

DISCUSSION OF
"RECONCILING HAYEK'S AND KEYNES'
VIEWS OF RECESSIONS"
BY BEAUDRY, GALIZIA & PORTIER

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HAYEK VS. KEYNES

- ▶ Two contrasting view of recessions
- ▶ Keynes:
 - ▶ Deficient aggregate demand
 - ▶ Gains from trade not exploited
 - ▶ \Rightarrow We need stimulus!
- ▶ Hayek:
 - ▶ Over-accumulation of capital (or H , D)
 - ▶ Need to liquidate excesses
 - ▶ Intervention inefficient

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- ▶ Third view? Lucas/Prescott (and Farmer!)

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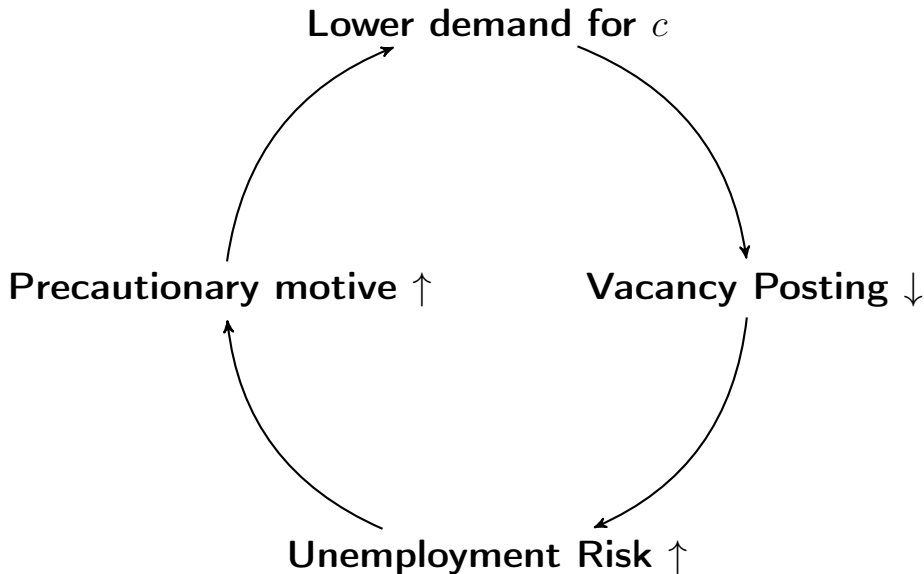
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- ▶ ...but the liquidation process led to insufficient demand?
- ▶ How can they operationalize that?
- ▶ Key ingredients:
 - ▶ Frictional labor market
 - ▶ Precautionary savings motive

THE MECHANISM: X IS "TOO HIGH"



BIG PICTURE THOUGHTS

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...But:

- ▶ Is this the "right" model of (great) recessions?
- ▶ Policy measures how big? how long?
- ▶ Supply-side policies?
- ▶ How did we get here in the first place?

MODEL VS GREAT RECESSION

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- ▶ Data (US): huge construction boom ✓

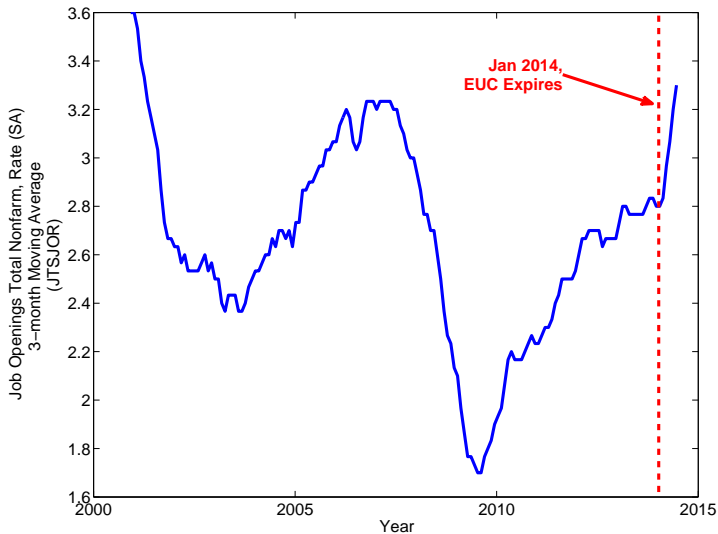
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- ▶ Model story: UI can fix deficient demand
- ▶ Data: UI benefit duration quadrupled ✗?✓?
- ▶ In 2008 did households decide to consume less because they had *too much* housing wealth?
- ▶ If housing is complementary with non-durable consumption, with higher H , would want higher c ... example with durable/non-durable in the paper has separable

POLICY INTERVENTIONS: UI



UI Benefit extensions end and the labor maket...takes off!

OTHER POLICIES

- ▶ Vacancy subsidies Φ
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- ▶ Vacancy subsidies Φ
- ▶ Tax X ! (Surico & Trezzi: c doesn't fall!)
- ▶ Argument even for $\tau'_X > 0$
- ▶ Aside:
 - ▶ Model admits multiple equilibria
 - ▶ Policies that select equilibria or rule out bad ones?

HOW DID WE GET HERE?



Knowing how we got to over accumulation might also be key for understanding the policy response. Further, can some policy responses make us *more likely* to end up here?