Energy shocks and aggregate fluctuations
Is Decoupling possible ?
WORK IN PROGRESS

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Motivation

- How important is energy for economic fluctuations ?
  - Energy – e.g. oil or electricity – is complementary in production
  - Contribute to output growth, inflation, capital deepening …

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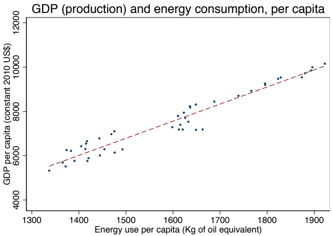
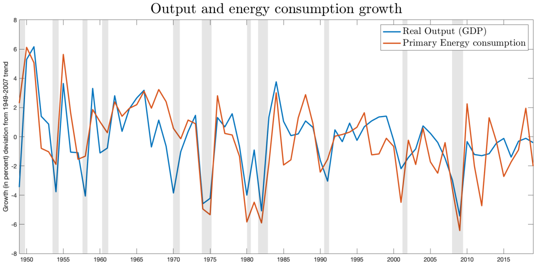
  - … but also to global warming
    – as fossil fuels $\sim 82\%$ of energy consumed
  - … or secular stagnation
    – as global energy growth declined threefold in 50 years
- Quantitative question :
  - By how much ?
  - Is energy an important driver of business cycles fluctuations ?

Introduction – Motivation

- Real production growth limited by physical constraints.





This paper

- Try to provide a quantitative answer on the importance of energy
- Theoretical contribution : simplest RBC framework
  - Energy as a complementary factor and non-linearity in the production process
  - DSGE model with multiple shocks (TFP, labor wedge etc.) in the spirit of Chari Kehoe McGrattan (2007-2016)
  - Fully microfunded energy sector in the spirit of Bornstein, Krusell and Rebelo (2021)
- Empirical contribution :
  - Business cycle accounting and shock decompositions
  - Non-linear estimation methods – Particle filtering

Model - RBC - Production

- Production process :

$$Y = \mathcal{F}(M,L) = Z_t\left[\alpha^{\frac{1}{\varepsilon_y}} M^{\frac{\varepsilon_y-1}{\varepsilon_y}} + (1-\alpha)(Z_t^{\ell}L)^{\frac{\varepsilon_y-1}{\varepsilon_y}}\right]^{\frac{\varepsilon_y}{\varepsilon_y-1}}$$

$$M = \mathcal{M}(E,K) = \left[\eta^{\frac{1}{\varepsilon_e}}(Z_t^{es}E)^{\frac{\varepsilon_e-1}{\varepsilon_e}} + (1-\eta)K^{\frac{\varepsilon_e-1}{\varepsilon_e}}\right]^{\frac{\varepsilon_e}{\varepsilon_e-1}}$$

  - Special case : if $\varepsilon_e \to 0$, $\mathcal{M} \sim$ Leontieff, if $\varepsilon_e \to 1$, $\mathcal{M} \sim$ Cobb-Douglas

- Price of energy as marginal product (demand curve) :

$$Q_t^E = \frac{\partial \mathcal{F}(M,L)}{\partial M}\frac{\partial \mathcal{M}(E,K)}{\partial E} = \alpha Y^{1/\varepsilon_y} H^{(1/\varepsilon_e)-(1/\varepsilon_y)} \eta E^{-1/\varepsilon_e}$$

Model – Energy sector - 1

- Energy production problem :
  - Microfunded as in : *"A World Equilibrium Model of the Oil Market", Bornstein, Krusell and Rebelo (2021)*

$$V_0^E = \max_{\{I_t^E, E_t\}} \mathbb{E}_0 \sum_{t=0}^{\infty} \Lambda_t \Big[Q_t^E E_t - I_t^E - \bar{C} \Big(\xi_t^e \frac{E_t}{\mathcal{R}_t^E} \Big)^{\nu} \mathcal{R}_t^E \Big]$$

s.t.

  - Evolution of "Exploration capital" X_t^E

$$K_{t+1}^E = (1-\lambda) K_t^E + \Xi_t^x \Theta \big(I_t^E \big)^{\theta} \big(L^E \big)^{1-\theta}$$

  - Stock of capacity of energy production $\mathcal{R}_t^E$

$$\mathcal{R}_{t+1}^E = \mathcal{R}_t^E - E_t + \lambda X_t^E$$

  - Two AR(1) shocks :

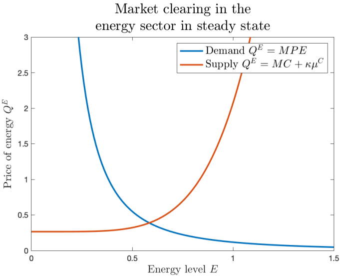
$$\log \xi_t^e = \rho \log \xi_t^e + \omega_t^e \qquad \log \Xi_t^x = \rho \log \Xi_t^x + \omega_t^e$$

Model – Energy sector - 2

- This allows for lags λ in a model *a la Hotelling*
  - FOCs : optimal decisions for $s_t^E = \frac{E_t}{\mathcal{R}_t^E}$ and $\mathcal{C}_t^E$

$$Q_{t+1}^E = \nu \bar{C}(s_{t+1}^E)^{\nu-1} + \mu_{t+1}^{\mathcal{R}}$$

$$\mu_t^{\mathcal{R}} = \mathbb{E}_t\Big[\Lambda_{t+1}\big(Q_{t+1}^E s_{t+1}^E + (1 - s_{t+1}^E)\mu_{t+1}^{\mathcal{R}} - \bar{C}(s_{t+1}^E)^{\nu}\big)\Big]$$



Model – RBC

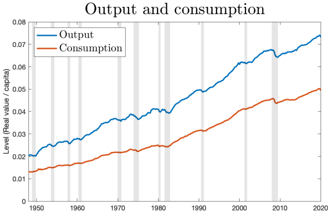
- Rest of model : standard RBC :
  - Representative HH, preferences a la *King Plosser Rebelo*

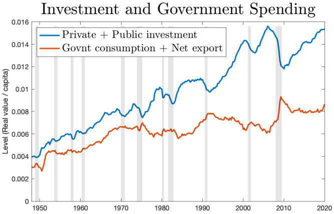
$$U(C,L) = \frac{1}{1-\sigma}\left(C_t^{1-\sigma}\left(1-\psi(1-\sigma)\frac{L^{1+\varphi}}{1+\varphi}\right)^{\sigma} - 1\right)$$

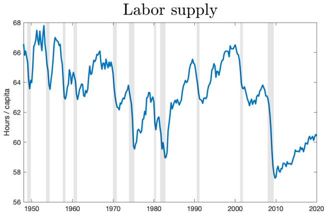
$$\Rightarrow \quad 1 = \mathbb{E}_t[\Lambda_{t,t+1}(1+r^k_{t+1})\frac{1+\tau^i_{t+1}}{1+\tau^i_t}] \qquad \& \quad MRS_{c/\ell} = (1-\tau^\ell_t)W_t$$

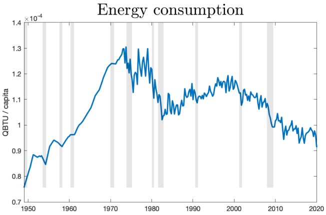
  - LoM for capital and investment with adjustment cost
  - Market clearing for output and energy
- Business cycle accounting exercise with set of shocks :
  - TFP shock Z_t and ω^z
  - Labor wedge τ^ℓ_t and ω^ℓ
  - Investment wedge τ^i_t and ω^i
  - Government wedge G_t and ω^g
  - In addition : Energy augmenting technology shock Z^{es}_t

Data - Sample : U.S. data 1949-2020

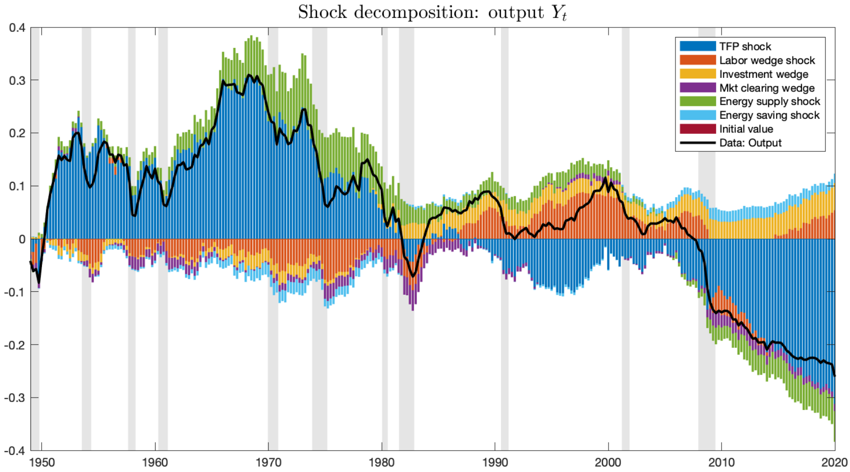






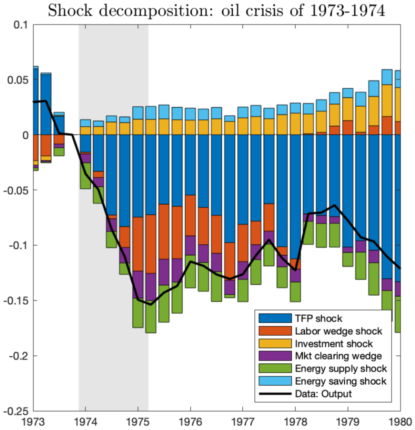


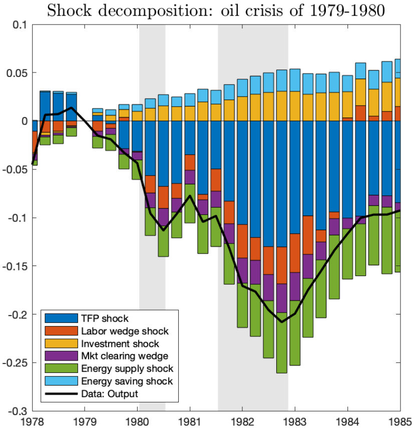
Historical shocks decomposition - energy shocks and output



Oil Shocks – 1973 vs. 1980

- Case studies



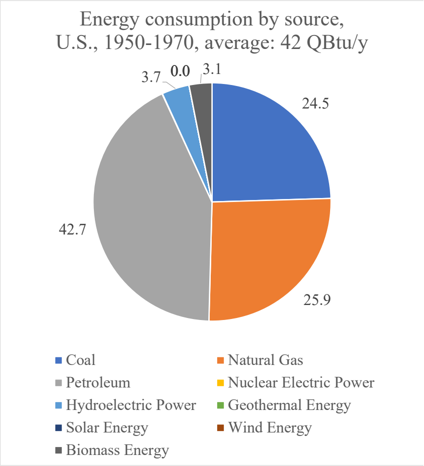


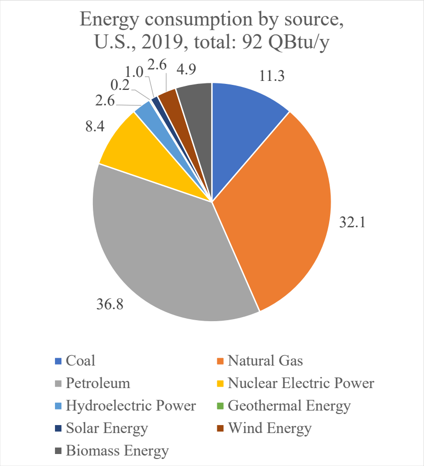
Conclusion and future paths

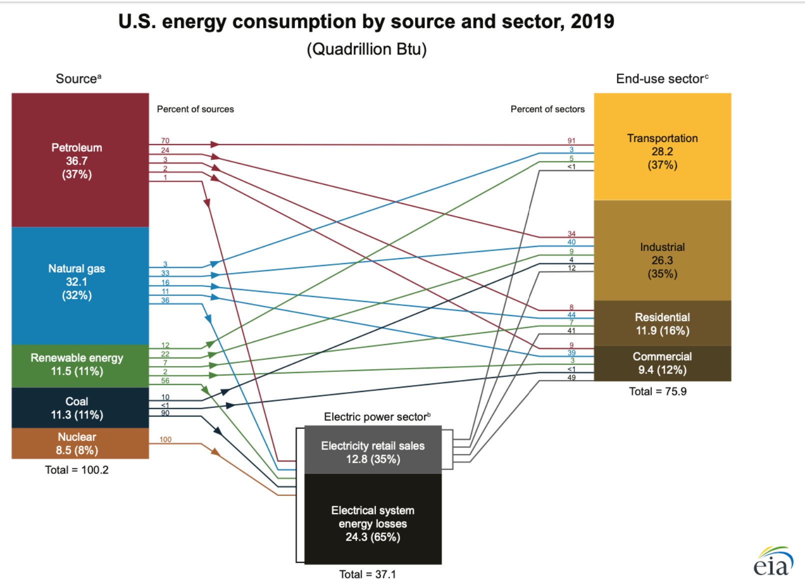
- How important is energy for economic fluctuations ?
  - With complementarity in production the energy shocks can be amplified
  - ... However, with reallocation toward the energy sector : the effects are smoothed dramatically
- In our quantitative exercise : energy shocks do not seem to matter enormously
- Future plans :
  - Investigate the reallocation channels ?
  - Decompose the economy by sectors and the energy sector by sources

New data - 1

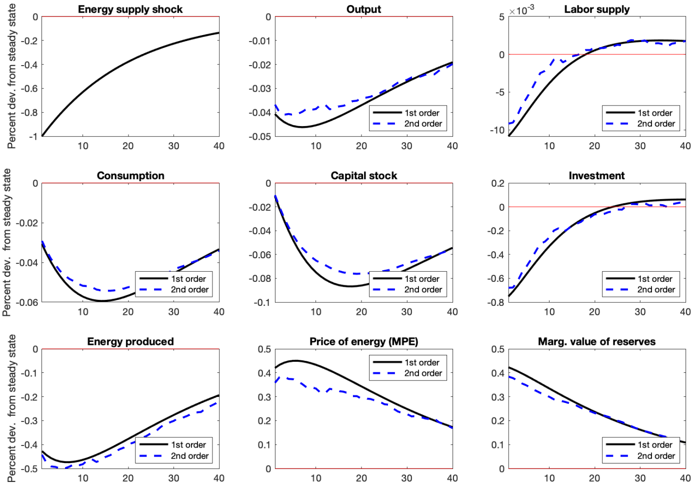
- Energy per sources and large sectors



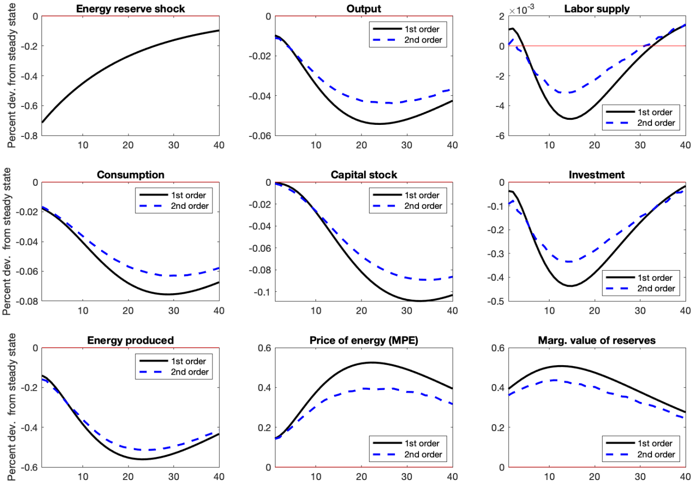



U.S. energy consumption by source and sector, 2019
(Quadrillion Btu)
Source[a]
Percent of sources
Petroleum 36.7 (37%)
Natural gas 32.1 (32%)
Renewable energy 11.5 (11%)
Coal 11.3 (11%)
Nuclear 8.5 (8%)
Total = 100.2
End-use sector[c]
Percent of sectors
Transportation 28.2 (37%)
Industrial 26.3 (35%)
Residential 11.9 (16%)
Commercial 9.4 (12%)
Total = 75.9
Electric power sector[b]
Electricity retail sales 12.8 (35%)
Electrical system energy losses 24.3 (65%)
Total = 37.1
eia

Analytics of the model : “pure” supply shock

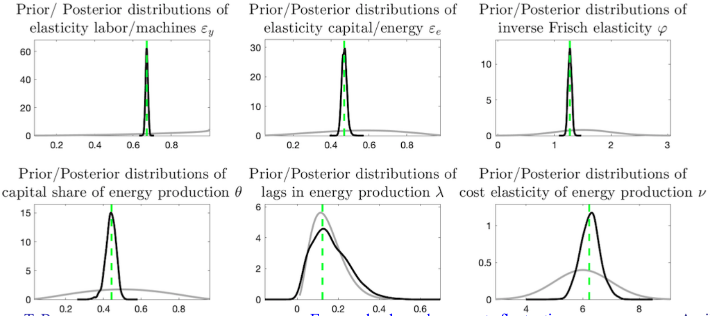


Analytics of the model : reserve shock



Parameters – Estimation

	Parameters	Post. mean
ε_y	Elasticity Machine/Labor	0.671
ε_e	Elasticity Energy/Capital	0.470
φ	Inverse Frisch elasticity	1.272
ν	Cost elasticity of energy production	6.259
θ	Capital intensity of energy	0.4392
λ	Lags in energy production	0.163



Historical shock decomposition – energy shocks and labor (hours)