



LEGISLATIVE
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ANALYST

Economic Update

Executive Appropriations Committee

Maddy Oritt, PhD
Senior Economist

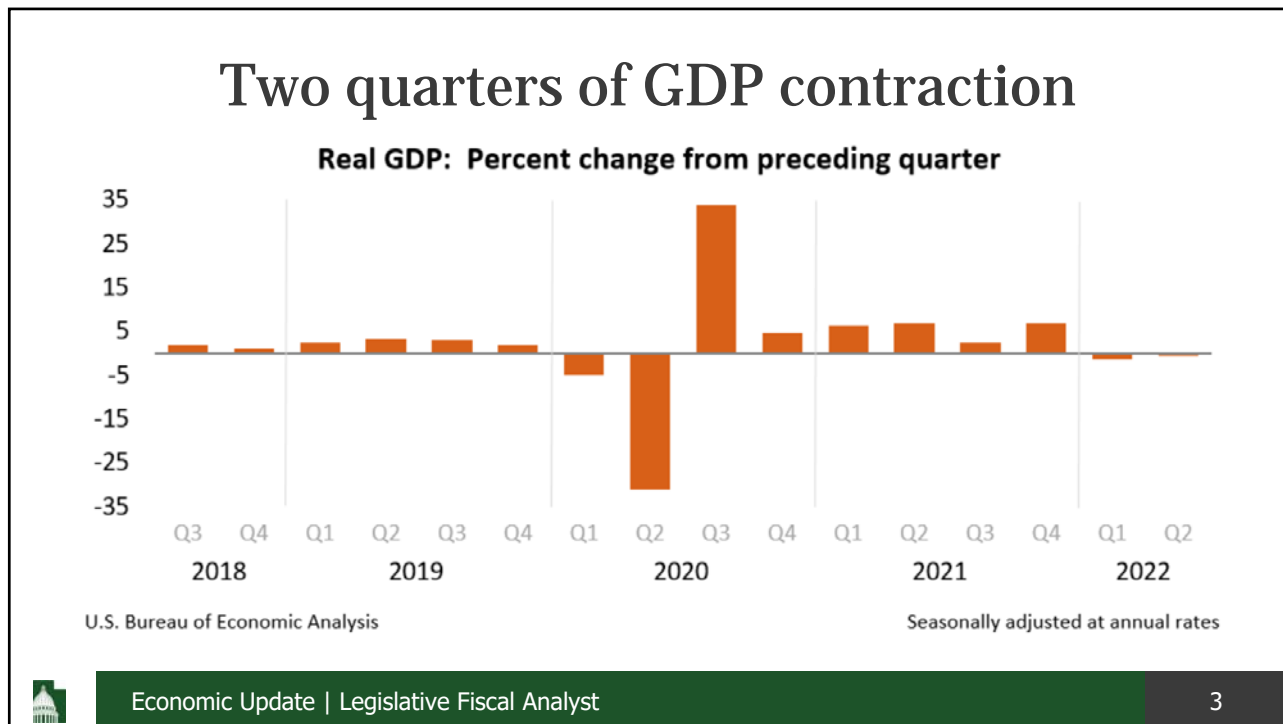
September 20, 2022

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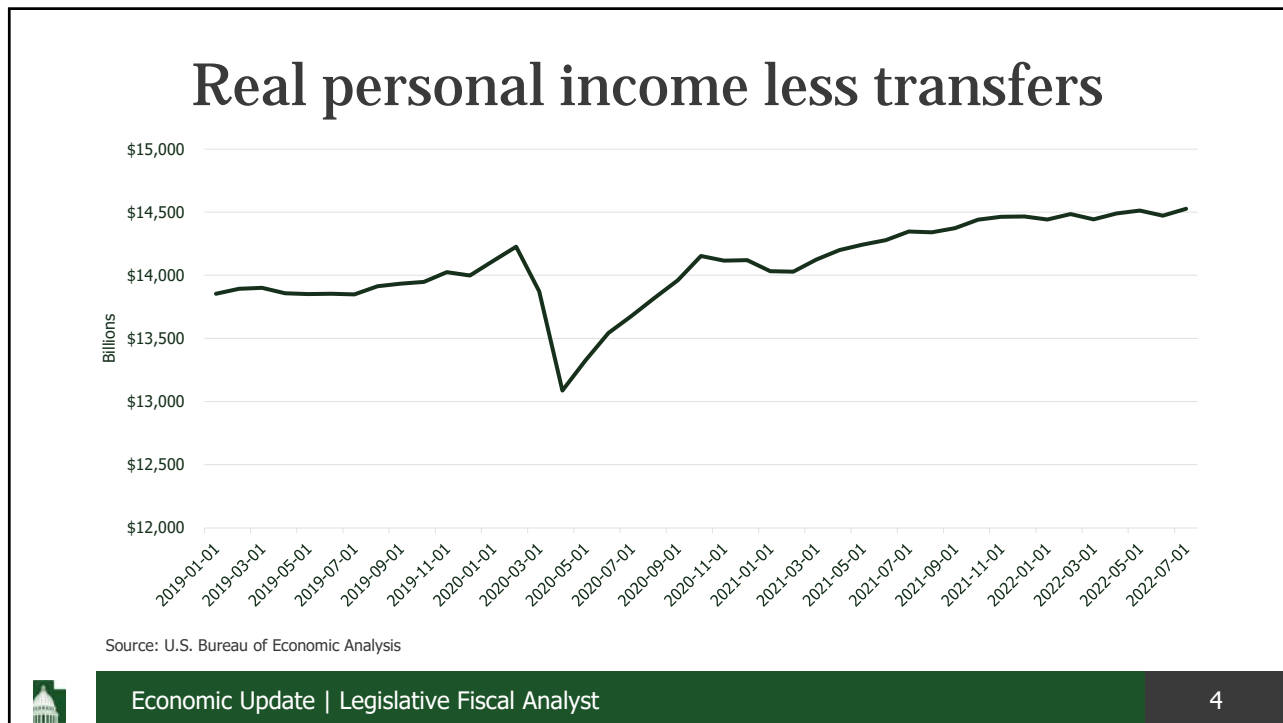


Recession?

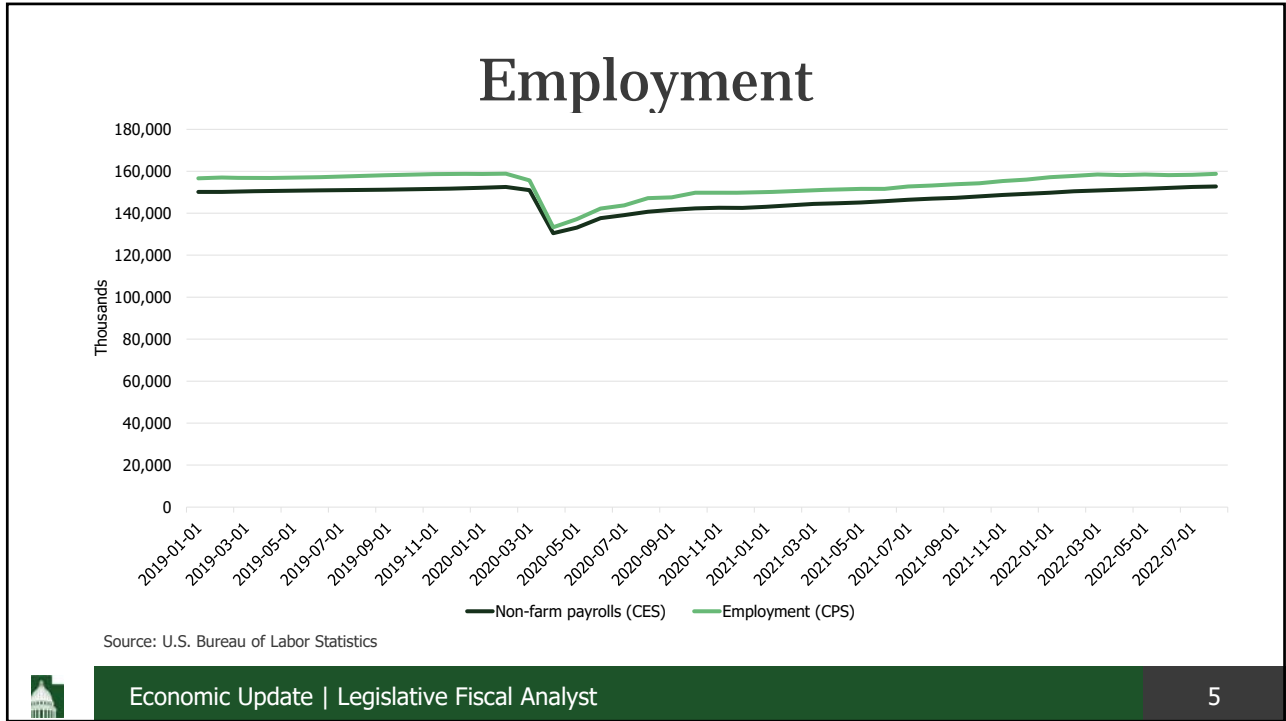
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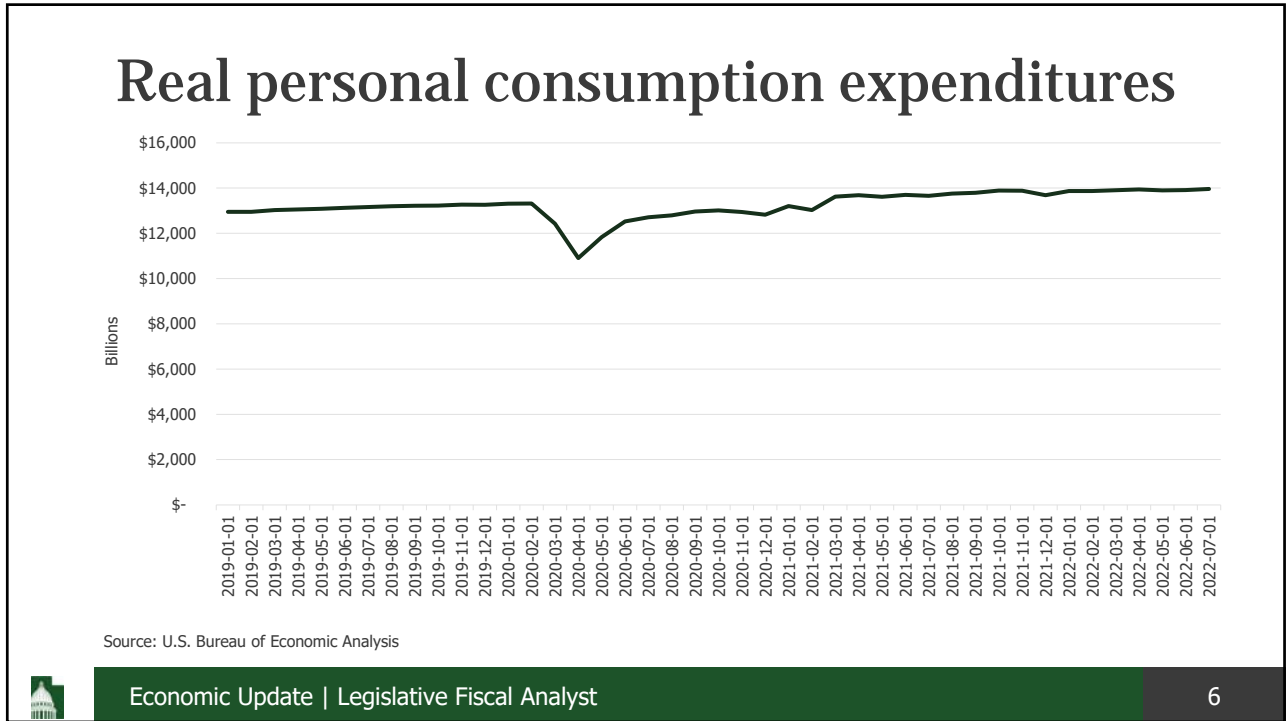
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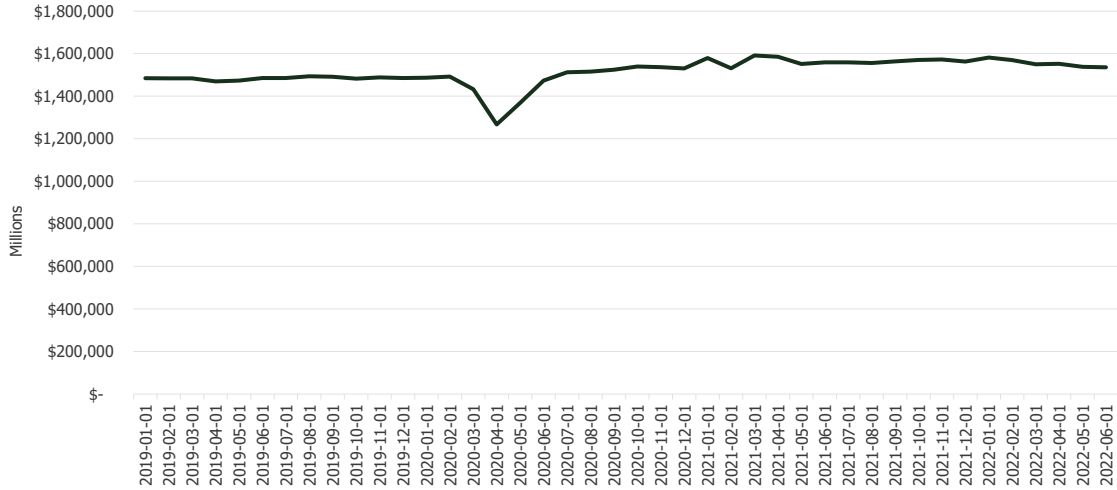


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Real manufacturing and trade industries sales

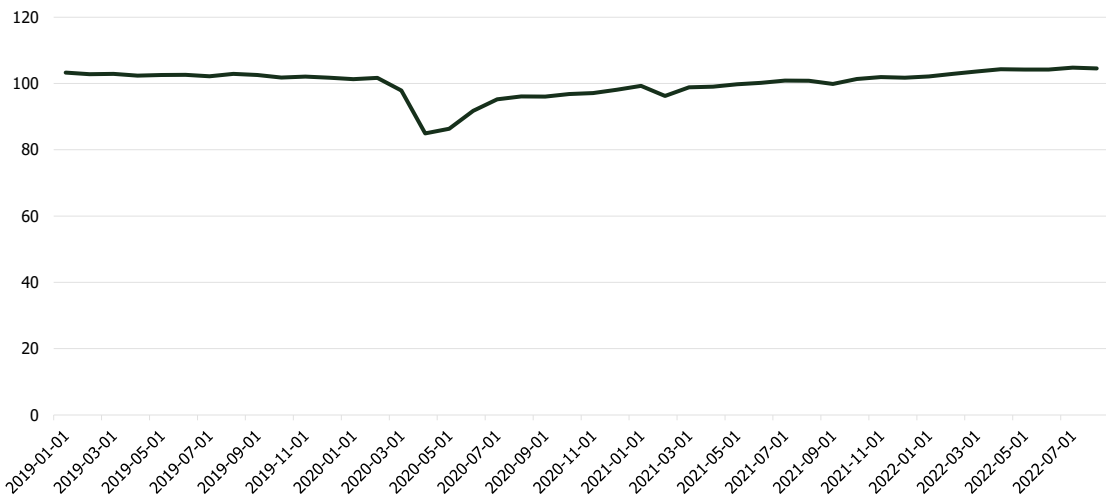


Source: Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis



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Industrial production



Source: Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System

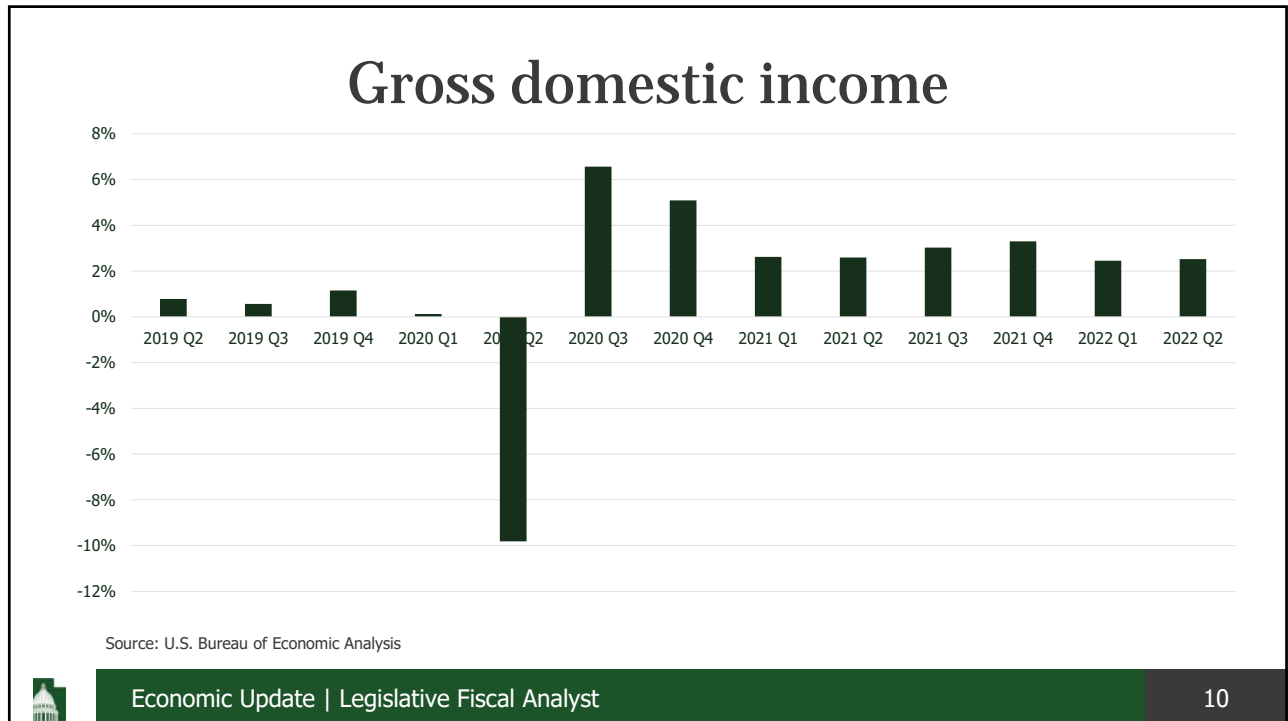


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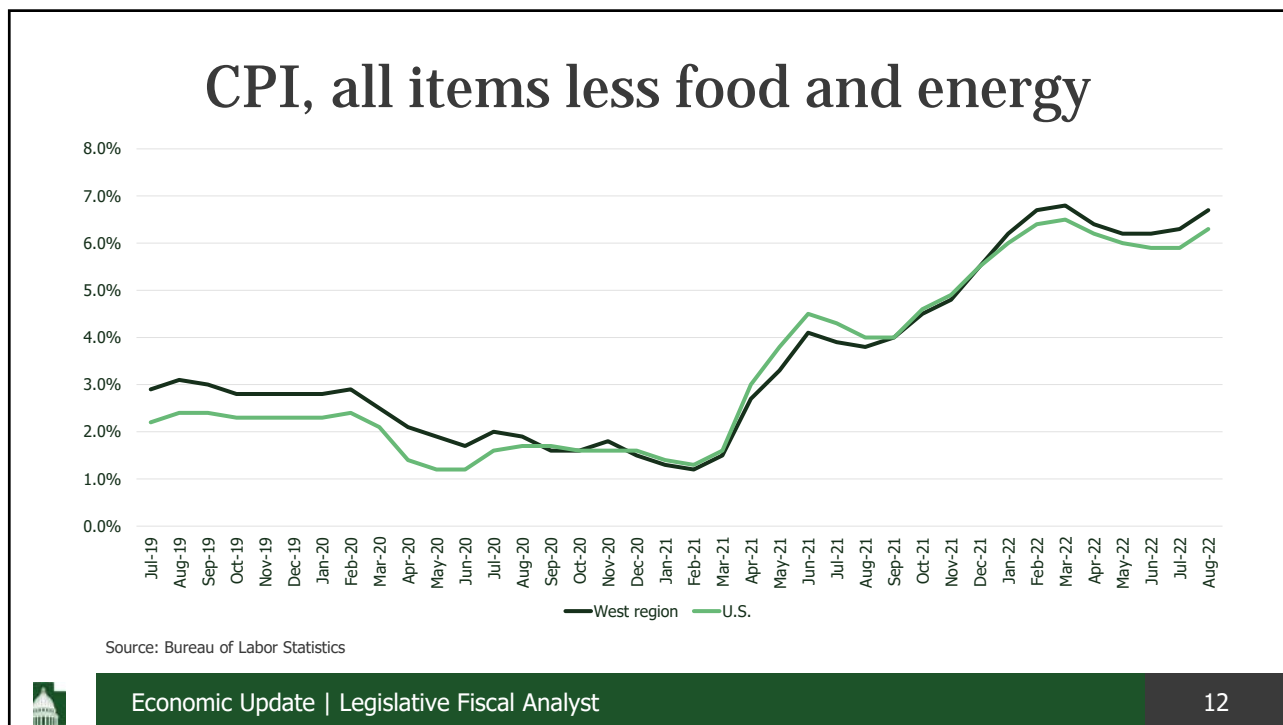
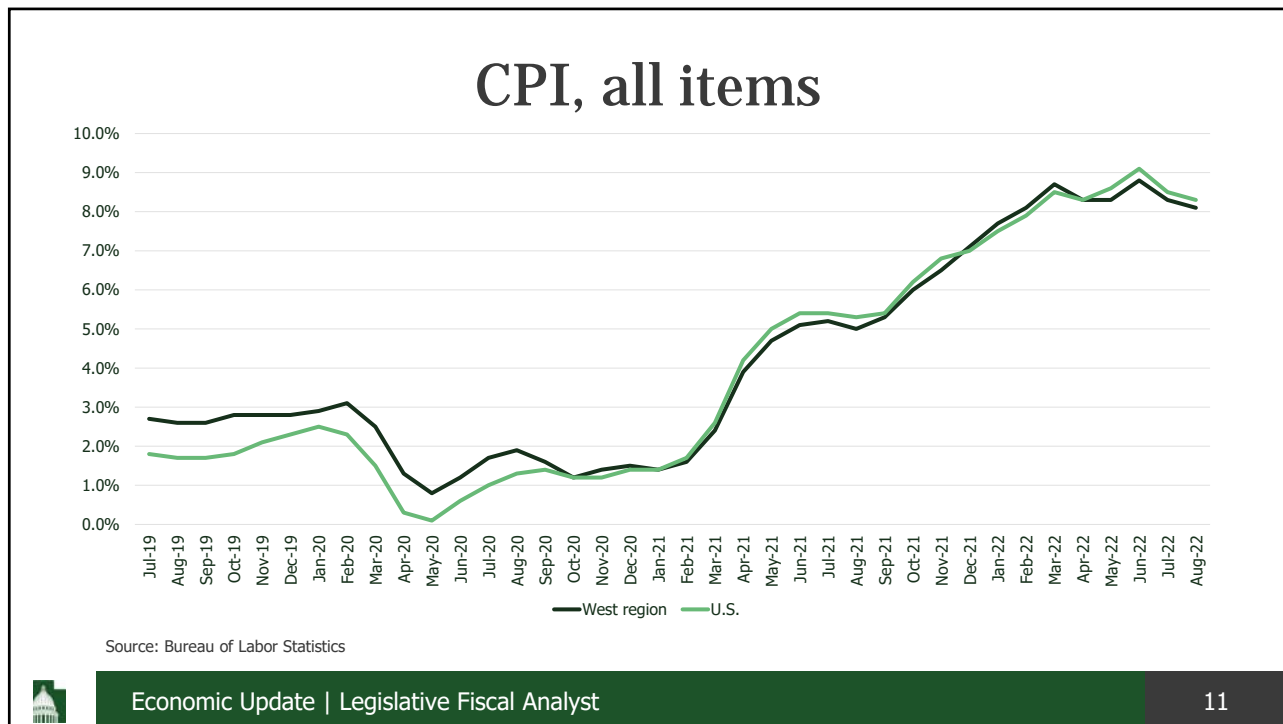


Other Indicators

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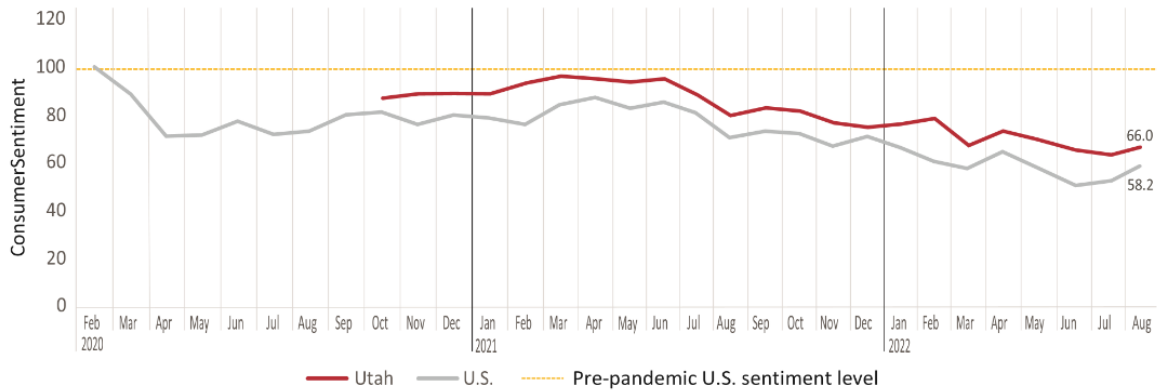


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Consumer confidence

Consumer Sentiment Index: Utah and U.S.

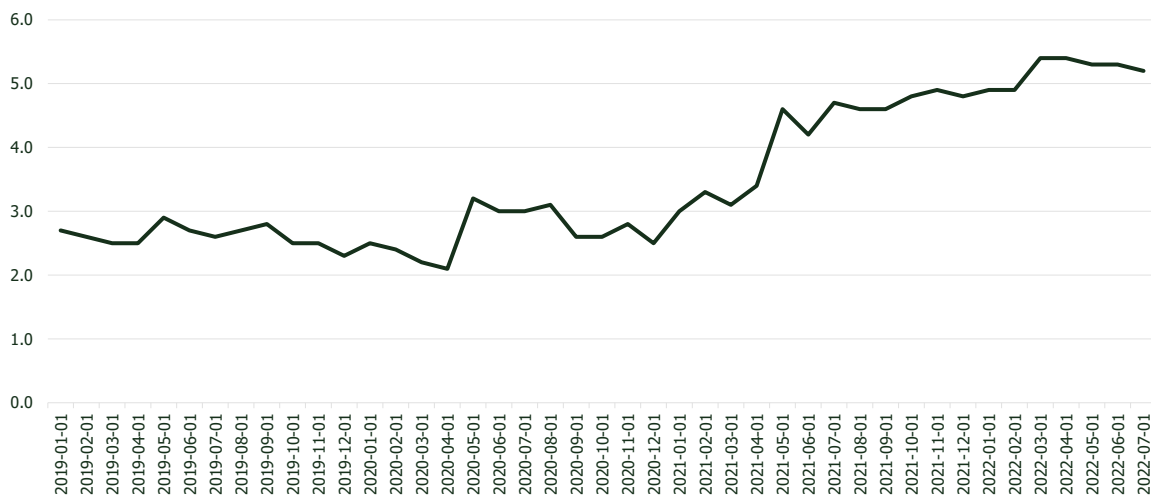


Source: Kem C. Gardner Policy Institute and University of Michigan



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Consumer inflation expectations

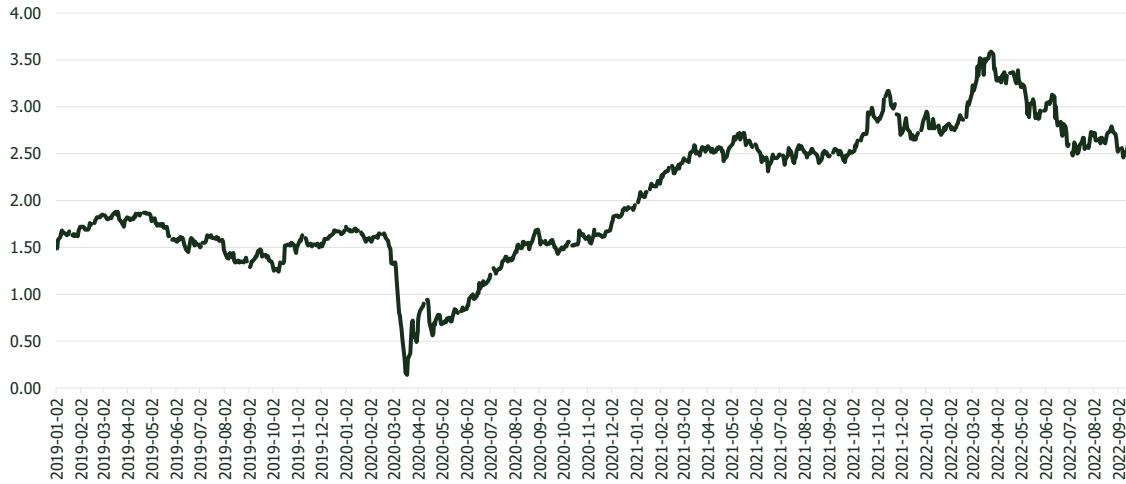


Source: University of Michigan



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Five-year breakeven inflation rate

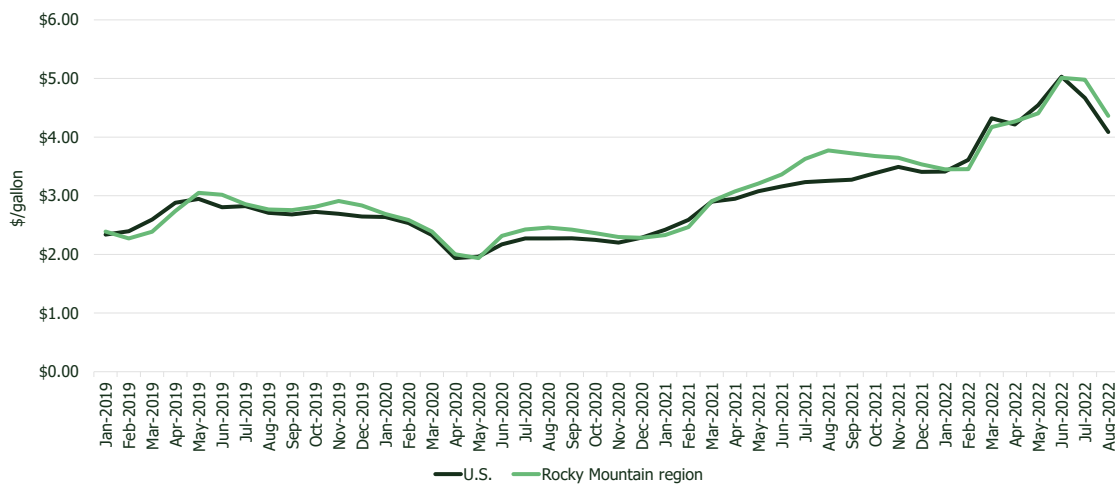


Source: Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis



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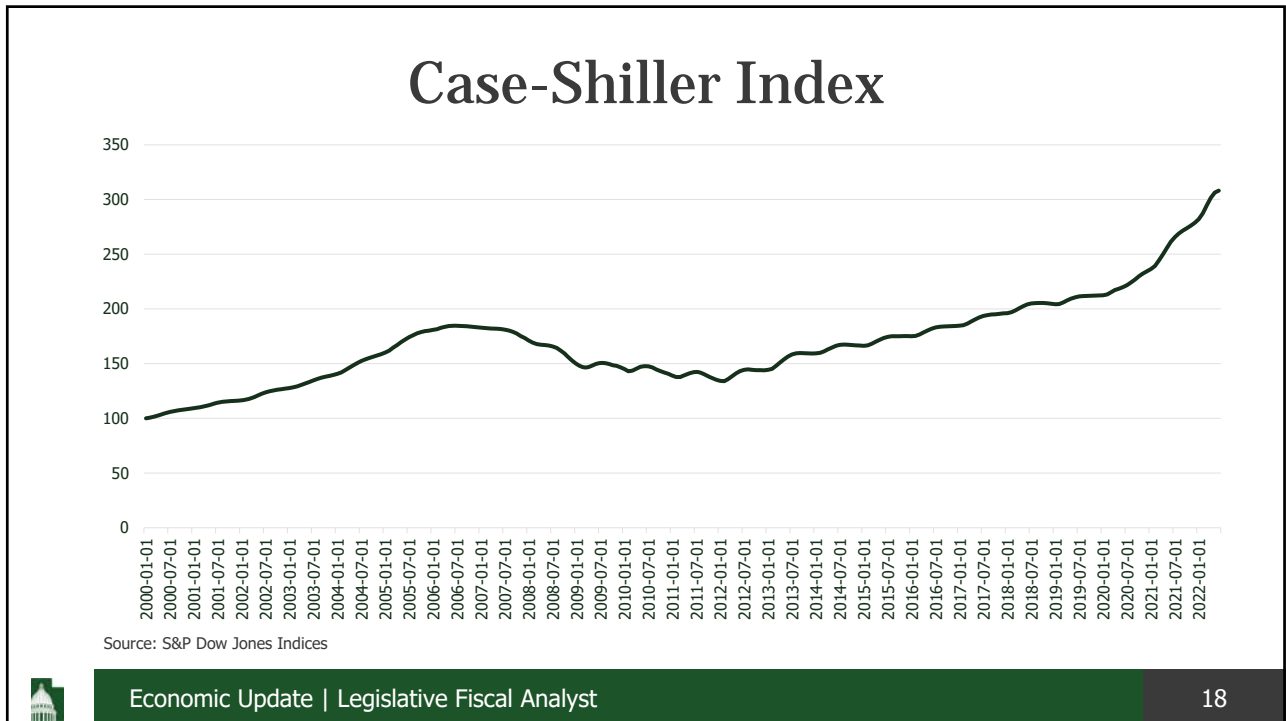
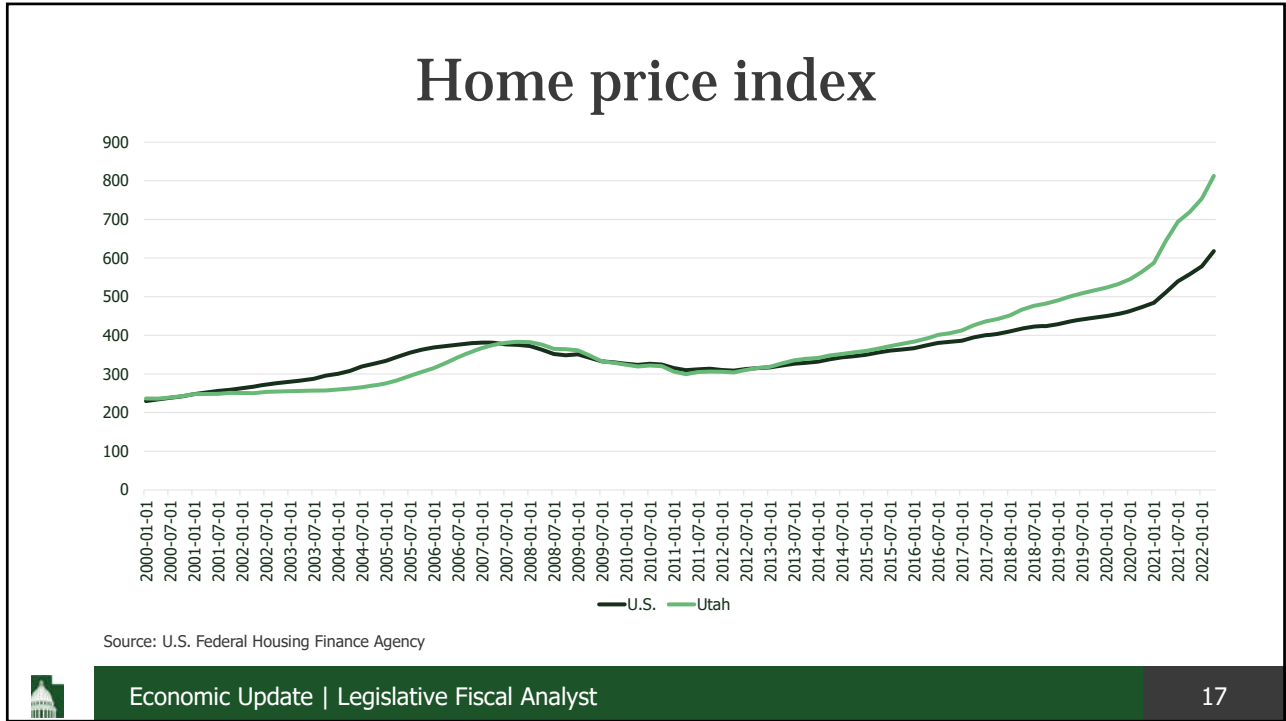
Gas prices

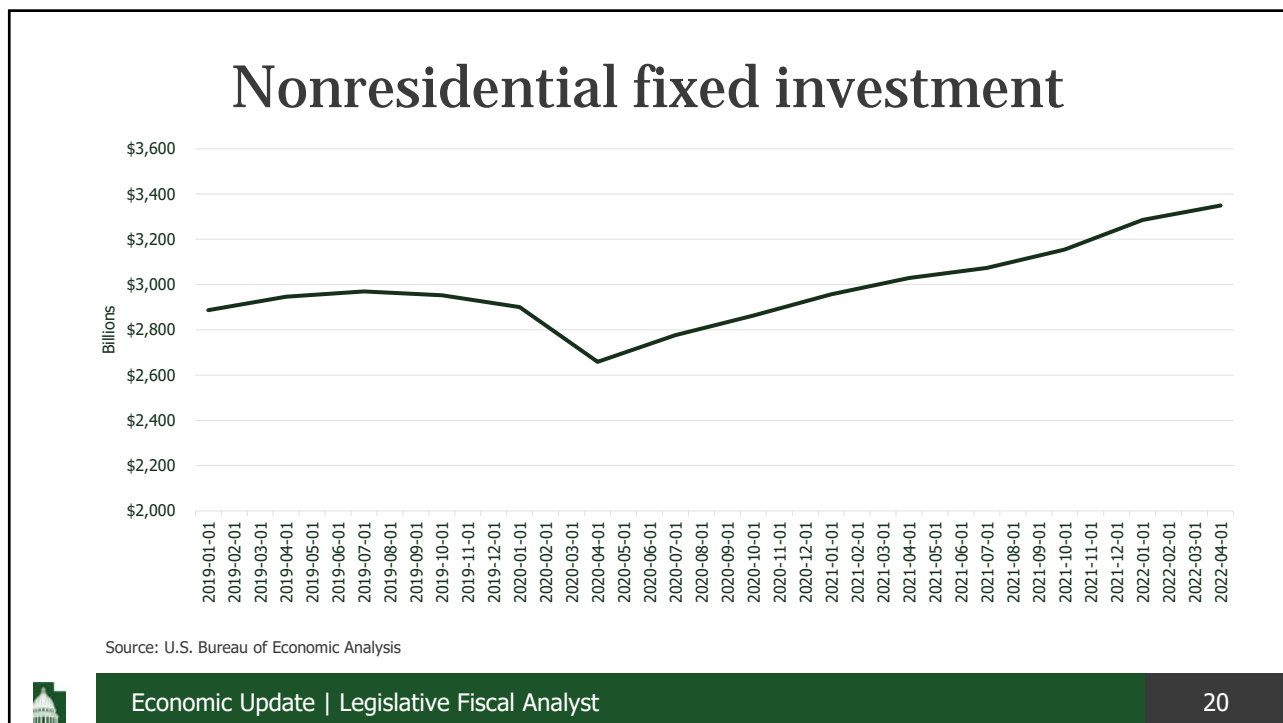


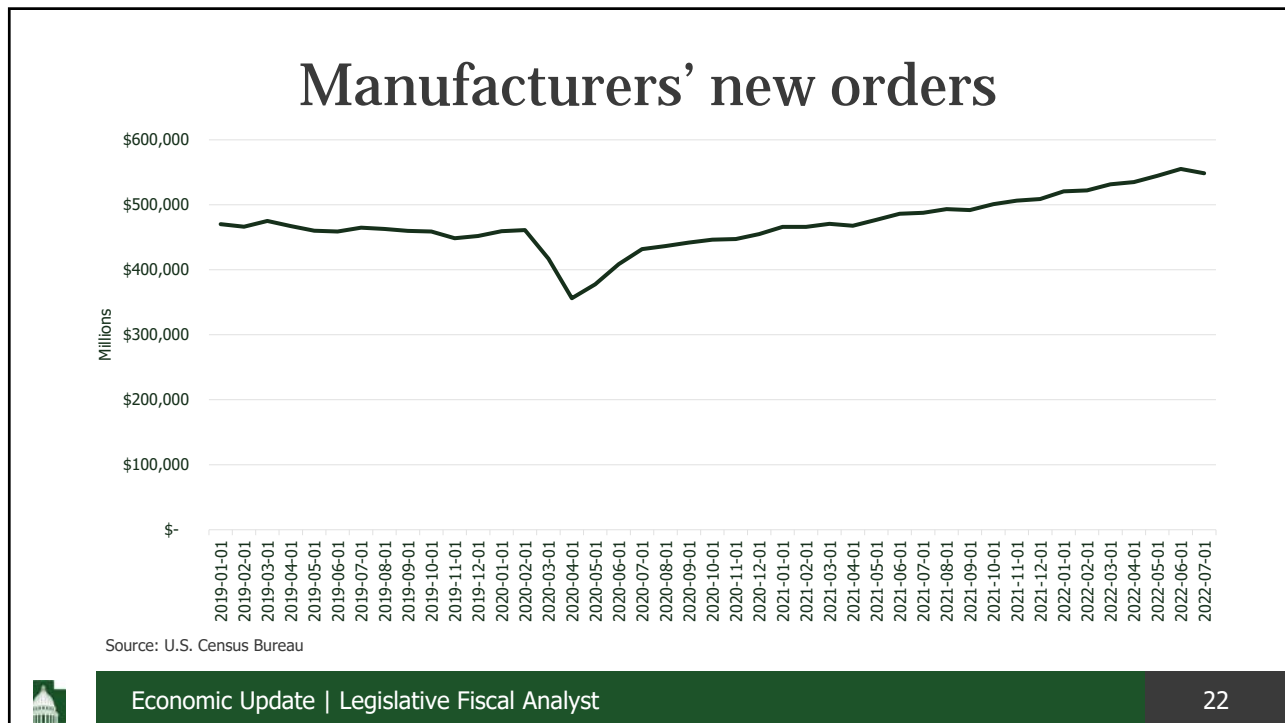
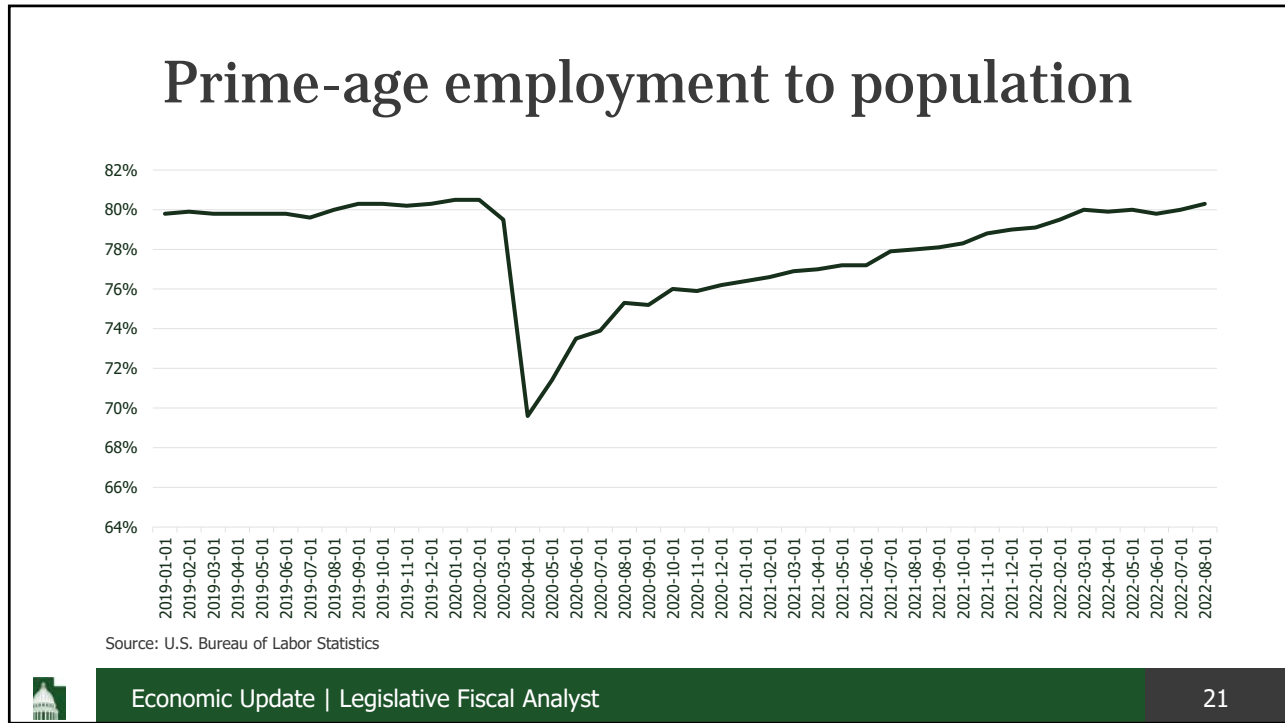
Source: U.S. Energy Information Administration

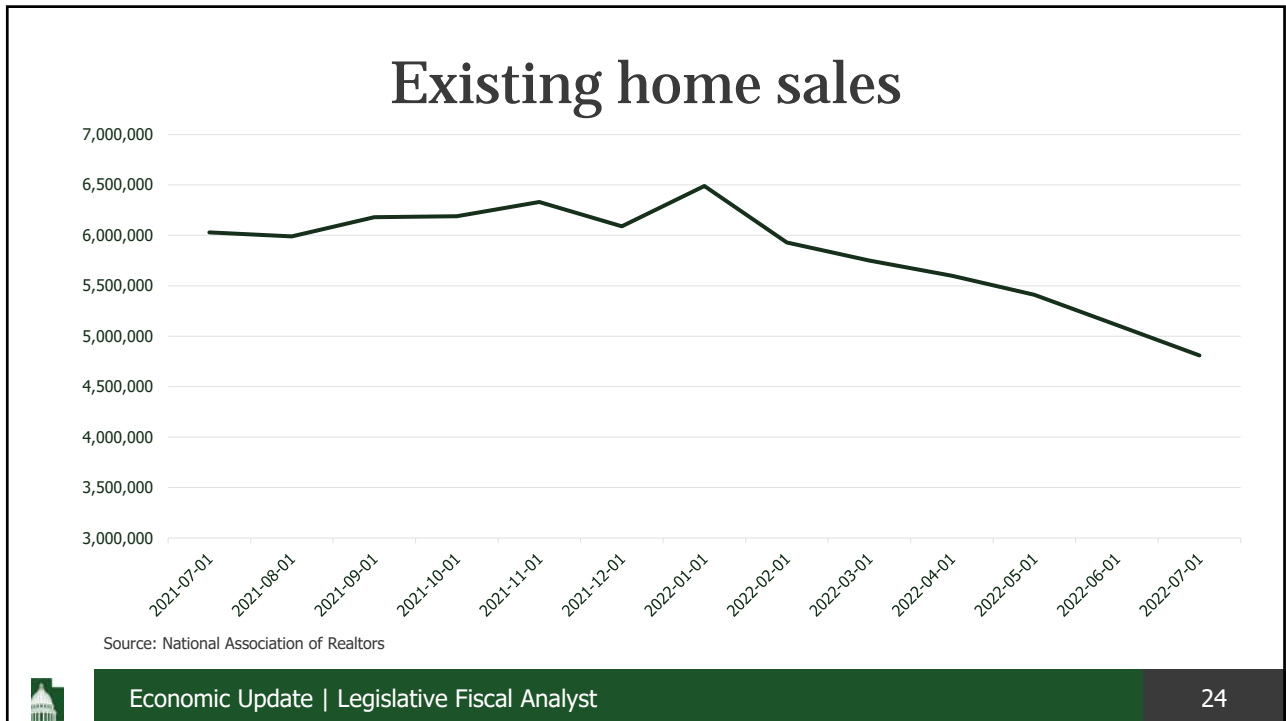
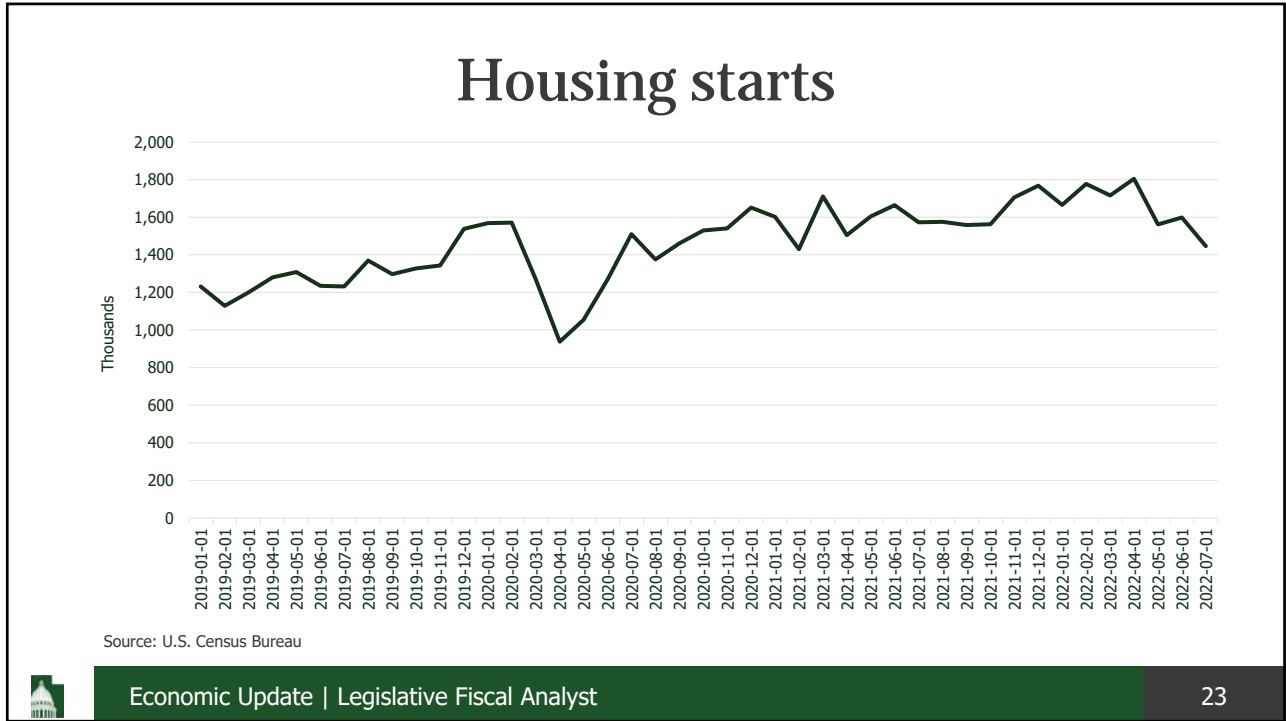


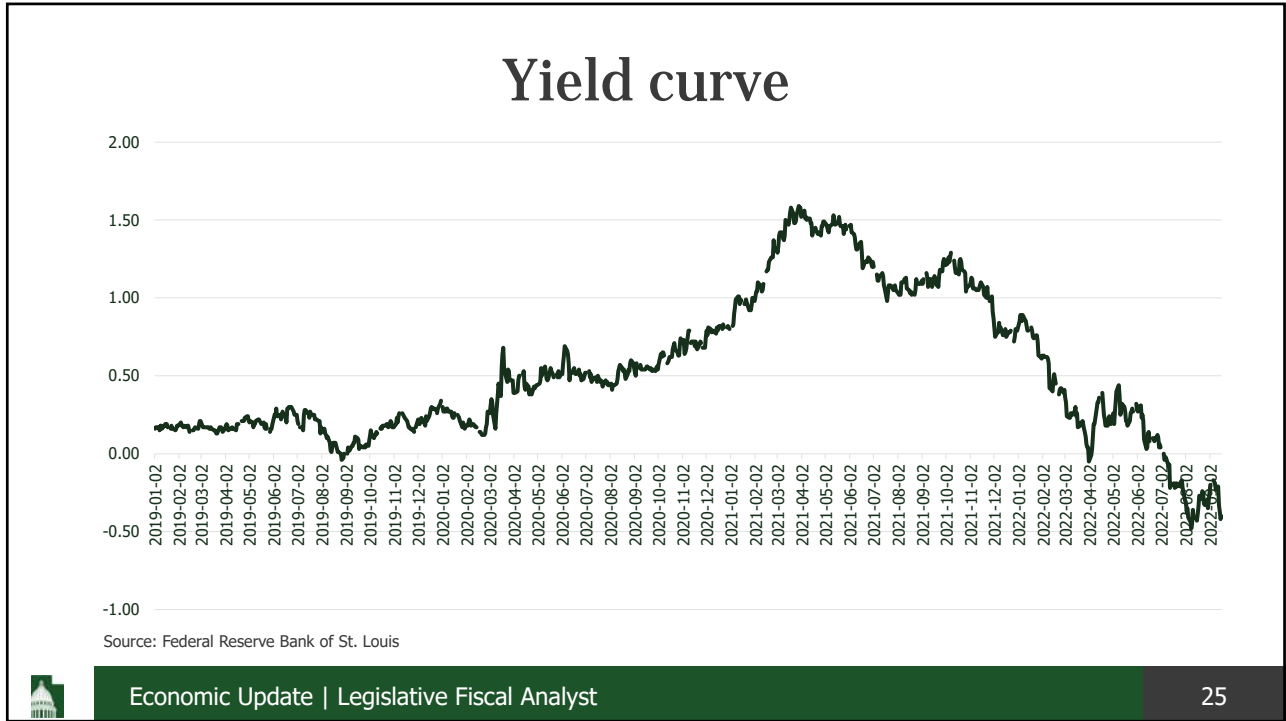
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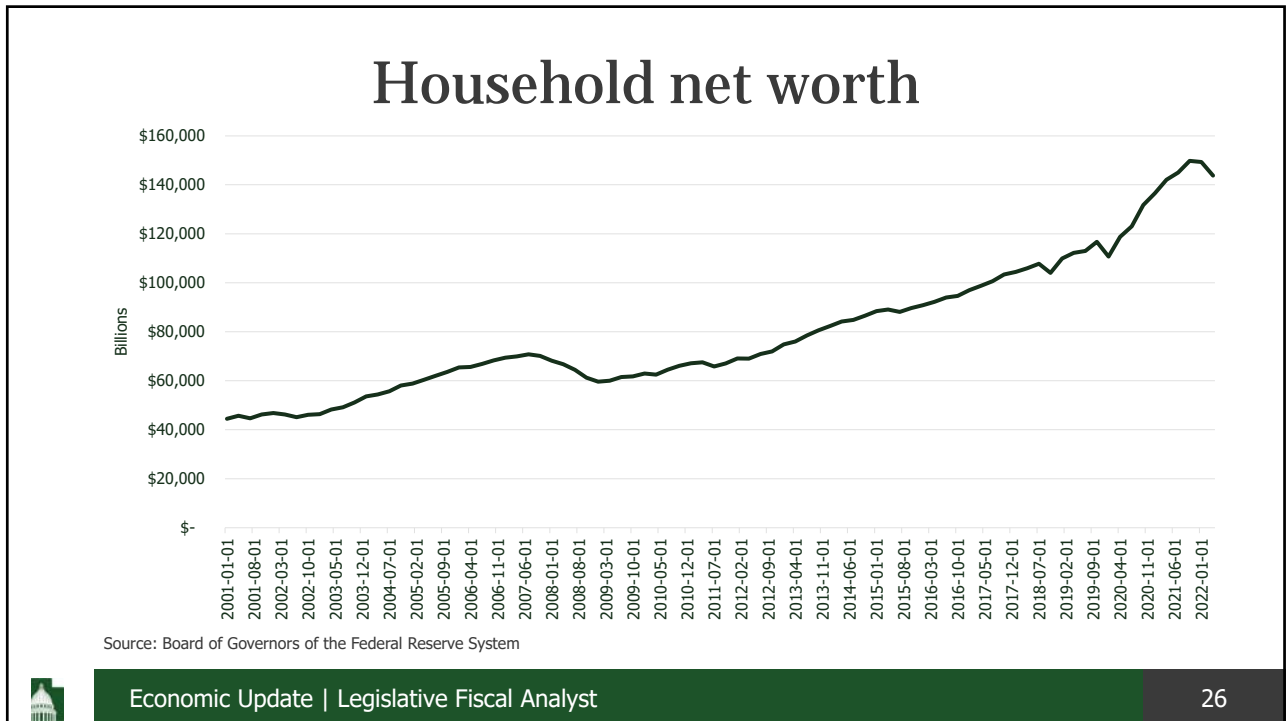




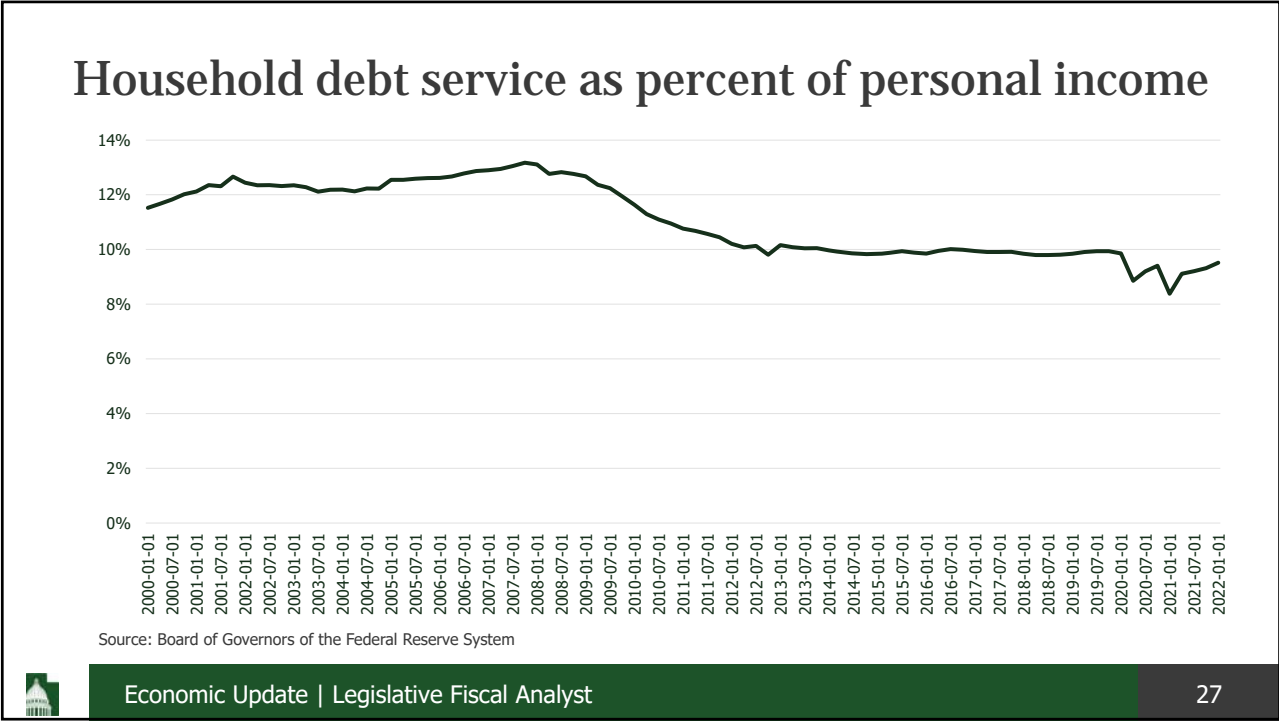




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Other Risk Factors

Fed action



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Global economy and U.S. effects

- Europe likely heading toward, or already in, recession
 - Decreased demand for U.S. products
 - Negative effect on U.S. producers
 - Reduces inflationary pressures in U.S.
 - Reduced cost of European imports
 - Strong dollar dampens U.S. corporate profits
- China's economy softening
 - Covid lockdowns, property crisis
 - Slowing growth in imports and exports



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Questions?

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