

ASEAN Consumer Sentiment Study (ACSS)

2025

Indonesia Report





Our objective

ASEAN Consumer Sentiment Study (ACSS) is UOB's regional flagship study analysing consumer trends and sentiments in five countries (Singapore, Malaysia, Thailand, Indonesia and Vietnam).

Now in its 6th year, the 2025 survey was conducted in June and captures the responses of 5000 consumers across different demographic groups in this dynamic ASEAN region.

Research Design at a glance



25 mins online survey Fieldwork: May – Jun 2025

Total of **1000** interviews

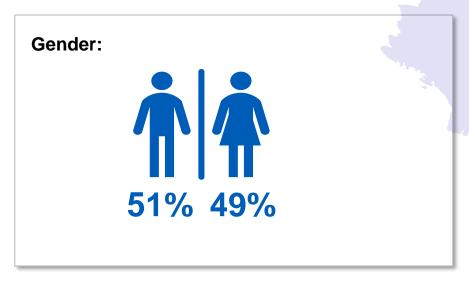


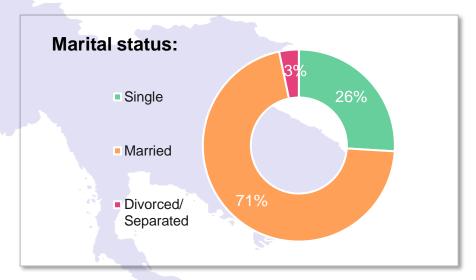
Male/ females aged 18-65 years





Detailed look at who we spoke to





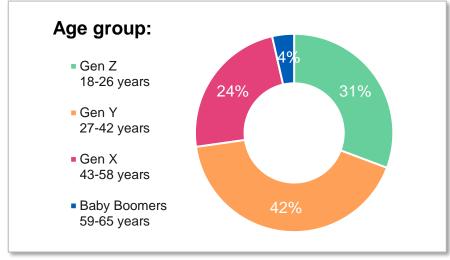


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 Consumer Sentiments and Outlook The UOB ASEAN Consumer Sentiment Index is designed to capture the pulse of consumer confidence across key ASEAN markets

It is **derived from 6 questions** and reflects consumer perceptions of both current and future economic conditions, alongside personal financial concerns and expectations that together encompass a macro and micro view.

Current Future

- Perception of current economic environment (Very/somewhat positive)
- Perception of economic performance over the next 6-12 months (Very/somewhat positive)

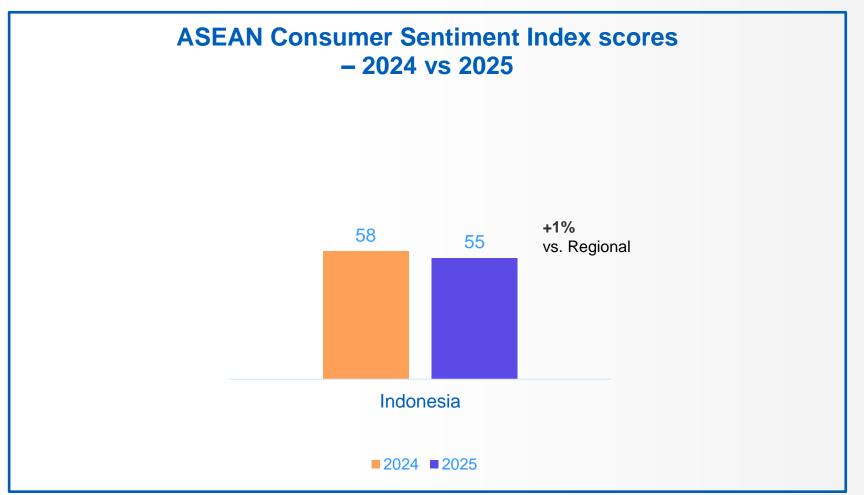
- Your household's increased expenses
 (Not worried at all/a little worried)
- The possibility of having your pay cut/income declining (Not worried at all/a little worried)
- Your long-term financial commitments (Not worried at all/a little worried)
- Where do you expect to be financially this time next year (Much better off/little better off)

Macro

Micro

Indonesia's ACSI score declined slightly from last year

Consumer Sentiment Index



On a macro level, optimism about the current and future economic environment has risen marginally

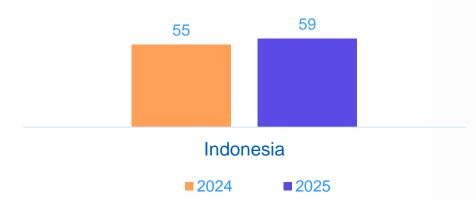
Consumer Sentiment Index – Macro perspective

Macro score

59 (+3)

Current

Optimism about current economic environment



Future

Optimism about future economic environment



A2. How do you perceive the current economic environment in [insert relevant country]?

A7. Looking forward, how do you see the economy of [insert relevant country] performing over the next 6-12 months?

Base: Total sample, 2025, n=1,000

Significantly higher vs. 2024 Significantly lower vs. 2024 However, at a micro level, Indonesia consumers are more worried about their long-term financial commitments and declining income, and fewer expect a better financial situation next year

Consumer Sentiment Index – Micro perspective

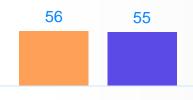
Micro score

53 (-6)

Current

Worried about increased household expenses

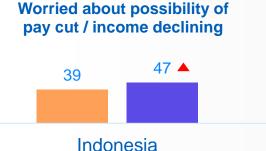
"Declining monthly income and increased child health and education costs." (Gen X, Female)



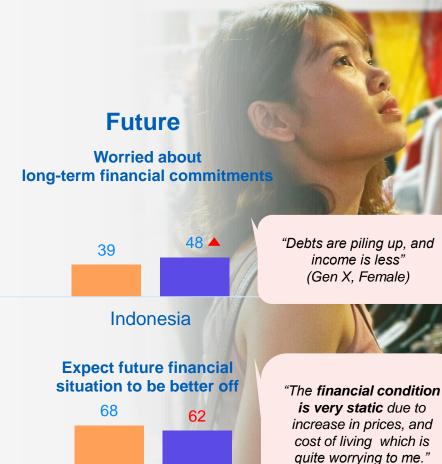
Indonesia

"There are many layoffs because many companies have gone bankrupt, unemployment has occurred. I'm afraid my company will go bankrupt."

(Gen Y, Male)



■2024 ■2025



Indonesia

201/

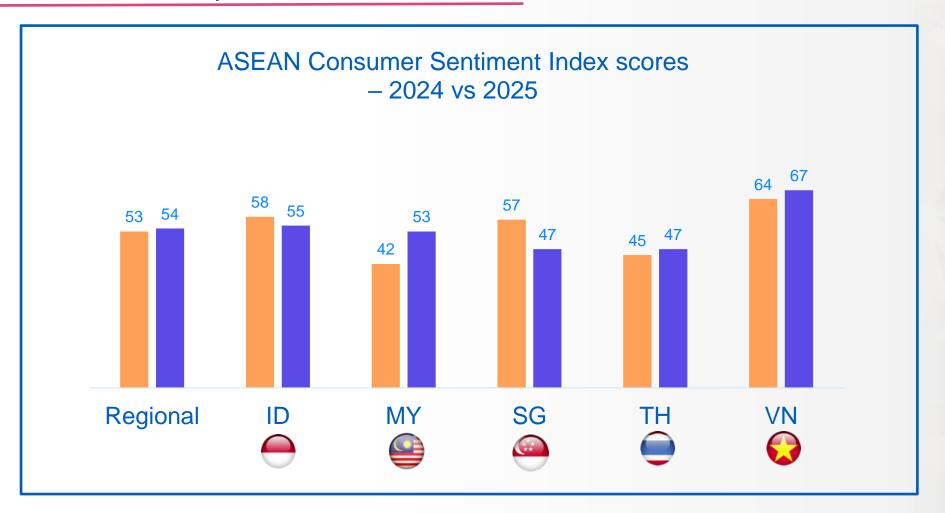
(Baby Boomers, Female)

B1. Listed below are some key areas that people talk about. Please indicate how worried you are at the moment about each of them. BF2. Looking ahead to this time next year, where do you expect to be financially compared to today? Base: Total sample, 2025, n=1,000

Significantly higher concern vs. 2024 Significantly higher vs. 20 Significantly lower concern vs. 2024 Significantly lower vs. 202

Indonesia's scores are on par with the region's Consumer Sentiment Index score

Consumer Sentiment Index – by markets



More than half are positive about the economic, political, and social stability in Indonesia – for political stability, this is significantly lower than region

Feelings on current economic, political, and social stability (T2B)



Daily Concerns & Expectations



Consumers in Indonesia are more concerned about their Health & Well-being now than before

Current aspects that are worrying (T2B)

Net score:	75%	73%	65%	56%
	Surrounding Environment^	Finances^	Work-related^	Health & Well-being
Change vs. Regional	0%	-4%	+1%	-1%
Change vs. 2024	NA	-3%	+4%	+9%

[^]New statement added/statement tweaked in 2025

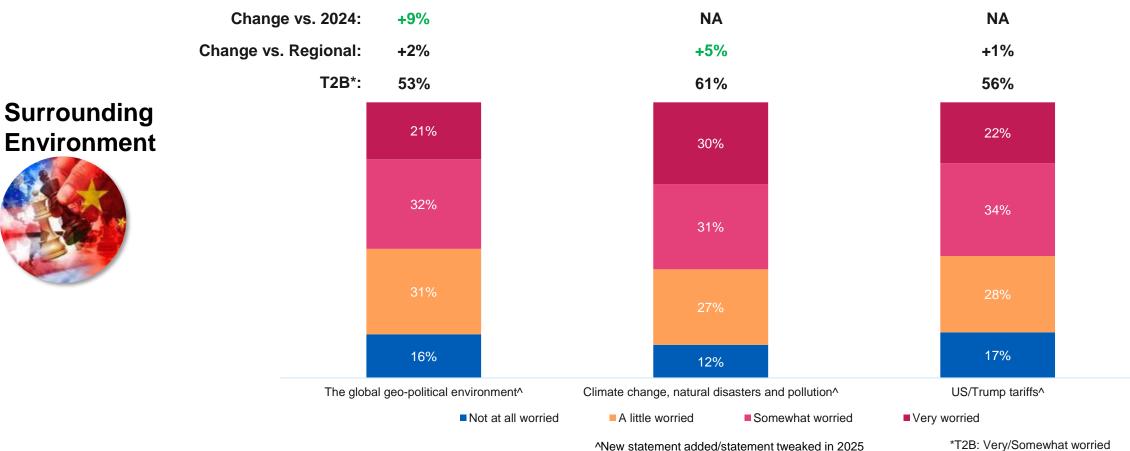
Climate change is the top concern for Indonesia consumers, followed by cost of living

Top current aspects that are worrying (T2B) – by market

	Regional	Indonesia —	Change vs. 2024:
Top concern	Increased cost of living due to inflation	Climate change, natural disasters and pollution	
	59%	61%	NA
2 nd	Climate change, natural disasters and pollution	Increased cost of living due to inflation	
	56%	59%	-3%
3 rd	US/Trump tariffs	US/Trump tariffs	
	55%	56%	NA
4 th	Your household's	Your household's	
	increased expenses	increased expenses	
	54%	55%	-1%
5 th	The global geo-political	The global geo-political	
	environment	environment	
	55%	53%	+9%

Concerns among Indonesia consumers about the global geo-political environment have increased significantly since last year

Current aspects that are worrying – Surrounding Environment

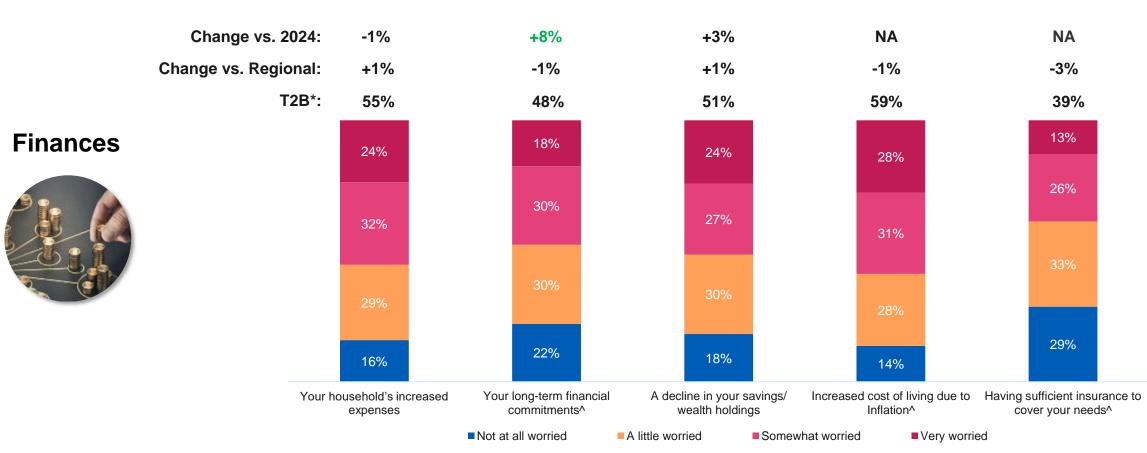


B1. Listed below are some key areas that people talk about. Please indicate how worried you are at the moment about each of them. Base: Total sample, 2025, n=1,000

*T2B: Very/Somewhat worried Significantly higher vs. Regional/2024 Significantly lower vs. Regional/2024

Higher cost of living due to inflation and increased household expenses are the top concerns driving finance worries

Current aspects that are worrying – Finances



^New statement added/statement tweaked in 2025

*T2B: Very/Somewhat worried Significantly higher vs. Regional/2024 Significantly lower vs. Regional/2024

Many Indonesia consumers have adopted a cautious spending behaviour even as they buy most of what is needed

Impact of inflation on household's purchasing power



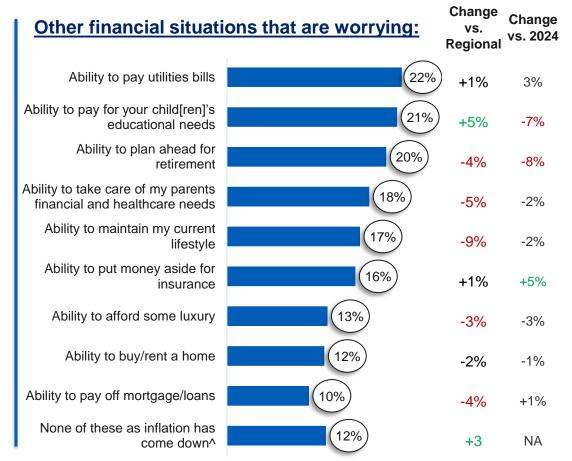
Indonesian consumers are more concerned than the region about being able to put money aside for savings and investments

Most worrying financial situations to be in

Top 3 most worrying financial situations to be in:

37% 31% 28%

		oility to put ney aside for saving	Ability to afford essential items for me and my family	Ability to put money aside for investment
	nge vs. egional	+3%	+3%	+6%
Change v	s. 2024	-12	-4%	-12%

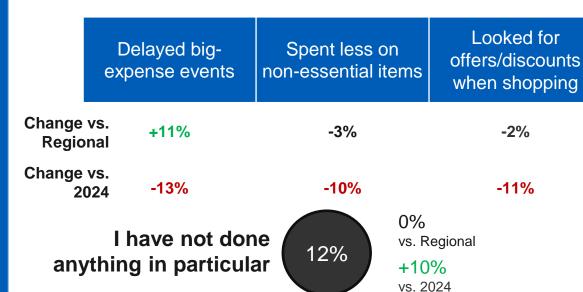


To cope with inflation, over 40% of consumers are postponing major expenses, reducing non-essential spending and seeking discounts

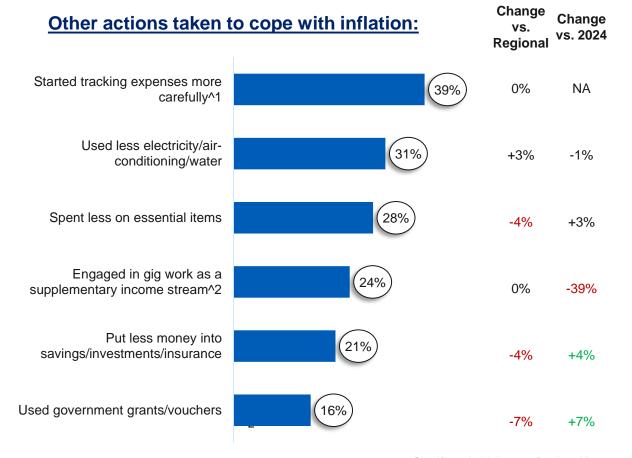
Efforts in coping with inflation

Top 3 efforts in coping with inflation:

46% 44% 42%



BF3. What have you done in the past 6-12 months to cope with inflation?

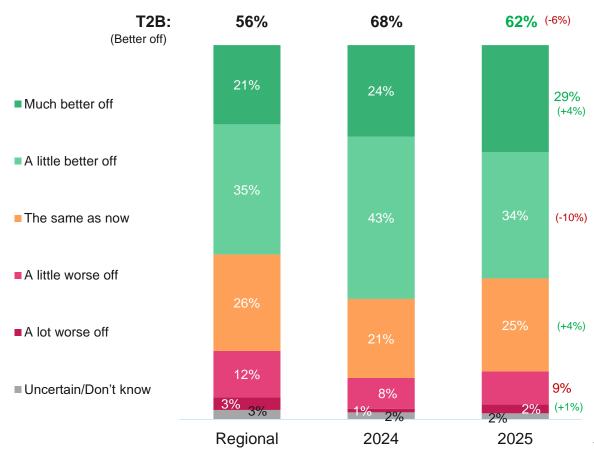


^{^1} New statement added/statement tweaked in 2025

Significantly higher vs. Regional/2024 Significantly lower vs. Regional/2024 ^2 2024 statement: Started a secondary source of income

Financial situation expectation in the coming year

Optimism about their personal future financial situation is higher in Indonesia compared to the region



BF2. Looking ahead to this time next year, where do you expect to be financially compared to today? Base: Total sample, 2025, n=1,000

*T2B: Better off

() Significantly higher vs. 2024

() Significantly lower vs. 2024

Significantly higher vs. Regional Significantly lower vs. Regional



2. Shifts in Spending and Financial Behaviour

Shifts in spending habits



Preference for multi-functional and local products is significantly higher among consumers in Indonesia than in the region

Change in shopping habits in the past 12 months

Top 3 changes in shopping habits:

49%

43%

38%

Bought more products on sale or at a discount Bought more multifunctional or versatile products to maximise value

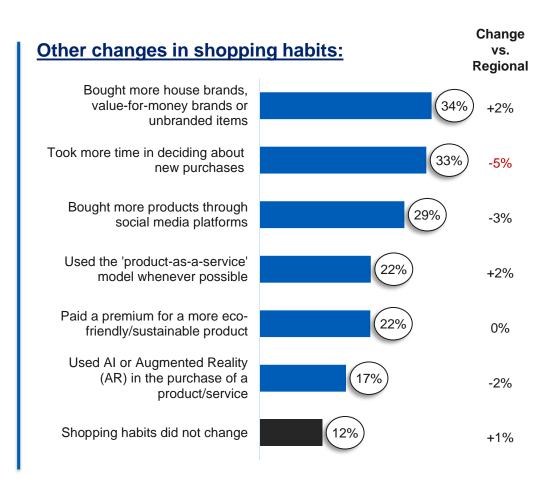
Bought more locally produced goods

Change vs. Regional

0%

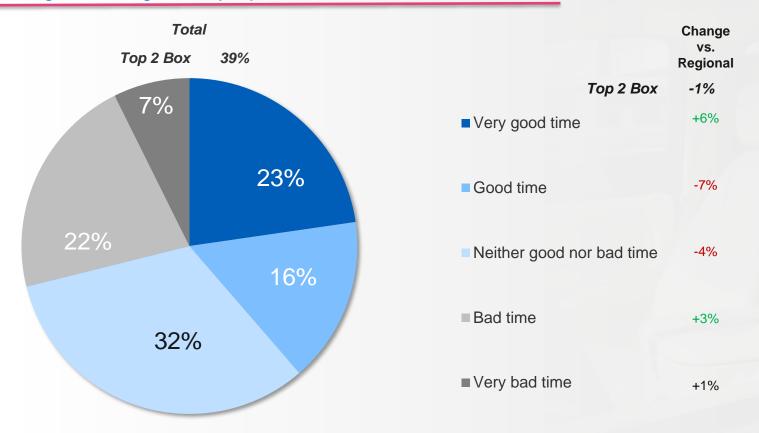
+10%

+5%



2 in 5 believe it is a good time for major purchases

Assessing the timing for major purchases





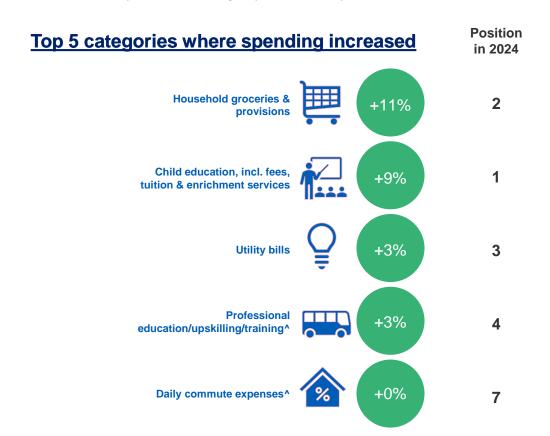
C2d. Generally speaking, do you think now is a good or bad time for consumers to buy major items (e.g. furniture, refrigerator, television, car, house etc..)

Base: Total sample, n=1,000

Household groceries and children's education continue to be the top two categories with increased spending

Top 5 categories where spending increased (sorted by Net increase)

Note: Numbers here represent net change (spend more – spend less)

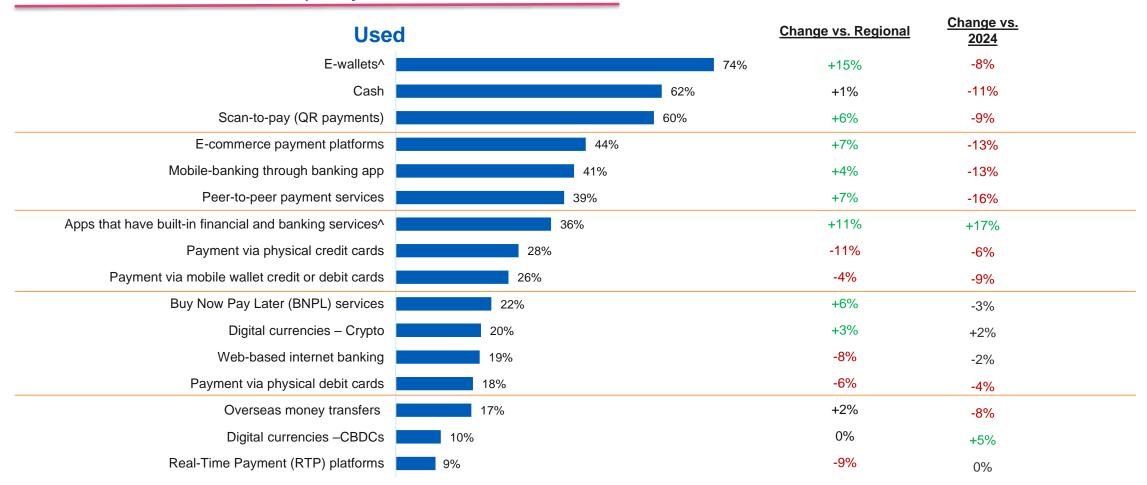




3. Digital Payment Methods

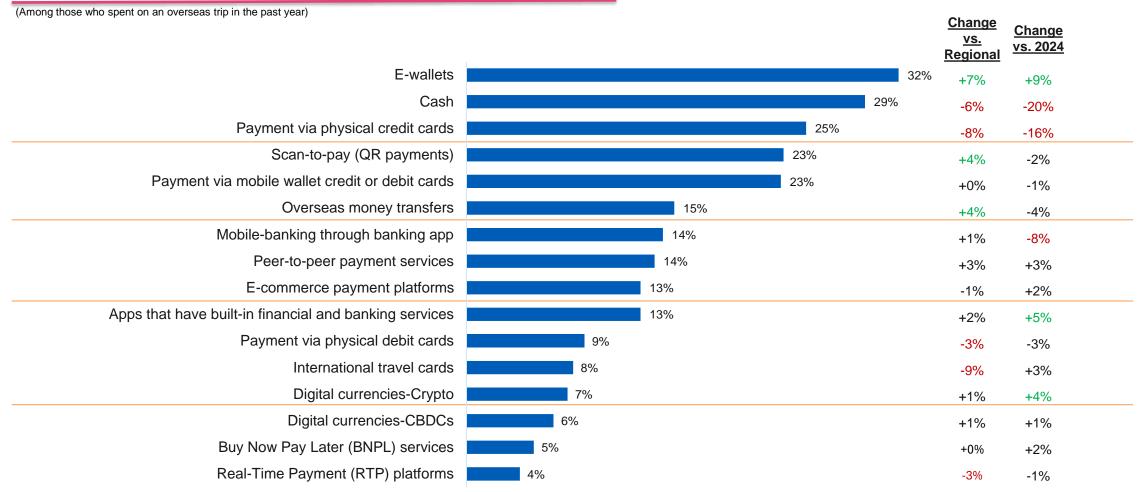
E-wallets, cash, and scan-to-pay are the top 3 payment services, but their usage is on the decline, while apps that have built-in financial and banking services are on the rise

Products/Services used in the past year



E-wallets, followed by cash are the preferred modes of payment during overseas travel

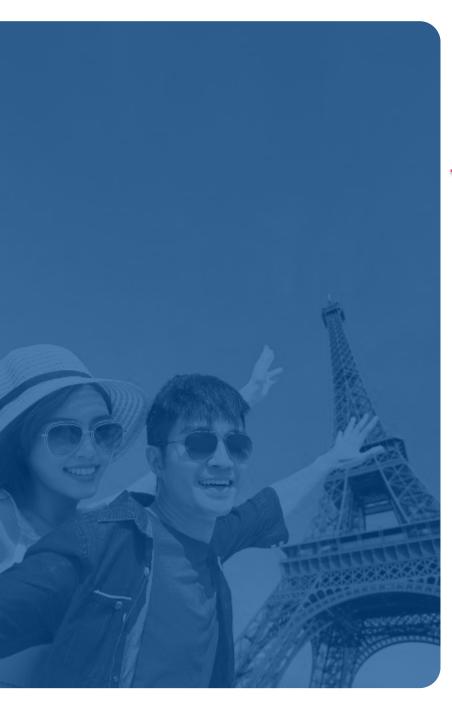
Preferred payment method during overseas trip



C5. What were your preferred modes of payment during your overseas trip? Please select only those payment modes that you have used when you were overseas. Exclude payments (e.g., online tickets, hotels) that were made from your home country, before travelling to your overseas destination)

Base: Those who have spent on an overseas trip in the past year, 2025, n=487

Significantly higher vs. Regional/2024 Significantly lower vs. Regional/2024



Cash is preferred for its convenience with small vendors and as a backup option

Reasons for preferring cash payments when overseas

(Among those who prefer cash when overseas)

For ease of buying at small vendors

0% vs. Regional

+8%

As a backup in case of 530 card failure or no internet connectivity for digital payments

vs. Regional

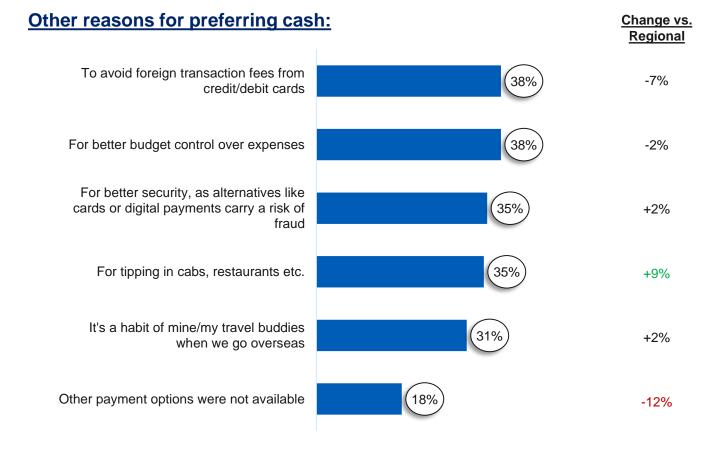
C5a. You selected "cash" as one of your preferred modes of payment during your overseas trip. Why do you prefer cash over other payment options? Base: Those who preferred cash payments overseas 2025, n= 142



4 in 10 prefer cash to avoid transaction fees and to maintain better budget control

Reasons for preferring cash payments when overseas

(Among those who prefer cash when overseas)



C5a. You selected "cash" as one of your preferred modes of payment during your overseas trip. Why do you prefer cash over other payment options?

Base: Those who preferred cash payments overseas 2025, n= 142

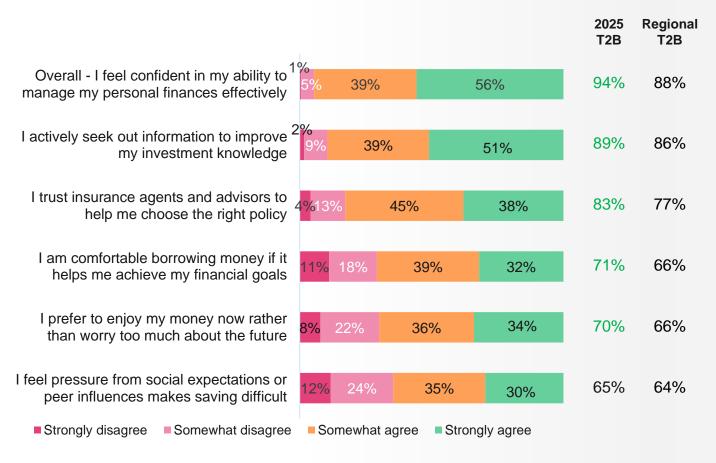
Significantly higher vs. Regional Significantly lower vs. Regional



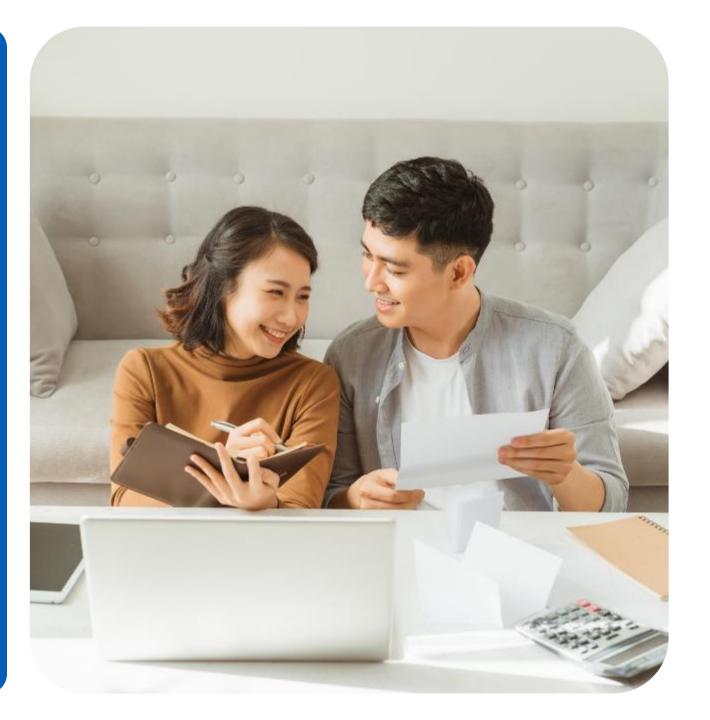
4. Financial Preparedness

Indonesia consumers show high confidence in managing finances and actively seek investment knowledge

Attitudes to financial planning

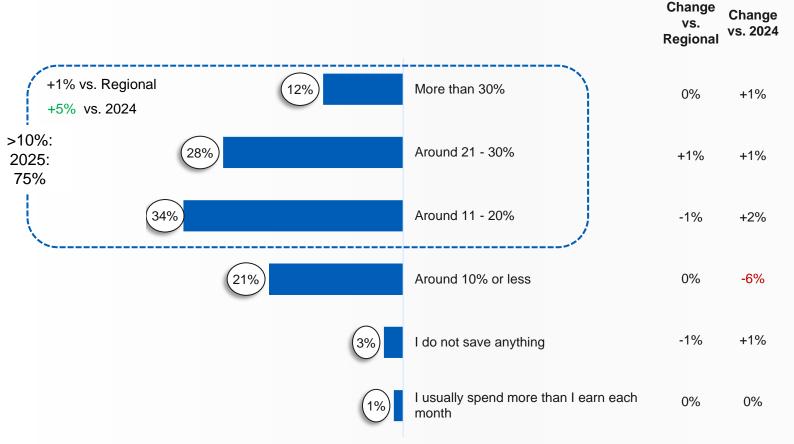


Savings



3 in 4 Indonesia consumers save over 10% of their monthly income, with this trend increasing since last year

Proportion of income saved each month



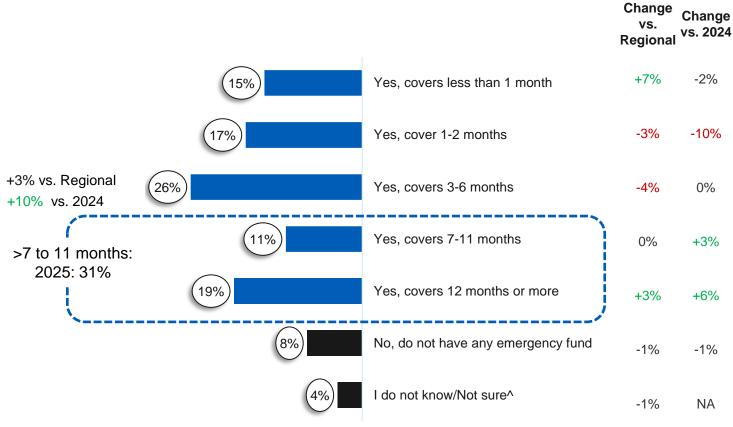






Majority have an emergency fund, with 3 in 10 having savings to cover 7-11+ months of expenses

Availability of emergency funds

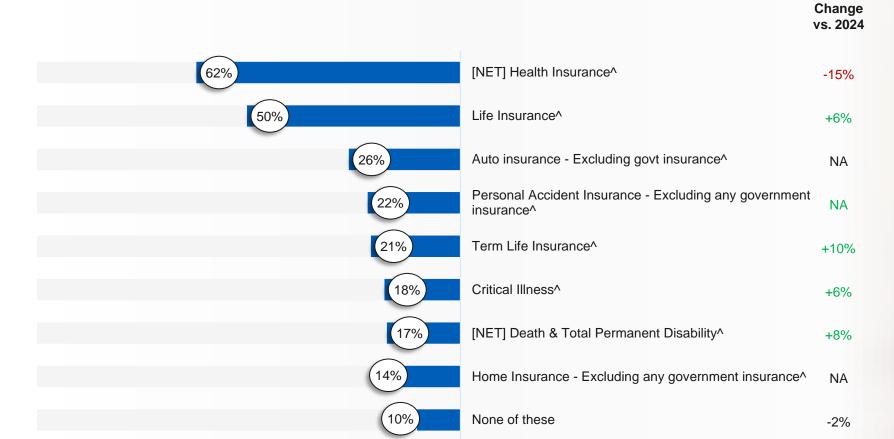


Protection



6 in 10 Indonesia consumers have health insurance, which is higher than the region but it has declined over the last year

Insurance currently owned

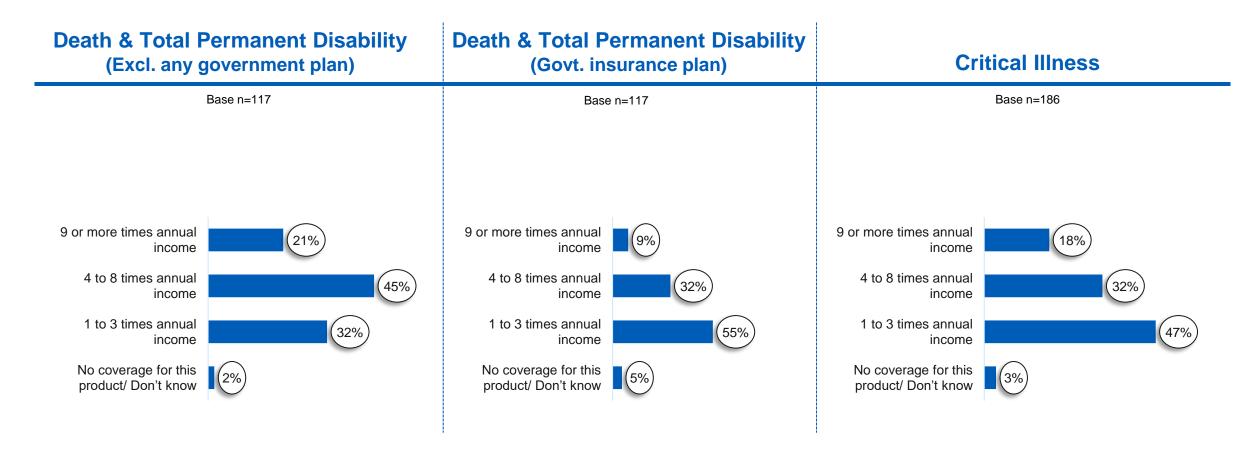






For Death & TPD (government insurance) and Critical Illness, most ID consumers have a coverage of between 1 to 3 times annual income

Insurance coverage x annual income



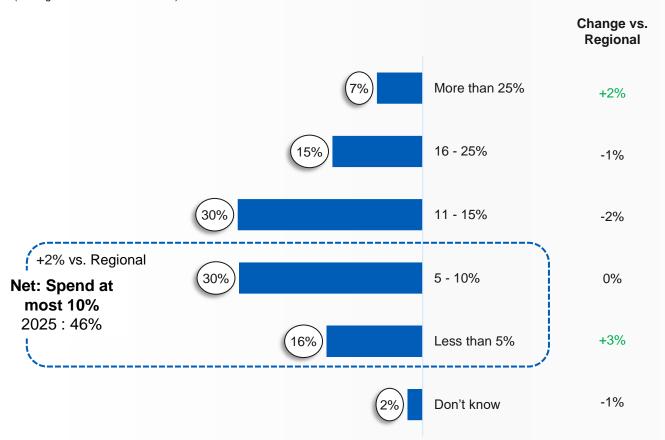
FL5A. How many times of annual income does your insurance cover for _____(Insert each product item)? Base: Those currently owning Death & Total Permanent Disability and critical illness insurance: 2025, n=1,000

Close to half of consumers spend at most 10% of their annual salary on insurance premiums



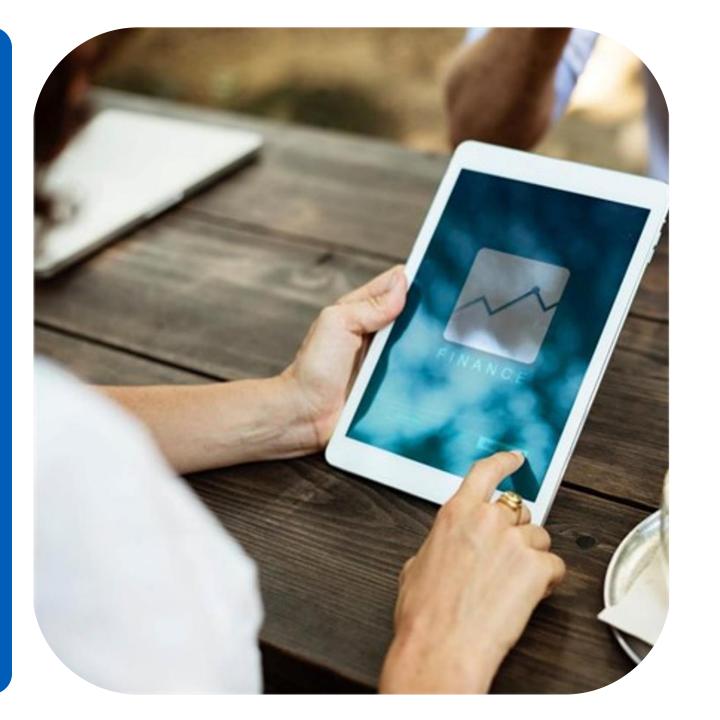
Percentage of income spent on insurance annually

(Among current insurance holders)



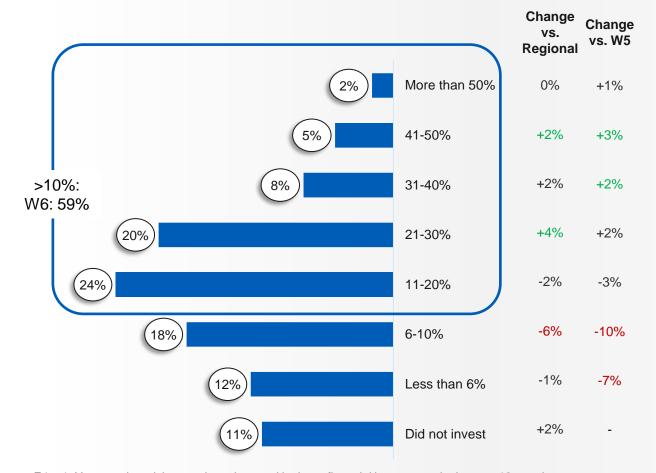


Investment



About 3 in 5 consumers invested over 10% of their annual income in various financial instruments

Proportion of annual income invested in the past year

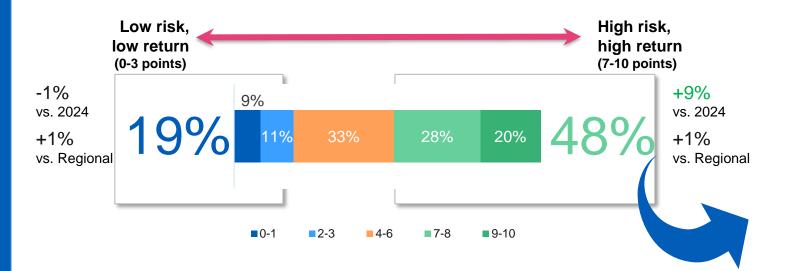




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Risk appetite of Indonesia consumers has increased significantly from 2024

Attitude towards investment vs. Financial instruments where more money was put in



	Total	High risk attitude
Base:	1000	494
Physical assets, e.g. property, jewellery, gold etc	17%	24%
Digital currencies and assets, e.g., crypto and NFTs	15%	21%
Bank fixed deposits*	14%	17%
Property for investment/rental income	14%	19%
Sustainable investments e.g. green bonds etc.	13%	18%
Stocks (shares)^	12%	16%
Digital currencies and assets e.g. CBDCs	12%	17%
Units of managed funds (unit trust)	11%	16%
Bonds (fixed income)^	11%	16%

Planning – Retirement & Legacy

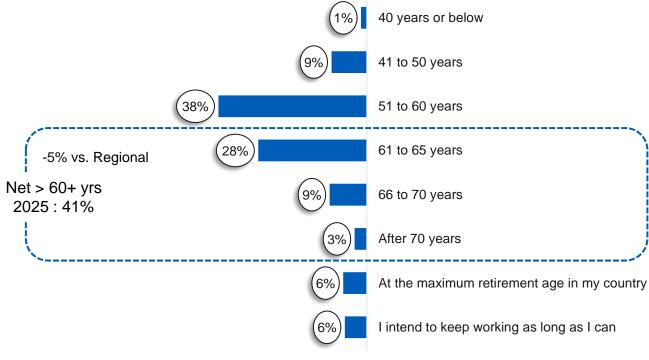




2 in 5 Indonesia consumers expect to retire after 60 years

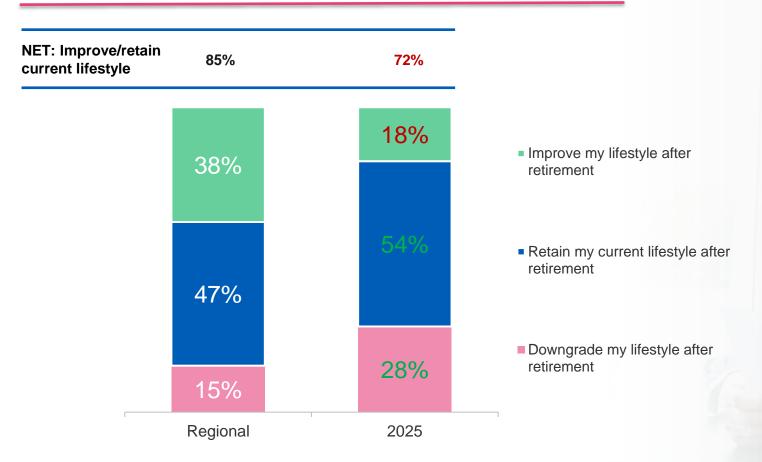
Expected retirement age

Expected retirement age:



Most Indonesia consumers expect to retain or improve their current lifestyle post retirement, but this is lower than region

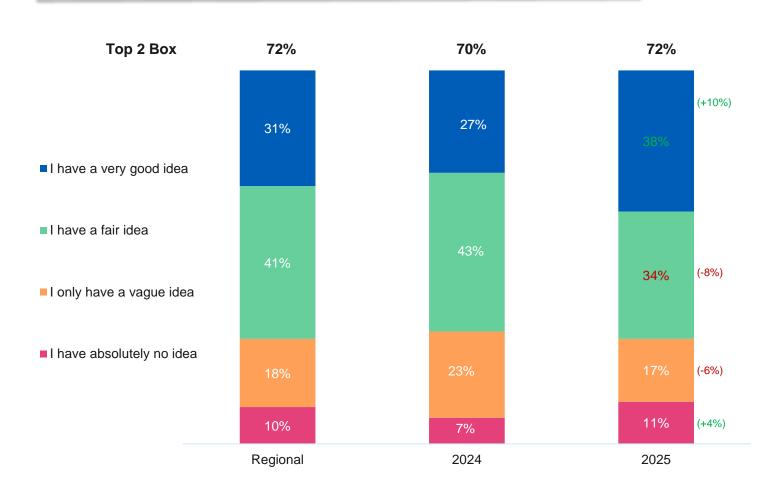
Expected lifestyle for a comfortable retirement





Majority of Indonesia consumers have a fair to very good idea about the money they will need to retire comfortably

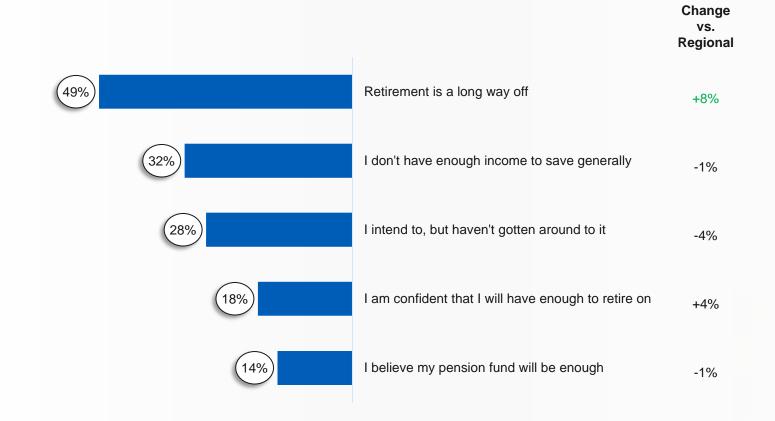
Idea on how much is needed to retire comfortably



Uncertainty around retirement finances is linked to perceptions that retirement is distant, inadequate savings or procrastination

Reasons for not having an idea on how much is needed to retire comfortably

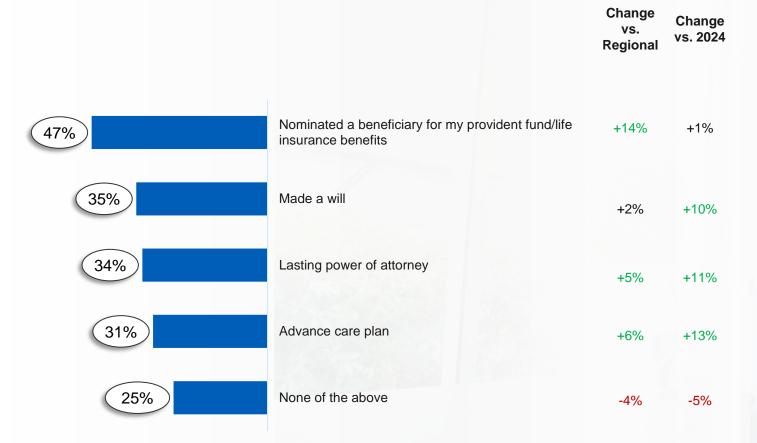
(Among those who with vague or no idea how much they need to retire comfortably)





2 in 5 consumers have nominated a beneficiary for their provident fund / life insurance benefits, while 1 in 3 have created a will and set up a lasting power of attorney

Legacy planning





Significantly higher vs. Regional/2024





For more details on ACSS:

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