FISCAL POLICY AND INFLATION

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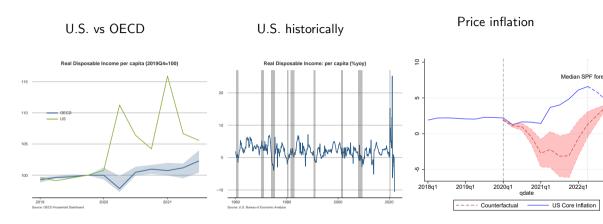
Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco

Fiscal Policy and Sovereign Debt

IMF-CARF-TCER-Waseda University Conference
June 2024

Slides based on findings from Carvalho, Ferrero, Mazin and Nechio (2024), Carvalho and Nechio (2023), Jordà and Nechio (2023).

Covid policy responses and inflation



Source: Jordà and Nechio (2023), "Inflation and Wage Growth Since the Pandemic," European Economic Review.

Stronger correlation between expected inflation and debt since fiscal woes

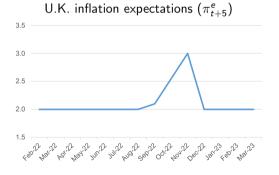
Correlations between inflation and gross debt projections

	$\rho(\pi_{t+2,3}^e - \pi_{t+2,3}^*, D_{t+5} - D_{t+1})$		$\rho(\pi_{t+2,3}^e - \pi_{t+2,3}^*, D_{t+8} - D_{t+1})$	
Processed (01/00/0010 00/01/0001)	Level 0.4***	Δ 30-day	Level 0.28***	Δ 30-day 0.09*
Pre-unanch. (01/22/2018 - 08/31/2021) Since unanch. (09/01/2021 - 01/20/2023)	0.4***	0.03 0.33***	0.28****	0.09**
Since 1^{st} round $(10/03/2022 - 01/20/2023)$	0.76***	0.59***	0.72***	0.3*

- Since 2018, professionals survey projections for debt/GDP path
- Correlations between $(\pi_{t+2,3}^e \pi_{t+2,3}^*)$ and $(D_{t+h} D_{t+1})$, $h = \{5,8\}$
 - Sharp increase in correlations since expectations unanchored
 - Additional step-up close to Oct. 2022 election
 - These held despite BCB's contractionary stance and inflation declining sharply

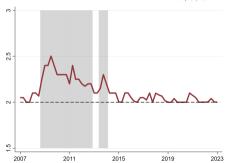
Credibility can be challenged in advanced economies

- U.K. long-term expectations rose and fell following fiscal announcements
- Reported concerns about fiscal

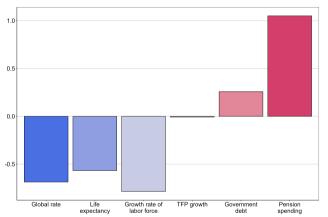


- U.S. expectations rose after GFC
- But remained well anchored since the pandemic





Fiscal spending and r-star



- Estimates from ECM on panel of OECD economies from 1979-2019
- Interaction of variables with degree of financial openness
- Global factors summarized by a global real rate variable