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The Second Rate Hike is Here, Now What?

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For those who have been watching monetary policy closely over the last several years, the U.S. Federal Reserve's (Fed's) decision to hike the federal funds rate by 0.25% on December 14, 2016 might feel like déjà vu. In a move that was widely predicted, this hike brings the fed funds rate into a range of 0.50%-0.75%.

The surprising – though not shocking – part of the announcement was the Fed's updated expectations around future rate hikes, which pointed to three anticipated rate hikes in 2017 versus the two hikes previously anticipated. This extra hike is hardly written in stone given the Fed's past track record of excessive optimism, but it is certainly plausible and it's the reason markets have reacted to an announcement that was already universally expected.

Why did the Fed hike rates?

In Fed Chairwoman Janet Yellen's speech, she indicated that this hike is "a vote of confidence in the economy" and the progress that has been made. Yellen reiterated that confidence by stating that the U.S. "economy has proven to be remarkably resilient," economic slack in the U.S. has diminished, labour markets remain strong, and inflation expectations are rising towards their target rate of 2%.

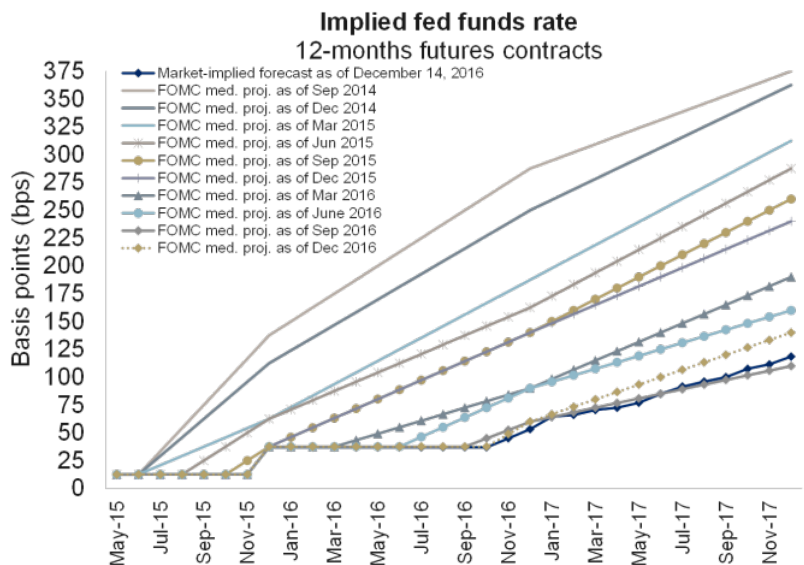
How does the recent U.S. election weigh into this?

The big question on investors' minds before the meeting was whether the election of Donald Trump and his proposed fiscal stimulus would warrant more tightening than intended before. At the margin, there are reasons to support this. On his campaign trail, Trump made mention that rates were too low. Furthermore, Republicans seem to favour a more rules-based approach to monetary policy, with the most prominent of these – the Taylor Rule – arguing that monetary policy should be a little tighter.

To the surprise of many, the Fed's statement did not mention fiscal stimulus. However, Yellen did acknowledge that it factored into members' forecasts. She also seemed to suggest that fiscal stimulus – a notable subject given an impending package from Trump – isn't particularly necessary now that the economy has strengthened.

What is the outlook for Fed tightening as we move forward?

Following the announcement, the median expectation by Fed participants is for three further hikes in 2017. As Yellen alluded to in the press conference, this shift is a "very modest adjustment" to existing monetary policy. Interestingly, it marks the first time expectations have risen since prior to the Financial Crisis. While a faster pace of rate hikes is plausible, the extra hike is hardly written in stone given the Fed's past track record of excessive optimism.



Source: Bloomberg, U.S. Federal Reserve, RBC GAM



What does this mean for investors?

The hike and hawkish tone constitutes yet another force pushing yields higher, and a continuation of the move we've seen since the U.S. election. We think there is a limit to how much further this trend can run. It's undeniable that monetary policy, inflation expectations and debt expectations represent upward pressures for yields. Fortunately, the U.S. economy ends up slightly ahead as opposed to behind when weighing potential fiscal policy and stimulus against some of these drags.

The economic implications of this move should be fairly limited for several reasons. First, this isn't the start of a new tightening cycle (the first hike occurred last December). In addition, the market was fully anticipating this hike, and the Fed indicated they will be moving slowly through this tightening cycle. Theoretically, a 25 bps rate hike has only a slight deleterious effect on the subsequent economic growth rate. But in our judgement, this is not a policy error, and as such should be viewed as a constructive outcome, not a damaging one for the economy.

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