Consumer Confidence Across Europe, USA & APAC

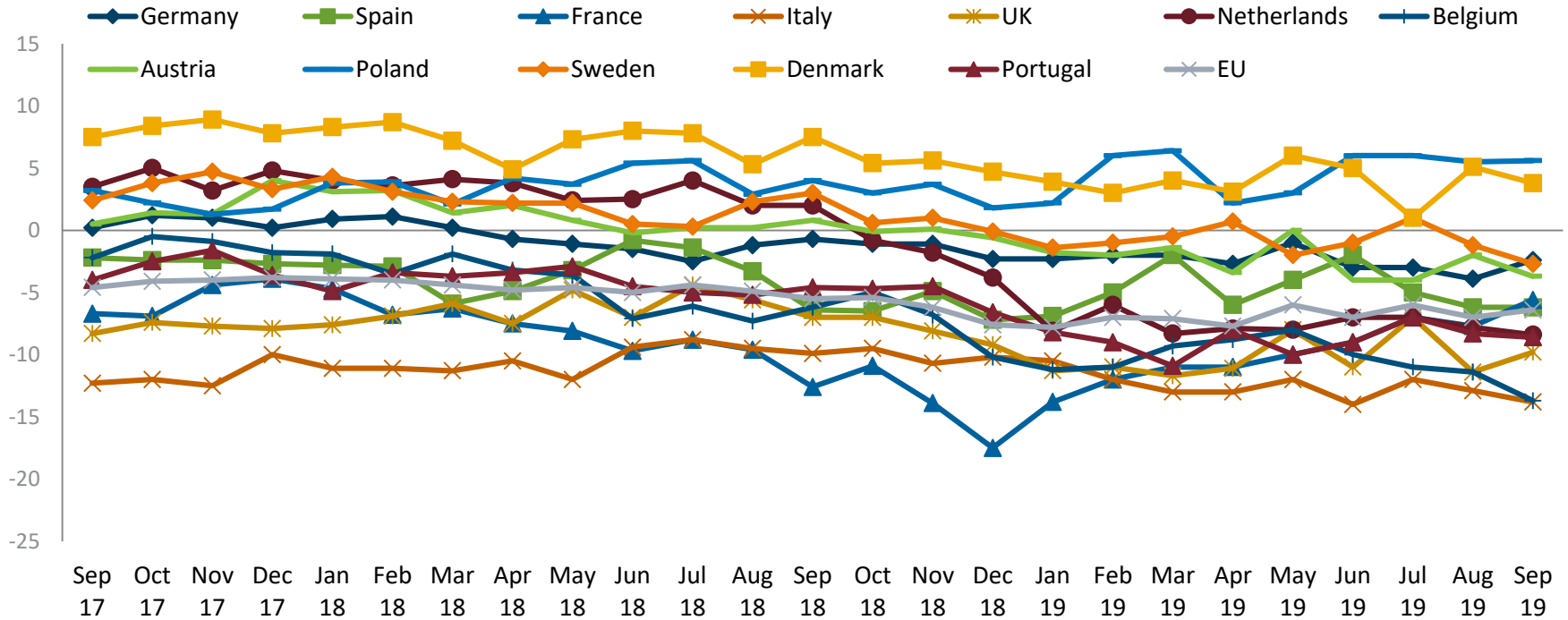Covering Data Through September 2019

Consumer Confidence EU
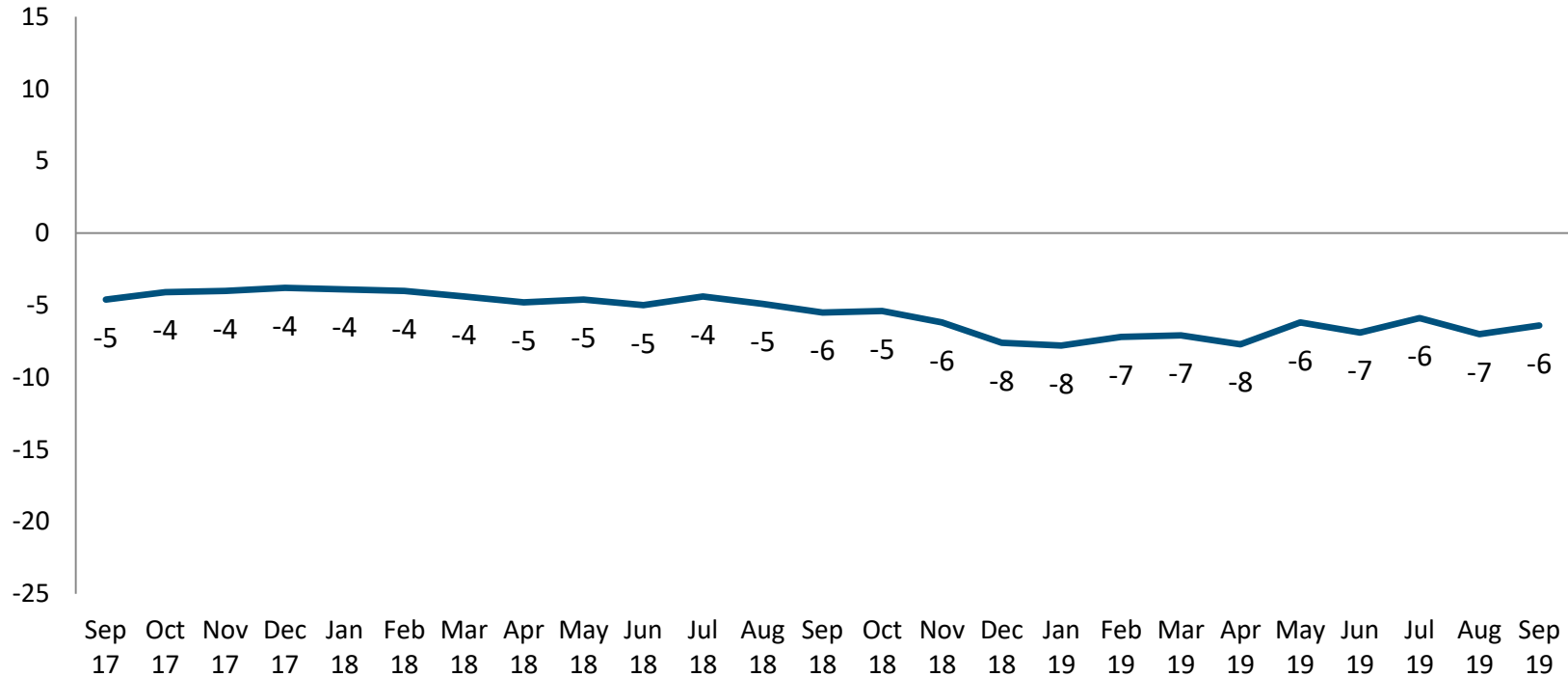
Source: European Commission

Consumer Confidence EU

Source: European Commission

Consumer Confidence EU

	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep
	2017	2017	2017	2017	2018	2018	2018	2018	2018	2018	2018	2018	2018	2018	2018	2018	2019	2019	2019	2019	2019	2019	2019	2019	2019
Germany	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	-1	-1	-2	-3	-1	-1	-1	-1	-2	-2	-2	-2	-3	-1	-3	-3	-4	-2
Spain	-2	-2	-2	-3	-3	-3	-6	-5	-3	-1	-1	-3	-6	-7	-5	-7	-7	-5	-2	-6	-4	-2	-5	-6	-6
France	-7	-7	-4	-4	-5	-7	-6	-8	-8	-10	-9	-10	-13	-11	-14	-18	-14	-12	-11	-11	-10	-9	-7	-8	-6
Italy	-12	-12	-13	-10	-11	-11	-11	-11	-12	-9	-9	-10	-10	-10	-11	-10	-11	-12	-13	-13	-12	-14	-12	-13	-14
UK	-8	-7	-8	-8	-8	-7	-6	-8	-5	-7	-4	-6	-7	-7	-8	-9	-11	-11	-12	-11	-8	-11	-7	-11	-10
NL	4	5	3	5	4	4	4	4	2	3	4	2	2	-1	-2	-4	-8	-6	-8	-8	-8	-7	-7	-8	-8
Belgium	-2	-1	-1	-2	-2	-4	-2	-3	-4	-7	-6	-7	-6	-5	-7	-10	-11	-11	-9	-9	-8	-10	-11	-11	-14
Austria	1	1	1	4	3	3	1	2	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	-1	-2	-2	-1	-3	0	-4	-4	-2	-4
Poland	3	2	1	2	4	4	2	4	4	5	6	3	4	3	4	2	2	6	6	2	3	6	6	6	6
Sweden	2	4	5	3	4	3	2	2	2	1	0	2	3	1	1	0	-1	-1	-1	1	-2	-1	1	-1	-3
Denmark	8	8	9	8	8	9	7	5	7	8	8	5	8	5	6	5	4	3	4	3	6	5	1	5	4
Portugal	-4	-3	-2	-4	-5	-3	-4	-3	-3	-5	-5	-5	-5	-5	-5	-7	-8	-9	-11	-8	-10	-9	-7	-8	-9
EU	**-5**	**-4**	**-4**	**-4**	**-4**	**-4**	**-4**	**-5**	**-5**	**-5**	**-4**	**-5**	**-6**	**-5**	**-6**	**-8**	**-8**	**-7**	**-7**	**-8**	**-6**	**-7**	**-6**	**-7**	**-6**

Source: European Commission

Consumer Confidence – EU Big 5

Consumer Confidence Germany

0, 1, 1, 0, 1, 1, 0, -1, -1, -2, -3, -1, -1, -1, -1, -2, -2, -2, -2, -3, -1, -3, -3, -4, -2

Sep 17, Oct 17, Nov 17, Dec 17, Jan 18, Feb 18, Mar 18, Apr 18, May 18, Jun 18, Jul 18, Aug 18, Sep 18, Oct 18, Nov 18, Dec 18, Jan 19, Feb 19, Mar 19, Apr 19, May 19, Jun 19, Jul 19, Aug 19, Sep 19
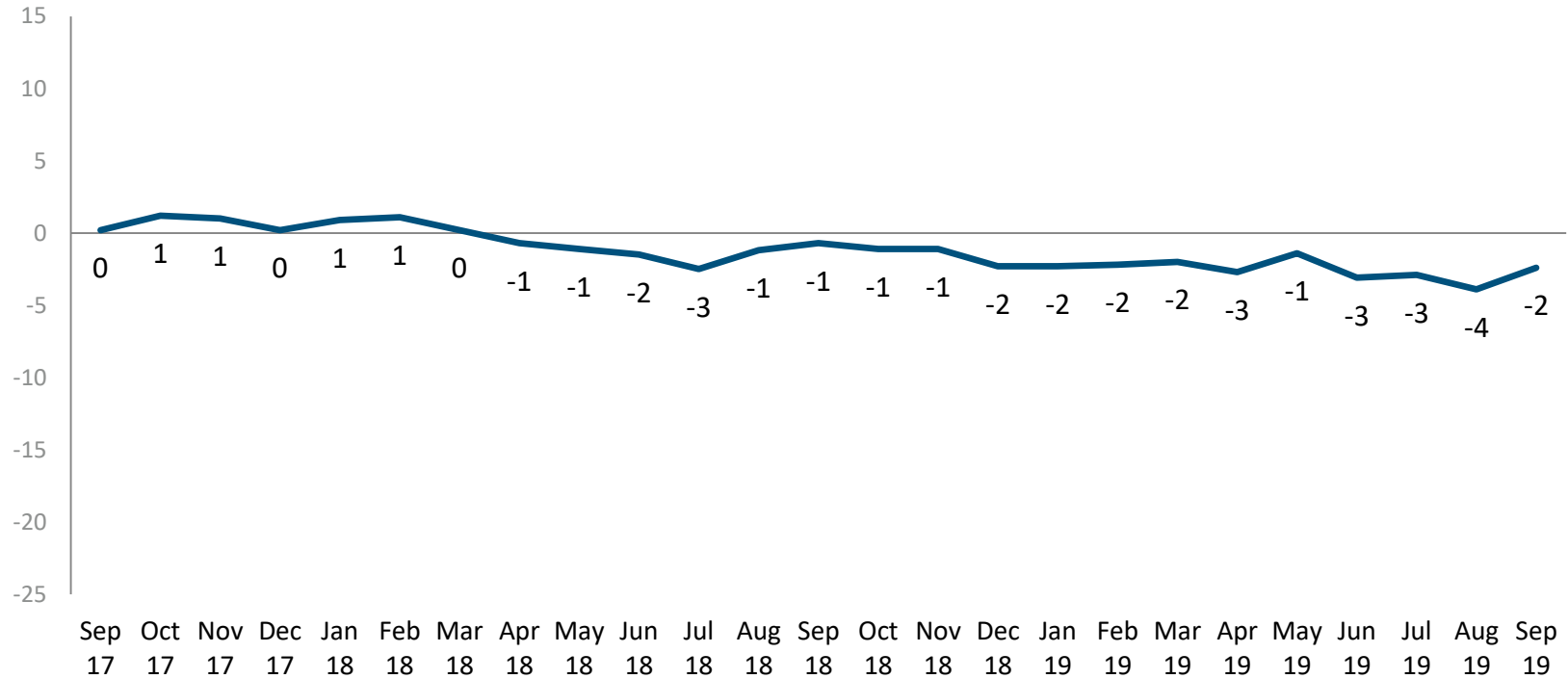
Source: European Commission

Consumer Confidence Spain
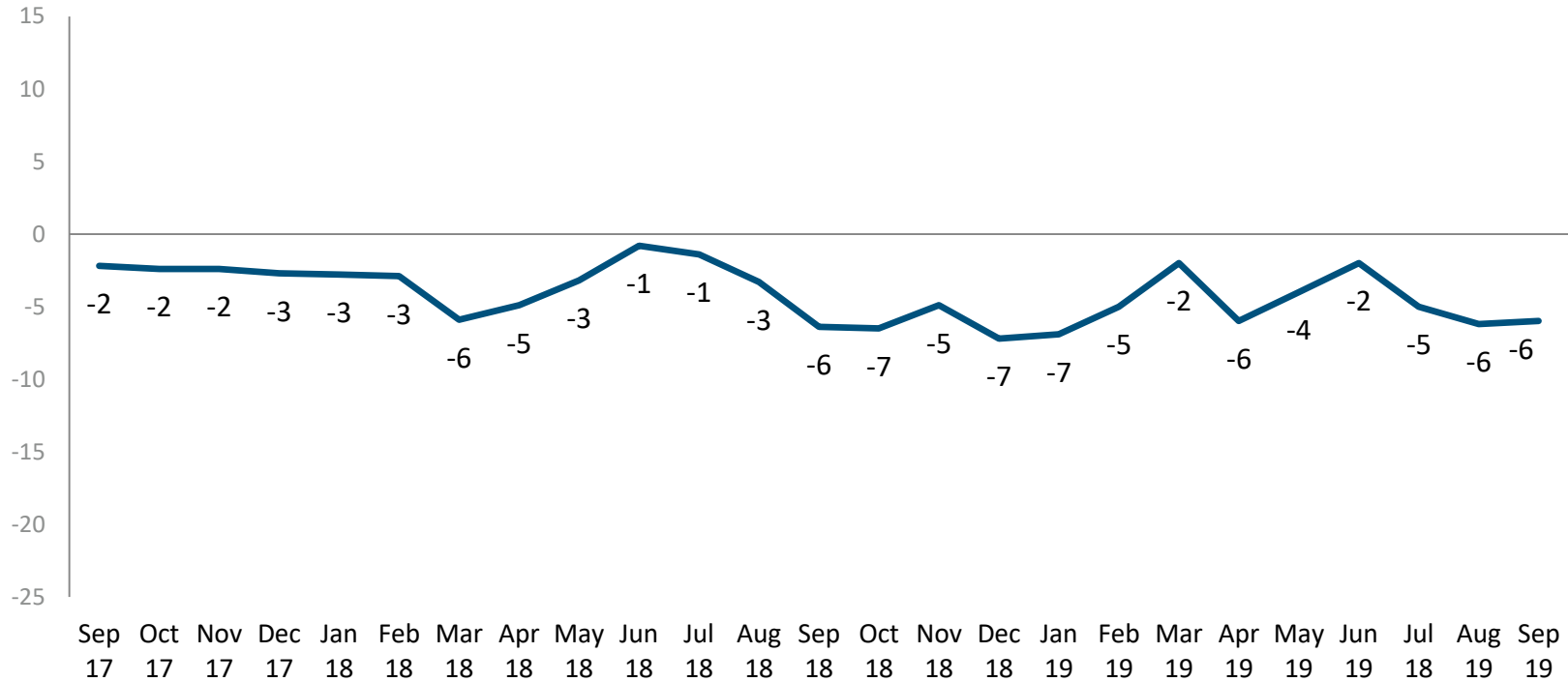
Source: European Commission

Consumer Confidence France
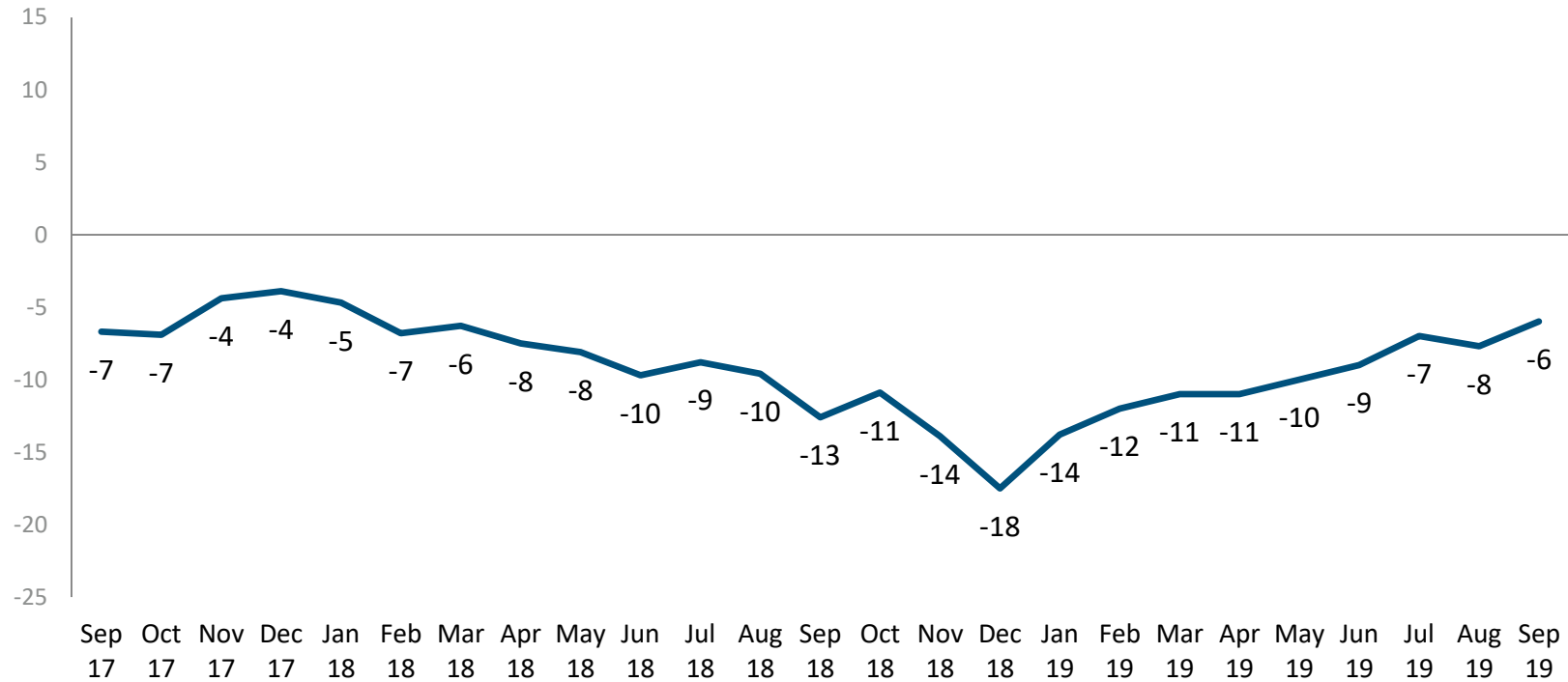
Source: European Commission

Consumer Confidence Italy
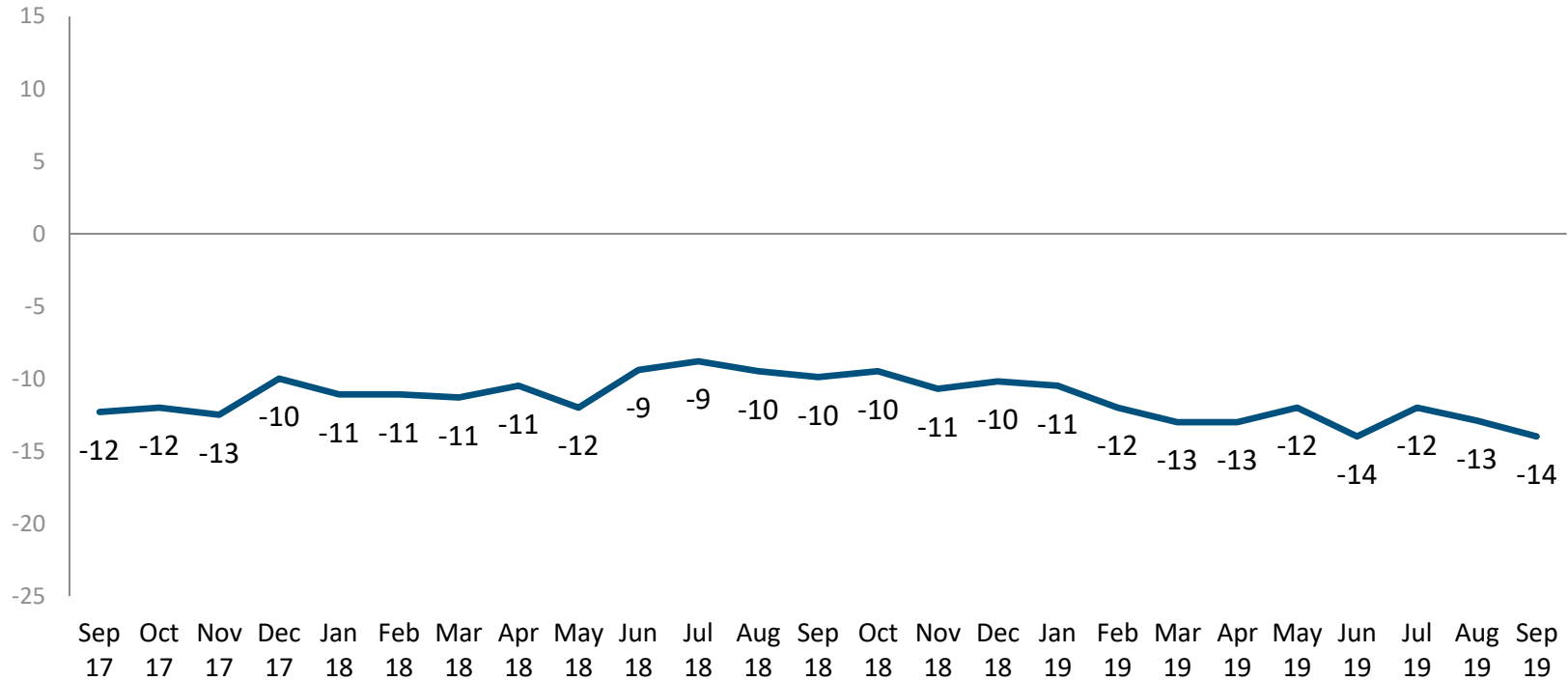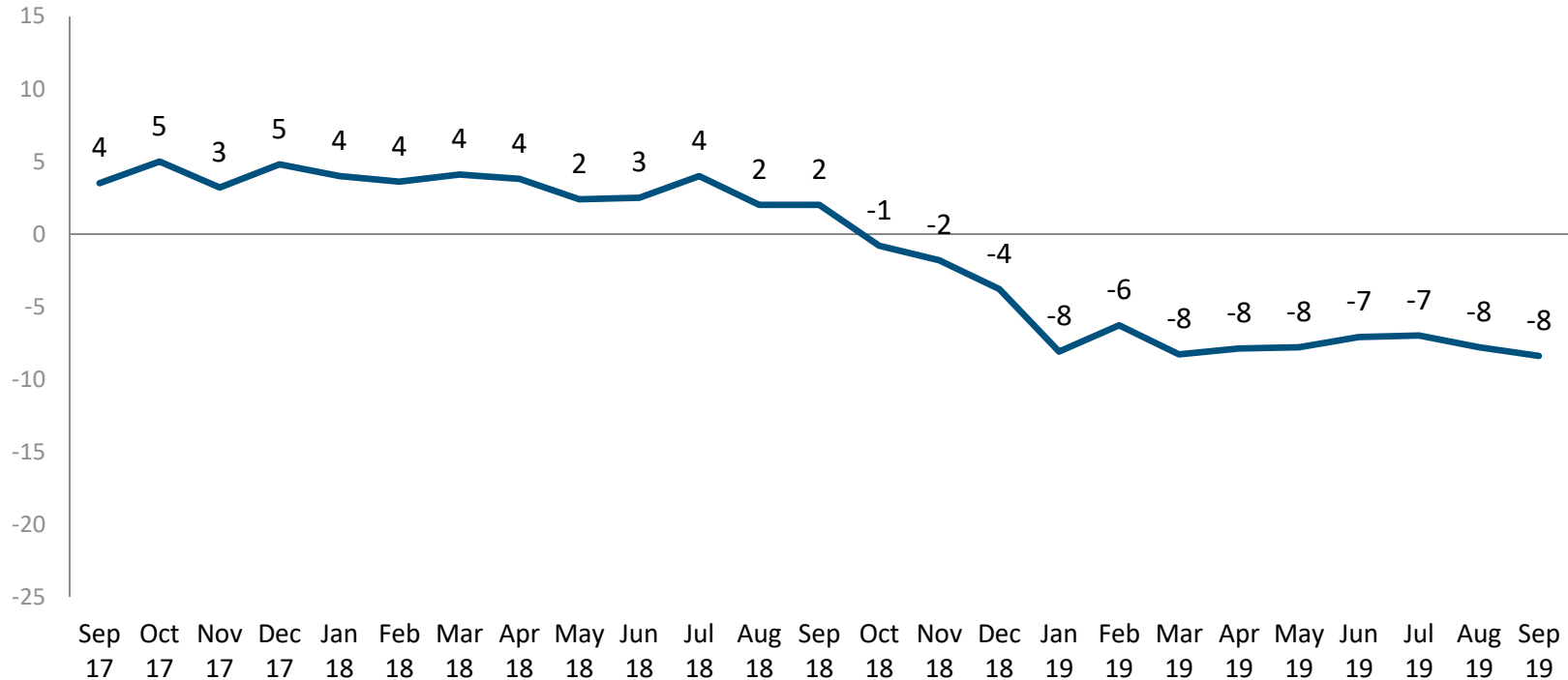

Source: European Commission

Consumer Confidence UK
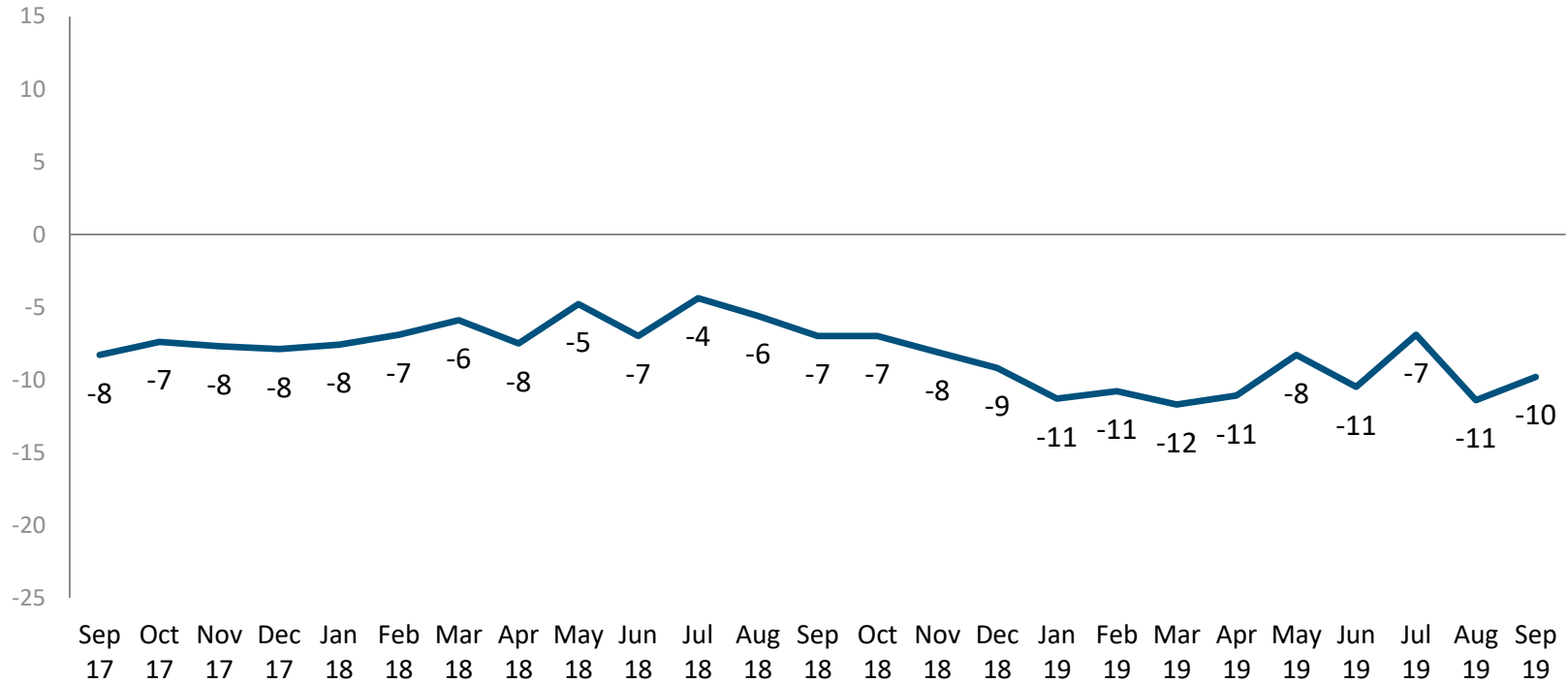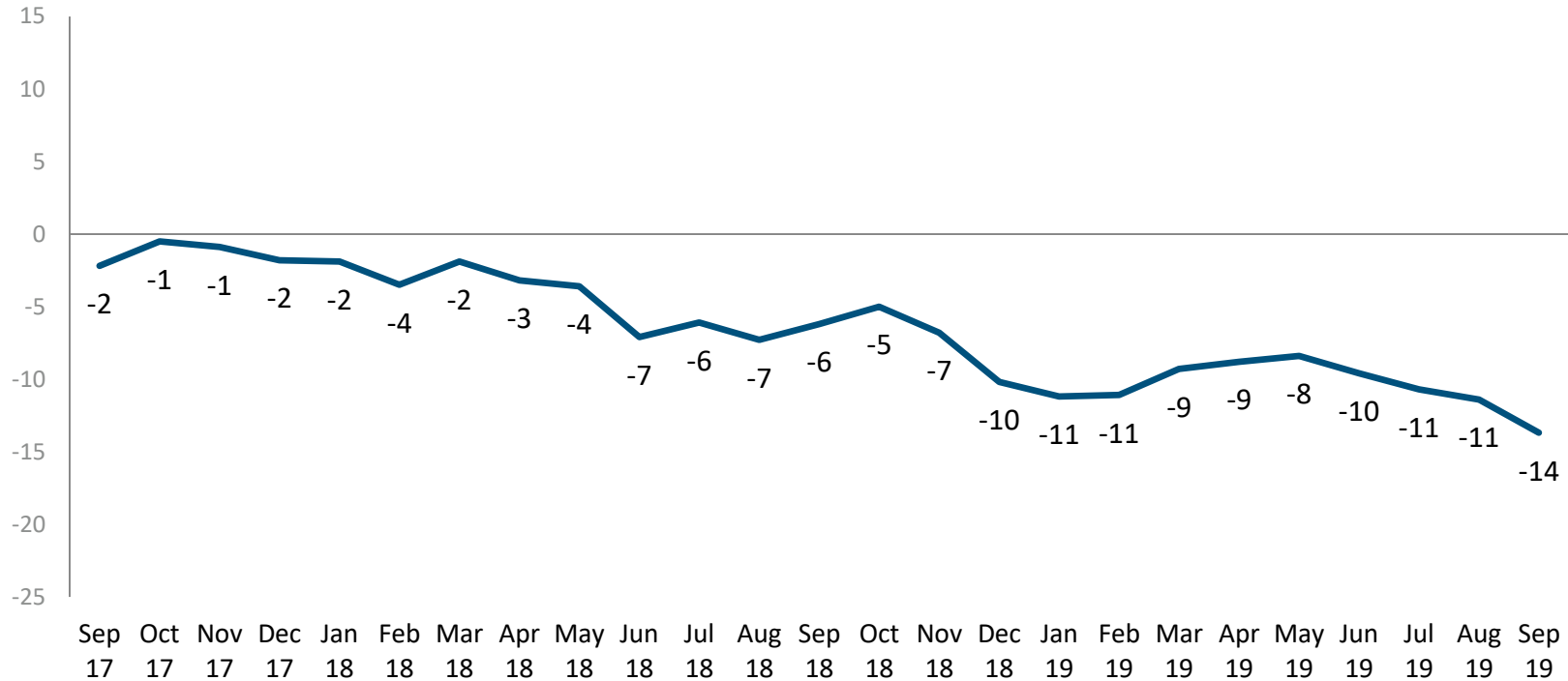

Source: European Commission

Consumer Confidence – EU rest
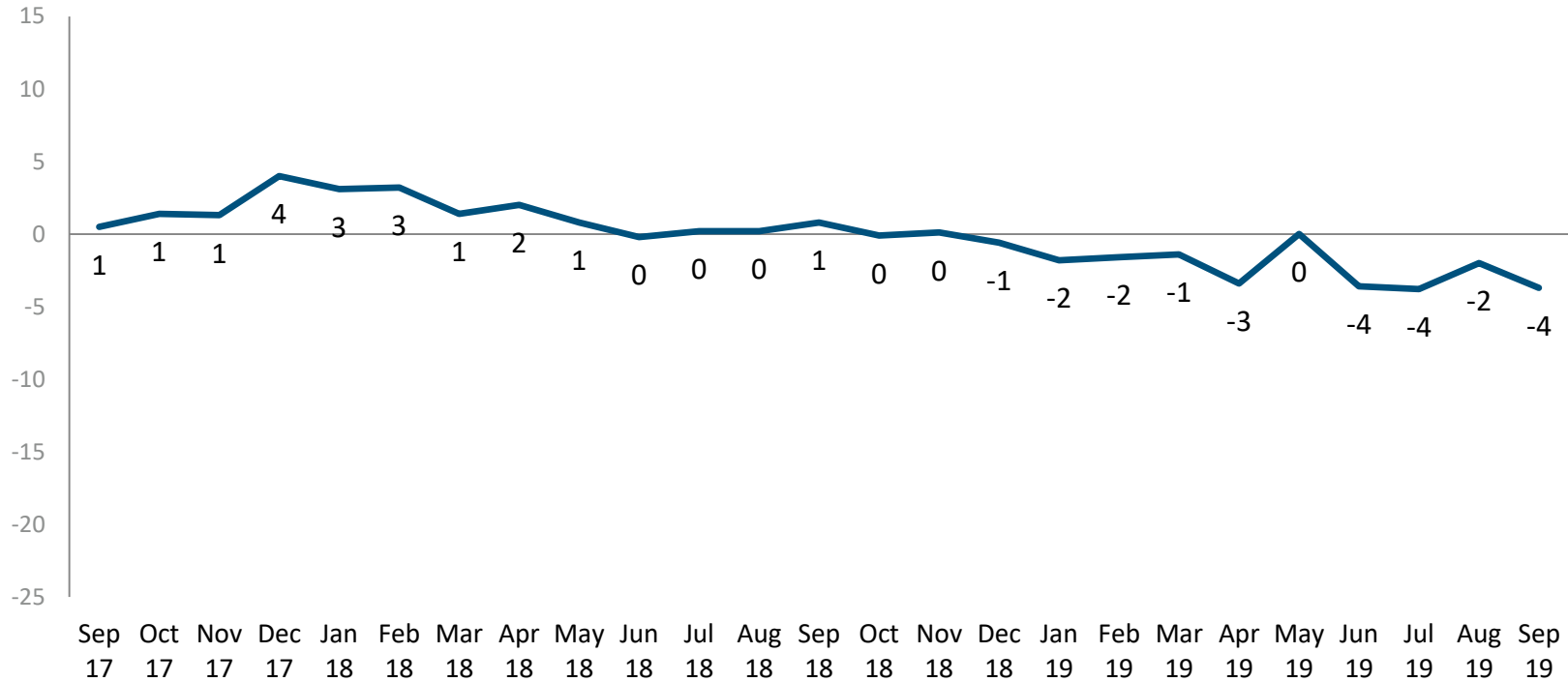
Consumer Confidence Netherlands

Source: European Commission
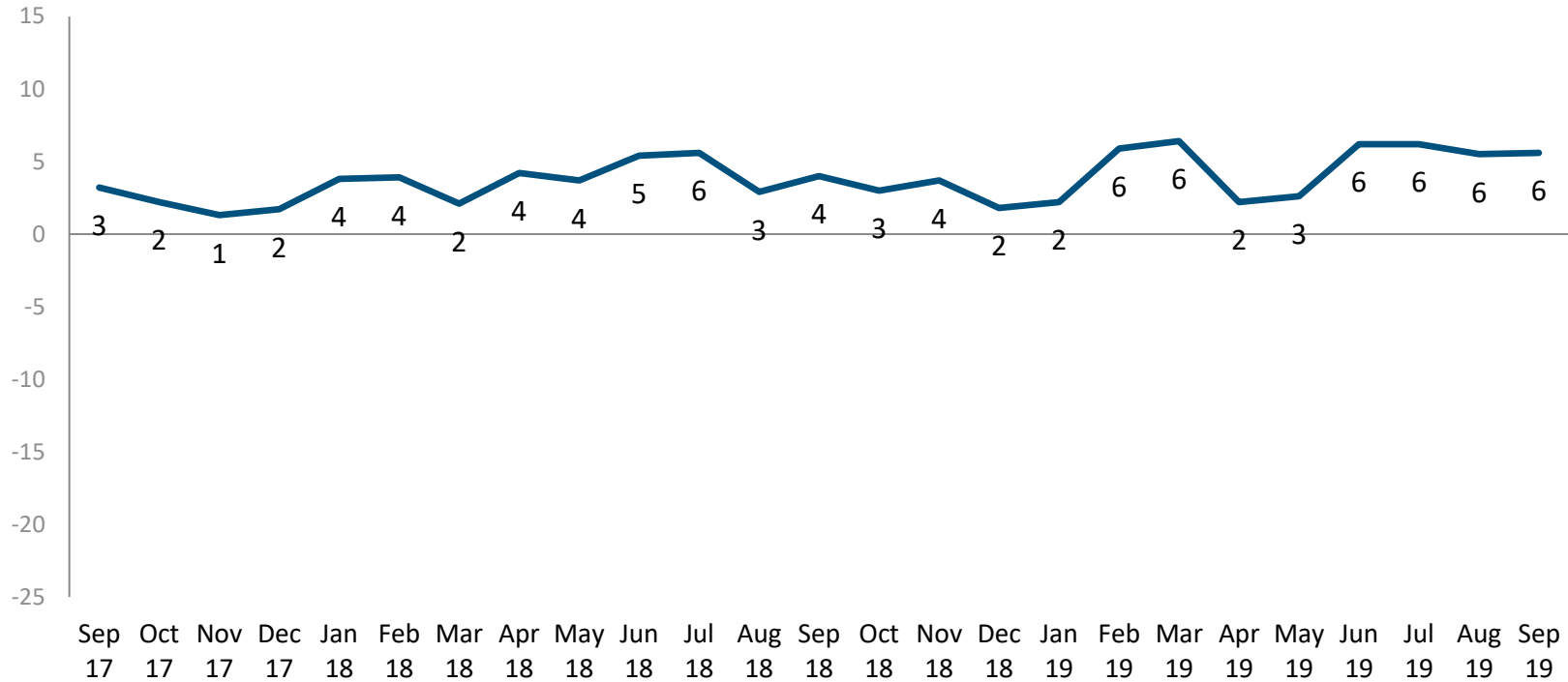
Consumer Confidence Belgium

Source: European Commission
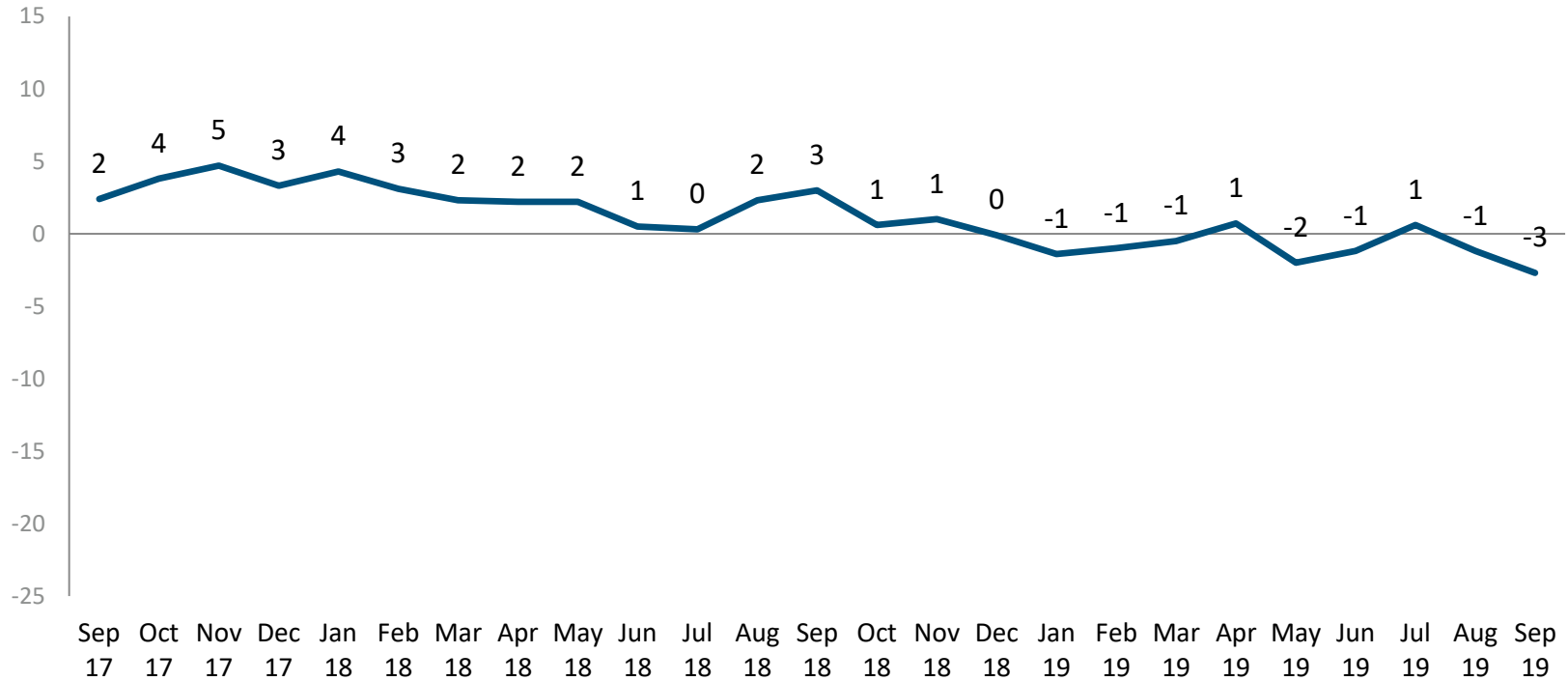
Consumer Confidence Austria

Source: European Commission

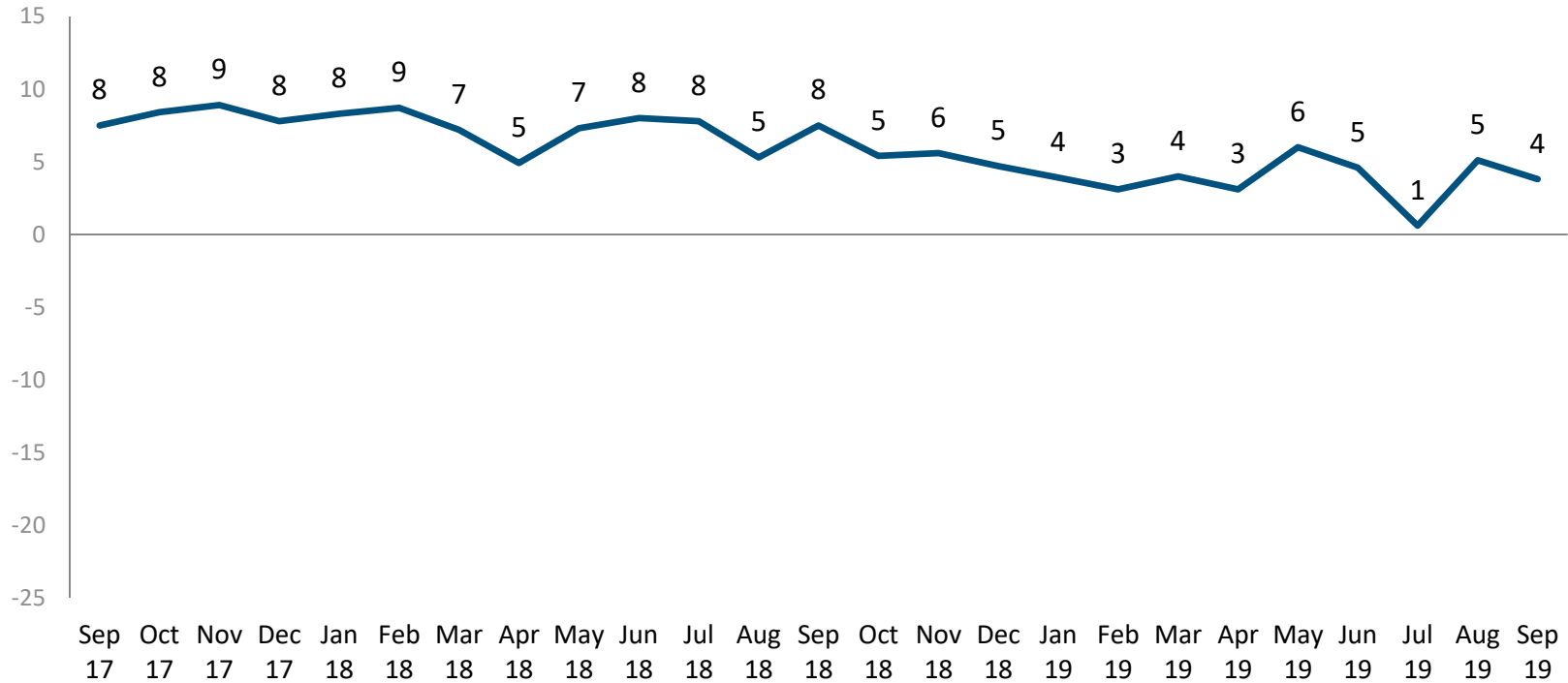# Consumer Confidence Poland

Source: European Commission

Consumer Confidence Sweden

Source: European Commission

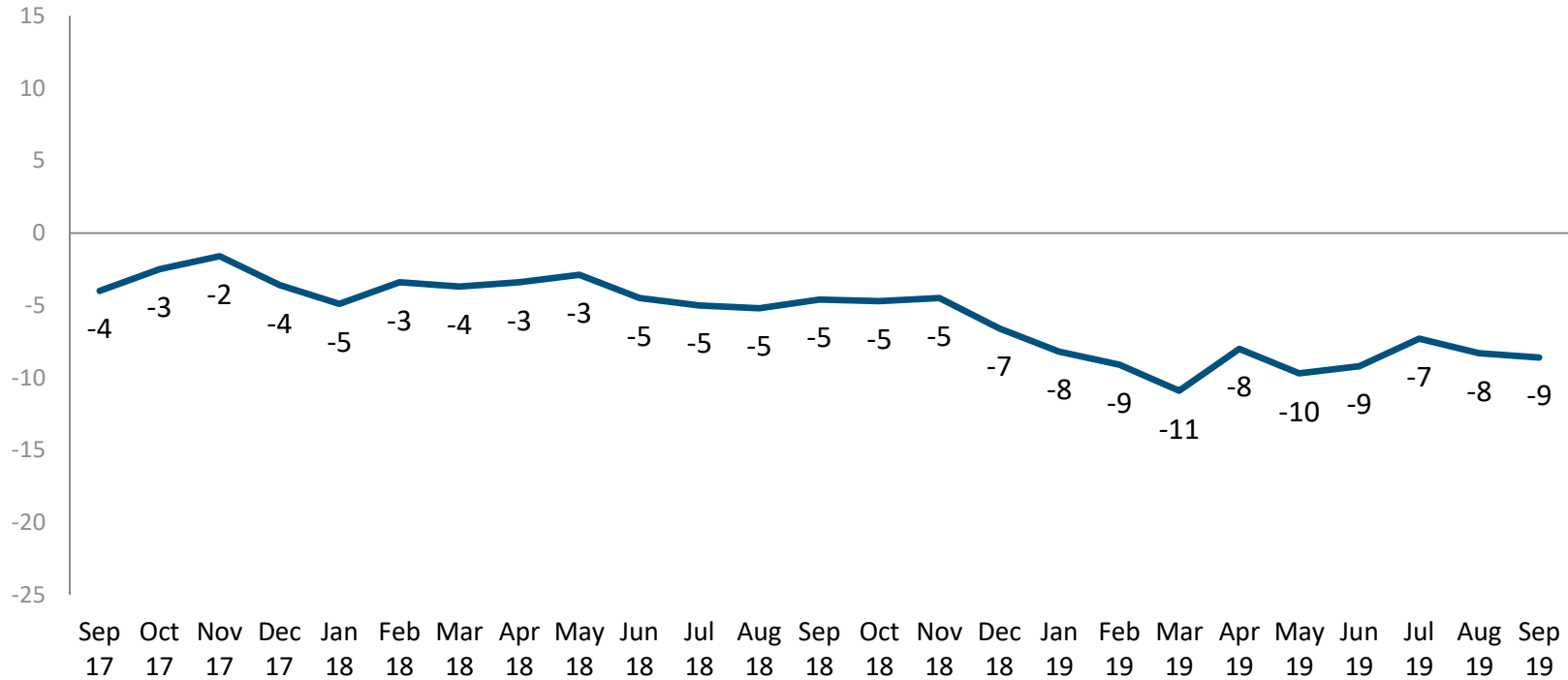# Consumer Confidence Denmark

Source: European Commission

Consumer Confidence Portugal

Source: European Commission

Consumer Confidence – World

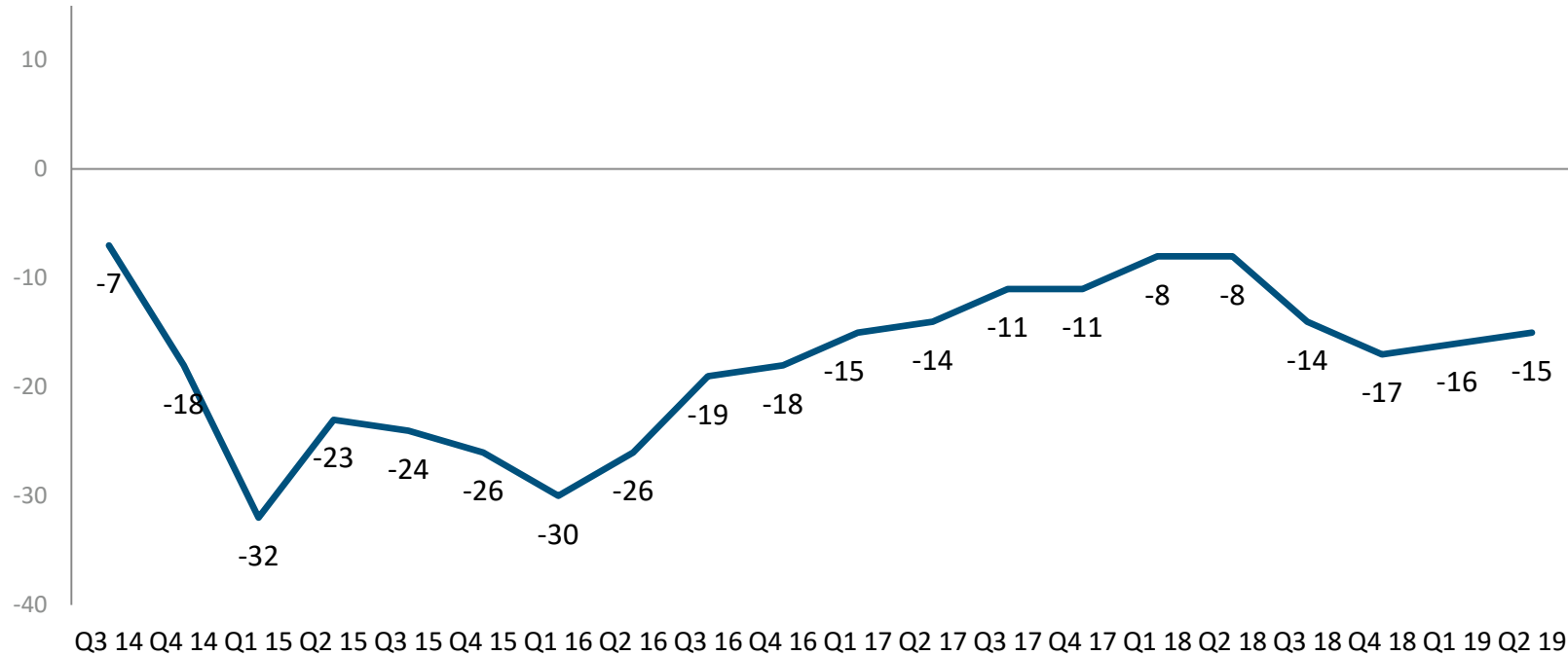# Consumer Confidence Turkey
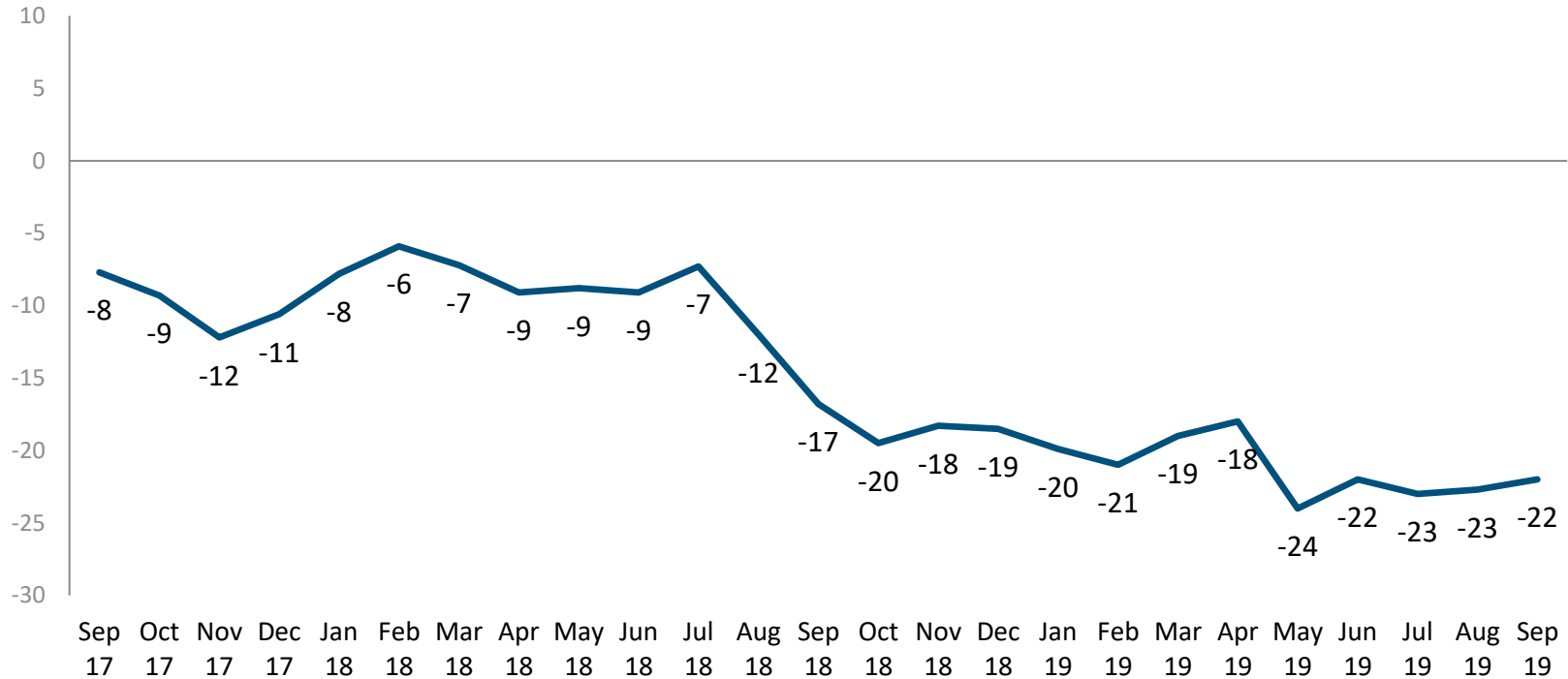
Source: European Commission

Consumer Confidence Russia – Quarterly Index

Source: Trading Economics

Consumer Confidence US
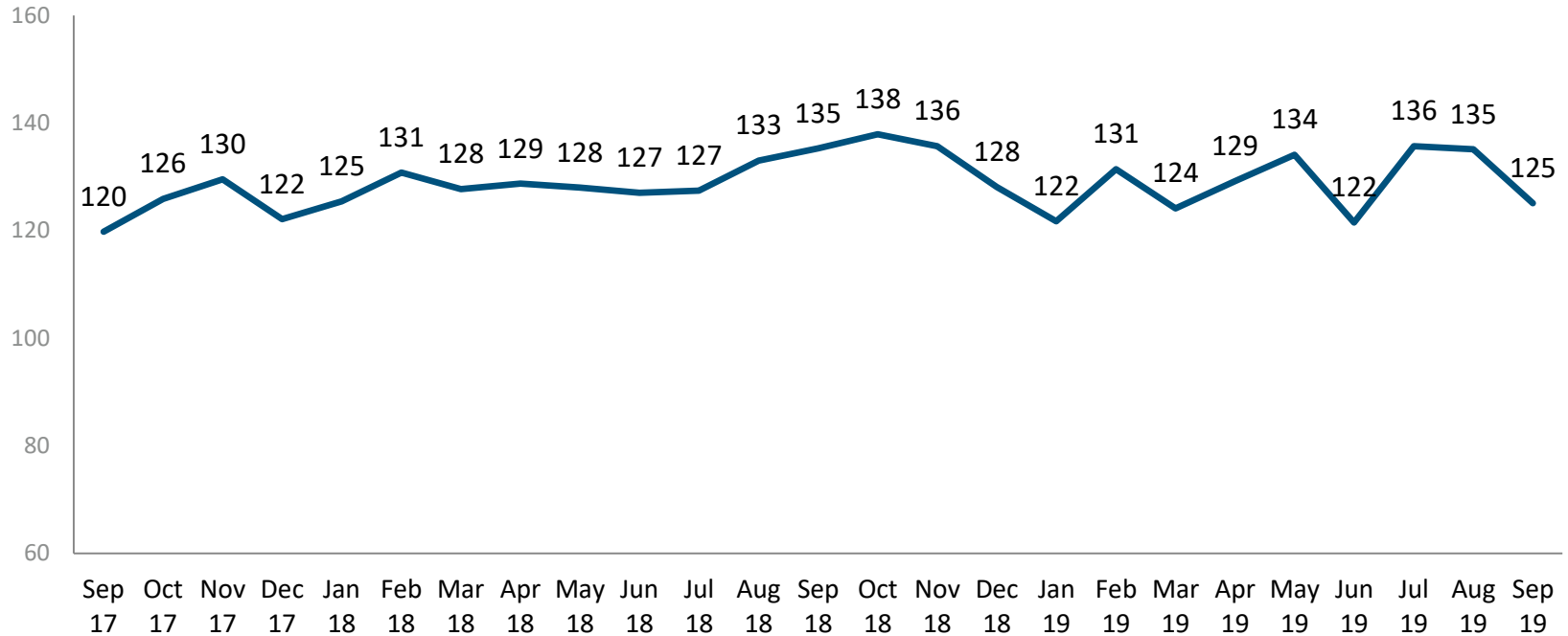
Source: Conference Board

Consumer Confidence Canada
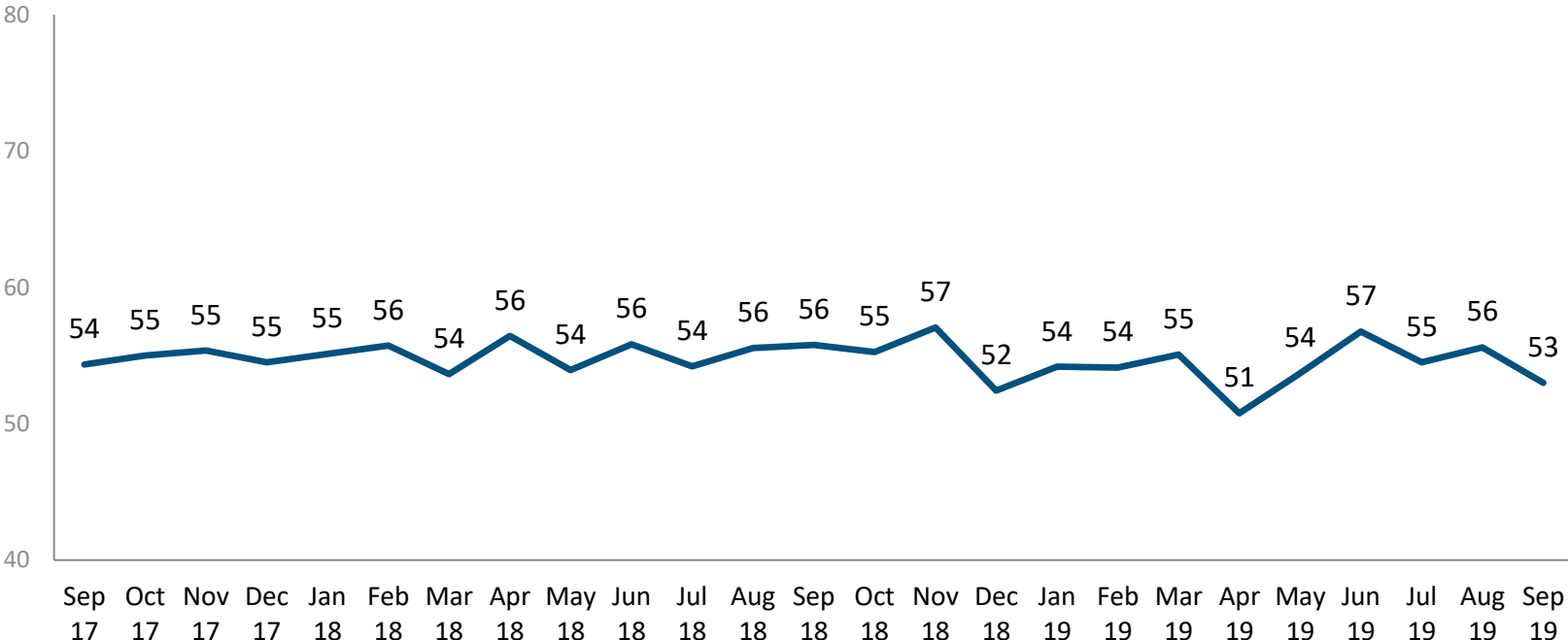
Source: Trading Economics

Consumer Confidence Australia
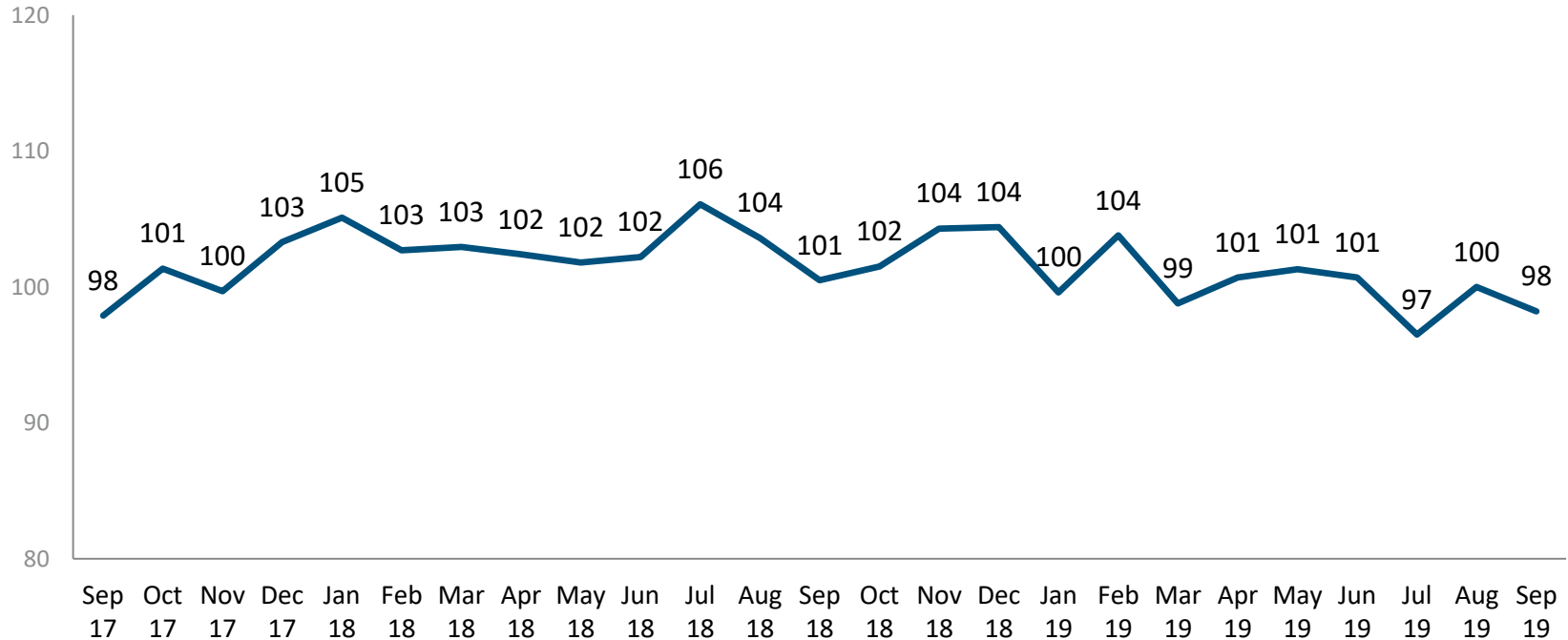
Source: Trading Economics
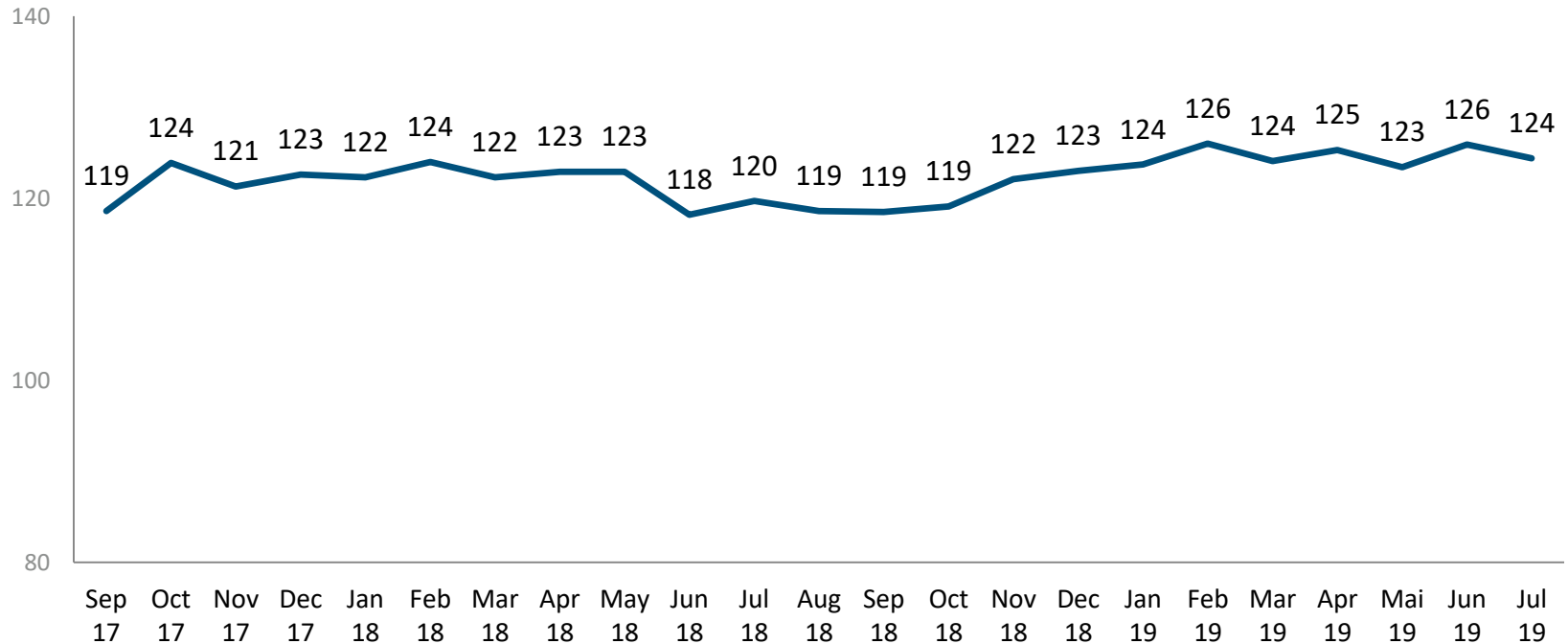
Consumer Confidence China

Source: Trading Economics

Consumer Confidence Japan

Chart data (Consumer Confidence Japan):

Month	Value
Sep 17	44
Oct 17	45
Nov 17	45
Dec 17	45
Jan 18	45
Feb 18	44
Mar 18	44
Apr 18	44
May 18	44
Jun 18	44
Jul 18	44
Aug 18	43
Sep 18	43
Oct 18	43
Nov 18	43
Dec 18	43
Jan 19	42
Feb 19	42
Mar 19	41
Apr 19	40
May 19	39
Jun 19	39
Jul 19	38
Aug 19	37
Sep 19	36
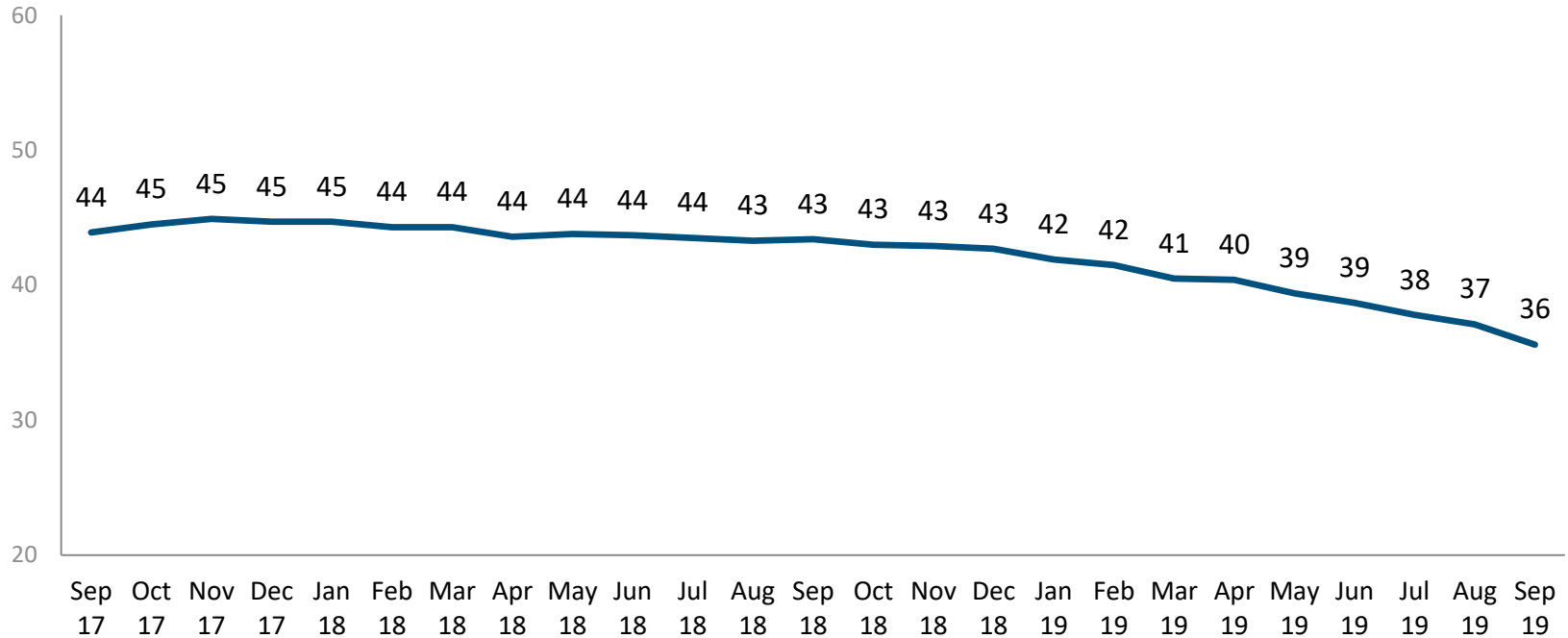
Source: Trading Economics

Consumer Confidence South Korea
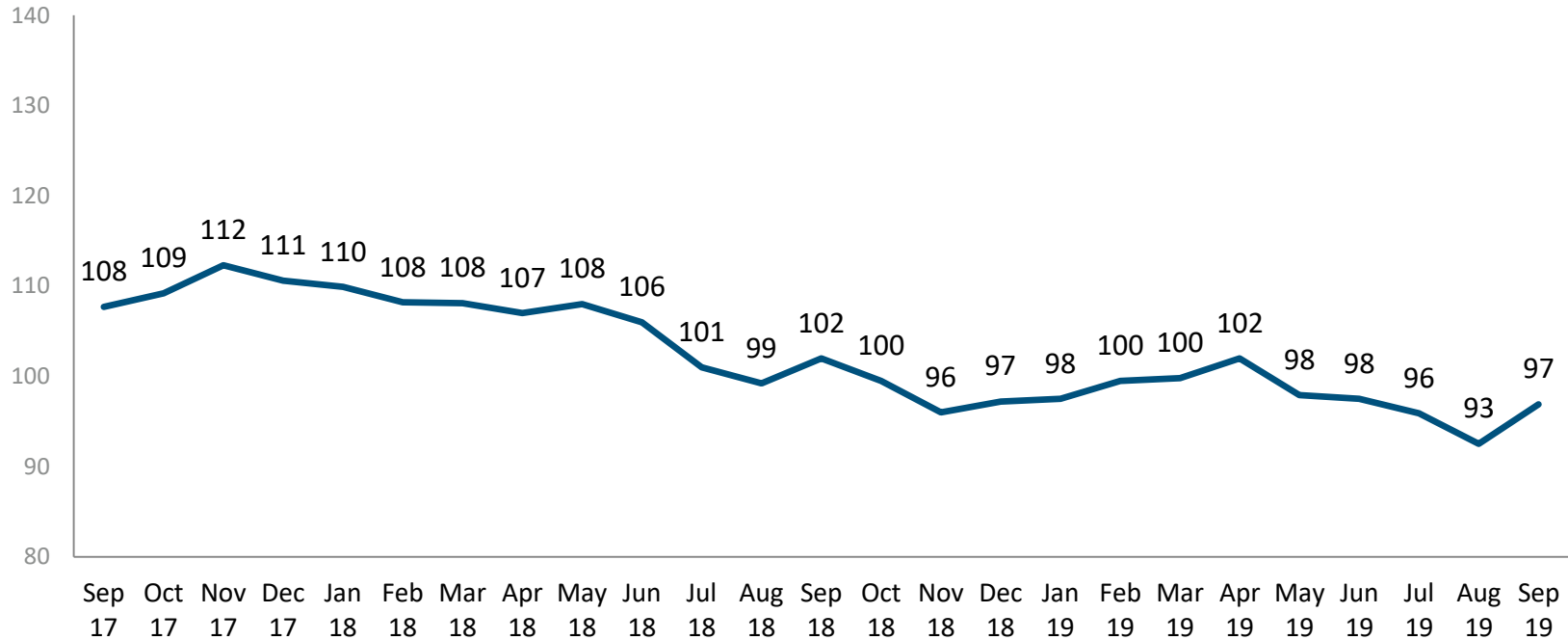
Source: Trading Economics

Consumer Confidence – Definitions

Definitions Consumer Confidence EU Countries & Candidate Countries

The consumer confidence indicator is the arithmetic average of the balances (in percentage points) of the answers to the questions on:

the financial situation of households in the past

How has the financial situation of your household changed over the last 12 months? It has …
+ + 1 got a lot better + 2 got a little better = 3 stayed the same − 4 got a little worse − − 5 got a lot worse (don't know)

the financial situation of households in the future

How do you expect the financial position of your household to change over the next 12 months? It will …
+ + 1 get a lot better + 2 get a little better = 3 stay the same − 4 get a little worse − − 5 get a lot worse (don't know)

the general economic situation

How do you expect the general economic situation in this country to develop over the next 12 months? It will …
+ + 1 get a lot better + 2 get a little better = 3 stay the same − 4 get a little worse − − 5 get a lot worse (don't know)

acquisition costs on major purchases

Compared to the past 12 months, do you expect to spend more or less money on major purchases (furniture, electrical/electronic devices etc.) over the next 12 months? I will spend …
+ + 1 much more + 2 a little more = 3 about the same − 4 a little less − − 5 much less (don't know)

Source: European Commission

Consumer Confidence EU & Candidate Countries

From June 2009 it was decided not to seasonally adjust question 7 which refers to unemployment. This causes a change in backdata. Besides data for Portugal has been revised by the partner institute.

With effect from May 2011, a number of partner institutes in the BCS program have changed; this may have caused a break in some series.

An analysis on December 2017 shows that, an indicator combining survey questions about consumers' personal finances with their expectations in respect of macro-economic developments clearly outperforms all alternatives tested, including the current CCI.

The 'Micro-and-Expectations-Mix' indicator is therefore chosen as the European Commission's new official CCI (arithmetic mean of the balance series to the four survey question on chart 28), replacing the current CCI as of January 2019.

Source: European Commission

Consumer Confidence Russia

For Russia, the Consumer Confidence Overall Index is based on a survey of 5,000 people aged 16+ leaving in all regions of the country. The index is an arithmetical average of 5 indices: the change in the respondent's personal financial situation over the last 12 months and next 12 months, the change in the country's economic situation over the last year and in the next 12 months, and the current climate for durable goods purchase. The index shows the difference between the percentage share of persons that are optimistic and the percentage of persons that are pessimistic. It takes a value between -100 (all respondents asses their situation as poor and expect it to become worse) and 100 (all participants are satisfied with the current situation and expect it to improve); 0 indicates neutrality.

Source: Trading Economics

Consumer Confidence US

The Conference Board Consumer Confidence Index (CCI) is a barometer of the health of the U.S. economy from the perspective of the consumer. The index is based on consumers' perceptions of current business and employment conditions, as well as their expectations for six months hence regarding business conditions, employment, and income. The Consumer Confidence Index and its related series are among the earliest sets of economic indicators available each month and are closely watched as leading indicators for the U.S. economy.

Present Situation Index

1. Respondents' appraisal of current business conditions.
2. Respondents' appraisal of current employment conditions.

Expectations Index

3. Respondents' expectations regarding business conditions six months hence.
4. Respondents' expectations regarding employment conditions six months hence.
5. Respondents' expectations regarding their total family income six months hence.

Calculation of the Consumer Confidence Index

Each of the five CCS survey questions has three response options: positive, negative, or neutral. The response proportions to each question are seasonally adjusted. For each question, the positive figure is divided by the sum of the positive and negative to yield a proportion, which we call the "relative" value. For each question, the average relative value for the calendar year 1985 is then used as a benchmark to yield the index value for that question.

Source: Conference Board

Consumer Confidence Canada

In Canada, the Index of Consumer Confidence is calculated from the combination of responses to 11 survey questions. Those questions, current state of the economy in the local area and in the country and its expected state 6 mths ahead; current personal financial situation and the expected situation 6 mths ahead; making a major purchase like a home or car now compared to 6 mths ago; making other household purchases now compared to 6 mths ago; confidence about own and relatives' job security and own ability to invest in the future and save money for retirement now compared to 6 mths ago and losing job as a result of economic conditions in the last 6 months and in the coming 6 mths. Consumer confidence is measured on a scale of 0 to 100, where 0 indicates an extreme lack of confidence, 50 neutrality and 100 extreme confidence.

Source: Conference Board

Consumer Confidence Australia

The Consumer Sentiment Index is based on a survey of over 1,200 Australian households. The Index is an average of five component indexes which reflect consumers' evaluations of their household financial situation over the past year and the coming year, anticipated economic conditions over the coming year and the next five years, and buying conditions for major household items. The index scores above 100 indicate that optimists outweigh pessimists.

Source: Trading Economics

Consumer Confidence China

In China, the consumer confidence index is based on a survey of 700 individuals over 15 years old from 20 cities all over the country. This composite index covers the consumer expectation and consumer satisfaction index, thus measures the consumers' degree of satisfaction about the current economic situation and expectation on the future economic trend. The Index measures consumer confidence on a scale of 0 to 200, where 200 indicate extreme optimism, 0 extreme pessimism and 100 neutrality.

Source: Trading Economics

Consumer Confidence Japan

In Japan, the Monthly Consumer Confidence survey data is collected by direct visit and covers about 4,700 households consisting of more than two persons. The questionnaire covers four subjects: consumer perceptions of overall livelihood, income growth, employment and willingness to buy durable goods. For each subject an index based on the respondents' evaluation of what they consider the prospects to be over the next six months is created. The Consumer Confidence Index is the simple average of the four consumer perception indexes. A score above 50 indicates optimism, below 50 shows lack of confidence and 50 indicates neutrality.

Source: Trading Economics

Consumer Confidence South Korea

In South Korea, the Composite Consumer Sentiment Index (CCSI) measures the level of optimism that consumers have about the performance of the economy. The index is based on a survey of around 2200 households. The CCSI is computed as a sum of six variables, including current living standards, prospective household income and prospective spending. A CCSI above 100 indicates an improving outlook and below 100 a deteriorating outlook.

Source: Trading Economics