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24.04.23

FOMC Speakers Crib Sheet

Most recent comments first

Days ago	Date	Speaker	Bias	Relevant Points
3	21.04.23	**Cook**	Neutral	We're trying to figure out where the Fed needs to stop with rate rises, monetary policy is moving into a more uncertain phase, high inflation has become embedded in the economy, path back to 2% likely to be uneven and bumpy, inflation pressures have been abating but core prices still sticky, wage growth and hiring have slowed down.
4	20.04.23	**Bostic**	Neutral	Inflation is too high and the Fed needs to bring it down.
		Bowman	Neutral	The Fed is focused on lowering inflation, clearly need to continue to work to bring it down, bankers are seeing fewer lending opportunities because they see an economic slowdown being likely within the next year.
		Harker	Neutral	Some additional tightening is needed and we will need to hold rates high for a while, expects to see tighter credit conditions on bank stress, expects inflation to fall to 3-3.5% this year, 2% in 2025, expects unemployment to rise to 4.4% this year.
		Logan	Neutral	Inflation has been much too high, watching if the economy evolves as forecast and for any clear change in underlying factors.
		Mester	Hawk	The Fed has more work to do, need to hike policy rate to over 5% and hold there for a while, how high and for how long depends on the economy, doesn't want to give a decision on the May move until the meeting, much closer to the end of the rate hike journey, welcome progress in balancing demand and supply, watching to see the impact of tighter financial conditions, stresses in the banking sector have eased, expects inflation to ease to 3.75% this year and unemployment to rise to 4.5-4.75%, active tool of monetary policy is interest rates and not the balance sheet.
5	19.04.23	**Goolsbee**	Neutral	Still waiting to see if there are further credit events to drop, message is to be prudent and patient, the things to watch until the next Fed meeting are prices and credit.
		Williams	Neutral	Inflation is still too high and the Fed will act to lower price pressures, tighter credit conditions will weigh on growth, will take time to gauge the impact of tighter banking conditions, likely to take two years to get inflation back to 2% target, will take time for Fed's actions to lower inflation, expects inflation to ease to 3.25% this year, expects gradual rise in unemployment rate to 4-4.5% over the next year.
6	18.04.23	**Bostic**	Neutral	Sees one more rate hike and then hold, inflation still remains too high and there's still a lot to do, does not see inflation falling below 3.5% and that's still well above the 2% target, the economy continues to be extremely resilient, we will have to see some weakening in the economy, have only moved into a restrictive stance in the fall, the banking system seems to be stable but you never know when the next show may drop, uncertainty will lead bankers to be more cautious and do some work for the Fed, shorter-term inflation expectations not really surprising, important to get the balance sheet back down to a size that is appropriate.
		Bowman	Neutral	Watching very closely for potential signs of more bank stress.
		Bullard	Hawk	Sees restrictive policy rate between 5.50-5.75%, bias to hold for longer until inflation is contained, not much clear progress on inflation means interest rates need to continue to rise, the Fed should avoid extensive forward guidance at the next meeting and keep options open, recession predictions ignore the strength of the labour market.
7	17.04.23	**Barkin**	Neutral	Wants further evidence that inflation is settling back to target, the economy is operating just fine at the current level of rates, reassured by what he's seeing in the banking sector.
10	14.04.23	**Bostic**	Neutral	Recent developments are consistent with us hiking one more time, this can allow us to pause and reassess, we've got a lot of momentum suggesting we're on the path to 2%, rate increases in the past year now only starting to bite and full impact may take some time.
		Goolsbee	Neutral	If credit conditions are tightening then this does the Fed's work, inflation is coming down but there's a clear stickiness in some numbers, wants to see all the data before deciding on May, a mild recession is definitely on the table as a possibility.
		Waller	Hawk	Recent data show the Fed hasn't made much progress on inflation, further hikes are needed, the extent of further rate increases depends on data, policy will need to remain tight for "substantial" period and longer than markets anticipate, still uncertain how SVB failure and bank stress will impact broader credit conditions, significant credit tightening could offset the need for rate hikes but difficult to judge in real time.
12	12.04.23	**Barkin**	Neutral	We are certainly past peak inflation but still a ways to go, need multiple months of inflation headed towards goal, not seeing evidence of inflation cracking yet, not hearing there is much change in bank lending at the moment, watching credit conditions.
		Daly	Neutral	The Fed has more work to do on rates, policy tightening is now at a point where we don't expect to continue raising rates at every meeting, there is a sense we will get rates up to a level and stay, does not want to forecast the end of the tightening cycle, good reason the economy may keep slowing even without further rate hikes, must monitor tightening credit conditions in determining the path of rates, bank stresses have stabilized, bank lending will contract so the Fed doesn't have to tighten more, does not yet see a pattern of contracting bank lending, inflation expectations are anchored allowing us to take a couple of years to bring inflation down.
		Kashkari	Hawk	Less optimistic on the pace of the fall in inflation than the bond market, sees inflation at mid-3% by the end of the year and closer to 2% in 2024, tightening credit conditions and higher rates could lead to a downturn or a recession.
13	11.04.23	**Goolsbee**	Neutral	The right monetary policy calls for prudence and patience, we need to assess the potential impact of financial stress on the real economy, the foremost thing on his mind ahead of the May meeting is credit availability, worried about commercial real estate.

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		Harker	Neutral	Full impact of monetary policy can take 18 months to be felt, already seeing promising signs that the Fed's actions are working, looking closely at data to determine "what if any" additional actions may be needed, have to be careful not to overdo it, will need more action if we see inflation not dropping, recent inflation readings are "disappointing", have to be absolutely dedicated to the 2% inflation target, bank stress is not over but has calmed down.
		Williams	Neutral	One more rate hike is a reasonable starting place, inflation is still way above our 2% goal, we are somewhat restrictive on monetary policy now, seeing some slowing in demand for labour but it's not strong, we need to stay in a data-dependent mode, does not think we need to adjust balance sheet policy anytime soon.
14	10.04.23	**Williams**	Neutral	Happy to see market rate expectations are reactive to data, expects inflation back at 2% in 2025, core services ex housing has been very persistent, doesn't worry that the market's view on interest rate is different from the Fed's, hasn't seen clear signs of a credit tightening, rate rises by the Fed were not the driver of trouble at banks sparking recent stresses.
18	06.04.23	**Bullard**	Hawk	Financial stress is relatively low despite conditions having become tighter, we need to stay at it to get inflation back to 2%, financial stress has abated for now, 85% probability that financial stress will continue to abate, not clear to him that there will be much of a pullback in lending.
21	03.04.23	**Cook**	Neutral	The disinflationary process is on the way but we are not there yet, Fed's focus is on inflation.
		Bullard	Hawk	The Fed needs rates above 5%, the market should listen to me on the rate outlook, the market is focusing too much on banking strains.
22	02.04.23	**Cook**	Neutral	Appropriate path of Fed policy rate may be lower than otherwise if tighter financial conditions constrain the economy, monetary policy is now in restrictive territory, recent bank developments may suggest greater headwinds for financial conditions and the economy, may have more work to do if data continues to show economic strength.
		Waller	Hawk	Recent data is consistent with the idea that inflation can be brought down quickly with relatively little harm to the jobs market.
24	31.03.23	**Collins**	Neutral	We need to get conditions sufficiently tight and then hold, it's early days in judging whether the Fed has gone as far as it needs to go, data on PCE is good news, we need to balance risk of doing too much vs. not doing enough, weaker jobs report in March unlikely to change the monetary policy outlook.
		Williams	Neutral	Economic outlook is uncertain, data will drive monetary policy, expects inflation to cool to 3.25% this year and the unemployment rate to tick up to around 4.5%, banks are resilient and well capitalized.
25	30.03.23	**Barkin**	Neutral	Supported 25 bps hike at the last meeting given substantial inflation pressure and banking resilience, declines to commit to a view on whether to hike at the next meeting, comfortable with meeting-by-meeting approach to see if a quarter-point hike is needed or not, tracking things like weekly credit card spending to see if demand is beginning to settle, deposit flows among US banks are relatively stable, not every bank failure becomes a Lehman Brothers, sees risks in commercial real estate.
		Collins	Neutral	Some additional tightening will be needed, after hiking again we will likely hold steady for the remainder of the year, Fed forecast of one more hike in 2023 looks reasonable, supported the most recent 25 bps hike, premature to say what the Fed will do at the next meeting, financial sector stress has taken some pressure off the Fed to hike rates, likely that lending cutbacks will restrain the economy, prior to the banking stress would have expected the Fed to raise rates more than the prior projection, the economy is stronger than expected but likely still feeling shift in Fed policy to a more restrictive stance.
		Kashkari	Hawk	We have very high inflation but it's not being driven by wages, we can get back to pre-pandemic economy with low inflation and low unemployment once we get inflation down, the one area of particular concern is core services ex housing has not come down, still have more work to do on bringing services inflation down.
26	29.03.23	**Barr**	Neutral	We will make a meeting-by-meeting judgement on interest rates, we need stronger rules on capital and liquidity for banks of $100 bln and above.
28	27.03.23	**Barr**	Neutral	The US banking system is sound and resilient, it appeared contagion from SVB could be far-reaching and damage the broader banking system, we are prepared to use all of our tools for any size institution as needed to keep the system safe, recent actions demonstrate we are committed to ensuring all deposits are safe.
		Jefferson	Neutral	Inflation has come down and "should fall back" towards 2% target as demand falls, the Fed is still learning how much tight monetary policy has influenced the economy and inflation.
29	26.03.23	**Kashkari**	Hawk	Unclear how much the current banking stresses lead to a wider credit crunch, such a crunch would slow down the US economy, monitoring this very closely, too soon to make any forecasts about the next FOMC meeting.
31	24.03.23	**Barkin**	Neutral	The case for raising rates this week was pretty clear, labour markets are tight, bringing inflation down creates better conditions for jobs.
		Bostic	Neutral	Rate hike was not an easy decision, there was a lot of debate at the last meeting, some were willing to say that uncertainty is really big and we should wait, inflation is still too high and the Fed needed to remain focused on that, clear signs that the banking system is safe and resilient.
		Bullard	Hawk	Inflation is too high, still in a position to see disinflation this year, inflation expectations are relatively low, we will see if the Fed needs to react more or not, raised his own terminal rate forecast by 25 bps to 5.50-5.75%, sees 80% chance financial stress abates and discussion shifts back to inflation, a recession is a lower-probability outcome, probability of a global crisis from recent stress is low.

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33	22.03.23	**Powell**	Neutral	We will continue to closely monitor banking conditions and we will use all the tools needed, banking events will result in tighter credit conditions and that's why we removed the line about "ongoing" tightening, we could think of the banking turmoil as a rate hike or perhaps more than that, "some firming" refers to our policy rate but I would focus on the words "may" and "some", almost all on the FOMC see growth risks weighted tot he downside, inflation is still well above our longer-run goal, no one should doubt we will bring it down, we expect the labour market to come into balance over time, longer-term inflation expectations appear well-anchored, disinflation is absolutely occurring, banking issues could have minimal effect or result in significant tightening but we just don't know yet, if we have to raise rates higher we will, no talks about changing the balance sheet runoff.

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Neutral	Barkin	17.04.23	7	Wants further evidence that inflation is settling back to target, the economy is operating just fine at the current level of rates, reassured by what he's seeing in the banking sector.
		12.04.23	12	We are certainly past peak inflation but still a ways to go, need multiple months of inflation headed towards goal, not seeing evidence of inflation cracking yet, not hearing there is much change in bank lending at the moment, watching credit conditions.
		30.03.23	25	Supported 25 bps hike at the last meeting given substantial inflation pressure and banking resilience, declines to commit to a view on whether to hike at the next meeting, comfortable with meeting-by-meeting approach to see if a quarter-point hike is needed or not, tracking things like weekly credit card spending to see if demand is beginning to settle, deposit flows among US banks are relatively stable, not every bank failure becomes a Lehman Brothers, sees risks in commercial real estate.
		24.03.23	31	The case for raising rates this week was pretty clear, labour markets are tight, bringing inflation down creates better conditions for jobs.
	Barr	29.03.23	26	We will make a meeting-by-meeting judgement on interest rates, we need stronger rules on capital and liquidity for banks of $100 bln and above.
		27.03.23	28	The US banking system is sound and resilient, it appeared contagion from SVB could be far-reaching and damage the broader banking system, we are prepared to use all of our tools for any size institution as needed to keep the system safe, recent actions demonstrate we are committed to ensuring all deposits are safe.
	Bostic	20.04.23	4	Inflation is too high and the Fed needs to bring it down.
		18.04.23	6	Sees one more rate hike and then hold, inflation still remains too high and there's still a lot to do, does not see inflation falling below 3.5% and that's still well above the 2% target, the economy continues to be extremely resilient, we will have to see some weakening in the economy, have only moved into a restrictive stance in the fall, the banking system seems to be stable but you never know when the next show may drop, uncertainty will lead bankers to be more cautious and do some work for the Fed, shorter-term inflation expectations not really surprising, important to get the balance sheet back down to a size that is appropriate.
		14.04.23	10	Recent developments are consistent with us hiking one more time, this can allow us to pause and reassess, we've got a lot of momentum suggesting we're on the path to 2%, rate increases in the past year now only starting to bite and full impact may take some time.
		24.03.23	31	Rate hike was not an easy decision, there was a lot of debate at the last meeting, some were willing to say that uncertainty is really big and we should wait, inflation is still too high and the Fed needed to remain focused on that, clear signs that the banking system is safe and resilient.
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	Cook	21.04.23	3	We're trying to figure out where the Fed needs to stop with rate rises, monetary policy is moving into a more uncertain phase, high inflation has become embedded in the economy, path back to 2% likely to be uneven and bumpy, inflation pressures have been abating but core prices still sticky, wage growth and hiring have slowed down.
		03.04.23	21	The disinflationary process is on the way but we are not there yet, Fed's focus is on inflation.
		02.04.23	22	Appropriate path of Fed policy rate may be lower than otherwise if tighter financial conditions constrain the economy, monetary policy is now in restrictive territory, recent bank developments may suggest greater headwinds for financial conditions and the economy, may have more work to do if data continues to show economic strength.
	Daly	12.04.23	12	The Fed has more work to do on rates, policy tightening is now at a point where we don't expect to continue raising rates at every meeting, there is a sense we will get rates up to a level and stay, does not want to forecast the end of the tightening cycle, good reason the economy may keep slowing even without further rate hikes, must monitor tightening credit conditions in determining the path of rates, bank stresses have stabilized, bank lending will contract so the Fed doesn't have to tighten more, does not yet see a pattern of contracting bank lending, inflation expectations are anchored allowing us to take a couple of years to bring inflation down.
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