

Discussion of Corsetti, Meier and Müller

"What determines government spending multipliers?"

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Federal Reserve Board

ESSIM

Tarragona

May 27, 2010

Summary of paper

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- Assess how fiscal multipliers varies with

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- Econometric approach; first step is to estimate linear spending rule

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- In a second step, use $\hat{\varepsilon}_{t,i}$ and run regression

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for a set of macrovariables x using contemporaneous and 2 lags of $\hat{\varepsilon}_{t,i}$. Dynamics assumed to be captured by $x_{t-1,i}$

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- Notice that the effects on g_t are also computed in the second step

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Main results

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- 2 Show that estimated positive multiplier is driven by financial crises; in financial crises they find a multiplier about 2, for non-financial crisis periods, multipliers essentially 0

Discussion outline

- Comments on the econometric approach
- Suggestions for additional conditioning dummies
- Interpretation of financial crisis multipliers
- Concluding remarks

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 - Bottom line, why not a panel VAR approach?

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- **Monetary accommodation could be the explanation of the outsized multipliers that you obtain in financial crisis periods**

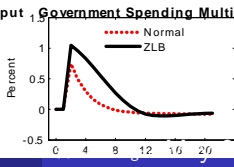
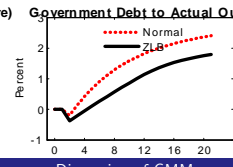
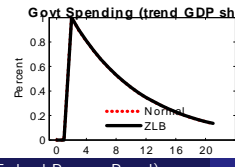
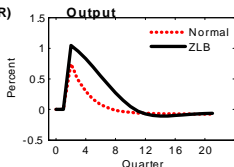
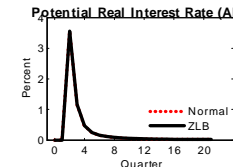
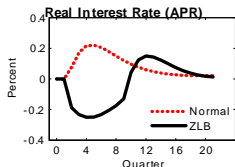
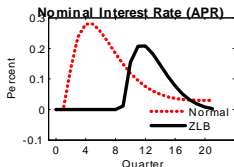
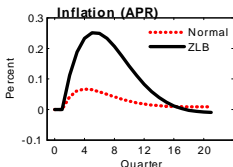
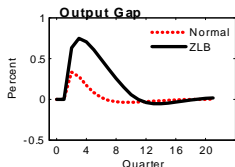
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- Monetary accommodation could be the explanation of the outsized multipliers that you obtain in financial crisis periods
 - Below I Show fiscal multipliers in a version of the CEE/SW model in next slide, with and without monetary accommodation

Dynamic responses to fiscal spending shock in the CEE/SW model

Effects in normal times and when policy is in a 8 quarter liquidity trap



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- Results suggestive that an inflation targeting, non-inflation targeting dummy classification could be of interest to study

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 - Large economy (US) has import share of about 1 percent from the small open economy (Sweden) which has an import share of 40 percent in steady state

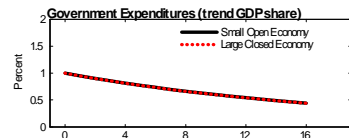
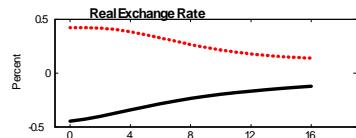
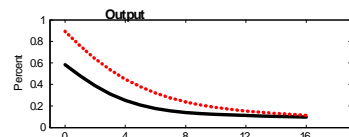
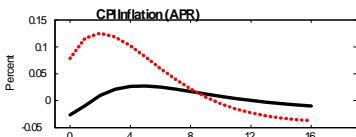
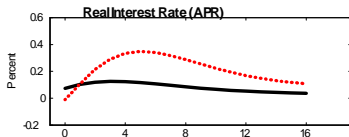
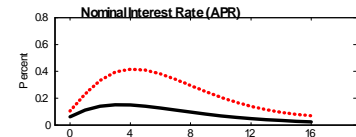
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 - **Apart from this, standard symmetric parameterization - “sophisticated” calibration**

Role of openness according to New Keynesian two-country model

Dynamic effects of government spending hikes of 1 percent in "US" and "Sweden"



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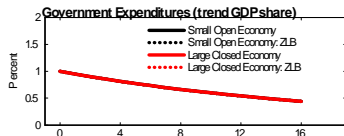
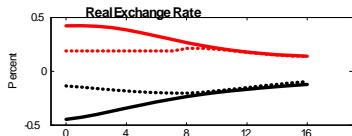
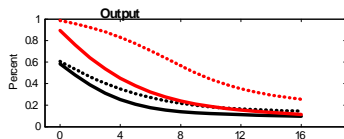
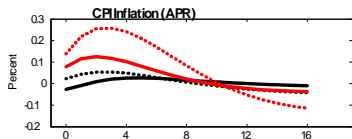
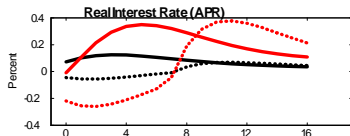
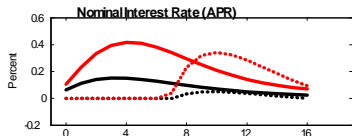
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 - Assume duration of liquidity trap to be 8 quarters without any fiscal spending

Role of openness in a New Keynesian model under alternative monetary responses

Spending multipliers in more closed and open economies in normal times and in a 8 quarter liquidity trap



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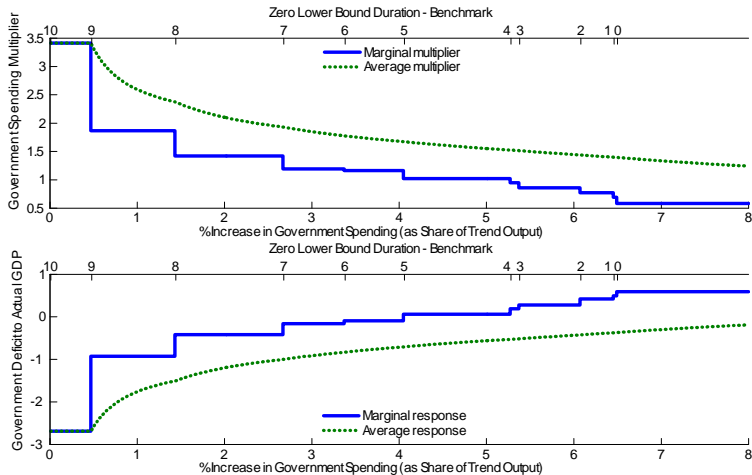
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 - “Sophisticated calibration”

Multipliers in CEE/SW closed economy model with KH

Marginal and Average spending multipliers in a liquidity trap with endogenous exit



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 - Build credibility for multipliers by reporting results for the real interest rate

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- When all is said and done, I believe it will make a very nice contribution to the literature