

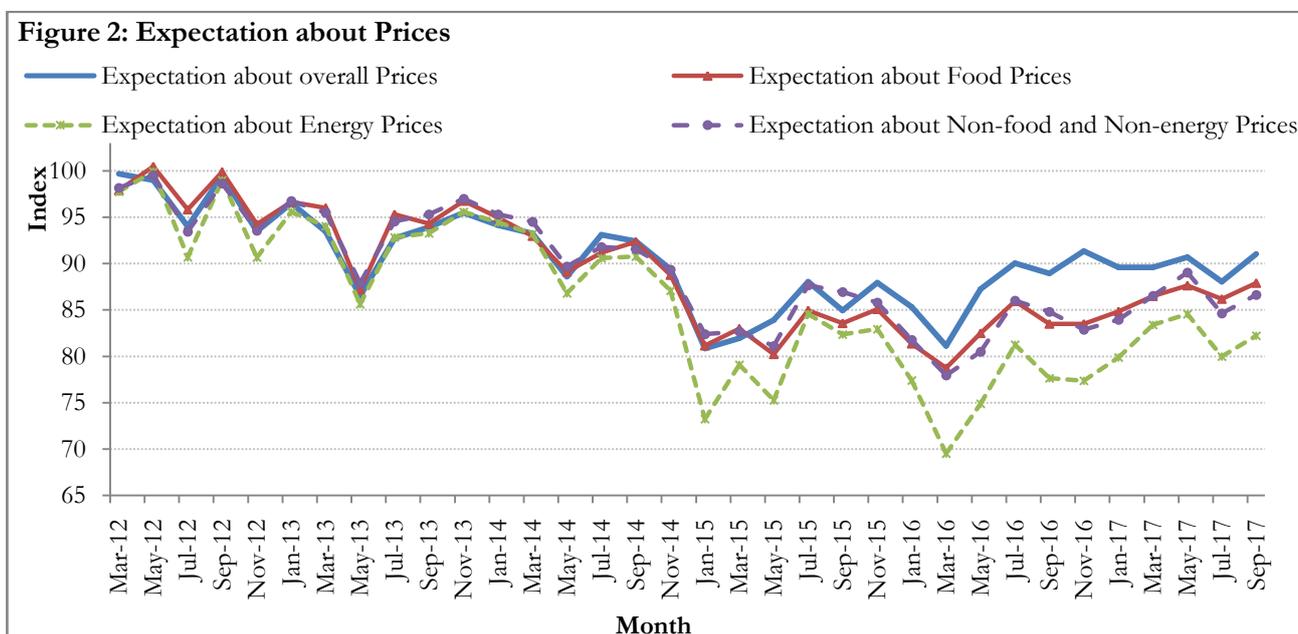
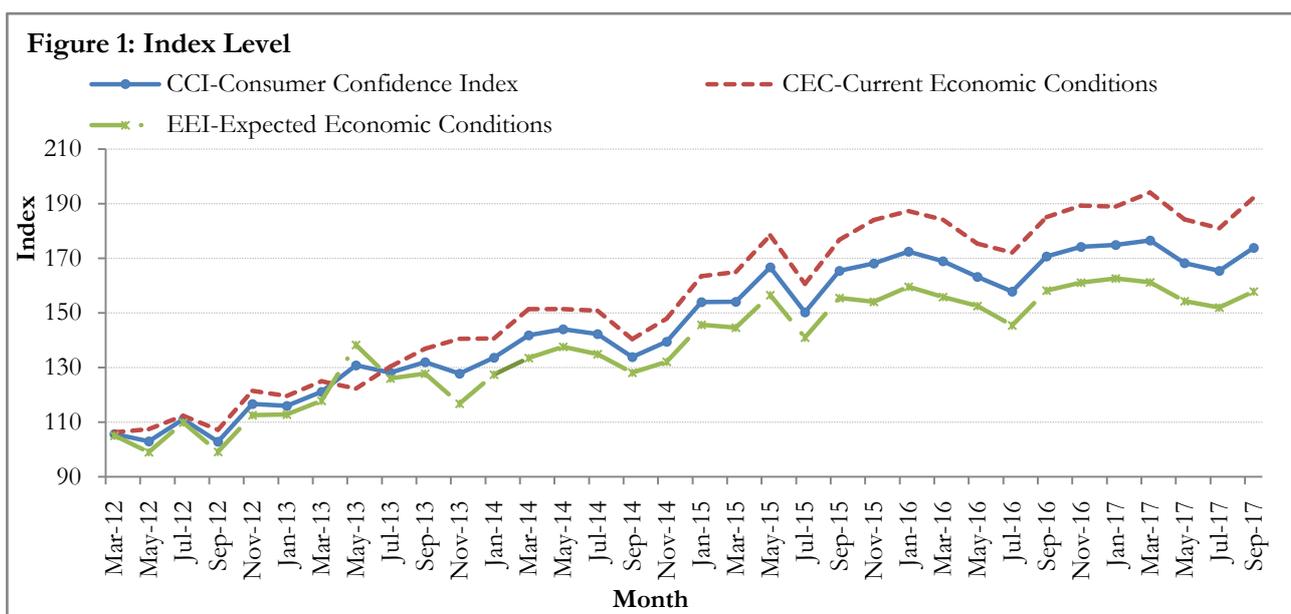
CONSUMER CONFIDENCE SURVEY: PRELIMINARY RESULTS

Consumer Confidence Survey (CCS) is a stratified random telephone survey of households across Pakistan. Launched in January 2012 and having a two-monthly frequency, the survey is conducted by the Institute of Business Administration (IBA), Karachi and the State Bank of Pakistan (SBP). This report summarizes the views of 1773 surveyed households. Of these, about 33 percent households were interviewed back in Mar 2017 while the remaining are fresh interviewees. This exercise was conducted during the afternoon hours of 5th-9th September 2017.

I. Overview

The main results of September 2017 survey are summarized below:

- a) The overall Consumer Confidence Index (CCI) increased by 5.07%, whereas Overall Inflation Expectations increased by 2.64% compared to the previous survey;
- b) The increase in CCI is attributed to both current economic conditions index (CEC), which increased by 6.18 percent, and expected economic conditions index (EEI) that recorded a growth of 3.9 percent from its value in the previous survey (see **Table 1**);
- c) Inflation expectations show higher expected inflation compared to the previous survey for overall inflation and its sub-categories (food, energy, and non-food-non-energy).



CONSUMER CONFIDENCE SURVEY: PRELIMINARY RESULTS

II. Tables

Table 1: Consumer Indices

Month	Sep-17	Jul-17	May-17
CCI	173.81	165.43	168.26
CEC	192.13	180.94	184.27
EEC	157.82	151.89	154.27

Table 2: Inflation Expectations by Group

	Sep-17		Jul-17		May-17	
	Increase	Decrease	Increase	Decrease	Increase	Decrease
Overall	46.00%	1.53%	42.47%	2.74%	45.90%	1.93%
Food items	39.89%	2.04%	37.74%	2.58%	39.50%	2.04%
Energy items	36.01%	4.04%	33.49%	5.13%	38.33%	2.64%
Non-food non-energy items	37.14%	3.17%	34.55%	3.66%	39.61%	1.90%

Notes:

* We report the percentage of people expecting an increase in prices. This percentage is collated from respondents choosing from 'increase,' 'no change' and 'decrease' in reply to the following specific questions:

a: How do you expect that prices in general will develop over the next 6 months from now?

b: How would you expect prices of food items will change over the next six months?

c: How would you expect prices of Energy group i.e. electricity, gas, oil, etc. will change over the next six months?

d: How would you expect prices of Items of daily use other than food items & Energy group will change over the next six months?

Table 3: Other Highlights

Percentage of households	Sep-17		Jul-17		May-17	
	Increase	Decrease	Increase	Decrease	Increase	Decrease
Unemployment	34.18%	6.55%	33.04%	5.05%	36.95%	5.86%
Interest rate	22.29%	4.29%	18.24%	4.87%	18.06%	3.23%
Income a year later	26.15%	5.14%	21.20%	5.33%	22.97%	5.68%
Next six months for buying durable items	11.97%	18.60%	9.01%	18.47%	10.35%	20.27%
Next six months for buying a car	12.01%	19.48%	9.54%	19.35%	10.27%	22.30%
Current times for buying a house	13.10%	20.24%	10.10%	21.21%	10.87%	25.70%
Better financial conditions in next six months	24.27%	9.42%	21.45%	12.82%	23.85%	10.09%

CONSUMER CONFIDENCE SURVEY: PRELIMINARY RESULTS

ⁱ About the report

This report on consumer perceptions covers three broad themes: (i) overall consumer confidence indices; (ii) inflationary expectations and; (iii) other key highlights about households' perception of important indicators.

a) The consumer confidence (CC) index is a blend of current households' perceptions relative to six months in the past and in the future. The perceptions are about personal financial conditions, the overall economy, unemployment and consumption of durable goods. The CC index is further assessed by splitting it into two distinct parts: current and future perceptions, which then form indices of their own. The former is known as current economic conditions (CEC) index and the later as expected economic conditions (EEC) index.

b) Inflationary expectations are based on the results of quantitative and qualitative queries regarding the perception of respondents about the price changes of different groups of commodities. The quantitative assessment is based on households' expected value for a basket of commodities (which is currently worth Rs100) six-months down the road.

c) Other key highlights are derived from a cross-sectional analysis of participants' responses to queries that were included in the consumer confidence survey, but are not a part of the consumer confidence index or included in the calculations of inflationary expectations.

Rotating Panel:

From July 2012 a rotating panel equivalent to 33 % of the overall sample size has been introduced, in which the surveys are conducted from the households surveyed six months earlier, while the remaining 67 % are fresh. The stratification scheme of the survey is implemented in rotating panel too.