



Center for  
Research  
**On the**  
**Wisconsin**  
Economy  
University of Wisconsin- Madison

**Causes and Consequences  
of the Rise in Inflation**

**Noah Williams**

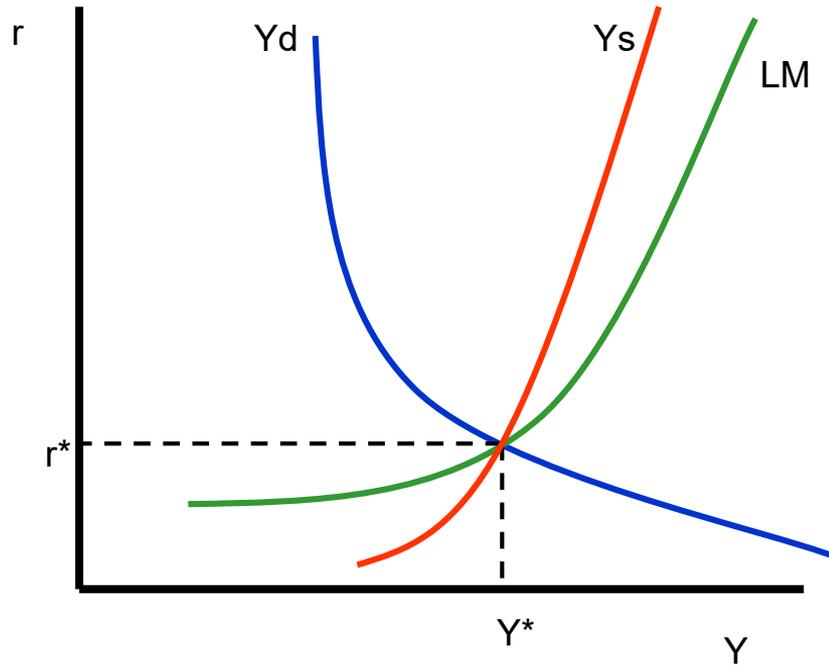
**August 10, 2021**

**<https://crowe.wisc.edu>**

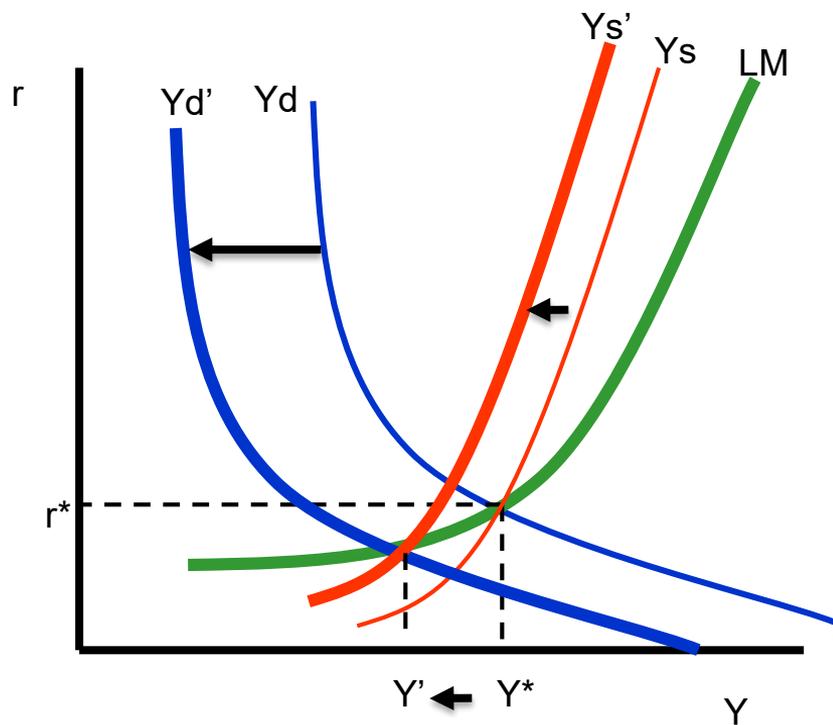
# Policy Lessons and the COVID Recession

- Fiscal policy (government taxes and spending) and monetary policy (interest rates, asset purchases) can offset **demand**-side recession
- **“Lesson of 2008”**: Better to do too much (and risk inflation) than too little (and face persistent unemployment)
- Unprecedented fiscal stimulus: \$5.2 trillion with more on the way
- Continued monetary policy stimulus: low rates and asset purchases, including intervention in mortgage market
- But: fiscal & monetary policy less useful for offsetting **supply shocks**

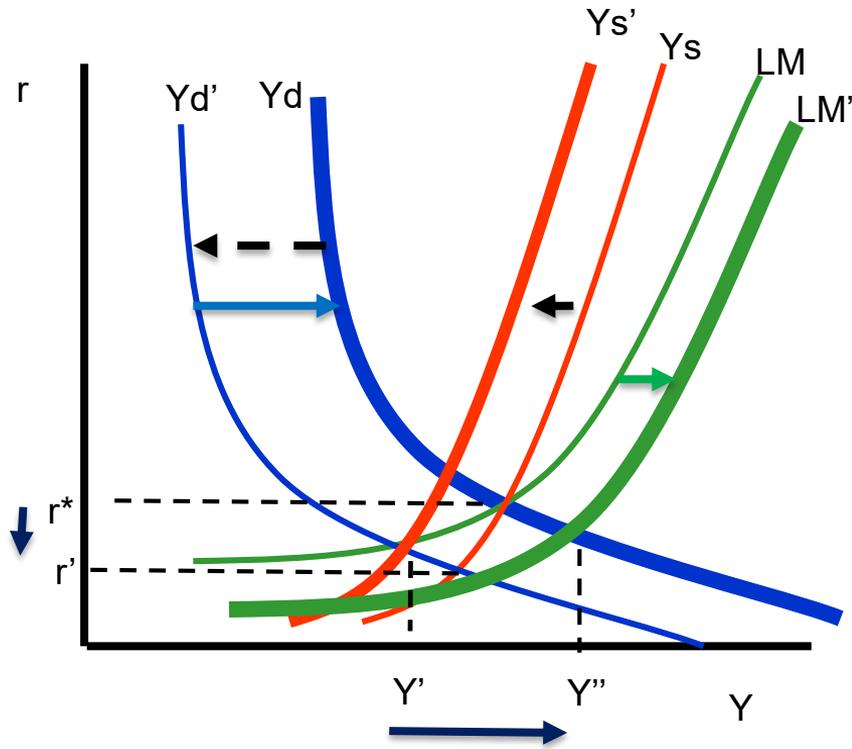
# A Stylized View of Pre-COVID Economy



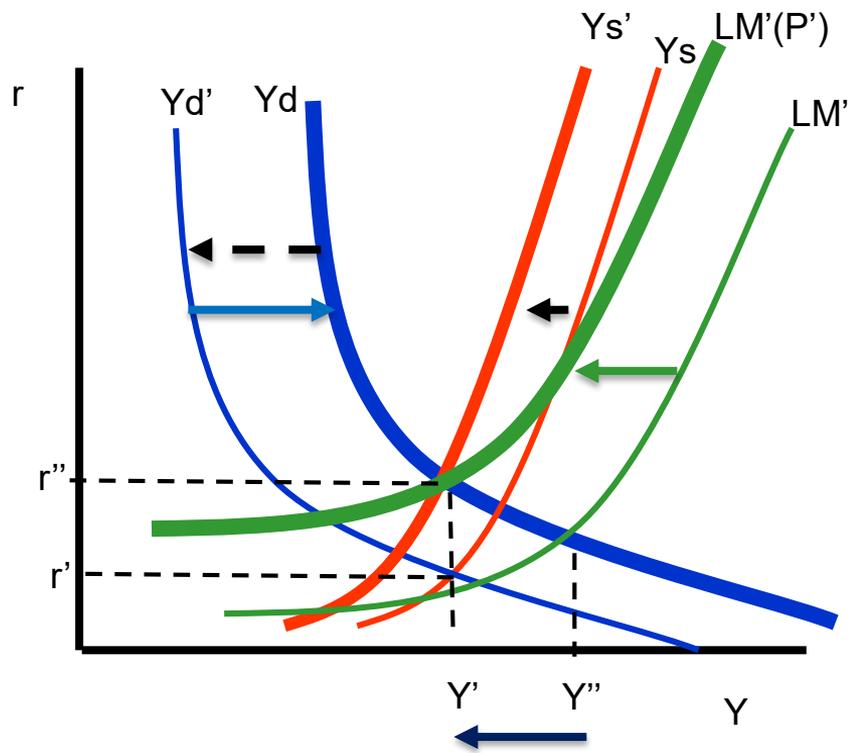
Long-run equilibrium pre-COVID



COVID shock caused demand, supply shifts



**In response: Increase in government spending,**  
**loosening of monetary policy**

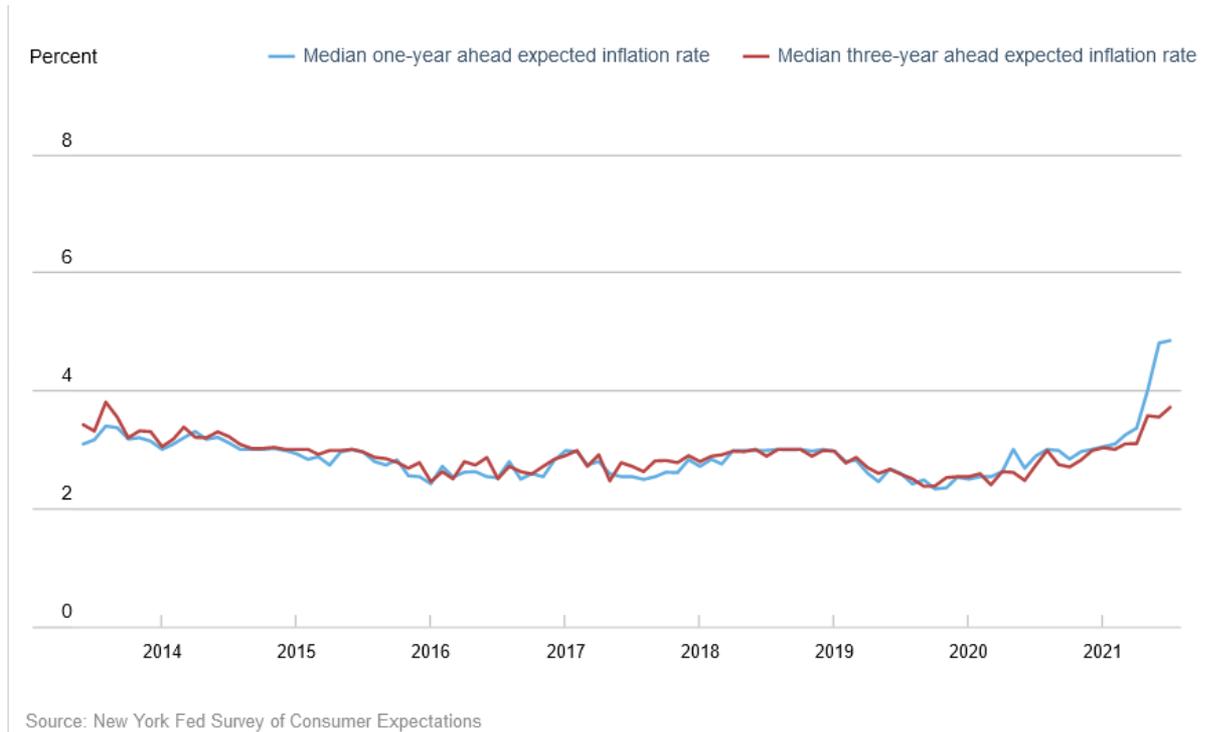


**Problem: Demand outstripping supply.**  
Leads to **price increases**

# Inflation not Necessarily Persistent

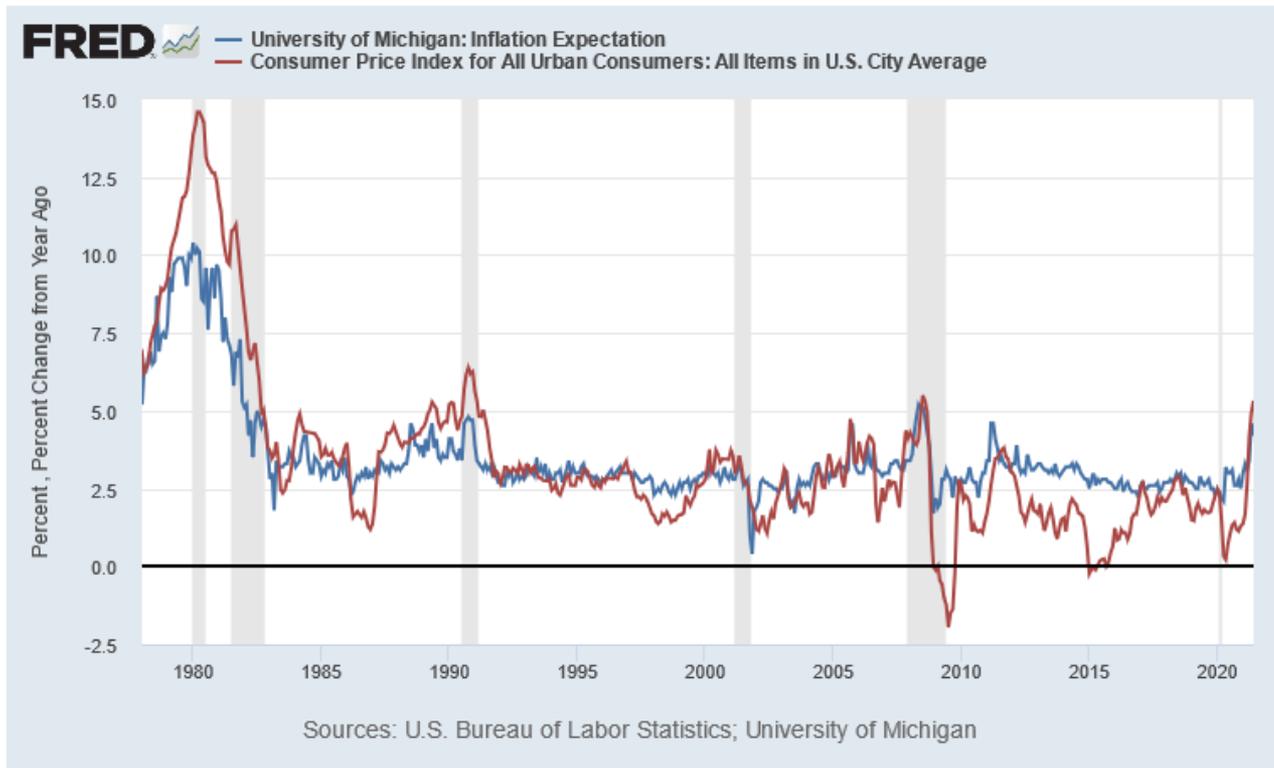
- The adjustment process in response to policy means increases in prices (one-time inflation) but not necessarily ongoing higher inflation
- Inflation can become persistent if:
  - Policy continues on this path. Possibly sets up a game of chicken between fiscal & monetary policy
  - Households and businesses build higher inflation in to long term expectations. Require greater rates of return, higher wages.
- **Deflationary trends:** productivity improvements, global price pressure, declining population, falling real interest rates

# Some Movement in Expectations of Inflation



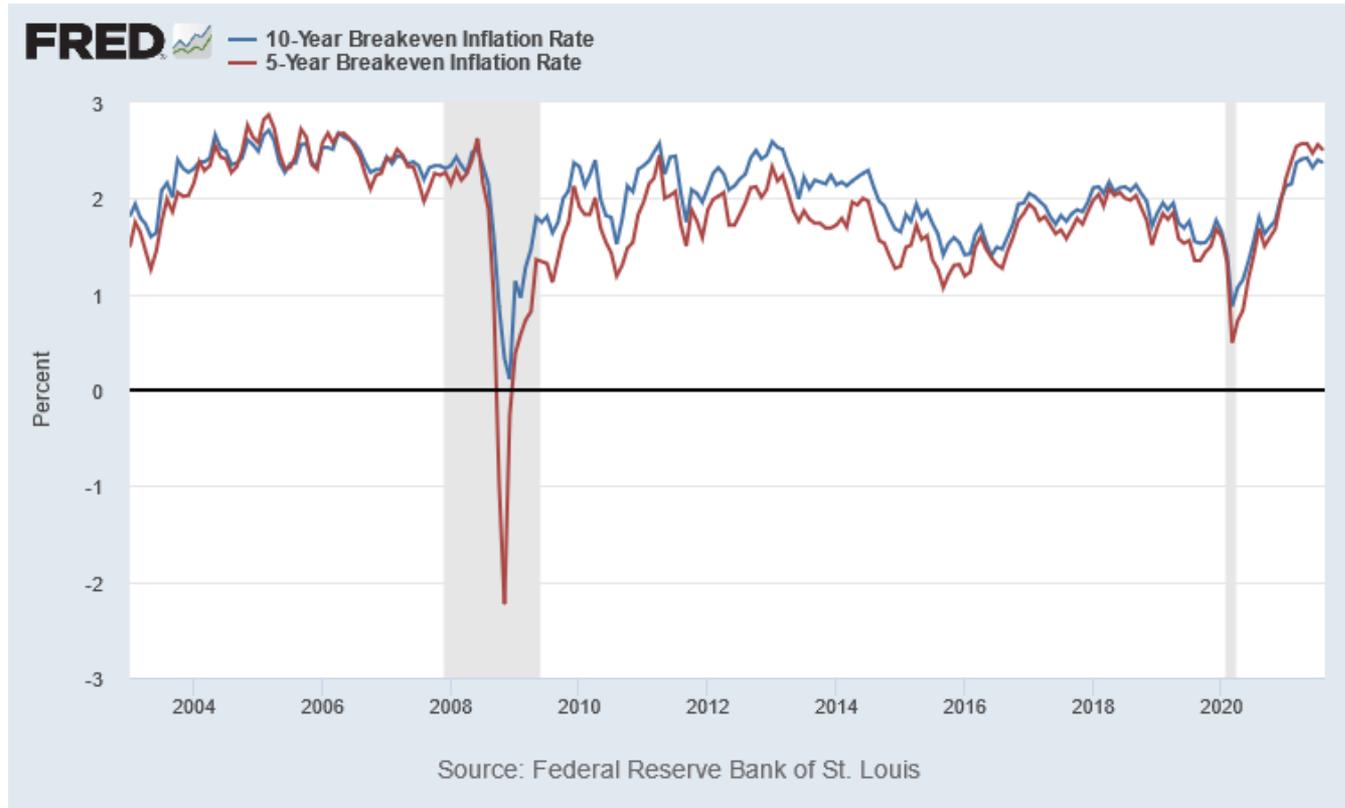
Latest NY Fed Survey: 4.8% 1-year ahead, 3.7% 3-years ahead

# And...Inflation Expectations are Sticky



Inflation expectations (for year ahead) respond to current inflation spikes, slow to adjust to undershooting

# Market not Pricing in Much Inflation...(yet?)



5-year break even: 2.5%, 10-year: 2.4%

# But...markets can be calm... until they're not



“How did you go bankrupt?” Bill asked.

“Two ways,” Mike said. “Gradually and then suddenly.”