

Higher policy uncertainty curbs business investment and employment growth

*The years following the global economic crisis of 2008-2009 have been marked by policy uncertainty, both in the US and across the world. In new research, **Scott R. Baker**, **Nicholas Bloom**, and **Steven Davis** develop an index of economic policy uncertainty to examine how this uncertainty shapes economic outcomes. Using data going back to 1900 and extending coverage to 11 major economies, they find that heightened levels of policy uncertainty leads to firms reducing investment and employment, which in turn contributes to the sluggish growth which many economies have experienced in recent years.*



Concerns about policy uncertainty have intensified in recent years, both in the United States and across the globe. Factors such as polarized electorates, the economic upheaval from the Global Financial Crisis, and continual crises in the Eurozone have all contributed to a tumultuous policy environment and uncertain future. Among others, the Federal Open Market Committee and the IMF suggest that uncertainty about US and European fiscal, regulatory, and monetary policies have contributed to a steep economic decline in 2008-09 and slow recoveries afterwards. In new research we investigate the role of policy uncertainty in shaping economic outcomes, finding that elevated policy uncertainty in many countries around the world has contributed to sluggish growth in recent years.

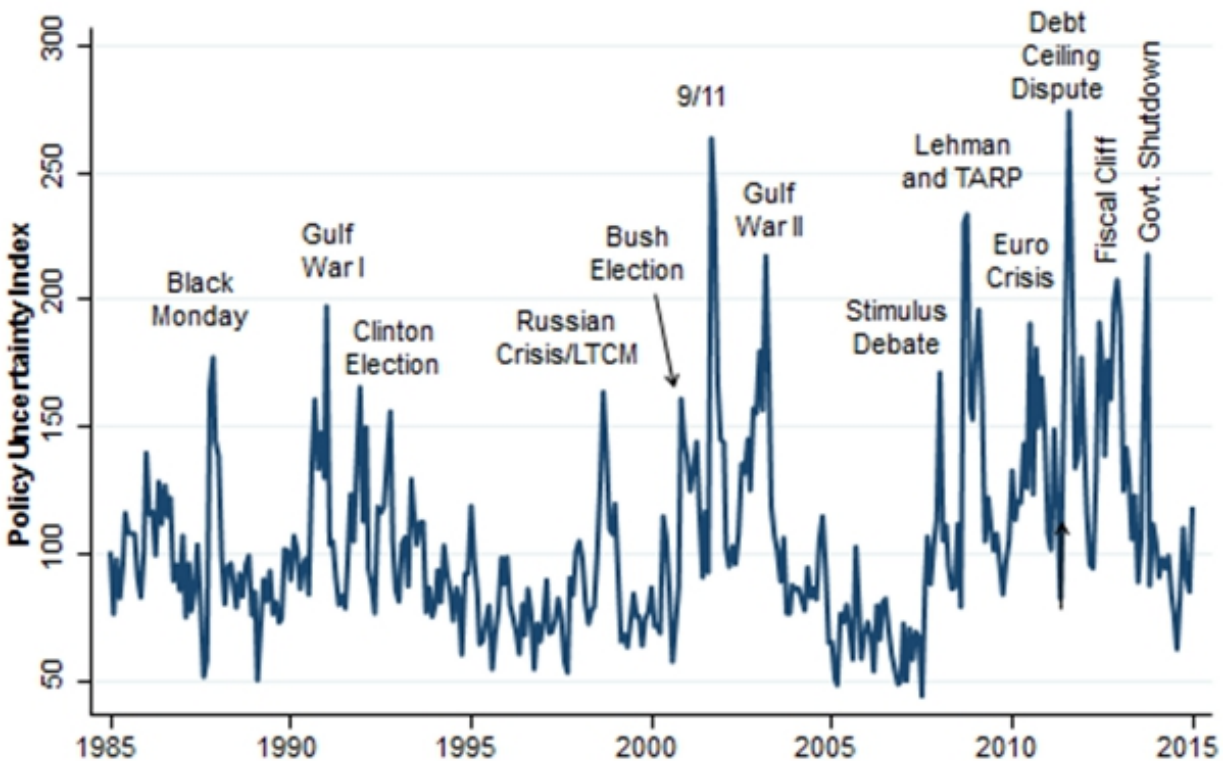


Measuring Policy Uncertainty

To investigate the role of policy uncertainty in shaping economic outcomes, we first developed an index of economic policy uncertainty (EPU) for the United States and examine its evolution since 1985. Our index reflects the frequency of articles in 10 leading US newspapers that contain the following triplet: “economic” or “economy”; “uncertain” or “uncertainty”; and one or more of “congress”, “deficit”, “Federal Reserve”, “legislation”, “regulation” or “White House”. As seen in Figure 1, the index spikes near tight presidential elections, Gulf Wars I and II, the 9/11 attacks, the 2011 debt-ceiling dispute and other major battles over fiscal policy.



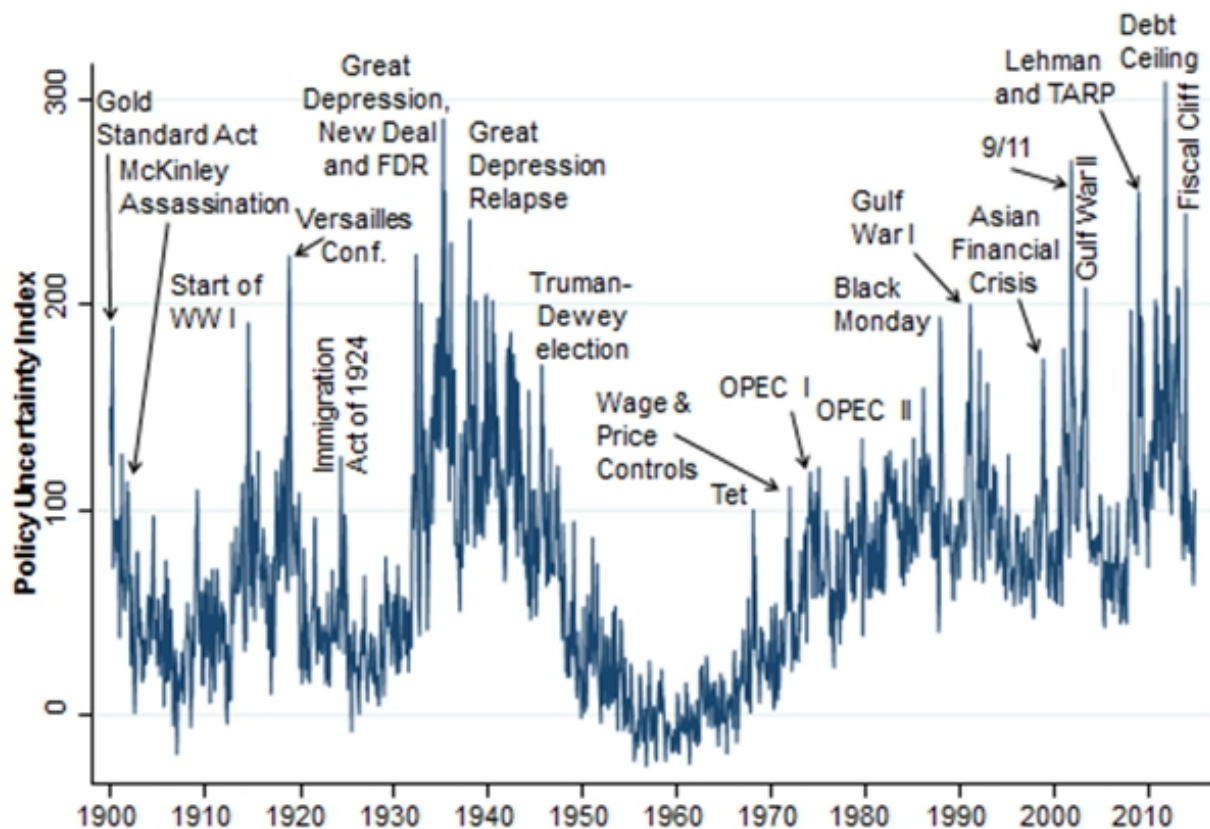
Figure 1 – Economic Policy Uncertainty Index for the US, 1985 to 2015



Notes: Index reflects scaled monthly counts of articles containing ‘uncertain’ or ‘uncertainty’, ‘economic’ or ‘economy’, and one or more policy relevant terms: ‘regulation’, ‘federal reserve’, ‘deficit’, ‘congress’, ‘legislation’, or ‘white house’. The series is normalized to mean 100 from 1985-2009 and based on queries run in the USA Today, Miami Herald, Chicago Tribune, Washington Post, LA Times, Boston Globe, SF Chronicle, Dallas Morning News, NY Times, and the Wall Street Journal.

We extended our newspaper-based approach to measuring policy uncertainty along three dimensions: back in time, to specific policy categories, and across countries. For instance, Figure 2 shows the evolution of policy uncertainty in the United States back to 1900. This long-span EPU index highlights pre- World War II political developments and shocks like the Gold Standard Act of 1900, the outbreak of World War I, the Versailles conference in 1919, and a sustained surge in policy uncertainty from late 1931 when President Hoover, and then President Roosevelt, introduced a rash of major new policies. The index also shows an upward drift since the 1960s, perhaps due to rising political polarization or the growing economic role for government.

Figure 2 – US Historical Index of Economic Policy Uncertainty



Notes: Index reflects scaled monthly counts of articles in 6 major newspapers (Washington Post, Boston Globe, LA Times, NY Times, Wall Street Journal, and Chicago Tribune) that contain the same triple as in Figure 1, except the economy term set includes “business”, “commerce” and “industry” and the policy term set includes “tariffs” and “war”. Data normalized to 100 from 1900-2011.

We were also able to break down the key policy terms leading to changes in uncertainty over time by flagging newspaper articles about particular aspects of policy uncertainty. We find that in the United States, taxes, government spending and healthcare regulatory uncertainty are the largest factors driving the increases since 2008. Our newspaper-based approach points to unusually high levels of uncertainty in recent years about future tax rates and government spending, and about the passage and implementation of the Affordable Care Act.

Intriguingly, our approach does not show unusually high levels of monetary policy uncertainty after the Global Financial Crisis, at least in the United States. This result might seem surprising, given the attention among professional economists to unconventional monetary policies and concerns related to the zero lower bound. It appears that low and stable inflation and interest rates have muted concerns about monetary policy uncertainty in mainstream US newspapers.

We then extended our methods to cover 11 other major economies: the United Kingdom, France, Germany, Italy, Spain, Canada, China, Japan, South Korea, India, and Russia. For these countries, we employ local language newspapers and a similar set of policy-related terms.

Effects of Policy Uncertainty

Since our indices point to historically high uncertainty related to economic policy in recent years, it's natural to

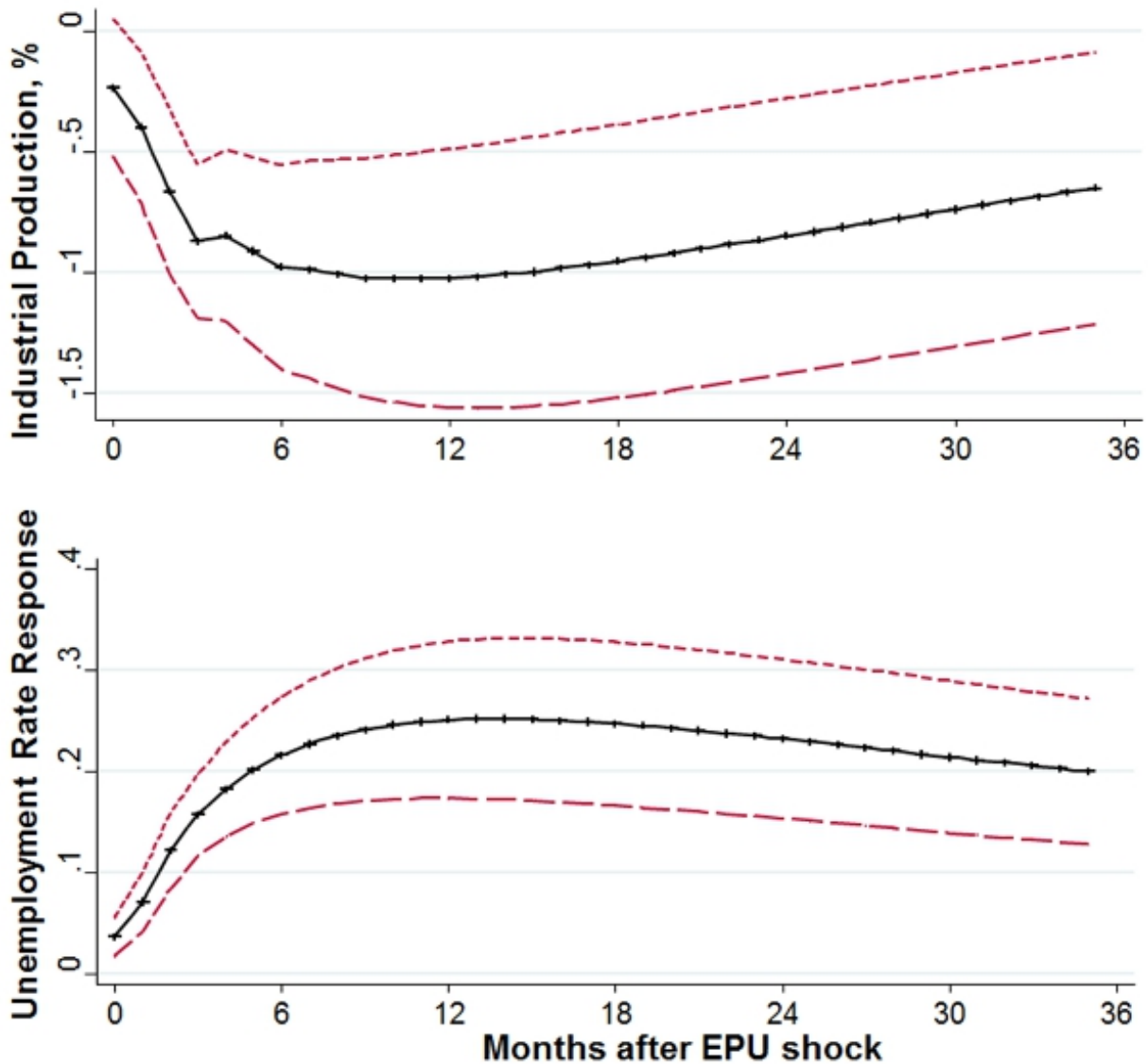
investigate the effects of policy uncertainty on economic performance.

We do this in two ways. First, we exploit firm-level differences in exposure to a particular aspect of policy – government purchases of goods and services – to estimate the effects of policy uncertainty working through one channel. We use micro data from the Federal Registry of Contracts and data on government healthcare spending to calculate the share of firm and industry revenues derived from sales to the government. In firm-level regressions that include time and firm fixed effects and other controls, we find that firms with greater exposure to government purchases respond to policy uncertainty with heightened stock price volatility and reduced investment and employment. We obtain similar results using alternative measures of firm-level exposure to policy uncertainty. We also find that firms in the defense, healthcare and financial sectors are especially responsive to their own category-specific economic policy uncertainty (EPU) measures, confirming the information value of these measures and providing additional evidence of policy uncertainty effects.

These firm-level results point to a causal impact of policy uncertainty on investment and employment in sectors that rely heavily on government spending. For instance, in an environment with more uncertainty about future policy, firms may be hesitant to make irreversible or costly investment and hiring decisions. However, the results offer limited guidance about the magnitude of aggregate effects, in part because they focus on one specific policy uncertainty channel (government purchases of goods and services).

Our second approach fits vector autoregressive (VAR) models to US data and to an international panel that exploits our EPU indices for 12 countries. The US VAR results indicate that a policy uncertainty innovation equivalent to the actual EPU increase from 2005-06 to 2011-12 foreshadows declines of about 6 percent in gross investment, 1.2 percent in industrial production and 0.35 percent in employment. The 12-country panel VAR yields similar results, as seen in Figure 3. These VAR results are not necessarily causal, but they suggest policy uncertainty shocks have material effects. One interpretation of the micro and macro evidence is that policy uncertainty retards investment, hiring and growth in policy sensitive sectors like defense, healthcare and construction, and these sectors are important enough for policy uncertainty to matter at the aggregate level.

Figure 3 – Responses to an EPU Shock in a Twelve-Country Panel VAR



Notes: Panel-VAR estimated impulse response functions for industrial production and unemployment to an EPU innovation equal to the increase in the average US EPU value from 2005-2006 to 2011-2012, with 90 percent confidence bands. Identification based on three lags and a Cholesky decomposition with the following ordering: EPU index, log(stock market index), unemployment rate, and log industrial production. We use own-country data and a full set of country fixed-effects in the panel VAR. Country-level data are weighted by the square root of the number of newspapers used in the EPU index. Fit to monthly data for Canada, China, France, Germany, India, Italy, Japan, Korea, Russia, Spain, UK and the US from January 1985 to December 2012, where available.

Policy uncertainty contributes to sluggish economic growth

We develop new measures of economic policy uncertainty for the United States and eleven other major economies, and we use these measures to investigate the effects of policy uncertainty on firm-level stock price volatility, firm-level investment rates and employment growth rates and on aggregate investment, output and employment. Our findings are broadly consistent with theories that highlight negative economic effects of uncertainty shocks. Overall, our results suggest that elevated policy uncertainty in many countries around the world contributes to sluggish growth in

recent years.

This article is based on the LSE CEP discussion paper, '[Measuring Economic Policy Uncertainty](#)'

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