

# On the Potential Use of Admisistrative VAT Data for Estimating Short-term Output Growth in the UK

M G Šova P J Broad C B Orchard

#### **Overview**

- Background
- Issues with VAT data
- Methods of incorporating VAT data in STS
- Results
- Future plans

### Background

Growing interest in using admin data to partially replace surveys.

Her Majesty's Revenue & Customs (HMRC) collects Value Added Tax (VAT) data from all VAT-registered enterprises.

Its use for short-term statistics (STS) could reduce respondent burden and survey costs.

But there are some issues...

### **Issue: Reporting Schedules**

Enterprises report to HMRC according to one of 16 schedules.

#### Monthly (10%):

Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	Мау	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	
Quarterly:												
Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	Мау	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	
Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	
Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	
Annual (0.2%):												
Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	

Jan	гер	war	Apr	way	Jun	Jui	Aug	Sep	Oct	NOV	Dec
Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec

#### **Issue: Timeliness**

Responses received by HMRC as % of turnover:

40% of turnover within 30 days 94% of turnover within 40 days 100% of turnover within 188 days

The data then have to be compiled and transmitted.

Have to either use mature data (i.e. from the wrong period) or forecast for the survey period.

#### **Issue: Matching to Business Register**

Some large multi-site enterprises are split into several, sometimes many, reporting units on the business register.

For such enterprises, the VAT data needs to be apportioned appropriately.

## **Issue: Data Quality**

Needs cleaning!

### The Survey Used for Testing

Monthly Inquiry into the Distribution and Services Sector

Methods tested for NACE Rev. 1.1 divisions.

Each method keeps the sample *as-is* for large enterprises and complex enterprises.

#### **Method 1: Replacement**

No sampled data below an employment threshold – use forecast or mature VAT data for such strata instead.

For forecast VAT data, thresholds of 100 & 250 employment tested.

For mature VAT data (6 & 12 months before survey period) a threshold of the lower limit of employment band 4 was used (usually 100 employees).

#### Method 2: Rescaling from Larger Ents

As method 1 (replacement) but uses rescaled VAT data (forecast or mature).

Rescaling factor calculated for each combination of NACE division & month:

survey estimate for larger enterprises VAT turnover total for larger enterprises

### Method 3A: Rescaling from Reduced Samp

Reduced sample below an employment threshold – use rescaled mature VAT data for such strata instead.

Stratum sample sizes reduced to 5%, 10%, 25%, 50%, 75% (subject to minimum of 5).

3 rescaling factors tested:

- median of turnover ratios
- ratio of turnover totals
- trimmed mean of turnover ratios

### Method 3B: Alt Reduced Samp Rescaling

As method 3A (rescaling from reduced sample) but applying 2 rescaling factors.

First factor relates reduced sample turnovers to the mature data in the mature data period using:

- median of turnover ratios
- ratio of turnover totals
- trimmed mean of turnover ratios

Second factor:

survey estimate from reduced sample in survey period survey estimate from reduced sample in mature data period

### **Outline of Analysis**

Focus on where methods perform well.

Use Root Mean Square Difference (RMSD) between survey estimates and estimates including VAT admin data.

Define "performing well" as RMSD <= 5.0pp

### **First Conclusions**

For 1-month growths:

- Method 1 (replacement) nearly always performs better than method 2 (rescaling from larger enterprises).
- Method 3B (alternative scaling from reduced sample) performs badly nearly everywhere.

From now on we shall ignore methods 2 & 3B.

### **Colour-coded Table of Results (1-m growths)**

NACE Rev.1.1 Division	Method 1 (12 month old mature data)	Method 1 (6 month old mature data)	Method 1 (forecast data, employme nt	Method 1 (forecast data, employme nt	Method 3A month old n 5% sample	(12 & 6 nature data, retained)	Method 3A ( month old m 10% sample	12 & 6 ature data, e retained)	Method 3A month old m 25% sample	(12 & 6 nature data, e retained)	Method 3A ( month old m 50% sample	(12 & 6 nature data, e retained)	Method 3A ( month old m 75% sample	12 & 6 ature data, retained)	
			threshold 250)	threshold 100)											
50															performs well
51															for 1-month
55															arowths
60															growths
63															
64															
71															
72															
73															
74															
80															
85															
90															
92															
93															

### **Colour-coded Table of Results (12-m growths)**



### **Colour-coded Table of Results (levels)**



#### **Combine Using Primary Colours of Light**



performs well for 12-month growths

performs well for levels performs well for 1-month growths

### **Colour-coded Table of Results (all)**



### **Future Plans**

- Test most promising methods in live environment.
- Extend to all industries and use NACE Rev.2.
- Revisit method for apportioning data into months.
- Seek to explain why methods perform well/badly in different industries.