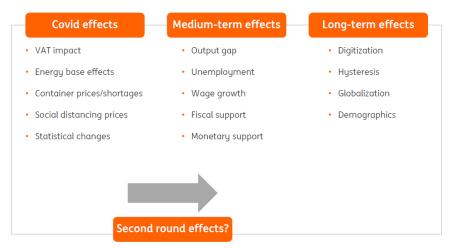
Article | 22 June 2021 United States

Inflation in 18 charts

Inflation concerns are increasing on both sides of the Atlantic. The big question is whether this is temporary or longer lasting. Below we use 18 key charts to discuss how transitory inflation really is in the eurozone and the US

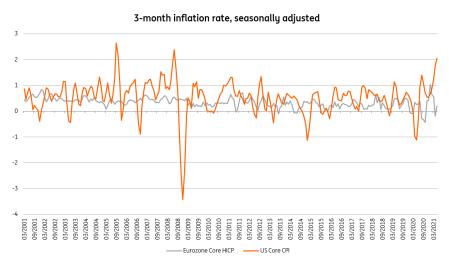


There are multiple stories influencing the inflation rate at the moment...



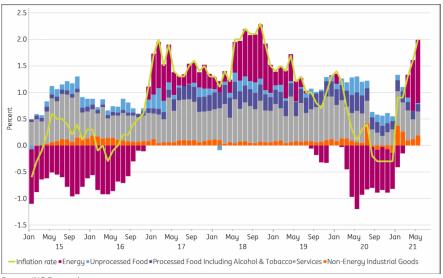
Source: ING Research

The US sees much more "current" inflation, with base effects more important in the eurozone



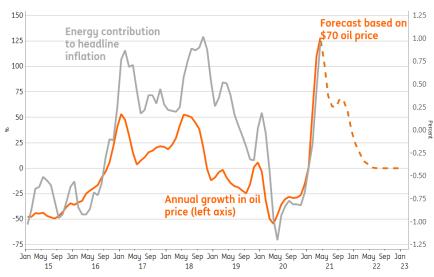
Source: ING Research

Eurozone inflation is at 2%, but mainly on energy effects for now...



Source: ING Research

Energy price impact on inflation is set to fall

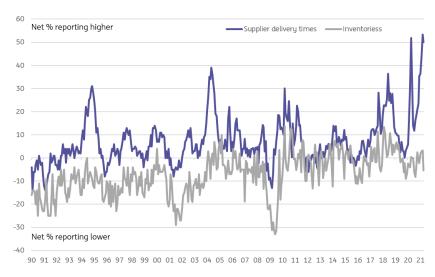


Source: ING Research

But supply chain problems are leading to large build-up of pipeline inflation

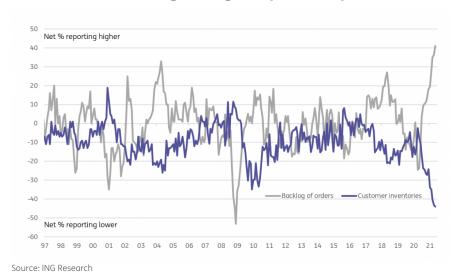


In the US, supplier delivery times have also run up to record highs

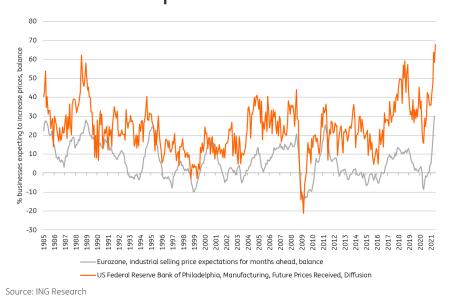


Source: ING Research

US supply has a very hard time meeting demand at the moment, resulting in higher price expectations

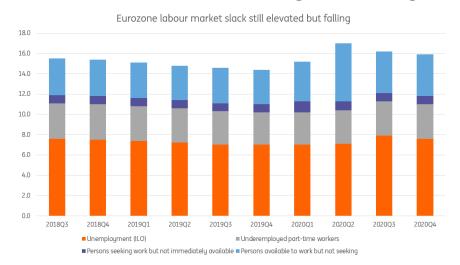


Price expectations for goods have reached all-time highs on both sides of the pond



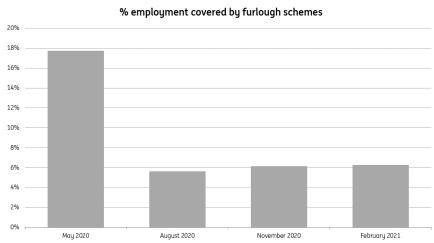
But for inflation to be longer lasting, wage growth seems key

Eurozone slack has been coming down though



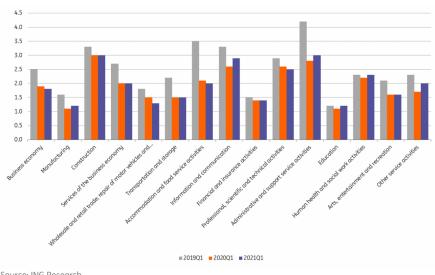
Source: ING Research

And furlough schemes still hide slack in labour market figures



Source: ING Research

And vacancy rates have yet to return to pre-crisis levels except for education and health



Source: ING Research

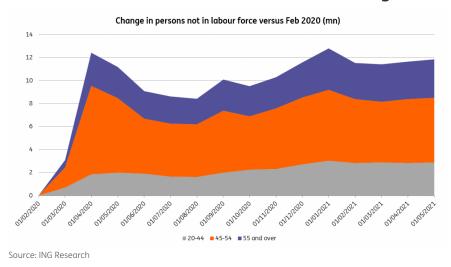
Wage pressures have fallen over the course of the pandemic



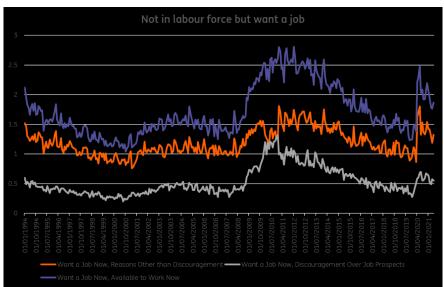


Source: ING Research

In the US, labour market slack is deceiving...

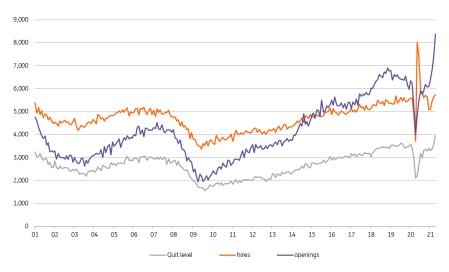


The number of people out of the labour force that want a job has seen a much smaller increase than total labour market dropouts



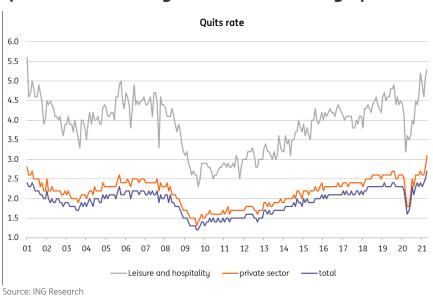
Source: ING Research

Job openings have shot up in 2021, with hiring having a hard time keeping up



Source: ING Research

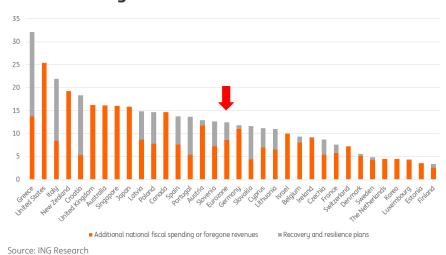
How temporary is the tightness in the US labour market? Rising quit rates are a sign of increased wage pressures



Eurozone wage growth is influenced by past inflation, increasing chances of a wage-price spiral on the back of a price shock



Modest fiscal support lowers chances of overheating substantially in the eurozone



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