

Statistical bulletin

Coronavirus and the economic impacts on the UK: 27 August 2020

The indicators and analysis presented in this bulletin are based on responses from the voluntary fortnightly business survey, which captures businesses' responses on how their turnover, workforce prices, trade and business resilience have been affected. These data relate to the period 27 July 2020 to 9 August 2020.

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1 . Other pages in this release

More commentary on the impacts of the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic on the UK economy and society is available on the following pages:

- [Coronavirus and the latest indicators for the UK economy and society: 27 August 2020](#)
- [Coronavirus and the social impacts on Great Britain: 21 August 2020](#)

2 . Main points

- Across all industries, 95% of responding businesses reported they were currently trading.
- The arts, entertainment and recreation industry had the largest proportion of the workforce furloughed, at 51%, compared with 13% across all industries.
- Across all industries, 6% of the furloughed workforce returned from furlough in the last two weeks.
- The arts, entertainment and recreation industry, and the accommodation and food service activities industry both had 23% of their businesses reporting their risk of insolvency was severe to moderate, compared with 11% across all industries.
- The arts, entertainment and recreation industry reported the highest percentage of businesses indicating that footfall had decreased, at 76%, compared with normal expectations for this time of year.

3 . Current trading status of businesses

Final results from Wave 11 of the Business Impact of Coronavirus (COVID-19) Survey (BICS) are for the period 27 July to 9 August 2020, which closed on 23 August 2020.

For presentational purposes:

- trading for more than the last two weeks, and started trading again within the last two weeks after a pause in trading have been combined to currently trading
- paused trading but intend to restart trading in the next two weeks, and paused trading but do not intend to restart in the next two weeks have been combined to temporarily closed or paused trading

The breakdowns of these categories are available in the [detailed dataset](#) in Section 9.

Figure 1: Across all industries, 95% of responding businesses reported they were currently trading

Percentage of businesses, current trading status, broken down by industry, UK, 27 July to 9 August 2020

Figure 1: Across all industries, 95% of responding businesses reported they were currently trading

Percentage of businesses, current trading status, broken down by industry, UK, 27 July to 9 August 2020



Source: Office for National Statistics – Business Impact of Coronavirus (COVID-19) Survey

Notes:

1. Final results, Wave 11 of the Office for National Statistics (ONS) Business Impact of Coronavirus (COVID-19) Survey (BICS) (n = 5,927).
2. Bars may not sum to 100% because of rounding, percentages less than 1% being removed for disclosure purposes, and those permanently ceased trading being removed.
3. Other services and Mining and quarrying have been removed for disclosure purposes, but their totals are included in “All Industries”.
4. Businesses were asked for their current trading status and so responses will be from the point of completion of the questionnaire (10 August to 23 August 2020).

Across all industries, of responding businesses:

- 93% had been trading for more than the last two weeks
- 2% had started trading again within the last two weeks after a pause in trading
- less than 1% had paused trading but intend to restart trading in the next two weeks
- 3% had paused trading but do not intend to restart in the next two weeks

A small number of businesses (less than 1%) also responded that they had permanently ceased trading in the period that the survey was live – 10 August to 23 August 2020.

Only two industries had less than 90% of their businesses reporting that they were currently trading and had been for more than the last two weeks. These were the accommodation and food services activities industry, and the arts, entertainment and recreation industry, at 82% and 63% respectively.

However, these industries also had the highest percentages of businesses reporting they had started trading within the last two weeks after a pause in trading, at 8% and 12% respectively.

The arts, entertainment and recreation industry, the accommodation and food service activities industry, and the administrative and support service activities industry also reported the highest percentage of businesses reporting their trading status as paused trading and do not intend to restart in the next two weeks, at 18%, 8% and 5% respectively.

More about coronavirus

- Find the latest on [coronavirus \(COVID-19\) in the UK](#).
- All ONS analysis, summarised in our [coronavirus roundup](#).
- View [all coronavirus data](#).
- Find out how we are [working safely in our studies and surveys](#).

4 . Impact of turnover for businesses' financial performance

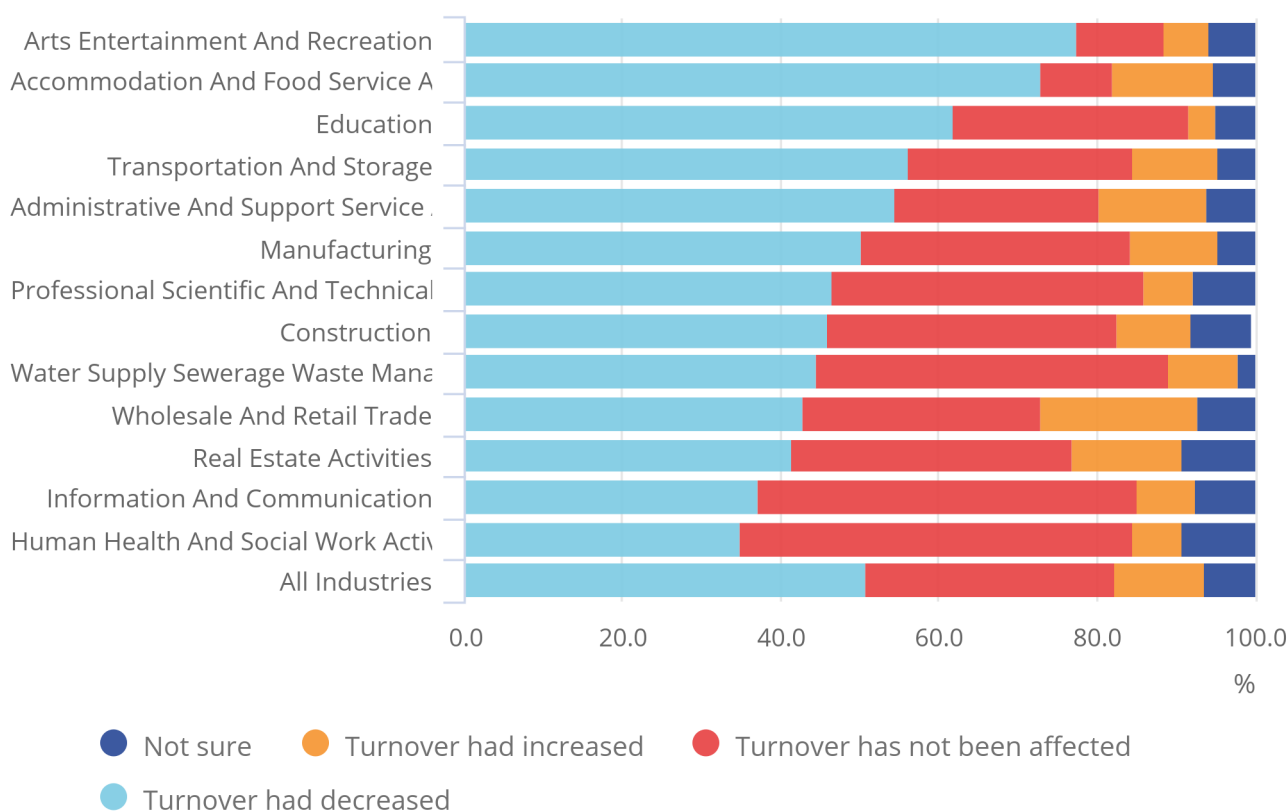
For presentational purposes, increased turnover categories and decreased turnover categories have been combined. The breakdowns of these categories are available in the [detailed dataset](#) in Section 9.

Figure 2: Of businesses currently trading, 51% reported a decrease in turnover outside of normal range while 11% reported an increase

Effect on turnover, businesses who are currently trading, broken down by industry, UK, 27 July to 9 August 2020

Figure 2: Of businesses currently trading, 51% reported a decrease in turnover outside of normal range while 11% reported an increase

Effect on turnover, businesses who are currently trading, broken down by industry, UK, 27 July to 9 August 2020



Source: Office for National Statistics – Business Impact of Coronavirus (COVID-19) Survey

Notes:

1. Final results, Wave 11 of the Office for National Statistics (ONS) Business Impact of Coronavirus (COVID-19) Survey (BICS); businesses currently trading (n = 5,641).
2. Bars may not sum to 100% because of rounding and percentages less than 1% being removed for disclosure purposes.
3. Other services and Mining and quarrying have been removed for disclosure purposes, but their totals are included in “All Industries”.
4. Businesses were asked for their experiences for the reference period 27 July to 9 August 2020. However, for questions regarding the last two weeks, businesses may respond from the point of completion of the questionnaire (10 August to 23 August 2020).

Across all industries, of businesses currently trading:

- 51% reported their turnover had decreased outside of the normal range
- 32% reported their turnover had been unaffected
- 11% reported their turnover had increased outside of the normal range

Of businesses currently trading, the arts, entertainment and recreation industry, and the accommodation and food service activities industry had the highest percentages of businesses reporting their turnover had decreased, at 78% and 73% respectively.

Both these industries also had the highest percentages of businesses reporting their turnover had decreased by more than 50%, at 41% and 27% respectively. None of the other industries reported percentages higher than 20% for this category.

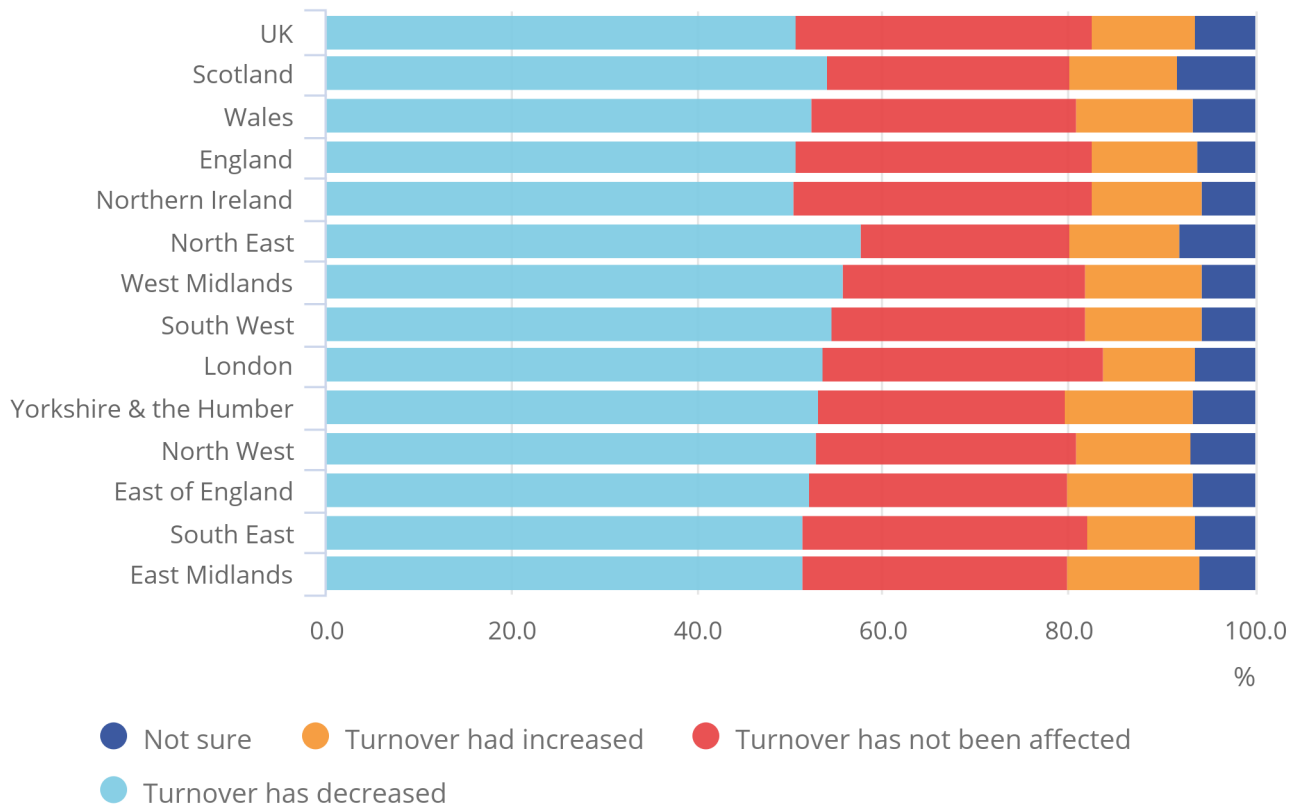
Conversely, of businesses currently trading, the industry that had the highest percentage of their businesses reporting that their turnover had increased was the wholesale and retail trade industry, at 20%. Additional information on the wholesale and retail trade industry is available in the [Retail Sales July 2020](#) publication.

Figure 3: 54% of businesses in Scotland reported a decrease in turnover outside of normal range, compared with 52% in Wales, 51% in England, and 50% in Northern Ireland

Effect on turnover, businesses who are currently trading, broken down by country and region, UK, 27 July to 9 August 2020

Figure 3: 54% of businesses in Scotland reported a decrease in turnover outside of normal range, compared with 52% in Wales, 51% in England, and 50% in Northern Ireland

Effect on turnover, businesses who are currently trading, broken down by country and region, UK, 27 July to 9 August 2020



Source: Office for National Statistics – Business Impact of Coronavirus (COVID-19) Survey

Notes:

1. Final results, Wave 11 of the Office for National Statistics (ONS) Business Impact of Coronavirus (COVID-19) Survey (BICS); businesses currently trading (n = 5,641).
2. Bars may not sum to 100% because of rounding and percentages less than 1% being removed for disclosure purposes.
3. Response rates vary across regions. Low response can impact the interpretation of these estimates.
4. Aggregates of regions such as UK and England may have higher or lower response proportions than any of their constituent regions because of differences in the sample composition in terms of company workforce.
5. Businesses were asked for their experiences for the reference period 27 July to 9 August 2020. However, for questions regarding the last two weeks, businesses may respond from the point of completion of the questionnaire (10 August to 23 August 2020).

In Scotland, 54% of businesses reported a decrease in turnover outside of normal range, compared with 52% in Wales, 51% in England, and 50% in Northern Ireland. Of these regions, 12% of businesses in Wales, Northern Ireland and Scotland reported an increase in turnover outside of normal range, and 11% in England.

The North East and West Midlands were the regions within England that had the highest percentages of businesses reporting their turnover had decreased, at 58% and 56% respectively. Conversely, the East Midlands, Yorkshire and The Humber and the East of England all had the highest percentages of businesses reporting their turnover had increased, all at 14%.

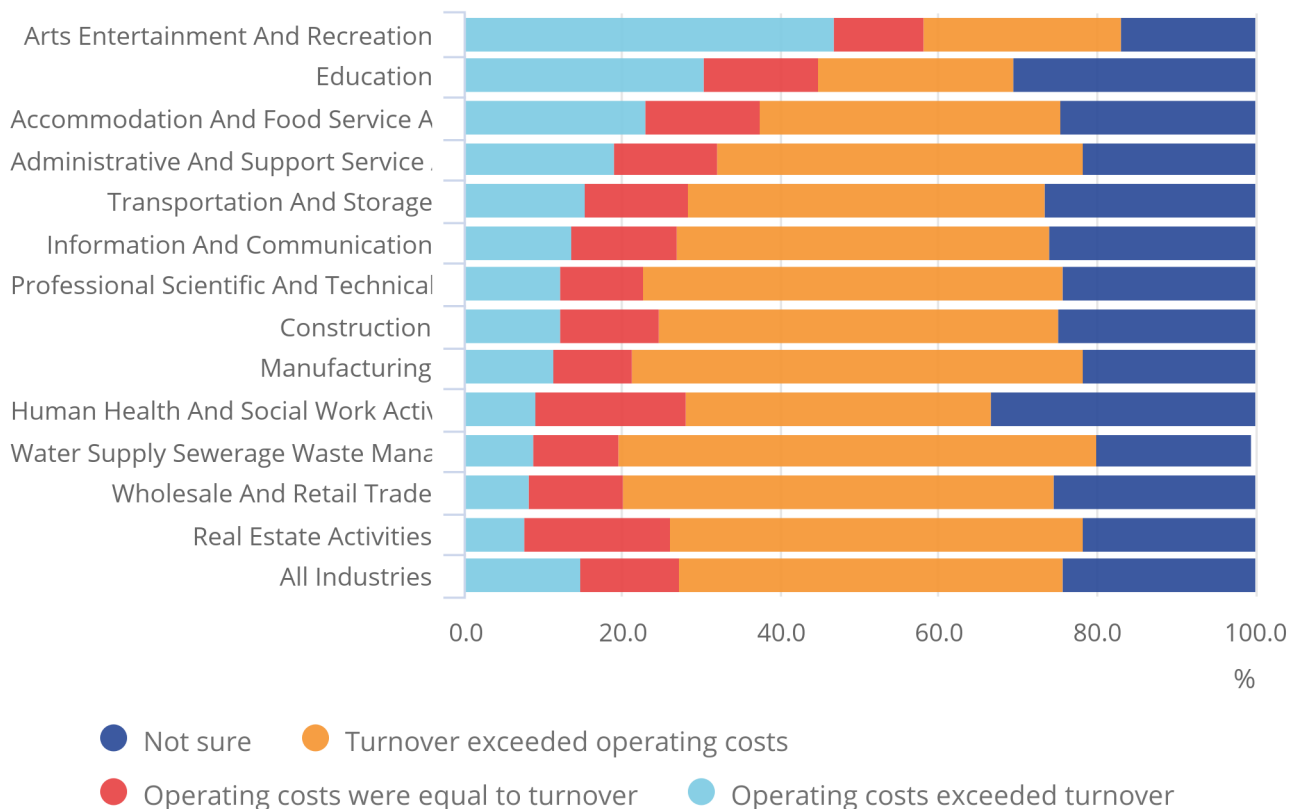
Businesses were also asked about the impact on operating costs relative to their business' turnover. For presentational purposes, turnover categories and operating costs categories have been combined. The breakdowns of these categories are available in the [detailed dataset](#) in Section 9.

Figure 4: The arts, entertainment and recreation industry reported the largest percentage of businesses indicating that operating costs had exceeded turnover, at 47%

Operating costs comparison to turnover, businesses who are currently trading, broken down by industry, UK, 27 July to 9 August 2020

Figure 4: The arts, entertainment and recreation industry reported the largest percentage of businesses indicating that operating costs had exceeded turnover, at 47%

Operating costs comparison to turnover, businesses who are currently trading, broken down by industry, UK, 27 July to 9 August 2020



Source: Office for National Statistics – Business Impact of Coronavirus (COVID-19) Survey

Notes:

1. Final results, Wave 11 of the Office for National Statistics (ONS) Business Impact of Coronavirus (COVID-19) Survey (BICS); businesses currently trading (n = 5,641).
2. Bars may not sum to 100% because of rounding and percentages less than 1% being removed for disclosure purposes.
3. Other services and Mining and quarrying have been removed for disclosure purposes, but their totals are included in "All Industries".
4. Businesses were asked for their experiences for the reference period 27 July to 9 August 2020. However, for questions regarding the last two weeks, businesses may respond from the point of completion of the questionnaire (10 August to 23 August 2020).

Across all industries, of businesses currently trading:

- 15% reported that operating costs exceeded turnover
- 12% reported that operating costs were equal to turnover
- 49% reported that turnover exceeded operating costs

The arts, entertainment and recreation industry reported the largest percentage of businesses indicating that operating costs had exceeded turnover, at 47%. This was followed by the education industry, and the accommodation and food service activities industry, at 30% and 23% respectively.

Conversely, the water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation activities industry reported the largest percentage of businesses indicating that turnover had exceeded operating costs, at 61%. This was followed by the manufacturing industry, and the wholesale and retail trade industry, at 57% and 54% respectively.

5 . Workforce

Surveyed businesses who have not permanently stopped trading will have differing approaches to the management of employees, whether furloughing staff, working as normal, or other scenarios. Because of the complex nature of this, the data in this section primarily focus on proportions of the workforce within responding businesses as opposed to proportion of businesses as is the case for other sections.

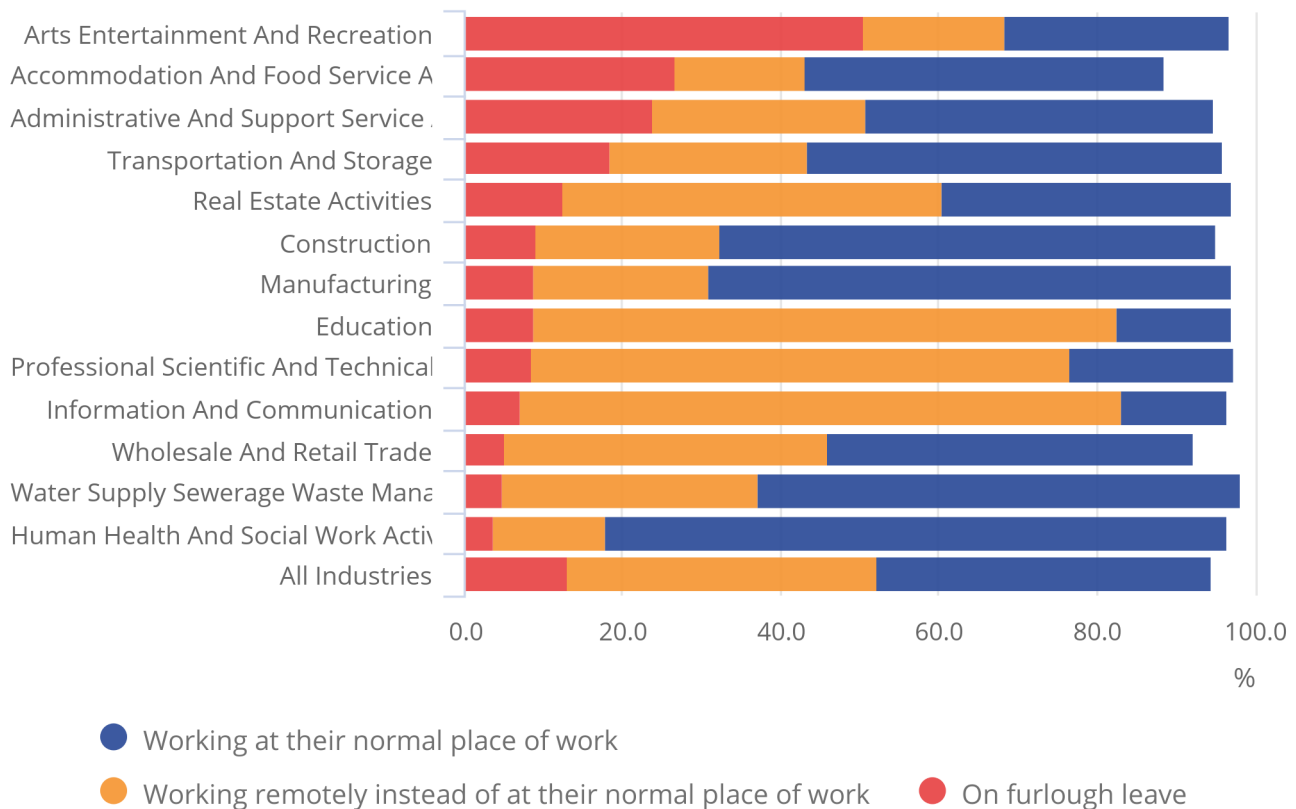
The workforce proportions are based on the responses provided by businesses. These are then apportioned to derive proportions of employees in those businesses using the employment recorded for each reporting unit on the [Inter-Departmental Business Register \(IDBR\)](#). The apportionment of workforce methodology used for these data does not involve grossing to make a UK-wide estimation, therefore the findings should not be treated as representative of the UK workforce.

Figure 5: The arts, entertainment and recreation sector had the largest proportion of the workforce furloughed, at 51%, compared with 13% across all industries

Working arrangements, businesses who have not permanently stopped trading, broken down by industry, apportioned by workforce, UK, 27 July to 9 August 2020

Figure 5: The arts, entertainment and recreation sector had the largest proportion of the workforce furloughed, at 51%, compared with 13% across all industries

Working arrangements, businesses who have not permanently stopped trading, broken down by industry, apportioned by workforce, UK, 27 July to 9 August 2020



Source: Office for National Statistics – Business Impact of Coronavirus (COVID-19) Survey

Notes:

1. Final results, Wave 11 of the Office for National Statistics (ONS) Business Impact of Coronavirus (COVID-19) Survey (BICS); businesses that have not permanently stopped trading.
2. Bars may not sum to 100% because of rounding, percentages less than 1% being removed for disclosure purposes, for presentational purposes those off sick or in self-isolation because of the coronavirus (COVID-19), permanently made redundant or “other” being removed, and the proportions being apportioned by employment size.
3. These figures represent the proportion of responses to each question from businesses, apportioned using the employment recorded for each reporting unit on the Inter-Departmental Business Register (IDBR).
4. The apportionment of workforce methodology used for these data does not involve grossing for UK-wide estimation.
5. Other services and Mining and quarrying have been removed for disclosure purposes, but their totals are included in “All Industries”.

Across all industries, of businesses not permanently stopped trading (apportioned by employment size):

- 13% of the workforce were on furlough leave
- 39% of the workforce were working remotely
- 42% of the workforce were working at their normal place of work

The arts, entertainment and recreation industry had the highest proportions of furloughed workers under the terms of the UK Government's Coronavirus Job Retention Scheme (CJRS), at 51%. This was followed by the accommodation and food service activities industry, and the administrative and support service activities industry, at 27% and 24% respectively.

When apportioned by workforce size, less than 1% of the workforce had been made permanently redundant across all industries.

Additional breakdowns of working arrangements are available in the [detailed dataset](#) in Section 9.

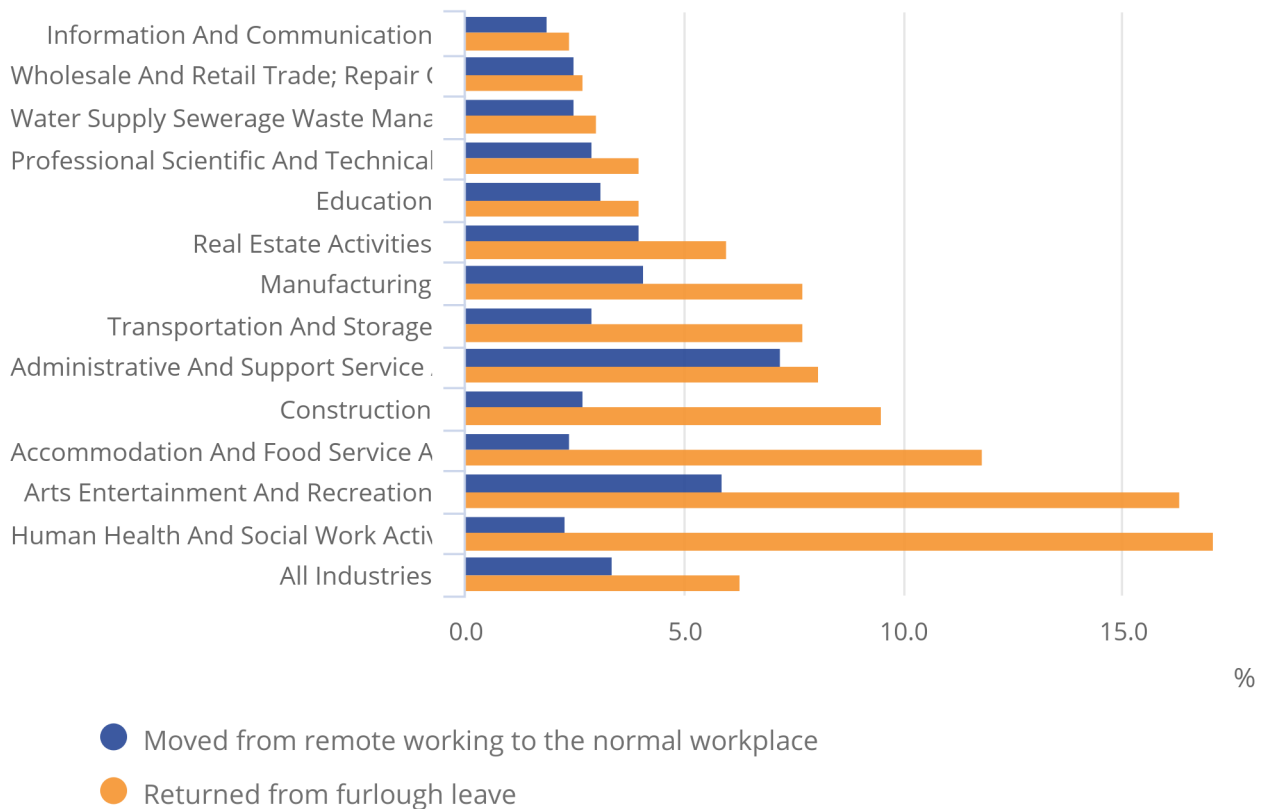
For a more detailed outline of 'Other' working arrangements across waves, please see the [Coronavirus and the experiences of UK businesses, textual analysis: March 2020 to July 2020](#) article, which outlines how these 'Other' working arrangements have changed over Waves 2 to 9.

Figure 6: Across all industries, 6% of the furloughed workforce returned from furlough in the last two weeks

Proportion of the workforce that have returned to work in the last two weeks, businesses currently trading, broken down by industry, apportioned by workforce, UK, 27 July to 9 August 2020

Figure 6: Across all industries, 6% of the furloughed workforce returned from furlough in the last two weeks

Proportion of the workforce that have returned to work in the last two weeks, businesses currently trading, broken down by industry, apportioned by workforce, UK, 27 July to 9 August 2020



Source: Office for National Statistics – Business Impact of Coronavirus (COVID-19) Survey

Notes:

1. Final results, Wave 11 of the Office for National Statistics (ONS) Business Impact of Coronavirus (COVID-19) Survey (BICS); businesses currently trading (n = 5,641).
2. Bars may not sum to 100% because of rounding, percentages less than 1% being removed for disclosure purposes, the proportions are apportioned by employment size, and businesses do not have to report workforce proportions that sum to 100%.
3. These figures represent the proportion of responses to each question from businesses, apportioned using the employment recorded for each reporting unit on the Inter-Departmental Business Register (IDBR).
4. The apportionment of workforce methodology used for these data does not involve grossing for UK-wide estimation.
5. Other services and Mining and quarrying have been removed for disclosure purposes, but their totals are included in "All Industries".
6. Businesses were asked for their experiences for the reference period 27 July to 9 August 2020. However, for questions regarding the last two weeks, businesses may respond from the point of completion of the questionnaire (10 August to 23 August 2020).

When interpreting the proportion of the workforce estimates returning from remote working or from furlough leave in the last two weeks, consideration of the industries that had a higher proportion of their workforce furloughed is needed. For example, while the human health and social work activities industry (private sector businesses only) reported 17% of the workforce returning from furlough in the last two weeks, the total proportion of the workforce on furlough was 4%, compared with 51% in the arts, entertainment and recreation industry.

Across all industries, of businesses currently trading:

- 6% of the workforce had returned from furlough in the last two weeks
- 3% of the workforce had returned from remote working to the normal workplace in the last two weeks

6 . Government schemes

The following section presents percentages relative to all businesses who have not permanently stopped trading.

Figure 7: A higher percentage of businesses who had temporarily closed or paused trading applied for each of the government schemes than businesses who are currently trading

Government schemes estimates from the Business Impact of Coronavirus (COVID-19) Survey, 27 July to 9 August 2020, UK

Notes:

1. Final results, Wave 11 of the Office for National Statistics (ONS) Business Impact of Coronavirus (COVID-19) Survey; businesses who have not permanently stopped trading.
2. Bars may not sum to 100% because of rounding, percentages less than 1% being removed for disclosure purposes, and businesses could select multiple schemes.
3. All percentages are a proportion of businesses that have not permanently stopped trading apart from government schemes received, which is a proportion of those that have not permanently stopped trading and applied for the Coronavirus Job Retention Scheme (CJRS) and/or government-backed accredited loans or finance agreements.
4. Businesses were asked for their experiences for the reference period 27 July to 9 August 2020. However, for questions regarding government schemes, businesses may respond from the point of completion of the questionnaire (10 August to 23 August 2020).

Download this chart

[.XLSX](#)

The accommodation and food service activities industry, and the arts, entertainment and recreation industry reported the highest percentages of businesses applying for the Coronavirus Job Retention Scheme (CJRS), at 96% and 89% respectively.

Across all industries, 97% of businesses that applied for the CJRS received it.

Meanwhile, the human health and social work activities industry (private sector businesses only), and the information and communication industry reported the highest percentages of businesses that had not applied for any of these schemes, at 56% and 42% respectively.

The accommodation and food service activities industry had the highest percentage of businesses using the business rates holiday (76%), deferring Value Added Tax (VAT) payments (76%) and using the HM Revenue and Customs (HMRC) Time to Pay scheme (29%) initiatives.

Further breakdown by industry and by region of government schemes and initiatives can be found in the [detailed dataset](#) in Section 9.

HMRC has also published cumulative estimates on [Coronavirus \(COVID-19\) statistics](#), looking at data on the CJRS, the Self-Employment Income Support Scheme (SEISS) and the VAT payments deferral scheme.

7 . Business resilience

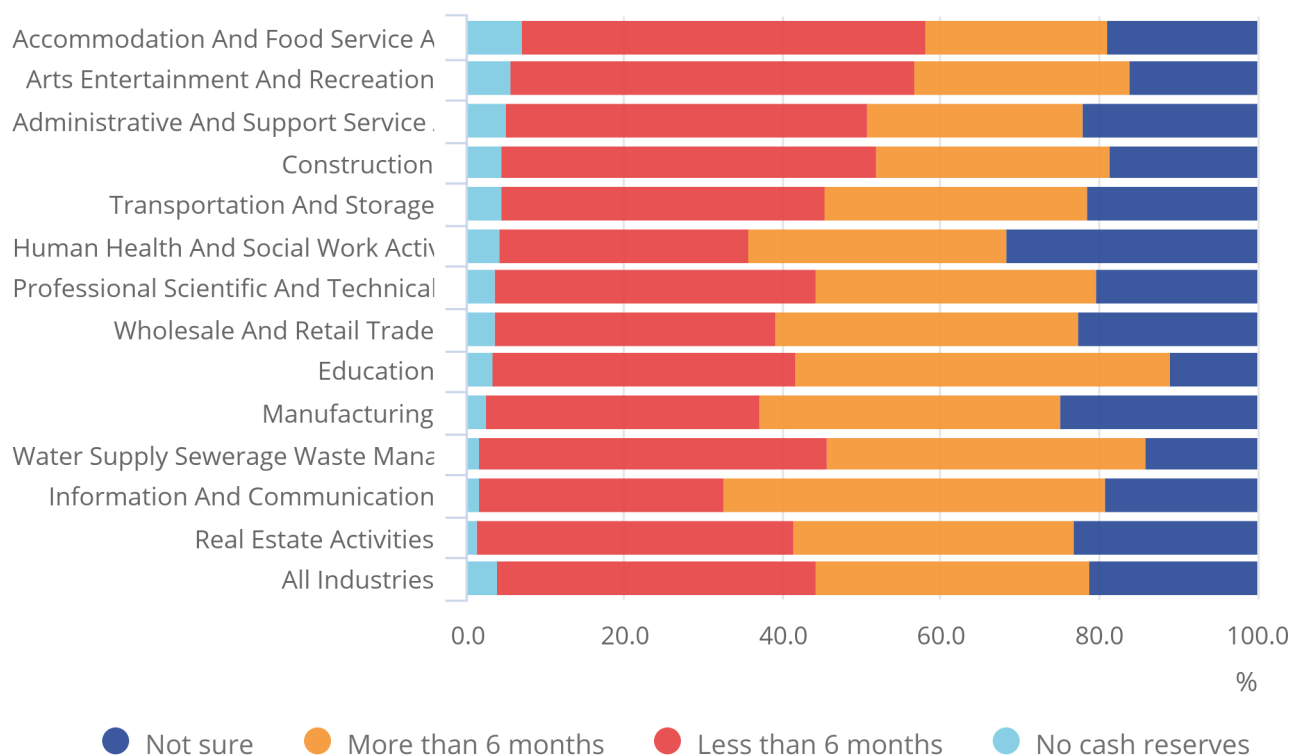
For presentational purposes, cash reserve categories between zero and six months have been combined. The breakdowns of these categories are available in the [detailed dataset](#) in Section 9.

Figure 8: Across all industries, 44% of businesses reported that they had no, or less than six months cash reserves

Cash reserves, businesses who have not permanently stopped trading, broken down by industry, UK, 27 July to 9 August 2020

Figure 8: Across all industries, 44% of businesses reported that they had no, or less than six months cash reserves

Cash reserves, businesses who have not permanently stopped trading, broken down by industry, UK, 27 July to 9 August 2020



Source: Office for National Statistics – Business Impact of Coronavirus (COVID-19) Survey

Notes:

1. Final results, Wave 11 of the Office for National Statistics (ONS) Business Impact of Coronavirus (COVID-19) Survey; businesses that have not permanently stopped trading.
2. Bars may not sum to 100% because of rounding and percentages less than 1% being removed for disclosure purposes.
3. Other services and Mining and quarrying have been removed for disclosure purposes, but their totals are included in “All Industries”.
4. Businesses were asked for their experiences for the reference period 27 July to 9 August 2020. However, for questions regarding cash flow, businesses may respond from the point of completion of the questionnaire (10 August to 23 August 2020).

Across all industries, of businesses not permanently stopped trading:

- 4% had no cash reserves
- 40% had less than six months cash reserves
- 35% had more than six months cash reserves

The accommodation and food service activities industry, and the arts, entertainment and recreation industry had the highest percentages of businesses indicating they had no cash reserves, at 7% and 6% respectively.

The arts, entertainment and recreation industry, and the accommodation and food service activities industry also had the highest percentage of businesses indicating they had cash reserves to last between zero and six months, both at 51%. This was followed closely by the construction industry, and the administrative and support service activities industry, at 48% and 46% respectively.

Conversely, the information and communication industry, and the education industry (private sector and higher education businesses only) reported the highest percentage of businesses indicating they had cash reserves to last more than six months, at 48% and 47% respectively.

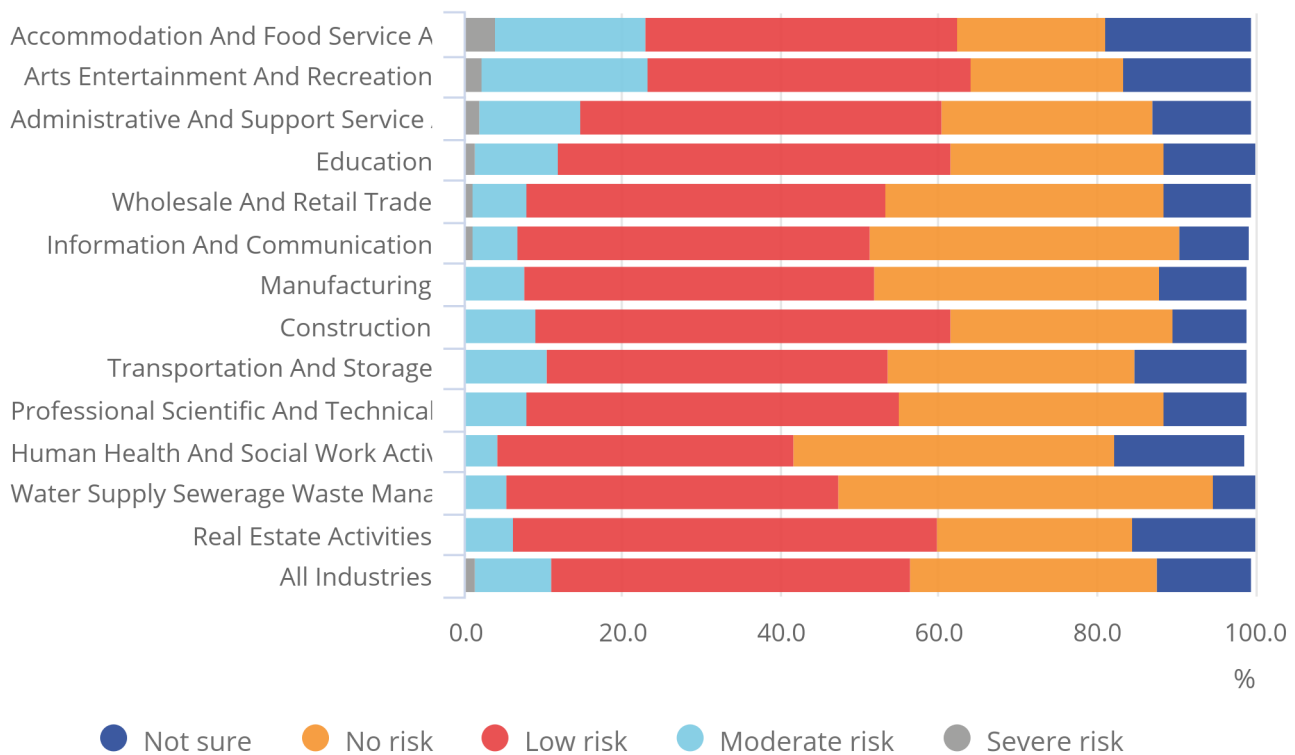
In Wave 11, businesses who had not permanently stopped trading were also asked about their risk of insolvency.

Figure 9: The arts, entertainment and recreation industry, and the accommodation and food service activities industry both had 23% of businesses reporting their risk of insolvency was severe to moderate

Risk of insolvency, businesses who have not permanently stopped trading, broken down by industry, UK, 27 July to 9 August 2020

Figure 9: The arts, entertainment and recreation industry, and the accommodation and food service activities industry both had 23% of businesses reporting their risk of insolvency was severe to moderate

Risk of insolvency, businesses who have not permanently stopped trading, broken down by industry, UK, 27 July to 9 August 2020



Source: Office for National Statistics – Business Impact of Coronavirus (COVID-19) Survey

Notes:

1. Final results, Wave 11 of the Office for National Statistics (ONS) Business Impact of Coronavirus (COVID-19) Survey; businesses that have not permanently stopped trading.
2. Bars may not sum to 100% because of rounding, percentages less than 1% being removed for disclosure purposes, and businesses that have become insolvent being removed.
3. Other services and Mining and quarrying have been removed for disclosure purposes, but their totals are included in "All Industries".
4. Businesses were asked for their experiences for the reference period 27 July to 9 August 2020. However, for questions regarding insolvency, businesses may respond from the point of completion of the questionnaire (10 August to 23 August 2020).

Across all industries, of businesses not permanently stopped trading:

- 1% had a severe risk of insolvency
- 10% had a moderate risk of insolvency
- 45% had a low risk of insolvency
- 31% had no risk of insolvency

The accommodation and food service activities industry had the highest percentages of businesses indicating they had a severe risk of insolvency, at 4%. This was followed by the arts, entertainment and recreation industry, and the administrative and support service activities industry, both at 2%.

Conversely, the water supply, sewerage, waste management, and remediation activities industry reported the highest percentage of businesses indicating they had no risk of insolvency, at 47%. This was followed by the human health and social work activities industry (private sector businesses only), and the information and communication industry, at 40% and 39% respectively.

8 . Customer interest and footfall

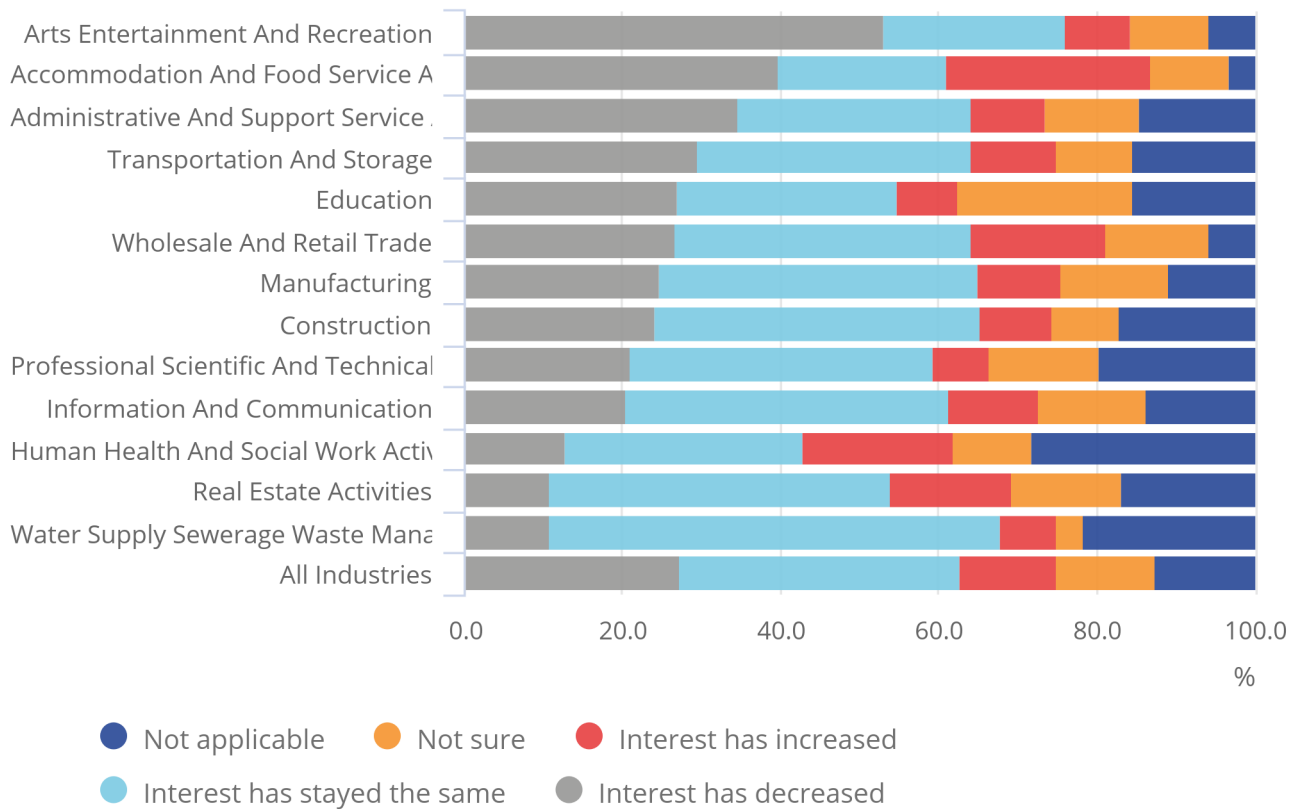
In Wave 11, businesses currently trading were asked how the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic had affected customer interest in their goods and services, compared with normal expectations for this time of year.

Figure 10: The arts, entertainment and recreation industry reported the highest percentage of businesses indicating customer interest in their goods and services had decreased, at 53%

Customer interest, businesses who are currently trading, broken down by industry, UK, 27 July to 9 August 2020

Figure 10: The arts, entertainment and recreation industry reported the highest percentage of businesses indicating customer interest in their goods and services had decreased, at 53%

Customer interest, businesses who are currently trading, broken down by industry, UK, 27 July to 9 August 2020



Source: Office for National Statistics – Business Impact of Coronavirus (COVID-19) Survey

Notes:

1. Final results, Wave 11 of the Office for National Statistics (ONS) Business Impact of Coronavirus (COVID-19) Survey; businesses currently trading (n = 5,641).
2. Bars may not sum to 100% because of rounding and percentages less than 1% being removed for disclosure purposes.
3. Other services and Mining and quarrying have been removed for disclosure purposes, but their totals are included in “All Industries”.

Across all industries, of businesses currently trading:

- 27% reported customer interest had decreased
- 35% reported customer interest had stayed the same
- 12% reported customer interest had increased

The arts, entertainment and recreation industry had the highest percentage of businesses reporting customer interest had decreased, at 53%. This was followed by the accommodation and food service activities industry and the administrative support service activities industry, at 40% and 35% respectively.

Conversely, the accommodation and food service activities industry also had the highest percentages of businesses indicating that customer interest in their goods and services had increased, at 26%. This was followed by the human health and social work activities industry (private sector businesses only), and the wholesale and retail trade industry, at 19% and 17% respectively.

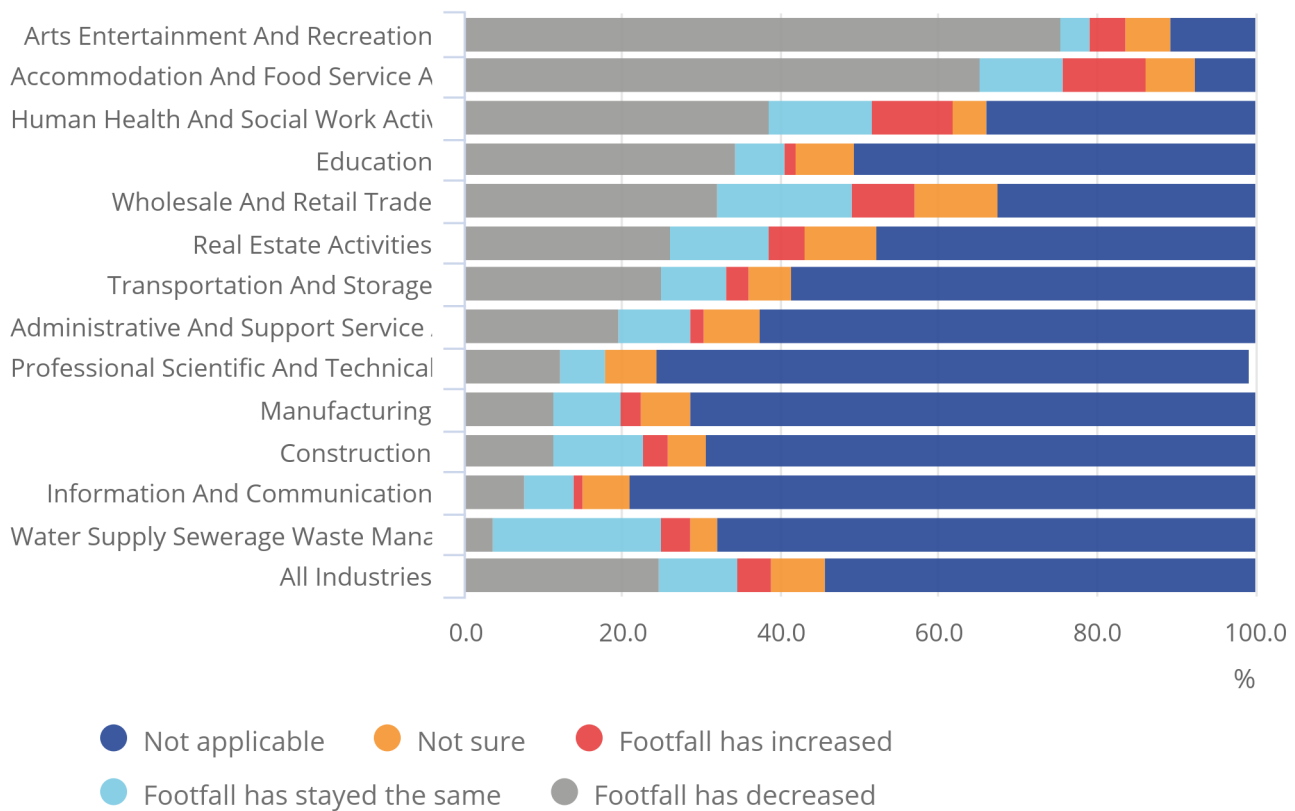
Businesses were also asked how the coronavirus pandemic had affected business footfall, compared with normal expectations for this time of year.

Figure 11: The arts, entertainment and recreation industry reported the highest percentage of businesses indicating footfall had decreased, at 76%

Footfall, businesses who are currently trading, broken down by industry, UK, 27 July to 9 August 2020

Figure 11: The arts, entertainment and recreation industry reported the highest percentage of businesses indicating footfall had decreased, at 76%

Footfall, businesses who are currently trading, broken down by industry, UK, 27 July to 9 August 2020



Source: Office for National Statistics – Business Impact of Coronavirus (COVID-19) Survey

Notes:

1. Final results, Wave 11 of the Office for National Statistics (ONS) Business Impact of Coronavirus (COVID-19) Survey; businesses currently trading (n = 5,641).
2. Bars may not sum to 100% because of rounding and percentages less than 1% being removed for disclosure purposes.
3. Other services and Mining and quarrying have been removed for disclosure purposes, but their totals are included in “All Industries”.

Across all industries, of businesses currently trading:

- 25% reported footfall had decreased
- 10% reported footfall had stayed the same
- 4% reported footfall had increased
- 54% responded not applicable

When interpreting the effect on footfall estimates, consideration of the industries is needed. For example, the water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation activities industry only had 4% of its businesses reporting a decrease in footfall, but had 68% of businesses reporting not applicable.

The arts, entertainment and recreation industry, and the accommodation and food service activities industry reported the highest percentage of businesses indicating that footfall had decreased, at 76% and 65% respectively.

Conversely, the accommodation and food service activities industry also had the highest percentages of businesses indicating that footfall had increased, at 11%.

Additional data regarding footfall are published as part of the [Office for National Statistics \(ONS\) latest indicators release](#). These data are provided by [Springboard](#), a provider of data on customer activity. They measure the volume of footfall compared with the same day the previous year at the overall level and across categories of high streets, retail parks and shopping centres.

9 . Business Impact of Coronavirus (COVID-19) Survey data

[Business Impact of COVID-19 Survey \(BICS\)](#)

Dataset | Released 27 August 2020

This qualitative voluntary fortnightly survey covers business turnover, workforce, prices and trade. These data are not [official statistics](#) but have been developed to deliver timely indicators to help understand the impact of the coronavirus (COVID-19) in a timely way.

This dataset includes additional information collected as part of the survey.

Access to BICS-related microdata

The BICS microdata for Waves 1 to 10 can now be accessed via the [Secure Research Service \(SRS\)](#). The BICS microdata for each wave will be released on a rolling basis in the following week once the publication of each wave is completed.

The microdata is confidentialised and does not disclose any specific business.

Only researchers accredited under the Digital Economy Act are able to access data in the Secure Research Service (SRS). You can apply for accreditation through the [Research Accreditation Service \(RAS\)](#) and will have to have relevant academic or work experience and must successfully attend and complete the assessed Safe Researcher Training.

To conduct analysis with microdata from the SRS, a project application must be submitted to the [Research Accreditation Panel \(RAP\)](#).

In order to access the SRS, you must also have to work for an organisation with an Assured Organisational Connectivity agreement in place.

10 . Measuring the data

The Business Impact of Coronavirus (COVID-19) Survey (BICS) is voluntary and may only reflect the characteristics of those that responded; the results are experimental.

Table 1. Sample and response rates for Waves 9, 10 and 11 of BICS

Wave	30 July 2020 Publication Wave 9	13 August 2020 Publication Wave 10	27 August 2020 Publication Wave 11
Sample	24,493	24,464	23,905
Response	5,851	5,733	5,927
Rate	23.9%	23.4%	24.8%

Source: Office for National Statistics – Business Impact of Coronavirus (COVID-19) Survey

Notes

1. Response rates for all Waves can be found in the detailed dataset in Section 9.

The business indicators are based on responses from the voluntary, fortnightly Business Impact of Coronavirus (COVID-19) Survey (BICS), which captures business' views on the impact on turnover, workforce prices, trade and business resilience. Wave 11 data relate to the period 27 July to 9 August 2020. The survey questions are available in [Business Impact of Coronavirus \(COVID-19\) Survey questions: 27 July to 9 August 2020](#).

The different experiences of businesses during the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic

In the final results of Wave 11, of 23,905 businesses surveyed, 5,927 businesses (24.8%) responded.

The Wave 11 survey was live for the period 10 August to 23 August 2020 and businesses were asked about their experience for the two-week survey reference period, 27 July to 9 August 2020. Dependent on responses to certain questions, businesses are asked different questions.

For questions or response options referring to the "last two weeks" or expectations of the "next two weeks", businesses could respond from the point of completion of the questionnaire based on their current experiences. This means that business responses may cover any two-week time period across the following reference periods respectively: 27 July to 9 August 2020 and 10 August to 23 August 2020. More detail on the type of questions asked are available in the [detailed dataset](#) in Section 9.

Weighting

Estimates from the Business Impact of Coronavirus (COVID-19) Survey (BICS) are currently unweighted and should be treated with caution when used to evaluate the impact of the coronavirus across the UK economy. Each business was assigned the same weight regardless of turnover, size or industry, and the data in the latest period are preliminary.

Coverage

The approach for the sample design has been to use three standard Office for National Statistics (ONS) surveys – the Monthly Business Survey (MBS), Retail Sales Inquiry (RSI) and Construction, as a sampling frame. Each of these survey samples are drawn from the [Inter-Departmental Business Register \(IDBR\)](#), which covers businesses in all parts of the economy, except those that are not registered for Value Added Tax (VAT) or Pay As You Earn (PAYE); this includes very small businesses, the self-employed, those without employees, and those with low turnover. Some non-profit making organisations are also not registered on the IDBR.

MBS covers the UK for production, and only Great Britain for services. RSI and Construction are Great Britain-focused. Therefore, BICS will be UK for production-based industries but Great Britain for the other elements of the economy covered.

The industries covered are:

- non-financial services (includes professional, scientific, communication, administrative, transport, accommodation and food, private health and education, and entertainment services)
- distribution (includes retail, wholesale and motor trades)
- production (includes manufacturing, oil and gas extraction, energy generation and supply, and water and waste management)
- construction (includes civil engineering, housebuilding, property development and specialised construction trades such as plumbers, electricians and plasterers)

The following industries are excluded from the survey:

- agriculture
- public administration and defence
- public provision of education and health
- finance and insurance

Reporting unit

The business unit to which questionnaires are sent is called the reporting unit. The response from the reporting unit can cover the enterprise as a whole, or parts of the enterprise identified by lists of local units. Other than for a minority of larger businesses that have a more complex structure, the reporting unit is the same as the enterprise.

Where more than one type of economic activity is carried out by a local unit or enterprise, its principal activity is the activity in which most of the people are employed, and it does not necessarily account for 50% or more of the total employment of the unit. There are detailed rules for determining Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) for multiple-activity economic units.

Regional estimates

Regional BICS estimates are produced by taking the survey return from each reporting unit then applying this to the reporting unit's local sites. If a business has a site or several sites (also known as local units) within a country, using information from the IDBR, then this business is defined to have presence there.

The business is then allocated once within each region (regardless of the number of sites) and the information provided by the reporting unit as a whole copied and used within each country.

Aggregates of [Nomenclature of Territorial Units for Statistics: NUTS1](#) regions such as the UK or England may have higher or lower response proportions than any of their constituent regions because of differences in the sample composition in terms of company workforce.

Since the larger, aggregate regions such as the UK or England generally have a larger proportion of smaller companies, if there is a substantial difference between the response proportions of larger and smaller companies, this will be reflected in the top-line figures.

Sample

Only the businesses that have responded to Wave 11 of the Business Impact of Coronavirus (COVID-19) Survey (BICS) are represented in these data, and as such it is not fully representative of the UK as a whole. Currently, we do not apply weighting methods to these data.

The sampling frame used in the BICS was designed to achieve adequate coverage of the listed industries from the monthly business surveys. Coverage and response rate of the medium to largest businesses in terms of total employment is satisfactory to produce estimates on this basis.

To help interpretation of the data, we have presented results based on the number of employees in each business, grouping fewer than 250 employees and those with 250 employees or more.

All businesses with an employment of greater than 250 employees and included within the three monthly surveys (MBS, RSI, Construction) are included in the BICS sample with a random sample of 1% for those with an employment between 0 and 249.

The sample comprises 23,905 businesses with a split of 7,275 in employment for 250 and over and 16,630 for employment between 0 and 249. This breaks down further to 13,912 for employment between 0 and 99, and 2,718 for employment between 100 and 249.

As the sample is selected fortnightly, the same businesses will be selected for at least two waves depending on how many coronavirus survey selections there are between the selection of these feeder surveys. Because of the randomly selected element, there will be differences in this part of the sample once the feeder surveys have been redrawn. As this is a voluntary survey, businesses may or may not choose to respond to the different waves. Response coverage can be mixed between the different waves.

While we have the ability to align the reporting unit to lower-level detail, and also increased detail on the SIC, it is not advisable given the sparseness of response in certain industries and size band.

11 . Strengths and limitations

Business Impact of Coronavirus (COVID-19) Survey

The Business Impact of Coronavirus (COVID-19) Survey (BICS) is voluntary and responses are qualitative, which should be treated with caution, as results reflect the characteristics of those who responded and not necessarily the wider business population.

The survey was designed to give an indication of the impact of the coronavirus on businesses and a timelier estimate than other surveys.

Comparison of waves

Comparison of the proportions of businesses trading status between waves should be treated with caution because of the voluntary nature of the survey, the difference in response rates and dependency on those businesses that only responded in particular waves.

A initial article on [Business impact of coronavirus, analysis over time, UK: Waves 2 to 5](#) captures common businesses responses on how their turnover, workforce, prices, trade and business resilience have been affected in the two-week reference period. These data relate to the period 23 March 2020 to 17 May 2020 (Wave 2 to Wave 5).

An updated article on [Insights of the Business Impact of Coronavirus \(COVID-19\) Survey: 23 March to 5 April \(Wave 2\) to 1 to 14 June \(Wave 7\) 2020](#) analyses business responses on how their turnover, cash flow and workforce have been affected in each two-week reference period.

Publication of coronavirus (COVID-19) related data

This bulletin is published on a fortnightly basis. This is to ensure we are meeting user needs for more timely data.

High-level provisional estimates will be included as part of the Office for National Statistics (ONS) latest indicators release in the alternate weeks.

12 . Related links

[Coronavirus \(COVID-19\) latest data and analysis](#)

Web page | Updated as and when data become available

Latest data and analysis on the coronavirus (COVID-19) in the UK and its effect on the economy and society.

[Business Impact of Coronavirus \(COVID-19\) Survey questions: 27 July to 9 August 2020](#)

Article | Released 27 August 2020

Questions from the Business Impact of Coronavirus (COVID-19) Survey for the period 27 July to 9 August 2020 relating to the coronavirus, the UK economy and society, latest indicators weekly bulletin.

[Deaths registered weekly in England and Wales, provisional: week ending 7 August 2020](#)

Bulletin | Released 18 August 2020

Provisional counts of the number of deaths registered in England and Wales, including deaths involving the coronavirus (COVID-19), by age, sex and region, in the latest weeks for which data are available.

[Business impact of coronavirus, analysis over time, UK: Waves 2 to 5 panel](#)

Article | Released 9 June 2020

The indicators and analysis presented in this article are based on selected responses over time from the new voluntary fortnightly business survey, which captures businesses responses on how their turnover, workforce, prices, trade and business resilience have been affected in the two-week reference period. The data relate to the period 23 March 2020 to 17 May 2020 (Wave 2 to Wave 5).

[Insights of the Business Impact of Coronavirus \(COVID-19\) Survey: 23 March to 5 April \(Wave 2\) to 1 to 14 June \(Wave 7\) 2020](#)

Article | Released 8 July 2020

Impact of the coronavirus (COVID-19) on businesses' turnover, cash flow and workforce: analysis on responses to our new voluntary fortnightly business survey and how these have been affected in each two-week reference period. Covers the period 23 March 2020 to 14 June 2020.

[Coronavirus and the experiences of UK businesses, textual analysis: March 2020 to July 2020](#)

Article | Released 6 August 2020

Analysis of qualitative responses from selected questions from the fortnightly Business Impact of Coronavirus (COVID-19) Survey (BICS), which provides further insights on individual business experiences over the course of the pandemic so far.