

September 2022 Utah Consumer Sentiment

October 10, 2022

Utah's Consumer Sentiment Falls in September

Utah's consumer sentiment fell from 66.0 in August to 63.9 in September, according to the Kem C. Gardner Institute's Survey of Utah Consumers. A similar survey by the University of Michigan found sentiment essentially unchanged from August (58.2) to September (58.6) among Americans as a whole. While there is only a slight change in Utah consumer sentiment from August to September, just over a 2 percentage point decrease, the change in consumer sentiment from one year ago is substantial - the index dropped from 83.0 to 63.9 over the year. Prices of goods and services have increased at high rates as evidenced by annual inflation of 8-9%. Putin's war in Ukraine hadn't yet begun one year ago. The Federal Reserve hadn't begun raising interest rates and stock market values declined over the last year. These factors and more likely contributed to the declining consumer sentiment of Utahns over the past year.

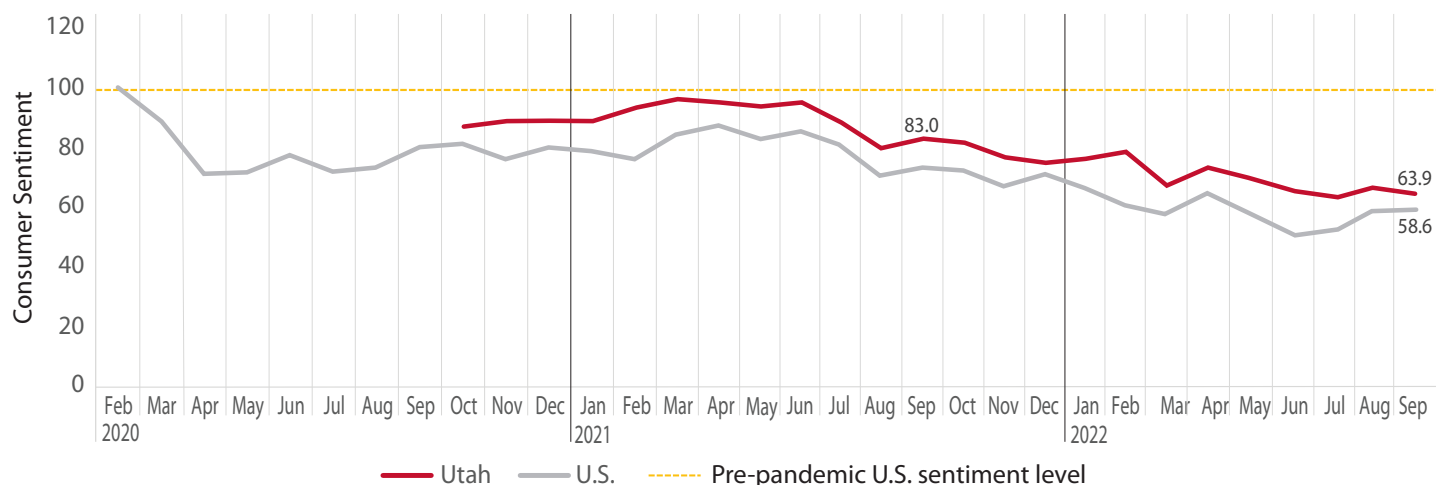
Table 1 shows responses to questions that define "sentiment" for Utah (Gardner Institute survey) and the U.S. as a whole (from the University of Michigan). These questions are combined into an overall index, also shown in Table 1.

Questions Comprising the Index

Utah's survey of consumer sentiment includes five questions concerning current and expected future economic conditions. These questions are identical to those included in the University of Michigan's Survey of Consumer Sentiment. They are the first five questions shown in Table 1. Two of these questions refer to business or economic conditions in the country as a whole (rather than in one's home state, for example). We supplement these two questions with alternative versions that refer to the state of Utah rather than the country as a whole.

Alongside each question is shown its index score—higher scores indicate greater confidence. The index score is calculated as the difference in the percentage of respondents who give a "favorable" reply and the percentage of respondents who given an "unfavorable" reply, plus 100. For example, Utah's score for the first question is 82. This means the "unfavorable" replies outnumber the "favorable" replies by 18 percentage points (note the table values are rounded).

Consumer Sentiment Index: Utah and U.S.



Source: Kem C. Gardner Policy Institute and University of Michigan

Table 1: Responses to Questions Comprising the Utah Consumer Sentiment Index, 2022

Question	August 2022			September 2022		
	Favorable	Unfavorable	Index	Favorable	Unfavorable	Index
Would you say that you (or you and your family living there) are better off or worse off financially than you were a year ago?	30%	49%	81	31%	49%	82
Do you think that a year from now you (or you and your family living there) will be better off financially, or worse off, or just about the same as now?	29%	27%	103	28%	30%	98
Regarding business conditions in the country/Utah as a whole, do you think that during the next twelve months we'll have good times financially, or bad times?	U.S. 21% UT 39%	U.S. 69% UT 48%	U.S. 62 UT 90	U.S. 18% UT 35%	U.S. 74% UT 53%	U.S. 44 UT 83
Looking ahead, which would you say is more likely, that in the country/Utah as a whole we'll have continuous good times during the next five years or so, or that we will have periods of widespread unemployment or depression?	U.S. 27% UT 44%	U.S. 65% UT 47%	U.S. 62 UT 96	U.S. 28% UT 47%	U.S. 64% UT 45%	U.S. 64 UT 101
About the big things people buy for their homes, such as furniture, a refrigerator, stove, television, and things like that. Generally speaking, do you think now is a good or bad time for people to buy major household items?	26%	63%	62	22%	69%	54
Gardner Consumer Sentiment for Utah	66.0			63.9		
Michigan Consumer Sentiment for U.S.	58.2			58.6		

Note: Percentages shown in the table have been rounded.

Source: Kem C. Gardner Policy Institute and the University of Michigan

The nature of “favorable” varies somewhat by questions. Generally, a “favorable” response is one that indicates being better off, or having high hopes for the future (i.e. higher confidence, or sentiment). For the first question in Table 1, for example, the possible responses are “Better Now,” “About the same,” and “Worse Now.” In this case, “Better Now” is “favorable,” while “Worse Now” is “unfavorable.” Neutral responses (e.g. “About the Same”) do not figure into the index.

Calculating the Index

The University of Michigan calculates the Index of Consumer Sentiment as a ratio. The numerator is the sum of the differences between the percent responding favorably and the percent responding unfavorably, plus 500 (so that the numerator is the sum of the index scores shown in Table 1). For example, for the first question shown in Table 1, this difference is minus 19 percentage points for Utah in September. The denominator is the value the numerator took in a particular historical year, rescaled. For Michigan, this value is 6.7558 and refers to the year 1966. To this ratio Michigan adds a small amount—2.0—to account for changes to the survey during its early years. We incorporate this reference-period value from the Michigan survey into the Utah indices.

Survey Methodology

The Utah Consumer Confidence Survey uses key questions from the University of Michigan’s Surveys of Consumers. These questions measure residents’ views of the present economic situation and their expectation for the economy in the future. Data gathered from the key questions are used to create the consumer confidence index for Utah. Demographic questions are included on the questionnaire to allow for additional analysis of the data and to assess the representativeness of the sample. The 407-interview sample yields a +/- 5.0% tolerated error on total data. All survey interviews are conducted by telephone by a professional data collection company. The sample is drawn to be proportional to the population of Utah’s 29 counties. Weighting of demographic data may be used to ensure the sample more closely aligns with Census data for Utah adult residents.