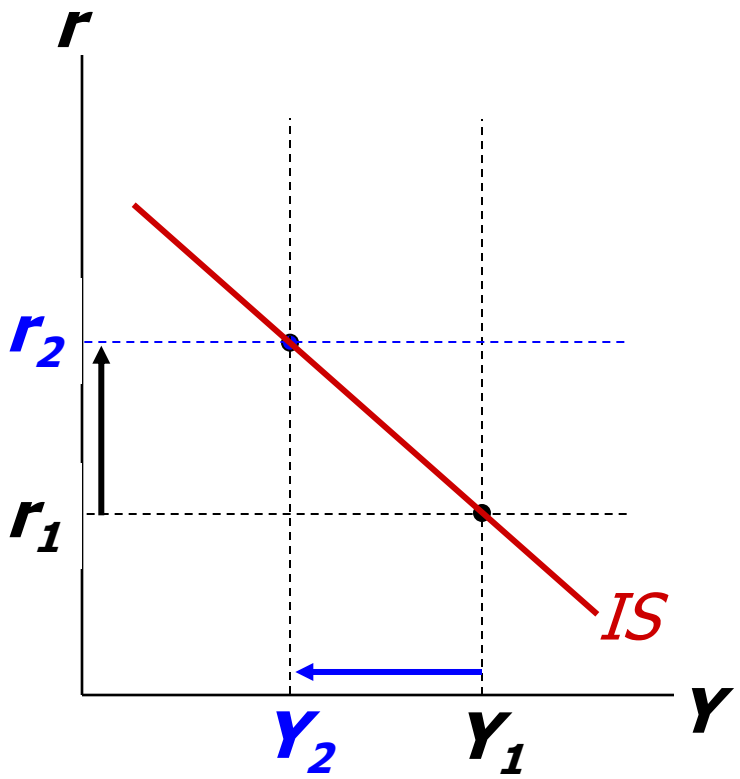
  To restore equilibrium in the goods market, output (a.k.a. actual expenditure, ***Y***) must increase.

The IS curve and the Loanable Funds model

(a) The L.F. model



(b) The *IS* curve



Fiscal Policy and the *IS* curve

- We can use the *IS-LM* model to see how fiscal policy (***G*** and ***T***) can affect aggregate demand and output.
- Let's start by using the Keynesian Cross to see how fiscal policy shifts the *IS* curve…

Shifting the *IS* curve: ΔG

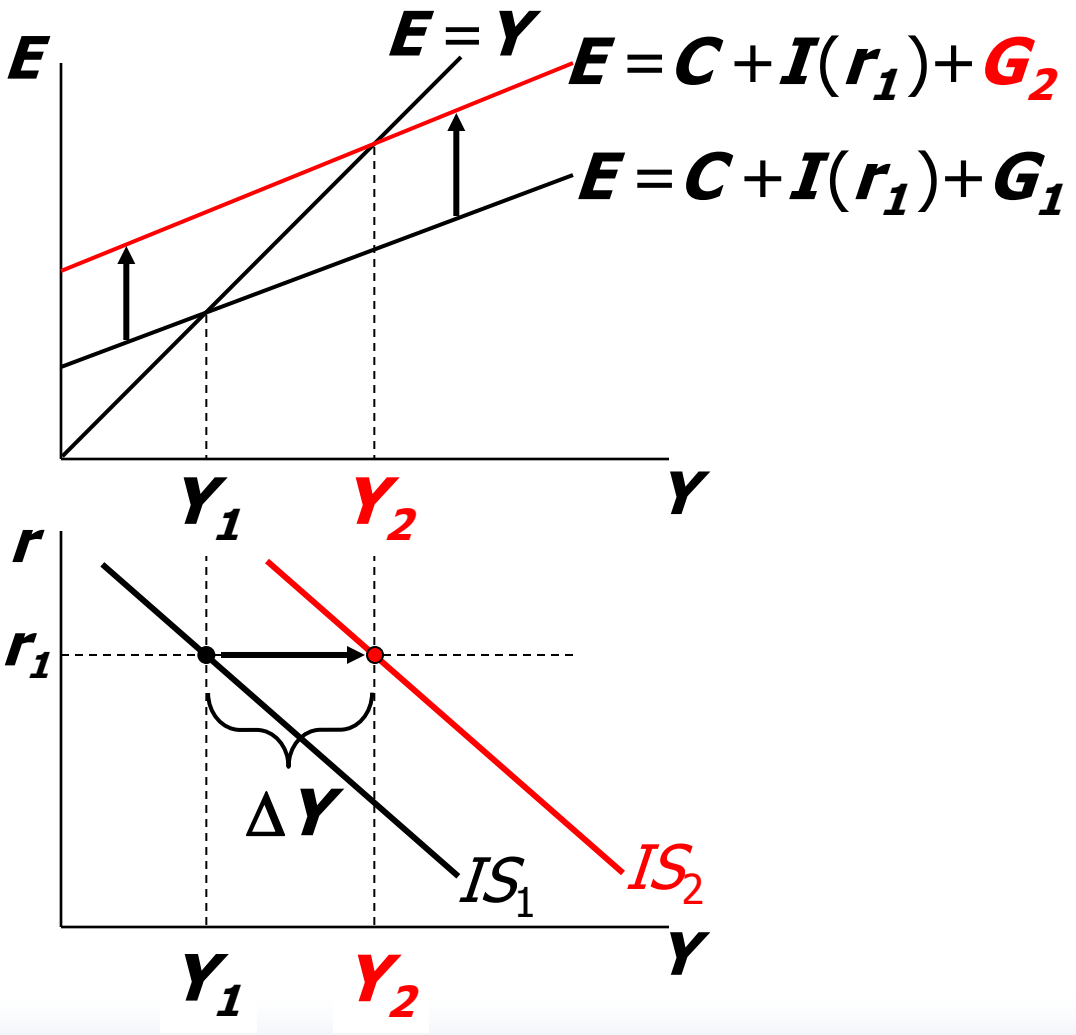
At any value of r,

$\uparrow G \Rightarrow \uparrow E \Rightarrow \uparrow Y$

…so the IS curve shifts to the right.

The horizontal distance of the IS shift equals

$$\Delta Y = \frac{1}{1-\text{MPC}} \Delta G$$



Exercise: Shifting the IS curve

- Use the diagram of the Keynesian Cross or Loanable Funds model to show how an increase in taxes shifts the *IS* curve.

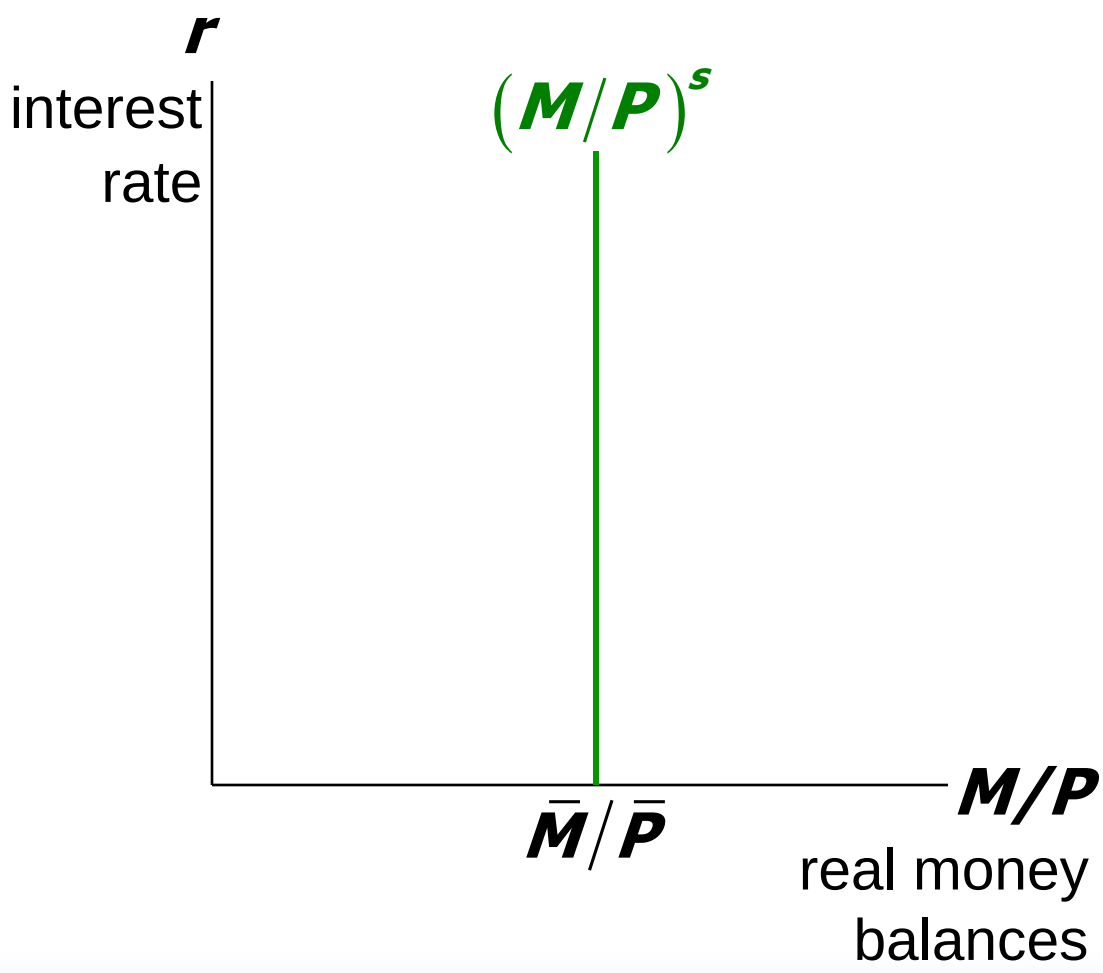
The Theory of Liquidity Preference

- due to John Maynard Keynes.
- A simple theory in which the interest rate is determined by money supply and money demand.

Money Supply

The supply of real money balances is fixed:

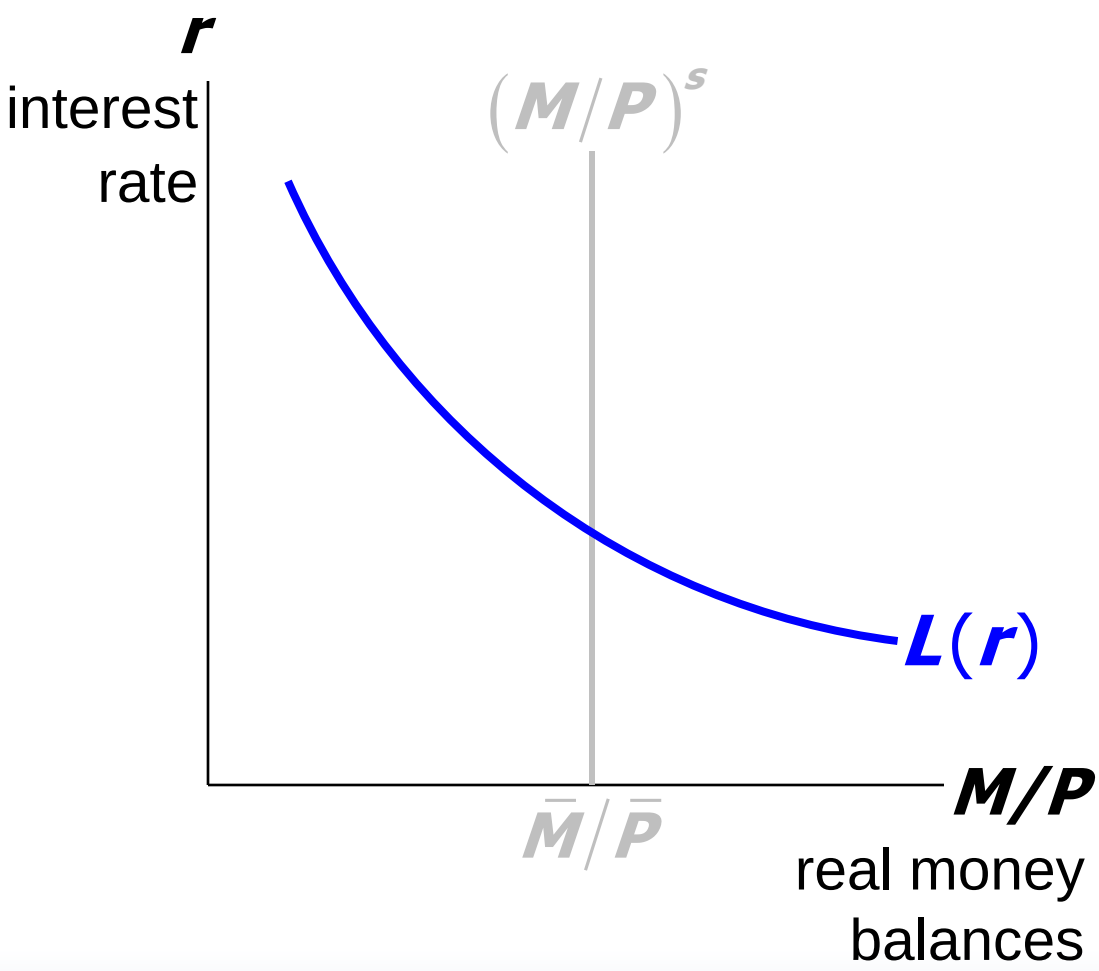
$$\left(M/P\right)^{s} = \bar{M}/\bar{P}$$



Money Demand

Demand for real money balances:

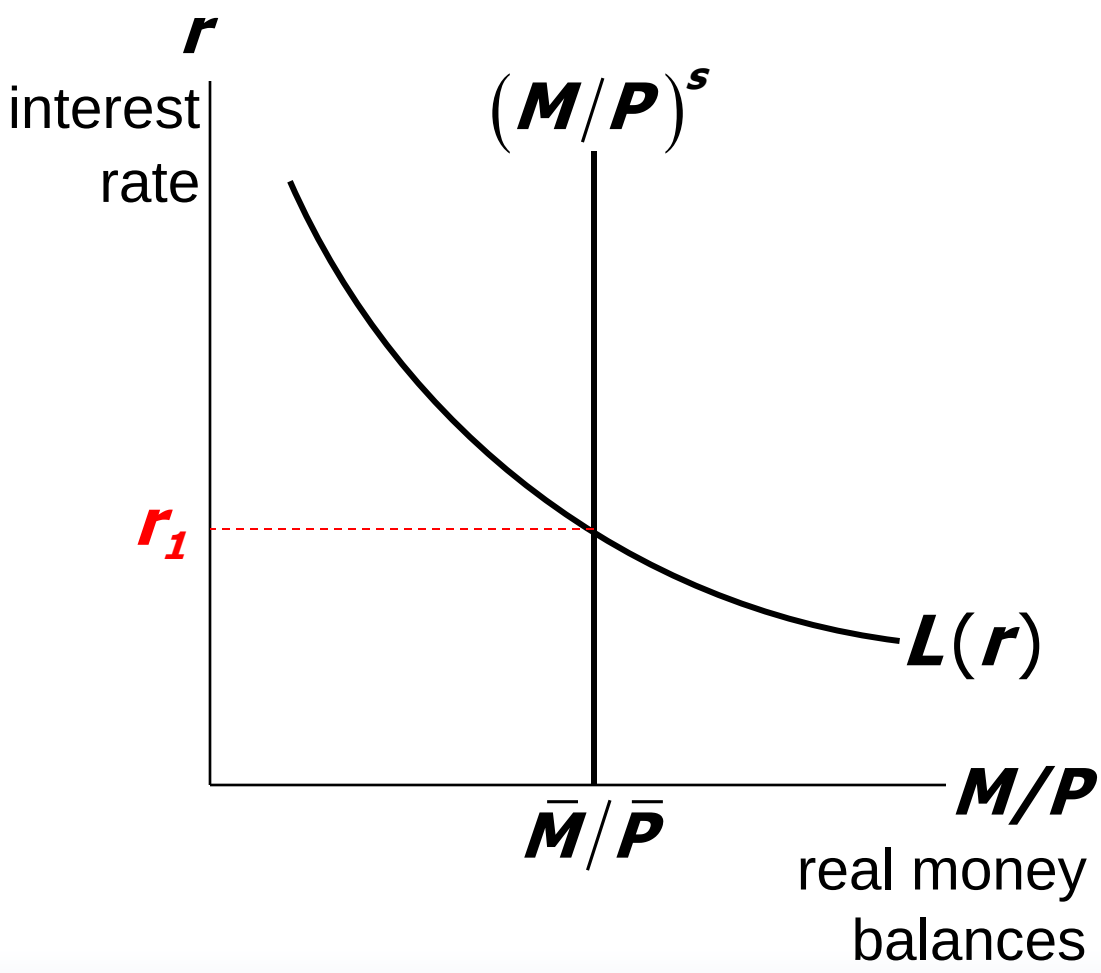
$$\left(M/P\right)^{d} = L(r)$$



Equilibrium

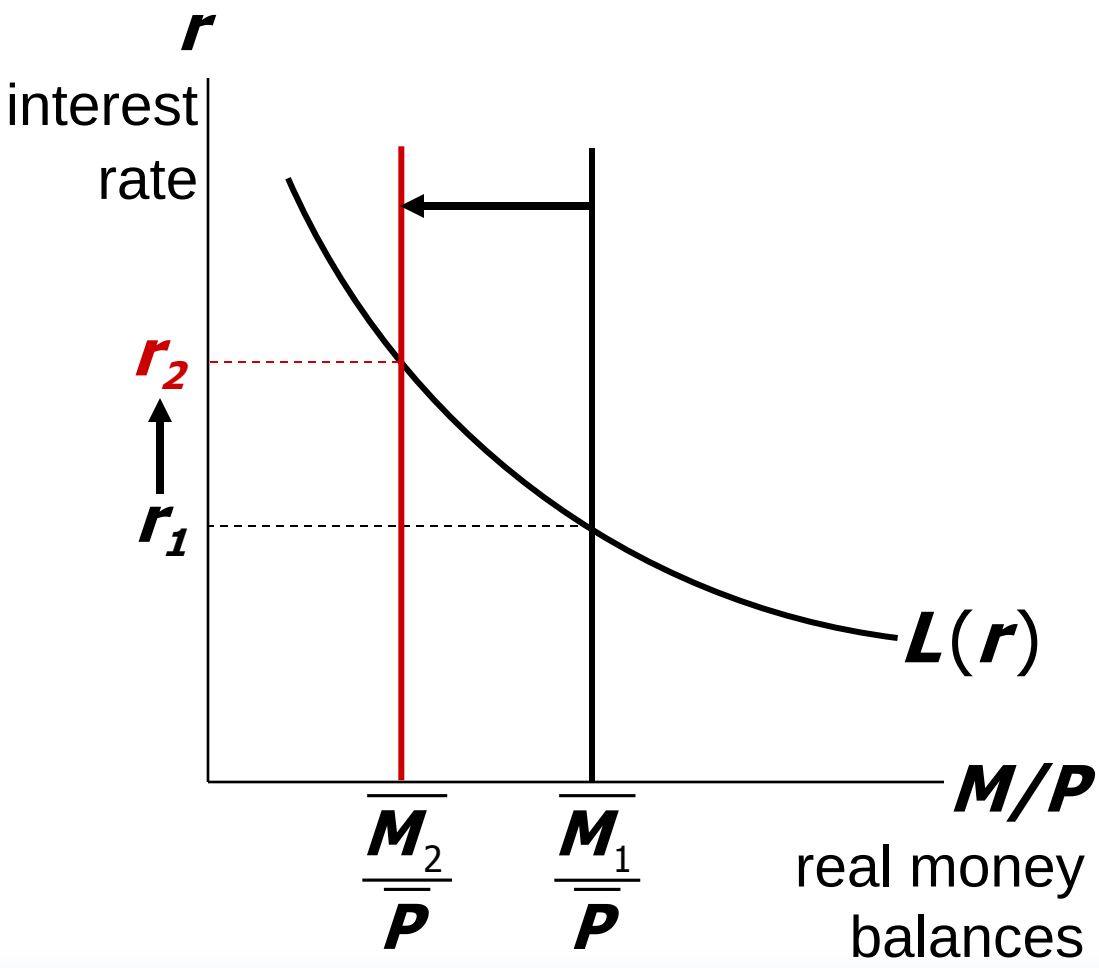
The interest rate adjusts to equate the supply and demand for money:

$$\overline{M}/\overline{P} = L(r)$$



How the Fed raises the interest rate

To increase *r*,
Fed reduces *M*



CASE STUDY

Volcker's Monetary Tightening

- Late 1970s: $\pi > 10\%$
- Oct 1979: Fed Chairman Paul Volcker announced that monetary policy would aim to reduce inflation.
- Aug 1979-April 1980: Fed reduces ***M/P*** 8.0%
- Jan 1983: $\pi = 3.7\%$

How do you think this policy change would affect interest rates?

Volcker's Monetary Tightening, *cont.*

The effects of a monetary tightening on nominal interest rates		
model	short run	long run
	Liquidity Preference *(Keynesian)*	Quantity Theory, Fisher Effect *(Classical)*
prices	sticky	flexible
prediction	$\Delta i > 0$	$\Delta i < 0$
actual outcome	8/1979: $i = 10.4\%$ 4/1980: $i = 15.8\%$	1/1983: $i = 8.2\%$

The LM curve

Now let's put Y back into the money demand function:

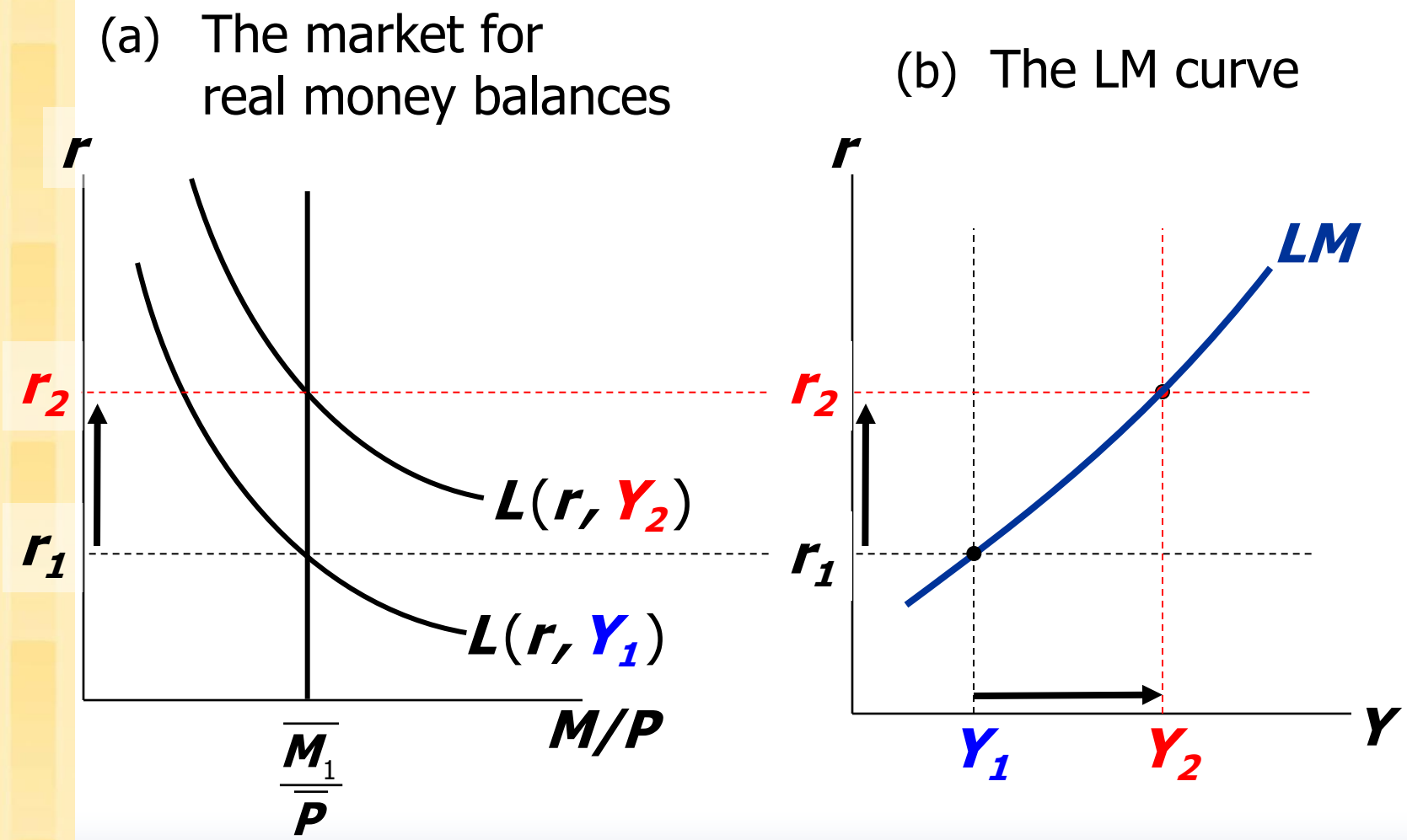
$$(M/P)^d = L(r, Y)$$

The ***LM* curve** is a graph of all combinations of r and Y that equate the supply and demand for real money balances.

The equation for the *LM* curve is:

$$\bar{M}/\bar{P} = L(r, Y)$$

Deriving the LM curve



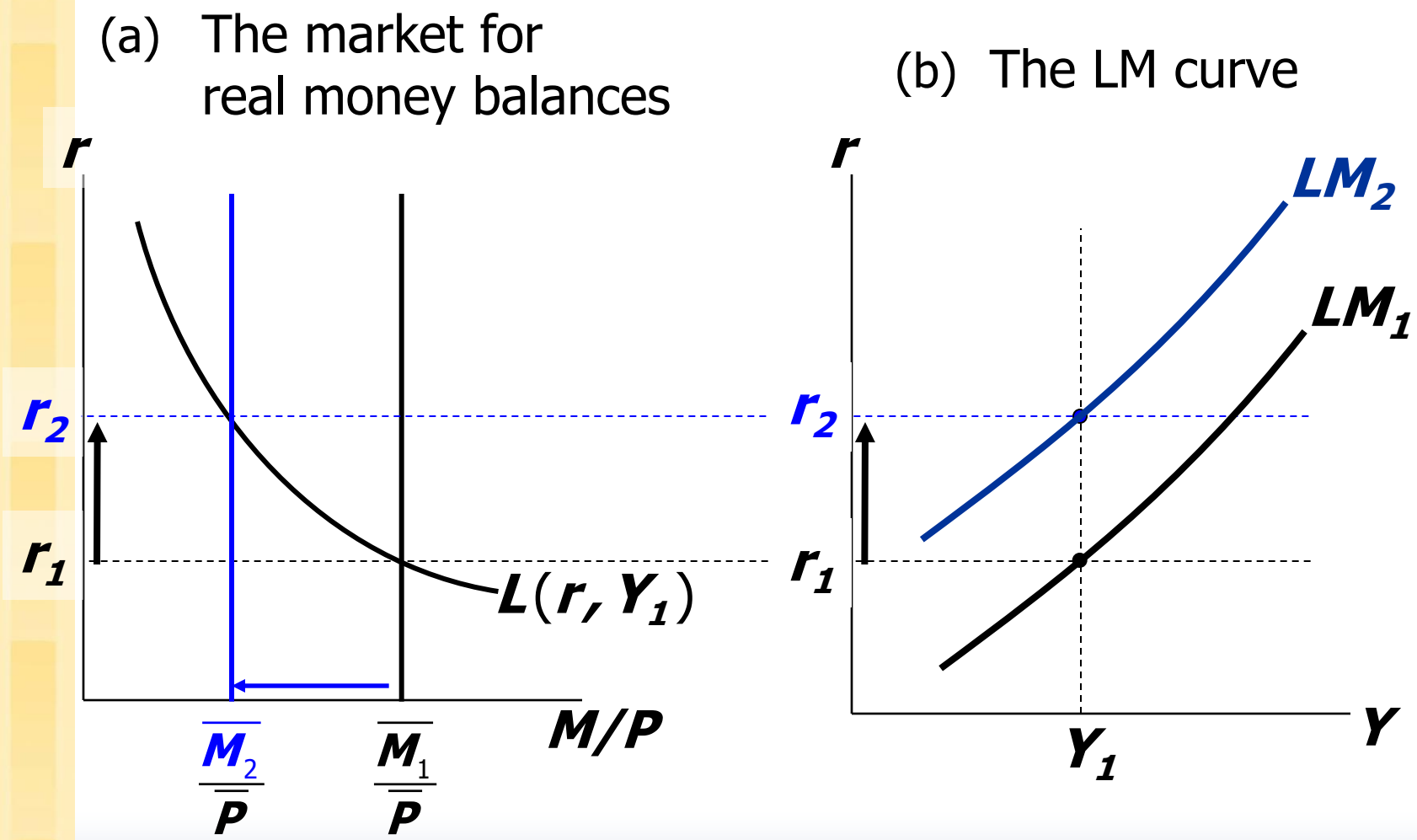
Understanding the *LM* curve's slope

- The *LM* curve is positively sloped.
- Intuition:
  An increase in income raises money demand.

  Since the supply of real balances is fixed, there is now excess demand in the money market at the initial interest rate.

  The interest rate must rise to restore equilibrium in the money market.

How ΔM shifts the LM curve



Exercise: Shifting the LM curve

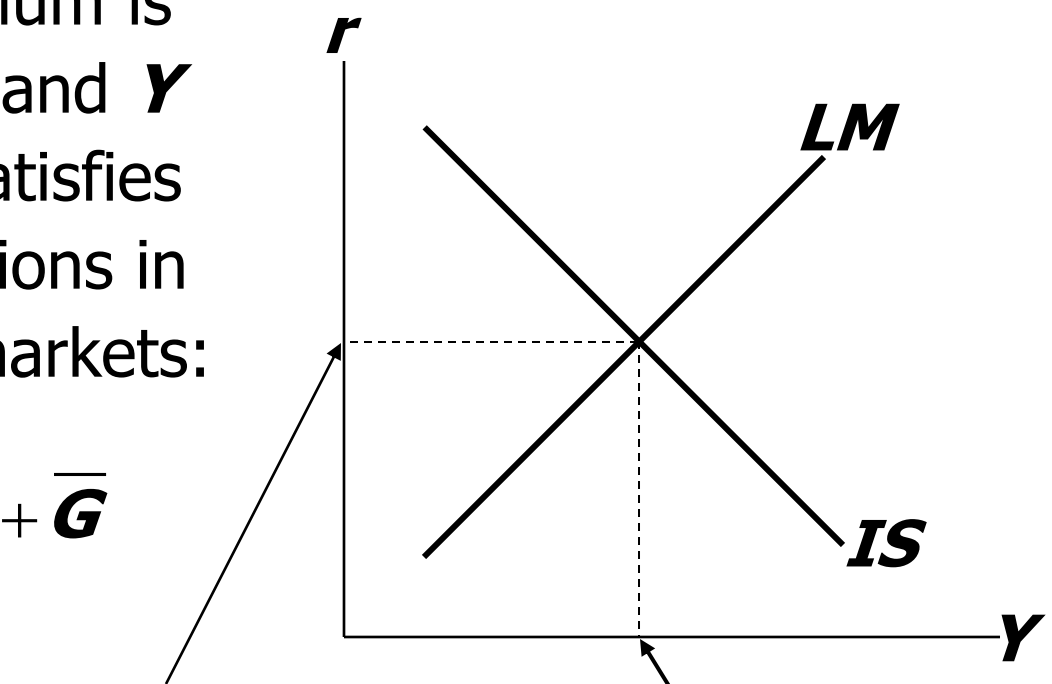
- Suppose a wave of credit card fraud causes consumers to use cash more frequently in transactions.
- Use the Liquidity Preference model to show how these events shift the *LM* curve.

The short-run equilibrium

The short-run equilibrium is the combination of r and Y that simultaneously satisfies the equilibrium conditions in the goods & money markets:

$$Y = C(Y - \bar{T}) + I(r) + \bar{G}$$

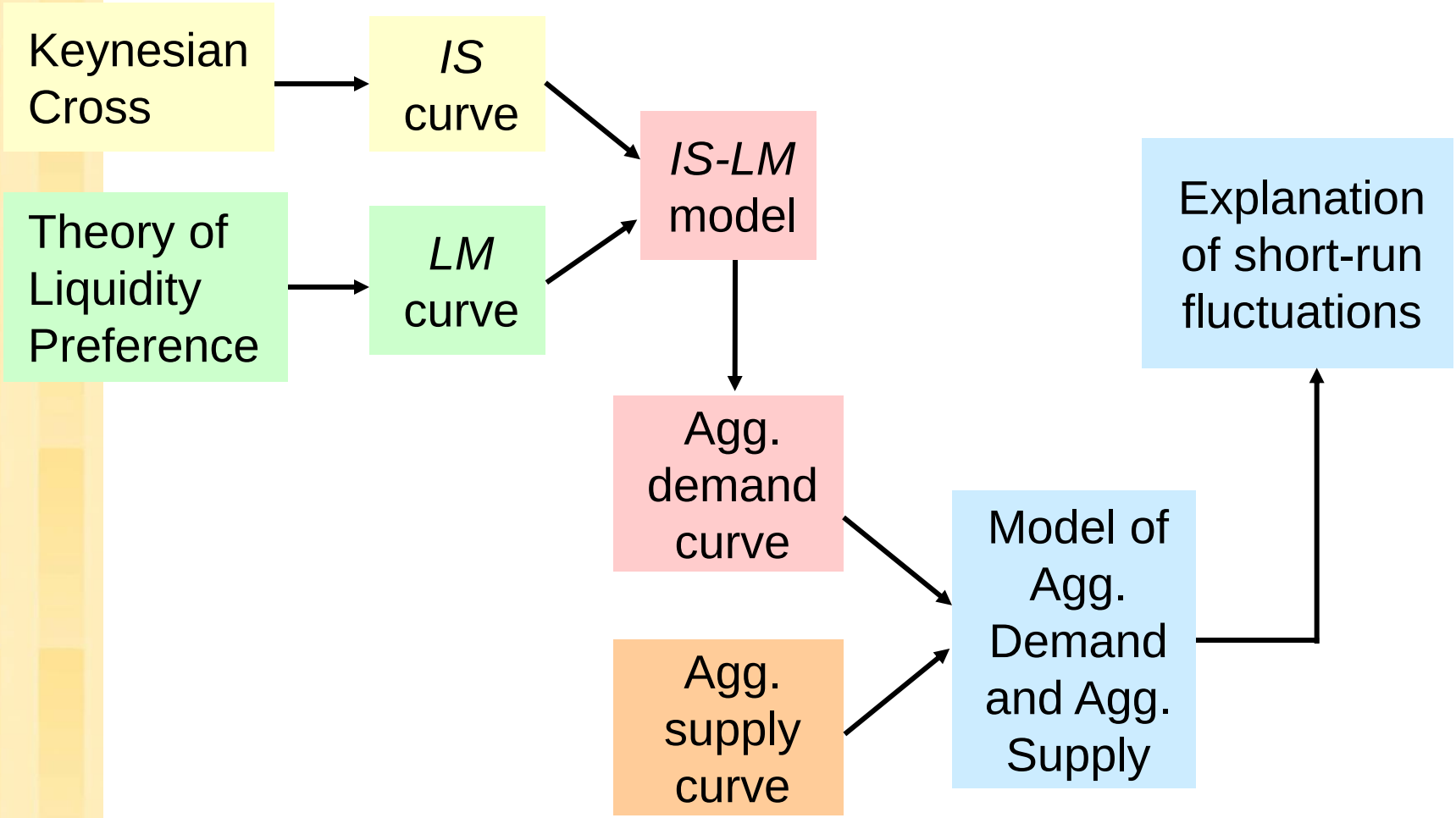
$$\bar{M}/\bar{P} = L(r, Y)$$



Equilibrium interest rate

Equilibrium level of income

The Big Picture



Chapter summary

1. Keynesian Cross
   - basic model of income determination
   - takes fiscal policy & investment as exogenous
   - fiscal policy has a multiplied impact on income.
2. *IS* curve
   - comes from Keynesian Cross when planned investment depends negatively on interest rate
   - shows all combinations of r and Y that equate planned expenditure with actual expenditure on goods & services

Chapter summary

3. Theory of Liquidity Preference
   - basic model of interest rate determination
   - takes money supply & price level as exogenous
   - an increase in the money supply lowers the interest rate
4. *LM* curve
   - comes from Liquidity Preference Theory when money demand depends positively on income
   - shows all combinations of r and Y that equate demand for real money balances with supply

Chapter summary

5. *IS-LM* model
   - Intersection of *IS* and *LM* curves shows the unique point (***Y***, ***r***) that satisfies equilibrium in both the goods and money markets.