

Services Deepening and the Transmission of Monetary Policy

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The rise of the service share of intermediate inputs

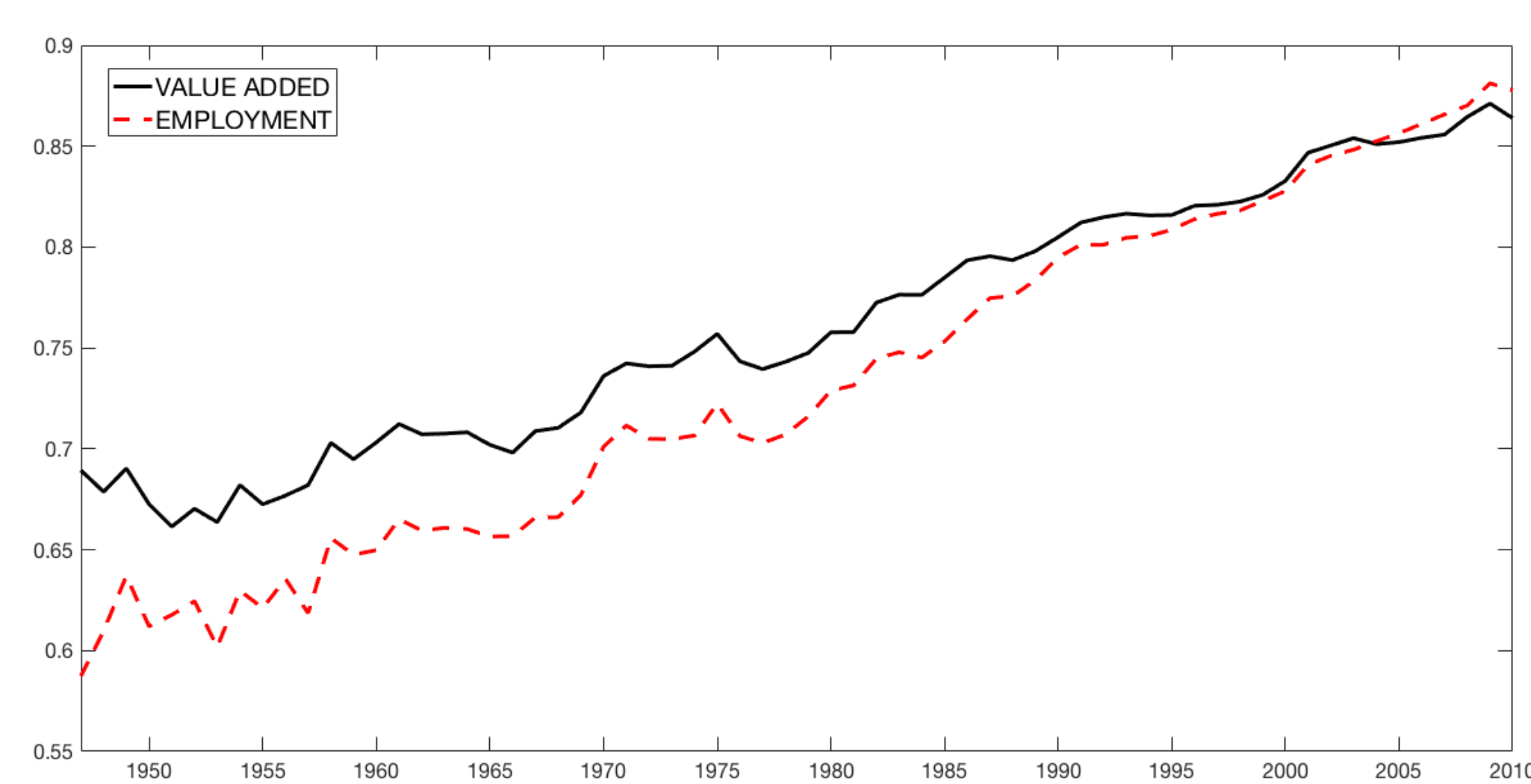
- We document a new dimension of the structural change from manufacturing to services
- Advanced economies are experiencing a process of **services deepening**: the service share of intermediate inputs rises over time
- Manufacturing and services are becoming more intensive in services intermediate inputs
- Transmission on monetary policy** correlates with sectoral composition of intermediate inputs
- In countries which are more intensive in services intermediates:
 - Inflation reacts **less** to monetary policy shocks
 - Output reacts mildly more to monetary policy shocks

Does the services deepening alter the transmission of monetary policy?

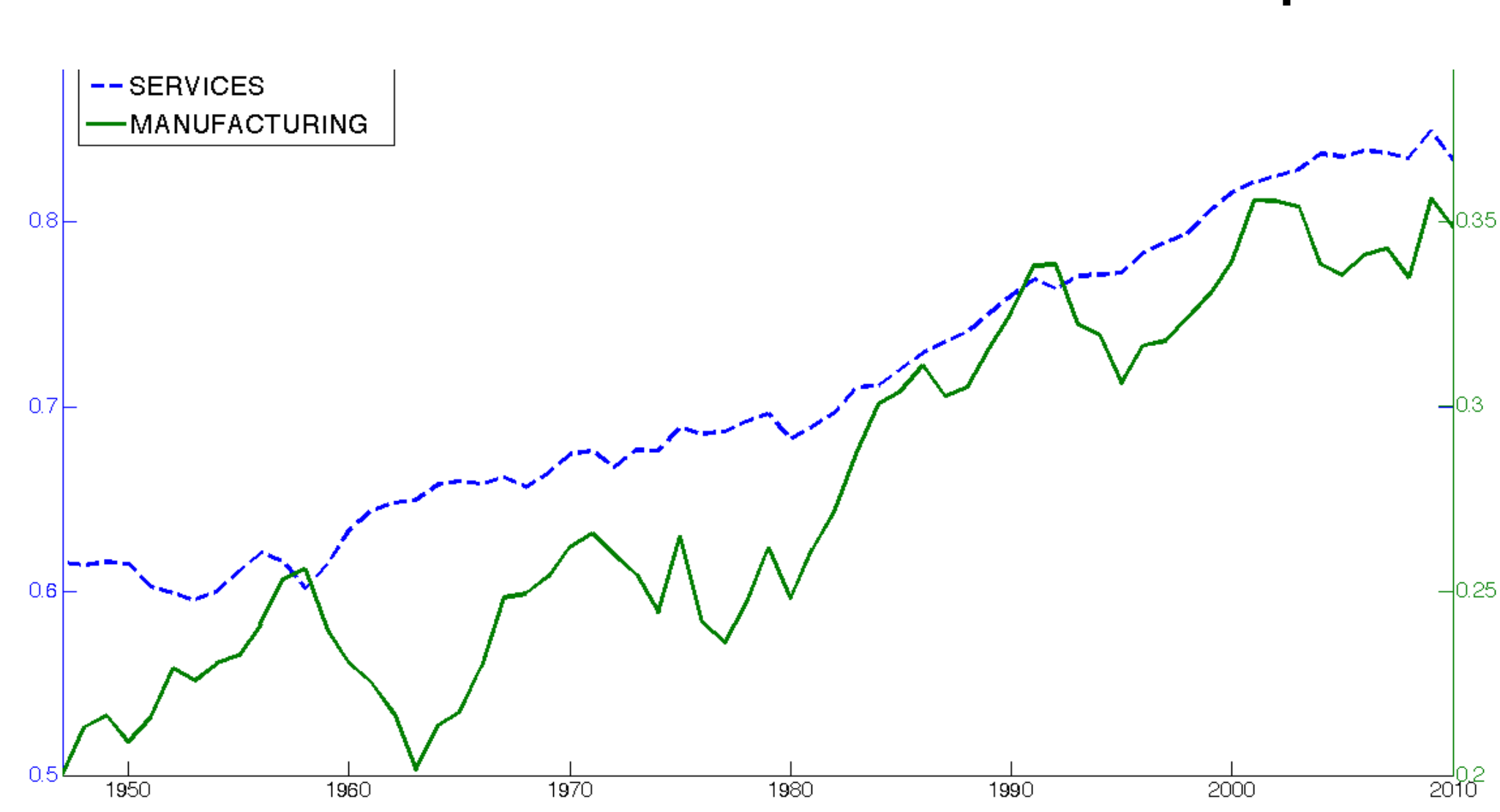
- Services prices are **much stickier** than manufacturing prices:
 - Duration of service prices ranges between 8 months and 13 months
 - Duration of manufacturing prices is 3 months
- Services deepening dampens the response of aggregate inflation to monetary policy shocks through a **marginal cost channel**
 - Rise of services intermediates increases the sluggishness of marginal costs & sectoral inflation
- Rise of services GDP dampens the response of aggregate inflation to monetary policy shocks through a **composition channel**
 - Neither sectoral marginal costs nor sectoral inflation rates change their dynamics

Motivating evidence

U.S. service share of GDP & employment

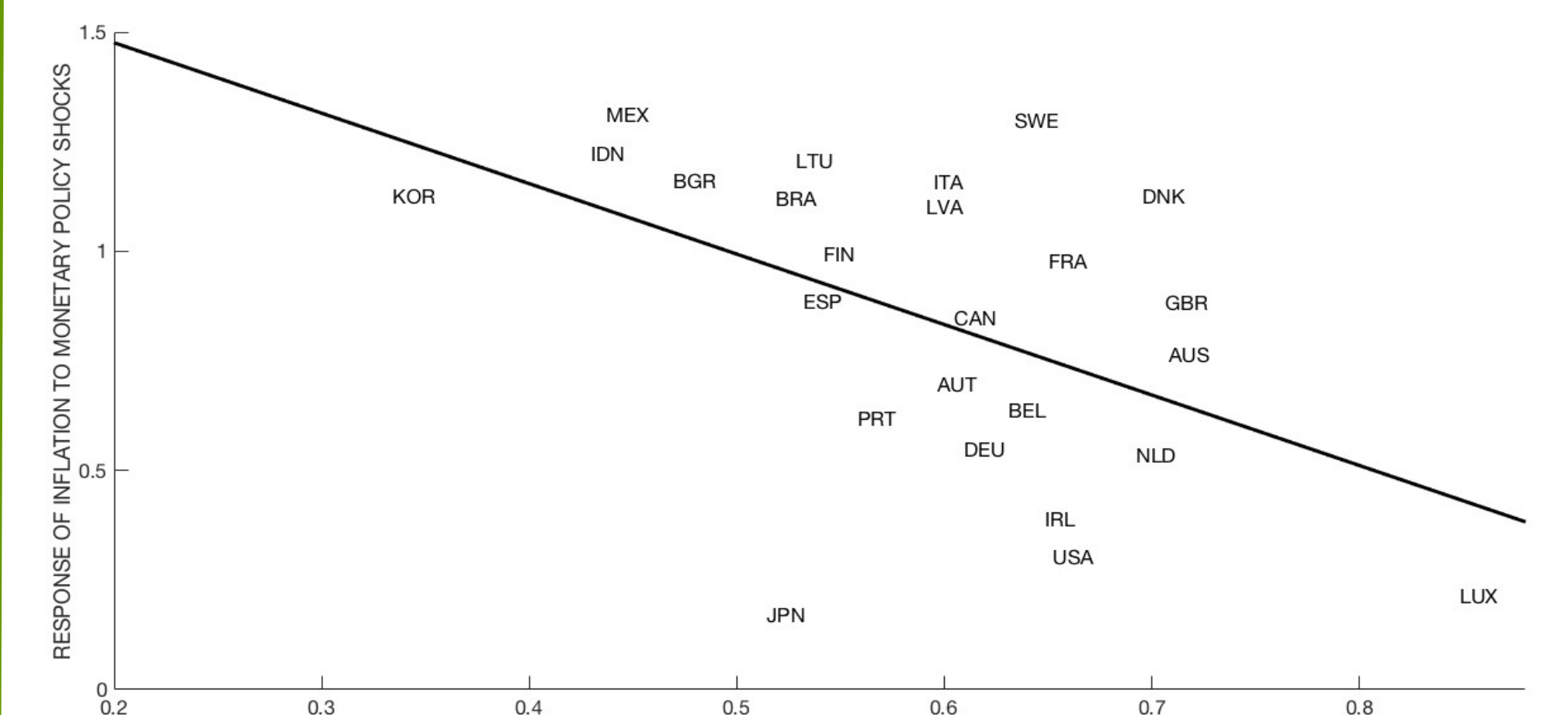


U.S. service share of intermediate inputs

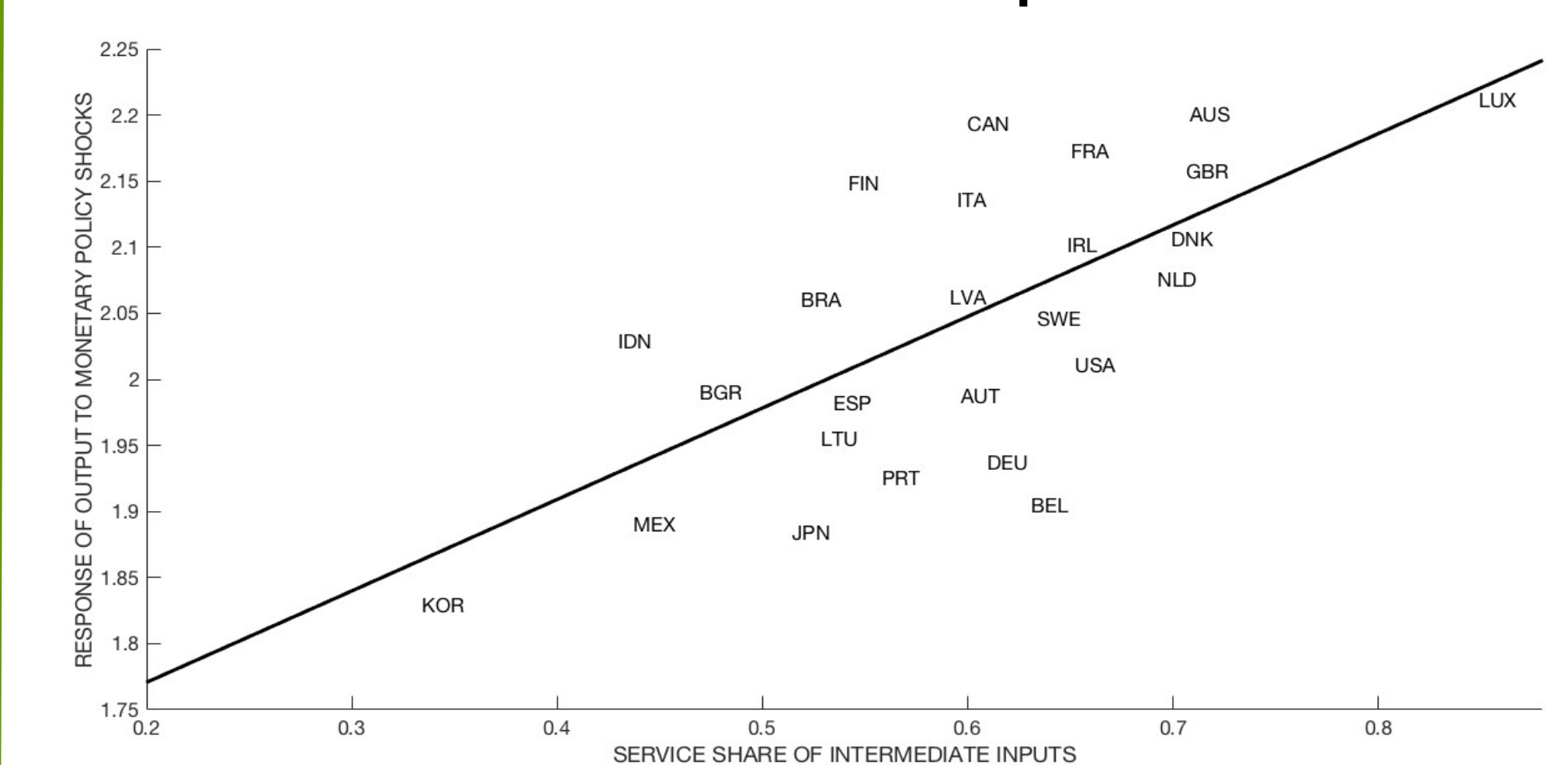


- We estimate a **SVAR** at quarterly frequency for 25 countries
- For each country we have a system of 3 variables:
 - log difference of GDP
 - log difference of CPI
 - nominal short-term interest rate
- We identify monetary policy shocks with **sign restrictions**:
 - shocks raise nominal interest rates
 - shocks reduce output and inflation
 - restrictions imposed on impact & following quarter
- Relationship between sectoral composition of intermediates & responses to monetary policy shocks is left unrestricted

Inflation response & service share of intermediate inputs



Output response & service share of intermediate inputs



A two sector New Keynesian model with a time-varying Input-Output matrix

- Two inter-connected sectors: manufacturing (m) and services (s)
- Sectors differ in durability of the consumption goods, labor share & **degree of price rigidity**
- Intermediate inputs of services firms and manufacturing firms:

$$I_{i,t}^s = \left[\omega_s^\mu (S_{i,t}^s + \bar{s}_s)^{\frac{\mu-1}{\mu}} + (1 - \omega_s)^\mu (M_{i,t}^s)^{\frac{\mu-1}{\mu}} \right]^{\frac{\mu}{\mu-1}}$$

$$I_{j,t}^m = \left[\omega_m^\mu (S_{j,t}^m + \bar{s}_m)^{\frac{\mu-1}{\mu}} + (1 - \omega_m)^\mu (M_{j,t}^m)^{\frac{\mu-1}{\mu}} \right]^{\frac{\mu}{\mu-1}}$$

- Changes in sectoral productivities generate **endogenous** variations in the Input-Output matrix:

- Non-unitary elasticity of substitution (Ngai and Pissarides, 2007)
- Non-homothetic component (Kongsamut, Rebelo and Xie, 2001)

- Calibration matches services deepening between 1947 and 2005

- We evaluate the responses of monetary policy shocks in the 1947 steady-state and in the 2005 steady-state

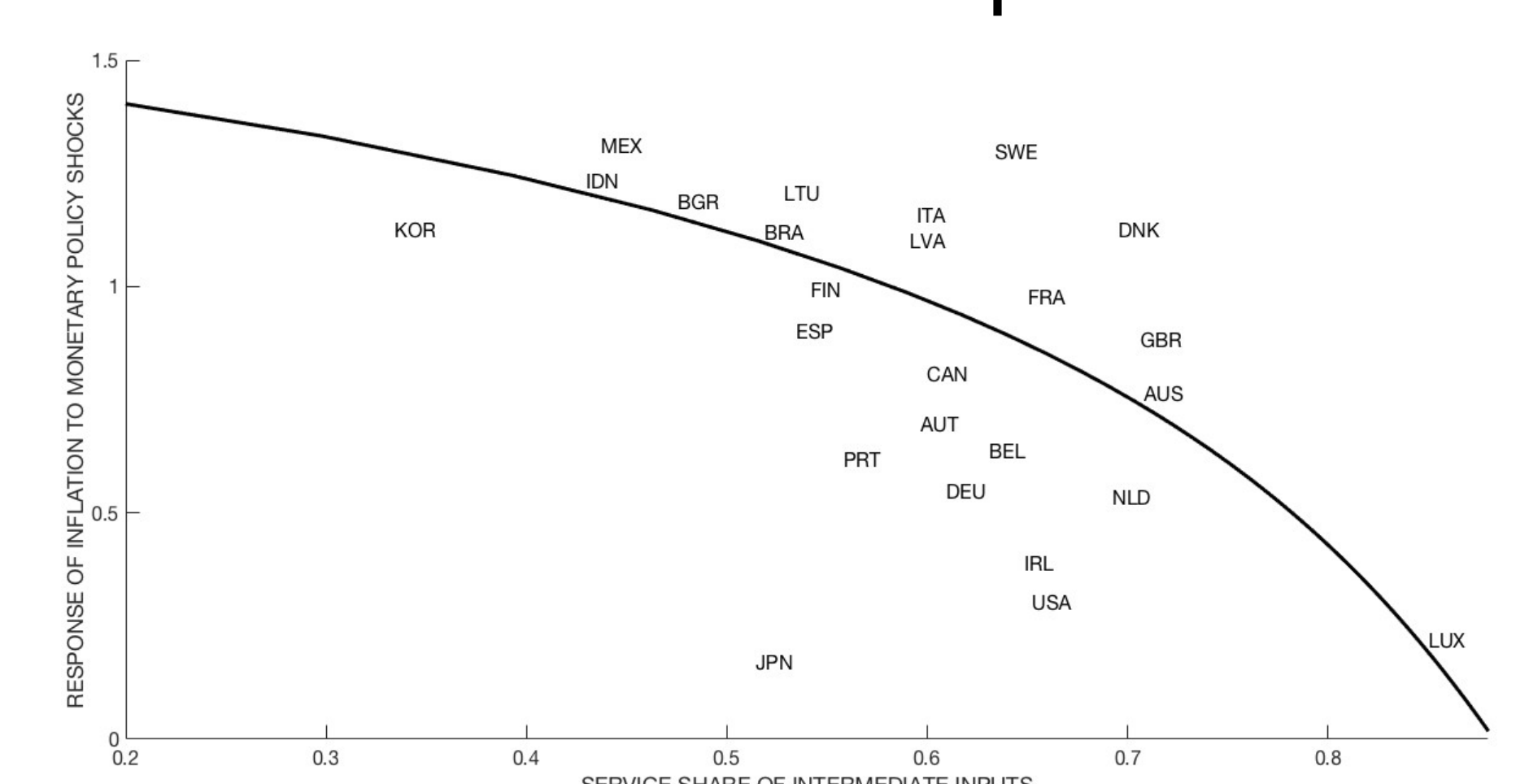
Quantitative Results

- From 1947 to 2005, services deepening reduced the response of inflation to monetary policy shocks by 37%
- A third of this change is due to the dampening effect on sectoral marginal cost & inflation rates

	Benchmark Economy		Counterfactual Economy without Services Deepening	
	Model 1947	Model 2005	Ratio 2005/1947	Ratio 2005/1947
π_r	0.97%	0.61%	0.63	0.74
π_r^*	0.53%	0.49%	0.93	0.98
π_r^m	1.56%	1.40%	0.90	0.99
MC_r^s	2.15%	2.00%	0.93	0.99
MC_r^m	1.10%	0.98%	0.89	0.99
Y_r^s	1.79%	1.98%	1.10	1.05
Y_r^m	1.36%	1.40%	1.03	1.01
Y_r^m	3.15%	3.41%	1.08	1.02

Model vs. Data

Inflation response & service share of intermediate inputs



Output response & service share of intermediate inputs

