

Economic Outlook

Mark Vitner, Managing Director & Senior Economist August 9, 2019

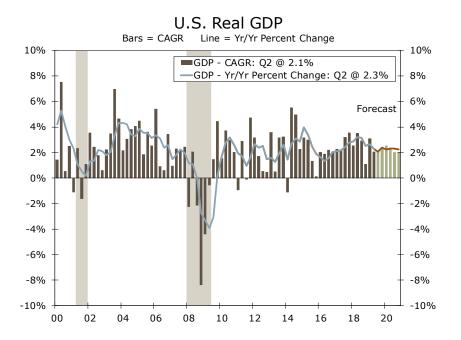


Economic Outlook	 Economic growth eased to a 2.1% pace in Q2. Strong personal consumption growth was offset by weakness in business investment and international trade. Growth is slowing on a year-to-year basis.
Fiscal Policy	 The short-term boost from tax reform continues to fade but consumer spending is holding up solidly amid strong job and income growth. Government spending has ramped up post-shutdown.
Monetary Policy	 The Fed indicated that its first cut in a decade was a "mid-cycle" adjustment rather than the start of a prolonged rate-cut cycle. Persistently low inflation has raised fears domestic demand may be weakening.
Trade Policy	 The Trump Administration's confrontational negotiating tactics have increased uncertainty but may still bring about needed changes from China. Trade relations are likely to remain contentious until a deal is reached.
NC TECH	 Despite a setback from last fall's two devastating hurricanes and the lingering uncertainty surrounding international trade and investment, North Carolina's economy continues to keep pace with the nation.

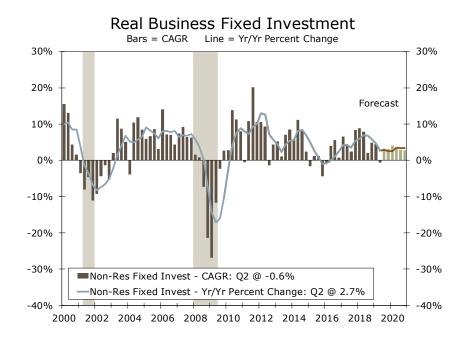
Economic Growth

Q2 real GDP came in slightly above expectations at 2.1%, compared to a 3.1% pace in Q1. Personal consumption growth was a strong 4.3% pace, but global uncertainty lowered business investment and net exports. An average of the two quarters provides a good idea of the economy's underlying momentum. Growth is decelerating slightly and will continue to do so.

Real GDP



Business Fixed Investment



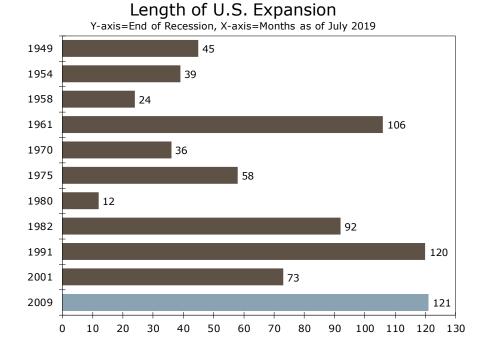
Source: U.S. Department of Commerce and Wells Fargo Securities

Wells Fargo Securities

Business Cycles

The current expansion is the longest on record, but has also been the weakest of the post-WWII era. Growth has also been unusually uneven, with a handful of metro areas accounting for the bulk of growth early on. Base effects account for much of the deceleration in GDP trend growth.

The Longest Expansion



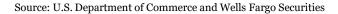
Strength of U.S. Expansion Y-axis=Start of Expansion, X-axis=Avg GDP Growth through Q1-2019 1949 7.7% 4.1% 1954 1958 6.7% 1961 5.1% 5.3% 1970 4.5% 1975 4.3% 1980 4.4% 1982 1991 3.8% 2001 2.9% 2009 2.3% 0% 1% 2% 3% 4% 5% 6% 7% 8% 9%

...but the Weakest

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, National Bureau of Economic Research and Wells Fargo Securities

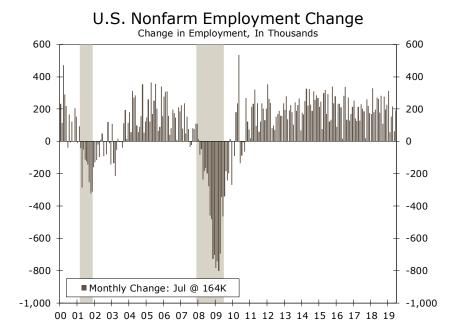
The GDP revisions show wage and salary growth has been stronger than first reported, resulting in a higher saving rate that may add a little more life to the expansion.



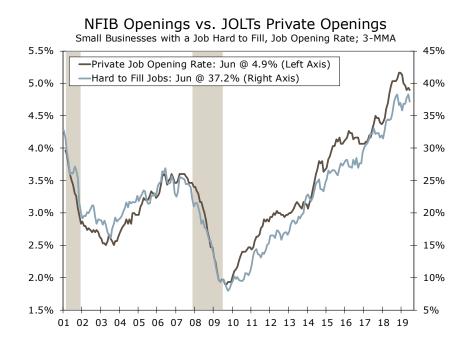


Hiring has moderated over the past few months but is still broad based. Wage gains have rebounded but remain modest relative to prior periods when the labor market was this tight.

Nonfarm Employment



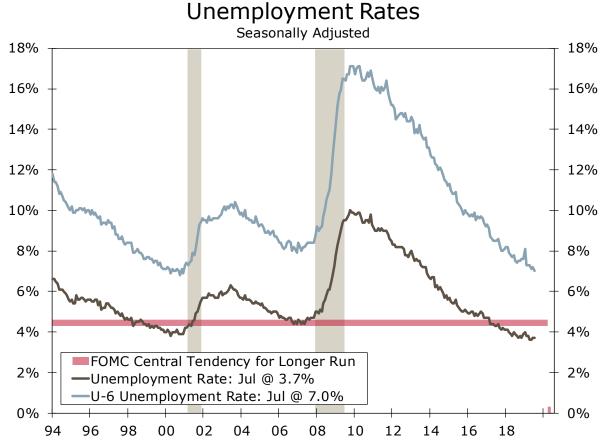
Job Openings



Source: U.S. Department of Labor, National Federation of Independent Business and Wells Fargo Securities

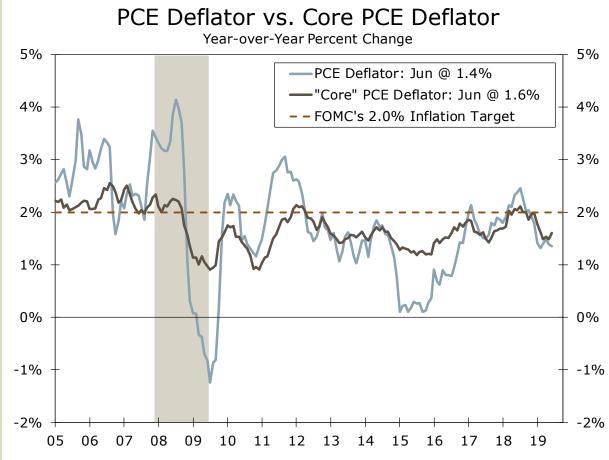
The labor market has tightened substantially, with the unemployment rate at 3.7%.

While the criteria for determining the unemployment rate have not changed, growth in the Gig economy, particularly ride sharing and the proliferation of online job search platforms, like Indeed and LinkedIn, have likely changed the way workers engage in the labor market. As a result, the economy can maintain relatively low inflation even with historically low unemployment.



After briefly rising above the Fed's 2% target, core inflation appears to have decelerated once again, amid weakening final demand. Inflation expectations have also fallen over the past few months.

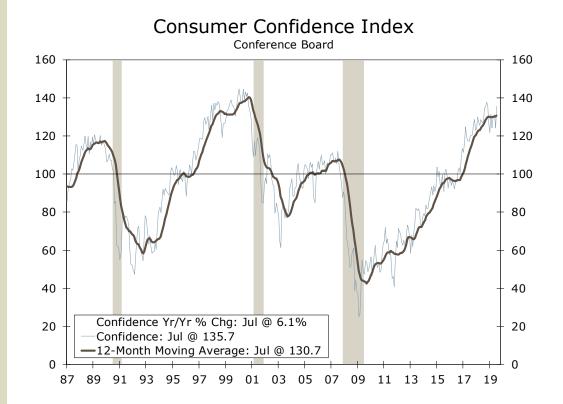
The deceleration in inflation and inflation expectations was cited by the Fed as one of the primary reasons they cut rates for the first time in a decade.



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

Despite the recent dip, consumer confidence remains incredibly strong. Consumers are much more upbeat about current conditions than future conditions, however.

The Conference Board's survey closely tracks labor market conditions, which are the strongest they have been in decades. Buoyant equity markets are also likely keeping confidence elevated.

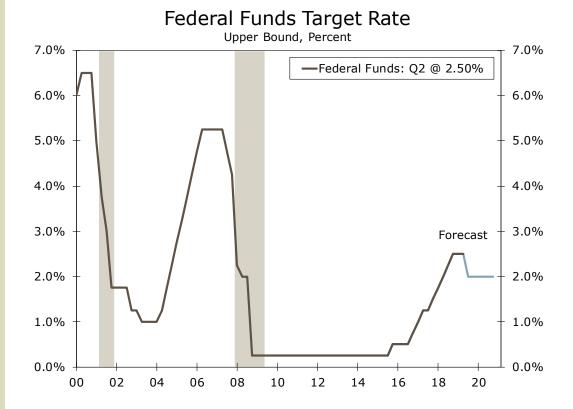


Source: Conference Board and Wells Fargo Securities

Interest Rates

The Fed cut interest rates last week "in light of the implications of global developments for the economic outlook as well as muted inflation pressures".

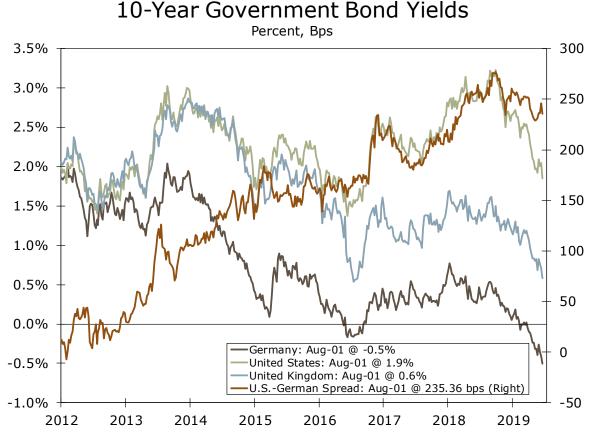
We still expect one more cut this year.



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

Global interest rates continue to fall, with the German 10-year bund yielding only -0.5%.

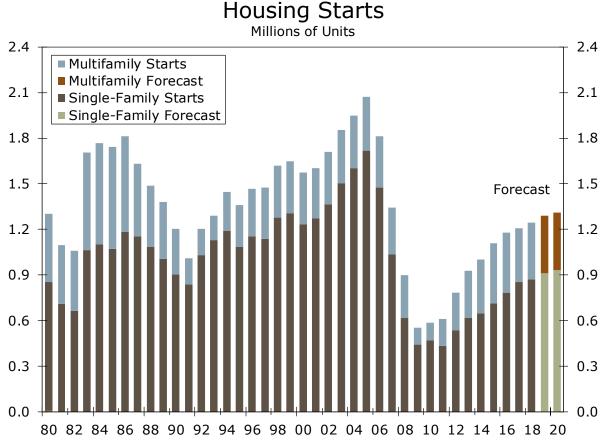
The entire German yield curve is now negative.

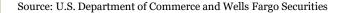


Source: Bloomberg LP and Wells Fargo Securities

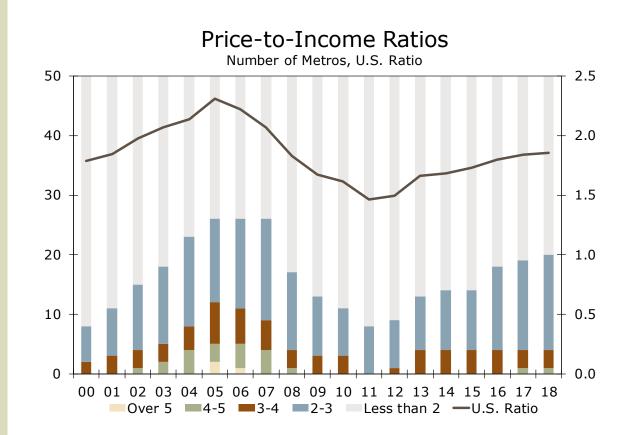
Affordability constraints will continue to keep a low ceiling on home sales and new home construction.

Overall homebuilding is still lagging household formation and there are too few homes available in markets where population and employment are growing rapidly. Apartment construction is pivoting toward more affordable units.





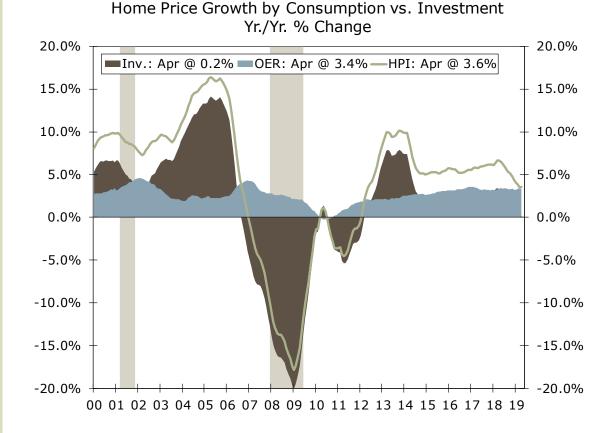
Home price-to-income ratios, particularly in large metros, are rising towards mid-2000 levels.



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

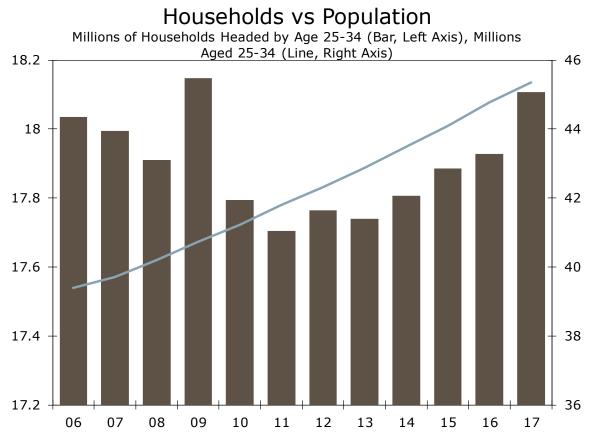
Home Prices

By breaking down home price growth into its 'consumption' and 'investment' components, we can see that a reduction in investment returns is behind most of the recent moderation in home prices. Investment returns have slowed as investors have reduced purchases.

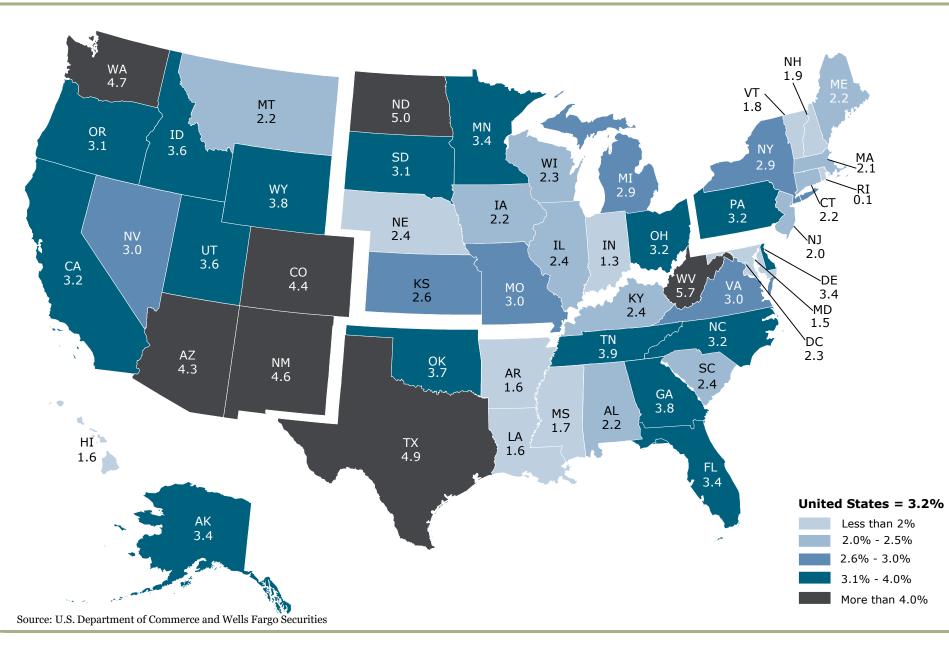


Source: U.S. Department of Labor, CoreLogic, Inc. and Wells Fargo Securities

The number of young households is finally beginning to rise more in-line with population. The improvement reflects more people moving out on their own.



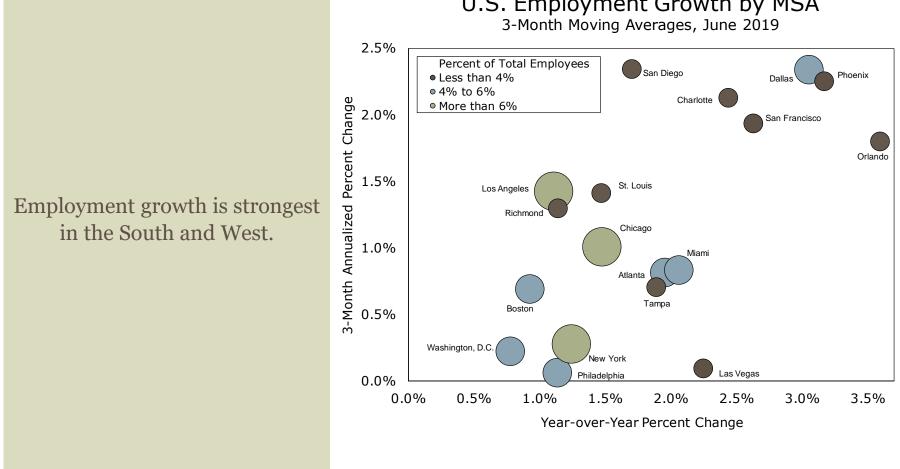
Source: U.S. Department of Commerce and Wells Fargo Securities



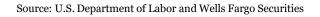
Year-over-Year Percent Change in Real GDP by State (Q1-2019)

Economic Outlook

Employment Growth



U.S. Employment Growth by MSA

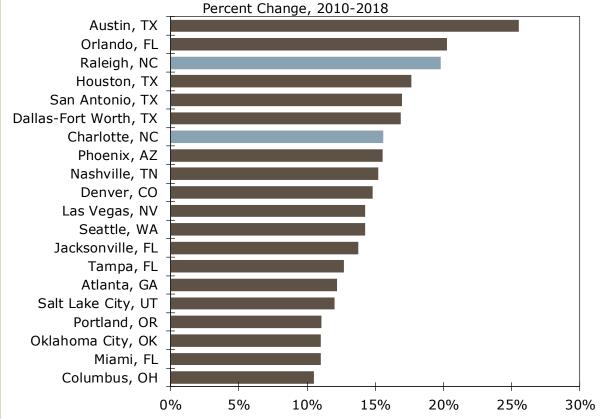


Raleigh and Charlotte both rank among the top 10 fastest growing large metropolitan areas since 2010.

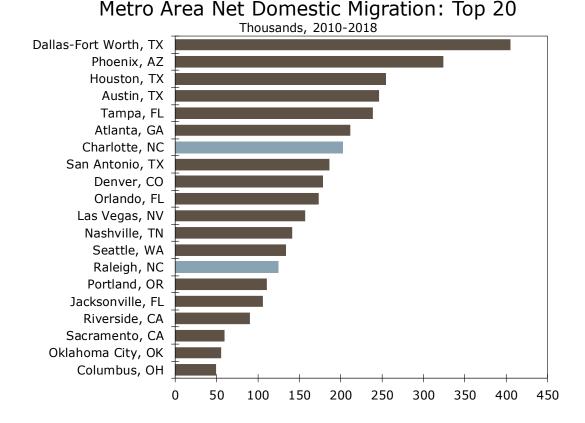
North Carolina is the only state other than Texas and Florida to have more than one large metro area rank in the top 20.

Charleston, SC would have clearly made the cut if the criteria was reduced to areas between 500,000 to 999,000.

Metro Area Population Growth: Top 10

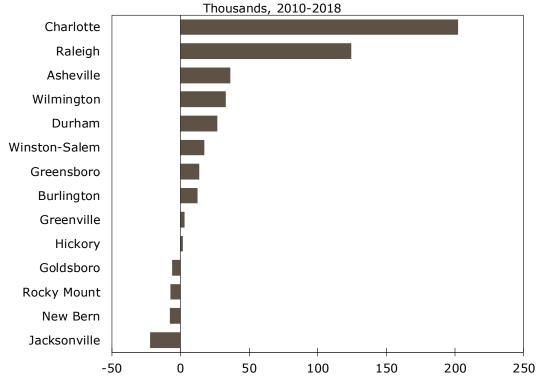


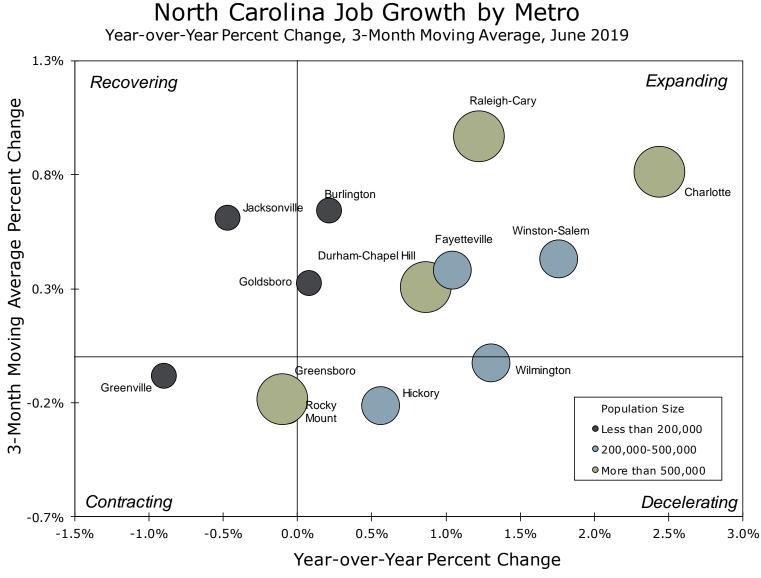
We view net domestic migration as a good proxy for the relative attractiveness of an area to job seekers.



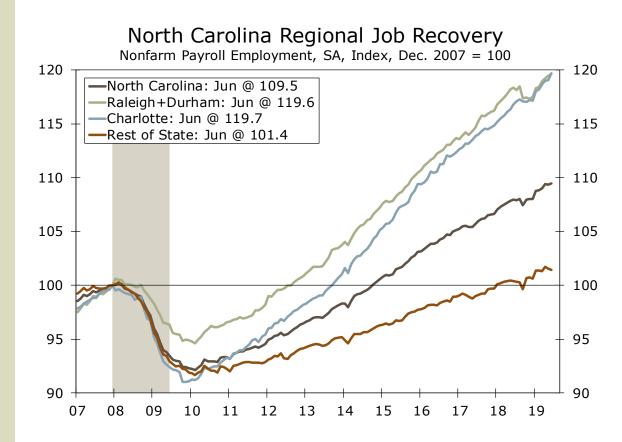
Charlotte has attracted more than 200,000 net domestic migrants since 2010.

Net Domestic Migration by NC MSA

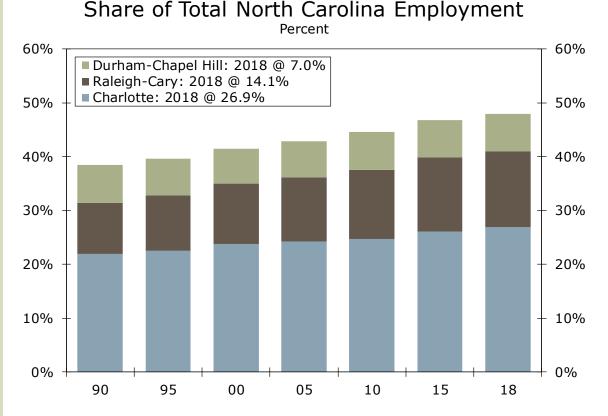




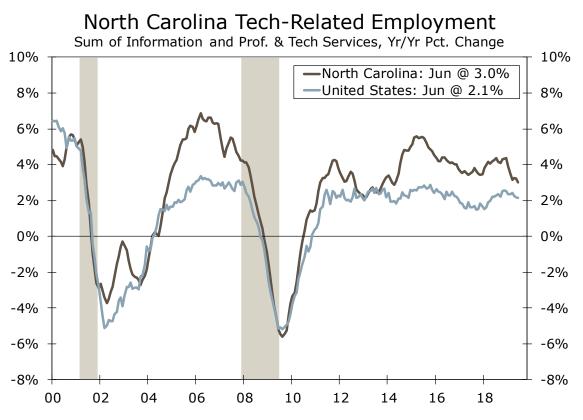
North Carolina's recovery is moving beyond its two largest metros.

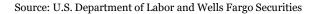


Still, The Charlotte and Raleigh regions have driven much of the state's growth.



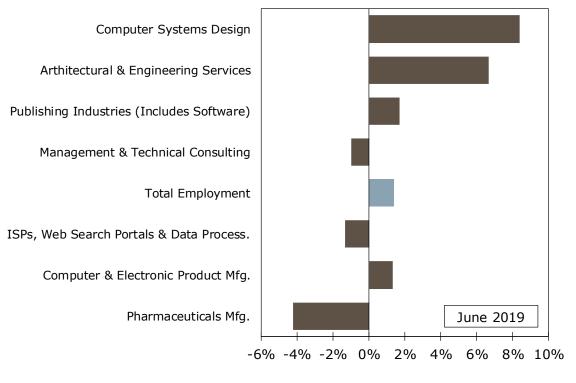
Tech job growth has moderated across the state but remains well above the national average.



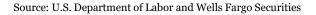


Computer systems design is leading tech job growth.

North Carolina Tech Job Growth By Industry Year-over-Year Percent Change, 3-MMA



North Carolina Technical Employment Year-over-Year Percent Change, 3-MMA 25% 25% 20% 20% 15% 15% 10% 10% 5% 5% Technical consulting job growth has slowed, however. 0% 0% -5% -5% Computer Sys. & Design: Jun @ 8.4% -10% -10% -Technical Consulting Services: Jun @ -1.0% -15% -15% 02 10 00 04 06 08 12 14 16 18



Wells Fargo U.S. Economic Forecast																				
	Actual							Forecast							Actual		Forecast			
	2017			2018				2019			2020			2017	2018	2019	2020			
	1Q	2Q	3Q	4Q	1Q	2Q	3Q	4Q	1Q	2Q	ЗQ	4Q	1Q	2Q	3Q	4Q				
Real Gross Domestic Product ¹	2.3	2.2	3.2	3.5	2.6	3.5	2.9	1.1	3.1	2.1	2.1	2.3	2.5	2.4	2.0	2.0	2.4	2.9	2.3	2.3
Personal Consumption	2.4	2.4	2.4	4.6	1.7	4.0	3.5	1.4	1.1	4.3	2.5	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.9	1.9	2.6	3.0	2.5	2.2
Business Fixed Investment	6.6	4.4	2.4	8.4	8.8	7.9	2.1	4.8	4.4	-0.6	3.3	3.2	4.1	3.6	2.9	2.8	4.4	6.4	3.2	3.2
Equipment	6.3	8.9	6.2	12.9	6.6	3.4	2.9	7.4	-0.1	0.7	1.1	2.0	3.6	2.6	2.1	2.0	4.7	6.8	2.3	2.3
Intellectual Property Products	6.3	0.3	4.9	4.7	9.7	11.9	4.1	11.7	10.8	4.7	7.0	4.6	4.7	4.6	3.7	3.5	3.7	7.4	8.1	4.7
Structures	7.3	2.0	-7.7	5.2	12.1	11.0	-2.1	-9.0	4.0	-10.6	-2.0	3.5	4.5	4.0	3.5	3.5	4.7	4.1	-2.5	2.2
Residential Construction	11.9	-2.2	-2.0	9.9	-5.3	-3.7	-4.0	-4.7	-1.0	-1.5	2.5	2.0	2.0	1.5	1.5	1.5	3.5	-1.5	-1.8	1.7
Government Purchases	-0.3	1.4	-0.1	2.4	1.9	2.6	2.1	-0.4	2.9	5.0	0.9	1.2	1.1	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.7	1.7	2.2	1.3
Net Exports ²	0.1	-0.3	0.4	-0.8	0.0	0.7	-2.1	-0.4	0.7	-0.7	0.1	0.0	0.5	0.0	-0.1	0.0	-0.4	-0.4	-0.3	0.1
Inventories ²	-0.7	0.1	1.0	-0.6	0.1	-1.2	2.1	0.1	0.5	-0.9	-0.2	0.2	-0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.0
Nonfarm Payroll Change ³	173	190	136	218	228	243	189	233	174	157	158	150	190	420	-100	15	179	223	160	131
Unemployment Rate	4.6	4.4	4.3	4.1	4.1	3.9	3.8	3.8	3.9	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.4	3.6	3.6	4.4	3.9	3.7	3.5
Consumer Price Index ⁴	2.5	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.7	2.6	2.2	1.6	1.8	1.8	2.0	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.1	2.4	1.8	2.3
Quarter-End Interest Rates ⁵																				
Federal Funds Target Rate	1.00	1.25	1.25	1.50	1.75	2.00	2.25	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	1.13	1.96	2.25	2.00
Conventional Mortgage Rate	4.20	3.90	3.81	3.94	4.44	4.57	4.63	4.64	4.28	3.80	3.55	3.70	3.80	3.85	3.95	4.05	3.99	4.54	3.83	3.91
2 Year Note	1.27	1.38	1.47	1.89	2.27	2.52	2.81	2.48	2.27	1.75	1.70	1.80	1.85	1.90	2.00	2.05	1.40	2.53	1.88	1.9
10 Year Note	2.40	2.31	2.33	2.40	2.74	2.85	3.05	2.69	2.41	2.00	1.90	2.05	2.15	2.20	2.30	2.40	2.33	2.91	2.09	2.2

Forecast as of: August 6, 2019

¹ Compound Annual Growth Rate Quarter-over-Quarter

² Percentage Point Contribution to GDP ³ Average Monthly Change

⁴ Year-over-Year Percentage Change

⁵ Annual Numbers Represent Averages

Source: IHS Global Insight and Wells Fargo Securities

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Economists & Macro Strategists

Jay H. Bryson, Acting Chief Economist	jay.bryson@wellsfargo.com
Mark Vitner, Senior Economist	mark.vitner@wellsfargo.com
Sam Bullard, Senior Economist	sam.bullard@wellsfargo.com
Nick Bennenbroek, Macro Strategist	nicholas.bennenbroek@wellsfargo.com
Tim Quinlan, Senior Economist	tim.quinlan@wellsfargo.com
Azhar Iqbal, Econometrician	azhar.iqbal@wellsfargo.com
Sarah House, Senior Economist	sarah.house@wellsfargo.com
Charlie Dougherty, Economist	charles.dougherty@wellsfargo.com
Erik Nelson, Macro Strategist	erik.f.nelson@wellsfargo.com
Michael Pugliese, Economist	michael.d.pugliese@wellsfargo.com
Brendan McKenna, Macro Strategist	brendan.mckenna@wellsfargo.com

Economic Analysts

Shannon Seery, Economic Analyst Matthew Honnold, Economic Analyst Jen Licis, Economic Analyst Hop Mathews, Economic Analyst shannon.seery@wellsfargo.com matthew.honnold@wellsfargo.com jennifer.licis@wellsfargo.com hop.mathews@wellsfargo.com

Administrative Assistants

Coren Burton, Administrative Assistant

coren.burton@wellsfargo.com

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