

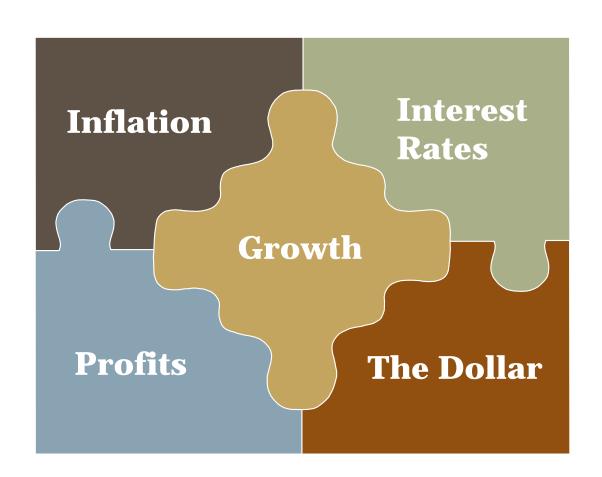
Economics and Finance in a Two-Percent Economy GIC—Madrid

John E. Silvia, Chief Economist March 27, 2017

Together we'll go far



Five benchmarks for good decision making

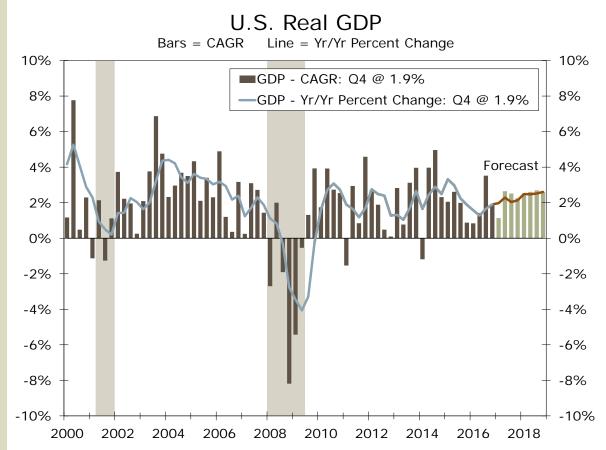


How do we compare to consensus?

Expectations for the Future

- Sustained trend growth, no recession in the forecast
- Employment—cyclical and structural change
- Consumer solid—key support to growth
- Below consensus on housing starts and auto sales
- Trade will be a drag on economic growth in the U.S.
- Unsustainable long-run fiscal policy
- Europe growth remains steady post-Brexit
- China growth slower for 2017, 2018

Trend growth at 2-2.5 percent in the year ahead. A more balanced composition of domestic growth should prevail, but trade will be a drag going forward.



Source: U.S. Department of Commerce and Wells Fargo Securities

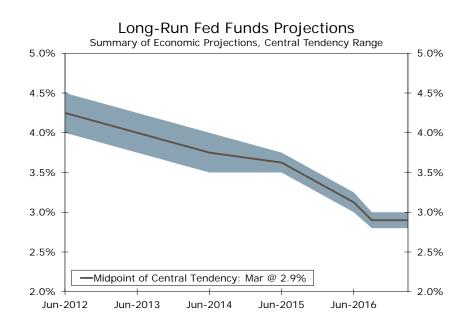
Supply-Side Challenges

Over the past several years, the Fed has dialed-back it own estimates of potential GDP growth as have private-sector economists and the Congressional Budget Office

Potential Growth

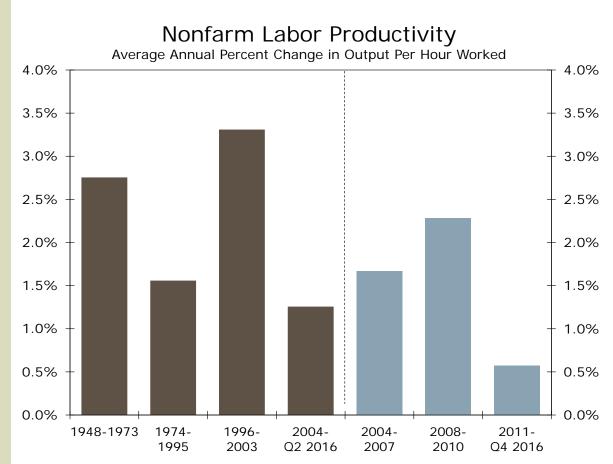
Long-Run GDP Projections Summary of Economic Projections, Central Tendency Range 3.0% 3.0% 2.5% 2.5% 2.0% 2.0% 1.5% 1.5% -Midpoint of Central Tendency: Mar @ 1.9% 1.0% 1.0% Jun-2016 Jun-2012 Jun-2013 Jun-2014 Jun-2015

Neutral Fed Funds Rate



Source: Federal Reserve Board and Wells Fargo Securities

Productivity growth has downshifted over the past cycle



Source: U.S. Department of Labor and Wells Fargo Securities

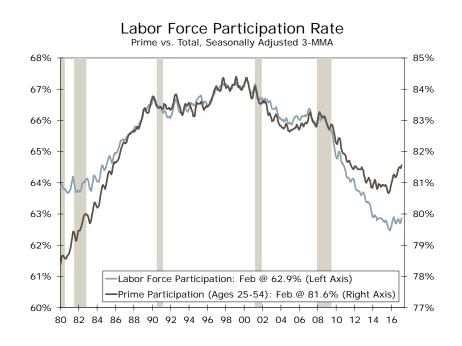
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Labor supply growth is slowing, particularly for prime-age workers. Labor force participation has improved but remains historically low.

Working Age Population

Working Age Population Growth Percentage Point Contribution to Population Age 16 and Older 3.0% 3.0% 2.5% 2.5% 2.0% 2.0% 1.5% 1.5% 1.0% 1.0% 0.5% 0.5% 0.0% 0.0% -0.5% ■ Non-Prime Population (16-24 and 55+): 2016 @ 0.83% -0.5% ■ Prime-Age Population (25-54): 2016 @ 0.26% -1.0% -1.0% 50 54 58 62 66 70 74 78 82 86 90 94 98 02 06 10 14 18 22

Labor Force Participation



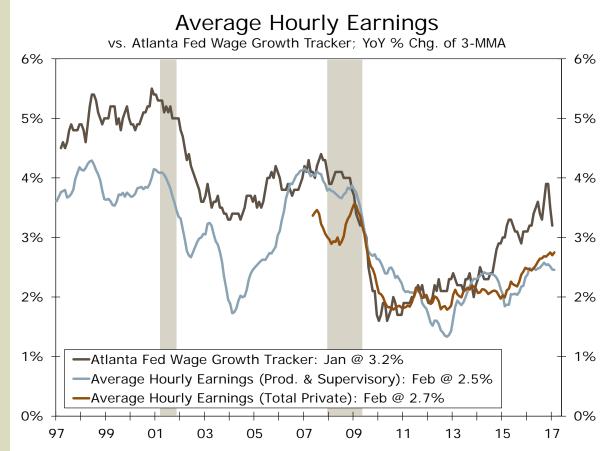
 $Source: U.S.\ Department\ of\ Labor\ and\ Wells\ Fargo\ Securities$

Manufacturing output has more than doubled since the late 1970s, but employment has declined on a secular basis



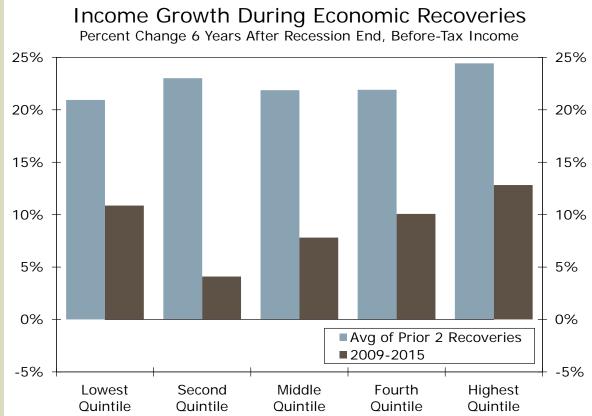
 $Source: U.S.\ Department\ of\ Labor,\ Federal\ Reserve\ Board\ and\ Wells\ Fargo\ Securities$

Average hourly earnings growth has picked up modestly but remains limited by lower-skilled workers entering the workforce and Baby Boomers beginning to retire—the Atlanta Fed measure tracks individuals over time, eliminating compositional effects on wage growth



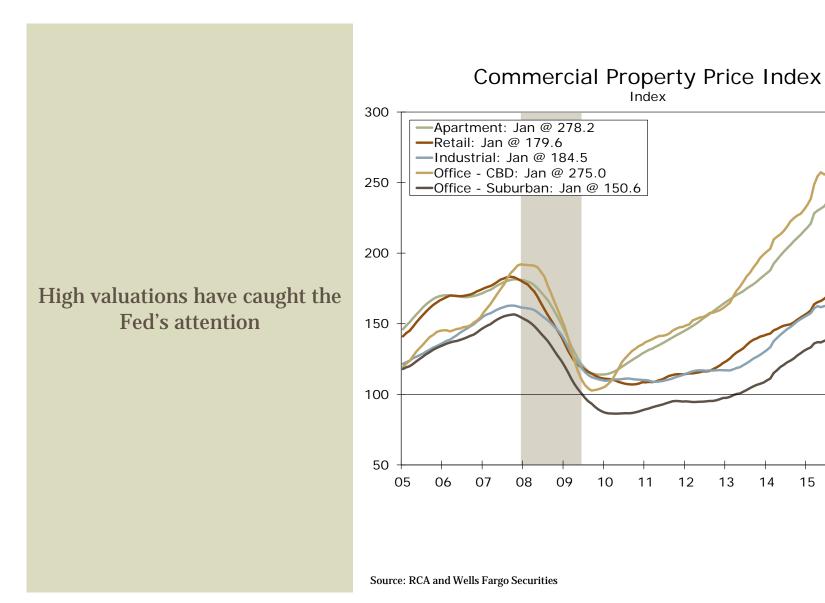
Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Federal Reserve Bank of Atlanta and Wells Fargo Securities

Income growth has finally begun to turn around but still lags prior recoveries

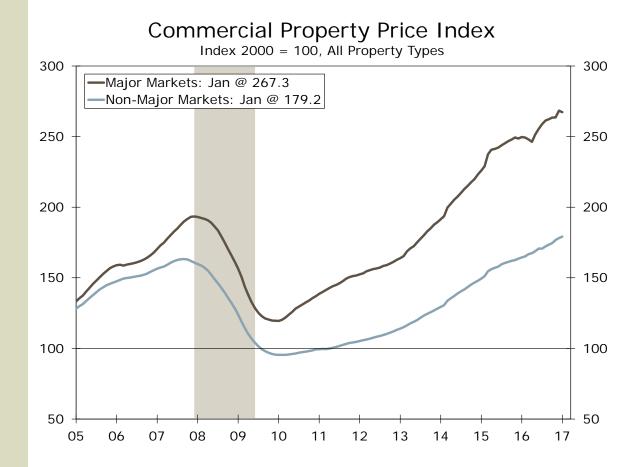


Source: U.S. Department of Labor and Wells Fargo Securities





Valuations have grown the fastest in major markets



Source: RCA and Wells Fargo Securities

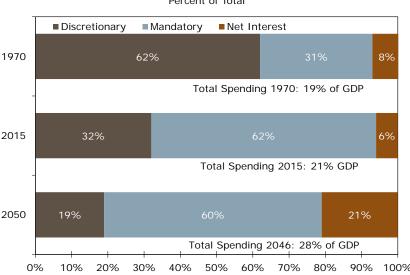


The composition of federal spending has shifted dramatically. The CBO projects that the debt-to-GDP ratio will surpass 88 percent by 2027.

Composition of Federal Spending

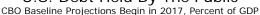
Federal Spending

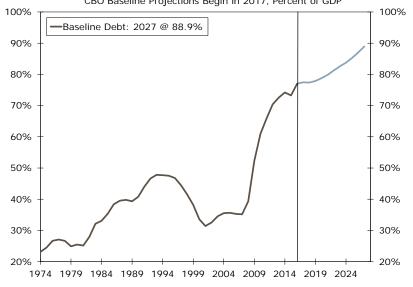
Percent of Total



Federal Debt Continues to Rise

U.S. Debt Held By The Public



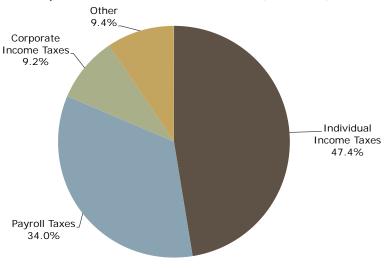


Source: Congressional Budget Office and Wells Fargo Securities

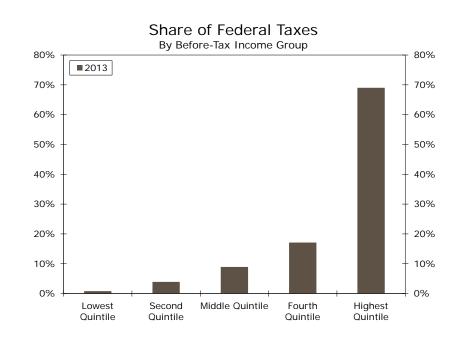
Corporate income tax receipts accounted for less than 10 percent of federal revenues in FY 2016. The top income quintile pays an outsized share of federal taxes.

Composition of Federal Revenues

Composition of Federal Revenue (FY 2016)



Federal Taxes Paid by Income Quintile



Source: Congressional Budget Office and Wells Fargo Securities

Key Issues to Watch in the 115th Congress

Expectations for the Future

- Affordable Care Act repeal will be the top priority. Committing to replacing ACA would likely slow down the process, delaying other legislative priorities.
- Some form of corporate/individual income tax cuts/reforms are likely. Deficit-neutrality will likely be the key challenge, as will progressivity.
- Other policy areas, such as infrastructure spending, immigration reform and regulatory changes, are likely to play out over time and may take longer than markets and some commentators currently anticipate. The path forward on trade remains highly uncertain.
- Consider that in 2009 Democrats controlled the House, the White House and had a supermajority in the Senate yet failed to enact a highly-sought cap-and-trade bill.
- Political capital, like its financial cousin, is a finite resource.

Corporate Tax Reform—As
Proposed by House
Republicans—Summary

Corporate Tax Reform—Winners and Losers*

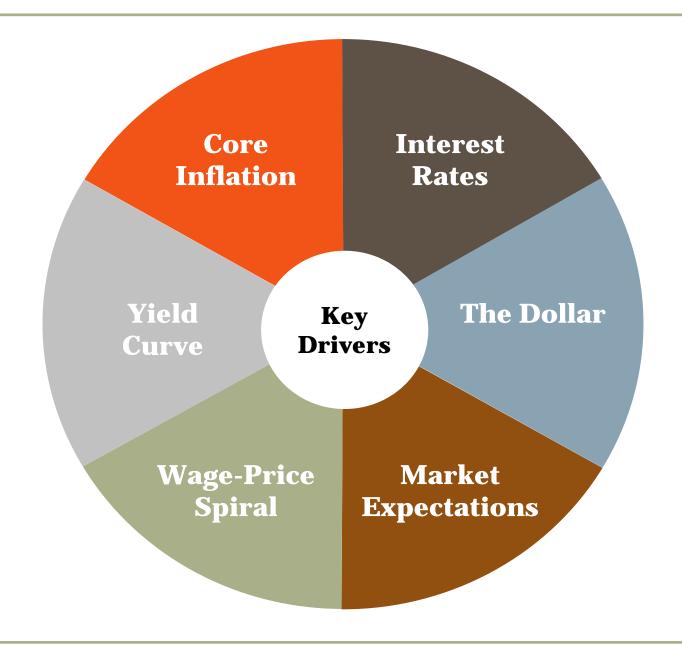
Who is positioned to benefit?

- High cash taxpayers
- Cash rich and capital intensive industries
- Domestic producers
- Issuers with overseas cash/earnings
- Companies with low cost, long-term debt
- Sectors:
 - IG: Technology, Pharmaceuticals, E&P & Metals
 - HY: Technology, Food & Beverage, Services, Telecom

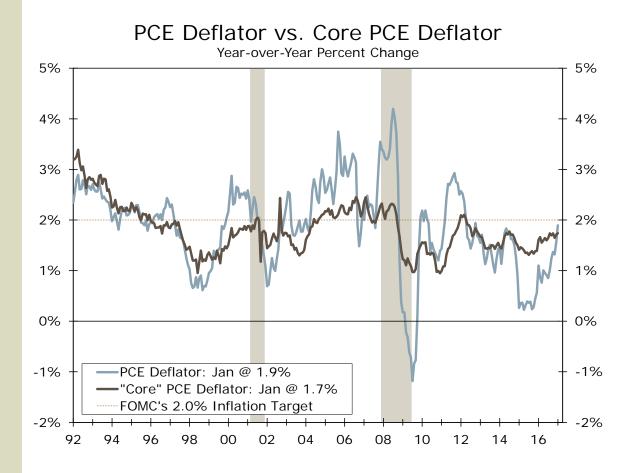
Who is at risk?

- Low cash taxpayers
- Cash and capital light companies
- Issuers with high cost, short-term debt
- Debt-financed payouts to equity holders
- Sectors:
 - IG: Retail, Autos, Utilities (Hold Co.)
 - HY: Retail, Consumer Products

^{*}Bory et. al. (February 2017). "Credit Connections: Corporate Tax Reform—Speculation on Speculation." Wells Fargo Credit Strategy.



Inflation is approaching the FOMC's target—average less than two percent since 1992

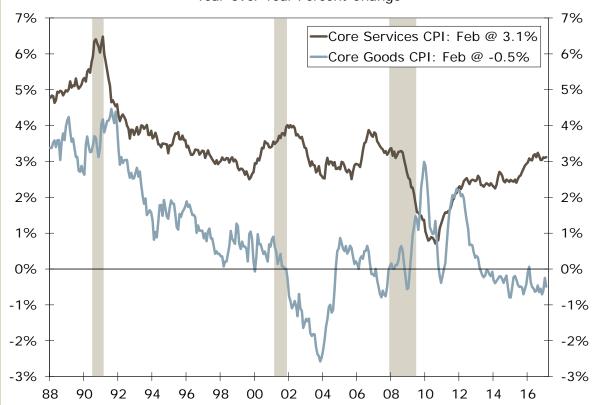


Source: U.S. Department of Commerce and Wells Fargo Securities

Inflation for services has been much firmer than for commodities

Core Goods vs. Core Services CPI

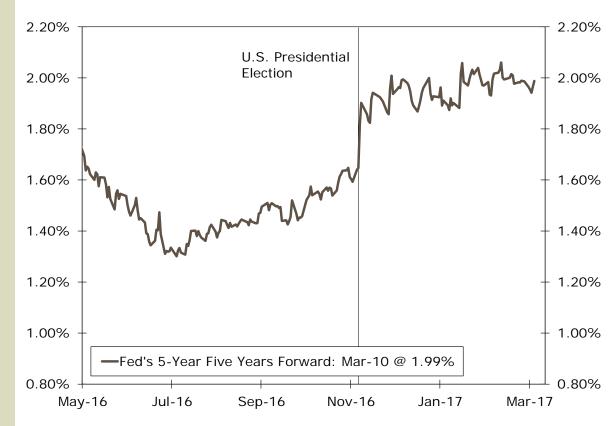




Source: U.S. Department of Labor and Wells Fargo Securities

The jump in inflation expectations was sharp and sustained

Fed's 5-Year Five Years Forward



Source: Bloomberg LP and Wells Fargo Securities

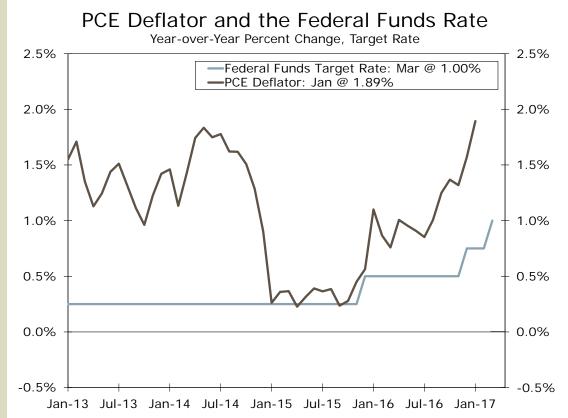
Interest Rate Path

After several years of downward revisions, the FOMC modestly adjusted the dots up at the December meeting

Appropriate Pace of Policy Firming Target Federal Funds Rate at Year-End 5.0% 5.0% -March 2017 Median Response 4.5% December 2016 Median Response 4.5% September 2016 Median Response 4.0% December 2015 Median Response 4.0% Futures Market: March 20 3.5% 3.5% 3.0% 3.0% 2.5% 2.5% 2.0% 2.0% 1.5% 1.5% 1.0% 1.0% 0.5% 0.5% 0.0% 0.0% 2018 2017 2019 Longer Run

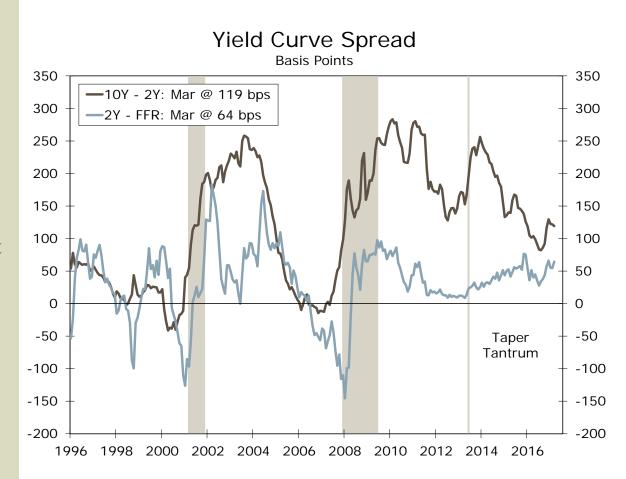
Source: Federal Reserve Board, Bloomberg LP and Wells Fargo Securities

Inflation is gaining momentum.
Fed funds rate to follow?
Declining real rates.



 $Source: Federal\ Reserve\ Board,\ U.S.\ Department\ of\ Labor\ and\ Wells\ Fargo\ Securities$

The yield curve flattened after the Taper Tantrum in 2013 but steepened post-election. We expect a flatter yield curve as 2017 progresses.

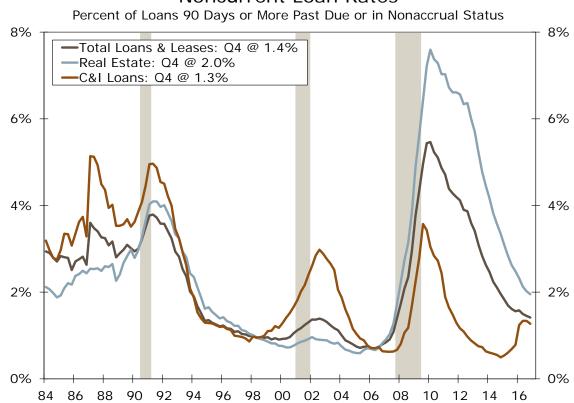


Source: Federal Reserve Board and Wells Fargo Securities



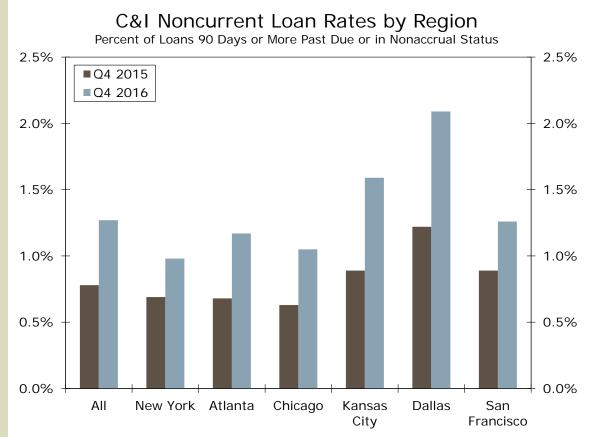
The noncurrent loan rate for commercial & industrial loans increased for six consecutive quarters but has since leveled off

Noncurrent Loan Rates



Source: FDIC and Wells Fargo Securities

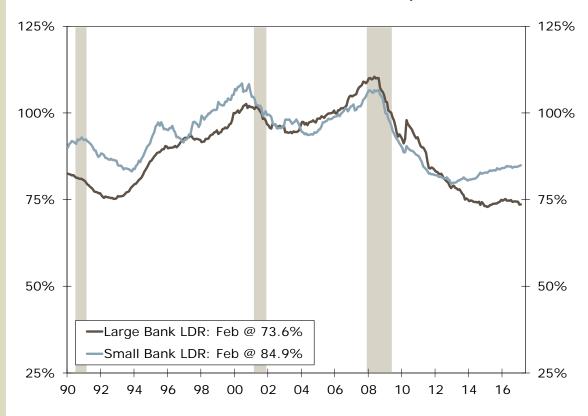
Delinquencies are up across the nation, but particularly in energy-centric districts



Source: FDIC and Wells Fargo Securities

Loan-to-deposit ratios are historically low

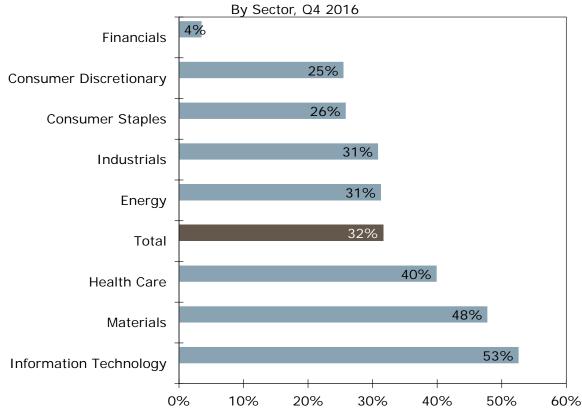
U.S. Commercial Bank Loan-to-Deposit Ratio



Source: Federal Reserve Board and Wells Fargo Securities

IT and Materials earn the highest share of their revenues abroad, making those industries the most at risk to the stronger dollar—Invoicing in dollars?

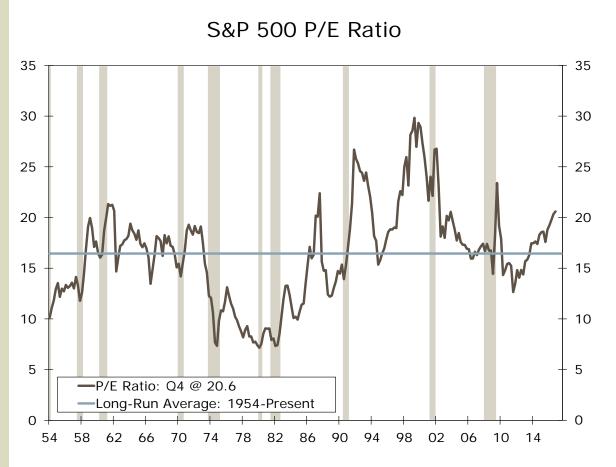
Percent of S&P Revenues Earned Abroad



Source: Bloomberg LP and Wells Fargo Securities

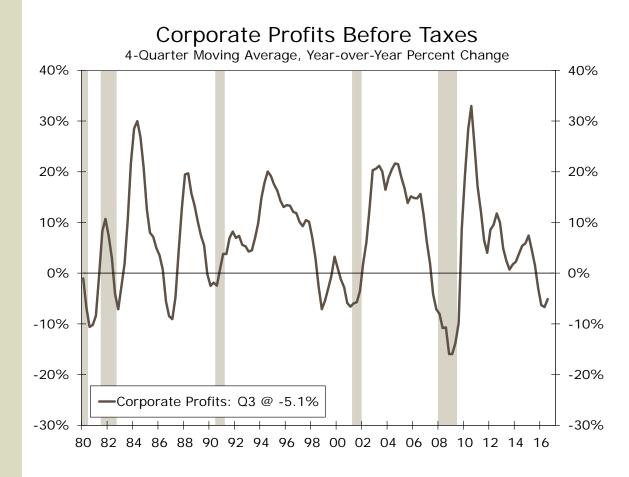
The S&P 500 P/E ratio has risen above its long-run average.

Deviations from the average can be persistent.



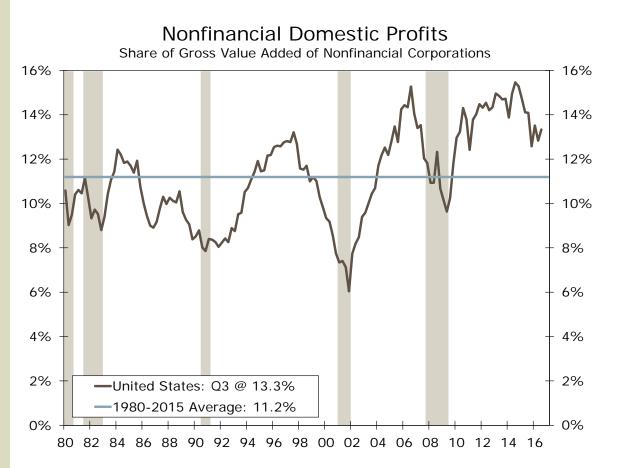
Source: Bloomberg LP and Wells Fargo Securities

Corporate profit growth has slowed recently—typical mid- to late-cycle slowdown



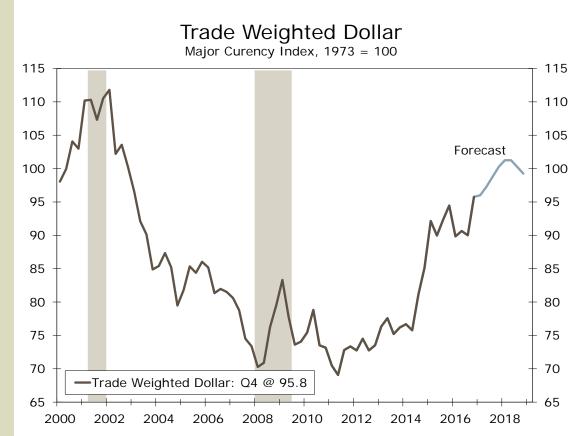
Source: U.S. Department of Commerce and Wells Fargo Securities

Corporate profits as a share of gross value added remains historically high but is now past its peak



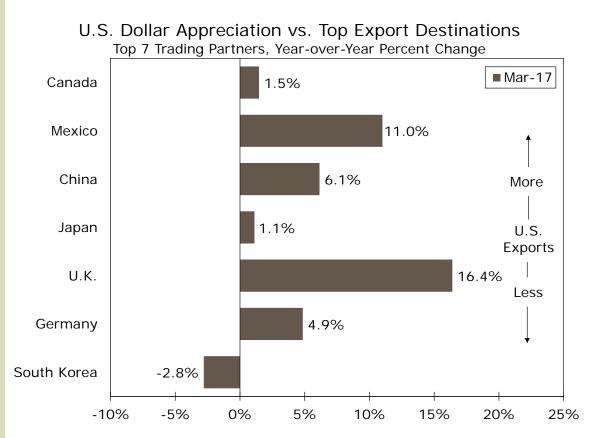
Source: U.S. Department of Commerce and Wells Fargo Securities

Dollar appreciation should be more modest moving forward.
Interventions from other countries (China, Mexico) limit dollar gains.



Source: Federal Reserve Board and Wells Fargo Securities

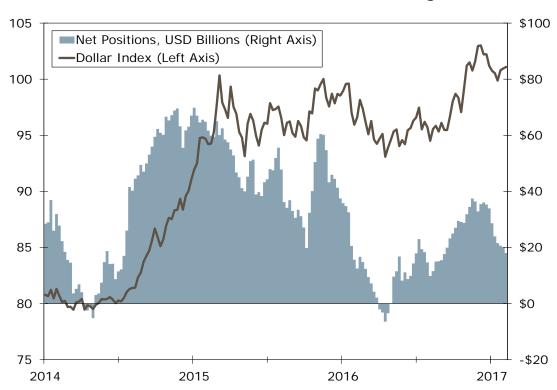
The dollar has appreciated against most of our large trading partners over the past year, but movements have varied significantly



Source: Federal Reserve Board and Wells Fargo Securities

Bullish sentiment on the dollar has eased a bit from its post-election peak

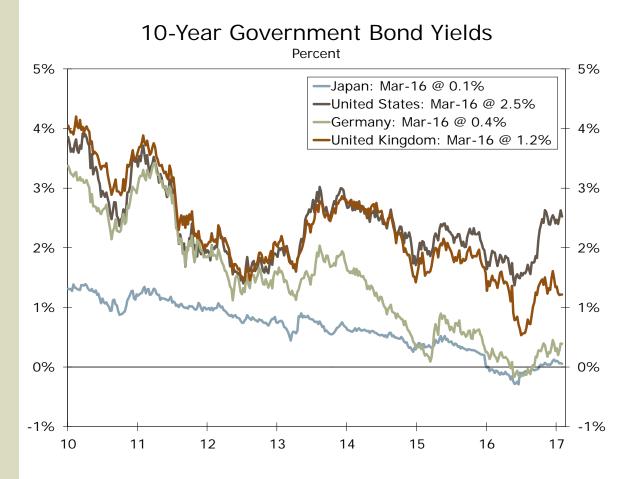
USD Index and IMM Positioning



Source: Bloomberg LP and Wells Fargo Securities



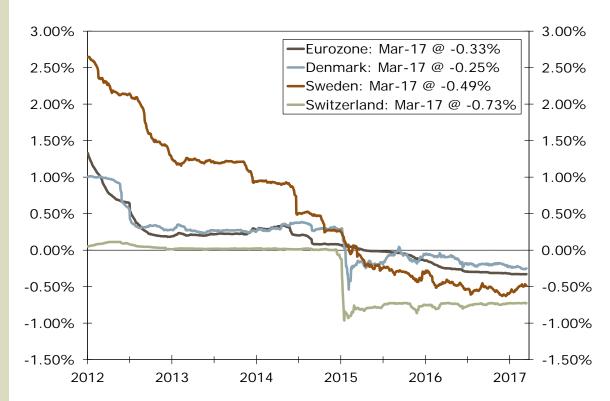
Government bond yields have declined across the globe but have jumped since the election



Source: Federal Reserve Board, IHS Global Insight and Wells Fargo Securities

But short-term rates remain firmly negative

3-Month Interbank Offered Rates

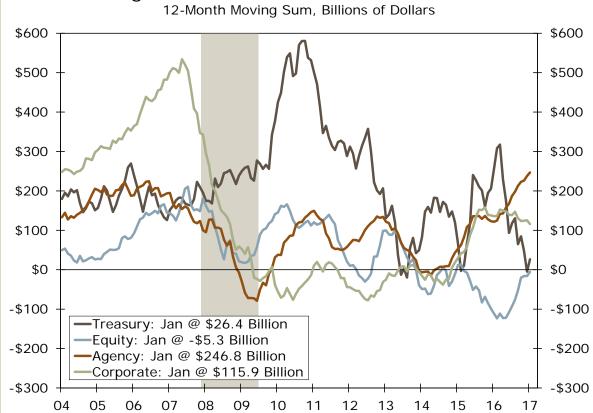


Source: Bloomberg LP and Wells Fargo Securities

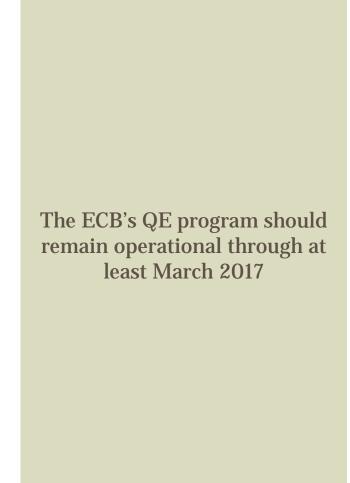
Capital flows and asset allocation by global investors play a role in rate determinations

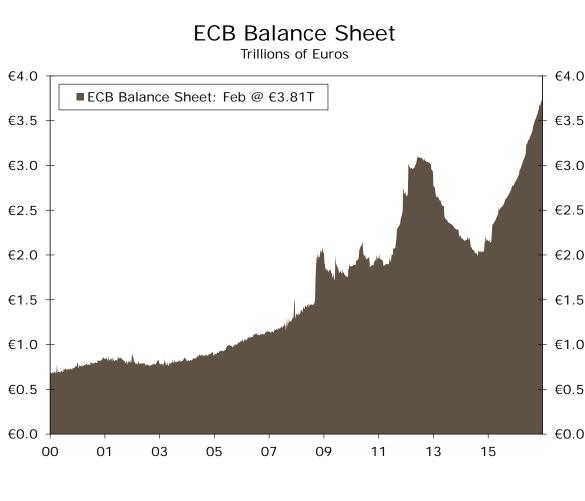
Less appetite for Treasuries growing appetite for Agencies

Foreign Private Purchases of U.S. Securities



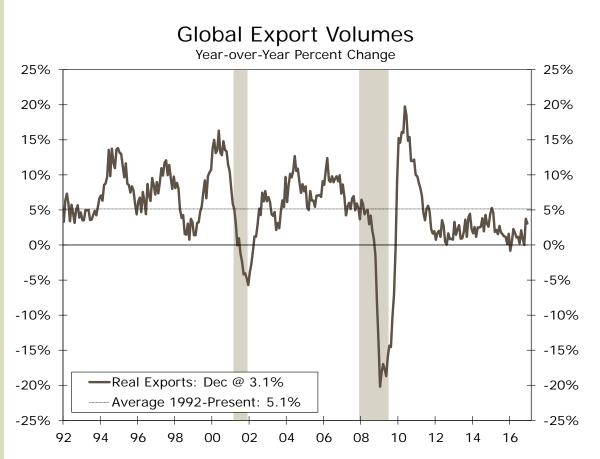
Source: U.S. Department of the Treasury and Wells Fargo Securities





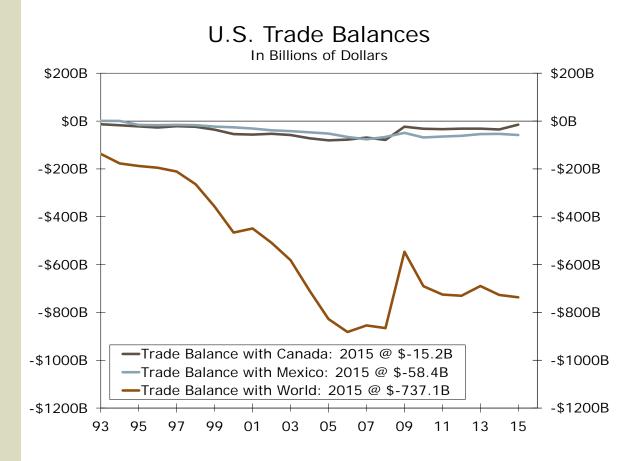
Source: IHS Global Insight and Wells Fargo Securities

Global trade has slowed over the past year



Source: IHS Global Insight and Wells Fargo Securities

The U.S. trade balance with Canada and Mexico is modest compared to the rest of the world—particularly China



Source: U.S. Department of Commerce and Wells Fargo Securities

2016 will likely mark the weakest year for global economy since 2009, but we see gradual improvement in coming years

OECD's updated forecast: 3.3% in 2017 3.6% in 2018

7.5% 6.0% Period Average 4.5% 1.5% 1.5%

2000

2005

2010

Real Global GDP Growth

Source: International Monetary Fund and Wells Fargo Securities

1990

1995

1985

0.0%

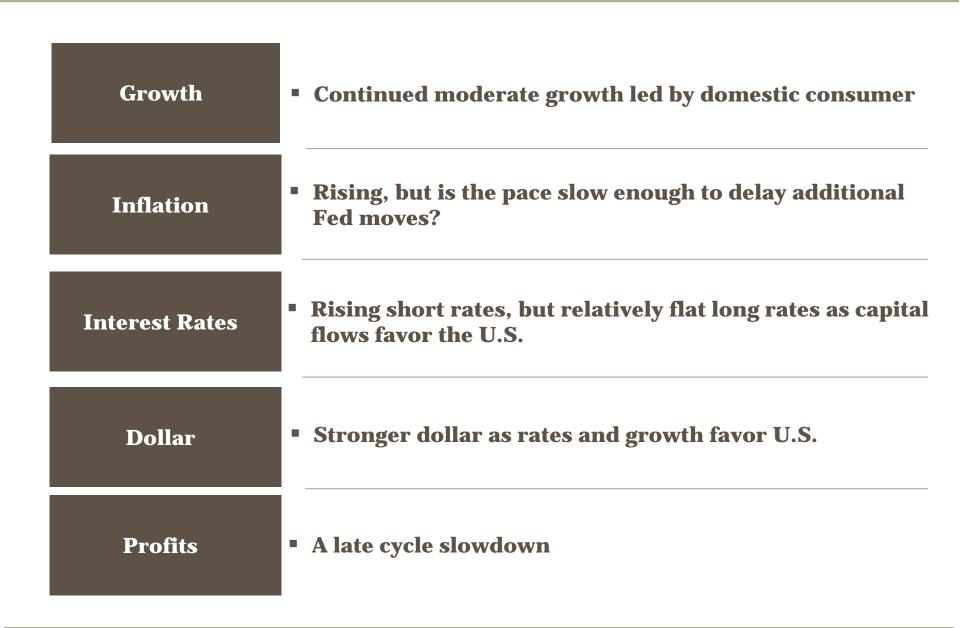
-1.5%

1980

2015

0.0%

-1.5%



U.S. Forecast

Wells Fargo U.S. Economic Forecast																	
		Act	ual					Fore	cast					Actual		Fore	cast
		20	16			20	17			20	18		2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
	10	2Q	3Q	40	10	2Q	3Q	4Q	10	20	3Q	4Q					
Real Gross Domestic Product ¹	0.8	1.4	3.5	1.9	1.1	2.6	2.5	2.3	2.5	2.6	2.7	2.6	2.4	2.6	1.6	2.1	2.5
Personal Consumption	1.6	4.3	3.0	3.0	2.2	2.7	2.4	2.2	2.7	2.9	3.0	2.9	2.9	3.2	2.7	2.7	2.7
Business Fixed Investment	-3.4	1.0	1.4	1.3	5.2	4.4	4.4	4.7	4.4	4.9	4.8	4.6	6.0	2.1	-0.5	3.5	4.6
Equipment	-9.5	-2.9	-4.5	1.9	6.6	4.2	3.9	4.3	3.8	4.3	4.2	3.7	5.4	3.5	-2.9	2.7	4.1
Intellectual Property Products	3.8	9.0	3.2	4.5	3.7	4.5	4.7	5.0	5.1	4.8	4.7	4.5	3.9	4.8	4.9	4.5	4.8
Structures	0.1	-2.1	12.0	-4.5	4.7	4.9	5.2	5.5	6.0	6.3	6.5	6.7	10.3	-4.4	-3.0	3.5	5.6
Residential Construction	7.8	-7.8	-4.1	9.6	9.2	6.7	6.5	6.3	5.8	5.6	5.4	5.4	3.5	11.7	4.9	5.4	5.9
Government Purchases	1.6	-1.7	0.8	0.3	-0.6	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.8	1.8	1.5	1.5	-0.9	1.8	0.8	0.4	1.6
Net Exports ²	0.0	0.2	0.9	-1.7	-0.5	-0.4	-0.3	-0.4	-0.5	-0.6	-0.5	-0.5	-0.1	-0.7	-0.1	-0.5	-0.5
Inventories ²	-0.4	-1.2	0.5	0.9	-0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.1	0.2	-0.4	0.2	0.0
Nonfarm Payroll Change ³	196	164	239	148	213	160	155	150	150	145	145	140	250	226	187	169	145
Unemployment Rate	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.6	4.6	4.5	4.5	4.4	4.4	6.2	5.3	4.9	4.7	4.5
Consumer Price Index ⁴	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.8	2.7	2.6	2.8	2.7	2.4	2.6	2.6	2.6	1.6	0.1	1.3	2.7	2.6
Quarter-End Interest Rates ⁵																	
Federal Funds Target Rate	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.75	1.00	1.25	1.25	1.50	1.50	1.75	2.00	2.25	0.25	0.27	0.52	1.25	1.88
Conventional Mortgage Rate	3.69	3.57	3.46	4.20	4.30	4.36	4.41	4.44	4.46	4.48	4.55	4.62	4.17	3.85	3.65	4.38	4.53
2 Year Note	0.73	0.58	0.77	1.20	1.34	1.66	1.75	1.93	2.02	2.11	2.26	2.41	0.46	0.69	0.83	1.67	2.20
10 Year Note	1.78	1.49	1.60	2.45	2.55	2.62	2.68	2.72	2.75	2.78	2.86	2.94	2.54	2.14	1.84	2.64	2.83

Forecast as of: March 15, 2017

⁴ Year-over-Year Percentage Change

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, U.S. Department of Labor, Federal Reserve Board, Freddie Mac and Wells Fargo Securities

³ Average Monthly Change

¹ Compound Annual Growth Rate Quarter-over-Quarter

² Percentage Point Contribution to GDP

⁵ Annual Numbers Represent Averages

Wells Fargo	o Intern	ational l	Econom	ic Fore	ecast	
(Year-over-Year Percent Change)						
·		GDP			CPI	
	2016	2017	2018	201	16 2017	2018
Global (PPP Weights)	3.0%	3.1%	3.3%	3.1	% 3.5%	3.7%
Global (Market Exchange Rates)	2.7%	2.9%	3.1%	3.1	% 3.5%	3.7%
Advanced Economies ¹	1.8%	2.0%	2.3%	0.7	% 2.2%	2.1%
United States	1.6%	2.1%	2.5%	1.3	% 2.7%	2.6%
Eurozone	1.7%	1.8%	2.0%	0.2	% 1.7%	1.8%
United Kingdom	1.8%	1.8%	1.8%	0.7	% 2.3%	2.2%
Japan	1.0%	1.1%	0.9%	-0.1	0.6%	0.9%
Korea	2.7%	2.5%	2.6%	1.0	% 2.1%	1.7%
Canada	1.4%	2.1%	1.9%	1.4	% 1.8%	2.0%
Developing Economies ¹	4.2%	4.1%	4.3%	5.5	% 4.8%	5.3%
China	6.7%	6.3%	5.8%	2.0	% 1.5%	2.0%
India ²	7.8%	7.0%	7.0%	5.0	% 4.1%	5.5%
Mexico	2.3%	-1.0%	1.6%	2.8	% 6.6%	6.1%
Brazil	-3.6%	0.7%	2.7%	8.7	% 4.9%	5.5%

Forecast as of: March 15, 2017

1.4%

2.1%

7.1%

4.4%

4.5%

-0.2%

 $Source: \ International \ Monetary \ Fund \ and \ Wells \ Fargo \ Securities$

Russia

¹Aggregated Using PPP Weights

²Forecasts Refer to Fiscal Year

Appendix

Wells Fargo Economics Group Publications

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http://www.wellsfargo.com/economics

	Recent Special Commenta	ry
Date	Title	Authors
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March-07	Boomer Balance Sheets: Nothing Great about That Recession	Silvia, House & Pugliese
March-06	FOMC Update: Decision in a Data/Policy Fog	Silvia
February-28	Boom or Bust? The Baby Boomers in Their Golden Years	Silvia, House & Pugliese
February-27	The Girl with the Draggin' W-2	Quinlan, Batcheller & House
	U.S. Regional	
March-09	Georgia Labor Market Update: January 2017	Vitner, Feik & Batcheller
March-07	Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages: Q3 2016	Vitner & Feik
March-03	California's Unemployment Rate Declines to 5.1 Percent	Vitner
March-01	Regional Variance in Homeownership	Vitner & Batcheller
February-21	Arizona Economic Outlook: February 2017	Vitner & Feik
	Global Economy	
March-08	Brazilian Economy Shrinks in 2016	Alemán
March-06	Where Does China Have Trade Leverage Over America?	Bryson
March-02	Weak Swiss GDP Growth Fails to Spur Inflation	Bryson & Pershing
March-02	Consumer Spending Lifted Canadian GDP Yet Again in Q4	Quinlan
March-01	Border Adjustment Tax: Which Countries Would Feel it Most	Bryson & Pershing
	Interest Rates/Credit Market	
March-08	FDIC Quarterly Points to Healthy Turn in Credit Markets	Silvia & Pugliese
March-01	Household Borrowing Accelerate at Year-End	Silvia & Pugliese
February-22	Credit and Growth: A Partnership Not Opposition	Silvia
February-15	Late-Cycle Signal: Tighter Consumer Credit Standards	Silvia & Batcheller
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March-01	Regional Variance in Homeownership	Vitner & Batcheller
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January-11	2017 Private Nonresidential Construction Outlook	Khan

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