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Data Insights: Federal Reserve

Thursday, September 17, 2015

Today's FOMC statement: how the language changed from prior meeting

Release Date: ~~July 29~~September 17, 2015

For immediate release

Information received since the Federal Open Market Committee met in ~~June indicates~~July suggests that economic activity ~~has been~~is expanding ~~moderately in recent months. Growth in household~~at a moderate pace. Household spending ~~has been moderate~~ and business fixed investment have been increasing moderately, and the housing sector has ~~shown additional improvement~~improved further; however, ~~business fixed investment and~~ net exports ~~stayed~~have been soft. The labor market continued to improve, with solid job gains and declining unemployment. On balance, ~~a range of~~ labor market indicators ~~suggests~~show that underutilization of labor resources has diminished since early this year. Inflation has continued to run below the Committee's longer-run objective, partly reflecting ~~earlier~~ declines in energy prices and ~~decreasing~~in prices of non-energy imports. Market-based measures of inflation compensation ~~remain low~~moved lower; survey-~~-~~-based measures of longer-term inflation expectations have remained stable.

Consistent with its statutory mandate, the Committee seeks to foster maximum employment and price stability. ~~The~~Recent global economic and financial developments may restrain economic activity somewhat and are likely to put further downward pressure on inflation in the near term. Nonetheless, the Committee expects that, with appropriate policy accommodation, economic activity will expand at a moderate pace, with labor market indicators continuing to move toward levels the Committee judges consistent with its dual mandate. The Committee continues to see the risks to the outlook for economic activity and the labor market as nearly balanced~~.~~ but is monitoring developments abroad. Inflation is anticipated to remain near its recent low level in the near term~~,~~ but the Committee expects inflation to rise gradually toward 2 percent over the medium term as the labor market improves further and the transitory effects of ~~earlier~~ declines in energy and import prices dissipate. The Committee continues to monitor inflation developments closely.

To support continued progress toward maximum employment and price stability, the Committee today reaffirmed its view that the current 0 to 1/4 percent target range for the federal funds rate remains appropriate. In determining how long to maintain this target range, the Committee will assess progress--both realized and expected--toward its objectives of maximum employment and 2 percent inflation. This assessment will take into account a wide range of information, including measures of labor market conditions, indicators of inflation pressures and inflation expectations, and readings on financial and international developments. The Committee anticipates that it will be appropriate to raise the target range for the federal funds rate when it has seen some further improvement in the labor market and is reasonably confident that inflation will move back to its 2 percent objective over the medium term.

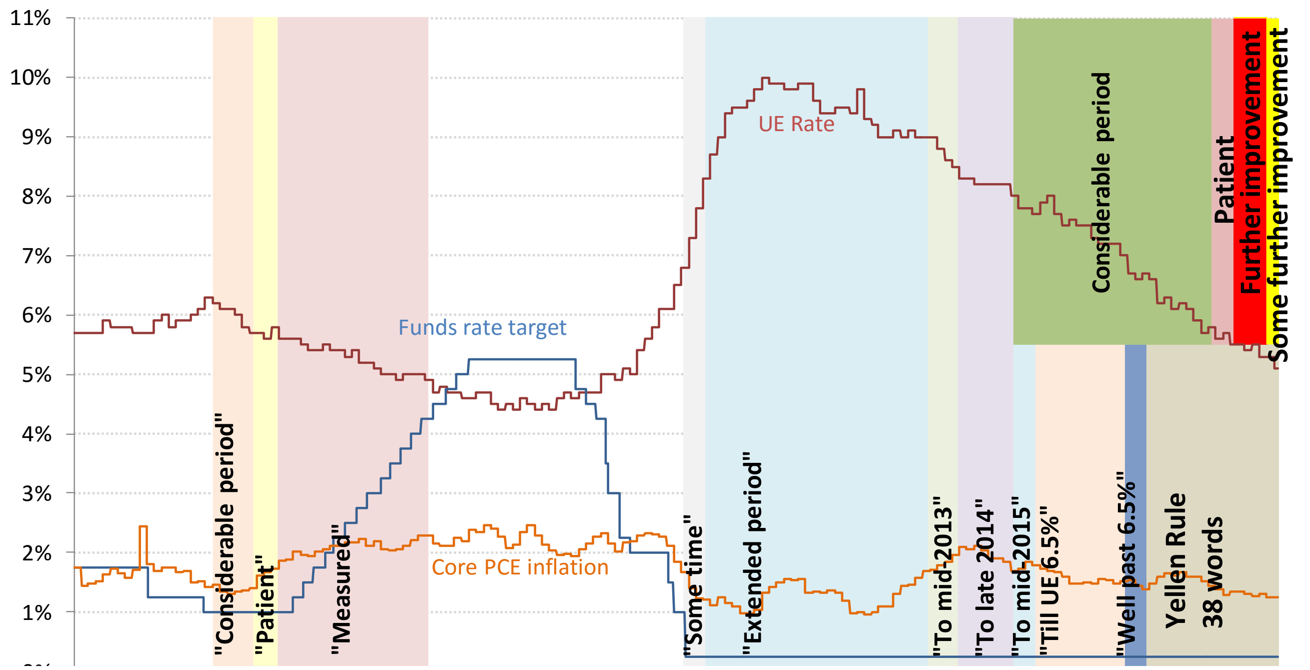
The Committee is maintaining its existing policy of reinvesting principal payments from its holdings of agency debt and agency mortgage-backed securities in agency mortgage-backed securities and of rolling over maturing Treasury securities at auction. This policy, by keeping the Committee's holdings of longer-term securities at sizable levels, should help maintain accommodative financial conditions.

When the Committee decides to begin to remove policy accommodation, it will take a balanced approach consistent with its longer-run goals of maximum employment and inflation of 2 percent. The Committee currently anticipates that, even after employment and inflation are near mandate-consistent levels, economic conditions may, for some time, warrant keeping the target federal funds rate below levels the Committee views as normal in the longer run.

Voting for the FOMC monetary policy action were: Janet L. Yellen, Chair; William C. Dudley, Vice Chairman; Lael Brainard; Charles L. Evans; Stanley Fischer; ~~Jeffrey M. Lacker;~~ Dennis P. Lockhart; Jerome H. Powell; Daniel K. Tarullo; and John C. Williams. Voting against the action was Jeffrey M. Lacker, who preferred to raise the target range for the federal funds rate by 25 basis points at this meeting.

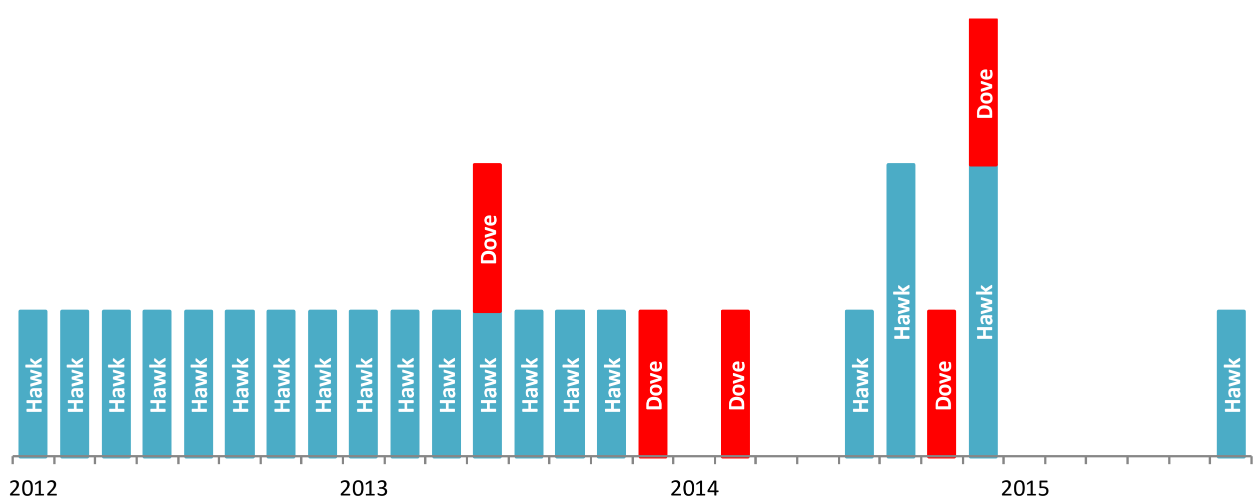
Source: FOMC, TrendMacro analysis

Fedspeak regime change: the evolution of forward guidance



Source: FOMC, Federal Reserve H.15, BLS, BEA, TrendMacro calculations

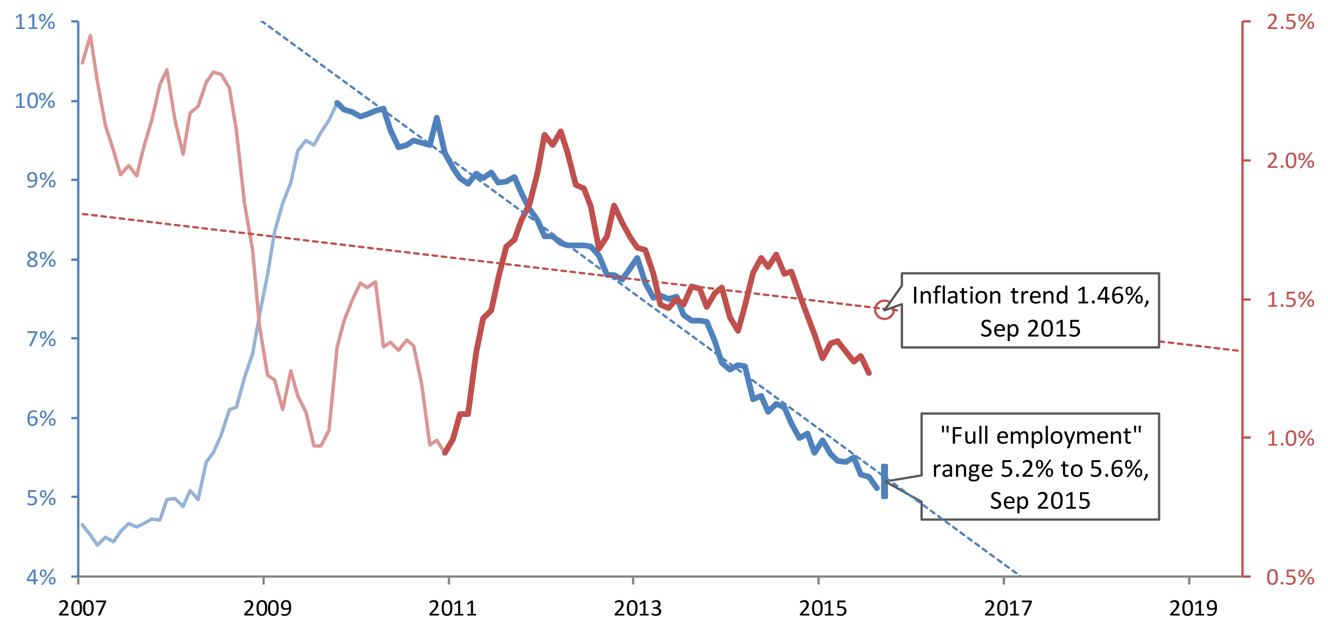
Other voices: number and direction of FOMC decision dissents



Source: FOMC, TrendMacro calculations

Yellen beyond the Evans Rule: the outer limit of the zero bound

Unemployment rate ··· Trend from peak — Core PCE inflation YOY ··· Trend from trough

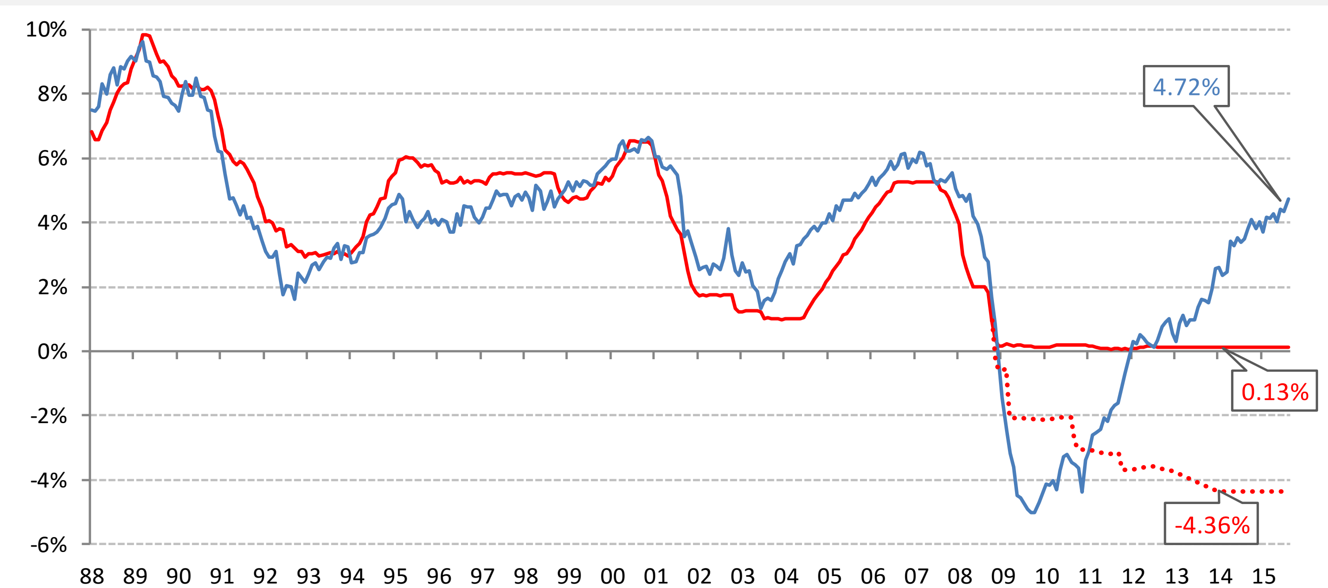


Source: BLS Current Population Survey, TrendMacro calculations

Yellen's Taylor Rule (per Rudebusch 2009): Is the Fed tight or loose?

Rule: 2.07 + 1.28 x 12-mo core PCE inflation - 1.95 x (UE - CBO natural rate)

Actual funds rate ···· Balance sheet-augmented funds rate

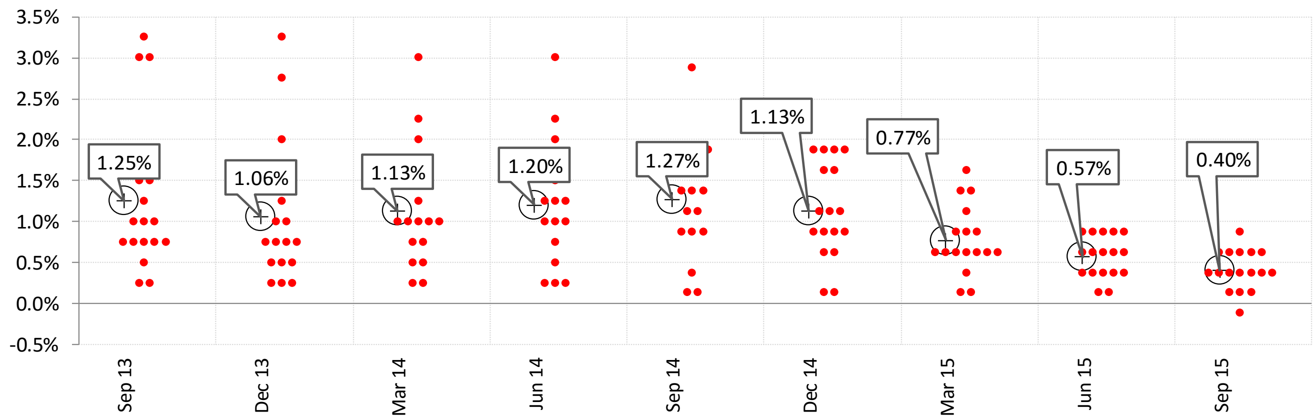


Source: BLS, BEA, TrendMacro calculations

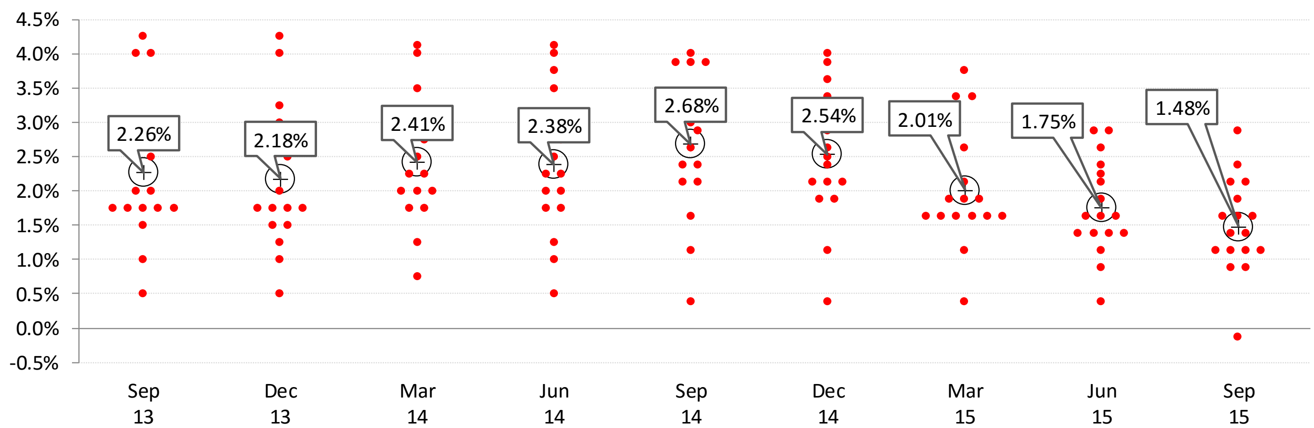
Tracking the "dotplots"

FOMC participants' estimate of "appropriate" target fed funds rate ● Vote by participant ○ Average

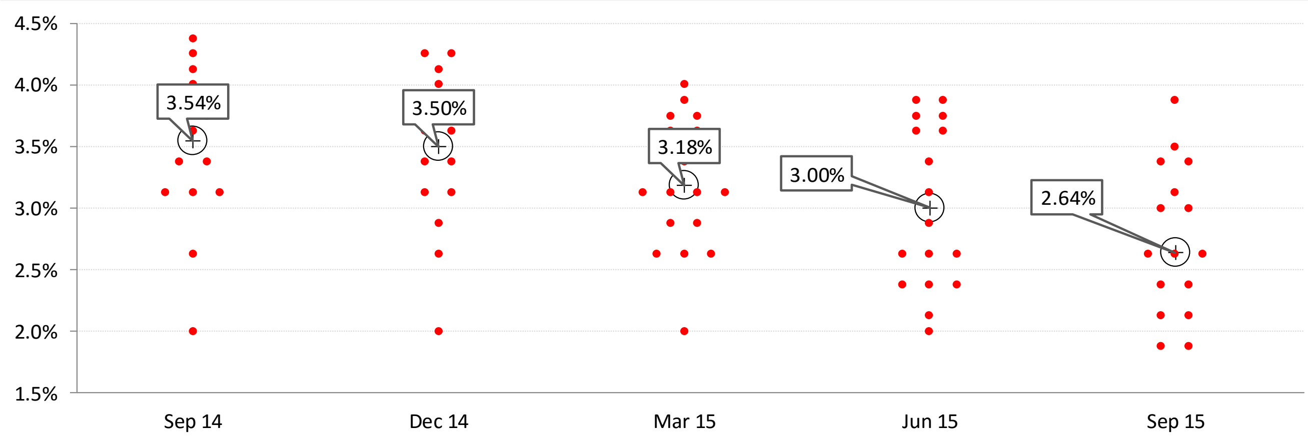
For year-end 2015



For year-end 2016



For year-end 2017



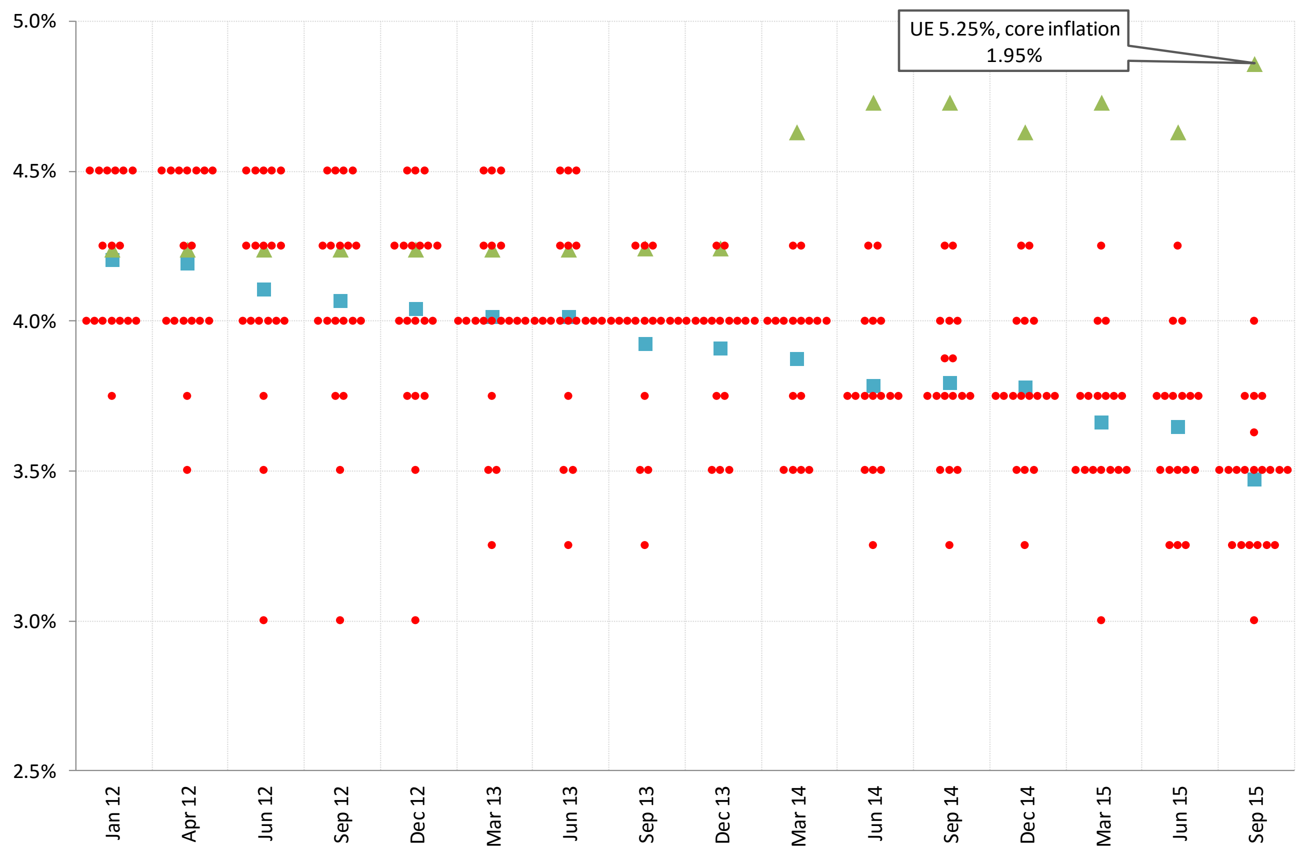
Source: Federal Reserve, TrendMacro calculations

For year-end 2018

The ultimate dots

FOMC participants' estimate of "appropriate" target fed funds rate ● Vote by individual participant
■ Weighted average ▲ Taylor Rule rate based on participants' core PCE and UE estimates

For "longer run"

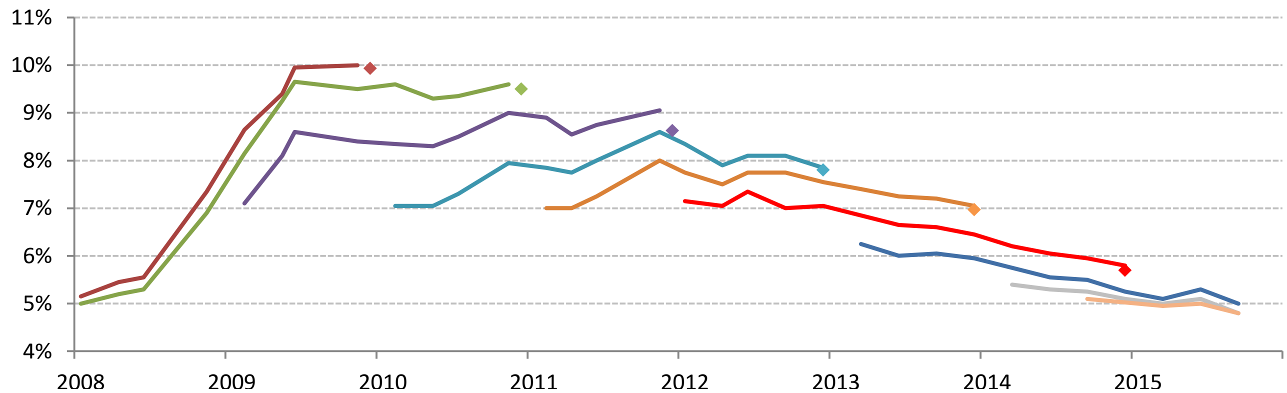


Source: Federal Reserve, TrendMacro calculations

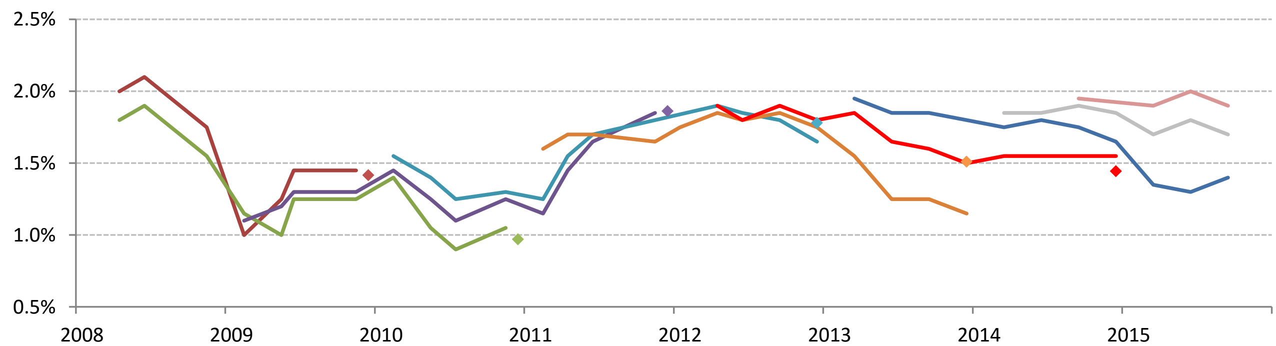
Forecast versus actual: economic projections of the FRB and the presidents

— Forecast ◆ Actual ■ for 2009 ■ 2010 ■ 2011 ■ 2012 ■ 2013 ■ 2014 ■ 2015 ■ 2016 ■ 2017

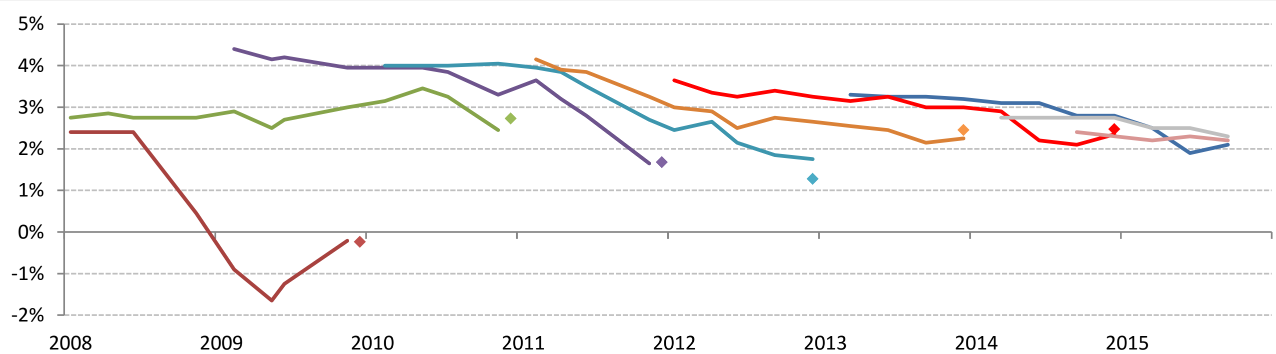
Unemployment



Core PCE inflation



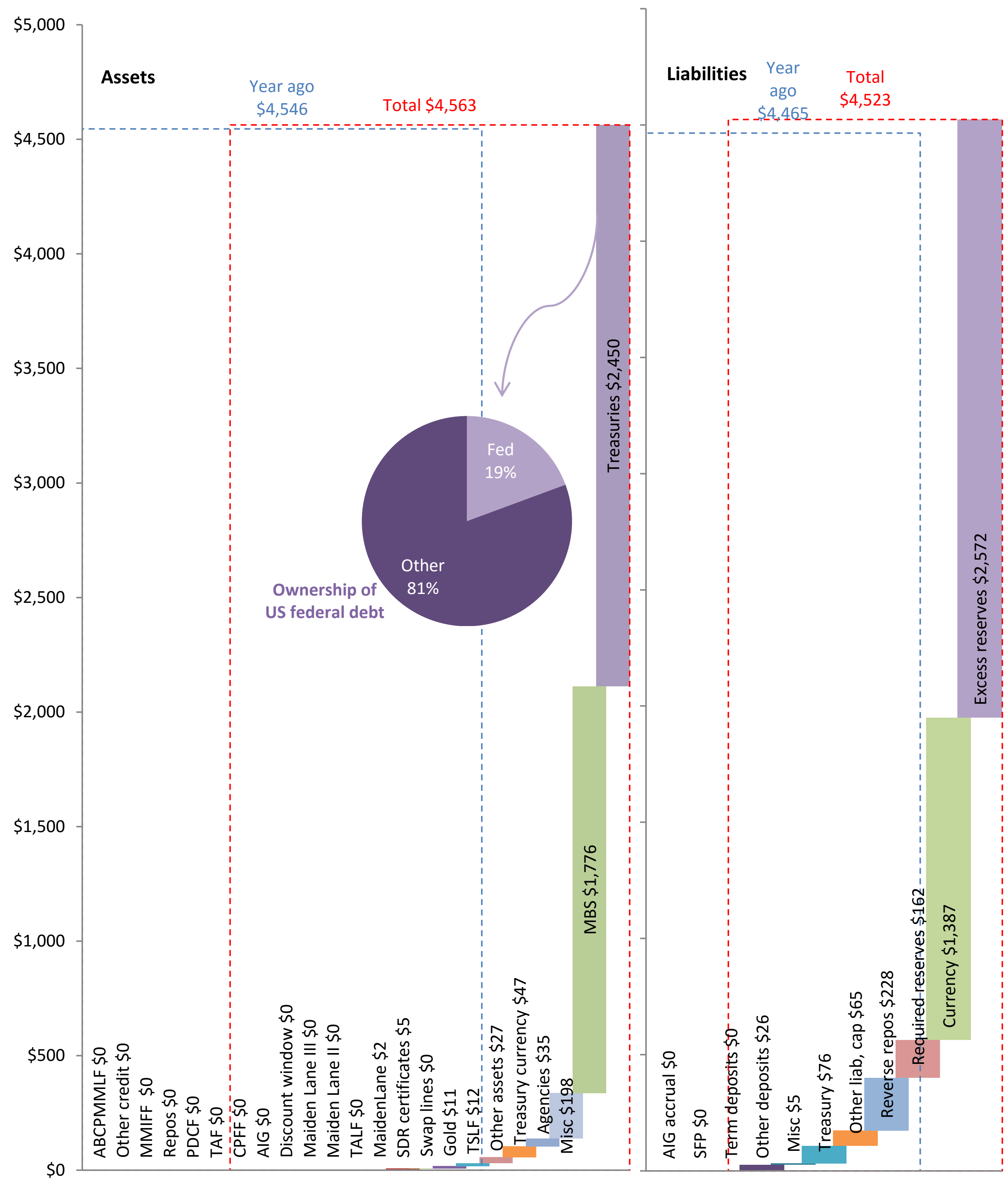
Real GDP



Source: Federal Reserve, BEA, BLS, TrendMacro calculations

The Fed's assets, and how they are funded (USD billions)

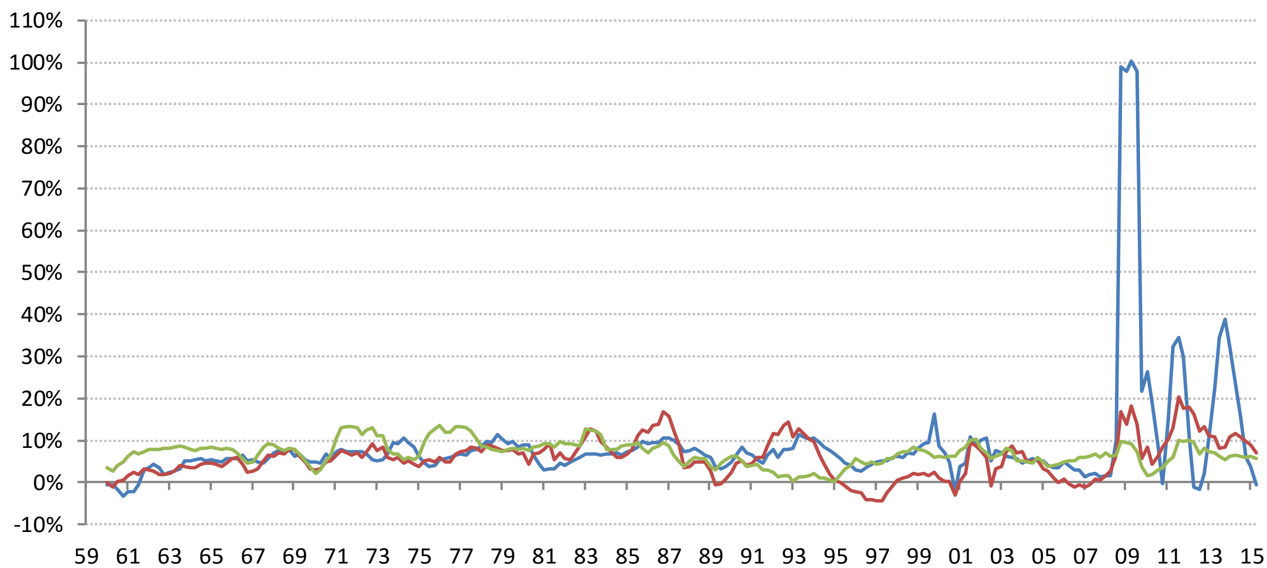
Assets do not perfectly match liabilities because we include unsettled MBS purchases and sales



Source: Federal Reserve H.4, US Treasury, TrendMacro calculations

Money supply growth, YOY quarterly

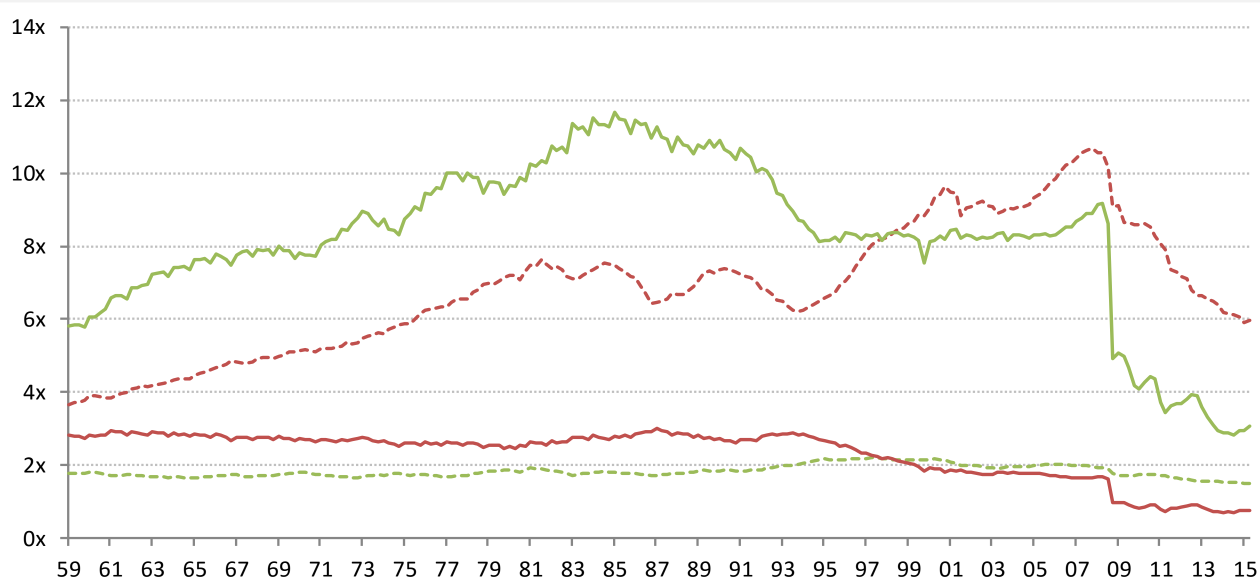
M1 M2 Monetary base



Source: Federal Reserve H.6, TrendMacro calculations

Monetary velocity, quarterly

M1 base multiplier M1 output multiplier M2 base multiplier M2 output multiplier



Source: BEA, Federal Reserve H.6, TrendMacro calculations