

# Measuring the UK Economy During Lockdown: Challenges and Opportunities

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# "The shutting down of large parts of the economy was not anticipated in the construction of our economic statistics"

Professor Tara Sinclair, George Washington University

# **Objectives**

Protect quality of core statistics

Provide new economic indicators

Support wider ONS work (e.g. Covid Infection Study)

# The challenges...

Conceptual challenges

Data issues

Methods

# The opportunities...

New data sources?

Accelerate transformation?

Collaboration

## Effects on core economic statistics

| Consumer prices | High       | <ul> <li>Previous collection method not viable</li> <li>Smaller sample size</li> <li>Some goods/service unavailable</li> </ul>  |
|-----------------|------------|---|
| Labour market   | High       | <ul><li>Correctly capturing furloughed workers</li><li>Low response rates (household surveys)</li></ul>   |
| GDP             | High       | <ul> <li>Conceptual challenges e.g. job retention scheme (pays 80% wages of furloughed workers)</li> <li>Low response rates (business surveys)</li> <li>Imputation</li> </ul> |
| Public sector   | High       | <ul> <li>Govt output (education &amp; health)</li> <li>Classifying c30 new Govt schemes</li> <li>Correctly accruing receipts data</li> </ul>                                  |
| Trade           | Low/medium | Travel and tourism difficult to measure   |
|                 |            |   |

# Conceptual issues

#### Job Retention Scheme/ Furloughed Workers

- Transfer or Subsidy?
- Not employed or employed?
- GDP(O) & GDP(I)

#### CPI

- Fixed basket, but...
- Missing goods & services

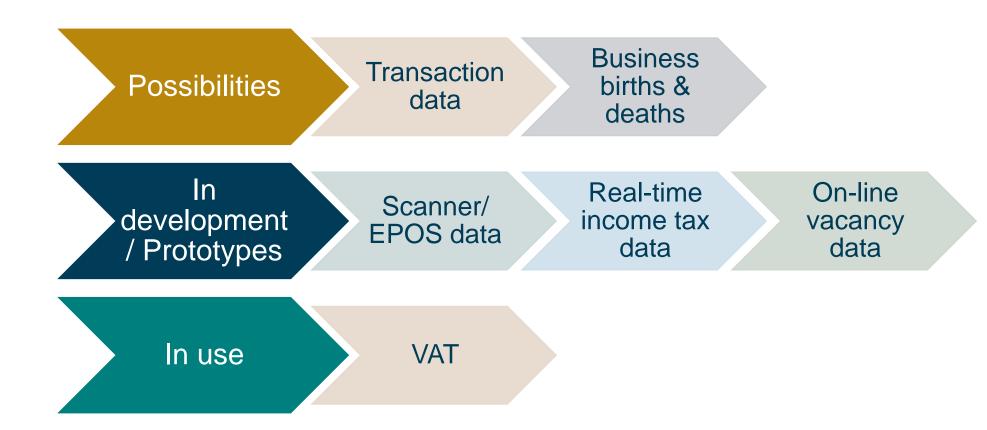
#### **Education output**

- Output = pupils hours in school
- But most schools closed

## Data & methods

- Low response rates:
  - Business surveys (e.g. construction)
  - Household surveys (e.g. Labour Force Survey)
- Changed mode:
  - No 'in shop' price collection
  - No face-to-face interviews
- Risk of mode effects or non-response bias?

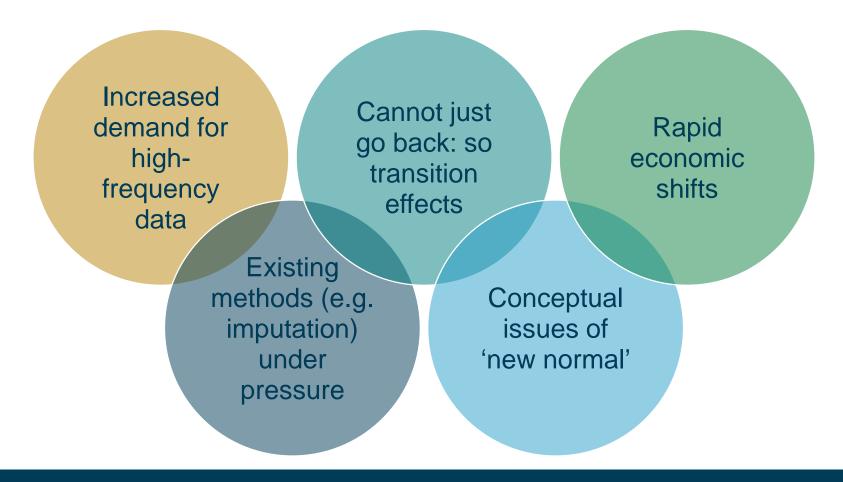
## **New data sources**



## Accelerate transformation

- Since March, new surveys launched:
  - New business survey
  - New individual/household survey
  - Launched on-line Labour Market Survey
- Developed new indicators
- Had to stop or pause some outputs
- Go back or go forward?

## Where does all this leave us?



## **Questions?**

### **Coronavirus Job Retention Scheme**

CJRS:

GOVERNMENT









NET GDP IMPACT = 0

**EMPLOYEES** 

**SEISS:** 







NET GDP IMPACT = 0

**SELF-EMPLOYED** 

# Missing goods/services in CPI/CPIH

- What is CPI/CPIH trying to measure/what is its value?
  - Consistency over time
  - Measuring prices 'here and now'
- Normally met with one index, but now less clear
- Keep CPI/CPIH focused on long-term & consistency
- Innovate with supplementary indices?

# **Education output**

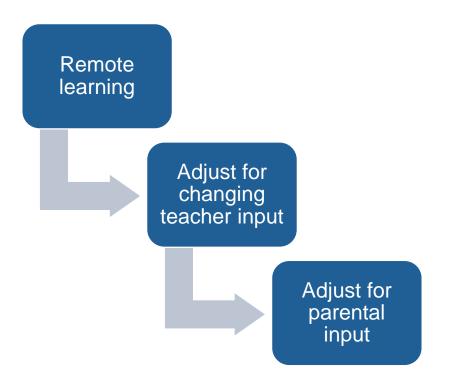


Figure 2: Question two: "Over the past week, how much more or less did you work compared to an ordinary week in school? (Please exclude any commuting time and include all teaching, planning, marking and meeting time)"

Number of hours worked compared with an ordinary week in school, state-funded primary and secondary schools, UK, week commencing 20 April 2020

