

# Supplements to the Statistical Bulletin

Sample Surveys

Survey on Inflation and Growth Expectations

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19

#### **CONTENTS**

		page
1. Introduction	n	5
2. The main fi	indings for firms in services and in industry excluding construction	5
3. Constructio	on firms	7
Appendix A:	Methodological Notes	13
Appendix B:	Statistical Tables	20
Appendix C:	Questionnaire	45

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 2014 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, Stefano Iezzi and Filippo Scoccianti.
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 latest Banca d'Italia – Il Sole 24 Ore quarterly survey on inflation and growth expectations were carried out between 3 and 21 March 2014. A total of 829 companies with 50 or more employees took part, of which 404 operate in industry excluding construction and 425 in services. The survey also polls construction firms with 50 or more workers; in March 2014 the construction sample consisted of 243 firms (Table A1).

The companies were asked to provide forecasts both on macroeconomic matters, such as 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 and, where possible, indications of the factors underlying the reported or expected developments.

The main findings of the survey are summarized below. The appendices contain the 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' prices

In March 2014 firms revised their consumer inflation expectations for the next six months slightly down, to 0.8 per cent from 0.9 per cent in December. Expectations one year and two years ahead were also lowered, respectively from 1.1 to 0.9 and 1.2 to 1.1 per cent (Table 1 and Figure 1). For the first time the survey also asked for firms' forecasts of consumer inflation over a longer horizon of three to five years; the responses put the rate at around 1.2 per cent.

Firms reported that their own sales prices were unchanged on an annual basis (Table 2). Over the next twelve months they expect their prices to increase again at a modest rate of 0.9 per cent on average. Pressure from labour costs and raw materials prices remains limited, on a par with the previous survey, while slack demand and competitors' pricing policies should contribute to price moderation (Table 3).

#### Assessment of the general economic situation

In March the majority saw the general economic situation of the country as stable: 70.7 per cent of industrial firms and 65.0 per cent of service firms. The negative balance between judgments of improvement and deterioration in both sectors overall was sharply attenuated compared with the December survey, from -27.9 percentage points to -12.1 (Table 4). The average probability assigned to an improvement of the economic situation in the next three months rose somewhat, from 12.5 to 16.1 per cent (Table 5).

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> According to the ATECO classification of economic activities, industry is divided into *Industry* and *Industry* excluding construction. In the rest of this report "industrial firms" means firms belonging to the *Industry* excluding construction category.

#### **Demand**

Judgments concerning current and above all forecast demand were more favourable than in the fourth quarter. The negative balance between reports of increases and decreases in demand for the respondent firm's products was almost halved, from -9.2 to -4.9 percentage points, and for exporters it remained positive (Table 6). The overall balance on forecasts for short-term demand improved markedly, to +14.4 percentage points from -0.7 in December and -11.9 in March 2013. The gain was especially sharp among the firms most strongly oriented to foreign markets (Table 7), but now it was also extended to firms operating mainly on the domestic market, for the first time since December 2012 (when the question on the overall demand outlook was added to the questionnaire).

The assessments of foreign demand for the firm's products grew more favourable in the first quarter. The net positive balance between reports of increase and decrease improved from 12.8 to 18.1 percentage points (Table 8). The short-term expectations for export demand also improved (Table 9).

#### Assessment of business conditions

The respondents' pessimism concerning the economic conditions in which they will be operating over the next three months diminished notably; the negative balance between improvement and deterioration dropped to -1.4 percentage points from -13 points in the previous survey. Among firms with 200 or more workers, expectations turned positive (Table 10 and Figure 6), primarily reflecting more favourable expectations on demand (Table 11).

The medium-term outlook, three years ahead, was better than in December. The proportion of firms expecting operating conditions to get better was 63.8 per cent, while only 11.4 per cent expected them to worsen (Table 12).

#### **Investment conditions**

The pessimism on the conditions for investment moderated. The negative balance between reports of improvement and deterioration came to -7.4 percentage points, compared with -19 percentage points in the December survey, regaining the level recorded in the third quarter of 2011 (Table 13 and Figure 7). The positive trend was more pronounced in services than in industry.

Investment expenditure in the first half of 2014 should be about the same as in the second half of 2013: the balance between firms expecting to increase and to decrease investment was positive by 0.5 percentage points, and 48.9 per cent foresaw unchanged outlays (Table 14). The balance for service firms was slightly negative (-2.7 points), while for industrial firms it was moderately positive (3.5 points).

Expectations on investment for the current year point to a modest increase with respect to 2013, more or less as found by the previous survey. The percentage balance between those planning increases and decreases was positive by 3.7 points, reflecting more favourable indications from firms with over 200 workers (Table 15). Overall, about half the respondents expected investment to remain constant.

#### Liquidity and access to credit

Judgments concerning the difficulty of access to credit remained pessimistic. The balance between firms reporting better and worse terms compared with the previous quarter was negative by 13.2 percentage points, as against 15.3 points in December (Table 16).

Expectations for liquidity over the coming three months did not change significantly. The share of firms saying their liquidity will be insufficient held steady at 19.5 per cent, while those deeming it more than sufficient rose slightly, from 15.9 to 18.7 per cent (Table 17). The assessments of the larger firms were relatively more favourable.

#### **Employment**

While remaining pessimistic, expectations on staffing levels in the short term improved, the negative balance between firms expecting expansion and contraction narrowing from -13.9 to -5.5 percentage points. The portion of firms counting on an increase in their work force over the next three months was 13.4 per cent, while those forecasting a contraction fell from 23 to 18.9 per cent (Table 18).

#### 3. Construction firms

The views of construction firms concerning the general economic outlook turned less pessimistic in March, with the negative balance between expectations of improvement and deterioration easing from -45.7 to -30 percentage points (Table 4). However, the probability assigned to an improvement in the scenario in the coming three months remained stable at 10.4 per cent (Table 5). Assessments of demand for the reporting firm's own services were practically unchanged. The proportion reporting an increase in demand was 12.8 per cent, while 31.8 per cent reported a decline (Table 6). The balance on short-term demand expectations turned positive by 7 percentage points, compared with a negative balance of 5 points in the December survey (Table 7).

Construction firms' expectations on operating conditions were also less unfavourable. The negative balance on assessments for the next three months was more than halved, from -24.8 to -10.9 percentage points (Table 10). Expectations three years ahead also gained, with 61.8 per cent of the firms now expecting better conditions, compared with 56.4 per cent in the previous survey, while the proportion expecting worse conditions came down from 17.1 to 14.6 per cent (Table 12).

The prevailing pessimism over the conditions for investment was somewhat attenuated in the first quarter, the negative balance between expectations of improvement and deterioration easing from -34.1 to -25 percentage points (Table 13). Nevertheless, firms forecasting lower construction spending in 2014 than in 2013 outnumbered those expecting an increase, with the balance falling from +4.7 to -18.7 percentage points (Table 15).

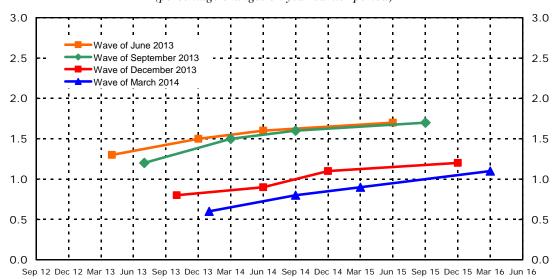
The portion of construction firms saying that they had passed the worst of the cyclical phase during the quarter was 24.7 per cent, almost the same as in the December survey. The percentage expecting a substantial increase in activity in the coming months rose from 35 to 38.9 per cent (Table 19).

On employment, construction firms continued to anticipate a decrease in their work force over the coming three months (Table 18).

Figure 1

#### **Expectations of consumer price inflation in Italy**

(percentage changes on year-earlier period)<sup>(1)</sup>



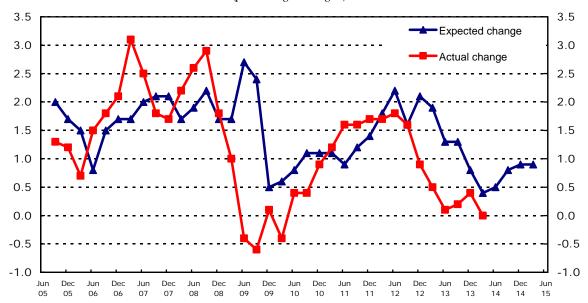
(1) The first point in each curve is the latest definitive inflation data available at the time of the survey, which is given to the interviewees in the questionnaire as a point of reference for expressing their expectations; the second point is the average of the interviewees' forecasts for the next 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 2

#### Expected and actual changes in selling prices

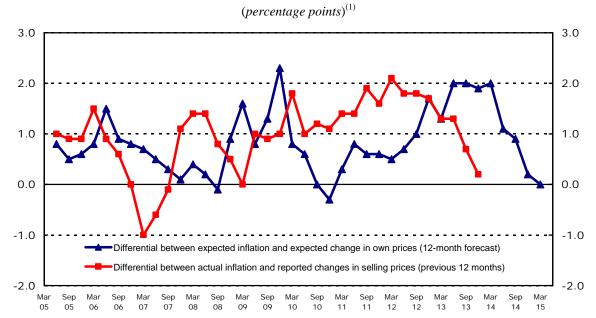
(percentage changes)<sup>(1)</sup>



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

Figure 3

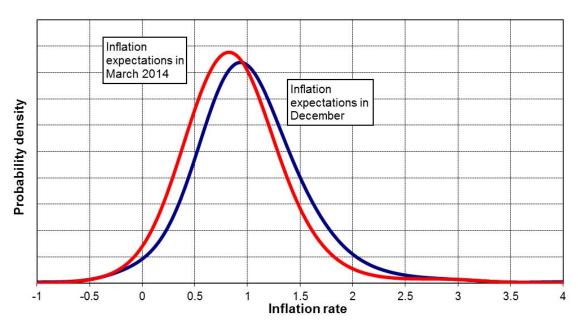
Differential between price changes reported by firms and the inflation rate:
forecasts and outcomes



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

Expectations of the inflation rate over the next 12 months (kernel density)<sup>(1)</sup>

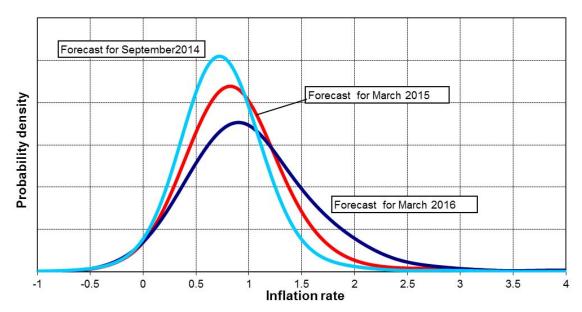
Figure 4



(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 March 2014. The blue line indicates the forecast made in December 2013.

## **Expectations of the inflation rate** over the next 6, 12 and 24 months

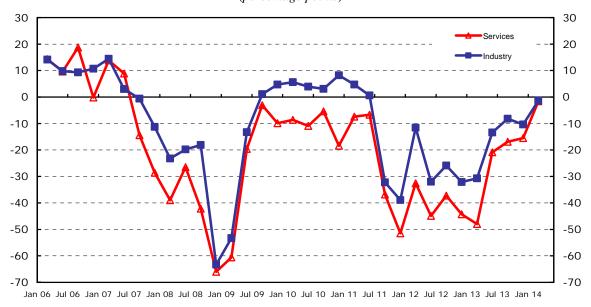
 $(kernel\ density)^{(1)}$ 



(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.

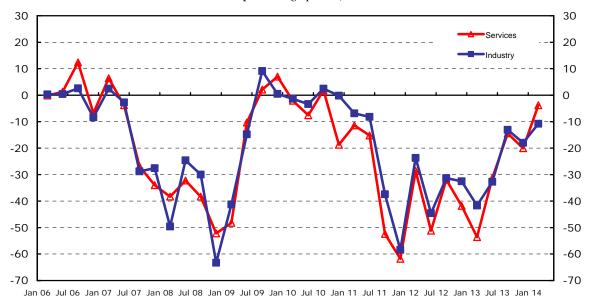
Figure 6
Three-month forecast of the firm's business conditions

(percentage points)<sup>(1)</sup>



(1) Balance between expectations of an increase and expectations of a decrease.

Figure 7 Conditions for investment with respect to previous quarter (percentage points)<sup>(1)</sup>



(1) Balance between positive and negative judgments.

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 2014 consisted of 1.072 firms: 404 firms in industry excluding construction, 425 service firms and 243 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 1a shows the composition of the sample broken down by number of employees, sector and geographical area.

Table A1
Composition of sample and universe

(units, percentages)

	Industry	excluding con and Services	struction	Construction		
	Sample size (a)	Company universe <sup>(1)</sup> (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	16,929	2.6	195	1,375	14.2
200-999	248	3,575	6.9	42	129	32.6
Over 999	142	540	26.3	6	8	75.0
Sector						
Industry	404	10,914	3.7	-	-	-
Services	425	10,130	4.2	-	-	-
Geographical area						
North-West	235	8,238	2.9	71	465	15.3
North-East	236	5,880	4.0	68	368	18.5
Centre	173	3,765	4.6	51	276	18.5
South and Islands	185	3,161	5.9	53	403	13.2
Total(1) Istat (2010).	829	21,044	3.9	243	1,512	16.1

The estimates for inflation expectations for 6, 12 and 24 months ahead are calculated on a sub-sample of 565 industrial firms and service firms, and 153 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).

Table A2

Response rates and data collection via Internet

(units, percentages)

		ing construction ervices	Construction		
	Companies contacted Response rate (1)		Companies contacted	Response rate (1)	
Number of employees					
50-199	1,288	34.1	588	33.2	
200-999	393	63.1	78	53.8	
Over 999	199	71.4	20	30.0	
Sector					
Industry	971	41.6	-	-	
Services	909	46.8	-	-	
Geographical area					
North-West	614	38.3	213	33.3	
North-East	534	44.2	199	34.2	
Centre	345	50.1	137	37.2	
South and Islands	387	47.8	137	38.7	
Total	1,880	44.1	686	35.4	

<sup>(1)</sup> Percentage of companies contacted which participated in the survey.

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.

Table A3
Estimates of the main variables surveyed and non-response

(percentages)

	Industry excluding construction and Services				Constr	uction		
	Mean	Robust mean	Median	Non- response	Mean	Robust mean	Median	Non- response
Consumer price inflation in Italy in the next 6 months	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.0	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.0
Consumer price inflation in Italy in the next 12 months	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.0	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.0
Consumer price inflation in Italy in the next 24 months	1.1	1.0	1.0	0.0	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.0
Change in own prices in the last 12 months	-0.1	0.0	0.0	5.5	-1.6	-2.0	0.0	6.6
Change in own prices in the next 12 months	0.8	0.9	0.6	6.4	0.0	0.1	0.0	6.6

#### Table A4

#### **Standard errors**

(percentages. scores)

	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	0.07
Consumer price inflation in Italy in the next 24 months	0.04	0.06
Change in own prices in the last 12 months	0.31	0.50
Change in own prices in the last 12 months (robust)	0.24	0.36
Change in own prices in the next 12 months	0.20	0.35
Change in own prices in the next 12 months (robust)	0.13	0.29

Appendix B:

**Statistical Tables** 

#### LIST OF TABLES

	p	age
Tab. 1	Consumer price inflation expectations in Italy	.22
Tab. 2	Change in companies' selling prices	.23
Tab. 3	Factors that will affect firms' selling prices	.24
Tab. 4	Assessment of the general state of the economy with respect to previous quarter	.25
Tab. 5	Likelihood of an improvement in the general economic situation in the next three months	.26
Tab. 6	Trend in total demand for firm's product/work with respect to previous quarter	.27
Tab. 7	Three-month forecast of total demand for the firm's products/works	.28
Tab. 8	Foreign demand for the firm's products with respect to previous quarter	.29
Tab. 9	Three-month forecast of the foreign demand for the firm's products	.30
Tab. 10	Three-month forecast of the firm's business conditions	.31
Tab. 11	Factors which will affect the firm's business conditions	.32
Tab. 12	Three-year forecast of the firm's business conditions	.33
Tab. 13	Assessment of conditions for investment with respect to previous quarter	.34
Tab. 14	Forecast changes in spending on fixed investment between the second half of 2013 and the first half of 2014	.35
Tab. 15	Forecast changes in spending on fixed investment between 2013 and 2014	.36
Tab. 16	Assessment of the credit conditions for firms with respect to previous quarter	.37
Tab. 17	Overall liquidity position in the next three months	.38
Tab. 18	Three-month forecast of workforce	.39
Tab. 19	Passing the worst stage of the economic situation and expectations for production/work rates	.40
Tab. 20	Reduction in bank deposits in the last three months	.41

Tob 21	Factors contributing to the reduction in bank deposits
1 au. 21	in the last three months

Table 1
Consumer price inflation expectations in Italy
(percentage changes on the preceding twelve months)

	C	Consumer price infla	ation expectations.	
	after 6	after 12 months	after 24 months	between 3 and 5 years
Industry	excluding construc	tion and Services		I
Number of employees				
50-199 addetti	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.1
200-999 addetti	0.8	1.0	1.2	1.3
Oltre 999 addetti	0.8	1.1	1.3	1.5
Sector				
Industria in senso stretto	0.8	0.9	1.1	1.2
Servizi	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.2
Geographical area				
North-West	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.2
North-East	0.8	0.9	1.1	1.3
Centre	0.8	0.9	1.1	1.3
South and Islands	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.9
Total industry and services	0.8	0.9	1.1	1.2
Memorandum items:				
December 2013	. 0.9	1.1	1.2	
September 2013	1.5	1.6	1.7	
June 2013	. 1.5	1.6	1.7	
March 2013	. 2.4	2.4	2.4	
	Construction	n		I
Fraction of revenue derived from residential building				
Less than one third	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.1
More than one third	. 0.7	0.8	1.0	1.1
Geographical area				
North	0.7	0.8	1.0	1.2
Centre and South-Islands	. 0.9	1.0	1.0	1.1
Total construction	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.1
Memorandum items:				
December 2013	0.9	0.9	1.1	
September 2013		1.5	1.5	
June 2013		1.4	1.6	

## Change in companies' selling prices $(percentages)^{(1)}$

	Rate of change	in own prices
	in last 12 months	in next 12 months
	Mean (robust) <sup>(2)</sup>	Mean (robust) <sup>(2)</sup>
Industry exclud	ing construction and Services	
Number of employees		
50-199	0.4	0.9
200-999	0.4	0.9
Over 999	-0.3	0.9
Sector		
Industry	-0.4	1.1
Services	0.3	0.7
Geographical area		
North-West	-0.1	0.7
North-East	0.5	0.8
Centre	-0.2	1.3
South and Islands	0.2	0.8
Total industry and services	0.0	0.9
Memorandum items:		
December 2013	0.4	0.9
September 2013	0.2	0.8
June 2013	0.1	0.5
March 2013	0.6	0.4
1	Construction	
Fraction of revenue derived from residential building		
Less than one third	-1.6	0.4
More than one third	-4.0	-2
Geographical area		
North	-2.6	-0.6
Centre and South-Islands	-1.2	0.8
Total construction	-2.0	0.1
Memorandum items:		
December 2013	-0.5	-0.5
September 2013	-2.4	0.3
June 2013	-2.2	-0.5

<sup>(1)</sup> Companies' responses are weighted by the number of employees to account for the impact of size.

<sup>(2)</sup> Values outside the range between the 5th and the 95th percentiles have been set at the threshold values of thosepercentiles.

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 Servi	ces	1
Number of employees				
50-199	-0.1	0.6	0.6	-0.5
200-999	-0.1	0.4	0.4	-0.6
Over 999	-0.1	0.6	0.3	-0.7
Sector				
Industry	0.0	0.7	0.4	-0.5
Services	-0.2	0.4	0.4	-0.6
Geographical area				
North-West	0.1	0.5	0.5	-0.6
North-East	-0.5	0.5	0.4	-0.9
Centre	0.1	0.6	0.3	-0.3
South and Islands	-0.1	0.6	0.5	-0.5
Total industry and services	-0.1	0.5	0.4	-0.6
Memorandum items:				
September 2013	-0.2	0.6	0.4	-0.6
June 2013	-0.1	0.6	0.5	-0.6
March 2013	-0.3	0.3	0.4	-0.7
December 2012	-0.3	0.7	0.4	-0.6
	Con	nstruction	I	I
Fraction of revenue derived from residential building				
Less than one third	-0.0	0.8	0.8	-0.5
More than one third	-0.4	0.8	0.7	-0.5
Geographical area				
North	-0.1	0.6	0.7	-0.7
Centre and South-Islands	-0.1	1.1	0.9	-0.3
Total construction	-0.1	0.8	0.8	-0.5
Memorandum items:				
September 2013	-0.2	0.9	1.0	-0.6
June 2013	-0.4	0.9	0.7	-0.7
March 2013	-0.3	0.8	0.9	-0.7

<sup>(1)</sup> 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
(percentages)

	Worse (a)	Unchanged	Better (b)	Total	Balance (b) – (a)
	Industry excludi	ng construction a	nd Services		i
Number of employees					
50-199	23.1	67.4	9.5	100.0	-13.6
200-999	19.0	70.8	10.2	100.0	-8.8
Over 999	11.1	65.7	23.2	100.0	12.1
Sector					
Industry	21.9	70.7	7.5	100.0	-14.4
Services	22.4	65.0	12.7	100.0	-9.7
Geographical area					
North-West	17.1	71.5	11.4	100.0	-5.7
North-East	25.3	66.6	8.2	100.0	-17.1
Centre	23.5	66.6	9.8	100.0	-13.7
South and Islands	27.3	62.8	9.9	100.0	-17.4
Total industry and services	22.1	67.9	10.0	100.0	-12.1
Memorandum items:					
December 2013	32.7	62.5	4.8	100.0	-27.9
September 2013	25.3	66.9	7.9	100.0	-17.4
June 2013	52.8	44.3	2.9	100.0	-49.9
March 2013	69.1	30.3	0.6	100.0	-68.5
	(	Construction	İ	1	1
Fraction of revenue derived from residential building					
Less than one third	36.6	58.0	5.3	100.0	-31.3
More than one third	27.8	70.5	1.7	100.0	-26.1
Geographical area					
North	34.6	58.7	6.8	100.0	-27.8
Centre and South-Islands	33.7	65	1.3	100.0	-32.4
Total construction	34.2	61.5	4.3	100.0	-29.9
Memorandum items:					
December 2013	47.6	50.5	1.9	100.0	-45.7
September 2013	40.3	54.3	5.4	100.0	-34.9
June 2013	65.3	31.2	3.5	100.0	-61.8

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

(percentages)

	(pe	rceniages	,				
	Zero	1-25%	26-50%	51-75%	76- 100%	Total	Mean (1)
Industry	excluding	construction	on and Serv	rices		1	1
Number of employees							
50-199	32.8	48.6	11.5	6.4	0.8	100.0	15.4
200-999	23.7	53.7	14.0	6.9	1.6	100.0	18.1
Over 999	17.5	44.7	19.2	18.6	0.0	100.0	24.8
Sector							
Industry	29.9	49.8	12.5	7.0	0.8	100.0	16.3
Services	31.7	48.9	11.8	6.6	1.0	100.0	15.9
Geographical area							
North-West	26.1	48.6	14.5	9.8	1.0	100.0	18.9
North-East	31.4	50.3	11.5	5.3	1.6	100.0	15.6
Centre	35.5	46.1	12.6	5.5	0.3	100.0	14.5
South and Islands	36.4	53.2	6.8	3.3	0.3	100.0	11.8
Exports' share of sales							
From Zero to 1/3	32.1	49.3	11.7	6.1	0.8	100.0	15.4
Between 1/3/ and 2/3	28.9	51.3	11.4	7.6	0.8	100.0	16.5
More than 2/3	28.0	46.9	15.0	8.4	1.6	100.0	18.6
Total industry and services	30.8	49.3	12.1	6.8	0.9	100.0	16.1
Memorandum items:							
December 2013	43.6	41.5	9.8	4.4	0.7	100.0	12.5
September 2013	40.7	44.7	9.8	4.1	0.7	100.0	12.7
June 2013	47.6	42.2	8.2	2.0	0.0	100.0	9.9
March 2013	57.6	34.7	5.3	2.1	0.3	100.0	8.1
	Co	nstruction	1	1	1	1	1
Fraction of revenue derived from residential building							
Less than one third	45.5	44.7	7.9	2.0	0.0	100.0	10.06
More than one third	36.6	52.9	8.9	1.7	0.0	100.0	11.31
Geographical area							
North	48.2	39.4	10.7	1.7	0.0	100.0	10.25
Centre and South-Islands	36.5	56.2	5.1	2.1	0.0	100.0	10.60
Total construction	43.0	46.9	8.2	1.9	0.0	100.0	10.41
Memorandum items:							
December 2013	43.6	41.5	9.8	4.4	0.7	100.0	12.5
September 2013	49.5	40.9	7.6	1.9	0.0	100.0	9.4
June 2013	57.6	34.2	6.7	1.6	0.0	100.0	8.0

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

Table 6

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

	Decreased		Increased		Balance
	(a)	Unchanged	(b)	Total	(b) – (a)
Industry exc	luding constru	ction and Servi	ces		1
Number of employees					
50-199	23.3	58.8	17.9	100.0	-5.4
200-999	21.8	60.7	17.5	100.0	-4.3
Over 999	14.3	65.8	19.9	100.0	5.6
Sector					
Industry	23.3	57.1	19.7	100.0	-3.6
Services	22.4	61.7	15.9	100.0	-6.5
Geographical area					
North-West	21.5	59.6	18.9	100.0	-2.6
North-East	21.5	55.8	22.8	100.0	1.3
Centre	25.1	59.9	15.0	100.0	-10.1
South and Islands	26.0	64.5	9.5	100.0	-16.5
Exports' share of sales					
From zero to 1/3	25.5	60.1	14.4	100.0	-11.1
Between 1/3/ and 2/3	20.5	52.2	27.3	100.0	6.8
More than 2/3	14.8	65.4	19.8	100.0	5.0
Total industry and services	22.8	59.3	17.9	100.0	-4.9
Memorandum items:					
September 2013	24.7	59.8	15.5	100.0	-9.2
June 2013	24.5	60.4	15.1	100.0	-9.4
March 2013	32.7	56.5	10.7	100.0	-22.0
December 2013	41.4	50.2	8.4	100.0	-33.0
	Construction	on I			1
Fraction of revenue derived from residential building					
Less than one third	31.1	55.1	13.8	100.0	-17.3
More than one third	33.7	56.1	10.2	100.0	-23.5
Geographical area					
North	29.6	53.8	16.6	100.0	-13.0
Centre and South-Islands	34.6	57.3	8.1	100.0	-26.5
Total construction	31.8	55.4	12.8	100.0	-19.0
Memorandum items:					
December 2013	33.6	52.5	13.9	100.0	-19.7
September 2013	34.2	57.1	8.7	100.0	-25.5
June 2013	34.4	55.5	10.1	100.0	-24.3

Table 7

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

	Decrease (a)	No change	Increase (b)	Total	Balance (b) – (a)
Industry ex	cluding constr	ruction and Serv	vices	İ	İ
Number of employees					
50-199	12.0	62.8	25.2	100.0	13.2
200-999	9.5	62.5	27.9	100.0	18.4
Over 999	6.1	64.4	29.5	100.0	23.4
Sector					
Industry	10.0	59.8	30.3	100.0	20.3
Services	13.0	66.0	20.9	100.0	7.9
Geographical area					
North-West	12.1	62.9	25.0	100.0	12.9
North-East	10.0	63.4	26.5	100.0	16.5
Centre	11.3	61.9	26.8	100.0	15.5
South and Islands	12.5	62.4	25.1	100.0	12.6
Exports' share of sales					
From zero to 1/3	14.0	64.3	21.7	100.0	7.7
Between 1/3/ and 2/3	7.2	62.1	30.7	100.0	23.5
More than 2/3	6.3	57.4	36.3	100.0	30.0
Fotal industry and services	11.4	62.8	25.8	100.0	14.4
Memorandum items:					
December 2013	19.7	61.3	19.0	100.0	-0.7
September 2013	17.5	63.0	19.5	100.0	2.0
June 2013	21.3	64.3	14.4	100.0	-6.9
March 2013	26.7	58.4	14.8	100.0	-11.9
	Construc	tion		ì	i
Fraction of revenue derived from residential building					
Less than one third	14.6	61.8	23.6	100.0	9.0
More than one third	20.0	58.0	21.9	100.0	1.9
Geographical area					
North	16.7	59.5	23.8	100.0	7.1
Centre and South-Islands	15.3	62.4	22.3	100.0	7.0
Total construction	16.1	60.8	23.1	100.0	7.0
Memorandum items:					
December 2013	18.7	67.5	13.7	100.0	-5.0
September 2013	22.1	60.4	17.5	100.0	-4.6
June 2013	16.4	66.4	17.3	100.0	0.8

<sup>(1)</sup> For firms in industry excluding construction and services. products; for construction firms. works.

## Foreign demand for the firm's products with respect to previous quarter (Industry excluding construction and Services; percentages) (1)

	Decreased (a)	Unchanged	Increased (b)	Total	Balance (b) – (a)
Number of employees					
50-199	15.2	54.1	30.7	100.0	15.5
200-999	8.5	53.7	37.9	100.0	29.4
Over 999	7.8	63.0	29.2	100.0	21.4
Sector					
Industry	16.4	49.1	34.5	100.0	18.1
Services	6.7	68.5	24.9	100.0	18.2
Geographical area					
North-West	13.7	61.6	24.7	100.0	11.0
North-East	10.7	39.7	49.6	100.0	38.9
Centre	18.1	56.8	25.1	100.0	7.0
South and Islands	15.8	56.1	28.1	100.0	12.3
Total industry and services	13.9	54.2	32.0	100.0	18.1
Memorandum items:					
September 2013	17.2	52.8	30.0	100.0	12.8
June 2013	14.7	53.1	32.2	100.0	17.5
March 2013	18.1	56.2	25.6	100.0	7.5
December 2012	19.8	52.7	27.5	100.0	7.7

<sup>(1)</sup> 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	8.7	55.7	35.6	100.0	26.9
200-999	4.2	47.8	48.1	100.0	43.9
Over 999	5.1	56.2	38.7	100.0	33.6
Sector					
Industry	8.9	51.2	39.9	100.0	31.0
Services	4.8	63.0	32.3	100.0	27.5
Geographical area					
North-West	10.1	59.3	30.6	100.0	20.5
North-East	3.8	50.1	46.1	100.0	42.3
Centre	7.2	50.0	42.9	100.0	35.7
South and Islands	9.4	50.5	40.1	100.0	30.7
Total industry and services	7.8	54.3	37.9	100.0	30.1
Memorandum items:					
December r 2013	11.0	57.3	31.8	100.0	20.8
September 2013	9.8	58.5	31.7	100.0	21.9
June 2013	10.9	59.3	29.8	100.0	18.9
March 2013	10.7	54.8	34.5	100.0	23.8

<sup>(1)</sup> 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 e	xcluding constru	action and Ser	vices		1
Number of employees					
50-199	14.7	72.7	12.6	100.0	-2.1
200-999	11.9	76.0	12.1	100.0	0.2
Over 999	9.7	73.2	17.1	100.0	7.4
Sector					
Industry	14.0	73.4	12.6	100.0	-1.4
Services	14.3	73.0	12.7	100.0	-1.6
Geographical area					
North-West	10.6	76.2	13.2	100.0	2.6
North-East	15.1	74.0	11.0	100.0	-4.1
Centre	19.3	69.3	11.4	100.0	-7.9
South and Islands	15.2	69.0	15.8	100.0	0.6
Total industry and services	14.1	73.2	12.7	100.0	-1.4
Memorandum items:					
December 2013	21.6	69.6	8.7	100.0	-12.9
Septembe 2013	20.9	70.5	8.6	100.0	-12.3
June 2013	22.7	71.6	5.7	100.0	-17.0
March 2013	42.4	54.3	3.4	100.0	-39.0
	Construct	ion	l I		Ī
Fraction of revenue derived from residential building					
Less than one third	23.2	66.8	10.0	100.0	-13.2
More than one third	19.3	66.3	14.5	100.0	-4.8
Geographical area					
North	22.4	66.0	11.6	100.0	-10.8
Centre and South-Islands	21.7	67.5	10.8	100.0	-10.9
Total construction	22.1	66.7	11.2	100.0	-10.9
Memorandum items:					
December 2013	32.7	59.4	7.9	100.0	-24.8
September 2013	34.2	59.1	6.6	100.0	-27.6
June 2013	27.3	65.1	7.6	100.0	-19.7

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
Industry ex	cluding constr	ruction and Ser	vices		I
Number of employees					
50-199	0.6			0.1	-0.2
200-999	0.4			0.1	0.0
Over 999	0.4			0.0	0.0
Sector					
Industry	0.6			0.1	-0.2
Services	0.6			0.2	-0.1
Geographical area					
North-West	0.8			0.2	-0.1
North-East	0.5			0.1	-0.3
Centre	0.5			0.0	-0.3
South and Islands	0.5			0.2	-0.1
Total industry and services	0.6	••••	••••	0.1	-0.2
Memorandum items:					
December 2013	0.4			0.1	-0.2
September 2013	0.2			0.0	-0.4
June 2013	-0.0			-0.0	-0.5
March r 2013	-0.1			0.0	-0.6
	Construc	tion	İ		<u>'</u> I
Fraction of revenue derived from residential building					
Less than one third		1.0	0.8	-0.2	-0.4
More than one third		0.7	0.8	-0.4	-0.4
Geographical area	••••				
North		0.9	0.8	-0.3	-0.4
Centre and South-Islands		0.9	0.8	-0.3	-0.4
Total construction	••••	0.9	0.8	-0.3	-0.4
Memorandum items:					
December 2013		0.9	0.6	-0.3	-0.6
September 2013		0.8	0.6	-0.4	-0.7
June 2013		0.9	0.8	-0.5	-0.5

<sup>(1)</sup> 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 -3 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 const	ruction and Se	ervices		
Number of employees					
50-199	12.0	25.7	62.3	100.0	50.3
200-999	8.8	21.6	69.6	100.0	60.8
Over 999	8.2	19.1	72.7	100.0	64.5
Sector					
Industry	9.8	24.9	65.3	100.0	55.5
Services	13.0	24.8	62.2	100.0	49.2
Geographical area					
North-West	8.9	21.3	69.8	100.0	60.9
North-East	12.5	28.8	58.7	100.0	46.2
Centre	14.3	25.6	60.2	100.0	45.9
South and Islands	12.3	26.1	61.6	100.0	49.3
Total industry and services	11.4	24.9	63.8	100.0	52.4
Memorandum items:					
December 2013	18.2	19.8	62.0	100.0	43.8
September 2013	16.5	19.1	64.4	100.0	47.9
June 2013	17.7	21.2	61.1	100.0	43.4
March 2013	22.6	20.2	57.1	100.0	34.5
	Construc	ction	1 1		İ
Fraction of revenue derived from residential building					
Less than one third	14.2	22.3	63.5	100.0	49.3
More than one third	15.5	27.0	57.5	100.0	42.0
Geographical area					
North	14.4	21.8	63.8	100.0	49.4
Centre and South-Islands	14.9	25.8	59.3	100.0	44.4
Total construction	14.6	23.6	61.8	100.0	47.2
Memorandum items:					
December 2013	17.1	26.5	56.4	100.0	39.3
September 2013	21.8	23.1	55.1	100.0	33.3
June 2013	12.5	17.8	69.7	100.0	57.2

### **Assessment of conditions for investment** with respect to previous quarter (percentages)

	Worse (a)	Unchanged	Better (b)	Total	Balance (b) – (a)
Industry ex	cluding const	ruction and Ser	vices		1
Number of employees					
50-199	18.4	72.0	9.6	100.0	-8.8
200-999	13.3	77.4	9.4	100.0	-3.9
Over 999	5.7	77.1	17.2	100.0	11.5
Sector					
Industry	18.8	73.2	8.0	100.0	-10.8
Services	15.5	72.9	11.7	100.0	-3.8
Geographical area					
North-West	14.9	77.1	8.0	100.0	-6.9
North-East	21.8	68	10.2	100.0	-11.6
Centre	13.5	74.3	12.2	100.0	-1.3
South and Islands	18.9	70.5	10.6	100.0	-8.3
Total industry and services	17.2	73.0	9.8	100.0	-7.4
Memorandum items:					
December 2013	25.6	67.8	6.6	100.0	-19.0
September 2013	20.6	72.5	6.9	100.0	-13.7
June 2013	36.7	58.6	4.7	100.0	-32.0
March 2013	49.7	47.9	2.4	100.0	-47.3
,	Construc	ction	1	1	1
Fraction of revenue derived from residential building					
Less than one third	33.2	61.1	5.7	100.0	-27.5
More than one third	24.6	68.8	6.5	100.0	-18.1
Geographical area					
North	28.5	63.5	8.1	100.0	-20.4
Centre and South-Islands	33.9	62.9	3.2	100.0	-30.7
Total construction	30.9	63.2	5.9	100.0	-25.0
Memorandum items:					
December 2013	38.1	57.9	4.0	100.0	-34.1
September 2013	37.1	56.9	6.0	100.0	-31.1
June 2013	43.1	53.4	3.5	100.0	-39.6

Tav. 14

Forecast changes in spending on fixed investment
between the second half of 2013 and the first half of 2014

	(percente	ages)			
	Decrease (a)	No change	Increase (b)	Total	Balance (b) – (a)
Industry ex	cluding const	ruction and Serv	vices	1	1
Number of employees					
50-199	25.8	50.0	24.2	100.0	-1.6
200-999	22.9	43.7	33.3	100.0	10.4
Over 999	25.7	48.8	25.5	100.0	-0.2
Sector					
Industry	24.6	47.3	28.1	100.0	3.5
Services	26.1	50.5	23.4	100.0	-2.7
Geographical area					
North-West	21.9	51.7	26.5	100.0	4.6
North-East	29.6	47.7	22.8	100.0	-6.8
Centre	22.8	44.4	32.8	100.0	10.0
South and Islands	29.3	49.2	21.5	100.0	-7.8
Total industry and services	25.3	48.9	25.8	100.0	0.5
	Construc	tion	i	I	1
Fraction of revenue derived from residential building					
Less than one third	27.8	55.2	17.0	100.0	-10.8
More than one third	44.4	43.4	12.3	100.0	-32.1
Geographical area					
North	35.8	49.9	14.4	100.0	-21.4
Centre and South-Islands	28.1	54.5	17.4	100.0	-10.7
Total construction	32.3	51.9	15.7	100.0	-16.6

Forecast changes in spending on fixed investment between 2013 and 2014

**Tav. 15** 

	(percenta	iges)					
	Decrease (a)	No change	Increase (b)	Total	Balance (b) – (a)		
Industry ex	xcluding constr	ruction and Serv	vices	1	<u>'</u>		
Number of employees							
50-199	24.7	49.9	25.4	100.0	0.7		
200-999	18.9	45.3	35.7	100.0	16.8		
Over 999	19.5	48.8	31.7	100.0	12.2		
Sector							
Industry	24.1	47.9	28.0	100.0	3.9		
Services	23.0	50.5	26.5	100.0	3.5		
Geographical area							
North-West	19.6	50.9	29.5	100.0	9.9		
North-East	29.5	45.6	24.8	100.0	-4.7		
Centre	20.1	53.9	26.0	100.0	5.9		
South and Islands	26.9	45.5	27.5	100.0	0.6		
Total industry and services	23.6	49.1	27.3	100.0	3.7		
Construction							
Fraction of revenue derived from residential building							
Less than one third	32.8	48.1	19.1	100.0	-13.7		
More than one third	38.7	54.6	6.7	100.0	-32.0		
Geographical area							
North	31.9	50.0	18.2	100.0	-13.7		
Centre and South-Islands	37.5	49.9	12.6	100.0	-24.9		
Total construction	34.4	49.9	15.7	100.0	-18.7		

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

	Worse (a)	Unchanged	Better (b)	Total	Balance (b) – (a)
Industry exc	luding constru	ction and Servi	ces	1	1
Number of employees					
50-199	19.4	76.6	3.9	100.0	-15.5
200-999	11.6	80.6	7.8	100.0	-3.8
Over 999	5.2	90.3	4.5	100.0	-0.7
Sector					
Industry	19.4	74.5	6.1	100.0	-13.3
Services	16.0	81.0	3.0	100.0	-13.0
Geographical area					
North-West	12.3	83.0	4.7	100.0	-7.6
North-East	22.7	72.9	4.4	100.0	-18.3
Centre	17.4	78.3	4.3	100.0	-13.1
South and Islands	23.4	71.6	5.0	100.0	-18.4
Total industry and services	17.8	77.6	4.6	100.0	-13.2
Memorandum items:					
December 2013	19.7	75.8	4.4	100.0	-15.3
September 2013	20.8	76.0	3.3	100.0	-17.5
June 2013	26.9	69.4	3.7	100.0	-23.2
March 2013	28.8	70.1	1.1	100.0	-27.7
	Constructi	on	1	ľ	1
Fraction of revenue derived from residential building					
Less than one third	28.8	69.9	1.3	100.0	-27.5
More than one third	38.2	61.8	0.0	100.0	-38.2
Geographical area					
North	31.3	67.9	0.9	100.0	-30.4
Centre and South-Islands	31.6	67.5	1.0	100.0	-30.6
Total construction	31.4	67.7	0.9	100.0	-30.5
Memorandum items:					
December 2013	37.5	60.9	1.6	100.0	-35.9
September 2013	38.0	57.2	4.8	100.0	-33.2
June 2013	41.5	56.1	2.4	100.0	-39.1

Overall liquidity position in the next three months
(percentages)

	Insufficient	Sufficient	More than sufficient	Total
Industry exc	luding constructio	n and Services	ı	1
Number of employees				
50-199	21.1	61.8	17.1	100.0
200-999	13.1	62.0	24.9	100.0
Over 999	8.7	63.6	27.7	100.0
Sector				
Industry	20.4	59.3	20.3	100.0
Services	18.5	64.6	16.9	100.0
Geographical area				
North-West	14.6	61.3	24.1	100.0
North-East	16.1	64.1	19.9	100.0
Centre	25.1	59.6	15.3	100.0
South and Islands	31.8	61.9	6.3	100.0
Total industry and services	19.5	61.8	18.7	100.0
Memorandum items:				
December 2013	19.5	64.6	15.9	100.0
September 2013	21.4	63.0	15.6	100.0
June 2013	25.6	61.2	13.2	100.0
March 2013	27.2	60.5	12.3	100.0
-	Construction		1	i
Fraction of revenue derived from residential building				
Less than one third	45.6	47.7	6.7	100.0
More than one third	54.7	43.6	1.7	100.0
Geographical area				
North	43.1	48.0	8.9	100.0
Centre and South-Islands	54.5	44.7	0.8	100.0
Total construction	48.1	46.5	5.3	100.0
Memorandum items:				
December 2013	48.6	46.1	5.4	100.0
September 2013	48.9	48.2	2.9	100.0
June 2013	53.0	44.1	2.9	100.0

Table 18
Three-month forecast of workforce
(percentages)

	Decrease (a)	No change	Increase (b)	Total	Balance (b) – (a)
Industry exc	luding constru	ction and Servi	ces	1	1
Number of employees					
50-199	18.3	68.6	13.2	100.0	-5.1
200-999	20.2	65.9	13.9	100.0	-6.3
Over 999	31.7	50.6	17.7	100.0	-14
Sector					
Industry	22.9	65.3	11.8	100.0	-11.1
Services	14.6	70.2	15.2	100.0	0.6
Geographical area					
North-West	15.9	69.9	14.2	100.0	-1.7
North-East	22.1	64.0	13.9	100.0	-8.2
Centre	19.2	67.6	13.2	100.0	-6.0
South and Islands	20.6	68.7	10.7	100.0	-9.9
Total industry and services	18.9	67.6	13.4	100.0	-5.5
Memorandum items:					
December 2013	23.5	66.9	9.6	100.0	-13.9
September 2013	23.1	68.1	8.8	100.0	-14.3
June 2013	24.5	67.3	8.2	100.0	-16.3
March 2013	23.6	66.9	9.6	100.0	-14.0
	Constructi	on		<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Fraction of revenue derived from residential building					
Less than one third	28.9	63.2	7.9	100.0	-21.0
More than one third	39.9	56.6	3.5	100.0	-36.4
Geographical area	34.9	58.9	6.2	100.0	-28.7
North	28.4	64.4	7.2	100.0	-21.2
Centre and South-Islands	32	61.4	6.7	100.0	-25.3
Total construction	28.9	63.2	7.9	100.0	-21.0
Memorandum items:					
December 2013	37.8	54.9	7.3	100.0	-30.5
September 2013	31.7	62.1	6.2	100.0	-25.5
June 2013	30.3	65.0	4.6	100.0	-25.7

Table 19 Passing the worst stage of the economic situation and expectations for production rates
(per cent)

	The firm passed the most difficult stage of the economic situation during the second half of 2013			The firm expects a solid improvement of its production/wor rates in the coming months			
	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	
Industr	y excluding	construction	and Services	1	1	1	
Number of employees							
50-199	67.3	32.7	100.0	58.9	41.1	100.0	
200-999	60.7	39.3	100.0	58.6	41.4	100.0	
Over 999	56.8	43.2	100.0	65.6	34.4	100.0	
Sector							
Industry	65.2	34.8	100.0	55.7	44.3	100.0	
Services	66.8	33.2	100.0	62.6	37.4	100.0	
Geographical area							
North-West	63.3	36.7	100.0	60.1	39.9	100.0	
North-East	63.1	36.9	100.0	61.9	38.1	100.0	
Centre	71.7	28.3	100.0	57.2	42.8	100.0	
South and Islands	71.3	28.7	100.0	53.0	47.0	100.0	
General government payments of commercial credit arrears							
No credit arrears	68.2	31.8	100.0	61.0	39.0	100.0	
No payment received	66.1	33.9	100.0	56.7	43.3	100.0	
Received payments	56.6	43.4	100.0	54.1	45.9	100.0	
Total industry and services	65.9	34.1	100.0	59.0	41.0	100.0	
	Cor	struction	1	1	1	1	
Fraction of revenue derived from residential building							
Less than one third	75.5	24.5	100.0	60.3	39.7	100.0	
More than one third	74.9	25.1	100.0	63.2	36.8	100.0	
Geographical area							
North	78.7	21.3	100.0	69.6	30.4	100.0	
Centre and South-Islands	71.1	28.9	100.0	50.5	49.5	100.0	
Total construction	75.3	24.7	100.0	61.1	38.9	100.0	

# Reduction in bank deposits in the last three months (percentages)

		1	T
	No	Yes	Total
Industry excluding c	construction and Se	rvices	I
Number of employees			
50-199	65.7	34.3	100.0
200-999	80.2	19.8	100.0
Over 999	84.2	15.8	100.0
Sector			
Industry	67.8	32.2	100.0
Services	69.6	30.4	100.0
Geographical area			
North-West	76.9	23.1	100.0
North-East	62.4	37.6	100.0
Centre	64.4	35.6	100.0
South and Islands	64.1	35.9	100.0
Total industry and services	68.6	31.4	100.0
per memoria:			
Settembre 2013	69.0	31.0	100.0
March 2012	60.4	39.6	100.0
September 2012	55.1	44.9	100.0
June 2012	57.2	42.8	100.0
Con	struction	1	1
Fraction of revenue derived from residential			
building			
Less than one third	50.1	49.9	100.0
More than one third	41.4	58.6	100.0
Geographical area			
North	47.1	52.9	100.0
Centre and South-Islands	48.3	51.7	100.0
Total construction	47.7	52.3	100.0
per memoria:			
March 2013	42.3	57.7	100.0

Table 21 Factors contributing to the reduction in bank deposits in the last three months (average scores)<sup>(1)(2)</sup>

	Increasing difficulty	Reduction in	Portfolio rebalancing
Industry avail	in accessing credit	revenues	
·	luding construction and	Services	Í
Number of employees			
50-199	1.6	2.0	1.3
200-999	1.4	1.8	1.0
Over 999	1.4	1.5	1.4
Sector			
Industry	1.6	2.0	1.3
Services	1.5	2.0	1.2
Geographical area			
North-West	1.5	2.2	1.2
North-East	1.6	1.8	1.2
Centre	1.5	1.9	1.2
South and Islands	1.6	2.1	1.6
Total industry and services	1.6	2.0	1.3
per memoria:			
September 2013	1.6	2.1	1.4
March 2013	1.6	2.1	1.3
September 2012		2.2	1.3
June 2012	••••	2.1	1.4
	Construction	1	Ī
Fraction of revenue derived from residential building			
Less than one third	2.0	2.4	1.6
More than one third	2.2	2.3	1.6
Geographical area			
North	2.1	2.4	1.7
Centre and South-Islands	2.0	2.3	1.5
Total construction	2.0	2.4	1.6
per memoria:			
September 2013	2.0	2.5	1.7

<sup>(1)</sup> The question was put only to firms that had responded affirmatively to the question on the reduction in bank deposits. - (2) Firms' assessments of the intensity of the impact of each factor on the reduction of their bank deposits (none, small, average and large) were scored on a scale from 0 to 3. – (3) Figures are reported only where the comparison is possible.

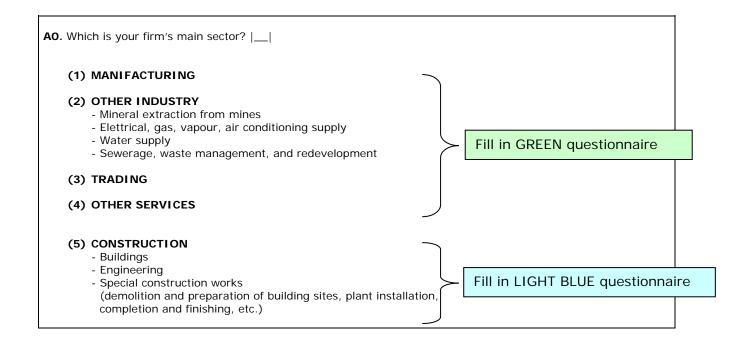
**Appendix C:** 

Questionnaire

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

**DECEMBER 2013** 

**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	IATION												
A1. Number of employees:	I												
A2. Share of sales revenues coming from exports:													
(1= more than 2/3; 2= Between	•			1/3 and r	nore	than zero;	4=Zero)						
SECTION B - GENERAL ECONON	/IIC SITUA	TION OF	THE COUN	NTRY									
						in June	e 2014?		ecember 014?	-	in	Decei 2015?	
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 0.8 per cent in Italy and 0.7 per cent in the euro area. What do you think it will be in Italy				-	,  %		,  %		,  %		.  %		
B1b. (about 1/3 of the sampling inflation in Italy, measured by HARMONIZED INDEX OF CONSUMER F	the 12-m	nonth ch			orice		_ ,  %		,	%		_	,  %
B2. Compared with 3 months a B3. What do you think is the pr	robability	of an ir	nprovem	ent in Ita	ly's ç	general econ	omic situa	tion <u>in t</u>				Wo	rse
Zero 1-25 per cent 2				er cent L	<b>J</b> 76-	·99 per cent	<b>∐</b> 100 p∈	er cent					
SECTION C - Your FIRM'S BUS													
How do you think business con						<b>—</b> 10/2 (	<b>7</b>						
C1. in the next 3 months?													
C2. in the next 3 years?  M													
For each of the above forecast the probability assigned to each										le for	recasts	acco	rding to
the probability assigned to each	1 0110. 110	Better	, a triiriit b		The s		ı	Worse	•		Т	otal	
C3. in the next 3 months		Better									1 0 0		0
C4. in the next 3 years											1	0	0
	th what i	ntensity	the follow	Nina FAC	TORS	6 will affect your firm's business in the next 3 months.							
Factors affecting your				11119 1710			ect on business Intensity (if not nil)						
In the next 3				Negativ		Nil Positive					verage High		High
C5. changes in DEMAND				1		2	3	1		2	2		3
<ul><li>C6. changes in YOUR PRICES</li><li>C7. AVAILABILITY and the COST OF</li></ul>	DE CREDIT			1		2	3				2		3
				1		2	3				<u> </u>		3
C8. Compared with 3 month ag								The					
<b>c9.</b> What do you think your liqued credit? Insufficient Suf	uidity situ fficient	uation w More	ill be <u>in t</u> than suffi	<u>he next 3</u> icient	3 mor	<u>nths</u> , given t	the expecte	ed chang	ge in the	e con	ditions	of ac	cess to
C10. Compared with three mor	<u>nths ago</u> ,	is the <b>t</b>	otal dem	and for y	our p	oroducts	? □ ⊦	ligher [	<b>J</b> Uncha	nged	d 🗖 Lo	wer	
C11. How will the total demar	nd for yo	ur produ	icts vary	in the ne	xt 3	months?	Increase	☐ No c	hange [	J De	ecrease		
(Answer to questions C12-C	13 only	if the s	hare of s	sales rev	/enu	es coming	from expo	orts is p	oositive	e, oth	nerwis	e go	to
C14)				6 .			, <b>–</b>		<b>-</b>		. —		
<ul><li>C12. Compared with three mor</li><li>C13. How will the foreign der</li></ul>	_		_		-	-		Higher [		_			
C14. Compared with three mor													
C15 Overall, do you think your Yes													No No
C16 Do you expert a solid impr	rovemen	t of your	producti	on/work	rates	in the comi	ing months	? <b>П</b> No	o 🗖 Ye	:S			
SECTION D - CHANGES IN YOU	R FIRM'S	SELLING	PRICES										
D1. In the last 12 months, wha				nange in	your	firm's prices	s?				.		.  %
D2. For the next 12 months, w			_	_	-			ices?					.  %
Please indicate direction and in							-		prices ir	the	next 1	2 mo	nths:
Factors affecting you			<u> </u>	1		n firm's sellii		16.			<b>y</b> (if not		
in the next 12		•		Downwa		Neutral	Upward	L	ow		erage		High

D3. TOTAL DEMAND	1	2	3	1	2	3				
<b>D4.</b> RAW MATERIALS PRICES	1	2	3	1	2	3				
<b>D5.</b> LABOUR COSTS	1	2	3	1	2	3				
<b>D6.</b> PRICING POLICIES of your firm's main competitors	1	2	3	1	2	3				
SECTION E – WORKFORCE										
<b>E1.</b> Your firm's TOTAL NUMBER of employees in the next 3	months will	be:		Lower	Unchanged	Higher				
2 real mine remainded of employees in the next of		20.		1	2	3				
SECTION F - GENERAL GOVERNMENT PAYMENTS										
<b>F1.</b> In the second half of 2013, have you received a size arrears?  No, I was not due any arrears from general	able sum froi	m general gov	vernment in p	payment of c	ommercial cr	edit				
,	_			•		10				
F2. If yes, what use have you made or do you plan to m				_		l f				
Provisions; Reduction of exposure to the financial		-	~	jenerai gover	nment;					
Reduction of debt to employees or suppliers;  Fund	ling of new ir	ivestments; L	Utner.							
SEZIONE G – INVESTMENT										
G1. What do you expect will be the nominal expenditure in 2013? ☐Much higher ☐A little higher ☐About the sam				stment in 20	14 compared	with that				
G2. And what do you expect will be the nominal expendi			14 compared	with that in	the second ha	alf of 2013:				
☐Much higher ☐A little higher ☐About the same ☐A little	e Iower □Mu	ch lower								
NOTE: The responses "much higher" and "much lower" also apply when, in the two periods compared, investments are zero.										
SECTION H – INCREASE IN ORDINARY VAT RATE										
H1. What portion of the ordinary VAT rate increase from 21 to 22 per cent on 1 October 2013 have you passed through to sales										
prices in the fourth quarter?  None  A small part										
	<b>H2</b> . What were the main factors in the decision? (Maximum of two choices) ☐ State of demand for your products ☐ Competitors' pricing ☐ Difficulty in quickly adjusting price lists ☐ Suppliers' pricing ☐ Other.									
roncina i 🗷 Dillichily in allickiy Xallistina, brice lists i 🖡 St	nalioral arisi	a a 🗖 Oth		, ,		impetitors				

#### 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) A3. Share of revenue from residential building: |\_\_| (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 December in December ...in June 2014? 2014? 2015? 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 0.8 per cent in Italy and 0.7 per cent in the euro area. What do you think it will be in Italy... 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 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 C3. in the next 3 months 0 0 C4. in the next 3 years Please indicate whether and with what intensity the following FACTORS will affect your firm's business in the next 3 months. Factors affecting your firm's business Effect on business Intensity (if not nil) In the next 3 months Negative Nil Positive Low Average Hiah C5a. trend in NEW SITES 1| | 2| | 3| | 1| | 2| | 3|\_\_| C5b. trend in existing SITES 2|\_\_| 3|\_\_| 2|\_\_| 3| | 1| | 1|\_\_| C6. changes in YOUR PRICES 1|\_\_| 2|\_\_| 3|\_\_| 1|\_\_| 2|\_\_| 3|\_\_| C7. AVAILABILITY and the COST OF CREDIT 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 More than sufficient **C10.** Compared with three months ago, is the **total** demand for your products ...? ☐ Higher ☐ Unchanged ☐ Lower 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 ...? $\Box$ Higher $\Box$ Unchanged $\Box$ Lower C13. How will the foreign demand for your products vary in the next 3 months? ☐ Increase ☐ No change ☐ Decrease **C14.** Compared with three months ago, are credit conditions for your company ...? ☐ Better ☐ Unchanged ☐ Worse C15 Overall, do you think your firm passed the most difficult stage of the economic situation during the second half of 2013? D ☐ Yes

### 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?

C16 Do you expert a solid improvement of your production/work rates in the coming months? No Yes

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 FAC	стокs as they	y will affect y	our firm's sel	ling prices <u>ir</u>	the next 12	months:		
Factors affecting your firm's prices	Effect or	n firm's sellin	g prices	Int	ensity (if not r	nil)		
in the next 12 months	Downward	Neutral	Upward	Low	Average	High		
D3. TOTAL DEMAND	1	2	3	1	2	3		
<b>D4.</b> RAW MATERIALS PRICES	1	2	3	1	2	3		
<b>D5.</b> LABOUR COSTS	1	2	3	1	2	3		
<b>D6.</b> PRICING POLICIES of your firm's main competitors	1	2	3	1	2	3		
SECTION E – WORKFORCE								
F4 Variable State to Table 19 and 20				Lower	Unchanged	Higher		
<b>E1.</b> Your firm's TOTAL NUMBER of employees in the next 3	months will t	oe:	L	1	2	3		
SECTION F – GENERAL GOVERNMENT PAYMENTS								
<b>F1.</b> In the second half of 2013, have you received a size arrears? ☐ No, I was not due any arrears from general of the second half of 2013.	able sum from	general gov	ernment in p	ayment of co	ommercial cre	edit		
<b>F2. If yes,</b> what use have you made or do you plan to m						?		
Provisions; Reduction of exposure to the financial s								
Reduction of debt to employees or suppliers;  Fund	•			oneral gover	· iiiioiit,			
SEZIONE G – INVESTMENT								
G1. What do you expect will be the nominal expenditure on (tangible and intangible) fixed investment in 2014 compared with that in 2013? ☐Much higher ☐A little higher ☐About the same ☐A little lower ☐Much lower								
<b>G2</b> . And what do you expect will be the nominal expenditure in the first half of 2014 compared with that in the second half of 2013: □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.

## GENERAL INFORMATION

- I Unless indicated otherwise. figures have been computed by the Bank of Italy.
- II Symbols and Conventions:
  - the phenomenon in question does not occur;
  - .... the phenomenon occurs but its value is not known;
  - .. the value is known but is nil or less than half the final digit shown.

Figures in parentheses in roman type () are provisional. those in parentheses in italics () are estimated.

- III The tables are identified both by a number and by an alphanumeric code that defines the content of the table in the database in the electronic archive in which information to be released to the public is held. A similar code identifies the different aggregates shown in each table.
- IV The methodological notes in the last part of the Supplement are identified by electronic codes that refer to the tables and, within each table, to the individual aggregates. Notes that refer to a single observation are also identified by the date of that observation.

# SUPPLEMENTS TO THE STATISTICAL BULLETIN

Money and Banking (monthly)

The Financial Market (monthly)

The Public Finances. borrowing requirement and debt (monthly)

Balance of Payments and International Investment Position (monthly)

Financial Accounts (quarterly)

Payment System (half yearly)

Public Finance Statistics in the European Union (annual)

Local Government Debt (half yearly)

Household Wealth in Italy (annual)

Sample Surveys (irregular)

Methodological Notes (irregular)

All the supplements are available on the Bank of Italy's site (www.bancaditalia.it).

Requests for clarifications concerning data contained in this publication can be sent by e-mail to statistiche@bancaditalia.it

