



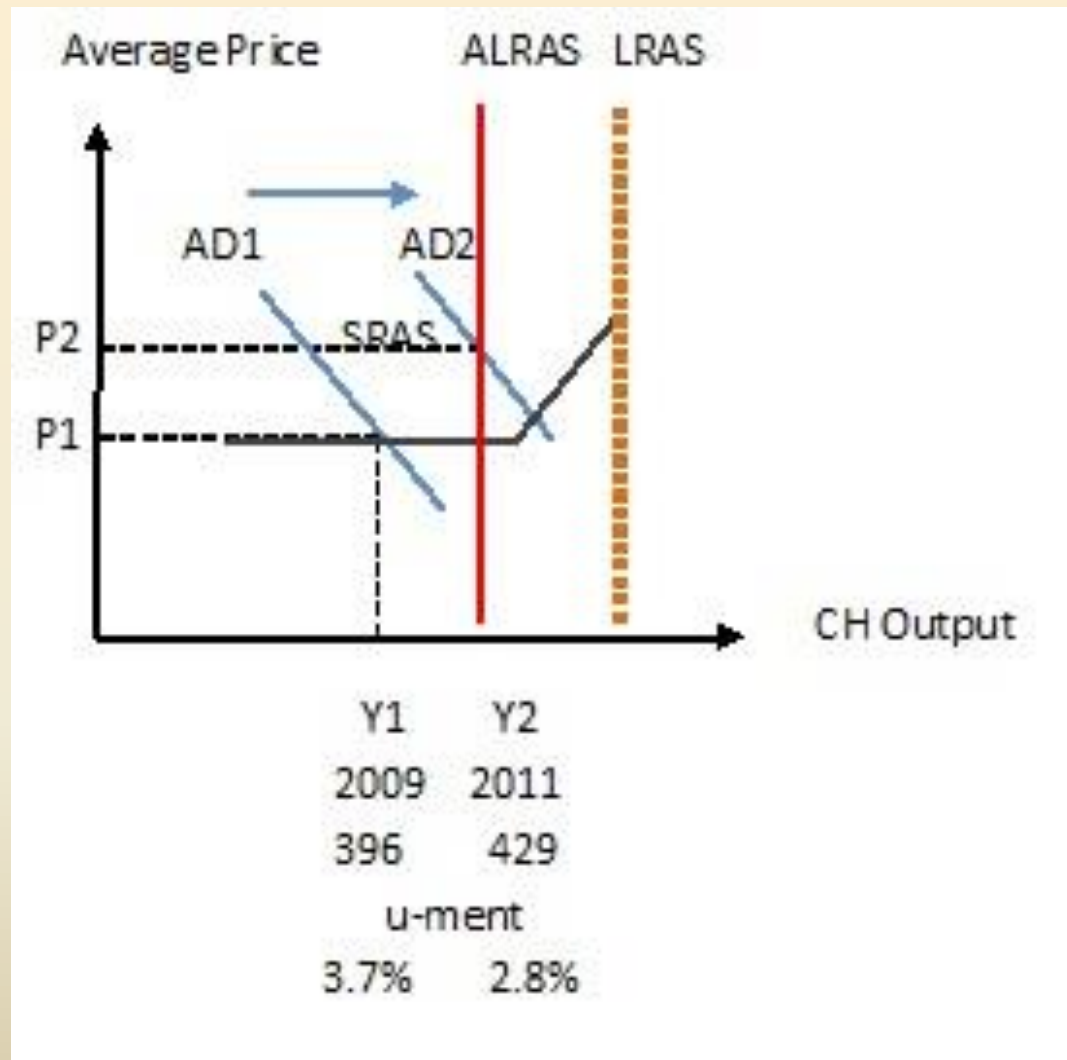
## Demand-side policies

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In case of a fall in output in region 1, the state can use demand-side policies to stimulate the economy. Here is the example of a fiscal stimulus:

1. economy at  $(P_1, Y_1)$
2. tax cuts or additional expenditure  $G \uparrow$ : AD shifts rightwards at  $(P_2, Y_2)$
3. price level rises from  $P_1$  to  $P_2$ : goods/services are more expensive
4. as a result  $C \downarrow$
5. AD shifts leftwards to  $(P_1, Y_1)$
6. production is reduced; this could be resisted but firms will seek to lower prices instead
7. price level will be reduced from  $P_2$  to  $P_1$

As output  
increases,  
u-ment  
decreases



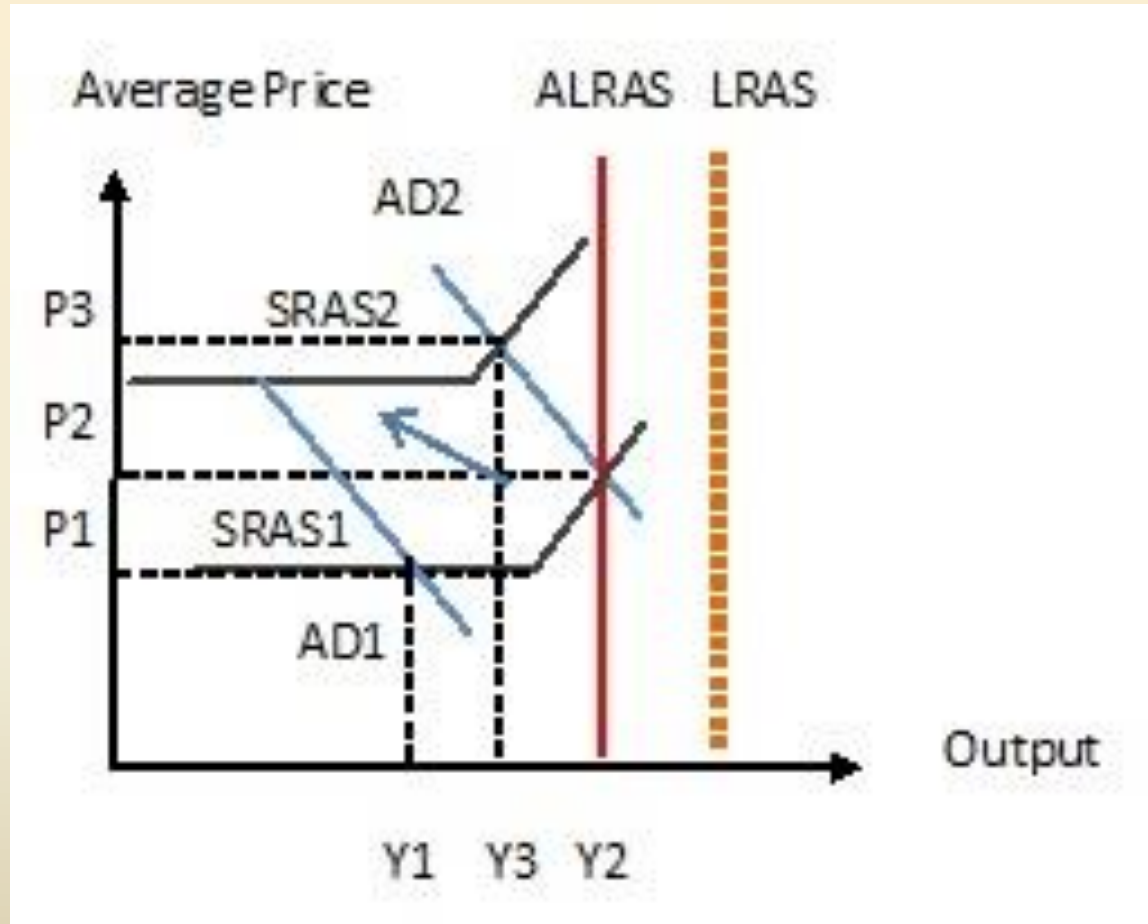
But the problem of demand-policies is that they can be inflationary.

Here is the likely scenario:

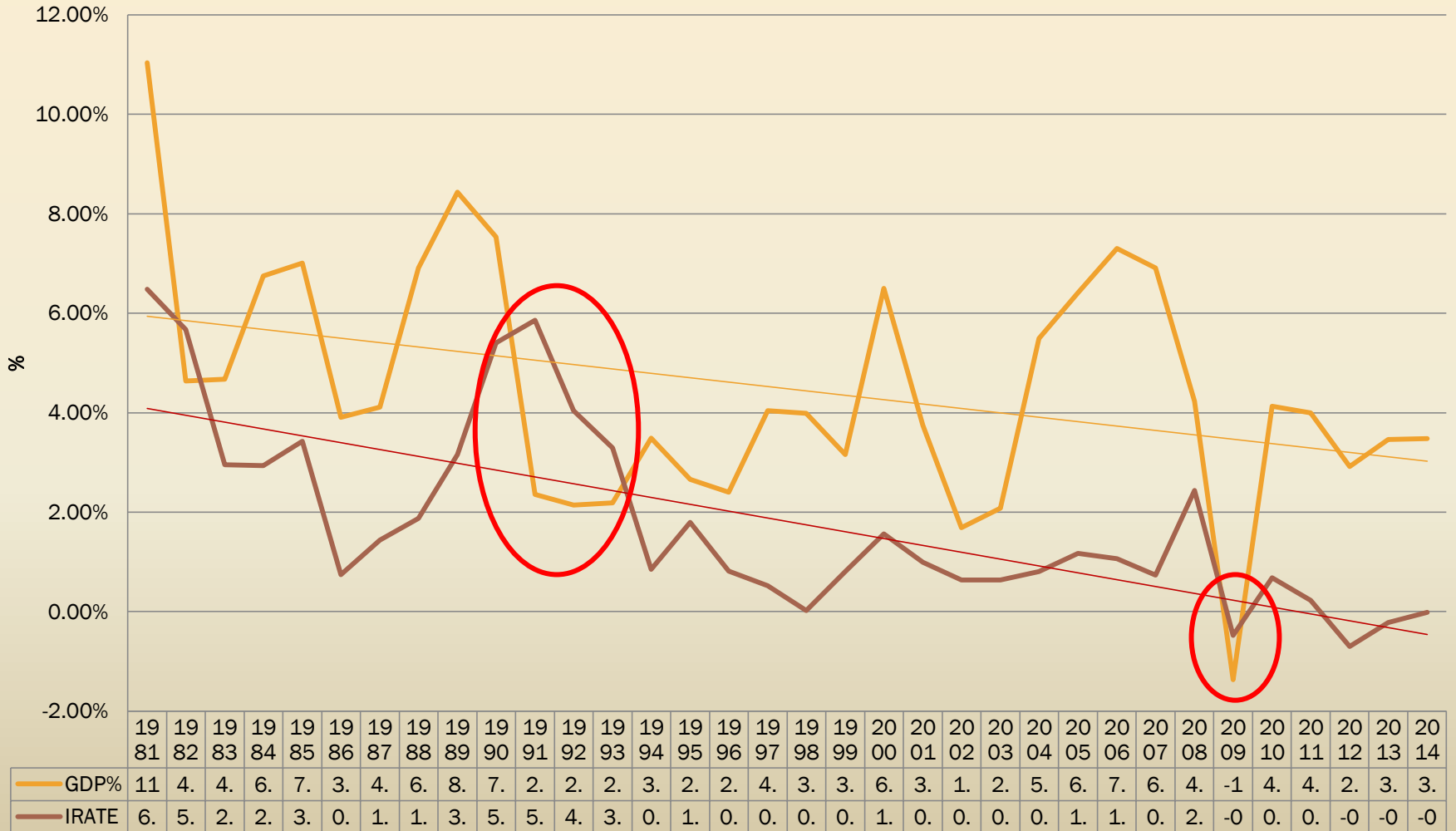
1. economy at  $(P_1, Y_1)$
2. additional expenditure e.g.  $G \uparrow$ :  $AD_1$  shifts rightwards to  $AD_2$
3. price level rises from  $P_1$  to  $P_2$ : goods/services are more expensive
4. as a result  $C \downarrow$
5. production is reduced but firms want to keep to the same prices =  
leftward shift in  $SRAS_1$  to  $SRAS_2$
6. price level will be increased from  $P_2$  to  $P_3$

A decrease in  
production  
spurs inflation  
= stagflation  
e.g. CH

Y	GDP	i-rate
2007	385	0.7
2008	401	2.4
2009	396	-0.4



### CH GDP% VS IRATE%



But why is inflation such an issue?

Since inflation is an average increase in prices, it means that

- The cost of living increases relative to wages
- The value of money falls i.e. the money one holds is worth less relative to the value of the goods/services



## Supply-side policies

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Since demand-side policies are inflationary what should the state do?

It can use supply-side policies which means

- improving industries
- educating workers (positive externality)
- RnD
- cuts in corporate taxes



Inflation has been reduced but not u-ment; why?

