

Economic Trends

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Editor: UZAIR RIZKI
E-mail: uzair.rizki@ons.gov.uk

Production Team: PAUL DICKMAN
ANDY LEACH

London: The Stationery Office

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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.

Articles on international economic indicators and the final expenditure prices index appear monthly and an article on regional economic indicators appears every January, April, July and October. Occasional articles comment on and analyse economic statistics and introduce new series, new analyses and new methodology.

Quarterly information on the national accounts and the balance of payments appears in *UK Economic Accounts* which is published every January, April, July and October by The Stationery Office.

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.

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 29 May 1998.
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*. The most widely used aggregates are:

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

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 T79
 - † indicates that the data has been revised since the last edition; the period marked is the earliest in the table to have been revised
 - * average (or total) of five weeks.

If you have any comments or suggestions about *Economic Trends*, please write to Uzair Rizki, ONS, Zone D4/19, 1 Drummond Gate, London, SW1V 2QQ or e-mail uzair.rizki@ons.gov.uk

Office for National Statistics
June 1998

Articles published in *Economic Trends*

Regular Articles

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

Final expenditure prices index. Commentary and figures are published monthly.

Regional economic indicators. Commentary, figures and charts are published every January, April, July and October.

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

Other Articles

1997

<i>June</i>	Regional Accounts 1995: Part 2. Competitiveness in manufactures.
<i>August</i>	Research and experimental development (R & D) statistics 1995. The Budget: 2 July 1997. The economy: developments and prospects.
<i>September</i>	Geographical breakdown of the balance of payments current account. Development of a final expenditure prices index. Overseas trade in services: publication of monthly estimates.
<i>October</i>	Environmental input-output tables for the United Kingdom. Implications of the US Boskin report for the UK retail prices index. A household satellite account for the United Kingdom.
<i>November</i>	Quarterly alignment adjustments in the UK National Accounts. Globalisation: scope, issues and statistics. The ABI respondents database: a new resource for industrial economics research.
<i>December</i>	How should economic statistics respond to information technology?

1998

<i>January</i>	Regional Accounts 1996: Part 1. Geographical breakdown of exports and imports of UK trade in services by component. International comparisons of productivity and wages.
<i>February</i>	Improvements to business inquiries through the new IDBR. Measuring public sector output.
<i>March</i>	Employment in the public and private sectors. Harmonised indices of consumer prices.
<i>April</i>	Effects of taxes and benefits on household income 1996-97.
<i>May</i>	The Budget: 17 March 1998. The economy; an overview.

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 National Statistics Library, Room 1.001, Government Buildings, Cardiff Road, Newport, NP9 1XG, telephone 01633 812973. The cost is £5.00 per copy inclusive of postage and handling. A cheque for the appropriate remittance should accompany each order, made payable to 'Office for National Statistics'. Credit card transactions can be made by phone; invoices cannot be issued.

United Kingdom Macro-Economic Statistics Publications

Annual Publications

UK National
Accounts
(Blue Book)

UK Balance
of Payments
(Pink Book)

Input/Output
Balances

Economic
Trends
Annual
Supplement

Public
Finance
Trends

Overseas
Direct
Investment

Quarterly Publications

UK Economic
Accounts

Consumer
Trends

Overseas trade
analysed in terms
of industry

Monthly Publications

Retail
Prices
Index

Producer
Price
Indices

Economic
Trends

Financial
Statistics

Monthly Review of
External Trade
Statistics

First Releases

Annual

Profitability of UK companies

Quarterly

- UK Balance of Payments
- UK National Accounts
- UK Output, Income & Expenditure
- GDP Preliminary estimate
- Capital Expenditure*
- Stocks*
- Institutional Investment
- Govt Deficit & Debt under the Treaty

Monthly

- UK Trade in goods
- Public Sector Borrowing Requirement
- Retail Prices Index
- Producer Prices
- Retail Sales Index
- Index of Production

* is a News Release

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

Articles

This month we feature two articles.

The article on Regional Accounts by Dev Virdee of the Office for National Statistics presents provisional estimates of personal income, personal disposable income, household income, household disposable income and consumers' expenditure by region for 1996, together with estimates of household income and household disposable income by county for the years 1991 to 1995. Comparisons are also made between county estimates of GDP (as published in January) and household income by county (*page 23*).

Francis Jones of ONS explains what is involved in rebasing the National Accounts, which is a five yearly exercise. In September 1998, constant price or volume estimates in the United Kingdom National Accounts will for the first time be published on a 1995 price base rather than on the present 1990 price base. Rebasing last took place in 1993, when volume estimates were updated from a 1985 to 1990 base. Rebasing improves estimates of growth in recent years, leading to revisions. This article explains the rebasing process, why it is carried out and also provides an early indication of its likely impact upon estimates of growth (*page 55*).

Recent National Statistics economic publications

Consumer Trends: 1997 quarter 4. The Stationery Office, ISBN 0 11 620928 3, price £45.

Financial Statistics, May 1998. The Stationery Office, ISBN 0 11 621008 7, price £22.50.

Labour Market Trends, June 1998. The Stationery Office, ISBN 0 11 620995 X, price £7.50.

Retail Price Indices (Business Monitor MM23), March 1998. The Stationery Office, ISBN 0 11 537870 7, price £180 p.a.

Monthly Review of External Trade Statistics (Business Monitor MM24), February 1998. The Stationery Office, ISBN 0 11 537871 5, price £180 p.a.

UK Economic Accounts: 1997 quarter 4. The Stationery Office, ISBN 0 11 621017 6, price £25.

All of these publications are available from the National Statistics Sales Office, Zone B1/06, 1 Drummond Gate, London, SW1V 2QQ. Telephone 0171-533 5678 or fax 0171-533 5689. Subscriptions are available from The Stationery Office Publications Centre, telephone 0171-873 8499.

ECONOMIC UPDATE - JUNE 1998

By Adrian Richards, Economic Assessment - Office for National Statistics

Address: D4/20, 1 Drummond Gate, London, SW1V 2QQ

Tel: 0171 533 5923

Email: adrian.richards@ons.gov.uk

Overview

Further evidence of a slowdown in growth was revealed this month. GDP growth weakened in the first quarter, although revised up to 0.5%. Production remained weak and a slight slowdown in the service sector reduced growth. On the demand side, an increase in net imports appears to be the main reason behind weaker demand for UK goods and services. Domestic demand remained relatively strong in the first quarter. Tentative signs of a reduction in domestic demand can be seen in weaker retail sales and new car registrations in April, and a slow down in narrow money in May. These are consistent with lower reductions in the claimant count in 1998 than those at the end of 1997. Average earnings growth rose, with high bonus payments in March. This may be due to the earlier strong growth in the economy and resultant labour market tightness. Despite an increase in headline inflation, underlying inflation remained relatively stable.

Indicators included:

Preliminary GDP - Q1

Industrial Production - March

CBI monthly trends - May

Retail sales - April

Consumer confidence - May

New car registrations - April

UK external trade - March/April

Money supply - April/May

Public sector borrowing requirement - April

Producer prices - April

Retail prices - April

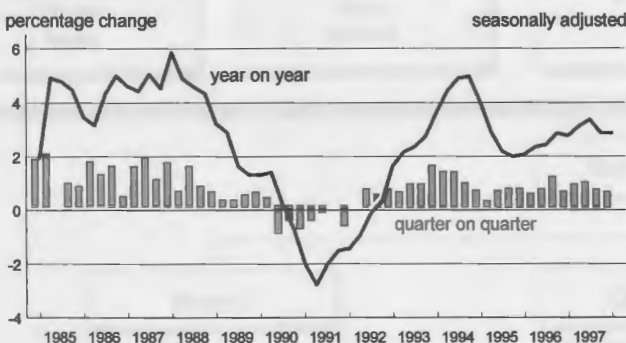
Labour market statistics - January to April

GDP Activity

The second estimate of GDP growth in 1998 Q1 was revised upwards slightly, from 0.4 per cent to 0.5 per cent, as Mining and Quarrying and Construction output were stronger than anticipated at the time of the preliminary release. Chart 1 shows that year on year GDP growth slowed to 2.9 per cent in the latest two quarters.

Chart 1

GDP at factor cost

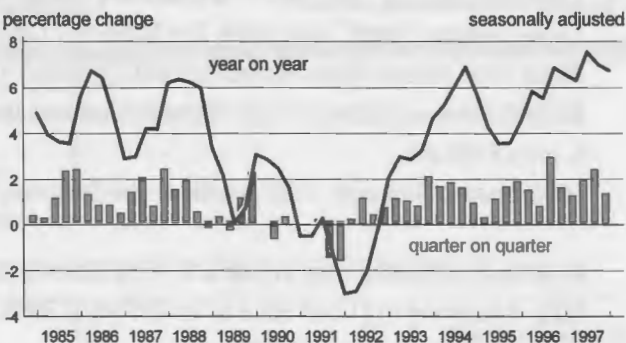


Output

The breakdown of output by industrial sector shows that the slowdown in aggregate output results from a combination of weaker growth in services and a fall in production output. A notable aspect of the lower growth in services was the weaker growth of business services and finance; shown in Chart 2.

Chart 2

Business services and finance

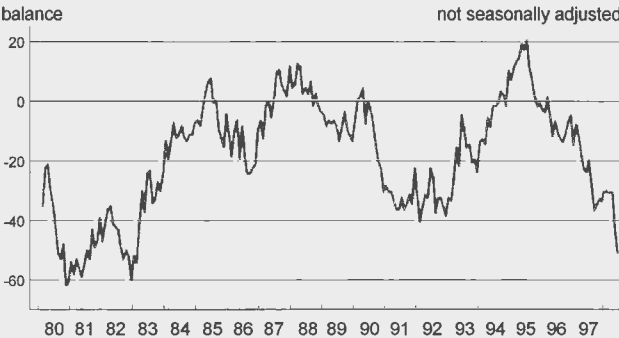


Some categories of output had been growing at rates similar to those of the late 1980s - their growth rates have now weakened. Whether this is a turning point is difficult to judge, given the quarterly variations in growth rates. Manufacturing output growth remained flat. It has remained weak since the last period of strong growth in 1994. Construction output is one area where growth has remained strong relative to other categories, although still weak in comparison with the 1980s.

The detailed figures for the Index of Production show that the weakness in industrial production has not been across the board. In the first quarter, output of investment goods recovered after its earlier fall, whereas durable output continued to grow albeit at a slower rate. Higher output of cars was the driver behind the growth in durable goods production. However, output of intermediate goods (which accounts for over half of production) and non-durables output have

continued to fall. The CBI Monthly trends enquiry in May suggests that the difficult conditions for manufacturers may continue. The total order book has fallen over the last two months as export orders, shown in Chart 3, have fallen sharply. This has led to expectations of a small fall in output, generally, over the four months from May and a more widespread fall in prices.

Chart 3
CBI Export orders



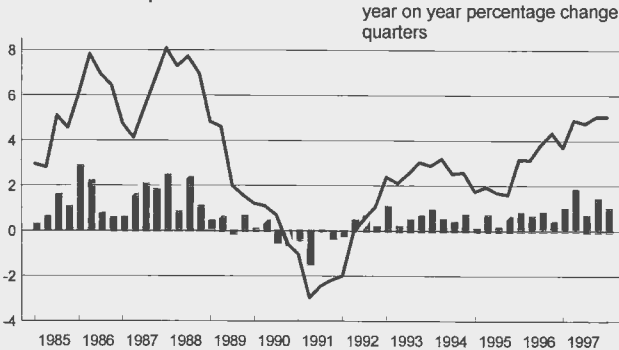
Domestic demand

Domestic demand remained high in the first quarter, with growth of 1.5 per cent relative to the fourth quarter of 1997, and 4.4 per cent relative to a year earlier. The increase in demand was due mainly to additions to stocks and increased gross domestic fixed capital formation. The second national accounts release of the quarter gives a further breakdown of stocks. This shows that stocks were built up in the distributive trades, manufacturing and other industries. In addition, stocks of silver and construction output boosted the stock figure in the first quarter. Investment was also boosted by erratic items, such as, imported aircraft in the first quarter. Government consumption remained on a downward path, with annual falls in each of the last four quarters. Chart 4 shows that Consumers' expenditure growth appears to have moderated since the fourth quarter, although growth remained strong. Monthly indicators had already shown a slight weakening in demand for the quarter, but lower growth in retail sales was partly offset by continued rapid growth in car registrations.

Monthly indicators of consumers' expenditure fell in the three months to April. Since the first quarter retail sales growth has slowed further, with April showing growth of only 0.1 per cent on March. This is well below the average growth rate in 1997. However, retail sales growth is highly erratic. One area where sales have remained strong is in household goods stores. This may be due to discounting in this area and an increase in demand related to housing market activity. Growth rates for all

the other categories of stores, except "Other stores" have fallen. Car registrations also weakened, with a sharp fall in April resulting in the first annual growth since September 1995.

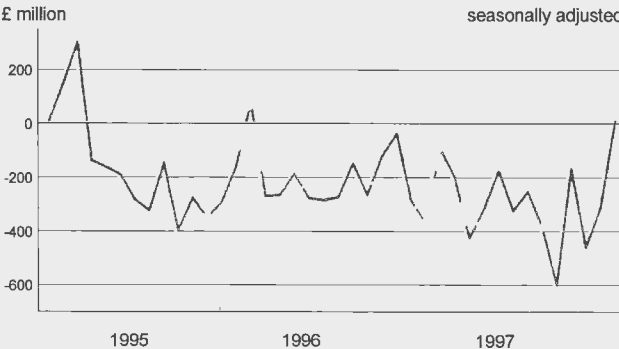
Chart 4
Consumers' expenditure



External demand and supply

The first quarter of 1998 saw a sharp deterioration in net exports. The trade deficit reduced GDP growth by 0.5 per cent. The deficit, at £3.6 billion in 1990 prices, was the highest since the third quarter of 1990. The deterioration has been sharp, with the deficit trebling since the beginning of 1997.

Chart 5
UK Balance of trade in goods with North America



The latest trade data show that the trade deficit has improved since February. The deficit with the world was £0.6 billion less in March and the deficit on trade in goods with non-EU has improved by £0.9 billion up to April. Chart 5 shows the transition from a trade deficit on goods with North America of £0.6 billion in December 1997 to a small surplus in April. Lower imports from North America have been the main contributor to the improvement. This represents a significant improvement compared with an average deficit of over £300 million between February 1997 and March 1998. The volume figures present a dichotomy in the story: imports have fallen faster than exports for trade with EU countries up to the three months to March, whereas the opposite is true for non-EU countries in the three months to April.

Income

Early estimates of income show that income from employment continued to grow rapidly whereas gross trading profits fell further. Income from employment was boosted by high bonus payments in the first quarter. Profits were lower - North Sea oil companies profits fell sharply as the lower price for oil hit margins.

Monetary & Sectoral indicators

Annual growth in money supply accelerated between March and to April. M4 picked up again to 10.3 per cent, from 9.7 per cent whereas M0 rose very slightly to 6.7 per cent, from 6.6 per cent. Money supply growth dropped sharply in March and rebounded in April. Total M4 lending also rebounded to 8.9 per cent. In the year to May, growth in narrow money, M0, has fallen back to 6.3 per cent.

Sectoral growth of holdings of M4 varied considerably in 1998 Q1. Personal sector holds increased by only 0.7 per cent, quarter on quarter, which is a rate significantly lower than those seen throughout 1997. Holdings by Other Financial Institutions (OFIs) have seen a much higher level of activity since 1995 Q1, and this continued with 5.3 per cent quarter on quarter growth. Holdings by Industrial and Commercial Companies (ICCs) grew at their strongest rate since 1996 Q4, at 2.4 per cent quarter on quarter. The growth in lending to OFIs by banks and building societies slowed slightly to 3.9 per cent, but lending to ICCs grew strongly at 2.3 per cent. Growth in secured lending to individuals fell back slightly to 1.2 per cent, but consumer credit continued to grow strongly at 4.1 per cent.

Chart 6
PEP Sales

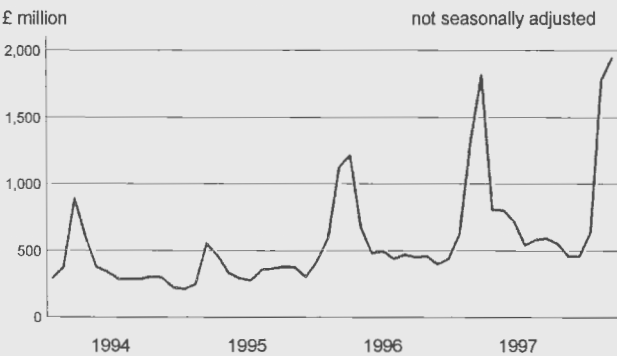


Chart 6 shows that households continued to invest heavily in unit trusts and PEPs. Sales reached a record in April following strong sales in March. The decision not to implement the £50,000 limit

on tax-free savings in the March Budget is likely to have boosted sales.

The public sector borrowing requirement (PSBR) for April 1998, the first month of the financial 1998-99, showed a debt repayment of £3.4 billion. The main causes of the repayment were higher cash receipts as the Inland Revenue and Customs & Excise made larger contributions than last April. Receipts by Customs & Excise were boosted by the higher duties effective from the 17th March (Budget day), particularly with higher duties on petrol. The coffers were further boosted by a quarter of a billion pounds following the transfer of ownership of DSS buildings.

Prices

Producer prices remained stable in the year to April with the headline output rate growing at one per cent and the underlying rate, excluding excise duties, remaining roughly stable. Prices of technology based products such as: office machinery; computers and; radio, television and communications equipment have seen sharper price falls. Price falls for the latter category were significant by historical standards. Input prices were not falling so sharply over this period, although they were still down 9 per cent on the year before. Material prices fell slightly less, whereas fuel prices were up on a year earlier despite recent sharp rises.

Chart 7
Retail prices



The recent increase in the headline rate (RPI) has been driven by tax and mortgage interest rate changes rather than demand pressures. Chart 7 shows the different movements in the measures recently. The RPIY (RPI excluding mortgage interest payments and taxes on expenditure) has remained relatively close to 2% since April 1997. Meanwhile, the headline rate has increase by 1.6 percentage points and RPIX (excluding mortgage interest payments) has risen by 0.5 percentage points. These increases will fall out of the comparison over the year. Mortgage interest rates will fall out of the year on year inflation rate between

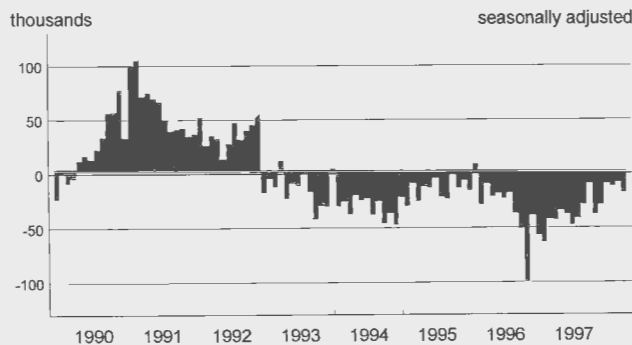
June and September and the duty increases in the Government's first Budget will fall out in July. Two taxation changes were equally responsible for the increase in the headline and RPIX measures in the year to April: the reduction in mortgage interest relief (MIRAS) from 15% to 10%, and the increase in duties on fuels in the most recent Budget - the first March Budget since 1993. In assessing the implications for the future path of inflation, it is important which of the inflation measures is used as a basis for pay negotiations. If the recent rise in the headline rate feeds through into pay negotiations, inflation could accelerate despite the lack of any underlying inflationary pressure.

Labour Market

While the pace of tightening in the labour market appears to have slowed, data for March and April were generally encouraging. The employment rate, January to March, remained steady compared with the previous three months and was up on the same three months a year ago. In similar vein, the ILO unemployment rate fell compared with the previous three months and the same period a year ago. In addition, the vacancies picture indicates that demand for labour remains high.

The pace of tightening appears to have slowed; Chart 8 shows that monthly falls in the claimant count in the three months to April were approximately one third less than in the six months to April. It must borne in mind ,however, that the labour market may continue to expand after the claimant count has ceased to fall. If the skills base on offer from the claimant register is poor, firms may still recruit from the supply of labour which is classified as *Inactive* but not claiming unemployment related benefits.

Chart 8
Claimant count changes



GB average earnings growth (latest three months on previous) accelerated between January and February from 4.3% to 4.9%. The February figure, being an average of the latest three months, incorporates the effect of the end of financial year bonus payments in March. Bonus payments were particularly large in

Financial Intermediation reflecting strong activity in the financial year 1997/98.

Economic theory suggests that the mechanism by which labour market tightness feeds through to earnings growth does not operate instantaneously. Also average earnings reflect other influences such as: prices, worker behaviour (e.g. union activity) and informational issues. It is clear, therefore, that average earnings growth has the potential to increase despite slower growth of output.

The whole economy earnings figure masks the detail of the industrial sectors: earnings growth in Production and Services accelerated in February and the rate for Manufacturing overtook that for Services. This evidence is hard to reconcile with output data which shows manufacturing flat, and strong, though slowing, services output growth. The gap between the Public and Private Sectors widened as Public sector earnings growth remained unchanged in February.

Forecast for the UK Economy

A comparison of independent forecasts, May 1998

The tables below are extracted from HM Treasury's "FORECASTS FOR THE UK ECONOMY" and summarise the average and range of independent forecasts for 1998 and 1999, updated monthly.

	Independent Forecasts for 1998		
	Average	Lowest	Highest
GDP growth (per cent)	2.2	1.1	3.0
Inflation rate (Q4: per cent)			
- RPI	3.0	1.6	4.5
- RPI excl MIPs	2.7	2.0	3.5
Unemployment (Q4,mn)	1.33	1.10	1.56
Current Account (£,bn)	-6.5	-11.0	2.1
PSBR (1998-99,£ ,bn)	0.6	-4.2	5.4

	Independent Forecasts for 1999		
	Average	Lowest	Highest
GDP growth (per cent)	1.9	1.0	3.1
Inflation rate (Q4: per cent)			
- RPI	2.4	1.6	4.2
- RPI excl MIPs	2.6	1.0	4.4
Unemployment (Q4, mn)	1.41	1.07	1.66
Current Account (£,bn)	-7.8	-20.8	5.2
PSBR (1999-00,£,bn)	0.8	-10.5	12.0

NOTE: "FORECASTS FOR THE UK ECONOMY" gives more detailed forecasts, covering 24 variables and is published monthly by HM Treasury, available on annual subscription, price £75. Subscription enquiries should be addressed to Miss C T Coast-Smith, Public Enquiry Unit, HM Treasury, Room 110/2, Parliament Street, London SW1P 3AG (Tel: 0171-270 4558). It is also available at the Treasury's internet site: <http://www.hm-treasury.gov.uk>.

International Economic Indicators - June 1998

by Sue Holloway, Economic Assessment - Office for National Statistics

Address: D4/20, 1 Drummond Gate, London SW1V 2QQ Tel: 0171 533 5975 Email: sue.holloway@ons.gov.uk

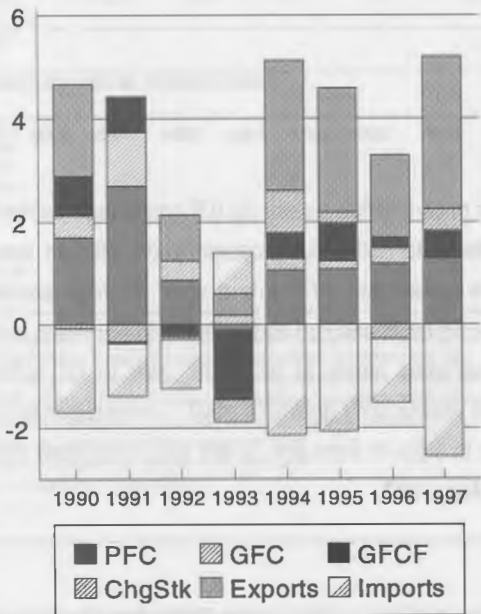
Overview

Domestic demand remains weak in Germany and Japan, where export-led recoveries may be weakened by the crisis in S.E. Asia. Although the US and Italy are experiencing strong growth in the home market, both countries are running a trade deficit which is reducing GDP growth significantly. In contrast, France has both a trade surplus and strong domestic demand.

EU15

In 1997, annual GDP growth was 2.6% for the European Union as a whole. The UK's major trading partners in Europe - Germany, France and Italy - all had growth below the average. As shown in the chart below, net exports contributed 0.4 percentage points to GDP growth, with both exports and imports having a larger impact than in previous years. Growth in exports and imports bounced back in the year to 9.2% and 8.3% respectively.

Chart 1
EU15 - contribution to GDP growth
contribution to annual percentage change



grown strongly in the first two months of 1998. So far in Q1, output of intermediate goods has grown at an average (for January and February) year on year rate of 9.6%, with manufacturing output increasing by 7.3% and production of investment goods and consumer durables increasing by 6.9% and 5.4% respectively.

On the demand side, the volume of retail sales has been revised for December 1997 and January 1998, reducing the month on month increase in January to 3.2%, and leaving retail sales for the month 2% lower than in January 1997. Continued strong growth in GDP is dependent on buoyant export demand offsetting weak consumer demand.

There has been almost no change in inflation rates over the first quarter, with consumer price inflation falling from 1.2% in January to 1.1% in March and producer price inflation at 0.6% for the first three months of 1998.

France

French GDP growth was also 2.3% in 1997, and, like Germany, industrial output has grown strongly in the first two months of 1998, up an average of 7% year on year. This continues the strong growth in industrial output since 1997 Q2. Retail sales volumes in 1998 Q1 were 0.7% lower than the previous quarter, but 2.3% higher than the same period in 1997.

Inflation in France fell back to 0.6% for consumer and producer prices in the year to 1998 Q1. There are signs that consumer price inflation may be picking up, as the monthly rate increased by 0.2 percentage points in February and another 0.1 of a percentage point in March.

Germany

GDP growth in Germany was 2.3% in 1997, with net exports and stockbuilding making the most significant contributions. Results are mixed for the first quarter of 1998. Industrial production has

Italy

GDP growth was 1.5% in Italy in 1997, with domestic demand accounting for most of this. The one percent contribution of stockbuilding was counteracted by net exports reducing growth by nearly one percentage point.

Industrial production has grown by an average of 5% year on year over the first two months of 1998. The latest sales figures, for 1997, show volumes growing strongly in the year to Q4 - up 8.2% on the previous year - although falling quarter on quarter. Growth for 1997 as a whole was 6.9%, following four years of falling sales.

Inflation remained subdued in March, as consumer price inflation fell back slightly to 1.7% and producer price inflation fell by 0.4 percentage points to 0.9%.

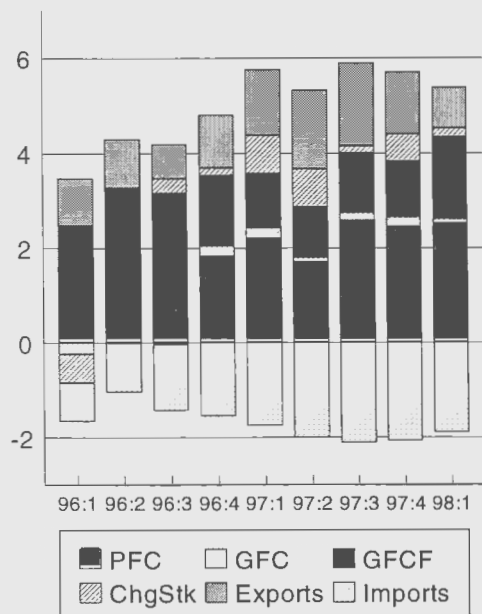
USA

The US economy continued to grow strongly in the first quarter of 1998, with GDP up 3.6% on the same quarter of 1997. Domestic demand contributed nearly two thirds of the growth, with private final consumption, illustrated below, growing by 3.7% year on year. Capital formation also grew strongly and contributed 1.7 percentage points, but net exports continued to reduce growth - by one percentage point in Q1. Exports were 0.9% lower than in 1997 Q4 - the first quarterly fall for four years - while import growth picked up again to 2.8%.

Chart 2

USA - contribution to GDP growth

contribution to annual percentage change



Quarter on quarter growth of industrial production fell sharply, after rapid growth in 1997. However, it still grew by 4.6% in the year to 1998Q1, with strong growth in the output of durable and investment goods in particular.

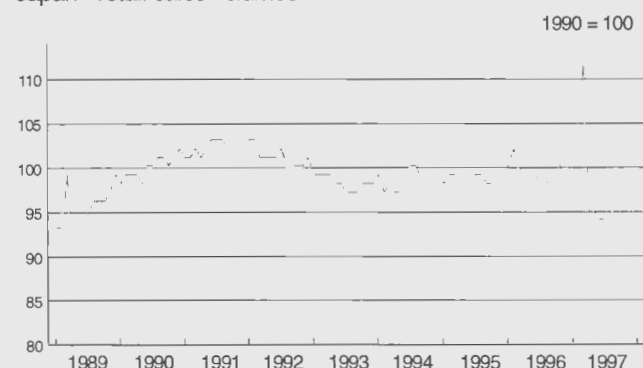
Japan

In 1997, Japanese GDP grew by 0.9%, with strong growth in exports counteracting a fall in capital formation. 1998 has not got off to a good start, with industrial production falling for the second successive quarter by 3.8% in the year to Q1. Manufacturing output has now fallen for the last four quarters.

Domestic demand is still weak - sales volumes, shown below, picked up in January but fell back in February and remain well below 1990 levels. The next few months should show whether attempts by the Japanese government to stimulate demand have been successful. Exports are likely to be seriously affected by the crisis in S.E. Asia, which could have damaging consequences for GDP as a whole.

Chart 3

Japan - retail sales volumes



Consumer price inflation picked up 0.3 percentage points in the year to March to 2.2%, but producer price inflation was only 0.1% - the lowest rate for nearly a year. Average earnings in manufacturing fell in January and were flat in February, and total employment grew hardly at all in the year to Q1, after four quarters of decelerating growth in 1997. Unemployment edged up slightly to 3.6% in February - it has only once been this high before, in May 1997.

Notes

The series presented here are taken from the OECD's Main Economic Indicators and are shown for each of the G7 economies and for the European Union (EU15) countries in aggregate.

Comparisons of indicators over the same period should be treated with caution, as the length and timing of the economic cycles varies across countries.

1 European Union 15

Contribution to change in GDP

	GDP	PFC	GFC	GFCF	ChgStk	Exports	less Imports	IoP	Sales	CPI	PPI	Earnings	Empl	Unempl
Percentage change on a year earlier														
	ILGB	HUDS	HUDT	HUDU	HUDV	HUDW	HUDX	ILGV	ILHP	HYAB	ILAI	ILAR	ILIJ	GADR
1990	3.0	1.7	0.4	0.8	-0.1	1.8	1.6	1.9	2.3	5.7	2.5	7.0	1.6	8.1
1991	3.0	2.7	1.0	0.7	-0.3	-	1.0	-0.1	1.5	5.2	2.2	6.8	0.1	8.4
1992	0.9	0.9	0.4	-0.2	-0.1	0.9	1.0	-1.4	-	4.5	1.4	5.8	-1.7	9.1
1993	-0.5	-0.1	0.2	-1.3	-0.4	0.4	-0.8	-3.1	-1.3	3.5	1.3	4.7	-2.0	10.8
1994	3.0	1.0	0.2	0.5	0.8	2.5	2.2	5.0	-0.5	3.0	2.2	3.8	-	11.1
1995	2.5	1.1	0.2	0.7	0.2	2.4	2.1	3.7	-0.1	3.2	4.5	3.7	0.6	10.7
1996	1.8	1.2	0.3	0.2	-0.3	1.6	1.3	0.3	0.4	2.5	0.7	3.7	0.5	10.9
1997	2.6	1.3	-	0.5	0.4	3.0	2.6	3.8	3.0	2.0	1.1	3.4	0.4	10.6
1996 Q1	1.6	1.4	0.3	-0.1	0.1	1.3	1.5	-0.1	-0.3	2.8	1.9	4.0	0.6	10.9
Q2	1.5	0.9	0.3	0.2	-	1.0	0.8	-0.1	0.4	2.6	0.6	4.0	0.6	10.9
Q3	1.8	1.2	0.3	0.3	-0.8	1.9	1.0	0.3	-	2.3	-0.1	3.1	0.5	10.8
Q4	2.1	1.3	0.2	0.4	-0.4	2.3	1.7	0.8	1.3	2.3	0.2	3.8	0.4	10.8
1997 Q1	1.9	0.9	0.1	0.5	-0.1	1.9	1.4	2.3	2.3	2.1	0.4	3.8	0.2	10.8
Q2	2.7	1.5	-	0.5	0.6	3.0	2.8	3.4	3.0	1.7	0.8	3.1	0.3	10.7
Q3	2.9	1.2	-	0.5	0.7	3.6	3.1	4.4	3.4	2.0	1.5	3.8	0.4	10.6
Q4	3.0	1.5	-	0.6	0.5	3.3	2.9	5.1	3.7	2.0	1.5	3.0	0.6	10.5
1998 Q1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.8	0.9	..	..	..
1997 Aug	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4.3	2.0	2.1	1.7	..	..	10.6
Sep	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3.5	3.0	2.1	1.5	..	..	10.6
Oct	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5.5	5.1	2.0	1.5	..	..	10.5
Nov	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4.6	2.0	2.1	1.5	..	..	10.5
Dec	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4.9	4.1	2.0	1.3	..	..	10.4
1998 Jan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5.0	2.9	1.7	1.0	..	..	10.4
Feb	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4.9	..	1.8	0.9	..	..	10.3
Mar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.8	0.8	..	..	..
Percentage change on previous quarter														
	ILGL	HUDY	HUDZ	HUEA	HUEB	HUEC	HUED	ILHF	ILHZ					ILIT
1996 Q1	0.6	0.7	0.1	-0.2	-0.2	0.7	0.5	-0.8	1.3					-0.8
Q2	0.3	-	0.1	0.4	-0.4	0.2	-0.1	0.6	0.7					0.8
Q3	0.7	0.4	0.1	0.1	-0.2	0.7	0.5	0.8	-0.4					0.5
Q4	0.4	0.1	-	-	0.4	0.7	0.8	0.2	-0.3					-0.1
1997 Q1	0.4	0.4	-	-	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.8	2.3					-1.0
Q2	1.2	0.5	-	0.3	0.3	1.4	1.3	1.6	1.4					0.9
Q3	0.8	0.2	-	0.2	-0.1	1.2	0.7	1.8	-					0.6
Q4	0.5	0.4	-	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.8	-					0.1
1998 Q1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..					..
Percentage change on previous month														
								ILKF	ILKP					
1997 Aug								-1.3	-1.9					
Sep								-0.4	-					
Oct								1.4	2.0					
Nov								-0.2	-1.9					
Dec								0.5	-					
1998 Jan								-0.1	2.9					
Feb								0.4	..					
Mar								..	..			

GDP = Gross Domestic Product at constant market prices
PFC = Private Final Consumption at constant market prices
GFC = Government Final Consumption at constant market prices
GFCF = Gross Fixed Capital Formation at constant market prices
ChgStk = Change in Stocks at constant market prices
Exports = Exports of goods and services
Imports = Imports of goods and services
IoP = Industrial Production

Sales = Retail Sales volume
CPI = Consumer Prices, components and coverage not uniform among countries
PPI = Producer Prices (manufacturing)
Earnings = Average Wage Earnings (manufacturing), definitions of coverage and treatment vary among countries
Empl = Total Employment not seasonally adjusted
Unempl = Standardised Unemployment rates: percentage of total labour force

Source: OECD

2 Germany

Contribution to change in GDP														
	GDP ¹	PFC	GFC	GFCF	ChgStk	Exports	less Imports	IoP ¹	Sales	CPI ¹	PPI ¹	Earnings ²	Empl ^{1,3}	Unempl ⁴
Percentage change on a year earlier														
	ILFY	HUBW	HUBX	HUBY	HUBZ	HUCA	HUCB	ILGS	ILHM	HVLL	ILAF	ILAO	ILIG	GABD
1990	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5.3	8.0	2.7	1.4	4.2	2.8	..
1991	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3.5	5.8	3.7	2.2	7.0	2.0	..
1992	1.8	1.4	0.8	0.6	-0.4	-0.4	0.3	-2.5	-2.3	5.0	1.6	6.5	-1.4	..
1993	-1.2	0.2	-0.1	-1.3	-0.2	-1.2	-1.5	-7.2	-4.2	4.4	0.1	5.3	-1.1	7.9
1994	2.8	0.7	0.4	0.8	0.8	1.9	1.9	3.5	-1.3	2.7	0.8	3.3	-0.4	8.4
1995	1.9	1.1	0.4	0.2	0.4	1.7	1.9	2.1	1.1	1.9	2.1	-4.0	0.1	8.2
1996	1.4	0.7	0.5	-0.2	-0.2	1.4	0.8	0.4	-0.2	1.5	0.2	3.4	-0.3	8.8
1997	2.3	0.2	-0.1	0.1	1.1	3.0	1.9	4.0	-0.1	1.7	0.7	0.8	-1.3	9.7
1996 Q1	0.4	1.1	0.7	-1.5	0.1	1.2	1.2	-1.1	-1.4	1.5	0.8	5.2	-	8.7
Q2	1.1	0.3	0.6	-0.1	-0.1	0.6	0.1	-0.8	-0.3	1.5	0.1	3.4	0.3	8.7
Q3	1.8	0.8	0.7	0.1	-0.8	1.6	0.6	1.3	1.0	1.5	-0.2	2.5	-0.2	8.8
Q4	2.1	0.6	0.1	0.5	-	2.2	1.3	2.5	-0.3	1.4	0.2	1.7	-1.0	9.1
1997 Q1	2.5	0.1	0.2	0.9	0.9	2.0	1.6	3.6	-	1.7	0.3	1.6	-1.4	9.4
Q2	2.1	0.7	0.1	-0.3	0.5	2.9	1.8	3.4	0.3	1.6	0.7	0.8	-1.6	9.6
Q3	2.3	-0.3	-0.3	-0.2	1.6	3.6	2.1	4.3	-1.3	1.9	1.0	1.6	-1.4	9.9
Q4	2.3	0.3	-0.4	-0.2	1.5	3.3	2.2	4.6	0.7	1.8	0.9	0.8	-1.0	10.0
1998 Q1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.1	0.6	..	..	..
1997 Aug	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2.6	-3.0	2.0	1.2	..	..	9.9
Sep	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2.1	-1.0	1.9	1.0	..	..	10.0
Oct	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5.1	2.0	1.8	0.9	..	..	10.0
Nov	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4.3	-	1.9	1.0	..	..	10.0
Dec	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4.3	-	1.7	0.8	..	..	10.0
1998 Jan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6.4	-2.0	1.2	0.6	..	..	9.8
Feb	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6.3	..	1.1	0.6	..	..	9.7
Mar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.1	0.6	..	..	..
Percentage change on previous quarter														
	ILGI	HUCC	HUCD	HUCE	HUCF	HUCG	HUCH	ILHC	ILHW					ILIQ
1996 Q1	-	0.6	-	-0.9	-	0.5	0.3	0.1	1.0					-1.7
Q2	1.4	-0.1	0.2	1.3	-0.1	0.1	0.1	1.3	1.7					0.8
Q3	0.5	0.5	0.2	-	-0.8	0.8	0.3	1.2	-0.7					0.2
Q4	0.3	-0.4	-0.3	-	0.9	0.7	0.7	-0.2	-2.3					-0.3
1997 Q1	0.4	-	0.1	-0.4	0.9	0.4	0.6	1.2	1.3					-2.1
Q2	0.9	0.5	0.1	0.1	-0.5	1.0	0.3	1.2	2.0					0.6
Q3	0.7	-0.5	-0.3	0.1	0.4	1.4	0.5	2.0	-2.3					0.4
Q4	0.3	0.2	-0.3	-	0.7	0.4	0.8	0.1	-0.3					0.1
1998 Q1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..					..
Percentage change on previous month														
								ILKC	ILKM					
1997 Aug								-4.3	-4.0					
Sep								-0.7	2.1					
Oct								2.0	2.0					
Nov								-0.2	-2.0					
Dec								0.3	-3.1					
1998 Jan								2.2	3.2					
Feb								0.5	..					
Mar												

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Earnings = Average Earnings (manufacturing), definitions of coverage and treatment vary among countries
Empl = Total Employment not seasonally adjusted
Unempl = Standardised Unemployment rates: percentage of total workforce

Source: OECD

- 1 Data available for unified Germany from 1991
- 2 Western Germany (Federal Republic of Germany before unification)
- 3 Excludes members of armed forces
- 4 Data available for unified Germany from January 1993

Contribution to change in GDP

	GDP	PFC	GFC	GFCF	ChgStk	Exports	Imports ^{less}	IoP	Sales	CPI	PPI ¹	Earnings	Empl ²	Unempl
Percentage change on a year earlier														
	ILFZ	HUBK	HUBL	HUBM	HUBN	HUBO	HUBP	ILGT	ILHN	HXAA	ILAG	ILAP	ILIH	GABC
1990	2.5	1.6	0.4	0.6	0.2	1.3	1.6	1.5	0.7	3.5	-0.9	4.9	0.8	9.0
1991	0.8	0.8	0.5	-	-0.7	1.0	0.8	-1.2	-0.2	3.2	-1.2	4.7	0.1	9.5
1992	1.2	0.8	0.6	-0.6	-0.6	1.3	0.3	-1.2	0.3	2.4	-1.1	4.0	-0.6	10.4
1993	-1.3	0.1	0.6	-1.4	-1.5	-0.1	-1.0	-3.8	0.2	2.1	-2.1	2.5	-1.3	11.7
1994	2.8	0.8	0.2	0.3	1.7	1.6	1.8	3.9	-0.1	1.7	1.2	1.9	0.1	12.3
1995	2.1	1.0	-	0.5	0.3	1.8	1.4	2.0	-	1.7	5.2	2.4	1.0	11.7
1996	1.6	1.2	0.5	-0.1	-0.7	1.5	0.9	0.2	-0.4	2.1	-2.7	2.4	-	12.4
1997	2.3	0.6	0.2	-	0.1	3.7	2.3	3.8	1.1	1.1	-0.5	2.8	0.4	12.4
1996 Q1	1.3	2.1	0.4	-0.3	-1.0	0.8	0.7	-1.1	0.7	2.1	-0.8	2.3	0.4	12.3
Q2	1.0	0.5	0.5	-	-	0.2	0.3	-0.4	-0.8	2.4	-2.7	2.3	0.2	12.3
Q3	1.6	1.0	0.6	-0.1	-1.3	2.1	0.6	0.3	-2.3	1.8	-3.8	2.6	-0.1	12.4
Q4	2.3	1.0	0.5	-	-0.3	3.0	1.9	2.0	1.1	1.7	-3.1	2.6	-0.2	12.5
1997 Q1	1.3	-0.2	0.4	-0.2	0.3	1.9	0.9	0.7	-1.4	1.5	-2.3	3.0	-0.1	12.4
Q2	2.5	0.4	0.3	-	-0.1	4.4	2.5	3.5	0.8	0.9	-0.9	2.7	0.3	12.4
Q3	2.5	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.4	4.4	3.1	4.6	1.7	1.3	0.3	2.8	0.5	12.4
Q4	3.0	1.5	0.1	0.1	-0.1	3.9	2.5	6.3	3.0	1.1	0.7	2.8	0.7	12.3
1998 Q1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2.3	0.6	0.6	2.6	..	..
1997 Aug	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4.7	-0.9	1.5	0.4	..	..	12.4
Sep	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4.3	3.5	1.3	0.5	..	..	12.5
Oct	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6.7	4.4	1.0	0.7	2.8	..	12.4
Nov	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5.0	-0.5	1.3	0.7	..	..	12.4
Dec	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7.4	5.3	1.1	0.7	..	..	12.2
1998 Jan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7.0	5.7	0.5	0.6	2.6	..	12.1
Feb	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6.9	1.9	0.7	0.5	..	..	12.1
Mar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	-0.6	0.8	0.5	..	..	..
Percentage change on previous quarter														
	ILGJ	HUBQ	HUBR	HUBS	HUBT	HUBU	HUBV	ILHD	ILHX				ILIR	
1996 Q1	1.3	1.5	0.2	-0.1	-0.8	1.5	0.9	1.1	2.5				-	
Q2	-0.1	-0.6	0.1	-	0.6	-0.6	-0.4	0.2	-1.7				-0.2	
Q3	0.8	0.5	0.1	0.1	-0.5	1.1	0.6	0.7	0.1				-0.1	
Q4	0.3	-0.4	0.1	-	0.4	0.9	0.7	-	0.2				0.1	
1997 Q1	0.2	0.2	-	-0.3	-0.2	0.5	-	-0.2	-				0.1	
Q2	1.1	0.1	-	0.2	0.2	1.8	1.2	3.0	0.5				0.2	
Q3	0.9	0.6	-	0.2	-0.1	1.1	1.1	1.7	1.0				0.1	
Q4	0.8	0.6	-	-	-0.1	0.5	0.2	1.6	1.5				0.3	
1998 Q1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	-0.7				..	
Percentage change on previous month														
								ILKD	ILKN					
1997 Aug								-	-0.7					
Sep								-0.3	-0.6					
Oct								2.1	3.6					
Nov								-1.5	-3.5					
Dec								2.3	2.8					
1998 Jan								-0.9	2.7					
Feb								0.7	-4.8					
Mar								..	-2.4					

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PPI = Producer Prices (manufacturing)
Earnings = Average Wage Earnings (manufacturing), definitions of coverage and treatment vary among countries
Empl = Total Employment not seasonally adjusted
Unempl = Standardised Unemployment rates: percentage of total workforce

Source: OECD

- 1 Producer prices in intermediate goods
2 Excludes members of armed forces

Contribution to change in GDP

	GDP	PFC	GFC	GFCF	ChgStk	Exports	Imports	less Imports	IoP	Sales	CPI	PPI	Earnings	Empl	Unempl
Percentage change on a year earlier															
	ILGA	HUCI	HUCJ	HUCK	HUCL	HUCM	HUCN	ILGU	ILHO	HYAA	ILAH	ILAQ	ILII	GABE	
1990	2.2	1.5	0.2	0.7	0.1	1.2	1.6	-0.5	-2.2	6.0	4.2	7.3	1.4	9.1	
1991	1.1	1.6	0.3	0.2	-0.3	-0.1	0.5	-0.9	0.3	6.5	3.3	9.8	1.3	8.8	
1992	0.6	0.7	0.2	-0.4	0.1	1.1	1.1	-1.3	1.8	5.3	1.9	5.4	-1.1	9.0	
1993	-1.2	-1.5	0.1	-2.5	-0.6	1.7	-1.7	-2.1	-3.0	4.2	3.7	3.7	-4.2	10.3	
1994	2.2	0.9	-0.1	0.1	0.6	2.2	1.6	6.3	-5.9	3.9	3.8	3.3	-1.6	11.4	
1995	2.9	1.2	-0.2	1.2	-	2.7	1.9	6.1	-5.1	5.4	7.9	3.1	-0.6	11.9	
1996	0.7	0.5	-	0.1	-0.3	-0.1	-0.4	-2.9	-2.4	3.8	1.9	1.8	0.4	12.0	
1997	1.5	1.4	-0.1	0.1	1.0	1.6	2.5	2.5	6.9	1.8	1.3	3.7	-	12.1	
1996 Q1	1.6	0.9	-	0.7	0.7	-0.3	0.4	-	-3.9	5.0	4.8	1.9	0.8	12.0	
Q2	0.8	0.4	0.1	0.3	-0.1	-1.1	-1.2	-1.2	-3.4	4.2	1.6	2.1	0.3	12.0	
Q3	0.5	0.2	0.1	-0.2	-0.9	0.2	-1.1	-4.6	-4.9	3.5	0.4	1.7	0.3	12.0	
Q4	-0.2	0.6	-0.1	-0.5	-1.1	1.0	0.2	-5.5	3.3	2.7	0.8	1.6	0.2	12.0	
1997 Q1	-0.9	1.2	-0.1	-0.3	-1.4	-0.8	-0.6	-0.5	3.8	2.4	0.9	4.0	-0.1	12.1	
Q2	1.9	1.7	-0.2	-	2.0	1.7	3.3	2.2	6.6	1.6	1.2	3.8	0.1	12.1	
Q3	2.2	1.7	-0.1	0.3	1.2	3.1	4.0	3.0	9.0	1.5	1.7	3.4	-	12.1	
Q4	2.8	1.2	-	0.4	2.1	2.3	3.1	5.3	8.2	1.6	1.5	3.3	-	12.1	
1998 Q1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.7	1.1	..	0.6	..	
1997 Aug	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2.7	8.1	1.5	1.6	3.4	..	12.1	
Sep	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2.7	9.3	1.4	1.6	3.4	..	12.1	
Oct	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4.7	8.2	1.6	1.5	3.4	..	12.1	
Nov	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4.7	8.2	1.6	1.6	3.4	..	12.1	
Dec	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6.5	8.2	1.6	1.4	3.2	..	12.0	
1998 Jan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7.2	..	1.6	1.3	1.6	..	12.0	
Feb	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3.1	..	1.8	1.3	1.7	..	..
Mar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.7	0.9	..	..	..
Percentage change on previous quarter															
	ILGK	HUCO	HUCQ	HUCR	HUCS	HUCT	ILHE	ILHY					ILIS		
1996 Q1	0.7	0.1	-	-0.2	0.1	0.4	-0.2	-3.7	6.6				-1.3		
Q2	-0.9	-0.1	-	-0.1	-1.6	-0.3	-1.1	-0.5	-1.9				1.2		
Q3	0.4	0.1	-	-0.1	0.2	0.4	0.3	-0.3	-0.8				1.2		
Q4	-0.4	0.4	-0.1	-0.1	0.2	0.5	1.3	-1.0	-0.4				-0.8		
1997 Q1	-	0.7	-0.1	-	-0.3	-1.5	-1.1	1.4	7.1				-1.6		
Q2	1.9	0.4	-	0.2	1.8	2.3	2.8	2.2	0.8				1.4		
Q3	0.6	0.1	-	0.1	-0.5	1.7	0.9	0.5	1.4				1.1		
Q4	0.2	-0.2	-	-	1.1	-0.3	0.4	1.2	-1.1				-0.8		
1998 Q1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..				-1.0		
Percentage change on previous month															
								ILKE	ILKO						
1997 Aug								1.0	1.1						
Sep								-0.9	1.1						
Oct								1.2	-2.1						
Nov								0.5	-						
Dec								-0.1	-						
1998 Jan								0.9	..						
Feb								-1.0	..						
Mar													

GDP = Gross Domestic Product at constant market prices
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GFC = Government Final Consumption at constant market prices
GFCF = Gross Fixed Capital Formation at constant market prices
ChgStk = Change in Stocks at constant market prices
Exports = Exports of goods and services
Imports = Imports of goods and services
IoP = Industrial Production

Sales = Retail Sales volume
CPI = Consumer Prices, components and coverage not uniform among countries
PPI = Producer Prices (manufacturing)
Earnings = Average Wage Earnings (manufacturing), definitions of coverage and treatment vary among countries
Empl = Total Employment not seasonally adjusted
Unempl = Standardised Unemployment not seasonally adjusted

Source: OECD

Contribution to change in GDP

	GDP	PFC	GFC	GFCF	ChgStk	Exports	Imports	less Imports	IoP	Sales	CPI	PPI	Earnings	Empl ¹	Unempl
Percentage change on a year earlier															
	ILGC	HUDG	HUDH	HUDI	HUDJ	HUDK	HUDL	ILGW	ILHQ	ILAA	ILAJ	ILAS	ILIK	GADO	
1990	1.2	1.1	0.4	-0.2	-0.4	0.7	0.4	-0.2	0.6	5.4	4.9	3.2	0.5	5.6	
1991	-0.9	-0.4	0.2	-1.1	-0.2	0.6	-0.1	-2.0	-2.5	4.2	2.1	3.3	-0.9	6.9	
1992	2.7	1.9	-	0.8	0.2	0.6	0.8	3.2	3.2	3.1	1.3	2.4	0.6	7.5	
1993	2.3	2.0	-	0.8	0.2	0.3	1.0	3.6	4.5	3.0	1.3	2.4	1.5	6.9	
1994	3.5	2.2	0.1	1.1	0.6	0.8	1.4	5.3	5.7	2.5	0.6	2.8	3.2	6.1	
1995	2.0	1.7	-	0.7	-0.5	1.2	1.1	5.0	2.6	2.8	2.0	2.7	1.4	5.6	
1996	2.8	1.8	-	1.3	-	1.0	1.2	3.5	3.7	3.0	2.6	3.1	1.5	5.4	
1997	3.8	2.2	0.2	1.2	0.6	1.5	2.0	5.0	4.0	2.3	0.4	3.1	2.2	5.0	
1996 Q1	1.8	1.8	-0.2	0.7	-0.6	1.0	0.8	2.3	3.7	2.8	2.2	2.9	0.6	5.6	
Q2	3.2	1.9	-	1.3	-	1.0	1.0	3.7	4.1	2.8	2.4	3.2	1.3	5.4	
Q3	2.7	1.6	-	1.6	0.3	0.7	1.4	3.4	3.5	3.0	2.8	3.1	1.7	5.3	
Q4	3.3	1.8	0.2	1.5	0.2	1.1	1.6	4.2	3.6	3.1	3.1	3.5	2.1	5.3	
1997 Q1	4.0	2.2	0.2	1.1	0.8	1.4	1.8	5.1	4.4	2.9	2.0	3.4	2.5	5.3	
Q2	3.4	1.7	0.1	1.1	0.8	1.7	2.0	4.3	2.9	2.3	0.4	2.8	2.4	4.9	
Q3	3.9	2.6	0.2	1.3	0.1	1.8	2.1	5.0	4.6	2.2	-0.1	2.5	2.1	4.9	
Q4	3.7	2.4	0.2	1.2	0.6	1.3	2.1	5.8	4.0	1.9	-0.8	3.4	2.0	4.7	
1998 Q1	3.6	2.5	0.1	1.7	0.2	0.9	1.9	4.6	..	1.4	-1.7	3.1	1.9	4.7	
1997 Aug	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5.1	5.1	2.2	-0.2	2.5	2.1	4.9	
Sep	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5.0	4.1	2.2	-	2.5	1.8	4.9	
Oct	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5.8	3.4	2.1	-0.4	4.2	1.7	4.8	
Nov	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5.7	4.2	1.8	-0.7	3.4	2.2	4.6	
Dec	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5.8	4.4	1.7	-1.3	2.5	2.2	4.7	
1998 Jan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5.3	4.3	1.6	-1.8	3.3	2.0	4.7	
Feb	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4.4	..	1.4	-1.5	3.3	2.0	4.6	
Mar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4.3	..	1.3	-1.9	2.5	1.6	4.7	
Percentage change on previous quarter															
	ILGM	HUDM	HUDN	HUDO	HUDP	HUDQ	HUDR	ILHG	ILIA				ILIU		
1996 Q1	0.4	0.5	-	0.4	-0.2	0.1	0.4	0.4	1.4				-1.2		
Q2	1.5	0.6	0.2	0.6	0.2	0.3	0.5	1.9	1.0				2.0		
Q3	0.3	0.1	-	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.8	0.4				1.2		
Q4	1.1	0.6	-	0.1	-0.1	0.7	0.2	1.0	0.8				0.1		
1997 Q1	1.2	0.9	-	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.6	1.3	2.2				-0.8		
Q2	0.8	0.2	0.1	0.5	0.2	0.6	0.7	1.1	-0.5				1.9		
Q3	0.8	0.9	0.1	0.5	-0.4	0.1	0.5	1.5	2.0				0.9		
Q4	0.9	0.4	-	-	0.4	0.3	0.2	1.7	0.2				-		
1998 Q1	1.0	0.9	-0.1	0.7	-	-0.1	0.4	0.2	..				-1.0		
Percentage change on previous month															
								ILKG	ILKQ				ILLA		
1997 Aug								0.6	0.4				-0.4		
Sep								0.2	-0.4				-0.7		
Oct								0.8	-0.1				0.5		
Nov								0.8	0.3				0.3		
Dec								0.3	0.6				-0.2		
1998 Jan								-0.2	1.3				-1.4		
Feb								-0.2	..				0.5		
Mar								0.2	..				0.5		

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Earnings = Average Earnings (manufacturing), definitions of coverage and treatment vary among countries
Empl = Total Employment not seasonally adjusted
Unempl = Standardised Unemployment rates: percentage of total workforce

Source: OECD

1 Excludes members of armed forces

Contribution to change in GDP

	GDP	PFC	GFC	GFCF	ChgStk	Exports	less Imports	IoP ¹	Sales	CPI	PPI	Earnings ²	Empl	Unempl
Percentage change on a year earlier														
	ILGD	HUCU	HUCV	HUCW	HUCX	HUCY	HUCZ	ILGX	ILHR	ILAB	ILAK	ILAT	ILIL	GADP
1990	5.1	2.6	0.1	2.7	-0.2	0.7	0.8	4.3	4.9	3.1	1.6	5.1	1.9	2.1
1991	3.8	1.5	0.2	1.1	0.2	0.6	-0.3	1.9	2.3	3.2	1.1	3.5	1.9	2.1
1992	1.0	1.2	0.2	-0.5	-0.5	0.5	-0.1	-5.7	-1.0	1.7	-0.9	1.3	1.1	2.2
1993	0.3	0.7	0.2	-0.6	-0.1	0.2	-	-4.3	-3.0	1.2	-1.7	0.4	0.2	2.5
1994	0.7	1.1	0.2	-0.2	-0.2	0.5	0.8	1.2	0.2	0.8	-1.7	2.2	-	2.9
1995	1.4	1.2	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.6	1.4	3.3	0.2	-0.1	-0.7	3.0	0.1	3.1
1996	4.1	1.7	0.1	3.0	0.1	0.4	1.3	2.7	1.0	0.1	-1.8	2.6	0.5	3.3
1997	0.9	0.7	-	-1.1	-	1.3	-	4.1	-2.3	1.8	0.7	2.9	1.1	3.4
1996 Q1	5.7	3.0	0.2	3.5	0.3	0.3	1.7	1.6	2.0	-0.4	-1.7	1.7	0.1	3.3
Q2	4.2	1.5	0.1	4.0	0.2	-	1.5	0.9	1.0	0.1	-1.9	1.7	0.3	3.5
Q3	3.1	1.0	0.1	2.7	-	0.4	1.1	4.2	-0.4	0.2	-1.7	4.9	0.7	3.3
Q4	3.4	1.5	0.2	1.8	-0.2	1.0	0.8	4.4	1.3	0.5	-1.6	2.3	0.9	3.3
1997 Q1	2.8	2.7	-	-	-0.4	1.1	0.6	6.0	5.3	0.6	-0.9	5.1	1.6	3.3
Q2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.1	-1.7	-	1.8	-	6.5	-5.1	2.1	1.3	2.6	1.4	3.5
Q3	1.0	0.7	-	-1.2	0.2	1.3	-0.1	4.1	-3.7	2.1	1.3	2.6	0.7	3.4
Q4	-0.2	-0.4	-	-1.6	0.2	1.1	-0.5	-0.3	-6.0	2.1	1.1	1.6	0.7	3.4
1998 Q1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	-3.8	..	2.0	0.4	..	-	..
1997 Aug	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3.4	-2.0	2.1	1.3	3.1	0.7	3.4
Sep	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4.4	-5.1	2.4	1.4	1.5	0.4	3.4
Oct	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2.0	-4.0	2.5	1.3	1.5	0.9	3.4
Nov	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	-2.1	-6.9	2.1	1.1	1.8	0.5	3.5
Dec	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	-0.9	-7.0	1.8	0.9	1.5	0.8	3.4
1998 Jan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	-2.9	-4.9	1.8	0.9	-0.5	0.6	3.5
Feb	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	-3.6	-8.7	1.9	0.4	-	-0.1	3.6
Mar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	-5.0	..	2.2	0.1	..	-0.3	..
Percentage change on previous quarter														
	ILGN	HUDA	HUDB	HUDC	HUDD	HUDE	HUDD	ILHH	ILIB				ILIV	
1996 Q1	2.7	1.1	0.1	1.5	0.2	-	0.3	0.7	2.0				-1.6	
Q2	0.1	-0.4	-	0.8	-0.1	-	0.3	-0.4	-1.7				3.1	
Q3	-0.4	0.1	-	-0.7	-0.1	0.3	-	1.8	-0.7				0.5	
Q4	1.1	0.6	0.1	0.2	-0.1	0.6	0.2	2.2	1.7				-1.0	
1997 Q1	2.0	2.3	-0.1	-0.3	-	0.2	0.1	2.3	6.0				-0.9	
Q2	-2.8	-3.2	-0.1	-0.8	0.3	0.7	-0.3	-	-11.3				2.9	
Q3	0.8	1.0	0.1	-0.2	-	-0.2	-0.1	-0.4	0.7				-0.3	
Q4	-0.2	-0.5	0.1	-0.2	-0.1	0.4	-0.2	-2.1	-0.7				-1.0	
1998 Q1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	-1.3	..				-1.5	
Percentage change on previous month														
								ILKH	ILKR				ILLB	
1997 Aug								-2.8	2.1				-0.9	
Sep								2.6	-2.1				0.1	
Oct								-0.1	1.1				0.1	
Nov								-4.8	-1.1				-1.0	
Dec								1.2	-1.1				-0.4	
1998 Jan								2.9	4.3				-0.8	
Feb								-3.9	-2.1				-0.7	
Mar								-2.0	..				0.9	

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Source: OECD

1 Not adjusted for unequal number of working days in a month
2 Figures monthly and seasonally adjusted

7 World trade in goods¹

	Export of manufactures			Import of manufactures			Export of goods			Import of goods			Total trade	
	Total	OECD	Other	Total	OECD	Other	Total	OECD	Other	Total	OECD	Other	manufactures	goods
Percentage change on a year earlier														
	ILIZ	ILJA	ILJB	ILJC	ILJD	ILJE	ILJF	ILJG	ILJH	ILJI	ILJJ	ILJK	ILJL	ILJM
1990	5.9	5.9	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.4	4.5	5.6	1.6	4.5	5.2	2.8	5.7	4.5
1991	3.8	2.5	9.6	5.2	3.5	10.0	4.0	3.5	5.2	4.5	3.2	8.1	4.5	4.2
1992	4.5	3.7	7.7	5.1	4.5	6.7	4.5	3.8	6.1	5.0	4.3	6.7	4.8	4.7
1993	4.2	1.9	13.1	3.3	1.1	9.3	4.2	2.5	8.5	3.7	1.4	9.6	3.8	3.9
1994	11.2	10.2	14.7	12.3	12.8	11.1	10.1	9.2	12.2	10.6	10.7	10.3	11.7	10.3
1995	9.9	9.8	10.2	9.8	9.3	11.2	8.7	8.7	8.8	8.3	7.3	10.7	9.9	8.5
1996	5.6	6.4	3.0	5.6	7.0	2.2	5.0	6.0	2.7	5.1	6.1	2.6	5.6	5.0
1995 Q1	12.8	13.0	12.2	13.2	13.6	12.2	11.5	11.9	10.6	11.1	11.0	11.2	13.0	11.3
Q2	10.3	10.0	11.3	10.9	10.1	13.0	9.1	8.9	9.7	9.4	8.2	12.4	10.6	9.3
Q3	9.3	9.1	10.1	8.9	8.0	11.3	8.1	7.9	8.5	7.7	6.3	10.9	9.1	7.9
Q4	7.2	7.2	7.1	6.2	5.4	8.2	6.1	6.0	6.3	5.0	3.7	8.2	6.7	5.5
1996 Q1	5.3	5.6	4.5	5.7	6.6	3.5	4.5	4.8	3.7	4.9	5.1	4.4	5.5	4.7
Q2	5.1	5.9	2.4	4.3	5.9	0.3	4.3	5.2	2.1	3.9	5.0	1.1	4.7	4.1
Q3	5.8	7.0	1.7	6.5	8.0	2.7	5.3	6.7	2.0	5.6	6.8	2.7	6.1	5.4
Q4	6.3	7.2	3.5	6.0	7.5	2.2	5.9	7.2	3.0	6.0	7.6	2.3	6.1	6.0
1997 Q1	7.2	7.9	5.1	7.7	7.9	7.3	6.7	7.2	5.6	7.0	7.0	7.1	7.5	6.9
Q2	10.3	11.6	6.0	10.9	12.1	7.7	9.5	11.0	6.0	9.3	10.3	6.9	10.6	9.4
Percentage change on previous quarter														
	ILJN	ILJO	ILJP	ILJQ	ILJR	ILJS	ILJT	ILJU	ILJV	ILJW	ILJX	ILJY	ILJZ	ILKA
1995 Q1	2.8	2.9	2.4	1.5	1.0	2.6	2.2	2.3	2.2	1.0	0.5	2.1	2.1	1.6
Q2	1.4	1.2	2.1	1.7	1.2	3.0	1.0	0.7	1.8	1.7	1.1	3.3	1.6	1.4
Q3	1.3	1.1	1.9	1.2	0.9	1.8	1.3	1.2	1.7	1.1	0.8	1.9	1.2	1.2
Q4	1.6	1.9	0.5	1.7	2.2	0.5	1.3	1.7	0.5	1.1	1.2	0.6	1.6	1.2
1996 Q1	1.0	1.3	-0.1	1.0	2.1	-1.8	0.7	1.1	-0.3	0.9	1.9	-1.5	1.0	0.8
Q2	1.2	1.5	-	0.4	0.6	-0.2	0.8	1.1	0.2	0.7	1.0	-	0.8	0.8
Q3	1.9	2.1	1.2	3.3	3.0	4.3	2.4	2.7	1.7	2.8	2.5	3.6	2.6	2.6
Q4	2.1	2.0	2.3	1.2	1.6	-	1.9	2.1	1.5	1.5	2.0	0.2	1.6	1.7
1997 Q1	1.9	2.0	1.4	2.7	2.5	3.2	1.4	1.1	2.2	1.9	1.3	3.2	2.3	1.6
Q2	4.1	5.1	0.9	3.3	4.6	0.1	3.5	4.7	0.6	2.9	4.2	-0.2	3.7	3.2

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

Source: OECD

Final Expenditure Prices Index (Experimental) - April 1998

Contact: David Wall

Tel: 0171 533 5823/5827; e-mail: david.wall@ons.gov.uk

Note that further development work, including the adjustment of the Index of Government Prices for productivity change, is ongoing and the FEPI will be available only as an experimental index until this work has been completed.

Summary

The Final Expenditure Prices Index (FEPI) for April 1998 shows an annual rate of 2.1 per cent, up from 2.0 per cent in March. This increase is largely due to an increase in the annual rate of the Index of Investment Prices (IIP), from 0.8 per cent to 1.1 per cent.

The FEPI annual percentage change

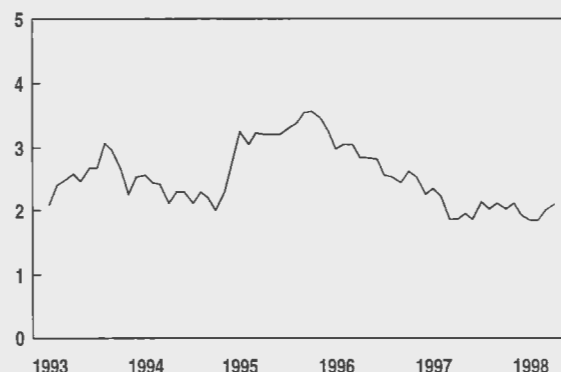


Table A

Final Expenditure Prices Index and components (January 1992=100 and annual percentage change)

		Index of Consumer Prices (ICP)		Index of Investment Prices (IIP)		Index of Government Prices (IGP)		Final Expenditure Prices Index (FEPI)	
		Index	Annual percentage change	Index	Annual percentage change	Index	Annual percentage change	Index	Annual percentage change
1997	Nov	117.9	2.3	111.1	1.3	115.6	2.2	116.0	2.1
	Dec	118.1	2.2	111.1	0.9	115.6r	2.0r	116.1	1.9
1998	Jan	117.6	2.0	111.4r	0.9r	116.2	2.2	116.0	1.8
	Feb	118.3	2.2	111.2r	0.5	115.9	1.8	116.3	1.8
	Mar	118.7	2.3	111.5r	0.8r	116.3	2.1	116.7r	2.0r
	Apr	119.3	2.3	111.9	1.1	116.4	2.0	117.2	2.1

The Index of Consumer Prices (ICP)

Consumer price inflation, as measured by the ICP, was 2.3 per cent over the 12 months to April, unchanged from March.

Upward pressure came mainly from prices for:

- Tobacco, for which the 12-month rate rose from 8.8 per cent in March to 9.3 per cent in April;
- Housing, whose 12-month rate rose from 3.0 per cent to 3.3 per cent;
- Transport and communication whose 12-month rate rose from 2.4 per cent to 3.5 per cent.

Downward pressure came mainly from:

- Alcoholic drink, for which the 12-month rate fell from 3.6 per cent in March to 3.3 per cent in April;
- Clothing and footwear, whose 12-month rate fell from 0.1 per cent to -0.5 per cent;
- Household goods and services, whose 12-month rate fell from 1.3 per cent to 0.9 per cent.

The ICP annual percentage change



The Index of Investment Prices (IIP)

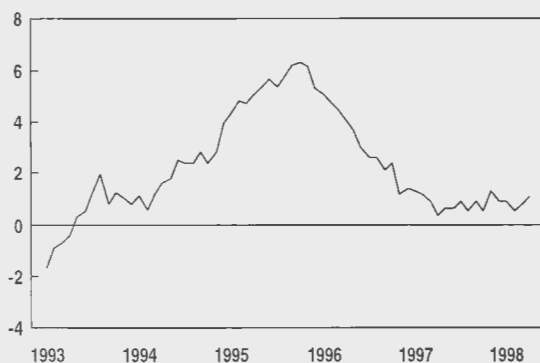
Investment price inflation, as measured by the IIP, was 1.1 per cent over the 12 months to April, up from 0.8 per cent in March.

Upward pressure on the 12-month rate came mainly from:

- Vehicles, ships and aircraft, whose 12-month rate rose from -0.3 per cent in March to 0.1 per cent in April;
- New buildings and works, whose 12-month rate rose from 4.5 per cent to 4.7 per cent;
- New dwellings whose 12-month rate rose from 7.1 per cent to 7.4 per cent.

Downward pressure on the 12-month rate came from Plant and Machinery whose 12-month rate fell marginally from -5.3 per cent in March to -5.4 per cent in April. Note, the annual rate has been negative since June 1996, reflecting the impact of Sterling's strength on import prices.

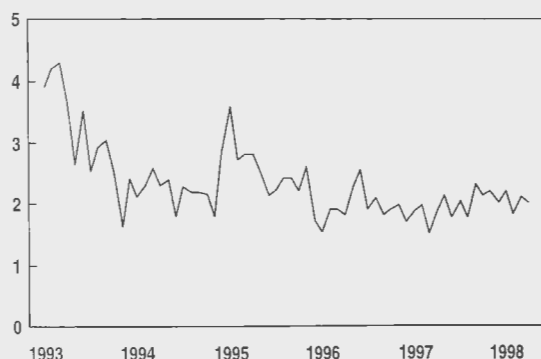
The IIP annual percentage change



The Index of Government Prices (IGP)

Inflation affecting Government expenditure, as measured by the IGP, was 2.0 per cent over the 12 months to April, down from 2.1 per cent in March. See note 6.

The IGP annual percentage change



Comparison between the FEPI and other inflation measures

Table B

Measures of Inflation (annual percentage changes)

		FEPI	RPIX	HICP	PPI
1997	Nov	2.1	2.8	1.9	0.9
	Dec	1.9	2.7	1.8	1.0
1998	Jan	1.8	2.5	1.5	0.6
	Feb	1.8	2.6	1.5	0.7
	Mar	2.0	2.6	1.6	1.1
	Apr	2.1	3.0	1.9	1.0

NOTES

1. The headline measure of inflation is the Retail Prices Index (RPI). The RPI should be used as the main indicator of inflation affecting average households.

2. The Final Expenditure Prices Index (FEPI) is a measure of the change in the prices paid by UK consumers, business and Government for final purchases of goods and services. Intermediate purchases by business are excluded. The FEPI is made up of three components:

- The Index of Consumer Prices (ICP)
- The Index of Investment Prices (IIP)
- The Index of Government Prices (IGP).

3. The ICP measures inflation affecting all consumers in the UK. The price indicators used in the ICP are taken mainly from the Retail Prices Index (RPI).

4. The IIP is a measure of the change in the prices paid for capital goods by business and by Government. It also covers new construction projects and dwellings built for consumers, business and government. The price indicators used are mainly Producer Price Indices (PPIs), Construction Output Price Indices and an average house price indicator.

5. The IGP measures inflation affecting Government. It covers expenditure by Central and Local Government on pay and on procurement. The price indicators used are mainly Average Earnings Indices (to reflect labour costs), PPIs and RPIs (to reflect the cost of goods consumed by Government).

6. Care should be taken when interpreting monthly movements in the IGP. This index is particularly volatile on a month-to-month basis, so a fall one month is often offset by a rise the next and vice-versa. The data are of greatest value if trends rather than individual monthly movements are observed.

7. An article describing the development and composition of the FEPI is included in *Economic Trends*, No 526, September 1997. Longer runs of the FEPI back to January 1992, are available in computer readable form from the ONS Sales Office (telephone 0171 533 5670) or on paper from David Wall.

1 Final Expenditure Prices Index (Experimental)

	Index of Consumer Prices ICP	Index of Investment Prices IIP	Index of Government Prices IGP	Final Expenditure Prices Index FEPI	Annual percentage changes			
					ICP	IIP	IGP	FEPI
January 1992=100								
Weights								
1996	604	164	232	1000				
1997	605	165	230	1000				
1998	605	169	226	1000				
	CUSE	CUSK	CUSO	CUSP	CGAZ	CGBF	CGBJ	CGBK
1996 Apr	114.1	110.3	112.0	112.7	3.0	4.1	1.8	2.8
May	114.4	110.1	112.3	113.0	2.7	3.7	2.3	2.8
Jun	114.6	110.1	112.8	113.2	2.8	3.0	2.5	2.8
Jul	113.9	110.1	112.3	112.7	2.7	2.6	1.9	2.5
Aug	114.5	110.6	112.6	113.2	2.7	2.6	2.1	2.5
Sep	115.2	110.4	112.3	113.5	2.8	2.1	1.8	2.4
Oct	115.2	110.6	112.7	113.6	3.0	2.4	1.9	2.6
Nov	115.3	109.7	113.1	113.6	3.0	1.2	2.0	2.5
Dec	115.6	110.1	113.3	113.9	2.8	1.4	1.7	2.2
1997 Jan	115.3	110.4	113.7	113.9	2.7	1.3	1.9	2.3
Feb	115.7	110.6	113.8	114.2	2.5	1.2	2.0	2.2
Mar	116.0	110.6	113.9	114.4	2.3	0.9	1.5	1.9
Apr	116.6	110.7	114.1	114.8	2.2	0.4	1.9	1.9
May	117.0	110.8	114.7	115.2	2.3	0.6	2.1	1.9
Jun	117.2	110.8	114.8	115.3	2.3	0.6	1.8	1.9
Jul	116.7	111.1	114.6	115.1	2.5	0.9	2.0	2.1
Aug	117.5	111.2	114.6	115.5	2.6	0.5	1.8	2.0
Sep	117.9	111.4	114.9	115.9	2.3	0.9	2.3	2.1
Oct	118.0	111.2	115.1	115.9	2.4	0.5	2.1	2.0
Nov	117.9	111.1	115.6	116.0	2.3	1.3	2.2	2.1
Dec	118.1	111.1	115.6r	116.1	2.2	0.9	2.0r	1.9
1998 Jan	117.6	111.4r	116.2	116.0	2.0	0.9r	2.2	1.8
Feb	118.3	111.2r	115.9	116.3	2.2	0.5	1.8	1.8
Mar	118.7	111.5r	116.3	116.7r	2.3	0.8r	2.1	2.0r
Apr	119.3	111.9	116.4	117.2	2.3	1.1	2.0	2.1

The symbol r denotes revisions to previous months' data

2 FEPI - Index of Consumer Prices (Experimental)

	Food	Alcoholic Drink	Tobacco	Clothing and Footwear	Housing	Fuel and Power	Household Goods and Services	Transport and Communication	Recreation, Entertainment and Education	Other Goods and Services	Index of Consumer Prices ICP
January 1992=100											
Weights											
1996	128	70	30	67	85	40	72	190	113	205	1000
1997	126	68	30	67	90	39	71	189	119	201	1000
1998	127	68	29	67	87	39	71	188	118	205	1000
	CURU	CURV	CURW	CURX	CURY	CURZ	CUSA	CUSB	CUSC	CUSD	CUSE
1996 Apr	111.2	116.8	138.7	104.2	120.8	105.7	109.7	113.9	109.3	118.4	114.1
May	112.1	117.2	139.6	104.4	121.0	105.6	110.5	114.3	109.3	118.7	114.4
Jun	112.1	117.8	139.8	104.3	121.3	105.8	110.6	114.4	109.3	118.9	114.6
Jul	110.7	118.4	139.6	99.2	121.9	105.9	108.8	114.3	108.9	118.9	113.9
Aug	111.8	118.3	139.8	100.5	122.0	105.7	110.1	115.1	109.2	119.4	114.5
Sep	110.8	118.5	140.1	105.4	122.1	105.8	110.8	116.3	109.6	119.9	115.2
Oct	110.1	118.8	140.2	105.5	122.2	105.6	110.4	116.4	109.8	120.3	115.2
Nov	109.7	118.6	140.0	106.6	122.4	105.0	111.4	116.0	110.1	120.4	115.3
Dec	109.7	118.0	142.8	106.6	122.5	104.8	112.3	116.7	110.1	120.7	115.6
1997 Jan	110.6	118.6	145.6	100.5	123.4	104.2	108.8	117.5	109.9	120.7	115.3
Feb	110.3	119.3	146.2	102.0	123.6	104.3	109.7	118.1	110.1	121.2	115.7
Mar	109.8	119.2	146.6	104.0	123.9	104.4	111.7	118.0	109.9	121.6	116.0
Apr	110.2	119.7	148.3	105.5	125.8	104.2	111.1	118.0	110.3	122.4	116.6
May	110.9	120.4	148.9	106.0	126.0	103.7	111.6	118.1	110.5	123.0	117.0
Jun	111.8	120.6	149.2	105.4	126.2	103.3	111.4	118.5	110.5	123.3	117.2
Jul	111.3	121.1	149.3	100.3	126.2	102.8	109.6	119.4	110.3	123.4	116.7
Aug	112.6	121.3	151.2	102.3	126.4	102.8	110.8	120.0	110.2	124.0	117.5
Sep	112.2	121.4	151.5	106.3	126.6	100.0	111.6	120.4	110.7	124.4	117.9
Oct	112.2	121.7	151.7	106.0	126.8	100.0	111.4	120.3	110.8	124.8	118.0
Nov	111.6	121.1	151.8	107.2	126.9	99.6	112.3	120.0	110.7	124.8	117.9
Dec	111.7	120.6	155.1	106.7	127.0	99.1	113.2	120.0	110.7	125.2	118.1
1998 Jan	111.7	122.1	159.3	99.7	127.3	98.4	109.8	120.6	110.3	125.4	117.6
Feb	111.7	123.1	159.5	102.0	127.4	98.7	111.5	120.8	110.5	126.4	118.3
Mar	111.5	123.5	159.5	104.1	127.6	98.9	113.1	120.8	110.4	126.9	118.7
Apr	111.8	123.6	162.1	105.0	129.9	98.9	112.1	122.1	110.8	127.6	119.3

Annual Percentage Changes

	Food	Alcoholic Drink	Tobacco	Clothing and Footwear	Housing	Fuel and Power	Household Goods and Services	Transport and Communication	Recreation, Entertainment and Education	Other Goods and Services	Index of Consumer Prices ICP
	CGAP	CGAQ	CGAR	CGAS	CGAT	CGAU	CGAV	CGAW	CGAX	CGAY	CGAZ
1996 Apr	5.0	2.9	6.4	-1.0	2.7	0.2	2.7	2.2	2.4	4.0	3.0
May	4.2	2.7	6.6	-1.0	2.8	0.4	2.4	2.3	2.2	3.7	2.7
Jun	4.7	2.8	6.6	-0.9	2.9	0.6	2.7	2.0	2.1	3.8	2.8
Jul	3.9	2.9	6.5	-1.1	3.7	0.6	2.4	2.2	1.8	3.6	2.7
Aug	3.2	2.8	6.6	-1.3	3.4	0.4	2.4	3.0	1.9	3.6	2.7
Sep	2.1	2.7	6.9	-0.5	3.4	0.3	1.8	4.2	1.6	3.5	2.8
Oct	2.6	2.4	7.0	-0.2	3.6	0.2	1.9	5.0	1.8	3.8	3.0
Nov	2.0	2.9	6.9	0.3	3.6	-0.4	1.9	5.2	2.0	3.7	3.0
Dec	1.2	3.3	6.4	0.2	3.7	-0.7	1.7	4.4	1.7	3.5	2.8
1997 Jan	1.5	3.0	6.4	0.2	4.1	-1.3	1.6	4.2	1.6	3.4	2.7
Feb	0.2	2.8	6.4	0.7	4.2	-1.2	0.8	4.5	1.4	3.3	2.5
Mar	-1.2	2.5	6.6	1.3	4.4	-1.2	1.3	4.2	1.0	3.3	2.3
Apr	-0.9	2.5	6.9	1.2	4.1	-1.4	1.3	3.6	0.9	3.4	2.2
May	-1.1	2.7	6.7	1.5	4.1	-1.8	1.0	3.3	1.1	3.6	2.3
Jun	-0.3	2.4	6.7	1.1	4.0	-2.4	0.7	3.6	1.1	3.7	2.3
Jul	0.5	2.3	6.9	1.1	3.5	-2.9	0.7	4.5	1.3	3.8	2.5
Aug	0.7	2.5	8.2	1.8	3.6	-2.7	0.6	4.3	0.9	3.9	2.6
Sep	1.3	2.4	8.1	0.9	3.7	-5.5	0.7	3.5	1.0	3.8	2.3
Oct	1.9	2.4	8.2	0.5	3.8	-5.3	0.9	3.4	0.9	3.7	2.4
Nov	1.7	2.1	8.4	0.6	3.7	-5.1	0.8	3.4	0.5	3.7	2.3
Dec	1.8	2.2	8.6	0.1	3.7	-5.4	0.8	2.8	0.5	3.7	2.2
1998 Jan	1.0	3.0	9.4	-0.8	3.2	-5.6	0.9	2.6	0.4	3.9	2.0
Feb	1.3	3.2	9.1	-	3.1	-5.4	1.6	2.3	0.4	4.3	2.2
Mar	1.5	3.6	8.8	0.1	3.0	-5.3	1.3	2.4	0.5	4.4	2.3
Apr	1.5	3.3	9.3	-0.5	3.3	-5.1	0.9	3.5	0.5	4.2	2.3

The symbol r denotes revisions to previous months' data

3 FEPI - Index of Investment Prices (Experimental)

	Plant and Machinery	Vehicles, etc	New Buildings and Works	Transfer Costs of Land and Buildings	New Dwellings	Index of Investment Prices IIP
January 1992=100						
Weights						
1996	378	108	266	38	209	1000
1997	390	103	267	33	207	1000
1998	387	103	277	37	196	1000
	CUSG	CUSH	CUSF	CUSI	CUSJ	CUSK
1996 Apr	116.7	119.2	105.2	135.7	100.1	110.3
May	115.4	119.1	105.7	135.8	100.5	110.1
Jun	114.7	118.9	106.1	135.5	101.1	110.1
Jul	113.5	119.0	106.5	138.1	102.0	110.1
Aug	114.0	119.6	106.9	139.2	102.7	110.6
Sep	113.1	119.7	107.3	139.3	102.7	110.4
Oct	113.0	119.2	107.7	140.9	102.8	110.6
Nov	110.6	117.6	108.1	140.9	103.0	109.7
Dec	111.0	117.5	108.5	141.0	103.8	110.1
1997 Jan	111.1	118.2	108.8	139.3	104.3	110.4
Feb	111.2	118.7	109.1	141.8	104.4	110.6
Mar	110.1	118.9	109.4	142.2	105.6	110.6
Apr	109.8	118.5	109.5	142.8	106.9	110.7
May	109.4	118.5	109.4	144.8	107.6	110.8
Jun	108.8	118.3	109.4	144.9	108.6	110.8
Jul	108.0	118.1	110.2	150.8	109.8	111.1
Aug	107.2	118.4	111.1	151.9	110.5	111.2
Sep	107.1	118.6	111.5	153.4	110.6	111.4
Oct	106.6	118.4	112.0	152.2	110.4	111.2
Nov	105.9	118.1	112.4	153.1	110.5	111.1
Dec	105.8	118.5	112.8	152.2	110.5	111.1
1998 Jan	105.6	119.1	113.3r	151.9r	111.1	111.4r
Feb	105.1r	118.9	113.8r	153.4r	110.5	111.2r
Mar	104.3r	118.5r	114.3r	154.9r	113.1r	111.5r
Apr	103.9	118.6	114.6	157.9	114.8	111.9

Annual Percentage Changes

	Plant and Machinery	Vehicles, etc	New Buildings and Works	Transfer Costs of Land and Buildings	New Dwellings	Index of Investment Prices IIP
	CGBB	CGBC	CGBA	CGBD	CGBE	CGBF
1996 Apr	0.9	3.8	10.3	5.5	1.5	4.1
May	—	3.3	9.5	6.3	2.3	3.7
Jun	-1.2	2.9	8.6	5.1	2.8	3.0
Jul	-2.2	2.8	7.9	6.3	3.6	2.6
Aug	-2.0	2.2	7.1	7.1	4.4	2.6
Sep	-2.9	2.2	6.4	6.9	4.7	2.1
Oct	-2.3	1.8	6.0	8.6	5.0	2.4
Nov	-4.8	0.3	5.6	8.4	5.5	1.2
Dec	-4.5	-0.3	5.1	9.6	6.6	1.4
1997 Jan	-4.8	-0.3	4.9	9.6	7.0	1.3
Feb	-4.4	—	4.7	9.2	6.3	1.2
Mar	-5.1	0.1	4.4	9.0	6.3	0.9
Apr	-5.9	-0.6	4.1	5.2	6.8	0.4
May	-5.2	-0.5	3.5	6.6	7.1	0.6
Jun	-5.1	-0.5	3.1	6.9	7.4	0.6
Jul	-4.8	-0.8	3.5	9.2	7.6	0.9
Aug	-6.0	-1.0	3.9	9.1	7.6	0.5
Sep	-5.3	-0.9	3.9	10.1	7.7	0.9
Oct	-5.7	-0.7	4.0	8.0	7.4	0.5
Nov	-4.2	0.4	4.0	8.7	7.3	1.3
Dec	-4.7	0.9	4.0	7.9	6.5	0.9
1998 Jan	-5.0	0.8	4.1r	9.0r	6.5	0.9r
Feb	-5.5r	0.2	4.3r	8.2r	5.8	0.5
Mar	-5.3r	-0.3r	4.5r	8.9r	7.1r	0.8r
Apr	-5.4	0.1	4.7	10.6	7.4	1.1

The symbol r denotes revisions to previous months' data

4 FEPI - Index of Government Prices (Experimental)

					Annual percentage changes			
	Local Government Total	Central Government Total	Education Grants	Index of Government Prices IGP	Local Government Total	Central Government Total	Education Grants	Index of Government Prices IGP
January 1992=100								
Weights								
1996	344	597	59	1000				
1997	347	589	64	1000				
1998	342	591	67	1000				
	CUSL	CUSM	CUSN	CUSO	CGBG	CGBH	CGBI	CGBJ
1996 Apr	112.8	111.4	113.3	112.0	1.7	1.8	2.9	1.8
May	114.3	111.0	114.3	112.3	2.5	2.2	3.1	2.3
Jun	114.8	111.5	114.3	112.8	2.7	2.4	3.1	2.5
Jul	114.3	110.9	114.5	112.3	2.0	1.9	1.7	1.9
Aug	114.1	111.5	114.6	112.6	1.8	2.3	1.8	2.1
Sep	114.1	110.9	114.6	112.3	2.1	1.6	1.8	1.8
Oct	114.5	111.5	114.6	112.7	2.1	1.7	1.8	1.9
Nov	115.2	111.6	114.8	113.1	2.4	1.7	2.0	2.0
Dec	114.9	112.3	114.9	113.3	2.0	1.6	2.0	1.7
1997 Jan	115.4	112.6	115.5	113.7	2.4	1.6	1.9	1.9
Feb	115.5	112.7	115.5	113.8	2.4	1.7	1.9	2.0
Mar	116.0	112.6	115.5	113.9	2.7	0.9	1.9	1.5
Apr	115.7	112.9	115.5	114.1	2.6	1.3	1.9	1.9
May	117.0	113.2	116.5	114.7	2.4	2.0	1.9	2.1
Jun	117.6	112.9	116.5	114.8	2.4	1.3	1.9	1.8
Jul	117.0	112.7	118.5	114.6	2.4	1.6	3.5	2.0
Aug	117.2	112.7	118.5	114.6	2.7	1.1	3.4	1.8
Sep	117.2	113.2	118.6	114.9	2.7	2.1	3.5	2.3
Oct	117.5	113.4	118.6	115.1	2.6	1.7	3.5	2.1
Nov	118.4	113.6r	118.6	115.6	2.8	1.8r	3.3	2.2
Dec	117.8r	113.9	118.7	115.6r	2.5r	1.4	3.3	2.0r
1998 Jan	118.3	114.6	119.8	116.2	2.5	1.8	3.7	2.2
Feb	118.2	114.1	119.8	115.9	2.3	1.2	3.7	1.8
Mar	118.9r	114.4	119.7	116.3	2.5r	1.6	3.6	2.1
Apr	118.6	114.7	119.8	116.4	2.5	1.6	3.7	2.0

The symbol r denotes revisions to previous months' data

Regional Accounts 1996: Part 2



J S Virdee
Office for National Statistics

Address: B5/03, 1 Drummond Gate, London SW1V 2QQ
Tel: 0171-533 5790; Fax: 0171-533 5799
e-mail: dev.virdee@ons.gov.uk

Introduction

This article presents provisional estimates of personal income, personal disposable income, household income, household disposable income and consumers' expenditure by region for 1996 together with estimates of household income and household disposable income by county for the years 1991 to 1995. This follows *Regional Accounts 1996: Part 1* published in *Economic Trends*, January 1998 which contained first estimates of regional gross domestic product (GDP) for 1996 and of gross domestic fixed capital formation for 1995. The regional figures in this article are primarily presented on the basis of Government Office Regions (GORs), rather than the Standard Statistical Regions (SSRs). However, figures on the basis of SSRs are given in Appendix Tables 13 to 19. Figures for consumers' expenditure on a GOR basis are currently only available for 1994 to 1996. This article also contains the industrial breakdown of the regional GDP totals published in January.

The latest figures published in this article show that, in 1996:

- personal incomes per head in London were 28 per cent higher than the UK average, whereas in Wales they were 16 per cent lower.
- consumers' expenditure per head is higher than the UK average only in London and the South East (GOR).
- wages and salaries were the source of 59 per cent of household income in London, compared with about 51 per cent in Wales and the South West.
- Social Security benefits accounted for about 13 per cent of household income per head in Northern Ireland, compared with about 7 per cent for the UK as a whole, and 5 per cent in the South East (GOR).

Personal income

Table A shows, for 1996, the regional distribution of personal income within the UK, with London and the South East (GOR) each accounting for about 15 per cent of the UK total.

The year to year changes in the regions' shares of total personal income per head are relatively small compared to the long-standing differences in levels. Thus personal income per head in Northern Ireland and Wales remains substantially below the UK average whilst that in London and the South East (GOR) remains substantially above it. However, the figures for 1994 and 1996 suggest that London has grown most strongly, and the South East (GOR) and Eastern have also shown above average increases. Growth in East Midlands and Northern Ireland, on the other hand, has been below average. It should be stressed however that undue reliance should not be placed on year on year comparisons as the estimates, particularly the provisional figures for 1996, may be revised substantially as better information becomes available.

Over a longer period, trends in regions' incomes are more stable and Appendix Table 1 shows total personal income from 1986 to 1996. Over this period, personal incomes per head in the North West (GOR) & Merseyside, East Midlands, the South West and Yorkshire & the Humber declined steadily (relative to the UK average), whereas London showed an upward trend.

Table A
Personal income (total and per head) UK=100

Region	% share of UK total		Personal income per head indices	
	1994	1996 ¹	1994	1996 ¹
United Kingdom	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
North East	3.8	3.8	85.9	85.0
North West (GOR) & Merseyside	10.8	10.6	91.2	90.2
Yorkshire & the Humber	7.9	7.7	91.7	90.4
East Midlands	6.6	6.5	94.3	91.9
West Midlands	8.5	8.4	93.5	93.3
Eastern	9.6	9.8	107.7	108.6
London	14.8	15.3	124.2	127.5
South East (GOR)	14.7	15.0	110.0	111.4
South West	7.8	7.8	95.3	94.6
England	84.6	84.8	101.4	101.6
Wales	4.2	4.2	85.2	83.8
Scotland	8.7	8.6	99.4	98.5
Northern Ireland	2.5	2.4	87.2	84.8

1. Provisional

The North East and Scotland increased steadily from 1988 to 1992, but have shown declines since then. Eastern and South East (GOR), on the other hand, decreased between 1988 and 1993 but have shown increases since then.

Personal disposable income

Personal disposable income is defined as personal income less taxes on income, social security contributions, council tax and current transfers (see background note 13), and trends in regional personal disposable income closely follow trends in personal income. As with personal income, many of the differences in regions' levels of personal disposable income per head are long-standing. The redistributive effects of personal taxation and National Insurance contributions, however, mean that differences in the levels of personal disposable income are slightly smaller than differences in personal income (see Chart A). Thus while regions' personal income per head ranged from 84 to 128 per cent of the UK average in 1996, personal disposable income ranged from 86 to 125 per cent (Appendix Tables 1 and 2).

The last column of Table B shows that in the South East (GOR), personal disposable income comprised 78 per cent of total personal income, implying a deduction of 22 per cent in respect of taxes, etc, whereas in Wales, the deductions amounted to about 18 per cent.

Community charge, which replaced domestic rates in Scotland from April 1989 and in England and Wales from April 1990, introduced a discontinuity in the personal disposable income series. Scottish figures for 1989 onwards, and English and Welsh figures from 1990 onwards, are not directly comparable with earlier figures, or with those for Northern Ireland (see background notes 8 to 10). The Council Tax, which replaced Community Charge in England, Wales and Scotland in 1993, is treated in the same way as the Community Charge within national and regional accounts, and therefore there is no further discontinuity as a result of the introduction of the Council Tax.

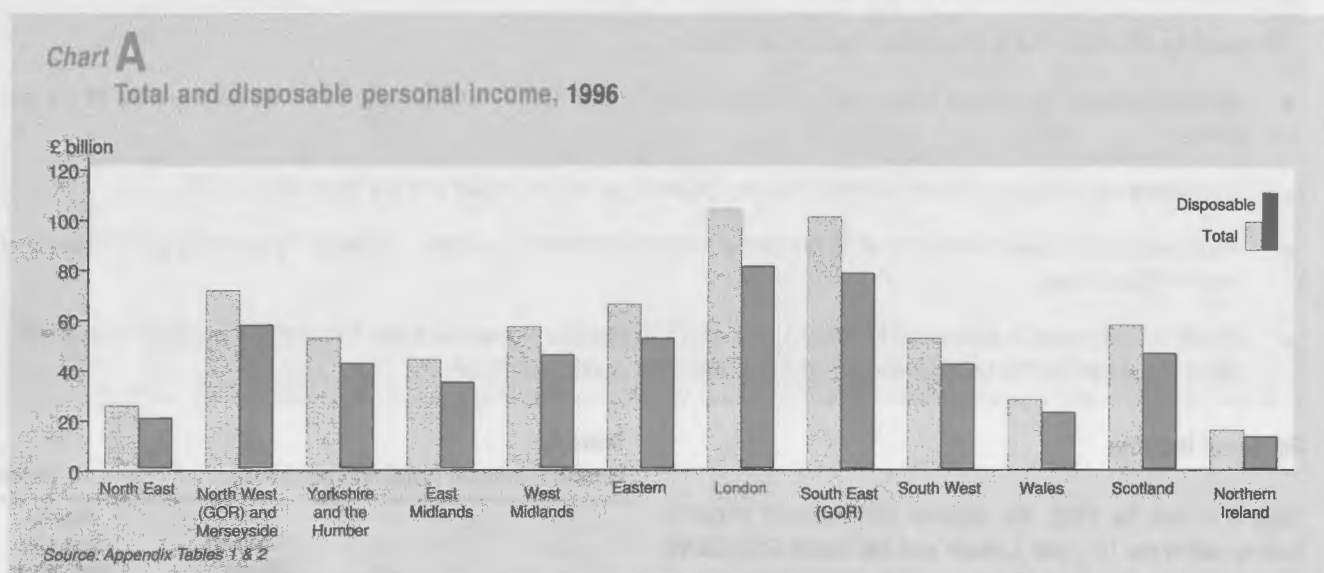


Table B
Sources of personal income by region, 1996¹

Region	percentages					£ million	percentage
	Income from employment	Income from self-employment	Rent, dividends and net interest	Social security benefits	Other income	Total personal income	Disposable income as percentage of total
United Kingdom	60	10	15	15	1	672,406	80
North East	60	8	13	18	1	25,280	81
North West (GOR) & Merseyside	59	9	14	17	1	71,079	81
Yorkshire & the Humber	58	11	14	16	1	52,079	81
East Midlands	59	11	15	14	1	43,519	80
West Midlands	61	9	15	14	1	56,722	81
Eastern	61	11	14	12	1	65,698	79
London	61	9	15	14	1	103,156	79
South East (GOR)	61	11	16	11	1	100,615	78
South West	56	13	15	15	1	52,352	81
England	60	10	15	14	1	570,500	80
Wales	57	10	14	19	1	28,004	82
Scotland	59	10	13	17	1	57,774	81
Northern Ireland	55	12	14	18	1	16,128	84

1. Provisional

Consumers' expenditure

Consumers' expenditure figures on the basis of Government Office Regions (GORs) are provided in this article for the first time, but are currently only available for the years 1994 to 1996. Longer GOR-based time series are expected to become available next year. In the meantime, Appendix Table 15 shows SSR-based estimates for 1986 to 1996.

Consumers' expenditure measures the spending of UK residents, whether in the UK or abroad. These figures include the expenditure of private non-profit making bodies that serve persons and are therefore comparable in coverage with the estimates of personal rather than household income. However, the margins of error on both sets of figures make it unwise to compare the two in practice. Appendix Table 3 shows regional consumers' expenditure from 1994 to 1996, both in total and per head; Appendix Table 4 gives a breakdown by broad category of expenditure for the same years. The estimates for 1996 are provisional.

The estimates are largely based on the results of the Family Expenditure Survey (FES) and the accuracy of the estimates cannot be greater than that of the survey. The FES results are subject both to sampling error and non-response bias (see background notes 17 to 19).

Differences between regions in the level of consumers' expenditure per head are influenced by a number of factors, such as relative prices and spending patterns, but necessarily there is a strong correlation with levels of income.

The South East (GOR) and London have the highest consumers' expenditure per head, whilst Wales, Northern Ireland and the North East have the lowest (see Table C).

The population structure influences levels of income and expenditure (see background note 4), and thus the low average expenditure in Northern Ireland is partly explained by its high proportion of children.

In the North West (GOR) & Merseyside, Northern Ireland and Scotland, 22 per cent of consumers' expenditure is on food, drink and tobacco, whereas in London and the South East (GOR), this only accounts for 17 per cent.

It is not yet possible to comment on long term trends in regions' shares of consumers' expenditure on a GOR basis. In addition, these trends have been difficult to interpret over recent years due to the replacement of domestic rates with the community charge which took place in 1989 in Scotland and in 1990 in England and Wales. Community charge, unlike expenditure on rates, is not included in consumers' expenditure (see background notes 8 to 10). Domestic rates continue to be a part of consumers' expenditure in Northern Ireland, and so the Northern Ireland estimates for 1990 onwards include a component not included in the other UK regions. The 1990 increase in Northern Ireland's consumers' expenditure per head compared to the UK average may not therefore reflect an improvement in Northern Ireland's true standing, but there has been an upward movement in recent years. On the other hand, London seems to show a downward trend since 1989 (see Appendix Table 15).

Table C
Consumers' expenditure in 1996¹

Region	percentage of total ² on:						£ million		£
	Food, drink and tobacco	Clothing and footwear	Housing and fuel	Household goods and services	Vehicles, transport and communications	Recreation	Other goods and services	Consumers' expenditure in the UK	
United Kingdom	20	6	20	6	18	9	22	464,049	8,053
North East	21	7	19	6	17	10	20	18,723	7,512
North West (GOR) & Merseyside	22	6	19	6	17	9	20	50,776	7,604
Yorkshire & the Humber	21	6	19	7	16	9	22	36,978	7,623
East Midlands	20	6	19	6	17	9	22	31,438	7,844
West Midlands	21	5	19	6	18	9	21	38,944	7,609
Eastern	20	5	22	6	16	10	21	40,386	7,879
London	17	7	20	6	17	9	24	66,084	8,960
South East (GOR)	17	5	20	7	19	10	21	72,362	9,384
South West	20	6	22	6	17	10	21	36,915	7,802
England	19	6	20	6	18	9	22	392,606	8,153
Wales	21	5	19	7	18	9	20	20,803	7,370
Scotland	22	6	17	6	18	9	22	38,822	7,692
Northern Ireland	22	7	17	7	17	8	21	11,819	7,409

1. Provisional
2. Expenditure by UK households and foreign residents in the UK.

Household income

Household income and household disposable income are available by region for the years 1984 to 1996, and by county for the years 1984 to 1995. The 1996 regional estimates are provisional. It should be noted that household income has a narrower coverage than both personal income and consumers' expenditure; see background note 20 for further discussion of the scope of these concepts. There are also two significant points affecting the quality of the estimates. Firstly the results may tend to underestimate income in fast-growing areas and vice-versa; secondly the results

for small counties will be less reliable than those for regions and larger counties as sampling error is greater (see background note 21). It has been considered necessary to combine the results for the smallest counties with those for neighbouring counties due to the effects of these errors.

Chart B and Table D show the regional distribution of total and disposable household income per head in 1996 compared with the UK average. The chart demonstrates the levelling-out effect of taxes and benefits, which results in a smaller range in the distribution of disposable income compared with total income.

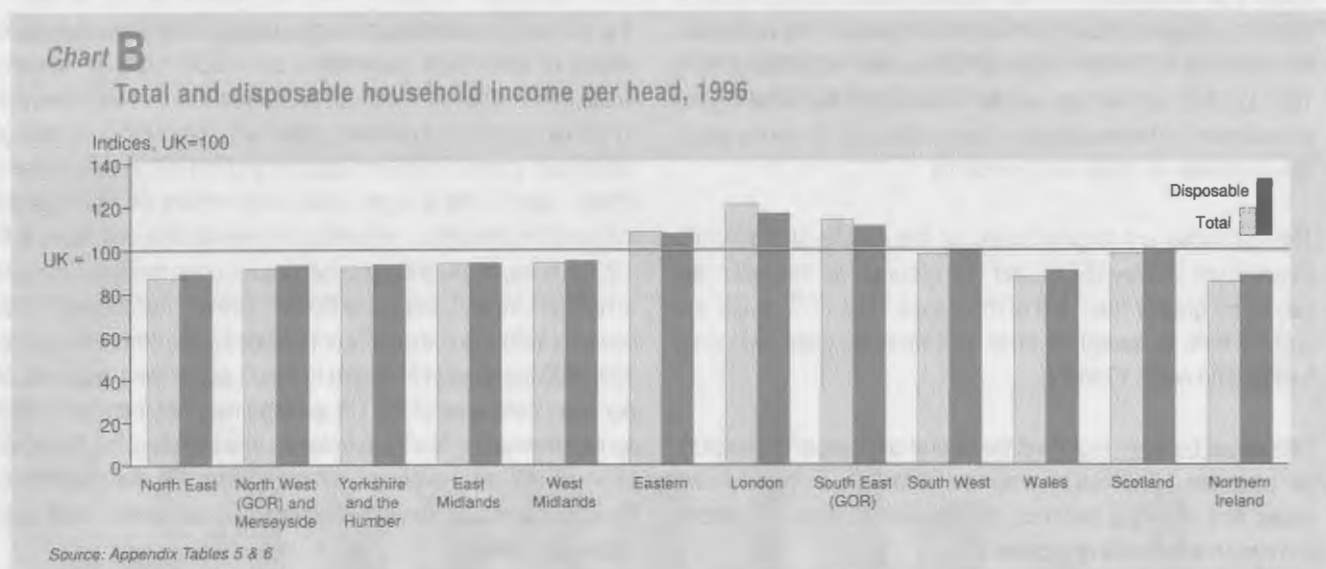


Table D

Total and disposable household income by region, 1996¹

Region	Household income				Household disposable income			
	£ million	% share of the UK	£ per head	Per head UK=100	£ million	% share of the UK	£ per head	Per head UK=100
United Kingdom	630,252	100.0	10,718	100.0	523,335	100.0	8,900	100.0
North East	24,070	3.8	9,256	86.4	20,442	3.9	7,861	88.3
North West (GOR) & Merseyside	67,091	10.6	9,736	90.8	56,620	10.8	8,216	92.3
Yorkshire & the Humber	49,248	7.8	9,780	91.2	41,534	7.9	8,248	92.7
East Midlands	41,339	6.6	9,982	93.1	34,454	6.6	8,319	93.5
West Midlands	53,177	8.4	10,002	93.3	44,656	8.5	8,399	94.4
Eastern	61,214	9.7	11,566	107.9	50,407	9.6	9,524	107.0
London	91,653	14.5	12,956	120.9	73,278	14.0	10,358	116.4
South East (GOR)	95,911	15.2	12,148	113.3	77,732	14.9	9,845	110.6
South West	50,543	8.0	10,439	97.4	42,742	8.2	8,828	99.2
England	534,246	84.8	10,883	101.5	441,864	84.4	9,001	101.1
Wales	27,212	4.3	9,316	86.9	23,362	4.5	7,998	89.9
Scotland	53,735	8.5	10,479	97.8	45,146	8.6	8,804	98.9
Northern Ireland	15,059	2.4	9,054	84.5	12,963	2.5	7,793	87.6

1. Provisional

Sources of household income

The sources of household income by region for 1996 are shown in Table E. For all regions, wages and salaries is by far the most important source of income, accounting for between a half and three-fifths of the total. However, there is some variation between regions in the relative importance of the sources; in London, 59 per cent of income is from employment, whilst in Wales and the South West it is only 51 per cent. The variations between the regions are more marked for some of the other components of household income due to both demographic and economic reasons. For example the relatively high proportion of state and occupational pensions in the South West and Wales (20 per cent in 1996) is a reflection of the larger proportion of retired people in these areas. Similarly, self-employment income is relatively important in the South West and Northern Ireland (13 and 12 per cent respectively of household income in 1996), reflecting partly the importance of

agriculture to these areas' economies. Social Security benefits as a proportion of total income are lowest in the South East (GOR) and Eastern, at 5 and 6 per cent, respectively, but is relatively most important in Northern Ireland at 13 per cent. The relative importance of income from investment also varies between regions: it accounts for 8 per cent of total household income in London and the South East (GOR), but only 5 per cent in Northern Ireland.

Appendix Tables 5 and 6 show household income and household disposable income by Government Office Region from 1986 to 1996 in total (£ millions), as percentages of the UK and on a per head basis (£ and per head index, UK=100). Appendix Table 7 shows household income by region and source of income from 1993 to 1996. Tables 8, 9 and 10 give county estimates of household income and household disposable income, in total, £ per head and per head index (UK = 100), respectively, for the years 1991 to 1995.

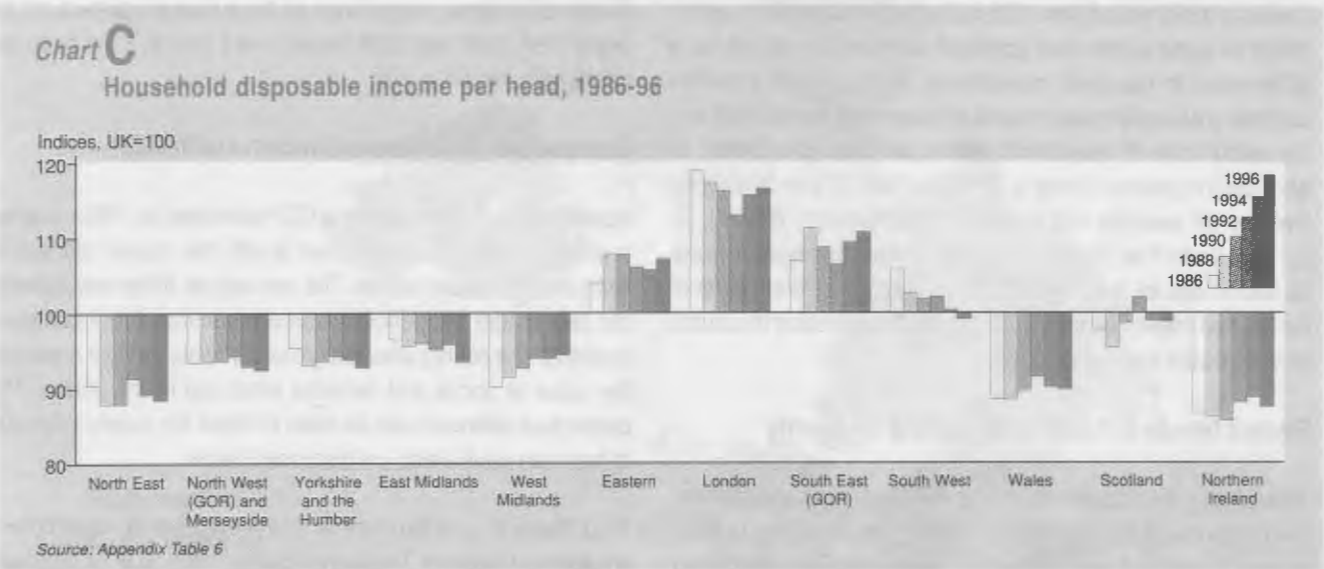


Table E
Sources of household income by region, 1996¹

Region	percentages:						£ million	percentage
	Wages and Salaries	Income from self-employment	Income from investment	Occupational & state pensions	Social security benefits	Other income	Total household income	Disposable income as % of total
United Kingdom	55	10	7	17	7	3	630,253	83
North East	55	8	5	19	10	3	24,070	85
North West (GOR) & Merseyside	54	9	6	18	9	3	67,091	84
Yorkshire & the Humber	53	11	7	18	8	3	49,248	84
East Midlands	54	11	7	18	7	3	41,339	83
West Midlands	57	9	7	17	8	3	53,177	84
Eastern	57	11	7	16	6	2	61,214	82
London	59	10	8	12	7	4	91,653	80
South East (GOR)	56	10	8	17	5	3	95,911	81
South West	51	13	7	20	7	3	50,543	85
England	56	10	7	17	7	3	534,246	83
Wales	51	9	6	20	10	3	27,212	86
Scotland	56	9	6	17	8	4	53,735	84
Northern Ireland	52	12	5	15	13	4	15,059	86

1. Provisional

Recent trends in household income by region

Trends in regions' household income over the years 1986 to 1996 are difficult to discuss due to the erratic nature of several of the series. Chart C shows that disposable income per head in London, the South East (GOR) and Eastern have consistently remained above the UK average, whilst the South West has continued the downward trend to fall below the UK average for the first time in 1996. Household incomes in Northern Ireland, Wales and the North East are the lowest of the regions. However, West Midlands and Northern Ireland have shown underlying upward trends over the last few years. Generally speaking, there has been some narrowing of regional differences in household income between 1986 and 1996.

Household income by county

Total household income by county is given in Appendix Table 8. Levels in 1995 varied from £85 billion in London to around £1 billion for some of the least populous counties. Due to the large differences in counties' populations, comparisons between counties are usually made in terms of household income per head (Appendix Table 9). Household income per head is estimated to have been highest in Surrey (£13,100 in 1995, 27 per cent higher than the UK average) and lowest in Mid Glamorgan (£8,000, 22 per cent lower than the UK average). These comparisons make no allowances for the different costs of living in different parts of the UK and therefore cannot be interpreted as precise measures of comparative living standards.

Recent trends in household income by county

Trends in counties' household income per head must be considered even more cautiously than those for the regions, since the counties' shares of income are subject to considerable year-to-year fluctuations. Figures in Appendix Tables 8, 9 and 10 show large changes between the years 1991 and 1995. Over this period, some counties have seen significant changes in household income per head compared to the UK average (Appendix Table 10). The largest increases from 1991 to 1995 were in the Borders region of Scotland, up from 95 to 107 per cent, and Berkshire, up from 113 to 120 per cent. Surrey, the county with the highest income, stands at 127 per cent in 1995, a small decrease from the previous year, whilst Hertfordshire and Buckinghamshire follow at 121 per cent of the UK average in 1995.

Household disposable income by county

Household disposable income is defined as household income less payment of tax, National Insurance and contributions to life assurance and pension schemes. The main map shows the distribution of household disposable income in 1995, and Appendix Tables 8, 9 and 10 show information for 1991 to 1995.

In 1995 household disposable income ranged from about £10,100 per head in Surrey and £9,700 in London to about £6,700 in Mid

Glamorgan. As might be expected there is less variation in per capita levels of household disposable income than in total household income. However, the overall effect on the dispersion of county income is not great. In 1995, household disposable income per head ranged from 80 per cent of the UK average for the lowest county (Mid-Glamorgan) to 119 per cent for the highest (Surrey) compared with 78 per cent to 127 per cent for total household income per head (the same counties).

Household income by sub-region (NUTS level 2)

The European Community NUTS classification, at level 2, groups counties into sub-regions; see background notes 23 to 25 for more information.

The small map shows sub-regions (level 2) grouped according to the level of household disposable income per head, relative to the UK average. Appendix Tables 11 and 12 show total and disposable household income, respectively, at the sub-regional level, for the years 1993, 1994 and 1995, in terms of £ million, £ per head and per head index, UK = 100.

Comparison of household income with GDP

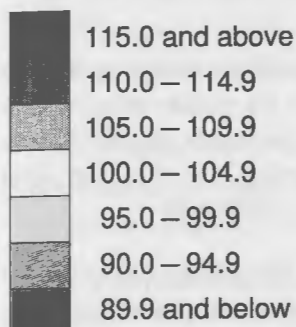
Appendix table 20 compares the GDP estimates for 1995 published in January 1998's Economic Trends with the household income estimates discussed above. The conceptual difference between the two is that household income measures the incomes of residents of a county whereas gross domestic product measures the value of goods and services produced in the county. This conceptual difference can be seen to affect the county estimates in two main ways which are discussed below.

First there is a difference in the treatment of commuters' employment incomes. These are included in the GDP of the county where commuters work, but in the household income of the county where they live. Counties with net commuter inflows, shown in column 8 of table 20, will tend to have higher GDP per head relative to household income. This can be seen most clearly for South Glamorgan, London and Avon. Counties with high net outflows of commuters, such as Essex, Northumberland, Mid Glamorgan and Surrey conversely have lower GDP per head relative to household income.

The second factor affecting the county estimates of GDP and household income is the incidence of economically inactive persons whose income by definition is not included in GDP. Pensioners for example receive income from pensions which is part of household income but not GDP. Household income per head can thus be seen to be higher relative to GDP in Dorset, Isle of Wight, East Sussex and Cornwall - areas where there are higher proportions of persons of retirement age (last column of table 20). Similarly, unemployed persons receive benefits which contribute to household income but not GDP. High unemployment rates (sixth column of table 20) thus partly explain the relatively high levels of household income compared to GDP for Merseyside and South Yorkshire.

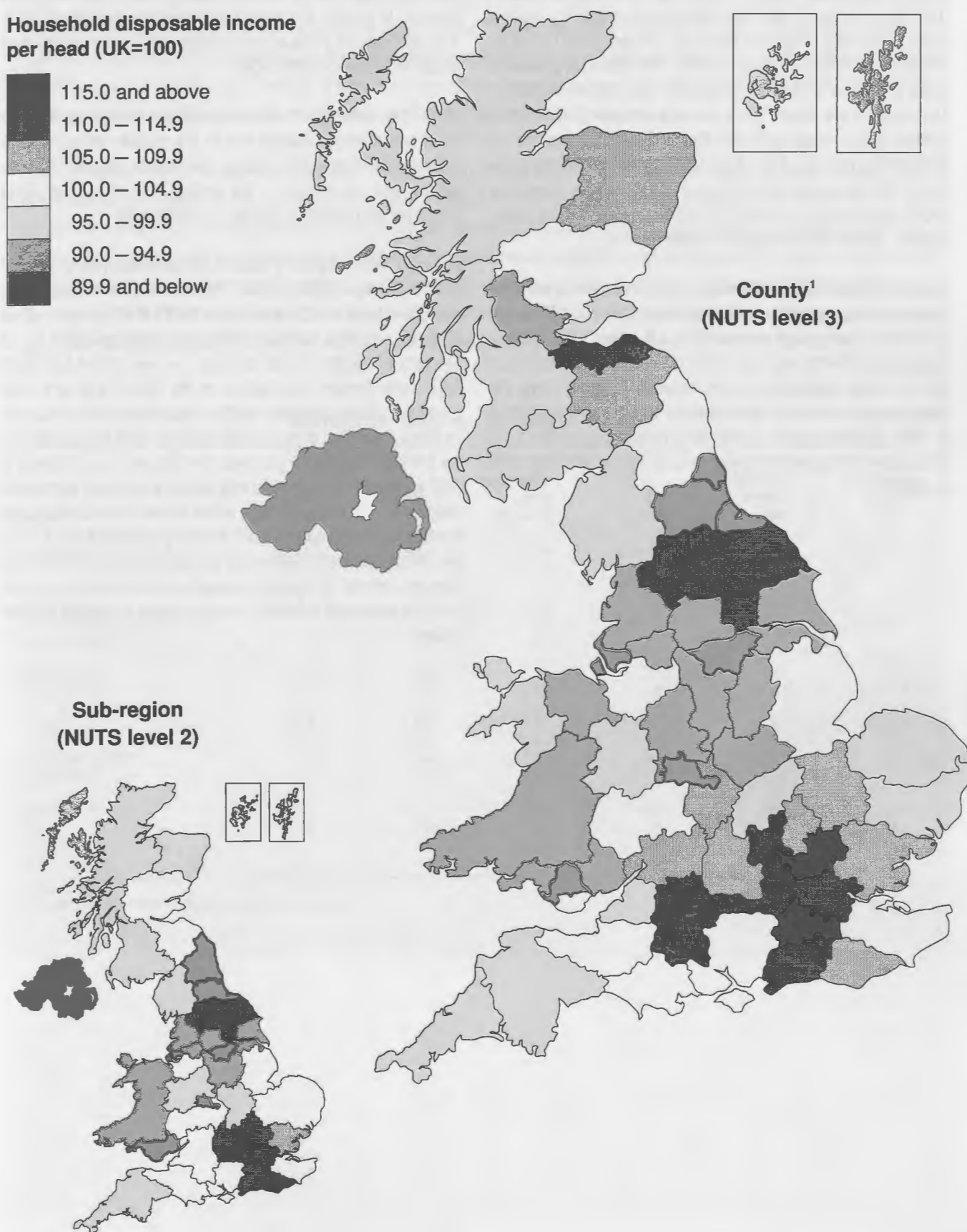
Household disposable income per head, 1995 comparison with UK average (UK=100)

Household disposable income
per head (UK=100)



County¹
(NUTS level 3)

Sub-region
(NUTS level 2)



¹ Local authority regions in Scotland; Northern Ireland is not sub-divided.

Source: Appendix Tables 10 and 12

Standard Statistical Regions-based tables

The regional tables presented in most of this article are now based on the Government Office Regions (GORs) which, since April 1997, form the basis of standard statistical presentation of regional data. Previously, Regional Accounts articles were based on Standard Statistical Regions (SSRs). The differences between SSRs and GORs are that East Anglia SSR is combined with Essex, Hertfordshire and Bedfordshire to create the new Eastern GOR; London is a separate GOR; and Cumbria transfers from the old North SSR to the new North West GOR with the remainder of the North SSR becoming the North East GOR. The new South East GOR comprises the counties of the old South East SSR excluding London, Essex, Bedfordshire and Hertfordshire.

Appendix Tables 13 and 14 show personal income and personal disposable income, respectively, by SSR, for 1986 to 1996 in terms of £ million, percentage shares of the UK, £ per head and per head index, UK=100. Appendix Table 15 shows similar information for consumers expenditure, whilst Appendix Table 16 shows the breakdown of consumers' expenditure by broad function from 1993 to 1996. Appendix Tables 17 and 18 then show household income and household disposable income, respectively, by SSR from 1986 to 1996.

Industrial breakdown of regional GDP

The January 1998 edition of Economic Trends contained estimates of total regional GDP up to 1996. However, at that time, it was not possible to publish any industrial breakdown of regional GDP. Appendix Table 19 of this article provides a breakdown, by standard statistical regions, of total GDP.

Part of the explanation for the wide variation in regional GDP per head and changes therein lies in the marked differences in industrial structures of the regions. Very significant but short term factors, such as changes in the sterling price of oil, may affect industries, and therefore regions, very differently.

Appendix Table 19 gives a detailed industrial analysis of regions' GDP for the years 1993 to 1996. These show that manufacturing accounted for around 30 per cent of the GDP of the North, East Midlands and West Midlands, whereas it only accounted for 12 per cent of London's GDP and 22 per cent of the UK total. Agriculture, forestry and fishing, on the other hand, are most important in East Anglia and Northern Ireland where they account for about 5 per cent of the regions' share of GDP compared with the UK total of around 2 per cent. Over 41 per cent of London's GDP is derived from financial and business services, compared with 26 per cent for the UK as a whole. Public administration and defence, which has contributed a declining proportion of UK GDP over time, is generally more evenly spread throughout the regions. Northern Ireland, is, however, exceptional in deriving over twice as high a proportion of its GDP from this sector compared to most regions.

Diversity of the Regions

There is much diversity between the regions of the UK. Scotland, Wales, Northern Ireland and the regions of England are all different in character, industrial structure and economic performance. The table below shows some of the differences in size of the regions. Scotland has the largest area, but has a small population relative to its size; London has by far the smallest area, but the second largest population - over 7 million. At the other extreme, Northern Ireland has only a population of 1.6 million. These large variations in the regions' populations are reflected in the size of regional GDP and incomes.

The wide variation in the size of the regions makes it difficult to compare the regions' economic performance using cash totals; comparisons are therefore usually expressed in terms of amounts per head of the population. However, it is important to note that the growth in totals may be quite different to the growth per head in regions where the population has increased or decreased. Furthermore, the level per head is determined both by the average amount of cash of the working population and by the proportion of dependants. In Northern Ireland, for example, households have a high proportion of children (25 per cent of the population was aged under 16 in 1996 compared with 19 to 21 per cent in other regions). This will tend to depress amounts per head. Ideally the age structure of the population should therefore be taken into account when comparing figures on a per head basis.

Key Regional Statistics - Percentages of the UK¹

Region	Area 1996	Population 1996	Total economically active March 96	GDP ² 1996	Personal income 1996	Household income 1996
United Kingdom (=100%)	242,900 sq km	58.8m	28.6m	£629.8bn	£672.4bn	£630.3bn
North East	3.5	4.4	4.2	3.7	3.8	3.8
North West (GOR) & Merseyside	5.8	11.7	11.3	10.7	10.6	10.6
Yorkshire & the Humber	6.3	8.6	8.5	7.7	7.7	7.8
East Midlands	6.4	7.0	7.3	6.6	6.5	6.6
West Midlands	5.4	9.0	9.1	8.5	8.4	8.4
Eastern	7.9	9.0	9.4	9.8	9.8	9.7
London	0.6	12.0	12.3	14.8	15.3	14.5
South East (GOR)	7.9	13.4	14.1	15.4	15.0	15.2
South West	9.8	8.2	8.3	7.8	7.8	8.0
England	53.7	83.5	84.3	84.9	84.8	84.8
Wales	8.6	5.0	4.6	4.1	4.2	4.3
Scotland	32.2	8.7	8.6	8.6	8.6	8.5
Northern Ireland	5.6	2.8	2.5	2.3	2.4	2.4

1. Provisional

2. Excluding the Continental Shelf and the statistical discrepancy.

1 Total personal income by Government Office Regions (GORs) 1986-96

	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996
Total personal income											<i>£ million</i>
United Kingdom	333 126	359 411	400 551	441 505	485 836	516 919	548 213	572 973	598 913	636 097	672 406
North East	13 449	14 303	15 427	17 038	18 771	20 516	21 788	22 513	22 994	24 190	25 280
North West (GOR) and Merseyside	37 556	40 371	44 635	48 931	53 638	56 832	59 906	62 121	64 580	67 645	71 079
North West (GOR)	29 970	32 438	35 827	39 313	42 938	45 318	47 974	49 807	51 764	54 326	57 068
Merseyside	7 587	7 934	8 808	9 618	10 699	11 514	11 932	12 313	12 816	13 318	14 012
Yorkshire and the Humber	27 174	29 181	31 803	35 203	38 477	41 117	43 543	45 376	47 250	49 949	52 079
East Midlands	22 285	24 236	26 751	29 914	32 243	34 154	35 695	37 698	39 655	42 066	43 519
West Midlands	27 849	30 530	34 239	37 574	41 389	44 373	47 088	48 569	50 782	53 909	56 722
Eastern	31 699	34 539	39 530	43 334	47 056	49 863	52 852	54 389	57 696	61 419	65 698
London	48 076	51 403	56 885	63 752	71 547	75 777	79 910	85 460	88 775	94 536	103 156
South East (GOR)	47 199	50 967	59 394	64 250	70 204	73 549	77 927	82 474	87 850	93 193	100 615
South West	26 981	29 059	31 940	35 178	38 171	40 872	43 909	45 396	46 883	50 766	52 352
England	282 268	304 590	340 604	375 174	411 496	437 054	462 619	483 995	506 465	537 673	570 500
Wales	14 108	15 398	17 097	18 960	20 764	22 308	23 588	24 190	25 445	27 078	28 004
Scotland	29 083	31 157	33 671	37 260	42 572	45 444	48 930	50 924	52 323	55 732	57 774
Northern Ireland	7 666	8 267	9 179	10 112	11 005	12 112	13 076	13 864	14 680	15 614	16 128
Regional shares of the UK											<i>percentages (UK=100%)</i>
United Kingdom	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
North East	4.0	4.0	3.9	3.9	3.9	4.0	4.0	3.9	3.8	3.8	3.8
North West (GOR) and Merseyside	11.3	11.2	11.1	11.1	11.0	11.0	10.9	10.8	10.8	10.6	10.6
North West (GOR)	9.0	9.0	8.9	8.9	8.8	8.8	8.8	8.7	8.6	8.5	8.5
Merseyside	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1
Yorkshire and the Humber	8.2	8.1	7.9	8.0	7.9	8.0	7.9	7.9	7.9	7.9	7.7
East Midlands	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.8	6.6	6.6	6.5	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.5
West Midlands	8.4	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.6	8.6	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.4
Eastern	9.5	9.6	9.9	9.8	9.7	9.6	9.6	9.5	9.6	9.7	9.8
London	14.4	14.3	14.2	14.4	14.7	14.7	14.6	14.9	14.8	14.9	15.3
South East (GOR)	14.2	14.2	14.8	14.6	14.5	14.2	14.2	14.4	14.7	14.7	15.0
South West	8.1	8.1	8.0	8.0	7.9	7.9	8.0	7.9	7.8	8.0	7.8
England	84.7	84.7	85.0	85.0	84.7	84.5	84.4	84.5	84.6	84.5	84.8
Wales	4.2	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.2	4.2	4.3	4.2
Scotland	8.7	8.7	8.4	8.4	8.8	8.8	8.9	8.9	8.7	8.8	8.6
Northern Ireland	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.4
Per head											<i>£</i>
United Kingdom	5 860	6 305	7 008	7 697	8 440	8 942	9 451	9 846	10 256	10 854	11 435
North East	5 170	5 505	5 951	6 569	7 226	7 883	8 352	8 618	8 811	9 286	9 721
North West (GOR) and Merseyside	5 481	5 899	6 526	7 136	7 812	8 254	8 695	9 000	9 357	9 804	10 314
North West (GOR)	5 569	6 025	6 651	7 275	7 927	8 337	8 812	9 119	9 467	9 927	10 431
Merseyside	5 158	5 433	6 064	6 619	7 379	7 943	8 253	8 546	8 937	9 332	9 864
Yorkshire and the Humber	5 539	5 948	6 464	7 113	7 754	8 252	8 705	9 050	9 403	9 931	10 342
East Midlands	5 687	6 153	6 744	7 489	8 033	8 464	8 788	9 233	9 667	10 201	10 508
West Midlands	5 359	5 855	6 550	7 169	7 884	8 427	8 922	9 182	9 591	10 159	10 669
Eastern	6 325	6 845	7 784	8 511	9 203	9 682	10 212	10 473	11 046	11 682	12 413
London	7 067	7 559	8 402	9 377	10 441	10 998	11 573	12 327	12 741	13 491	14 582
South East (GOR)	6 300	6 765	7 831	8 446	9 187	9 578	10 105	10 660	11 286	11 876	12 744
South West	5 917	6 310	6 863	7 524	8 132	8 663	9 251	9 521	9 771	10 517	10 813
England	5 962	6 414	7 151	7 847	8 574	9 066	9 563	9 973	10 398	10 995	11 622
Wales	5 004	5 435	5 991	6 607	7 215	7 715	8 138	8 323	8 735	9 283	9 587
Scotland	5 679	6 095	6 610	7 311	8 344	8 898	9 573	9 946	10 195	10 850	11 266
Northern Ireland	4 893	5 248	5 817	6 388	6 924	7 563	8 080	8 496	8 942	9 469	9 696
Per head, indices											<i>UK = 100</i>
United Kingdom	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
North East	88.2	87.3	84.9	85.3	85.6	88.2	88.4	87.5	85.9	85.6	85.0
North West (GOR) and Merseyside	93.5	93.6	93.1	92.7	92.5	92.3	92.0	91.4	91.2	90.3	90.2
North West (GOR)	95.0	95.6	94.9	94.5	93.9	93.2	93.2	92.6	92.3	91.5	91.2
Merseyside	88.0	86.2	86.5	86.0	87.4	88.8	87.3	86.8	87.1	86.0	86.3
Yorkshire and the Humber	94.5	94.3	92.2	92.4	91.9	92.3	92.1	91.9	91.7	91.5	90.4
East Midlands	97.0	97.6	96.2	97.3	95.2	94.6	93.0	93.8	94.3	94.0	91.9
West Midlands	91.5	92.9	93.5	93.1	93.4	94.2	94.4	93.3	93.5	93.6	93.3
Eastern	107.9	108.6	111.1	110.6	109.0	108.3	108.1	106.4	107.7	107.6	108.6
London	120.6	119.9	119.9	121.8	123.7	123.0	122.5	125.2	124.2	124.3	127.5
South East (GOR)	107.5	107.3	111.8	109.7	108.8	107.1	106.9	108.3	110.0	109.4	111.4
South West	101.0	100.1	97.9	97.7	96.4	96.9	97.9	96.7	95.3	96.9	94.6
England	101.7	101.7	102.0	101.9	101.6	101.4	101.2	101.3	101.4	101.3	101.6
Wales	85.4	86.2	85.5	85.8	85.5	86.3	86.1	84.5	85.2	85.5	83.8
Scotland	96.9	96.7	94.3	95.0	98.9	99.5	101.3	101.0	99.4	100.0	98.5
Northern Ireland	83.5	83.2	83.0	83.0	82.0	84.6	85.5	86.3	87.2	87.2	84.8

1. Provisional.

2 Personal disposable income by Government Office Regions (GORs) 1986-96

	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996 ¹
Personal disposable income											£ million
United Kingdom	264 247	286 161	319 248	351 556	378 638	406 437	435 546	459 225	477 231	505 401	537 677
North East	10 821	11 623	12 631	13 985	15 039	16 534	17 670	18 385	18 657	19 510	20 511
North West (GOR) and Merseyside	29 807	32 264	35 992	39 641	42 408	45 217	48 276	50 471	51 984	54 294	57 382
North West (GOR)	23 671	25 803	28 764	31 696	33 839	36 020	38 583	40 306	41 480	43 448	45 910
Merseyside	6 137	6 461	7 228	7 945	8 569	9 197	9 692	10 166	10 504	10 847	11 472
Yorkshire and the Humber	21 777	23 485	25 689	28 566	30 612	32 922	35 076	36 771	38 095	40 189	42 086
East Midlands	17 595	19 292	21 336	24 029	25 400	26 992	28 467	30 282	31 512	33 300	34 666
West Midlands	22 219	24 398	27 440	30 244	32 581	35 279	37 791	39 284	40 777	43 079	45 680
Eastern	24 612	26 705	30 616	33 926	36 086	38 582	41 404	43 111	45 553	48 377	52 218
London	38 648	41 417	45 495	50 027	54 092	57 802	61 776	67 240	69 816	74 040	81 115
South East (GOR)	36 324	39 225	45 789	49 635	52 818	55 805	59 862	64 086	67 834	71 745	78 393
South West	21 583	23 273	25 664	28 358	29 892	32 357	35 169	36 650	37 699	40 882	42 319
England	223 386	241 683	270 652	298 411	318 929	341 489	365 491	386 280	401 928	425 416	454 370
Wales	11 403	12 577	13 932	15 355	16 600	18 242	19 391	19 934	20 881	22 164	23 022
Scotland	23 147	25 054	27 065	29 412	33 898	36 479	39 595	41 249	42 048	44 695	46 677
Northern Ireland	6 311	6 847	7 600	8 379	9 212	10 225	11 069	11 762	12 373	13 125	13 607
Regional shares of the UK											percentages (UK=100%)
United Kingdom	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
North East	4.1	4.1	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.1	4.1	4.0	3.9	3.9	3.8
North West (GOR) and Merseyside	11.3	11.3	11.3	11.3	11.2	11.1	11.1	11.0	10.9	10.7	10.7
North West (GOR)	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	8.9	8.9	8.9	8.8	8.7	8.6	8.5
Merseyside	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.1
Yorkshire and the Humber	8.2	8.2	8.0	8.1	8.1	8.1	8.1	8.0	8.0	8.0	7.8
East Midlands	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.8	6.7	6.6	6.5	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.4
West Midlands	8.4	8.5	8.6	8.6	8.6	8.7	8.7	8.6	8.5	8.5	8.5
Eastern	9.3	9.3	9.6	9.7	9.5	9.5	9.5	9.4	9.5	9.6	9.7
London	14.6	14.5	14.3	14.2	14.3	14.2	14.2	14.6	14.6	14.6	15.1
South East (GOR)	13.7	13.7	14.3	14.1	13.9	13.7	13.7	14.0	14.2	14.2	14.6
South West	8.2	8.1	8.0	8.1	7.9	8.0	8.1	8.0	7.9	8.1	7.9
England	84.5	84.5	84.8	84.9	84.2	84.0	83.9	84.1	84.2	84.2	84.5
Wales	4.3	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.5	4.5	4.3	4.4	4.4	4.3
Scotland	8.8	8.8	8.5	8.4	9.0	9.0	9.1	9.0	8.8	8.8	8.7
Northern Ireland	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.5
Per head											£
United Kingdom	4 648	5 020	5 585	6 129	6 578	7 031	7 509	7 892	8 173	8 624	9 144
North East	4 160	4 473	4 872	5 392	5 789	6 353	6 773	7 038	7 149	7 489	7 887
North West (GOR) and Merseyside	4 350	4 714	5 262	5 781	6 176	6 567	7 007	7 312	7 532	7 869	8 327
North West (GOR)	4 399	4 792	5 339	5 865	6 247	6 627	7 087	7 380	7 586	7 939	8 392
Merseyside	4 173	4 425	4 976	5 467	5 910	6 344	6 704	7 055	7 325	7 600	8 076
Yorkshire and the Humber	4 439	4 787	5 221	5 772	6 169	6 607	7 012	7 334	7 581	7 991	8 358
East Midlands	4 490	4 898	5 379	6 016	6 328	6 689	7 008	7 417	7 682	8 075	8 370
West Midlands	4 276	4 679	5 249	5 771	6 206	6 700	7 161	7 427	7 701	8 118	8 592
Eastern	4 911	5 292	6 029	6 663	7 058	7 492	8 000	8 301	8 722	9 202	9 866
London	5 681	6 090	6 720	7 358	7 894	8 389	8 947	9 699	10 020	10 566	11 466
South East (GOR)	4 848	5 206	6 037	6 525	6 912	7 267	7 762	8 283	8 714	9 143	9 929
South West	4 733	5 054	5 514	6 065	6 369	6 858	7 410	7 687	7 857	8 470	8 741
England	4 719	5 089	5 682	6 242	6 646	7 084	7 555	7 959	8 252	8 699	9 256
Wales	4 044	4 439	4 882	5 351	5 768	6 309	6 690	6 858	7 168	7 599	7 881
Scotland	4 520	4 901	5 313	5 771	6 644	7 143	7 747	8 056	8 193	8 701	9 102
Northern Ireland	4 028	4 347	4 816	5 293	5 796	6 385	6 839	7 208	7 537	7 960	8 181
Per head, indices											UK = 100
United Kingdom	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
North East	89.5	89.1	87.2	88.0	88.0	90.4	90.2	89.2	87.5	86.8	86.3
North West (GOR) and Merseyside	93.6	93.9	94.2	94.3	93.9	93.4	93.3	92.7	92.2	91.2	91.1
North West (GOR)	94.6	95.5	95.6	95.7	95.0	94.3	94.4	93.5	92.8	92.1	91.8
Merseyside	89.8	88.1	89.1	89.2	89.8	90.2	89.3	89.4	89.6	88.1	88.3
Yorkshire and the Humber	95.5	95.4	93.5	94.2	93.8	94.0	93.4	92.9	92.8	92.7	91.4
East Midlands	96.6	97.6	96.3	98.1	96.2	95.1	93.3	94.0	94.0	93.6	91.5
West Midlands	92.0	93.2	94.0	94.1	94.3	95.3	95.4	94.1	94.2	94.1	94.0
Eastern	105.7	105.4	107.9	108.7	107.3	106.6	106.5	105.2	106.7	106.7	107.9
London	122.2	121.3	120.3	120.1	120.0	119.3	119.2	122.9	122.6	122.5	125.4
South East (GOR)	104.3	103.7	108.1	106.5	105.1	103.4	103.4	105.0	106.6	106.0	108.6
South West	101.8	100.7	98.7	99.0	96.8	97.5	98.7	97.4	96.1	98.2	95.6
England	101.5	101.4	101.7	101.8	101.0	100.8	100.6	100.9	101.0	100.9	101.2
Wales	87.0	88.4	87.4	87.3	87.7	89.7	89.1	86.9	87.7	88.1	86.2
Scotland	97.2	97.6	95.1	94.2	101.0	101.6	103.2	102.1	100.2	100.9	99.5
Northern Ireland	86.7	86.6	86.2	86.4	88.1	90.8	91.1	91.3	92.2	92.3	89.5

1. Provisional.

3 Consumers' expenditure by Government Office Regions (GORs) 1994-96

	1994	1995	1996		1994	1995	1996
Consumers' expenditure			£ million	Regional shares of the UK	percentages (UK=100%)		
United Kingdom	427 394	446 169	473 509	United Kingdom	100.0	100.0	100.0
North East	17 698	18 333	19 536	North East	4.1	4.1	4.1
North West (GOR) and Merseyside	47 897	49 684	52 400	North West (GOR) and Merseyside	11.2	11.1	11.1
Yorkshire and the Humber	34 848	36 019	38 385	Yorkshire and the Humber	8.2	8.1	8.1
East Midlands	28 798	30 517	32 484	East Midlands	6.7	6.8	6.9
West Midlands	36 401	38 618	40 456	West Midlands	8.5	8.7	8.5
Eastern	36 440	38 854	41 698	Eastern	8.5	8.7	8.8
London	60 326	61 131	63 386	London	14.1	13.7	13.4
South East (GOR)	66 173	69 038	74 092	South East (GOR)	15.5	15.5	15.6
South West	33 685	35 400	37 775	South West	7.9	7.9	8.0
England	362 266	377 594	400 213	England	84.8	84.6	84.5
Wales	18 577	19 816	21 527	Wales	4.3	4.4	4.5
Scotland	36 115	37 354	39 446	Scotland	8.5	8.4	8.3
Northern Ireland	10 437	11 405	12 323	Northern Ireland	2.4	2.6	2.6
Per head			£	Per head, indices	UK = 100		
United Kingdom	7 319	7 613	8 053	United Kingdom	100.0	100.0	100.0
North East	6 782	7 037	7 512	North East	92.7	92.4	93.3
North West (GOR) and Merseyside	6 940	7 201	7 604	North West (GOR) and Merseyside	94.8	94.6	94.4
Yorkshire and the Humber	6 935	7 162	7 623	Yorkshire and the Humber	94.7	94.1	94.7
East Midlands	7 020	7 400	7 844	East Midlands	95.9	97.2	97.4
West Midlands	6 875	7 278	7 609	West Midlands	93.9	95.6	94.5
Eastern	6 977	7 390	7 879	Eastern	95.3	97.1	97.8
London	8 658	8 724	8 960	London	118.3	114.6	111.3
South East (GOR)	8 501	8 798	9 384	South East (GOR)	116.1	115.6	116.5
South West	7 020	7 334	7 802	South West	95.9	96.3	96.9
England	7 438	7 721	8 153	England	101.6	101.4	101.2
Wales	6 377	6 794	7 370	Wales	87.1	89.2	91.5
Scotland	7 037	7 272	7 692	Scotland	96.1	95.5	95.5
Northern Ireland	6 357	6 916	7 409	Northern Ireland	86.9	90.8	92.0

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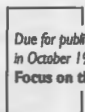
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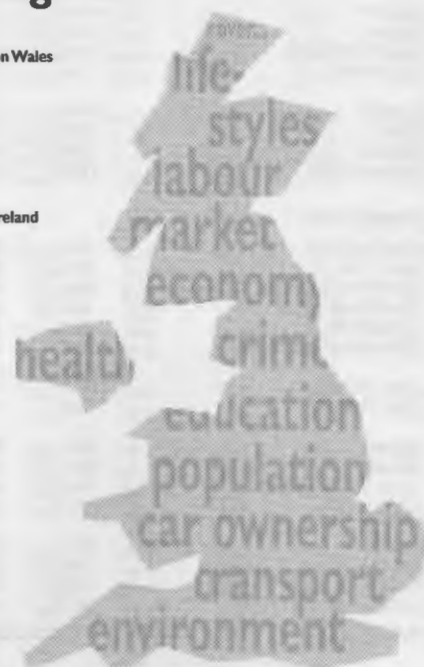


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4 Consumers' expenditure by broad function by region (GORs) 1994-96

£ million

	Food, drink and tobacco	Clothing and footwear	Housing and fuel	Household goods and services	Vehicles, transport and comm- unications	Recreation	Other goods and services	Consumers' expenditure in the UK ¹	Total consumers' expenditure ²
1994									
United Kingdom	83 723	24 838	82 714	27 231	73 821	37 162	87 796	417 285	427 394
North East	3 898	998	3 126	1 129	2 990	1 484	3 322	16 946	17 698
North West (GOR) and Merseyside	10 001	2 815	9 162	3 178	8 136	3 920	9 194	46 407	47 897
Yorkshire and the Humber	7 198	1 988	6 349	2 371	5 602	2 859	7 139	33 505	34 848
East Midlands	5 877	1 573	5 543	1 783	4 840	2 457	5 720	27 792	28 798
West Midlands	7 153	1 864	6 888	2 230	6 483	3 196	7 167	34 982	36 401
Eastern	7 014	1 957	7 942	2 401	5 854	3 265	6 735	35 169	36 440
London	10 769	4 207	12 269	3 833	10 538	5 315	14 943	61 874	60 326
South East (GOR)	11 448	3 555	12 783	4 270	12 601	5 940	13 825	64 423	66 173
South West	6 434	1 839	7 119	2 018	5 520	3 194	6 775	32 897	33 685
England	69 793	20 796	71 181	23 213	62 564	31 629	74 820	353 996	362 266
Wales	3 914	1 011	3 642	1 113	3 215	1 579	3 420	17 895	18 577
Scotland	7 808	2 324	6 100	2 216	6 282	3 155	7 552	35 438	36 115
Northern Ireland	2 208	709	1 790	688	1 760	798	2 004	9 957	10 437
1995									
United Kingdom	86 476	25 899	86 565	28 061	76 577	40 803	92 494	436 875	446 169
North East	3 849	1 083	3 344	1 045	3 115	1 657	3 479	17 571	18 333
North West (GOR) and Merseyside	10 400	2 815	9 373	3 149	8 346	4 322	9 662	48 067	49 684
Yorkshire and the Humber	7 312	2 018	6 666	2 403	5 598	3 141	7 504	34 642	36 019
East Midlands	5 960	1 731	5 773	1 905	5 043	2 828	6 241	29 482	30 517
West Midlands	7 640	1 968	7 025	2 315	6 987	3 552	7 678	37 165	38 618
Eastern	7 490	2 300	8 395	2 350	6 177	3 621	7 292	37 624	38 854
London	10 895	4 401	12 831	4 003	10 807	5 636	15 229	63 803	61 131
South East (GOR)	11 730	3 483	13 566	4 561	12 922	6 524	14 509	67 296	69 038
South West	6 653	1 977	7 531	2 050	5 724	3 453	7 115	34 504	35 400
England	71 929	21 777	74 503	23 780	64 719	34 735	78 710	370 154	377 594
Wales	4 052	1 039	3 827	1 211	3 420	1 833	3 713	19 096	19 816
Scotland	8 140	2 303	6 303	2 283	6 542	3 314	7 817	36 702	37 354
Northern Ireland	2 355	780	1 932	786	1 896	920	2 254	10 923	11 405
1996									
United Kingdom	91 851	27 434	90 764	29 945	81 470	42 727	99 858	464 049	473 509
North East	4 003	1 241	3 546	1 164	3 186	1 785	3 797	18 723	19 536
North West (GOR) and Merseyside	10 995	3 038	9 759	3 121	8 869	4 651	10 344	50 776	52 400
Yorkshire and the Humber	7 757	2 171	7 051	2 481	5 977	3 273	8 269	36 978	38 385
East Midlands	6 246	1 831	6 067	2 017	5 294	2 950	7 033	31 438	32 484
West Midlands	8 072	2 097	7 281	2 508	7 193	3 509	8 284	38 944	40 456
Eastern	8 095	2 205	8 939	2 453	6 390	3 918	8 386	40 386	41 698
London	11 197	4 534	13 204	4 295	11 526	5 676	15 651	66 084	63 386
South East (GOR)	12 579	3 919	14 332	4 927	14 110	7 001	15 494	72 362	74 092
South West	7 230	2 095	7 999	2 197	6 200	3 569	7 626	36 915	37 775
England	76 174	23 131	78 178	25 164	68 744	36 331	84 884	392 606	400 213
Wales	4 428	1 106	3 998	1 449	3 704	1 974	4 144	20 803	21 527
Scotland	8 680	2 350	6 521	2 495	6 980	3 448	8 348	38 822	39 446
Northern Ireland	2 570	847	2 066	838	2 042	974	2 482	11 819	12 323

1. Expenditure by UK households and foreign residents in the UK.

2. Expenditure by UK consumers, including private non-profit-making bodies serving persons and UK households abroad but excluding expenditure in the UK by foreign residents in the UK.

5 Total household income by Government Office Regions (GORs) 1986-96

	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996
Household income	£ million										
United Kingdom	313 962	340 977	376 020	421 179	471 684	501 413	530 906	547 536	568 682	600 739	630 253
North East	12 703	13 530	14 461	16 097	18 050	19 840	21 156	21 725	22 079	23 106	24 070
North West (GOR) and Merseyside	35 222	37 998	41 474	46 142	51 740	55 184	58 158	59 499	61 437	64 248	67 091
North West (GOR)	28 140	30 575	33 312	37 123	41 472	43 947	46 535	47 672	49 261	51 595	53 859
Merseyside	7 082	7 423	8 162	9 018	10 268	11 236	11 623	11 827	12 176	12 653	13 232
Yorkshire and the Humber	25 499	27 544	29 627	33 268	37 202	39 810	42 316	43 573	45 173	47 413	49 248
East Midlands	20 924	22 889	24 873	28 181	31 137	33 223	34 940	36 388	38 132	40 063	41 339
West Midlands	25 733	28 380	31 322	35 029	39 373	42 260	44 857	45 942	47 954	50 846	53 177
Eastern	29 588	32 632	37 242	41 519	45 826	48 311	51 008	51 861	54 317	57 748	61 214
London	44 218	47 677	52 346	59 909	68 038	71 317	74 625	78 221	80 774	85 019	91 653
South East (GOR)	45 605	49 656	57 348	63 061	70 020	73 453	77 315	80 633	85 224	89 889	95 911
South West	26 297	28 559	30 994	34 714	38 583	41 044	43 721	44 752	46 078	49 465	50 543
England	265 790	288 866	319 687	357 920	399 969	424 441	448 097	462 594	481 169	507 797	534 246
Wales	13 455	14 770	16 157	18 308	20 546	22 072	23 476	23 770	24 797	26 379	27 212
Scotland	27 513	29 568	31 584	35 353	40 549	43 332	46 849	48 167	49 005	52 014	53 735
Northern Ireland	7 205	7 773	8 591	9 598	10 619	11 569	12 484	13 004	13 710	14 549	15 059
Regional shares of the UK	percentages (UK=100%)										
United Kingdom	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
North East	4.0	4.0	3.8	3.8	3.8	4.0	4.0	4.0	3.9	3.8	3.8
North West (GOR) and Merseyside	11.2	11.1	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	10.9	10.8	10.7	10.6
North West (GOR)	9.0	9.0	8.9	8.8	8.8	8.8	8.8	8.7	8.7	8.6	8.5
Merseyside	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.1
Yorkshire and the Humber	8.1	8.1	7.9	7.9	7.9	7.9	8.0	8.0	7.9	7.9	7.8
East Midlands	6.7	6.7	6.6	6.7	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.7	6.7	6.6
West Midlands	8.2	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.5	8.4
Eastern	9.4	9.6	9.9	9.9	9.7	9.6	9.6	9.5	9.6	9.6	9.7
London	14.1	14.0	13.9	14.2	14.4	14.2	14.1	14.3	14.2	14.2	14.5
South East (GOR)	14.5	14.6	15.3	15.0	14.8	14.6	14.6	14.7	15.0	15.0	15.2
South West	8.4	8.4	8.2	8.2	8.2	8.2	8.2	8.2	8.1	8.2	8.0
England	84.7	84.7	85.0	85.0	84.8	84.6	84.4	84.5	84.6	84.5	84.8
Wales	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.3	4.4	4.4	4.3
Scotland	8.8	8.7	8.4	8.4	8.6	8.6	8.8	8.8	8.6	8.7	8.5
Northern Ireland	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4
Per head	£										
United Kingdom	5 523	5 981	6 578	7 343	8 194	8 674	9 153	9 409	9 739	10 251	10 718
North East	4 883	5 207	5 578	6 206	6 948	7 623	8 110	8 317	8 461	8 869	9 256
North West (GOR) and Merseyside	5 140	5 552	6 064	6 729	7 535	8 015	8 441	8 620	8 902	9 311	9 736
North West (GOR)	5 229	5 679	6 184	6 870	7 657	8 085	8 548	8 728	9 009	9 428	9 845
Merseyside	4 815	5 083	5 619	6 206	7 081	7 751	8 040	8 208	8 491	8 865	9 315
Yorkshire and the Humber	5 198	5 614	6 021	6 722	7 497	7 989	8 459	8 690	8 990	9 427	9 780
East Midlands	5 340	5 812	6 271	7 055	7 757	8 233	8 602	8 912	9 296	9 715	9 982
West Midlands	4 952	5 442	5 992	6 683	7 500	8 026	8 500	8 685	9 057	9 582	10 002
Eastern	5 904	6 467	7 334	8 154	8 963	9 381	9 856	9 986	10 400	10 984	11 566
London	6 499	7 011	7 732	8 812	9 929	10 351	10 808	11 282	11 593	12 133	12 956
South East (GOR)	6 087	6 591	7 561	8 290	9 163	9 565	10 025	10 422	10 948	11 455	12 148
South West	5 767	6 202	6 659	7 424	8 220	8 700	9 212	9 386	9 603	10 248	10 439
England	5 614	6 083	6 711	7 487	8 334	8 804	9 262	9 532	9 879	10 384	10 883
Wales	4 772	5 213	5 661	6 380	7 140	7 634	8 099	8 178	8 512	9 044	9 316
Scotland	5 372	5 784	6 200	6 937	7 947	8 485	9 166	9 407	9 548	10 126	10 479
Northern Ireland	4 598	4 934	5 444	6 063	6 682	7 224	7 714	7 969	8 351	8 823	9 054
Per head, indices	UK = 100										
United Kingdom	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
North East	88.4	87.1	84.8	84.5	84.8	87.9	88.6	88.4	86.9	86.5	86.4
North West (GOR) and Merseyside	93.1	92.8	92.2	91.6	92.0	92.4	92.2	91.6	91.4	90.8	90.8
North West (GOR)	94.7	94.9	94.0	93.6	93.4	93.2	93.4	92.8	92.5	92.0	91.9
Merseyside	87.2	85.0	85.4	84.5	86.4	89.4	87.8	87.2	87.2	86.5	86.9
Yorkshire and the Humber	94.1	93.9	91.5	91.5	91.5	92.1	92.4	92.4	92.3	92.0	91.2
East Midlands	96.7	97.2	95.3	96.1	94.7	94.9	94.0	94.7	95.4	94.8	93.1
West Midlands	89.7	91.0	91.1	91.0	91.5	92.5	92.9	92.3	93.0	93.5	93.3
Eastern	106.9	108.1	111.5	111.0	109.4	108.2	107.7	106.1	106.8	107.2	107.9
London	117.7	117.2	117.5	120.0	121.2	119.3	118.1	119.9	119.0	118.4	120.9
South East (GOR)	110.2	110.2	114.9	112.9	111.8	110.3	109.5	110.8	112.4	111.7	113.3
South West	104.4	103.7	101.2	101.1	100.3	100.3	100.6	99.8	98.6	100.0	97.4
England	101.7	101.7	102.0	102.0	101.7	101.5	101.2	101.3	101.4	101.3	101.5
Wales	86.4	87.2	86.1	86.9	87.1	88.0	88.5	86.9	87.4	88.2	86.9
Scotland	97.3	96.7	94.3	94.5	97.0	97.8	100.1	100.0	98.0	98.8	97.8
Northern Ireland	83.3	82.5	82.8	82.6	81.5	83.3	84.3	84.7	85.8	86.1	84.5

1. Provisional.

6 Household disposable income by Government Office Regions (GORs) 1986-96

	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996
Household disposable income											<i>£ million</i>
United Kingdom	251 981	274 514	302 539	339 708	381 405	408 727	436 369	455 505	470 503	496 468	523 336
North East	10 405	11 184	12 039	13 424	15 098	16 712	17 903	18 549	18 732	19 519	20 442
North West (GOR) and Merseyside	28 324	30 739	33 814	37 838	42 541	45 800	48 807	50 417	51 607	53 943	56 620
North West (GOR)	22 502	24 606	27 022	30 280	33 978	36 425	38 958	40 214	41 179	43 150	45 281
Merseyside	5 821	6 133	6 792	7 558	8 564	9 374	9 849	10 203	10 427	10 793	11 339
Yorkshire and the Humber	20 712	22 452	24 214	27 338	30 739	33 137	35 442	36 774	37 953	39 796	41 534
East Midlands	16 741	18 442	20 035	22 879	25 489	27 401	29 056	30 491	31 642	33 156	34 454
West Midlands	20 753	22 901	25 292	28 478	32 197	34 915	37 307	38 639	40 084	42 392	44 656
Eastern	23 083	25 348	28 962	32 789	36 474	38 691	41 238	42 619	44 420	47 249	50 407
London	35 810	38 643	42 005	47 182	52 715	55 424	58 596	62 768	64 853	68 031	73 278
South East (GOR)	35 502	38 677	44 635	49 370	55 019	58 095	61 668	65 282	68 541	72 279	77 732
South West	21 367	23 241	25 284	28 459	31 683	33 962	36 432	37 723	38 795	41 683	42 742
England	212 697	231 629	256 280	287 756	321 955	344 136	366 450	383 261	396 626	418 048	441 864
Wales	11 061	12 261	13 356	15 062	17 090	18 644	19 970	20 400	21 165	22 512	23 362
Scotland	22 206	24 105	25 706	28 834	33 338	36 019	39 215	40 616	40 957	43 447	45 146
Northern Ireland	6 017	6 519	7 197	8 055	9 023	9 929	10 734	11 228	11 755	12 462	12 963
Regional shares of the UK											<i>percentages (UK=100%)</i>
United Kingdom	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
North East	4.1	4.1	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.0	3.9	3.9
North West (GOR) and Merseyside	11.2	11.2	11.2	11.1	11.2	11.2	11.2	11.1	11.0	10.9	10.8
North West (GOR)	8.9	9.0	8.9	8.9	8.9	8.9	8.9	8.8	8.8	8.7	8.7
Merseyside	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2
Yorkshire and the Humber	8.2	8.2	8.0	8.0	8.1	8.1	8.1	8.1	8.1	8.0	7.9
East Midlands	6.6	6.7	6.6	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.6
West Midlands	8.2	8.3	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.5
Eastern	9.2	9.2	9.6	9.7	9.6	9.5	9.5	9.4	9.4	9.5	9.6
London	14.2	14.1	13.9	13.9	13.8	13.6	13.4	13.8	13.8	13.7	14.0
South East (GOR)	14.1	14.1	14.8	14.5	14.4	14.2	14.1	14.3	14.6	14.6	14.9
South West	8.5	8.5	8.4	8.4	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.2	8.4	8.2
England	84.4	84.4	84.7	84.7	84.4	84.2	84.0	84.1	84.3	84.2	84.4
Wales	4.4	4.5	4.4	4.4	4.5	4.6	4.6	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5
Scotland	8.8	8.8	8.5	8.5	8.7	8.8	9.0	8.9	8.7	8.8	8.6
Northern Ireland	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5
Per head											<i>£</i>
United Kingdom	4 432	4 815	5 293	5 923	6 626	7 070	7 523	7 828	8 057	8 471	8 900
North East	4 000	4 304	4 644	5 175	5 812	6 421	6 863	7 101	7 178	7 492	7 861
North West (GOR) and Merseyside	4 133	4 491	4 944	5 518	6 196	6 652	7 084	7 304	7 477	7 818	8 216
North West (GOR)	4 181	4 570	5 016	5 603	6 273	6 701	7 156	7 363	7 531	7 885	8 277
Merseyside	3 958	4 200	4 676	5 201	5 906	6 467	6 813	7 081	7 271	7 563	7 983
Yorkshire and the Humber	4 222	4 576	4 921	5 524	6 194	6 650	7 085	7 334	7 553	7 913	8 248
East Midlands	4 272	4 682	5 051	5 728	6 350	6 790	7 153	7 468	7 713	8 040	8 319
West Midlands	3 994	4 392	4 838	5 434	6 133	6 631	7 069	7 305	7 570	7 989	8 399
Eastern	4 606	5 023	5 703	6 440	7 134	7 513	7 968	8 207	8 505	8 987	9 524
London	5 264	5 682	6 204	6 940	7 693	8 044	8 487	9 053	9 308	9 709	10 358
South East (GOR)	4 738	5 134	5 885	6 490	7 200	7 566	7 996	8 438	8 805	9 211	9 845
South West	4 686	5 047	5 433	6 087	6 750	7 199	7 676	7 912	8 085	8 636	9 028
England	4 493	4 878	5 380	6 019	6 709	7 139	7 575	7 897	8 143	8 548	9 001
Wales	3 923	4 328	4 680	5 249	5 939	6 448	6 890	7 019	7 266	7 718	8 198
Scotland	4 336	4 715	5 046	5 657	6 534	7 053	7 672	7 933	7 980	8 458	8 804
Northern Ireland	3 840	4 139	4 561	5 089	5 677	6 200	6 632	6 881	7 160	7 557	7 993
Per head, indices											<i>UK = 100</i>
United Kingdom	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
North East	90.2	89.4	87.7	87.4	87.7	90.8	91.2	90.7	89.1	88.4	88.3
North West (GOR) and Merseyside	93.3	93.3	93.4	93.2	93.5	94.1	94.2	93.3	92.8	92.3	92.3
North West (GOR)	94.3	94.9	94.8	94.6	94.7	94.8	95.1	94.1	93.5	93.1	93.0
Merseyside	89.3	87.2	88.3	87.8	89.1	91.5	90.6	90.5	90.2	89.3	89.7
Yorkshire and the Humber	95.2	95.0	93.0	93.3	93.5	94.1	94.2	93.7	93.7	93.4	92.7
East Midlands	96.4	97.2	95.4	96.7	95.8	96.0	95.1	95.4	95.7	94.9	93.5
West Midlands	90.1	91.2	91.4	91.7	92.6	93.8	94.0	93.3	94.0	94.3	94.4
Eastern	103.9	104.3	107.8	108.7	107.7	106.3	105.9	104.8	105.6	106.1	107.0
London	118.8	118.0	117.2	117.2	116.1	113.8	112.8	115.7	115.5	114.6	116.4
South East (GOR)	106.9	106.6	111.2	109.6	108.7	107.0	106.3	107.8	109.3	108.7	110.6
South West	105.7	104.8	102.6	102.8	101.9	101.8	102.0	101.1	100.3	101.9	99.2
England	101.4	101.3	101.7	101.6	101.2	101.0	100.7	100.9	101.1	100.9	101.1
Wales	88.5	89.9	88.4	88.6	89.6	91.2	91.6	89.7	90.2	91.1	89.9
Scotland	97.8	97.9	95.3	95.5	98.6	99.8	102.0	101.3	99.0	99.8	98.9
Northern Ireland	86.6	85.9	86.2	85.9	85.7	87.7	88.2	87.9	88.9	89.2	87.6

1. Provisional.

7 Sources of household income by Region (GORs) 1993-96

£ million

	Wages and salaries	Income from self- employment	Income from invest- ment	Occupat- ional and state pensions	Social security benefits	Other income	Total household income	Disposable household income
1993*								
United Kingdom	307 975	53 952	36 921	90 429	42 166	16 093	547 536	455 505
North East	12 223	1 517	1 089	3 992	2 269	636	21 725	18 549
North West (GOR) and Merseyside	33 138	5 115	3 361	10 358	5 789	1 738	59 499	50 417
North West (GOR)	26 622	4 372	2 811	8 137	4 393	1 338	47 672	40 214
Merseyside	6 516	743	551	2 221	1 396	401	11 827	10 203
Yorkshire and the Humber	24 158	4 007	3 029	7 485	3 632	1 262	43 573	36 774
East Midlands	20 370	3 925	2 335	6 215	2 621	922	36 388	30 491
West Midlands	26 109	4 327	2 837	7 683	3 809	1 177	45 942	38 639
East of England	29 902	5 731	3 496	8 417	3 144	1 172	51 861	42 619
London	46 543	8 049	6 061	9 715	5 250	2 601	78 221	62 768
South East (GOR)	45 672	8 194	6 638	13 635	4 513	1 981	80 633	65 282
South West	23 009	5 291	3 631	8 703	2 936	1 183	44 752	37 723
England	261 124	46 156	32 478	76 202	33 962	12 673	462 594	383 261
Wales	12 359	2 184	1 327	4 601	2 463	836	23 770	20 400
Scotland	27 542	4 157	2 568	7 758	4 088	2 055	48 167	40 616
Northern Ireland	6 950	1 455	548	1 868	1 653	530	13 004	11 228
1994								
United Kingdom	318 709	58 639	37 041	92 427	44 226	17 640	568 682	470 503
North East	12 310	1 701	1 086	3 954	2 312	716	22 079	18 732
North West (GOR) and Merseyside	34 253	5 489	3 326	10 425	6 026	1 919	61 437	51 607
North West (GOR)	27 514	4 707	2 760	8 261	4 568	1 453	49 261	41 179
Merseyside	6 739	782	566	2 164	1 458	466	12 176	10 427
Yorkshire and the Humber	24 832	4 494	2 927	7 747	3 806	1 367	45 173	37 953
East Midlands	20 995	4 262	2 615	6 405	2 777	1 079	38 132	31 642
West Midlands	27 410	4 666	2 836	7 792	3 929	1 321	47 954	40 084
East of England	31 168	6 305	3 689	8 551	3 306	1 297	54 317	44 420
London	48 107	8 281	5 700	9 962	5 728	2 996	80 774	64 853
South East (GOR)	47 573	8 963	7 449	14 214	4 781	2 244	85 224	68 541
South West	23 599	5 808	3 266	8 995	3 066	1 343	46 078	38 795
England	270 248	49 969	32 894	78 045	35 731	14 282	481 169	396 626
Wales	12 813	2 486	1 405	4 677	2 572	845	24 797	21 165
Scotland	28 405	4 555	2 124	7 775	4 153	1 993	49 005	40 957
Northern Ireland	7 242	1 629	618	1 929	1 770	521	13 710	11 755
1995								
United Kingdom	333 558	61 566	42 975	97 972	45 991	18 677	600 739	496 468
North East	12 942	1 740	1 239	4 157	2 364	664	23 106	19 519
North West (GOR) and Merseyside	35 433	5 550	3 865	11 125	6 206	2 068	64 248	53 943
North West (GOR)	28 562	4 791	3 149	8 806	4 715	1 571	51 595	43 150
Merseyside	6 871	759	716	2 318	1 492	497	12 653	10 793
Yorkshire and the Humber	26 020	4 972	3 044	8 112	3 880	1 385	47 413	39 796
East Midlands	21 988	4 423	2 954	6 614	2 942	1 142	40 063	33 156
West Midlands	28 858	4 857	3 423	8 252	4 022	1 434	50 846	42 392
East of England	32 792	6 645	4 214	9 250	3 439	1 408	57 748	47 249
London	50 146	8 477	6 837	10 396	5 974	3 189	85 019	68 031
South East (GOR)	49 594	9 540	8 053	15 299	4 981	2 422	89 889	72 279
South West	24 995	6 346	3 999	9 340	3 346	1 439	49 465	41 683
England	282 769	52 550	37 628	82 545	37 153	15 152	507 797	418 048
Wales	13 620	2 440	1 689	5 091	2 652	887	26 379	22 512
Scotland	29 551	4 870	2 867	8 354	4 300	2 073	52 014	43 447
Northern Ireland	7 618	1 706	791	1 982	1 887	566	14 549	12 462
1996¹								
United Kingdom	348 778	64 164	44 307	106 820	47 228	18 956	630 253	523 336
North East	13 244	1 857	1 245	4 559	2 399	765	24 070	20 442
North West (GOR) and Merseyside	36 475	5 935	4 127	12 139	6 312	2 102	67 091	56 620
Yorkshire and the Humber	26 316	5 334	3 243	8 899	3 979	1 476	49 248	41 534
East Midlands	22 385	4 626	2 888	7 271	3 033	1 135	41 339	34 454
West Midlands	30 049	4 903	3 608	9 061	4 121	1 435	53 177	44 656
East of England	35 068	6 938	4 234	10 061	3 532	1 381	61 214	50 407
London	54 490	8 885	7 534	11 269	6 220	3 256	91 653	73 278
South East (GOR)	53 589	10 016	8 085	16 653	5 121	2 447	95 911	77 732
South West	25 621	6 377	3 659	9 978	3 473	1 434	50 543	42 742
England	297 237	54 871	38 624	89 891	38 192	15 430	534 246	441 864
Wales	13 850	2 535	1 715	5 551	2 689	872	27 212	23 362
Scotland	29 906	4 994	3 182	9 181	4 384	2 087	53 735	45 146
Northern Ireland	7 786	1 764	785	2 196	1 963	565	15 059	12 963

1. Provisional. Separate figures for North West GOR and for Merseyside are not yet available.

8 Total household income and household disposable income by county 1991-1995

£ million

	Total household income by county					Household disposable income by county				
	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
United Kingdom	501 413	530 906	547 536	568 682	600 739	408 727	436 369	455 505	470 503	496 468
North East	19 840	21 156	21 725	22 079	23 106	16 712	17 903	18 549	18 732	19 519
Cleveland	4 246	4 494	4 652	4 681	4 913	3 606	3 804	3 968	3 983	4 170
Durham	4 429	4 806	4 964	5 113	5 400	3 733	4 084	4 238	4 333	4 574
Northumberland	2 573	2 773	2 926	3 088	3 207	2 112	2 305	2 471	2 591	2 670
Tyne & Wear	8 592	9 083	9 182	9 197	9 587	7 261	7 710	7 871	7 824	8 105
North West (GOR) & Merseyside	55 184	58 158	59 499	61 437	64 248	45 800	48 807	50 417	51 607	53 943
North West (GOR)	43 947	46 535	47 672	49 261	51 595	36 425	38 958	40 214	41 179	43 150
Cheshire	8 383	8 908	9 283	9 679	10 222	6 800	7 291	7 644	7 859	8 307
Cumbria	4 285	4 442	4 457	4 573	4 839	3 538	3 712	3 772	3 853	4 072
Greater Manchester	20 083	21 215	21 726	22 440	23 469	16 752	17 850	18 456	18 989	19 838
Lancashire	11 197	11 970	12 206	12 569	13 066	9 335	10 106	10 342	10 478	10 933
Merseyside	11 236	11 623	11 827	12 176	12 653	9 374	9 849	10 203	10 427	10 793
Yorkshire and the Humber	39 810	42 316	43 573	45 173	47 413	33 137	35 442	36 774	37 953	39 796
Humberside	6 878	7 389	7 600	7 851	8 162	5 722	6 180	6 421	6 614	6 860
North Yorkshire	6 728	7 256	7 469	7 761	8 326	5 519	5 997	6 287	6 545	7 019
South Yorkshire	9 674	10 160	10 397	10 807	11 294	8 180	8 625	8 891	9 192	9 573
West Yorkshire	16 530	17 511	18 108	18 754	19 631	13 716	14 640	15 174	15 603	16 344
East Midlands	33 223	34 940	36 388	38 132	40 063	27 401	29 056	30 491	31 642	33 156
Derbyshire	7 540	7 845	8 053	8 427	8 932	6 231	6 511	6 737	7 026	7 461
Leicestershire	7 386	7 888	8 322	8 712	9 062	6 053	6 577	6 980	7 122	7 332
Lincolnshire	5 121	5 449	5 719	5 939	6 335	4 286	4 562	4 850	5 056	5 399
Northamptonshire	5 004	5 196	5 465	5 813	6 143	4 041	4 231	4 499	4 740	4 976
Nottinghamshire	8 173	8 562	8 829	9 242	9 590	6 791	7 176	7 425	7 698	7 988
West Midlands	42 260	44 857	45 942	47 954	50 846	34 915	37 307	38 639	40 084	42 392
Hereford and Worcester	6 042	6 462	6 619	6 877	7 238	4 921	5 276	5 494	5 686	5 944
Shropshire	3 361	3 561	3 728	3 995	4 305	2 785	2 978	3 113	3 284	3 540
Staffordshire	8 381	9 084	9 139	9 622	10 240	6 920	7 592	7 700	8 000	8 479
Warwickshire	4 437	4 785	4 913	5 083	5 437	3 565	3 859	4 021	4 162	4 474
West Midlands (Met. county)	20 040	20 965	21 543	22 377	23 626	16 723	17 602	18 311	18 953	19 955
Eastern	48 311	51 008	51 861	54 317	57 748	38 691	41 238	42 619	44 420	47 249
Bedfordshire	4 908	5 153	5 308	5 661	5 917	3 970	4 184	4 364	4 641	4 862
Cambridgeshire	6 127	6 602	6 813	7 201	7 566	4 960	5 408	5 637	5 910	6 205
Essex	14 738	15 222	15 620	16 441	17 415	11 657	12 120	12 673	13 359	14 151
Hertfordshire	10 219	10 998	11 032	11 559	12 578	7 940	8 652	8 876	9 217	10 018
Norfolk	6 569	7 090	7 013	7 394	7 763	5 465	5 967	5 969	6 196	6 486
Suffolk	5 748	5 943	6 076	6 061	6 509	4 699	4 907	5 100	5 096	5 527
London	71 317	74 625	78 221	80 774	85 019	55 424	58 596	62 768	64 853	68 031
South East (GOR)	73 453	77 315	80 633	85 224	89 889	58 095	61 668	65 282	68 541	72 279
Berkshire	7 395	7 917	8 425	9 016	9 650	5 669	6 092	6 601	6 986	7 436
Buckinghamshire	6 450	6 764	7 293	7 713	8 241	4 950	5 226	5 735	5 996	6 343
East Sussex	6 233	6 508	6 918	7 408	7 863	5 094	5 401	5 829	6 186	6 603
Hampshire	14 728	15 540	16 160	16 987	17 678	11 876	12 645	13 304	13 843	14 370
Isle of Wight	1 024	1 075	1 073	1 145	1 229	873	921	929	1 001	1 074
Kent	13 796	14 484	14 742	15 467	16 414	11 118	11 803	12 201	12 761	13 545
Oxfordshire	5 505	5 947	6 299	6 578	6 825	4 440	4 801	5 108	5 286	5 469
Surrey	11 628	12 022	12 373	13 041	13 642	8 736	9 095	9 579	10 056	10 532
West Sussex	6 693	7 057	7 350	7 870	8 347	5 338	5 684	5 998	6 426	6 908
South West	41 044	43 721	44 752	46 078	49 465	33 962	36 432	37 723	38 795	41 683
Avon	8 492	8 993	9 061	9 277	9 716	6 927	7 351	7 518	7 714	8 075
Cornwall	3 669	3 926	4 044	4 165	4 601	3 100	3 338	3 511	3 634	4 010
Devon	8 704	9 284	9 509	9 759	10 318	7 281	7 868	8 151	8 353	8 831
Dorset	6 028	6 332	6 234	6 411	7 084	5 028	5 287	5 278	5 431	5 990
Gloucestershire	4 793	5 186	5 364	5 549	5 943	3 903	4 284	4 473	4 596	4 942
Somerset	4 021	4 289	4 497	4 632	4 906	3 354	3 624	3 826	3 897	4 129
Wiltshire	5 336	5 711	6 043	6 285	6 897	4 369	4 680	4 966	5 170	5 706
Wales	22 072	23 476	23 770	24 797	26 379	18 644	19 970	20 400	21 165	22 512
Clywd	3 102	3 353	3 439	3 692	3 910	2 580	2 826	2 939	3 138	3 313
Dyfed and Powys	3 556	3 719	3 784	4 031	4 258	3 000	3 170	3 274	3 489	3 681
Gwent	3 420	3 623	3 705	3 830	4 077	2 907	3 079	3 151	3 242	3 451
Gwynedd	1 898	2 015	2 003	2 073	2 239	1 637	1 759	1 778	1 812	1 954
Mid Glamorgan	3 723	3 963	3 993	4 148	4 346	3 131	3 366	3 422	3 508	3 669
South Glamorgan	3 431	3 707	3 764	3 931	4 227	2 906	3 159	3 193	3 308	3 560
West Glamorgan	2 942	3 094	3 082	3 093	3 324	2 484	2 612	2 642	2 667	2 883
Scotland	43 332	46 849	48 167	49 005	52 014	36 019	39 215	40 616	40 957	43 447
Borders	861	976	1 008	1 070	1 170	705	811	846	878	952
Central	2 168	2 327	2 454	2 541	2 627	1 801	1 973	2 070	2 094	2 156
Dumfries and Galloway	1 133	1 255	1 286	1 313	1 397	957	1 071	1 112	1 137	1 214
Fife	2 918	3 112	3 154	3 237	3 486	2 434	2 602	2 656	2 731	2 954
Grampian	4 844	5 281	5 482	5 623	5 893	3 944	4 308	4 507	4 567	4 752
Highlands and Islands	2 194	2 428	2 464	2 608	2 777	1 829	2 033	2 091	2 214	2 357
Lothian	7 224	7 725	7 997	8 042	8 563	5 971	6 436	6 701	6 678	7 129
Strathclyde	18 517	19 967	20 372	20 645	21 983	15 473	16 805	17 268	17 320	18 434
Tayside	3 471	3 778	3 950	3 928	4 119	2 906	3 177	3 365	3 337	3 499
Northern Ireland	11 569	12 484	13 004	13 710	14 549	9 929	10 734	11 228	11 755	12 462

9 Total and disposable household income per head by county 1991-1995

£ per head

	Household income by county					Household disposable income by county				
	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
United Kingdom	8 674	9 153	9 409	9 739	10 250	7 070	7 523	7 828	8 057	8 471
North East	7 623	8 110	8 317	8 461	8 869	6 421	6 863	7 101	7 178	7 492
Cleveland	7 585	8 025	8 315	8 356	8 786	6 442	6 793	7 093	7 111	7 457
Durham	7 311	7 916	8 172	8 413	8 886	6 163	6 728	6 976	7 129	7 527
Northumberland	8 391	9 026	9 524	10 035	10 437	6 887	7 502	8 044	8 422	8 689
Tyne & Wear	7 601	8 007	8 069	8 111	8 476	6 423	6 797	6 917	6 900	7 166
North West (GOR) & Merseyside	8 015	8 441	8 620	8 902	9 311	6 652	7 084	7 304	7 477	7 818
North West (GOR)	8 085	8 548	8 728	9 009	9 428	6 701	7 156	7 363	7 531	7 885
Cheshire	8 677	9 213	9 552	9 921	10 451	7 038	7 541	7 865	8 056	8 493
Cumbria	8 759	9 062	9 092	9 329	9 870	7 233	7 572	7 694	7 860	8 306
Greater Manchester	7 813	8 244	8 425	8 705	9 103	6 517	6 936	7 157	7 366	7 694
Lancashire	7 942	8 469	8 591	8 826	9 162	6 621	7 149	7 279	7 358	7 666
Merseyside	7 751	8 040	8 208	8 491	8 865	6 467	6 813	7 081	7 271	7 563
Yorkshire and the Humber	7 989	8 459	8 690	8 990	9 427	6 650	7 085	7 334	7 553	7 913
Humberside	7 840	8 383	8 592	8 827	9 180	6 522	7 011	7 260	7 436	7 715
North Yorkshire	9 356	10 036	10 348	10 688	11 395	7 675	8 294	8 710	9 013	9 607
South Yorkshire	7 431	7 789	7 959	8 279	8 662	6 283	6 613	6 806	7 042	7 342
West Yorkshire	7 930	8 365	8 616	8 913	9 322	6 580	6 993	7 221	7 416	7 761
East Midlands	8 233	8 602	8 912	9 296	9 715	6 790	7 153	7 468	7 713	8 040
Derbyshire	7 994	8 281	8 468	8 833	9 325	6 607	6 873	7 085	7 364	7 789
Leicestershire	8 258	8 742	9 142	9 502	9 818	6 767	7 289	7 667	7 767	7 944
Lincolnshire	8 664	9 130	9 509	9 806	10 354	7 251	7 643	8 064	8 349	8 825
Northamptonshire	8 530	8 804	9 234	9 772	10 251	6 888	7 189	7 602	7 968	8 303
Nottinghamshire	8 011	8 351	8 585	8 965	9 293	6 656	6 999	7 220	7 468	7 741
West Midlands	8 026	8 500	8 685	9 057	9 582	6 631	7 069	7 305	7 570	7 989
Hereford and Worcester	8 815	9 360	9 526	9 825	10 425	7 179	7 641	7 907	8 123	8 562
Shropshire	8 165	8 627	9 006	9 593	10 253	6 765	7 214	7 519	7 885	8 430
Staffordshire	7 983	8 636	8 674	9 125	9 692	6 592	7 218	7 308	7 587	8 026
Warwickshire	9 069	9 727	9 954	10 242	10 903	7 288	7 844	8 146	8 385	8 973
West Midlands (Met. county)	7 621	7 970	8 180	8 515	8 959	6 360	6 692	6 952	7 213	7 567
Eastern	9 381	9 856	9 986	10 400	10 984	7 513	7 968	8 207	8 505	8 987
Bedfordshire	9 219	9 603	9 842	10 424	10 845	7 456	7 797	8 092	8 546	8 910
Cambridgeshire	9 163	9 742	9 980	10 487	10 904	7 418	7 979	8 257	8 606	8 943
Essex	9 528	9 784	10 011	10 472	11 039	7 536	7 790	8 122	8 510	8 971
Hertfordshire	10 337	11 062	11 035	11 497	12 439	8 031	8 702	8 879	9 168	9 907
Norfolk	8 651	9 293	9 166	9 622	10 051	7 197	7 821	7 802	8 063	8 398
Suffolk	8 792	9 171	9 403	9 332	9 910	7 186	7 572	7 893	7 846	8 415
London	10 351	10 808	11 282	11 593	12 133	8 044	8 487	9 053	9 308	9 709
South East (GOR)	9 565	10 025	10 422	10 948	11 455	7 566	7 996	8 438	8 805	9 211
Berkshire	9 822	10 444	11 032	11 722	12 320	7 529	8 036	8 643	9 082	9 494
Buckinghamshire	10 092	10 475	11 191	11 715	12 376	7 745	8 093	8 800	9 107	9 526
East Sussex	8 710	9 032	9 579	10 198	10 759	7 119	7 496	8 072	8 514	9 034
Hampshire	9 310	9 789	10 140	10 579	10 935	7 508	7 966	8 348	8 621	8 888
Isle of Wight	8 109	8 562	8 603	9 187	9 824	6 913	7 333	7 446	8 027	8 584
Kent	8 981	9 416	9 575	10 002	10 581	7 238	7 673	7 924	8 253	8 732
Oxfordshire	9 477	10 129	10 753	11 145	11 406	7 643	8 177	8 719	9 146	9 556
Surrey	11 250	11 596	11 921	12 524	13 063	8 452	8 773	9 229	9 658	10 084
West Sussex	9 396	9 904	10 241	10 698	11 411	7 494	7 976	8 357	8 899	9 444
South West	8 700	9 212	9 386	9 603	10 248	7 199	7 676	7 912	8 085	8 636
Avon	8 801	9 287	9 310	9 480	9 890	7 179	7 591	7 724	7 882	8 220
Cornwall	7 739	8 260	8 478	8 683	9 532	6 537	7 021	7 361	7 577	8 309
Devon	8 380	8 883	9 063	9 264	9 745	7 009	7 529	7 769	7 930	8 340
Dorset	9 126	9 533	9 340	9 526	10 438	7 613	7 960	7 908	8 070	8 826
Gloucestershire	8 886	9 580	9 862	10 099	10 751	7 236	7 913	8 224	8 364	8 940
Somerset	8 585	9 078	9 486	9 691	10 200	7 162	7 671	8 072	8 154	8 583
Wiltshire	9 333	9 857	10 365	10 719	11 678	7 642	8 078	8 517	8 818	9 662
Wales	7 634	8 099	8 178	8 512	9 044	6 448	6 890	7 019	7 266	7 718
Clywd	7 500	8 087	8 270	8 847	9 347	6 238	6 816	7 068	7 519	7 922
Dyfed and Powys	7 588	7 907	8 028	8 522	8 982	6 401	6 738	6 946	7 376	7 766
Gwent	7 625	8 063	8 228	8 469	9 008	6 482	6 851	6 998	7 168	7 626
Gwynedd	7 932	8 408	8 338	8 629	9 313	6 842	7 338	7 404	7 544	8 127
Mid Glamorgan	6 872	7 302	7 336	7 617	7 988	5 778	6 201	6 286	6 443	6 745
South Glamorgan	8 398	9 032	9 109	9 480	10 129	7 111	7 697	7 727	7 979	8 530
West Glamorgan	7 929	8 335	8 302	8 336	8 978	6 693	7 037	7 118	7 188	7 789
Scotland	8 485	9 166	9 407	9 548	10 126	7 053	7 672	7 933	7 980	8 458
Borders	8 272	9 314	9 577	10 119	11 013	6 771	7 741	8 033	8 311	8 962
Central	7 945	8 534	8 992	9 292	9 590	6 601	7 234	7 585	7 658	7 870
Dumfries and Galloway	7 674	8 488	8 696	8 883	9 449	6 480	7 242	7 517	7 692	8 212
Fife	8 353	8 893	8 980	9 194	9 914	6 965	7 437	7 563	7 757	8 401
Grampian	9 396	10 109	10 380	10 560	11 060	7 649	8 246	8 535	8 577	8 919
Highlands and Islands	7 963	8 748	8 833	9 330	9 906	6 636	7 324	7 499	7 922	8 408
Lothian	9 620	10 291	10 608	10 601	11 200	7 951	8 574	8 888	8 803	9 324
Strathclyde	8 057	8 716	8 909	9 024	9 626	6 733	7 336	7 551	7 570	8 072
Tayside	8 843	9 574	9 996	9 944	10 412	7 403	8 050	8 514	8 448	8 844
Northern Ireland	7 224	7 714	7 969	8 351	8 823	6 200	6 632	6 881	7 160	7 557

10 Total and disposable household income per head indices by county 1991-1995

£ per head (UK=100)

	Household income by county					Household disposable income by county				
	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
United Kingdom	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
North East	87.9	88.6	88.4	86.9	86.5	90.8	91.2	90.7	89.1	88.4
Cleveland	87.4	87.7	88.4	85.8	85.7	91.1	90.3	90.6	88.3	88.0
Durham	84.3	86.5	86.8	86.4	86.7	87.2	89.4	89.1	88.5	88.9
Northumberland	96.7	98.6	101.2	103.0	101.8	97.4	99.7	102.8	104.5	102.6
Tyne & Wear	87.6	87.5	85.8	83.3	82.7	90.8	90.3	88.4	85.6	84.6
North West (GOR) & Merseyside	92.4	92.2	91.6	91.4	90.8	94.1	94.2	93.3	92.8	92.3
North West (GOR)	93.2	93.4	92.8	92.5	92.0	94.8	95.1	94.1	93.5	93.1
Cheshire	100.0	100.7	101.5	101.9	102.0	99.5	100.2	100.5	100.0	100.3
Cumbria	101.0	99.0	96.6	95.8	96.3	102.3	100.6	98.3	97.5	98.1
Greater Manchester	90.1	90.1	89.5	89.4	88.8	92.2	92.2	91.4	91.4	90.8
Lancashire	91.6	92.5	91.3	90.6	89.4	93.6	95.0	93.0	91.3	90.5
Merseyside	89.4	87.8	87.2	87.2	86.5	91.5	90.6	90.5	90.2	89.3
Yorkshire and the Humber	92.1	92.4	92.4	92.3	92.0	94.1	94.2	93.7	93.7	93.4
Humberside	90.4	91.6	91.3	90.6	89.6	92.2	93.2	92.7	92.3	91.1
North Yorkshire	107.9	109.6	110.0	109.7	111.2	108.6	110.3	111.3	111.9	113.4
South Yorkshire	85.7	85.1	84.6	85.0	84.5	88.9	87.9	87.0	87.4	86.7
West Yorkshire	91.4	91.4	91.6	91.5	90.9	93.1	93.0	92.2	92.0	91.6
East Midlands	94.9	94.0	94.7	95.4	94.8	96.0	95.1	95.4	95.7	94.9
Derbyshire	92.2	90.5	90.0	90.7	91.0	93.4	91.4	90.5	91.4	91.9
Leicestershire	95.2	95.5	97.2	97.6	95.8	95.7	96.9	98.0	96.4	93.8
Lincolnshire	99.9	99.8	101.1	100.7	101.0	102.6	101.6	103.0	103.6	104.2
Northamptonshire	98.3	96.2	95.3	100.3	100.0	97.4	95.3	97.1	98.9	98.0
Nottinghamshire	92.4	91.2	91.2	92.1	90.7	94.1	93.0	92.2	92.7	91.4
West Midlands	92.5	92.9	92.3	93.0	93.5	93.8	94.0	93.3	94.0	94.3
Hereford and Worcester	101.6	102.3	101.2	100.9	101.7	101.5	101.6	101.0	100.8	101.1
Shropshire	94.1	94.3	95.7	98.5	100.0	95.7	95.9	96.1	97.9	99.5
Staffordshire	92.0	94.4	92.2	93.7	94.6	93.2	96.0	93.4	94.2	94.7
Warwickshire	104.6	106.3	105.8	105.2	106.4	103.1	104.3	104.1	104.1	105.9
West Midlands (Met. county)	87.9	87.1	86.9	87.4	87.4	90.0	89.0	88.8	89.5	89.3
Eastern	108.2	107.7	106.1	106.8	107.2	106.3	105.9	104.8	105.6	106.1
Bedfordshire	106.3	104.9	104.6	107.0	105.8	105.5	103.6	103.4	106.1	105.2
Cambridgeshire	105.6	106.4	106.1	107.7	106.4	104.9	106.1	105.5	106.8	105.6
Essex	109.8	106.9	106.4	107.5	107.7	106.6	103.6	103.8	105.6	105.9
Hertfordshire	119.2	120.9	117.3	118.1	121.3	113.6	115.7	113.4	113.8	116.9
Norfolk	99.7	101.5	97.4	98.8	98.1	101.8	104.0	99.7	100.1	99.1
Suffolk	101.4	100.2	99.9	95.8	96.7	101.6	100.7	100.8	97.4	99.3
London	119.3	118.1	119.9	119.0	118.4	113.8	112.8	115.7	115.5	114.6
South East (GOR)	110.3	109.5	110.8	112.4	111.7	107.0	106.3	107.8	109.3	108.7
Berkshire	113.2	114.1	117.2	120.4	120.2	106.5	106.8	110.4	112.7	112.1
Buckinghamshire	116.4	114.5	118.9	120.3	120.7	109.5	107.6	112.4	113.0	112.5
East Sussex	100.4	98.7	101.8	104.7	105.0	100.7	99.6	103.1	105.7	106.6
Hampshire	107.3	107.0	107.8	108.6	106.7	106.2	105.9	106.6	107.0	104.9
Isle of Wight	93.5	93.5	91.4	94.3	95.8	97.8	97.5	95.1	99.6	101.3
Kent	103.5	102.9	101.8	102.7	103.2	102.4	102.0	101.2	102.4	103.1
Oxfordshire	109.3	110.7	114.3	114.4	111.3	108.1	108.7	111.4	111.2	107.9
Surrey	129.7	126.7	126.7	128.6	127.4	119.5	116.6	117.9	119.9	119.0
West Sussex	108.3	108.2	108.8	111.9	111.3	106.0	106.0	106.8	110.4	111.5
South West	100.3	100.6	99.8	98.6	100.0	101.8	102.0	101.1	100.3	101.9
Avon	101.5	101.5	98.9	97.3	96.5	101.5	100.9	98.7	97.8	97.0
Cornwall	89.2	90.2	90.1	89.2	93.0	92.5	93.3	94.0	94.0	98.1
Devon	96.6	97.1	96.3	95.1	95.1	99.1	100.1	99.2	98.4	98.5
Dorset	105.2	104.2	99.3	97.8	101.8	107.7	105.8	101.0	100.2	104.2
Gloucestershire	102.5	104.7	104.8	103.7	104.9	102.3	105.2	105.1	103.8	105.5
Somerset	99.0	99.2	100.8	99.5	99.5	101.3	102.0	103.1	101.2	101.3
Wiltshire	107.6	107.7	110.2	110.1	113.9	108.1	107.4	108.8	109.4	114.1
Wales	88.0	88.5	86.9	87.4	88.2	91.2	91.6	89.7	90.2	91.1
Clywd	86.5	88.4	87.9	90.8	91.2	88.2	90.6	90.3	93.3	93.5
Dyfed and Powys	87.5	86.4	85.3	87.5	87.6	90.5	89.6	88.7	91.5	91.7
Gwent	87.9	88.1	87.4	87.0	87.9	91.7	91.1	89.4	89.0	90.0
Gwynedd	91.5	91.9	88.6	88.6	90.9	96.8	97.5	94.6	93.6	95.9
Mid Glamorgan	79.2	79.8	78.0	78.2	77.9	81.7	82.4	80.3	80.0	79.6
South Glamorgan	96.8	98.7	96.8	97.3	98.8	100.6	102.3	98.7	99.0	100.7
West Glamorgan	91.4	91.1	88.2	85.6	87.6	94.7	93.5	90.9	89.2	91.9
Scotland	97.8	100.1	100.0	98.0	98.8	99.8	102.0	101.3	99.0	99.8
Borders	95.4	101.8	101.8	103.9	107.4	95.8	102.9	102.6	103.1	105.8
Central	91.6	93.2	95.6	95.4	93.6	93.4	96.2	96.9	95.0	92.9
Dumfries and Galloway	88.5	92.7	92.4	91.2	92.2	91.6	96.3	96.0	95.5	96.9
Fife	96.3	97.2	95.4	94.4	96.7	98.5	98.9	96.6	96.3	99.2
Grampian	108.3	110.4	110.3	108.4	107.9	108.2	109.6	109.0	106.4	105.3
Highlands and Islands	91.8	95.6	93.9	95.8	96.6	93.9	97.4	95.8	98.3	99.3
Lothian	110.9	112.4	112.7	108.9	109.3	112.5	114.0	113.5	109.3	110.1
Strathclyde	92.9	95.2	94.7	92.7	93.9	95.2	97.5	96.5	94.0	95.3
Tayside	101.9	104.6	106.2	102.1	101.6	104.7	107.0	108.8	104.9	104.4
Northern Ireland	83.3	84.3	84.7	85.8	86.1	87.7	88.2	87.9	88.9	89.2

11 Total household income by Sub-Region (NUTS 2 level) 1993-95

	£ million			Per head (£)			Per head Index (UK=100)		
	1993	1994	1995	1993	1994	1995	1993	1994	1995
United Kingdom	547 536	568 681	600 739	9 409	9 739	10 251	100.0	100.0	100.0
North East	21 725	22 079	23 106	8 317	8 461	8 869	88.4	86.9	86.5
Cleveland, Durham	9 617	9 794	10 312	8 240	8 386	8 838	87.6	86.1	86.2
Northumberland, Tyne and Wear	12 109	12 285	12 794	8 379	8 522	8 895	89.0	87.5	86.8
North West (GOR) and Merseyside	59 499	61 437	64 248	8 620	8 902	9 311	91.6	91.4	90.8
North West (GOR)	47 672	49 261	51 595	8 728	9 009	9 428	92.8	92.5	92.0
Cheshire	9 283	9 679	10 222	9 552	9 921	10 451	101.5	101.9	102.0
Cumbria	4 457	4 573	4 839	9 092	9 329	9 870	96.6	95.8	96.3
Greater Manchester	21 726	22 440	23 469	8 425	8 705	9 103	89.5	89.4	88.8
Lancashire	12 206	12 569	13 066	8 591	8 826	9 162	91.3	90.6	89.4
Merseyside	11 827	12 176	12 653	8 208	8 491	8 865	87.2	87.2	86.5
Yorkshire and the Humber	43 573	45 173	47 413	8 690	8 990	9 427	92.4	92.3	92.0
Humberside	7 600	7 851	8 162	8 592	8 827	9 180	91.3	90.6	89.6
North Yorkshire	7 469	7 761	8 326	10 348	10 688	11 395	110.0	109.7	111.2
South Yorkshire	10 397	10 807	11 294	7 959	8 279	8 662	84.6	85.0	84.5
West Yorkshire	18 108	18 754	19 631	8 616	8 913	9 322	91.6	91.5	90.9
East Midlands	36 388	38 132	40 063	8 912	9 296	9 715	94.7	95.4	94.8
Derbyshire, Nottinghamshire	16 882	17 669	18 522	8 529	8 901	9 309	90.6	91.4	90.8
Leicestershire, Northamptonshire	13 787	14 525	15 206	9 178	9 608	9 989	97.5	98.7	97.4
Lincolnshire	5 719	5 939	6 335	9 509	9 806	10 354	101.1	100.7	101.0
West Midlands	45 942	47 954	50 846	8 685	9 057	9 582	92.3	93.0	93.5
Hereford and Worcester, Warwickshire	11 532	11 960	12 675	9 704	9 998	10 625	103.1	102.7	103.7
Shropshire, Staffordshire	12 867	13 617	14 545	8 767	9 258	9 852	93.2	95.1	96.1
West Midlands	21 543	22 377	23 626	8 180	8 515	8 959	86.9	87.4	87.4
Eastern	51 861	54 317	57 748	9 986	10 400	10 984	106.1	106.8	107.2
Bedfordshire, Hertfordshire	16 340	17 220	18 496	10 617	11 121	11 880	112.8	114.2	115.9
Cambridgeshire, Norfolk, Suffolk	19 901	20 657	21 838	9 505	9 815	10 286	101.0	100.8	100.3
Essex	15 620	16 441	17 415	10 011	10 472	11 039	106.4	107.5	107.7
London	78 221	80 774	85 019	11 282	11 593	12 133	119.9	119.0	118.4
South East (GOR)	80 633	85 224	89 889	10 422	10 948	11 455	110.8	112.4	111.7
Berkshire, Bucks, Oxfordshire	22 016	23 307	24 715	11 002	11 551	12 071	116.9	118.6	117.8
Surrey, East-West Sussex	26 640	28 319	29 852	10 752	11 374	11 909	114.3	116.8	116.2
Hampshire, Isle of Wight	17 234	18 132	18 907	10 029	10 479	10 855	106.6	107.6	105.9
Kent	14 742	15 467	16 414	9 575	10 002	10 581	101.8	102.7	103.2
South West	44 752	46 078	49 465	9 386	9 603	10 248	99.8	98.6	100.0
Avon, Gloucestershire, Wiltshire	20 468	21 111	22 555	9 746	9 984	10 611	103.6	102.5	103.5
Cornwall, Devon	13 553	13 924	14 919	8 880	9 082	9 678	94.4	93.3	94.4
Dorset, Somerset	10 731	11 043	11 991	9 401	9 595	10 339	99.9	98.5	100.9
Wales	23 770	24 797	26 379	8 178	8 512	9 044	86.9	87.4	88.2
Clwyd, Dyfed, Gwynedd, Powys	9 227	9 797	10 406	8 183	8 664	9 187	87.0	89.0	89.6
Gwent, Mid-South-West Glamorgan	14 544	15 001	15 973	8 175	8 416	8 953	86.9	86.4	87.3
Scotland	48 167	49 005	52 014	9 407	9 548	10 126	100.0	98.0	98.8
Borders, Central, Fife, Lothian, Tayside	18 564	18 817	19 965	9 882	9 983	10 553	105.0	102.5	102.9
Dumfries and Galloway, Strathclyde	21 658	21 958	23 380	8 896	9 015	9 615	94.5	92.6	93.8
Highlands and Islands	2 464	2 608	2 777	8 833	9 330	9 906	93.9	95.8	96.6
Grampian	5 482	5 623	5 893	10 380	10 560	11 060	110.3	108.4	107.9
Northern Ireland	13 004	13 710	14 549	7 969	8 351	8 823	84.7	85.8	86.1

	£ million			Per head (£)			Per head Index (UK=100)		
	1993	1994	1995	1993	1994	1995	1993	1994	1995
United Kingdom	455 505	470 502	496 468	7 828	8 057	8 471	100.0	100.0	100.0
North East	18 549	18 732	19 519	7 101	7 178	7 492	90.7	89.1	88.4
Cleveland, Durham	8 207	8 316	8 744	7 032	7 120	7 493	89.8	88.4	88.5
Northumberland, Tyne and Wear	10 342	10 416	10 775	7 157	7 225	7 491	91.4	89.7	88.4
North West (GOR) and Merseyside	50 417	51 607	53 943	7 304	7 477	7 818	93.3	92.8	92.3
North West (GOR)	40 214	41 179	43 150	7 363	7 531	7 885	94.1	93.5	93.1
Cheshire	7 644	7 859	8 307	7 865	8 056	8 493	100.5	100.0	100.3
Cumbria	3 772	3 853	4 072	7 694	7 860	8 306	98.3	97.5	98.0
Greater Manchester	18 456	18 989	19 838	7 157	7 366	7 694	91.4	91.4	90.8
Lancashire	10 342	10 478	10 933	7 279	7 358	7 666	93.0	91.3	90.5
Merseyside	10 203	10 427	10 793	7 081	7 271	7 563	90.5	90.2	89.3
Yorkshire and the Humber	36 774	37 953	39 796	7 334	7 553	7 913	93.7	93.7	93.4
Humberside	6 421	6 614	6 860	7 260	7 436	7 715	92.7	92.3	91.1
North Yorkshire	6 287	6 545	7 019	8 710	9 013	9 607	111.3	111.9	113.4
South Yorkshire	8 891	9 192	9 573	6 806	7 042	7 342	87.0	87.4	86.7
West Yorkshire	15 174	15 603	16 344	7 221	7 416	7 761	92.2	92.0	91.6
East Midlands	30 491	31 642	33 156	7 468	7 713	8 040	95.4	95.7	94.9
Derbyshire, Nottinghamshire	14 163	14 724	15 449	7 155	7 418	7 764	91.4	92.1	91.7
Leicestershire, Northamptonshire	11 479	11 861	12 308	7 642	7 846	8 085	97.6	97.4	95.4
Lincolnshire	4 850	5 056	5 399	8 064	8 349	8 825	103.0	103.6	104.2
West Midlands	38 639	40 084	42 392	7 305	7 570	7 989	93.3	94.0	94.3
Hereford and Worcester, Warwickshire	9 515	9 847	10 418	8 007	8 232	8 733	102.3	102.2	103.1
Shropshire, Staffordshire	10 813	11 284	12 019	7 368	7 671	8 141	94.1	95.2	96.1
West Midlands	18 311	18 953	19 955	6 952	7 213	7 567	88.8	89.5	89.3
Eastern	42 619	44 420	47 249	8 207	8 505	8 987	104.8	105.6	106.1
Bedfordshire, Hertfordshire	13 240	13 859	14 880	8 603	8 950	9 557	109.9	111.1	112.8
Cambridgeshire, Norfolk, Suffolk	16 706	17 202	18 219	7 978	8 173	8 581	101.9	101.4	101.3
Essex	12 673	13 359	14 151	8 122	8 510	8 971	103.8	105.6	105.9
London	62 768	64 853	68 031	9 053	9 308	9 709	115.7	115.5	114.6
South East (GOR)	65 282	68 541	72 279	8 438	8 805	9 211	107.8	109.3	108.7
Berkshire, Bucks, Oxfordshire	17 443	18 267	19 248	8 717	9 053	9 401	111.4	112.4	111.0
Surrey, East-West Sussex	21 406	22 668	24 043	8 639	9 104	9 591	110.4	113.0	113.2
Hampshire, Isle of Wight	14 233	14 844	15 444	8 282	8 578	8 867	105.8	106.5	104.7
Kent	12 201	12 761	13 545	7 924	8 253	8 732	101.2	102.4	103.1
South West	37 723	38 795	41 683	7 912	8 085	8 636	101.1	100.3	101.9
Avon, Gloucestershire, Wiltshire	16 957	17 480	18 723	8 074	8 267	8 808	103.1	102.6	104.0
Cornwall, Devon	11 662	11 988	12 841	7 641	7 819	8 330	97.6	97.0	98.3
Dorset, Somerset	9 105	9 328	10 119	7 976	8 105	8 725	101.9	100.6	103.0
Wales	20 400	21 165	22 512	7 019	7 266	7 718	89.7	90.2	91.1
Clwyd, Dyfed, Gwynedd, Powys	7 992	8 440	8 948	7 088	7 465	7 900	90.6	92.6	93.3
Gwent, Mid-South-West Glamorgan	12 408	12 725	13 564	6 974	7 139	7 602	89.1	88.6	89.7
Scotland	40 616	40 957	43 447	7 933	7 980	8 458	101.3	99.0	99.8
Borders, Central, Fife, Lothian, Tayside	15 637	15 719	16 689	8 324	8 340	8 821	106.3	103.5	104.1
Dumfries and Galloway, Strathclyde	18 380	18 457	19 649	7 549	7 578	8 081	96.4	94.0	95.4
Highlands and Islands	2 091	2 214	2 357	7 499	7 922	8 408	95.8	98.3	99.3
Grampian	4 507	4 567	4 752	8 535	8 577	8 919	109.0	106.4	105.3
Northern Ireland	11 228	11 755	12 462	6 881	7 160	7 557	87.9	88.9	89.2

	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996
Total Personal Income											<i>£ million</i>
United Kingdom	333 126	359 411	400 551	441 505	485 836	516 919	548 213	572 973	598 913	636 097	672 406
North	16 338	17 504	18 993	20 869	22 890	24 869	26 318	27 117	27 707	29 143	30 472
North West (SSR)	34 667	37 170	41 069	45 100	49 519	52 479	55 376	57 517	59 867	62 692	65 887
Yorkshire and Humberside	27 174	29 181	31 803	35 203	38 477	41 117	43 543	45 376	47 250	49 949	52 079
East Midlands	22 285	24 236	26 751	29 914	32 243	34 154	35 695	37 698	39 655	42 066	43 519
West Midlands	27 849	30 530	34 239	37 574	41 389	44 373	47 088	48 569	50 782	53 909	56 722
East Anglia	11 730	12 800	14 455	15 977	17 457	18 800	20 024	20 446	21 571	22 781	24 046
South East (SSR)	115 244	124 110	141 354	155 358	171 349	180 390	190 666	201 877	212 749	226 367	245 423
Greater London	48 076	51 403	56 885	63 752	71 547	75 777	79 910	85 460	88 775	94 536	103 156
Rest of South East	67 168	72 707	84 469	91 606	99 802	104 613	110 756	116 417	123 974	131 831	142 267
South West	26 981	29 059	31 940	35 178	38 171	40 872	43 909	45 396	46 883	50 766	52 352
England	282 268	304 590	340 604	375 174	411 496	437 054	462 619	483 995	506 465	537 673	570 500
Wales	14 108	15 398	17 097	18 960	20 764	22 308	23 588	24 190	25 445	27 078	28 004
Scotland	29 083	31 157	33 671	37 260	42 572	45 444	48 930	50 924	52 323	55 732	57 774
Northern Ireland	7 666	8 267	9 179	10 112	11 005	12 112	13 076	13 864	14 680	15 614	16 128
Regional shares of the UK											<i>percentages (UK=100)</i>
United Kingdom	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
North	4.9	4.9	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.8	4.8	4.7	4.6	4.6	4.5
North West (SSR)	10.4	10.3	10.3	10.2	10.2	10.2	10.1	10.0	10.0	9.9	9.8
Yorkshire and Humberside	8.2	8.1	7.9	8.0	7.9	8.0	7.9	7.9	7.9	7.9	7.7
East Midlands	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.8	6.6	6.6	6.5	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.5
West Midlands	8.4	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.6	8.6	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.4
East Anglia	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6
South East (SSR)	34.6	34.5	35.3	35.2	35.3	34.9	34.8	35.2	35.5	35.6	36.5
Greater London	14.4	14.3	14.2	14.4	14.7	14.7	14.6	14.9	14.8	14.9	15.3
Rest of South East	20.2	20.2	21.1	20.7	20.5	20.2	20.2	20.3	20.7	20.7	21.2
South West	8.1	8.1	8.0	8.0	7.9	7.9	8.0	7.9	7.8	8.0	7.8
England	84.7	84.7	85.0	85.0	84.7	84.6	84.4	84.5	84.6	84.5	84.8
Wales	4.2	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.2	4.2	4.3	4.2
Scotland	8.7	8.7	8.4	8.4	8.8	8.8	8.9	8.9	8.7	8.8	8.6
Northern Ireland	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.4
Per Head, £											<i>£</i>
United Kingdom	5 860	6 305	7 008	7 697	8 440	8 942	9 451	9 846	10 256	10 854	11 435
North	5 293	5 677	6 167	6 769	7 414	8 044	8 493	8 741	8 938	9 415	9 858
North West (SSR)	5 445	5 845	6 465	7 083	7 765	8 205	8 653	8 970	9 337	9 781	10 294
Yorkshire and Humberside	5 539	5 948	6 464	7 113	7 754	8 252	8 705	9 050	9 403	9 931	10 342
East Midlands	5 687	6 153	6 744	7 489	8 033	8 464	8 788	9 233	9 667	10 201	10 508
West Midlands	5 359	5 855	6 550	7 169	7 884	8 427	8 922	9 182	9 591	10 159	10 669
East Anglia	5 886	6 357	7 107	7 816	8 482	9 030	9 587	9 765	10 249	10 730	11 227
South East (SSR)	6 656	7 146	8 124	8 901	9 764	10 228	10 770	11 361	11 905	12 584	13 544
Greater London	7 067	7 559	8 402	9 377	10 441	10 998	11 573	12 327	12 741	13 491	14 582
Rest of South East	6 390	6 881	7 948	8 598	9 330	9 734	10 256	10 743	11 371	12 005	12 879
South West	5 917	6 310	6 863	7 524	8 132	8 663	9 251	9 521	9 771	10 517	10 813
England	5 962	6 414	7 151	7 847	8 574	9 066	9 563	9 973	10 398	10 995	11 622
Wales	5 004	5 435	5 991	6 607	7 215	7 715	8 138	8 323	8 735	9 283	9 587
Scotland	5 679	6 095	6 610	7 311	8 344	8 898	9 573	9 946	10 195	10 850	11 266
Northern Ireland	4 893	5 248	5 817	6 388	6 924	7 563	8 080	8 496	8 942	9 469	9 696
Per head indices											<i>UK = 100</i>
United Kingdom	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
North	90.3	90.0	88.0	87.9	87.8	90.0	89.9	88.8	87.1	86.7	86.2
North West (SSR)	92.9	92.7	92.3	92.0	92.0	91.8	91.6	91.1	91.0	90.1	90.0
Yorkshire and Humberside	94.5	94.3	92.2	92.4	91.9	92.3	92.1	91.9	91.7	91.5	90.4
East Midlands	97.0	97.6	96.2	97.3	95.2	94.6	93.0	93.8	94.3	94.0	91.9
West Midlands	91.5	92.9	93.5	93.1	93.4	94.2	94.4	93.3	93.5	93.6	93.3
East Anglia	100.5	100.8	101.4	101.5	100.5	101.0	101.4	99.2	99.9	98.9	98.2
South East (SSR)	113.6	113.4	115.9	115.6	115.7	114.4	114.0	115.4	116.1	115.9	118.4
Greater London	120.6	119.9	119.9	121.8	123.7	123.0	122.5	125.2	124.2	124.3	127.5
Rest of South East	109.0	109.1	113.4	111.7	110.5	108.9	108.5	109.1	110.9	110.6	112.6
South West	101.0	100.1	97.9	97.7	96.4	96.9	97.9	96.7	95.3	96.9	94.6
England	101.7	101.7	102.0	101.9	101.6	101.4	101.2	101.3	101.4	101.3	101.6
Wales	85.4	86.2	85.5	85.8	85.5	86.3	86.1	84.5	85.2	85.5	83.8
Scotland	96.9	96.7	94.3	95.0	98.9	99.5	101.3	101.0	99.4	100.0	98.5
Northern Ireland	83.5	83.2	83.0	83.0	82.0	84.6	85.5	86.3	87.2	87.2	84.8

1. Provisional

	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996
Total Personal Disposable Income											¹ £ million
United Kingdom	264 247	286 161	319 248	351 556	378 638	406 437	435 546	459 225	477 231	505 401	537 677
North	13 133	14 211	15 536	17 091	18 279	19 981	21 305	22 121	22 461	23 487	24 710
North West (SSR)	27 496	29 676	33 087	36 535	39 169	41 770	44 641	46 735	48 181	50 317	53 183
Yorkshire and Humberside	21 777	23 485	25 689	28 566	30 612	32 922	35 076	36 771	38 095	40 189	42 086
East Midlands	17 595	19 292	21 336	24 029	25 400	26 992	28 467	30 282	31 512	33 300	34 666
West Midlands	22 219	24 398	27 440	30 244	32 581	35 279	37 791	39 284	40 777	43 079	45 680
East Anglia	9 277	10 165	11 533	12 792	13 626	14 831	16 015	16 488	17 278	18 219	19 356
South East (SSR)	90 307	97 183	110 367	120 796	129 369	137 358	147 027	157 949	165 925	175 943	192 370
Greater London	38 648	41 417	45 495	50 027	54 092	57 802	61 776	67 240	69 816	74 040	81 115
Rest of South East	51 659	55 765	64 872	70 769	75 277	79 556	85 251	90 709	96 109	101 903	111 254
South West	21 583	23 273	25 664	28 358	29 892	32 357	35 169	36 650	37 699	40 882	42 319
England	223 386	241 683	270 652	298 411	318 929	341 489	365 491	386 280	401 928	425 416	454 370
Wales	11 403	12 577	13 932	15 355	16 600	18 242	19 391	19 934	20 881	22 164	23 022
Scotland	23 147	25 054	27 065	29 412	33 898	36 479	39 595	41 249	42 048	44 695	46 677
Northern Ireland	6 311	6 847	7 600	8 379	9 212	10 225	11 069	11 762	12 373	13 125	13 607
Regional shares of the UK											percentages (UK=100)
United Kingdom	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
North	5.0	5.0	4.9	4.9	4.8	4.9	4.9	4.8	4.7	4.6	4.6
North West (SSR)	10.4	10.4	10.4	10.4	10.3	10.3	10.2	10.2	10.1	10.0	9.9
Yorkshire and Humberside	8.2	8.2	8.0	8.1	8.1	8.1	8.1	8.0	8.0	8.0	7.8
East Midlands	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.8	6.7	6.6	6.5	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.4
West Midlands	8.4	8.5	8.6	8.6	8.6	8.7	8.7	8.6	8.5	8.5	8.5
East Anglia	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6
South East (SSR)	34.2	34.0	34.6	34.4	34.2	33.8	33.8	34.4	34.8	34.8	35.8
Greater London	14.6	14.5	14.3	14.2	14.3	14.2	14.2	14.6	14.6	14.6	15.1
Rest of South East	19.5	19.5	20.3	20.1	19.9	19.6	19.6	19.8	20.1	20.2	20.7
South West	8.2	8.1	8.0	8.1	7.9	8.0	8.1	8.0	7.9	8.1	7.9
England	84.5	84.5	84.8	84.9	84.2	84.0	83.9	84.1	84.2	84.2	84.5
Wales	4.3	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.5	4.5	4.3	4.4	4.4	4.3
Scotland	8.8	8.8	8.5	8.4	9.0	9.0	9.1	9.0	8.8	8.8	8.7
Northern Ireland	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.5
Per Head, £											£
United Kingdom	4 648	5 020	5 585	6 129	6 578	7 031	7 509	7 892	8 173	8 624	9 144
North	4 255	4 609	5 045	5 543	5 920	6 463	6 875	7 131	7 246	7 588	7 994
North West (SSR)	4 318	4 666	5 209	5 738	6 142	6 530	6 976	7 288	7 515	7 850	8 309
Yorkshire and Humberside	4 439	4 787	5 221	5 772	6 169	6 607	7 012	7 334	7 581	7 991	8 358
East Midlands	4 490	4 898	5 379	6 016	6 328	6 689	7 008	7 417	7 682	8 075	8 370
West Midlands	4 276	4 679	5 249	5 771	6 206	6 700	7 161	7 427	7 701	8 118	8 592
East Anglia	4 655	5 049	5 670	6 257	6 621	7 124	7 668	7 875	8 210	8 581	9 037
South East (SSR)	5 216	5 596	6 343	6 921	7 372	7 788	8 305	8 889	9 285	9 781	10 616
Greater London	5 681	6 090	6 720	7 358	7 894	8 389	8 947	9 699	10 020	10 566	11 466
Rest of South East	4 915	5 277	6 104	6 642	7 037	7 403	7 894	8 371	8 815	9 279	10 072
South West	4 733	5 054	5 514	6 065	6 369	6 858	7 410	7 687	7 857	8 470	8 741
England	4 719	5 089	5 682	6 242	6 646	7 084	7 555	7 959	8 252	8 699	9 256
Wales	4 044	4 439	4 882	5 351	5 768	6 309	6 690	6 858	7 168	7 599	7 881
Scotland	4 520	4 901	5 313	5 771	6 644	7 143	7 747	8 056	8 193	8 701	9 102
Northern Ireland	4 028	4 347	4 816	5 293	5 796	6 385	6 839	7 208	7 537	7 960	8 181
Per head indices											UK = 100
United Kingdom	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
North	91.5	91.8	90.3	90.4	90.0	91.9	91.6	90.4	88.7	88.0	87.4
North West (SSR)	92.9	93.0	93.3	93.6	93.4	92.9	92.9	92.4	91.9	91.0	90.9
Yorkshire and Humberside	95.5	95.4	93.5	94.2	93.8	94.0	93.4	92.9	92.8	92.7	91.4
East Midlands	96.6	97.6	96.3	98.1	96.2	95.1	93.3	94.0	94.0	93.6	91.5
West Midlands	92.0	93.2	94.0	94.1	94.3	95.3	95.4	94.1	94.2	94.1	94.0
East Anglia	100.1	100.6	101.5	102.1	100.7	101.3	102.1	99.8	100.5	99.5	98.8
South East (SSR)	112.2	111.5	113.6	112.9	112.1	110.8	110.6	112.6	113.6	113.4	116.1
Greater London	122.2	121.3	120.3	120.1	120.0	119.3	119.2	122.9	122.6	122.5	125.4
Rest of South East	105.7	105.1	109.3	108.4	107.0	105.3	105.1	106.1	107.9	107.6	110.1
South West	101.8	100.7	98.7	99.0	96.8	97.5	98.7	97.4	96.1	98.2	95.6
England	101.5	101.4	101.7	101.8	101.0	100.8	100.6	100.9	101.0	100.9	101.2
Wales	87.0	88.4	87.4	87.3	87.7	89.7	89.1	86.9	87.7	88.1	86.2
Scotland	97.2	97.6	95.1	94.2	101.0	101.6	103.2	102.1	100.2	100.9	99.5
Northern Ireland	86.7	86.6	86.2	86.4	88.1	90.8	91.1	91.3	92.2	92.3	89.5

1. Provisional

	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996 ^{1,2}
Consumers' expenditure											<i>£ million</i>
United Kingdom	241 554	265 290	299 449	327 363	347 527	365 469	383 490	406 569	427 394	446 169	473 509
North	11 831	12 749	14 084	15 329	16 219	17 364	18 503	19 818	20 523	21 068	22 538
North West (SSR)	25 322	28 129	31 727	34 559	36 614	38 484	40 004	42 575	45 072	46 949	49 397
Yorkshire and Humberside	18 433	20 356	23 146	25 394	26 603	28 272	30 633	33 206	34 848	36 019	38 385
East Midlands	14 967	16 560	18 919	21 497	23 433	24 455	25 344	27 013	28 798	30 517	32 484
West Midlands	19 804	21 923	25 123	27 905	29 600	30 976	31 641	33 377	36 401	38 618	40 456
East Anglia	8 480	9 202	10 445	11 483	12 099	12 904	13 534	13 932	14 578	15 447	16 547
South East (SSR)	86 707	94 915	106 531	115 781	121 693	127 188	134 170	142 198	148 362	153 576	162 630
Greater London	35 722	39 384	44 533	48 447	50 672	52 272	54 825	58 240	60 326	61 131	63 386
Rest of South East	50 985	55 531	61 998	67 334	71 021	74 916	79 345	83 958	88 035	92 445	99 244
South West	19 576	22 001	24 686	26 756	28 693	30 263	31 191	32 390	33 685	35 400	37 775
England	205 120	225 835	254 660	278 704	294 954	309 907	325 020	344 508	362 266	377 594	400 213
Wales	10 744	11 554	13 120	14 525	15 804	16 851	17 630	18 190	18 577	19 816	21 527
Scotland	20 149	21 868	24 790	26 566	28 518	29 889	31 538	34 149	36 115	37 354	39 446
Northern Ireland	5 541	6 034	6 880	7 569	8 251	8 822	9 303	9 721	10 437	11 405	12 323
Regional shares of the UK											<i>percentages (UK=100%)</i>
United Kingdom	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
North	4.9	4.8	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.8	4.8	4.9	4.8	4.7	4.8
North West (SSR)	10.5	10.6	10.6	10.6	10.5	10.5	10.4	10.5	10.5	10.5	10.4
Yorkshire and Humberside	7.6	7.7	7.7	7.8	7.7	7.7	8.0	8.2	8.2	8.1	8.1
East Midlands	6.2	6.2	6.3	6.6	6.7	6.7	6.6	6.6	6.7	6.8	6.9
West Midlands	8.2	8.3	8.4	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.3	8.2	8.5	8.7	8.5
East Anglia	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.4	3.4	3.5	3.5
South East (SSR)	35.9	35.8	35.6	35.4	35.0	34.8	35.0	35.0	34.7	34.4	34.3
Greater London	14.8	14.8	14.9	14.8	14.6	14.3	14.3	14.1	13.7	13.7	13.4
Rest of South East	21.1	20.9	20.7	20.6	20.4	20.5	20.7	20.7	20.6	20.7	21.0
South West	8.1	8.3	8.2	8.2	8.3	8.3	8.1	8.0	7.9	7.9	8.0
England	84.9	85.1	85.0	85.1	84.9	84.8	84.8	84.7	84.8	84.6	84.5
Wales	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.5	4.6	4.6	4.5	4.3	4.4	4.5
Scotland	8.3	8.2	8.3	8.1	8.2	8.2	8.2	8.4	8.5	8.4	8.3
Northern Ireland	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.6	2.6
Per head											<i>£</i>
United Kingdom	4 249	4 654	5 239	5 707	6 038	6 322	6 611	6 987	7 319	7 613	8 053
North	3 833	4 134	4 573	4 972	5 253	5 616	5 971	6 388	6 621	6 806	7 291
North West (SSR)	3 977	4 423	4 994	5 427	5 742	6 017	6 251	6 639	7 030	7 325	7 717
Yorkshire and Humberside	3 757	4 149	4 704	5 131	5 361	5 674	6 124	6 623	6 935	7 162	7 623
East Midlands	3 819	4 205	4 770	5 382	5 838	6 060	6 239	6 616	7 020	7 400	7 844
West Midlands	3 811	4 204	4 806	5 324	5 638	5 883	5 995	6 310	6 875	7 278	7 609
East Anglia	4 255	4 570	5 135	5 617	5 879	6 198	6 480	6 653	6 926	7 276	7 725
South East (SSR)	5 008	5 465	6 123	6 634	6 934	7 212	7 579	8 002	8 302	8 537	8 975
Greater London	5 251	5 791	6 578	7 126	7 395	7 587	7 940	8 400	8 658	8 724	8 960
Rest of South East	4 850	5 255	5 833	6 320	6 639	6 971	7 348	7 748	8 075	8 418	8 985
South West	4 293	4 778	5 304	5 722	6 113	6 415	6 572	6 793	7 020	7 334	7 802
England	4 333	4 756	5 346	5 830	6 146	6 429	6 718	7 098	7 438	7 721	8 153
Wales	3 811	4 078	4 597	5 062	5 492	5 828	6 082	6 258	6 377	6 794	7 370
Scotland	3 934	4 278	4 867	5 212	5 589	5 853	6 170	6 669	7 037	7 272	7 692
Northern Ireland	3 536	3 830	4 359	4 781	5 191	5 509	5 748	5 957	6 357	6 916	7 409
Per head, indices											<i>UK = 100</i>
United Kingdom	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
North	90.2	88.8	87.3	87.1	87.0	88.8	90.3	91.4	90.5	89.4	90.5
North West (SSR)	93.6	95.1	95.3	95.1	95.1	95.2	94.6	95.0	96.0	96.2	95.8
Yorkshire and Humberside	88.4	89.2	89.8	89.9	88.8	89.7	92.6	94.8	94.7	94.1	94.7
East Midlands	89.9	90.4	91.0	94.3	96.7	95.9	94.4	94.7	95.9	97.2	97.4
West Midlands	89.7	90.3	91.7	93.3	93.4	93.1	90.7	90.3	93.9	95.6	94.5
East Anglia	100.1	98.2	98.0	98.4	97.4	98.0	98.0	95.2	94.6	95.6	95.9
South East (SSR)	117.9	117.4	116.9	116.2	114.9	114.1	114.6	114.5	113.4	112.1	111.5
Greater London	123.6	124.4	125.6	124.9	122.5	120.0	120.1	120.2	118.3	114.6	111.3
Rest of South East	114.2	112.9	111.3	110.7	110.0	110.3	111.1	110.9	110.3	110.6	111.6
South West	101.0	102.7	101.2	100.3	101.3	101.5	99.4	97.2	95.9	96.3	96.9
England	102.0	102.2	102.1	102.1	101.8	101.7	101.6	101.6	101.6	101.4	101.2
Wales	89.7	87.6	87.7	88.7	91.0	92.2	92.0	89.6	87.1	89.2	91.5
Scotland	92.6	91.9	92.9	91.3	92.6	92.6	93.3	95.5	96.1	95.5	95.5
Northern Ireland	83.2	82.3	83.2	83.8	86.0	87.1	86.9	85.3	86.9	90.8	92.0

1. Community charge replaced domestic rates in Scotland from 1989 and in England and Wales from 1990 hence there are discontinuities in these and the UK series.
2. Provisional.

	Food, drink and tobacco	Clothing and footwear	Housing and fuel	Household goods and services	Vehicles, transport and communications	Recreation	Other goods and services	Consumers' expenditure in the UK ¹	Total consumers' expenditure ²
1993									
United Kingdom	81 009	23 528	78 494	25 896	70 019	34 994	83 771	397 711	406 569
North	4 426	1 116	3 500	1 352	3 297	1 597	3 758	19 046	19 818
North West	8 905	2 544	8 078	2 764	7 243	3 484	8 236	41 254	42 575
Yorkshire and Humberside	7 039	1 914	5 948	2 055	5 525	2 777	6 779	32 036	33 206
East Midlands	5 541	1 431	5 243	1 709	4 498	2 295	5 397	26 114	27 013
West Midlands	6 670	1 732	6 656	2 018	5 748	2 702	6 558	32 084	33 377
East Anglia	2 652	763	2 788	953	2 373	1 325	2 902	13 757	13 932
South East	25 838	8 464	28 583	9 129	25 434	12 632	31 489	141 568	142 198
Greater London	10 506	4 014	11 743	3 714	10 190	5 096	14 540	59 802	58 240
Rest of South East	15 333	4 450	16 840	5 415	15 243	7 536	16 950	81 767	83 958
South West	6 415	1 640	6 795	1 992	5 330	3 028	6 383	31 582	32 390
England	67 485	19 604	67 589	21 972	59 448	29 840	71 503	337 440	344 508
Wales	3 894	1 041	3 596	1 174	3 059	1 472	3 329	17 565	18 190
Scotland	7 520	2 187	5 647	2 104	5 883	2 995	7 090	33 427	34 149
Northern Ireland	2 109	697	1 662	646	1 629	687	1 849	9 278	9 721
1994									
United Kingdom	83 723	24 838	82 714	27 231	73 821	37 162	87 796	417 285	427 394
North	4 513	1 162	3 768	1 288	3 419	1 724	3 801	19 675	20 523
North West	9 385	2 651	8 520	3 019	7 707	3 680	8 715	43 678	45 072
Yorkshire and Humberside	7 198	1 988	6 349	2 371	5 602	2 859	7 139	33 505	34 848
East Midlands	5 877	1 573	5 543	1 783	4 840	2 457	5 720	27 792	28 798
West Midlands	7 153	1 864	6 888	2 230	6 483	3 196	7 167	34 982	36 401
East Anglia	2 745	753	2 928	1 007	2 601	1 366	2 960	14 360	14 578
South East	26 487	8 967	30 066	9 498	26 392	13 153	32 543	147 106	148 362
Greater London	10 769	4 207	12 269	3 833	10 538	5 315	14 943	61 874	60 326
Rest of South East	15 717	4 760	17 797	5 665	15 854	7 838	17 600	85 232	88 035
South West	6 434	1 839	7 119	2 018	5 520	3 194	6 775	32 897	33 685
England	69 793	20 796	71 181	23 213	62 564	31 629	74 820	353 996	362 266
Wales	3 914	1 011	3 642	1 113	3 215	1 579	3 420	17 895	18 577
Scotland	7 808	2 324	6 100	2 216	6 282	3 155	7 552	35 438	36 115
Northern Ireland	2 208	709	1 790	688	1 760	798	2 004	9 957	10 437
1995									
United Kingdom	86 476	25 899	86 565	28 061	76 577	40 803	92 494	436 875	446 169
North	4 498	1 226	3 980	1 225	3 458	1 909	3 927	20 223	21 068
North West	9 751	2 672	8 736	2 969	8 002	4 070	9 214	45 415	46 949
Yorkshire and Humberside	7 312	2 018	6 666	2 403	5 598	3 141	7 504	34 642	36 019
East Midlands	5 960	1 731	5 773	1 905	5 043	2 828	6 241	29 482	30 517
West Midlands	7 640	1 968	7 025	2 315	6 987	3 552	7 678	37 165	38 618
East Anglia	2 944	838	3 122	1 013	2 699	1 545	3 172	15 332	15 447
South East	27 171	9 347	31 670	9 901	27 207	14 237	33 858	153 391	153 576
Greater London	10 895	4 401	12 831	4 003	10 807	5 636	15 229	63 803	61 131
Rest of South East	16 276	4 945	18 839	5 898	16 400	8 600	18 629	89 588	92 445
South West	6 653	1 977	7 531	2 050	5 724	3 453	7 115	34 504	35 400
England	71 929	21 777	74 503	23 780	64 719	34 735	78 710	370 154	377 594
Wales	4 052	1 039	3 827	1 211	3 420	1 833	3 713	19 096	19 816
Scotland	8 140	2 303	6 303	2 283	6 542	3 314	7 817	36 702	37 354
Northern Ireland	2 355	780	1 932	786	1 896	920	2 254	10 923	11 405
1996³									
United Kingdom	91 851	27 434	90 764	29 945	81 470	42 727	99 858	464 049	473 509
North	4 702	1 409	4 235	1 323	3 637	2 043	4 285	21 634	22 538
North West	10 296	2 870	9 070	2 963	8 418	4 393	9 856	47 865	49 397
Yorkshire and Humberside	7 757	2 171	7 051	2 481	5 977	3 273	8 269	36 978	38 385
East Midlands	6 246	1 831	6 067	2 017	5 294	2 950	7 033	31 438	32 484
West Midlands	8 072	2 097	7 281	2 508	7 193	3 509	8 284	38 944	40 456
East Anglia	3 118	998	3 366	1 007	2 758	1 630	3 511	16 389	16 547
South East	28 753	9 660	33 109	10 668	29 267	14 965	36 021	162 443	162 630
Greater London	11 197	4 534	13 204	4 295	11 526	5 676	15 651	66 084	63 386
Rest of South East	17 556	5 126	19 905	6 373	17 741	9 289	20 370	96 359	99 244
South West	7 230	2 095	7 999	2 197	6 200	3 569	7 626	36 915	37 775
England	76 174	23 131	78 178	25 164	68 744	36 331	84 884	392 606	400 213
Wales	4 428	1 106	3 998	1 449	3 704	1 974	4 144	20 803	21 527
Scotland	8 680	2 350	6 521	2 495	6 980	3 448	8 348	38 822	39 446
Northern Ireland	2 570	847	2 066	838	2 042	974	2 482	11 819	12 323

1. Expenditure by UK households and foreign residents in the UK.

2. Expenditure by UK consumers, including private non-profit-making bodies serving persons and UK households abroad but excluding expenditure in the UK by foreign residents in the UK.

	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996
Total Household Income											<i>£ million</i>
United Kingdom	313 962	340 977	376 020	421 179	471 684	501 413	530 906	547 536	568 682	600 739	630 253
North	15 446	16 560	17 791	19 745	22 110	24 124	25 598	26 182	26 652	27 945	29 098
North West (SSR)	32 479	34 968	38 144	42 494	47 679	50 899	53 716	55 043	56 864	59 409	62 063
Yorkshire and Humberside	25 499	27 544	29 627	33 268	37 202	39 810	42 316	43 573	45 173	47 413	49 248
East Midlands	20 924	22 889	24 873	28 181	31 137	33 223	34 940	36 388	38 132	40 063	41 339
West Midlands	25 733	28 380	31 322	35 029	39 373	42 260	44 857	45 942	47 954	50 846	53 177
East Anglia	11 203	12 231	13 641	15 390	17 218	18 445	19 635	19 901	20 657	21 838	22 908
South East (SSR)	108 287	117 734	133 296	149 099	166 666	174 636	183 313	190 813	199 659	210 819	225 870
Greater London	44 218	47 677	52 346	59 909	68 038	71 317	74 625	78 221	80 774	85 019	91 653
Rest of South East	63 989	70 057	80 950	89 190	98 628	103 318	108 688	112 592	118 885	125 799	134 217
South West	26 297	28 559	30 994	34 714	38 583	41 044	43 721	44 752	46 078	49 465	50 543
England	265 790	288 866	319 687	357 920	399 969	424 441	448 097	462 594	481 169	507 797	534 246
Wales	13 455	14 770	16 157	18 308	20 546	22 072	23 476	23 770	24 797	26 379	27 212
Scotland	27 513	29 568	31 584	35 353	40 549	43 332	46 849	48 167	49 005	52 014	53 735
Northern Ireland	7 205	7 773	8 591	9 598	10 619	11 569	12 484	13 004	13 710	14 549	15 059
Regional shares of the UK											<i>percentages (UK=100)</i>
United Kingdom	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
North	4.9	4.9	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.7	4.7	4.6
North West (SSR)	10.3	10.3	10.1	10.1	10.1	10.2	10.1	10.1	10.0	9.9	9.8
Yorkshire and Humberside	8.1	8.1	7.9	7.9	7.9	7.9	8.0	8.0	7.9	7.9	7.8
East Midlands	6.7	6.7	6.6	6.7	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.7	6.7	6.6
West Midlands	8.2	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.5	8.4
East Anglia	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6
South East (SSR)	34.5	34.5	35.4	35.4	35.3	34.8	34.5	34.8	35.1	35.1	35.8
Greater London	14.1	14.0	13.9	14.2	14.4	14.2	14.1	14.3	14.2	14.2	14.5
Rest of South East	20.4	20.5	21.5	21.2	20.9	20.6	20.5	20.6	20.9	20.9	21.3
South West	8.4	8.4	8.2	8.2	8.2	8.2	8.2	8.2	8.1	8.2	8.0
England	84.7	84.7	85.0	85.0	84.8	84.6	84.4	84.5	84.6	84.5	84.8
Wales	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.3	4.4	4.4	4.3
Scotland	8.8	8.7	8.4	8.4	8.6	8.6	8.8	8.8	8.6	8.7	8.5
Northern Ireland	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4
Per Head											<i>£</i>
United Kingdom	5 523	5 981	6 578	7 343	8 194	8 674	9 153	9 409	9 739	10 251	10 718
North	5 004	5 371	5 777	6 404	7 161	7 803	8 260	8 440	8 598	9 028	9 413
North West (SSR)	5 101	5 499	6 005	6 673	7 477	7 958	8 394	8 584	8 869	9 269	9 696
Yorkshire and Humberside	5 198	5 614	6 021	6 722	7 497	7 989	8 459	8 690	8 990	9 427	9 780
East Midlands	5 340	5 812	6 271	7 055	7 757	8 233	8 602	8 912	9 296	9 715	9 982
West Midlands	4 952	5 442	5 992	6 683	7 500	8 026	8 500	8 685	9 057	9 582	10 002
East Anglia	5 622	6 075	6 706	7 528	8 366	8 860	9 401	9 505	9 815	10 286	10 695
South East (SSR)	6 249	6 779	7 661	8 543	9 497	9 902	10 355	10 738	11 173	11 720	12 465
Greater London	6 499	7 011	7 732	8 812	9 929	10 351	10 808	11 282	11 593	12 133	12 956
Rest of South East	6 088	6 630	7 616	8 371	9 220	9 614	10 065	10 390	10 904	11 455	12 151
South West	5 767	6 202	6 659	7 424	8 220	8 700	9 212	9 386	9 603	10 248	10 439
England	5 614	6 083	6 711	7 487	8 334	8 804	9 262	9 532	9 879	10 384	10 883
Wales	4 772	5 213	5 661	6 380	7 140	7 634	8 099	8 178	8 512	9 044	9 316
Scotland	5 372	5 784	6 200	6 937	7 947	8 485	9 166	9 407	9 548	10 126	10 479
Northern Ireland	4 598	4 934	5 444	6 063	6 682	7 224	7 714	7 969	8 351	8 823	9 054
Per head indices											<i>UK = 100</i>
United Kingdom	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
North	90.6	89.8	87.8	87.2	87.4	90.0	90.3	89.7	88.3	88.1	87.8
North West (SSR)	92.4	91.9	91.3	90.9	91.2	91.7	91.7	91.2	91.1	90.4	90.5
Yorkshire and Humberside	94.1	93.9	91.5	91.5	91.5	92.1	92.4	92.4	92.3	92.0	91.2
East Midlands	96.7	97.2	95.3	96.1	94.7	94.9	94.0	94.7	95.4	94.8	93.1
West Midlands	89.7	91.0	91.1	91.0	91.5	92.5	92.9	92.3	93.0	93.5	93.3
East Anglia	101.8	101.6	101.9	102.5	102.1	102.1	102.7	101.0	100.8	100.3	99.8
South East (SSR)	113.2	113.3	116.5	116.3	115.9	114.2	113.1	114.1	114.7	114.3	116.3
Greater London	117.7	117.2	117.5	120.0	121.2	119.3	118.1	119.9	119.0	118.4	120.9
Rest of South East	110.2	110.8	115.8	114.0	112.5	110.8	110.0	110.4	112.0	111.8	113.4
South West	104.4	103.7	101.2	101.1	100.3	100.3	100.6	99.8	98.6	100.0	97.4
England	101.7	101.7	102.0	102.0	101.7	101.5	101.2	101.3	101.4	101.3	101.5
Wales	86.4	87.2	86.1	86.9	87.1	88.0	88.5	86.9	87.4	88.2	86.9
Scotland	97.3	96.7	94.3	94.5	97.0	97.8	100.1	100.0	98.0	98.8	97.8
Northern Ireland	83.3	82.5	82.8	82.6	81.5	83.3	84.3	84.7	85.8	86.1	84.5

1. Provisional

	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996
Total Household Disposable Income											<i>£ million</i>
United Kingdom	251 981	274 514	302 539	339 708	381 405	408 727	436 369	455 505	470 503	496 468	523 336
North	12 632	13 666	14 780	16 418	18 422	20 250	21 615	22 321	22 584	23 591	24 696
North West (SSR)	26 097	28 257	31 073	34 845	39 218	42 261	45 095	46 645	47 754	49 871	52 366
Yorkshire and Humberside	20 712	22 452	24 214	27 338	30 739	33 137	35 442	36 774	37 953	39 796	41 534
East Midlands	16 741	18 442	20 035	22 879	25 489	27 401	29 056	30 491	31 642	33 156	34 454
West Midlands	20 753	22 901	25 292	28 478	32 197	34 915	37 307	38 639	40 084	42 392	44 656
East Anglia	8 974	9 819	10 979	12 472	13 989	15 124	16 281	16 706	17 202	18 219	19 212
South East (SSR)	85 421	92 850	104 622	116 869	130 218	137 086	145 221	153 963	160 611	169 341	182 204
Greater London	35 810	38 643	42 005	47 182	52 715	55 424	58 596	62 768	64 853	68 031	73 278
Rest of South East	49 611	54 207	62 617	69 687	77 503	81 662	86 624	91 195	95 759	101 310	108 926
South West	21 367	23 241	25 284	28 459	31 683	33 962	36 432	37 723	38 795	41 683	42 742
England	212 697	231 629	256 280	287 756	321 955	344 136	366 450	383 261	396 626	418 048	441 864
Wales	11 061	12 261	13 356	15 062	17 090	18 644	19 970	20 400	21 165	22 512	23 362
Scotland	22 206	24 105	25 706	28 834	33 338	36 019	39 215	40 616	40 957	43 447	45 146
Northern Ireland	6 017	6 519	7 197	8 055	9 023	9 929	10 734	11 228	11 755	12 462	12 963
Regional shares of the UK											<i>percentages (UK=100)</i>
United Kingdom	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
North	5.0	5.0	4.9	4.8	4.8	5.0	5.0	4.9	4.8	4.8	4.7
North West (SSR)	10.4	10.3	10.3	10.3	10.3	10.3	10.3	10.2	10.1	10.0	10.0
Yorkshire and Humberside	8.2	8.2	8.0	8.0	8.1	8.1	8.1	8.1	8.1	8.0	7.9
East Midlands	6.6	6.7	6.6	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.6
West Midlands	8.2	8.3	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.5
East Anglia	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7
South East (SSR)	33.9	33.8	34.6	34.4	34.1	33.5	33.3	33.8	34.1	34.1	34.8
Greater London	14.2	14.1	13.9	13.9	13.8	13.6	13.4	13.8	13.8	13.7	14.0
Rest of South East	19.7	19.7	20.7	20.5	20.3	20.0	19.9	20.0	20.4	20.4	20.8
South West	8.5	8.5	8.4	8.4	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.2	8.4	8.2
England	84.4	84.4	84.7	84.7	84.4	84.2	84.0	84.1	84.3	84.2	84.4
Wales	4.4	4.5	4.4	4.4	4.5	4.6	4.6	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5
Scotland	8.8	8.8	8.5	8.5	8.7	8.8	9.0	8.9	8.7	8.8	8.6
Northern Ireland	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5
Per Head											<i>£</i>
United Kingdom	4 432	4 815	5 293	5 923	6 626	7 070	7 523	7 828	8 057	8 471	8 900
North	4 092	4 432	4 799	5 325	5 967	6 550	6 975	7 195	7 286	7 621	7 989
North West (SSR)	4 099	4 443	4 892	5 472	6 150	6 607	7 047	7 274	7 448	7 781	8 181
Yorkshire and Humberside	4 222	4 576	4 921	5 524	6 194	6 650	7 085	7 334	7 553	7 913	8 248
East Midlands	4 272	4 682	5 051	5 728	6 350	6 790	7 153	7 468	7 713	8 040	8 319
West Midlands	3 994	4 392	4 838	5 434	6 133	6 631	7 069	7 305	7 570	7 989	8 399
East Anglia	4 503	4 877	5 398	6 101	6 797	7 265	7 795	7 978	8 173	8 581	8 970
South East (SSR)	4 933	5 346	6 013	6 696	7 420	7 773	8 203	8 664	8 988	9 414	10 055
Greater London	5 264	5 682	6 204	6 940	7 693	8 044	8 487	9 053	9 308	9 709	10 358
Rest of South East	4 720	5 130	5 892	6 540	7 245	7 599	8 022	8 416	8 783	9 225	9 861
South West	4 686	5 047	5 433	6 087	6 750	7 199	7 676	7 912	8 085	8 636	8 828
England	4 493	4 878	5 380	6 019	6 709	7 139	7 575	7 897	8 143	8 548	9 001
Wales	3 923	4 328	4 680	5 249	5 939	6 448	6 890	7 019	7 266	7 718	7 998
Scotland	4 336	4 715	5 046	5 657	6 534	7 053	7 672	7 933	7 980	8 458	8 804
Northern Ireland	3 840	4 139	4 561	5 089	5 677	6 200	6 632	6 881	7 160	7 557	7 793
Per head indices											<i>UK = 100</i>
United Kingdom	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
North	92.3	92.0	90.7	89.9	90.0	92.6	92.7	91.9	90.4	90.0	89.8
North West (SSR)	92.5	92.3	92.4	92.4	92.8	93.4	93.7	92.9	92.4	91.8	91.9
Yorkshire and Humberside	95.2	95.0	93.0	93.3	93.5	94.1	94.2	93.7	93.7	93.4	92.7
East Midlands	96.4	97.2	95.4	96.7	95.8	96.0	95.1	95.4	95.7	94.9	93.5
West Midlands	90.1	91.2	91.4	91.7	92.6	93.8	94.0	93.3	94.0	94.3	94.4
East Anglia	101.6	101.3	102.0	103.0	102.6	102.7	103.6	101.9	101.4	101.3	100.8
South East (SSR)	111.3	111.0	113.6	113.1	112.0	109.9	109.0	110.7	111.5	111.1	113.0
Greater London	118.8	118.0	117.2	117.2	116.1	113.8	112.8	115.7	115.5	114.6	116.4
Rest of South East	106.5	106.5	111.3	110.4	109.3	107.5	106.6	107.5	109.0	108.9	110.8
South West	105.7	104.8	102.6	102.8	101.9	101.8	102.0	101.1	100.3	101.9	99.2
England	101.4	101.3	101.7	101.6	101.2	101.0	100.7	100.9	101.1	100.9	101.1
Wales	88.5	89.9	88.4	88.6	89.6	91.2	91.6	89.7	90.2	91.1	89.9
Scotland	97.8	97.9	95.3	95.5	98.6	99.8	102.0	101.3	99.0	99.8	98.9
Northern Ireland	86.6	85.9	86.2	85.9	85.7	87.7	88.2	87.9	88.9	89.2	87.6

1. Provisional

19 Gross domestic product by industry groups, factor cost : current prices

by Standard Statistical Regions (SSRs) 1993-96

£ million

	1993	1994	1995	1996 ¹	1993	1994	1995	1996 ¹
North				North West (SSR)				
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	543	549	545	555	511	516	572	585
Mining, quarrying inc oil and gas extraction	368	253	288	358	57	78	88	99
Manufacturing	7 341	7 908	8 186	8 674	14 805	15 397	16 053	16 320
Electricity, gas, water	567	709	698	624	1 327	1 515	1 391	1 428
Construction	1 511	1 499	1 636	1 698	2 806	2 980	3 014	3 186
Distribution, hotels and catering; repairs	3 347	3 439	3 550	3 478	8 312	8 336	8 685	9 005
Transport, storage and communication	1 802	1 839	1 903	2 035	4 457	4 880	4 997	5 408
Financial and business services ²	4 705	4 921	5 024	5 272	11 771	13 018	13 283	13 982
Public administration and defence ³	1 833	1 728	1 753	1 810	3 012	2 978	3 004	3 118
Education, social work and health services	3 291	3 749	3 989	4 019	6 768	7 695	8 028	8 523
Other services	843	877	967	1 024	1 884	1 961	2 109	2 171
Adjustment for financial services	- 605	- 758	- 696	- 633	- 2 074	- 2 585	- 2 435	- 2 180
Total	25 546	26 712	27 843	28 915	53 637	56 769	58 791	61 643
Yorkshire and Humberside				East Midlands				
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	852	829	1 036	1 058	1 076	1 042	1 166	1 192
Mining, quarrying inc oil and gas extraction	671	395	447	492	722	425	440	258
Manufacturing	10 808	11 254	11 955	12 382	10 409	11 174	11 641	12 302
Electricity, gas, water	1 141	1 121	1 031	1 028	1 242	1 129	980	911
Construction	2 483	2 652	2 671	2 922	2 052	2 268	2 282	2 331
Distribution, hotels and catering; repairs	6 257	6 824	7 453	7 357	5 479	5 706	6 115	5 938
Transport, storage and communication	3 341	3 515	3 770	3 873	2 512	2 618	2 779	2 961
Financial and business services ²	8 157	9 275	9 852	10 284	7 097	8 042	7 995	8 595
Public administration and defence ³	2 557	2 581	2 680	2 725	1 806	1 810	1 890	1 881
Education, social work and health services	5 659	6 072	6 322	6 346	4 058	4 611	5 044	5 164
Other services	1 457	1 530	1 583	1 673	1 132	1 115	1 176	1 274
Adjustment for financial services	- 1 525	- 2 027	- 2 025	- 1 875	- 927	- 1 182	- 1 131	- 995
Total	41 858	44 021	46 775	48 266	36 658	38 757	40 377	41 811
West Midlands				East Anglia				
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	912	934	1 063	1 079	1 022	977	1 119	1 142
Mining, quarrying inc oil and gas extraction	198	168	187	193	132	152	142	145
Manufacturing	13 102	14 077	15 231	16 006	4 180	4 550	4 733	5 017
Electricity, gas, water	1 434	1 341	1 322	1 169	535	544	549	475
Construction	2 480	2 599	2 659	2 744	1 027	1 144	1 199	1 335
Distribution, hotels and catering; repairs	6 653	7 204	7 554	7 663	2 665	2 925	3 058	3 131
Transport, storage and communication	3 100	3 159	3 447	3 832	1 962	2 039	2 221	2 280
Financial and business services ²	9 855	10 605	10 778	11 491	4 497	4 818	4 871	5 045
Public administration and defence ³	2 378	2 384	2 417	2 514	1 383	1 335	1 324	1 369
Education, social work and health services	5 568	6 159	6 372	6 610	2 295	2 569	2 684	2 934
Other services	1 380	1 531	1 670	1 768	663	723	787	844
Adjustment for financial services	- 1 489	- 1 890	- 1 934	- 1 823	- 810	- 978	- 910	- 825
Total	45 571	48 269	50 766	53 245	19 549	20 799	21 777	22 893
South East (SSR)				London				
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	1 394	1 393	1 538	1 582	59	67	94	97
Mining, quarrying inc oil and gas extraction	488	807	757	648	162	259	217	185
Manufacturing	29 462	32 105	33 458	34 535	10 768	10 622	10 914	11 178
Electricity, gas, water	4 397	4 050	3 662	3 455	1 504	1 405	1 271	1 198
Construction	9 458	10 023	10 688	11 327	3 104	3 340	3 530	3 707
Distribution, hotels and catering; repairs	28 617	30 068	31 670	36 784	11 898	12 470	13 199	15 481
Transport, storage and communication	20 421	21 862	22 220	23 805	9 215	9 909	9 755	10 358
Financial and business services ²	66 322	73 019	75 038	79 366	32 873	36 309	37 194	38 476
Public administration and defence ³	13 790	13 645	13 042	13 311	5 467	5 275	5 213	5 227
Education, social work and health services	21 549	22 078	24 445	27 146	8 802	8 966	9 836	10 909
Other services	8 505	9 419	9 963	10 516	4 349	4 828	5 089	5 319
Adjustment for financial services	- 10 803	- 13 888	- 13 830	- 13 413	- 6 747	- 8 765	- 8 794	- 8 685
Total	193 599	204 581	212 652	229 061	81 454	84 686	87 517	93 450

See footnotes on next page

19 Gross domestic product by industry groups, factor cost : current prices (cont'd)

by Standard Statistical Regions (SSRs) 1993-96

£ million

	1993	1994	1995	1996 ¹	1993	1994	1995	1996 ¹
Rest of South East					South West			
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	1 335	1 326	1 444	1 485	1 403	1 459	1 792	1 830
Mining, quarrying inc oil and gas extraction	327	548	540	463	494	627	709	672
Manufacturing	18 694	21 482	22 544	23 358	7 984	8 433	9 037	9 478
Electricity, gas, water	2 893	2 645	2 391	2 257	1 639	1 711	1 638	1 575
Construction	6 354	6 683	7 158	7 620	2 348	2 551	2 753	2 698
Distribution, hotels and catering; repairs	16 719	17 598	18 472	21 303	6 387	6 661	7 137	7 192
Transport, storage and communication	11 205	11 953	12 465	13 447	2 831	2 883	3 073	3 274
Financial and business services ²	33 449	36 710	37 844	40 889	10 168	11 440	11 883	12 411
Public administration and defence ³	8 323	8 370	7 829	8 084	4 106	3 898	3 976	4 106
Education, social work and health services	12 747	13 112	14 609	16 237	5 206	5 755	6 087	6 304
Other services	4 156	4 591	4 874	5 197	1 446	1 463	1 613	1 777
Adjustment for financial services	- 4 056	- 5 124	- 5 036	- 4 728	- 1 876	- 2 430	- 2 433	- 2 210
Total	112 144	119 895	125 134	135 611	42 135	44 450	47 265	49 109

England					Wales			
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	7 713	7 698	8 832	9 023	526	520	457	474
Mining, quarrying inc oil and gas extraction	3 131	2 904	3 058	2 865	172	194	249	224
Manufacturing	98 091	104 898	110 294	114 715	5 916	6 516	7 139	7 420
Electricity, gas, water	12 282	12 121	11 272	10 665	782	716	778	733
Construction	24 165	25 716	26 902	28 241	1 200	1 302	1 328	1 434
Distribution, hotels and catering; repairs	67 717	71 163	75 222	80 548	3 051	3 352	3 412	3 357
Transport, storage and communication	40 425	42 795	44 409	47 469	1 519	1 552	1 589	1 622
Financial and business services ²	122 572	135 137	138 726	146 445	3 918	4 283	4 429	4 528
Public administration and defence ³	30 864	30 359	30 087	30 835	1 718	1 679	1 758	1 949
Education, social work and health services	54 393	58 689	62 971	67 046	3 356	3 595	3 810	4 025
Other services	17 309	18 618	19 867	21 047	758	803	853	912
Adjustment for financial services	- 20 107	- 25 739	- 25 395	- 23 953	- 603	- 738	- 714	- 682
Total	458 554	484 358	506 246	534 945	22 311	23 774	25 088	25 995

Scotland					Northern Ireland			
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	1 326	1 431	1 627	1 642	526	582	627	651
Mining, quarrying inc oil and gas extraction	1 173	1 231	1 247	1 220	55	71	84	88
Manufacturing	9 279	10 031	11 611	12 103	2 433	2 496	2 657	2 769
Electricity, gas, water	1 469	1 607	1 681	1 828	369	372	361	381
Construction	2 965	3 172	3 246	3 282	701	712	765	789
Distribution, hotels and catering; repairs	6 533	7 030	7 155	7 237	1 560	1 666	1 844	1 949
Transport, storage and communication	3 751	4 021	4 088	4 181	632	674	750	784
Financial and business services ²	9 897	10 624	10 613	10 780	2 095	2 306	2 396	2 530
Public administration and defence ³	3 522	3 528	3 562	3 709	1 822	1 707	1 715	1 751
Education, social work and health services	6 787	7 439	7 925	8 250	2 066	2 359	2 493	2 555
Other services	1 917	1 994	2 068	2 160	499	554	591	594
Adjustment for financial services	- 1 777	- 2 387	- 2 307	- 1 962	- 324	- 407	- 393	- 370
Total	46 840	49 720	52 518	54 430	12 434	13 091	13 890	14 470

United Kingdom excluding the Continental Shelf				
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	10 092	10 231	11 544	11 790
Mining, quarrying inc oil and gas extraction	4 530	4 400	4 638	4 398
Manufacturing	115 719	123 941	131 701	137 006
Electricity, gas, water	14 902	14 815	14 092	13 606
Construction	29 030	30 902	32 241	33 746
Distribution, hotels and catering; repairs	78 860	83 212	87 633	93 091
Transport, storage and communication	46 327	49 042	50 837	54 056
Financial and business services ²	138 481	152 350	156 164	164 282
Public administration and defence ³	37 925	37 273	37 123	38 244
Education, social work and health services	66 601	72 082	77 199	81 876
Other services	20 482	21 969	23 379	24 713
Adjustment for financial services	- 22 811	- 29 271	- 28 809	- 26 968
Total	540 138	570 943	597 741	629 841

1. Provisional.

2. Financial intermediation, real estate, renting, business activities, including rent on dwellings.

3. Public administration, national defence and compulsory social security.

	Gross domestic product			Household income	Household disposable income	Unemployment rate	Net In-commuting ¹	Persons over pensionable age ²
	£ million	£ per head	£ per head (UK=100)	£ per head (UK=100)	£ per head (UK=100)	per cent	per cent	per cent
United Kingdom ³	597 742	10 199	100.0	100.0	100.0	8.3	..	18.2
North East	22 621	8 683	85.1	86.5	88.4	11.6	-0.7	18.5
Cleveland	5 130	9 174	89.9	85.7	88.0	13.5	3.8	16.9
Durham	4 862	8 001	78.4	86.7	88.9	9.5	-11.5	18.6
Northumberland	2 549	8 294	81.3	101.8	102.6	9.3	-19.5	19.7
Tyne & Wear	10 081	8 913	87.4	82.7	84.6	12.1	7.8	18.8
North West (GOR) & Merseyside	64 012	9 277	91.0	90.8	92.3	8.7	0.3	18.2
North West (GOR)	53 289	9 737	95.5	92.0	93.1	7.6	0.4	18.1
Cheshire	11 153	11 403	111.8	102.0	100.3	6.4	-2.3	17.6
Cumbria	5 221	10 650	104.4	96.3	98.1	7.6	2.1	20.4
Greater Manchester	23 924	9 279	91.0	88.8	90.8	8.6	2.7	17.2
Lancashire	12 991	9 110	89.3	89.4	90.5	6.5	-3.2	19.1
Merseyside	10 723	7 513	73.7	86.5	89.3	13.7	-0.2	18.7
Yorkshire and the Humber	46 775	9 300	91.2	92.0	93.4	8.7	0.3	18.3
Humberside	8 525	9 587	94.0	89.6	91.1	10.0	0.3	18.8
North Yorkshire	7 484	10 242	100.4	111.2	113.4	5.7	-3.4	20.5
South Yorkshire	10 064	7 719	75.7	84.5	86.7	11.5	-1.1	18.5
West Yorkshire	20 703	9 832	96.4	90.9	91.6	7.8	1.0	17.3
East Midlands	40 377	9 791	96.0	94.8	94.9	7.7	-4.0	18.3
Derbyshire	8 796	9 183	90.0	91.0	91.9	8.6	-8.4	18.7
Leicestershire	9 960	10 791	105.8	95.8	93.8	6.1	1.6	17.0
Lincolnshire	5 683	9 288	91.1	101.0	104.2	7.1	-7.3	21.4
Northamptonshire	6 377	10 642	104.3	100.0	98.0	6.0	-7.9	16.5
Nottinghamshire	9 561	9 265	90.8	90.7	91.4	9.7	1.9	18.1
West Midlands	50 766	9 567	93.8	93.5	94.3	8.4	-0.1	18.0
Hereford and Worcester	6 820	9 823	96.3	101.7	101.1	6.3	-13.5	19.2
Shropshire	4 126	9 826	96.3	100.0	99.5	5.9	-4.1	18.3
Staffordshire	8 846	8 374	82.1	94.6	94.7	7.2	-13.2	17.4
Warwickshire	5 130	10 288	100.9	106.4	105.9	5.8	-5.4	18.2
West Midlands (Met. county)	25 843	9 800	96.1	87.4	89.3	10.2	9.7	17.8
Eastern	51 381	9 773	95.8	107.2	106.1	6.9	-10.7	18.4
Bedfordshire	5 422	9 936	97.4	105.8	105.2	7.3	-11.5	14.9
Cambridgeshire	8 232	11 864	116.3	106.4	105.6	5.3	0.5	16.5
Essex	13 769	8 728	85.6	107.7	105.9	8.3	-21.1	18.7
Hertfordshire	10 413	10 297	101.0	121.3	116.9	5.5	-13.9	17.2
Norfolk	7 002	9 065	88.9	98.1	99.1	7.6	-1.9	22.2
Suffolk	6 544	9 963	97.7	96.7	99.3	6.3	-1.1	20.1
London	99 854	14 250	139.7	118.4	114.6	9.8	17.9	15.5
South East (GOR)	83 194	10 602	103.9	111.7	108.7	6.2	-8.2	18.7
Berkshire	10 687	13 644	133.8	120.2	112.1	4.8	-0.2	14.5
Buckinghamshire	7 946	11 933	117.0	120.7	112.5	4.9	-8.8	14.6
East Sussex	5 634	7 709	75.6	105.0	106.6	10.2	-11.2	24.5
Hampshire	17 545	10 852	106.4	106.7	104.9	6.3	-5.3	17.8
Isle of Wight	876	7 002	68.7	95.8	101.3	11.7	-3.8	26.3
Kent	14 645	9 441	92.6	103.2	103.1	8.4	-12.4	19.0
Oxfordshire	6 640	11 097	108.8	111.3	107.9	4.3	-3.7	16.1
Surrey ⁴	11 536	11 046	108.3	127.4	119.0	..	-14.7	18.7
West Sussex	7 684	10 505	103.0	111.3	111.5	4.8	-5.3	23.3
South West	47 265	9 792	96.0	100.0	101.9	7.1	-0.8	21.2
Avon	10 600	10 790	105.8	96.5	97.0	7.5	11.3	18.7
Cornwall	3 625	7 511	73.6	93.0	98.1	10.1	-5.1	22.8
Devon	9 496	8 968	87.9	95.1	98.5	8.0	1.4	22.7
Dorset	6 248	9 207	90.3	101.8	104.2	6.7	-3.0	25.0
Gloucestershire	5 872	10 623	104.2	104.9	105.5	5.9	-2.8	19.7
Somerset	4 497	9 349	91.7	99.5	101.3	6.5	-3.6	21.9
Wiltshire	6 928	11 730	115.0	113.9	114.1	4.7	-2.9	17.7
Wales	25 088	8 601	84.3	88.2	91.1	8.8	-1.2	19.9
Clywd	4 007	9 579	93.9	91.2	93.5	7.5	-5.1	20.5
Dyfed and Powys	3 500	7 384	72.4	87.6	91.7	7.7	-2.7	22.1
Gwent	4 064	8 979	88.0	87.9	90.0	9.0	-2.3	19.0
Gwynedd	1 869	7 773	76.2	90.9	95.9	10.2	-0.4	22.8
Mid Glamorgan	3 734	6 864	67.3	77.9	79.6	10.5	-15.0	18.1
South Glamorgan	4 861	11 649	114.2	98.8	100.7	8.1	19.8	18.0
West Glamorgan	3 053	8 247	80.9	87.6	91.9	9.1	0.4	20.7
Scotland	52 518	10 224	100.2	98.8	99.8	8.2	-0.2	17.8
Borders	956	9 003	88.3	107.4	105.8	5.2	-6.9	21.7
Central	2 538	9 265	90.8	93.6	92.9	8.9	-7.2	17.4
Dumfries and Galloway	1 413	9 555	93.7	92.2	96.9	8.1	-2.6	21.1
Fife	2 923	8 314	81.5	96.7	99.2	9.9	-7.1	18.1
Grampian	7 228	13 586	133.0	107.9	105.3	4.5	2.5	16.3
Highlands and Islands	2 326	8 298	81.4	96.6	99.3	7.0	0.7	18.1
Lothian	9 677	12 656	124.1	109.3	110.1	6.6	3.8	17.1
Strathclyde	21 656	9 483	93.0	93.9	95.3	9.7	-0.1	17.6
Tayside	3 802	9 611	94.2	101.6	104.4	8.2	-0.0	20.0
Northern Ireland	13 890	8 423	82.6	86.1	89.2	11.4	..	15.0

1. Commuters coming into an area minus those going out, as a percentage of the workforce resident in the area (based on the 1991 Census).

2. Men aged 65 and over, women aged 60 and over.

3. UK GDP estimate excludes the continental shelf.

4. Unemployment rates cannot be calculated for Surrey since it does not meet the self-containment criteria for a local labour market.

BACKGROUND NOTES

General

1. The regional accounts presented in this article are in general consistent with the national accounts published in the *United Kingdom National Accounts (Blue Book) 1997*, which also defines the terms used.

2. The methodology employed in producing the original items of the regional accounts was described in *Regional Accounts (Studies in Official Statistics No 31)* published in 1978 and updated in the publication *Methods Used to Compile Regional Accounts* (Eurostat, 1984). Brief descriptions of the sources and methods used to compile the estimates of personal and household income and consumers' expenditure are given below.

3. All the items within regional accounts are measured in current prices which means that increases over time reflect inflation as well as real growth. Trends in total income and expenditure per head cannot be analysed easily without deflating the data. However, there are no regional or county deflators, eg price indices, which could be used to remove the effect of inflation from the figures. Comparisons of trends can be based either on the difference between regional increases at current prices or on movements in the amount relative to the UK average; both approaches would be misleading if the rate of inflation in any region were different from the national average.

4. In the regional accounts it is usual to look at changes per head relative to the UK average over time. However, this obscures the effect of changes in population size on the total income and expenditure of an area. In areas where the population is increasing most rapidly, growth in total income and expenditure would be expected to grow relatively strongly; conversely, counties with a low or negative population growth would be expected to grow more slowly. Cambridgeshire, for example, has experienced a relatively high rate of population growth and total household income is certainly growing faster than the UK average; the same is not necessarily true of income per head.

Accuracy

5. As with the national accounts, the regional estimates, although calculated as reliably as possible, cannot be regarded as accurate to the last digit shown.

6. The regional and county estimates are based partly on sample surveys and the quality of the results therefore varies according to sample size. This means that the results for areas with smaller populations are subject to a greater degree of uncertainty than those for more populated areas. An assessment of the quality of regional and county estimates was published in *Economic Trends*, November 1990.

Provisional estimates

7. The estimates of personal and household incomes and consumers' expenditure given in this article for 1996 are based on a less complete set of data than estimates for earlier years and projections are employed where necessary. These provisional estimates are particularly subject to revision when more data for 1996 become available eg from the one per cent sample of pay records by the Department of Social Security.

Treatment of domestic rates, Community Charge and Council Tax

8. The change from domestic rates to the Community Charge introduced a discontinuity into the national and regional estimates of both personal disposable income and consumers' expenditure. Domestic rates were treated as part of consumers' expenditure; the Community Charge, and now the Council Tax, is treated as a deduction from income.

9. Household disposable income is not similarly affected since the Community Charge, and now the Council Tax, is not treated as a deduction from household income.

10. The Community Charge was introduced in Scotland in April 1989, but in April 1990 in England and Wales, and thus the first full calendar year of the community charge was 1990 in Scotland and 1991 in England and Wales. Domestic rates have been retained in Northern Ireland. The estimates of personal disposable income and consumers' expenditure up to 1988 and separately, estimates from 1991 onwards, are comparable. Care should be taken when comparing any other combination, including between the two sets above. Amounts of Community Charge or Council Tax deducted from personal income and not included in consumers' expenditure are as follows:

Community Charge/Council Tax deduction from Personal Income

	£ million			
	England	Scotland	Wales	Great Britain
1989	-	586	-	586
1990	7 575	711	343	8 629
1991	7 242	714	172	8 128
1992	6 984	709	213	7 907
1993	6 912	855	272	8 038
1994	7 312	868	270	8 450
1995	7 937	917	298	9 151
1996	8 675	876	356	9 906

Personal Income

11. Regional statistics of personal income and consumers' expenditure have been published annually since November 1976. Personal income is the income both actual and imputed of the personal sector, which comprises not only households, but also

individuals living in hostels and other institutions, unincorporated businesses such as farms, the funds of pension and life assurance schemes, private trusts and all private non-profit making bodies: examples of these are universities, trade unions and charities.

12. The biggest component of personal income is income from employment. Other components include income from self employment and from rent, which are also components of GDP. Thus, personal income and GDP tend to have similar regional distributions and show similar movements over time. Other components include income from dividends and interest and from Social Security benefits.

13. Personal disposable income is calculated by deducting from personal income taxes on income, Social Security contributions, Community Charge or Council Tax payments (see background notes 8 to 10) and current transfers.

14. Personal disposable income, due to the definition of the personal sector (see background note 11), is not a measure of the spending power of households.

Consumers' expenditure

15. Consumers' expenditure measures expenditure by households and private non-profit making bodies resident in a region. In accordance with national accounts definitions it includes imputed rent for owner-occupied dwellings rather than mortgage payments and the administrative costs of life assurance and superannuation schemes. Consumers' expenditure results are not directly comparable with household income (see background note 20). There are no estimates of consumers' expenditure by county.

16. Central government current payments (other than scholarships or maintenance grants) to private non-profit making bodies are regarded as central government final consumption.

17. The consumers' expenditure estimates are based mainly on the Family Expenditure Survey (FES), supplemented by information from other sources eg on rent and education. The FES, like all surveys, is subject to both sampling and non-sampling errors. The data are smoothed to reduce the effect of sampling error using a centred moving average with a 1:2:1 weighting, but no adjustments are made for non-sampling error except that the FES data are grossed up using regional population estimates.

18. The GOR-based estimates for 1994 to 1996, published for the first time in this article, are based on the same data sources as those used for the SSR-based estimates. However, due to the short time series available, it has not been possible to apply the same "smoothing" methods to all regions. Estimates have been made for the areas which have "transferred" from one SSR to a different GOR for the three years, based on FES and other data.

19. Taking into account sampling and non-sampling error, the margin of error on the regional shares of consumers' expenditure is thought to range from 1½ per cent in the South East (SSR) to more than 3 per cent in East Anglia. Recent years' estimates for Northern Ireland are thought to be more accurate than those for earlier years reflecting improvements to the selection and size of the sample.

Household Income

20. The household sector is more narrowly defined than the personal sector as it includes only persons living in households and in institutions. The personal sector also includes the funds of pension and life assurance schemes and all private non-profit making bodies: examples of these are universities, trade unions and charities. Household income measures the income of the household sector and is not comparable with estimates of personal income and consumers' expenditure, which measure the income and expenditure of the whole of the personal sector.

21. The quality of the county estimates varies inversely with the population of the county. The margin of error in household income is thought to range from 2 to 6½ per cent and in household disposable income from 3 to 8 per cent. These quality indicators are based on calculated sampling errors and a qualitative assessment of non-sampling errors. However, non-sampling errors are difficult to assess. In particular income may be underestimated in counties where population growth is rapid. This is because addresses in the DSS one per cent sample of National Insurance records held at Newcastle are not up to date. A fuller explanation was given in *Economic Trends July 1989*.

22. The estimates of household income may also understate income in areas with a very mobile population such as the oil-related population in Grampian and the Highlands and Islands.

NUTS - (Nomenclature of territorial units for statistics)

23. The NUTS provides a single, uniform breakdown for the production of regional statistics for the European Union. There are five levels, based on the local government structure which existed before the recent creation of unitary authorities throughout Scotland, Wales and parts of England. The five levels are:

NUTS 1	Standard Statistical Regions;
NUTS 2	Sub-regions which are aggregations of NUTS 3 areas, defined below;
NUTS 3	English and Welsh counties; Scottish regions and Northern Ireland;
NUTS 4	local authority districts;
NUTS 5	electoral wards.

24. Some areas appear at more than one level, for example, Northern Ireland appears at NUTS levels 1, 2 and 3.

25. Regional Accounts estimates are presented by NUTS 2 areas in this article since this is the most significant level of geographical disaggregation for the Community's regional policy, and for Structural Funds in particular.

Regional Trends and other products

26. *Regional Trends* provides a unique description of the regions of the United Kingdom. In 17 chapters it covers a wide range of demographic, social, industrial and economic statistics, taking a look at most aspects of life. *Regional Trends 33* will be published on 25 June 1998, price £39.50 net.

27. Complementing the full regional overview provided each year by *Regional Trends*, there is now a range of publications focusing on individual countries or regions of the UK. The *Regional Focus* series presents more detailed regional, county and local authority level data for the region or country in question. Titles in the series so far are *Focus on London 98*, price £39.50 (£29.50 to schools and colleges, published 1998); *Focus on the South East*, £30.00 (£19.50 to schools and colleges, published 1997); *Focus on the East Midlands*, £19.95, published 1995; *Focus on Northern Ireland*,

£30.00, published 1997; and *A Statistical Focus on Wales*, £10.00, published 1996, available from the Welsh Office. *Focus on the South West*, the next in the series, is due for publication in October 1998.

28. Regional and sub-regional statistics can be found in a range of other GSS publications, statistical bulletins and regular press releases. Details of these sources are contained in the ONS' *Guide to Official Statistics* (published by The Stationery Office). In late summer 1998, the ONS will launch *StatBase*, a database of information about sources of statistics together with some key social and economic statistics. *StatBase* will be accessible via the internet. Further information can be obtained from the *StatBase* helpline on 0171 533 5672.

The regional accounts database

29. This article necessarily presents only a summary of the regional accounts for recent years. Longer time series and in some cases additional detail can be made available either on paper or on floppy disk on payment of a fee. Requests should be addressed to Mr Shaun Flanagan, Regional Accounts Branch, Office for National Statistics, B5/03, 1 Drummond Gate, London SW1V 2QQ (telephone 0171-533 5791).

Rebasing the National Accounts



Francis Jones
Office for National Statistics

Address: D3/11, 1 Drummond Gate, London SW1V 2QQ
Tel: 0171-533 5943, Fax: 0171-533 5937

Introduction

In September 1998, constant price or volume estimates in the United Kingdom National Accounts will for the first time be published on a 1995 price base rather than the present 1990 price base. Rebasing is a five yearly exercise - it last took place in 1993 when volume estimates were updated from a 1985 to a 1990 base. Rebasing improves estimates of growth in recent years, leading to revisions.

At the same time the published accounts will for the first time comply with the European System of Accounts 1995. This involves significant changes to the way the accounts are compiled and presented, and will also revise estimates of GDP, as will data from surveys based on the new Inter-Departmental Business Register (see Economic Trends No. 531 'Improvements to business enquiries through the new IDBR').

This article explains the rebasing process, why it is carried out, and also provides an early indication of its likely impact upon estimates of growth. Information about the rebasing of Producer Price Indices is contained in an annex.

Volume measures

Estimates of the volume of gross domestic product (GDP) are among the most important economic indicators. Movements in series at "current" or "nominal" prices reflect changes in both activity and prices. However, comparisons over time are often required with the effects of price changes eliminated. "Volume" or "constant" price measures have the effects of such price changes removed.

By convention, volume measures are expressed in terms of either the average prices prevailing in a fixed reference period or as an index based on a convenient year. The units used to express constant price measures are immaterial for the purpose of measuring changes. However, the choice of reference period or the base for the index series is significant and will be discussed further.

At present, volume measures for United Kingdom national accounts statistics are expressed in average 1990 prices or as index series based on 1990. From September, all these estimates will be rebased on the year 1995. This means that all the expenditure components of GDP will be expressed in terms of average 1995 prices, and new aggregate measures calculated. In addition, the detailed components of output which are at present indexed on

1990 will be indexed on 1995. These components, which are at present weighted together using values of net output in 1990, will be reweighted according to the values of net output in 1995.

The rebased annual estimates will appear in the United Kingdom National Accounts (the Blue Book) published in September. Quarterly estimates on the new basis will appear in the National Accounts first release at the same time. Related series, for instance the producer prices index, the index of production and the monthly trade figures, will be published on a 1995 base in the next first release following the September National Accounts publication.

The need for rebasing

Constant price estimates are produced to measure changes in the volume of goods and services produced or sold. Where a single type of article of unvarying specification is produced, changes in volume can, in principle, be measured perfectly and directly in terms of the number of units. When two or more different articles are produced, changes in the volume of total production can only be measured if a relative value is assigned to the output of each

article in each period. In practice, this is done by valuing the output at the prices of a single period, normally a year known as the base year. For example, output in years from 1986 are presently valued at 1990 prices. Values of the total output of a combination of articles at constant 1990 prices in different periods can then be compared.

The choice of base year can have a significant effect on the derived changes over time in constant price aggregates. The relative prices of the various goods and services, which determine the weights in aggregate measures, can vary. This variation can result from a range of factors including technological change, movements in commodity prices and exchange rates. Different relative price movements can result in different measures of volume change. Ideally, for each comparison that is made over time, a specific base period should be used. The base period would be chosen so that it most closely reflects the price structure of the period of comparison. In practice, this cannot easily be done so a fixed base year is used for volume comparisons over defined periods surrounding that base year. Rebasing, therefore, becomes necessary to ensure that volume comparisons made over recent periods are not distorted by the use of a price structure from an earlier period (also that price comparisons over the recent period are not distorted).

Linking of a series on different bases

Rebasing does not mean that whole series of constant price estimates are recalculated using the relative weights of the new base year. This would mean imposing inappropriate weights on estimates for earlier periods. Developments in the 1960s, for example, cannot be measured satisfactorily in terms of 1995 relative prices. Therefore, the relative price structure in a base year is used over a limited period where that structure is appropriate. For example, relative prices in the current base year, 1990, are used to generate volume estimates at 1990 prices only as far back as 1986. From 1983 to 1985, relative prices in 1985 are used. The two periods are linked by scaling or re-referencing the earlier period, at the component level, using the ratio

$$\frac{\text{1986 value at 1990 prices}}{\text{1986 value at 1985 prices}}$$

The year 1986 is called the link year. A similar process is carried out around earlier base years. This means that although the constant price estimates are referred to as being 'at 1990 prices', the estimates prior to 1986 are all calculated using relative prices

more closely related to the periods in question. In other words, each series has several weighting bases, but only a single 'reference base'. Each volume series is in the form of a chain-linked index with the typical length of each link being five years. The latest price base can, however, immediately prior to rebasing, span periods in excess of ten years, with the more recent years being revised on rebasing. For example, the 1990 weighting base is currently used for estimates from 1986 onwards. On rebasing, the estimates from the new link year of 1994 onwards will be recalculated on a 1995 base. The advantage of this chain linking is that it approximates to the ideal of making comparisons using the most typical set of relative prices for the period concerned. For comparisons over longer periods, no single price structure is allowed to dominate and account is taken of the changes in the relative prices of the components.

An important result of this approach is that rebasing only affects comparisons over periods as far back as the link year. Comparisons made over earlier periods are unaffected and still made on the basis of the most appropriate relative prices for the period. However, prior to the latest link year, subtotals and totals of expenditure components re-referenced to the new price base will no longer equal the sum of their components which have been linked separately. Additivity could only be preserved by changing the assessment of growth in either components or aggregates, which would clearly be inappropriate. Non-additivity is also present in output components but, since the series are shown only as index numbers, it is less visible.

Choice of link year

It will be clear that the choice of link year is significant. An analysis of the possible choices was carried out. This consisted of assessing whether growth between the two base years was best measured using 1990 or 1995 prices, as compared to the ideal situation which would see growth in each year measured on the average prices of that year e.g. growth in 1992 measured on 1992 prices.

The years 1991 and 1992 were discounted due to general price instability in that period. The analysis showed that growth in the years 1993 and 1994 were equally measured using 1990 or 1995 prices. There were several purely practical reasons why 1994 was chosen over 1993, and these related to survey data and the greater confidence in 1994 estimates on the IDBR and ESA95 basis. Therefore, annual growth in the period from 1986 to 1994 will be measured using 1990 prices, and growth in the period from 1994 onwards using 1995 prices.

The nature of rebasing

Before describing the rebasing process, it is necessary to explain how constant price estimates are derived. In theory, constant price estimates of expenditure components are calculated by valuing the volume of expenditure at the average price in the base year. In practice, pure volume measures are rarely available, and for some products and services subject to quality change they are avoided. Most constant price estimates are estimated indirectly from changes in value deflated using appropriate price indices.

Theoretically, to obtain the reweighted base-weighted volume series the values expressed in current prices should be divided by current-weighted price indices. In practice, however, the information on weights needed to derive such price indices is not available with sufficient frequency and the individual price indices used for deflation are mostly base weighted. The effect of this weakness in the constant price estimates is minimised by carrying out the deflation at the most detailed level possible. Therefore, the incorrect weighting only occurs within the categories of expenditure to which the base weighted deflators are applied. It can be shown that the correct weighting between these categories is achieved by simple addition of the deflated series. Previous analyses have shown that the use of base-weighted deflators is not a serious deficiency in the methods of estimation, given the level of disaggregation that is used.

For output components, the aim is to measure changes in the real net output or "value added" of each industry. These changes are then weighted together according to the relative values of value added, in the base year. The value added by each industry is its contribution to the domestic product - that is, the value of its total output less the cost of goods and services bought from other industries or imported. In other words, the value added by industry consists of the value of the factors of production used in that industry and equals the sum of factor incomes (income from employment, profits and rent) earned in the industry.

Ideally, value added at constant prices would be measured by taking the difference between constant price gross outputs and constant price inputs. This process is called double deflation as it involves separately deflating the value of inputs and outputs in the production process. In practice, there are severe practical constraints in applying this technique. Therefore, for most industries, proxy indicators for changes in real value added are used. These are usually indicators of gross output and are physical indicators or values of output deflated by appropriate price indices.

Using gross output indicators in this way implies the assumption that the ratio of net output to gross output, at constant prices, is stable. In practice, this assumption is fairly robust because of the detailed level at which industries and activities within industries are identified. In addition, adjustments can be made if there is evidence of changes in net to gross output ratios.

Where the value of gross output is deflated to constant prices, the price indices used are base weighted. As with expenditure components, the detailed level of disaggregation at which deflation is carried out avoids serious distortions.

The operations in rebasing can be summarised as follows.

a) from the link year (1994) onwards

For expenditure components:

- i) producing reweighted price indices for deflating the individual components of expenditure where these are used, and
- ii) reaggregating the deflated components of expenditure, and those produced from volume measures according to the value of expenditure in the new base year, and calculating new aggregate series.

For output components:

- i) producing reweighted price indices for deflating the individual measures of the value of gross output, and
- ii) reweighting the deflated indicators (and the direct volume indicators) according to the value of net output in the base year and calculating new aggregate indices.

The weights used will be derived from the input-output tables for 1995, together with further disaggregations.

b) For periods prior to the latest link year:

Re-referencing all component and aggregate series to 1995 prices or to a 1995=100 index base by multiplying the existing series by the ratio:

$$\frac{\text{1994 value on 1995 base}}{\text{1994 value on 1990 base}}$$

The likely effects of rebasing

For most types of expenditure the theoretical effect of rebasing is to reduce the estimated growth in volume slightly, after the link year. This reflects normal price elasticities: the growth in demand is likely to be greatest for those goods and services whose unit prices have grown the least. This negative correlation between prices and volumes is known as substitution bias. On rebasing, the weight given to products for which growth in demand has been greater than average will tend to be reduced and the weight given to products for which growth in demand has been smaller than average will tend to be increased. A similar principle holds for the output components. Rebasing also gives us the opportunity to review component series and to improve coverage, sources and methodology. These changes, along with other routine revisions made to the estimates, can in practice have larger effects than those of rebasing itself.

The previous rebasing exercise in 1993 in fact resulted in small upward revisions to growth. The single most significant reason for this was the positive rather than negative correlation between the price and volume of oil production. The dramatic fall in the price of oil in 1985/86 (to less than half its previous level) was accompanied by a fall in volume as production became less profitable. On rebasing, this fall in volume was given less weight resulting in the upward revisions to growth.

To assess the likely effect of the upcoming rebasing, a simulated rebasing exercise has been carried out using the data published by ONS on 13 March 1998. This consisted of just part a) ii) of the

above process. For the output based measure of GDP this was done at the lowest level, and for the expenditure based measure at a slightly less detailed level - approximately 170 components. The simulation provides an estimate of the purely arithmetic effect of rebasing i.e. that which is due to changes in the relative price structure of the economy between the old and the new base years. The effect of reweighted price indices (which are themselves subject to substitution effects) are not included and neither are other methodological changes such as improved deflation. For these reasons the simulation exercise can only provide an indication of the rebasing effect.

As explained, rebasing is being introduced alongside ESA95 and the IDBR. These two necessarily come before rebasing - the data is compiled on the new ESA95 and IDBR consistent basis, then rebased. The simulation was carried out using the presently published data on the assumption that the rebasing effect as measured on this dataset is likely to be close to the rebasing effect as measured on the new basis. Any second order interactions between ESA95 or IDBR and rebasing are likely to be small in aggregate although there could be larger effects on some components of GDP.

The expenditure measure of GDP

The results for components of expenditure are shown in table 1. It can be seen that the estimated effect of the rebasing process on the expenditure based measure of GDP at factor cost is for a downward revision to growth in the period 1994-1997 of 0.8%

Table 1 Percentage increases in expenditure components of GDP 1994-1997

	At 1990 prices	At 1995 prices	Rebasing effect
Consumers' expenditure	10.3	9.6	-0.7
Central government final consumption	1.3	0.0	-1.3
Local government final consumption	3.4	3.3	0.0
Gross domestic fixed capital formation	7.9	8.4	0.5
Exports of goods	24.7	25.7	1
Exports of services	22.7	23.1	0.4
Imports of goods	24	25.1	1.1
Imports of services	21	20.8	-0.2
Expenditure based measure of GDP at market prices	8	7.4	-0.6
less Taxes on expenditure	7.3	7.7	0.5
Subsidies	0.6	3.3	2.7
Expenditure based measure of GDP at factor cost prices	8.1	7.3	-0.8

Based on data published by ONS on 13 March 1998. Differences shown may not equal the differences between the growth rates due to rounding.

from 8.1% to 7.3%. This result is very much within the bounds of what would have been expected.

The rebasing effect as measured at market prices is different to that measured at factor cost prices (-0.6%, as compared to -0.8%). This difference is caused principally by taxes which have been introduced between 1990 and 1995. In these cases, although the tax counts in the current price series from the point at which it was introduced, the constant price series remains zero until rebasing onto 1995 prices. This is because the methodology for constant price taxes on expenditure is to take the amount of tax paid in the base year and adjust it for each subsequent year by the change in the volume of goods or services sold that are subject to the tax. Consequently taxes that did not exist in the base year would make no contribution to total constant price taxes in any year. The taxes to which this applies are insurance premium tax and air passenger duty, which were both introduced late in 1994, and between them raised approximately £1.5 billion in 1997. Rebasing increases the growth of taxes on expenditure and since taxes on expenditure are deducted from GDP at market prices to calculate GDP at factor cost, there is a decrease in the growth of GDP at factor cost.

The revision to subsidies of +2.7% is the largest percentage revision to any expenditure component, (although less significant than that to taxes in terms of its impact on GDP at factor cost). This is due to the increased current price weight attributable to rail and agriculture subsidies in the new base year.

Two other main components of expenditure - consumers' expenditure and central government final consumption - show the

anticipated reductions to growth. Gross domestic fixed capital formation is an exception although this result should be treated with some caution as the methodology used here is less than ideal. Different categories of investment can have vastly different deflators and it proved impractical to carry out the analysis at a lower level as would have been desirable. Consequently, part of the rebasing effect for this component may have been missed.

Estimates of growth in exports and imports of goods also show an increase. A positive correlation between price and volume is born out by the data - for both imports and exports, commodities such as oil and other fuels which show static or falling prices, also show falling or very low growth in volume. Correspondingly, commodities such as passenger motor cars, which show significantly increased prices, also show a rapid growth in the volume of trade. This can be explained by the logic of the supply curve - trade becoming more profitable and so more attractive at higher price levels.

The output measure of GDP

The estimated downward revision to growth in the output based measure of GDP from 1994-1997 is 1.7%. It is clear from table 2 that this is largely due to the service sector of the economy for which growth has been revised by -2.4% compared to -1.0% for the production industries. Possible reasons for this difference include the fact that substitution bias may be prevalent for a greater proportion of the service sector, or that the relative price structure has changed more rapidly.

Table 2 Percentage increases in output components of GDP 1994-1997

	At 1990 prices	At 1995 prices	Rebasing effect
Agriculture, hunting, forestry & fishing	-5.3	-5.3	0.0
Total production			
Mining and quarrying	8.5	7.6	-0.8
Manufacturing	3.5	2.5	-0.9
Electricity, gas and water supply	12.2	9.9	-2.4
Total	4.8	3.7	-1.1
Construction	3	3	0.0
Total service industries			
Distribution, hotels, catering; repairs	8.9	8.2	-0.7
Transport, storage and communication	19.5	15.6	-3.9
Business services and finance	17.8	14.2	-3.6
Government and other services	3.8	2.4	-1.4
Total	11.4	8.9	-2.4
Output based measure of GDP at factor cost prices	8.7	7	-1.7

Based on data published by ONS on 13 March 1998. Differences shown may not equal the differences between the growth rates due to rounding.

The simulation results show a rebasing effect on the output based measure which is approximately twice that on the expenditure based measure. There are two likely reasons for this. Firstly, in rebasing itself, one would not expect the effect on each measure to be absolutely identical, and this is even more true of the simulation. Secondly, the analysis of output data in the simulation uses a more consistent breakdown (the Standard Industrial Classification) and commodities within these industry groupings are likely to be more homogeneous with respect to price. The breakdown used in the analysis of the expenditure based measure was more arbitrary - it was not based on any coherent classification, and in some cases it was less detailed. The exercise is likely to have slightly under-recorded the substitution effect on the expenditure based measure, which one would expect to be more prevalent at lower levels because substitution will be for similar types of goods and services. For this reason more weight should be attached to the output based estimate.

Annual chain-linking

Eurostat, the statistical office of the European Union, has proposed general principles for the calculation of price and volume measures to be followed from April 1999. Countries which are unable to meet this timetable can apply for a derogation. One of these principles is that volume measures should be aggregated using weights derived from annually updated base years - annual chain linking as opposed to the five-yearly chain-linking currently used in the UK. The UK plans to move to annual chain-linking but needs time to develop the infrastructure to deliver it, and will therefore apply for a derogation to allow a late delivery.

The ONS carried out an investigation into the feasibility of producing annually chain-linked estimates of GDP. The study concluded that the problem of substitution bias which affects five-yearly base-weighted estimates would be reduced and the consequent improvements in the measurement of growth would justify the exercise. It would also avoid the re-writing of economic history that accompanies every rebasing exercise.

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ANNEX

Producer price indices

Rebased PPIs, taking account of the changes in the structure of the economy between 1990 and 1995, are used for deflating many series in the 1995 = 100 national accounts. They will be first published in the First Release for September on 10 October; more detailed PPIs will be published in Business Monitor MM22 to be published on 26 October. Among the changes to the indices are:

- the only net sector indices will be those relating to all manufacturing and manufacturing excluding food, beverages, tobacco and petroleum. All other indices will be on a gross basis
- there will be a reduction in the level of detail of the input indices published in Table 3 of MM22
- there will be some unrolling of the output indices in Table 4 of MM22 allowing more detailed information to be published in many cases.

Enquiries on the rebased publications should be directed to Andrea Kinnear on 01633 812106, while questions on PPI rebasing methodology should be referred to Gordon Morgan on 01633 812880.

Summary

Rebasing onto 1995 will revise estimates of growth since the last link year of 1994. The rebasing simulation carried out indicates that there will be small downward revisions to growth. The exercise indicated reductions of approximately 1.7% for growth in the output based measure of GDP from 1994-1997, and 0.8% for growth in the expenditure based measure over the same period, both at factor cost prices. This should only be taken as an indication of the likely effect, and the output based estimate is probably more reliable, because of the more consistent methodology used in the simulation. It should be remembered that improved deflation, ESA95, the IDBR, and other data revisions will also revise growth.