

Data Insights: Federal Reserve

Wednesday, March 22, 2023

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

~~February 04~~ March 22, 2023

For release at 2:00 p.m. ~~EST~~ EDT

Recent indicators point to modest growth in spending and production. Job gains have ~~been robust~~ picked up in recent months, and are running at a robust pace; the unemployment rate has remained low. Inflation ~~has eased somewhat but~~ remains elevated.

~~Russia's war against Ukraine is causing tremendous human and economic hardship and is contributing to elevated global uncertainty. The Committee is~~ The U.S. banking system is sound and resilient. Recent developments are likely to result in tighter credit conditions for households and businesses and to weigh on economic activity, hiring, and inflation. The extent of these effects is uncertain. The Committee remains highly attentive to inflation risks.

The Committee seeks to achieve maximum employment and inflation at the rate of 2 percent over the longer run. In support of these goals, the Committee decided to raise the target range for the federal funds rate to ~~4-1/2 to 4-3/4~~ to 5 percent. The Committee will closely monitor incoming information and assess the implications for monetary policy. The Committee anticipates that ~~ongoing increases in the target range will~~ some additional policy firming may be appropriate in order to attain a stance of monetary policy that is sufficiently restrictive to return inflation to 2 percent over time. In determining the extent of future increases in the target range, the Committee will take into account the cumulative tightening of monetary policy, the lags with which monetary policy affects economic activity and inflation, and economic and financial developments. In addition, the Committee will continue reducing its holdings of Treasury securities and agency debt and agency mortgage-backed securities, as described in its previously announced plans. The Committee is strongly committed to returning inflation to its 2 percent objective.

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 goals. The Committee's assessments will take into account a wide range of information, including readings on labor market conditions, inflation pressures and inflation expectations, and financial and international developments.

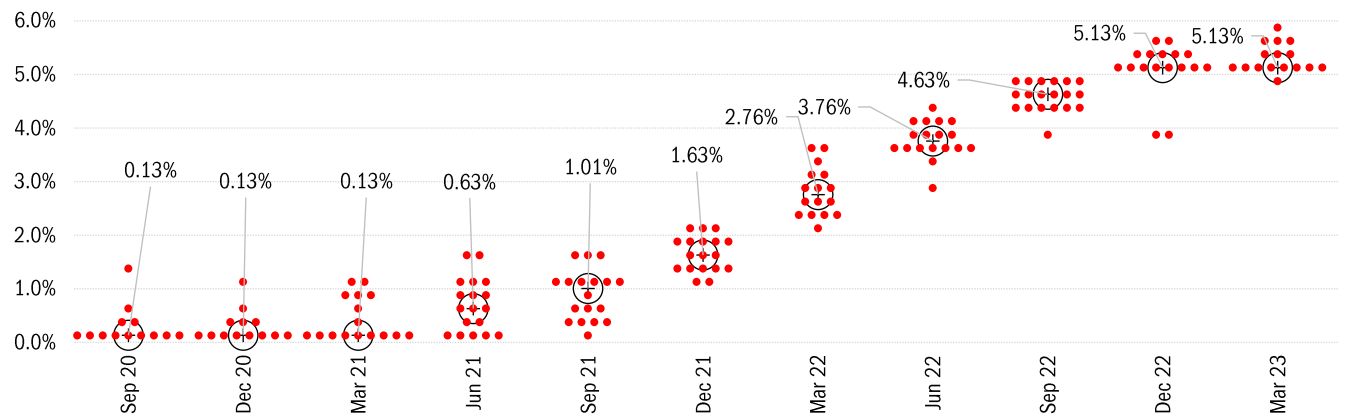
Voting for the monetary policy action were Jerome H. Powell, Chair; John C. Williams, Vice Chair; Michael S. Barr; Michelle W. Bowman; ~~Lael Brainard~~; Lisa D. Cook; Austan D. Goolsbee; Patrick Harker; Philip N. Jefferson; Neel Kashkari; Lorie K. Logan; and Christopher J. Waller.

Source: FOMC, TrendMacro analysis

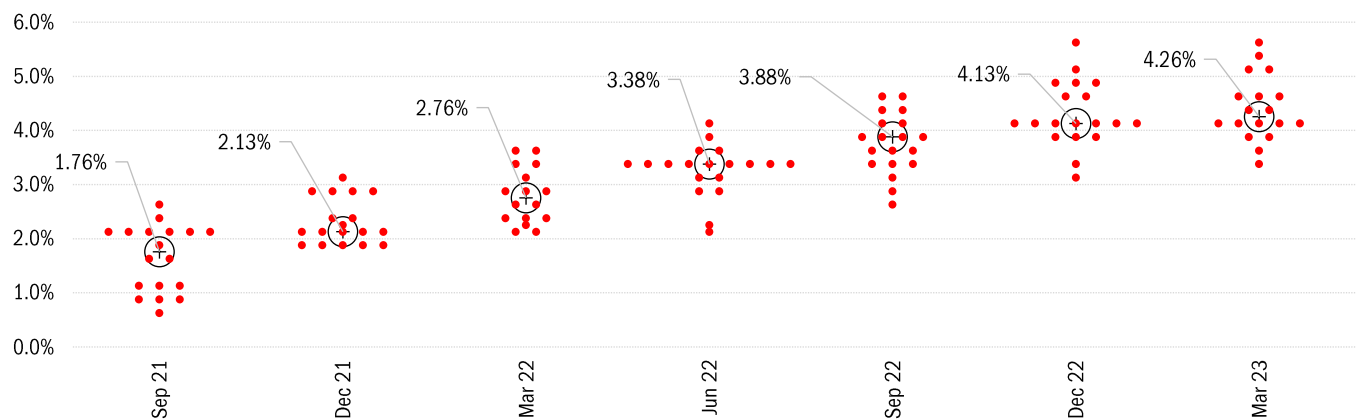
Tracking the "dotplots" year by year

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

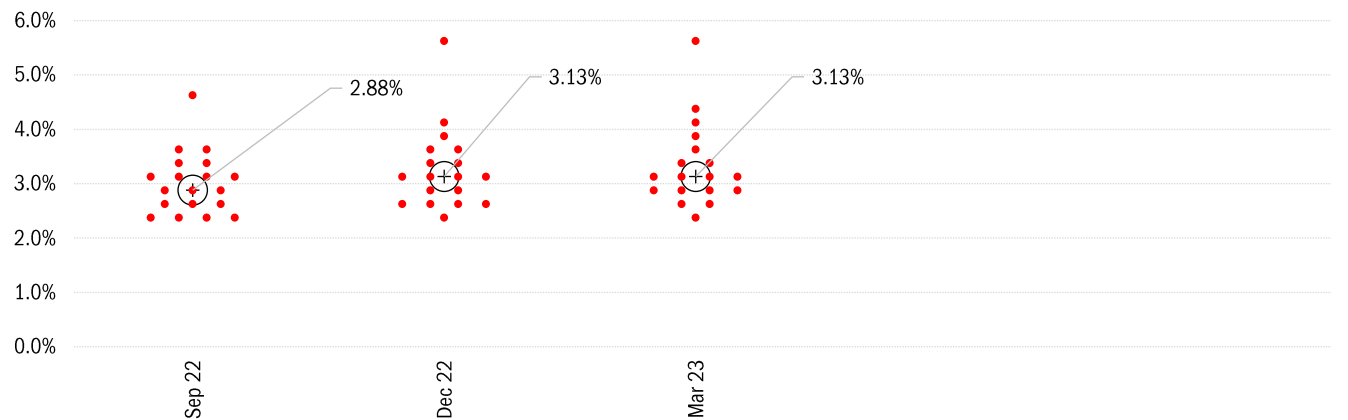
For year-end 2023



For year-end 2024



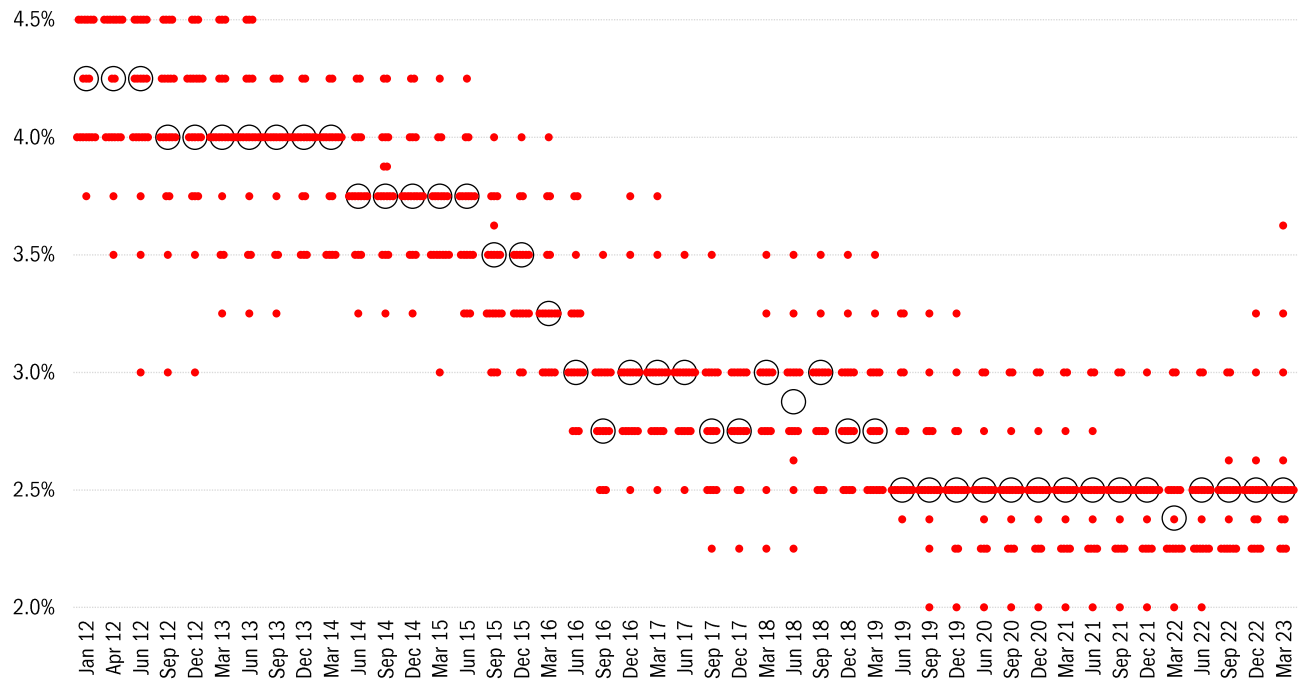
For year-end 2024



"R-star" – the ultimate dot-plot

FOMC participants' estimate of "longer run" target funds rate

● Individual participant ○ Median



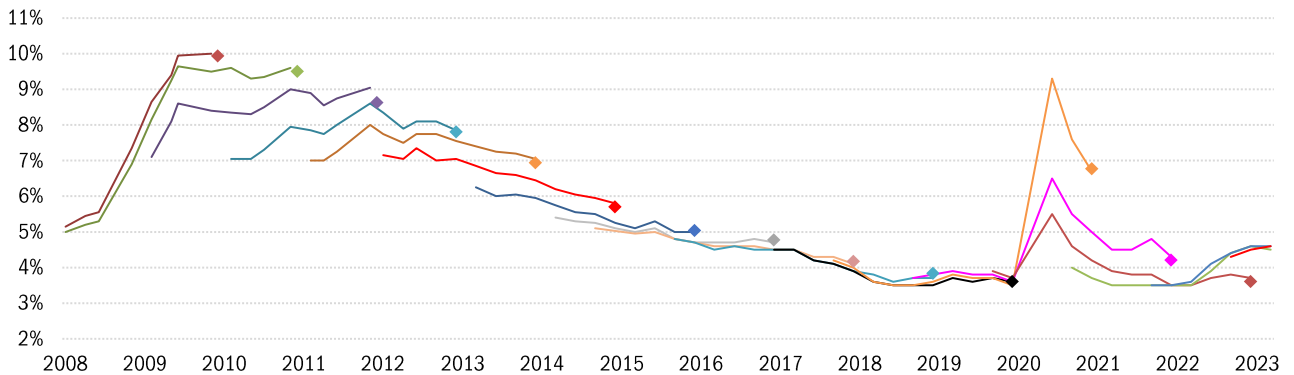
Source: Federal Reserve, TrendMacro calculations

Forecast v actual: [economic projections](#) FRB and presidents

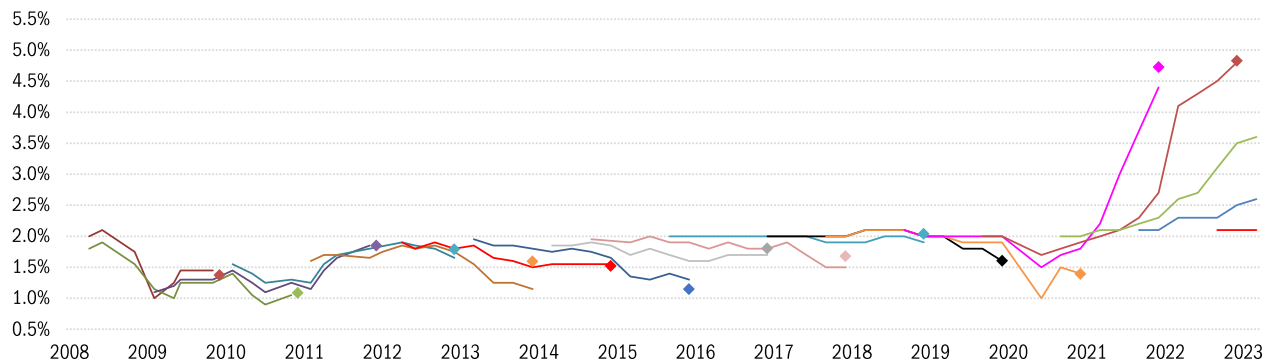
— Forecast ♦ Actual

2009 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 2025

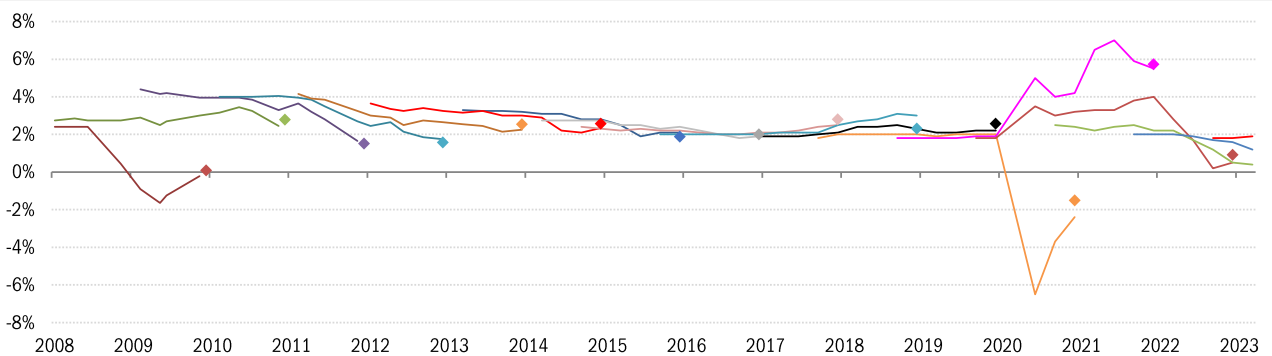
Unemployment



Core PCE inflation



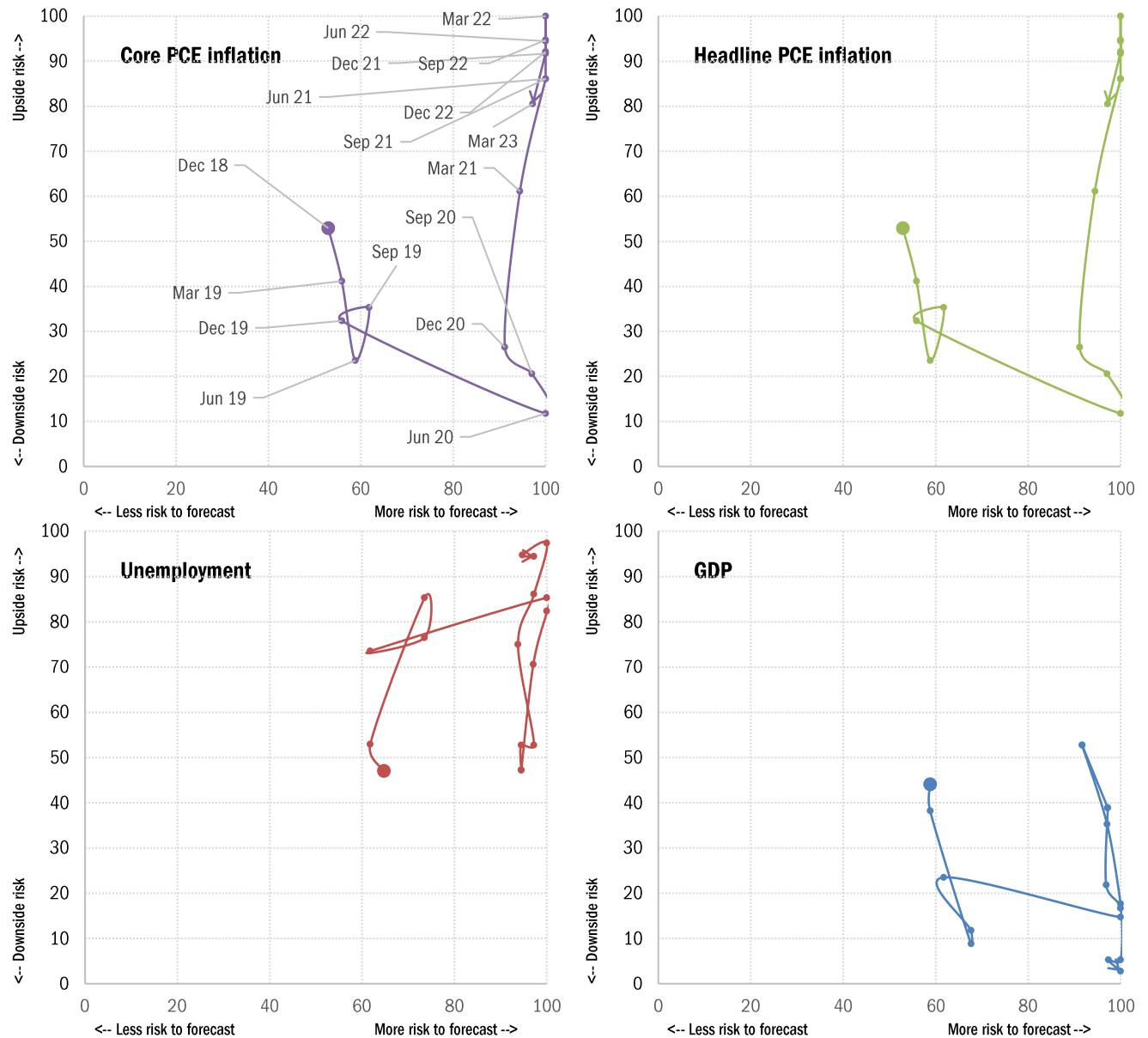
Real GDP



Source: Federal Reserve, BEA, BLS, TrendMacro calculations

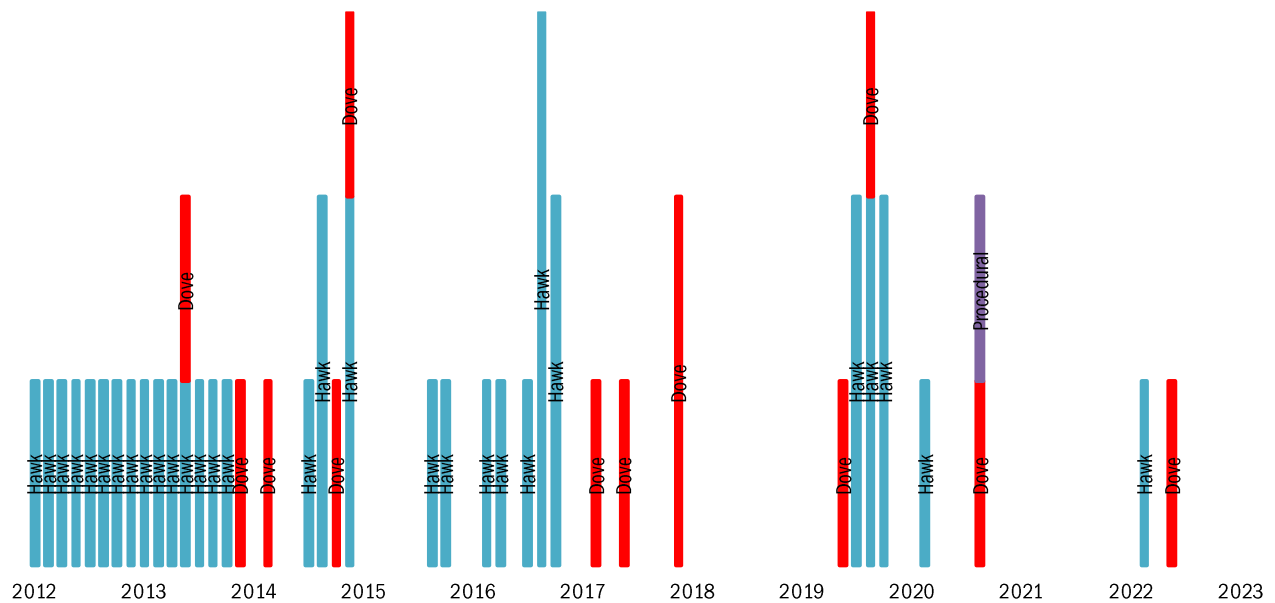
The evolution of uncertainty

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



Source: Federal Reserve Board, TrendMacro calculations

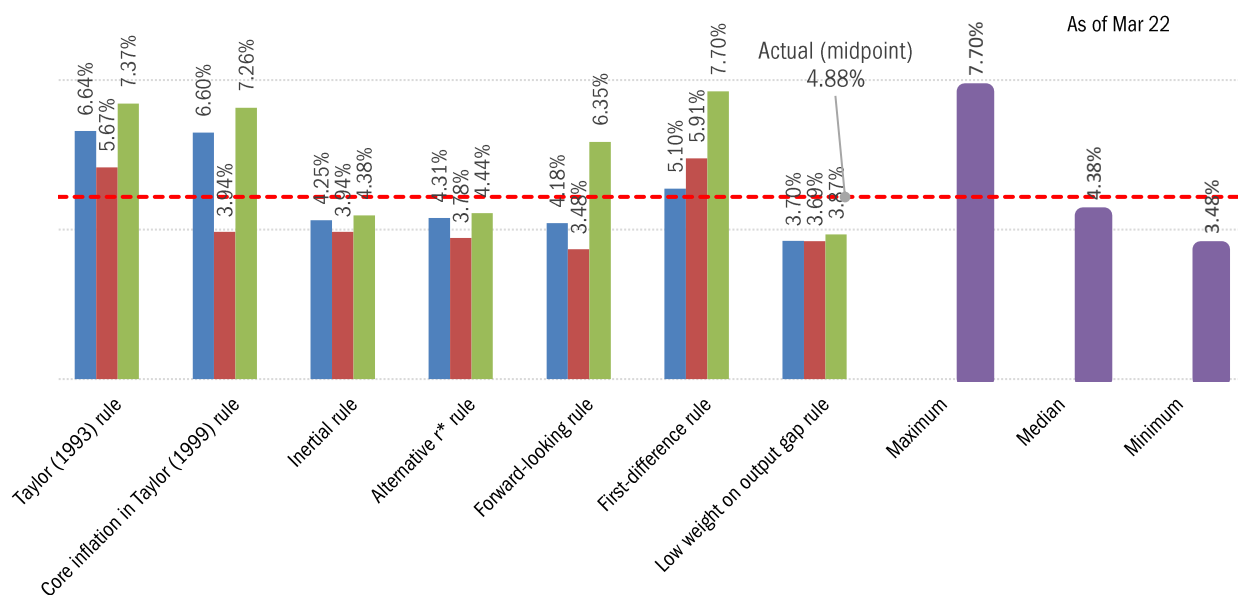
Other voices: number and direction of FOMC decision dissents



Source: FOMC, TrendMacro calculations

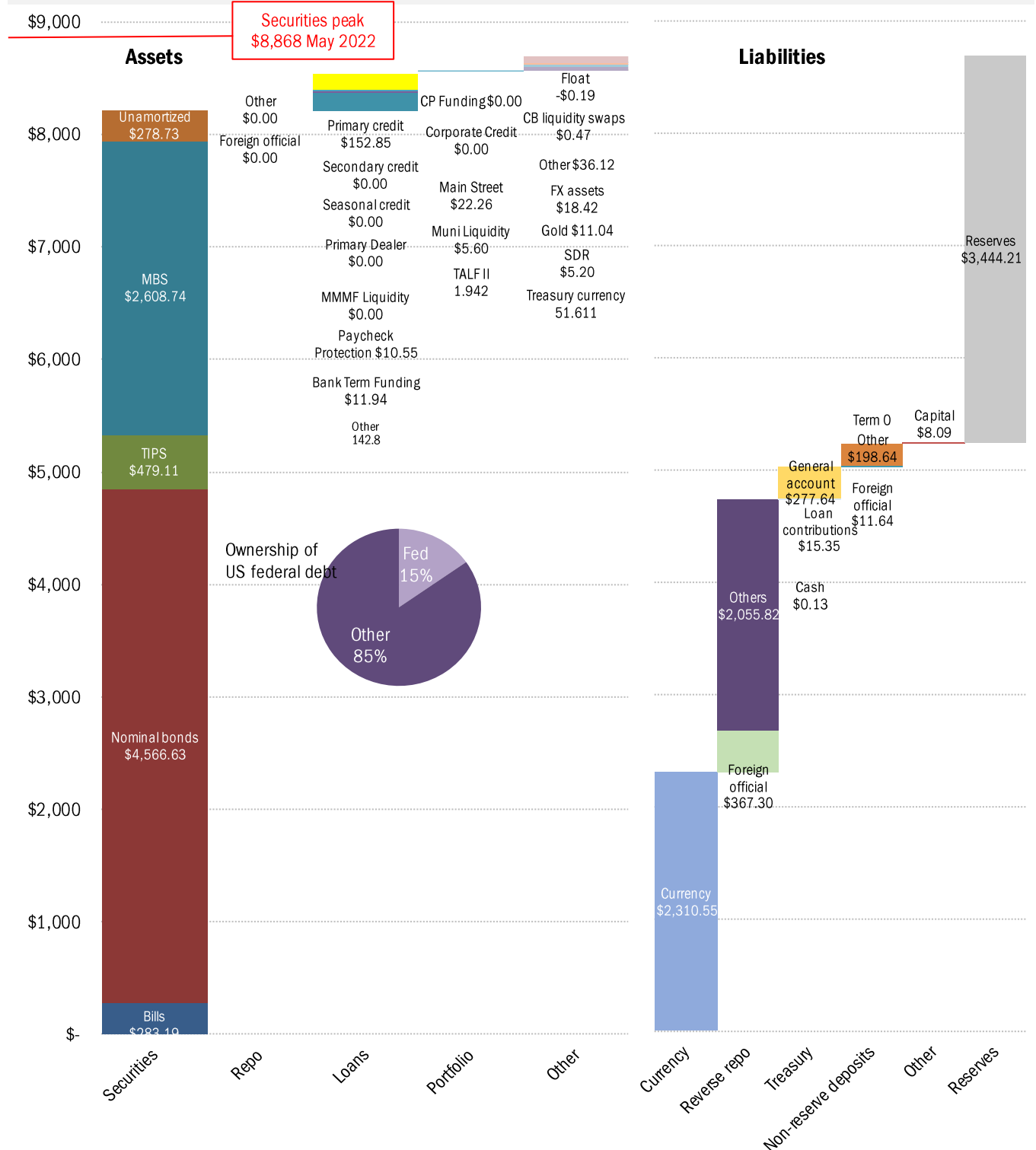
So many policy rules, so little inclination to follow any of them...

As of March 1, 2023 Based on inputs from: FOMC SEP CBO Cleveland Fed



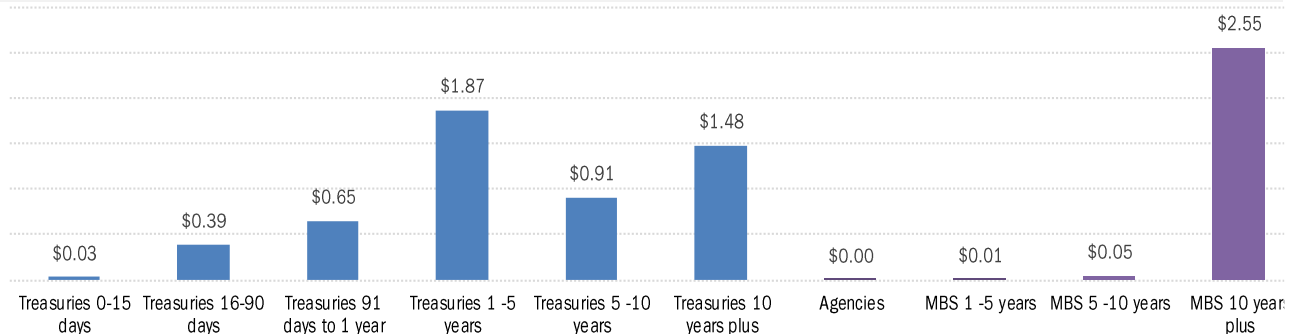
Source: [Cleveland Fed](#), TrendMacro calculations

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



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

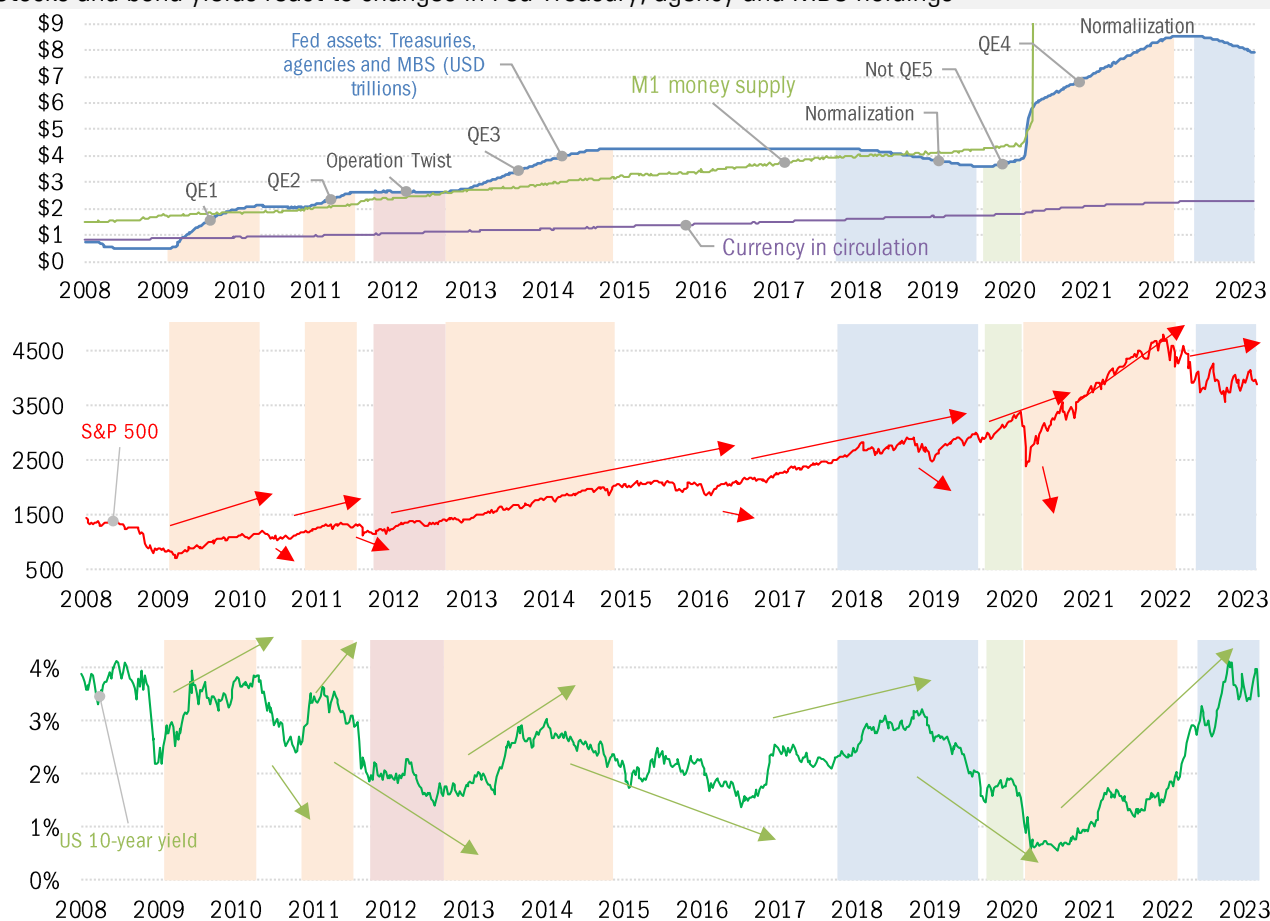
Sector and maturity breakdown of Fed government securities, USD trillions



Source: Federal Reserve, Bloomberg, TrendMacro calculations

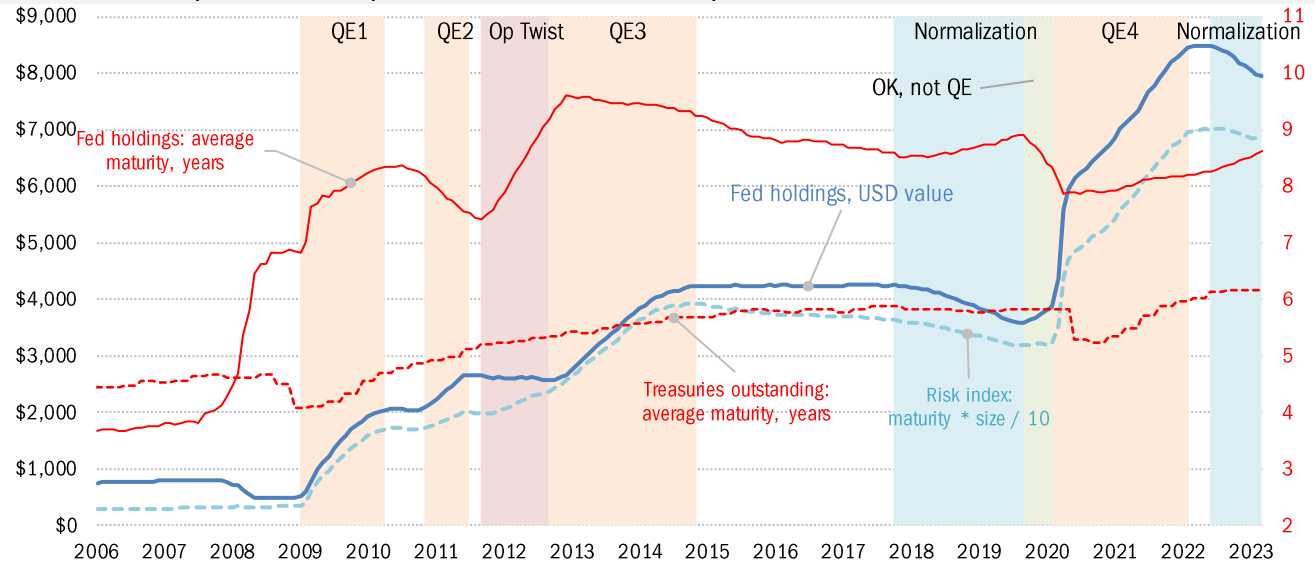
The Fed's asset purchases, and their effects on markets

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



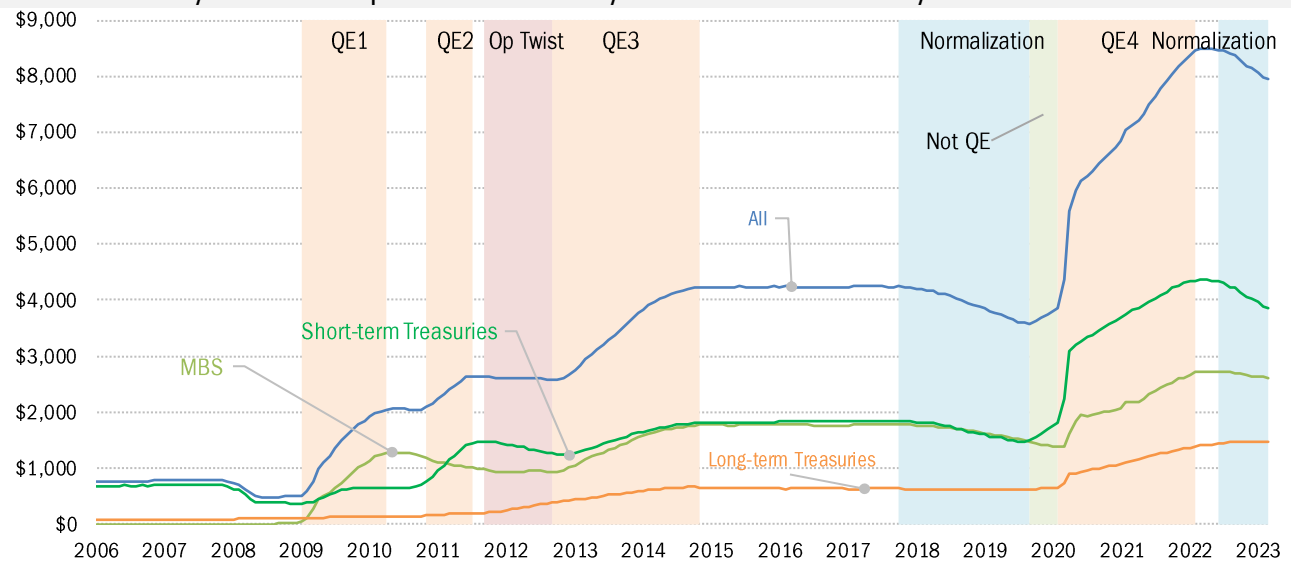
Source: Federal Reserve, Bloomberg, TrendMacro calculations

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



Source: Federal Reserve, Bloomberg, TrendMacro calculations

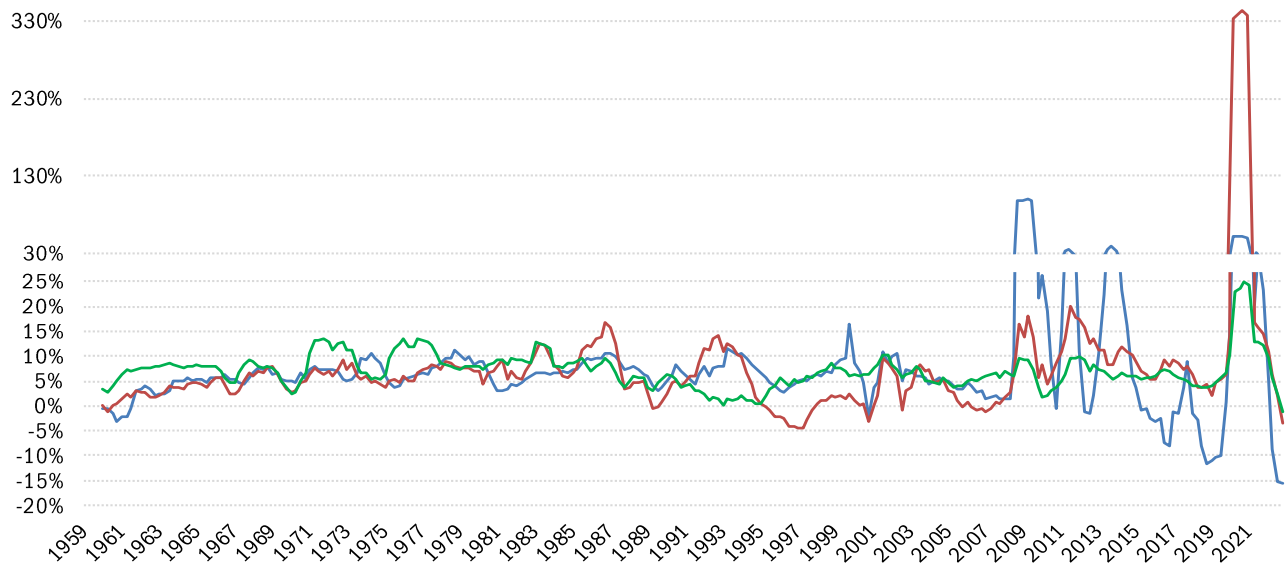
Fed Treasury and MBS portfolio: size by sector and maturity



Source: Federal Reserve, Bloomberg, TrendMacro calculations

Money supply growth, YOY quarterly

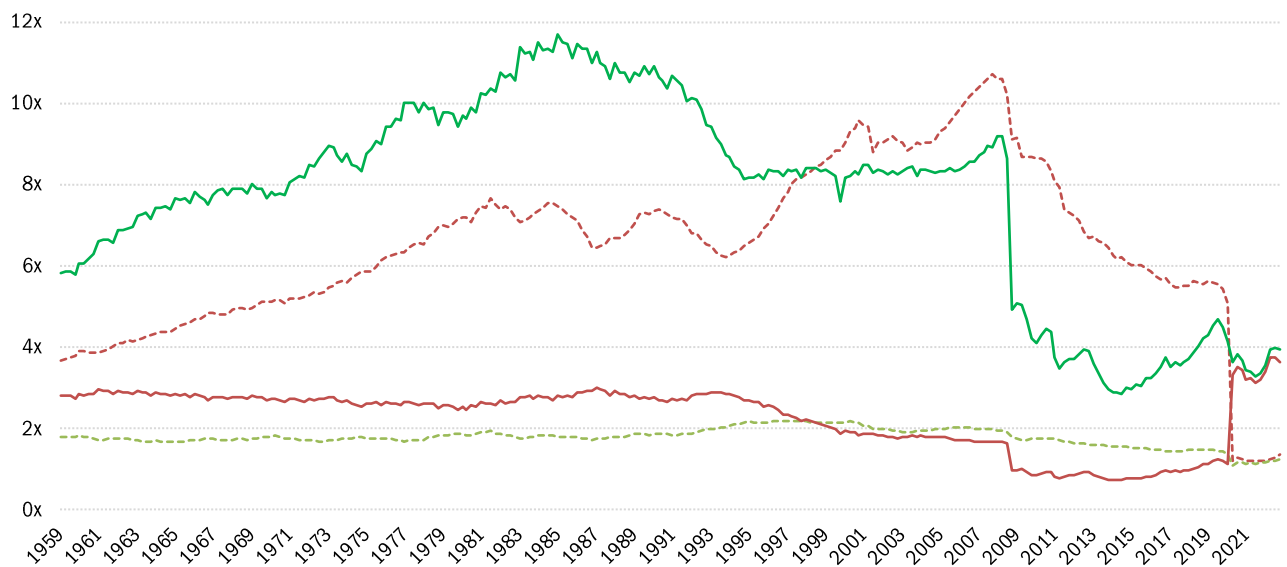
— M1 — M2 — Monetary base



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