

Model Uncertainty Roundtable Discussion

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Model Uncertainty and Monetary Policy Design

Bank of Korea

Views expressed are those of the author and do not necessarily
reflect the views of the Federal Reserve System.



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- Lesson: Adjustment is everything.
- Macroeconomy may be vulnerable to “big ticket losses” during adjustment.



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 - Result: We are uncertain about the correct model of the macroeconomy.
- How can we cope with these doubts?
 - In particular: Since the models are about people, are our doubts also their doubts?



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 - Backroom: Stationarity assumptions commonplace, but data are often untrusted.
 - Frontroom: Stationarity considered unlikely, but thirst for data is unquenchable.
- Implication: The focus in the policy world is on determining the state of the system by looking at lots of data.



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- It would be the Romer's pure forecast exercise if we take the Prescott view.



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- Related work by Hamilton.



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- In the recent financial crisis ...
 - ... the threat might be best described as the possibility of a transition to a steady state with a low level of financial intermediation services.



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- *Even Bayesian learning implies some type of expectational stability condition.*
 - Careful readers of Woodford’s paper at this conference would see expectational stability in play there as well.



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- The 1970s as a similar beliefs-twisting event?



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 - What we want is the answer to the policy question.
- I see the recent literature described by Sims as an attempt to reach an intelligent compromise in this area.
 - The fit to data gives us confidence that we are on the right track with our economic concepts.
 - But we do not want to push so hard in getting a good fit that we lose our economic grounding altogether.



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- This has been an excellent conference on critical topics at the research frontier of macroeconomics.