Economics Group



Eugenio J. Alemán, Senior Economist eugenio.aleman@wellsfargo.com • (704) 410-3273 Michael T. Wolf, Economist michael.t.wolf@wellsfargo.com • (704) 410-3286

Personal Income and Spending Accelerate

Personal income grew 0.4 percent in November, while personal spending jumped 0.6 percent. Income and spending were both revised higher in the previous month. Prices moved lower amid more oil price declines.

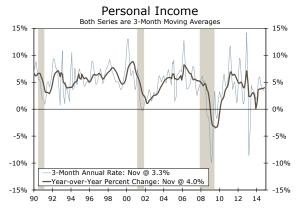
Show Me The Money

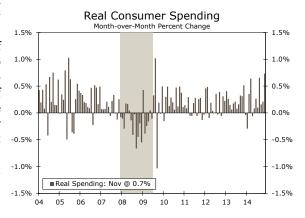
Personal income growth gained steam, rising 0.4 percent in November from an upwardly revised 0.3 percent growth in October. Wages and salaries jumped 0.5 percent in the month, thanks in large part to sizable employment gains and a slightly longer workweek. Other income sources were also relatively strong in the month. Proprietors' income jumped 0.5 percent, dividend income grew 0.9 percent and supplements to wages and salaries were up 0.3 percent. Interest income, on the other hand, fell for the fifth straight month, while rental income posted only a modest gain. Disposable income grew 0.3 percent for the second straight month. The more modest gain in disposable income was largely due to an acceleration in personal current taxes paid, which grew 0.7 percent.

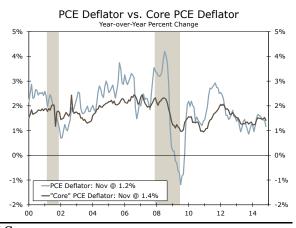
With oil prices falling, the acceleration in income becomes even more pronounced. In real terms, disposable personal income jumped 2.9 percent from a year ago. The additional purchasing power bodes well for consumption in the fourth quarter. This comes after third quarter real personal consumption growth was revised upward to an annualized rate of 3.2 percent. In November, real personal consumption expenditures were up 2.8 percent from a year earlier, two tenths higher than October's year-over-year rate. Durable goods spending continued to be the largest driver of better spending in both real and nominal terms. The falling price of durable goods has pushed real spending on those products up 8.4 percent year over year. Spending on nondurable goods held steady in nominal terms, but falling prices pushed real expenditures 2.6 percent higher than a year ago. Services held their own as well, and even with rising prices in this category, spending grew 2.1 percent in real terms.

Fed Can Move Without Stronger Inflation

The Personal Consumption Expenditure (PCE) deflator fell 0.2 percent in November, pushing the year-over-year rate to just 1.2 percent. Falling oil prices played an outsized role in this month's decline, with the energy goods and services index falling 4.0 percent in November alone, marking the fifth consecutive month of declines in the energy index. After excluding the more volatile food and energy components of the PCE deflator, prices were flat, and on a year-ago basis, ticked down one tenth to 1.4 percent. This is the price series that the Fed watches most closely. The Fed tries to maintain core inflation around 2.0 percent. As the labor market pulls ahead and oil prices keep inflation relatively subdued, the Fed may raise rates before inflation reaches its target. In her testimony following the most recent Fed meeting, Chair Yellen indicated that this could be the case. Look for the next rate hike to come in June, with or without core PCE returning to the 2.0 percent target.







Wells Fargo Securities, LLC Economics Group

Diane Schumaker-Krieg	Global Head of Research, Economics & Strategy	(704) 410-1801 (212) 214-5070	diane.schumaker@wellsfargo.com
John E. Silvia, Ph.D.	Chief Economist	(704) 410-3275	john.silvia@wellsfargo.com
Mark Vitner	Senior Economist	(704) 410-3277	mark.vitner@wellsfargo.com
Jay H. Bryson, Ph.D.	Global Economist	(704) 410-3274	jay.bryson@wellsfargo.com
Sam Bullard	Senior Economist	(704) 410-3280	sam.bullard@wellsfargo.com
Nick Bennenbroek	Currency Strategist	(212) 214-5636	nicholas.bennenbroek@wellsfargo.com
Eugenio J. Alemán, Ph.D.	Senior Economist	(704) 410-3273	eugenio.j.aleman@wellsfargo.com
Anika R. Khan	Senior Economist	(704) 410-3271	anika.khan@wellsfargo.com
Azhar Iqbal	Econometrician	(704) 410-3270	azhar.iqbal@wellsfargo.com
Tim Quinlan	Economist	(704) 410-3283	tim.quinlan@wellsfargo.com
Eric Viloria, CFA	Currency Strategist	(212) 214-5637	eric.viloria@wellsfargo.com
Sarah Watt House	Economist	(704) 410-3282	sarah.house@wellsfargo.com
Michael A. Brown	Economist	(704) 410-3278	michael.a.brown@wellsfargo.com
Michael T. Wolf	Economist	(704) 410-3286	michael.t.wolf@wellsfargo.com
Zachary Griffiths	Economic Analyst	(704) 410-3284	zachary.griffiths@wellsfargo.com
Mackenzie Miller	Economic Analyst	(704) 410-3358	mackenzie.miller@wellsfargo.com
Erik Nelson	Economic Analyst	(704) 410-3267	erik.f.nelson@wellsfargo.com
Alex Moehring	Economic Analyst	(704) 410-3247	alex.v.moehring@wellsfargo.com
Donna LaFleur	Executive Assistant	(704) 410-3279	donna.lafleur@wellsfargo.com
Cyndi Burris	Senior Admin. Assistant	(704) 410-3272	cyndi.burris@wellsfargo.com

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