

A National Statistics publication

# Economic trends

No. 559  
June 2000

Managing Editor: Adèle Barklem  
Editor: Paul Dickman  
Production Team: Ayaz Ahmad  
Craig Richardson  
Artwork: DTP, Titchfield

London: The Stationery Office

# Contents

## Page

Introduction, symbols and definitions used .....	vi
Articles previously published in <i>Economic trends</i> .....	vii
UK macro-economic statistics publications .....	viii

## Articles

In brief .....	1
Economic update .....	2
Forecast for the UK economy .....	7
International economic indicators .....	8
Final expenditure prices index (experimental) .....	21
Index of distribution (prototype) .....	27
Jobs in the public and private sectors .....	33

## Tables

<b>1. Summary</b>	
1.1 Selected monthly indicators .....	T1
<b>2. UK Economic Accounts</b>	
2.1 National accounts aggregates .....	T2
2.2 Gross domestic product: by category of expenditure .....	T4
2.3 Gross domestic product and shares of income and expenditure .....	T6
2.4 Income, product and spending per head .....	T6
2.5 Households' disposable income and consumption .....	T8
2.6 Households' final consumption expenditure at constant 1995 prices .....	T8
2.7 Gross fixed capital formation .....	T10
2.8 Gross value added at constant 1995 basic prices by category of output .....	T12
2.9 Index numbers of gross value added at basic prices: service industries .....	T14
2.10 Summary capital accounts and net lending/net borrowing .....	T16
2.11 Private non-financial corporations: allocation of primary income account .....	T18
2.12 Private non-financial corporations: secondary distribution of income account and capital account .....	T20
2.13 Balance of payments: current account .....	T22
2.14 Trade in goods (on a balance of payments basis) .....	T24
2.15 Measures of UK competitiveness in trade in manufactures .....	T26
<b>3. Prices</b>	
3.1 Prices .....	T28
<b>4. Labour market</b>	
4.1 Labour market activity: seasonally adjusted .....	T30
4.2 Labour market activity: not seasonally adjusted .....	T32
4.3 Labour market activity by age: seasonally adjusted .....	T36
4.4 Jobs and claimant count .....	T38
4.5 Regional claimant count .....	T40
4.5A International Labour Organisation unemployment rates .....	T42
4.6 Average earnings .....	T44
4.7 Productivity and unit wage costs .....	T46
<b>5. Selected output and demand indicators</b>	
5.1 Output of production industries .....	T48
5.2 Engineering and Construction: output and orders .....	T50
5.3 Motor vehicle production and steel production and consumption .....	T52
5.4 Indicators of fixed investment in dwellings .....	T54
5.5 Number of property transactions .....	T56
5.6 Change in inventories at constant 1995 prices .....	T58
5.7 Inventory ratios .....	T58
5.8 Retail sales, new registrations of cars and credit business (Great Britain) .....	T60
5.9 Inland energy consumption .....	T62
<b>6. Selected financial statistics</b>	
6.1 Sterling exchange rates and UK official reserves .....	T64
6.2 Monetary aggregates .....	T66
6.3 Counterparts to changes in money stock M4 .....	T68
6.4 General government receipts and expenditure .....	T70
6.5 Public sector key financial indicators .....	T70
6.6 Consumer credit and other personal sector borrowing .....	T72
6.7 Analysis of bank lending to UK residents amounts outstanding .....	T74
6.8 Interest rates, security prices and yields .....	T76
6.9 A selection of asset prices .....	T78
Measures of variability of selected economic series .....	T79
Index of sources .....	T80

## Articles

This month we feature one article. Duncan MacGregor of National Statistics provides commentary, tables and charts to illustrate changes in employment in the public and private sectors of the United Kingdom from the 1960s to 1999. The new General government and Public non-financial corporations sectors of the new ESA95 classification are defined and details of changes in coverage since the early 1990s provided (page 33).

## Recent economic publications

### Annual

*Share Ownership: A Report on the Ownership of Shares at 31st December 1998.* The Stationery Office, ISBN 0 11 621260 8. Price £39.50.

### Quarterly

*Consumer Trends:* 1999 quarter 4. The Stationery Office, ISBN 0 11 621241 1. Price £45.

*UK Economic Accounts:* 1999 quarter 4. The Stationery Office, ISBN 0 11 621273 X. Price £26.

*UK Trade in Goods Analysed in Terms of Industries (MQ10):* 1999 quarter 4. The Stationery Office, ISBN 0 11 538055 8. Price £75 p.a.

### Monthly

*Consumer Price Indices (MM23):* February 2000. The Stationery Office, ISBN 0 11 537346 2. Price £185 p.a.

*Financial Statistics:* May 2000. The Stationery Office, ISBN 0 11 621188 1. Price £23.50.

*Monthly Review of External Trade Statistics (MM24):* February 2000. The Stationery Office, ISBN 0 11 537244 X. Price £185 p.a.

All of these publications are available from The Stationery Office, telephone 0870 600 5522, fax 0870 600 5533, e-mail [bookorders@theso.co.uk](mailto:bookorders@theso.co.uk) or The Stationery Office bookshops; details on the inside back cover.

# ECONOMIC UPDATE – JUNE 2000

By Geoff Tily, Macro-Economic Analysis - National Statistics

Address: D4/20, 1 Drummond Gate, London, SW1V 2QQ Tel: 020 7533 5919

Email: [geoff.tily@ons.gov.uk](mailto:geoff.tily@ons.gov.uk)

## Overview

GDP slowed into the first quarter of 2000. This slowdown was largely driven by falls in output in the manufacturing industry, along with some modest moderation in service sector output. External information also suggested a modest slowdown in both the manufacturing and service sector. Retail sales remained strong but household consumption slowed; overall there is evidence that domestic demand may no longer be accelerating. Externally, export growth has been volatile over the last year but currently appears to be growing strongly. Business investment slowed markedly in 1999 and profits have remained flat in both 1998 and 1999, although the latest two quarters saw a particular improvement in the manufacturing sector. The combination of these effects has led to corporate borrowing reaching £21.0 billion in 1999. The latest labour market information shows ongoing improvements but at a slower rate. The headline rate of average earnings has slowed modestly over the last two months, but remains high. Lastly, as services inflation slowed, underlying inflation fell to its lowest since 1975, when the series began.

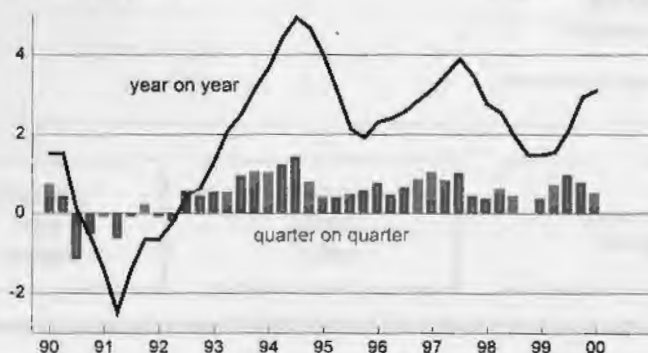
## GDP Activity

GDP data for the first quarter of 2000 showed quarterly growth in the economy slowing to 0.5 per cent compared to 0.8 per cent in the previous quarter. Annual growth increased to 3.1 per cent compared with 3.0 per cent (chart 1).

**Chart 1**  
GDP

seasonally adjusted

percentage change



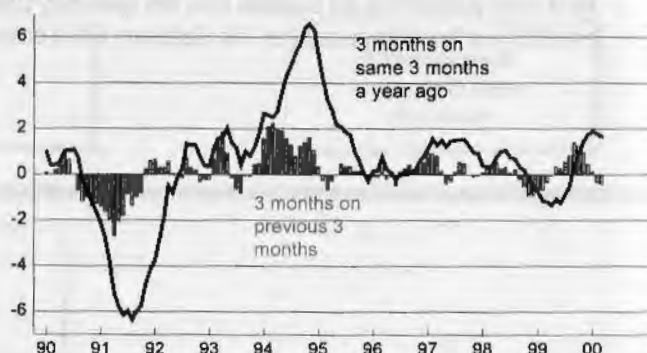
## Output breakdown

The main driver of this slowdown in quarterly growth was the sharp slowdown in the rate of growth of manufacturing output. Chart 2 shows the recent movements to manufacturing output, with growth accelerating sharply into the third quarter of 1999 and then slowing into the fourth, turning negative in the first quarter of 2000.

**Chart 2**  
Manufacturing

seasonally adjusted

percentage change



The determinants of this slowdown remain unclear, it remains possible that a large part is due to millennium shutdown effects, with firms closing for longer than usual over the holiday period. While little should be read into a single month's figures, within the first quarter, the March data did actually record a modest recovery following three months of decline. On the other hand, some surveys have stressed business concerns on how the strength of sterling is damaging their competitiveness and cutting into margins.

Growth in the service sector has remained robust for several quarters. The first quarter of 2000 saw a rate of 0.8 per cent, only modestly down from 1.0 per cent in the previous quarter. Growth continues to be strongly influenced by the strength of activity in the telecommunications service industries. Comparing annual



growth for the published sectors shows 7.4 per cent growth in the transport, storage and telecommunications sector, contrasting with 4.3 per cent in business services and finance, 1.8 per cent in distribution, hotels and catering and 1.3 per cent in government and other services.

ONS data continues to compare reasonably well with external figures. Most external sources record a slowdown for both services and manufacturing output in both the final quarter of 1999 and the first of 2000. ONS manufacturing data however shows a more marked slowdown into the first quarter of 2000 than most external sources.

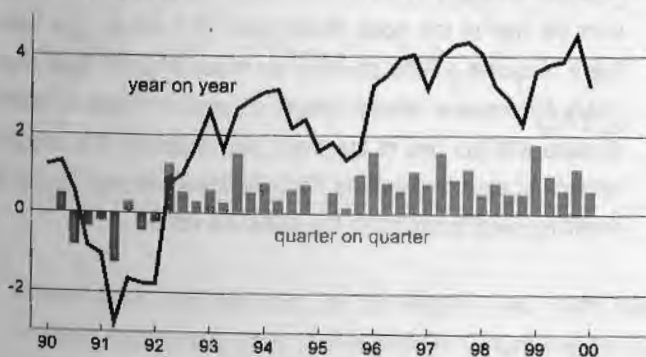
### Domestic demand

So far year 2000 data presents a mixed picture on domestic demand. Retail sales data showed growth of 1.4 per cent comparing the fourth with the first quarters; however this was distorted by a very high January figure in the wake of the millennium and vigorous sales activity. Similarly the figure for April showed a further slowing of sales. National Accounts household final consumption data (chart 3) shows a fairly marked slowdown into the first quarter, with quarterly growth of 0.6 per cent compared with 1.1 per cent in the fourth quarter.

**Chart 3**

Household final consumers expenditure

seasonally adjusted percentage change



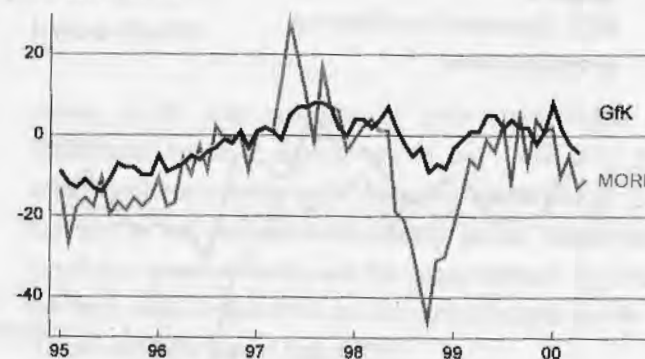
This slowdown was driven by those items not covered by retail sales, in particular motor vehicles, energy and some other service sector categories.

Consumer confidence also supports some slowdown in domestic demand with both the MORI and GfK series recording falls in confidence into the first months of 2000 (chart 4).

**Chart 4**

Consumer confidence

percentage balance



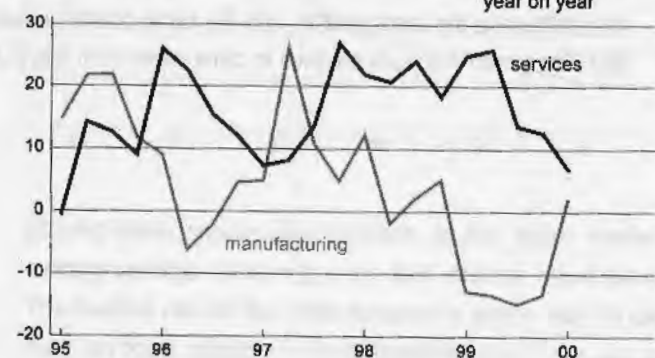
National accounts data showed investment modestly increasing into the first quarter of 2000, with quarterly growth of 0.2 per cent compared with growth of 1.6 per cent into the final quarter of 1999. More generally the growth of investment has slowed substantially, from annual growth of 13.6 per cent in the first quarter of 1998 to 3.4 per cent in the present period. However, in the latest two quarters, excluding the effects of government investment, growth in business investment has been seen to pick up modestly. This has been driven by a pick up in manufacturing investment, showing quarterly growth of 4.0 per cent in the fourth quarter and 4.9 per cent in the first quarter. Chart 5 shows how annual growth in manufacturing investment has just turned positive and contrasts with the stronger, but slowing, growth in the service sector.

**Chart 5**

Business investment

seasonally adjusted

percentage change, year on year

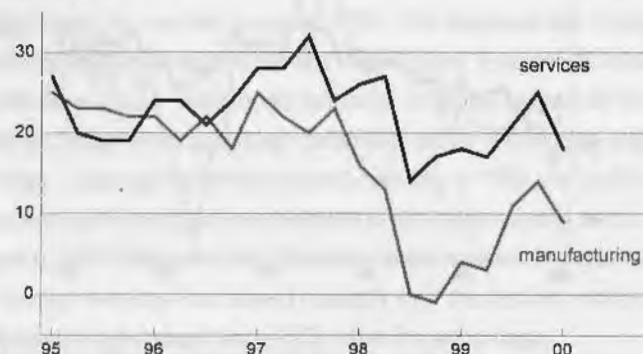


The manufacturing investment data reasonably echoes movements in external sources such as the British Chambers of Commerce data (chart 6), which recorded a pick up in confidence

for investment planning in 1999. Similarly the service sector investment was also subdued but at a higher level. Both external series however showed modest falls into the very latest period.

**Chart 6**  
BCC investment confidence

percentage balance



Nevertheless, the level of investment might be seen as remaining high in the light of the recent slowdown in corporate profits. Profits of private non-financial corporations increased by only 1.3 per cent in 1998 and fell by 0.6 per cent in 1999, so that in cash terms, between 1997 and 1999 corporate profits grew by £1.2 billion, whereas overall investment grew by £26.0 billion. The consequence of these rather different trends is a substantial build up of corporate borrowing, amounting to £21.0 billion for private non-financial corporations in 1999 as a whole, the highest level since 1990. The latest data indicate a continuation of this trend, with aggregate gross operating surplus data for the first quarter showing a modest fall of £0.9 billion.

Finally on domestic demand UK demand for overseas goods remains robust, with National Accounts data showing imports increasing by 2.0 per cent on the previous quarter and by 9.6 per cent comparing the latest quarter with the same quarter a year ago. The growth in imports continue to come mainly from non-EU

economies, with growth in the year to the first quarter of 18.4 per cent, compared with 3.4 per cent from the EU.

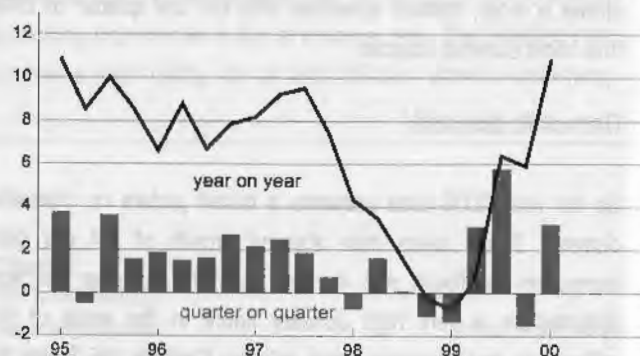
## Overseas demand

Similarly UK exports are now growing robustly (chart 7). Strong growth in quarter one, follows a weaker fourth quarter and very strong second and third quarters in 1999.

**Chart 7**  
Exports

seasonally adjusted

percentage change

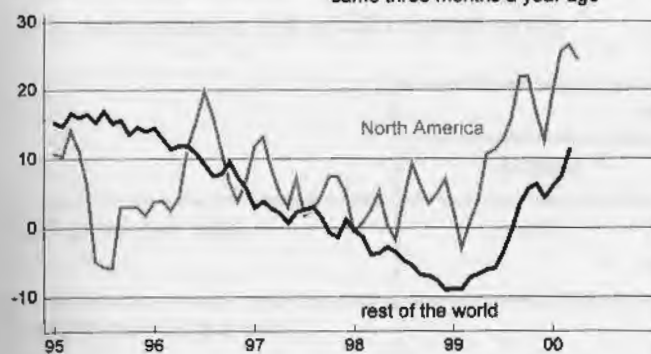


Nevertheless these movements follow a period of very diminished activity in export markets when one examines cash movements. Comparing calendar years 1997 and 1999 UK earnings from exports fell by £0.3 billion, to £229.0 billion. Breaking down this change by main trading block saw earnings from the EU increasing by £1.0 billion, earnings from North America increasing by £3.9 billion and consequentially earnings from the rest of the world declining by £5.2 billion. The latter figure of course reflects primarily the crises in South East Asia. Chart 8 compares annual growth in export values to North America with the rest of the world, and illustrates the ongoing strength of exports growth to North America, but also the more recent recovery in exports to the rest of the world.

**Chart 8****Exports**

seasonally adjusted

percentage change, three months on same three months a year ago



for the first month of 2000-01 showed a repayment of £1.6 billion, in contrast to borrowing of £0.4 billion in 1999-2000.

**Labour Market**

Labour market data continues to show improvements to employment, but at a slowing rate. In Jan - Mar 2000 the employment rate increased to 74.4 per cent, compared with 74.3 per cent in the previous three monthly period. Employment growth has slowed modestly, with the growth between the latest two three month periods of 0.2 per cent contrasting with growth of 0.3 per cent in the second half of 1999.

Both the claimant count and ILO unemployment rates show ongoing falls in unemployment (chart 10). Improvements to the ILO measure have recently appeared to be slowing, although the fall in the latest quarter makes the picture a little ambiguous. The rate of improvement in the claimant count data is also a little slower than it was towards the end of 1999. The latest quarterly rate of decline was at 2.5 per cent, a slower rate of improvement than the recent peak decline of 4.5 per cent recorded in September 1999.

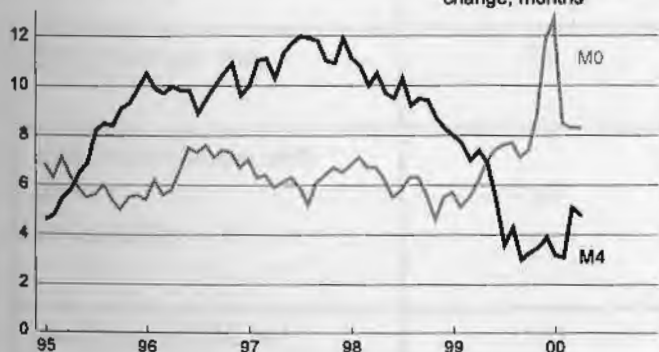
**Monetary indicators and government finances**

The pick up in broad money growth (M4) slowed modestly to 4.8 per cent in April 2000 (chart 9), following an acceleration earlier in the year. Narrow money (M0) continues to grow much faster, with the provisional estimate of growth in the year to April at 8.3 per cent (the very high rates at the start of 2000 reflect the injection of increased liquidity over the millennium period).

**Chart 9****Money supply**

seasonally adjusted

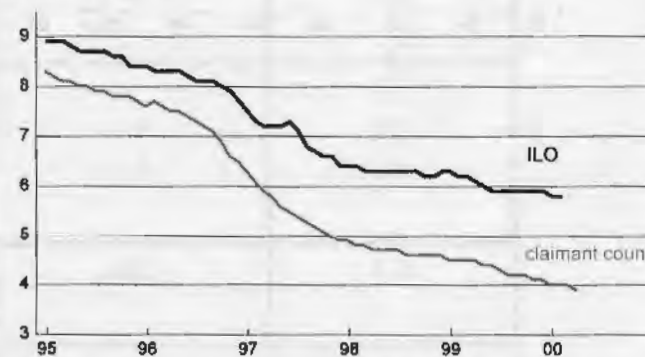
year on year percentage change, months



Public sector net borrowing for the financial year 1999-2000 came in considerably lower than in 1998-99. Outturn data for the full financial year now reveals a repayment of £15.2 billion, contrasting with £4.1 billion in the previous year, and up £3.0 billion on the Chancellor's forecast in the March Budget. This reduction in borrowing, despite higher levels of expenditure, was largely achieved by increased Inland Revenue tax receipts. Data

**Chart 10****Unemployment rates**

seasonally adjusted



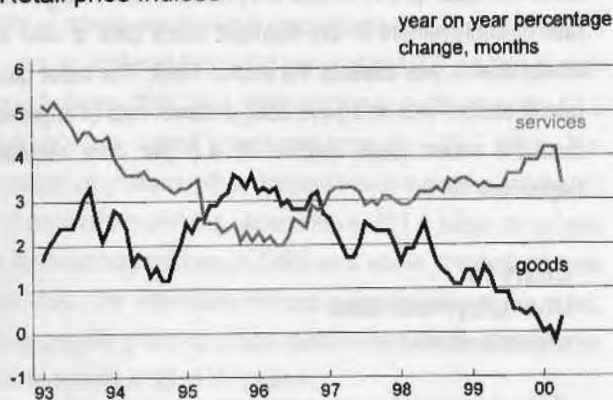
Echoing these ongoing improvements to the labour market, average earnings continue to grow at a relatively robust pace. The headline rate for the whole economy in March was 5.8 per cent; this figure reflects a modest slowdown from 6.0 per cent in February and 5.9 per cent in January.

## Prices

April saw the publication of the lowest underlying rate of inflation since the series began in 1975. RPIX was 1.9 per cent, falling from 2.0 per cent in March. On the other hand the headline rate of inflation has increased substantially over the past two quarters, with increases to base rates and the scrapping of mortgage tax relief leading to RPI inflation of 3.0 per cent.

However the most notable feature of the prices data this month was the reduction in the rate of service sector inflation (chart 11); falling to 3.4 per cent in April from 4.2 per cent in the previous month. Following a number of months when insurance premiums in particular were driving this data up, reduced prices for water services has reversed this trend. Goods inflation remains very low, although turned positive in April following the passing on of budget increases.

**Chart 11**  
Retail price indices





# Forecasts for the UK Economy

## A comparison of independent forecasts, May 2000

The tables below are extracted from HM Treasury's "FORECASTS FOR THE UK ECONOMY" and summarise the average and range of independent forecasts for 2000 and 2001, updated monthly.

	Independent Forecasts for 2000		
	Average	Lowest	Highest
GDP growth (per cent)	3.1	2.0	3.7
Inflation rate (Q4: per cent)			
- RPI	3.0	2.2	4.6
- RPI excl MIPs	2.0	1.4	2.9
Unemployment (Q4: mn)	1.07	0.92	1.20
Current Account (£ bn)	-17.4	-30.0	-10.0
PSNB *(2000-01: £ bn)	-8.2	-16.8	-4.7

	Independent Forecasts for 2001		
	Average	Lowest	Highest
GDP growth (per cent)	2.6	1.8	3.8
Inflation rate (Q4: per cent)			
- RPI	2.3	1.4	3.3
- RPI excl MIPs	2.4	1.5	2.8
Unemployment (Q4: mn)	1.03	0.80	1.20
Current Account (£ bn)	-19.4	-50.0	-8.0
PSNB* (2001-02: £ bn)	-5.9	-18.9	3.0

NOTE: "FORECASTS FOR THE UK ECONOMY" gives more detailed forecasts, covering 27 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: 020-7270 4558). It is also available at the Treasury's internet site: <http://www.hm-treasury.gov.uk>.

\* PSNB: Public Sector Net Borrowing (Treasury forecast excluding windfall taxes and associated spending).

# International Economic Indicators - June 2000

by Craig Richardson, Macro-Economic Assessment - Office for National Statistics

Address: D4/20, 1 Drummond Gate, London, SW1V 2QQ Tel: 020 7533 5925, E-mail: Craig.Richardson@ONS.gov.uk

## Overview

The US economy grew strongly into the first quarter of 2000, driven by high domestic demand and high investment. Annual GDP growth in the EU 15 economies reached 3.0 per cent in the final quarter of 1999. Germany has now had two quarters of strong GDP growth. France has shown robust GDP growth since 1997. Japan continues to show mixed signals. Industrial production is improving, and earnings have stopped falling, however, GDP continues to decline and unemployment reached the highest level since 1960. Oil prices continue to affect producer price indices in a number of countries, as the oil price did not fall until late March. For the first time this article also takes a brief look at the performance of some of the non-G7 economies, Ireland, Spain, Finland, Korea and Singapore.

## EU 15

The EU economies continued their trend of increasing growth in the final quarter of 1999, resulting in growth of 2.3 per cent for 1999 as a whole. They expanded by 0.8 per cent in quarter four, down from 1.0 per cent in quarter three. However, annual growth rose by 0.5 percentage points in the fourth quarter to reach 3.0 per cent, chart 1. The main drivers of this growth were continuing strong growth in the contribution of private consumption and investment. Government spending and stockbuilding also made a positive contribution to growth. The contributions of both exports and imports fell back in the fourth quarter of 1999, following a strong third quarter. In value terms, exports increased by 1.3 per cent and imports by 2.1 per cent, the net effect being a worsening of the trade balance, although it still remains in surplus.

Industrial production in the EU 15 economies grew by 1.2 per cent in the fourth quarter of 1999, continuing the trend of improving output that started at the beginning of 1999. Latest monthly data shows that the slight fall in the index in December and January 2000 has been reversed in February 2000.

Retail sales grew by 3.7 per cent in the year to quarter four 1999, following growth of 2.8 per cent in quarter three. This reflects a rise in the index in November that was sustained into December. The latest data for January shows this level has continued, implying annual growth of 3.7 per cent in the year to January 2000.

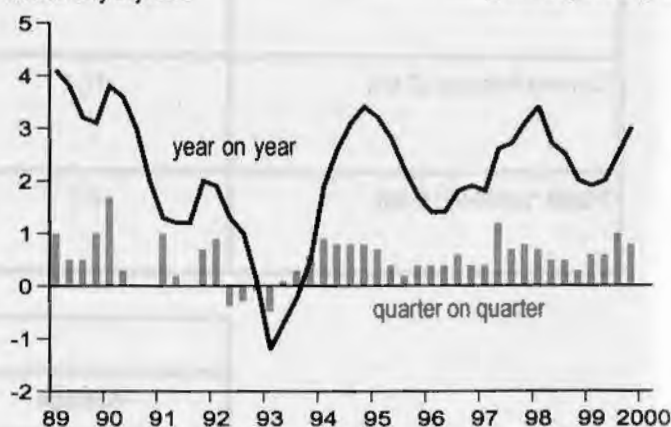
Annual consumer prices grew by 2.2 per cent in March 2000, up by 0.1 percentage points on the previous month and continuing the period of rising prices that began in June 1999. Food components of the price index continue to deflate, by 0.3 per cent in the year to March 2000, however, this is countered by the 12.3 per cent rise in annual consumer energy prices and the effect of the weak euro on imports. Annual producer prices continued their strong growth, rising by 4.2 per cent in March 2000, compared with 4.0 per cent in February. The driving force behind

Chart 1

EU 15 - GDP

seasonally adjusted

percentage changes



this series remains oil and energy prices, which were rising for most of the month of March.

The EU 15 unemployment rate fell to 8.7 per cent in March 2000, down 0.1 percentage points on the previous two months. This is the lowest rate since February 1992. Overall, the unemployment rate for the first quarter of 2000 was 8.8 per cent. Annual growth in civilian employment was 1.6 per cent in the fourth quarter of 1999, the same as in the third quarter. Earnings pressure was subdued in the third quarter of 1999, with annual growth of 2.7 per cent, however, this rose to 3.6 per cent in the fourth quarter of the year.

## Germany

German economic growth was 0.7 per cent in the fourth quarter of 1999, a second successive quarter of strong growth following a rise of just 0.1 per cent in the second quarter. In quarter four continuing growth in private consumption offset falling contributions from government expenditure and investment. The annual growth rate for 1999 as a whole was 1.4 per cent, down 0.5 percentage points on the previous year. Trade grew only marginally compared with previous quarters. Export

growth slightly outweighed that of imports.

German industrial production grew by 0.8 per cent in the first quarter of 2000, down slightly from 0.9 per cent in the final quarter of 1999. Looking at the latest monthly growth data, the index fell in January 2000 but then showed a strong improvement in February, only to fall again in March. New manufacturing orders for both domestic and foreign markets showed a very similar pattern to output in the first quarter of 2000.

Annual growth in retail sales was 0.8 per cent in the fourth quarter of 1999, following a decline of 0.7 per cent in the previous quarter. This mainly reflects very strong figures from October and December. However, the index has declined in the first two months of 2000 after the Christmas peak. Consumer confidence also dipped in March 2000, following 5 months of successive increases.

Annual consumer prices rose by 1.9 per cent in March 2000, up marginally from 1.8 per cent in February. Disaggregating the index, energy prices rose by 17.8 per cent in the year to March 2000, up from 16.1 per cent in February. However, annual deflation of food prices was 1.7 per cent in March 2000, following deflation of 1.4 per cent the previous month. Following the period of sharp rises in growth rates, growth in annual producer prices levelled off in March 2000, growing by 2.3 per cent, the same as the previous month.

Annual earnings grew by 3.0 per cent in quarter four 1999, up from 2.7 per cent in the previous quarter. Although this is high in recent terms it remains low historically, in the early years of the decade the series was typically around the 6.0 per cent level.

Employment rose by 0.2 per cent in the year to the fourth quarter of 1999, but was down 0.5 percentage points on the previous quarter. The unemployment rate remained virtually flat at 8.7 per cent for most of 1999, but now shows signs of falling, to 8.4 per cent in the first quarter of 2000.

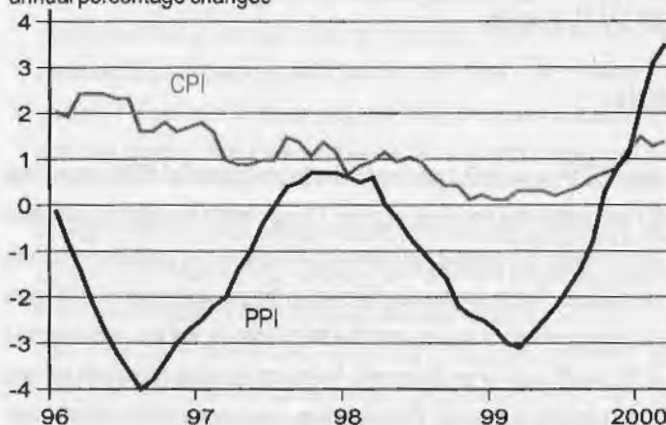
## France

The French economy's run of robust growth that started in 1997 continued into the fourth quarter of 1999, with quarterly growth of 0.8 per cent, down from 1.0 per cent in the third quarter. This reflects consistent quarterly growth in private consumption and investment. In quarter four this offset the large growth in imports relative to exports, a reversal in the situation in the third quarter where the contribution of exports outweighed that of imports quite considerably. The annual growth rate of GDP for 1999 as a whole was 2.9 per cent, down by 0.3 percentage points on the previous year.

## Chart 2

### France - Consumer and Producer Prices

annual percentage changes



French industrial production grew by 3.9 per cent in the year to fourth quarter of 1999, up from 2.6 per cent in the third quarter. Monthly data shows that the index fell slightly into January 2000 but then recovered in February. The continuing momentum of industrial activity is being driven by cars and intermediate goods.

Annual retail sales growth was 2.3 per cent in the first quarter of 2000, following growth of 1.9 per cent in the previous quarter. The monthly data shows that this growth stems from a strong rise in the index in February and March. Consumer confidence rose to an all time high in April 2000, this has been attributed by commentators to the falling unemployment rate and the lowering of the standard rate of VAT.

Annual consumer price inflation began rising again in March 2000 following the fall in February. Prices rose by 1.5 per cent in March, up from 1.4 per cent in February, chart 2. The small rise was driven by the end of the sales and further increases in the prices of petroleum products, which rose by 14.2 per cent in the year to March 2000. Annual producer prices grew by 3.5 per cent in March, a considerable rise from just 1.1 per cent growth in December 1999. In February 1999 the series was deflating by 3.0 per cent, the main driver of this change has been the 50.0 per cent annual growth rate in the price of refined petroleum products in March 2000.

The French labour market is showing signs of responding to the labour intensive GDP growth, although this may be distorted by millennium payments. Earnings rose by 3.4 per cent in the year to quarter four, up from 2.7 per cent in the previous quarter and just 2.0 per cent in the first quarter of 1999. Employment growth in the year to the fourth quarter of 1999 was 2.1 per cent, down marginally on the previous quarter, but still strong. The unemployment rate in the first quarter of 2000 was 10.4 per cent, the lowest quarterly rate seen since the second quarter of 1992.



The rate fell to 10.2 per cent in March 2000, the eighth successive fall in the monthly rate. However, the rate still remains high when compared to the EU 15 average.

## Italy

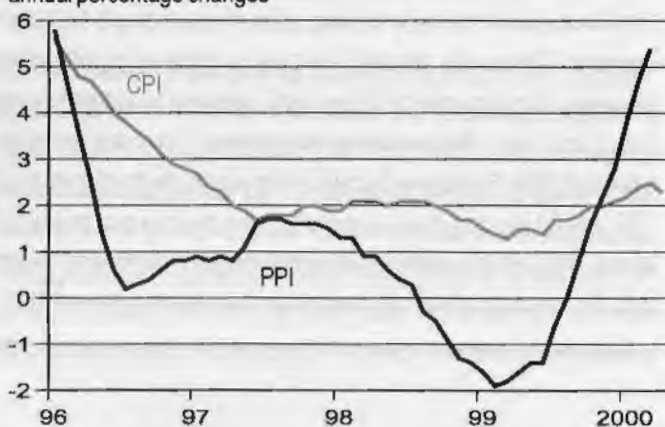
Italian GDP grew by 0.4 per cent in the fourth quarter of 1999, down from 0.7 per cent in the previous quarter. The growth in private consumption remains low, but quarter four saw continuing strong contributions from investment. The main source of growth in the previous quarter had been the strong growth of exports and the fall of imports, but this was reversed in the fourth quarter as the growth in the contribution of exports fell and import growth recovered, the result was a worsening of the Italian trade balance. For 1999 as a whole, the economy grew by 1.4 per cent, down 0.1 percentage points on the previous year.

Industrial production continues to show promising signs, growing by 1.3 per cent in the fourth quarter of 1999, down from 2.0 per cent in the third quarter, but a substantive improvement over the decline of 0.6 per cent in the second. Monthly data shows a strong rise in the index in February 2000 after a fall in January. Capital utilisation matched industrial production, with growth in the fourth quarter slightly down on that into the third. Business sentiments for current and future order books both improved strongly in the first quarter of 2000.

No new retail sales data has been available throughout 1999, however, one possible proxy is the value of retail sales from major outlets. While consumer confidence has been improving over the first two months of 2000, the annual growth in retail sales from major outlets dropped from 7.5 per cent in January 2000 to no growth in February, although this series remains very volatile.

Annual consumer price inflation had been creeping upwards for 9 consecutive months, chart 3, however, growth into April 2000 was 2.3 per cent, down 0.2 percentage points from March. Annual producer

**Chart 3**  
Italy - Consumer and Producer Prices  
annual percentage changes



prices inflation was 5.4 per cent in March 2000, a steep rise of 0.7 percentage points from 4.7 per cent in February. This compares to deflation of 1.8 per cent in producer prices in March 1999. It would appear that oil price rises are having a considerable effect on Italian producers.

Annual Italian earnings rose by 1.8 per cent in the fourth quarter of 1999, down from 2.3 per cent in the third quarter. Annual growth for December 1999 was 1.8 per cent, the same as November. Employment in the first quarter of 2000 fell by 1.2 per cent on the previous quarter, down from a fall of 0.1 per cent in the fourth quarter of 1999. However, the annual growth of employment was positive in the first quarter of 2000, at 1.2 per cent. Unemployment fell by 0.2 percentage points to 11.1 per cent in the fourth quarter of 1999, however, the monthly data shows the rate rising to 11.2 per cent in December 1999 and remaining there in January 2000.

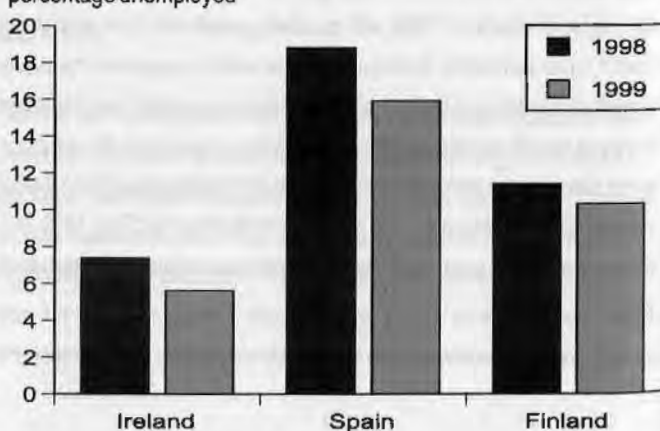
## Other EU15 Economies

While growth remains strong in France, a recovery appears to be underway in Germany, and a recovery to a more ambiguous extent is occurring in Italy, the momentum of activity seen in the larger economies differs markedly with the rapid expansion in the smaller euro-zone economies, such as Ireland, Spain, and Finland.

Irish GDP grew by 8.4 per cent in 1999, following growth of 8.9 per cent the previous year. Unemployment has been falling since the end of 1995, to reach 5.0 per cent in March 2000, chart 4. Despite this, consumer price inflation fell to 1.6 per cent in 1999, down 0.8 percentage points on the previous year. The current account remains in surplus, at 0.6 per cent of GDP in 1999.

Spanish GDP grew by 3.7 per cent in 1999, down from 4.0 per cent in 1998. Unemployment at 14.9 per cent in March 2000 remains very high relative to the EU15 average, but has been falling since mid 1994. Consumer price inflation was 2.3 per cent in 1999, up from 1.8 per cent in 1998. This compares with an EU15 average of 1.3 per cent and 1.7

**Chart 4**  
Unemployment Rates  
percentage unemployed





per cent respectively. Reflecting this booming growth, the current account deficit grew in 1999, to reach 2.1 per cent of GDP.

Lastly, Finnish GDP rose strongly by 5.0 per cent in 1998, however, this rate fell to 3.5 per cent in 1999. In contrast to the EU15 average, the Finnish unemployment rate has been gradually rising since August 1999 to reach 10.6 per cent in March 2000. Consumer prices in 1999 grew by 1.2 per cent, just below the EU15 average. The Finnish current account surplus remains a large proportion of GDP, at 5.0 per cent in 1999.

## USA

The US economy has grown vigorously since the start of 1992, and the latest figures indicate that this trend is continuing. GDP grew by 1.3 per cent in the first quarter of 2000, chart 5, down from 1.8 per cent in the final quarter of 1999. The main contributors were the continuing strong growth in private consumption and investment. The growth in government expenditure was cancelled out by the destocking in the economy. The US trade balance continued to deteriorate substantially, with the contribution of exports recording no growth into the first quarter, while imports continued to grow steadily.

Industrial production grew by 1.6 per cent in the first quarter of 2000, up from 1.2 per cent where the series has been since the second quarter of 1999. Monthly data shows that this rise was driven by a relatively strong January figure, a fact also reflected in the monthly capital utilisation figures, which showed a strong rise into January, and then a fallback into February and March. New manufacturing orders show signs of an improvement in March though.

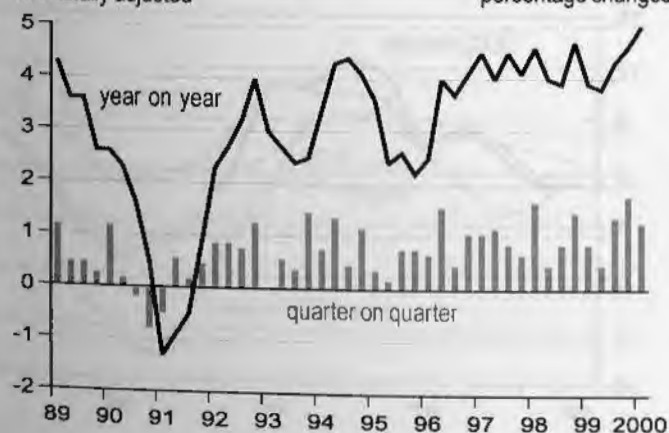
Annual retail sales growth was 8.2 per cent in the fourth quarter of 1999, down from 9.0 per cent in the third quarter. This is despite two months of strong growth in November and December. As expected, monthly growth into January 2000 has fallen back, to 0.5 per cent, compared to 1.8 per cent in December. Consumer confidence fell slightly into the fourth quarter

**Chart 5**

USA - GDP

seasonally adjusted

percentage changes



of 1999, but rebounded back into the first quarter of 2000. Monthly data shows that confidence remains strong in April. Analysts continue to worry about the effect of the high level of consumer credit on the economy, commercial bank loans grew by 8.4 per cent in the year to March 2000, up from 7.3 per cent in the previous month. The boom in consumption and high credit growth have led to a negative overall savings position.

Annual consumer price inflation rose by 0.6 percentage points to reach 3.7 per cent in March 2000, following the rise of 0.4 percentage points in the previous month. Within the index, fuel and electricity rose by 4.7 per cent in the year to March 2000, compared to the previous month's figure of 5.5 per cent. Over the same period, food prices rose by 2.0 per cent, up from 1.7 per cent the previous month, and durable goods deflated by 0.3 per cent, following deflation of 0.9 per cent in February. Annual producer price inflation continues to rise, growing by 4.5 per cent in the year to March 2000. The series was rising by just 2.5 per cent in January 2000. As expected, this reflects the virtual doubling in the price of refined petroleum products for producers, with inflation recorded at 96.4 per cent in March, the same as for February.

Annual growth of earnings rose to 4.5 per cent for January and February 2000, then fell back to 3.6 per cent for March and April, the level where it spent much of the latter part of 1999. Annual growth was 4.3 per cent for the first quarter. This suggests that one-off bonus payments relating to the millennium may be the cause of the higher figures in January and February, rather than the effect of a tightening labour market. Annual employment growth rose by 0.4 percentage points in April 2000, up to 2.1 per cent. Corresponding to this, the unemployment rate fell to 3.9 per cent in April, down from 4.1 per cent in March. This is the lowest unemployment rate seen since January 1970.

## Japan

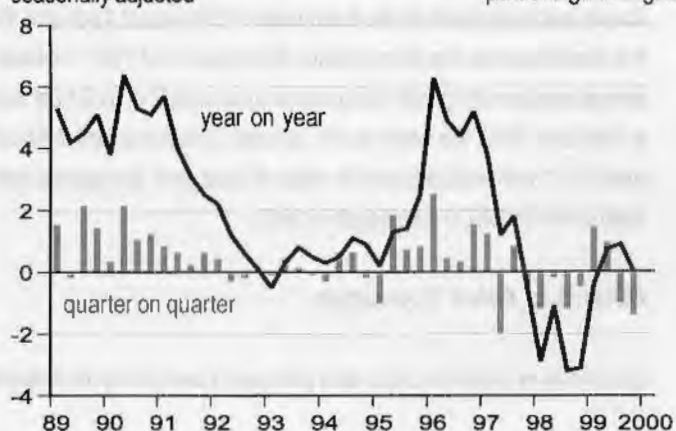
The contraction in the Japanese economy continued for the second consecutive quarter as GDP declined by 1.4 per cent in the fourth quarter

**Chart 6**

Japan - GDP

seasonally adjusted

percentage changes



of 1999, following a decline of 1.0 per cent in quarter three, chart 6. However, for 1999 as a whole, the economy grew by 0.3 per cent, an improvement on the decline of 2.6 per cent in 1998. The contraction in quarter four follows a large fall in the contribution of private final consumption, which was not countered by changes in the contributions from government expenditure, investment, or changes in stocks. The large fiscal expansion begun by the Japanese government at the start of the year to end five consecutive periods of decline ended in the third quarter due to the high levels of public debt. The contribution of exports grew, but imports grew faster. The result was a worsening of the trade balance which aided the contraction in GDP.

Nevertheless, Japanese industrial production grew by 2.7 per cent in the first quarter of 2000, an improvement on the growth of 0.7 recorded in the previous quarter. This mainly reflects a very strong performance in February. Correspondingly, capital utilisation improved into the first quarter of the year, and the business sentiment for the current and future situation both rose.

Meanwhile though, the demand perspective remains weak. Retail sales declined by 1.9 per cent in the first quarter of 2000, following a decline of 0.8 per cent in the final quarter of 1999. This could reflect the contraction in consumer credit made available by banks in the first months of 2000. Perhaps surprisingly, consumer confidence improved into the first quarter of 2000.

Annual consumer prices continue to show some signs of improvement, although the series continued to deflate in March 2000, with prices falling by 0.5 per cent over the year. The series had been deflating by 1.2 per cent in November 1999. Disaggregating the index, fuel prices rose by 0.5 per cent in March, up from 0.4 per cent in February, whilst durable goods deflated by 2.8 per cent in March and food by 1.5 per cent. Annual producer prices showed signs of inflation for the first time since March 1998, with growth of 0.2 per cent in March 2000. This contrasts with deflation of 2.2 per cent in January 1999. The main driving force here is the 22.5 per cent growth in annual fuel prices.

The Japanese labour market is currently showing few signs of recovery. Annual earnings growth for the first quarter of 2000 was 2.0 per cent, the first time the series has been positive since the end of 1997. However, annual employment growth continues to show a decline, by 0.4 per cent in February 2000, the same as for January. Unemployment in March rose by 0.1 percentage points to reach 4.9 per cent, the highest level seen since the OECD data began in 1960.

## Other S.E. Asian Economies

Economies in South East Asia were particularly badly hit by the financial

crisis, but many have shown rapid recoveries since then. The upturn has been driven recently by a rapid improvement in the volume and value of exports. A significant sectoral trend has been the rebound in the electronics industry in a number of countries.

Korea was badly affected by the financial turmoil in 1998. GDP declined by 6.7 per cent over the year. However, the economy recovered strongly in 1999, growing by 10.7 per cent. Consumer prices rose by 7.5 per cent in 1998, but returned to a much lower level in 1999, growing by 0.8 per cent. Unemployment has fallen from 6.8 per cent in 1998 to 6.3 per cent in 1999, reflecting the growth in output. Reflecting the drop in imports and output during the crisis period, the Korean current account remains in surplus, at 6.1 per cent of GDP in 1999, down from 12.7 per cent in 1998.

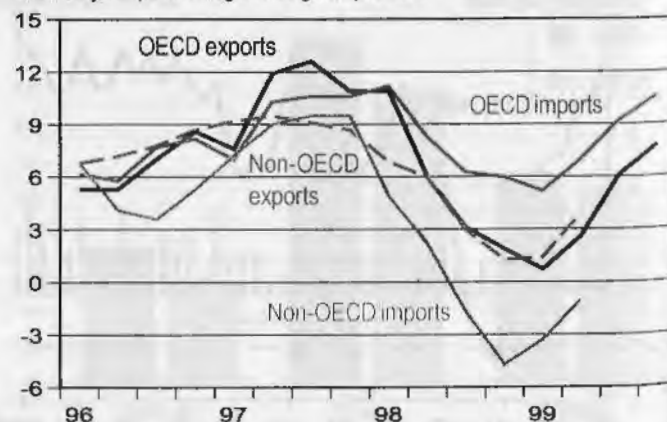
Singapore's GDP growth fell to 0.4 per cent in 1998, but like Korea's, has recovered strongly into 1999 to record growth of 5.4 per cent. In contrast to the Korean experience, consumer prices deflated by 0.3 per cent in 1998, but grew by 0.4 per cent in 1999. Unemployment has remained stable over the period at around 3.5 per cent. Singapore's current account position also remains very favourable.

## World Trade

Growth in world trade slowed dramatically into the third quarter of 1998, but there is some evidence of a recovery in more recent quarters, and the strong growth of trade in the third quarter of 1999 is obvious in the OECD trade figures, chart 7. Quarterly growth of trade in goods was 0.6 for the fourth quarter of 1998, 0.4 per cent for the first quarter of 1999 and 2.8 per cent in the second quarter. In 1998 many countries were affected by financial turmoil, most particularly within the non-OECD area.

OECD exports of goods (which includes manufactures along with food, beverages and tobacco, basic materials and fuels) grew by 1.9 per cent in the fourth quarter of 1999, following growth of 3.7 per cent in the third quarter, 2.2 per cent in the second, and a decline of 0.1 per cent in the first

**Chart 7**  
World Trade in Goods - OECD and Non-OECD  
Year on year percentage changes, quarters



quarter. Exports of manufactures alone grew by 1.6 per cent in the fourth quarter of 1999, the third successive quarter of growth following a decline of 0.2 per cent in the first quarter of the year.

Non-OECD exports of goods continued their recovery following their slump in the third quarter of 1998. They recorded quarterly growth of 4.0 per cent in the second quarter of 1999, following growth of 0.7 per cent in the first quarter. It seems surprising that non-OECD goods exports did not seem to perform as well as OECD goods exports in 1998 as a whole. However, it should be noted that many currencies in the non-OECD area devalued during the financial crises against the currencies of the OECD. This effect is added to by the fact that table 7 is expressed in US dollars which is likely to lead to growth in export values falling below growth in export volumes for non-OECD countries due to currency effects.

OECD imports of goods suffered little during the crisis in 1998, reflecting the fact that the most severe financial crises occurred in South East Asia and Russia, with Japan and South Korea being the worst affected OECD countries. Imports recorded a year of strong growth in 1999. Quarterly growth of imports of goods was 2.8 per cent in the fourth quarter of 1999, down from 2.9 per cent in the third quarter, from 3.3 per cent in the second, but up from 1.2 per cent in the first quarter of 1999. This growth would appear to come mainly from manufactures, imports of which grew by 2.9 per cent in the fourth quarter of 1999, and by 3.6 per cent in the second and third quarters of 1999.

Non-OECD imports were hit the hardest in the financial crisis, with five consecutive quarters of negative growth of imports of goods finally ending in the second quarter of 1999. The second quarter of 1999 saw growth recover to 2.0 per cent, up from a decline of 0.4 per cent in the previous quarter. This pattern is reflected in the imports of manufactures, which grew by 2.6 per cent in quarter two of 1999, following a return to positive growth of 0.4 per cent in the first quarter and negative growth throughout the quarters of 1998. Financial turmoil had a strong adverse effect on domestic demand in many non-OECD countries.

## Notes

The majority of series presented here are taken from the OECD's Main Economic Indicators and are shown for each of the G7 (except the UK) economies and for the European Union (EU15) countries in aggregate. The definitions and methodologies used conform to SNA 68 and SNA 93. Some other data has been taken from the IMF's World Economic Outlook.

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

Data for France, Germany, Italy and the USA has been updated to SNA93 basis. All other tables are on the SNA68 basis. The two bases are not directly comparable meaning that cross-country comparisons with countries on different bases are less valid. All the European data is likely to be put on the SNA93 basis in OECD data very soon. Japan will not be available on SNA93 basis until near the end of 2000.

All data is *seasonally adjusted* except for the following:

- Consumer Price Indices
- Producer Price Indices
- Earnings (excluding Japan)
- Employment



# 1 European Union 15

## Contribution to change in GDP

	GDP	PFC	GFC	GFCF	ChgStk <sup>1</sup>	Exports	less Imports	IoP	Sales	CPI	PPI	Earnings	Empl	Unempl
<b>Percentage change on a year earlier</b>														
	ILGB	HUDS	HUDT	HUDU	HUDV	HUDW	HUDX	ILGV	ILHP	HYAB	ILAI	ILAR	ILIJ	GADR
1991	1.4	1.4	0.5	0.2	-0.2	0.4	0.9	-0.2	..	5.2	2.2	6.7	0.4	8.4
1992	1.0	0.9	0.5	-0.1	-0.2	0.9	0.9	-1.3	..	4.4	1.3	5.6	-1.8	9.1
1993	-0.4	-0.2	0.2	-1.2	-0.4	0.4	-0.9	-3.5	..	3.6	1.4	4.3	-2.0	10.7
1994	2.8	1.0	0.2	0.5	0.7	2.4	2.0	4.9	..	3.1	2.1	4.0	-0.2	11.1
1995	2.4	1.1	0.1	0.6	0.2	2.3	2.0	3.6	-0.3	3.1	4.5	3.4	0.5	10.7
1996	1.6	1.1	0.3	0.4	-0.4	1.4	1.2	0.6	0.4	2.5	0.6	3.7	0.5	10.8
1997	2.6	1.2	0.1	0.6	0.2	3.0	2.6	4.0	2.4	2.0	0.9	3.2	0.8	10.6
1998	2.6	1.7	0.2	1.1	0.4	1.9	2.8	3.6	3.0	1.7	-0.3	2.5	1.5	9.9
1999	2.3	1.6	0.4	1.0	-0.1	1.4	2.0	1.6	3.0	1.3	-0.2	3.0	1.8	9.2
1998 Q1	3.4	1.7	0.2	1.5	0.6	3.2	3.7	5.5	3.2	1.8	0.8	2.9	1.4	10.2
Q2	2.7	1.6	0.2	0.9	0.6	2.4	3.0	4.5	2.2	2.1	0.3	2.8	1.2	10.0
Q3	2.5	1.9	0.2	1.2	0.3	1.6	2.6	3.2	3.2	1.7	-0.7	2.8	1.6	9.9
Q4	2.0	1.7	0.2	1.0	0.3	0.6	1.9	1.3	3.3	1.3	-1.8	1.8	1.8	9.7
1999 Q1	1.9	1.7	0.4	0.9	0.1	0.2	1.4	0.4	3.1	1.1	-2.0	2.8	1.9	9.5
Q2	2.0	1.6	0.3	1.2	-0.2	0.8	1.6	0.4	2.6	1.1	-1.2	2.8	2.0	9.2
Q3	2.5	1.6	0.3	1.0	..	1.8	2.3	1.8	2.8	1.1	0.2	2.7	1.6	9.1
Q4	3.0	1.6	0.4	1.0	-0.2	2.7	2.5	3.8	3.7	1.8	2.1	3.6	1.6	8.9
2000 Q1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2.2	3.9	..	..	8.8
1999 Apr	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	-0.1	1.9	1.2	-1.4	..	..	9.3
May	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.4	1.9	1.0	-1.2	..	..	9.2
Jun	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.9	3.8	1.0	-0.9	..	..	9.2
Jul	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.9	2.8	1.1	-0.3	..	..	9.1
Aug	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2.4	2.8	1.2	0.2	..	..	9.1
Sep	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2.2	2.8	1.2	0.8	..	..	9.0
Oct	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2.7	3.7	1.4	1.5	..	..	8.9
Nov	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3.9	3.7	1.5	2.1	..	..	8.9
Dec	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4.7	3.7	1.8	2.7	..	..	8.9
2000 Jan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3.0	3.7	2.0	3.4	..	..	8.8
Feb	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4.7	..	2.1	4.0	..	..	8.8
Mar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2.2	4.2	..	..	8.7
Apr	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>Percentage change on previous quarter</b>														
	ILGL	HUDY	HUDZ	HUEA	HUEB	HUEC	HUED	ILHF	ILHZ				ILIT	
1998 Q1	0.7	0.5	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.5	0.9	1.1	0.7				-0.7	
Q2	0.5	0.4	0.1	-0.1	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.3				1.0	
Q3	0.5	0.4	0.1	0.5	-0.3	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.9				1.2	
Q4	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.5	-0.4	0.3	-0.7	1.3				0.3	
1999 Q1	0.6	0.5	0.2	0.3	-0.2	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.6				-0.6	
Q2	0.6	0.3	..	0.2	-0.1	0.8	0.6	0.6	-0.3				1.1	
Q3	1.0	0.4	0.1	0.3	-0.1	1.2	0.9	1.8	1.2				0.9	
Q4	0.8	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.6	1.2	2.2				0.3	
2000 Q1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..				..	
<b>Percentage change on previous month</b>														
								ILKF	ILKP					
1999 Apr								-0.2	-1.8					
May								0.5	0.9					
Jun								0.6	0.9					
Jul								0.9	..					
Aug								0.6	0.9					
Sep								-0.3	-0.9					
Oct								0.6	1.8					
Nov								0.9	0.9					
Dec								-0.3	..					
2000 Jan								-0.7	..					
Feb								1.4	..					
Mar								..	..					
Apr								..	..					

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, measurement 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 - SNA68



# 2 Germany

## Contribution to change in GDP

	GDP	PFC	GFC	GFCF	ChgStk	Exports	less Imports	IoP	Sales	CPI	PPI	Earnings	Empl <sup>1</sup>	Unempl
Percentage change on a year earlier														
	ILFY	HUBW	HUBX	HUBY	HUBZ	HUCA	HUCB	ILGS	ILHM	HVLL	ILAF	ILAO	ILIG	GABD
1991	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3.3	5.7	4.1	2.1	6.1	1.9	4.2
1992	1.8	1.3	0.9	0.8	-0.7	-0.4	0.1	-2.6	-2.2	5.0	1.7	5.4	-1.4	4.5
1993	-1.1	0.2	..	-1.1	-0.1	-1.3	-1.2	-7.5	-4.2	4.5	0.1	5.1	-1.0	7.9
1994	2.4	0.6	0.5	0.9	0.3	1.7	1.6	3.6	-1.1	2.7	0.7	3.7	-0.4	8.4
1995	1.8	1.3	0.3	-0.1	0.3	1.4	1.3	1.0	0.9	1.7	2.1	4.0	-0.2	8.2
1996	0.8	0.4	0.4	-0.2	-0.3	1.3	0.8	0.8	-1.2	1.4	0.2	3.5	-0.3	8.9
1997	1.5	0.5	-0.2	0.1	0.4	2.8	2.0	3.6	-1.6	1.9	0.7	1.5	-0.4	9.9
1998	1.9	1.2	0.1	0.2	0.7	1.8	2.1	4.2	0.9	1.0	-0.4	1.8	0.7	9.4
1999	1.4	1.2	..	0.5	0.5	1.2	1.9	1.6	0.5	0.6	-1.0	2.6	0.9	8.7
1998 Q1	3.0	1.1	0.2	0.8	0.3	3.0	2.4	6.3	1.1	1.2	0.6	1.3	0.1	9.8
Q2	1.8	0.7	0.1	-0.1	0.9	2.7	2.6	4.7	-1.5	1.4	0.2	1.8	0.4	9.6
Q3	1.8	1.6	..	0.2	0.7	1.3	1.9	4.4	2.5	0.7	-0.6	2.1	0.9	9.2
Q4	1.2	1.4	..	-0.1	1.1	0.2	1.4	1.4	1.6	0.4	-1.7	2.2	1.4	8.9
1999 Q1	0.8	1.2	0.1	0.2	0.7	..	1.4	-0.6	1.8	0.3	-2.4	2.5	1.5	8.7
Q2	0.9	1.2	-0.1	0.6	0.5	0.5	1.8	0.5	-0.1	0.5	-1.7	2.4	1.3	8.7
Q3	1.5	1.1	0.1	0.5	0.5	1.5	2.2	1.8	-0.7	0.7	-0.7	2.7	0.7	8.7
Q4	2.3	1.2	..	0.5	0.1	2.6	2.2	4.4	0.8	1.0	0.6	3.0	0.2	8.7
2000 Q1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4.8	..	1.7	2.2	..	..	8.4
1999 Apr	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	-2.5	0.7	-1.7	..	..	8.6
May	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	-1.4	0.4	-1.7	..	..	8.7
Jun	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.3	3.7	0.4	-1.5	..	..	8.7
Jul	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	-0.1	-0.6	0.6	-1.0	..	..	8.7
Aug	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2.8	0.7	0.7	-0.7	..	..	8.7
Sep	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3.0	-2.3	0.7	-0.5	..	..	8.7
Oct	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3.5	3.4	0.8	0.2	..	..	8.7
Nov	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5.0	-1.4	1.0	0.7	..	..	8.7
Dec	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4.5	0.5	1.2	1.1	..	..	8.6
2000 Jan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3.3	-1.4	1.6	2.0	..	..	8.5
Feb	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6.4	-0.4	1.8	2.3	..	..	8.4
Mar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4.9	..	1.9	2.3	..	..	8.4
Apr	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Percentage change on previous quarter														
	ILGI	HUCC	HUCD	HUCE	HUCF	HUCG	HUCH	ILHC	ILHW				ILIQ	
1998 Q1	1.1	0.8	0.3	0.1	..	0.6	0.7	2.3	-2.2				-2.2	
Q2	..	-0.1	..	-0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	-0.1	-1.9				1.5	
Q3	0.3	0.5	-0.2	0.3	-0.1	-0.2	0.1	0.7	3.0				1.5	
Q4	-0.1	0.2	-0.1	-0.1	0.7	-0.8	0.1	-1.6	2.8				0.6	
1999 Q1	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.4	-0.4	0.4	0.7	0.4	-2.0				-2.1	
Q2	0.1	-0.1	-0.2	..	0.2	1.0	0.8	0.9	-3.8				1.3	
Q3	0.9	0.4	..	0.2	-0.1	0.9	0.6	2.1	2.4				0.9	
Q4	0.7	0.4	-0.1	-0.1	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.9	4.4				0.1	
2000 Q1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.8	..				..	
Percentage change on previous month														
								ILKC	ILKM					
1999 Apr								0.4	-4.5					
May								0.3	1.9					
Jun								0.5	1.0					
Jul								1.1	-0.3					
Aug								1.5	4.1					
Sep								-1.3	-4.1					
Oct								1.2	6.1					
Nov								0.2	-1.9					
Dec								-0.1	3.3					
2000 Jan								-0.6	-3.8					
Feb								2.7	-1.8					
Mar								-1.0	..					
Apr								..	..					

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 measurement not uniform among countries  
PPI = Producer Prices (manufacturing)  
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 - SNA93

1 Excludes members of armed forces

## Contribution to change in GDP

	GDP	PFC	GFC	GFCF	ChgStk	Exports	less Imports	IoP	Sales	CPI	PPI <sup>1</sup>	Earnings	Empl <sup>2</sup>	Unempl
<b>Percentage change on a year earlier</b>														
	ILFZ	HUBK	HUBL	HUBM	HUBN	HUBO	HUBP	ILGT	ILHN	HXAA	ILAG	ILAP	ILIH	GABC
1991	1.1	0.4	0.6	-0.3	-0.2	1.0	0.5	-1.2	-0.2	3.2	-1.2	4.7	0.1	9.5
1992	1.3	0.4	0.8	-0.3	-0.2	1.0	0.3	-1.2	0.3	2.3	-1.1	4.0	-0.6	10.4
1993	-0.9	-0.1	1.0	-1.3	-1.2	-	-0.7	-3.8	0.2	2.2	-2.2	3.0	-1.3	11.7
1994	1.8	0.3	0.1	0.3	1.0	1.6	1.6	4.0	-0.1	1.7	1.2	2.0	0.1	12.3
1995	1.9	0.9	-	0.4	0.5	1.7	1.6	2.8	-	1.7	5.2	2.4	0.9	11.7
1996	1.1	0.7	0.5	-	-0.5	0.7	0.3	0.9	-0.3	2.0	-2.6	2.6	0.2	12.4
1997	1.9	0.1	0.5	-	0.1	2.8	1.5	3.8	1.0	1.2	-0.5	2.6	0.7	12.3
1998	3.2	1.9	0.1	1.2	0.7	2.0	2.5	5.2	2.6	0.8	-0.9	2.2	1.4	11.8
1999	2.9	1.2	0.6	1.3	-0.5	0.9	0.7	2.2	2.4	0.5	-1.5	2.5	2.1	11.3
1998 Q1	3.2	1.5	0.1	1.0	0.5	3.1	3.1	7.5	2.3	0.9	0.6	2.4	1.2	11.9
Q2	3.5	2.1	-	1.2	0.9	2.5	3.2	6.5	3.1	1.1	-0.3	2.0	1.2	11.8
Q3	3.2	2.1	-	1.3	0.4	1.7	2.3	4.1	2.5	0.7	-1.3	2.1	1.3	11.9
Q4	3.0	1.8	0.1	1.3	0.8	0.6	1.5	2.9	2.7	0.4	-2.4	2.0	1.8	11.8
1999 Q1	2.7	1.4	0.5	1.5	-0.2	-	0.4	1.5	3.4	0.2	-2.9	2.0	1.9	11.7
Q2	2.7	1.1	0.6	1.3	-0.2	0.3	0.4	0.9	1.8	0.4	-2.5	2.0	2.2	11.5
Q3	3.2	1.2	0.7	1.3	-0.7	1.5	0.8	2.6	2.2	0.5	-1.4	2.7	2.2	11.2
Q4	3.1	1.3	0.7	1.2	-0.6	2.0	1.4	3.9	1.9	1.0	0.7	3.4	2.1	10.8
2000 Q1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2.3	1.5	2.9	..	..	10.4
1999 Apr	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.4	2.0	0.4	-2.8	..	..	11.6
May	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.0	1.1	0.4	-2.5	..	..	11.5
Jun	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.4	2.5	0.3	-2.2	..	..	11.4
Jul	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2.4	4.1	0.4	-1.8	..	..	11.3
Aug	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2.4	-0.3	0.5	-1.4	..	..	11.3
Sep	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3.0	2.8	0.7	-0.8	..	..	11.1
Oct	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3.6	0.1	0.8	0.3	..	..	10.9
Nov	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4.1	3.1	0.9	0.8	..	..	10.8
Dec	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4.0	2.8	1.3	1.1	..	..	10.6
2000 Jan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3.4	1.8	1.6	2.2	..	..	10.5
Feb	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4.2	2.4	1.4	3.1	..	..	10.4
Mar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2.4	1.5	3.5	..	..	10.2
Apr	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>Percentage change on previous quarter</b>														
	ILGJ	HUBQ	HUBR	HUBS	HUBT	HUBU	HUBV	ILHD	ILHX				ILIR	
1998 Q1	0.9	0.4	-0.1	0.3	0.6	0.5	0.8	1.6	-				0.4	
Q2	0.8	0.7	-	0.4	-	0.3	0.5	1.3	1.0				0.2	
Q3	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.3	-	-	0.1	-0.2	0.7				0.4	
Q4	0.8	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.3	-0.3	-	0.2	1.1				0.8	
1999 Q1	0.6	0.1	0.2	0.5	-0.4	-0.1	-0.3	0.2	0.7				0.5	
Q2	0.8	0.3	0.2	0.3	-0.1	0.7	0.6	0.7	-0.6				0.5	
Q3	1.0	0.4	0.1	0.3	-0.5	1.1	0.5	1.5	1.0				0.5	
Q4	0.8	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.6	1.4	0.8				0.7	
2000 Q1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.0				..	
<b>Percentage change on previous month</b>														
								ILKD	ILKN					
1999 Apr								-0.3	-1.0					
May								1.2	-1.4					
Jun								0.1	1.8					
Jul								0.9	2.2					
Aug								-	-3.7					
Sep								0.4	1.8					
Oct								0.8	-0.2					
Nov								1.0	1.8					
Dec								-1.1	-0.4					
2000 Jan								-0.2	-0.5					
Feb								1.1	1.1					
Mar								..	1.0					
Apr								..	..					

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

Sales = Retail Sales volume  
CPI = Consumer Prices, measurement 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 workforce  
IoP = Index of Production

## 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														
	ILGA	HUCI	HUCJ	HUCK	HUCL	HUCM	HUCN	ILGU	ILHO	HYAA	ILAH	ILAQ	ILII	GABE
1991	1.4	1.7	0.3	0.2	-0.1	-0.3	0.5	-1.8	3.2	6.3	3.3	9.7	1.3	8.6
1992	0.8	1.2	0.1	-0.3	-0.1	1.4	1.6	-1.0	1.8	5.3	2.0	5.4	-1.0	8.8
1993	-0.9	-2.3	-	-2.2	-0.7	1.9	-2.5	-2.3	-2.9	4.6	3.7	3.6	-4.1	10.2
1994	2.2	0.9	-0.2	-	0.8	2.2	1.7	5.8	-6.2	4.1	3.7	3.4	-1.7	11.2
1995	2.9	1.0	-0.4	1.1	0.2	3.1	2.1	5.8	-5.1	5.3	7.9	3.1	-0.6	11.6
1996	1.1	0.7	0.2	0.7	-0.7	0.2	-0.1	-1.5	-1.4	4.0	1.8	3.1	0.5	11.7
1997	1.8	1.7	0.1	0.2	0.3	1.7	2.3	3.8	6.9	2.0	1.3	3.6	0.4	11.7
1998	1.5	1.4	0.1	0.8	0.6	0.9	2.2	1.3	3.0	2.0	0.1	2.8	1.2	11.8
1999	1.4	1.0	0.1	0.8	0.4	-0.1	0.9	-	..	1.7	-0.2	2.3	1.2	11.4
1998 Q1	3.0	1.6	0.1	1.3	1.8	2.4	4.2	5.2	3.8	2.0	1.2	2.2	1.0	11.8
Q2	1.5	1.1	0.1	0.7	-	1.5	2.1	2.7	0.4	2.1	0.6	3.1	0.9	11.9
Q3	1.3	1.3	0.1	0.8	-0.1	0.7	1.4	0.3	3.2	2.1	-0.1	2.8	1.1	11.9
Q4	0.5	1.5	0.1	0.3	0.6	-0.8	1.3	-2.5	5.1	1.7	-1.2	3.0	1.5	11.8
1999 Q1	1.0	1.5	0.2	0.4	0.4	-1.6	-0.1	-1.3	..	1.4	-1.8	3.0	1.2	11.6
Q2	1.1	1.1	0.1	0.8	1.0	-0.7	1.1	-2.4	..	1.4	-1.4	2.1	1.3	11.4
Q3	1.5	0.9	0.1	0.9	0.7	0.1	1.3	0.4	..	1.7	-	2.3	1.2	11.3
Q4	2.0	0.6	0.1	1.3	-0.3	1.7	1.3	3.1	..	2.1	2.2	1.8	1.4	11.1
2000 Q1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2.4	4.6	..	1.2	..
1999 Apr	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	-3.0	..	1.5	-1.6	2.2	..	11.5
May	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	-2.9	..	1.5	-1.4	2.1	..	11.4
Jun	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	-1.3	..	1.4	-1.4	1.9	..	11.4
Jul	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	-1.1	..	1.7	-0.6	2.6	..	11.3
Aug	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2.7	..	1.7	-	2.1	..	11.3
Sep	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	-0.4	..	1.8	0.8	2.1	..	11.2
Oct	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.5	..	2.0	1.6	1.9	..	11.1
Nov	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2.4	..	2.0	2.2	1.8	..	11.1
Dec	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5.8	..	2.1	2.8	1.8	..	11.2
2000 Jan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.8	..	2.2	3.8	..	..	11.2
Feb	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4.6	..	2.4	4.7	..	..	..
Mar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2.5	5.4	..	..	..
Apr	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2.3	..	..	..	..
Percentage change on previous quarter														
	ILGK	HUCO	HUCP	HUCQ	HUCR	HUCS	HUCT	ILHE	ILHY				ILIS	
1998 Q1	-0.2	0.4	-	0.3	-0.2	0.4	1.2	-0.9	5.1				-0.7	
Q2	0.4	0.5	0.1	-0.1	-0.4	-0.2	-0.5	0.6	-0.5				1.1	
Q3	0.4	0.3	-	0.1	-0.3	0.1	-0.2	-0.9	-				1.4	
Q4	-0.1	0.3	-	-	1.4	-1.1	0.8	-1.4	0.6				-0.3	
1999 Q1	0.3	0.4	-	0.4	-0.4	-0.4	-0.2	0.4	..				-1.0	
Q2	0.5	0.1	-	0.3	0.2	0.6	0.7	-0.6	..				1.2	
Q3	0.7	0.1	-	0.2	-0.6	0.9	-0.1	2.0	..				1.3	
Q4	0.4	-0.1	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.7	1.3	..				-0.1	
2000 Q1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..				-1.2	
Percentage change on previous month														
								ILKE	ILKO					
1999 Apr								-1.5	..					
May								-0.4	..					
Jun								1.5	..					
Jul								0.6	..					
Aug								0.9	..					
Sep								-0.4	..					
Oct								0.6	..					
Nov								1.1	..					
Dec								0.1	..					
2000 Jan								-1.1	..					
Feb								1.5	..					
Mar								..	..					
Apr								..	..					

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, measurement 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 - SNA93

## Contribution to change in GDP

	GDP	PFC	GFC	GFCF	ChgStk	Exports	less Imports	IoP	Sales	CPI	PPI	Earnings	Empl <sup>1</sup>	Unempl
<b>Percentage change on a year earlier</b>														
	ILGC	HUDG	HUDH	HUDI	HUDJ	HUDK	HUDL	ILGW	ILHQ	ILAA	ILAJ	ILAS	ILIK	GADO
1991	-0.5	-0.1	0.2	-0.9	-0.3	0.6	-	-2.0	-1.9	4.2	2.0	3.2	-0.8	6.8
1992	3.1	1.9	0.1	0.8	0.3	0.6	0.6	3.1	3.4	3.0	1.3	2.7	0.6	7.5
1993	2.7	2.2	-0.1	1.0	-	0.3	0.9	3.4	4.9	2.9	1.2	2.6	1.5	6.9
1994	4.0	2.5	-	1.2	0.7	0.9	1.2	5.5	6.5	2.6	0.6	2.4	2.3	6.1
1995	2.7	2.0	-	0.9	-0.5	1.0	0.9	4.8	3.6	2.8	1.9	2.6	1.5	5.6
1996	3.6	2.1	0.1	1.5	-	0.9	1.0	4.4	4.9	2.9	2.6	3.3	1.4	5.4
1997	4.2	2.3	0.3	1.4	0.5	1.4	1.7	6.3	4.3	2.3	0.4	3.1	2.3	4.9
1998	4.3	3.2	0.2	2.0	0.1	0.3	1.6	4.2	6.1	1.6	-0.9	2.6	1.5	4.5
1999	4.1	3.6	0.4	1.7	-0.4	0.4	1.7	3.5	8.4	2.1	1.9	3.0	1.5	4.2
1998 Q1	4.6	2.8	0.2	2.0	0.7	0.8	1.8	5.7	4.8	1.4	-1.5	2.8	1.9	4.7
Q2	4.0	3.6	0.2	2.2	-0.6	0.2	1.7	4.7	7.5	1.6	-0.8	2.8	1.5	4.4
Q3	3.9	3.2	0.1	1.8	0.2	-0.2	1.3	3.8	5.1	1.6	-0.6	2.5	1.1	4.5
Q4	4.7	3.4	0.3	2.2	-	0.2	1.5	2.9	7.3	1.5	-0.4	2.1	1.3	4.4
1999 Q1	3.9	3.5	0.4	1.9	-0.7	0.1	1.5	2.8	8.9	1.7	0.7	1.8	1.7	4.3
Q2	3.8	3.4	0.2	1.6	-0.3	0.4	1.5	3.3	7.5	2.2	1.3	2.8	1.4	4.3
Q3	4.3	3.5	0.4	1.8	-0.4	0.7	1.9	3.7	9.0	2.4	2.3	3.9	1.4	4.2
Q4	4.6	3.7	0.5	1.5	-	0.6	1.8	4.2	8.2	2.6	2.9	3.6	1.5	4.1
2000 Q1	5.0	4.1	0.7	1.8	-0.2	0.7	1.8	5.3	..	3.2	3.6	4.3	1.6	4.1
1999 Apr	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2.9	7.5	2.3	1.2	2.8	1.3	4.3
May	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2.9	7.7	2.2	1.4	2.8	1.4	4.2
Jun	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3.9	7.1	2.0	1.5	2.8	1.6	4.3
Jul	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4.7	8.6	2.1	1.5	4.6	1.5	4.3
Aug	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3.1	9.7	2.3	2.3	3.7	1.6	4.2
Sep	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3.4	8.6	2.6	3.1	3.6	1.2	4.2
Oct	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3.7	7.6	2.6	2.8	3.6	1.5	4.1
Nov	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4.3	8.1	2.6	3.0	3.6	1.5	4.1
Dec	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4.7	8.9	2.6	2.9	3.6	1.4	4.1
2000 Jan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5.5	8.2	2.7	2.5	4.5	1.5	4.0
Feb	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5.3	..	3.1	4.0	4.5	1.7	4.1
Mar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5.1	..	3.7	4.5	3.6	1.7	4.1
Apr	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3.6	2.1	3.9
<b>Percentage change on previous quarter</b>														
	ILGM	HUDM	HUDN	HUDO	HUDP	HUDQ	HUDR	ILHG	ILIA				ILIU	
1998 Q1	1.7	0.9	-0.1	0.9	0.4	-	0.5	0.6	2.0				-1.0	
Q2	0.5	1.0	0.2	0.6	-0.8	-0.1	0.4	0.7	2.2				1.5	
Q3	0.9	0.7	-	0.2	0.4	-	0.2	0.8	0.2				0.6	
Q4	1.5	0.8	0.1	0.5	-0.1	0.4	0.4	0.8	2.7				0.2	
1999 Q1	0.9	1.1	-	0.6	-0.2	-0.2	0.4	0.5	3.4				-0.6	
Q2	0.5	0.8	-	0.3	-0.4	0.1	0.5	1.2	0.9				1.2	
Q3	1.4	0.8	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5	1.2	1.7				0.6	
Q4	1.8	1.0	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	1.2	2.0				0.3	
2000 Q1	1.3	1.4	0.3	0.9	-0.4	-	0.4	1.6	..				-0.5	
<b>Percentage change on previous month</b>														
								ILKG	ILKQ				ILLA	
1999 Apr								0.3	-0.4				0.2	
May								0.6	1.1				0.7	
Jun								0.3	-				0.7	
Jul								0.6	0.7				0.3	
Aug								0.2	1.1				-0.4	
Sep								0.2	-0.4				-0.6	
Oct								0.7	0.3				0.7	
Nov								0.3	1.4				0.1	
Dec								0.4	1.8				0.1	
2000 Jan								1.0	0.5				-0.9	
Feb								0.2	..				0.4	
Mar								0.2	..				0.5	
Apr								..	..				0.6	

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, measurement not uniform among countries  
PPI = Producer Prices (manufacturing)  
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 - SNA93



## Contribution to change in GDP

	GDP	PFC	GFC	GFCF	ChgStk	Exports	less Imports	IoP <sup>1</sup>	Sales	CPI	PPI	Earnings <sup>2</sup>	Empl	Unempl
Percentage change on a year earlier														
	ILGD	HUCU	HUCV	HUCW	HUCX	HUCY	HUCZ	ILGX	ILHR	ILAB	ILAK	ILAT	ILIL	GADP
1991	3.8	1.5	0.2	1.1	0.3	0.6	-0.3	1.9	2.5	3.2	1.2	3.5	1.9	2.1
1992	1.0	1.2	0.2	-0.5	-0.4	0.5	-	-5.7	-0.2	1.8	-1.0	1.3	1.1	2.1
1993	0.3	0.7	0.2	-0.6	-0.2	0.2	-	-3.6	-2.8	1.2	-1.6	0.3	0.2	2.5
1994	0.7	1.1	0.2	-0.2	-0.2	0.5	0.8	1.3	0.3	0.7	-1.8	2.2	0.1	2.9
1995	1.4	1.2	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.7	1.4	3.3	0.1	-0.1	-0.7	2.9	-	3.1
1996	5.2	1.8	0.2	3.4	0.4	0.8	1.3	2.4	0.7	0.1	-1.8	2.6	0.5	3.4
1997	1.6	0.3	0.1	-0.3	0.1	1.4	0.1	3.5	-1.9	1.7	0.7	2.9	1.0	3.4
1998	-2.6	-0.3	0.1	-2.3	-0.6	-0.3	-0.9	-6.6	-5.5	0.7	-1.3	-0.8	-0.6	4.1
1999	0.3	0.7	0.1	-0.2	0.1	0.2	0.6	0.4	-2.0	-0.3	-1.5	-0.6	-0.8	4.7
1998 Q1	-2.9	-2.1	0.3	-1.8	-0.1	0.3	-0.7	-4.1	-10.0	2.0	0.4	-0.2	-	3.7
Q2	-1.1	0.7	-	-1.8	-0.6	-0.5	-1.1	-8.0	-2.4	0.4	-1.9	-0.3	-0.7	4.1
Q3	-3.2	-0.2	0.2	-3.0	-0.9	-0.2	-1.0	-7.9	-3.8	-0.2	-1.8	-1.7	-0.9	4.2
Q4	-3.1	0.3	0.1	-2.6	-0.9	-0.9	-0.9	-6.3	-5.2	0.5	-2.0	-0.7	-1.0	4.4
1999 Q1	-0.4	0.6	0.2	-0.9	-0.2	-0.4	-0.4	-4.2	-4.2	-0.1	-2.1	-0.4	-1.2	4.6
Q2	0.7	1.1	0.1	-0.1	0.1	-0.1	0.5	-0.9	-2.1	-0.3	-1.8	-1.1	-1.1	4.7
Q3	0.9	1.0	0.1	-	0.2	0.5	0.8	2.7	-1.4	-	-1.4	-0.3	-0.7	4.7
Q4	-	0.1	-	0.2	0.2	1.0	1.4	4.2	-0.3	-1.0	-0.6	-0.3	-0.2	4.7
2000 Q1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6.4	-2.9	-0.7	-0.1	2.0	..	4.8
1999 Apr	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	-2.2	-2.1	-0.1	-1.9	1.0	-1.0	4.8
May	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	-0.6	-3.2	-0.4	-1.8	0.1	-1.0	4.6
Jun	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	-	-1.1	-0.3	-1.7	-4.4	-1.3	4.8
Jul	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.1	-2.1	-0.1	-1.5	-3.0	-1.3	4.8
Aug	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5.0	-1.1	0.3	-1.4	0.4	-0.6	4.7
Sep	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3.0	-1.1	-0.2	-1.1	1.6	-0.2	4.6
Oct	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.2	-	-0.7	-0.8	1.0	-0.4	4.7
Nov	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6.4	-1.1	-1.2	-0.5	0.1	-	4.6
Dec	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5.2	-	-1.1	-0.5	-2.2	-0.3	4.7
2000 Jan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6.0	-2.2	-0.9	-0.3	2.5	-0.4	4.7
Feb	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8.7	-3.3	-0.6	-0.1	1.8	-0.4	4.8
Mar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4.8	-3.3	-0.5	0.2	1.7	..	4.9
Apr	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Percentage change on previous quarter														
	ILGN	HUDA	HUDB	HUOC	HUDD	HUDE	HUDF	ILHH	ILIB				ILIV	
1998 Q1	-1.2	0.2	-0.1	-0.8	-0.4	-0.4	-0.3	-1.7	-0.3				-1.6	
Q2	-0.2	0.1	-	-0.4	-0.2	-0.2	-0.5	-4.1	-2.4				2.1	
Q3	-1.2	-	0.1	-1.2	-0.2	0.1	-	0.1	-0.7				-0.4	
Q4	-0.5	-	0.1	-0.2	-0.1	-0.4	-0.1	-0.7	-1.8				-1.1	
1999 Q1	1.5	0.5	0.1	0.9	0.3	-	0.3	0.5	0.8				-1.8	
Q2	1.0	0.7	-0.1	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.3	-0.8	-0.3				2.2	
Q3	-1.0	-0.1	0.1	-1.1	-0.1	0.7	0.3	3.8	-				-	
Q4	-1.4	-1.0	-	-	-	0.1	0.5	0.7	-0.8				-0.6	
2000 Q1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2.7	-1.9				..	
Percentage change on previous month														
								ILKH	ILKR				ILLB	
1999 Apr								-3.1	-				1.3	
May								-1.0	-1.1				1.0	
Jun								3.3	1.1				-0.2	
Jul								-1.0	-				-0.4	
Aug								4.5	-				0.2	
Sep								-0.2	-1.1				0.1	
Oct								-2.9	-				-0.2	
Nov								4.2	-				-0.3	
Dec								-1.1	-				-0.9	
2000 Jan								0.1	-1.1				-1.1	
Feb								3.4	-1.1				-0.7	
Mar								-1.1	-				..	
Apr								..	..				..	

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

Sales = Retail Sales volume  
CPI = Consumer Prices, measurement not uniform among countries  
PPI = Producer Prices (manufacturing)  
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  
IoP = Index of Production

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

Source: OECD - SNA68

# 7 World trade in goods<sup>1</sup>

	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
<b>Percentage change on a year earlier</b>														
	ILIZ	ILJA	ILJB	ILJC	ILJD	ILJE	ILJF	ILJG	ILJH	ILJI	ILJJ	ILJK	ILJL	ILJM
1991	3.6	2.5	8.9	5.5	3.9	10.5	3.9	3.5	4.9	4.5	3.5	7.5	4.5	4.2
1992	4.2	3.3	8.4	5.0	4.0	7.9	4.2	3.6	5.7	5.0	4.1	7.5	4.6	4.6
1993	4.3	1.6	15.3	3.4	0.3	12.5	3.9	2.2	9.1	3.3	0.9	10.3	3.9	3.6
1994	12.2	10.1	20.1	12.2	12.6	11.1	10.7	9.4	14.1	10.9	10.9	10.8	12.2	10.8
1995	9.7	10.0	8.6	10.5	9.8	12.4	8.7	9.1	7.8	9.5	8.5	12.2	10.1	9.1
1996	7.1	6.9	7.8	7.2	7.4	6.6	6.9	6.6	7.6	6.4	7.0	4.9	7.1	6.6
1997	11.5	11.9	10.0	10.5	11.0	9.4	10.1	10.8	9.1	9.4	9.7	8.8	11.0	9.9
1998	5.8	6.1	4.7	6.8	9.4	—	5.2	5.4	4.3	5.7	7.9	0.1	6.3	5.4
1999	..	4.4	..	..	9.0	..	..	4.3	..	..	8.0	..	..	..
1995 Q1	13.3	13.5	12.6	13.5	13.8	12.8	11.7	12.4	10.1	12.2	12.0	12.8	13.4	12.0
Q2	10.3	10.7	8.9	11.7	10.9	13.8	9.3	9.8	7.9	10.9	9.8	13.7	11.0	10.1
Q3	8.7	9.2	6.9	9.9	8.8	12.9	7.8	8.3	6.7	9.1	7.7	12.7	9.3	8.4
Q4	6.9	7.1	6.4	7.2	6.0	10.3	6.4	6.3	6.6	6.2	4.8	9.8	7.1	6.3
1996 Q1	6.0	5.8	6.7	7.4	7.1	8.1	5.7	5.3	6.8	6.4	6.2	6.8	6.7	6.0
Q2	6.0	5.7	7.1	6.1	6.2	5.9	5.8	5.3	7.2	5.3	5.8	4.1	6.0	5.6
Q3	7.4	7.3	7.9	7.5	8.3	5.5	7.2	7.0	7.8	6.5	7.7	3.6	7.4	6.8
Q4	9.0	8.8	9.3	7.8	8.1	7.0	8.6	8.6	8.7	7.4	8.2	5.3	8.4	8.0
1997 Q1	8.6	8.2	10.0	7.5	7.3	8.1	8.1	7.6	9.2	7.1	7.0	7.2	8.1	7.6
Q2	12.3	12.8	10.5	11.2	11.8	9.4	11.2	11.9	9.5	9.9	10.3	9.0	11.7	10.6
Q3	13.2	14.2	10.1	11.7	12.5	9.9	11.6	12.6	9.1	10.3	10.6	9.5	12.5	11.0
Q4	11.6	12.2	9.5	11.5	12.1	10.0	10.3	10.9	8.7	10.3	10.6	9.5	11.6	10.3
1998 Q1	11.0	11.9	7.7	11.0	13.2	5.3	9.8	10.9	6.9	9.4	11.2	4.9	11.0	9.6
Q2	6.8	6.8	6.7	7.7	9.8	2.3	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.6	8.3	2.2	7.2	6.3
Q3	3.7	3.8	3.3	4.9	7.5	-2.2	3.1	3.1	3.0	4.1	6.3	-1.7	4.3	3.6
Q4	2.3	2.6	1.4	4.0	7.5	-5.1	1.8	1.9	1.3	3.0	6.0	-4.7	3.1	2.4
1999 Q1	1.0	1.0	1.1	3.5	5.8	-2.8	0.9	0.7	1.4	3.0	5.2	-3.3	2.2	1.9
Q2	2.9	2.5	4.1	5.7	7.7	0.1	3.0	2.6	3.9	4.9	7.0	-1.0	4.3	3.9
Q3	..	6.1	..	..	10.4	..	..	6.1	..	..	9.2	..	..	..
Q4	..	7.7	..	..	11.7	..	..	7.8	..	..	10.6	..	..	..
<b>Percentage change on previous quarter</b>														
	ILJN	ILJO	ILJP	ILJQ	ILJR	ILJS	ILJT	ILJU	ILJV	ILJW	ILJX	ILJY	ILJZ	ILKA
1995 Q1	3.1	3.5	1.8	1.9	1.3	3.4	2.6	2.9	1.7	1.7	1.0	3.3	2.5	2.1
Q2	1.2	1.1	1.7	2.1	1.6	3.2	1.1	0.9	1.6	2.1	1.6	3.2	1.6	1.6
Q3	0.9	0.7	1.5	1.1	0.7	2.2	1.1	0.9	1.6	1.1	0.7	2.0	1.0	1.1
Q4	1.6	1.6	1.3	1.9	2.3	1.1	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.2	1.4	0.8	1.8	1.3
1996 Q1	2.2	2.2	2.0	2.1	2.4	1.3	1.9	2.0	1.8	1.9	2.4	0.5	2.1	1.9
Q2	1.2	1.0	2.0	0.8	0.7	1.2	1.2	0.9	2.0	1.1	1.2	0.6	1.0	1.1
Q3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.6	1.8	2.4	2.4	2.2	2.2	2.5	1.5	2.3	2.3
Q4	3.0	3.1	2.7	2.2	2.1	2.6	2.8	3.0	2.4	2.0	1.9	2.5	2.6	2.4
1997 Q1	1.9	1.7	2.7	1.9	1.7	2.4	1.5	1.1	2.3	1.6	1.3	2.4	1.9	1.5
Q2	4.6	5.3	2.5	4.3	5.0	2.4	4.2	4.9	2.3	3.8	4.3	2.3	4.4	4.0
Q3	3.1	3.5	1.8	2.9	3.2	2.2	2.7	3.1	1.8	2.5	2.8	2.0	3.0	2.6
Q4	1.5	1.3	2.2	2.0	1.8	2.6	1.6	1.4	2.0	2.0	1.8	2.4	1.8	1.8
1998 Q1	1.3	1.4	1.0	1.4	2.7	-2.0	1.0	1.1	0.6	0.8	1.9	-1.9	1.3	0.9
Q2	0.7	0.5	1.5	1.2	1.8	-0.4	0.6	0.3	1.5	1.1	1.6	-0.2	0.9	0.8
Q3	0.1	0.5	-1.3	0.2	1.1	-2.3	-0.1	0.2	-1.1	0.1	0.9	-1.9	0.1	—
Q4	0.2	0.2	0.3	1.2	1.8	-0.5	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.9	1.5	-0.7	0.7	0.6
1999 Q1	—	-0.2	0.7	0.9	1.1	0.4	0.1	-0.1	0.7	0.8	1.2	-0.4	0.5	0.4
Q2	2.6	2.0	4.6	3.3	3.6	2.6	2.7	2.2	4.0	3.0	3.3	2.0	3.0	2.8
Q3	..	4.1	..	..	3.6	..	..	3.7	..	..	2.9	..	..	..
Q4	..	1.6	..	..	2.9	..	..	1.9	..	..	2.8	..	..	..

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

Source: OECD - SNA68

# Final Expenditure Prices Index (Experimental) – April 2000

Contact: Richard Clegg

Tel: 020-7533 5822; e-mail: richard.clegg@ons.gov.uk

*Note that further development work is ongoing and the FEPI will be available only as an experimental index until this work has been completed.*

## Summary

The rate of inflation, as measured by the Final Expenditure Prices Index (FEPI) in April 2000, was 1.5 per cent, down from 1.6 per cent in March. Consumer price inflation, as measured by the Index of Consumer Prices (ICP), was 0.9 per cent, down from 1.3 per cent in March. Investment price inflation, as measured by the Index of Investment Prices (IIP) was 2.6 per cent in April, up from 2.5 per cent in March while inflation as measured by the Index of Government Prices (IGP) was unchanged at 2.4 per cent in April.

## The FEPI annual percentage change



Table A

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

		ICP		IIP		IGP		IGP(P)		FEPI		FEPI(P)	
		Index	%change	Index	%change	Index	%change	Index	%change	Index	%change	Index	%change
1999	Nov	122.1	1.5	113.0	2.0	121.5	2.8	120.9	3.2	120.1	1.9	120.0	2.0
	Dec	122.4	1.5	113.6	2.6	121.8	2.4	121.2	3.1	120.5	1.9	120.4	2.0
2000	Jan	121.5	1.3	113.7	2.6	122.0	2.3	~	~	120.0	1.7	~	~
	Feb	122.3	1.6	113.7	2.4	122.0	2.4	~	~	120.3	1.7	~	~
	Mar	122.7	1.3	114.1	2.5	121.9	2.4	~	~	120.6	1.6	~	~
	Apr	122.8	0.9	114.5	2.6	123.2	2.4	~	~	121.2	1.5	~	~

## The Index of Consumer Prices (ICP)

Consumer price inflation, as measured by the ICP, was 0.9 per cent in April. Within this, inflation in the price of goods was -0.1 per cent and services 2.5 per cent.

Downward pressure came from:

- Transport and Communication, whose 12-month rate fell from 3.3 per cent in March to 1.5 per cent in April. This decrease was as a result of price changes in motoring costs mainly due to petrol and oil prices.
- Fuel and power, whose 12-month rate fell from 1.2 per cent to 0.1 per cent as a result of price changes due to falls in gas tariffs and heating oil prices.
- Housing, whose 12-month rate fell from 3.4 per cent in March to 1.6 per cent in April due to changes in water and sewage tariffs which fell in contrast to last year.

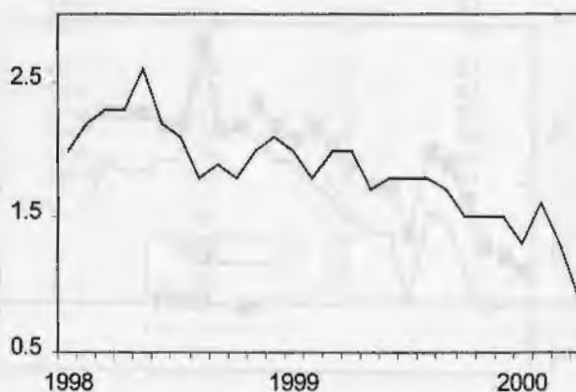
Upward pressure came from:

- Household goods and services whose 12-month rate rose from -0.5 per cent to 0.5 per cent. Price

changes for household goods was possibly due to this year's late Easter affecting the timing of the mid season sales.

- Tobacco, whose 12-month rate rose from 4.9 per cent to 9.9 per cent due to duty changes, announced in the March 2000 budget.

## The ICP annual percentage change



### The Index of Investment Prices (IIP)

Investment price inflation, as measured by the IIP, was 2.6 per cent in April.

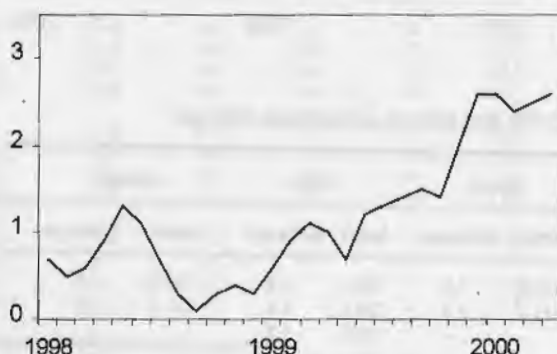
Downward pressure on the 12-month rate came from:

- New Dwellings, where the 12-month rate fell from 14.9 per cent in March to 14.3 per cent in April.

Upward pressure on the 12-month rate came from:

- New Buildings and Works, where the 12-month rate rose from 2.6 per cent to 2.7 per cent.
- Transfer costs of Land and Buildings, where the 12-month rate rose from 13.5 per cent to 16.9 per cent.

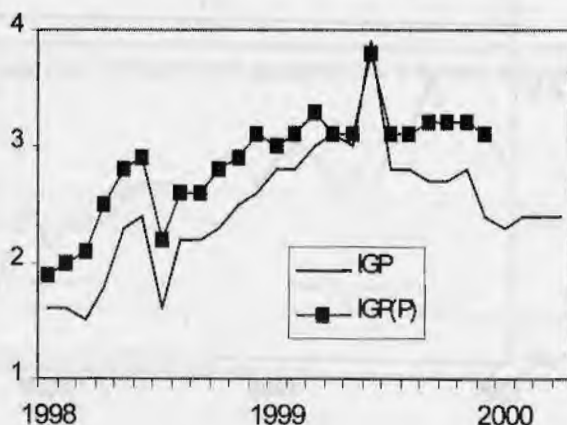
### The IIP annual percentage change



### The Index of Government Prices (IGP)

The IGP inflation rate was unchanged at 2.4 per cent in April. While the rate of inflation for central government pay and procurement fell by 0.1 in April, the rate of inflation for local government pay and procurement and education grants rose to 3.2 per cent and 2.6 per cent respectively.

### 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
1999	Nov	1.9	2.2	1.3	2.1
	Dec	1.9	2.2	1.2	2.3
2000	Jan	1.7	2.1	0.8	2.4
	Feb	1.8	2.2	1.0	2.4
	Mar	1.7	2.0	0.7	2.4
	Apr	1.6	1.9	0.6	2.2

### 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). The IGP(P) is a variant version of the IGP incorporating government output prices for health, education and social security which comprise around 50% of general government final consumption expenditure.

6. Care should be taken when interpreting monthly movements in the IGP and IGP(P). These indices are 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, December 1997. Data are available in computer readable form from the ONS Sales Office (telephone 020-7533 5670).



## Final Expenditure Prices Index - FEPI &amp; FEPI(P)

## Summary Table

Experimental price indices

	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								
1997	595	180	225	1000				
1998	597	183	220	1000				
1999	608	182	210	1000				
2000	602	191	207	1000				

## FINAL EXPENDITURE PRICES INDEX - FEPI

	CUSE	CUSK	CUSO	CUSP	CGAZ	CGBF	CGBJ	CGBK
1998 Apr	119.3	110.5	116.7	117.0	2.3	0.9	1.8	2.0
May	120.0	111.0	117.2	117.6	2.6	1.3	2.3	2.3
Jun	119.8	110.9	117.3	117.5	2.2	1.1	2.4	2.1
Jul	119.2	111.0	117.8	117.2	2.1	0.7	1.6	1.7
Aug	119.6	110.9	117.9	117.5	1.8	0.3	2.2	1.6
Sep	120.1	110.7	118.2	117.8	1.9	0.1	2.2	1.6
Oct	120.1	110.8	118.0	117.8	1.8	0.3	2.3	1.6
Nov	120.3	110.8	118.2	117.9	2.0	0.4	2.5	1.8
Dec	120.6	110.7	119.0	118.2	2.1	0.3	2.6	1.8
1999 Jan	120.0	110.8	119.2	118.0	2.0	0.6	2.8	2.0
Feb	120.4	111.0	119.1	118.3	1.8	0.9	2.8	2.0
Mar	121.1	111.3	119.1	118.7	2.0	1.1	3.0	2.1
Apr	121.7	111.6	120.3	119.4	2.0	1.0	3.1	2.1
May	122.0	111.8	120.7	119.7	1.7	0.7	3.0	1.8
Jun	122.0	112.2	121.9	120.0	1.8	1.2	3.9	2.1
Jul	121.4	112.4	121.1	119.5	1.8	1.3	2.8	2.0
Aug	121.7	112.4	121.2	119.7	1.8	1.4	2.8	1.9
Sep	122.1	112.4	121.4	120.0	1.7	1.5	2.7	1.9
Oct	121.9	112.4	121.2	119.8	1.5	1.4	2.7	1.7
Nov	122.1	113.0	121.5	120.1	1.5	2.0	2.8	1.9
Dec	122.4	113.6 <sup>†</sup>	121.8 <sup>†</sup>	120.5 <sup>†</sup>	1.5	2.6 <sup>†</sup>	2.4 <sup>†</sup>	1.9
2000 Jan	121.5	113.7	122.0	120.0	1.3	2.6	2.3	1.7 <sup>†</sup>
Feb	122.3	113.7	122.0	120.3	1.6	2.4	2.4	1.7
Mar	122.7	114.1	121.9	120.6	1.3	2.5	2.4	1.6
Apr	122.8	114.5	123.2	121.2	0.9	2.6	2.4	1.5

## FINAL EXPENDITURE PRICES INDEX INCORPORATING IMPLIED GOVERNMENT OUTPUT PRICES - FEPI(P)

			LGTZ	LGUA			GXVN	GXVO
1998 Apr	119.3	110.5	115.2	116.7	2.3	0.9	2.5	2.2
May	120.0	111.0	115.5	117.2	2.6	1.3	2.8	2.4
Jun	119.8	110.9	115.8	117.1	2.2	1.1	2.9	2.2
Jul	119.2	111.0	116.3	116.9	2.1	0.7	2.2	1.8
Aug	119.6	110.9	116.6	117.2	1.8	0.3	2.6	1.7
Sep	120.1	110.7	116.9	117.5	1.9	0.1	2.6	1.7
Oct	120.1	110.8	116.9	117.5	1.8	0.3	2.8	1.7
Nov	120.3	110.8	117.1	117.7	2.0	0.4	2.9	1.9
Dec	120.6	110.7	117.6	117.9	2.1	0.3	3.1	1.9
1999 Jan	120.0	110.8	117.8	117.7	2.0	0.6	3.0	2.0
Feb	120.4	111.0	118.0	118.0	1.8	0.9	3.1	2.0
Mar	121.1	111.3	118.2	118.5	2.0	1.1	3.3	2.2
Apr	121.7	111.6	118.8	119.1	2.0	1.0	3.1	2.1
May	122.0	111.8	119.1	119.3	1.7	0.7	3.1	1.8
Jun	122.0	112.2	120.2	119.6	1.8	1.2	3.8	2.1
Jul	121.4	112.4	119.9	119.3	1.8	1.3	3.1	2.1
Aug	121.7	112.4	120.2	119.5	1.8	1.4	3.1	2.0
Sep	122.1	112.4	120.6	119.8	1.7	1.5	3.2	2.0
Oct	121.9	112.4	120.6	119.7	1.5	1.4	3.2	1.9
Nov	122.1	113.0	120.9	120.0	1.5	2.0	3.2	2.0
Dec	122.4	113.6 <sup>†</sup>	121.2	120.4 <sup>†</sup>	1.5	2.6 <sup>†</sup>	3.1	2.0
2000 Jan	121.5	113.7	..	..	1.3	2.6	..	..
Feb	122.3	113.7	..	..	1.6	2.4	..	..
Mar	122.7	114.1	..	..	1.3	2.5	..	..
Apr	122.8	114.5	..	..	0.9	2.6	..	..

<sup>†</sup> indicates earliest revision.

## 2

Final Expenditure Prices Index (FEPI)  
Index of Consumer Prices (ICP)

Experimental price indices

	Food	Alcoholic Drink	Tobacco	Clothing and Footwear	Housing	Fuel and Power	Household Goods and Services	Transport and Communi- cation	Recreation Entertain- ment and Education	Other Goods and Services	Index of Consumer Prices ICP	Of which: goods	Of which: services
January 1992=100													
Weights													
1997	126	68	30	67	90	39	71	189	119	201	1000	595	405
1998	127	68	29	67	87	39	71	188	118	206	1000	597	403
1999	119	66	28	70	85	34	75	192	113	218	1000	600	400
2000	117	64	26	68	85	31	76	191	126	216	1000	595	405
	CURU	CURV	CURW	CURX	CURY	CURZ	CUSA	CUSB	CUSC	CUSD	CUSE	MJYH	MJYI
1998 Apr	111.8	123.6	162.1	105.0	129.9	98.9	112.1	122.1	110.8	127.6	119.3	113.0	129.8
May	113.5	124.5	162.6	106.0	130.1	98.3	113.3	122.3	111.1	128.1	120.0	113.7	130.4
Jun	113.1	124.4	162.8	105.7	130.2	97.6	112.7	122.2	110.7	128.4	119.8	113.4	130.5
Jul	112.8	124.9	163.0	99.3	130.4	97.3	111.4	122.0	110.4	128.6	119.2	112.3	130.6
Aug	114.1	125.2	163.1	101.2	130.6	97.2	112.2	121.9	110.4	128.8	119.6	112.9	130.8
Sep	113.7	125.3	163.2	105.8	130.8	97.3	112.9	121.9	111.0	128.7	120.1	113.4	131.1
Oct	113.9	125.6	163.4	104.7	131.1	97.5	112.4	121.5	111.2	129.5	120.1	113.2	131.7
Nov	113.8	125.2	163.4	105.3	131.3	97.4	113.6	121.1	111.2	130.2	120.3	113.2	132.1
Dec	114.7	125.1	168.2	104.7	131.4	97.2	115.7	120.5	111.0	130.6	120.6	113.5	132.3
1999 Jan	115.1	126.5	172.0	97.6	131.5	97.3	111.3	121.2	110.7	130.6	120.0	112.4	132.6
Feb	115.4	126.8	172.1	100.0	131.5	97.2	112.8	121.2	110.6	131.0	120.4	113.0	132.8
Mar	114.7	126.8	178.2	101.6	131.4	97.5	114.5	122.6	110.7	131.3	121.1	113.8	133.3
Apr	114.1	127.0	180.7	102.0	133.5	97.3	113.2	124.1	111.1	132.3	121.7	114.0	134.6
May	114.7	127.6	180.7	102.5	133.6	97.1	114.6	124.1	111.2	132.5	122.0	114.3	134.9
Jun	114.2	128.2	181.2	102.3	133.7	97.1	114.0	123.8	111.0	132.9	122.0	114.1	135.1
Jul	113.5	127.9	184.3	97.4	134.0	97.4	112.0	123.8	110.3	133.6	121.4	113.0	135.5
Aug	113.0	128.1	184.7	98.8	134.3	97.4	113.1	124.2	110.1	133.7	121.7	113.3	135.7
Sep	112.9	128.1	184.8	102.6	134.4	97.7	114.1	123.9	110.6	133.9	122.1	113.8	136.2
Oct	112.8	128.2	184.7	101.6	134.8	97.9	113.4	123.7	110.9	133.1	121.9	113.4	136.0
Nov	113.4	127.8	184.8	102.0	135.1	98.1	114.6	123.3	110.8	133.7	122.1	113.5	136.4
Dec	113.5	127.5	184.7	101.2	135.3	98.7	116.5	123.6	110.7	134.1	122.4	113.7	136.8
2000 Jan	113.4	128.4	184.9	94.4	136.0	98.6	111.5	124.1	110.3	133.9	121.5	112.2	137.1
Feb	113.4	128.5	186.7	97.5	136.1	98.6	112.6	125.6	110.8	134.1	122.3	113.3	137.3
Mar	112.7	128.7	186.9	98.9	135.9	98.7	113.9	126.6	110.7	134.7	122.7	113.8	137.7
Apr	112.6	129.0	198.5	100.2	135.7	97.4	113.8	125.9	111.2	134.6	122.8	113.9	137.9
Annual Percentage Changes													
	CGAP	CGAQ	CGAR	CGAS	CGAT	CGAU	CGAV	CGAW	CGAX	CGAY	CGAZ	MJYJ	MJYK
1998 Apr	1.5	3.3	9.3	-0.5	3.3	-5.1	0.9	3.5	0.5	4.2	2.3	1.3	3.9
May	2.3	3.4	9.2	-	3.3	-5.2	1.5	3.6	0.5	4.1	2.6	1.6	4.0
Jun	1.2	3.2	9.1	0.3	3.2	-5.5	1.2	3.1	0.2	4.1	2.2	1.3	3.8
Jul	1.3	3.1	9.2	-1.0	3.3	-5.4	1.6	2.2	0.1	4.2	2.1	0.9	3.8
Aug	1.3	3.2	7.9	-1.1	3.3	-5.4	1.3	1.6	0.2	3.9	1.8	0.6	3.6
Sep	1.3	3.2	7.7	-0.5	3.3	-2.7	1.2	1.2	0.3	3.5	1.9	0.7	3.5
Oct	1.5	3.2	7.7	-1.2	3.4	-2.5	0.9	1.0	0.4	3.8	1.8	0.7	3.5
Nov	2.0	3.4	7.6	-1.8	3.5	-2.2	1.2	0.9	0.5	4.3	2.0	0.7	3.9
Dec	2.7	3.7	8.4	-1.9	3.5	-1.9	2.2	0.4	0.3	4.3	2.1	1.0	3.8
1999 Jan	3.0	3.6	8.0	-2.1	3.3	-1.1	1.4	0.5	0.4	4.1	2.0	1.0	3.6
Feb	3.3	3.0	7.9	-2.0	3.2	-1.5	1.2	0.3	0.1	3.6	1.8	0.7	3.4
Mar	2.9	2.7	11.7	-2.4	3.0	-1.4	1.2	1.5	0.3	3.5	2.0	1.1	3.6
Apr	2.1	2.8	11.5	-2.9	2.8	-1.6	1.0	1.6	0.3	3.7	2.0	0.9	3.7
May	1.1	2.5	11.1	-3.3	2.7	-1.2	1.1	1.5	0.1	3.4	1.7	0.5	3.5
Jun	1.0	3.1	11.3	-3.2	2.7	-0.5	1.2	1.3	0.3	3.5	1.8	0.6	3.5
Jul	0.6	2.4	13.1	-1.9	2.8	0.1	0.5	1.5	-0.1	3.9	1.8	0.6	3.8
Aug	-1.0	2.3	13.2	-2.4	2.8	0.2	0.8	1.9	-0.3	3.8	1.8	0.4	3.7
Sep	-0.7	2.2	13.2	-3.0	2.8	0.4	1.1	1.6	-0.4	4.0	1.7	0.4	3.9
Oct	-1.0	2.1	13.0	-3.0	2.8	0.4	0.9	1.8	-0.3	2.8	1.5	0.2	3.3
Nov	-0.4	2.1	13.1	-3.1	2.9	0.7	0.9	1.8	-0.4	2.7	1.5	0.3	3.3
Dec	-1.0	1.9	9.8	-3.3	3.0	1.5	0.7	2.6	-0.3	2.7	1.5	0.2	3.4
2000 Jan	-1.5	1.5	7.5	-3.3	3.4	1.3	0.2	2.4	-0.4	2.5	1.3	-0.2	3.4
Feb	-1.7	1.3	8.5	-2.5	3.5	1.4	-0.2	3.6	0.2	2.4	1.6	0.3	3.4
Mar	-1.7	1.5	4.9	-2.7	3.4	1.2	-0.5	3.3	-	2.6	1.3	-	3.3
Apr	-1.3	1.6	9.9	-1.8	1.6	0.1	0.5	1.5	0.1	1.7	0.9	-0.1	2.5

† Indicates earliest revision.

# Final Expenditure Prices Index (FEPI) Index of Investment Prices (IIP) Experimental price indices

	Plant and Machinery	Intangible fixed assets <sup>1</sup>	Vehicles, etc	New Buildings and Works	Transfer Costs of Land and Buildings	New Dwellings	Index of Investment Prices IIP
January 1992=100							
Weights							
1997	382	34	95	270	32	187	1000
1998	392	33	97	262	35	181	1000
1999	390	32	98	260	42	178	1000
2000	383	32	97	267	41	180	1000
	CUSG	MJYL	CUSH	CUSF	CUSI	CUSJ	CUSK
1998 Apr	101.7	119.5	118.1	113.5	159.3	114.9	110.5
May	101.9	120.3	119.2	113.9	160.0	115.9	111.0
Jun	100.8	119.9	118.8	114.2	160.6	117.6	110.9
Jul	99.9	119.4	119.0	114.6	165.0	118.9	111.0
Aug	99.1	119.8	119.7	115.0	164.6	119.5	110.9
Sep	98.1	120.1	119.8	115.4	165.4	120.0	110.7
Oct	97.8	120.1	120.3	115.9	165.7	120.1	110.8
Nov	97.5	120.1	121.2	116.5	165.1	119.7	110.8
Dec	97.1	120.3	121.7	117.0	164.3	119.0	110.7
1999 Jan	97.3	120.0	121.2	117.3	167.0	118.7	110.8
Feb	97.2	120.4	121.8	117.6	168.0	118.9	111.0
Mar	96.8	120.9	121.9	117.9	170.2	120.7	111.3
Apr	96.6	121.4	122.1	118.1	171.6	122.8	111.6
May	96.0	121.5	122.1	118.3	175.4	124.4	111.8
Jun	95.7	121.4	122.3	118.5	179.9	126.3	112.2
Jul	95.3	121.2	121.5	118.8	182.5	128.6	112.4
Aug	94.2	121.3	121.3	119.0	185.3	130.8	112.4
Sep	93.6	121.5	121.2	119.2	186.0	131.6	112.4
Oct	93.0	121.4	121.0	119.7	189.5	132.1	112.4
Nov	93.5	121.7	122.8 <sup>†</sup>	120.0	186.4 <sup>†</sup>	133.2 <sup>†</sup>	113.0
Dec	93.8 <sup>†</sup>	121.9 <sup>†</sup>	123.6	120.4	186.1	135.2	113.6 <sup>†</sup>
2000 Jan	93.5	121.2	121.7	120.6	191.1	135.9	113.7
Feb	93.1	121.6	122.1	120.8 <sup>†</sup>	190.3	136.3	113.7
Mar	93.0	122.2	122.9	121.0	193.1	138.7	114.1
Apr	92.8	122.7	122.9	121.3	200.6	140.4	114.5

## Annual Percentage Changes

	Plant and Machinery	Intangible fixed assets <sup>1</sup>	Vehicles, etc	New Buildings and Works	Transfer Costs of Land and Buildings	New Dwellings	Index of Investment Prices IIP
	CGBB	MJYM	CGBC	CGBA	CGBD	CGBE	CGBF
1998 Apr	-5.7	1.4	0.9	4.4	11.7	7.6	0.9
May	-5.3	1.8	1.7	4.9	10.6	7.8	1.3
Jun	-6.0	1.3	1.4	5.2	10.9	8.4	1.1
Jul	-6.6	1.1	1.5	4.8	9.6	8.4	0.7
Aug	-7.3	0.8	1.6	4.4	8.6	8.2	0.3
Sep	-7.9	0.8	1.9	4.3	8.0	8.6	0.1
Oct	-7.9	0.8	2.5	4.4	8.9	8.9	0.3
Nov	-7.6	0.8	3.7	4.6	7.8	8.5	0.4
Dec	-7.8	0.9	3.8	4.7	8.0	7.8	0.3
1999 Jan	-6.8	1.1	3.6	4.5	10.4	7.4	0.6
Feb	-5.9	1.1	4.3	4.3	9.5	7.0	0.9
Mar	-5.2	1.4	3.0	4.2	10.1	6.8	1.1
Apr	-5.0	1.6	3.4	4.1	7.7	6.9	1.0
May	-5.8	1.0	2.4	3.9	9.6	7.3	0.7
Jun	-5.1	1.3	2.9	3.8	12.0	7.4	1.2
Jul	-4.6	1.5	2.1	3.7	10.6	8.2	1.3
Aug	-4.9	1.3	1.3	3.5	12.6	9.5	1.4
Sep	-4.6	1.2	1.2	3.3	12.5	9.7	1.5
Oct	-4.9	1.1	0.6	3.3	14.4	10.0	1.4
Nov	-4.1	1.3	1.3 <sup>†</sup>	3.0	12.9 <sup>†</sup>	11.3 <sup>†</sup>	2.0
Dec	-3.4 <sup>†</sup>	1.3 <sup>†</sup>	1.6	2.9	13.3	13.6	2.6 <sup>†</sup>
2000 Jan	-3.9	1.0	0.4	2.8	14.4	14.5	2.6
Feb	-4.2	1.0	0.2	2.7 <sup>†</sup>	13.3	14.6	2.4
Mar	-3.9	1.1	0.8	2.6	13.5	14.9	2.5
Apr	-3.9	1.1	0.7	2.7	16.9	14.3	2.6

<sup>†</sup> indicates earliest revision.

<sup>1</sup> This covers mineral exploration, computer software and entertainment, literary and artistic originals.

# 4 Final Expenditure Prices Index - FEPI & FEPI(P) Index of Government Prices - IGP & IGP(P)

Experimental price indices

					Annual percentage changes			
	Local Government Pay & Procurement	Central Government Pay & Procurement	Education Grants	Index of Government Prices	Local Government Pay & Procurement	Central Government Pay & Procurement	Education Grants	Index of Government Prices
January 1992=100								
<b>Weights</b>								
1997	354	569	77	1000				
1998	353	570	77	1000				
1999	351	567	82	1000				
2000	352	569	79	1000				

## INDEX OF GOVERNMENT PRICES - IGP

	CUSL	CUSM	CUSN	CUSO	CGBG	CGBH	CGBI	CGBJ
1998 Apr	120.5	114.0	120.1	116.7	3.2	0.8	3.6	1.8
May	120.6	114.8	120.1	117.2	3.2	1.6	3.6	2.3
Jun	120.6	115.0	120.1	117.3	3.2	1.9	3.6	2.4
Jul	120.6	115.7	120.6	117.8	1.0	2.0	2.0	1.6
Aug	120.7	115.8	120.6	117.9	2.5	2.0	2.0	2.2
Sep	121.2	116.1	120.6	118.2	2.5	1.9	2.0	2.2
Oct	121.1	115.8	120.6	118.0	2.5	2.2	2.0	2.3
Nov	121.3	116.0	120.7	118.2	2.5	2.7	2.1	2.5
Dec	122.1	116.7	121.4	119.0	2.7	2.5	2.3	2.6
1999 Jan	122.0	117.1	122.3	119.2	2.7	2.8	2.5	2.8
Feb	122.0	117.0	122.3	119.1	2.7	3.1	2.5	2.8
Mar	122.1	116.9	122.3	119.1	2.9	3.2	2.6	3.0
Apr	123.7	117.7	123.7	120.3	2.7	3.2	3.0	3.1
May	123.7	118.5	123.7	120.7	2.6	3.2	3.0	3.0
Jun	125.9	119.3	123.7	121.9	4.4	3.7	3.0	3.9
Jul	124.4	118.7	124.7	121.1	3.2	2.6	3.4	2.8
Aug	124.5	118.8	124.7	121.2	3.1	2.6	3.4	2.8
Sep	125.1	118.8	124.8	121.4	3.2	2.3	3.5	2.7
Oct	125.1	118.4	124.8	121.2	3.3	2.2	3.5	2.7
Nov	125.2	118.9	124.9	121.5	3.2	2.5	3.5	2.8
Dec	125.3	119.2 <sup>†</sup>	124.9	121.8 <sup>†</sup>	2.6	2.1	2.9	2.4 <sup>†</sup>
2000 Jan	125.3	119.6	124.9	122.0	2.7	2.1 <sup>†</sup>	2.1	2.3
Feb	125.4 <sup>†</sup>	119.6	124.9	122.0	2.8 <sup>†</sup>	2.2	2.1	2.4
Mar	125.3	119.4	124.9	121.9	2.6	2.1	2.1	2.4
Apr	127.6	120.0	126.9	123.2	3.2	2.0	2.6	2.4

## INDEX OF GOVERNMENT PRICES INCORPORATING IMPLIED OUTPUT PRICES - IGP(P)

	LGTU	LGTX		LGTZ	GXVL	GXVM		GXVN
1998 Apr	113.8	115.7	120.1	115.2	3.2	2.1	3.6	2.5
May	113.9	116.2	120.1	115.5	3.1	2.5	3.6	2.8
Jun	114.0	116.6	120.1	115.8	3.0	2.8	3.6	2.9
Jul	114.1	117.2	120.6	116.3	0.8	2.9	2.0	2.2
Aug	114.3	117.6	120.6	116.6	2.2	2.9	2.0	2.6
Sep	114.9	117.8	120.6	116.9	2.1	3.0	2.0	2.6
Oct	114.9	117.8	120.6	116.9	2.1	3.2	2.0	2.8
Nov	115.1	118.1	120.7	117.1	2.2	3.5	2.1	2.9
Dec	115.3	118.7	121.4	117.6	2.2	3.6	2.3	3.1
1999 Jan	115.3	119.0	122.3	117.8	2.2	3.6	2.5	3.0
Feb	115.5	119.2	122.3	118.0	2.4	3.7	2.5	3.1
Mar	115.7	119.4	122.3	118.2	2.6	3.8	2.6	3.3
Apr	116.1	120.1	123.7	118.8	2.0	3.8	3.0	3.1
May	116.3	120.4	123.7	119.1	2.1	3.6	3.0	3.1
Jun	118.5	121.0	123.7	120.2	3.9	3.8	3.0	3.8
Jul	117.3	121.1	124.7	119.9	2.8	3.3	3.4	3.1
Aug	117.6	121.5	124.7	120.2	2.9	3.3	3.4	3.1
Sep	118.4	121.6	124.8	120.6	3.0	3.2	3.5	3.2
Oct	118.5	121.6	124.8	120.6	3.1	3.2	3.5	3.2
Nov	118.7	121.9	124.9	120.9	3.1	3.2	3.5	3.2
Dec	119.0	122.3	124.9	121.2	3.2	3.0	2.9	3.1
2000 Jan	..	..	124.9	..	..	..	2.1	..
Feb	..	..	124.9	..	..	..	2.1	..
Mar	..	..	124.9	..	..	..	2.1	..
Apr	..	..	126.9	..	..	..	2.6	..

<sup>†</sup> Indicates earliest revision.



# Index of Distribution (Prototype) – February 2000

Contact: Hugh Skipper

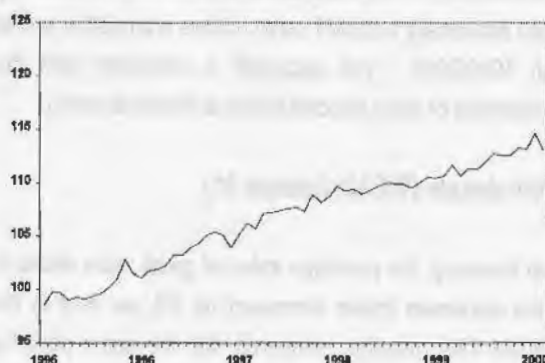
Tel: 01633 813388; e-mail: hugh.skipper@ons.gov.uk

In February, the prototype Index of Distribution (IoD) showed distribution industries' gross value added rising by 2.8 per cent in the latest three months, compared with the same three months a year ago. This rise was driven mainly by the component for the retail trades. The level of the IoD was at 113.0 in February.

The prototype IoD shows the monthly movements in volume terms of gross value added in the distribution sector, which consists of motor trades, wholesaling and retailing (SIC92 section G). Index numbers are based on 1995=100 and all values are seasonally adjusted.

## Prototype Index of Distribution

*seasonally adjusted: 1995=100*



## Prototype IoD and components at constant 1995 basic prices (1995=100 index and 3 month-on-3 month annual percentage change)

*seasonally adjusted*

		Index of Distribution		Motor trades		Wholesale		Retail	
		Index	Latest 3 mth on same 3 mth a year ago: % change	Index	Latest 3 mth on same 3 mth a year ago: % change	Index	Latest 3 mth on same 3 mth a year ago: % change	Index	Latest 3 mth on same 3 mth a year ago: % change
1999	Feb	110.6	1.2	112.8	2.2	104.6	-0.5	115.1	2.3
	Mar	111.6	1.3	113.1	1.0	105.8	-0.5	116.1	3.0
	Apr	110.6	1.6	112.4	2.2	104.5	-0.5	115.4	3.2
	May	111.3	1.8	112.3	2.1	104.7	0.3	116.8	2.9
	June	111.2	1.6	112.3	1.3	104.6	0.2	116.8	2.9
	July	111.9	1.7	113.6	0.6	105.7	0.7	116.8	2.8
	Aug	112.7	1.9	113.9	0.5	106.8	1.0	117.6	3.3
	Sept	112.5	2.2	114.4	1.2	106.0	1.3	117.7	3.5
	Oct	112.5	2.6	114.2	1.0	105.0	1.5	118.6	4.2
	Nov	113.2	2.7	114.1	1.4	106.3	1.4	119.1	4.3
	Dec	113.1	2.7	115.1	0.8	105.5	1.1	119.0	4.7
2000	Jan	114.6r	3.0	116.6r	1.3	106.3r	1.4	121.3	5.1
	Feb	113.0	2.8	117.0	1.7	103.5	0.5	120.0	5.1

The symbol 'r' indicates that the index data have been revised since the previous month's release. The values marked are the earliest shown in this table to have been revised.

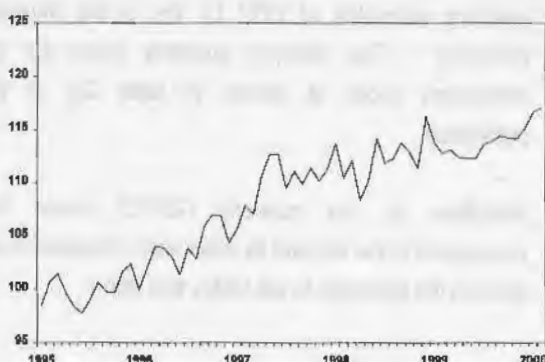
Tables following this note show data back to January 1996.

## Motor trades (SIC92 division 50)

In February, the prototype index of gross value added in the motor trades rose by 1.7 per cent in the latest three months, compared with the same period a year ago. The level of the prototype index for the motor trades was at 117.0 in February. Values for 1999 and 2000 should be treated with caution, however, as the new seasonal pattern in vehicle sales, following the change in the vehicle registration system, is not yet clear. Data are therefore liable to be revised more than usual.

## Prototype component index for motor trades

*seasonally adjusted: 1995=100*

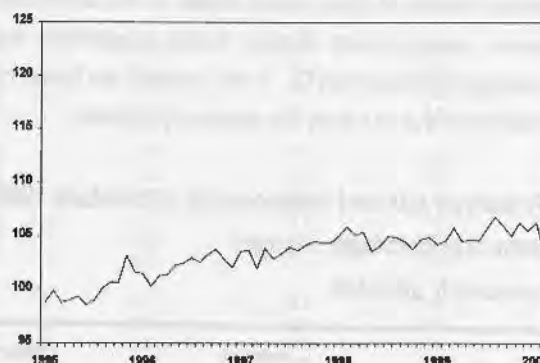


Until a consistent seasonal pattern emerges, the seasonally adjusted series for the affected components will be derived by extending the underlying trend of the series from quarter 4 1998, taking into account movements in the unadjusted data. This explains why the seasonally adjusted series shows a smoother profile in 1999/2000. The approach is consistent with the treatment of other affected National Statistics series.

### Wholesale (SIC92 division 51)

In February, the prototype index of gross value added in the wholesale trades increased by 0.5 per cent in the latest three months, compared with the same period a year ago. The pattern within wholesaling continued to be mixed but, as in the three previous months, the most important growth was in the sub-component for the wholesale of food, drink, tobacco and household goods. The level of the prototype index for the wholesale trades was at 103.5 in February.

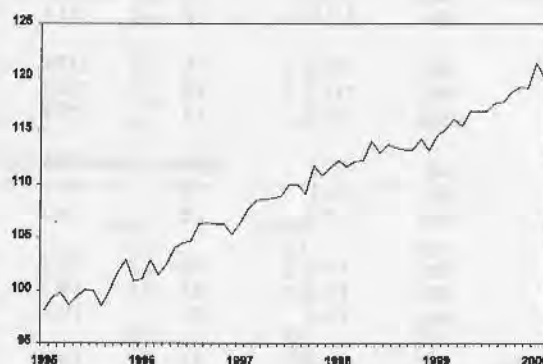
**Prototype component index for wholesale**  
*seasonally adjusted: 1995=100*



### Retail (SIC92 division 52)

In February, the prototype index of gross value added in the retail trades rose by 5.1 per cent in the latest three months, compared with the same period a year ago. As in January, the growth in the retail index was driven mainly by the sub-component for retail sales through predominantly non-food stores. The level of the prototype index for the retail trades was at 120.0 in February.

**Prototype component index for retail**  
*seasonally adjusted: 1995=100*



### Consistency with quarterly estimates of GDP(O)

The monthly figures for the prototype IoD and its three component series are consistent with the corresponding quarterly series for the same industries contained in the quarterly estimates of GDP by the output measure (GDP(O)). The GDP(O) quarterly index for the distribution sector is shown in table 2.9 of this publication.

Identifiers for the quarterly GDP(O) series that correspond to the IoD and its three main components are given in the footnotes to the tables that follow.

### Component series for retail: differs from the Retail Sales Index

The prototype IoD component for retail shown in this release differs from the established Retail Sales Index (RSI) in that the IoD retail series is designed to indicate movements in retailing gross value added, whereas the RSI is an index of sales. The two series may therefore follow slightly different paths, although the broad trends in each are very similar.

The data sources and methodology on which the current prototype IoD series are based are to be reviewed as part of the National Statistics programme to develop a full Index of Services (IoS). The IoS will be a monthly indicator of changes in gross value added across the whole services sector. Hugh Skipper and Ian Cope's article, 'Plans for the development of a monthly Index of Services', in the October 1999 issue of *Economic Trends* (no. 551) gives further details.

SIC Section G: IoD <sup>4</sup>					Component series			
percentage change					SIC50: Motor trades <sup>4</sup>			
Index	month on month	latest 3 months on previous 3 months	latest 3 months on same 3 months a year ago		Index	month on month	latest 3 months on previous 3 months	latest 3 months on same 3 months a year ago
	FVVR	FVVK	FVVL	FVVM	FVVO	FVVB	FVVC	FVVD
1996 Jan	101.1	-0.4	1.5	..	100.0	-2.3	1.3	..
Feb	101.8	0.7	0.1	..	102.1	2.1	1.1	..
Mar	101.9	0.1	-0.2	2.2	104.1	2.0	0.8	1.9
Apr	102.3	0.5	0.2	2.5	103.9	-0.2	2.0	2.7
May	103.2	0.8	1.0	3.1	103.1	-0.8	2.2	3.9
Jun	103.2	-	1.3	3.8	101.4	-1.7	0.7	4.3
Jul	103.9	0.7	1.4	4.2	103.9	2.4	-0.5	4.5
Aug	104.3	0.3	1.3	4.4	102.9	-0.9	-0.9	3.6
Sep	105.1	0.8	1.5	4.7	106.0	2.9	1.4	4.4
Oct	105.4	0.3	1.5	4.7	107.0	1.0	2.4	5.2
Nov	105.1	-0.3	1.4	3.8	106.9	-0.1	3.8	6.2
Dec	103.9	-1.1	0.4	3.0	104.4	-2.3	1.8	4.8
1997 Jan	105.2	1.2	-0.2	2.9	105.7	1.2	0.3	4.3
Feb	106.2	0.9	-0.1	3.6	107.9	2.1	-0.6	4.5
Mar	105.7	-0.4	0.9	4.1	107.1	-0.8	0.7	4.7
Apr	107.1	1.3	1.5	4.3	110.6	3.2	2.7	4.9
May	107.2	-	1.5	4.1	112.7	1.9	3.8	6.1
Jun	107.4	0.3	1.5	4.2	112.7	-	4.7	8.9
Jul	107.6	0.1	1.0	3.8	109.5	-2.8	2.8	8.5
Aug	107.7	0.1	0.9	3.7	111.1	1.4	0.9	8.1
Sep	107.3	-0.4	0.3	3.0	109.9	-1.1	-1.6	5.6
Oct	108.9	1.4	0.5	2.9	111.4	1.4	-0.7	5.2
Nov	108.2	-0.6	0.5	2.8	110.2	-1.1	-0.5	3.6
Dec	108.7	0.4	1.0	3.6	111.3	1.0	0.7	4.6
1998 Jan	109.7	0.9	0.8	3.9	113.7	2.1	0.8	5.7
Feb	109.2	-0.4	1.0	3.9	110.5	-2.8	1.2	5.5
Mar	109.4	0.2	0.8	3.5	112.1	1.4	1.0	4.8
Apr	108.9	-0.5	0.3	2.7	108.4	-3.2	-1.2	1.7
May	109.3	0.4	-	2.4	110.2	1.6	-1.4	0.1
Jun	109.7	0.4	-0.1	1.9	114.2	3.6	-1.0	-0.9
Jul	110.0	0.3	0.5	2.1	111.9	-2.0	1.6	0.4
Aug	109.9	-0.1	0.6	2.1	112.3	0.4	2.3	1.5
Sep	109.9	-	0.6	2.2	113.8	1.3	1.5	2.3
Oct	109.5	-0.4	0.1	1.7	112.9	-0.7	0.8	2.0
Nov	110.0	0.5	-0.1	1.6	111.4	-1.4	-0.1	2.0
Dec	110.5	0.4	0.1	1.3	116.2	4.4	0.8	2.3
1999 Jan	110.4	-	0.5	1.3	113.8	-2.1	0.7	1.9
Feb	110.6	0.2	0.7	1.2	112.8	-0.9	1.4	2.2
Mar	111.6	0.8	0.8	1.3	113.1	0.3	-0.2	1.0
Apr	110.6	-0.8	0.6	1.6	112.4	-0.6	-0.9	2.2
May	111.3	0.6	0.6	1.8	112.3	-0.1	-1.5	2.1
Jun	111.2	-	0.2	1.6	112.3	-	-0.8	1.3
Jul	111.9	0.6	0.5	1.7	113.6	1.2	-	0.6
Aug	112.7	0.7	0.7	1.9	113.9	0.2	0.6	0.5
Sep	112.5	-0.2	1.2	2.2	114.4	0.4	1.5	1.2
Oct	112.5	-	1.0	2.6	114.2	-0.2	1.2	1.0
Nov	113.2	0.6	0.7	2.7	114.1	-	0.8	1.4
Dec	113.1	-0.1	0.5	2.7	115.1	0.9	0.4	0.8
2000 Jan	114.6 <sup>†</sup>	1.4 <sup>†</sup>	0.9	3.0	116.6 <sup>†</sup>	1.3 <sup>†</sup>	1.0 <sup>†</sup>	1.3 <sup>†</sup>
Feb	113.0	-1.4	0.7	2.8	117.0	0.4	1.7	1.7

1 Indices are valued at constant basic prices, which exclude taxes and subsidies on production.

2 Estimates cannot be regarded as accurate to the last digit shown.

3 Any apparent inconsistencies between the index numbers and the percentage changes shown in these tables are due to rounding.

4 The equivalent quarterly index series, released electronically as part of the GDP(O) estimates, have identifiers EWAD (motor), EWAE (wholesale), EWA (retail) and GDQC (IoD). For further information about obtaining these series please telephone 020 7533 5675, fax 020 7533 5688, or email bill.roberts@ons.gov.

For further information on these data please  
 telephone 01633 813388,  
 fax 01633 812575,  
 or email hugh.skipper@ons.gov.uk



# 2 IOD: Index of Distribution (PROTOTYPE) continued

Index numbers of gross value added at constant basic prices<sup>1,2,3</sup>

1995=100, seasonally adjusted

Component series								
SIC51: Wholesale <sup>4</sup>					SIC52: Retail <sup>4</sup>			
percentage change					percentage change			
Index	month on month	latest 3 months on previous 3 months	latest 3 months on same 3 months a year ago		Index	month on month	latest 3 months on previous 3 months	latest 3 months on same 3 months a year ago
	FVVP	FVVE	FVVF	FVVG	FVVQ	FVVH	FVVI	FVVJ
1996 Jan	101.5	-0.1	1.6	..	101.1	0.2	1.5	..
Feb	100.3	-1.2	-0.4	..	102.9	1.8	0.1	..
Mar	101.3	1.0	-0.8	1.9	101.5	-1.4	-	2.7
Apr	101.4	0.1	-1.1	1.7	102.5	1.1	0.6	3.0
May	102.3	0.9	0.5	2.6	104.0	1.4	1.0	3.3
Jun	102.5	0.2	1.0	3.1	104.5	0.4	1.8	4.2
Jul	103.0	0.5	1.6	3.6	104.7	0.2	2.1	4.5
Aug	102.6	-0.4	1.0	3.5	106.3	1.5	2.4	5.6
Sep	103.3	0.7	0.9	3.0	106.4	0.1	2.1	6.3
Oct	103.8	0.5	0.6	2.7	106.3	-0.2	1.9	6.2
Nov	102.8	-0.9	0.6	1.7	106.3	0.1	1.1	4.7
Dec	102.1	-0.7	-	1.0	105.3	-0.9	0.1	4.0
1997 Jan	103.6	1.5	-0.3	0.7	106.4	1.0	-0.3	4.3
Feb	103.7	0.1	-0.1	1.9	107.7	1.2	0.1	4.8
Mar	102.0	-1.6	0.2	2.1	108.5	0.7	1.5	5.6
Apr	103.9	1.8	0.4	2.2	108.6	0.1	2.1	5.8
May	102.9	-1.0	-0.2	1.3	108.7	0.1	2.0	5.8
Jun	103.4	0.5	0.3	1.3	108.9	0.2	1.1	4.9
Jul	104.0	0.6	0.2	0.8	110.0	0.9	0.9	4.6
Aug	103.7	-0.4	0.7	1.0	110.0	-	1.0	4.2
Sep	104.2	0.5	0.5	1.0	109.1	-0.8	0.9	3.7
Oct	104.5	0.3	0.7	0.9	111.7	2.4	1.0	3.7
Nov	104.4	-0.1	0.7	1.1	110.8	-0.8	0.8	3.9
Dec	104.4	-0.1	0.5	1.5	111.5	0.6	1.5	5.0
1998 Jan	105.0	0.6	0.5	1.7	112.2	0.6	1.1	5.1
Feb	105.9	0.9	0.7	1.9	111.6	-0.5	1.1	4.9
Mar	105.1	-0.8	0.9	2.2	112.1	0.5	0.6	4.1
Apr	105.4	0.3	0.8	2.2	112.2	0.1	0.5	3.5
May	103.6	-1.7	-0.4	1.7	114.0	1.6	0.9	3.9
Jun	104.1	0.5	-1.0	0.9	112.9	-1.0	1.0	4.0
Jul	105.0	0.9	-1.2	0.8	113.7	0.8	1.4	4.0
Aug	104.9	-0.1	-	0.9	113.4	-0.3	0.5	3.4
Sep	104.5	-0.4	0.4	0.8	113.2	-0.2	0.3	3.4
Oct	103.8	-0.6	0.1	0.2	113.2	-	-0.3	2.7
Nov	104.7	0.8	-0.3	-0.1	114.2	0.9	0.2	2.7
Dec	104.9	0.2	-0.3	-	113.1	-1.0	0.1	2.0
1999 Jan	104.2	-0.6	0.2	-	114.6	1.3	0.7	2.3
Feb	104.6	0.4	0.3	-0.5	115.1	0.4	0.7	2.3
Mar	105.8	1.1	0.4	-0.5	116.1	0.9	1.6	3.0
Apr	104.5	-1.2	0.4	-0.5	115.4	-0.6	1.4	3.2
May	104.7	0.2	0.4	0.3	116.8	1.2	1.6	2.9
Jun	104.6	-0.1	-0.3	0.2	116.8	-	0.9	2.9
Jul	105.7	1.1	-	0.7	116.8	-	1.1	2.8
Aug	106.8	1.0	0.7	1.0	117.6	0.7	0.8	3.3
Sep	106.0	-0.7	1.5	1.3	117.7	-	0.9	3.5
Oct	105.0	-0.9	0.9	1.5	118.6	0.8	1.0	4.2
Nov	106.3	1.3	0.1	1.4	119.1	0.4	1.2	4.3
Dec	105.5	-0.8	-0.5	1.1	119.0	-0.1	1.3	4.7
2000 Jan	106.3 <sup>†</sup>	0.7 <sup>†</sup>	0.1 <sup>†</sup>	1.4 <sup>†</sup>	121.3	1.9	1.5	5.1
Feb	103.5	-2.6	-0.6	0.5	120.0	-1.1	1.4	5.1

For footnotes see table 1 of this article.

For further information on these data please  
telephone 01633 813388,  
fax 01633 812575,  
or email [hugh.skipper@ons.gov.uk](mailto:hugh.skipper@ons.gov.uk)

# Jobs in the Public and Private Sectors

**Duncan MacGregor**  
**Employment, Earnings and Productivity Division**  
**National Statistics**  
Room 249  
PO Box 12  
RUNCORN WA7 2GJ  
Tel: 01928 792501  
Fax: 01928 792145  
E-mail: duncan.macgregor@ons.gov.uk

## Introduction

This article presents data (updated to June 1999) on jobs in the public and private sectors. A similar article that presented data to June 1998 was published in the June 1999 edition of *Economic Trends* (no. 547). It shows the relative overall size of the two sectors (Table A) and gives a more detailed analysis of the types of jobs in the public sector. Table B compares UK Workforce jobs over ten years. Table C gives sector information by industry group (based on the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) 1992). Table D gives information by public sector major category and also includes data on a full-time equivalent basis as well as by headcount. Information relating to the European System of Accounts (ESA 95) can be found in the appendix of the article. Please note all figures shown are unadjusted for seasonal variation

## Revisions to the Workforce Jobs series

Since the last article was published the Employee jobs component of the Workforce Jobs series has been revised between June 1959 and June 1995 to remove an upward step that existed between June and September 1995. This upward step had been the result of including more small businesses in the scope of the survey that underpins these estimates from 1995 onwards. These jobs are typically in the private sector rather than the public sector. The Self-employment Jobs component has also been revised between June 1959 and March 1984 to include an estimate of the number of self-employed people whose main job is as an employee. This too overcomes a step that used to exist at June 1984.

In April 2000, revisions to the Labour Force Survey results were published, using more up to date population estimates. These revisions affect the self employment jobs and employee jobs in agriculture and construction from September 1995 to date.

## Key Points

In 1999 jobs in the Public Sector increased for the first time since 1979, driven by rises in Education and NHS Trusts. Private Sector jobs increased by a much more substantial margin due to growth in sectors such as business services.

### Analysis by Sector (Table A and Chart 1)

The total Workforce jobs increased by 287,000 between 1998 and 1999.

In 1999 the public sector increased by 44,000 jobs compared with the previous year.

In 1999, 82 per cent (22.9 million) of the Workforce jobs were in the private sector (this included 3.5 million Self-employment jobs). This is 243,000 higher than the previous year. In 1999, there were 5 million employee jobs in the public sector. This shows an increase of 44,000 (0.9 per cent) on the previous year and compares with decreases of 124,000 in 1997 and 17,000 in 1998.

Jobs in General government increased by 30,000 (0.9 per cent) between 1998 and 1999. The biggest rise within Local government was in Education, an increase of 37,000 jobs (3.1 per cent). Jobs in Central government fell by 13,000 (-1.5 per cent) over the same period; this decrease was due in part to institutions from this sector being reclassified as Public non-financial corporations.

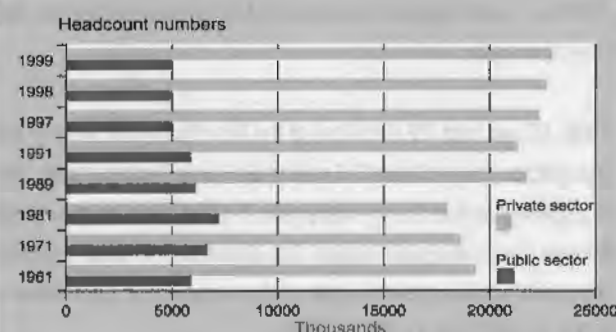
Over the last 10 years, jobs within Public non-financial corporations (excluding NHS Trusts), have fallen by around 472,000 (-56.8 per cent) to 359,000 in 1999. General government has fallen by 1.8 million (-33.8 per cent) over the same period. There was a decrease in Local government jobs of 316,000 (-10.8 per cent), particularly in education, which fell by 201,000 (-13.9 per cent).

**TABLE A****Analysis of UK Workforce jobs by sector: headcount, midyear 1961, 1971, 1981, 1989, 1991 & 1997-99***Thousands*

		1961	1971	1981	1989	1991	1997	1998	1999
Total Workforce jobs	DYDA	25,132	25,213	25,140	27,747	27,118	27,246	27,569	27,856
Private sector	DYBI	19,273	18,586	17,955	21,663	21,270	22,306	22,646	22,889
Government-supported trainees	DYDZ	..	..	..	462	353	159	112	102
Public sector	FHCE	5,859	6,627	7,185	6,084	5,848	4,940	4,923	4,967
Public non-financial corporations	DYBH	2,200	2,009	1,867	831	723	1,477	1,476	1,490
National Health Service	CGXN	..	..	..	..	124	1,121	1,123	1,131
Other	FHCC	2,200	2,009	1,867	831	599	356	353	359
General government	FHCA	3,659	4,618	5,318	5,253	5,125	3,463	3,447	3,477
Central government	FHBT	1,790	1,966	2,419	2,315	2,178	870	868	855
HM Forces	BCAH	474	368	334	308	297	210	210	208
National Health Service	FHBR	575	785	1,207	1,226	1,098	78	77	76
Other	FHBS	741	813	878	781	783	582	581	571
Local government	DYBG	1,869	2,652	2,899	2,938	2,947	2,593	2,579	2,622
Education	FHBU	785	1,297	1,454	1,442	1,416	1,193	1,204	1,241
Social services	FHBV	170	276	350	411	414	403	395	388
Police	FHBW	108	152	186	195	202	206	207	206
Construction	FHBX	103	124	143	119	106	65	61	60
Other	FHBY	703	803	766	771	809	726	712	727

**Chart 1**

**UK Workforce jobs by sector  
midyear 1961, 1971, 1981, 1989, 1991,  
1997-1999**

**Analysis of the UK Workforce jobs (Table B)**

Since 1989 total Workforce jobs have increased by 109,000 (0.4 per cent); Self-employment jobs decreased by 366,000 (-9.4 per cent); HM Forces and Government-supported trainees totals have decreased by 100,000 (-32.5 per cent) and 360,000 (-77.9 per cent) respectively.

Within Employee jobs: Education increased by 60,000 (3.2 per cent); Public Administration, defence, and compulsory social security increased by 56,000 (4 per cent); Production, construction, transport & utilities fell by 1,142,000 (-14.4 per cent); Health, social work and other services provided to the public increased by 290,000 (11.9 per

cent); Other Services which includes the following industries: Agriculture, Wholesale & Retail Trade, Hotels & Restaurants, Financial & Business Services, Community & Social Activities; increased by 1,673,000 (17.6 per cent) since 1989.

**Analysis by Industry Group (Table C and Chart 2)**

Chart 2 shows the distribution of public sector employee jobs by industry group. This is expanded further in Table C that shows the split between the public and private sector for certain industries. Public sector is defined here as including central government, local government and public non-financial corporations.

Public sector Education has retained a similar share of total public sector jobs over the last 10 years; 25 per cent in 1989 and 26 per cent in 1999. However, the public element within the education sector dropped from 78 per cent to 65 per cent of total education jobs between 1989 and 1999.

In 1999, 34 per cent (1.6 million) of all public sector employee jobs were in the Health and social work sector, compared with 28 per cent (1.6 million) in 1989. The public sector share of total jobs in these industries dropped from 67 per cent in 1989 to 59 per cent in 1999.

In 1999, 30 per cent (1.45 million) of all public sector jobs were in Public administration, defence and compulsory social security sector; compared with 24 per cent (1.4 million) in 1989. Total numbers have risen by 56,000 over the same period.

TABLE B

## UK Workforce jobs: midyear 1989

Thousands

	Total employed	Male			Female		
		Total	Full-time	Part-time	Total	Full-time	Part-time
Workforce jobs	27,747	15,694	..	..	12,053	..	..
Self-employment jobs	3,877	2,901	..	..	976	..	..
HM Forces	308	291	..	..	16	..	..
Government supported trainees	462	291	..	..	171	..	..
Employee jobs	23,100	12,210	..	..	10,889	..	..
Education	1,847	563	..	..	1,284	..	..
Health, social work & other services provided to the public	2,438	515	..	..	1,923	..	..
Public administration, defence & compulsory social security	1,395	771	..	..	625	..	..
Production, construction, transport & utilities	7,917	5,857	..	..	2,060	..	..
Other	9,502	4,505	..	..	4,998	..	..

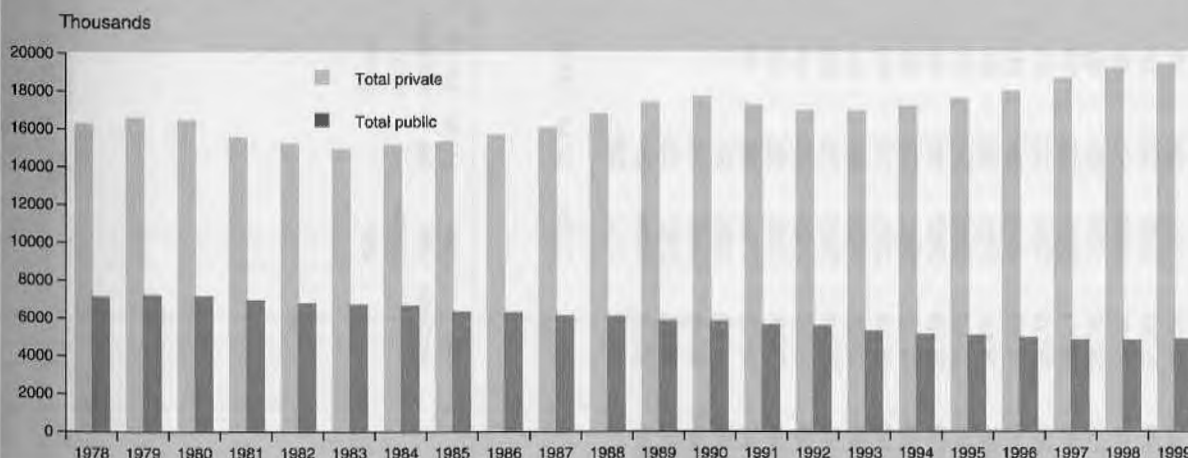
## UK Workforce jobs: midyear 1999

Thousands

	Total employed	Male			Female		
		Total	Full-time	Part-time	Total	Full-time	Part-time
Workforce jobs	27,856	15,059	..	..	12,798	..	..
Self-employment jobs	3,511	2,551	..	..	960	..	..
HM Forces	208	192	..	..	16	..	..
Government supported trainees	102	63	..	..	39	..	..
Employee jobs	24,034	12,252	10,740	1,512	11,782	6,554	5,228
Education	1,907	519	363	156	1,388	608	780
Health, social work & other services provided to the public	2,728	604	454	150	2,124	1,110	1,013
Public administration, defence & compulsory social security	1,451	697	641	57	753	504	249
Production, construction, transport & utilities	6,775	5,010	4,875	135	1,765	1,406	359
Other	11,175	5,422	4,408	1,014	5,753	2,926	2,828

Chart 2

## UK Employee jobs, Total Public &amp; Private sector levels





Between 1989 and 1999 total jobs in industries covering Production, construction, transport and utilities decreased by 1.1 million (-14 per cent) to 6.8 million. The proportion of all public sector jobs in these industries fell from 16.5 per cent in 1989 to 8.8 per cent in 1999, largely because of privatisations.

### Availability of Other Data

Other employment data published by National Statistics can be found in *Labour Market Trends*, *Monthly Digest of Statistics* and *Annual Abstract of Statistics* and *United Kingdom National Accounts* (the *Blue Book*). Data underlying the figures for General government are produced quarterly and are available on request.

	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
General government	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Other industries	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Total	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000

	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
General government	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Other industries	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Total	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000



TABLE C

UK Workforce jobs and Employee jobs by sector and industry group 1978-1999: headcount, midyear

Thousands

SIC 1992

	Workforce jobs	Self-employment jobs	HM Forces	Government supported trainees	Employee jobs	Employee jobs												
						Education			Health, social work & other services provided to the public			Public administration, defence & compulsory social security			Production, construction, transport & utilities			Other
						Total	Private	Public	Total	Private	Public	Public Total	Total	Private	Public	Total Public & Private	Total Private Sector	Total Public Sector
	CGYL	CGYM	CGYN	CGYO	01-99 CGYP	80 CGYQ	CGYR	CGYS	85 & 91 CGYT	CGYU	CGYV	75 CGYW	10-45 60-64 CGYX	CGYY	CGYZ	01-05, 50-55 65-74, 90 & 92-93 CGZA	CGZD	CGZE
1978	25,755	2,210	318	..	23,227	1,592	80	1,512	1,771	317	1,454	1,644	10,384	8,168	2,216	7,837	16,188	7,039
1979	26,149	2,216	314	..	23,618	1,629	90	1,539	1,830	334	1,496	1,639	10,411	8,190	2,221	8,109	16,483	7,135
1980	26,107	2,351	323	..	23,433	1,611	110	1,501	1,891	371	1,520	1,593	10,120	7,930	2,190	8,218	16,369	7,064
1981	25,140	2,492	334	..	22,314	1,585	131	1,454	1,937	380	1,557	1,555	9,235	7,225	2,010	8,002	15,463	6,851
1982	24,702	2,552	324	..	21,826	1,578	144	1,434	1,970	391	1,579	1,522	8,753	6,865	1,888	8,004	15,129	6,697
1983	24,422	2,611	322	16	21,473	1,585	151	1,434	1,997	410	1,587	1,519	8,345	6,552	1,793	8,027	14,843	6,630
1984	25,086	2,937	326	175	21,647	1,608	178	1,430	2,051	460	1,591	1,503	8,194	6,469	1,725	8,291	15,073	6,574
1985	25,390	3,051	326	176	21,837	1,635	206	1,429	2,144	545	1,599	1,474	8,096	6,720	1,376	8,488	15,594	6,243
1986	25,440	3,092	322	226	21,800	1,682	230	1,452	2,216	614	1,602	1,468	7,863	6,551	1,312	8,571	15,588	6,212
1987	25,958	3,326	319	311	22,002	1,743	257	1,486	2,309	699	1,610	1,488	7,766	6,653	1,113	8,696	15,962	6,040
1988	26,894	3,547	316	343	22,688	1,805	301	1,504	2,454	821	1,633	1,472	7,863	6,826	1,037	9,094	16,689	5,999
1989	27,747	3,877	308	462	23,100	1,847	405	1,442	2,438	801	1,637	1,395	7,917	6,967	950	9,502	17,324	5,776
1990	28,019	3,928	303	423	23,364	1,873	442	1,431	2,452	814	1,638	1,436	7,820	6,921	899	9,783	17,615	5,749
1991	27,118	3,766	297	353	22,702	1,861	445	1,416	2,510	874	1,636	1,456	7,264	6,559	705	9,610	17,151	5,551
1992	26,411	3,441	290	325	22,356	1,840	450	1,390	2,597	956	1,641	1,459	6,882	6,223	659	9,578	16,864	5,492
1993	26,059	3,445	271	311	22,032	1,823	622	1,201	2,636	1,033	1,603	1,455	6,526	5,906	620	9,592	16,826	5,206
1994	26,218	3,545	250	302	22,121	1,847	671	1,176	2,653	1,068	1,585	1,436	6,505	5,956	549	9,678	17,079	5,042
1995	26,514	3,604	230	225	22,454	1,858	670	1,188	2,690	1,092	1,598	1,399	6,545	6,010	535	9,962	17,469	4,985
1996	26,748	3,614	221	181	22,732	1,883	692	1,191	2,712	1,120	1,592	1,406	6,565	6,067	498	10,166	17,875	4,857
1997	27,246	3,608	210	159	23,268	1,888	695	1,193	2,738	1,136	1,602	1,358	6,696	6,275	421	10,588	18,538	4,730
1998	27,569	3,485	210	112	23,762	1,868	664	1,204	2,744	1,149	1,595	1,392	6,854	6,440	414	10,905	19,049	4,713
1999	27,856	3,511	208	102	24,034	1,907	666	1,241	2,728	1,133	1,595	1,451	6,775	6,356	419	11,175	19,275	4,759

Please note that employee jobs data have been revised between 1959 and 1995 to remove a discontinuity in the series. Self-employment jobs have also been revised between 1959 and 1983 to include an estimate of the number of self-employed people whose main job is as an employee.

**Table D**  
**UK Public Sector Employee jobs 1961-1999 by major categories: headcount and full time equivalents, midyear<sup>1</sup>**

Thousands

Headcount	General government																	
	Central government					Local government					Public non-financial corporations <sup>2</sup>							
	HM Forces	National Health Service	Other central government	Total central government	Education	Social services	Construction	Police (incl. civilians)	Other local government	Local authorities community programme	Total local government	Total general government	Nationalised industries	NHS Trusts	Other public (nf) corporations	Total public (nf) corporations	Total public sector	of which: Civil Service <sup>3</sup>
	CGYN	FHBR	FHBS	FHBT	FHBU	FHBV	FHBW	FHBX	FHBY	CUKE	DYBG	FHCA	FHCB	CGXN	FHCC	DYBH	FHCE	CGXU
1961	474	575	741	1,790	785	170	103	108	703	..	1,869	3,859	2,152	..	48	2,200	5,859	672
1971	368	785	813	1,966	1,297	276	124	152	803	..	2,652	4,618	1,856	..	153	2,009	6,627	714
1972	336	821	813	1,970	1,365	295	128	159	824	..	2,771	4,741	1,769	..	160	1,929	6,670	703
1973	320	848	815	1,983	1,436	315	130	162	848	..	2,891	4,874	1,731	..	159	1,890	6,764	709
1974	319	911	884	2,114	1,453	272	135	180	762	..	2,782	4,896	1,777	..	208	1,985	6,881	706
1975	332	1,042	923	2,297	1,508	309	164	171	765	..	2,917	5,214	1,816	..	219	2,035	7,249	717
1976	335	1,092	936	2,363	1,521	319	165	175	776	..	2,956	5,319	1,752	..	228	1,990	7,299	763
1977	323	1,069	932	2,354	1,506	322	155	172	768	..	2,921	5,275	1,866	..	223	2,089	7,364	762
1978	318	1,120	926	2,364	1,512	334	155	170	761	..	2,932	5,296	1,844	..	217	2,061	7,357	751
1979	314	1,152	921	2,387	1,539	344	156	176	782	..	2,997	5,384	1,849	..	216	2,065	7,449	739
1980	323	1,174	896	2,393	1,501	346	152	181	776	..	2,956	5,349	1,816	..	222	2,038	7,387	715
1981	334	1,207	878	2,419	1,454	350	143	186	766	..	2,899	5,318	1,857	..	210	1,867	7,185	698
1982	324	1,227	849	2,400	1,434	352	132	186	761	..	2,885	5,265	1,554	..	202	1,756	7,021	672
1983	322	1,227	835	2,384	1,433	360	130	187	768	27	2,905	5,289	1,465	..	198	1,663	6,952	654
1984	326	1,223	810	2,359	1,430	368	126	187	773	58	2,942	5,301	1,410	..	189	1,599	6,900	630
1985	326	1,223	811	2,360	1,429	376	125	187	774	67	2,958	5,318	1,131	..	120	1,251	6,569	608
1986	322	1,215	800	2,337	1,452	387	125	188	770	88	3,010	5,347	1,058	..	129	1,187	6,534	610
1987	319	1,212	781	2,312	1,486	398	128	191	763	96	3,062	5,374	864	..	121	985	6,359	599
1988	316	1,228	778	2,322	1,504	405	125	194	764	89 <sup>4</sup>	3,081	5,403	791	..	121	912	6,315	593
1989	308	1,226	781	2,315	1,442 <sup>3</sup>	411	119	195	771	..	2,938	5,253	719	..	112	831	6,084	586
1990	303	1,221	776	2,300	1,431	417	114	199	806	..	2,967	5,267	675	..	110	785	6,052	579
1991	297	1,098	783	2,178	1,416	414	106	202	809	..	2,947	5,125	497	124	102	723	5,848	576
1992	290	917	801	2,008	1,390	410	97	204	797	..	2,898	4,906	457	314	105	876	5,782	592
1993	271	543	792	1,606	1,201 <sup>5</sup>	398	90	207	783	..	2,679	4,285	437	662	93	1,192	5,477	579
1994	250	177	758	1,185	1,176	408	87	206	768	..	2,645	3,830	382	1,000	80	1,462	5,292	553
1995	230	97	708	1,035	1,188	412	83	207	749	..	2,639	3,674	345	1,089	107	1,541	5,215	532
1996	221	84	612	917	1,191	406	76	207	744	..	2,624	3,541	286	1,102	135	1,523	5,064	512
1997	210	78	582	870	1,193	403	65	206	726	..	2,593	3,463	231	1,121	125	1,477	4,940	493
1998	210	77	581	868	1,204	395	61	207	712	..	2,579	3,447	232	1,123	121	1,476	4,923	484
1999	208	76	571	855	1,241	388	60	206	727	..	2,622	3,477	237	1,131	122	1,490	4,967	481
Full-time equivalents	CGYN	CGXY	CGXZ	CGYA	CULZ	CUMB	CGYB	CUMD	CGYC	CGYD	CGYE	CGYF	CGYG	CUMP	CGYH	CGYI	CGYJ	CGYK
1977	327	947	866	2,140	1,099	222	152	168	683	..	2,324	4,464	1,835	..	223	2,058	6,522	749
1978	318	957	885	2,160	1,105	228	152	165	675	..	2,325	4,485	1,843	..	217	2,060	6,545	739
1979	314	977	897	2,188	1,110	235	150	172	701	..	2,368	4,556	1,818	..	216	2,034	6,590	727
1980	323	1,001	872	2,196	1,087	235	146	176	699	..	2,343	4,539	1,785	..	222	2,007	6,546	703
1981	334	1,038	853	2,225	1,058	240	136	180	692	..	2,306	4,531	1,656	..	206	1,862	6,393	687
1982	324	1,047	827	2,198	1,041	241	131	180	681	..	2,274	4,472	1,538	..	198	1,736	6,208	662
1983	322	1,046	812	2,180	1,034	246	130	182	686	23	2,301	4,481	1,444	..	197	1,641	6,122	645
1984	326	1,032	787	2,145	1,027	251	126	182	689	45	2,320	4,465	1,390	..	188	1,578	6,043	622
1985	326	1,028	788	2,142	1,021	256	125	182	689	52	2,325	4,467	1,118	..	118	1,236	5,703	599
1986	322	1,016	776	2,114	1,029	263	125	184	675	76	2,352	4,466	1,043	..	127	1,170	5,636	600
1987	319	1,018	756	2,093	1,043	271	128	186	677	72	2,377	4,470	850	..	119	969	5,439	587
1988	316	1,013	751	2,080	1,046	277	125	189	674	67 <sup>4</sup>	2,378	4,458	775	..	119	894	5,352	580
1989	308	1,013	783	2,084	992 <sup>3</sup>	283	119	191	681	..	2,266	4,350	703	..	110	813	5,163	571
1990	303	1,008	765	2,076	990	288	114	194	692	..	2,278	4,354	659	..	108	767	5,121	562
1991	297	904	766	1,967	982	287	105	197	720	..	2,291	4,258	482	102	100	684	4,942	564
1992	290	750	783	1,823	970	286	97	199	706	..	2,258	4,081	442	256	103	801	4,882	573
1993	271	424	772	1,467	840 <sup>5</sup>	279	90	201	695	..	2,105	3,572	423	540	91	1,054	4,626	559
1994	250	158	733	1,141	818	288	86	201	685	..	2,078	3,219	367	794	78	1,239	4,458	534
1995	230	69	681	980	806	295	82	201	664	..	2,048	3,028	331	876	105	1,312	4,340	512
1996	221	65	584	870	817	288	75	202	632	..	2,014	2,884	272	889	133	1,294	4,178	492
1997	210	65	554	829	815	284	64	201	613	..	1,977	2,806	217	903	123	1,243	4,049	472
1998	210	64	552	826	819	277	59	202	598	..	1,955	2,781	218	905	119	1,242	4,023	463
1999	208	64	550	822	836	270	58	201	606	..	1,971	2,793	223	912	120	1,255	4,048	460

The Appendix gives details of the definitions and coverage of sectors and success of the statistics and the many changes in them between 1991 and 1994 (except in the case of the Civil Service which is documented back to 1969).  
 Details of transfers of public corporations to the private sector, including the numbers of employees involved, are given in the Appendix.

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

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

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

6 Great Britain only.

# Appendix: Definition of the Sectors

## European System of Accounts (ESA95)

The European System of Accounts which forms the basis for the UK economic accounts, consists of a coherent, consistent and integrated set of accounts based on a set of internationally agreed concepts, definitions, classifications and accounting rules. The accounts are compiled for a succession of time periods and cover economic activities, the economy's productive assets and the wealth of its inhabitants.

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

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

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

ESA 95 Classification		Previous classification system	
<b>S.11</b>	<b>Non-financial corporations</b>	<b>200.00</b>	<b>Industrial &amp; commercial companies and Public corporations</b>
S.11001	Public non-financial corporations	230/311	Public corporations
<b>S.13</b>	<b>General government</b>	<b>300.00</b>	<b>General government</b>
S.1311	Central government	310.00	Central government
		312.00	Non-trading
		313.00	Social security funds
S.1313	Local government	320.00	Local Authorities
		321.00	Trading
		322.00	Non-trading
S.1314	Social security funds	N/A	Social security funds are classified to central government under ESA 95 as UK funds do not meet the criteria for S.1314

Please note this is not a complete list of the new and old classification systems.

## General Government

This sector includes all institutional units which are non-market producers whose output is intended for individual and collective consumption, and are mainly financed by compulsory payments made by units belonging to other sectors. It also includes all institutional units principally engaged in the redistribution of the national income and wealth.

## Central Government

This sub-sector of general government includes all administrative departments of the State and other central agencies whose competence extends normally over the whole economic territory. In the UK the administration of social security funds is an integral part of central government concerning both its funding and decision-making, and so cannot be separately classified as social security funds.

Some trading bodies that were classified as central government under the previous system are now public non-financial corporations because they are market producers, manage their own finances, and have sufficient autonomy to be classified as institutional units. ECGD (Export Credit Guarantee Department) is also a market producer but its finances are not sufficiently independent of central government for it to be regarded as an institutional unit in its own right; it is therefore within the central government sector.

Consistent data for years since 1961 appears in the *Economic Trends Annual Supplement*.

## Civil Service

The Civil Service comprises the Home Civil Service and the Diplomatic Service but not the Northern Ireland Civil Service, locally engaged staff overseas nor employees of Non Departmental Public Bodies - other than those in HSE and ACAS. Further analysis of Civil Service manpower figures at 1st April 1999 can be found in the publication *Civil Service Statistics 1999*.

## Local government

This sector consist of all local government authorities which both have power to raise funds by means of rates, levies and council tax etc. and which are obliged to make annual returns of income and expenditure under successive local government acts. It includes all levels of administrative authorities (including parish councils) and



also local authorities with special functions. It includes magistrates' courts, the probation service in England and Wales and police forces and their civilian staffs. It embraces all functions of such authorities (including, for example, their education services and construction departments) and includes trading activities of local authorities, such as housing, theatres, etc. From April 1999, grant maintained schools, which had been classified to central government, were reclassified to local authority status (the formal change was in September 1999, at the start of the new academic year). There are three new categories of mainstream school: community, foundation and voluntary. For GM schools, this means that, like other state schools, they will be maintained by their Local Education Authorities.

Polytechnics and Higher Education colleges were transferred from local authority control from April 1989, as were Further Education and sixth form colleges from April 1993. These are all now regarded as part of the private sector (non-profit making bodies).

### **Public non-financial corporations**

Public corporations are defined as corporate enterprises which are publicly owned and controlled but which, at the same time, have substantial freedom to conduct their affairs along business lines. Examples include the BBC and the Scottish Water Authorities. They are publicly controlled to the extent that the public authority, i.e. central or local government, usually appoints the whole or a majority of the board of management. Subsidiaries of public corporations are part of this sector if their accounts are consolidated with those of the parent corporation. Nationalised industries represent a group of particularly large and important public corporations. Examples include the Post Office and the Civil Aviation Authority.

Some bodies controlled by central government are classified as being public corporations rather than central government such as the Royal Mint.

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

### **Public Sector**

Comprises general government and public non-financial corporations.

### **Private Sector**

Private non-financial corporations, financial corporations including the Bank of England, households and the Non-profit institutions serving households.

## **Classification by Industry**

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

## **Sources of the Statistics**

The figures for total Workforce jobs and Government-supported trainees, together with the industrial analyses of employee jobs and the self-employment jobs are aggregated from those compiled by the Employment, Earnings and Productivity Division, (PBG) and Labour Market Division (SESAG) of National Statistics; the Department of Economic Development, Northern Ireland and DfEE.

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

Public non-financial corporations data are derived from the ONS Inter Departmental Business Register (IDBR) and other regular surveys carried out by the Business Statistics Group (responsible for Annual Employment and Short-term Employment Surveys).

The local government data sources for England and Wales are the quarterly local authority survey (PBG), police data are obtained from the Home Office and Education and Health figures are produced by the EEPD. The source for Scotland is the Joint Staffing Watch survey by the Scottish Executive and COSLA (Convention of Scottish Local Authorities).

## **Full-time equivalent employment**

To provide a more refined measure of manpower inputs, many of the institutions in the public sector count their part-time workers in terms of full-time equivalents. This analysis appears in Table D. Measuring full-time equivalents is a somewhat imprecise process, with each institution having its own convention for making the calculation. In the case of the Civil Service from 1939 to 1995 part-time staff working 10 hours or more per week were each counted as half a member of staff in arriving at a full-time equivalent figure. From 1 April 1995, the method of counting part-time staff was changed in order to reflect more accurately the resources used. This change was made in recognition of the increase, over recent years, in the number of staff working part-time who are now included in the FTE total as a proportion of a full-time employee according to the proportion of full-time hours worked.

Part-time staff working fewer than 10 hours per week are now included in Headcount and FTE totals. Figures for earlier years were re-estimated on the basis of the new methodology to enable comparisons over time.

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

#### The groups and factors for England and Wales are:

##### Non-manual Employees

Further education	0.11
Other	0.53
Manual workers	0.41

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

##### Headcount employment

Staff in post figures that give part-time staff equal weight with full-time staff.

#### MAJOR SECTOR CHANGES; 1993 TO 1999

##### Definitions, Coverage and Consistency of Statistics

##### Central Government

- 1 April 1993 commercial management was introduced at the Ministry of Defence Atomic Weapons Research Establishment (AWRE), about 6,300 staff excluded from that date.
- The sale of Building Management businesses of PSA during 1993-94 resulted in 8,500 staff being transferred to the private sector.
- 24 February 1994 the Directorate of Telecommunications Bureau (HO) was privatised and 500 staff transferred to the private sector.
- 1 April 1994 Security & Intelligence Services staff were placed under the Cabinet Office. Previously they had been included in the MoD (4,900 staff) and the Foreign & Commonwealth Office (1,630).
- During July 1994 some 1,000 Inland Revenue IT staff transferred to EDS, a private sector company.

- 1 September 1994 the Public Trust Office was established.
- 1 April 1995 the following occurred:
  - Meat Hygiene Service Executive was formed with about 800 staff transferring from Local Authorities;
  - DERA - Defence Evaluation and Research Agency was formed;
  - The accounts Services agency (DTI) was privatised, 84 staff transferred to the private sector.
- 3 April 1995 the Court Service and the Scottish Court Service were established.
- 5 July 1995 Employment (ED) Group abolished:
  - Employment Main (Over 4,200 staff) and Employment Service Agency (approx. 40,400 merged with DFE (2,000 staff) to become the Department for Education and Employment (DfEE) total staff approx. 47,000;
  - Health and Safety Executive (HSE) went to Department of the Environment (DoE) (4,300 staff);
  - Advisory Conciliation and Arbitration Service (ACAS) went to DTI (600 staff);
  - Labour Market Statistics Group went to CSO (now part of ONS) (190 staff);
  - Industrial Relations Division of ED moved to DTI (750 staff).
- 30 September 1995 National Physical Laboratory was privatised (533 staff).
- 1 October 1995 the Central Veterinary Laboratory became Veterinary Laboratories Agency, 400 staff transferred from MAFF.
- 1 November 1995 the National Engineering Laboratory was privatised (217 staff transferred to private sector).
- 1 January 1996 responsibility for the Security Facilities Agency (1,200 staff) and the Buying Agency (120 staff) transferred from DoE to the Cabinet Office (Office of Public Service).
- During January 1996 a further 800 Inland Revenue IT staff transferred to EDS, a private sector company.

- 1 February 1996 Pay and Personnel agency was formed (MoD) from the remainder of staff (approx. 1,000 staff) in the Defence Accounts Agency. The DAA ceased to exist.
- 31 March 1996 Transport Research Laboratory privatised (approx. 450 staff).
- 31 March 1996 Laboratory of the Government Chemist privatised (270 staff).
- 1 April 1996 the following changes occurred:
  - HM Inspectorate of Pollution (DoE) (340 staff) transferred to the Environment Protection Agency (Non-Departmental Public Body);
  - The Metropolitan Police Forensic Science Laboratory (360 staff) merged with Forensic Science Service (executive agency of the Home Office);
  - The CSO (1,376 staff) and OCPS (1,772 staff) merged to form the Office for National Statistics;
  - OFGAS took on responsibility for the Gas and Oil Measurement Branch of the Department of Trade and Industry;
  - About 900 Regional Health Authority staff transferred to the Department of Health.
- In the second quarter of 1996 the Environment Agency was set up when parts of Department of the Environment, Local Authorities and the National Rivers Authority were merged into one body to concentrate on the protection of the environment.
- 1 May 1996 Natural Resources Institute (executive agency of ODA) transferred to University of Greenwich (303 staff).
- Also at this time the Voluntary and Community Division staff transferred from the Home Office to the Dept. of National Heritage (26 staff).
- 1 July 1996 Companies House (executive agency of DTI) transferred 47 staff to Capita, a private sector company.
- 1 August 1996 Chessington Computer Centre was sold to a consortium made up a management and employee buyout team, Integris UK and Close Brothers (370 staff).
- 30 September 1996 the following occurred:
  - HM Stationery Office was sold to National Publishing Group, 2,600 staff;
  - Occupational Health and Safety Agency (OPS) sold to National Publishing Group (2,580 staff);
  - Teachers Pension Agency (an executive agency of the DfEE) transferred to Capita Managed Services Ltd. (380 staff).
- 1 October 1996 Employment Service transferred 3,450 non-industrial staff to Benefits Agency due to the introduction of Job Seekers allowance.
- The following new agencies of the MoD were formed:
  - on the 1 October 1996, the Defence Intelligence and Security agency (100 staff);
  - on 2 December 1996, The Army Personnel Centre (1,530 staff);
  - on 9 December 1996, RAF Logistics Support Services (740 staff);
  - on 11 December 1996, Ship Support Agency (2,230 staff);
  - on 11 December 1996, Naval Bases and Supplies Agency (9,240 staff).
- The largest reductions in the three months to 1 January 1997 occurred in:
  - DfEE (1,400 down) mainly reflecting the introduction of an early severance scheme;
  - the Benefits Agency (1,060 down) reflecting their policy of not replacing staff who leave.
- The largest increases in the three months to 1 January 1997 occurred in:
  - the Child Support Agency (280 up) due to changes in the Child Support act;
- An increase of 110 staff at MAFF, special units were set up in London and the Regional Offices in a response to dealing with BSE.



- 15 January 1997 the Office of Public Service IT support staff (6 staff) transferred to Digital.
- 31 January 1997 RAF Signals Engineering Establishment (an executive agency of the MoD) transferred 27 staff to Granada and 49 staff to SERCO.
- 2 February 1997 a new agency of the MoD was formed - RAF Personnel Management agency (475 staff).
- 19 March 1997 about 600 staff of the Building Research Establishment, an executive agency of the Department of the Environment, transferred to the private sector.
- 20 March 1997 the Crown Prosecution Service (749 staff) and Serious Fraud Office (177 staff) now operating on Next Steps lines.
- 31 March 1997:
  - RAF Training Group Defence agency (an executive agency of the MoD) transferred 29 non-industrial and 137 industrial staff to Brown & Root, and Marshall Aerospace. Also 22 non-industrial and 96 industrial staff to SERCO and 12 non-industrial and 147 industrial staff to Hunting Aviation Ltd.
  - Logistics Information Systems agency (an executive agency of the MoD) transferred 21 non-industrial staff to EDS.
- 1 April 1997:
  - ADAS - Agricultural Development Advisory Service (an executive agency of the MAFF) became ADAS plc 1,190 staff transferred to the private sector.
  - Farming and Rural Conservation agency (440 staff), formerly part of ADAS, formed to take over functions that remain in the public sector.
  - About 560 staff of Paymaster (an executive agency of HM Treasury) transferred to EDS, a private sector company.
  - DfEE Information Services Division (150 staff) transferred to FI Group plc.
  - the Benefits Agency (1,860 down), reflecting their "Change Programme" policy of working practices.
  - Centre for Environment, Fisheries and Aquaculture, became an executive agency (410 staff), formerly part of MAFF.
- Government Car and Despatch Agency became an executive agency (220 staff), formerly part of SAFE (OPS).
- Paymaster, an executive agency of HM Treasury with 560 staff, which was sold to EDS.
- A reduction of 26 staff resulted from the exclusion of the Crown Estates Office, none of whose staff are now classified as civil servants.
- Child Support Agency (390 up), due to changes in the Child Support Act.
- The following MoD agencies were formed:
  - Defence Estates Organisation (1,170);
  - Defence Medical Training Organisation (80);
  - Armed Forces Personnel Administration Agency (850);
  - Defence Vetting Agency (50).
- 24 April 1997 the MoD Support Services Division (DERA) sold to Cinven, a private sector company (1,440 staff).
- 3 May 1997 the following were renamed;
  - the Overseas Development Administration changed to Dept. for International Development and made independent of the Foreign and Commonwealth Office.
  - responsibility for voluntary organisations and charities (18 staff) was transferred from the Department for National Heritage to the Home Office.
- 6 May 1997 Competitiveness Division of the Office of Public Service (27 staff) transferred to the DTI.
- On 1 June 1997 a new agency of the MoD was formed - Specialist Procurement Services Agency (820 staff).
- 15 June 1997 the Departments of the Environment and Transport merged under one Minister to form the Department of the Environment, Transport and the Regions.
- In the three months to 1 July 1997 the largest reductions/transfers in permanent staff occurred in:
  - the Benefits Agency (920 down), reflecting organisational changes.



- The DfEE (620 down) mainly due to transfer of 590 to DETR on 16 June;
- the DTI (610 down) due to transfer to DETR again on 16 June.
- To the 1 July 1997 the Prison Service staff numbers increased by 530 and the Scottish Prison Service by 310 staff in response to the increasing prison population.
- 29 August 1997 the Commander-in-Chief of Land Command (MoD) contracted out 83 non-industrial staff to Primary Management Aldershot Ltd. (PMAL).
- In the three months to October 1997 the following reductions occurred:
  - the Benefits Agency (860 down);
  - the MoD (480 down);
  - the Inland Revenue (410 down).
- On the 31 December 1997 Armed Forces Personnel Administration contracted out some 650 staff to EDS.
- In the three months to January 1998 the following reductions occurred:
  - the Benefits Agency (1,700 down);
  - the MoD (790 down);
  - Customs & Excise (400 down).
- To the 1 January 1998 the prison service increased by 200 staff.
- In the three months to April 1998 the following reductions occurred:
  - the Benefits Agency (2,200 down);
  - the MoD (1,500 down);
  - the Home Office (1,100 down).
- The main transfers of staff and functions out of the Civil Service in the three months to April 1998 were:
  - In March 1998 the Fleet Maintenance and Repair function of the Naval Bases and Supplies Agency (MoD) was transferred to Fleet Support Ltd. (1,140 staff).
  - 1 April 1998 the Historic Royal Palaces Agency (Dept. for Culture, Media and Sport), became an Executive Non-Departmental Public Body (NDPB)<sup>1</sup> outside the Civil Service (455 staff).
  - 1 April 1998 Marine Safety and Coastguard Agencies merged to form Maritime and Coastguard Agency (941 staff).
  - 1 April 1998 the National Criminal Intelligence Service (Home Office) became a Service Authority (similar to a police authority) outside the Civil Service (564 staff).
  - 1 April 1998 the Police Information & Technology Organisation (Home Office) became an Executive Non-Departmental Public Body (325 staff).
  - The largest increases in numbers of permanent staff leading up to April 1998 were 600 staff in HM Prison Service, in response to the increasing prison population. In the same period 260 additional staff were employed by the Driver and Vehicle Licensing Agency to support the introduction of the photocard licence.
  - 1 April 1998 Defence Communication Services Agency (MoD) launched (517 staff).
  - 23 July 1998 the Women's Unit transferred from the Dept. of Social Security to the Cabinet Office (43 non-industrial staff).
  - The largest reductions in numbers of permanent staff in the three months to 1 October 1998 occurred in the Benefits Agency (680 down), the Ministry of Defence (340 down) and Customs and Excise (200 down).
  - The largest increases in numbers of permanent staff in the three months to 1 October were in the Prison Service (450 up), in response to the increasing prison population.
  - In the three months to 1 January 1999 the following staff increases occurred in:
    - the Benefits Agency increased by 920 in order to reduce the need for casual staff in future;
    - Employment Service by 680 due mainly to the rollout of the New Deal for Lone Parents and pilot schemes for the New Deal;
    - HM Prison Service by 190;
    - The Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food increased by 110;
    - UK Anti-Drugs Co-ordination Unit was transferred from the Privy Council Office to the Cabinet Office.

- The largest decreases in the three months to 1 January 1999 occurred in the Ministry of Defence down by 800 members of staff mainly due to natural wastage and non-replacement of leavers.

- 18 January 1999 Scottish Records Office changed name to The National Archives of Scotland.

- In the three months to 1 April 1999 the following changes occurred:

- Majority of the Department of National Savings privatised (down 4,000);
- 1,600 staff reduction in HM Prison Service;
- Privatisation and other reorganisation in MoD accounted for a decrease of 1,200 staff.
- Office of the National Lottery became an NDPB<sup>1</sup> and renamed The National Lottery Commission, with a loss of 33 staff;
- Lord Advocate's Department subsumed in the Scottish Office (19 staff);
- Defence Codification Agency, subsumed by MoD RAF;
- Defence Animal Centre merged with Army Training & Recruitment Agency;
- Maintenance Group Defence Agency subsumed with Defence Aviation Repair Agency;
- Contributions Agency transferred from DSS to the Inland Revenue (7,580 staff);
- Staff numbers rose in the Benefits Agency by 1,200, the Employment Service by 200 and Driving Standards Agency by 500 in response to rising demand for driving tests. Staff numbers continued to rise slightly in the Scottish Office and Welsh Office dealing with devolution.

#### Local Authorities

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

<sup>1</sup> Executive Non-Departmental Public Bodies (NDPB) - operate under statutory provisions, employ their own staff and have responsibility for their own budgets.

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

#### Public non-financial corporations

The public corporations in existence in June 1999 are listed below.

Name of corporation	Commencing or vesting date
Air Travel Trust	
Audit Commission	April 1983
British Broadcasting Corporation (BBC)	1927
British Coal Corporation <sup>1</sup>	January 1947
British Nuclear Fuels plc (BNFL)	April 1992
British Railways Board	January 1963
British Shipbuilders	
British Waterways Board	January 1963
Buying Agency, The <sup>3a</sup>	January 1995
Caledonian MacBrayne Ltd. <sup>2</sup>	April 1990
Central Office of Information <sup>3b</sup>	April 1995
Channel 4 Television Company Ltd. <sup>2</sup>	December 1980
Civil Aviation Authority (CAA)	April 1972
Commission for the New Towns <sup>2</sup>	1961
Commonwealth Development Corporation	February 1948
Companies House <sup>3b</sup>	April 1995
Covent Garden Market Authority	October 1961
Crown Agents Holding and Realisation Board	January 1980
Crown Estate Commissioners <sup>3b</sup>	April 1995
Deeds of Assumption	March 1996
Defence Evaluation Research Agency <sup>3c</sup>	April 1996
Development Board for Rural Wales	April 1977
Driver Vehicle Testing Agency <sup>3c</sup>	April 1996
Driving Standards Agency <sup>3d</sup>	April 1997
East of Scotland Water Authority <sup>5</sup>	April 1996
Fire Service College <sup>3b</sup>	April 1995
Forensic Science Service <sup>3e</sup>	April 1999
Forestry Enterprise <sup>3b</sup>	April 1995
Highlands and Islands Airports <sup>2</sup>	April 1965
Highlands and Islands Enterprise <sup>1</sup>	November 1965
Horserace Totalisator Board <sup>3b</sup>	April 1995
Housing Action Trusts	From July 1991
Hydrographic Office <sup>3b</sup>	April 1995
Kingston Communications	December 1987
Land Registry, Her Majesty's <sup>3b</sup>	April 1995
Langanside Corporation	April 1989

Land Authority for Wales	April 1976
Local Authority Airports	From April 1987
Local Authority Bus Companies	October 1986
London Regional Transport <sup>1</sup>	January 1970
Medicines Control Agency <sup>2b</sup>	April 1995
Meteorological Office <sup>3b</sup>	April 1996
NHS Estates <sup>3e</sup>	April 1999
National Health Service Trusts	From April 1991
New Towns Commission <sup>2</sup>	1961
Northern Ireland Housing Executive	May 1971
Northern Ireland Transport Holding Company	April 1968
Northern Ireland Driver Vehicle Testing Agency <sup>3c</sup>	April 1996
North of Scotland Water Authority	April 1996
Oil and Pipelines Agency	December 1985
Ordnance Survey <sup>3e</sup>	April 1999
Passenger Transport Executives	October 1969 and various later dates
Patent Office <sup>3b</sup>	April 1995
Post Office	April 1961
Queen Elizabeth II Conference Centre <sup>3c</sup>	April 1997
Railsale	November 1995
Registers of Scotland <sup>3b</sup>	April 1995
Remploy Ltd. <sup>3b</sup>	April 1995
Royal Mint	April 1975
Scottish Enterprise <sup>1</sup>	December 1975
Scottish Homes <sup>1</sup>	1937
Sianel Pedwar Cymru (S4C)	January 1981
Trust Ports Northern Ireland	April 1974
United Kingdom Nirex Ltd.	July 1982
Vehicle Inspectorate <sup>3b</sup>	April 1995
Welsh Development Agency	January 1976
West of Scotland Water Authority	April 1996

<sup>1</sup> Name changed. British Coal Corporation was formerly the National Coal Board with name change in March 1987; London Regional Transport was formerly London Transport Executive; Highlands and Islands Enterprise was formerly Highlands and Islands Development Board; Scottish Enterprise was formerly Scottish Development Agency; English Partnerships also known as the Urban Regeneration Agency; Scottish Homes was formerly Scottish Special Housing Association and Housing corporation (Scotland). Forest Enterprise was previously named Forestry Enterprise Agency.

<sup>2</sup> Caledonian MacBrayne Ltd. was part of the former Scottish Transport Group; Channel Four Television Company Ltd. was part of the Independent Television Commission; Highlands and Islands Airports were part of the Civil Aviation Authority;

<sup>3a</sup> Non ESA95 change: reclassified from central government in 1995q1.

<sup>3b</sup> As described for 3a but for 1995q2.

<sup>3c</sup> As described for 3a but for 1996q2

<sup>3d</sup> As described for 3a but for 1997q2

<sup>3e</sup> As described for 3a but for 1999q2

<sup>4</sup> Began in April 1971, reclassified from a private NFC to a public NFC from April 1992

<sup>5</sup> Reclassified from Local Authority

## Publicly owned institutions not classified to the public sector for statistical purposes

Institution	Classified to
Bank of England Banking Department	Financial institutions
British Nuclear Fuels Ltd. <sup>1</sup>	Industrial and commercial companies
Girobank <sup>2</sup>	Financial institutions
International Military Services <sup>3</sup>	Industrial and commercial companies

<sup>1</sup> Until April 1992

<sup>2</sup> Until 1990

<sup>3</sup> Ceased Trading July 1991

## Corporations reclassified to the private sector since end 1983

Enterprise Oil Ltd.	June 1984
British Shipbuilders (warship yards) and other companies	from July 1984
British Telecom	November 1984
Trust Ports in Great Britain	end-March 1985
British Gas plc	December 1986
British Airways plc	February 1987
Royal Ordnance plc	April 1987
BAA plc	July 1987
National Bus Company subsidiaries by	April 1988
Local Authority bus companies on various dates	October 1988
British Steel	December 1988
General Practice Finance Corporation	March 1989
Harland & Wolff	1989q3
Regional Water Authority in England, Welsh Water Authority and Water Authorities Association	December 1989
Local Authority Airports various dates from	June 1990
Girobank plc	July 1990
Scottish Transport Group subsidiary bus companies	August 1990 to October 1991
Regional Electricity Companies and National Grid Company	December 1990
National Power plc and PowerGen plc	March 1991
Scottish Hydroelectric plc and Scottish power plc	June 1991
British Technology Group	April 1992
Northern Ireland Electricity Service	June 1993
Lancaster City Bus Company	1993q3
Meldon Quarry Ltd.	February 1994
Special Trains Unit	March 1995
Swindon Electronics Services Centre Ltd.	April 1995
Chart Leacon Rail Maintenance Ltd.	June 1995
Doncaster Rail Maintenance Ltd.	June 1995



Glasgow Rail Maintenance Ltd.	June 1995	Union Railways Ltd.	May 1996
Wolverton Rail Maintenance Ltd.	June 1995	Railtrack plc	June 1996
Eastleigh Rail Maintenance Ltd.	June 1995	British Energy plc	1996q2
Ilford Rail Maintenance Ltd.	June 1995	BR Projects Ltd.	June 1996
Baileyfield Switch & Crossings Works	July 1995	Connex South Central Ltd.	1996q2
DCU Birmingham Ltd.	July 1995	Freightliner (1995) Ltd.	May 1996
IDG Glasgow Ltd.	August 1995	Gatwick Express Ltd.	April 1996
Mainline Swindon Ltd.	August 1995	InterCity East Coast	April 1996
Ditton Timber Treatment Works	September 1995	Midland Main Line Ltd.	April 1996
Red Star Parcels Ltd.	September 1995	South West Infrastructure Maintenance Co. Ltd.	April 1996
BPE Mechanical & Electrical		LTS Rail Ltd.	May 1996
Engineering Consultancy Ltd.	September 1995	Network South Central Ltd.	May 1996
Civil Engineering Design Group, York Ltd.	September 1995	Northern Track Renewals Co. Ltd.	May 1996
OBS Services Ltd.	October 1995	The Chiltern Railway Company Ltd.	June 1996
Quality & Safety Services Ltd.	November 1995	Northern Infrastructure Maintenance Co. Ltd.	June 1996
Railways Occupational Health Ltd.	November 1995	Western Track Renewals	July 1996
CEDAC London Ltd.	December 1995	Occupational and Health Safety Agency	September 1996
British Rail Telecommunications plc	December 1995	Trentham Leisure	September 1996
Powertrack Engineering Co. Ltd.	December 1995	Cardiff Railway Co. Ltd.	October 1996
Rail express systems Ltd.	December 1995	Island Line Ltd.	October 1996
Signalling Control UK Ltd.	December 1995	South Wales and West Railways Ltd.	October 1996
Angel Train Contracts Ltd.	January 1996	Thames Trains Ltd.	October 1996
Interlogic Control Engineering Ltd.	January 1996	Great Yarmouth Transport	1996q3
Porterbrook Leasing Ltd.	January 1996	South Eastern Train Co. Ltd.	October 1996
Central Track Renewals	February 1996	AEA Technology (part of UKAEA)	September 1996
Eversholt Leasing Ltd.	February 1996	The Stationery Office (formerly HMSO)	1996q3
Great Western Trains Co. Ltd.	February 1996	Hyndburn Transport	1996q4
Loadhaul Ltd.	February 1996	British Coal Enterprise	1996q4
Mainline Freight Ltd.	February 1996	Scientifics Ltd.	December 1996
Scotland Track Renewals Co. Ltd.	February 1996	British Rail Research	December 1996
Scotland Infrastructure Maintenance Co. Ltd.	February 1996	Anglia Railways Train Services Ltd.	January 1997
South West Trains Ltd.	February 1996	BR Business Systems	January 1997
Transrail Freight Ltd.	February 1996	Great Eastern Railway Ltd.	January 1997
Western Infrastructure Maintenance Co. Ltd.	February 1996	Cross-Country Trains Ltd.	January 1997
Castleton Long Welded Rail & Track Works	March 1996	London Call Centre Ltd.	January 1997
College of Railway Technology	March 1996	Merseyrail Electrics	January 1997
Eastern Track Renewal Company Ltd.	March 1996	National Railway Supplies Ltd.	January 1997
The Engineering Link Ltd.	March 1996	Nationwide Fire Services	January 1997
Interfleet Technology Ltd.	March 1996	West Anglia Great Northern Railways Ltd.	January 1997
Laboratory of the Government Chemist	March 1996	InterCity West Coast Ltd.	February 1997
Trainload	1996 q1	Rail Operational Research Ltd.	February 1997
Fastline Rail Services Ltd.	1996q1	Railtest Ltd.	February 1997
Central Infrastructure Maintenance Co. Ltd.	April 1996	ScotRail Railways Ltd.	February 1997
Eastern Infrastructure Maintenance Co. Ltd.	April 1996	Burnley & Pendle Transport	February 1997
Network Train Engineering Services Ltd.	April 1996	BBC Transmissions	1997q1
South East Infrastructure Maintenance Co. Ltd.	April 1996	Birmingham Airport Limited	1997q1
Southern Track Renewals Co. Ltd.	April 1996	Northern Call Centre Company Ltd.	1997q1
European Passenger Services	May 1996	Scottish Call Centre Company Ltd.	1997q1
Natural Resources Institute	May 1996	British Rail International Ltd.	March 1997



Central Trains Ltd.	March 1997
North West Regional Railways Ltd.	March 1997
North London Railways Ltd.	March 1997
Regional Railways North East Ltd.	March 1997
Thameslink Rail Ltd.	March 1997
Railpart (UK) Ltd.	March 1997
Railfreight Distribution	March 1997
Crown Agents Foundation/Crown Agents Services Ltd.	1997q1
Crown Agents Financial services Ltd.	1997q1
Crown Agents Asset Management Ltd.	1997q1
Crown Agents International Ltd.	1997q1
Greenshields, Cowie & Co Ltd.	1997q1
Resource (Science & Technology Expertise) Ltd.	1997q1
DeCTA (previously The Developing Countries Trade Agency)	1997q1
British Arabian Technical Co-operation Ltd.	1997q1
Four Millbank Holdings Ltd.	1997q1
Four Millbank Nominees Ltd.	1997q1
The Knight Line Ltd.	1997q1
Trade Supervision Ltd.	1997q1
Greenshield Shipping Services Ltd.	1997q1
Pheonix Travel (Greenshields Ltd. )	1997q1
Great Peter Nominees Ltd.	1997q1
Northern Call Centre Co. Ltd.	June 1997
Scotland Call Centre Co. Ltd.	June 1997
Defence Evaluation & Research Agency (Support Services Division)	1997q2
Paymaster	1997q2
ADAS	1997q2
Building Research Establishment	April 1997
Docklands Light Railways	1997q2
Magnox Electric	1998q1 (now a wholly owned subsidiary of BNFL)
English Partnerships - replaced by Regional Development Bodies on	21 April 1999
Kingston Communications	July 1999

### Corporations dissolved

- National Film Finance Corporation abolished in December 1985, and replaced in the private sector by the British Screen Finance Consortium.
- National Oil Corporation, in March 1986, being replaced by the Oil and Pipelines Agency.
- National Dock Labour Board in July 1989.

- Electricity Council in March 1990, being replaced in the private sector by the Electricity Association.
- The Crown Suppliers in March 1991.
- Pilotage Commission in April 1991.
- Six Local Authority Bus Companies from April 1989 to November 1994.
- Scottish Nuclear plc in March 1996.
- Nuclear Electric plc in March 1996.
- Crown Agents for Overseas Governments and Administrations Ltd. (known as Crown Agents); replaced on privatisation by Crown Agents Ltd. on 21 March 1997.

### Other changes

The Housing Corporation was reclassified in the 1987 *Blue Book* as a central government trading body and the data were revised back to 1974. The Independent Television Commission (other than Channel Four) was reclassified to the central government sector from October 1991. The Urban Regeneration Agency was established from November 1993, and incorporated the former English Industrial Estates Corporation from April 1994, trading as English Partnership. Letchworth Garden City Corporation became Letchworth Garden City Heritage Foundation, a private charity from October 1995.

Parts of British Coal and British Railways Board have been sold since 1994. British Energy assumed most of the activities of Nuclear Electric plc and Scottish Nuclear plc in April 1996. AEA Technology, part of UKAEA, was sold in September 1996. East Kilbride and Glenrothes New Town Development Corporations were wound-up in December 1995. Cumbernauld, Irvine and Livingstone New Town Development Corporations were wound-up in December 1996. The Urban Development Corporations for Birmingham, Black Country, Bristol, Cardiff Bay, London Docklands, Merseyside, Plymouth, Teeside, Trafford Park and Tyne & Wear were wound up from March 1998.

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

From the 1993 *Blue Book* the fossil fuel level on electricity distribution is now separately identified as a capital grant within the public corporation accounts. Until this *Blue Book* income generated was included in gross trading surplus.

### Availability of Quarterly Data

Quarterly data underlying the figures for general government are available on request from Duncan MacGregor, National Statistics, EEPD, Room 249, PO Box 12, Runcom, WA7 2GJ. Telephone: 01928 792501; Fax: 01928 792145.

### References

*Civil Service Statistics 1999* published on the Internet ([www.cabinet-office.gov.uk/civilservice/index/statistics.htm](http://www.cabinet-office.gov.uk/civilservice/index/statistics.htm)), Enquiries can be made to: Central Support: Statistics, Civil Service Corporate Management, Cabinet Office, Horse Guards Road, London SW1P 3AL. Tel. 020 7270 4775, Fax 020 7270 5221, E-mail: [psb@cabinet-office.x.gsi.gov.uk](mailto:psb@cabinet-office.x.gsi.gov.uk)

*Public Bodies 1999* The Stationery Office, price £24.95. Cabinet Office, Central Secretariat, Horse Guards Road, London SW1P 3AL. Tel. 020 7270 1868, Fax 020 7270 1874, website [www.cabinet-office.gov.uk/quango](http://www.cabinet-office.gov.uk/quango)

*United Kingdom Sector Classification for the National Accounts 1999 edition (ESA 95)* The Stationery Office, price £25.

*United Kingdom National Accounts Concepts, Sources and Methods 1999 edition (ESA 95)* The Stationery Office, price £75.

For more information about National Statistics publications published by The Stationery Office, telephone: 0870 600 5522 or Fax: 0870 600 5533.

National Statistics can also be contacted via the Internet: [statistics.gov.uk](http://statistics.gov.uk)