

# GLOBAL CONSUMER CONFIDENCE AT-A-GLANCE

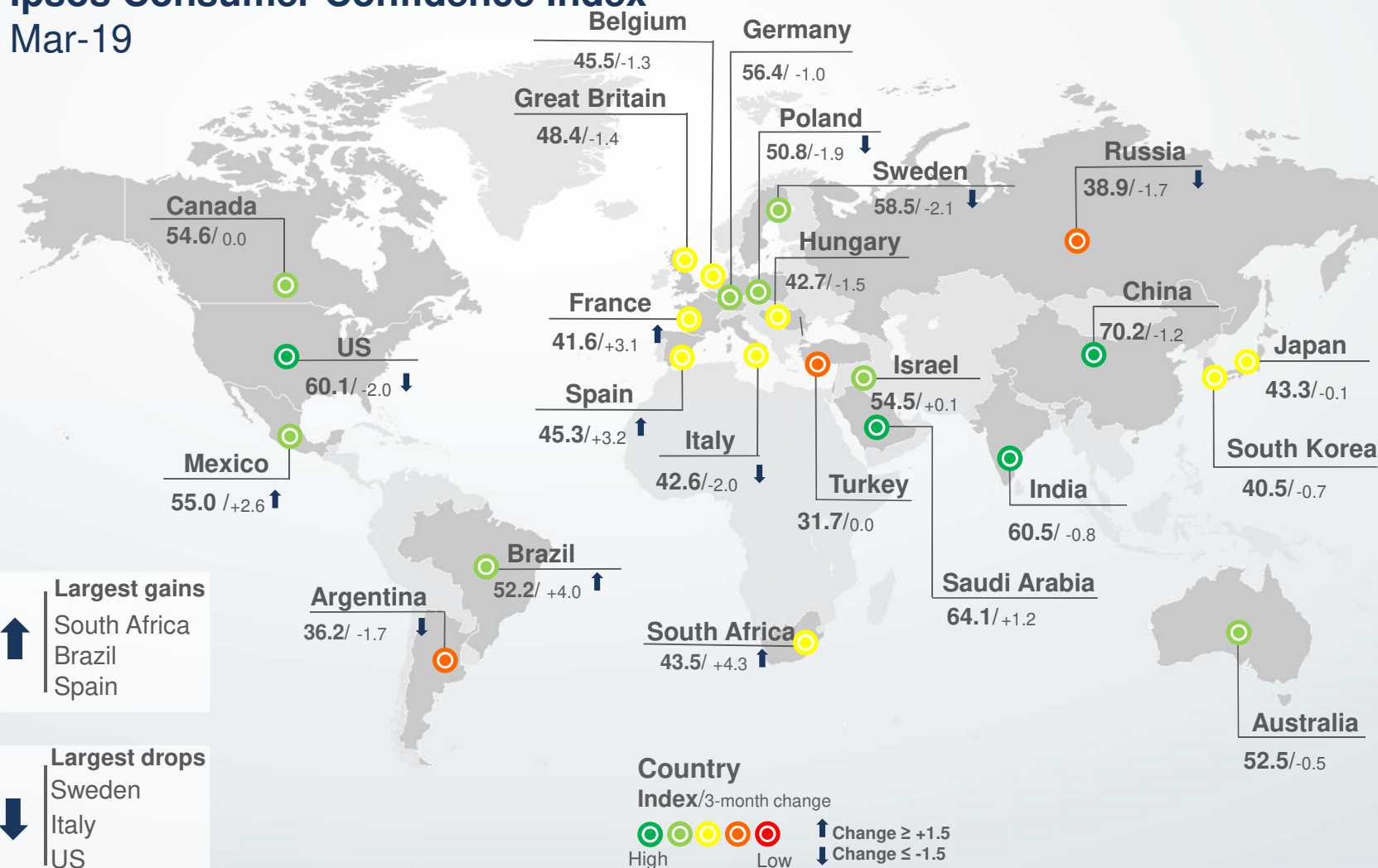
Mar-19



# CONSUMER CONFIDENCE GLOBAL SNAPSHOT

## Ipsos Consumer Confidence Index

Mar-19



### Largest gains

↑  
South Africa  
Brazil  
Spain

### Largest drops

↓  
Sweden  
Italy  
US

**Global Average: 49.6**  
(3-month change: 0.0)

**Highest (over 60) in:**  
China, Saudi Arabia,  
India, US

**Lowest (below 40) in:**  
Turkey, Argentina,  
Russia

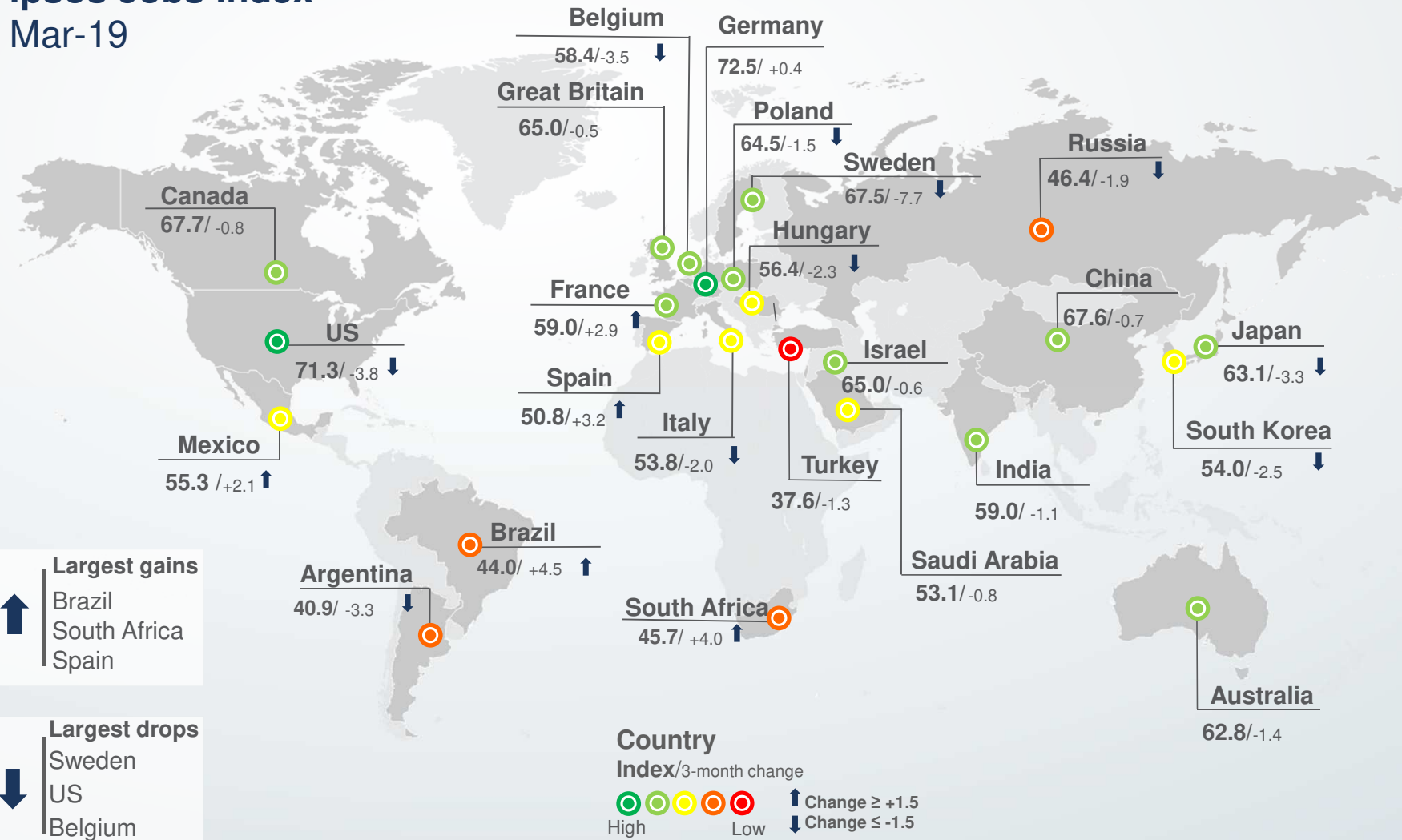
**Up in 5 countries:**  
South Africa, Brazil,  
Spain, France, Mexico

**Down in 6 countries:**  
Sweden, Italy, US,  
Poland, Russia,  
Argentina

# CONSUMER CONFIDENCE GLOBAL SNAPSHOT

Ipsos Jobs Index

Mar-19



**Global Average: 57.6**  
(3-month change: -0.8)

**Highest (over 65) in:**  
Germany, US, Canada, China, Sweden, Great Britain, Israel

**Lowest (below 45) in:**  
Turkey, Argentina, Brazil

**Up in 5 countries:**  
Brazil, South Africa, Spain, France, Mexico

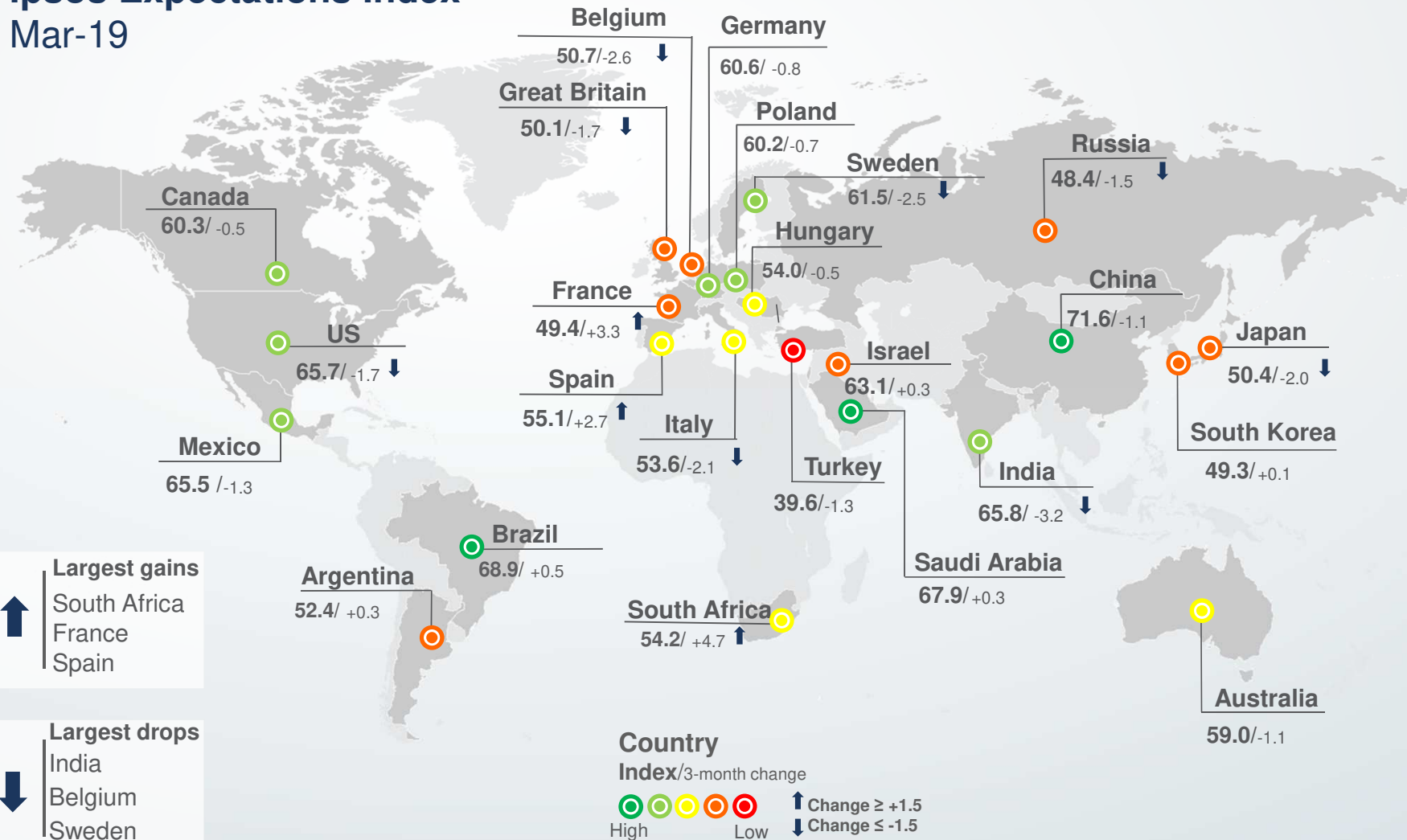
**Down in 10 countries:**  
Sweden, US, Belgium, Japan, Argentina, South Korea, Hungary, Italy, Russia, Poland

**Largest gains**  
Brazil  
South Africa  
Spain

**Largest drops**  
Sweden  
US  
Belgium

# CONSUMER CONFIDENCE GLOBAL SNAPSHOT

Ipsos Expectations Index  
Mar-19



## Largest gains

South Africa  
France  
Spain

## Largest drops

India  
Belgium  
Sweden

**Global Average: 57.4**  
(3-month change: -0.6)

**Highest (over 70) in:**  
China

**Lowest (below 50) in:**  
Turkey, Russia, South Korea, France

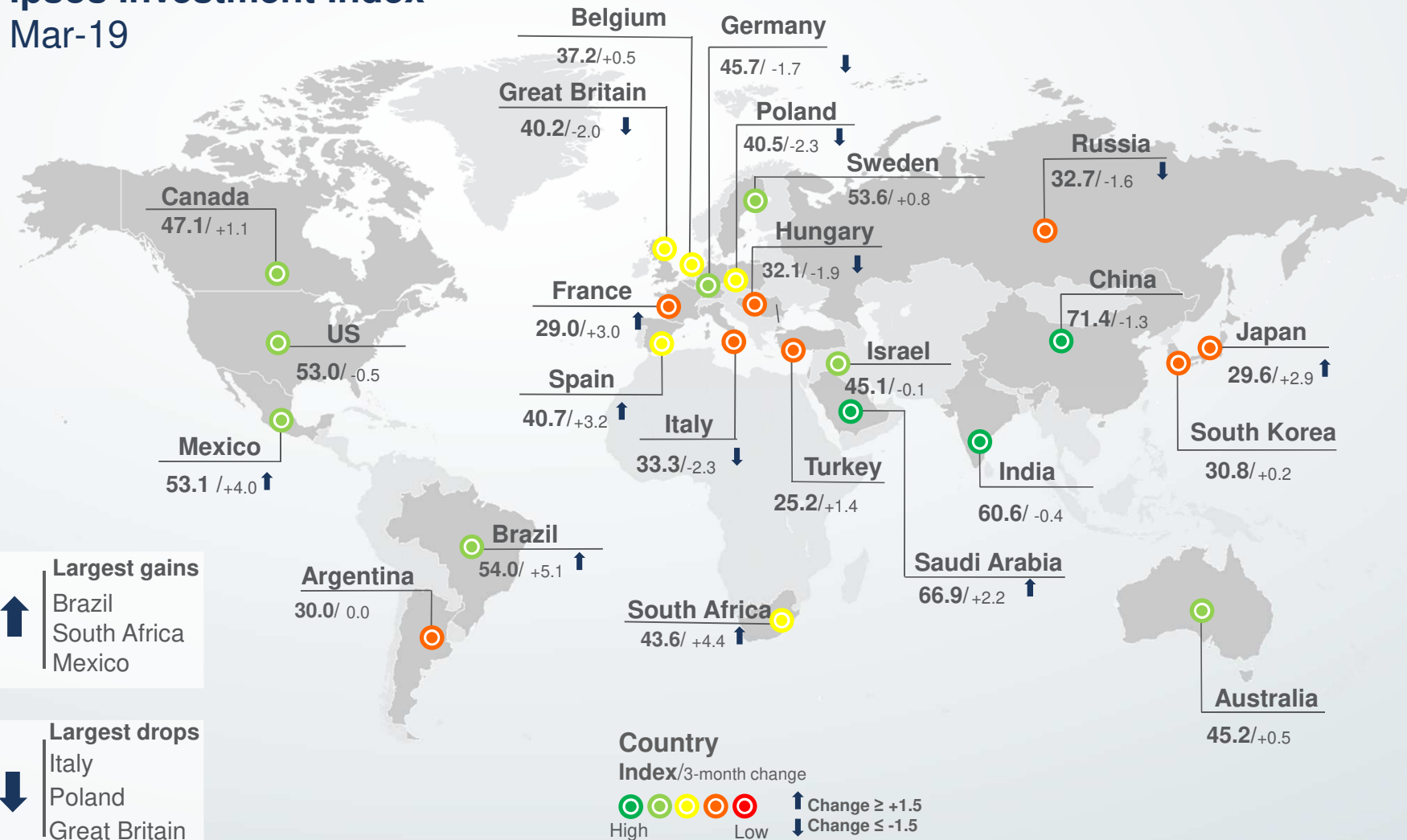
**Up in 3 countries:**  
South Africa, France, Spain,

**Down in 8 countries:**  
India, Belgium, Sweden, Italy, Japan, US, Great Britain, Russia

# CONSUMER CONFIDENCE GLOBAL SNAPSHOT

Ipsos Investment Index

Mar-19



## Largest gains

↑  
Brazil  
South Africa  
Mexico

## Largest drops

↓  
Italy  
Poland  
Great Britain

**Global Average: 43.4**  
(3-month change: 0.6)

**Highest (over 55) in:**  
China, Saudi Arabia,  
India

**Lowest (below 35) in:**  
Turkey, France, Japan,  
Argentina, South Korea,  
Hungary, Russia, Italy

**Up in 7 countries:**  
Brazil, South Africa,  
Mexico, Spain, France,  
Japan, Saudi Arabia

**Down in 6 countries:**  
Italy, Poland, Great  
Britain, Hungary,  
Germany, Russia



# GLOBAL CONSUMER CONFIDENCE AT-A-GLANCE

## Trends – Ipsos Consumer Confidence and Jobs Index



Ipsos Consumer Confidence Index	New	3 months	6 months	12 months	3 years	5 years	7 years
	Mar-19	Dec-18	Oct-18	Mar-18	Mar-16	Mar-14	Mar-12
Argentina	36.2	37.9	36.1	45.8	49.7	37.2	48.4
Australia	52.5	53.0	53.6	54.2	49.3	47.4	48.0
Belgium	45.5	46.8	48.1	49.8	44.7	40.6	35.8
Brazil	52.2	48.2	43.2	43.9	35.6	53.1	61.3
Canada	54.6	54.6	55.5	54.7	48.5	54.2	52.8
China	70.2	71.4	75.6	70.3	62.0	61.9	58.7
France	41.6	38.5	42.7	45.7	38.8	35.8	35.4
Germany	56.4	57.4	57.6	56.6	54.7	54.5	51.2
Hungary	42.7	44.1	43.9	44.0	35.4	31.9	19.8
India	60.5	61.3	62.1	65.0	66.4	59.2	65.3
Italy	42.6	44.6	45.6	38.6	34.4	27.5	29.3
Japan	43.3	43.4	44.6	45.0	41.8	42.8	37.9
Mexico	55.0	52.4	51.7	45.7	40.7	37.5	44.8
Poland	50.8	52.7	51.9	51.7	40.1	33.8	31.0
Russia	38.9	40.6	42.2	40.8	37.8	43.2	41.6
South Korea	40.5	41.2	42.9	45.7	36.3	41.2	37.9
Spain	45.3	42.1	42.9	42.9	40.4	28.8	25.8
Sweden	58.5	60.6	61.2	63.9	60.1	60.9	57.7
Saudi Arabia	64.1	62.9	59.7	52.6	59.9	60.6	63.0
South Africa	43.5	39.2	40.6	46.9	38.4	41.2	44.6
Great Britain	48.4	49.8	50.5	50.5	52.1	48.4	38.4
US	60.1	62.1	62.7	62.8	56.2	51.1	47.4
Turkey	31.7	31.7	36.5	42.1	41.4	40.7	48.2
Israel	54.5	54.4	54.5	53.6	48.8		
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>49.6</b>	<b>49.6</b>	<b>50.3</b>	<b>50.5</b>	<b>46.4</b>	<b>45.7</b>	<b>45.1</b>

Ipsos Jobs Index	New	3 months	6 months	12 months	3 years	5 years	7 years
	Mar-19	Dec-18	Oct-18	Mar-18	Mar-16	Mar-14	Mar-12
Argentina	40.9	44.2	41.6	49.1	53.7	40.1	52.5
Australia	62.8	64.2	64.8	64.6	59.2	55.4	57.7
Belgium	58.4	61.9	62.7	61.0	58.4	50.7	49.0
Brazil	44.0	39.5	35.2	34.7	28.0	48.7	56.2
Canada	67.7	68.5	69.9	64.3	59.9	64.9	62.6
China	67.6	68.3	69.8	71.0	64.1	68.7	64.2
France	59.0	56.1	59.2	58.2	51.5	48.8	47.6
Germany	72.5	72.1	72.8	70.2	70.7	67.9	65.4
Hungary	56.4	58.7	57.2	55.8	43.7	37.3	25.3
India	59.0	60.1	59.5	60.3	63.6	60.9	62.9
Italy	53.8	55.8	57.2	49.3	42.9	33.2	36.7
Japan	63.1	66.4	67.4	66.4	63.5	64.3	59.1
Mexico	55.3	53.2	51.5	47.6	40.1	33.6	39.8
Poland	64.5	66.0	64.0	63.6	52.4	40.2	37.1
Russia	46.4	48.3	50.0	46.8	42.6	49.8	45.3
South Korea	54.0	56.5	56.7	57.4	51.9	54.5	52.3
Spain	50.8	47.6	49.1	47.7	42.7	26.7	25.2
Sweden	67.5	75.2	74.3	71.1	73.9	70.4	68.9
Saudi Arabia	53.1	53.9	52.3	49.1	62.4	64.8	57.2
South Africa	45.7	41.7	45.5	48.3	45.3	46.5	49.4
Great Britain	65.0	65.5	66.6	65.2	65.0	59.3	48.2
US	71.3	75.1	74.9	71.8	65.6	62.4	53.4
Turkey	37.6	38.9	44.8	46.8	45.0	47.6	52.5
Israel	65.0	65.6	66.9	64.2	58.9		
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>57.6</b>	<b>58.4</b>	<b>58.9</b>	<b>57.7</b>	<b>54.4</b>	<b>52.5</b>	<b>51.2</b>

# 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
	Mar-19	Dec-18	Oct-18	Mar-18	Mar-16	Mar-14	Mar-12
Argentina	52.4	52.1	52.3	59.7	68.0	56.8	66.2
Australia	59.0	60.1	60.1	61.1	55.1	55.3	56.1
Belgium	50.7	53.3	54.1	55.3	52.8	51.5	45.9
Brazil	68.9	68.4	63.8	64.9	60.8	71.8	78.3
Canada	60.3	60.8	61.4	61.3	57.4	61.3	62.1
China	71.6	72.7	74.8	73.8	64.7	67.1	64.4
France	49.4	46.1	49.3	53.0	47.9	45.7	46.8
Germany	60.6	61.4	61.7	63.0	59.7	63.3	61.2
Hungary	54.0	54.5	54.2	56.9	48.4	49.5	35.5
India	65.8	69.0	69.1	71.1	73.4	70.0	71.2
Italy	53.6	55.7	56.9	52.5	49.1	45.4	49.2
Japan	50.4	52.4	53.5	54.0	49.8	53.2	48.5
Mexico	65.5	66.8	67.0	57.5	52.6	53.9	62.7
Poland	60.2	60.9	60.1	60.5	50.3	48.2	47.0
Russia	48.4	49.9	50.2	54.1	50.8	53.4	52.6
South Korea	49.3	49.2	51.4	56.5	44.4	52.2	50.1
Spain	55.1	52.4	52.4	53.3	53.1	46.8	42.9
Sweden	61.5	64.0	64.5	64.7	60.8	64.0	64.0
Saudi Arabia	67.9	67.6	64.7	59.7	67.4	69.0	66.5
South Africa	54.2	49.5	50.0	63.3	46.5	49.9	54.8
Great Britain	50.1	51.8	53.2	55.3	58.0	58.8	50.6
US	65.7	67.4	66.7	68.0	62.8	59.6	60.4
Turkey	39.6	40.9	42.9	49.5	48.3	49.6	58.0
Israel	63.1	62.8	62.5	61.9	58.8		
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>57.4</b>	<b>58.0</b>	<b>58.2</b>	<b>59.6</b>	<b>55.9</b>	<b>56.8</b>	<b>56.5</b>

Ipsos Investment Index	New	3 months	6 months	12 months	3 years	5 years	7 years
	Mar-19	Dec-18	Oct-18	Mar-18	Mar-16	Mar-14	Mar-12
Argentina	30.0	30.0	28.9	41.2	42.9	31.2	41.6
Australia	45.2	44.7	46.0	46.6	43.0	41.4	39.9
Belgium	37.2	36.7	38.5	42.6	35.2	32.2	26.0
Brazil	54.0	48.9	43.4	45.0	34.0	52.1	60.6
Canada	47.1	46.0	46.6	48.2	41.6	47.6	45.2
China	71.4	72.7	79.1	68.7	61.3	57.4	53.7
France	29.0	26.0	31.3	36.6	29.5	26.1	25.3
Germany	45.7	47.4	46.9	45.8	44.6	44.2	40.1
Hungary	32.1	34.0	34.4	34.6	28.7	24.5	12.8
India	60.6	61.0	63.0	66.7	66.9	56.6	66.5
Italy	33.3	35.6	36.0	28.9	26.2	19.6	18.5
Japan	29.6	26.7	28.1	29.3	27.0	26.7	23.6
Mexico	53.1	49.1	49.0	44.0	40.7	36.9	44.1
Poland	40.5	42.8	42.5	42.1	30.1	26.0	21.9
Russia	32.7	34.3	36.2	33.3	31.0	38.0	36.9
South Korea	30.8	30.6	32.7	35.0	26.5	30.7	26.4
Spain	40.7	37.5	38.1	38.6	36.9	26.4	22.5
Sweden	53.6	52.8	54.4	61.2	54.4	56.9	51.3
Saudi Arabia	66.9	64.7	60.4	49.7	54.6	54.0	63.4
South Africa	43.6	39.2	39.8	43.7	37.3	40.3	41.2
Great Britain	40.2	42.2	42.4	42.3	44.4	39.4	30.3
US	53.0	53.5	55.3	57.1	50.6	44.2	42.3
Turkey	25.2	23.8	29.0	36.9	37.2	33.6	41.7
Israel	45.1	45.2	44.7	44.5	38.8		
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>43.4</b>	<b>42.7</b>	<b>43.6</b>	<b>44.3</b>	<b>40.1</b>	<b>39.7</b>	<b>39.0</b>

# 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](http://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 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:

- Mar 2019 wave: February 22 – March 8
- Feb 2019 wave: January 25 – February 8
- Jan 2019 wave: December 21 – January 9
- Dec 2019 wave: November 23 – December 7
- Nov 2019 wave: October 26 – November 9
- Oct 2019 wave: September 21 - October 5

\* 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](https://www.ipsos.com/en/economic-pulse-world?language_content_entity=en) ).

# GLOBAL CONSUMER CONFIDENCE AT-A-GLANCE



## About Ipsos Public Affairs

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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 €1,749.5 million in 2018.



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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/>)