

US confidence slides as Covid and inflation fears rise

The Conference Board measure of confidence has fallen to a six-month low as worries about Covid's resurgence and the impact of inflation on spending power make households more nervous. It looks increasingly likely that consumer spending has stalled in 3Q, but a strong labour market and decent household finances offer hope that this will be temporary



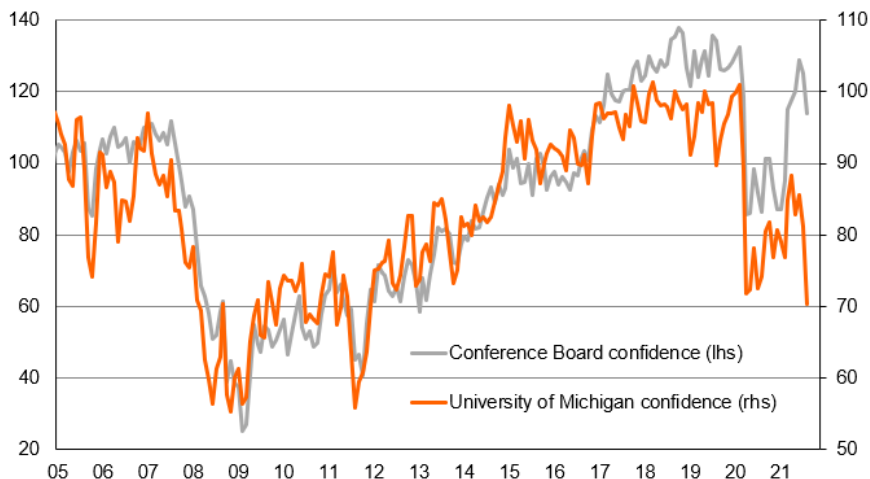
Passenger at a US airport

Covid and inflation make households nervous

Given the August University of Michigan measure of consumer confidence posted the seventh largest individual monthly fall on record we were a little unsure as to why the consensus was looking for only a modest fall in today's Conference board measure of confidence. In the end it dropped from a downwardly revised 125.1 to 113.8 – well below the 123 consensus.

As the chart below shows in relative terms it isn't as bad an outcome as the University of Michigan measure, but it still tells us that the resurgence of Covid and higher inflation readings are making consumers much more wary. This was particularly evident in the expectations component that fell 12.4 points while current conditions fell a more modest 9.9 points.

US consumer confidence measures



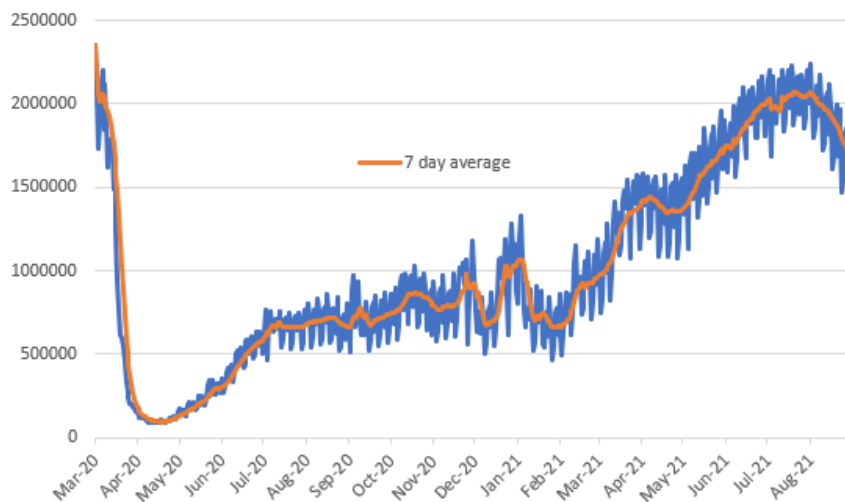
Source: Macrobond, ING

Spending set to slow

The regional breakdown also has some interesting outcomes. East South Central America, where there have been some major Covid hotspots saw the biggest declines in confidence (24 points). West South Central and the Mountain region of the US actually saw confidence rise! Most other areas fell broadly in line with the national average.

We can already see a slowdown in restaurant bookings and air passenger traffic and this suggests less leisure and hospitality activity in general as people movement slows in response to Covid case increases. Meanwhile, inflation expectations have risen as a response to higher gasoline and food prices and this is sapping confidence as households worry about their spending power. Expectations for car, home and appliance buying all declined this month.

Daily air passenger numbers at airport security checks



Source: Macrobond, ING

Reasons for optimism remain strong

With retail and auto sales having fallen sharply, the broad declines in consumer sentiment suggests consumer spending will struggle in the near term. We suspect that we will see a small contraction in 3Q consumer spending, but remember this follows on from the stimulus check fuelled spending surge in 2Q. Rising business investment will more than offset this though and we still expect to see a decent 3Q GDP growth rate of a little under 5%.

Looking further ahead, Covid case numbers are showing signs of topping out so we think that confidence will gradually recover, especially given jobs continue to be created in significant number and wage rates are rising given the competition for workers. We also have to remember credit card balances have been shrinking and cash and savings deposits have risen substantially through the pandemic. This should provide a decent platform for activity in 4Q and into 2022.

Author

James Knightley

Chief International Economist, US

james.knightley@ing.com

Disclaimer

This publication has been prepared by the Economic and Financial Analysis Division of ING Bank N.V. ("ING") solely for information purposes without regard to any particular user's investment objectives, financial situation, or means. *ING forms part of ING Group (being for this purpose ING Group N.V. and its subsidiary and affiliated companies)*. The information in the publication is not an investment recommendation and it is not investment, legal or tax advice or an offer or solicitation to purchase or sell any financial instrument. Reasonable care has been taken to ensure that this publication is not untrue or misleading when published, but ING does not represent that it is accurate or complete. ING does not accept any liability for any direct, indirect or consequential loss arising from any use of this publication. Unless otherwise stated, any views, forecasts, or estimates are solely those of the author(s), as of the date of the publication and are subject to change without notice.

The distribution of this publication may be restricted by law or regulation in different jurisdictions and persons into whose possession this publication comes should inform themselves about, and observe, such restrictions.

Copyright and database rights protection exists in this report and it may not be reproduced, distributed or published by any person for any purpose without the prior express consent of ING. All rights are reserved. ING Bank N.V. is authorised by the Dutch Central Bank and supervised by the European Central Bank (ECB), the Dutch Central Bank (DNB) and the Dutch Authority for the Financial Markets (AFM). ING Bank N.V. is incorporated in the Netherlands (Trade Register no. 33031431 Amsterdam). In the United Kingdom this information is approved and/or communicated by ING Bank N.V., London Branch. ING Bank N.V., London Branch is authorised by the Prudential Regulation Authority and is subject to regulation by the Financial Conduct Authority and limited regulation by the Prudential Regulation Authority. ING Bank N.V., London branch is registered in England (Registration number BR000341) at 8-10 Moorgate, London EC2 6DA. For US Investors: Any person wishing to discuss this report or effect transactions in any security discussed herein should contact ING Financial Markets LLC, which is a member of the NYSE, FINRA and SIPC and part of ING, and which has accepted responsibility for the distribution of this report in the United States under applicable requirements.

Additional information is available on request. For more information about ING Group, please visit www.ing.com.