PRESS RELEASE
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UK PRIVATE SECTOR RECOVERY AHEAD OF GLOBAL TRENDS

- At a country level, the UK in July compares favourably with other countries in Europe and the US
- 12 of the 14 UK sectors tracked by Lloyds Bank were ahead of global recovery trends in July
  - Tourism and Recreation and Technology Equipment were the only UK sectors to report a decline in output in July, with Metals and Mining and Chemicals the UK sectors experiencing the fastest increase in output
- Proportion of UK firms reporting lower output and attributing this to Covid-19 has fallen every month since April, down to 26% of survey respondents in July compared to 69% in April

UK businesses outperformed their international counterparts on a series of metrics tracking recovery from Covid-19 during July, according to Lloyds Bank.

The Lloyds Bank UK Recovery Tracker, working with IHS Markit, provides unique insight into the shape and pace of the UK’s recovery following the unprecedented disruption caused by Covid-19.

From a Global perspective, PMI data shows a general shift upwards as lockdown measures were eased across most markets. The World PMI rose to 50.8 in July from 47.8 in June with increased output across manufacturing and service sectors,

The debut edition of the monthly Tracker showed that UK businesses’ output increased faster than the global benchmark in 12 of the 14 sectors monitored by the Tracker, indicating UK businesses recovered faster than similar firms in other parts of the world in July. A Tracker reading of above 50 signals output is rising, while a reading below 50 indicates output is falling. The July PMI builds on gradual gains from an exceptionally low point for most countries, the majority now above the key 50 level, with the UK Composite Index reaching 57, comparing favourably with the Euro Area 54.9 and the USA at 50.3.

Although output is now rising in the UK, the outlook is still very uncertain with the risk of future widespread Covid-19 outbreaks, and the figures should be viewed in the context of the historic lows recorded during the second quarter of 2020. All 14 sectors underperformed the global benchmark in April.

UK Metals and Mining (75), Software Services (59), Beverages and Food (63) and Chemicals (66) were furthest ahead of global recovery trends in July. A restart of domestic manufacturing supply chains and a tentative rebound in corporate spending were the main factors driving this outperformance.

The two domestic sectors to fall behind the global recovery curve were Tourism and Recreation (45) and Technology Equipment (39).
Tourism and Recreation Businesses were challenged by a drop in international travel and restrictions on in-person interaction. Businesses in the sector were also some of the last to reopen following the easing of lockdown measures in the UK. Meanwhile, Technology Equipment manufacturing is struggling globally, in part reflecting trade tensions between the US and China.

**UK output rising steadily**

The proportion of UK firms reporting lower output and attributing this to Covid-19 has fallen every month since the height of lockdown early in the second quarter.

80% of construction firms, 69% of services business and 67% of manufacturers cited lower output caused by the pandemic during April, but by July the number of survey respondents reporting a decline in output due to Covid-19 had fallen to 24%, 28% and 15% respectively.

In July, 12 of the 14 sectors monitored by the Tracker reported rising output compared to June. By comparison, at the height of lockdown in April, every UK industry reported that its output was falling. At that point, Healthcare fared best (39) while Tourism and Recreation output collapsed (2), reflecting the varied sector-by-sector impact of the pandemic.

The manufacturing industry underpinned the overall increase in UK output during July. Of the manufacturing sub-sectors analysed by Lloyds Bank, those operating in metals and mining reported the greatest rise in output during the month – with a reading of 75 – due to increased demand for manufacturing materials and sales to reopened automotive plants.

Producers of Chemicals (66), Automobiles and Auto Parts (64) and Machinery & Equipment (57) all benefited from the same demand trends.

Technology Equipment (39) makers were the only manufacturing outlier. The sub-sector reported falling output in July, with firms citing ongoing supply chain challenges created by Covid-19, rising air freight costs and US-China trade tensions as contributing factors.

The picture for the UK services industry was more nuanced. Financial Services (63) and Software Services (59) output rose during July, with the latter benefiting from increased demand for digital services during the pandemic. However, the output of sectors that rely more heavily on in-person interaction, such as Tourism and Recreation (45), continued to fall, albeit with the rate of decline slowing for the third successive month.

**Employment and jobs**

The proportion of firms that mentioned ‘redundancies’ when reporting on their staffing trends is now level with those that mention ‘furloughing’ staff. In July, 23% mentioned them in each case.

Notably, the proportion of survey respondents that mention ‘recalling or rehiring staff’ has increased every month since April, with 14% mentioning this in July, up from 1% in April.

**Jeavon Lolay, Head of Economics and Market insight, Lloyds Bank Commercial Banking, said:** “Covid-19 has brought about a period of concentrated disruption unlike anything we’ve seen before. Now, as lockdown measures around the world begin to ease, we can better explore the potential shape and pace of the UK’s recovery from the historic lows recorded last quarter.”
“The Lloyds Bank UK Recovery Tracker provides a monthly analysis of how UK firms are faring in a global context – and takes a deep dive into the key factors underpinning momentum behind the economic recovery.

“Our debut edition paints an encouraging early picture for a number of domestic industries, although the major caveat is that output is rising from an extremely low base, and the risk of further local lockdowns is very real. Future editions will give a clearer direction of travel for the UK economy, as Covid-19 restrictions evolve and demand profiles change.”

Ed Thurman, Managing Director, Global Transaction Banking, Lloyds Bank Commercial Banking, added: “The impact of coronavirus on business activity is hard to understate. The UK Recovery Tracker will be valuable in analysing the shape, pace and scale of the fightback as firms seek to overcome the challenges of this pandemic.

“The very early signs of recovery measured in July are, in my mind, the result of the resilience and innovation that the UK business community is renowned for – and the ambition that we have seen from our own customers time and time again.

“Clearly, the coming months will be critical in the journey to recovery. This data will help our understanding of the challenges and opportunities facing businesses right across the country. It will also inform our recently launched Big Conversation initiative, a grassroots programme designed to help businesses and communities build back better.”

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Notes to Editors
Methodology
The Lloyds Bank UK Recovery Tracker includes indices compiled from responses to IHS Markit's UK manufacturing, services and construction PMI® survey panels, covering over 1,500 private sector companies. The report also features IHS Markit Global Sector PMI indices, which are compiled by IHS Markit from responses to questionnaires sent to purchasing managers in IHS Markit's global PMI survey panels, covering over 27,000 private sector companies in more than 40 countries. IHS Markit maps individual company responses to industry sectors according to standard industry classification (SIC) codes, covering the basic materials, consumer goods, consumer services, financials, healthcare, industrials and technology sectors across varying tiers of detail.
The Lloyds Bank UK Recovery Tracker monitors the following 14 individual UK and Global sectors: Chemicals,Metals&Mining,Automobile& Auto Parts Beverages & Food, Household Products, Tourism & Recreation, Banks, Real Estate, Healthcare, Industrial Goods, Industrial Services, Transportation, Technology Equipment,Software & Services
Survey responses are collected in the second half of each month and indicate the direction of change compared to the previous month. Global survey responses are weighted by country of origin, based on sectoral gross value added. 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 Purchasing Managers’ Index (PMI) survey methodology has developed an outstanding reputation for providing the most up-to-date possible indication of what is really happening in the private sector economy by tracking variables such as sales, employment, inventories and prices. The indices are widely used by businesses, governments and economic analysts in financial institutions to help better understand business conditions and guide corporate and investment strategy. In particular, central banks in many countries use the data to help make interest rate decisions. PMI surveys
are the first indicators of economic conditions published each month and are therefore available well ahead of comparable data produced by government bodies.
For further information on the PMI survey methodology, please contact economics@ihsmarkit.com.

About IHS Markit
IHS Markit (NYSE: INFO) is a world leader in critical information, analytics and solutions for the major industries and markets that drive economies worldwide. The company delivers next-generation information, analytics and solutions to customers in business, finance and government, improving their operational efficiency and providing deep insights that lead to well-informed, confident decisions. IHS Markit has more than 50,000 business and government customers, including 80 percent of the Fortune Global 500 and the world’s leading financial institutions.

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