Office for National Statistics

Statistical bulletin

Coronavirus, the UK economy and society, faster indicators: 23 April 2020

New data and experimental indicators on the UK economy and society, including information related to the coronavirus (COVID-19). Indicators are constructed from rapid response surveys, novel data sources and experimental methods.

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30 April 2020

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1 . Other pages in this release

More detailed 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 social impacts on Great Britain: 23 April 2020
- Coronavirus and the economic impacts on the UK: 23 April 2020
- Furloughing of workers across UK businesses: 23 March 2020 to 5 April 2020

2 . Main points

- Of those UK businesses that responded to the Business Impact of Coronavirus (COVID-19) Survey (BICS) that are either continuing to trade or have paused trading, 94% indicated that they are interested in at least one of the government schemes on offer to them, with 80% expressing interest in the Coronavirus Job Retention Scheme.
- Over 8 in 10 adults (85.4%) in Great Britain said they had complied with the stay at home guidance in the past seven days for the Opinions and Lifestyle (OPN) Survey period 3 to 13 April.
- Over half of adults in Great Britain homeschooling their children are confident in their abilities, but 50.2% say it is negatively affecting the well-being of their children, according to the 3 to 13 April OPN survey.
- In Quarter 1 (Jan to Mar) 2020, the VAT quarter-on-quarter turnover diffusion index for all industries was negative 0.03, slightly below its historical average; this means there were slightly more firms reporting a decrease in turnover from the previous quarter than an increase.
- Daily shipping data to 18 April 2020 show a gradual decrease in daily ship visits to the UK in the past few weeks.

Online price change estimates have not been included this week; see Section 3 for more information. Both the Business Impact of COVID-19 Survey and Opinions and Lifestyle Survey are voluntary and experimental, and may only reflect characteristics of those who responded. Most of the data in the VAT indicators reflect activity in the first two months of the quarter, before COVID-19 restrictions came into effect.

3 . Indicators included in this release

This bulletin contains:

- Final results from Wave 2 of the Business Impact of Coronavirus (COVID-19) Survey (BICS) of UK businesses for the period 23 March to 5 April 2020.
- Final results for Wave 3 of the Opinions and Lifestyle (OPN) Survey, covering the period 3 April to 13 April 2020 exploring the social impact of the coronavirus (COVID-19) on individuals in Great Britain.
- Weekly and daily shipping data for the UK, up to 6 April 2020 and 18 April 2020, respectively.
- Monthly and quarterly Value Added Tax (VAT) diffusion indexes, which track changes in VAT reporting behaviour up to Quarter 1 (Jan to Mar) 2020.

We will add new experimental data and indices as and when new data become available and list them in this section.

This release does not contain data on the number of deaths involving the coronavirus (COVID-19). Our weekly deaths bulletin and accompanying dataset provide the most up-to-date figures on deaths involving COVID-19 in England and Wales.

Suspension of prices data for high-demand products

Because of the way our automated web-scrapers collected prices from one particular high-street retailer, our new, experimental price indices have been overstating online price changes for some categories of high-demand products. We are temporarily suspending publication of these figures to give us time to improve price collection from this retailer. We will correct these indices and resume publication of these data as soon as possible.

These data are experimental statistics and this error has no impact on any of our regular consumer price statistics. This will not affect our use of web-scraped data in our future price transformation plans.

4 . Business impact of the coronavirus

Of 17,786 businesses in the UK surveyed by the Business Impact of Coronavirus (COVID-19) Survey (BICS) in Wave 2, a total of 6,171 (34.7%) responded for the survey period 23 March to 5 April 2020.

Trading

Final results from the Wave 2 BICS show that almost a quarter (24%) of businesses that responded had temporarily closed or paused trading, while 0.3% permanently ceased trading, for the period 23 March to 5 April 2020. Around 75% reported "continuing to trade" during this period.

There was little difference in these percentages between small and medium-sized businesses and large businesses, with 79% of large businesses (250 employees or more) that responded reporting continuing to trade compared with 73% for small and medium-sized businesses (less than 250 employees).

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.

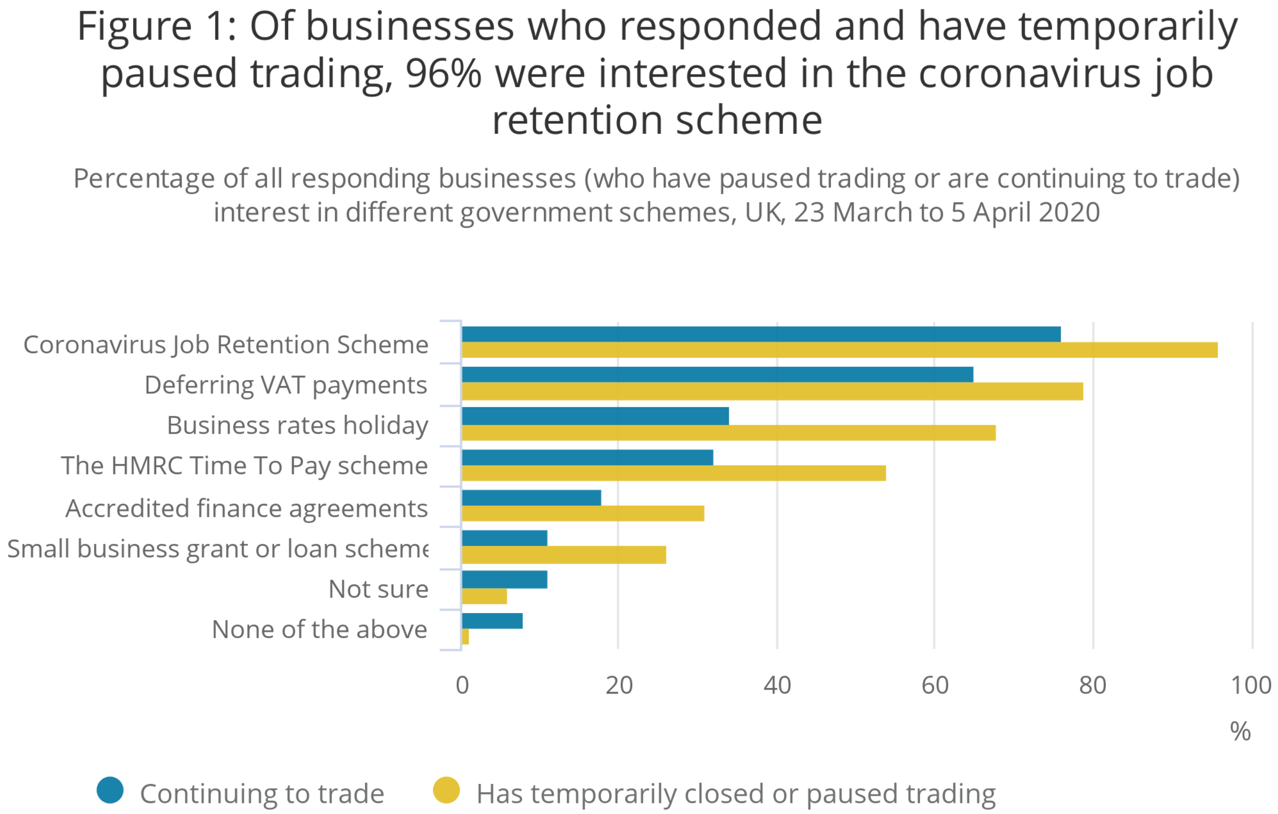
Government schemes

Of all businesses that responded to the survey as continuing to trade or pausing trade, 94% indicated that they were interested in at least one of the government schemes on offer to them. The most popular schemes were the Coronavirus Job Retention Scheme, with 4 in 5 businesses (80%) interested in this, and the deferral of Value Added Tax (VAT) payments with around 7 in 10 businesses (68%) interested in this scheme.

Of businesses who responded and have temporarily paused trading, 96% were interested in the Coronavirus Job Retention Scheme, compared with 76% for businesses who have responded as continuing to trade (Figure 1).

Figure 1: Of businesses who responded and have temporarily paused trading, 96% were interested in the coronavirus job retention scheme

Percentage of all responding businesses (who have paused trading or are continuing to trade) interest in different government schemes, UK, 23 March to 5 April 2020



Source: Office for National Statistics – Business Impact of Coronavirus Survey

Notes:

1. Bars will not sum to 100% as businesses are able to select more than one government scheme.

2. Final results, Wave 2 of ONS Business Impact of Coronavirus (COVID-19) Survey. (n = 6,150).

Workforce impact

Businesses that are still trading or paused trading will have differing impacts on their employees, whether furloughing staff, working as normal or other scenarios. This section identifies the proportion of employees within businesses for these differing scenarios.

As the previous data in this section have primarily focused on number or proportions of businesses, this will not fully capture the impact on the workforce because of the varying numbers of employees per business.

A separate article released on 23 April 2020 titled Furloughing of workers across UK businesses: 23 March 2020 to 5 April 2020 analyses the impact on the workforce and employees in more detail. Note, the apportionment of workforce methodology used for these data does not involve weighting the data to be representative at the UK level.

Assessing the impact in relation to the proportion of employees as opposed to businesses provides a better indication. As such the proportion of employees that have been furloughed, been made redundant, are continuing to work or another reason, is detailed by industry in Table 1.

Table 1: Proportions of the workforce that had been furloughed, made redundant, are continuing to work or any other reason, for responding businesses that are continuing to trade or temporarily paused trading, UK, 23 March to 5 April 2020

	Put on furlough leave (Under the terms of the UK Government's Coronavirus Job Retention Scheme)		Made redundant		Working as normal		Other (including sickness and self-isolation)	
Industry	**Businesses continuing to trade**	**Businesses temporarily paused trading**	**Businesses continuing to trade**	**Businesses temporarily paused trading**	**Businesses continuing to trade**	**Businesses temporarily paused trading**	**Businesses continuing to trade**	**Busine tempor pausec trading**
Manufacturing	14%	84%	0%	0%	75%	N/A	10%	16%
Water Supply and waste management	9%	81%	0%	0%	79%	N/A	12%	19%
Construction	32%	82%	0%	0%	61%	N/A	7%	18%
Wholesale and Retail Trade	12%	68%	0%	0%	75%	N/A	13%	32%
Accommodation and Food Service Activities	40%	87%	0%	1%	52%	N/A	8%	12%
Transportation and Storage	24%	60%	1%	0%	67%	N/A	8%	40%
Information and Communication	6%	24%	0%	3%	86%	N/A	7%	73%
Professional, Scientific and Technical Activities	9%	67%	0%	0%	85%	N/A	6%	33%
Administrative and Support Service Activities	25%	86%	0%	1%	66%	N/A	9%	13%
Education	3%	13%	0%	0%	88%	N/A	8%	87%
Human Health and Social Work Activities	11%	90%	0%	0%	74%	N/A	15%	10%
Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	22%	76%	0%	1%	50%	N/A	27%	24%
All Industries	14%	78%	0%	0%	76%	N/A	10%	22%

Source: Office for National Statistics – Business Impact of Coronavirus Survey

Notes:

1. The apportionment of workforce methodology used for these data does not involve grossing for UK wide estimation.

2. This table of data represents the proportion of responses to each question from businesses. This is apportioned using the employment recorded for each Reporting Unit on the Interdepartmental Business Register (IDBR).

3. Real Estate Services, Other Services and Mining and Quarrying have been removed due to their low response rate, but their totals are included in ‘All industries’.

4. Final results, Wave 2 of ONS Business Impact of Coronavirus (COVID-19) Survey who have temporarily paused trading or continuing to trade. (n = 6,150).

5. The percentages in this chart may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

6. Businesses who responded as temporarily pausing trade, were not asked to report levels of staff sickness or self-isolation, whilst Businesses who responded as continuing to trade were. To enable comparison between businesses who have paused trading and who have continued trading, the categories “Other” and “Off sick or in self-isolation due to coronavirus (COVID-19) with statutory or company pay” have been summed together into “Other (including sick pay and self-isolation)”.

5 . Coronavirus and the social impacts on Great Britain

Initial results from Wave 3 of the new Opinions and Lifestyle (OPN) Survey, covering the period 3 April to 13 April 2020; these are to help understand the impacts of the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic on people, households and communities in Great Britain.

Following government guidance to prevent the spread of COVID-19

Official government advice is for everyone to stay in their homes apart from for a limited number of reasons such as essential shopping, medical reasons, one form of daily exercise and key workers travelling to work.

This week, we have the first estimates of the levels of compliance and support for these measures since they were introduced on 23 March 2020.

Staying at home

Over 8 in 10 adults (85.4%) said they had either not left their home, or only left for one of the permitted reasons listed earlier in the past seven days. This increased to 86.2% for those aged 70 years and over, and for those with an underlying health condition it was 85.1%.

There was a high level of support for the stay at home measures, with 84.6% of adults saying they strongly supported the measures and a further 12.8% saying they "tend to support" the measures.

Self-isolation

Alongside the stay at home guidance, official advice is that people should self-isolate if they or someone in their household experiences symptoms related to COVID-19. Some people may choose to self-isolate for other reasons, so these results should not be interpreted as an estimate of those with COVID-19 symptoms or those diagnosed with COVID-19.

Just under 4 in 10 (37.5%) said they had self-isolated in the past seven days. For those aged 70 years and over, this rose to 60%, while for those with an underlying health condition (of all ages) it was 49.2%.

Also, 3 in 10 (30.4%) adults said someone in their household had self-isolated in the past seven days. For those aged 70 years and over, this rose to 38.3%, while for those with an underlying health condition it was 32.4%.

Working from home

An increased proportion of adults in employment said they were working from home this week (49.2%) compared with last week (45.8%). Of those who were in employment and had an underlying health condition, 55.1% said they were working from home.

Impact on well-being

Around half of adults (49.9%) said the coronavirus was negatively affecting their well-being, with the most common issue being feeling worried about the future.

Table 2: Indicators of well-being

Indicator	Group	This week (%)	Last week (%)
Percentage (%) reporting their well-being is being affected*	All persons total	49.9	53.1
	70 years old or over	45.5	45.8
	Any specific health condition	55.6	54.7
Mean anxiety score	All persons total	4.9	5
	70 years old or over	5	4.7
	Any specific health condition	5.4	4.9
Percentage (%) reporting high anxiety (score 6-10)	All persons total	46.4	46.9
	70 years old or over	49.8	42.2
	Any specific health condition	56.6	45.4
Percentage (%) who are feeling lonely often or always	All persons total	5.8	5.4
	70 years old or over	3.6	1.1
	Any specific health condition	7.3	11.2
Percentage (%) who are feeling lonely some of the time	All persons total	20.5	14.7
	70 years old or over	10.9	10.5
	Any specific health condition	20.4	14.4

Source: Office for National Statistics – Opinions and Lifestyle Survey

Notes

1. * This question was only asked of those who said they were very worried or worried about the impacts of the coronavirus (COVID-19) but the base population for these estimates is all adults aged 16 years or over to reflect the level of concern among the whole population. These estimates are calculated using Table 2b of the datasets in the Coronavirus and the social impacts on Great Britain: 23 April 2020 release. Back to table

2. ** On a scale of 0 to 10 how anxious did you feel yesterday? Back to table

Notes

1. *This question was only asked of those who said they were very worried or worried about the impacts of the coronavirus (COVID-19) but the base population for these estimates is all adults aged 16 years or over to reflect the level of concern among the whole population. These estimates are calculated using Table 2b of the datasets.

2. ** On a scale of 0 to 10 how anxious did you feel yesterday?

3. These estimates are calculated using Table 2b of the datasets in the Coronavirus and the social impacts on Great Britain: 23 April 2020 release.

Home schooling

Schools have been closed to most children since Monday 23 March. This week we look at how parents and guardians are homeschooling their children and the impact on their learning and well-being.

Of those adults in Great Britain who said they had dependent children, 70.9% said they had homeschooled their child or children in the past seven days. This survey only asks for information from the respondent, so other people within the household may be providing the homeschooling. Also, the dependent children in the household may be of pre-school age, and the survey was carried out over the Easter period. This estimate should therefore not be interpreted as 29.1% of children are not being homeschooled.

Just over half (52%) of those homeschooling said they strongly or somewhat agreed they were confident in their abilities, however, just over a quarter (26%) strongly or somewhat disagreed. Nearly three-quarters (72.8%) said they strongly or somewhat agreed their children were continuing to learn whilst being homeschooled. More people said homeschooling was negatively affecting the well-being of their child or children than said it was negatively affecting their own well-being.

Figure 2: Over 70% of parents say their children are continuing to learn while being homeschooled

Proportion of parents who strongly agree or somewhat agree to statements about home schooling, Great Britain, 3 April 2020 to 13 April 2020

Notes

1. These estimates are the proportion of parents who answered "strongly agree" or "somewhat agree" to the statements about home schooling. The base population for these estimates is all adults aged 16+ with dependent children, who in the past seven days, have home schooled their child/children due to the Coronavirus (COVID-19) outbreak.

Data download

6 . Shipping

This section discusses the shipping indicators based on counts of all vessels, cargos and tankers up to 18 April 2020 for daily data and week commencing 6 April 2020 for weekly data.

Following a review, we have changed the source of these data and improved the methodology used to produce them. We aim to increase the length of all time series in future releases.

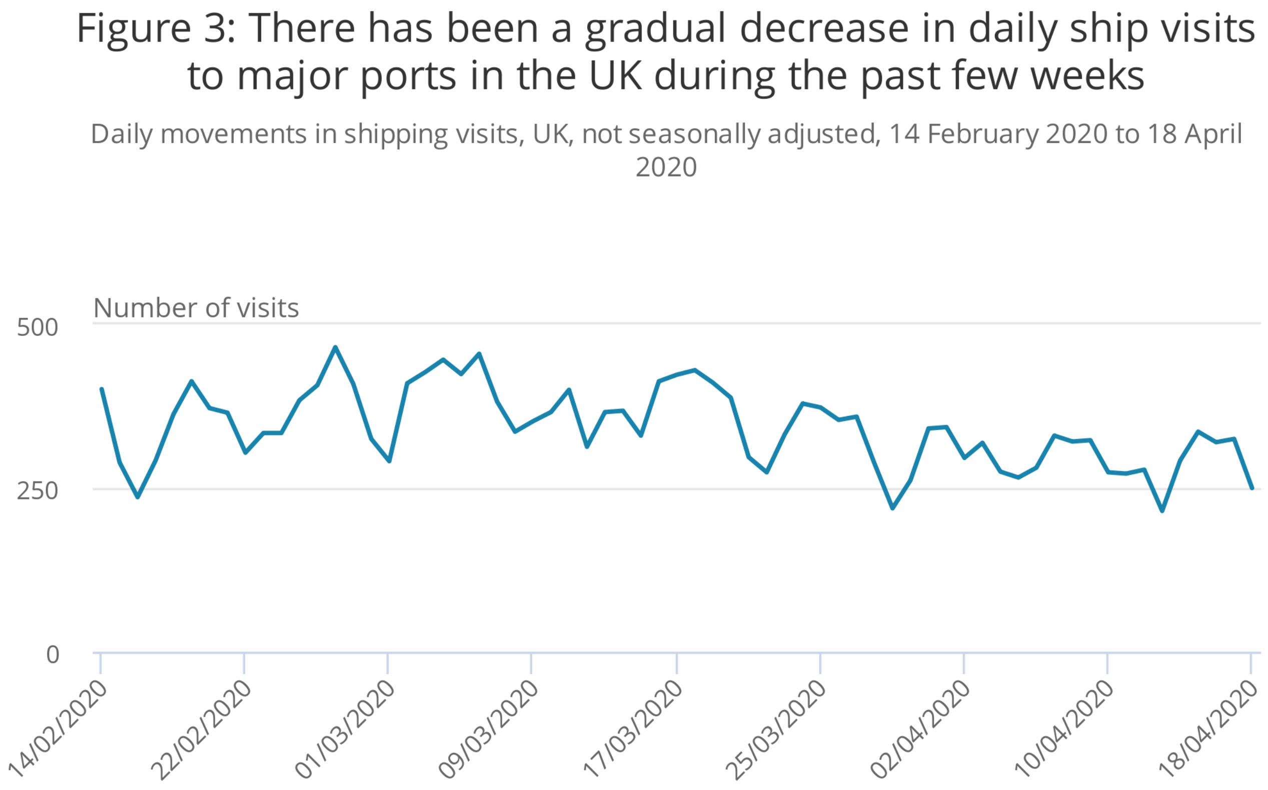
As discussed in Faster indicators of UK economic activity: shipping, we expect the shipping indicators to be related to the import and export of goods.

In the week commencing 6 April 2020, the number of unique visits to UK ports fell by 4.6%. Total visits to UK ports decreased by 0.3% in the same period.

We have now also started to include daily shipping indicators for the ship visits (Figure 3). We will look to include more daily data in future releases.

Figure 3: There has been a gradual decrease in daily ship visits to major ports in the UK during the past few weeks

Daily movements in shipping visits, UK, not seasonally adjusted, 14 February 2020 to 18 April 2020



Source: exactEarth

7 . Value Added Tax (VAT) returns

It should be noted that with coronavirus (COVID-19) restrictions coming into effect in mid-March, the majority of data in the quarterly VAT indicators discussed in this section reflect activity in the first two months of the quarter.

VAT heatmap

The heatmap is a visualisation of the turnover diffusion indices that track changes in VAT reporting behaviour and can be useful for identifying patterns in the VAT data. For a definition of "diffusion index" see the Glossary section.

The VAT indices are colour-coded based on their standard deviation from the mean across the time series. Larger deviations are more darkly coloured, with red representing negative change, and teal positive change, when compared with the previous period.

New quarterly turnover diffusion indices for all industries containing approximately a quarter of a million firms' VAT returns are available up to Quarter 1 (Jan to Mar) 2020.

Only three industries have enough reporters to be able to compile monthly turnover diffusion indices within a month of the reporting period (March 2020 in this release):

- agriculture, forestry and fishing
- construction
- wholesale and retail trade

March 2020 indices should therefore be used with caution and are not discussed in the commentary, though are available in the accompanying datasets and heatmap. March 2020 estimates of Retail Sales in Great Britain will be published by ONS on 24 April 2020.

Monthly turnover diffusion indices for other industries and the all-industries measure, containing approximately 40,000 firms, are available up to February 2020 in this release.

Figure 4: In Quarter 1 (January to March) 2020, the all industry turnover diffusion index was lower than its historical average when compared with the previous quarter

Notes

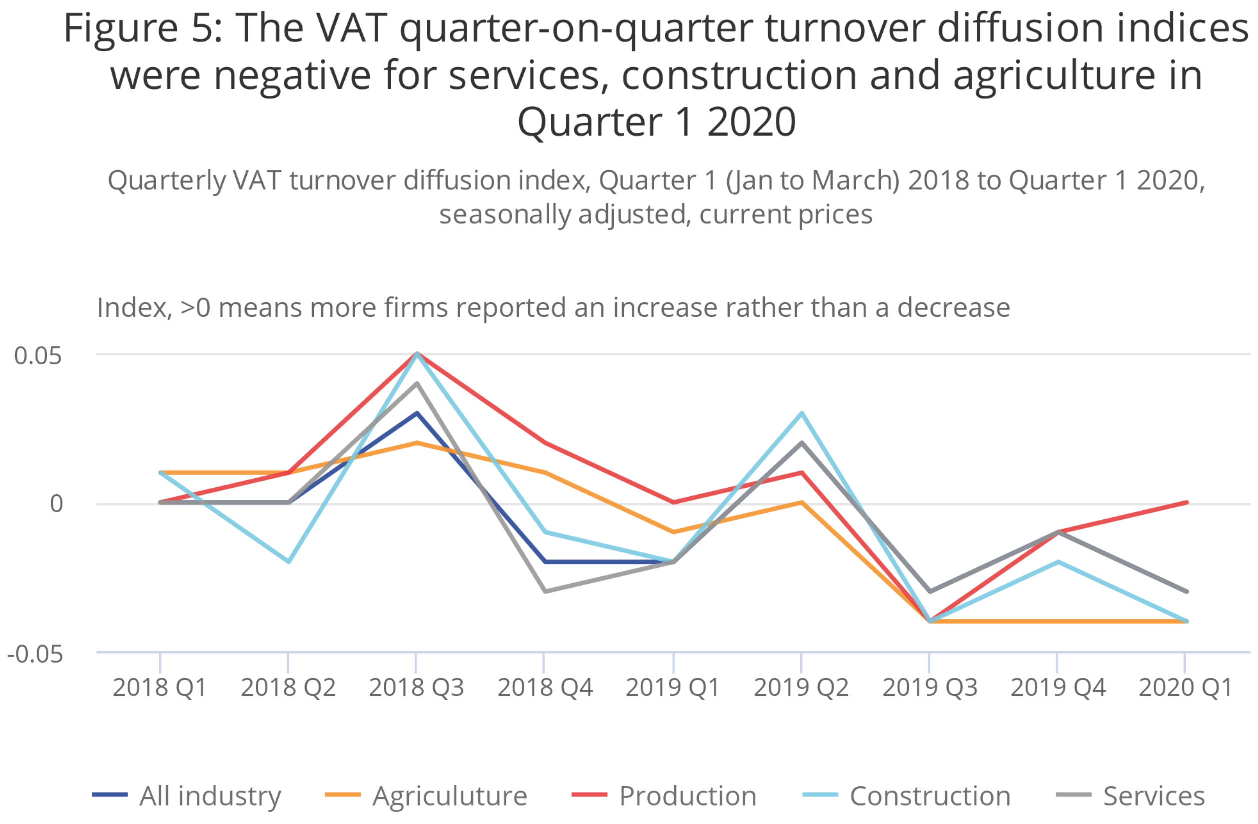
1. Agri - Agriculture, forestry and fishing, All - All industries, Retail - Wholesale and retail trade, SA - Seasonally adjusted, NSA - Not seasonally adjusted.
2. *Revised estimate using Month 2 data.
3. Agri, Construction and Retail sectors in the monthly data use revised Month 2 data up to the latest available period (February 2020), and Month 1 provisional data for the most recent monthly period (March 2020).
4. All industries are unweighted: each firm contributing to the index has the same weight regardless of turnover, size or industry.
5. The thresholds for the colours in the heatmap are based on standard deviations from the mean of the indicator between 2008 and 2018.

Figure 4 shows that in Quarter 1 2020 compared with the previous quarter, across all industries (including agriculture, construction and services), slightly more firms saw a fall in turnover than a rise, compared with the 2008 to 2018 average (light red). Production was around its historical averages (grey). No values were considerably above (dark teal) or below (dark red) their historical averages.

Quarterly data

Figure 5: The VAT quarter-on-quarter turnover diffusion indices were negative for services, construction and agriculture in Quarter 1 2020

Quarterly VAT turnover diffusion index, Quarter 1 (Jan to March) 2018 to Quarter 1 2020, seasonally adjusted, current prices



Source: HM Revenue and Customs – Value Added Tax returns

Notes:

1. All industries are unweighted: each firm contributing to the index has the same weight regardless of turnover, size or industry.

For Quarter 1 2020, the quarter-on-quarter turnover diffusion index for all industries was negative 0.03, slightly below its historical average. This means there were slightly more firms reporting a decrease in turnover from the previous quarter than an increase. The index for services, production and agriculture were also slightly lower than their historical average, though please note the limited data for March 2020, which is included as part of the Quarter 1 2020 estimate.

Road traffic and VAT reporters

Data on counts of vehicles in England up to February 2020 and the number of new VAT reporters in March 2020 are also available in the Economic activity, faster indicators, UK dataset.

8 . Data

[Economic activity, faster indicators, UK](#)
Dataset | Released 23 April 2020
Data on road traffic and Value Added Tax (VAT) data from HM Revenue and Customs (HMRC).

[Weekly and daily shipping indicators](#)
Dataset | Released 23 April 2020
The weekly and daily shipping indicators dataset associated with the faster indicators of UK economic activity.

[Business Impact of Coronavirus (COVID-19) Survey (BICS)](#)
Dataset | Released 23 April 2020
Initial results from the new Business Impact of Coronavirus (COVID-19) Survey (BICS). This qualitative fortnightly survey covers business turnover, workforce, prices and trade. This dataset includes additional information collected as part of the survey including details on prices, and imports and exports, which are not included within this bulletin or the Coronavirus and the economic impacts on the UK bulletin.

9 . Glossary

Faster indicator

A faster indicator provides insights into economic activity using close-to-real-time big data, administrative data sources, rapid response surveys or experimental statistics, which represent useful economic and social concepts.

Diffusion index

The diffusion index tracks the growth in turnover and expenditure of firms. It is constructed to lie between negative one and one. For example, if all firms report an increase in turnover or expenditure in the latest period relative to the base period, the index would be one.

Underlying health condition

In the Opinions and Lifestyle (OPN) Survey section, adults with an underlying health condition include those with:

Alzheimer's disease or dementia; Angina or long-term heart problem; Asthma; Autism spectrum disorder (ASD) or Asperger's (Asperger syndrome); Cancer; Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) or long-term lung problem; Diabetes; Epilepsy or other conditions that affect the brain; High blood pressure; Kidney or liver disease; Stroke or cerebral haemorrhage or cerebral thrombosis and Rheumatoid arthritis.

Dependent children

Questions about homeschooling in the OPN are asked when the responding individual has a dependent child in their household. A dependent child is defined as someone who is under the age of 16 years, or someone who is aged 16 to 18 years old and has never been married and is in full-time education.

In employment

For the OPN survey, a person is said to be "in employment" if they had a paid job, either as an employee or self-employed; or they did any casual work for payment; or they did any unpaid or voluntary work in the previous week.

10 . Measuring the data

Shipping

These weekly and daily faster shipping indicators data are created through new experimental methods and are not official statistics. More quality and methodology information is available in Faster indicators of UK economic activity: shipping.

VAT

VAT diffusion indexes are created through new experimental methods and are not official statistics. More quality and methodology information is available in Faster indicators of UK economic activity: Value Added Tax returns.

Road traffic

Road traffic indicators are created through new experimental methods and are not official statistics. More quality and methodology information is available in Faster indicators of UK economic activity: road traffic data for England.

Business Impact of Coronavirus (COVID-19) Survey

The business indicators are based on responses from the voluntary, fortnightly Business Impact of Coronavirus (COVID-19) Survey, which captures business' views on impact on turnover, workforce, prices, trade and business resilience. The data relate to final Wave 2 results, covering the survey period 23 March to 5 April 2020 and the survey questions for the period are available in Business Impact of Coronavirus (COVID-19) Survey questions 23 March to 5 April 2020.

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.

More information on the quality and methodology, including response rates, sample size and weighting, is available in the "Measuring the data" section of the Coronavirus and the economic impacts on the UK bulletin.

Social impact of coronavirus (COVID-19) (OPN)

Data on the social impact of the coronavirus (COVID-19) on Great Britain were collected from the Opinions and Lifestyle Survey (OPN) and the Labour Market Survey (LMS). The data related to final Wave 3 results, for the period 3 April to 13 April 2020. In this third wave, 2,010 individuals were sampled, with a response rate of 59.9% (or 1,203 individuals) for the survey.

More information on the strengths and limitations of the OPN Survey is available in the "Strengths and limitations" section of the Coronavirus and the social impacts on Great Britain bulletin.

11 . Strengths and limitations

VAT, shipping and road traffic indicators

The VAT, shipping and road traffic indicators in this release, along with previous faster indicators releases, are part of the faster indicators of UK economic activity project and are not official statistics. However, they are still in development.

It should be noted that these indicators are not intended to be an early measure or predictor of gross domestic product (GDP), and their potential relationship with headline GDP should be interpreted with caution. Instead, they provide an early picture of a range of activities that are likely to have an impact on the economy, supplementing official economic statistics.

Business Impact of Coronavirus 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.

These data should not be used in place of official statistics. The survey was designed to give an indication of the impact of the coronavirus on businesses and a timelier estimate than other surveys.

More information on the strengths and limitations of the BICS data is available in the "Strengths and limitations" section of the Coronavirus and the economic impacts on the UK bulletin.

Social impact of coronavirus (COVID-19) (OPN)

More information on the strengths and limitations of the Opinions and Lifestyle (OPN) Survey is available in the "Strengths and limitations" section of the Coronavirus and the social impacts on Great Britain bulletin.

Publication of coronavirus (COVID-19) related data

We will be publishing this faster indicator bulletin on a weekly basis during the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic. This is to ensure we are meeting user needs for more timely data. We will be adding new data and experimental indicators as and when data become available each week.

This publication will include regular updated data from the new fortnightly survey, BICS, online prices for high-demand products and weekly indicators from the OPN Survey on social impact of the coronavirus.

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.

[Coronavirus roundup]
Webpage | Updated as and when data become available
Catch up on the latest data and analysis related to the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic and its impact on our economy and society.

[Business Impact of Coronavirus (COVID-19) Survey (BICS) questions: 23 March 2020 to 5 April 2020]
Article | Released on 16 April 2020
Questions from the Business Impact of Coronavirus (COVID-19) Survey for the period 23 March to 5 April 2020 relating to the coronavirus, the UK economy and society, faster indicators weekly bulletin.

[Rapid review of coronavirus, the UK economy and society, faster indicators]
Webpage | Released on 9 April 2020
Letter from Ed Humpherson, the Director General for Regulation at the UK Statistics Authority, endorsing the ONS's new experimental faster indicators.

[Deaths registered weekly in England and Wales, provisional: week ending 10 April 2020]
Bulletin | Released 21 April 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.