

Data Insights: Federal Reserve

Wednesday, June 17, 2026

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

~~April 29~~ June 17, 2026

The Federal Open Market Committee approved the following statement for release by a 12 – 0 vote:

~~Recent indicators suggest that economic activity has been expanding at a solid pace. Job gains have remained low, on average, and the unemployment rate has been little changed in recent months. Inflation is elevated, in part reflecting the recent increase in global energy prices.~~

~~The Committee seeks to achieve maximum employment and inflation at the rate of 2 percent over the longer run. Developments in the Middle East are contributing to a high level of uncertainty about the economic outlook. The Committee is attentive to the risks to both sides of its dual mandate.~~

~~In support of its goals, the Committee~~ The Committee decided to maintain the target range for the federal funds rate at 3–1/2 to 3–3/4 percent. ~~In considering the extent and timing of additional adjustments to the target range for the federal funds rate, the Committee will carefully assess incoming data, the evolving outlook, and the balance of risks, in support of the Federal Reserve's dual mandate.~~ The Committee is strongly committed to supporting maximum employment and returning inflation to its 2 percent objective.

~~In assessing the appropriate stance of monetary~~ reaffirmed its 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~~ of maintaining ample reserves in the banking system.

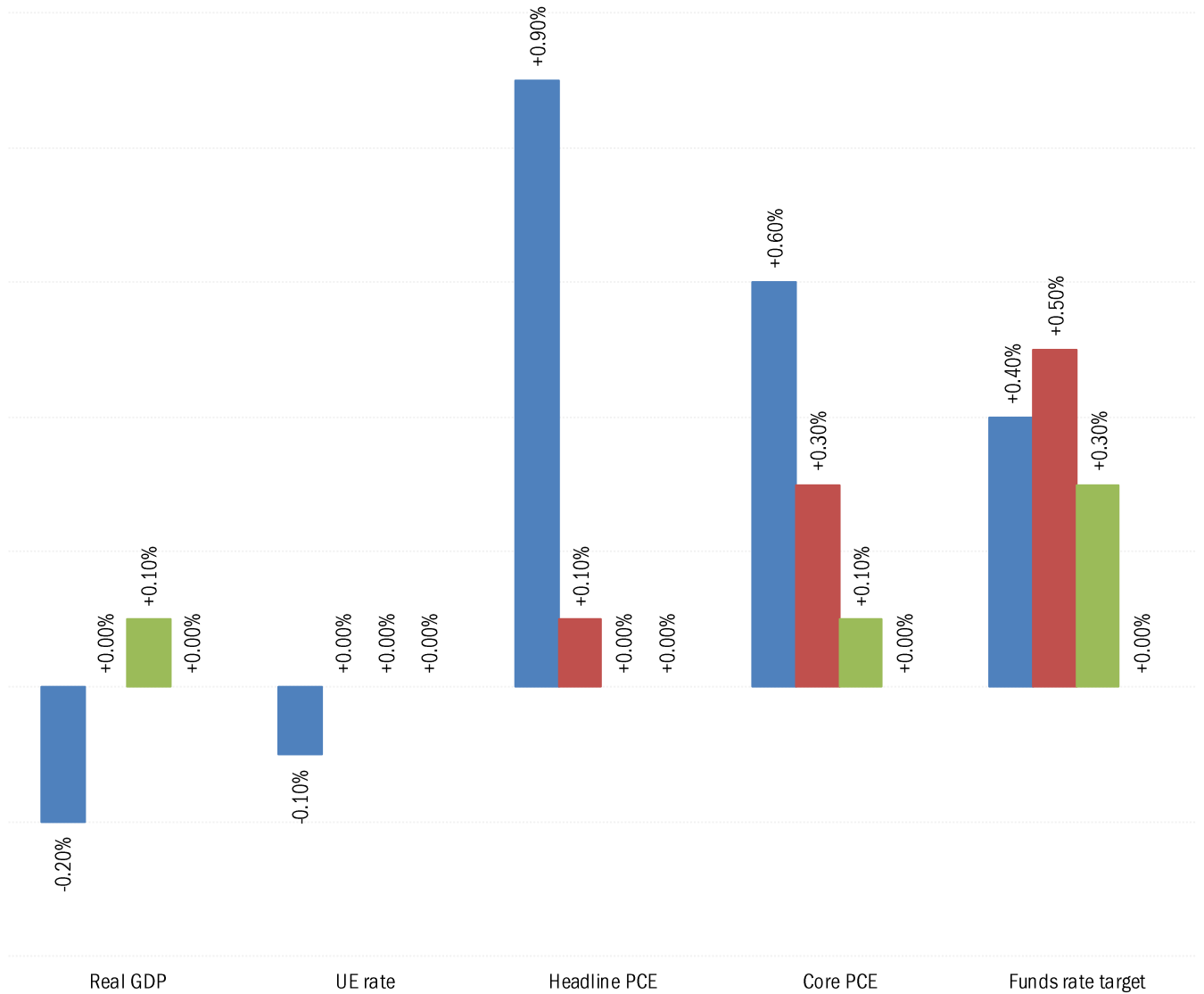
~~Voting for the monetary policy action were Jerome H. Powell, Chair; John C. Williams, Vice Chair; Michael S. Barr; Michelle W. Bowman; Lisa D. Cook; Philip N. Jefferson; Anna Paulson; and Christopher J. Waller. Voting against this action were Stephen I. Miran, who preferred to lower the target range for the federal funds rate by 1/4 percentage point at this meeting; and Beth M. Hammack, Neel Kashkari, and Lorie K. Logan, who supported maintaining the target range for the federal funds rate but did not support inclusion of an easing bias in the statement at this time.~~

Economic activity is expanding at a solid pace despite elevated uncertainty that owes, in part, to the conflict in the Middle East. Productivity growth and capital investment are strong. Job gains have kept pace with the workforce, and the unemployment rate has changed little.

Inflation remains elevated relative to the Committee's 2 percent goal, in part reflecting supply shocks that have driven price increases in certain sectors, including energy. The Committee will deliver price stability.

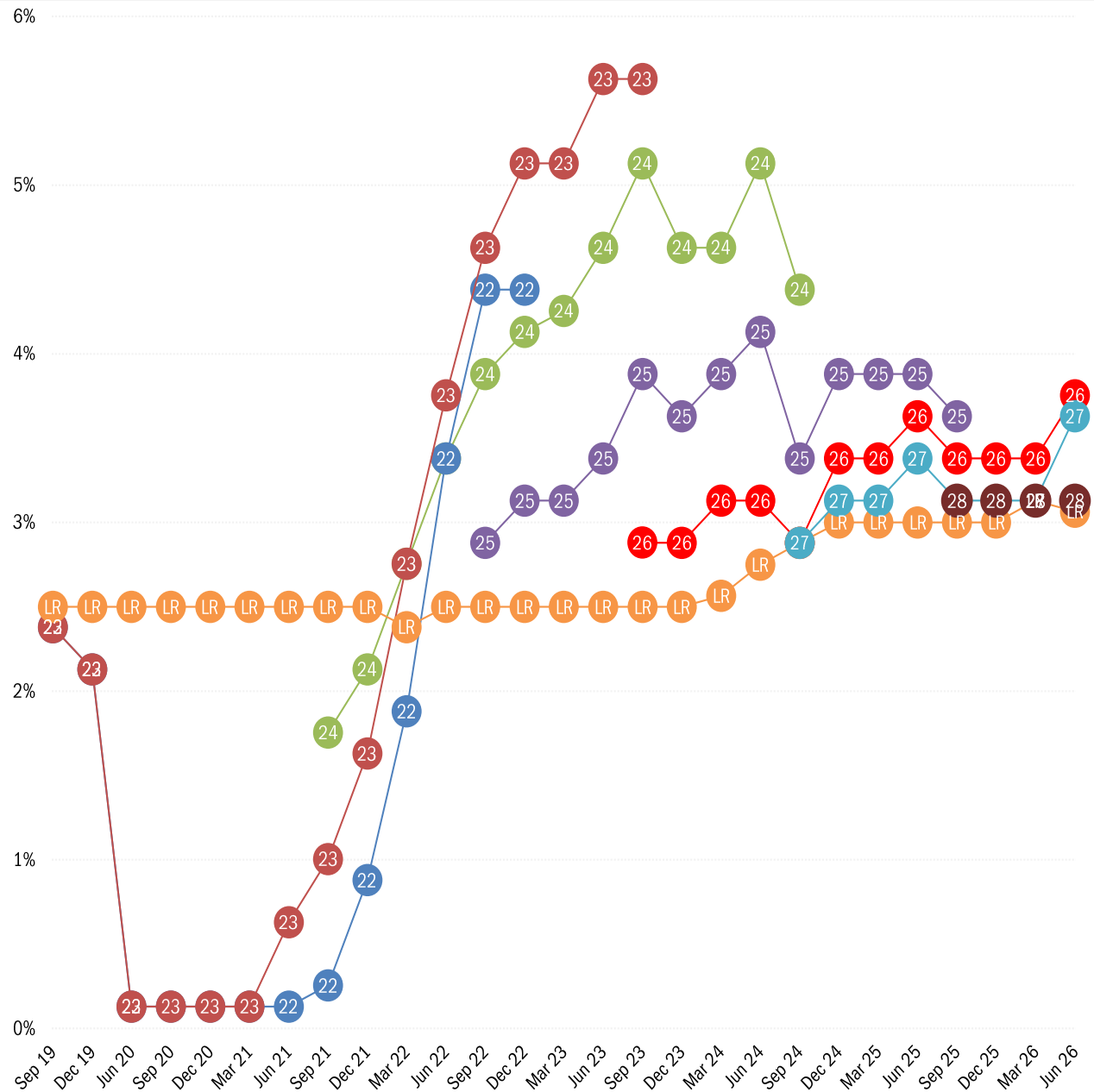
[Summary of Economic Projections](#) at-a-glance (median, level) **As of June FOMC**

Change from [prior SEP](#) with respect to: ■ 2026 ■ 2027 ■ 2028 ■ Longer run



Source: FOMC, TrendMacro calculations

"Dot plots" of "appropriate policy path" in the pandemic funds rate cycle As of June FOMC

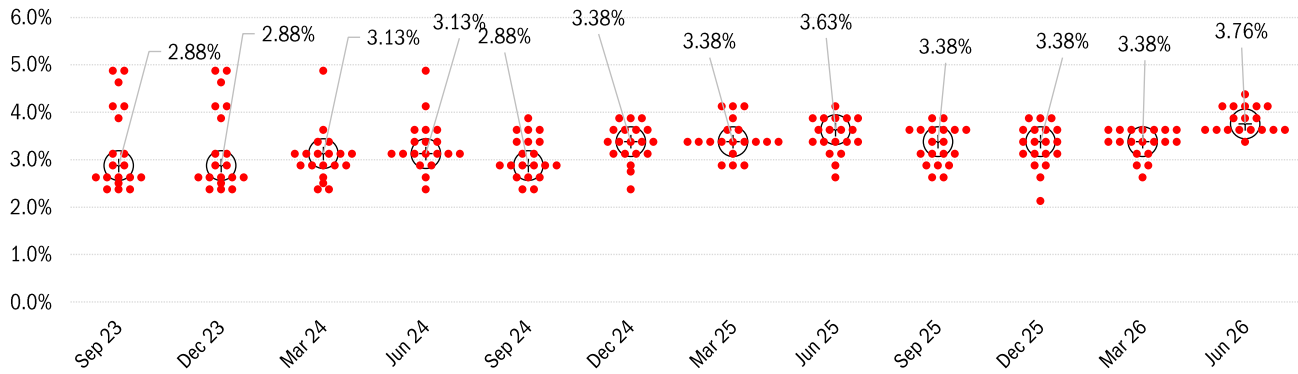


Source: Federal Reserve [SEP](#), TrendMacro calculations

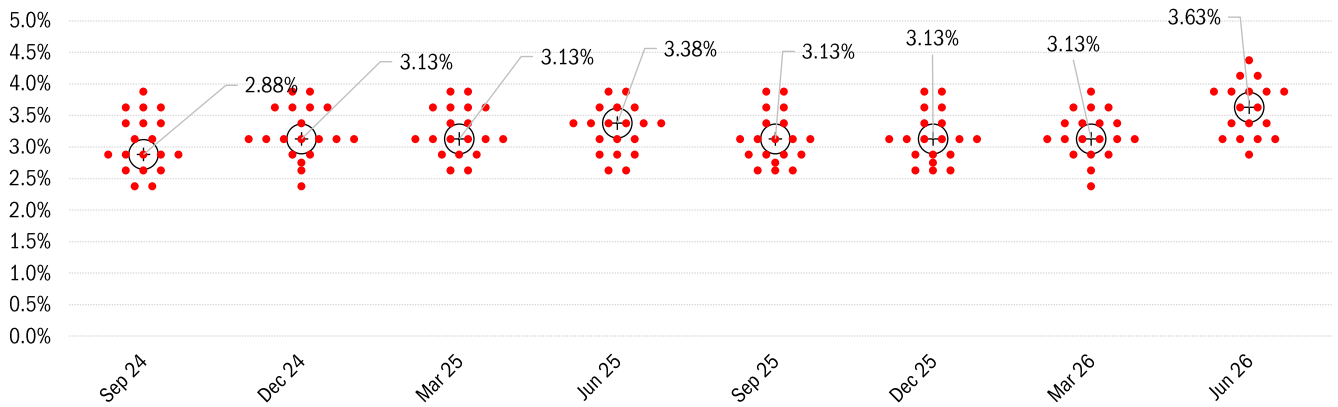
Tracking the "dotplots" in high-res As of June FOMC

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

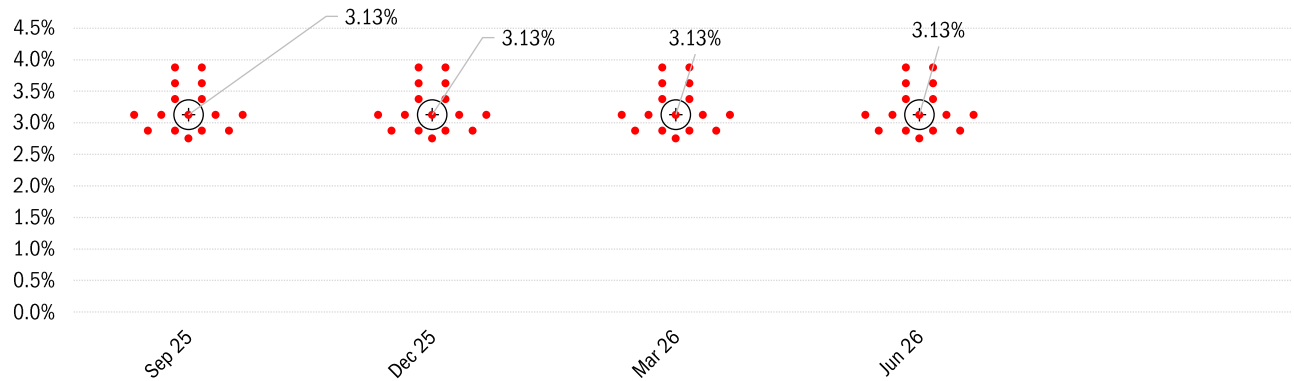
For year-end 2026



For year-end 2027

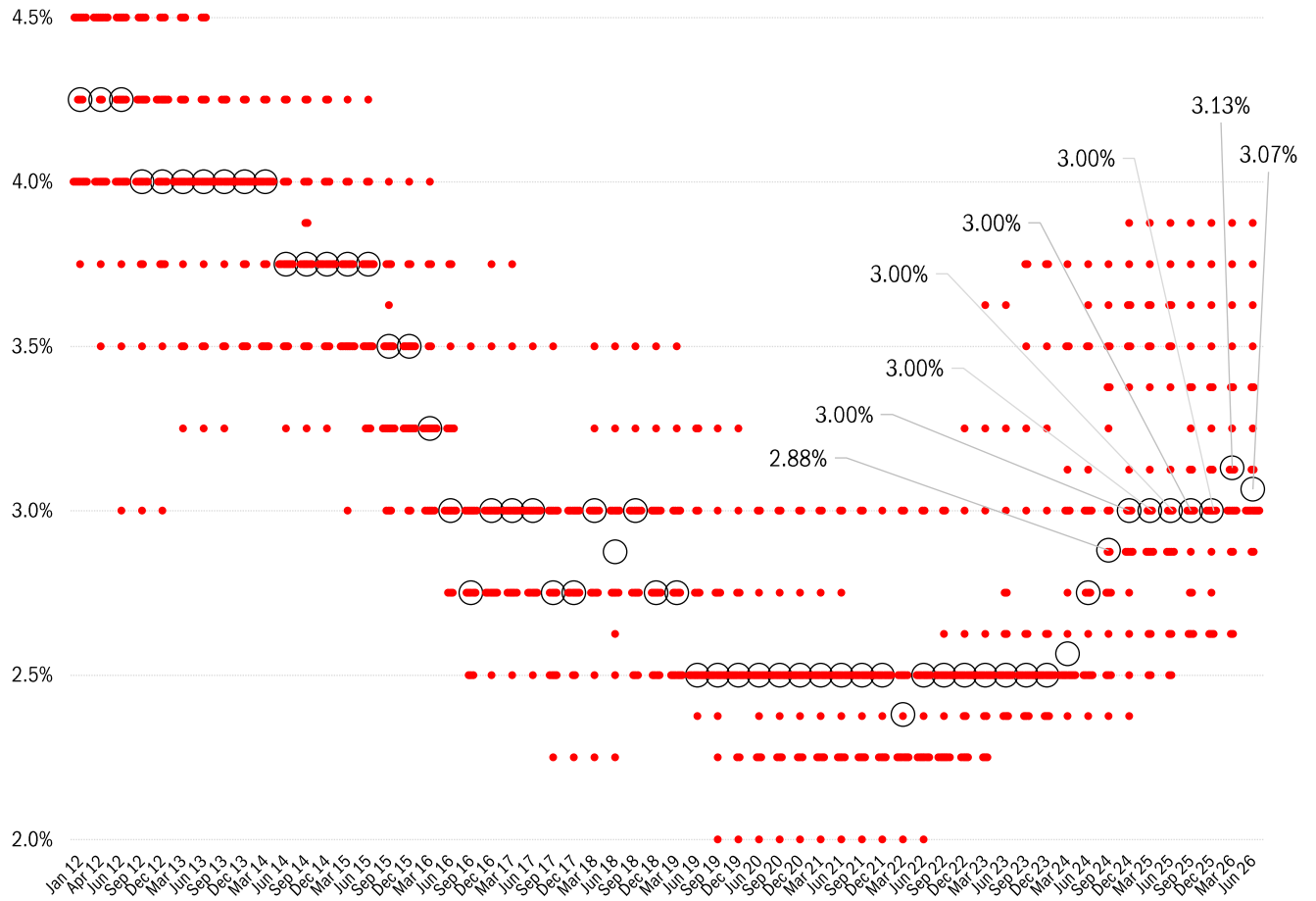


For year-end 2028



"R-star" – the ultimate dot-plot As of June FOMC

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



Source: Federal Reserve, TrendMacro calculations

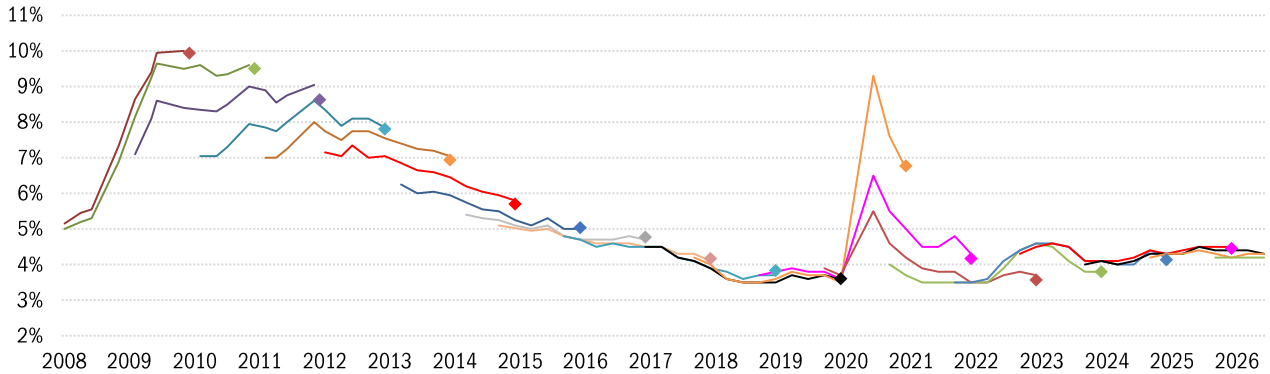
Forecast v actual: [economic projections](#) FRB and presidents

— Forecast ◆ Actual

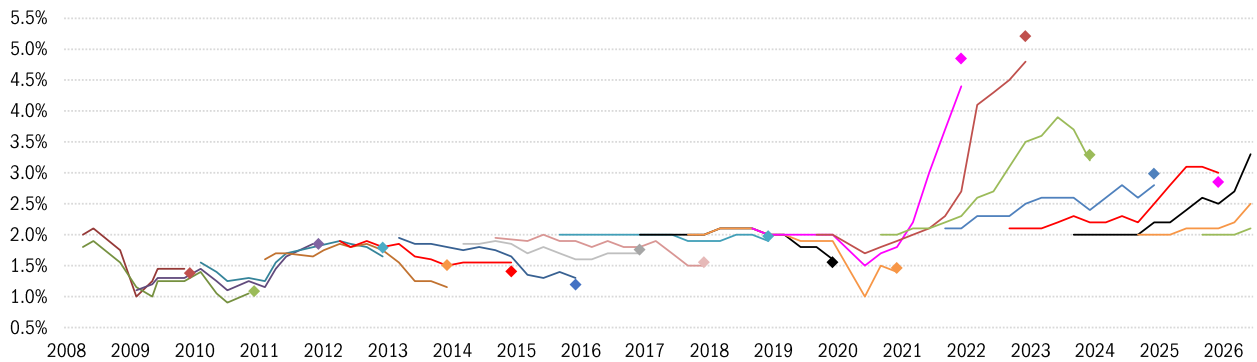
As of June FOMC

■ 2009 ■ 10 ■ 11 ■ 12 ■ 13 ■ 14 ■ 15 ■ 16 ■ 17 ■ 18 ■ 19 ■ 20 ■ 21 ■ 22 ■ 23 ■ 24 ■ 25 ■ 26 ■ 27 ■ 2028

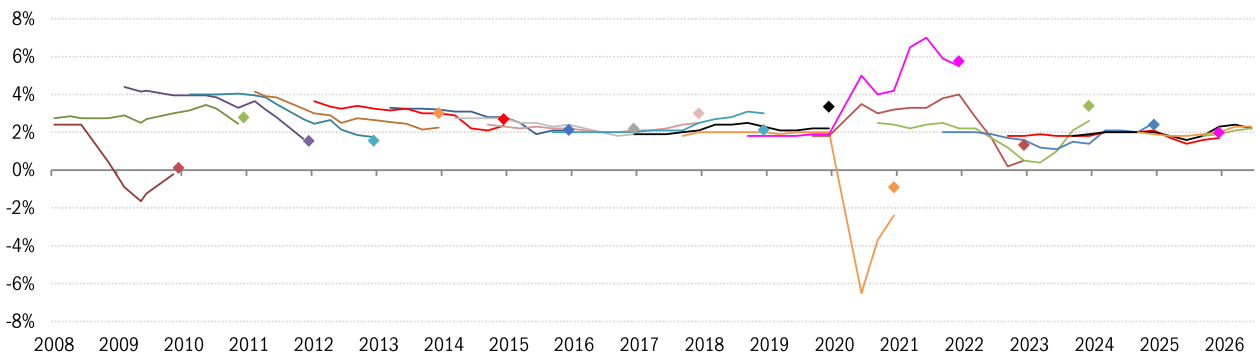
Unemployment



Core PCE inflation



Real GDP

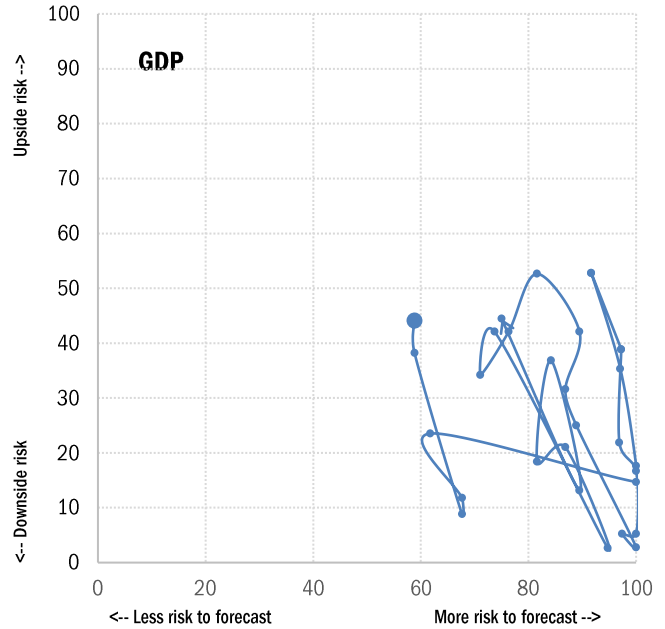
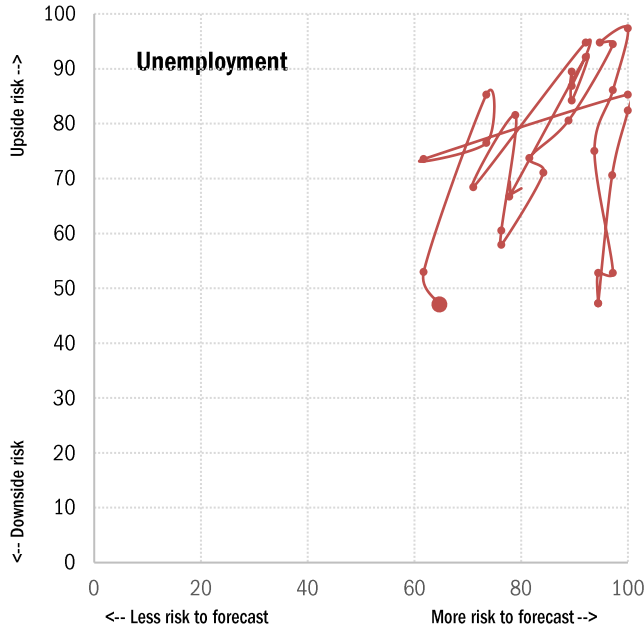
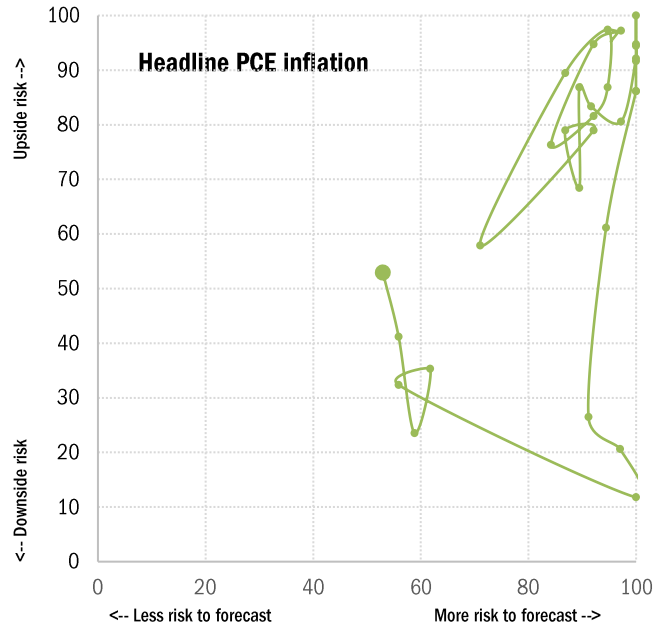
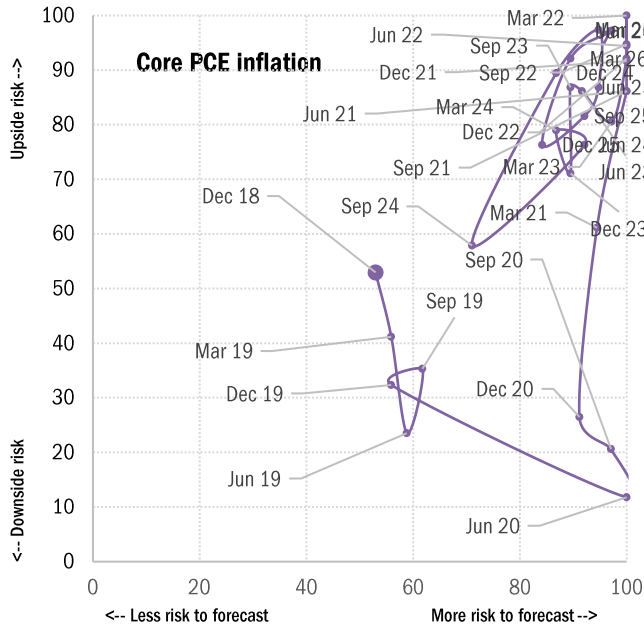


Source: Federal Reserve, BEA, BLS, TrendMacro calculations

The evolution of uncertainty

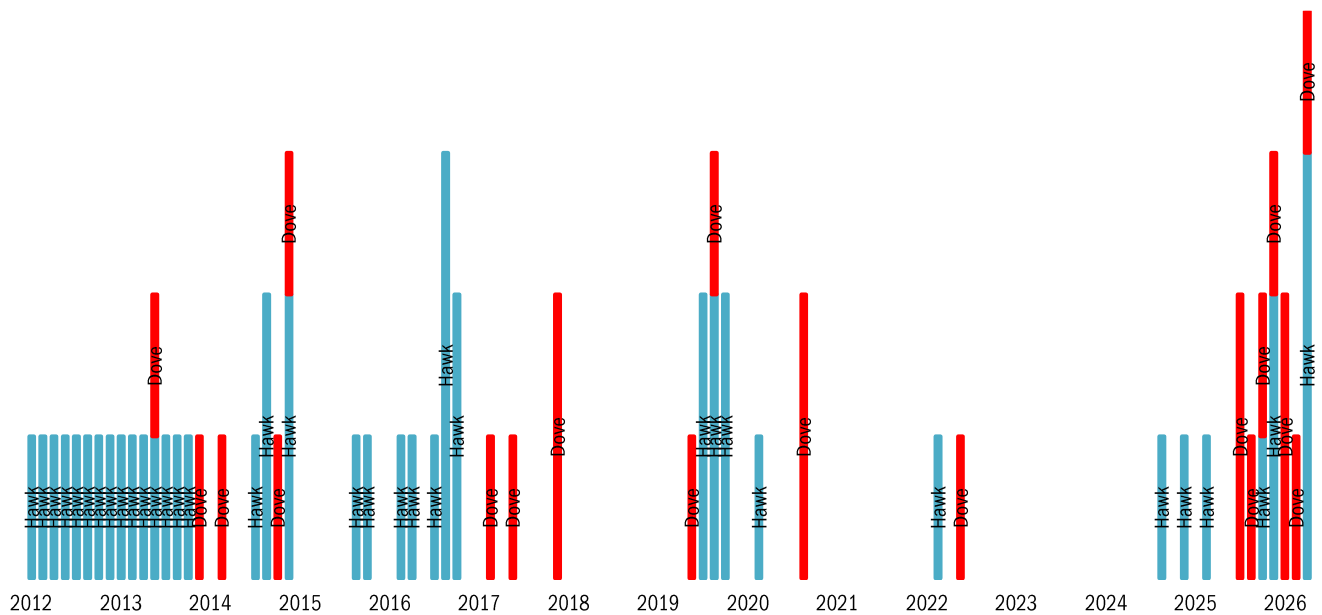
As of June FOMC

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



Source: Federal Reserve Board, TrendMacro calculations

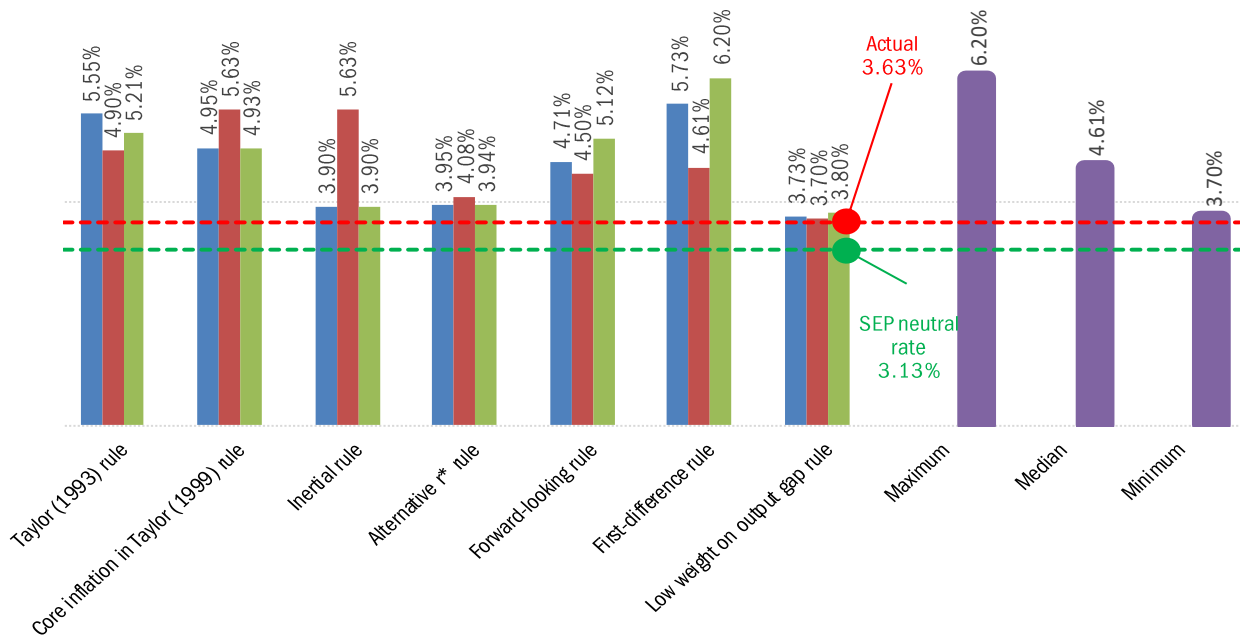
Other voices: number and direction of FOMC decision dissents



Source: FOMC, TrendMacro calculations

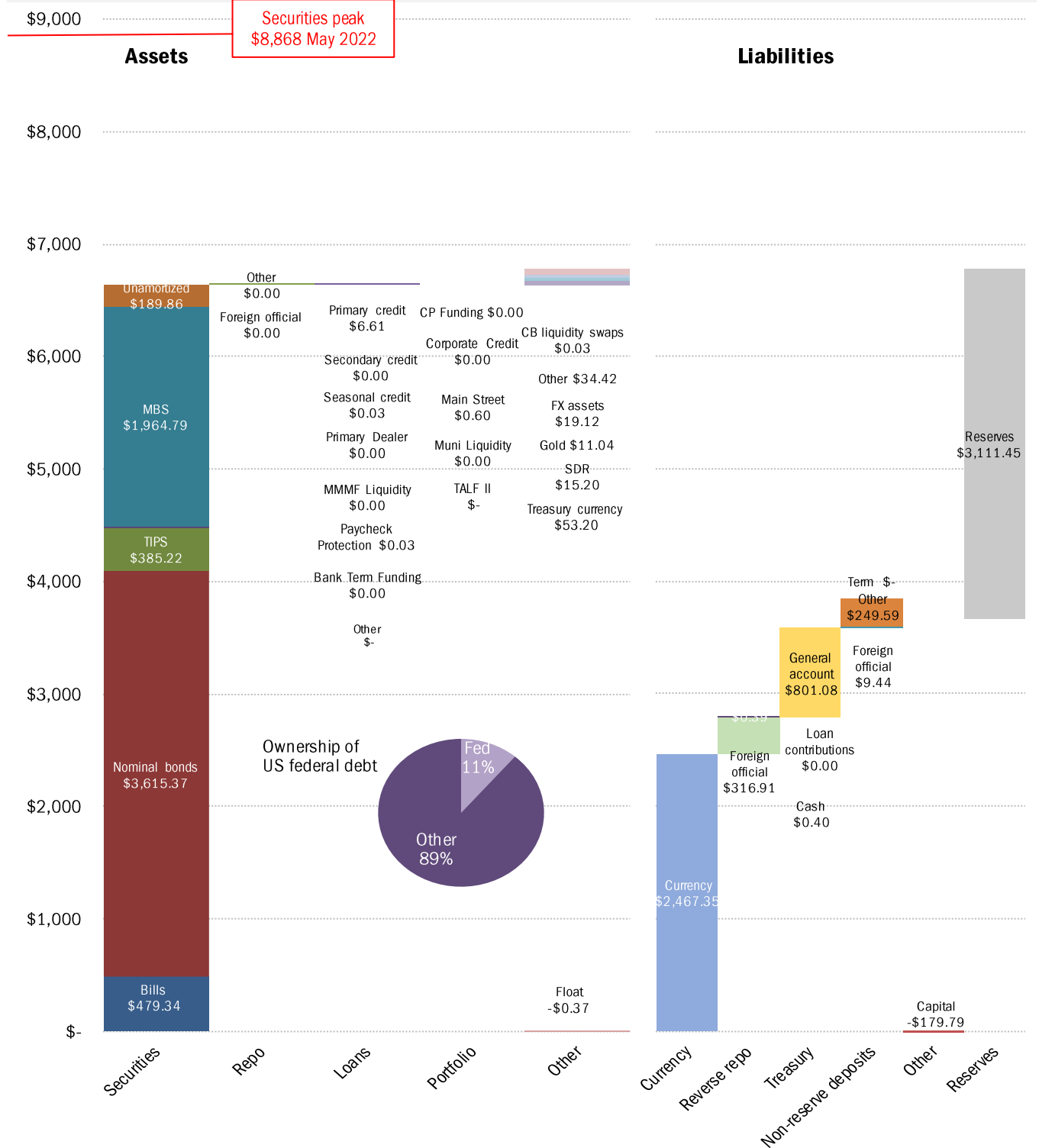
So many policy rules, so little inclination to follow any of them...

Updated June 5, 2026 Funds rate target based on inputs from: ■ FOMC SEP ■ CBO ■ Cleveland Fed



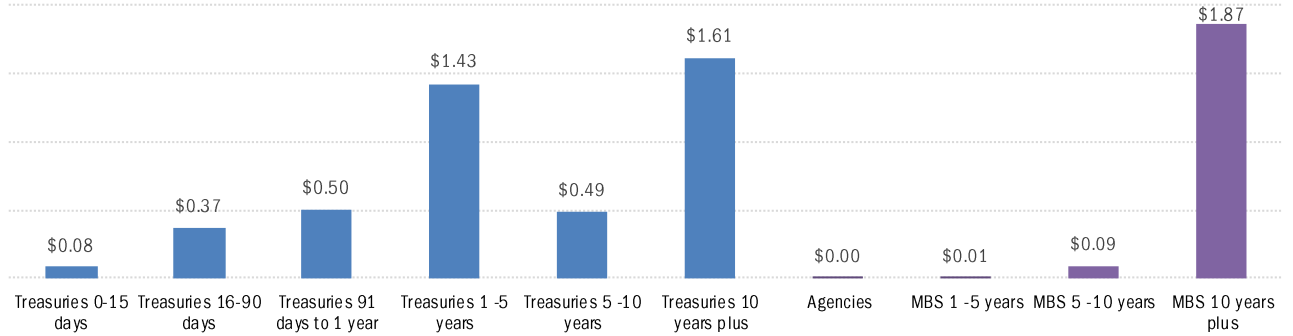
Source: [Cleveland Fed](#), TrendMacro calculations

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



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

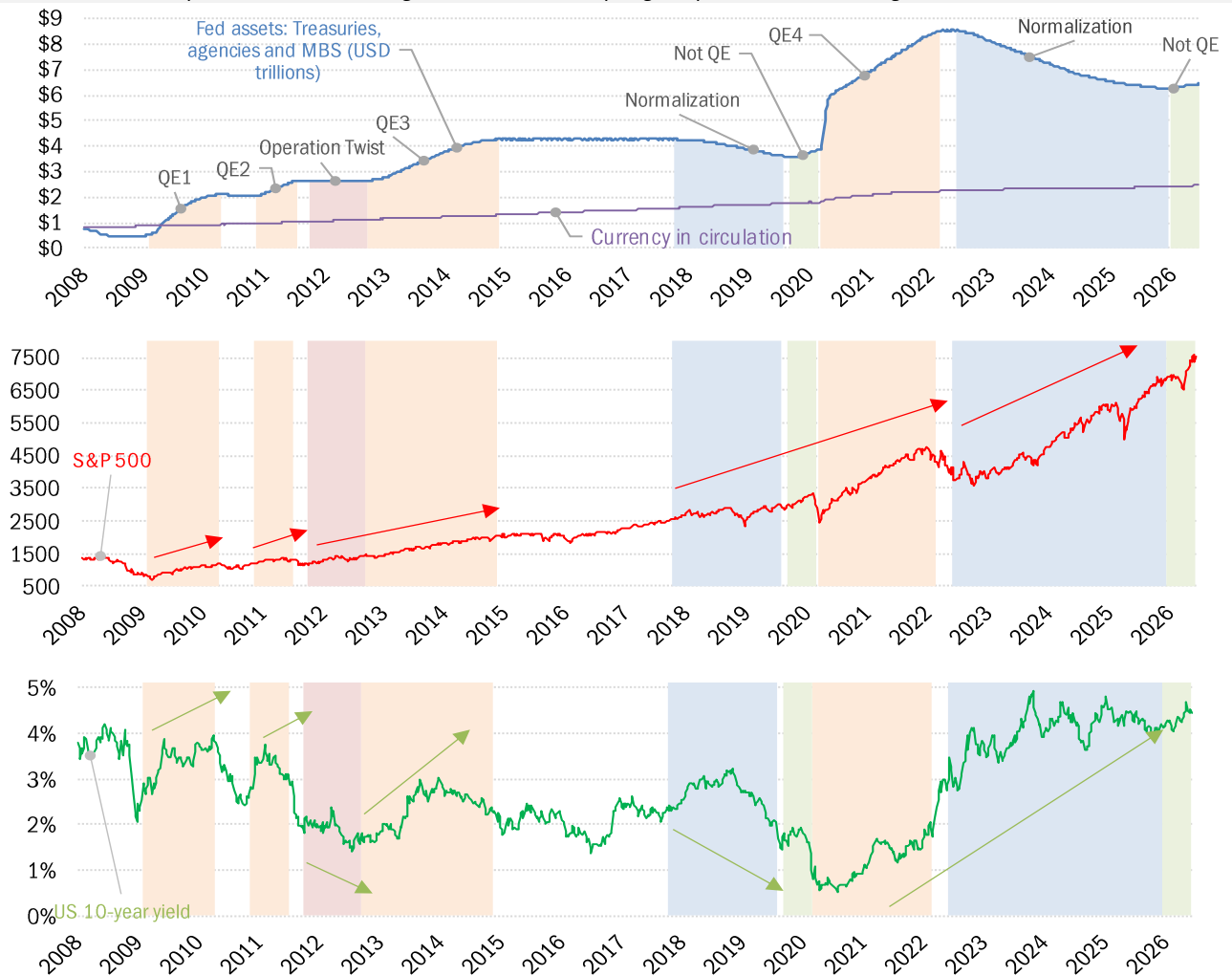
Sector and maturity breakdown of Fed government securities, USD trillions



Source: Federal Reserve, Bloomberg, TrendMacro calculations

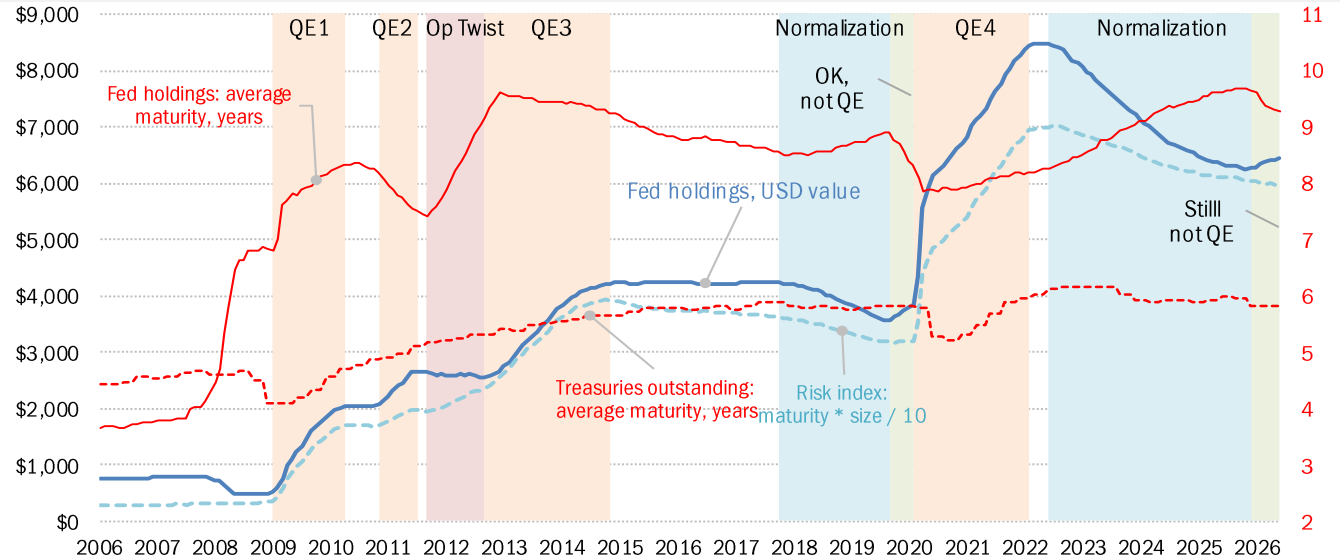
The Fed's asset purchases, and their effects on markets

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



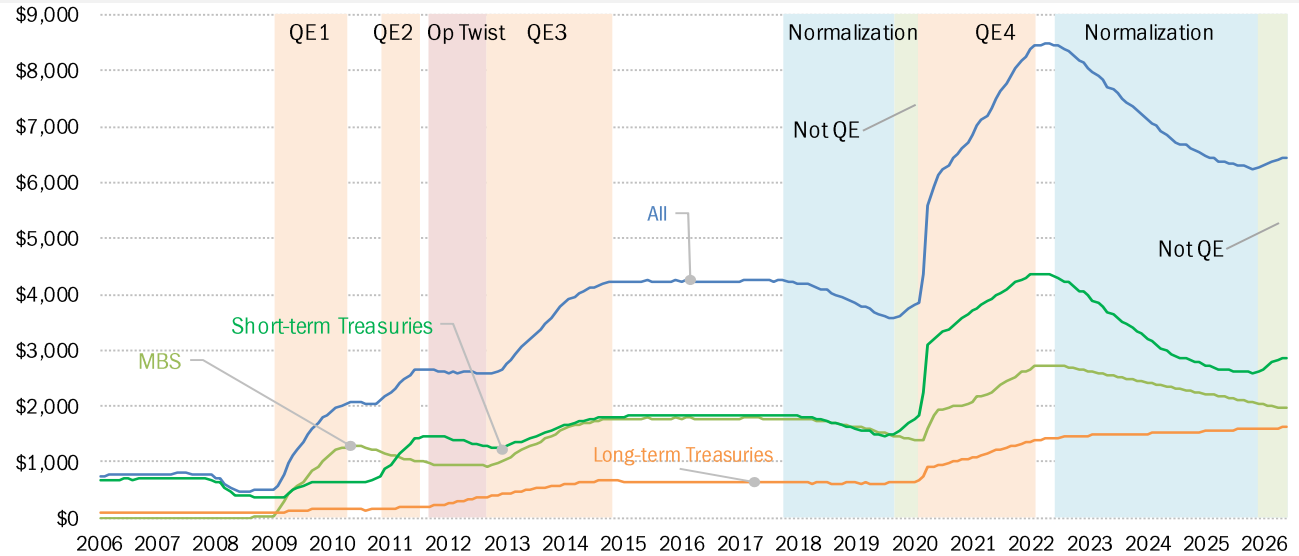
Source: Federal Reserve, Bloomberg, TrendMacro calculations

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



Source: Federal Reserve, Bloomberg, TrendMacro calculations

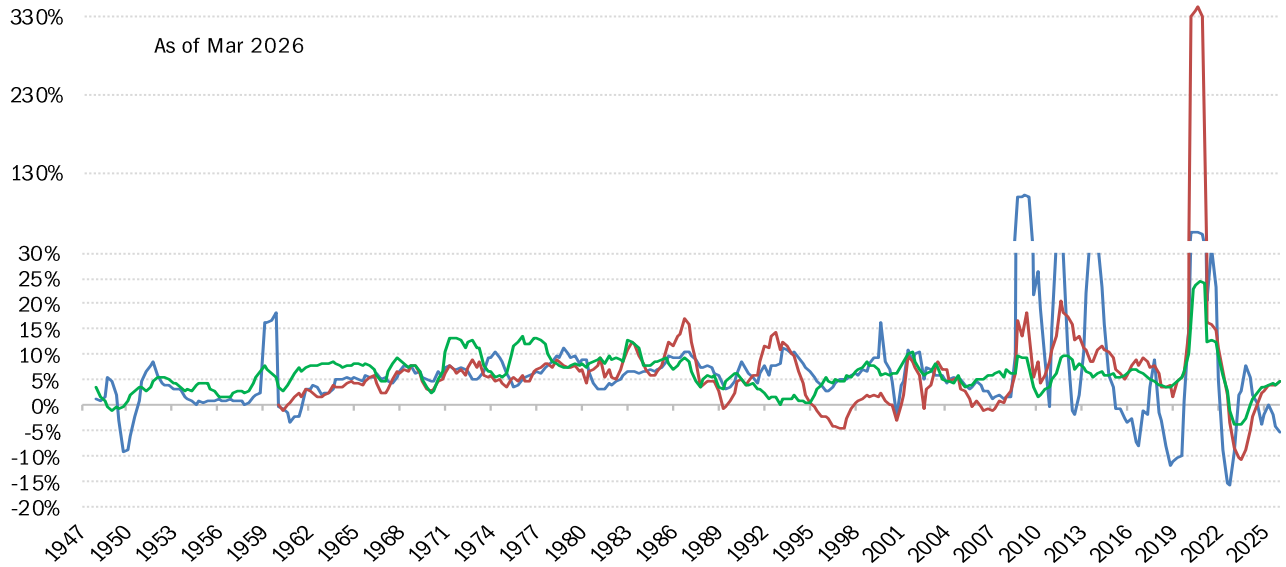
Fed Treasury and MBS portfolio: size by sector and maturity



Source: Federal Reserve, Bloomberg, TrendMacro calculations

Money supply growth, YOY quarterly

— M1 — M2 — Monetary base



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

Monetary velocity, quarterly

Derived from the [Equation of Exchange](#): $M2 * V = P * NGDP$

