

## **Economic Review**

## How Do FOMC Projections Affect Policy Uncertainty?

by: Brent Bundick and Trenton Herriford

May 30, 2017

Measures of uncertainty fell after the FOMC began releasing its interest rate projections; however, uncertainty is significantly correlated with disagreement across participants' projections.

In January 2012, the Federal Open Market Committee (FOMC) began publicly releasing its participants' projections for the future value of the federal funds rate in its quarterly Summary of Economic Projections. One of the goals of releasing these projections was to increase clarity in FOMC communications about the future path of policy. However, the individual—and possibly conflicting—nature of these projections may not necessarily lead to lower uncertainty about future policy. If participants notably disagree with each other about the appropriate path of policy, then the projections may actually lead to an *increase* in uncertainty about future interest rates.

Brent Bundick and Trenton Herriford use options prices from financial markets to examine how uncertainty about future interest rates changed after the FOMC began releasing its participants' projections for the appropriate federal funds rate. They find that overall uncertainty about future interest rates fell after the Committee began releasing its participants' interest rate projections. However, they also find that uncertainty is significantly correlated with disagreement across participants' projections.

Publication information: Second Quarter 2017 DOI: 10.18651/ER/2q17BundickHerriford

## **Author**



## **Brent Bundick**Vice President

Brent Bundick is a Vice President and Economist in the Economic Research Department of the Federal Reserve Bank of Kansas City. In that role, he conducts research on the macroeconomy and serves as an advisor to the Bank's leadership on monetary policy and macroeconomic issues. He rejoined the Bank in 2014 after completing his Ph.D. in Economics from Boston College. Prior to graduate school, Brent worked in the Department as a Research Associate and Assistant Economist. He also holds a M.S. in Mathematics and Statistics from the University of Missouri – Kansas City and a B.A. in Economics and Mathematics from the College of William and Mary. Brent's research has examined the effects of uncertainty on the macroeconomy and how changes in central bank communication affect inflation, labor markets, and the broader economy.