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1%

Subject: June 2018 survey results From: Richard Curtin, Director

Consumer sentiment retreated in late June to just above the May reading largely due to concerns about the potential impact of tariffs on the domestic economy. The falloff in confidence was minor, as the Sentiment Index has been virtually unchanged for the past three months. Indeed, the Sentiment Index has remained largely unchanged in the first half of 2018 compared with all of 2017 (98.6 versus 96.8), with variations during the past 18 months confined to  $\pm 4.0$  index-points from its overall mean. The persistent strength has been due to favorable assessments of jobs and incomes. While consumers anticipated rising interest rates during the year ahead, those expected increases were associated with a modest decline in longer term prospects for the national economy and not viewed as a barrier to economic growth during the year ahead. For the year ahead, consumers still anticipated that the economy would produce small additional declines in the unemployment rate as well as higher wage gains. Consumers also anticipated an uptick in inflation during the year ahead, partly due to rising energy prices and partly due to new tariffs. Importantly, longer term inflation expectations suggest the rise in inflation will be temporary.

The potential impact of tariffs on the domestic economy was spontaneously cited by one-in-four consumers, with most expecting a negative impact on the domestic economy (21% out of 26%). The primary concerns were a downshift in the future

pace of economic growth and an uptick in inflation. Among those who expressed negative views of the trade policies, the Expectations Index was 22.7 points below those who made no mention of tariffs and the expected inflation rate was three-tenths of a percentage point higher. A longstanding belief of consumers is that trade with other countries results in a broader range of available goods at lower prices. When asked in a recent survey about their views on international trade, two-thirds of consumers thought that more trade with other countries would be better for the domestic economy (see the chart). To be sure, consumers' judgements about the impact of higher tariffs will not crystalize until they have experienced actual changes in product prices and heard about changes in employment. While tariffs may have a

**Countries Be Better for the U.S. Economy?** 67% 60% Jul-Oct 2016 Feb-Mar 2018 21% 18% 15% 14% 4%

Would More Trade or Less Trade with Other

More Trade Better No Difference Less Trade Better Don't Know

direct impact on only a very small portion of overall GDP, the negative impact could quickly generalize and produce a widespread decline in consumer confidence and optimism. The June survey offers a glimpse into the potential reactions of consumers to rising tariffs and suggests that the timing and size of the loss in confidence could be quick and substantial.

The year-ahead expected inflation rate rose to 3.0% in June from 2.8% in May and last year's 2.6%, reaching the highest level since 2015. Year-ahead gasoline price expectations were higher in May and June, but has remained at relatively low levels. Long term inflation expectations ticked up to 2.6% in June from 2.5% in the preceding five months, returning to the top of the range it has traveled during the past year. Other data also indicate that the rise in inflation will be temporary, as just 8% complained that rising prices had reduced their living standards, unchanged from the last two months and from last June. In addition, buy-in-advance price rationales have declined for the third consecutive month for household durables (from 21% in March to 13% in June) and for vehicles (from 12% to 8%); for homes these rationales fell to 12% from last month's 17%. June recorded the long awaited rise in wages as consumers anticipated an annual gain of 2.5% in household incomes, up from 1.6% in May, and the highest rate of increases in incomes since 2008. Moreover, when asked to describe how their current finances had changed, 47% of consumers reported income gains, the highest proportion since mid 1966. Unemployment was expected to edge downward (30%) or remain unchanged at its current low (47%), with just 22% who expected any increase.

	June 2017	July 2017	Aug 2017	Sept 2017	Oct 2017	Nov 2017	Dec 2017	Jan 2018	Feb 2018	Mar 2018	Apr 2018	May 2018	June 2018
Index of Consumer Sentiment	95.0	93.4	96.8	95.1	100.7	98.5	95.9	95.7	99.7	101.4	98.8	98.0	98.2
Current Economic Conditions	112.4	113.4	110.9	111.7	116.5	113.5	113.8	110.5	114.9	121.2	114.9	111.8	116.5
Index of Consumer Expectations	83.8	80.5	87.7	84.4	90.5	88.9	84.3	86.3	90.0	88.8	88.4	89.1	86.3
Index Components													
Personal Finances—Current	131	132	130	128	135	127	127	126	133	142	133	130	136
Personal Finances—Expected	132	122	134	133	132	132	127	131	133	132	131	129	128
Economic Outlook—12 Months	110	111	119	110	123	123	119	121	124	120	113	122	117
Economic Outlook—5 Years	95	89	100	97	110	103	93	95	105	105	111	108	102
Buying Conditions—Durables	161	163	158	162	168	168	168	160	166	173	165	160	166

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