



American Customer Satisfaction Index®

FOR MORE INFORMATION
Chaat Butsunturn, 415-391-7900 x1214
cbutsunturn@kearnswest.com

ACSI Report on U.S. Economy: The Collapse in Customer Satisfaction Halts

ANN ARBOR, Mich., (June 29, 2016) – Following two years of steep falloffs, the [American Customer Satisfaction Index](#) reverses course, at least for the time being, gaining 0.4 percent to a score of 73.7 (on a 0-100 scale). While any improvement is welcome after such a prolonged period of decline, this small uptick does little to reverse the erosion of the past two years. Aggregate customer satisfaction remains depressed at a lower level than at any point in over a decade.



It is not clear what is behind the falloff, but it coincides with meager economic growth, depressed wages and, with the exception of a blip every now and then, weak household spending growth. It could be due to decreasing levels of competition in the U.S. marketplace. The years 2014 and 2015 were marked by frenetic merger and acquisition activity, with 2015 a record-breaking year. To the extent that monopoly power has increased and reduced consumer purchase alternatives, chances are that customers are not only paying higher prices, but have less choice as well. It is difficult to make a case that prices have gone up much across the board, but they have risen more than wages have. As a result, consumer satisfaction tends to suffer.

Even at the margin, shrinking choice alternatives coupled with a wage growth so small that it doesn't keep up with rising prices, no matter how small in an absolute sense, also weaken consumer demand. It matters little that employment is high, if wages are low. In fact, spending growth has slowed to a paltry 1.9 percent for the first quarter of 2016. The ACSI forecast pointed to 2 percent growth. For the second quarter, the uptick in customer satisfaction forecasts growth between 2.4 percent and 2.9 percent – still below what is needed for a strong economy.

“There is no mystery about what’s required for the economy to do better: more discretionary income for U.S. households and a lift in the expected utility that consumption will bring,” said Claes Fornell, ACSI Chairman and founder. “Neither is likely with less competition, which puts a damper on both wages and buyer satisfaction.”

Follow the ACSI on Twitter at @theACSI and Like us on Facebook.

No advertising or other promotional use can be made of the data and information in this release without the express prior written consent of ACSI LLC.

About ACSI

The [American Customer Satisfaction Index \(ACSI\)](#) is a national economic indicator of customer evaluations of the quality of products and services available to household consumers in the United States. The ACSI uses data from interviews with roughly 70,000 customers annually as inputs to an econometric model for analyzing customer satisfaction with more than 300 companies in 43 industries and 10 economic sectors, including various services of federal and local government agencies.

ACSI results are released throughout the year, with all measures reported on a scale of 0 to 100. ACSI data have proven to be strongly related to a number of essential indicators of micro and macroeconomic performance. For example, firms with higher levels of customer satisfaction tend to have higher earnings and stock returns relative to competitors. Stock portfolios based on companies that show strong performance in ACSI deliver excess returns in up markets as well as down markets. At the macro level, customer satisfaction has been shown to be predictive of both consumer spending and GDP growth.

ACSI and its logo are Registered Marks of the University of Michigan, licensed worldwide exclusively to American Customer Satisfaction Index LLC with the right to sublicense.

###