

Discussion of "Uncertainty Shocks In a Model of Effective Demand" by Basu and Bundick

François Gourio

Boston University

October 2011

Plan of Discussion

- 1 Relation to uncertainty shock literature
- 2 Quantitative questions
- 3 Quantitative questions
- 4 Measures of uncertainty
- 5 Can we do it without sticky prices?

Background: uncertainty shocks

- Standard macro models: recessions caused by **deterioration** in productivity or in “demand”
- Recent literature: recessions caused by **increase in uncertainty** about productivity or “demand”
- Works whether or not the increase in uncertainty is realized or not – what matters is expectations
- **Micro vs. Macro uncertainty**

Different mechanisms

- 1 Real option effect "wait and see"
[Bloom, Bloom et al., Bachmann and Bayer]
- 2 Financial frictions
[Gichrist et al.; Arellano et al.; Chugh; Fukushima]
- 3 Others [Fernandez-Villaverde et al.; Schaal; ...]
- 4 Precautionary savings [This paper!]
- 5 Risk premia [Gourio]

Uncertainty about what?

- Could be uncertainty about TFP, “demand”, gov’t policy
- Paper suggests **object of uncertainty does not matter**
- Diagram:
 - marginal utility λ goes up with uncertainty
 - higher precautionary savings, and working.
 - may not always be true
 - suppose uncertainty is about a shock to capital **and** TFP
 - then, higher uncertainty will **increase** savings iff $IES < 1$.
- What wedges does the model imply?

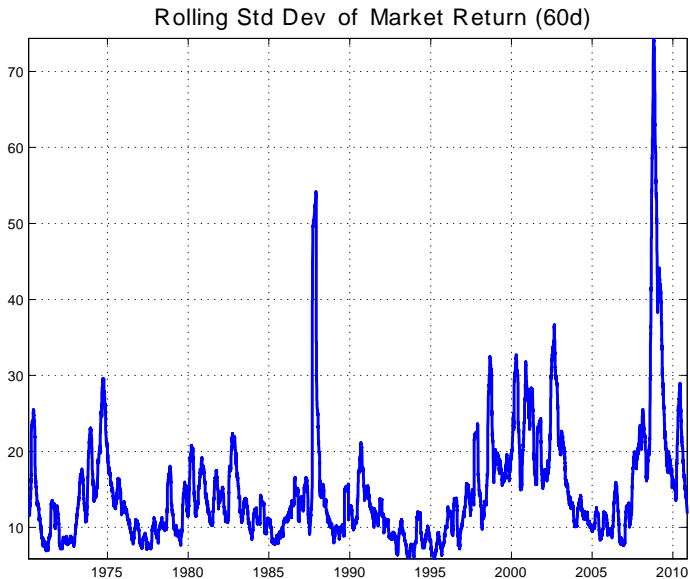
Quantitative issues

- What do asset prices look like in the model?
- Volatility of real vs. nominal rate?
 - Real natural interest rate is volatile (Jermann 1998)
 - Central bank smoothes the interest rate in the model
 - How much welfare do we lose because of this?

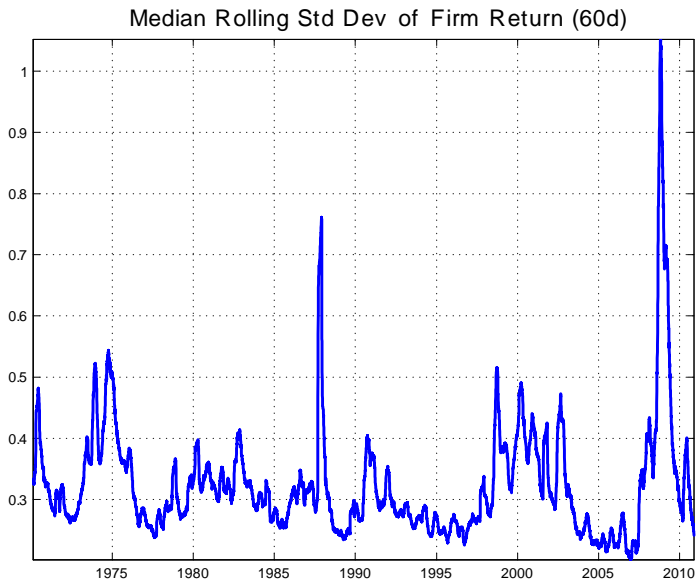
Monetary Policy Rule

- In the model, monetary policy is suboptimal.
- Optimal monetary policy can implement the flex price allocation.
- (At least if no additional friction)
- Requires decreasing interest rates when uncertainty goes up.
- Flavor: “cut Fed Funds rate if VIX / credit spreads go up”
- But should monetary policy directly target VIX or credit spreads?
- In the model, **no!** Target is the “natural interest rate”

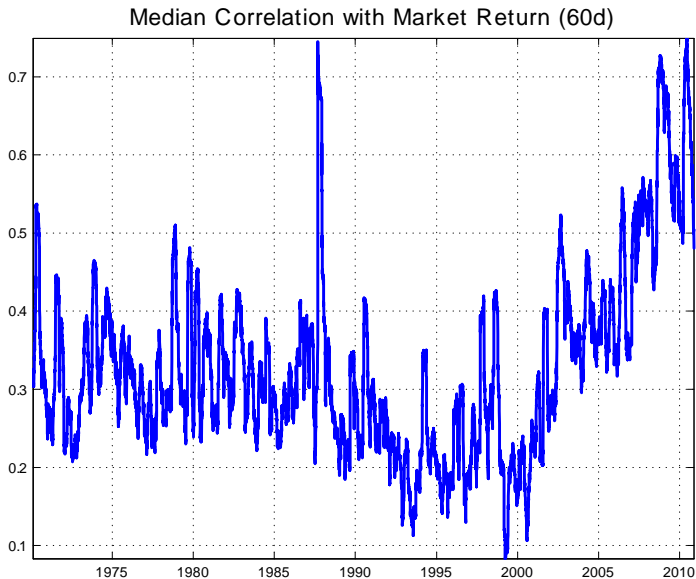
Rolling Std Dev of Market Return



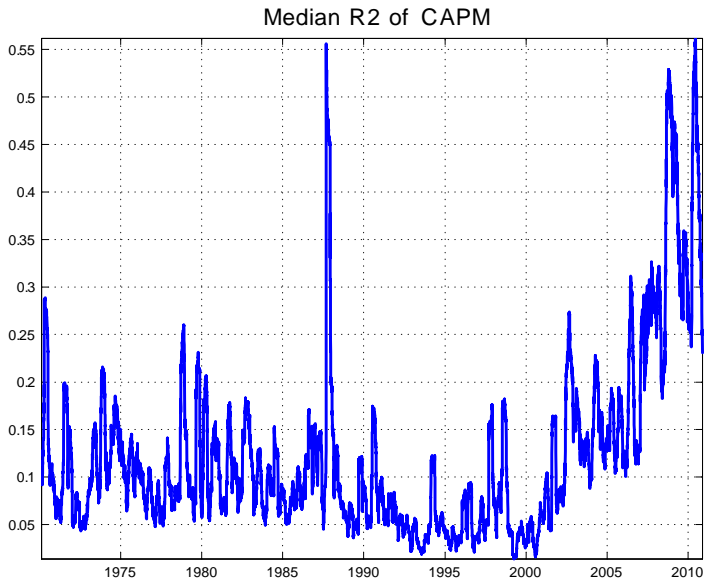
Median Rolling Std Dev of Firm Return



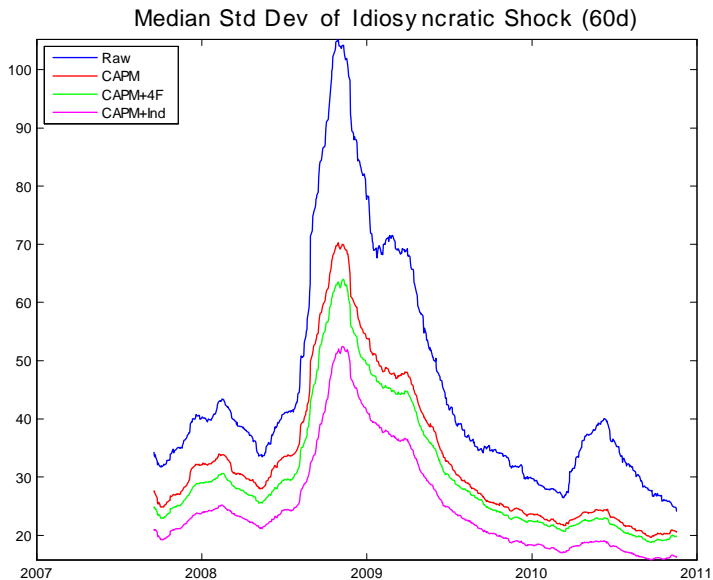
Median Correlation w/ Market Return



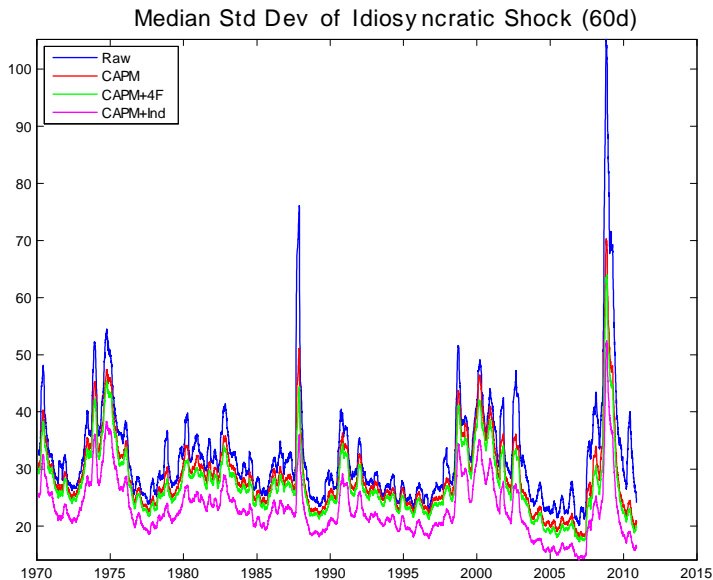
Median R2 of CAPM

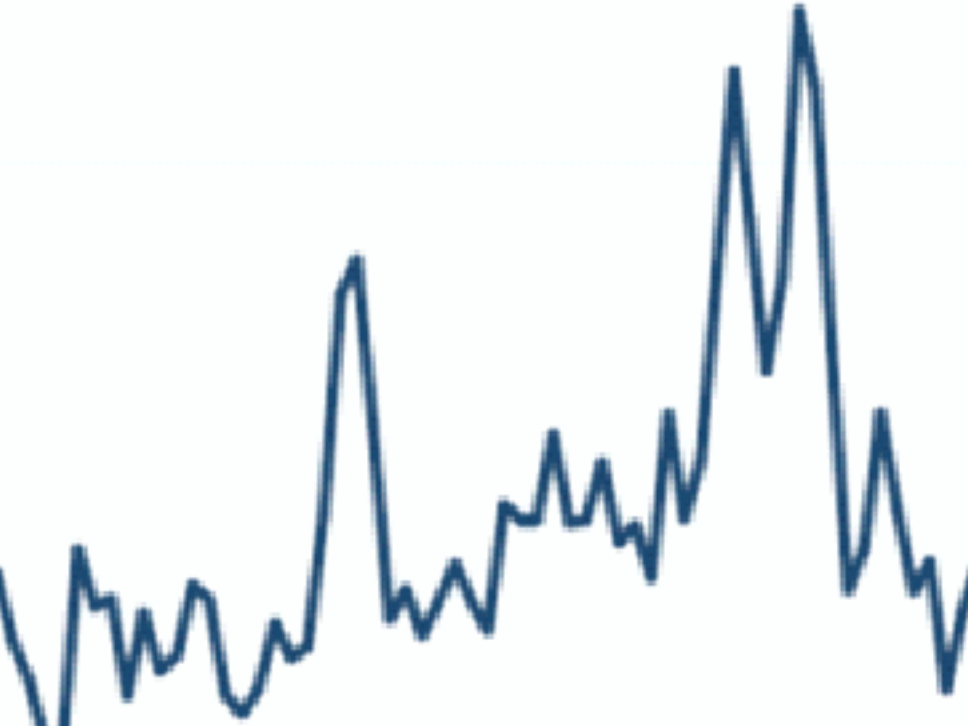


Idiosyncratic risk vs. common factors: 2008



Idiosyncratic risk vs. common factors: full sample





Can we do it without sticky prices?

- Time-varying markups? Evidence mixed.
- Intuitively, there seems to be a lot of sales in recessions...
- Conundrum:

$$\begin{aligned}F_2(K, zN^d(K, z, w)) &= w \\ N^d(K, z, w) &= N^s(\lambda, w)\end{aligned}$$

- To break it, need a different model of labor demand, e.g. forward looking b/c of adjustment costs, capacity utilization, etc.

Conclusion

- Very nice and "effective" paper!
- Does uncertainty affect the economy through precautionary savings?
 - or through the other mechanisms?
 - through micro or macro uncertainty?
- Alternative mechanisms to generate comovement??