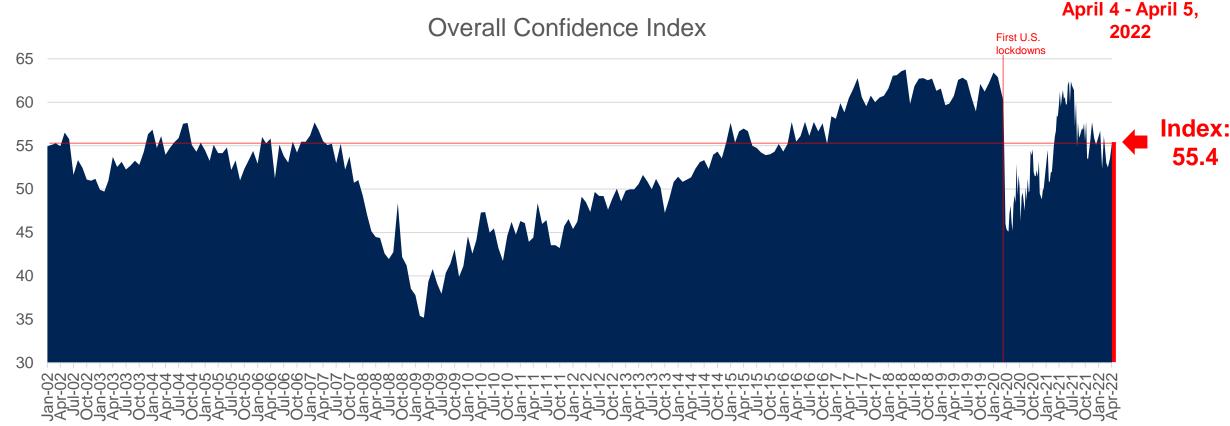
IPSOS-FORBES ADVISOR U.S. CONSUMER CONFIDENCE BIWEEKLY TRACKER

April 5, 2022



CONSUMER CONFIDENCE GAINS STRENGTH

At 55.4, consumer confidence gains 1.9 point from late March





2 – © lpsos

INVESTMENT AND CURRENT SUB-INDICES BOOST OVERALL SENTIMENT

Expectation and Jobs sub-indices move a more modest 1+ point

April 4 – April 5, 2022

National Index	Sub-indices								
Overall Consumer	Current: Financial	Expectations: Outlook	Investment: Purchasing	Jobs: Job security					
Confidence	situation; local economy;	ituation; local economy; about personal financial		confidence, job loss					
	purchasing, employment	situation, community	confidence, personal	experience and					
	and investment	economy and	financial situation and	employment outlook					
	confidence	employment	outlook						
New: 55.4	New: 47.0	New: 61.2	New: 48.8	New: 67.3					
Change vs.	Change vs.	Change vs.	Change vs.	Change vs.					
Two weeks ago: +1.9	Two weeks ago: +2.8	Two weeks ago: +1.2	Two weeks ago: +2.5	Two weeks ago: +1.1					
Early March 2020: -4.7	Early March 2020: -6.4	Early March 2020: -2.4	Early March 2020: -5.8	Early March 2020: -2.4					
Pandemic average*: +1.6	Pandemic average*: +1.6	Pandemic average*: -3.1	Pandemic average*: -0.1	Pandemic average*: +7.9					
Historical average**: +2.5	Historical average**: +2.0	Historical average**: -0.6	Historical average**: +0.6	Historical average**: +8.1					

^{*}since mid-March 2020



^{**} since January 2002

SHIFTING DEMOGRAPHIC SENTIMENT

Older and wealthier Americans' outlook improves the most dramatically from late March, with people earning \$100k+ experiencing a 5.5 point improvement in outlook, followed by those age 55 and above (+5.4) and people leaving in rural parts of the country (+5.2).

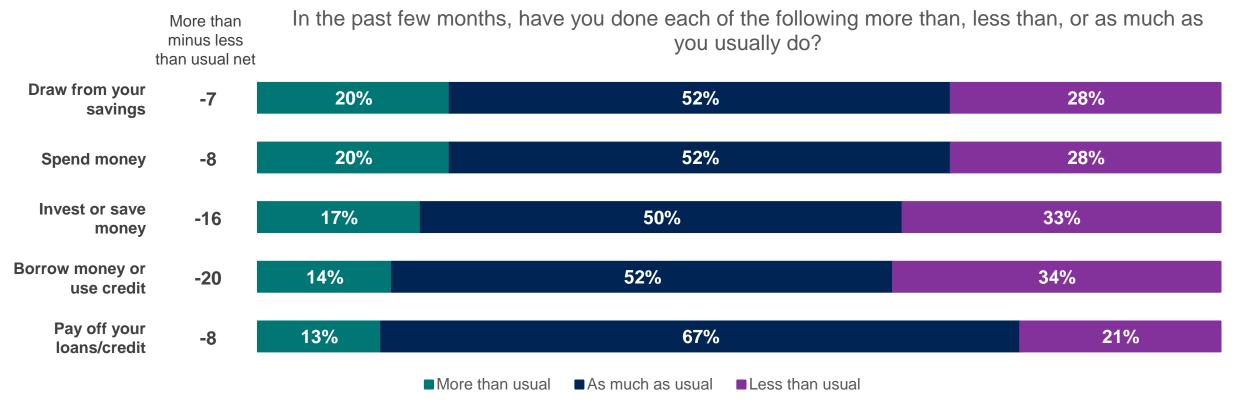
		National	Current	Expectations	Investment	Jobs
	Total	55.4	47	61.2	48.8	67.3
Gender	Male	57.5	51.7	61.7	53.8	64.6
Gender	Female	53.5	42.7	60.8	44.3	69.9
	18-34	56	48.7	61.7	52.1	62.5
Age	35-54	55.9	48.8	61.7	50.4	66.4
	55+	54.2	42.8	60.2	43.2	73.8
Household	Under \$50K	51.4	41.1	58.8	43.7	62.6
	\$50K-<\$100K	54.3	45.6	59.9	48.3	66.8
Income	\$100K+	62.5	56.8	66.4	56.7	74.5
	Northeast	55.1	46.5	62.7	48.4	64.9
D	Midwest	55.5	47.4	61	48.7	68
Region	South	54.2	45.8	59.3	48.4	66.6
	West	57.3	48.8	63.4	50	69.5
Children in	Yes	58.3	52.7	63.9	55.3	63.7
Household	No	54.3	44.8	60.2	46.4	68.6
Education	No college degree	52.8	43.6	59.7	45.7	65.1
Education	College degree	61.5	54.9	64.9	56.2	72.5
	Full Time	57.7	51.8	62	53.5	66.6
Employment	Part Time	56.5	48.9	62.3	52.1	67.7
Status	Not Emp.	51.9	39.9	60.7	43.1	65.2
	Retired	53.1	42.1	59.3	42	71.8
Mayital Ctatus	Married	57.2	48.3	61.9	49.1	71.9
Marital Status	Other	53.8	45.9	60.6	48.6	63.2
Race	White	54.6	45.2	60.5	47.1	68.5
	Other	56.8	50	62.5	51.8	65.2
	Republican	48	38.5	53.3	40.4	63
Party ID	Democrat	64.4	58.4	70.6	60.2	70.7
	Independents	50	39.4	55.9	42.1	65.4
	Rural	53.5	43.7	58.4	44.9	70.9
LIV	Suburban	54.4	44.4	61.1	46.8	67.8
	Urban	58.7	54	63.7	55.6	63.4



JUST OVER HALF SAY THEIR SPENDING AND SAVING HABITS ARE UNCHANGED

Among those who report a change, approximately one in five say they have been borrowing, investing or saving less

April 4-5, 2022





AMERICANS BORROWING AND INVESTING HABITS HAVE NOT MEANINGFULLY CHANGED FROM FEBRUARY

In the past few months, have you done each of the following more than, less than, or as much as you usually do?

April 4-5, 2022

More than usual Less than usual

	Dec 14-15, 2021	Jan 25- 26, 2022	Feb 22-23, 2022	April 4- 5, 2022	Change vs. six weeks ago		Dec 14-15, 2021	Jan 25- 26, 2022	Feb 22-23, 2022	April 4- 5, 2022	Change vs. six weeks ago
Draw from your savings	22%	21%	20%	20%	-	Draw from your savings	31%	29%	26%	28%	+2
Spend money	18%	15%	20%	20%	-	Spend money	27%	33%	27%	28%	+1
Borrow money or use credit	18%	17%	14%	14%	-	Borrow money or use credit	37%	31%	33%	34%	+1
Invest or save money	16%	16%	14%	17%	+3	Invest or save money	36%	32%	32%	33%	+1
Pay off your loans/credit	15%	13%	13%	13%	-	Pay off your loans/credit	26%	22%	22%	21%	-1

Source: Jan 2002- Feb 2010 RBC CASH Index

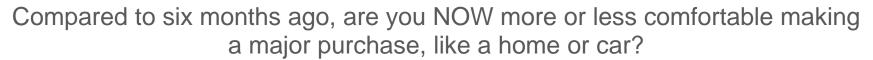
March 2010 to early March 2020 Monthly Refinitiv-Ipsos Primary Consumer Sentiment Index
March 25, 2020 to late October 2021 Ipsos-Forbes Advisor U.S. Consumer Confidence Weekly Tracker
November 21, 2021 to date 2022 Ipsos-Forbes Advisor U.S. Consumer Confidence Biweekly Tracker



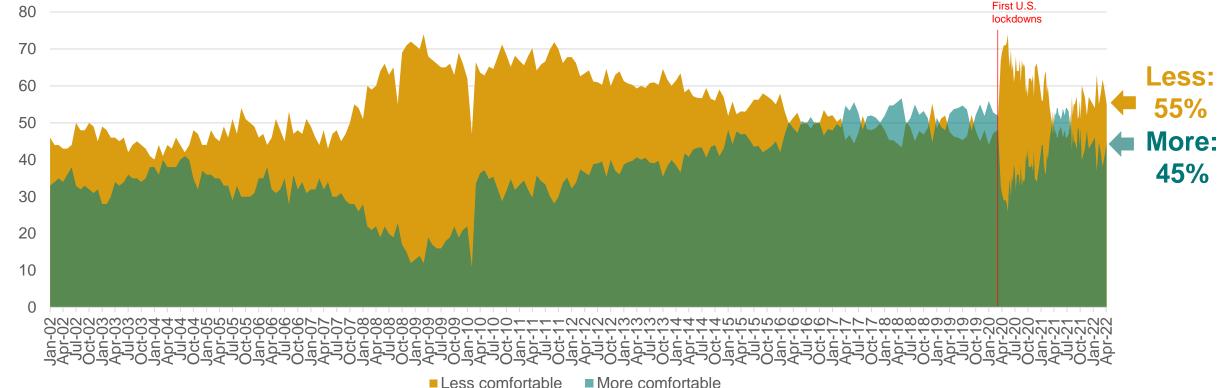


COMFORT MAKING MAJOR HOUSEHOLD PURCHASES RELATIVE TO 6 MONTHS AGO PICKS UP SLIGHTLY

45% say they are more comfortable making major household purchases compared to six months ago, up 4 points from two weeks ago



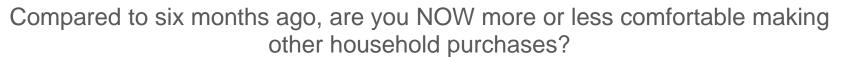




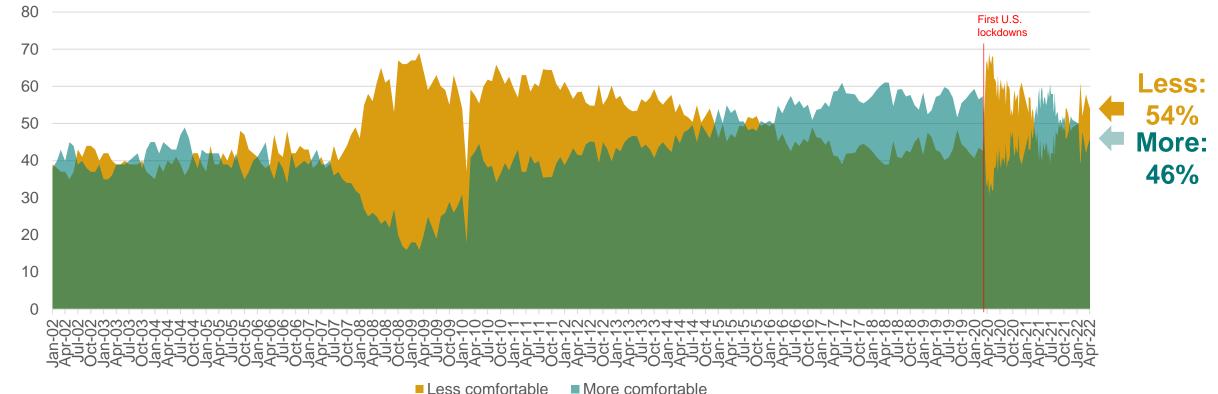


JUST UNDER HALF ARE COMFORTABLE MAKING OTHER HOUSEHOLD PURCHASES

46% say they are more comfortable making other household purchases compared to six months ago, up 2 points from two weeks ago



April 4 – April 5, 2022





METHODOLOGY

These findings are based on data from an Ipsos survey conducted April 4-5, 2022, with a sample of 933 adults aged 18-74 from the continental U.S., Alaska and Hawaii who were interviewed online in English.

The sample was randomly drawn from Ipsos' online panel (see https://www.ipsos.com/sites/default/files/2017-

<u>03/lpsos_IIS_NAAccessPanelsRecruitment_.pdf</u>), partner online panel sources, and "river" sampling (see https://www.ipsos.com/sites/default/files/AAPOR-Online-sources-2018.pdf) and does not rely on a population frame in the traditional sense. Ipsos uses fixed sample targets, unique to each study, in drawing a sample. After a sample has been obtained from the Ipsos panel, Ipsos calibrates respondent characteristics to be representative of the U.S. population using standard procedures such as raking-ratio adjustments. The source of these population targets is U.S. Census American Community Survey data. The sample drawn for this study reflects fixed sample targets on demographics. Post-hoc weights were made to the population characteristics on gender, age, race/ethnicity, region, and education.

Statistical margins of error are not applicable to online non-probability polls. All sample surveys and polls may be subject to other sources of error, including, but not limited to coverage error and measurement error. All figures do not sum to 100 due to rounding. The precision of Ipsos online polls is measured using a credibility interval. In this case, the poll has a credibility interval of plus or minus 3.9 percentage points for all respondents. Ipsos calculates a design effect (DEFF) for each study based on the variation of the weights, following the formula of Kish (1965). Here, with n=933, DEFF=1.5, the credibility interval adjusted for design effect is +/-5.4 percentage points.

Findings from March 2010 to early March 2020 are based on data from Refinitiv/ Ipsos' Primary Consumer Sentiment Index (PCSI) collected in a monthly survey on Ipsos' Global Advisor online survey platform with the same questions. For the PCSI survey, Ipsos interviews a total of 1,000+ U.S. adults aged 18-74. The Refinitiv/Ipsos Primary Consumer Sentiment Index (PCSI), ongoing since 2010, is a monthly survey of consumer attitudes on the current and future state of local economies, personal finance situations, savings, and confidence to make large investments. The PCSI metrics reported each month for each of the 24 countries surveyed consist of a "Primary Index" based on 10 questions available upon request and of several "sub-indices" each based on a subset of these 10 questions. Those sub-indices include a Current Index, an Expectations Index, an Investment Index, and a Jobs Index.

Findings for January 2002- February 2010 are based on data from the RBC CASH Index, a monthly telephone survey of 1,000 U.S. adults aged 18 and older conducted by Ipsos with a margin of error of +/- 3.1 percentage points.



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