

# CHALLENGES TO THE BUSINESS CYCLE PARADIGM IN CENTRAL BANK MODELS

- Should we use DSGE models to think about and guide monetary policy?
- If so, what should these models look like?
- Are there other types of models we should consider?

# SHOULD CENTRAL BANKS USE DSGE MODELS?

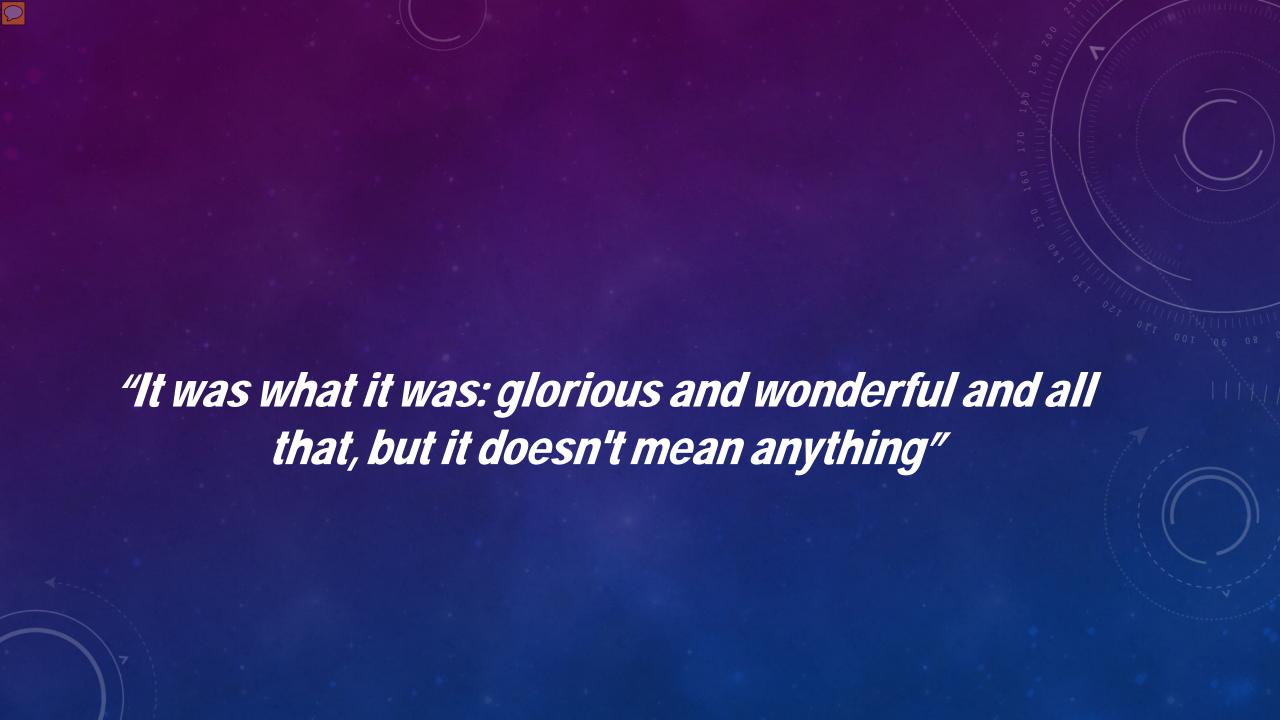
Yes

# SHOULD CENTRAL BANKS USE DSGE MODELS?

- DYNAMIC
- STOCHASTIC
- GENERAL EQUILIBRIUM

#### GENERAL EQUILIBRIUM?

- What are the ingredients of a general equilibrium model?
- Individual agents who do the best they can subject to constraints
- Assumptions about preferences, technology, etc.
- Description of how markets clear
- Assumptions about the information agents have and how they process it



#### WHY OBJECT TO DSGE MODELS?

- Cannot do sensible policy analysis without models
- Economics is a social science that studies human behavior: Models without agents lack an essential ingredient
- Assumptions about preferences, technology, and various frictions may be false but they may be useful simplifications of reality: We can build confidence in our models
- DSGE models such as TOTEM already include any number of generalizations of perfect market clearing in their descriptions of "equilibrium"

## PROBLEMS WITH CENTRAL BANK DSGE MODELS

- Overfitting? Are model parameters convincingly and robustly identified.
- Accuracy of quantitative predictions from policy experiment, and forecasts
- Centrality of the consumption Euler equation
- Inadequate financial sector
  - Interaction between asset prices and real activity is mostly missing
  - Role of regulation in affecting behavior of financial sector is minimal
- Existing models may be far from suitable for some questions.

## MULTIPLE STEADY STATES AND STRUCTURAL CHANGE

- Conventional CB models have stable dynamics around a unique steady state
- Models are typically calibrated or estimated to fit behavior over long periods of time
- For the purposes of central banks it may be adequate to model some structural change using slow time variation in parameters
  - E.g. evolving demographics
- For other questions, modeling the shocks/breaks may be central
  - E.g. changes in beliefs, hysteresis in labor markets
- For some questions the theory in place is not ready to be incorporated into a large DSGE model

### FINANCIAL AND COMMODITY CYCLES

- The description and role of the financial sector in CB models seems quite crude even after the experience of the last 10 years
- Current models don't seem well set up to capture the effects of changing bank regulation on transmission mechanisms
- Asset prices, most especially, the value of housing seem to be important in real activity, as does the heterogeneity of the participants in asset markets
- Commodities: crucial to Canada and the US but in different ways

"Scientists believe no experiment is a failure, that even a mistake advances the evolution of understanding."

### THINGS WORTH EXPLORING

- Departures from rational expectations
  - Ambiguity aversion
  - Overconfidence
  - Learning
  - Social dynamics
  - Adaptive expectations
- These are all potentially disciplined departures from rational expectations

## THINGS WORTH EXPLORING

- Broader description of the financial sector
- Heterogeneous agents
  - Consumption Euler equation
  - Differences in beliefs
  - Welfare costs of business cycles / connection to asset prices as well

#### CONCLUDING THOUGHTS

- Keep faith in using models to address important policy questions
- Avoid the hubris of believing you've solved a puzzle, be open to new ideas
- The truth will be revealed but only as T → ∞

"There is a way out of every box, a solution to every puzzle; it's just a matter of finding it."

"We burn away irrelevancies until we are left with a pure product, the truth for all time"