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### June 2022: Global consumer confidence remains muted

#### Expectations and investment sentiment continues to decline

**Washington, DC, June 15, 2022** — Ipsos' Global Consumer Confidence Index this month reads at 47.5, relatively unchanged since May (-0.1 point). It continues to remain lower than it was in February, before the invasion of Ukraine, by a more significant 1.2 points.

The Global Consumer Confidence Index is the average of all surveyed countries' National Indices. This month's installment is based on a monthly survey of more than 17,000 adults under the age of 75 from 23 countries conducted on Ipsos' Global Advisor online platform. This survey was fielded between May 20 and June 3, 2022.

This month's survey identifies minimal significant month-over-month shifts (defined as gains or losses of at least 1.5 points at the country level) in the National Index and sub-indices of many countries. Most of the significant changes are downward, continuing to reflect the disruptive effect of inflation, the war in Ukraine, and COVID-19.

Among the 23 countries, only China shows significant gains in its National Index since May, while just two countries – Hungary and South Africa – show significant declines. In addition to declining by almost five points over the last two months, Hungary also shows significant losses across all three sub-indices (Expectations, Investment, Jobs).

Four countries show a significant drop since last month in their Investment Index—indicative of consumers' purchasing and investment confidence and their financial situation and outlook—and in their Expectations Index—indicative of consumers' outlook about their *future* financial situation, local economy, and jobs environment.

Jobs-related sentiment continues to hold up well. Only Hungary and Turkey show significant declines in their Jobs Confidence Index, and jobs sentiment is up significantly in China and Mexico.

#### *National Index Trends*

This month, Saudi Arabia continues to hold the highest National Index score. This is the fourth consecutive month that Saudi Arabia has set a record high score, and it is now the only country with a National Index score above 70. With the lifting of COVID-control restrictions, consumer sentiment in China has rebounded. Along with Saudi Arabia, China and India are the only countries with a National Index score above 60.

Five other countries show a National Index above the 50-point mark: Sweden (55.7), Australia (54.1), the United States (53.5), Canada (51.0), and Mexico (50.2). This is the first time Mexico's National Index score is above 50 since December 2019.

Six countries now show a National Index below 40: South Africa (39.7), Japan (39.2), Poland (38.6), Hungary (37.7), Argentina (37.3), and Turkey (28). This is Turkey's lowest National Index score in the tracker's 12-year history, and it has not been above 35 since the pandemic started in March 2020.





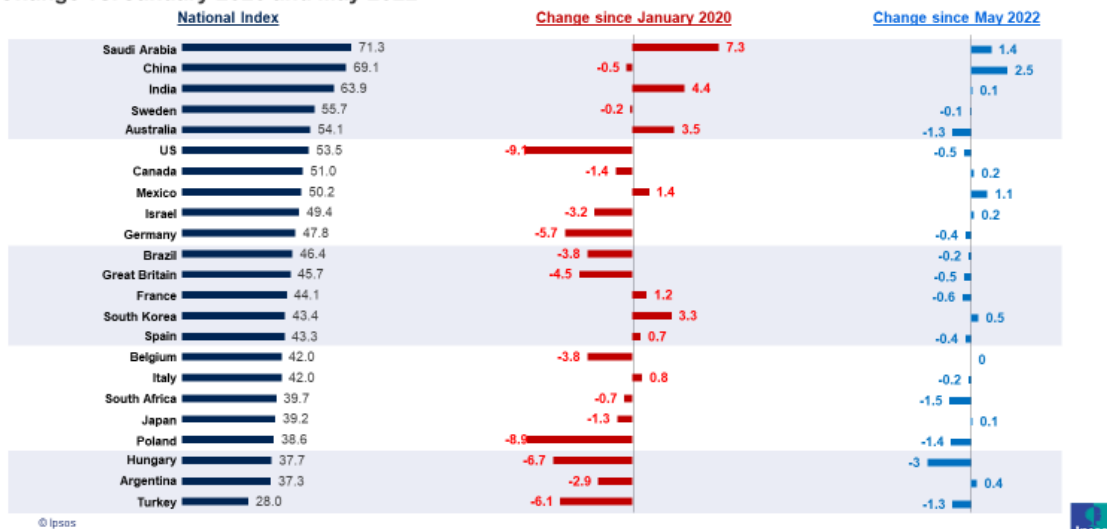
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The number of countries now showing an index score that is significantly higher than it was in January 2020, pre-pandemic, is down to just four: Saudi Arabia (+7.3), India (+4.4), Australia (+3.5), and South Korea (+3.3).

In sharp contrast, 10 of the 23 countries show a National Index that is significantly lower than it was pre-pandemic: the United States (-9.1), Poland (-8.9), Hungary (-6.7), Turkey (-6.1), Germany (-5.7), Great Britain (-4.5), Brazil (-3.8), Belgium (-3.8), Israel (-3.2), and Argentina (-2.9).

### June 2022 National Index

Change vs. January 2020 and May 2022



### Jobs, Expectations, and Investment Index Trends

Among 23 countries:

- Four countries show a significant drop (at least 1.5 points) in their Expectations Index, indicative of consumers' financial, economic, and employment outlook: Hungary, Poland, South Africa, and Australia. None of the countries surveyed showed a significant gain.
- Four countries (Hungary, South Africa, Australia and Poland) show significant losses in their Investment Index, indicative of consumers' purchasing and investment confidence and their financial situation and outlook. Saudi Arabia and China are the only countries to show significant gains.
- China and Mexico are the only countries show significant month-on-month gains in their Jobs Index, while Hungary and Turkey are the only ones to show a significant drop.





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Jobs Index (Job security confidence, job loss experience, employment outlook)	Expectations Index (Personal financial, community economy, and employment outlook)	Investment Index (Purchasing and investment confidence, personal financial situation and outlook)
<p>Significant gains since May 2022:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ China: +3.4</li> <li>▪ Mexico: +1.8</li> </ul> <p>Significant drops since May 2022:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Hungary: -1.8</li> <li>▪ Turkey: -1.7</li> </ul>	<p>Significant gains since May 2022:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ N/A</li> </ul> <p>Significant drops since May 2022:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Hungary: -2.1</li> <li>▪ Poland: -2.0</li> <li>▪ South Africa: -2.0</li> <li>▪ Australia: -1.5</li> </ul>	<p>Significant gains since May 2022:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Saudi Arabia: +2.9</li> <li>▪ China: +2.4</li> </ul> <p>Significant drops since May 2022:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Hungary: -4.3</li> <li>▪ South Africa: -1.9</li> <li>▪ Australia: -1.9</li> <li>▪ Poland: -1.7</li> </ul>
<p>Largest gains since January 2020:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Sweden: +7.5</li> <li>▪ Spain: +5.4</li> <li>▪ Belgium: +4.3</li> <li>▪ South Korea: +3.3</li> <li>▪ Saudi Arabia: +3.2</li> </ul> <p>Largest drops since January 2020:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ U.S.: -5.5</li> <li>▪ Germany: -3.6</li> <li>▪ Great Britain: -3.2</li> <li>▪ Poland: -2.9</li> <li>▪ Hungary: -1.9</li> </ul>	<p>Largest gains since January 2020:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Saudi Arabia: +5.8</li> <li>▪ Australia: +4.0</li> <li>▪ South Korea: +3.5</li> <li>▪ India: +3.2</li> </ul> <p>Largest drops since January 2020:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Argentina: -9.6</li> <li>▪ Turkey: -8.5</li> <li>▪ U.S.: -8.1</li> <li>▪ Poland: -8.0</li> <li>▪ Hungary: -7.0</li> </ul>	<p>Largest gains since January 2020:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Saudi Arabia: +10.0</li> <li>▪ India: +7.7</li> <li>▪ Australia: +2.9</li> <li>▪ South Korea: +2.9</li> <li>▪ Italy: +2.2</li> </ul> <p>Largest drops since January 2020:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Poland: -12.8</li> <li>▪ U.S.: -10.4</li> <li>▪ Hungary: -9.6</li> <li>▪ Belgium: -8.1</li> <li>▪ Turkey: -8.0</li> </ul>





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### About the Study

These findings are based on data from Refinitiv/Ipsos' Primary Consumer Sentiment Index (PCSI) collected in a monthly survey of consumers via Ipsos' Global Advisor online survey platform. The results are based on interviews with a total of 17,000+ adults aged 18-74 in the United States of America, Canada, Israel, Turkey, and South Africa; and aged 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, 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, 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 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.





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### 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).

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