



# Model Uncertainty Roundtable Discussion

**James Bullard**

*President and CEO*

Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

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*Model Uncertainty and Monetary Policy Design*

Bank of Korea

Views expressed are those of the author and do not necessarily  
reflect the views of the Federal Reserve System.



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- Lesson: Adjustment is everything.
- Macroeconomy may be vulnerable to “big ticket losses” during adjustment.





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  - Result: *We do not trust large models.*
  - Result: We are uncertain about the correct model of the macroeconomy.
- How can we cope with these doubts?
  - In particular: Since the models are about people, are our doubts also their doubts?



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  - Backroom: Stationarity assumptions commonplace, but data are often untrusted.
  - Frontroom: Stationarity considered unlikely, but thirst for data is unquenchable.
- Implication: The focus in the policy world is on determining the state of the system by looking at lots of data.





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- It would be the Romer's pure forecast exercise if we take the Prescott view.



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- Related work by Hamilton.



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- In the recent financial crisis ...
  - ... the threat might be best described as the possibility of a transition to a steady state with a low level of financial intermediation services.



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- *Even Bayesian learning implies some type of expectational stability condition.*
  - Careful readers of Woodford’s paper at this conference would see expectational stability in play there as well.



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- The 1970s as a similar beliefs-twisting event?



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- I see the recent literature described by Sims as an attempt to reach an intelligent compromise in this area.
  - The fit to data gives us confidence that we are on the right track with our economic concepts.
  - But we do not want to push so hard in getting a good fit that we lose our economic grounding altogether.



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- This has been an excellent conference on critical topics at the research frontier of macroeconomics.