Rational Expectations Approach To Macroeconometrics Testing Policy Ineffectiveness And Efficient Markets Models Author Frederic S Mishkin

Jan 1986

A Rational Expectations Approach to Macroeconometrics - Frederic S. Mishkin 2007-11-01 A Rational Expectations Approach to Macroeconometrics pursues a rational expectations approach to the estimation of a class of models widely discussed in the macroeconomics and finance literature: those which emphasize the effects from unanticipated, rather than anticipated, movements in variables. In this volume, Frederick S. Mishkin first theoretically develops and discusses a unified econometric treatment of these models and then shows how to estimate them with an annotated computer program.

A RATIONAL EXPECTATIONS APPROACH TO MACROECONOMETRICS: TESTING POLICY INEFFECTIVENESS AND EFFICIENT MARKETS MODEL - Frederic S. MISHKIN 1983

A Rational Expectations Approach to Macroeconomics - P. F. Lahartinski 1992

Learning and Expectations in Macroeconomics - George W. Evans 2012-01-06 A crucial challenge for economists is figuring out how people interpret the world and form expectations that will likely influence their economic activity. Inflation, asset prices, exchange rates, investment, and consumption are just some of the economic variables that are largely explained by expectations. Here George Evans and Seppo Honkapohja bring new explanatory power to a variety of expectation formation models by focusing on the learning factor. Whereas the rational expectations paradigm offers the prevailing method to determining expectations, it assumes very theoretical knowledge of the part on economic actors. Evans and Honkapohja contribute to a growing body of research posing that households and firms learn by making forecasts using observed data, updating their forecast rules over time in response to errors. This book is the first systematic development of the new statistical learning approach. Depending on the particular economic structure, the economy may converge to a standard rational-expectations or a "rational bubble" solution, or exhibit persistent learning dynamics. The learning approach also provides tools to assess the importance of new models with expectational indeterminacy, in which expectations are an independent cause of macroeconomic fluctuations. Moreover, learning dynamics provide a theory for the evolution of expectations and selection between alternative equilibria, with implications for business cycles, asset price volatility, and policy. This book provides an authoritative treatment of this emerging field, developing the analytical techniques in detail and using them to synthesize and extend existing research.

Macroeconomics Rational Expectations Approach - Paul Lahartinski 1990-06-01

Rational Expectations and Econometric Practice - Robert E. Lucas 1981 Assumptions about how people form expectations for the future shape the properties of any dynamic economic model. To make economic decisions in an uncertain environment people must forecast such variables as future rates of inflation, tax rates, government.

A Search-equilibrium Approach to the Micro Foundations of Macroeconomics - Peter A. Diamond 1984 Peter A. Diamond discusses search equilibrium as a framework for integrating micro and macroeconomics.

Rethinking Expectations - Roman Frydman 2013 This book originated from a 2010 conference marking the fortieth anniversary of the publication of the landmark "Phelps volume," Macroeconomic Foundations of Employment and Inflation Theory, a book that is often credited with pioneering the currently dominant approach to macroeconomic analysis. However, in their provocative introductory essay, Roman Frydman and Edmund Phelps argue that the vast majority of macroeconomic and finance models developed over the last four decades derailed, rather than built on, the Phelps volume's "microfoundations" approach. Whereas the contributors to the 1970 volume recognized the fundamental importance of according market participants' expectations an autonomous role, contemporary models rely on the rational expectations hypothesis (REH), which rules out such a role by design. The financial crisis that began in 2007, preceded by a spectacular boom and bust in asset prices that REH models implied could never happen, has spurred a quest for fresh approaches to macroeconomic analysis. While the alternatives to REH presented in Rethinking Expectations differ from the approach taken in the original Phelps volume, they are notable for returning to its major theme: understanding aggregate outcomes requires according expectations an autonomous role. In the introductory essay, Frydman and Phelps interpret the various efforts to reconstruct the field--some of which promise to chart its direction for decades to come. The contributors include Philippe Aghion, Sheila Dow, George W. Evans, Roger E. A. Farmer, Roman Frydman, Michael D. Goldberg, Roger Guesnerie, Seppo Honkapohja, Katarina Juselius, Enisse Kharroubi, Blake LeBaron, Edmund S. Phelps, John B. Taylor, Michael Woodford, and György Zögner.

The Behavioral Economics of Inflation Expectations - Tobias F. Röhrl 2020-07-31 As one of the first tests to take a behavioral approach to macroeconomic expectations, this book introduces a new way of doing economics. Röhrl uses cognitive psychology in a bottom-up method of modeling macroeconomic expectations. His research is based on laboratory experiments and historical data, which he extends to real-world situations. Pattern extrapolation is shown to be the key to understanding expectations of inflation and income. The quantitative model of expectations is used to analyze the course of inflation and nominal interest rates in a range of countries and historical periods. The model of expected income is applied to the analysis of business cycle phenomena such as the great recession in the United States. Data and spreadsheets are provided for readers to do their own computations of macroeconomic models. This book offers new perspectives in many areas of macro and financial economics.

Macroeconomics After a Decade of Rational Expectations - Bennett T. McCallum 1982 The main section of this paper discusses competing theories of aggregate supply that are currently being utilized in macroeconomic models with rational expectations. The distinction between flexible-price equilibrium models and models with nominal contracts is emphasized and three models of the latter type are described and contrasted, it is argued that rejection of flexible-price equilibrium theories, as the evidence seems to warrant, does not require abandonment of the equilibrium approach. Also included are remarks on the present status of the rational expectations version of the natural-rate hypothesis. The second section of the paper briefly discusses a few issues concerning the equilibrium approach and aggregate demand, with attention devoted to the overlapping generations framework. The third section considers a recent attempt, involving the use of "vector autoregression"models, to designate the importance of the Lucas critique of traditional policy-evaluation procedures.

The Rational Expectations Revolution in Macroeconomics - David K. H. Begg 1982

Rational Expectations Models in Macroeconomics - John B. Taylor 1983 This paper is a review of rational expectations models used in macroeconomic research. The purpose is to examine in some detail the differences between the models, the advantages and disadvantages of alternative models the empirical support for the models and their policy implications. The main theme is that there's a wide diversity among rational expectations models in macroeconomics, despite their common expectational assumptions and methods of analysis. Information-based and constant-based theories are reviewed as alternative models of aggregate supply. A brief review of rational expectations models of the demand side is also provided, along with a discussion of some problems with the rational expectations assumption.
The Rational Expectation Hypothesis, Time-Varying Parameters and Adaptive Control - Marco P. Tucci 2012-12-06 One of the major controversies in macroeconomics over the last 30 years has been that on the effectiveness of stabilization policies. However, this debate, between those who believe that this kind of policies is useless if not harmful and those who argue in favor of it, has been mainly theoretical so far. The Rational Expectation Hypothesis, Time-Varying Parameters and Adaptive Control want to represent a step toward the construction of a common ground on which to empirically compare the two "beliefs" and to do this three strands of literature are brought together: the first strand is the research on time-varying parameters (TVP), the second strand is the work on adaptive control and the third one is the literature on linear stationary models with rational expectations (RE). The material presented in The Rational Expectation Hypothesis, Time-Varying Parameters and Adaptive Control is divided into two parts. Part 1 combines the strands of literature on adaptive control with that on TVP. It generalizes the approach pioneered by Tes and Bar-Shalom (1973) and Kendrick (1961) and one recently used in Ammon and Kendrick (2002), where the law of motion of the TVP and the hyperstructural parameters are assumed known, to the case where the hyperstructural parameters are assumed unknown. Part 2 is devoted to the linear single-equation stationary RE model estimated with the error-in-variables (EV) method. It presents a new formulation of this problem based on the use of TVP in an EV model. This new formulation opens the door to a very promising development. All the theory developed in the first part to control a model with TVP can act as a model with RE.

Rational Expectations in Macroeconomic Models - P. Fischer 1992-08-31 It is commonly believed that macroeconomic models are not useful for policy analysis because they do not take proper account of agents’ expectations. Over the last decade, mainstream macroeconomic models in the UK and elsewhere have taken on board the ‘Rational Expectations Revolution’ by explicitly incorporating expectations of future events in the models. Unfortunately, one can perform the same technical exercises on a forward expectations model as on a conventional model – and more! For a rational expectations model, the data are not sufficient to estimate the model completely. But what should a decision maker do if the model cannot be trusted? Lars Hansen and Thomas Sargent, ... Robustness - Lars Peter Hansen 2016-06-28 The standard theory of decision making under uncertainty advises the decision maker to form a statistical model linking outcomes to decisions and then to choose the optimal distribution of outcomes. This assumes that the decision maker trusts the model completely. But what should a decision maker do if the model cannot be trusted? Lars Hansen and Thomas Sargent, two leading macroeconomists, push the field forward as they set about answering this question. They adapt robust control techniques and apply them to economic analysis: Imperfect Knowledge Economics (IKE). IKE rejects exact quantitative predictions of individual decisions and market outcomes in favor of mathematical models that generate only qualitative predictions of economic change. Using the foreign exchange market as a testing ground for IKE, this book sheds new light on exchange-rate and risk-premium movements, which have confounded conventional models for decades. Offering a fresh way to think about markets and representing a potential turning point in economics, Imperfect Knowledge Economics will be essential reading for economists, policymakers, and professional investors.

The Rational Expectations Revolution - Preston J. Miller 1994 These 21 readings describe the origins and growth of the macroeconomic analysis known as “rational expectations”. The readings trace the development of this approach from the late 1970s to the 1990s.

Integrated Macro-Micro-Modelling Under Rational Expectations - Michael Malakellis 2012-12-06 This monograph is concerned with the formulation and implementation of ORANI-INT, an intertemporal Computable General Equilibrium (CGE) model of the Australian economy. The aim is to bring together, in a balanced approach, theory and data for the purpose of developing a practical state-of-the-art tool for policy analysis. The modelling approach adopted is motivated by the recent trend in economy-wide modelling to combine the respective strengths of traditional CGE models and modern macroeconomic models. Traditional CGE models typically provide a disaggregate representation of the economy at a single point in time. Such models are useful for analysing issues involving the allocation of resources among the various agents identified at a particular point in time. Modern macroeconomic models, on the other hand, usually provide an aggregate representation of the economy over many points in time. Such models are useful for analysing issues involving the allocation of resources across countries. A model that combines the strengths of static CGE models and modern macro-dynamic models is amenable to addressing a wide range of policy issues. To demonstrate this point ORANI-INT is used to analyse fiscal reform.

Linear Expectations Models - Charles H. Whiteman 1983

Fiscal and Monetary Contraction in Chile - Klaus Schmidt-Hebbel 1995

The Evolving Rationality of Expectations - Esther-Mirjam Sent 2006-11-02 Inspired by recent developments in science studies, Professor Sent offers an innovative type of analysis of the recent history of rational expectations economics. In the course of exploring the multiple dimensions of rational expectations analysis, she focuses on the work of Thomas Sargent, an instrumental pioneer in the development of this school of thought. The treatment aims to illuminate some of the shifting negotiations and alliances that characterize the rise and shift of direction in rational expectations economics.

The Rational Expectations Revolution - Frederic S. Mishkin 1995 This review article of Preston Miller’s The Rational Expectations Revolution, Readings From the Front Line focuses on the impact of this research on macroeconomic policymaking. Although policymakers have generally not accepted the equilibrium business cycle models advocated in many of the Miller article in the Miller volume and even continue to use traditional Keynesian macroeconomic models for policy analysis, several of the lessons from the rational expectations revolution have become central in macroeconomic modeling.
thinking about policymaking. Policymakers now recognize the importance of expectations and credibility to the outcomes of particular policies. This means that they are more cautious in their use of econometric models and are less likely to advocate discretionary activist stabilization policies. They are also more willing to design policymaking to avoid the time-inconsistency problem and take a long rather than a short-run view, thereby avoiding myopic policies that produce undesirable outcomes.

### The Rational Expectation Hypothesis, Time-Varying Parameters and Adaptive Control
Marco P. Tucci 2012-08-07 One of the major controversy in macroeconomics over the last 30 years has been on the effectiveness of stabilization policies. However, this debate, between those who believe that this kind of policies is useless if not harmful and those who argue in favor of it, has been mainly theoretical so far. The Rational Expectation Hypothesis, Time-Varying Parameters and Adaptive Control wants to represent a step toward the construction of a common ground on which to compare the two "beliefs" and to do this three strands of literature are brought together. The first strand is the research on time-varying parameters (TVP), the second strand is the work on adaptive control and the third one is the literature on linear stationary models with rational expectations (RE). The material presented in The Rational Expectation Hypothesis, Time-Varying Parameters and Adaptive Control is divided into two parts. Part 1 combines the strand of literature on adaptive control with that on TVP. It generalizes the approach pioneered by Tse and Bar-Shalom (1973) and Kendrick (1981) and one recently used in Amman and Kendrick (2001), where the law of motion of the TVP and the hyperstructural parameters are assumed known, to the case where the hyperstructural parameters are assumed unknown. Part 2 is devoted to the linear-equation stationary RE model estimated with the error-in-variables (EV) method. It presents a new formulation of this problem based on the use of TVP in an EV model. This new formulation opens the door to a very promising development. All the theory developed in the first part to control a model with TVP can sit as simpliciter be applied to control a model with RE.

### Inflation Expectations
Peter J. N. Sinclair 2009-12-16 Inflation is regarded by the many as a menace that damages business and can only make life worse for households. Keeping it low depends critically on ensuring that firms and workers expect it to be low. So expectations of inflation are a key influence on national economic welfare. This collection pulls together a galaxy of world experts (including Roy Batchelor, Richard Curtin and Staffan Linden) on inflation expectations to debate different aspects of the issues involved. The main focus of the volume is on the likely inflation developments. A number of factors have led practitioners and academic observers of monetary policy to place increasing emphasis recently on inflation expectations. One is the spread of inflation targeting, invented in New Zealand over 15 years ago, but now encompassing many important economies including Brazil, Canada, Israel, and Great Britain. Even more significantly, the European Central Bank, the Bank of Japan and the United States Federal Reserve are the leading members of another group of monetary institutions all considering or implementing moves in the same direction. A second is the large reduction in actual inflation that has been observed in most countries over the past decade or so. These considerations underscore the critical - and largely unrecognized - importance of inflation expectations. They emphasize the importance of the issues, and the great need for a volume that offers a clear, systematic treatment of them. This book, under the steady editorial of Peter Sinclair, should prove very important for policy makers and monetary economists alike.

### Rational Expectations Econometrics
Lars Peter Hansen 2019-09-05 At the core of the rational expectations revolution is the insight that economic policy does not operate independently of economic agents' knowledge of that policy and their expectations of the effects of that policy. This means that there are very complex feedback relationships existing between policy and the behaviour of economic agents, and these relationships pose very difficult problems in economic modelling when one tries to exploit the rational expectations insight in formal economic modelling. This volume consists of work by two rational expectations pioneers dealing with the "nuts and bolts" problems of modelling the complications introduced by rational expectations. Each paper deals with aspects of the problem of making inferences about parameters of a dynamic economic model on the basis of time series observations. Each exploits restrictions on an econometric model imposed by the hypothesis that agents in the model have rational expectations.

### Rational Expectations and Inflation
Thomas J. Sargent 2013-03-05 A fully expanded edition of the Nobel Prize-winning economist's classic book. This collection of essays uses the lens of rational expectations theory to examine how governments argue and plan for, and provides insight into the pioneering research for which Thomas Sargent was awarded the 2011 Nobel Prize in economics. Rational expectations theory is based on the simple premise that people will use all the information available to them in making economic decisions, yet applying the theory to macroeconomics and microeconomics is technically demanding. Sargent engages with practical problems in economics in a less formal, noneconometric way, demonstrating how rational expectations can satisfactorily interpret a range of historical and contemporary events. He offers a new perspective on the role of fiscal and monetary policies and looks at the causes and effects of the recent financial crisis, among other topics.

### Behavioral Rationality and Heterogeneous Expectations in Complex Economic Systems
Carr Homenes 2013-01-24 Recognising that the economy is a complex system with boundedly rational interacting agents, applies complexity modelling to economics and finance.

### The Economics of Money, Banking and Financial Markets, Business School Edition
Frederic S. Mishkin 2015-01-06 Offers modern perspectives on monetary theory and policy, making the complex subject accessible to undergraduate students. With its broad scope and rich array of applications, this widely read book successfully balances economics, finance, and policy perspectives. The text is written in a way that makes it accessible to students with a variety of educational backgrounds. The book is designed to be used as a textbook for undergraduate and graduate courses in monetary economics and policy. It covers a wide range of topics, including the history of monetary policy, the role of the Federal Reserve, and the workings of the financial system. The book also includes a chapter on the role of money in the economy, which is a key concept in understanding monetary policy. Throughout the book, the author provides real-world examples and applications to help students understand the principles discussed. The book is highly regarded for its clarity and accessibility, making it an excellent resource for students and researchers alike.

### Structural Macroeconomics: An Introduction
David J. Leijonhufvud 2003-10-01 The revised edition of the book presents a comprehensive overview of the latest developments in the field of structural macroeconomics. The book covers topics such as the role of money in the economy, the role of financial markets, the role of fiscal policy, and the role of financial instability. The book also includes a chapter on the role of financial intermediaries and the role of financial markets. The book is highly regarded for its clarity and accessibility, making it an excellent resource for students and researchers alike.

### Inflation Expectations: Testing Policy Ineffectiveness and Efficient Markets Models
Frederic Mishkin 1986-01-01 In this book, Frederic Mishkin explores the role of central banks in managing inflation and interest rates. He discusses the effectiveness of monetary policy and the role of central banks in stabilizing the economy. The book is highly regarded for its clarity and accessibility, making it an excellent resource for students and researchers alike.

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### Structural Macroeconomics: A Critical Introduction
Douglas W. Diamond 2001-06-01 This book brings a fresh perspective to today's questions surrounding financial policy. Influenced by the use of data-driven models that constrain the policy process, the regulation and supervision of the financial system, and the internationalization of financial markets. Continuing to set the standard for money and banking courses, the Fourth Edition provides a unified, analytic framework for understanding how the market for financial assets is constructed and how it functions. The book also includes a chapter on the role of money in the economy, which is a key concept in understanding monetary policy. Throughout the book, the author provides real-world examples and applications to help students understand the principles discussed. The book is highly regarded for its clarity and accessibility, making it an excellent resource for students and researchers alike.

### Intermediate Macroeconomics: A Statistical Approach
Franklin Fisher 2001-01-01 This book covers the typical material of an intermediate macroeconomics course at the undergraduate level. The approach is both theoretical and statistical, with the theory being limited to algebraic expressions and the statistics to simple multiple and regression and correlation. The coverage is traditional for the course (being IS-LM in its focus), and the tests are of the consumption function, investment function, demand for money, Phillips curve, etc. Every effort is made to explain the statistics, with the numerical examples illustrating the "how to" sections in the Appendix geared to the popular programs Eviews and Excel. There is also a set of Internet links that instructors can readily access in order to supplement and update the data and to use the data for the students to do the exercises. The book is intended as a textbook for intermediate macroeconomic courses and has been used as such at North Carolina State University. There are full sets of review questions, discussion questions, problems, and computer exercises attached to each chapter, all of which have been classroom-tested. In addition to undergraduates (especially advanced undergraduates), graduate instructors will benefit from this book, and both the professional and the graduate student will find the explanations and applications useful in their work.
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