Office for Budget Responsibility

Forecast evaluation report 2017

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Chairman

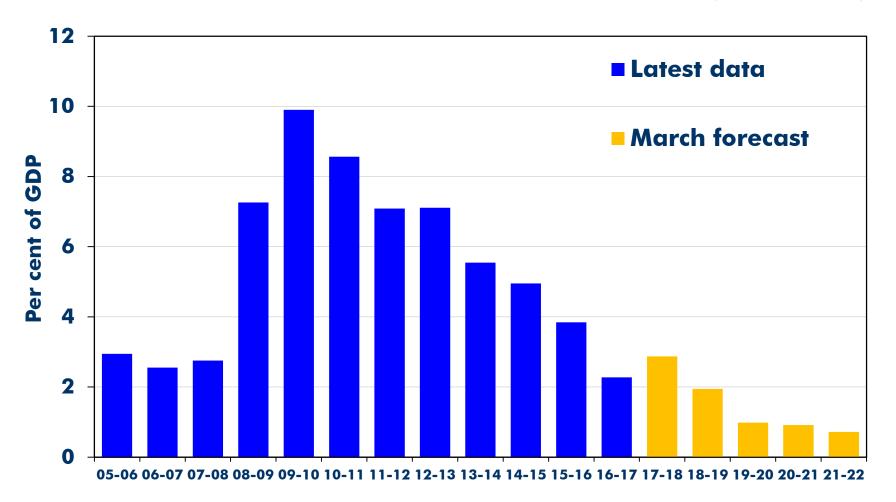
Background to the FER

- The FER is an annual report looking at the performance of past EFO forecasts against the latest outturn data
- Rationale
 - Accountability and transparency
 - Lessons for future forecasts
- We focus this year on economic and fiscal forecasts from
 - March 2015: our last forecast under the Coalition
 - March 2016: our last forecast before the EU referendum
- Also an update on our review of fiscal modelling

Outline of remarks

- The public finances
 - Public sector net borrowing forecasts since 2010
 - Public sector net borrowing in 2016-17
 - Public sector net borrowing this year
- The economy
 - Forecasts for GDP
 - Productivity and the labour market
 - Our Brexit judgements: an update

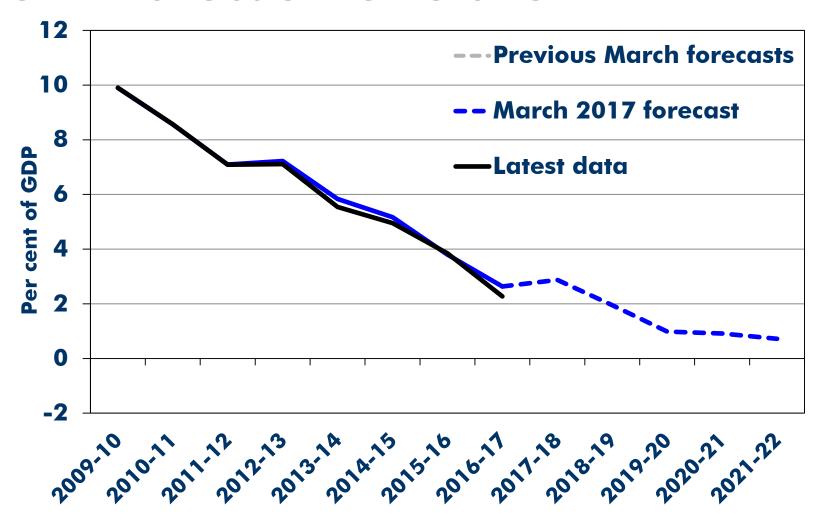
Public sector net borrowing (PSNB)



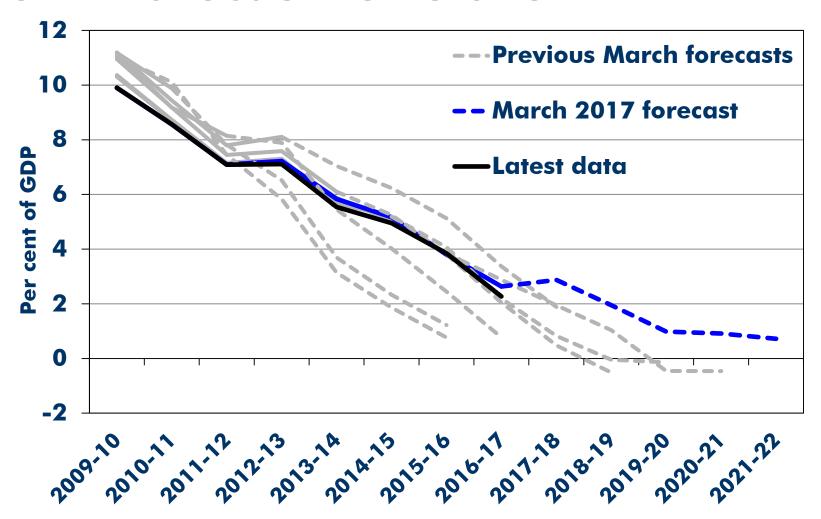
Reasons for forecast differences

- Statistical changes
- Changes in Government policy
- Unexpected economic developments
- Unexpected fiscal developments

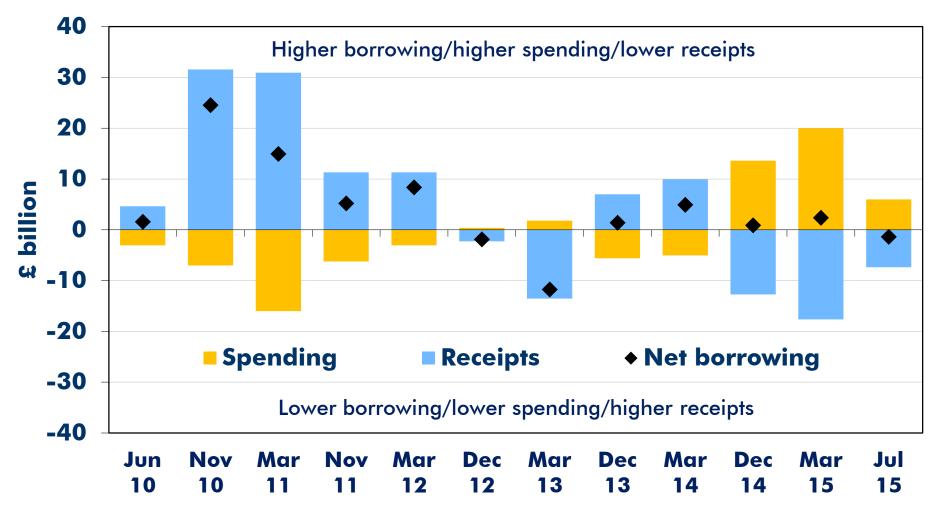
PSNB forecast revisions



PSNB forecast revisions



PSNB 2-year forecast differences



OBR forecasts vs previous 20 years: PSNB

Public sector net borrowing (per cent of outturn GDP)	In-year	One	Two	Three	Four	Five
June 2010	0.1	-0.6	0.0	1.7	2.9	3.3
November 2010	-0.6	0.0	1.6	2.6	3.4	3.3
March 2011	-0.4	-0.1	1.0	2.1	2.8	2.8
November 2011	-0.6	-0.1	0.4	1.0	1.5	1.6
March 2012	-0.6	-0.1	0.5	1.2	1.5	1.8
December 2012	-0.1	-0.3	-0.1	0.0	0.0	
March 2013	-0.2	-0.7	-0.6	-0.8	-0.5	
December 2013	-0.3	0.1	0.1	0.3		
March 2014	-0.1	0.1	0.3	0.6		
December 2014	-0.1	-0.1	0.3			
March 2015	-0.1	-0.1	0.4			
July 2015	0.0	0.2	0.2			
November 2015	0.1	0.0				
March 2016	0.1	-0.3				
November 2016	-0.9					
March 2017	-0.3					

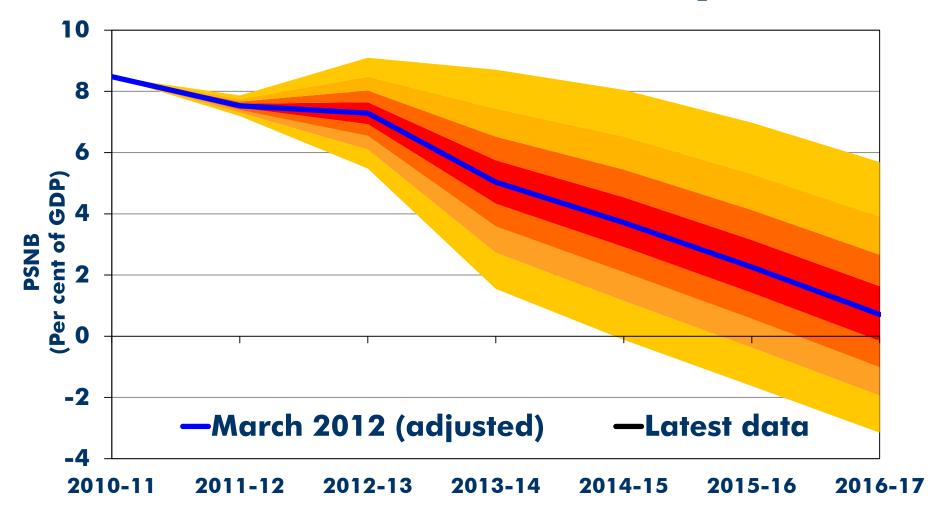
OBR forecasts vs previous 20 years: spending

Spending (per cent of outturn GDP)	In-year	One	Two	Three	Four	Five
June 2010	0.5	0.0	-0.2	-0.3	-0.2	-0.3
November 2010	-0.1	-0.4	-0.3	-0.1	-0.1	-0.8
March 2011	0.2	-0.8	-0.9	-0.7	-0.6	-1.3
November 2011	-0.3	-0.5	-0.3	-0.3	-0.4	-0.3
March 2012	0.0	-0.3	-0.1	-0.1	-0.3	-0.2
December 2012	0.2	-0.1	0.0	-0.3	-0.1	
March 2013	0.3	-0.1	0.1	-0.3	-0.1	
December 2013	0.0	0.1	-0.3	-0.2		
March 2014	0.2	0.0	-0.3	0.0		
December 2014	0.1	0.1	0.7			
March 2015	0.1	0.2	1.0			
July 2015	0.2	0.3	0.3			
November 2015	0.0	-0.2				
March 2016	0.1	-0.1				
November 2016	-0.4					
March 2017	-0.1					

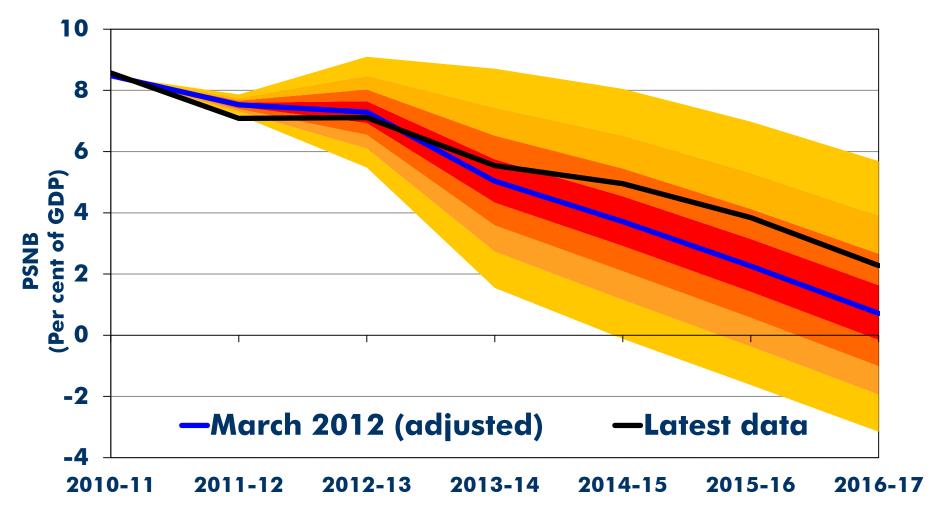
OBR forecasts vs previous 20 years: receipts

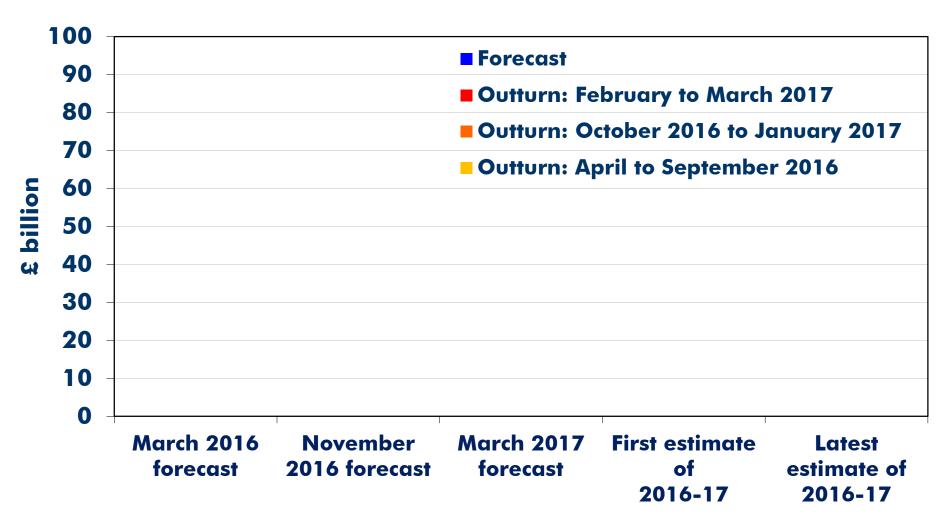
Receipts (per cent of forecast GDP)	In-year	One	Two	Three	Four	Five
June 2010	-0.1	0.4	0.1	-1.1	-1.5	-1.8
November 2010	0.6	0.4	-0.7	-1.0	-1.3	-1.0
March 2011	0.4	0.0	-0.8	-1.2	-1.5	-1.2
November 2011	0.0	-0.7	-0.8	-1.0	-0.8	-0.2
March 2012	0.3	-0.5	-0.8	-1.1	-0.7	-0.3
December 2012	-0.7	-1.1	-1.3	-1.2	-0.7	
March 2013	-0.8	-1.0	-1.1	-1.0	-0.8	
December 2013	0.3	0.0	-0.1	0.0		
March 2014	0.3	0.1	-0.1	0.2		
December 2014	0.2	0.4	0.4			
March 2015	0.1	0.6	0.6			
July 2015	0.1	-0.2	-0.2			
November 2015	0.2	0.0				
March 2016	-0.4	-0.5				
November 2016	0.5					
March 2017	0.5					

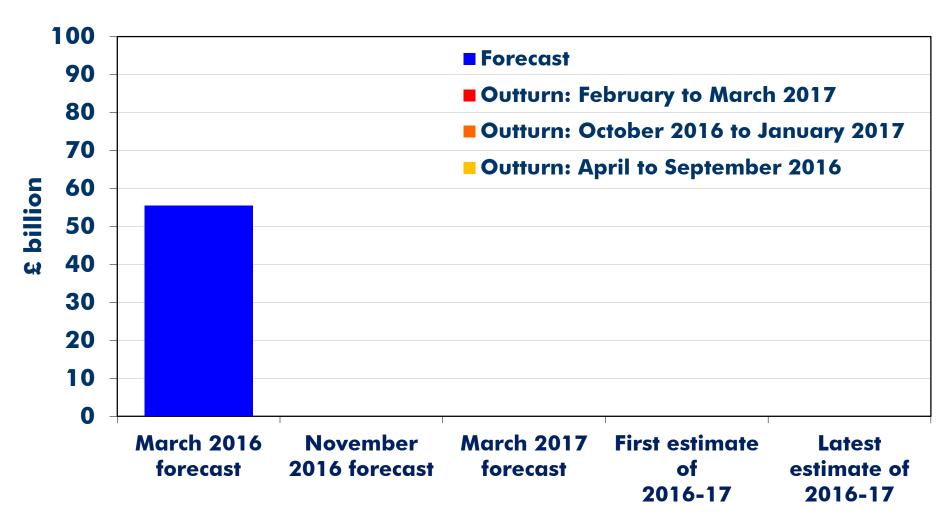
PSNB forecasts: uncertainty

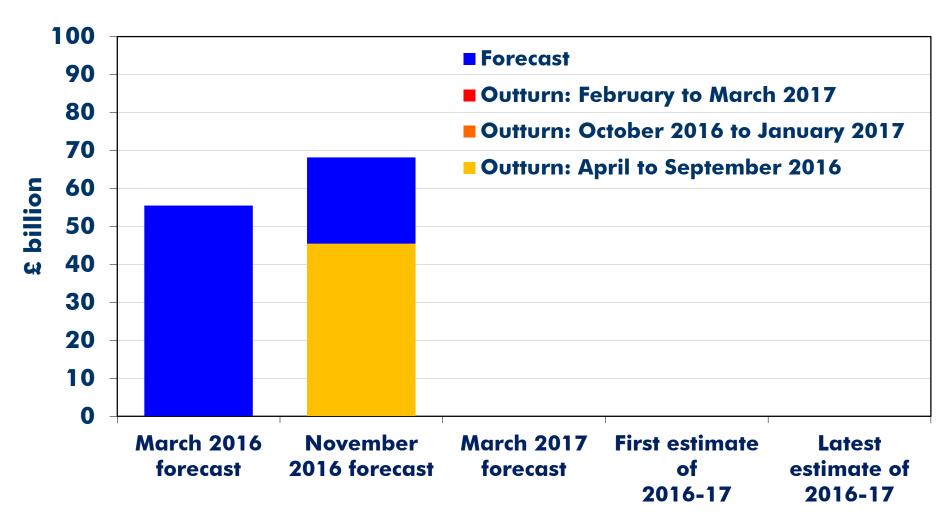


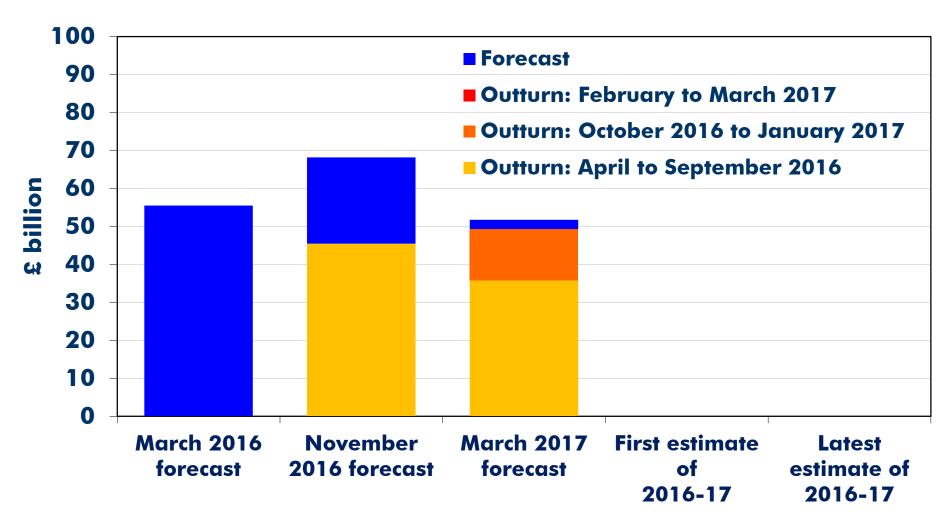
PSNB forecasts: uncertainty

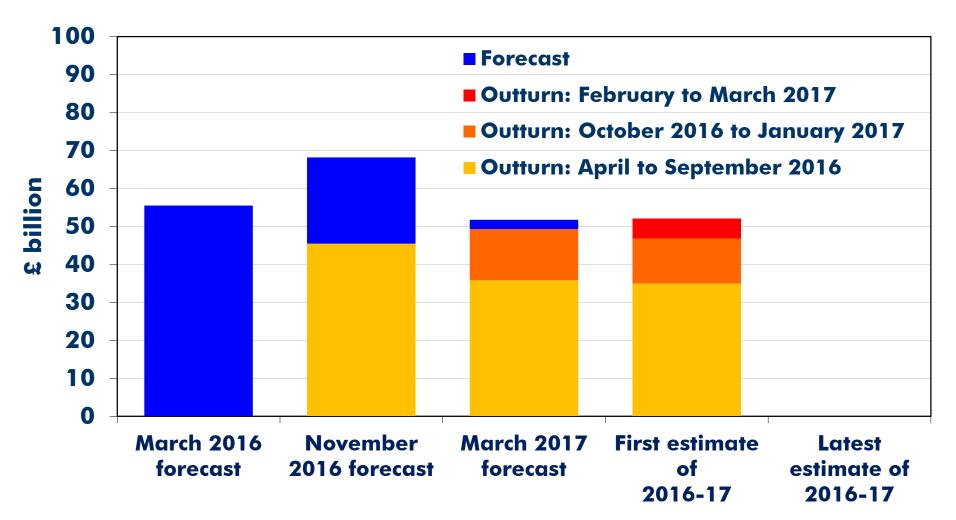


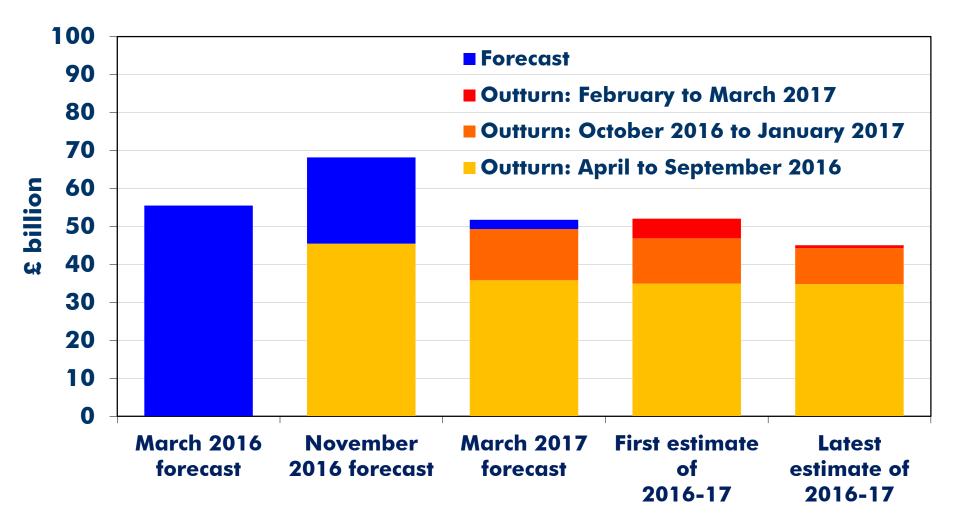












PSNB in 2016-17: March vs today

Net borrowing (£ billion)	March 2017 versus latest data
March 2017 forecast	52.0
Latest outturn	45.0
Difference	-7.0
of which:	
Classification and methodological changes	-1.3
Higher income tax and NICs	-3.5
Higher VAT receipts	-0.9
Higher corporation tax receipts	-0.8
Higher other central government receipts	-0.9
Lower central government spending	-1.9
Higher local authority net borrowing	1.8
Higher public corporation net borrowing	0.5

PSNB to date in 2017-18

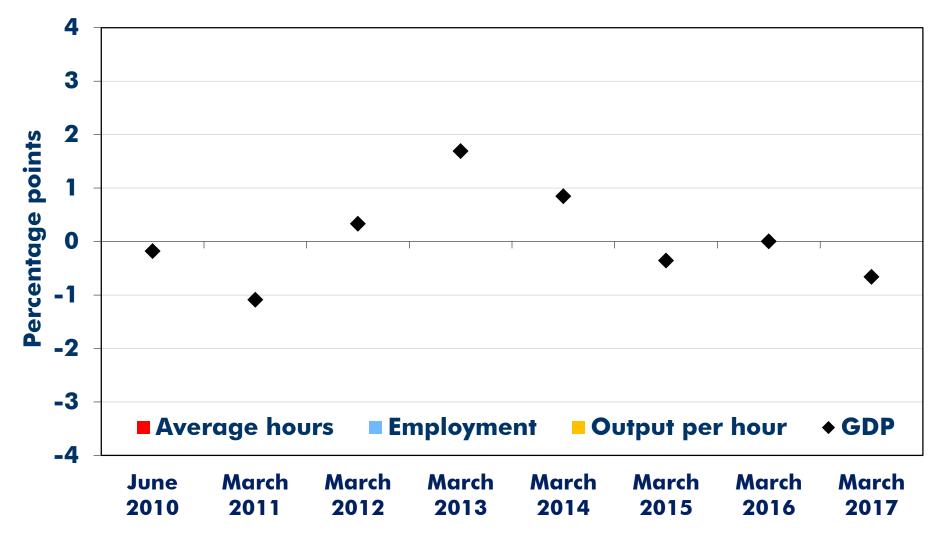
2017-18 vs. 2016-17 (percentage change on a year earlier)	March 2017 forecast against latest 2016-17 data	April to August	
Central government receipts*	2.0	3.7	
of which:			
PAYE income tax and NICs	2.9	4.0	
VAT	2.9	3.1	
Self-assessment income tax	-13.2	5.7	
Central government spending*	4.5	4.4	
of which:			
Debt interest	14.6	17.0	
EU transfers	28.0	27.6	
Central government net investment*	13.3	17.5	
Local authority net borrowing*	0.9	-2.9	
Public corporation net borrowing*	7.3	-13.2	

^{*}Excludes APF transfers and central government grants to local authorities where relevant

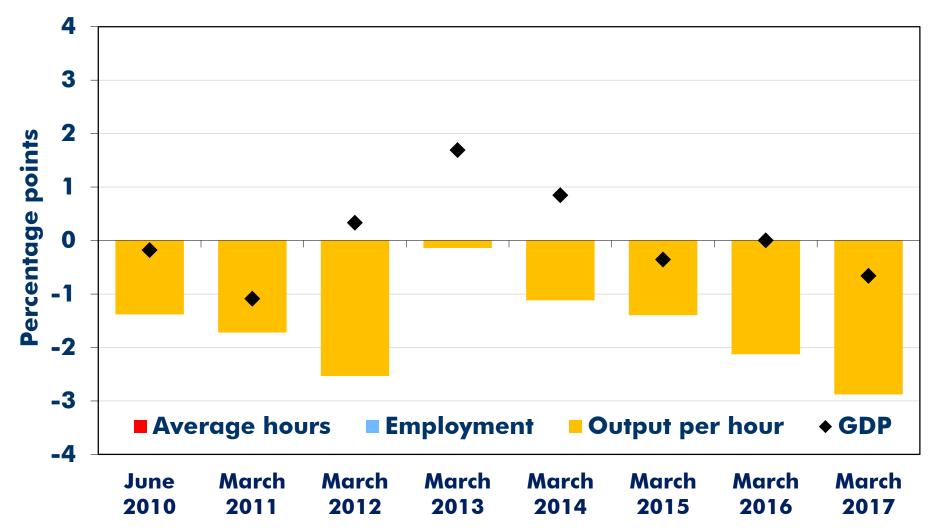
OBR forecast vs previous 20 years: real GDP

Real GDP growth	In-year	One	Two	Three	Four	Five
June 2010	0.5	-0.8	-1.3	-0.8	0.4	-0.4
November 2010	-0.1	-0.6	-1.1	-0.8	0.3	-0.4
March 2011	-0.2	-1.0	-0.8	0.2	-0.5	
November 2011	0.6	0.8	0.0	0.4	-0.7	-1.2
March 2012	0.7	0.1	0.4	-0.7	-1.2	
December 2012	1.6	0.9	1.1	0.0	-0.9	
March 2013	1.5	1.3	0.0	-0.9		
December 2013	0.7	0.7	0.1	-0.8		
March 2014	0.4	0.0	-0.8			
December 2014	0.1	-0.1	-0.4			
March 2015	-0.2	-0.5				
July 2015	-0.1	-0.5				
November 2015	-0.1	-0.6				
March 2016	-0.2					
November 2016	-0.3					

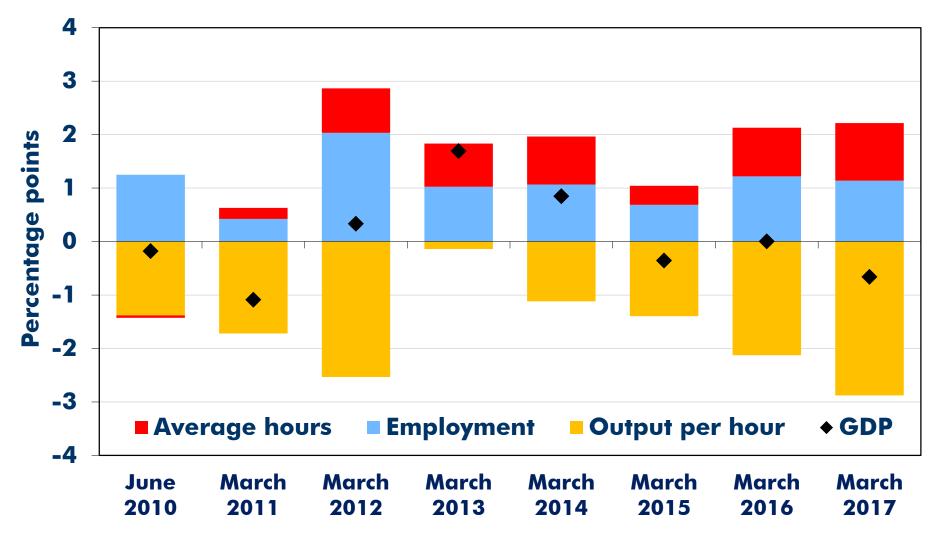
Real GDP 1-year forecast differences



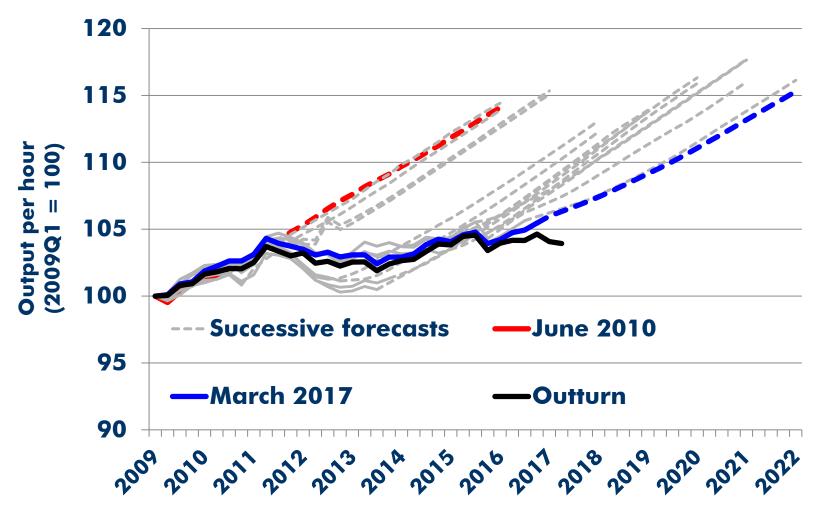
Real GDP 1-year forecast differences



Real GDP 1-year forecast differences



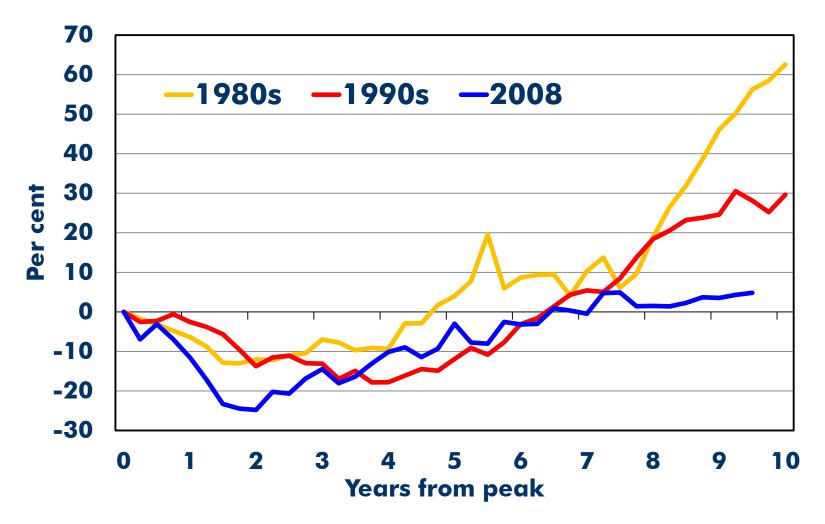
Productivity: output per hour



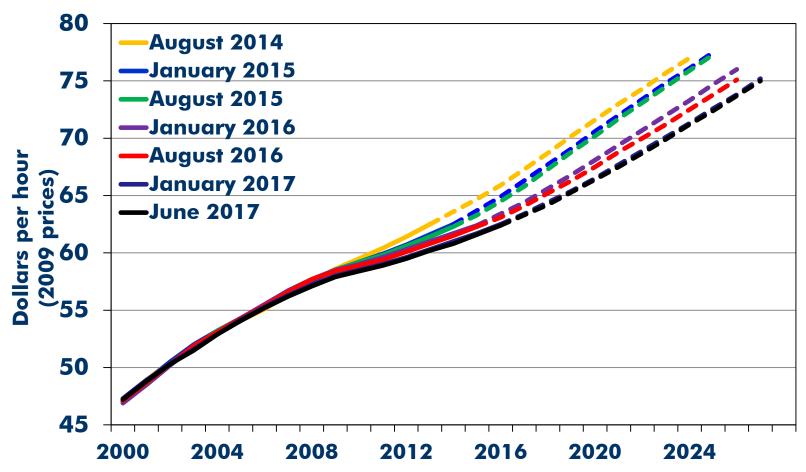
The productivity puzzle: explanations

- Labour hoarding
- Inefficient reallocation of capital
- Very loose monetary policy
- Loose labour markets
- Weak business investment

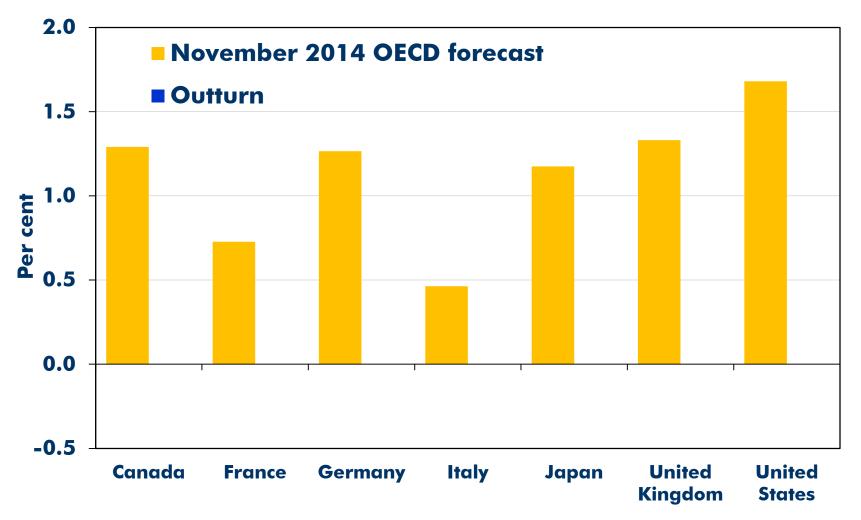
Business investment



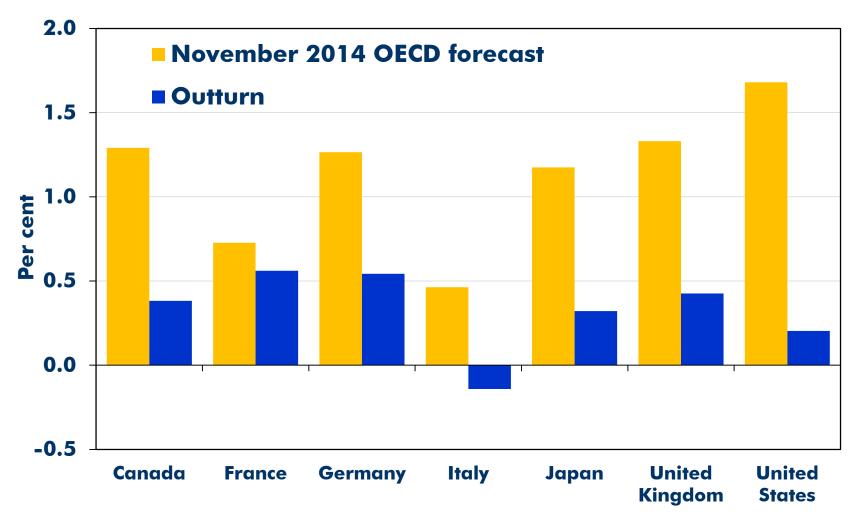
US productivity disappointments



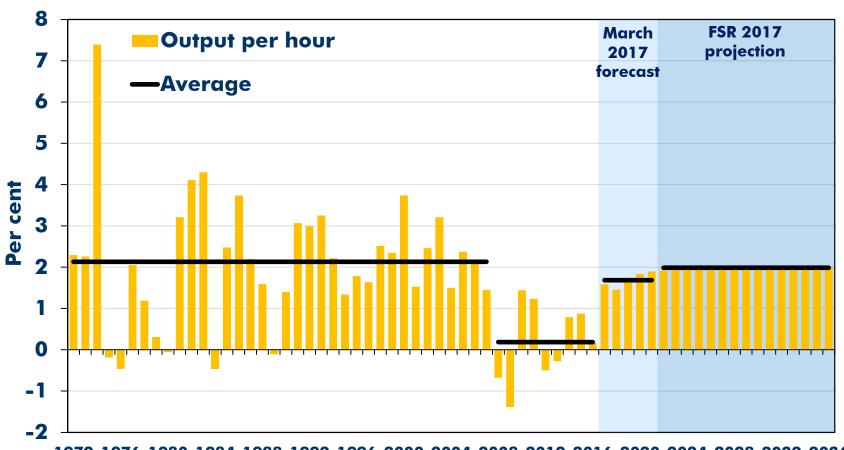
G7 productivity disappointments



G7 productivity disappointments

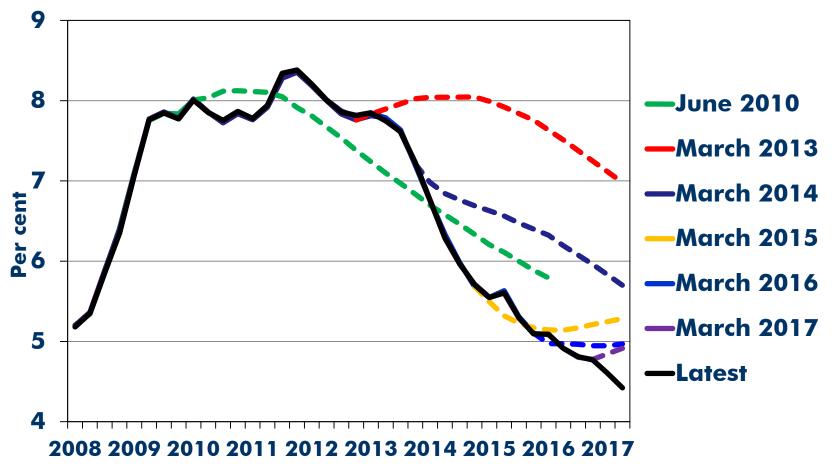


Productivity growth: March forecast

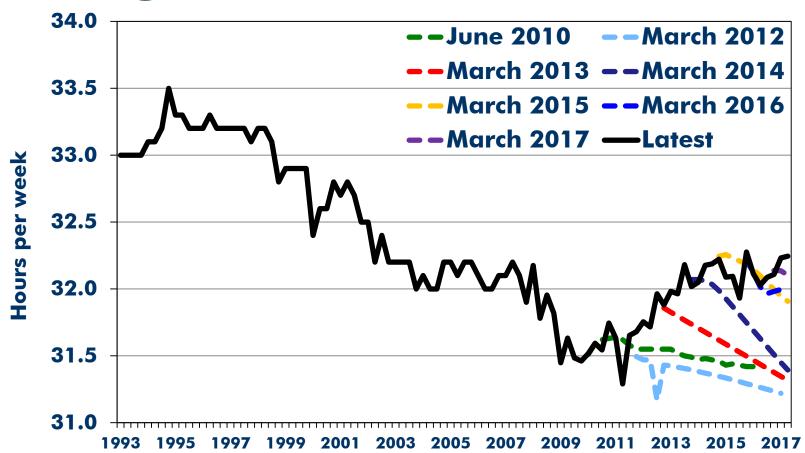


1972 1976 1980 1984 1988 1992 1996 2000 2004 2008 2012 2016 2020 2024 2028 2032 2036

Unemployment rate



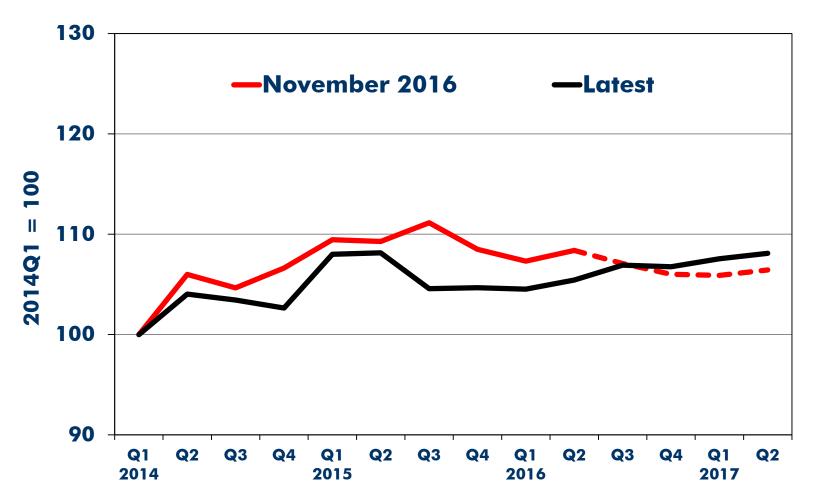
Average hours worked



Our Brexit judgements

- Weaker pound squeezes consumers
- Uncertainty deters business investment
- Weaker pound boosts net exports
- Transition to less trade-intensive economy
- Net inward migration to fall

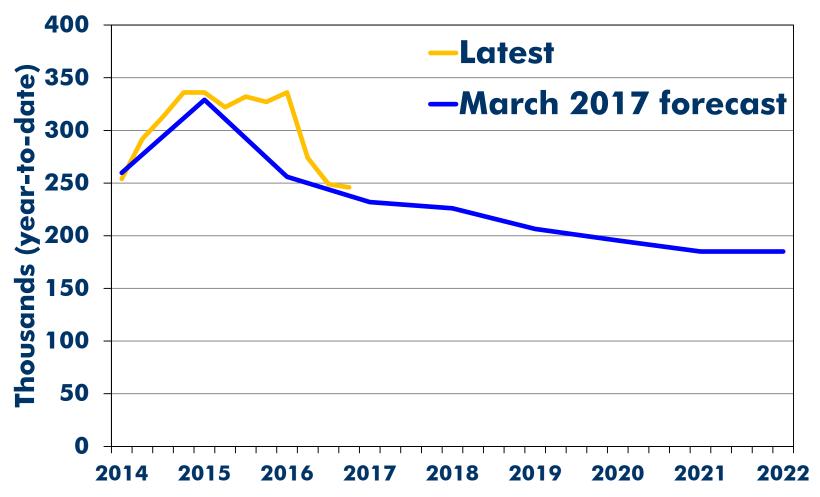
Business investment



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Net migration



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Conclusion

- Budget six weeks away
- Lots of uncertainty in the forecast, but some pointers
- Bad for public finances
 - Weaker outlook for productivity
- Good for public finances
 - Lower sustainable unemployment rate
 - More hours worked
 - Downward revisions to last year's deficit
- Productivity likely to dominate