

Economic Trends

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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 ONS 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 Office for National Statistics 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 17 September 1996.
2. The four letter identification code at the top of each column of data (eg, DJDD) is ONS's own reference to this series of data on our database. Please quote the relevant code if you contact us requiring any further information about the data.

3. Some data, particularly for the latest time period, is provisional and may be subject to revisions in later issues.

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

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

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

7. 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.

8. 'Billion' denotes one thousand million.

9. 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.

10. 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 T87
 - † 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.

If you have any comments or suggestions about *Economic Trends*, please write to Michael Byrne, Technical Editor, ONS, Room 131E/1, Government Buildings, Great George Street, London, SW1P 3AQ.

Marketing and Customer Service Division
Office for National Statistics

September 1996

ONS Databank

The data in this publication can be obtained in computer readable form via the ONS 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: ONS Sales Office, Room 131/4, Government Buildings, Great George Street, London, SW1P 3AQ. Telephone: 0171 270 6081 or fax 0171 270 4986. The ONS 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 ONS.

In brief

Economic Trends article

David Hughes presents a UK Social Accounting Matrix in his article this month which integrates economic and social statistics within a single consistent framework. This follows our Environmental Accounts article published last month.

Changes to tables in Economic Trends: September

This month some of the time periods shown in tables in Chapter 2: UK Economic Accounts have been adjusted slightly to make the tables in this chapter more consistent with each other. In addition, these tables have also changed;

- 2.6 The previous table has been replaced by a new table *Summary of consumers' expenditure at constant 1990 prices*
- 2.8 Retitled *Gross domestic product by category of output*
- 4.7 Retitled *Productivity*
- 5.1 Retitled *Output of production industries*
- 6.9 The Department of the Environment index of house prices figures (series references BAJF, BAJG, BAJH) have been replaced by figures from the DoE 'all lenders' mix adjusted house price index (series references BBKO, BBKP, BBKQ).

Recent ONS publications

Public Finance Trends (HMSO, price £25.95, ISBN 0 11 620789 2). *Public Finance Trends* features a broad range of public sector statistics covering government receipts and expenditure at both local and national levels. Also deals with public corporations, privatisation, the public sector debt, taxation and social security.

Financial Statistics September 1996 (HMSO, price £21, ISBN 0 11 620767 1).

Forthcoming ONS publications

Labour Market Trends, October 1996 (The Stationery Office, price £5.45, ISBN 0 11 620685 X). Published October 3rd.

UK Economic Accounts, Q2 1996 (The Stationery Office, price £21, ISBN 0 11 620746 9). Published October 8th.

Family Spending; a report on the 1995-96 Family Expenditure Survey (The Stationery Office, price £35.95, ISBN 0 11 620779 5). Family Spending analysis all aspects of household expenditure and income from 7,000 households in the UK. Published October 10th.

All the above are available from The Stationery Office Publications Centre, address on page ii.

Change in ONS London address

As from January 2nd 1997, the four ONS offices in London at Great George Street, Millbank Tower, St Catherine's House and Caxton House will be relocating to a new address:

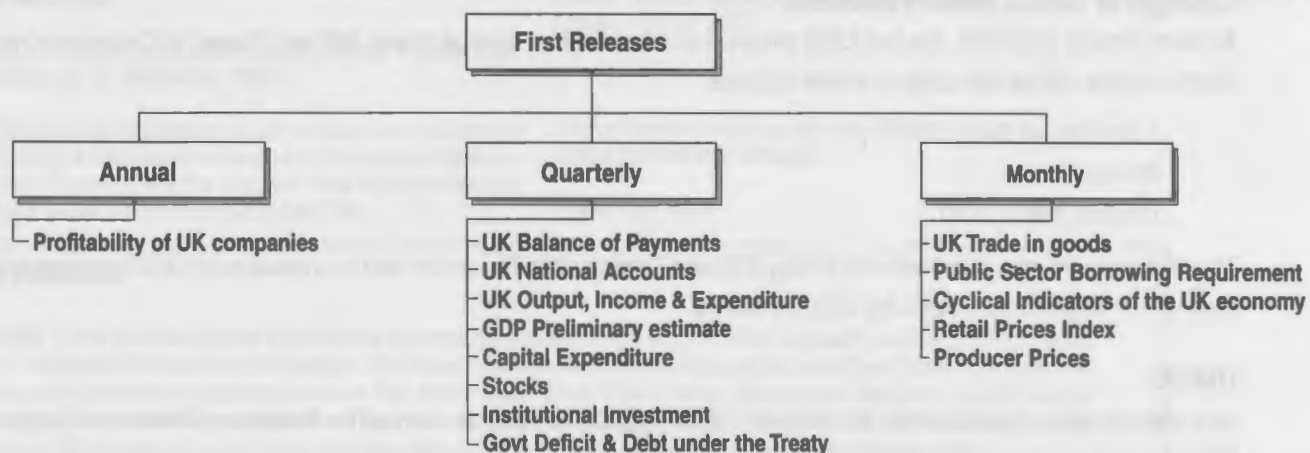
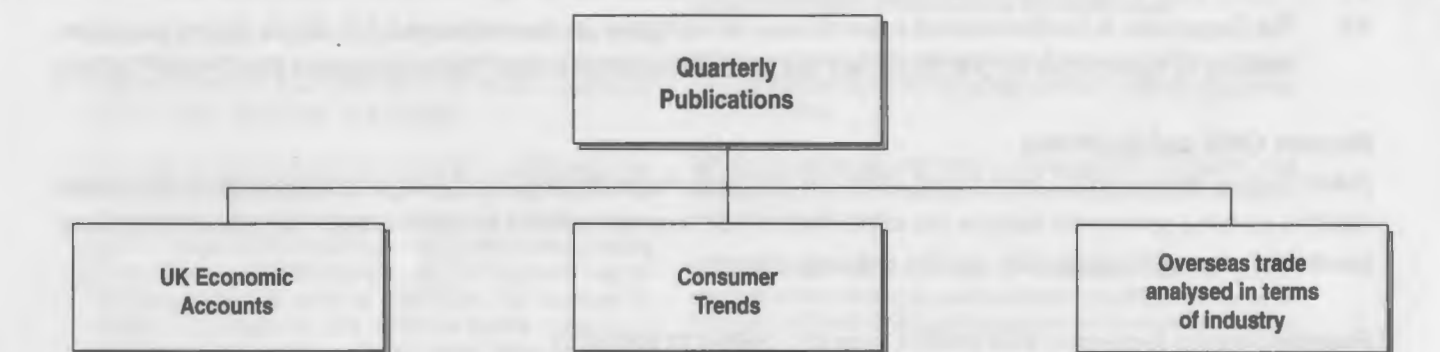
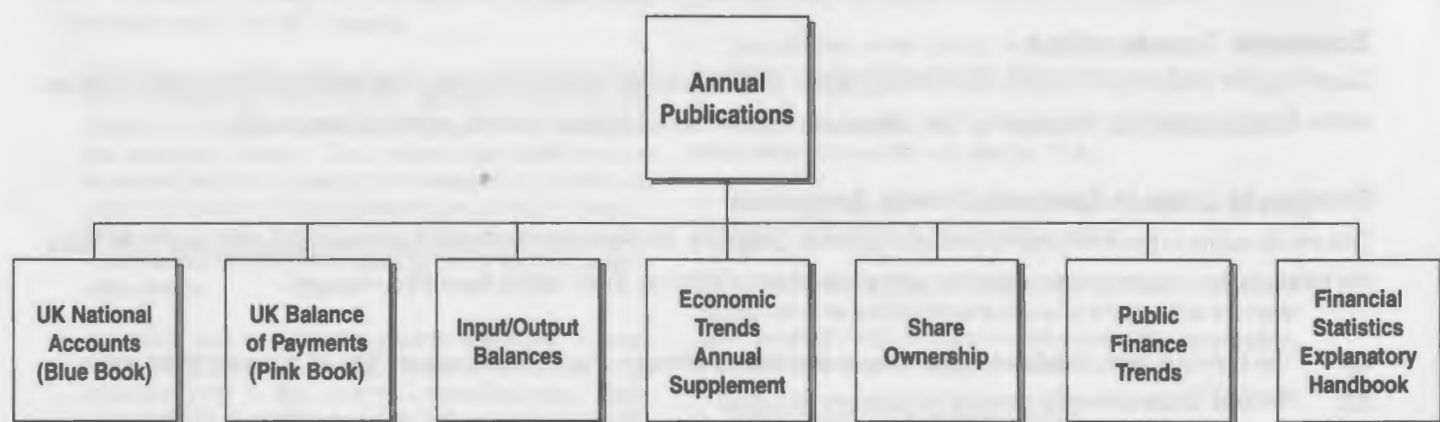
1 Drummond Gate
Pimlico
London, SW1V 2QQ

The relocation will take place between Friday 27th and Tuesday 31st December and as a result most ONS functions from these sites will be temporarily suspended during this time.

HMSO

As a consequence of privatisation, Her Majesty's Stationery Office will be known as **The Stationery Office** from October 1st. All titles previously published for ONS by HMSO (including *Economic Trends*) will now be published under the new name.

United Kingdom Macro-Economic Statistics Publications



Other publications: - Retail Prices 1914-1990 - Input/Output Tables - Labour Market Statistics - Family Spending - Sector Classification Guide

Articles

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Articles published in *Economic Trends*

Cyclical indicators for the United Kingdom economy. An article showing individual indicators is published every March, June, September and December.

International economic indicators. Commentary, figures and charts are published monthly.

Regional economic indicators. Commentary, figures and charts are published every March, June, September and December.

United Kingdom national accounts and balance of payments quarterly figures are published in *UK Economic Accounts* every January, April, July and October.

Other Articles

1995

<i>January</i>	Employment in the public and private sectors. The number of coins in circulation. Taxes and social security contributions: an international comparison 1982-1992.
<i>February</i>	Measuring the pulse of the market: the Prodcorn initiative.
<i>March</i>	Geographical analysis of the current account of the balance of payments.
<i>April</i>	Testing for bias in initial estimates of economic indicators. Quarterly national accounts in the United Kingdom; overview of UK approach.
<i>May</i>	Regional Accounts 1993; part 2. Changing the Blue Book.
<i>July</i>	Testing for bias in initial estimates of the components of GDP. The National Lottery in the National Accounts.
<i>August</i>	Research and experimental development statistics 1993.
<i>September</i>	Fully reconciled UK national and sector accounts for 1991-1994.
<i>October</i>	Geographical analysis of the current account of the balance of payments. Quarterly GDP - process and issues.
<i>November</i>	Taxes and social security contributions: an international comparison 1983-1993. The inter-departmental business register.
<i>December</i>	The effects of taxes and benefits upon household income 1994-95. Regional Accounts 1994; part 1.

1996

<i>January</i>	The Budget: 28 November 1995. The economy: recent developments and prospects.
<i>February</i>	Employment in the public and private sectors.
<i>March</i>	A vision for ONS. Managing the nation's economy: the conduct of monetary and fiscal policy. A monthly indicator of GDP. Cyclical indicators for the UK economy. Regional Accounts 1994: Part 2.
<i>April</i>	Geographical analysis of the current account of the Balance of Payments. Testing for bias in initial estimates of key economic indicators. Environmental accounts - valuing the depletion of oil and gas reserves.
<i>May</i>	Regional Accounts 1994: Part 3.
<i>June</i>	Measuring real growth; index numbers and chain linking. The United Kingdom's input-output balances.
<i>July</i>	Producer prices for services: development of a new price index. Time use from a national accounts perspective.
<i>August</i>	Research and experimental development (R & D) statistics 1994. The pilot United Kingdom environmental accounts. Testing for bias in initial estimates of the components of GDP.

For articles published in earlier issues see the list in issue 509 (March 1996) of *Economic Trends*. Copies of articles may be obtained from the Publications Co-ordinator, Marketing and Customer Service Division, Office for National Statistics, Room 60a/3, Great George Street, London SW1P 3AQ, on payment of £2.00 per copy for articles within the last year, and £4.00 per copy for articles prior to this. The appropriate remittance should accompany each order. Cheques, etc, should be made payable to Office for National Statistics.

Economic update - September 1996

by Adrian Richards and Philip Blackburn, Economic Assessment - Office for National Statistics

Overview

Production output in the economy continues to grow at a slow pace, subdued by flat manufacturing output. Flat output has prompted manufacturers to be less optimistic in August of future growth than they were in July. A pick-up in retail sales and net personal borrowing over the past three months indicate a rise in consumer demand, which bodes well for future output growth. There are encouraging signs of external demand rising as exports are growing with EU and non-EU countries at a consistently strong pace, although the UK's balance of trade in goods widened in the second quarter. Prices have not reacted to rising demand and remain constant in the retail sector, and underlying costs, shown by earnings and factory gate prices, have remained stable or fallen. Demand for employment increased significantly in the second quarter of 1996, driven by growth in services. This has resulted in continued falls in unemployment.

Activity

1. The ONS's **coincident cyclical indicator**, based on partial information, edged up in July, but the overall trend for 1996 is flat.

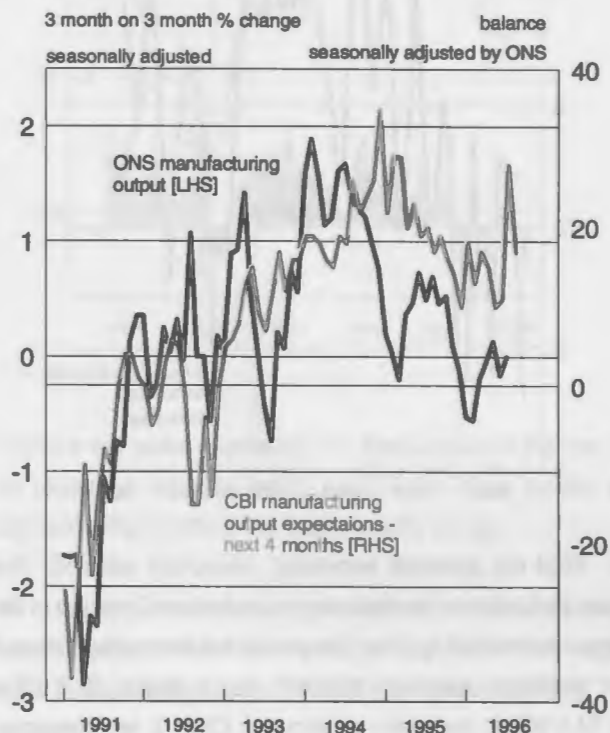
Output and expectations

2. The index of **industrial production**, seasonally adjusted, was 0.2% higher in the three months to July than the previous three months. Within this, **manufacturing output** remained flat, **mining and quarrying output**, including oil and gas extraction rose strongly by 1.9 % and output of the **electricity, gas and water supply** industries increased by 0.5%. Production of durable goods decreased by 0.6% as output of cars fell by 1.1%, whilst production of non-durables rose by 0.3% mainly due to an increase of 1.8% in clothing and footwear production. Output of clothing and footwear has responded to rising demand, evident from the latest increase in retail sales.

3. Manufacturers also appear to be less confident of the future. The CBI Monthly Trends Enquiry in **manufacturing** reported the output expectations balance in the next 4 months, seasonally

adjusted, falling sharply from 28% in July to 17% in August, indicating less confidence of future growth in the manufacturing sector. Chart 1 shows the fall in expectations following flat growth in manufacturing output.

Chart 1
Manufacturing Output



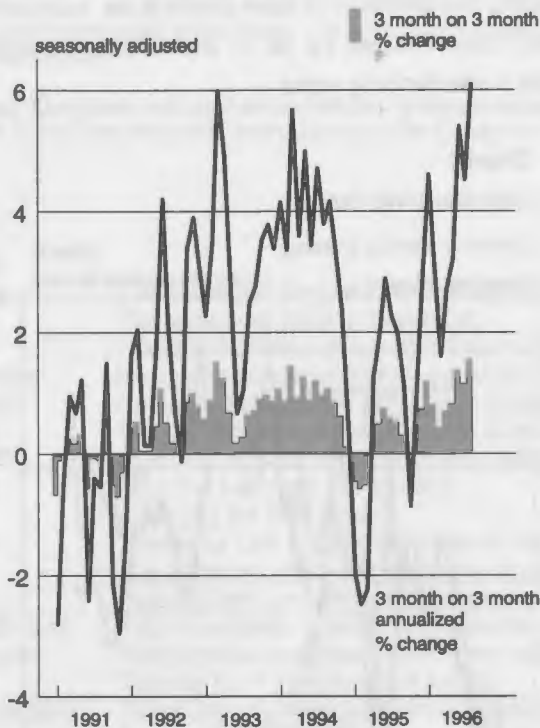
4. The volume of new **construction orders** in Great Britain, seasonally adjusted, fell by 5% in the three months to July compared with the three months to April. Public sector orders continued to fall, 10.1% lower over the period: public housing and housing association orders were 25% lower, public non-housing orders were 4% lower, and infrastructure orders were 16% lower. Private sector orders, still responding to increasing demand were 0.9% higher over the period: private commercial orders rose strongly by 21%, but demand faltered for private housing orders which fell by 18% and private industrial orders, falling by 6%.

Indicators of domestic demand

5. In the three months to August, the volume of **retail sales** was 1.6% higher than in the previous three months and 3.5% up on a year earlier. Expenditure in clothing and footwear stores, which

rose by 5.6% in the three to August, fuelled the strong growth in retail sales in the last three months. Chart 2 illustrates the recent strong rise in retail spending.

Chart 2
Volume of retail sales



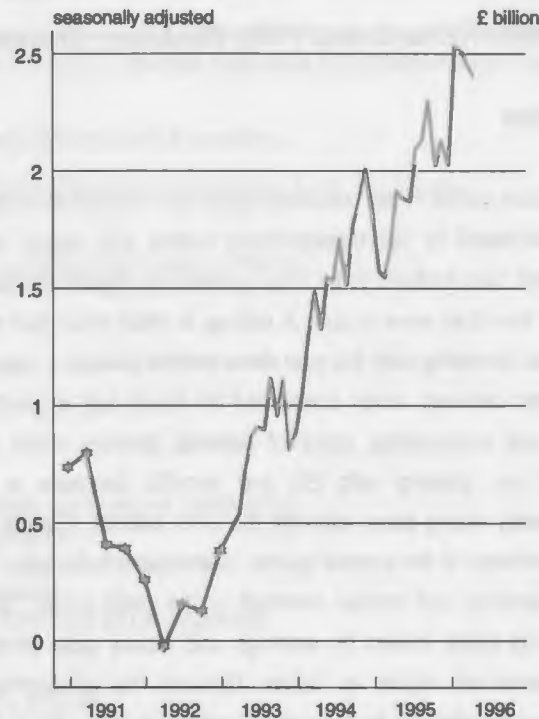
6. Total **net personal borrowing**, seasonally adjusted, rose from £6.4 billion in the three months to April to £7.0 billion in the three months to July. Over this period, **net borrowing secured on dwellings**, seasonally adjusted, rose sharply by £0.7 billion to £4.6 billion, meanwhile as shown in Chart 3, **net consumer credit**, seasonally adjusted, fell from £2.5 billion to £2.4 billion, although in July, consumer credit was over £1.0 billion.

Prices and wages

7. The 12-month rate of increase of the **retail prices index (RPI)** edged lower to 2.1% in August, 0.1 percentage points below July's rate. Lower mortgage interest payments caused the fall - the 12-month rate for payments fell by 13% in August. Excluding mortgage interest payments (RPIX), and further excluding indirect taxes (RPIY), the 12-month rates remained unchanged in August at 2.8% and 2.4% respectively.

8. Producer prices changes continued to fall in August. The three month on three month annualized percentage growth in the **output price index** for manufactured products (home sales),

Chart 3
Net consumer credit¹



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

seasonally adjusted and excluding excise duties, fell from 0.8% in July to 0.1% in August. Over the same period the annualized change in **input prices** (all manufacturing), seasonally adjusted, fell further from deflation of 6.5% to deflation of 7.6%. The source of this increasing deflation was the substantial falls in the prices of rubber, paper and seasonal food materials. Chart 4 highlights the downward trend in prices for goods at the factory gates and on the high-street.

9. **Expectations of price increases** also remained subdued in August. The CBI Monthly Trends Enquiry for manufacturing showed a balance of only 4%, seasonally adjusted by the ONS, expecting to raise prices in the next four months.

10. The annual rise in underlying whole economy **average earnings** for Great Britain remained unchanged in July at 3¼%. Service sector earnings growth was 3¼%, up ¼% from June, while manufacturing was 4% in July, unchanged from June which was revised down by ¼ percentage point. Service sector earnings growth has narrowed the gap with that of manufacturing, possibly reflecting stronger growth in services.

Chart 4

Retail and producer goods prices

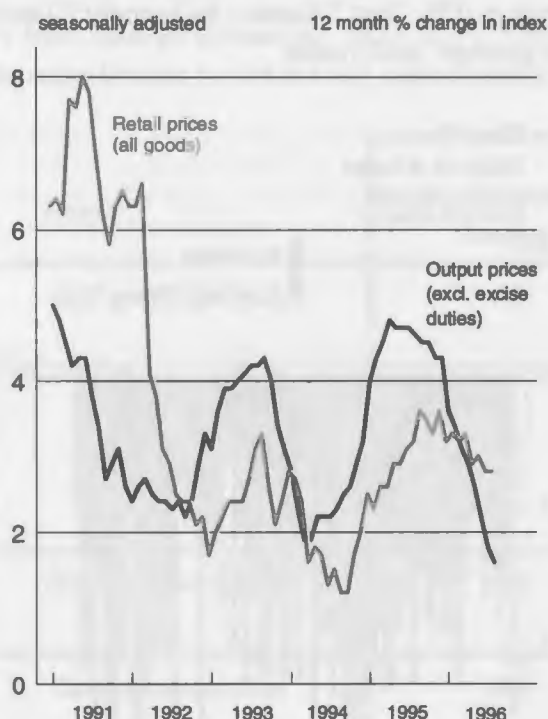
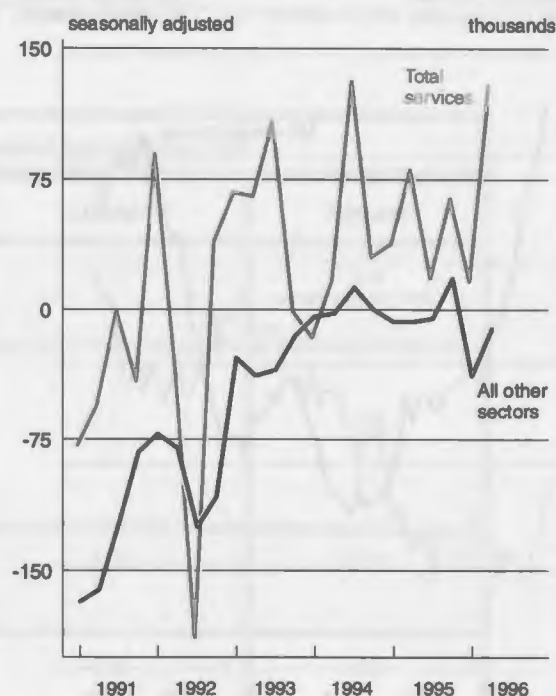


Chart 5

Quarterly changes in employees in employment in the UK by industry sectors



Labour market and productivity

11. **UK claimant unemployment**, seasonally adjusted, fell in August by 15,600 to stand at 2.1 million, or 7.5% of the workforce. Over the three months to August, the average monthly fall was 18,600 compared with an average fall of 15,300 in the three months to May.

12. **Jobcentre vacancies** in the UK rose in August by 6,400 to be at a total of 236,500. In the three months to August, the average monthly rise was 10,500 compared with an average rise of 5,700 in the three months to May. The continued rise in vacancies may have been overestimated following the introduction of a computing system, restricting placement.

13. **UK workforce in employment** rose 90,000 in the three months to June to stand at 25.8 million. An increase of 129,000 employees to the service sector provided the positive contribution; this was offset by a 29,000 drop in the number of self-employed (the fifth successive quarterly fall) and a fall of 17,000 employees in manufacturing. The growth of service sector jobs is illustrated by Chart 5.

12. There was a rise in **GB employment in manufacturing** industries of 14,000 in the three months to July, and a fall of

10,000 in the twelve months to July. Employment in the rest of the production industries fell by 2,000 in the three months to July, and fell by 19,000 in the twelve months to July.

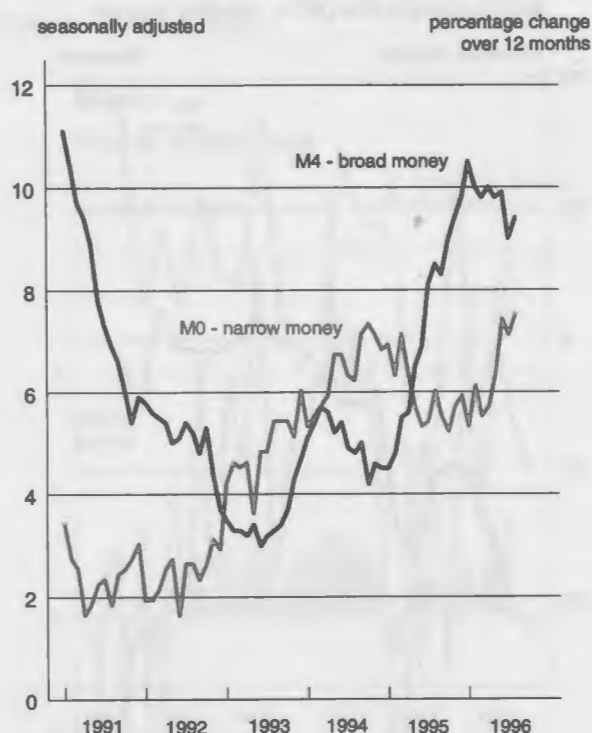
13. In the three months to July, **productivity in manufacturing** was 0.3% up on the three months to July 1995. **Unit wage costs in manufacturing** rose by 3.7% over the same period.

14. There were 152,000 working days lost to **labour disputes** in the UK in July, a fall of 84,000 days compared to June. In July, 91% of the days lost were in the transport and communications sector, as compared with 93% in June.

Monetary indicators

15. The annual growth of **narrow money (M0)**, seasonally adjusted, accelerated from 7.1% in July to 7.5% in August, the highest growth rate since December 1988. **Annual growth of broad money (M4)**, seasonally adjusted, rose from 9.0% in July to 9.4% in August. The recent acceleration in monetary aggregates is shown in Chart 6.

Chart 6
Annual growth of monetary aggregates



Government finances

16. In August the **public sector borrowing requirement (PSBR)** was £4.5 billion. For the first five months of 1996-97, the PSBR was £13.4 billion compared with £16.7 billion in the same period last year. **Excluding privatisation proceeds** the figures were £16.1 billion and £16.7 billion respectively.

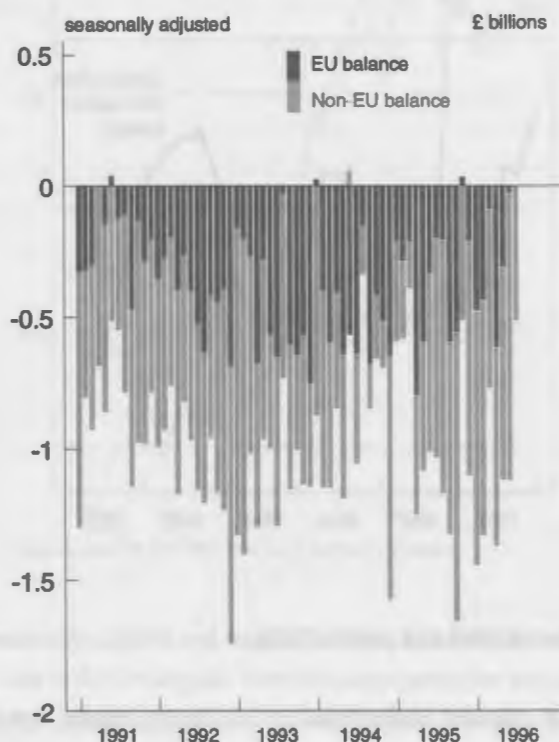
Balance of payments

17. The deficit on the **balance of UK trade in goods** rose from £3.5 billion in the three months to March to £3.6 billion in the three months to June. The underlying position looks more optimistic. Over this period the **volume of total exports, excluding oil and erratics**, rose by 2.2%. On the same basis **imports** rose slightly by 0.3%. Exports of manufactures continue to out-perform other exports: total manufactures rose by 3.5%, whilst import growth increased substantially for raw materials: fuels up by 11.6% (as exports fell by 3.8%) and basic materials up by 8.8% (as exports fell by 4.4%).

18. More timely data on **trade with non-EU countries** shows that the deficit widened from £2.3 billion in the three months to April to £2.4 billion in the three months to July. Future growth of exports is encouraging, though. Over this period, **export**

volumes, excluding oil and erratics rose by 3.3% compared with the previous three months. On the same basis **imports** rose marginally by 0.5%. Chart 7 illustrates the improving EU deficit, but the persistent non-EU deficit.

Chart 7
Balance of trade



Forecast for the UK Economy

A comparison of independent forecasts, September 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 1996 and 1997, updated monthly.

	Independent Forecasts for 1996		
	Average	Lowest	Highest
GDP growth (per cent)	2.2	1.8	2.9
Inflation rate (Q4)			
- RPI	2.2	1.7	2.8
- RPI excl MIPS	2.6	2.1	3.0
Unemployment (Q4, mn)	2.08	2.00	2.20
Current Account (£bn)	-5.1	-7.6	-1.7
PSBR (1996-97, £bn)	27.7	25.0	32.0

	Independent Forecasts for 1997		
	Average	Lowest	Highest
GDP growth (per cent)	3.3	2.4	4.0
Inflation rate (Q4)			
- RPI	3.4	1.8	5.3
- RPI excl MIPS	2.9	1.8	4.0
Unemployment (Q4, mn)	1.93	1.59	2.30
Current Account (£bn)	-6.9	-16.0	2.7
PSBR (1997-98, £bn)	23.7	11.0	30.3

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

by Kevin Madden, Economic Assessment - Office for National Statistics

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 inclusive of publication up to 17 September 1996. 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 available it is included, where applicable, in this article for the first time. Footnotes to the tables explain the commencement or otherwise of the data.**

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. **Gross domestic product (GDP) at constant market prices** in the United States accelerated, on a quarterly basis, from 0.5% in 1996 Q1 to 1.1% in 1996 Q2. In this same period the United Kingdom's economy has grown at 0.4% for five of the last six quarters, remaining unchanged for the last two. While Italy posted a return to growth of 0.5% following the contraction of the previous month.

4. Across the major seven economies **consumer price inflation** continued its trend downwards. In the United Kingdom after the rise in July the rate fell back to 2.1% in July. In the German economy inflation fell back sharply from 1.8% in May to 1.4% in June. Inflationary pressures also weakened in the United States, Japan and Canada to 2.8%, 0.0% and 1.4% respectively.

5. **Standardised unemployment rates** (ILO based) fell in the United Kingdom from 8.3% in May to 8.2% in June. However, there was a rise again in France to 12.5% equalling its highest rate since March 1994. Elsewhere, Japan and Canada, recorded rates of 3.5% and 9.9% respectively.

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	75.1	67.5	75.1	75.1	75.5
1985	84.9	84.7	85.4	86.1	85.1	86.8	79.7	86.6	85.1	85.2
1986	88.6	86.7	87.6	88.6	87.5	89.4	82.1	89.5	87.6	87.6
1987	92.8	87.9	89.5	91.4	90.1	92.0	85.4	93.2	90.3	90.4
1988	97.5	91.1	93.5	95.3	93.8	95.5	90.7	97.8	94.3	94.1
1989	99.6	94.4	97.5	97.9	97.1	98.7	95.1	100.3	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	112.4	100.8	101.1	103.0	99.0	104.0	98.2	101.3	101.3
1992	97.5	114.4	102.0	101.7	103.9	101.7	105.0	99.0	103.1	103.1
1993	99.6	113.1	100.6	100.6	103.3	104.0	105.1	101.1	104.1	104.1
1994	103.5	116.4	103.5	102.7	106.3	107.6	105.7	105.3	107.0	106.9
1995	106.0	118.9	105.7	105.7	108.9	109.8	106.6	107.7	109.1	108.9
1993 Q3	100.0	113.7	100.7	99.9	103.5	104.1	105.4	101.3	104.2	104.3
Q4	100.7	113.5	100.9	101.0	103.9	105.3	104.9	102.3	104.9	104.8
1994 Q1	101.8	114.8	101.5	101.2	104.7	106.0	105.3	103.4	105.6	105.5
Q2	103.1	116.2	103.2	102.2	106.0	107.2	105.8	104.5	106.7	106.6
Q3	104.1	117.0	104.0	103.6	106.9	108.2	106.5	106.0	107.6	107.5
Q4	104.9	117.7	105.1	103.6	107.6	109.0	105.3	107.3	108.1	107.9
1995 Q1	105.3	118.0	105.7	104.9	108.3	109.2	105.5	107.7	108.4	108.3
Q2	105.7	119.3	105.8	104.9	108.9	109.3	106.1	107.4	108.7	108.4
Q3	106.3	119.4	105.9	107.1	109.5	110.4	106.7	107.8	109.5	109.2
Q4	106.7	118.9	105.4	106.0	109.2	110.5	108.0	108.0	109.7	109.6
1996 Q1	107.1	118.6	106.7	106.5	109.7	111.0	111.3	108.3	110.7	110.6
Q2	107.5	..	..	..	..	112.2	..	..	..	..
Percentage change, latest quarter on corresponding quarter of previous year										
1996 Q1	1.7	0.5	0.9	1.5	1.3	1.6	5.5	0.6	2.1	2.1
Q2	1.7	..	..	..	..	2.7	..	..	..	..
Percentage change, latest quarter on previous quarter										
1996 Q1	0.4	-0.3	1.2	0.5	0.5	0.5	3.1	0.3	0.9	0.9
Q2	0.4	..	..	..	..	1.1	..	..	..	..

1 Data available for unified Germany since 1991

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
	FRAN	HVLL	HXAA	HYAA	HYAB	ILAA	ILAB	ILAC	ILAD	ILAE
1980	18.0	5.6	13.5	21.3	13.3	13.6	8.0	10.2	12.7	14.6
1985	6.1	2.2	5.8	8.6	6.1	3.5	2.0	4.0	4.0	7.0
1986	3.4	-0.1	2.6	6.1	3.7	1.9	0.4	4.2	2.1	5.9
1987	4.2	0.2	3.3	4.6	3.3	3.7	-0.2	4.4	2.9	7.8
1988	4.9	1.3	2.7	5.0	3.7	4.1	0.5	4.0	3.4	8.6
1989	7.8	2.8	3.5	6.6	5.3	4.8	2.2	5.0	4.5	6.3
1990	9.5	2.7	3.5	6.5	5.7	5.4	3.1	4.8	5.0	6.8
1991	5.9	3.5	3.2	6.5	5.2	4.2	3.3	5.6	4.3	6.1
1992	3.7	4.0	2.4	5.3	4.5	3.0	1.6	1.5	3.1	5.0
1993	1.6	0.7	2.1	4.2	3.6	3.0	1.1	1.9	2.7	4.3
1994	2.4	-2.0	1.7	3.9	3.1	2.6	0.5	0.2	2.2	4.4
1995	3.5	1.2	1.8	5.3	3.1	2.8	-0.3	2.2	2.4	5.5
1995 Q3	3.7	1.8	1.8	5.7	3.1	2.6	-0.3	2.4	2.4	5.6
Q4	3.2	1.8	1.9	5.7	3.0	2.6	-0.6	2.0	2.3	5.5
1996 Q1	2.8	1.8	2.1	5.0	2.8	2.8	-0.4	1.4	2.2	5.6
Q2	2.2	1.7	2.3	4.3	..	2.8	0.1	1.4	..	..
1995 Sep	3.9	1.8	2.0	5.8	3.2	2.6	-0.1	2.3	2.4	5.7
Oct	3.2	1.8	1.8	5.9	3.0	2.8	-0.7	2.4	2.4	5.6
Nov	3.1	1.7	1.9	5.7	3.0	2.6	-0.8	2.0	2.2	5.4
Dec	3.2	1.8	2.1	5.5	3.1	2.5	-0.4	1.7	2.2	5.4
1996 Jan	2.9	1.7	2.0	5.6	2.9	2.8	-0.6	1.5	2.2	5.6
Feb	2.7	1.7	2.0	5.0	2.8	2.7	-0.4	1.3	2.2	5.5
Mar	2.7	1.9	2.3	4.4	2.8	2.8	-0.2	1.4	2.3	5.6
Apr	2.4	1.8	2.4	4.6	2.7	2.8	0.2	1.4	2.3	5.7
May	2.2	1.8	2.4	4.3	2.6	2.9	0.1	1.5	2.3	5.6
Jun	2.1	1.4	2.2	3.9	..	2.8	-	1.4	..	..
Jul	2.2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Aug	2.1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

1 Components and coverage not uniform across countries

2 Data available for Unified Germany from 1991

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	3.1	6.3	7.5	6.4	7.1	2.0	7.5	5.6	5.8
1985	11.2	7.1	10.3	9.6	10.5	7.1	2.6	10.5	7.2	7.9
1986	11.2	6.4	10.4	10.5	10.5	6.9	2.8	9.5	7.1	7.7
1987	10.3	6.2	10.5	10.9	10.2	6.1	2.9	8.8	6.7	7.3
1988	8.6	6.2	10.0	11.0	9.6	5.4	2.5	7.7	6.1	6.7
1989	7.2	5.6	9.4	10.9	8.7	5.2	2.3	7.5	5.7	6.2
1990	6.9	4.8	8.9	10.3	8.1	5.5	2.1	8.1	5.6	6.1
1991	8.8	4.2	9.5	9.9	8.5	6.8	2.1	10.3	6.4	6.8
1992	10.1	4.6	10.4	10.5	9.3	7.4	2.2	11.3	6.9	7.4
1993	10.4	7.9	11.7	10.2	10.9	6.8	2.5	11.2	7.2	8.0
1994	9.6	8.4	12.3	11.1	11.4	6.0	2.9	10.3	7.0	7.9
1995	8.7	8.2	11.8	12.2	11.1	5.5	3.1	9.5	6.8	7.6
1995 Q4	8.6	8.5	11.9	..	11.2	5.5	3.3	9.4	6.8	7.6
1996 Q1	8.4	9.0	12.2	..	11.2	5.6	3.3	9.4	6.9	7.6
1995 Jul	8.8	8.2	11.6	12.1	11.0	5.6	3.2	9.7	6.8	7.6
Aug	8.7	8.2	11.6	..	11.0	5.6	3.2	9.5	6.8	7.5
Sep	8.7	8.3	11.7	..	11.0	5.6	3.2	9.2	6.8	7.5
Oct	8.7	8.4	11.8	12.1	11.1	5.4	3.2	9.4	6.7	7.5
Nov	8.6	8.5	11.9	..	11.1	5.5	3.4	9.4	6.8	7.6
Dec	8.5	8.6	12.0	..	11.3	5.5	3.3	9.4	6.9	7.7
1996 Jan	8.5	8.8	12.1	12.1	11.1	5.7	3.4	9.5	7.0	7.7
Feb	8.4	9.1	12.2	..	11.3	5.5	3.3	9.5	6.9	7.6
Mar	8.3	9.1	12.3	..	11.2	5.6	3.1	9.3	6.9	7.6
Apr	8.4	8.9	12.3	12.2	11.2	5.4	3.4	9.4	6.9	7.6
May	8.3	9.0	12.4	..	11.2	5.5	3.6	9.4	6.9	7.7
Jun	8.2	..	12.5	..	..	5.2	3.5	9.9	..	..

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 Data available on Unified Germany from January 1993

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
	ILAZ	ILBA	ILBB	ILBC	ILBD	ILBE	ILBF
1980	1.2	-1.7	-0.6	-2.3	0.1	-0.1	-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	-2.9
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	-3.4	3.1	-0.8	-1.3	-1.7	1.2	-3.8
1991	-1.4	-1.2	-0.5	-2.1	-0.1	2.1	-4.1
1992	-1.7	-1.2	-0.3	-2.3	-1.1	3.2	-3.9
1993	-1.7	-1.1	0.7	1.1	-1.6	3.1	-4.3
1994	-0.4	-0.9	0.7	1.5	-2.2	2.8	-3.3
1995	-0.4	-0.7	1.1	2.5	-2.1	2.2	-1.7
1995 Q1	0.2	-	1.9	1.0	-2.3	2.5	-3.7
Q2	-0.5	-0.1	1.3	3.0	-2.5	2.2	-2.6
Q3	-0.6	-1.4	0.3	3.3	2.2	2.1	-0.6
Q4	-0.7	-0.9	0.9	2.6	-1.7	1.9	0.1
1996 Q1	-0.6	-0.1	..	..	..	..	..

1 Balance as percentage of GNP

2 Data available for Unified Germany from July 1990

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	83.0	88.0	87.9	83.7	79.3	67.3	81.4	78.7	78.8
1985	88.0	85.6	88.5	84.8	86.5	89.0	79.8	94.5	86.4	86.3
1986	90.1	87.3	89.5	87.9	88.3	89.9	79.6	93.8	87.3	87.1
1987	93.7	87.6	91.3	91.3	90.3	94.3	82.4	98.4	90.5	90.3
1988	98.2	90.7	95.0	96.8	94.2	98.5	90.7	103.6	95.6	95.2
1989	100.3	95.0	98.5	99.8	97.9	100.0	95.9	103.4	98.5	98.3
1990	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1991	96.3	103.6	100.3	99.1	99.8	98.3	101.9	95.8	99.6	99.6
1992	96.2	100.9	100.2	98.9	98.6	101.7	96.1	96.8	99.3	99.5
1993	98.3	93.6	97.6	96.5	95.4	105.2	92.0	101.2	98.8	98.9
1994	103.2	96.9	101.3	101.5	99.8	111.4	93.1	107.8	103.1	103.5
1995	105.9	97.7	103.6	106.9	103.0	115.1	96.2	112.0	106.3	106.6
1995 Q3	106.4	98.3	104.7	107.9	103.5	115.4	95.1	112.1	106.4	106.7
Q4	106.3	96.4	101.6	109.4	103.2	115.6	97.1	111.7	106.6	107.0
1996 Q1	106.5	97.3	98.9	105.5	102.7	116.4	97.5	112.2	107.0	107.3
Q2	106.7	98.7	..	..	..	118.0	97.4	..	..	..
1995 Jul	106.0	99.5	105.4	107.8	103.6	114.6	94.0	111.8	106.0	106.2
Aug	106.4	97.5	105.4	108.4	103.9	115.7	96.1	112.1	106.7	107.1
Sep	106.9	97.8	103.3	107.5	103.1	115.8	95.2	112.3	106.4	106.7
Oct	105.9	95.6	101.5	106.7	102.2	115.3	96.4	111.8	106.0	106.3
Nov	106.4	96.7	102.0	106.1	102.8	115.6	97.0	111.8	106.4	106.8
Dec	106.8	96.8	101.3	115.3	104.6	115.8	97.8	111.5	107.5	107.8
1996 Jan	106.1	97.8	98.7	103.4	102.6	115.5	98.2	112.4	106.6	107.1
Feb	106.4	96.1	99.1	104.7	102.1	117.1	100.1	112.1	107.6	107.7
Mar	107.2	98.0	99.0	108.4	103.5	116.6	94.2	112.0	106.7	107.1
Apr	106.2	97.9	98.8	104.2	102.7	117.3	97.2	112.1	107.2	107.5
May	107.3	98.7	99.0	103.9	103.2	118.0	99.4	113.0	108.2	108.4
Jun	106.4	99.5	..	..	..	118.6	95.6	..	..	..
Jul	106.9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Percentage change: average of latest three months on that of corresponding period of previous year										
1996 Jun	1.0	0.0	..	..	..	3.1	1.1	..	..	..
Jul	1.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Percentage change: average of latest three months on previous three months										
1996 Jun	0.1	1.4	..	..	..	1.3	-0.1	..	..	..
Jul	0.2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

1 Data available for Unified Germany from 1991

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
	EUAA	ILAF	ILAG	ILAH	ILAI	ILAJ	ILAK	ILAL	ILAM	ILAN
1980	16.7	7.0	9.4	..	..	13.5	14.9	13.5	..	13.5
1985	5.7	2.1	4.5	7.8	4.9	0.9	-0.8	2.8	1.9	4.9
1986	3.8	-2.4	-2.8	0.2	-1.0	-1.3	-4.7	0.9	-1.5	1.6
1987	4.1	-0.4	0.6	3.0	1.3	2.1	-2.9	2.8	1.1	5.9
1988	4.4	1.6	5.1	3.6	3.4	2.5	-0.3	4.5	2.5	7.3
1989	5.0	3.4	5.5	5.9	4.9	5.2	2.1	1.9	4.4	5.8
1990	5.8	1.5	-1.1	4.1	2.4	4.9	1.6	0.3	3.4	4.7
1991	4.8	2.2	-1.2	3.3	2.2	2.2	1.1	-1.0	1.9	3.3
1992	2.3	1.6	-1.4	1.9	1.3	1.3	-0.9	0.5	0.9	2.3
1993	2.6	-	-2.6	3.8	1.2	1.3	-1.6	3.3	0.8	2.1
1994	2.3	-2.9	1.1	3.7	2.1	0.6	-1.7	5.7	0.9	3.3
1995	4.4	2.2	6.4	7.9	4.7	1.9	-0.7	8.1	2.7	7.1
1996 Q1	3.5	0.7	-1.2	4.8	1.9	2.2	-0.9	1.7	1.5	6.7
Q2	2.3	0.1	..	..	..	2.5	-0.9	0.5	1.2	..
1995 Sep	5.0	2.5	5.7	8.7	4.9	1.8	-0.6	7.7	2.7	7.4
Oct	4.7	2.2	4.0	7.9	4.2	2.3	-0.6	6.7	2.7	7.3
Nov	4.6	1.7	2.6	7.2	3.5	2.1	-0.6	5.6	2.3	7.1
Dec	4.4	1.4	1.7	6.5	3.2	2.3	-0.8	5.1	2.2	7.2
1996 Jan	3.6	0.9	-0.4	5.9	2.3	2.3	-0.8	2.6	1.8	6.9
Feb	3.5	0.7	-1.3	4.9	1.9	2.0	-0.9	2.0	1.4	6.6
Mar	3.4	0.5	-2.0	3.6	1.4	2.4	-0.9	0.6	1.4	6.7
Apr	2.8	0.3	-2.8	2.6	1.1	2.5	-0.9	0.7	1.3	6.8
May	2.3	0.2	-3.6	1.3	0.6	2.2	-0.8	0.9	1.2	6.7
Jun	2.0	-0.1	-3.2	..	..	2.7	-0.9	-0.2	1.1	..
Jul	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Aug	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

1 Data available for Unified Germany from 1991

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	94.8	96.6	97.0	100.00	84.2	88.6	84.3	89.0	..
1985	91.2	93.1	95.6	97.3	93.10	90.9	92.9	89.1	92.3	92.1
1986	91.4	94.6	96.1	97.9	93.80	92.9	93.7	91.8	93.6	93.4
1987	93.4	95.3	96.5	97.8	95.00	95.4	94.6	94.3	95.2	95.1
1988	96.7	96.1	97.5	99.0	96.80	97.5	96.2	97.4	97.1	96.9
1989	99.4	97.5	99.0	98.6	98.40	99.5	98.1	99.3	98.8	98.9
1990	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.00	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1991	97.1	101.9	100.0	101.3	99.90	99.0	102.0	98.1	99.9	99.8
1992	94.6	102.8	99.4	100.7	98.70	100.0	103.0	97.6	100.1	99.7
1993	93.6	100.9	98.2	95.9	96.30	101.0	103.0	98.8	100.1	99.4
1994	94.2	99.3	98.4	94.0	95.80	104.0	104.0	101.0	101.4	100.6
1995	94.9	99.1	99.5	93.9	96.50	106.0	103.0	102.6	102.2	101.6
1996 Q1	95.0	..	99.9	93.1	96.1	105.2	101.5	100.8	101.4	100.6
Q2	..	..	..	94.2	..	107.3	104.6	104.3	..	..
1996 May	..	..	..	..	..	107.2	104.5	104.6	..	..
Jun	..	..	..	..	..	108.3	105.4	106.2	..	..
Percentage change, latest quarter on that of corresponding period of previous year										
1996 Q1	0.2	..	0.8	0.8	0.3	0.6	0.1	1.3	0.5	0.3
Q2	..	..	..	0.3	..	1.3	0.3	1.3	..	..
Percentage change latest quarter on previous quarter										
1996 Q1	-0.1	..	0.1	-1.3	-0.7	-1.2	-1.6	-1.9	-1.1	-1.3
Q2	..	..	..	1.2	..	2.0	3.1	3.5	..	..

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
	ILAY	ILAO	ILAP	ILAQ	ILAR	ILAS	ILAT	ILAU	ILAV	ILAW
1980	17.9	6.5	14.8	-11.8	11.0	8.7	7.3	10.1	9.7	-9.3
1985	9.1	4.2	6.1	11.2	7.1	3.8	3.3	3.7	4.5	4.5
1986	7.6	4.0	4.4	4.9	5.4	2.1	1.7	2.9	3.2	3.2
1987	8.0	3.8	3.1	6.5	5.3	1.8	1.6	3.4	3.0	3.0
1988	8.5	4.6	3.1	6.1	5.4	2.8	4.5	3.9	4.0	4.0
1989	8.8	3.5	3.8	6.1	5.8	2.9	5.6	5.3	4.4	4.6
1990	9.4	5.1	4.4	7.3	6.9	3.3	5.0	4.8	5.1	5.0
1991	8.3	5.7	4.3	9.8	7.1	3.3	3.5	4.8	4.9	4.9
1992	6.6	6.2	3.7	5.5	5.6	2.4	1.2	3.5	3.2	3.2
1993	4.5	-3.6	2.4	3.7	4.5	2.5	0.5	2.1	2.6	2.6
1994	4.8	3.0	1.8	3.4	3.8	2.8	2.3	1.6	3.0	3.0
1995	4.5	3.3	..	3.1	3.8	2.5	3.1	1.4	3.0	3.0
1995 Q4	3.9	4.1	..	3.9	4.2	2.6	2.6	2.1	3.2	3.2
1996 Q1	4.4	..	2.6	3.2	..	2.7	1.9	1.7	3.3	3.3
Q2	..	..	2.5	..	..	3.5	1.3	..	..	..
1995 Jul	5.0	3.3	2.6	3.5	4.1	2.8	6.5	1.1	4.0	4.0
Aug	4.2	..	..	3.4	3.8	2.9	0.3	3.3	2.7	2.7
Sep	3.9	..	..	3.9	4.0	2.7	2.3	2.6	3.7	3.7
Oct	4.0	4.1	2.6	3.9	4.2	2.7	2.3	2.4	2.8	2.8
Nov	3.7	..	..	3.9	4.2	2.5	1.2	1.7	2.7	2.7
Dec	4.1	..	..	3.9	4.3	2.7	4.3	2.2	4.1	4.1
1996 Jan	4.0	..	2.6	3.2	..	3.4	-0.1	1.4	2.7	2.7
Feb	4.6	..	..	3.3	..	2.6	3.0	1.8	3.7	3.7
Mar	4.6	..	..	3.2	..	2.2	2.7	1.9	3.6	3.6
Apr	4.0	..	2.5	3.4	..	3.5	2.4	1.6	2.7	2.7
May	4.0	..	..	2.2	..	3.3	1.5	0.9	3.0	3.3
Jun	..	..	..	..	..	3.6	-0.1	..	..	..

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	84.7	74.8	76.7	77.5
1985	..	80.8	90.5	87.4	84.3	85.9	82.0	89.3	85.2	85.2
1986	87.0	83.6	92.6	93.3	88.0	90.7	83.3	93.4	89.1	89.0
1987	91.5	86.9	94.8	97.8	91.5	93.1	87.9	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	97.6	101.9	89.6	99.0	99.2
1992	99.4	103.6	100.3	102.2	100.8	100.9	99.1	90.8	100.4	100.3
1993	102.4	99.3	100.3	99.0	99.1	106.3	94.3	93.5	102.1	101.3
1994	106.2	97.5	100.8	94.4	98.3	112.9	92.8	101.1	105.1	104.0
1995	107.5	..	100.2	89.1	98.8	117.5	98.6	101.5	107.9	107.3
1996 Q1	108.7	..	101.5	..	..	120.0	101.1	101.7	109.3	108.6
Q2	110.1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1996 Jan	108.0	..	102.7	..	100.0	118.7	100.1	101.4	109.0	108.4
Feb	108.9	..	103.3	..	97.8	121.0	103.1	102.0	110.0	109.2
Mar	109.1	..	98.7	..	..	120.2	100.2	101.4	108.8	108.2
Apr	109.6	..	99.1	..	..	..	..	100.9	..	..
May	109.5	..	99.2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jun	111.1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jul	110.3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Percentage change average of latest three months on that of corresponding period of previous year										
1996 Jun	2.7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jul	2.7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Percentage change average of latest three months on previous three months										
1996 Jun	1.3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jul	1.1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

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	G AFL	GAFM	GAFN	GAFO	GAFP	GAFR	GAFQ
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	113.9	109.7	130.0	115.2	111.1	126.3	115.3	112.1	123.3	115.0	110.8	126.8	114.5	115.1
1994	127.6	121.5	151.0	128.9	124.3	141.2	127.4	123.0	139.4	126.8	121.9	140.8	128.2	127.1
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	106.6	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	113.5	109.2	129.9	114.0	109.8	125.6	115.0	111.7	123.8	114.3	109.9	126.8	113.7	114.6
Q3	114.0	108.8	134.2	115.6	110.7	128.9	115.6	111.2	127.4	115.7	110.7	130.0	115.5	115.6
Q4	116.8	111.4	137.8	118.5	113.7	131.6	117.6	114.2	129.9	117.8	112.7	132.2	114.8	118.1
1994 Q1	120.8	114.4	146.1	122.7	117.4	137.4	121.4	116.6	136.1	121.6	116.1	137.5	117.6	121.6
Q2	125.0	118.9	148.8	126.6	122.1	139.2	124.7	120.5	137.7	124.8	120.0	138.5	121.7	124.9
Q3	128.2	121.4	154.2	130.3	125.4	143.9	127.9	123.0	141.6	128.1	122.7	143.3	125.8	128.1
Q4	131.6	125.6	155.1	134.8	131.2	144.4	131.1	126.9	142.1	131.3	126.8	143.7	129.2	131.1
1995 Q1	136.1	128.7	165.1	138.7	133.0	154.2	134.5	129.8	155.1	134.7	128.1	153.3	133.2	134.9
Q2	137.1	129.9	165.1	139.9	134.6	154.2	135.6	130.4	154.7	135.7	129.5	153.3	138.5	135.7
Q3	140.4	131.0	176.5	143.7	135.9	164.9	139.1	131.6	164.3	139.3	130.7	163.6	142.0	139.2

Percentage change, latest quarter on corresponding quarter of previous year

1995 Q2	9.7	9.3	11.0	10.5	10.2	10.8	8.7	8.2	12.3	8.7	7.9	10.7	13.8	8.6
Q3	9.5	7.9	14.5	10.3	8.4	14.6	8.8	7.0	16.0	8.7	6.5	14.2	12.9	8.7

Percentage change, latest quarter on previous quarter

1995 Q2	0.7	0.9	0.0	0.9	1.2	0.0	0.8	0.5	-0.3	0.7	1.1	0.0	4.0	0.6
Q3	2.4	0.8	6.9	2.7	1.0	6.9	2.6	0.9	6.2	2.7	0.9	6.7	2.5	2.6

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

Chart I: Gross domestic product

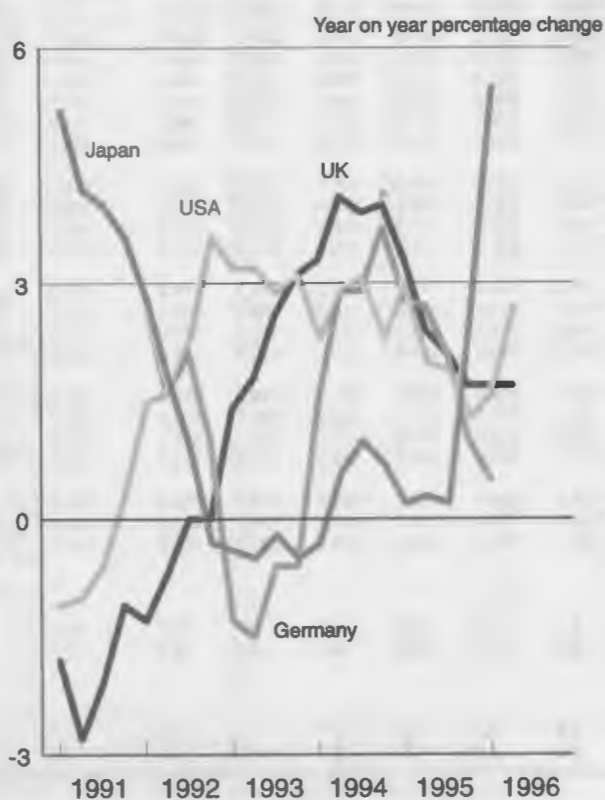


Chart II: Consumer price index



Chart III: Standardised unemployment

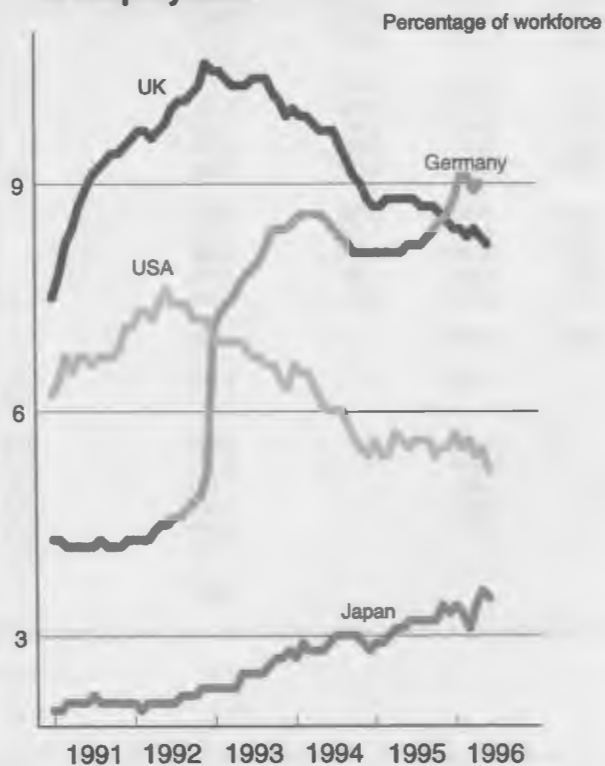


Chart IV: Current account balance

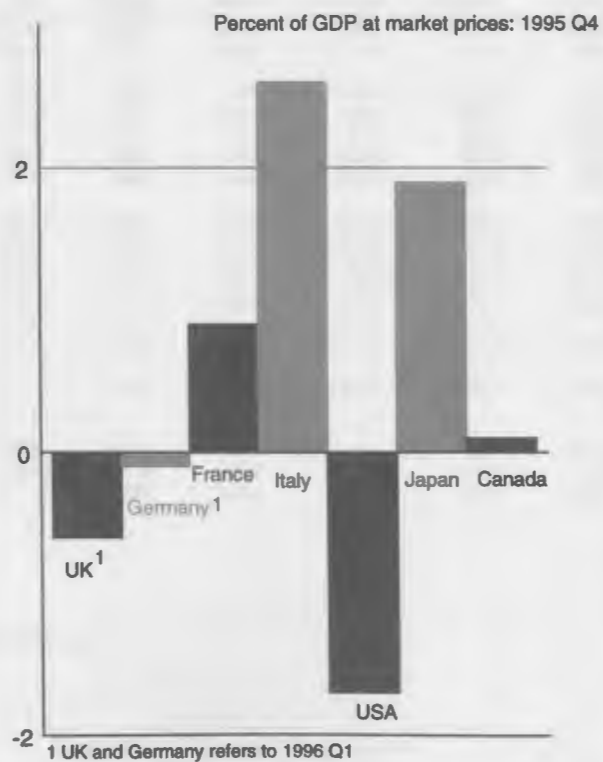


Chart V: Industrial Production

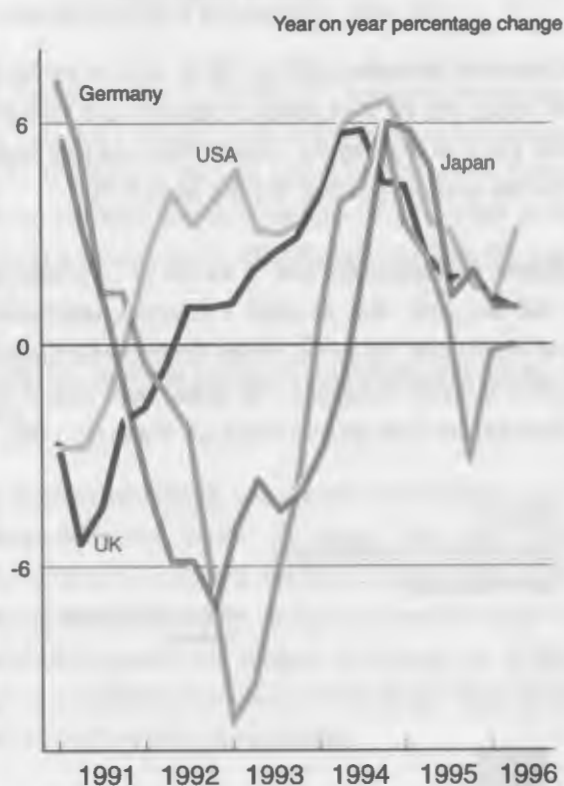


Chart VI: Producer price inflation

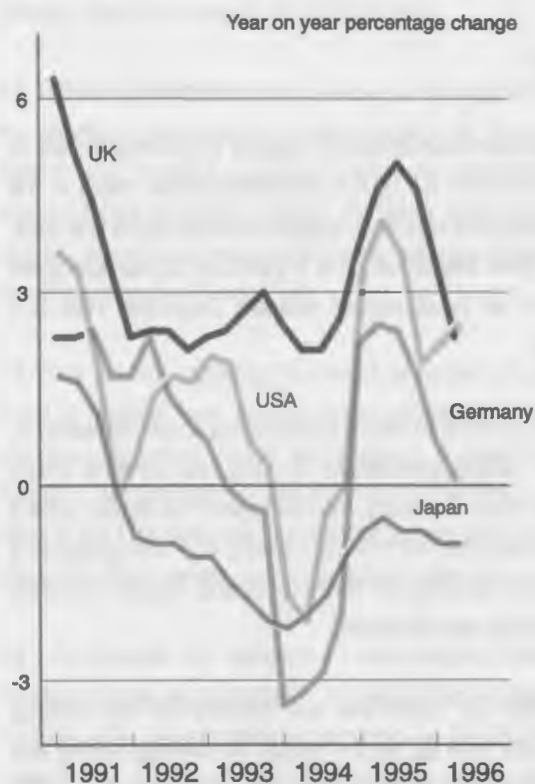


Chart VII: Employment

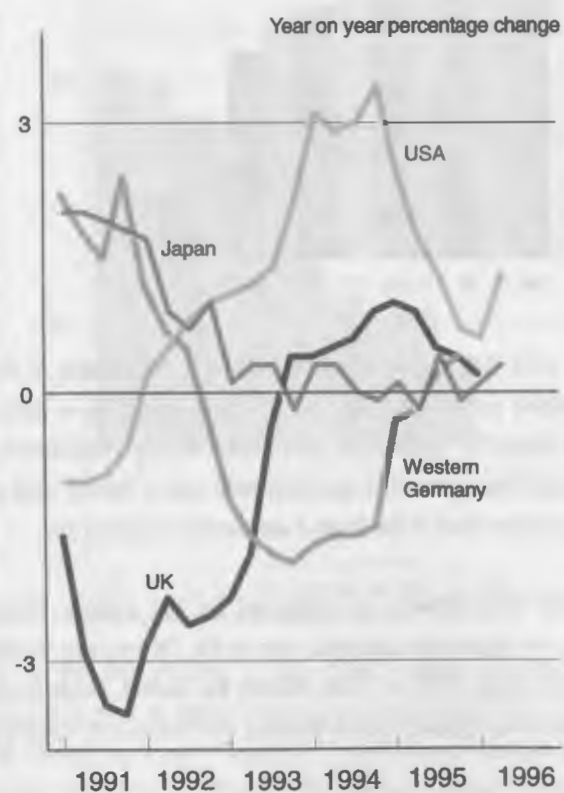
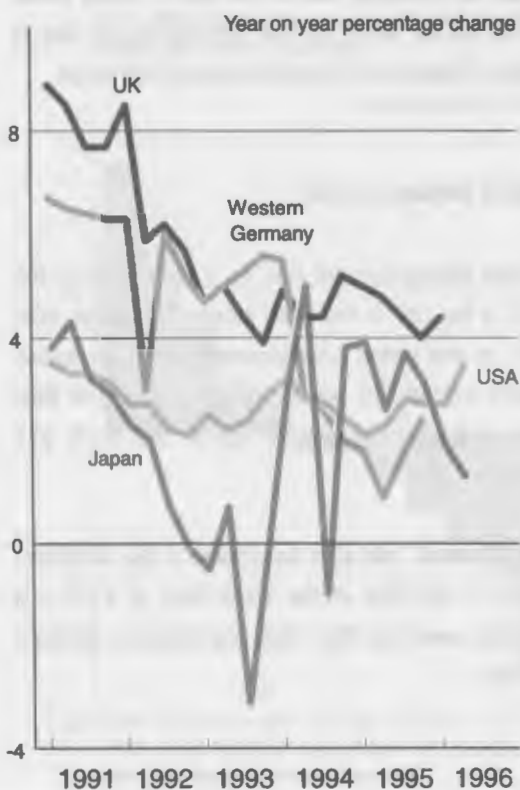


Chart VIII: Wage earnings (manufacturing)



Regional Economic Indicators

by Adrian Richards and Philip Blackburn, Economic Assessment - Office for National Statistics

Overview

- Unemployment fell in all but two regions in the three months to August, the largest fall of 0.4 percentage points being in the North. Employment rose in all regions between March and June, except Northern Ireland, which is a significant turn-around given employment fell in all regions between December 1995 and March 1996.

- In the four months to July, manufacturing output increased in all regions, fuelling expectations of rising new domestic orders and export orders. Generally, manufacturers in all regions expect output to grow in the four months following July, with optimism of strong growth dominant in Northern Ireland, Wales, Yorkshire and Humberside and the North.

- During 1996 Q2, there was less demand for new housing compared with 1995 Q2, as the number of dwellings started and completed both fell by more than 10% over the period. The number of dwellings started fell significantly in Greater London and the North West. Between 1996 Q1 and 1996 Q2, however, demand for new housing showed signs of a pick-up in Rest of the South East, Wales, the West Midlands, East Anglia and Greater London as dwellings started increased. House prices rose by 1.5% in the UK during the year with the largest rises in Northern Ireland, Yorkshire and Humberside and East Anglia.

Labour market (tables 8 to 13)

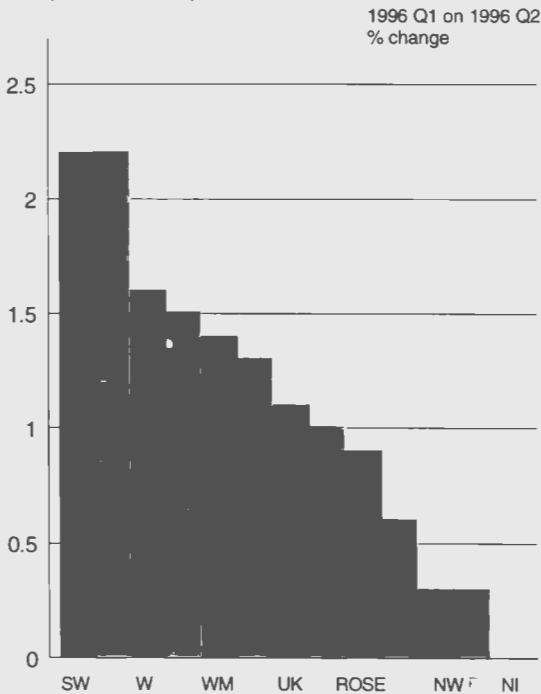
1. The **claimant unemployment** rate, as a percentage of the workforce, fell in the UK in the three months to August, from 7.7% to 7.5%. In this period, unemployment fell in all regions except Northern Ireland (0.2 percentage point rise) and East Anglia (unchanged). The largest fall was in the North (0.4 percentage points).

2. The **unemployment** rate as a percentage of the workforce, remains lowest in the Rest of the South East at 5.6%, 0.3 percentage points lower than May 1996, and highest in Northern Ireland at 11.3%.

3. The **long-term unemployment** rate fell by 0.2% in the North, Northern Ireland and the West Midlands between April 1996 and July 1996, and in all other regions - except Wales and East Anglia where the rate remained constant - the rate fell by 0.1%.

4. **Employees in employment** rose in the UK by 1.1% between March 1996 and June 1996. As Chart 1 illustrates, employment rose in all regions over this period, except Northern Ireland where employment remained unchanged. The largest rises were in the South West and the North (both up 2.2%), and Wales (up 1.6%).

Chart 1
Employees in employment
(all industries)



5. The UK's **ILO unemployment** rate as a percentage of the economically active, not seasonally adjusted, was 8.2% in Spring 1996, a fall of 0.4 percentage points since Spring 1995. Greater London had the highest ILO unemployment rate in Spring 1996 of 11.3%, and the Rest of the South East had the lowest at 6%.

6. **Total employment**, as measured by the **Labour Force Survey**, not seasonally adjusted, rose in the UK between Spring 1995 and Spring 1996 by 0.9%. During this period, employment increased in all regions, except Scotland (1.4% fall) and Yorkshire

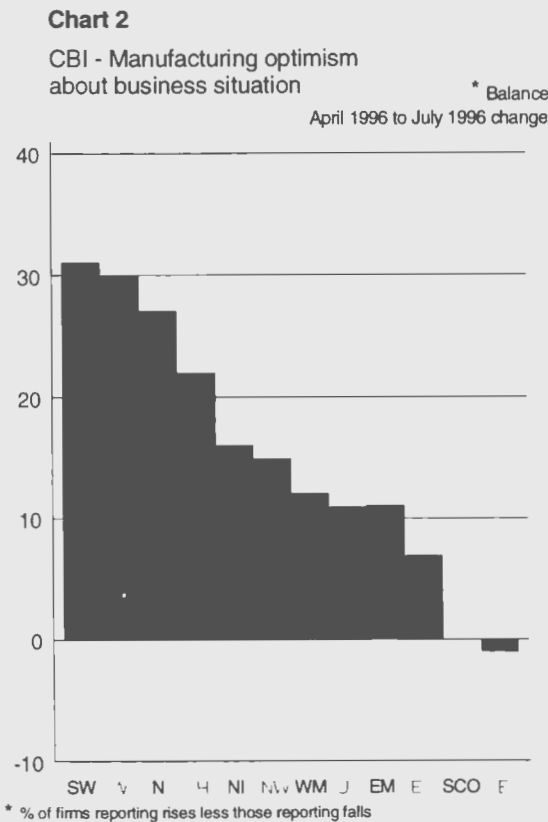
and Humberside. The largest rises were in Northern Ireland (at 2.9%) and the North West (at 2.1%).

Index of industrial production (table 14)

7. Between 1995 Q4 and 1996 Q1, **industrial production** grew by 0.2% in the UK as a whole. Industrial production rose strongly over this period in Northern Ireland by 0.7% and in Scotland by 0.2%. The latest available industrial production data for the UK shows continued growth of 0.2% between 1996 Q1 and 1996 Q2.

CBI/BSL regional trends in manufacturing (tables 15 to 19)

8. **Business Optimism** was positive in six regions in July 1996: Northern Ireland, Wales, the North West, East Midlands, Yorkshire and Humberside and the South East. Since April 1996, optimism has improved in all regions except the South East (a slight deterioration) and Scotland (no change). As is evident in Chart 2, optimism rose sharply in the South West, Wales, the North, and Yorkshire and Humberside.



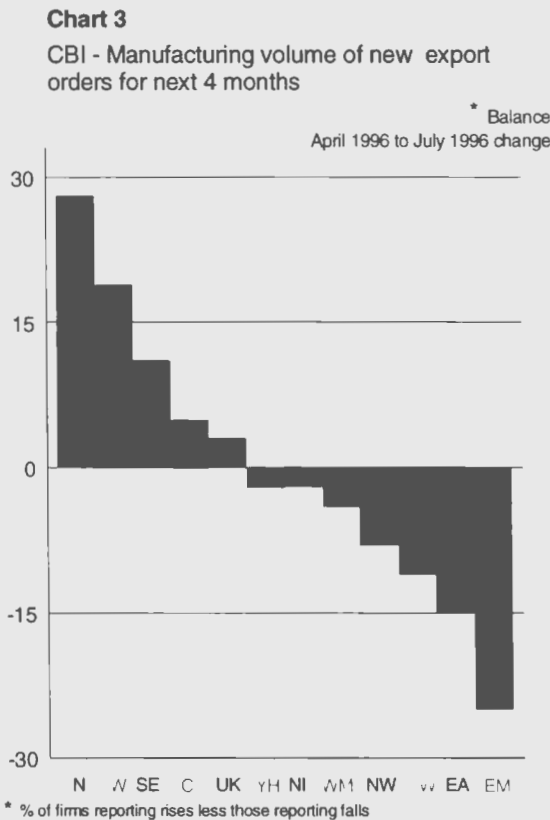
9. In the four months to July 1996, **output** balances (firms reporting rises in output less those reporting falls) were positive in all regions, except Scotland, Yorkshire and Humberside, the West Midlands and Wales. The largest balance, significantly

more than other regions was in Northern Ireland. The North West and the South East also had relatively high balances. Compared with the balances in April, the North, Wales and Northern Ireland saw the strongest increases in their balances.

10. **Output expectations** were positive in all regions in July, with the strongest expectations of output growing in Wales, Northern Ireland, and Yorkshire and Humberside. As compared with April manufacturers in Northern Ireland, the North, Wales and Yorkshire and Humberside anticipate significantly stronger growth in output in the four months following July.

11. The balance reporting increased **volumes of new orders** (next 4 months) was positive in all regions in July, with the strongest optimism being in Northern Ireland and Wales. Comparing July's balance with the reported balance in April 1996, firms in the East Midlands, the West Midlands, the South East and the North West are less optimistic of rising demand.

12. The balance for **volumes of new export orders** (next 4 months) shows an expectation of rising external demand in all regions, with the strongest expectations in the North, Northern Ireland and the South East. However, for seven regions, most significantly the East Midlands and East Anglia, expectations are not as strong as they were four months ago. This less optimistic view of some regions is illustrated in Chart 3.



13. There was a small rise of 1 percentage point in the number of **firms working below capacity** in the UK between April 1996 and July 1996. There has been a significant increase in the number of firms working below capacity in the South West with a rise of 15 percentage points, and a significant decrease in East Anglia, which saw a fall of 40 percentage points.

Housing Market (tables 20 to 22)

14. The number of **dwellings started** in England in 1996 Q2 was 11.7% below 1995 Q2, indicating a fall in demand for new housing over the year. Dwellings started fell in all regions over this period, with demand falling most significantly in Greater London (down 26.3%) and the North West (down 19.1%). The smallest decline was in the Rest of the South East at 2.9%. However, during 1996 Q2, the number of dwellings started increased in England by 13.1% from 1996 Q1, showing continued signs of a pick-up in housing demand, following 1996Q1's rise on 1995 Q4. The largest increases in dwellings started during 1996 Q2, were in Rest of the South East (up 32.8%), Wales (up 25.3%), West Midlands (up 21.8%) and East Anglia (up 19.1%).

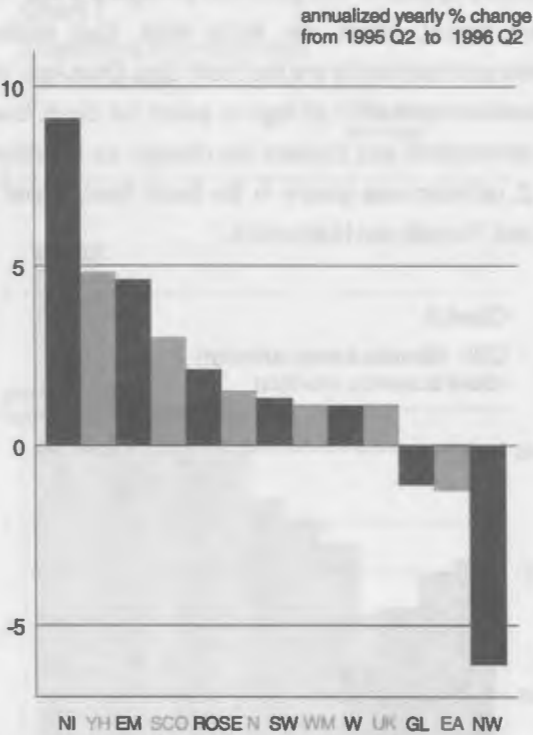
15. Between 1995 Q2 and 1996 Q2 the number of **dwellings completed** in England fell by 15.6%. Dwellings completed fell in all regions except Wales. Between 1996 Q1 and 1996 Q2, dwellings completed decreased in all regions except the North (13.6% rise), Wales (9.1% rise) and Yorkshire and Humberside (1.3% rise). The largest falls in dwellings completed has occurred in Southern regions, where Greater London and the South West experienced falls of 21.6% and 13%, respectively.

16. The Department of the Environment's all dwellings **house prices** index for the UK rose by 1.1% between 1995 Q2 and 1996 Q2. Over this period, as Chart 4 shows, house prices increased most in Northern Ireland (up 9.1%), Yorkshire and Humberside (up 4.8%) and the East Midlands (up 4.6%), but decreased significantly in the North West (down 6.1%), East Anglia (down 1.3%) and Greater London (down 1.1%).

VAT registrations and deregistrations (table 23)

17. The Department of Trade and Industry's **net VAT registrations** series - an indicator of growth in the number of businesses in the UK - showed a decrease of 9,300 net registrations in the UK during 1995. Only Greater London and Northern Ireland experienced an increase in net registrations, of 4,100 and 700 respectively. The largest falls were in the South West (down 2,800) and Yorkshire and Humberside (down 2,200). The figures for 1995 (and revised 1994 figures) were collected using VAT based enterprises information available on the ONS's Inter Departmental Business Register (IDBR). This replaces the VAT legal unit series used since 1979.

Chart 4
House prices



1 Gross domestic product at factor cost: current prices

£ million and percentages

	United Kingdom ¹ (£m)	Percentage of the UK ¹											
		North	Yorks & Humber	East Midlands	East Anglia	Greater London	Rest of South East	South West	West Midlands	North West	Wales	Scotland	Northern Ireland
	DCIX	DCJF	DCJD	DCJC	DCIZ	LRAD	LRAE	DCJA	DCJB	DCJE	DCJG	DCJH	DCJI
1985	289 912	5.1	8.2	6.8	3.5	14.6	20.2	7.5	8.4	10.6	4.2	8.7	2.2
1986	319 893	4.9	8.2	6.8	3.6	14.8	20.4	7.6	8.4	10.5	4.2	8.5	2.2
1987	351 198	4.9	8.0	6.8	3.5	14.9	20.5	7.6	8.4	10.4	4.3	8.5	2.1
1988	394 712	4.8	7.9	6.7	3.6	14.8	20.9	7.7	8.4	10.4	4.3	8.4	2.1
1989	435 325	4.8	7.9	6.9	3.6	14.8	21.0	7.7	8.4	10.2	4.3	8.3	2.1
1990	472 046	4.7	7.9	6.8	3.6	14.8	21.0	7.7	8.5	10.0	4.3	8.5	2.2
1991	489 905	4.8	7.9	6.8	3.6	14.8	20.9	7.7	8.5	9.9	4.3	8.6	2.3
1992	510 193	4.8	7.8	6.8	3.7	14.8	20.7	7.8	8.5	9.9	4.2	8.7	2.3
1993	539 013	4.7	7.7	6.8	3.6	15.1	20.7	7.8	8.5	9.9	4.1	8.7	2.3
1994	570 386	4.7	7.7	6.8	3.7	15.0	20.8	7.9	8.4	9.9	4.2	8.8	2.3

¹ UK less continental shelf and statistical discrepancy.

Source: Office for National Statistics

2 Gross domestic product at factor cost: £ per head

£

	United Kingdom ¹	North	Yorks & Humber	East Midlands	East Anglia	Greater London	Rest of South East	South West	West Midlands	North West	Wales	Scotland	Northern Ireland
	DCJJ	DCJR	DCJP	DCJO	DCJL	LRAF	LRAG	DCJM	DCJN	DCJQ	DCJS	DCJT	DCJU
1984	4 619	4 284	4 332	4 586	4 740	5 588	5 087	4 367	4 206	4 373	3 954	4 426	3 709
1989	7 590	6 756	6 968	7 471	7 694	9 461	8 577	7 153	7 017	6 951	6 570	7 094	5 842
1990	8 201	7 183	7 472	7 973	8 347	10 222	9 265	7 763	7 661	7 411	7 041	7 856	6 409
1991	8 475	7 541	7 777	8 292	8 539	10 506	9 506	8 037	7 869	7 606	7 241	8 234	6 913
1992	8 795	7 881	7 985	8 548	8 997	10 947	9 772	8 409	8 213	7 905	7 359	8 693	7 167
1993	9 263	8 230	8 330	8 953	9 381	11 711	10 289	8 843	8 621	8 346	7 660	9 166	7 562
1994	9 768	8 675	8 733	9 389	9 961	12 278	10 858	9 351	9 045	8 812	8 173	9 734	8 025

¹ UK less continental shelf and statistical discrepancy.

Source: Office for National Statistics

3 Total personal disposable income: £ per head

£

	United Kingdom	North	Yorks & Humber	East Midlands	East Anglia	Greater London	Rest of South East	South West	West Midlands	North West	Wales	Scotland	Northern Ireland
	DCSD	DCSM	DCSK	DCSJ	DCSG	DCSF	DCWI	DCSH	DCSI	DCSL	DCSN	DCSO	DCSP
1984	3 958	3 633	3 672	3 814	4 000	4 805	4 206	3 919	3 654	3 754	3 535	3 885	3 433
1989	6 141	5 542	5 778	6 031	6 257	7 376	6 675	6 066	5 780	5 753	5 364	5 762	5 296
1990	6 573	5 946	6 182	6 348	6 614	7 853	7 054	6 372	6 241	6 154	5 786	6 509	5 762
1991	7 020	6 484	6 619	6 706	7 118	8 387	7 390	6 827	6 715	6 529	6 322	7 024	6 396
1992	7 497	6 909	7 023	7 015	7 670	8 917	7 875	7 394	7 187	6 979	6 697	7 630	6 853
1993	7 861	7 213	7 309	7 423	7 840	9 553	8 323	7 675	7 514	7 283	6 840	7 921	7 231
1994	8 101	7 423	7 473	7 686	8 190	9 677	8 539	7 942	7 733	7 572	7 245	8 210	7 536

Source: Office for National Statistics

4 Household disposable income: £ per head

£

	United Kingdom	North	Yorks & Humber	East Midlands	East Anglia	Greater London	Rest of South East	South West	West Midlands	North West	Wales	Scotland	Northern Ireland
	DEPZ	DEQA	DEQB	DEQC	DEQD	DEQE	DEQF	DEQG	DEQH	DEQI	DEQJ	DEQK	DEQL
1990	6 627	5 992	6 216	6 366	6 806	7 668	7 230	6 720	6 127	6 166	6 018	6 540	5 645
1991	7 053	6 561	6 620	6 740	7 197	8 107	7 571	7 157	6 613	6 571	6 428	7 033	6 211
1992	7 506	6 975	7 068	7 103	7 756	8 556	7 977	7 640	7 012	7 039	6 864	7 705	6 518
1993	7 755	7 213	7 225	7 354	7 906	9 033	8 264	7 773	7 279	7 230	6 977	7 919	6 828
1994	7 983	7 445	7 482	7 672	8 193	9 034	8 388	8 072	7 512	7 543	7 381	8 201	7 241

Source: Office for National Statistics

5 Consumers' expenditure: £ per head

£

	United Kingdom	North	Yorks & Humber	East Midlands	East Anglia	Greater London	Rest of South East	South West	West Midlands	North West	Wales	Scotland	Northern Ireland
	DCVD	DCVM	DCVK	DCVJ	DCVG	DCVE	DCWD	DCVH	DCVI	DCVL	DCVN	DCVO	DCVP
1984	3 519	3 049	3 146	3 290	3 412	4 405	3 937	3 460	3 235	3 297	3 126	3 399	2 809
1989	5 707	4 908	5 079	5 298	5 704	7 219	6 346	5 781	5 280	5 422	4 993	5 211	4 715
1990	6 038	5 177	5 293	5 748	6 025	7 508	6 670	6 174	5 578	5 724	5 406	5 597	5 122
1991	6 314	5 531	5 603	5 943	6 343	7 681	6 991	6 475	5 815	5 999	5 736	5 843	5 461
1992	6 581	5 872	6 036	6 106	6 599	7 997	7 345	6 601	5 914	6 217	5 968	6 141	5 696
1993	6 968	6 313	6 529	6 480	6 797	8 469	7 747	6 810	6 291	6 618	6 148	6 655	5 920
1994	7 331	6 569	6 856	6 864	7 121	8 792	8 128	7 135	6 878	7 023	6 352	6 970	6 264

Source: Office for National Statistics

6 Average weekly household disposable income and expenditure

£

	United Kingdom	North	Yorks & Humber	East Midlands	East Anglia	Greater London	Rest of South East	South West	West Midlands	North West	Wales	Scotland	Northern Ireland
Average weekly disposable household income													
	DCXQ	DCXR	DCXS	DCXT	DCXU	DCXV	DCXW	DCXX	DCXY	DCXZ	DCYA	DCYB	DCYC
1994-95	298.43	253.73	282.21	297.34	282.35	341.57	344.03	309.02	264.91	277.09	241.51	292.86	280.16
Average weekly household expenditure													
	DCYD	DCYE	DCYF	DCYG	DCYH	DCYI	DCYJ	DCYK	DCYL	DCYM	DCYN	DCYO	DCYP
1994-95	283.58	239.64	274.23	296.07	257.08	316.25	321.00	276.80	259.93	271.87	230.73	280.53	295.33

Source: Family Expenditure Survey, Office for National Statistics

7 Total average gross weekly pay¹

£

	United Kingdom	North	Yorks & Humber	East Midlands	East Anglia	Greater London	Rest of South East	South West	West Midlands	North West	Wales	Scotland	Northern Ireland
	DEOG	DCQK	DCQI	DCQH	DCQE	DCPI	DEOH	DCQF	DCQG	DCQJ	DCQL	DCQM	DCQN
1991 Apr	283.80	258.00	257.90	261.30	268.90	361.10	295.30	265.60	261.10	267.10	252.20	265.30	245.90
1992 Apr	303.80	282.30	277.30	276.10	288.40	385.30	315.60	283.10	279.90	285.50	270.90	286.70	269.60
1993 Apr	316.00	288.60	287.40	285.70	292.20	408.00	328.70	298.40	291.90	298.80	281.20	296.80	282.40
1994 Apr	324.70	297.00	298.60	293.50	302.70	415.50	339.10	308.70	301.40	307.50	291.40	300.80	286.50
1995 Apr	335.30	299.10	305.00	305.50	308.60	439.50	346.40	313.80	311.00	317.50	301.30	313.40	300.20

1 Average gross weekly earnings of full-time employees on adult rates whose pay for the survey pay-period was not affected by absence.

Sources: New Earnings Survey, Office for National Statistics; Department of Economic Development, Northern Ireland

8 Claimant unemployed as a percentage of total workforce

Seasonally adjusted

	United Kingdom	North	Yorks & Humber	East Midlands	East Anglia	Greater London	Rest of South East	South West	West Midlands	North West	Wales	Scotland	Northern Ireland
	DCKH	DCKP	DCKN	DCKM	DCKJ	DCRA	DEOB	DCKK	DCKL	DCKO	DCKQ	DCKR	DCPL
1991	8.0	10.3	8.7	7.2	5.8	8.0	5.9	6.9	8.4	9.3	9.0	8.8	12.9
1992	9.7	11.1	9.9	9.0	7.6	10.5	8.2	9.2	10.3	10.6	10.0	9.4	13.8
1993	10.3	11.9	10.2	9.5	8.1	11.6	9.0	9.5	10.8	10.7	10.3	9.7	13.7
1994	9.4	11.6	9.6	8.7	7.1	10.7	7.7	7.1	9.9	10.0	9.3	9.3	12.6
1995	8.2	10.6	8.8	7.7	6.2	9.7	6.5	7.0	8.4	8.8	8.5	8.2	11.4
1995 Sep	8.1	10.4	8.6	7.5	6.1	9.6	6.3	6.8	8.2	8.6	8.4	8.0	11.2
Oct	8.1	10.4	8.6	7.5	6.1	9.5	6.3	6.8	8.2	8.6	8.4	8.0	11.2
Nov	8.0	10.3	8.6	7.5	6.1	9.5	6.2	6.7	8.1	8.5	8.3	8.0	11.2
Dec	8.0	10.3	8.5	7.5	6.1	9.4	6.2	6.7	8.1	8.5	8.3	8.0	11.2
1996 Jan	7.9	10.2	8.5	7.4	6.0	9.3	6.0	6.6	7.9	8.4	8.2	8.0	11.1
Feb	7.9	10.1	8.5	7.4	5.9	9.3	6.0	6.6	8.0	8.5	8.4	8.0	11.1
Mar	7.8	10.1	8.4	7.3	5.8	9.2	6.0	6.5	7.9	8.4	8.3	8.0	11.0
Apr	7.8	10.1	8.4	7.3	5.8	9.1	5.9	6.5	7.8	8.4	8.4	8.1	11.1
May	7.7	10.0	8.3	7.2	5.8	9.0	5.9	6.4	7.8	8.3	8.3	8.1	11.1
Jun	7.7	9.8	8.2	7.1	5.8	9.0	5.8	6.4	7.7	8.3	8.2	8.1	11.2
Jul	7.6	9.7	8.1	7.0	5.8	8.9	5.7	6.3	7.6	8.2	8.1	8.0	11.2
Aug ¹	7.5	9.6	8.1	6.9	5.8	8.8	5.6	6.2	7.5	8.2	8.1	8.0	11.3

1 Provisional

Source: Office for National Statistics

9 Long-term claimant unemployed as a percentage of total workforce (those out of work for 12 months or more)

Percentages

	United Kingdom	North	Yorks & Humber	East Midlands	East Anglia	Greater London	Rest of South East	South West	West Midlands	North West	Wales	Scotland	Northern Ireland
	DCKS	DCLA	DCKY	DCKX	DCKU	DCRB	DCKT	DCKV	DCKW	DCKZ	DCLB	DCLC	DCLD
1995 Oct	2.9	3.9	3.0	2.6	1.9	4.1	2.1	2.2	3.2	3.0	2.7	2.6	6.1
1996 Jan	2.9	3.9	3.0	2.6	1.8	4.0	2.0	2.1	3.1	2.9	2.7	2.6	6.1
Apr	2.9	3.9	3.0	2.5	1.8	4.0	2.0	2.1	3.1	2.9	2.7	2.6	6.0
Jul	2.8	3.7	2.9	2.4	1.8	3.9	1.9	2.0	2.9	2.8	2.7	2.5	5.8

Source: Office for National Statistics

10 ILO unemployed as a percentage of the economically active, not seasonally adjusted

Percentages

	United Kingdom	North	Yorks & Humberside	East Midlands	East Anglia	Greater London	Rest of South East	South West	West Midlands	North West	Wales	Scotland	Northern Ireland
	LRAH	LRAI	LRAJ	LRAK	LRAI	LRAM	LRAN	LRAO	LRAP	LRAQ	LRAR	LRAS	LRAT
Spring 1993	10.3	11.3	10.0	9.1	8.4	13.2	8.5	9.2	11.8	11.1	9.6	10.2	12.5
Summer 1993	10.5	12.7	11.1	9.0	9.0	13.8	8.8	8.4	11.6	10.8	10.0	10.4	—
Autumn 1993	10.2	12.0	10.0	8.3	8.1	14.4	8.4	8.6	11.4	10.6	9.8	9.7	—
Winter 1993	10.0	11.8	10.0	8.0	8.8	19.4	8.0	8.3	11.0	11.0	10.3	10.3	—
Spring 1994	9.6	11.8	9.9	8.3	7.4	13.1	7.6	7.5	10.0	10.4	9.3	10.0	11.7
Summer 1994	9.7	11.6	10.4	9.1	7.9	13.0	7.6	8.1	9.8	10.9	9.9	9.9	—
Autumn 1994	9.0	11.2	9.0	8.1	8.0	12.0	7.1	7.9	9.1	9.7	9.9	8.9	—
Winter 1994	8.9	11.6	8.8	7.5	7.4	11.7	7.3	7.7	8.6	9.2	9.6	8.5	11.4
Spring 1995	8.6	10.8	8.6	7.4	7.1	11.5	6.8	7.8	9.0	9.1	8.8	8.3	11.0
Summer 1995	8.9	11.0	9.1	7.1	7.0	12.3	7.1	7.3	8.9	9.6	8.4	9.2	11.2
Autumn 1995	8.6	10.5	8.2	6.9	7.2	11.8	6.7	7.5	8.7	9.3	8.3	9.1	10.7
Winter 1995	8.3	10.5	7.9	7.4	6.8	11.0	6.5	7.2	8.5	8.5	8.9	8.9	9.7
Spring 1996	8.2	10.2	8.1	7.4	6.5	11.3	6.0	6.3	9.2	8.5	8.3	8.7	9.7

Source: Labour Force Survey, Office for National Statistics

11 Total in employment¹, not seasonally adjusted

Thousands

	United Kingdom ²	North	Yorks & Humberside	East Midlands	East Anglia	Greater London	Rest of South East	South West	West Midlands	North West	Wales	Scotland	Northern Ireland
	LRAU	LRAV	LRAW	LRAX	LRAY	LRMZ	LRBA	LRBB	LRBC	LRBD	LRBE	LRBF	LRBG
Spring 1993	25 511	1 283	2 203	1 865	976	3 052	5 068	2 126	2 274	2 676	1 155	2 229	604
Summer 1993	25 085	1 276	2 205	1 882	966	3 027	5 107	2 174	2 307	2 722	1 172	2 247	—
Autumn 1993	25 075	1 281	2 208	1 877	981	3 000	5 115	2 142	2 318	2 716	1 183	2 254	—
Winter 1993	24 928	1 263	2 194	1 856	978	2 990	5 104	2 137	2 318	2 686	1 151	2 252	—
Spring 1994	25 697	1 264	2 180	1 858	994	3 013	5 137	2 180	2 343	2 681	1 177	2 266	604
Summer 1994	25 341	1 272	2 191	1 858	999	3 047	5 186	2 199	2 378	2 716	1 200	2 293	—
Autumn 1994	25 359	1 272	2 215	1 874	996	3 076	5 190	2 199	2 359	2 711	1 191	2 277	—
Winter 1994	25 831	1 249	2 202	1 890	996	3 074	5 133	2 174	2 362	2 692	1 176	2 272	609
Spring 1995	25 973	1 264	2 224	1 896	1 004	3 076	5 205	2 188	2 347	2 672	1 189	2 285	623
Summer 1995	26 272	1 283	2 240	1 930	1 016	3 100	5 260	2 229	2 373	2 703	1 203	2 307	628
Autumn 1995	26 265	1 292	2 247	1 935	1 014	3 112	5 268	2 222	2 385	2 676	1 192	2 282	640
Winter 1995	26 179	1 285	2 239	1 926	1 001	3 111	5 243	2 209	2 383	2 702	1 180	2 252	650
Spring 1996	26 219	1 282	2 223	1 926	1 005	3 110	5 294	2 216	2 348	2 728	1 195	2 252	641

1 Includes employees, the self-employed, participants on Government-supported employment and training schemes and unpaid family-workers.

2 Prior to Winter 1994, data for Northern Ireland were only collected annually, in the Spring quarters. Figures for the Spring quarters relate to United Kingdom, the other quarters relate to Great Britain.

Source: Labour Force Survey, Office for National Statistics

12 Redundancies

Rates¹

	Great Britain	North	Yorks & Humber	East Midlands	East Anglia	Greater London	Rest of South East	South West	West Midlands	North West	Wales	Scotland
	DCXD	DCXE	DCXF	DCXG	DCXH	DCXI	DCXJ	DCXK	DCXL	DCXM	DCXN	DCXO
Spring 1993	12.3	16.5	13.1	13.9	— ²	11.2	11.2	12.5	13.9	12.4	11.4	11.3
Summer 1993	11.2	14.1	12.4	11.9	— ²	12.6	10.1	10.7	11.3	10.6	15.6	8.5
Autumn 1993	9.6	13.8	9.1	8.3	— ²	11.0	9.4	7.2	10.4	7.5	12.0	10.9
Winter 1993	10.6	13.1	11.2	11.1	14.1	10.2	8.3	11.5	10.6	11.2	12.1	10.7
Spring 1994	9.6	12.7	11.0	9.7	— ²	9.3	9.1	8.8	10.7	8.9	10.8	9.5
Summer 1994	9.0	11.4	10.4	10.2	— ²	7.7	8.9	7.9	7.9	9.6	— ²	9.5
Autumn 1994	8.8	11.6	8.5	12.6	— ²	8.0	7.2	7.9	8.3	9.7	— ²	8.6
Winter 1994	5.5	— ²	5.6	7.4	— ²	4.6	6.7	— ²	— ²	5.4	— ²	— ²
Spring 1995	10.2	9.8	10.1	11.5	13.7	9.9	8.2	9.6	11.1	10.9	14.7	9.2
Summer 1995	9.7	15.4	9.2	11.6	— ²	11.7	8.1	7.6	9.6	9.8	10.1	8.0
Autumn 1995	9.7	13.0	8.4	10.9	— ²	9.5	10.2	7.7	9.6	9.0	11.2	10.0
Winter 1995	10.2	14.2	9.8	9.5	15.1	11.3	8.9	9.1	8.1	9.8	9.6	12.5
Spring 1996	9.4	9.9	8.1	7.8	— ²	8.1	8.7	9.6	10.7	10.8	11.3	10.6

1 Redundancies per 1,000 employees.

2 Sample size too small to provide a reliable estimate.

Source: Labour Force Survey, Office for National Statistics

13 Employees in employment (all industries)

June 1990 = 100

	United Kingdom	North	Yorks & Humber	East Midlands	East Anglia	Greater London	Rest of South East	South West	West Midlands	North West	Wales	Scotland	Northern Ireland
	DCLF	DCLM	DCLK	DCLJ	DCLG	DCRC	DCLF	DCLH	DCLI	DCLL	DCLN	DCLO	DCLP
1994	97.0	95.6	95.5	96.7	99.3	90.5	92.9	96.8	92.8	94.4	97.5	98.2	104.1
1995	98.0	97.4	95.6	97.8	101.6	92.0	93.9	98.8	93.8	94.3	98.3	97.6	106.4
1995 Sep	98.0	97.3	95.3	97.8	102.0	92.0	94.0	99.5	93.1	94.5	98.5	97.9	106.5
Dec	98.7	98.6	96.1	99.2	102.8	92.9	94.4	99.9	94.7	94.8	98.5	97.7	107.6
1996 Mar	97.7	97.5	95.1	97.1	102.3	91.7	93.6	99.1	94.1	94.0	98.1	96.3	106.6
Jun	98.8	99.6	96.5	98.4	102.6	92.6	94.4	101.3	95.4	94.3	99.7	96.9	106.6

Source: Office for National Statistics

14 Index of industrial production

Seasonally adjusted 1990 = 100

	United Kingdom	Wales	Scotland	Northern Ireland
	DVZI	DEOL	DEOM	DEPY
1986	90.1	92.3	90.2	86.0
1987	93.7	98.5	89.9	86.5
1988	98.2	104.8	95.4	91.8
1989	100.3	102.8	97.6	97.5
1990	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1991	96.3	96.4	98.6	98.8
1992	96.2	98.1	99.0	99.5
1993	98.3	100.2	101.9	102.2
1994	103.2	104.4	106.8	109.0
1995	105.9	108.5	110.6	113.2
1995 Q2	105.6	105.4	110.0	113.4
Q3	106.4	108.8	111.3	113.7
Q4	106.3	110.1	111.3	113.6
1996 Q1	106.5	..	111.5	114.4
Q2	106.7	..	..	..

Sources: Office for National Statistics; Welsh Office; The Scottish Office; Department of Economic Development, Northern Ireland

15 Manufacturing industry: optimism about business situation

	United Kingdom	North	Yorks & Humber	East Midlands	East Anglia	South East	South West	West Midlands	North West	Wales	Scotland	Northern Ireland
1995 Oct	DCMO -11	DCMW 1	DCMU -23	DCMT -2	DCMQ -16	DCMP -6	DCMR 7	DCMS -11	DCMV -31	DCMX -4	DCMY 6	DCMZ -27
1996 Jan	-6	-5	-21	8	9	-6	-3	-5	-7	-6	8	30
Apr	-3	-33	-15	-2	-16	5	-31	-14	4	-8	-2	10
Jul	8	-6	7	9	-9	4	-	-2	19	22	-2	26

1 Balance in percentage of firms reporting rises /less those reporting falls.

Source: CBI/BSL Regional Trends Survey ISSN:0960 7781

16 Manufacturing industry: volume of output

	United Kingdom	North	Yorks & Humber	East Midlands	East Anglia	South East	South West	West Midlands	North West	Wales	Scotland	Northern Ireland
Past 4 months												
1995 Oct	DCLQ 7	DCLY 16	DCLW 5	DCLV 33	DCLS 11	DCLR 14	DCLT 11	DCLU 17	DCLX -18	DCLZ 19	DCMA -8	DCMB 4
1996 Jan	6	4	-3	16	-17	4	20	5	6	12	8	20
Apr	-	-20	-5	32	3	3	6	-9	3	-15	10	24
Jul	6	2	-5	5	4	9	1	-5	10	-1	-6	34
Next 4 months												
1996 Jul	DCMC 22	DCMK 15	DCMI 25	DCMH 16	DCME 5	DCMD 19	DCMF 17	DCMG 11	DCMJ 15	DCML 39	DCMM 12	DCMN 38

1 Balance in percentage of firms reporting rises /less those reporting falls.

Source: CBI/BSL Regional Trends Survey ISSN:0960 7781

17 Manufacturing industry: volume of new orders

	United Kingdom	North	Yorks & Humber	East Midlands	East Anglia	South East	South West	West Midlands	North West	Wales	Scotland	Northern Ireland
Past 4 months												
1995 Oct	DCNA 4	DCNI 30	DCNG -8	DCNF 16	DCNC 16	DCNB 12	DCND -4	DCNE 14	DCNH 2	DCNJ 14	DCNK 9	DCNL 9
1996 Jan	-1	-15	-16	13	-26	-	17	-3	-	14	17	9
Apr	-	-6	-25	37	-9	1	-1	-8	-3	-30	10	-7
Jul	8	-6	-10	22	4	9	21	-3	15	-9	-21	51
Next 4 months												
1996 Jul	DCNM 18	DCNU 17	DCNS 20	DCNR 1	DCNO 10	DCNN 19	DCNP 18	DCNQ 12	DCNT 18	DCNV 45	DCNW 20	DCNX 48

1 Balance in percentage of firms reporting rises /less those reporting falls.

Source: CBI/BSL Regional Trends Survey ISSN:0960 7781

18 Manufacturing industry: volume of new export orders

	United Kingdom	North	Yorks & Humber	East Midlands	East Anglia	South East	South West	West Midlands	North West	Wales	Scotland	Northern Ireland
Past 4 months												
1995 Oct	DCNY 11	DCOG 10	DCOE -11	DCOD 11	DCOA 20	DCNZ 16	DCOB -5	DCOC 24	DCOF 6	DCOH 17	DCOI 8	DCOJ 3
1996 Jan	4	-11	-21	-3	-15	7	15	-	8	2	11	8
Apr	1	-14	-23	24	18	-1	7	2	3	-18	16	3
Jul	3	-10	-19	9	4	23	8	-2	4	-5	-14	28
Next 4 months												
1996 Jul	DCOK 15	DCOS 27	DCOQ 5	DCOP 4	DCOM 6	DCOL 21	DCON 13	DCOO 2	DCOR 17	DCOT 18	DCOU 4	DCOV 24

1 Balance in percentage of firms reporting rises /less those reporting falls.

Source: CBI/BSL Regional Trends Survey ISSN:0960 7781

19 Manufacturing industry: firms working below capacity

	United Kingdom	North	Yorks & Humber	East Midlands	East Anglia	South East	South West	West Midlands	North West	Wales	Scotland	Northern Ireland
1995 Oct	DCOW 46	DCPE 64	DCPC 41	DCPB 31	DCOY 42	DCOX 45	DCOZ 49	DCPA 51	DCPD 54	DCPF 59	DCPG 60	DCPH 57
1996 Jan	49	54	44	50	48	51	52	54	47	59	38	68
Apr	52	68	53	47	62	55	43	56	51	65	49	39
Jul	53	60	52	53	22	54	58	59	49	63	55	40

Source: CBI/BSL Regional Trends Survey ISSN:0960 7781

20 Permanent dwellings started

	Numbers												
	United Kingdom	North	Yorks & Humber	East Midlands	East Anglia	Greater London	Rest of South East	South West	West Midlands	North West	Wales	Scotland ²	Northern Ireland
1994	DEOI	DCRZ	DCRX	DCRW	DCRT	DCRR	DCWL	DCRU	DCRV	DCRY	BLIA	BLFA	BLGA
1995	209 913	9 616	15 690	16 674	9 877	16 966	40 845	18 255	17 251	19 908	10 589	24 555	9 687
	..	7 536	13 772	13 290	8 498	11 433	35 265	14 806	13 166	18 173	9 222	..	9 779
1995 Q1	..	1 959	3 653	3 343	1 979	3 113	8 806	4 292	3 748	4 649	2 213	..	2 231
Q2	..	2 257	3 821	4 187	2 707	3 511	10 583	4 313	4 095	5 220	2 751	..	3 013
Q3	..	1 859	3 456	3 101	2 128	2 815	9 644	3 554	2 671	4 332	2 271	..	2 541
Q4	..	1 461	2 842	2 659	1 684	1 994	6 232	2 647	2 652	3 772	1 987	..	1 994
1996 Q1	..	1 938	3 406	3 476	2 092	2 295	7 742	3 511	3 186	4 108	1 871	..	2 354 ¹
Q2	..	1 949	3 192	3 680	2 492	2 587	10 278	3 638	3 880	4 222	2 344 ¹	..	..

1 Provisional

2 Data for 1995 have been omitted because they are being reviewed. They will be published later.

Sources: Department of the Environment; Welsh Office; The Scottish Office; Department of the Environment, Northern Ireland

21 Permanent dwellings completed

	Numbers												
	United Kingdom	North	Yorks & Humber	East Midlands	East Anglia	Greater London	Rest of South East	South West	West Midlands	North West	Wales	Scotland ¹	Northern Ireland
1994	DEOJ	DCVZ	DCVX	DCVW	DCVT	DCVR	DCWM	DCVU	DCVV	DCVY	BLII	BLFI	BLGI
1995	192 544	8 430	14 364	16 715	9 252	15 266	39 315	16 169	16 328	18 802	9 947	20 979	6 977
	..	8 988	15 242	16 517	9 239	16 278	38 765	17 097	15 554	18 832	8 952	..	8 438
1995 Q1	..	2 442	3 684	4 236	2 360	3 935	9 726	4 178	4 317	4 714	2 092	..	1 584
Q2	..	2 429	3 925	4 377	2 277	4 157	10 058	4 196	3 727	4 932	2 071	..	1 976
Q3	..	1 975	3 872	3 705	2 223	4 113	9 255	4 415	3 772	4 202	2 179	..	2 146
Q4	..	2 142	3 861	4 199	2 379	4 073	9 726	4 308	3 738	4 984	2 610	..	2 732
1996 Q1	..	1 831	3 365	4 021	2 279	3 321	9 262	3 955	3 605	4 764	2 201	..	2 186
Q2	..	2 080	3 408	3 699	2 106	2 605	8 692	3 442	3 272	4 514	2 402 ²	..	..

1 Data for 1995 have been omitted because they are being reviewed. They will be published later.

2 Provisional

Sources: Department of the Environment; Welsh Office; The Scottish Office; Department of the Environment, Northern Ireland

22 House prices¹

	1993 = 100												
	United Kingdom	North	Yorks & Humber	East Midlands	East Anglia	Greater London	Rest of South East	South West	West Midlands	North West	Wales	Scotland	Northern Ireland
1994	DCPQ	DCPY	DCPW	DCPV	DCPS	DCPJ	DCPR	DCPT	DCPU	DCPX	DCPZ	DCQA	DCQB
1995	102.5	104.5	98.4	102.2	101.4	105.2	103.3	103.1	100.5	101.7	101.3	101.1	103.9
	103.2	99.2	98.6	102.4	104.0	106.2	104.2	104.1	103.2	100.8	99.4	102.2	116.0
1995 Q2	103.3	98.9	98.4	101.5	103.1	104.7	104.3	103.8	105.6	105.1	101.8	98.6	115.8
Q3	104.2	98.7	102.3	105.7	102.1	106.0	105.0	105.7	102.1	101.8	99.9	105.6	116.4
Q4	102.8	100.5	98.6	102.7	106.9	105.0	103.5	102.9	102.4	99.5	96.2	103.6	118.2
1996 Q1	104.3	101.5	95.3	102.5	105.1	104.3	106.7	109.4	102.8	98.1	105.0	108.1	118.7
Q2	104.4	100.4	103.1	106.2	101.8	103.5	106.5	105.2	106.8	98.7	102.9	101.6	126.3

1 These indices adjust for the mix of dwellings (by size and type, whether new or second-hand) and exclude those bought at non-market prices and are based on a sample of mortgage completions by all lenders.

Source: Department of the Environment

23 VAT registrations and deregistrations¹: net change²

	Thousands												
	United Kingdom	North	Yorks & Humber	East Midlands	East Anglia	Greater London	Rest of South East	South West	West Midlands	North West	Wales	Scotland	Northern Ireland
	DCYQ	DCYS	DCYT	DCYU	DCYV	DEON	DEOK	DCYX	DCYY	DCYZ	DCZA	DCZB	DCZC
1994	-1.3	-0.5	-0.8	-	-0.2	3.7	-0.4	-1.3	-0.2	-1.1	-1.3	0.2	0.7
1995	-9.3	-1.3	-2.2	-0.9	-0.3	4.1	-1.5	-2.8	-1.3	-1.9	-1.2	-0.7	0.7

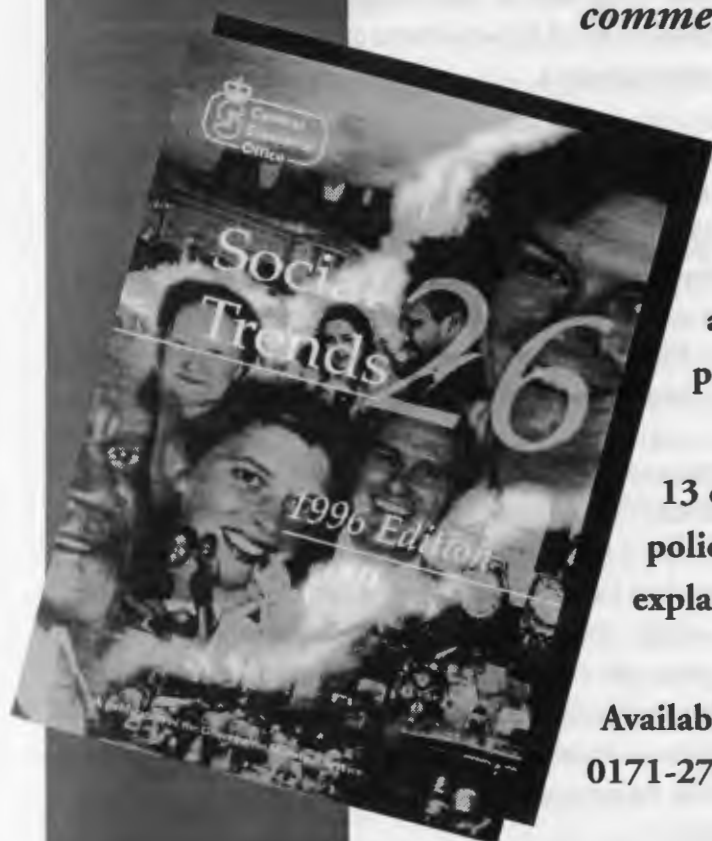
1 Figures published in 1996 relating to 1994 and 1995 for VAT registrations and deregistrations are for VAT based enterprises. These replace estimates using VAT legal units previously published.

2 Registrations less deregistrations.

Source: Department of Trade and Industry

ESSENTIAL READING

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A framework for Social Accounting Matrices

by David Hughes, Office for National Statistics

Introduction

This paper describes Social Accounting Matrices (SAMs) which integrate economic and social statistics within a single fully consistent framework. It presents a framework for a UK SAM and suggests a strategy for its development.

First we introduce the basic SAM framework comparing it with the traditional presentation of the national accounts. The paper goes on to consider how a social dimension can be added to this framework by disaggregating the household sector. Then we relate SAMs to the wider aims of the Office for National Statistics (ONS). Finally we describe the current and future work programmes.

What is a SAM?

A SAM is a matrix presentation of the national accounts. The national accounts are a well-established system for representing economic transactions. It has recently undergone a thorough revision culminating in the *United Nations System of National Accounts (SNA93)* (United Nations, 1993). Though not yet published the European version of this system, the *European System of Accounts (ESA95)*, will be adopted by the ONS in 1998. A description of the existing UK system of accounts is contained in *National Accounts: Sources and Methods* (HMSO, 1985), updated in subsequent Blue Books.

In a SAM we represent each account by a row and column pair within a single matrix. Each account covers a homogeneous group of transactions - from the production of goods and services through to transactions in financial instruments. When necessary a balancing item is used to link successive accounts.

In Annex 1 we fully describe the construction of a SAM for the UK for the year 1993, based on data in the *1995 Blue Book* (HMSO, 1995). As far as possible it reflects the structure given in Chapter 20 of SNA93 to which the reader is referred for a detailed introduction to the subject.

On its own a matrix presentation of the national accounts is not particularly useful. A social focus is typically added by breaking down households into a number of subgroups. Then we can allocate household income and expenditure to these subgroups

allowing a complete elaboration of the interactions between industry and households. These linkages can be enhanced by including information on employees - their occupations, skills, hours worked, etc.

We show a framework for such an analysis in Annex 2. For ease of presentation this is a subset of the full SAM focusing on the relevant accounts. It is based on an expanded input-output (I-O) use table. A use table consists of a breakdown of goods and services purchased by producers and final users; it also contains other inputs such as value added. However, the underlying database will still follow the format of the full SAM framework as shown in Annex 1.

We will include all income in the household analysis; not just income from employment and self-employment, but also social security benefits and investment income. We have not yet decided the classifications used for households. Possibilities are income levels, as in Annex 2, or household composition, that is, number of adults and children. Our ultimate aim is to make available alternative classifications to meet different requirements.

Given the abundance of data in the SAM it may seem surprising to learn that it is developing countries who have taken the lead in compiling SAMs. In fact, it is the integration and consistency of the SAM framework that makes the best use of the limited data available within these countries. However in recent years developed countries, eg the Netherlands, have become increasingly interested in SAMs. This is because of their usefulness in the reconciliation of different, but overlapping, sources of data. Also, the resulting framework is an extremely valuable analytical tool.

SAMs and the GSS 'Wider Agenda'

Earlier this year the ONS was formed through the merger of the Central Statistical Office and the Office of Population, Censuses and Surveys. A main reason for this merger was that the ONS would be better placed to bring together economic and social statistics. In doing so it would improve the service to government and other customers by enhancing accessibility and comparability for a wide range of statistics.

A key responsibility of the ONS, and of the Government Statistical Service (GSS) in general, is to address the issue of different data sources that, though purporting to measure the same (or nearly the same) concept, produce different results.

A SAM is an important contributor to this work. In building a SAM, it is necessary to reconcile information collected from different sources. The SAM relies on linkages between the accounts using common classifications which improve the coherence of the data. Also, by bringing economic and social statistics together we can draw out more information. For example, we could look at the relationship between the skills of an industry's workforce and its output and profitability.

Current work programme

As already mentioned our main activity at present is the reconciliation of the data from the household surveys with the

published national accounts aggregates. Our starting point is income from employment because, as well as being a major source of household income, it is the variable covered by all the surveys we are considering.

A number of sources for data on households exist, as described in the table below. The table highlights differences in the coverage of the surveys. However, there are also conceptual and coverage differences between the surveys and the national accounts. For example, in the national accounts we make an addition, to both income and expenditure, for the imputed rent of owner occupied housing. Also, the national accounts cover UK residents living and working overseas who will not be picked up by any survey of households.

Though not a household survey, the New Earnings Survey is also included in the table. This is because its different data source provides a useful comparison with the household surveys.

	Family Expenditure Survey (FES)	Labour Force Survey (LFS)	Family Resource Survey (FRS)	New Earnings Survey (NES)
Frequency	Quarterly	Quarterly	Annual	Annual
Sample size	10,000 households	60,000 households split into 5 equal sized groups, each surveyed for 5 successive quarters	25,000 households	1% of employees covered by PAYE
Main variables collected:				
1. Employment/unemployment details	✓	✓	✓	
2. Education	✓	✓	✓	
3. Health	✓	✓	✓	
4. Income from employment	✓	✓	✓	✓
5. Social security benefits	✓	✓	✓	
6. Other income	✓	✓	✓	
7. Detailed expenditure	✓			
8. Investments assets and savings			✓	
Known differences in coverage and definition	Excludes those resident in institutions; poor coverage of high income households; known to under record certain purchases eg alcohol.	Of those resident in institutions only NHS staff are included; poor coverage of high income households.	Excludes Northern Ireland; excludes those resident in institutions; suspected poor coverage of high income households; relatively low response rate for assets	Excludes employees below PAYE threshold; excludes self-employed and non-employed.
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Before we can include the data from these surveys in the SAM, the results must be brought into line with the national accounts. This reconciliation of the various sources of data is a major activity in the creation of a SAM. It would be wrong just to prorate the differences over the components. This is because many deficiencies in the surveys are specific to particular groups of households, as detailed in the above table. So, for example, to add in missing high income households we should use the income and spending patterns of that type of household, not of the population as a whole.

The process of reconciliation would also contribute to the development of sources for the national accounts and assist in the interpretation of the surveys. This should give analysts data which is more useful than that from the underlying surveys. For example, it is well known that the FES under-records expenditure on alcohol and tobacco. So, for such products, other data sources are used in the national accounts instead of the FES. In the SAM we will aim to adjust the underlying FES data to bring it into line with the national accounts aggregates.

Though we have implied that the reconciliation will involve revising the micro-data obtained from the surveys, this may not always be the case. It is possible that this process could identify weaknesses in the national accounts aggregates, leading to improvements in that data. The reconciliation could also identify differences which it may not be appropriate to allocate to the micro-data.

Ideally, any changed required to the survey data should be made to individual records. However, this is likely to be extremely difficult. So, our intention, at least initially, is to apply a set of fully consistent adjustments to each variable incorporated in the SAM.

This work is being taken forward by a team from various parts of the ONS and the wider GSS. Team members responsible for the surveys initially involved in the reconciliation are given in the above table. They can be contacted for further information particular to their area of responsibility.

Future developments

Once we have households' income and expenditure, we can complete the process by analysing their investments. We may also allocate social transfers in kind to households. Social transfers in kind are those functions undertaken by government and non-profit making bodies which benefit individual households eg education and health.

We could also incorporate additional rows containing numbers in employment and/or hours worked analysed by industry. This data could be further analysed by occupation or skill level. We could include similar data for the unemployed based on previous occupation and/or skills held. Researchers could use this information to look at issues such as the impact of skill shortages on industrial expansion.

On a more specialised front we want to be able to replace the supply and use tables in the matrix with the more analytical *Input-output tables* (HMSO, 1995). This would allow modellers to investigate the complete circular relationship between production, income and expenditure. Unfortunately, the latest year for which these tables are available is 1990 and then they were based on a different industry/product classification. In the normal course of events the next time these tables would be produced is in 1998/1999 in respect of the year 1995. However, we also need I-O tables for the development of a system of environmental accounts (Vaze and Balchin, 1996). So, symmetrical I-O tables for a more recent year are likely to be produced in the near future.

The availability of detailed and consistent information for households should also help in the development of household production accounts. A contentious issue relating to the national accounts is that they do not treat housework as a production activity. One reason given for this is the difficulty in measuring such activity. However, data from the SAM together with time use details (Neuburger, 1996) could be used to measure this activity.

Another step on from the SAM is the development of Labour Market Accounts which bring together information about the labour market demand from employers with information about labour supply from households and persons. At present such a system exists only as a theoretical framework but the ONS will be investigating the feasibility of developing a set of Labour Market Accounts. Like the SAM itself this development requires the reconciliation of data from different sources.

Conclusion

This paper has described SAMs and their uses. It has introduced a framework for a UK SAM and detailed the activities necessary for its development. We will report progress on these activities in future articles.

Comments on this paper and suggestions for future work should be made to:

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Vaze P. and Balchin S. *The Pilot United Kingdom Environmental Accounts*. Economic Trends - August 1996.

Neuburger H. *Time Use*. Economic Trends - July 1996.

The SAM contains the complete set of transactions in the national accounts, from the production of goods and services right through to the balancing item for each sector. It is made up of a row and column pair for each of the main accounts in the system.

An overview of the SAM is shown in Table 1.1. This names each entry in the matrix and gives its total value for 1993. In the following description each will be referred to by its position (row, column). Rows represent incomings while columns represent outgoings, e.g. cell (4,4) covers dividends and interest with each sector's receipts shown in the row and their payments in the column. Following normal accounting rules row and column totals for each account are equal.

More detailed figures are shown in Table 1.2. Most of this data has been taken from the 1995 Blue Book and reference is made to these tables (as BB*.*) were appropriate.

An obvious problem with Table 1.2 is that the required breakdown of some of the inter-sector transactions are not available. One way to overcome this would be to change the classifications used to something for which data does exist. For example, though a sector's interest payments cannot be split between the sectors receiving the interest, they can be broken down between the different types of loan to which the interest relates. This ability to cope with different classifications is a real strength of SAMs; they can be adapted to the availability of data. The question for users of the data is whether this alternative analysis would be useful or whether the ONS should try to set up the sector by sector detail.

1. Goods and services account

The goods and services account details the transactions in such products taking place in the economy. Within the core system this data is covered in the supply and use tables (sometimes called the make and use matrices). The supply table is not normally published but the use table appears in the Blue Book (BB2.1) for recent years. In the SAM the column for this account represents supply while the row shows the uses to which these products are put.

As shown in Table 1.1, cell (1,1) contains trade margins. These are simply the margins made by distributors which have to be

reallocated from the product 'Wholesale and retail trade' to the goods which are distributed. It is necessary to do this to convert the prices charged by producers to those paid by purchasers. This is why the adjustments in Table 1.2 affect the sub-columns, and hence product supply, but add to zero along the row with no impact on purchases.

Continuing with the column, cell (2,1) contains domestic output, with the producing industries shown as rows. The difficulty of reconciling the various sources of data means that the breakdown of row and column totals is no more than indicative. Following existing UK practice output is valued at the prices charged by producers rather than basic prices as recommended in the System. The difference between the two valuations is that basic prices excludes those production taxes which though paid by the producer could be separately charged to the purchaser. That is, the tax can be related to the quantity or value of the product being supplied. Similarly, any subsidies received by the producer which can be apportioned to the amount produced are not deducted from sales at basic prices.

Though output at producer prices contains most taxes paid by producers it still excluded VAT which is treated as being paid by the final buyer. Clearly it will also exclude any taxes charged on imports. These taxes are shown in cell (4,1) allocated to central government to whom they accrue.

To complete the supply of goods and services, imports appear in cell (11,1). Up to now the detail in 2,1 has not been published for reasons of commercial confidentiality.

Turning to the row we have already said that the margins in cell (1,1) have no effect on the use of goods and services.

Intermediate consumption shown in cell (1,2) details the products purchased by the industries in the sub-columns. Whatever valuation applied to output these purchases, and those in the rest of this row, are valued at purchaser prices. So, trade margins are included as are all taxes, excluding any VAT which is passed on to customers.

Cell (1,6) contains consumers' expenditure and general government final consumption. Though government purchases a wide range of products, Table 1.2 only contains a few entries.

This is because government is treated as a producer and its purchasers are included in cell (1,2). So, all that is shown here is the value of the services which it produces.

Capital formation and stocks are added together in cell (1,7). They could be separated but this would involve the setting up of an additional account, which was felt unnecessary at this stage. To fit into the SAM structure these series should be split into sectors as well as products. Unfortunately, only the product detail is required for the use table, not the sector breakdown. However, the sector totals are available (BB3.5 and 3.6). The data required to complete this sub-matrix could be produced, but would take some effort and be of relatively poor quality. So, it has not been done for this exercise.

Finally, to complete the allocation of goods and services by use, exports are included in cell (1,11).

2. Production account

The next account is the production account which focuses on the activities involved in the production of the goods and services featured in the previous account. As already noted output and consumption by industry are in cells (2,1) and (1,2), respectively.

The only additional data required to complete this account is value added in cell (3,2). To fit in with the valuation of output this is recorded at producer prices; under the new System this will change to basic prices. In Table 1.2 value added is split into the various factor incomes. The industrial breakdown of these components is not very firmly based. Much of the data is based on an Inland Revenue classification of tax payers. This classification is based on SIC(92), the industrial classification used in the rest of the accounts. However, because the structure of tax paying units differs from that used in other surveys the results may not be completely consistent with other items in the accounts. Some information has been combined, but the estimates for self-employment income and profits etc are not as strong as we would normally require for separate publication.

3. Generation of income account

The main purpose of this account is to convert primary inputs, shown by generating industry in the previous account, to a classification by receiving sector.

Additionally, taxes on expenditure paid by consumers appear in cell (3,6) and those applicable to capital formation in cell (3,7), which are both shown in BB2.1. It should be noted that, under the new System, these two entries would not appear here but in cell (4,1).

The only remaining entry, in cell (4,3), is described as generated income in Table 1.1, but it is not a recognised aggregate outside the SAM. As already mentioned it contains the value added components in the row, but broken down by receiving sector. Most of the figures come from BB2.6, though income from employment is all allocated to the personal sector. Local authority production taxes less subsidies are taken from BB8.1, with central government receipts the residual from the total in BB2.1.

4. Allocation of primary income account

This account derives gross national product from generated income brought forward from the previous account.

One of the components added to generated income is VAT and import duties in cell (4,1). This gives the familiar aggregate gross domestic product at market prices, not explicitly shown in the SAM.

This account also includes property income in cells 4,4, 4,11 and 11,4. Property income covers transfers of dividends and interest between sectors. The detailed inter-sector transactions are not all available, so only row and column totals are shown. Figures are taken from the dividend and interest tables in chapter 3 of the Blue Book. Since breakdowns of cells (4,11) and (11,4) are not available, each total in cell (4,4) includes transactions with the rest of the world as well as with domestic sectors. This ensures that the balancing item for each domestic sector, its primary income, as shown in cell (5,4) is correct. The total for this cell, shown in Table 1.1, represents gross national product at market prices.

5. Secondary distribution of income account

The secondary distribution of income account adjusts each sector's primary income for payments of taxes on income and other current transfers between sectors.

Taxes on income and other current transfers between domestic sectors are entered into cell (5,5). Transactions with the overseas sector appear in 5,11 and 11,5. This data has been pieced together from a number of BB tables.

The only remaining entries in this account are the disposable income for each domestic sector in cell (6,5).

6. Use of disposable income account

The main use of disposable income is to finance final consumption in cell (1,6), adjusted for taxes on expenditure in cell (3,6). Each sector's remaining income forms its saving and is shown in cell (7,6).

7. Capital account

Capital formation, in cells (1,7) and (3,7) is met from saving in this account. Each domestic sector's saving is also adjusted for capital transfers with other sectors which are shown in cell (7,7). There are no capital transfers to or from the rest of the world. As was the case for other transfers between sectors, there is no comprehensive breakdown of these transactions so only totals are shown. The balancing item for this account is the financial surplus or deficit in cell (8,7).

8. Financial sectors

Financial transactions have been split over two accounts to accommodate the instrument classification commonly used for these transactions. This first account focuses on the sector breakdown.

Cells (8,9) and (11,9) are designed to contain an instrument breakdown of each sector's transactions in financial assets.

Unfortunately a standard summary breakdown is not presently available; neither are totals for each instrument. So only sector totals are shown in these cells. However, two column headings are shown to illustrate the eventual layout.

Likewise an instrument breakdown of each sector's transactions in financial liabilities should appear in cells (9,8) and (9,11).

The remaining entries are balancing items for each sector, which are necessary to balance the accounts, in cells (10,8) and (10,11).

9. Financial instruments

No new entries appear in this account which is inextricably linked to the financial sectors account.

10. Balancing item

The balancing items in cells (10,8) and (10,11) have already been described. They sum to zero so there is no need for any other entries.

11. Rest of the world account

The only transaction in this account not already described is that for the current external balance in cell (11,11) which links the current and capital accounts for the rest of the world as shown in Table 1.2.

Table 1.1 Schematic presentation of a SAM

Account (classification)	1. Goods and services (products)	2. Production (industries)	3. Generation of income (value added categories)	4. Allocation of primary income (sectors)	5. Secondary distribution of income (sectors)	6. Use of disposable income (sectors)	7. Capital (sectors)	8. Financial sectors	9. Financial instruments	10. Balancing item	11. Rest of the world	Total
1. Goods and services (products)	Trade margins 0	Intermediate consumption 579,714				Final consumption expenditure 541,583	Gross capital formation 94,293				Exports of goods and services 159,387	1,374,977
2. Production (industries)	Output at producer prices 1,158,510											1,158,510
3. Generation of income (value added categories)		Gross value added at producer prices 578,796				Production taxes on final consumption 1,844	Production taxes on capital formation 680					581,320
4. Allocation of primary income (sectors)	VAT and import duties 49,387		Gross generated income 581,320	Property income 147,243							Property income from ROW 73,360	851,310
5. Secondary distribution of income (sectors)				Gross national product at market prices 632,597	Taxes on income and other current transfers 265,019						Current transfers from ROW 5,375	902,991
6. Use of disposable income (sectors)					Gross national disposable income 627,358							627,358
7. Capital (sectors)						Gross saving 83,931	Capital transfers 14,712					98,643
8. Financial sectors							Financial surplus or deficit -11,042		Financial assets 266,461			255,419
9. Financial instruments								Financial liabilities 252,949			Financial liabilities with ROW 169,330	422,279
10. Balancing item								2,470			-2,470	0
11. Rest of the world	Imports of goods and services 167,080			Property income 71,470	Current transfers to ROW 10,614	to ROW			Financial assets 155,818	with ROW	Current external 11,042	balance 416,024
Total	1,374,977	1,158,510	581,320	851,310	902,991	627,358	98,643	255,419	422,279	0	416,024	

1. GOODS & SERVICES (Products)											
	Agriculture	Mining & quarrying	Manufacturing	Electricity, gas & water	Construction	Wholesale & retail trade	Transport & communication	Financial intermediation	Public administration	Education, health & social	Other services
1 GOODS & SERVICES (Products)											
Agriculture	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mining & quarrying	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Manufacturing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Electricity, gas & water	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Construction	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wholesale & retail trade	2,121	1,598	108,817	0	0	-112,536	0	0	0	0	0
Transport & communication	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Financial intermediation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Public administration	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Education, health & social	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other services	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total											
2 PRODUCTION (Industries)											
Agriculture	19,574	0	81	0	120	136	0	249	0	0	2
Mining & quarrying	0	18,665	69	0	19	138	54	224	0	0	0
Manufacturing	0	105	306,309	0	422	10,176	1,246	6,517	0	0	0
Electricity, gas & water	0	0	0	39,398	844	633	371	495	0	0	0
Construction	0	0	0	0	72,633	900	0	437	0	0	0
Wholesale & retail trade	0	0	0	0	0	141,935	0	2,415	0	0	0
Transport & communication	0	0	0	0	0	554	79,190	1,502	0	0	0
Financial intermediation	0	0	0	0	0	886	0	226,081	0	0	0
Public administration	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	72,587	0	0
Education, health & social	0	0	0	0	0	267	0	344	0	111,432	0
Other services	0	0	0	0	0	160	0	2,173	0	0	39,167
3 GENERATION OF INCOME											
Production taxes less subsidies	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Employment income	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Self-employment income	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Profits etc	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4 ALLOCATION OF PRIMARY INCOME											
Personal sector	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Industrial & commercial companies	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Financial companies	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Public corporations	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Central government	336	158	30,482	943	3,065	5,723	3,004	2,952	0	0	2,724
Local authorities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total											
5 SECONDARY DISTRIBUTION OF INCOME											
Personal sector	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Industrial & commercial companies	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Financial companies	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Public corporations	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Central government	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Local authorities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6 USE OF DISPOSABLE INCOME											
Personal sector	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Industrial & commercial companies	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Financial companies	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Public corporations	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Central government	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Local authorities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7 CAPITAL											
Personal sector	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Industrial & commercial companies	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Financial companies	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Public corporations	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Central government	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Local authorities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total											
8 FINANCIAL SECTORS											
Personal sector	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Industrial & commercial companies	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Financial companies	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Public corporations	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Central government	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Local authorities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS											
Loans	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10 BALANCING ITEM	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11 REST OF THE WORLD											
Current	4,953	8,909	129,516	526	0	8,315	9,667	2,858	408	313	1,615
Capital	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	26,984	29,435	575,274	40,868	77,104	57,288	93,531	246,245	72,995	111,745	43,508

SOCIAL ACCOUNTING MATRIX FOR 1993

	2. PRODUCTION (Industries)										
	Agriculture	Mining & quarrying	Manufacturing	Electricity, gas & water	Construction	Wholesale & retail trade	Transport & communication	Financial intermediation	Public administration	Education, health & social	Other services
1 GOODS & SERVICES (Products)											
Agriculture	2,944	14	13,087	0	4	985	41	11	25	148	53
Mining and quarrying	30	2,487	9,593	6,258	1,166	123	15	8	44	90	56
Manufacturing	5,529	2,377	123,535	3,773	15,459	17,599	9,670	11,908	13,479	13,783	4,663
Electricity, gas and water	188	183	5,517	12,665	298	1,316	866	1,275	820	1,483	470
Construction	203	29	1,006	30	19,037	538	150	2,782	3,778	925	797
Wholesale and retail trade	671	176	1,301	129	81	3,972	2,178	2,322	237	498	366
Transport and communication	313	1,390	9,068	292	931	14,477	12,276	14,170	2,339	1,926	1,481
Financial intermediation	1,272	634	24,282	1,166	7,741	16,060	9,378	46,744	5,796	5,483	31,688
Public administration	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	408	0	0
Education, health and social	222	27	1,369	87	109	332	396	1,711	6,868	18,989	381
Other services	99	48	4,060	91	161	503	603	2,601	440	1,362	4,693
Total											
2 PRODUCTION (Industries)											
Agriculture	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mining and quarrying	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Manufacturing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Electricity, gas and water	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Construction	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wholesale and retail trade	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Transport and communication	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Financial intermediation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Public administration	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Education, health and social	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other services	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3 GENERATION OF INCOME											
Production taxes less subsidies	-2,025	-738	18,018	2,844	131	9,519	-319	3,187	213	833	400
Employment income	3,528	3,753	82,740	5,264	14,667	50,291	30,139	56,150	36,705	55,835	12,936
Self-employment income	6,261	20	3,564	7	11,730	11,974	3,068	13,899	0	5,991	3,771
Profits etc	930	8,770	27,636	9,133	2,454	16,659	12,783	70,199	1,435	4,698	-20,255
4 ALLOCATION OF PRIMARY INCOME											
Personal sector	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Industrial and commercial companies	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Financial companies	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Public corporations	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Central government	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Local authorities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total											
5 SECONDARY DISTRIBUTION OF INCOME											
Personal sector	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Industrial and commercial companies	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Financial companies	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Public corporations	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Central government	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Local authorities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6 USE OF DISPOSABLE INCOME											
Personal sector	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Industrial and commercial companies	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Financial companies	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Public corporations	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Central government	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Local authorities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7 CAPITAL											
Personal sector	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Industrial and commercial companies	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Financial companies	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Public corporations	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Central government	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Local authorities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total											
8 FINANCIAL SECTORS											
Personal sector	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Industrial and commercial companies	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Financial companies	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Public corporations	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Central government	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Local authorities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS											
Loans	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10 BALANCING ITEM											
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11 REST OF THE WORLD											
Current	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Capital	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	20,164	19,169	324,774	41,742	73,970	144,349	81,246	226,966	72,587	112,043	41,500

SOCIAL ACCOUNTING MATRIX FOR 1993

	3. GENERATION OF INCOME				4. ALLOCATION OF PRIMARY INCOME						Total
	Production taxes less subsidies	Employment income	Self-employment income	Profits etc	Personal sector	Industrial & commercial companies	Financial companies	Public corporations	Central government	Local authorities	
1 GOODS & SERVICES (Products)											
Agriculture	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Mining & quarrying	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Manufacturing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Electricity, gas & water	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Construction	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Wholesale & retail trade	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Transport & communication	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Financial intermediation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Public administration	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Education, health & social	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Other services	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Total											
2 PRODUCTION (Industries)											
Agriculture	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Mining & quarrying	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Manufacturing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Electricity, gas & water	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Construction	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Wholesale & retail trade	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Transport & communication	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Financial intermediation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Public administration	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Education, health & social	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Other services	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
3 GENERATION OF INCOME											
Production taxes less subsidies	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Employment income	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Self-employment income	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Profits etc	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
4 ALLOCATION OF PRIMARY INCOME											
Personal sector	0	352,007	60,285	40,278				59,269			
Industrial & commercial companies	0	0	0	92,962				20,417			
Financial companies	0	0	0	-10,973				130,818			
Public corporations	0	0	0	4,052				375			
Central government	35,049	0	0	1,528				9,205			
Local authorities	-462	0	0	6,594				519			
Total			37,386	47,734	108,490	1,426	19,189	4,488			
5 SECONDARY DISTRIBUTION OF INCOME											
Personal sector	0	0	0	0	474,453	0	0	0	0	0	
Industrial & commercial companies	0	0	0	0	0	65,645	0	0	0	0	
Financial companies	0	0	0	0	0	0	11,355	0	0	0	
Public corporations	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,001	0	0	
Central government	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	75,980	0	
Local authorities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,163	
6 USE OF DISPOSABLE INCOME											
Personal sector	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Industrial & commercial companies	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Financial companies	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Public corporations	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Central government	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Local authorities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
7 CAPITAL											
Personal sector	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Industrial & commercial companies	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Financial companies	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Public corporations	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Central government	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Local authorities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Total											
8 FINANCIAL SECTORS											
Personal sector	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Industrial & commercial companies	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Financial companies	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Public corporations	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Central government	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Local authorities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
9 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS											
Loans	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
10 BALANCING ITEM											
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
11 REST OF THE WORLD											
Current	0	0	0	0							71,470
Capital	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
TOTAL	34,587	352,007	60,285	134,441	511,839	113,379	119,845	4,427	95,169	6,651	

SOCIAL ACCOUNTING MATRIX FOR 1993

	5. SECONDARY DISTRIBUTION OF INCOME						6. USE OF INCOME (Sectors)					
	Personal sector	Industrial & commercial companies	Financial companies	Public corporations	Central government	Local authorities	Personal sector	Industrial & commercial companies	Financial companies	Public corporations	Central government	Local authorities
1 GOODS & SERVICES (PRODUCTS)												
Agriculture	0	0	0	0	0	0	7,649	0	0	0	0	0
Mining & quarrying	0	0	0	0	0	0	603	0	0	0	0	0
Manufacturing	0	0	0	0	0	0	190,729	0	0	0	0	0
Electricity, gas & water	0	0	0	0	0	0	15,598	0	0	0	0	0
Construction	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,613	0	0	0	0	0
Wholesale & retail trade	0	0	0	0	0	0	38,974	0	0	0	0	0
Transport & communication	0	0	0	0	0	0	22,330	0	0	0	0	0
Financial intermediation	0	0	0	0	0	0	79,680	0	0	0	0	0
Public administration	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	54,730	17,857
Education, health & social	0	0	0	0	0	0	13,846	0	0	0	37,208	29,504
Other services	0	0	0	0	0	0	29,596	0	0	0	-2,820	1,486
Total												
2 PRODUCTION (Industries)												
Agriculture	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mining & quarrying	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Manufacturing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Electricity, gas & water	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Construction	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wholesale & retail trade	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Transport & communication	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Financial intermediation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Public administration	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Education, health & social	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other services	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3 GENERATION OF INCOME												
Production taxes less subsidies	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,844	0	0	0	0	0
Employment income	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Self-employment income	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Profits etc	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4 ALLOCATION OF PRIMARY INCOME												
Personal sector	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Industrial & commercial companies	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Financial companies	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Public corporations	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Central government	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Local authorities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total												
5 SECONDARY DISTRIBUTION OF INCOME												
Personal sector	0	272	54	0	76,493	11,906	0	0	0	0	0	0
Industrial & commercial companies	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Financial companies	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Public corporations	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Central government	97,430	13,741	2,302	151	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Local authorities	8,038	0	0	0	54,632	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6 USE OF DISPOSABLE INCOME												
Personal sector	457,440	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Industrial & commercial companies	0	51,632	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Financial companies	0	0	8,999	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Public corporations	0	0	0	2,850	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Central government	0	0	0	0	53,510	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Local authorities	0	0	0	0	0	52,927	0	0	0	0	0	0
7 CAPITAL												
Personal sector	0	0	0	0	0	0	51,978	0	0	0	0	0
Industrial & commercial companies	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	51,632	0	0	0	0
Financial companies	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8,999	0	0	0
Public corporations	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,850	0	0
Central government	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-35,608	0
Local authorities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,080
Total												
8 FINANCIAL SECTORS												
Personal sector	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Industrial & commercial companies	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Financial companies	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Public corporations	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Central government	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Local authorities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS												
Loans	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10 BALANCING ITEM	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11 REST OF THE WORLD												
Current	2,320	0	0	0	8,294	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Capital	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	565,228	65,645	11,355	3,001	192,929	64,833	457,440	51,632	8,999	2,850	53,510	52,927

SOCIAL ACCOUNTING MATRIX FOR 1993

7. CAPITAL							8. FINANCIAL SECTORS						
	Personal sector	Industrial & commercial companies	Financial companies	Public corporations	Central government	Local authorities	Total	Personal sector	Industrial & commercial companies	Financial companies	Public corporations	Central government	Local authorities
1 GOODS & SERVICES (PRODUCTS)													
Agriculture							107	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mining & quarrying							-34	0	0	0	0	0	0
Manufacturing							46,997	0	0	0	0	0	0
Electricity, gas & water							-99	0	0	0	0	0	0
Construction							43,155	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wholesale & retail trade							0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Transport & communication							888	0	0	0	0	0	0
Financial intermediation							8,041	0	0	0	0	0	0
Public administration							0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Education, health & social							0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other services							-4,762	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	26,322	48,177	4,290	4,721	6,518	4,945							
2 PRODUCTION (Industries)													
Agriculture	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0
Mining & quarrying	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0
Manufacturing	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0
Electricity, gas & water	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0
Construction	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0
Wholesale & retail trade	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0
Transport & communication	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0
Financial intermediation	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0
Public administration	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0
Education, health & social	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0
Other services	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0
3 GENERATION OF INCOME													
Production taxes less subsidies							680	0	0	0	0	0	0
Employment income	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0
Self-employment income	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0
Profits etc	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0
4 ALLOCATION OF PRIMARY INCOME													
Personal sector	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0
Industrial & commercial companies	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0
Financial companies	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0
Public corporations	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0
Central government	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0
Local authorities	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0
Total													
5 SECONDARY DISTRIBUTION OF INCOME													
Personal sector	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0
Industrial & commercial companies	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0
Financial companies	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0
Public corporations	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0
Central government	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0
Local authorities	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0
6 USE OF DISPOSABLE INCOME													
Personal sector	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0
Industrial & commercial companies	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0
Financial companies	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0
Public corporations	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0
Central government	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0
Local authorities	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0
7 CAPITAL													
Personal sector							5,367	0	0	0	0	0	0
Industrial & commercial companies							418	0	0	0	0	0	0
Financial companies							0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Public corporations							3,273	0	0	0	0	0	0
Central government							2,311	0	0	0	0	0	0
Local authorities							3,343	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	2,068	383	44	461	10,494	1,262							
8 FINANCIAL SECTORS													
Personal sector	28,955	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0
Industrial & commercial companies	0	3,490	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0
Financial companies	0	0	4,665	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0
Public corporations	0	0	0	941	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0
Central government	0	0	0	0	-50,309	0		0	0	0	0	0	0
Local authorities	0	0	0	0	0	1,216		0	0	0	0	0	0
9 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS													
Loans	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	0	0	0	0	0	0		41,603	19,868	194,456	291	-2,134	-1,135
10 BALANCING ITEM													
	0	0	0	0	0	0		2,981	5,431	-5,845	588	-380	305
11 REST OF THE WORLD													
Current	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0
Capital	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	57,345	52,050	8,999	6,123	-33,297	7,423		44,584	25,299	188,611	879	-2,514	-1,440

SOCIAL ACCOUNTING MATRIX FOR 1993

	9. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS10. BALANCING ITEM				11. REST OF THE WORLD		TOTAL
	Loans	etc	Total		Current	Capital	
1 GOODS & SERVICES (PRODUCTS)							
Agriculture	0	0	0	0	1,916	0	26,984
Mining and quarrying	0	0	0	0	8,995	0	29,435
Manufacturing	0	0	0	0	115,772	0	575,274
Electricity, gas and water	0	0	0	0	287	0	40,868
Construction	0	0	0	0	60	0	77,104
Wholesale and retail trade	0	0	0	0	6,382	0	57,288
Transport and communication	0	0	0	0	11,649	0	93,531
Financial intermediation	0	0	0	0	8,280	0	246,245
Public administration	0	0	0	0	0	0	72,995
Education, health and social	0	0	0	0	698	0	111,745
Other services	0	0	0	0	5,347	0	43,508
Total							
2 PRODUCTION (Industries)							
Agriculture	0	0	0	0	0	0	20,164
Mining and quarrying	0	0	0	0	0	0	19,169
Manufacturing	0	0	0	0	0	0	324,774
Electricity, gas and water	0	0	0	0	0	0	41,742
Construction	0	0	0	0	0	0	73,970
Wholesale and retail trade	0	0	0	0	0	0	144,349
Transport and communication	0	0	0	0	0	0	81,246
Financial intermediation	0	0	0	0	0	0	226,966
Public administration	0	0	0	0	0	0	72,587
Education, health and social	0	0	0	0	0	0	112,043
Other services	0	0	0	0	0	0	41,500
3 GENERATION OF INCOME							
Production taxes less subsidies	0	0	0	0	0	0	34,587
Employment income	0	0	0	0	0	0	352,007
Self-employment income	0	0	0	0	0	0	60,285
Profits etc	0	0	0	0	0	0	134,441
4 ALLOCATION OF PRIMARY INCOME							
Personal sector	0	0	0	0		0	511,839
Industrial and commercial companies	0	0	0	0		0	113,379
Financial companies	0	0	0	0		0	119,845
Public corporations	0	0	0	0		0	4,427
Central government	0	0	0	0		0	95,169
Local authorities	0	0	0	0		0	6,651
Total				73,360			
5 SECONDARY DISTRIBUTION OF INCOME							
Personal sector	0	0	0	0	2,050	0	565,228
Industrial and commercial companies	0	0	0	0	0	0	65,645
Financial companies	0	0	0	0	0	0	11,355
Public corporations	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,001
Central government	0	0	0	0	3,325	0	192,929
Local authorities	0	0	0	0	0	0	64,833
6 USE OF DISPOSABLE INCOME							
Personal sector	0	0	0	0	0	0	457,440
Industrial and commercial companies	0	0	0	0	0	0	51,632
Financial companies	0	0	0	0	0	0	8,999
Public corporations	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,850
Central government	0	0	0	0	0	0	53,510
Local authorities	0	0	0	0	0	0	52,927
7 CAPITAL							
Personal sector	0	0	0	0	0	0	57,345
Industrial and commercial companies	0	0	0	0	0	0	52,050
Financial companies	0	0	0	0	0	0	8,999
Public corporations	0	0	0	0	0	0	6,123
Central government	0	0	0	0	0	0	-33,297
Local authorities	0	0	0	0	0	0	7,423
Total							
8 FINANCIAL SECTORS							
Personal sector	0	0	15,629	0	0	0	44,584
Industrial and commercial companies	0	0	21,809	0	0	0	25,299
Financial companies	0	0	183,946	0	0	0	188,611
Public corporations	0	0	-62	0	0	0	879
Central government	0	0	47,795	0	0	0	-2,514
Local authorities	0	0	-2,656	0	0	0	-1,440
9 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS							
Loans	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	0	0	0	0	0	169,330	422,279
10 BALANCING ITEM	0	0	0	0	0	-2,470	0
11 REST OF THE WORLD							
Current	0	0	0	0	0	0	249,164
Capital	0	0	155,818	0	11,042	0	166,860
TOTAL	0	0	422,279	0	249,164	166,860	

Table 2.1 is fully consistent with the SAM but with a restricted coverage allowing a more compact presentation. It illustrates the possible layout of data for a disaggregated range of households.

The rows for income from employment and self-employment have been split into two income ranges less than £10,000 per annum, and the rest. Of course, in reality a more disaggregated set of ranges would be used. Each of these ranges is further broken down into net pay, tax, social security contributions and income in kind.

Then other income can be added to net pay to arrive at total disposable income for each household type. Social security benefits could be entered in the column for general government - possibly broken down by type of benefit. Then they could be linked to the costs of administrating the social security budget. All other

income, i.e. investment income, private pensions and other transfers, is shown in a single column though subdividing this, if considered useful, may be possible.

The resulting figures for disposable income are entered as the total in the appropriate column for each type of household. The expenditure by each type of household is entered in the columns together with any payments of production taxes. The row for other payments covers interest, life assurance premiums and other transfers. Then the residual for each column is the saving for that group of households.

Since we are primarily interested in households, expenditure by PNPMB should be separated out. Also forming part of the personal sector is life assurance and pension funds which will be removed when we adopt ESA95.

1993 USE TABLE

Table 2.1

	Agriculture	Mining & quarrying water	Manufacturing	Electricity, gas & trade	Construction	Wholesale & retail	Transport & communication	Financial intermediation & social	Public administration	Education, health	Other services	Total	Consumers'	Household expenditure < 10,000	> 10,000	PNPMBs	GGFC	GDFCF	Stocks	Exports	Other	Total
Agriculture	2,944	14	13,087	0	4	985	41	11	25	148	53	17,312	7,649	x	x	x	0	0	107	1,916		26,984
Mining and quarrying	30	2,487	9,593	6,258	1,166	123	15	8	44	90	56	19,871	603	x	x	x	0	0	-34	8,995		29,435
Manufacturing	5,529	2,377	123,535	3,773	15,459	17,599	9,670	11,908	13,479	13,783	4,663	221,775	190,729	x	x	x	0	46,291	706	115,772		575,274
Electricity, gas and water	188	183	5,517	12,665	298	1,316	866	1,275	820	1,483	470	25,082	15,598	x	x	x	0	0	-99	287		40,868
Construction	203	29	1,006	30	19,037	538	150	2,782	3,778	925	797	29,276	4,613	x	x	x	0	43,506	-351	60		77,104
Wholesale and retail trade	671	176	1,301	129	81	3,972	2,178	2,322	237	498	366	11,932	38,974	x	x	x	0	0	0	6,382		57,288
Transport and communication	313	1,390	9,068	292	931	14,477	12,276	14,170	2,339	1,926	1,481	58,664	22,330	x	x	x	0	888	0	11,649		93,531
Financial intermediation	1,272	634	24,282	1,166	7,741	16,060	9,378	46,744	5,796	5,483	31,688	150,244	79,680	x	x	x	0	8,041	0	8,280		246,245
Public administration	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	408	0	0	408	0				72,587	0	0	0		72,995
Education, health and social	222	27	1,369	87	109	332	396	1,711	6,868	18,989	381	30,489	13,846	x	x	x	66,712	0	0	698		111,745
Other services	99	48	4,060	91	161	503	603	2,601	440	1,362	4,693	14,661	29,596	x	x	x	-1,334	-4,762	0	5,347		43,508
Total	11,470	7,365	192,817	24,493	44,988	55,906	35,574	83,532	34,234	44,687	44,647	579,714	403,618	x	x	x	137,965	93,964	329	159,387		1,374,977
Production taxes less subsidies	-2,025	-738	18,018	2,844	131	9,519	-319	3,187	213	833	400	32,063	1,844	x	x	x		680				34,587
Employment income	3,528	3,753	82,740	5,264	14,667	50,291	30,139	56,150	36,705	55,835	12,936	352,007										352,007
less than 10,000	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x					x				x	
net pay	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x					x				x	A
income tax	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x					x				x	
social security contributions	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x										
income in kind	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x										
greater than 10,000	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x					x				x	
net pay	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x					x				x	B
income tax	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x					x				x	
social security contributions	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x										
income in kind	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x										
Self-employment income	6,261	20	3,564	7	11,730	11,974	3,068	13,899	0	5,991	3,771	60,285										60,285
less than 10,00	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x					x				x	
net pay	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x					x				x	C
income tax	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x					x				x	
social security contributions	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x										
income in kind	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x										
greater than 10,00	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x					x				x	
net pay	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x					x				x	D
income tax	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x					x				x	
social security contributions	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x										
income in kind	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x										
Profits etc	930	8,770	27,636	9,133	2,454	16,659	12,783	70,199	1,435	4,698	-20,255	134,441										134,441
Saving														Res	Res							
Total	20,164	19,169	324,774	41,742	73,970	144,349	81,246	226,966	72,587	112,043	41,500	1,158,510	405,462	A+C	B+D		137,965	94,644	329	159,387		