ECONOMIC PREVIEW A REGIONS Week of April 28. 2014

Regions' View:

After a slow start, the week kicks into high gear on Wednesday. Sure, as fast

paced excitement goes, it isn't exactly the same as going from 0 to 60 in 2.9

seconds in a Porsche 911 Turbo S but, as economists, we take our thrills as they

come. In addition to a dizzying array of top-tier data, which should affirm an improving pace of economic activity after the harsh winter, the week includes the FOMC meeting (ending Wednesday). We expect another \$10 billion cut in the pace of monthly asset purchases and no material change to the forward guidance.

Indicator/Action Economics Survey:

Last Actual:

0.00% to 0.25%

Fed Funds Rate (after the FOMC meeting on April 29-30) Range: 0.00 to 0.25 percent Median: 0.125 percent (mid-point of target range)

| | | | pace of monumy asset purchases and no material change to the forward guidance. |
|---|-----------------|-----------------|--|
| April Consumer Confidence Range: 81.0 to 85.0 Median: 82.8 | Tuesday, 4/29 | Mar = 82.3 | <u>Up</u> to 84.8. |
| Q1 Real GDP – 1st Estimate Range: 0.5 to 2.1 percent Median: 1.1 percent SAAR | Wednesday, 4/30 | Q4 2013 = +2.6% | <u>Up</u> at an annualized rate of 1.6 percent though, honestly, nothing will surprise us here. Aside from reflecting the impacts of unusually harsh winter weather, the BEA's first estimate of Q1 real GDP will be based on incomplete data for trade, inventories, and government spending which, individually or collectively, can have a material impact on the initial print while serving as the basis for what are often significant revisions between the first and second estimates. Either way, current quarter growth figures to be substantially faster than that logged in Q1. |
| Q1 Employment Cost Index Range: 0.4 to 0.6 percent Median: 0.5 percent | Wednesday, 4/30 | Q4 2013 = +0.5% | <u>Up</u> by 0.6 percent with wage costs and benefit costs each up 0.6 percent. Year- over-year, the total ECI should be up 2.0 percent, with wage costs up 1.9 percent and benefit costs up 2.2 percent. |
| March Personal Income Range: 0.2 to 0.8 percent Median: 0.5 percent | Thursday, 5/1 | Feb = +0.3% | <u>Up</u> by 0.5 percent. Private sector wage and salary earnings should be up big given the jump in hours worked, transfer payments will reflect ongoing expansion of ACA coverage, and rental income and dividends will also provide support. |
| March Personal Spending Range: 0.4 to 0.7 percent Median: 0.6 percent | Thursday, 5/1 | Feb = +0.3% | <u>Up</u> by 0.6 percent. We already know spending on goods, both durable and nondurable, was solid in March. The remaining – and largest – piece of the consumer spending puzzle is spending on services, and we look for a decent gain here as well. The total and core PCE price deflators should each be <u>up</u> 0.2 percent with over-the-year increases of 1.1 percent and 1.2 percent, respectively. |
| April ISM Manufacturing Index Range: 53.0 to 57.0 percent Median: 54.2 percent | Thursday, 5/1 | Mar = 53.7% | <u>Up</u> to 54.4 percent as the components for new orders and current production regain more of their footing after having slipped during the winter. |
| March Construction Spending Range: 0.2 to 1.1 percent Median: 0.7 percent | Thursday, 5/1 | Feb = +0.1% | \underline{Up} by 1.1 percent as residential construction outlays reverse their February decline and private nonresidential construction outlays provide further support. |
| March Factory Orders Range: 0.6 to 1.9 percent Median: 1.4 percent | Friday, 5/2 | Feb = +1.6% | <u>Up</u> by 1.6 percent, largely on the strength of durable goods orders. Orders for and shipments of core capital goods finished Q1 on a strong note, in line with our expectations of faster growth in capital spending in the months ahead. |
| April Nonfarm Employment Range: 174,000 to 250,000 jobs Median: 210,000 jobs | Friday, 5/2 | Mar = +192,000 | We look for total nonfarm payrolls to be <u>up</u> by 241,000 jobs, with broad based hiring pushing private sector payrolls <u>up</u> by 235,000 jobs. We also look for government sector payrolls to <u>increase</u> by 6,000 jobs. |
| April Manufacturing Employment Range: 2,000 to 22,000 jobs Median: 6,000 jobs | Friday, 5/2 | Mar = -1,000 | <u>Up</u> by 12,000 jobs. |
| April Average Weekly Hours Range: 34.4 to 34.5 hours Median: 34.5 hours | Friday, 5/2 | Mar = 34.5 hrs | <u>Unchanged</u> at 34.5 hours. The first thing to look for here is whether the initial figure for March will be revised – it seemed a bit high to us given the number of people forced to work part-time due to the weather while within the goods producing industries, where the workweek tends to be longer, a jump in overtime offset a smaller gain in jobs. Absent weather effects, a larger job gain in the goods producing industries could put the workweek at 34.5 hours in April. |
| April Average Hourly Earnings Range: 0.1 to 0.3 percent Median: 0.2 percent | Friday, 5/2 | Mar = 0.0% | <u>Up</u> by 0.2 percent which along with our calls on employment and hours worked yields a 0.4 percent increase in aggregate private sector earnings, for a year-over- year increase of 4.4 percent. It is here total hours worked has a powerful impact. |
| April Unemployment Rate Range: 6.5 to 6.7 percent Median: 6.6 percent | Friday, 5/2 | Mar = 6.7% | <u>Down</u> to 6.5 percent, though a larger increase in the labor force than we are expecting would limit the decline in the unemployment rate. |

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