# REDC

Ireland Consumer Mood Monitor Q4 2024

October 2024

1

The consumer mood in Ireland continues to see a very gradual improvement, yet only a minority of consumers remain upbeat about the outlook for the economy and concerns over cost-of-living still prevail, despite what was a very generous budget package announced earlier in the month

## Consumer mood remains largely pessimistic albeit showing some signs of gradual improvement

C

01

Our latest reading of the RED C Consumer Mood (the % that believe the economy is going to get better less the % that believe it will get worse in the coming six months) is at -22, an increase of 5pts over the past 3mths and an increase of 19pts versus 12mths ago.

03

Even in light of what was a very generous budget (the fieldwork for this wave was conducted only days after the budget was announced), consumers still have concerns over cost-of-living, which continues to weigh heavily on the overall consumer mood. However, there is an improvement in the outlook for disposable income, which the budget may have had some impact on.

02

While there has been a decline in pessimism over the future of the Irish economy in the past 12mths, we have only seen a moderate improvement in optimism and therefore on balance there remains far more people that believe the Irish economy will get worse in the coming six months than believe it will get better.

04

Despite easing inflation and growing expectations of improvements in disposable income, consumers continue to remain conservative as to their plans around spending, although grocery spend remains the one area where increased expenditure is likely to occur.

Underlying trend in consumer mood shows people continue to be less pessimistic about the future of the Irish economy, yet those optimistic remain in the minority

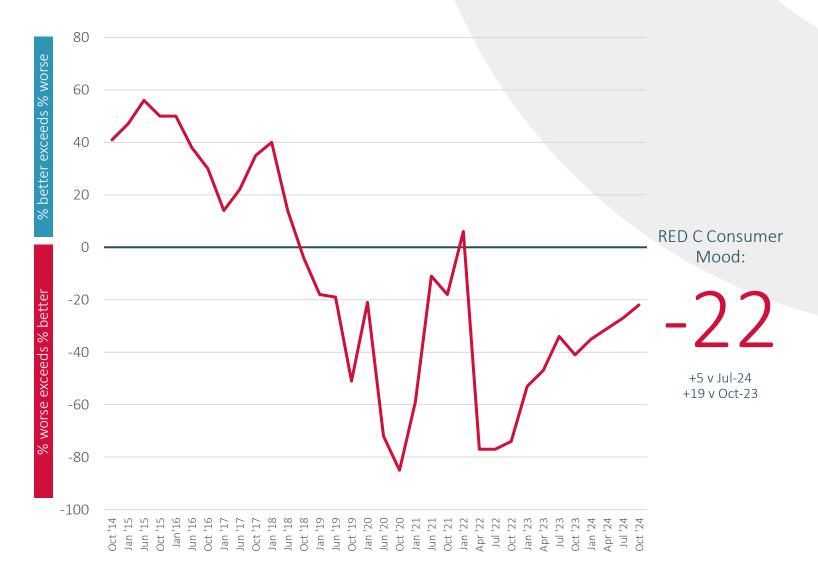


# The Irish consumer mood continues to improve, albeit still in negative territory

The consumer mood is at a twoyear high and is up 19 points over the past twelve months and 5 points over the past three months. However, there are still more consumers that believe the Irish economy will get worse compared with those that believe it will get better and therefore the score remains negative.

#### The RED C Consumer Mood – outlook for the Irish economy

% get better LESS % get worse over the next six months



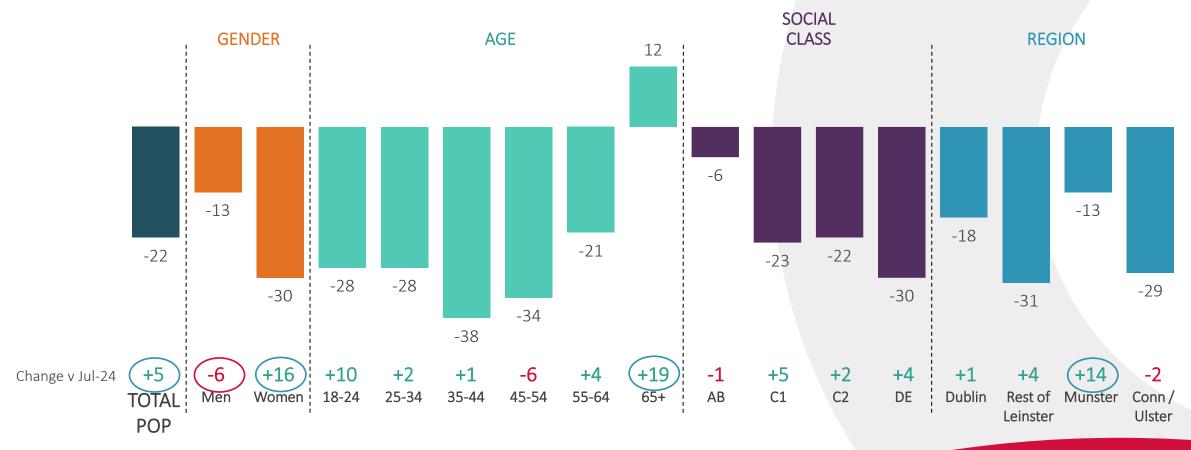


# Improvement in consumer mood versus last July driven by women and both younger (18-24s) and older (55+) people



#### Expectations for the Irish economy six months from now

% get better LESS % get worse over the next six months

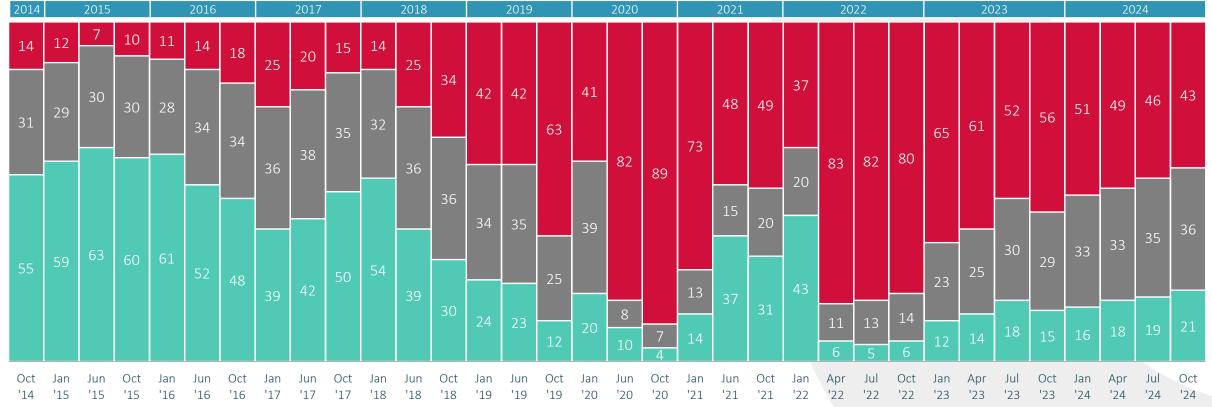




# The mood has very gradually improved over last 12mths, but those coptimistic about the outlook still constitute a small minority

How do you expect the Irish economy to fare in the next six months? % worse / better / stay the same



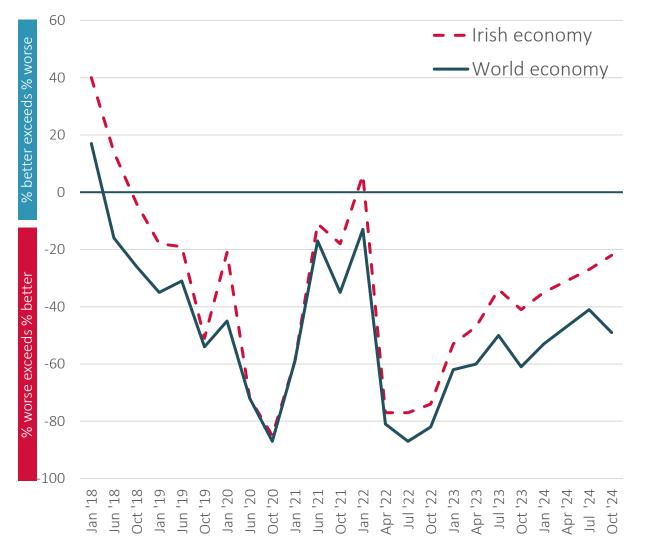


## Divergence in consumer outlook between Irish and global economy

Consumers are a lot less optimistic about the outlook for the global economy relative to the Irish economy, with a further deterioration in the perceived outlook in this wave, and with the two metrics parting for the first time in some years. Likely that concerns here are being influenced by continued geopolitical instability (especially in the Middle East) and uncertainty over the outcome of the upcoming US presidential election.

#### Outlook for the World Economy

% get better LESS % get worse in next six months



Global economy Oct 2024:

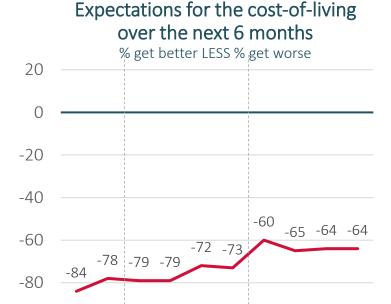
-8 v Jul-24 +12 v Oct-23

Consumer views on cost-of-living and financial wellbeing remain largely unchanged since the summer, but they are more optimistic on these areas versus 12mths ago



## No change in outlook for cost-ofliving this wave

Concerns remain heightened over the outlook for the costof-living, despite the rate of inflation slowing considerably over the past 12mths. However, this metric has seen some improvement versus Oct-23.





Above zero: % expect things to get better GREATER than % expect things to get worse Below zero: % expect things to get better LESS % than expect things to get worse

Jul Oct Jan Apr Jul Oct Jan Apr Jul Oct '22 '22 '23 '23 '23 '24 '24 '24 '24

-100

## Outlook for financial wellbeing and standard of living unchanged

Financial wellbeing and standard of living continue to track each other closely and remain unchanged on the summer wave, although both indicators have improved notably versus 12mths ago.

## Expectations for financial wellbeing and standard of living over the next 6 months

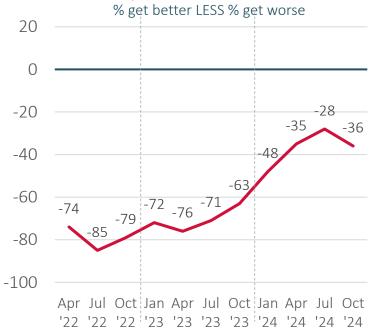




## Consumers less optimistic over outlook for borrowing money

Even with the ECB already cutting interest rates twice this year and a further cut looking likely before the end of the year, there was a deterioration in expectations for the cost of borrowing, possibly given that mortgage interest rates are generally unchanged over the past year

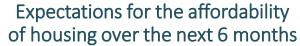
## Expectations for the cost of borrowing money over the next 6 months

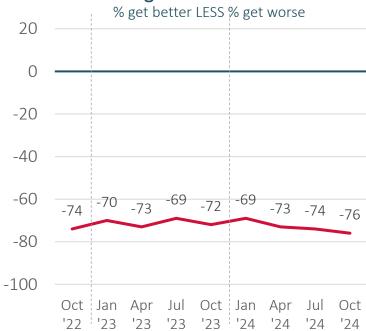




# No improvement in outlook for affordability in the housing market

Despite improvements in supply, an increase in the rate of house price inflation is not doing anything to improve affordability in the housing market. Cuts to interest rates by the ECB also don't appear to have affected interest rates on home loans.



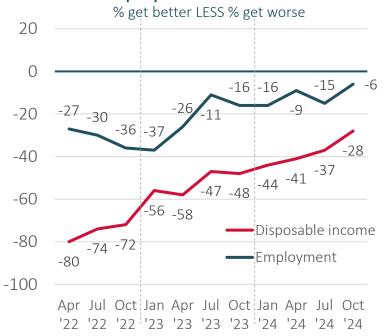




## Improvement in outlook for both jobs and disposable income

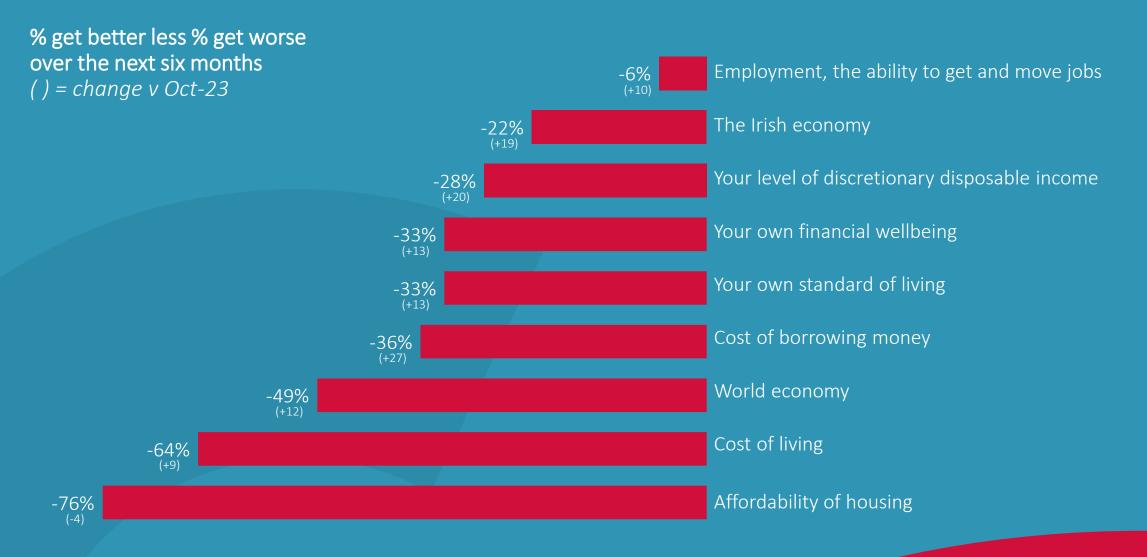
Sentiment towards the jobs market has improved in this wave, while there has been a sustained improvement in the outlook for disposable income over the past 12mths, with a significant bump this wave, potentially in part to the measures announced in the budget.

## Expectations for discretionary disposable income & employment over the next 6 months









Increased concern over higher energy bills heading into the winter months, despite recent price declines and the extension of energy credits in the budget



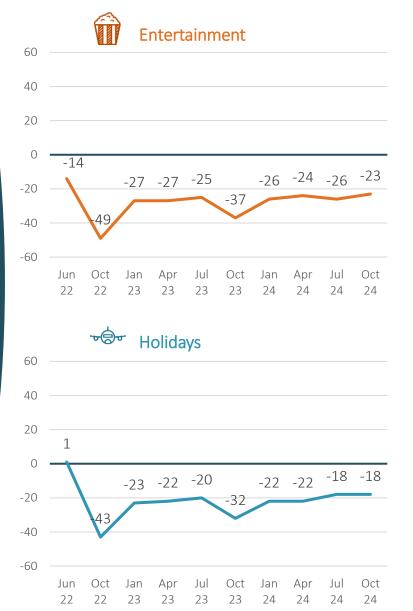
# Consumers still expect to spend more on groceries, but less in other key areas

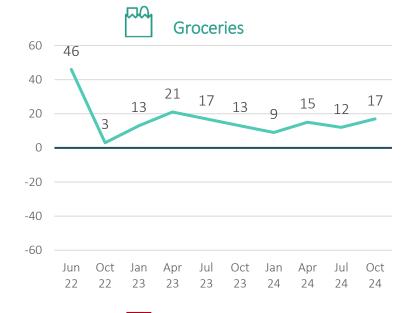
The higher spend on groceries is less likely due to planned volume increases, but rather due to an expectation of higher prices on food and other household goods.

In the meantime, there is some improvement in expected spend for consumer goods and a very modest increase for entertainment, while holidays holds steady.

#### Expectations for expenditure over the next 6 months

% increase LESS % decrease





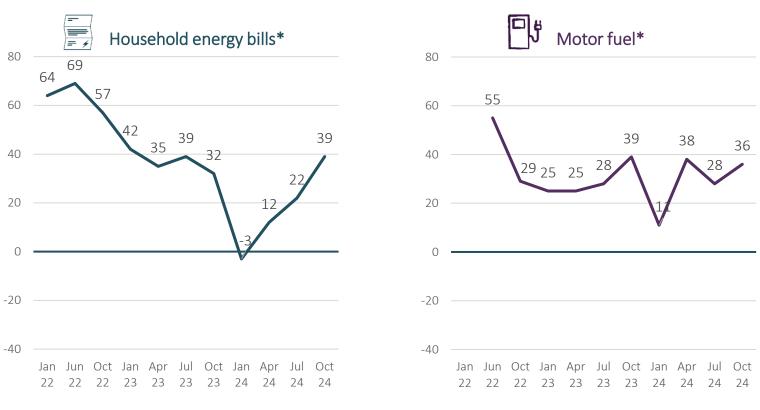


# Household spend on energy and fuel expected to increase this winter

Even despite the announcement of energy credits in the budget and the implementation of price cuts by retail energy suppliers (mainly in the first half of the year), there is a growing expectation of higher energy bills over the coming six months. Concerns that international energy prices might increase due to ongoing instability in the Middle East could be contributing to this.

#### Expectations for expenditure over the next 6 months

% increase LESS % decrease



Above zero: % expect spend to increase GREATER than % expect spend to decrease Below zero: % expect spend to increase LESS than % expect spend to decrease

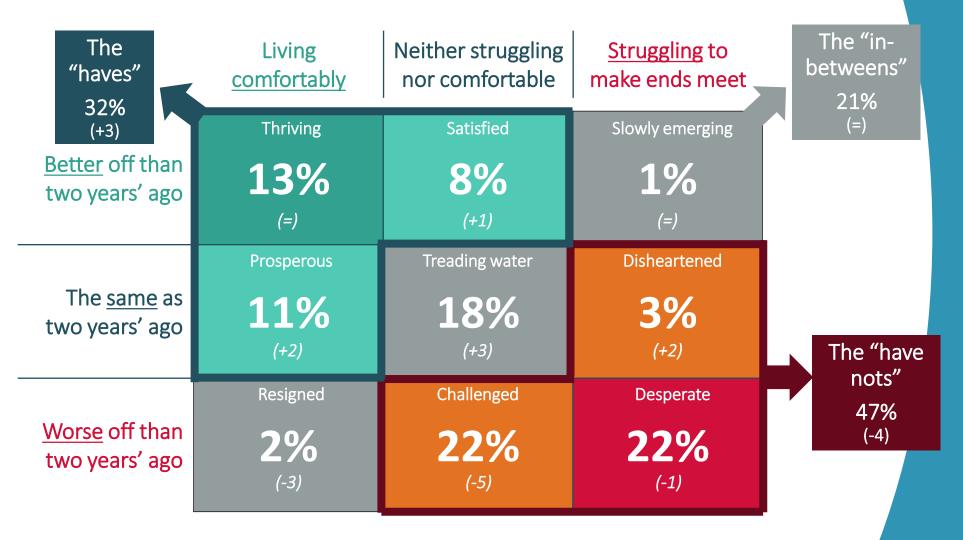
<sup>\*</sup>excludes not applicable

**Consumer sentiment** varies considerably depending on economic circumstances, with the "haves" much more optimistic about the economic outlook than the "have nots"



# Little change over last 12mths in those that believe they are better off than they were two years ago



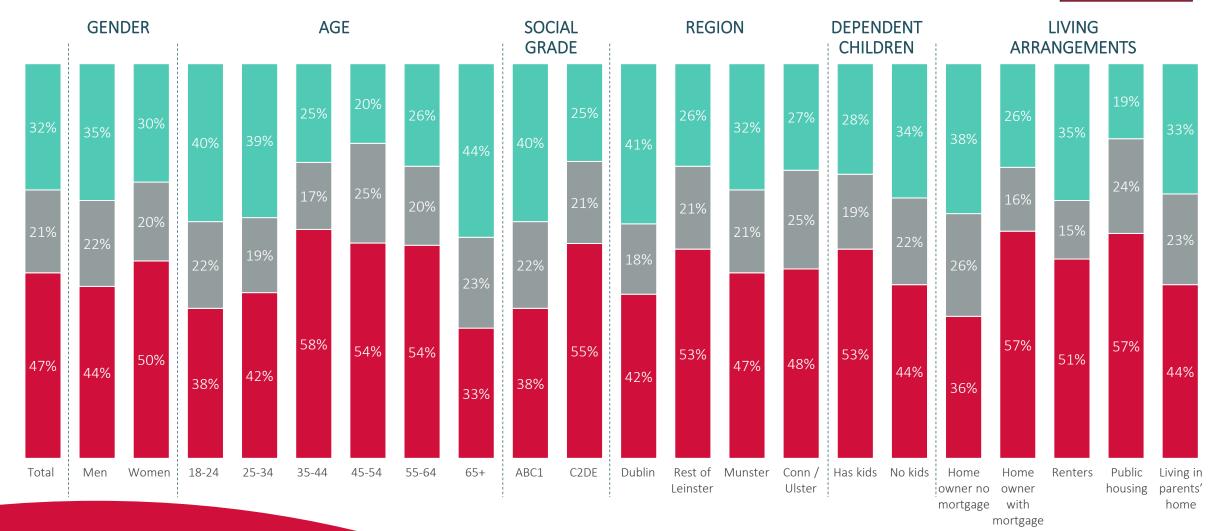


(xx) = Change vs October 2023

## 'Squeezed middle' of women, 35-64 year olds, lower social grades and parents most likely to fall into the 'have nots'

Incidence of being a 'have', 'in-between' or 'have not' across key demographic groups





Stark difference in outlook for the Irish economy for the "haves" versus the "in-betweens" and the "have nots"









Differences exist in outlook for costof-living too, but common for all three groups to have a majority expecting this to deteriorate in coming six months

#### Outlook for the cost-of-living over next 6mths





23

Base: all adults living in ROI aged 18+

- Appendix
   Methodology
- About RED C

### Methodology

- n=1,006 online interviews were conducted using RED C's online panel, RED C Live – this methodology has been used since June 2018
- Waves before and including January 2018 were conducted using a telephone (CATI) methodology
- Quotas were set and data weighted to ensure a nationally representative sample of the population aged 18+ years
- The is the 53<sup>rd</sup> Wave of the RED C Consumer Mood Monitor and fieldwork was conducted from the 3<sup>rd</sup> – 9<sup>th</sup> October 2024





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to business by truly understanding how humans behave, feel and act Helping you **See More Clearly,** by better understanding business opportunities, plus growth, retention and change strategies

#### Opportunity



Understanding people, behaviour, markets, society and technology in order to uncover opportunities.

#### Growth



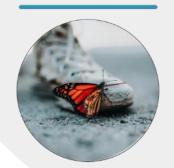
Uncovering choices, preferences and decisions that enable business to design brands, products and services that beat the competition.

#### Retention



Mapping and delivering easy and enjoyable customer journey's and experiences to maximize purchase and retention.

Change



Accelerating how products and services are adopted and marketed.

Underpinned by understanding of real human behaviour, and using a set of specially designed products





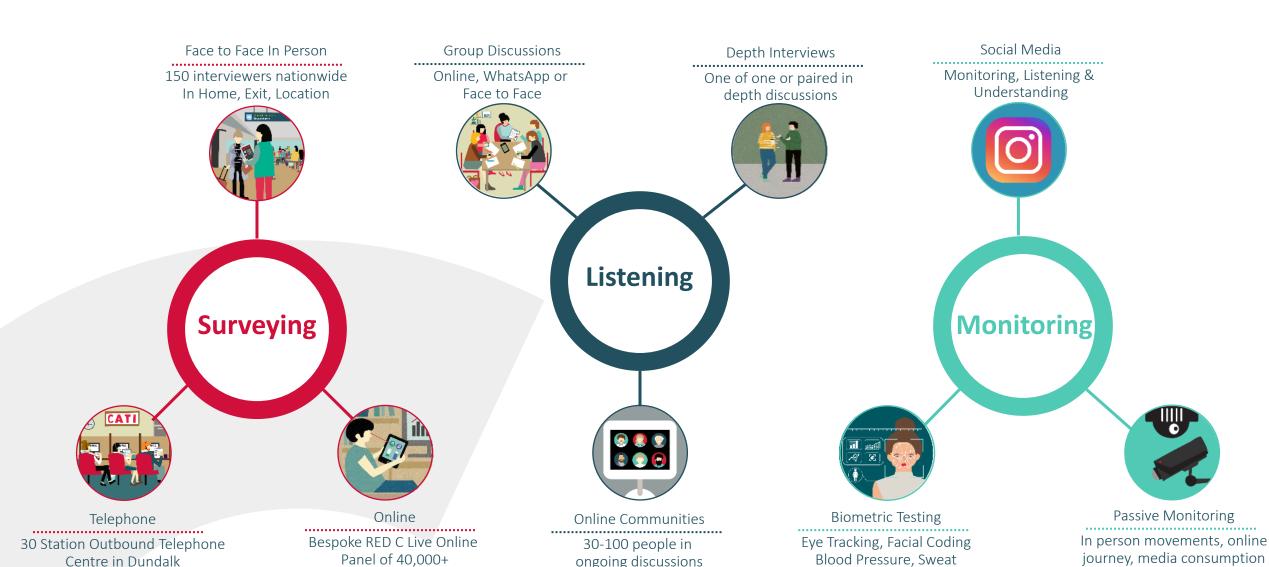
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