Monthly — October 11, 2024

U.S. Economic Outlook: October 2024

Table of Contents

Growth Sturdy as Downside Risks Fade

- Economic growth in the United States continues to run at a sturdy pace. After expanding solidly during the first half of the year, real GDP is shaping up to rise at a 3.2% quarterly annualized pace in Q3. Some near-term moderation appears in store as the lagged effects of tight monetary policy further feed through to households and businesses, but growth should remain resilient and eventually be energized by less restrictive monetary policy.
- A less vulnerable financial position for households illustrated by recent upward revisions to the saving rate help better explain the remarkable staying power of the consumer recently. We currently anticipate real personal consumption expenditures to expand a strong 3.2% in Q3. A moderation should still soon begin to set in; however, household finances standing on more secure footing and a firmer labor market outlook have led us to boost our near-term forecast for consumer spending.
- September's strong employment report helps assuage concerns that a sharp deterioration in the labor market is imminent and suggests that conditions may hold up a bit better further down the line than our previous forecast had assumed. We expect payroll growth to average 128K per month in Q4 compared to 105K in our prior forecast. The upward trend in the unemployment rate since the start of the year is likely to resume, but peak in Q4 at a lower rate.
- We have not made any material changes to our inflation projections. Although the ride back to the FOMC's 2% target will continue to be bumpy, the conditions for additional progress remain largely in place. The headline PCE deflator should reach the Fed's 2% target in the near future. However, core inflation is likely to remain slightly above 2% until the second half of 2026.
- The process of reducing the federal funds target range kicked off at the September FOMC meeting with the delivery of a 50 basis point cut. We maintain our view that the FOMC will deal two more rate cuts this year, with 25 basis point reductions at both the November and December meetings. Beyond then, an additional 125 basis points of easing will be necessary to push the fed funds target rate closer to neutral territory. However, a less urgent descent now seems likely, and we believe reductions will be spread across next year as a whole.

Growth Sturdy as Downside Risks Fade

Economic growth in the United States continues to run at a sturdy pace. After expanding solidly during the first half of the year, real GDP is shaping up to rise at a 3.2% quarterly annualized pace in Q3. The effects of higher interest rates are still readily apparent, with nonresidential structures and residential investment setting up to remain as drags on headline growth. Elsewhere, however, most other major segments continue to perform relatively well. A strong rate of consumer spending continues to be the driving force behind overall growth, while business investment in equipment and intellectual property products looks to have strengthened in recent months. Looking ahead, some near-term moderation in real GDP growth appears in store as the lagged effects of tight monetary policy further feed through to households and businesses. That noted, several positive developments since our last forecast update have encouraged us to be slightly more optimistic about the outlook for growth, and we now see real GDP growing at a slightly stronger rate than previously expected over the next several quarters (Figure 1).

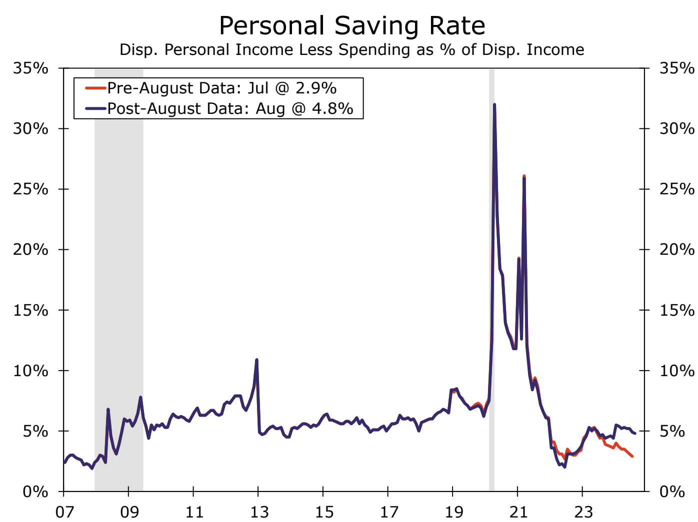
The more constructive view is partly derived from new data showing that households have been in a stronger financial position than first thought. Recent upward revisions to the personal income and spending data showed both income growth and spending growth were stronger over the past year, with the former up even more than the latter. The upgrade means that the saving rate has been averaging around 5.0% over the past 12 months, higher than the 3.6% originally reported (Figure 2). Overall, the revisions better explain the remarkable staying power of the consumer recently. We currently anticipate real personal consumption expenditures to expand 3.2% in Q3, which, if realized, would mark the strongest quarterly pace of the year. A moderation should still soon begin to set in; however, household finances standing on more secure footing have led us to boost our near-term forecast for consumer spending.

A firmer labor market outlook is another factor likely to fortify spending. Nonfarm payrolls comfortably beat expectations and rose by 254K during September, and the pace of hiring was revised higher in the previous two months. What's more, the unemployment rate fell back to 4.1%. Although still up from 3.7% at the start of the year, the jobless rate has been in the 4.1%-4.3% range since June, which is low from a historical perspective and roughly in line with estimates of the natural rate of unemployment. We caution that the totality of the data received recently still points to a labor market that no longer has the wind at its back. Thus, we still expect weaker demand for workers to result in more moderate employment growth and a slightly higher unemployment rate in coming months. Still, September's strong employment report helps assuage concerns that a sharp deterioration in the labor market is imminent and suggests that conditions may hold up a bit better further down the line than our previous forecast had assumed (Figure 3).

Figure 1

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

Figure 2

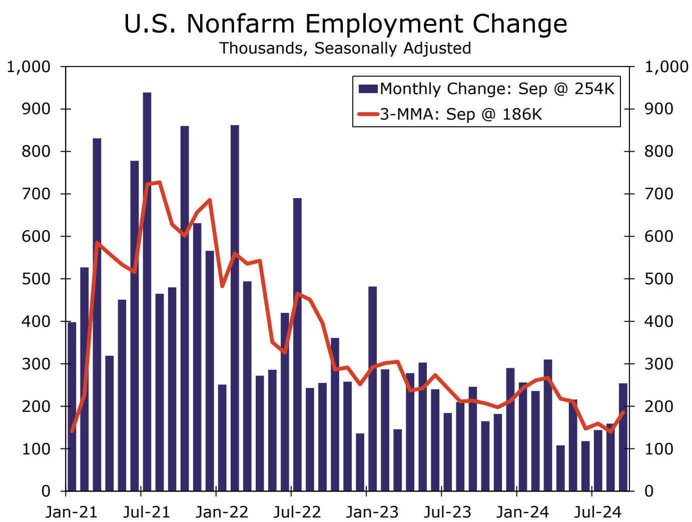


Source: U.S. Department of Commerce and Wells Fargo Economics

Improved labor market prospects arrive amid additional signs that the cooling trend in inflation remains intact. While the September CPI was slightly hotter than expected, core CPI inflation has risen at a 3.1% annualized pace over the past three months, slightly below the 3.3% year-ago pace. Overall, the ride back to the FOMC's 2% target is likely to remain slow given less deflationary impulse from goods, food and energy prices moving forward. Still, the conditions for additional progress largely remain in place. Less intense demand and a softer labor market should keep a lid on price pressures, especially in the service sector. Further easing in shelter costs also remains highly probable given softer housing market conditions. All told, September's CPI report is consistent with our view that core inflation will continue to trend lower, although further progress is likely to be gradual. Since the last forecast update, we have not made any material changes to our inflation projections. The headline PCE deflator should reach the Fed's target in the near future. However, core inflation is likely to remain slightly above 2% until the second half of 2026.

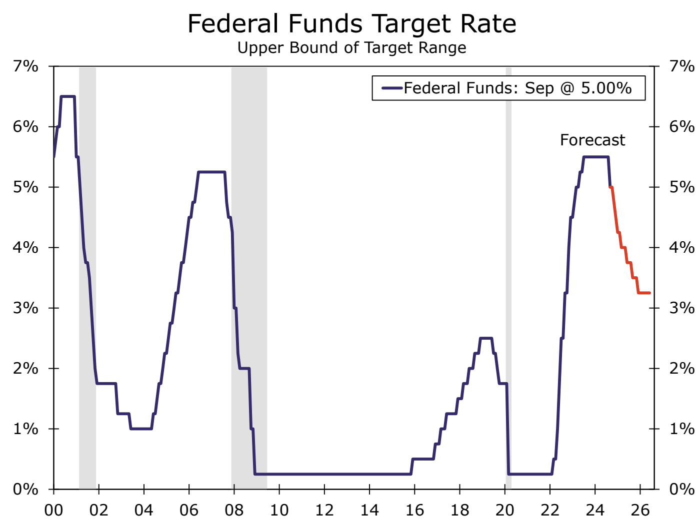
Another positive development is that the Federal Reserve has started to ease monetary policy. The process of reducing the federal funds target range kicked off at the September FOMC meeting with the delivery of a 50 basis point cut. Importantly, the Fed still appears poised to bring rates lower. The first cut arrived with the latest FOMC Summary of Economic Projections, which revealed that most members believed several more reductions would be appropriate this year. More recently, several Fed officials have communicated their desire to further reduce rates. Consequently, we maintain our view that the FOMC will deal two more rate cuts in the remainder of 2024, with 25 basis point reductions at both the November and December meetings. Beyond then, an additional 125 basis points of easing will be necessary to push the fed funds target rate closer to neutral territory (Figure 4). Given recent signs of labor market stability, however, a less urgent descent now seems likely, with cuts not as front-loaded and spread across next year as a whole. Less restrictive monetary policy should be supportive of economic activity, especially in the sectors of the economy—such as real estate and manufacturing—the hardest hit by increased borrowing costs. Lower rates should also eventually promote stronger consumer spending, unshackle business investment and energize overall real GDP growth.

Figure 3



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

Figure 4



Source: Federal Reserve Board and Wells Fargo Economics

U.S. Forecast Table

Wells Fargo U.S. Economic Forecast

	Actual								Forecast								Actual	Forecast		
	2023				2024				2025				2026				2023	2024	2025	2026
	1Q	2Q	3Q	4Q	1Q	2Q	3Q	4Q	1Q	2Q	3Q	4Q	1Q	2Q	3Q	4Q				
Real Gross Domestic Product (a)	2.8	2.5	4.4	3.2	1.6	3.0	3.2	1.7	1.5	2.2	2.6	2.4	2.7	2.6	2.5	2.4	2.9	2.8	2.2	2.5
Personal Consumption	5.0	1.0	2.5	3.5	1.9	2.8	3.2	2.0	2.0	2.3	2.3	1.9	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.3	2.2
Business Fixed Investment	5.3	9.9	1.1	3.8	4.5	3.9	5.7	1.7	2.4	4.2	7.1	7.0	6.3	6.3	6.3	6.2	6.0	4.1	4.0	6.4
Equipment	0.9	12.5	-1.1	0.7	0.3	9.8	11.2	3.8	3.5	6.0	9.3	7.2	6.2	6.6	6.7	7.0	3.5	4.2	6.3	6.9
Intellectual Property Products	4.5	3.9	2.8	5.2	7.5	0.7	5.0	2.5	4.0	5.6	7.4	8.6	7.5	7.4	7.4	7.5	5.8	4.3	4.6	7.5
Structures	14.9	16.4	1.7	6.5	6.3	0.2	-3.2	-4.0	-3.4	-2.3	1.8	2.7	3.8	3.1	2.9	1.5	10.8	3.3	-2.1	2.6
Residential Investment	-4.3	4.5	7.7	2.5	13.7	-2.8	-7.1	0.8	2.1	2.9	3.6	4.9	3.8	3.4	3.1	2.8	-8.3	3.5	0.9	3.7
Government Purchases	5.1	2.9	5.7	3.6	1.8	3.1	2.1	1.7	1.5	1.2	1.2	1.0	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.8	3.9	2.9	1.6	1.0
Net Exports	-926.0	-929.6	-938.9	-936.7	-977.0	-1035.7	-1033.9	-1042.4	-1056.7	-1079.4	-1105.5	-1124.6	-1135.9	-1151.2	-1168.8	-1193.1	-932.8	-1022.3	-1091.6	-1162.2
Pct. Point Contribution to GDP	0.3	-0.1	-0.1	0.1	-0.6	-0.9	0.0	-0.1	-0.2	-0.4	-0.4	-0.3	-0.2	-0.3	-0.3	-0.4	0.5	-0.4	-0.3	-0.3
Inventory Change	20.6	-0.2	67.2	44.6	17.7	71.7	72.0	69.0	52.0	60.0	62.0	64.0	66.0	69.0	70.8	68.8	33.1	57.6	59.5	68.7
Pct. Point Contribution to GDP	-2.2	-0.1	1.3	-0.5	-0.5	1.1	0.0	-0.1	-0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.4	0.1	0.0	0.0
Nominal GDP (a)	6.6	4.3	7.7	4.8	4.7	5.6	4.5	3.5	4.1	4.6	4.7	4.5	4.9	4.7	4.5	4.4	6.6	5.1	4.4	4.6
Real Final Sales	5.1	2.6	3.0	3.7	2.1	1.9	3.2	1.8	1.8	2.1	2.5	2.4	2.7	2.6	2.5	2.4	3.3	2.7	2.3	2.5
Retail Sales (b)	5.1	1.9	3.4	4.0	2.0	2.4	2.1	1.5	2.0	2.1	1.7	2.5	3.1	3.3	3.5	3.5	3.6	2.0	2.1	3.4
Inflation Indicators (b)																				
PCE Deflator	5.0	3.9	3.4	2.8	2.7	2.6	2.2	2.3	2.0	2.0	2.2	2.3	2.2	2.1	2.0	2.0	3.8	2.4	2.1	2.1
"Core" PCE Deflator	4.9	4.6	3.9	3.2	3.0	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.0	4.1	2.7	2.2	2.1
Consumer Price Index	5.7	4.0	3.6	3.2	3.2	3.2	2.6	2.6	2.4	2.3	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.4	2.3	2.3	4.1	2.9	2.5	2.4
"Core" Consumer Price Index	5.5	5.2	4.4	4.0	3.8	3.4	3.2	3.2	2.8	2.6	2.7	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.4	4.8	3.4	2.7	2.5
Producer Price Index (Final Demand)	4.4	1.3	1.6	1.0	1.5	2.5	1.8	2.2	2.1	1.8	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
Employment Cost Index	4.8	4.5	4.3	4.2	4.2	4.1	4.0	3.9	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.5	4.5	4.0	3.6	3.5
Real Disposable Income (a)	10.9	3.4	1.4	3.2	5.6	2.4	1.6	1.8	2.4	2.0	2.3	2.7	3.0	2.5	2.6	2.6	5.1	3.1	2.1	2.6
Nominal Personal Income (a)	6.1	5.5	4.2	4.8	9.3	5.3	3.3	3.7	5.0	4.4	4.5	4.8	5.2	4.5	4.6	4.6	5.9	5.7	4.4	4.8
Industrial Production (a)	0.0	0.3	1.2	-1.8	-1.8	2.9	-0.2	2.3	0.3	1.2	3.6	5.1	3.7	2.5	2.2	1.8	0.2	0.0	1.6	3.3
Capacity Utilization	79.6	79.1	78.9	78.3	77.7	78.1	77.8	78.2	78.1	78.1	78.6	79.3	79.8	80.0	80.2	80.3	79.0	78.0	78.5	80.1
Corporate Profits Before Taxes (b)	8.7	3.8	4.8	10.5	8.2	10.8	4.3	3.0	3.0	3.5	4.0	3.0	5.0	4.7	4.5	4.2	6.9	6.5	3.4	4.6
Corporate Profits After Taxes	9.0	3.9	3.8	10.4	8.6	10.8	3.5	2.1	3.3	3.9	3.8	2.9	5.1	4.7	4.5	4.2	6.7	6.1	3.5	4.6
Federal Budget Balance (c)	-680	-292	-302	-510	-555	-209	-577	-522	-728	-241	-409	-561	-776	-271	-442	-599	-1695	-1850	-1900	-2050
Trade Weighted Dollar Index (d)	104.4	102.9	116.2	113.7	114.9	116.4	112.4	112.8	113.5	114.0	116.0	117.8	119.5	121.0	122.5	123.5	115.4	114.1	115.3	121.6
Nonfarm Payroll Change (e)	305	274	213	212	267	147	186	128	127	125	133	142	145	145	140	140	251	182	132	143
Unemployment Rate	3.5	3.6	3.7	3.7	3.8	4.0	4.2	4.3	4.2	4.2	4.1	4.1	4.0	4.0	3.9	3.9	3.6	4.1	4.1	3.9
Housing Starts (f)	1.37	1.46	1.38	1.48	1.41	1.34	1.32	1.37	1.41	1.41	1.42	1.43	1.45	1.47	1.49	1.50	1.42	1.36	1.42	1.48
Light Vehicle Sales (g)	15.1	15.7	15.6	15.6	15.5	15.7	15.6	15.6	15.9	16.3	16.7	16.9	17.0	17.1	17.2	17.4	15.5	15.6	16.5	17.1
Crude Oil - Brent - Front Contract (h)	81.9	77.6	85.3	82.3	81.2	84.4	78.0	75.7	74.3	77.0	78.0	76.3	76.0	77.7	77.7	76.0	81.8	79.8	76.4	76.8
Quarter-End Interest Rates (i)																				
Federal Funds Target Rate (j)	5.00	5.25	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.00	4.50	4.00	3.75	3.50	3.25	3.25	3.25	3.25	3.25	5.23	5.13	3.63	3.25
Secured Overnight Financing Rate	4.87	5.09	5.31	5.38	5.34	5.33	4.96	4.40	3.90	3.65	3.40	3.15	3.15	3.15	3.15	3.15	5.01	5.01	3.53	3.15
Prime Rate	8.00	8.25	8.50	8.50	8.50	8.50	8.00	7.50	7.00	6.75	6.50	6.25	6.25	6.25	6.25	6.25	8.23	8.13	6.63	6.25
Conventional Mortgage Rate	6.54	6.71	7.20	6.82	6.82	6.92	6.18	6.30	6.05	5.90	5.80	5.70	5.65	5.60	5.65	5.70	6.80	6.55	5.86	5.65
3 Month Bill	4.85	5.43	5.55	5.40	5.46	5.48	4.73	4.20	3.85	3.60	3.30	3.15	3.15	3.15	3.15	3.15	5.28	4.97	3.48	3.15
6 Month Bill	4.94	5.47	5.53	5.26	5.38	5.33	4.38	4.00	3.70	3.45	3.25	3.15	3.15	3.15	3.15	3.20	5.28	4.77	3.39	3.16
1 Year Bill	4.64	5.40	5.46	4.79	5.03	5.09	3.98	3.85	3.50	3.30	3.20	3.15	3.15	3.15	3.20	3.30	5.08	4.49	3.29	3.20
2 Year Note	4.06	4.87	5.03	4.23	4.59	4.71	3.66	3.80	3.55	3.40	3.30	3.25	3.25	3.25	3.30	3.40	4.58	4.19	3.38	3.30
5 Year Note	3.60	4.13	4.60	3.84	4.21	4.33	3.58	3.70	3.50	3.40	3.35	3.30	3.30	3.30	3.35	3.40	4.06	3.96	3.39	3.34
10 Year Note	3.48	3.81	4.59	3.88	4.20	4.36	3.81	3.80	3.65	3.60	3.55	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.55	3.60	3.96	4.04	3.58	3.54
30 Year Bond	3.67	3.85	4.73	4.03	4.34	4.51	4.14	4.15	4.10	4.05	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.09	4.29	4.04	4.00

Forecast as of: October 11, 2024

Notes: (a) Compound Annual Growth Rate Quarter-over-Quarter
(b) Year-over-Year Percentage Change
(c) Quarterly Sum - Billions USD; Annual Data Represents Fiscal Year
(d) Federal Reserve Advanced Foreign Economies Index, 2006=100 - Quarter End
(e) Average Monthly Change
(f) Quarterly Data - Average Monthly SAAR; Annual Data - Actual Total Houses Started
(g) Quarterly Data - Average Monthly SAAR; Annual Data - Actual Total Vehicles Sold
(h) Quarterly Average of Daily Close
(i) Quarterly Data - Period End; Annual Data - Annual Averages
(j) Upper Bound of the Federal Funds Target Range

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, U.S. Department of Labor, IHS Markit, Federal Reserve Board and Wells Fargo Economics

Forecast Delta Table

Changes to the Wells Fargo U.S. Economic Forecast

	Actual								Forecast								Actual	Forecast		
	2023				2024				2025				2026				2023	2024	2025	2026
	1Q	2Q	3Q	4Q	1Q	2Q	3Q	4Q	1Q	2Q	3Q	4Q	1Q	2Q	3Q	4Q				
Real Gross Domestic Product (a)	0.55	0.39	-0.51	-0.20	0.22	0.04	0.60	0.77	0.38	0.36	-0.21	-0.48	0.13	-0.04	-0.09	-0.11	0.34	0.11	0.33	-0.09
Personal Consumption	1.17	0.19	-0.56	0.21	0.47	-0.08	-0.31	0.82	0.73	0.47	-0.08	-0.61	0.07	0.03	0.02	0.00	0.31	0.10	0.33	-0.07
Business Fixed Investment	-0.39	2.40	-0.35	0.08	0.06	-0.68	1.42	1.29	0.02	0.01	0.00	-0.02	-0.01	-0.01	-0.02	-0.02	1.53	0.26	0.39	-0.01
Equipment	5.00	4.73	3.34	1.83	-1.30	-1.00	2.38	3.38	0.00	0.03	0.01	-0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.73	1.07	0.88	0.00
Intellectual Property Products	0.70	1.26	0.99	0.89	-0.22	-1.85	1.00	-0.04	-0.01	0.00	-0.02	-0.03	-0.01	-0.02	-0.04	-0.04	1.28	0.08	-0.01	-0.02
Structures	-15.46	0.24	-9.41	-4.37	2.89	1.71	0.60	0.10	0.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-2.40	-0.74	0.23	0.00
Residential Investment	1.00	6.67	1.04	-0.27	-2.30	-0.71	-0.70	2.90	-0.70	-1.00	-1.00	-0.30	-0.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.33	-0.07	-0.08	-0.27
Government Purchases	0.27	-0.41	-0.09	-0.98	-0.02	0.38	0.16	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-0.20	-0.13	0.05	0.00
Net Exports	9.04	-1.43	-8.25	-18.17	-16.72	-25.49	9.77	3.05	-1.14	2.12	-6.03	-10.01	-6.06	-10.32	-17.89	-25.69	-4.70	-7.35	-3.76	-14.99
Pct. Point Contribution to GDP	-0.25	-0.15	-0.13	-0.16	0.04	-0.13	0.61	-0.11	-0.07	0.06	-0.13	-0.06	0.07	-0.07	-0.12	-0.12	-0.07	-0.01	0.02	-0.04
Inventory Change	-6.58	-15.14	-10.52	-10.31	-10.89	2.71	0.82	2.76	0.59	0.68	0.71	0.73	0.75	0.79	0.81	0.78	-10.64	-1.15	0.68	0.78
Pct. Point Contribution to GDP	0.06	-0.06	0.07	0.00	-0.07	0.27	-0.03	0.03	-0.03	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.04	0.01	0.00
Nominal GDP	0.31	0.56	-0.64	-0.33	0.16	0.07	0.54	0.81	0.49	0.41	-0.20	-0.50	0.18	0.00	-0.09	-0.09	0.31	0.07	0.37	-0.06
Real Final Sales	0.57	0.50	-0.54	-0.19	0.30	-0.25	0.63	0.74	0.41	0.37	-0.21	-0.48	0.13	-0.04	-0.09	-0.11	0.41	0.05	0.29	-0.09
Retail Sales (b)	0.00	0.00	-0.01	0.00	0.00	-0.02	0.15	0.16	0.16	0.18	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.07	0.09	0.00
Inflation Indicators (b)																				
PCE Deflator	0.02	0.03	0.05	0.04	0.10	0.00	-0.03	0.01	0.03	0.03	0.04	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.04	0.02	0.04	0.02
"Core" PCE Deflator	0.02	0.04	0.07	0.06	0.12	0.08	-0.02	-0.03	-0.02	-0.03	-0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.02	0.03	0.05	0.04	-0.02	0.02
Consumer Price Index	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.12	0.18	0.22	0.22	0.11	0.08	0.05	0.04	0.05	0.00	0.04	0.18	0.05
"Core" Consumer Price Index	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.09	0.14	0.15	0.15	0.08	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.06	0.00	0.03	0.13	0.05
Producer Price Index (Final Demand)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-0.07	-0.09	-0.09	-0.08	-0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-0.04	-0.05	0.00
Employment Cost Index	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Real Disposable Income (a)	0.09	0.09	0.83	2.30	4.25	1.33	-0.01	-0.07	-0.11	-0.05	-0.01	0.01	-0.12	-0.04	-0.01	-0.02	0.94	1.83	0.03	-0.04
Nominal Personal Income (a)	-0.75	1.44	0.39	1.93	2.32	1.28	-0.01	0.04	-0.01	-0.01	0.01	0.00	-0.07	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.82	1.31	0.08	-0.02
Industrial Production (a)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02	-0.53	0.24	1.63	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.04	0.31	0.00
Capacity Utilization	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-0.09	-0.10	0.18	0.18	0.18	0.19	0.19	0.19	0.19	0.19	0.19	0.00	0.00	0.19	0.19
Corporate Profits Before Taxes (b)	4.16	6.48	5.37	5.38	1.82	2.88	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.39	1.13	0.00	0.00
Corporate Profits After Taxes	5.36	8.02	5.83	6.57	3.24	4.18	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	6.49	1.78	0.00	0.00
Federal Budget Balance (c)	0.00	0.00	0.27	0.00	0.00	-5.00	5.00	11.69	12.03	14.44	11.84	11.66	11.94	14.54	11.86	-0.42	0.27	0.00	50.00	50.00
Trade Weighted Dollar Index (d)	-11.71	-11.86	-0.89	-0.87	-0.88	-0.89	-3.81	-3.25	-0.75	0.75	2.00	2.25	2.50	2.50	3.00	3.00	0.00	-2.21	1.06	2.75
Nonfarm Payroll Change (e)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	72.00	23.33	15.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	23.83	3.75	0.00
Unemployment Rate	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-0.06	-0.19	-0.19	-0.13	-0.15	-0.16	-0.18	-0.11	-0.10	-0.08	0.00	-0.06	-0.16	-0.12
Housing Starts (f)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-0.02	-0.03	-0.01	-0.01	-0.01	-0.01	-0.01	-0.01	-0.01	-0.01	0.00	-0.01	-0.01	-0.01
Light Vehicle Sales (g)	0.11	-0.02	-0.05	-0.13	0.15	0.00	0.07	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-0.02	0.06	0.00	0.00
Crude Oil - Brent - Front Contract (h)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-2.79	3.00	-0.33	-1.67	-2.00	-2.00	-2.00	-2.00	-2.00	-2.00	0.00	0.05	-1.50	-2.00
Quarter-End Interest Rates (i)																				
Federal Funds Target Rate	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-0.25	0.25	0.25	0.50	0.25	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.25	0.00
Secured Overnight Financing Rate	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-0.14	0.25	0.25	0.50	0.25	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.25	0.00
Prime Rate	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-0.25	0.25	0.25	0.50	0.25	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.25	0.00
Conventional Mortgage Rate	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-0.12	0.15	0.10	0.10	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.00	0.01	0.13	0.08
3 Month Bill	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-0.12	0.25	0.45	0.45	0.15	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.26	0.00
6 Month Bill	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-0.12	0.30	0.40	0.30	0.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.04	0.20	0.00
1 Year Bill	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.35	0.25	0.15	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.05	0.00	0.10	0.11	0.01
2 Year Note	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.06	0.40	0.30	0.20	0.10	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.10	0.00	0.12	0.16	0.06
5 Year Note	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.25	0.15	0.10	0.10	0.05	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.07	0.10	0.01
10 Year Note	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.11	0.20	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.10	0.10	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.00	0.08	0.14	0.06
30 Year Bond	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.14	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.20	0.15	0.10	0.00	0.10	0.25	0.18

Forecast as of: October 11, 2024

Notes: (a) Compound Annual Growth Rate Quarter-over-Quarter
(b) Year-over-Year Percentage Change
(c) Quarterly Sum - Billions USD; Annual Data Represents Fiscal Year
(d) Federal Reserve Advanced Foreign Economies Index, 2006=100 - Quarter End
(e) Average Monthly Change
(f) Quarterly Data - Average Monthly SAAR; Annual Data - Actual Total Houses Started
(g) Quarterly Data - Average Monthly SAAR; Annual Data - Actual Total Vehicles Sold
(h) Quarterly Average of Daily Close
(i) Quarterly Data - Period End; Annual Data - Annual Averages
(j) Upper Bound of the Federal Funds Target Range

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, U.S. Department of Labor, IHS Markit, Federal Reserve Board and Wells Fargo Economics

Personal Consumption Expenditures

- Consumers are on firmer footing than previously thought as annual revisions lifted income more than spending.
- Our Q3 real personal consumption expenditures (PCE) forecast is down a bit due to weaker August retail sales data, but we have lifted the forecast for Q4 and the early part of next year.

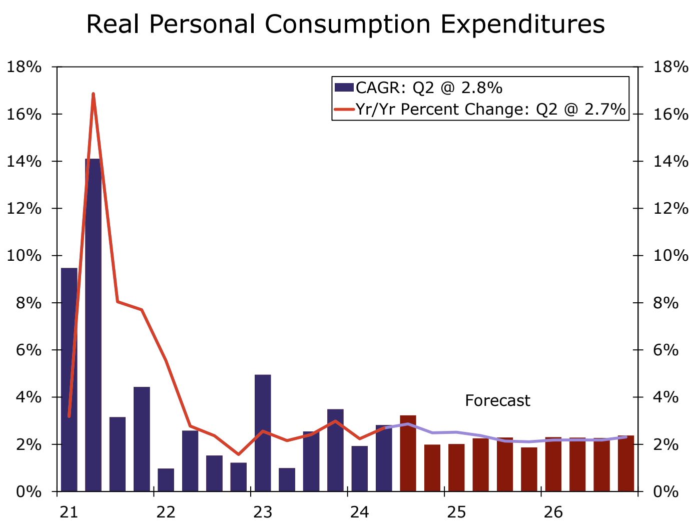
Annual revisions accompanying the third estimate of Q2 GDP growth leave the consumer on firmer footing. In short, the revisions lifted income more than spending, which suggests households have not been spending at the expense of saving in the same way as previously indicated with a 2.9% estimated saving rate. Households have actually been saving about 5.2% of disposable income each month on average this year after spending on traditional goods and services and making interest payments, which is not terribly off the 6.1% personal saving rate averaged in the prior cycle from 2010 to 2019.

Stronger income growth looks more supportive of spending capacity, which has caused us to lift our near-term consumption forecast. The Q3 growth rate came down a bit due to base effects and softer retail sales data (now estimated at a 3.2% annualized rate, down from 3.5% previously), but we have lifted the next few quarters to reflect the better state of household finances. Our forecast assumes a gradual ascent in the saving rate. While a moderating labor market is still a risk to the spending outlook, solid demand conditions help abate concerns that the labor market is rapidly deteriorating. As long as layoffs are not widespread, we expect households to keep spending.

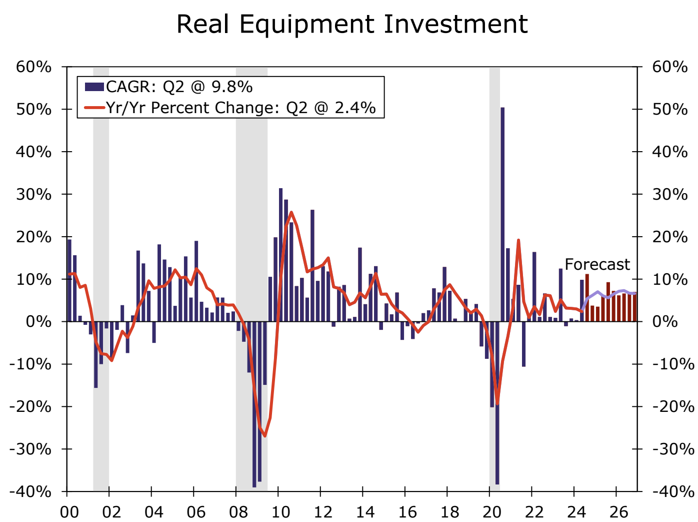
Investment: Equipment, Intellectual Property Products and Inventories

- Monthly data have been supportive of a decent outturn for Q3 capex spending, though the fog of uncertainty remains thick leaving a sustained recovery still unreached.

We anticipate a solid outturn for Q3 capex and have again revised our forecast higher this month. Make no mistake, underlying demand conditions remain weak and activity remains held back by uncertainty over the looming U.S. presidential election and timing/degree of Fed easing. But a jump in aircraft orders specifically looks set to boost Q3 equipment spending. Nondefense capital goods shipments pulled back 1.8% in August, but that was less than we expected and comes after a 4.8% gain the month earlier, which built on top of a 6.2% rise. Momentum is supportive of solid investment even considering potential for further payback in September. We now look for real equipment investment to rise at an 11.2% annualized clip in Q3. We have lifted intellectual property products investment up as well given more recent solid hiring figures generally and a continued prioritization of software over hardware for many businesses. Our outlook beyond the current quarter has not materially changed; we continue to expect a tempered recovery once the uncertainty settles headed into early next year.



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



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

Investment: Residential

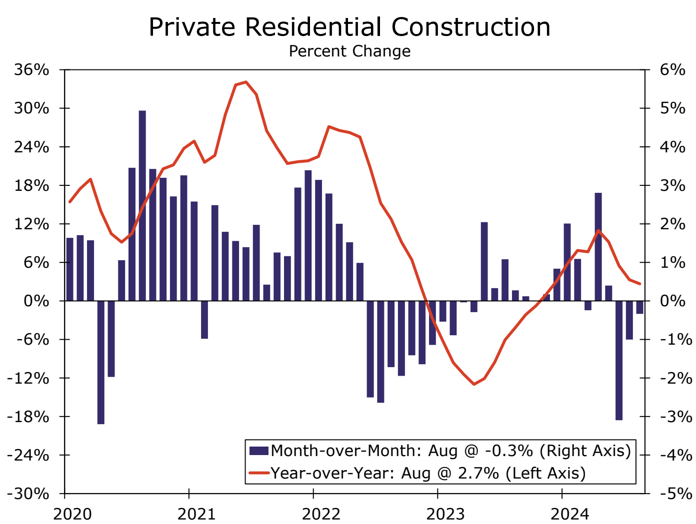
- We have not materially changed our forecast for residential investment. A pullback in private residential construction spending sets up Q3 to be a bit weaker than previously anticipated, while our new expectations regarding the timeline of Fed cuts warrant a slightly softer pace of growth through 2025.

Federal Reserve rate cuts brighten the outlook for residential investment, with lower financing costs likely to be supportive of both single-family and multifamily development in the coming years. Although we expect residential expenditures to become a positive force on GDP by year-end, additional near-term weakness appears unavoidable. Private single-family construction outlays have dipped for three consecutive months as of August following a five-month downdraft in single-family permits. Multifamily outlays also continue to trend lower. Although apartment demand has firmed quite substantially, builders are still pulling back on new construction starts in an attempt to rightsize the supply-demand imbalance in the multifamily market. Home improvement outlays have picked up; however, broker's fees are likely to remain muted amid a sluggish pace of home sales. Looking past this quarter, mortgage rates should trend lower as the Fed continues its easing cycle, which would help to boost buyer demand and residential construction.

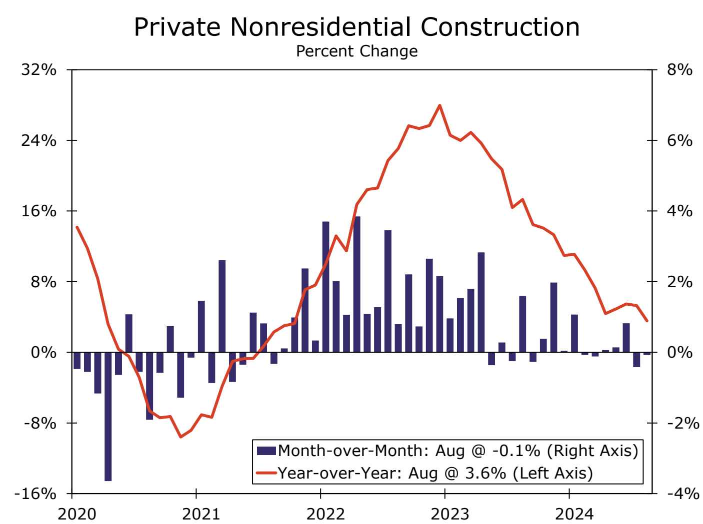
Investment: Nonresidential Structures

- We have not substantially changed our forecast for structures investment. General weakness in nonresidential construction spending amid the high interest rate environment means structures investment will drag on overall real GDP growth in the near term.

High interest rates continue to hinder nonresidential investment. Private nonresidential construction spending has softened significantly and fell for the second straight month in August. Some green shoots remain, notably in manufacturing and data center construction. However, the headwinds suppressing commercial development appear to be the stronger force at present. One of the more notable contributors to August's dip in construction spending was a decline in commercial development, which has seen outlays recede 14.8% over the past year. Although the Fed has started easing, commercial real estate development is set to remain weak for some time. Measured in square feet, construction starts for industrial, retail and office properties are altogether down nearly 49% over the year as of Q2. The Architectural Billings Index, a leading indicator of nonresidential construction, has also signaled contraction for 13 straight months as of August. Oil and gas drilling is unlikely to counteract these headwinds. The average number of active rotary rigs so far in Q3 was lower than the average count in Q2. As the Fed finds a more neutral position by year-end 2025, we expect lower financing costs will give way to more project starts and, eventually, a stronger pace of nonresidential construction.



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



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

Labor Market

- September's solid pace of payroll growth and decline in the unemployment rate suggest that the labor market is on somewhat firmer footing. That said, there remain broad signs of labor market conditions continuing to cool beyond the most recent payroll and unemployment prints.
- We continue to look for payroll growth to slow over the coming months as demand for new workers is still weakening, but for hiring to average 128K per month in Q4 compared to 105K in our prior forecast. The upward trend in the unemployment rate since the start of the year is likely to resume, but peak in Q4 at a lower rate (4.3% versus 4.5% in our prior forecast).

An impressive September employment report went a long way in allaying concerns that labor market conditions are deteriorating in a non-linear way. The 254K gain in nonfarm payrolls handily beat expectations, upward revisions to the two prior months boosted the three-month average to 186K from 116K previously, and the unemployment rate fell to a four month-low of 4.1%. We have upgraded our near-term outlook for hiring and the unemployment rate as a result, but do not believe September marked an end to the cooling trend that has been underway for more than a year now. Demand for workers has continued to trend lower, as indicated by job openings/postings, PMI readings on employment, temporary help workers and the share of consumers viewing jobs as hard-to-get versus plentiful. While layoffs remain low, we expect softer demand for new workers to slow the pace of net hiring over the next couple of quarters to around 125K and lead the unemployment rate to inch back up to 4.3%.

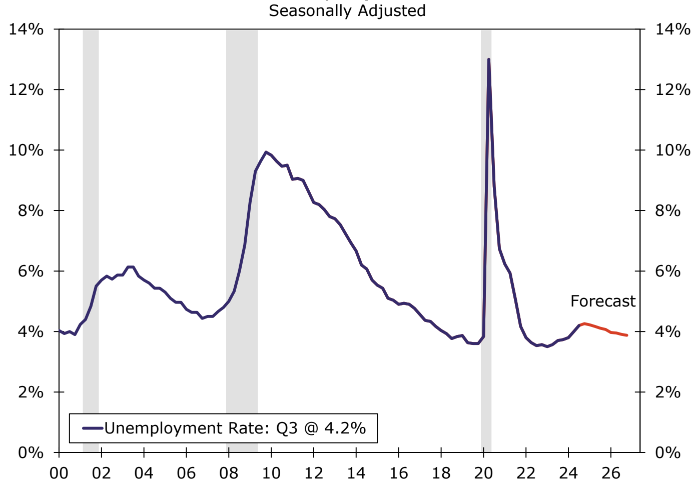
Inflation

- We have not made any material changes to our inflation outlook since last month. Annual headline PCE inflation in September should touch 2.0%, hitting the Fed's target for the first time in over $3^1/_2$ years. However, core inflation is likely to remain slightly above 2% until H2-2026.

Consumer price growth slowed to 2.4% on a year-ago basis in September, the slowest annual pace of inflation since February 2021. Excluding the volatile energy and food prices, the unwinding of pandemic-era price distortions has proven to be more "up like a rocket and down like a feather." The benefits of smoother supply chains and cooler demand still have yet to run their course. After a temporary pickup in core goods prices in September, goods deflation should resume in the final months of this year. At 4.8% year-over-year in September, services categories remain the laggard in terms of core inflation settling back down, but service providers should continue to benefit from more stable prices for goods inputs moving forward. Meantime, the ongoing softening in the jobs market and pickup in productivity growth are reducing inflationary forces from labor inputs—dynamics that will help limit goods and services inflation alike. Milder shelter inflation seems only to be a matter of time. All told, upward pressure on prices is dissipating, but a return to the Fed's target will require patience; we look for core PCE inflation to hit 2% in the fall of 2026.

U.S. Unemployment Rate

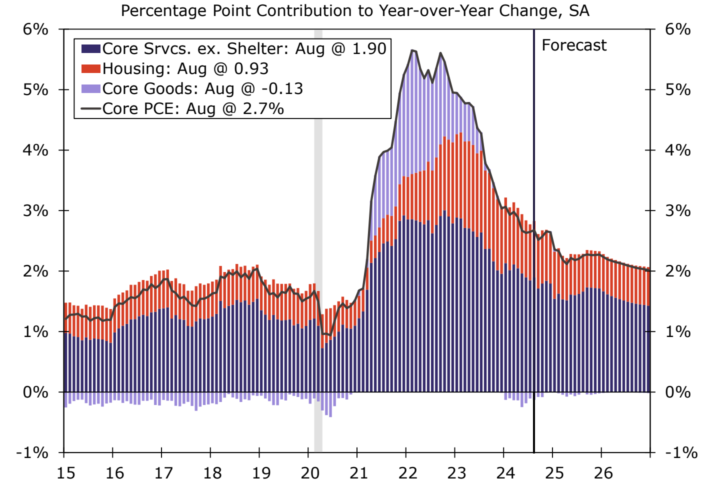
Seasonally Adjusted



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

Core PCE Deflator

Percentage Point Contribution to Year-over-Year Change, SA



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

Fiscal Policy

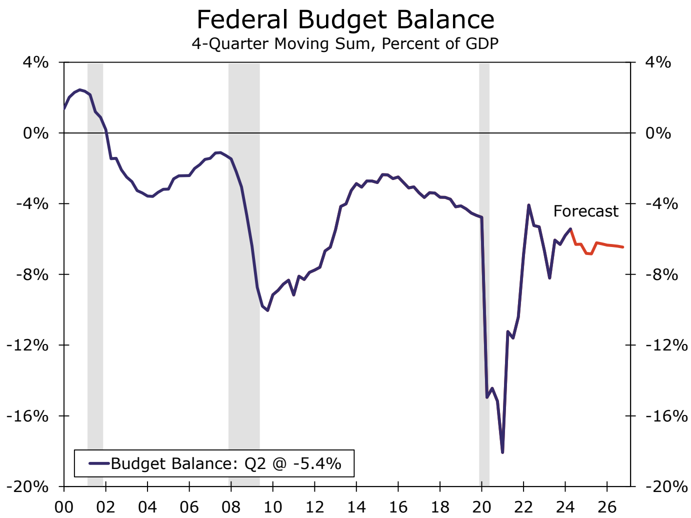
- We have revised our forecasts for the FY 2025 and FY 2026 federal budget deficits to $1.90 trillion and $2.05 trillion, down from $1.95 trillion and $2.10 trillion in our previous forecast.
- We have not made any material changes to our outlook for government output growth.

With the U.S. election less than one month away, we continue to wait for more clarity regarding the U.S. fiscal policy outlook. In late September, Congress passed a continuing resolution (CR) that funds the federal government through December 20. As a result, the lame duck session of Congress will need to either pass another CR or the 12 annual appropriation bills for FY 2025, which began on October 1, to avert a government shutdown. Looming in the background will be the debt ceiling, which is set to be reinstated on January 2. Absent Congressional action, we think the "X date," or the date on which the Treasury would be unable to meet all of its obligations on time, will fall sometime in the June/July window. We believe these areas will be the first orders of business for Congress after the election, followed by a debate about U.S. tax policy. For further reading on the U.S. fiscal policy outlook, see our recent report on the end of FY 2024 and our recent report on the outlook for tax policy post-election.

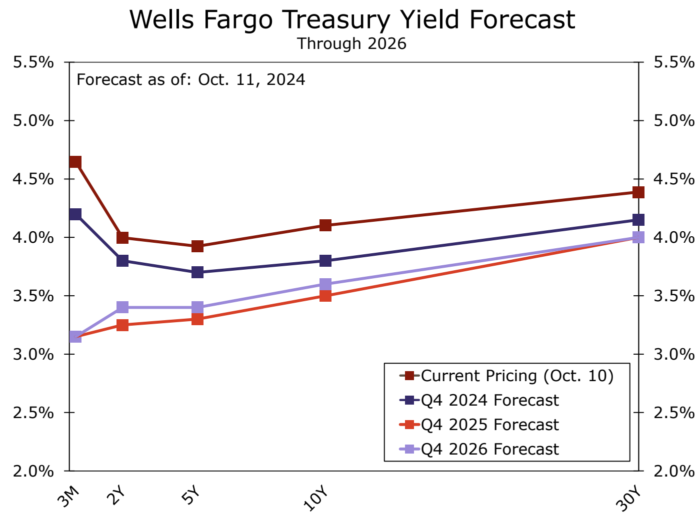
Monetary Policy & Interest Rates

- We expect the FOMC will cut the federal funds rate by 25 bps at both its November and December meetings.
- We project five 25 bps rate cuts in 2025, occurring at the January, March, June, September and December FOMC meetings. If realized, this would put the fed funds rate at a roughly neutral setting of 3.00%-3.25% by year-end.
- Our forecasts for the 10-year Treasury yield at year-end 2024 and 2025 are 3.80% and 3.50%, respectively.

Our sense is that the FOMC's decision to cut rates by 50 bps at its September meeting was aimed to front-load the initial policy easing. We think that the Committee prefers to downshift to a 25 bps pace going forward. For the time being, the urgency to cut rates has been diminished as data revisions have shown the consumer on firmer footing and a more stable labor market than previously thought. Even so, with the FOMC's median estimate for the longer-run neutral rate at 2.88%, the Committee has a long descent ahead to exit a restrictive monetary policy stance. The good news is that with momentum in the U.S. economy holding up, the Fed should have the luxury to move more cautiously as policymakers feel their way toward a neutral setting in 2025. We look for a 25 bps cut at both the January and March meetings followed by rate cuts at every other meeting (i.e., June, September and December 2025) such that by year-end 2025, the target range for the federal funds rate will have returned to 3.00%-3.25%, our current estimate of the neutral rate.



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



Source: Federal Reserve Board, Bloomberg Finance L.P. and Wells Fargo Economics

Net Exports

- Upward revisions to our outlook for the U.S. consumer have led us to boost import growth across the forecast horizon, as underlying domestic demand is set to be stronger than previously expected.

Trade flows have been volatile the past few months. After breaching the widest deficit since the summer of 2022 in July, the U.S. international trade balance sharply narrowed to -$70.4B in August. Real merchandise imports slipped 1.3% and real merchandise exports rose 3.8%. The outturn essentially reverses July's deficit widening and positions net exports to be a neutral, or even a modestly additive factor, on real GDP growth in Q3.

Looking ahead, the recent strength in exports is unlikely to persist. The risks to global demand are tilted to the downside—China's economy has yet to meaningfully stabilize and growth across the Eurozone is showing some signs of fragility. Meantime, domestic demand is likely to hold firm amid solid personal income growth and a strong dollar. Taken together, we look for trade to be a modest drag on real GDP growth throughout 2025.

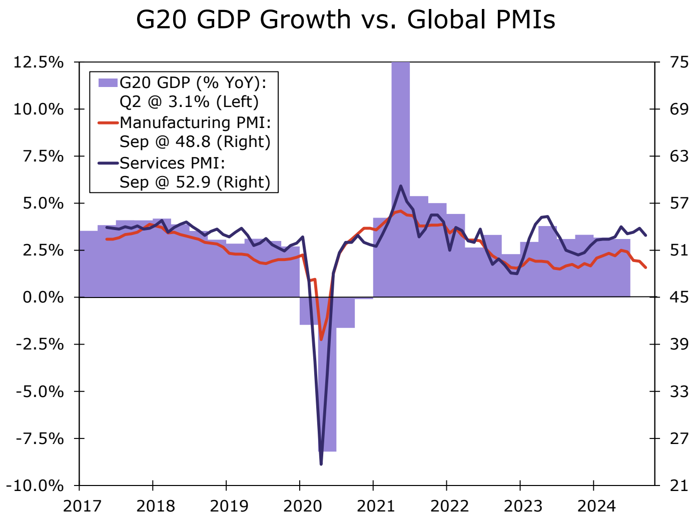
International Developments & The U.S. Dollar

- We have lowered our 2025 global GDP growth forecast slightly, to 2.7% from 2.8% previously. For next year, we see weaker GDP growth than previously in China (4.3%) and the Eurozone (1.1%), while we have upgraded our U.S. GDP growth forecast modestly.
- Given slower growth and some overall improvement in inflation trends, we now expect faster easing from several foreign central banks, including the European Central Bank, Swiss National Bank, Riksbank and Reserve Bank of New Zealand. The People's Bank of China has also implemented a forceful round of monetary easing over the past month.
- The contrast between slower rate cuts from the Fed and faster rate cuts from some foreign central banks has contributed to stronger outlook for the U.S. dollar. We expect a trend of U.S. dollar appreciation through much of 2025 and 2026.
- For further reading on the global economy, please see our most recent International Economic Outlook.

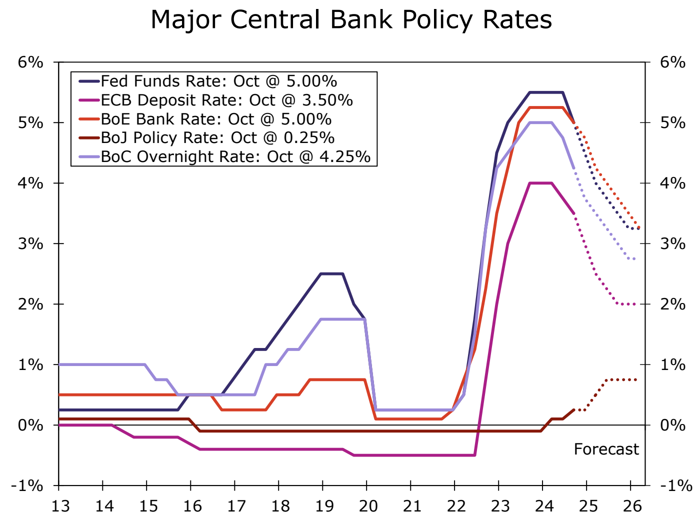
The pace of global economic expansion continues to slow, albeit at a gradual pace, prompting us to lower our 2025 global GDP growth forecast slightly this month, to 2.7%. That gradual slowdown is reflected in the latest PMI indices for September, which saw the global manufacturing PMI fall to 48.8 and the services PMI fall to 52.9. In China, a weak property sector and subdued consumer sector has seen us lower our growth forecast for this year to 4.6% and for next year to 4.3%. In the Eurozone, a worsening in sentiment surveys means we have downgraded our growth outlook, while viewing the risks around that softer growth forecast as still tilted to the downside.

The combination of weaker growth and some overall improvement in inflation trends has contributed to our outlook for faster monetary easing from several foreign central banks. We now expect the European Central Bank (ECB) to cut rates by 25 bps at every meeting through March, and every other meeting thereafter, with the ECB's policy rate expected to reach a low of 2.00% by late next year. We expect steady easing from Sweden's Riksbank and the Reserve Bank of New Zealand, including the likelihood of at least one 50 bps rate cut still to come from each of those central banks, while we see a final 25 bps rate cut from the Swiss National Bank in December. In the past month, the People's Bank of China lowered its Reserve Requirement Ratio by 0.50 percentage points and reduced several benchmark interest rates, and we forecast further reductions in the Reserve Requirement Ratio moving forward.

The contrast between more gradual easing from the Federal Reserve, via a slower pace of rate cuts, and several foreign central banks that are likely to lower interest rates at more regular intervals, contributes to a stronger outlook for the U.S. dollar. We now anticipate a trend of U.S. dollar appreciation through most of 2025 and 2026. We expect the pace of those greenback gains to accelerate through late 2025 and into 2026 as U.S. economic growth picks up and the pace of Federal Reserve monetary easing slows further, and eventually ends.



Source: Datastream and Wells Fargo Economics



Source: Bloomberg Finance L.P. and Wells Fargo Economics

Wells Fargo International Economic Forecast

	GDP				CPI			
	2023	2024	2025	2026	2023	2024	2025	2026
Global (PPP Weights)	3.2%	3.0%	2.7%	2.8%	6.8%	3.8%	3.8%	3.8%
Advanced Economies[1]	1.6%	1.8%	1.9%	2.2%	4.6%	2.7%	2.3%	2.3%
United States	2.9%	2.8%	2.2%	2.5%	4.1%	2.9%	2.5%	2.4%
Eurozone	0.4%	0.6%	1.1%	1.6%	5.4%	2.3%	2.0%	2.0%
United Kingdom	0.1%	1.0%	1.5%	1.6%	7.3%	2.6%	2.4%	2.1%
Japan	1.9%	-0.2%	1.3%	1.2%	3.3%	2.6%	2.1%	1.9%
Canada	1.2%	1.1%	1.8%	2.1%	3.9%	2.5%	2.1%	2.1%
Switzerland	0.8%	1.6%	1.6%	1.6%	2.1%	1.2%	1.2%	1.1%
Australia	2.0%	1.1%	2.1%	2.4%	5.6%	3.5%	2.9%	2.7%
New Zealand	0.6%	0.1%	1.8%	2.5%	5.7%	3.0%	2.1%	2.0%
Sweden	-0.2%	0.8%	1.7%	1.8%	5.9%	2.1%	1.9%	1.9%
Norway	0.5%	0.6%	1.5%	1.9%	5.5%	3.4%	2.6%	2.4%
Developing Economies[1]	4.3%	3.8%	3.3%	3.3%	8.3%	4.6%	4.9%	4.8%
China	5.2%	4.6%	4.3%	4.2%	0.2%	0.6%	1.6%	1.6%
India	8.2%	6.8%	6.1%	6.1%	5.4%	4.7%	4.5%	4.5%
Mexico	3.2%	1.2%	1.6%	1.7%	5.5%	4.8%	4.1%	3.9%
Brazil	2.9%	2.9%	2.3%	2.1%	4.6%	4.2%	3.7%	3.6%

Forecast as of: October 11, 2024

[1]Aggregated Using PPP Weights

Source: International Monetary Fund and Wells Fargo Economics

Wells Fargo International Interest Rate Forecast

(End of Quarter Rates)

Central Bank Key Policy Rate	2024		2025				2026
	Current	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1
United States	5.00%	4.50%	4.00%	3.75%	3.50%	3.25%	3.25%
Eurozone[1]	3.50%	3.00%	2.50%	2.25%	2.00%	2.00%	2.00%
United Kingdom	5.00%	4.75%	4.25%	4.00%	3.75%	3.50%	3.25%
Japan	0.25%	0.25%	0.50%	0.75%	0.75%	0.75%	0.75%
Canada	4.25%	3.75%	3.50%	3.25%	3.00%	2.75%	2.75%
Switzerland	1.00%	0.75%	0.75%	0.75%	0.75%	0.75%	0.75%
Australia	4.35%	4.35%	4.10%	3.85%	3.60%	3.35%	3.35%
New Zealand	4.75%	4.25%	4.00%	3.50%	3.25%	3.25%	3.25%
Sweden	3.25%	2.50%	2.00%	2.00%	2.00%	2.00%	2.00%
Norway	4.50%	4.25%	4.00%	3.75%	3.50%	3.25%	3.25%
China[3]	9.50%	9.00%	9.00%	8.50%	8.50%	8.00%	8.00%
India	6.50%	6.25%	6.00%	5.75%	5.75%	5.75%	5.75%
Mexico	10.50%	10.00%	9.50%	9.00%	8.50%	8.00%	8.00%
Brazil	10.75%	11.75%	11.75%	11.25%	10.75%	10.25%	9.75%
Chile	5.50%	5.00%	4.75%	4.50%	4.50%	4.50%	4.50%
Colombia	10.25%	9.25%	8.50%	8.00%	8.00%	8.00%	8.00%

2-Year Note	2024		2025				2026
	Current	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1
United States	3.99%	3.80%	3.55%	3.40%	3.30%	3.25%	3.25%
Eurozone[2]	2.24%	2.20%	2.15%	2.10%	2.05%	2.00%	2.00%
United Kingdom	4.21%	4.15%	3.90%	3.75%	3.65%	3.55%	3.55%
Japan	0.42%	0.45%	0.55%	0.65%	0.70%	0.70%	0.75%
Canada	3.23%	3.10%	3.05%	2.95%	2.85%	2.80%	2.75%

10-Year Note	2024		2025				2026
	Current	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1
United States	4.10%	3.80%	3.65%	3.60%	3.55%	3.50%	3.50%
Eurozone[2]	2.27%	2.20%	2.20%	2.15%	2.15%	2.10%	2.10%
United Kingdom	4.24%	4.15%	3.95%	3.85%	3.75%	3.75%	3.80%
Japan	0.96%	0.95%	1.05%	1.15%	1.15%	1.10%	1.05%
Canada	3.26%	3.15%	3.10%	3.05%	3.00%	2.95%	2.95%

Forecast as of: October 11, 2024

[1] ECB Deposit Rate [2] German Government Bond Yield [3] Reserve Requirement Ratio Major Banks

Source: Bloomberg Finance L.P. and Wells Fargo Economics

This Month's Economic Calendar

Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday
October 7	**8**	**9**	**10**	**11**
	NFIB September 91.5 **Trade Balance** August -$70.4B	***FOMC Minutes*** **Reserve Bank of India Repurchase Rate** October 6.50% **Reserve Bank of New Zealand Cash Rate** October 4.75%	**CPI (MoM)** September 0.2%	**PPI Final Demand (MoM)** August 0.2%
Bowman*, Kashkari, Bostic* speak	***Kugler*, Bostic*, Jefferson* speak***	***Bostic*, Jefferson*, Daly* speak***	***Cook*, Barkin*, Williams* speak***	***Bowman*, Waller*, Daly* speak***
14	**15**	**16**	**17**	**18**
	Canada CPI (YoY) August 2.0%	**Import Price Index (MoM)** August -0.3% **United Kingdom CPI (YoY)** August 2.2%	**Retail Sales (MoM)** August 0.1% **Industrial Production (MoM)** August 0.8% **China GDP (QoQ)** Q2 0.7% **European Central Bank Deposit Rate** Previous 3.50%	**Housing Starts (SAAR)** August 1,356K
Waller* speaks	***Daly* speaks***			***Kashkari speaks***
21	**22**	**23**	**24**	**25**
		Existing Home Sales (SAAR) August 3.86M **Central Bank of Canada Rate Decision** Previous 4.25%	**New Home Sales (SAAR)** August 716K	**Durable Goods (MoM)** August 0.0%
		Beige Book Released	***Hammack* speaks***	
28	**29**	**30**	**31**	**November 1**
	JOLTS Job Openings August 8,040K **Consumer Confidence** September 98.7	**GDP (QoQ Annualized)** Q2 3.0% **Eurozone GDP (QoQ)** Q2 0.2% **Bank of Japan Rate Decision** Previous 0.25%	**Employment Cost Index (QoQ)** Q2 0.9% **Personal Income & Spending (MoM)** August 0.2%; 0.2% **Eurozone CPI (YoY)** September 2.2%	**Employment** September 254K **ISM Manufacturing** September 47.2

Note: * = voting FOMC member in 2024, Purple = Market Moving Releases

Source: Bloomberg Finance L.P., Federal Reserve System, U.S. Department of Labor, U.S. Department of Commerce, Institute for Supply Management, Conference Board and Wells Fargo Economics

Subscription Information

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

Via The Bloomberg Professional Services at WFRE

Economics Group

Jay H. Bryson, Ph.D.	Chief Economist	704-410-3274	Jay.Bryson@wellsfargo.com
Sam Bullard	Senior Economist	704-410-3280	Sam.Bullard@wellsfargo.com
Nick Bennenbroek	International Economist	212-214-5636	Nicholas.Bennenbroek@wellsfargo.com
Tim Quinlan	Senior Economist	704-410-3283	Tim.Quinlan@wellsfargo.com
Sarah House	Senior Economist	704-410-3282	Sarah.House@wellsfargo.com
Azhar Iqbal	Econometrician	212-214-2029	Azhar.Iqbal@wellsfargo.com
Charlie Dougherty	Senior Economist	212-214-8984	Charles.Dougherty@wellsfargo.com
Michael Pugliese	Senior Economist	212-214-5058	Michael.D.Pugliese@wellsfargo.com
Brendan McKenna	International Economist	212-214-5637	Brendan.Mckenna@wellsfargo.com
Jackie Benson	Economist	704-410-4468	Jackie.Benson@wellsfargo.com
Shannon Grein	Economist	704-410-0369	Shannon.Grein@wellsfargo.com
Nicole Cervi	Economist	704-410-3059	Nicole.Cervi@wellsfargo.com
Jeremiah Kohl	Economic Analyst	212-214-1164	Jeremiah.J.Kohl@wellsfargo.com
Aubrey Woessner	Economic Analyst	704-410-2911	Aubrey.B.Woessner@wellsfargo.com
Delaney Conner	Economic Analyst	704-374-2150	Delaney.Conner@wellsfargo.com
Anna Stein	Economic Analyst	212-214-1063	Anna.H.Stein@wellsfargo.com
Ali Hajibeigi	Economic Analyst	212-214-8253	Ali.Hajibeigi@wellsfargo.com
Coren Miller	Administrative Assistant	704-410-6010	Coren.Miller@wellsfargo.com

Required Disclosures