

Data Insights: Federal Reserve

Wednesday, May 4, 2022

[Today's FOMC statement](#): how the language changed from [prior meeting](#)

~~March 16~~ May 04, 2022

Federal Reserve issues FOMC statement

For release at 2:00 p.m. EDT

~~Although overall~~ economic activity ~~edged down in the first quarter, household spending and employment have continued to strengthen. business fixed investment remained strong.~~ Job gains have been ~~strong~~ robust in recent months, and the unemployment rate has declined substantially. Inflation remains elevated, reflecting supply and demand imbalances related to the pandemic, higher energy prices, and broader price pressures.

The invasion of Ukraine by Russia is causing tremendous human and economic hardship. The implications for the U.S. economy are highly uncertain, ~~but in the near term the~~. The invasion and related events are ~~likely to create~~ creating additional upward pressure on inflation and are likely to weigh on economic activity. In addition, COVID-related lockdowns in China are likely to exacerbate supply chain disruptions. The Committee is highly attentive to inflation risks.

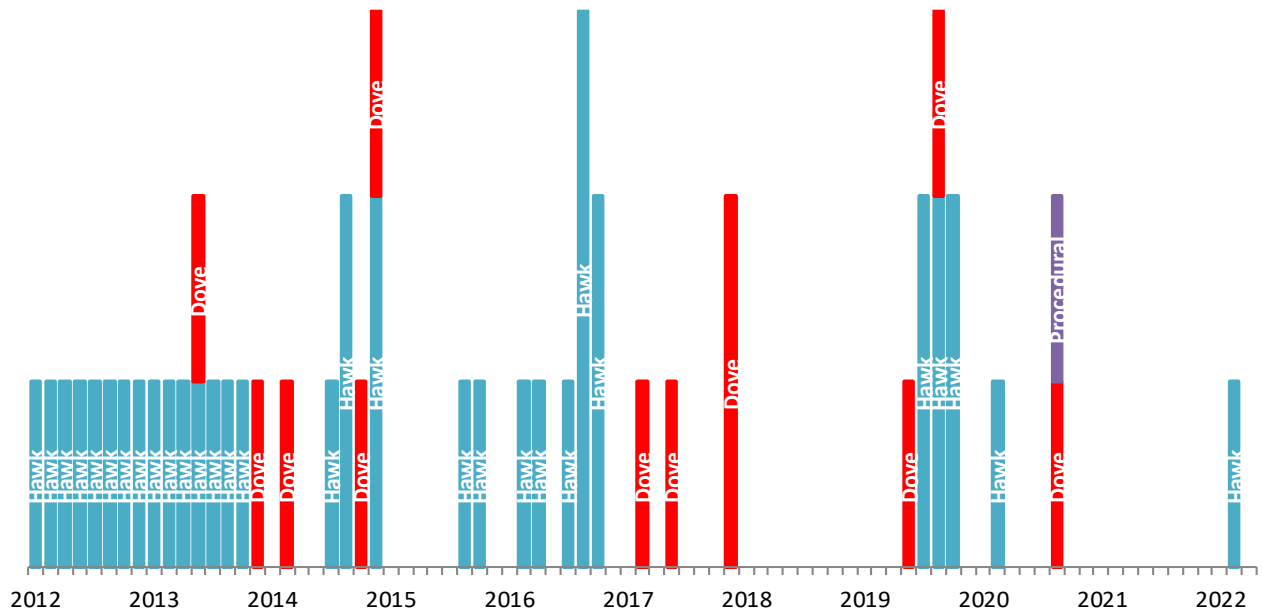
The Committee seeks to achieve maximum employment and inflation at the rate of 2 percent over the longer run. With appropriate firming in the stance of monetary policy, the Committee expects inflation to return to its 2 percent objective and the labor market to remain strong. In support of these goals, the Committee decided to raise the target range for the federal funds rate to ~~4~~3/4 to ~~1~~1/2 percent and anticipates that ongoing increases in the target range will be appropriate. In addition, the Committee ~~expects~~ decided to begin reducing its holdings of Treasury securities and agency debt and agency mortgage-backed securities ~~at a coming meeting on June 1, as described in the Plans for Reducing the Size of the Federal Reserve's Balance Sheet that were issued in conjunction with this statement.~~

In assessing the appropriate stance of monetary policy, the Committee will continue to monitor the implications of incoming information for the economic outlook. The Committee would be prepared to adjust the stance of monetary policy as appropriate if risks emerge that could impede the attainment of the ~~Committee's~~ Committee's goals. The Committee's assessments will take into account a wide range of information, including readings on public health, labor market conditions, inflation pressures and inflation expectations, and financial and international developments.

Voting for the monetary policy action were Jerome H. Powell, Chair; John C. Williams, Vice Chair; Michelle W. Bowman; Lael Brainard; James Bullard; Esther L. George; Patrick Harker; Loretta J. Mester; and Christopher J. Waller. ~~Voting against this action was James Bullard, who preferred at this meeting to raise the target range for the federal funds rate by 0.5 percentage point to 1/2 to 3/4 percent.~~ Patrick Harker voted as an alternate member at this meeting.

Source: FOMC, TrendMacro analysis

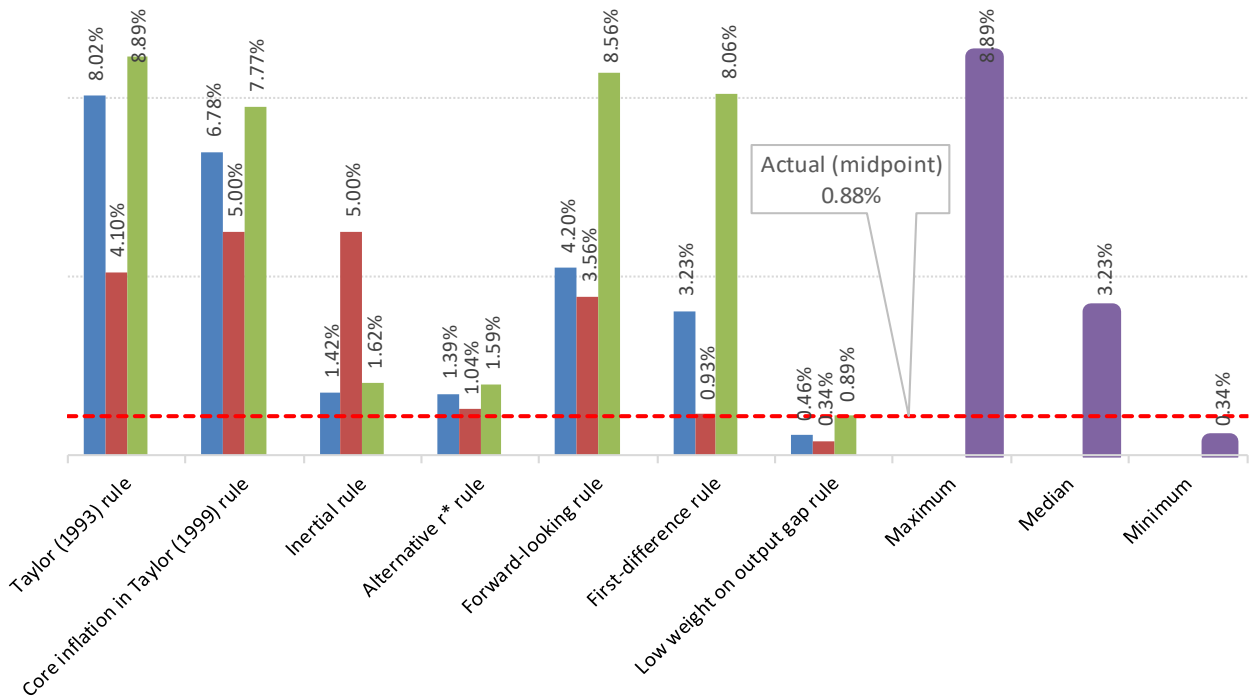
Other voices: number and direction of FOMC decision dissents



Source: FOMC, TrendMacro calculations

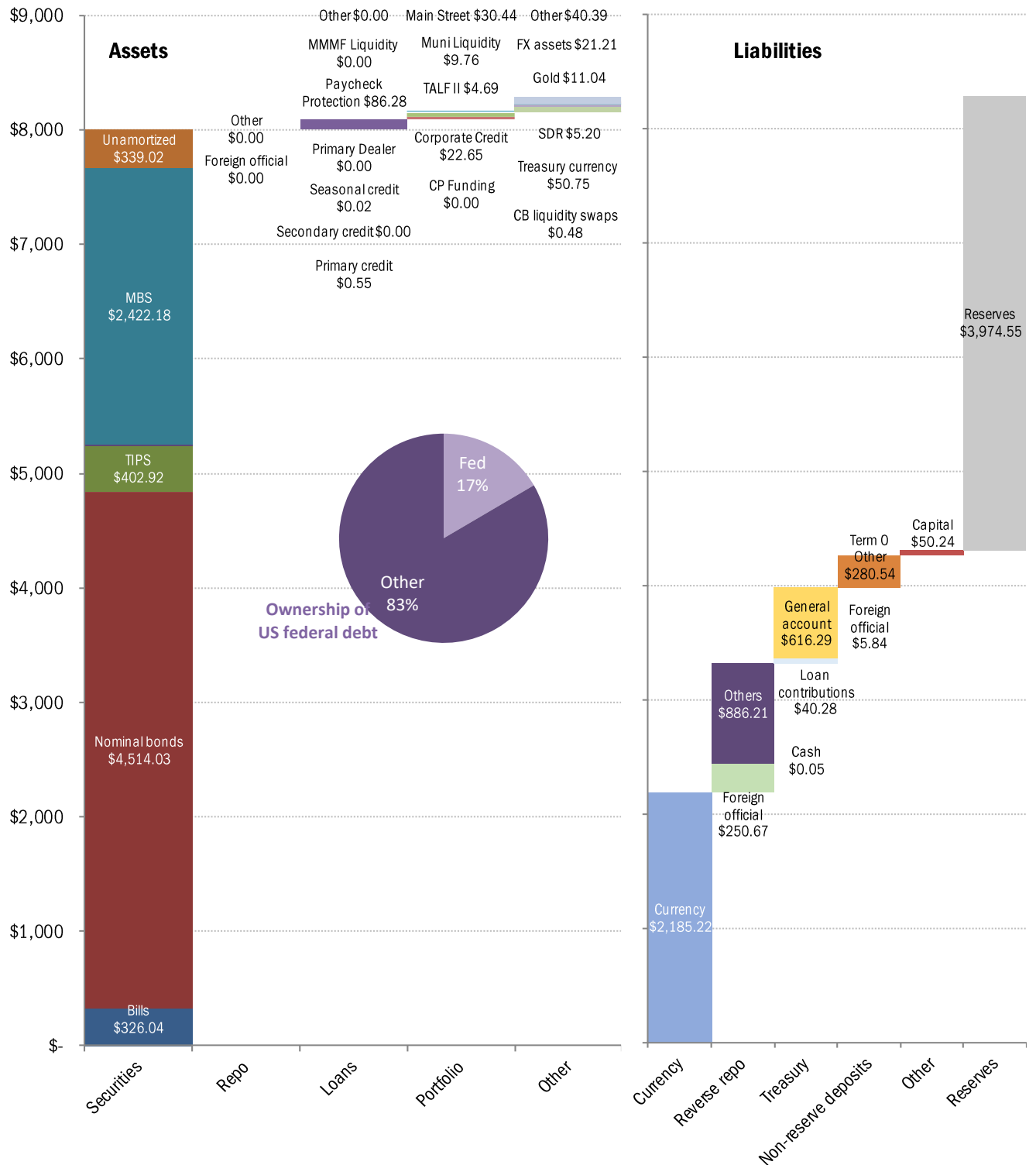
So many policy rules, so little time...

As of March 1, 2021 Based on inputs from: FOMC SEP (blue), CBO (red), Cleveland Fed (green)



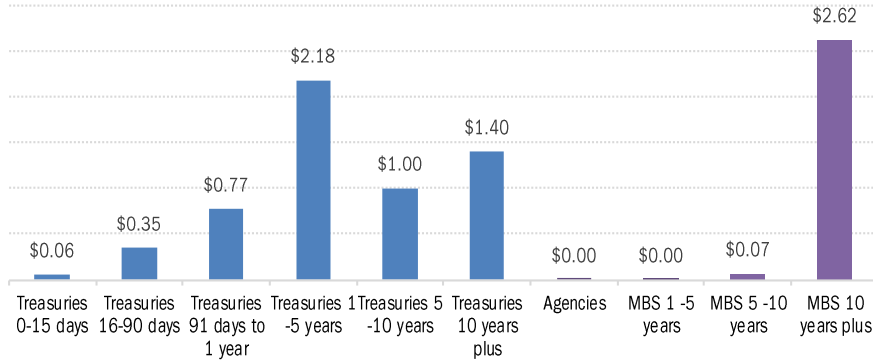
Source: [Cleveland Fed](#), TrendMacro calculations

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



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

Sector and maturity breakdown of Fed government securities, USD trillions



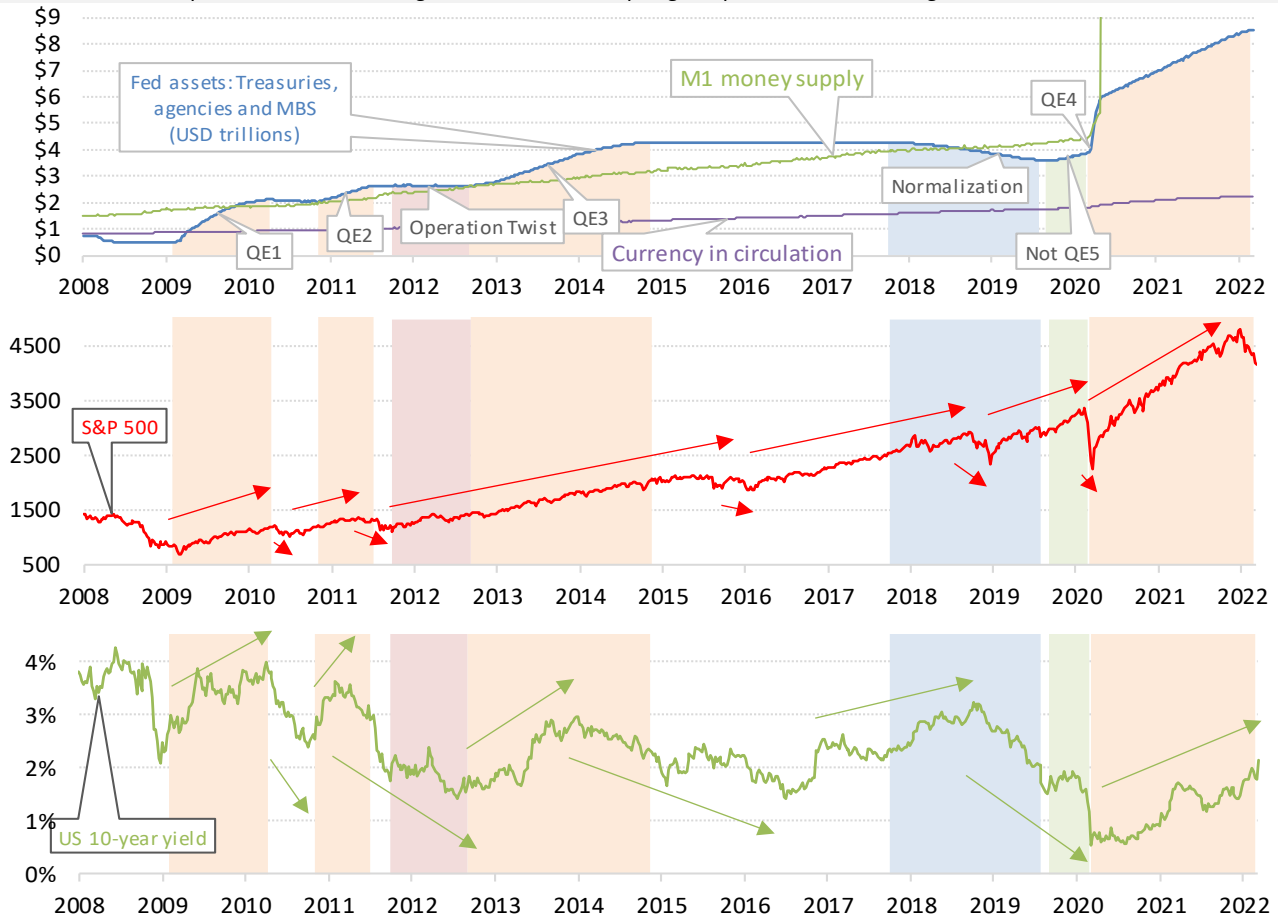
Banking reserves, USD trillions



Source: Federal Reserve, Bloomberg, TrendMacro calculations

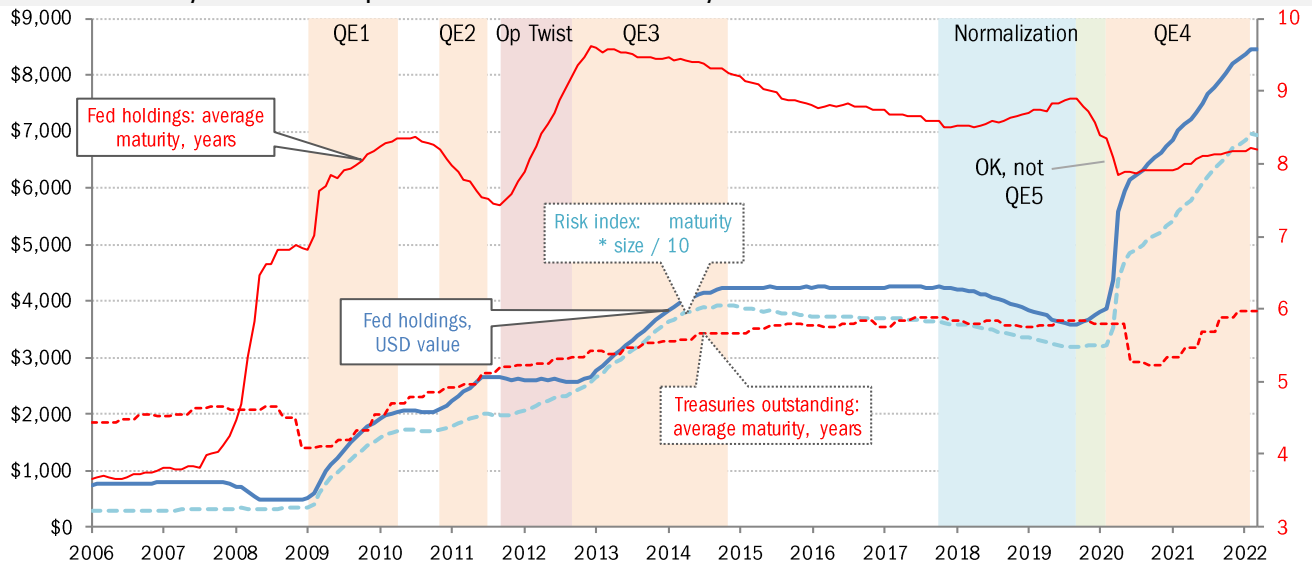
The Fed's asset purchases, and their effects on markets

Stocks and bond yields react to changes in Fed Treasury, agency and MBS holdings



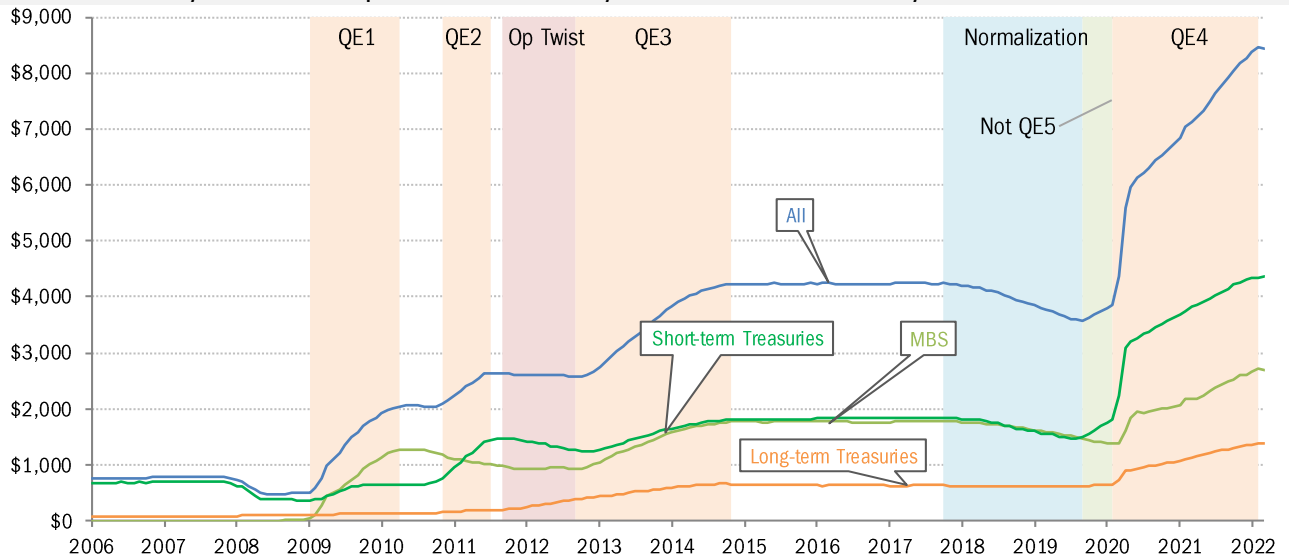
Source: Federal Reserve, Bloomberg, TrendMacro calculations

Fed Treasury and MBS portfolio: size, maturity and risk index



Source: Federal Reserve, Bloomberg, TrendMacro calculations

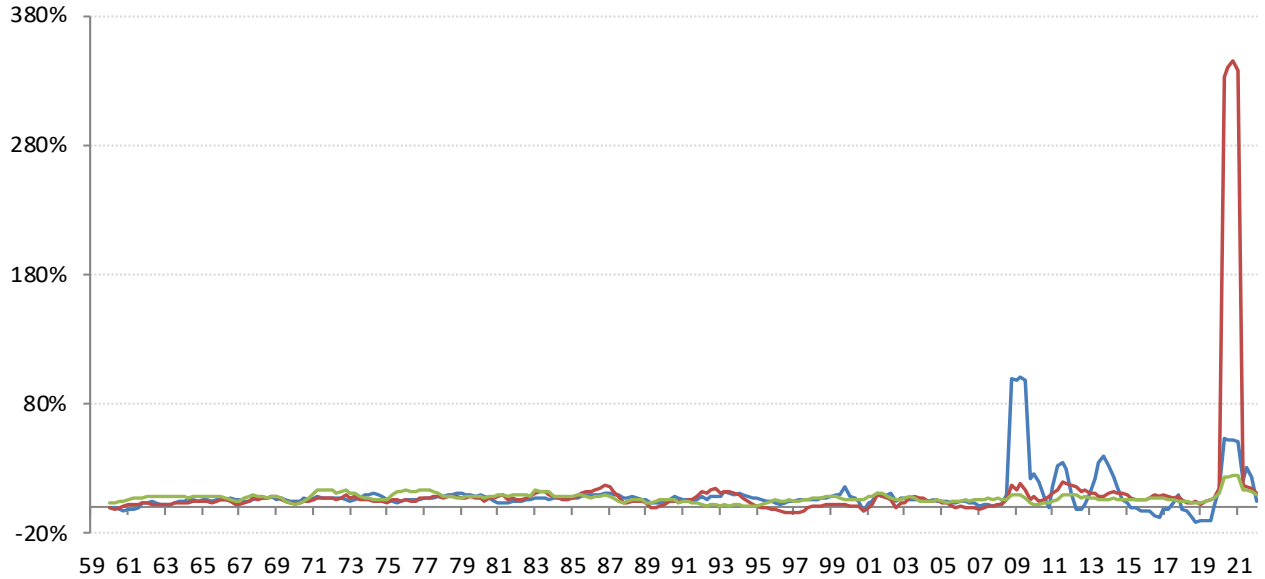
Fed Treasury and MBS portfolio: size by sector and maturity



Source: Federal Reserve, Bloomberg, TrendMacro calculations

Money supply growth, YOY quarterly

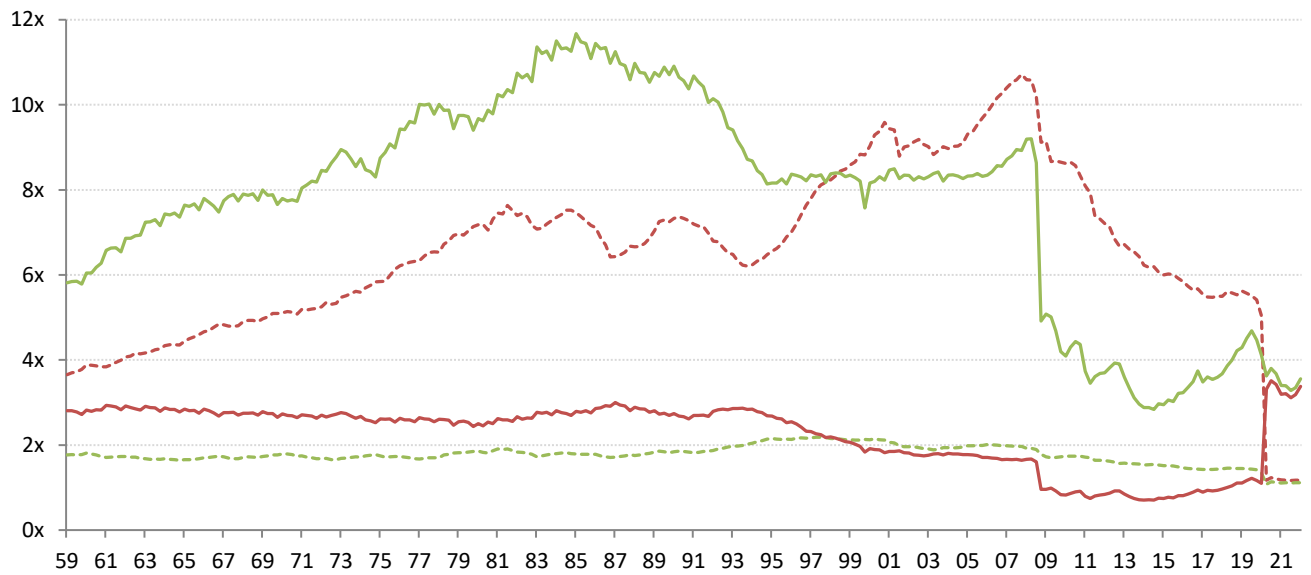
— M1 — M2 — Monetary base



Source: Federal Reserve H.6, TrendMacro calculations

Monetary velocity, quarterly

— M1 base multiplier - - - M1 output multiplier — M2 base multiplier - - - M2 output multiplier

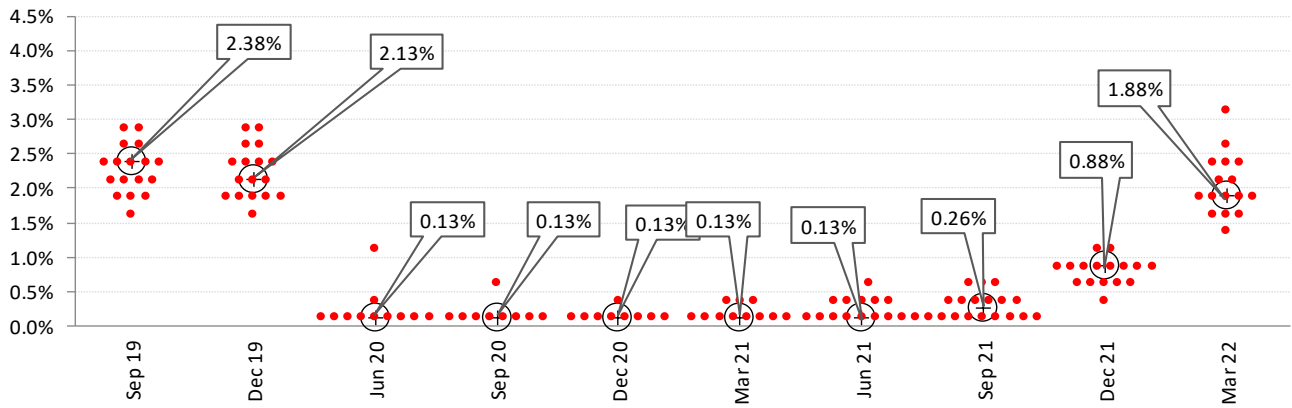


Source: BEA, Federal Reserve H.6, TrendMacro calculations

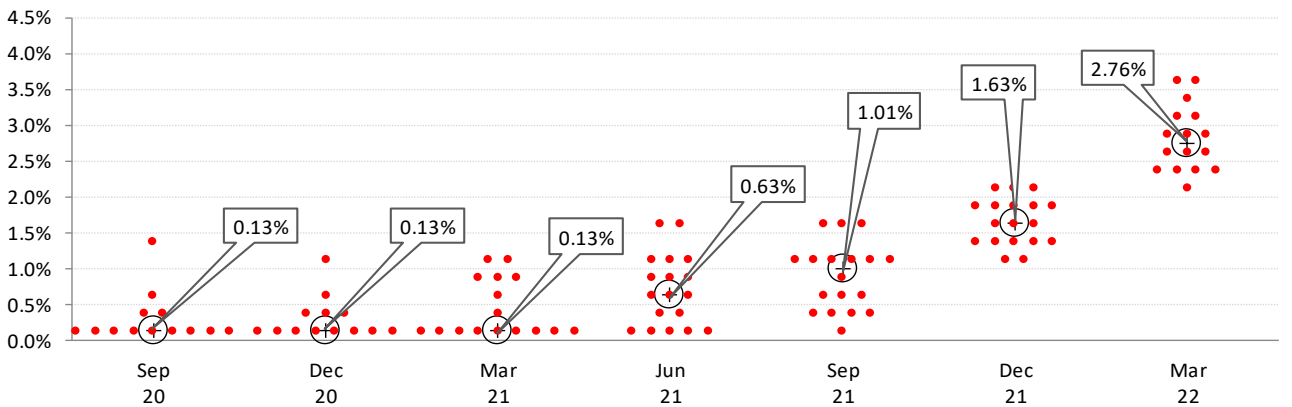
Tracking the "dotplots" year by year *From March 2022 FOMC*

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

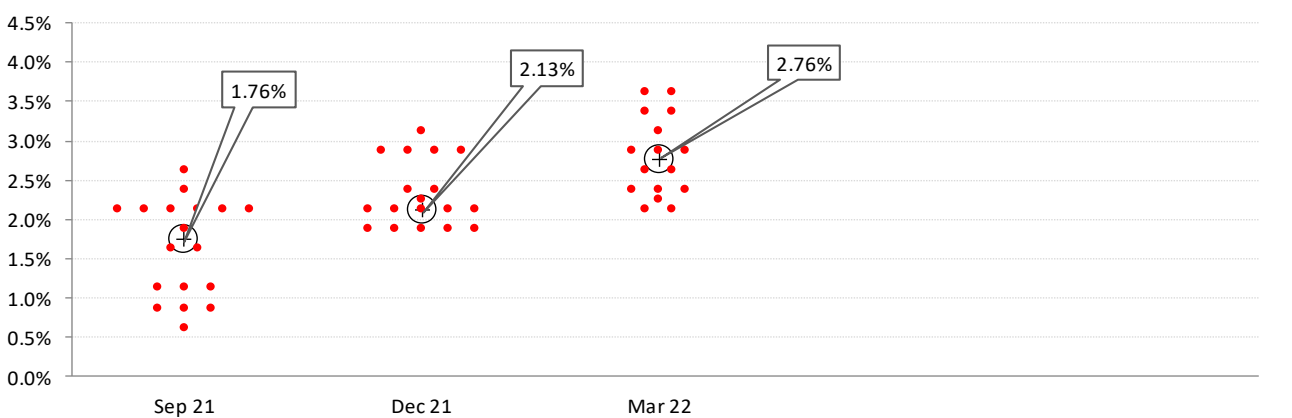
For year-end 2022



For year-end 2023



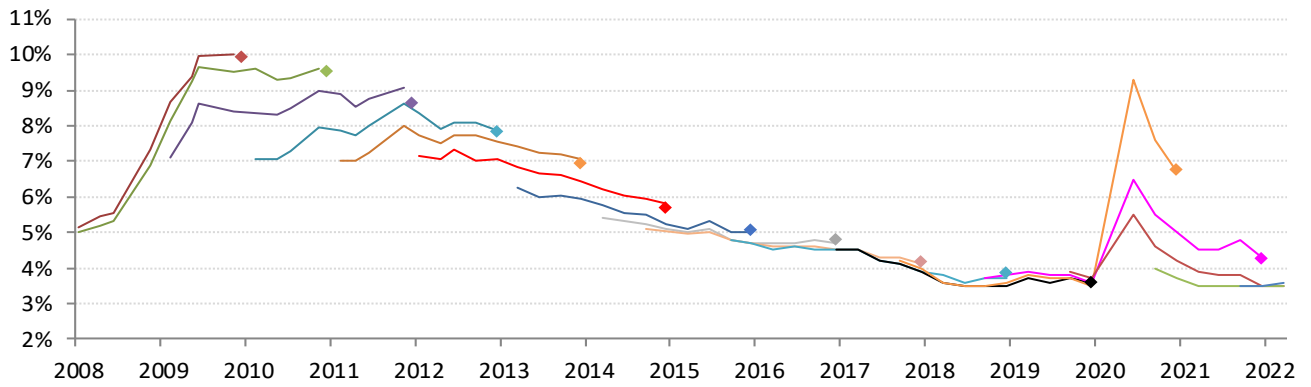
For year-end 2024



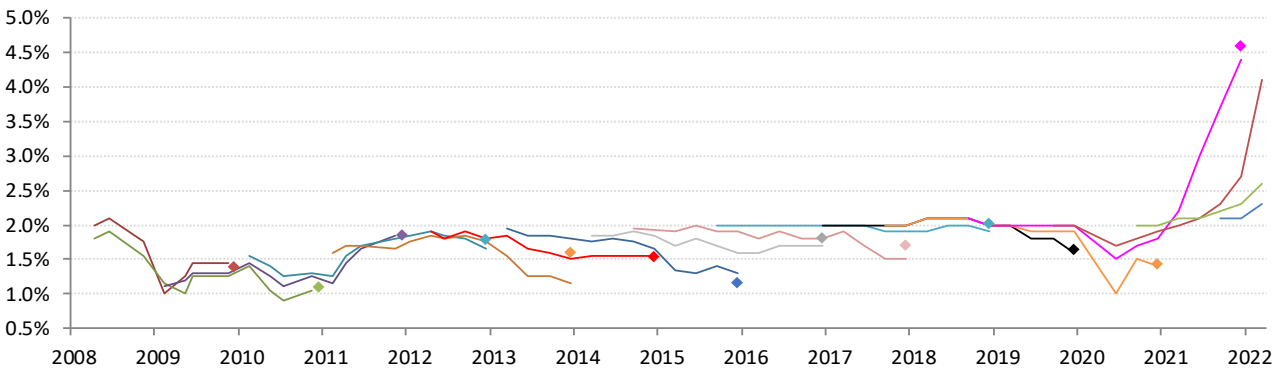
Forecast v actual: [economic projections](#) FRB and presidents *From March 2022 FOMC*

— Forecast ◆ Actual 2009 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 2024

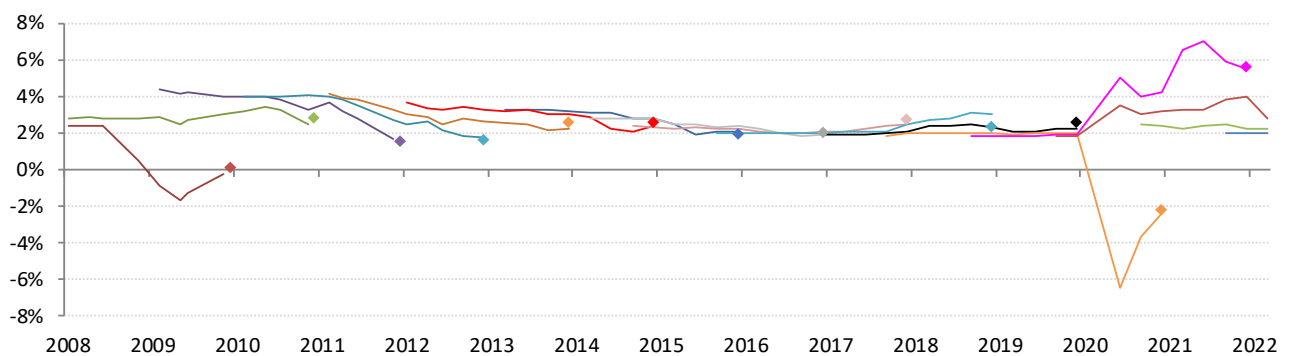
Unemployment



Core PCE inflation



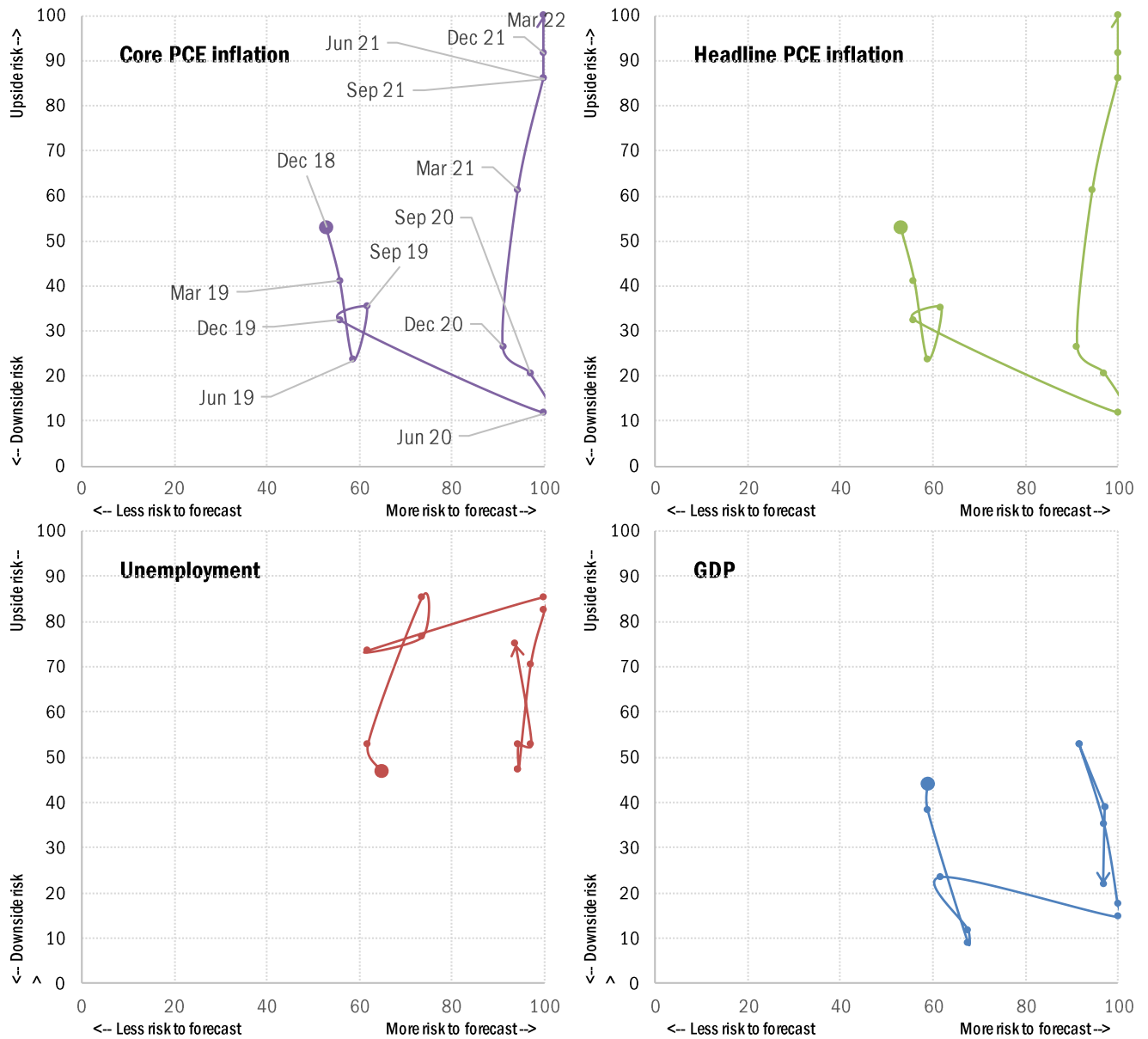
Real GDP



Source: Federal Reserve, BEA, BLS, TrendMacro calculations

The evolution of uncertainty *From March 2022 FOMC*

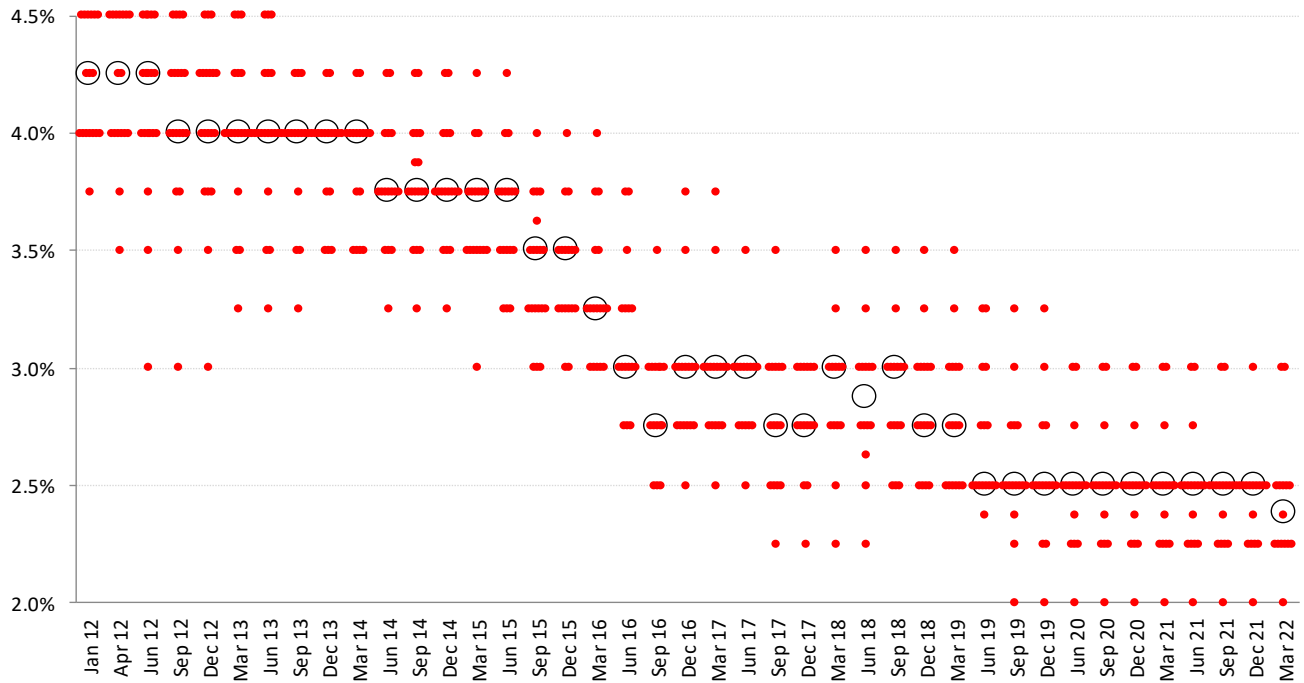
Diffusion indices from FOMC participants' risk self-assessments in [Summary of Economic Projections](#)



Source: Federal Reserve Board, TrendMacro calculations

"R-star" – the ultimate dot-plot *From March 2022 FOMC*

FOMC participants' estimate of "longer run" target funds rate ● Individual participant ○ Median



Source: Federal Reserve, TrendMacro calculations