CCI

CONSUMER CONFIDENCE INDEX

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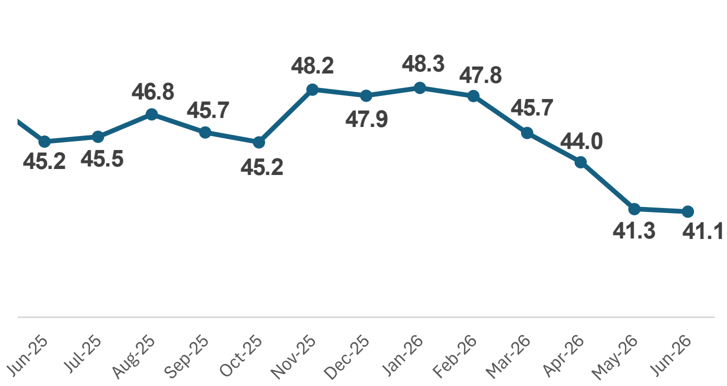
CONSUMER CONFIDENCE DOWN 0.4% TO 41.1 IN JUNE 2026: SENTIMENT ON PRESENT AND DURABLE GOODS DOWN, FUTURE EXPECTATIONS UP

National Consumer Confidence Index: June 2026

The national Consumer Confidence Index (CCI) stood at 41.1 in June 2026, down by a marginal 0.4 percent from 41.3 in May 2026. Consumer confidence continued its downward trend of the past few months, albeit at a slower pace when compared to the sharper decreases observed earlier in the year. The modest decline for the month of June was mainly due to weaker sentiment in the 'Durable Goods' and 'Present' components, while consumers' 'Expectations' about the future improved during the month.

Figure 1: National CCI; June 2025 - June 2026



Source: Statistical Institute of Belize, 2026

Consumer Confidence by Components

The 'Durable Goods' component recorded the largest decline for the month, falling by 8.5 percent, from 37.6 in May 2026 to 34.4 in June 2026, and reflecting heightened pessimism toward the purchase of major household items. Additionally, consumers became slightly more pessimistic about current macroeconomic conditions and their households' financial situations compared with the previous twelve months, as the 'Present' component declined by 0.9 percent, from 37.9 to 37.6. On the other hand, sentiment regarding future macroeconomic conditions and households' financial situations over the coming twelve months improved by 6.4 percent, with the 'Expectations' component increasing from a pessimistic 48.3 in May to an optimistic 51.4 in June (see Figure 2).

Figure 2: National CCI by Sub Index; May 2026 vs June 2026

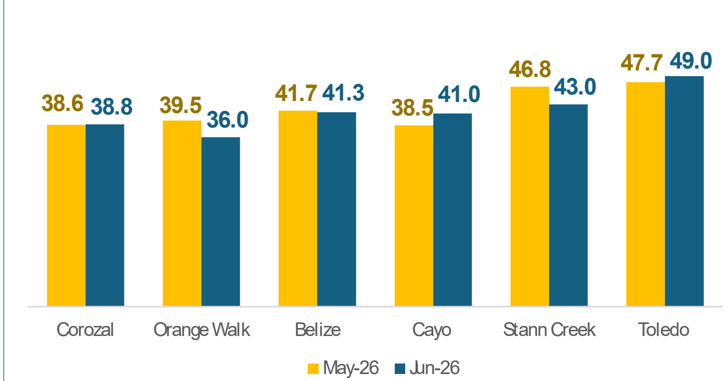
Source: Statistical Institute of Belize, 2026

Consumer Confidence by District

Residents of the Orange Walk District reported the largest decline of 8.9 percent in consumer confidence, from 39.5 in May 2026 to a more pessimistic 36.0 in June 2026. This was driven primarily by weaker sentiment towards the purchase of 'Durable Goods', with this component falling sharply by 32.4 percent, from 23.7 to 16.0. These persons also expressed increased pessimism regarding current macroeconomic conditions, as reflected in a 15.1 percent decline in the 'Present' component, from 42.9 in May to 36.4 June. In contrast, sentiment about future macroeconomic conditions and the household's financial situation improved, with the 'Expectations' component increasing by a notable 6.8 percent, from 52.0 in May to a more optimistic 55.6 in June (see Figure 3).

Conversely, the largest improvement in consumer confidence was seen in the Cayo district. Overall sentiment among residents of this district increased by 6.5 percent, from 38.5 in May 2026 to a less pessimistic 41.0 in June 2026. 'Expectations' regarding future economic conditions were up by 12.5 percent, from a pessimistic 47.9 in May to an optimistic 53.9 in June. These consumers also became less pessimistic about the purchase of major household items, as the 'Durable Goods' component rose by 8.2 percent, from 28.7 to 31.0. In contrast, consumer sentiment regarding current macroeconomic conditions and households' financial situations was down in this district, reflected in a 2.1 percent decline in the 'Present' component, from 39.1 in May to 38.2 in June (see Figure 3).

Figure 3: National CCI by District; May 2026 vs June 2026



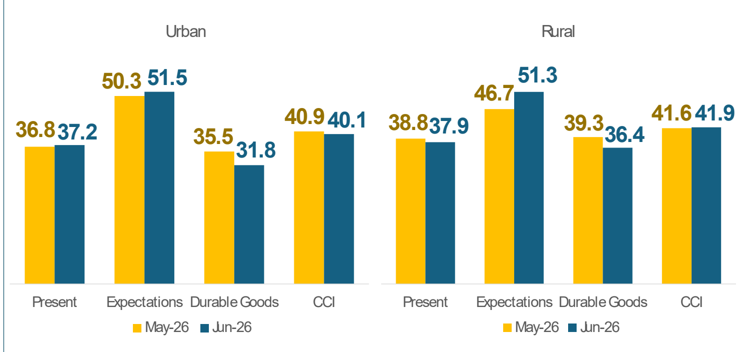
Source: Statistical Institute of Belize, 2026

Consumer Confidence by Region

Among persons living in urban areas, overall consumer confidence was down slightly by 1.7 percent, from 40.9 in May 2026 to 40.1 in June 2026. The 'Durable Goods' component declined from 35.5 to 31.8, indicating a worsening in sentiment about making major household purchases, such as electronic devices, furniture, and motor vehicles. On the other hand, 'Present' sentiment was up by 1.2 percent, from 36.8 in May to 37.2 in June. Urban consumers also reported a 2.2 percent improvement in 'Expectations', from 50.3 to 51.5, reflecting greater optimism regarding future macroeconomic conditions and their households' financial situations in the coming twelve months (see Figure 4).

Consumer confidence among residents of rural areas increased by a marginal 0.6 percent, from 41.6 in May 2026 to 41.9 in June 2026. This reflected a 9.8 percent rise in 'Expectations', which shifted from a pessimistic 46.7 in May to an optimistic 51.3 in June. However, the 'Present' component declined by 2.5 percent, from 38.8 to 37.9, indicating that consumers in rural areas became more pessimistic about current macroeconomic conditions and their households' financial situations compared with the previous twelve months. Additionally, sentiment related to making major household purchases of 'Durable Goods' fell by 7.3 percent, from 39.3 in May to 36.4 in June (see Figure 4).

Figure 4: CCI by Region; May 2026 vs June 2026



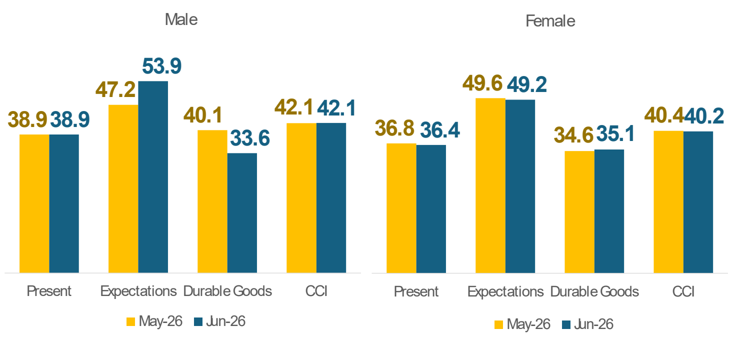
Source: Statistical Institute of Belize, 2026

Consumer Confidence by Sex

Consumer confidence among males remained virtually unchanged for the month, inching up by only a marginal 0.1 percent, from 42.07 in May 2026 to 42.13 in June 2026. Men reported a 14.1 percent rise in their 'Expectations' about the future, switching from a pessimistic 47.2 in May to an optimistic 53.9 in June. Sentiment towards the purchase of 'Durable Goods', on the other hand, went down by 16.1 percent, from 40.1 to 33.6, while the 'Present' component remained unchanged at 38.9 (see Figure 5).

Among female consumers, overall sentiment was down by a marginal 0.4 percent, from 40.4 in May 2026 to 40.2 in June 2026. Women were more pessimistic about current and future macroeconomic conditions and their households' financial situations, as 'Present' sentiment declined by 1.2 percent, from 36.8 to 36.4, and 'Expectations' were down by 0.9 percent, from 49.6 to 49.2. Nonetheless, the 'Durable Goods' component increased by 1.3 percent, from 34.6 to 35.1, indicating that female consumers became less pessimistic about making major household purchases during the period (see Figure 5).

Figure 5: CCI by Sex;
May 2026 vs June 2026



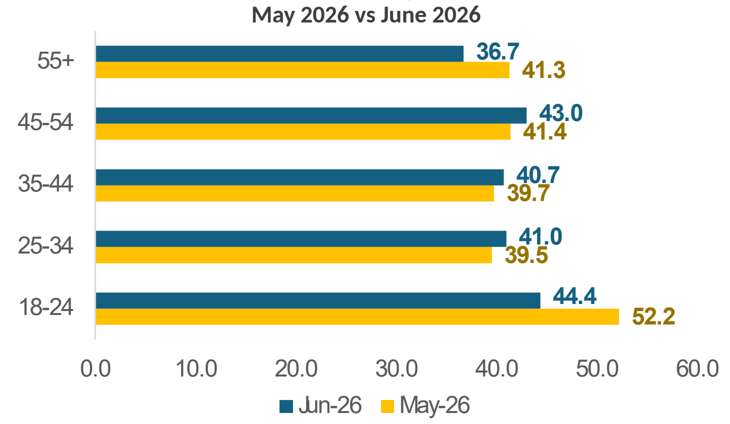
Source: Statistical Institute of Belize, 2026

Consumer Confidence by Age Groups

For the month of June 2026, persons aged 45 to 54 years reported the largest improvement in consumer confidence, with overall sentiment increasing by 3.9 percent for this group, from 41.4 in May 2026 to a less pessimistic 43.0 in June 2026. This was mostly the result of a 10.1 percent rise in 'Expectations', from 51.3 to 56.5. Sentiment regarding current macroeconomic conditions and households' financial situations also improved for persons in this age group, reflected in a 4.0 percent increase in the 'Present' component, from 35.8 to 37.2 during the month. In contrast, sentiment toward making major household purchases weakened, as the 'Durable Goods' component declined by 4.8 percent, from 37.0 in May to 35.3 in June (see Figure 6).

On the other hand, the largest decline in consumer confidence was seen in persons aged 18 to 24 years. Sentiment among these persons fell by 15.0 percent, from 52.2 in May 2026 to 44.4 in June 2026, as reductions were recorded across all three components. 'Expectations' fell by 17.2 percent, from 62.5 in May to a less optimistic 51.7 in June, indicating reduced optimism regarding future macroeconomic conditions and households' financial situations over the next twelve months. Similarly, the 'Present' component declined by 16.7 percent, from 47.5 to 39.6, reflecting greater pessimism about current conditions compared with the previous twelve months. Younger consumers also became more pessimistic about making major household purchases, as seen in a 10.5 percent reduction in the 'Durable Goods' component, from 46.7 in May to 41.8 in June (see figure 6).

Figure 6: CCI by Age Group;
May 2026 vs June 2026



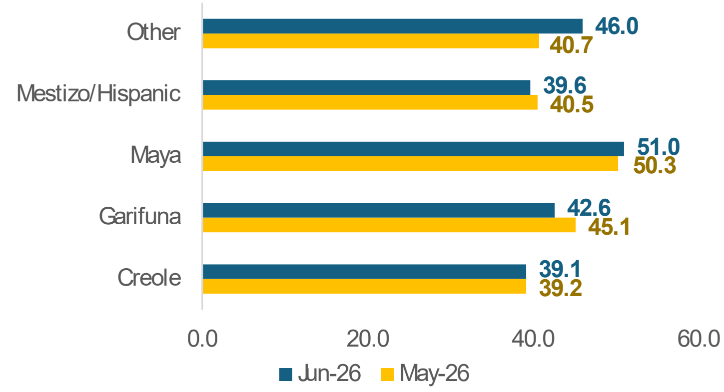
Source: Statistical Institute of Belize, 2026

Consumer Confidence by Ethnicity

Consumer confidence among persons of Maya descent improved by a modest 1.4 percent, from 50.3 in May 2026 to 51.0 in June 2026. This was primarily driven by a 3.6 percent increase in 'Expectations' about future conditions, which rose from 47.3 to 49.0 during the month. Sentiment regarding making major purchases of 'Durable Goods' was also up, with this component rising by 1.9 percent, from 61.0 to 62.2. In contrast, the 'Present' component declined by 1.6 percent, from 42.5 in May to 41.8 in June, suggesting that persons from this ethnic group were slightly more pessimistic about current macroeconomic conditions and their households' financial situations compared with the previous twelve months (see Figure 7).

Conversely, persons of Garifuna descent reported a 5.6 percent reduction in consumer confidence, from 45.1 in May 2026 to 42.6 in June 2026. This was largely due to a 12.1 percent decrease in the 'Durable Goods' component, from 49.6 to 43.6, coupled with a 10.2 percent decline in future 'Expectations', from an optimistic 50.7 in May to a pessimistic 45.5 in June. 'Present' sentiment, on the other hand, was up by 10.2 percent, from 35.1 to 38.7, suggesting that consumers of this ethnicity became less pessimistic about current macroeconomic conditions and their households' financial situations during the month of June (see Figure 7).

Figure 7: CCI by Ethnicity;
May 2026 vs June 2026



Source: Statistical Institute of Belize, 2026

Consumer Confidence Index (CCI) Overview:

The Consumer Confidence Index (CCI) is an indicator that measures consumers' sentiments with respect to general economic conditions within the country, their household's own economic situation, and making major household purchases. It provides an early indication of future household spending, investing, and saving. With household spending being a major contributor to the overall economy, this in turn is an early indicator of future economic growth.

The CCI is an index number, ranging from 0 (completely pessimistic) to 100 (completely optimistic). Generally, a value greater than 50 indicates that consumers are more optimistic overall about the economy and their own economic prospects. The CCI is comprised of three components: (1) perceptions about how **present** macroeconomic conditions and the household's financial situation compare to twelve months prior; (2) **expectations** about economic conditions and the household's financial situation over the coming twelve months; and (3) perceptions about whether the present is a good time for making major purchases of **durable goods** such as homes, cars, furniture, and appliances. An index is also produced for each of these three components, to provide more detailed information on what is driving consumer sentiment.

The CCI is intended to provide information on consumer sentiment and how it moves in the short term; therefore, it is analyzed on a month-over-month basis.

Annex A: Coefficient of Variation Quality Indicator

The coefficient of variation (CV) is a statistical measure that expresses the extent of variability in relation to the mean, presented as a percentage. It is commonly used to evaluate the reliability of estimates by indicating the degree of sampling variability. Lower CV values reflect more consistent and reliable estimates, while higher values point to greater relative variability.

Table 1 below displays the coefficient of variation for the main CCI indicators. Table 2 provides a description of the quality of the estimate assessed by the letters A, B and C, along with their corresponding acceptance range and guidelines.

Table 1: Consumer Confidence Index Main Indicators and Coefficient of Variation, June 2026

Main Indicator	Estimated CCI	Coefficient of variation (%)
National	**41.1**	**4.92**
Regional		
Urban	40.1	7.55
Rural	41.9	6.47
District		
Corozal	38.8	9.9
Orange Walk	36.0	14.84
Belize	41.3	9.83
Cayo	41.0	7.86
Stann Creek	43.0	17.12
Toledo	49.0	13.92
Sex		
Male	42.1	7.59
Female	40.2	6.8
Ethnicity		
Creole	39.1	10.14
Garifuna	42.6	16.35
Junea	51.0	14.23
Mestizo/Hispanic	39.6	6.35
Other	46.0	16.69
Age Group		
18-24	44.4	13.1
25-34	41.0	10.39
35-44	40.7	8.58
45-54	43.0	11.32
55+	36.7	13.25

Table 2: Guidelines for quality level of estimates

Coefficient of Variation Quality Indicator	Quality of Estimate	Range	Guideline
A	Acceptable	<16.5%	Estimates with a coefficient of variation less than 16.5% are deemed reliable for general use. Data is of sufficient accuracy.
B	Marginal	> 16.5% and ≤ 33.3%	Estimates with a coefficient of variation between 16.5% and 33.3% are potentially useful but have a high level of errors. Caution to data users when using these estimates.
C	Unacceptable	> 33.3%	Estimates with a coefficient of variation higher than 33.3% are considered to be unreliable. These estimates do not meet recommended standards for general use, but June be used with caution if it falls between 33.3% to 50%.