

Is it all quiet on the inflation front, still?

*What effect will lockdowns have on inflation? **Cyrille Lenoël (NIESR)** and **Corrado Macchiarelli (NIESR/LSE)** look at the indicators so far – but warn that we should be cautious about relying too much on expectations, particularly in a period of great uncertainty.*

The COVID-19 pandemic has the potential to have a significant impact on medium-run inflation expectations, particularly if considered in conjunction with large fiscal stimuli, ultra-loose monetary policies and the risk of de-globalisation. The recent [review of monetary policy framework](#) by the Federal Reserve, which focuses on an average inflation target strategy, highlights how difficult it can be to keep inflation expectations well-anchored when secular factors are at play (i.e. the well-known decline in the [neutral real rate of interest](#), r^*) and a shock of the scale of COVID-19 hits the economy.

Several factors could – in theory – boost inflation expectations over the medium term



The chancellor Rishi Sunak promotes the Eat Out to Help Out scheme. Photo: [HM Treasury](#) via a [CC-BY-NC-ND 2.0 licence](#)

Many factors play into the formation of inflation expectations. The large government stimuli, for instance, may increase bargaining power for some parts of the labour market, leading to an increase in labour costs that would feed into higher inflation expectations and thus wages. Equally, the current ultra-loose monetary policy, including the continuation of the large asset purchase programmes or targeted lending, implies the presence of the central bank as a large institutional actor in the fixed-income market. These [bond-buying programmes](#), designed to push up inflation from its current below-target levels, may – in theory – contribute to raising inflation expectations, particularly if combined with an expansionary fiscal policy. This might not happen considering that the existing government support schemes will have to end at some point.

A third factor to affect inflation expectations is the risk of de-globalisation. Before COVID-19, there was evidence of [global inflation cycles](#) coinciding with increased globalisation. The COVID-19 pandemic has exposed one of the downsides of globalisation: a rapid propagation of the virus across borders, and an inability of countries to provide basic needs when they are closed. Unwinding the globalisation process could mean the return of higher inflation as new restrictions on cross-border movement of labour and disruptions in global supply chains could push production costs up and [reduce competition](#).

UK and US households provide mixed signals

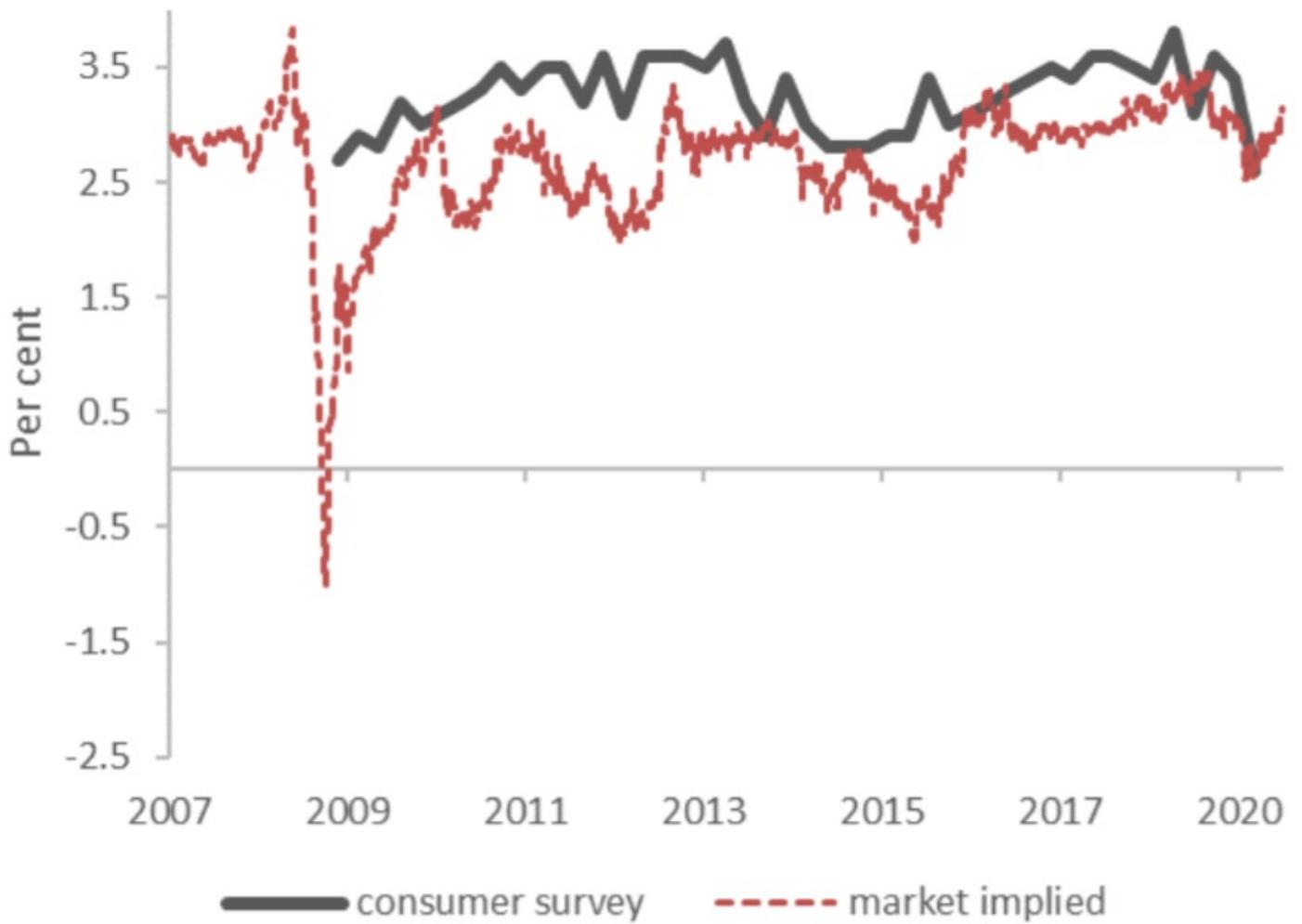
The Bank of England/TNS Inflation Attitudes survey shows that inflation expectations have fallen in the UK since the outbreak of the pandemic, but this effect might be short-lived. Households expected it to decline next year from 2.9 percent in February, down to 1.9 percent in May, and up to 2.2 percent in August. This may reflect the fact that – faced with increased uncertainty about their future income during the pandemic – people have reduced consumption. This negative demand shock drove consumer price inflation and inflation expectations down for the short-term. According to the latest [data release](#), headline Consumer Prices Index inflation is now at the lowest level since 2015, as the Eat Out to Help Out discounts brought inflation down to 0.2% in August.

NIESR's [GDP tracker](#) predicts that the outlook for the third quarter of 2020 is for growth of around 15 percent as the economy reopens – although this is on the assumption of no second pandemic wave. At the same time, [real-time wage estimates](#) for the UK economy suggest that average earnings are expected not to fall too dramatically in the short term as employees return from furlough and in the light of strong pay growth in the public sector, with average earnings expected to grow at an annual rate of 0.2 percent. However, it is unclear whether this will lead to higher short-term inflation expectations, particularly as households' medium-term expectations also fell (as shown in Figure 1), while alternative measures of their expectations from YouGov/Citigroup have remained [broadly stable](#).

Looking at financial markets, UK break-even five-year inflation declined from about 3 percent in the first two months of 2020, to 2.5 percent in March, before rebounding to about 3 percent in August, approaching pre-COVID-19 levels (Figure 1).

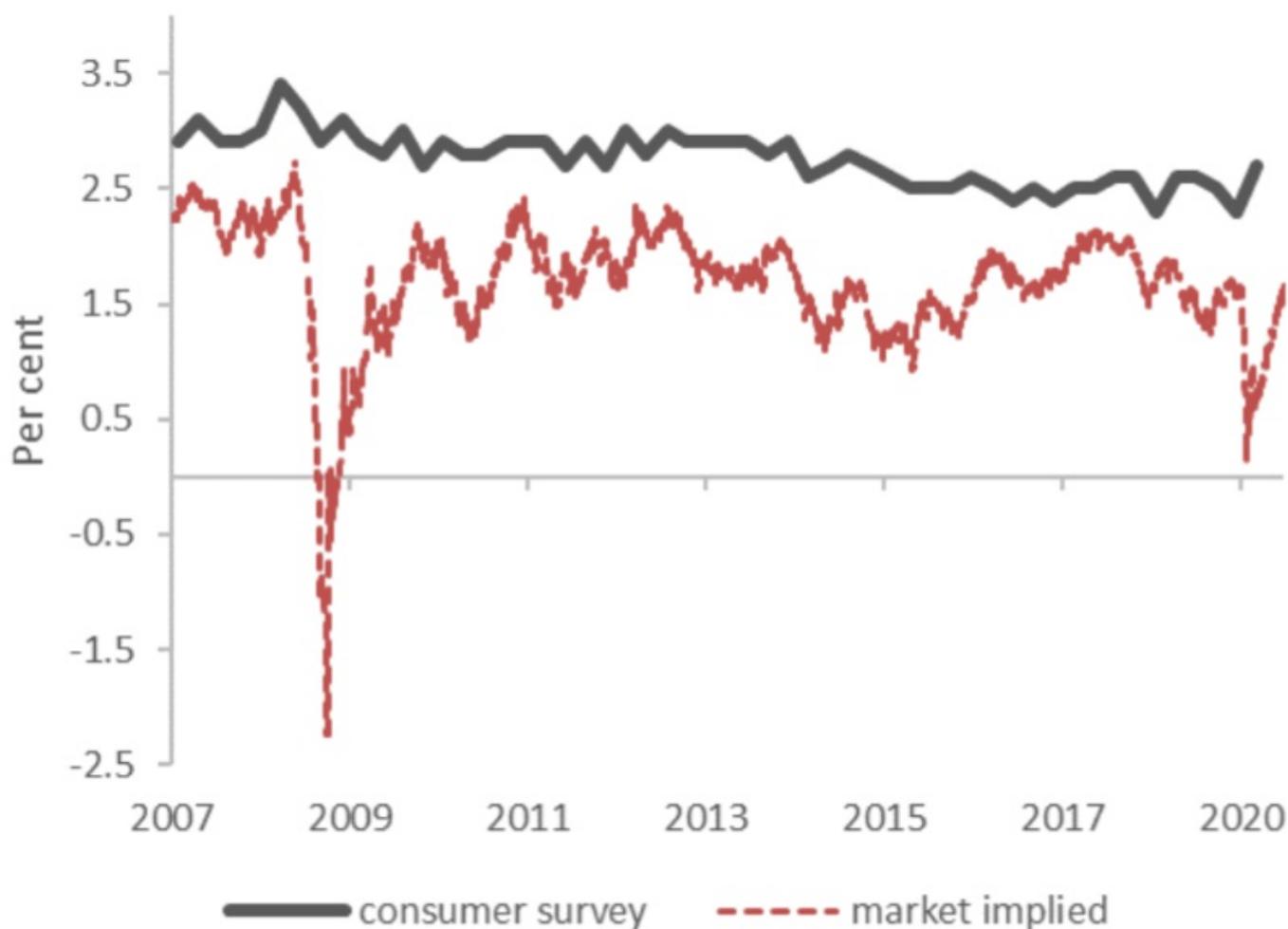
This difference between consumer surveys and financial market expectations may well reflect the fact that consumers tend to be more backward-looking when forming their expectations.

Figure 1: UK consumers' and markets' 5-year inflation expectations



Source: Bank of England

Figure 2: US consumers' and markets' 5-year inflation expectations



Source: US Treasury and University of Michigan.

In the US, however, the University of Michigan Consumer Survey shows that the pandemic has not changed households' expectations about medium-term inflation. The five-year inflation expectation remained around 2.5 percent, as it has been during the last four years (Figure 2). The Survey of Consumer Expectations on inflation analysed by the [NY Federal Reserve](#) confirms that medium-term inflation expectations have not significantly changed since the beginning of the COVID-19 crisis, while highlighting that survey participants were increasingly uncertain about inflation. The fact that medium-term inflation expectations did not drop immediately in the US may also have to do with the combination of larger monetary and fiscal responses. The fiscal stimulus has been comparatively more substantial in the US than in the UK (9 percent of 2019 GDP in the US versus 6 percent in the UK, according to the [Bruegel institute](#)), although loan guarantees have been larger in the UK.

Markets initially expected a drop in inflation, but are now back to pre-COVID-19 levels

US Treasury inflation-protected swaps (TIPS) suggest that expected inflation has only briefly declined since the outbreak of the pandemic. US five-year expected inflation declined from between 1.5 to 1.75 percent in the first two months of 2020 to 0.5 percent in March, before rebounding to 1.5 percent in August (Figure 2).

The modest decline in inflation expectations in the US and the UK according to bond markets stands in stark contrast with what was seen during the financial crisis, when five-year expected inflation became negative in both the US and UK, reaching troughs of -2.2 percent in the US (November 2008) and -1 percent in the UK (December 2008).

A comparison of inflation expectations over time suggests that markets may be betting that the COVID-19 crisis will be more short-lived than the financial crisis. Certainly, the financial sector is much better capitalised now than it was in 2008/09. Also, the supply shock caused by COVID-19 and the associated lockdowns, alongside the demand shock, may play a role. Lost output during the lockdown (and during partial reopening) implied a rise in unit costs (mostly due to fixed costs or costs like rent etc.) and higher mark-ups (mostly due to a lower turnover in the service sector). These might have played a role in the milder downward adjustment in inflation expectations, despite the much larger contraction.

Longer maturities along the implied inflation spot curve strikingly confirm how both curves have remained flat for both the US and the UK. Financial markets are still predicting lower implied inflation at lower maturities, but the difference between the five-year and 30-year is unimportant: US 30-year expected inflation is 6 basis points higher than the five-year at 1.71 percent, and UK 30-year expected inflation is 14 basis points below the five-year at 3.15 percent. This does not mean markets expect the Fed or the Bank of England not to achieve their inflation target. Rather, it implies that the perceived risks of deflation based on the yield curve are anyway [limited](#) for now.

To conclude, there is no sign of a major change in inflation for the moment. Although inflation expectations remain low for the short-term, the information contained in financial markets shows little to no changes for the medium-term, while movements in household surveys remain rather mixed, particularly for the UK. However, as the relationship between expectations and outcomes has become blurred, [especially in recent years](#), we should be careful when assessing the role of expectations in guiding future policy, particularly during periods of heightened uncertainty like this one.

This post represents the views of the authors and not those of the COVID-19 blog, nor LSE. A previous version of this article appeared on the [NIESR blog](#).