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Survey on Inflation and Growth Expectations

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This publication contains the main findings of the survey on inflation and growth expectations conducted by the Bank of Italy in collaboration with the newspaper Il Sole 24 Ore. The data were collected in March 2015 exclusively for the purpose of economic analysis and have been handled and processed in aggregate form, in full compliance with Italy's law on the treatment of personal information.

The survey report has been prepared by Tatiana Cesaroni and Claire Giordano.

We would like to thank all the companies that agreed to take part.

SURVEY ON INFLATION AND GROWTH EXPECTATIONS

1. Introduction

The interviews for the Banca d'Italia–Il Sole 24 Ore quarterly survey on inflation and growth expectations were carried out between 2 and 19 March 2015. A total of 1043 firms with 50 or more employees took part, of which 407 operate in industry excluding construction, 418 in services and 218 in construction (Table A1).

The firms were asked to provide forecasts both on macroeconomic matters, such as changes in the inflation rate and the general state of the productive economy in Italy, and on issues regarding their own business. In some cases, the forward-looking opinions are accompanied by backward-looking assessments.

The main findings of the survey are summarized below. Appendices A, B and C contain methodological notes, detailed statistical tables, and the questionnaire.

2. The main findings for firms in services and in industry excluding construction

Inflation expectations in Italy and change in firms' selling prices

In March firms shaved 0.2 percentage points off their consumer inflation expectations for the next six months (down from 0.4 in the December survey), while expectations one year ahead were stable at 0.5 per cent. Forecasts over a longer horizon were revised up to 0.8 (from 0.7) for expectations two years ahead and up to 1.2 (from 0.9) for expectations five years ahead (Table 1 and Figure 1).

Firms on average reported that their selling prices were unchanged on an annual basis (as opposed to a 0.3 decrease detected in December; Table 2). Firms in industry excluding construction expect the variation in their selling prices to be slightly positive, while firms in services expect a slight decrease. Over the next twelve months firms expect prices to increase by 0.6 per cent on average in both sectors (up from 0.2 in the previous quarter). A key factor suggesting such an increase in future selling prices is a pick-up in demand, compounded by a stronger than expected positive effect deriving from changes in the price of raw materials compared with the previous quarter (Table 3).

Assessment of the general economic situation

Firms generally stated a much more positive view on Italy's general economic situation compared with the previous quarter. The negative balance between reports of improvement and reports of deterioration in the general economy soared to 18.6 points (up from -23.1 in December; Table 4). However, about two thirds of the respondent firms re-iterated their view that Italy's situation is stable. The average probability assigned to an improvement of the economic situation in the next three months also increased by 6 per cent, and is now at 18.2 per cent (Table 5).

Demand

The percentage of firms displaying an increase in demand for their products in the last quarter (20.5 per cent; Table 6) slightly exceeded the percentage of firms displaying a decrease (19.5). The balance was -5.8 per cent in the December survey. Short-term expectations also improved, the balance having risen to 21.2 per cent, up from 2.1 in December (Table 7). This was especially due to a positive trend in Italy's South and Islands.

The firms' assessment on foreign demand for their products, both current and expected, continues to be more favourable. The balance between positive and negative views increased to 16.9 per cent, up from 12.6 in the previous survey. It failed, however, to attain the levels of June 2014 (Table 8). The balance between projections of an increase in demand expectations versus a decrease soared to 37.1 per cent (up from 25.8; Table 9).

Assessment of business conditions

Firms' expectations on the economic conditions in which they will be operating over the next three months were marked by cautious optimism, although the largest share of responses indicated an expectation of stability (71.6 per cent, compared with 75.8 in December; Table 10 and Figure 6); the balance between firms expecting an improvement and those expecting a deterioration became positive again (4.9 per cent, up from -6.8), mainly reflecting the assessments of industrial firms. Changes in demand and prices are expected to have a positive effect on economic activity, compounded by the stimuli deriving from current credit conditions and changes in the euro-dollar exchange rate. Uncertainty deriving from economic and political factors is expected to subside slightly (Table 11).

Compared with the previous survey, expectations three years ahead have also been revised upwards; the balance between positive and negative views reached 55.2 per cent (up from 41.7; Table 12).

The percentage of firms reporting a decrease in their 'normal' level of activity in the last two years has gone down to 37.6 from 44.2 in December and 42.0 in September 2014, which was the first time this question was included in the survey (Table 18). This compares with 23.9 per cent of firms reporting an increase in their 'normal' level of activity (the percentage was 22.7 in December and 24.4 in September) and 29.7 reporting no change (the percentage was 26.5 in December).

Investment conditions

Firms expressed a more favourable assessment on investment conditions compared with the last quarter. The balance between responses indicating an improvement and those indicating a deterioration became positive again, attaining 14.5 per cent, up from -15.0 in December (Table 13 and Figure 7). This reflects favourable developments in services and in industry excluding construction.

With respect to investment expenditure, 50.1 per cent of respondent firms expect it to remain at the levels of the second half of 2014 (compared with 48.9 per cent in the December survey). The balance between firms expecting an increase in investment expenditure and those expecting a decrease is 5.5 per cent (compared with 3.2 in the previous survey). If the construction sector is taken out of the equation, the balance becomes negative and confirms its downward trend (-2.4 per cent, compared with -0.7 in December), reflecting unfavourable conditions particularly in industry excluding construction. Nevertheless, the percentage of firms expecting stability has increased to 60.2, up from 57.9 (Table 15). For the year 2015 the balance between firms forecasting an increase in investment and those forecasting a decrease has risen to 16.4 per cent (up from 3.6), mainly reflecting a significant upward review of investment plans in the service sector. Among respondent firms, 45.5 per cent expect total investment expenditure to remain unchanged compared with 2014 (as opposed to 48.2 in the previous survey; Table 16). Future prospects for investment excluding the construction sector continue to be less favourable than for overall investment. The percentage of firms expecting investment conditions to stabilize decreased slightly to 57.3 per cent. The balance between responses pointing to an increase of investment versus a decrease is now at 7.3 per cent, up from 0.2 in December (Table 17).

Some 47.1 per cent of respondent firms expressed the view that they have overcome the most difficult phase of the downturn, up from 33.5 in December (Table 22). The percentage of firms

predicting a substantial improvement in their output in the coming months has also increased to 46.3 per cent, up from 35.5.

Liquidity and access to credit

Access to credit has eased further, continuing a trend underway since December 2012. The last quarter saw the balance between the share of firms reporting better financing conditions compared with the previous quarter and those indicating a deterioration increase to 4.7 per cent (up from -2.4; Table 19), marking the first time it entered positive territory since the question was added to the survey in the first quarter of 2008. More in detail, 12.3 per cent of firms report better access to credit (compared with 10.1 in December) and 7.6 report less favourable access (compared with 12.5 in December). There is, however, an increase in the percentage of firms stating credit conditions have not changed (80.1 per cent, up from 77.4 in the previous survey).

Firms' expectations concerning their liquidity position over the next three months also improved: the share of those expecting it to be inadequate fell from 19.5 per cent in December to 15.5 per cent, while those considering it more than adequate increased from 18.5 to 21.6 per cent (Table 20). The picture remains relatively more favourable for the largest firms.

Employment

Expectations for employment in the short term improved. The share of firms estimating an increase in staff numbers in the next three months rose to 18.2 per cent, from 11.8 in December; those expecting a decline fell from 19.9 per cent in the last survey to 14.4 (Table 21). Nevertheless, a large share of firms expects the situation to remain stable.

3. Construction firms

The views of construction firms concerning the general economic outlook turned much more optimistic in March, with the balance between expectations of an improvement and a deterioration reaching positive territory at 3.0 per cent, up from -34.9 in December (Table 4). The probability assigned to an improvement in the scenario in the next three months nearly doubled and is now at 13.6 per cent (Table 5).

Assessments of demand for the reporting firms' own services also improved compared with the previous survey, with the balance between firms reporting an improvement and those reporting a deterioration reaching 3.4 per cent (up from -13.0 in December; Table 6). The positive balance on short-term demand expectations widened again, rising from 2.9 to 17.5 percentage points (Table 7).

The respondent firms' assessments of the economic conditions in which they are operating improved compared with the previous survey. The negative balance on assessments for the next three months narrowed from -18.3 to -2.0 per cent (Table 10). The uncertainty attributable to economic and political factors appears to be the only obstacle to the firms' business, and is abating compared with the December survey. Positive stimuli to the economy should come mainly from an increased demand for the firms' services (both new and pre-existing orders) and also from the dynamics observed in the firms' own prices, as well as from variations in the exchange rate and changes in credit conditions. Expectations three years ahead recorded a significant improvement, with the balance between firms expecting better conditions and those expecting deteriorating conditions reaching 60.0 per cent, up from 36.3 (Table 12).

The percentage of firms reporting a decrease in their 'normal' level of activity in the last two years remained unchanged compared with the December survey. Conversely, 15.8 per cent of firms reported an increase, up from 14.2 (Table 18).

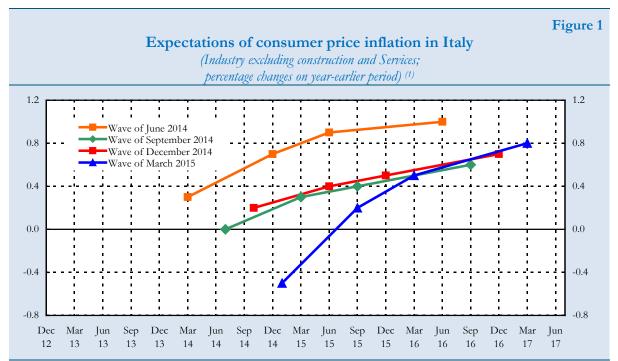
An improvement in the firms' views concerning investment conditions has also been recorded in the construction sector, when comparing with the previous survey. The balance between positive versus negative views was 7.3 per cent, up from -22.9 (Table 13).

Approximately half of the firms think investment expenditure will stabilize in the first semester of 2015 compared with the second half of 2014, a share slightly lower than in the December survey (Table 14 and Table 16).

For the current semester the share of firms reporting a decrease in capital accumulation is greater than the share reporting an increase, although the balance has narrowed compared with the previous survey. Conversely, the yearly balance turned positive (2.2 per cent, compared with -8.3 in December).

The share of construction firms stating the view that in the previous months they had overcome the most difficult phase of the downturn increased to 35.8 per cent (from 24.2 in December; Table 22), while the percentage expecting a 'substantial increase' in output in the upcoming months attained 48.4 per cent, up from 29.2.

Pessimism over employment conditions persists. The negative balance between expectations of an improvement and a deterioration has narrowed, however, and is now at -14.1 per cent, down from -20.3 in December (Table 21).



(1) The first point in each curve is the latest definitive inflation data available at the time of the survey, which is given to the interviewees in the questionnaire as a point of reference for expressing their expectations; the second point is the average of the interviewees' forecasts for the next six months; the third point is the average of the interviewees' forecasts for the next twelve months; the fourth point is the average of the interviewees' forecasts for the next twenty-four months.

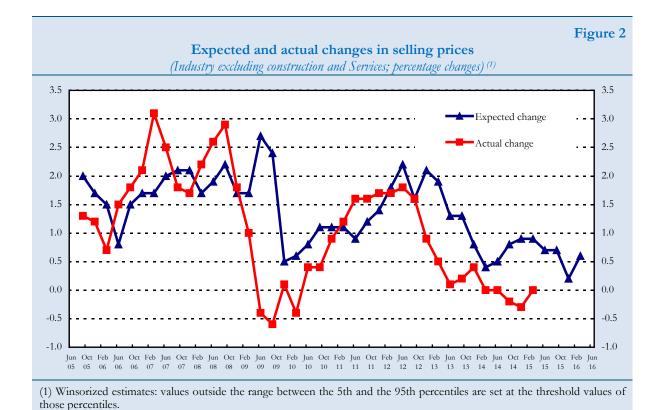
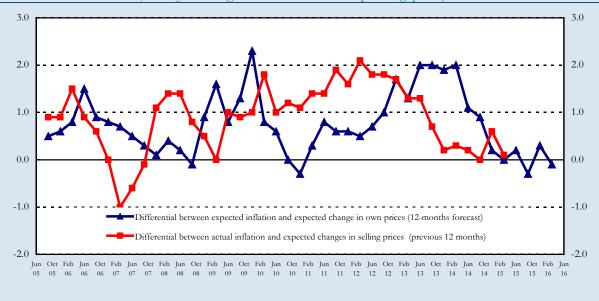


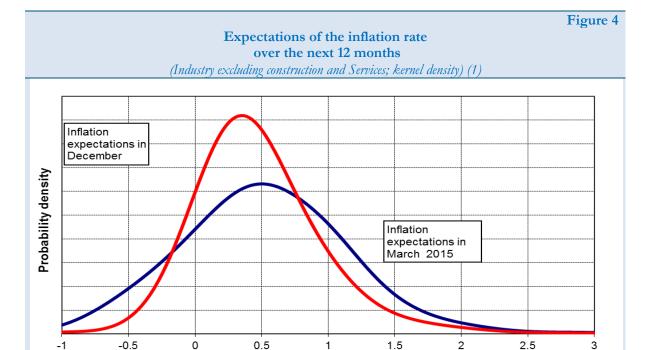


Figure 3

(Industry excluding construction and Services; percentage points) (1)



(1) Winsorized estimates: values outside the range between the 5th and the 95th percentiles are set at the threshold values of those percentiles.



(1) The estimates are obtained using a Gaussian kernel density with a bandwith equal to 0.2. The red line indicates the forecast made in September 2014. The blue line indicates the forecast made in September 2014.

1 Inflation rate

1.5

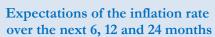
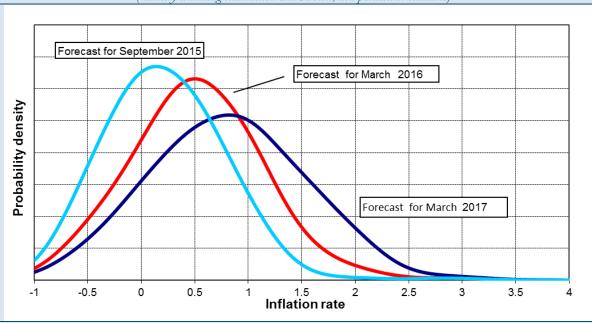
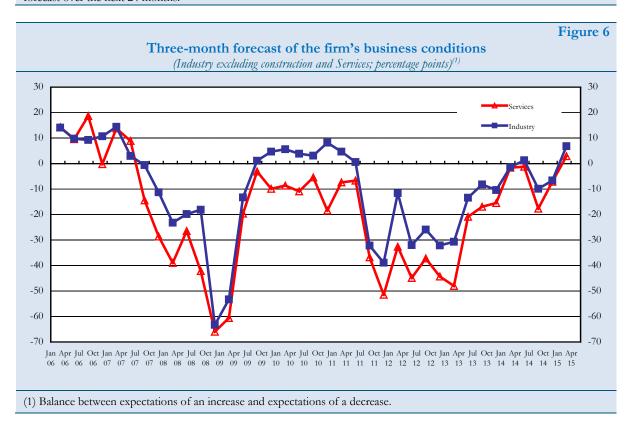


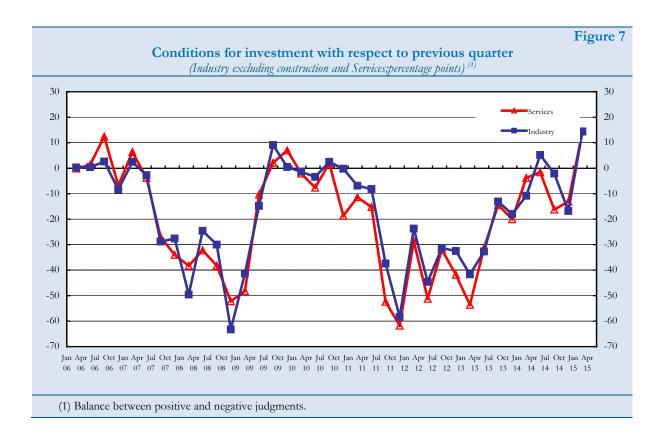
Figure 5

(Industry excluding construction and Services, non parametric estimates) (1)



(1) The estimates are obtained using a Gaussian kernel density with a bandwith equal to 0.2. The light blue line indicates the forecast over the next 6 months. The red line indicates the forecast over the next 12 months. The dark blue line indicates the forecast over the next 24 months.





Appendix A:

Methodological notes

METHODOLOGICAL NOTES

A1. The sample

The Bank of Italy – Il Sole 24 Ore survey of inflation and growth expectations has been conducted since 1999, interviewing firms in industry excluding construction and in services with 50 or more workers. Starting in the first quarter of 2013, the survey has been extended to construction firms with at least 50 workers.

The sample for the first quarter of 2015 consisted of 1,043 firms: 407 firms in industry excluding construction, 418 service firms and 218 construction firms (Table A1).

The sample is stratified, with strata consisting of combinations of economic sector, size of firm (by number of workers) and geographical area. The need to ensure a large enough sample for every type of firm considered relevant means that, in some cases, the number of companies selected is disproportionate to the share of that category in the entire population of firms. This is in particular true of large companies (Table. A1).

Tab. A1 - Composition of sample and universe (units, percentages)

	Industry excluding construction and Services			Construction		
	Sample size (a)	Company universe (1) (b)	Sample coverage rate (a/b) * 100	Sample size (c)	Company universe (1) (d)	Sample coverage rate (c / d) * 100
Number of employees						
50-199	439	16,844	2.6	182	1,199	15.2
200-999	255	3,465	7.4	30	110	27.3
Over 999	131	528	24.8	6	7	85.7
Sector						
Industry	407	10,690	3.8	_	_	_
Services	418	10,147	4.1	_	-	_
Geographical area						
North-West	237	8,167	2.9	62	415	14.9
North-East	234	5,786	4.0	62	344	18.0
Centre	176	3,775	4.7	40	242	16.5
South and Islands	178	3,109	5.7	54	315	17.1
Total	825	20,837	4.0	218	1,316	16.6

⁽¹⁾ Istat (2010).

The estimates for inflation expectations for 6, 12 and 24 months ahead are calculated on a sub-sample of 557 industrial firms and service firms, and 144 construction firms. The rest of the sample was given a differently worded question on inflation expectations in order to assess the impact of the wording on the responses. In particular, these firms were asked to give their inflation expectations without being given the latest Istat data on inflation in Italy and the euro area. The results obtained so far indicate that anchoring has the advantage of reducing uncertainty in expressing expectations (by broadening the knowledge base), thus reducing the standard error in the estimates of

the average value, without causing any significant distortion in the estimate of expectations. Further research is being carried out.

A2. Data collection and estimates

The survey data are collected by a specialist firm which distributes the questionnaire to company managers who are best informed about the topics covered. The respondents usually compile the questionnaire online using a purpose-designed interface. A small number of the companies submit their answers by fax (Table A2).

The response rate is equal to 38.3 per cent for industry and 35.6 for construction (tab A2).

The collected data are subject to an initial quality check so that any mistakes (such as typing errors) can be intercepted and the existence of outliers and missing data (item non-response) can be assessed. Using the correlation between the indicators obtained, the missing data are imputed by means of stochastic regression models, the parameters for which are set after neutralizing the outliers where appropriate.

The aggregates are evaluated using a weighting coefficient for each sample unit which, at the level of the stratification variables, takes into account the ratio between the number of respondent companies and the number of companies in the reference universe. In the evaluation of the evolution of the variables attributed to the companies, the weighting also takes account of the size of the participating companies in terms of number of employees in order to provide more accurate indications of expected macroeconomic developments.

In order to verify the impact of outliers on the mean values for the main variables, the standard estimators are accompanied by robust estimators; specifically, values outside the range between the 5th and the 95th percentiles are set at the threshold values of those percentiles. The results are generally in line with those obtained from the total sample (Table A3).

Table A4 contains indicators of the standard errors of the main variables for the total sample.

Tab. A2 - Response rates and data collection via Internet

(units, percentages)

	Industry excluding and Se	_	Construction		
	Companies contacted	Response rate (1)	Companies contacted	Response rate (1)	
Number of employees					
50-199	1,146	38.3	535	34.0	
200-999	392	65.0	56	53.6	
Over 999	194	67.0	22	27.3	
Sector					
Industry	577	35.7	_	_	
Services	569	40.9	_	_	
Geographical area					
North West	564	42.0	173	32.1	
North East	497	47.1	144	35.2	
Centre	314	56.1	100	32.8	
South and Islands	357	49.9	118	41.2	
Total	1,732	47.6	613	35.6	

⁽¹⁾ Percentage of companies contacted which participated in the survey.

Tab. A3 - Estimates of the main variables surveyed and non-response

	Industry excluding construction and Services				Constr	ruction		
	Mean	Robust mean	Median	Non- response	Mean	Robust mean	Median	Non- response
Consumer price inflation in Italy in the next 6 months	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0
Consumer price inflation in Italy in the next 12 months	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.0
Consumer price inflation in Italy in the next 24 months	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.0	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.0
Change in own prices in the last 12 months	-0.4	-0.4	0.0	6.1	1.8	-0.1	0.0	5.1
Change in own prices in the next 12 months	0.3	0.3	0.2	5.9	2.4	0.7	0.0	5.1

Tab. A4 -Standard errors

	Industry excluding construction and Services	Construction
Consumer price inflation in Italy in the next 6 months	0.03	0.07
Consumer price inflation in Italy in the next 12 months	0.03	0.06
Consumer price inflation in Italy in the next 24 months	0.04	0.07
Change in own prices in the last 12 months	0.24	3.23
Change in own prices in the last 12 months (robust)	0.16	1.91
Change in own prices in the next 12 months	0.23	3.20
Change in own prices in the next 12 months (robust)	0.12	1.90

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Table 1 Consumer price inflation expectations in Italy

(bercentage	changes	on the	proceding	touchie	months)	
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	Cor	nsumer price infla	tion expectation	s	
	after 6 months	after 12 months	after 24 months	between 3 and 5 years	
	Industry excluding construction and Services				
Number of employees					
50-199	0.2	0.5	0.8	1.1	
200-999	0.3	0.6	0.9	1.3	
Over 999	0.3	0.7	1.1	1.5	
Sector					
Industry	0.3	0.5	0.9	1.3	
Services	0.2	0.5	0.8	1.0	
Geographical area					
North West	0.3	0.5	0.8	1.2	
North East	0.1	0.5	0.8	1.2	
Centre	0.3	0.6	0.9	1.2	
South and Islands	0.1	0.4	0.7	1.0	
Total Industry and services	0.2	0.5	0.8	1.2	
Memorandum items:					
December 2014	0.4	0.5	0.7	0.9	
September 2014	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.8	
June 2014	0.7	0.9	1.0	1.2	
March 2014	0.8	0.9	1.1	1.2	
		Constr	uction		
Fraction of revenue derived from residential building					
Less than one third	0.2	0.4	0.7	0.9	
More than one third	0.1	0.3	0.6	0.8	
Geographical area					
North	0.2	0.4	0.7	1.1	
Center and South -Islands	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.7	
Total construction	0.2	0.4	0.7	0.9	
Memorandum items:					
December 2014	0.3	0.4	0.7	0.9	
September 2014	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.8	
June 2014	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.0	
March 2014	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.1	

Change in companies' selling prices (percentages) (1)

	Rate of change	in own prices		
	in last 12 months	in next 12 months		
	Mean (robust) (2)	Mean (robust) (2)		
	Industry excluding construction and Services			
Number of employees				
50-199	0.1	0.7		
200-999	0.4	0.7		
Over 999	-0.4	0.4		
Sector				
Industry	0.1	0.8		
Services	-0.2	0.4		
Geographical area				
North West	-0.1	0.5		
North East	0.0	0.6		
Centre	-0.1	0.7		
South and Islands	0.1	0.7		
Total Industry and services	0.0	0.6		
Memorandum items:				
December 2014	-0.3	0.2		
September 2014	-0.2	0.7		
June 2014	0.0	0.7		
March 2014	0.0	0.9		
	Constr	Construction		
Fraction of revenue derived from residential building				
Less than one third	0.1	0.8		
More than one third	-1.2	0.2		
Geographical area				
North	-3.4	-2.3		
Centre and South-Islands	4.7	5.0		
Total construction	-0.1	0.7		
Memorandum items:				
December 2014	-0.9	-0.1		
September 2014	-2.2	0.1		
June 2014	-1.6	0.5		
March 2014	-2.0	0.1		

Companies' responses are weighted by the number of employees to account for the impact of size.
 Values outside the range between the 5th and the 95th percentiles have been set at the threshold values of those percentiles.

Table 3

Factors that will affect firms' selling prices

(average scores) (1)

	Change in demand	Change in raw materials prices	Change in labour costs	Pricing policies of main competitors				
	Industry excluding construction and Services							
Number of employees								
50-199	0.1	0.5	0.4	-0.4				
200-999	0.0	0.4	0.4	-0.5				
Over 999	-0.1	0.6	0.4	-0.7				
Sector								
Industry	0.2	0.6	0.4	-0.4				
Services	-0.2	0.4	0.5	-0.7				
Geographical area								
North-West	0.2	0.4	0.5	-0.5				
North-East	-0.4	0.5	0.4	-0.7				
Centre	0.0	0.5	0.4	-0.5				
South and Islands	0.3	0.6	0.6	-0.4				
Total Industry and services	-0.0	0.5	0.4	-0.6				
Memorandum items:								
December 2014	-0.3	0.3	0.4	-0.7				
September 2014	-0.1	0.4	0.4	-0.5				
June 2014	-0.1	0.5	0.5	-0.6				
March 2014	-0.1	0.5	0.4	-0.6				
		Const	ruction					
Fraction of revenue derived from residential building								
Less than one third	0.6	0.7	0.9	-0.6				
More than one third	-0.5	0.4	0.3	-0.5				
Geographical area								
North	0.5	0.8	1.2	-0.5				
Centre and South-Islands	0.4	0.4	0.2	-0.7				
Total construction	0.5	0.6	0.8	-0.6				
Memorandum items:								
December 2014	-0.3	0.2	0.4	-0.8				
September 2014	0.4	0.8	0.4	-0.7				
June 2014	0.2	0.8	0.6	-0.8				
March 2014	-0.1	0.8	0.8	-0.5				

⁽¹⁾ I Companies' opinions regarding the direction and magnitude of the impact of each factor on future selling prices (large/average/small decrease or increase) were scored on a scale of -3 to 3. A neutral position was assigned a score of 0. Companies' responses are weighted by the number of employees to account for the impact of size.

Table 4

Assessment of the general state of the economy with respect to previous quarter (percentage)

	Worse (a)	Unchanged	Better (b)	Total	Balance (b) – (a)					
	Industry excluding construction and Services									
Number of employees										
50-199	7.4	67.3	25.3	100.0	17.9					
200-999	8.0	63.7	28.2	100.0	20.2					
Over 999	2.1	65.7	32.2	100.0	30.1					
Sector										
Industry	6.8	69.2	24.1	100.0	17.3					
Services	8.0	64.0	28.0	100.0	20.0					
Geographical area										
North-West	5.5	65.5	29.0	100.0	23.5					
North-East	8.5	68.5	23.1	100.0	14.6					
Centre	10.7	66.2	23.2	100.0	12.5					
South and Islands	6.1	67.0	26.9	100.0	20.8					
Total industry and services	7.4	66.6	26.0	100.0	18.6					
Memorandum items:										
December 2014	27.8	67.5	4.7	100.0	-23.1					
September 2014	33.0	62.7	4.3	100.0	-28.7					
June 2014	16.3	67.9	15.8	100.0	-0.5					
March 2014	22.1	67.9	10.0	100.0	-12.1					
			Construction							
Fraction of revenue derived										
from residential building										
Less than one third	11.5	71.7	16.8	100.0	5.3					
More than one third	17.2	69.0	13.7	100.0	-3.5					
Geographical area										
North	11.0	73.4	15.6	100.0	4.6					
Centre and South-Islands	15.9	67.6	16.5	100.0	0.6					
Total construction	13.0	71.0	16.0	100.0	3.0					
Memorandum items:										
December 2014	37.2	60.6	2.3	100.0	-34.9					
September 2014	40.2	57.4	2.3	100.0	-37.9					
June 2014	25.9	62.2	11.8	100.0	-14.1					
March 2014	34.2	61.5	4.3	100.0	-29.9					

Table 5 Likelihood of an improvement in the general economic situation in the next three months

	(percentages)								
	Zero	1-25%	26-50%	51-75%	76-100%	Total	Mean (1)		
	Industry excluding construction and Services								
Number of employees									
50-199	26.6	52.6	11.8	7.9	1.2	100.0	17.3		
200-999	19.3	52.4	17.0	9.7	1.5	100.0	20.8		
Over 999	12.5	43.7	20.3	18.7	4.8	100.0	29.4		
Sector									
Industry	23.3	52.5	14.2	9.0	1.2	100.0	18.9		
Services	26.8	52.2	11.5	8.0	1.5	100.0	17.6		
Geographical area									
North West	24.4	45.8	17.3	11.3	1.2	100.0	20.7		
North East	25.7	52.8	12.0	7.2	2.2	100.0	18.0		
Centre	21.1	61.6	9.2	7.6	0.6	100.0	16.8		
South and Islands	30.1	57.2	7.2	4.8	0.8	100.0	13.8		
Exports' share of sales									
From Zero to 1/3	28.2	51.6	11.9	7.0	1.3	100.0	16.8		
Between 1/3/ and 2/3	23.7	53.9	13.0	7.9	1.5	100.0	18.3		
More than 2/3	14.8	52.8	16.1	15.2	1.2	100.0	23.6		
Total Industry and services	25.0	52.3	12.9	8.5	1.3	100.0	18.2		
Memorandum items:									
December 2014	43.7	42.6	9.6	3.6	0.6	100.0	11.9		
September 2014	43.6	42.6	10.1	3.0	0.7	100.0	11.9		
June 2014	32.2	47.5	12.8	6.4	1.2	100.0	16.1		
March 2014	30.8	49.3	12.1	6.8	0.9	100.0	16.1		
			(Constructio	n				
Fraction of revenue derived from residential building									
Less than one third	30.9	53.8	10.9	3.8	0.7	100.0	14.2		
More than one third	43.1	47.5	3.5	3.8	2.0	100.0	11.7		
Geographical area									
North	32.9	52.5	9.3	4.4	0.9	100.0	14.0		
Centre and South-Islands	35.8	51.6	8.4	2.9	1.3	100.0	13.0		
Total construction	34.1	52.1	8.9	3.8	1.1	100.0	13.6		
Memorandum items:									
December 2014	54.6	40.0	4.5	1.0	0.0	100.0	7.5		
September 2014	57.0	35.0	7.3	0.7	0.0	100.0	7.8		
June 2014	43.2	45.7	7.3	3.2	0.6	100.0	11.3		
March 2014	43.0	46.9	8.2	1.9	0.0	100.0	10.4		

⁽¹⁾ The average likelihood of an improvement is computed by assigning the central value to each interval.

Table 6

Trend in total demand for firm's product/work (1) with respect to previous quarter

	Decreased	percentages)	Increased		Balance
	(a)	Unchanged	(b)	Total	(b) – (a)
	(a)		(b)		(b) – (a)
		Industry exclu	ding construction	on and Services	1
Number of employees					
50-199	20.7	59.5	19.7	100.0	-1.0
200-999	13.6	62.5	23.9	100.0	10.3
Over 999	19.5	56.4	24.1	100.0	4.6
Sector					
Industry	19.7	57.6	22.7	100.0	3.0
Services	19.3	62.5	18.2	100.0	-1.1
Geographical area					
North West	20.0	58.9	21.1	100.0	1.1
North East	20.5	57.9	21.6	100.0	1.1
Centre	17.6	59.9	22.6	100.0	5.0
South and Islands	18.8	66.5	14.8	100.0	-4.0
Exports' share of sales					
From Zero to 1/3	20.4	63.1	16.5	100.0	-3.9
Between 1/3/ and 2/3	20.3	51.1	28.6	100.0	8.3
More than 2/3	15.0	61.0	24.1	100.0	9.1
Total Industry and services	19.5	60.0	20.5	100.0	1.0
Memorandum items:					
December 2014	23.5	58.8	17.7	100.0	-5.8
September 2014	23.5	58.8	17.7	100.0	-5.8
June 2014	17.2	61.4	21.4	100.0	4.2
March 2014	22.8	59.3	17.9	100.0	-4.9
			Construction		
Fraction of revenue derived from residential building					
Less than one third	18.2	58.4	23.4	100.0	5.2
More than one third	14.6	72.6	12.8	100.0	-1.8
Geographical area					
North	17.7	57.8	24.6	100.0	6.9
Centre and South-Islands	16.7	68.1	15.3	100.0	-1.4
Total construction	17.2	62.1	20.6	100.0	3.4
Memorandum items:					
December 2014	26.7	59.6	13.7	100.0	-13.0
September 2014	25.4	63.5	11.1	100.0	-14.3
June 2014	23.8	59.6	16.6	100.0	-7.2
March 2014	31.8	55.4	12.8	100.0	-19.0

⁽¹⁾ For firms in industry excluding construction and services, products; for construction firms, works.

Table 7 Three-month forecast of total demand for the firm's products/works $^{(1)}$ (percentages)

	Diminuirà	Resterà	Aumenterà	Total	Balance					
	(a)	invariata	(b)	1 Otal	(b) - (a)					
	Industry excluding construction and Services									
Number of employees		, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,								
50-199	9.2	60.4	30.4	100.0	21.2					
200-999	8.2	62.8	29.0	100.0	20.8					
Over 999	9.8	54.5	35.7	100.0	25.9					
Sector										
Industry	8.1	57.6	34.3	100.0	26.2					
Services	10.1	63.9	26.0	100.0	15.9					
Geographical area										
North West	9.2	60.7	30.0	100.0	20.8					
North East	10.4	62.3	27.3	100.0	16.9					
Centre	11.6	56.0	32.3	100.0	20.7					
South and Islands	3.2	62.7	34.1	100.0	30.9					
Exports' share of sales										
From Zero to 1/3	9.9	65.2	24.9	100.0	15.0					
Between 1/3/ and 2/3	4.4	59.1	36.5	100.0	32.1					
More than 2/3	12.6	45.4	42.0	100.0	29.4					
Total Industry and services	9.1	60.6	30.3	100.0	21.2					
Memorandum items:										
December 2014	16.8	64.4	18.9	100.0	2.1					
September 2014	14.2	66.1	19.7	100.0	5.5					
June 2014	10.3	63.1	26.6	100.0	16.3					
March 2014	11.4	62.8	25.8	100.0	14.4					
			Construction							
Fraction of revenue derived from residential building										
Less than one third	9.6	62.5	27.9	100.0	18.3					
More than one third	10.5	64.0	25.5	100.0	15.0					
Geographical area										
North	9.2	59.4	31.3	100.0	22.1					
Centre and South-Islands	10.7	67.7	21.7	100.0	11.0					
Total construction	9.8	62.9	27.3	100.0	17.5					
Memorandum items:										
December 2014	15.1	66.9	18.0	100.0	2.9					
September 2014	14.8	66.3	18.9	100.0	4.1					
June 2014	13.0	61.3	25.7	100.0	12.7					
March 2014	16.1	60.8	23.1	100.0	7.0					

⁽¹⁾ For firms in industry excluding construction and services, products; for construction firms, works.

Table 8

Foreign demand for the firm's products with respect to previous quarter

(Industry excluding construction and Services; percentages i) (1)

	Decreased (a)	Unchanged	Increased (b)	Total	Balance (b) – (a)
Number of employees					
50-199	13.1	59.7	27.1	100.0	14.0
200-999	13.5	44.7	41.8	100.0	28.3
Over 999	10.5	57.8	31.8	100.0	21.3
Sector					
Industry	14.5	56.2	29.3	100.0	14.8
Services	9.3	58.5	32.1	100.0	22.8
Geographical area					
North West	16.1	57.8	26.0	100.0	9.9
North East	12.4	51.2	36.4	100.0	24.0
Centre	10.9	52.6	36.4	100.0	25.5
South and Islands	5.9	74.5	19.6	100.0	13.7
Total Industry and services	13.1	56.8	30.0	100.0	16.9
Memorandum items:					
December 2014	14.7	58.0	27.3	100.0	12.6
September 2014	12.9	60.7	26.4	100.0	13.5
June 2014	11.3	50.3	38.4	100.0	27.1
March 2014	13.9	54.2	32.0	100.0	18.1

⁽¹⁾ For exporting firms only.

Table 9
Three-month forecast of the foreign demand for the firm's products
(Industry excluding construction and Services; percentages) (1)

	Decrease (a)	No change	Increase (b)	Total	Balance (b) – (a)
Number of employees					
50-199	6.2	50.1	43.7	100.0	37.5
200-999	4.8	54.1	41.1	100.0	36.3
Over 999	8.5	56.1	35.4	100.0	26.9
Sector					
Industry	6.6	49.4	44.0	100.0	37.4
Services	4.3	55.3	40.5	100.0	36.2
Geographical area					
North West	4.9	56.8	38.3	100.0	33.4
North East	8.8	40.6	50.7	100.0	41.9
Centre	6.7	49.8	43.6	100.0	36.9
South and Islands	1.8	55.8	42.4	100.0	40.6
Total Industry and services	6.0	51.0	43.1	100.0	37.1
Memorandum items:					
December 2014	8.5	57.2	34.3	100.0	25.8
September 2014	9.4	61.7	28.9	100.0	19.5
June 2014	5.3	54.8	39.9	100.0	34.6
March 2014	7.8	54.3	37.9	100.0	30.1

⁽¹⁾ For exporting firms only.

Table 10 Three-month forecast of the firm's business conditions (percentages)

	Deterioration (a)	No change	Improvement (b)	Total	Balance (b) – (a)			
	Industry excluding construction and Services							
Number of employees								
50-199	12.8	70.7	16.5	100.0	3.7			
200-999	7.1	75.9	17.0	100.0	9.9			
Over 999	9.3	73.6	17.1	100.0	7.8			
Sector								
Industry	11.1	71.0	17.9	100.0	6.8			
Services	12.4	72.3	15.3	100.0	2.9			
Geographical area								
North West	11.7	69.8	18.5	100.0	6.8			
North East	12.7	71.1	16.2	100.0	3.5			
Centre	9.8	75.7	14.6	100.0	4.8			
South and Islands	12.6	72.4	15.0	100.0	2.4			
Total Industry and services	11.7	71.6	16.6	100.0	4.9			
Memorandum items:								
December 2014	15.5	75.8	8.7	100.0	-6.8			
September 2014	20.8	71.9	7.2	100.0	-13.6			
June 2014	11.9	76.0	12.1	100.0	0.2			
March 2014	14.1	73.2	12.7	100.0	-1.4			
			Construction					
Fraction of revenue derived from residential building								
Less than one third	13.9	75.1	11.0	100.0	-2.9			
More than one third	7.6	84.5	7.9	100.0	0.3			
Geographical area								
North	14.3	76.2	9.5	100.0	-4.8			
Centre and South-Islands	9.4	79.5	11.2	100.0	1.8			
Total construction	12.2	77.6	10.2	100.0	-2.0			
Memorandum items:								
December 2014	24.6	69.1	6.3	100.0	-18.3			
September 2014	25.4	69.7	4.8	100.0	-20.6			
June 2014	19.6	70.2	10.2	100.0	-9.4			
March 2014	22.1	66.7	11.2	100.0	-10.9			

Table 11 Factors which will affect the firm's business conditions

(average scores) (1)

	Change in demand	Trend in new sites	Trend in existing sites	Change in selling prices	Change in credit conditions	Economic and political factors uncertainty
		Industry e	xcluding cor	struction an	d Services	
Number of employees						
50-199	0.6	•••		0.3	0.2	-0.6
200-999	0.7			0.2	0.3	-0.6
Over 999	0.6			0.1	0.3	-0.6
Sector						
Industry	0.7			0.2	0.2	-0.6
Services	0.6			0.3	0.3	-0.7
Geographical area						
North West	0.7			0.3	0.2	-0.6
North East	0.5			0.2	0.2	-0.9
Centre	0.6			0.1	0.2	-0.6
South and Islands	0.7			0.4	0.3	-0.3
Total Industry and services	0.6			0.3	0.2	-0.6
Memorandum items:						
December 2014	0.4			0.1	0.0	-1.0
September 2014	0.4	•••		0.1	0.0	
June 2014	0.6			0.2	0.0	
March 2014	0.6			0.1	-0.2	
			Constru	ction		
Fraction of revenue derived from residential building						
Less than one third		1.2	0.8	0.0	0.1	-1.0
More than one third		1.0	0.9	0.3	0.6	-0.6
Geographical area						
North		1.2	0.8	-0.0	0.1	-1.0
Centre and South-Islands		1.1	0.8	0.3	0.4	-0.8
Total construction		1.2	0.8	0.1	0.2	-0.9
Mamanan dum itama						
Memorandum items:				. ·	c 2	
December 2014		1.0	0.6	-0.2	-0.2	-1.3
September 2014		1.1	0.7	-0.2	-0.1	
June 2014		1.1	0.9	-0.1	0.0	

⁽¹⁾ Companies' opinions regarding the direction and magnitude of the expected impact of each factor on their own business conditions in the next three months (large/average/small decrease or increase) were scored on a scale of \square 8 to 3. A neutral position was assigned a score of 0.

Table 12
Three-year forecast of the firm's business conditions
(percentages)

	Deterioration (a)	No change	Improvement (b)	Total	Balance (b) – (a)				
	Industry excluding construction and Services								
Number of employees									
50-199	12.0	23.6	64.3	100.0	52.3				
200-999	6.1	20.5	73.4	100.0	67.3				
Over 999	7.2	19.1	73.7	100.0	66.5				
Sector									
Industry	9.0	23.8	67.2	100.0	58.2				
Services	12.9	22.1	65.0	100.0	52.1				
Geographical area									
North West	10.2	17.5	72.3	100.0	62.1				
North East	12.7	24.6	62.6	100.0	49.9				
Centre	12.9	25.7	61.4	100.0	48.5				
South and Islands	7.0	31.1	61.8	100.0	54.8				
Total Industry and services	10.9	23.0	66.1	100.0	55.2				
Memorandum items:									
December 2014	16.3	25.7	58.0	100.0	41.7				
September 2014	18.4	23.9	57.7	100.0	39.3				
June 2014	12.4	23.6	64.0	100.0	51.6				
March 2014	11.4	24.9	63.8	100.0	52.4				
			Construction						
Fraction of revenue derived from residential building									
Less than one third	10.4	17.8	71.8	100.0	61.4				
More than one third	12.9	17.8	69.3	100.0	56.4				
Geographical area									
North	13.3	18.1	68.7	100.0	55.4				
Centre and South-Islands	8.0	17.4	74.5	100.0	66.5				
Total construction	11.1	17.8	71.1	100.0	60.0				
Memorandum items:									
December 2014	17.8	28.0	54.1	100.0	36.3				
September 2014	14.4	31.1	54.5	100.0	40.1				
June 2014	13.7	23.4	62.8	100.0	49.1				
March 2014	14.6	23.6	61.8	100.0	47.2				

Table 13
Assessment of conditions for investment with respect to previous quarter

(percentages)

	Worse (a)	Unchanged	Better (b)	Total	Balance (b) – (a)				
	Industry excluding construction and Services								
Number of employees									
50-199	7.4	71.7	20.9	100.0	13.5				
200-999	5.1	71.9	23.0	100.0	17.9				
Over 999	4.2	67.4	28.4	100.0	24.2				
Sector									
Industry	5.6	74.4	20.0	100.0	14.4				
Services	8.4	68.8	22.8	100.0	14.4				
Geographical area									
North West	5.3	71.7	23.0	100.0	17.7				
North East	5.0	74.2	20.8	100.0	15.8				
Centre	8.8	70.6	20.6	100.0	11.8				
South and Islands	12.5	67.9	19.5	100.0	7.0				
Total Industry and services	6.9	71.6	21.4	100.0	14.5				
Memorandum items:									
December 2014	21.9	71.3	6.9	100.0	-15.0				
September 2014	19.8	69.4	10.9	100.0	-8.9				
June 2014	11.0	76.1	12.9	100.0	1.9				
March 2014	17.2	73.0	9.8	100.0	-7.4				
			Construction						
Fraction of revenue derived from residential building									
Less than one third	11.6	71.8	16.6	100.0	5.0				
More than one third	3.5	79.5	17.0	100.0	13.5				
Geographical area									
North	8.8	71.8	19.4	100.0	10.6				
Centre and South-Islands	10.3	76.7	13.0	100.0	2.7				
Total construction	9.4	73.9	16.7	100.0	7.3				
Memorandum items:									
December 2014	27.9	67.2	5.0	100.0	-22.9				
September 2014	24.7	68.4	6.9	100.0	-17.8				
June 2014	19.1	70.4	10.5	100.0	-8.6				
March 2014	30.9	63.2	5.9	100.0	-25.0				

Table 14
Forecast changes on fixed investment between first half of 2015 and second half 2014

	Decrease (a)	No change	Increase (b)	Total	Balance (b) – (a)				
	Industry excluding construction and Services								
Number of employees									
50-199	21.8	51.3	26.9	100.0	5.1				
200-999	24.3	45.0	30.7	100.0	6.4				
Over 999	20.8	46.3	32.9	100.0	12.1				
Sector									
Industry	23.7	50.6	25.7	100.0	2.0				
Services	20.6	49.6	29.8	100.0	9.2				
Geographical area									
North West	21.6	49.2	29.1	100.0	7.5				
North East	21.7	55	23.2	100.0	1.5				
Centre	23.2	42.3	34.5	100.0	11.3				
South and Islands	23.5	52.3	24.2	100.0	0.7				
Total Industry and services	22.2	50.1	27.7	100.0	5.5				
			Construction						
Fraction of revenue derived from residential building									
Less than one third	25.9	49.4	24.6	100.0	-1.3				
More than one third	31.4	50.6	18.0	100.0	-13.4				
Geographical area									
North	26.7	48.2	25.1	100.0	-1.6				
Centre and South-Islands	28.3	51.8	19.8	100.0	-8.5				
Total construction	27.4	49.7	22.9	100.0	-4.5				

Forecast changes on fixed investment excluding investment in property between first half of 2015 and second half 2014

Table 15

	Decrease (a)	No change	Increase (b)	Total	Balance (b) – (a)
	Industry excluding construction and Services				
Number of employees					
50-199	20.0	62.7	17.3	100.0	-2.7
200-999	26.4	49.2	24.4	100.0	-2.0
Over 999	24.9	49.0	26.1	100.0	1.2
Sector					
Industry	23.2	58.5	18.3	100.0	-4.9
Services	19.0	61.9	19.1	100.0	0.1
Geographical area					
North West	20.0	60.7	19.4	100.0	-0.6
North East	23.4	60.3	16.4	100.0	-7.0
Centre	19.9	56.1	24.0	100.0	4.1
South and Islands	21.6	63.4	15.1	100.0	-6.5
Total Industry and services	21.1	60.2	18.7	100.0	-2.4
	Construction				
Fraction of revenue derived from residential building					
Da zero a un terzo	22.2	56.8	21.0	100.0	-1.2
Oltre un terzo	36.2	54.6	9.2	100.0	-27.0
Geographical area					
North	25.5	55.1	19.4	100.0	-6.1
Centre and South-Islands	26.4	57.7	15.8	100.0	-10.6
Total construction	25.9	56.2	17.9	100.0	-8.0

Table 16
Forecast changes in spending on fixed investment between 2014 and 2015

(percentages)

	Decrease (a)	No change	Increase (b)	Total	Balance (b) – (a)		
	Industry excluding construction and Services						
Number of employees							
50-199	18.8	46.0	35.2	100.0	16.4		
200-999	20.6	43.1	36.3	100.0	15.7		
Over 999	17.8	40.9	41.3	100.0	23.5		
Sector							
Industry	22.6	41.5	35.9	100.0	13.3		
Services	15.3	49.6	35.1	100.0	19.8		
Geographical area							
North West	17.4	48.0	34.6	100.0	17.2		
North East	18.8	47.4	33.8	100.0	15		
Centre	22.7	39.4	37.9	100.0	15.2		
South and Islands	19.8	42.1	38.1	100.0	18.3		
Total Industry and services	19.1	45.4	35.5	100.0	16.4		
		•	Construction				
Fraction of revenue derived from residential building							
Less than one third	19.4	55	25.6	100.0	6.2		
More than one third	27.8	52.9	19.3	100.0	-8.5		
Geographical area							
North	18.2	52.1	29.7	100.0	11.5		
Centre and South-Islands	26.3	57.6	16.1	100.0	-10.2		
Total construction	21.7	54.4	23.9	100.0	2.2		

Table 17 Forecast changes in spending on fixed investment excluding investment in property between 2014 and 2015 (valori percentuali)

	Decrease (a)	No change	Increase (b)	Total	Balance (b) – (a)		
	Industry excluding construction and Services						
Number of employees							
50-199	17.7	58.3	24.0	100.0	6.3		
200-999	17.8	53.7	28.5	100.0	10.7		
Over 999	16.3	50.3	33.4	100.0	17.1		
Sector							
Industry	21.6	53.4	25.0	100.0	3.4		
Services	13.4	61.7	25.0	100.0	11.6		
Geographical area							
North West	15.2	56.6	28.1	100.0	12.9		
North East	20.4	57.1	22.5	100.0	2.1		
Centre	18.6	57.2	24.2	100.0	5.6		
South and Islands	17.9	59.7	22.4	100.0	4.5		
Total Industry and services	17.7	57.3	25.0	100.0	7.3		
			Construction				
Fraction of revenue derived from residential building							
Less than one third	18.4	63.1	18.5	100.0	0.1		
More than one third	31.0	59.0	10.0	100.0	-21.0		
Geographical area							
North	18.7	61.3	20.0	100.0	1.3		
Centre and South-Islands	25.7	63.0	11.3	100.0	-14.4		
Total construction	21.7	62.1	16.3	100.0	-5.4		

Changes to the normal level of the economic activity in the last two years (percentages)

	No	Yes, an	Yes,	I don't	Total
	110	increase	a decrease	know	Totai
		Industry exclu	ading construction	n and Services	ı
Number of employees					
50-199	29.5	23.0	38.7	8.8	100.0
200-999	30.7	28.3	32.3	8.6	100.0
Over 999	31.6	23.9	38.2	6.3	100.0
Sector					
Industry	29.0	26.7	37.5	6.7	100.0
Services	30.5	20.9	37.8	10.9	100.0
Geographical area					
North West	31.5	26.5	33.6	8.4	100.0
North East	27.4	25.9	40.2	6.5	100.0
Centre	32.0	16.3	41.4	10.3	100.0
South and Islands	26.7	22.5	39.0	11.7	100.0
Total Industry and services	29.7	23.9	37.6	8.7	100.0
Memorandum items:					
September 2014	26.5	22.7	44.2	6.6	100.0
			Construction		
Fraction of revenue derived from residential building					
Less than one third	25.6	15.4	54.9	4.1	100.0
More than one third	20.3	17.0	54.0	8.7	100.0
Geographical area					
North	25.6	16.2	53.4	4.7	100.0
Centre and South-Islands	22.3	15.2	56.4	6.1	100.0
Total construction	24.2	15.8	54.7	5.3	100.0
Memorandum items:					
September 2014	21.3	14.2	54.9	9.6	100.0

Table 19

Assessment of credit conditions for firms with respect to previous quarter (percentages)

	Deterioration (a)	No change	Improvement (b)	Total	Balance (b) – (a)
Number of employees					
50-199	8.4	80.5	11.1	100.0	2.7
200-999	4.2	77.9	17.9	100.0	13.7
Over 999	4.8	80.8	14.4	100.0	9.6
Sector					
Industry	9.0	78.4	12.6	100.0	3.6
Services	6.1	81.8	12.0	100.0	5.9
Geographical area					
North West	3.8	83.6	12.6	100.0	8.8
North East	9.1	80.0	10.9	100.0	1.8
Centre	9.8	74.3	15.9	100.0	6.1
South and Islands	12.4	77.8	9.7	100.0	-2.7
Total Industry and services	7.6	80.1	12.3	100.0	4.7
Memorandum items:					
December 2014	12.5	77.4	10.1	100.0	-2.4
September 2014	12.0	79.1	8.9	100.0	-3.1
June 2014	11.8	80.5	7.7	100.0	-4.1
March 2014	17.8	77.6	4.6	100.0	-13.2
			Construction		
Fraction of revenue derived from residential building					
Da zero a un terzo	16.9	67.6	15.5	100.0	-1.4
Oltre un terzo	17.3	78.8	3.8	100.0	-13.5
Geographical area					
North	14.3	71.8	13.9	100.0	-0.4
Centre and South-Islands	20.7	69.0	10.3	100.0	-10.4
Total construction	17.0	70.6	12.3	100.0	-4.7
Memorandum items:					
December 2014	25.8	69.4	4.8	100.0	-21.0
September 2014	24.2	70.9	4.9	100.0	-19.3
June 2014	26.5	69.2	4.3	100.0	-22.2
March 2014	31.4	67.7	0.9	100.0	-30.5

Table 20 Overall liquidity position in the next three months (percentages)

	(percen	iages)		
	Insufficient	Sufficient	More than sufficient	Total
	Ind	lustry excluding co	nstruction and Service	ces
Number of employees				
50-199 addetti	17.0	63.4	19.6	100.0
200-999 addetti	10.1	60.9	29.0	100.0
Oltre 999 addetti	5.1	57.4	37.6	100.0
Sector				
Industry	17.7	60.3	22.0	100.0
Services	13.3	65.5	21.2	100.0
Geographical area				
North West	9.0	61.8	29.1	100.0
North East	18.8	58.7	22.5	100.0
Centre	17.3	66.1	16.7	100.0
South and Islands	24.6	69.4	6.0	100.0
Total Industry and services	15.5	62.8	21.6	100.0
Memorandum items:				
December 2014	19.9	61.6	18.5	100.0
September 2014	19.1	63.5	17.4	100.0
June 2014	17.8	62.5	19.7	100.0
March 2014	19.5	61.8	18.7	100.0
		Const	ruction	
Fraction of revenue derived from residential building				
Less than one third	33.1	59.0	7.9	100.0
More than one third	44.6	46.1	9.3	100.0
Geographical area				
North	31.9	55.2	13	100.0
Centre and South-Islands	42.0	56.1	1.9	100.0
Total construction	36.2	55.6	8.3	100.0
Memorandum items:				
December 2014	41.5	53.8	4.8	100.0
September 2014	40.8	52.8	6.4	100.0
June 2014	41.8	54.5	3.7	100.0
March 2014	48.1	46.5	5.3	100.0

Table 21 Three-month forecast of workforce

(percentages)

		(percentages)			
	Decrease (a)	No change	Increase (b)	Total	Balance (b) – (a)
Number of employees					
50-199	13.9	68.3	17.8	100.0	3.9
200-999	15.7	64.4	19.9	100.0	4.2
Over 999	20.8	58	21.2	100.0	0.4
Sector					
Industry	13.5	69.3	17.2	100.0	3.7
Services	15.2	65.4	19.4	100.0	4.2
Geographical area					
North West	14.5	64.4	21.1	100.0	6.6
North East	14.4	67.8	17.8	100.0	3.4
Centre	12.8	73.5	13.7	100.0	0.9
South and Islands	15.9	67.1	17.0	100.0	1.1
Total Industry and services	14.4	67.4	18.2	100.0	3.8
Memorandum items:					
December 2014	19.9	68.3	11.8	100.0	-8.1
September 2014	20.4	67.9	11.8	100.0	-8.6
June 2014	16.3	69.5	14.3	100.0	-2.0
March 2014	18.9	67.6	13.4	100.0	-5.5
			Construction		
Fraction of revenue derived from residential building					
Less than one third	27.1	58.8	14.1	100.0	-13.0
More than one third	24.3	68.3	7.4	100.0	-16.9
Geographical area				100.0	
North	28.8	57.9	13.4	100.0	-15.4
Centre and South-Islands	23.1	66.1	10.8	100.0	-12.3
Total construction	26.4	61.3	12.3	100.0	-14.1
Memorandum items:					
December 2014	28.5	63.4	8.2	100.0	-20.3
September 2014	29.1	60.3	10.5	100.0	-18.6
June 2014	27.1	64.1	8.7	100.0	-18.4
March 2014	32.0	61.4	6.7	100.0	-25.3

Table 22

Passing the worst stage of the economic situation and expectations for production rates (percentages)

	of the eco	ssed the most nomic situatio cond half of 2		The firm expects a solid improvement of its production/work rates in the coming months			
	No	Yes	Total	No	Yes	Total	
		Industry	excluding con	struction an	d Services		
Number of employees							
50-199	54.2	45.8	100.0	52.2	47.8	100.0	
200-999	48.3	51.7	100.0	60.0	40.0	100.0	
Over 999	41.9	58.1	100.0	61.2	38.8	100.0	
Sector							
Industry	53.0	47.0	100.0	53.1	46.9	100.0	
Services	52.9	47.1	100.0	54.4	45.6	100.0	
Geographical area							
North West	48.3	51.7	100.0	54.0	46.0	100.0	
North East	57.4	42.6	100.0	58.9	41.1	100.0	
Centre	54.8	45.2	100.0	47.9	52.1	100.0	
South and Islands	54.5	45.5	100.0	50.5	49.5	100.0	
Exports' share of sales							
From zero to 1/3	54.8	45.2	100.0	56.4	43.6	100.0	
Between 1/3/ and 2/3	53.5	46.5	100.0	50.2	49.8	100.0	
More than 2/3	45.0	55.0	100.0	48.5	51.5	100.0	
Total Industry and services	52.9	47.1	100.0	53.7	46.3	100.0	
			Constr	uction			
Fraction of revenue derived from residential building							
Less than one third	63.0	37.0	100.0	50.1	49.9	100.0	
More than one third	67.5	32.5	100.0	55.8	44.2	100.0	
Geographical area							
North	61.0	39.0	100.0	54.5	45.5	100.0	
Centre and South-Islands	68.5	31.5	100.0	47.7	52.3	100.0	
Total construction	64.2	35.8	100.0	51.6	48.4	100.0	

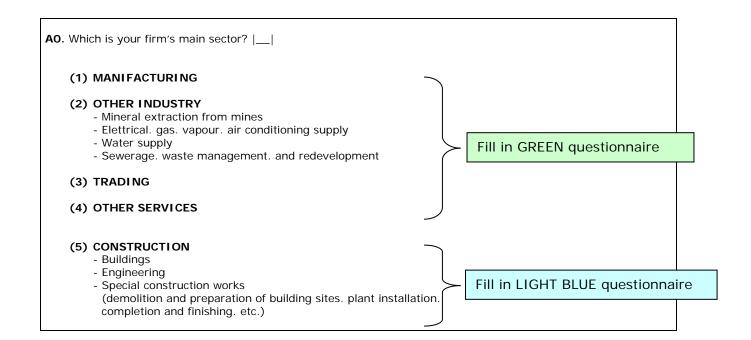
Appendix C:

The questionnaire

IL SOLE 24 ORE – BANCA D'ITALIA SURVEY ON INFLATION AND GROWTH EXPECTATIONS

MARCH 2015

Company Name



INDUSTRY EXCLUDING CONSTRUCTION AND SERVICES

Instructions: For percentage changes, indicate the sign in the first box on the left (+: for increases; -: for decreases).

SEZIONE A – GENERAL INFORM	MATION									
A1. Number of employees:	.									
A2. Share of sales revenues co	oming from exports:									
(1= more than 2/3; 2= Between 1/3 and 2/3; 3= Up to 1/3 and more than zero; 4=Zero)										
SECTION B - GENERAL ECONOR	MIC SITUATION OF THE	COUN	ITRY							
			in September 2015?	in Ma			March 017?	on aver March 20°	-	
B1a. (about 2/3 of the sam consumer price inflation. meas month change in the HARMONIZ PRICES was -0.5 per cent in Ital in the euro area. What do you Italy	Eured by the 12- ED INDEX OF CONSUMER By and -0.6 per cent	I	%		_ , %		, %	_ _	_ ,	_ %
B1b. (about 1/3 of the sam think consumer price inflation the 12-month change in the HACONSUMER PRICES. will be	in Italy. measured by		%		_ , %		, %		_ ,	_ %
B2. Compared with 3 months a	ago. do you consider l	Italy′	s general econo	omic situati	ion is?	☐ Bet	ter 🗖 Th	ne same [Worse	е
B3. What do you think is the p ☐ Zero ☐ 1-25 per cent ☐ 2								3 months?		
SECTION C - Your FIRM'S BUS		70 p.	31 GOIN 13 76 7	7 per cerre	<u></u>	01 00111				
How do you think business cor	nditions <u>for your comp</u>	any	will be:							
	C1. in the next 3 months? Much better Better The same Worse Much worse									
C2. in the next 3 years? Much better Better The same Worse Much worse										
			For each of the above forecasts imagine there are 100 points available; distribute them among the possible forecasts according to the probability assigned to each one. How do you think business conditions for your company will be:							
	Better The same Worse Total									
	Better		The sa	me		Worse			otal	
C3. in the next 3 months	Better		The sa	me		Worse		1	otal 0	0
C4. in the next 3 years								1	0	0
C4. in the next 3 years Please indicate whether and wi	ith what intensity the	follo	wing FACTORS	will affect	your fire			1 1 the next 3	o o month	0
C4. in the next 3 years	ith what intensity the	follo	wing FACTORS Effect	will affect	your fire		Inte	1 1 the next 3	O O month:	0 <u>s</u> .
C4. in the next 3 years Please indicate whether and wi Factors affecting your In the next 3	ith what intensity the	follo	wing FACTORS Effect Negative	will affect	your firess		Low	1 1 the next 3 ensity (if no	O O month:	0
C4. in the next 3 years Please indicate whether and wi Factors affecting your In the next 3 C5. Changes in demand	ith what intensity the	follo	wing FACTORS Effect Negative 1	will affect ct on busine Nil 2	your firess Positive 3		Inte	1 the next 3 ensity (if no Average 2	0 month:	o S. gh
C4. in the next 3 years Please indicate whether and wi Factors affecting your In the next 3	ith what intensity the firm's business months	follo	wing FACTORS Effect Negative	will affect	your firess		Low	1 1 the next 3 ensity (if no	0 month: t nil) Hi, 3 3	0
C4. in the next 3 years Please indicate whether and with the next 3 years Factors affecting your In the next 3 years C5. Changes in demand C6. Changes in YOUR PRICES C7. AVAILABILITY and the COST (C7.Bis Uncertainty due to economic process)	ith what intensity the firm's business months OF CREDIT	follo	wing FACTORS Effect Negative 1 1	will affect ct on busine Nil 2 2	your firess Positive 3 _ 3 _		Low	the next 3 ensity (if no Average 2 2	0 month:	0 <u>s</u> .
C4. in the next 3 years Please indicate whether and with the next 3 years Factors affecting your In the next 3 years C5. Changes in demand C6. Changes in YOUR PRICES C7. AVAILABILITY and the COST (1)	ith what intensity the firm's business months OF CREDIT NOMIC AND POLITICAL		wing FACTORS Effect Negative 1 1 1 1	will affect ct on busine Nil 2 2 2 2	your firess Positive 3 3 3 3	m's bu	Inte	1 the next 3 ensity (if no Average 2 2 2 2	0 month:	o <u>s</u> . gh
C4. in the next 3 years Please indicate whether and with the series of	ith what intensity the firm's business months OF CREDIT NOMIC AND POLITICAL go. do you think condudity situation will be	itions	wing FACTORS Effect Negative 1 1 1 1 s for investment a month	will affect ct on busine Nil 2 2 2 2 t are ?	your firmess Positive 3 _ 3 _ 3 _ 3 _	m's bu	Inte	the next 3 ensity (if no Average 2 2 2 2 2	0 month t nil)	0 <u>s</u> .
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C4. in the next 3 years Please indicate whether and wire factors affecting your In the next 3 C5. Changes in demand C6. Changes in YOUR PRICES C7. AVAILABILITY and the COST OF ACTORS C8. Compared with 3 month and C9. What do you think your liqued credit? Insufficient Summer Summ	ith what intensity the firm's business months OF CREDIT NOMIC AND POLITICAL go. do you think conduidity situation will be fficient More than this ago. is the total and for your products with the share on this ago. is the foreign this ago.	itions in to suffice demonstrate of see of s	wing FACTORS Effect Negative 1 1 1 s for investment he next 3 monticient and for your prin the next 3 monticient sales revenue	will affect ct on busine Nil 2 2 2 t are? ths. given t coducts? s coming to	syour firess Positive 3 _ 3 _ 3 _ 3 _ Herefore expect Increase from exp	m's bu Thed cha	Inte	the next 3 ensity (if no Average 2 2 2 2 Decrease conditions J Decrease otherwis	month t nil) High 3 3 3 of acce	o s. gh
C4. in the next 3 years Please indicate whether and wire factors affecting your In the next 3 C5. Changes in demand C6. Changes in YOUR PRICES C7. AVAILABILITY and the COST C6. CAUSE UNCERTAINTY DUE TO ECONFACTORS C8. Compared with 3 month and C9. What do you think your liqued it? Insufficient Such Such Such Such Such Such Such Such	ith what intensity the firm's business months DF CREDIT NOMIC AND POLITICAL go. do you think cond quidity situation will be fficient More than nths ago. is the total and for your products with the share on the sago. Is the foreign mand for your product.	iitions in ti suffi dem vary e of s	wing FACTORS Effer Negative 1 1 1 s for investment the next 3 mont dicient and for your pr in the next 3 m sales revenue emand for your ry in the next 3	will affect at on busine Nil 2 2 2 t are? ths. given to conths? s coming to products 3 months?	s your firmess Positive 3 _ 3 _ 3 _ 3 _ Here are a second or	m's bu Tred cha ligher [No orts is	Inte	the next 3 ensity (if not average) 2 2 2 2 Worse conditions ged	month t nil) High 3 3 3 3 word of acces wer see go to wer asse	o s. gh
C4. in the next 3 years Please indicate whether and wi Factors affecting your In the next 3 C5. Changes in demand C6. Changes in YOUR PRICES C7. AVAILABILITY and the COST of FACTORS C8. Compared with 3 month and C9. What do you think your liqued credit? ☐ Insufficient ☐ Su C10. Compared with three mo C11. How will the total demand (Answer to questions C12-C14) C12. Compared with three mo C13. How will the foreign demand (C14. Compared with three mo	ith what intensity the firm's business months DF CREDIT NOMIC AND POLITICAL go. do you think cond quidity situation will be fficient More than nths ago. is the total nd for your products with the share of the foreign mand for your product mand for your product the mand for your product the mand for your product the foreign mand for your product the sago. are credit of the firm of the sago. are credit of the firm of the sago. The foreign mand for your product the sago. The firm of the sago.	itions in to suffice the suffice of suffice	wing FACTORS Effect Negative 1 1 1 1 s for investment the next 3 monticient and for your printhe next 3 m sales revenue emand for your try in the next 3 ions for your co	will affect at on busine Nil 2 2 2 t are? ths. given to the second sec	syour fire sess Positive 3 3 3 Better he expect Increase from exp ?	m's bu Tred cha ligher [No orts is	Inte	1 1 the next 3 ensity (if not Average) 2 2 2 2 Worse conditions ged Lore cotherwise ged Lore d Decree d Worse	month t nil) High 3 3 3 3 word of acces wer see go to wer asse	o s. gh
C4. in the next 3 years Please indicate whether and wire factors affecting your In the next 3 C5. Changes in demand C6. Changes in YOUR PRICES C7. AVAILABILITY and the COST C6. CAUSE UNCERTAINTY DUE TO ECONFACTORS C8. Compared with 3 month and C9. What do you think your liqued in the cost of the cost o	ith what intensity the firm's business months OF CREDIT NOMIC AND POLITICAL go. do you think conduidity situation will be fficient More than this ago. is the total and for your products with the share mand for your product on this ago. are credit con firm passed the mos	itions in t suffi dem vary e of s gn d ts va ondit t diff	wing FACTORS Effer Negative 1 1 1 s for investmenthe next 3 monticient and for your prin the next 3 mosales revenue emand for your ry in the next 3 ions for your coicult stage of the	will affect of on busine Nil 2 2 2 t are? ths. given t coducts? s coming to products months? products months? products months? months? months?	syour firesess Positive 3 3 3 Better he expect Increase from exp Increase Increase from exp Better Symmetric situation	m's bu The d cha ligher [No orts is ligher [se	Inte	the next 3 ensity (if no Average 2 2 2 2 Decrease Otherwise Decrease Decrease Decrease Decrease Decrease Decrease	month t nil) High 3 3 3 3 word of acces wer see go to wer asse	o s. gh
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Please indicate direction and intensity of the following FACTORS as they will affect your firm's selling prices in the next 12 months:							
Factors affecting your firm's prices	Factors affecting your firm's prices Effect on firm's selling prices				Intensity (if not nil)		
in the next 12 months	Downward	Neutral	Upward	Low	Average	High	
D3. TOTAL DEMAND	1	2	3	1	2	3	
D4. RAW MATERIALS PRICES	1	2	3	1	2	3	
D5. LABOUR COSTS	1	2	3	1	2	3	
D6. PRICING POLICIES of your firm's main competitors	1	2	3	1	2	3	
SECTION F - WORKFORCE							

E1. Your firm's TOTAL NUMBER of employees in the next 3 months will be:

Lower	Unchanged	Higher
1	2	3

SECTION F – INVESTMENT

- F1. What do you expect will be the nominal expenditure on (tangible and intangible) fixed investment in 2015 compared with that in 2014? ☐Much higher ☐A little higher ☐About the same ☐A little lower ☐Much lower
- F2. And what do you expect will be the nominal expenditure in the second half of 2014 compared with that in the first half of 2014: □Much higher □A little higher □About the same □A little lower □Much lower
- F1.bis What do you expect will be the nominal expenditure on (tangible and intangible) fixed investment excluding construction in 2015 compared with that in 2014? ☐Much higher ☐A little higher ☐About the same ☐A little lower ☐Much lower
- F2.bis And what do you expect will be the nominal expenditure excluding construction in the first half of 2015 compared with that in the second half of 2014: ☐Much higher ☐A little higher ☐About the same ☐A little lower ☐Much lower
- NOTE: The responses "much higher" and "much lower" also apply when. in the two periods compared. investments are zero.

CONSTRUCTION

Instructions: For percentage changes, indicate the sign in the first box on the left (+ :for increases; —: for decreases).

SEZIONE A – GENERAL INFORMATION											
A1. Number of employees:											
A2. Share of sales revenues coming from exports: _	_										
(1= more than 2/3; 2= Between 1/3 and 2/3; 3= Up to 1/3 and more than zero; 4=Zero)											
SECTION B – GENERAL ECONOMIC SITUATION OF THE COUNTRY											
		in Septembe 2015?	er		March 16?		n March 2017?	on average between March 2018 and March 2020 ?			
B1a. (about 2/3 of the sample) In October consumer price inflation. measured by the 12-month change in the HARMONIZED INDEX OF CONSUMER PRICES was- 0.5 per cent in Italy and -0.6 per cent in the euro area. What do you think it will be in Italy		-	%	.	, %	11	<u> </u> , %	, %			
B1b. (about 1/3 of the sample) What do you think consumer price inflation in Italy. measured by the 12-month change in the HARMONIZED INDEX OF CONSUMER PRICES. Will be		_ ,						, %			
B2. Compared with 3 months ago. do you consider Italy's general economic situation is? Better The same Worse											
B3. What do you think is the probability of an improvement in Italy's general economic situation in the next 3 months? ☐ Zero ☐ 1-25 per cent ☐ 26-50 per cent ☐ 51-75 per cent ☐ 76-99 per cent ☐ 100 per cent											
SECTION C — Your Firm's Business conditions											
How do you think business conditions for your company will be:											
C1. in the next 3 months? Much better Better The same Worse Much worse											
C2. in the next 3 years? Much better Better Much worse											
For each of the above forecasts imagine there are 100 points available; distribute them among the possible forecasts according to											
the probability assigned to each one. How do you think business conditions for your company will be:											
Better		The	same	9	,	Worse	e		Tot	al	
C3. in the next 3 months								1	0		0
C4. in the next 3 years	alla	wing FACTOR		II offoot		-/o b	inasa in	the new	0		0
Please indicate whether and with what intensity the formation for affecting your firm's business In the next 3 months				on busine		11 2 10		ensity (if not nil)			
		Negative		Nil	Positive		Low	Average			igh
C5. changes in demand C6. changes in YOUR PRICES C7. AVAILABILITY and the COST OF CREDIT		1		2	3		1	2		3	
		1		2	3		1	2		3	
		1		2	3		1	2		3	
C7.Bis Uncertainty due to economic and political		1		2	3		1	2		3	
C8. Compared with 3 month ago. do you think conditions for investment are? Better The same Worse											
C9. What do you think your liquidity situation will be <u>in the next 3 months</u> . given the expected change in the conditions of access to credit? Insufficient Sufficient More than sufficient											
C10. Compared with three months ago. is the total demand for your products ?											
C11. How will the total demand for your products vary in the next 3 months? Increase No change Decrease											
(Answer to questions C12-C13 only if the share of sales revenues coming from exports is positive. otherwise go to											
C14)											
C12. Compared with three months ago. is the foreign demand for your products? Higher Unchanged Lower C13. How will the foreign demand for your products vary <u>in the next 3 months?</u> Increase No change Decrease											
C14. Compared with three months ago. are credit co										7	
C15 Overall. do you think your firm passed the most difficult stage of the economic situation during the second half of 2013?										□ No	
C16 Do you expert a solid improvement of your prod	ucti	on/work rate	s in	the comi	ng months	? 🗖	No 🗖 Ye	S			
SECTION D - Changes in your firm's selling prices											

D1. In the last 12 months. what has been the average change in your firm's prices?										
D2. For the next 12 months. what do you expect will be the average change in your firm's prices?										
Please indicate direction and intensity of the following FACTORS as they will affect your firm's selling prices in the next 12 months:										
Factors affecting your firm's prices	Effect of	n firm's sellin	g prices	Intensity (if not nil)						
in the next 12 months	Downward	Neutral	Upward	Low	Average	High				
D3. TOTAL DEMAND	1	2	3	1	2	3				
D4. RAW MATERIALS PRICES	1	2	3	1	2	3				
D5. LABOUR COSTS	1	2	3	1	2	3				
D6. PRICING POLICIES of your firm's main competitors	1	2	3	1	2	3				
SECTION E – WORKFORCE										
F4 Value fines a TOTAL NUMBER of annula years in the world?	Lower	Unchanged	Higher							
E1. Your firm's TOTAL NUMBER of employees in the next 3	1	2	3							

SECTION F- INVESTMENT

- **F1**. What do you expect will be the nominal expenditure on (tangible and intangible) fixed investment in 2015 compared with that in 2014? ☐Much higher ☐A little higher ☐About the same ☐A little lower ☐Much lower
- **F2**. And what do you expect will be the nominal expenditure in the first half of 2015 compared with that in the second half of 2014: □Much higher □A little higher □About the same □A little lower □Much lower

F1bis. What do you expect will be the nominal expenditure on (tangible and intangible) fixed investment excluding construction in 2015 compared with that in 2014? ☐Much higher ☐A little higher ☐About the same ☐A little lower ☐Much lower

F2bis. And what do you expect will be the nominal expenditure excluding construction in the first half of 2015 compared with that in the second half of 2014: □Much higher □A little higher □About the same □A little lower □Much lower

NOTE: The responses "much higher" and "much lower" also apply when, in the two periods compared, investments are zero.