Indicator/Action Economics Survey:	Last Actual:	Regions' View:
Fed Funds Rate: Target Range Midpoint *(After the July 30-31 FOMC meeting):* Target Range Midpoint: 2.375 to 2.375 percent Median Target Range Midpoint: 2.375 percent	Range: 2.25% to 2.50% Midpoint: 2.375%	The dovish shift in the FOMC's dot plot at last week's meeting was more pronounced than we had expected. Still, while the markets see a July rate cut as a certainty at this point, we're not so sure. Here are some factors we think will go a long way toward determining whether a rate cut comes in July or at a later date: 1) the G-20 Summit; 2) the June employment report; 3) the June ISM surveys. If the FOMC was "not there yet" in terms of a rate cut at last week's meeting, would progress on trade with China, a solid June employment report, signs that manufacturing is stabilizing, and continued growth in services really get them any closer? Obviously, a lot can happen between now and July 31, but our point is simply that, for the FOMC, nothing is set in stone. At least not yet.
June Consumer Confidence Tuesday, 6/25 Range: 128.6 to 135.0 Median: 131.9	May = 134.1	Down to 128.6 – the period between the Conference Board's May and June surveys was marked by considerable turbulence in the financial markets and punctuated with a surprisingly weak May employment report. We look for this to have taken a slight toll on consumer confidence. In any given month, the data point we follow most closely is the assessment of labor market conditions, which in the May survey was the most favorable since December 2000, an interesting counterpoint to the weak May job growth number. This matters, because if consumers begin to lose confidence in the labor market, the headline confidence number will sink like a stone.
May New Home Sales Tuesday, 6/25 Range: 650,000 to 704,000 units Median: 680,000 units SAAR	Apr = 673,000 units SAAR	Up to an annualized rate of 704,000 units. On a not seasonally adjusted basis, we look for 69,000 new home sales which, with the exception of this March, would be the best month for new home sales since June 2007. A solid labor market, elevated consumer confidence, sharply lower mortgage interest rates, and builders targeting lower price points have all supported growth in new home sales in 2019. With mortgage rates heading even lower, builder and buyer confidence are the keys to sustaining growth in new home sales over coming months.
May Durable Goods Orders Wednesday, 6/26 Range: -8.5 to 1.6 percent Median: -0.1 percent	Apr = -2.1%	Up by 0.1 percent. Boeing had no new orders in May, so nondefense aircraft will act as a drag on the headline orders number. We look for ex-transportation orders to be up by 0.4 percent, and for core capital goods orders to be up by 0.2 percent.
May Advance Trade Balance: Good Wednesday, 6/26 Range: -\$73.4 to -\$70.0 billion Median: -\$71.4 billion	Apr = -\$72.1 billion	Narrowing to -\$70.6 billion.
Q1 Real GDP – 3rd estimate Thursday, 6/27 Range: 2.9 to 3.3 percent Median: 3.2 percent SAAR	Q1 2nd est = +3.1% SAAR	Up at an annualized rate of 3.2 percent.
Q1 GDP Price Index – 3rd estimate Thursday, 6/27 Range: 0.8 to 0.8 percent Median: 0.8 percent SAAR	Q1 2nd est = +0.8% SAAR	Up at an annualized rate of 0.8 percent.
May Personal Income Friday, 6/28 Range: 0.2 to 0.5 percent Median: 0.3 percent	Apr = +0.5%	Up by 0.3 percent. The earnings details in the May employment report point to a below-trend increase in labor earnings, which will hold down top-line income growth. After April saw the largest monthly gain since May 2015, we look for interest income to have been little changed, given that the most pronounced decline in market interest rates came late in May (which doesn't bode well for interest income in June). Perhaps the category we will be the most interested in is nonfarm proprietors' income, a proxy for small business profits. This series has been notably weak over the last five months and we don't expect this to have changed in May. It could be whatever pricing power small business owners have is not sufficient to keep pace with faster growth in labor costs. This is clearly something worth watching in the months ahead.
May Personal Spending Friday, 6/28 Range: 0.3 to 0.6 percent Median: 0.4 percent	Apr = +0.3%	Up by 0.5 percent, with solid increases across the board – consumer durables, nondurable consumer goods, and household services. Also, keep in mind that the May retail sales report included a sizable upward revision to April control retail sales, which feeds into the PCE data. As such, an upward revision to the BEA's initial estimate of April consumer spending should not come as a surprise.
May PCE Deflator Friday, 6/28 Range: 0.1 to 0.2 percent Median: 0.2 percent	Apr = +0.3%	Up by 0.2 percent, good for a year-on-year increase of 1.5 percent. We look for the core PCE deflator to be up by 0.2 percent, leaving it up 1.6 percent year-on-year. Core PCE inflation is moving away from, rather than closer to, the FOMC's 2.0 percent target, which is one factor working in favor of a rate cut sooner rather than later.

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