REASSESSING THE EFFECTIVENESS AND

TRANSMISSION OF MONETARY POLICY



Jackson Hole Economic Policy Symposium Federal Reserve Bank of Kansas City August 22-24, 2024



Handout with charts

Governor Ida Wolden Bache, Norges Bank Remarks at the 2024 Jackson Hole Economic Policy Symposium August 24, 2024



Chart 1: The tightening was synchronized across countries

Nominal policy rates 2020-2024

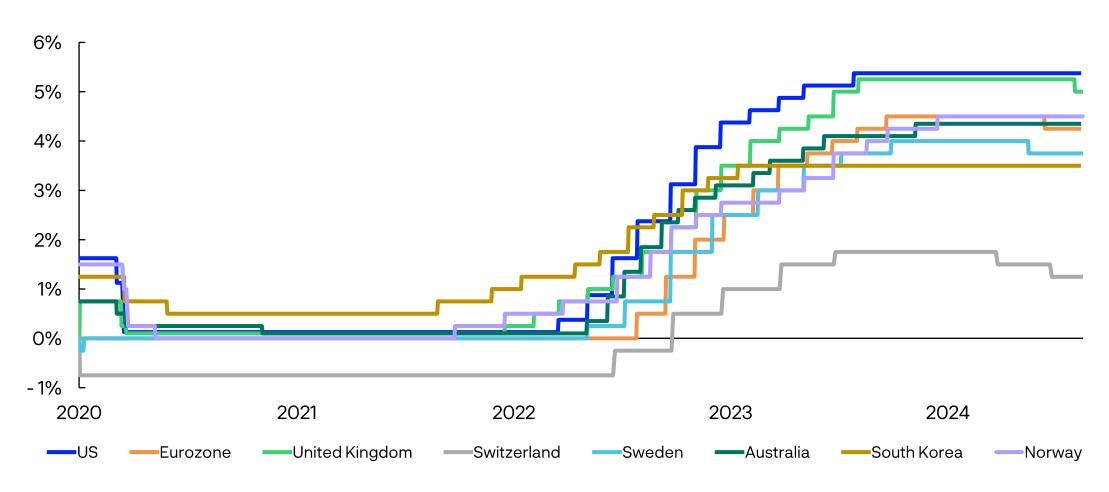
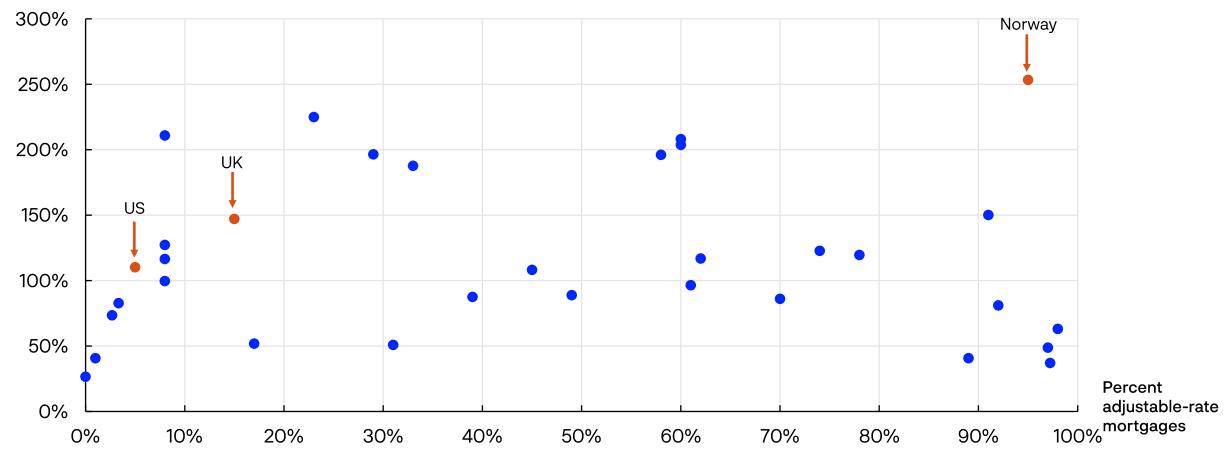




Chart 2: Large differences in pass-through of monetary policy to disposable income

Household debt/disposable income and fraction adjustable-rate mortgages, by country

Debt, percent of disposable income

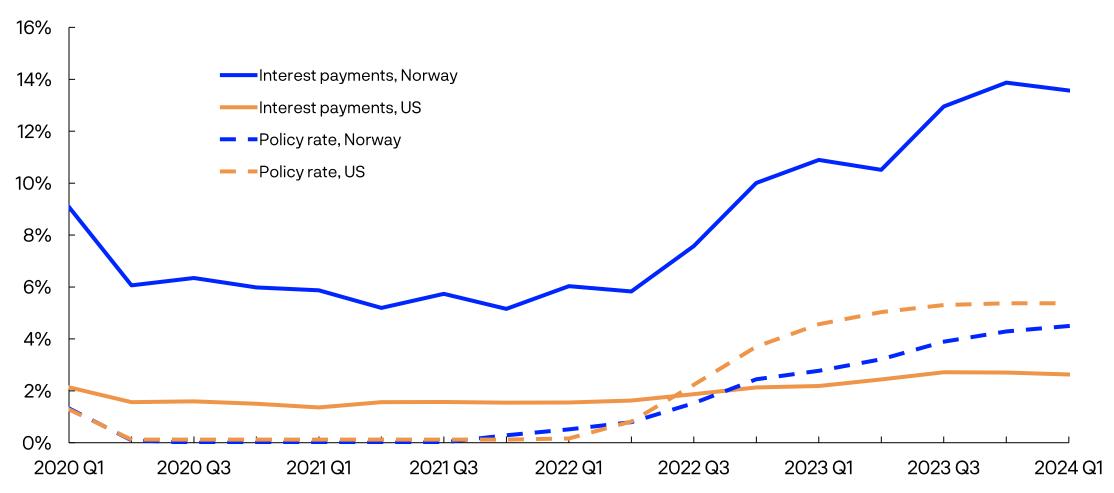


Selected countries based on data availability, mostly OECD members. Data from 2022 and 2023. For most countries, mortgages defined as fixed-rate if > 12 months residual fixation period (see IMF World Economic Outlook April 2024, chapter 2).



Chart 3: Faster pass-through to interest payments in Norway than in US

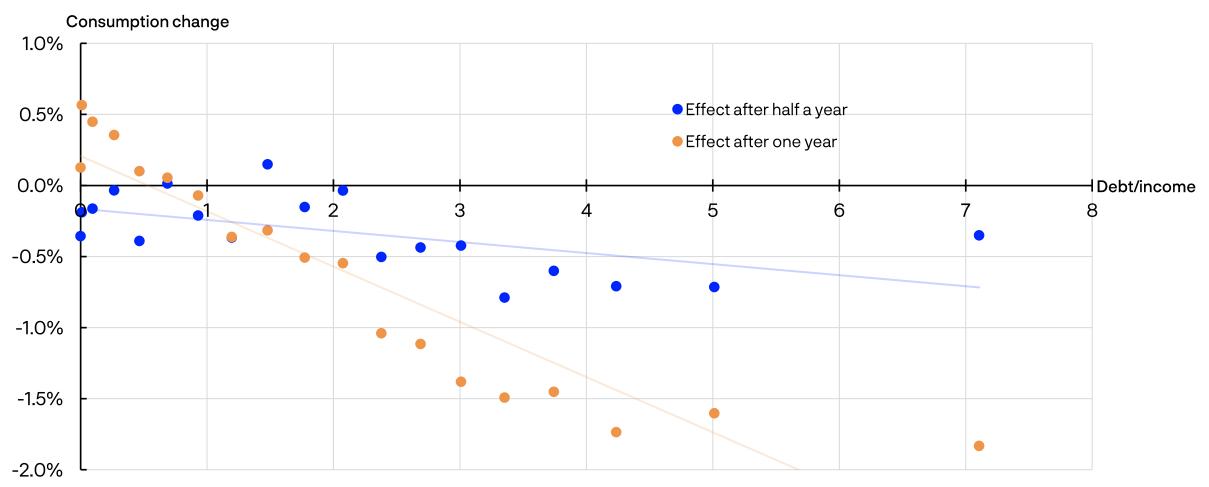
Policy interest rates and personal interest payments in percent of disposable income





Source: Ahn, Galaasen & Mæhlum. 2024. The Cash-flow Channel of Monetary Policy: Evidence From Billions of Transactions

Effect of 1 percentage point increase in interest rate on consumption, by debt/income of household



Short-run interest rate instrumented with high frequency monetary policy shocks. Separate regressions for 20 quantiles of debt/income. Effect in percent of after-tax income.



Chart 5: Households around the world have become more indebted

Household debt in percent of disposable income, 1995-2021

