

GfK Euro Climate

April 2022

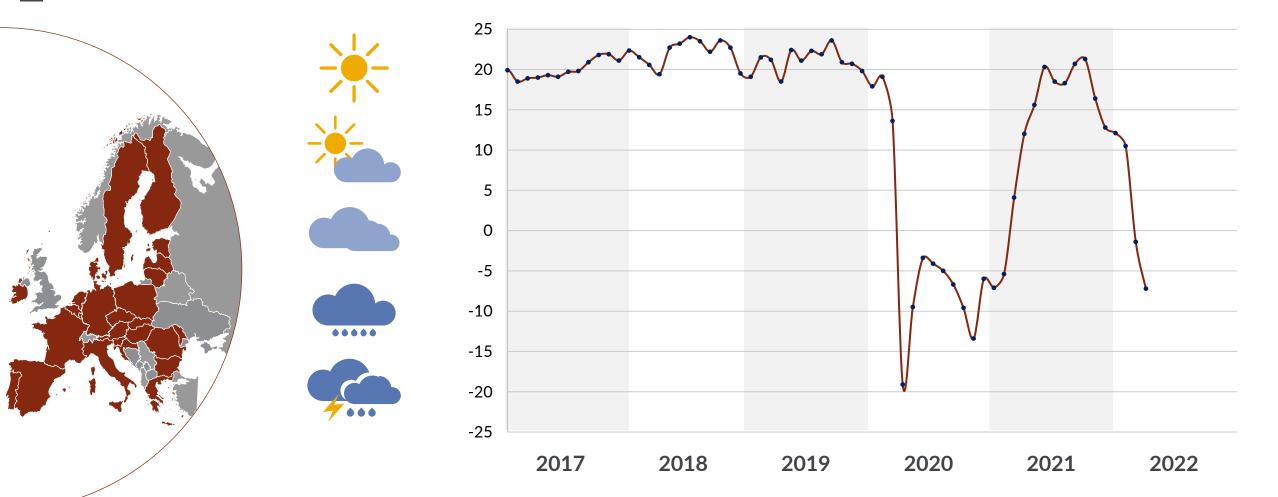
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Marketing & Consumer Intelligence

GfK Consumer Climate Europe*

EU 27 - April 2022

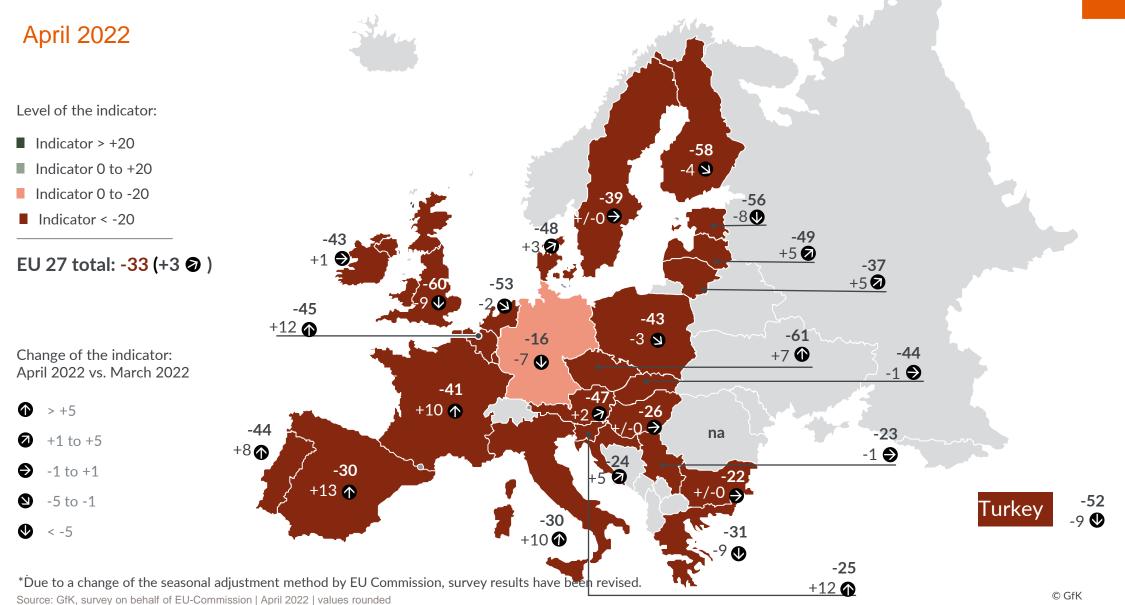




*Due to a change of the seasonal adjustment method by EU Commission, survey results have been revised. Source: GfK, EU Commission | April 2022

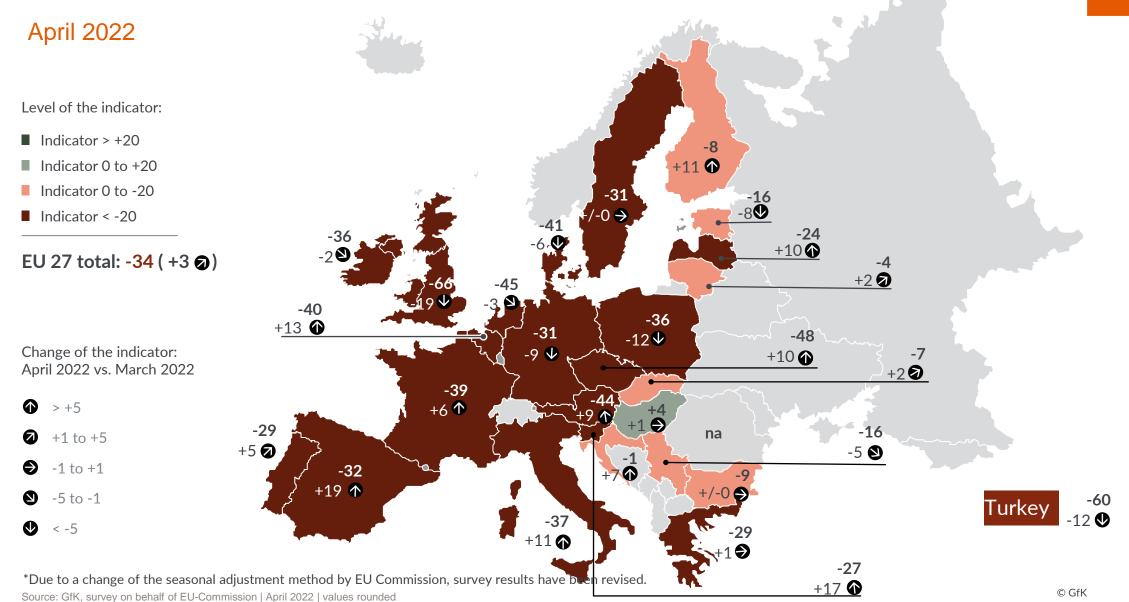
Economic expectations*





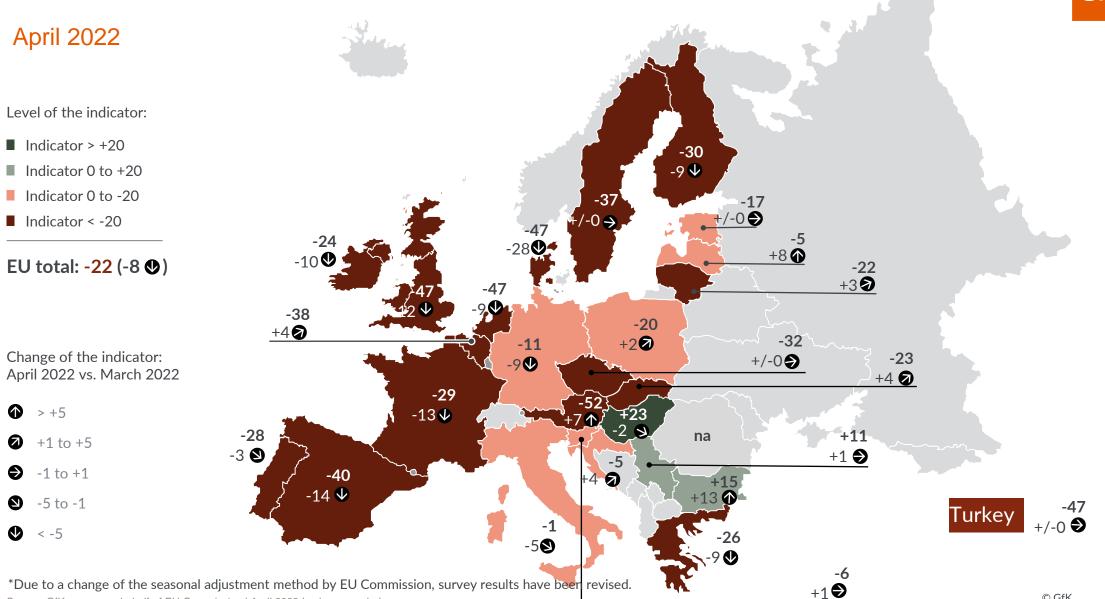
Income expectations*





Willingness to Buy*





Source: GfK, survey on behalf of EU-Commission | April 2022 | values rounded

Questionaire for the Euro Climate in Detail





Economic Expectation

How do you expect the **general** economic situation in Germany to develop over the next 12 months?



Income expectation

How do you expect the **financial position of your household** to change over the next 12 months?



Willingness-to-Buy

In view of the general economic situation, do you think that now it is the **right moment** for people to **make major purchases** such as furniture, electrical/electronic devices, etc.?

lt will

- get a lot better
- get a little better
- stay the same
- get a little worse
- get a lot worse
- don't know

It will

- get a lot better
- get a little better
- stay the same
- get a little worse
- get a lot worse
- don't know

- yes, it is the right moment now
- it is neither the right moment nor the wrong moment
- no, it is not the right moment now
- don't know

How the indicators are generated



- Basis for the indicators are balances of the positive and negative answers. Furthermore these "raw" balances are computed with certain statistical procedures like seasonal adjustment.
- In a further step, balances are standardized using well-known statistical methods and then converted in order to get a long-term average of the indicator of about 0 points and a theoretical value range of +100 to -100 points. However, empirical evidence shows, that values between +60 and -60 points have generally been realistic.
- Standardization: =(Actual figure minus long term average) divided by the range (maximum minus minimum)
- If an indicator is positive, this shows that consumers' assessment of this variable is above average in a long-term comparison, and vice versa for negative values.
- Standardization makes it easier to compare the indicators of different countries, as variations in response behavior resulting from different mentalities are offset, while the fundamental trend of the indicator remains unchanged.
- In the maps there are two lines of figures: First line describes the level of the indicator (supported by different colors), the second line describes the change of the indicator compared to the previous month (supported by different arrows).