

Embargoed until 1030 EAT (0730 UTC) 5 March 2024

Stanbic Bank Kenya PMI[®]

Business conditions improve in February as price pressures subside

Key findings

Activity and new orders rise for the first time in six months

Selling price inflation hits long-run average as cost burdens ease

Lowest confidence towards future output in survey history

Business activity expanded across the Kenyan private sector in February, according to the Stanbic Bank Kenya PMI[®], as a further softening of inflationary pressures supported a fresh increase in new order volumes. Lower fuel prices helped to cool input cost inflation to a 26-month low, supporting the softest increase in output prices for one-and-a-half years.

Improving economic conditions led Kenyan companies to expand staffing levels at a faster rate and boost purchases of inputs. Nevertheless, confidence regarding future activity fell to a survey low, suggesting a broad degree of uncertainty that activity growth will be sustained.

The headline figure derived from the survey is the Purchasing Managers' Index[™] (PMI[®]). Readings above 50.0 signal an improvement in business conditions on the previous month, while readings below 50.0 show a deterioration.

The headline index rose for the third consecutive month in February, taking it above the 50.0 neutral threshold for the first time since last August. At 51.3, up from 49.8 in January, the index was also at its highest level in just over a year, with positive directional influences seen in all five of its sub-components.

The greatest movement was found in the Output sub-index in February, which rose to its highest for 13 months and pointed to a moderate expansion in private sector activity. Similar findings were also seen with respect to new orders, as companies reported that improving client demand drove the fastest upturn in sales since January 2023. Firms additionally linked this to new product releases and improved stock levels, which rose slightly, as well as the positive impact of relaxed inflationary pressures.

Notably, input costs faced by Kenyan firms rose at the weakest pace in over two years in February, as inflation continued to ease from its record high last October. Falling fuel prices were reportedly a key contributor to lower cost burdens, although expenses still rose sharply overall amid mentions of currency issues and higher VAT payments.

Stanbic Bank Kenya PMI

sa, >50 = improvement since previous month



Sources: Stanbic Bank, S&P Global PMI.
Data were collected 12-27 February 2024.

Comment

Christopher Legilisho, Economist at Standard Bank commented:

“There was a notable expansion in private sector activity in February, with output increasing in agriculture, manufacturing, and services. However, construction and wholesale & retail activity slipped. Firms noted improved consumer demand as assisting higher output and new orders.”

“Increased new orders spurred inventory stocking, with some firms steadily wanting to avoid product shortages during the year. However, expectations for 2024 remain subdued; the index for future expectations hit its weakest level on record.”

“On the pricing front, firms noted both input and output price pressures easing due to moderating purchase costs, fuel prices declining, and the shilling appreciating during February. Staff costs were flat in February, although staffing levels increased for a second month running.”

PMI[®]

by **S&P Global**

The slowdown allowed firms to raise their selling charges to a softer degree. Charge hikes eased to the weakest recorded for a year-and-a-half and were aligned with the survey's long-run trend.

Nevertheless, rising prices continued to restrict cash flow and spending power, according to survey comments, which meant that total sales growth was only marginal. Sector data signalled that construction and wholesale & retail were still greatly impacted, with sales declining sharply in these segments.

Furthermore, overall business sentiment was at its lowest level on record in February, as companies generally refrained from projecting an increase in activity over the coming year. Only 6% of companies were optimistic of an upturn.

Despite this, employment levels rose in February on the back of higher new order intakes, with firms citing the hiring of casual workers to meet workloads. Staff increases were modest, but the fastest since last August. Purchases of inputs also expanded, ending a five-month run of decline, whereas improvements in supplier performance broadly stalled.

Contact

Christopher Legilisho
 Economist
 Standard Bank
LegilishoC@stanbic.com

Catherine Ngina Njoroge
 Marketing and Communications
 Stanbic Bank
 Tel: +254 722 664 992
NjorogeC@stanbic.com

David Owen
 Senior Economist
 S&P Global Market Intelligence
 T: +44 1491 461 002
david.owen@spglobal.com

Sabrina Mayeen
 Corporate Communications
 S&P Global Market Intelligence
 T: +44 7967 447 030
sabrina.mayeen@spglobal.com

If you prefer not to receive news releases from S&P Global, please email katherine.smith@spglobal.com. To read our privacy policy, click [here](#).

Survey methodology

The Stanbic Bank Kenya PMI® is compiled by S&P Global from responses to questionnaires sent to purchasing managers in a panel of around 400 private sector companies. The panel is stratified by detailed sector and company workforce size, based on contributions to GDP. The sectors covered by the survey include agriculture, mining, manufacturing, construction, wholesale, retail and services. Data were first collected January 2014.

Survey responses are collected in the second half of each month and indicate the direction of change compared to the previous month. A diffusion index is calculated for each survey variable. The index is the sum of the percentage of 'higher' responses and half the percentage of 'unchanged' responses. The indices vary between 0 and 100, with a reading above 50 indicating an overall increase compared to the previous month, and below 50 an overall decrease. The indices are then seasonally adjusted.

The headline figure is the Purchasing Managers' Index™ (PMI). The PMI is a weighted average of the following five indices: New Orders (30%), Output (25%), Employment (20%), Suppliers' Delivery Times (15%) and Stocks of Purchases (10%). For the PMI calculation the Suppliers' Delivery Times Index is inverted so that it moves in a comparable direction to the other indices.

Underlying survey data are not revised after publication, but seasonal adjustment factors may be revised from time to time as appropriate which will affect the seasonally adjusted data series.

For further information on the PMI survey methodology, please contact economics@spglobal.com.

About PMI

Purchasing Managers' Index™ (PMI®) surveys are now available for over 40 countries and also for key regions including the eurozone. They are the most closely watched business surveys in the world, favoured by central banks, financial markets and business decision makers for their ability to provide up-to-date, accurate and often unique monthly indicators of economic trends. www.spglobal.com/marketintelligence/en/mi/products/pmi

About S&P Global

S&P Global (NYSE: SPGI) S&P Global provides essential intelligence. We enable governments, businesses and individuals with the right data, expertise and connected technology so that they can make decisions with conviction. From helping our customers assess new investments to guiding them through ESG and energy transition across supply chains, we unlock new opportunities, solve challenges and accelerate progress for the world.

We are widely sought after by many of the world's leading organizations to provide credit ratings, benchmarks, analytics and workflow solutions in the global capital, commodity and automotive markets. With every one of our offerings, we help the world's leading organizations plan for tomorrow, today. www.spglobal.com

Disclaimer

The intellectual property rights to the data provided herein are owned by or licensed to S&P Global and/or its affiliates. Any unauthorised use, including but not limited to copying, distributing, transmitting or otherwise of any data appearing is not permitted without S&P Global's prior consent. S&P Global shall not have any liability, duty or obligation for or relating to the content or information ("Data") contained herein, any errors, inaccuracies, omissions or delays in the Data, or for any actions taken in reliance thereon. In no event shall S&P Global be liable for any special, incidental, or consequential damages, arising out of the use of the Data. Purchasing Managers' Index™ and PMI® are either trade marks or registered trade marks of S&P Global Inc or licensed to S&P Global Inc and/or its affiliates.

This Content was published by S&P Global Market Intelligence and not by S&P Global Ratings, which is a separately managed division of S&P Global. Reproduction of any information, data or material, including ratings ("Content") in any form is prohibited except with the prior written permission of the relevant party. Such party, its affiliates and suppliers ("Content Providers") do not guarantee the accuracy, adequacy, completeness, timeliness or availability of any Content and are not responsible for any errors or omissions (negligent or otherwise), regardless of the cause, or for the results obtained from the use of such Content. In no event shall Content Providers be liable for any damages, costs, expenses, legal fees, or losses (including lost income or lost profit and opportunity costs) in connection with any use of the Content.