Discussion of "Policymakers' Uncertainty"

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Overview

Does policymakers uncertainty matter for monetary policy decisions?

- Theory:
 - Policy design mostly in a linear-quadratic set up
 - Role of uncertainty on policy design: all over the place
- View from the trences:
 - 'Balance of Risk' approach to policy advice
 - Extensive use of scenarios
- This (awesome) paper:
 - Transcripts-based measures of FOMC uncertainty and policy actions
 - Show policy actions respond strongly to inflation uncertainty
 - Uncertainty interpreted as 'tail risk': credibility of nominal anchor

My Discussion

Measuring tail risk and credibility

• Tail risk from forecasters uncertainty (and the policy response)

Tail risk from a model of expectations' anchoring

I@R: Inflation-At-Risk (Andrade, Ghysels and Idier, 2015)

Tail risk from survey forecasts

- ⇒ Individual forecast distributions of GDP deflator for current year:
 - Uncertainty using left and right tail probabilities with quantiles
 - Overall uncertainty:

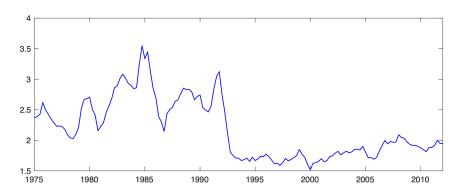
$$IQR_t = E_i \left[q_{it}(.95) - q_{it}(.05) \right]$$

• Distributional asymmetry:

$$ASY_t = E_i [(q_{it}(.95) - q_{it}(.50)) - (q_{it}(.50) - q_{it}(.05))]$$

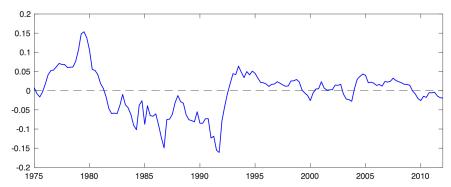
• Source: SPF, quarterly data over the period 1969-2012.

Tail Risk From Surveys: IQR



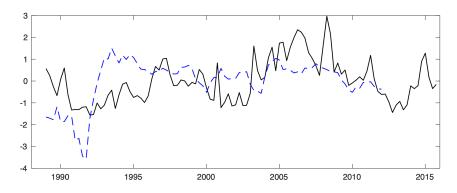
- Overall uncertainty high until mid-1990s
- Slowly increasing in the 2000

Tail Risk From Surveys: ASY



- Positive during the Great Inflation and since mid-1990s; negative during Volker
- Time-varying: dips in early 2000 and during the Financial Crisis
- Include uncertainty about policy

Tail Risk From Surveys: ASY vs. FOMC



ASY less cyclical than FOMC

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Tail Risk And Monetary Policy

Andrade, Ghysels and Idier, 2015:

$$\Delta i_t = \alpha + \beta IQR_t + \gamma ASY_t + \Gamma * X_t + u_t$$

• Different specs.: control for mean expectations; Greenbook forecasts; endogeneity....

Key Takeways

- **1** ASY_t positively related to interest rate changes [$\approx 13-25$ bps.]
- Policy regimes: reaction to tail risk only after Volker
 - Similar response in both 1981-2012 and 1990-2012 samples

Tail Risk And The Nominal Anchor

- Central bank credibility is tied to long-run inflation expectations
- Use Carvalho, Eusepi, Monech and Preston (2023) to measure tail risk

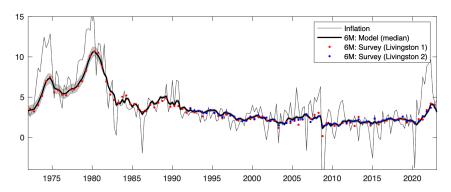
The model: learning about long run inflation mean

Anchoring → degree of stability of LR expectations:

$$\Delta \bar{\pi}_t^{LR} = g_t \times \underbrace{\text{short-term forecast errors}}_{\text{shocks + policy response}}$$

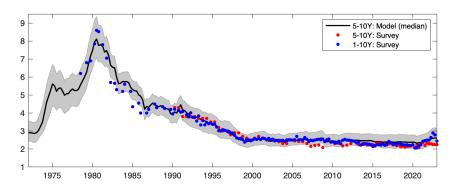
- 1 Time-varying: decreasing (anchored) or constant (unanchored)
- 2 State dependent: past forecast errors

Inflation Forecast Errors



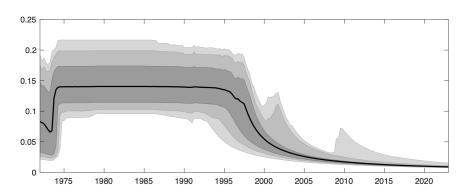
• Persistent patterns of forecast errors across time

Long Run Inflation Expectations



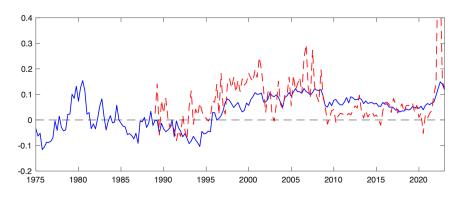
- Predicts survey forecasts [professionals, households, US and foreign]
- Expectations long-run expectations remain anchored post-2000...
- ... but tail risk to nominal anchor changes over time

Anchoring: gt



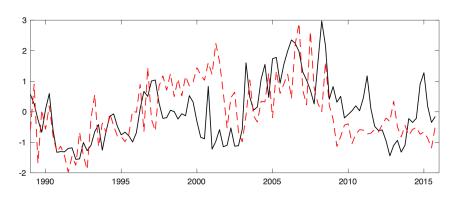
- Expectations become anchored in the late 1990s
- Some tail risk in the past 20 years
- Better assessment if we use a 'real time' measure

Long Run ASY: Tail Risk to Nominal Anchor



- Blue: conditional on full sample of forecast errors
- Red: 'real time'

Long Run ASY: Compare with FOMC



- Black: FOMC
- Red: 'real time' tail risk to nominal anchor

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Tail Risk and Scenarios

 Large inflation tail risk in the aftermath of the pandemic: How did the Fed react?

- Response to inflation tail risk likely to be time-varying
- Focus on the source of uncertainty: alternative scenarios
- Risks to the joint process of inflation and economic activity from probability distribution over scenarios
 - high u^* vs financial crisis
 - 'Supply' vs. 'Demand shocks'