

Economic Trends

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In Brief

Articles

This month we feature one article.

Ian Hill and Richard Taylor of the ONS discuss recent trends in Dividend Payments and Share Buy-Backs. This is a follow up to two previous articles and is intended to present more detailed dividends data to enable users to better understand trends in the series. Data sources are outlined including changes from 1999 Q2 and dividends data by type of institution are tabulated from 1998. Finally, changes since 1998 are summarised and explained.

Recent economic publications

Annual

Economic Trends Annual Supplement 2000. The Stationery Office, ISBN 0 11 621208 X. Price £28.50.

Financial Statistics Explanatory Handbook 2001. The Stationery Office, ISBN 0 11 621299 3. Price £39.50.

Quarterly

Consumer Trends: 2000 quarter 3 The Stationery Office, ISBN 0 11 621318 3. Price £45.

UK Economic Accounts: 2000 quarter 3. The Stationery Office, ISBN 0 11 621399 X. Price £26.

UK Trade in Goods Analysed in Terms of Industries (MQ10): 2000 quarter 3. The Stationery Office, ISBN 0 11 538058 2. Price £75 p.a.

Monthly

Consumer Price Indices (MM23): November 2000. The Stationery Office, ISBN 0 11 538017 5. Price £185 p.a.

Financial Statistics: January 2001. The Stationery Office, ISBN 0 11 621300 0. Price £23.50.

Monthly Review of External Trade Statistics (MM24): October 2000. The Stationery Office, ISBN 0 11 538025 6. 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 or The Stationery Office bookshops; details on the inside back cover.



Economic Update - February 2001

by Geoff Tily, Macro-Economic Assessment - Office for National Statistics

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Overview

Recent economic data are not inconsistent with changing sentiment towards the economy, but are not adequate to substantiate such sentiments. The preliminary estimate of growth showed a slowdown, partly, but not entirely driven by special factors. Manufacturing industry showed a slowdown into the latest months, in particular in high-tech industries, and services slowed a little. Set against this, on the whole forward looking external information is perhaps a little more optimistic. From a demand perspective household demand remains strong, while business demand is weak. The latter may be driven by slower medium term profits growth and rising corporate borrowing; recent capital market weakness may also be starting to impact on firms ability to continue borrowing. On trade, demand for imports may have slowed a little, but export growth remains strong. Exports to America remain particularly strong, suggesting any slowdown in the UK may have more complex roots. Labour market information now indicates some degree of slowdown, with total employment falling, and unemployment measures levelling off. Price data continues to remain fairly inconsistent with a portrayal of an overheating economy. Average earnings growth shows few signs of substantial acceleration; goods consumer prices outside fuel are deflating and services price increases are slowing. Producer price data now also shows a deceleration in inflationary pressure.

GDP Activity

The preliminary estimate of GDP in the fourth quarter of 2000 showed quarterly growth of 0.3 per cent, a slowdown compared with 0.7 per cent in the third quarter and 1.0 per cent in the second (chart 1). Comparing with the same quarter a year ago, annual growth was 2.4 per cent. Nevertheless the preliminary data only slows down at the end of a robust year as a whole, with growth for 2000 at 3.0 per cent compared with 1999, up from 2.3 per cent for 1999 and 2.6 per cent for 1998.

Chart 1

Gross Domestic Product
seasonally adjusted



The nature of the slowing overall growth is mixed. Firstly service sector output has showed a slowdown to quarterly growth of 0.7 per cent, compared with 0.9 per cent in the previous quarter (chart 2). Detailed data is not available at this stage, but NS noted that the slowdown was partly driven by a slowdown in land transport, and it may be reasonable to assume that part of the slowdown may be attributable to special factors. Nevertheless early indications are that other service industries such as

business services and hotels and catering saw weaker activity. Looking at the year as a whole however shows service growth at 3.3 per cent, up from 3.0 in 1999.

Chart 2

Services output
seasonally adjusted

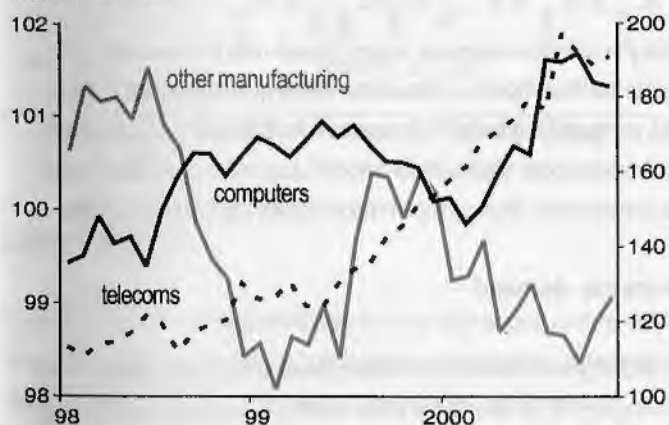


Fourth quarter production industries data is not yet available, but monthly data to November are indicative of trends. Dominating the energy sector are changes in trends to mineral extraction, with the gas inter-connector pipeline now being used to import natural gas rather than export as has been recorded in previous quarters. Reflecting this mining and quarrying including oil and gas extraction saw a decline of output of 7.4 per cent in the three months to November compared with the previous three months. This is set against increases of 0.5 per cent in the third quarter and 4.3 per cent in the second quarter.

At the same time growth in the manufacturing sector continues its mixed

performance. Data so far in the fourth quarter shows some slowdown compared with the third, with growth in the three months to November at 0.2 per cent compared with the previous three months, down from growth of 0.7 per cent in the three months to September. This slowdown is driven primarily by a reduction in the pace of activity in the 'office machinery and computers' and 'Radio, TV and Telecommunications' data. Chart 3 shows index numbers for both of these series have now slowed for several months; with the former showing quarterly growth slowing to 2.6 per cent in the three months to November compared with 16.2 per cent in quarter three and the latter showing quarterly growth slowing to 3.3 per cent in the three months to November compared with 7.9 per cent in quarter three. A continued slowdown in these hi-tech sectors, which have been propelling the manufacturing industry for some time while other sectors (outside the latest two months) have continued to slow, may be of some concern.

Chart 3
Manufacturing
index: 1995 = 100

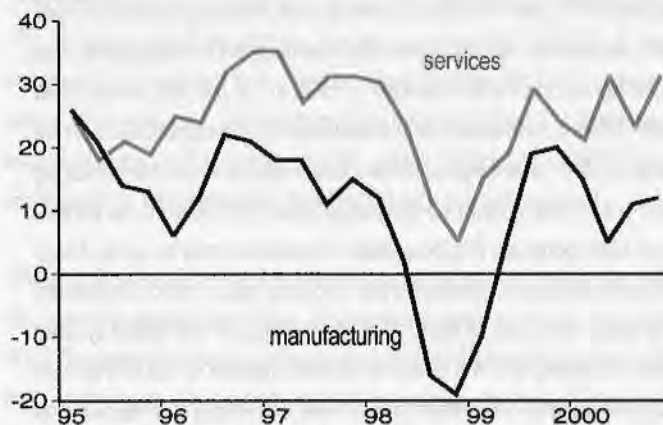


On the other hand external information on activity shows a more optimistic position. The British Chamber of Commerce data shows modest rises in both services and manufacturing orders and deliveries into the fourth quarter (chart 4), which would be set against likely slowdowns in both according to NS figures. Nevertheless the differences might be regarded as modest; on the other hand CBI data showed a real surge in manufacturers confidence into December, and a Press release arguing that output expectations "gloom", "may be ending". The subsequent CBI survey for the fourth quarter also showed some ongoing improvement in optimism when contrasted with the third quarter.

Domestic demand

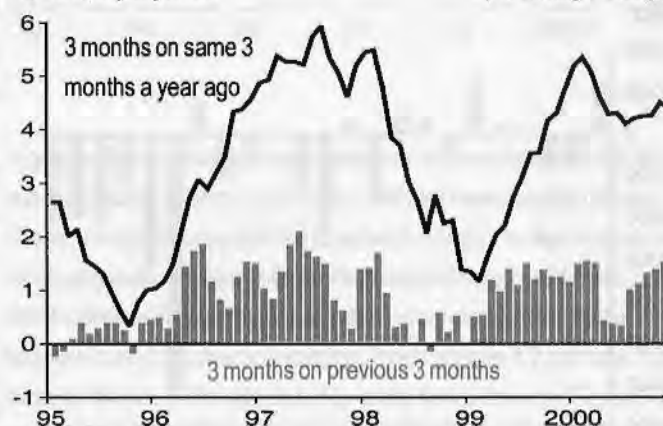
Overall data continues to portray ongoing robust demand from households, which while not accelerating substantially, does not appear to be showing much evidence of any slowdown. National Accounts data showed household consumption in the third quarter growing at a quarterly rate of

Chart 4
BCC services and manufacturing orders
balances



1.0 per cent and an annual rate, comparing with the third quarter of 1999 at 4.2 per cent. At the same time the declining saving ratio shows how such a pace of consumption is outstripping growth in household income. At this stage the only official data that is available for the fourth quarter is retail sales information. Data here shows overall ongoing robust growth, with the quarterly rate of retail sales volumes into the fourth quarter at 1.3 per cent, the same as in the third quarter (chart 5 shows monthly growth figures). Monthly figures show strong growth in October and November but flatter growth into December.

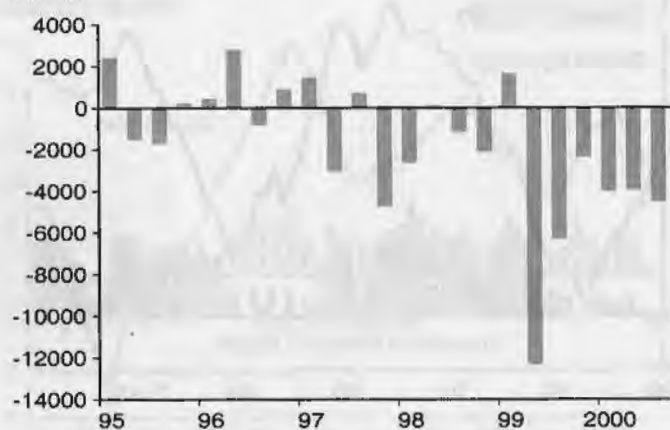
Chart 5
Retail sales
seasonally adjusted



External information shows a more mixed picture, CBI retailing data has showed a more substantial decline throughout 2000, with recent data showing a levelling off of confidence at a lower level. BRC data might also be regarded as more subdued, although showed an increase into December. At the same time Bank of England gross consumer credit data remains a little more subdued, with growth in the three months to November at 0.3 per cent, up on October but continuing much slower than previous figures which vary between 2 and 5 per cent.

Turning to investment demand, data here continues to show an overall subdued picture. National Accounts data shows business investment declining by 0.2 per cent into the third quarter, following a rise of 0.5 per cent in the second. Annual growth has now declined from its recent peak of 13.4 per cent in the first quarter of 1998 to 1.8 per cent in the latest quarter. While in the medium term, manufacturing investment has seen the steeper decline, recent figures show a lesser decline in the manufacturing sector but a more prolonged spell of subdued figures from the service sector. More generally this slowdown in investment may be partly driven by the overall financial position of the corporate sector, which is depicted by the sector accounts as being a net borrower since 1997 (chart 6). Data shows borrowing of £ 4.5 billion in the third quarter of 2000, the sixth successive quarter of borrowing at this level; essentially this situation has arisen because since 1997 profits have slowed while investment and other payments such as interest and dividends have remained high. Data shows that firms are continuing to issue longer term bonds and taking out longer term loans to cover this expenditure, although over the course of the fourth quarter both yields and commentary suggested that the appetite of investors for such instruments may be diminishing. At the same time the burden of interest payments has increased quite sharply over the past two years, and more generally has been high ever since the recession of 1991 (chart 7 shows private non-financial corporations interest payments minus receipts).

Chart 6
Corporate borrowing
£ million



Government demand in the third quarter saw quarterly growth of 0.7 per cent compared with the previous quarter and 3.9 per cent compared with the third quarter of 1999. The pace of expenditure growth has been around four per cent for the last two years, compared with 1995-1998 between which constant price government demand grew by only 0.5 per cent a year. The increased expenditure comes against an ongoing improvement of government finances. Public sector finance data shows a surplus of £4.1 billion between April-December 2000 compared to a

Chart 7
Corporate sector net interest payment
£ million



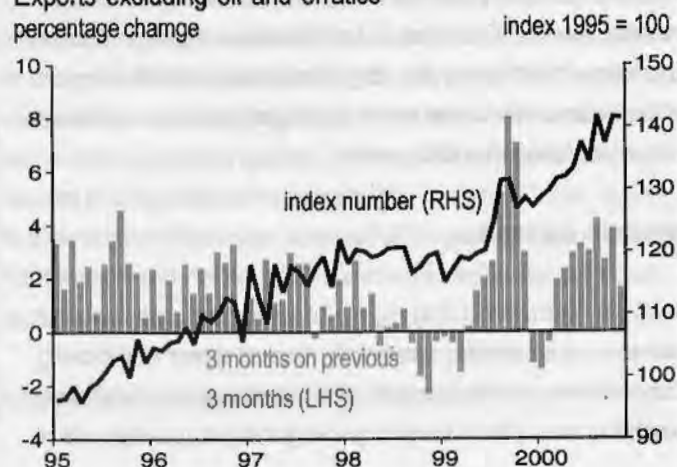
surplus of £2.2 billion in the same period of the previous year. The improvement in overall finances is due to the continued growth in tax revenues, which have more than accounted for the strong expenditure growth.

Finally on domestic demand, import growth may have slowed a little. Data in the three months to November shows quarterly growth of 1.3 per cent, compared to growth of 1.9 per cent in the third quarter. Underpinning this there has been a fall in imports from EU countries and a slowdown in the previous very strong pace of import growth from EU economies.

Overseas demand

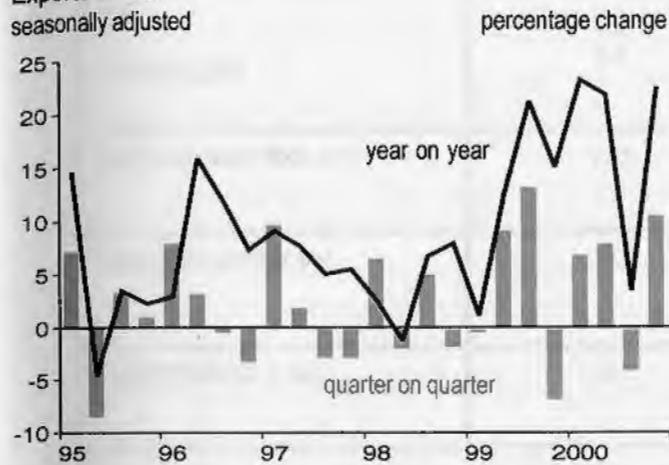
UK export growth continues to remain reasonably strong, with volumes growing by 1.2 per cent in the three months to November, and 8.1 per cent comparing with the same three months a year ago. Although this reflects some slowing over the past few months, dis-aggregated data excluding oil and erratic items to November shows a more robust picture of quarterly growth with only the latest observation really evident of any

Chart 8
Exports excluding oil and erratics
percentage change



slowdown (chart 8, although December data for non-EU economies also came in slow). Of particular interest is trade with the United States; NS data shows values of exports showing very little evidence of any slowdown with very strong growth continuing. In the fourth quarter exports grew by 10.6 per cent compared with the previous quarter and 22.5 per cent compared with the same quarter a year ago. Overall at this stage it therefore it seems difficult to attribute to trade a substantial part of any domestic slowdown (chart 9).

Chart 9
Exports to USA
seasonally adjusted



Labour Market

The labour market dataset continues to show a changing picture with recent ongoing improvements to both unemployment and unemployment showing signs of slowing with even some modest deterioration in the latest figures. Labour force survey data shows the employment rate decreasing by 0.2 per cent to 74.5 per cent between September – November and June – August; this follows an increase of 0.1 per cent

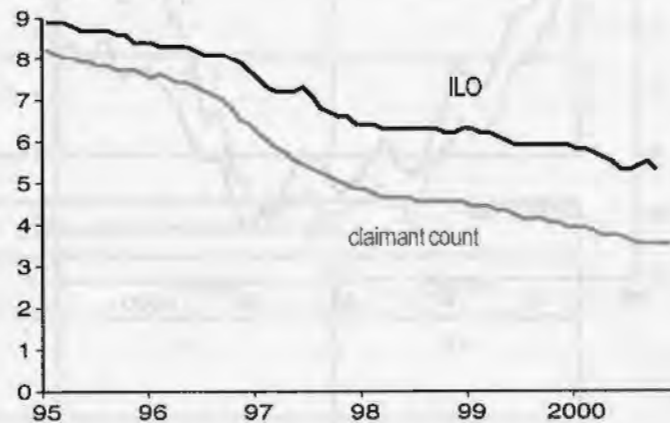
Chart 10
Employment
% rate



between the two previous three month periods (chart 10). Employer survey data also shows a fall in employment, with workforce jobs showing a decline of 38,000 between the second and third quarters (also chart 10). Dis-aggregated data shows that an increase of 60,000 jobs in the service sector was more than offset by falls in the manufacturing, energy, construction and agriculture sectors. Manufacturing jobs have now been in decline since the first quarter of 1998, with a total loss of 348,000 jobs, while services jobs increased by 696,000 over the same period.

Chart 11 shows that unemployment rates also appear to be levelling off following the apparently sharp improvement seen earlier in the year 2000. The claimant count rate has been stable at 3.6 per cent for the past five months (with the latest figure for December), and the ILO rate has been stable at 5.3 per cent for the last two three month periods.

Chart 11
Unemployment rate
months



In general the recent labour market data may be more consistent with the subdued picture of earnings inflation, that had been causing concern. The very latest data has pointed to perhaps a slight increase in pace of earnings growth, but figures that remain below the figure of 4.5 per cent that the Bank of England regard as indicating concerns. In December the headline rate of the average earnings index grew at 4.2 per cent, the same as the rate in November, but up a little from 3.9 per cent in July. At the same time the underlying measure excluding bonuses also saw some acceleration to 4.6 per cent from 4.4 per cent in October.

Prices

In December RPIX slowed to 2.0 per cent from 2.2 per cent in November 2000, and continues a run of twenty months of RPIX inflation between 1.9 and 2.2 per cent comfortably below the Government's target rate of 2.5 per cent. This low inflation continues to be realised despite annual inflation

of 7.3 per cent in petrol and oil.

Chart 12 illustrates that producer prices inflation now shows some strong evidence of slowing following only a very brief period of acceleration. Including the effects of recent oil price movements, the headline figures show inflation now declining, with output and input price inflation growing at 2.4 and 5.7 per cent respectively. However these falls are not driven exclusively by recent falls to the price of oil, for underlying figures excluding food, beverages, tobacco and petroleum are also showing fairly sharp slowdowns in their inflation rates. In sum, overall the prices data continues to suggest few and diminishing inflationary concerns.

Chart 12

Producer prices
percentage change



Forecasts for the UK Economy

A comparison of independent forecasts, January 2001

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 2001		
	Average	Lowest	Highest
GDP growth (per cent)	2.6	1.5	3.2
Inflation rate (Q4: per cent)			
- RPI	2.3	1.2	3.9
- RPI excl MIPs	2.2	1.3	2.8
Unemployment (Q4: mn)	1.03	0.83	1.20
Current Account (£ bn)	-18.2	-30.9	-7.2
PSNB *(2001-02: £ bn)	-10.7	-29.3	-3.0

	Independent Forecasts for 2002		
	Average	Lowest	Highest
GDP growth (per cent)	2.5	0.7	3.6
Inflation rate (Q4: per cent)			
- RPI	2.4	1.1	3.2
- RPI excl MIPs	2.4	1.4	3.2
Unemployment (Q4: mn)	1.02	0.70	1.25
Current Account (£ bn)	-18.0	-37.9	-3.9
PSNB* (2002-03: £ bn)	-5.3	-27.5	8.0

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 - February 2001

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

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Overview

Quarter three Eurostat data for the EU15 shows the European economies growing faster than the US for the first time in nearly three years. While the EU15's consumer price inflation is slightly lower than in the US, the rate of unemployment remains substantially higher. Germany and France both saw falls in GDP growth into quarter three, the former driven mainly by a slowdown in consumer expenditure, the latter by a deteriorating trade position. Italian growth on the other hand benefited considerably from a pick up in exports. US growth suffered as investment growth fell and producers began destocking. In Japan growth remains low and prices continue to deflate.

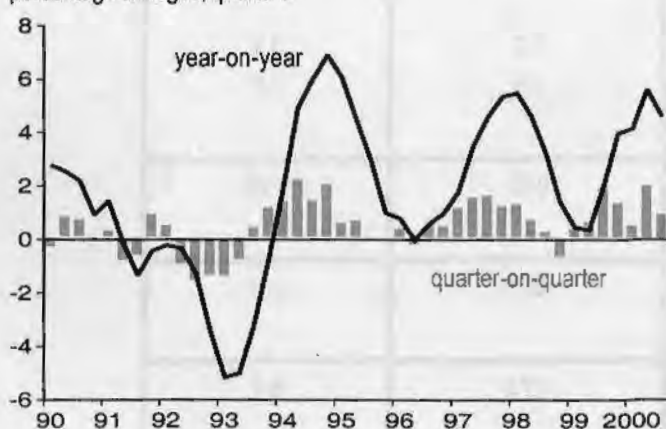
EU 15

Eurostat data shows that the EU15 economies grew by 0.6 per cent in the third quarter of 2000, down from 0.9 per cent in quarter two. While this reflected a slowdown, there was some comment amongst analysts, EU15 growth was higher than the revised US figures for the first time since the fourth quarter of 1997. At an annual rate the EU15 economies grew by 3.3 per cent, down from 3.7 per cent in quarter two.

Industrial production in the EU15 economies had grown strongly in quarter two, but then slipped back from 2.0 per cent to 0.9 per cent (chart 1). Monthly data shows that this was mainly due to the strong quarter two, as monthly growth remained strong for two of the three months.

Chart 1

EU15 - Index of Production
percentage changes, quarters



Annual growth of retail sales rose strongly into quarter two, with the growth rate rising from 3.0 per cent to 4.4 per cent in the second quarter. However, monthly data shows that the index has remained unchanged in the three months following June, suggesting flat growth into the third quarter.

Annual consumer price inflation rose from 2.3 per cent in quarter two to 2.7 per cent in quarter three. Monthly data shows that although the rate fell slightly from 2.9 per cent to 2.8 per cent into October, it returned to 2.9 per cent in November. Annual growth of producer prices also rose into quarter three, up from 5.2 per cent in quarter two to reach 5.5 per cent. In contrast to consumer prices, the monthly data shows a rise into October and then a fall of 0.3 percentage points into November to 5.6 per cent. Nevertheless, the data remains strongly influenced by the price of oil.

Annual growth in earnings rose to 3.6 per cent in 1999 quarter four but has remained at that rate for the following two quarters. Quarterly employment growth was negative in quarter one, with the index declining by 0.8 per cent, but this was reversed in quarter two with positive growth of 1.2 per cent. Growth then slowed to 0.8 per cent in quarter three. Unemployment in the EU15 continues to fall, with the rate reaching 8.3 per cent in quarter three, down from 8.4 per cent in quarter two and 8.7 per cent in quarter one. The monthly data shows that the rate has fallen to 8.1 per cent in November.

Germany

Quarterly growth of GDP declined quite sharply into quarter three, from 1.1 per cent in quarter two to 0.6 per cent. The main driver of this was a strong fall in the contribution of private final consumption expenditure, which fell from 0.7 percentage points in quarter two to 0.1 percentage points. The contribution of investment picked up quite substantially, but this was cancelled out by the fall in the contribution of stock building. The trade situation improved marginally, with the contribution of exports remaining constant into the third quarter, but with the contribution of imports falling. Correspondingly, the current account improved into the third quarter, although it remains in deficit.

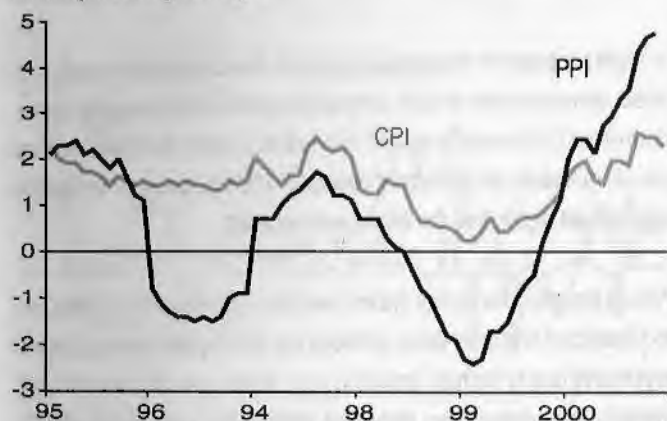
German industrial production grew strongly into quarter three, with growth of 2.2 per cent, although this is down on the very strong growth of 3.0 per cent recorded in quarter two. The series has been growing strongly

since the trough in the fourth quarter of 1998. Survey data suggests that much of this growth in output in the third quarter comes from new export orders rather than from domestic demand, which ties in with the picture seen in the national accounts data above.

Annual growth of retail sales is also in line with the private final consumption expenditure data, showing a fall from 4.3 per cent in quarter two to 2.0 per cent in quarter three. Monthly data shows that this is mainly due to a weak September. In contrast with the drop in sales growth, consumer confidence rose into the third quarter.

Annual consumer price inflation rose to 2.4 per cent in quarter four, a rise of 0.8 percentage points since quarter two, mainly reflecting rises in fuel prices. Annual growth of producer price inflation rose from 2.6 per cent to

Chart 2
Germany - Consumer and Producer Price Indices
annual percentage changes



3.7 per cent in quarter three. Chart 2 shows monthly figures, suggesting that consumer price inflation is reasonably subdued when the impact of oil is taken into account.

The German labour market showed signs of continuing improvement into the second quarter of 2000. Annual earnings growth fell from 2.8 per cent in quarter one to 2.4 per cent in quarter two, and then rose to 3.3 per cent in quarter three. Quarterly employment growth rose by 1.4 per cent in quarter two and then by 0.9 per cent in quarter three. Although unemployment remained at 8.4 per cent in quarter two it then fell to 8.3 per cent in quarter three.

France

French GDP growth slipped slightly into the third quarter of 2000, down 0.1 percentage points to 0.7 per cent. Although private final consumption expenditure picked up slightly and stockbuilding rose strongly, the contribution of net trade fell from 0.2 percentage points to -0.4 percentage points. In annual terms, the French economy grew by 3.1 per cent in the year to quarter three, down from 3.4 per cent in quarter two.

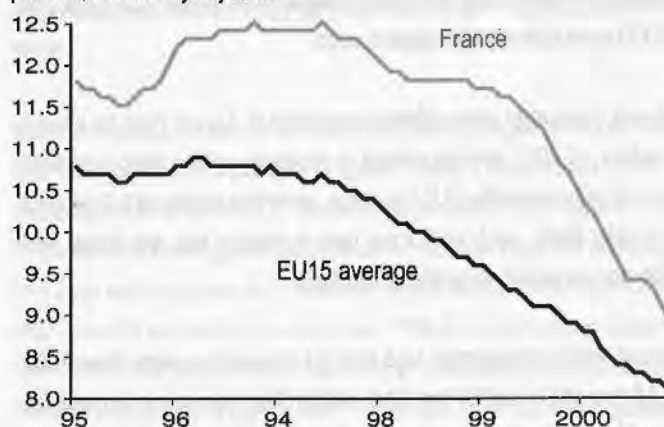
Industrial production picked up in the third quarter, with the quarterly growth rate rising from 0.2 per cent to 1.3 per cent. This mainly reflects strong monthly growth into July, the index was subdued for the following two months, although October saw relatively strong growth, driven by increases in car and consumer goods output. Capital utilisation in the third quarter of 2000 rose to the highest level seen since the third quarter of 1990. Survey data on business prospects shows that firms felt reasonably confident in quarter three, although the index slumped into October.

Contrasting with the output picture, annual retail sales fell away into the third quarter of 2000, with no growth compared to growth of 1.4 per cent in quarter two. These figures match the relatively low growth rates for private final consumption expenditure seen in the national accounts. Consumer confidence also fell sharply into the third quarter.

Despite the low growth of consumer demand, annual growth of consumer prices continues to rise, up from 1.5 per cent in quarter two to 1.9 per cent in quarter three. Although this was primarily driven by energy price inflation rising from 12.8 per cent to 14.0 per cent, food price inflation also rose from 1.6 per cent to 2.8 per cent. Annual growth in producer price inflation also rose from 4.7 per cent to 5.3 per cent in quarter three, still below the EU15 average.

French annual earnings growth rose sharply into quarter one 2000, rising 1.8 percentage points to reach 5.2 per cent. There were suggestions by some commentators that the high rate of growth in earnings in quarter one was related to millennium related payments, however, growth then rose further to 5.4 per cent in quarter two 2000, suggesting that there may be other factors at work here. However, growth fell back slightly in quarter

Chart 3
France - Unemployment Rate
percent, seasonally adjusted



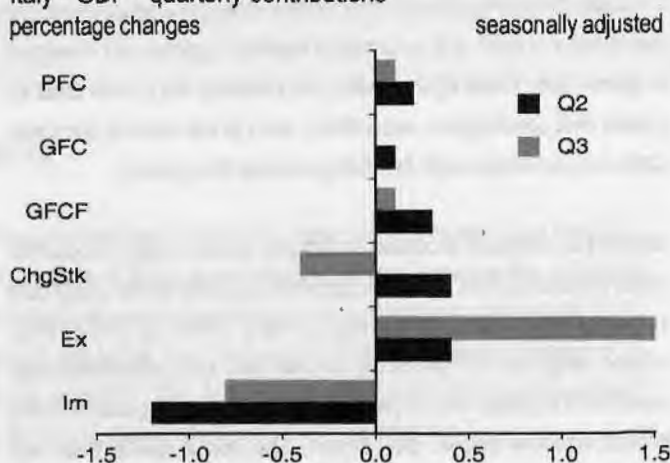
three to 5.2 per cent. Following a fall of 0.3 percentage points to 0.6 per cent in quarter two, employment growth rose marginally to 0.7 per cent in quarter three. Reflecting the continued employment growth, unemployment continues to fall, down from 9.6 per cent in quarter two to 9.4 per cent in quarter three 2000 (chart 3).

Italy

The Italian GDP grew by 0.6 per cent in quarter three, up from 0.3 per cent in quarter two. The breakdown shows that this was driven almost entirely by a very strong pick up in net trade, with its contribution rising from -0.8 percentage points in quarter two to 0.7 percentage points in quarter three. Other sources of demand also remain subdued, with quarter

Chart 4

Italy - GDP - quarterly contributions
percentage changes



three also seeing a marginal slowdown in private final consumption, government final consumption and investment, and a significant fall in stockbuilding. At an annual rate, growth in the Italian economy slowed from 2.8 per cent in quarter two to 2.6 per cent in quarter three (chart 4).

Industrial production grew by a slight 0.1 per cent in quarter three, following growth of 1.4 per cent in quarter two. Capital utilisation also slipped into quarter three after a peak in quarter two. Survey data suggests that the level of future demand remains relatively strong though.

No new retail sales data has been available since quarter four 1998. The OECD hope to rectify this situation soon.

Annual consumer price inflation remained at 2.6 per cent for all four quarters of 2000. Annual growth of producer price inflation remains substantially above the EU15 average, recording growth of 6.7 per cent in quarter three, up from 6.2 per cent in quarter two, the series had recorded no growth in quarter three 1999.

Annual employment growth rose from 2.1 per cent in quarter three 2000 to 2.8 per cent in quarter four. The standardised unemployment rate fell from 11.0 per cent in quarter one to 10.6 per cent in quarter two. Italian earnings data supplied by the OECD has not been updated since quarter four 1999, when earnings were growing by 1.8 per cent on the year.

USA

Quarterly GDP growth in America more than halved in the third quarter of 2000, falling from 1.4 per cent in quarter two to 0.5 per cent in quarter three. Although the contribution of private final consumption expenditure picked up slightly in the third quarter after its sharp fall in the second quarter, there was a decline in the contributions from investment, government expenditure and stockbuilding. Annual growth fell from 6.1 per cent in quarter two to 5.2 per cent in quarter three.

As with GDP, quarterly growth of industrial production also fell into quarter three, down from 1.9 per cent in quarter two to 0.9 per cent. Monthly figures show that this was caused by a weak figure in July. The first two months of quarter four however suggest that unless there is a significant pick up December, quarterly production growth could move in to negative territory. Capital utilisation fell slightly into quarter three after their peak in quarter two.

In slight contrast with the pick up in private final consumption in quarter three, annual growth of retail sales continued to fall into quarter three, down from 7.0 per cent in quarter two to 6.4 per cent, the lowest annual growth rate seen since the third quarter of 1998. Consumer confidence also slipped slightly into the third quarter of 2000.

Annual growth of consumer prices rose from 3.3 per cent in quarter two to 3.5 per cent in quarter three, although the monthly data shows that this is primarily due to the high growth in July, the annual rate then fell back into August and may have stabilised. Despite the long period of GDP

Chart 5

USA - Consumer and Producer Prices
annual percentage changes



growth there remains little evidence of a substantial increase in the inflation rate. The annual growth of producer prices fell into quarter three, down 0.5 percentage points to reach 3.9 per cent. Again, the monthly figures show a high rate of growth in July, suggesting that this was the period

when the high oil prices had their greatest impact on the US economy.

Annual growth of earnings picked up into quarter four, rising from 2.9 per cent in quarter three to 3.5 per cent. Employment growth rose marginally in quarter four following a significant drop in quarter three, up from 0.1 per cent to 0.2 per cent in quarter four. However, the unemployment rate in quarter four remained at 4.0 per cent, for the fourth consecutive quarter.

Japan

Japanese GDP data is now on an SNA 93 basis, causing significant revisions. The new numbers show that the economy grew by 2.4 per cent in quarter one 2000, but that the growth rate then slipped to 0.2 per

Chart 6
Japan - GDP
percentage changes



cent for quarters two and three. This mainly reflects a collapse in private final consumption expenditure, from a contribution of 1.1 percentage points to GDP in quarter one to a zero contribution in quarter three, and also a significant drop in the contribution of exports. It is beginning to appear that the Bank of Japan's symbolic decision to end its zero interest rate policy may have been a little optimistic.

In contrast to the GDP figures, industrial production continues to show healthy signs, with five quarters of consecutive growth, quarter three saw the growth rate rise from 1.6 per cent to 1.8 per cent. However, the monthly figures show that the situation is more volatile than the quarterly figures suggest, with the quarterly growth driven purely by a strong positive figure in August 2000. Nevertheless, Japanese capital utilisation rose slightly into the second quarter, and survey data showed that Japanese firms felt that their prospects for both the current and future

situation had improved into quarter three.

Annual growth of retail sales continues to record negative growth, although the situation may be slowly improving. Quarter three saw the annual rate of decline fall to 1.1 per cent, from 1.9 per cent in quarter two. The monthly figures remain erratic, although they do suggest that a modest improvement may occur in quarter four. Consumer confidence rose marginally into the third quarter, after a relatively strong rise into the second quarter.

Consumer prices continued to deflate at an annual rate of 0.7 per cent into the third quarter, the same value as in quarters one and two, despite inflation in fuel and energy prices rose from 1.9 per cent in quarter two to 3.0 per cent in quarter three. Annual growth in producer prices returned to inflation in quarter two 2000, growing by 0.4 per cent on the year, this then fell to 0.2 per cent in quarter three. Inflation in producer prices for petroleum and coal products fell from 18.8 per cent in quarter two to 15.6 per cent in quarter three.

In contrast to the deflating consumer prices, annual growth of earnings remains positive, although the rate fell from 2.3 per cent in quarter two to 1.5 per cent in quarter three. Employment growth picked up into quarter two, rising by 2.3 per cent on the quarter, but the index remained levelled off into quarter three. Correspondingly, unemployment remained at 4.7 per cent in quarter three, after falling from 4.8 per cent in quarter one.

World Trade

OECD exports of goods grew by 2.3 per cent in the second quarter of 2000, following growth of 4.9 per cent in quarter one. Within this, the exports of manufactures grew by 2.4 per cent, following 5.4 per cent growth in quarter one. OECD imports of goods rose by 3.6 per cent in quarter two, up from 3.2 per cent in quarter one. Within this, imports of manufactures rose by 4.1 per cent, up from 3.5 per cent in quarter one 2000.

Exports of goods by non-OECD countries rose by 3.6 per cent in quarter four 1999, up from 3.4 per cent in quarter three. Data on the export of manufactures by non-OECD countries is available up to quarter two 2000, the data shows growth falling from 4.3 per cent in quarter one 2000 to 4.2 per cent in quarter two. Imports of goods for non-OECD countries rose from 0.9 per cent in quarter three 1999 to 3.0 per cent in quarter four. Within this, the growth of the imports of manufactures more than doubled over the same period, from 1.3 per cent to 3.3 per cent in quarter four 1999.

Notes

The 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.

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, the USA and Japan has been updated to SNA93 basis, EU 15 tables are only available on an 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.

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

Consumer Price Indices

Producer Price Indices

Earnings (excluding Japan)

Employment

Contribution to change in GDP

	GDP	PFC	GFC	GFCF	ChgStk ¹	Exports	Imports ^{less}	IoP	Sales	CPI	PPI	Earnings	Empl	Unempl
Percentage change on a year earlier														
	ILGB	HUDS	HUDT	HUDU	HUDV	HUDW	HUDX	ILGV	ILHP	HYAB	ILAI	ILAR	ILIJ	GADR
1992	1.0	0.9	0.5	-0.1	-0.2	0.8	0.9	-1.3	..	4.5	1.2	5.6	-1.8	9.1
1993	-0.4	-0.2	0.2	-1.2	-0.4	0.4	-0.9	-3.5	..	3.8	1.4	4.3	-2.0	10.7
1994	2.7	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	1.7	1.1	0.3	0.4	-0.5	1.4	1.2	0.6	0.2	2.5	0.7	3.7	0.5	10.8
1997	2.6	1.2	0.1	0.6	0.2	3.1	2.7	3.8	2.5	2.0	0.9	3.2	0.8	10.6
1998	2.7	1.9	0.3	1.2	0.4	2.0	2.9	3.7	3.2	1.8	-0.4	2.5	1.6	9.9
1999	2.5	1.8	0.4	1.1	-0.2	1.5	2.1	1.7	2.9	1.2	0.1	3.0	1.7	9.2
2000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1998 Q1	3.5	1.8	0.2	1.4	0.6	3.3	3.7	5.5	2.6	1.8	0.7	2.9	1.5	10.2
Q2	2.8	1.7	0.2	1.0	0.5	2.5	3.1	4.6	2.6	2.2	0.2	2.8	1.3	10.0
Q3	2.6	2.0	0.3	1.3	0.2	1.5	2.7	3.2	3.9	1.6	-0.8	2.8	1.7	9.9
Q4	2.1	1.9	0.4	1.0	0.3	0.7	2.2	1.4	3.6	1.4	-1.7	1.8	1.8	9.7
1999 Q1	2.0	1.9	0.4	1.0	0.1	0.2	1.6	0.5	3.5	1.1	-1.9	2.8	1.8	9.5
Q2	2.1	1.7	0.4	1.2	-0.3	0.9	1.7	0.4	2.2	1.1	-0.9	2.8	2.0	9.3
Q3	2.6	1.7	0.4	1.1	-0.2	1.9	2.3	2.0	2.2	1.2	0.6	2.7	1.6	9.1
Q4	3.2	1.8	0.4	1.1	-0.3	3.1	2.9	4.0	3.7	1.5	2.5	3.6	1.6	8.9
2000 Q1	3.4	1.7	0.3	1.1	-0.3	4.0	3.3	4.2	3.0	2.2	4.5	3.6	1.5	8.7
Q2	3.7	1.8	0.4	1.0	0.2	3.8	3.6	5.6	4.4	2.3	5.2	3.6	1.5	8.4
Q3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4.6	2.8	2.7	5.5	3.5	1.5	8.3
Q4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1999 Dec	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4.9	3.7	1.8	3.1	..	..	8.9
2000 Jan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2.8	3.7	2.1	3.9	..	..	8.8
Feb	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4.7	3.7	2.2	4.6	..	..	8.8
Mar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4.9	1.8	2.2	4.9	..	..	8.6
Apr	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5.4	4.7	2.1	4.8	..	..	8.5
May	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6.6	5.6	2.2	5.3	..	..	8.4
Jun	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4.8	2.8	2.6	5.6	..	..	8.4
Jul	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4.5	1.8	2.5	5.4	..	..	8.3
Aug	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4.9	2.8	2.5	5.3	..	..	8.3
Sep	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4.4	3.7	2.9	5.8	..	..	8.2
Oct	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3.3	..	2.8	5.8	..	..	8.2
Nov	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2.9	5.6	..	..	8.1
Dec	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Percentage change on previous quarter														
	ILGL	HUDY	HUDZ	HUEA	HUEB	HUEC	HUED	ILHF	ILHZ				ILIT	
1998 Q1	0.7	0.6	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.4	0.9	1.2	1.6				-0.6	
Q2	0.5	0.4	0.1	0.1	-	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7				1.0	
Q3	0.6	0.5	0.1	0.4	-0.1	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.9				1.2	
Q4	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.3	-0.3	0.4	-0.6	0.3				0.2	
1999 Q1	0.6	0.6	0.1	0.3	-0.2	-	0.3	0.3	1.6				-0.6	
Q2	0.6	0.3	-	0.3	-0.3	1.0	0.6	0.6	-0.6				1.2	
Q3	1.0	0.5	0.1	0.3	-	1.1	0.9	1.8	0.9				0.9	
Q4	0.9	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.2	1.0	1.0	1.3	1.8				0.2	
2000 Q1	0.8	0.5	0.1	0.3	-0.2	0.8	0.7	0.4	0.9				-0.8	
Q2	0.9	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.9	0.9	2.0	0.6				1.2	
Q3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.9	-0.6				0.8	
Q4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..				..
Percentage change on previous month														
								ILKF	ILKP					
1999 Dec								-0.1	-					
2000 Jan								-0.9	0.9					
Feb								1.3	-					
Mar								0.6	-					
Apr								0.6	-					
May								1.3	1.8					
Jun								-1.1	-1.8					
Jul								0.9	-					
Aug								0.9	-					
Sep								-0.6	-					
Oct								-0.4	..					
Nov								..	..			
Dec								..	..			

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

Contribution to change in GDP

	GDP	PFC	GFC	GFCF	ChgStk	Exports	less Imports	IoP	Sales	CPI	PPI	Earnings	Empl ¹	Unempl
Percentage change on a year earlier														
	ILFY	HUBW	HUBX	HUBY	HUBZ	HUCA	HUCB	ILGS	ILHM	HVLL	ILAF	ILAO	ILIG	GABD
1992	1.8	1.3	1.0	0.8	-0.6	-0.5	0.1	-2.5	-2.1	5.0	1.6	5.4	-1.4	4.5
1993	-1.1	0.1	-	-1.1	-0.1	-1.3	-1.2	-7.6	-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	-	2.7	0.7	3.7	-0.4	8.5
1995	1.8	1.3	0.3	-0.1	0.3	1.4	1.3	1.0	0.8	1.7	1.9	4.0	-0.2	8.2
1996	0.8	0.5	0.4	-0.2	-0.4	1.3	0.8	0.7	-1.1	1.4	-1.2	3.5	-0.3	8.9
1997	1.5	0.4	-0.2	0.2	0.2	2.9	2.1	3.7	-1.6	1.9	1.1	1.5	-0.4	9.9
1998	1.8	1.1	0.1	0.5	0.5	1.8	2.1	4.2	1.0	1.0	-0.4	1.8	0.7	9.4
1999	1.4	1.4	-	0.6	0.2	1.4	2.2	1.5	0.6	0.6	-1.0	2.6	0.9	8.8
2000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.9	..	..	..	..
1998 Q1	3.0	0.9	-	1.0	0.5	3.0	2.4	6.3	0.8	1.2	0.7	1.3	0.1	9.8
Q2	1.7	0.5	-	0.4	0.5	2.8	2.5	4.8	-0.8	1.4	0.2	1.8	0.4	9.6
Q3	1.6	1.4	0.1	0.5	0.2	1.2	1.9	4.4	2.4	0.7	-0.8	2.1	0.9	9.2
Q4	0.9	1.5	0.3	0.1	0.7	0.1	1.7	1.4	1.9	0.4	-1.7	2.2	1.4	9.0
1999 Q1	0.6	1.4	-	0.2	0.6	-0.1	1.5	-0.6	1.5	0.3	-2.4	2.5	1.5	8.8
Q2	1.0	1.5	-0.1	0.6	0.3	0.6	1.9	0.5	-0.1	0.5	-1.7	2.4	1.3	8.7
Q3	1.6	1.3	-	0.9	-0.1	1.8	2.4	1.8	-0.1	0.7	-0.7	2.7	0.7	8.8
Q4	2.4	1.3	-	0.9	-0.1	3.1	2.8	4.3	0.8	1.0	0.6	3.0	0.2	8.7
2000 Q1	2.5	0.6	0.3	0.9	-0.5	4.2	3.0	4.9	-0.5	1.7	2.3	2.8	0.4	8.4
Q2	3.7	1.5	0.4	0.7	0.3	3.9	3.0	7.0	4.3	1.6	2.6	2.4	0.5	8.4
Q3	3.4	1.2	0.2	0.5	0.9	3.9	3.3	7.4	2.0	2.0	3.7	3.3	0.5	8.3
Q4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2.4	..	..	..	..
1999 Dec	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4.5	1.6	1.2	1.1	..	..	8.6
2000 Jan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2.7	-0.4	1.6	2.0	..	..	8.5
Feb	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5.9	2.6	1.8	2.4	..	..	8.4
Mar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6.1	-3.6	1.9	2.4	..	..	8.4
Apr	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6.8	6.0	1.5	2.1	..	..	8.4
May	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9.1	7.9	1.4	2.7	..	..	8.4
Jun	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5.2	-1.1	1.9	2.9	..	..	8.3
Jul	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8.0	-0.4	1.9	3.3	..	..	8.3
Aug	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6.8	2.0	1.8	3.5	..	..	8.3
Sep	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7.3	4.4	2.5	4.3	..	..	8.3
Oct	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5.4	-2.3	2.4	4.6	..	..	8.2
Nov	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5.4	..	2.4	4.7	..	..	8.2
Dec	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2.2	..	..	..	..
Percentage change on previous quarter														
	ILGI	HUCC	HUCD	HUCE	HUCF	HUCG	HUCH	ILHC	ILHW					ILIQ
1998 Q1	1.2	0.9	0.3	0.4	-	0.3	0.8	2.5	1.4					-2.2
Q2	-0.4	-0.3	-	-0.3	0.1	0.5	0.5	-0.1	-0.7					1.5
Q3	0.3	0.5	-0.1	0.3	0.1	-0.3	0.2	0.6	0.7					1.5
Q4	-0.1	0.3	0.1	-0.2	0.5	-0.4	0.3	-1.6	0.4					0.6
1999 Q1	0.9	0.9	-	0.5	-	0.1	0.6	0.6	1.1					-2.1
Q2	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	0.1	-0.2	1.2	0.9	0.9	-2.3					1.3
Q3	0.9	0.3	0.1	0.5	-0.4	0.9	0.6	1.9	0.7					0.9
Q4	0.8	0.3	-	-0.2	0.5	0.9	0.7	0.8	1.3					0.1
2000 Q1	0.9	0.2	0.3	0.4	-0.4	1.2	0.7	1.2	-0.2					-1.9
Q2	1.1	0.7	-	-0.1	0.6	0.9	1.0	3.0	2.4					1.4
Q3	0.6	0.1	-	0.3	0.2	0.9	0.8	2.2	-1.5					0.9
Q4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..					..
Percentage change on previous month														
								ILKC	ILKM					
1999 Dec								-0.3	1.0					
2000 Jan								-0.3	-1.2					
Feb								2.1	2.0					
Mar								0.3	-1.7					
Apr								1.4	2.6					
May								2.3	4.5					
Jun								-2.9	-7.8					
Jul								3.2	1.5					
Aug								0.6	1.7					
Sep								-0.5	-0.5					
Oct								-0.8	-2.6					
Nov								0.2	..					
Dec								..	..			

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
Source: OECD - SNA93

Contribution to change in GDP

	GDP	PFC	GFC	GFCF	ChgStk	Exports	Imports	IoP	Sales	CPI	PPI ¹	Earnings	Empl ²	Unempl
Percentage change on a year earlier														
	ILFZ	HUBK	HUBL	HUBM	HUBN	HUBO	HUBP	ILGT	ILHN	HXAA	ILAG	ILAP	ILIH	GABC
1992	1.3	0.4	0.8	-0.3	-0.3	1.0	0.3	-1.1	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	-3.7	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	3.9	-0.1	1.7	1.2	2.0	0.1	12.3
1995	1.8	0.9	-	0.4	0.5	1.7	1.6	2.5	-	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	-2.7	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	-0.6	2.6	0.7	12.3
1998	3.2	1.9	0.1	1.2	0.6	2.0	2.5	5.1	2.6	0.8	-0.9	2.2	1.6	11.8
1999	2.9	1.3	0.6	1.4	-0.4	1.0	0.9	2.0	2.4	0.5	-1.4	2.5	1.9	11.3
2000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1998 Q1	3.3	1.5	0.1	1.1	0.6	3.2	3.1	7.6	2.3	0.9	0.5	2.4	1.2	11.9
Q2	3.5	2.1	-	1.2	0.9	2.4	3.1	6.8	3.1	1.1	-0.3	2.0	1.6	11.8
Q3	3.3	2.1	-	1.3	0.4	1.7	2.3	3.9	2.5	0.7	-1.4	2.1	1.8	11.8
Q4	2.9	1.8	0.2	1.3	0.7	0.6	1.6	2.6	2.7	0.4	-2.3	2.0	1.8	11.8
1999 Q1	2.7	1.5	0.5	1.5	-0.2	-0.1	0.5	1.1	3.4	0.2	-2.8	2.0	2.0	11.7
Q2	2.6	1.1	0.6	1.4	-0.3	0.3	0.5	0.4	1.8	0.4	-2.4	2.0	1.9	11.5
Q3	3.0	1.3	0.6	1.4	-0.8	1.4	0.9	2.5	2.2	0.5	-1.2	2.7	1.8	11.2
Q4	3.5	1.3	0.6	1.3	-0.3	2.3	1.7	4.0	1.9	1.0	0.8	3.4	2.0	10.7
2000 Q1	3.4	1.6	0.4	1.1	-0.1	3.3	2.9	4.5	2.1	1.5	3.0	5.2	2.3	10.2
Q2	3.4	1.3	0.3	1.2	-	3.8	3.3	4.1	1.4	1.5	4.7	5.4	2.4	9.6
Q3	3.1	1.0	0.3	1.2	1.0	3.4	4.0	3.7	-	1.9	5.3	5.2	2.6	9.4
Q4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1999 Dec	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4.2	2.8	1.3	1.3	..	..	10.5
2000 Jan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4.0	1.8	1.6	2.3	..	..	10.3
Feb	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4.7	2.4	1.4	3.0	..	..	10.2
Mar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4.8	2.0	1.5	3.4	..	..	10.0
Apr	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4.7	-1.0	1.3	4.3	..	..	9.8
May	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3.9	4.1	1.5	4.7	..	..	9.6
Jun	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3.8	1.2	1.7	5.0	..	..	9.4
Jul	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3.9	-1.5	1.7	5.2	..	..	9.4
Aug	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3.9	1.5	1.8	5.4	..	..	9.4
Sep	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3.3	0.2	2.2	5.4	..	..	9.3
Oct	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3.3	-1.2	1.9	4.9	..	..	9.1
Nov	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	-1.5	2.2	4.8	..	..	8.9
Dec	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Percentage change on previous quarter														
	ILGJ	HUBQ	HUBR	HUBS	HUBT	HUBU	HUBV	ILHD	ILHX				ILIR	
1998 Q1	0.8	0.4	-0.1	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.9	1.7	-				0.4	
Q2	0.9	0.8	-	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.6	1.3	1.0				0.6	
Q3	0.6	0.3	0.1	0.3	-	-	0.1	-0.5	0.7				0.5	
Q4	0.6	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.2	-0.3	0.1	0.1	1.1				0.3	
1999 Q1	0.6	0.1	0.2	0.5	-0.4	-	-0.2	0.2	0.7				0.6	
Q2	0.8	0.4	0.1	0.3	-0.1	0.6	0.5	0.5	-0.6				0.5	
Q3	1.0	0.5	0.1	0.3	-0.5	1.1	0.5	1.7	1.0				0.5	
Q4	1.0	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.6	0.6	0.9	1.5	0.8				0.5	
2000 Q1	0.6	0.4	-	0.3	-0.1	1.0	1.0	0.7	0.8				0.9	
Q2	0.8	0.1	0.1	0.3	-	1.1	0.9	0.2	-1.2				0.6	
Q3	0.7	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.7	1.1	1.3	-0.4				0.7	
Q4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..				..
Percentage change on previous month														
								ILKD	ILKN					
1999 Dec								-0.8	-0.4					
2000 Jan								0.3	-0.5					
Feb								0.7	1.1					
Mar								0.4	0.6					
Apr								-0.4	-4.0					
May								0.2	3.7					
Jun								-0.1	-1.0					
Jul								1.3	-0.6					
Aug								-	-0.8					
Sep								-0.1	0.5					
Oct								0.8	-1.6					
Nov								..	1.5					
Dec												

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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	Imports	less	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	
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	8.9	
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	11.1	
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	11.7	
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	11.8	
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	
2000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2.5	..	..	1.9	..	
1998 Q1	2.8	1.5	0.1	1.2	1.3	2.3	3.6	5.2	3.8	2.0	1.2	2.2	1.0	11.8	
Q2	1.5	1.1	0.1	0.8	0.1	1.6	2.2	2.7	0.4	2.1	0.6	3.1	0.9	11.9	
Q3	1.5	1.3	0.1	0.8	0.2	0.6	1.5	0.3	3.2	2.1	-0.1	2.8	1.1	11.9	
Q4	0.4	1.6	0.1	0.3	0.7	-0.7	1.6	-2.5	5.1	1.7	-1.2	3.0	1.5	11.8	
1999 Q1	1.2	1.5	0.1	0.3	1.4	-1.5	0.6	-1.3	..	1.2	-1.8	3.0	1.2	11.6	
Q2	1.0	1.0	0.1	0.8	0.8	-0.6	1.0	-2.6	..	1.4	-1.4	2.1	1.3	11.4	
Q3	1.2	0.9	0.1	1.0	0.2	-	0.9	0.5	..	1.7	-	2.3	1.2	11.3	
Q4	2.2	0.8	0.1	1.3	-0.6	1.7	1.0	3.2	..	2.1	2.2	1.8	1.4	11.1	
2000 Q1	2.9	1.2	0.2	1.4	-1.3	2.9	1.5	3.4	..	2.6	4.6	..	1.2	11.0	
Q2	2.8	1.3	0.2	1.4	-0.4	2.4	2.2	5.7	..	2.6	6.2	..	1.5	10.6	
Q3	2.6	1.2	0.2	1.2	-0.2	3.4	3.2	3.5	..	2.6	6.7	..	2.1	..	
Q4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2.6	..	..	2.8	..	
1999 Dec	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5.9	..	2.1	2.8	1.8	..	11.2	
2000 Jan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.8	..	2.9	3.8	..	..	11.2	
Feb	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4.9	..	2.4	4.7	..	..	11.0	
Mar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3.6	..	2.5	5.4	..	..	10.8	
Apr	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4.2	..	2.3	5.3	..	..	10.6	
May	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7.9	..	2.5	6.4	..	..	10.6	
Jun	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4.9	..	2.7	6.9	..	..	10.6	
Jul	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2.9	..	2.6	6.6	..	..	10.5	
Aug	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3.5	..	2.6	6.5	..	..	..
Sep	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3.8	..	2.6	6.8	..	..	..
Oct	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2.4	..	2.6	6.7	..	..	..
Nov	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2.7	6.7	..	..	..
Dec	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2.7	..	..	..	..
Percentage change on previous quarter															
	ILGK	HUCO	HUCP	HUCQ	HUCR	HUCS	HUCT	ILHE	ILHY					ILIS	
1998 Q1	-0.4	0.4	-	0.3	-0.6	0.3	0.7	-0.9	5.1					-0.7	
Q2	0.6	0.6	0.1	-0.1	0.1	-	0.1	0.6	-0.5					1.1	
Q3	0.6	0.4	-	0.1	-	-0.1	-0.2	-0.9	-					1.4	
Q4	-0.4	0.3	0.1	0.1	1.2	-0.9	1.0	-1.4	0.6					-0.3	
1999 Q1	0.4	0.2	-	0.3	0.1	-0.6	-0.4	0.4	..					-1.0	
Q2	0.4	0.1	-	0.4	-0.4	0.9	0.5	-0.8	..					1.2	
Q3	0.8	0.3	0.1	0.3	-0.6	0.6	-0.2	2.3	..					1.3	
Q4	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.7	1.1	1.3	..					-0.1	
2000 Q1	1.1	0.6	-	0.4	-0.6	0.7	0.1	0.6	..					-1.2	
Q2	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.4	1.2	1.4	..					1.5	
Q3	0.6	0.1	-	0.1	-0.4	1.5	0.8	0.1	..					1.9	
Q4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..					0.6	
Percentage change on previous month															
								ILKE	ILKO						
1999 Dec								0.1	..						
2000 Jan								-1.0	..						
Feb								1.6	..						
Mar								0.2	..						
Apr								-0.5	..						
May								2.3	..						
Jun								-0.9	..						
Jul								-0.8	..						
Aug								1.2	..						
Sep								-	..						
Oct								-0.8	..						
Nov													
Dec													

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Contribution to change in GDP

	GDP	PFC	GFC	GFCF	ChgStk	Exports	less Imports	IoP	Sales	CPI	PPI	Earnings	Empl ¹	Unempl
Percentage change on a year earlier														
	ILGC	HUDG	HUDH	HUDI	HUDJ	HUDK	HUDL	ILGW	ILHQ	ILAA	ILAJ	ILAS	ILIK	GADO
1992	3.1	1.9	0.1	0.8	0.3	0.6	0.6	3.2	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	1.5	2.6	1.5	6.9
1994	4.0	2.5	—	1.2	0.7	0.9	1.2	5.4	6.5	2.6	1.4	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	2.9	2.6	1.5	5.6
1996	3.6	2.1	0.1	1.5	—	0.9	1.0	4.6	4.9	2.9	2.3	3.3	1.4	5.4
1997	4.4	2.4	0.3	1.6	0.4	1.4	1.7	6.7	4.1	2.3	0.3	3.1	2.3	5.0
1998	4.4	3.1	0.2	2.1	0.2	0.3	1.6	4.7	6.4	1.6	-1.1	2.5	1.5	4.5
1999	4.2	3.5	0.3	1.9	-0.4	0.3	1.5	4.2	8.6	2.1	1.8	2.9	1.5	4.2
2000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3.5	1.3	4.0
1998 Q1	4.8	2.8	0.2	2.0	0.8	0.8	1.8	6.3	4.8	1.4	-1.5	2.8	1.9	4.7
Q2	4.1	3.4	0.2	2.2	-0.3	0.2	1.7	5.3	7.5	1.6	-0.9	2.8	1.5	4.4
Q3	3.9	3.0	0.2	1.9	0.3	-0.2	1.3	4.3	5.3	1.6	-1.0	2.5	1.1	4.5
Q4	4.6	3.3	0.3	2.2	—	0.3	1.5	3.2	7.7	1.5	-0.9	1.9	1.3	4.4
1999 Q1	3.9	3.4	0.4	2.0	-0.8	—	1.2	3.3	9.0	1.7	—	1.8	1.7	4.3
Q2	3.8	3.4	0.1	1.8	-0.5	0.2	1.4	3.8	7.8	2.2	1.1	2.8	1.4	4.3
Q3	4.3	3.5	0.3	1.9	-0.4	0.6	1.8	4.4	9.3	2.4	2.4	3.7	1.4	4.2
Q4	5.0	3.7	0.4	1.9	0.1	0.5	1.8	5.1	8.3	2.6	3.2	3.6	1.5	4.1
2000 Q1	5.3	4.0	0.7	2.2	-0.1	0.9	2.0	5.8	8.5	3.4	4.6	4.3	1.6	4.0
Q2	6.1	3.6	0.9	2.2	0.7	1.2	2.2	6.5	7.0	3.3	4.4	2.9	1.6	4.0
Q3	5.2	3.5	0.7	1.9	0.4	1.3	2.3	6.0	6.4	3.5	3.9	2.9	1.1	4.0
Q4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3.5	1.0	4.0
1999 Dec	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5.7	8.9	2.6	3.8	3.6	1.4	4.1
2000 Jan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5.6	8.9	3.0	3.6	4.5	1.5	4.0
Feb	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5.9	8.6	3.3	5.0	4.5	1.7	4.1
Mar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5.7	8.0	3.8	5.2	3.6	1.7	4.0
Apr	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6.4	7.6	3.0	4.0	2.7	2.1	4.0
May	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6.4	6.7	3.1	4.2	2.7	1.2	4.1
Jun	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6.8	6.6	3.7	5.0	3.6	1.3	4.0
Jul	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5.6	6.8	3.7	4.4	3.6	1.0	4.0
Aug	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5.9	6.0	3.4	3.5	2.7	1.0	4.1
Sep	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6.3	6.4	3.4	3.8	2.6	1.1	3.9
Oct	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5.3	..	3.4	3.5	3.5	1.0	3.9
Nov	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4.8	..	3.5	3.5	3.5	0.9	4.0
Dec	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3.5	1.1	4.0
Percentage change on previous quarter														
	ILGM	HUDM	HUDN	HUDO	HUDP	HUDQ	HUDR	ILHG	ILIA				ILIU	
1998 Q1	1.6	0.8	-0.1	0.7	0.6	—	0.5	0.9	1.4				-1.0	
Q2	0.7	0.9	0.2	0.7	-0.7	-0.1	0.4	0.7	2.6				1.5	
Q3	0.9	0.7	—	0.3	0.1	-0.1	0.2	0.9	0.5				0.6	
Q4	1.4	0.8	0.1	0.5	—	0.4	0.4	0.8	2.9				0.2	
1999 Q1	0.9	0.9	—	0.6	-0.2	-0.2	0.2	0.9	2.6				-0.6	
Q2	0.6	0.9	—	0.4	-0.4	0.2	0.6	1.2	1.5				1.2	
Q3	1.4	0.8	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.6	1.5	2.0				0.6	
Q4	2.0	1.0	0.2	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.4	1.4	2.0				0.3	
2000 Q1	1.2	1.2	0.3	0.8	-0.5	0.2	0.4	1.6	2.7				-0.5	
Q2	1.4	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.7	1.9	0.1				1.2	
Q3	0.5	0.7	-0.1	0.1	-0.1	0.4	0.7	0.9	1.4				0.1	
Q4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..				0.2	
Percentage change on previous month														
								ILKG	ILKQ				ILLA	
1999 Dec								0.6	1.4				0.1	
2000 Jan								0.6	0.8				-0.9	
Feb								0.5	1.0				0.4	
Mar								0.6	-0.2				0.5	
Apr								0.7	-0.3				0.6	
May								0.7	0.3				-0.2	
Jun								0.5	0.1				0.8	
Jul								-0.2	0.9				—	
Aug								0.7	0.4				-0.4	
Sep								0.4	0.3				-0.5	
Oct								-0.2	..				0.6	
Nov								-0.2	..				—	
Dec											0.3	

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Empl = Total Employment not seasonally adjusted
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Source: OECD - SNA93

Contribution to change in GDP

	GDP	PFC	GFC	GFCF	ChgStk	Exports	less Imports	IoP ¹	Sales	CPI	PPI	Earnings ²	Empl	Unempl
Percentage change on a year earlier														
	ILGD	HUCU	HUCV	HUCW	HUCX	HUCY	HUCZ	ILGX	ILHR	ILAB	ILAK	ILAT	ILIL	GADP
1992	0.9	1.4	0.4	-0.8	-0.4	0.3	-	-5.7	-0.2	1.8	-1.0	1.3	1.1	2.1
1993	0.5	1.1	0.4	-0.9	-0.2	-	-0.1	-3.4	-2.8	1.2	-1.6	0.3	0.2	2.5
1994	1.0	1.4	0.4	-0.4	-0.2	0.3	0.5	1.3	0.3	0.7	-1.8	2.2	0.1	2.9
1995	1.6	0.8	0.6	-	0.6	0.3	0.9	3.0	0.1	-0.1	-0.7	2.9	-	3.1
1996	3.4	1.0	0.4	2.0	0.3	0.6	1.0	2.2	0.7	0.1	-1.7	2.6	0.5	3.4
1997	1.9	0.6	0.2	0.2	-	1.1	0.1	4.0	-1.9	1.7	0.6	2.9	1.0	3.4
1998	-1.1	0.1	0.3	-1.2	-0.6	-0.2	-0.6	-6.7	-5.5	0.7	-1.3	-0.8	-0.6	4.1
1999	0.8	0.7	0.6	-0.2	-0.2	0.1	0.2	1.0	-2.0	-0.3	-1.5	-0.6	-0.8	4.7
2000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1998 Q1	-2.6	-2.4	0.2	-0.8	-0.1	0.2	-0.4	-4.2	-10.0	2.0	0.4	-0.2	-	3.7
Q2	0.7	1.3	0.3	-0.7	-0.6	-0.3	-0.6	-7.9	-2.4	0.4	-1.9	-0.3	-0.7	4.1
Q3	-0.8	1.0	0.3	-1.8	-0.9	-0.2	-0.6	-7.9	-3.8	-0.2	-1.8	-1.7	-0.9	4.2
Q4	-1.4	0.6	0.3	-1.5	-0.8	-0.6	-0.6	-6.7	-5.2	0.5	-2.0	-0.7	-1.0	4.4
1999 Q1	-0.4	0.2	0.5	-0.7	-0.4	-0.4	-0.3	-3.7	-4.2	-0.1	-2.1	-0.4	-1.2	4.6
Q2	1.0	1.1	0.5	-0.2	-0.2	-0.1	0.1	0.3	-2.1	-0.3	-1.8	-1.1	-1.1	4.7
Q3	2.1	1.6	0.7	-0.1	-0.1	0.3	0.3	2.7	-1.4	-	-1.4	-0.3	-0.7	4.7
Q4	0.4	-0.2	0.6	0.1	-	0.7	0.8	5.1	-0.3	-1.0	-0.6	-0.3	-0.2	4.6
2000 Q1	2.4	1.0	0.6	0.2	-	1.2	0.7	4.4	-2.9	-0.7	-0.1	2.0	-0.5	4.8
Q2	1.1	-	0.6	-0.2	0.1	1.4	0.8	6.3	-1.9	-0.7	0.4	2.3	-0.4	4.7
Q3	1.4	-0.7	0.5	1.1	-	1.2	0.7	5.3	-1.1	-0.7	0.2	1.5	-0.4	4.7
Q4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1999 Dec	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6.2	-	-1.1	-0.5	-2.2	-0.3	4.7
2000 Jan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4.4	-2.2	-0.9	-0.3	2.5	-0.4	4.7
Feb	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4.0	-3.3	-0.6	-0.1	1.8	-0.4	4.9
Mar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4.7	-3.3	-0.5	0.2	1.7	-0.6	4.9
Apr	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7.3	-3.3	-0.8	0.5	2.2	-0.5	4.8
May	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4.7	-1.1	-0.7	0.3	2.1	-0.5	4.6
Jun	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6.9	-1.1	-0.7	0.4	2.8	-0.3	4.7
Jul	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5.7	-1.1	-0.5	0.2	1.3	-0.1	4.7
Aug	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6.8	-1.1	-0.8	0.3	2.0	-0.4	4.6
Sep	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3.5	-1.1	-0.8	0.1	1.5	-0.5	4.7
Oct	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5.0	-1.1	-0.9	-	1.4	0.1	4.7
Nov	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3.2	-	-0.5	-0.1	-0.6	0.3	4.8
Dec	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Percentage change on previous quarter														
	ILGN	HUDA	HUDB	HUDC	HUDD	HUDE	HUDD	ILHH	ILIB				ILIV	
1998 Q1	-0.6	0.3	-	-0.3	-0.4	-0.3	-0.1	-1.7	-0.3				-1.6	
Q2	0.1	0.2	0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.1	-0.3	-4.3	-2.4				2.1	
Q3	-1.1	0.3	-	-1.2	-0.2	-0.1	-	0.3	-0.7				-0.4	
Q4	0.1	-0.1	0.1	0.2	-0.1	-0.1	-0.2	-1.1	-1.8				-1.1	
1999 Q1	0.5	-0.1	0.2	0.5	0.1	-	0.2	1.4	0.8				-1.8	
Q2	1.5	1.1	0.2	0.3	-	0.2	0.2	-0.3	-0.3				2.2	
Q3	-0.1	0.7	0.2	-1.0	-0.1	0.3	0.2	2.7	-				-	
Q4	-1.5	-1.9	0.1	0.4	-0.1	0.3	0.3	1.2	-0.8				-0.6	
2000 Q1	2.4	1.1	0.2	0.6	0.2	0.5	-	0.7	-1.9				-2.1	
Q2	0.2	0.1	0.2	-0.2	0.1	0.4	0.3	1.6	0.8				2.3	
Q3	0.2	-	0.1	0.4	-0.1	-	0.1	1.8	0.8				-	
Q4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..				..
Percentage change on previous month														
								ILKH	ILKR				ILLB	
1999 Dec								0.2	-				-0.9	
2000 Jan								-0.4	-1.1				-1.1	
Feb								-0.2	-1.1				-0.7	
Mar								2.1	-				0.6	
Apr								-0.5	-				1.4	
May								0.2	1.1				1.0	
Jun								1.8	1.1				-	
Jul								-0.5	-				-0.2	
Aug								3.3	-				-0.1	
Sep								-3.5	-1.1				-	
Oct								1.3	-				0.4	
Nov								-0.6	1.1				-0.1	
Dec								..	..				..

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

7 World trade in goods¹

	Export of manufactures			Import of manufactures			Export of goods			Import of goods			Total trade	
	Total	OECD	Other	Total	OECD	Other	Total	OECD	Other	Total	OECD	Other	manufactures	goods
Percentage change on a year earlier														
	ILIZ	ILJA	ILJB	ILJC	ILJD	ILJE	ILJF	ILJG	ILJH	ILJI	ILJJ	ILJK	ILJL	ILJM
1992	4.3	3.4	8.4	5.2	4.3	7.9	4.2	3.7	5.7	5.0	4.1	7.5	4.7	4.6
1993	4.7	2.2	15.3	4.0	1.0	12.5	3.9	2.1	9.1	3.3	0.8	10.3	4.4	3.6
1994	12.1	9.9	20.1	12.0	12.4	11.1	10.6	9.4	14.1	10.9	10.9	10.8	12.0	10.8
1995	9.6	9.8	8.6	10.8	10.2	12.4	8.9	9.3	7.8	9.7	8.8	12.2	10.2	9.3
1996	6.6	6.2	7.8	7.4	7.6	6.6	6.5	6.1	7.7	6.5	7.2	4.9	7.0	6.5
1997	11.0	11.3	10.0	10.8	11.4	9.4	10.3	10.7	9.1	9.6	9.9	8.8	10.9	9.9
1998	6.1	6.3	5.2	6.4	9.1	-0.5	5.5	5.7	4.6	5.8	8.1	-0.3	6.2	5.6
1999	6.0	5.4	7.9	7.6	9.9	1.1	5.4	5.0	6.5	6.2	8.3	0.1	6.8	5.8
2000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1995 Q1	13.2	13.4	12.6	13.7	14.0	12.8	12.2	13.0	10.1	12.4	12.2	12.8	13.5	12.3
Q2	10.0	10.3	8.9	12.1	11.5	13.8	9.6	10.2	7.9	11.3	10.3	13.7	11.1	10.4
Q3	8.5	9.0	6.9	10.5	9.5	12.9	7.8	8.2	6.7	9.3	7.9	12.7	9.5	8.5
Q4	6.8	6.9	6.4	7.4	6.3	10.3	6.2	6.0	6.6	6.3	5.0	9.8	7.1	6.2
1996 Q1	5.6	5.3	6.7	7.5	7.3	8.1	5.3	4.7	6.8	6.5	6.3	6.8	6.6	5.9
Q2	5.5	5.1	7.1	6.2	6.3	5.9	5.3	4.6	7.2	5.3	5.8	4.1	5.9	5.3
Q3	6.9	6.6	7.9	7.6	8.5	5.5	7.0	6.7	7.8	6.8	8.0	3.6	7.3	6.9
Q4	8.2	7.9	9.3	8.1	8.6	7.0	8.4	8.3	8.7	7.6	8.5	5.3	8.2	8.0
1997 Q1	8.1	7.5	10.0	8.1	8.1	8.1	7.9	7.4	9.2	7.5	7.6	7.3	8.1	7.7
Q2	12.1	12.6	10.5	11.5	12.4	9.5	11.4	12.1	9.5	10.1	10.5	9.1	11.8	10.8
Q3	12.6	13.4	10.1	11.9	12.7	10.0	11.6	12.5	9.0	10.5	10.8	9.5	12.3	11.0
Q4	11.2	11.7	9.5	11.6	12.3	9.9	10.2	10.8	8.6	10.3	10.6	9.3	11.4	10.2
1998 Q1	10.6	11.5	7.5	10.5	12.6	5.0	9.9	11.2	6.5	9.5	11.2	5.1	10.5	9.7
Q2	6.7	6.8	8.8	7.0	9.0	1.8	6.2	6.3	6.0	6.6	8.2	2.2	6.9	6.4
Q3	4.1	4.1	4.2	4.6	7.4	-2.7	3.5	3.4	3.8	4.2	6.6	-2.4	4.4	3.8
Q4	3.1	3.3	2.6	3.9	7.7	-5.8	2.5	2.5	2.3	3.2	6.5	-5.6	3.5	2.8
1999 Q1	2.0	1.9	2.3	3.6	6.4	-3.8	1.5	1.2	2.4	2.6	5.1	-4.4	2.8	2.0
Q2	3.7	3.4	4.7	6.2	8.8	-1.1	3.5	3.2	4.2	4.8	7.3	-2.2	5.0	4.2
Q3	7.8	7.2	10.1	9.1	11.4	2.6	7.3	7.0	8.1	7.4	9.5	1.5	8.5	7.4
Q4	10.3	9.1	14.5	11.5	13.1	6.8	9.5	8.8	11.3	9.8	11.2	5.6	10.9	9.6
2000 Q1	15.7	14.8	18.7	..	15.9	..	..	13.9	..	..	13.9	..	..	..
Q2	15.8	14.9	18.7	..	16.1	..	..	13.7	..	..	14.0	..	..	..
Q3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Q4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Percentage change on previous quarter														
	ILJN	ILJO	ILJP	ILJQ	ILJR	ILJS	ILJT	ILJU	ILJV	ILJW	ILJX	ILJY	ILJZ	ILKA
1995 Q1	3.0	3.4	1.8	2.0	1.5	3.4	2.8	3.2	1.7	1.7	1.0	3.3	2.5	2.2
Q2	1.0	0.9	1.7	2.2	1.9	3.2	1.0	0.8	1.6	2.3	2.0	3.2	1.6	1.7
Q3	1.0	0.9	1.5	1.2	0.8	2.2	0.8	0.6	1.6	0.9	0.4	2.0	1.1	0.9
Q4	1.5	1.6	1.3	1.8	2.0	1.1	1.4	1.3	1.6	1.3	1.5	0.8	1.6	1.3
1996 Q1	2.0	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.4	1.3	1.9	2.0	1.8	1.8	2.3	0.5	2.0	1.9
Q2	1.0	0.7	2.0	1.0	0.9	1.2	1.0	0.7	2.0	1.2	1.5	0.6	1.0	1.1
Q3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.5	2.8	1.8	2.5	2.6	2.2	2.3	2.6	1.5	2.4	2.4
Q4	2.7	2.8	2.7	2.2	2.1	2.5	2.7	2.9	2.4	2.0	1.9	2.5	2.5	2.4
1997 Q1	1.9	1.6	2.7	2.1	2.0	2.4	1.4	1.1	2.3	1.8	1.5	2.4	2.0	1.6
Q2	4.7	5.4	2.5	4.2	4.9	2.5	4.3	5.1	2.2	3.7	4.3	2.3	4.5	4.0
Q3	2.8	3.1	1.8	2.9	3.1	2.2	2.6	2.9	1.8	2.6	2.8	2.0	2.8	2.6
Q4	1.4	1.2	2.2	2.0	1.8	2.5	1.5	1.3	2.0	1.9	1.7	2.3	1.7	1.7
1998 Q1	1.3	1.4	0.8	1.0	2.3	-2.2	1.1	1.4	0.4	1.0	2.0	-1.6	1.2	1.1
Q2	1.1	0.9	1.8	1.0	1.6	-0.6	0.8	0.5	1.7	1.0	1.5	-0.4	1.0	0.9
Q3	0.3	0.5	-0.6	0.5	1.5	-2.3	-	0.2	-0.3	0.2	1.3	-2.7	0.4	0.1
Q4	0.5	0.4	0.6	1.4	2.1	-0.7	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.9	1.6	-1.0	0.9	0.7
1999 Q1	0.2	0.1	0.5	0.7	1.0	-0.2	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.4	0.7	-0.4	0.4	0.3
Q2	2.8	2.4	4.2	3.5	3.9	2.2	2.8	2.5	3.5	3.2	3.6	1.9	3.1	3.0
Q3	4.3	4.2	4.6	3.3	3.9	1.3	3.7	3.8	3.4	2.7	3.3	0.9	3.8	3.2
Q4	2.7	2.2	4.5	3.6	3.7	3.3	2.5	2.1	3.6	3.1	3.2	3.0	3.2	2.8
2000 Q1	5.1	5.4	4.3	..	3.5	..	..	4.9	..	..	3.2	..	..	..
Q2	2.8	2.4	4.2	..	4.1	..	..	2.3	..	..	3.6	..	..	..
Q3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Q4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

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

Source: OECD - SNA68

Regional Economic Indicators - February 2001

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Overview

London and the South East accounted for 31.5 per cent of the UK's total GDP in 1998. London remains the richest region on the basis of GDP per head and also recorded the highest monetary rate of individual consumption expenditure per head and household disposable income per head.

Labour Force Survey data shows employment slowing in 2000 quarter three. The claimant count rate is at its lowest level since October 1975, though the rate of decline has stabilised across the regions.

UK production output slowed, whilst UK construction output declined further in 2000 quarter three. Northern Ireland and Wales' construction recorded significant downturns in 2000 quarter three, while Northern Ireland's industrial production recorded an improvement in growth in 2000 quarter three. CBI/BSL balances provided evidence of a modest increase in general business optimism across most regions except most notably in London and the South East in the latest survey.

UK house price growth slowed in the third quarter of 2000, with particularly strong quarterly growth in the South West. Scotland reversed two successive quarters of negative growth.

Net business registrations decreased in 1999 compared to 1998 with some regions reporting a net loss of businesses.

GDP at basic prices

Regional data for GDP at basic prices, household disposable income and individual consumption expenditure for 1998 has recently become available and is presented in Tables 1, 2, 3 and 4 respectively.

There have been significant conceptual and methodological changes since Regional GDP estimates were last published in January 1999, and thus these estimates cannot be directly compared with previously published figures. Figures for years back to 1989 have been recalculated using the revised methodology. These changes are part of the ongoing implementation of ESA95 and other methodological developments, which were discussed when the provisional 1997 estimates were published in January 1999. As part of ESA95 implementation, regional estimates of GDP are being published at basic prices for the first time. Estimates of regional GDP were previously published at factor cost, and thus excluded the effects of taxes and subsidies - these are included at basic prices.

In Table 1, London and the South East accounted for 31.5 per cent of the UK's total GDP in 1998, with contributions of 15.8 per cent and 15.7 per cent respectively. The South East has increased its share from 14.8 per cent in 1989 to 15.7 per cent in 1998. The North West's share has dropped from 11.0 per cent in 1989 to 10.3 per cent in 1998. Northern Ireland posted a 76.8 per cent increase in value terms from 1989 to 1998 from £9.0 billion in 1989 to £16.0 billion in 1998. However, it only accounted for 2.2 per cent of the UK's total GDP in 1998 (chart 1). These regional GDP estimates are residence based, locating the income of commuters to where they live rather than to their place of work.

Table 2, shows that London remains the richest region on the basis of GDP per head and that this grew by 6.3 per cent in 1998, compared to 5.1 per cent nationally. The lowest growth rate was recorded in Northern

Chart 1

Regional shares of GDP 1998

percentages



Ireland of 2.4 per cent and the highest rate of 7.2 per cent occurred in the South East.

Table 3, shows household disposable income per head increased in the UK in 1998 by 1.6 per cent compared to an increase in 1997 of 6.0 per cent. London recorded the highest monetary rate in 1998 of £11,536 followed by the South East with £10,601. Looking at annual percentage changes Scotland recorded the largest rise of 2.8 per cent in 1998, whilst Northern Ireland was the only region to record a decline of 0.2 per cent in 1998, compared to an increase of 6.5 per cent in 1997. The regions to record the slowest rate of positive growth was the North East and the East Midlands both with 0.3 per cent and the South East and Wales with growth of 0.6 per cent in 1998. All regions recorded a decline in the rate of increases in 1998 compared to 1997, with the exception of Northern Ireland, which is detailed above (chart 2). Significant slowdown in the rates of increase in 1998 compared to 1997 of more than 6.0 per cent was seen in the East, the South East and Northern Ireland.

Chart 2

Household disposable income - 1998 on 1997
percentages

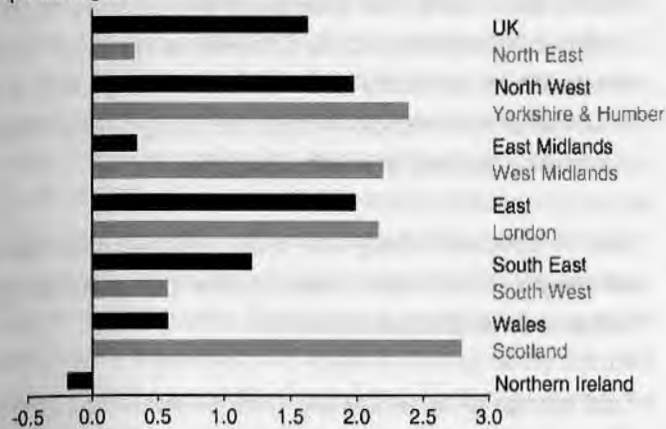


Table 4, shows individual consumption expenditure per head, with London recording the highest monetary rate in 1998 of £10,941, followed by the South East with £10,335. Looking at annual percentage changes the East recorded the largest rise of 8.8 per cent in 1998, whilst Wales recorded a decline of 0.3 per cent in 1998, compared to an increase of 4.1 per cent in 1997. The average growth for the UK as a whole was 5.0 per cent in 1998, following a decline of 6.1 per cent in 1997.

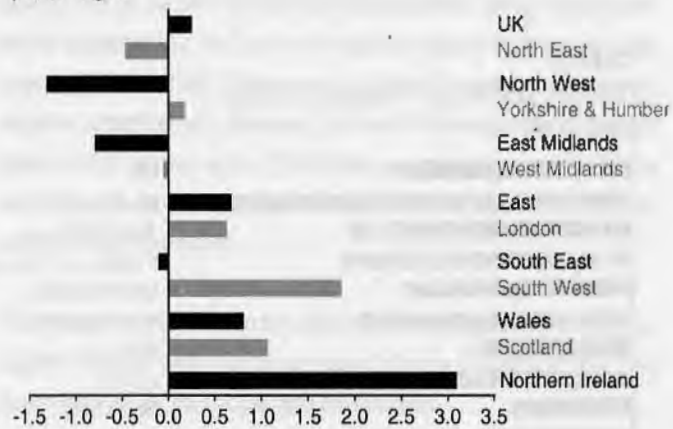
The Labour Market

Tables 5 to 11 concern the labour market. Tables 6, 8 and 9 are seasonally adjusted, tables 5, 7, 10 and 11 are not.

The **total in employment** (from the Labour Force Survey), table 9, is now showing a mixed picture across the regions in the third quarter of 2000. The UK rate slowed to 0.2 per cent in the latest quarter compared to an increase of 0.4 per cent in the previous quarter. The largest decline was seen in the North West of 1.3 per cent and this is the largest rate of quarterly decline seen since the series began in 1992 quarter three. Other regions to record negative quarterly growth are the East Midlands with a decline of 0.8 per cent compared to an increase of 0.9 per cent in the previous quarter, the North East with a decline of 0.5 per cent compared to an increase of 1.7 per cent in the previous quarter and the South East which recorded a decline of 0.1 per cent compared to an increase of 0.2 per cent in the previous quarter. The West Midlands recorded no growth in the latest quarter. Strong positive growth of 3.1 per cent occurred in Northern Ireland and reversed the previous quarter's decline of 2.2 per cent and is the largest quarterly increase decline since 1996 quarter three. It should be noted that while the data for Northern Ireland is not seasonally adjusted, it has not followed previous year's trends. Strong quarterly growth of 1.8 per cent was seen in the South West which reversed the previous quarter's negative growth of 0.5 per cent and 1.1 per cent in Scotland which has now recorded three consecutive quarters of improving employment growth (chart 3).

Chart 3

Total in employment - 2000 Q3 on 2000 Q2
percentages



National year-on-year growth to 2000 quarter three slowed to 1.1 per cent, compared to 1.2 per cent in the previous quarter. All regions except the West Midlands and Northern Ireland showed positive growth over the year to 2000 quarter three. The West Midlands decline has worsened to 0.7 per cent compared to the previous quarter's decline of 0.1 per cent and Northern Ireland's annual growth slowed to 0.6 per cent over the year compared to the previous quarter's decline in annual growth of 1.9 per cent. London recorded an increase of 0.3 per cent compared to a decline of 0.5 per cent seen in the previous quarter and has reversed two consecutive quarters of negative annual growth. On the other hand, employment increased over the same period by 2.8 per cent in the South West and by 2.1 per cent in the North East, though it has slowed significantly compared to the previous quarter's increase of 4.0 per cent.

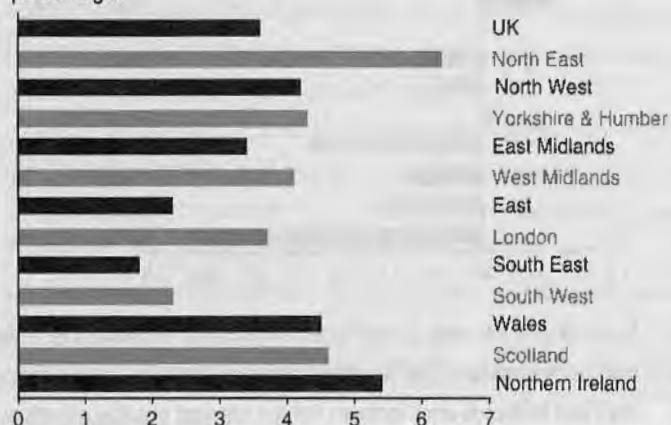
Employee jobs (from Employer Surveys), in table 11, increased in all regions in 2000 quarter three, except in the East Midlands, the West Midlands and the South West. It should be noted that the data is not seasonally adjusted, but looking at quarterly percentage changes it is difficult to detect any seasonal patterns. The picture is mixed across the regions with some regions reporting an improvement in employee jobs compared to the previous quarter whilst other regions have reported slowing positive growth. However, the annual growth of employee jobs is showing signs of slowing down in most regions. The only regions to record an improvement are Yorkshire and the Humber and the East. The South West recorded no growth in the latest quarter compared to an increase of 1.6 per cent in the previous quarter. The North East more than halved its growth rate in the latest quarter to 0.3 per cent compared to an increase of 0.7 per cent in the previous quarter.

The downward trend in the UK **claimant count rate**, table 8, continued throughout the latter part of 2000, but most regions have not declined any further during the last couple of months of 2000. The national rate now stands at 3.6 per cent, the lowest level since October 1975. The South East's rate of 1.8 per cent is the lowest since the series began in March

1986. The South West's rate fell to 2.3 per cent and was last seen at this rate in December 1974 (chart 4).

Chart 4

Claimant count rate - December 2000
percentages



In Table 6, the rate of ILO unemployment, now seasonally adjusted and showing quarterly data, declined by 0.1 percentage points in the UK to stand at 5.4 per cent in 2000 quarter three, the lowest rate since the series began in 1992 quarter two. The national rate has been declining steadily since 1993 quarter one and during that period has declined by 5.2 percentage points. Most regions recorded a decline in their unemployment rates apart from the North East, which increased by 0.1 percentage points, the East, which increased by 0.1 percentage points to 3.7 per cent in quarter two, and Wales which increased by 0.4 percentage points to 6.5 per cent. ILO unemployment rates remained the same in the North West and Yorkshire and the Humber. On the other hand, the rate fell in Northern Ireland by 0.9 percentage points over the same period to stand at 5.8 per cent, its lowest rate since 1995 quarter one. Rates also fell in the East Midlands, London, the South East and Scotland. The South East's rate of 3.1 per cent is the lowest for all of the regions since the statistics were first compiled in 1992 quarter two.

Long-term claimant count rates as a percentage of the unemployed, table 7 (now including monthly data), is showing all regions recording a fall in the latest data, except for Northern Ireland which recorded a modest increase in the autumn months of 2000 and then stabilised at 30.8 per cent during the latter part of 2000. For the UK as a whole, the rate decreased by 1.3 percentage points from the period January 2000 to December 2000 to stand at 21.1 per cent. The most significant decline over this period was seen in Northern Ireland, which has seen its rate decline by 3.6 percentage points to stand at 30.8 per cent, though this is still significantly higher than the UK rate of 21.1 per cent. London recorded a decline of 2.9 percentage points over the same period to stand at 26.0 per cent and the West Midlands recorded a

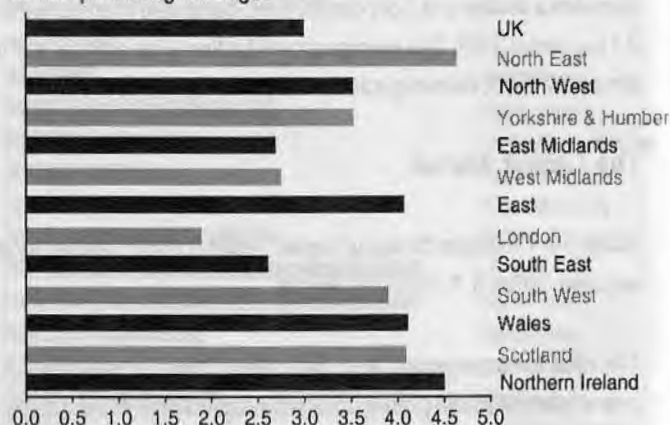
decline of 1.8 percentage points to stand at 23.5 per cent. The only region, which did not record a fall, was Scotland, which during 2000 remained at 20.0 per cent but showed some variation during the year. It is difficult to interpret the significance of these figures, as the data has only been available since January 1999. Also a decline in these rates can be attributable either to a reduction in the number of long-term unemployed or a rise in the number of short-term unemployed.

Table 10 shows **redundancy rates** in the government office regions, with all regions except the East Midlands and the South West showing an increase in the latest data of autumn 2000.

Total average gross weekly pay, (from the annual New Earnings Survey), in table 5, shows a slowdown in the growth of UK average pay,

Chart 5

Total average gross weekly pay - April 2000 on April 1999
annual percentage changes



but some regions recorded an acceleration. The UK average annual rise was 3.0 per cent in April 2000, compared with 4.1 per cent in April 1999, indicating a slowdown in wage growth between the two survey periods. The region showing the highest rate of growth is the North East, which recorded growth of 4.6 per cent. Other regions growing strongly are the East, Wales and Scotland, all growing at 4.1 per cent. The East Midlands, West Midlands, London and the South East all recorded below average growth rates of 2.7 per cent, 1.9 per cent and 2.6 per cent respectively. Surprisingly, London recorded the lowest rate of growth in April 2000 compared to April 1999 even though it had the highest monetary value of £529.80 of all of the regions in the April 2000 survey. Comparing growth rates of April 1999 and April 2000 shows a mixed picture. Significant declines over this period were seen in the West Midlands falling from 4.8 per cent to 2.7 per cent and in London, which saw the rate slow from 3.8 per cent to 1.9 per cent. On the other hand, the North East increased from 3.1 per cent to 4.6 per cent, the North West from 3.0 per cent to 3.5 per cent, the South West from 3.1 per cent to 3.9 per cent and Wales from 2.8 per cent to 4.1 per cent (chart 5).

Industrial Production and Construction

UK industrial production output, table 12, slowed to 0.8 per cent in 2000 quarter three, a decline from the previous quarter's growth of 1.3 per cent. It should be noted that the data for the index of industrial production and construction are prone to revisions. Manufacturing output, which accounts for most of production, increased by 0.7 per cent in the third quarter of 2000, which represents an increase of 0.3 percentage points on the previous quarter. In the first quarter of 2000, growth fell away to record a decline of 0.8 per cent because of parallel falls in the chemicals and engineering industries. The growth in the second quarter was almost largely due to a reversal of this decline in the engineering and allied industries. Furthermore within the engineering and allied industries the growth in recent quarters has also been very unevenly distributed. Over the year to quarter three, UK production output slowed to 1.2 per cent, a decrease from the previous quarter's annual growth of 2.2 per cent. However, this is the fifth consecutive quarter of positive annual growth.

UK construction output, table 13, declined by 1.4 per cent in 2000 quarter three, following the previous quarter's decline of 2.2 per cent and is the second consecutive quarter of negative growth. At annual rates, output recorded negative growth of 0.5 per cent in the third quarter of 2000, a decline from the previous quarter's positive annual growth of 2.5 per cent and this reversed five consecutive quarter of positive annual growth. The negative growth in construction is the first negative growth seen since the first quarter of 1999.

Industrial production and construction output for Wales was published for the third time as a separate First Release since September 1998 in January 2001; although not included in tables 12 and 13 in the August 2000 edition of *Economic Trends*, the data is included in this article and will be summarised on a quarterly basis.

Wales' industrial production, table 12, followed a similar pattern to the UK as a whole between 1994 and 1998. More recently, a decline in output in Wales during 1998 has been reversed during 1999. The growth in Welsh production output during 1999 and the first two quarters of 2000 is mainly a consequence of growth in the manufacturing sector. The latest industrial production data shows a further deterioration in the quarterly rate of growth to 1.6 per cent in 2000 quarter three, compared with negative growth of 0.3 per cent in the previous quarter. Annual growth fell by 0.7 per cent in the third quarter of 2000, compared with an increase of 3.0 per cent in the second quarter of 2000. This reverses the previous five quarters of positive annual growth.

Wales' construction output, table 13, shows in the latest data negative growth of 5.4 per cent in 2000 quarter three compared with an increase of 8.6 per cent in the previous quarter. However, when annual rates are

looked at the picture is a lot more serious with the latest figures showing a decline of 4.7 per cent, which is a worsening situation from the year-on-year decline of 3.3 per cent in the previous quarter. Wales' construction sector accounted for 14.0 per cent of total production and construction output of Wales in 1995. This represents the tenth consecutive quarter of negative annual growth. Between 1995 and 1999 output has declined to stand at 13.0 per cent below 1995 levels, compared to growth of 7.0 per cent in the UK. Most of this decline came between 1998 and 1999 when output fell by 5.8 per cent.

The latest production and construction data for Scotland is for the second quarter of 2000, whilst Northern Ireland data is available for the third quarter of 2000 for production and construction.

Scotland's industrial production, table 12, increased by 0.8 per cent in the second quarter, reversing the two previous quarters of negative growth. Year-on-year growth recorded its first negative growth rate of 0.2 per cent for the first time since the data series began in 1998 quarter two, compared to growth of 0.1 per cent in the previous quarter. Annual growth for 1999 as a whole was 2.9 per cent, compared to 2.4 per cent in 1998.

Scotland's construction output, table 13, shows in the latest quarterly figures negative growth of 5.1 per cent in 2000 quarter two, compared to positive growth of 2.1 per cent in the previous quarter. This reversed the trend of the previous four quarters where growth was positive. Annual growth slowed considerably to 4.4 per cent in the second quarter of 2000, compared with growth of 17.9 per cent in 2000 quarter one. Annual growth for 1999 as a whole was 3.1 per cent, compared to a decline of 2.8 per cent in 1998.

Northern Ireland's industrial production, table 12, recorded growth of 3.7 per cent in the third quarter of 2000, compared to negative growth of 0.1 per cent in the previous quarter. More generally, the growth since 1996 quarter three has been relatively strong, probably reflecting the impact of political developments on the economic situation. Annual growth has continued to grow relatively strongly and was 6.2 per cent in the third quarter of 2000, which was marginally down compared with growth of 6.3 per cent in the second quarter of 2000. This is the third successive quarter of declining annual growth, although annual growth has remained positive since 1996 quarter one. Annual growth for 1999 as a whole rose from 2.8 per cent in 1998 to reach 7.0 per cent, the highest rate of annual growth since the series began in 1995.

Northern Ireland's construction output, table 13, in the third quarter of 2000 recorded negative growth of 13.0 per cent, following growth of 10.8 per cent in the previous quarter. Revisions to this data makes analysis difficult, as the series is very erratic but this reversed two successive quarters of very strong quarterly growth. Annual growth slowed to a

modest 2.3 per cent in 2000 quarter three, compared with 14.1 per cent in the previous quarter. This is the third consecutive quarter of strong positive growth although the latest data has recorded a slow down and the annual growth rate for 2000 quarter two of 14.1 per cent was the highest rate of annual growth since the series began in 1996 quarter one.

Manufacturing

(Almost all CBI data is presented on the basis of government office regions. However, London and the South East are combined in the same manner as the standard statistical region of the South East.)

Tables 14 to 18 show that CBI/BSL balances provided evidence of a modest increase in general business optimism across most regions except most notably in London and the South East in the October survey.

Table 14 shows that businesses in most regions were more **optimistic about the business situation** in October than in July, but with only Wales and Northern Ireland recording a positive balance for manufacturing business optimism in the latest survey. Most of the other regions recorded an improvement although the balances still remained negative. Balances in the North East, the North West and London and the South East decreased substantially. The recovery in balance was strongest in Northern Ireland, whilst Wales recorded a modest increase.

UK manufacturing output, as measured by CBI/BSL balances for **volume of output** in table 15, declined in most regions in the October survey. The only regions to show an improvement and where the balances remained positive were the East Midlands, the East, Wales and Northern Ireland. Strong reversals were seen in the East, the South West, Wales and Northern Ireland which all reversed the July survey's negative balance into a positive balance in the October survey. Balances also improved in London and the South East although the balance still remained negative. Balances declined substantially in the North East, Yorkshire and the Humber and Scotland, which recorded its first negative balance since October 1999.

The overall CBI/BSL balance for **volume of new orders**, table 16, showed a mixed picture in the October survey compared to the July survey. The North East's, the North West's and Scotland's balance declined substantially and Scotland's balance was negative for the first time since October 1999. The only regions to record a positive balance and thus improve from the situation from the July survey occurred in the East Midlands and Wales. The balance improved in Northern Ireland but still remained negative.

Volume of new export orders, table 17, continued to show a mixed picture in the October survey compared to the July survey. The recovery

in balances was strongest in the East Midlands, London and the South East and the South West which were the only regions to record a positive balance. Balances worsened considerably in the Yorkshire and the Humber, the East and Wales. Wales reversed two consecutive quarters of positive balances in the latest survey. Export order balances were largely in line with those of new orders, apart from Wales where the balances for new export orders worsened as the balances for new orders improved and this was the reverse of the situation in the July survey.

The percentages of **firms working below capacity**, table 18, increased across more regions than it improved; however, the UK as a whole saw a slight decrease. Significant improvements can be seen in the North East, with modest improvements seen in the North West, the East Midlands, Wales and Scotland. On the other hand, percentages deteriorated significantly in Yorkshire and the Humber and Northern Ireland.

The Housing Market

In Table 20, UK **house prices** growth slowed to 1.9 per cent in the third quarter of 2000 compared to growth of 5.4 per cent in the previous quarter. This was the lowest rate of quarterly growth since 1999 quarter one.

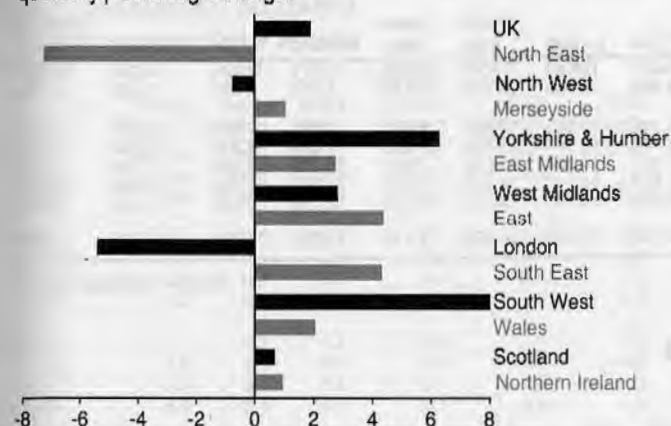
The latest quarterly data indicates a slowdown may be occurring but the picture is mixed across the regions. All regions except the North East, the North West and London recorded positive growth. The strongest quarterly growth occurred in the South West of 8.0 per cent followed by growth of 6.3 per cent in Yorkshire and the Humber, the highest rate of quarterly growth since 1996 quarter two. A sharp decline occurred in the North East where negative growth of 7.2 per cent was seen reversing the previous quarter's strong positive growth of 13.2 per cent. This is the lowest rate of quarterly decline since the series began in 1993 quarter two. The other regions to record negative growth was in London of 5.4 per cent, reversing six quarter's of positive growth and a sharp decline from the previous quarter's positive growth of 7.5 per cent and in the North West of 0.7 per cent, following the previous quarter's positive growth of 7.4 per cent. The situation is difficult to interpret as quarter three has seen modest growth in some regions, whilst others are recording a slowdown in growth (chart 6).

Year-on-year growth to 2000 quarter two in the UK slowed to 13.0 per cent, down from 17.4 per cent in the previous quarter. Annual growth was highest in the East, at 23.0 per cent, an increase from 19.2 per cent in the previous quarter. This is the highest rate of annual growth since the data series began in 1994 quarter one. Annual growth above 15.0 per cent was also recorded in the South East at 20.2 per cent, a slight decline from 22.2 per cent seen in the previous quarter and in the South West of 16.9 per cent, a slight decline from the previous quarter's growth of 22.2 per

cent. London recorded a very sharp fall in annual growth to 10.0 per cent in 2000 quarter three, significantly down from the previous quarter's growth of 26.8 per cent. This is the slowest rate of annual growth seen since 1998 quarter one. The North East and Scotland both recorded negative rates of annual growth of 5.5 per cent and 0.3 per cent respectively, down from the previous quarters annual growth rates of 10.3 per cent and 4.4 per cent respectively. Slowdown in annual growth rates was observed in the North West, Merseyside, the West Midlands, the South West and Northern Ireland.

Chart 6

House prices - 2000 Q3 on 2000 Q2
quarterly percentage changes



Looking at 1999 as a whole, annual growth in UK house prices was 11.5 per cent, up from 10.9 per cent in 1998. The regions growing above average were London at 23.4 per cent, an increase from 14.7 per cent in 1998, and the South East, at 11.6 per cent, down from 15.8 per cent in 1998. The region with the least growth was Merseyside, growing at 2.6 per cent in 1999, although this represents an improvement compared with a decline of 0.8 per cent in 1998. The East Midlands saw a sharp decline in its annual growth, down to 3.9 per cent in 1999 compared to 9.1 per cent in 1998, its slowest rate of annual growth since 1995.

In Table 19, the number of **permanent dwellings started** fluctuates quite widely from quarter to quarter with a significant seasonal factor involved. The latest data for 2000 quarter three shows a worsening picture across the regions with all regions except Wales recording negative growth in the latest data. Data for the UK is not available for 2000 quarters one, two and three. Data for 2000 quarter one is now available for Scotland and for Wales data is available for quarters two and three. Scotland recorded quarterly growth of 19.2 per cent in 2000 quarter one. Quarterly growth of 1.2 per cent occurred in Wales, a significant decline from the previous quarter's growth of 24.7 per cent. The West Midlands, the South East and Northern Ireland recorded the greatest negative

growth in the latest data of 15.6 per cent, 10.1 per cent and 11.0 per cent respectively.

Year-on-year growth also continues to show a mixed picture. London recorded the highest rate of annual growth of 32.1 per cent, an increase from the previous quarter's positive annual growth of 24.0 per cent and is the second consecutive quarter of growth above 24.0 per cent. This is the highest rate of annual growth since 1997 quarter one. Wales recorded strong positive growth of 17.0 per cent, an increase from the previous quarter's growth of 1.0 per cent. The East Midlands, the East and Northern Ireland were the only other regions to record positive annual growth in the latest data. Yorkshire and the Humber and the South East recorded negative growth of 11.1 per cent and 7.9 per cent respectively. Scotland recorded negative annual growth of 12.2 per cent in 2000 quarter one, a decline from the previous quarter's growth of 20.0 per cent.

Annual rates for 1999 as a whole are now available for the United Kingdom and Scotland. The United Kingdom recorded a rate of 1.2 per cent in 1999 compared to a decline of 5.6 per cent in 1998, while Scotland reversed its negative growth of 12.9 per cent in 1998 to 11.7 per cent in 1999. Significant positive growth was seen in Wales at 9.8 per cent in 1999, compared to a decline of 6.5 per cent in 1998, and in the West Midlands, where growth was 5.5 per cent in 1999. Growth in the South West was negative, falling by 9.7 per cent in 1999 and by 8.5 per cent in 1998. The North East, the North West, the East Midlands, the East, London and the South West all recorded negative growth in 1999. The West Midlands is the only region to record four years of positive growth at an average annual rate of 4.4 per cent over the period 1996 to 1999.

Business Start-Ups

Echoing the more moderate economic growth in 1999, table 21, **VAT registrations and de-registrations**, shows registrations outnumbering de-registrations by 6,500 for the calendar year 1999, a decline from the net gain of 30,300 registered enterprises seen in 1998. The net gain of 6,500 enterprises during 1999 shows a rise in the total business stock for the fourth consecutive year, however, all regions net gains were less than those recorded in 1998. In 1999 registrations outnumbered de-registrations in every region of England, except Yorkshire and the Humber, where there was a net loss of 700 businesses, the East Midlands with a net loss of 200 businesses, and the North East with a net loss of 100 businesses. There were also net losses in Wales of 700 businesses, in Scotland of 500 businesses and in Northern Ireland of 100 businesses. The largest net gains were in London of 4,600 businesses and in the South East of 6,900 businesses. Most newly registered companies in London are small local businesses, so this high rate can not be fully explained by the concentration of head offices in London.

1 Gross domestic product¹ at basic prices Government Office Regions

£ million and percentages

	Percentage of the UK ²													
	United Kingdom ² (£m)	North East	North West	Yorkshire and the Humber	East Midlands	West Midlands	East	London	South East	South West	England	Wales	Scotland	Northern Ireland
	TMPV	TMPW	TMPX	TMPY	TMPZ	TMQA	TMQB	TMQC	TMQD	TMQE	TMQF	TMQG	TMQH	TMQI
1989	451 047	17 194	49 638	34 516	30 247	38 396	45 646	68 564	66 874	33 535	384 610	18 999	38 405	9 033
1993	561 318	21 227	60 265	42 393	36 860	47 491	55 757	87 043	83 846	42 302	477 185	23 195	48 811	12 127
1994	592 374	21 814	63 602	44 366	38 801	50 137	59 589	91 635	88 827	44 527	503 299	24 405	51 710	12 959
1995	620 958	22 774	65 806	46 837	40 786	52 781	62 151	94 399	93 082	47 373	525 991	25 860	55 249	13 858
1996	656 316	23 651	68 776	49 852	44 024	55 134	66 191	99 903	100 317	50 164	558 013	26 886	56 991	14 427
1997	699 055	24 321	72 475	53 002	47 289	58 053	72 229	108 645	107 630	53 453	597 096	27 912	58 578	15 468
1998	737 792	25 496	75 834	55 232	49 260	60 927	76 308	116 444	116 176	56 068	631 746	29 027	61 052	15 966

1 Based on the European System of Accounts 1995 (ESA95).

2 UK less Extra-Region and statistical discrepancy.

Source: National Statistics

2 Gross domestic product¹ at basic prices: £ per head Government Office Regions

£

	United Kingdom ²	North East	North West	Yorkshire and the Humber	East Midlands	West Midlands	East	London	South East	South West	England	Wales	Scotland	Northern Ireland
	TMQJ	TMQK	TMQL	TMQM	TMQN	TMQO	TMQP	TMQQ	TMQR	TMQS	TMQT	TMQU	TMQV	TMQW
1989	7 864	6 628	7 239	6 975	7 573	7 326	8 965	10 085	8 791	7 172	8 045	6 621	7 535	5 706
1993	9 646	8 120	8 727	8 453	9 039	8 976	10 740	12 563	10 839	8 880	9 834	7 980	9 520	7 421
1994	10 144	8 342	9 200	8 825	9 466	9 459	11 424	13 164	11 428	9 295	10 336	8 374	10 060	7 880
1995	10 595	8 719	9 519	9 301	9 899	9 940	11 840	13 487	11 889	9 827	10 759	8 856	10 738	8 390
1996	11 162	9 072	9 958	9 890	10 635	10 363	12 528	14 167	12 724	10 360	11 371	9 196	11 096	8 660
1997	11 847	9 348	10 504	10 506	11 378	10 896	13 570	15 280	13 554	10 983	12 119	9 530	11 416	9 220
1998	12 455	9 819	10 990	10 939	11 812	11 417	14 222	16 245	14 529	11 448	12 768	9 888	11 902	9 438

1 Based on the European System of Accounts 1995 (ESA95).

2 UK less Extra-Region and statistical discrepancy.

Source: National Statistics

3 Household disposable income¹: £ per head Government Office Regions

£

	United Kingdom	North East	North West	Yorkshire and the Humber	East Midlands	West Midlands	East	London	South East	South West	England	Wales	Scotland	Northern Ireland
	DEPZ	LRCG	LRCH	DEQB	DEQC	DEQH	LRCI	DEQE	LRCJ	DEQG	LREV	DEQJ	DEQK	DEQL
1989	5 553	4 613	5 114	5 011	5 305	5 059	6 128	6 922	6 245	5 643	5 683	4 712	5 090	4 639
1993	7 760	7 065	7 308	7 229	7 208	7 097	8 230	9 279	8 504	7 602	7 855	6 981	7 705	6 511
1994	8 007	7 105	7 529	7 415	7 562	7 381	8 520	9 584	8 857	7 759	8 116	7 228	7 772	6 913
1995	8 429	7 429	7 905	7 736	7 875	7 862	8 891	10 093	9 292	8 282	8 534	7 692	8 197	7 373
1996	8 855	7 819	8 335	8 270	8 383	8 106	9 269	10 608	9 810	8 693	8 980	7 997	8 570	7 559
1997	9 389	8 151	8 813	8 629	8 926	8 428	10 170	11 292	10 475	9 317	9 549	8 380	8 866	8 048
1998	9 542	8 177	8 987	8 835	8 956	8 613	10 372	11 536	10 601	9 370	9 704	8 428	9 113	8 033

1 Based on the European System of Accounts 1995 (ESA95).

Source: National Statistics

4 Individual consumption expenditure¹: £ per head Government Office Regions

£

	United Kingdom	North East	North West	Yorkshire and the Humber	East Midlands	West Midlands	East	London	South East	South West	England	Wales	Scotland	Northern Ireland
	TLZI	TLZJ	TLZK	TLZL	TLZM	TLZN	TLZO	TLZP	TLZQ	TLZR	TLZS	TLZT	TLZU	THZZ
1990	6 033	..	..	5 324	5 857	5 637	..	7 394	..	6 126	6 147	5 409	5 663	4 891
1991	6 383	..	..	5 813	6 089	5 927	..	7 702	..	6 326	6 501	5 788	5 956	5 250
1992	6 687	..	..	6 175	6 310	6 069	..	8 010	..	6 632	6 805	6 076	6 279	5 562
1993	7 097	..	..	6 733	6 711	6 369	..	8 564	..	6 839	7 210	6 312	6 828	5 963
1994	7 441	6 601	7 101	7 076	7 202	6 940	7 508	8 793	8 388	7 066	7 550	6 481	7 235	6 551
1995	7 750	6 860	7 324	7 268	7 568	7 387	8 090	9 087	8 546	7 411	7 860	6 985	7 470	6 709
1996	8 255	7 335	7 792	7 744	7 937	7 700	8 698	9 518	9 170	8 059	8 358	7 703	7 955	7 119
1997	8 762	7 734	8 331	8 161	8 369	8 127	9 134	10 250	9 772	8 577	8 884	8 022	8 467	7 384
1998	9 202	7 862	8 710	8 689	8 628	8 499	9 940	10 941	10 335	8 791	9 361	7 995	8 896	7 588

1 Based on the European System of Accounts 1995 (ESA95).

Source: National Statistics

5 Total average gross weekly pay¹

Government Office Regions

£

	United Kingdom	North East	North West	Yorkshire and the Humber	East Midlands	West Midlands	East	London	South East	South West	Wales	Scotland	Northern Ireland
1993 Apr	DEOG 316.0	LRCO 286.2	LSHZ 299.1	DCQI 287.6	DCQH 285.5	DCQG 292.7	LRCQ 312.2	DCPI 408.8	LRCR 328.9	DCQF 298.8	DCQL 281.5	DCQM 297.6	DCQN 282.4
1994 Apr	324.7	294.6	307.7	297.0	292.6	300.1	322.9	420.6	339.4	306.9	290.5	301.9	286.5
1995 Apr	335.3	299.2	317.7	306.0	306.4	311.3	331.5	441.5	348.1	313.9	302.0	313.5	300.2
1996 Apr	350.2	314.1	329.6	316.4	317.9	324.3	345.7	454.3	367.4	326.5	313.1	324.9	306.2
1997 Apr	366.3	327.6	345.8	330.5	332.9	337.8	362.4	480.1	382.5	342.7	330.1	336.8	319.7
1998 Apr	383.1	339.2	361.6	344.9	350.4	358.8	378.6	500.9	405.5	354.0	343.9	350.3	332.6
1999 Apr	398.7	349.6	372.6	361.0	361.7	375.6	396.6	520.0	423.2	364.9	353.6	364.9	344.9
2000 Apr	410.6	365.8	385.7	373.7	371.4	385.9	412.7	529.8	434.2	379.1	368.1	379.8	360.4

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

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

6 ILO unemployment rates as a percentage of the economically active¹, seasonally adjusted

Government Office Regions

Percentages

	United Kingdom	North East	North West	Yorkshire and the Humber	East Midlands	West Midlands	East	London	South East	South West	England	Wales	Scotland	Northern Ireland ²
	MGSX	YCNC	YCND	YCNE	YCNF	YCNH	YCNH	YCNH	YCNJ	YCNK	YCNL	YCNM	YCNN	MGXW
1997 Q3	6.8	8.8	7.3	7.4	5.1	7.2	5.5	9.2	4.7	5.2	6.6	7.5	8.2	8.7
Q4	6.6	8.5	6.9	7.1	5.3	6.5	5.3	9.2	4.5	5.1	6.4	7.0	7.4	8.7
1998 Q1	6.4	8.5	6.8	7.1	5.2	6.2	5.4	8.2	4.3	4.6	6.1	7.2	7.7	8.5
Q2	6.3	8.4	6.9	7.3	4.8	5.9	4.9	8.6	4.3	4.8	6.1	6.9	7.5	6.9
Q3	6.3	8.3	6.8	7.2	5.4	6.0	4.5	7.8	4.5	4.9	6.0	7.5	7.6	8.1
Q4	6.2	9.7	7.1	7.1	4.9	6.6	4.3	7.7	4.0	4.5	6.0	7.2	7.8	6.8
1999 Q1	6.2	9.7	6.7	6.8	5.1	7.0	4.2	7.8	3.9	4.9	6.0	7.2	7.5	7.2
Q2	6.0	9.6	6.3	6.3	5.3	6.9	4.2	7.4	3.9	4.5	5.8	7.5	7.2	7.6
Q3	5.9	9.7	6.3	6.1	5.6	6.3	4.0	7.5	3.8	4.4	5.7	7.3	7.0	7.3
Q4	5.9	8.4	6.0	6.1	5.6	6.8	4.2	7.1	4.1	4.2	5.6	7.4	7.2	6.6
2000 Q1	5.8	9.0	6.1	6.3	5.2	6.1	4.0	7.6	3.5	4.3	5.5	6.8	7.5	6.6
Q2	5.5	8.9	5.4	6.1	4.9	6.1	3.6	7.2	3.3	4.2	5.2	6.1	7.2	6.7
Q3	5.4	9.0	5.4	6.1	4.8	5.8	3.7	7.0	3.1	4.0	5.1	6.5	6.9	5.8

¹ Periods are calendar quarters.

Source: Labour Force Survey, National Statistics

² Estimates for Northern Ireland are not seasonally adjusted. The quarterly series starting in 1995 provides insufficient data to do this reliably.

7 Long-term claimant count as a percentage of the unemployed¹ (those out of work for 12 months or more)

Government Office Regions

Percentages

	United Kingdom	North East	North West	Yorkshire and the Humber	East Midlands	West Midlands	East	London	South East	South West	Wales	Scotland	Northern Ireland
	LRFN	LRFO	LSIA	LRFR	LRFS	LRFT	LRFU	LRFV	LRFW	LRFX	LRFY	LRFZ	LRGA
1999 Nov	24.3	25.2	21.8	22.3	22.4	26.7	22.4	29.6	21.5	19.5	21.7	22.2	36.8
Dec	24.1	25.0	21.5	21.8	21.7	26.7	22.1	29.6	21.2	19.1	21.4	22.0	36.2
2000 Jan	22.4	22.9	19.9	20.4	19.8	25.3	20.5	28.9	19.6	17.5	19.8	20.0	34.4
Feb	22.1	22.7	19.6	20.0	19.5	25.2	20.1	28.4	19.5	17.1	19.6	19.7	33.4
Mar	22.2	22.7	19.8	20.2	19.6	25.4	20.3	28.2	19.7	17.4	19.8	19.9	33.0
Apr	22.5	23.0	20.1	20.7	20.0	25.6	20.4	28.1	20.2	17.9	20.2	20.5	32.7
May	22.9	23.1	20.5	21.0	20.2	25.7	21.0	28.3	20.5	18.2	20.7	20.7	32.8
Jun	23.1	23.4	20.8	21.1	20.6	25.7	21.3	28.3	20.8	18.6	20.7	21.0	32.4
Jul	22.3	22.9	20.2	20.5	20.0	24.8	20.7	27.8	20.0	18.0	19.6	19.9	29.9
Aug	21.8	22.9	19.9	20.1	19.5	24.0	20.2	27.2	19.4	17.6	19.1	19.7	29.4
Sep	22.2	23.1	20.4	20.3	20.0	24.3	20.3	26.9	19.5	17.8	19.5	20.9	30.3
Oct	22.2	23.0	20.6	20.4	20.1	24.5	20.2	26.7	19.3	17.5	19.6	21.0	30.8
Nov	21.8	22.2	20.2	20.0	19.8	24.1	19.6	26.4	18.9	16.8	19.2	20.6	30.8
Dec	21.1	22.1	19.4	19.2	18.9	23.5	18.8	26.0	18.1	16.1	18.6	20.0	30.8

¹ Computerised claims only.

Source: National Statistics

	United Kingdom	North East	North West	Yorkshire and the Humber	East Midlands	West Midlands	East	London	South East	South West	Wales	Scotland	Northern Ireland
	BCJE	DPDM	IBWC	DPBI	DPBJ	DPBN	DPDP	DPDQ	DPDR	DPBM	DPBP	DPBQ	DPBR
1996	7.2	10.2	7.7	7.8	6.7	7.2	5.9	8.5	5.0	6.1	8.0	7.6	10.7
1997	5.5	8.4	6.0	6.3	4.9	5.5	4.1	6.4	3.4	4.3	6.4	6.4	8.2
1998	4.7	7.5	5.3	5.5	4.0	4.7	3.3	5.3	2.7	3.5	5.6	5.7	7.4
1999	4.3	..	4.9	5.1	3.8	4.6	..	4.8	..	3.1	5.2	5.4	6.5
1999 Dec	4.0	6.8	4.7	4.9	3.7	4.4	2.8	4.4	2.2	2.8	4.8	5.1	5.8
2000 Jan	4.0	6.9	4.7	4.8	3.7	4.3	2.7	4.4	2.1	2.7	4.8	5.1	5.7
Feb	4.0	6.9	4.7	4.8	3.6	4.3	2.7	4.3	2.1	2.8	4.7	5.1	5.6
Mar	3.9	6.9	4.6	4.7	3.6	4.2	2.7	4.3	2.1	2.7	4.7	5.0	5.6
Apr	3.8	6.7	4.5	4.6	3.6	4.2	2.6	4.2	2.0	2.6	4.6	4.9	5.5
May ¹	3.8	6.7	4.4	4.6	3.6	4.2	2.5	4.1	2.0	2.6	4.6	4.9	5.5
Jun	3.8	6.6	4.4	4.5	3.5	4.2	2.5	4.0	2.0	2.6	4.6	4.8	5.4
Jul	3.7	6.5	4.3	4.4	3.4	4.1	2.4	3.9	1.9	2.5	4.6	4.7	5.3
Aug	3.6	6.4	4.2	4.4	3.4	4.1	2.4	3.8	1.9	2.5	4.5	4.6	5.2
Sep	3.6	6.3	4.2	4.3	3.4	4.0	2.3	3.8	1.8	2.4	4.5	4.6	5.2
Oct	3.6	6.4	4.2	4.3	3.4	4.1	2.4	3.8	1.8	2.4	4.5	4.6	5.3
Nov	3.6	6.3	4.2	4.3	3.4	4.1	2.3	3.8	1.8	2.4	4.5	4.6	5.4
Dec	3.6	6.3	4.2	4.3	3.4	4.1	2.3	3.7	1.8	2.3	4.5	4.6	5.4

1 Provisional.

Source: National Statistics

Total in employment^{1,2}, seasonally adjusted

Government Office Regions

Thousands

	United Kingdom	North East	North West	Yorkshire and the Humber	East Midlands	West Midlands	East	London	South East	South West	England	Wales	Scotland	Northern Ireland ³
	MGRZ	YCJP	YCJQ	YCJR	YCJS	YCJT	YCJU	YCJV	YCJW	YCJX	YCJY	YCJZ	YCKA	YCPT
1997 Q3	27 055	1 086	2 982	2 250	1 974	2 423	2 591	3 266	3 935	2 327	22 834	1 216	2 307	698
Q4	27 117	1 079	3 004	2 245	1 981	2 454	2 604	3 251	3 949	2 317	22 884	1 214	2 326	698
1998 Q1	27 188	1 079	2 996	2 255	1 984	2 461	2 611	3 279	3 964	2 334	22 962	1 215	2 321	687
Q2	27 230	1 073	2 983	2 255	2 004	2 471	2 621	3 283	3 989	2 333	23 011	1 211	2 313	691
Q3	27 352	1 068	3 027	2 265	1 991	2 485	2 637	3 331	4 009	2 343	23 155	1 221	2 292	685
Q4	27 448	1 060	3 025	2 281	1 989	2 461	2 638	3 376	4 042	2 339	23 211	1 235	2 308	700
1999 Q1	27 540	1 058	3 023	2 287	2 009	2 454	2 652	3 391	4 049	2 372	23 295	1 238	2 309	694
Q2	27 592	1 062	3 064	2 291	1 998	2 461	2 656	3 394	4 046	2 374	23 346	1 231	2 318	693
Q3	27 696	1 077	3 077	2 311	2 006	2 475	2 664	3 389	4 053	2 360	23 411	1 244	2 335	705
Q4	27 769	1 089	3 093	2 320	2 019	2 459	2 661	3 406	4 057	2 390	23 494	1 244	2 333	702
2000 Q1	27 824	1 087	3 106	2 312	2 018	2 471	2 673	3 383	4 107	2 394	23 550	1 242	2 336	695
Q2	27 930	1 105	3 137	2 344	2 036	2 459	2 684	3 378	4 116	2 381	23 641	1 252	2 353	680
Q3	27 999	1 100	3 096	2 348	2 020	2 458	2 702	3 399	4 112	2 425	23 660	1 262	2 378	701

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

2 Periods are calendar quarters.

3 Estimates for Northern Ireland are not seasonally adjusted. The quarterly series starting in 1995 provides insufficient data to do this reliably.

Source: Labour Force Survey, National Statistics

10 Redundancies, not seasonally adjusted¹

Government Office Regions

Rates²

	Great Britain	North East	North West	Yorkshire and the Humber	East Midlands	West Midlands	East	London	South East	South West	Wales	Scotland
	DCXD	LRDH	LRDI	DCXF	DCXG	DCXL	LRDJ	DCXI	LRDK	DCXK	DCXN	DCXO
Summer 1997	7	.. ³	8	6	7	8	9	6	6	6	.. ³	8
Autumn 1997	6	.. ³	7	7	6	5	6	6	5	6	.. ³	8
Winter 1997	7	11	8	6	8	7	6	7	5	8	.. ³	11
Spring 1998	7	.. ³	6	7	10	8	7	7	7	7	.. ³	10
Summer 1998	7	.. ³	7	8	9	9	5	5	7	6	.. ³	8
Autumn 1998	8	10	7	7	8	9	9	6	9	8	.. ³	6
Winter 1998	9	16	9	6	8	9	6	10	8	9	11	11
Spring 1999	8	.. ³	9	9	.. ³	11	8	6	7	7	10	10
Summer 1999	7	.. ³	9	9	8	8	7	4	6	7	.. ³	8
Autumn 1999	7	.. ³	10	6	8	6	6	6	7	8	.. ³	6
Winter 1999	8	11	7	7	11	10	5	7	7	6	15	9
Spring 2000	7	10	7	9	8	8	4	7	6	8	..	10
Summer 2000	6	..	7	5	9	7	5	4	7	8	..	6
Autumn 2000	7	..	8	7	6	8	6	6	6	6	..	7

1 The method of calculating redundancy estimates back to spring 1995 has changed from that used to calculate data previously published in this table. Thus the data in this table are not comparable to those previously published. See pp255-229 of the May 2000 Labour Market Trends for more information.

2 Redundancies per 1,000 employees.

3 Sample size too small to provide a reliable estimate.

Source: Labour Force Survey, National Statistics

11 Employee jobs (all industries)

Government Office Regions

June 1996 = 100

	United Kingdom	North East	North West	Yorkshire and the Humber	East Midlands	West Midlands	East	London	South East	South West	Wales	Scotland	Northern Ireland
	YEKA	YEBK	YEKJ	YEKC	YEKD	YEKI	YEKE	YEKF	YEGG	YEKH	YEKK	YEKL	YKEM
1998	105.0	102.0	102.6	103.2	104.7	103.6	106.5	109.1	108.3	106.0	101.9	100.3	105.6
1999	106.1	100.7	103.2	103.9	105.1	103.9	108.7	110.7	109.9	107.8	104.0	100.7	107.0
1999 Mar	105.1	99.9	102.3	103.1	104.5	103.2	107.1	109.6	108.7	106.3	103.1	100.2	107.1
Jun	105.8	99.6	102.8	103.8	104.9	103.5	108.4	109.8	109.9	107.9	103.8	100.6	107.5
Sep	106.6	100.3	103.7	104.4	105.3	104.1	109.3	110.5	110.7	109.1	105.2	101.2	108.5
Dec	107.4	101.1	104.5	104.8	106.1	105.8	110.5	111.9	111.5	109.0	104.9	101.4	109.8
2000 Mar	106.4	99.9	103.2	103.9	105.1	104.7	109.3	110.6	110.5	108.5	103.3	101.0	108.8
Jun	106.9	100.3	103.9	103.9	105.1	105.3	110.3	110.8	111.0	109.6	104.0	101.6	109.1
Sep	107.2	100.6	104.5	104.6	104.7	105.2	110.7	111.9	111.5	109.1	104.6	101.8	109.4

Source: National Statistics

12 Index of industrial production¹

Seasonally adjusted 1995 = 100

	United Kingdom	Scotland	Northern Ireland	Wales
	CKYW	LRFK	LRFL	TMQX
1996	101.1	103.0	102.1	101.5
1997	102.1	108.9	107.5	101.3
1998	102.9	111.5	110.5	99.8
1999	103.4	114.7	118.2	100.7
1997 Q3	102.6	109.3	108.0	103.2
Q4	102.0	110.9	109.8	102.9
1998 Q1	102.3	111.5	108.9	101.3
Q2	103.4	110.8	111.0	100.2
Q3	103.3	111.0	111.1	99.6
Q4	102.6	112.8	110.9	98.9
1999 Q1	102.0	113.4	113.8	99.3
Q2	102.7	114.6	116.5	100.3
Q3	104.5	116.2	120.9	102.3
Q4	104.5	114.8	121.3	101.8
2000 Q1	103.7	113.5	123.9	103.6
Q2	105.0	114.4	123.8	103.3
Q3	105.8	..	128.4	101.6

1 The Index of industrial production has been rebased from 1990=100 to 1995=100. Figures on the 1990=100 base are not being continued

Sources: National Statistics; Scottish Executive; Department of Economic Development, Northern Ireland

13 Index of construction¹

Seasonally adjusted 1995 = 100

	United Kingdom	Scotland	Northern Ireland ²	Wales
	GDQB	LRZR	LRFM	TMQY
1996	101.5	100.4	..	93.1
1997	104.7	101.1	..	99.7
1998	106.1	98.3	..	98.1
1999	106.9	101.3	..	92.4
1997 Q3	104.4	98.7	99.6	101.0
Q4	106.3	97.3	107.4	105.4
1998 Q1	109.0	96.4	107.8	100.5
Q2	105.3	96.9	109.7	96.3
Q3	105.0	100.4	109.4	92.0
Q4	105.1	99.4	108.1	103.6
1999 Q1	105.5	94.0	97.7	96.1
Q2	106.1	100.8	106.2	95.6
Q3	107.8	101.9	103.1	91.7
Q4	108.4	108.5	103.1	88.5
2000 Q1	111.3	110.8	109.4	85.1
Q2	108.8	105.2	121.2	92.4
Q3	107.3	..	105.5	87.4

1 The Index of construction has been rebased from 1990=100 to 1995=100.

Figures on the 1990=100 base are not being continued

2 Provisional.

Sources: National Statistics; Scottish Executive; Department of Finance and Personnel, Northern Ireland

14 Manufacturing industry: optimism about business situation

Government Office Regions (London and the South East is still on an SSR basis)

Balance¹

	United Kingdom	North East	North West	Yorkshire and the Humber	East Midlands	West Midlands	East	London and the South East	South West	Wales	Scotland	Northern Ireland
	DCMO	LRYS	LYRT	DCMU	DCMT	DCMS	LRYU	DCMP	DCMR	DCMX	DCMY	DCMZ
2000 Jan	9	6	18	14	13	-11	1	12	14	-22	13	-4
Apr	-2	8	14	-15	1	-25	8	-4	-38	-16	-17	51
Jul	-10	-2	-19	-9	-7	-26	-2	-9	-20	4	-3	1
Oct	-9	-32	-39	-11	-2	-8	-2	-24	-4	8	-6	31

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

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

15 Manufacturing industry: volume of output

Government Office Regions (London and the South East is still on an SSR basis)

Balance¹

	United Kingdom	North East	North West	Yorkshire and the Humber	East Midlands	West Midlands	East	London and the South East	South West	Wales	Scotland	Northern Ireland
Past 4 months												
	DCLQ	LRVY	LRYW	DCLW	DCLV	DCLU	LRVX	DCLR	DCLT	DCLZ	DCMA	DCMB
2000 Jan	11	-3	7	25	4	4	10	23	33	34	34	1
Apr	-	-1	4	-18	26	4	8	13	13	14	16	-15
Jul	-8	-14	-20	-8	1	-14	-8	-10	-19	-8	12	-6
Oct	-3	-34	-15	-16	25	-12	3	-2	4	13	-5	10
Next 4 months												
	DCMC	LRYY	LRYZ	DCMI	DCMH	DCME	LRZA	DCMD	DCMF	DCML	DCMM	DCMN
2000 Oct	3	18	7	-1	26	-15	27	16	9	1	15	10

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

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

16 Manufacturing industry: volume of new orders

Government Office Regions (London and the South East is still on an SSR basis)

Balance¹

	United Kingdom	North East	North West	Yorkshire and the Humber	East Midlands	West Midlands	East	London and the South East	South West	Wales	Scotland	Northern Ireland
Past 4 months												
	DCNA	LRZB	LRZC	DCNG	DCNF	DCNE	LRZD	DCNB	DCND	DCNJ	DCNK	DCNL
2000 Jan	9	12	21	15	-1	14	13	25	2	22	11	-9
Apr	-4	-19	21	-15	27	4	14	22	-1	1	6	-22
Jul	-8	-2	-2	-4	3	-18	-7	-14	-2	-6	5	-14
Oct	-9	-37	-20	-4	21	-19	-9	-12	-3	1	-8	-4
Next 4 months												
	DCNM	LRZE	LRZF	DCNS	DCNR	DCNQ	LRZG	DCNN	DCNP	DCNV	DCNW	DCNX
2000 Oct	2	15	-3	-8	19	-12	25	22	10	2	20	-1

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

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

17 Manufacturing industry: volume of new export orders

Government Office Regions (London and the South East is still on an SSR basis)

Balance¹

	United Kingdom	North East	North West	Yorkshire and the Humber	East Midlands	West Midlands	East	London and the South East	South West	Wales	Scotland	Northern Ireland
Past 4 months												
	DCNY	LRZH	LRZI	DCOE	DCOD	DCOC	LRZJ	DCNZ	DCOB	DCOH	DCOI	DCOJ
2000 Jan	-3	8	-15	-19	-12	-7	14	29	10	-10	8	-24
Apr	-8	-22	20	-43	18	6	3	-1	-8	9	-4	-37
Jul	-18	-12	-14	-6	-14	-13	-7	-8	-13	11	-8	-35
Oct	-11	-12	-15	-32	2	-10	-15	10	11	-6	-2	-11
Next 4 months												
	DCOK	LRZK	LRZL	DCOQ	DCOP	DCOO	LRZM	DCOL	DCON	DCOT	DCOU	DCOV
2000 Oct	-2	-2	-23	-15	10	-7	4	12	3	-13	10	3

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

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

18 Manufacturing industry: firms working below capacity

Government Office Regions (London and the South East is still on an SSR basis)

Percentages

	United Kingdom	North East	North West	Yorkshire and the Humber	East Midlands	West Midlands	East	London and the South East	South West	Wales	Scotland	Northern Ireland
	DCOW	LRZN	LRZO	DCPC	DCPB	DCPA	LRZP	DCOX	DCOZ	DCPF	DCPG	DCPH
2000 Jan	61	75	56	67	54	68	55	50	51	56	44	51
Apr	62	62	63	78	67	60	59	47	62	53	41	50
Jul	56	66	64	64	50	56	51	52	61	58	50	62
Oct	59	51	59	74	47	63	53	54	65	55	47	68

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

19 Permanent dwellings started

Government Office Regions

Numbers

	United Kingdom	North East	North West	Yorkshire and the Humber	East Midlands	West Midlands	East	London	South East	South West	Wales	Scotland ¹	Northern Ireland
	DEOI	LRDP	LRZQ	DCRX	DCRW	DCRV	LRDR	DCRR	LRDS	DCRU	BLIA	BLFA	BLGA
1998	187 303	7 347	19 321	14 916	15 957	14 804	20 065	13 460	24 341	18 497	8 482	19 789	10 459
1999	188 414	6 977	18 705	15 230	15 911	15 615	18 463	13 364	25 168	16 707	9 311	22 095	10 868
1997 Q3	..	2 296	4 790	4 187	3 743	3 536	5 106	3 201	7 235	5 008	2 227	5 954	2 571
Q4	..	1 540	4 138	3 739	3 266	2 840	4 576	4 291	6 030	4 719	1 838	4 519	2 529
1998 Q1	..	2 175	5 118	4 335	4 130	3 874	5 607	3 287	5 866	5 685	2 329	5 832	3 003
Q2	49 708	1 917	5 407	3 613	4 090	4 163	5 454	3 478	6 944	4 907	2 241	4 463	3 031
Q3	48 027	1 837	4 439	3 901	4 266	4 083	5 136	3 216	6 588	4 542	2 220	5 246	2 553
Q4	38 662	1 418	4 357	3 067	3 471	2 884	3 868	3 479	4 943	3 363	1 692	4 248	1 872
1999 Q1	49 513	1 874	4 336	3 676	3 799	4 149	4 724	4 196	6 422	3 968	2 255	6 922	3 192
Q2	49 005	1 761	5 032	4 087	4 271	4 209	5 090	3 268	6 866	4 461	2 722	4 539	2 699
Q3	47 496	1 877	4 989	4 050	3 813	3 831	4 592	3 024	6 552	4 505	2 376	5 535	2 352
Q4 ²	42 400	1 465	4 348	3 417	4 028	3 426	4 057	2 876	5 328	3 773	1 958	5 099	2 625
2000 Q1 ²	51 544	2 041	5 481	3 606	4 172	4 649	5 299	3 194	6 450	4 775	2 205	6 080	3 592
Q2	..	1 791	4 764	3 660	4 010	4 337	5 153	4 052	6 713	4 656	2 749	..	2 818
Q3	..	1 698	4 518	3 599	3 872	3 661	4 925	3 995	6 033	4 280	2 781	..	2 509

1 Includes estimates for outstanding returns for private sector.

2 Quarters 4 of 1999 and 1 of 2000 for the English regions are provisional.

Sources: Department of the Environment, Transport and the Regions;

National Assembly for Wales; Scottish Executive;

Department for Social Development, Northern Ireland

20 House prices¹

Government Office Regions

1993 = 100

	United Kingdom	North East	North West ²	Merseyside	Yorkshire and the Humber	East Midlands	West Midlands	East	London	South East	South West	Wales	Scotland	Northern Ireland
	LRBH	LRDX	LRDY	LRBN	LRBJ	LRBK	LRBP	LRDZ	LRBM	LRBA	LRBO	LRBR	LRBS	LRBT
1998	129.7	112.9	116.0	110.2	110.6	122.9	121.1	135.6	144.0	141.1	130.3	115.0	117.7	154.9
1999	144.6	121.7	124.4	113.1	117.4	127.7	130.6	147.1	177.7	157.5	145.2	124.1	120.4	170.0
1997 Q3	120.0	109.3	110.0	110.0	110.6	111.5	114.4	123.4	131.4	126.4	119.4	109.7	113.6	142.6
Q4	119.1	112.2	112.8	115.0	107.3	118.3	115.1	121.7	125.9	123.4	120.5	111.6	113.8	141.9
1998 Q1	122.1	113.1	110.5	116.2	109.0	120.1	117.4	125.6	130.0	130.6	123.9	113.0	111.6	144.1
Q2	128.6	116.0	113.3	104.7	108.1	122.5	121.0	135.9	143.4	141.2	127.5	114.5	115.7	153.0
Q3	134.2	116.3	120.9	108.6	110.9	123.8	121.9	141.0	153.0	146.5	134.1	114.9	121.4	155.6
Q4	133.6	108.0	117.7	111.7	113.1	124.3	123.5	139.7	152.9	145.9	134.2	117.6	116.7	161.1
1999 Q1	134.4	117.1	118.5	114.5	112.4	120.5	122.8	139.8	155.5	148.6	135.9	118.7	112.4	167.7
Q2	140.1	119.6	120.9	110.3	114.8	128.0	124.5	143.1	170.1	151.0	139.5	126.9	118.4	163.8
Q3	148.3	129.5	127.1	115.3	120.0	130.0	135.0	144.7	185.5	160.1	151.3	125.5	124.8	171.1
Q4	152.1	119.4	129.5	112.7	120.0	129.7	136.3	159.7	192.6	167.3	150.6	125.5	124.8	170.7
2000 Q1	156.0	116.5	126.5	109.8	119.9	137.3	137.5	163.7	200.7	171.6	157.7	128.6	124.2	181.5
Q2	164.5	131.9	135.8	120.0	119.9	140.8	146.9	170.6	215.7	184.5	163.8	129.2	123.6	184.3
Q3	167.6	122.4	134.8	121.2	127.4	144.6	151.0	178.0	204.1	192.4	176.9	131.8	124.4	186.0

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

2 Excludes Merseyside.

Source: Department of the Environment, Transport and the Regions

21 VAT registrations and deregistrations¹: net change²

Government Office Regions

Thousands

	United Kingdom	North East	North West	Yorkshire and the Humber	East Midlands	West Midlands	East	London	South East	South West	Wales	Scotland	Northern Ireland
	DCYQ	LRER	LRZS	DCYT	DCYU	DCYY	LRER	DEON	LRER	DCYX	DCZA	DCZB	DCZC
1996	11.2	-0.2	0.3	-0.2	-0.3	..	1.1	7.4	2.3	0.1	-0.4	0.3	0.8
1997	18.1	-0.2	1.0	-0.4	0.5	-0.3	2.5	8.9	4.3	0.9	-0.1	0.7	0.2
1998	30.3	0.2	2.5	0.5	1.2	1.7	2.7	11.3	6.9	1.7	-0.1	0.9	0.9
1999	6.5	-0.1	0.9	-0.7	-0.2	0.2	0.6	4.6	2.4	0.1	-0.7	-0.5	-0.1

1 Registrations and deregistrations of VAT-based enterprises. Not wholly comparable with figures for earlier years which counted VAT reporting units.

2 Registrations less deregistrations.

Source: Department of Trade and Industry

Final Expenditure Prices Index (Experimental) – December 2000

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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 for the FEPI and the FEPI(P), a variant version of the FEPI incorporating government output prices (see Note 6), fell substantially between November and December 2000 largely due to lower consumer and investment price inflation. The FEPI rate of inflation fell from 1.6 per cent in November to 1.2 per cent in December, the lowest rate of inflation recorded since October 1994. The rate of inflation for the FEPI(P) fell from 1.4 per cent in November to 1.2 per cent in December.

The FEPI and FEPI(P) annual percentage change

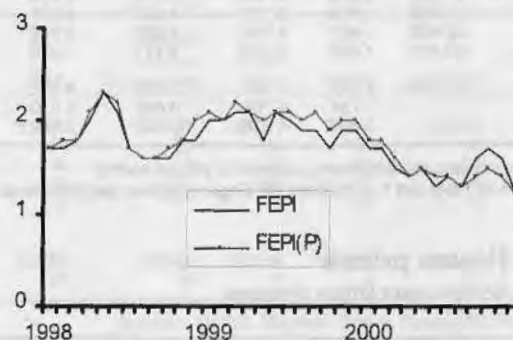


Table A

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

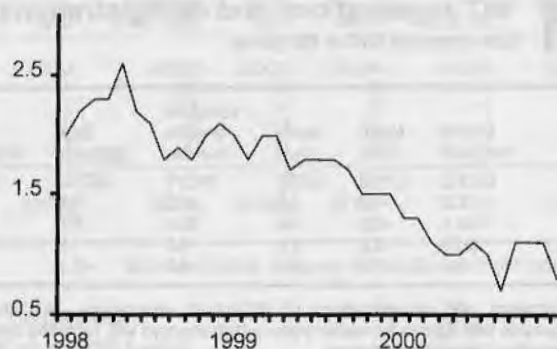
		ICP		IIP		IGP		IGP(P)		FEPI		FEPI(P)	
		Index	% change	Index	% change	Index	% change	Index	% change	Index	% change	Index	% change
2000	Jul	122.6	1.0	114.5	1.9	123.6	2.1	122.6	2.2	121.2	1.4	121.0	1.4
	Aug	122.6	0.7	114.9	2.2	123.7	2.1	122.8	2.0	121.3	1.3	121.1	1.3
	Sep	123.4	1.1	115.3	2.6	124.1	2.2	123.0	1.9	121.9	1.6	121.6	1.4
	Oct	123.2	1.1	115.3	2.7	124.1	2.4	122.9	1.8	121.8	1.7	121.5	1.5
	Nov	123.5	1.1	115.3	2.0	124.4	2.4	123.1	1.8	122.0	1.6	121.7	1.4
	Dec	123.4	0.8	115.2	1.4	124.5	2.3	123.2	1.7	122.0	1.2	121.7	1.2

The Index of Consumer Prices (ICP)

Consumer price inflation, as measured by the ICP, fell from 1.1 per cent in November to 0.8 per cent in December. The main downward effect came from transport and communication where the rate of inflation fell from 1.4 per cent in November to 0.6 per cent in December. This was due to falling pump prices for unleaded petrol in December reflecting falls in crude oil prices. This compared with sharp rises in pump prices the previous year when crude oil prices increased.

Other downward effects came from fuel and power and household goods and services. A small upward effect came from food largely due to changes in seasonal food prices, particularly fresh fruit and potatoes.

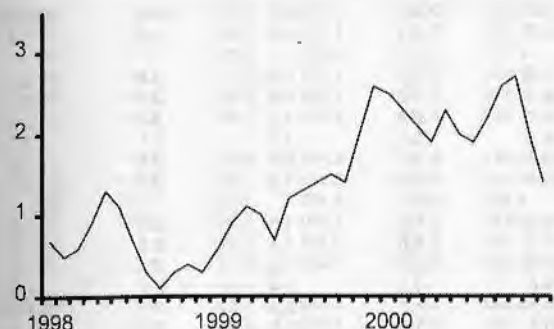
The ICP annual percentage change



The Index of Investment Prices (IIP)

Investment price inflation, as measured by the IIP, fell substantially from 2.0 per cent in November to 1.4 per cent in December, largely due to lower inflation for Dwellings and Other Machinery and Equipment (ie, other than transport equipment). Lower inflation was recorded in December for all the main categories within the Index of Investment Prices except for Other Buildings and Structures.

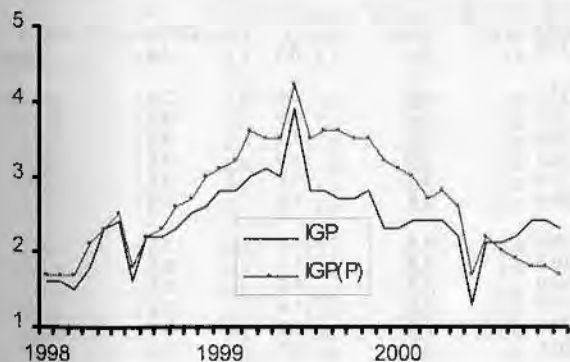
The IIP annual percentage change



The Index of Government Prices - IGP and IGP(P)

The rate of inflation for both the IGP and the IGP(P), a variant version of the IGP which incorporates government output prices (see Note 6), fell slightly between November and December; the IGP rate of inflation fell from 2.4 per cent to 2.3 per cent while the IGP(P) rate of inflation fell from 1.8 per cent to 1.7 per cent.

The IGP and IGP(P) annual percentage change



Comparison between FEPI and other inflation measures

Table B
Measures of Inflation (annual percentage changes)

		FEPI	FEPI(P)	RPIX	HICP	ICP(FEPI)	PPI
2000	Jul	1.4	1.4	2.2	1.0	1.0	2.8
	Aug	1.3	1.3	1.9	0.6	0.7	2.5
	Sep	1.6	1.4	2.2	1.0	1.1	2.5
	Oct	1.7	1.5	2.0	1.0	1.1	2.8
	Nov	1.6	1.4	2.2	1.0	1.1	2.8
	Dec	1.2	1.2	2.0	0.9	0.8	2.4

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 households, 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, businesses and government. The price indicators used are mainly Producer Price Indices (PPIs), implied import deflators, construction output price indices and average house price indicators.

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

6. The IGP(P) is a variant version of the IGP which incorporates government output prices for health, education, social security administration, legal aid, crown and county courts and magistrates courts (which comprise around 55% of general government final consumption expenditure) and therefore reflects movements in productivity. The IGP(P) feeds into a variant version of the FEPI, the FEPI(P), which differs from the FEPI solely because of the inclusion of government output prices. An article describing the development of the FEPI(P) is included in Economic Trends, No 555, February 2000.

7. An article describing the development and composition of the FEPI is included in Economic Trends, No 526, September 1997. Data are available in computer readable form from the National Statistics Databank service (telephone 020-7533 5675, fax 020-7533 5689 or e-mail sales.ons@gt.net.gov.uk).

1 Final Expenditure Prices Index - FEPI & 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 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	112.3	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	121.7	120.5	1.5	2.6	2.3	1.9
2000 Jan	121.5	113.6	122.0	120.0	1.3	2.5	2.3	1.7
Feb	122.0	113.5	122.0	120.3	1.3	2.3	2.4	1.7
Mar	122.4	113.6	121.9	120.5	1.1	2.1	2.4	1.5
Apr	122.9	113.7	123.2	121.1	1.0	1.9	2.4	1.4
May	123.2	114.4	123.4	121.5	1.0	2.3	2.2	1.5
Jun	123.4	114.4	123.5	121.6	1.1	2.0	1.3	1.3
Jul	122.6	114.5	123.6	121.2	1.0	1.9	2.1	1.4
Aug	122.6	114.9 [†]	123.7	121.3	0.7	2.2 [†]	2.1	1.3
Sep	123.4	115.3	124.1	121.9 [†]	1.1	2.6	2.2	1.6 [†]
Oct	123.2	115.3	124.1	121.8	1.1	2.7	2.4	1.7
Nov	123.5	115.3	124.4 [†]	122.0	1.1	2.0	2.4 [†]	1.6
Dec	123.4	115.2	124.5	122.0	0.8	1.4	2.3	1.2

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

			LGTZ	LGUA			GXVN	GXVO
1998 Dec	120.6	110.7	117.4	117.9	2.1	0.3	3.0	2.0
1999 Jan	120.0	110.8	117.7	117.7	2.0	0.6	3.1	2.1
Feb	120.4	111.0	117.9	118.0	1.8	0.9	3.2	2.0
Mar	121.1	111.3	118.2	118.5	2.0	1.1	3.6	2.2
Apr	121.7	111.6	118.9	119.1	2.0	1.0	3.5	2.1
May	122.0	111.8	119.2	119.4	1.7	0.7	3.5	2.0
Jun	122.0	112.2	120.3	119.6	1.8	1.2	4.2	2.1
Jul	121.4	112.4	120.0	119.3	1.8	1.3	3.5	2.1
Aug	121.7	112.4	120.4	119.5	1.8	1.4	3.6	2.0
Sep	122.1	112.4	120.7	119.9	1.7	1.5	3.6	2.1
Oct	121.9	112.3	120.7	119.7	1.5	1.4	3.5	1.9
Nov	122.1	113.0	120.9	120.0	1.5	2.0	3.5	2.0
Dec	122.4	113.6	121.2	120.3	1.5	2.6	3.2	2.0
2000 Jan	121.5	113.6	121.4	119.8	1.3	2.5	3.1	1.8
Feb	122.0	113.5	121.4	120.1	1.3	2.3	3.0	1.8
Mar	122.4	113.6	121.4	120.4	1.1	2.1	2.7	1.6
Apr	122.9	113.7	122.2	120.8	1.0	1.9	2.8	1.4
May	123.2	114.4	122.3	121.2	1.0	2.3	2.6	1.5
Jun	123.4	114.4	122.4	121.3	1.1	2.0	1.7	1.4
Jul	122.6	114.5	122.6	121.0	1.0	1.9	2.2	1.4
Aug	122.6	114.9 [†]	122.8	121.1	0.7	2.2 [†]	2.0	1.3
Sep	123.4	115.3	123.0	121.6	1.1	2.6	1.9	1.4
Oct	123.2	115.3	122.9	121.5	1.1	2.7	1.8	1.5
Nov	123.5	115.3	123.1 [†]	121.7 [†]	1.1	2.0	1.8 [†]	1.4 [†]
Dec	123.4	115.2	123.2	121.7	0.8	1.4	1.7	1.2

[†] 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 Dec	114.7	125.1	168.2	104.7	131.4	97.2	115.7	120.5	111.0	130.6	120.6	115.2	129.3
1999 Jan	115.1	126.5	172.0	97.6	131.5	97.3	111.3	121.2	110.7	130.6	120.0	114.2	129.5
Feb	115.4	126.8	172.1	100.0	131.5	97.2	112.8	121.2	110.6	131.0	120.4	114.8	129.7
Mar	114.7	126.8	178.2	101.6	131.4	97.5	114.5	122.6	110.7	131.3	121.1	115.5	130.2
Apr	114.1	127.0	180.7	102.0	133.5	97.3	113.2	124.1	111.1	132.3	121.7	115.7	131.5
May	114.7	127.6	180.7	102.5	133.6	97.1	114.6	124.1	111.2	132.5	122.0	116.0	131.7
Jun	114.2	128.2	181.2	102.3	133.7	97.1	114.0	123.8	111.0	132.9	122.0	115.8	131.9
Jul	113.5	127.9	184.3	97.4	134.0	97.4	112.0	123.8	110.3	133.6	121.4	114.7	132.4
Aug	113.0	128.1	184.7	98.8	134.3	97.4	113.1	124.2	110.1	133.7	121.7	115.0	132.5
Sep	112.9	128.1	184.8	102.6	134.4	97.7	114.0	123.9	110.6	133.9	122.1	115.5	133.0
Oct	112.8	128.2	184.7	101.6	134.8	97.9	113.4	123.7	110.9	133.1	121.9	115.2	132.8
Nov	113.4	127.8	184.8	102.0	135.1	98.1	114.6	123.3	110.8	133.7	122.1	115.3	133.3
Dec	113.5	127.5	184.7	101.2	135.3	98.7	116.5	123.6	110.7	134.1	122.4	115.5	133.7
2000 Jan	113.4	128.4	184.9	94.4	136.0	98.6	111.5	124.1	110.3	133.9	121.5	114.0	133.9
Feb	113.4	128.5	186.7	97.5	136.1	98.6	112.6	124.2	110.8	134.1	122.0	114.6	134.1
Mar	112.7	128.7	186.9	98.9	135.9	98.7	113.9	125.2	110.7	134.7	122.4	115.1	134.5
Apr	112.6	129.0	198.5	100.2	135.7	97.4	113.8	125.9	111.2	134.6	122.9	115.6	134.7
May	113.6	129.6	198.6	100.0	135.9	96.7	114.3	126.0	111.5	135.2	123.2	115.9	135.2
Jun	113.9	129.9	199.0	99.4	136.2	96.2	113.7	126.8	111.2	135.5	123.4	115.9	135.6
Jul	115.0	129.7	199.1	92.0	136.6	96.1	111.5	126.7	110.6	135.7	122.6	114.6	135.8
Aug	114.0	129.9	200.2	93.7	137.0	96.1	112.6	125.2	110.8	136.1	122.6	114.5	135.9
Sep	114.1	130.1	201.6	96.9	137.3	96.7	113.9	125.5	111.6	136.7	123.4	115.3	136.7
Oct	114.3	130.2	201.7	96.9	137.7	97.0	112.8	124.6	111.6	136.7	123.2	115.0	136.7
Nov	114.9	130.2	201.7	97.5	137.8	96.9	114.1	125.0	111.1	137.1	123.5	115.4	136.9
Dec	115.1	129.7	201.7	96.7	138.1	96.7	115.7	124.4	111.0	137.0	123.4	115.3	136.9

Annual Percentage Changes

	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
	CGAP	CGAQ	CGAR	CGAS	CGAT	CGAU	CGAV	CGAW	CGAX	CGAY	CGAZ	MJYJ	MJYK
1998 Dec	2.7	3.7	8.4	-1.9	3.5	-1.9	2.2	0.4	0.3	4.3	2.1	0.9	3.9
1999 Jan	3.0	3.6	8.0	-2.1	3.3	-1.1	1.4	0.5	0.4	4.1	2.0	1.1	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	0.8	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	1.0	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	0.8	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	0.4	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	0.3	3.7
Sep	-0.7	2.2	13.2	-3.0	2.8	0.4	1.0	1.6	-0.4	4.0	1.7	0.3	3.8
Oct	-1.0	2.1	13.0	-3.0	2.8	0.4	0.9	1.8	-0.3	2.8	1.5	0.3	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	0.3	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	2.5	0.2	2.4	1.3	-0.2	3.4
Mar	-1.7	1.5	4.9	-2.7	3.4	1.2	-0.5	2.1	-	2.6	1.1	-0.3	3.3
Apr	-1.3	1.6	9.9	-1.8	1.6	0.1	0.5	1.5	0.1	1.7	1.0	-0.1	2.4
May	-1.0	1.6	9.9	-2.4	1.7	-0.4	-0.3	1.5	0.3	2.0	1.0	-0.1	2.7
Jun	-0.3	1.3	9.8	-2.8	1.9	-0.9	-0.3	2.4	0.2	2.0	1.1	0.1	2.8
Jul	1.3	1.4	8.0	-5.5	1.9	-1.3	-0.4	2.3	0.3	1.6	1.0	-0.1	2.6
Aug	0.9	1.4	8.4	-5.2	2.0	-1.3	-0.4	0.8	0.6	1.8	0.7	-0.4	2.6
Sep	1.1	1.6	9.1	-5.6	2.2	-1.0	-0.1	1.3	0.9	2.1	1.1	-0.2	2.8
Oct	1.3	1.6	9.2	-4.6	2.2	-0.9	-0.5	0.7	0.6	2.7	1.1	-0.2	2.9
Nov	1.3	1.9	9.1	-4.4	2.0	-1.2	-0.4	1.4	0.3	2.5	1.1	0.1	2.7
Dec	1.4	1.7	9.2	-4.4	2.1	-2.0	-0.7	0.6	0.3	2.2	0.8	-0.2	2.4

† indicates earliest revision.

Final Expenditure Prices Index (FEPI) Index of Investment Prices (IIP)

Experimental price indices

	Transport Equipment	Other Machinery and Equipment	Dwellings	Other Buildings and Structures	Transfer Costs of Land and Buildings	Intangible Fixed Assets ¹	Index of Investment Prices IIP
January 1992=100							
Weights							
1997	95	382	187	270	32	34	1000
1998	97	392	181	262	35	33	1000
1999	98	390	178	260	42	32	1000
2000	97	383	180	267	41	32	1000
1998 Dec							
	CUSH 121.7	CUSG 97.1	CUSJ 119.0	CUSF 117.0	CUSI 164.3	MJYL 120.3	CUSK 110.7
1999 Jan							
Feb	121.2	97.3	118.7	117.3	167.0	120.0	110.8
Mar	121.8	97.2	118.9	117.6	168.0	120.4	111.0
Apr	121.9	96.8	120.6	117.9	170.2	120.9	111.3
May	122.1	96.6	122.7	118.1	171.6	121.4	111.6
Jun	122.3	96.0	124.3	118.3	175.4	121.5	111.8
Jul	122.3	95.7	126.3	118.5	179.9	121.4	112.2
Aug	121.5	95.2	128.5	118.8	182.5	121.1	112.4
Sep	121.3	94.2	130.8	119.0	185.3	121.3	112.4
Oct	121.2	93.6	131.4	119.2	186.0	121.5	112.4
Nov	121.0	93.0	131.9	119.7	189.4	121.4	112.3
Dec	122.8	93.5	133.2	120.0	186.4	121.7	113.0
2000 Jan							
Feb	123.7	93.8	135.2	120.4	186.1	121.9	113.6
Mar	121.9	93.5	135.9	120.6	191.1	121.2	113.6
Apr	121.8	93.1	136.3	121.0	189.6	121.2	113.5
May	121.7	92.6	138.3	121.0	191.4	121.7	113.6
Jun	120.6	92.1	140.6	121.3	191.9	123.1	113.7
Jul	121.7	92.8	141.9	121.4	191.7	123.3	114.4
Aug	122.1	92.3	142.2	121.6	193.5	123.2	114.4
Sep	122.7	92.1	142.6	122.0	194.2	122.9	114.5
Oct	122.0	92.7	143.5	122.3	195.8	122.7	114.9 [†]
Nov	121.8	92.7 [†]	144.2	122.7	199.4	123.0 [†]	115.3
Dec	121.7 [†]	92.4	145.1 [†]	123.2	198.9	122.8	115.3
Annual Percentage Changes							
	Transport Equipment	Other Machinery and Equipment	Dwellings	Other Buildings and Structures	Transfer Costs of Land and Buildings	Intangible Fixed Assets ¹	Index of Investment Prices IIP
1998 Dec	CGBG 3.8	CGBB -7.8	CGBE 7.8	CGBA 4.7	CGBD 8.0	MJYM 0.9	CGBF 0.3
1999 Jan							
Feb	3.6	-6.8	7.4	4.5	10.4	1.1	0.6
Mar	4.3	-5.9	7.0	4.3	9.5	1.1	0.9
Apr	3.0	-5.2	6.7	4.2	10.1	1.4	1.1
May	3.4	-5.0	6.8	4.1	7.7	1.6	1.0
Jun	2.4	-5.8	7.2	3.9	9.6	1.0	0.7
Jul	2.9	-5.1	7.4	3.8	12.0	1.3	1.2
Aug	2.1	-4.7	8.1	3.7	10.6	1.4	1.3
Sep	1.3	-4.9	9.5	3.5	12.6	1.3	1.4
Oct	1.2	-4.6	9.5	3.3	12.5	1.2	1.5
Nov	0.6	-4.9	9.8	3.3	14.3	1.1	1.4
Dec	1.3	-4.1	11.3	3.0	12.9	1.3	2.0
2000 Jan							
Feb	1.6	-3.4	13.6	2.9	13.3	1.3	2.6
Mar	0.6	-3.9	14.5	2.8	14.4	1.0	2.5
Apr	-	-4.2	14.6	2.9	12.9	0.7	2.3
May	-0.2	-4.3	14.7	2.6	12.5	0.7	2.1
Jun	-1.2	-4.7	14.6	2.7	11.8	1.4	1.9
Jul	-0.3	-3.3	14.2	2.6	9.3	1.5	2.3
Aug	-0.2	-3.6	12.6	2.6	7.6	1.5	2.0
Sep	1.0	-3.3	11.0	2.7	6.4	1.5	1.9
Oct	0.6	-1.6	9.7	2.8	5.7	1.2	2.2 [†]
Nov	0.5	-1.0 [†]	9.7	2.9	7.2	1.2 [†]	2.6
Dec	0.6 [†]	-0.6	10.0 [†]	2.9	5.0	1.2	2.7
Annual Percentage Changes							
1998 Dec	-2.5	-1.3	9.6	3.0	6.9	1.2	2.0
1999 Jan	-3.2	-2.0	7.7	3.0	6.6	1.1	1.4

[†] Indicates earliest revision.

1 This covers mineral exploration, computer software and entertainment, literary and artistic originals.

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								
Weights								
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 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	124.9	121.7	2.6	2.1	2.9	2.3
2000 Jan	125.3	119.5	124.9	122.0	2.7	2.0	2.1	2.3
Feb	125.3	119.6	124.9	122.0	2.7	2.2	2.1	2.4
Mar	125.3	119.5	124.9	121.9	2.6	2.2	2.1	2.4
Apr	127.5	120.2	126.9	123.2	3.1	2.1	2.6	2.4
May	127.6	120.5	126.2	123.4	3.2	1.7	2.0	2.2
Jun	127.7	120.6	126.2	123.5	1.4	1.1	2.0	1.3
Jul	127.7	120.6	127.3	123.6	2.7	1.6	2.1	2.1
Aug	127.8	120.8	127.3	123.7	2.7	1.7	2.1	2.1
Sep	128.3	121.1	127.3	124.1	2.6	1.9	2.0	2.2
Oct	128.3	121.1	127.3	124.1	2.6	2.3	2.0	2.4
Nov	128.5 [†]	121.5 [†]	127.4	124.4 [†]	2.6	2.2 [†]	2.0	2.4 [†]
Dec	128.6	121.7	127.4	124.5	2.6	2.1	2.0	2.3
INDEX OF GOVERNMENT PRICES INCORPORATING IMPLIED OUTPUT PRICES - IGP(P)								
	LGTU	LGTX		LGTZ	GXVL	GXVM		GXVN
1998 Dec	115.5	118.2	121.4	117.4	2.7	3.2	2.3	3.0
1999 Jan	115.9	118.4	122.3	117.7	3.2	3.1	2.5	3.1
Feb	116.3	118.6	122.3	117.9	3.6	3.3	2.5	3.2
Mar	116.7	118.8	122.3	118.2	4.0	3.5	2.6	3.6
Apr	117.3	119.4	123.7	118.9	3.6	3.4	3.0	3.5
May	117.7	119.7	123.7	119.2	3.9	3.3	3.0	3.5
Jun	120.1	120.2	123.7	120.3	5.9	3.4	3.0	4.2
Jul	119.1	120.2	124.7	120.0	4.9	2.8	3.4	3.5
Aug	119.6	120.6	124.7	120.4	5.1	2.9	3.4	3.6
Sep	120.3	120.6	124.8	120.7	5.1	2.7	3.5	3.6
Oct	120.5	120.5	124.8	120.7	5.1	2.6	3.5	3.5
Nov	120.8	120.7	124.9	120.9	5.0	2.5	3.5	3.5
Dec	121.0	121.0	124.9	121.2	4.8	2.4	2.9	3.2
2000 Jan	121.1	121.2	124.9	121.4	4.5	2.4	2.1	3.1
Feb	121.3	121.2	124.9	121.4	4.3	2.2	2.1	3.0
Mar	121.3	121.2	124.9	121.4	3.9	2.0	2.1	2.7
Apr	122.3	121.7	126.9	122.2	4.3	1.9	2.6	2.8
May	122.4	121.9	126.2	122.3	4.0	1.8	2.0	2.6
Jun	122.6	122.0	126.2	122.4	2.1	1.5	2.0	1.7
Jul	122.7 [†]	122.2	127.3	122.6	3.0 [†]	1.7	2.1	2.2
Aug	122.7	122.4	127.3	122.8	2.6	1.5	2.1	2.0
Sep	123.2	122.4	127.3	123.0	2.4	1.5	2.0	1.9
Oct	123.2	122.4	127.3	122.9	2.2	1.6	2.0	1.8
Nov	123.3	122.6 [†]	127.4	123.1 [†]	2.1	1.6 [†]	2.0	1.8 [†]
Dec	123.3	122.7	127.4	123.2	1.9	1.4	2.0	1.7

[†] indicates earliest revision.

Index of services (experimental) – October 2000

Statistician: Rob Pike

Tel: 01633 812624; email: ios.enquiries@ons.gov.uk

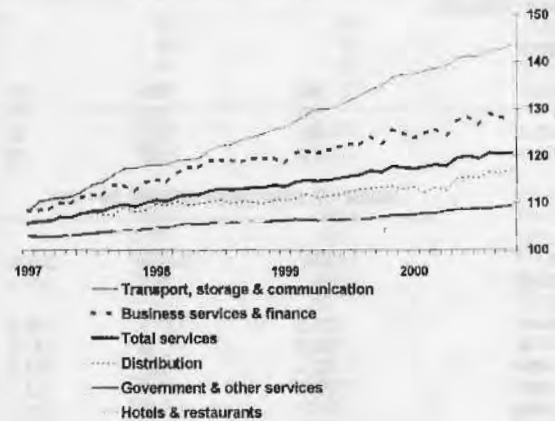
In October, the seasonally adjusted experimental monthly index of services was 120.6 at 1995 prices.

Output of the service industries in the latest three months increased by 0.7 per cent compared with the previous three months and increased by 3.5 per cent compared with the same three months a year ago.

Output in most services industries grew at broadly the same rate as in recent months but hotels and restaurants' output fell slightly.

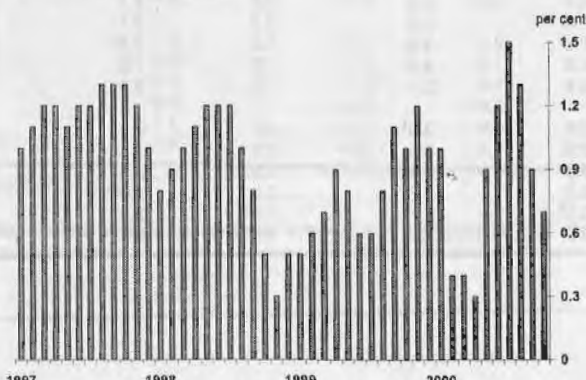
Experimental index of services showing industry breakdown

seasonally adjusted: 1995=100

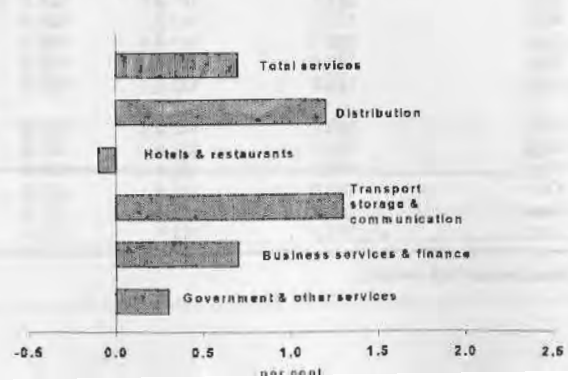


		Total services			Distribution		
		Percentage change			Percentage change		
		Index (1995=100)	latest 3 mth on previous 3 mth	latest 3 mth on same 3 mth a year ago	Index (1995=100)	latest 3 mth on previous 3 mth	latest 3 mth on same 3 mth a year ago
<i>seasonally adjusted</i>							
1999	Oct	116.5	1.0	3.0	113.3	1.1	2.7
	Nov	117.8	1.2	3.4	113.5	0.9	2.9
	Dec	117.5	1.0	3.4	112.9	0.4	2.7
2000	Jan	117.3	1.0	3.6	113.5	0.2	2.7
	Feb	117.7	0.4	3.2	112.2	-0.4	1.9
	Mar	118.1	0.4	3.0	113.3	-0.2	1.7
	Apr	117.8	0.3	2.8	112.7	-0.5	1.3
	May	119.6	0.9	3.3	115.2	0.8	2.0
	Jun	120.0	1.2	3.7	115.5	1.3	2.7
	July	119.5	1.5	3.9	115.3	2.3	3.1
	Aug	120.6	1.3	3.8	116.7	1.9	3.1
	Sep	120.5	0.9	3.5	116.2	1.4	2.9
	Oct	120.6	0.7	3.5	117.1	1.2	3.2

Experimental index of services: percentage changes, latest 3 months on previous 3 months



Experimental index of services, industry detail: percentage changes, latest 3 months on previous 3 months



Index of services (experimental)- October 2000

Distribution (SIC92 divisions 50-52)

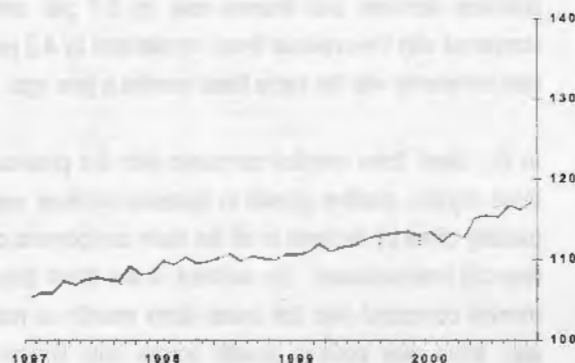
In the latest three months, the monthly index for the distribution sector rose by 1.2 per cent compared with the previous three months and by 3.2 per cent compared with the same three months a year ago.

The seasonal adjustment of the vehicle sales components of the distribution index has been reviewed since the last release. This has led to revisions to the monthly path.

Experimental index: distribution

weight in IoS 17.6%

seasonally adjusted: 1995=100



Hotels and restaurants (SIC92 division 55)

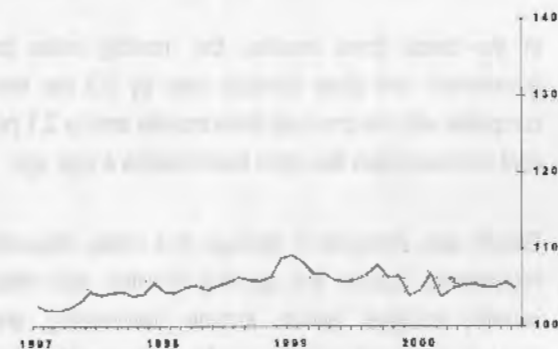
In the latest three months, the monthly index for hotels and restaurants fell by 0.1 per cent compared with the previous three months. It fell by 1.7 per cent compared with the same three months a year ago.

There were downward revisions to the level of the index from July 1999, due to receipt of later data.

Experimental index: hotels and restaurants

weight in IoS 4.4%

seasonally adjusted: 1995=100



Transport, storage and communication (SIC92 divisions 60-64)

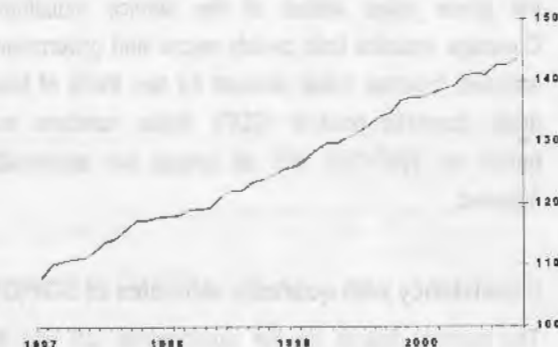
In the latest three months, the monthly index for transport, storage and communication rose by 1.3 per cent compared with the previous three months and by 6.7 per cent compared with the same three months a year ago.

Growth in the latest three months compared with the previous three months was strongest in land transport and post and telecommunication. There was positive growth in most other components of the index but a significant decline in water transport.

Experimental index: transport, storage and communication

weight in IoS 12.4%

seasonally adjusted: 1995=100



Index of services (experimental)- October 2000

Business services and finance (SIC92 divisions 65-74)

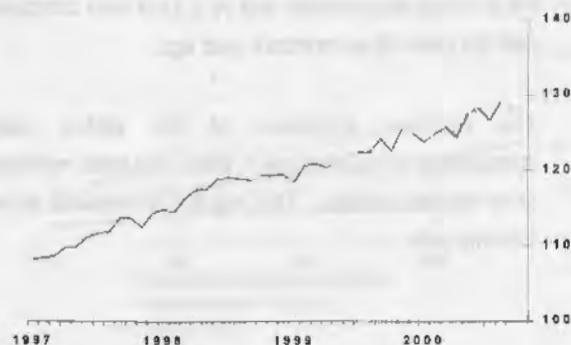
In the latest three months, the monthly index for business services and finance rose by 0.7 per cent compared with the previous three months and by 4.3 per cent compared with the same three months a year ago.

In the latest three months compared with the previous three months, positive growth in business services was partially offset by declines in all the main components of financial intermediation. By contrast, in the latest three months compared with the same three months a year ago, there was positive growth across both financial intermediation and business services.

Experimental index: business services and finance

weight in IoS 31.7%

seasonally adjusted: 1995=100



Government and other services (SIC92 divisions 75-95)

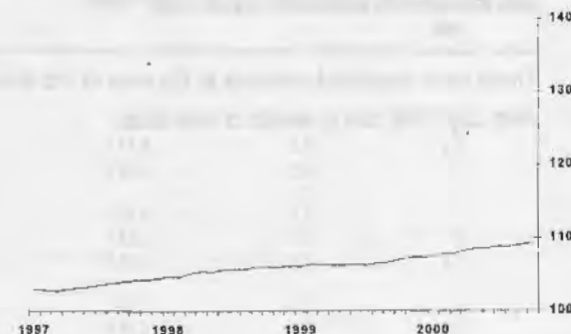
In the latest three months, the monthly index for government and other services rose by 0.3 per cent compared with the previous three months and by 2.1 per cent compared with the same three months a year ago.

Growth was strongest in sewage and refuse disposal, recreational, cultural and sporting activities and 'other service activities' (which include hairdressing and physical well-being activities). All of these categories have a significant private sector component.

Experimental index: government and other services

weight in IoS 33.9%

seasonally adjusted: 1995=100



Coverage of the experimental IoS

The experimental IoS shows the monthly movements in the gross value added of the service industries. Coverage includes both private sector and government services; together these account for two thirds of total gross domestic product (GDP). Index numbers are based on 1995=100 and all values are seasonally adjusted.

Consistency with quarterly estimates of GDP(O)

The monthly figures for the experimental IoS and its component series shown in this release are consistent with the quarterly estimate of GDP by the output measure (GDP(O)), published on 21 December. That estimate showed a 0.9 per cent quarter-on-quarter growth in the service sector in the third quarter of 2000.

Revisions to the back data

The experimental IoS figures in this release have been revised back to January 1999, to reflect revisions to GDP(O). The quarterly GDP(O) estimates published on 21 December were open to revisions back to the first quarter of 1999.

Overall growth in services has been revised downwards in the first quarter of 2000 and upwards in the second and third quarters. In addition to the changes to the seasonal adjustment of the data for vehicle sales, these revisions are mainly as a result of new information from ONS turnover inquiries and other new survey data.

Values for the three components of the distribution sector (motor trades, wholesaling and retailing) can be provided on request.

<http://www.statistics.gov.uk/nsbase/themes/economy/Articles/ShortTermIndicators/ReportsServices.asp>

Further details of the data sources and methods used in this experimental index are given in the article, 'Introducing the Experimental Monthly Index of Services', by Rob Pike and Geoff Reed, which appeared in the December 2000 issue of Economic Trends (no. 565). The article is also available on the National Statistics web-site at:

<http://www.statistics.gov.uk/nsbase/themes/economy/Articles/ShortTermIndicators/ReportsServices.asp>

1 Index of Services (EXPERIMENTAL)

Index numbers of service industries' gross value added at constant basic prices ^{1,2,3}

1995=100, seasonally adjusted

	Total service industries ⁴			Industry groups					
	percentage change			Distribution: wholesale and retail trade; repairs ⁴			Hotels and restaurants ⁴		
				percentage change			percentage change		
	Index	latest 3 months on previous 3 months	latest 3 months on same 3 months a year ago	Index	latest 3 months on previous 3 months	latest 3 months on same 3 months a year ago	Index	latest 3 months on previous 3 months	latest 3 months on same 3 months a year ago
1995 weights	1000			176			44		
	FVQQ	FVGD	FVGE	FVVR	FVVL	FVVM	FVXT	FVXB	FVXC
1997 Jan	105.7	1.0	3.7	105.3	-0.3	2.9	102.7	1.2	6.0
Feb	106.0	1.1	4.0	105.9	-0.3	3.5	102.0	-0.2	5.2
Mar	106.1	1.2	3.9	105.8	0.9	4.1	102.0	-1.5	2.6
Apr	106.9	1.2	3.9	107.3	1.6	4.4	102.3	-1.4	-
May	106.9	1.1	3.8	106.9	1.6	4.1	103.1	-0.5	-1.8
Jun	107.7	1.2	4.1	107.5	1.5	4.2	104.5	1.1	-1.2
Jul	108.2	1.2	4.3	107.8	1.0	3.8	104.0	1.7	0.4
Aug	108.3	1.3	4.6	107.5	0.8	3.7	104.3	1.7	2.0
Sep	109.2	1.3	4.8	107.3	0.3	3.0	104.5	0.9	2.4
Oct	109.7	1.3	4.8	109.2	0.5	2.9	103.9	0.3	1.8
Nov	109.2	1.2	4.7	108.1	0.6	2.8	104.1	-0.1	1.0
Dec	110.0	1.0	4.7	108.4	1.0	3.6	105.6	0.3	0.7
1998 Jan	110.5	0.8	4.6	109.8	0.8	3.9	104.5	0.5	1.1
Feb	110.3	0.9	4.5	109.4	1.0	4.1	104.3	0.6	1.8
Mar	111.4	1.0	4.5	110.3	1.2	3.9	105.0	0.1	2.3
Apr	111.7	1.1	4.5	109.5	0.9	3.2	105.3	0.1	2.7
May	111.8	1.2	4.7	109.8	0.6	3.0	104.7	0.2	2.4
Jun	112.6	1.2	4.5	110.2	-	2.4	105.2	0.4	1.7
Jul	112.9	1.2	4.5	110.7	0.5	2.7	105.7	0.3	1.3
Aug	112.8	1.0	4.3	109.8	0.3	2.5	106.3	0.7	1.4
Sep	113.0	0.8	4.0	110.4	0.4	2.6	106.0	0.9	1.7
Oct	113.3	0.5	3.6	110.1	-0.1	2.0	105.9	0.9	1.8
Nov	113.3	0.4	3.5	109.9	-0.1	1.8	106.3	0.3	1.8
Dec	113.7	0.5	3.5	110.6	-0.1	1.5	108.8	0.9	2.3
1999 Jan	113.5 [†]	0.4	3.3 [†]	110.6	0.2	1.5 [†]	109.2 [†]	1.9 [†]	3.2 [†]
Feb	114.4	0.6	3.3	110.9	0.5	1.4	108.3	2.5	3.8
Mar	114.8	0.7	3.2	111.9 [†]	0.8 [†]	1.2	106.8	1.1	3.3
Apr	114.6	1.0	3.1	111.0	0.8	1.4	106.8	-0.7	2.3
May	114.8	0.8 [†]	2.8	111.5	0.7	1.4	106.0	-2.0	1.5
Jun	115.2	0.6	2.6	111.7	0.2	1.4	105.8	-1.8	1.1
Jul	115.7	0.6	2.5	112.4	0.5	1.5	106.0	-1.2	0.7
Aug	116.0	0.8	2.5	112.9	0.8	1.9	106.7	-0.3	0.4
Sep	116.8	1.1	2.9	113.1	1.2	2.3	108.0	0.7	0.8
Oct	116.5	1.0	3.0	113.3	1.1	2.7	106.3	1.0	0.9
Nov	117.8	1.2	3.4	113.5	0.9	2.9	106.5	0.7	0.8
Dec	117.5	1.0	3.4	112.9	0.4	2.7	104.0	-1.2	-1.3
2000 Jan	117.3	1.0	3.6	113.5	0.2	2.7	104.6	-1.8	-2.8
Feb	117.7	0.4	3.2	112.2	-0.4	1.9	106.8	-1.7	-3.3
Mar	118.1	0.4	3.0	113.3	-0.2	1.7	103.8	-0.5	-2.8
Apr	117.8	0.3	2.8	112.7	-0.5	1.3	104.8	0.1	-2.0
May	119.6	0.9	3.3	115.2	0.8	2.0	105.3	-0.5	-1.8
Jun	120.0	1.2	3.7	115.5	1.3	2.7	105.5	0.1	-1.0
Jul	119.5	1.5	3.9	115.3	2.3	3.1	105.1	0.2	-0.6
Aug	120.6	1.3	3.8	116.7	1.9	3.1	105.0	0.5	-1.0
Sep	120.5	0.9	3.5	116.2	1.4	2.9	105.7	0.1	-1.6
Oct	120.6	0.7	3.5	117.1	1.2	3.2	104.9	-0.1	-1.7

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

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 are released electronically as part of the GDP(O) estimates. For further information about obtaining these quarterly series please telephone 020 7533 5675, fax 020 7533 5688 or email on-line-services.branch@ons.gov.uk

Sources: For further information on these data please telephone 01633 812624; fax 01633 819043 or email ios.enquiries@ons.gov.uk

Index of Services (EXPERIMENTAL)

Index numbers of service industries' gross value added at constant basic prices ^{1,2,3}

1995=100, seasonally adjusted

Industry groups									
Transport, storage and communication ⁴				Business services and finance ⁴			Government and other services ⁴		
percentage change				percentage change			percentage change		
Index	latest 3 months on previous 3 months	latest 3 months on same 3 months a year ago		Index	latest 3 months on previous 3 months	latest 3 months on same 3 months a year ago	Index	latest 3 months on previous 3 months	latest 3 months on same 3 months a year ago
1995 weights	124			317			339		
	FVYD	FVYG	FVYF	FVPA	FVGG	FVGH	FVPI	FVGJ	FVGK
1997 Jan	108.1	2.3	5.3	108.3	1.7	5.0	102.9	0.4	2.1
Feb	110.2	2.7	5.9	108.4	2.2	5.8	102.8	0.1	1.8
Mar	110.7	2.8	6.4	108.7	2.4	5.4	102.7	—	1.6
Apr	111.1	3.1	7.2	109.8	2.0	5.5	102.9	-0.1	1.4
May	111.2	2.2	7.5	109.9	1.6	5.5	103.1	—	1.4
Jun	112.3	1.7	8.1	111.2	1.7	6.0	103.3	0.3	1.5
Jul	113.8	1.6	8.9	111.7	1.8	6.2	103.6	0.5	1.5
Aug	114.4	2.2	9.5	111.8	1.9	6.6	103.8	0.6	1.6
Sep	115.9	2.8	10.1	113.7	1.9	7.3	104.0	0.7	1.5
Oct	117.3	3.0	10.4	113.7	1.9	7.7	104.2	0.7	1.5
Nov	117.4	3.0	10.6	112.5	1.6	7.5	104.3	0.6	1.4
Dec	117.9	2.5	10.2	114.4	1.0	7.2	104.5	0.5	1.4
1998 Jan	118.1	1.7	9.8	114.9	0.8	6.7	104.8	0.5	1.5
Feb	118.1	1.0	8.7	114.5	1.2	6.4	104.7	0.5	1.7
Mar	119.1	0.8	8.0	116.4	1.5	6.3	105.2	0.6	2.0
Apr	119.2	0.9	7.4	117.5	2.0	6.6	105.5	0.6	2.3
May	119.4	1.0	7.4	117.6	2.2	7.1	105.4	0.7	2.4
Jun	121.3	1.3	7.5	118.9	2.4	7.0	105.7	0.6	2.4
Jul	122.2	1.8	7.5	119.1	2.1	6.9	105.8	0.4	2.2
Aug	122.3	2.2	7.4	119.0	1.6	6.7	105.8	0.4	2.1
Sep	123.6	2.3	7.0	118.8	0.8	5.9	106.0	0.3	2.0
Oct	124.0	1.9	6.4	119.4	0.4	5.3	106.1	0.3	1.9
Nov	124.8	1.8	6.2	119.4	0.2	5.2	106.0	0.3	1.8
Dec	125.7	1.7	6.2	119.5	0.4	5.2	106.2	0.2	1.7
1999 Jan	126.1 [†]	1.8 [†]	6.6 [†]	118.5 [†]	0.1	4.6	106.2	0.2 [†]	1.6 [†]
Feb	127.3	1.8	7.1	120.7	0.3 [†]	4.3 [†]	106.5 [†]	0.2	1.6
Mar	128.8	2.1	7.6	121.0	0.5	4.1	106.4	0.3	1.4
Apr	129.9	2.5	8.3	120.5	1.3	3.9	106.3	0.2	1.2
May	129.9	2.5	8.6	121.2	1.1	3.2	106.3	0.1	0.9
Jun	130.8	2.2	8.5	121.9	0.9	2.7	106.4	-0.1	0.7
Jul	131.7	1.6	8.1	122.5	0.9	2.8	106.3	—	0.7
Aug	132.8	1.7	8.1	122.4	1.1	2.7	106.6	0.1	0.6
Sep	134.2	2.1	8.3	124.2	1.5	3.4	106.7	0.2	0.6
Oct	134.7	2.4	8.6	122.6	1.0	3.3	107.1	0.4	0.8
Nov	136.8	2.6	9.0	125.5	1.5	4.1	107.4	0.6	1.0
Dec	137.3	2.5	9.2	124.9	1.1	4.1	107.4	0.7	1.1
2000 Jan	137.3	2.4	9.2	123.8	1.4	4.7	107.6	0.6	1.2
Feb	138.0	1.7	8.8	124.8	0.3	4.1	107.8	0.5	1.2
Mar	138.6	1.3	8.3	125.7	0.3	3.9	107.9	0.4	1.3
Apr	139.1	1.0	7.7	124.4	0.2	3.5	108.3	0.5	1.5
May	140.8	1.4	7.7	127.4	1.1	4.1	108.6	0.6	1.8
Jun	141.2	1.7	7.8	128.3	1.6	4.6	108.6	0.7	2.0
Jul	141.0	1.8	7.8	126.6	2.0	4.6	108.9	0.7	2.2
Aug	142.5	1.5	7.5	129.0	1.7	4.7	108.8	0.5	2.2
Sep	142.6	1.2	6.9	128.3	1.0	4.0	109.1	0.4	2.2
Oct	143.6	1.3	6.7	127.7	0.7	4.3	109.3	0.3	2.1

For footnotes see page 1 of this table.

Sources: For further information on these data please telephone 01633 812624; fax 01633 819043 or email ios.enquiries@ons.gov.uk

Recent Trends in Dividends Payments and Share Buy-Backs

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Introduction

This article is a follow up to two previous articles¹, which explained in detail the new methodology for calculating dividends and the reasons for the changes in methodology. This article is intended to present more detailed dividends data to enable users to better understand trends in the series. Dividends paid domestically within the UK are defined as "distributed income" and reflect what is generally understood by the term dividends. Dividends paid to foreign parents are defined as "remitted profits". Therefore some payments defined as "dividends paid abroad" in the National Accounts may not more generally be considered to be dividends. There may also be timing differences between when the dividend is recorded in the National Accounts and when it is recorded in the company accounts and for tax purposes. A consequence of this is that when a UK branch makes a loss, this can show up as negative dividends. Share buy-backs are not dividends, however they are another means by which quoted companies return money to shareholders and may take the place of special dividends. Dividends are treated in the National Accounts as a distribution of income, whereas share buy-backs are treated as a reduction in equity in the Financial Accounts.

Data Sources

As detailed in the two previous articles¹ two new data sources were introduced in 1999 Q2, in response to the abolition of ACT (Advance Corporation Tax) - which had been a census of dividends paid by UK companies and was used as a data source until 1999 Q1. Payments by companies quoted on the London Stock Exchange since 1999 Q2 have been measured using weekly data purchased from FT Information Ltd. Dividends paid and received by unquoted non-financial companies are now the subject of a new quarterly inquiry, while other existing inquiries cover the unquoted financial sector.

As discussed in the November *Economic Trends* article¹ on the new dividends inquiry, the move away from administrative sources for unquoted companies has inevitably meant a reduction in data quality for this series. However, the ONS is confident the new series is a good indicator of trends in payments. Figures from the inquiry are also cross-checked with other data sources (such as profits data) to ensure consistency.

Other data sources remain unchanged. Dividends paid to foreign parents are calculated as part of ONS's Foreign Direct Investment Inquiry. High quality data on share buy-backs continue to be supplied by the London Stock Exchange. The split between unquoted and quoted companies can be seen in the tables from the second quarter of 1999, when the new sources were introduced to replace ACT sourced data.

All data in this article is not seasonally adjusted.

Dividends							Share
Domestically Paid					Paid to Parents	Total	Buy-Backs
		Quoted	Unquoted	Total	Abroad		
Other Financial Institutions							
1998	Q1	N/A	N/A	1,289	302	1,591	326
1998	Q2	N/A	N/A	2,843	403	3,246	581
1998	Q3	N/A	N/A	2,888	-734	2,154	161
1998	Q4	N/A	N/A	4,092	-517	3,575	25
1999	Q1	N/A	N/A	2,068	408	2,476	53
1999	Q2	3,347	1,599	4,946	425	5,371	199
1999	Q3	155	886	1,041	185	1,226	536
1999	Q4	1,776	1,559	3,335	201	3,536	511
2000	Q1	253	1,222	1,475	954	2,429	382
2000	Q2	3,207	1,765	4,972	751	5,723	292
2000	Q3	86	1,170	1,256	-23	1,233	755
Banks							
1998	Q1	N/A	N/A	1,112	492	1,604	292
1998	Q2	N/A	N/A	2,010	531	2,541	1,015
1998	Q3	N/A	N/A	500	-2,411	-1,911	387
1998	Q4	N/A	N/A	2,326	-1,088	1,238	418
1999	Q1	N/A	N/A	2,156	931	3,087	0
1999	Q2	1,667	2,138	3,805	671	4,476	630
1999	Q3	43	2,728	2,771	861	3,632	140
1999	Q4	601	1,359	1,960	-94	1,866	211
2000	Q1	27	1,892	1,919	1,624	3,543	123
2000	Q2	510	3,961	4,471	1,132	5,603	132
2000	Q3	0	2,141	2,141	940	3,081	119
Private Non-Financial Corporations							
1998	Q1	N/A	N/A	12,529	2,697	15,226	968
1998	Q2	N/A	N/A	11,638	2,930	14,568	2,961
1998	Q3	N/A	N/A	9,850	2,621	12,471	2,597
1998	Q4	N/A	N/A	14,035	2,513	16,548	1,249
1999	Q1	N/A	N/A	6,671	3,502	10,173	1,645
1999	Q2	13,353	9,323	22,676	4,225	26,901	590
1999	Q3	7,803	3,564	11,367	4,069	15,436	574
1999	Q4	6,737	8,459	15,196	5,441	20,637	1,489
2000	Q1	5,163	5,300	10,463	5,070	15,533	1,760
2000	Q2	4,903	5,300	10,203	6,338	16,541	3,217
2000	Q3	5,119	4,986	10,105	7,141	17,246	2,216

Total Dividends Paid			Dividends Paid			Share Buy-Backs
			Paid Domestically	Paid to Parents Abroad	Total	
Public Corporations			Insurance Companies			
1998	Q1	0	462	255	717	200
1998	Q2	33	1,051	342	1,393	0
1998	Q3	0	328	393	721	0
1998	Q4	54	845	430	1,275	0
1999	Q1	0	156	-67	89	0
1999	Q2	45	295	-39	256	760
1999	Q3	0	12	-21	-9	0
1999	Q4	44	714	-13	701	2
2000	Q1	0	40	155	195	0
2000	Q2	20	434	253	687	0
2000	Q3	0	380	318	698	0

* Dividends paid abroad can be negative. When UK branches of foreign companies (particularly Banks, Securities Dealers and Insurance Companies) have made losses, these can be remitted back to the foreign parent and are treated as negative dividends.

What has happened since 1999

Changes to the UK tax system during 1999 may have had an effect on dividends payments. These include:

i The abolition of Advance Corporation Tax (ACT). This removed the incentive for companies to repatriate profits to shareholders other than in the form of dividends. It also removed the risk of companies incurring ACT they could not recover.

ii The reduction in the rate of tax credit on dividends. This may have affected the choice companies make between raising finance by borrowing as opposed to equity. It has also given rise to a reduction in the amount of the tax credit payable to overseas parents on the dividends they receive from their UK subsidiaries under the provisions of UK double taxation treaties.

In the event there have been many other effects alongside these (such as changes to profitability), which have also affected the level of dividend payments. Within the total we see that dividends paid to overseas parents have in fact increased significantly, whilst other dividends have decreased. Share buy-backs have increased to record levels recently, whilst special dividends have virtually dried up.

A significant proportion of dividends paid and shares bought back are done by a small number of companies. A large special dividend or a large share buy-back can have a significant effect in an individual quarter, as can the absence of any large payments. Some of the largest special dividends and buy-backs we have seen are:

Share Buy-Backs valued at over £500m

Quarter	Company	Sector	Value of Share Buy-Back
2000 Q3	BP Amoco	PNFC	£1,376m
2000 Q3	Liberty International	OI	£602m
2000 Q2	Rentokil Initial	PNFC	£927m
2000 Q2	Rio Tinto	PNFC	£917m
2000 Q2	BP Amoco	PNFC	£617m
2000 Q1	Invensys	PNFC	£566m
1999 Q2	Royal & Sun Alliance	GI	£750m
1999 Q2	Anglo & Overseas	IT	£650m
1999 Q2	Nat West	BK	£524m
1999 Q1	Diageo	PNFC	£1,130m
1998 Q2	BTR	PNFC	£2,000m

Special Dividends Valued at over £100m

Quarter	Company	Sector	Value of Special Dividend
2000 Q1	Racal Electronics	PNFC	£496m
1999 Q3	British American Tobacco	PNFC	£314m
1999 Q2	Unilever	PNFC	£1,925m
1999 Q2	Centrica	PNFC	£479m
1999 Q2	Associated British Foods	PNFC	£396m
1999 Q2	Allied Domecq	PNFC	£157m
1998 Q2	Woolwich	BK	£104m
1998 Q1	National Grid	PNFC	£768m
1997 Q3	British Telecommunications	PNFC	£3,003m
1997 Q2	Boots	PNFC	£401m

References

- 1 Richard Taylor "New Estimates of Dividends Payments" *Economic Trends* 564, Richard Walton and Caroline Duggan "New Estimates of Dividends Payments", *Economic Trends* 550.

Chart 1
Dividends and Share Buy-Backs since 1998 Q1

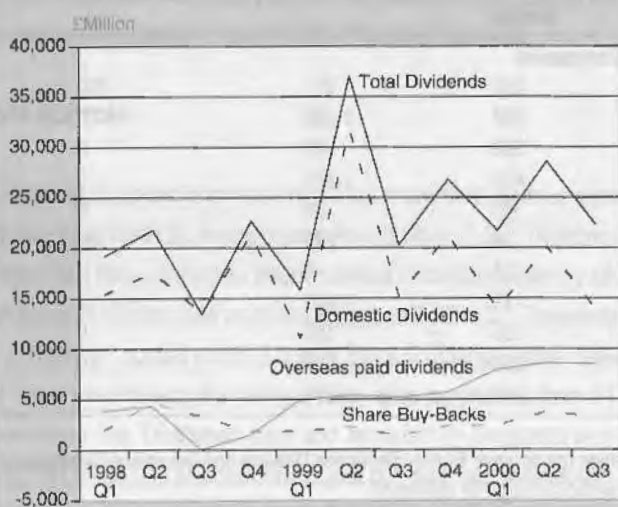


Chart 2
Dividends, profits and bond interests since 1998 Q1

