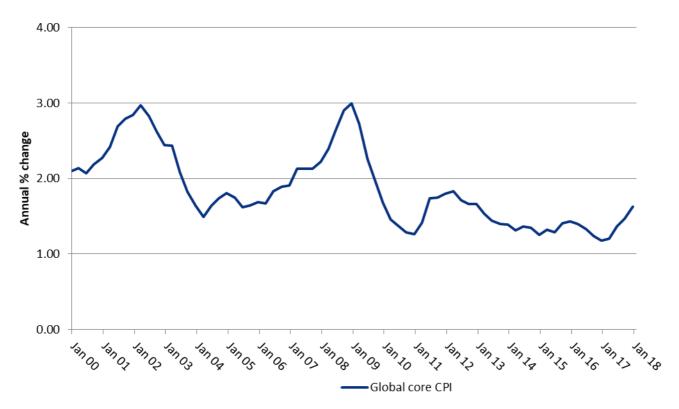


INFLATION WHERE ART THOU?

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Global core inflation is close to the lowest rates this century, although it started to pick up in 2017



Global core inflation

Source: Bloomberg, QTC calculations.

- Maybe it's just a question of timing and eventually firmer conditions in labour markets will impact prices.
- Maybe wages now aren't as responsive to economic conditions as we have come to expect (see next slide).
- Maybe this simple textbook relationship is too narrow and we need to look at other potential drivers of inflation (see slide after next).



Wages may no longer be as responsive to economic conditions because:

- There could be more spare capacity in labour markets than key indicators suggest
- Labour productivity is low
- Inflation expectations are anchored
- Pressure on wages so firms can improve international competitiveness
- Uncertainty over the outlook which makes it preferable for firms to choose labour instead of less reversible capex
- Seeing some payback now after wages didn't adjust down as much during the GFC
- Globalisation and technology changes increases competition which reduces:
 - bargaining power of labour
 - market power of firms (thereby reducing scope to raise prices and therefore pay higher wages)
 - Increased prevalence of self-employed, temporary, task-based workers (reduces strength in numbers and therefore worker bargaining power)
 - Baby boomer retirements which takes higher wages of more experienced people out of labour force and replaces them with lower wages of less experienced people

In Australia's case also, there has been softer commodity prices, and therefore, profits.



CHANNEL	FACTOR	Ουτιοοκ	CHANNEL	FACTOR	OUTLOOK
Labour costs	Tightness of labour markets		Global factors	Correlated business cycles	
	Point of economic cycle			Common shocks	
	Productivity			Similarities in policy reaction functions	
	Use of capital			Competition from offshore	
	Technology			Increasing economic integration	
	Inflation expectations			Exchange rate	
	Uncertainty		Demand		
	Global competitiveness			Conditions	
	Labour share			Policy settings	
	Compositional changes			Potential growth	
Inflation				Debt levels	
expectations				National income	
Administered price	S				
Demographics					
Technology					

Source: QTC

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