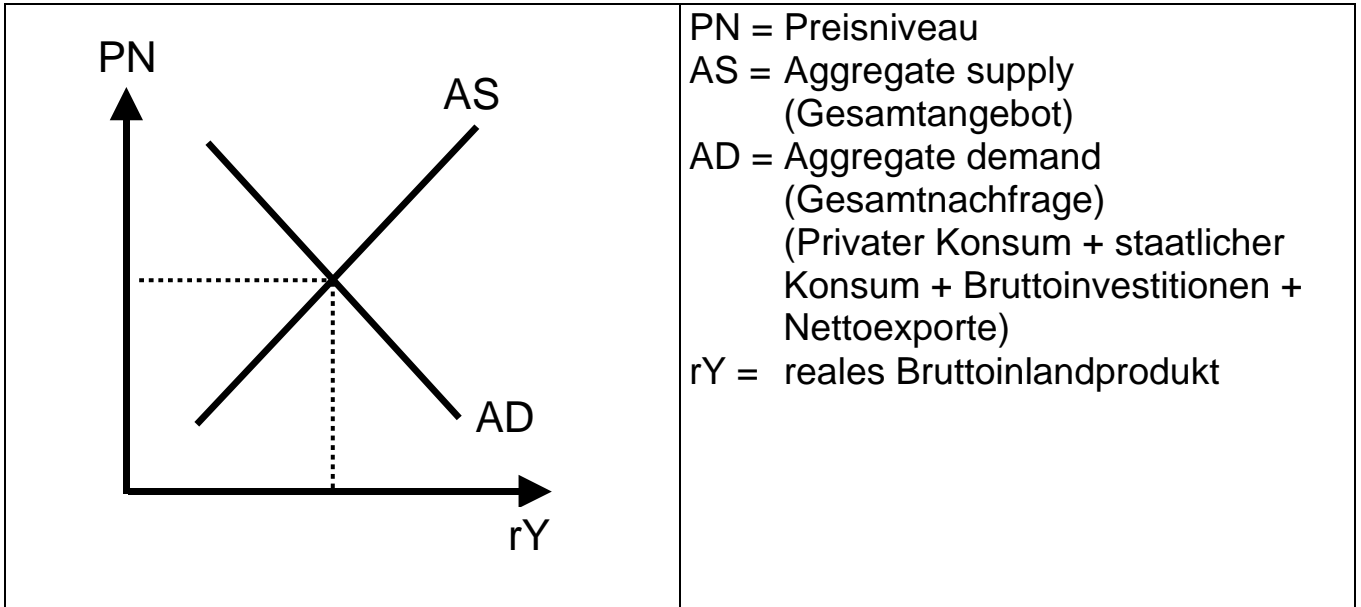


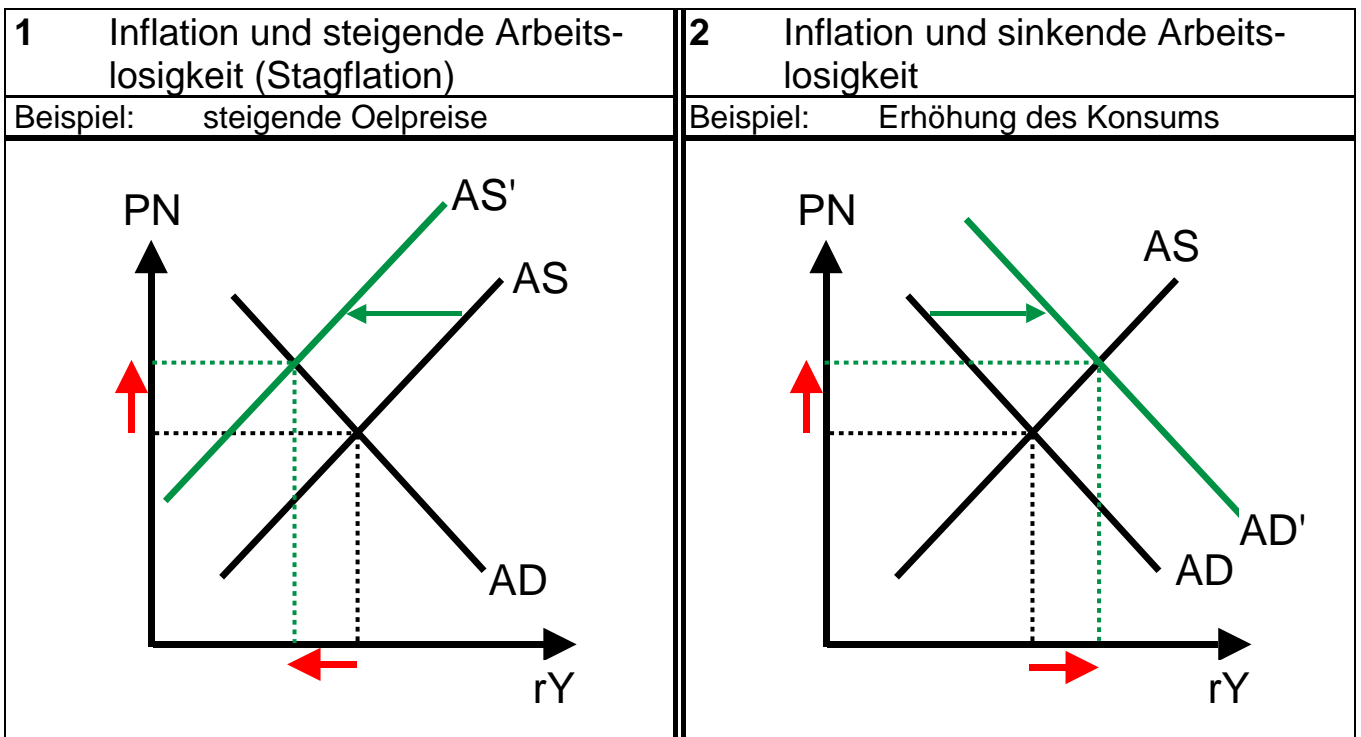
# Preisniveau und Beschäftigung

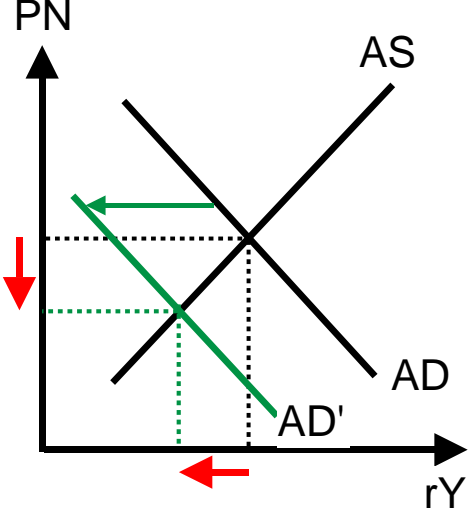
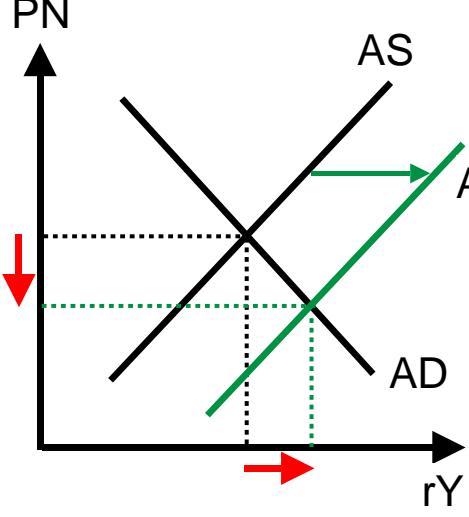
Ausgangslage:



Zuordnungen:

Steigendes PN → Inflation / Sinkendes PN → Deflation  
Steigendes rY → sinkende Arbeitslosigkeit / Sinkendes rY → steigende Arbeitslosigkeit



<b>3</b> Deflation und steigende Arbeitslosigkeit	<b>4</b> Deflation und sinkende Arbeitslosigkeit
Beispiel: höhere Einkommensteuern → sinkende verfügbare Einkommen → sinkender Konsum	Beispiel: höhere Produktivität bei der Produktion
 <p>The diagram shows a coordinate system with a vertical axis labeled 'PN' (Price Level) and a horizontal axis labeled 'rY' (real output). An upward-sloping black line is labeled 'AS'. Two downward-sloping lines are shown: a black line 'AD' and a green line 'AD'' to its left. A red arrow points down on the vertical axis, and another red arrow points left on the horizontal axis. Dotted lines indicate the initial equilibrium at the intersection of AS and AD, and the new equilibrium at the intersection of AS and AD'.</p>	 <p>The diagram shows a coordinate system with a vertical axis labeled 'PN' (Price Level) and a horizontal axis labeled 'rY' (real output). An upward-sloping black line is labeled 'AS'. A second upward-sloping green line is labeled 'AS'' to its right. A downward-sloping black line is labeled 'AD'. A red arrow points down on the vertical axis, and another red arrow points right on the horizontal axis. Dotted lines indicate the initial equilibrium at the intersection of AS and AD, and the new equilibrium at the intersection of AS' and AD.</p>