

Economics Group

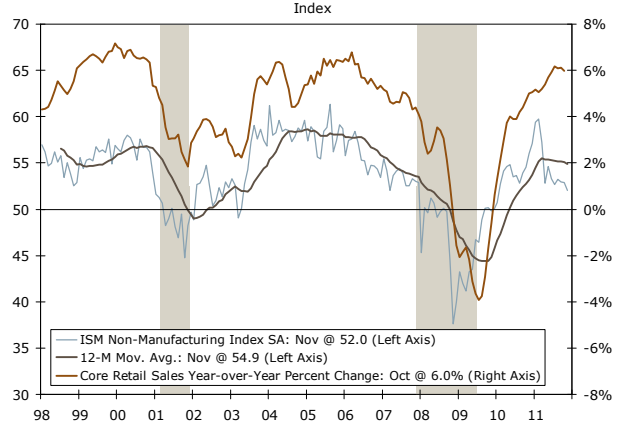
Weekly Economic & Financial Commentary

U.S. Review

Good From Far, but Far From Good

- A run of better-than-expected U.S. economic data in recent weeks raises hopes that the domestic economy might somehow defy gravity and expand quickly, even as the rest of the world seems to be coming to terms with an environment of slower growth. At the risk of ruining the party, in this week's U.S. Review, we point out what we consider to be a few chinks in the armor.
- The ISM Non-Manufacturing Index shows continued expansion, albeit at a slower pace.
- The trade deficit narrowed in October to its lowest level of the year, supporting fourth-quarter GDP growth.

ISM Non-Manufacturing Index (NMI)

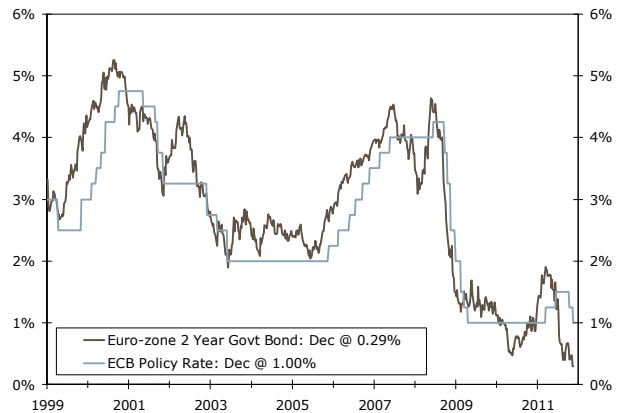


Global Review

Moment of Truth for Europe

- The headlines were fast and furious this past week. Italy proposed austerity measures, while Greece passed its 2012 budget. Meanwhile, following a volatile week filled with rumors and half-truths, European leaders met in an attempt to solve the debt crisis. However, markets were disappointed when Angela Merkel said it would be a step-by-step process. It appears that it all comes down to countries agreeing on tighter fiscal unity, which would make ECB bond purchases more palatable to Germany.
- The ECB cut interest rates, while other central banks took action in response to Europe's ongoing woes.

Euro-zone Interest Rates



Wells Fargo U.S. Economic Forecast

	Actual		Forecast				Actual		Forecast				
	2011		2012				2009	2010	2011	2012	2013		
	1Q	2Q	3Q	4Q	1Q	2Q	3Q	4Q					
Real Gross Domestic Product ¹	0.4	1.3	2.0	2.7	1.5	2.0	2.4	2.4	-3.6	3.0	1.7	2.0	1.9
Personal Consumption	2.1	0.7	2.3	2.7	1.4	1.6	1.7	1.7	-2.0	2.0	2.3	1.8	1.4
Inflation Indicators ²													
"Core" PCE Deflator	1.1	1.3	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.5	1.4	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.6	1.6
Consumer Price Index	2.2	3.3	3.8	3.5	2.6	2.0	1.7	1.8	-0.3	1.6	3.2	2.0	2.0
Industrial Production ¹	4.8	0.6	5.2	2.6	2.9	3.6	3.0	2.2	-11.1	5.3	4.0	3.1	1.9
Corporate Profits Before Taxes ²	8.8	8.5	7.9	6.4	6.2	6.0	6.4	6.6	7.9	32.2	7.9	6.3	7.0
Trade Weighted Dollar Index ³	70.6	69.4	72.8	72.0	72.5	73.0	74.0	75.0	77.7	75.6	71.2	73.6	77.5
Unemployment Rate	8.9	9.1	9.1	8.8	9.0	9.1	9.0	8.9	9.3	9.6	9.0	9.0	8.9
Housing Starts ⁴	0.58	0.57	0.61	0.61	0.61	0.64	0.67	0.68	0.55	0.58	0.59	0.65	0.75
Quarter-End Interest Rates ⁵													
Federal Funds Target Rate	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25
Conventional Mortgage Rate	4.84	4.51	4.11	4.10	4.20	4.20	4.20	4.30	5.04	4.69	4.39	4.23	4.50
10 Year Note	3.47	3.18	1.92	2.10	2.30	2.40	2.40	2.50	3.26	3.22	2.67	2.40	2.70

Inside

U.S. Review	2
U.S. Outlook	3
Global Review	4
Global Outlook	5
Point of View	6
Topic of the Week	7
Market Data	8

Together we'll go far



U.S. Review

Lookin' Good, Just Don't Look Too Close

Over the past several weeks we have seen flare-ups in the sovereign debt crisis in Europe, signs of weaker growth out of China, and a general deterioration in expectations of economic growth around the world. Faced with this dismal backdrop, the U.S. economy has been swimming against the current with many indicators coming in better than expected, often with positive revisions to previous data. Still, some stress fractures are evident.

From time to time, economic news can move from the business pages and CNBC onto the front page and into the network evening news. Such was the case with this past Friday's jobs report and the drop in the unemployment rate. As we said in our write up at the time, the dive in the jobless rate says more about people checking out of the workforce than it does about employment growth. Still, the headline jobs number was positive and included a net upward revision of 72,000 to previous month's job gains. The household survey (up 278,000 in November) has been much stronger in recent months than the employment survey.

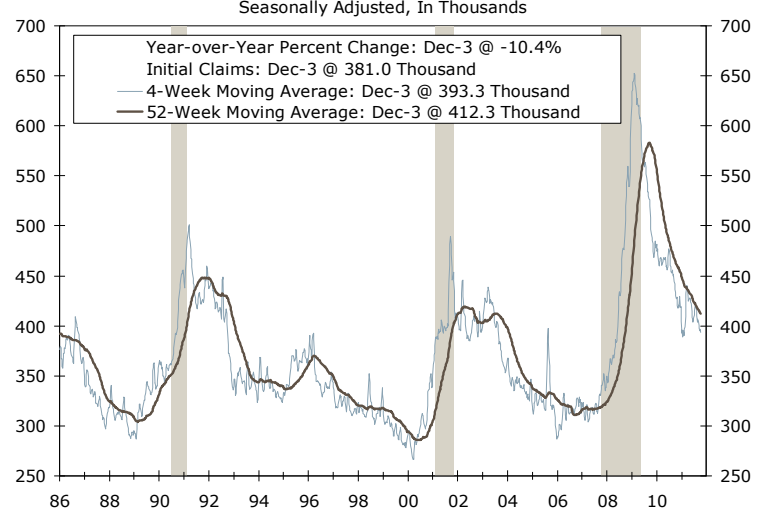
Fewer Getting Fired, Fewer Getting Hired

Signals are mixed in the labor market. First time claims for unemployment insurance fell below the key 400,000 level the first three weeks in November before rising to 404,000 during the holiday-shortened week of November 25. Claims then fell to 381,000 in the first week of December. The trend in jobless claims has been heading lower but, given the uncertainty about global growth, businesses are growing cautious about hiring. The ISM manufacturing survey's employment component slipped to 51.8 in November from 53.5 the prior month. That is still above the break-even level of 50, but hiring plans in the factory sector are on thin ice. The service sector ISM signaled a downright contraction in the employment component, falling to 48.9 in November from 53.3.

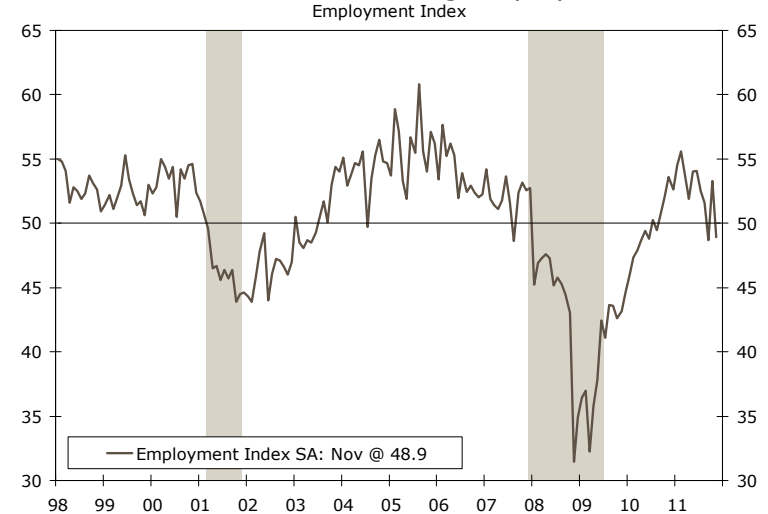
In the past few years, even when businesses were not hiring, they spent money to becoming more productive and capital-intensive but business spending now seems to be losing momentum as well. Orders for nondefense capital goods excluding aircraft turned negative in October, falling 0.8 percent. In addition, shipments of these goods slid for the second month in a row.

Another area where we have seen splashy headlines is in U.S. consumer spending, specifically as it relates to holiday spending. We forecast a 5.2 percent increase over last year's holiday sales. All the details of better-than-expected sales on Black Friday and Cyber Monday seemed to underpin that call. We get details from the Commerce Department about November's sales next week, but the weekly Redbook same-store sales measure suggests consumers hit hard on Black Friday and then stayed out of the mall. Through the week of Dec. 3, Redbook same store sales showed a decline of 2.6 percent month over month. We remain confident in our forecast for decent holiday sales, but once the season has passed, we suspect consumer spending growth will slow to a snail's pace of less than 1.5 percent in the first quarter.

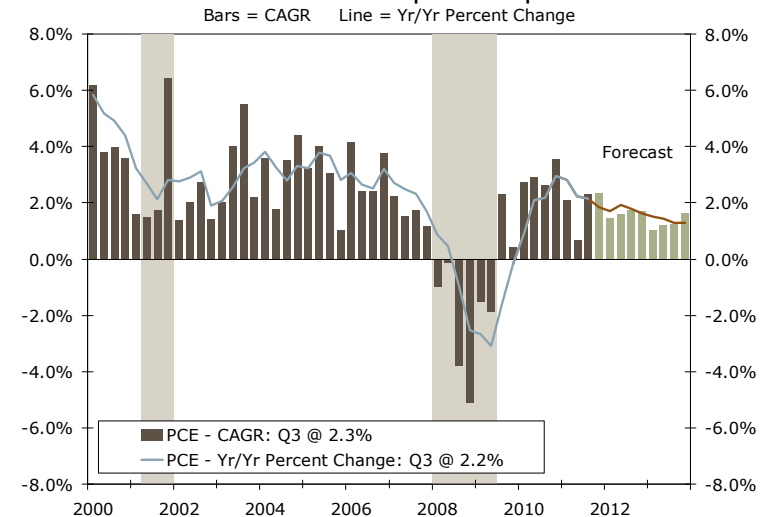
Initial Claims for Unemployment



ISM Non-Manufacturing Employment



Real Personal Consumption Expenditures



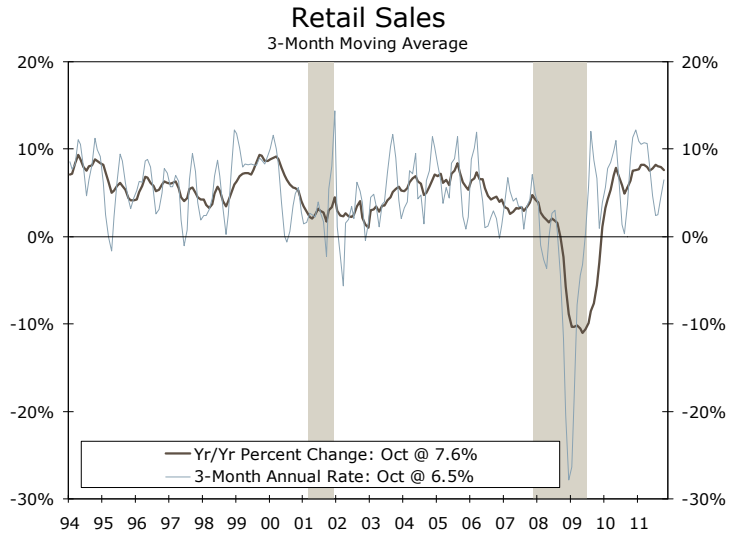
Retail Sales • Tuesday

Retail sales rose 0.5 percent in October, a slowdown relative to the 1.1 percent increase that was posted in September. On a year-over-year basis, the overall level of retail spending was up 6.7 percent in October. Sales were broad based with the exception of a 0.4 drop in gasoline stations. Electronic equipment jumped 3.7 percent, which may reflect very strong sales of high-priced items such as iPhones and tablets. Food and beverages rose 1.1 percent and sporting goods were up 1.3 percent. Excluding the volatile categories of automobiles and gasoline, retail spending posted a solid gain of 0.7 percent in October. We expect this momentum to continue in November, which suggests holiday sales will likely register a decent increase. Even, with consumers' views on overall economic conditions weak, income prospects remaining near recession lows, and the unemployment rate still elevated, holiday sales will still likely increase around 5.0 percent.

Previous: 0.5%

Wells Fargo: 0.4%

Consensus: 0.6% (Month-over-Month)



Industrial Production • Thursday

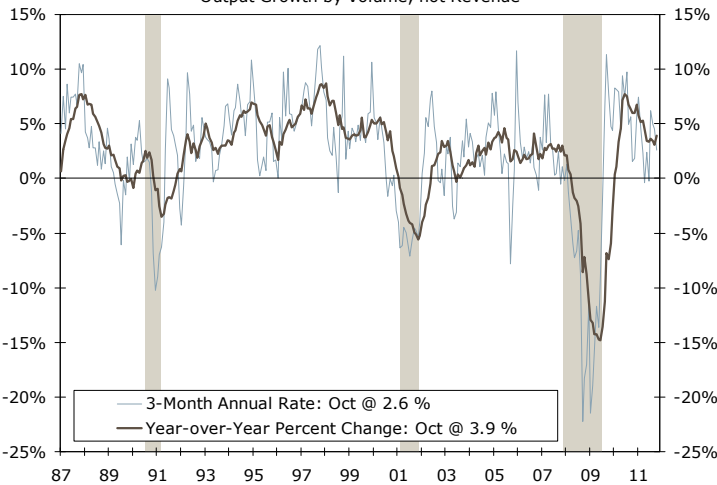
Manufacturing continues to hold up well, even with growing concerns about a slowdown in Europe and the broader global economy. Industrial production rose 0.7 percent in October with manufacturing production advancing 0.5 percent. Much of the increase in manufacturing output was due to a 3.1 percent jump in motor vehicle and parts production. Manufacturing output, however, has slowed in recent months, but the trajectory remains positive. In fact, the ISM manufacturing index rose 1.9 points to 52.7 in November, bringing the index back up to its highest level since June. At its current level, the ISM index is consistent with real GDP growth at around a 3.6 percent annualized rate. With ISM manufacturing in expansionary territory and average weekly hours worked in manufacturing up 0.2 percent from a year ago, we expect further improvement in industrial production.

Previous: 0.7%

Wells Fargo: 0.2%

Consensus: 0.2% (Month-over-Month)

Total Industrial Production Growth
Output Growth by Volume, not Revenue



Consumer Price Index • Friday

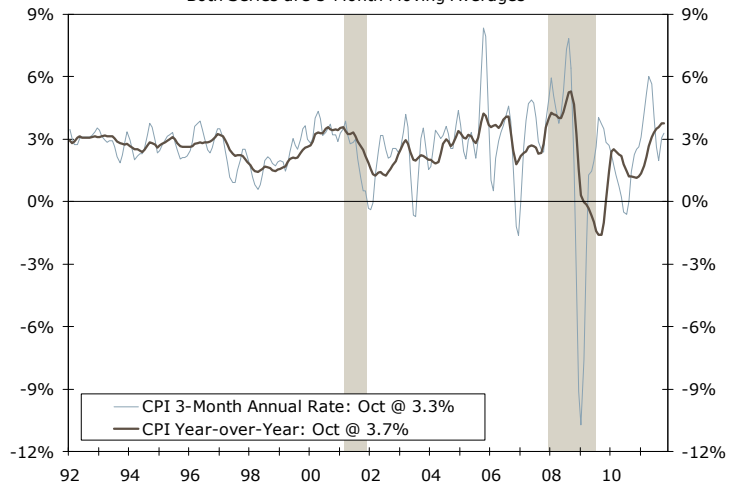
Following three monthly gains, the overall CPI fell 0.1 percent in October. Much of the decline was fueled by the energy index, which dropped 2.0 percent. Core CPI, which excludes food and energy prices, increased only 0.1 percent in October. Reflecting the fading supply pressures experienced earlier this year, prices for both new and used motor vehicles fell 0.4 percent, the second monthly decline. Moreover, while volatile on a month-to-month basis, lodging away from home has now declined for three straight months. Year-over-year headline CPI pulled back from September's recent cycle peak, settling in at 3.5 percent. Recent declines in commodities are supportive, and with consumer demand still weak, consumer prices should decelerate on a year-ago basis throughout next year. We see headline CPI up 1.8 percent in the fourth quarter of 2012. Core inflation, however, should remain sticky around 2.0 percent in the near term.

Previous: -0.1%

Wells Fargo: 0.1%

Consensus: 0.1% (Month-over-Month)

U.S. Consumer Price Index
Both Series are 3-Month Moving Averages



Global Review

Moment of Truth for Europe

Global financial markets started the week with the news of Italian Prime Minister, Mario Monti, proposing a €30 billion austerity plan that includes pension reform, tax increases and raising the retirement age. Later in the week, the Greek parliament approved Prime Minister Lucas Papademos' 2012 budget, which includes pension and wage cuts and higher taxes.

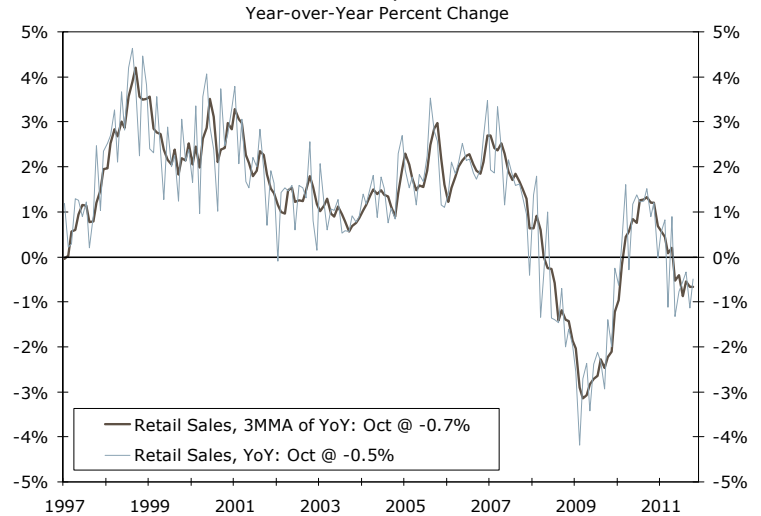
After several days of rapid-fire headlines and wild market swings, Germany and France entered the much-anticipated European Summit holding steadfast to their view that fiscal unity was the best way to resolve the debt crisis. However, it became clear early on that national sensitivities and interests were going to make it difficult to get all countries to acquiesce. Making things more difficult is the precarious position in which European Central Bank (ECB) President Mario Draghi, an Italian, finds himself. If he steps up with a bond-buying bazooka, favored by the markets, he will appear to be biased toward bailing out his own country, while garnering the ire of Germany, the region's largest economy, and jeopardizing his own credibility. If he does not deploy the bazooka, then the risks of a deep European recession, and possibly the end of the euro itself, will rise. Germany hinted that it would be more willing to back large-scale ECB bond purchases in exchange for tighter fiscal union and budgetary discipline, which was effectively agreed to at the European Union summit on Friday. A resolution to the crisis has become even more urgent now that Standard & Poor's has placed 15 of 17 Eurozone nations and several European banks on review for a credit downgrade.

While European leaders have worked feverishly to stem the debt crisis, the economy continues to struggle. Although Eurozone retail sales rose 0.4 percent in October from a month earlier, there was a wide discrepancy among member countries. Strength was seen in France and Germany, rising 0.8 percent and 0.7 percent on the month, respectively. This was offset by weakness in Spain and Portugal, two of the region's most troubled economies, where sales fell 0.8 percent and 3.3 percent, respectively. Adding to the region's concerns was a downward revision in the area's services PMI for November to 47.5, the third straight monthly contraction. Furthermore, October German industrial production grew at the slowest rate on a year-ago basis since January 2010.

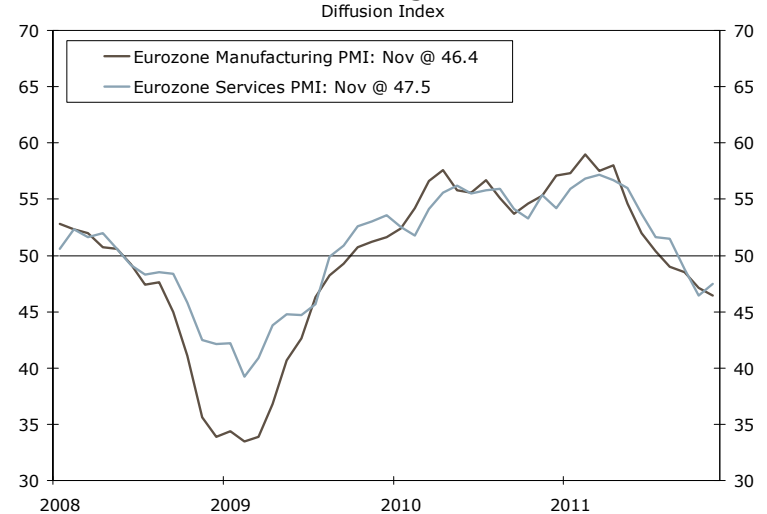
Central Bank Action

To help support the Eurozone economy, the ECB decided to cut interest rates by 25 bps on Dec. 8. The ECB also reduced its growth forecast for 2012. In addition, the bank offered unlimited loans for three years and loosened collateral rules. This followed action from other central banks earlier in the week. The Bank of England announced a new sterling liquidity facility, the Bank of Canada kept its interest rate unchanged and the Reserve Bank of Australia cut its benchmark interest rate by 25 bps to 4.25 percent. In addition, more rate cuts are expected in Brazil after it reported GDP stagnated in the third quarter.

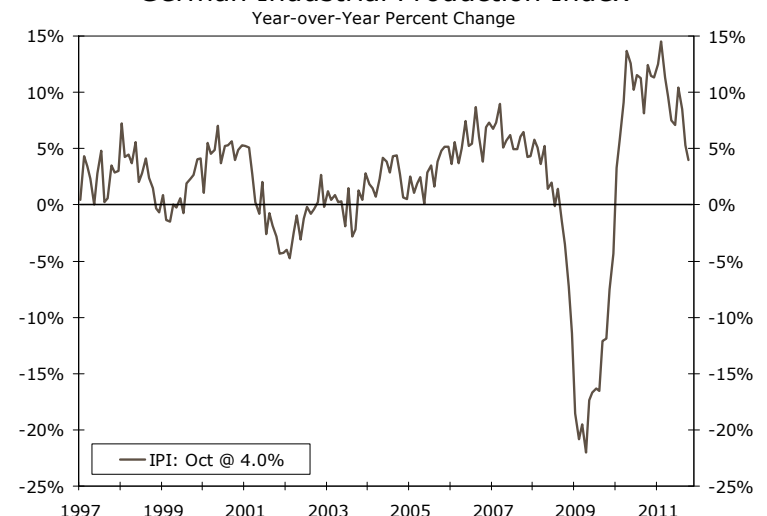
Eurozone Retail Sales, Ex-Motor Vehicles



Eurozone Manufacturing and Services PMI



German Industrial Production Index



Mexican Industrial Production • Monday

On Monday we get industrial production numbers for Mexico and the expectation is for the slowdown trend to continue. However, so far the Mexican economy continues to expand and thus nobody should be surprised if industrial production numbers come in stronger than expected.

One of the biggest drivers for industrial production continues to be automobile production. Automobile production and automobile exports for October were very strong and thus we will probably have a relatively strong industrial production number for October as a consequence. Furthermore, on Dec. 16 we get automobile production and exports for November and that release will give us some hint at whether the Mexican economy will continue to surprise on the upside or if world economic reality will start to sink in. To its advantage, the U.S. economy remains the main driver of Mexican economic growth.

Previous: 1.8% (Month-over-Month)



Brazilian Real Retail Sales • Tuesday

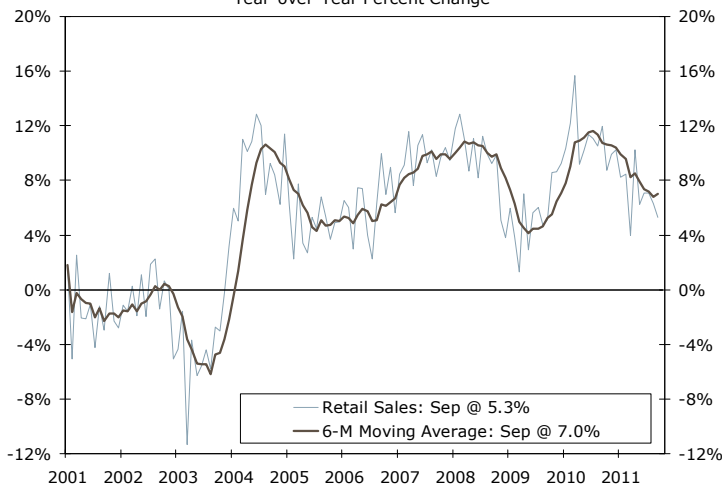
Brazil will release the results for its retail sales index for October on Tuesday and it will allow markets to see if the early expansionary move by the Brazilian central bank in August has started to produce its intended effects on domestic consumption. Real retail sales in September were up by 0.6 percent on a month-on-month basis while increasing by 5.3 percent compared to September of last year.

Markets are expecting real retail sales to come in flat in October on a seasonally adjusted basis while we believe they are bound to start showing some strength again as the central bank has continued to decrease interest rates after the first move in August. The fact that the rate of unemployment has remained relatively low, at 5.8 percent in October, as the economy has slowed down could keep the Brazilian consumer engaged in the economy. The administration is hoping this is the case.

Previous: 0.6%

Consensus: 0.0% (Month-over-Month)

Brazilian Retail Sales Index
Year-over-Year Percent Change



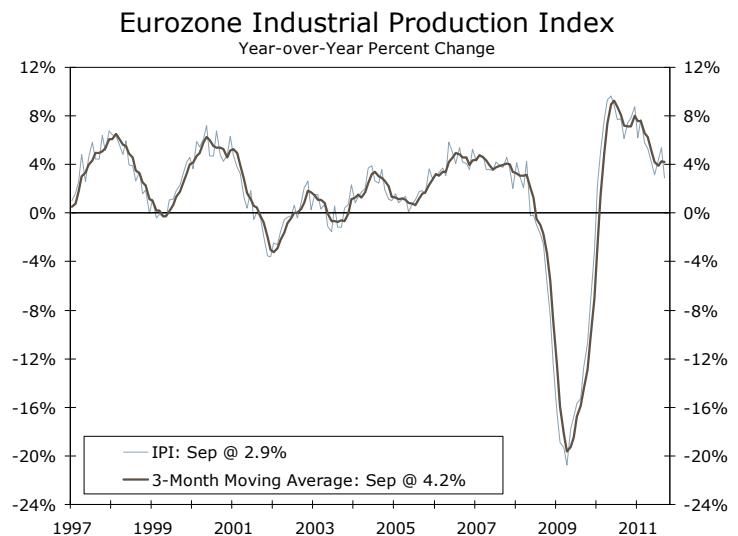
Eurozone Ind. Production • Wednesday

October industrial production numbers will be released on Wednesday and should confirm the weakening of economic activity in the region even as Germany's October's industrial production index surprised on the upside several days ago. Markets expect that the year-over-year growth rate of industrial production in the Eurozone weakened to 2.1 percent in October from 2.2 percent in September.

However, there is a myriad of indicators for the region coming during the week, the most prominent of them perhaps being the December PMIs, composite, manufacturing and services coming out on Dec. 15th. All of those numbers were below the important 50 level in November, so any directional change will probably make markets news. On the 15th we will also have the Eurozone CPI number for November as well as the Q3 employment report. Thus, sit tight because it could be a bumpy ride!

Previous: -1.9%

Consensus: -0.0% (Month-over-Month)



Interest Rate Watch

Cleanest Dirty Shirt in the Closet

Treasury rates fell after S&P issued another warning on credit ratings for the European Union. This observation underlies one of the themes in our annual outlook: The U.S. outlook for growth, inflation and interest rates continues to become more, not less, intertwined with global developments. In fact, we see the greatest risk to the U.S. outlook to be the problems in Europe.

For quite some time, the ongoing sovereign debt issues have been a benefit to the U.S. Treasury market. Foreign official purchases of U.S. assets have been concentrated in U.S. Treasury securities and as a result, almost 40 percent of marketable U.S. Treasury debt is held by the foreign official sector. In the private sector, foreign purchases have risen sharply since the onset of the global financial crisis. Foreign direct investment in the U.S. has also been a hedge against European weakness and a play for continued U.S. economic expansion. This has helped boost the dollar against the euro and has supplied credit to the economy, supporting continued economic growth.

For the year ahead, we see a recession in the Eurozone as driving investors to continue to supply credit to the U.S. economy and thereby provide a downward bias to the interest rate outlook. We anticipate that short-term rates will follow the commitment by the Federal Reserve to keep the federal funds rate low (below 25 bps) and that Operation Twist will continue to moderate any upward pressures on long-term rates. Our outlook for growth is 2.0 percent in 2012 and for the CPI inflation gauge to moderate to 2.0 percent in 2012 from 3.2 percent this year. As a result, our outlook for the 10-year Treasury Security is for an annual average of 2.4 percent with a fourth-quarter expectation of 2.5 percent.

Domestically, financial markets will begin to discount 2013 by midyear with the associated uncertainty on the pace and magnitude of fiscal policy drag that will be imposed. We will watch the political polls in the fall for indications of possible fiscal policy actions in early 2013. Stay tuned.

Credit Market Insights

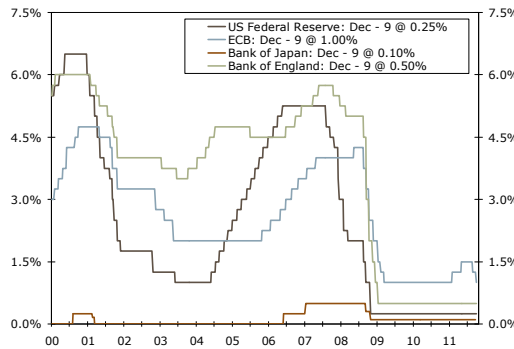
Consumer Credit Update

This week the Federal Reserve released October consumer credit outstanding which signaled that credit expanded 3.7 percent. Revolving credit, such as credit cards continued to expand at a slow annualized rate of 0.5 percent. The bulk of the increase, as in recent months, has been in nonrevolving credit, which increasing 5.3 percent.

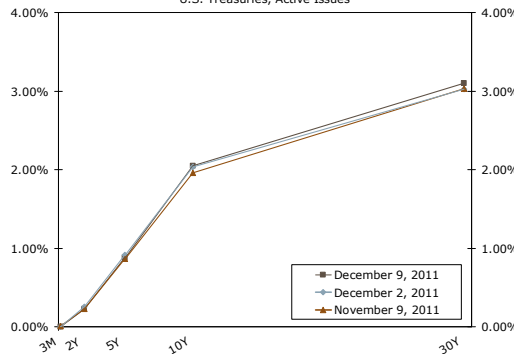
Growth in nonrevolving credit over the past year has been primarily driven by government student loans as indicated by the \$126 billion increase in government nonrevolving credit over the past year. The slow pace of consumer credit expansion and, at times, negative growth in revolving credit suggests that federal loan growth has also been driving total consumer credit.

The past three years have been characterized by consumer deleveraging. However, there are some signs that this trend may begin to reverse soon. The dramatic pickup in auto sales in recent months suggests that the demand for auto loans should also receive a boost; likely beginning with the release of next month's Fed report. Consumer revolving credit was sharply negative in 2010, declining 10.1 percent. Given the modest declines in the first and third quarters of this year in revolving credit and a modest rise in the second quarter the year should end with roughly flat growth within the credit segment. For now, the outlook for consumer credit appears to be turning a corner.

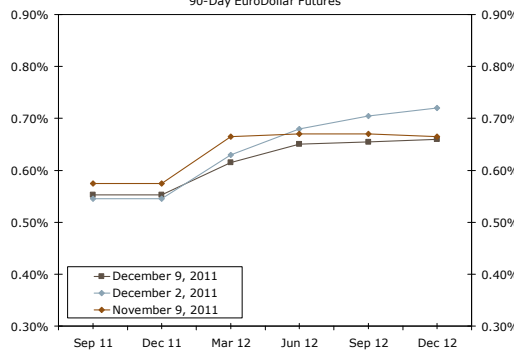
Central Bank Policy Rates



Yield Curve
U.S. Treasuries, Active Issues



Forward Rates
90-Day EuroDollar Futures



Mortgage Data

	Current	Week Ago	4 Weeks Ago	Year Ago
Mortgage Rates				
30-Yr Fixed	3.99%	4.00%	3.99%	4.27%
15-Yr Fixed	3.27%	3.30%	3.30%	3.72%
5/1 ARM	2.93%	2.90%	2.98%	3.47%
1-Yr ARM	2.80%	2.78%	2.95%	3.40%
MBA Applications				
Composite	650.4	576.4	734.3	603.5
Purchase	208.0	192.1	183.1	210.9
Refinance	3,268.7	2,834.5	3,967.5	2,932.0

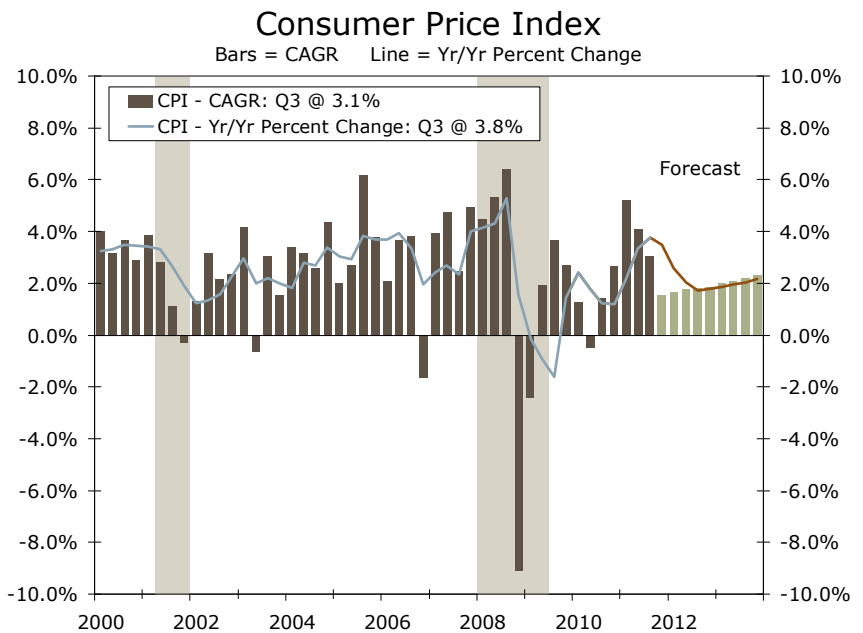
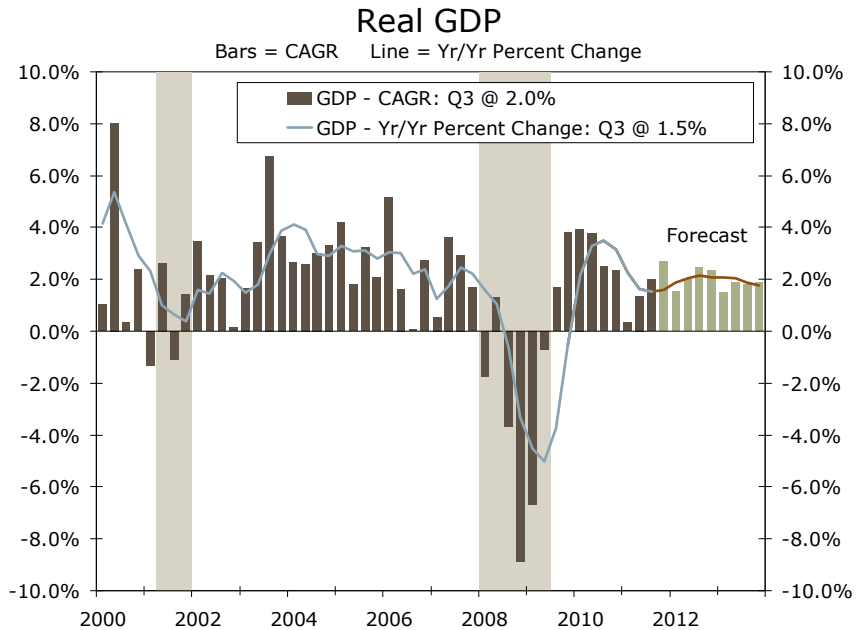
Source: Freddie Mac, Mortgage Bankers Association and Wells Fargo Securities, LLC

Topic of the Week

2012 Economic Outlook: The Game Has Changed

Earlier this week we released our *2012 Economic Outlook: The Game Has Changed*. Our report this year focuses on three structural challenges facing the domestic economy in the year ahead, and how the previous framework for economic growth in the United States has changed in the aftermath of the Great Recession. First, the recession exposed the credit dependency of U.S. households, which, after a rapid decline in wealth, have realized the need to adjust current consumption more in line with current income. Second, housing cannot be counted upon to drive economic growth the same way it has in previous cycles; demand has fallen because there is a downside risk to wealth from housing, and lending risk has been relearned. Third, the slower pace of economic growth seen in this recovery will limit state and local government revenues and make it difficult to cover the spending promises of prior generations.

With these structural challenges to the economy, we believe it will be another year of below-average growth, but that the U.S. and global economic expansions will remain intact in 2012. We expect the U.S. economy to grow 2.0 percent over the year, with modest contributions from many segments of the economy. The housing market should improve slightly on the year, but the outlook remains tough for homebuilders given the oversupply of existing homes on the market that continue to weigh on prices. Inflation should moderate in the second half of the year, but consumer spending will likely remain constrained by a lack of real income growth and sluggish job gains. Our base-case scenario assumes that the sovereign debt crisis in Europe will not “blow up” and global growth will advance 3.2 percent. That said, there is a significant risk that the sovereign debt situation could incite another global financial crisis, which would downgrade our outlook for both U.S. and global growth in 2012. To read our full report, please visit the Annual Economic Outlook section of our website at www.wellsfargo.com/economicoutlook.



Subscription Info

Wells Fargo's *Weekly Economic & Financial Commentary* is distributed to subscribers each Friday afternoon by e-mail.

To subscribe please visit: www.wellsfargo.com/economicsemail

The *Weekly Economic & Financial Commentary* is available via the Internet at www.wellsfargo.com/economics

Via The Bloomberg Professional Service at WFEC.

And for those with permission at www.wellsfargoresearch.com

Market Data ♦ Mid-Day Friday

U.S. Interest Rates

	Friday 12/9/2011	1 Week Ago	1 Year Ago
3-Month T-Bill	0.00	-0.01	0.13
3-Month LIBOR	0.54	0.53	0.30
1-Year Treasury	0.08	0.11	0.26
2-Year Treasury	0.22	0.25	0.62
5-Year Treasury	0.86	0.91	1.89
10-Year Treasury	2.00	2.03	3.20
30-Year Treasury	3.03	3.02	4.40
Bond Buyer Index	3.93	4.12	4.86

Foreign Exchange Rates

	Friday 12/9/2011	1 Week Ago	1 Year Ago
Euro (\$/€)	1.338	1.339	1.324
British Pound (\$/£)	1.565	1.560	1.577
British Pound (£/€)	0.855	0.859	0.840
Japanese Yen (¥/\$)	77.670	77.990	83.760
Canadian Dollar (C\$/¥)	1.022	1.020	1.011
Swiss Franc (CHF/\$)	0.923	0.921	0.983
Australian Dollar (US\$/A\$)	1.016	1.022	0.984
Mexican Peso (MXN/\$)	13.652	13.636	12.475
Chinese Yuan (CNY/\$)	6.364	6.360	6.655
Indian Rupee (INR/\$)	52.043	51.206	45.225
Brazilian Real (BRL/\$)	1.808	1.791	1.710
U.S. Dollar Index	78.704	78.625	80.069

Foreign Interest Rates

	Friday 12/9/2011	1 Week Ago	1 Year Ago
3-Month Euro LIBOR	1.37	1.40	0.96
3-Month Sterling LIBOR	1.05	1.04	0.75
3-Month Canadian LIBOR	1.34	1.33	1.23
3-Month Yen LIBOR	0.20	0.20	0.18
2-Year German	0.32	0.31	1.02
2-Year U.K.	0.38	0.38	1.07
2-Year Canadian	0.88	0.90	1.67
2-Year Japanese	0.14	0.14	0.23
10-Year German	2.10	2.14	2.95
10-Year U.K.	2.12	2.29	3.49
10-Year Canadian	2.04	2.12	3.25
10-Year Japanese	1.02	1.07	1.27

Commodity Prices

	Friday 12/9/2011	1 Week Ago	1 Year Ago
WTI Crude (\$/Barrel)	98.30	100.96	88.37
Gold (\$/Ounce)	1709.73	1746.75	1387.10
Hot-Rolled Steel (\$/S.Ton)	675.00	705.00	580.00
Copper (¢/Pound)	352.80	357.25	408.15
Soybeans (\$/Bushel)	11.21	11.16	12.81
Natural Gas (\$/MMBTU)	3.37	3.58	4.44
Nickel (\$/Metric Ton)	18,285	16,721	23,948
CRB Spot Inds.	526.68	527.00	571.07

Next Week's Economic Calendar

	Monday 12	Tuesday 13	Wednesday 14	Thursday 15	Friday 16
U.S. Data	Monthly Budget	Retail Sales (MoM)	Import Prices (MoM)	PPI (MoM)	CPI (MoM)
	October -\$150.4B	October 0.5%	October -0.6%	October -0.3%	October -0.1%
	November -\$140.0B (c)	November 0.4% (W)	November 1.7% (W)	November 0.6% (W)	November 0.1% (W)
		Business Inventories		IP (MoM)	Core CPI (MoM)
		September 0.0%		October 0.7%	October 0.1%
		October 0.7% (W)		November 0.2% (W)	November 0.2% (W)
	FOMC Rate Decision		Current Account		
	Previous 0.25%		Q2 -\$118.0B		
			Q3 -\$110.0B (W)		
Global Data	Japan	U.K.	Eurozone	Eurozone	
	Machine Tool Orders	CPI (MoM)	IP (MoM)	PMI Manufacturing	
	Previous (Oct) 26.0%	Previous (Oct) 0.1%	Previous (Sep) -1.9%	Previous (Nov) 46.4	
	Mexico	Brazil	Japan	Eurozone	
IP (MoM)	Retail Sales (MoM)	Tankan Lge. Mfg. Index	PMI Services		
Previous (Sep) 1.8%	Previous (Sep) 0.6%	Previous (Q3) 2.0	Previous (Nov) 47.5		

Note: (W) = Wells Fargo Estimate (c) = Consensus Estimate

Wells Fargo Securities, LLC Economics Group

Diane Schumaker-Krieg	Global Head of Research & Economics	(704) 715-8437 (212) 214-5070	diane.schumaker@wellsfargo.com
John E. Silvia, Ph.D.	Chief Economist	(704) 374-7034	john.silvia@wellsfargo.com
Mark Vitner	Senior Economist	(704) 383-5635	mark.vitner@wellsfargo.com
Jay Bryson, Ph.D.	Global Economist	(704) 383-3518	jay.bryson@wellsfargo.com
Scott Anderson, Ph.D.	Senior Economist	(612) 667-9281	scott.a.anderson@wellsfargo.com
Eugenio Aleman, Ph.D.	Senior Economist	(704) 715-0314	eugenio.j.aleman@wellsfargo.com
Sam Bullard	Senior Economist	(704) 383-7372	sam.bullard@wellsfargo.com
Anika Khan	Economist	(704) 715-0575	anika.khan@wellsfargo.com
Azhar Iqbal	Econometrician	(704) 383-6805	azhar.iqbal@wellsfargo.com
Ed Kashmarek	Economist	(612) 667-0479	ed.kashmarek@wellsfargo.com
Tim Quinlan	Economist	(704) 374-4407	tim.quinlan@wellsfargo.com
Michael A. Brown	Economist	(704) 715-0569	michael.a.brown@wellsfargo.com
Joe Seydl	Economic Analyst	(704) 715-1488	joseph.seydl@wellsfargo.com
Sarah Watt	Economic Analyst	(704) 374-7142	sarah.watt@wellsfargo.com
Kaylyn Swankoski	Economic Analyst	(704) 715-0526	kaylyn.swankoski@wellsfargo.com

Wells Fargo Securities Economics Group publications are produced by Wells Fargo Securities, LLC, a U.S broker-dealer registered with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission, the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority, and the Securities Investor Protection Corp. Wells Fargo Securities, LLC, distributes these publications directly and through subsidiaries including, but not limited to, Wells Fargo & Company, Wells Fargo Bank N.A., Wells Fargo Advisors, LLC, Wells Fargo Securities International Limited, Wells Fargo Securities Asia Limited and Wells Fargo Securities (Japan) Co. Limited. The information and opinions herein are for general information use only. Wells Fargo Securities, LLC does not guarantee their accuracy or completeness, nor does Wells Fargo Securities, LLC assume any liability for any loss that may result from the reliance by any person upon any such information or opinions. Such information and opinions are subject to change without notice, are for general information only and are not intended as an offer or solicitation with respect to the purchase or sales of any security or as personalized investment advice. Wells Fargo Securities, LLC is a separate legal entity and distinct from affiliated banks and is a wholly owned subsidiary of Wells Fargo & Company © 2011 Wells Fargo Securities, LLC.

SECURITIES: NOT FDIC-INSURED/NOT BANK-GUARANTEED/MAY LOSE VALUE

WELLS
FARGO

SECURITIES