

Consumer Confidence Survey November 2019 (48th Wave)

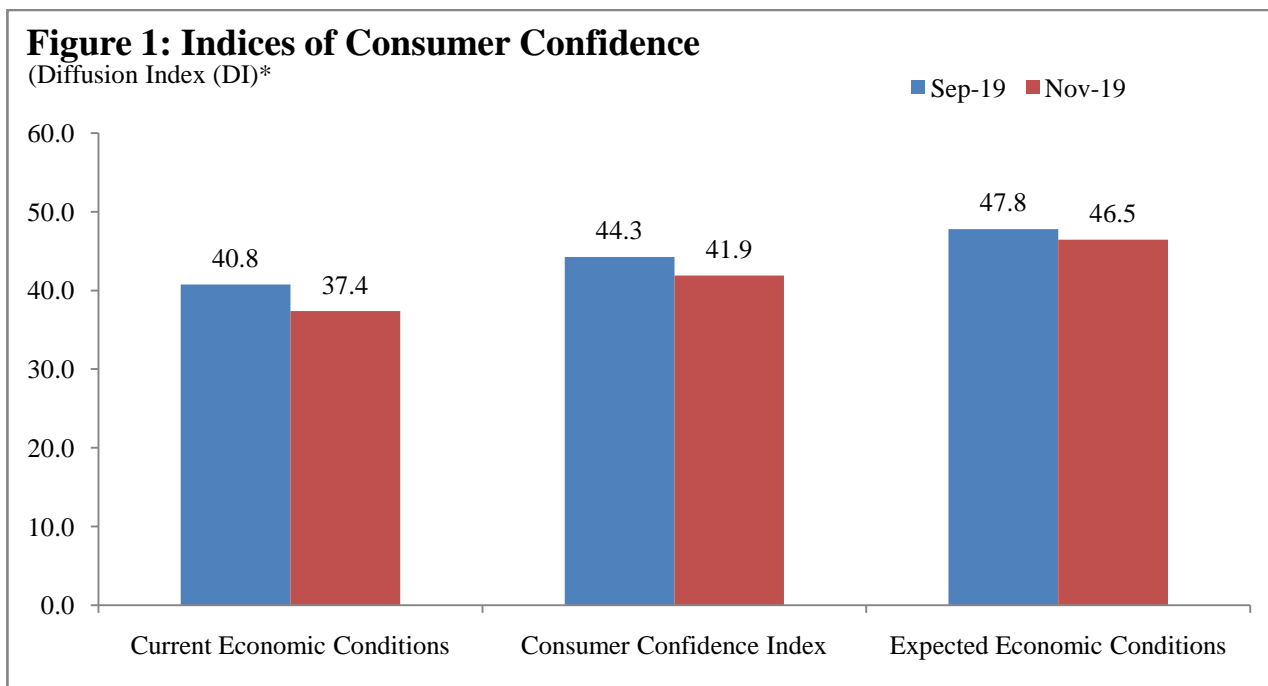
Consumer Confidence Survey (CCS) is a stratified random telephone survey of households across Pakistan. Launched in January 2012 and having a two-monthly frequency, this survey is conducted by the Institute of Business Administration (IBA) Karachi and the State Bank of Pakistan (SBP). This exercise was conducted during 1st-8th November 2019 and 1,509 households were surveyed.

Disclaimer: The results of these surveys are disseminated for general information only. These are opinions of households and may not be considered either as SBP views or as endorsement by SBP.

Overview

The main results of November 2019 survey are summarized below:

- Overall Consumer Confidence Index (CCI) declined by 5.3% and Overall Inflation Expectations declined by 0.2% compared to the previous survey conducted in September 2019;
- The change in CCI can be attributed to a moderate decline in the expected economic conditions index (EEC), which decreased by 2.8 percent and a significant decline in the current economic conditions index (CEC) by 8.3 percent from its value in the previous survey (**Table 1**);
- Inflation indices constructed from the survey data continued to show persistently high inflation expectations and a significant increase is seen in the energy index compared to the previous wave in September 2019 (**Figure 5**).



*Where DI ranges from 0 to 100; interpretation of which is as follows:¹

DI > 50 indicates that Positive views are more than Negative views;

DI = 50 indicates that Positive views and Negative views are equal;

DI < 50 indicates that Positive views are less than the Negative views.

Table 1: Consumer Indices - Diffusion

Month	Jan-19	Mar-19	May-19	Jul-19	Sep-19	Nov-19	% change (Nov-19)
CEC	48.89	50.48	40.93	40.44	40.75	37.37	-8.30
CCI	51.82	53.16	43.10	43.39	44.27	41.92	-5.32
EEC	54.75	55.84	45.28	46.33	47.79	46.47	-2.77

¹ See Annexure for the methodology of the index computation

Consumer Confidence Survey November 2019 (48th Wave)

Figure 2: Overall Consumer Confidence - Distribution of Responses (%)

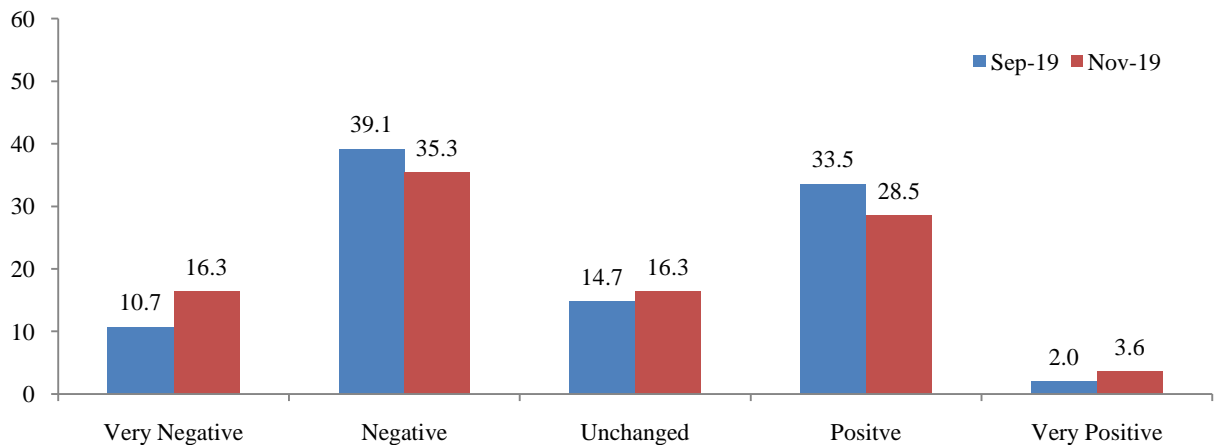


Figure 3: Current Economic Conditions - Distribution of Responses (%)

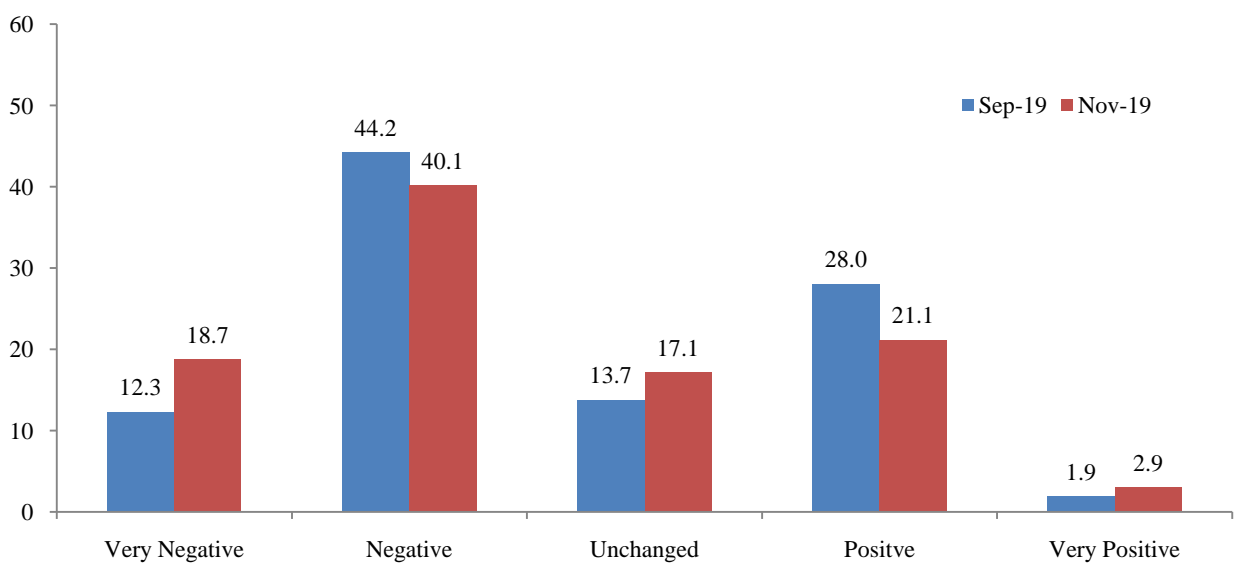
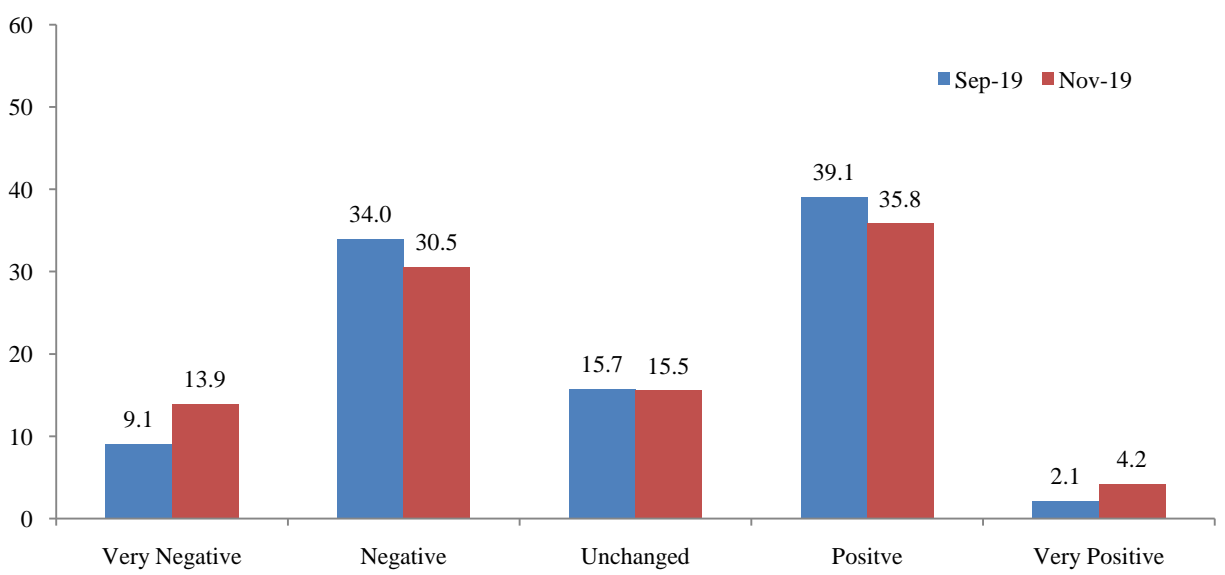


Figure 4: Expected Economic Conditions - Distribution of Responses (%)



Consumer Confidence Survey November 2019 (48th Wave)

Figure 5: Inflation Expectations Index

(Diffusion Index; DI > 50 implies high inflation views are more than low inflation views)

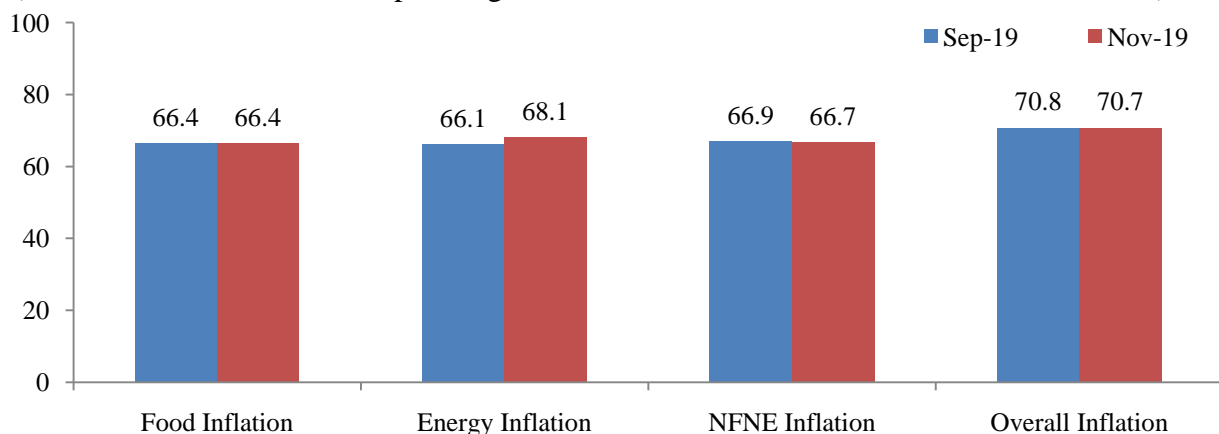


Figure 6: Overall Inflation - Distribution of Responses (%)

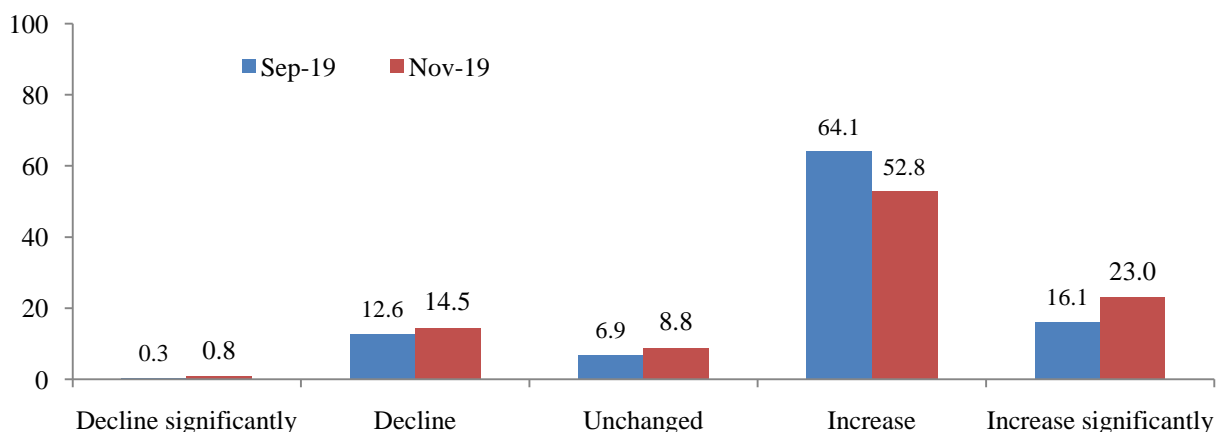


Table 2: Inflation Expectations by Group

Diffusion Index	Jan-19	Mar-19	May-19	Jul-19	Sep-19	Nov-19	% change (Nov-19)
Overall	67.12	68.35	71.76	70.69	70.77	70.66	-0.15
Food Inflation	59.88	62.45	69.97	66.66	66.38	66.37	-0.02
Energy Inflation	59.02	63.34	70.12	67.50	66.09	68.10	3.04
NFNE Inflation	61.78	63.92	69.94	66.68	66.93	66.74	-0.28

Table 3: Other Highlights

Diffusion Index	Jul-19	Sep-19	Nov-19	% change (Nov-19)
Unemployment in next six months	61.96	64.16	63.98	-0.29
Interest rate in next six months	66.92	64.32	62.57	-2.72
Income a year later	52.88	52.20	46.30	-11.30
Suitability of time in the next six months to purchase durable items	42.01	40.01	39.13	-2.21
Suitability of time in the next six months to purchase a vehicle	38.54	36.47	34.21	-6.18
Suitability of current time for purchasing a house	37.11	34.77	30.84	-11.29
Outlook for better financial conditions of households in next six months	51.39	56.38	52.05	-7.68

For detail data of the survey visit SBP website: <http://dsqx.sbp.org.pk/ccs/index.php>

Consumer Confidence Survey November 2019 (48th Wave)

Annexure: Computation of Diffusion Index

The perceptions of consumers about the economy are presented through four composite indices:

- (i) **Current Economic Conditions (CEC)** index, which is the average of diffusion indices of the following three questions:
 - a) آپ اور آپ کے گھر والوں کے مالی حالات پچھلے چھ ماہ کے مقابلے میں آج کیسے ہیں؟
How do you assess present financial position of your family compared to the last six months?
 - b) ملک کے عام معاشی حالات پچھلے چھ ماہ کے مقابلے میں آج کیسے ہیں؟
How do you assess present general economic condition of the country compared to the last six months?
 - c) فرنیچر، فریج، ٹیلیویژن وغیرہ خریدنے کے لئے پچھلے چھ ماہ کے مقابلے میں یہ وقت کیسا ہے؟
In your opinion, compared to the last 6 months, how do you see the current time for buying durable goods such as furniture, refrigerator, television etc.?
- (ii) **Expected Economic Conditions (EEC)** index; which is the average of diffusion indices of the following three questions:
 - a) آپ کے خیال میں آج سے چھ ماہ بعد آپ اور آپ کے گھر والوں کے مالی حالات کیسے ہوں گے؟
How do you expect your financial position to change over the next six months from now?
 - b) آج کے مقابلے میں اگلے چھ ماہ کے دوران ملک کے عام معاشی حالات کیسے رہیں گے؟
How do you expect general economic conditions in the country to develop over the next six months from now?
 - c) آج کے مقابلے میں اگلے چھ ماہ کے دوران بیروزگاری
What do you think unemployment over the next six months from now?
- (iii) **Consumer Confidence Index (CCI)**; which is the average of CEC and EEC, as above.
- (iv) **Inflation Expectations Index (IEI)**; which is the diffusion index of the following question about prices:
آج کے مقابلے میں اگلے چھ ماہ کے دوران عام استعمال کی چیزوں کی قیمتیں
How do you expect that prices in general will develop over the next six months from now?

Rotating Panel:

The sample of the survey consists of a rotating panel with 33 % of respondents are those households which were surveyed six months earlier, while the remaining 67 % are the fresh. The stratification scheme of the survey is implemented in rotating panel too.

Index Calculation**

SBP reports results of households, businesses and other perception surveys in the form of Diffusion Index (DI). The Diffusion Index shows the general tendency of respondents about a certain aspect of a particular survey. The questionnaire for this survey offers five types of options to the respondents for each question.

- (i) PP= Increase/improve significantly;
- (ii) P = Increase/improve;
- (iii) E = Unchanged/neutral;
- (iv) N = decline /deteriorate; and
- (v) NN = decline/deteriorate significantly.

On the basis of these five options, the Diffusion Index is computed in the following two steps:

- Step 1: Net Response (NR) is computed as below:
$$NR = (1.00*PP) + (0.50 \times P) + (-0.50 \times N) + (-1.00*NN).$$
- Step 2: Diffusion Index (DI) is computed as follows:
$$DI = (100 + NR) / 2$$

Where DI ranges from 0 to 100; interpretation of which is as follows:

- DI > 50 indicates that Positive views are more than Negative views;
- DI = 50 indicates that Positive views and Negative views are equal;
- DI < 50 indicates that Positive views are less than the Negative views.

NOTE: “Don’t Know” responses have been excluded in compilation and analysis of this report.

**For references see:

- 1) OECD (2003); Business Tendency Surveys A Handbook; Statistics Directorate, OECD; <https://www.oecd.org/std/leading-indicators/31837055.pdf>
- 2) European Commission (2014); The joint harmonised EU programme of business and consumer surveys: User Guide; March; http://ec.europa.eu/economy_finance/publications/.