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Economic Trends

**No 508
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Introduction

Economic Trends brings together all the main economic indicators. It contains three regular sections of tables and charts illustrating trends in the UK economy.

'Economic Update' is a feature giving an overview of the latest economic statistics. The content and presentation will vary from month to month depending on topicality and coverage of the published statistics. The accompanying table on main economic indicators is wider in coverage than the table on selected monthly indicators appearing in previous editions of *Economic Trends*. Data included in this section may not be wholly consistent with other sections which will have gone to press earlier.

An article on international economic indicators appears monthly and an article on regional economic indicators appears every March, June, September and December. Occasional articles comment on and analyse economic statistics and introduce new series, new analyses and new methodology.

Quarterly articles on the national accounts and the balance of payments appear in a separate supplement to *Economic Trends* entitled *UK Economic Accounts* which is published every January, April, July and October.

The main section is based on information available to the CSO on the date printed in note 1 below and shows the movements of the key economic indicators. The indicators appear in tabular form on left hand pages with corresponding charts on facing right hand pages. Colour has been used to aid interpretation in some of the charts, for example by creating a background grid on those charts drawn to a logarithmic scale. Index numbers in some tables and charts are given on a common base year for convenience of comparison.

The section on cyclical indicators shows the movements of four composite indices over 20 years against a reference chronology of business cycles. The indices group together indicators which lead, coincide with and lag behind the business cycle, and a short note describes their most recent movements. The March, June, September and December issues carry further graphs showing separately the movements in all of the 27 indicators which make up the composite indices.

Economic Trends is prepared monthly by the Central Statistical Office in collaboration with the statistics divisions of Government Departments and the Bank of England.

Notes on the tables

1. All data in the tables and accompanying charts is current, as far as possible, to 16 February 1996.
2. Some data, particularly for the latest time period, is provisional and may be subject to revisions in later issues.

3. The statistics relate mainly to the United Kingdom; where figures are for Great Britain only, this is shown on the table.

4. Almost all quarterly data are seasonally adjusted; those not seasonally adjusted are indicated by NSA.

5. Rounding may lead to inconsistencies between the sum of constituent parts and the total in some tables.

6. A line drawn across a column between two consecutive figures indicates that the figures above and below the line have been compiled on different bases and are not strictly comparable. In each case a footnote explains the difference.

7. 'Billion' denotes one thousand million.

8. There is no single correct definition of *money*. Consequently, several definitions of money stock are widely used:

M0 the narrowest measure consists of notes and coin in circulation outside the Bank of England and bankers' operational deposits at the Bank.

M2 comprises notes and coin in circulation with the public *plus* sterling retail deposits held by the UK private sector with UK banks and building societies.

M4 comprises notes and coin in circulation with the public, together with all sterling deposits (including *certificates of deposit*) held with UK banks and building societies by the rest of the private sector.

The Bank of England also publish data for liquid assets outside M4.

9. Symbols used:
- .. not available
 - nil or less than half the final digit shown
 - + alongside a heading indicates a series for which measures of variability are given in the table on page T79
 - † indicates that the data has been revised since the last edition; the period marked is the earliest in the table to have been revised
 - * average (or total) of five weeks.

The Technical Editor would welcome readers' suggestions for improvements to *Economic Trends*.

Marketing and Sales Branch
Central Statistical Office
16 February 1996

Note:- The March edition of *Economic Trends* will be published a day later than normal on Monday 1 April. This is due to the creation of the Office for National Statistics on the same date.

CSO Databank

The data in this publication can be obtained in computer readable form via the CSO Databank service which provides macro-economic time series data on disc. For more details about the availability of this and other datasets, prices or to place your order please telephone, write or fax: CSO Sales Desk, Room 131/4, Government Buildings, Great George Street, London, SW1P 3AQ. Telephone: 0171 270 6081 or fax 0171 270 4986. The CSO does not offer direct on-line access for these data but a list of host bureaux offering such a facility is available on request from the CSO.

Office for National Statistics

On 1 April 1996 the Central Statistical Office (CSO) and the Office of Population Censuses and Surveys (OPCS) will merge to form the *Office for National Statistics*.

Dr Tim Holt, now Director of the CSO, will become Director of the Office for National Statistics and, in addition, Registrar General for England and Wales. He will continue as Head of the Government Statistical Service.

The Office for National Statistics will be responsible for the full range of functions currently carried out by CSO and OPCS. This includes responsibility for labour market statistics which transferred to CSO when the Employment Department merged with the Department of Education.

The Office for National Statistics will continue to apply and promote the "Official Statistics Code of Practice".

The purpose of the merger is to meet a widely perceived need for greater coherence and compatibility in Government statistics, for improved presentation and for easier public access.

The Office for National Statistics will be a Government agency, as well as a Government Department, as the CSO already is. It will be independent of any Government Department, accountable to the Chancellor of the Exchequer. A Framework Document will set out the Agency's 'contract' with the Government. An important feature of this 'contract' will be to establish the same professional independence for the ONS as the CSO and OPCS have had.

If you have any queries about the setting up of the Office for National Statistics, please contact:

Public Enquiries

OPCS	0171 396 2828
CSO	0171 270 6363/6364

Press Office

OPCS	0171 396 2000
CSO	0171 270 6357/6512

ECONOMIC UPDATE - February 1996

(includes data up to 19th February 1996)

Overview

Latest monthly estimates show a continuation in weak growth in industrial production but a boost to construction. Limited information indicated that domestic demand continued to expand and that external demand also gave a slight stimulus. Latest estimates of price inflation showed further moderations. Meanwhile the labour market continued to show strong falls in claimant unemployment and growth in manufacturing employment, leading to a fall in productivity and a rise in unit wage costs.

Activity

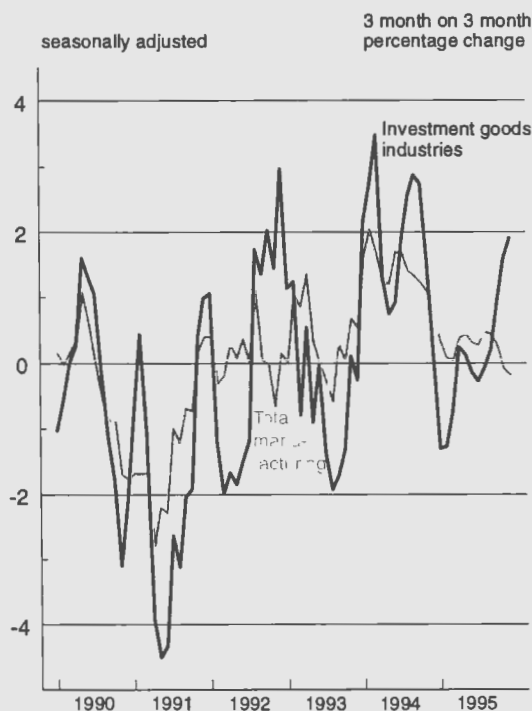
The CSO's **cyclical indicators** are consistent with slower growth in economic activity. The **longer leading index** has indicated a slowdown of activity since its steady decline from June 1994, the **shorter leading index** in January 1996 indicates little change from the same time a year before and the **coincident cycle** remained broadly unchanged throughout 1995.

Output and expectations

2. The **index of industrial production**, seasonally adjusted, for the three months to December was unchanged from the previous three months. Within this, **manufacturing output** fell by 0.2 per cent, **mining and quarrying output, including oil and gas extraction** rose by 0.7 per cent and output of the **electricity, gas and water supply** industries rose by 0.5 per cent. As chart 1 shows, manufacturing output fell by 0.2 per cent between the third and fourth quarters, however, output of the investment goods industries rose by 1.9 per cent. The latest estimates for the trend in annual growth of output are $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent for production industries and no growth in manufacturing.

Chart 1

Output of the production industries

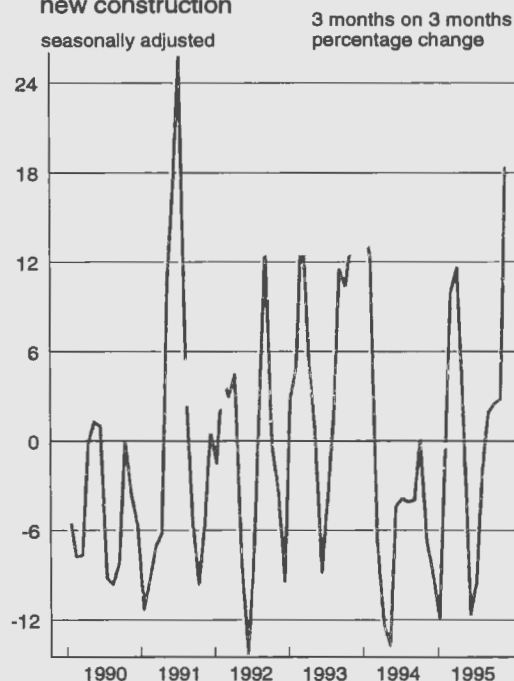


3. The **CBI Monthly Trends Enquiry in manufacturing** revealed that the **output expectations** balance in the next 4 months, seasonally adjusted, rose significantly from 10 per cent in December 1995 to 18 per cent in January 1996.

4. Chart 2 shows that the volume of new **construction orders**, seasonally adjusted, rose by 21 per cent between the third and fourth quarters of 1995. A small number of large contracts have boosted the construction sector following subdued orders in the second and third quarters.

Chart 2

Volume of new orders for all new construction



Indicators of domestic demand

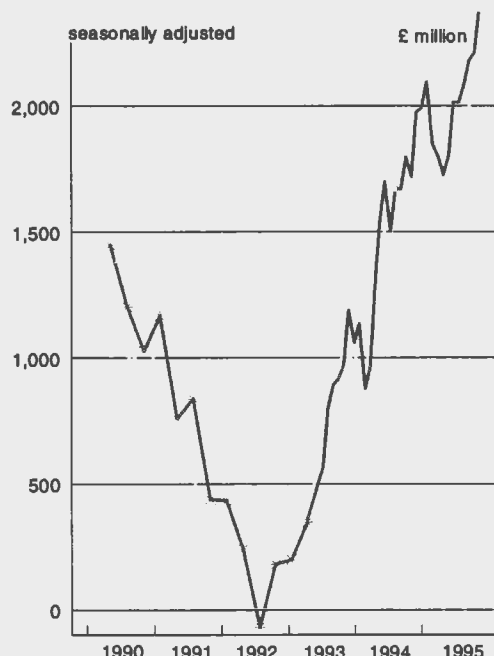
5. **Total net personal borrowing**, seasonally adjusted, rose from £5.4 billion in the three months to September to £5.7 billion in the three months to December. Over this period, **net borrowing secured on dwellings**, seasonally adjusted, remained the same at £3.5 billion. Chart 3 shows that **net consumer credit**, seasonally adjusted, rose from £2.0 billion to £2.2 billion.

Prices and wages

Measures of price inflation continued to moderate, while underlying earnings growth remained unchanged.

6. The 12-month rate of increase of the **retail prices index (RPI)** fell by 0.3 over January to 2.9 per cent (a rate lower than at any month in 1995). Reduced housing costs, retail sales' offers and relative cheaper food prices contributed to this fall. **Excluding mortgage interest**

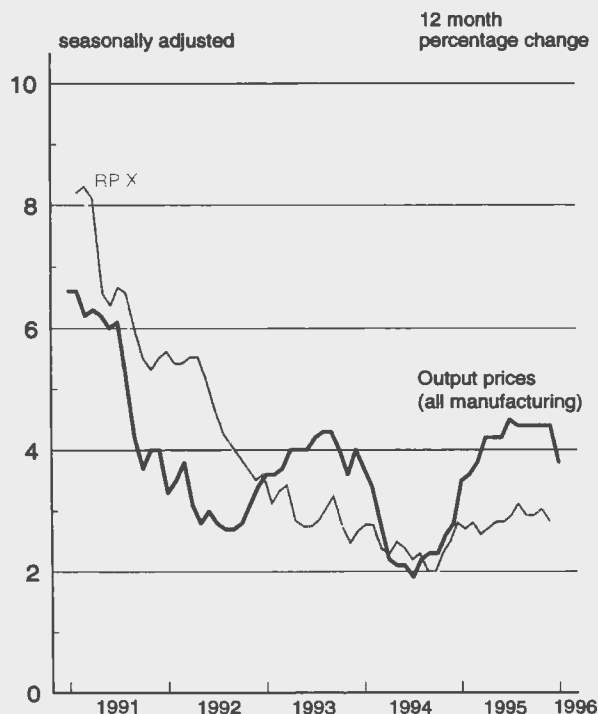
Chart 3
Net consumer credit¹



1. Quarterly data until April 1993, three month summation thereafter.

payments (RPIX), the 12-month rate fell from 3.0 per cent in December to 2.8 per cent in January. This rate is within the government's target range of 1-4 per cent. Excluding mortgage interest payments and indirect taxes (RPIY), the rate remained unchanged at 2.5 per cent.

Chart 4
Measures of price change



7. Producer price data for December was consistent with falling inflation. Chart 4 compares retail price data with producer price data. The three month on three month annualized percentage growth in the

output price index for manufactured products (home sales), seasonally adjusted and excluding food, beverages, tobacco and petroleum, fell from 2.5 per cent in December to 2.2 per cent in January. Over the same period, the annualized change in input prices (all manufacturing), seasonally adjusted, fell by a larger magnitude from -0.1 per cent to -0.7 per cent.

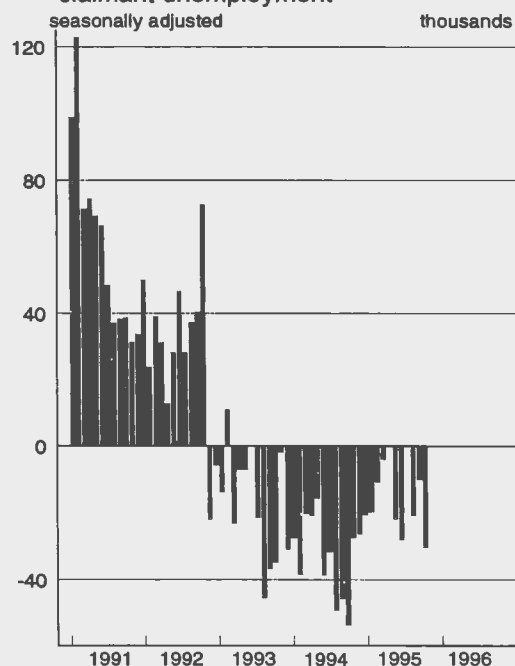
8. Expectations of price increases suggests downward pressure in January. The CBI Monthly Trends Enquiry for manufacturing showed a balance of 10 per cent, seasonally adjusted by the CSO, expecting to raise prices in the next four months

9. The annual rise in underlying whole economy average earnings for Great Britain in December was unchanged at 3¼ per cent, the same rate since June 1995. Sectoral splits also remained unchanged from November at 4 per cent for production and manufacturing industries and 2¾ per cent for services industries.

Labour market and productivity

10. UK claimant unemployment, seasonally adjusted, fell in January by 29,300 to 2.2 million, or 7.9 per cent of the workforce. In the three months to January the average monthly fall was 19,700 compared with an average fall of 10,100 in the three months to December. Chart 5 shows the recent acceleration in unemployment falls.

Chart 5
Monthly changes in UK claimant unemployment



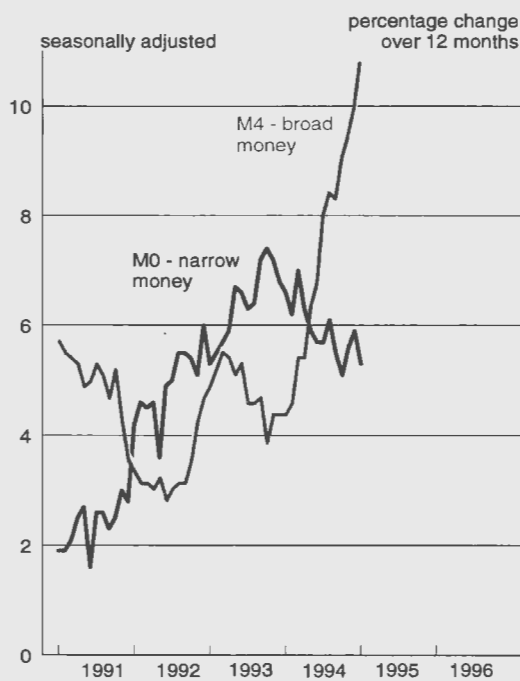
11. There was an increase in GB employment in manufacturing industries of 5,000 during December 1995, and 34,000 in the year to December.

12. In the three months to December, productivity in manufacturing was 0.6 per cent down on the three months to December 1994. Unit wage costs in manufacturing rose by 4.5 per cent over the same period.

Monetary indicators

13. As chart 6 shows, monetary aggregates continued to grow above nominal growth in GDP. The annual growth of **narrow money (M0)**, seasonally adjusted, fell from 5.7 per cent in December to 5.3 per cent in January; outside the Government's monitoring range of 0-4 per cent. However, **annual growth of broad money (M4)**, seasonally adjusted, provisionally rose from 10.0 per cent in December to 10.7 per cent in January, to move further outside the monitoring range of 3-9 per cent.

Chart 6
Annual growth of monetary aggregates



Government finances

14. In January the **public sector borrowing requirement (PSBR)** was minus £3.7 billion (a net repayment). For the first 10 months of 1995-96 the PSBR was £19.7 billion compared with £20.7 billion in the same period last year. Excluding privatisation proceeds the figures were £20.5 billion and £25.3 billion respectively.

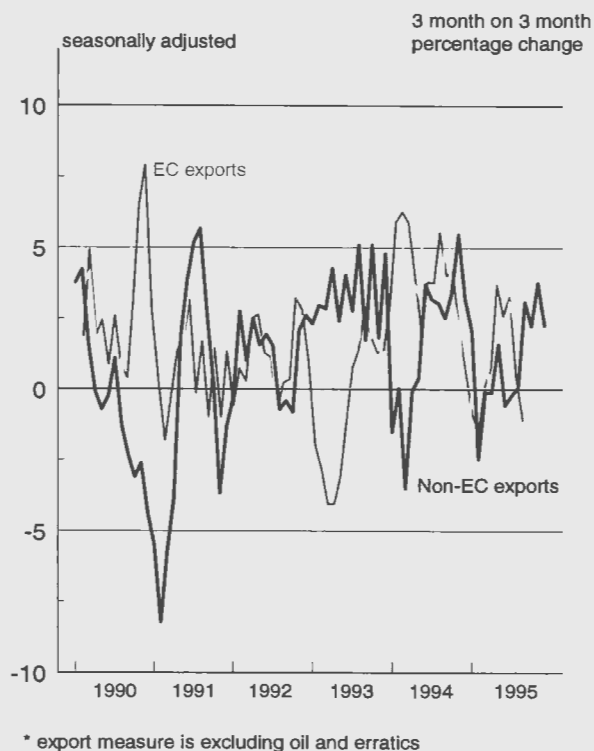
Balance of payments

15. The deficit on the **balance of UK visible trade** was £3.2 billion in the three months to November compared with £3.3 billion in the previous three. Over this period, **the volume of total exports, excluding oil and erratics**, rose by 1 per cent. On the same basis **imports** fell by ½ per cent.

16. More timely data on **trade with non-EC countries** also shows a narrowing of the visible trade deficit. In 1995 Q4, the deficit was £2.2 billion, a fall of £0.3 billion from 1995 Q3. The deficit widened, however, during 1995; increasing by £2.4 billion from 1994 to £7.5 billion. Over this period, **export volumes and import volumes, excluding oil and erratics** both rose by 2½ per cent. Chart 7 shows the differing growth paths of EC and non-EC exports.

Chart 7

UK Visible Trade - Volume of Exports



Forecast for the UK Economy

A comparison of independent forecasts, January 1996.

The tables below are extracted from HM Treasury's "FORECASTS FOR THE UK ECONOMY" and summarise the average and range of independent forecasts for 1995 and 1996, updated monthly.

(No new update was available since previous edition of Economic Trends at time of going to press.)

	Independent Forecasts for 1995		
	Average	Lowest	Highest
GDP growth (per cent)	2.6	2.4	2.8
Inflation rate (Q4)			
- RPI	3.2	3.0	3.8
- RPI excl MIPS	2.9	2.5	3.2
Unemployment (Q4, mn)	2.25	2.20	2.30
Current Account (£bn)	-5.4	-9.0	5.2
PSBR (1995-96, £bn)	29.3	27.0	34.4

	Independent Forecasts for 1996		
	Average	Lowest	Highest
GDP growth (per cent)	2.4	1.7	3.3
Inflation rate (Q4)			
- RPI	2.6	0.6	3.5
- RPI excl MIPS	2.8	1.5	3.5
Unemployment (Q4, mn)	2.13	1.94	2.45
Current Account (£bn)	-4.8	-11.6	6.2
PSBR (1996-97, £bn)	23.5	17.0	28.0

NOTE: "FORECASTS FOR THE UK ECONOMY" gives more detailed forecasts, covering 24 variables and is published monthly by HM Treasury, available on annual subscription, price £75,. Subscription enquiries should be addressed to Miss Jehal, Publishing Unit, Room 53a, HM Treasury, Parliament Street, London SW1P 3AG (0171 270 5607).

INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC INDICATORS

(includes data up to 19 February 1996)

INTRODUCTION

The series presented here are taken from the Organisation of Economic Co-operation and Development's (OECD) Main Economic Indicators, except for the United Kingdom where several of the series are those most recently published. The series shown are for each of the G7 economies (United Kingdom, Germany, France, Italy, United States, Japan and Canada) and for the European Communities (EC) and OECD countries in aggregate. As data on unified Germany becomes more readily available it is the intention of this article to commence the replacement of data referring to Western Germany.

2. The length and periodicity of the series have been chosen to show their movement over a number of years as well as the recent past. There is no attempt here to make cross country comparisons across cycles. Further, because the length and timing of these cycles varies across countries, comparisons of indicators over the same period should be treated with caution.

COMMENTARY

3. Latest estimates of **gross domestic product (GDP) at constant market prices** show that the Japanese economy contracted, on a

quarterly basis, in 1995 Q3 by 0.2 per cent following a growth rate of 0.6 per cent in 1995 Q2. This weaker performance contrasted with the higher rate recorded overall in the major seven economies over the same period, which grew from 0.5 per cent to 0.7 per cent. This higher rate was mainly attributable to a stronger rate of growth of 2.0 per cent in Italy following a contraction of 0.1 per cent in 1995 Q2, and a rebound in growth from 0.4 per cent to 1.0 per cent in the United States.

4. **Consumer price inflation** in January 1996 fell in the United Kingdom and Germany to 2.9 per cent and 1.4 per cent respectively, with the rate of the latter showing a gradual fall in 1995. Likewise inflation slowed in Canada, with another fall registered from 2.0 per cent in November 1995 to 1.7 per cent in December 1995. In the United States, however, the rate rose in December to 2.9 per cent, and in Japan deflation weakened to 0.1 per cent.

5. **Standardised unemployment rates** (ILO based) rose in December in the United Kingdom, France and Canada to 8.6 per cent, 11.7 per cent and 9.4 per cent respectively. Over the same period the rate fell in the United States to 5.5 per cent.

1 Gross domestic product at constant market prices: Index numbers

1990 = 100

	United Kingdom	Germany ¹	France	Italy	EC	United States	Japan ²	Canada	Major 7	OECD
	FNAO	GABI	GABH	GABJ	GAEK	GAEH	GAEI	GAEG	GAEO	GA EJ
1980	76.8	79.9	79.2	80.3	79.0	77.1	66.8	75.1	75.9	76.2
1985	84.9	84.7	85.4	86.1	85.1	87.4	80.3	86.6	85.4	85.5
1986	88.6	86.7	87.6	88.6	87.5	89.9	82.1	89.5	87.8	87.8
1987	92.8	87.9	89.5	91.4	90.1	92.7	85.5	93.2	90.6	90.6
1988	97.5	91.1	93.6	95.1	93.8	96.4	90.8	97.8	94.7	94.5
1989	99.6	94.4	97.6	97.9	97.1	98.8	95.2	100.2	97.7	97.5
1990	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1991	98.0	104.6	100.8	101.2	103.0	99.4	104.0	98.2	101.5	101.0
1992	97.5	105.8	102.1	101.9	104.0	101.7	105.1	99.0	103.1	102.5
1993	99.7	103.8	100.6	100.7	103.4	104.8	105.2	101.2	104.5	103.8
1994	103.6	107.4	103.5	102.9	106.4	109.1	105.7	105.8	107.7	106.8
1992 Q4	97.8	104.9	101.7	101.4	103.7	103.3	104.7	99.2	103.8	103.7
1993 Q1	98.6	104.0	100.4	100.9	103.0	103.6	105.1	100.1	103.7	103.7
Q2	99.2	104.4	100.5	101.0	103.2	104.2	105.2	100.9	104.2	104.1
Q3	100.2	105.5	100.7	100.0	103.6	104.9	105.4	101.3	104.6	104.6
Q4	100.9	105.2	100.9	101.1	103.9	106.5	104.9	102.3	105.4	105.3
1994 Q1	102.0	105.8	101.6	101.3	104.8	107.4	105.3	103.6	106.3	106.0
Q2	103.3	106.8	103.1	102.4	106.0	108.5	105.8	105.1	107.3	107.1
Q3	104.3	107.9	104.2	104.0	107.0	109.6	106.5	106.6	108.4	108.0
Q4	105.0	108.7	105.2	104.0	107.8	111.0	105.3	107.8	109.0	108.7
1995 Q1	105.6	..	105.9	105.6	108.6	111.7	105.5	108.2	109.6	109.2
Q2	106.1	..	106.1	105.5	109.1	112.1	106.1	108.0	110.1	109.5
Q3	106.5	..	106.3	107.6	..	113.2	106.3	106.6	110.9	..
Percentage change, latest quarter on corresponding quarter of previous year										
1995 Q2	2.7	..	2.9	3.0	2.9	3.3	0.3	2.8	2.6	2.2
Q3	2.1	..	2.0	3.5	..	3.3	-0.2	1.9	2.3	..
Percentage change, latest quarter on previous quarter										
1995 Q2	0.4	..	0.2	-0.1	0.5	0.4	0.6	-0.2	0.5	0.3
Q3	0.4	..	0.2	2.0	..	1.0	0.2	0.6	0.7	..

1 Western Germany (Federal Republic of Germany before unification)

2 GNP

2 Consumer prices¹ Percentage change on year earlier

	United Kingdom	Germany ²	France	Italy	EC	United States	Japan	Canada	Major 7	OECD ³
1980	18.0	5.5	13.4	21.1	13.6	13.7	8.0	10.2	12.9	14.8
1985	6.1	2.2	5.9	8.6	6.2	3.5	2.1	4.0	4.0	7.1
1986	3.4	-0.1	2.7	6.2	3.7	1.9	-0.1	4.1	2.0	5.9
1987	4.2	0.2	3.1	4.6	3.3	3.7	0.1	4.4	2.9	7.7
1988	4.9	1.3	2.8	5.0	3.7	4.0	0.7	4.0	3.4	8.6
1989	7.8	2.8	3.5	6.6	5.2	4.9	2.2	5.1	4.5	6.2
1990	9.5	2.7	3.4	6.0	5.7	5.4	3.1	4.7	5.0	6.8
1991	5.9	3.5	3.2	6.5	5.1	4.2	3.3	5.6	4.3	6.1
1992	3.7	4.0	2.4	5.3	4.2	3.1	1.6	1.5	3.1	4.9
1993	1.6	4.2	2.1	4.2	3.4	3.0	1.3	1.9	2.6	4.1
1994	2.4	3.0	1.7	3.9	3.0	2.5	0.7	0.2	2.3	4.4
1995	3.5	1.8	1.8	..	..	2.8	-0.1	2.2	..	..
1994 Q4	2.6	1.9	1.7	3.8	2.9	2.6	0.8	0.0	2.2	4.8
1995 Q1	3.4	2.0	1.7	4.4	3.1	2.9	0.4	1.6	2.3	5.6
Q2	3.5	1.9	1.6	5.5	3.3	3.1	-0.2	2.7	2.6	6.3
Q3	3.7	1.7	1.8	5.8	3.1	2.7	0.1	2.4	2.4	6.7
Q4	3.2	1.6	1.9	..	..	2.8	-0.5	2.0	..	..
1995 Feb	3.4	2.0	1.7	4.3	3.1	2.9	0.7	1.8	2.3	5.6
Mar	3.5	1.9	1.8	5.0	3.3	2.8	-0.2	2.2	2.3	6.0
Apr	3.3	2.1	1.6	5.1	3.3	3.1	-0.4	2.5	2.5	6.2
May	3.4	1.8	1.6	5.5	3.3	3.3	-0.4	2.9	2.7	6.3
Jun	3.5	1.9	1.6	5.9	3.3	3.0	0.2	2.7	2.6	6.4
Jul	3.5	1.9	1.5	5.6	3.1	2.9	0.4	2.6	2.4	6.4
Aug	3.6	1.5	1.9	5.8	3.1	2.7	-0.2	2.3	2.3	6.6
Sep	3.9	1.7	2.0	5.8	3.2	2.6	-0.1	2.3	2.4	6.9
Oct	3.2	1.7	1.8	5.9	3.0	2.8	-0.8	2.4	2.3	7.1
Nov	3.1	1.6	1.9	5.9	3.1	2.6	-0.6	2.0	2.2	7.1
Dec	3.2	1.5	2.1	..	..	2.9	-0.1	1.7	..	..
1996 Jan	2.9	1.4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

1 Components and coverage not uniform across countries

2 Western Germany (Federal Republic of Germany before unification)

3 OECD data includes 'higher inflation' countries (Mexico and Turkey)

3 Standardised unemployment rates: percentage of total labour force¹

	United Kingdom	Germany ²	France	Italy	EC ³	United States	Japan	Canada	Major 7	OECD
	GABF	GABD	GABC	GABE	GADR	GADO	GADP	GADN	GAEQ	GADQ
1980	6.4	2.9	6.3	7.5	6.4	7.1	2.0	7.4	5.5	5.8
1985	11.2	7.1	10.3	9.6	10.8	7.1	2.6	10.4	7.2	7.8
1986	11.2	6.4	10.4	10.5	10.8	6.9	2.8	9.5	7.1	7.7
1987	10.3	6.2	10.5	10.9	10.6	6.1	2.8	8.8	6.7	7.3
1988	8.6	6.2	10.0	11.0	9.9	5.4	2.5	7.7	6.1	6.7
1989	7.2	5.6	9.4	10.9	9.0	5.2	2.3	7.5	5.7	6.2
1990	6.8	4.8	8.9	10.3	8.4	5.4	2.1	8.0	5.6	6.1
1991	8.8	4.2	9.4	9.9	8.7	6.7	2.1	10.3	6.3	6.7
1992	10.1	4.6	10.3	10.5	9.4	7.3	2.2	11.3	6.9	7.4
1993	10.4	5.8	11.7	10.2	10.7	6.8	2.5	11.2	7.0	7.8
1994	9.5	6.8	12.3	11.8	11.4	6.0	2.9	10.6	6.9	7.8
1995	8.7	..	11.6	..	..	5.6	..	9.5	..	..
1995 Q2	8.8	..	11.6	12.2	10.8	5.6	3.1	9.5	6.6	7.4
Q3	8.7	..	11.4	12.1	10.9	5.6	3.2	9.4	6.7	7.5
Q4	8.6	..	11.6	..	..	5.5	..	9.4	..	..
1995 Jan	8.7	6.7	11.9	12.2	11.1	5.6	2.9	9.7	6.8	7.4
Feb	8.7	6.7	11.8	..	11.1	5.4	2.9	9.6	6.7	7.3
Mar	8.8	6.7	11.7	..	11.1	5.4	3.0	9.6	6.7	7.3
Apr	8.8	6.8	11.6	12.2	11.1	5.7	3.1	9.4	6.8	7.5
May	8.8	6.8	11.6	..	11.0	5.6	3.1	9.5	6.8	7.4
Jun	8.8	..	11.5	..	11.0	5.5	3.2	9.5	6.8	7.4
Jul	8.8	..	11.4	12.1	11.0	5.6	3.2	9.7	6.8	7.6
Aug	8.7	..	11.4	..	11.0	5.6	3.2	9.5	6.8	7.5
Sep	8.6	..	11.5	..	11.0	5.6	3.2	9.1	6.7	7.5
Oct	8.6	..	11.5	..	11.0	5.4	3.2	9.4	6.7	7.5
Nov	8.5	..	11.6	..	..	5.6	3.4	9.3	..	..
Dec	8.6	..	11.7	..	..	5.5	..	9.4	..	..

1 Uses an ILO based measure of those without work, currently available for work, actively seeking work or waiting to start a job already obtained

2 Western Germany (Federal Republic of Germany before unification)

3 Excludes Denmark, Greece and Luxembourg

4 Balance of payments current account as percentage of GDP

	United Kingdom	Germany ^{1,2}	France	Italy	United States ¹	Japan ¹	Canada
1980	1.2	-1.7	-0.6	-2.3	0.1	-1.0	-0.6
1985	0.6	2.7	-0.1	-0.9	-3.1	3.6	-1.3
1986	-0.2	4.5	0.3	0.4	-3.5	4.3	-2.8
1987	-1.1	4.1	-0.6	-0.2	-3.7	3.6	-2.8
1988	-3.5	4.2	-0.5	-0.7	-2.6	2.7	-3.5
1989	-4.3	4.9	-0.5	-1.2	-2.0	2.0	-4.1
1990	-3.5	3.1	-0.8	-1.3	-1.7	1.2	-3.8
1991	-1.5	-1.2	-0.5	-2.1	-0.1	2.1	-4.1
1992	-1.6	-1.2	0.3	-2.3	-1.1	3.2	-3.8
1993	-1.8	-1.1	0.7	1.1	-1.6	3.1	-4.3
1994	-0.3	-0.9	0.7	1.5	-2.2	2.8	-3.3
1994 Q3	-	-0.6	0.2	0.5	-0.6	0.6	-0.5
Q4	-0.3	-0.3	0.2	0.5	-0.6	0.6	-0.3
1995 Q1	-0.5	..	0.5	0.2	-0.6	0.6	-0.9
Q2	-0.7	..	0.3	0.7	-0.6	0.6	-0.7
Q3	-0.7	..	..	0.5	..	0.5	0.2

1 Balance as percentage of GNP

2 Western Germany (Federal Republic of Germany before unification)

5 Total industrial production: index numbers

1990 = 100

	United Kingdom	Germany ¹	France	Italy	EC	United States	Japan ²	Canada ³	Major 7	OECD ⁴
	DVZI	HFGA	HFFZ	HFGB	GACY	HFGD	HFGC	HFFY	GAES	GACX
1980	81.5	97.3	88.0	87.9	83.8	79.3	67.3	81.4	78.7	78.9
1985	88.0	100.3	88.5	84.8	86.3	89.0	79.8	94.5	86.3	86.3
1986	90.1	102.3	89.5	87.9	88.1	89.9	79.6	93.8	87.3	87.2
1987	93.7	102.7	91.3	91.3	90.1	94.3	82.4	98.4	90.5	90.3
1988	98.2	106.3	95.0	96.8	94.1	98.5	90.7	103.6	95.6	95.3
1989	100.3	111.4	98.5	99.8	98.0	100.0	95.9	103.4	98.5	98.4
1990	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1991	96.3	103.7	100.3	99.1	99.8	98.3	101.9	95.8	99.7	99.7
1992	96.2	100.9	100.2	98.9	98.6	101.5	96.1	96.8	99.5	99.4
1993	98.1	93.4	97.6	96.5	95.5	105.7	92.0	101.2	99.0	99.1
1994	103.1	97.1	101.3	101.5	100.3	111.3	93.1	107.8	103.4	103.7
1995	105.4	..	..	..	..	..	96.0	..	..	..
1994 Q4	104.2	99.9	102.9	105.5	102.7	113.8	95.2	111.4	105.7	106.1
1995 Q1	105.0	96.8	103.8	103.9	102.9	114.9	96.5	112.4	106.3	106.6
Q2	105.1	98.4	104.5	105.7	103.7	114.5	96.4	111.8	106.4	106.4
Q3	105.8	98.6	104.5	107.6	104.4	115.4	94.7	112.4	106.6	106.8
Q4	105.8	..	..	..	..	..	96.5	..	..	..
1994 Dec	104.4	100.7	103.6	109.9	103.8	114.6	95.9	112.5	106.7	107.2
1995 Jan	104.3	96.5	104.0	101.9	102.4	114.9	94.7	113.0	105.7	106.2
Feb	104.9	97.4	102.7	104.1	102.4	114.8	96.8	112.6	106.3	106.5
Mar	105.9	96.5	104.8	105.6	103.9	115.0	97.9	111.6	106.9	107.0
Apr	105.0	98.6	103.2	107.2	103.0	114.5	97.0	111.9	106.5	106.1
May	105.3	98.6	105.2	105.1	104.3	114.4	96.5	112.2	106.6	106.5
Jun	104.9	98.0	105.0	104.9	103.9	114.5	95.7	111.3	106.2	106.5
Jul	105.7	100.6	105.2	107.5	104.4	114.6	93.5	112.1	106.2	106.3
Aug	105.6	97.6	105.2	108.2	105.1	115.7	96.6	112.4	107.2	107.6
Sep	106.1	97.5	103.2	107.1	103.6	115.9	94.0	112.6	106.5	106.6
Oct	105.3	95.4	101.5	106.3	102.3	115.5	95.3	112.3	106.1	106.2
Nov	105.7	95.4	102.1	105.8	..	115.8	96.7	112.8	..	..
Dec	106.2	..	..	..	..	..	97.6	..	..	..

Percentage change: average of latest three months on that of corresponding period of previous year

1995 Nov	1.2	-2.0	-0.4	3.2	..	2.4	1.0	1.7	..	..
Dec	1.5	..	..	..	..	..	1.4	..	..	..

Percentage change: average of latest three months on previous three months

1995 Nov	0.3	-2.7	-2.7	-0.4	..	0.7	0.1	0.6	..	..
Dec	0.0	..	..	..	..	..	1.9	..	..	..

1 Western Germany (Federal Republic of Germany before unification)

2 Not adjusted for unequal number of working days in a month

3 GDP in industry at factor cost and 1986 prices

4 Some countries excluded from area total

6 Producer prices (manufacturing) Percentage change on a year earlier

	United Kingdom	Germany ¹	France ²	Italy	EC	United States	Japan	Canada	Major 7	OECD ³
1980	12.8	7.0	9.4	..	11.3	13.4	14.8	13.4	13.2	13.2
1985	5.3	2.1	4.4	7.7	4.9	0.8	-0.8	2.7	1.9	4.8
1986	4.2	-2.3	-2.8	0.1	-1.0	-1.4	-4.7	0.9	-1.5	1.5
1987	3.7	-0.5	0.7	3.1	1.2	2.1	-2.9	2.7	1.1	5.8
1988	4.3	1.6	5.1	3.5	3.4	2.5	-0.3	4.5	2.4	7.2
1989	4.7	3.4	5.4	5.8	4.8	5.2	2.1	1.8	4.4	5.8
1990	5.8	1.5	-1.2	4.2	2.5	4.9	1.6	0.3	3.3	4.7
1991	5.4	2.1	-1.3	3.3	2.2	2.1	1.1	-1.0	1.9	3.3
1992	3.5	1.7	-1.6	1.9	1.2	1.3	-0.9	0.5	0.8	2.2
1993	3.7	0.0	-2.8	3.7	1.2	1.3	-1.7	3.3	0.8	2.1
1994	2.5	-3.0	3.6	3.7	1.4	0.7	-1.8	5.6	0.5	3.1
1995	4.0	2.2	..	..	..	1.8	-0.7	8.1	..	..
1995 Q2	3.9	2.5	8.8	8.8	5.7	2.2	-0.5	9.0	3.2	8.5
Q3	4.2	2.4	7.7	8.9	5.4	1.8	-0.7	7.7	2.8	8.6
Q4	4.3	1.7	..	..	..	1.8	-0.7	5.7	..	..
1995 Feb	3.4	2.3	7.6	6.3	4.9	1.4	-0.8	9.6	2.6	8.3
Mar	3.6	2.4	8.1	7.5	5.2	1.6	-0.5	9.8	2.9	8.9
Apr	3.9	2.5	8.8	8.2	5.5	2.1	-0.4	9.4	3.2	8.6
May	3.9	2.5	8.9	9.0	5.8	2.2	-0.5	8.9	3.3	8.5
Jun	3.9	2.6	8.5	9.2	5.7	2.2	-0.6	8.7	3.1	8.6
Jul	4.1	2.4	8.3	9.2	5.6	1.9	-0.7	8.3	2.9	8.6
Aug	4.2	2.3	7.8	9.0	5.4	1.3	-0.7	7.2	2.6	8.4
Sep	4.2	2.4	6.8	8.7	5.2	2.2	-0.6	7.7	2.9	8.9
Oct	4.4	2.1	5.0	7.9	4.5	1.8	-0.6	6.6	2.7	8.7
Nov	4.3	1.6	3.6	7.2	..	1.8	-0.6	5.5	..	..
Dec	4.3	1.4	..	..	..	1.9	-0.8	5.1	..	..
1996 Jan	3.8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

1 Western Germany (Federal Republic of Germany before unification).

2 Producer prices in intermediate goods

3 OECD includes 'higher inflation' countries (Mexico and Turkey)

7 Total employment: index numbers¹

1990 = 100

	United Kingdom	Germany ^{2,3}	France ³	Italy	EC	United States ³	Japan	Canada ³	Major 7	OECD
	DMBC	GAAR	GAAU	GAAS	GADW	GADT	GADU	GADS	GAEU	GADV
1980	93.5	95.3	96.6	97.0	100.0	84.2	88.6	84.0	..	..
1985	91.2	93.5	95.6	97.3	93.1	90.9	92.9	89.0	92.3	92.1
1986	91.4	94.4	96.1	97.9	93.8	92.9	93.7	92.0	93.6	93.4
1987	93.4	95.3	96.5	97.8	95.0	95.4	94.6	94.0	95.2	95.0
1988	96.7	96.3	97.5	99.0	96.8	97.5	96.2	97.0	97.1	97.0
1989	99.4	97.2	99.0	98.6	98.5	99.5	98.1	99.0	98.9	98.8
1990	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1991	97.1	101.9	100.0	101.3	99.9	99.1	101.9	98.0	99.9	99.9
1992	94.6	102.8	99.4	100.7	98.7	99.7	103.0	98.0	100.1	99.7
1993	93.6	100.9	98.2	95.9	96.3	101.2	103.2	99.0	100.1	99.5
1994	94.2	99.3	98.4	94.0	..	104.0	104.0	101.0	..	..
1995	..	..	..	..	..	106.0	103.3	102.6	..	..
1994 Q1	93.9	100	97.8	94.0	95.3	102.1	101.3	96.9	99.7	99.0
Q2	94.0	99	98.9	94.6	96.0	104.1	104.5	101.1	101.6	100.8
Q3	94.3	99	99.3	95.3	96.5	105.4	104.0	104.1	102.2	101.5
Q4	94.7	99	98.8	93.9	96.1	105.8	103.2	101.8	102.1	101.3
1995 Q1	94.8	..	99.1	92.4	95.8	104.6	101.4	99.5	100.9	100.3
Q2	94.9	..	..	93.9	..	105.9	104.3	103.0	102.5	101.8
Q3	94.8	..	..	95.0	..	106.8	104.4	105.2	102.9	102.3
Q4	..	..	..	..	..	106.5	103.1	102.7	..	..
1995 Oct	..	..	..	94.3	..	106.8	103.9	103.6	..	..
Nov	..	..	..	..	..	106.5	103.0	102.4	..	..
Dec	..	..	..	..	..	106.1	102.4	102.0	..	..

Percentage change, latest quarter on that of corresponding period of previous year

1995 Q3	0.5	..	..	-0.3	..	1.3	0.4	1.1	0.7	0.8
Q4	..	..	..	..	..	0.7	-0.1	0.9	..	..

Percentage change latest quarter on previous quarter

1995 Q3	-0.1	..	..	1.2	..	0.8	0.1	2.1	0.4	0.5
Q4	..	..	..	..	..	-0.3	-1.2	-2.4	..	..

1 Not seasonally adjusted except for the United Kingdom

2 Western Germany (Federal Republic of Germany before unification)

3 Excludes members of armed forces

8 Average wage earnings in manufacturing¹ Percentage change on a year earlier

	United Kingdom ²	Germany ³	France	Italy	EC	United States	Japan	Canada	Major 7	OECD
1980	17.6	6.5	15.0	18.7	11.0	8.7	7.4	10.0	8.9	9.5
1985	9.0	4.2	5.7	11.4	7.1	3.9	3.1	3.8	3.8	5.1
1986	7.7	4.0	4.0	4.7	5.2	2.0	1.4	2.8	3.7	3.3
1987	8.1	3.8	3.1	6.6	5.4	1.8	1.7	3.3	2.4	3.5
1988	8.5	4.6	3.0	6.0	5.4	2.8	4.5	3.9	4.6	4.4
1989	8.8	3.5	3.8	6.1	5.9	2.9	5.8	5.4	4.4	4.9
1990	9.3	5.1	4.6	7.2	6.8	3.3	5.3	4.7	5.3	5.4
1991	8.2	5.7	4.3	9.8	7.1	3.3	3.5	4.8	5.0	5.0
1992	6.6	6.2	3.6	5.4	5.5	2.4	1.1	3.4	2.9	3.6
1993	4.5	-3.6	2.6	3.7	4.5	2.5	0.1	2.0	2.8	2.8
1994	4.7	2.9	2.3	3.3	5.0	2.4	3.2	2.2	2.7	2.8
1995	..	..	..	3.2	..	2.5	2.9	..	..	..
1995 Q2	4.8	..	..	2.3	..	2.3	2.6	1.0	..	..
Q3	4.4	..	..	3.5	..	2.7	3.1	2.3	..	..
Q4	..	..	..	3.9	..	2.6	2.8	..	..	..
1995 Jan	4.6	1.9	2.1	2.8	-0.1	2.2	4.7	1.2	2.4	3.2
Feb	5.6	..	..	2.4	3.7	2.0	3.7	0.5	2.6	3.0
Mar	4.8	..	..	2.3	3.5	2.2	3.5	-0.3	2.5	2.9
Apr	5.2	1.3	2.4	2.3	3.7	2.3	3.5	0.7	2.6	..
May	4.5	..	..	2.3	..	2.3	3.5	1.2	2.6	..
Jun	4.4	..	..	2.2	..	2.3	0.8	0.9	..	..
Jul	4.9	..	..	3.5	..	2.8	6.5	1.1	..	..
Aug	4.2	..	..	3.4	..	2.8	0.4	3.3	..	..
Sep	3.9	..	..	3.9	..	2.6	2.4	2.6	..	..
Oct	3.9	..	..	3.9	..	2.6	3.0	2.4	..	..
Nov	..	..	..	3.9	..	2.5	1.2	1.7	..	..
Dec	..	..	..	3.9	..	2.7	4.2	..	..	..
1996 Jan	..	..	..	..	..	3.3	..	..	..	..

1 Definitions of coverage and treatment vary among countries

2 Figures for Great Britain refer to weekly earnings; others are hourly

3 Western Germany (Federal Republic of Germany before unification)

9 Retail Sales (volume): Index numbers

1990 = 100

	United Kingdom	Germany ¹	France	Italy	EC	United States	Japan	Canada	Major 7	OECD
	EAPS	GADD	GADC	GADE	GADH	GADA	GADB	GACZ	GAEW	GADG
1980	..	83.5	91.5	72.6	80.2	72.2	103.2	74.8	76.7	77.5
1985	..	80.8	90.5	87.4	84.3	85.9	100.0	89.3	85.2	85.2
1986	87.0	83.6	92.6	93.3	88.0	90.7	101.5	93.4	89.1	89.0
1987	91.5	86.9	94.8	97.8	91.5	93.1	107.1	98.6	92.3	92.1
1988	97.3	89.8	98.2	95.7	94.0	96.7	91.5	102.4	95.4	95.2
1989	99.3	92.2	99.4	102.3	97.6	99.3	95.0	102.3	98.3	98.2
1990	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1991	98.7	105.7	100.1	97.3	100.6	97.9	101.9	99.6	99.0	99.2
1992	99.4	103.6	100.3	102.2	100.8	101.1	99.1	90.8	100.4	100.3
1993	102.4	99.3	100.3	99.0	99.1	106.4	94.3	93.5	102.1	101.3
1994	106.2	97.5	100.8	94.4	98.3	113.0	92.8	101.1	105.1	104.0
1995 Q3	107.4	..	102.4	89.3	98	118.4	93.3	102.2	108	..
Q4	108.3	..	97.3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1995 Mar	106.9	..	99.6	88.0	97	116.0	93.1	100.7	106	..
Apr	107.3	..	97.8	90.4	97	115.7	91.6	100.5	106	..
May	107.1	..	102.5	89.5	98	116.8	92.1	101.1	107	..
Jun	107.5	..	100.2	89.5	98	118.0	92.7	101.6	107	..
Jul	107.9	..	101.6	91.0	98	117.6	92.6	101.4	107	..
Aug	107.1	..	103.0	99.0	100	118.7	94.2	102.6	109	..
Sep	107.3	..	102.5	77.8	97	118.9	93.2	102.5	107	..
Oct	107.6	..	94.1	82.4	..	118.3	91.8	101.6	..	..
Nov	108.4	..	99.9	..	..	..	93.5	101.4	..	..
Dec	108.9	..	98.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Percentage change average of latest three months on that of corresponding period of previous year

1995 Nov	0.6	..	-1.2	..	..	..	0.2	-0.8	..	..
Dec	1.2	..	-2.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Percentage change average of latest three months on previous three months

1995 Nov	0.2	..	-2.7	..	..	..	-0.4	0.0	..	..
Dec	0.8	..	-4.9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

1 Western Germany (Federal Republic of Germany before unification) - series suspended

	Export of manufactures			Import of manufactures			Export of goods			Import of goods			World trade	
	World	OECD	Other	World	OECD	Other	World	OECD	Other	World	OECD	Other	manufactures	goods
	GAFE	GAFF	GAFG	GAFH	GAFI	GAFJ	GAFK	GAFL	GAFM	GAFN	GAFO	GAFP	GAFR	GAFAQ
1990	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1991	103.1	102.3	106.2	104.2	103.4	106.3	103.6	103.2	104.3	103.8	103.1	105.7	103.6	103.7
1992	107.8	107.1	110.7	110.6	109.8	113.0	109.7	108.5	106.8	108.2	109.3	111.3	109.2	108.9
1993	112.1	109.3	123.0	114.6	111.3	123.7	113.4	111.6	115.9	113.8	111.3	122.3	113.3	113.4
1994	125.5	121.6	140.5	128.3	125.4	136.0	124.8	122.5	129.1	125.6	122.9	133.0	126.9	124.9
1992 Q1	107.4	107.1	108.5	109.2	109.0	109.9	108.4	108.4	105.3	107.7	108.4	108.6	108.3	108.0
Q2	106.9	106.0	110.4	109.9	109.0	112.5	109.2	107.5	108.6	107.4	108.7	110.9	108.4	108.3
Q3	108.4	107.5	111.7	111.8	110.8	114.3	110.8	109.2	107.5	108.9	110.4	112.5	110.1	109.8
Q4	108.6	107.7	112.4	111.7	110.4	115.2	110.4	109.0	107.9	108.9	109.6	113.2	110.1	109.6
1993 Q1	109.3	107.1	117.9	111.9	109.2	119.3	110.5	109.1	112.2	111.2	108.7	118.2	110.6	110.6
Q2	110.5	108.1	119.9	112.7	109.6	121.1	111.9	110.4	113.5	112.6	110.0	119.8	111.6	111.9
Q3	113.0	109.7	125.4	115.6	111.7	126.1	114.6	112.3	118.0	115.5	112.2	124.7	114.3	114.6
Q4	115.6	112.3	128.6	118.2	114.5	128.3	116.5	114.5	119.8	116.1	114.1	126.4	116.9	116.6
1994 Q1	119.5	115.3	136.0	122.2	118.4	132.5	120.0	116.7	126.0	120.8	117.6	130.0	120.9	120.0
Q2	123.7	119.8	138.8	126.1	123.1	134.2	123.0	120.5	127.6	123.7	121.0	131.4	124.9	123.1
Q3	127.7	123.6	143.2	130.4	127.5	138.3	126.6	124.3	131.1	127.7	124.5	135.1	129.0	126.7
Q4	131.0	127.6	144.1	134.4	132.7	138.9	129.7	128.4	131.7	130.2	128.3	135.6	132.7	129.7
1995 Q1	134.2	130.1	150.0	138.3	134.0	150.1	132.9	130.4	141.9	133.8	129.1	147.0	136.2	133.0
Q2	135.6	131.9	150.0	139.7	135.8	150.1	133.9	131.5	141.9	134.9	130.7	147.0	137.6	134.0
Percentage change, latest quarter on corresponding quarter of previous year														
1995 Q1	12.3	12.8	10.3	13.2	13.2	13.3	10.7	11.7	12.6	10.8	9.8	13.1	12.7	10.8
Q2	9.6	10.1	8.1	10.8	10.3	11.8	8.9	9.1	11.2	9.1	8.0	11.9	10.2	8.9
Percentage change, latest quarter on previous quarter														
1995 Q1	2.4	2.0	4.1	2.9	1.0	8.1	2.5	1.6	7.7	2.8	0.6	8.4	2.6	2.5
Q2	1.0	1.4	0.0	1.0	1.3	0.0	0.8	0.8	0.0	0.8	1.2	0.0	1.0	0.8

1 Data used in the World and OECD aggregates refer to Germany after unification

Chart I: Gross domestic product

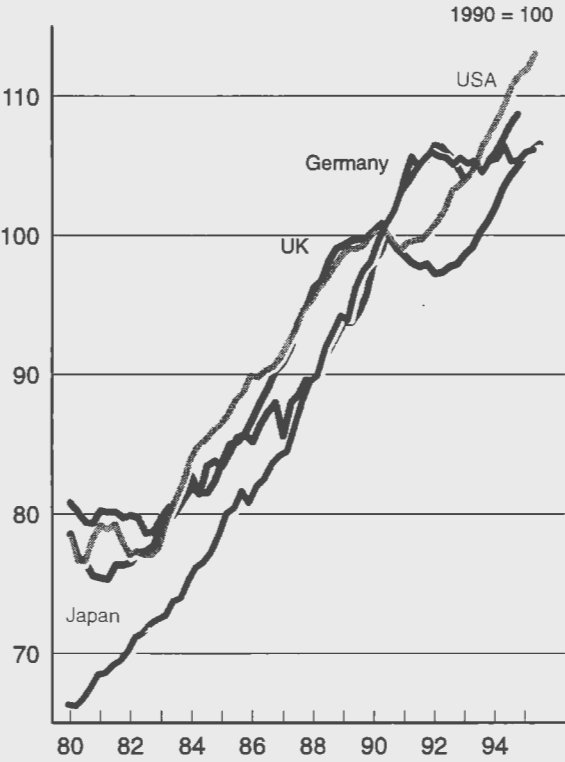


Chart II: Consumer price index

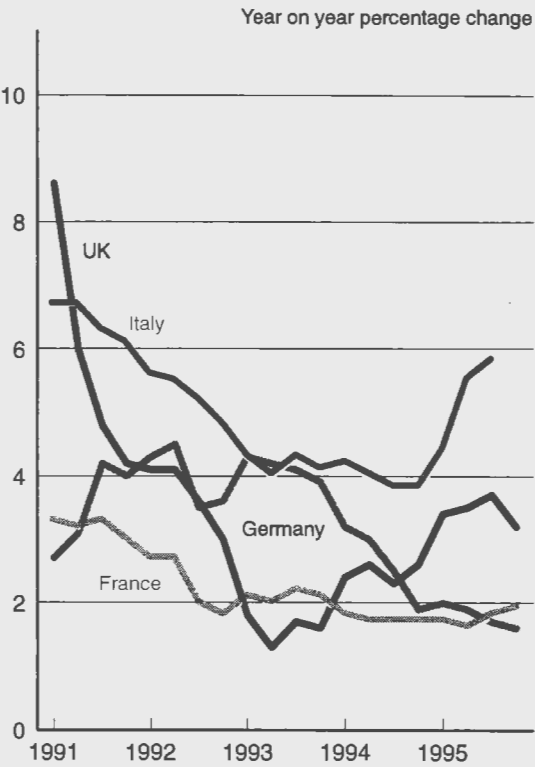
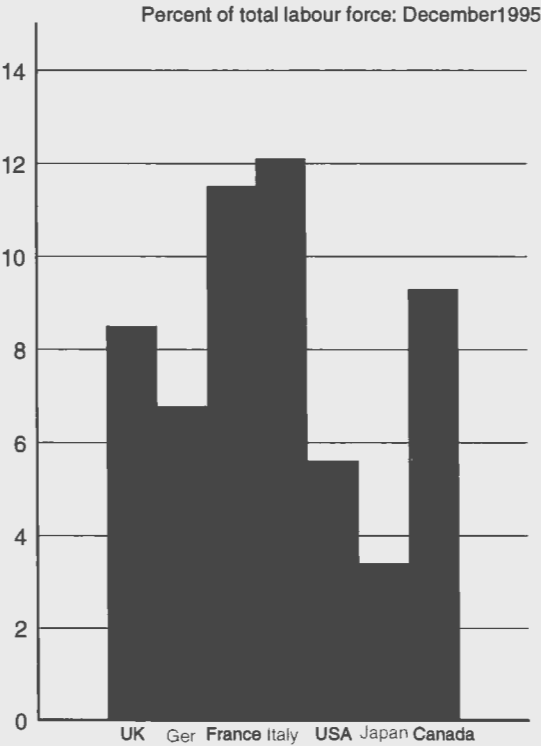


Chart III: Standardised unemployment



1. Germany refers to May 1995, while Italy refers to July. Japan refers to November.

Chart IV: Current account balance

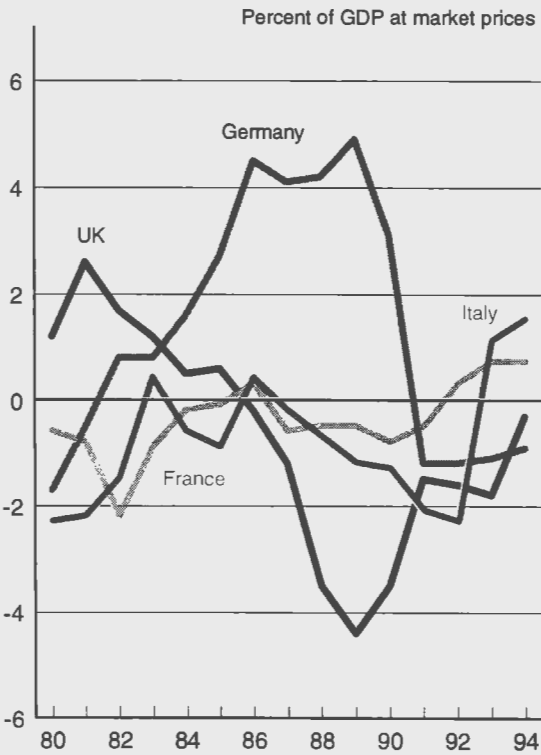


Chart V: Industrial Production



Chart VI: Producer price inflation

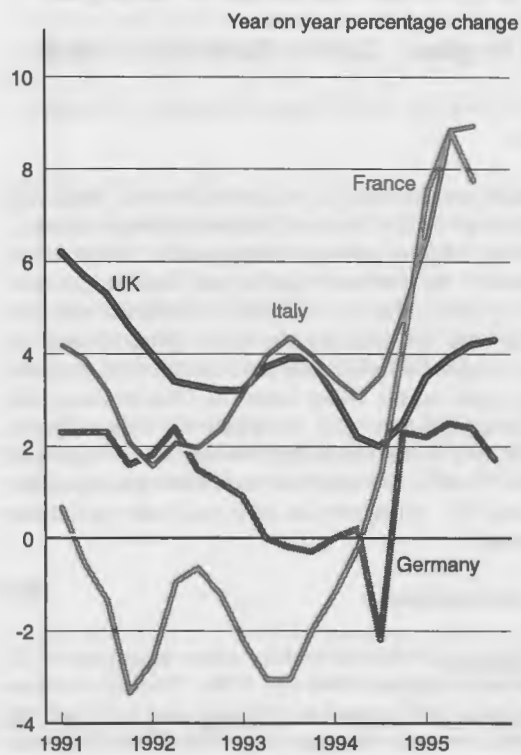


Chart VII: Employment

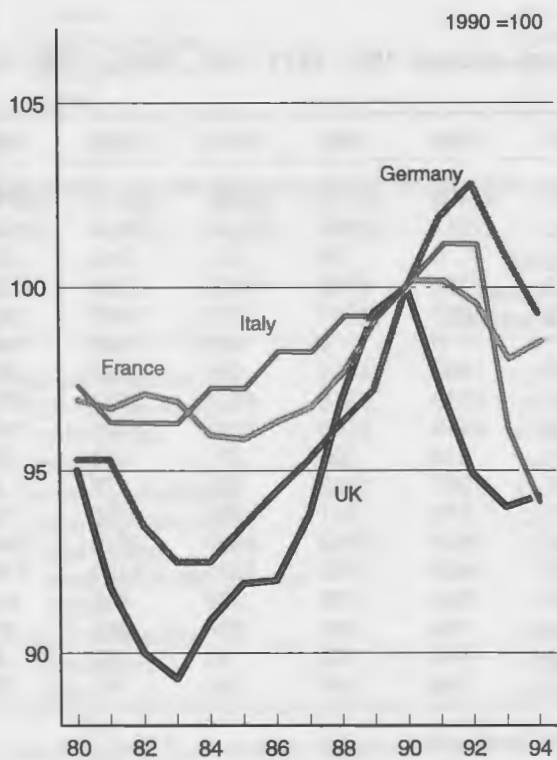
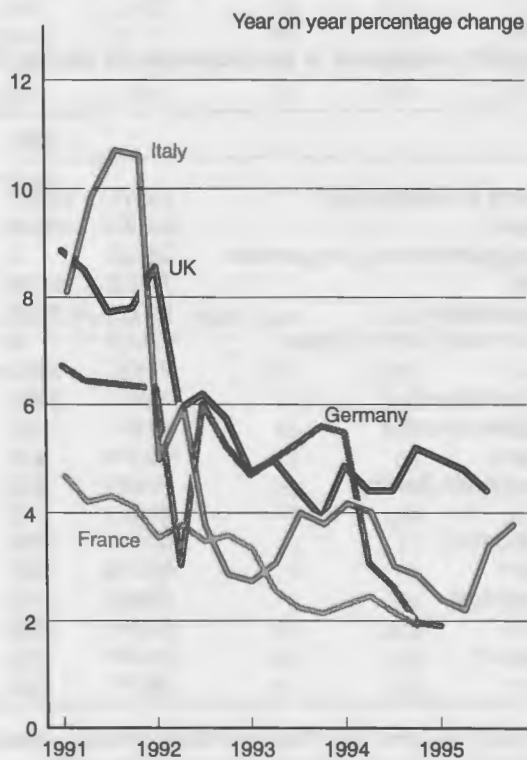


Chart VIII: Wage earnings (manufacturing)



EMPLOYMENT IN THE PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SECTORS

Amanda Hughes, Central Statistical Office

Introduction

1. This article presents data on employment in the public and private sectors with further detail and analysis on the public sector. It updates to 1995 figures given in *Employment in the Public and Private Sectors in the United Kingdom* published in *Economic Trends* January 1995. There is a 10 year comparison of male and female employment, full-time and part-time working (table B); as well as information on both public and private sector employment by service type, based on the Sector Industrial Classification (SIC) Code 1992 for the first time (chart 2 and table C). Please note that this year there have been revisions back to 1980 for self-employed workers (table C) and to 1970 for Civil Service full-time equivalent FTE data (table D). All figures are on a headcount basis unless otherwise stated.

Workforce in Employment

2. The 1995 figures for the total workforce show an increase of 233 thousand between midyear 1994 and 1995. Together with an upward revision of 206 thousand to 1994 since last published, this means that the downward trend of the early 1990s (Table C) has been reversed in 1994 and 1995.

Analysis by Sector (Table A and Chart 1)

3. At mid-year 1995, 78 per cent (20.3 million) of the workforce in employment was in the private sector, including 3.5 million (13%) self-employed. This is 364 thousand higher than the previous year. Employees in the public sector fell to 5.2 million at midyear 1995,

Chart 1

Employment by sector, mid year 1961, 1971, 1981, & 1995

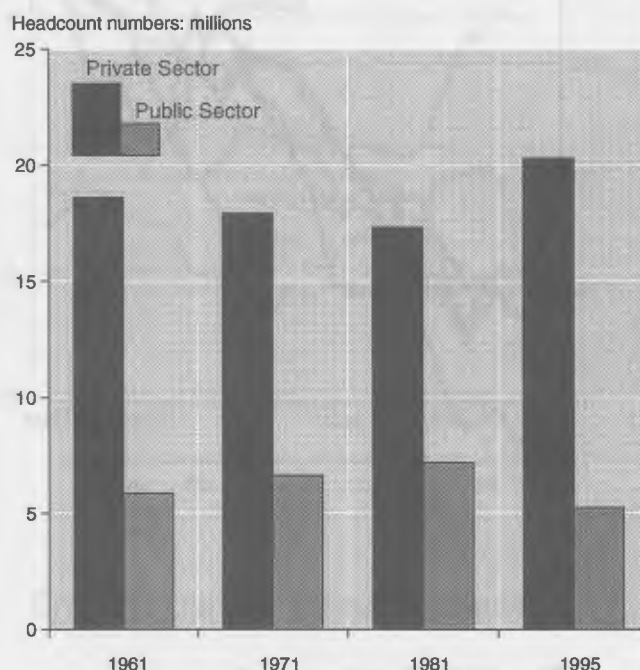


TABLE A

Analysis of UK workforce in employment by sector: headcount, midyear 1961, 1971, 1981, 1985 & 1993-95¹

		1961	1971	1981	1984	1993	1994	1995
Total workforce in employment	CGYL	24457	24533	24498	24712	25384	25510	25743
Private sector	CGZD	18598	17906	17313	17967	19594	19914	20278
Work related gov't training programmes	CGYO	0	0	0	176	311	302	237
Public sector	FHCE	5859	6627	7185	6569	5479	5294	5228
Public corporations	DYBH	2200	2009	1867	1251	1158	1467	1527
National Health Service Trusts	CGXN	0	0	0	0	628	1000	1085
Other	FHCC	2200	2009	1867	1251	530	467	442
General government	FHCA	3659	4618	5318	5318	4321	3827	3701
Central government	FHBT	1790	1966	2419	2360	1641	1185	1057
HM Forces	CGYN	474	368	334	326	271	250	230
National Health Service ²	FHBR	575	785	1207	1223	578	177	96
Other	FHBS	741	813	878	811	792	758	731
Local authorities	DYBG	1869	2652	2899	2958	2680	2642	2644
Education	CGYS	785	1297	1454	1429	1201	1176	1188
Social services	FHBU	170	276	350	376	398	408	412
Police	FHBX	108	152	186	187	207	206	208
Construction	FHBW	103	124	143	125	90	87	83
Other	FHBY	703	803	766	841	784	765	753

1 Figures on total employment have been provided by the Labour Market Statistics Group, CSO.

2 Figures include Agency nurses temporarily employed in the NHS.

a decrease of 66 thousand (1.2%) compared with 1994. This compares with much greater falls of 303 thousand (5.2%) and 185 thousand (3.4%) in 1993 and 1994 respectively.

4. Of this public sector total, general government fell by 126 thousand (3.3%) between 1994 and 1995. This resulted from a fall of 128 thousand (10.8%) in central government, compared with a rise of 2 thousand (0.1%) in local authority employment. This is the first time since 1990 that there has been an increase in the numbers employed by local authorities. A large proportion of the fall by central government was offset by the growth in public corporations, largely arising from the creation of NHS Trusts which are public corporations. This year saw a much smaller increase of 85 thousand (8.5%) in National Health Service (NHS) Trusts between 1994 and 1995, compared to a 372 thousand (59.2%) increase between 1993 and 1994. This is because most hospitals have already achieved trust status so fewer are being introduced with each new wave of trusts.

5. Excluding NHS Trusts, employment by public corporations has fallen by around 809 thousand (64.7%) since 1985, to 442 thousand in 1995. General government has fallen by 1.6 million (30.4%), largely as a result of the health reclassification. There was also a 314

thousand (12%) decrease in local authority employment over the same period, particularly in education services, also as a result of reclassifications of educational establishments.

6. Despite the falls in public sector employment, between 1985 and 1995, the total workforce rose by 1 million (4.2 %), with the private sector rising by 2.3 million (12.8 %).

Analysis by Industry Group (Table C and Chart 2)

7. Chart 2 shows the distribution of public sector employment by service. This is expanded further in table C which shows the split between the public and private sector for certain industries. Public sector is defined here as including central government (including HM Forces), local authorities and public corporations. This year, for the first time, data is based on the SIC 1992 classification. Revised data on this basis is available back to 1978 only.

8. The education sector has retained a fairly constant share of public sector employment with 21.8% of public employees working in this industry in 1985 compared with 22.7% in 1995. However, the

TABLE B
UK public sector employment: headcount, midyear 1985

	Total number employed	Thousands					
		Male			Female		
		Total	Full-time	Part-time	Total	Full-time	Part-time
Total public sector	6569	3339	3206	133	3230	1775	1455
Public corporations	1251	1082	1077	5	169	143	26
NHS Trusts	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	1599	1082	1077	5	169	143	26
General government	5318	2257	2129	128	3061	1632	1429
Central government	2360	1009	976	33	1351	856	495
HM Forces	326	308	308	0	18	18	0
National Health Service	1223	260	241	19	963	543	420
Other	811	441	427	14	370	295	75
Local authorities	2958	1248	1153	95	1710	776	934
Education	1429	400	339	61	1029	435	594
Other	1529	848	814	34	681	341	340

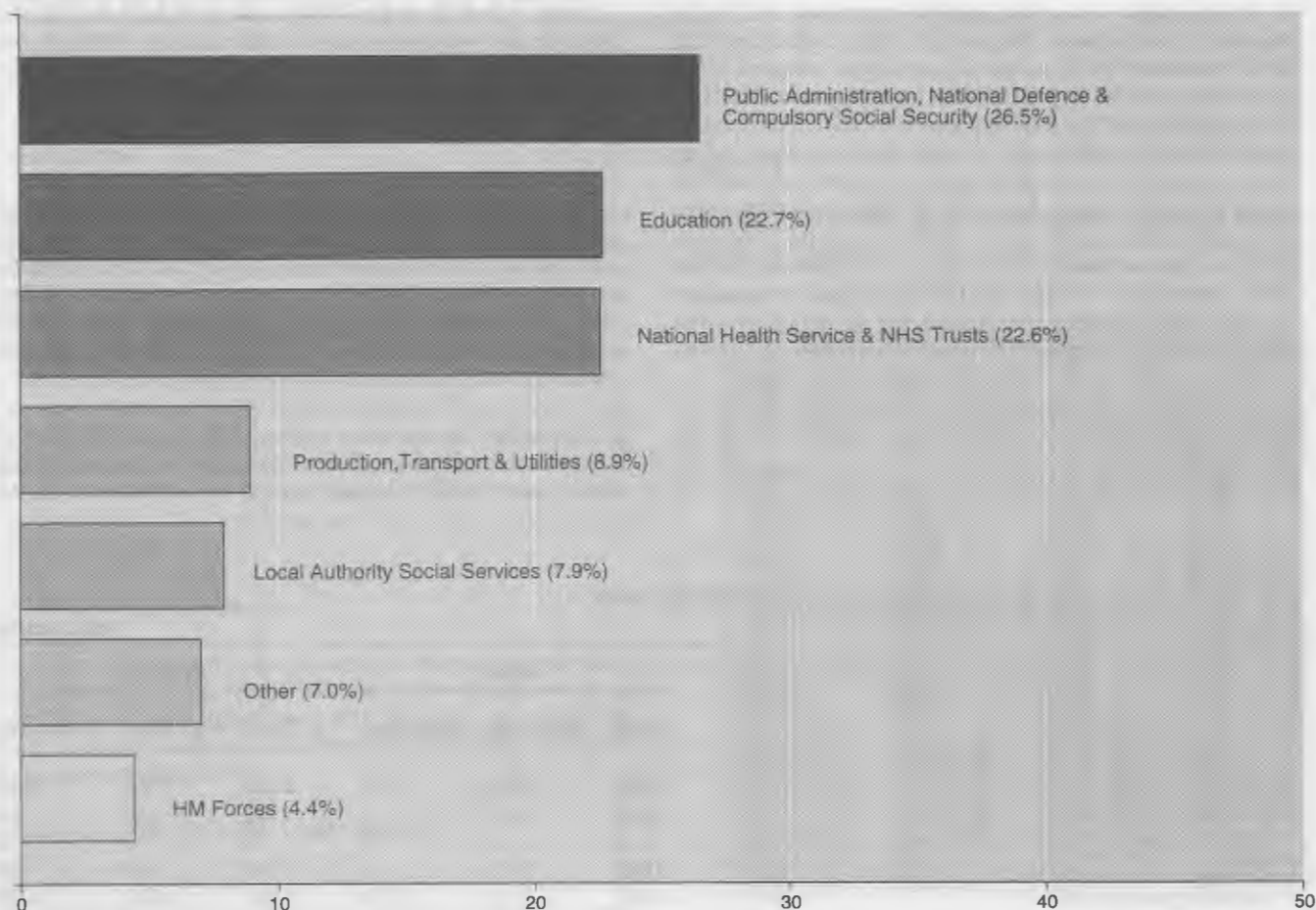
UK public sector employment: headcount, midyear 1995

	Total number employed	Thousands					
		Male			Female		
		Total	Full-time	Part-time	Total	Full-time	Part-time
Total public sector	5228	2168	2013	155	3060	1504	1556
Public corporations	1527	578	523	55	949	462	487
NHS Trusts	1085	220	177	43	865	401	464
Other	442	358	346	12	84	61	23
General government	3701	1590	1490	100	2111	1042	1069
Central government	1057	621	618	3	436	351	85
HM Forces	230	213	213	0	17	17	0
National Health Service ¹	96	33	32	1	63	48	15
Other	731	375	373	2	356	286	70
Local authorities	2644	969	872	97	1675	691	984
Education	1188	233	173	60	955	359	596
Other	1456	736	699	37	720	332	388

1 Excluding NHS Trusts shown in the public corporations sector.

Chart 2**Analysis of public sector employment by industry group, 1995**

Headcount, mid year: percentages



public element within the education sector dropped substantially from 87.2% to 64.1% of total education employment between 1985 and 1995.

9. 30.5% of all public sector employees now (including HM Forces) work in medical, health and other services provided to the general public, compared with 24.3% in 1985. The public sector share of total employment in these industries has dropped from 74.4% to 58.7% in 1995.

10. Employment in public administration and national defence (excluding HM Forces) has also maintained its share of total public sector employment; 26.4% in 1995 compared with 22.6% per cent in 1985. Total numbers have fallen by 101 thousand over the same period.

11. Total employment in industries covering production, transport and utilities decreased by 1.3 million (21%) to 6.3 million between 1985 and 1995. Within this, the proportion of public sector employees fell from 18.5% to 7.3%, largely because of privatisations.

Analysis of Public Sector Employment by Sex and Sector (Table B)

12. Men made up 41 % of the total workforce in the public sector in 1995, compared to 50.8% in 1985. Over that period, the proportion

of public sector employees working part-time rose from 24% to 33%. Of the 1.7 million part-time workers in 1995, 155 thousand (9.1%) were men, compared with 133 thousand (8.4%) in 1985. There was a corresponding increase of women working full-time, from 35.6% of all full-time employees in 1985, to 42.8% in 1995.

13. The sector showing the largest increase in part-time working between 1985 and 1995 was public corporations, with 31.7% of total part-time workers in 1995 compared to just 2% in 1985. However, much of this can be attributed to the classification of NHS Trusts to this sector. Taking the National Health Service and NHS Trusts together, 523 thousand (44.2%) of workers were part-time in 1995, 479 thousand (91.6%) being women.

Availability of Other Data

14. Other employment data published by the CSO can be found in the CSO Blue Book United Kingdom National Accounts, the Monthly Digest and Annual Abstract of Statistics. Data underlying the figures for general government are produced quarterly and are available on request.

15. All enquiries relating to this article should be made to Amanda Hughes, Central Statistical Office, Room 132E/2, Government Offices, Great George Street, London SW1P 3AQ. Telephone: 0171 270 6164.

TABLE C
UK employment by sector and industry group 1974-1994:headcount, midyear

																					Thousands
Employees in Employment																					
Workforce in Employment ¹	Self- Employed	HM Forces	Work-Related Government Training Programmes	Employees in Employment	Education			Medical Health & Services Provided to the General Public			Public Administration, National Defence & Compulsory Social Security			Production, Transport & Utilities			Other			Total Private Sector ²	Total Public Sector ³
					Total	Private	Public	Total	Private	Public	Public Total	Total	Private	Public	Total	Private	Public				
1980 SIC Codes				01-98	80	85 & 91						75	10-45, 60-64		01-05, 50-55 965-74, 90 & 92-99						
	CGYL	CYGM	CGYN	CGYO	CGYP	CGYQ	CGYR	CGYS	CGYT	CGYU	CGYV	CGYW	CGYX	CGYY	CGYZ	CGZA	CGZB	CGZC	CGZD	CGZE	
1978	25130	2023	318		22789	1593	81	1512	1769	315	1454	1649	9772	7518	2254	8005	7830	1761	5744	7045	
1979	25506	2020	314		23173	1631	92	1539	1829	333	1496	1645	9803	7548	2255	8265	8064	201	16037	7136	
1980	25459	2145	323		22991	1612	111	1501	1889	369	1520	1599	9522	7310	2212	8368	8136	233	15926	7065	
1981	24497	2271	334		21892	1586	132	1454	1936	379	1557	1562	8678	6651	2027	8131	7878	252	15040	6852	
1982	24049	2321	324		21414	1580	146	1434	1970	391	1579	1528	8226	6311	1915	8110	7868	242	14716	6698	
1983	23776	2371	322	16	21067	1588	154	1434	1998	361	1637	1526	7846	6030	1816	8109	7891	218	14436	6631	
1984	24426	2687	326	175	21238	1612	182	1430	2053	462	1591	1510	7722	6002	1720	8341	8018	323	14664	6574	
1985	24713	2787	326	176	21423	1639	210	1429	2147	548	1599	1482	7643	6232	1411	8512	8190	322	15180	6243	
1986	24738	2804	322	226	21387	1686	234	1452	2220	618	1602	1476	7457	6110	1347	8548	8213	335	15175	6212	
1987	25266	3052	319	311	21584	1748	262	1486	2312	702	1610	1495	7394	6289	1105	8635	8291	344	15544	6040	
1988	26151	3235	316	343	22258	1811	307	1504	2458	825	1633	1480	7510	6480	1030	8999	8646	353	16258	6000	
1989	26957	3526	308	462	22661	1854	410	1444	2445	808	1637	1404	7572	6629	943	9386	9036	350	16883	5778	
1990	27219	3573	303	423	22920	1881	450	1431	2460	822	1638	1445	7485	6584	901	9649	9314	335	17170	5750	
1991	26342	3422	297	353	22270	1868	452	1416	2517	881	1636	1465	6955	6228	727	9465	9157	308	16718	5552	
1992	25775	3230	290	325	21931	1846	456	1390	2603	963	1640	1467	6607	5927	680	9408	9093	315	16439	5492	
1993	25384	3189	271	311	21613	1829	628	1201	2642	1038	1604	1463	6294	5659	635	9385	9080	305	16405	5208	
1994	25510	3298	250	302	21660	1843	667	1176	2670	1085	1585	1434	6261	5669	592	9452	9195	257	16616	5044	
1995	25743	3351	230	237	21925	1854	666	1188	2716	1123	1593	1381	6315	5851	464	9659	9287	372	16927	4998	

1 The workforce in employment consists of employees in employment, the self-employed, HM Forces and participants in work-related government training schemes.

2 Private sector total does not include the self-employed and so differs from the private sector total in table 17.1 of the Blue Book United Kingdom National Accounts.

3 Public sector total does not include HM Forces, differing from tables A,B & D.

Note that due to rounding, some totals may not be the exact sum of their components

TABLE D
UK public sector employment 1961-1995 by major categories: headcount and full time equivalents, midyear¹

Thousands

Headcount	General government										Public corporations ²							
	Central government				Local authorities													
	HM Forces	National Health Service	Other central government	Total central government	Education	Social services	Construction	Police (incl. civilians)	Other local authorities	Local authorities community programme	Total local authorities	Total general government	Nationalised industries	NHS Trusts	Other public corporations	Total public corporations	Total public sector	of which: Civil Service ⁶
	CGYN	FHBR	FHBS	FHBT	FHBU	FHBV	FHBW	FHBX	FHBY	CUKE	DYBG	FCHA	FCHB	CGXN	FHCC	DYBH	FHCE	CGXU
1961	474	575	741	1790	785	170	103	108	703		1869	3659	2152		48	2200	5859	672
1972	336	821	814	1971	1365	295	128	159	824		2771	4742	1769		160	1929	6671	703
1973	320	848	818	1986	1436	315	130	162	848		2891	4877	1731		159	1890	6767	709
1974	319	911	885	2115	1453	272	135	160	762		2782	4897	1777		208	1985	6882	706
1975	332	1042	917	2291	1508	309	164	171	765		2917	5208	1816		219	2035	7243	717
1976	335	1092	939	2366	1521	319	165	175	776		2956	5322	1752		228	1980	7302	763
1977	323	1099	939	2361	1506	322	155	172	766		2921	5282	1866		223	2089	7371	762
1978	318	1120	932	2370	1512	334	155	170	761		2932	5302	1844		217	2061	7363	751
1979	314	1152	922	2388	1539	344	156	176	782		2997	5385	1849		216	2065	7450	739
1980	323	1174	897	2394	1501	346	152	181	776		2956	5350	1816		222	2038	7388	715
1981	334	1207	879	2420	1454	350	143	186	766		2899	5319	1657		210	1867	7186	699
1982	324	1227	850	2401	1434	352	132	186	761		2865	5266	1554		202	1756	7022	672
1983	322	1227	835	2384	1434	360	130	187	768	27	2906	5290	1465		198	1663	6953	654
1984	326	1223	810	2359	1430	368	126	187	773	58	2942	5301	1410		189	1599	6900	630
1985	326	1223	811	2360	1429	376	125	187	774	67	2958	5318	1131		120	1251	6569	608
1986	322	1215	800	2337	1452	387	125	188	770	88	3010	5347	1058		129	1187	6534	610
1987	319	1212	781	2312	1486	398	128	191	763	96	3062	5374	864		121	985	6359	599
1988	316	1228	779	2323	1504	405	125	194	764	89 ⁴	3081	5404	791		121	912	6316	593
1989	308	1226	780	2314	1444 ³	411	119	195	771		2940	5254	720		112	832	6086	586
1990	303	1221	776	2300	1431	417	114	199	806		2967	5267	676		110	786	6053	579
1991	297	1098	783	2178	1416	414	106	202	809		2947	5125	498	124	102	724	5849	576
1992	290	920	801	2011	1390	410	97	204	796		2897	4908	459	309	106	874	5782	592
1993	271	578	792	1641	1201 ⁵	398	90	207	784		2680	4321	437	628	93	1158	5479	579
1994	250	177	758	1185	1176	408	87	206	765		2642	3827	385	1000	82	1467	5294	553
1995	230	96	731	1057	1188	412	83	208	753		2644	3701	366	1085	76	1531	5232	532
Full-time equivalents	CGYN	CGXY	CGXZ	CGYA	CULZ	CUMB	CGYB	CUMD	CGYC	CGYD	CGYE	CGYF	CGYG	CUMP	CGYH	CGYI	CGYJ	CGYK
1978	318	957	893	2168	1105	228	152	165	675		2325	4493	1843		217	2060	6553	739
1979	314	977	900	2191	1110	235	150	172	701		2368	4559	1818		216	2034	6593	727
1980	323	1001	875	2199	1087	235	146	176	699		2343	4542	1785		222	2007	6549	703
1981	334	1038	856	2228	1058	240	136	180	692		2306	4534	1656		206	1862	6396	687
1982	324	1047	830	2201	1041	241	131	180	681		2274	4475	1538		198	1736	6211	662
1983	322	1047	814	2183	1034	246	130	182	686	23	2301	4484	1444		197	1641	6125	645
1984	326	1036	790	2152	1027	251	126	182	689	45	2320	4472	1390		188	1578	6050	622
1985	326	1030	791	2147	1021	256	125	182	689	52	2325	4472	1118		118	1236	5708	599
1986	322	1018	779	2119	1029	263	125	184	675	76	2352	4471	1043		127	1170	5641	600
1987	319	1016	759	2094	1043	271	128	186	677	72	2377	4471	850		119	969	5440	587
1988	316	1017	754	2087	1046	277	125	190	674	67	2379	4466	775		119	894	5360	580
1989	308	1013	767	2088	992	282	119	191	681		2265	4353	703		110	813	5166	571
1990	303	1008	768	2079	990	288	114	194	692		2278	4357	659		108	767	5124	562
1991	297	904	772	1973	982	287	105	197	720		2291	4264	488	102	100	690	4954	564
1992	290	700	789	1779	970	285	97	199	706		2257	4036	452	252	104	808	4844	573
1993	271	474	780	1525	838	279	90	201	697		2105	3630	426	512	89	1027	4657	559
1994	250	147	736	1133	818	288	86	201	662		2055	3188	370	808	79	1257	4445	534
1995	230	80	710	1020	807	295	82	202	654		2040	3060	352	876	74	1302	4362	512

1 The Appendix gives details of the definitions and coverage of sectors and the many changes in them between 1981 and 1995.

2 Details of transfers of public corporations to the private sector, including the numbers of employees involved, are given in Appendix.

3 Polytechnics were transferred to the private sector in April 1989.

4 Community Programme employees were transferred to the Employment Training Scheme during the third quarter of 1988.

5 FE colleges and 6th-form school employees were transferred to the private sector from April 1993.

6 Great Britain only.

Appendix: Definition of sectors

The United Kingdom national accounts divide the economy into institutional so as to display the relationships between the different parts of the economy and the different forms of economic activity in a way which aggregate statistics cannot do. The sectors bring together those institutional units which are likely to play similar roles in economic activity and which may be expected to react in a broadly similar fashion to various market, fiscal and monetary forces.

The sectors used in this article are the same as in the national accounts. Full definitions of the sectors are given in "Sector Classification for the National Accounts" (a), and in "United Kingdom National Accounts: Sources and Methods" (b). They are explained more briefly below.

Some of the estimates for the latest year are provisional and are subject to minor changes as final information becomes available. The figures for NHS Trusts and grant-funded education establishments may be subject to more substantial revision because they are estimated from a variety of sources. The final figures will be based on a single consistent source of data.

General Government

Central Government

The central government sector can be regarded as embracing all bodies for whose activities a Minister of the Crown, or other responsible persons, is accountable to Parliament. Besides the various departments of the government of the United Kingdom and the Northern Ireland government (including HM Forces), it also includes a number of publicly constituted bodies, which, while not government bodies in the ordinary sense are financially dependant upon and effectively controlled in major matters by the government. Examples of the bodies administering public policy but without the substantial degree of financial independence which characterise the public corporations include:

- Regional and District Health Authorities of the National Health Service.
- National Research Councils.
- Royal Commissions.
- National Museums and Art Galleries.

Also included are certain productive or trading enterprises financed directly from the accounts of the central government, such as the Forestry Commission and Rempoy Ltd. Consistent data for years since 1961 appears in the "Economic Trends Annual Supplement".

Civil Service

The Civil Service comprises the Home Civil Service and the Diplomatic Service (but not the Northern Ireland Civil Service and the Overseas Civil Service) including those employed in the newly set-up government agencies. Apart from some public corporations (Royal Mint and HM Stationery Office) the Civil Service is included in "Other Central Government" along with the Northern Ireland Civil Service and a number of smaller bodies including Research Councils, Rempoy Ltd, the British Council and the British Library. Further analysis of Civil Service manpower figures at 1st April 1995 can be found in the publication "Civil Service Statistics 1995" (c).

Local authorities

This sector consist of all local government authorities which both have power to raise funds by means of rates, levies and council tax etc. and which are obliged to make annual returns of income and expenditure under successive local government acts. It includes all levels of administrative authorities (including parish councils) and also local authorities with special functions. It includes magistrates courts, the probation service in England and Wales and police forces and their civilian staffs. It embraces all functions of such authorities (including, for example, their education services and construction departments) and includes trading activities of local authorities, such as housing, theatres etc. Municipal bus companies (from 1986) and airport companies (from 1987) are regarded as public corporations. Grant- maintained schools are regarded as part of the private sector (from 1989). Polytechnics and HE colleges were transferred from local authority control from April 1989 as were FE and 6th-form colleges from April 1993. These are all now regarded as part of the private sector (non-profit making bodies).

Public Corporations

Public Corporations are public trading bodies which have substantial degrees of financial independence from central government. They are publicly controlled to the extent that the Sovereign, Parliament or a Minister appoints, directly or indirectly, the whole or the majority of the board of management. They are free, however, to change their affairs without detailed control by Parliament; in particular they have power to borrow, within limits laid by Parliament, and to maintain their own reserves. Some public corporations are currently designated as "nationalised industries" and are noted as such in the list below. Subsidiaries of public corporations are part of this sector if their accounts are consolidated with those of the parent corporation.

Some central government bodies like the Royal Mint and HMSO are included in this sector and not under central government.

From 1st April 1991 NHS Trust hospitals are also included in this sector.

Public Sector

This is defined as the sum of general government and the public corporations.

Private Sector

This covers employment in the corporate sector other than public corporations and in the personal sector (including unincorporated businesses and private non-profit making bodies serving persons). Bodies serving industry, supported by the government but not wholly dependent on government funds nor subject to detailed financial control, are treated as part of the company sector. Unincorporated businesses are those of sole traders and partnerships of individuals. All self-employed (whether or not they have any employees) including general practitioners are included in this sector as are private non-profit-making bodies. These include universities; polytechnics and higher education colleges in England (from 1st April 1989); grant-maintained schools from 1st September 1989, and from 1st April 1993, FE and 6th-form colleges.

Classification by industry

Industries are classified according to the "Standard Industrial Classification of Economic Activities 1992"

Sources of the statistics

The figures for total workforce in employment and work related government training programmes, together with the industrial analyses of employees in employment and the self-employed are aggregated from those compiled by the Labour Market Statistics Group of the CSO and the Department of Economic Development, Northern Ireland.

The major sectors used in this article are those used for the national accounts. Details on the coverage of the sectors are given in *Business Monitor MA23 Sector Classification for the National Accounts*, with a complete version last published in March 1994 and the supplement published in February 1995.

Estimates of employment in central government are obtained from a number of sources. HM Forces and National Health Services figures are obtained from the Labour Statistics Group within the CSO. Other Central government consists largely of those employed in the Civil Service. These numbers are obtained from the Personnel Statistics Branch of the Cabinet Office. The remainder of central government employees are derived from the Cabinet Office Public Bodies publication.

Public corporations data are derived from two main sources. Large corporations, mostly consisting of nationalised industries such as British Rail and Nuclear Electric, are written to annually as part of the Public Corporations Employees in Employment inquiry. Figures for smaller corporations, such as the National Audit Office and London Docklands Development Corporation are derived from the annual accounts of the individual corporations.

Local Authorities data, until June 1994 was supplied by the Local Government Management Board through the Joint Staffing Watch surveys. This is now only available once a year, so data is derived from other sources. Police data are obtained from the Home Office, with Social Services, Construction and Other Local Authorities data available through the Local Government Management Board L42 surveys. Education figures are supplied by the Labour Statistics Group within the CSO.

Full-time equivalent employment

To provide a more appropriate measure of manpower inputs, many of the institutions in the public sector count their part-time workers in terms of full-time equivalents. This analysis appears in table D. Measuring full-time equivalents is a somewhat imprecise process, with each institution having its own convention for making the calculation. The most detailed calculation is made for the National Health Service and the Civil Service, where a full-time equivalent is recorded for each individual. This is based on the employee's contracted hours and the standard hours for the grade. For example, if an individual contracts to work for 36 hours a week when the Standard full-time equivalent is 40 hours, the individual's full-time equivalent is 0.9. This system, however, does not take account of the overtime or short time worked in particular periods, and no employee should have a full-time equivalent of more than 1. Consequently, any change in the length of the standard working week affects the number of full-time equivalents, even if the number of part-time hours is unchanged. Full-time equivalent figures for the National Health Service for years before 1983 relate to 30 September each year; since 1983, they are largely based on 30 June data.

The full-time equivalents for local authorities are derived by applying factors to the numbers of part-time workers in three groups based on average hours worked in each group nationally.

The groups and factors for England and Wales are:

Non-manual Employees	
Further education	0.11
Other	0.53
Manual workers	0.41

In other parts of the public sector, part-timers have been taken as half-units.

Major sector changes; 1983 to 1994

Definitions, Coverage and Consistency of Statistics.

Central Government

United Kingdom Atomic Energy Authority was reclassified as a public corporation from 1 April 1986.

National Rivers Authority, set up on 10 July 1989, increased central government employment at mid 1990 by 6600.

National Health Service Trusts were classified to the public corporation sector as from their establishment on 1 April 1991

The Victoria & Albert and Science museums were accorded trustee status on 1 April 1984, reducing civil service numbers by some 1100.

The Directorate of Historic Monuments and Ancient Buildings was transferred from the *Department of the Environment* to a new commission outside the civil service manpower count on 1 April 1984, involving around 1100 employees.

On 2 January 1985, *Royal Ordnance Factories* became a *Companies Act company*, reducing civil service numbers by approximately 19000.

The Devonport and Rosyth dockyards were contractorised on 6 April 1987, reducing civil service manpower by around 16,500.

3,300 staff in the *Department of Health Special Hospitals* were excluded from early 1990.

The Projects Division of Property Services Agency (Services) was sold to *Tarmac* in December 1992 and about 3,400 staff are excluded from that date.

On 1 April 1993 commercial management was introduced at the *Ministry of Defence Atomic Weapons Research Establishment (AWRE)*, about 6,300 staff excluded from that date.

The sale of *Building Management businesses of PSA* during 1993-94 resulted in 2,370 staff being transferred to the private sector.

On 1 April 1995 the *Meat Hygiene Service Executive* was formed with about 800 staff transferring from Local Authorities.

Local Authorities

Polytechnics and higher education institutions in England were transferred from the local authority sector in April 1989, reducing the numbers by 60,000 (3,900 FTE).

Schools opting-out of local authority control (ie grant maintained schools) are classified to the private sector (non-profit making bodies). Opting -out began in September 1989. There were approximately 10,000 and 23,000 teachers (on a full-time equivalent basis) at mid-1992 and mid-1993 respectively, in grant maintained schools.

Both further education (FE) and 6th form college funding transferred from local authority control on 1 April 1993. This involved approximately 119,000 academic and non-academic staff (on a full-time equivalent basis) being transferred to the private sector at mid-1993.

Public Corporations

The public corporations in existence during the whole or part of the period covered by this article are listed below.

A. Corporations in existence at 30 June 1995

Name of corporation	Commencing or vesting date
Audit Commission	April 1993
British Broadcasting Corporation	1927
British Coal Corporation ^{1,2}	January 1947
British Nuclear Fuels plc	April 1971
British Railways Board ^{1,2}	January 1963
British Waterways Board ^{1,2}	January 1963
Caledonian MacBrayne Ltd ^{1,2}	April 1990
Channel 4 Television Company Ltd ⁵	December 1980
Civil Aviation Authority ¹	April 1972
Commonwealth Development Corporation	February 1948
Covent Garden Market Authority	October 1961
Crown Agents and Crown Agents Holding and Realisation Board	January 1980
Development Board for Rural Wales ²	April 1977
English Partnership ²	April 1986
European Passenger Services Ltd ^{1,2}	May 1994
Her Majesty's Stationery Office	April 1980
Highlands and Islands Enterprise ²	November 1965
Housing Action Trusts	July 1991 to July 1994
Land Authority for Wales	April 1976
Local Authority Airport Companies ⁴	April 1987
Local Authority Bus Companies ⁴	October 1986
London Regional Transport ^{1,2}	January 1970
National Health Service Trusts	From April 1991

A. Corporations in existence at 30 June 1995 (continued)

New Town Development Corporations and Commission	From December 1946
Northern Ireland Housing Executive ²	May 1971
Northern Ireland Transport Holding Company ²	April 1968
Nuclear Electric plc ^{1,2}	April 1989
Oil and Pipelines Agency ²	December 1985
Passenger Transport Executives	From October 1969
Post Office ¹	April 1961
Railtrack plc ^{1,2}	April 1994
Royal Mint	April 1975
Scottish Enterprise ²	December 1975
Scottish Homes ²	1937
Scottish Nuclear plc ^{1,2}	April 1989
Trust Ports (Northern Ireland) ⁴	April 1974
United Kingdom Atomic Energy Authority ⁵	April 1986
Urban Development Corporations	From March 1981
Welsh Development Agency	January 1976
Welsh Fourth Channel Authority	January 1981

B. Corporations succeeded by other corporations 1983-95

London Transport Executive was renamed *London Regional Transport* from 29 June 1984

British National Oil Corporation was dissolved on 27 March 1986, and its functions transferred to the *Oil and Pipelines Agency*

National Coal Board was renamed *British Coal Corporation* from 5 March 1987

Nuclear Electric plc was part of the former *Central Electricity Generating Board*

Scottish Special Housing Association became *Scottish Homes* from 1 April 1989

Caledonian MacBrayne Ltd was formerly part of the *Scottish Transport Group*

Highlands and Islands Development Board became *Highlands and Islands Enterprise* from 1 April 1991

Scottish Nuclear plc was part of the former *South of Scotland Electricity Board*

European Passenger Service Ltd was formerly part of the *British Railways Board*

Railtrack plc was formerly part of the *British Railways Board*

English Partnership was formerly the *English Industrial Estates corporation*. It has also taken on certain payments of grants functions from the *Department of the Environment* from April 1994. It is the trading name of the *Urban Regeneration Agency*.

Channel 4 Television Company Ltd was part of the *Independent Television Commission*

C. Corporations transferred to the private sector 1982-1995

(Numbers of employees at time of privatisation shown in brackets)

National Freight Company ¹ (28,000)	February 1982
Britoil ¹ (14,000)	October 1982
Associated British Ports ¹ (formerly British Transport Docks Board until December 1982)	February 1983
Enterprise Oil Ltd (part of British Gas Corporation until Sept 1983)	June 1984
British Telecom plc ¹ (250,000)	November 1984
British Shipbuilders ¹ (Warship yards) and other companies	From July 1984
British Gas plc ¹ (89,000)	December 1986
British Airways plc ¹ (36,000)	February 1987
Royal Ordnance plc (17,000)	April 1987
BAA plc ¹ (7,200)	July 1987
National Bus Company subsidiaries ¹	Various dates between July 1986 and April 1988
British Steel plc ¹ (53,000)	December 1988
27 local authority bus companies	From September 1988
General Practice Finance Corporation	March 1989
Regional Water Authorities ¹ and Water Authorities Association (40,000)	December 1989
Scottish Transport Group subsidiaries	From August 1990
Liverpool Airport	June 1990
Girobank (6,700)	July 1990
Regional Electricity Boards and National Grid company (119,000)	December 1990
National Power and Powergen (26,400)	March 1991
Scottish Hydroelectric (formerly part of the North of Scotland Electricity Board) (3,500)	June 1991
Scottish Power (formerly part of the South of Scotland Electricity Board) (9,800)	June 1991
British Technology Group	April 1992
Northern Ireland Electricity Service (5,000)	June 1993
East Midlands International Airport	August 1993
British Coal coal mines	December 1994
London Regional Transport - 10 subsidiary companies	During 1994
Bournemouth Airport	April 1995
Cardiff Wales Airport	April 1995

D. Corporations dissolved and not succeeded

Northern Ireland Development Agency was abolished in June 1983 and its functions transferred to the *Industrial Development Board for Northern Ireland* (a central government body).

National Film Finance Corporation abolished in December 1985, and replaced in the private sector by the *British Screen Finance Consortium*.

National Dock Labour Board in July 1989

Electricity Council in March 1990, being replaced in the private sector by the *Electricity Association*.

*Crown Suppliers*³ in March 1991

Pilotage Commission in April 1991

E. Other changes

The Housing Corporation is reclassified as a central government trading body from 1974.

Trust Ports (Great Britain) were reclassified to the private sector in April 1985.

The Independent Broadcasting Authority became the *Independent Television Commission* from 1 January 1991. *The Independent Television Commission* (other than Channel 4) was reclassified to the Central Government sector from October 1991.

For statistical purposes, the *Bank of England Banking Department* has been reclassified from the 1993 *Blue Book* to the financial sector. Data have revised back to 1984. This also applies to Girobank, until its privatisation in July 1990.

As of the 1994 *Blue Book*, *British Nuclear Fuels plc* has been reclassified to the public sector for statistical purposes. Employment and other data has been revised back to the second quarter of 1992.

Footnotes:

- ¹ Nationalised Industry
- ² Corporations which succeeded corporations existing previously
- ³ Prior to January 1984 known as Property Services Agency (Supplies)
- ⁴ Functions of these bodies were previously included in the local authority sector
- ⁵ Functions of these bodies were previously included in the central government sector

Availability of Quarterly Data

Quarterly data underlying the figures for general government are available on request from Amanda Hughes, Central Statistical Office, Room 132E/2, Government Offices, Great George Street, London SW1P 3AQ. Tel: 0171 270 6164.

References:

- a *Sector Classification for the National Accounts No 9* published by HMSO Books (March 1994) (PC 13a/1), Publications Centre, PO Box 276, London SW8 5DT. Price £13.00. A 1995 supplement is also available.
- b *United Kingdom National Accounts: Sources and Methods* (HMSO 1985, price £14.95 net).
- c *Civil Service Statistics 1995* was published by HMSO in October 1995, price £15.00 net.
- d *Labour Market Trends* incorporating *Employment Gazette* published monthly by the CSO.
- e *Standard Industrial Classification of Economic Activities 1992* (HMSO).

Regional Accounts 1994

Provisional estimates of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) for 1994 and Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation (GDFCF) up to 1993 by standard statistical region were published in an article in the December 1995 edition of Economic Trends. It was also stated in the article that due to the late availability of data on the new Standard Industrial Classification (SIC(92)), there had been a delay in the compilation of the regional accounts. It was planned that estimates of GDP at the county level, and for London and the Rest of the South

East, which were not published in that article, would be published in the February 1996 edition of Economic Trends. However, due to continuing problems with the data, it has not been possible to complete processing in time for the publication deadline for Economic Trends. The estimates will, nevertheless, be available from the end of February in a News Release, and will be published in an article in the March 1996 edition of Economic Trends. For further information, please telephone Bob Cooper on 0171-217 4197.