Economics Group



John E. Silvia, Chief Economist john.silvia@wellsfargo.com • (704) 410-3275 Tim Quinlan, Senior Economist tim.quinlan@wellsfargo.com • (704) 410-3283

Rarefied Air for ISM

The ISM Manufacturing Index for December came in at 59.7. That marks the fifth consecutive print of 58 or higher, a feat last accomplished in 2004. Prior to that, you'd have to go back to 1987.

Boom Goes the Dynamite

The ISM survey for December came in at a torrid 59.7–the second fastest pace of expansion in six years. New orders came at 69.4; that means that manufacturers are seeing orders expand at the fastest pace in more than 13 years. There are signs that factories are having trouble keeping up. Order backlogs jumped a full point to 56.0 and supplier deliveries are being held up as well. All the activity is giving supplier a degree of pricing power that has been a fleeting thing in this economic cycle. The prices paid component climbed to 69.0 in December.

It is more than just domestic developments that are lifting animal spirits. A number of the published industry comments focused on a pick-up in demand from overseas, and indeed, the export orders component jumped to six-month high of 58.5.

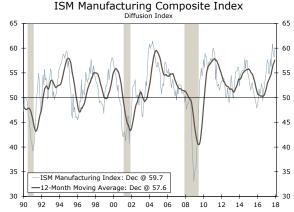
This is the thin air of the high peaks. It is quite uncommon for the ISM index to remain so firmly in expansion territory for such a long period of time. The only other time in the past 40 years that the ISM came in at 58 or higher for this many consecutive months was a streak that lasted from November 2003 to August 2004.

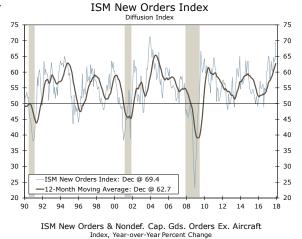
We went back into the archives and found our write-up from August 2004 for the August ISM to see what we were saying at that time so that we could compare with our assessment of where the economy is today. At that time, we wrote, "...today's manufacturing survey results are consistent with this theme [of moderation] as key components are down from their highs but above the 50 break even level...the pace of industrial production will also moderate from rapid recovery to expansion in the year ahead."

That was not too far afield from how things played out. Full year GDP growth for that expansion peaked in 2004 and slowed in each of the next three years before succumbing to recession at the end of 2007.

We compare that to today's print to our forecast today and after back-to-back quarters of GDP growth of three percent or better growth, we anticipate growth of roughly two and a half percent in the fourth quarter of 2017 and in each quarter of 2018.

While the ISM may have lost some of its luster as a bellwether for broader growth as the U.S. economy has become less reliant on manufacturing, it is still vital as a harbinger of things to come for manufacturing. In that regard, we note that despite the nearly 14-year high for the new orders component, actual core capital goods are still not growing as fast as they were in 2010 and 2011. We expect some convergence between these measures in the months to come and acknowledge there is now some clear upside risk to our equipment forecast.







Source: Institute for Supply Management, U.S. Department of Commerce 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
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 Viloria, 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 Strategist	(212) 214-5652	erik.f.nelson@wellsfargo.com
Michael Pugliese	Economic Analyst	(704) 410-3156	michael.d.pugliese@wellsfargo.com
Harry Pershing	Economic Analyst	(704) 410-3034	harry.pershing@wellsfargo.com
Hank Carmichael	Economic Analyst	(704) 410-3059	john.h.carmichael@wellsfargo.com
Ariana Vaisey	Economic Analyst	(704) 410-1309	ariana.b.vaisey@wellsfargo.com
Abigail Kinnaman	Economic Analyst	(704) 410-1570	abigail.kinnaman@wellsfargo.com
Shannon Seery	Economic Analyst	(704) 410-1681	shannon.seery@wellsfargo.com
Donna LaFleur	Executive Assistant	(704) 410-3279	donna.lafleur@wellsfargo.com
Dawne Howes	Administrative Assistant	(704) 410-3272	dawne.howes@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 Clearing Services, LLC, Wells Fargo Securities International Limited, Wells Fargo Securities Asia Limited and Wells Fargo Securities (Japan) Co. Limited. Wells Fargo Securities, LLC. is registered with the Commodities Futures Trading Commission as a futures commission merchant and is a member in good standing of the National Futures Association. Wells Fargo Bank, N.A. is registered with the Commodities Futures Trading Commission as a swap dealer and is a member in good standing of the National Futures Association. Wells Fargo Securities, LLC. and Wells Fargo Bank, N.A. are generally engaged in the trading of futures and derivative products, any of which may be discussed within this publication. Wells Fargo Securities, LLC does not compensate its research analysts based on specific investment banking transactions. Wells Fargo Securities, LLC's research analysts receive compensation that is based upon and impacted by the overall profitability and revenue of the firm which includes, but is not limited to investment banking revenue. 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 advi

Important Information for Non-U.S. Recipients

For recipients in the EEA, this report is distributed by Wells Fargo Securities International Limited ("WFSIL"). WFSIL is a U.K. incorporated investment firm authorized and regulated by the Financial Conduct Authority. The content of this report has been approved by WFSIL a regulated person under the Act. For purposes of the U.K. Financial Conduct Authority's rules, this report constitutes impartial investment research. WFSIL does not deal with retail clients as defined in the Markets in Financial Instruments Directive 2007. The FCA rules made under the Financial Services and Markets Act 2000 for the protection of retail clients will therefore not apply, nor will the Financial Services Compensation Scheme be available. This report is not intended for, and should not be relied upon by, retail clients. This document and any other materials accompanying this document (collectively, the "Materials") are provided for general informational purposes only.

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

