

The Economic Outlook for 2007

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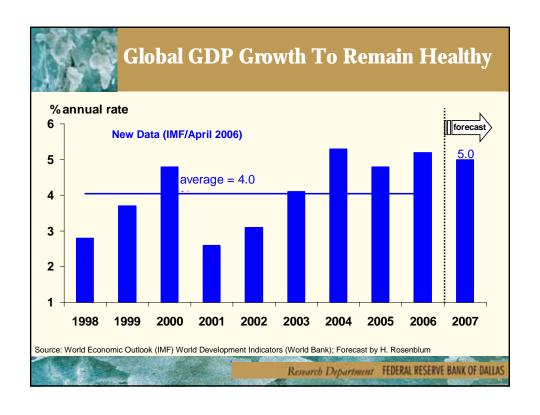
Presented (with minor modifications) by: John V. Duca, Vice President and Senior Economist

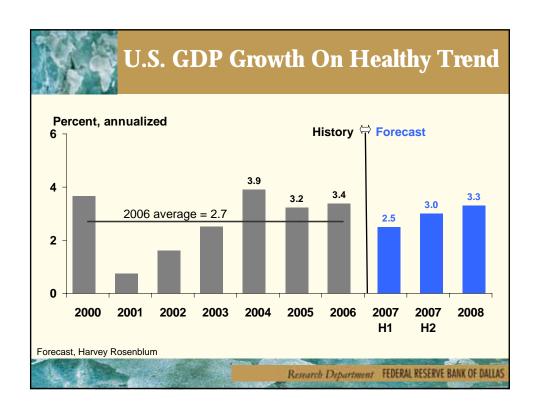
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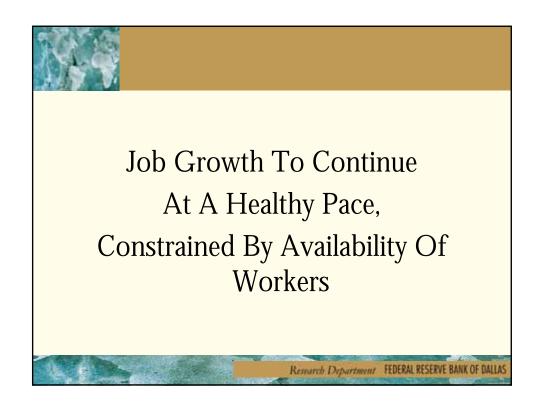


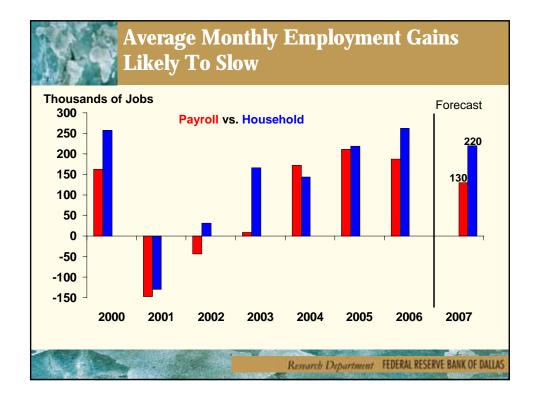
Themes

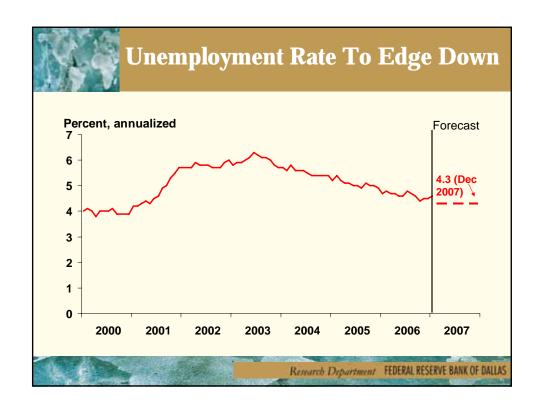
- Most Likely Scenario
 - Growth likely to maintain a healthy pace
 - Healthier labor market will underpin consumption
 - Financial conditions remain generally conducive to continued expansion; but mortgage credit tightening
 - Housing correction will continue throughout most of 2007
 - Inflation will drift down towards 2%

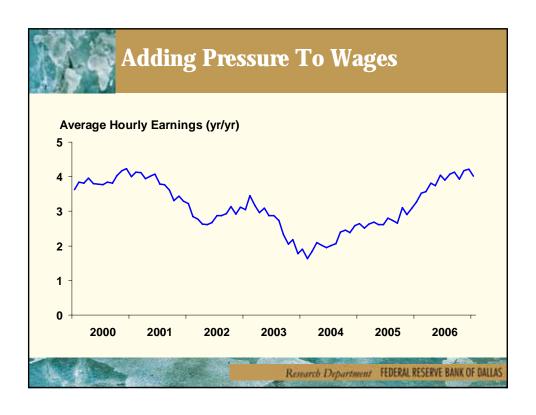




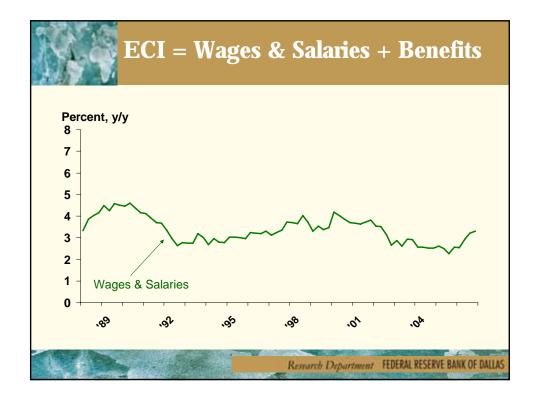


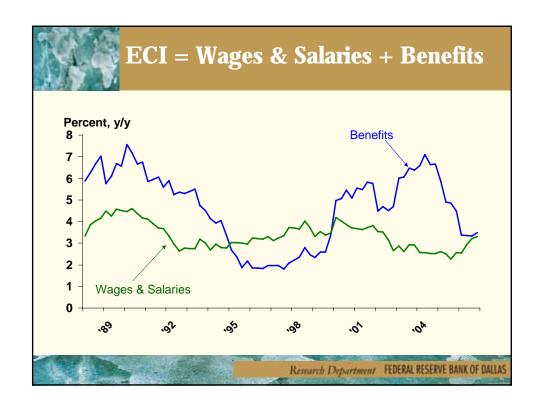


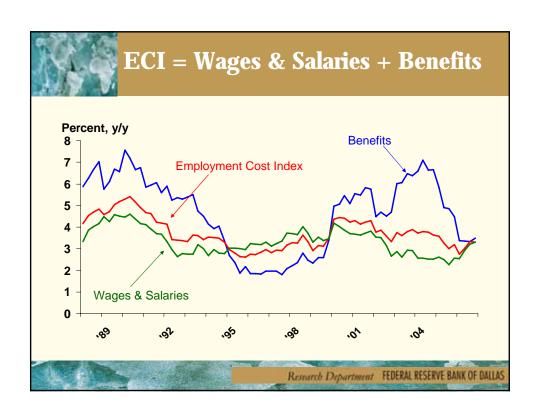


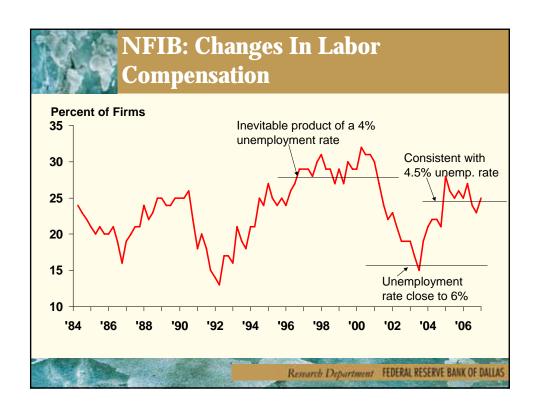


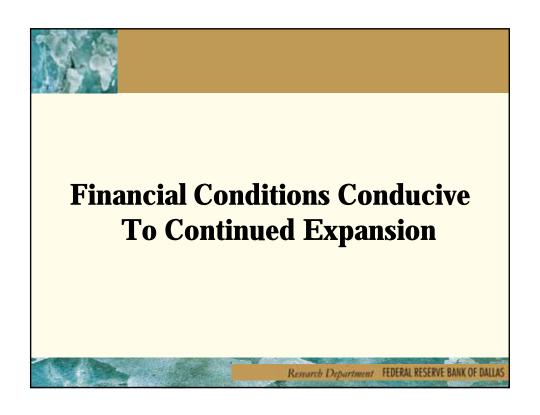
But Slowing Benefit Gains Hold Down Compensation Growth

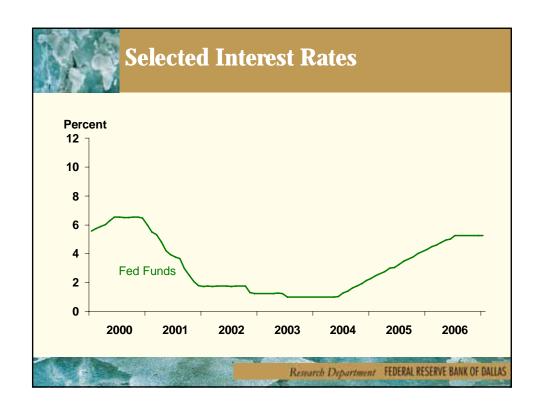


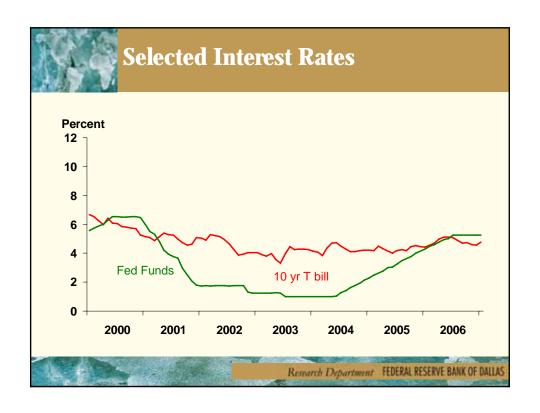


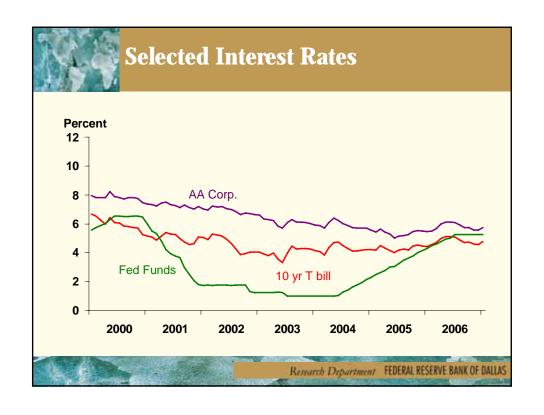


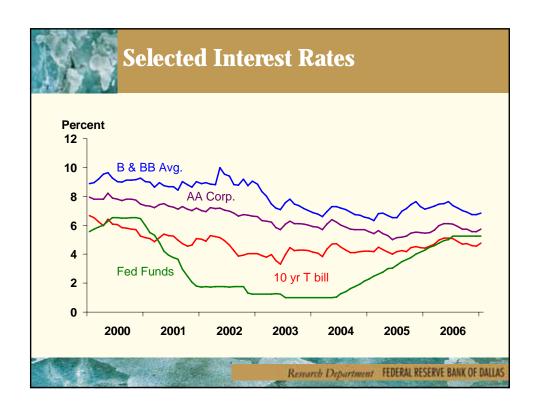


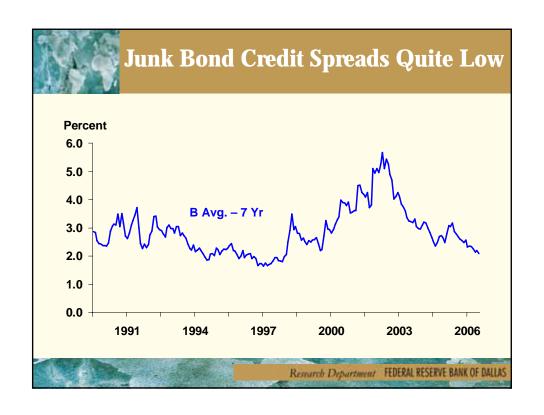


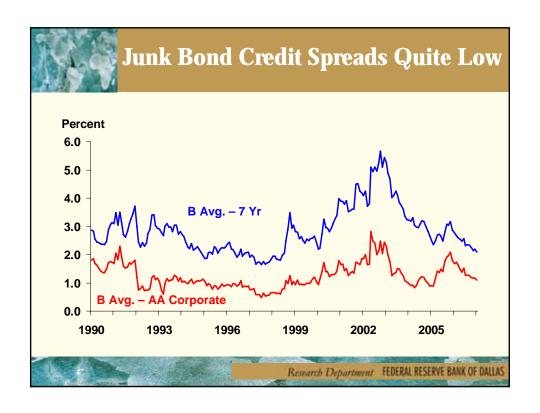




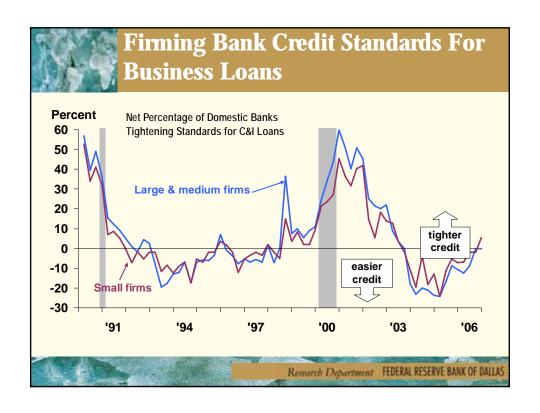


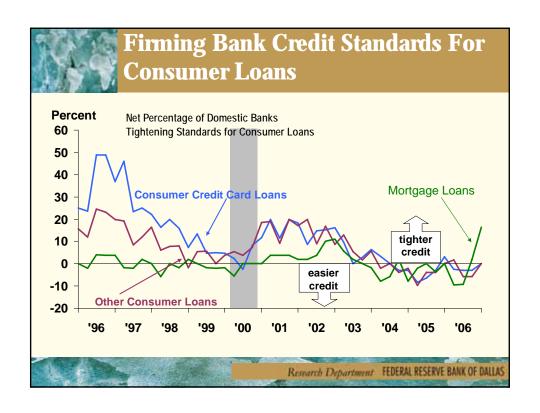






| Percent of S&P-rated Corporate Bonds | | | |
|--------------------------------------|-------------|-------------|--|
| | | | |
| | <u>1980</u> | <u>2006</u> | |
| nvestment grade | 68% | 29% | |
| AAA, AA, A, BBB | | | |
| Below investment grade BB and below | 32% | 71% | |

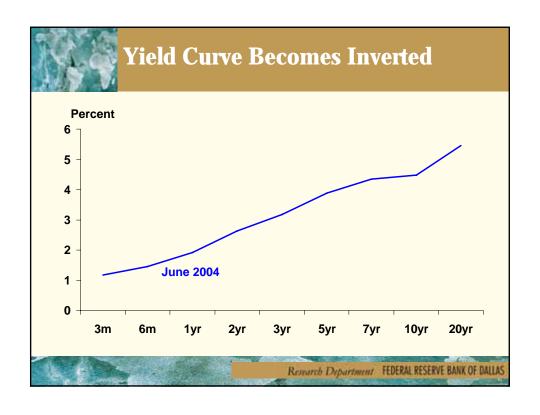


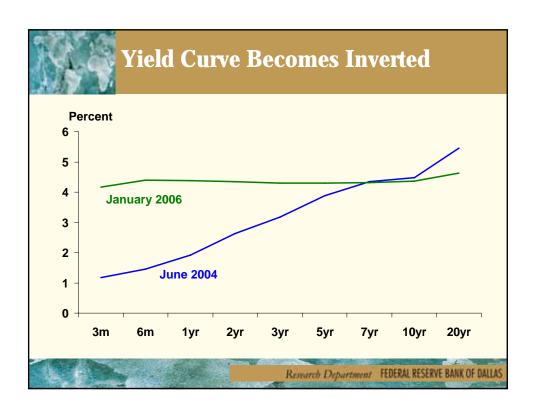


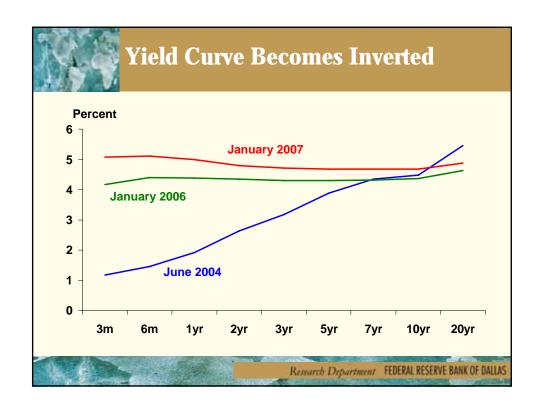
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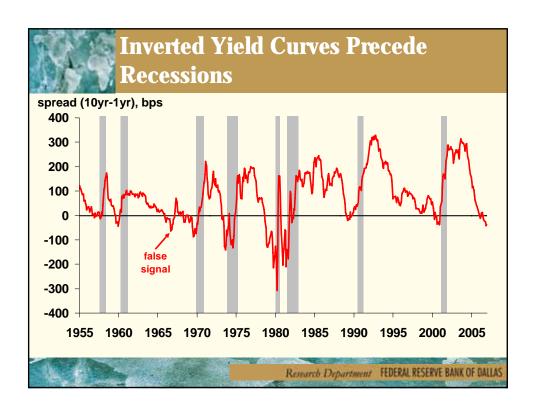
Banking Industry In Top Shape

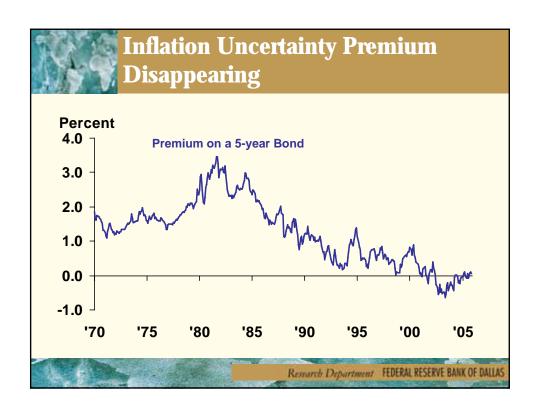
- Near-record profits
- Low loan delinquencies
- Credit losses declining, but noncurrent loans on the rise
- Few problem banks
- But some nonperforming securitized mortgages may come back and sap profits somewhat

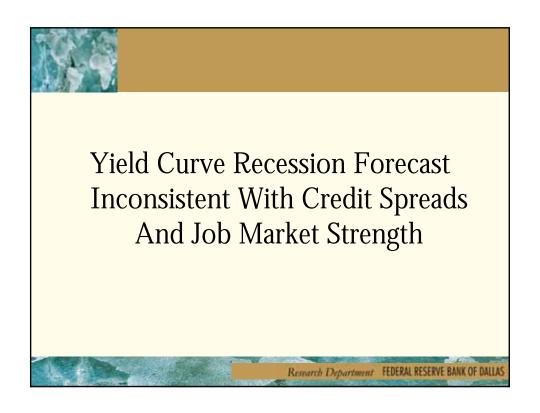


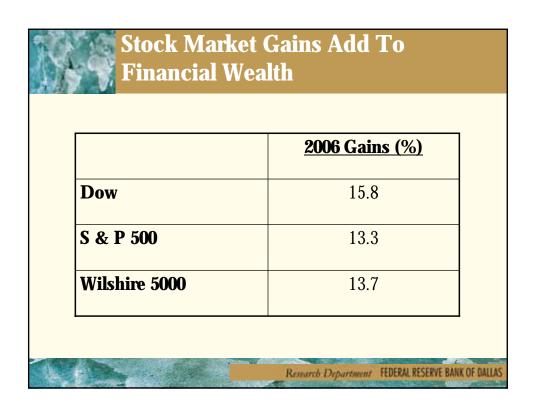


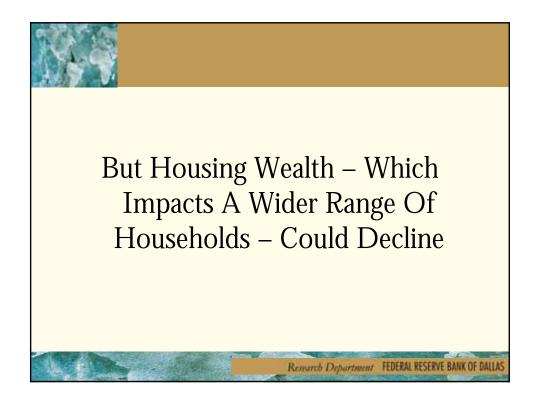














Housing: Improving News

- Housing starts ticked up in December by 4.5%
- New 1-family houses sold grew by 4.8% in December
- 69% of U. Michigan survey participants responded that it was a good time to buy a house, up 7.8% from last month
- Median sale price of existing single family homes rose 2.3% in December

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Housing: Worsening News

- Weather temporarily boosted housing in December
- Homeowner vacancy rate reaches 2.7%, a new record high; condo vacancy rate about 11%
- Supply overhang of 1.5 million units should reduce housing starts further and take 3 years to absorb
- Home prices flat in 2006, after double-digit gains in '05
- U.S. foreclosures up 42% in 2006 (145% in California)
 - \$1.5 trillion in mortgages will reset in 2006 and 2007
 - Subprime mortgage delinquencies are starting to rise



Why 2007 Should Differ From Early '80s And Early '90s

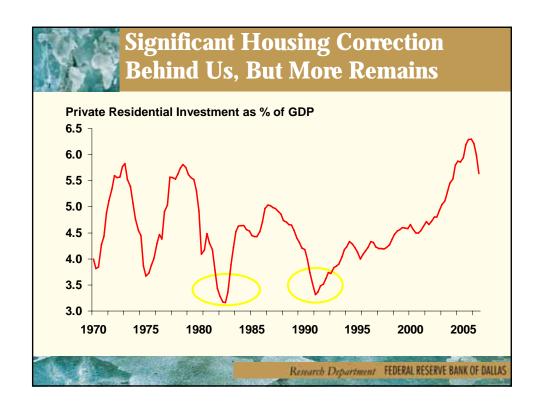
- Higher home ownership rates
- Wealthier society
- Lower interest rates
- Better job market
- Increased access to housing finance
 - Homeowners use homes like ATMs
 - Riskier mortgage practices

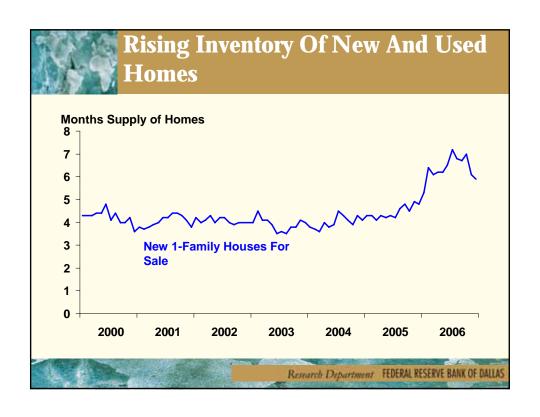
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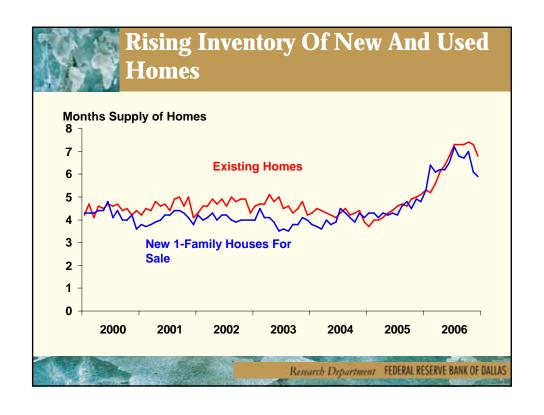


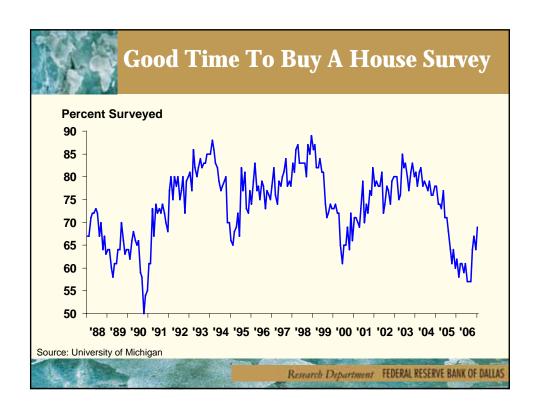
Housing's Impact on the Economy

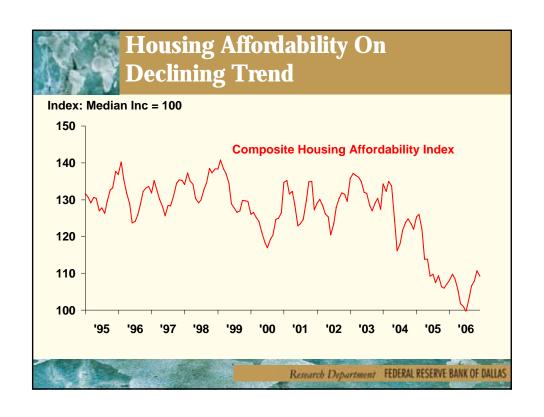
- Construction correction (half way done?)
 - Added 1.1 points to GDP growth in 2005:q2, but subtracted 1.2 in last half 2006
 - Home building jobs more losses to come (1/4 done?)
- Consumption wealth effects (just starting):
 - Added 0.5 to 2.5 percentage points to GDP growth in '06
 - Home price appreciation drove borrowing and spending, end of appreciation could slow GDP—don't need price declines
- · Mortgage distress could add further effects
 - Rise of exotic and riskier mortgage practices
 - Signs of sub-prime distress



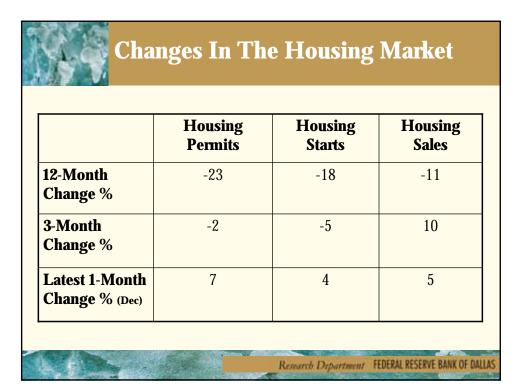


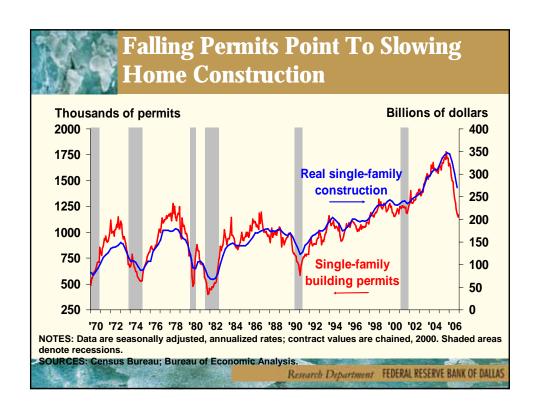


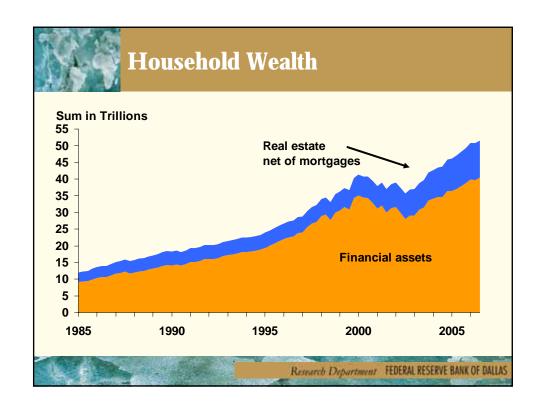


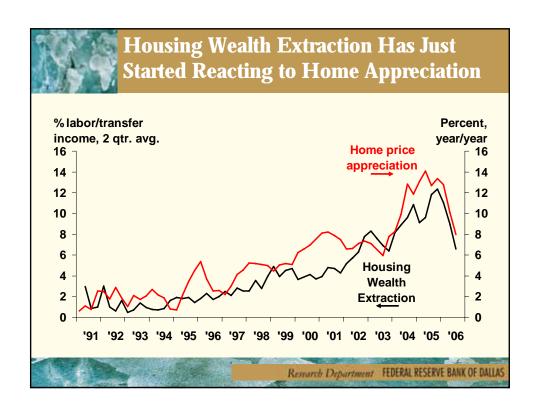


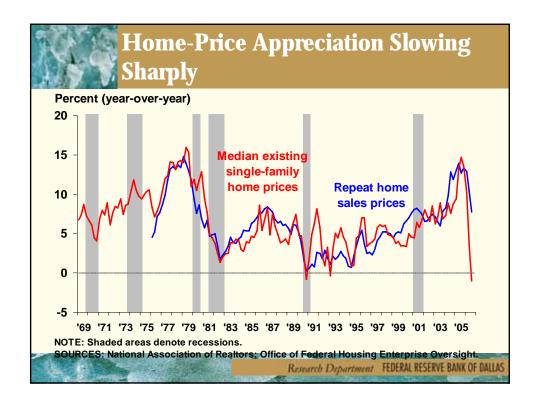
| Median Pric | ed Home | es |
|-------------|---------|-------------|
| | | |
| | 1999:q4 | 2006:q2 |
| Los Angeles | 43% | 2% |
| Miami | 59% | 12% |
| Chicago | 61% | 46% |
| Dallas | 64% | 59 % |

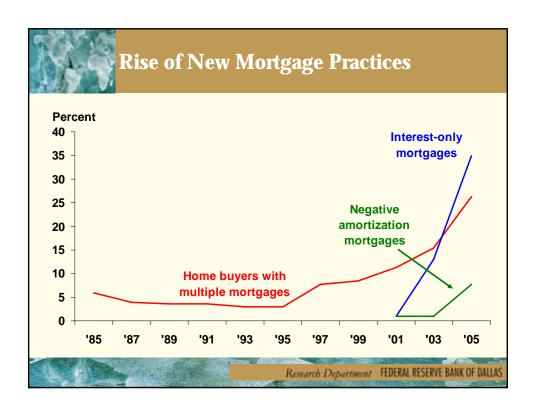


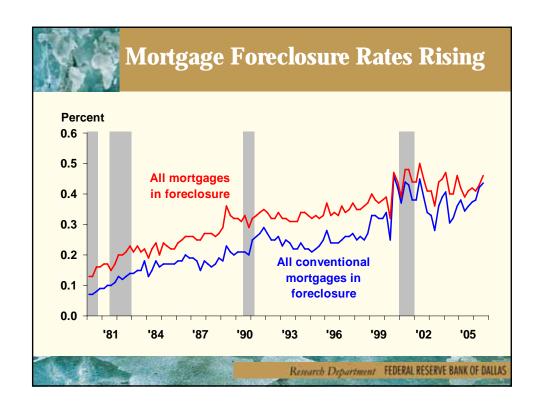


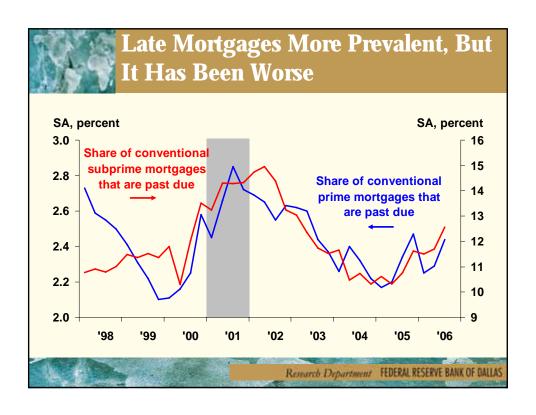






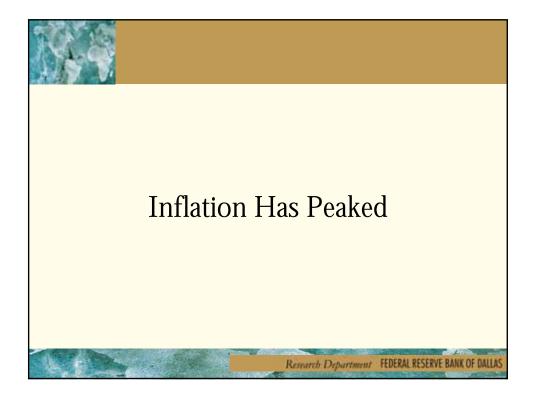


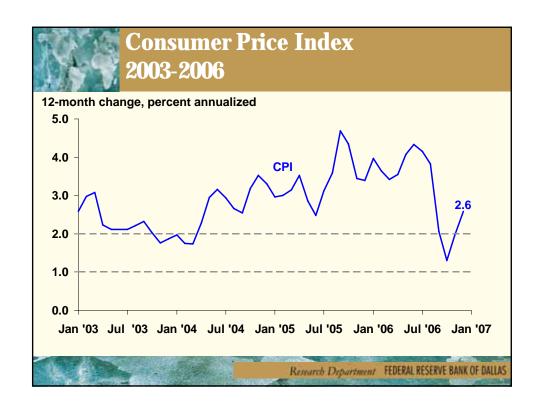


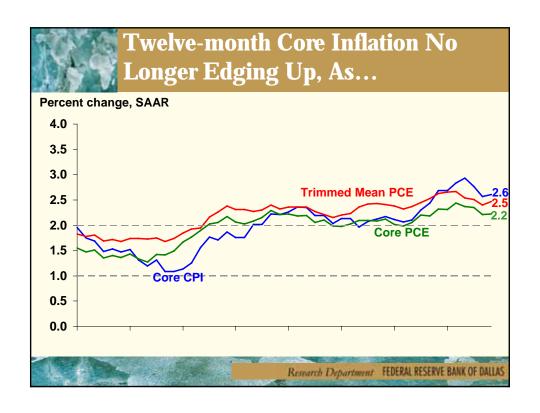


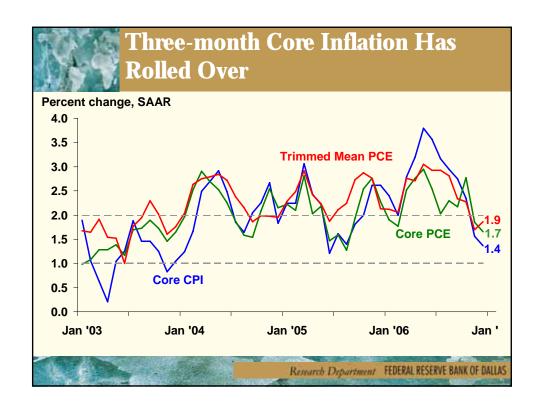
Why Mortgage Quality in 2007 Could Differ From Early Early 2000s

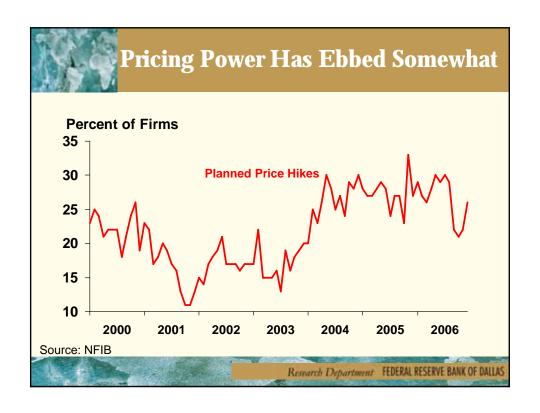
- Better job market
- But borrowers not aided by lower mortgage rates or fast home price appreciation
- Low credit quality homeowners more prevalent
 - Mortgage originations to sub-prime borrowers rise from 8.5% in 2001 to 20% in 2005
 - Mortgage originations to sub-prime, FHA, & VA borrowers rise from 16% in 2001 to 23% in 2005













Summary

- The housing market notwithstanding, growth should improve in '07 and '08
- Full employment and ebbing inflation should continue in 2007
- Key risk is a weaker than anticipated housing market with a spillover to other spending and to financial market psychology

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Constellation and Convergence of Favorable Conditions

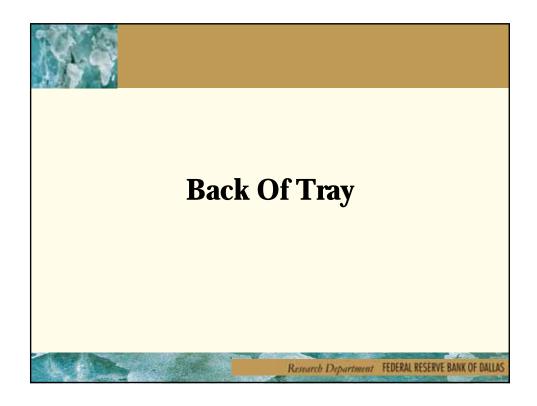
Too Much to Continue to be True

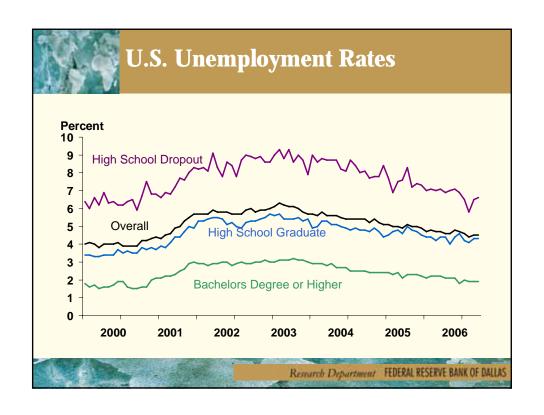
- Three years of strong stock market returns
- Fourteen consecutive quarters of double-digit profit growth
- Moderate wage pressures in a full-employment economy
- Abundant liquidity worldwide
- Strong global growth with subdued inflation outside commodity sectors

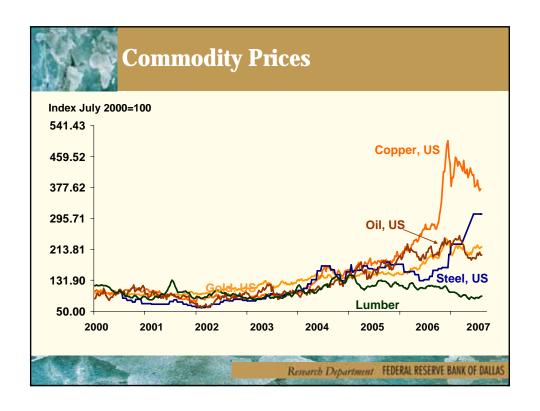


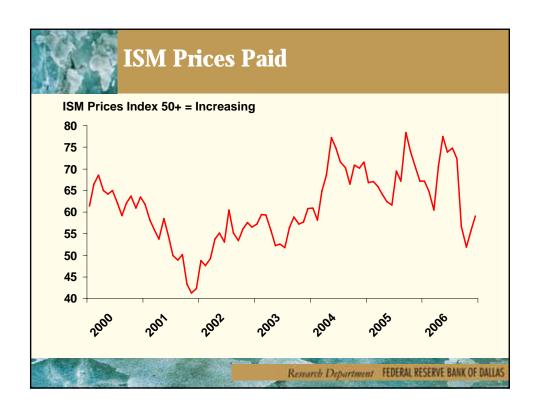
Downside Risks To The Outlook

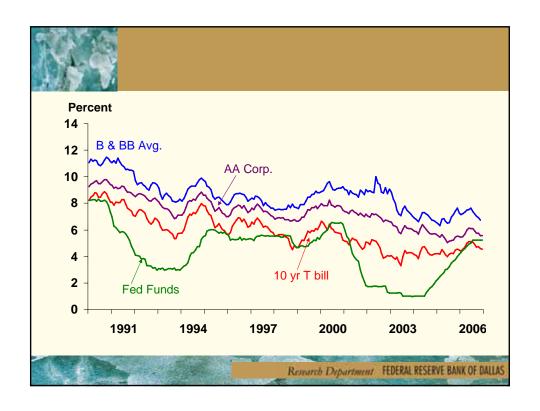
- Very weak housing sector with spillover to
 - Consumption and investment
 - Investor psychology
 - Bank capital losses and reduced appetite for risk
- Tight labor markets constrain growth, add to inflation pressures, and weigh on financial market psychology
- Politics, protectionism, nationalization and kleptocracy
- Yield curve signal turns out to be correct













Composite Housing Affordability Index

Index=100 when median family income qualifies for an 80% mortgage on a median priced existing single-family home. A rising index indicates more buyers can afford to enter market.

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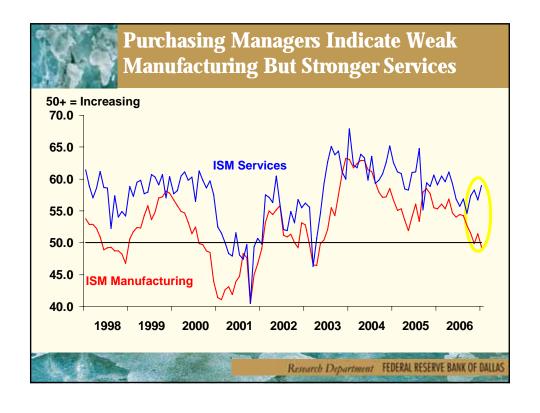
Median-priced Home Ownership Plunges On Coasts

Percent of Homes Affordable to Median-Income Residents

| | 1999:q4 | 2006:q2 |
|---------------|---------|---------|
| Los Angeles | 43% | 2% |
| San Francisco | 11% | 8% |
| Seattle | 49% | 26% |
| New York | 55% | 6% |
| Boston | 54% | 22% |
| Washington | 77% | 21% |
| Miami | 59% | 12% |
| Jacksonville | 76% | 53% |

Source: National Association of Home Builders and Wachovia Bank Housing Opportunity Index.

| s Affordable to Median | -Income Residents | 3 |
|------------------------|-------------------|---------|
| | 1999:q4 | 2006:q2 |
| Chicago | 61% | 46% |
| Dallas | 64% | 59% |
| Denver | 58% | 59% |
| Houston | 66% | 54% |
| Minneapolis | 78% | 60% |
| Phoenix | 69% | 27% |
| Las Vegas | 70% | 16% |





Fed Funds-Rate Response to a 1-percentage Point Increase In Each of Three Determinants

| | Fed Funds-Rate Response | | |
|---------------------|-------------------------|---------------------|--|
| | Initial | Eventual | |
| Determinant | (percentage points) | (percentage points) | |
| Expected Inflation | +1.0 | +1.9 | |
| Unemployment Rate | -1.0 | -2.1 | |
| Expected GDP Growth | +0.4 | +0.7 | |

Source: E. Koenig, Southwest Economy, May/June 2004

