



FIXED INCOME

Fed Gives US Interest Rates Another Bump in June

June 13, 2018



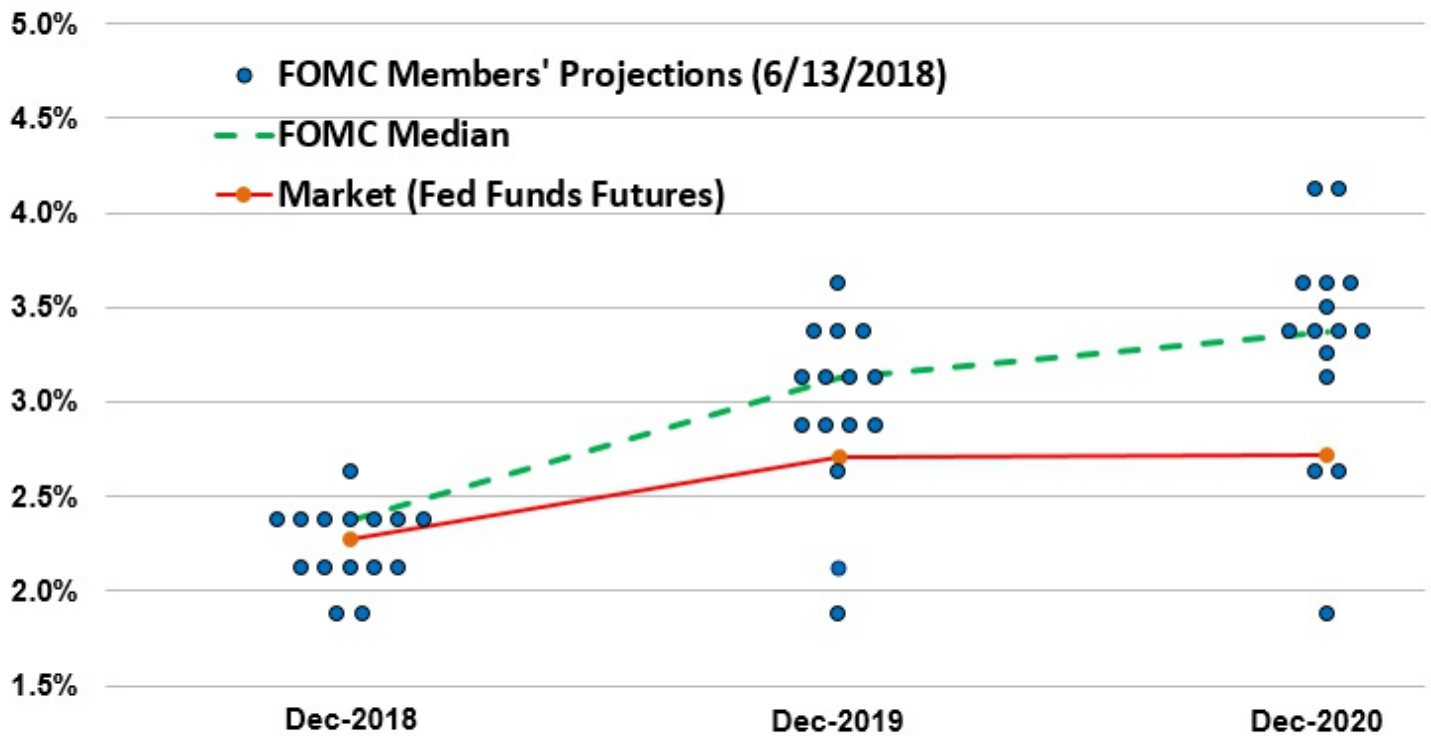
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The US Federal Reserve continued its tightening path at its June policy meeting, raising its benchmark interest rate for the second time this year and seventh time since December 2015. Chris Molumphy, chief investment officer, Franklin Templeton Fixed Income Group, offers us a snapshot of the US monetary policy landscape in the wake of the meeting.

At its [June monetary policy meeting](#), the Federal Reserve (Fed) raised its benchmark interest rate, the fed funds rate, by 25 basis points to a range of 1.75% to 2.00%. The Fed also released updated forecasts in terms of monetary policy and economic projections. The market seems to be taking the Fed's latest move and guidance in stride.

The Fed is now forecasting four interest-rate hikes this year. At the March meeting, the projection was for three rate hikes. We would not put too much emphasis on this, as the consensus of Fed policymakers was largely the same. The Fed's "dot plot" showed eight individuals expected four or more quarter-point rate hikes over the course of 2018, just one more than in March. Accordingly, one less individual saw three or fewer hikes.

Fed Projections vs. Market Expectations



Sources: Federal Reserve, Bloomberg, as of June 13, 2018. OIS (overnight index swap)/market consensus. Participants' judgments of the appropriate level of the target federal funds rate (rounded to the nearest 1/8 percentage point) at the end of the specified calendar year. FOMC=Federal Open Market Committee. Each shaded circle indicates the value (rounded to the nearest 1/8 percentage point) of an individual participant's judgment of the midpoint of the appropriate target range for the federal funds rate. There is no assurance that any projection, estimate or forecast will be realized. For illustrative purposes only.

While the headlines are likely to focus on this increased number of rate hikes, to us, it's not all that important whether the Fed raises rates three times this year or four. We are more focused on the pace of change and the terminal rate—where the Fed will stop raising rates—and in the amount of time it takes to get there. To us, the pace of policy tightening remains measured, and modest.

The Fed kept its estimation of the “neutral” rate—the rate at which the economy is thought to be in balance—at 2.9%.

Fed Chairman Jerome Powell also announced that a press conference would be held after every monetary policy meeting starting next year, instead of every other monetary policy meeting as is currently the case. We see this as giving the Fed more flexibility, and not necessarily a sign that the central bank will be more or less aggressive in its actions.

Economic Projections Reflect Healthy Fundamentals

The Fed, which updates its economic projections each quarter, continued to see improving US economic fundamentals.

- The Fed raised its 2018 US [growth forecast](#) to 2.8% from its prior forecast of 2.7%.
- The Fed's 2018 [inflation projection](#) (based on Personal Consumption Expenditures) moved up to 2.1% from 1.9% at the March meeting, but the longer-term forecast for 2020 remained at 2.1%.
- The Fed's projection for 2018's [unemployment rate](#) edged down to 3.6%, from 3.8% prior.
- The Fed bumped up its projection to [four interest-rate hikes](#) in 2018, putting the federal funds rate at 2.4%. The Fed maintained its 2020 projection of 3.4%.

The Aging Economic Cycle

The United States is nine years into its current economic cycle and has only seen one other cycle as long as 10 years since World War II. While there are some concerns about its age, there are few economists predicting a recession in the near term. Some are even moving their projections for an economic downturn out as much as three years. Assuming the economic expansion continues another two or three years would clearly be historic. So the longevity of our current cycle is certainly something to consider. It's possible the cycle could start to turn before the Fed reaches what it sees today as the terminal rate.

Of course, at some point the party will come to an end. But for now, we think the Fed can remain gradual in its pace of rate hikes. We also see longer-term interest rates moving up gradually.

The Treasury yield curve has been flattening, which is also something to watch. If it inverts and short-term debt instruments start yielding higher rates than long-term debt instruments, we will likely see a lot of buzz about a pending recession. We don't see a yield curve inversion as likely—at least not anytime soon—but it's worth noting that there are non-market forces that could have a suppressing influence on the long end of the curve, the 10-year Treasury.

Quantitative easing (QE) is still occurring in Europe and Japan, and that does impact the US market and perhaps push the yield lower than what it might otherwise be if QE was not taking place. So, in the current environment, we think the “predictive power” of the inverted yield curve may not be the same as perhaps it has been historically.

Our overall takeaway on the US economy is that underlying fundamentals remain solid. We have had good economic growth, strong employment and low inflation. With interest rates still reasonably low—even with the rate hikes this year—balance sheets at the corporate and consumer level remain healthy. We've seen net worth rise to more than \$100 trillion¹ in the first quarter—that's good news.

Wage growth hasn't reflected tightness in the labor market, which has been a bit of a quandary even Powell acknowledged. While puzzling, our take is that it's certainly curious, but it's not new, and probably won't change suddenly. The factors that have been suppressing wages seem likely to continue, whether its globalization, technological innovation, demographics or something else.

We also emphasize that the markets are not smooth, which is why you need to have a longer-term view. We may see rates jump up amid a given piece of news on any given day, but you have to sit back and look at what's going on in the economy. We continue to focus on not getting wrapped up in the short-term noise.

When asked at the post-meeting press conference why the Fed was raising rates, Powell said the US economy is “in great shape.” We think that sums things up pretty well.

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[1.](#) Source: US Federal Reserve.