

Economic Statistics in Mexico during the COVID19 Pandemic

June 29th, 2020

Public measures for COVID19

- A public health emergency was declared on March 30th.
- All outdoors activities were put to a halt. All face to face interviews were banned.



General Impacts

- Temporal suspension of all field operations.
- Conceptual changes, i.e. in the labor market
- Increase demand for timelier information; assess COVID19 impact.
- Updates and modifications of the release dates calendar
- Assessment and priority of statistical and geographic programs
- Further innovations in methods and data sources.



Some actions

- Maintain the NSS working: Committees on Foreign Trade; Labor statistics: National Accounts and macroeconomic statistics: Business register; Price statistics, to address issues related to data collection, statistical production and the lockdown.
- Meetings with the Secretaries (Ministers) of Finance, Economy, Labor to explain what is our response to COVID19 and to ask for feedback.
- Meeting with the Office of the President to address them on the experimental measurement of subjective well-being.
- Meetings with the Academic and Users Consultative Councils.
- Consultations with international organizations.





Regular statistical programs

Economic surveys

- INEGI conducts 5 regular business surveys.
 - PMI / Producer Confidence
 - Manufacturing
 - Construction
 - Retail and wholes sale
 - Non-financial services
- Average response rate of 72% over the last years. It has remained the same so far.
- For the other 28%, digital data collection has been implemented, increasing the response to 80%.









National Consumer Price Index

- Based on the statistical design of the NCPI sample, the lack of price quotes had an impact on products that weighted 7.8% in May.
- The basket of goods and services that make up the NCPI consists of 299 generics. 55 have been affected by the restrictions imposed by COVID-19.



Quotes sources for the sample of the NCPI

Quotes sources	Coverage in %		
	April	1H May	2H May
Internet	43.71	49.38	62.69
Telephone	40.56	42.29	31.32
Personal visits	6.37	6.57	4.75
Electronic mail	8.15	0.83	0.43
Apps	1.22	0.92	0.82
Total quotes	100.00	100.00	100.00



SNA and administrative sources

- National Accounts continue to work. Currently assessing lack of data.
- Administrative records, so far continue





| Special statistical projects

Special projects in times of COVID19

- I. Surveys on the Economic Impact by COVID19 (Businesses and labor market)
- II. Timely Indicator for the Manufacturing Industry (Slide 12)
- III. The COVID19 layer on our business register GIS
- IV. Project on business demography
- V. COVID-19 impacts on production, gross value added and jobs with the inputoutput table
- VI. Nowcasting exercises



I. Survey on the Economic Impact by COVID19

The objective is to produce qualitative indicators on the impact to firms due to the pandemic. The survey was developed according to a methodology proposed by the World Bank for international comparisons.

Simultaneous processes



Large enterprises



Small and medium enterprises

Sample size

Large enterprises 1,381 SME 5,054

Interviews: Via CATI Results: June 30th.



Femática

12 questions

- Sanitary measures
- Operational actions implemented
- Days of technical or temporary closure
- Contingency impacts
- Economic variables
- Support granted to employees
- Policies
- Expectations for the next 6 months



II. Timely Indicator for the Manufacturing Industry (IMOAM)

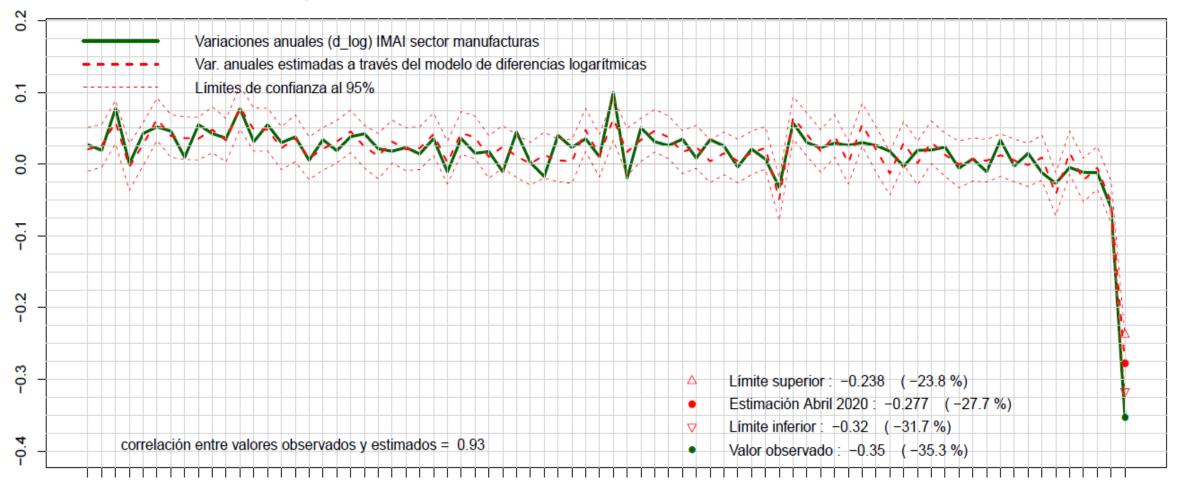
- IMOAM is the result of the joint work between INEGI and the State Electricity Company (CFE).
- The indicators is calculated from the monthly power consumption of a sample of the country's largest manufacturing establishments.
- It was first published as experimental statistics on May 8, 2020, and its second delivery was made on May 29 of the current year. The econometric model used, and the goodness of fit tests were published, as well.
- Time series from January 2014.



Results for April 2020.

Estimated annual change interval: -23.8 to -31.7%

Actual annual change: -35.5%.

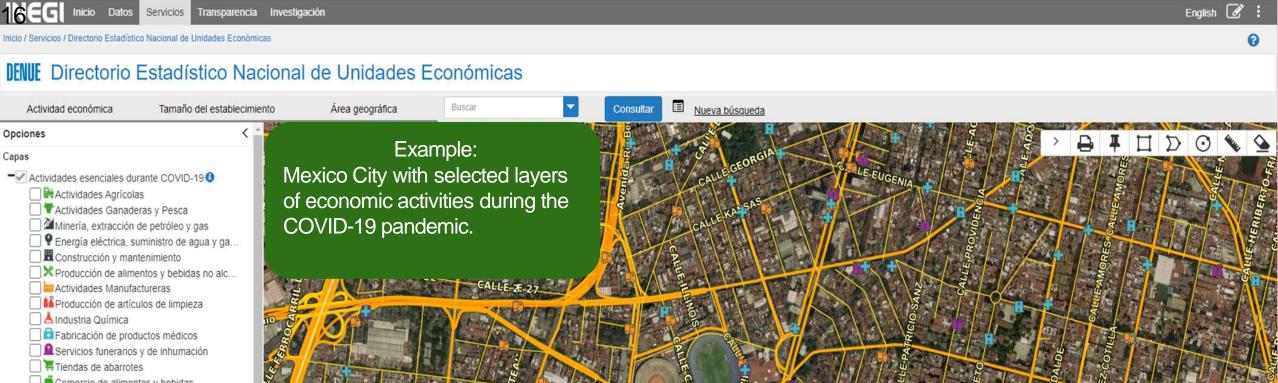


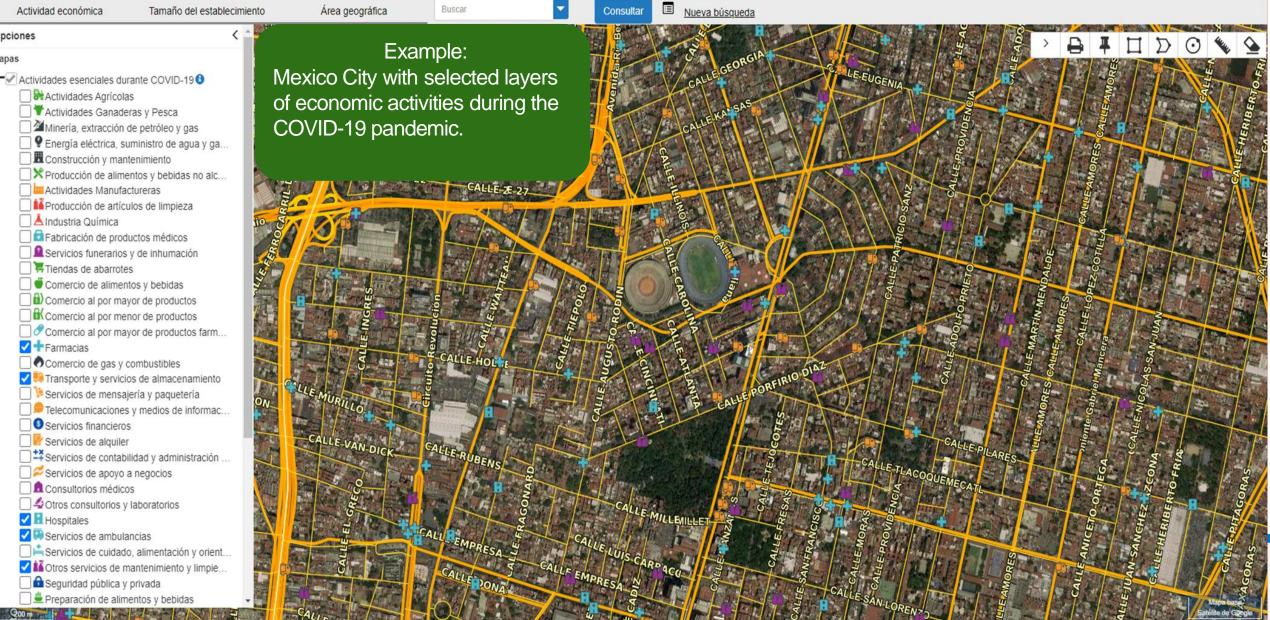


III. The COVID19 layer on our business register GIS

- A system for users of the National Statistical Directory of Economic Units (DENUE) incorporates a tool to recognize and spatially analyze the activities considered as essential during the contingency. The system provides the identification and location on the map of all economic units denoted as essential.
- Website: https://www.inegi.org.mx/app/mapa/denue/







IV. Project on business demography

- Study to be conducted in September-October 2020, through the direct visit to the economic units in selected urban areas with a probabilistic sample.
- The study will focus on micro, small and medium-sized firms (with up to 100 people employed).
- Produce data on births, deaths and firms' life expectancy.
- Data on the relevance of economic units in the economy and their contribution to job creation. The study will not include agricultural nor public sector service economic units.
- It will provide elements that support monitoring economic activity, contributing to the mitigation of the COVUD19 impact.
- Result by the end of this year.



Input-Output Table Simulator: Supply and Demand shocks from COVID-19

• Impact simulators are being generated with the Input-Product Matrix that allow modeling the supply and demand impacts and thus observing their repercussions on key variables such as production, added value and jobs (employment), according to every user assumption.



V. COVID-19 impacts on production, gross value added and jobs with the input-output table

Supply Shock (Ghosh model)

Assumptions for 15 economic sectors, with ranges between 1% and 3% for the primary sector, between -18% and 2% for the secondary sector, and between - 19 and 8% for services.

Demand Shock (Leontief Model)

Assumptions for each component of the final demand: with ranges between 0% and 1% for the primary sector, between -16% and 11% in the secondary sector and between -19% and 11% for the services.

Type of model	Production (gross production value)	Gross Value Added	Jobs
Supply impact	-8.5%	-7.8%	-7.7%
Demand impact	-8.5%	-10.4%	-8.1%





Thank you