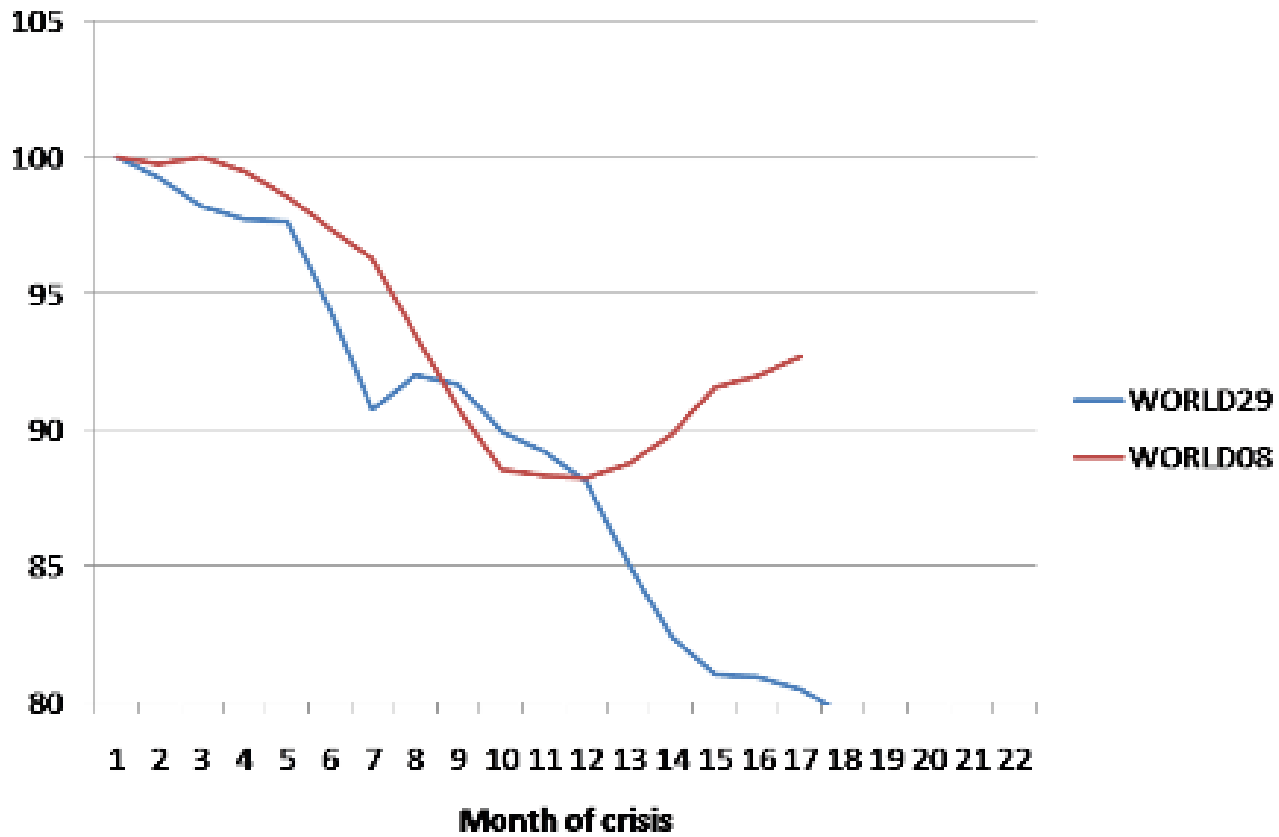


Third-best macro policy

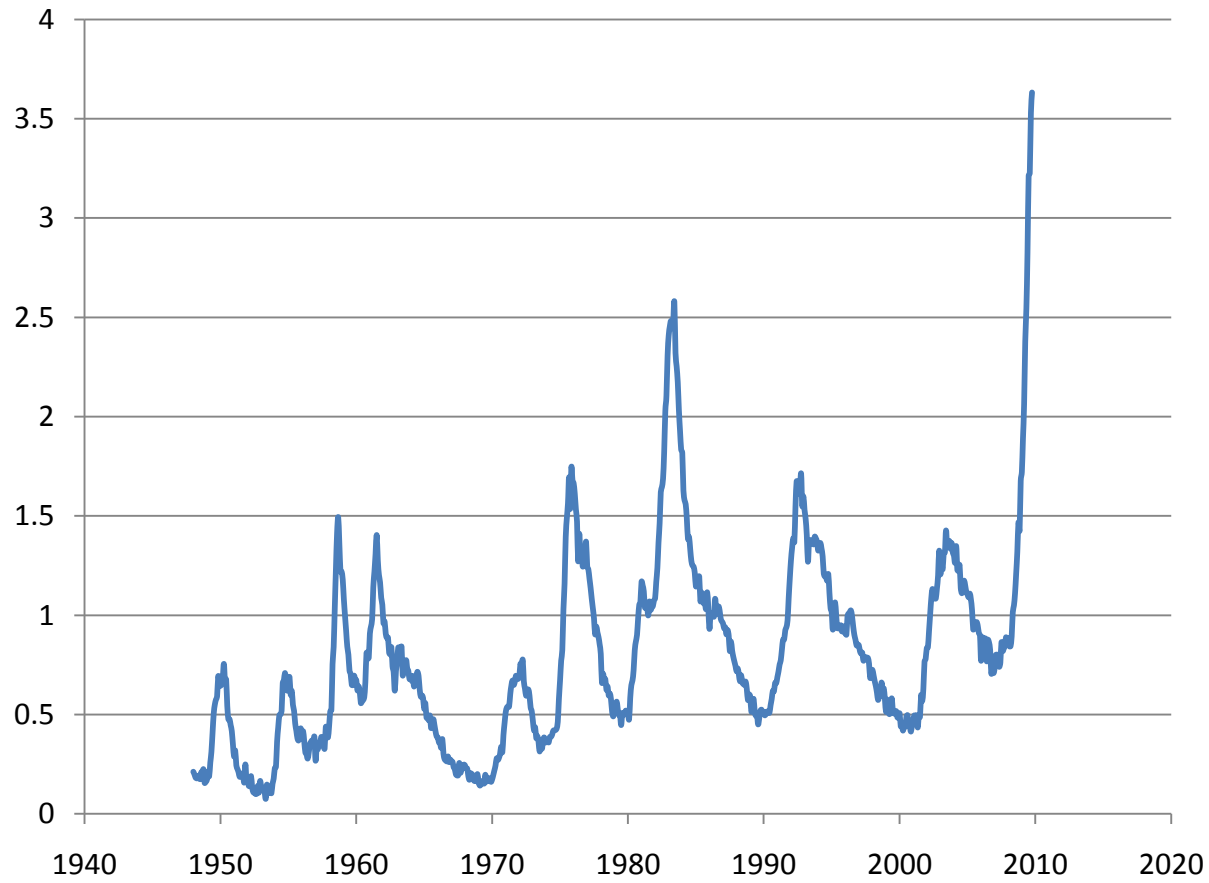
Paul Krugman

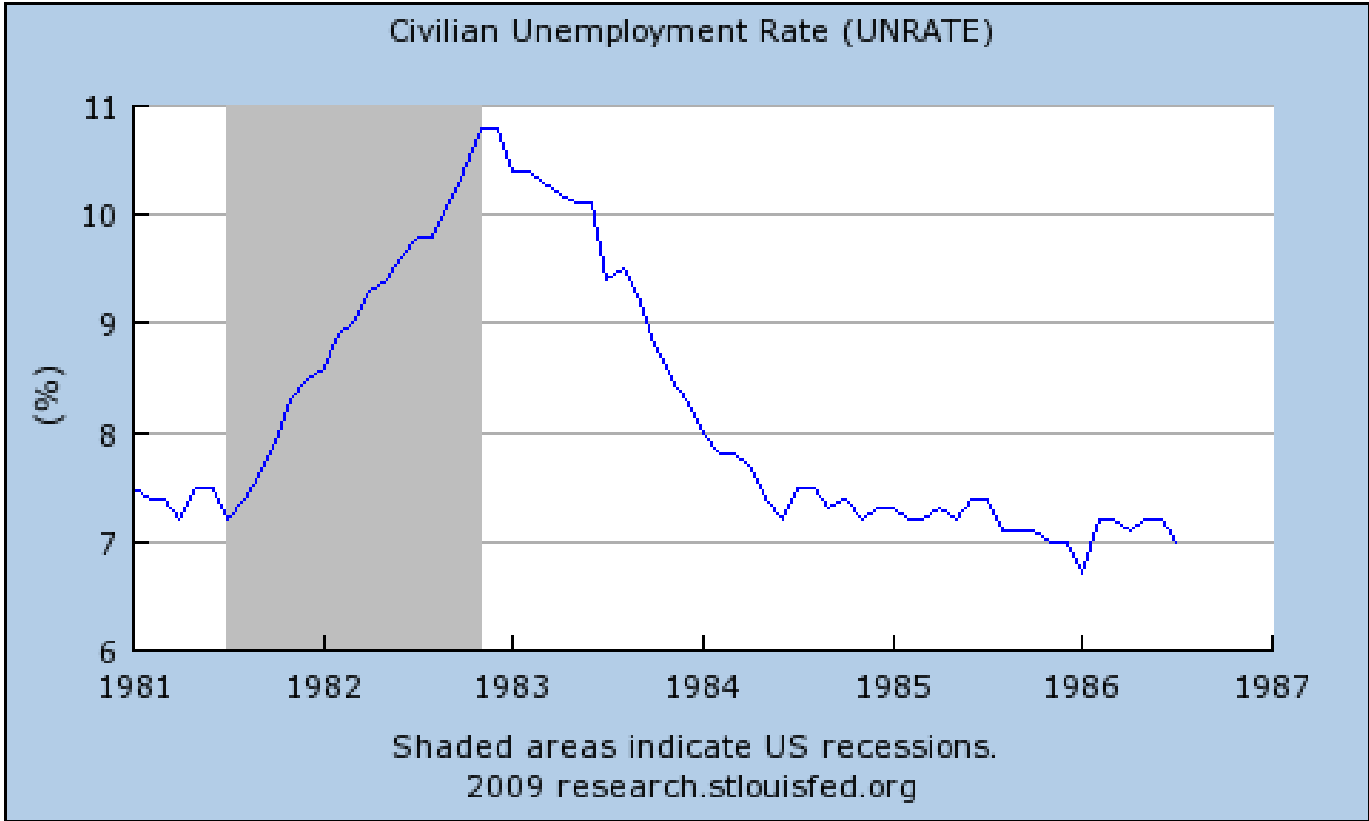
Nov. 2009

World industrial production

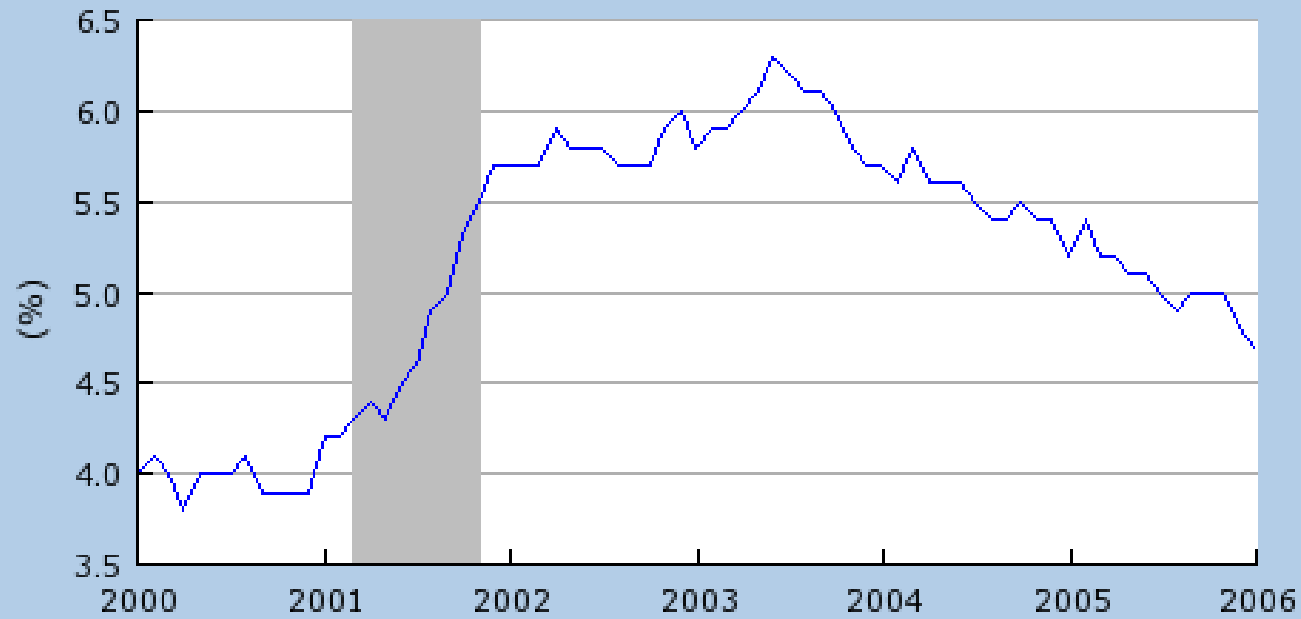


Long-term unemployment as % of labor force





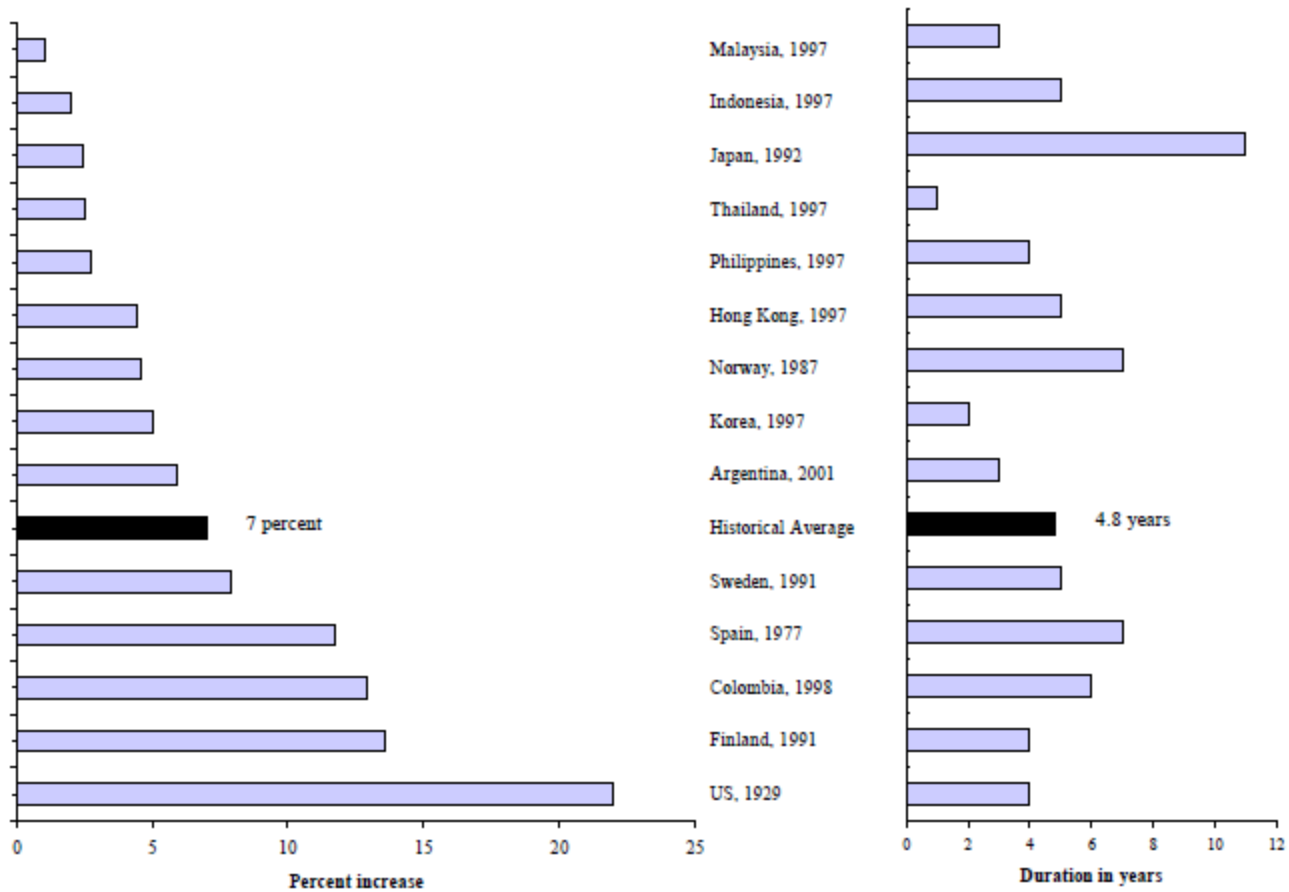
Civilian Unemployment Rate (UNRATE)



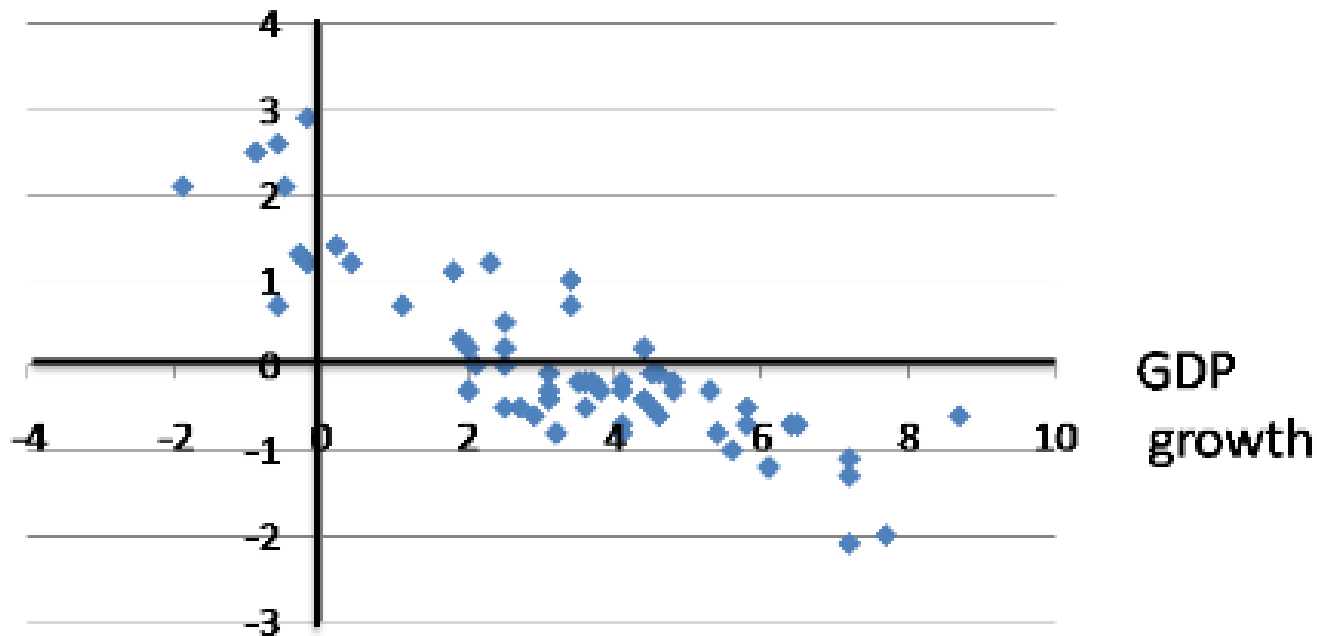
Shaded areas indicate US recessions.
2009 research.stlouisfed.org

Figure 3

**Past Unemployment Cycles and Banking Crises: Trough-to-peak
Percent Increase in the Unemployment Rate (left panel) and Years Duration of Downturn (right panel)**



Change in unemployment



Thinking about policy: minimal NK framework

$$(1) \quad U = \sum_{t=0}^{\infty} \beta^t \left[s_t \ln(C_t) + \chi \ln\left(\frac{M_t}{P_t}\right) + v(G_t) - \kappa \ell_t^2 \right]$$

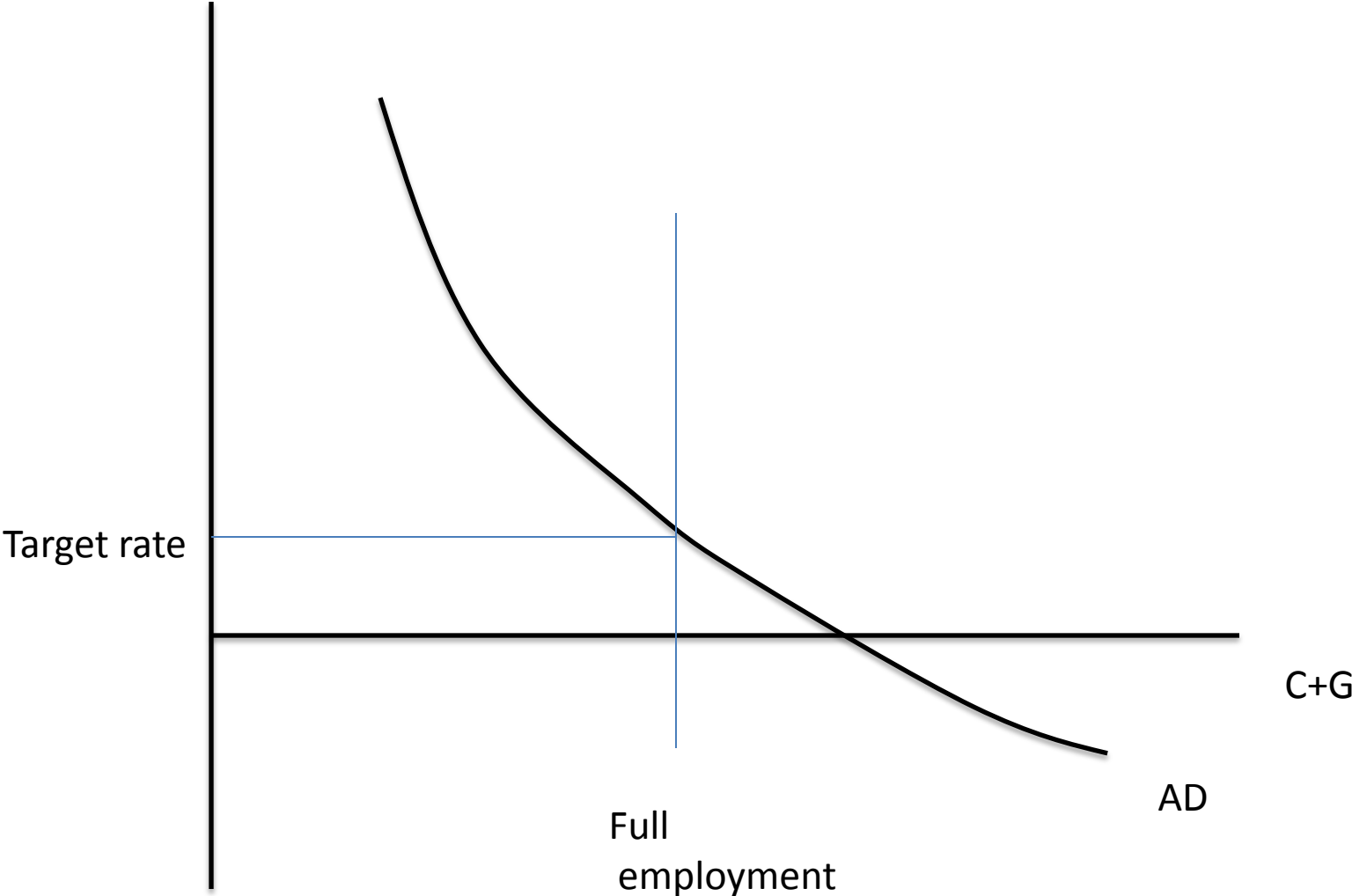
where C is private consumption, G gov't purchases.

“Fudge factor” to get shock to aggregate demand.

Sticky prices (one period) to get output fluctuations

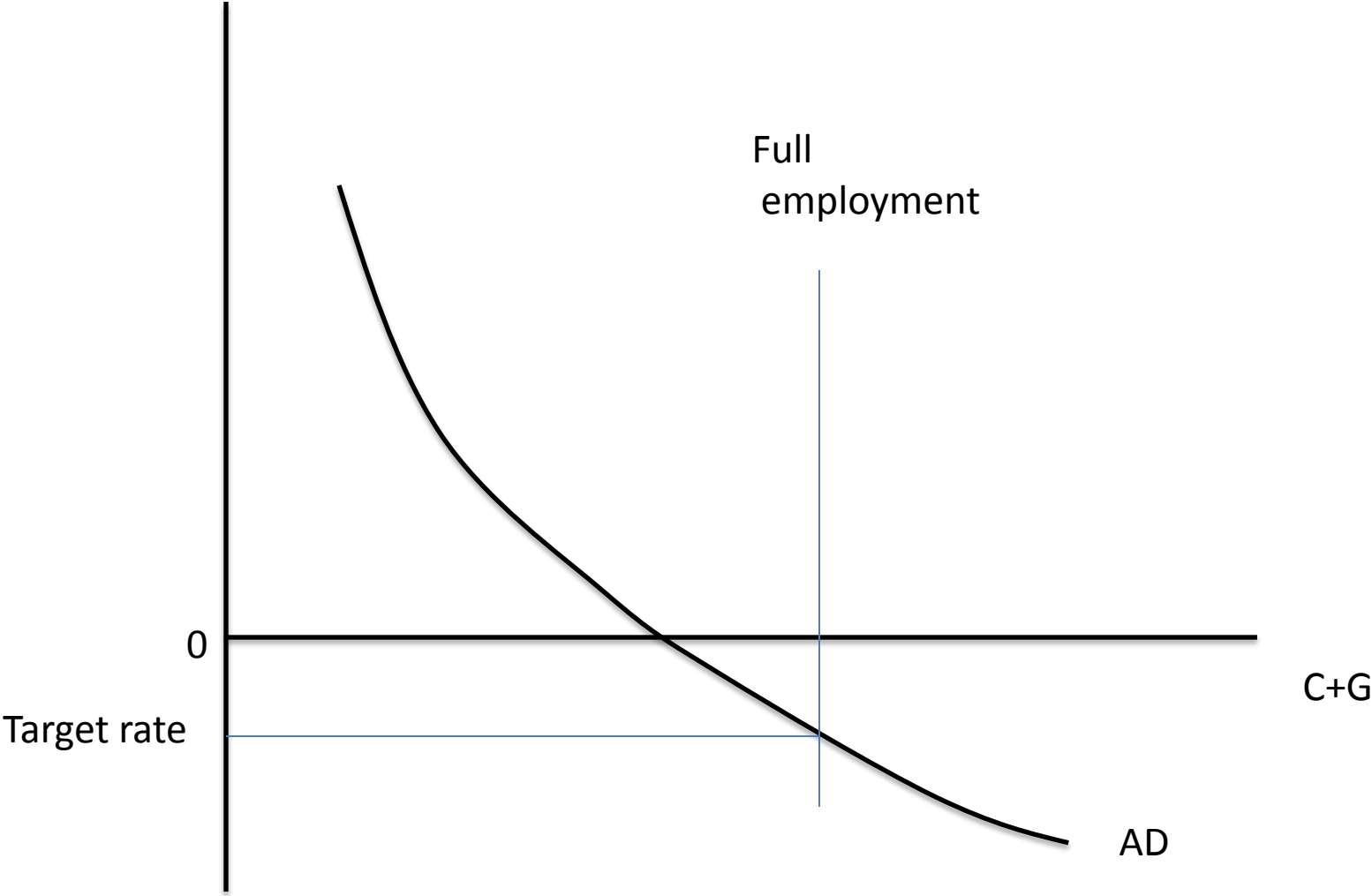
Nominal interest rate

The normal case



Nominal interest rate

The current situation



What to do?

First best: Inflation targeting to reduce the real interest rate

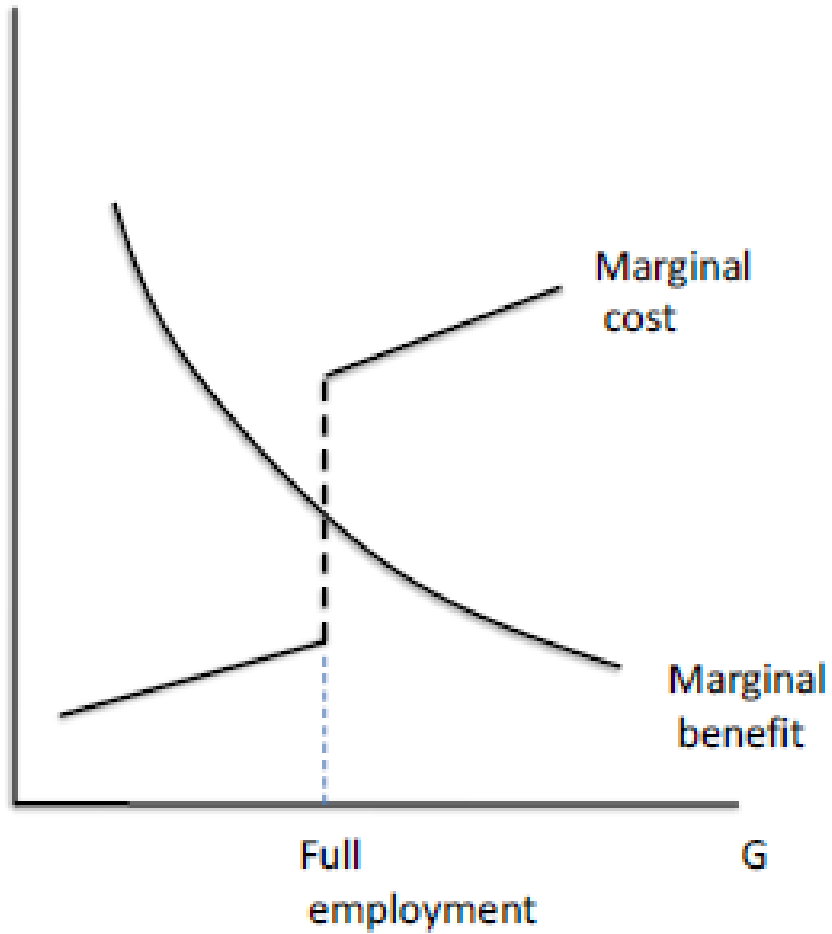
Problem: Persuasion/credibility

Second best: Strong fiscal expansion/quantitative easing

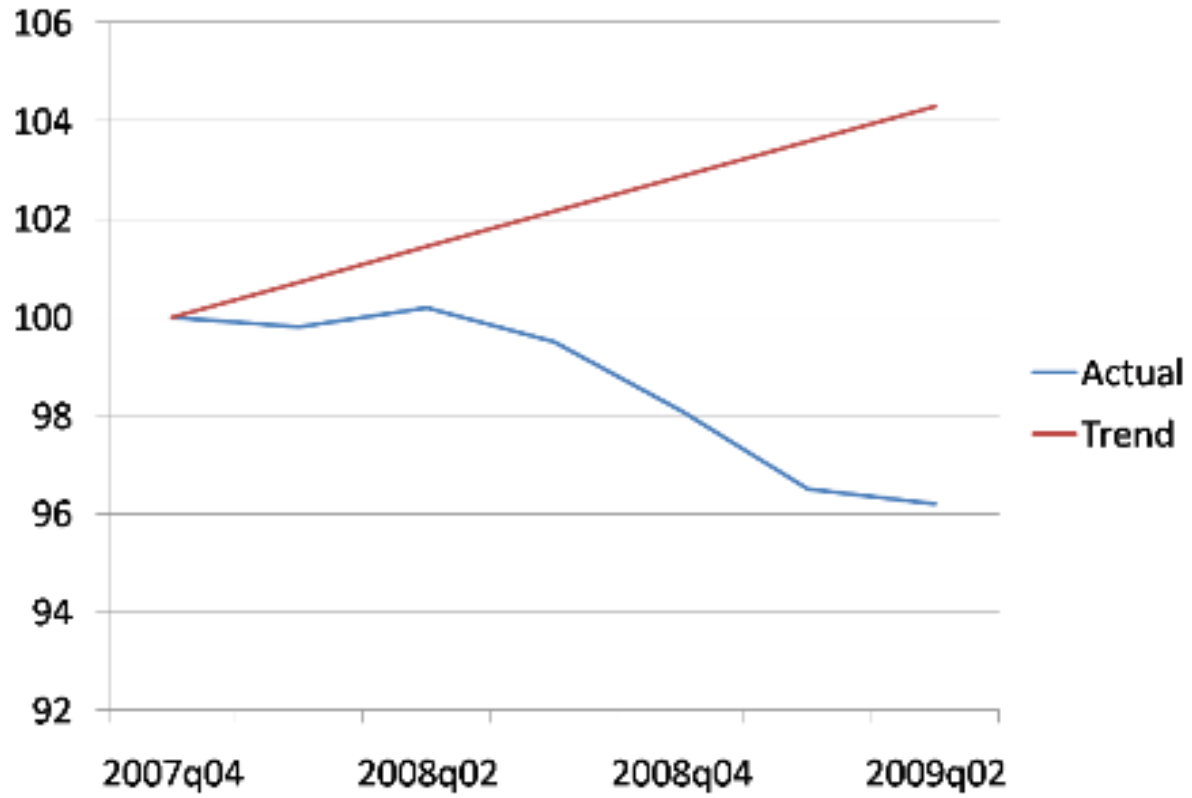
Problem: Deficit/inflation fears

Third best: Job promotion/work sharing

Utils



Real GDP: US



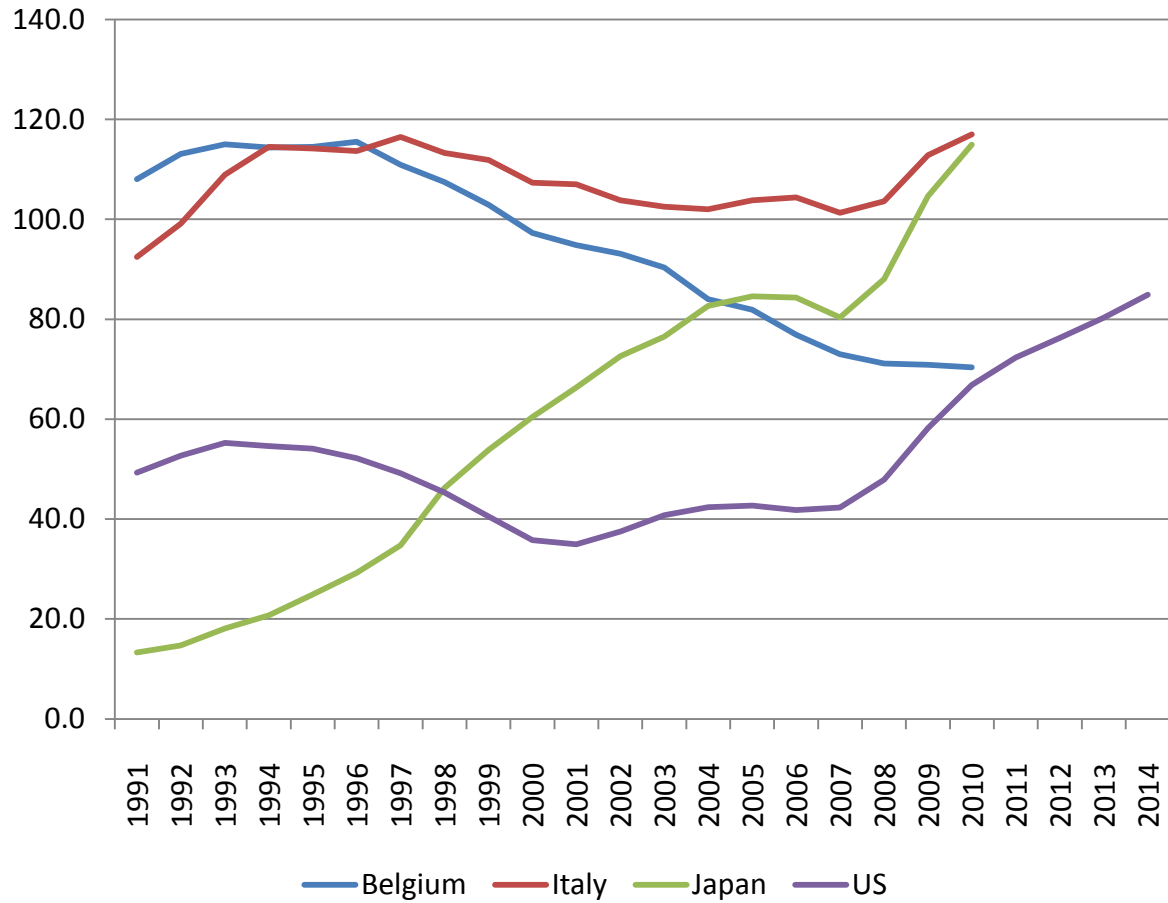
10-Year Treasury Inflation-Indexed Security, Constant Maturity (DFII10)



Shaded areas indicate US recessions.

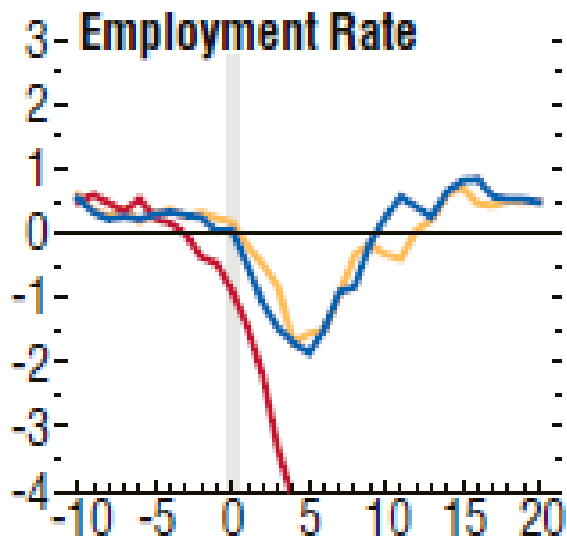
2009 research.stlouisfed.org

Net debt as % of GDP



— Previous — Current — 2001

United States



Germany

