Economy On The Rebound

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Executive Summary

- ▶ Worst Recession Since the Great Depression, Likely Over June, 2009
- ► Growth in the 2nd Half Could Exceed 3.5%, 2010 > 3.0%
- ► Outlook Still Ahead of Consensus, But Not By as Much
- ► Some Indicators Turned In Early 2009, Many by Mid-2009
- ► Employment/ Unemployment Still Lagging, Typical of Past

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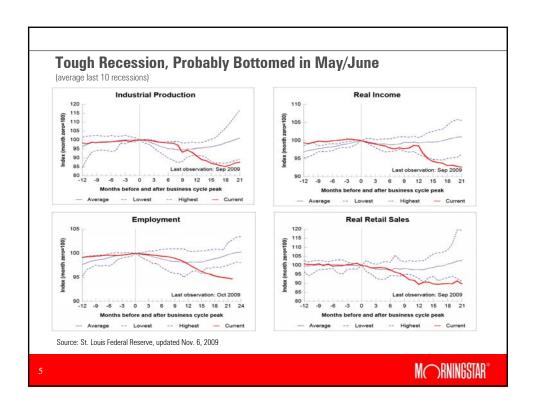
Executive Summary

- ▶ Typically, the Harder the Economy Falls, the Faster it Recovers
- ► Still Worried About Commercial Real Estate, Banks, Poor Railroad Shipments, Consumer Deleveraging, Geo-political Issues
- ► Bullishness Based on Inventory Restocking, High Productivity, Limited Declines in Housing Construction, Exports to Developing Markets
- ► Market Valuations No Longer Dirt Cheap, But Not Outrageously Priced

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Where Are We Now?



Using Average Leads/Lags, Economy Bottomed in May

Factor	Bottom	Average Lead	Forecasted
			Recession
			End
ISM Manufacturing Composite	12/2008	+5 months	May, 2009
Personal Consumption	1/2009	+5 months	May, 2009
Initial Unemployment claims	3/2009	+2 months	May, 2009
Industrial Production	6/2009	-1 month	May, 2009

Source: Morningstar



If Recession Ended in May, Job Losses Should Stop Soon

Factor	Recession End	Typical Lead/Lag Time	Predicted Trough
Employment	May, 2009	-4 Months	September, 2009
Unemployment	May, 2009	-8 Months	January, 2010

Source: Morningstar

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Consensus View of the Economy: Anemic Recovery Driven by Poor Employment/Consumer Deleveraging

WSJ Economic Forecasting Survey -October, 2009

Quarterly GDP Inflation Unemployment Q1A Dec '07 Dec '07 -6.4 4.1 5.0 Q2A -0.7 Jun '08 5.0 Jun '08 5.5 ΩЗА 3.5 Dec '08 Dec '08 7.2 -1.0 Q4E 2.5 .7 Jun '09 Jun '09 9.5

1.5

1.8

Dec '09

Jun '10

Dec '10

Dec '09

Jun '10

Dec '10

2.3

2008	-1.9	
2009	7	
2010	2.8	

Source: WSJ.com, updated Oct.10, 2009

Annual GDP

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10.0

9.9

9.4

There is potential for the economy to perform better than expectations

My GDP View

Q2 Market Expectation a little high**Q3/Q4** Growth could exceed 3.5%, because:

- ► End of Inventory draw down
- ► Renewed Auto Production
- ► Bottom in Residential Construction

My Inflation Outlook

Inflation 2009 **2%**Inflation 2010 **3%**

My Unemployment Outlook

- ► Unemployment Peaks Around 10%
- ► Peak Unemployment Around Dec 2009

Source: Morningstar

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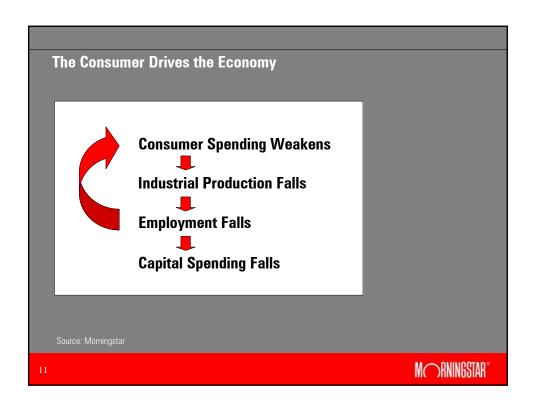


The Harder GDP Falls, The Higher It Bounces Could Mean Better Than Anticipated Recovery

Year	After Bottom, One Year GDP Growth Rate	Prior GDP Contraction
1957	7.5%	-3.7%
1953	6.3%	-2.6%
1960	6.3%	-1.6%
1973	6.2%	-3.2%
1981	5.6%	-2.7%
1969	4.5%	-1.1%
1980	4.4%	-2.2%
1990	2.6%	-1.4%
2001	1.6%	-0.3%
Average	5.0%	-1.7%
2007	7	-3.8%

Source: BEA, Morningstar Calculations





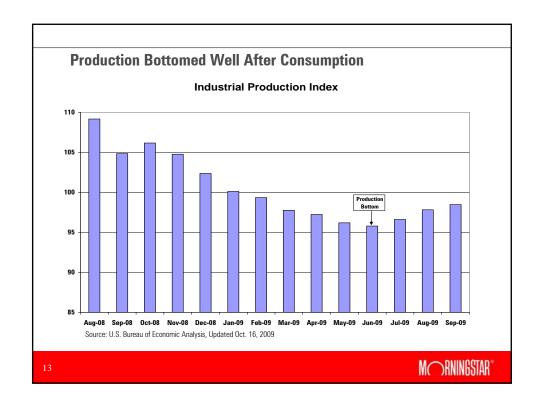
Personal Consumption is the First Part of the Economy to Improve

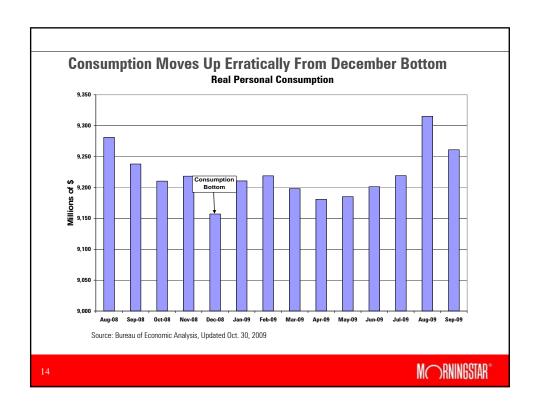
Leads and Lags Versus the Trough

Personal Consumption	Leads	-4.7	Months
Industrial Production	Lags	0.6	Months
Employment	Lags	3.6	Months
Private Investment	Lags	3.0	Months

Source: St. Louis Federal Reserve, Morningstar Calculations, Last 7 Recessions







Employment Very Bad, Goods Producing Very Hard Hit

Jobs L	Jobs Lost Since 2007 Recession (in 1,000's)			
Employment Data	Service Producing	Good Producing	Government	Tota
Employment Dec. 07	93,740	22,043	22,391	138,15
Jobs Lost	-3,679	-3,703	78	-7,30
Percentage Decline	-3.9%	-16.8%	.3%	-5.3

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Morningstar Updated Nov. 6, 2009

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Finance Sector Hard Hit This Recession

Service Jobs Lost Since the 2007 Recession Began (1,000's)

	Trade Transportation Utilities	Information Services	Finance	Professional Services	Education & Health	Leisure	Other Services
Employment 12/07	26,725	3,025	8,243	18,109	18,570	13,551	5,517
Jobs Loss	-1,711	-194	-546	-1,470	804	-427	-135
Percent Change	-6.4%	-6.4%	-6.6%	-8.1%	4.3%	-3.2%	-2.4%

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Morningstar Updated Nov. 6, 2009



Except Initial Unemployment Claims, Employment Data is a Lagging, Not a Leading Indicator

Statistic Trough vs. Recession Bottom			
Recession Start	Initial Unemployment Claims	Employment Trough	Unemployment Rate Peak
Dec-69	6 Mo. Earlier	0 Mo. Same	9 Mo. Later
Nov-73	1 Mo. Earlier	1 Mo. Later	2 Mo. Later
Jan-80	1 Mo. Earlier	0 Mo. Same	0 Mo. Same
Jul-81	1 Mo. Earlier	1 Mo. Later	1 Mo. Later
Jul-90	0 Mo. Same	2 Mo. Later	15 Mo. Later
Mar-01	1 Mo. Earlier	21 Mo. Later	19 Mo. Later

Sample Interpretation: In the recession beginning in Dec-69, initial unemployment claims bottomed 6 months before the recession bottomed.

Source: St. Louis Federal Reserve, Morningstar Calculations, Last 6 recessions

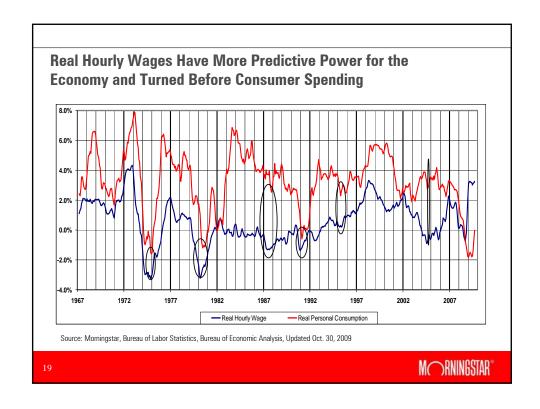
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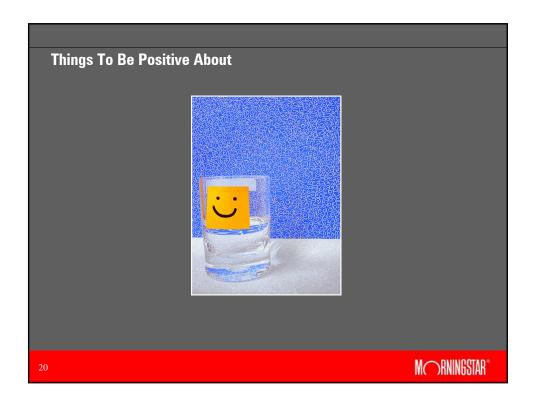


Its All About Attitude and Bargains

- ► The Propensity to Spend of Those With Jobs Is Far More Important Than Small Incremental Changes in the Unemployment Rate
- ► If the Economy Could Only Improve When Jobs Improved, There Would Be Almost No Way Out of Any Recession
- ► Those With Jobs Feeling More Confident and Those With Limited Debt Going Shopping For Bargains Ultimately Drives Recoveries





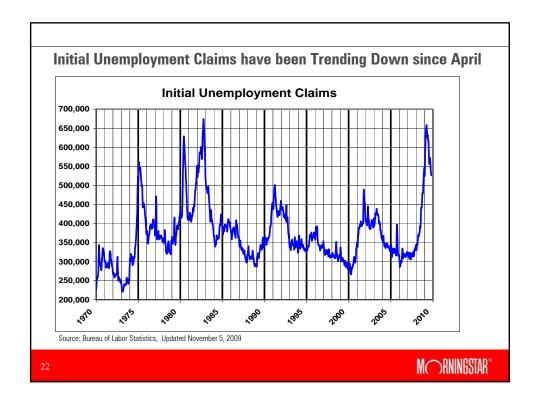


What Has Bottomed?

Indicator	Bottom
Real Hourly Wages	Nov-08
10 Year Treasury	Dec-08
Consumer Spending	Dec-09
Commodities	Feb-09
Consumer Confidence	Feb-09
Housing Starts	Feb-09
Stock Prices	Mar-09
Retail Sales	Apr-09
Real Income	Apr-09
Industrial Production	Jun-09

Source: Morningstar





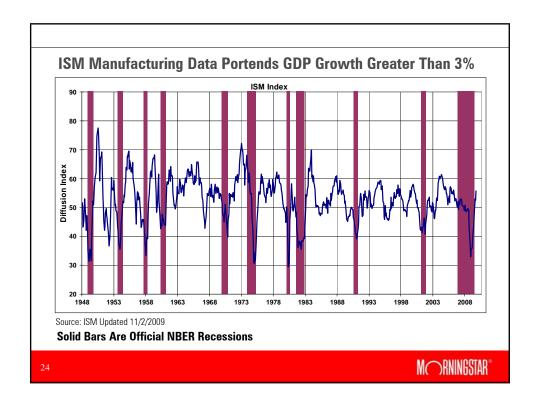
Interestingly, the Claims % is Well Below Past Recessions

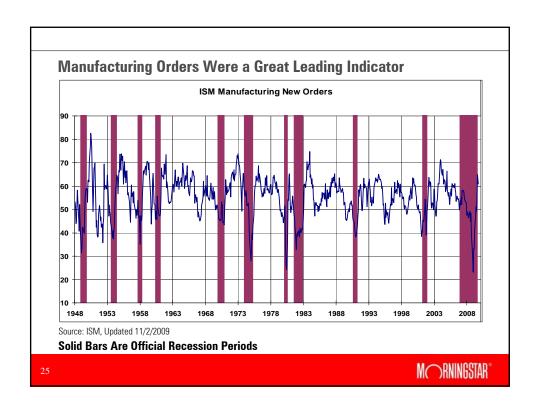
Recession Start Date	Peak Unemployment	Peak Initial Claims/Covered Employment
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Dec-69	6.10%	0.65%
Nov-73	9.00%	0.85%
Jan-80	8.60%	0.73%
Jul-81	10.80%	0.77%
Jul-90	7.80%	0.47%
Jul-01	6.00%	0.38%
Average	8.05%	0.64%
Dec-07	9.8%(Sept)	0.49% (.40% now)

Source: St Louis Federal Reserve, BLS, Morningstar, Updated 10/15/2009

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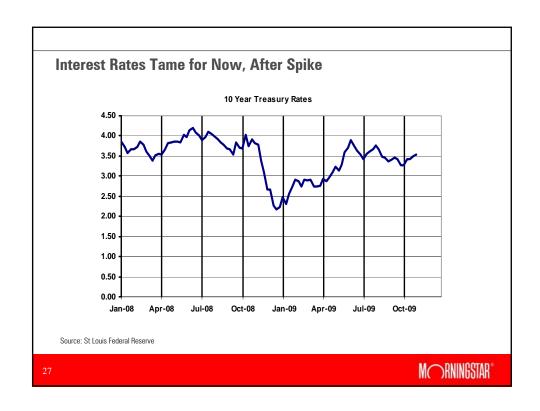
ISM New Orders Index an Excellent Economic Indicator

ISM New Orders Trough Versus Recession Bottom	
Recession Start	ISM New Orders Peak
Dec-69	0 Months Same
Nov-73	3 Months Ahead
Jan-80	1 Month Ahead
Jul-81	12 Months Ahead
Jul-90	2 Months Ahead
Mar-01	10 Months Ahead
Average Dec. 07	4.7 Months Ahead Troughed Dec. 08

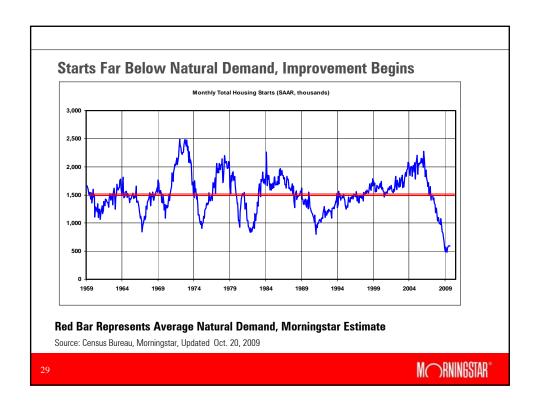
Source: ISM, Morningstar analysis and calculations, updated 7/1/2009

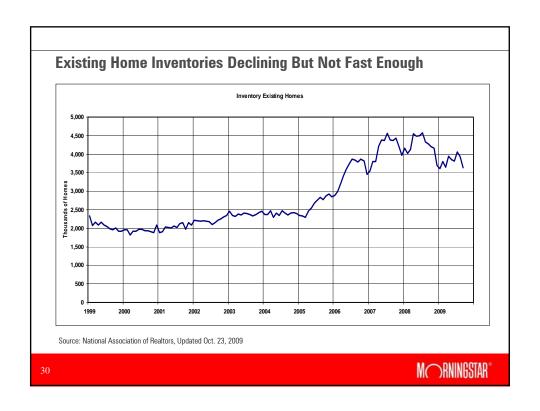
Sample Interpretation: In the recession beginning in November of 1973, ISM The New Orders Index bottomed 3 months before the recession bottomed.

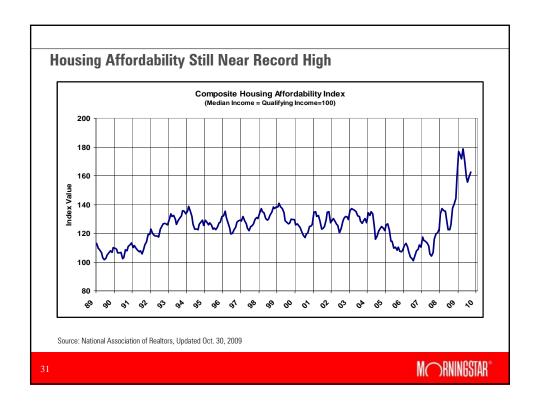
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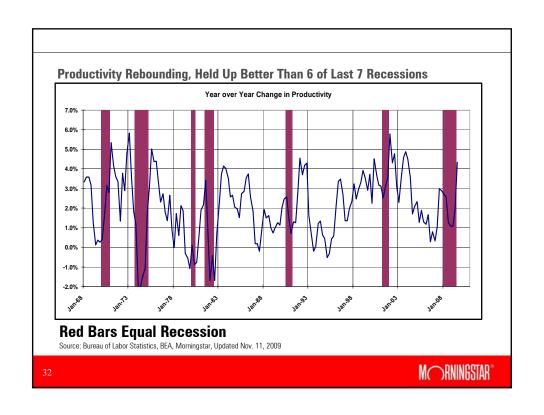


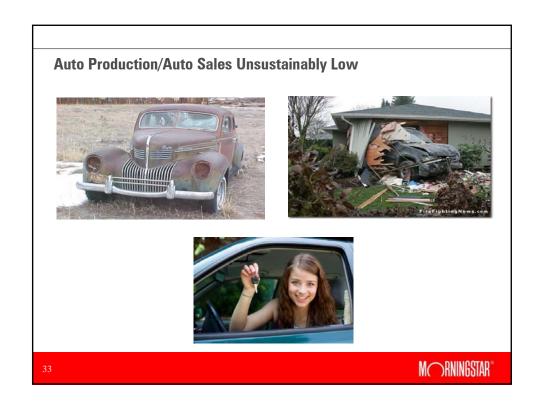


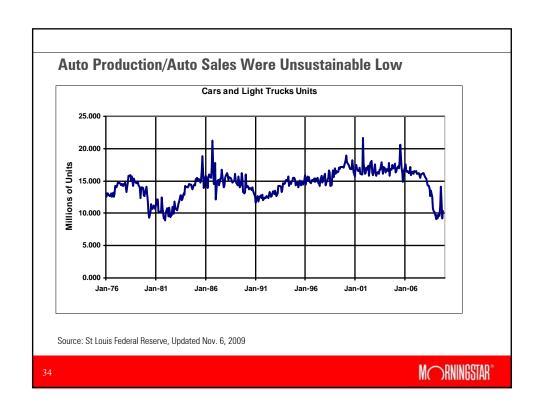




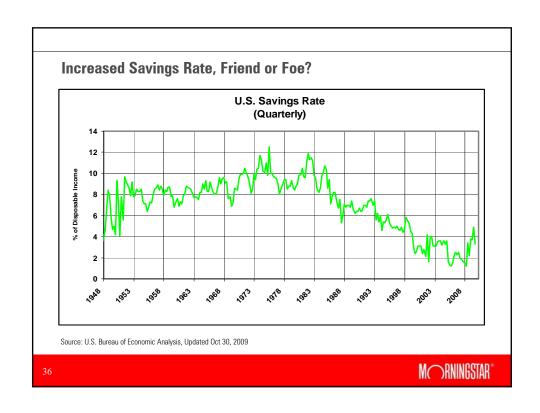


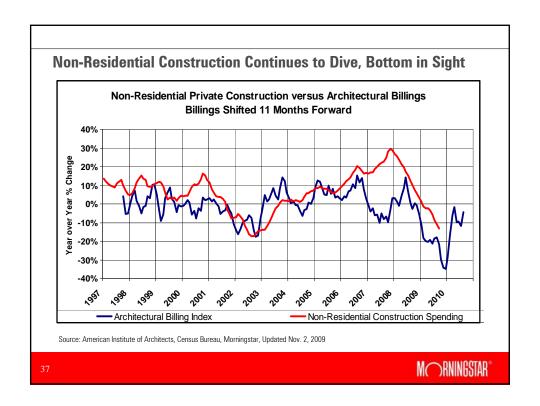


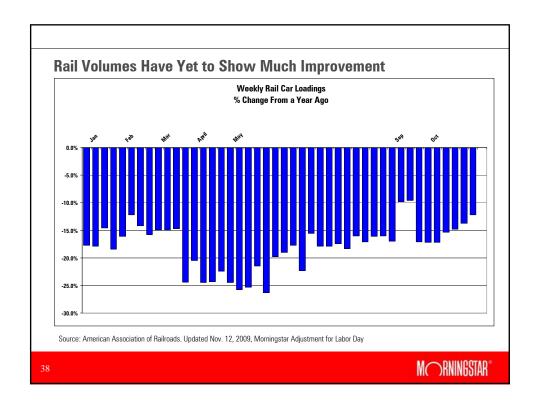


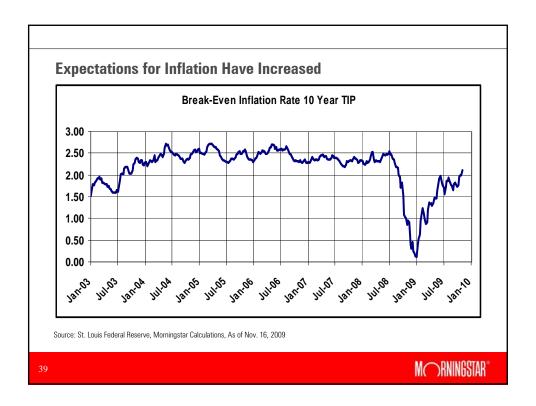


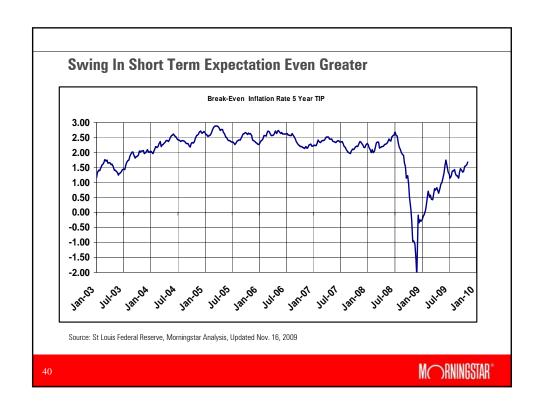




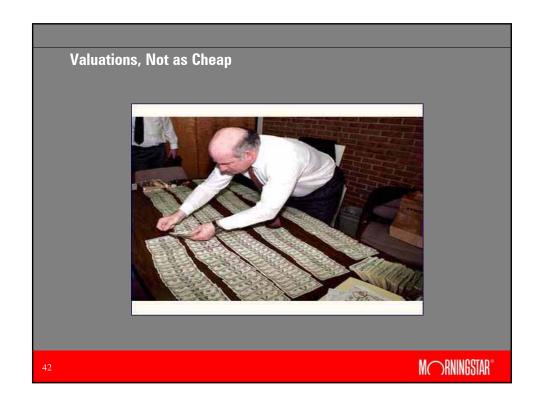


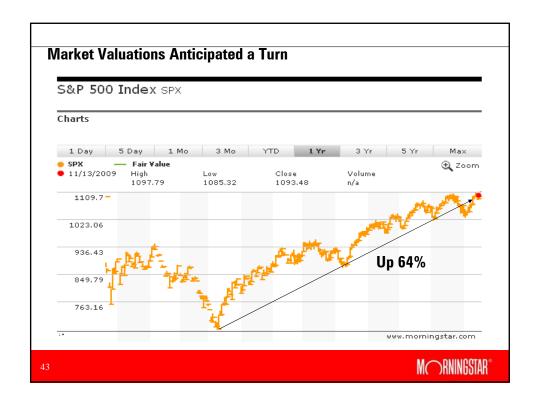


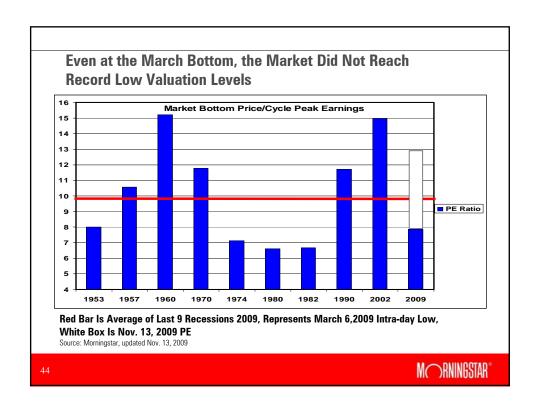


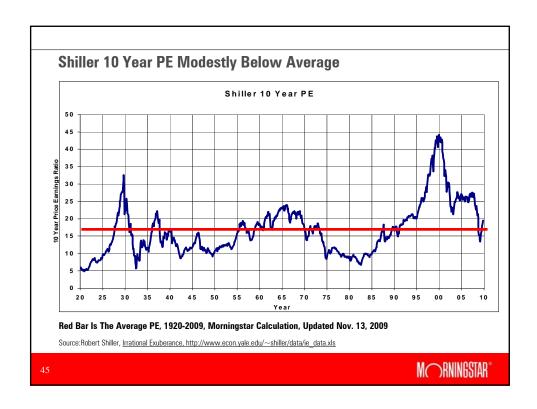


What Has Not Bottomed? Employment Unemployment Source: Morningstar









Investment Implications

- ► Long Term Bonds Look Dangerous
- ► Large Stocks Look Better Than Small Stocks
- ► High Quality Stocks, a Safer Bet Than Risky Assets
- ► Emerging Markets Feel Bubbly

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Consumer Staples, Healthcare and Transportation Sectors Worth Some Attention

- ► Consumer Staples Near Term Beneficiary of a Weak Dollar
- ▶ Healthcare Stocks Should Improve as Legislation Is Finalized
- ► Transportation, a Slow Mover This Recovery. Buffet Bet.

