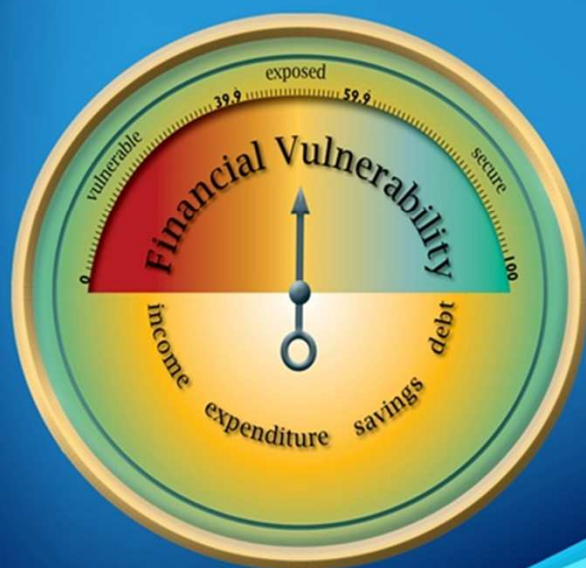


Consumer Financial Vulnerability Index: Q4 2013

“The impact of seasonality”



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Introduction

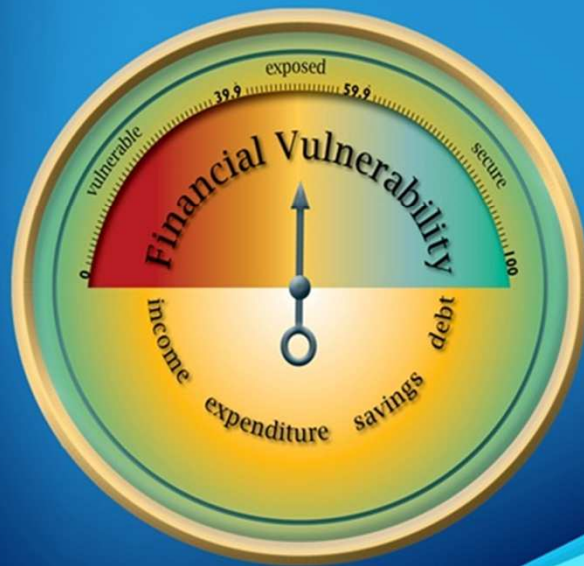
- Consumer Financial Vulnerability Index (CFVI) was launched in **Q2 2009**.
- Comprehensive **consumer cash flow** indicator.
- Gauges the *individual components* of consumer finances *separately* and in *one composite index*.
 - Income
 - Expenditure
 - Savings
 - Debt servicing
 - Overall CFVI.
- Correlates well with macro-economic variables such as GDP.



Measurement

Financially secure	80 - 100	Extremely secure	Cash flow position is under control with little threat of becoming financially vulnerable.
	60 - 79.9	Very secure	
Financially exposed	50 - 59.9	Mildly Exposed	Cash flow affected to such extent that it creates a high risk of becoming financially vulnerable/secure.
	40 - 49.9	Very Exposed	
Financially vulnerable	20 - 39.9	Very vulnerable	Cash flow affected to such extent that it creates an actual experience or sense of being financially insecure and unable to cope.
	0 - 20	Extremely vulnerable	

CFVI Results Q4 2013

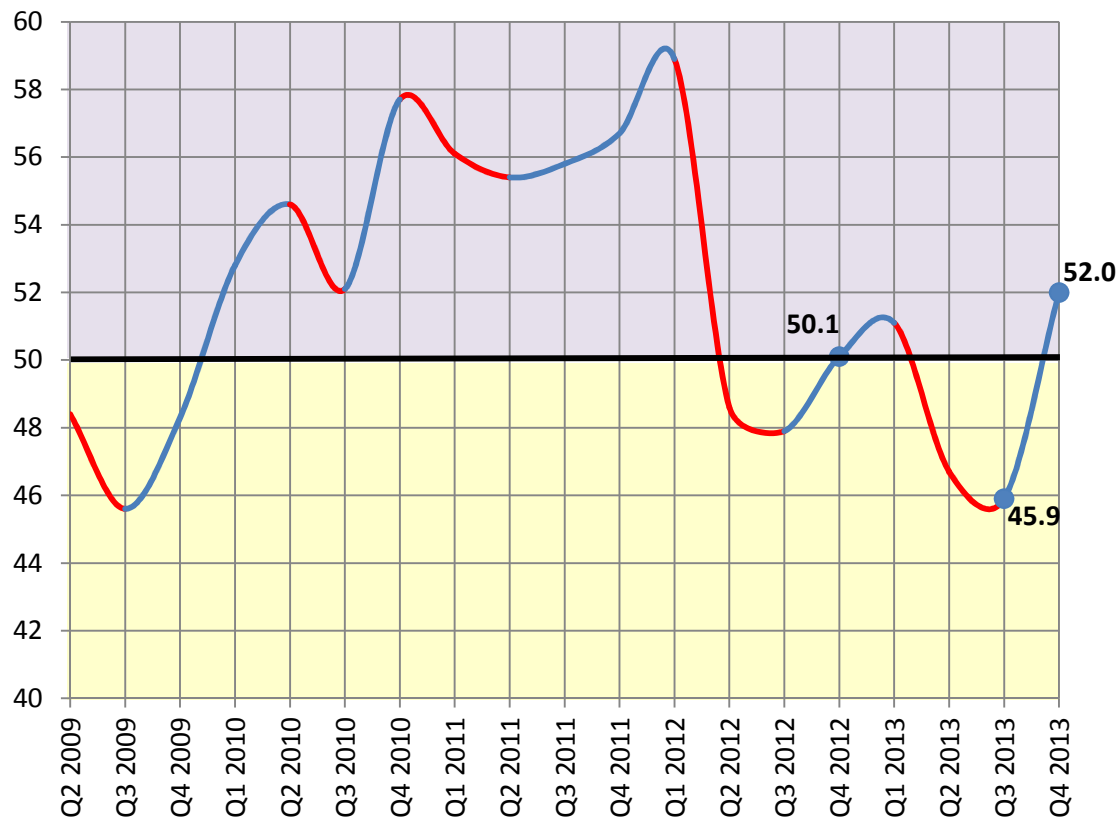


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Overall CFVI



- Consumers were **financially very exposed** during Q3 2013 (45.9 points).
- CFVI improved to 52.0 in Q4 2013, making consumers **financially mildly exposed**.



Factors contributing to improvement:

- Normalisation in production following labour strikes in Q3 2013.
- Wage increases exceeding inflation.
- Due to higher income, consumers could increase expenditure and/or savings.
- Impact of festive season in Q4 (higher expenditure).



Changes in subcomponents

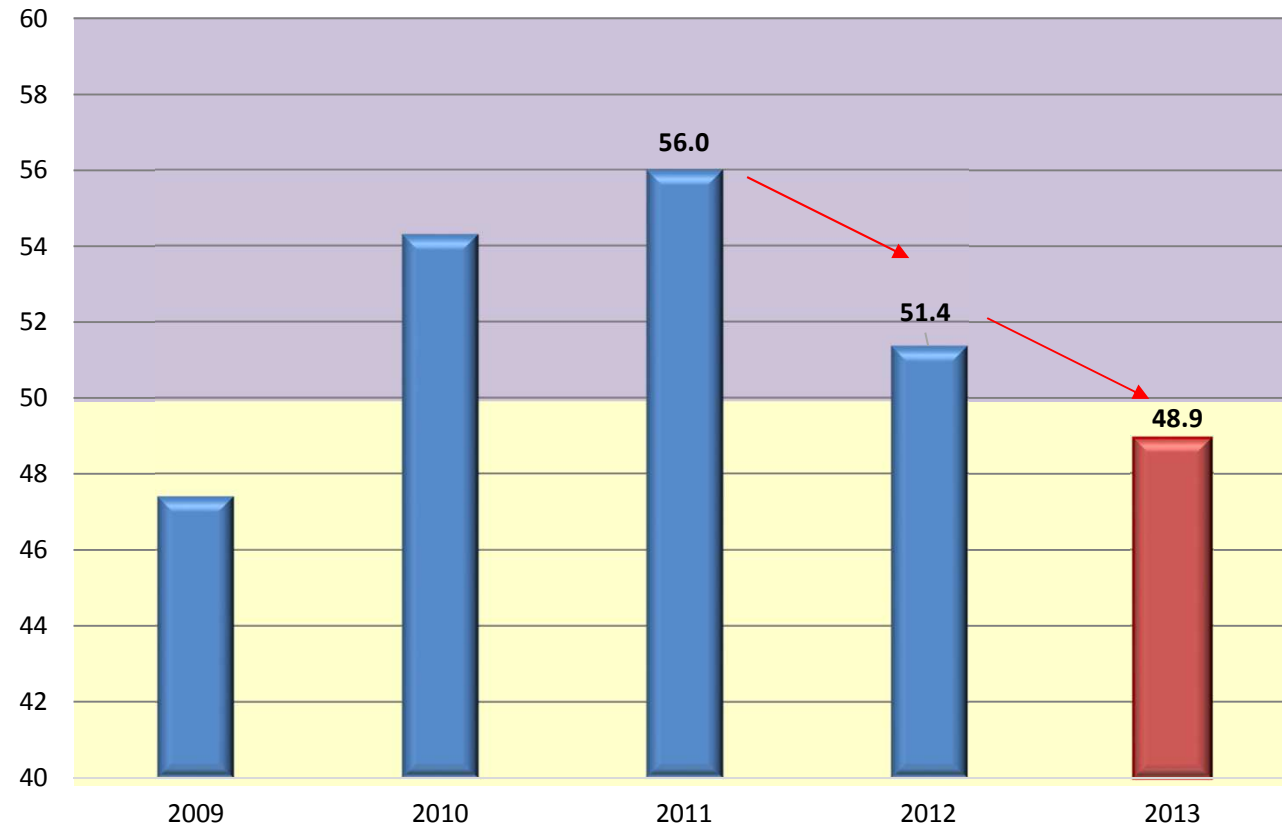
Date	Savings	Expenditure	Debt servicing	Income
Q4 2011	51.1	57.3	61.9	52.8
Q1 2012	58.8	60.1	56.6	57.6
Q2 2012	47.5	53.8	47.8	44.8
Q3 2012	42.1	54.4	48.1	46.8
Q4 2012	48.7	52.3	52.2	47.2
Q1 2013	49.6	51.0	54.0	49.6
Q2 2013	44.8	52.4	53.8	43.4
Q3 2013	44.8	45.2	51.6	42.1
Q4 2013	49.9	53.5	53.7	51.3

- For the first time since Q2 2012 consumers did not feel very exposed concerning their **income** (>50 index: *mildly exposed*).
- **Expenditure** vulnerability rebounded to *mildly exposed* after a sharp decline in Q3 2013.
- Consumers **still** *very exposed* in terms of **savings** and **still** *mildly exposed* regarding their **debt servicing**.



Annual average CFVI

- Deterioration in the cash flow of consumers during 2013.
- Harsh pressure on cash flow since 2009.
- Consumers felt financially **very exposed**.

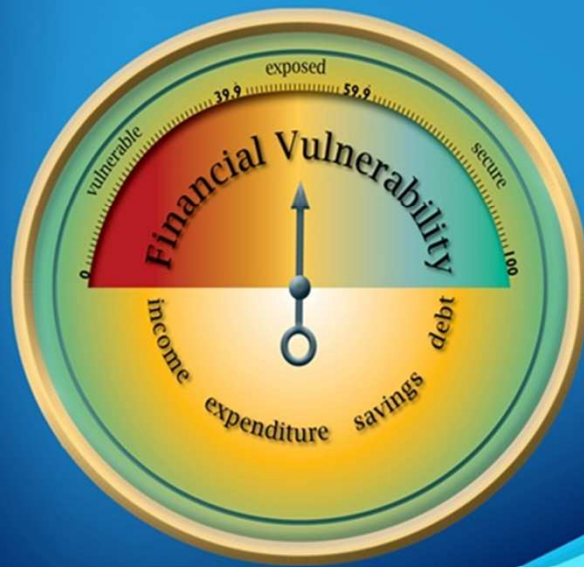




Major contributors to consumers feeling more financially vulnerable during 2013:

- Slow domestic economic growth (impacting sentiment).
- Declining access to credit (20.7% reduction in number of credit applications approved between Q4 2012 and Q3 2013).
- Increasing debt service cost (R160 billion in Q3 2013 vs R151 billion in Q4 2012).
- Higher fuel prices (on average 11.8% higher vs 2012).
- High unemployment (on average 190 000 more unemployed).
- Labour strikes (especially in manufacturing).
- Weak exchange rate impacting prices.

The impact of seasonality



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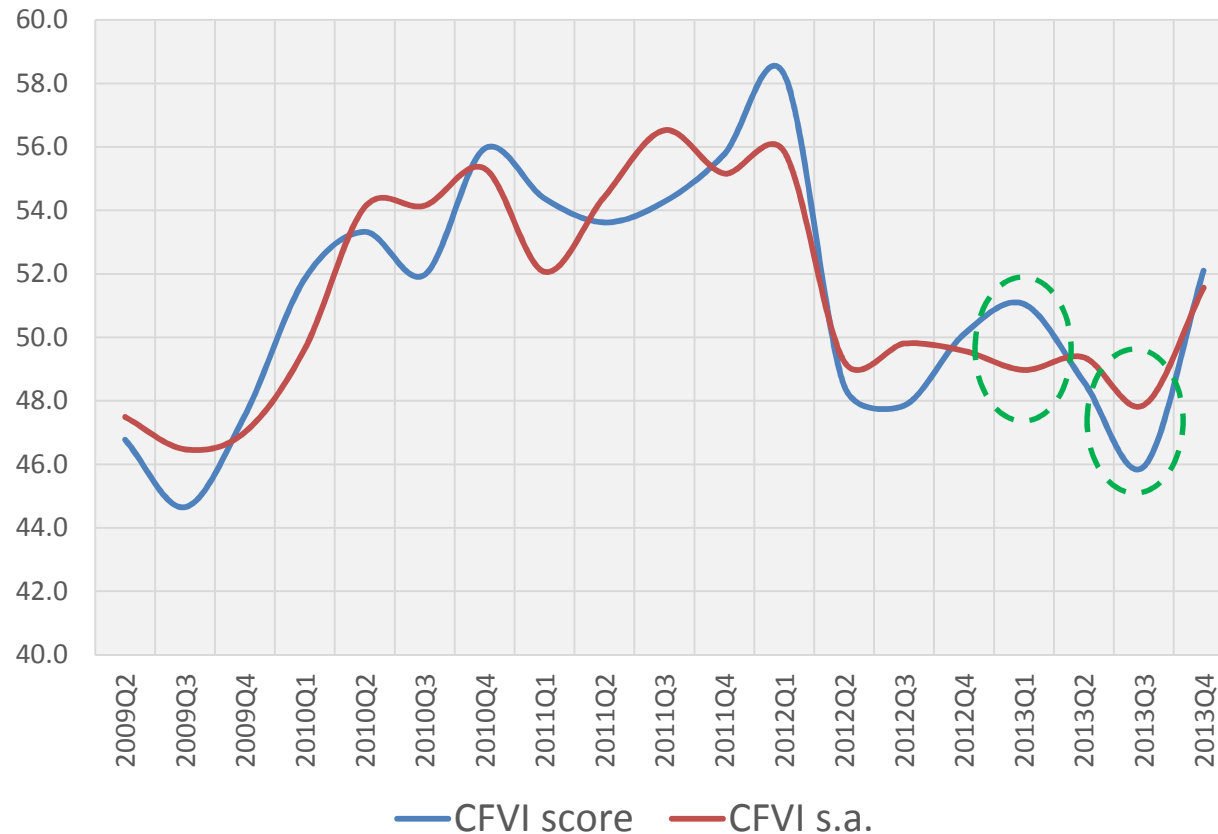


Methodology

- Consumers' financial behaviour are influenced by regular seasonal events (festive season, labour strike season, etc.) and seasonal psychological and behavioural factors (optimism/pessimism).
- Need identified to extract the impact of seasonality from the index scores to provide the influence of seasonal factors on consumers' cash flow vulnerability.
- Applied a seasonal adjustment factor (X12) to each subcomponent by using statistical software.



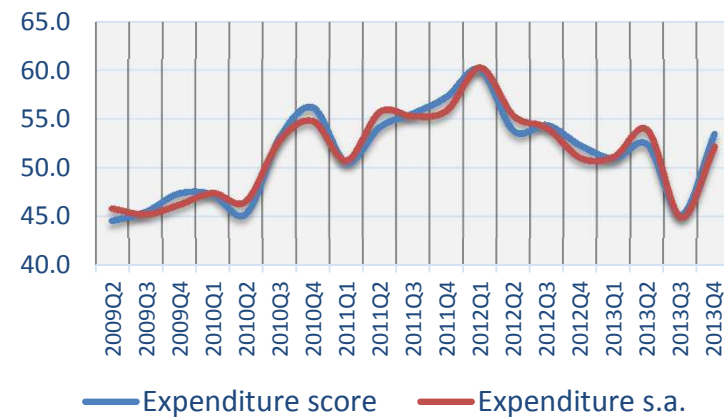
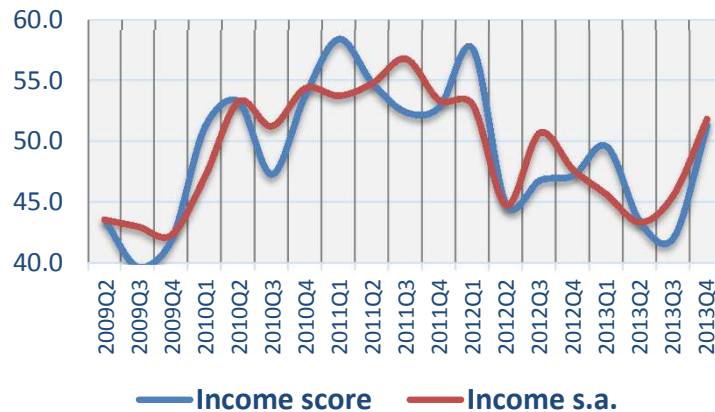
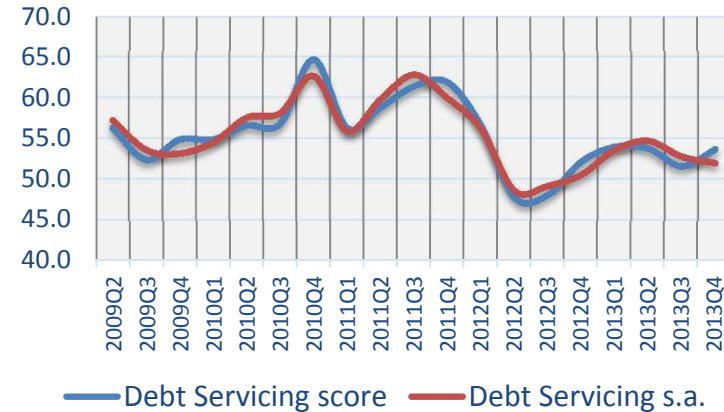
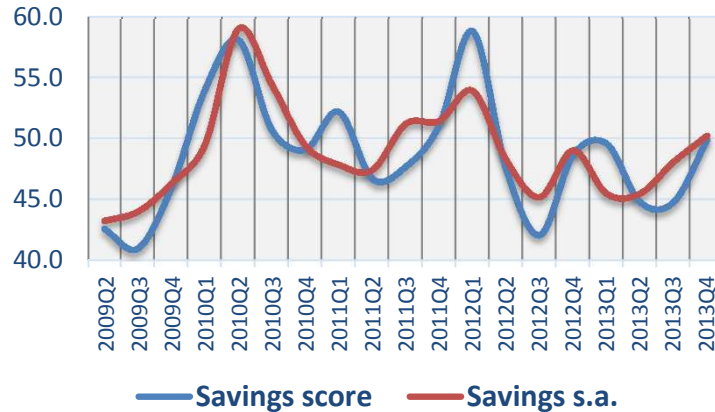
Actual vs Seasonally Adjusted (s.a.) CFVI



- Seasonal factors affect consumers' perceptions of their cash flow vulnerability
- Strongest impact in Q1 and Q3



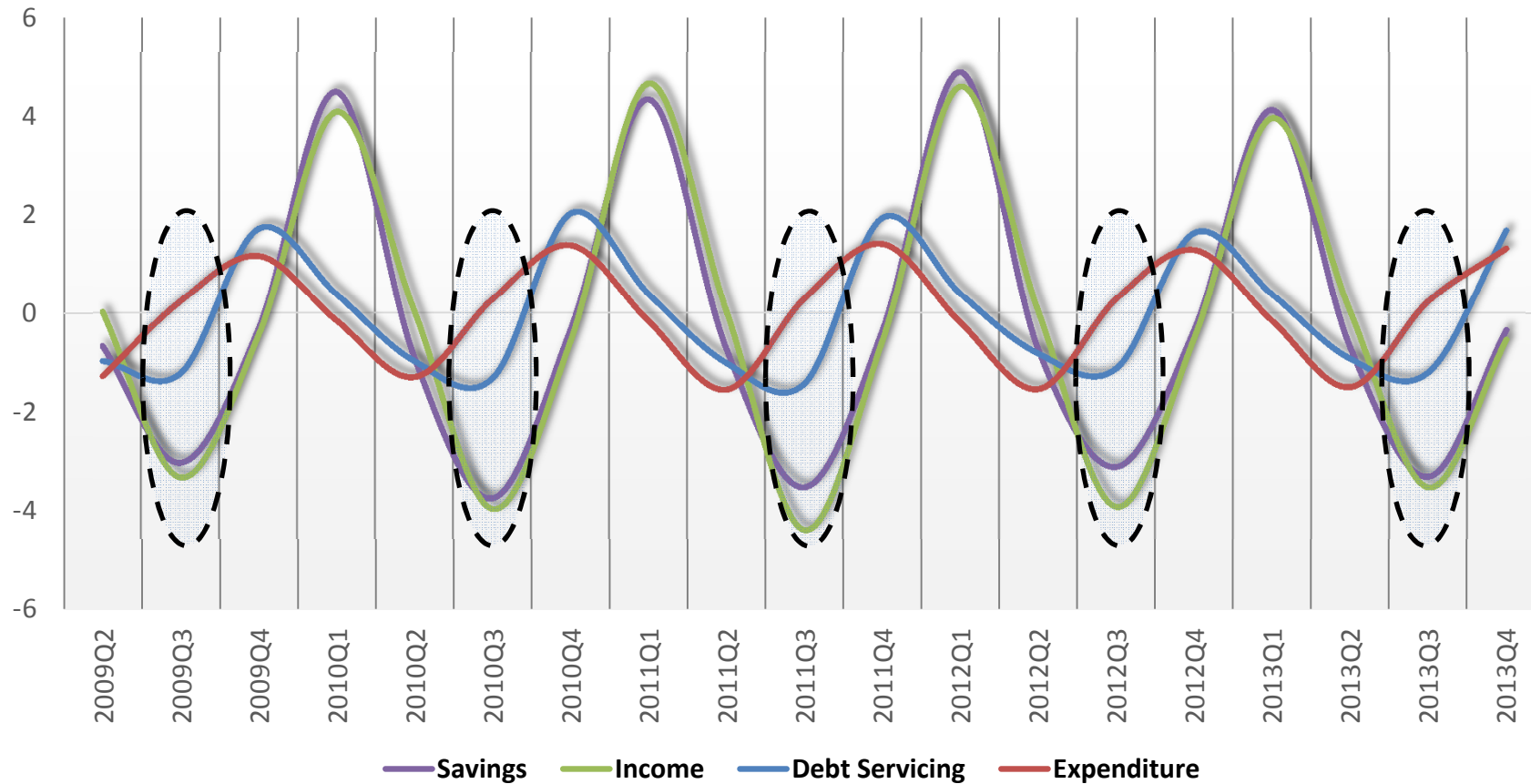
Actual and seasonally adjusted scores of the CFVI subcomponents





Seasonality

Difference between actual and seasonally adjusted index scores:
Largest impact in Q3





Seasonality

- Total CFVI exhibit the same seasonal trends than Income and Savings subcomponents.
- Seasonal factors have a larger impact on perceptions regarding income and savings, than of expenditure and debt servicing (size of wave).
- Perception of total consumer financial vulnerability is highest in Q3 – impacted by seasonal factors on income, savings and debt servicing.



Subcomponent	Seasonal occurrence		Impact of seasonal factors on perception of vulnerability	Possible impacting factors
Income	Q1	Actual CFVI > CFVI s.a.	Reduced vulnerability	New Year optimism
	Q3	Actual CFVI < CFVI s.a.	Increased vulnerability	Strike season (no income, unions negotiate on behalf of employees)
Expenditure	Q2	Actual CFVI < CFVI s.a.	Increased vulnerability	Result of Q1 income optimism, reality
	Q4	Actual CFVI > CFVI s.a.	Reduced vulnerability	Festive season spending
Savings	Q1	Actual CFVI > CFVI s.a.	Reduced vulnerability	Perception of income vulnerability (strong relationship)
	Q3	Actual CFVI < CFVI s.a.	Increased vulnerability	
Debt servicing	Q3	Actual CFVI < CFVI s.a.	Increased vulnerability	Strike season, reality following expenditure excess
	Q4	Actual CFVI > CFVI s.a.	Reduced vulnerability	Festive season, access to credit



Conclusion

- Consumers perceived their cash flow to be very exposed in 2013 – most vulnerable since recession in 2009.
- Consumer perceived an improvement during Q4 2013.
- Suggest an improvement in economic growth in Q4 2013.
- Seasonal factors impact the perceptions of consumers' vulnerability regarding their cash flow.
- Consumers in different income groups may experience different seasonal impacts.
- Seasonal factors exert the most negative pressure on consumer cash flow during Q3, whilst it is most positive during Q1.



THANK YOU