







**Missione 4 Istruzione e Ricerca Spoke 3 – Household Sustainability** GRINS FOUNDATION Napoli, 26-27 October 2023 **Panel on Consumer Expectations Tullio Jappelli (Federico II)** 







**Motivation** 

The sample

The questionnaire

Preliminary results from the pilot

Looking forward







# **Motivation**

We build upon international experiences to provide an infrastructure to:

- Elicit high frequency individual expectations and behaviors.
- Perform policy analysis.
- Run survey experiments, data and method validations, etc.

#### Examples:

New York Fed: Survey of Consumer Expectations (SCE) collects information on consumers' views and expectations regarding inflation, employment, income, and household finances.

European Central Bank (ECB): The Consumer Expectation Survey (CES) collects monthly data on households' expectations on about 10,000 households from the six largest euro area economies (Germany, France, Italy, Spain, the Netherlands and Belgium).

Social Economic Lab (Harvard): exploring through surveys determinants of social preferences, attitudes, and perceptions.







# **The Consumer Expectations Panel – CEP: Sample**

- Sample is drawn from a larger representative sample of 120,000 Italians.
- Survey aimed at the population aged 18-75 residing in Italy, using CAWI method.
- Pilot administered in September (N=100). October survey (Wave 1) is just completed.
- 5,000 panel interviews: October 2023, February 2024, April 2024, July 2024.
- Replenishment, with random sampling, of observations that exit the sample in subsequent interviews.
- Waves 5 to 8 from October 2024 to July 2025







# **The Consumer Expectations Panel – CEP: Questionnaire**

- Questionnaire has two parts
- Common, stable part of 10-12 minutes, repeated in all surveys
- Special sections of about 5-6 minutes:
  - may change at each survey;
  - total duration of about 15-20 minutes.
- Possibility of introducing one or more sections of "experiments", in which the overall sample is divided into 4/5 random sub-samples to allow for treatment and control designs
- Availability of sample weights, zip code, and socio-economic characteristics of the panel.







## **Target sample and population**

|                       | Target Sample (%) | Population (%) |
|-----------------------|-------------------|----------------|
| Males                 |                   | 49.58          |
| Females               |                   | 50.42          |
|                       |                   |                |
| Age 18-34             |                   | 23.72          |
| Age 35-54             |                   | 38.55          |
| Age 55-75             |                   | 37.73          |
|                       |                   |                |
| Less than high school |                   | 19.40          |
| High school           |                   | 44.52          |
| College               |                   | 36.08          |
|                       |                   |                |
| Employed              |                   | 51.24          |
| Not employed          |                   | 48.76          |
|                       |                   |                |
| North-West            |                   | 26.65          |
| North-East            |                   | 19.45          |
| Center                |                   | 19.81          |
| South/Islands         |                   | 34.09          |
|                       |                   |                |
| Total observations    | 5,000             | 43,316,415     |

Italian resident population 18-75 is stratified along:

- Geographical area of residence
- Age group
- Gender
- Employment
- Education







# The questionnaire: Demographics, C, Y, W

- Section A. Demographics and labor: age, city, ZIP code, education, sector and type of employment.
- Section B. Income: monthly household earnings and disposable income, individual earnings, income, social transfers, number of days in teleworking, probability of employment (if unemployed) and probability of unemployment (if employed).
- Section C. Household wealth: financial wealth (brackets), debt (brackets), ownership of transaction accounts, bonds, stocks, retirement plans, life insurance; casualty insurance and health insurance.
- Section D. Consumption: monthly consumption (brackets), electricity and gas bills (brackets); health expenditures (brackets).







# The questionnaire: Section E on expectations

- Disposable income, individual earnings, consumption, health expenditures, energy and electricity bills, house prices, intention to buy durables, intention to borrow
- Expected retirement age and replacement rate
- Expected interest rate on financial investment and mortgage rate
- Aggregate variables: economic growth, inflation, unemployment rate







## Framework to elicit subjective expectations

| C, Y, W ecc               | Percentage |
|---------------------------|------------|
| Fall by more than 8%      | Х          |
| Fall between 6 and 8%     | Х          |
| Fall between 4 and 6%     | Х          |
| Fall between 2 and 4%     | Х          |
| Fall between 0 and 2%     | Х          |
| Will remain constant      | Х          |
| Increase between 0 and 2% | Х          |
| Increase between 2 and 4% | Х          |
| Increase between 4 and 6% | Х          |
| Increase between 6 and 8% | Х          |
| Increase more than 8%     | Х          |
| Total                     | 100        |







# Example from pilot:

Expectations of monthly income growth 12 months ahead (N=100)



![](_page_10_Picture_0.jpeg)

![](_page_10_Picture_2.jpeg)

![](_page_10_Picture_3.jpeg)

### **Example from pilot:**

## Expectations of monthly consumption growth 12 months ahead (N=100)

![](_page_10_Figure_6.jpeg)

![](_page_11_Picture_0.jpeg)

![](_page_11_Picture_2.jpeg)

![](_page_11_Picture_3.jpeg)

### Example from pilot: Expectations of inflation 12 months ahead (N=100)

![](_page_11_Figure_5.jpeg)

![](_page_12_Picture_0.jpeg)

![](_page_12_Picture_2.jpeg)

![](_page_12_Picture_3.jpeg)

### Example from pilot: Expectations of nominal interest rate 12 months ahead (N=100)

![](_page_12_Figure_5.jpeg)

![](_page_13_Picture_0.jpeg)

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![](_page_13_Picture_3.jpeg)

# The questionnaire: Section F on perceptions of catastrophic risks

- 1. A large-scale conflict, leading to nuclear war
- 2. A disruptive technological innovation that leads to the loss of many jobs
- 3. An IT crisis that paralyzes the country's activities
- 4. A collapse of financial markets comparable to that of 2008
- 5. The end of democracy and the advent of a dictatorship
- 6. A political crisis with the end of the European Union and the collapse of the euro
- 7. Social tensions, created by growing inequalities, immigration, etc
- 8. A new pandemic, of similar intensity to Covid-19
- 9. Natural disasters linked to climate change (floods, droughts, landslides, fires, etc.)
- 10. An extreme event linked to a strong earthquake

# Think about each of these events and indicate on a scale from 1 to 100:

- How likely you think each event will occur in our country in the next 5 years.
- How likely you think it will have economic consequences in the next 5 years in our country.
- How serious will be the consequence in the next 5 years for the income of your household.
- How serious will be the consequences in the next 5 years for the real properties (house, land) of your household.

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![](_page_14_Picture_3.jpeg)

# Example from the pilot: How likely it is that a large-scale conflict will occur (first panel) and have consequences? (N=100)

![](_page_14_Figure_5.jpeg)

![](_page_15_Picture_0.jpeg)

![](_page_15_Picture_2.jpeg)

![](_page_15_Picture_3.jpeg)

# Example from the pilot: How likely it is that natural disasters (floods, droughts, landslides, fires, etc.) will occur (first panel) and have consequences? (N=100)

![](_page_15_Figure_5.jpeg)

![](_page_16_Picture_0.jpeg)

![](_page_16_Picture_2.jpeg)

![](_page_16_Picture_3.jpeg)

# Example from the pilot: How likely it is that a strong earthquake will occur (first panel) and have consequences? (N=100)

![](_page_16_Figure_5.jpeg)

![](_page_17_Picture_0.jpeg)

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# Merging with environmental data

The survey includes the ZIP code and ISTAT city ID.

Advantage of the online survey: it is quite dispersed geographically, and not stratified by city as other surveys based on in-person interviews.

We can merge with environmental data (city ID) indicators of «objective» environmental risks. So far we have identified two indicators:

- 1. Fraction of the population in the city exposed to risk of landslides.
- 2. Fraction of the population in the city exposed to risk of floods.

We plan to include other indicators, such as risk of earthquakes or eruptions, and possibly construct an overall indicator of environmental risk.

Next steps: (1) relate perceptions to objective indicators; (2) check correlation about perceptions; (3) relate perceptions with outcomes.

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# A tool to analyze policy issues and check validity of the data

### **Special sections**

Literacy: Energy, Environmental, Digital, Financial Awareness of social policy instruments Understanding policy tradeoffs

### **Survey experiments**

Our contract allows us to address different questions for up to 4 or 5 randomly selected sub-samples. Randomness allows identification

### **Experimenting different methods**

Subjective expectations (say, of future income) can be elicited using different formats (point vs. probabilistic, sensitivity to intervals, probability density function vs. CDF, etc)

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# Distribution of data to GRINS participants and to the general public

- We will upload the questionnaire and bulletin with aggregate indicators shortly after data are released.
- Microdata can be distributed to outside users through the Amelia platform, or other websites (omitting city code and zip code)
- Issue to be discussed: when to release the data after an embargo period for data cleaning, imputation, etc.

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# **Contribution to platform and sustainability after 2025**

### Contribution to the data platform:

- Microdata
- Quarterly reports on household expectations (Y, C, W), asset prices, macro variables.

## After 2025

• Long-run sustainability: researchers and private or public institutions might be interested in designing special sections, commissioning specific reports, etc.