STATE OF THE NATION

SCDI's Economic Data Briefing
October 2020





INTEREST RATE

0.1%

Official Bank of England Rate

The Monetary Policy Committee voted unanimously on 16 September to maintain UK **interest rates at 0.1%, a record low**, due to the ongoing public health and economic crisis.

The Committee highlighted that the course of the pandemic and the resolution of Brexit could severely impact on the UK economy in the months ahead. It will next meet on 5 November.

Source: Bank of England

| INFLATION | | | | | |
|--------------------------------|------|------|------|------|------|
| UK Consumer | Aug | Jul | Jun | May | Apr |
| Prices Index (CPI) Annual Rate | 0.2% | 1.0% | 0.6% | 0.5% | 0.8% |

Inflation fell sharply to 0.2% in August. The strongest downward pressure on the Consumer Prices Index was exerted by **dramatically lower café and restaurant prices during the 'Eat Out to Help Out' scheme**. Over 100m subsidised meals were claimed across the UK as demand surged.

Source: Office for National Statistics

PRODUCTIVITY

UK labour productivity fell sharply between April and June. Output per worker reduced by up to 22% compared to the same period in 2019, the **steepest productivity drop on record**.

However, output per hour declined by only around 3%, indicating the somewhat distorting impact of furloughed workers on the data. Millions of workers have still been in employment but making no contribution to worker output during that same period, creating a statistical divergence.

Source: Office for National Statistics

| ECONOMIC GROWTH | |
|------------------------|----------|
| GDP Growth | Scotland |
| July 2020 | 6.8% |
| June | 6.7% |
| May | 3.1% |
| April | -20.1% |
| March | -4.9% |

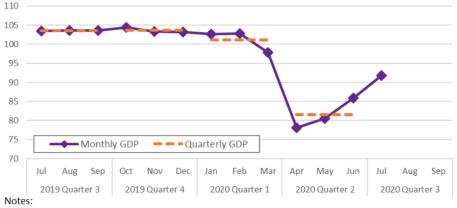
The Scottish economy is growing again but remains significantly smaller than before the crisis. It is estimated that Scotland's onshore GDP increased by 6.8% in July after similar growth in June.

This suggests that a recovery, albeit highly fragile and gradual, was underway in recent weeks. The reimposition of restrictions in late September will likely have a negative impact on further progress without government intervention, as called for in our *Building Scotland's Green Recovery* report.

However, the **Scottish economy is 10.7% smaller than it was in February** before the COVID-19 crisis in the UK. GDP had shrunk by 24.1% by the end of April after just two months. This compares to a 4% loss in total economic output in Scotland in 2008 and 2009 over the course of 18 months.

Comparison of Quarterly and Monthly GDP

Chained volume measure, 2016=100



(1) Users are advised to be mindful that the axis on this chart does not start at zero.

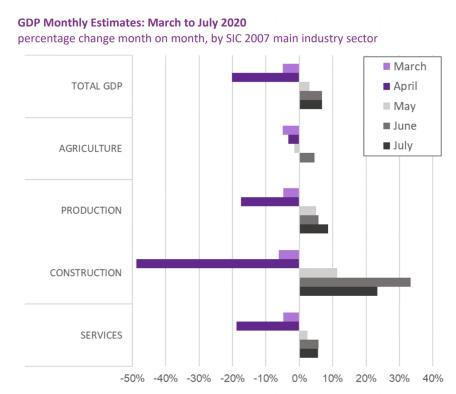
KPMG has revised its forecast for Scotland's economy for 2020. It now expects Scottish GDP to decline by 9.1%. It had previously predicted shrinkage of 6.8%. KPMG expects the UK economy as a whole to fare worse than Scotland's. It has downgraded its previous estimate to a 10.3% fall in UK GDP.

Sources: KPMG, Office for National Statistics, Scottish Government

| BUSINESS ACTIVITY AND CONFIDENCE | | | | | | | |
|--|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| RBS Seasonally- | Aug | Jul | Jun | May | Apr | Mar | Feb |
| Adjusted Purchasing Managers' Index | 55.8 | 49.3 | 37.1 | 21.1 | 10.7 | 29.7 | 50.1 |

Scotland's private sector has returned to growth after months of severe and unprecedented decline. The RBS PMI rose strongly to 55.8 in August, the highest level of business expansion recorded since 2014.

Manufacturing has bounced back more strongly than Services. Higher demand and looser restrictions had helped some firms make up lost ground. This is especially true in Construction, which suffered the worst month of contraction in April of any major sector but registered the best growth performance of any major sector in May, June and July.



Nevertheless, the reimposition of restrictions in late September threatens this progress. The public health emergency is not over – neither is the economic crisis. **80% of Scottish businesses report that new local and national lockdowns are their biggest concern**. Business confidence in Scotland is the second lowest of any UK nation or region.

Sources: IHS Markit, RBS, Scottish Chambers of Commerce, Scottish Government

| CONSUMER ACTIVITY AND CONFIDENCE | | | | | |
|----------------------------------|-------|-------|--------|--|--|
| SRC-KPMG Retail Sales Monitor | Aug | Jul | Jun | | |
| Total Sales Growth | -7.5% | -8.3% | -18.6% | | |
| Food Sales Growth | +1.5% | +3.5% | +4.0% | | |
| Non-Food Sales Growth | -1.7% | -5.2% | -19.4% | | |

With footfall so low and the squeeze on household finances tightening, Scotland's retail sector continues to face a very difficult period. Consumer activity and confidence remains weak. Food sales growth has slowed, demand for homeware items has been relatively high and spending on clothes and shoes is low.

42% of UK consumers say that they will be more likely to shop online going forward due to the pandemic. **Only 11% intend to spend more next month** than last month.

Sources: British Retail Consortium, KPMG, Scottish Retail Consortium

| EMPLOYMENT | | | | |
|-----------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| | May 20- | Feb 20- | Nov 19- | Aug 19- |
| | Jul 20 | Apr 20 | Jan 20 | Oct 19 |
| Economically Active | 78.0% | 77.9% | 77.7% | 77.4% |
| In Employment | 74.3% | 74.3% | 74.9% | 74.5% |
| Unemployed | 4.6% | 4.6% | 3.5% | 3.7% |
| Economically Inactive | 22.0% | 22.1% | 22.3% | 22.6% |

Unemployment in Scotland rose to 4.6% in the last quarter, as 30,000 more people became jobless. The Scottish rate is now higher than the UK rate of 3.9%.

However, the worst is yet to come for workers and the labour market. The Coronavirus Job Retention Scheme ends on 31 October. A wave of redundancies is expected across sectors, especially those subject to new or reimposed restrictions, such as travel and hospitality. Young people are likely to be at higher risk.

The **new Job Support Scheme** – which will top up the wages of workers who have not been able to return to the workplace – aims to minimise job cuts over the next six months.

Sources: HM Treasury, Office for National Statistics

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Our mission is to help our members grow and to help build a better Scotland.

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