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

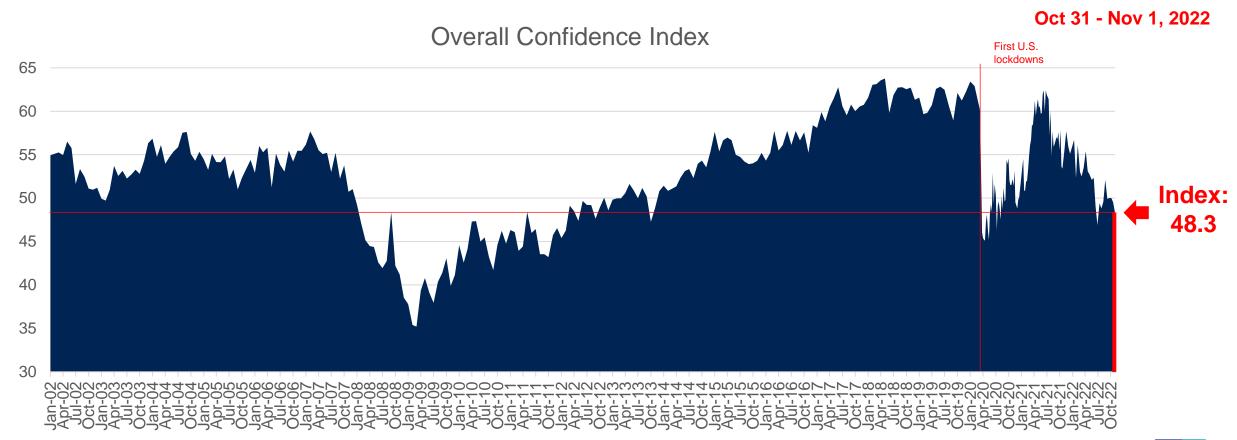
November 3, 2022

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CONSUMER CONFIDENCE FALLS TO SECOND LOWEST POINT OF 2022

At 48.3, consumer confidence is down 1.2 points from two weeks ago



Source: Jan 2002- Feb 2010 RBC CASH Index

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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 2, 2021 to date 2022 Ipsos-Forbes Advisor U.S. Consumer Confidence Biweekly Tracker



JOBS AND CURRENT SUB-INDICES DECLINE SHARPLY

Jobs index falls more than three points while the Current index declines by more than 1 point

Oct 31 - Nov 1, 2022

National Index	Sub-indices						
Overall Consumer	Current: Financial	Expectations: Outlook	Investment: Purchasing	Jobs: Job security			
Confidence	situation; local economy;	about personal financial	and investment	confidence, job loss			
	purchasing, employment	situation, community	confidence, personal	experience and			
	and investment	economy and	financial situation and	employment outlook			
	confidence	employment	outlook				
New: 48.3	New: 36.9	New: 57.4	New: 39.4	New: 62.0			
<u>Change vs.</u>	<u>Change vs.</u>	Change vs.	Change vs.	Change vs.			
Two weeks ago: -1.2	Two weeks ago: -1.6	Two weeks ago: +0.3	Two weeks ago: -0.6	Two weeks ago: -3.4			
Early March 2020: -11.8	Early March 2020: -16.5	Early March 2020: -6.2	Early March 2020: -15.2	Early March 2020: -7.7			
Pandemic average*: -5.0	Pandemic average*: -7.8	Pandemic average*: -6.0	Pandemic average*: -8.5	Pandemic average*: +1.7			
Historical average**: -4.5	Historical average**: -7.9	Historical average**: -4.3	Historical average**: -8.5	Historical average**: +2.5			

*since mid-March 2020

** since January 2002

Source: Jan 2002- Feb 2010 RBC CASH Index

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DEMOGRAPHIC SENTIMENT

Democrats, those earning \$100K+, those living in urban areas, and males show scores significantly higher than the total population.

In contrast, the unemployed, Republicans, and those earning less than \$50K continue to have significantly lower index scores.

		National	Current	Expectations	Investment	Jobs
	Total	48.3	36.9	57.4	39.4	62
Gender	Male	52.8	44.7	59.4	46.8	62.5
	Female	44.6	30.4	55.9	33.1	62.1
	18-34	49.7	41.6	57.7	44.9	59.4
Age	35-54	47.5	36.2	56.8	38.8	59.8
	55+	47.8	33	57.8	34.3	68
Household Income	Under \$50K	42.8	29.7	54.8	32.5	56.5
	\$50K-<\$100K	48.1	36.2	58	38.2	63.1
	\$100K+	54.9	46.4	59.4	49.2	67.1
Region	Northeast	49.7	39.5	57.1	42.1	63.8
	Midwest	49.2	37	57.2	38.4	66.4
	South	46.1	34.6	56.3	36.9	59.2
	West	50	39	59.7	42.6	61.5
Children in	Yes	48.9	41.2	56.9	44.4	56.6
Household	No	47.9	34.8	57.6	36.9	64.7
Education	No college degree	46.5	34.3	56.6	37.4	60.7
	College degree	52	42.4	59	43.6	64.8
	Full Time	51	42.4	57.7	44.6	62.3
Employment Status	Part Time	47	37.2	55.5	39.3	60.1
	Not Emp.	39.8	25.1	52.7	28.3	55.5
	Retired	51.5	34.8	63.9	37.1	71.3
Marital Status	Married	49.1	37.9	57.3	39.9	63.6
iviarital Status	Other	47.5	36	57.4	38.9	60.6
Race	White	48.3	36	56.7	38	65.1
	Other	48.2	38.5	58.5	41.8	56.7
Party ID	Republican	41.7	30.3	47.9	32.8	58.6
	Democrat	56.9	46.6	67.6	48.5	65.8
	Independents	47.6	36.6	55.4	39.3	64.5
LIV	Rural	44.5	32	55.5	35.4	58.8
	Suburban	47.5	35.9	54.8	37.8	64
	Urban	53	43.1	63.9	45.9	61.2

Source: Jan 2002- Feb 2010 RBC CASH Index

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THREE IN FIVE EXPECT THE RATE OF INFLATION AND THEIR MONTHLY BILLS TO GO UP

Oct 31 - Nov 1, 2022

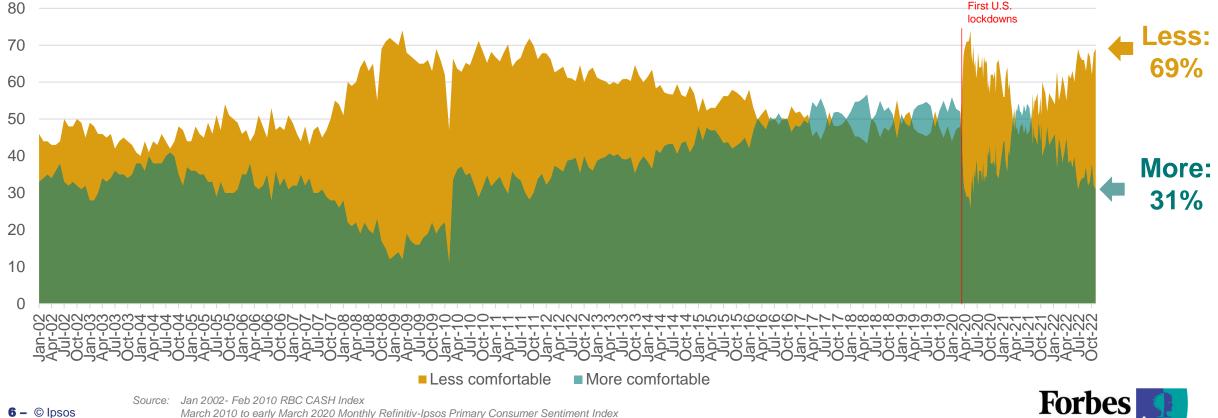
"will	ange in % go up" vs. Oct. 5	Over the next year, do you think each of the following will go up, go down, or stay about the same?				m, or stay m	Will go up inus will go down net
The rate of inflation	+8		63%		27%	11%	+52
The amount you pay on monthly bills and other regular expenses	+6			32%	7%	+54	
Mortgage interest rates	+2	60%			33%	8%	+52
The taxes you pay	+8	59%			36%	5%	+54
The number of unemployed people in this country	0	43%		43%		14%	+29
The total amount of your deb (e.g., mortgage, home equity/ auto student/ pers. loans, credit card debt, etc	0	30%		51%		20%	+10
Your household income (e.g. wages, pensions, benefits, investments, etc.)	0	26%		58%		16%	+11
Your own standard of living	+2	24%	55'	%		21%	+3
		■Will go up	■Will stay about the same	■Will go down		Forh	



COMFORT MAKING MAJOR HOUSEHOLD PURCHASES RELATIVE TO 6 MONTHS AGO REMAINS MUTED

31% say they are more comfortable making major household purchases compared to six months ago, down 2 points from two weeks ago

Compared to six months ago, are you NOW more or less comfortable making a major purchase, like a home or car?

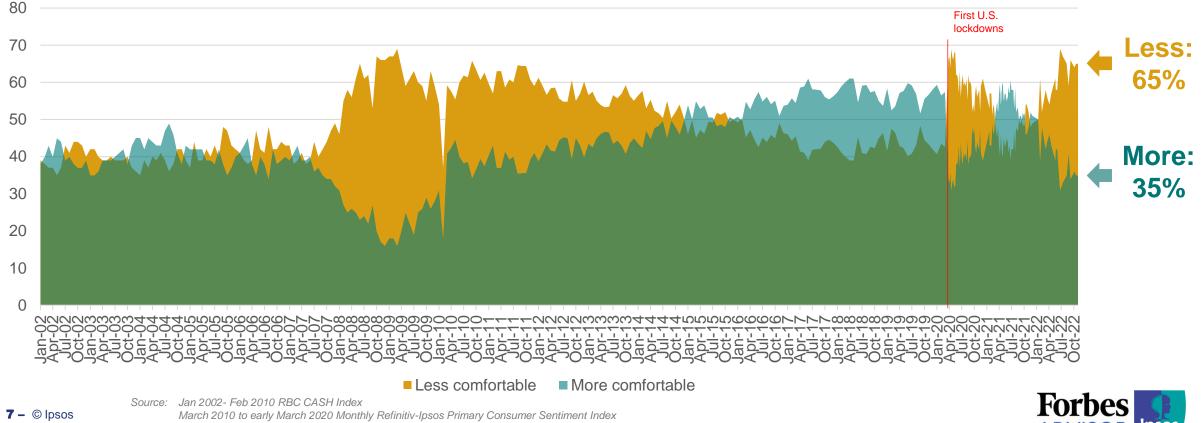


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JUST ONE IN THREE CONTINUE TO REMAIN COMFORTABLE MAKING OTHER HOUSEHOLD PURCHASES

35% say they are more comfortable making other household purchases compared to six months ago, up 1 point from two weeks ago

Compared to six months ago, are you NOW more or less comfortable making Oct 31 - Nov 1, 2022 other household purchases?



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METHODOLOGY

These findings are based on data from an Ipsos survey conducted October 31 – November 1, 2022, with a sample of 919 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 <u>https://www.ipsos.com/sites/default/files/2017-</u>

<u>03/lpsos_IIS_NAAccessPanelsRecruitment_.pdf</u>), partner online panel sources, and "river" sampling (see <u>https://www.ipsos.com/sites/default/files/AAPOR-Online-sources-2018.pdf</u>) 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, education, and party identification. Party ID benchmarks are from recent ABC News/Washington Post telephone polls.

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 4.0 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=919, DEFF=1.5, the credibility interval adjusted for design effect is +/-5.5 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.



For more information, contact:

Chris Jackson Senior Vice President, Public Affairs, U.S. <u>chris.jackson@ipsos.com</u>

Nicolas Boyon Senior Vice President, Public Affairs, U.S. <u>nicolas.boyon@ipsos.com</u>



