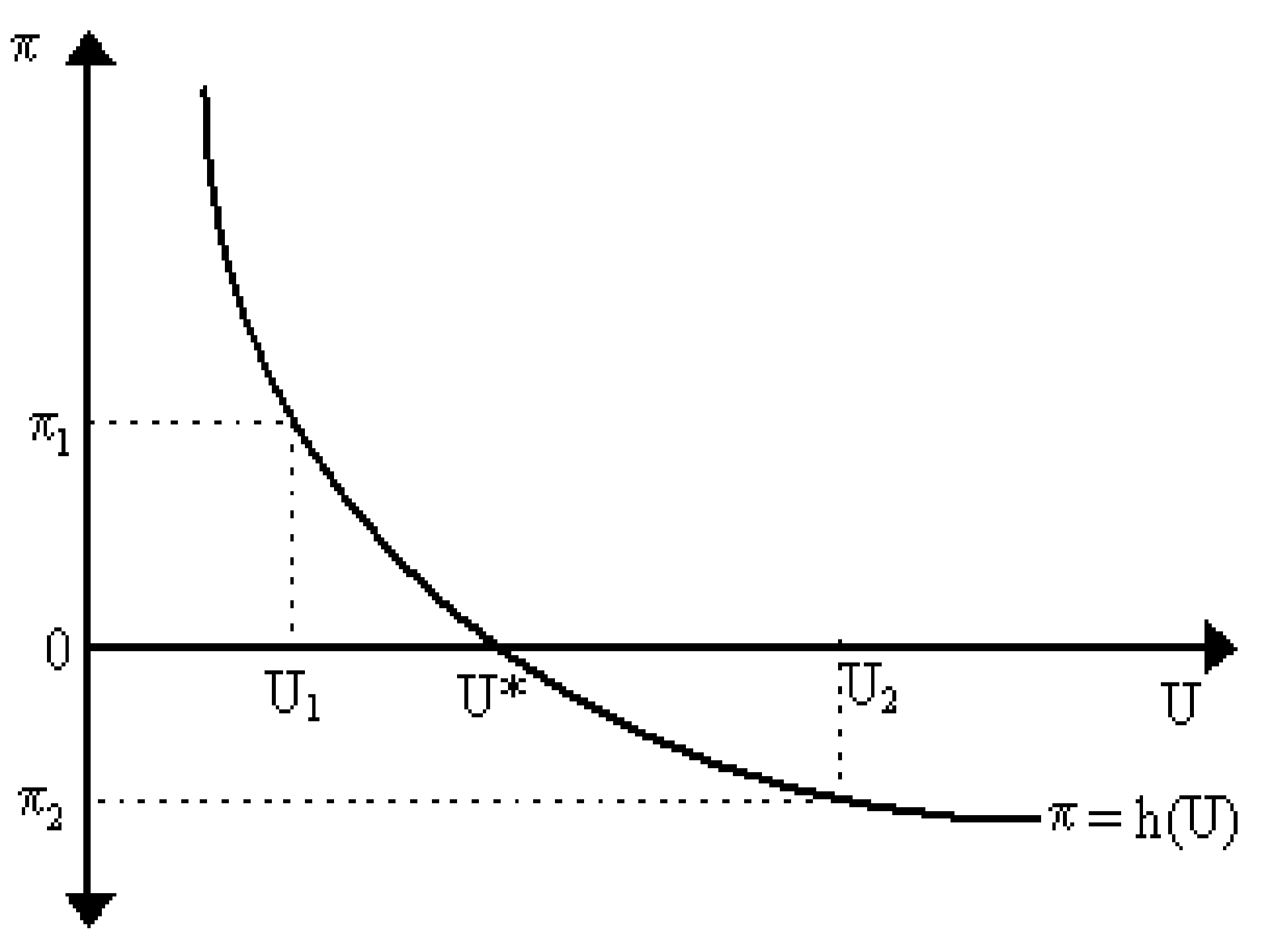


Część II:

**Ewolucja polityki
pieniężnej**

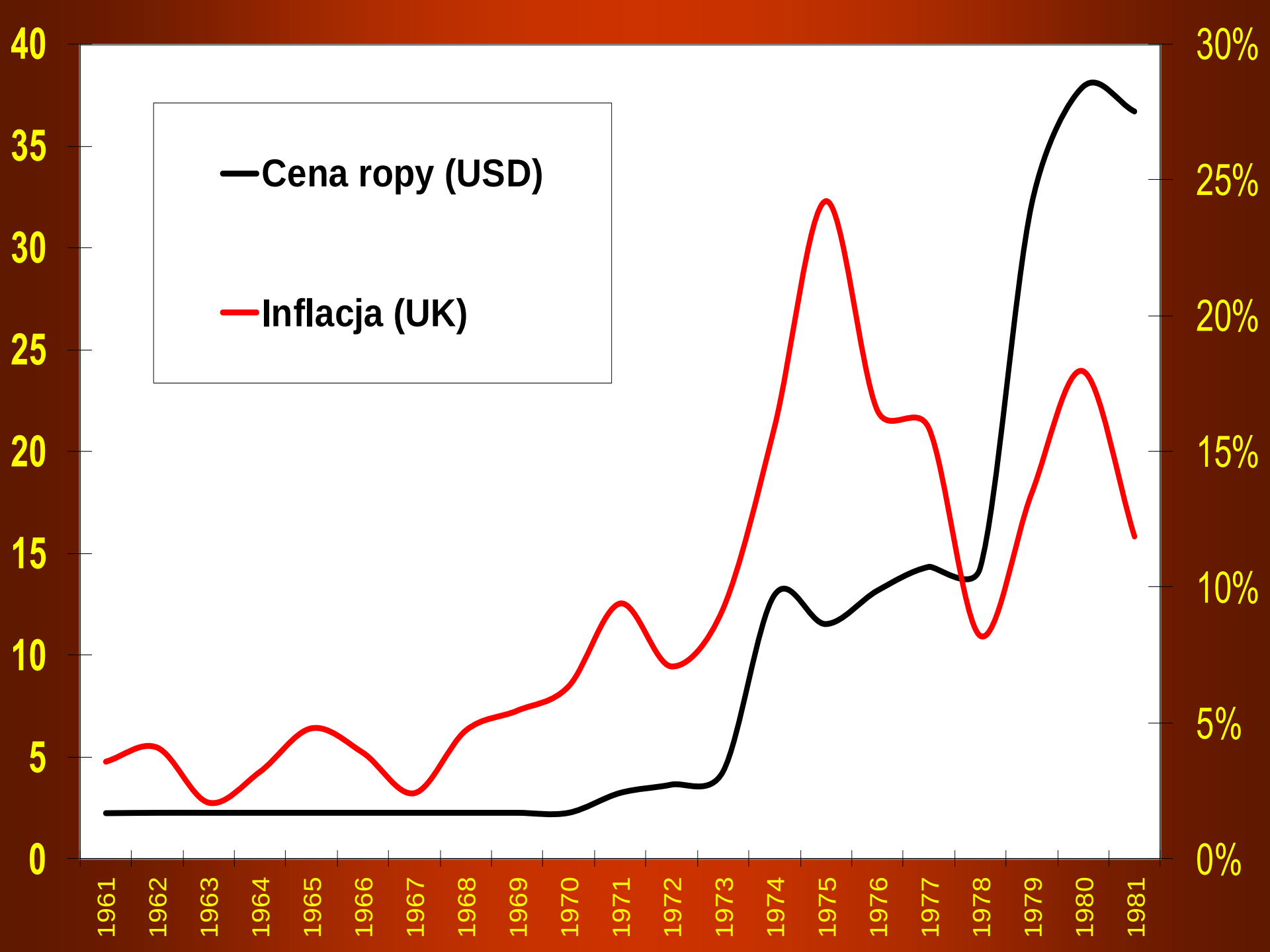
**2. Kontrola podaży
pieniądza**

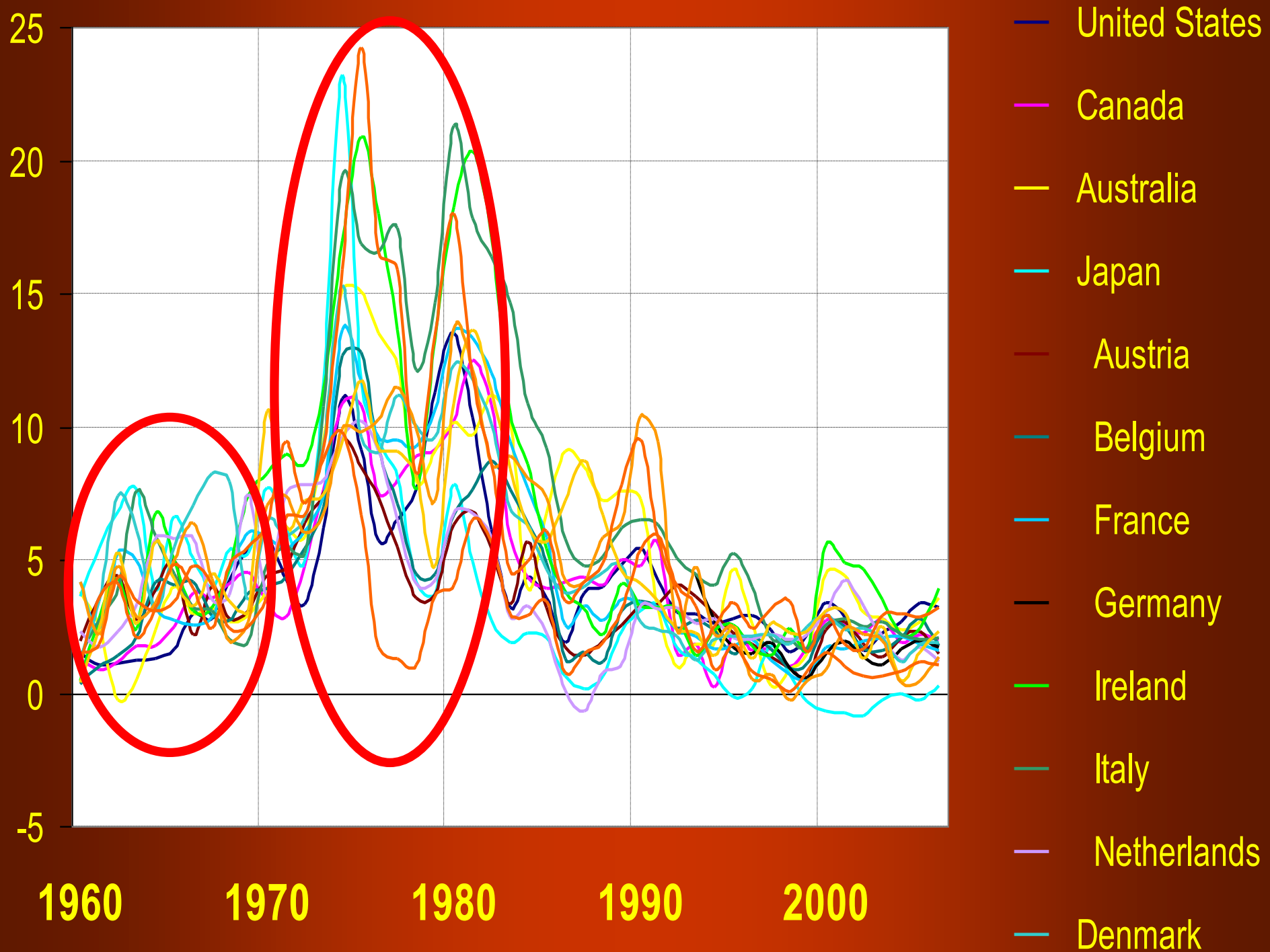
- **W drugiej połowie lat 60 pojawiła się wyraźna presja inflacyjna.**
- **Stabilność krzywej Phillipsa skłaniała banki do wierzenia, że mogą wybierać pomiędzy różnymi połączeniami tempa wzrostu i inflacji.**



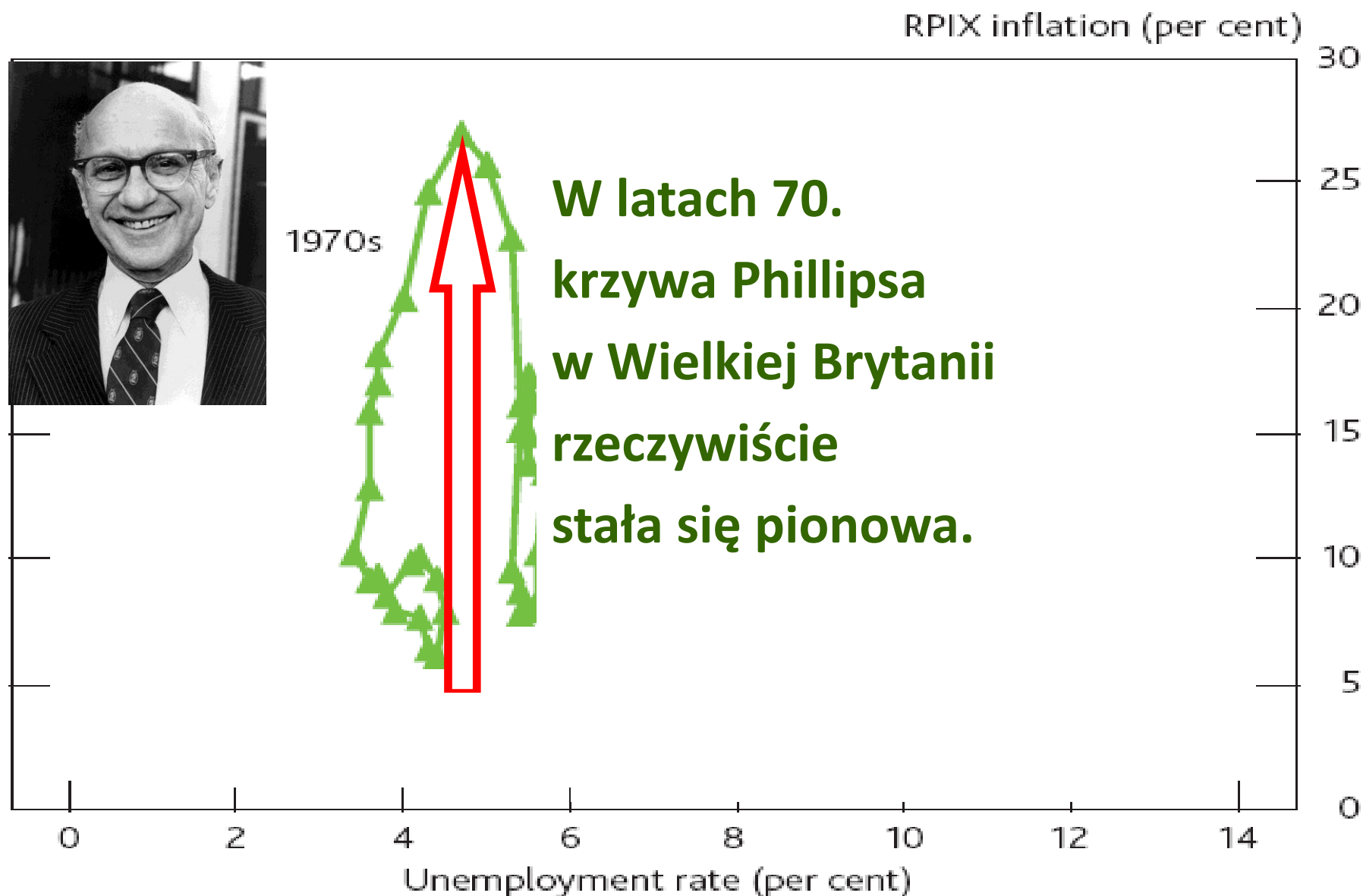
- **W końcowych latach 60. Milton Friedman i Edmund Phelps ostrzegali, że próby zmniejszenia bezrobocia na drodze ekspansji monetarnej będą prowadzić ostatecznie tylko do trwałego wzrostu oczekiwań inflacyjnych i inflacji (Phelps 1967, Friedman 1968).**

- **W latach 70. dwa szoki naftowe doprowadziły do Wielkiej Inflacji.**

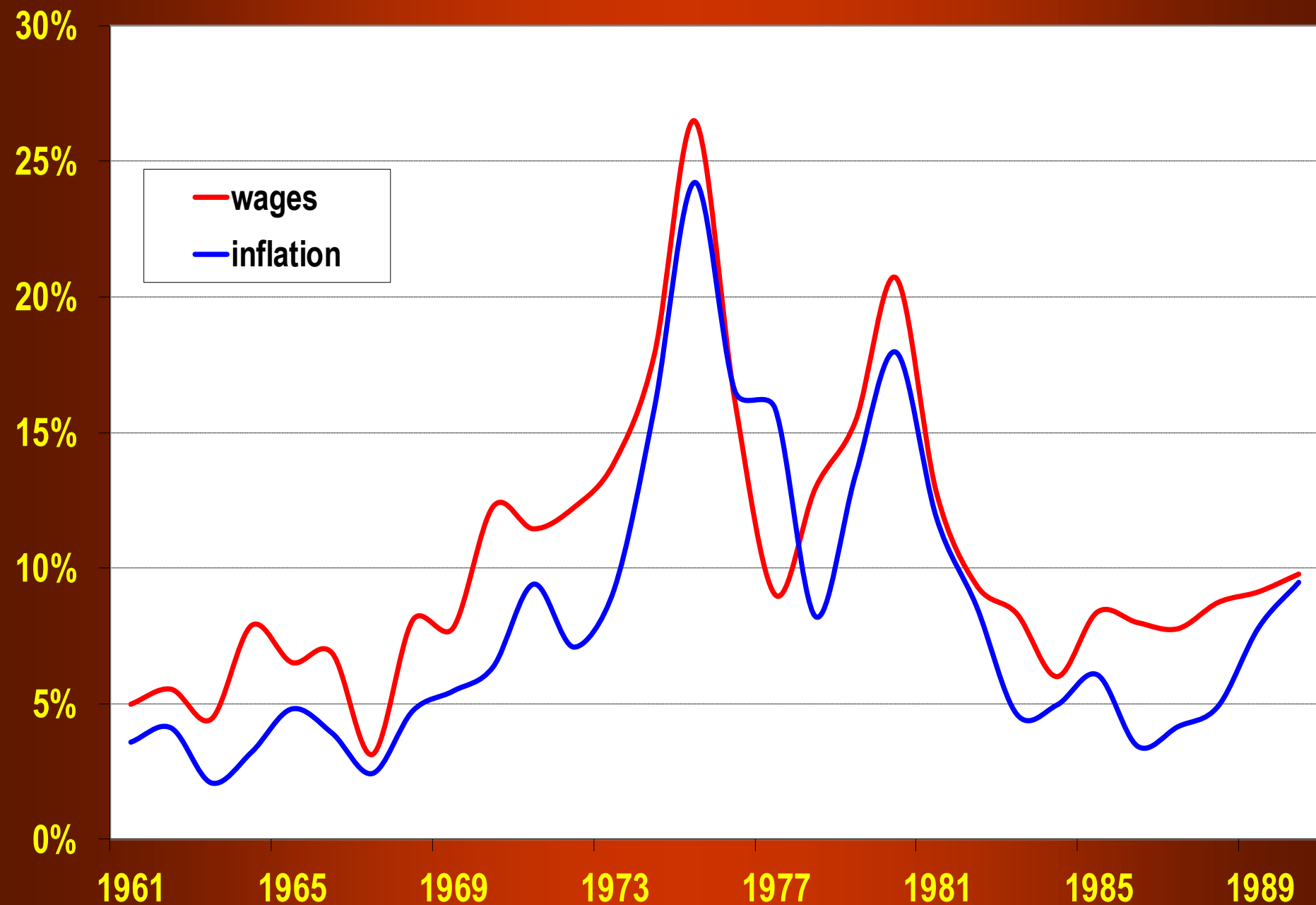




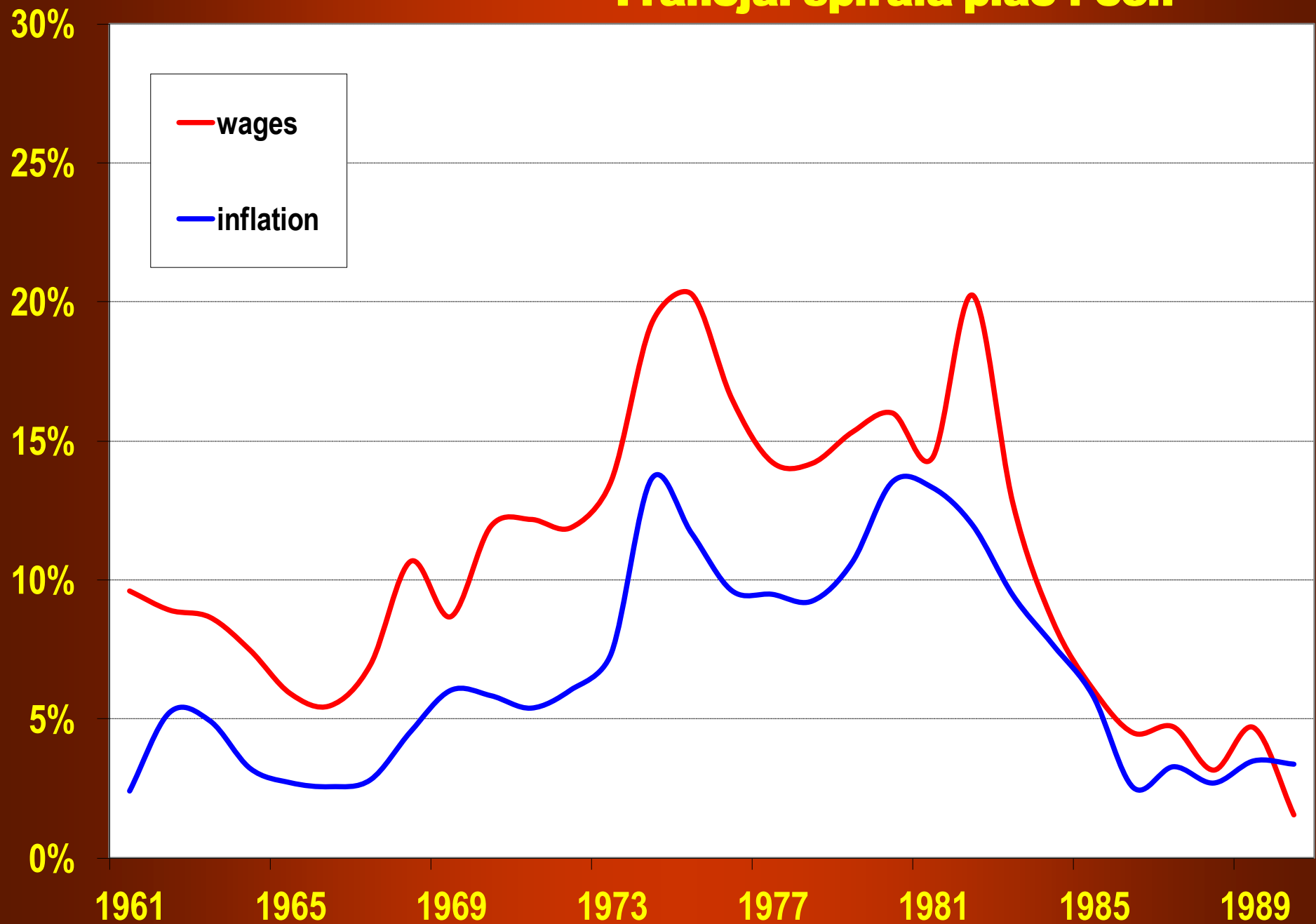
UK Phillips curve



Wielka Brytania: Spirala wzrostu płac i cen



Francja: spirala płac i cen



**Co napędzało spiralę płac i cen:
Czy tylko „iluzja pieniądza”
(postrzeganie wartości nominalnych jako realne)?**

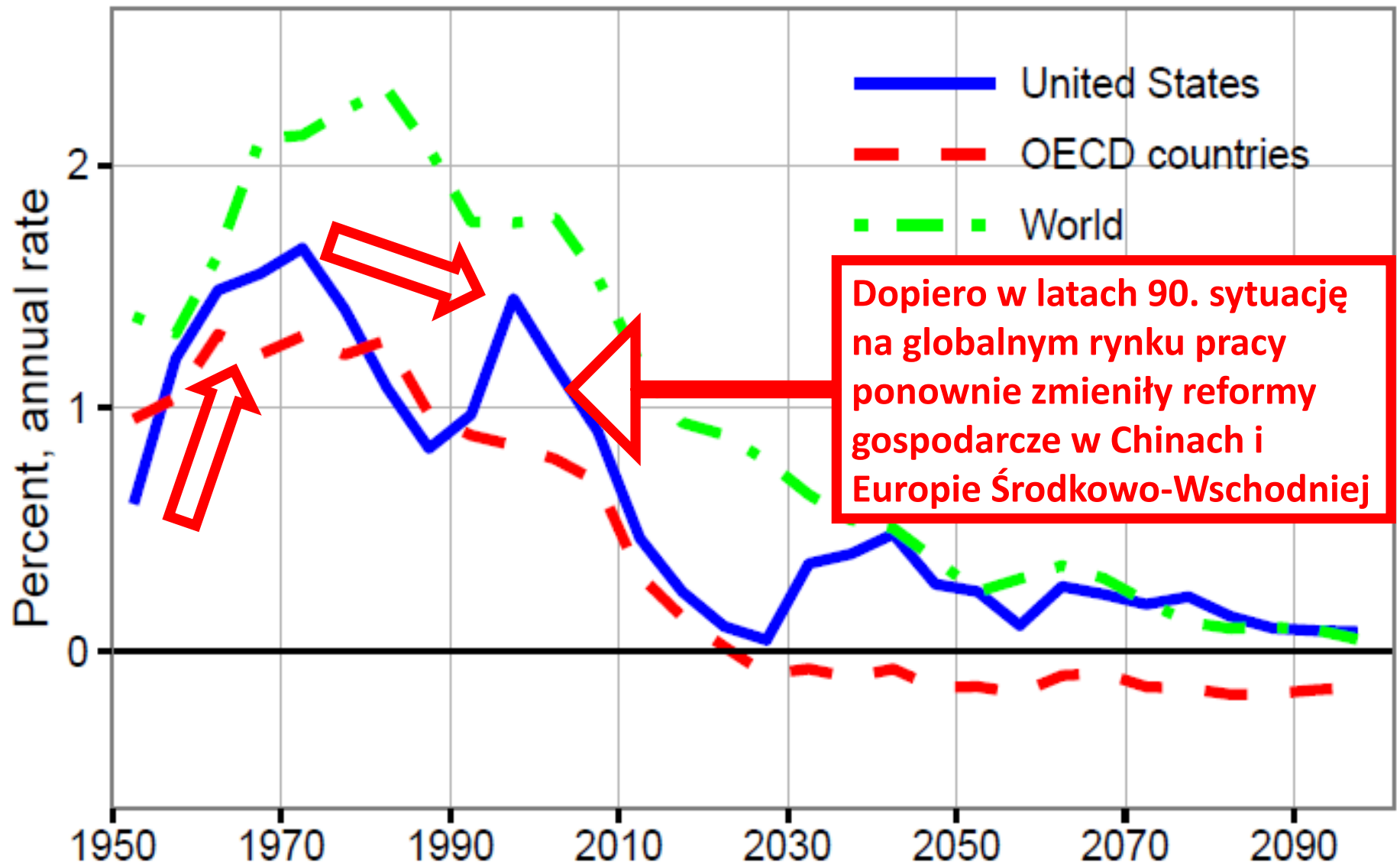
- Jak powiedzieliśmy, w latach 50. i 60. niskiej inflacja sprzyjała stałości kursów walut, demografia i wysokiej tempo wzrostu wydajności.
- W latach 70. wszystko to uległo zmianie.

Kursy zmienne rodziły ryzyko, że silna deprecjacja waluty może powodować wzrost inflacji.

W 1976 r. Brytyjczycy bali się, że wytworzy się wręcz negatywne sprzężenie zwrotne pomiędzy spadkiem kursu funta i wzrostem inflacji.

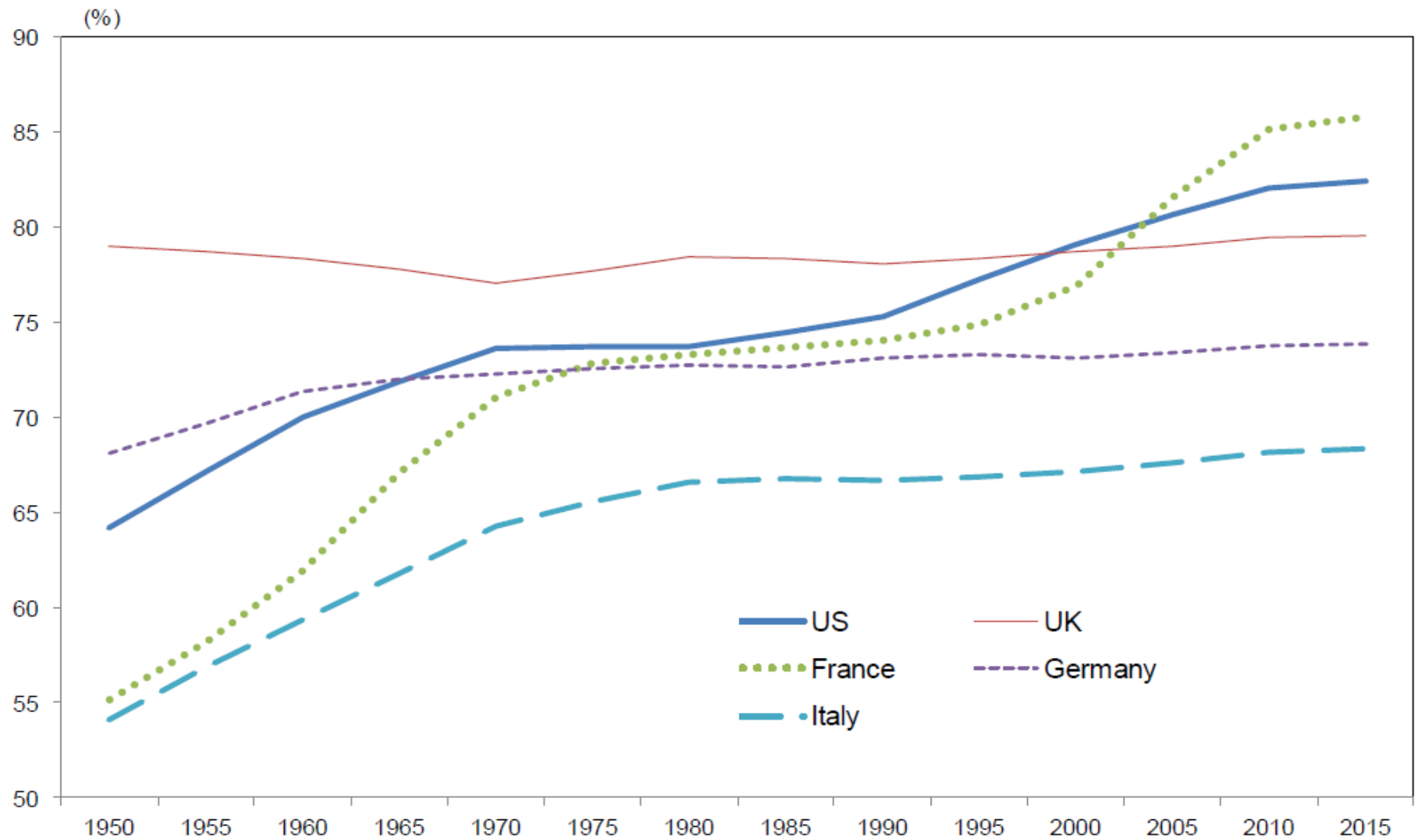
Co zrobili, by uniknąć takiej sytuacji?

Working-age population growth



Dopiero w latach 90. sytuację na globalnym rynku pracy ponownie zmieniły reformy gospodarcze w Chinach i Europie Środkowo-Wschodniej

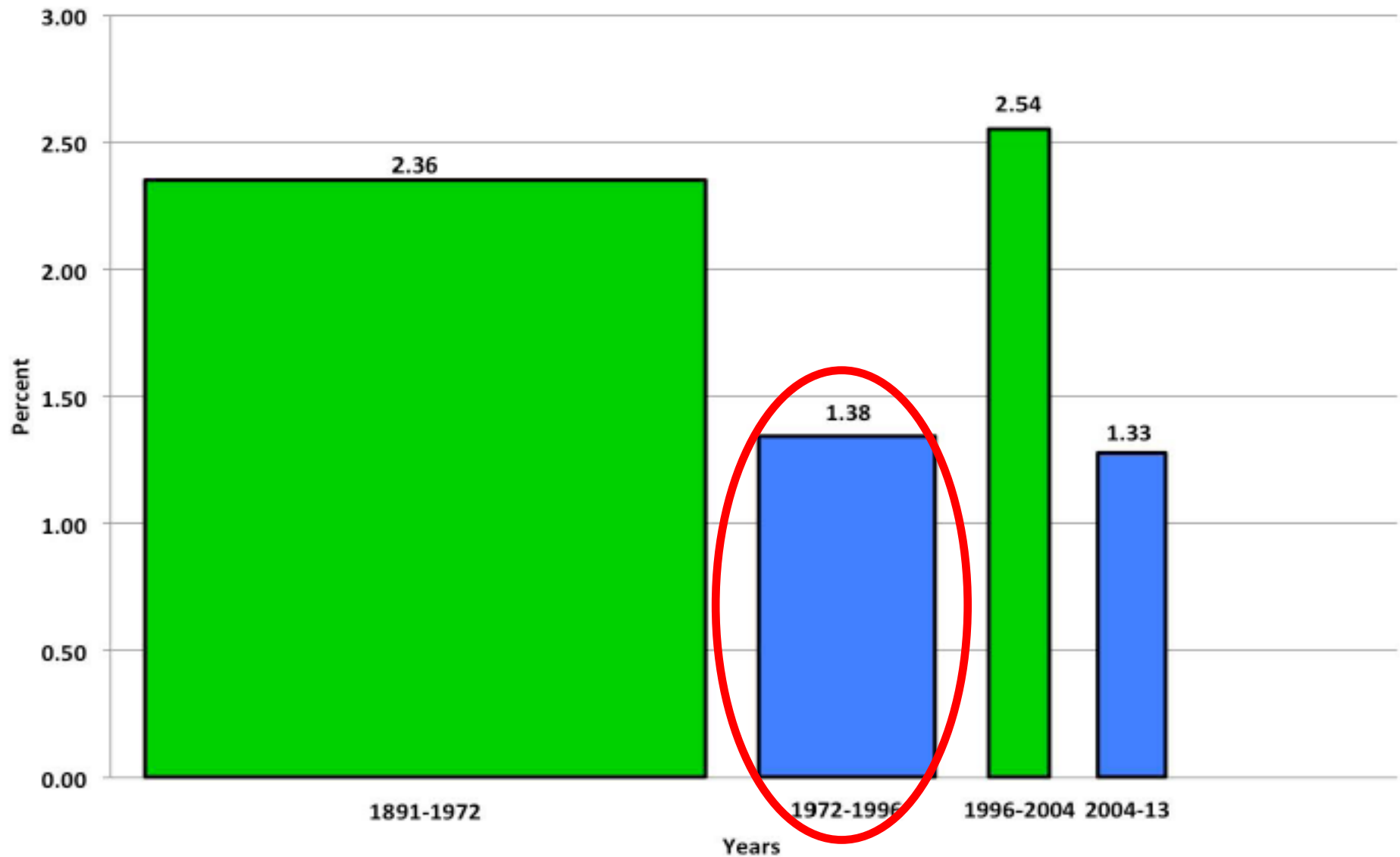
Urbanization in the West slowed down in the 70s



Richard C. Koo (2014). Piketty's inequality and local versus global Lewis turning points, *Real-world economics review*, issue no. 69

- In the 1970s, there was the beginning of the infamous “productivity slowdown”: average productivity growth fell to its 1974-95 average of 1.5 percent after an average of 3.3 percent over 1948-73.
- L. Ball, G. Mankiw, The NAIRU in Theory and Practice, April 2002, p. 31

Figure 5. Annualized Growth Rates of Output per Hour, 1891-2013



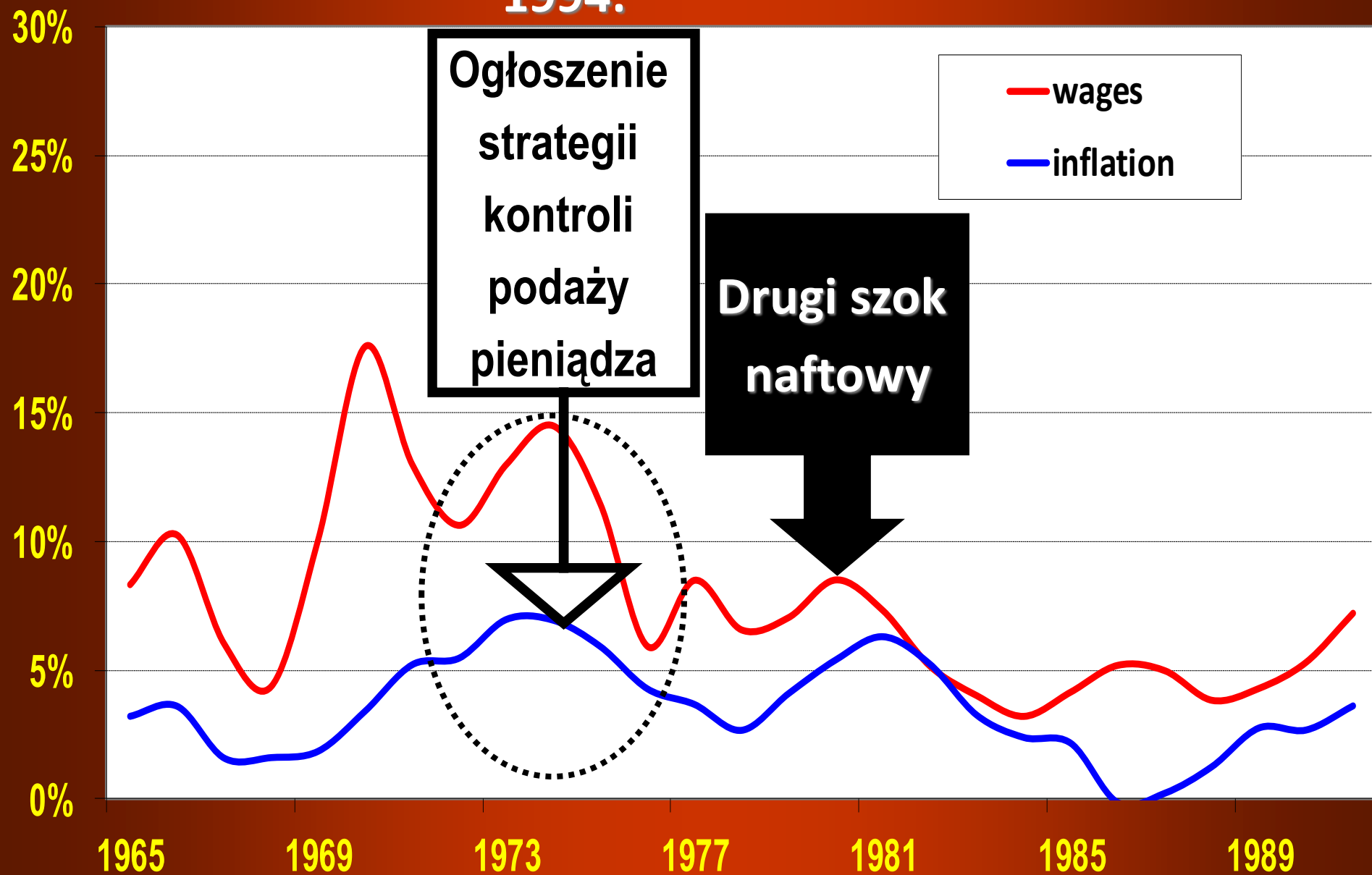
Robert J. Gordon (2014), "The Demise of the U.S. Economic Growth: Restatement, Rebuttal, and Reflections" NBER Working Paper No. 19895

Dlaczego rządy i ekonomiści mieli w latach 70. wątpliwości czy banki centralne powinny silnie zaostrzyć politykę pieniężną?

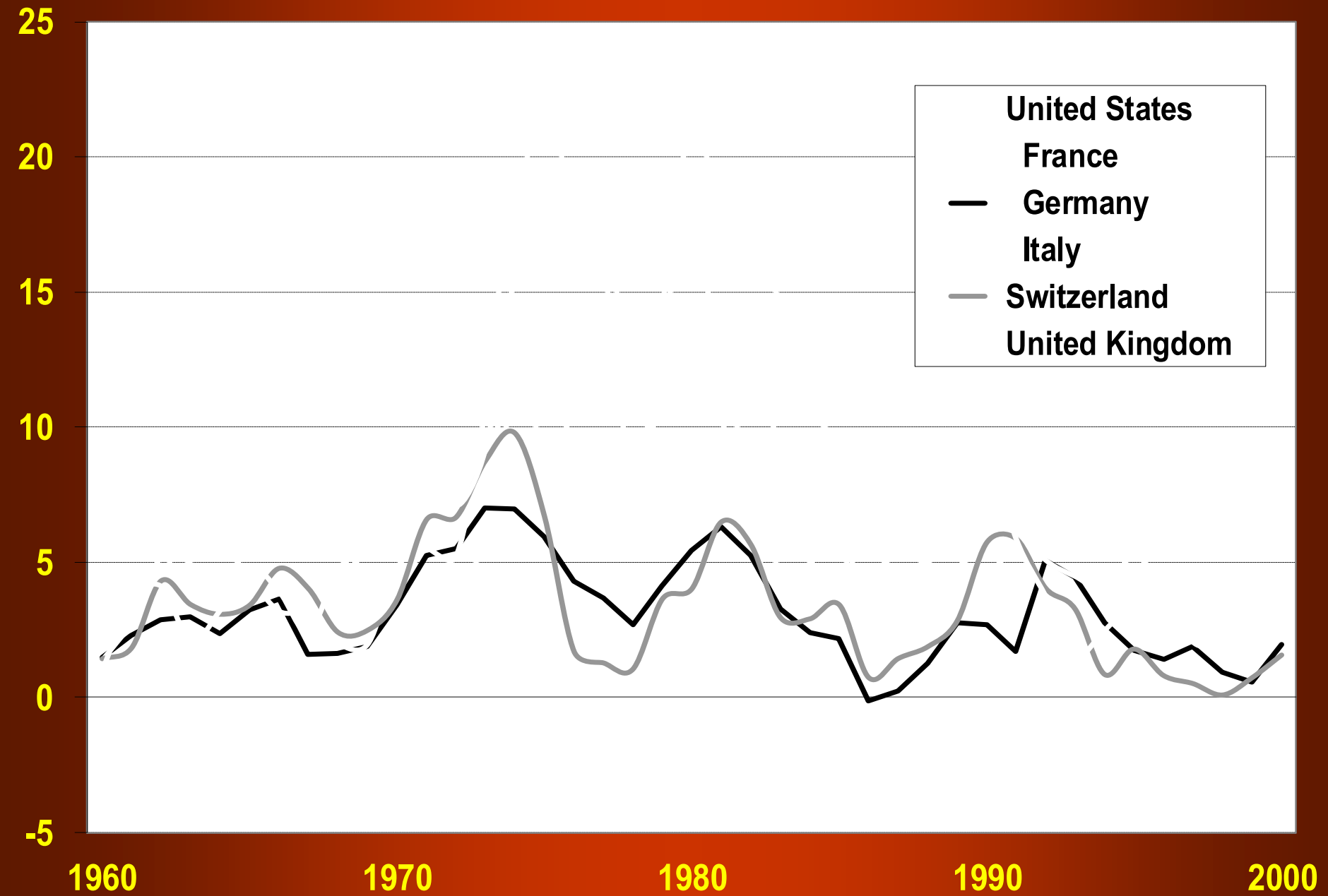
- Due to militant desire of union members for wage increases the price-control must bear down selectively hard on the few hundred largest industrial corporations which do have quasi-oligopolistic prices (Samuelson 1978)
- Democratic capitalist economies will suffer high unemployment and slow real growth for some years to come (James Tobin 1982)

**Dlaczego Bundesbank i SNB
skutecznie powstrzymały spiralę
wzrostu płac i cen?**

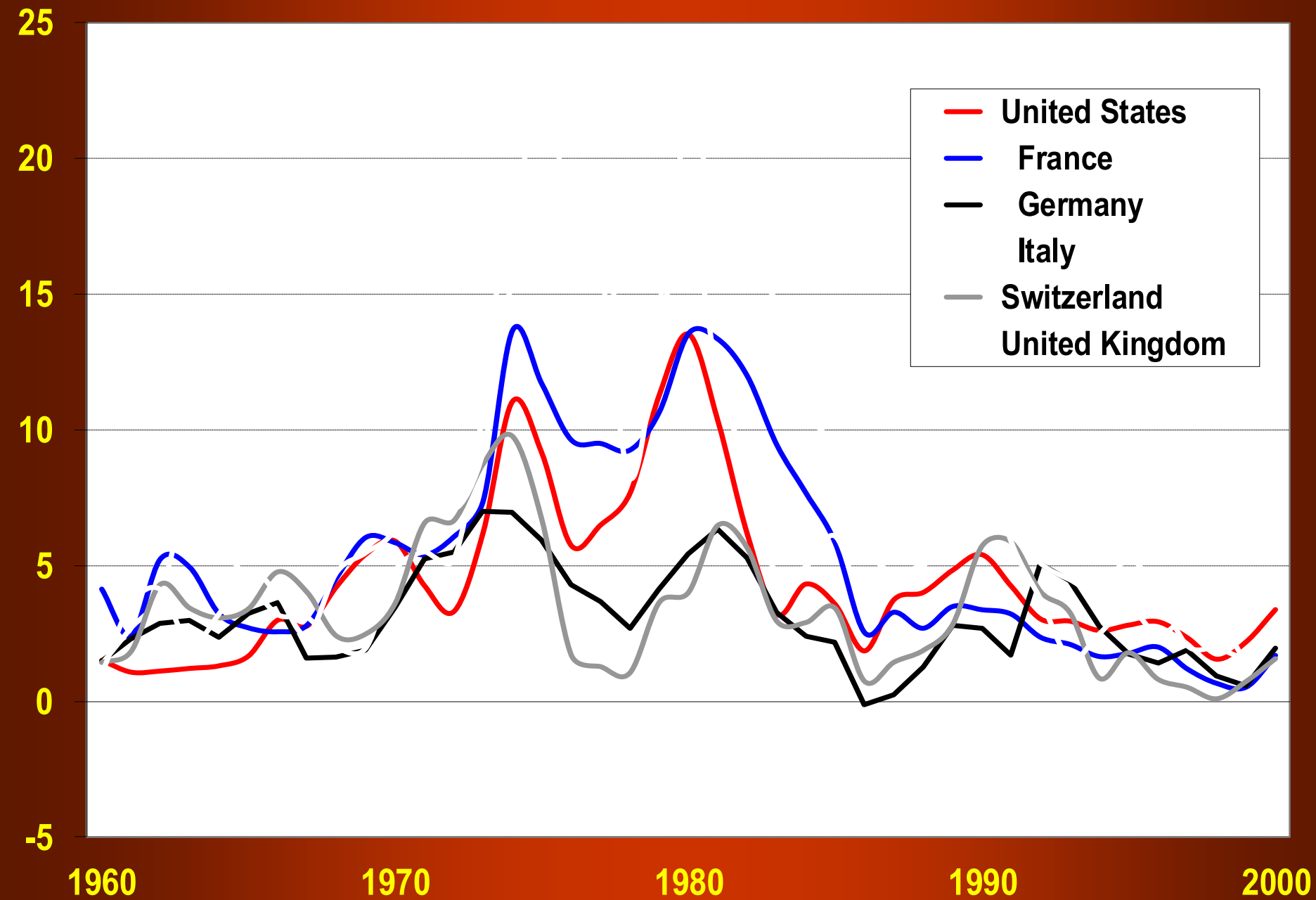
1994: Niemcy



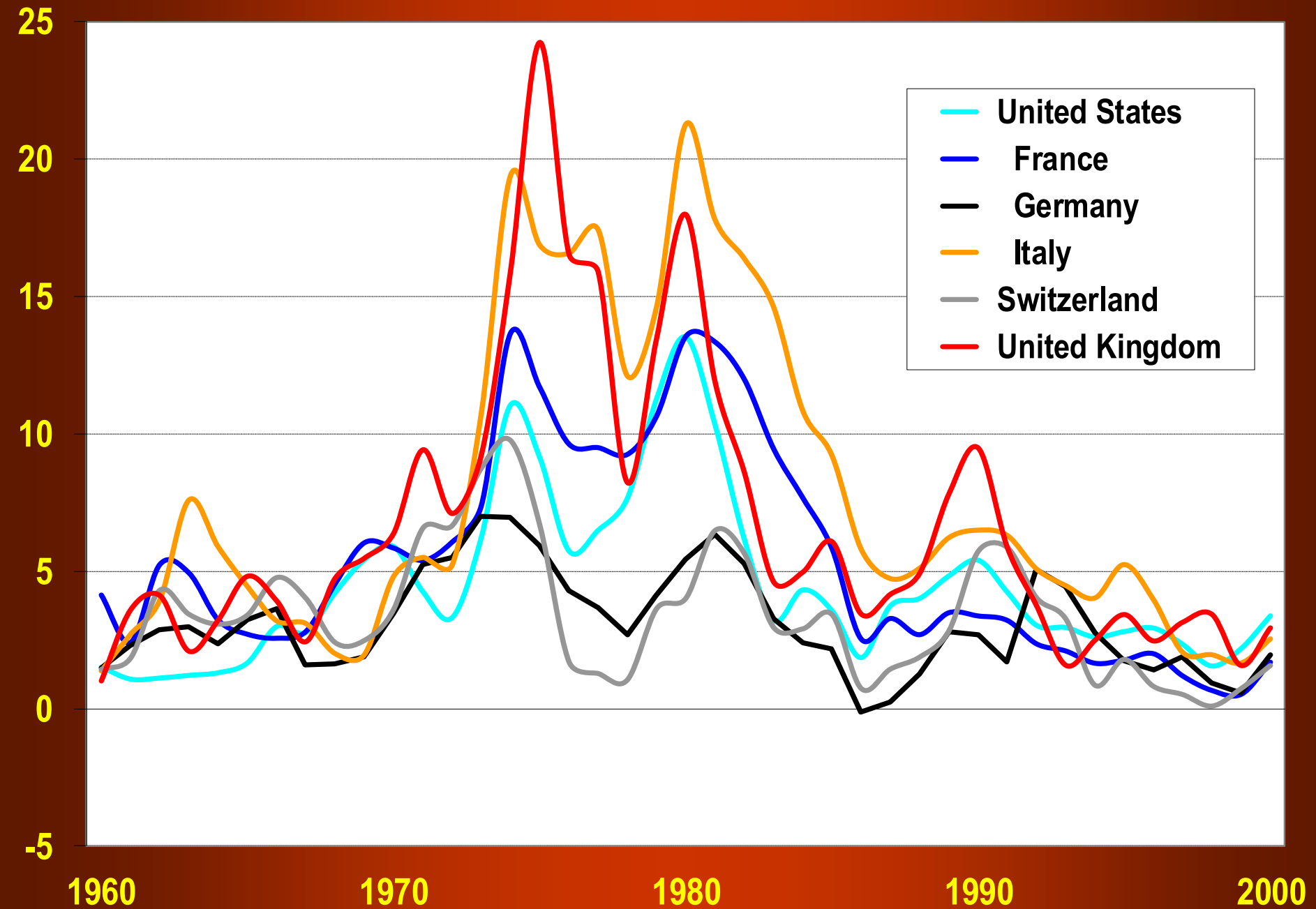
INFLATION



INFLATION



INFLATION

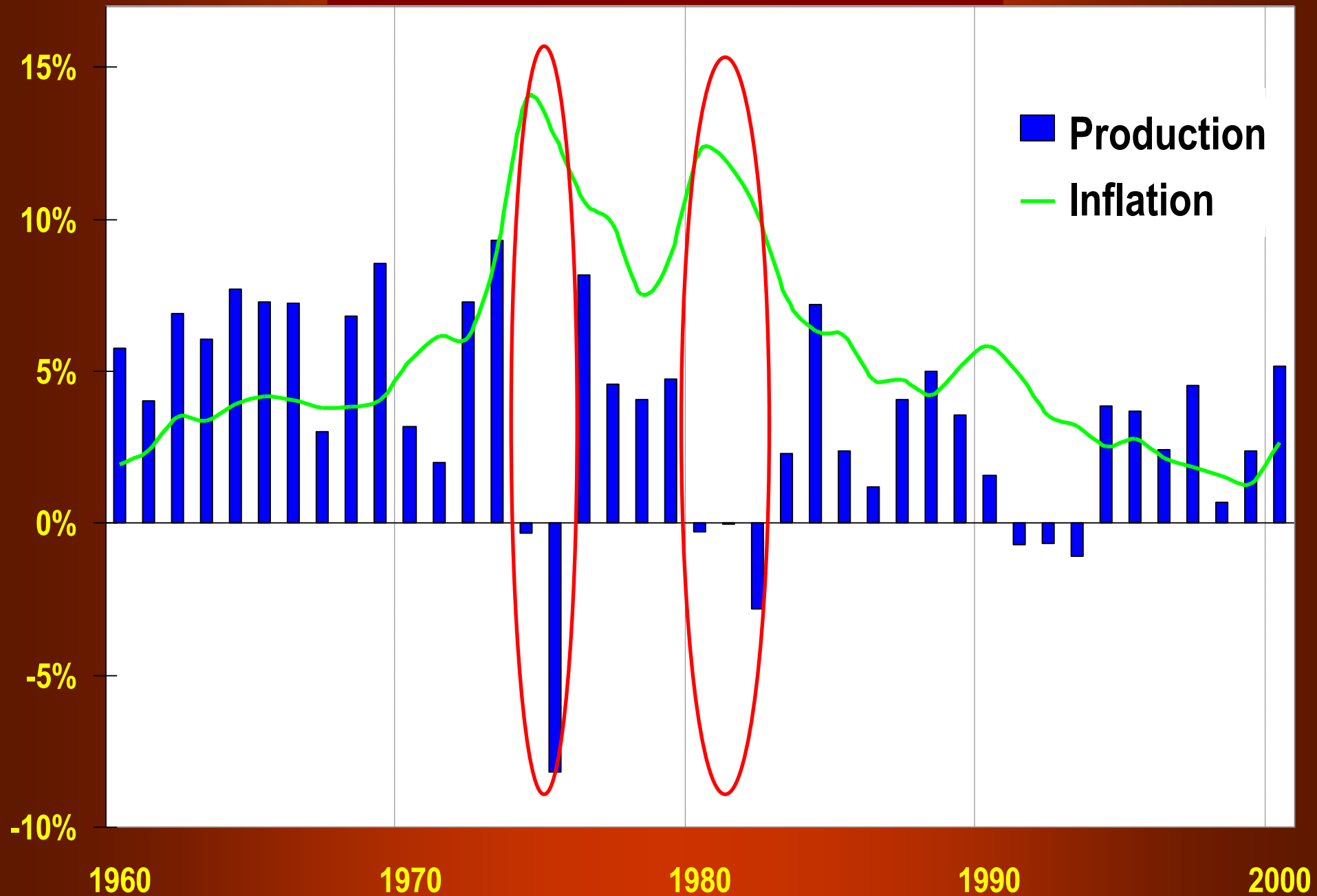


Co spowodowało stagflację?

kurs funta



Industrialized countries



- **The collapse in confidence:**
- **by the mid-1970s share prices had fallen by about three quarters relative to average wage**
- **uncertainties raised by industrial conflict,**
- **rising inflation,**
- **profit squeeze,**
- **productivity slowdown,**
- **international disorganization,**
- **and threats of deeper state involvement in industry.**

Co sprzyjało dokonaniu zmian w polityce gospodarczej i skupieniu się na pro-rynkowych reformach strukturalnych (supply-side economics)?

- In 1973 British Labor Party Conference approved a plan for the next Labor government to compulsorily nationalize 20-25 of the largest manufacturing companies, around one third of manufacturing output
- French Socialist government came to power in 1981 with the plan to double, from 11% to 22%, the share of nationalized industries.

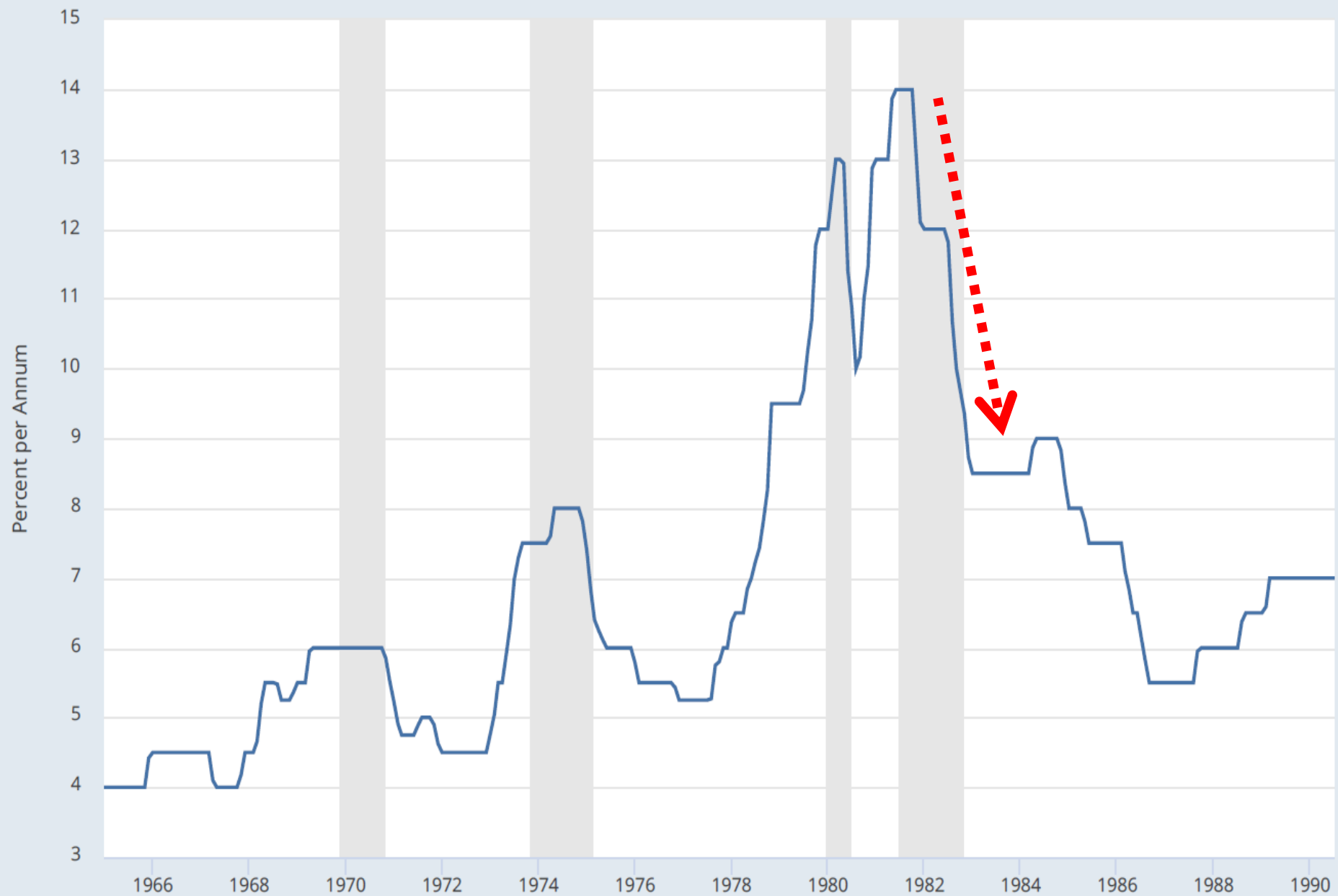
- **The neoliberal supply side revolution refocused economic policy from demand management approach towards structural reforms aiming at tax cuts and general liberalization of economies. The aim was to unleash the dynamism of the market mechanism through deregulation, privatization and restoring macroeconomic discipline.**

Po uzyskaniu niezależności banki centralne poszły śladem Buby i SNB – podejmując silnie restrykcyjną politykę pieniężną.

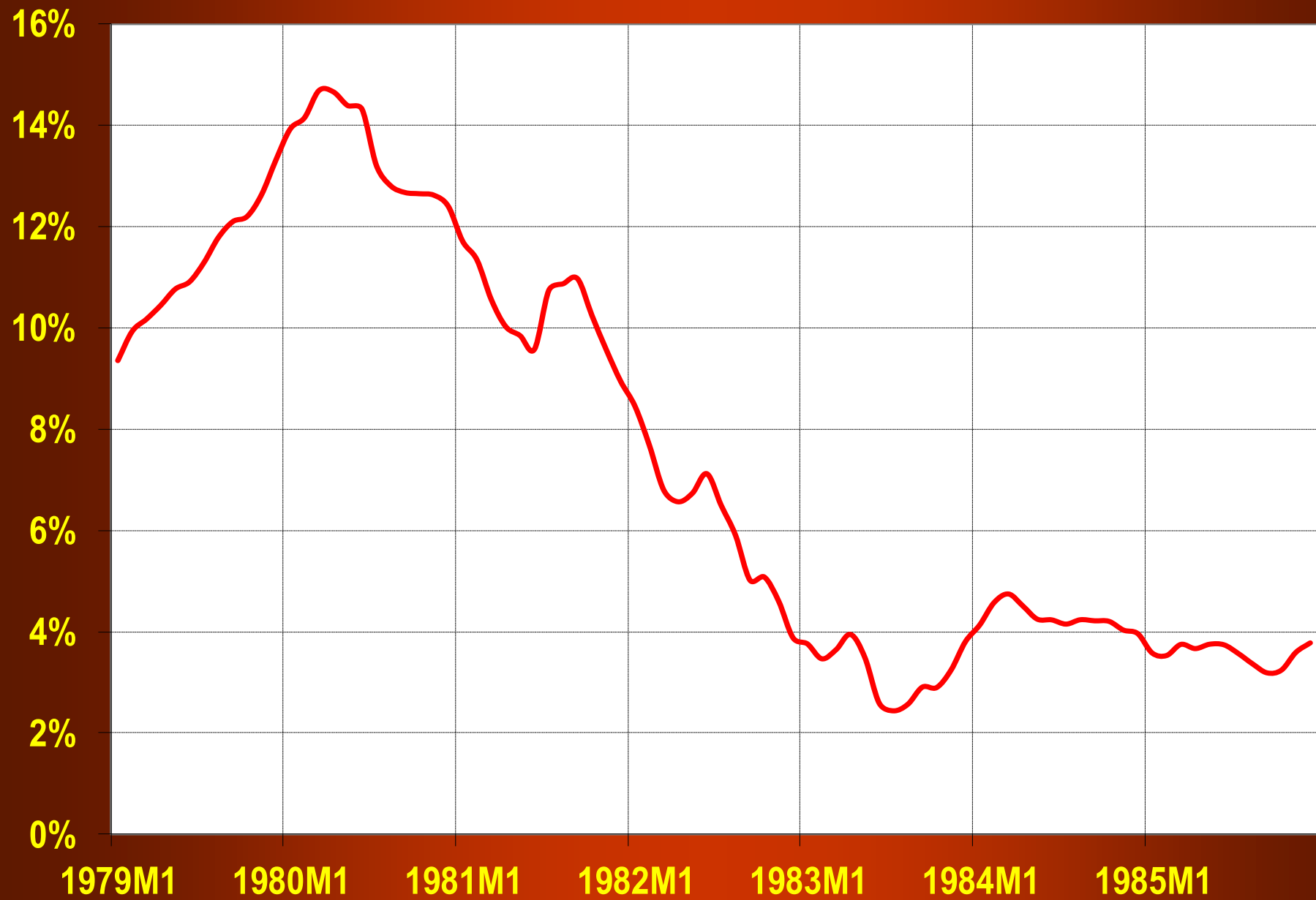
- In 1978, the so called Humphrey-Hawkins Act was enacted that required to add price stability to the Federal Reserve original post-second war policy target of full employment.
- This legislative change empowered Paul Volcker, a later Fed chairman, in his assault on double digit inflation.

- In 1979, the Federal Reserve decided to use tight money to fight inflation.
- The policy succeeded in bringing inflation down,
- but also generated the worst slump since 1930s.

**Dlaczego silne złagodzenie przez Fed
polityki pieniężnej w 1982 r nie
spowodowało powrotu inflacji?**



US CPI: 1979-1985



**Nie tylko w USA dezinflacja pociągnęła
za sobą duże koszty**

Real interest rates

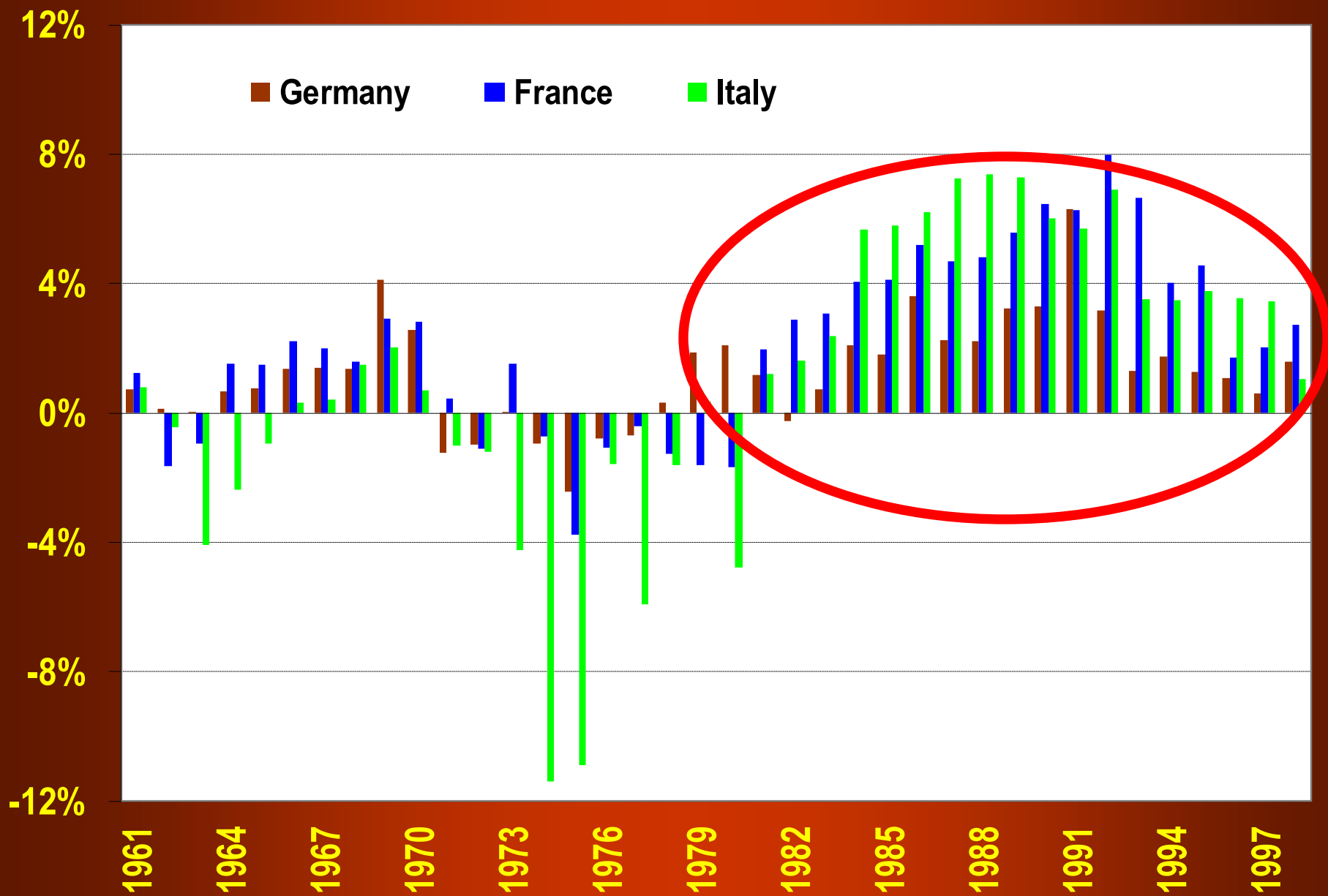
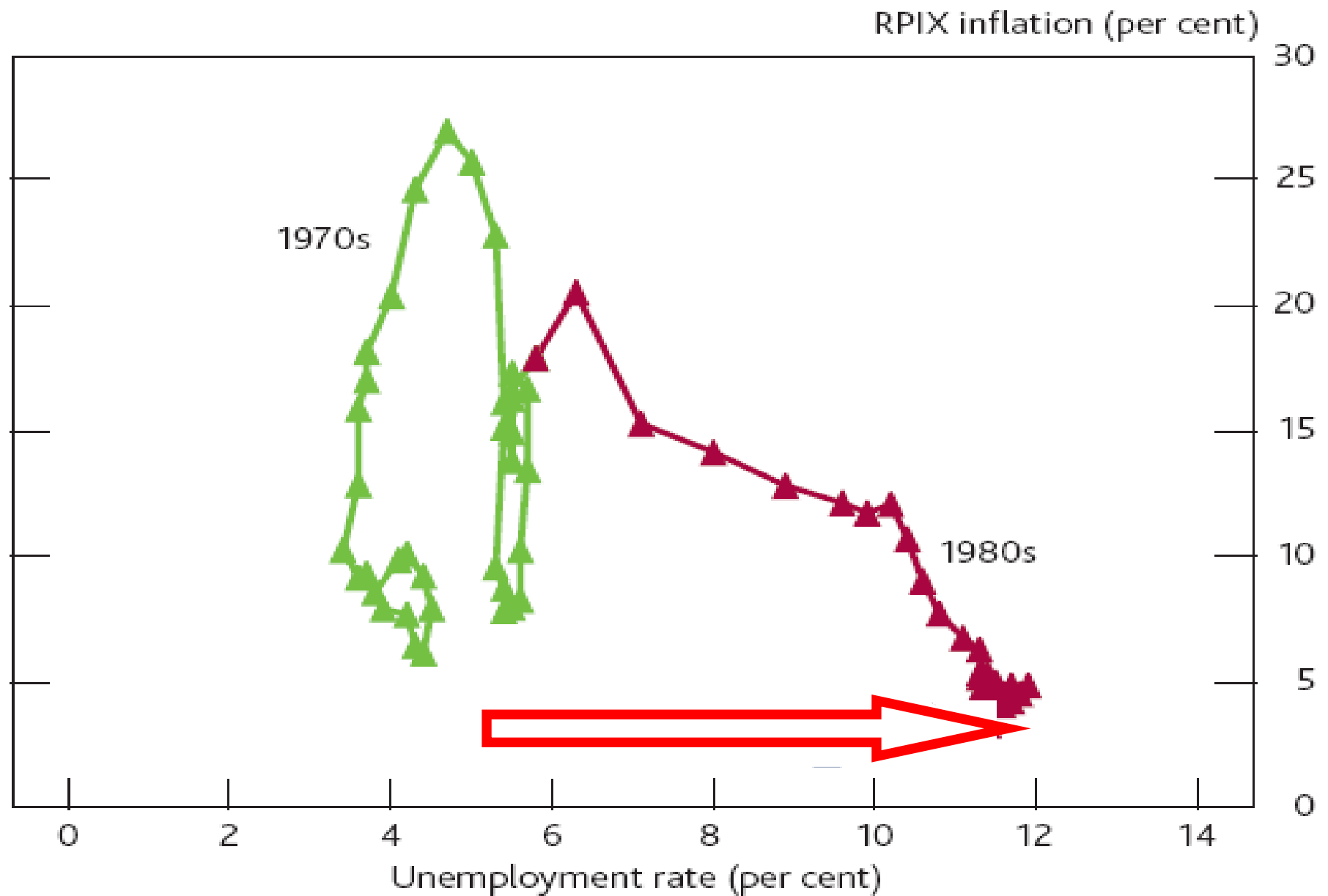
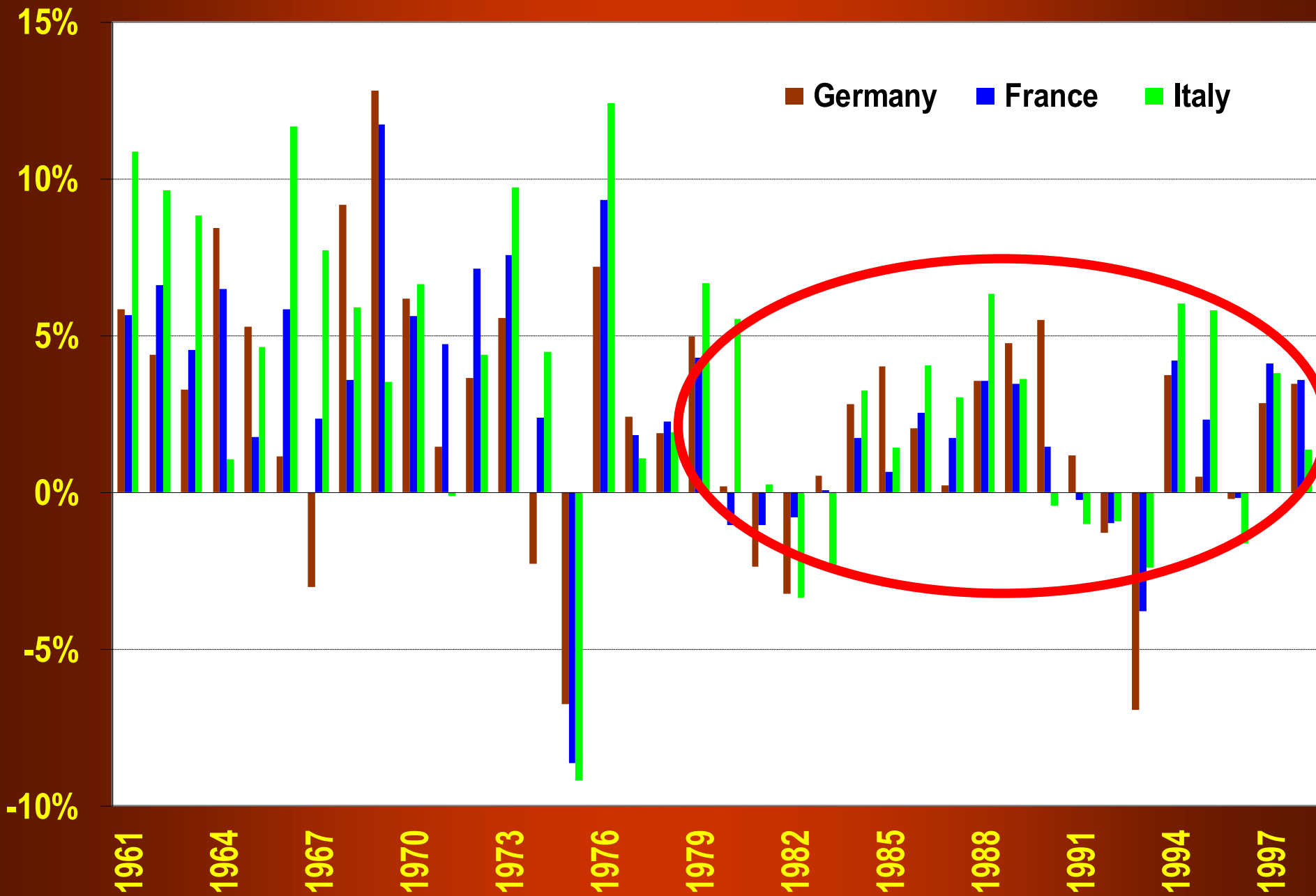


Chart 5 UK Phillips curve



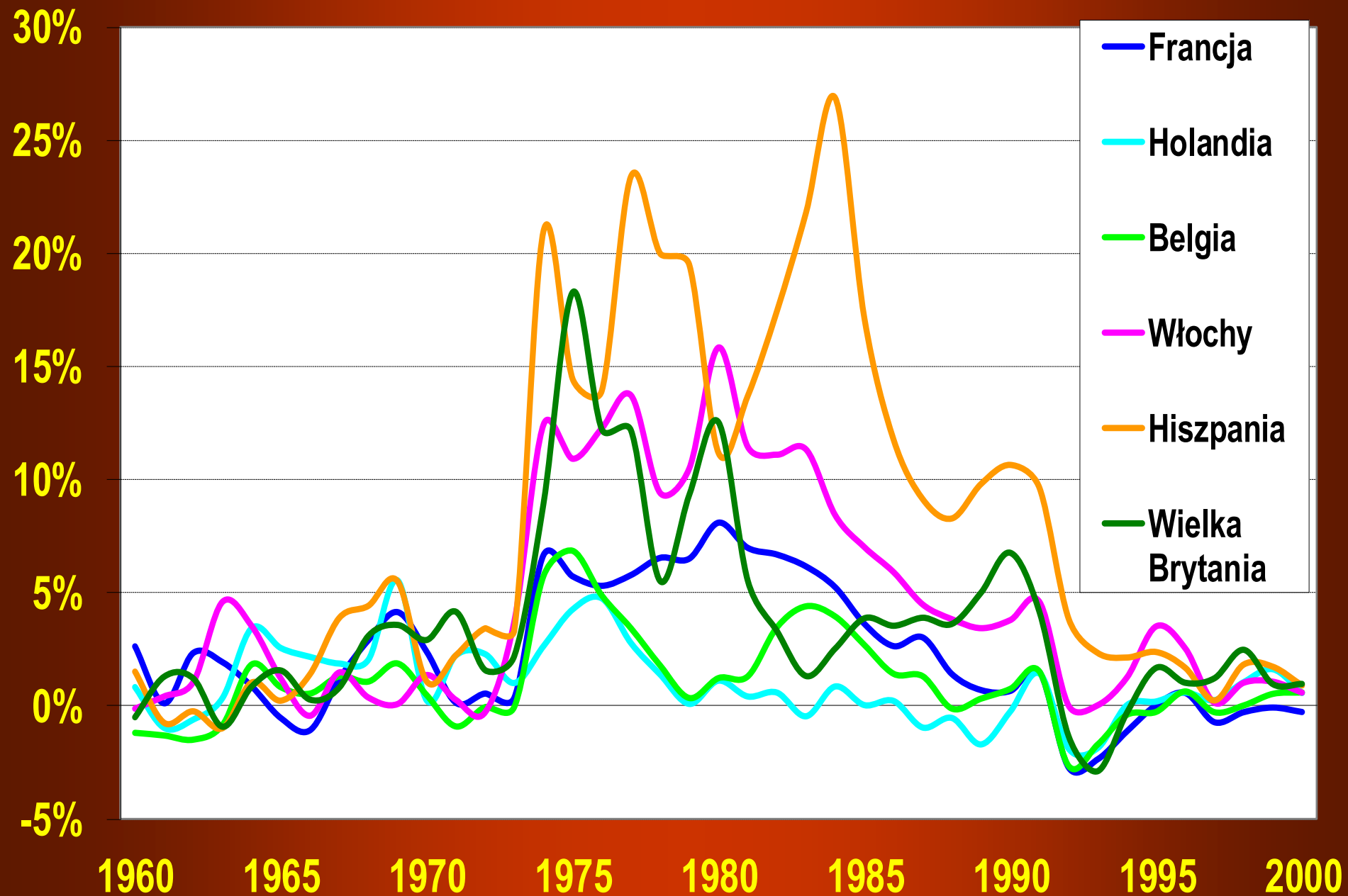
Rate of growth in manufacturing



Zastosowanie strategii kontroli podaży pieniądza

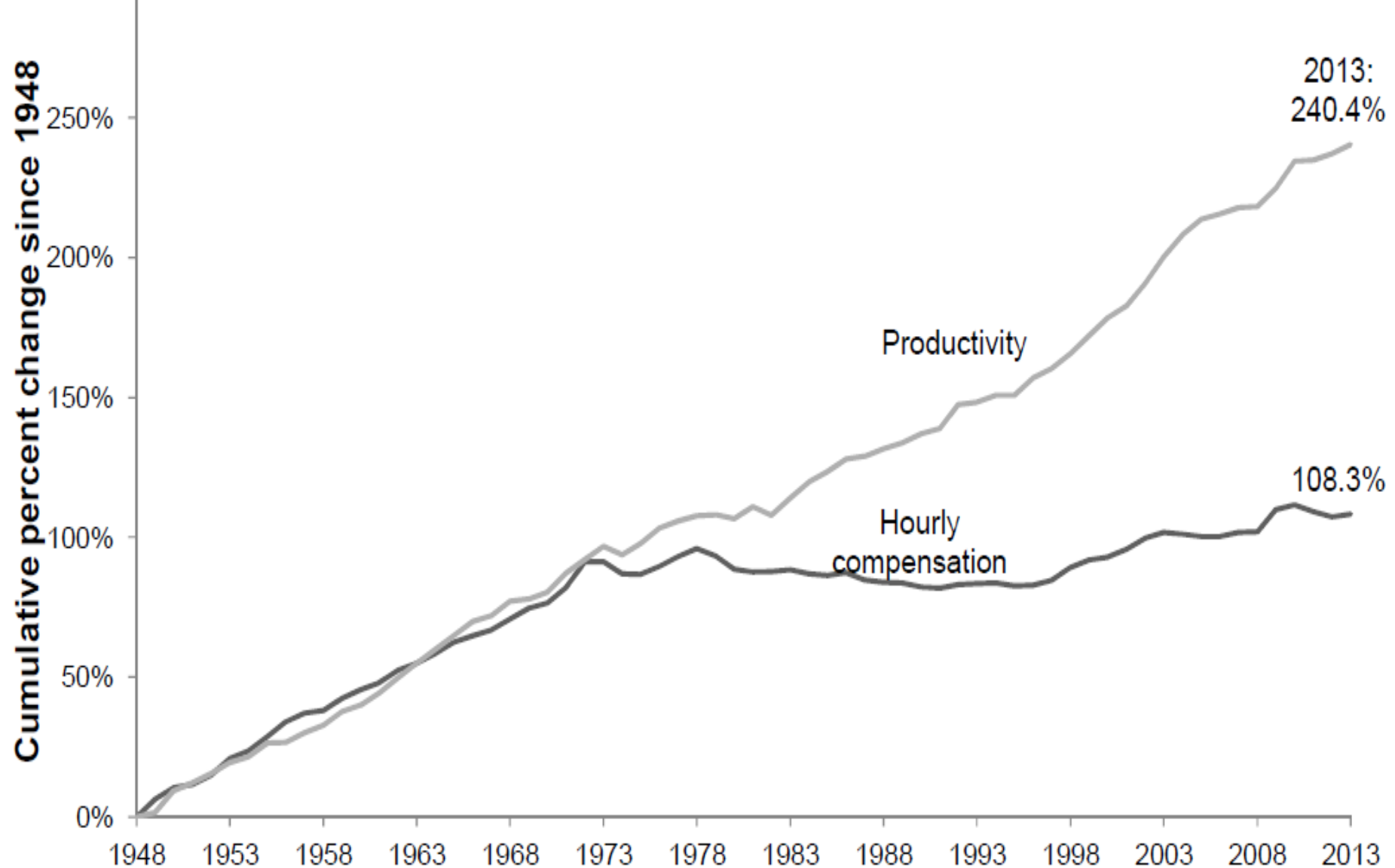
- **Niemcy 1974**
- **Wielka Brytania 1976**
- **Francja 1976**
- **Holandia 1977**
- **Hiszpania 1978**
- **Grecja 1983**
- **Włochy 1984**
- **Portugalia 1987**

Spread w relacji do CPI w Niemczech



Co sprzyjało trwałemu obniżeniu się inflacji?

- In a neoclassical world, a rise in productivity growth has no obvious effect on inflation, because higher productivity is reflected fully in higher real wages.
- The idea that productivity acceleration reduces firm' costs depends on the implicit assumption that wages do not adjust fully to productivity movements.
- L. Ball, G. Mankiw, The NAIRU in Theory and Practice, April 2002, p. 31



Thomas Palley (2015) "The US Economy: Explaining Stagnation and Why It Will Persist" [in] Gallas, Herr, Hoffer and Scherrer (eds) Combating Inequality: The Global North and South, Routledge, forthcoming 2015

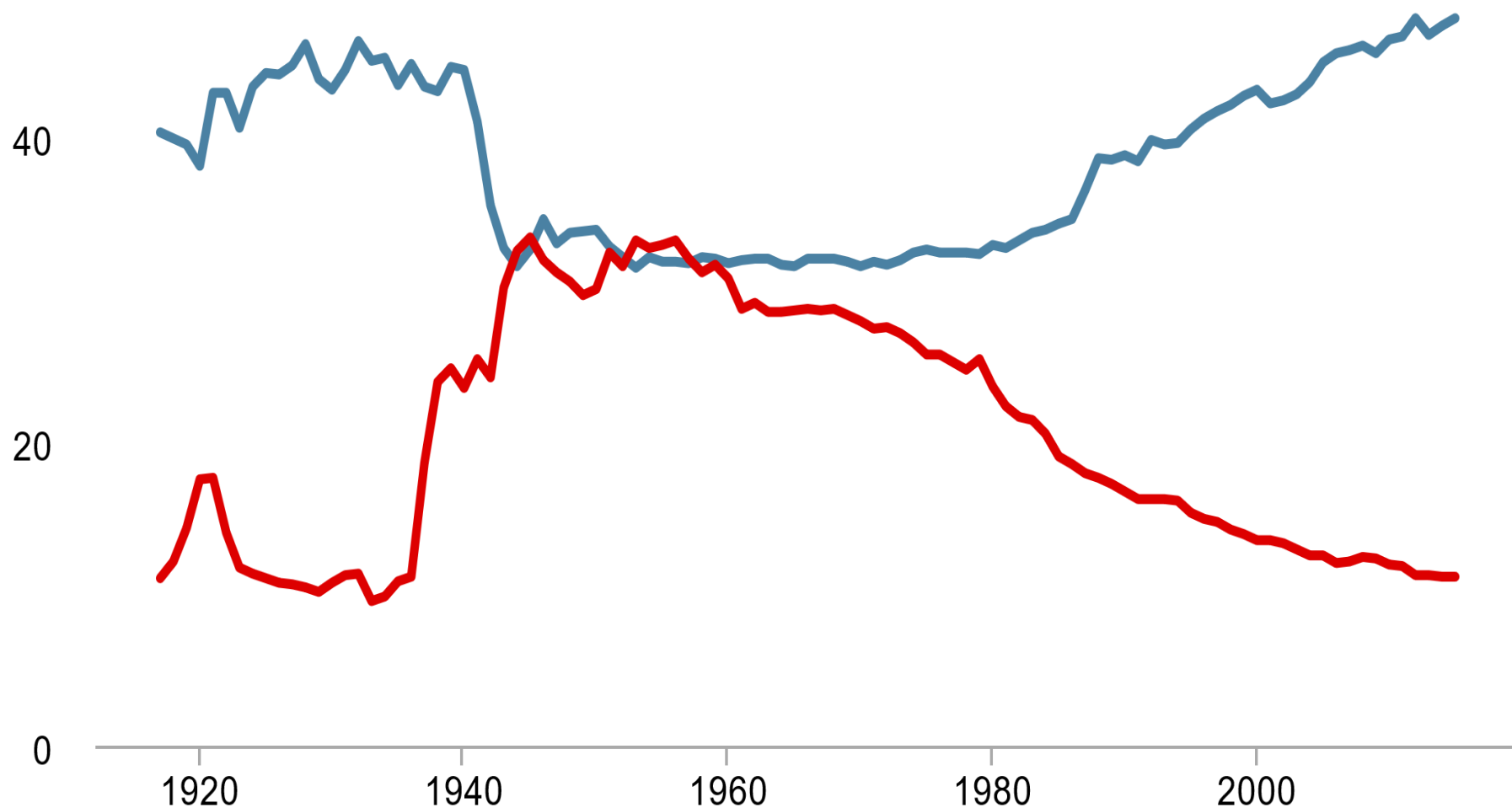
- **Although there is a large body of literature on the effect of unions on wages and productivity, little attention has focused on the role of deunionization in the rise in the wage-productivity gap. Decline in the unionization rate within industries may explain as much as one-fourth of the post-1981 increase in the wage-productivity gap (s. 49).**
- **The degree of international competition that an industry faces may influence the wage-productivity gap (s. 50)**

Madeline Zavodny, "Unions and the Wage-Productivity Gap",
Federal Reserve Bank of Atlanta *Economic Review*, 1999 Second Quarter

60%

Share of income going to the top 10 percent

Union membership



Josh Bivens et. al. (2017). „How today’s unions help working people,
Economic Policy Institute

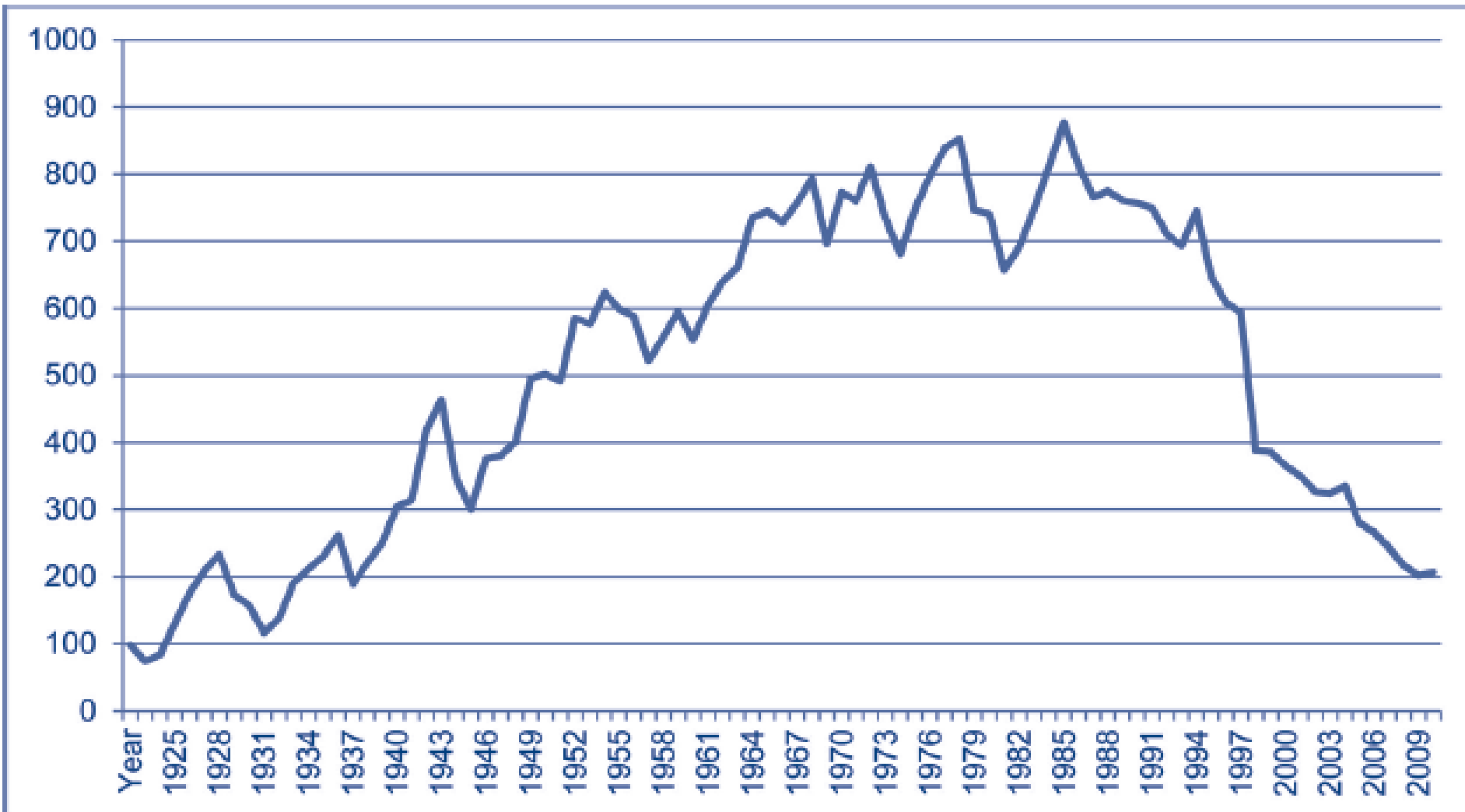


Figure 1. Employment levels at General Motors, 1923–2011 (in thousands).

Source: Moody's Industrial Manual and Compustat

Gerald F. Davis (2013) Shareholder Value and the Job Crisis, America, Management, Summer

	Average pre-1980	Average Post-1980
Top 10%	34%	92%
Bottom 90%	66%	8%

Thomas Palley (2015) “The US Economy: Explaining Stagnation and Why It Will Persist” [in] Gallas, Herr, Hoffer and Scherrer (eds) Combating Inequality: The Global North and South, Routledge

- **By some estimates, income and wealth inequality are near their highest levels in the past hundred years, much higher than the average during that time span and probably higher than for much of American history before then.”**



- **“After adjusting for inflation, the average income of the top 5% of households grew by 38% from 1989 to 2013. By comparison, the average real income of the other 95% of households grew less than 10%.**
- **“The lower half of households by wealth held just 3% of wealth in 1989 and only 1% in 2013.”**
- **“The average net worth of the lower half of the distribution, representing 62 million households, was \$11,000 in 2013. This \$11,000 average is 50% lower than the average wealth of the lower half of families in 1989, adjusted for inflation.”**

Response to lower profit margins

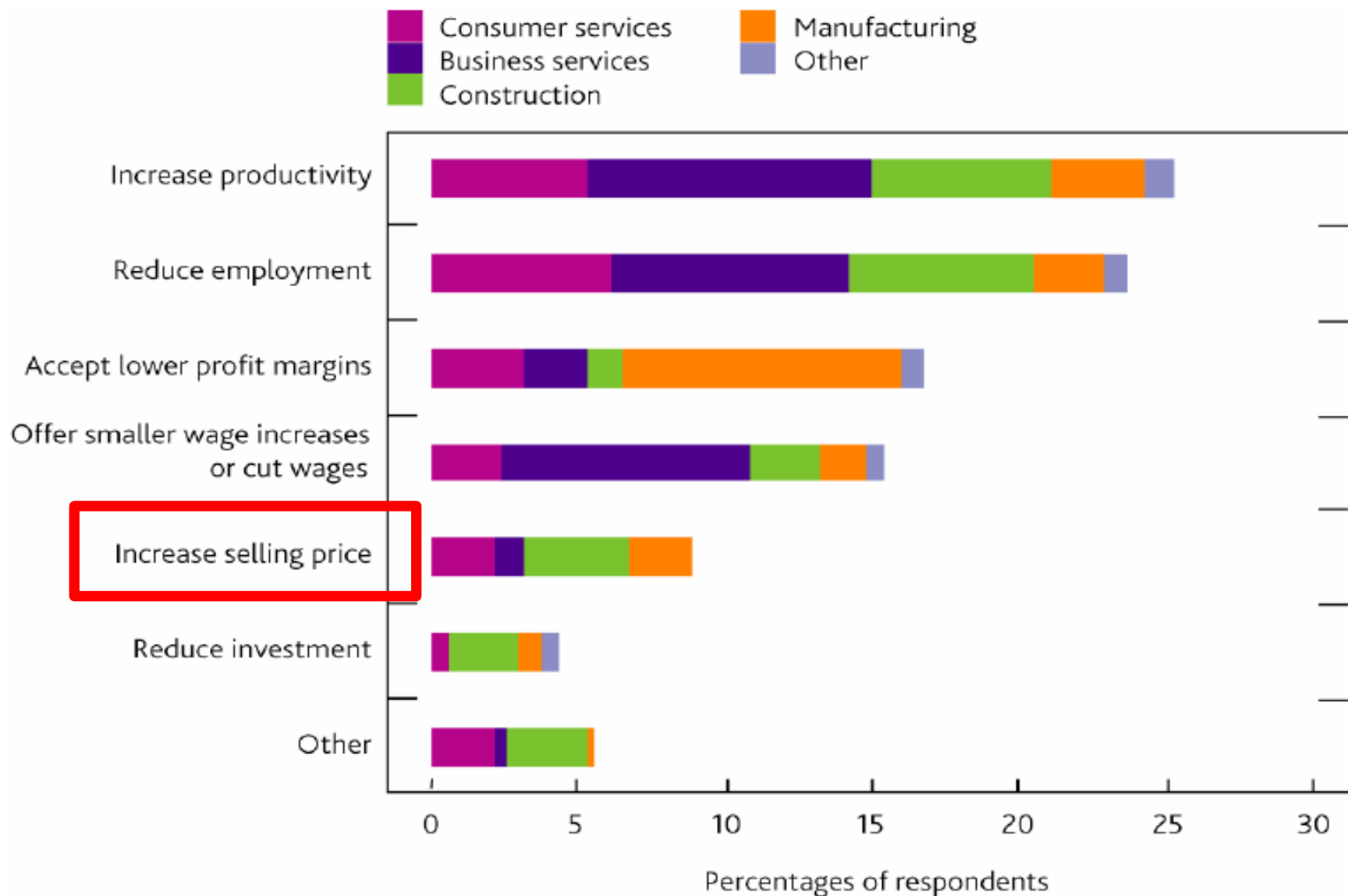
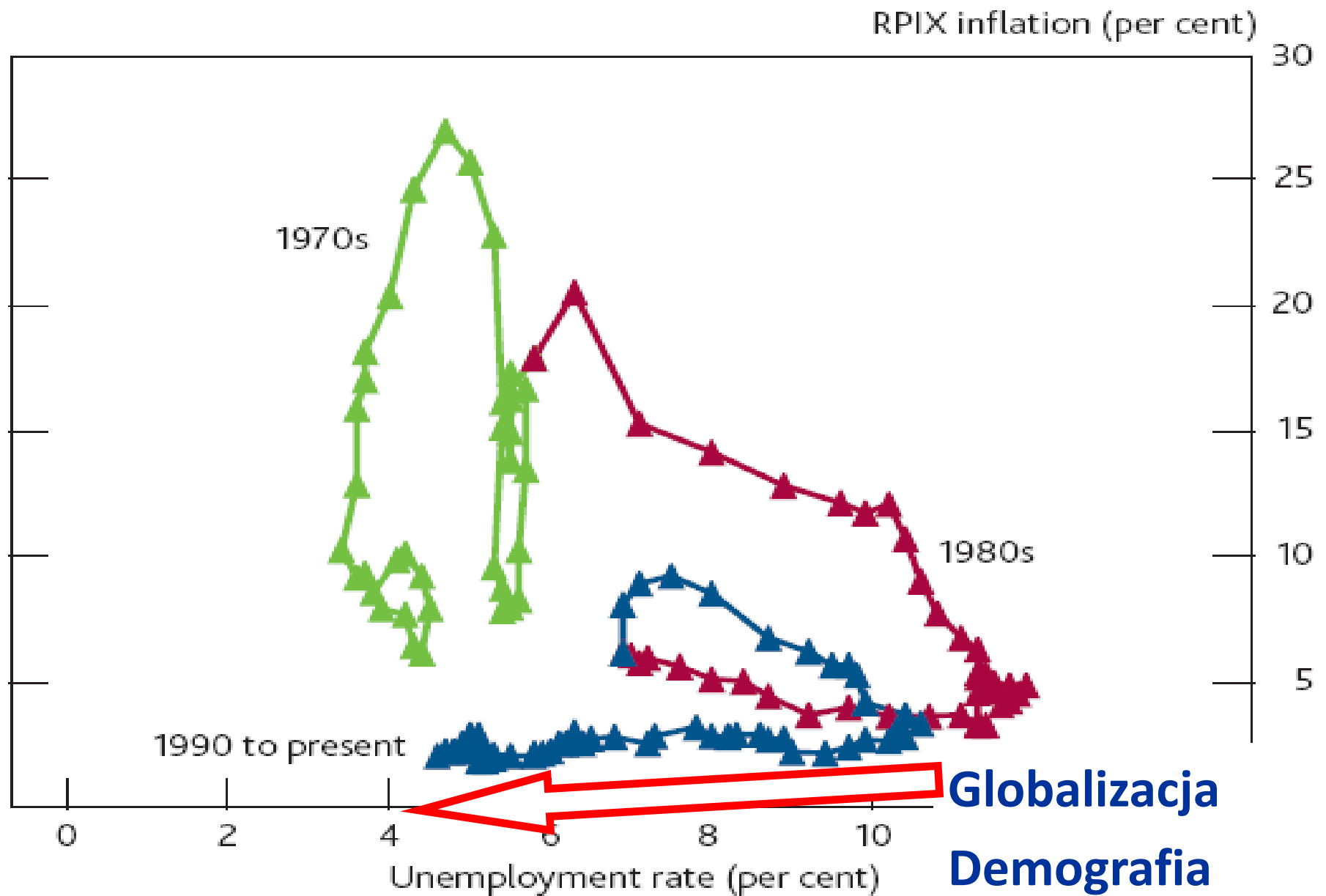


Chart 5 UK Phillips curve

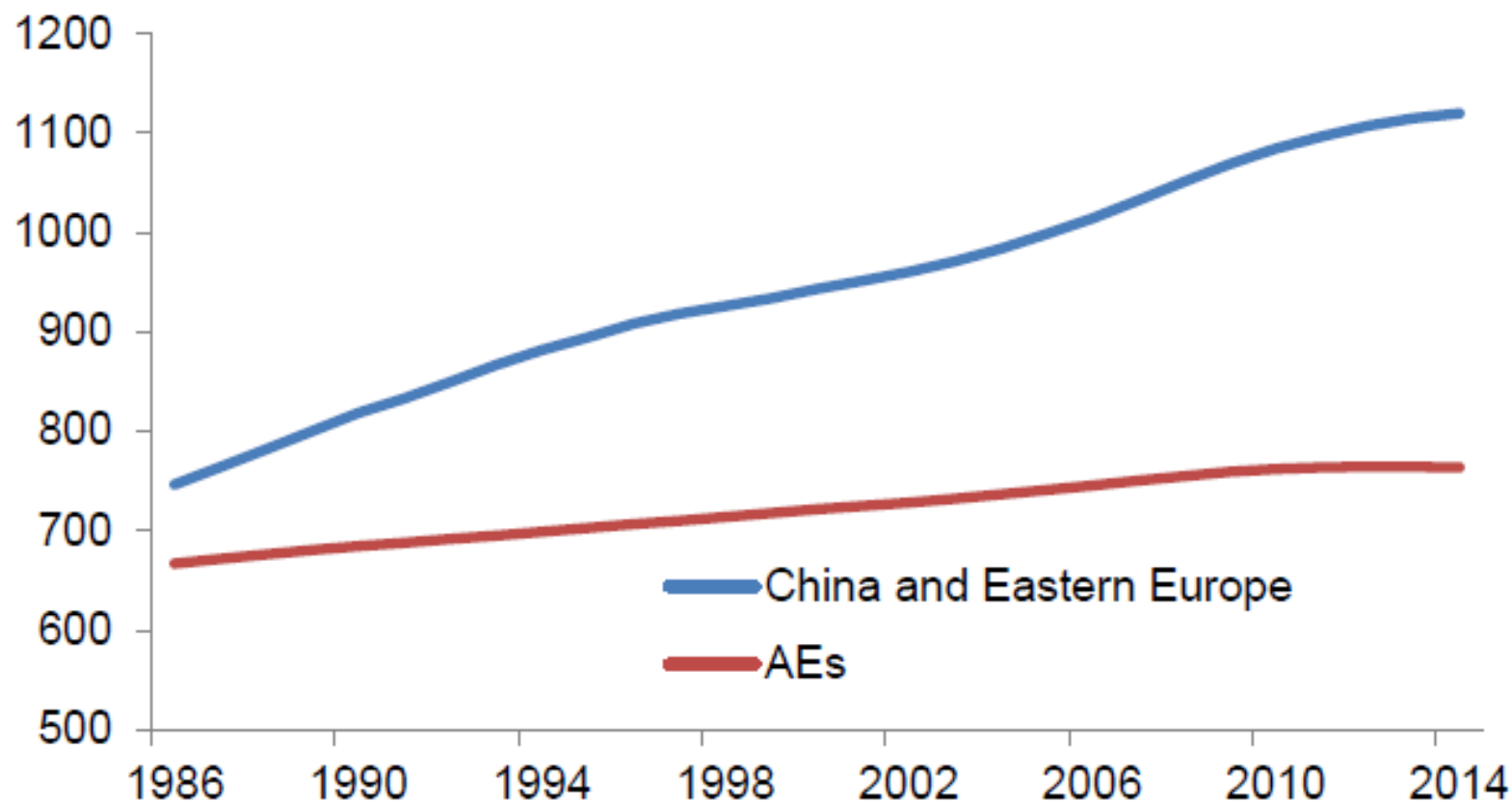


**Globalizacja
Demografia**

The positive labour supply shock from China and eastern Europe

Working age populations (20–64), millions

Graph 4



Source: UN World Population Database.

Charles Goodhart, Manoj Pradhan (2017) „Demographics will reverse three multidecade global trends”, BIS Working Papers, No. 656

**Co może przynieść z czasem wzrost inflacji i
stóp procentowych?**

THE GREAT DEMOGRAPHIC REVERSAL

Ageing Societies,
Waning Inequality,
and an
Inflation Revival

*Charles Goodhart
Manoj Pradhan*



**Dlaczego zapowiadane z góry
zmiany w polityce pieniężnej
wpływają na gospodarkę?**

- Friedman i Phelps zakładali, że oczekiwania gospodarstw domowych i firm się adaptacyjne.
- W teoriach obecnego głównego nurtu zakłada się, że oczekiwania uczestników życia gospodarczego są racjonalne.

- **The Lucas model implied the policy ineffectiveness proposition, which held that anticipated changes in money had no effect on output and were entirely reflected in price changes.**
- **Empirical work rejected this framework, showing that monetary surprises had little effect on output.**

Robert J. Gordon (2008). The History of the Phillips Curve: An American Perspective, Keynote Address during Australasian Meeting of the Econometric Society, 9 July

- The Fed's policy was not concealed;
- on the contrary, it was subject of highly publicized discussion.
- Nonetheless, it had massive real effects.
- When the Fed reversed policy in 1982, the economy obediently turned around and began a rapid recovery.

**Hipoteza niespójności
polityki pieniężnej
w czasie (Kydland,
Prescott 1977).**

**Nie występuje
krótkoterminowy
wybór pomiędzy
wzrostem i inflacją**

**Tylko nieoczekiwana
zmiana polityki
pieniężnej wpływa na
tempo wzrostu PKB**

**Oczekiwania firm
i gospodarstw
domowych są
racjonalne**

**Banki centralne starają
się zwiększać inflację,
by stymulować wzrost**



**Hipoteza niespójności
polityki pieniężnej
w czasie (Kydland,
Prescott 1977).**

**Występuje
krótkoterminowy
wybór pomiędzy
wzrostem i inflacją**

**Z góry zapowiadane
zmiany w polityce
pieniężnej wpływają
na gospodarkę**

**Co mówią wyniki
badań empirycznych**

**Oczekiwania
mają charakter
adaptacyjny**

**Niezależne banki
centralne unikają
wywoływania inflacji**

- **The rational expectations hypothesis does more to hide than to illuminate the process of learning and adaptation that lies at the heart of monetary policy and of much else in economic life.**
- **It has put modern monetary economics out of touch with the reality of monetary economies.**

- **Relative to rational expectations, both adaptive expectations and actual human behavior put much weight on current market conditions.**

- **A. Blinder 2004**

- **There is no good reason to think that you have to force an independent central bank to resist the temptation to engineer a surprise inflation.**
- **They have no such temptation**

- The debate on the time inconsistency and the so-called inflation bias I consider to be over.

Blinder 2006