

# **Challenges on the Production and Dissemination of Economic Statistics during the COVID-19 pandemic in Mexico**

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UNECE Meeting**

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# Strategy to address non-response from economic units due to COVID-19

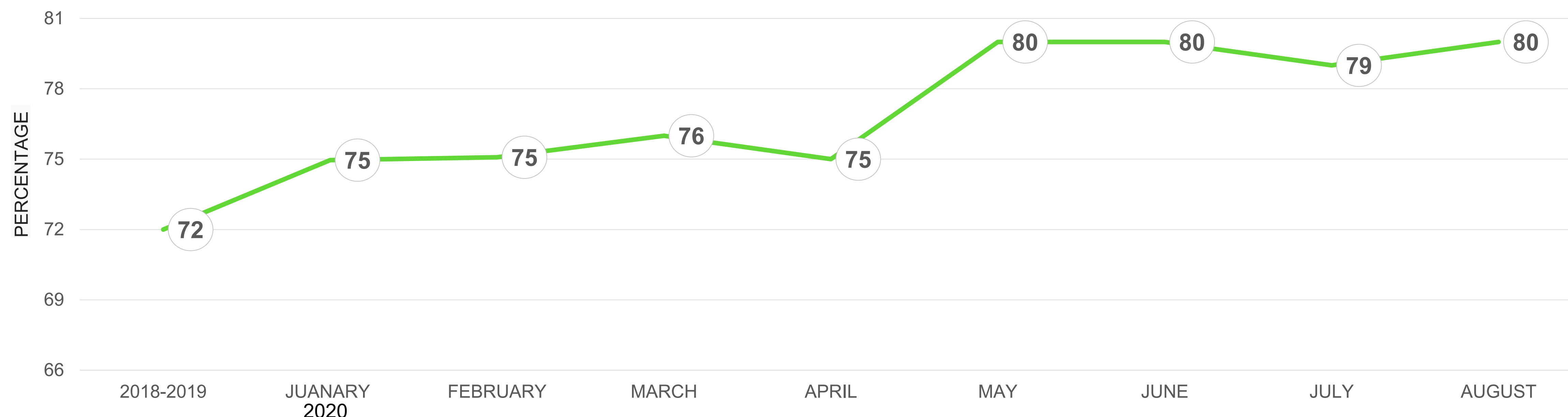
There are 5 economic surveys that capture monthly information from 33,000 economic units in the following sectors:

- Construction
- Manufacturing
- Wholesale and retail trade
- Non financial services
- For the previous sectors INEGI also carries out a survey on Enterprise Opinion (mainly by CATI)



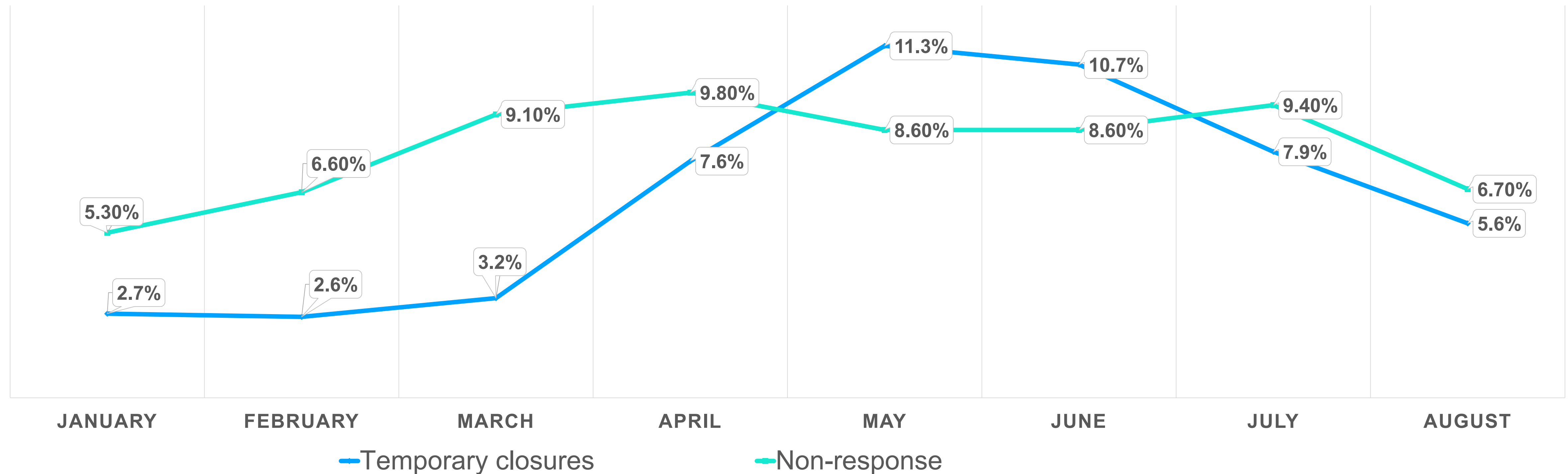
# Strategy to address non-response from economic units due to COVID

For several years the economic surveys have implemented the collection via CAWI, reaching a monthly average collection of 72% through this means in 2018-2019.



During contingency months information was captured through digital means such as CATI and email for the 28% remaining economic units.

# COVID-19 lockdown: temporary closures and non-response rates



Temporary closures refers to the economic units that suspended economic activities during the contingency.

Non-response refers to the active economic units that did not provide any information to INEGI.



# Impact of non-response rates by survey

Effects on the collection of revenues due to non-response rates by survey (share)

Statistical Program	Monthly average %	Revenue %			
		April	May	June	July
Construction	0.3	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Manufacturing	2.8	5.1	1.0	3.1	2.1
Wholesale and retail trade	5.7	5.4	16.8	0.0	0.7
Non financial services	15.0	5.8	24.6	13.3	16.1
Enterprise Opinion	7.1	0.0	23.3	0.0	5.0

# CPI price collection under lockdown

- As of April 1st the price collectors have been working through home office.
- The price collections are carried out through the websites of economic units, by phone, e-mail and home delivery platforms.
- The lack of prices is imputed by implementing the methodology established in the *Consumer price index manual: theory and practice*.
- The percentage of products impacted by the lockdown was 0.7% (measured by their weights) for the 1<sup>st</sup> fortnight of September, compared to the 11% reached in the 1st fortnight of May.



## Data source for the quotation of the CPI price sample

Data source	QUOTATION % (Fortnightly Report)									
	April	1st May	2nd May	1st Jun	2nd Jun	1st Jul	2nd Jul	1st Aug	2nd Aug	1st Sep
Websites	43.71	49.38	62.69	61.60	58.26	57.02	50.77	49.97	46.52	44.65
Telephone	40.56	42.29	31.32	30.75	30.08	29.54	30.96	32.53	30.18	28.53
Face-to face visit	6.37	6.57	4.75	6.21	10.40	11.98	16.51	16.01	21.82	25.60
E-mail	8.15	0.83	0.43	0.66	0.62	0.62	0.83	0.59	0.63	0.42
Apps	1.22	0.92	0.82	0.78	0.64	0.85	0.94	0.90	0.85	0.80
	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

The total of specifics quoted per fortnight is 119,608.



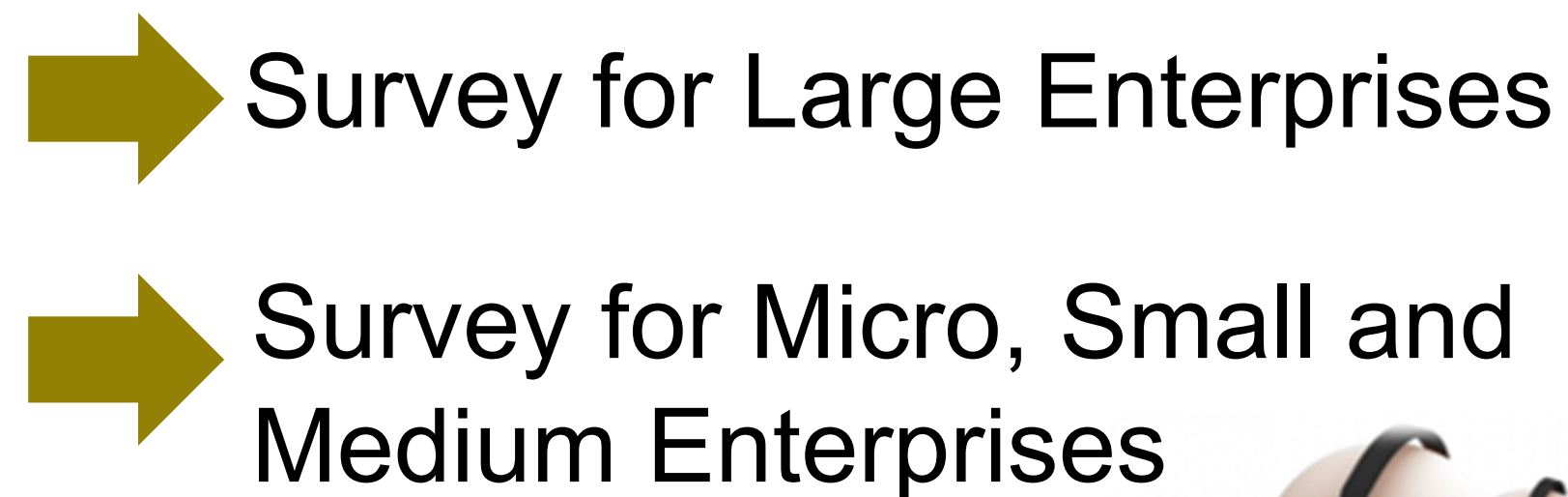


**Additional products and  
information programs for  
analyzing and measuring the  
impact of COVID-19**

# Additional products and information programs for the analysis and measurement of the COVID-19 impact

The aim is to obtain qualitative indicators on **the effects** in businesses due to the measures adopted in the contingency by COVID-19. The survey was developed in accordance with the methodology proposed by the World Bank, allowing **international comparisons**.

**Simultaneous  
processes**



**Sample size:**

Large Enterprises: **1,825**  
MSM Enterprises: **3,095**

**Interviews:** via CATI

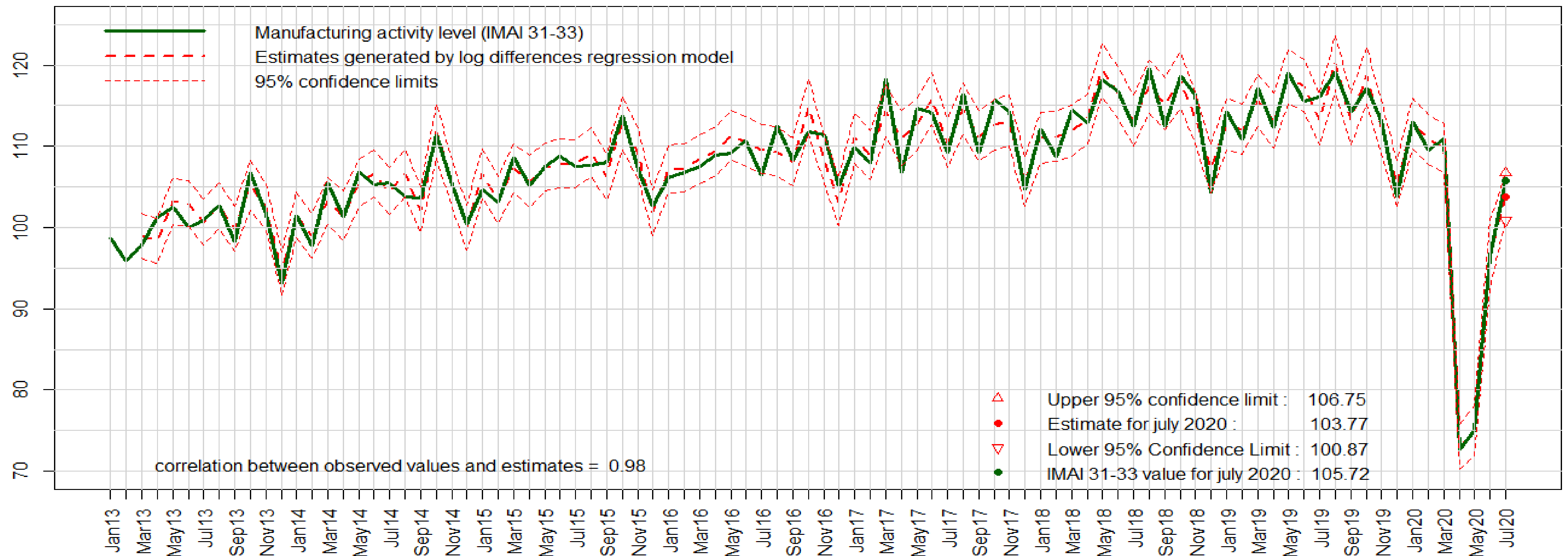


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The second round has started in September and it will finish in October

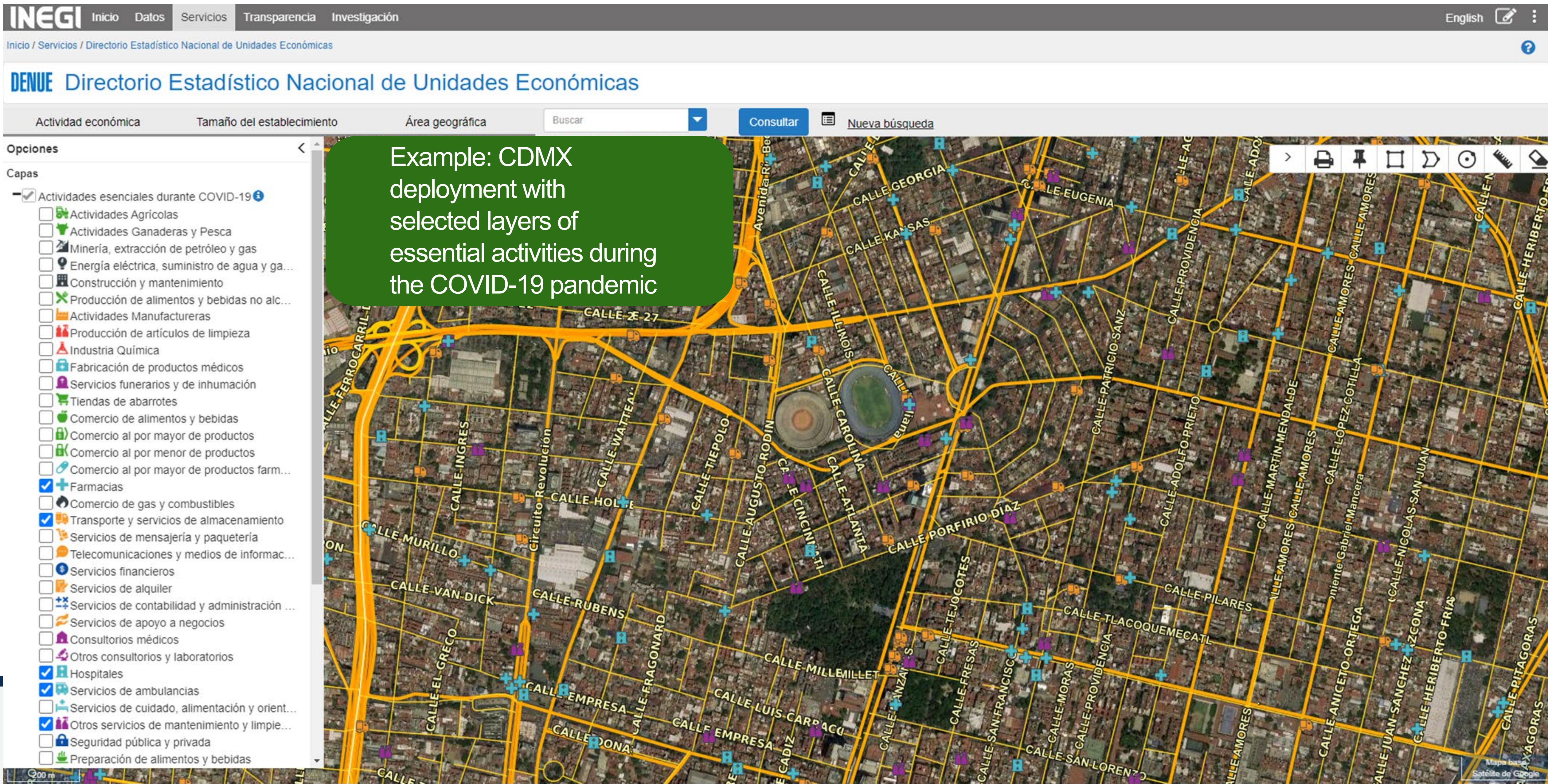
# A new experimental indicator

Starting in May 2020, INEGI publishes a new indicator: **Early Monthly Index for Manufacturing Activity Level (IMOAM)**, using administrative data on **electric energy consumption** as an explanatory variable, in a log differences regression model, designed to estimate monthly growth rates of the Manufacturing Activity Level





# Geospatial information on businesses at the highest level of detail





# Simulator based on the Input-Output Table

## Supply and Demand Impacts to Monitor COVID-19 effects:

- Two impact simulators were developed with the Input-Output Table to modelling the impacts of supply or demand on key variables such as: production, value-added and jobs according to the assumptions defined by each user.
- The used models are: **Ghosh Model** for supply approach and **Leontief Model** for demand.
- The publication covers 20 NAICS economic sectors.





# Business Demography 2020 study

## Main goals:

- ✓ Releasing **births, deaths and survivals** rates occurred since the end of 2019 Economic Censuses until today
- ✓ Publish rates of surviving establishments that took some **measures to deal with the COVID-19** pandemic
- ✓ Calculate rates of establishments that applied for a **loan according to the financing sources, as well as knowing the main uses** of the approved loans



# **Thank You!**

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