

Oil prices and stagflation

Who is free from stagflation?

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1. The issues at stake
2. Empirical evidence
3. Model of analysis
4. Simulations
5. Conclusions

Outline

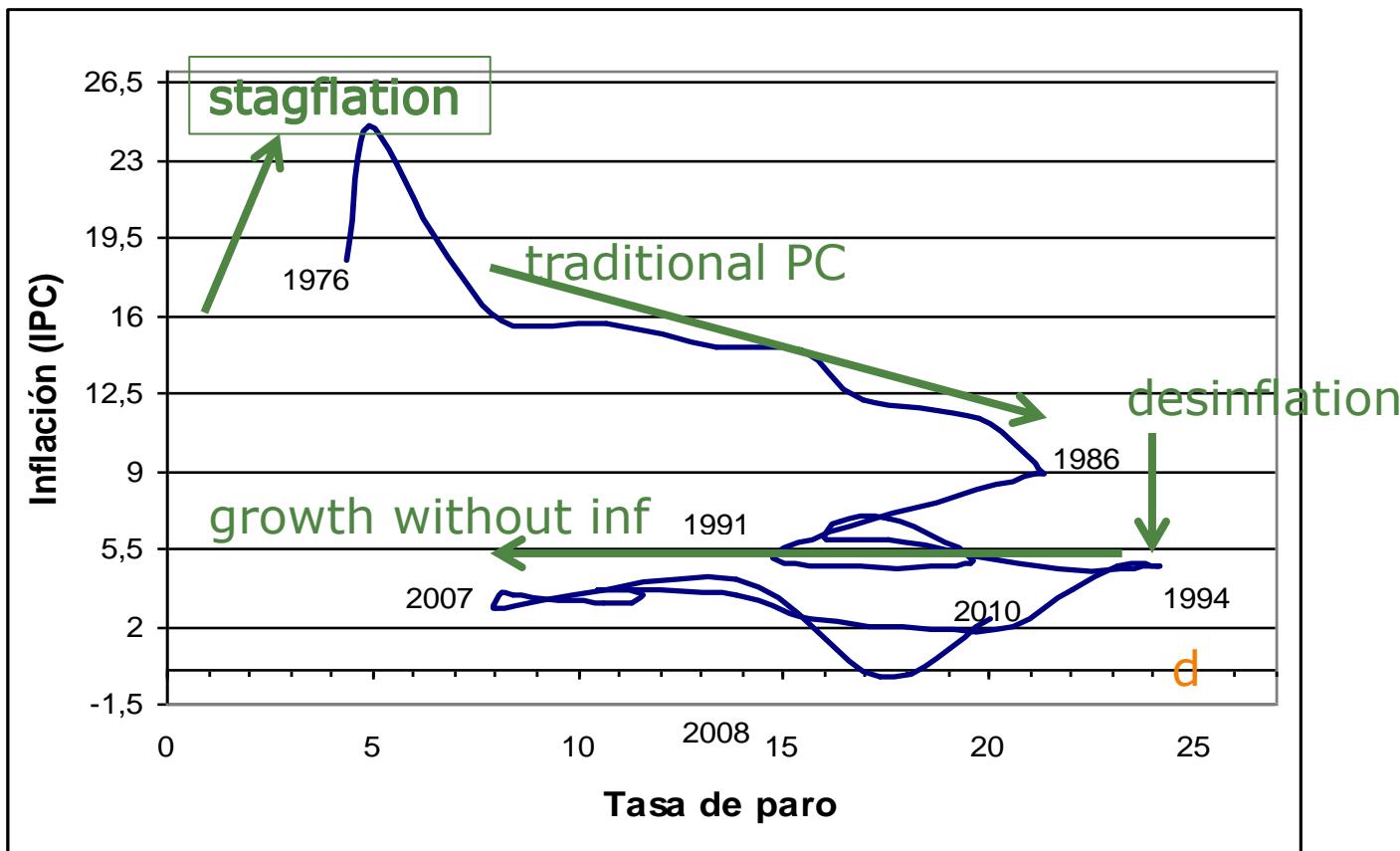
- In 1973 and again in 1978-79 the price of oil increased fourfold. Result: stagflation (stagnation + inflation)
- In the five year boom previous to 2008 the price of oil increased by the same amount but inflation remained under control (2%)
- In the big recession after 2008, stagnation with constant prices (after a year of deflation)
- How can we explain these contradictory developments of output and inflation? Are we free from stagflation?

1. The issues at stake

Sources of data

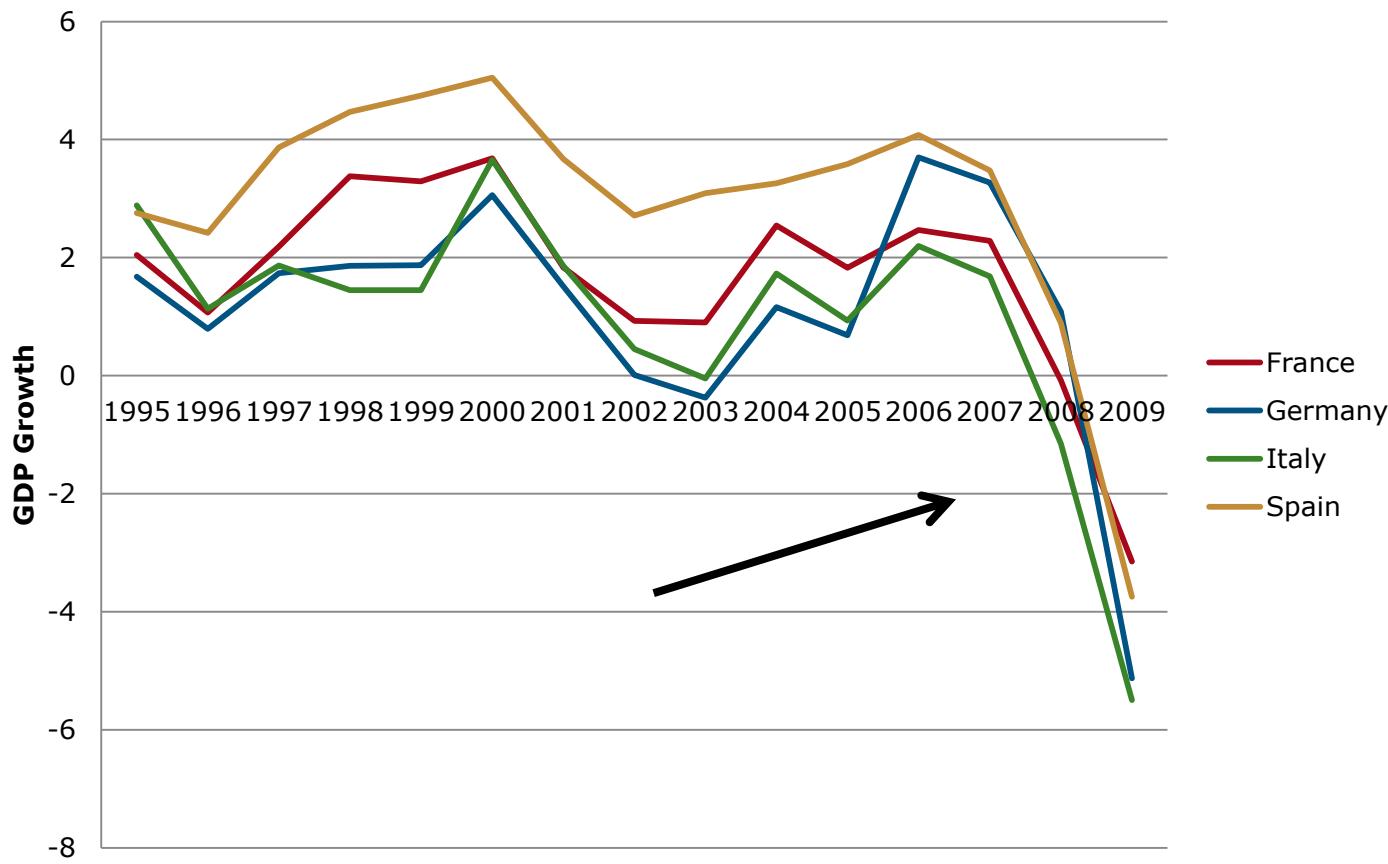
- Eurostat
- OECD
- World Bank
- WIOT (World Input-Output Data Base)
- Others (INE, BdE, The Economist...)

2. Empirical evidence



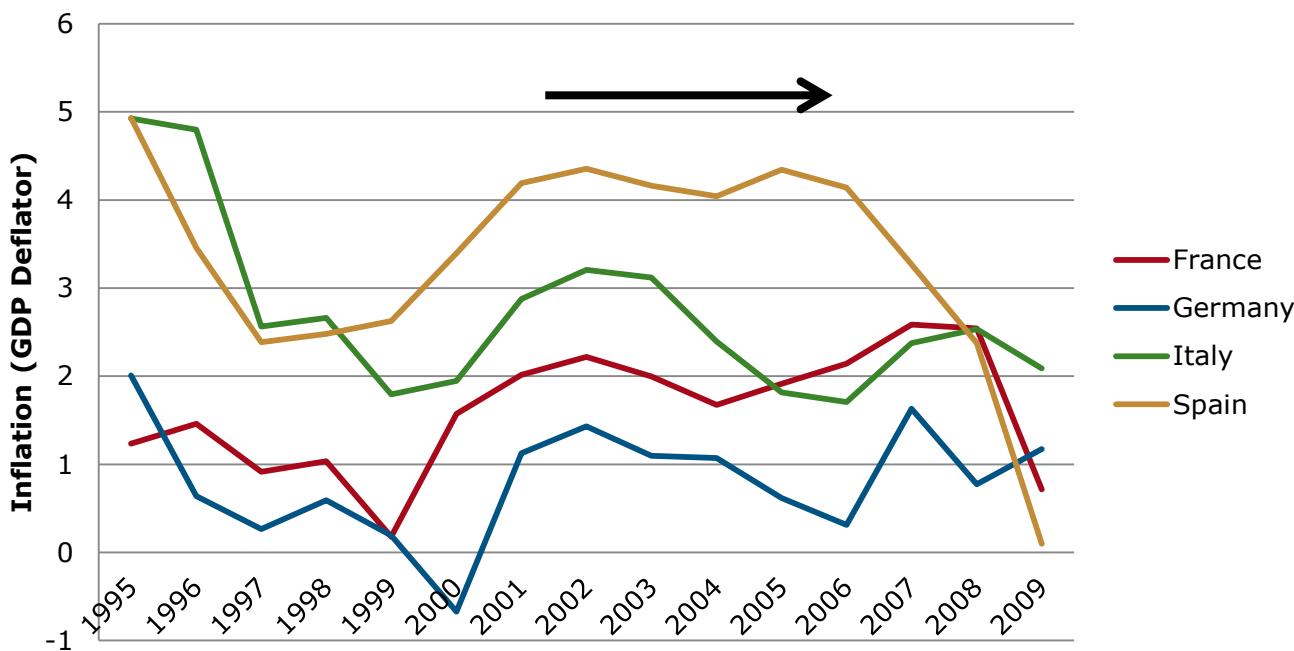
Phillips curve for the Spanish Economy (1976-2010)
Source INE

GDP Growth



Source: World Bank

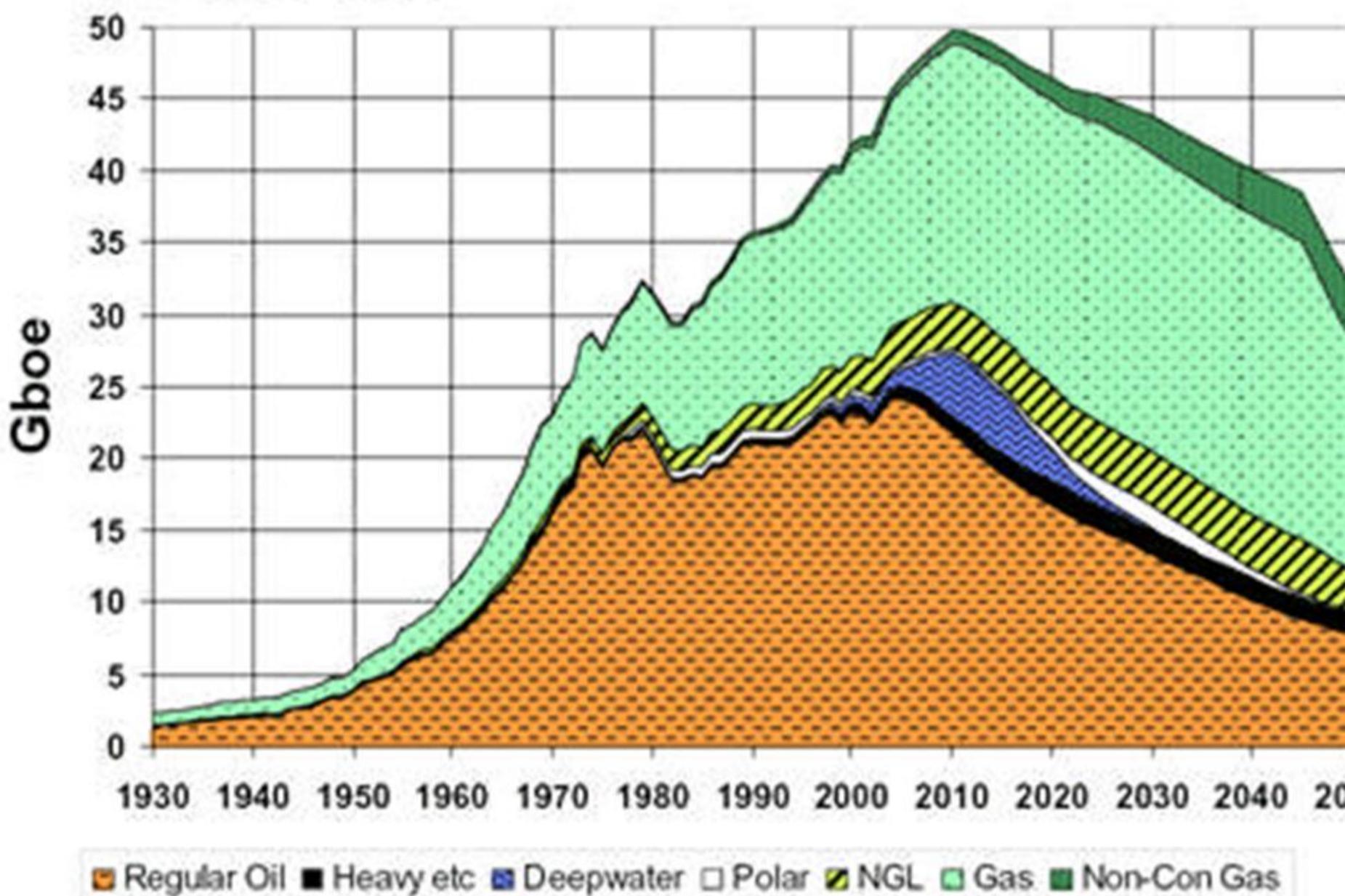
Inflation (GDP Deflator)

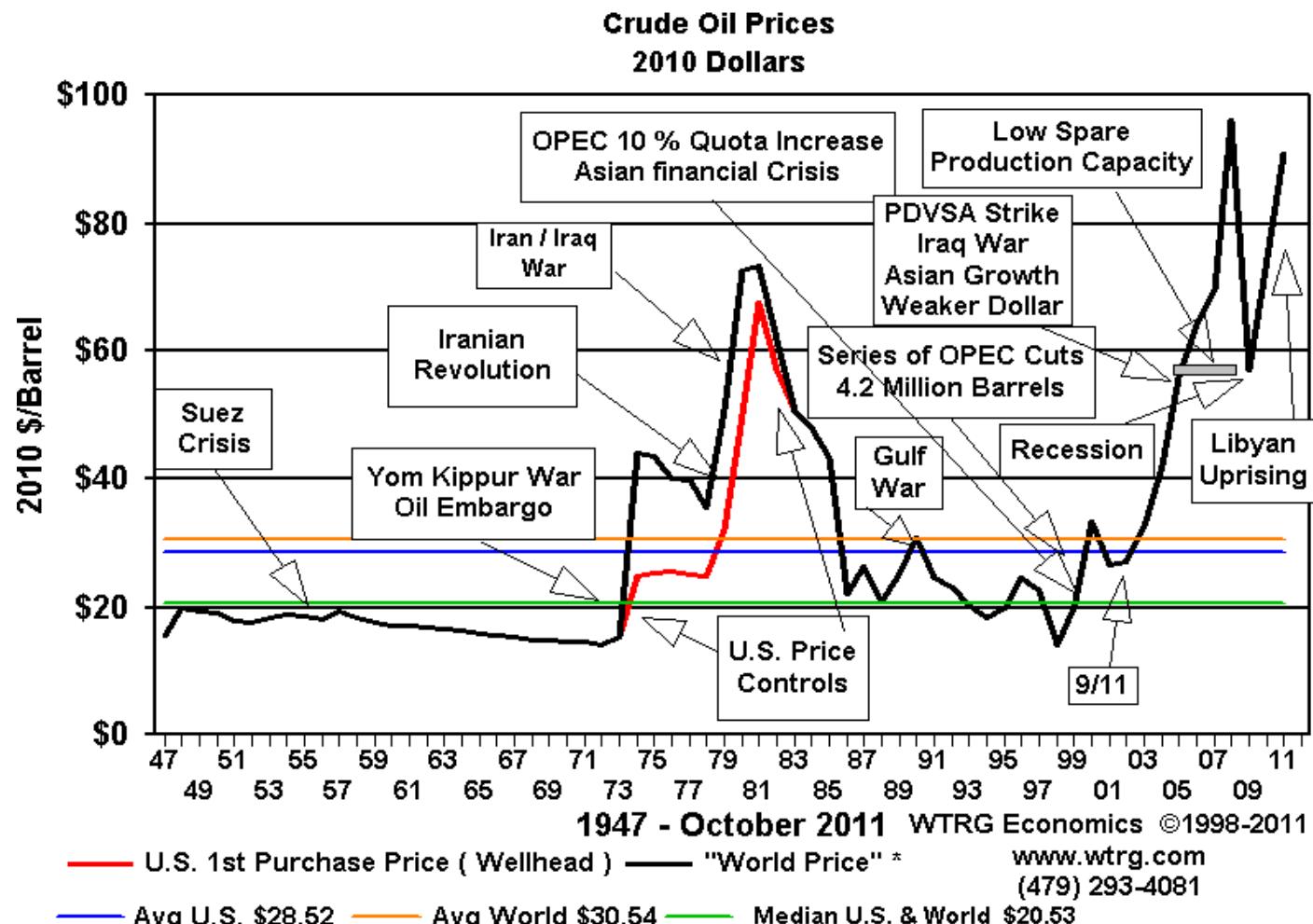


Source: World Bank

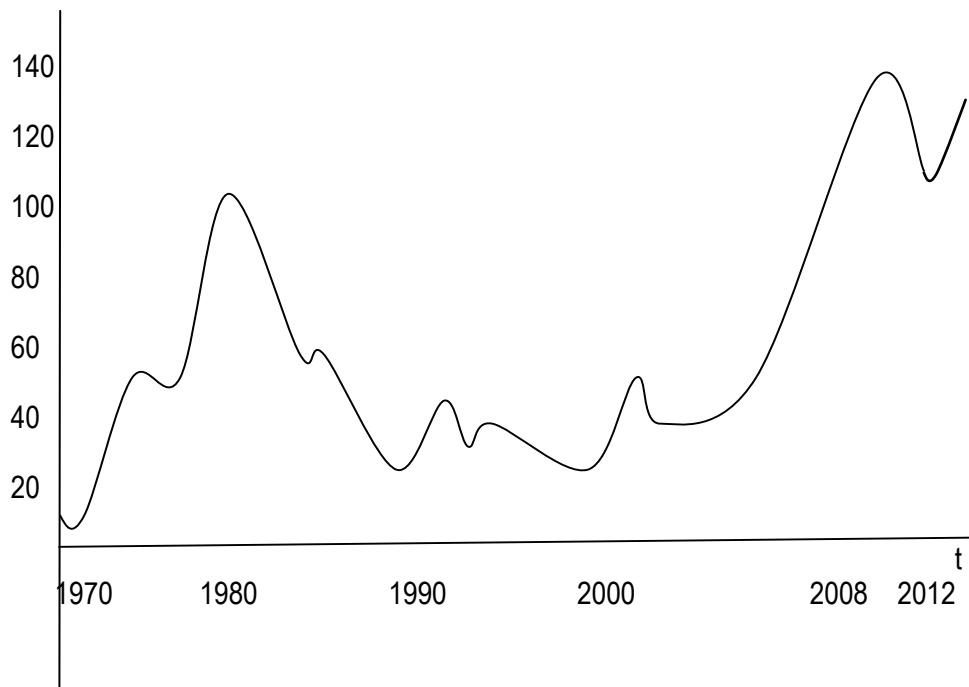
ASPO: OIL & GAS PRODUCTION PROFILES

2005 Base Case

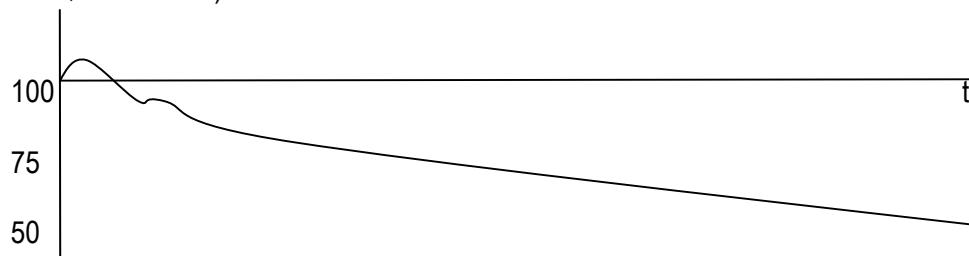




\$ per barrel crude oil (constant dollars, 2007)



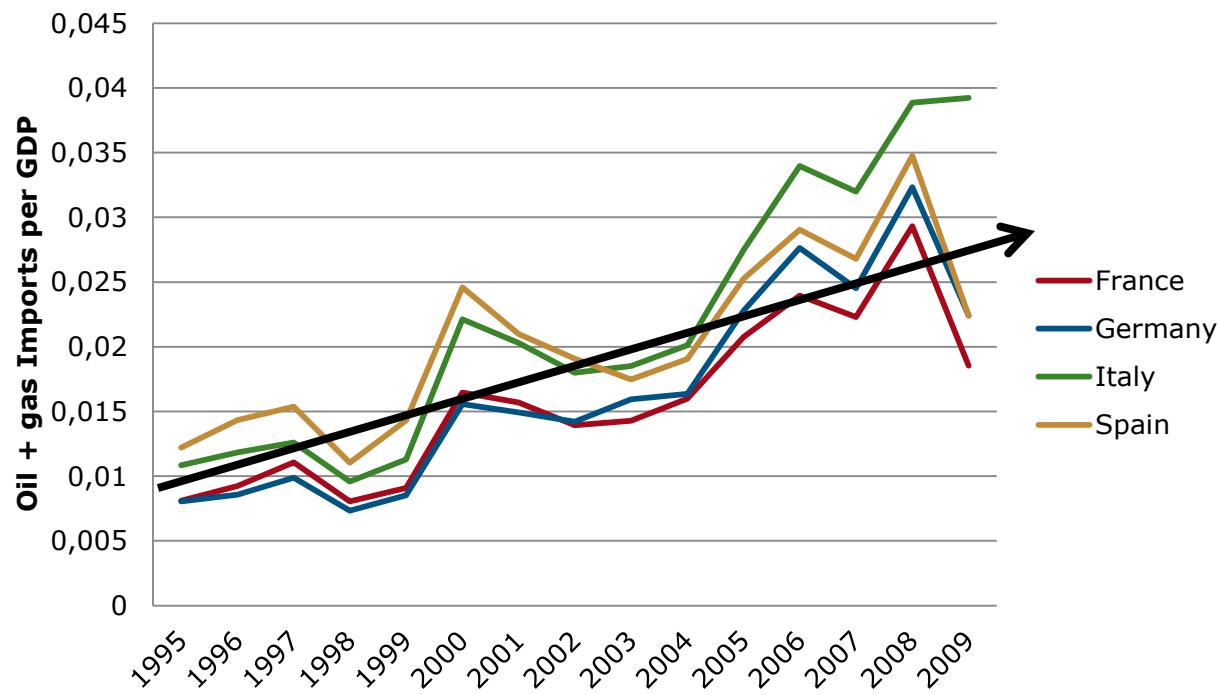
Oil consumption per unit GDP
(67 countries, 1970 = 100)



The Economist

Oil+Gas Imports/GDP

(non producing oil countries)



Source: WIOD

Table 2.2.1: Energy intensity

	(kg oil/1 000 EUR)			Index (2000 = 100)		
	1999	2004	2009	1999	2004	2009
EU-27	193	184	165	103.0	98.3	88.2
Belgium	342	221	206	103.2	94.0	87.6
Bulgaria	1 378	1 105	843	103.4	82.9	63.2
Czech Republic	661	659	514	98.5	98.2	76.6
Denmark	121	112	107	106.3	98.5	93.6
Germany	171	166	151	102.6	99.7	90.4
Estonia	891	686	607	110.5	85.1	75.3
Ireland	144	118	109	106.1	87.0	80.8
Greece	304	187	168	99.6	91.5	81.9
Spain	197	198	168	100.0	100.6	85.5
France	184	179	164	102.8	100.3	91.9
Italy	150	150	140	101.8	101.4	94.9

Eurostat

- **Output:** principle of effective demand
 - $Y = \mu A$
 - $Y' = A'$
- **Prices-Inflation:** Cost-push inflation.
Augmented Phillips curve
 - Wage share: $I \cdot w$ ($= 1/\pi$) (globalization)
 - Oil share: $\varphi \cdot P_o$ ($P_o(\$)$, $\varepsilon = \$/\€$)
 - Inflation expectations (Monetary Policy of CB)
 - Mark-up (globalization)

3. PostKeynesian model of analysis

- **Impact of ΔP_o on prices**

Δ oil share $> \Delta P$

Possible feedback (spiral?) $P <> w$ unless
expectations of inflation are anchored

$\Delta P > \nabla X' > \nabla Y'$

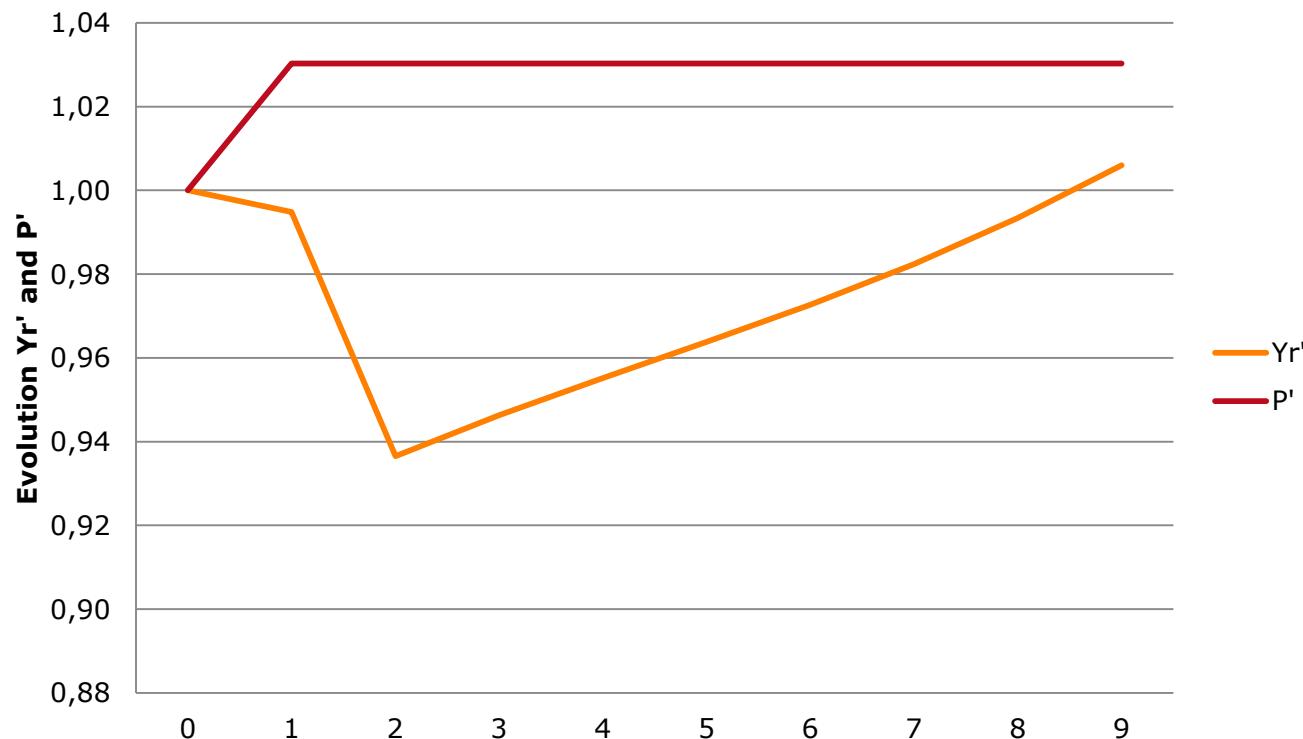
- **Impact of ΔP_o on output**

$> \Delta$ oil share $> \Delta$ Transfers to RoW $>$

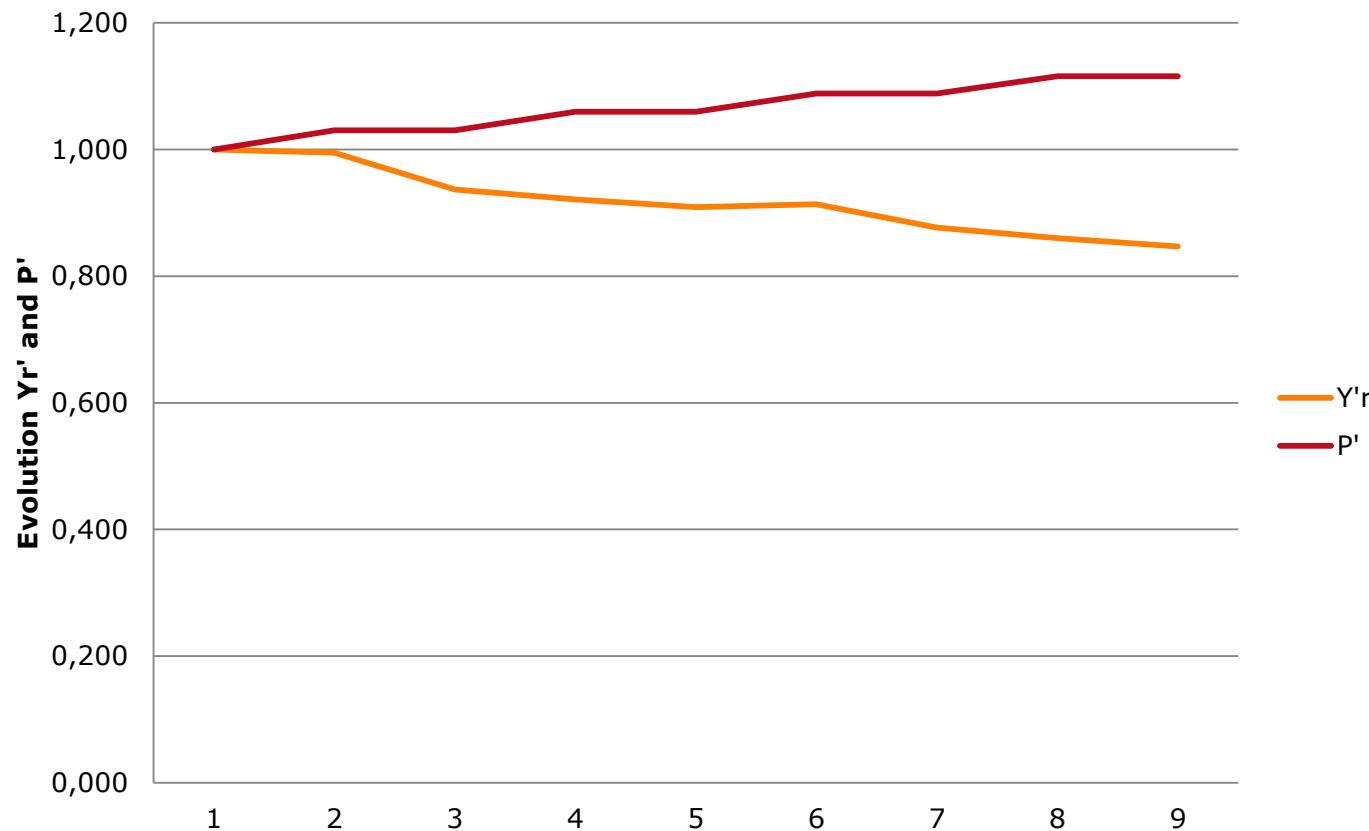
$> \nabla Y_d > \nabla \mu > \nabla C > Y'$

4. Simulations

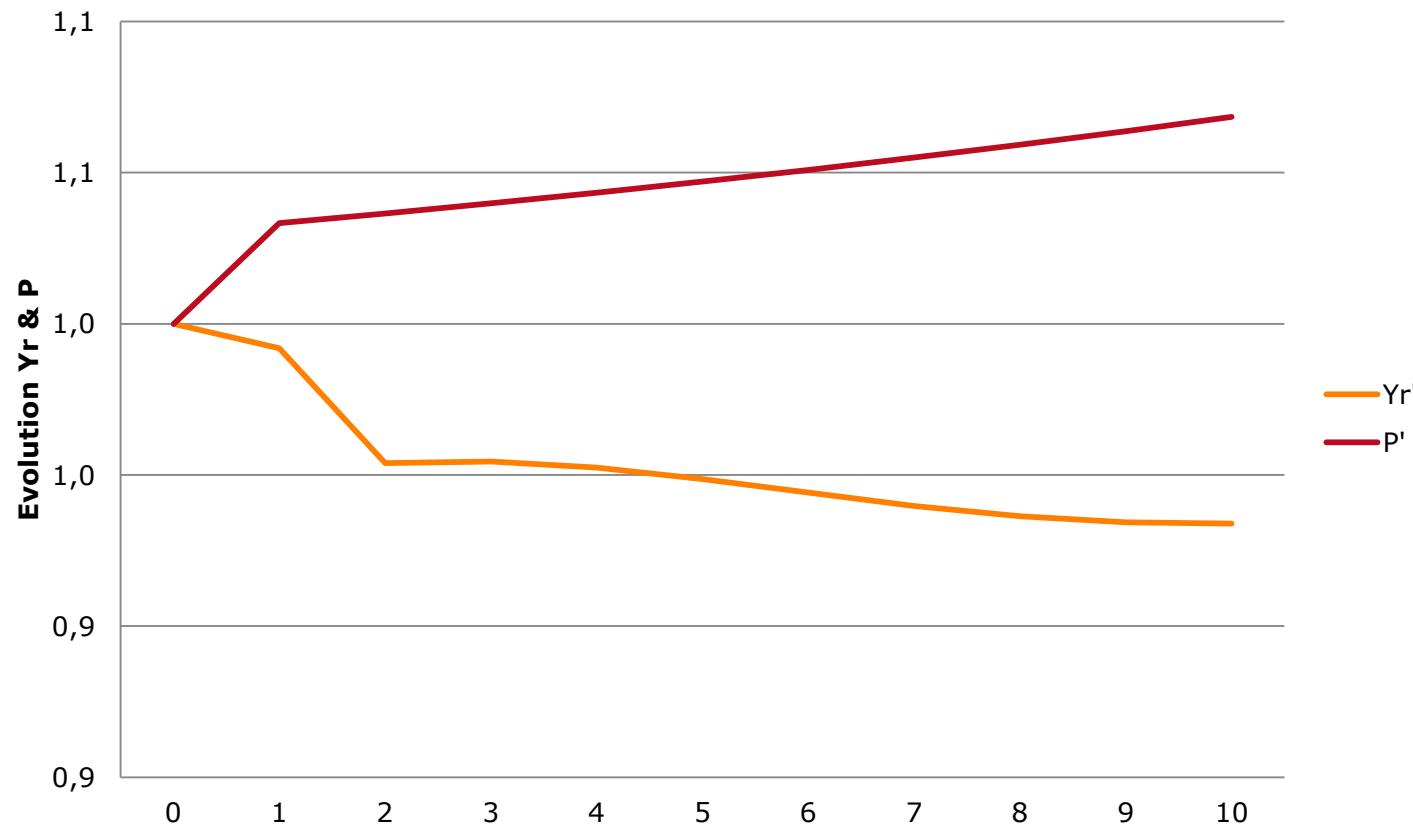
Evolution Yr and P after Po doubles (Constant wages)



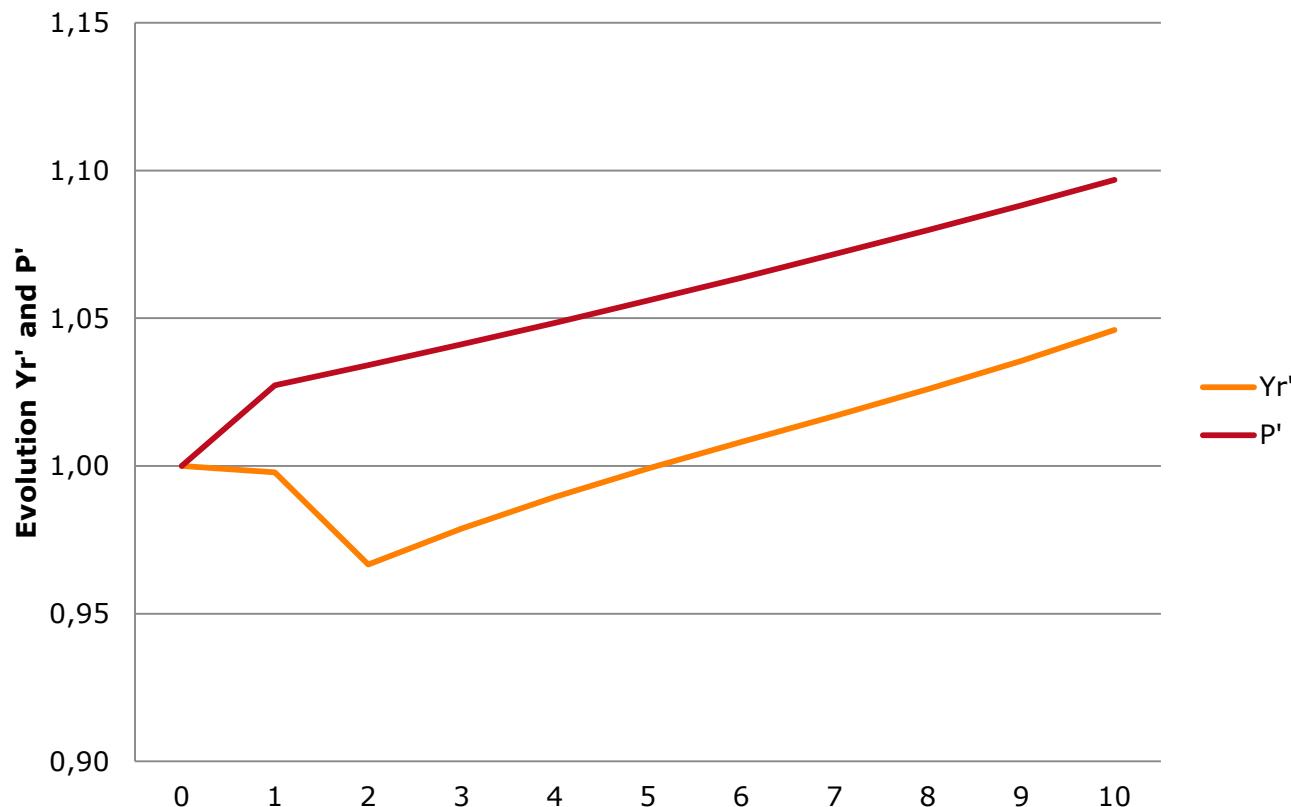
Evolution Yr and P after Po doubles. (Spiral prices / wages)



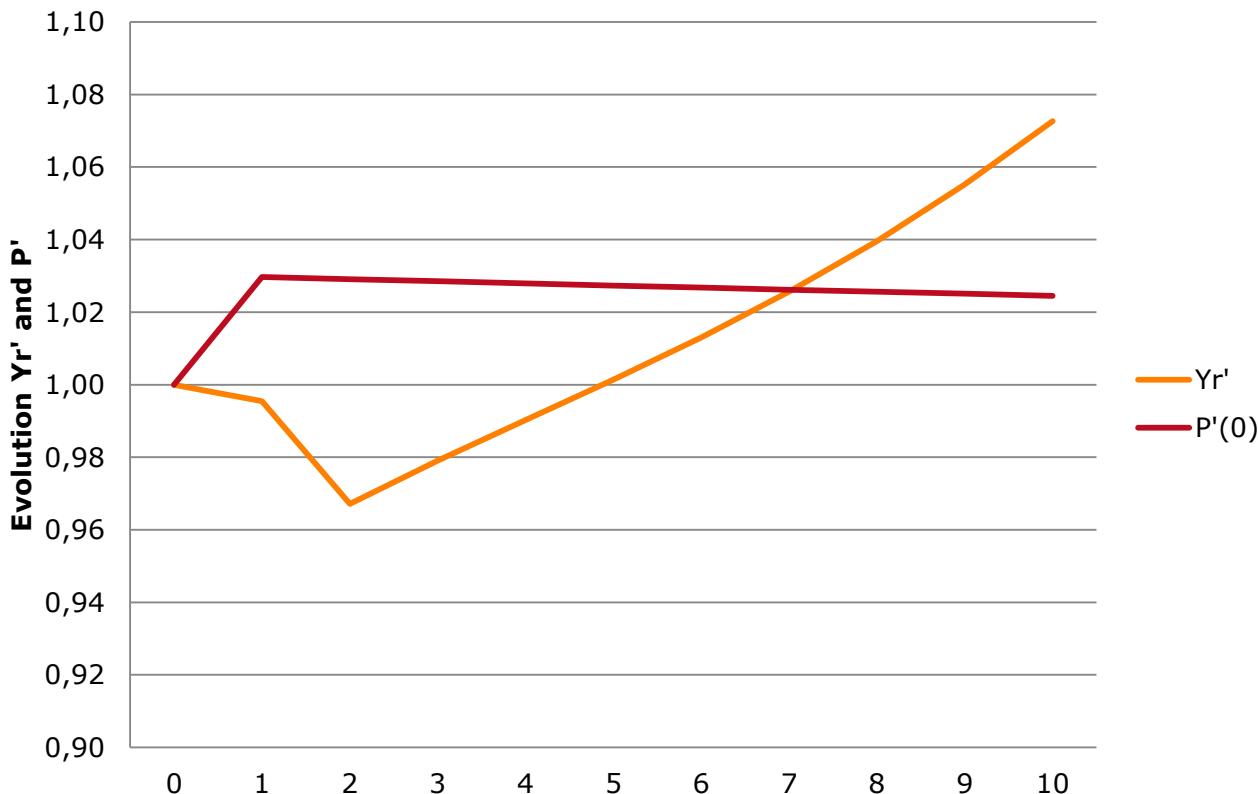
**Po doubles. Oil intensity raises at 0,05.
Wages and prices grow at the international rates**



Po doubles. Oil intensity declines (0,05)
Wages rise 1% above international inflation



**P₀ doubles. Oil intensity declines (0,01).
Wages and prices grow at the international rates**



- Why ΔPo (2003-2008) has not caused stagflation as in 1973-1980?
 - **Less oil intensity** (oil+gas ?)
 - **No wage/prices feed-back.** Key role of Central Banks anchoring expectations
 - **Globalization** (international competition of labour and capital)
- Which countries are more vulnerable to stagflation?
 - High oil+gas intensity countries. → reduce fuel intensity and fuel dependency (diversification of energy mix, exchange rates stability)
 - Countries where wages are linked to past inflation. → Wages linked to inflation target

5. Conclusions

**Thank you very much
for your attention**