



# Economics Group

## Interest Rate Weekly

**John E. Silvia, Chief Economist**  
[john.silvia@wellsfargo.com](mailto:john.silvia@wellsfargo.com) • (704) 410-3275  
**Michael Pugliese, Economic Analyst**  
[michael.d.pugliese@wellsfargo.com](mailto:michael.d.pugliese@wellsfargo.com) • (704) 410-3156

### Household Borrowing Accelerates at Year-End

*Household borrowing rose \$226 billion in Q4, with gains across all loan types. The stock of household debt is poised to surpass its pre-recession peak this year, but the composition has shifted relative to a decade ago.*

#### Household Debt Nearing Pre-Recession Peak

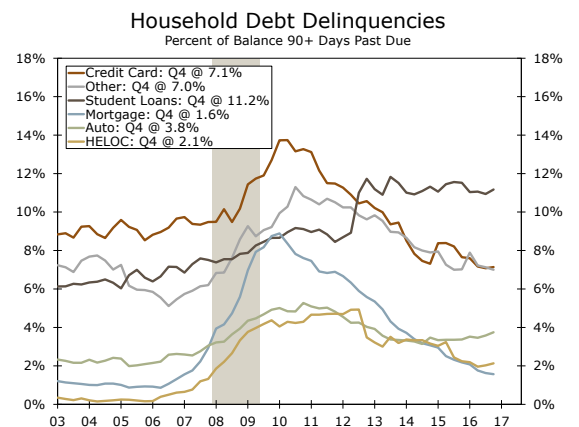
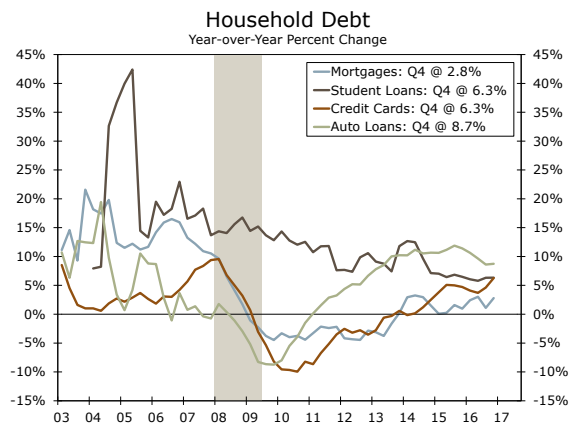
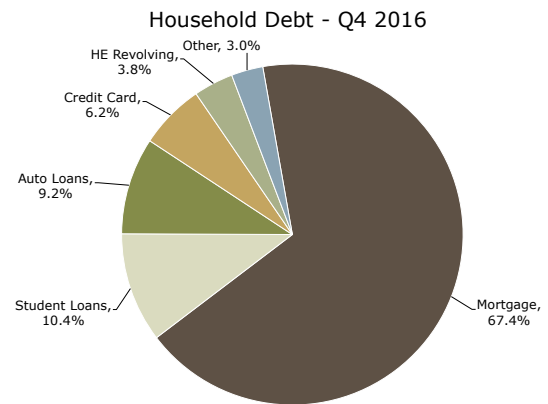
Household debt balances increased a sizable \$226 billion in the fourth quarter of 2016, marking the largest quarterly increase since Q4-2013. Mortgage balances grew a substantial \$130 billion in Q4, one of the largest increases of this expansion. Auto, student and credit card balances also rose at a steady clip. Total outstanding household debt was \$12.58 trillion to end 2016, just \$100 billion shy of the all-time high set in Q3-2008.

#### A Shifting Composition of Borrowing

Although household debt has nearly surpassed its mid-2000s peak, the composition of borrowing has shifted over the past decade. Mortgage debt has been slow to recover throughout this expansion, and, despite recent gains, remains nearly \$1 trillion off its pre-recession high. On the consumer credit side, student loans have played an increasingly large role; student loans account for 10.4 percent of total outstanding debt, more than double the share in Q3-2008 (top chart). Auto loans have also grown as a share of the lending pie. More recently, however, there has been a rebalancing toward faster revolving credit growth and slower nonrevolving credit growth. Student loan balances continue to grow, but at a slower pace, and although auto lending is still rising at a steady clip the pace has begun to moderate (middle chart). On a year-ago basis, credit card growth is now in line with student lending and approaching autos, a sharp break with the recent past.

#### Tightening Standards and Delinquency Rates

Delinquency rates were roughly unchanged in Q4. Seriously delinquent loans, or balances 90+ days past due, ticked up slightly for student and autos loans but were unchanged for mortgages and credit cards (bottom chart). As we highlighted in a recent [Interest Rate Weekly](#), consumer credit standards have shown some modest signs of tightening. A net 8.3 percent of banks reported tightening standards for credit cards, which marks the first quarter of net tightening since 2010. Similarly, standards for auto loans also constricted with a net 11.7 percent of lenders tightening standards. Notably, banks expect to continue to tighten auto lending standards in 2017. Household leverage remains far below the level seen during the height of the last expansion, however, suggesting overextended households are likely not the source of risk they were in the mid-2000s. For now, delinquency rates appear relatively tame, but we will monitor this area closely in 2017. On the flip side, a majority of banks expect to ease lending standards for mortgage loans over the year. According to the New York Fed's data, mortgage lending in 2016 grew by the most since 2007. Thus, if higher interest rates do not weigh too heavily on the housing market, the convergence in growth rates between the various types of household debt may continue in 2017.



## Wells Fargo U.S. Interest Rate Forecast

	<b>Actual</b>				<b>Forecast</b>							
	<b>2016</b>				<b>2017</b>				<b>2018</b>			
	<b>1Q</b>	<b>2Q</b>	<b>3Q</b>	<b>4Q</b>	<b>1Q</b>	<b>2Q</b>	<b>3Q</b>	<b>4Q</b>	<b>1Q</b>	<b>2Q</b>	<b>3Q</b>	<b>4Q</b>
Quarter End Interest Rates												
Federal Funds Target Rate	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.75	0.75	1.00	1.00	1.25	1.25	1.50	1.75	2.00
3 Month LIBOR	0.63	0.65	0.85	1.00	1.05	1.25	1.25	1.50	1.50	1.75	2.00	2.25
Prime Rate	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.75	3.75	4.00	4.00	4.25	4.25	4.50	4.75	5.00
Conventional Mortgage Rate	3.69	3.57	3.46	4.20	4.22	4.24	4.26	4.30	4.33	4.41	4.47	4.54
3 Month Bill	0.21	0.26	0.29	0.51	0.57	0.78	0.84	1.02	1.10	1.30	1.50	1.76
6 Month Bill	0.39	0.36	0.45	0.62	0.69	0.88	0.94	1.12	1.20	1.40	1.61	1.87
1 Year Bill	0.59	0.45	0.59	0.85	0.86	1.03	1.08	1.38	1.46	1.66	1.84	2.05
2 Year Note	0.73	0.58	0.77	1.20	1.23	1.35	1.42	1.66	1.75	1.93	2.11	2.26
5 Year Note	1.21	1.01	1.14	1.93	1.95	1.99	2.06	2.21	2.29	2.40	2.52	2.66
10 Year Note	1.78	1.49	1.60	2.45	2.47	2.50	2.53	2.57	2.62	2.71	2.78	2.86
30 Year Bond	2.61	2.30	2.32	3.06	3.15	3.23	3.26	3.34	3.40	3.49	3.58	3.67

Forecast as of: February 8, 2017

## Wells Fargo U.S. Economic Forecast and FOMC Central Tendency Projections

	<b>2016</b>	<b>2017</b>	<b>2018</b>
<b>Change in Real Gross Domestic Product</b>			
Wells Fargo	1.9	2.2	2.5
FOMC	1.8 to 1.9	1.9 to 2.3	1.8 to 2.2
<b>Unemployment Rate</b>			
Wells Fargo	4.7	4.6	4.5
FOMC	4.7 to 4.8	4.5 to 4.6	4.3 to 4.7
<b>PCE Inflation</b>			
Wells Fargo	1.5	2.0	2.4
FOMC	1.5	1.7 to 2.0	1.9 to 2.0
<b>"Core" PCE Deflator</b>			
Wells Fargo	1.7	1.9	2.2
FOMC	1.7 to 1.8	1.8 to 1.9	1.9 to 2.0

Forecast as of: February 8, 2017

NOTE: Projections of change in real gross domestic product (GDP) and in inflation are from the fourth quarter of the previous year to the fourth quarter of the year indicated. PCE inflation is the percentage rate of change in the price index for personal consumption expenditures (PCE). Projections for the unemployment rate are for the average civilian unemployment rate in the fourth quarter of the year indicated.

Fed Data as of: December 14, 2016

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

## Wells Fargo Securities 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
Anika R. Khan	Senior Economist	(212) 214-8543	anika.khan@wellsfargo.com
Eugenio J. Alemán, Ph.D.	Senior Economist	(704) 410-3273	eugenio.j.aleman@wellsfargo.com
Azhar Iqbal	Econometrician	(704) 410-3270	azhar.iqbal@wellsfargo.com
Tim Quinlan	Senior Economist	(704) 410-3283	tim.quinlan@wellsfargo.com
Eric Viloría, CFA	Currency Strategist	(212) 214-5637	eric.viloria@wellsfargo.com
Sarah House	Economist	(704) 410-3282	sarah.house@wellsfargo.com
Michael A. Brown	Economist	(704) 410-3278	michael.a.brown@wellsfargo.com
Jamie Feik	Economist	(704) 410-3291	jamie.feik@wellsfargo.com
Erik Nelson	Currency Analyst	(212) 214-5652	erik.f.nelson@wellsfargo.com
Misa Batcheller	Economic Analyst	(704) 410-3060	misa.n.batcheller@wellsfargo.com
Michael Pugliese	Economic Analyst	(704) 410-3156	michael.d.pugliese@wellsfargo.com
Julianne Causey	Economic Analyst	(704) 410-3281	julianne.causey@wellsfargo.com
E. Harry Pershing	Economic Analyst	(704) 410-3034	harry.pershing@wellsfargo.com
Donna LaFleur	Executive Assistant	(704) 410-3279	donna.lafleur@wellsfargo.com
Dawne Howes	Administrative Assistant	(704) 410-3272	dawne.howes@wellsfargo.com

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