











# Economic Pulse November 2022

"The Economic Pulse rose in November but the underlying picture was mixed."

Dr Loretta O'Sullivan, Group Chief Economist, Bank of Ireland

The Bank of Ireland Economic Pulse came in at 67.2 in November 2022. The index, which combines the results of the Consumer and Business Pulses, was up 6.7 on last month but 16.0 lower than a year ago.

The picture was mixed again this month. Households were uneasy about the jobs' outlook and with the cost-of-living squeeze putting a dent in Christmas spending plans, the consumer mood was more gloom than cheer as the run-up to the festive season got underway. In contrast, the Business Pulse clawed back some of the ground it lost last month.

## **KEY POINTS**

- Economic Pulse up in November
- Dip in consumer confidence
- Business sentiment rises











# Consumer Pulse November 2022

"Pinched pockets appear to be tempering festive cheer among households."

Dr Loretta O'Sullivan, Group Chief Economist, Bank of Ireland

### **KEY POINTS**

- Consumer Pulse dips in November
- Households worried about jobs
- Cost-of-living woes continue

### **CONSUMER PULSE**

**November 2022** 



-1.5 on previous index reading

## GENERAL ECONOMIC SITUATION

	Past 12 Months	Next 12 Months	
*	1%	2%	
^	5%	10%	
No Change	7%	15%	
~	40%	36%	
₩	45%	35%	
Balance	-61%	-46%	
Change on previous reading	0	-4	

# HOUSEHOLD FINANCIAL SITUATION

	Past 12 Months	Next 12 Months
*	2%	3%
^	12%	15%
No Change	33%	31%
~	38%	34%
₩	14%	15%
Balance	-25%	-22%
Change on previous reading	+2	/-1

At 44.3 in November 2022, the Consumer Pulse was down 1.5 on October's reading and 30.9 lower than a year ago. Households were more circumspect about prospects for the economy and the labour market this month, with 56% now expecting unemployment to increase over the next year (up from 49% last month). On the buying front, the November survey indicates that Christmas shopping plans have also been reined in. While three in five said that they intend spending the same or more on presents this year compared with last, this is down from three in four in 2021.







# Housing Pulse November 2022

"The Housing Pulse was down again in November, for a third month running."

Dr Loretta O'Sullivan,

Group Chief Economist, Bank of Ireland

#### **KEY POINTS**

- Housing Pulse softer in November
- 23-month low for the series
- 53% still anticipating house price gains

## **HOUSING PULSE**

**November 2022** 



-2.1 on previous index reading

## HOUSE PRICE EXPECTATIONS

Next 12 Months

Change	^	Response
> 5%	ncrease	24%
1% - 5%	Inc	29%
Stay more or	less the same	28%
1% - 5%	ase	12%
> 5%	Decrease	6%
	~	

#### Balance +26%

-2 on previous reading

#### **RENT EXPECTATIONS**

Next 12 Months

Change	^	Response
> 5%	ncrease	28%
1% - 5%	Inc	36%
Stay more or	less the same	31%
1% - 5%	ase	2%
> 5%	Decrease	1%
	~	
Bala	ance +44%	

+1 on previous reading

The Housing Pulse stood at 85.2 in November 2022, down 2.1 on last month and 31.3 lower than a year ago. The Central Bank of Ireland has recently announced a targeted relaxation of its mortgage rules which, all other things being equal, should support the housing market in the period ahead. The changes are occurring in an environment of rising interest rates though and against this backdrop, households remain cautious in their assessment of price developments. While over half think house prices will increase over the coming year, almost one in five thinks they will fall.







# Business Pulse November 2022

"November saw the Business Pulse claw back some of the ground it lost in October."

Dr Loretta O'Sullivan, Group Chief Economist, Bank of Ireland

#### **KEY POINTS**

- Business Pulse rises in November
- Non-labour input cost pressures ease
- Firms lower selling price expectations

#### **BUSINESS PULSE**

**November 2022** 



+8.8 on previous index reading



The Business Pulse came in at 73.0 in November 2022, up 8.8 on October but 12.3 lower than a year ago. While the Industry Pulse slipped again this month, the Services and Construction Pulses advanced. The Retail Pulse was a touch firmer as well, albeit the survey findings point to a more muted Christmas trading period than usual – two thirds of retailers expect their turnover to be the same or higher than last year versus 85% in the pre-pandemic era. This month's research also took a look at businesses' investment plans. The data show that a third intend to increase spending in 2023 compared with this year, with the replacement of worn-out plant and equipment, expanding production capacity, streamlining processes and meeting sustainability and other objectives all on the agenda.







# Business Pulse

November 2022

BUSINES				Past 3 Months
	Industry	Services	Retail	Construction
^	23%	29%	22%	27%
No Change	57%	47%	48%	56%
~	20%	24%	30%	16%
Balance	+3%	+4%	-9%	+11%
Change on previous readi	-6	-1	-2	-2

				Next 3 Months
	Industry	Services	Retail	Construction
^	25%	22%	30%	27%
No Change	56%	54%	42%	62%
~	19%	24%	28%	12%
Balance	+6%	-2%	+2%	+15%
Change on previous readi	-8 ng	-1	-2	+5

OBS				Past 3 Months
	Industry	Services	Retail	Construction
^	13%	10%	8%	11%
No Change	73%	79%	84%	82%
~	14%	11%	7%	7%
Balance	-1%	-1%	+1%	+4%
Change on previous readi	-1	+2	+1	+4

JOBS			Next 3 Months	
	Industry	Services	Retail	Construction
^	13%	8%	8%	16%
No Change	80%	84%	87%	79%
~	7%	8%	5%	5%
Balance	+6%	0%	+4%	+11%
Change on previous reading	ng -5	0	-3	+3

Business activity refers to production in the case of industry, demand/turnover for services, sales for retail and building activity for construction.







# Background

"The Economic Pulse provides a timely, comprehensive and robust picture of the economic environment and consumer and business confidence in Ireland."

> Dr Loretta O'Sullivan. Group Chief Economist, Bank of Ireland

#### **ABOUT THE PULSE**

The Economic Pulse is a new indicator for Ireland based on a series of surveys. Each month households and firms are asked for their views on a wide range of topics including the economy, their financial situation, spending plans, house price expectations, business activity and hiring intentions. Key business sectors such as industry, services, retail and construction are covered, as well as regions. The information gathered is combined into high level indices, with responses to individual questions also provided along with analysis and insights.

### **GATHERING THE DATA**

Ipsos MRBI are undertaking the fieldwork for the surveys on behalf of Bank of Ireland. A best practice approach to data collection and methodology has been adopted within a harmonised EU framework.

1000 households, 300 firms in industry, 500 services firms, 350 retailers and 200 construction firms participate in the surveys each month.

## **USING THE INFORMATION**

Business and consumer surveys provide essential information for economic surveillance, shortterm forecasting and research.

They are also useful for policymakers, as well as helping firms with business planning.

Survey data are a key complement to official statistics, with high frequency and timeliness among their main qualities.

### THE EU DIMENSION

Bank of Ireland is partnering with the European Commission on the surveys. The data collected feed into the Joint Harmonised EU Programme of Business and Consumer Surveys. This is a Europe-wide sentiment study which has been running since the 1960s. The data generated within this framework are particularly useful for monitoring economic developments at EU and Euro area level and also allow the situation in Ireland to be compared with that of other Member States.

#### Contact us at

EconomicPulse@boi.com +353 1 250 8900

Dr Loretta O'Sullivan, Group Chief Economist,

ext. 44267

Conn Creedon, Senior Economist,

ext. 35134

Patrick Mullane, Senior Economist, ext. 44269

Mark Leech, Media Relations Manager,

+353 87 905 3679

Notes: Balances are calculated as the difference between positive and negative responses (using weighted averages for questions with multiple options). For the Economic, Consumer, Housing and Business Pulses, January 2016 = 100.

Disclaimer: This document has been prepared by the Economic Research Unit at The Governor and Company of the Bank of Ireland ("BOI") for information purposes only and BOI is not soliciting any action based upon it. BOI believes any information contained herein to be accurate but does not warrant its accuracy and accepts no responsibility, other than any responsibility it may owe to any party under the European Union (Markets in Financial Instruments) Regulations 2017 as may be amended from time to time, and under the Financial Conduct Authority rules (where the client is resident in the UK), for any loss or damage caused by any act or omission taken as a result of the information contained in this document. BOI acknowledge the financial contribution made by the European Union for carrying out the Irish element of the Joint Harmonised EU Programme of Business and Consumer Surveys. Any survey data communicated or published in this document reflects only the view of BOI and the European Commission is not responsible for any use that may be made of the information. Any decision made by a party after reading this document shall be on the basis of its own research and not be influenced or based on any view expressed by BOI either in this document or otherwise. This document does not address all risks and cannot be relied upon for any investment contract or decision. A party should obtain independent professional advice before making any investment decision. Expressions of opinion contained in this document reflect current opinion as at 25/11/2022 and is based on information available to BOI before that date which is subject to change without notice. This document is the property of BOI and its contents may not be reproduced, either in whole or in part, without the express written consent of a suitably authorised member of BOI. By accepting this document, the recipient agrees to be bound by the foregoing limitations. Bank of Ireland is authorised and regulated by the Central Bank of Ireland. Authorised by the Prudential Regulation Authority and with deemed variation of permission. Subject to regulation by the Financial Conduct Authority. The nature and extent of consumer protections may differ from those for firms based in the UK. Details of the Temporary Permissions Regime, which allows EEA-based firms to operate in the UK for a limited period while seeking full authorisation, are available on the Financial Conduct Authority's website. Bank of Ireland incorporated in Ireland with limited liability. Registered Office - Head Office, 40 Mespil Road, Dublin 4, Ireland. Registered Number - C-1.