Greater Manchester Chamber of Commerce

Quarterly Economic Update Q1 2021

26th March 2021





Economic Briefing Q1 2021

Welcome & Introduction

Chris Fletcher, Director of Marketing & Campaigns

QES Presentation

Subrahmaniam Krishnan-Harihara, Head of Research

Q&A / Discussion

#GMEconomics



Quarterly Economic Briefing

What is the QES?

• The UK's largest and most reliable business confidence survey, is the first to be published in each quarter and is used by key policy makers to determine economic decision-making

Does sample size matter?

• Yes. Better the response rate, more accurate the results. The Greater Manchester QES alone has the same sample size as other *national* business surveys.

How reliable?

• Very. It has accurately predicted the recessions of the 1990s and 2000s and can disprove some early releases of national statistics (the "double-dip" that never was in 2012).

Does being first matter?

Yes. It allows us to help you to be ahead of the curve, often months ahead of official data.

Do policy makers use the QES?

• Lots of them do. It's routinely quoted by HM Treasury, the Bank of England, the European Union, the OECD and the International Monetary Fund. And, if we're getting it right, you.



We will cover QES data and GM Business Monitor

- The Greater Manchester IndexTM
- Business confidence
- Domestic & overseas demand
- Sectoral analysis
- Labour Market
- Macroeconomic outlook

The Greater Manchester Index™ is a combination of seven key QES measures that best indicate the overall performance of the GM economy:

- Domestic Sales
- Domestic orders
- International sales
- International orders
- Confidence in turnover
- Confidence in profitability
- Capacity utilisation



Where were we in December?



- GDP declined by 9.9% in 2020
 - o Manufacturing -9.9%
 - o Services -8.9%
 - o Construction -12.5%

Sources: GMCC QES

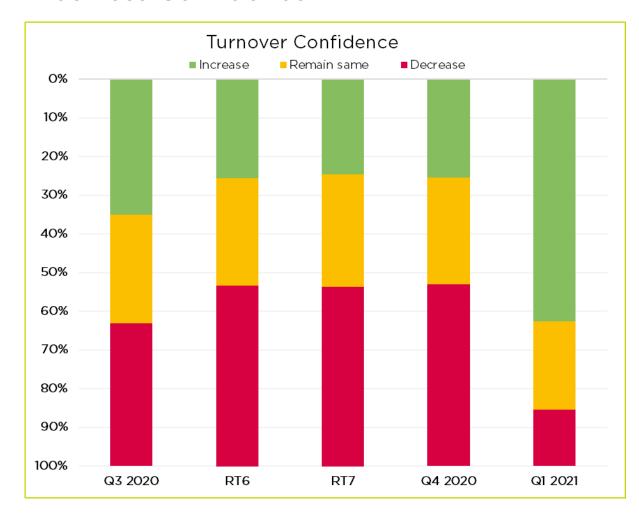


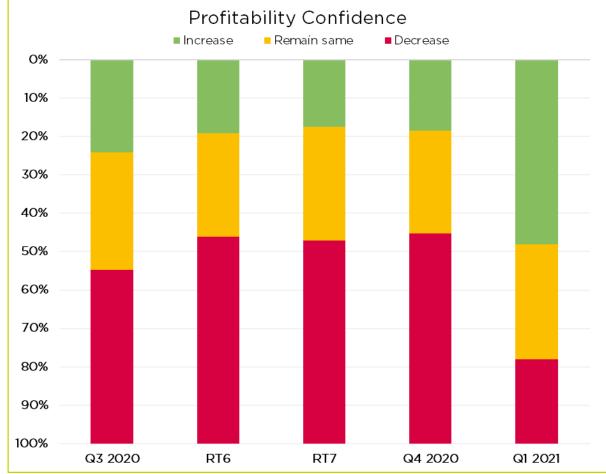
Economic context & main findings

- Economic damage from second and third national lockdowns
- Forecast 3%-4% GDP reduction in Q1 2021
- Number of payroll employees has fallen by nearly 700,000 since Feb 2020
- QES results reflect more recent optimism from vaccine rollout and roadmap announcement and continuation of business support. Continuing gaps in Covid-19 support, for e.g. grants, limited company directors
 - o Forward indicators such as business confidence and recruitment intentions have increased since Dec 2020
 - o Improvement in customer demand but evident sectoral divergence
 - Internationally active businesses continue to face serious Brexit related challenges in trading with their EU partners
 - o Cash positions continue to remain adverse. Only one-fifth of respondents report an increase in cashflow.
 - A 'W' shaped recovery pattern seems to be emerging.



Business Confidence



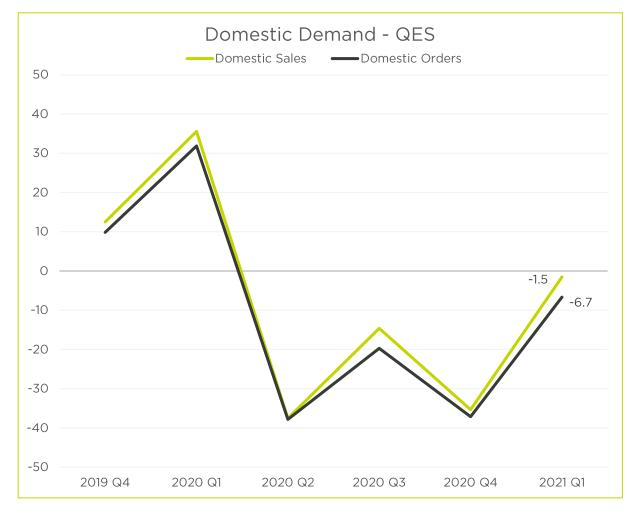


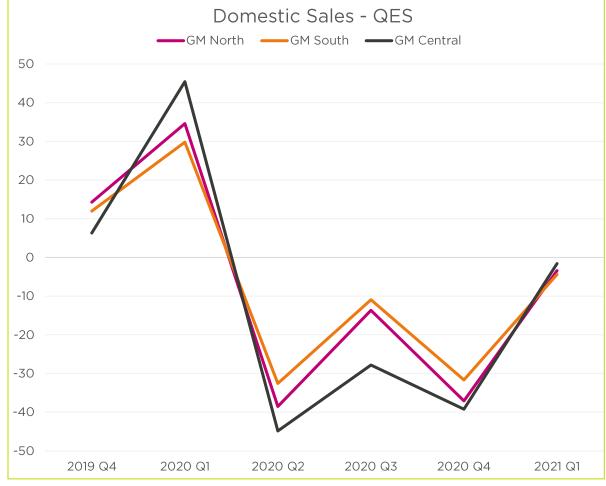
Source: GMCC QES, GM COVID-19 Recovery Tracker

Source: GMCC QES, GM COVID-19 Recovery Tracker



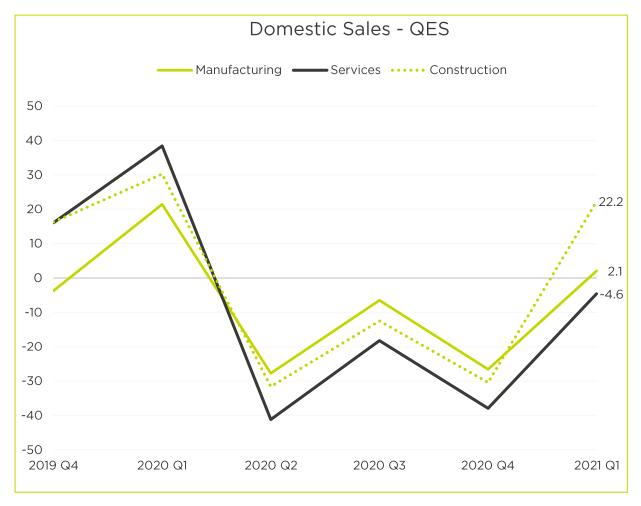
Domestic Demand

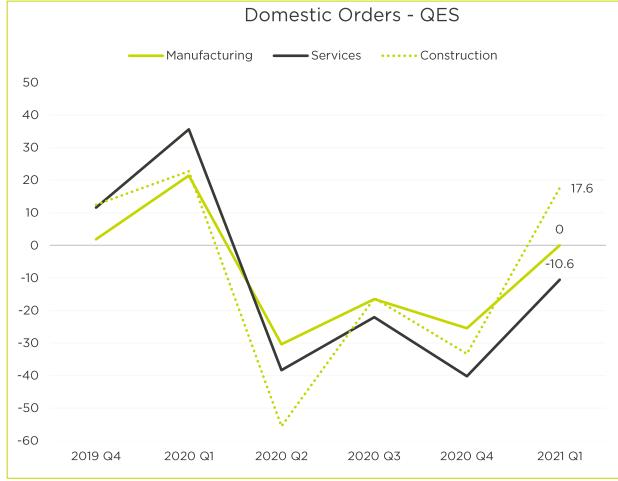






QES Domestic Demand







QES International Demand

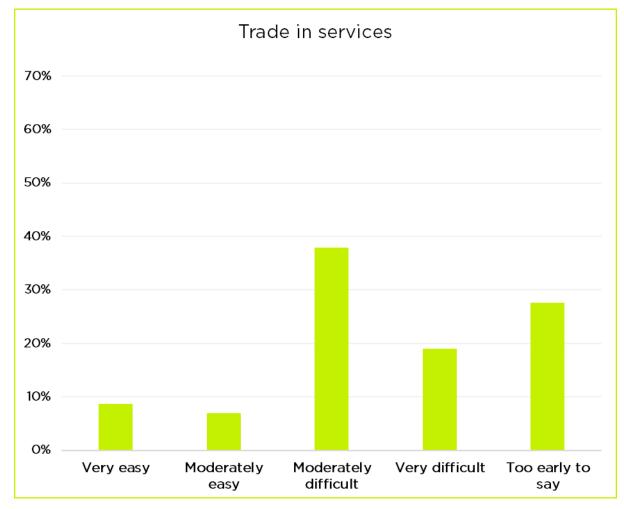






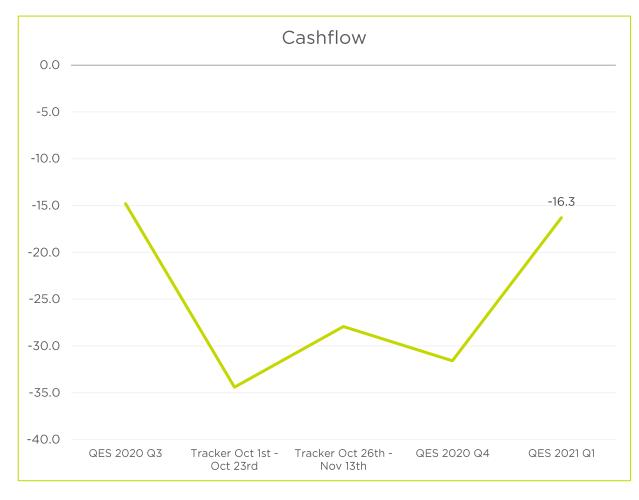
Brexit Impacts







Cashflow

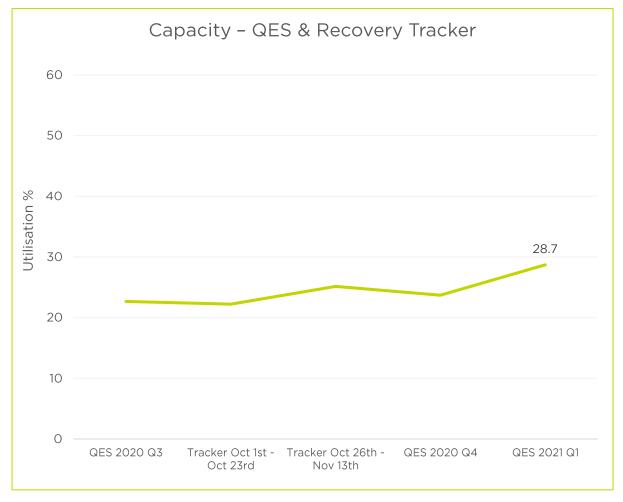




Source: GMCC QES, GM COVID-19 Recovery Tracker



Capacity Utilisation



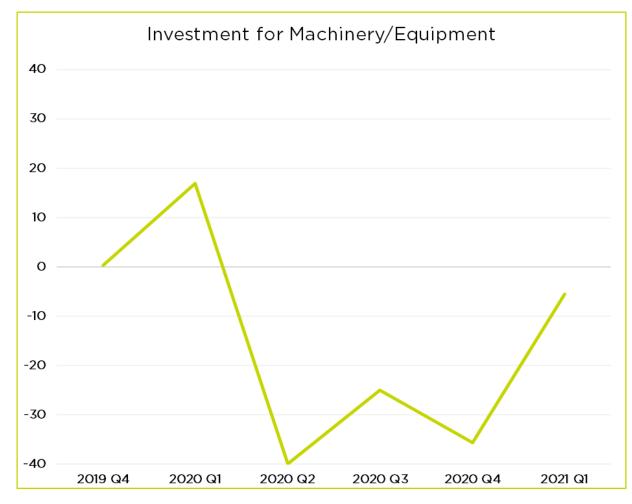


Source: GMCC QES

Source: GMCC QES, GM COVID-19 Recovery Tracker



Business Investment







Where are we now?



Q1 2021 GM IndexTM: 6.1

Sources: GMCC QES, ONS GDP CVM SA



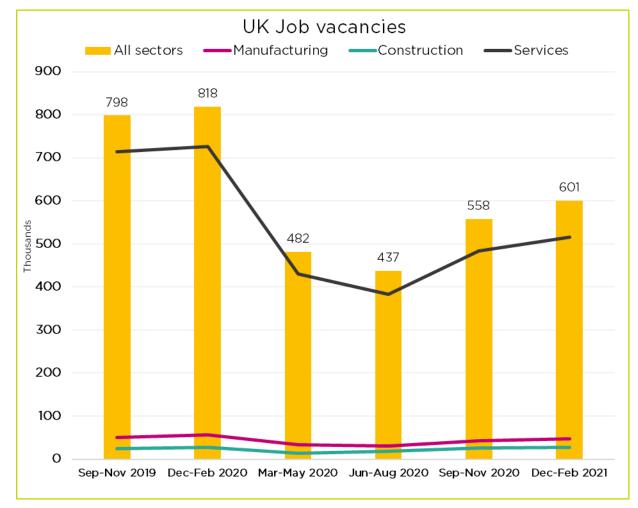
QES Workforce data







QES Recruitment Difficulties & Job vacancies



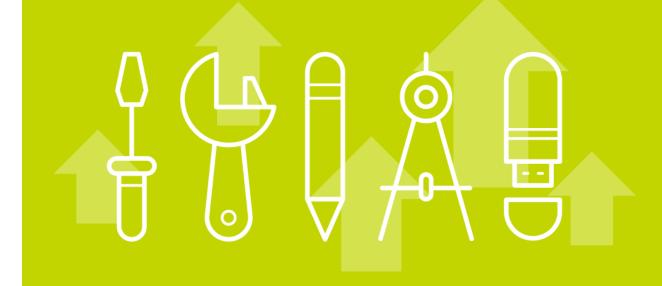


Source: ONS Source: GMCC QES



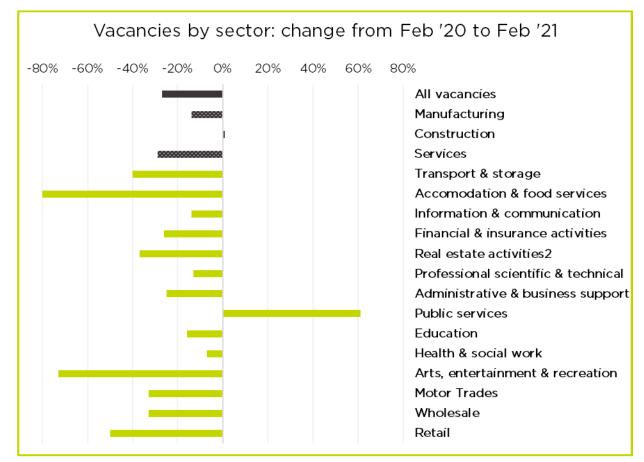
Summary

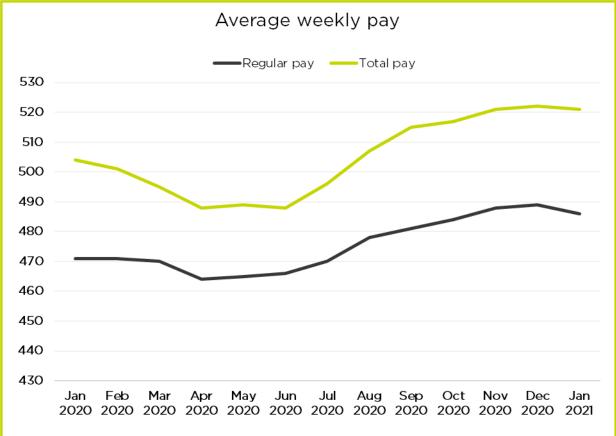
- The GM Index has improved to 6.1 from -20.7 in Q4
 2020
- Improvement in domestic demand and forward looking indicators
- Recovery will require ongoing fiscal and monetary policy support. Spring Budget good on short-term support but long-term vision missing
- Cash flow pressures might worsen as businesses reopen for trade
- Clarity needed on roadmap process: 'how' and 'what' in addition to the 'when'.





Economic truth index: Labour Market





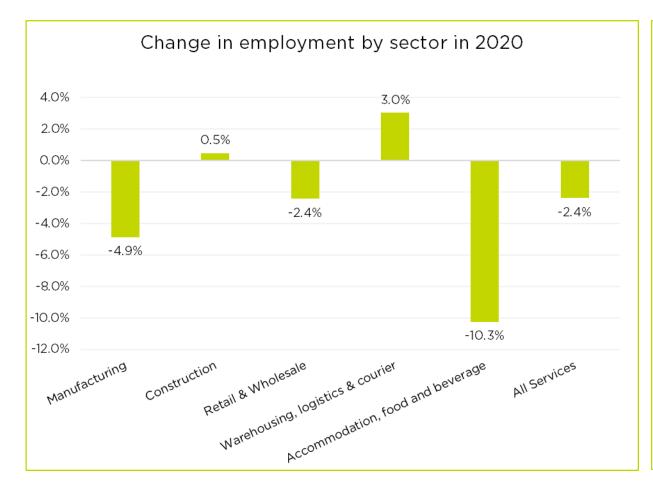
- Overall, job vacancies are 27% lower than they were in February 2020.
- All three sector groups now have fewer vacancies than just before Covid. There are large sectoral variations

 Average weekly pay has increased but one important reason is the fall in the number and proportion of lower-paid jobs

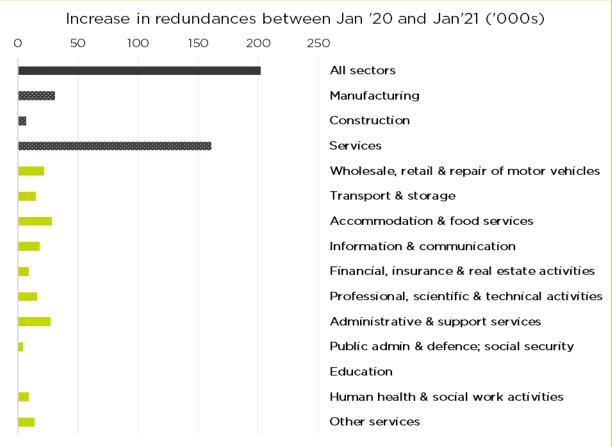
Source: ONS



Economic truth index: Labour Market





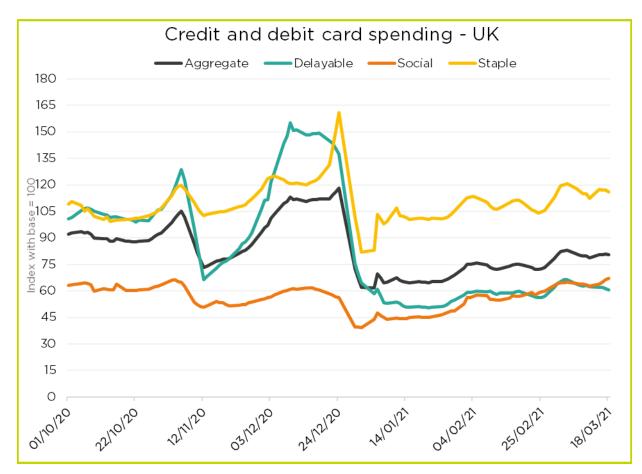


- Over 200,000 redundancies since January 2020.
- There have been redundancies in all sectors, but services worst hit

Source: ONS Source: ONS



Economic truth index: Consumer spending





• Retail sales and discretionary spend are lower than the levels before the pandemic

Source: ONS Source: ONS



Q&A / Discussion

