

GLOBAL CONSUMER CONFIDENCE AT-A-GLANCE

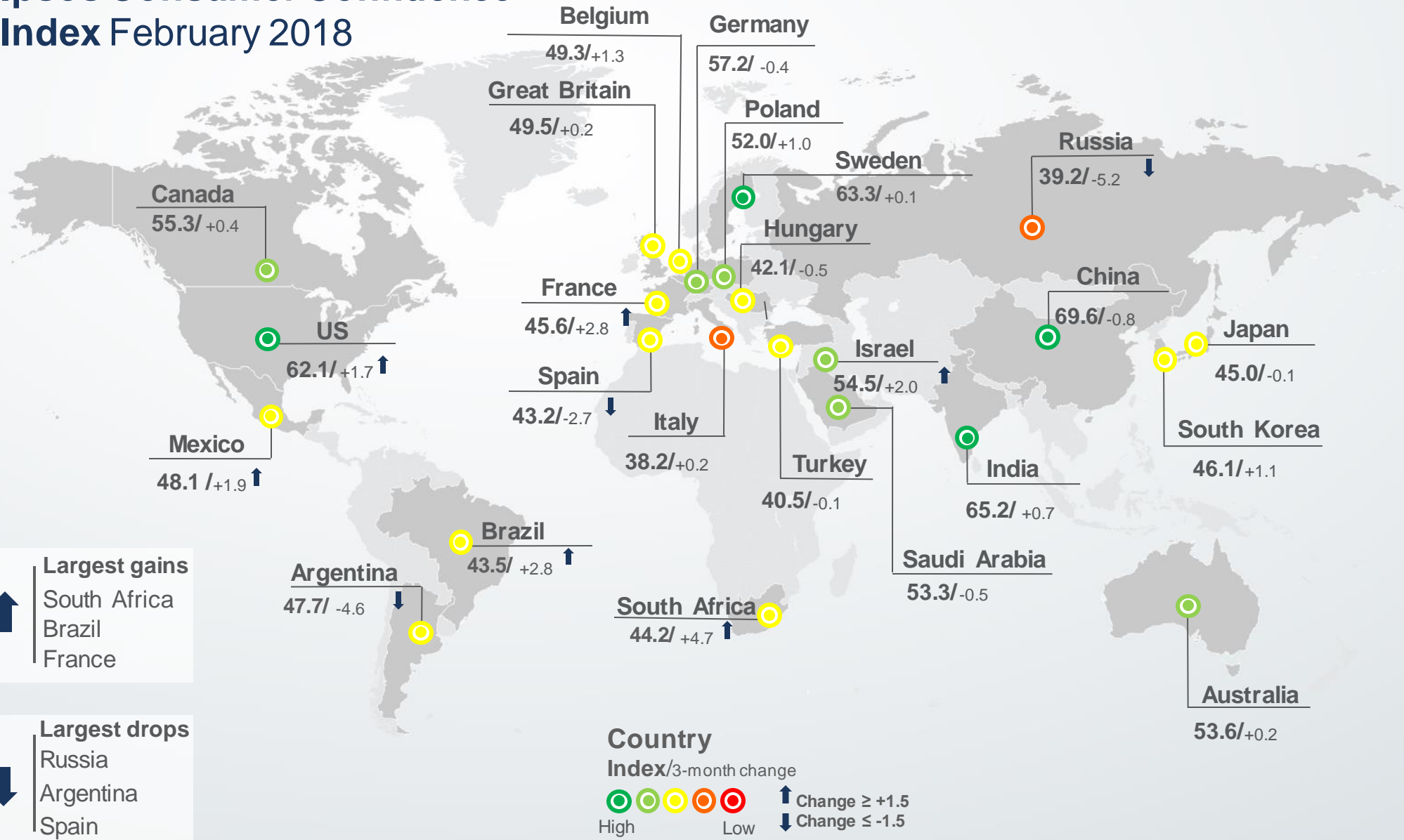
February 2018



CONSUMER CONFIDENCE GLOBAL SNAPSHOT



Ipsos Consumer Confidence
Index February 2018



Global Average: 50.3
(3-month change: -0.2)

Highest (over 60) in:
China, India, Sweden,
U.S.

Lowest (below 40) in:
Italy, Russia

Up in 6 countries:
S. Africa, Brazil, France,
Israel, Mexico, U.S

Down in 3 countries:
Russia, Argentina, Spain

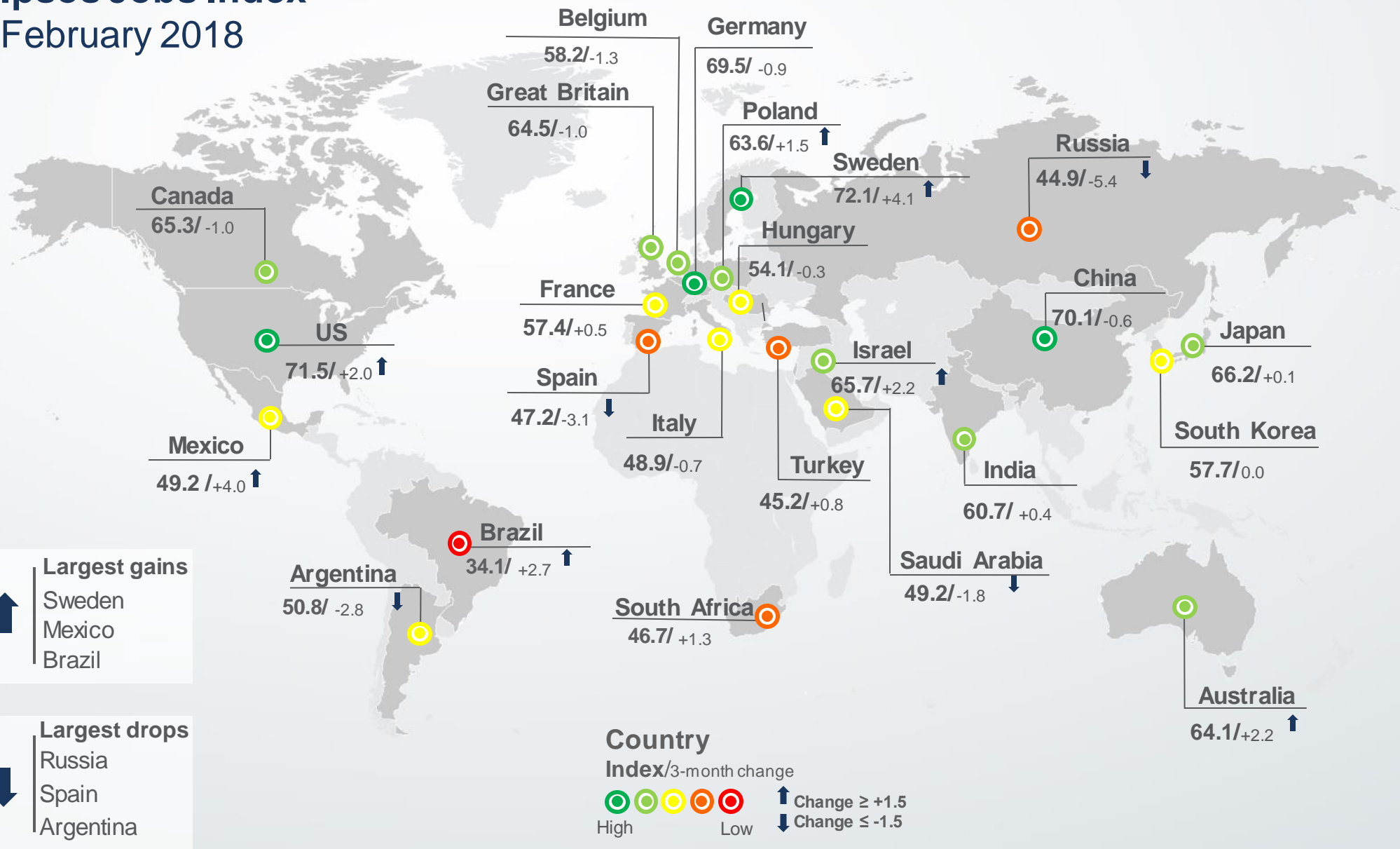
↑ Largest gains
South Africa
Brazil
France

↓ Largest drops
Russia
Argentina
Spain

CONSUMER CONFIDENCE GLOBAL SNAPSHOT



Ipsos Jobs Index
February 2018



Global Average: 57.4
(3-month change: +0.1)

Highest (over 65) in:
Sweden, U.S., China,
Germany, Japan, Israel,
Canada

Lowest (below 45) in:
Brazil, Russia

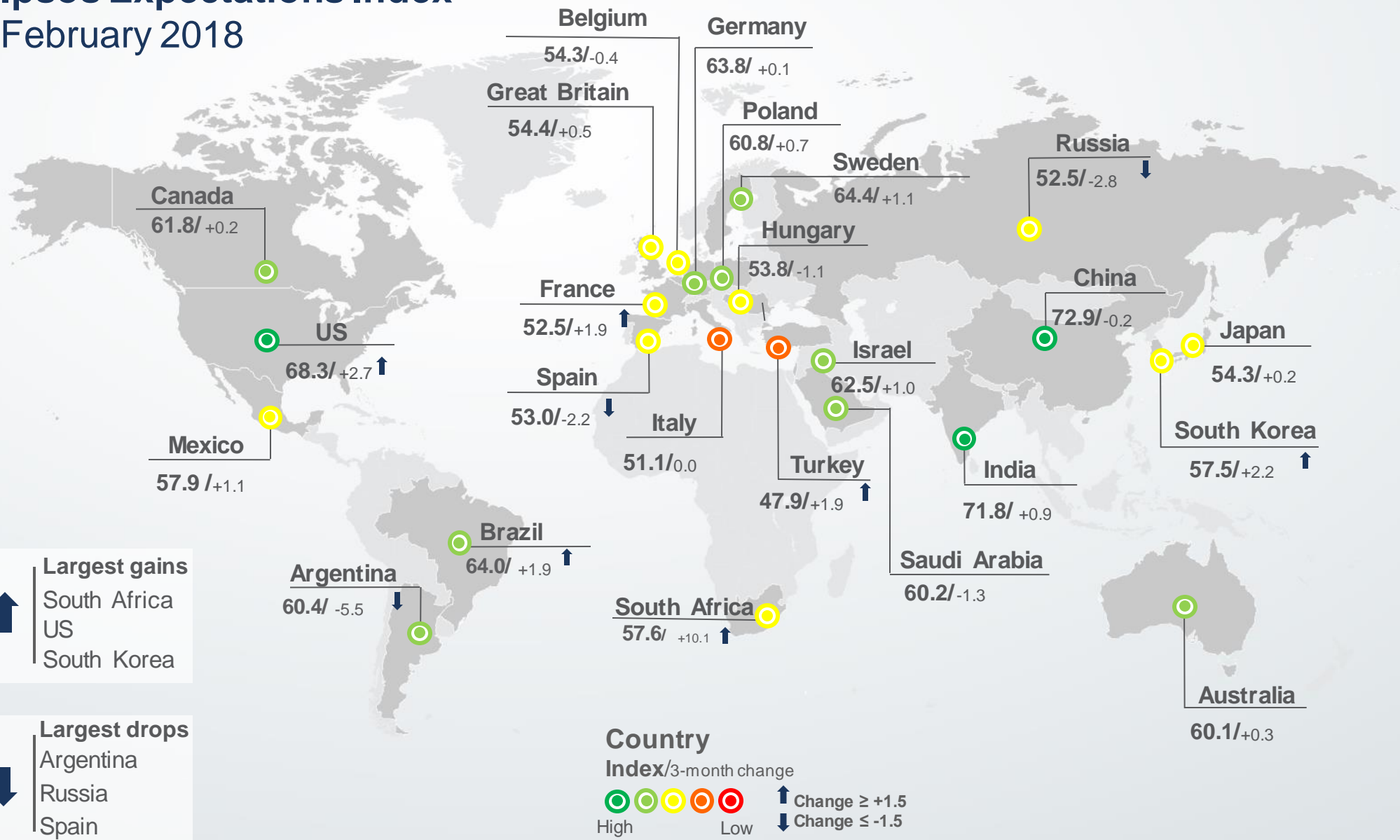
Up in 7 countries:
Sweden, Mexico, Brazil,
Australia, Israel, U.S.,
Poland

Down in 4 countries:
Russia, Spain, Argentina,
S. Arabia

CONSUMER CONFIDENCE GLOBAL SNAPSHOT



Ipsos Expectations Index
February 2018



Global Average: 59.1
(3-month change: +0.6)

Highest (over 70) in:
Chin, India

Lowest (below 50) in:
Turkey

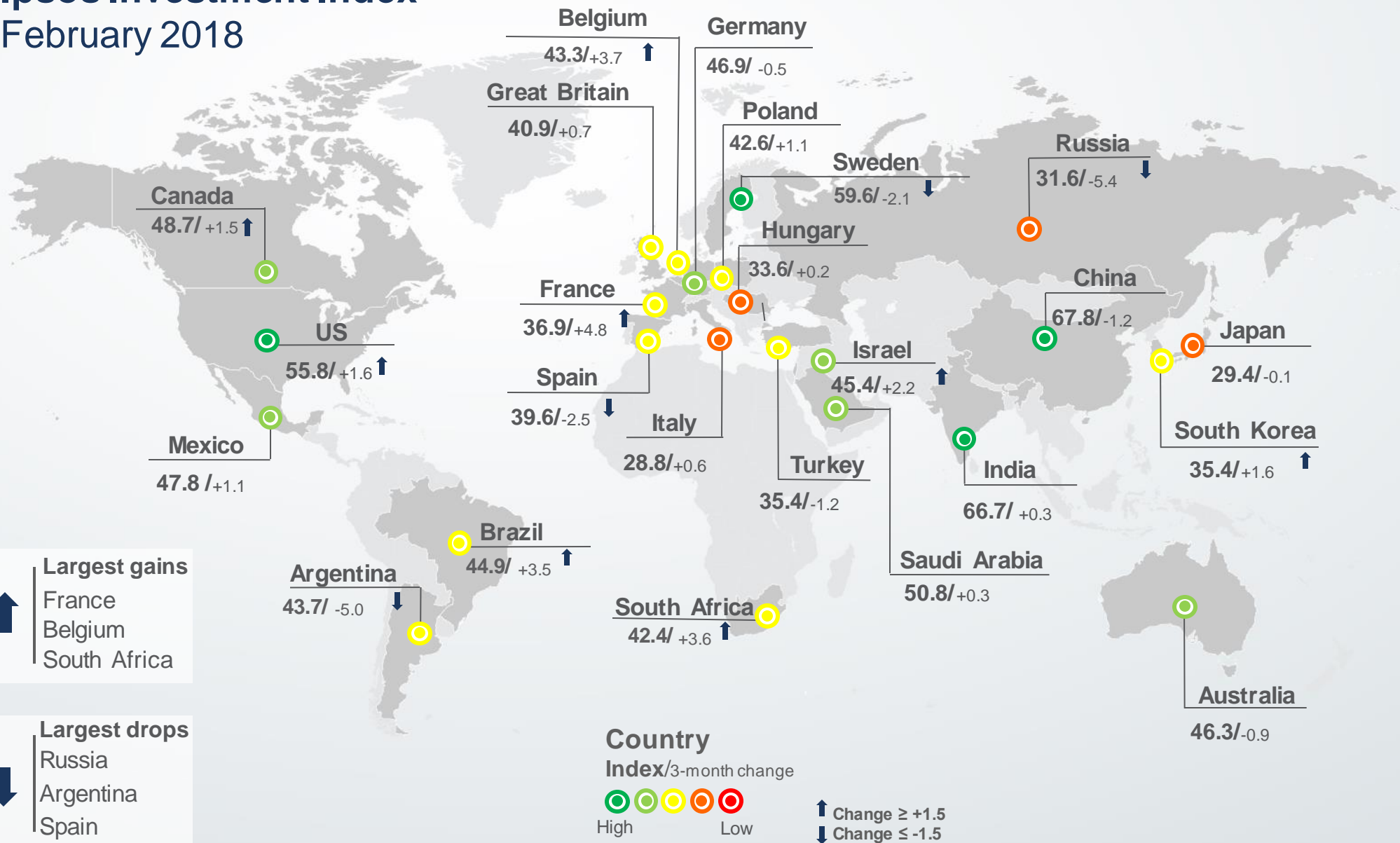
Up in 6 countries:
S. Africa, U.S., S. Korea,
Brazil, France, Turkey

Down in 3 countries:
Argentina, Russia, Spain

CONSUMER CONFIDENCE GLOBAL SNAPSHOT



Ipsos Investment Index
February 2018



Global Average: 44.3
(3-month change: +0.3)

Highest (over 55) in:
China, India, Sweden,
U.S.

Lowest (below 35) in:
Italy, Japan, Russia,
Hungary

Up in 8 countries:
France, Belgium, S.
Africa, Brazil, Israel, S.
Korea, U.S., Canada

Down in 4 countries:
Russia, Argentina,
Spain, Sweden

GLOBAL CONSUMER CONFIDENCE AT-A-GLANCE

Trends – Ipsos Consumer Confidence Index and Jobs Index

Consumer Confidence Index	New	3 months	6 months	12 months	3 years	5 years	7 years
	Feb-18	Nov-17	Aug-17	Feb-17	Feb-15	Feb-13	Feb-11
Argentina	47.7	52.3	44.0	45.5	41.1	42.6	49.4
Australia	53.6	53.4	51.2	49.4	48.8	48.0	54.1
Belgium	49.3	48.0	45.7	43.1	41.7	37.8	42.9
Brazil	43.5	40.7	38.6	40.7	47.3	60.5	63.9
Canada	55.3	54.9	54.8	50.6	52.0	54.7	54.4
China	69.6	70.4	67.0	65.4	66.5	60.2	59.8
France	45.6	42.8	43.8	41.0	36.9	33.5	37.9
Germany	57.2	57.6	56.7	55.0	56.4	50.6	51.5
Hungary	42.1	42.6	40.8	41.0	32.6	24.5	27.3
India	65.2	64.5	66.1	66.5	66.6	59.7	65.8
Italy	38.2	38.0	37.2	36.2	30.0	26.0	34.7
Japan	45.0	45.1	42.6	42.5	42.2	41.7	36.1
Mexico	48.1	46.2	43.4	35.9	40.8	44.9	41.9
Poland	52.0	51.0	48.0	42.2	37.0	28.1	33.0
Russia	39.2	44.4	40.8	39.9	37.8	41.5	38.5
South Korea	46.1	45.0	47.1	36.9	37.5	40.6	44.4
Spain	43.2	45.9	45.3	42.7	35.9	23.0	29.9
Sweden	63.3	63.2	62.6	61.3	61.1	58.1	61.9
Saudi Arabia	53.3	53.8	52.6	54.8	63.3	58.5	60.0
South Africa	44.2	39.5	39.2	42.6	44.5	41.7	47.4
Great Britain	49.5	49.3	49.5	50.8	52.8	39.9	37.2
US	62.1	60.4	60.6	59.0	56.1	49.6	45.9
Turkey	40.5	40.6	42.8	38.9	41.8	47.2	43.1
Israel	54.5	52.5	52.7	50.7	45.4		
TOTAL	50.3	50.5	48.9	47.2	46.5	44.9	46.5

Ipsos Jobs Index	New	3 months	6 months	12 months	3 years	5 years	7 years
	Feb-18	Nov-17	Aug-17	Feb-17	Feb-15	Feb-13	Feb-11
Argentina	50.8	53.6	47.6	49.5	47.1	45.4	54.4
Australia	64.1	61.9	61.4	58.6	58.7	55.9	65.5
Belgium	58.2	59.5	56.3	56.3	53.0	49.7	55.2
Brazil	34.1	31.4	30.6	30.4	43.5	56.4	59.4
Canada	65.3	66.3	66.7	61.2	62.7	64.8	62.9
China	70.1	70.7	69.9	67.8	72.1	65.8	61.4
France	57.4	56.9	58.2	53.7	50.3	45.7	48.3
Germany	69.5	70.4	71.8	68.7	69.4	64.0	63.7
Hungary	54.1	54.4	52.0	51.6	40.4	31.3	32.6
India	60.7	60.3	60.2	62.5	64.7	60.9	66.1
Italy	48.9	49.6	48.9	46.8	36.9	31.2	42.1
Japan	66.2	66.1	64.8	63.2	63.3	62.1	55.7
Mexico	49.2	45.2	43.4	39.3	38.6	39.6	38.2
Poland	63.6	62.1	59.0	55.7	45.2	33.4	38.7
Russia	44.9	50.3	44.8	42.9	45.8	47.3	41.8
South Korea	57.7	57.7	58.4	53.3	51.8	53.1	55.1
Spain	47.2	50.3	49.5	45.8	35.3	22.3	28.8
Sweden	72.1	68.0	73.0	73.7	72.4	65.2	72.4
Saudi Arabia	49.2	51.0	49.9	52.6	66.8	61.9	62.4
South Africa	46.7	45.4	43.5	47.6	48.0	44.5	49.4
Great Britain	64.5	65.5	66.2	66.3	63.5	52.5	47.8
US	71.5	69.5	69.5	66.5	65.8	59.3	50.0
Turkey	45.2	44.4	45.9	43.5	47.2	50.9	43.4
Israel	65.7	63.5	63.9	62.7	54.7		
TOTAL	57.4	57.3	56.6	55.0	54.0	51.2	52.2

GLOBAL CONSUMER CONFIDENCE AT-A-GLANCE

Trends – Ipsos Expectations Index and Investment Index

Ipsos Expectations Index	New	3 months	6 months	12 months	3 years	5 years	7 years
	Feb-18	Nov-17	Aug-17	Feb-17	Feb-15	Feb-13	Feb-11
Argentina	60.4	65.9	60.7	63.2	57.4	60.6	65.4
Australia	60.1	59.8	58.0	56.8	55.7	56.3	63.4
Belgium	54.3	54.7	53.5	51.3	50.1	46.7	54.6
Brazil	64.0	62.1	62.5	65.4	66.3	77.8	79.8
Canada	61.8	61.6	60.8	59.2	59.1	62.4	65.3
China	72.9	73.1	71.5	69.6	70.2	67.8	67.7
France	52.5	50.6	51.1	49.5	46.8	43.0	48.9
Germany	63.8	63.7	62.6	61.6	62.3	59.8	65.0
Hungary	53.8	54.9	53.4	53.9	46.0	40.0	46.5
India	71.8	70.9	72.8	73.3	75.0	67.6	72.0
Italy	51.1	51.1	48.4	48.9	46.0	45.6	52.8
Japan	54.3	54.1	51.9	51.2	52.2	54.2	46.9
Mexico	57.9	56.8	55.5	46.4	55.8	62.3	58.8
Poland	60.8	60.1	57.4	52.8	49.2	42.1	48.3
Russia	52.5	55.3	52.7	54.1	50.1	52.3	52.0
South Korea	57.5	55.3	59.7	45.6	47.0	52.7	57.3
Spain	53.0	55.2	55.2	53.9	50.4	39.3	48.5
Sweden	64.4	63.3	63.8	63.2	63.2	61.4	67.6
Saudi Arabia	60.2	61.5	57.9	62.5	70.2	69.1	66.8
South Africa	57.6	47.5	47.8	52.1	53.5	53.0	58.8
Great Britain	54.4	53.9	54.6	55.6	60.0	49.9	47.3
US	68.3	65.6	65.2	66.4	63.8	59.1	59.6
Turkey	47.9	46.0	49.4	46.8	49.3	56.4	51.7
Israel	62.5	61.5	61.4	60.5	56.9		
TOTAL	59.1	58.5	57.8	56.8	56.5	56.1	58.6

Ipsos Investment Index	New	3 months	6 months	12 months	3 years	5 years	7 years
	Feb-18	Nov-17	Aug-17	Feb-17	Feb-15	Feb-13	Feb-11
Argentina	43.7	48.7	37.8	38.9	35.0	36.5	42.8
Australia	46.3	47.2	43.7	42.6	42.1	41.8	44.2
Belgium	43.3	39.6	36.1	33.7	33.4	29.6	32.8
Brazil	44.9	41.4	37.5	40.7	45.6	59.3	63.2
Canada	48.7	47.2	47.1	43.3	45.3	48.1	46.7
China	67.8	69.0	63.6	62.9	63.2	55.0	56.3
France	36.9	32.1	33.3	31.9	27.2	24.4	29.6
Germany	46.9	47.4	45.7	44.9	47.6	40.6	40.0
Hungary	33.6	33.4	31.8	32.8	26.0	17.4	18.7
India	66.7	66.4	68.0	67.3	66.6	58.7	65.4
Italy	28.8	28.2	27.8	27.5	21.9	17.3	25.5
Japan	29.4	29.5	26.1	27.6	27.0	26.4	22.6
Mexico	47.8	46.7	42.6	34.2	40.0	44.6	40.6
Poland	42.6	41.5	38.3	31.4	29.3	21.7	24.4
Russia	31.6	37.0	35.7	33.8	29.1	36.2	33.5
South Korea	35.4	33.8	35.8	26.5	27.5	30.7	34.1
Spain	39.6	42.1	41.5	39.6	33.6	19.9	26.5
Sweden	59.6	61.7	57.6	55.8	56.1	56.3	56.5
Saudi Arabia	50.8	50.5	50.1	52.0	57.3	50.7	55.2
South Africa	42.4	38.8	39.2	41.9	44.8	40.3	45.1
Great Britain	40.9	40.2	39.4	41.9	46.2	31.2	28.9
US	55.8	54.2	55.0	53.4	50.0	43.0	41.5
Turkey	35.4	36.6	39.0	33.7	36.3	41.7	39.9
Israel	45.4	43.2	43.1	40.5	35.3		
TOTAL	44.3	44.0	42.3	40.8	40.3	39.2	40.4

GLOBAL CONSUMER CONFIDENCE AT-A-GLANCE

Methodology (1 of 2)

These findings are based on data from Thomson Reuters/Ipsos' Primary Consumer Sentiment Index (PCSI) collected in a monthly survey of consumers from 24 countries via Ipsos' Global @dvisor online survey platform. For this survey, Ipsos interviews a total of 17,500+ adults aged 18-64 in the United States of America, Canada, and Israel, and age 16-64 in all 21 other countries each month. The monthly sample consists of 1,000+ individuals in each of Australia, Brazil, Canada, China, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, Spain, Great Britain and the USA, and 500+ individuals in each of Argentina, Belgium, Hungary, India, Israel, Mexico, Poland, Russia, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, South Korea, Sweden and Turkey.

Data collected each month are weighted so that each country's sample composition best reflects the demographic profile of the adult population according to the country's most recent census data. Data collected each month are also weighted to give each country an equal weight in the total "global" sample. Online surveys can be taken as representative of the general working age population in Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Canada, France, Germany, Great Britain, Hungary, Italy, Japan, Poland, South Korea, Spain, Sweden, and the United States. Online samples in Brazil, China, India, Israel, Mexico, Russia, Saudi Arabia, South Africa and Turkey are more urban, more educated and/or more affluent than the general population and the results should be viewed as reflecting the views of a more "connected" population.

Sample surveys and polls may be subject to other sources of error, including, but not limited to coverage error, and measurement error. The precision of the Thomson Reuters/Ipsos online polls is measured using a Bayesian Credibility Interval. Here, the poll has a credibility interval of +/- 2.0 points for countries where the 3-month sample is 3,000+ and +/- 2.9 points for countries where the 3-month sample is 1,500+. For more information on the Ipsos use of credibility intervals, please go to www.ipsos-na.com/news-polls/pressrelease.aspx?id=5836.

The results reported each month in the Thomson Reuters/Ipsos' Primary Consumer Sentiment Index (go to <https://financial.thomsonreuters.com/en/products/data-analytics/market-data/indices/ipsos-surveys.html>) are based only on that month's data (hence, the base for each country is 500+ or 1,000+) and comparisons are made against results from other months which are also each based on one month's data. In contrast, the results reported any given month in Ipsos's Global Consumer Confidence at-a-Glance are based on data collected not only that month, but also during to the two previous months and consist of past 3-month "rolling averages". This technique allows for tripling the sample size for each metric. Hence, the base for any country ranges from 1,500+ to 3,000+. This increases the reliability of the findings and the statistical significance of reported variations over time. However, to heighten the freshness of the findings reported any given month, the data from the same month is given a weight of 45%, the data from the previous month a lesser weight of 35%, and the data from the earliest of the three months an even lesser weight of 20%.

The Thomson Reuters/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 all 11 questions below and of several "sub-indices" each based on a subset of these 11 questions. Those sub-indices include an Expectations Index; Investment Index; and, Jobs Index.

GLOBAL CONSUMER CONFIDENCE AT-A-GLANCE

Methodology (2 of 2)

The questions used for the PCSI and for Ipsos's Global Consumer Confidence at-a-Glance are the following:

1. Now, thinking about our economic situation, how would you describe the current economic situation in [COUNTRY]? Is it... very good, somewhat good, somewhat bad or very bad*
2. Rate the current state of the economy in your local area using a scale from 1 to 7, where 7 means a very strong economy today and 1 means a very weak economy.*
3. Looking ahead six months from now, do you expect the economy in your local area to be much stronger, somewhat stronger, about the same, somewhat weaker, or much weaker than it is now?*
4. Rate your current financial situation, using a scale from 1 to 7, where 7 means your personal financial situation is very strong today and 1 means it is very weak
5. Looking ahead six months from now, do you expect your personal financial situation to be much stronger, somewhat stronger, about the same, somewhat weaker, or much weaker than it is now?
6. Compared to 6 months ago, are you NOW more or less comfortable making a major purchase, like a home or car?
7. Compared to 6 months ago, are you NOW more or less comfortable making other household purchases?
8. Compared to 6 months ago, are you NOW more or less confident about job security for yourself, your family and other people you know personally?
9. Compared to 6 months ago, are you NOW more or less confident of your ability to invest in the future, including your ability to save money for your retirement or your children's education?
10. Thinking of the last 6 months, have you, someone in your family or someone else you know personally lost their job as a result of economic conditions?
11. Now look ahead at the next six months. How likely is it that you, someone in your family or someone else you know personally will lose their job in the next six months as a result of economic conditions?

The PCSI Index is benchmarked to a baseline of 100 assigned at its introduction in January 2010. Index number is calculated by utilizing data from the survey results. Responses are divided into aggregated Top Box (Reward) numbers and Bottom Box (Penalty) numbers. Using Shapely Value Analysis, values were generated for the penalty and reward for each question. The magnitude of each question is the difference between the reward and penalty. An Importance factor, which the ultimate weight of the particular question in the index, is the magnitude of each question divided by the total magnitude of all questions. A Top Box Weight for each question is calculated by dividing the Reward by the magnitude of each question. Similarly, the Bottom Weight for each question is calculated by dividing the Penalty for each question by magnitude of the same. The Index Value for each question is calculated by using the formula: $\text{Importance} \times (\text{Top Box Wt} \times \text{Top Box \%}) - (\text{Bottom Box Wt} \times \text{Bottom box \%})$.

The most recent Global @dvisor fieldwork periods were:

- February 2018 wave: January 26 – February 9
- January 2018 wave: December 22 – January 5
- December 2017 wave: November 27 – December 8
- November 2017 wave: October 22 – November 3
- October 2017 wave: September 22 – October 6
- September 2017 wave: August 25 – September 8

* Trended percentage results to each of these three questions are reported monthly in Ipsos's Economic Pulse of World (go to https://www.ipsos.com/en/economic-pulse-world?language_content_entity=en).

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About Ipsos

Ipsos is an independent market research company controlled and managed by research professionals. Founded in France in 1975, Ipsos has grown into a worldwide research group with a strong presence in all key markets. Ipsos ranks fourth in the global research industry. With offices in 89 countries, Ipsos delivers insightful expertise across five research specializations: brand, advertising and media; customer loyalty; marketing; public affairs research; and survey management. Ipsos researchers assess market potential and interpret market trends. They develop and build brands. They help clients build long-term relationships with their customers. They test advertising and study audience responses to various media and they measure public opinion around the globe. Ipsos has been listed on the Paris Stock Exchange since 1999 and generated global revenues of €1,782.7 million in 2016.



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Cliff Young is President of Ipsos Public Affairs in the United States and also leads Ipsos' global election and polling risk practice. He is a polling expert with specialties in social and public opinion trends, crisis management, corporate and institution reputation and elections. Cliff is a contributor to POTUS Radio and has served as an expert commentator on Fox News and NPR, among others. Cliff is also an adjunct professor at Johns Hopkins SAIS and an instructor at both Columbia University SIPA and University of São Paulo where he teaches courses on public opinion and election forecasting.

(MORE BIO INFO: <http://spotlight.ipsosna.com/index.php/author/clifford-young/>)