



## PRESS RELEASE

### Global consumer confidence up for the eighth month in a row

Expectations Index back to its pandemic level

**Washington, DC, May 19, 2021** —Ipsos's Global Consumer Confidence Index shows a month-to-month gain of nine-tenths of a point, sitting just 2.3 points below its pre-pandemic level of January 2020. Of note, this month's Expectations Index, indicative of consumers' outlook on their local economy, financial situation, and employment, is back to its pre-pandemic level and slightly above its 11-year historical average.

The Global Consumer Confidence Index is the average of 24 countries' National Indices. It is based on a monthly survey of more than 17,500 adults under the age of 75 conducted on Ipsos' Global Advisor online platform. This survey was fielded between April 23 and May 7, 2021.

Ten of the 24 countries surveyed show significant growth in their National Index when compared to last month: the United States (+3.7), Israel (+3.4), Great Britain (+2.7), Poland (+2.6), France (+1.9), Hungary (+1.9), Saudi Arabia (+1.8), Italy (+1.7), Mexico (+1.7), and Spain (+1.6). Only two countries display a significant drop: India (-3.4) and Turkey (-2.1).

#### *National Index Trends*

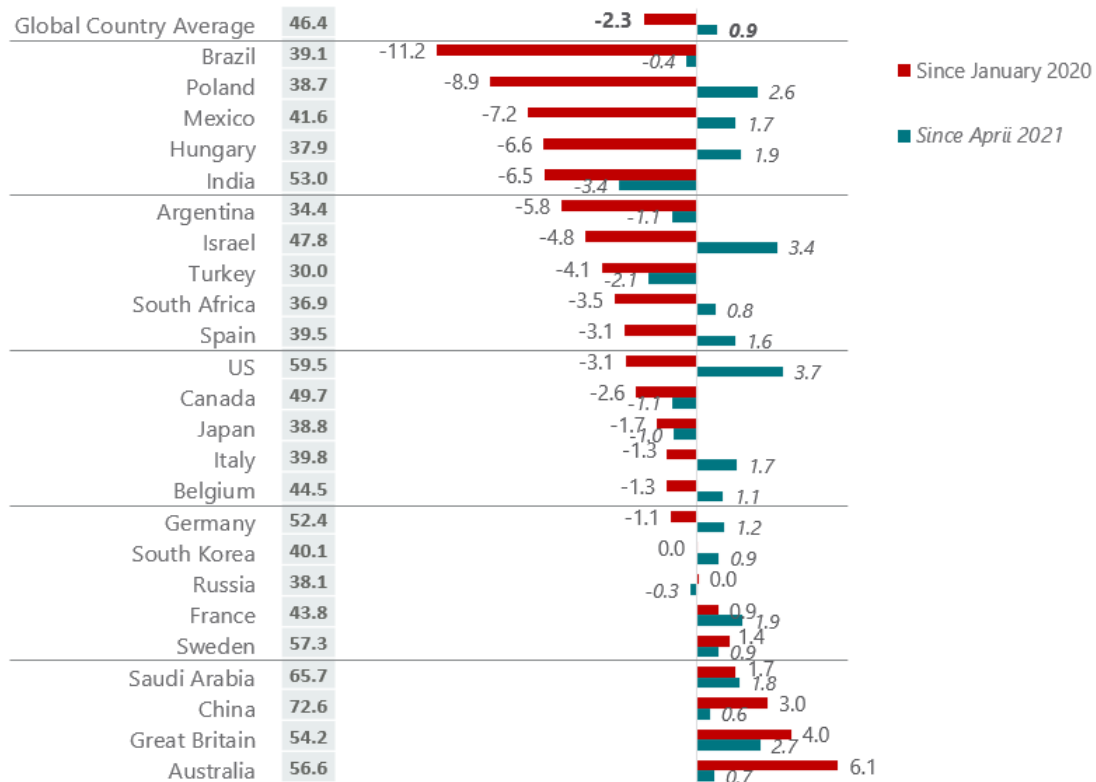
The Global Consumer Confidence Index reads at 46.4, up from 45.5 in April, marking six straight months of gains.

- Eight countries have a National Index above 50: China (72.6), Saudi Arabia (65.7), the U.S. (59.5), Sweden (57.3), Australia (56.6), Great Britain (54.2), India (53.0) and Germany (52.4).
- Only two countries have a National Index below 35: Turkey (30.0) and Argentina (34.4).
- Once again, the three countries in the survey showing the highest levels of month-over-month growth (the U.S., Israel, and Great Britain) are also those leading in vaccination rollout as per Oxford University data.



## PRESS RELEASE

### May 2021 National Index and Change vs. January 2020 and April 2021



### Expectations, Jobs, and Investment Index Trends

For the third month in a row, the Expectations, Jobs, and Investment Indices all display month-on-month gains. Six countries see significant gains (at least 1.5 points) across all three indices: Great Britain, Israel, Poland, Saudi Arabia, Spain, and the U.S. Meanwhile, India and Turkey record significant drops on all three.

- The global Jobs Index is up 1.2 points from April 2021, currently reading at 52.1. It is 4.3 points short of its reading of January 2020. Israel, the U.S., and Hungary display the largest gains in this measure over last month while Turkey and India are the only markets to post significant month-over-month losses. Compared to pre-pandemic levels, China and Saudi Arabia stand out with gains of more than 3 points while Mexico and Brazil are down by more than 10 points.
- After gaining 0.6 points from last month, the global Investment Index currently reads at 40.5. The Investment Index now sits 1.9 points behind its January 2020 reading. Eight countries post significant month-on-month gains, most of all Israel, Great Britain, and the U.S. India shows a drop of 4.7 points from last month.



## PRESS RELEASE

- The Expectations Index sits at 57.1 with a gain of 0.9 point over last month, surpassing its level of January 2020 by 0.1 point. Eleven of the 24 countries post significant gains over April, most of all Poland, France and Great Britain. Significant drops since last month are seen in Turkey, Argentina, and India. Compared to January 2020, changes range from an uptick of more than 9 points in Australia to a drop of more than 11 points in Argentina.

<b>Jobs Index</b> (Job security confidence, job loss experience, employment outlook)	<b>Expectations Index</b> (Personal financial, community economy, and employment outlook)	<b>Investment Index</b> (Purchasing and investment confidence, personal financial situation and outlook)
Global Average: <b>52.1</b>	Global Average: <b>57.1</b>	Global Average: <b>40.5</b>
Change vs. April 2021 globally: <b>+1.2</b>  Significant gains since April: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Israel: +5.5</li> <li>United States: +3.7</li> <li>Hungary: +3.5</li> <li>Poland: +2.8</li> <li>Saudi Arabia: +2.5</li> <li>Great Britain: +2.5</li> <li>Mexico: +2.0</li> <li>Germany: +1.6</li> <li>Spain: +1.5</li> </ul> Significant drops since April: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Turkey: -2.3</li> <li>India: -2.1</li> </ul>	Change vs. April 2021 globally: <b>+0.9</b>  Significant gains since April: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Poland: +3.7</li> <li>France: +3.3</li> <li>Great Britain: +3.0</li> <li>Hungary: +2.6</li> <li>United States: +2.3</li> <li>Belgium: +2.2</li> <li>Italy: +2.1</li> <li>Spain: +2.1</li> <li>Israel: +2.1</li> <li>Saudi Arabia: +2.0</li> <li>Germany: +1.9</li> </ul> Significant drops since April: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Turkey: -2.6</li> <li>Argentina: -2.4</li> <li>India: -2.3</li> </ul>	Change vs. April 2021 globally: <b>+0.6</b>  Significant gains since April: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>United States: +4.3</li> <li>Israel: +3.1</li> <li>Great Britain: +2.4</li> <li>Spain: +1.8</li> <li>Poland: +1.7</li> <li>Italy: +1.7</li> <li>Mexico: +1.7</li> <li>Saudi Arabia: +1.5</li> </ul> Significant drops since April: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>India: -4.7</li> <li>Turkey: -1.7</li> </ul>
Change vs. January 2020 globally: <b>-4.3</b>  Largest gains since January 2020: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>China: +6.4</li> <li>Saudi Arabia: +3.8</li> </ul> Largest drops since January 2020: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Mexico: -12.0</li> <li>Brazil: -10.1</li> <li>Poland: -9.8</li> <li>Israel: -9.8</li> <li>Hungary: -9.1</li> <li>India: -7.7</li> <li>Canada: -7.6</li> </ul>	Change vs. January 2020 globally: <b>+0.1</b>  Largest gains since January 2020: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Australia: +9.2</li> <li>Great Britain: +8.7</li> <li>Saudi Arabia: +5.3</li> <li>China: +4.8</li> <li>Sweden: +3.2</li> <li>Canada: +3.1</li> <li>Germany: +2.4</li> <li>South Korea: +2.3</li> </ul> Largest drops since January 2020: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Argentina: -11.3</li> <li>Poland: -4.8</li> <li>Brazil: -4.1</li> <li>Turkey: -3.7</li> <li>Japan: -3.4</li> <li>India: -2.4</li> </ul>	Change vs. January 2020 globally: <b>-1.9</b>  Largest gains since January 2020: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Great Britain: +7.5</li> <li>Australia: +7.3</li> <li>France: +4.3</li> </ul> Largest drops since January 2020: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Brazil: -15.2</li> <li>Poland: -9.2</li> <li>India: -7.8</li> <li>Mexico: -7.2</li> <li>Hungary: -6.8</li> </ul>





## PRESS RELEASE

### About the Study

These findings are based on data from Refinitiv /Ipsos' Primary Consumer Sentiment Index (PCSI) collected in a monthly survey of consumers from 24 markets via Ipsos' Global Advisor online survey platform. For this survey, Ipsos interviews a total of 17,500+ adults aged 18-74 in the United States of America, Canada, Israel, Turkey, South Africa; and age 16-74 in all other markets each month. The monthly sample consists of 1,000+ individuals in each of Australia, Brazil, Canada, China (mainland), France, Germany, Italy, Japan, Spain, Great Britain, and the U.S., 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, mainland 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 Refinitiv/Ipsos online surveys 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+. Please click [here](#) for more information.

The publication of these findings abides by local rules and regulations.

The results reported each month in the Refinitiv/Ipsos' [Primary Consumer Sentiment Index](#) 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 Refinitiv/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.





## PRESS RELEASE

**For more information on this news release, please contact:**

Chris Jackson  
Senior Vice President, US  
Public Affairs  
+1 202 420 2025  
[chris.jackson@ipsos.com](mailto:chris.jackson@ipsos.com)

Kate Silverstein  
Media Relations Specialist, US  
Public Affairs  
+1 718 755 8829  
[kate.silverstein@ipsos.com](mailto:kate.silverstein@ipsos.com)

### About Ipsos

Ipsos is the world's third largest Insights and Analytics company, present in 90 markets and employing more than 18,000 people.

Our passionately curious research professionals, analysts and scientists have built unique multi-specialist capabilities that provide true understanding and powerful insights into the actions, opinions and motivations of citizens, consumers, patients, customers or employees. We serve more than 5000 clients across the world with 75 business solutions.

Founded in France in 1975, Ipsos is listed on the Euronext Paris since July 1st, 1999. The company is part of the SBF 120 and the Mid-60 index and is eligible for the Deferred Settlement Service (SRD).

ISIN code FR0000073298, Reuters ISOS.PA, Bloomberg IPS:FP

[www.ipsos.com](http://www.ipsos.com)

