

## Uncertainty isn't causing slow economic growth, for now

Written by The Conversation

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Uncertainty is [widely recognised](#) as a potential drag on economic growth. Workers who become more uncertain about their future wages reduce spending, for example, and business owners uncertain about future government policy hold back on investing. However, [new research](#) from the Reserve Bank of Australia (RBA) shows that uncertainty isn't responsible for Australia's [recent weak economic growth](#).

But uncertainty could negatively impact the economy in the future, as it [currently is in America](#), if governments aren't clearer about their future policies.

Uncertainty is caused when consumers, business people and policymakers aren't able to predict changes in any number of things that affect their decision making, such as wages, technology and the economy. An "uncertainty shock" is a sudden increase in uncertainty due to an event with unknown consequences, such as an election or government budget.

Take the 2016 US presidential elections as an example. The consequences of Donald Trump's election were unknown - what would happen to international trade or the US commitment to climate change protocols?

While this theory is sound, it may not be relevant to understand the booms and busts of Australia. Most of the [research](#) on uncertainty has neglected countries like Australia, perhaps because of the [solid economic growth since 1992](#).

Economic growth is now slowing. And spikes in uncertainty [have been found](#) to negatively affect business cycles in several countries. This means we need to understand what part government policy and international events play in the economy. This is the hole the [RBA's new research](#) is trying to fill.

## Modelling uncertainty

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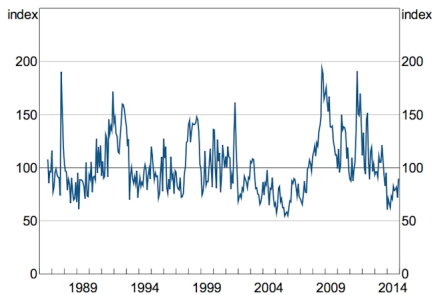
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Given uncertainty is not observable, RBA economist Angus Moore has [created an index](#) to measure whether uncertainty is increasing or decreasing. The index combines four measures of uncertainty.

The first is keywords (“budget”, “policy” and so on) from newspaper articles. The second is financial indicators (mainly, financial market volatility). The last two measures are the variance in earnings forecasts for ASX 200 companies, and GDP growth forecasts. These last two give us approximations of the uncertainty facing entrepreneurs and the Australian economy more generally.

The result is an Australian economic uncertainty index, ranging from 1986 to 2016.

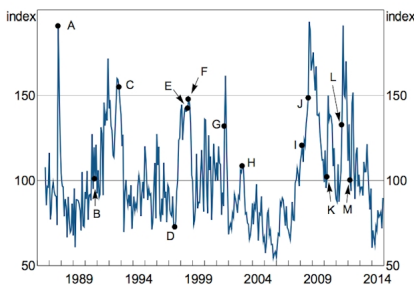


Note: For the period November 2000 to December 2014: mean = 100 points, standard deviation = 30 points  
Sources: Author's calculations; Consensus Economics; Factiva; MSCI; Thomson Reuters

Australia – Economic Uncertainty Index. [Angus Moore, Reserve Bank of Australia](#)

The uncertainty index correlates with a variety of events, from domestic ones such as Paul Keating’s [“recession we had to have” speech](#), to external shocks like the 9/11 terrorist attacks, the [Lehman Brothers’ bankruptcy](#) and, more recently, the Brexit vote and the 2016 US presidential election.

Not all big events were found to generate uncertainty, however. The Greek government’s debt restructuring in March 2012, for instance, corresponds to a decrease in the uncertainty index.



Notes: See note to Figure 5; see Table 4 for label definitions  
Sources: Author's calculations; Consensus Economics; Factiva; MSCI; Thomson Reuters

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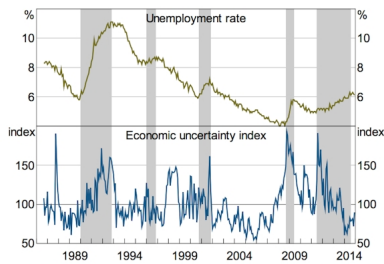
## Correlation of major events and economic uncertainty. [Angus Moore, Reserve Bank of Australia](#)

Date	Event	Uncertainty index	Change from previous month
20 October 1987	(A) Black Monday (19 October in the United States)	190	+117
29 November 1990	(B) 'Recession we had to have' speech – approximate start of the Australian early 1990s recession	101	-19
November 1992	(C) Australian unemployment peaks at 11.1 per cent	155	-4
2 July 1997	(D) Baht floated – beginning of Asian financial crisis	73	+1
17 August 1998	(E) Russian Federation defaults	142	+2
23 September 1998	(F) Long-term Capital Management collapses	148	+5
11 September 2001	(G) 9/11 terrorist attacks	132	+47
20 March 2003	(H) US invasion of Iraq	108	+4
14 March 2008	(I) Bear Sterns rescued	120	+6
15 September 2008	(J) Lehman Brothers files for Chapter 11 bankruptcy protection	148	+9
23 April 2010	(K) Greece requests official financial assistance	102	+6
31 July 2011	(L) US debt ceiling stand-off – the debt ceiling is raised days before it would have been reached in August	132	+27
9 March 2012	(M) Greek debt restructuring becomes effective	100	-33

Sources: Author's calculations; Consensus Economics; Factiva; MSCI; Thomson Reuters

## Major events and economic uncertainty. [Angus Moore, Reserve Bank of Australia](#)

But when we check the relationship between the index and key macroeconomic indicators such as unemployment, the correlation is not as clear. If a hike in uncertainty is one of the reasons behind high unemployment and low growth, unemployment should rise with increasing uncertainty. However, Moore's research does not show this.



Notes: See note to Figure 5; shaded areas show periods where the unemployment rate is trending upwards; turning points are (somewhat arbitrarily) identified as the last minimum and the first maximum

Sources: ABS; Author's calculations; Consensus Economics; Factiva; MSCI; Thomson Reuters

## Unemployment and economic uncertainty. [Angus Moore, Reserve Bank of Australia](#) **Interpreting the uncertainty index**

To be clear, the research does not claim that uncertainty is unimportant. If the RBA had not cut interest rates in response to high uncertainty, Australia could have experienced a recession. For example, the [RBA cut rates from 7.25% to 3%](#) between August 2008 and May 2009, to stimulate Australia's aggregate demand during the global financial crisis.

Using economic models, Moore found that if uncertainty were to suddenly materialise in a world that had never been hit by an economic shock it would result in lower employment growth, weaker retail sales growth, and a fall in consumer confidence. But the impact is small.

For instance, the reaction of employment growth to a modestly sized shock to uncertainty is estimated to be about one-sixth of a percentage point after four months. This may be due to the prompt response of the RBA, which is assumed to cut the cash rate in response to the heightened uncertainty.

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The finding that an uncertainty shock results in only a modest response in the labour market is in line with [recent research conducted at the Melbourne Institute](#) , where economists have compared the effects of an uncertainty shock in the US and in Australia. They have found a comparable increase in uncertainty exerts a much stronger effect on the US unemployment rate than on the Australian one.

Two reasons seem to be behind this difference. First, uncertainty shocks are [more harmful when an economic system is already weak](#) . When it is experiencing a recession, for example. Second, such shocks are very harmful when a central bank cannot cut interest rates. While the US has experienced both situations in the last two decades, Australia has not. Uncertainty isn't the cause of our current malaise, it could still pose problems in the future.

### How to avoid the impact of uncertainty

To avoid the costs of uncertainty, policymakers should actively work to reduce it, by communicating as clearly as possible their policies and future interest rate moves.

This lesson comes from the United States, where the data tells us that uncertainty about economic policies like future government spending and monetary policy decisions [is a drag on the economy](#) .

If uncertainty builds up anyway, policymakers need to act fast. They should temporarily increase government spending and cut interest rates, to quickly restore confidence and strengthen the demand for consumption and investment. And, again, clearly explain the reason behind such policy moves. There is nothing like a well understood policy to reduce economic policy uncertainty.

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