# NGDPLT: STRENGTHENING THE CASE?

CAROLA BINDER

HAVERFORD COLLEGE



# A STRONGER CASE FOR NGDPLT

- 1. Comparing path of NGDP during and after Great Recession and Covid-19 Recession
- 2. Importance of "looking through" supply shocks
- 3. Informational advantage of NGDPLT more apparent after "navigating by the stars under cloudy skies"
- 4. Frustration with asymmetry and ambiguity of flexible average inflation targeting (FAIT)

## 1. COMPARING PATH OF NGDP



NOTES: NGDP refers to nominal gross domestic product. Gray bars denote recessions. The trend is 5 percent for 2007-12 and 4 percent for 2019-24. SOURCES: Bureau of Economic Analysis; Wolters Kluwer; National Bureau of Economic Research.

Federal Reserve Bank of Dallas

#### (Atkinson, Koenig, and Max 2022 Dallas Fed)

# 2. "LOOKING THROUGH" SUPPLY SHOCKS

Latest Update July 2023

#### FRBNY Global Supply Chain Pressure Index

#### Standard deviations from average value



## 2. "LOOKING THROUGH" SUPPLY SHOCKS



*Notes*: Plotted is the expenditure-weighted share of PCE that is labeled as supply or demand driven in a given month, centered five-month moving average. Panel A shows the share of PCE labeled demand driven, and then further decomposed into negative and positive shocks. Panel B shows the analogous series for supply driven labels. All four series above sum to one for any given month. Unweighted shares are shown in online appendix figure A1

### 3. INFORMATIONAL ADVANTAGES OF NGDPLT



*Notes*: Plotted is the expenditure-weighted share of PCE that is labeled as supply or demand driven in a given month, centered five-month moving average. Panel A shows the share of PCE labeled demand driven, and then further decomposed into negative and positive shocks. Panel B shows the analogous series for supply driven labels. All four series above sum to one for any given month. Unweighted shares are shown in online appendix figure A1

#### Shapiro 2022 FRBSF Working Paper

### 3. INFORMATIONAL ADVANTAGES OF NGDPLT



Note: The Federal Open Market Committee (FOMC) data are quarterly, extend through June 2018, and are projections of longer-term normal. The Blue Chip data are biannual, extend through June 2018, and are projections for 6 to 10 years in the future. The Congressional Budget Office (CBO) data are biannual and extend through August 2018. For the left two panels, the projections are for 10 years in the future; the right panel shows the natural rate projection for the current quarter at the time of the projection. The neutral rate is the three-month Treasury bill rate projection (Blue Chip and CBO) or the federal funds rate projection (FOMC) minus the source's inflation projection. GDP is gross domestic product.

Source: For FOMC, Summary of Economic Projections, available on the Board's website at https://www.federalreserve.gov/monetarypolicy/fomccalendars.htm; for Blue Chip, Wolters Kluwer, Blue Chip Economic Indicators and Blue Chip Financial Forecasts; for CBO, Congressional Budget Office (*The Budget and Economic Outlook*) and Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis (ALFRED).

"The famous Taylor rule calls for setting the federal funds rate based on where inflation and unemployment stand in relation to the stars. If inflation is higher than  $\Pi^*$ , raise the real federal funds rate relative to r\*...if the unemployment rate is above u\*, lower the real federal funds rate relative to r\*, which will stimulate spending and raise employment..."

Powell 2018 "Monetary Policy in a Changing Economy"

### 3. INFORMATIONAL ADVANTAGES OF NGDPLT



Note: The Federal Open Market Committee (FOMC) data are quarterly, extend through June 2018, and are projections of longer-term normal. The Blue Chip data are biannual, extend through June 2018, and are projections for 6 to 10 years in the future. The Congressional Budget Office (CBO) data are biannual and extend through August 2018. For the left two panels, the projections are for 10 years in the future; the right panel shows the natural rate projection for the current quarter at the time of the projection. The neutral rate is the three-month Treasury bill rate projection (Blue Chip and CBO) or the federal funds rate projection (FOMC) minus the source's inflation projection. GDP is gross domestic product.

Source: For FOMC, Summary of Economic Projections, available on the Board's website at https://www.federalreserve.gov/monetarypolicy/fomccalendars.htm; for Blue Chip, Wolters Kluwer, Blue Chip Economic Indicators and Blue Chip Financial Forecasts; for CBO, Congressional Budget Office (*The Budget and Economic Outlook*) and Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis (ALFRED).

"...Navigating by the stars can sound straightforward. Guiding policy by the stars in practice, however, has been quite challenging of late because our best assessments of the location of the stars have been changing significantly."

Powell 2018 "Monetary Policy in a Changing Economy"

### 4. FRUSTRATION WITH AMBIGUITY AND ASYMMETRY OF AIT

"...the Committee seeks to achieve inflation that averages 2 percent over time, and therefore judges that, following periods when inflation has been running persistently below 2 percent, appropriate monetary policy will likely aim to achieve inflation moderately above 2 percent for some time."

# Fed policymakers do their own math on 'average' inflation

By Jonnelle Marte, Howard Schneider

6 MIN READ

# WEAKENING THE CASE

- Risk of appearing "opportunistic"
- Higher salience of inflation

## CENTRAL BANK LOSS FUNCTION

 $L_t = (\pi_t - \pi^*)^2 + (u_t - u_t^*)^2$ 







# THE FATE OF FAIT SALVAGING THE FED'S FRAMEWORK

David Beckworth and Patrick Horan, Mercatus Center

"Uncertainty is not just an important feature of the monetary policy landscape; it is the defining characteristic of that landscape" (Greenspan 2003).