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About the Office for National Statistics

The Office for National Statistics (ONS) is the
government agency responsible for compiling,
analysing and disseminating many of the
United Kingdom's economic, social and
demographic statistics, including the retail
prices index, trade figures and labour market
data, as well as the periodic census of the
population and health statistics. The Director
of ONS is also the National Statistician and
the Registrar General for England and Wales,
and the agency administers the registration
of births, marriages and deaths there.

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in brief

At a glance – economic summaries recently released on the National Statistics website.

GDP growth

Services rose by 0.9 per cent in the first quarter of this year. Business services and finance continued to grow, by 1.0 per cent in the latest quarter, with the strong growth in computing, banking and real estate services. The distribution, hotels and catering sector rose by 1.7 per cent; growth was strongest in hotels and catering and retailing. The transport and communications sector rose by 0.2 per cent, as a rise of 1.4 per cent in transport and storage was largely offset by a fall of 1.7 per cent in post and telecommunication services. Elsewhere, government and other services rose by 0.4 per cent over the quarter, driven by growth in health services.

Output of the production industries decreased by 0.5 per cent, where manufacturing fell by 0.4 per cent, mining and quarrying fell by 0.8 per cent and energy supply fell by 1.2 per cent. The decline in manufacturing was driven by falls in the output of the chemicals and transport industries.

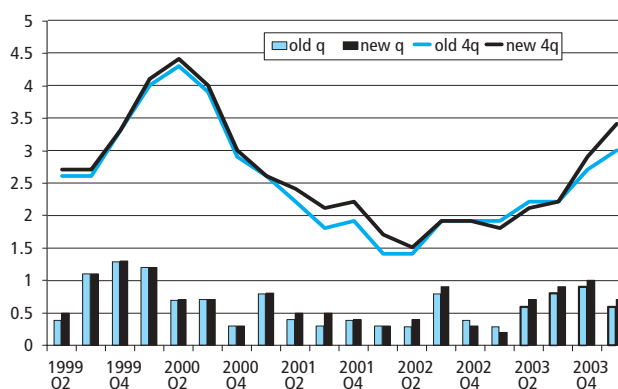
Construction output rose by 0.4 per cent.

Household expenditure rose by 0.6 per cent with continuing growth in expenditure on recreation and culture, food and drink, and clothing and footwear.

Government expenditure rose by 1.2 per cent in the latest quarter. Gross fixed capital formation rose by 1.7 per cent

GDP quarterly growth, percentage CVM

Per cent change



following an increase in investment in plant and machinery and dwellings which offset a fall in transport equipment.

Exports of goods and services fell by 0.9 per cent and imports of goods and services fell by 0.8 per cent.

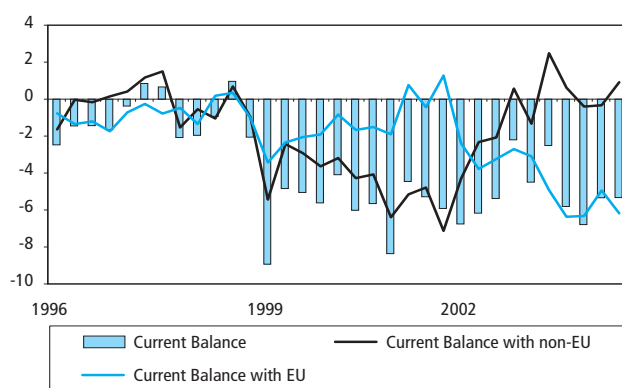
On the income side, compensation of employees in current prices rose by 2.2 per cent, driven by an increase in average earnings, with little change in employment. Corporate incomes fell by 1.6 per cent.

Released: 30 June 2004

Balance of Payments

Current account balance with EU and non-EU countries

£ billion



Current account

The current account deficit remained at £5.3 billion (equivalent to 1.9 per cent of GDP) in the first quarter. A rise in the income surplus and fall in the overall trade deficit was offset by a rise in the current transfers' deficit. The current account deficit continues to be funded by foreign investment into UK debt securities.

In 2003 as a whole, the UK had a current account deficit of £22.7 billion with EU countries, primarily due to a trading deficit of £28.8 billion. In contrast, the UK had a surplus of £2.2 billion with non-EU countries, with a surplus on income and trade in services only partly offset by a trade in goods deficit.

Revisions

The current account balance has been revised from the first quarter of 2001. Changes to 2001 and 2002 include final

foreign direct investment inquiry results and changes to trade in services resulting from the annual supply-use balancing exercise. In addition a reassessment of Bank for International Settlements information has led to lower estimates of UK non-banks deposits abroad and interest receipts. Changes to 2003 reflect

the incorporation of later and survey results. These changes reduce the current account deficit by £1.1 billion in 2001, but increase it by £0.4 billion in 2002 and £1.7 billion in 2003.

Released: 30 June 2004

Productivity

In the first quarter of 2004, annual productivity growth for the whole economy was 2.5 per cent, up from growth of 2.1 per cent in the previous quarter. The increase is explained by the acceleration of output on an annual basis, while jobs growth remained unchanged. Annual growth in output was 3.0 per cent, up on growth of 2.5 per cent in the previous quarter.

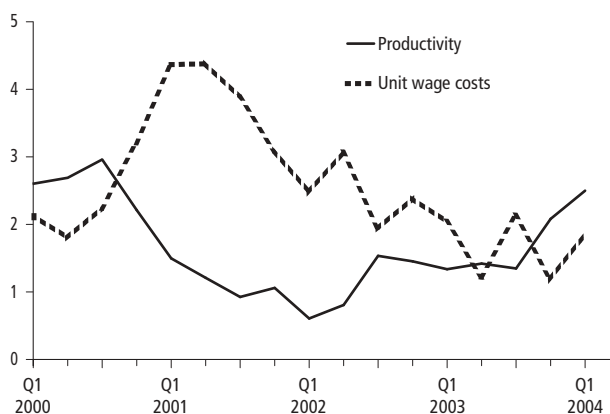
On a quarter on previous quarter basis, productivity growth was 0.4 per cent, down from 0.8 per cent in the previous quarter. This is due to output growth slowing from 1.0 per cent in the fourth quarter to 0.6 per cent in the first quarter.

Annual manufacturing productivity growth was 4.9 per cent, down from 6.0 per cent in the previous quarter. The slowdown in annual productivity growth is a result of a slower rate of manufacturing output growth, combined with a smaller fall in the number of manufacturing jobs than occurred in the previous quarter.

On a quarter on previous quarter basis, manufacturing productivity grew by 0.4 per cent in the first quarter of 2004, down from growth of 1.4 per cent in the previous quarter. This slowdown is also largely explained by the deceleration in manufacturing output, as jobs fell at the same rate as in the previous quarter.

Unit wage costs for the whole economy grew by 1.9 per cent in the first quarter of 2004 compared to a year ago, up from

Whole economy productivity and unit wage costs annual growth



1.2 per cent in the previous quarter. Overall manufacturing unit wage costs showed an annual decline of 1.4 per cent, up from a decline of 2.5 per cent in the previous quarter.

The next Productivity First Release on 30 September will be compiled using a new methodology. Details of this will be published on 21 July.

Released: 1 July 2004

Inflation rises

CPI inflation – the Government's target measure – rose to 1.5 per cent in May, up from 1.2 per cent in April.

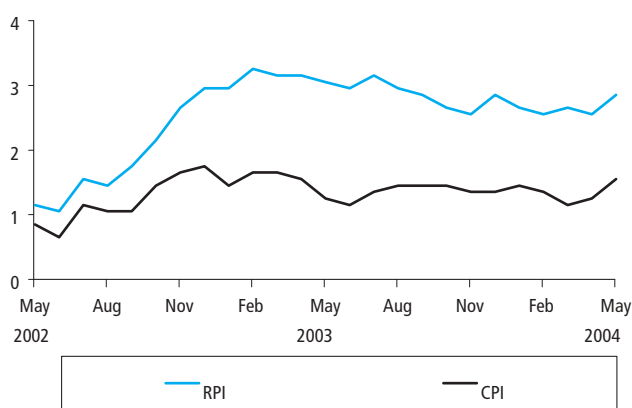
Recent oil market pressures had the largest upward effect on inflation. Average unleaded petrol prices rose to 82 pence per litre in May, from 78 pence per litre in April. Set against significant reductions in prices a year ago, fuel prices added 0.2 percentage points in May to the CPI inflation rate overall.

Inflation in the transport sector was also boosted by seasonal price increases this year particularly for air fares, and also sea fares. By contrast, air fares fell back last year from higher April levels reflecting the later timing of the Easter holidays, and increases in sea fares fed through in April.

Smaller upward effects came from housing-related purchases, especially domestic fuel costs, and also recreation and culture, where price reductions last year for personal computers, CDs, cut flowers and theatre admissions were not repeated this year.

The largest downward effect on CPI inflation came from food

Annual inflation – 12 month percentage change



where prices overall rose by less than a year ago, helped by reductions this May in the cost of fish, poultry and cakes. Weaker price recoveries and some stronger special offers this year on furniture and furnishings, especially carpets, also had a downward impact.

RPI inflation also increased, to 2.8 per cent in May from 2.5 per cent in April. The all-items rate excluding mortgage interest payments (RPIX) followed suit, rising to 2.3 per cent. Higher petrol prices boosted inflation faced by motorists, although this was partly offset by reductions in car prices and some insurance premiums. Some housing costs that are excluded from the CPI also contributed, in particular with house prices used to calculate depreciation – the amount homeowners need to spend to maintain their property – rising by more than last year.

As an internationally comparable measure of inflation, the CPI shows that the UK inflation rate has been among the lowest in the EU since the start of 2000. The EU 15 average inflation rate for April, the latest available, was 1.8 per cent compared with 1.2 per cent in the UK.

Released: 15 June 2004

Summaries on other economic topics as well as social subjects can be found at www.statistics.gov.uk/glance

Economic update

July 2004

Rhys Herbert

Office for National Statistics

- First quarter GDP growth was 0.7 per cent, a deceleration from the fourth quarter of last year.
- A strong service sector is leading economic growth and construction output also went up.
- Manufacturing output fell in quarter one but seems to have picked up in April.
- Consumer spending rose by 0.6 per cent in the first quarter and retail sales was buoyant into quarter two.
- Fixed investment rose by 1.5 per cent in the first quarter, a slower rate of growth than at the end of 2003.
- Government spending is currently a positive contributor to economic growth but the public sector finances are falling further into deficit.
- Exports of goods rose again in April for the third month in a row, suggesting that January's big fall was indeed a one-off.
- Labour market aggregates remain largely stable, but average earnings have risen in early 2004.
- Producer price input and output prices went up again in May reflecting the impact of higher oil prices in April.
- The CPI measure of consumer prices is still below target but the inflation rate went up again in May.

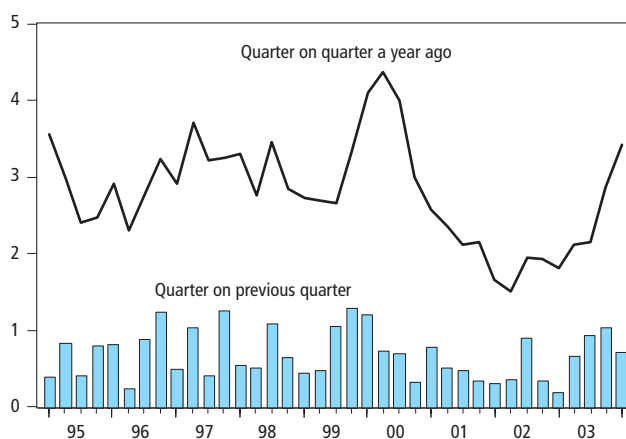
GDP activity – overview

The GDP growth in the first quarter of 2004 is estimated to have grown by 0.7 per cent in the latest set of quarterly National Accounts. This represents a small upward revision of 0.1 per cent when compared with the previously published number. This was lower than the growth rate for the fourth quarter of 2003, of 1.0 per cent. The first quarter annual rate of growth now estimated to be 3.4 per cent is in contrast, stronger than the fourth quarter annual growth rate of 2.9 per cent (Figure 1). As a result of this latest release we now have a much fuller picture of the quarter. The release also contains data revisions for previous years consistent with the annual National Accounts publication, the ONS Blue Book that will be published on 23 July.

First quarter GDP data is now available for most of the major OECD economies and these show that the world economy continued to grow quite strongly in early 2004. First quarter GDP growth in the US at 1.0 per cent was about the same as that for the previous quarter. The growth was led by further strong growth in consumer spending but also reflected buoyancy in most areas of expenditure. Japan had the strongest GDP gains of all the major economies for the second successive quarter, rising by 1.5 per cent. Exports continue to benefit from the impetus given to Asian trade from the rapid growth of China but much of the rise in the first quarter was due to domestic demand. Growth in the

Figure 1
GDP

Growth



three biggest mainland EU economies, France, Germany and Italy, was rather more sluggish but still quicker than in the fourth quarter. Both Italian GDP and that of Germany rose by 0.4 per cent on the quarter while that of France was somewhat quicker at 0.8 per cent. Unfortunately for the UK, for whom the EU accounts for by far its biggest export market, the rebound particularly for Germany was led by exports, although at least in the case of France domestic demand also picked up.

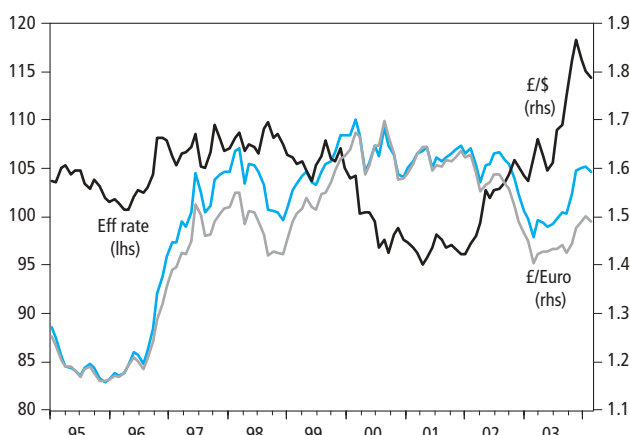
Financial Market activity

Last year saw some optimism return to the stock market. After three years of declines the FTSE All Share Index ended 2003 up some 16 per cent. However, the recent gains still leave the FTSE All Share down by about 12 per cent compared to its level at the start of 2002. The performance of the stock market so far in 2004 has been a little erratic. It began the first quarter rising quite strongly, but has subsequently been more erratic. The FTSE All Share Index ended the first half of the year up just over 4 per cent when compared with the end of 2003.

The last twelve months or so has seen substantial exchange rate volatility, as sterling has first declined and then rebounded. The early part of last year saw the pound fall against the euro but strengthen against the US dollar, and as a result the effective exchange rate fell by 7.2 per cent between December 2002 and May 2003. From this low the pound's effective rate rose slightly over the rest of the year as sterling continued to be buffeted between a strong euro and a weak dollar. For 2003 as a whole the effective index ended the year down about 5.0 per cent, as a fall of over 8 per cent in the bilateral rate versus the euro was partially offset by a rise of 10 per cent against the dollar (Figure 2). Early 2004 has seen the pound continue to rise, most prominently against the dollar but also recently against the euro as well. At the time of writing the effective exchange rate was above its level at the start of 2003. The rebound may in part be due to the fact that the Bank of England has raised interest rates four times in recent months, by a total of 100 basis points in all, at a time when most other major central banks seem content to keep interest rates stable.

Figure 2
Exchange rates

£ equals



Output

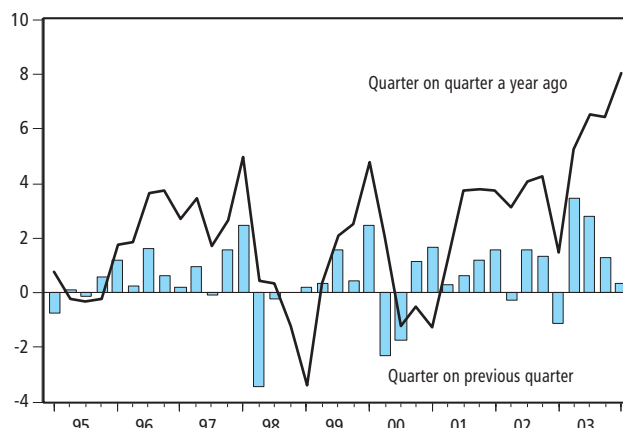
Quarterly GDP growth in the first quarter of 2004 was 0.7 per cent, a slowdown from the fourth quarter of 2003 which saw growth of 0.9 per cent. The annual rate of growth in the first quarter was 3.4 per cent, considerably higher than the fourth quarter annual rate of 2.9 per cent. An alternative measure of economic activity gross value added (GVA) at basic prices (that is, before the impact of taxes and subsidies are taken into account), shows slightly less growth. On this measure growth in the first quarter was 0.6 per cent, compared to a 1.0 per cent rate in the fourth quarter of 2003. Both measures show a similar picture of a slowdown in growth between late last year and early 2004. The various categories of output are initially all calculated at basic prices and their sum is aggregated to produce GVA.

The contribution to growth of the various output categories looks very similar to that of quarter four. However, all sectors grew more slowly in quarter one than at the back end of 2003. The year 2003 was characterised by an accelerating pace of economic growth through the year led by the service sector and to a lesser extent by continued strong construction output growth. Activity in the industrial sector in contrast was more subdued, although manufacturing production seemed to be recovering gradually after a severe downturn. By the fourth quarter, quarterly growth reached 1.0 per cent, the fastest rate for 16 quarters. Quarter 1 of 2004 has seen a slowdown from this very rapid rate but growth remains stronger than in the first half of 2003.

The pace of construction output growth has now been moderating for three quarters in a row following the very rapid rise in activity in quarter two of last year. In early 2004 output seems to have barely risen, only going up by 0.4 per cent on the quarter. The annual rate of growth for the first quarter rose at an impressive pace of 8.1 per cent, however this was primarily a result of the pronounced fall in activity that took place in the first quarter of 2003. External indicators of construction activity such as the CIPS survey suggest that activity slowed down in the first few months of this year but it should be noted that these figures were notably stronger than official statistics at the back end of last year (Figure 3).

Figure 3
Construction output

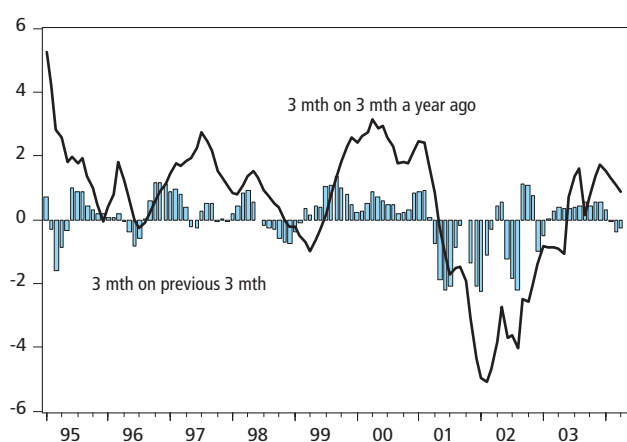
Growth



Manufacturing output fell by 0.4 per cent in the first quarter of 2004, the first quarterly fall in activity since the back end of 2002 (Figure 4). The decline in output was broadly based but in particular was driven by falls in the sectors paper, printing and publishing and in electrical and optical equipment. Looking at the same quarter a year ago, annual growth in the first quarter was 1.0 per cent a deceleration from the previous quarter's growth rate of 1.7 per cent. The numbers for April in contrast show a rise in activity of around 0.7 per cent although the three month growth rate was still down by 0.2 per cent. External surveys of production have recently in general been stronger than official data.

Figure 4
Manufacturing output

Growth

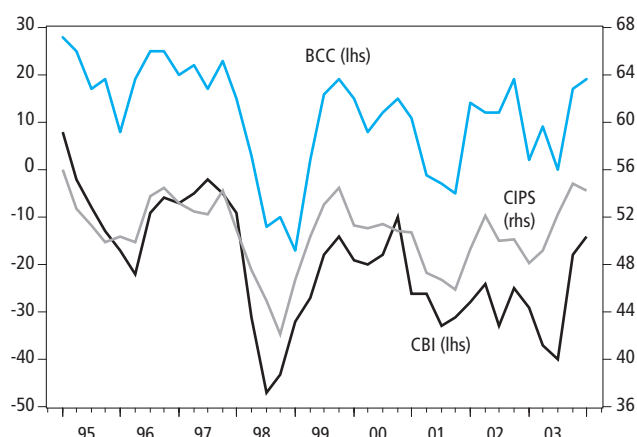


Broadly speaking these surveys recorded rapid rises in activity in the back end of last year and these new higher levels have been maintained into the early months of this year. There has been much comment about the recent lack of correlation between these indicators produced by various business organisations and the official manufacturing output series. It is worth noting that it is by no means unusual for the path of these series to diverge over the short-term although they do tend to move together over the longer term. These differences happen partly because the series are not measuring exactly the same thing. The external surveys measure the direction but not the magnitude of a change in output, as a rising series merely implies that more firms are experiencing a rise in output. Moreover, some of the questions in those surveys measure expectations rather than actual activity, so sometimes the indices may be pushed up or down by changes in expectations. Overall there is no reason to believe that the official data is less reliable than usual. The index is based on an inquiry that is much larger than those of the external surveys and the response rate to the most recent one was no lower than normal. The rise in the official indicator in April has brought the series more into line with each other (Figure 5).

Service growth moderated slightly in quarter one from a particularly rapid rate in quarter four of last year. Quarterly growth was 0.9 per cent in the first quarter of 2004, against 1.2 per cent in the fourth quarter, and 0.9 in the third quarter of last year (Figure 6). Looking at the same quarter a year ago, annual growth in the first quarter was 3.6 per cent, compared with 3.0 per cent in quarter four. The moderation in activity seems to

Figure 5
External manufacturing

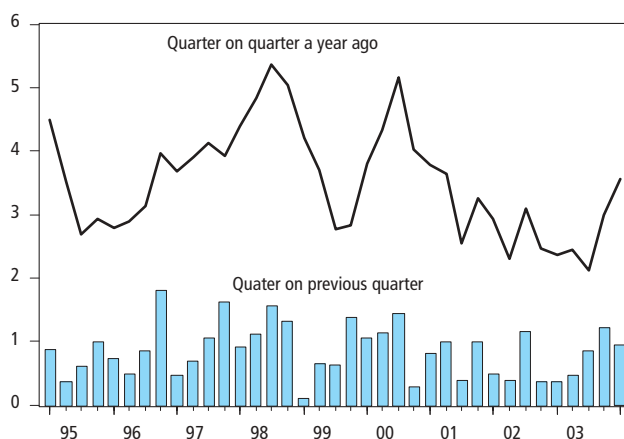
Balances



have centred in particular in business services and finance and in post and telecommunication. Looking at the surveys undertaken by other organisations, the CIPS index of services showed another big rise in both activity and orders in 2004 quarter one and has risen further in the first two months of quarter two. The CBI survey of services also showed strengthening activity in quarter one coupled with an improvement in expectations for the future. Finally, the BCC survey remains very strong confirming the momentum gained in quarter four of last year.

Figure 6
Services output

Growth



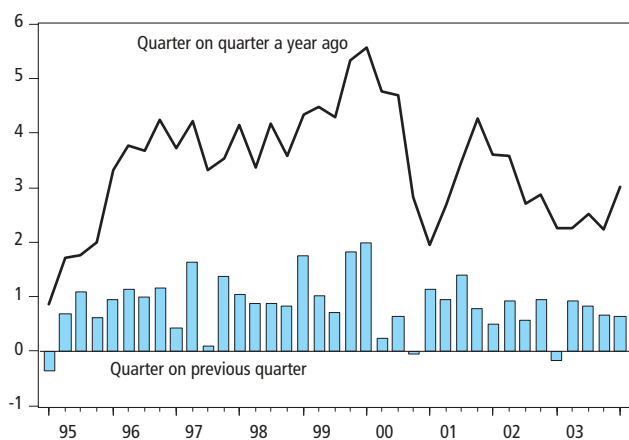
Household demand

Quarterly growth in household final consumption was 0.6 per cent in the first quarter of 2004, exactly the same rate as in the fourth quarter of last year and slightly down on the third quarter number of 0.8 per cent. Growth compared with the same quarter a year ago was 3.0 per cent, compared to 2.2 per cent in the previous quarter (Figure 7). Growth for consumption as a whole was significantly weaker than that of retail sales, which rose by 1.9 per cent in quarter and was up 6.4 per cent when compared with the same quarter a year ago. It should though be noted that household consumption accounts for a much wider range of spending than retail sales and that retail sales is still not calculated using chain linking the method now used to produce the GDP numbers.

The breakdown of consumer spending patterns shows a variable pattern. Spending on goods and particularly on durable goods continues to rise sharply. Spending on durable goods rose by 1.7 per cent in the first quarter compared with 0.5 per cent in quarter four. Spending on semi-durables was also up sharply at 2.7 per cent compared with 3.1 per cent in quarter four. Expenditure on non-durable goods was somewhat weaker at 0.9 per cent the same rate as in the previous quarter. Finally expenditure on services was virtually unchanged for the second successive quarter, implying that spending in this area has now been almost flat for six months.

Figure 7
Household demand

Growth



Most of the fundamentals for consumer spending remain fairly supportive. Real disposable income growth remains consistent with a moderate growth in spending. The labour market is tight and getting tighter and while this does not seem to be having much of an upward effect on wages it should ensure that consumers remain relatively upbeat about their job prospects. Meanwhile consumer confidence is still reasonably high and the continued buoyancy of the housing market and the recovery of the stock market are further positives. There is as yet little hard evidence to suggest that the four base rate hikes since November have had a significant or indeed any impact on consumer behaviour, although some commentary in the media has suggested that the pace of house price rises is now starting to slow.

Initial indications for quarter two is that consumer spending has remained fairly strong. Official retail sales certainly do not provide evidence of a pronounced slowdown. Spending rose by 1.7 per cent in the three months to May and expenditure seems to have gone up particularly sharply in May, rising by 0.8 per cent on the month (Figure 8). External figures provide mixed evidence. Both the BRC and CBI surveys suggested strong growth in quarter 1 and point to a further acceleration in the second quarter (Figure 9).

Figure 8
Retail sales

Growth

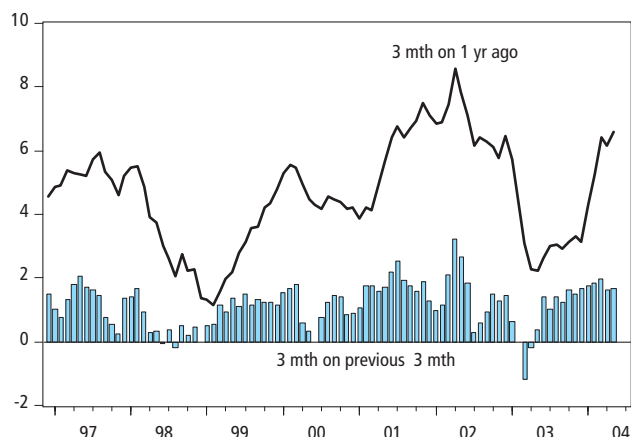
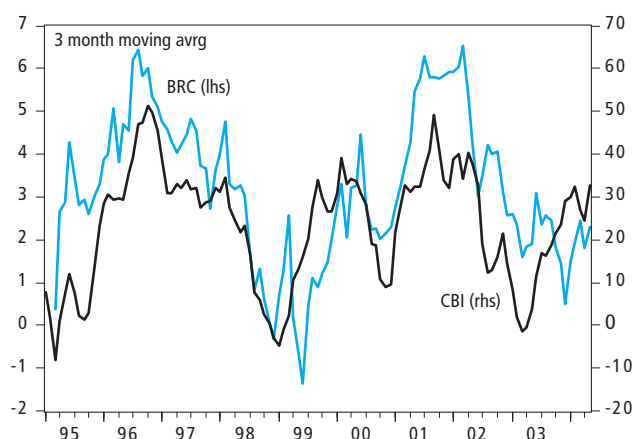


Figure 9
External retailing

Growth



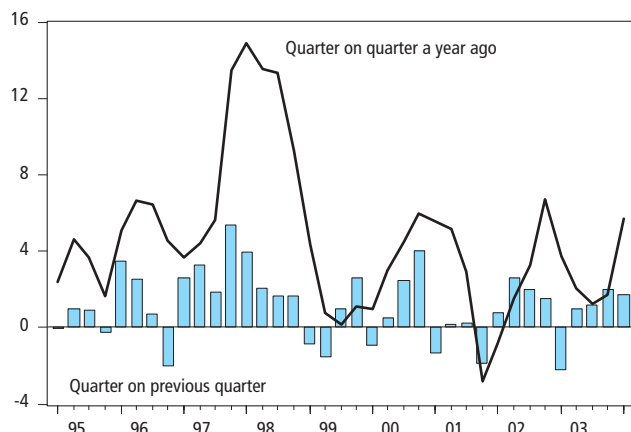
Business demand

Private Non-Financial Corporation's fixed investment rose by 2.9 per cent in the first quarter and by 13.4 per cent when compared with a year ago, providing some support for the idea that this area of spending is now recovering. Disaggregated investment figures in real terms by asset, are available but only for the economy as a whole and so are not directly comparable. These show that spending on machinery and equipment rose by 3.0 per cent on the quarter, the second consecutive quarter of sizeable gains in this asset. As this has been the area of investment that has been particularly weak in recent years, the improvement is a cause for optimism. Investment in dwellings and in other buildings and equipment were also up but the rise in fixed investment as a whole was held back by a fall in expenditure on transport equipment (Figure 10).

Despite the rise in spending over the last twelve months, the environment still remains a mixed one for investment. An increase in investment depends upon firms finding it both affordable and profitable to invest. The last few quarters has seen an improvement in this to some degree. The first quarter

Figure 10
Fixed Investment

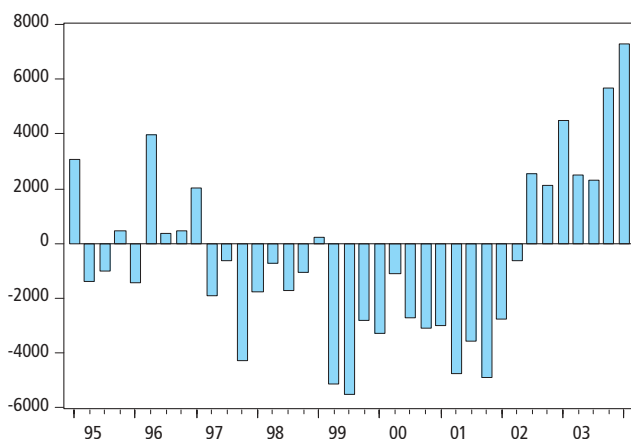
Growth



saw the non-financial corporate sector record another big quarterly net lending position due to another rise in the gross operating surplus and a high return on investments (Figure 11). However, because of the high level of borrowing in the late 1990s the corporate sector does still have very high levels of net liabilities. The financial balance sheet shows the sector had net liabilities of £1,327 billion in the first quarter of 2004, another rise when compared with the previous quarter.

Figure 11
Net lending by the Non-financial corporate sector

Balances



It is also unclear whether firms perceive this as a favourable environment in which to boost investment. They generally continue to report a lack of pricing power, and very low capacity utilisation. This combination makes it difficult to see why investment should pick up significantly without a sustained increase in demand, although the most recent surveys of investment intentions have shown an increased willingness to raise spending.

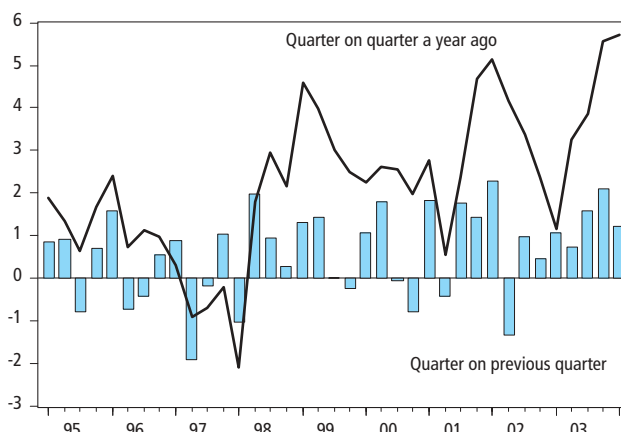
Government demand

Government final consumption expenditure in real terms grew by 1.2 per cent in the first quarter of 2004, a slower pace of growth than in the final quarter of last year when activity rose by 2.1 per cent (Figure 12). Some of the recent strength

reflects higher defence spending, while spending on health is also rising sharply. Growth compared with the same quarter a year ago was up 5.7 per cent, while for 2003 as a whole it had been up 3.5 per cent compared with a 3.8 per cent rate of increase in 2002.

Figure 12
Government spending

Growth



The combination of faster government expenditure growth alongside weaker revenues reflecting the more subdued economic activity has led to deterioration in the public sector's finances. The public sector, a substantial net lender in the years 1998 to 2001 became a net borrower again in 2002. The net borrowing figure for 2002 was £18.2 billion, which compares with a net lending figure of £7.6 billion in the previous year. This deterioration has continued into 2003 and early 2004. Net borrowing in calendar year 2003 was £38.1 billion and the first quarter of 2004 saw a further borrowing of the order of £9.4 billion.

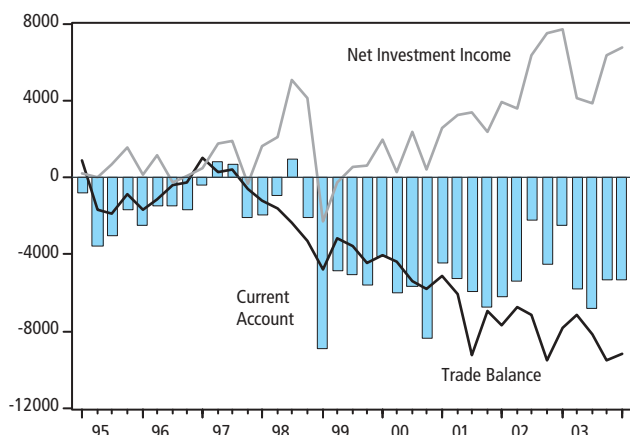
Trade and the Balance of Payments

The UK current account remained in substantial deficit in the first quarter of 2004 at a level almost identical to that of the previous quarter. The first quarter deficit figure was £5.3 billion, the same rate as in the fourth quarter of last year and down on the £6.8 billion deficit of the third quarter. The first quarter figure comprised of a record deficit on trade in goods of £13.9 billion, partially offset both by a rising surplus on trade in services of £4.8 billion and by positive income flows. The fall in the deficit from the third quarter was partly due to a stronger performance on trade in services and partly to more favourable income flows on direct investment activity. The deficit number for last year was revised upward from the earlier estimate due to less favourable figures in trade in goods and investment income (Figure 13).

In volume terms both imports and exports fell in quarter one. The fall in exports, however, was larger and as a result net trade subtracted from GDP growth over the quarter. Exports of goods and services fell by 0.9 per cent over the quarter, compared with a rise of 1.6 per cent in the last quarter of 2003. This fall was solely due to a large decline in exports of goods, as service exports went up (Figure 14). Compared with a year ago exports fell by 1.3 per cent in the first quarter. Year

Figure 13
Balance of Payments

£ million



on year growth rates are however, still difficult to interpret because of the distortion due to the impact of MTIC fraud. The discovery of this resulted in the import data for a few years prior to 2003 being revised upward but the impact on more recent quarters has been for the growth rates for both export and import numbers to be negatively effected by the subsequent clampdown by customs. Imports of goods and services fell by 0.8 per cent when compared with the previous quarter and rose by 0.3 per cent when compared with the same quarter a year ago. This compares with a rise of 3.1 per cent in the fourth quarter. Imports of goods in volume terms fell slightly by 0.3 per cent, while imports of services fell by 2.6 per cent.

Figure 14
Trade

Growth, 3 month on 3 month a year ago



A breakdown of the exports of goods numbers by area shows that the first quarter slowdown took place largely in exports to outside the EU. Exports of goods to the non-EU fell by 6.3 per cent over the quarter, while exports to the EU only fell by 0.8 per cent. All of this fall in non-EU exports took place in January, while exports bounced back sharply in February and then rose once again in March. The fall in January was of around 17.6 per cent and followed a rise of 11.3 per cent in December. One possibility is that sterling's rise against

the dollar is now impacting on UK companies' international competitiveness but it is hard to explain an abrupt one month fall and then subsequent rebound in terms of this. A more likely explanation is that the decline is linked to seasonal adjustment problems brought on by computerisation at Customs and Excise, which may have meant that exports that would have been in the past assigned to January were on this occasion assigned to December. The monthly figures for April saw another large rise in export volumes of 1.5 per cent, which seemed to confirm that the underlying pace of export growth remained quite strong.

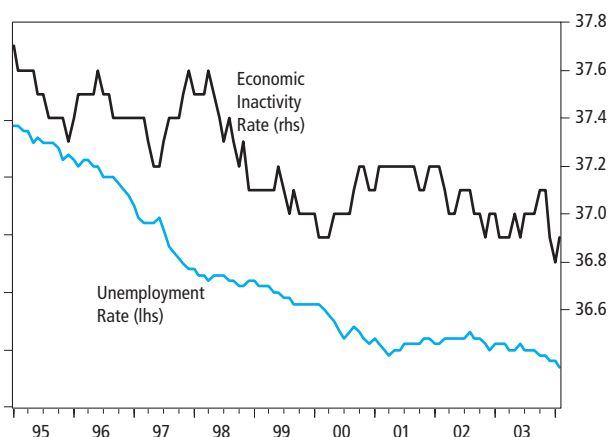
The weak figures for exports for quarter one were not matched by figures from external surveys, which generally pointed to a pickup over the quarter. The BCC survey figures for exports sales and orders for the manufacturing sector reached 7-year highs in 2004 quarter one, building on the strength of quarter four of last year. Service sector export figures, on the other hand, did not match up the strength of the manufacturing sector and were flat on 2003 quarter four levels. The CBI survey also suggests that the export environment improved in the first quarter of the year, especially towards the end of the quarter.

Labour Market

Headline labour market statistics continue to be remarkably stable. Employment is high, with the labour force survey (LFS) employment rate at 74.8 per cent in the three months to April, down marginally on a month ago. Meanwhile the LFS count of employment increased by just over 28,000 over the same period. The ILO unemployment rate was 4.8 per cent in the three months to April, up slightly on a month ago. However, the claimant count unemployment rate, at 2.8 per cent in May was down 0.1 per cent compared with April. All these figures point to a fairly tight labour market but taking into account those people who are officially designated as economically inactive, that is, neither employed nor unemployed but actively seeking work, the position does not look quite so tight (Figure 15).

Figure 15
Unemployment & Economically Inactive

Per cent



Full-time employment has been falling over the last year or so as most job gains have been in part-time work. However in the three months to April the number of full-time workers was up by 3,000, and by 129,000 compared with a year ago. Meanwhile the number working part time was up by 27,000 on the three month period and by 118,000 on the year. This suggests that job gains in these two categories may now be moving much closer together.

Another recent trend has been for job gains to be in self-employment but this may also be changing. The number of self-employed workers in the three months to April fell by 0.5 per cent compared with the previous three months, although it was still up 4.3 per cent compared with a year ago. In contrast the number of employees was up 0.1 per cent on a three month basis and 0.2 per cent on the year.

Average earnings growth fell back in April as bonus related spike in January fell out of the three month figures. In March average earnings including bonuses rose by 5.2 per cent on a three month basis, while in April this figure fell back to 4.3 per cent. Average earnings excluding bonus payments has been more stable, rising by 4.1 per cent in April from 3.9 per cent in the three months to March. This does suggest that the underlying growth of earnings is picking up on the back of a gradual acceleration in private sector earnings. However, the growth rate is still not much higher than a year ago when it was 3.6 per cent and is below the level of two years ago of 4.3 per cent.

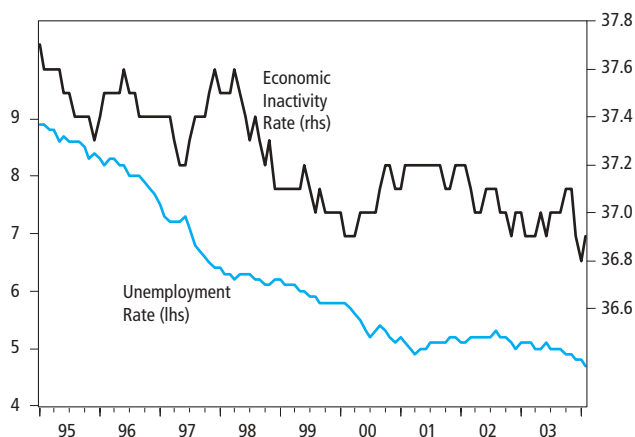
Prices

Most indicators of inflation went up in May, primarily due to the higher oil price. Producer output prices rose by 2.4 per cent annually in May, up from 1.8 per cent in April and 1.6 per cent in March. The increase is primarily due to higher oil prices but also reflects duty increases on alcohol and tobacco. Output prices excluding food, beverages tobacco and petroleum products, rose by 1.4 per cent in May up from 1.3 per cent in April. It seems possible then that underlying inflationary pressures are still being dampened by the strength of sterling. Input prices have climbed sharply in early 2004. These had ended 2003 up 2.1 per cent compared with a year ago. The first two months of 2004 saw falls in input prices in annual terms but since then prices have been climbing and in May input prices were 5.3 per cent higher than a year ago. Most of this rise is due to higher oil prices, as input prices excluding food, beverages tobacco and petroleum products were up only 0.6 per cent on a 12 month basis. It is estimated that about two thirds of the rise in input prices over that period was due to the rise in crude oil prices.

All of the official measures of consumer price inflation continued to point to very low inflation but they nevertheless all went up in May due at least in part to higher petrol prices. Inflation as measured by the consumer prices index (CPI), rose by 0.3 per cent to 1.5 per cent in May compared to 1.2 per cent in April. The new target for the Bank of England from January is to keep CPI inflation (the new term for the Harmonised Index of Consumer Prices) to 2.0 (Figure 16). The old target measure, RPIX, also went up by 0.3 per cent on the month to an annual rate of 2.3 per cent, as did the headline RPI to 2.8 per cent.

Figure 16
Inflation

Growth, 3 month on a year ago



Forecasts for the UK economy

A comparison of independent forecasts, June 2004

The tables below are extracted from HM Treasury's Forecasts for the UK Economy and summarise the average and range of independent forecasts for 2004 and 2005, updated monthly.

Independent forecasts for 2004

	Average	Lowest	Highest
GDP growth (per cent)	3.1	2.3	3.5
Inflation rate (Q4 per cent)			
CPI	1.6	0.9	2.0
RPI	3.1	2.3	4.1
Unemployment (Q4, million)	0.86	0.71	1.09
Current account (£ billion)	-27.3	-38.0	-17.5
Public Sector Net Borrowing (2004-05, £ billion)	36.0	24.2	48.0

Independent forecasts for 2005

	Average	Lowest	Highest
GDP growth (per cent)	2.6	0.5	3.2
Inflation rate (Q4 per cent)			
CPI	1.9	1.5	2.9
RPI	2.8	2.0	3.9
Unemployment (Q4, million)	0.87	0.62	1.12
Current account (£ billion)	-28.3	-46.0	-10.0
Public Sector Net Borrowing (2005-06, £ billion)	36.7	24.0	55.0

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 Claire Coast-Smith, Public Enquiry Unit 2/52, HM Treasury, 1 Horse Guards Road, London, SW1A 2HQ (tel 020 7270 4558). It is also available at the Treasury's Internet site: <http://www.hm-treasury.gov.uk> under 'Economic Data and Tools'.

International economic indicators

July 2004

Richard Wild

Office for National Statistics

Overview

- Revised GDP growth estimates for 2004 Q1 now available for all major economies. Japan and the US achieved the equal fastest rate of expansion, followed by France, Italy and Germany.
- Japanese growth in quarter one, where the economy expanded by 1.5 per cent on the previous period, was notably strong. The US economy also performed well, expanding by 1.0¹⁰ per cent. The major Eurozone economies showed some improvement, with France growing by 0.8 per cent in the same quarter, and Germany and Italy both growing by 0.4 per cent.
- The US recovery last year was led primarily by buoyant private consumption demand, and this component continues to be the main driver this year. Fixed investment has also shown increasing strength. The trade deficit, however, remains historically large.
- Japanese growth has again resulted from a balanced combination of both domestic and foreign trade components. Deflation, however, has been a salient price characteristic and real GDP growth in quarter one is explained partly by falls in the GDP deflator.
- The recovery in the Eurozone economies is now confirmed. Output growth in Germany came mainly from an improvement in the trade balance whilst private consumption weakened. Conversely, French growth was led by private consumption whilst the trade balance remained negative. Expansion in Italy resulted from equal contributions from private consumption and investment.
- In 2004 Q1, annual industrial production growth was positive for all countries except in Italy, where growth was flat. External indicators for manufacturing in the Eurozone^{1,2,5,6} this quarter have improved in France and Italy but continue to be mixed in Germany. The latest Purchasing Managers' Indices for services rose in all the major Eurozone economies. In the US, the ISM manufacturing¹¹ and non-manufacturing (services)¹² Purchasing Managers' Indices indicate sustained high levels of activity, although the non-manufacturing index has marginally fallen since April.
- The Italian unemployment rate looks to have levelled out at 8.5 per cent and the French and German rates are broadly flat at 9.3 and a historically-revised 9.8 per cent, respectively. US unemployment is currently below last year's average of 6.0 per cent, at 5.6 per cent whilst the rate is unchanged on March at 4.7 per cent in Japan, a figure still in excess of historical norms.
- Global inflationary pressures remain subdued. Consumer price inflation in France and Italy is close to the ECB target of 2 per cent, but considerably lower in Germany. In that group, producer price growth has been positive but distinctly more sluggish. In the US, both consumer and producer price growth have picked up on last year. New monthly data for Japan indicate further falls in the CPI, but a welcome increase in the PPI.

Germany

Preliminary GDP data for the first quarter of 2004 have now been fully adjusted for seasonal and calendar effects, allowing for a more detailed analysis of the various components of aggregate demand. The quarterly figures for 2003 indicate consecutive falls in GDP of 0.2 per cent in quarters one and two, counterbalanced by growth of 0.2 per cent and 0.3 per cent in quarters three and four. The revival continued into the first quarter of this year, with an addition of 0.4 per cent to GDP. In annual terms, GDP grew by 0.1 per cent in 2003 Q4, followed by a rise of 0.7 per cent in the next quarter, signalling the end of the brief recession. However, this gain is almost entirely attributable to the marked reversal in Germany's net trade position. In 2004 Q1 net exports contributed 1.3 per cent to growth, having subtracted 0.4 per cent in the previous quarter. Excluding 2003, this component has made positive annual contributions in each of the last four years. Domestically, household consumption remains weak, subtracting 0.5 per cent annually in quarter one of this year. Investment has been in decline since 2000 and the trend has continued into this year with a negative input of 0.2 per cent in Q1. Inventories added 0.2 per cent to growth in the same period, having added 0.6 per cent in 2003. Government expenditure also made a modest positive contribution of 0.2 per cent last year, but only had a neutral effect in quarter one of 2004.

In the first quarter of 2004, German GDP increased by 0.4 per cent. Most of this was due to an improvement in the trade balance, which alone would have added 0.8 per cent to the total rise in growth. The only other positive effect came from a more moderate addition of 0.2 per cent from inventories. After falling in all but the first quarter of 2003, private consumption had a neutral effect on growth in 2004 Q1, indicating continued weakness. The figures for investment have been revised, mainly upward. Following negative contributions to GDP expansion of 0.2 per cent in each of quarters one and two of last year, GFCF added 0.0 per cent and 0.3 per cent in quarters three and four. For 2004 Q1, the news is again downbeat, with a real decline of 1.8 per cent resulting in a cut in GDP growth of 0.4 per cent. Lastly, government expenditure subtracted 0.2 per cent from demand, after playing a broadly flat role throughout last year. Overall, it is clear that rapid gains in external demand are masking subdued domestic consumption and declining investment, and this imbalance implies that the expansion may be more fragile than the headline figure suggests.

On the whole, the lack of impetus to current domestic consumption and investment during the course of 2003 has not yet been reversed. In the absence of trade, GDP would have contracted by 0.5 per cent in 2004 Q1. The improvement in economic sentiment in 2003 Q4 was reflected in a brief, if relatively substantial boost to investment. After several months of faint and faltering optimism, the key external surveys continue to tell an uncertain story, rooted in worries over rising oil prices and expected interest rate hikes. The ZEW Indicator of Economic Sentiment¹ fell from December 2003 to May of this year. Despite a one-point rise in June to 47.4, sentiment remains overtly pessimistic, although rising industrial production and a positive labour market signal improving perceptions of the current economic situation.

The June IFO business survey,² encompassing manufacturing, construction, retailing, and wholesaling continued to decline, following a brief rise in April. As in May, there was a marked divergence between the business climate in East and West Germany, and a drop off in manufacturing employment is seen as the primary cause of the stagnation in domestic demand. Overall, the prospects for a firm recovery continue to be tenuous.

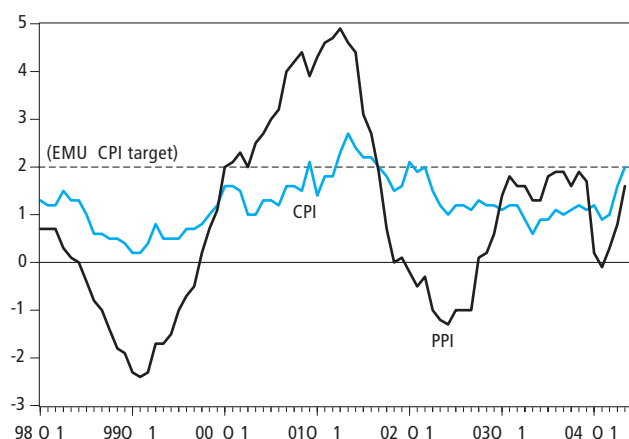
The improvement in net trade in Q1 provided a much-needed boost to the economy, but the growth paths of imports and exports were fairly irregular in 2003, and this volatility suggests that a continuation of the positive trend is by no means certain for Q2. Nevertheless, the dual evidence of expansion in France and Italy, coupled with the decline in the real effective exchange rate since January, continue to offer encouraging signs for external commerce. The idling domestic situation is at least in part explained by government expenditure, whose contribution to GDP growth turned negative last quarter. This is unsurprising, given that ratio of the government deficit to GDP contravened the 3 per cent ceiling imposed by the Stability and Growth pact for the second year in succession in 2003. Under this structural limitation, it seems likely that alternative cyclical and external factors will have to be relied upon to foster an increase in demand.

Industrial production has now risen for three consecutive quarters, providing growing evidence of a cyclical upturn. Industrial production in 2003 quarter four rose at its fastest rate since 2002 quarter three, expanding by 2.0 per cent over the previous period. This compares to a sharp slowdown of -1.1 per cent in quarter two, followed by a very modest 0.1 per cent in quarter three. For the first time since January of this year, the monthly figure in April showed a significant production gain of 2.2 per cent on the previous period, although this way of measuring growth is notoriously volatile. After strong annual growth in December 2003 of 2.7 per cent, the Index of Production fell back to 2.2 per cent in January and 1.6 per cent in February. After a further decline to 1.3 per cent in March, the index grew by 4.0 per cent in April. Generally, industrial production has been weak since 2001, after exceptional gains in 2000. After respective changes of -1.0 per cent and +0.4 per cent in 2002 and 2003, 2004 may offer additional growth if export demand continues to make up for weak private consumption.

Inflation was stable yet subdued in 2003, having fallen below the Eurozone target rate of 2.0 per cent since 2002 Q1 (see Figure 1). In 2004 Q1, the German CPI rose by 1.0 per cent, equalling the annual rate posted for the previous year as a whole. Between July 2003 and March 2004, monthly annual inflation averaged a little less than 1.1 per cent. However, in April growth climbed to 1.6 per cent, followed by a further rise of 2.0³ per cent in May. Rising oil costs, healthcare reforms and increased tax on tobacco products have driven this upward trend.³ A more subdued increase is observable in the PPI (Figure 1). Prices at the factory gate averaged monthly annual increases of 1.8 per cent from July to December 2003, but inflation dwindled to -0.1 per cent in January. After picking up to 0.3 per cent in March, German producer prices rose by 0.8⁴ per cent and 1.6⁴ per cent in April and May. Oil and fuel prices remain the main cause of the increases.

Figure 1
Germany: Prices

CPI and PPI annual inflation



Some significant upward revisions have been made to the unemployment rate figures, amounting to approximately 0.4 per cent per month since 2003. The monthly figures now average around 9.7 per cent between May and December of last year, with the flat trend continuing into 2004. In January, a rate of 9.6 per cent was followed by two successive postings of 9.7 per cent in February and March. The figure crept up slightly to 9.8 per cent in April, matching that of May last year. Annual employment growth declined in every quarter from 2001 Q4 to 2003 Q4, with particularly strong falls seen in the first half of 2003, but a rise of 0.1 per cent is now shown for 2004 Q1. In quarterly terms, there was a positive change in employment of 0.4 per cent from 2003 quarter two to quarter three, and of 0.6 per cent from quarters three to four. In line with seasonal trends, employment fell by 1.8 per cent in the first quarter of this year, although this decline is less marked than in the first quarters of 2001 and 2002.

The annual growth in earnings of 2.2 per cent in 2004 Q1 is a little higher than the 2.0 per cent rate posted in quarters three and four of 2003. Earnings grew more strongly in the first half of 2003, up by 2.7 and 2.8 per cent in quarters one and two, which helped to boost the annual average to a respectable 2.5 per cent. Wages and salaries have now outstripped CPI inflation in every year since 1999, with the exception of 2001.

France

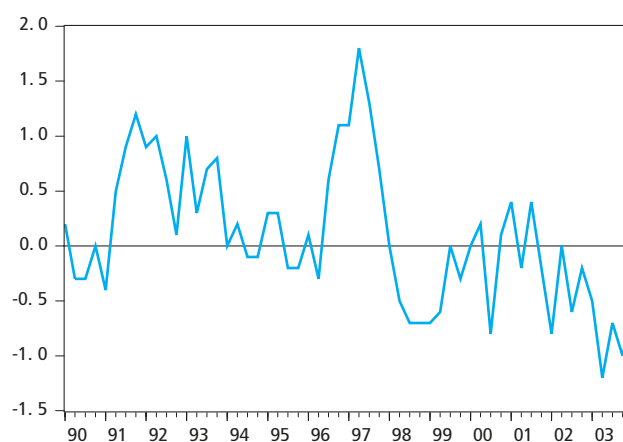
GDP growth accelerated sharply to 1.7 per cent in the year to March 2004, outpacing annual growth in 2003 of 0.5 per cent. Earlier estimates put annual growth in 2003 at just 0.1 per cent. Growth in 2003 was supported by increases in household consumption and government expenditure, which added 0.9 and 0.6 per cent to growth respectively. Conversely, net exports and inventories declined, subtracting -0.9 and -0.2 per cent from growth respectively. Revisions to net exports now show a contraction in exports of 0.8 per cent and an expansion of 0.1 per cent in imports. An upward revision to investment indicates that it made only a flat contribution to the change in GDP in Q1. The similarity between the current French and German economic situations remains, albeit with more robust household consumption in the former. The recent upward revisions to the German unemployment rate

also place a margin of extra distance between the two. The decline in inventories over the first three quarters of 2003 is consistent with strong domestic demand; their subsequent rise in 2003 Q4 and 2004 Q1 in the face of sustained consumption growth may be explained by concurrent increases in industrial production.

The latest national accounts figures (previous figure) indicate that the economy grew annually by 0.4 per cent (0.3 per cent) in quarter three and 1.1 per cent (1.2 per cent) in quarter four, a rapid improvement over the first half of the year. In 2004 Q1, the expansion continued apace, with an increase of 1.7 per cent – a growth rate over twice as fast as in either Germany or Italy. The components in order of the magnitude of their growth impact were household current consumption, government current consumption and fixed investment. France's net export position has been improving recently, although its growth contribution remains close to recent historical lows, at -0.6 per cent (see Figure 2). In quarterly terms, a moderate increase of 0.1 per cent in 2003 Q1 preceded a contraction of 0.3 per cent in Q2. In the latter half of last year, output climbed by 0.6 per cent in quarters three and four. In 2004 Q1, a gain of 0.8 per cent was made. The contribution of household consumption growth to output gains now appears to have been even stronger than earlier estimated for 2003, with the component adding 0.3 per cent in 2003 Q4. The addition of 0.6 per cent in 2004 Q1 remains the largest single contribution to expansion. The moderate rise in government expenditure is now more balanced due to secondary revisions, adding between 0.1 and 0.2 per cent to the change in output in all quarters of 2003, and 0.1 per cent in 2004 Q1. Investment had the second largest impact on the rise in GDP, adding 0.3 per cent, while inventory changes had no effect. Finally, net foreign trade pulled growth down by 0.1 per cent; both imports and exports decelerated in comparison to 2003 Q4, but imports continue to rise more rapidly.

Figure 2
France: Net exports

Contributions to annual changes in GDP



The expansion in demand has now been gathering pace for three quarters. France's economic progress has generally been better than that of the other EU 15 members. In the recent past it has been helped by tax cuts, which have underpinned rises in disposable income and consequently consumer spending.

As such, there is a potential for the recent expansion to slow, as the increase in consumption may have been a one-off event. Preliminary estimates of GDP and its components in Q2 of this year should be available in time for the August publication.

French industrial production expanded by 0.7 per cent in each of the latter two quarters of 2003, on a quarterly basis. A less substantial gain of 0.3 per cent was recorded for 2004 Q1, completing the first sequence of three successive production increases for three years. The latest monthly data indicate a rise over the year to March 2004 of 1.2 per cent, after a minor 0.1 per cent contraction in January and a 0.9 per cent gain in February. The longer-term picture shows that industrial production has been weak for roughly three years, but now appears to be picking up. Production grew by 1.0 per cent in 2001 (a modest performance when compared to growth in 1999 and 2000) and fell by 1.2 and 0.1 per cent in 2002 and 2003, respectively. The strength shown last quarter of last year, with annual growth of 1.2 per cent, carried over into 2004 Q1, where production increased by 0.7 per cent. Solid private domestic demand and renewed export growth may serve to maintain its buoyancy further into the year.

Looking at market indicators, the INSEE monthly business survey⁵ for June shows that activity remains above its long-term level, although the composite index has changed little since May. After a slight slowdown over the last three months, the outlook for the ensuing three-month period suggests a subdued recovery, with export order books filling up.⁵ The Purchasing Managers' Index (PMI) for manufacturing⁶ in France between May and April indicated a 2 point rise in activity, and for this month was accompanied by an even greater 3.5 point rise in the services index.⁶ The general outlook would now appear to have moved into line with the story told by the official output data.

Consumer price inflation in France has picked up pace fairly rapidly during recent months. Following an acceleration to 2.3 per cent in November 2003, price growth fell back to 2.0 per cent in January of this year, and 1.7 per cent in February and March. Price growth rose to an annual rate of 2.1 per cent in April. As for all economies, the main catalyst of the rise was surging oil and fuel prices and this factor remained key in May as a hike in energy costs pushed annual inflation up to 2.6 per cent.⁷

Producer prices have also risen during 2004, but so far to a much lesser degree. After remaining broadly flat from July to December last year, annual price growth rose by 0.1 per cent each month from the January rate of 0.1 per cent to the April figure of 0.4 per cent. Whilst these figures are low – quarterly annual PPI inflation was 0.6 per cent as recently as 2003 Q1 and Q2 – they show a clear upward trend, resulting from increases in the cost of oil and its derivative products.

The French unemployment rate rose steadily over the past year, from 9.1 per cent in January 2003 to 9.5 per cent in September through to February, the highest rate since April 2000. In March and April, the rate fell marginally to 9.4 per cent. Employment growth has shown a steady decline since 2000 Q4 on an annual basis. Using the more volatile quarter on quarter measure, the increase in the number of people employed has been declining since 2000 Q1, settling at around

0.1 per cent during 2002. Data for 2003 show negative growth of 0.3 per cent in quarter one and 0.1 per cent in each of quarters two and three, with zero growth in quarter four. Estimates for 2004 Q1 again show no change, with a rise in service sector employment cancelled out by a fall in the manufacturing sector.⁸

Annual earnings growth has been easing since 2000 and declined from 5.2 per cent in 2000 Q2 to 2.6 per cent in the second quarter of 2003. Increases in quarters three and four were moderate, at 2.9 per cent and 2.7 per cent, respectively.

Italy

The preliminary estimates for the components of GDP for 2004 Q1 are currently available from the Italian Statistical Office. However, due to the incomplete nature of the available data, it was not possible to present information concerning the contribution of the components of GDP on an annual basis.

Expenditure data for 2003 now indicate that the Italian economy expanded by 0.4 per cent last year. The first half of the year was characterised by slightly negative growth, which was followed by quite a strong upturn in activity in quarter three and no growth in quarter four. Annual growth in 2004 Q1 is estimated to be 0.8 per cent. The main contributors to the increase in 2003 were household and government consumption, which added 0.7 per cent and 0.4 per cent to GDP growth, respectively, and rising stocks, which added 0.6 per cent. Fixed investment was comparatively weak during 2003, falling by 2.1 per cent on the previous year, to have a negative impact on output growth of 0.5 per cent. Italy's net foreign trade position marginally improved, with a slight fall in exports more than offset by a fall in imports. However, the weakness of exports since 2002 resulted in a contribution of –0.9 per cent to GDP growth in 2003.

The first quarter of 2004 displayed a welcome rise in activity, with expenditure increasing by 0.4 per cent. The main drivers of the expansion were household consumption and investment, which each added 0.5⁹ per cent to GDP growth, on a quarterly basis. Investment grew by a notable 2.5⁹ per cent in the year to March. Government consumption made a flat contribution, having marginally fallen since 2003 Q4, whilst inventories subtracted 0.4⁹ per cent. Externally, export demand dropped by 2.1⁹ per cent, resulting in a reduction in overall demand of 0.6⁹ per cent. However, this effect was partially offset by a concurrent fall in imports that resulted in a combined contribution to GDP growth from net exports of –0.2⁹ per cent.

Household consumption appears to have rebounded after adding 0.2, 0.0 and 0.2 per cent respectively to growth in the first three quarters of the year, and subtracting 0.2 per cent in the final quarter. Much the same pattern was shown by investment, which fell sharply in 2003 Q1, and continued to stifle the expansion for the remaining three quarters. Net exports followed a similar path to Germany and France. In particular, trade only added to growth in quarter three of 2003. That one-off pickup seems to have been linked to improving global economic conditions and increasing demand, especially outside of the Eurozone. In 2003, inventories proved to be the main catalyst of growth –

especially in quarter one, where they contributed 0.7 per cent and in quarter four, where a further 0.6 per cent was added. Rising household consumption in tandem with falling import demand may explain the destocking that occurred in 2004 Q1.

The Index of Production has, in general, been weak since 2001 (see Figure 3). The latest estimates place annual growth in January 2004 at 0.1 per cent, followed by a no growth in February. Production fell by 0.2 per cent in March but rebounded 0.7 per cent in April. However, the month-on-month figures indicate an overall contraction in production in the first three months of the year. Beyond this, the Purchasing Managers' Index for manufacturing⁶ improved marginally between May and June by 0.3 points,⁶ following a moderate rise in the previous month. The corresponding services index showed a greater rise of 1.1 points in June.⁶ The output position therefore seems to be moderately positive, and rising French and German GDP may help to generate further demand and optimism for the future.

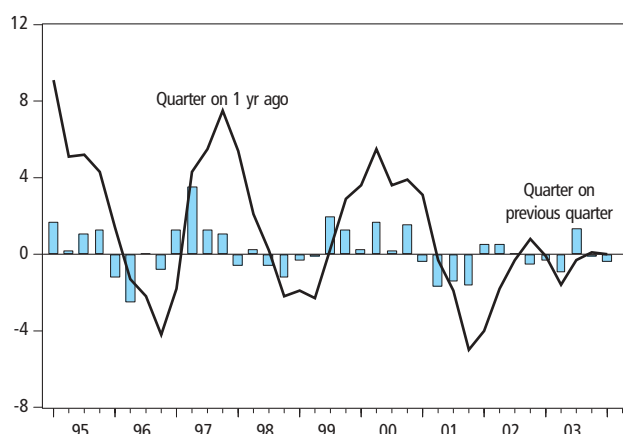
Consumer price inflation in recent years has been consistently higher than the EU average, with the most recent data for 2004 quarter one indicating a price increase of 2.2 per cent. From January to October 2003 inflation ranged between 2.6 and 2.8 per cent. As in France, the effect of the summer heatwave on agricultural prices kept inflation high over the year. In November, inflation slowed to 2.5 per cent and remained at that level in December. In 2004, price rises slowed marginally, to 2.2 per cent in January and to 2.3 per cent in February, March and now April. The increase in household consumption in Q1 may generate some extra inflationary pressure. Producer price inflation has been weaker than consumer price inflation since 2000. In the first quarter of this year, producer prices grew 0.4 per cent on an annual basis. PPI growth slowed through 2003, from 2.8 per cent in February to 0.7 per cent in December. It declined even further in January 2004, increasing by only 0.4 per cent. However, after bottoming out at 0.1 per cent in February, prices picked up by 0.7 per cent in March and 1.8 per cent in April again, rising oil costs may feed drive PPI inflation higher into the year.

The unemployment rate in Italy has been declining steadily since 1998 when it peaked at 11.7 per cent. The rate was broadly flat at 9.0 per cent in 2002 but declined steadily in 2003 going from 9.0 per cent in January to 8.5 per cent in September. The latest figures indicate that unemployment remained steady at this level up to January. Data for later months is still unavailable. Annual employment growth has been positive in every quarter of the last nine years. Growth rates for 2003 were slightly weaker than those observed in 2001 and 2002, with the most recent data for 2004 Q1 showing a relatively small rise of 0.7 per cent. Looking at quarterly growth, the fall of 0.6 per cent in the same period appears to fit into the midrange of the seasonal declines commonly observed over the last five years. As such, it would be imprudent to interpret this as an indicator of a new downward trend in employment.

Earnings figures are quite volatile. It is worth noting however that annual increases for July, August and September 2003 were all 3.2 per cent, regaining the positive momentum that had been lost between March and June. The annual growth rate then fell back slightly towards year-

Figure 3
Italy: Industrial production

Annual and quarterly growth of the IOP



end, posting 2.7 per cent in each month from October to December. The most recent data show rising earnings growth of 2.5 per cent, 3.4 per cent and 3.5 per cent, respectively, in January, February and March. In April, the rate climbed to a twelve-month high of 3.6 per cent, and earnings growth is now considerably greater than CPI inflation. Earnings in 2003 overall increased by 2.5 per cent, and in the year to 2004 Q1, rose by 3.1 per cent.

USA

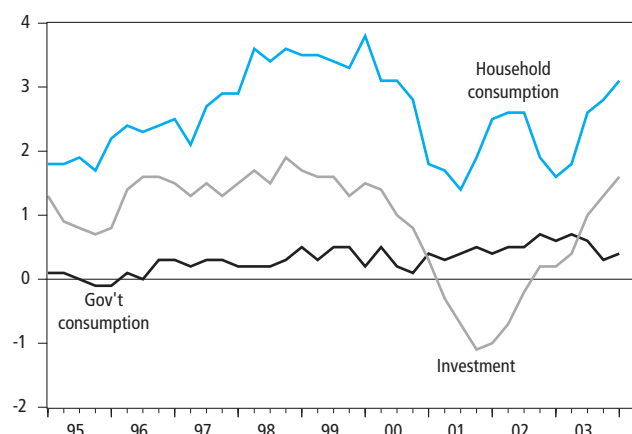
The final estimate of GDP for 2004 Q1 is now available, although it has yet to be incorporated into the OECD tables presented here. The US economy grew by 3.1 per cent in 2003, outstripping all other major world economies. It recovered strongly last year, expanding in all quarters and showing particular buoyancy in the second half of the year. Recent estimates of output in 2004 Q1 confirm that the upward trend has been sustained thus far, with annual growth of 4.8 per cent.¹⁰ Surveys of business activity in May continue to be favourable. The latest Institute for Supply Management manufacturing (diffusion) index rose marginally to 62.4 per cent in April,¹¹ close to recent highs. A record posting for employment more than offset slight falls in new orders and production.¹¹ The corresponding non-manufacturing index grew even further, posting 65.2¹² per cent, down from 68.4¹² per cent in April. Nevertheless, this represented the fourteenth consecutive month of growth.

The main factor driving output expansion in 2004 Q1 was private consumption expenditure, which contributed 3.1¹⁰ per cent to growth, annually (see Figure 4). Within private consumption, contributions to growth came primarily from services and to a lesser degree from non-durable goods, with large fluctuations in expenditure on durable goods. Fixed investment was the second largest contributor, adding 1.4¹⁰ per cent (Figure 4), with sustained large increases in expenditure on equipment and software and information processing equipment. Government expenditure also made a sizeable contribution of 0.5¹⁰ per cent (Figure 4), partly due to higher defence spending. Inventories added 0.2¹⁰ per cent to the gain in GDP, and net exports subtracted 0.4¹⁰ per cent. Overall, the data for 2003 indicated that the US economy

was rebounding rapidly, with investment finally recovering and consumer confidence at high levels. Non-farm payroll employment has also risen significantly over the last six months, as indicated in the ISM surveys. The trade deficit remains very high, and the recent rise in interest rates may exacerbate this if the dollar appreciates, although there may be a reverse effect if domestic consumption is curtailed.

Figure 4
USA: Domestic demand

Contributions of consumption and investment to GDP growth



The quarterly expansion in 2004 Q1 was strong (1.0 per cent¹⁰), equalling the rate of increase observed in the previous period. Consumption growth added 0.7¹⁰ per cent to the gain in output, slightly higher than the previous contribution of 0.6 per cent. Fixed investment contributed 0.2¹⁰ per cent, mainly attributable to non-residential investment. Government consumption made a minor addition of 0.1 per cent after a neutral contribution in 2003 Q4, and the contribution from inventories amounted to +0.2 per cent. Finally, net exports had a negative impact on growth of 0.2¹⁰ per cent after final revisions to the data. Overall, sustained domestic strength, led by strong private consumption, continues to outweigh the drag effected by net trade.

The index of production displayed signs of rapid expansion in the second half of 2003, with further minor revisions to the data this month. In annual terms, after a decline of 1.0 per cent in 2003 quarter two, the IOP picked up in the third quarter when it grew by 1.0 per cent and was even stronger in quarter four, rising by 1.4 per cent. The index increased more rapidly in 2004 quarter one, posting 1.6 per cent. Monthly, the trend of increasing strength continues, with annual growth rates of 2.4, 2.7 and 3.4 per cent in January, February and March, respectively. The latest April figure shows even greater growth of +4.9 per cent. Overall in 2003 the index grew by 0.3 per cent, following on from two consecutive years of contractions, and the annual rate of expansion in the year to 2004 quarter one is currently estimated at 2.9 per cent – the highest figure in the last three years.

In the first quarter of this year, consumer prices rose annually by 1.7 per cent. Inflation had picked up slightly in the first few months of 2003 and reached a peak for the year to March when the rate hit 3.1 per cent. Much of this can be explained by fluctuations in the oil price and after this peak, inflation

averaged 2.1 per cent between April and December. In January, consumer prices grew by 1.9 and then by 1.7 per cent in both February and March. After a marked increase to 2.3 per cent in April, new data for May indicate an even greater jump to +3.1¹³ per cent. Rising energy costs and the costs of related services were the main drivers of the upswing.¹³ The change in the growth rate of producer prices followed a similar pattern to consumer price growth but have been much more volatile, posting a respectable annual growth rate of 1.5 per cent in 2004 quarter one. PPI inflation fell from a peak of 4.5 per cent in March 2003 to 1.1 per cent in March 2004, but since then pulled up sharply to +4.0 per cent in April. On a month-to-month basis, inflation accelerated from 0.7¹⁴ per cent in April to 0.8¹⁴ per cent in May, prompted by increasing prices for finished consumer foods and energy goods.¹⁴

Unemployment appears to have settled at 5.6 per cent, on average, for the first five months of 2004. In broad terms, the rate had risen since 2000 when it hit 4 per cent, reaching a peak of 6.0 per cent in 2003. The fall in the rate during the last twelve months suggests that the recovery is accompanied by an improvement in the labour market, and worries about weak growth have been abated by data from the household employment survey. After a contraction in month-on-month employment growth in January of 1.2 per cent, growth was +0.4 per cent in February and +0.2 per cent in March. In April and May, employment grew by 0.5 per cent and 0.4 per cent, respectively. Quarter-on-quarter growth in the second half of the year had shown a similar picture, rising by 0.3 and 0.4 per cent in the third and fourth quarters respectively; the recorded fall of 1.0 per cent in 2004 Q1 seems to be seasonal rather than cyclical. In the year to 2004 quarter one, employment grew by 0.6 per cent, compared to a rise of 1.0 per cent over the same period a year earlier.

Earnings growth had been very stable in the months up to September 2003, hovering around 3.2 and 3.3 per cent, at a similar level to annual growth rates posted in 2001 and 2002. Earnings growth seems to have slowed since quarter three, however, with the index rising at the annual rate of 2.4 in all months from October 2003 to May 2004. This rate may lower the average annual rate of growth below 3.0 per cent for the first time in four years unless the tightening of the labour market brings about renewed wage pressure.

Japan

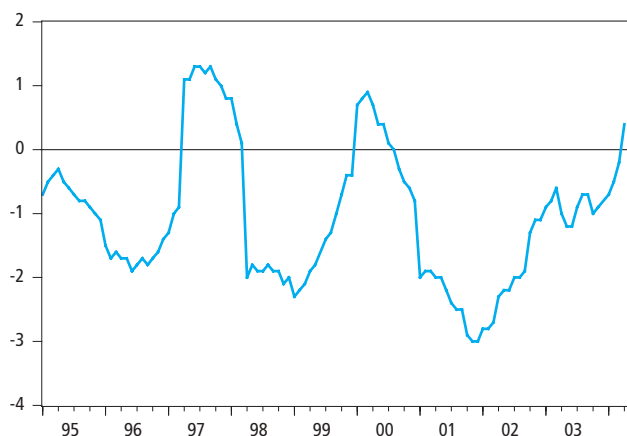
Preliminary estimates of GDP for the first quarter of this year became available in mid-May, with the release also containing some past revisions. On an annual basis, expenditure is estimated to risen by a rapid 5.0 per cent in the year to 2004 Q1, on the back of 2.5 per cent growth during 2003 as a whole. With the exception of 2000, output growth over the last few years has been prominently sluggish in the world's second largest economy, but the recent figure places Japan's expansion far ahead of the eurozone, and equal to that of the US. The majority of gains in 2004 Q1 came from increases in domestic demand, but investment and foreign trade also boosted growth. It should be noted, however, that due to price deflation, the real rate of growth has been above the nominal rate for a number of years. Nevertheless, the economic expansion over the last two years has been important to the world economy.

On a quarterly basis, the expansion in 2004 Q1 was domestically generated, chiefly by private demand and inventories, which each contributed 0.5 per cent to growth. Investment added 0.2 per cent to growth, whilst government consumption contributed a more modest 0.1 per cent. Externally, net exports raised output growth by 0.2 per cent, 0.2 per cent less than in the previous quarter. Annual growth in 2004 Q1 was secured through a contribution of +1.6 per cent from private consumption and a similar addition of 1.5 per cent from investment. Inventories and government consumption added 0.5 per cent and 0.2 per cent, respectively and net trade boosted growth by a healthy 0.9 per cent.

As with all the other major economies outside the UK, the index of production contracted in 2003 quarter two by 0.7 per cent, having grown by 0.3 per cent in the previous quarter. The index, however, saw a rebound in quarter three when it grew by 0.9 per cent and grew rapidly in quarter four, when it registered a gain of 3.6 per cent. Looking at the annual change in monthly terms, a substantial amount of growth occurred between September 2003 and January 2004, averaging 4.2 per cent annually (see Figure 5). In February, the index rose by a lesser 3.3 per cent, followed by faster growth of 4.0 per cent in March. The month-on-month figures, although intrinsically more volatile, tell a slightly different story. After a strong boost of 3.8 per cent in September last year, production slowed and then fell in December. After rebounding in January, the data for February indicate a contraction of 4.0 per cent, partly compensated for by a March increase of 0.9 per cent. Even taking month-to-month volatility into account, Japanese industrial production is the least stable of the major economies analysed here. In 2003, the index rose by 3.1 per cent, a minor improvement over the previous year's fall of 1.2 per cent, and a notable improvement on 2002's fall of 6.0 per cent. In summary, industrial production growth in Japan has been somewhat erratic over the past five years, but the gains in 2003 and early 2004 have so far been greater than the losses.

Figure 5
Japan: Producer prices

Growth, month on corresponding month one year ago



Quarterly consumer and producer prices continue to deflate, albeit at a decreasing pace than in 2001 and 2002. Consumer prices only fell by 0.2 per cent in 2003, the lowest reduction in several years; PPI deflation also relented somewhat, with

prices dropping by 0.9 per cent on the previous year. These figures compare to -1.0 and -2.0 per cent respectively in 2002. However, the latest data for 2004 are mixed. Following the March fall of 0.1 per cent, consumer prices fell by 0.4 per cent in April despite having fallen in the same period a year ago. For producer prices using the same measure, a January fall of 0.7 per cent preceded a lesser fall of 0.5 per cent in February and a year low of -0.2 per cent in March. But for the first time since August 2000, PPI growth was positive in April at 0.4 per cent (see Figure 5). If high domestic demand is maintained over the course of the year, a move into positive consumer price growth still remains possible.

The unemployment rate in April 2004 was 4.7 per cent, equal to the figure posted in March, and marginally lower than the January and February figure of 5.0 per cent. Unemployment declined slightly in 2003 as a whole (to 5.3 per cent, down from 5.4 per cent in 2002) and the current rate of unemployment looks to have moved closer to Japanese historical standards, although it is still relatively high. The previous three years' rates are in fact unprecedented since 1960 when OECD records began. From 1999 to 2003, the number of people employed fell in every year. In 2003, employment growth had picked up towards the end of the second quarter but seemed to revert back to declines since then, falling in all months from July 2003 to the February figure of -0.2 per cent, on a month-to-month measurement. However, the number of people in work rose by 1.0 per cent in March and a further 1.2 per cent in April. In the year to 2004 Q1 employment increased by 0.3 per cent compared to a drop of 0.8 per cent in the same period a year ago.

Despite slackness in the labour market, there was a positive earnings trend for 2003 in all periods, with an increase of 2.2 per cent for the year as a whole, and of 1.7 per cent annually in 2004 Q1. Last year saw growth of 1.8 per cent in quarter one, and 2.6 per cent in quarter two. Further rises of 2.4 per cent were seen in both quarters three and four. The monthly data show particularly strong rates of annual growth in 2003 for both July (4.7 per cent) and December (4.2 per cent). The growth for this year is weaker, yet still positive, with a January rise of 1.6 per cent, followed by a further rise of 2.0 per cent in February. In March, earnings grew by a respectable 1.7 per cent, although the increase in April was relatively weak at 0.7 per cent. Overall, the labour market has tightened over the last year, and although earnings growth has been volatile (potentially due to bonuses), it has been positive, albeit less so than in 2002.

Notes

International Economic Indicators uses information from OECD as well as from other organisations. All data is from OECD Main Economic Indicators unless otherwise noted:

1. Zentrum für Europäische Wirtschaftsforschung, http://www.zew.de/en/presse/presse.php?action=article_show&LFDNR=351
2. Institute for Economic Research at the University of Munich, http://www.cesifo.de/pls/cesifo_app/CESifoFrameSet.SwitchFrame?factor=10&page=/link/gk-e.htm
3. DESTATIS, <http://www.destatis.de/presse/englisch/pm2004/p2590051.htm>
4. DESTATIS, <http://www.destatis.de/indicators/e/pre110je.htm>
5. INSEE, http://www.insee.fr/en/indicateur/indic_conj/indconj_frame.asp?ind_id=11
6. REUTERS, <http://www.reuters.com> (available on subscription)
7. INSEE, http://www.insee.fr/en/indicateur/indic_conj/indconj_frame.asp?ind_id=29
8. INSEE, http://www.insee.fr/en/indicateur/indic_conj/indconj_frame.asp?ind_id=30
9. ISTAT, <http://www.istat.it/fmi/ITALY-NSDP.html>; plus author's own calculations based on this data
10. BEA, <http://www.bea.gov/bea/newsrelarchive/2004/gdp104f.pdf>
11. Institute for Supply Management, <http://www.ism.ws/ISMReport/ROB062004.cfm>
12. Institute for Supply Management, <http://www.ism.ws/ISMReport/NMROB062004.cfm>
13. Department of Labor, <http://stats.bls.gov/news.release/cpi.nr0.htm>
14. Department of Labor, <http://stats.bls.gov/news.release/ppi.nr0.htm>
15. Department for Labor, <http://stats.bls.gov/news.release/empisit.nr0.htm>

Please note that, unless otherwise stated, graphs do not include data from the above sources.

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 are all available on an SNA93 basis. Cross country comparisons are now more valid.

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1 Germany

Contribution to change in GDP

	GDP	PFC	GFC	GFCF	ChgStk	Exports	Imports	less	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	
1999	1.9	2.0	0.2	0.8	-0.4	1.5	2.3	1.1	0.4	0.6	-1.0	2.6	-0.1	8.4	
2000	3.1	1.2	0.2	0.8	-0.2	4.4	3.2	5.5	1.3	1.5	3.0	2.7	0.6	7.8	
2001	1.0	0.9	0.2	-0.9	-0.8	2.0	0.4	0.3	1.1	1.9	3.1	1.6	0.3	7.8	
2002	0.2	-0.6	0.3	-1.4	0.1	1.2	-0.5	-1.0	-2.1	1.5	-0.6	1.6	-0.9	8.7	
2003	-0.1	-0.1	0.2	-0.4	0.6	0.6	1.0	0.4	-0.6	1.0	1.6	2.5	-1.2	9.7	
2000 Q4	1.9	0.6	0.3	0.4	-	4.9	4.4	5.3	-0.3	1.8	4.2	2.3	0.8	7.6	
2001 Q1	1.9	1.2	0.1	-0.2	-0.5	3.6	2.3	5.6	2.3	1.7	4.6	2.0	0.7	7.6	
Q2	0.8	0.6	0.1	-0.7	-0.4	2.5	1.4	1.3	0.4	2.5	4.7	2.0	0.7	7.7	
Q3	0.7	0.9	0.2	-1.3	-1.2	2.0	-0.1	-1.3	1.5	2.2	2.6	1.2	0.2	7.9	
Q4	0.5	0.7	0.3	-1.4	-1.3	0.1	-2.1	-4.2	0.3	1.6	0.3	1.1	-0.3	8.1	
2002 Q1	-0.2	-0.5	0.3	-1.5	-0.7	0.3	-1.9	-3.8	-4.1	1.9	-0.4	1.1	-0.5	8.3	
Q2	0.1	-0.7	0.4	-1.7	0.2	1.0	-0.8	-1.7	-2.2	1.3	-1.2	1.0	-0.8	8.5	
Q3	0.4	-0.7	0.6	-1.4	0.3	1.6	-	-0.3	-1.0	1.1	-1.0	2.1	-1.0	8.8	
Q4	0.5	-0.4	-	-1.0	0.6	1.9	0.7	1.7	-1.1	1.2	0.3	2.4	-1.3	9.1	
2003 Q1	0.1	0.4	0.1	-0.9	1.2	1.6	2.4	1.4	0.7	1.2	1.6	2.7	-1.6	9.5	
Q2	-0.3	-	0.1	-0.4	0.6	-	0.6	-0.4	-0.1	0.8	1.4	2.8	-1.4	9.7	
Q3	-0.3	-0.3	0.2	-0.3	0.2	0.5	0.5	-1.1	-2.1	1.0	1.8	2.0	-1.0	9.7	
Q4	0.1	-0.3	0.3	-	0.5	0.3	0.7	1.7	-1.0	1.2	1.7	2.0	-0.6	9.7	
2004 Q1	0.7	-0.5	-	-0.2	0.2	2.2	0.9	1.7	-2.2	1.0	0.2	2.2	0.1	9.7	
2003 May	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.6	-2.0	0.6	1.3	..	..	9.8	
Jun	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	-2.1	1.5	0.9	1.3	..	..	9.7	
Jul	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.2	-1.6	0.9	1.8	..	..	9.7	
Aug	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	-2.6	-2.7	1.1	1.9	..	..	9.7	
Sep	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	-2.2	-1.9	1.0	1.9	..	..	9.7	
Oct	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.4	-0.5	1.1	1.6	..	..	9.7	
Nov	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.0	-1.7	1.2	1.9	..	..	9.7	
Dec	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2.7	-0.9	1.1	1.7	..	..	9.6	
2004 Jan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2.2	-2.4	1.2	0.2	..	..	9.6	
Feb	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.6	-2.8	0.9	-0.1	..	..	9.7	
Mar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.3	-1.4	1.0	0.3	..	..	9.7	
Apr	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4.0	..	1.6	0.9	..	..	9.8	
May	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2.1	..	..	..	..
Percentage change on previous quarter															
	ILGI	HUCC	HUCD	HUCE	HUCF	HUCG	HUCH	ILHC	ILHW				ILIQ		
2000 Q4	-	-0.2	0.3	-0.3	-	1.8	1.5	0.3	0.2				1.0		
2001 Q1	0.9	0.7	-	-0.3	-0.7	-0.1	-1.2	0.5	2.3				-1.9		
Q2	-0.1	0.3	-0.1	-0.4	0.1	0.1	0.1	-1.5	-0.8				1.0		
Q3	-0.2	0.1	-	-0.4	-0.6	0.2	-0.5	-0.6	-0.2				0.2		
Q4	-0.2	-0.4	0.4	-0.4	-0.1	-0.2	-0.5	-2.7	-1.0				0.5		
2002 Q1	0.2	-0.5	-	-0.3	-0.1	0.2	-1.0	1.0	-2.1				-2.2		
Q2	0.2	0.1	0.1	-0.6	1.0	0.7	1.1	0.6	1.1				0.7		
Q3	0.1	0.1	0.1	-	-0.5	0.8	0.4	0.9	1.1				-		
Q4	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	-0.8	-1.1				0.2		
2003 Q1	-0.2	0.2	-	-0.2	0.5	-0.1	0.7	0.7	-0.4				-2.5		
Q2	-0.2	-0.3	0.1	-0.2	0.4	-0.9	-0.6	-1.1	0.3				0.9		
Q3	0.2	-0.2	0.1	-	-0.9	1.4	0.3	0.1	-0.8				0.4		
Q4	0.3	-0.1	-	0.3	0.5	-0.1	0.3	2.0	-0.1				0.6		
2004 Q1	0.4	-	-0.2	-0.4	0.2	1.7	0.9	0.7	-1.6				-1.8		
Percentage change on previous month															
								ILKC	ILKM						
2003 Apr								-0.4	1.1						
May								-0.7	-1.2						
Jun								-0.7	2.5						
Jul								2.4	-2.0						
Aug								-2.3	-0.5						
Sep								-0.1	0.8						
Oct								2.6	0.6						
Nov								0.6	-1.9						
Dec								-0.1	0.6						
2004 Jan								1.0	-1.1						
Feb								-0.6	-0.4						
Mar								-0.3	0.1						
Apr								2.2	..						

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

Sales = Retail Sales volume
CPI = Consumer Prices measurement not uniform among countries
PPI = Producer Prices (manufacturing)
Earnings = Average Earnings (manufacturing), definitions of coverage and treatment vary among countries
Empl = Total Employment not seasonally adjusted
Unempl = Standardised Unemployment rates: percentage of total workforce
Source: OECD - SNA93

2 France

	Contribution to change in GDP													
	GDP	PFC	GFC	GFCF	ChgStk	Exports	less 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
1999	3.2	1.9	0.3	1.6	-0.3	1.1	1.5	2.2	2.3	0.5	-1.6	2.5	2.0	10.7
2000	4.2	1.6	0.7	1.7	0.5	3.6	3.8	4.2	0.6	1.7	2.0	5.2	2.8	9.3
2001	2.1	1.5	0.6	0.4	-0.6	0.5	0.4	1.0	-0.2	1.6	1.2	4.2	1.7	8.5
2002	1.1	1.0	1.1	-0.4	-0.2	0.5	0.9	-1.2	-	1.9	-0.2	3.6	0.5	8.8
2003	0.5	0.9	0.6	-	-0.2	-0.8	0.1	-0.1	..	2.1	0.3	2.8	-0.3	9.4
2000 Q4	3.9	1.2	0.7	1.6	0.5	3.9	3.8	3.7	-1.3	1.9	2.4	5.0	2.6	8.8
2001 Q1	3.3	1.4	0.6	1.0	-0.1	2.7	2.3	3.4	1.2	1.2	2.4	4.3	2.3	8.6
Q2	2.2	1.5	0.5	0.5	-	0.7	0.9	1.5	-0.4	2.0	1.7	4.2	1.9	8.5
Q3	2.5	1.7	0.8	0.4	-1.0	0.2	-0.2	1.2	-0.7	1.8	0.7	4.2	1.4	8.5
Q4	0.5	1.5	0.7	-0.3	-1.3	-1.4	-1.2	-1.7	-0.8	1.4	-	4.1	1.2	8.5
2002 Q1	0.8	1.0	1.0	-0.4	-0.1	-0.7	0.1	-2.2	-1.6	2.2	-0.7	3.9	0.7	8.6
Q2	1.3	1.1	1.2	-0.3	-0.6	0.9	0.9	-0.8	-0.6	1.7	-0.5	3.9	0.5	8.7
Q3	0.9	0.9	0.9	-0.5	0.1	0.7	1.3	-1.5	0.9	1.8	0.1	3.5	0.5	8.9
Q4	1.4	1.0	1.1	-0.3	-0.2	1.1	1.3	-0.5	1.0	2.1	0.2	3.4	0.3	9.0
2003 Q1	0.8	1.2	0.7	-0.2	-0.5	-0.2	0.3	0.3	-0.8	2.4	0.6	2.9	-0.1	9.2
Q2	-0.1	0.8	0.5	-	-0.2	-1.4	-0.2	-1.4	..	1.9	0.6	2.6	-0.2	9.3
Q3	0.4	0.8	0.5	0.1	-0.4	-1.1	-0.4	-0.4	..	2.0	-	2.9	-0.4	9.4
Q4	1.1	0.9	0.5	0.3	0.3	-0.4	0.6	1.2	..	2.2	0.1	2.7	-0.5	9.5
2004 Q1	1.7	1.1	0.6	0.5	0.1	0.3	0.9	0.7	..	1.8	0.2	..	..	9.5
2003 Apr	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	-1.1	1.8	2.0	0.8	..	..	9.3
May	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	-2.3	-2.0	1.8	0.6	..	..	9.3
Jun	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	-1.0	..	2.0	0.6	..	..	9.4
Jul	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	-0.3	..	1.9	-	..	..	9.4
Aug	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	-1.5	..	1.9	-0.1	..	..	9.4
Sep	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.4	..	2.1	-	..	..	9.5
Oct	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.9	..	2.2	-	..	..	9.5
Nov	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.5	..	2.3	0.2	..	..	9.5
Dec	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.3	..	2.2	0.1	..	..	9.5
2004 Jan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	-0.1	..	2.0	0.1	..	..	9.5
Feb	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.9	..	1.7	0.2	..	..	9.5
Mar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.2	..	1.7	0.3	..	..	9.4
Apr	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2.1	0.4	..	..	9.4
Percentage change on previous quarter														
	ILGJ	HUBQ	HUBR	HUBS	HUBT	HUBU	HUBV	ILHD	ILHX				ILIR	
2000 Q4	1.4	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.2	1.0	0.8	1.0	-0.4				0.5	
2001 Q1	0.5	0.7	0.1	0.1	-0.8	-0.1	-0.5	0.6	2.3				0.5	
Q2	-	0.2	0.1	-0.1	0.2	-0.8	-0.3	-0.9	-2.2				0.2	
Q3	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.1	-0.6	0.1	-0.2	0.4	-0.3				0.2	
Q4	-0.6	0.1	0.1	-0.2	-0.1	-0.6	-0.2	-1.9	-0.5				0.3	
2002 Q1	0.8	0.2	0.4	-0.1	0.4	0.6	0.8	0.1	1.4				0.1	
Q2	0.6	0.3	0.3	-0.1	-0.3	0.8	0.5	0.6	-1.2				-	
Q3	0.1	0.3	0.1	-0.1	0.1	-0.1	0.3	-0.3	1.2				0.1	
Q4	-0.1	0.2	0.2	-0.1	-0.4	-0.3	-0.3	-1.0	-0.4				0.1	
2003 Q1	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.1	-0.7	-0.1	0.9	-0.4				-0.3	
Q2	-0.3	-0.1	0.1	0.1	-	-0.4	-	-1.0	..				-0.1	
Q3	0.6	0.3	0.2	-	-0.1	0.3	0.1	0.7	..				-0.1	
Q4	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.7	0.7	..				-	
2004 Q1	0.8	0.6	0.1	0.3	-	0.1	0.2	0.3	..				..
Percentage change on previous month														
								ILKD	ILKN					
2003 Mar								-0.3	-3.9					
Apr								-0.1	4.6					
May								-1.9	-2.3					
Jun								1.2	..					
Jul								0.5	..					
Aug								-0.4	..					
Sep								1.0	..					
Oct								0.7	..					
Nov								-0.9	..					
Dec								0.3	..					
2004 Jan								-0.4	..					
Feb								1.2	..					
Mar								0.1	..					

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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

1 Producer prices in manufactured goods

Source: OECD - SNA93

3 Italy

Contribution to change in GDP

	GDP	PFC	GFC	GFCF	ChgStk	Exports	less Imports	IoP	Sales	CPI	PPI	Earnings	Empl	Unempl
Percentage change on a year earlier														
	ILGA	HUCI	HUCJ	HUCK	HUCL	HUCM	HUCN	ILGU	ILHO	HYAA	ILAH	ILAQ	ILII	GABE
1999	1.7	1.6	0.2	0.9	0.3	—	1.4	-0.2	0.8	1.7	-0.3	2.3	1.2	11.3
2000	3.1	1.7	0.3	1.5	-1.1	2.7	1.9	4.1	-0.5	2.5	6.1	2.0	1.9	10.4
2001	1.7	0.5	0.7	0.4	-0.2	0.5	0.1	-1.1	-0.4	2.7	1.9	1.8	2.0	9.5
2002	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5	-1.0	—	-1.3	-0.8	2.5	0.2	2.8	1.4	9.0
2003	0.4	0.7	0.4	-0.5	0.6	-1.1	-0.2	-0.5	-0.5	2.7	1.5	2.5	1.0	8.6
2000 Q4	2.8	1.6	0.4	0.9	-1.6	2.4	0.9	3.9	-1.9	2.6	6.6	1.9	2.8	9.9
2001 Q1	2.5	1.2	0.6	0.8	-0.8	1.8	1.0	3.1	1.6	2.9	4.7	1.8	3.2	9.7
Q2	2.2	0.7	0.7	0.4	-0.5	1.6	0.8	-0.3	-1.0	3.0	3.2	1.2	2.0	9.5
Q3	1.4	0.1	0.7	—	0.9	-0.7	-0.4	-1.9	-1.3	2.8	1.1	2.2	1.8	9.4
Q4	0.7	—	0.7	0.2	-0.2	-0.8	-0.8	-5.0	-1.0	2.5	-1.1	2.3	1.2	9.2
2002 Q1	—	-0.4	0.4	-0.4	1.3	-2.3	-1.3	-4.0	-0.6	2.4	-1.0	2.4	1.7	9.0
Q2	0.2	—	0.3	-0.3	1.0	-1.4	-0.5	-1.8	-1.0	2.2	-0.6	3.4	1.9	9.0
Q3	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.4	-0.7	—	0.1	-0.3	-1.3	2.4	0.5	2.4	1.3	9.0
Q4	0.9	0.9	0.2	1.4	0.2	-0.4	1.4	0.8	-0.3	2.7	1.7	2.8	0.9	8.9
2003 Q1	0.6	1.2	0.4	0.3	—	-1.5	-0.3	-0.1	—	2.7	2.6	2.5	0.8	8.8
Q2	0.3	0.8	0.4	0.2	-0.3	-1.5	-0.8	-1.6	0.7	2.7	1.7	1.8	1.3	8.7
Q3	0.4	0.8	0.4	-0.6	1.2	-0.3	1.1	-0.3	-1.0	2.8	1.3	3.2	0.9	8.6
Q4	0.1	0.2	0.3	-1.7	1.4	-1.1	-0.8	0.1	-1.6	2.5	0.8	2.7	0.9	8.5
2004 Q1	0.8	..	..	..	..	..	..	—	-2.6	2.2	0.4	3.1	0.7	..
2003 May	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	-3.0	1.0	2.7	1.5	1.8	..	8.7
Jun	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	-1.8	-1.9	2.7	1.4	1.6	..	8.6
Jul	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	-0.6	-1.0	2.7	1.3	3.2	..	8.6
Aug	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.5	-1.9	2.8	1.3	3.2	..	8.6
Sep	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	-0.8	—	2.8	1.0	3.2	..	8.5
Oct	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	—	-1.9	2.6	0.6	2.7	..	8.5
Nov	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	—	-1.9	2.5	1.2	2.7	..	8.5
Dec	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.4	-1.0	2.5	0.7	2.7	..	8.5
2004 Jan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.1	—	2.2	0.4	2.5	..	8.5
Feb	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	—	-5.8	2.3	0.1	3.4	..	..
Mar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	-0.2	-2.0	2.3	0.7	3.5	..	..
Apr	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.7	..	2.3	1.8	3.6	..	..
May	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2.3	..	..	..	..
Percentage change on previous quarter														
	ILGK	HUCO	HUCP	HUCQ	HUCR	HUCS	HUCT	ILHE	ILHY				ILIS	
2000 Q4	0.6	0.1	0.2	-0.2	0.7	0.1	0.2	1.6	-0.9				0.6	
2001 Q1	0.7	0.2	0.3	0.5	-0.7	1.1	0.7	-0.4	-0.6				-0.8	
Q2	0.1	—	0.2	-0.2	0.6	-0.9	-0.3	-1.7	-0.3				0.4	
Q3	—	-0.3	0.1	-0.1	0.3	-1.0	-1.1	-1.4	0.6				1.7	
Q4	-0.1	—	0.2	-0.1	-0.4	—	-0.2	-1.6	-0.6				—	
2002 Q1	—	-0.2	—	-0.1	0.9	-0.4	0.3	0.6	-0.3				-0.4	
Q2	0.3	0.4	0.1	—	0.3	—	0.5	0.6	-0.7				0.6	
Q3	0.2	0.2	—	0.6	-1.4	0.3	-0.5	0.1	0.3				1.1	
Q4	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.9	0.4	-0.3	1.1	-0.5	0.3				-0.4	
2003 Q1	-0.2	0.2	0.2	-1.1	0.7	-1.5	-1.4	-0.3	—				-0.5	
Q2	-0.1	—	0.1	-0.2	—	—	—	-0.9	—				1.0	
Q3	0.4	0.2	0.1	-0.2	0.2	1.5	1.4	1.4	-1.3				0.7	
Q4	—	-0.2	—	-0.2	0.6	-1.1	-0.9	-0.1	-0.3				-0.4	
2004 Q1	0.4	..	..	..	..	..	..	-0.4	-1.0				-0.6	
Percentage change on previous month														
								ILKE	ILKO					
2003 Mar								-0.1	-1.9					
Apr								-0.4	2.0					
May								-1.1	-1.0					
Jun								0.6	-1.0					
Jul								1.8	—					
Aug								-0.1	-1.0					
Sep								-0.7	1.0					
Oct								0.2	-1.0					
Nov								0.3	—					
Dec								—	1.0					
2004 Jan								-0.4	1.0					
Feb								—	-4.9					
Mar								-0.3	2.0					

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IoP = Industrial Production (sourced from ISTAT due to technical problems)

Sales = Retail Sales volume
CPI = Consumer Prices, measurement not uniform among countries
PPI = Producer Prices (manufacturing)
Earnings = Average Wage Earnings (manufacturing), definitions of coverage and treatment vary among countries
Empl = Total Employment not seasonally adjusted
Unempl = Standardised Unemployment not seasonally adjusted
Source: OECD - SNA93

4 USA

	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
1999	4.4	3.4	0.5	1.6	—	0.5	1.5	4.4	8.8	2.1	1.8	2.9	1.5	4.2
2000	3.7	3.2	0.3	1.2	-0.1	0.9	1.8	4.4	6.7	3.4	4.1	3.4	2.5	4.0
2001	0.5	1.7	0.4	-0.5	-0.9	-0.6	-0.4	-3.4	2.6	2.8	0.7	3.3	—	4.8
2002	2.2	2.4	0.5	-0.4	0.4	-0.3	0.5	-0.6	2.9	1.5	-0.6	3.3	-0.3	5.8
2003	3.1	2.2	0.6	0.7	-0.1	0.2	0.6	0.3	5.4	2.3	2.5	3.1	0.9	6.0
2000 Q4	2.2	2.8	0.1	0.8	-0.6	0.7	1.6	2.3	4.0	3.4	3.3	3.2	2.3	3.9
2001 Q1	1.9	1.8	0.4	0.3	-0.2	0.4	0.8	-0.4	1.7	3.4	2.1	2.9	0.8	4.2
Q2	0.2	1.7	0.3	-0.3	-1.3	0.3	-0.1	-3.3	2.8	3.4	2.1	3.2	0.1	4.4
Q3	—	1.4	0.4	-0.7	-1.0	-1.1	-1.1	-4.5	1.4	2.7	0.6	3.4	—	4.8
Q4	—	1.9	0.5	-1.1	-1.2	-1.3	-1.1	-5.3	4.4	1.8	-1.5	3.7	-0.8	5.6
2002 Q1	1.2	2.5	0.4	-1.0	-0.3	-1.1	-0.6	-3.3	2.6	1.2	-1.8	3.7	-1.2	5.7
Q2	1.8	2.6	0.5	-0.7	0.2	-0.5	0.3	-1.0	2.9	1.3	-1.7	3.4	-0.5	5.8
Q3	3.0	2.6	0.5	-0.2	0.8	0.2	0.9	0.6	4.7	1.5	-0.6	3.0	0.1	5.7
Q4	2.8	1.9	0.7	0.2	1.0	0.3	1.3	1.4	1.7	2.2	1.6	3.3	0.3	5.9
2003 Q1	2.1	1.6	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.8	1.1	4.5	2.9	3.9	3.5	1.0	5.8
Q2	2.4	1.8	0.7	0.4	—	-0.1	0.5	-1.0	4.6	2.1	1.9	3.3	0.9	6.1
Q3	3.6	2.6	0.6	1.0	-0.4	0.1	0.4	-0.3	6.1	2.2	2.1	3.2	0.5	6.1
Q4	4.3	2.8	0.3	1.3	-0.1	0.6	0.7	1.4	6.5	1.9	2.2	2.4	1.3	5.9
2004 Q1	5.0	3.1	0.4	1.6	0.3	0.8	1.2	2.9	7.7	1.7	1.5	2.4	0.6	5.6
2003 May	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	-0.9	5.4	2.0	1.7	3.3	0.7	6.1
Jun	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	-1.5	4.9	2.1	2.0	3.3	1.0	6.3
Jul	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	-0.6	5.4	2.1	2.1	3.3	0.7	6.2
Aug	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	-0.6	5.7	2.1	2.5	3.2	0.6	6.1
Sep	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.2	7.2	2.3	1.6	3.2	0.3	6.1
Oct	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.6	6.2	2.0	1.8	2.4	0.8	6.0
Nov	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.5	6.9	1.8	2.2	2.4	1.5	5.9
Dec	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2.3	6.5	1.9	2.7	2.4	1.4	5.7
2004 Jan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2.4	5.8	1.9	2.4	2.4	0.7	5.6
Feb	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2.7	8.7	1.7	1.2	2.4	0.7	5.6
Mar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3.4	8.5	1.7	1.1	2.4	0.6	5.7
Apr	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4.9	8.3	2.3	4.0	2.4	0.7	5.6
May	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2.4	1.0	5.6
Percentage change on previous quarter														
	ILGM	HUDM	HUDN	HUDO	HUDP	HUDQ	HUDR	ILHG	ILIA				ILIU	
2000 Q4	0.5	0.6	0.1	—	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.3	0.3				0.3	
2001 Q1	-0.1	0.1	0.2	-0.1	-0.4	-0.1	-0.2	-1.5	0.4				-0.7	
Q2	-0.2	0.4	0.1	-0.3	-0.3	-0.4	-0.3	-1.3	0.9				0.5	
Q3	-0.3	0.3	—	-0.4	-0.2	-0.5	-0.4	-1.4	-0.3				—	
Q4	0.5	1.1	0.2	-0.3	-0.3	-0.3	-0.1	-1.1	3.3				-0.5	
2002 Q1	1.2	0.7	0.1	—	0.5	0.1	0.3	0.5	-1.4				-1.1	
Q2	0.5	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.6	1.1	1.2				1.1	
Q3	0.8	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.2	1.5				0.6	
Q4	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.1	-0.1	-0.1	0.3	-0.4	0.4				-0.4	
2003 Q1	0.5	0.4	—	—	-0.2	-0.1	-0.3	0.2	1.4				-0.4	
Q2	0.8	0.6	0.3	0.3	-0.1	—	0.3	-1.0	1.3				1.0	
Q3	2.0	1.2	—	0.7	—	0.2	—	1.0	2.9				0.3	
Q4	1.0	0.6	—	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.6	1.4	0.9				0.4	
2004 Q1	1.1	0.7	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2	1.6	2.5				-1.0	
Percentage change on previous month														
								ILKG	ILKQ				ILLA	
2003 May								-0.1	0.4				0.1	
Jun								—	1.0				0.7	
Jul								0.7	1.5				—	
Aug								0.1	0.9				-0.3	
Sep								0.6	-0.2				-0.3	
Oct								0.2	-0.2				0.6	
Nov								1.0	1.1				—	
Dec								0.2	0.5				-0.1	
2004 Jan								0.6	0.4				-1.2	
Feb								0.7	1.0				0.4	
Mar								-0.1	2.2				0.2	
Apr								0.8	-0.5				0.5	
May											0.4	

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Empl = Total Employment not seasonally adjusted
Unempl = Standardised Unemployment rates: percentage of total workforce
Source: OECD - SNA93

5 Japan

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
1999	0.2	0.1	0.7	-0.1	-0.4	0.1	0.3	0.6	-2.8	-0.3	-1.4	-0.7	-0.8	4.7
2000	2.8	0.4	0.8	0.8	0.3	1.3	0.8	4.9	-0.7	-0.7	0.1	1.7	-0.3	4.7
2001	0.4	1.0	0.5	-0.4	-	-0.7	-	-6.0	-1.0	-0.7	-2.4	-	-0.5	5.0
2002	-0.3	0.5	0.4	-1.6	-0.2	0.8	0.1	-1.2	-3.1	-1.0	-2.0	-1.0	-1.3	5.4
2003	2.5	0.5	0.2	0.8	0.4	1.1	0.5	3.1	-1.8	-0.2	-0.9	2.2	-0.2	5.3
2000 Q4	3.9	0.6	0.8	1.7	0.6	1.1	0.9	5.0	-	-0.8	-0.6	1.1	0.2	4.7
2001 Q1	3.3	1.1	0.6	1.0	1.0	0.2	0.7	1.4	1.1	-0.5	-1.9	0.3	0.5	4.7
Q2	1.1	1.0	0.5	0.2	0.2	-0.6	0.2	-4.3	-0.7	-0.7	-2.1	0.5	-0.4	4.9
Q3	-0.4	1.0	0.4	-0.3	-0.5	-1.0	-0.2	-8.9	-1.9	-0.8	-2.5	-0.2	-0.8	5.1
Q4	-2.2	0.7	0.5	-2.3	-0.5	-1.2	-0.6	-12.1	-2.6	-1.0	-3.0	-0.6	-1.3	5.4
2002 Q1	-3.2	0.2	0.4	-2.3	-1.5	-0.4	-0.5	-9.0	-4.4	-1.4	-2.8	-1.5	-1.5	5.3
Q2	-0.9	0.3	0.4	-2.0	-0.4	0.8	-	-3.3	-2.6	-0.9	-2.2	-0.8	-1.6	5.4
Q3	1.0	1.1	0.5	-1.8	0.5	1.1	0.5	2.7	-2.6	-0.8	-2.0	-2.2	-1.0	5.4
Q4	1.8	0.5	0.3	-0.5	0.5	1.8	0.7	5.8	-2.7	-0.5	-1.2	0.1	-1.1	5.4
2003 Q1	2.5	0.4	0.3	0.1	1.0	1.3	0.7	5.5	-1.2	-0.2	-0.8	1.8	-0.8	5.4
Q2	2.2	0.4	0.1	0.9	0.3	0.8	0.3	1.9	-2.7	-0.3	-1.2	2.6	0.1	5.4
Q3	1.8	-	0.1	0.7	0.2	1.2	0.3	1.0	-2.3	-0.2	-0.7	2.4	-0.1	5.2
Q4	3.5	1.0	0.2	1.5	-0.1	1.3	0.4	4.1	-1.2	-0.3	-0.9	2.4	-0.1	5.1
2004 Q1	5.0	1.6	0.2	1.5	0.5	1.8	0.7	4.5	-0.4	-0.1	-0.4	1.7	0.3	4.9
2003 Apr	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3.6	-3.4	-0.1	-1.0	1.5	-0.4	5.4
May	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.7	-2.3	-0.2	-1.2	2.2	0.1	5.4
Jun	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.3	-2.3	-0.4	-1.2	3.9	0.6	5.3
Jul	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.3	-2.4	-0.2	-0.9	4.7	0.1	5.3
Aug	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	-0.3	-2.3	-0.3	-0.7	1.8	-0.2	5.1
Sep	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2.8	-2.3	-0.2	-0.7	0.8	-0.1	5.1
Oct	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3.6	-	-	-1.0	1.8	-0.3	5.2
Nov	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4.7	-3.5	-0.5	-0.9	1.1	-0.4	5.2
Dec	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4.0	-	-0.4	-0.8	4.2	0.3	4.9
2004 Jan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6.1	1.2	-0.3	-0.7	1.6	0.3	5.0
Feb	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3.3	-1.2	-	-0.5	2.0	0.3	5.0
Mar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4.0	-1.2	-0.1	-0.2	1.7	0.2	4.7
Apr	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	-	-0.4	0.4	0.7	0.7	4.7
Percentage change on previous quarter														
	ILGN	HUDA	HUDB	HUDC	HUDD	HUDE	HUDF	ILHH	ILIB				ILIV	
2000 Q4	1.3	0.4	0.1	0.9	0.1	-	0.3	1.1	-				-	
2001 Q1	0.4	0.6	0.1	-0.3	0.3	-0.4	-0.1	-2.9	0.7				-1.8	
Q2	-1.1	-	0.2	-0.7	-0.4	-0.4	-0.2	-3.2	-1.8				1.4	
Q3	-0.8	-	-	-0.2	-0.6	-0.3	-0.2	-4.2	-0.8				-0.4	
Q4	-0.7	0.1	0.2	-1.1	0.1	-0.2	-0.2	-2.4	-0.8				-0.5	
2002 Q1	-0.6	-	-	-0.4	-0.7	0.5	0.1	0.5	-1.1				-2.0	
Q2	1.2	0.2	0.1	-0.3	0.8	0.8	0.3	2.9	-				1.3	
Q3	1.0	0.8	0.1	-	0.3	-	0.2	1.8	-0.8				0.2	
Q4	0.2	-0.4	-	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.5	-0.8				-0.6	
2003 Q1	0.1	-0.1	-	0.2	-0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.4				-1.7	
Q2	0.9	0.1	-	0.5	0.1	0.2	-0.1	-0.7	-1.6				2.3	
Q3	0.7	0.3	0.1	-0.2	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.9	-0.4				-	
Q4	1.8	0.6	0.1	1.0	-0.2	0.6	0.2	3.6	0.4				-0.6	
2004 Q1	1.5	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.7	1.2				-1.3	
Percentage change on previous month														
								ILKH	ILKR				ILLB	
2003 Apr								-0.9	-1.2				0.7	
May								1.1	-				0.8	
Jun								-0.6	-				0.8	
Jul								-0.3	-1.2				-0.5	
Aug								-0.1	1.2				-0.3	
Sep								3.8	-				-0.2	
Oct								0.8	1.2				-0.2	
Nov								0.9	-2.4				-0.2	
Dec								-0.7	1.2				-0.2	
2004 Jan								3.3	2.4				-1.3	
Feb								-4.0	-1.2				-0.2	
Mar								0.9	-1.2				1.0	
Apr								..	-				1.2	

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

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

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

Source: OECD - SNA93

Office for National Statistics

Regional Gross Value Added

John Marais
Office for National Statistics

This article presents the latest estimates of regional (NUTS1) Gross Value Added (GVA) at current basic prices for 2002, and revisions for the period 1989 to 2001 first published in Office for National Statistics (ONS) News Releases on 14 August and 20 August 2003. These estimates are consistent with the estimates of UK GVA published in the 2003 edition of *United Kingdom National Accounts – The Blue Book*.¹

The headline estimates that are presented are a moving average based trend of the unadjusted estimates for each region. These adjusted series remove some year to year volatility in the unadjusted series.

The revised estimates for 2002 show that:

- Growth in total GVA, compared to 2001, was largest in the South West, Northern Ireland, and the North West. The regions with the smallest growth in 2002 compared to 2001 were London and Scotland.
- GVA per head of population was greatest in London, the South East and the East of England, and these were the only regions with a GVA per head above the UK average. The North East and Wales had the lowest GVA per head in 2002.

Introduction

This article contains a more detailed explanation of the material included in the 30 April 2004 News Release of estimates of UK regional (NUTS1) Gross Value Added (GVA) at current basic prices for 1989 to 2002 (see Appendix A, paragraph 4 for explanation of NUTS areas).

This article primarily focuses on revisions to regional GVA estimates against those published in August 2003.

Regional GVA estimates are calculated according to the income approach, and are consistent with the European System of Accounts 1995.² Due to the absence of Inland Revenue regional data on wages and salaries, the estimates for 1997 to 2002 are marked as provisional. A glossary of abbreviations is given in Appendix B. The article is divided into the following parts:

Headlines (2002 estimates)

GVA by region

- In 2002, the region with the largest GVA was the South East, with 16.4 per cent of total UK GVA excluding Extra-Region.
- Northern Ireland had the smallest share, at 2.3 per cent.

Growth in total GVA

- UK total GVA grew by 5.1 per cent in 2002 compared to 2001; UK total GVA excluding Extra-Region grew by 5.1 per cent.
- Total GVA increased in all the UK regions in 2002 compared to 2001, although there was variation in the rate of increase.
- The greatest growth was in the South West: 6 per cent higher than in 2001.
- All regions except Yorkshire and the Humber, West Midlands, London and Scotland had a growth rate above the UK average excluding Extra-Region.
- The smallest GVA growth in 2002 was for London: up 4.4 per cent compared to the previous year.

GVA per head of population

- In 2002, GVA per head was £15,259 for the UK as a whole (excluding Extra-Region).
- London had the largest GVA per head, £19,975, which was 31 per cent above the UK average.

Table A
Regional GVA 2002^{1,2,3}

Region	Total (£bn)	Share of UK (per cent)	Growth on 2001 (per cent)	Per head (£)	Per head index (UK = 100)
United Kingdom ⁴	903.8	100.0	5.1	15,300	100.0
North East	29.5	3.3	5.3	11,800	77.0
North West	93.1	10.3	5.4	13,800	90.1
Yorkshire & the Humber	65.7	7.3	4.9	13,200	86.4
East Midlands	59.1	6.5	5.1	14,000	91.8
West Midlands	72.9	8.1	4.8	13,800	90.1
East of England	91.0	10.1	5.3	16,800	110.0
London	146.9	16.3	4.4	20,000	130.9
South East	147.8	16.4	5.2	18,400	120.5
South West	69.2	7.7	6.0	13,900	91.4
England	775.3	85.8	5.1	15,600	102.5
Wales	35.1	3.9	5.2	12,000	78.8
Scotland	73.0	8.1	4.8	14,400	94.6
Northern Ireland	20.5	2.3	5.6	12,100	79.2

1. GVA at current basic prices.

2. Estimates are on a residence basis.

3. Figures may not sum to totals due to rounding.

4. Excluding Extra-Region and statistical discrepancy.

The GVA for Extra-Region comprises compensation of employees and gross operating surplus which cannot be assigned to regions.

Including Extra-Region and statistical discrepancy, UK total GVA was £925.6bn in 2002, an increase of 5.1 per cent on 2001.

- The North East had the lowest GVA per head, at £11,750.
- London, the South East and the East of England were the only regions with a GVA per head of population above the average for the UK.

Revisions analysis since August 2003 publication

This part of the article compares the current regional GVA estimates for 1989 to 2001 to the latest dataset that was published in August 2003 and subsequently in the October 2003 edition of *Economic Trends*.³

The main reasons for revisions since the August 2003 regional GVA publication are:

- revisions to national control totals (Blue Book 2003)
- revisions to data for manufacturing (ABI/2 data)
- revisions to Labour Market data
- revisions to regional population estimates for 2001 consistent with mid-year population estimates as at 27 January 2004.

The effect of these revisions are now discussed below.

Revisions to national control totals

These regional GVA estimates reflect changes to UK national control totals that were published in the 2003 edition of the *UK National Accounts - The Blue Book*.

Blue Book 2003⁴ included a number of revisions to UK national controls for all years from 1992 to 2001. The results also reflect new data for 2001 from the ABI, from the Inland Revenue and from the annual International Trade in Services Inquiry (ITIS). Upward revisions have also been made to imports of goods from 1999, reflecting initial adjustments for the impact of VAT Missing Trader Intra-Community fraud.

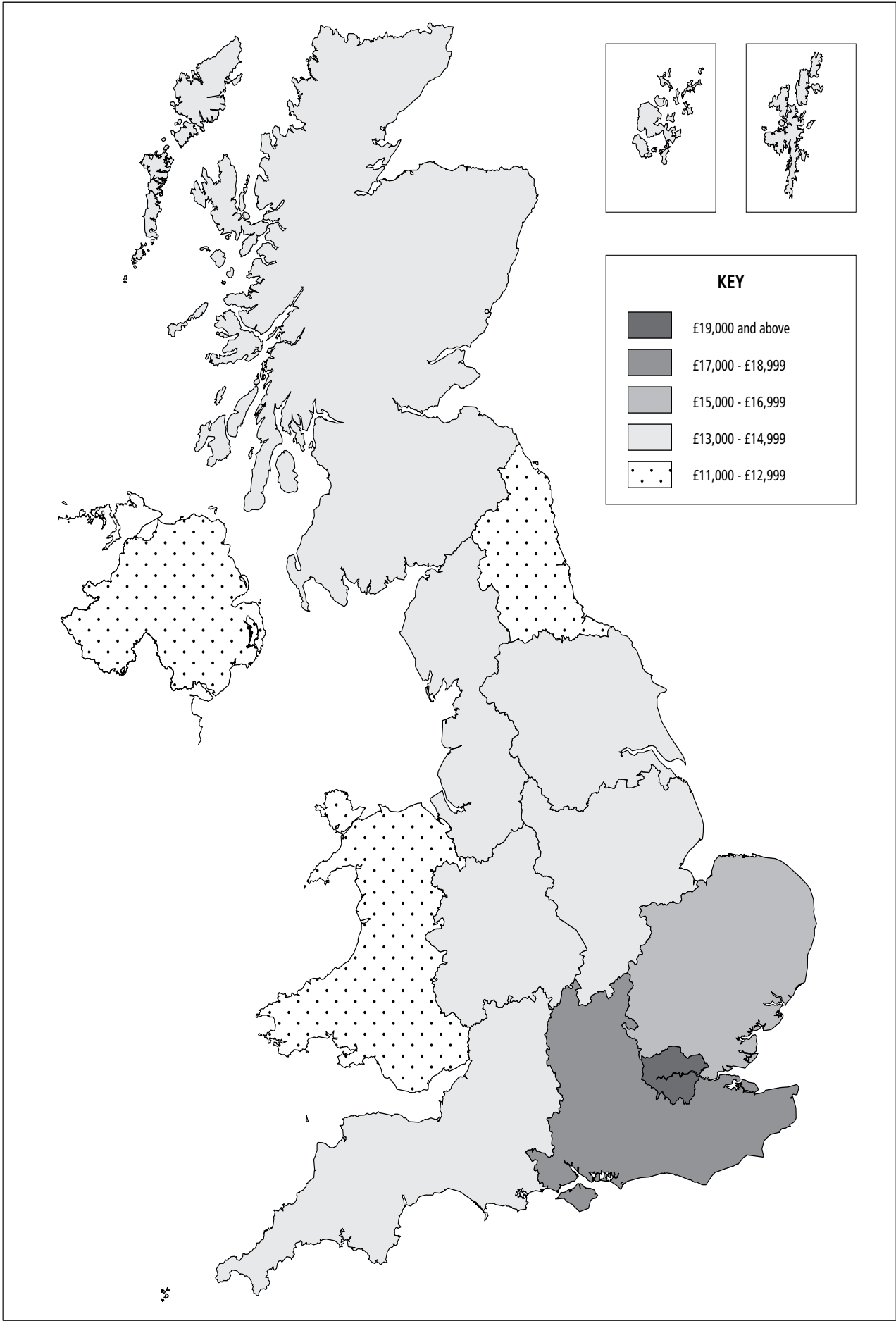
The different mix of industries in each region means that the revisions to national control totals are not spread uniformly across regions, but have a differential impact. The largest revision to UK total GVA was in 2001. In 2001, the Blue Book revisions have the greatest effect on the total GVA of the South East, the North West and the East of England, leading to increases in GVA of £1.3bn, £1.1bn and £0.9bn respectively. Extra-Region GVA decreased by £1.6bn.

Revisions to data for manufacturing (ABI/2 data)

The latest regional estimates of GVA incorporate revisions to Annual Business Inquiry 2 (ABI/2) data. Revisions to ABI/2 data for 1998 to 2000 were published in September 2003, along with data for 2001 for the first time. The 2001 actual data used to produce the revised regional GVA estimates replaces the estimated data used in the August 2003 publication. There were revisions for all manufacturing industries from 1998 to 2001.

These changes caused revisions in all years, in particular to 2001, where previously ABI/2 data for 2000 were used as estimated data for 2001. The greatest impact of the use of the

Figure 1: United Kingdom: GVA per head, 2002



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latest ABI/2 data was seen in Yorkshire and the Humber which was revised upwards by £476m, and the West Midlands which was revised downwards by £344m.

Revisions to Labour Market data

The current set of regional GVA estimates has incorporated revisions to Short-Term Employment Survey (STES) data. Revisions to STES data for 1989 to 2001 were published in April 2004. There were revisions to the UK totals for all industries, but predominantly in the public sector. These revisions have a differential impact on industries and regions across the UK, and have made a significant contribution to the overall revisions to regional GVA estimates. STES data are used together with NES data as an indicator dataset to derive regional and industry estimates of Compensation of Employees (CoE) for non-manufacturing industries.

The greatest effect of these revisions in 2001 was to London, for which total GVA decreased by £410m and Yorkshire and the Humber, where GVA decreased by £327m. By contrast, the GVA estimates for the South West and Scotland was revised upwards as a result of the STES revisions, increasing £251m and £185m respectively.

Revisions to 2001 population estimates

Since the publication of regional GVA estimates in August 2003, the ONS population estimates for 2001 have been revised. The revision to the population took account of the work by the ONS to better understand the results of the 2001 Census. The outcome of the work so far has been a revision to the 2001 mid-year population estimates, shown in Table B.

The impact of this work can be seen on the GVA per head and per head index results, particularly for London and the North West. For London, the population estimates for 2001 were increased by 119,905 to 7,307,911, which has the effect of decreasing the GVA per head figure by £321 from £19,587 to £19,265. For the North West, population estimates for 2001 also increased by 35,000 to 6,767,200 reducing the GVA per head from £13,129 to £13,060.

Overall effect of revisions since August 2003 publication

The effects of the main revisions to regional GVA since the August 2003 dataset are quantified in Appendix A. Despite the fact that there have been a number of revisions to the regional GVA data since the August 2003 publication as described above, the revised regional GVA estimates for 1989 to 2001 presented in this article give a picture of regional GVA similar to the August data.

The most significant revisions between August 2003 and the current data are caused by revisions to the national controls and the main indicator series, STES and ABI/2. The other revisions generally have a smaller impact on total GVA, although again they have been important in terms of giving confidence in the dataset.

Future work plans

Regional GVA estimates for 2003 are due to be published in December 2004, and will take on board the revisions outlined below. Publication of regional GVA is linked to the production of the National Accounts annual Blue Book.

Table B

Changes in mid-year population estimates for 2001 and their impact on GVA per head results in 2001

	Old mid-year population estimates 2001	Current mid-year population estimates 2001	GVA per head, using the old population estimates (£)	GVA per head, using the revised population estimates (£)	Difference (£)
United Kingdom ¹	58,838,014	59,050,847	14,618	14,566	-53
North East	2,516,531	2,518,822	11,142	11,132	-10
North West	6,731,540	6,767,217	13,129	13,060	-69
Yorkshire & the Humber	4,967,165	4,970,553	12,605	12,596	-9
East Midlands	4,175,081	4,182,764	13,456	13,431	-25
West Midlands	5,267,098	5,282,814	13,210	13,171	-39
East of England	5,394,860	5,401,270	16,013	15,994	-19
London	7,188,006	7,307,911	19,587	19,265	-321
South East	8,006,896	8,021,373	17,550	17,518	-32
South West	4,934,162	4,937,012	13,223	13,216	-8
England	49,181,339	49,389,736	15,000	14,937	-63
Wales	2,903,156	2,907,592	11,488	11,470	-18
Scotland	5,064,200	5,064,200	13,748	13,748	0
Northern Ireland	1,689,319	1,689,319	11,492	11,492	0

¹ Excluding Extra Regio.

The Blue Book is generally published six months after the end of the period to which it relates, although the latest year will not be balanced through the supply-use framework. Regional GVA data consistent with the Blue Book national control totals are then published a further six months after the *Blue Book* publication. Blue Book 2004 (that is, with annual data up to 2003) is due to be published at the end of June 2004.

Estimates of sub-regional GVA for 1995 to 2002, giving figures for the UK broken down into the 37 NUTS2 and 133 NUTS3 areas, are also due to be published in December 2004.

Further work for the 2003 GVA dataset

Revised Blue Book national controls, and revised ABI/2 data

The following revised datasets will become available between publication of the current regional GVA estimates and the 2003 regional GVA dataset:

- The annual Blue Book will be published at the end of June 2004; this will contain revisions to UK control totals for the income components of GVA.
- Revised ABI/2 data will be published in July 2004 and will be consistent with the data underlying the *Blue Book* publication. The ABI/2 is expected to contain revisions for 2001.

The regional GVA estimates for 2003 which are due to be published in December 2004 will take on board the above revisions.

Wages and salaries data from Inland Revenue

It was hoped that regional estimates of wages and salaries for the period 1997 to 2001 would be available from Inland Revenue for use in compiling this set of regional GVA data. However, Inland Revenue have identified data quality problems with their regional data. These data have therefore not been used in compiling regional GVA; as for previous regional GVA estimates, 1996 regional compensation of employees (CoE) estimates, based on Inland Revenue data for 1996/97, have been projected forward using information from earnings and employment surveys. The regional GVA production team have begun a piece of work to assess the suitability of Inland Revenue regional information for use in estimating regional GVA. It is hoped that these data will be used for the 2003 regional GVA estimates.

Plans for further methods and data source improvements

Further use of ABI/1 and ABI/2 data

Annual Census of Production (ACOP) data have been used to regionally allocate wages and salaries, and gross operating surplus (GOS), for the production industries up to 1997. Service industry national control totals for both of these components were allocated for these years using estimates of wages and salaries derived from the NES and STES, as there

was no equivalent to ACOP for the service industries. The ABI/2 now provides regional data on CoE and proxies for profits for both the production and most service industries from 1998. The regional GVA production team plan to assess the ABI/2 regional service industries data as a possible replacement for the current data sources. It is likely that the ABI/2 results for service industries will need extensive quality assurance before use.

Commuting patterns

Information on commuting patterns is used to derive the workplace-based estimates of regional GVA. When 2001 Census travel-to-work data become available, it is planned to investigate the commuting patterns between regions. The purpose of this proposed work is to test, and if necessary update, the current assumption that the only significant net commuting between NUTS1 regions is between London, the South East and the East of England. It is hoped that investigations will show if and how commuting patterns have changed and determine which regions now experience a significant degree of net commuting.

Allsopp Review

In February 2003 the Chancellor announced a review, to be lead by Christopher Allsopp, which included the following terms of reference: “to deliver an assessment to the Chancellor, the Governor of the Bank of England and the National Statistician, with a first report by the 2003 Pre-Budget Report on the regional information and statistical framework needed to support the Government’s key objective of promoting economic growth in all regions and reducing the persistent gap in growth rates between the regions...”.

The report, *Review of Statistics for Economic Policymaking*⁴, was published on 31 March 2004. The ONS is now considering its response to the review’s recommendations.

Diversity of the NUTS1 regions

Scotland, Wales, Northern Ireland and the regions of England are all different in character, industrial structure and economic performance. The table below shows some of the differences. Scotland has the largest area, but has a small population; London has by far the smallest area, but the second largest population – over 7 million. At the other extreme, Northern Ireland has only a population of 1.7 million. These large variations in the regions’ populations are reflected in the size of regional GVA and incomes.

The wide variation in the size of the regions makes it difficult to compare the regions’ economic performance using cash totals; comparisons are therefore usually expressed in terms of amounts per head of the population. However, it is important to note that the growth in totals may be quite different to the growth per head in regions where the population has increased or decreased. Furthermore, the level per head is determined both by the average amount of cash of the working population and by the proportion of dependants. In Northern Ireland, for example, households have a high proportion of children (25 per cent of the population were aged 16 or under in 2002 compared with 19 to 21 per cent

Table C

Key Regional Statistics – Percentages of the UK

Region	Area 2002	Revised Population ¹ 2002	Total Economically Active Apr-June 2002	Gross Value Added ² 2002	Individual Consumption Expenditure 1999	Total Household Income ³ 1999
United Kingdom (=100%)	243,820 sq km	59.2m	29.4m	£903.8bn	£586.9bn	£929.3bn
North East	3.5	4.2	3.9	3.3	3.5	3.7
North West	5.8	11.4	10.9	10.3	10.9	10.5
Yorkshire & the Humber	6.4	8.4	8.2	7.3	7.7	7.5
East Midlands	6.4	7.1	7.2	6.5	6.5	6.5
West Midlands	5.3	9	8.9	8.1	8.4	8.3
East of England	7.8	9.2	9.5	10.1	9.3	9.8
London	0.6	12.4	12.9	16.3	15.2	15.4
South East	7.8	13.6	14.4	16.4	15.7	15.5
South West	9.8	8.4	8.5	7.7	8.1	8.1
England	53.4	83.7	84.4	85.8	85.3	85.4
Wales	8.5	4.9	4.5	3.9	4.1	4.1
Scotland	32	8.5	8.6	8.1	8.3	8.2
Northern Ireland	5.8	2.9	2.6	2.3	2.4	2.3

1. Revised provisional mid-year population estimates based on 2002 Manchester Matching exercise.

2. Excluding Extra-Region and the statistical discrepancy.

3. Excluding Extra-Region.

in other regions). This will tend to depress amounts per head. Ideally the age structure of the population should therefore be taken into account when comparing figures on a per head basis.

Conclusions

The main conclusions to draw from this article are:

- ONS believes that the current estimates are the best that can be produced with the data and methodology currently employed.
- There have been a number of revisions to regional GVA since the previous published dataset for 1989 to 2001 was published in August 2003. Among these are revisions to population estimates, national controls, STES and ABI/2 data. The revised regional GVA estimates for 1989 to 2001 give a similar picture of regional GVA to the August 2003 data. The regions to see the largest revisions to GVA were the South West and the South East.

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Note: Tables of the full period 1989 to 2002 are available in Excel format at: <http://www.statistics.gov.uk/StatBase/Product.asp?vlnk=7359>

1

Headline¹ Gross Value Added^{2,3} (GVA) at current basic prices by region 1990 to 2002

		1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997 ⁴	1998 ⁴	1999 ⁴	2000 ⁴	2001 ⁴	2002 ⁴
Total GVA (£ million)														
United Kingdom	ABML	501 438	523 935	546 434	575 461	608 740	639 908	680 206	720 371	762 359	797 814	839 194	880 904	925 584
North East	IFZR	18 631	19 578	20 488	21 400	22 383	23 229	23 988	24 773	25 470	25 964	26 823	28 040	29 531
North West	IFZS	53 637	55 667	58 073	61 001	64 164	66 901	69 941	73 540	77 501	80 776	84 029	88 377	93 137
Yorkshire & the Humber	IFZT	38 262	39 953	41 516	43 399	45 544	47 984	50 708	53 564	56 219	58 037	59 978	62 610	65 698
East Midlands	IFZU	32 766	34 092	35 589	37 328	39 513	41 820	44 607	47 554	49 979	51 855	53 745	56 180	59 060
West Midlands	IFZV	41 546	43 030	44 835	47 258	50 251	52 838	55 691	59 009	62 151	64 305	66 595	69 578	72 946
East of England	IFZW	48 083	50 212	52 207	54 704	57 851	60 954	64 821	69 162	73 872	77 531	81 734	86 388	90 984
London	IFZX	75 823	79 431	83 088	88 013	92 702	96 082	102 711	110 802	120 843	127 655	133 125	140 789	146 927
South East	IFZY	71 487	75 149	78 504	83 082	88 059	93 304	99 828	107 926	117 184	124 839	132 244	140 518	147 799
South West	IFZZ	37 219	38 960	40 617	42 799	45 256	47 661	50 787	53 794	56 527	58 885	61 495	65 247	69 185
England	IGAA	417 455	436 072	454 918	478 984	505 723	530 773	563 082	600 123	639 746	669 847	699 768	737 727	775 266
Wales	IGAB	20 698	21 410	22 344	23 419	24 779	26 129	27 314	28 590	29 747	30 721	31 865	33 351	35 084
Scotland	IGAC	42 986	45 453	47 538	49 870	52 927	55 453	58 113	60 776	63 186	65 081	67 145	69 623	72 989
Northern Ireland	IGAD	10 272	11 013	11 742	12 556	13 393	14 283	15 258	16 064	17 012	17 746	18 514	19 414	20 497
United Kingdom less Extra-Region ⁵ & statistical discrepancy	IGAE	491 410	513 948	536 542	564 829	596 822	626 638	663 768	705 553	749 692	783 395	817 292	860 116	903 836
Extra-Region ⁵	IGAF	10 026	9 989	9 891	10 633	11 919	13 271	16 439	14 819	12 671	14 419	21 903	20 788	21 895
Statistical discrepancy (income adjusted)	IGAG	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—147
GVA per head (£)														
United Kingdom	IGAH	8 761	9 122	9 493	9 978	10 532	11 047	11 719	12 384	13 075	13 642	14 310	14 918	15 629
North East	IGAI	7 209	7 568	7 913	8 267	8 669	9 028	9 354	9 700	10 010	10 257	10 633	11 132	11 750
North West	IGAJ	7 854	8 135	8 496	8 923	9 404	9 826	10 305	10 865	11 461	11 988	12 473	13 060	13 755
Yorkshire & the Humber	IGAK	7 775	8 094	8 390	8 759	9 186	9 681	10 236	10 819	11 358	11 732	12 118	12 596	13 186
East Midlands	IGAL	8 206	8 499	8 819	9 209	9 707	10 228	10 868	11 554	12 115	12 513	12 928	13 431	14 010
West Midlands	IGAM	7 962	8 228	8 560	9 009	9 576	10 055	10 587	11 217	11 801	12 213	12 661	13 171	13 753
East of England	IGAN	9 450	9 805	10 154	10 618	11 175	11 710	12 379	13 124	13 923	14 516	15 207	15 994	16 786
London	IGAO	11 152	11 631	12 178	12 883	13 545	14 007	14 883	15 994	17 341	18 130	18 738	19 265	19 975
South East	IGAP	9 409	9 850	10 254	10 830	11 420	12 017	12 790	13 736	14 850	15 693	16 567	17 518	18 387
South West	IGAQ	7 973	8 310	8 621	9 050	9 521	9 976	10 604	11 163	11 671	12 083	12 527	13 216	13 945
England	IGAR	8 752	9 109	9 482	9 966	10 499	10 991	11 633	12 368	13 148	13 716	14 282	14 937	15 642
Wales	IGAS	7 233	7 452	7 766	8 127	8 589	9 055	9 461	9 894	10 283	10 617	10 988	11 470	12 020
Scotland	IGAT	8 460	8 942	9 348	9 793	10 373	10 865	11 412	11 956	12 445	12 832	13 262	13 748	14 440
Northern Ireland	IGAU	6 438	6 852	7 234	7 677	8 148	8 661	9 182	9 612	10 140	10 569	11 001	11 492	12 081
United Kingdom less Extra-Region ⁵	IGAV	8 585	8 948	9 321	9 794	10 326	10 818	11 436	12 130	12 858	13 396	13 937	14 566	15 259
GVA per head; Indices (UK less Extra-Region=100)														
United Kingdom	IGAW	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
North East	IGAX	84.0	84.6	84.9	84.4	83.9	83.5	81.8	80.0	77.9	76.6	76.3	76.4	77.0
North West	IGAY	91.5	90.9	91.2	91.1	91.1	90.8	90.1	89.6	89.1	89.5	89.5	89.7	90.1
Yorkshire & the Humber	IGAZ	90.6	90.5	90.0	89.4	89.0	89.5	89.5	89.2	88.3	87.6	86.9	86.5	86.4
East Midlands	IGBA	95.6	95.0	94.6	94.0	94.0	94.5	95.0	95.3	94.2	93.4	92.8	92.2	91.8
West Midlands	IGBB	92.7	92.0	91.8	92.0	92.7	92.9	92.6	92.5	91.8	91.2	90.8	90.4	90.1
East of England	IGBC	110.1	109.6	108.9	108.4	108.2	108.3	108.2	108.2	108.3	108.4	109.1	109.8	110.0
London	IGBD	129.9	130.0	130.7	131.5	131.2	129.5	130.1	131.9	134.9	135.3	134.5	132.3	130.9
South East	IGBE	109.6	110.1	110.0	110.6	110.6	111.1	111.8	113.2	115.5	117.2	118.9	120.3	120.5
South West	IGBF	92.9	92.9	92.5	92.4	92.2	92.2	92.7	92.0	90.8	90.2	89.9	90.7	91.4
England	IGBG	101.9	101.8	101.7	101.8	101.7	101.6	101.7	102.0	102.3	102.4	102.5	102.5	102.5
Wales	IGBH	84.2	83.3	83.3	83.0	83.2	83.7	82.7	81.6	80.0	79.3	78.8	78.7	78.8
Scotland	IGBI	98.5	99.9	100.3	100.0	100.5	100.4	99.8	98.6	96.8	95.8	95.2	94.4	94.6
Northern Ireland	IGBJ	75.0	76.6	77.6	78.4	78.9	80.1	80.3	79.2	78.9	78.9	78.9	78.9	79.2

1 The headline regional GVA series for this publication have been calculated using a five-period moving average.

2 Estimates of regional GVA in this table are on a residence basis, where the income of commuters is allocated to where they live rather than their place of work.

3 Components may not sum to totals as a result of rounding.

4 Provisional

5 The GVA for Extra-Region comprises compensation of employees and gross operating surplus which cannot be assigned to regions.

2 Headline¹ Gross Value Added^{2,3} (GVA) by component of income at current basic prices 1990 to 2002

		1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997 ⁴	1998 ⁴	1999 ⁴	2000 ⁴	2001 ⁴	2002 ⁴
Total GVA (£ million)														
United Kingdom	ABML	501 438	523 935	546 434	575 461	608 740	639 908	680 206	720 371	762 359	797 814	839 194	880 904	925 584
North East	IGBK	18 631	19 578	20 488	21 400	22 383	23 229	23 988	24 773	25 470	25 964	26 823	28 040	29 531
North West	IGBL	53 637	55 667	58 073	61 001	64 164	66 901	69 941	73 540	77 501	80 776	84 029	88 377	93 137
Yorkshire & the Humber	IGBM	38 262	39 953	41 516	43 399	45 544	47 984	50 708	53 564	56 219	58 037	59 978	62 610	65 698
East Midlands	IGBN	32 766	34 092	35 589	37 328	39 513	41 820	44 607	47 554	49 979	51 855	53 745	56 180	59 060
West Midlands	IGBO	41 546	43 030	44 835	47 258	50 251	52 838	55 691	59 009	62 151	64 305	66 595	69 578	72 946
East of England	IGBP	48 083	50 212	52 207	54 704	57 851	60 954	64 821	69 162	73 872	77 531	81 734	86 388	90 984
London	IGBQ	75 823	79 431	83 088	88 013	92 702	96 082	102 711	110 802	120 843	127 655	133 125	140 789	146 927
South East	IGBR	71 487	75 149	78 504	83 082	88 059	93 304	99 828	107 926	117 184	124 839	132 244	140 518	147 799
South West	IGBS	37 219	38 960	40 617	42 799	45 256	47 661	50 787	53 794	56 527	58 885	61 495	65 247	69 185
England	IGBT	417 455	436 072	454 918	478 984	505 723	530 773	563 082	600 123	639 746	669 847	699 768	737 727	775 266
Wales	IGBU	20 698	21 410	22 344	23 419	24 779	26 129	27 314	28 590	29 747	30 721	31 865	33 351	35 084
Scotland	IGBV	42 986	45 453	47 538	49 870	52 927	55 453	58 113	60 776	63 186	65 081	67 145	69 623	72 989
Northern Ireland	IGBW	10 272	11 013	11 742	12 556	13 393	14 283	15 258	16 064	17 012	17 746	18 514	19 414	20 497
United Kingdom less Extra-Region ⁵ & statistical discrepancy	IGBX	491 410	513 948	536 542	564 829	596 822	626 638	663 768	705 553	749 692	783 395	817 292	860 116	903 836
Extra-Region ⁵	IGBY	10 026	9 989	9 891	10 633	11 919	13 271	16 439	14 819	12 671	14 419	21 903	20 788	21 895
Statistical discrepancy (income adjusted)	IGBZ	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—147
Of which:														
Compensation of Employees (£m)														
United Kingdom	HAEA	316 102	335 704	347 713	357 662	369 645	386 718	405 835	433 306	465 854	495 596	532 519	564 067	587 488
North East	IGCA	12 760	13 591	14 078	14 348	14 659	15 157	15 573	16 127	16 723	17 194	18 115	18 991	19 855
North West	IGCB	34 925	36 682	37 981	38 918	39 954	41 534	43 214	45 683	48 651	51 467	54 954	57 972	60 566
Yorkshire & the Humber	IGCC	24 620	26 167	27 153	27 885	28 761	30 108	31 460	33 434	35 658	37 491	39 686	41 527	43 140
East Midlands	IGCD	20 974	22 172	22 878	23 534	24 416	25 715	27 130	29 132	31 320	33 052	35 011	36 623	38 045
West Midlands	IGCE	27 017	28 603	29 520	30 558	31 734	33 247	34 689	36 765	39 249	41 035	43 243	45 174	46 769
East of England	IGCF	30 985	32 865	33 887	34 864	36 124	37 916	40 082	43 007	46 327	49 289	53 188	56 546	58 871
London	IGCG	47 855	50 838	52 407	53 855	55 703	58 416	62 073	67 404	74 185	80 848	88 917	95 471	99 175
South East	IGCH	45 500	48 286	50 111	51 863	54 020	57 039	60 590	65 817	72 145	78 271	85 389	91 501	95 419
South West	IGCI	22 962	24 344	25 186	25 939	26 706	27 937	29 444	31 341	33 276	35 089	37 506	39 845	41 774
England	IGCJ	267 598	283 549	293 202	301 766	312 076	327 070	344 256	368 710	397 534	423 737	456 010	483 650	503 615
Wales	IGCK	12 758	13 577	14 113	14 535	15 004	15 708	16 381	17 292	18 354	19 337	20 516	21 537	22 450
Scotland	IGCL	27 475	29 606	31 000	31 787	32 732	33 809	34 778	36 418	38 535	40 554	43 322	45 654	47 629
Northern Ireland	IGCM	6 588	7 137	7 553	7 898	8 140	8 484	8 861	9 348	9 876	10 428	11 065	11 610	12 135
United Kingdom less Extra-Region ⁵	IGCN	314 419	333 869	345 869	355 986	367 952	385 071	404 276	431 768	464 299	494 056	530 914	562 451	585 829
Extra-Region ⁵	IGCO	1 683	1 835	1 844	1 676	1 693	1 647	1 559	1 538	1 555	1 540	1 605	1 616	1 659
Operating Surplus/Mixed Income⁶ (£m)														
United Kingdom	IGCP	185 334	188 233	198 720	217 799	239 096	253 191	274 372	287 066	296 509	302 218	306 676	316 837	338 096
North East	IGCQ	5 871	5 987	6 410	7 052	7 724	8 072	8 415	8 646	8 747	8 770	8 708	9 049	9 676
North West	IGCR	18 713	18 985	20 092	22 083	24 210	25 367	26 727	27 857	28 850	29 309	29 075	30 405	32 571
Yorkshire & the Humber	IGCS	13 642	13 787	14 363	15 514	16 784	17 875	19 248	20 130	20 561	20 546	20 291	21 083	22 558
East Midlands	IGCT	11 792	11 919	12 711	13 793	15 097	16 104	17 477	18 421	18 660	18 803	18 733	19 557	21 014
West Midlands	IGCU	14 529	14 428	15 315	16 700	18 517	19 591	21 002	22 244	22 903	23 270	23 352	24 404	26 176
East of England	IGCV	17 098	17 346	18 321	19 840	21 728	23 037	24 739	26 155	27 545	28 242	28 547	29 842	32 112
London	IGCW	27 968	28 592	30 681	34 158	36 999	37 666	40 638	43 398	46 658	46 807	44 208	45 318	47 752
South East	IGCX	25 987	26 864	28 393	31 219	34 039	36 265	39 238	42 109	45 038	46 568	46 855	49 016	52 380
South West	IGCY	14 257	14 616	15 430	16 860	18 550	19 724	21 343	22 453	23 251	23 795	23 989	25 402	27 411
England	IGCZ	149 857	152 523	161 716	177 219	193 648	203 702	218 827	231 413	242 213	246 110	243 758	254 077	271 652
Wales	IGDA	7 940	7 833	8 230	8 884	9 776	10 421	10 933	11 298	11 393	11 384	11 349	11 814	12 634
Scotland	IGDB	15 510	15 847	16 538	18 082	20 194	21 644	23 335	24 357	24 651	24 528	23 823	23 969	25 360
Northern Ireland	IGDC	3 683	3 876	4 189	4 658	5 253	5 799	6 397	6 716	7 136	7 317	7 448	7 805	8 362
United Kingdom less Extra-Region ⁵	IGDD	176 991	180 079	190 673	208 843	228 870	241 567	259 492	273 784	285 392	289 339	286 378	297 665	318 007
Extra-Region ⁵	IGDE	8 344	8 154	8 047	8 957	10 225	11 624	14 880	13 281	11 117	12 879	20 298	19 172	20 236

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3 Components may not sum to totals as a result of rounding.

4 Provisional

5 The GVA for Extra-Region comprises compensation of employees and gross operating surplus which cannot be assigned to regions.

6 Including taxes on production.

3

Headline¹ Gross Value Added^{2,3} by industry groups, current basic prices by region 1990-2001

£ million

		1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997 ⁴	1998 ⁴	1999 ⁴	2000 ⁴	2001 ⁴
North East													
Agriculture, hunting, forestry & fishing	IGDF	179	174	181	186	195	211	213	200	190	186	181	171
Mining and quarrying of energy producing materials	IGDG	328	336	277	196	148	121	115	100	82	76	84	75
Other mining and quarrying	IGDH	106	91	99	83	74	77	82	88	85	94	110	131
Manufacturing	IGDI	5 483	5 383	5 600	5 896	6 342	6 677	6 763	6 806	6 682	6 452	6 311	6 245
Electricity, gas and water supply	IGDJ	404	467	492	559	586	586	609	616	653	710	758	765
Construction	IGDK	1 408	1 351	1 248	1 177	1 224	1 298	1 330	1 398	1 420	1 446	1 574	1 748
Wholesale and retail trade (including motor trade)	IGDL	1 894	2 042	2 164	2 259	2 319	2 358	2 449	2 588	2 694	2 839	2 919	3 088
Hotels and restaurants	IGDM	438	461	490	510	540	583	645	710	759	801	832	864
Transport, storage and communication	IGDN	1 430	1 508	1 554	1 577	1 665	1 727	1 820	1 889	1 937	1 882	1 979	2 065
Financial intermediation	IGDO	708	697	761	797	803	740	752	753	845	813	854	891
Real estate, renting and business activities	IGDP	2 378	2 648	2 842	3 034	3 190	3 368	3 554	3 813	4 162	4 334	4 529	4 873
Public administration and defence ⁵	IGDQ	1 169	1 325	1 496	1 559	1 538	1 521	1 531	1 497	1 472	1 515	1 609	1 695
Education	IGDR	1 186	1 360	1 441	1 496	1 534	1 561	1 642	1 668	1 730	1 855	2 011	2 166
Health and social work	IGDS	1 230	1 372	1 472	1 627	1 754	1 876	1 892	1 962	2 070	2 218	2 391	2 537
Other services	IGDT	622	642	709	775	850	893	949	1 041	1 127	1 202	1 249	1 319
FISIM ⁶	IGDU	-333	-279	-337	-330	-378	-370	-359	-354	-438	-459	-566	-590
Total	IFZR	18 631	19 578	20 488	21 400	22 383	23 229	23 988	24 773	25 470	25 964	26 823	28 040
North West													
Agriculture, hunting, forestry & fishing	IGDV	764	749	812	837	847	894	910	758	707	738	707	695
Mining and quarrying of energy producing materials	IGDW	128	98	62	40	27	26	26	24	23	33	49	53
Other mining and quarrying	IGDX	90	71	78	75	81	103	125	147	139	137	129	125
Manufacturing	IGDY	16 704	16 074	16 444	16 931	17 946	18 824	19 155	19 474	19 419	19 446	19 347	19 544
Electricity, gas and water supply	IGDZ	1 408	1 562	1 483	1 586	1 585	1 566	1 685	1 690	1 698	1 692	1 717	1 748
Construction	IGEA	3 527	3 309	3 107	3 041	3 261	3 435	3 558	3 770	3 920	4 172	4 548	5 071
Wholesale and retail trade (including motor trade)	IGEB	6 282	6 827	7 243	7 632	7 946	8 248	8 788	9 566	10 304	10 925	11 321	11 961
Hotels and restaurants	IGEC	1 545	1 571	1 613	1 658	1 733	1 848	2 059	2 315	2 533	2 696	2 847	2 992
Transport, storage and communication	IGED	4 266	4 482	4 654	4 814	5 114	5 181	5 250	5 517	5 990	6 292	6 814	7 064
Financial intermediation	IGEE	2 385	2 383	2 794	3 129	3 200	2 928	2 898	2 892	3 293	3 241	3 423	3 570
Real estate, renting and business activities	IGEF	7 701	8 410	8 957	9 575	10 225	10 935	11 778	12 912	14 471	15 346	16 308	17 637
Public administration and defence ⁵	IGEG	2 529	2 766	3 044	3 165	3 174	3 233	3 344	3 415	3 485	3 692	3 916	4 081
Education	IGEH	2 673	3 072	3 291	3 500	3 681	3 836	4 131	4 343	4 643	5 085	5 527	6 029
Health and social work	IGEI	3 235	3 637	3 908	4 267	4 601	4 948	5 066	5 254	5 512	5 840	6 249	6 598
Other services	IGEJ	1 738	1 824	2 037	2 223	2 427	2 518	2 698	2 978	3 292	3 527	3 728	3 927
FISIM ⁶	IGEK	-1 340	-1 167	-1 456	-1 472	-1 685	-1 622	-1 531	-1 516	-1 926	-2 087	-2 601	-2 719
Total	IFZS	53 637	55 667	58 073	61 001	64 164	66 901	69 941	73 540	77 501	80 776	84 029	88 377
Yorkshire & the Humber													
Agriculture, hunting, forestry & fishing	IGEL	770	758	795	876	860	1 021	1 096	932	849	843	783	754
Mining and quarrying of energy producing materials	IGEM	599	655	568	404	260	178	181	204	205	217	259	254
Other mining and quarrying	IGEN	85	82	103	110	136	162	167	143	113	101	101	102
Manufacturing	IGEO	10 908	10 625	10 869	11 213	12 009	13 005	13 677	14 267	14 216	13 902	13 772	13 854
Electricity, gas and water supply	IGEP	1 037	1 275	1 233	1 255	1 177	1 107	1 186	1 210	1 235	1 215	1 215	1 247
Construction	IGEQ	2 712	2 539	2 410	2 400	2 627	2 775	2 851	2 988	3 125	3 349	3 652	4 016
Wholesale and retail trade (including motor trade)	IGER	4 571	4 900	5 144	5 435	5 707	5 951	6 287	6 747	7 180	7 658	8 025	8 547
Hotels and restaurants	IGES	978	1 025	1 092	1 154	1 242	1 345	1 503	1 647	1 757	1 829	1 905	1 979
Transport, storage and communication	IGET	2 901	3 026	3 120	3 251	3 531	3 743	3 997	4 316	4 632	4 696	4 956	5 106
Financial intermediation	IGEU	1 557	1 622	1 952	2 239	2 352	2 205	2 240	2 265	2 624	2 578	2 750	2 927
Real estate, renting and business activities	IGEV	5 235	5 642	5 951	6 269	6 649	7 125	7 622	8 324	9 272	9 823	10 350	11 090
Public administration and defence ⁵	IGEW	2 218	2 388	2 597	2 695	2 710	2 730	2 793	2 785	2 815	2 945	3 129	3 276
Education	IGEX	1 935	2 247	2 435	2 583	2 684	2 752	2 935	3 104	3 343	3 657	3 896	4 157
Health and social work	IGEY	2 334	2 610	2 787	3 011	3 190	3 423	3 548	3 806	4 118	4 429	4 715	4 906
Other services	IGEZ	1 265	1 316	1 443	1 531	1 632	1 682	1 810	2 026	2 268	2 456	2 565	2 639
FISIM ⁶	IGFA	-841	-756	-981	-1 028	-1 222	-1 220	-1 185	-1 201	-1 533	-1 661	-2 095	-2 241
Total	IFZT	38 262	39 953	41 516	43 399	45 544	47 984	50 708	53 564	56 219	58 037	59 978	62 610
East Midlands													
Agriculture, hunting, forestry & fishing	IGFB	904	907	963	1 056	1 017	1 147	1 172	985	912	926	888	854
Mining and quarrying of energy producing materials	IGFC	592	658	577	417	279	196	186	183	162	156	177	173
Other mining and quarrying	IGFD	162	148	171	160	172	194	210	202	193	206	229	229
Manufacturing	IGFE	9 926	9 737	10 181	10 785	11 756	12 622	13 434	14 195	14 119	13 779	13 559	13 552
Electricity, gas and water supply	IGFF	865	1 120	1 168	1 221	1 191	1 142	1 234	1 209	1 135	1 055	1 023	1 018
Construction	IGFG	2 352	2 197	2 086	2 037	2 159	2 239	2 334	2 540	2 748	2 996	3 286	3 646
Wholesale and retail trade (including motor trade)	IGFH	3 969	4 283	4 541	4 843	5 126	5 430	5 809	6 274	6 604	7 049	7 321	7 766
Hotels and restaurants	IGFI	778	786	815	857	924	1 011	1 132	1 253	1 356	1 446	1 540	1 632
Transport, storage and communication	IGFJ	2 230	2 331	2 400	2 486	2 625	2 671	2 711	2 884	3 187	3 420	3 778	3 979
Financial intermediation	IGFK	1 153	1 159	1 333	1 426	1 510	1 400	1 405	1 431	1 628	1 582	1 641	1 692
Real estate, renting and business activities	IGFL	4 423	4 786	5 097	5 420	5 818	6 306	6 902	7 667	8 675	9 223	9 776	10 543
Public administration and defence ⁵	IGFM	1 698	1 780	1 882	1 911	1 913	1 950	2 024	2 060	2 094	2 188	2 285	2 347
Education	IGFN	1 453	1 678	1 784	1 868	1 964	2 098	2 324	2 550	2 823	3 169	3 441	3 699
Health and social work	IGFO	1 787	1 952	2 070	2 267	2 483	2 709	2 804	2 933	3 119	3 355	3 647	3 888
Other services	IGFP	1 070	1 080	1 151	1 202	1 291	1 379	1 559	1 819	2 031	2 157	2 183	2 217
FISIM ⁶	IGFQ	-597	-511	-629	-630	-715	-677	-633	-631	-807	-850	-1 030	-1 054
Total	IFZU	32 766	34 092	35 589	37 328	39 513	41 820	44 607	47 554	49 979	51 855	53 745	56 180

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2 Estimates of regional GVA in this table are on a residence basis, where the income of commuters is allocated to where they live rather than their place of work.

3 Components may not sum due to rounding.

4 Provisional

5 Public administration, national defence and compulsory social security.

6 Financial Intermediation Services Indirectly Measured.

3

Headline¹ Gross Value Added^{2,3} by industry groups, current basic prices by region 1990-2001

continued £ million

		1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997 ⁴	1998 ⁴	1999 ⁴	2000 ⁴	2001 ⁴
West Midlands													
Agriculture, hunting, forestry & fishing	IGFR	851	847	895	942	956	1 054	1 110	944	873	881	836	814
Mining and quarrying of energy producing materials	IGFS	226	216	163	111	75	66	69	66	54	49	51	46
Other mining and quarrying	IGFT	96	80	88	85	90	98	101	110	117	133	138	130
Manufacturing	IGFU	13 417	12 845	12 984	13 608	14 835	15 871	16 526	17 293	17 287	16 712	16 390	16 242
Electricity, gas and water supply	IGFV	921	1 176	1 274	1 427	1 406	1 327	1 379	1 441	1 564	1 682	1 777	1 764
Construction	IGFW	2 867	2 660	2 511	2 472	2 667	2 793	2 907	3 042	3 183	3 343	3 630	3 976
Wholesale and retail trade (including motor trade)	IGFX	4 807	5 207	5 580	5 973	6 331	6 642	7 050	7 565	8 008	8 506	8 822	9 351
Hotels and restaurants	IGFY	1 047	1 048	1 081	1 149	1 250	1 346	1 478	1 617	1 772	1 899	2 015	2 113
Transport, storage and communication	IGFZ	2 706	2 865	2 962	3 051	3 300	3 505	3 748	4 008	4 322	4 481	4 853	5 043
Financial intermediation	IGGA	1 661	1 649	1 938	2 119	2 331	2 259	2 316	2 350	2 609	2 515	2 577	2 635
Real estate, renting and business activities	IGGB	6 145	6 669	7 102	7 569	8 090	8 640	9 259	10 157	11 432	12 267	13 075	14 154
Public administration and defence ⁵	IGGC	2 091	2 247	2 414	2 448	2 423	2 437	2 494	2 512	2 534	2 643	2 762	2 849
Education	IGGD	2 088	2 449	2 635	2 768	2 859	2 969	3 242	3 506	3 783	4 118	4 360	4 675
Health and social work	IGGE	2 304	2 565	2 777	3 053	3 244	3 370	3 345	3 482	3 742	4 082	4 436	4 730
Other services	IGGF	1 281	1 321	1 425	1 496	1 602	1 690	1 874	2 133	2 383	2 588	2 778	3 001
FISIM ⁶	IGGG	-961	-813	-993	-1 014	-1 206	-1 229	-1 207	-1 218	-1 512	-1 594	-1 907	-1 946
Total	IFZV	41 546	43 030	44 835	47 258	50 251	52 838	55 691	59 009	62 151	64 305	66 595	69 578
East of England													
Agriculture, hunting, forestry & fishing	IGGH	1 362	1 372	1 409	1 504	1 430	1 595	1 628	1 376	1 263	1 249	1 191	1 138
Mining and quarrying of energy producing materials	IGGI	182	185	187	170	210	240	232	187	154	157	191	185
Other mining and quarrying	IGGJ	68	59	62	60	68	84	97	109	105	112	121	142
Manufacturing	IGGK	10 250	10 024	10 207	10 675	11 494	12 186	12 724	13 323	13 464	13 329	13 295	13 187
Electricity, gas and water supply	IGGL	928	1 220	1 291	1 461	1 465	1 382	1 379	1 368	1 388	1 401	1 385	1 333
Construction	IGGM	4 043	3 624	3 356	3 185	3 359	3 584	3 947	4 371	4 703	5 024	5 408	5 928
Wholesale and retail trade (including motor trade)	IGGN	5 785	6 119	6 429	6 766	7 055	7 424	7 989	8 778	9 552	10 129	10 528	11 138
Hotels and restaurants	IGGO	1 027	1 063	1 132	1 207	1 298	1 427	1 639	1 882	2 077	2 199	2 322	2 446
Transport, storage and communication	IGGP	4 488	4 749	4 991	5 193	5 572	5 750	5 912	6 226	6 715	7 075	7 655	7 942
Financial intermediation	IGGQ	3 777	3 901	4 110	4 154	4 368	4 219	4 420	4 500	4 862	4 692	5 028	5 271
Real estate, renting and business activities	IGGR	8 281	8 970	9 529	10 188	11 002	11 963	13 060	14 584	16 757	18 403	20 119	22 054
Public administration and defence ⁵	IGGS	2 938	3 183	3 449	3 512	3 431	3 420	3 510	3 589	3 636	3 806	3 995	4 167
Education	IGGT	2 081	2 387	2 588	2 793	2 991	3 136	3 365	3 516	3 743	4 085	4 399	4 765
Health and social work	IGGU	2 367	2 600	2 787	3 031	3 265	3 501	3 601	3 765	3 964	4 208	4 536	4 848
Other services	IGGV	1 766	1 838	1 992	2 086	2 282	2 459	2 717	3 022	3 298	3 532	3 788	4 082
FISIM ⁶	IGGW	-1 260	-1 083	-1 311	-1 281	-1 438	-1 415	-1 399	-1 435	-1 806	-1 871	-2 228	-2 238
Total	IFZW	48 083	50 212	52 207	54 704	57 851	60 954	64 821	69 162	73 872	77 531	81 734	86 388
London													
Agriculture, hunting, forestry & fishing	IGHN	112	68	52	54	54	56	50	27	14	13	30	41
Mining and quarrying of energy producing materials	IGHO	265	242	223	199	208	217	221	205	188	184	202	182
Other mining and quarrying	IGHP	29	30	39	42	45	52	59	58	53	50	51	53
Manufacturing	IGHQ	10 749	10 503	10 634	10 946	11 583	12 221	12 750	13 368	13 851	14 372	14 652	14 589
Electricity, gas and water supply	IGHR	1 501	1 815	1 826	1 905	1 804	1 621	1 520	1 454	1 429	1 465	1 520	1 565
Construction	IGHS	4 326	3 966	3 614	3 433	3 600	3 837	4 109	4 396	4 681	5 034	5 510	6 105
Wholesale and retail trade (including motor trade)	IGHT	9 180	9 776	10 437	11 017	11 492	11 891	12 466	13 276	14 446	15 433	16 170	17 138
Hotels and restaurants	IGHU	2 557	2 695	2 879	2 990	3 211	3 507	3 907	4 356	4 794	5 269	5 652	5 976
Transport, storage and communication	IGHV	9 056	9 445	9 563	9 665	10 221	10 495	11 037	11 985	13 252	13 985	15 048	15 314
Financial intermediation	IGHW	9 397	8 761	11 196	12 805	14 263	13 299	13 610	13 115	15 068	13 992	14 781	15 746
Real estate, renting and business activities	IGHX	19 262	20 361	21 120	22 823	24 927	26 960	29 711	33 543	38 971	43 060	46 799	50 763
Public administration and defence ⁵	IGHY	4 388	4 744	5 191	5 333	5 290	5 208	4 982	4 679	4 450	4 491	4 694	4 892
Education	IGHZ	3 625	4 053	4 209	4 375	4 533	4 801	5 293	5 827	6 217	6 622	6 968	7 436
Health and social work	IGIA	4 216	4 520	4 702	4 935	5 137	5 431	5 649	6 050	6 451	6 895	7 440	7 956
Other services	IGIB	4 523	4 815	5 344	5 717	6 258	6 724	7 502	8 530	9 488	10 314	10 923	11 628
FISIM ⁶	IGIC	-7 362	-6 362	-7 940	-8 227	-9 924	-10 238	-10 156	-10 069	-12 509	-13 523	-17 316	-18 596
Total	IFZX	75 823	79 431	83 088	88 013	92 702	96 082	102 711	110 802	120 843	127 655	133 125	140 789
South East													
Agriculture, hunting, forestry & fishing	IGGX	1 150	1 126	1 135	1 196	1 146	1 255	1 272	1 094	1 012	997	940	901
Mining and quarrying of energy producing materials	IGGY	159	166	188	183	215	229	215	171	129	116	124	115
Other mining and quarrying	IGGZ	119	94	118	122	134	152	161	166	156	159	166	178
Manufacturing	IGHA	13 083	12 864	13 095	13 758	15 006	16 213	17 104	18 174	18 821	19 219	19 287	19 188
Electricity, gas and water supply	IGHB	1 620	2 124	2 221	2 500	2 453	2 323	2 308	2 184	2 150	2 125	2 113	2 135
Construction	IGHC	5 421	4 883	4 490	4 286	4 557	4 862	5 220	5 626	6 012	6 522	7 158	7 941
Wholesale and retail trade (including motor trade)	IGHD	8 665	9 169	9 652	10 249	10 783	11 386	12 289	13 726	15 428	16 667	17 546	18 677
Hotels and restaurants	IGHE	1 879	1 931	2 011	2 104	2 271	2 472	2 724	2 989	3 264	3 582	3 884	4 152
Transport, storage and communication	IGHF	6 653	7 002	7 332	7 654	8 339	8 811	9 415	10 259	11 306	11 871	12 803	13 285
Financial intermediation	IGHG	4 332	4 394	5 089	5 751	5 993	5 845	6 032	6 166	6 603	6 582	7 098	7 584
Real estate, renting and business activities	IGHH	14 812	16 068	17 065	18 388	19 956	21 730	23 813	26 919	31 393	35 020	38 509	42 348
Public administration and defence ⁶	IGHI	5 761	6 122	6 513	6 562	6 429	6 410	6 630	6 778	6 854	7 101	7 388	7 687
Education	IGHJ	3 098	3 551	3 782	3 984	4 176	4 367	4 696	4 902	5 118	5 451	5 801	6 252
Health and social work	IGHK	4 172	4 579	4 838	5 154	5 447	5 761	5 899	6 138	6 456	6 842	7 375	7 888
Other services	IGHL	2 880	3 028	3 328	3 508	3 809	4 070	4 518	5 088	5 612	6 027	6 451	6 905
FISIM ⁶	IGHM	-2 318	-1 952	-2 353	-2 317	-2 656	-2 585	-2 469	-2 454	-3 129	-3 443	-4 400	-4 717
Total	IFZY	71 487	75 149	78 504	83 082	88 059	93 304	99 828	107 926	117 184	124 839	132 244	140 518

See footnotes on first page of table.

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Headline¹ Gross Value Added^{2,3} by industry groups, current basic prices by region 1990-2001

continued £ million

		1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997 ⁴	1998 ⁴	1999 ⁴	2000 ⁴	2001 ⁴
South West													
Agriculture, hunting, forestry & fishing	IGID	1 201	1 219	1 338	1 393	1 471	1 653	1 755	1 487	1 362	1 371	1 261	1 239
Mining and quarrying of energy producing materials	IGIE	43	38	35	33	34	34	34	29	24	26	32	31
Other mining and quarrying	IGIF	209	186	215	201	212	254	293	326	315	325	338	359
Manufacturing	IGIG	7 816	7 688	7 867	8 325	9 114	9 748	10 397	11 122	11 412	11 508	11 577	11 578
Electricity, gas and water supply	IGIH	1 062	1 468	1 507	1 651	1 646	1 619	1 729	1 680	1 621	1 512	1 458	1 465
Construction	IGII	2 970	2 638	2 441	2 360	2 503	2 591	2 701	2 869	3 031	3 273	3 574	3 987
Wholesale and retail trade (including motor trade)	IGIJ	4 356	4 577	4 753	5 033	5 297	5 524	5 838	6 300	6 706	7 149	7 552	8 159
Hotels and restaurants	IGIK	1 226	1 307	1 377	1 427	1 488	1 572	1 717	1 897	2 066	2 248	2 472	2 720
Transport, storage and communication	IGIL	2 435	2 546	2 613	2 666	2 844	2 986	3 192	3 431	3 681	3 761	4 070	4 286
Financial intermediation	IGIM	1 902	1 918	2 371	2 763	3 034	2 871	2 800	2 682	2 869	2 736	2 837	2 914
Real estate, renting and business activities	IGIN	6 284	6 639	6 938	7 358	7 873	8 482	9 114	10 028	11 289	12 196	13 125	14 371
Public administration and defence ⁵	IGIO	3 531	3 840	4 134	4 213	4 177	4 268	4 499	4 540	4 447	4 465	4 552	4 700
Education	IGIP	1 843	2 115	2 247	2 343	2 424	2 530	2 777	2 988	3 189	3 466	3 739	4 142
Health and social work	IGIQ	2 187	2 436	2 621	2 861	3 072	3 278	3 351	3 506	3 726	3 955	4 220	4 423
Other services	IGIR	1 336	1 390	1 499	1 587	1 757	1 918	2 127	2 361	2 549	2 747	2 947	3 184
FISIM ⁶	IGIS	-1 182	-1 046	-1 339	-1 416	-1 651	-1 666	-1 537	-1 451	-1 760	-1 855	-2 258	-2 312
Total	IFZZ	37 219	38 960	40 617	42 799	45 256	47 661	50 787	53 794	56 527	58 885	61 495	65 247
England													
Agriculture, hunting, forestry & fishing	IGIT	7 292	7 220	7 579	8 045	7 975	8 887	9 205	7 803	7 181	7 205	6 816	6 606
Mining and quarrying of energy producing materials	IGIU	2 522	2 594	2 281	1 753	1 456	1 308	1 279	1 170	1 020	1 015	1 169	1 113
Other mining and quarrying	IGIV	964	842	973	938	1 013	1 175	1 295	1 349	1 276	1 317	1 382	1 449
Manufacturing	IGIW	98 335	95 742	97 881	102 136	110 086	117 367	122 531	128 023	129 272	128 717	128 192	127 981
Electricity, gas and water supply	IGIX	9 744	12 228	12 495	13 564	13 314	12 673	13 030	12 853	12 873	12 855	12 966	13 039
Construction	IGIY	29 626	27 169	25 264	24 391	25 956	27 414	28 956	31 000	32 823	35 158	38 339	42 417
Wholesale and retail trade (including motor trade)	IGIZ	49 510	52 899	55 943	59 208	62 055	64 855	68 965	74 820	80 921	86 354	90 205	95 825
Hotels and restaurants	IGJA	11 476	11 887	12 489	13 055	13 957	15 112	16 805	18 665	20 378	21 969	23 468	24 874
Transport, storage and communication	IGJB	36 165	37 953	39 189	40 358	43 212	44 869	47 082	50 514	55 022	57 464	61 957	64 083
Financial intermediation	IGJC	26 873	26 484	31 543	35 183	37 854	35 765	36 473	36 156	40 398	38 731	40 990	43 229
Real estate, renting and business activities	IGJD	74 520	80 192	84 600	90 627	97 729	105 510	114 814	127 946	146 422	159 674	172 589	187 832
Public administration and defence ⁵	IGJE	26 322	28 395	30 720	31 398	31 086	31 176	31 809	31 855	31 787	32 848	34 330	35 695
Education	IGJF	19 982	22 913	24 410	25 710	26 846	28 051	30 405	32 404	34 589	37 508	40 143	43 321
Health and social work	IGJG	23 833	26 271	27 962	30 206	32 193	34 297	35 155	36 897	39 156	41 825	45 009	47 774
Other services	IGJH	16 481	17 255	18 927	20 125	21 907	23 334	25 755	28 998	32 047	34 549	36 613	38 902
FISIM ⁶	IGJI	-16 193	-13 972	-17 338	-17 713	-20 915	-21 022	-20 477	-20 328	-25 420	-27 344	-34 400	-36 415
Total	IGAA	417 455	436 072	454 918	478 984	505 723	530 773	563 082	600 123	639 746	669 847	699 768	737 727
Wales													
Agriculture, hunting, forestry & fishing	IGJJ	525	514	529	538	548	571	562	507	496	483	486	442
Mining and quarrying of energy producing materials	IGJK	154	152	132	107	109	113	105	85	64	56	60	55
Other mining and quarrying	IGJL	104	79	79	71	75	87	99	113	121	127	127	113
Manufacturing	IGJM	6 256	5 960	6 049	6 246	6 847	7 489	7 792	8 037	7 968	7 783	7 646	7 615
Electricity, gas and water supply	IGJN	575	649	669	749	784	787	830	794	742	726	767	806
Construction	IGJO	1 373	1 258	1 196	1 203	1 321	1 401	1 447	1 512	1 555	1 630	1 762	1 947
Wholesale and retail trade (including motor trade)	IGJP	2 009	2 168	2 289	2 401	2 476	2 537	2 686	2 919	3 175	3 392	3 548	3 745
Hotels and restaurants	IGJQ	590	622	662	699	751	814	905	1 003	1 095	1 157	1 198	1 233
Transport, storage and communication	IGJR	1 447	1 504	1 528	1 545	1 576	1 538	1 486	1 505	1 591	1 675	1 859	1 997
Financial intermediation	IGJS	614	663	803	920	958	919	931	945	1 044	1 026	1 072	1 108
Real estate, renting and business activities	IGJT	2 591	2 834	3 053	3 246	3 415	3 634	3 809	4 116	4 537	4 836	5 124	5 571
Public administration and defence ⁵	IGJU	1 402	1 544	1 689	1 747	1 764	1 805	1 871	1 849	1 818	1 861	1 938	2 009
Education	IGJV	1 206	1 375	1 460	1 533	1 599	1 658	1 799	1 904	2 055	2 257	2 435	2 619
Health and social work	IGJW	1 402	1 596	1 739	1 906	2 020	2 159	2 230	2 380	2 537	2 713	2 923	3 129
Other services	IGJX	794	795	852	902	991	1 062	1 184	1 342	1 478	1 567	1 613	1 677
FISIM ⁶	IGJY	-343	-304	-385	-396	-455	-445	-421	-420	-529	-568	-694	-715
Total	IGAB	20 698	21 410	22 344	23 419	24 779	26 129	27 314	28 590	29 747	30 721	31 865	33 351
Scotland													
Agriculture, hunting, forestry & fishing	IGJZ	1 225	1 191	1 241	1 352	1 455	1 518	1 456	1 281	1 207	1 194	1 185	1 126
Mining and quarrying of energy producing materials	IGKA	939	1 093	1 115	961	1 036	1 164	1 280	1 263	1 160	1 096	1 225	1 125
Other mining and quarrying	IGKB	107	91	103	96	99	113	133	155	171	189	201	201
Manufacturing	IGKC	9 651	9 395	9 580	10 080	11 105	12 029	12 642	13 274	13 151	12 954	12 573	12 193
Electricity, gas and water supply	IGKD	1 009	1 270	1 383	1 545	1 649	1 723	1 987	2 071	2 056	1 990	1 997	2 021
Construction	IGKE	3 088	3 047	2 954	2 941	3 217	3 392	3 379	3 474	3 595	3 781	4 088	4 417
Wholesale and retail trade (including motor trade)	IGKF	4 379	4 774	5 139	5 401	5 592	5 700	5 994	6 387	6 775	7 209	7 509	7 981
Hotels and restaurants	IGKG	1 337	1 454	1 590	1 698	1 832	1 977	2 167	2 321	2 458	2 552	2 664	2 769
Transport, storage and communication	IGKH	3 529	3 703	3 794	3 874	4 091	4 197	4 352	4 549	4 801	4 857	5 156	5 335
Financial intermediation	IGKI	1 980	2 080	2 473	2 738	3 009	2 876	2 926	2 902	3 216	3 107	3 311	3 534
Real estate, renting and business activities	IGKJ	6 171	6 780	7 164	7 601	7 981	8 377	8 806	9 465	10 567	11 176	11 779	12 587
Public administration and defence ⁵	IGKK	3 198	3 407	3 647	3 763	3 807	3 888	4 040	4 095	4 209	4 539	4 861	5 120
Education	IGKL	2 786	3 089	3 169	3 263	3 361	3 483	3 676	3 745	3 776	3 934	4 189	4 578
Health and social work	IGKM	3 004	3 301	3 467	3 734	3 938	4 182	4 212	4 425	4 709	5 038	5 340	5 597
Other services	IGKN	1 538	1 652	1 881	2 061	2 236	2 317	2 492	2 775	3 087	3 355	3 519	3 718
FISIM ⁶	IGKO	-955	-876	-1 161	-1 239	-1 482	-1 483	-1 430	-1 405	-1 751	-1 889	-2 449	-2 679
Total	IGAC	42 986	45 453	47 538	49 870	52 927	55 453	58 113	60 776	63 186	65 081	67 145	69 623

See footnotes on first page of table.

3 **Headline¹ Gross Value Added^{2,3} by industry groups, current basic prices by region 1990-2001**

continued £ million

		1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997 ⁴	1998 ⁴	1999 ⁴	2000 ⁴	2001 ⁴
Northern Ireland													
Agriculture, hunting, forestry & fishing	IGKP	505	543	568	608	640	791	836	650	661	476	429	460
Mining and quarrying of energy producing materials	IGKQ	12	11	10	9	10	11	11	11	10	11	14	14
Other mining and quarrying	IGKR	61	55	57	57	60	68	72	78	77	83	87	91
Manufacturing	IGKS	2 181	2 226	2 382	2 527	2 728	2 904	3 105	3 324	3 458	3 619	3 736	3 765
Electricity, gas and water supply	IGKT	299	380	382	413	410	403	433	423	416	396	381	368
Construction	IGKU	635	610	605	631	722	798	861	947	1 027	1 152	1 285	1 436
Wholesale and retail trade (including motor trade)	IGKV	1 085	1 168	1 225	1 315	1 415	1 520	1 676	1 877	2 030	2 214	2 330	2 483
Hotels and restaurants	IGKW	248	258	269	286	314	349	398	450	504	546	584	615
Transport, storage and communication	IGKX	539	571	597	632	692	736	786	856	947	1 001	1 083	1 128
Financial intermediation	IGKY	240	267	369	448	537	529	520	509	553	540	579	616
Real estate, renting and business activities	IGKZ	933	1 017	1 122	1 241	1 370	1 531	1 694	1 916	2 229	2 451	2 664	2 914
Public administration and defence ⁵	IGLA	1 673	1 804	1 931	1 981	1 952	1 946	2 009	1 998	1 974	1 996	2 006	2 021
Education	IGLB	696	804	870	923	965	1 017	1 124	1 195	1 244	1 282	1 314	1 373
Health and social work	IGLC	1 000	1 099	1 160	1 260	1 344	1 414	1 407	1 434	1 488	1 562	1 653	1 736
Other services	IGLD	325	346	398	447	500	534	577	640	693	736	775	828
FISIM ⁶	IGLE	-160	-149	-202	-221	-266	-266	-252	-243	-298	-319	-406	-433
Total	IGAD	10 272	11 013	11 742	12 556	13 393	14 283	15 258	16 064	17 012	17 746	18 514	19 414
UK excluding Extra-Region													
Agriculture, hunting, forestry & fishing	IGLO	9 547	9 468	9 917	10 544	10 618	11 767	12 059	10 240	9 546	9 359	8 916	8 634
Mining and quarrying of energy producing materials	IGLP	3 627	3 850	3 538	2 830	2 611	2 596	2 676	2 529	2 254	2 179	2 467	2 306
Other mining and quarrying	IGLQ	1 236	1 068	1 211	1 162	1 247	1 443	1 599	1 695	1 645	1 716	1 796	1 855
Manufacturing	IGLR	116 423	113 323	115 891	120 989	130 767	139 789	146 071	152 658	153 848	153 073	152 147	151 553
Electricity, gas and water supply	IGLS	11 626	14 527	14 928	16 271	16 158	15 586	16 280	16 141	16 087	15 968	16 112	16 234
Construction	IGLT	34 723	32 084	30 020	29 166	31 216	33 005	34 643	36 933	39 001	41 721	45 474	50 218
Wholesale and retail trade (including motor trade)	IGLU	56 983	61 011	64 596	68 325	71 537	74 612	79 320	86 002	92 901	99 169	103 592	110 035
Hotels and restaurants	IGLV	13 650	14 221	15 010	15 738	16 854	18 253	20 276	22 439	24 435	26 224	27 914	29 492
Transport, storage and communication	IGLW	41 681	43 731	45 108	46 408	49 572	51 340	53 705	57 424	62 361	64 996	70 055	72 543
Financial intermediation	IGLX	29 707	29 494	35 188	39 290	42 358	40 089	40 851	40 511	45 211	43 404	45 952	48 487
Real estate, renting and business activities	IGLY	84 216	90 824	95 939	102 714	110 496	119 052	129 123	143 444	163 755	178 137	192 156	208 904
Public administration and defence ⁵	IGMA	32 595	35 150	37 987	38 889	38 608	38 815	39 728	39 796	39 787	41 244	43 135	44 846
Education	IGMB	24 670	28 182	29 909	31 429	32 770	34 208	37 005	39 247	41 663	44 981	48 080	51 891
Health and social work	IGMC	29 239	32 268	34 328	37 107	39 495	42 051	43 005	45 136	47 890	51 138	54 925	58 235
Other services	IGMD	19 138	20 048	22 057	23 535	25 634	27 247	30 008	33 754	37 305	40 207	42 520	45 125
FISIM ⁶	IGME	-17 651	-15 301	-19 086	-19 569	-23 119	-23 215	-22 580	-22 396	-27 998	-30 121	-37 949	-40 242
Total	IGAE	491 410	513 948	536 542	564 829	596 822	626 638	663 768	705 553	749 692	783 395	817 292	860 116

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Headline¹ Workplace based Gross Value Added^{2,3} (GVA) at current basic prices by region 1990 to 2002

		1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997 ⁴	1998 ⁴	1999 ⁴	2000 ⁴	2001 ⁴	2002 ⁴
Total GVA (£million)														
United Kingdom	ABML	501 438	523 935	546 434	575 461	608 740	639 908	680 206	720 371	762 359	797 814	839 194	880 904	925 584
North East	IFZR	18 631	19 578	20 488	21 400	22 383	23 229	23 988	24 773	25 470	25 964	26 823	28 040	29 531
North West	IFZS	53 637	55 667	58 073	61 001	64 164	66 901	69 941	73 540	77 501	80 776	84 029	88 377	93 137
Yorkshire & the Humber	IFZT	38 262	39 953	41 516	43 399	45 544	47 984	50 708	53 564	56 219	58 037	59 978	62 610	65 698
East Midlands	IFZU	32 766	34 092	35 589	37 328	39 513	41 820	44 607	47 554	49 979	51 855	53 745	56 180	59 060
West Midlands	IFZV	41 546	43 030	44 835	47 258	50 251	52 838	55 691	59 009	62 151	64 305	66 595	69 578	72 946
East of England	IGLF	42 120	44 236	46 303	48 328	51 597	54 635	57 555	61 880	65 953	67 897	71 882	76 117	80 649
London	IGLG	87 685	91 259	94 836	99 919	104 849	109 299	116 810	126 136	137 645	145 623	154 007	162 504	167 340
South East	IGLH	65 588	69 297	72 660	77 551	82 166	86 405	92 995	99 875	108 302	116 504	121 214	129 073	137 721
South West	IFZZ	37 219	38 960	40 617	42 799	45 256	47 661	50 787	53 794	56 527	58 885	61 495	65 247	69 185
England	IGAA	417 455	436 072	454 918	478 984	505 723	530 773	563 082	600 123	639 746	669 847	699 768	737 727	775 266
Wales	IGAB	20 698	21 410	22 344	23 419	24 779	26 129	27 314	28 590	29 747	30 721	31 865	33 351	35 084
Scotland	IGAC	42 986	45 453	47 538	49 870	52 927	55 453	58 113	60 776	63 186	65 081	67 145	69 623	72 989
Northern Ireland	IGAD	10 272	11 013	11 742	12 556	13 393	14 283	15 258	16 064	17 012	17 746	18 514	19 414	20 497
United Kingdom less Extra-Region ⁵ & statistical discrepancy	IGAE	491 410	513 948	536 542	564 829	596 822	626 638	663 768	705 553	749 692	783 395	817 292	860 116	903 836
Extra-Region ⁵	IGAF	10 026	9 989	9 891	10 633	11 919	13 271	16 439	14 819	12 671	14 419	21 903	20 788	21 895
Statistical discrepancy (income adjusted)	IGAG	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	-147
GVA per head (£)														
United Kingdom	IGAH	8 761	9 122	9 493	9 978	10 532	11 047	11 719	12 384	13 075	13 642	14 310	14 918	15 629
North East	IGAI	7 209	7 568	7 913	8 267	8 669	9 028	9 354	9 700	10 010	10 257	10 633	11 132	11 750
North West	IGAJ	7 854	8 135	8 496	8 923	9 404	9 826	10 305	10 865	11 461	11 988	12 473	13 060	13 755
Yorkshire & the Humber	IGAK	7 775	8 094	8 390	8 759	9 186	9 681	10 236	10 819	11 358	11 732	12 118	12 596	13 186
East Midlands	IGAL	8 206	8 499	8 819	9 209	9 707	10 228	10 868	11 554	12 115	12 513	12 928	13 431	14 010
West Midlands	IGAM	7 962	8 228	8 560	9 009	9 576	10 055	10 587	11 217	11 801	12 213	12 661	13 171	13 753
East of England	IGLI	8 278	8 638	9 006	9 381	9 967	10 496	10 992	11 742	12 430	12 712	13 374	14 092	14 879
London	IGLJ	12 897	13 363	13 900	14 626	15 320	15 933	16 926	18 207	19 752	20 681	21 678	22 237	22 751
South East	IGLK	8 632	9 083	9 490	10 109	10 656	11 128	11 915	12 712	13 724	14 645	15 186	16 091	17 133
South West	IGAQ	7 973	8 310	8 621	9 050	9 521	9 976	10 604	11 163	11 671	12 083	12 527	13 216	13 945
England	IGAR	8 752	9 109	9 482	9 966	10 499	10 991	11 633	12 368	13 148	13 716	14 282	14 937	15 642
Wales	IGAS	7 233	7 452	7 766	8 127	8 589	9 055	9 461	9 894	10 283	10 617	10 988	11 470	12 020
Scotland	IGAT	8 460	8 942	9 348	9 793	10 373	10 865	11 412	11 956	12 445	12 832	13 262	13 748	14 440
Northern Ireland	IGAU	6 438	6 852	7 234	7 677	8 148	8 661	9 182	9 612	10 140	10 569	11 001	11 492	12 081
United Kingdom less Extra-Region ⁵	IGAV	8 585	8 948	9 321	9 794	10 326	10 818	11 436	12 130	12 858	13 396	13 937	14 566	15 259
GVA per head; Indices (UK less Extra-Region=100)														
United Kingdom	IGAW	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
North East	IGAX	84.0	84.6	84.9	84.4	83.9	83.5	81.8	80.0	77.9	76.6	76.3	76.4	77.0
North West	IGAY	91.5	90.9	91.2	91.1	91.1	90.8	90.1	89.6	89.1	89.5	89.5	89.7	90.1
Yorkshire & the Humber	IGAZ	90.6	90.5	90.0	89.4	89.0	89.5	89.5	89.2	88.3	87.6	86.9	86.5	86.4
East Midlands	IGBA	95.6	95.0	94.6	94.0	94.0	94.5	95.0	95.3	94.2	93.4	92.8	92.2	91.8
West Midlands	IGBB	92.7	92.0	91.8	92.0	92.7	92.9	92.6	92.5	91.8	91.2	90.8	90.4	90.1
East of England	IGLL	96.4	96.5	96.6	95.8	96.5	97.0	96.1	96.8	96.7	94.9	96.0	96.8	97.5
London	IGLM	150.2	149.3	149.1	149.3	148.4	147.3	148.0	150.1	153.6	154.4	155.5	152.7	149.1
South East	IGLN	100.5	101.5	101.8	103.2	103.2	102.9	104.2	104.8	106.7	109.3	109.0	110.5	112.3
South West	IGBF	92.9	92.9	92.5	92.4	92.2	92.2	92.7	92.0	90.8	90.2	89.9	90.7	91.4
England	IGBG	101.9	101.8	101.7	101.8	101.7	101.6	101.7	102.0	102.3	102.4	102.5	102.5	102.5
Wales	IGBH	84.2	83.3	83.3	83.0	83.2	83.7	82.7	81.6	80.0	79.3	78.8	78.7	78.8
Scotland	IGBI	98.5	99.9	100.3	100.0	100.5	100.4	99.8	98.6	96.8	95.8	95.2	94.4	94.6
Northern Ireland	IGBJ	75.0	76.6	77.6	78.4	78.9	80.1	80.3	79.2	78.9	78.9	78.9	78.9	79.2

1 The headline regional GVA series for this publication have been calculated using a five-period moving average.

2 Estimates of workplace based GVA allocate income to the region in which commuters work.

3 Components may not sum to totals as a result of rounding.

4 Provisional

5 The GVA for Extra-Region comprises compensation of employees and gross operating surplus which cannot be assigned to regions.

5 Revisions - Headline¹ Gross Value Added^{2,3} (GVA) at current basic prices by region 1990 to 2001

		1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997 ⁴	1998 ⁴	1999 ⁴	2000 ⁴	2001 ⁴
Total GVA Differences (£million)													
United Kingdom	ABML	—	—	—	—	—	—	586	-321	-4	1 541	1 129	6 677
North East	IFZR	-8	18	-23	1	-19	—	25	11	-27	54	83	311
North West	IFZS	54	71	-5	47	5	14	36	-130	-197	-60	-29	793
Yorkshire & the Humber	IFZT	4	28	30	111	-14	14	96	63	120	331	303	681
East Midlands	IFZU	-3	23	57	41	-34	27	32	2	-123	112	157	786
West Midlands	IFZV	-14	-5	23	-24	6	38	95	105	11	202	97	739
East of England	IFZW	131	90	107	-64	-113	-20	95	25	-55	-31	21	613
London	IFZX	168	-314	-305	-235	89	-228	-91	-315	572	531	-54	435
South East	IFZY	-207	-60	24	168	-145	-72	-27	-165	-256	-36	97	1 641
South West	IFZZ	-62	-17	119	37	11	29	152	54	-71	146	410	1 693
England	IGAA	64	-166	28	84	-214	-198	413	-351	-26	1 249	1 084	7 691
Wales	IGAB	62	5	71	62	69	101	97	98	29	69	1	265
Scotland	IGAC	37	177	-59	-79	-16	22	34	-52	-99	149	-5	444
Northern Ireland	IGAD	-11	23	27	-18	-19	10	76	7	99	81	100	306
United Kingdom /less Extra-Regio ⁵ & statistical discrepancy	IGAE	151	39	67	48	-180	-65	620	-298	4	1 548	1 181	8 708
Extra-Regio ⁵	IGAF	-151	-39	-67	-48	179	65	-34	-23	-8	-7	-51	-1 649
Statistical discrepancy (income adjusted)	IGAG	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	-382
GVA per head Differences (£)													
United Kingdom	IGAH	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	-6	—	26	19	66
North East	IGAI	-3	7	-9	—	-7	1	10	4	-11	22	33	113
North West	IGAJ	8	11	-1	7	1	3	5	-19	-29	-9	-4	49
Yorkshire & the Humber	IGAK	1	6	6	22	-3	3	20	12	24	66	61	128
East Midlands	IGAL	-1	6	14	10	-9	7	8	—	-30	27	38	163
West Midlands	IGAM	-2	-1	4	-4	1	8	18	20	2	38	19	101
East of England	IGAN	25	17	21	-13	-22	-4	18	4	-10	-6	4	95
London	IGAO	24	-46	-45	-35	13	-33	-13	-45	82	76	-8	-261
South East	IGAP	-27	-8	3	22	-19	-9	-4	-21	-32	-5	12	173
South West	IGAQ	-13	-4	25	8	2	6	32	11	-15	30	84	336
England	IGAR	2	-3	1	2	-5	-5	8	-7	—	25	22	93
Wales	IGAS	21	2	24	21	24	35	34	34	10	24	1	74
Scotland	IGAT	8	35	-11	-16	-3	4	6	-10	-20	30	-1	88
Northern Ireland	IGAU	-6	15	17	-11	-12	6	46	4	59	48	60	181
United Kingdom /less Extra-Regio ⁵	IGAV	2	1	1	1	-3	-1	11	-5	—	27	20	96
GVA per head; Indices Differences (UK /less Extra-Regio=100)													
United Kingdom	IGAW	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
North East	IGAX	—	0.1	-0.1	—	-0.1	0.1	—	0.1	—	—	0.1	0.3
North West	IGAY	0.1	0.1	—	0.1	0.1	—	-0.1	-0.1	-0.3	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2
Yorkshire & the Humber	IGAZ	—	0.1	—	0.2	—	—	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3
East Midlands	IGBA	—	0.1	0.1	0.1	-0.1	—	-0.1	0.1	-0.3	—	0.2	0.5
West Midlands	IGBB	-0.1	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	0.2	—	0.1	—	0.1
East of England	IGBC	0.3	0.2	0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.1	0.1	0.1	-0.1	-0.2	-0.1	-0.1
London	IGBD	0.2	-0.5	-0.5	-0.4	0.2	-0.3	-0.3	-0.3	0.7	0.3	-0.2	-2.6
South East	IGBE	-0.3	-0.1	—	0.2	-0.1	-0.1	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.1	0.4
South West	IGBF	-0.1	—	0.3	0.1	—	—	0.2	0.1	-0.1	—	0.5	1.7
England	IGBG	-0.1	—	—	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	-0.1
Wales	IGBH	0.2	—	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.1	-0.2	-0.1
Scotland	IGBI	—	0.4	-0.1	-0.2	—	—	—	—	-0.1	—	-0.1	—
Northern Ireland	IGBJ	-0.1	0.2	0.2	-0.1	-0.1	0.1	0.3	—	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.7

1 The headline regional GVA series for this publication have been calculated using a five-period moving average.

2 Estimates of regional GVA in this table are on a residence basis, where the income of commuters is allocated to where they live rather than their place of work.

3 Components may not sum to totals as a result of rounding.

4 Provisional

5 The GVA for Extra-Regio comprises compensation of employees and gross operating surplus which cannot be assigned to regions.

6 Revisions - Headline¹ Gross Value Added^{2,3} (GVA) by component of income at current basic prices by region 1990 to 2001

		1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997 ⁴	1998 ⁴	1999 ⁴	2000 ⁴	2001 ⁴
Total GVA Differences (£ million)													
United Kingdom	ABML	—	—	—	—	—	—	586	-321	-4	1 541	1 129	6 677
North East	IGBK	-8	18	-23	1	-19	—	25	11	-27	54	83	311
North West	IGBL	54	71	-5	47	5	14	36	-130	-197	-60	-29	793
Yorkshire & the Humber	IGBM	4	28	30	111	-14	14	96	63	120	331	303	681
East Midlands	IGBN	-3	23	57	41	-34	27	32	2	-123	112	157	786
West Midlands	IGBO	-14	-5	23	-24	6	38	95	105	11	202	97	739
East of England	IGBP	131	90	107	-64	-113	-20	95	25	-55	-31	21	613
London	IGBQ	168	-314	-305	-235	89	-228	-91	-315	572	531	-54	435
South East	IGBR	-207	-60	24	168	-145	-72	-27	-165	-256	-36	97	1 641
South West	IGBS	-62	-17	119	37	11	29	152	54	-71	146	410	1 693
England	IGBT	64	-166	28	84	-214	-198	413	-351	-26	1 249	1 084	7 691
Wales	IGBU	62	5	71	62	69	101	97	98	29	69	1	265
Scotland	IGBV	37	177	-59	-79	-16	22	34	-52	-99	149	-5	444
Northern Ireland	IGBW	-11	23	27	-18	-19	10	76	7	99	81	100	306
United Kingdom <i>less</i> Extra-Region ⁵ & statistical discrepancy	IGBX	151	39	67	48	-180	-65	620	-298	4	1 548	1 181	8 708
Extra-Region ⁵	IGBY	-151	-39	-67	-48	179	65	-34	-23	-8	-7	-51	-1 649
Statistical discrepancy (income adjusted)	IGBZ	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	-382
Of which:													
Compensation of Employees (£ million)													
United Kingdom	HAEA	—	—	—	—	—	—	366	346	796	2 872	7 629	7 696
North East	IGCA	—	—	—	—	-2	—	30	37	48	124	282	252
North West	IGCB	-1	1	—	-2	3	7	11	-41	-66	80	586	431
Yorkshire & the Humber	IGCC	4	-1	-1	-2	—	6	29	52	113	290	568	362
East Midlands	IGCD	5	-1	-2	-2	2	8	6	45	123	318	575	525
West Midlands	IGCE	-3	1	—	1	2	21	64	126	175	323	506	387
East of England	IGCF	—	—	—	—	1	-8	32	—	-24	-4	331	216
London	IGCG	1	-1	—	1	4	2	38	22	305	875	2 109	2 320
South East	IGCH	1	—	—	1	1	-9	-10	-104	-160	157	1 051	1 492
South West	IGCI	-4	2	—	1	-4	-21	34	41	71	264	722	1 018
England	IGCJ	2	2	—	-1	7	7	234	178	584	2 427	6 730	7 003
Wales	IGCK	—	-2	—	—	1	—	27	42	53	114	194	114
Scotland	IGCL	-3	1	-1	1	—	15	81	103	149	264	589	568
Northern Ireland	IGCM	—	-1	—	—	-3	-10	15	19	21	59	106	51
United Kingdom <i>less</i> Extra-Region ⁵	IGCN	—	—	—	—	4	12	356	341	808	2 865	7 620	7 736
Extra-Region ⁵	IGCO	—	—	—	—	-4	-12	10	5	-12	7	8	-40
Operating Surplus/Mixed Income⁶ (£ million)													
United Kingdom	IGCP	—	—	—	—	-1	—	220	-667	-800	-1 331	-6 499	-1 019
North East	IGCQ	-7	19	-24	1	-17	—	-5	-26	-75	-70	-199	59
North West	IGCR	56	70	-4	49	2	7	25	-89	-131	-139	-615	363
Yorkshire & the Humber	IGCS	1	29	31	113	-13	7	68	12	7	42	-266	318
East Midlands	IGCT	-8	23	59	43	-36	17	26	-44	-245	-206	-419	261
West Midlands	IGCU	-10	-6	23	-25	3	17	31	-20	-163	-121	-409	353
East of England	IGCV	130	89	107	-64	-114	-12	63	24	-31	-27	-309	397
London	IGCW	167	-314	-305	-235	86	-230	-129	-337	267	-345	-2 162	-1 885
South East	IGCX	-208	-59	24	168	-146	-64	-17	-61	-96	-193	-954	147
South West	IGCY	-58	-19	117	36	16	49	118	12	-142	-119	-313	676
England	IGCZ	62	-168	29	86	-219	-206	180	-529	-609	-1 178	-5 645	689
Wales	IGDA	61	7	70	62	69	101	70	56	-24	-45	-193	151
Scotland	IGDB	39	176	-58	-81	-16	7	-47	-156	-248	-115	-594	-125
Northern Ireland	IGDC	-12	24	26	-18	-16	20	61	-12	77	21	-7	256
United Kingdom <i>less</i> Extra-Region ⁵	IGDD	152	39	67	48	-184	-77	264	-640	-805	-1 317	-6 439	972
Extra-Region ⁵	IGDE	-151	-40	-67	-48	183	77	-44	-28	5	-14	-59	-1 609

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2 Estimates of regional GVA in this table are on a residence basis, where the income of commuters is allocated to where they live rather than their place of work.

3 Components may not sum to totals as a result of rounding.

4 Provisional

5 The GVA for Extra-Region comprises compensation of employees and gross operating surplus which cannot be assigned to regions.

6 Including taxes on production.

7 Revisions - Headline¹ Gross Value Added^{2,3} by industry groups, current basic prices by region 1990-2000

£ million

		1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997 ⁴	1998 ⁴	1999 ⁴	2000 ⁴
North East												
Agriculture, hunting, forestry & fishing	IGDF	2	-	-1	-4	4	2	-	6	1	-3	4
Mining and quarrying of energy producing materials	IGDG	15	5	8	13	-4	-6	1	-	-1	-1	-3
Other mining and quarrying	IGDH	-	-	1	1	1	2	1	1	-	-	2
Manufacturing	IGDI	46	24	21	4	-3	-9	-9	7	22	19	-116
Electricity, gas and water supply	IGDJ	6	-10	-3	-4	-13	-3	1	7	2	-8	2
Construction	IGDK	2	13	-22	2	19	19	10	-1	-10	-9	65
Wholesale and retail trade (including motor trade)	IGDL	-19	-6	4	4	1	-4	-15	-29	-61	-11	43
Hotels and restaurants	IGDM	4	-	2	2	-	3	14	19	13	5	-23
Transport, storage and communication	IGDN	-25	-20	-9	-7	-10	-10	-	-6	-2	6	86
Financial intermediation	IGDO	-11	39	10	12	-	-3	-2	2	-7	2	-13
Real estate, renting and business activities	IGDP	-45	-52	-63	-45	-32	-10	-14	-29	-26	-49	-109
Public administration and defence ⁵	IGDQ	-1	-	3	5	8	8	50	59	51	112	130
Education	IGDR	8	16	25	20	13	13	55	63	74	50	45
Health and social work	IGDS	6	6	2	1	-	-1	-71	-83	-84	-92	-98
Other services	IGDT	-4	-1	2	2	1	-	2	-1	1	26	50
FISIM ⁶	IGDU	9	3	-3	-3	-3	-2	-1	-	1	8	22
Total	IFZR	-8	18	-23	1	-19	-	25	11	-27	54	83
North West												
Agriculture, hunting, forestry & fishing	IGDV	-	-11	12	-14	10	-10	35	12	-7	14	23
Mining and quarrying of energy producing materials	IGDW	17	7	3	1	-1	-	-	-	-1	-2	-5
Other mining and quarrying	IGDX	-	-2	-	1	1	2	-	-1	-2	-4	-11
Manufacturing	IGDY	-61	-8	-5	4	2	8	4	3	31	123	-76
Electricity, gas and water supply	IGDZ	22	-19	-17	5	8	13	7	-5	7	-15	17
Construction	IGEA	-2	16	-12	8	31	35	26	12	-20	6	142
Wholesale and retail trade (including motor trade)	IGEB	32	27	-3	-3	9	6	-46	-87	-102	-31	87
Hotels and restaurants	IGEC	-4	-20	-13	3	6	23	73	124	168	187	147
Transport, storage and communication	IGED	16	-4	-15	-21	-24	-20	9	-9	3	-32	112
Financial intermediation	IGEE	-24	28	-4	60	-7	9	-	10	-26	12	-39
Real estate, renting and business activities	IGEF	72	77	82	38	-4	-26	-11	-44	-30	-124	-241
Public administration and defence ⁵	IGEG	8	8	5	-	1	10	95	88	52	196	263
Education	IGEH	-12	-25	-37	-38	-34	-39	14	-23	-65	-177	-237
Health and social work	IGEI	-3	-	-3	1	3	1	-179	-207	-206	-217	-228
Other services	IGEJ	-15	-6	-3	-	4	3	8	-1	3	-3	-11
FISIM ⁶	IGEK	4	4	3	1	-	-1	-2	-3	1	7	29
Total	IFZS	54	71	-5	47	5	14	36	-130	-197	-60	-29
Yorkshire & the Humber												
Agriculture, hunting, forestry & fishing	IGEL	1	-5	4	22	-22	-3	40	15	-13	10	17
Mining and quarrying of energy producing materials	IGEM	25	6	15	36	-1	-12	1	1	-2	-1	-2
Other mining and quarrying	IGEN	-1	2	-	2	4	6	3	1	-1	-1	-1
Manufacturing	IGEO	37	19	42	39	39	29	56	142	268	464	450
Electricity, gas and water supply	IGEP	-3	6	-2	6	10	13	10	-5	8	-9	27
Construction	IGEQ	5	15	-6	12	33	36	25	20	-3	11	86
Wholesale and retail trade (including motor trade)	IGER	22	25	17	15	19	17	-16	-40	-76	-3	108
Hotels and restaurants	IGES	-10	-9	-3	6	6	15	39	29	-2	-64	-148
Transport, storage and communication	IGET	5	-5	-4	-6	-7	-6	19	10	20	-5	106
Financial intermediation	IGEU	-8	44	10	53	4	7	7	7	27	83	146
Real estate, renting and business activities	IGEV	10	14	49	19	-4	9	20	8	17	-41	-162
Public administration and defence ⁵	IGEW	12	11	11	10	12	11	85	94	97	221	261
Education	IGEX	-89	-105	-113	-118	-122	-125	-85	-86	-80	-113	-156
Health and social work	IGEY	6	11	10	11	10	11	-120	-140	-135	-144	-176
Other services	IGEZ	-5	-1	3	4	7	7	12	8	6	-28	-111
FISIM ⁶	IGFA	-	1	-	-1	-1	-2	-2	-2	-12	-48	-140
Total	IFZT	4	28	30	111	-14	14	96	63	120	331	303
East Midlands												
Agriculture, hunting, forestry & fishing	IGFB	-	-9	-	18	-18	-2	38	16	-13	10	37
Mining and quarrying of energy producing materials	IGFC	26	8	16	36	-2	-11	2	1	-1	-	-1
Other mining and quarrying	IGFD	-	2	-	2	4	5	4	1	-1	1	-6
Manufacturing	IGFE	43	47	56	51	38	53	22	40	-64	-173	-452
Electricity, gas and water supply	IGFF	-4	-3	6	6	14	11	5	11	9	-4	7
Construction	IGFG	5	8	13	14	21	28	24	18	-1	21	127
Wholesale and retail trade (including motor trade)	IGFH	31	29	21	21	22	22	-2	-30	-96	41	153
Hotels and restaurants	IGFI	-12	-12	-4	3	6	15	42	69	95	110	92
Transport, storage and communication	IGFJ	6	-3	-	-	-4	-	18	8	20	11	110
Financial intermediation	IGFK	-5	51	10	-23	-10	4	2	19	-14	11	-12
Real estate, renting and business activities	IGFL	14	18	45	20	3	18	33	8	41	11	-30
Public administration and defence ⁵	IGFM	2	3	6	8	9	9	56	67	67	155	150
Education	IGFN	-105	-122	-125	-131	-135	-145	-130	-130	-86	-31	26
Health and social work	IGFO	6	9	10	10	12	13	-87	-102	-92	-84	-67
Other services	IGFP	-12	-3	4	4	7	6	9	6	9	13	-22
FISIM ⁶	IGFQ	1	-	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-2	6	22	43
Total	IFZU	-3	23	57	41	-34	27	32	2	-123	112	157

1 The headline regional GVA series for this publication have been calculated using a five-period moving average.

2 Estimates of regional GVA in this table are on a residence basis, where the income of commuters is allocated to where they live rather than their place of work.

3 Components may not sum due to rounding.

4 Provisional

5 Public administration, national defence and compulsory social security

6 Financial Intermediation Services Indirectly Measured.

7 Revisions - Headline¹ Gross Value Added^{2,3} by industry groups, current basic prices by region 1990-2000

continued £ million

		1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997 ⁴	1998 ⁴	1999 ⁴	2000 ⁴
West Midlands												
Agriculture, hunting, forestry & fishing	IGFR	4	-1	-1	-3	5	-9	40	17	-8	17	37
Mining and quarrying of energy producing materials	IGFS	9	2	4	12	4	6	5	3	-1	-	-2
Other mining and quarrying	IGFT	-1	-	-	-	-2	-3	-2	-1	-1	-1	-6
Manufacturing	IGFU	-23	-32	-15	-16	-28	-22	9	108	126	87	-175
Electricity, gas and water supply	IGFV	-	-18	-	1	12	13	10	17	12	-11	-4
Construction	IGFW	-2	-	-3	6	19	26	22	18	-4	20	119
Wholesale and retail trade (including motor trade)	IGFX	4	1	-2	1	3	10	-25	-48	-95	17	117
Hotels and restaurants	IGFY	-21	-21	-11	-2	-	-35	-107	-231	-294	-280	-278
Transport, storage and communication	IGFZ	-5	-12	-17	-19	-21	-18	10	5	22	-5	70
Financial intermediation	IGGA	-10	26	5	-41	-12	10	2	23	-17	28	-21
Real estate, renting and business activities	IGGB	-18	-8	17	-2	-12	-8	15	11	40	6	-82
Public administration and defence ⁵	IGGC	-2	-2	-1	-2	-2	3	59	71	71	205	244
Education	IGGD	64	65	52	47	46	68	170	240	275	229	138
Health and social work	IGGE	-8	-8	-4	-4	-4	-3	-119	-129	-122	-127	-127
Other services	IGGF	1	4	3	-	1	1	7	3	11	18	37
FISIM ⁶	IGGG	-4	-2	-2	-1	-1	-2	-2	-2	-4	-2	29
Total	IFZV	-14	-5	23	-24	6	38	95	105	11	202	97
East of England												
Agriculture, hunting, forestry & fishing	IGGH	2	5	-8	29	-24	-1	41	21	-20	-4	36
Mining and quarrying of energy producing materials	IGGI	8	3	4	-11	-24	-7	6	3	1	3	3
Other mining and quarrying	IGGJ	-	2	-1	-3	-4	-3	1	6	7	8	11
Manufacturing	IGGK	20	-1	1	11	9	4	10	17	35	100	-38
Electricity, gas and water supply	IGGL	-7	13	-1	-24	-39	-38	-25	-1	-1	-20	-16
Construction	IGGM	8	-20	41	-12	-46	-61	-28	-15	-24	-	96
Wholesale and retail trade (including motor trade)	IGGN	39	14	9	-2	-9	-7	-47	-91	-69	-47	43
Hotels and restaurants	IGGO	10	5	3	-	-	17	61	109	142	148	107
Transport, storage and communication	IGGP	-6	-16	-20	-18	-11	-4	20	-11	-17	-65	-5
Financial intermediation	IGGQ	13	45	-2	-115	-49	-20	-24	-7	-39	-15	93
Real estate, renting and business activities	IGGR	6	3	25	13	3	28	42	8	9	-89	-240
Public administration and defence ⁵	IGGS	9	6	4	2	1	-1	68	78	60	223	263
Education	IGGT	-8	-1	8	16	21	16	50	20	-21	-130	-242
Health and social work	IGGU	1	-1	3	4	5	6	-122	-143	-144	-156	-144
Other services	IGGV	12	8	7	-	-5	-6	-9	-11	-16	-33	-33
FISIM ⁶	IGGW	25	24	35	45	60	58	50	40	45	44	88
Total	IFZW	131	90	107	-64	-113	-20	95	25	-55	-31	21
London												
Agriculture, hunting, forestry & fishing	IGHN	1	1	-3	-3	-5	-3	1	2	1	7	13
Mining and quarrying of energy producing materials	IGHO	8	3	4	-7	-19	-6	4	2	-	4	3
Other mining and quarrying	IGHP	-	1	1	-1	-2	-2	-1	-	1	1	3
Manufacturing	IGHQ	9	22	10	2	14	18	3	33	52	75	-98
Electricity, gas and water supply	IGHR	9	-7	-16	-11	5	-4	-1	11	8	-9	8
Construction	IGHS	2	-7	-12	-17	-63	-61	-28	-27	-17	27	165
Wholesale and retail trade (including motor trade)	IGHT	-26	-36	4	2	-15	-2	-31	-124	53	40	134
Hotels and restaurants	IGHU	4	44	31	1	4	37	133	246	337	399	288
Transport, storage and communication	IGHV	-65	-25	-44	-52	-33	-34	23	-8	39	-2	201
Financial intermediation	IGHW	110	-274	-39	-63	114	-85	-46	-272	175	-50	-183
Real estate, renting and business activities	IGHX	96	-30	-226	-84	84	-81	97	97	202	108	-488
Public administration and defence ⁵	IGHY	15	11	5	2	7	16	21	38	33	313	385
Education	IGHZ	-16	-	11	21	28	23	4	-16	-58	-160	-247
Health and social work	IGIA	15	8	12	8	6	-7	-218	-248	-234	-192	-120
Other services	IGIB	50	5	-19	-21	-23	-25	-35	-33	-9	-17	-107
FISIM ⁶	IGIC	-43	-28	-22	-13	-14	-18	-18	-18	-9	-11	-13
Total	IFZX	168	-314	-305	-235	89	-228	-91	-315	572	531	-54
South East												
Agriculture, hunting, forestry & fishing	IGGX	-	9	-4	20	-18	-6	26	8	-19	-19	-2
Mining and quarrying of energy producing materials	IGGY	8	1	2	-12	-24	-8	5	3	-	2	2
Other mining and quarrying	IGGZ	5	-4	-	-5	-9	-13	-7	-2	3	3	7
Manufacturing	IGHA	11	62	3	22	22	-	-39	-69	-126	-116	-451
Electricity, gas and water supply	IGHB	5	44	17	-13	-61	-59	-32	-42	12	-17	25
Construction	IGHC	-2	-20	39	-16	-70	-101	-55	-35	-30	26	212
Wholesale and retail trade (including motor trade)	IGHD	-88	-65	-30	-3	10	10	-85	-158	18	-20	179
Hotels and restaurants	IGHF	7	14	11	5	4	23	85	150	207	235	170
Transport, storage and communication	IGHG	-63	-42	-35	-30	-22	-8	33	-9	-6	-55	142
Financial intermediation	IGHH	-13	-39	2	160	-7	63	9	76	-155	29	117
Real estate, renting and business activities	IGHI	-93	-36	-12	8	6	26	72	24	71	-34	-260
Public administration and defence ⁵	IGHJ	14	10	5	4	-5	-16	128	130	86	371	459
Education	IGHK	-12	1	10	21	28	23	54	14	-41	-166	-258
Health and social work	IGHL	-1	-4	4	9	13	13	-200	-238	-246	-239	-182
Other services	IGHM	2	1	10	10	9	4	-7	-13	-24	-36	-33
FISIM ⁶	IGHN	13	8	2	-12	-24	-25	-16	-6	-4	-2	-29
Total	IFZY	-207	-60	24	168	-145	-72	-27	-165	-256	-36	97

See footnotes on first page of table.

7 Revisions - Headline¹ Gross Value Added^{2,3} by industry groups, current basic prices by region 1990-2000

continued £ million

		1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997 ⁴	1998 ⁴	1999 ⁴	2000 ⁴
South West												
Agriculture, hunting, forestry & fishing	IGID	-7	-2	41	-19	1	-25	66	20	-19	24	17
Mining and quarrying of energy producing materials	IGIE	1	1	-	-	-2	-1	1	1	-1	-	-
Other mining and quarrying	IGIF	-1	-2	-	1	4	5	2	-1	-5	-3	1
Manufacturing	IGIG	-26	-37	-31	-28	-36	-42	-64	-57	-85	-134	-295
Electricity, gas and water supply	IGIH	-29	34	7	3	6	13	7	-24	2	-17	22
Construction	IGII	-1	-19	27	9	7	15	12	6	-21	13	123
Wholesale and retail trade (including motor trade)	IGIJ	-9	-5	-19	-21	-14	-20	-50	-82	-95	-29	159
Hotels and restaurants	IGIK	-3	-7	-8	-2	-3	9	48	83	128	175	216
Transport, storage and communication	IGIL	-19	-24	-22	-23	-24	-24	-7	-21	-13	-11	135
Financial intermediation	IGIM	6	-31	2	13	3	19	-1	15	-40	-7	-58
Real estate, renting and business activities	IGIN	-29	-3	34	14	-14	16	27	22	19	-25	-59
Public administration and defence ⁵	IGIO	-3	-6	-9	-13	-23	-41	91	107	101	273	280
Education	IGIP	98	111	114	117	124	125	167	159	137	58	-12
Health and social work	IGIQ	-11	-12	-11	-11	-12	-14	-135	-158	-156	-163	-173
Other services	IGIR	-22	-10	-3	-3	-3	-5	-8	-11	-20	-24	-19
FISIM ⁶	IGIS	-7	-4	-4	-2	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	14	74
Total	IFZZ	-62	-17	119	37	11	29	152	54	-71	146	410
England												
Agriculture, hunting, forestry & fishing	IGIT	2	-14	38	47	-67	-57	286	118	-98	58	181
Mining and quarrying of energy producing materials	IGIU	115	35	57	69	-75	-43	25	14	-8	6	-5
Other mining and quarrying	IGIV	3	-1	-	-1	-2	-1	-	3	1	5	-1
Manufacturing	IGIW	56	95	82	87	59	40	-8	226	258	442	-1 249
Electricity, gas and water supply	IGIX	-5	42	-9	-31	-55	-42	-16	-30	58	-113	86
Construction	IGIY	15	-12	67	5	-50	-64	7	-5	-130	115	1 133
Wholesale and retail trade (including motor trade)	IGIZ	-13	-17	1	15	26	33	-316	-688	-526	-43	1 023
Hotels and restaurants	IGJA	-25	-6	8	16	22	109	389	596	793	914	569
Transport, storage and communication	IGJB	-156	-153	-166	-177	-156	-124	125	-42	65	-156	957
Financial intermediation	IGJC	60	-110	-6	58	34	4	-53	-124	-99	92	31
Real estate, renting and business activities	IGJD	11	-18	-51	-15	29	-29	284	105	343	-235	-1 672
Public administration and defence ⁵	IGJE	53	41	27	17	10	-1	655	731	618	2 071	2 435
Education	IGJF	-72	-59	-57	-45	-31	-39	298	242	135	-441	-943
Health and social work	IGJG	12	9	23	28	33	18	-1 250	-1 447	-1 421	-1 412	-1 315
Other services	IGJH	7	-2	4	-3	-3	-14	-19	-53	-39	-85	-249
FISIM ⁶	IGJI	-1	3	10	15	13	8	5	5	20	30	102
Total	IGAA	64	-166	28	84	-214	-198	413	-351	-26	1 249	1 084
Wales												
Agriculture, hunting, forestry & fishing	IGJJ	3	1	-3	-8	26	30	24	21	-2	-31	-5
Mining and quarrying of energy producing materials	IGJK	5	-1	1	-2	-10	-4	1	1	-1	-1	-
Other mining and quarrying	IGJL	-1	-1	-	-1	1	2	-	-	-2	-1	-6
Manufacturing	IGJM	-36	-78	-56	-61	-37	-31	-5	30	27	8	-180
Electricity, gas and water supply	IGJN	8	-26	-8	-2	5	4	2	9	2	-9	15
Construction	IGJO	-6	-10	-3	-	3	8	5	4	-7	13	82
Wholesale and retail trade (including motor trade)	IGJP	-5	-5	-13	-17	-13	-13	-15	-28	-17	11	57
Hotels and restaurants	IGJQ	-	-7	-7	-4	-4	3	21	20	29	11	-41
Transport, storage and communication	IGJR	169	173	187	198	186	141	76	21	1	3	71
Financial intermediation	IGJS	-17	9	-3	9	-14	-2	-3	14	-16	9	-17
Real estate, renting and business activities	IGJT	-24	-11	25	3	-22	-	-4	-8	-12	-23	-44
Public administration and defence ⁵	IGJU	-20	-19	-18	-16	-13	-8	56	77	89	175	188
Education	IGJV	1	-4	-9	-13	-14	-7	35	45	43	5	-31
Health and social work	IGJW	-12	-14	-17	-20	-20	-18	-97	-108	-104	-103	-89
Other services	IGJX	-1	-3	-3	-5	-4	-3	2	1	-	-6	-26
FISIM ⁶	IGJY	1	1	-	-1	-	-1	-	-1	-1	6	26
Total	IGAB	62	5	71	62	69	101	97	98	29	69	1
Scotland												
Agriculture, hunting, forestry & fishing	IGJZ	6	-3	-39	-25	50	9	-22	-11	-35	-79	-50
Mining and quarrying of energy producing materials	IGKA	32	5	10	-16	-95	-28	19	14	-1	7	5
Other mining and quarrying	IGKB	1	-1	1	-1	-2	-3	-2	-1	-1	-1	-6
Manufacturing	IGKC	-22	-13	-24	-25	-30	-11	4	92	117	167	-100
Electricity, gas and water supply	IGKD	-1	-18	18	34	50	37	15	27	66	130	287
Construction	IGKE	-9	22	-62	-6	39	44	33	37	32	66	190
Wholesale and retail trade (including motor trade)	IGKF	8	2	-7	-20	-22	-19	-9	-17	-25	63	155
Hotels and restaurants	IGKG	16	10	5	2	-1	-99	-280	-580	-759	-850	-958
Transport, storage and communication	IGKH	-10	-19	-24	-27	-34	-21	23	29	53	39	145
Financial intermediation	IGKI	-38	104	-2	-65	-30	-13	-4	34	15	96	130
Real estate, renting and business activities	IGKJ	14	23	-5	-11	-26	-7	25	16	86	28	-128
Public administration and defence	IGKK	-36	-25	-12	1	19	43	191	208	223	455	537
Education	IGKL	86	88	95	98	89	94	160	194	173	62	-23
Health and social work	IGKM	-6	-1	-9	-13	-19	-6	-167	-148	-109	-91	-133
Other services	IGKN	-5	1	-2	-5	-4	5	49	57	79	85	60
FISIM ⁶	IGKO	1	1	-1	-1	-2	-2	-3	-3	-14	-28	-114
Total	IGAC	37	177	-59	-79	-16	22	34	-52	-99	149	-5

See footnotes on first page of table.

7 Revisions - Headline¹ Gross Value Added^{2,3} by industry groups, current basic prices by region 1990-2000

continued £ million

		1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997 ⁴	1998 ⁴	1999 ⁴	2000 ⁴
Northern Ireland												
Agriculture, hunting, forestry & fishing	IGKP	-11	16	3	-14	-9	18	35	-32	52	-68	-11
Mining and quarrying of energy producing materials	IGKQ	-	-	-1	-2	-3	-3	-2	-1	-1	-1	1
Other mining and quarrying	IGKR	-2	2	-	3	3	3	1	-	-2	-2	-3
Manufacturing	IGKS	2	-5	-3	2	4	3	1	11	35	54	5
Electricity, gas and water supply	IGKT	-2	3	-	-	-1	-	-1	-7	-	-9	-8
Construction	IGKU	-1	-1	-3	-	8	12	11	18	7	11	21
Wholesale and retail trade (including motor trade)	IGKV	11	18	20	21	11	-2	-6	-11	-34	-6	25
Hotels and restaurants	IGKW	10	3	-5	-14	-17	-13	6	20	40	51	47
Transport, storage and communication	IGKX	-4	-1	2	6	4	4	8	5	11	14	40
Financial intermediation	IGKY	-4	-3	12	-3	9	11	-4	4	-3	19	23
Real estate, renting and business activities	IGKZ	-3	5	30	25	19	34	43	44	61	49	36
Public administration and defence ⁵	IGLA	3	3	2	-2	-12	-21	54	42	21	75	55
Education	IGLB	-15	-25	-29	-40	-43	-46	-30	-36	-42	-63	-85
Health and social work	IGLC	7	6	3	3	6	6	-48	-54	-47	-40	-34
Other services	IGLD	-	4	7	11	11	12	8	7	5	4	4
FISIM ⁶	IGLE	-2	-5	-9	-13	-10	-6	-2	-1	-5	-7	-14
Total	IGAD	-11	23	27	-18	-19	10	76	7	99	81	100
UK excluding Extra-Regio												
Agriculture, hunting, forestry & fishing	IGLO	-	-	-1	-	-	-	323	94	-82	-119	114
Mining and quarrying of energy producing materials	IGLP	152	40	67	48	-183	-77	44	28	-11	13	-1
Other mining and quarrying	IGLQ	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-4	1	-17
Manufacturing	IGLR	-	-	-3	3	-2	1	-7	359	436	671	-1 524
Electricity, gas and water supply	IGLS	-	-	-1	1	-	-1	-	-	127	-	381
Construction	IGLT	-	-	-	-	-	-	56	54	-96	205	1 427
Wholesale and retail trade (including motor trade)	IGLU	-	-	-	-1	-	-	-347	-745	-602	25	1 260
Hotels and restaurants	IGLV	-	-	1	-	-	-	138	56	104	125	-383
Transport, storage and communication	IGLW	-	-	-	-1	-	-	231	12	131	-100	1 213
Financial intermediation	IGLX	-	-	-	-	-	-	-62	-73	-102	215	167
Real estate, renting and business activities	IGLY	-	-	-1	-	-	-1	347	158	478	-181	-1 807
Public administration and defence ⁵	IGMA	-	-	-	-	3	13	955	1 058	951	2 777	3 215
Education	IGMB	-	-	-	-	-	-	465	445	308	-437	-1 083
Health and social work	IGMC	-	-	-	-	-	-1	-1 561	-1 756	-1 680	-1 645	-1 570
Other services	IGMD	-	-	4	-2	-	1	39	11	44	-2	-211
FISIM ⁶	IGME	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	IGAE	151	39	67	48	-180	-65	620	-298	4	1 548	1 181

See footnotes on first page of table.

8 Revisions - Headline¹ Workplace based Gross Value Added^{2,3} (GVA) at current basic prices by region 1990 to 2001

		1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997 ⁴	1998 ⁴	1999 ⁴	2000 ⁴	2001 ⁴
Total GVA Differences (£ million)													
United Kingdom	ABML	-	-	-	-	-	-	586	-321	-4	1 541	1 129	6 677
North East	IFZR	-8	18	-23	1	-19	-	25	11	-27	54	83	311
North West	IFZS	54	71	-5	47	5	14	36	-130	-197	-60	-29	793
Yorkshire & the Humber	IFZT	4	28	30	111	-14	14	96	63	120	331	303	681
East Midlands	IFZU	-3	23	57	41	-34	27	32	2	-123	112	157	786
West Midlands	IFZV	-14	-5	23	-24	6	38	95	105	11	202	97	739
East of England	IGLF	1 085	102	482	23	-361	276	163	85	308	77	181	989
London	IGLG	295	-182	-394	-329	-11	669	-157	-431	243	210	-175	3
South East	IGLH	-1 289	-204	-262	175	203	-1 267	-29	-108	-289	175	58	1 696
South West	IFZZ	-62	-17	119	37	11	29	152	54	-71	146	410	1 693
England	IGAA	64	-166	28	84	-214	-198	413	-351	-26	1 249	1 084	7 691
Wales	IGAB	62	5	71	62	69	101	97	98	29	69	1	265
Scotland	IGAC	37	177	-59	-79	-16	22	34	-52	-99	149	-5	444
Northern Ireland	IGAD	-11	23	27	-18	-19	10	76	7	99	81	100	306
United Kingdom less Extra-Region ⁵ & statistical discrepancy	IGAE	151	39	67	48	-180	-65	620	-298	4	1 548	1 181	8 708
Extra-Region ⁵	IGAF	-151	-39	-67	-48	179	65	-34	-23	-8	-7	-51	-1 649
Statistical discrepancy (income adjusted)	IGAG	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-382
GVA per head Differences (£)													
United Kingdom	IGAH	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-6	-	26	19	66
North East	IGAI	-3	7	-9	-	-7	1	10	4	-11	22	33	113
North West	IGAJ	8	11	-1	7	1	3	5	-19	-29	-9	-4	49
Yorkshire & the Humber	IGAK	1	6	6	22	-3	3	20	12	24	66	61	128
East Midlands	IGAL	-1	6	14	10	-9	7	8	-	-30	27	38	163
West Midlands	IGAM	-2	-1	4	-4	1	8	18	20	2	38	19	101
East of England	IGLI	213	20	94	5	-70	53	31	16	58	14	34	166
London	IGLJ	43	-27	-58	-48	-2	97	-23	-63	35	30	-24	-370
South East	IGLK	-170	-27	-35	23	27	-164	-3	-13	-37	22	8	183
South West	IGAQ	-13	-4	25	8	2	6	32	11	-15	30	84	336
England	IGAR	2	-3	1	2	-5	-5	8	-7	-	25	22	93
Wales	IGAS	21	2	24	21	24	35	34	34	10	24	1	74
Scotland	IGAT	8	35	-11	-16	-3	4	6	-10	-20	30	-1	88
Northern Ireland	IGAU	-6	15	17	-11	-12	6	46	4	59	48	60	181
United Kingdom less Extra-Region ⁵	IGAV	2	1	1	1	-3	-1	11	-5	-	27	20	96
GVA per head; Indices Differences (UK less Extra-Region=100)													
United Kingdom	IGAW	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
North East	IGAX	-	0.1	-0.1	-	-0.1	0.1	-	0.1	-	-	0.1	0.3
North West	IGAY	0.1	0.1	-	0.1	0.1	-	-0.1	-0.1	-0.3	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2
Yorkshire & the Humber	IGAZ	-	0.1	-	0.2	-	-	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3
East Midlands	IGBA	-	0.1	0.1	0.1	-0.1	-	-0.1	0.1	-0.3	-	0.2	0.5
West Midlands	IGBB	-0.1	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	0.2	-	0.1	-	0.1
East of England	IGLL	2.4	0.2	1.0	0.1	-0.7	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.5	-0.1	0.1	0.6
London	IGLM	0.4	-0.4	-0.7	-0.5	0.1	0.9	-0.3	-0.5	0.3	-0.1	-0.4	-3.5
South East	IGLN	-2.1	-0.3	-0.4	0.2	0.3	-1.5	-0.1	-0.1	-0.3	-0.1	-0.1	0.6
South West	IGBF	-0.1	-	0.3	0.1	-	-	0.2	0.1	-0.1	-	0.5	1.7
England	IGBG	-0.1	-	-	0.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-0.1
Wales	IGBH	0.2	-	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.1	-0.2	-0.1
Scotland	IGBI	-	0.4	-0.1	-0.2	-	-	-	-	-0.1	-	-0.1	-
Northern Ireland	IGBJ	-0.1	0.2	0.2	-0.1	-0.1	0.1	0.3	-	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.7

1 The headline regional GVA series for this publication have been calculated using a five-period moving average.

2 Estimates of workplace based GVA allocate income to the region in which commuters work.

3 Components may not sum to totals as a result of rounding.

4 Provisional

5 The GVA for Extra-Region comprises compensation of employees and gross operating surplus which cannot be assigned to regions.

9 Gross Value Added^{1,2} (GVA) at current basic prices by region 1990 to 2002

		1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997 ⁴	1998 ⁴	1999 ⁴	2000 ⁴	2001 ⁴	2002 ⁴
Total GVA (£ million)														
United Kingdom	ABML	501 438	523 935	546 434	575 461	608 740	639 908	680 206	720 371	762 359	797 814	839 194	880 904	925 584
North East	TMPW	18 411	19 573	20 631	21 716	22 314	23 279	24 227	24 874	25 485	25 539	26 770	27 939	29 632
North West	TMPX	53 362	55 895	58 078	61 063	64 640	66 830	69 812	73 653	76 958	81 108	83 966	87 762	93 913
Yorkshire & the Humber	TMPY	38 209	40 215	41 447	43 426	45 342	47 775	50 877	53 967	56 267	58 028	59 987	62 235	65 811
East Midlands	TMPZ	32 667	34 162	35 544	37 341	39 392	41 441	44 704	48 042	50 105	51 782	53 803	55 931	59 159
West Midlands	TMQA	41 518	42 990	45 039	47 316	50 152	53 089	55 731	58 934	62 302	64 048	66 982	69 233	72 779
East of England	TMQB	48 202	49 966	52 405	54 466	57 985	60 870	64 476	69 597	74 527	76 358	81 919	86 966	90 641
London	TMQC	76 028	79 217	83 088	88 040	92 924	95 968	101 980	110 293	120 549	127 608	134 540	141 768	144 693
South East	TMQD	71 888	75 035	77 944	82 965	88 162	92 579	100 125	107 388	116 296	126 560	131 693	140 383	148 801
South West	TMQE	37 375	38 740	40 636	42 727	44 885	47 776	50 786	54 278	56 704	58 598	60 362	65 828	70 011
England	TMQF	417 660	435 793	454 812	479 060	505 796	529 607	562 717	601 027	639 193	669 629	700 021	738 045	775 440
Wales	TMQG	20 507	21 655	22 346	23 393	24 688	26 304	27 447	28 611	29 594	30 574	31 958	33 311	35 039
Scotland	TMQH	42 861	45 527	47 714	49 818	52 849	56 329	58 533	59 793	64 049	65 500	66 387	69 391	72 938
Northern Ireland	TMQI	10 104	11 005	11 705	12 592	13 465	14 427	15 050	16 140	16 991	17 805	18 713	19 381	20 421
United Kingdom less Extra-Region ³ & statistical discrepancy	TMPV	491 133	513 980	536 578	564 862	596 799	626 667	663 748	705 572	749 826	783 507	817 079	860 128	903 839
Extra-Region ³	DDQZ	10 303	9 957	9 855	10 599	11 942	13 241	16 459	14 800	12 537	14 307	22 116	20 776	21 892
Statistical discrepancy (income adjusted)	DDRA	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—147
GVA per head (£)														
United Kingdom	DDAB	8 761	9 122	9 493	9 978	10 532	11 047	11 719	12 384	13 075	13 642	14 310	14 918	15 629
North East	TMQK	7 124	7 566	7 968	8 389	8 642	9 047	9 447	9 740	10 016	10 089	10 612	11 092	11 790
North West	TMQL	7 814	8 168	8 497	8 932	9 473	9 815	10 286	10 882	11 381	12 037	12 463	12 969	13 870
Yorkshire & the Humber	TMQM	7 764	8 147	8 376	8 765	9 145	9 639	10 270	10 901	11 368	11 731	12 119	12 521	13 209
East Midlands	TMQN	8 181	8 516	8 808	9 212	9 678	10 135	10 891	11 673	12 146	12 496	12 942	13 372	14 034
West Midlands	TMQO	7 956	8 220	8 599	9 020	9 557	10 102	10 595	11 203	11 829	12 164	12 734	13 105	13 721
East of England	TMQP	9 474	9 757	10 193	10 572	11 201	11 694	12 314	13 207	14 046	14 296	15 241	16 101	16 722
London	TMQQ	11 183	11 600	12 178	12 887	13 578	13 990	14 777	15 921	17 298	18 123	18 938	19 399	19 672
South East	TMQR	9 461	9 835	10 181	10 815	11 433	11 924	12 828	13 668	14 737	15 909	16 498	17 501	18 511
South West	TMQS	8 006	8 263	8 625	9 035	9 443	10 000	10 604	11 263	11 708	12 024	12 296	13 334	14 112
England	TMQT	8 756	9 103	9 480	9 967	10 501	10 967	11 626	12 386	13 137	13 712	14 287	14 943	15 646
Wales	TMQU	7 167	7 537	7 767	8 118	8 557	9 116	9 507	9 901	10 230	10 566	11 020	11 457	12 005
Scotland	TMQV	8 435	8 956	9 382	9 783	10 358	11 037	11 495	11 763	12 615	12 914	13 112	13 702	14 430
Northern Ireland	TMQW	6 333	6 847	7 211	7 699	8 192	8 748	9 057	9 658	10 127	10 604	11 119	11 473	12 036
United Kingdom less Extra-Region ³	TMQJ	8 581	8 948	9 322	9 794	10 326	10 818	11 435	12 130	12 860	13 398	13 933	14 566	15 259
GVA per head; Indices (UK less Extra-Region=100)														
United Kingdom	DDAF	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
North East	DDBE	83.0	84.6	85.5	85.7	83.7	83.6	82.6	80.3	77.9	75.3	76.2	76.2	77.3
North West	DDBF	91.1	91.3	91.2	91.2	91.7	90.7	90.0	89.7	88.5	89.8	89.5	89.0	90.9
Yorkshire & the Humber	DDBG	90.5	91.0	89.9	89.5	88.6	89.1	89.8	89.9	88.4	87.6	87.0	86.0	86.6
East Midlands	DDBH	95.3	95.2	94.5	94.1	93.7	93.7	95.2	96.2	94.4	93.3	92.9	91.8	92.0
West Midlands	DDBI	92.7	91.9	92.3	92.1	92.6	93.4	92.6	92.4	92.0	90.8	91.4	90.0	89.9
East of England	DDBJ	110.4	109.0	109.3	107.9	108.5	108.1	107.7	108.9	109.2	106.7	109.4	110.5	109.6
London	DDBK	130.3	129.6	130.6	131.6	131.5	129.3	129.2	131.2	134.5	135.3	135.9	133.2	128.9
South East	DDBL	110.3	109.9	109.2	110.4	110.7	110.2	112.2	112.7	114.6	118.7	118.4	120.2	121.3
South West	DDBM	93.3	92.3	92.5	92.2	91.5	92.4	92.7	92.9	91.0	89.7	88.2	91.5	92.5
England	DDBN	102.0	101.7	101.7	101.8	101.7	101.4	101.7	102.1	102.1	102.3	102.5	102.6	102.5
Wales	DDBO	83.5	84.2	83.3	82.9	82.9	84.3	83.1	81.6	79.5	78.9	79.1	78.7	78.7
Scotland	DDBP	98.3	100.1	100.7	99.9	100.3	102.0	100.5	97.0	98.1	96.4	94.1	94.1	94.6
Northern Ireland	DDBQ	73.8	76.5	77.4	78.6	79.3	80.9	79.2	79.6	78.7	79.2	79.8	78.8	78.9

1 Estimates of regional GVA in this table are on a residence basis, where income of commuters is allocated to where they live rather than their place of work.

2 Components may not sum to totals as a result of rounding.

3 The GVA for Extra-Region comprises compensation of employees and gross operating surplus which cannot be assigned to regions.

4 Provisional

10

Gross Value Added^{1,2} (GVA) by component of income at current basic prices by region 1990 to 2002

		1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997 ³	1998 ³	1999 ³	2000 ³	2001 ³	2002 ³
Total GVA (£ million)														
United Kingdom	ABML	501 438	523 935	546 434	575 461	608 740	639 908	680 206	720 371	762 359	797 814	839 194	880 904	925 584
North East	TMPW	18 411	19 573	20 631	21 716	22 314	23 279	24 227	24 874	25 485	25 539	26 770	27 939	29 632
North West	TMPX	53 362	55 895	58 078	61 063	64 640	66 830	69 812	73 653	76 958	81 108	83 966	87 762	93 913
Yorkshire & the Humber	TMPY	38 209	40 215	41 447	43 426	45 342	47 775	50 877	53 967	56 267	58 028	59 987	62 235	65 811
East Midlands	TMPZ	32 667	34 162	35 544	37 341	39 392	41 441	44 704	48 042	50 105	51 782	53 803	55 931	59 159
West Midlands	TMQA	41 518	42 990	45 039	47 316	50 152	53 089	55 731	58 934	62 302	64 048	66 982	69 233	72 779
East of England	TMQB	48 202	49 966	52 405	54 466	57 985	60 870	64 476	69 597	74 527	76 358	81 919	86 966	90 641
London	TMQC	76 028	79 217	83 088	88 040	92 924	95 968	101 980	110 293	120 549	127 608	134 540	141 768	144 693
South East	TMQD	71 888	75 035	77 944	82 965	88 162	92 579	100 125	107 388	116 296	126 560	131 693	140 383	148 801
South West	TMQE	37 375	38 740	40 636	42 727	44 885	47 776	50 786	54 278	56 704	58 598	60 362	65 828	70 011
England	TMQF	417 660	435 793	454 812	479 060	505 796	529 607	562 717	601 027	639 193	669 629	700 021	738 045	775 440
Wales	TMQG	20 507	21 655	22 346	23 393	24 688	26 304	27 447	28 611	29 594	30 574	31 958	33 311	35 039
Scotland	TMQH	42 861	45 527	47 714	49 818	52 849	56 329	58 533	59 793	64 049	65 500	66 387	69 391	72 938
Northern Ireland	TMQI	10 104	11 005	11 705	12 592	13 465	14 427	15 050	16 140	16 991	17 805	18 713	19 381	20 421
United Kingdom <i>less</i> Extra-Region ⁴ & statistical discrepancy	TMPV	491 133	513 980	536 578	564 862	596 799	626 667	663 748	705 572	749 826	783 507	817 079	860 128	903 839
Extra-Region ⁴	DDQZ	10 303	9 957	9 855	10 599	11 942	13 241	16 459	14 800	12 537	14 307	22 116	20 776	21 892
Statistical discrepancy (income adjusted)	DDRA	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	-147
Of which:														
Compensation of Employees (£m)														
United Kingdom	HAEA	316 102	335 704	347 713	357 662	369 645	386 718	405 835	433 306	465 854	495 596	532 518	564 067	587 488
North East	DDCE	12 679	13 617	14 208	14 502	14 544	15 215	15 717	16 271	16 813	16 825	18 048	18 925	19 949
North West	DDCF	34 742	36 866	38 105	38 914	40 120	41 436	43 204	45 715	48 507	51 556	54 940	57 453	61 183
Yorkshire & the Humber	DDCG	24 472	26 273	27 189	28 019	28 679	30 050	31 460	33 529	35 625	37 768	39 751	41 068	43 308
East Midlands	DDCH	20 907	22 167	22 811	23 634	24 358	25 473	27 129	29 262	31 353	33 290	35 122	36 240	38 201
West Midlands	DDCI	26 916	28 590	29 737	30 427	31 826	33 485	34 613	36 687	39 552	41 096	43 124	45 136	46 440
East of England	DDCJ	31 055	32 772	33 976	34 580	36 134	37 983	39 843	43 411	46 772	48 355	53 502	56 873	58 493
London	DDCK	48 278	50 599	52 163	53 837	55 702	58 124	62 202	67 251	73 685	80 227	90 285	96 166	97 801
South East	DDCL	45 840	48 066	49 625	51 951	54 012	56 668	60 916	65 307	71 557	79 500	84 914	91 375	96 249
South West	DDCM	23 010	24 320	25 198	25 874	26 599	27 992	29 270	31 708	33 558	34 897	36 660	40 322	42 122
England	DDCN	267 900	283 271	293 013	301 739	311 975	326 426	344 355	369 143	397 421	423 513	456 345	483 559	503 747
Wales	DDCO	12 642	13 671	14 193	14 454	14 961	15 841	16 353	17 330	18 271	19 420	20 406	21 657	22 323
Scotland	DDCP	27 392	29 664	31 106	31 996	32 852	34 148	34 857	35 930	38 725	40 610	43 056	45 694	47 651
Northern Ireland	DDCQ	6 439	7 231	7 559	7 881	8 172	8 602	8 736	9 381	9 847	10 520	11 052	11 575	12 134
United Kingdom <i>less</i> Extra-Region ⁴	DDAH	314 373	333 838	345 871	356 070	367 959	385 017	404 302	431 784	464 265	494 062	530 860	562 485	585 855
Extra-Region ⁴	DDAI	1 729	1 866	1 842	1 592	1 686	1 701	1 533	1 522	1 589	1 534	1 659	1 582	1 633
Operating Surplus/Mixed Income ⁵ (£m)														
United Kingdom	DDAM	185 334	188 233	198 720	217 799	239 096	253 191	274 372	287 066	296 509	302 218	306 676	316 837	338 096
North East	DDCR	5 731	5 956	6 423	7 214	7 770	8 064	8 509	8 603	8 672	8 714	8 723	9 014	9 683
North West	DDCS	18 620	19 029	19 973	22 149	24 520	25 394	26 608	27 938	28 451	29 551	29 027	30 308	32 730
Yorkshire & the Humber	DDCT	13 737	13 941	14 258	15 407	16 662	17 726	19 417	20 438	20 642	20 260	20 236	21 167	22 503
East Midlands	DDCU	11 761	11 995	12 732	13 707	15 034	15 969	17 574	18 780	18 752	18 492	18 681	19 691	20 957
West Midlands	DDCV	14 601	14 399	15 302	16 889	18 326	19 604	21 118	22 247	22 750	22 953	23 858	24 096	26 339
East of England	DDCW	17 147	17 194	18 429	19 886	21 851	22 887	24 634	26 186	27 755	28 004	28 416	30 093	32 148
London	DDCX	27 750	28 618	30 925	34 203	37 221	37 844	39 777	43 042	46 864	47 380	44 255	45 602	46 892
South East	DDCY	26 048	26 969	28 319	31 013	34 150	35 911	39 209	42 081	44 739	47 060	46 779	49 008	52 553
South West	DDCZ	14 365	14 420	15 438	16 853	18 286	19 784	21 516	22 569	23 146	23 701	23 701	25 506	27 889
England	DDDA	149 760	152 522	161 800	177 321	193 821	203 181	218 362	231 884	241 771	246 116	243 677	254 486	271 694
Wales	DDDB	7 865	7 984	8 153	8 939	9 727	10 463	11 094	11 281	11 323	11 154	11 552	11 654	12 716
Scotland	DDDC	15 469	15 863	16 608	17 822	19 998	22 181	23 675	23 863	25 323	24 890	23 330	23 696	25 287
Northern Ireland	DDDD	3 666	3 773	4 146	4 711	5 294	5 825	6 314	6 760	7 143	7 285	7 660	7 807	8 287
United Kingdom <i>less</i> Extra-Region ⁴	DDAK	176 760	180 142	190 707	208 792	228 839	241 651	259 446	273 788	285 561	289 445	286 219	297 643	317 984
Extra-Region ⁴	DDAL	8 574	8 091	8 013	9 007	10 256	11 540	14 926	13 278	10 948	12 773	20 457	19 194	20 259

1 Estimates of regional GVA in this table are on a residence basis, where the income of commuters is allocated to where they live rather than their place of work.

2 Components may not sum to totals as a result of rounding.

3 Provisional

4 The GVA for Extra-Region comprises compensation of employees and gross operating surplus which cannot be assigned to regions.

5 Including taxes on production

11 Gross Value Added^{1,2} by industry groups, current basic prices by region 1990-2001

£million

		1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997 ³	1998 ³	1999 ³	2000 ³	2001 ³
North East													
Agriculture, hunting, forestry & fishing	DDDE	181	175	183	191	188	201	226	199	185	204	169	163
Mining and quarrying of energy producing materials	DDDF	323	340	280	190	103	117	136	94	67	91	85	68
Other mining and quarrying	DDDG	105	81	117	90	58	73	83	92	80	87	97	149
Manufacturing	DDDH	5 427	5 269	5 570	6 115	6 423	6 599	6 833	6 857	6 583	6 320	6 398	6 179
Electricity, gas and water supply	DDDI	401	452	520	474	605	692	548	568	624	737	845	715
Construction	DDFB	1 372	1 359	1 296	1 197	1 183	1 320	1 331	1 448	1 420	1 376	1 612	1 630
Wholesale and retail trade (including motor trade)	DDFF	1 890	2 064	2 187	2 274	2 332	2 325	2 503	2 567	2 718	2 898	2 847	2 998
Hotels and restaurants	DDFG	425	474	507	502	531	585	648	722	743	823	831	846
Transport, storage and communication	DDFH	1 424	1 531	1 557	1 608	1 620	1 666	1 928	1 923	2 048	1 739	1 872	2 097
Financial intermediation	DDFI	715	699	777	782	783	733	754	744	855	820	853	881
Real estate, renting and business activities	DDFK	2 323	2 692	2 842	3 160	3 147	3 328	3 624	3 886	4 232	4 256	4 396	4 996
Public administration and defence ⁴	DDFL	1 151	1 320	1 520	1 605	1 532	1 509	1 567	1 476	1 475	1 461	1 612	1 728
Education	DDFM	1 168	1 387	1 479	1 458	1 541	1 607	1 651	1 653	1 703	1 779	2 099	2 145
Health and social work	DDFN	1 218	1 372	1 460	1 611	1 785	1 931	1 842	1 970	2 064	2 184	2 422	2 565
Other services	DDFO	622	626	685	786	861	946	917	1 031	1 136	1 220	1 201	1 359
FISIM ⁵	DDFP	-334	-271	-349	-329	-378	-355	-364	-357	-448	-458	-568	-581
Total	TMPW	18 411	19 573	20 631	21 716	22 314	23 279	24 227	24 874	25 485	25 539	26 770	27 939
North West													
Agriculture, hunting, forestry & fishing	DDFQ	770	758	802	865	862	875	898	748	683	756	716	707
Mining and quarrying of energy producing materials	DDFR	132	116	38	31	26	27	28	23	20	22	59	63
Other mining and quarrying	DDFS	92	68	72	75	84	95	99	191	138	130	129	131
Manufacturing	DDFT	16 686	16 129	16 478	16 971	18 051	18 892	19 137	19 472	18 842	19 726	19 284	19 586
Electricity, gas and water supply	DDFU	1 440	1 545	1 426	1 543	1 597	1 523	1 723	1 744	1 663	1 699	1 693	1 780
Construction	DDFV	3 491	3 313	3 088	3 076	3 322	3 424	3 511	3 867	3 856	4 176	4 441	5 158
Wholesale and retail trade (including motor trade)	DDFW	6 291	6 860	7 334	7 709	7 855	8 163	8 868	9 506	10 476	10 930	11 221	11 984
Hotels and restaurants	DDFX	1 561	1 551	1 646	1 679	1 717	1 815	1 997	2 376	2 568	2 686	2 859	2 904
Transport, storage and communication	DDFY	4 229	4 478	4 658	4 786	5 247	5 296	5 135	5 415	5 884	6 463	6 822	6 879
Financial intermediation	DDFZ	2 394	2 409	2 767	3 124	3 277	2 873	2 801	2 805	3 313	3 354	3 449	3 529
Real estate, renting and business activities	DDGA	7 555	8 494	9 036	9 588	10 267	10 850	11 828	13 027	14 746	15 201	16 106	17 400
Public administration and defence ⁴	DDGB	2 483	2 775	3 018	3 192	3 182	3 214	3 316	3 467	3 390	3 733	4 026	4 024
Education	DDGC	2 627	3 084	3 268	3 496	3 715	3 855	4 205	4 228	4 550	5 150	5 551	5 958
Health and social work	DDGD	3 196	3 704	3 938	4 182	4 598	5 004	5 156	5 236	5 465	5 814	6 314	6 568
Other services	DDGE	1 744	1 783	1 969	2 256	2 561	2 524	2 597	3 009	3 302	3 438	3 902	3 775
FISIM ⁵	DDGF	-1 330	-1 173	-1 460	-1 512	-1 720	-1 602	-1 487	-1 460	-1 938	-2 169	-2 606	-2 686
Total	TMPX	53 362	55 895	58 078	61 063	64 640	66 830	69 812	73 653	76 958	81 108	83 966	87 762
Yorkshire & the Humber													
Agriculture, hunting, forestry & fishing	DDGG	785	769	776	854	839	1 027	1 127	943	854	827	786	767
Mining and quarrying of energy producing materials	DDGH	546	692	626	411	136	147	148	244	215	227	244	265
Other mining and quarrying	DDGI	81	73	117	93	137	176	216	114	93	111	96	95
Manufacturing	DDGJ	10 944	10 670	10 845	11 302	11 880	12 821	13 698	14 766	14 100	13 611	13 653	14 019
Electricity, gas and water supply	DDGK	1 043	1 323	1 310	1 179	1 161	1 074	1 135	1 242	1 320	1 230	1 082	1 269
Construction	DDGL	2 729	2 497	2 333	2 468	2 709	2 735	2 959	2 927	3 006	3 429	3 688	4 035
Wholesale and retail trade (including motor trade)	DDGM	4 528	5 054	5 058	5 397	5 732	5 970	6 384	6 701	7 195	7 619	8 034	8 488
Hotels and restaurants	DDGN	968	1 027	1 087	1 175	1 263	1 267	1 556	1 704	1 748	1 785	1 957	1 950
Transport, storage and communication	DDGO	2 896	3 031	3 050	3 272	3 490	3 744	4 005	4 362	4 793	4 701	4 773	5 017
Financial intermediation	DDGP	1 543	1 673	1 941	2 180	2 411	2 219	2 169	2 179	2 667	2 698	2 653	2 860
Real estate, renting and business activities	DDGQ	5 275	5 728	5 968	6 181	6 616	7 218	7 573	8 450	9 331	9 832	10 341	10 947
Public administration and defence ⁴	DDGR	2 206	2 329	2 608	2 701	2 694	2 807	2 810	2 641	2 916	2 902	3 131	3 281
Education	DDGS	1 922	2 221	2 466	2 612	2 710	2 760	2 950	2 977	3 303	3 824	3 904	4 116
Health and social work	DDGT	2 315	2 598	2 833	3 042	3 133	3 398	3 518	3 833	4 087	4 506	4 878	4 774
Other services	DDGU	1 260	1 302	1 415	1 575	1 693	1 637	1 766	2 057	2 195	2 485	2 765	2 514
FISIM ⁵	DDGV	-832	-770	-988	-1 015	-1 265	-1 224	-1 138	-1 173	-1 555	-1 758	-1 998	-2 159
Total	TMPY	38 209	40 215	41 447	43 426	45 342	47 775	50 877	53 967	56 267	58 028	59 987	62 235
East Midlands													
Agriculture, hunting, forestry & fishing	DDGW	894	940	912	1 081	1 046	1 124	1 165	973	921	924	896	876
Mining and quarrying of energy producing materials	DDGX	543	707	608	445	159	156	194	208	157	162	154	191
Other mining and quarrying	DDGY	155	149	188	156	166	181	262	173	174	188	273	239
Manufacturing	DDGZ	9 895	9 613	10 120	10 906	11 796	12 404	13 509	14 499	14 236	13 488	13 503	13 623
Electricity, gas and water supply	DDHA	833	1 113	1 309	1 197	1 113	1 036	1 408	1 240	1 093	1 030	992	1 053
Construction	DDHB	2 307	2 215	2 103	2 038	2 217	2 234	2 230	2 508	2 772	3 104	3 205	3 614
Wholesale and retail trade (including motor trade)	DDHC	3 927	4 332	4 562	4 815	5 014	5 521	5 887	6 319	6 670	7 009	7 264	7 830
Hotels and restaurants	DDHD	777	771	807	861	913	1 013	1 136	1 264	1 377	1 415	1 533	1 662
Transport, storage and communication	DDHE	2 228	2 358	2 344	2 510	2 648	2 801	2 563	2 816	3 169	3 452	3 804	3 910
Financial intermediation	DDHF	1 136	1 159	1 352	1 436	1 541	1 410	1 332	1 360	1 712	1 661	1 605	1 597
Real estate, renting and business activities	DDHG	4 468	4 845	5 033	5 381	5 913	6 115	6 894	7 870	8 790	9 194	9 714	10 377
Public administration and defence ⁴	DDHH	1 722	1 749	1 881	1 872	1 902	1 979	2 008	2 047	2 115	2 193	2 342	2 321
Education	DDHI	1 460	1 751	1 786	1 811	1 951	2 107	2 305	2 551	2 671	3 306	3 612	3 541
Health and social work	DDHJ	1 807	1 941	2 052	2 213	2 471	2 745	2 875	2 891	3 096	3 317	3 701	3 912
Other services	DDHK	1 102	1 025	1 130	1 247	1 284	1 303	1 521	1 896	2 024	2 262	2 209	2 139
FISIM ⁵	DDHL	-589	-506	-644	-627	-743	-688	-584	-575	-870	-922	-1 004	-954
Total	TMPZ	32 667	34 162	35 544	37 341	39 392	41 441	44 704	48 042	50 105	51 782	53 803	55 931

1 Estimates of regional GVA in this table are on a residence basis, where the income of commuters is allocated to where they live rather than their place of work.

2 Components may not sum due to rounding.

3 Provisional

4 Public administration, national defence and compulsory social security.

5 Financial Intermediation Services Indirectly Measured.

11 Gross Value Added^{1,2} by industry groups, current basic prices by region 1990-2001

£million

continued

		1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997 ³	1998 ³	1999 ³	2000 ³	2001 ³
West Midlands													
Agriculture, hunting, forestry & fishing	DDHM	852	845	926	931	939	1 047	1 121	950	875	866	844	831
Mining and quarrying of energy producing materials	DDHN	218	252	143	101	40	67	79	68	56	46	48	49
Other mining and quarrying	DDHO	98	82	82	80	101	107	87	94	117	151	149	125
Manufacturing	DDHP	13 490	12 826	13 061	13 572	14 772	15 982	16 537	17 549	17 165	16 443	16 682	15 980
Electricity, gas and water supply	DDHQ	919	1 121	1 288	1 538	1 350	1 386	1 264	1 358	1 594	1 643	2 028	1 708
Construction	DDHR	2 832	2 647	2 490	2 496	2 723	2 771	2 935	2 997	3 296	3 190	3 748	3 869
Wholesale and retail trade (including motor trade)	DDHS	4 772	5 204	5 620	5 940	6 330	6 661	7 204	7 521	8 065	8 513	8 724	9 354
Hotels and restaurants	DDHT	1 072	1 018	1 037	1 147	1 276	1 391	1 468	1 523	1 859	1 878	2 014	2 128
Transport, storage and communication	DDHU	2 662	2 865	3 047	3 013	3 170	3 511	3 899	4 022	4 302	4 378	4 884	5 130
Financial intermediation	DDHV	1 687	1 637	1 941	2 142	2 278	2 317	2 294	2 313	2 616	2 684	2 519	2 630
Real estate, renting and business activities	DDHW	6 152	6 649	7 162	7 584	8 088	8 631	9 344	10 152	11 422	12 411	12 889	14 078
Public administration and defence ⁴	DDHX	2 087	2 279	2 429	2 396	2 436	2 448	2 479	2 506	2 524	2 667	2 810	2 813
Education	DDHY	2 062	2 500	2 674	2 760	2 868	2 959	3 153	3 517	3 809	4 212	4 313	4 709
Health and social work	DDHZ	2 302	2 550	2 722	3 102	3 351	3 420	3 235	3 386	3 731	4 155	4 411	4 781
Other services	DDIA	1 294	1 307	1 404	1 529	1 607	1 649	1 835	2 180	2 394	2 540	2 759	3 005
FISIM ⁵	DDIB	-982	-793	-987	-1 014	-1 175	-1 259	-1 203	-1 203	-1 525	-1 730	-1 840	-1 961
Total	TMQA	41 518	42 990	45 039	47 316	50 152	53 089	55 731	58 934	62 302	64 048	66 982	69 233
East of England													
Agriculture, hunting, forestry & fishing	DDIC	1 402	1 389	1 388	1 505	1 462	1 535	1 643	1 382	1 277	1 235	1 193	1 141
Mining and quarrying of energy producing materials	DDID	179	173	185	131	274	285	241	156	128	181	192	181
Other mining and quarrying	DDIE	66	69	59	54	71	82	90	123	97	117	108	133
Manufacturing	DDIF	10 189	9 882	10 319	10 714	11 636	11 978	12 578	13 577	13 782	12 827	13 350	13 320
Electricity, gas and water supply	DDIG	921	1 220	1 236	1 488	1 506	1 501	1 265	1 236	1 468	1 461	1 419	1 301
Construction	DDIH	4 090	3 646	3 347	3 168	3 287	3 441	3 817	4 582	4 868	4 924	5 378	5 986
Wholesale and retail trade (including motor trade)	DDII	5 782	6 141	6 461	6 672	7 024	7 467	7 748	8 960	9 789	9 908	10 555	11 137
Hotels and restaurants	DDIJ	1 036	1 049	1 089	1 233	1 322	1 416	1 503	1 939	2 270	2 085	2 292	2 466
Transport, storage and communication	DDIK	4 473	4 768	4 981	5 171	5 628	5 801	5 989	6 200	6 447	7 166	7 811	8 011
Financial intermediation	DDIL	3 793	3 887	4 225	4 179	4 257	4 224	4 495	4 585	4 949	4 489	5 050	5 307
Real estate, renting and business activities	DDIM	8 342	8 936	9 608	10 073	10 966	11 975	13 088	14 583	16 703	18 235	20 308	22 108
Public administration and defence ⁴	DDIN	2 891	3 153	3 493	3 571	3 414	3 361	3 419	3 682	3 623	3 841	3 968	4 183
Education	DDIO	2 112	2 310	2 571	2 781	3 045	3 178	3 440	3 401	3 680	4 118	4 476	4 753
Health and social work	DDIP	2 410	2 557	2 783	3 012	3 293	3 476	3 635	3 803	3 957	4 158	4 501	4 860
Other services	DDIQ	1 792	1 892	1 997	2 028	2 202	2 519	2 846	2 899	3 381	3 494	3 638	4 200
FISIM ⁵	DDIR	-1 275	-1 106	-1 336	-1 314	-1 404	-1 368	-1 320	-1 512	-1 892	-1 879	-2 322	-2 119
Total	TMQB	48 202	49 966	52 405	54 466	57 985	60 870	64 476	69 597	74 527	76 358	81 919	86 966
London													
Agriculture, hunting, forestry & fishing	DDJI	107	70	50	54	55	57	62	38	-13	-22	57	61
Mining and quarrying of energy producing materials	DDJJ	241	245	217	180	268	239	186	181	249	177	188	179
Other mining and quarrying	DDJK	27	33	37	41	51	52	56	66	54	44	47	55
Manufacturing	DDJL	10 608	10 667	10 657	10 693	11 829	12 291	12 523	12 942	13 920	14 870	14 536	14 681
Electricity, gas and water supply	DDJM	1 511	1 829	1 857	1 973	1 744	1 702	1 443	1 383	1 412	1 424	1 569	1 647
Construction	DDJN	4 405	4 024	3 652	3 367	3 496	3 797	4 187	4 387	4 708	4 950	5 551	6 232
Wholesale and retail trade (including motor trade)	DDJO	9 359	9 561	10 416	11 116	11 436	12 065	12 592	12 993	14 081	15 495	16 527	17 188
Hotels and restaurants	DDJP	2 603	2 680	2 884	2 898	3 250	3 548	3 890	4 322	4 630	5 438	5 685	5 954
Transport, storage and communication	DDJQ	9 175	9 439	9 561	9 689	10 311	10 285	10 851	12 125	13 091	14 105	15 371	15 491
Financial intermediation	DDJR	9 427	8 654	11 182	12 841	14 213	13 243	13 728	13 340	15 065	13 541	14 951	16 035
Real estate, renting and business activities	DDJS	19 193	20 268	21 015	22 785	25 030	27 048	29 432	33 332	39 092	42 576	47 579	51 131
Public administration and defence ⁴	DDJT	4 434	4 708	5 106	5 500	5 237	5 289	5 270	4 438	4 345	4 436	4 686	4 929
Education	DDJU	3 600	3 950	4 186	4 441	4 530	4 641	5 012	6 239	6 422	6 367	7 040	7 452
Health and social work	DDJV	4 215	4 471	4 702	4 990	5 096	5 237	5 593	6 286	6 472	6 750	7 405	8 018
Other services	DDJW	4 465	4 961	5 472	5 630	6 149	6 711	7 566	8 536	9 409	10 344	10 877	11 822
FISIM ⁵	DDJX	-7 342	-6 342	-7 905	-8 158	-9 771	-10 238	-10 411	-10 315	-12 388	-12 887	-17 530	-19 108
Total	TMQC	76 028	79 217	83 088	88 040	92 924	95 968	101 980	110 293	120 549	127 608	134 540	141 768
South East													
Agriculture, hunting, forestry & fishing	DDIS	1 140	1 126	1 120	1 187	1 168	1 239	1 264	1 094	1 021	1 010	928	876
Mining and quarrying of energy producing materials	DDIT	152	151	186	181	290	258	196	168	128	112	117	113
Other mining and quarrying	DDIU	124	87	105	129	154	148	149	184	143	167	152	168
Manufacturing	DDIV	13 137	12 880	12 955	13 832	14 895	16 218	17 119	17 757	18 952	19 841	19 116	19 029
Electricity, gas and water supply	DDIW	1 600	2 140	2 063	2 550	2 667	2 374	2 097	2 232	2 141	2 198	2 005	2 134
Construction	DDIX	5 390	4 968	4 455	4 233	4 447	4 773	5 357	5 608	5 923	6 621	7 098	8 035
Wholesale and retail trade (including motor trade)	DDIY	8 708	9 185	9 511	10 242	10 822	11 287	12 068	13 691	15 256	16 970	17 524	18 658
Hotels and restaurants	DDIZ	1 912	1 905	1 968	2 114	2 257	2 465	2 847	2 927	3 064	3 725	3 886	4 140
Transport, storage and communication	DDJA	6 702	6 926	7 332	7 589	8 309	8 769	9 532	10 117	11 428	11 957	12 853	13 238
Financial intermediation	DDJB	4 415	4 312	5 122	5 660	5 965	5 686	6 134	6 316	6 390	6 612	7 068	7 626
Real estate, renting and business activities	DDJC	14 956	15 982	17 016	18 399	19 930	21 685	23 837	26 698	30 737	35 580	38 592	42 356
Public administration and defence ⁴	DDJD	5 790	6 147	6 505	6 449	6 649	6 231	6 367	7 019	6 934	7 152	7 252	7 625
Education	DDJE	3 140	3 510	3 779	4 027	4 139	4 340	4 858	5 074	5 074	5 455	5 779	6 219
Health and social work	DDJF	4 244	4 589	4 850	5 198	5 374	5 646	6 140	6 042	6 433	6 880	7 227	7 861
Other services	DDJG	2 878	3 051	3 369	3 476	3 768	4 022	4 624	5 026	5 744	5 878	6 405	6 961
FISIM ⁵	DDJH	-2 399	-1 923	-2 392	-2 301	-2 673	-2 560	-2 465	-2 355	-3 071	-3 597	-4 309	-4 656
Total	TMQD	71 888	75 035	77 944	82 965	88 162	92 579	100 125	107 388	116 296	126 560	131 693	140 383

See footnotes on first page of table.

11 Gross Value Added^{1,2} by industry groups, current basic prices by region 1990-2001

£million

continued

		1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997 ³	1998 ³	1999 ³	2000 ³	2001 ³
South West													
Agriculture, hunting, forestry & fishing	DDJY	1 225	1 215	1 267	1 407	1 437	1 719	1 753	1 488	1 371	1 354	1 263	1 248
Mining and quarrying of energy producing materials	DDJZ	41	35	38	32	36	38	38	20	26	27	30	33
Other mining and quarrying	DDKA	209	202	213	211	196	241	293	345	315	332	316	351
Manufacturing	DDKB	7 777	7 649	7 938	8 312	9 069	9 637	10 540	11 004	11 374	11 632	11 626	11 614
Electricity, gas and water supply	DDKC	1 063	1 549	1 466	1 635	1 659	1 594	1 731	1 801	1 666	1 479	1 322	1 486
Construction	DDKD	3 026	2 611	2 408	2 349	2 488	2 656	2 589	2 882	3 069	3 299	3 449	4 022
Wholesale and retail trade (including motor trade)	DDKE	4 324	4 486	4 722	5 014	5 342	5 587	5 744	6 454	6 653	7 055	7 401	8 234
Hotels and restaurants	DDKF	1 192	1 340	1 429	1 454	1 447	1 583	1 700	1 906	2 063	2 213	2 334	2 835
Transport, storage and communication	DDKG	2 443	2 498	2 680	2 678	2 740	2 970	3 221	3 496	3 811	3 602	3 953	4 298
Financial intermediation	DDKH	1 889	1 937	2 302	2 743	3 122	2 992	2 748	2 598	2 851	2 808	2 866	2 904
Real estate, renting and business activities	DDKI	6 438	6 500	6 848	7 339	7 863	8 514	9 126	10 060	11 272	12 242	12 864	14 498
Public administration and defence ⁴	DDKJ	3 540	3 867	4 170	4 237	4 069	4 240	4 521	4 703	4 539	4 380	4 412	4 756
Education	DDKK	1 861	2 110	2 264	2 353	2 425	2 478	2 743	3 035	3 243	3 415	3 584	4 283
Health and social work	DDKL	2 165	2 461	2 640	2 829	3 081	3 306	3 333	3 504	3 743	3 927	4 335	4 345
Other services	DDKM	1 362	1 366	1 528	1 546	1 678	1 964	2 204	2 382	2 465	2 745	2 906	3 226
FISIM ⁵	DDKN	-1 180	-1 087	-1 276	-1 412	-1 767	-1 743	-1 497	-1 401	-1 756	-1 911	-2 301	-2 304
Total	TMQE	37 375	38 740	40 636	42 727	44 885	47 776	50 786	54 278	56 704	58 598	60 362	65 828
England													
Agriculture, hunting, forestry & fishing	DDKO	7 355	7 286	7 424	8 074	7 996	8 825	9 258	7 814	7 173	7 154	6 850	6 669
Mining and quarrying of energy producing materials	DDKP	2 375	2 711	2 321	1 703	1 332	1 334	1 247	1 163	1 044	1 046	1 117	1 142
Other mining and quarrying	DDKQ	958	843	990	929	1 018	1 155	1 334	1 383	1 210	1 327	1 367	1 445
Manufacturing	DDKR	98 152	95 586	97 942	102 417	110 352	116 823	122 475	128 422	128 953	128 759	128 149	128 030
Electricity, gas and water supply	DDKS	9 732	12 291	12 475	13 576	13 403	12 883	12 615	12 803	12 982	12 901	12 955	13 093
Construction	DDKT	29 643	27 281	25 173	24 391	25 872	27 153	28 916	31 206	32 917	35 070	38 169	42 583
Wholesale and retail trade (including motor trade)	DDKU	49 581	52 888	55 872	59 178	61 886	65 044	69 000	74 712	80 905	86 396	90 098	95 873
Hotels and restaurants	DDKV	11 547	11 815	12 454	13 063	13 976	15 082	16 745	18 683	20 321	22 045	23 392	24 886
Transport, storage and communication	DDKW	36 233	37 896	39 210	40 316	43 164	44 843	47 122	50 477	54 973	57 563	62 144	64 071
Financial intermediation	DDKX	26 999	26 367	31 609	35 088	37 847	35 698	36 454	36 241	40 418	38 666	41 013	43 368
Real estate, renting and business activities	DDKY	74 701	80 092	84 527	90 489	97 820	105 364	114 746	128 059	146 323	159 527	172 791	187 890
Public administration and defence ⁴	DDKZ	26 306	28 327	30 730	31 522	31 114	31 079	31 757	31 980	31 861	32 764	34 238	35 661
Education	DDL A	19 950	22 824	24 474	25 739	26 925	27 926	30 318	32 467	34 455	37 626	40 358	43 176
Health and social work	DDL B	23 872	26 242	27 980	30 178	32 181	34 162	35 327	36 950	39 048	41 690	45 194	47 685
Other services	DDL C	16 519	17 314	18 968	20 074	21 804	23 276	25 875	29 015	32 051	34 405	36 663	39 001
FISIM ⁵	DDL D	-16 264	-13 970	-17 336	-17 680	-20 895	-21 038	-20 470	-20 350	-25 442	-27 311	-34 476	-36 527
Total	TMQF	417 660	435 793	454 812	479 060	505 796	529 607	562 717	601 027	639 193	669 629	700 021	738 045
Wales													
Agriculture, hunting, forestry & fishing	DDL E	516	521	521	569	555	516	587	463	549	494	478	424
Mining and quarrying of energy producing materials	DDL F	148	152	120	96	117	140	103	71	69	59	51	55
Other mining and quarrying	DDL G	106	76	70	71	73	97	85	95	156	118	141	113
Manufacturing	DDL H	6 209	6 200	6 053	6 086	6 812	7 554	7 907	8 061	7 879	7 638	7 805	7 546
Electricity, gas and water supply	DDL I	580	607	681	752	727	819	927	785	659	701	810	756
Construction	DDL J	1 391	1 246	1 124	1 237	1 362	1 397	1 463	1 524	1 538	1 637	1 732	1 923
Wholesale and retail trade (including motor trade)	DDL K	1 989	2 160	2 312	2 427	2 493	2 519	2 611	2 959	3 203	3 307	3 687	3 708
Hotels and restaurants	DDL L	581	632	672	702	745	810	904	1 025	1 078	1 169	1 236	1 211
Transport, storage and communication	DDL M	1 450	1 519	1 527	1 564	1 598	1 639	1 364	1 504	1 585	1 617	1 817	2 039
Financial intermediation	DDL N	567	713	812	912	937	945	910	929	1 049	1 051	1 088	1 094
Real estate, renting and business activities	DDL O	2 544	2 822	3 096	3 262	3 362	3 723	3 774	4 173	4 493	4 906	4 975	5 632
Public administration and defence ⁴	DDL P	1 401	1 575	1 686	1 735	1 744	1 808	1 965	1 818	1 796	1 869	1 921	2 034
Education	DDL Q	1 183	1 380	1 459	1 545	1 593	1 622	1 896	1 798	2 017	2 348	2 429	2 629
Health and social work	DDL R	1 360	1 585	1 770	1 957	2 001	2 130	2 177	2 450	2 571	2 671	2 868	3 197
Other services	DDL S	807	776	833	887	1 018	1 039	1 182	1 362	1 487	1 596	1 609	1 658
FISIM ⁵	DDL T	-323	-309	-391	-410	-449	-454	-406	-406	-533	-606	-689	-709
Total	TMQ G	20 507	21 655	22 346	23 393	24 688	26 304	27 447	28 611	29 594	30 574	31 958	33 311
Scotland													
Agriculture, hunting, forestry & fishing	DDL U	1 196	1 142	1 352	1 324	1 427	1 597	1 429	1 228	1 180	1 272	1 160	1 074
Mining and quarrying of energy producing materials	DDL V	859	1 050	1 197	900	1 087	1 208	1 248	1 297	1 293	1 156	1 123	1 074
Other mining and quarrying	DDL W	108	93	100	100	98	115	116	140	200	185	206	208
Manufacturing	DDL X	9 898	9 304	9 488	9 950	10 874	12 518	12 574	12 977	13 601	13 057	12 251	12 193
Electricity, gas and water supply	DDL Y	1 007	1 238	1 404	1 529	1 608	1 524	2 273	2 089	2 067	1 959	1 946	2 043
Construction	DDL Z	3 069	2 961	3 113	2 905	3 263	3 643	3 416	3 224	3 584	3 843	4 249	4 269
Wholesale and retail trade (including motor trade)	DDMA	4 340	4 793	5 214	5 395	5 764	5 518	6 058	6 409	6 788	7 211	7 468	7 975
Hotels and restaurants	DDMB	1 282	1 512	1 605	1 699	1 826	2 000	2 234	2 292	2 514	2 474	2 695	2 777
Transport, storage and communication	DDMC	3 478	3 748	3 773	3 906	4 113	4 111	4 452	4 585	4 852	4 797	5 032	5 305
Financial intermediation	DDMD	1 908	2 154	2 433	2 787	3 014	2 903	2 982	2 832	3 201	3 154	3 265	3 405
Real estate, renting and business activities	DDME	6 055	6 896	7 234	7 732	7 934	8 436	8 926	9 296	10 723	11 217	11 733	12 472
Public administration and defence ⁴	DDMF	3 197	3 406	3 573	3 775	3 828	3 901	4 083	4 002	4 080	4 622	4 925	5 185
Education	DDMG	2 869	3 166	3 078	3 242	3 301	3 618	3 700	3 762	3 864	3 764	3 992	4 721
Health and social work	DDMH	3 011	3 322	3 438	3 742	3 919	4 309	4 111	4 330	4 765	5 204	5 235	5 625
Other services	DDMI	1 490	1 621	1 877	2 109	2 299	2 390	2 384	2 725	3 070	3 478	3 486	3 639
FISIM ⁵	DDMJ	-906	-877	-1 165	-1 275	-1 506	-1 462	-1 451	-1 394	-1 734	-1 893	-2 379	-2 573
Total	TMQ H	42 861	45 527	47 714	49 818	52 849	56 329	58 533	59 793	64 049	65 500	66 387	69 391

See footnotes on first page of table.

11 Gross Value Added^{1,2} by industry groups, current basic prices by region 1990-2001

£million

continued

		1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997 ³	1998 ³	1999 ³	2000 ³	2001 ³
Northern Ireland													
Agriculture, hunting, forestry & fishing	DDMK	481	520	620	576	640	829	785	734	644	438	428	467
Mining and quarrying of energy producing materials	DDML	11	9	11	8	12	13	9	11	11	11	13	13
Other mining and quarrying	DDMM	64	55	50	63	58	75	64	77	78	87	83	89
Manufacturing	DDMN	2 164	2 234	2 408	2 536	2 728	2 893	3 115	3 197	3 415	3 620	3 942	3 784
Electricity, gas and water supply	DDMO	308	391	368	415	421	361	464	464	379	407	402	342
Construction	DDMP	620	596	610	632	720	812	848	978	962	1 170	1 323	1 444
Wholesale and retail trade (including motor trade)	DDMQ	1 072	1 170	1 198	1 325	1 393	1 531	1 652	1 922	2 006	2 255	2 339	2 479
Hotels and restaurants	DDMR	240	262	279	273	306	360	394	439	522	536	591	618
Transport, storage and communication	DDMS	521	568	598	622	697	747	768	858	951	1 020	1 063	1 129
Financial intermediation	DDMT	233	261	334	503	559	544	505	510	543	532	586	620
Real estate, renting and business activities	DDMU	916	1 014	1 082	1 231	1 380	1 529	1 678	1 916	2 216	2 488	2 656	2 909
Public administration and defence ⁴	DDMV	1 647	1 801	1 924	2 013	1 962	1 958	1 971	2 002	2 022	2 007	2 001	2 002
Education	DDMW	667	812	898	902	950	1 042	1 091	1 220	1 327	1 243	1 301	1 361
Health and social work	DDMX	995	1 119	1 140	1 230	1 394	1 449	1 390	1 407	1 507	1 573	1 628	1 732
Other services	DDMY	321	338	378	464	513	543	568	651	697	727	762	827
FISIM ⁵	DDMZ	-158	-144	-193	-203	-269	-261	-253	-246	-290	-310	-405	-433
Total	TMQI	10 104	11 005	11 705	12 592	13 465	14 427	15 050	16 140	16 991	17 805	18 713	19 381
UK excluding Extra-Region													
Agriculture, hunting, forestry & fishing	DDNA	9 547	9 468	9 917	10 544	10 618	11 767	12 059	10 240	9 546	9 359	8 916	8 634
Mining and quarrying of energy producing materials	DDNB	3 393	3 923	3 648	2 707	2 547	2 695	2 607	2 542	2 417	2 272	2 304	2 283
Other mining and quarrying	DDNC	1 236	1 068	1 211	1 162	1 247	1 443	1 599	1 695	1 645	1 716	1 796	1 855
Manufacturing	DDND	116 423	113 323	115 891	120 989	130 767	139 789	146 071	152 658	153 848	153 073	152 147	151 553
Electricity, gas and water supply	DDNE	11 626	14 527	14 928	16 271	16 158	15 586	16 280	16 141	16 087	15 968	16 112	16 234
Construction	DDNF	34 723	32 084	30 020	29 166	31 216	33 005	34 643	36 933	39 001	41 721	45 474	50 218
Wholesale and retail trade (including motor trade)	DDNG	56 983	61 011	64 596	68 325	71 537	74 612	79 320	86 002	92 901	99 169	103 592	110 035
Hotels and restaurants	DDNH	13 650	14 221	15 010	15 738	16 854	18 253	20 276	22 439	24 435	26 224	27 914	29 492
Transport, storage and communication	DDNI	41 681	43 731	45 108	46 408	49 572	51 340	53 705	57 424	62 361	64 996	70 055	72 543
Financial intermediation	DDNJ	29 707	29 494	35 188	39 290	42 358	40 089	40 851	40 511	45 211	43 404	45 952	48 487
Real estate, renting and business activities	DDNK	84 216	90 824	95 939	102 714	110 496	119 052	129 123	143 444	163 755	178 137	192 156	208 904
Public administration and defence ⁴	DDNL	32 551	35 109	37 914	39 046	38 648	38 746	39 776	39 801	39 760	41 263	43 085	44 881
Education	DDNM	24 670	28 182	29 909	31 429	32 770	34 208	37 005	39 247	41 663	44 981	48 080	51 891
Health and social work	DDNN	29 239	32 268	34 328	37 107	39 495	42 051	43 005	45 136	47 890	51 138	54 925	58 235
Other services	DDNO	19 138	20 048	22 057	23 535	25 634	27 247	30 008	33 754	37 305	40 207	42 520	45 125
FISIM ⁵	DDNP	-17 651	-15 301	-19 086	-19 569	-23 119	-23 215	-22 580	-22 396	-27 998	-30 121	-37 949	-40 242
Total	TMFV	491 133	513 980	536 578	564 862	596 799	626 667	663 748	705 572	749 826	783 507	817 079	860 128

See footnotes on first page of table.

12 Workplace based Gross Value Added^{1,2} (GVA) at current basic prices by region 1990 to 2002

		1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997 ³	1998 ³	1999 ³	2000 ³	2001 ³	2002 ³
Total GVA (£ million)														
United Kingdom	ABML	501 438	523 935	546 434	575 461	608 740	639 908	680 206	720 371	762 359	797 814	839 194	880 904	925 584
North East	TMPW	18 411	19 573	20 631	21 716	22 314	23 279	24 227	24 874	25 485	25 539	26 770	27 939	29 632
North West	TMPX	53 362	55 895	58 078	61 063	64 640	66 830	69 812	73 653	76 958	81 108	83 966	87 762	93 913
Yorkshire & the Humber	TMPY	38 209	40 215	41 447	43 426	45 342	47 775	50 877	53 967	56 267	58 028	59 987	62 235	65 811
East Midlands	TMPZ	32 667	34 162	35 544	37 341	39 392	41 441	44 704	48 042	50 105	51 782	53 803	55 931	59 159
West Midlands	TMQA	41 518	42 990	45 039	47 316	50 152	53 089	55 731	58 934	62 302	64 048	66 982	69 233	72 779
East of England	DGPH	42 326	43 985	46 264	48 334	51 736	54 414	57 423	61 771	66 147	67 645	71 889	76 542	80 534
London	DGPI	87 907	91 023	94 808	99 804	105 050	109 166	116 161	125 769	137 394	146 017	154 711	163 273	165 978
South East	DGPJ	65 886	69 211	72 366	77 332	82 284	85 836	92 997	99 739	107 830	116 863	121 552	129 302	137 624
South West	TMQE	37 375	38 740	40 636	42 727	44 885	47 776	50 786	54 278	56 704	58 598	60 362	65 828	70 011
England	TMQF	417 660	435 793	454 812	479 060	505 796	529 607	562 717	601 027	639 193	669 629	700 021	738 045	775 440
Wales	TMQG	20 507	21 655	22 346	23 393	24 688	26 304	27 447	28 611	29 594	30 574	31 958	33 311	35 039
Scotland	TMQH	42 861	45 527	47 714	49 818	52 849	56 329	58 533	59 793	64 049	65 500	66 387	69 391	72 938
Northern Ireland	TMQI	10 104	11 005	11 705	12 592	13 465	14 427	15 050	16 140	16 991	17 805	18 713	19 381	20 421
United Kingdom /less Extra-Regio ⁴ & statistical discrepancy	TMPV	491 133	513 980	536 578	564 862	596 799	626 667	663 748	705 572	749 826	783 507	817 079	860 128	903 839
Extra-Regio ⁴	DDQZ	10 303	9 957	9 855	10 599	11 942	13 241	16 459	14 800	12 537	14 307	22 116	20 776	21 892
Statistical discrepancy (income adjusted)	DDRA	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	-147
GVA per head (£)														
United Kingdom	DDAB	8 761	9 122	9 493	9 978	10 532	11 047	11 719	12 384	13 075	13 642	14 310	14 918	15 629
North East	TMQK	7 124	7 566	7 968	8 389	8 642	9 047	9 447	9 740	10 016	10 089	10 612	11 092	11 790
North West	TMQL	7 814	8 168	8 497	8 932	9 473	9 815	10 286	10 882	11 381	12 037	12 463	12 969	13 870
Yorkshire & the Humber	TMQM	7 764	8 147	8 376	8 765	9 145	9 639	10 270	10 901	11 368	11 731	12 119	12 521	13 209
East Midlands	TMQN	8 181	8 516	8 808	9 212	9 678	10 135	10 891	11 673	12 146	12 496	12 942	13 372	14 034
West Midlands	TMQO	7 956	8 220	8 599	9 020	9 557	10 102	10 595	11 203	11 829	12 164	12 734	13 105	13 721
East of England	DGPL	8 319	8 589	8 998	9 382	9 994	10 454	10 967	11 722	12 467	12 665	13 375	14 171	14 858
London	DGPM	12 930	13 328	13 896	14 609	15 350	15 914	16 832	18 154	19 716	20 737	21 777	22 342	22 566
South East	DGPN	8 671	9 072	9 452	10 080	10 671	11 055	11 915	12 694	13 664	14 691	15 228	16 120	17 121
South West	TMQS	8 006	8 263	8 625	9 035	9 443	10 000	10 604	11 263	11 708	12 024	12 296	13 334	14 112
England	TMQT	8 756	9 103	9 480	9 967	10 501	10 967	11 626	12 386	13 137	13 712	14 287	14 943	15 646
Wales	TMQU	7 167	7 537	7 767	8 118	8 557	9 116	9 507	9 901	10 230	10 566	11 020	11 457	12 005
Scotland	TMQV	8 435	8 956	9 382	9 783	10 358	11 037	11 495	11 763	12 615	12 914	13 112	13 702	14 430
Northern Ireland	TMQW	6 333	6 847	7 211	7 699	8 192	8 748	9 057	9 658	10 127	10 604	11 119	11 473	12 036
United Kingdom /less Extra-Regio ⁴	TMQJ	8 581	8 948	9 322	9 794	10 326	10 818	11 435	12 130	12 860	13 398	13 933	14 566	15 259
GVA per head; indices (UK /less Extra-Regio=100)														
United Kingdom	DDAF	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
North East	DDBE	83.0	84.6	85.5	85.7	83.7	83.6	82.6	80.3	77.9	75.3	76.2	76.2	77.3
North West	DDBF	91.1	91.3	91.2	91.2	91.7	90.7	90.0	89.7	88.5	89.8	89.5	89.0	90.9
Yorkshire & the Humber	DDBG	90.5	91.0	89.9	89.5	88.6	89.1	89.8	89.9	88.4	87.6	87.0	86.0	86.6
East Midlands	DDBH	95.3	95.2	94.5	94.1	93.7	93.7	95.2	96.2	94.4	93.3	92.9	91.8	92.0
West Midlands	DDBI	92.7	91.9	92.3	92.1	92.6	93.4	92.6	92.4	92.0	90.8	91.4	90.0	89.9
East of England	DGPO	96.9	96.0	96.5	95.8	96.8	96.6	95.9	96.6	96.9	94.5	96.0	97.3	97.4
London	DGPP	150.7	148.9	149.1	149.2	148.7	147.1	147.2	149.7	153.3	154.8	156.3	153.4	147.9
South East	DGPQ	101.1	101.4	101.4	102.9	103.3	102.2	104.2	104.7	106.3	109.7	109.3	110.7	112.2
South West	DDBM	93.3	92.3	92.5	92.2	91.5	92.4	92.7	92.9	91.0	89.7	88.2	91.5	92.5
England	DDBN	102.0	101.7	101.7	101.8	101.7	101.4	101.7	102.1	102.1	102.3	102.5	102.6	102.5
Wales	DDBO	83.5	84.2	83.3	82.9	82.9	84.3	83.1	81.6	79.5	78.9	79.1	78.7	78.7
Scotland	DDBP	98.3	100.1	100.7	99.9	100.3	102.0	100.5	97.0	98.1	96.4	94.1	94.1	94.6
Northern Ireland	DDBQ	73.8	76.5	77.4	78.6	79.3	80.9	79.2	79.6	78.7	79.2	79.8	78.8	78.9

1 Estimates of workplace based GVA allocate incomes to the region in which commuters work.

2 Components may not sum to totals as a result of rounding.

3 Provisional

4 The GVA for Extra-Regio comprises compensation of employees and gross operating surplus which cannot be assigned to regions

Appendix A

Background notes

European System of Accounts 1995 (ESA95)

1. The estimates of GVA published in this article are consistent with the *European System of Accounts 1995 (ESA95)*. ESA95 is based on the *System of National Accounts 1993 (SNA93)*⁵ which was sponsored by all major international organisations and is being adopted worldwide. The European system, which is being adopted by European Union Member States, is consistent with SNA93 but is more specific and prescriptive in certain parts. *Introducing the European System of Accounts 1995*⁶, *National Accounts Concepts, Sources and Methods (1998)*⁷, and *Regional Accounts Methods*⁸ give more detail of the changed system of accounts, and the particular effects on the UK.

Regional GVA at basic prices

2. The regional GVA estimates presented in this article are consistent with the national accounts published in the *United Kingdom National Accounts 2003 (The Blue Book)*, which also defines the terms used. Regional GVA estimates for 2003, consistent with the 2004 edition of the *Blue Book*, will be published in December 2004.

3. Under ESA95, the term GVA is used to denote estimates that were previously known as Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at basic prices. Under ESA95 the term GDP denotes GVA plus taxes (less subsidies) on products, that is, at market prices. Regional accounts are currently only published at basic prices, so the figures are now referred to as GVA rather than GDP as in previous publications.

Geography

4. The Nomenclature of Units for Territorial Statistics (NUTS) provides a single uniform breakdown for the production of regional statistics for the European Union. There are three levels of NUTS in the UK:

NUTS1: Government Office Regions and Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland.

NUTS2: 37 areas – sometimes referred to as sub-regions.

NUTS3: 133 areas – generally groups of unitary authorities or districts, also known as local areas.

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

5. The GVA estimates relate to the nine Government Office Regions of England, as well as totals for Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland. These form level 1 of the NUTS geography described above.

6. GVA for 1995 to 2003, giving figures for the UK broken down into the 37 NUTS2 and 133 NUTS3 areas, are due to be published in December 2004 in the form of an ONS News Release.

Regional GVA – concepts and definitions

7. In this article GVA is measured as the sum of incomes earned from the production of goods and services in the region. Insufficient information is available to estimate GVA for all regions of the UK using either the production or expenditure approaches. Estimates of GDP for Scotland only, based on the production approach, and measured in terms of constant (real) prices are published quarterly by the Scottish Executive. An article detailing the methodologies used is given in the 2001 edition of *Scottish Economic Statistics*.⁹

8. As described above, the estimates of regional GVA in this article are calculated as the sum of incomes earned from productive activity in the region. The income (referred to CoE under ESA95) of commuters should therefore be included in the region where they work. Historically, however, the estimates of regional GVA have not been compiled on this basis; but have instead been compiled using regional estimates of CoE on a residence basis, because this was the basis of the most reliable data source (the one per cent sample of Inland Revenue national insurance records). This has a significant effect on the estimates for London, the South East and the East of England regions, but is assumed not to introduce any significant distortion of the other regions. Estimates of GVA on a residence basis are given in Tables 1 to 3 of this article.

9. Figures allocating the CoE to employees' workplace (the preferred GVA approach) are also included in Table 4 of this article. The workplace-based CoE figures for London, the South East and the East of England are based on regional data from the STES and New Earnings Survey (NES).

10. Unless otherwise stated, all references in this article to regional GVA refer to residence-based figures.

Extra-Regio

11. The contribution to GVA of UK embassies abroad and UK forces stationed overseas is included in Extra-Regio, along with the element of GVA relating to activities taking place on the continental shelf. As these cannot be assigned to specific regions they are assigned as 'Extra-Regio GVA'.

Treatment of commuting in regional GVA estimates

12. Regional GVA can be calculated both on a residence and a workplace basis. Residence-based GVA allocates the incomes of commuters to where they live, whereas workplace GVA allocates their incomes to where they work. The GVA estimates presented here are on a residence basis, and the breakdown of the totals by components of income and by industry are currently only available on a residence basis. However, workplace based estimates are also provided in Table 4. The residence and workplace estimates are different from each other only in the regions of London, the South East and the East of England. For all other regions it has previously been determined from the Census of Population that net commuting between regions is not significant.

General

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

14. In the regional accounts it is usual to look at changes per head relative to the UK average over time. However, this obscures the effect of changes in population size. In areas where the population is increasing most rapidly, growth in total GVA would be expected to grow relatively strongly; conversely, areas with a low or negative population growth would be expected to grow more slowly.

15. 1989 to 2002 regional GVA per head figures will feed into the regional growth baselines calculated for the regional economic performance PSA target, jointly shared by DTI, HMT and ODPM. However, the regional GVA figures do not take account of the impact of price inflation at either the national or regional level. Due to this, the growth rates in this current price GVA per head series will not necessarily be comparable with any forthcoming regional growth baselines that will be set for this PSA target. The latter will be adjusted by statisticians in the DTI to take account of the impact of inflation at the regional level.

Accuracy

16. Although calculated as reliably as possible, estimates of regional GVA will not be as reliable as those for national GVA.

17. The regional GVA estimates are partly based on sample surveys and the quality of the results therefore varies according to sample size. This means that the results for smaller regions are subject to a greater degree of uncertainty than those for larger regions.

18. This article contains only a summary of the information available. A more detailed breakdown of manufacturing, and total regional CoE information are available on request from the Customer Contact Centre, Office for National Statistics, Room 1015 Government Buildings, Cardiff Road, Newport, NP10 8XG, tel: 0845 601 3034, fax: 01633 652747, e-mail: info@statistics.gsi.gov.uk

19. Details of the policy governing the release of new data are available from the ONS Press Office, tel: 020 7533 5725.

20. National Statistics are produced to high professional standards set out in the National Statistics Code of Practice. They undergo regular quality assurance reviews to ensure that they meet customer needs. They are produced free from any political interference.

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Appendix B

Glossary of abbreviations

ABI/1	Annual Business Inquiry 1 - business survey of numbers of people employed
ABI/2	Annual Business Inquiry 2 - business survey of accounting data
ACOP	Annual Census of Production
CoE	Compensation of Employees
FISIM	Financial Intermediation Services Indirectly Measured
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GOS	Gross Operating Surplus
GVA	Gross Value Added
NES	New Earnings Survey
NUTS	Nomenclature of Units for Territorial Statistics
ONS	Office for National Statistics
STES	ShortTerm Employment Survey

Jobs in the public sector, mid-2003

Ole Black, Ian Richardson and Rhys Herbert

Office for National Statistics

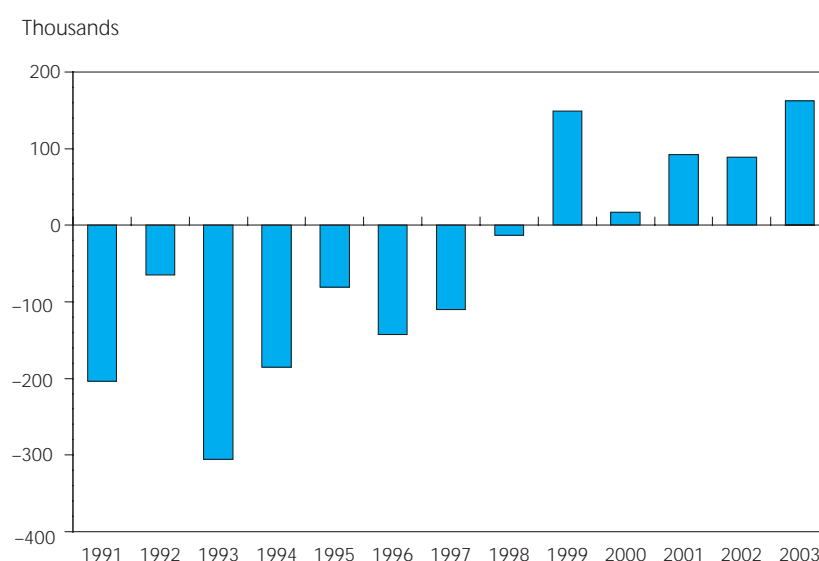
162,000 additional jobs were created in the public sector in the year to June 2003, considerably more than the 89,000 for the previous year. Employment in the public sector is now 10 per cent higher than in 1998, due to the creation of an additional 509,000 jobs. The fastest growing areas of public sector employment are where there has been the largest additional public spending. Education and health had the bulk of the job gains in 2003, with 88,000 in education and 63,000 in health. Private sector jobs grew by 98,000 in the year to June; a much more rapid gain than over the previous twelve months.

Introduction

This is the latest in a series of annual articles on jobs in the public and private sectors. This article updates the figures to June 2003. Data for most employment categories are now available for that date although a few minor categories have had to be estimated (Appendix 1 contains details of the latest employment data available for each area of government). The article first looks at both the latest figures for public sector jobs and their historic context. It then goes on to look at relative movements in public and private sector jobs.

Figure 1

Annual changes in public sector employment; 1991 to 2003



Developments in public sector employment

The data in this article are derived from administrative sources and a survey of local authorities. More detail on these sources, including an explanatory table, is provided in Appendix 1. Appendix 2 gives a detailed definition of the public sector. A new table, Table 2, has also been included, providing recent information on the number of Civil Service jobs.

Table 1 summarises the history of UK public sector employment over the past 40 years and its current composition. The data for total public sector jobs in the table are for the UK as a whole. Many functions that are carried out by local authorities in Great Britain are classified to central government in Northern Ireland. In previous articles, NHS employment was split between central government employees and employees of NHS trusts, which were classified as public corporations. Now NHS

trusts have been reclassified as part of central government, see link http://www.statistics.gov.uk/about/Methodology_by_theme/NHS_Foundation_Trusts/default.asp

The data for the Civil Service in Table 1 is supplied by the Cabinet Office and relate to Great Britain only. Northern Ireland civil servants are, however, included in the total public sector estimates. Civil servants work primarily in central government but some would also be in public corporations such as the Royal Mint.

Last year, 162,000 new jobs were created in the public sector, an increase on the 896,000 for the previous year. Employment in the public sector is now 10 per cent higher than in 1998, due to the creation of an additional 509,000 jobs. The growth in the last five years is a clear break from the trend of the immediately preceding period when jobs in this sector had fallen for over fifteen years in a row. This increase in employment in recent years is in line with the faster rate of growth in public spending.

Table 1
UK public sector employment 1963–2003 by major categories: headcounts, midyear, not seasonally adjusted¹

Thousands

Headcount	General government														
	Central government				Local government										
	National		Other	Total							Other	Local	Total	Total	Total
	Health	central	central	central							Police	local	authorities	local	general
	HM	Service	govern-	govern-	Educ-	Social	Con-	(incl.	govern-	community	govern-	govern-	govern-	corpora-	Total of which:
	Forces	& Trusts	ment	ment	ation ^{2,4,5}	services ⁵	struction ⁵	civilians ⁵	ment	programme ³	ment	ment	ment	tions	public
	CGYN	FHBR	FHBS	FHBT	FHBU	FHBV	FHBW	FHBX	FHBY	CUKE	DYBG	FHCA	DYBH	FHCE	CGXU
1963	427	612	749	1,788	870	188	117	115	719	..	2,009	3,797	2,136	5,933	703
1973	361	848	815	2,024	1,436	315	130	162	848	..	2,891	4,915	1,890	6,805	709
1979	314	1,152	921	2,387	1,539	344	156	176	782	..	2,997	5,384	2,065	7,449	739
1982	324	1,227	849	2,400	1,434	352	132	186	761	..	2,865	5,265	1,756	7,021	672
1983	322	1,227	835	2,384	1,433	360	130	187	768	27	2,905	5,289	1,663	6,952	654
1984	326	1,223	810	2,359	1,430	368	126	187	773	58	2,942	5,301	1,599	6,900	630
1985	326	1,223	811	2,360	1,429	376	125	187	774	67	2,958	5,318	1,251	6,569	608
1986	322	1,215	800	2,337	1,452	387	125	188	770	88	3,010	5,347	1,187	6,534	610
1987	319	1,212	781	2,312	1,486	398	128	191	763	96	3,062	5,374	985	6,359	599
1988	316	1,228	778	2,322	1,504	405	125	194	764	89	3,081	5,403	912	6,315	593
1989	308	1,226	781	2,315	1,442	411	119	195	771	..	2,938	5,253	831	6,084	586
1990	303	1,221	776	2,300	1,431	417	114	199	806	..	2,967	5,267	785	6,052	579
1991	297	1,222	783	2,302	1,416	414	106	202	809	..	2,947	5,249	599	5,848	576
1992	290	1,231	801	2,322	1,391	410	97	204	797	..	2,899	5,221	562	5,783	592
1993	271	1,205	792	2,268	1,201	398	90	207	783	..	2,679	4,947	530	5,477	579
1994	250	1,177	758	2,185	1,176	408	87	206	768	..	2,645	4,830	462	5,292	553
1995	230	1,182	708	2,120	1,188	412	83	207	749	..	2,639	4,759	452	5,211	554
1996	221	1,186	612	2,019	1,191	406	76	206	744	..	2,623	4,642	426	5,068	535
1997	210	1,203	582	1,995	1,193	403	65	206	726	..	2,593	4,588	370	4,958	516
1998	210	1,201	581	1,992	1,204	395	61	207	712	..	2,579	4,571	374	4,945	502
1999	208	1,222	584	2,014	1,322	388	59	206	728	..	2,703	4,717	377	5,094	498
2000	207	1,251	586	2,044	1,301	386	59	204	732	..	2,682	4,726	385	5,111	510
2001	204	1,286	596	2,086	1,351	377	57	209	742	..	2,736	4,822	381	5,203	519
2002	204	1,356	606	2,166	1,362	367	47	217	749	..	2,742	4,908	384	5,292	529
2003	206	1,419	628	2,253	1,450	351	45	226	743	..	2,815	5,068	386	5,454	553

¹ Appendix 2 gives details of the definitions and coverage of sectors.

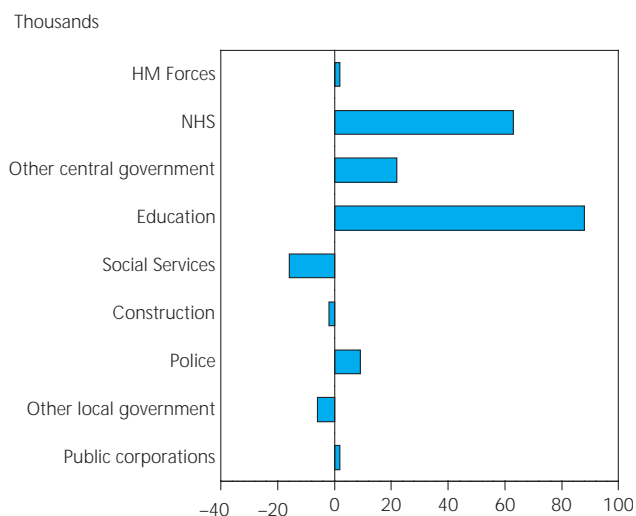
² Polytechnics were transferred to the private sector in April 1989.

³ Community Programme employees were transferred to the Employment Training Scheme (out of the public sector) during the third quarter of 1988.

⁴ FE colleges and 6th-form school employees were transferred to the private sector from April 1993.

⁵ Great Britain only.

Figure 2
Public sector job changes; year to mid-2003



The fastest growing areas of public sector employment are where there has been the largest additional public spending. Education and health again had the bulk of the job gains in 2003, with 88,000 in education and 63,000 in health. Other central government employment and police added 22,000 and 9,000 respectively. It should be noted that about 3,000 of the 22,000 rise in other central government is due to Northern Ireland education. Areas of the public sector which saw jobs disappear last year include social services and local authority construction. A fall in the latter category has occurred in most years over the last decade or so and reflects a policy change under recent governments to move from directly employed construction staff to buying services from the private sector.

Despite the fact that the number of public sector jobs has increased in recent years, the current totals are still well below the levels seen in the 1970s and 1980s. However, care has to

Table 2
Civil Service staff in post headcount by main department, not seasonally adjusted

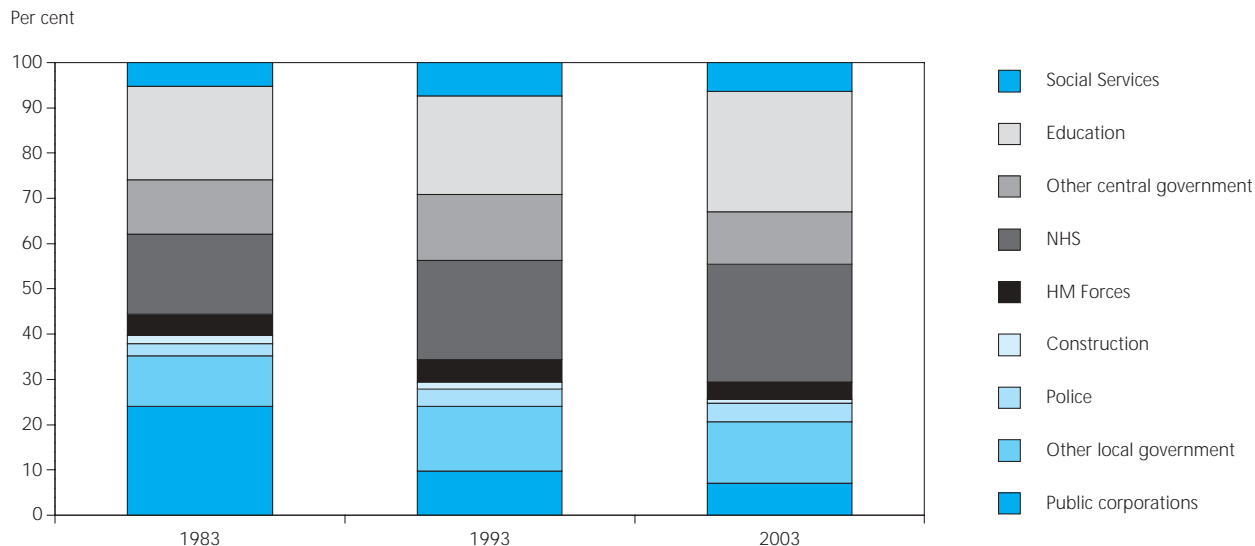
	Thousands						
	Total Civil Service	Department of Social Security and Employ- ment Service	Department for Work and Pensions	Inland Revenue/ Customs and Excise	Home Office incl. Prison Service	Ministry of Defence ¹	Other
April-1999	498	127	0	90	53	105	124
October-1999	504	126	0	95	54	104	125
April-2000	510	127	0	95	56	104	128
October-2000	516	128	0	95	61	103	130
April-2001	519	128	0	96	62	102	131
October-2001	519	0	130	96	65	94	135
April-2002	529	0	137	97	64	93	139
October-2002	539	0	141	99	66	92	141
April-2003	553	0	140	106	69	95	143
October-2003	558	0	142	106	72	93	145

¹ Ministry of Defence data are affected by the reclassification of 8,000 staff to the public corporations sector in October 2001.

be taken in making such long-term comparisons, as moves are sometimes a result of definitional changes. For example, the biggest single cause of the fall over that period was the reclassification of corporations following privatisation. But at the same time employment in the Civil Service has fallen significantly in the last two decades and the number of service personnel has fallen by over 100,000 jobs since the end of the Cold War. Employment in health has been much steadier, while employment in education, after falling in the early 1990s, has steadily rise in more recent years. Together, these two now account for just under sixty per cent of total public sector employment compared with around forty per cent twenty years ago.

Table 2, which is included for the first time, provides a more detailed breakdown of civil service jobs. The numbers are for Great Britain only and are supplied by the Cabinet Office.

Figure 3
Composition of public sector jobs; 1983, 1993, 2003



The number of Civil Service jobs in October 2003 was up by 19,000 when compared with the same month in 2002.

Public and private sector jobs – across the whole economy

The best measure of the number of jobs in the economy as a whole is that provided by the Labour Force Survey (LFS), which is a survey of households. An alternative measure, known as Work Force Jobs (WFJ), derived from surveys of businesses, provides the best estimate of the industrial composition of jobs. Neither the LFS, nor WFJ, however, provides a satisfactory estimate of public sector jobs, or of the allocation of total jobs between public and private sectors.

The LFS over-estimates the number of public sector jobs because of errors in self-classification by households. Errors occur for example when employees of publicly funded bodies, such as universities, incorrectly classify themselves as public sector. Universities are, in fact, part of the private sector in the National Accounts. Similarly, employees of private sector companies providing contracted out services to the public sector can incorrectly classify themselves as public sector employees. As part of the National Statistics Quality Review of Employment and Jobs, a pilot project to link LFS responses to the Inter-Departmental Business Register was initiated in spring 2004. Initial fieldwork has been completed and analysis of the results is ongoing. If successful, the linking project should reduce the extent of sectoral mis-classification in the LFS.

Table 3
Jobs: Public and private sectors

	Thousands, summer quarter ¹					
	Total (all aged 16 and over)		Public Sector		Private Sector	
	Labour Force Survey Jobs ²	Increase over year	Level ³	Increase over year	Level ⁴	Increase over year
Headcount						
1992	26,571		5,783		20,788	
1993	26,296	-275	5,477	-306	20,819	31
1994	26,567	271	5,292	-185	21,275	456
1995	27,152	585	5,211	-81	21,941	666
1996	27,337	185	5,068	-143	22,269	328
1997	27,786	449	4,958	-110	22,828	559
1998	28,028	242	4,945	-13	23,083	255
1999	28,415	387	5,094	149	23,321	238
2000	28,684	269	5,111	17	23,573	252
2001	28,862	178	5,203	92	23,659	86
2002	28,995	133	5,292	89	23,703	44
2003	29,255	260	5,454	162	23,801	98

Notes

1. LFS data refer to March-May for the years 1992-1994 and May-July for 1995 to 2003.

2. LFS jobs equals LFS employment data plus the additional jobs of workers with second jobs.

3. Administrative data used in this article.

4. Estimated as the difference between LFS total employment and the administrative estimate of public sector jobs.

The WFJ series is not disaggregated between public and private sectors but is analysed by industrial category. One category covers public administration, defence and compulsory social security, which should be assumed to be wholly public sector. Two other categories are health and education, but these include both public and private sector jobs.

In these circumstances the only satisfactory method of estimating the number of private sector jobs is as the difference between the number of jobs in the economy as a whole and the number of public sector jobs estimated independently, as in this article. We concentrate initially on private sector jobs calculated as the difference between public sector jobs and the total number of jobs measured by the LFS – ONS's preferred measure of aggregate employment. This is discussed later in the article in the context of jobs by industry. This methodology was first employed in last year's article but earlier articles in this series considered private sector jobs as the difference between directly measured public sector jobs and total WFJ.

Table 3 gives the figures for the whole economy derived from the Labour Force Survey (LFS) and the estimates of public sector jobs reported in this article for the period up until the middle of 2003. The number of jobs in the economy as a whole grew over this period, despite the fact that output was only beginning to recover from a period of below trend growth. During the year to mid-2003 the total number of jobs grew by 260,000. The bulk of these job gains were accounted for by the 162,000 rise in public sector jobs while, in contrast, private sector jobs only grew by 98,000. Nevertheless, this growth in private sector job growth exceeded the 44,000 recorded in the previous year. However, given that the number of self-employed went up by over 200,000 in the year to mid-2003, most of the number of employee jobs in the private sector would have fallen over this period.

Public and private sector jobs – by industry

Table 4 presents an analysis of the industrial make up of public and private sector jobs, based on the workforce jobs (WFJ) data source, which provides more reliable industry detail than the LFS. This table derives total employee jobs as WFJ less the self-employed, HM Forces and Government-supported trainees. The total number of employee jobs (column 5 of Table 4) is then subdivided in the next eleven columns by industry, giving the breakdown between private and public sector employment for each.

The yearly movements in private sector jobs shown by Table 4 differ from those shown in Table 3, in which the LFS is used as the source of total jobs across the economy. This is because the two data sources do not always move together in the short term. For example WFJ shows faster jobs growth across the whole economy than the LFS in 2003, after showing slower jobs growth in 2002. On a longer time scale, however, the two series are much more consistent.

Table 4

UK employment by sector and industry group 1983–2003: headcount, midyear, not seasonally adjusted

Thousands

Workforce jobs ¹						Employee jobs											Workforce jobs																																										
						Public admin, defence & social security																																																					
						Education			Health & social work			Production, construction, transport & utilities					Other																																										
Self-employment		HM supported		Govt - Employee								Public						Total Public & Private		Total Public																																							
Total	jobs	Forces		trainees	jobs	Total	Private	Public	Total	Private	Public	Total		Private	Public	Private	Sector ²	Sector ³																																									
						01-99			80			85			75			10-45			01-05, 50-55																																						
						CGYL			CGYM			CGYN			CGYO			CGYP			CGYQ			CGYR			CGYS			CGYT			CGYU			CGYV			CGYW			CGYX			CGYY			CGYZ			CGZA			CGZD			CGZE		
SIC1992	25,304	2,605	322	16	22,362	1,665	231	1,434	1,906	319	1,587	1,537	8,461	6,668	1,793	8,793	18,352	6,952																																									
1984	25,974	2,927	326	175	22,546	1,689	259	1,430	1,955	364	1,591	1,519	8,304	6,579	1,725	9,079	19,074	6,900																																									
1985	26,277	3,039	326	176	22,737	1,715	286	1,429	2,041	442	1,599	1,489	8,203	6,827	1,376	9,289	19,708	6,569																																									
1986	26,319	3,077	322	226	22,693	1,764	312	1,452	2,105	503	1,602	1,483	7,964	6,652	1,312	9,377	19,785	6,534																																									
1987	26,838	3,307	319	311	22,901	1,827	341	1,486	2,192	582	1,610	1,503	7,865	6,752	1,113	9,514	20,479	6,359																																									
1988	27,795	3,525	316	343	23,612	1,893	389	1,504	2,326	693	1,633	1,486	7,955	6,918	1,037	9,952	21,480	6,315																																									
1989	28,675	3,848	308	462	24,056	1,934	492	1,442	2,327	690	1,637	1,407	8,000	7,050	950	10,388	22,591	6,084																																									
1990	28,985	3,894	303	423	24,364	1,960	529	1,431	2,363	725	1,638	1,447	7,913	7,014	899	10,681	22,933	6,052																																									
1991	28,072	3,729	297	353	23,693	1,949	533	1,416	2,423	787	1,636	1,467	7,350	6,645	705	10,504	22,224	5,848																																									
1992	27,579	3,662	290	325	23,303	1,925	535	1,390	2,493	852	1,641	1,469	6,946	6,287	659	10,470	21,796	5,783																																									
1993	27,163	3,632	271	311	22,948	1,906	705	1,201	2,503	900	1,603	1,464	6,569	5,949	620	10,506	21,686	5,477																																									
1994	27,333	3,739	250	302	23,041	1,932	756	1,176	2,514	929	1,585	1,445	6,551	6,002	549	10,599	22,041	5,292																																									
1995	27,673	3,807	230	225	23,412	1,944	756	1,188	2,550	952	1,598	1,408	6,601	6,066	535	10,909	22,462	5,211																																									
1996	27,894	3,760	221	181	23,732	1,969	778	1,191	2,551	959	1,592	1,414	6,626	6,124	502	11,172	22,826	5,068																																									
1997	28,361	3,711	210	159	24,281	1,973	780	1,193	2,580	974	1,606	1,366	6,759	6,324	435	11,603	23,403	4,958																																									
1998	28,587	3,584	210	121	24,672	1,950	746	1,204	2,582	986	1,596	1,399	6,920	6,485	435	11,821	23,642	4,945																																									
1999	28,998	3,609	208	123	25,057	2,098	776	1,322	2,600	1,003	1,597	1,360	6,824	6,388	436	12,175	23,904	5,094																																									
2000	29,397	3,521	207	112	25,555	2,137	836	1,301	2,694	1,057	1,637	1,377	6,859	6,415	444	12,488	24,286	5,111																																									
2001	29,700	3,527	204	96	25,875	2,153	802	1,351	2,752	1,089	1,663	1,385	6,774	6,336	438	12,811	24,497	5,203																																									
2002	29,823	3,584	204	92	25,943	2,192	830	1,362	2,810	1,087	1,723	1,432	6,539	6,108	431	12,970	24,531	5,292																																									
2003	30,100	3,798	206	96	26,000	2,258	808	1,450	2,879	1,109	1,770	1,490	6,418	5,987	431	12,955	24,646	5,454																																									

Revisions from last year's article

The revisions to public sector jobs since last year's article are shown in Table 5. The revisions are relatively small, and largely reflect additional quality assurance. The column showing Civil Service jobs has been revised for 1995 and later years to include casual staff, to be consistent with earlier data.

These were already included in total public sector jobs and so do not affect the overall total. Revisions to workforce jobs were published in April 2004 and are explained in this link to the National Statistics website <http://www.statistics.gov.uk/cci/nugget.asp?id=892>

Earlier revisions to self-employed figures are shown in this link <http://www.statistics.gov.uk/cci/nugget.asp?id=207>

Table 5

UK public sector employment revisions since last year's article by major categories: headcounts, midyear, not seasonally adjusted

Thousands

	General government														
	Central government				Local government										
	National	Other	Total					Other	Local	Total	Total	Total			
	Health	central	central			Social	Con-	Police	local	authorities	local	general	public	Total	of which:
	HM	Service	govern-	govern-	Education	services	struction	(incl.	govern-	community	govern-	govern-	corpora-	public	Civil
	Forces	& Trusts	ment	ment				civilians)	ment	programme	ment	ment	tions	sector	Service
	CGYN	FHBR	FHBS	FHBT	FHBU	FHBV	FHBW	FHBX	FHBY	CUKE	DYBG	FHCA	DYBH	FHCE	CGXU
Headcount															
1979	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0
1982	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0
1983	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1984	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1985	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1986	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1987	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1988	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1989	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0
1990	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0
1991	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0
1992	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0
1993	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0
1994	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0
1995	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	22
1996	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-1	0		-1	-1	0	-1	23
1997	0	4	0	4	0	0	0	0	0		0	4	0	4	23
1998	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0		0	1	0	1	18
1999	0	2	-1	1	0	0	0	-1	0		-1	0	0	0	17
2000	0	4	13	17	0	0	0	0	0		0	17	0	17	12
2001	0	-13	2	-11	0	0	0	1	0		1	-10	1	-9	13
2002	0	-4	-8	-12	0	0	0	-1	2		1	-11	5	-6	13

APPENDIX 1

How do we measure public sector employment?

The public sector numbers that are reported in this article are derived from the relevant administrative departments plus a comprehensive inquiry of all 443 local authorities in England and Wales. This is consequently the most comprehensive source available to us, although unfortunately some of the data, is only available with a considerable lag. Local authorities supply a single figure for all non-police staff. This is then broken down into the categories of education, social services, construction, police and other local government by using the Inter-Departmental Business Register local unit

information. Subtracting the public sector figures from the employment totals obtained from the Labour Force Survey (LFS) and workforce jobs (WFJ) derives the estimates for private sector employment that are used here.

Table 6 reports the data source and the date of the latest data available. Column 4 records the figure used in the article to calculate the public sector jobs total as of June 2003. It can be seen that in few cases the latest data available was for a date before that point but these areas constitute only a very small part of the overall total.

ONS is currently investigating how more timely estimates of public sector employment could best be obtained.

Table 6
Sources of public sector data

	Area	Main Source	Latest Data	Estimate at June 2003 (thousands)
Central Government:				
HM Forces	UK	Ministry of Defence	December 2003	206
NHS (inc. NHS Trusts)	England	Department of Health	September 2003	1,133
	Wales	Welsh Assembly Government	September 2002	81
	Scotland	NHS in Scotland Common Services Agency	September 2003 ²	141
	Northern Ireland	Northern Ireland Office (DETI)	December 2003	65
Other Central Government	GB	Cabinet Office	October 2003	519
	Northern Ireland	Northern Ireland Office (DETI) – includes education and police	December 2003	109
Local Government:				
Education	England and Wales	Quarterly Local Authority Inquiry	December 2003	1,343
	Scotland	Joint Staffing Watch	December 2002	107
Social Services	England and Wales	Quarterly Local Authority Inquiry	December 2003	299
	Scotland	Joint Staffing Watch	December 2002	52
Construction	England and Wales	Quarterly Local Authority Inquiry	December 2003	35
	Scotland	Joint Staffing Watch (housing)	December 2002	10
Police	England and Wales	Home Office	September 2003	206
	Scotland	Joint Staffing Watch	December 2002	21
Other Local Government	England and Wales	Quarterly Local Authority Inquiry	December 2003	613
	Scotland	Joint Staffing Watch (excluding transport)	December 2002	103
	Northern Ireland	District and Parish Councils employment	December 2003	27
Public Corporations:				
Public Corporations	UK	Returns from the <i>Public Bodies</i> publication (Annual)	March 2003	386

More than one source of total UK employment data is available. The concept can be measured in more than one way. For example, it can be measured by directly surveying employees or by surveying employers. Conceptually, this article looks at the number of jobs rather than the number of employed people as only jobs can be allocated to a sector. The two main job series produced by ONS data are Workforce Jobs and the series derived from the Labour Force Survey. The former estimate combines the public sector jobs with quarterly and monthly short-term employment surveys of businesses. The results for businesses are updated every December as a result of the much more comprehensive Annual Business Inquiry (ABI). In contrast, the Labour Force Survey is a continuous monthly household survey. This survey does ask respondents to classify the sector of their employers, but in the past such self-classification has proven to be less reliable because respondents often do not know the correct classification of their employer.

By collecting job data from both employees and employers we get a much more rounded picture of economic developments but there is also a disadvantage, at least in the short term, in that the process results in two different measures of the level of employment. Indeed sometimes, the two surveys can even send out different messages about the direction of recent employment moves. Following recommendations from the National Statistics Quality Review of Employment and Jobs,

an exercise is underway to identify and then quantify as far as possible the difference between the two jobs measures.

This reconciliation considers differences relating to coverage, survey structure, definitions and estimation, both at national and government office region level and also over time. The current position of ONS is that our preferred estimate of total employment is the one derived from the LFS, while workforce jobs is most useful as a measure of industrial detail. A detailed breakdown of the various data categories can be obtained at <http://www.statistics.gov.uk/statbase/Product.asp?vlnk=7163>.

APPENDIX 2

Definition of the public sector

The domestic economy features units, which can be described as being either public or private sector units. The **public sector** comprises central government, local government and public corporations as defined for the UK national accounts.

Central government includes all administrative departments of government and other central agencies and most Non Departmental Public Bodies. City Academies, the first three of which were opened in 2002, are also classified to central government.

Local government includes all government units with a local remit. The sub sector includes all areas of administrative authorities including parish councils and local authorities with special functions. It includes magistrates courts, the probation service in England and Wales and police forces and their civilian staff. All functions of local authorities are classified to the sub sector, although trading activities which produce market output (for example, housing and municipally owned markets) are regarded as quasi-corporations and appear under public corporations.

Local Education Authorities (LEAs) are part of local government, as are voluntary aided schools, county schools and, from September 1999, grant maintained schools (which were reclassified from central government).

Polytechnics and Higher Education colleges were transferred from local authority control in April 1989, as were Further Education and sixth form colleges from April 1993. Like universities, these institutions are part of the private sector and classified as non-profit institutions serving householdsNPISH.

Public corporations are companies or quasi-corporations (organisations which behave like corporations) controlled by government. Examples include BNFL and Royal Mail. These companies receive more than half their income from the sales of goods or services into the market place.

Lists of central and local government units and public corporations are shown in the Sector Classification Guide on the National Statistics website (see references).

References:

Civil Service Statistics 2002 published on the Internet:

www.civil-service.gov.uk/statistics

Enquiries to: Personnel Statistics Branch, Cabinet Office, Room G06 Admiralty Arch, The Mall, London, SW1A 2WH.

Tel. 020 7276 1532 or Fax 020 7276 1679, E-mail: psb@cabinet-office.x.gsi.gov.uk

Public Bodies 2003 published on the Internet:

www.cabinet-office.gov.uk/agencies-publicbodies/

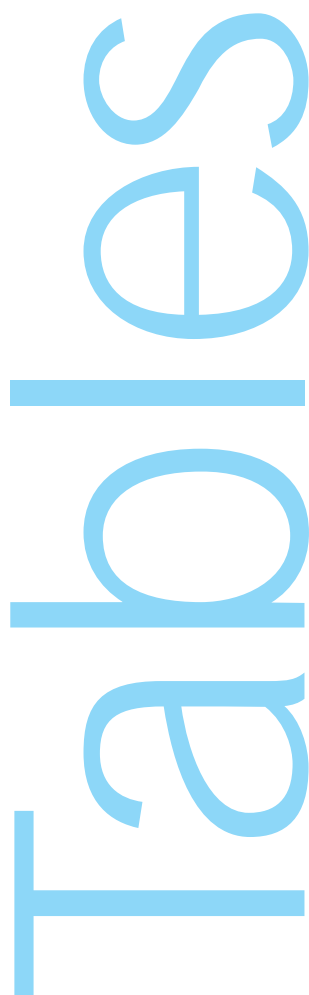
Enquiries to: Agencies and Public Bodies Team, Corporate Development Group, Cabinet Office, 1.15 Admiralty Arch, The Mall, London SW1A 2WH Tel. 020 7276 2040

Email: apbt@cabinet-office.x.gsi.gov.uk

The United Kingdom National Accounts Sector Classification Guide can be downloaded at:

www.statistics.gov.uk/downloads/theme_economy/MA23.xls

United Kingdom National Accounts Concepts, Sources and Methods – a PDF file can be viewed at: www.statistics.gov.uk/downloads/theme_economy/Concepts_Sources_&_Methods.pdf



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Notes to tables

Identification codes

The four-letter identification code at the top of each data column is the ONS reference for this series of data on our database. Please quote the relevant code if you contact us requiring any further information about the data.

A horizontal line between two consecutive figures indicates that the figures above and below the line have been compiled on different bases and are not strictly comparable. Footnotes explain the differences.

Billion denotes one thousand million.

Currency of data

All data in the tables and accompanying charts are current, as far as possible, to 2 July 2004.

Some data, particularly for the latest time period, are provisional and may be subject to revision in later editions.

Symbols used

- .. not available
- nil or less than half the final digit shown
- + a series for which measures of variability are given on page 145
- † data have been revised since the last edition; the period marked is the earliest in the table to have been revised
- * average (or total) of five weeks

Geographic coverage

Statistics relate mainly to the United Kingdom. Where figures are for Great Britain only, this is shown on the table.

Seasonal adjustments

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

National Statistics Online

www.statistics.gov.uk

Money

There is no single correct definition of money. The most widely used measures are:

M0

This is the narrowest measure and consists of notes and coins in circulation outside the Bank of England and bankers' operational deposits at the Bank.

M4

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

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

Users can download time series, cross-sectional data and metadata from across the Government Statistical Service (GSS), using the site search and index functions from the homepage. Many datasets can be downloaded, in whole or in part, and directory information for all GSS statistical resources can be consulted, including censuses, surveys, journals and enquiry services. Information is posted as PDF electronic documents, or in XLS and CSV formats, compatible with most spreadsheet packages.

Time Series Data

The time series data facility on the website provide access to around 40,000 time series, of primarily macro-economic data, drawn from the main tables in our major economic and labour market publications. Users can download complete releases or view and download customised selections of individual time series.

Complete copies of *Economic Trends* can be downloaded from the following webpage:

<http://www.statistics.gov.uk/statbase/product.asp?vlnk=308>

Conventions

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

1.1 Selected monthly indicators

seasonally adjusted unless otherwise stated

		2002	2003	2003 Q3	2003 Q4	2004 Q1	2004 Mar	2004 Apr	2004 May	%Change Latest 3 months avg over previous 3 months
Output -chained volume measures (CVM) (2001 = 100 unless otherwise stated)										
Gross value added at basic prices	CGCE	101.5	103.4	103.8	104.8	105.4	..	..	..	0.6
Industrial production	CKYW	97.5	97.4	97.4	97.6	97.1	97.1	97.8	..	-0.1
Oil and gas extraction	CKZO	98.5	93.0	91.8	88.5	88.2	89.4	89.3	..	0.5
Manufacturing	CKYY	96.9	97.3	97.6	98.1	97.7	97.6	98.3	..	-0.2
Construction	GDQB	103.8	108.9	111.0	112.4	112.8	..	..	..	0.4
Car production (thousands)	FFAO	135.8	138.1	143.6	138.2	135.4	139.3	136.3	141.0	2.5
Domestic demand										
Retail sales volume (2000 = 100)	EAPS	112.7	116.4	117.3	119.3	121.6	122.2	122.6	123.6	1.7
GB new registrations of cars ('000s) ¹	BCGT	2 682.0	2 646.2	742.8	523.1	762.2	470.3	191.1	197.6	89.8
Manufacturing: change in inventories (£m, CVM, reference year 2001)	DHBM	-924	-440	559	-939	363	..	..	..	..
Prices (12 monthly % change) and earnings (headline rate)										
Consumer prices index	CJYR	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.1	1.2	1.5	..
Retail prices index ¹	CZBH	1.7	2.9	2.9	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.8	..
Retail prices index ¹ (less MIPS) ²	CDKQ	2.2	2.8	2.8	2.6	2.3	2.1	2.0	2.3	..
Producer output prices (less FBTP) ³	EUAA	-0.1	1.3	1.2	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.3	1.4	..
Producer input prices ⁴	EUAB	-4.5	1.3	1.2	2.9	-0.2	0.9	3.2	5.2	..
GB average earnings -whole economy ⁵	LNNC	..	..	3.6	3.4	5.2	5.2	4.3	..	..
Foreign trade⁶ (2001 = 100 volumes unless otherwise stated)										
UK balance on trade in goods (£ million)	BOKI	-46 675	-47 290	-12 024	-12 978	-13 947	-4 151	-4 656	..	..
Non EU balance on trade in goods (£ million)	ENRX	-25 909	-23 023	-6 080	-5 822	-7 459	-2 067	-2 451	..	..
Non EU exports of goods (excl oil & erratics)	ENUA	94.5	102.8	101.9	107.2	99.5	103.1	106.5	..	-1.6
Non EU imports of goods (excl oil & erratics)	ENTS	98.3	104.0	103.3	109.2	110.1	107.6	112.2	..	-0.3
Non EU import & price index (excl oil) ⁷	ENXR	-5.4	-3.0	-0.4	-1.5	-3.4	-3.8	-3.3	..	..
Non EU export & price index (excl oil) ⁷	ENXS	-0.1	-2.3	-0.6	-1.2	-2.1	-2.3	-1.6	..	..
Labour market and productivity (2001 = 100 unless otherwise stated)										
UK claimant unemployment (thousands)	BCJD	946.7	933.2	932.3	915.2	886.8	882.3	874.0	862.0	-2.5
UK employees in manufacturing (thousands)	YEJA	3 602	3 458	3 431	3 413	3 379	3 379	3 371	..	-0.9
Whole economy productivity ⁸	LNNN	101.1	102.7	103.0	103.8	104.3	..	..	..	0.5
Manufacturing productivity ⁸	LNXX	102.1	107.7	108.5	110.0	110.4	110.6	111.7	..	0.6
Unit wage costs - whole economy	LNKK	102.5	104.2	104.5	104.5	105.7	..	..	..	1.1
Unit wage costs - manufacturing	LNQ	101.4	99.6	99.0	98.6	99.7	100.6	99.2	..	1.1
Financial markets¹										
Sterling ERI (1990=100)	AGBG	106.0	100.2	99.2	100.2	104.1	105.0	105.2	104.6	2.4
Average exchange rate /US \$	AUSS	1.50	1.63	1.61	1.71	1.84	1.83	1.80	1.79	-0.4
Average exchange rate /Euro ⁹	THAP	1.59	1.45	1.43	1.43	1.47	1.49	1.50	1.49	3.2
3 month inter-bank rate ¹⁰	HSAJ	3.94	3.95	3.66	3.95	4.30	4.30	4.35	4.56	..
3 month interest on US Treasury bills ¹¹	LUST	1.20	0.93	0.94	0.93	0.93	0.93	0.96	1.06	..
Monetary conditions/government finances										
M0 (year on year percentage growth)	VQMX	7.9	7.3	7.9	7.5	7.2	7.1	5.7	5.2	..
M4 (year on year percentage growth)	VQJW	6.3	7.2	6.7	6.8	8.0	7.7	7.0	7.8	..
Public sector net borrowing (£ million) ^{1,12}	ANNX	-22 748	-33 012	-6 504	-13 040	930	-5 896	-1 752	-6 737	..
Net lending to consumers (£ million)(broader)	RLMH	21 087	18 775	4 735	4 000	5 313	1 762	1 288	1 579	2.5

		2003 May	2003 Jun	2003 Jul	2003 Aug	2003 Sep	2003 Oct	2003 Nov	2003 Dec	2004 Jan	2004 Feb	2004 Mar	2004 Apr	2004 May	2004 Jun
Activity and expectations															
CBI output expectations balance ¹	ETCU	-3	-6	-4	-3	-3	-4	-2	5	21	14	15	12	22	15
CBI optimism balance ¹	ETBV	..	..	-13	..	..	-7	..	..	17	..	..	12	..	..
CBI price expectations balance	ETDQ	-13	-16	-14	-14	-9	-9	-10	-4	-1	-2	-3	-	1	4
New engineering orders (2000 = 100)	JIQH	76.5	76.8	83.9	79.5	78.3	84.1	88.8	73.9	85.2	68.1	82.0	73.5	..	..

1 Not seasonally adjusted

2 MIPS: mortgage interest payments

3 FBTP : food, beverages, tobacco and petroleum

4 See footnote 2 on Table 3.1.

5 See footnote 2 on Table 4.6

6 All Non EU figures exclude Austria, Finland & Sweden

7 12 monthly percentage change

8 Output per filled job.

9 Prior to January 1999, a synthetic Euro has been calculated by geometrically averaging the bilateral exchange rate of the 11 Euro-area countries using "internal weights" based on each country's share of the extra Euro-area trade

10 Last Friday of the period

11 Last working day

12 Annual figures are for the financial years 2002/03 and 2003/04.

2.1 National accounts aggregates

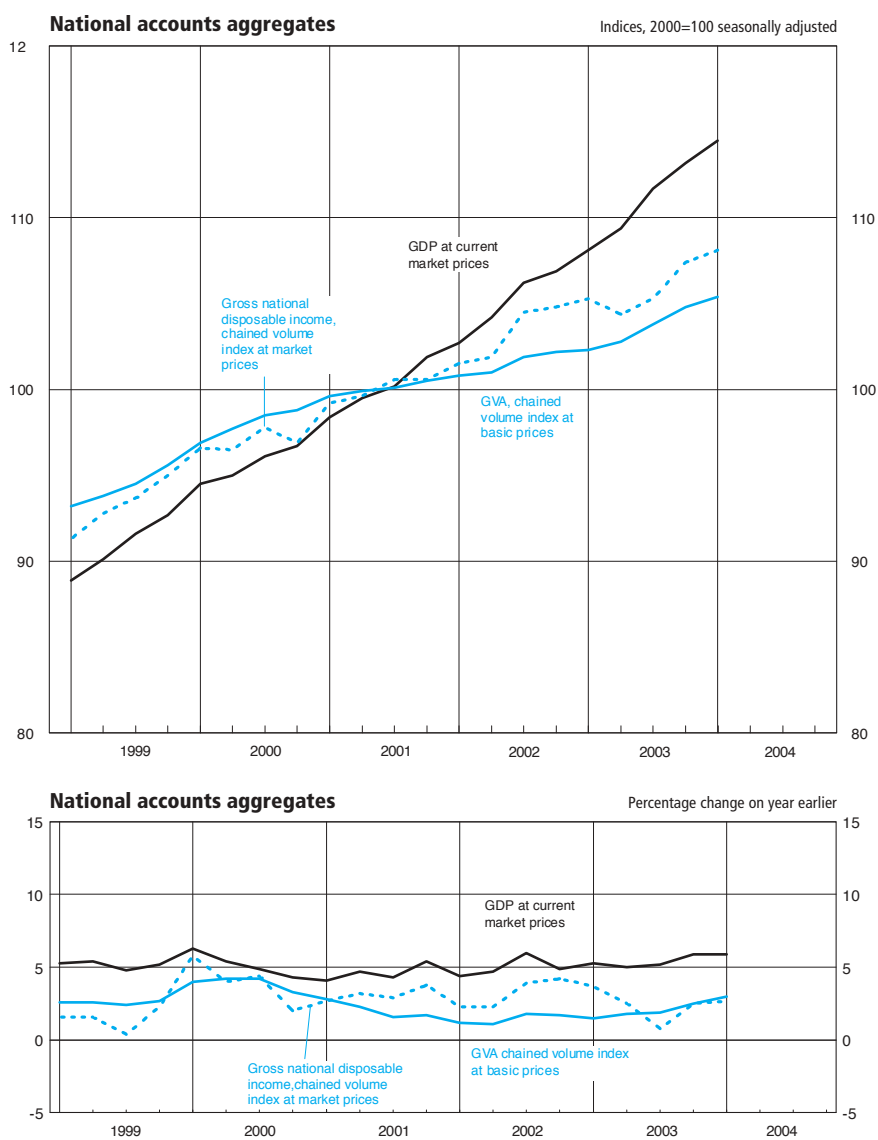
	£ million		Indices (2001 = 100)						
	At current prices		Value indices at current prices		Chained volume indices			Implied deflators ²	
	Gross domestic product at market prices	Gross value added (GVA) at basic prices	Gross domestic product at market prices ¹	Gross Value added (GVA) at basic prices	Gross national disposable income at market prices	Gross domestic product at market prices	Gross value added (GVA) at basic prices+	GDP at market prices	GVA at basic prices
Annual									
1999	YBHA 903 167 [†]	ABML 797 116 [†]	YBEU 90.8 [†]	YBEX 90.5 [†]	YBFP 93.2 [†]	YBEZ 94.1 [†]	CGCE 94.3 [†]	YBGB 96.5 [†]	CGBV 96.0 [†]
2000	950 561	838 490	95.6	95.2	96.9	97.8	98.0	97.8	97.1
2001	994 309	881 163	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
2002	1 044 145	926 275	105.0	105.1	103.2	101.8	101.5	103.2	103.6
2003	1 099 896	976 148	110.6	110.8	105.6	104.1	103.4	106.3	107.1
Quarterly									
1999 Q1	220 923 [†]	195 097 [†]	88.9 [†]	88.6 [†]	91.3 [†]	93.0 [†]	93.2 [†]	95.6 [†]	95.0 [†]
Q2	224 058	198 308	90.1	90.0	92.8	93.4	93.8	96.5	96.0
Q3	227 712	200 887	91.6	91.2	93.7	94.4	94.5	97.0	96.5
Q4	230 474	202 824	92.7	92.1	95.0	95.6	95.6	96.9	96.4
2000 Q1	235 014	207 303	94.5	94.1	96.6	96.8	96.9	97.7	97.1
Q2	236 157	207 965	95.0	94.4	96.5	97.5	97.7	97.4	96.7
Q3	238 933	210 886	96.1	95.7	97.8	98.2	98.5	97.9	97.2
Q4	240 457	212 336	96.7	96.4	96.9	98.5	98.8	98.2	97.6
2001 Q1	244 608	216 540	98.4	98.3	99.2	99.3	99.6	99.1	98.7
Q2	247 391	219 070	99.5	99.4	99.6	99.8	99.9	99.7	99.6
Q3	249 071	220 704	100.2	100.2	100.6	100.3	100.1	99.9	100.1
Q4	253 239	224 849	101.9	102.1	100.6	100.6	100.5	101.2	101.6
2002 Q1	255 307	226 473	102.7	102.8	101.5	100.9	100.8	101.7	102.0
Q2	258 981	229 701	104.2	104.3	101.9	101.3	101.0	102.8	103.2
Q3	264 015	234 331	106.2	106.4	104.5	102.2	101.9	103.9	104.4
Q4	265 842	235 770	106.9	107.0	104.8	102.6	102.2	104.3	104.8
2003 Q1	268 739	238 633	108.1	108.3	105.3	102.8	102.3	105.2	105.8
Q2	272 003	241 386	109.4	109.6	104.4	103.5	102.8	105.8	106.6
Q3	277 662	246 366	111.7	111.8	105.3	104.4	103.8	107.0	107.8
Q4	281 492	249 763	113.2	113.4	107.4	105.5	104.8	107.3	108.2
2004 Q1	284 692	252 491	114.5	114.6	108.1	106.3	105.4	107.7	108.8
Percentage change, quarter on corresponding quarter of previous year ³									
Quarterly									
1999 Q1	5.4	4.8 [†]	5.4	4.8 [†]	1.6 [†]	2.8 [†]	2.7	2.6 [†]	2.0 [†]
Q2	5.4 [†]	5.0	5.4 [†]	5.0	1.6	2.6	2.6 [†]	2.7	2.3
Q3	4.9	4.3	4.9	4.3	0.4	2.6	2.4	2.1	1.9
Q4	5.2	4.5	5.2	4.5	2.3	3.2	2.7	1.8	1.8
2000 Q1	6.4	6.3	6.4	6.3	5.8	4.1	3.9	2.2	2.2
Q2	5.4	4.9	5.4	4.9	4.0	4.4	4.2	0.9	0.7
Q3	4.9	5.0	4.9	5.0	4.4	4.0	4.2	0.9	0.7
Q4	4.3	4.7	4.3	4.7	2.0	3.0	3.4	1.3	1.2
2001 Q1	4.1	4.5	4.1	4.5	2.7	2.6	2.8	1.4	1.6
Q2	4.8	5.3	4.8	5.3	3.2	2.4	2.2	2.4	3.0
Q3	4.2	4.7	4.2	4.7	2.9	2.1	1.6	2.0	3.0
Q4	5.3	5.9	5.3	5.9	3.8	2.1	1.7	3.1	4.1
2002 Q1	4.4	4.6	4.4	4.6	2.3	1.6	1.2	2.6	3.3
Q2	4.7	4.9	4.7	4.9	2.3	1.5	1.2	3.1	3.6
Q3	6.0	6.2	6.0	6.2	3.9	1.9	1.8	4.0	4.3
Q4	5.0	4.9	5.0	4.9	4.2	2.0	1.7	3.1	3.1
2003 Q1	5.3	5.4	5.3	5.4	3.7	1.9	1.5	3.4	3.7
Q2	5.0	5.1	5.0	5.1	2.5	2.2	1.8	2.9	3.3
Q3	5.2	5.1	5.2	5.1	0.8	2.2	1.8	3.0	3.3
Q4	5.9	5.9	5.9	5.9	2.5	2.8	2.5	2.9	3.2
2004 Q1	5.9	5.8	5.9	5.8	2.7	3.4	3.0	2.4	2.8

1 "Money GDP."

2 Based on chained volume measures and current price estimates of expenditure components of GDP.

3 These estimates of change are based in some cases on less rounded figures than in the table.

Source: Office for National Statistics; Enquiries 020 7533 6031



2.2 Gross domestic product : by category of expenditure

Chained volume measures

Reference year 2001, £ million

Domestic expenditure on goods and services at market prices												
	Final consumption expenditure			Gross capital formation				Exports of goods and services+	Gross final expenditure	Imports of goods and services+	Statistical discrepancy (expenditure)	Gross domestic product at market prices
	Households	Non-profit institutions ²	General government	Gross fixed capital formation+	Changes in inventories ³	Acquisitions less disposals of valuables	Total					
Annual	ABJR	HAYO	NMRY	NPQT	CAFU	NPJR	YBIM	IKBK	ABMG	IKBL	GIXS	ABMI
1999	590 275 [†]	23 095 [†]	180 683 [†]	155 631 [†]	6 416 [†]	28	955 837 [†]	241 978 [†]	1 197 551 [†]	261 942 [†]	–	935 818 [†]
2000	616 515	24 875	184 929	161 267	5 262	3	992 822	264 810	1 257 636	285 837	–	971 937
2001	635 583	24 345	189 724	165 504	6 189	396 [†]	1 021 741	272 369	1 294 110	299 801	–	994 309
2002	655 865	25 818	196 862	169 928	2 513	226	1 051 212	272 635	1 323 847	311 955	– [†]	1 011 892
2003	671 013	26 593	203 674	173 623	2 467	9	1 077 379	272 949	1 350 328	315 911	201	1 034 618
Quarterly												
1999 Q1	145 317 [†]	5 816 [†]	44 724 [†]	38 921 [†]	2 570 [†]	5	237 008 [†]	57 566 [†]	294 410 [†]	63 356 [†]	–	231 135 [†]
Q2	146 761	5 717	45 357	38 345	555	24	236 623	59 480	296 012	63 864	–	232 242
Q3	147 771	5 741	45 353	38 688	1 706	–15	239 115	62 065	301 186	66 511	–	234 698
Q4	150 426	5 821	45 249	39 677	1 585	14	243 091	62 867	305 943	68 211	–	237 743
2000 Q1	153 400	6 074	45 726	39 312	753	1	245 348	63 738	309 063	68 489	–	240 609
Q2	153 749	6 186	46 540	39 485	1 329	–	247 229	65 997	313 231	70 889	–	242 381
Q3	154 701	6 286	46 513	40 431	1 906	–3	249 778	66 551	316 321	72 284	–	244 077
Q4	154 665	6 329	46 150	42 039	1 274	5	250 467	68 524	319 021	74 175	–	244 870
2001 Q1	156 398	6 172	46 996	41 493	1 080	–19 [†]	252 091	69 713	321 845	75 041	–	246 817
Q2	157 861	6 066	46 800	41 535	1 579	230	254 109	68 978	323 110	75 031	–	248 080
Q3	160 046	6 037	47 621	41 617	1 989	41	257 365	66 823	324 152	74 879	–	249 268
Q4	161 278	6 070	48 307	40 859	1 541	144	258 176	66 855	325 003	74 850	–	250 144
2002 Q1	162 043	6 366	49 414	41 138	994	66	260 021	67 177	327 198	76 265	– [†]	250 933
Q2	163 505	6 399	48 756	42 179	–624	58	260 273	70 272	330 545	78 700	–	251 846
Q3	164 392	6 485	49 236	42 991	696	85	263 885	69 257	333 142	79 019	–	254 123
Q4	165 925	6 568	49 456	43 620	1 447	17	267 033	65 929	332 962	77 971	–	254 990
2003 Q1	165 680	6 656	49 986	42 675	1 212	6	266 215	69 030	335 244	79 801	39	255 482
Q2	167 189	6 629	50 345	43 054	–514	104	266 807	67 503	334 310	77 154	48	257 204
Q3	168 531	6 647	51 137	43 528	371	–54	270 159	67 658	337 817	78 258	55	259 615
Q4	169 613	6 661	52 206	44 366	1 398	–47	274 198	68 758	342 957	80 698	59	262 317
2004 Q1	170 665	6 710	52 840	45 105	659	42	276 021	68 163	344 184	80 014	51	264 222
Percentage change, latest quarter on corresponding quarter of previous year												
1999 Q1	4.3	0.9	4.6 [†]	4.4			4.9	–0.3	3.8	7.4		2.7
Q2	4.5	–1.9 [†]	4.0	0.8			3.7 [†]	1.7	3.2 [†]	5.2		2.7 [†]
Q3	4.3	–2.3	3.0	0.1			3.1	7.1	4.0	8.6		2.7
Q4	5.3	–0.2	2.5	1.1			3.8	8.6	4.8	10.3		3.3
2000 Q1	5.6	4.4	2.2	1.0			3.5	10.7	5.0	8.1		4.1
Q2	4.8	8.2	2.6	3.0			4.5	11.0	5.8	11.0		4.4
Q3	4.7	9.5	2.6	4.5			4.5	7.2	5.0	8.7		4.0
Q4	2.8	8.7	2.0	6.0			3.0	9.0	4.3	8.7		3.0
2001 Q1	2.0 [†]	1.6	2.8	5.5 [†]			2.7	9.4 [†]	4.1	9.6 [†]		2.6
Q2	2.7	–1.9	0.6	5.2			2.8	4.5	3.2	5.8		2.4
Q3	3.5	–4.0	2.4	2.9			3.0	0.4	2.5	3.6		2.1
Q4	4.3	–4.1	4.7	–2.8			3.1	–2.4	1.9	0.9		2.2
2002 Q1	3.6	3.1	5.1	–0.9			3.1	–3.6	1.7	1.6		1.7
Q2	3.6	5.5	4.2	1.6			2.4	1.9	2.3	4.9		1.5
Q3	2.7	7.4	3.4	3.3			2.5	3.6	2.8	5.5		1.9
Q4	2.9	8.2	2.4	6.8			3.4	–1.4	2.4	4.2		1.9
2003 Q1	2.2	4.6	1.2	3.7			2.4	2.8	2.5	4.6		1.8
Q2	2.3	3.6	3.3	2.1			2.5	–3.9	1.1	–2.0		2.1
Q3	2.5	2.5	3.9	1.2			2.4	–2.3	1.4	–1.0		2.2
Q4	2.2	1.4	5.6	1.7			2.7	4.3	3.0	3.5		2.9
2004 Q1	3.0	0.8	5.7	5.7			3.7	–1.3	2.7	0.3		3.4

1 Estimates given to nearest million but cannot be regarded as accurate to the degree.

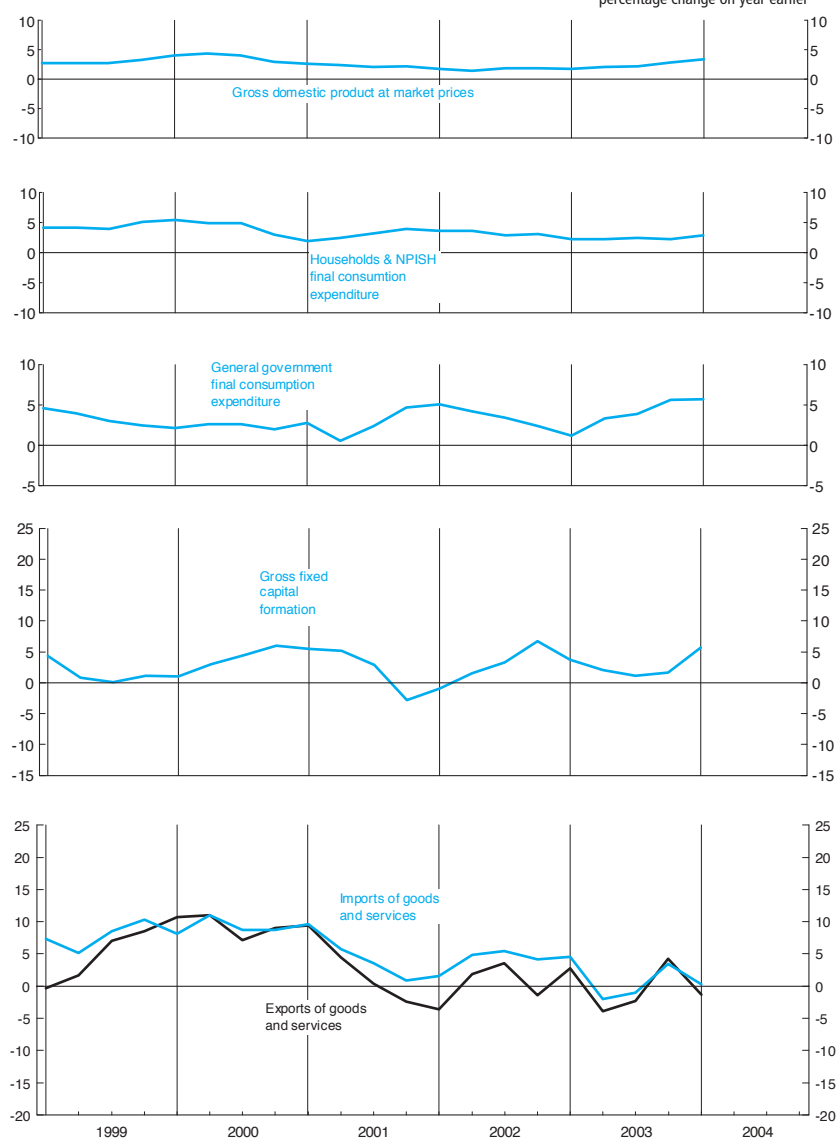
2 Non-profit making institutions serving households(NPISH).

3 Quarterly alignment adjustment included in this series.

Source: Office for National Statistics; Enquiries 020 7533 6031

Gross Domestic Product : by category of expenditure

chained volume measures
reference year 2000
percentage change on year earlier



2.3 Gross domestic product and shares of income and expenditure

	Percentage share of gross final expenditure						Percentage share of GDP by category of income				
	Gross domestic product at market prices	Gross final expenditure	Final consumption expenditure			Exports of goods and services	Gross operating surplus				Taxes on production and imports
			Household and NPISH	General government	Gross capital formation		Corporations ¹	Other ²	Compensation of employees	Mixed income	
Annual	YBHA	ABMF	IHXI	IHXJ	IHXK	IHXL	IHXM	IHXO	IHXP	IHXQ	IHXR
2000	950 561 [†]	1 237 118 [†]	50.6	14.3 [†]	13.5 [†]	21.6 [†]	21.3 [†]	3.2 [†]	56.0	6.0	13.5
2001	994 309	1 294 110	51.0 [†]	14.6	13.3	21.1	20.4	3.6	56.8	6.1	13.1
2002	1 044 145	1 348 963	51.3	15.5	12.9	20.3	21.2	3.2	56.5 [†]	6.2 [†]	12.9 [†]
2003	1 099 896	1 409 894	51.2	16.3	12.9	19.7	22.1	3.0	55.9	6.2	12.7
Quarterly											
2000 Q1	235 014 [†]	302 321 [†]	51.3	14.2	13.6	20.9	22.6 [†]	3.1 [†]	54.8 [†]	6.0	13.5
Q2	236 157	306 622	50.8	14.3 [†]	13.3 [†]	21.6 [†]	21.7	3.1	55.7	5.9	13.6
Q3	238 933	311 938	50.4	14.4	13.5	21.7	20.8	3.3	56.3	6.1	13.4
Q4	240 457	316 237	50.0	14.3	13.5	22.1	20.1	3.4	57.1	6.0	13.4
2001 Q1	244 608	320 862	50.2	14.3	13.3	22.2	20.0	3.6	57.2	6.1 [†]	13.1
Q2	247 391	323 583	50.6 [†]	14.4	13.4	21.7	19.7	4.3	56.8	6.1	13.1
Q3	249 071	323 475	51.5	14.7	13.6	20.1	20.6	3.3	56.8	6.2	13.1 [†]
Q4	253 239	326 190	51.6	15.2	13.0	20.2	21.1	3.3	56.6	6.2	12.9
2002 Q1	255 307	330 346	51.5	15.4	12.7	20.4	20.9	3.0	56.9	6.3	13.0
Q2	258 981	336 321	51.2	15.3	12.5	21.0	20.5	3.7	56.7	6.2	12.9
Q3	264 015	340 800	50.9	15.5	13.1	20.4	21.6	3.1	56.3	6.2	12.8
Q4	265 842	341 496	51.6	15.7	13.4	19.4	21.8	2.9	56.2	6.2	12.9
2003 Q1	268 739	346 642	51.0	16.0	12.7	20.2	22.1	2.7	56.2	6.2	12.8
Q2	272 003	347 750	51.5	16.3	12.5	19.7	21.8	3.0	56.2	6.3	12.7
Q3	277 662	354 920	51.2	16.3	13.0	19.5	22.4	2.9	55.7	6.2	12.7
Q4	281 492	360 582	50.9	16.6	13.2	19.3	22.0	3.4	55.6	6.2	12.7
2004 Q1	284 692	362 021	51.2	16.6	13.3	18.8	21.4	3.4	56.2	6.3	12.7

1 Non-financial and financial corporations.

2 Gross operating surplus of General government, and Households and NPISH plus the adjustment for financial services.

Source: Office for National Statistics; Enquiries 020 7533 6031

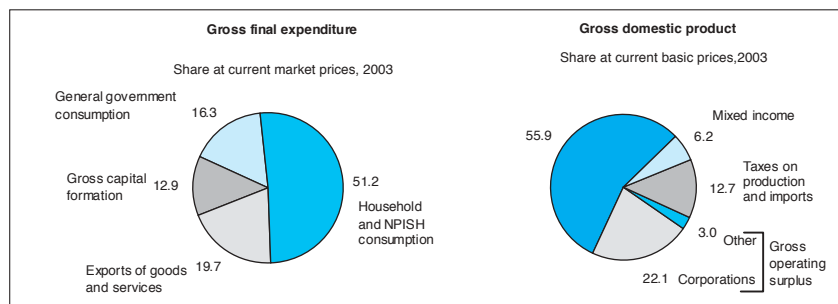
2.4 Income, product and spending per head

£

	At current prices				Chained volume measures (reference year 2001)		
	Gross national income at market prices	Gross domestic product at market prices	Household and NPISH final consumption expenditure	Households' gross disposable income	Gross domestic product at market prices	Household and NPISH final consumption expenditure	Real households' disposable income
Annual	IHXS	IHXT	IHXU	IHXV	IHXW	IHXX	IHXZ
2000	16 239 [†]	16 210 [†]	10 683 [†]	11 164 [†]	16 574 [†]	10 938 [†]	11 427 [†]
2001	16 981	16 837	11 175	11 901	16 839	11 176	11 900
2002	17 960	17 628	11 687	12 228	17 084	11 509	12 042
2003	18 868	18 524	12 146	12 676	17 426	11 750	12 262
Quarterly							
2000 Q1	4 033 [†]	4 014	2 649	2 724 [†]	4 109 [†]	2 724 [†]	2 801 [†]
Q2	4 027	4 031 [†]	2 661	2 775	4 137	2 730	2 846
Q3	4 096	4 073	2 682	2 820	4 161	2 744	2 885
Q4	4 083	4 092	2 691 [†]	2 845	4 167	2 740	2 895
2001 Q1	4 181	4 153	2 735	2 929	4 191	2 760	2 955
Q2	4 232	4 192	2 775	2 941	4 204	2 778	2 944
Q3	4 262	4 213	2 820	2 988	4 217	2 810	2 976
Q4	4 306	4 279	2 845	3 043	4 227	2 828	3 025
2002 Q1	4 361	4 311	2 875	2 999	4 237	2 844	2 967
Q2	4 420	4 372	2 908	3 078	4 252	2 868	3 036
Q3	4 571	4 457	2 931	3 070	4 290	2 885	3 022
Q4	4 608	4 488	2 973	3 081	4 305	2 912	3 017
2003 Q1	4 648	4 526	2 978	3 103	4 303	2 903	3 024
Q2	4 642	4 581	3 018	3 162	4 332	2 928	3 067
Q3	4 733	4 676	3 059	3 184	4 373	2 950	3 071
Q4	4 845	4 741	3 091	3 227	4 418	2 969	3 100
2004 Q1	4 903	4 795	3 121	3 239	4 450	2 987	3 100

Source: Office for National Statistics; Enquiries 020 7533 6031

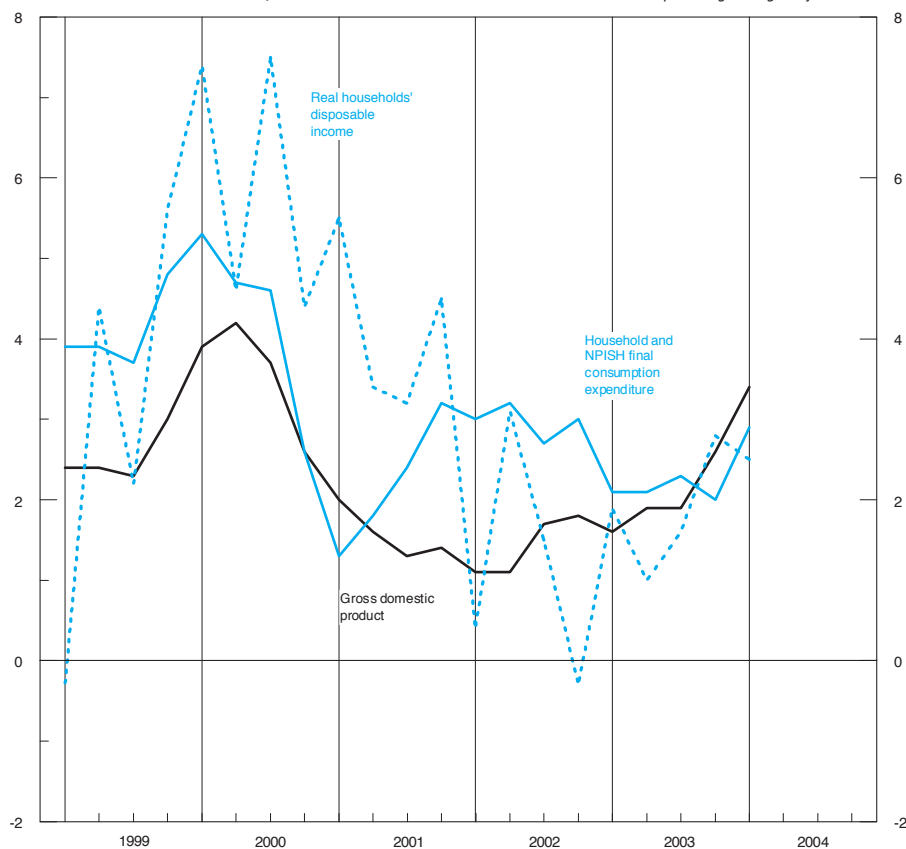
Shares of income and expenditure



Income, product and spending per capita

chained volume measures, reference year 2000

percentage change on year earlier



2.5 Households' disposable income and consumption

	£ million, current prices						£ million, chained volume measures, reference year 2001			
	Households' income before tax		Adjustment for the change in net equity of households in pension funds		Households' Total resources	Households' final consumption expenditure	Households' saving ratio ³ (percentage)+	Real households' disposable income+ ⁴	Household final consumption expenditure+	Real households' disposable income (index 2001=100)
	Total	of which: Wages and salaries	Gross households' disposable income ²							
Annual	RPHP	ROYJ	RPHQ	RPQJ	RPQK	RPQM	NRJS	NRJR	NPSP	OSXS
2001	1 016 062 [†]	486 302 [†]	702 774 [†]	6 606 [†]	709 380 [†]	659 928 [†]	7.0 [†]	702 774 [†]	659 928 [†]	100.0 [†]
2002	1 051 382	505 659	724 296	10 871	735 167	692 255	5.8	713 235	681 683	101.5
2003	1 096 890	523 192	752 592	14 276	766 868	721 083	6.0	728 089	697 606	103.6
Quarterly										
2001 Q1	251 642 [†]	119 880 [†]	172 476 [†]	2 220 [†]	174 696 [†]	161 094 [†]	7.8 [†]	174 047 [†]	162 563 [†]	99.1 [†]
Q2	251 594	121 030	173 553	1 469	175 022	163 740	6.4	173 749	163 926	98.9
Q3	253 384	122 127	176 628	1 280	177 908	166 724	6.3	175 952	166 087	100.1
Q4	259 442	123 265	180 117	1 637	181 754	168 370	7.4	179 026	167 352	101.9
2002 Q1	258 628	124 658	177 621	2 950	180 571	170 240	5.7	175 708	168 409	100.0
Q2	263 224	126 270	182 312	1 935	184 247	172 263	6.5	179 813	169 904	102.3
Q3	264 769	126 629	181 881	3 133	185 014	173 634	6.2	178 990	170 877	101.9
Q4	264 761	128 102	182 482	2 853	185 335	176 118	5.0	178 724	172 493	101.7
2003 Q1	269 097	128 951	184 211	4 142	188 353	176 789	6.1	179 571	172 336	102.2
Q2	272 305	129 852	187 711	2 310	190 021	179 187	5.7	182 087	173 818	103.6
Q3	276 192	131 476	189 063	3 463	192 526	181 611	5.7	182 366	175 178	103.8
Q4	279 296	132 913	191 607	4 361	195 968	183 496	6.4	184 065	176 274	104.8
2004 Q1	282 061	135 426	192 299	5 133	197 432	185 303	6.1	184 072	177 375	104.8

1 All households series include also Non-Profit Institutions Serving Households (NPISH).

2 Total household income less payments of income tax and other taxes, social contributions and other current transfers.

3 Households saving as a percentage of Total resources; this is the sum

of Gross household disposable income and the Adjustment for the change in net equity of households in pension funds (D.8).

4 Gross household disposable income revalued by the implied Household and NPISH final consumption expenditure deflator (2000 = 100).

Sources: Office for National Statistics; Enquiries Column 1 020 7533 6005; Columns 2-5, 7, 8, 10 020 7533 6027; Columns 6, 9 020 7533 5999

2.6 Household final consumption expenditure^{1,2}

Chained volume measures

Reference year 2001, £ million

	UK National ⁴														
	UK Domestic ⁵														
	Total	Net tourism	Total	Food & drink	Alcohol & tobacco	Clothing & footwear	House- hold goods & services	Health	Trans- port	Communi- cation	Recreat- ion & culture	Educat- ion	Restaur- ants & hotels	Miscell- aneous	
COICOP ³	-	-	0	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	11	12
Annual	ABJR	ABTH	ZAKW	ZWUN	ZAKY	ZALA	ZAVO	ZAVW	ZAWC	ZAWM	ZAWW	ZAXA	ZWUT	ZAXS	ZAYG
2001	635 583 [†]	9 524 [†]	626 059 [†]	59 974 [†]	25 158 [†]	37 042 [†]	113 467 [†]	37 974 [†]	9 786 [†]	92 560 [†]	14 157 [†]	76 005 [†]	9 239 [†]	71 493 [†]	79 204 [†]
2002	655 865	10 764	645 101	60 724	25 517	41 316	114 710	39 768	10 232	94 145	14 501	81 183	8 167	73 656	81 182
2003	671 013	10 993	660 020	61 777	25 978	43 979	116 657	38 812	11 135	95 934	15 168	84 466	8 482	76 116	81 516
Quarters															
2001 Q1	156 398 [†]	1 828 [†]	154 567 [†]	15 140 [†]	6 239 [†]	8 822 [†]	28 187 [†]	9 365 [†]	2 465 [†]	22 902 [†]	3 483 [†]	18 274 [†]	2 391 [†]	17 982 [†]	19 374 [†]
Q2	157 861	2 431	155 430	14 661	6 329	9 128	28 356	9 441	2 411	22 957	3 517	18 842	2 345	17 805	19 644
Q3	160 046	2 686	157 361	14 856	6 325	9 444	28 517	9 600	2 427	23 337	3 556	19 238	2 287	17 906	19 846
Q4	161 278	2 579	158 701	15 317	6 265	9 648	28 407	9 568	2 483	23 364	3 601	19 651	2 216	17 800	20 340
2002 Q1	162 043	2 763	159 280	14 908	6 322	10 051	28 523	9 790	2 491	23 368	3 582	20 066	2 116	18 167	19 896
Q2	163 505	2 629	160 876	14 899	6 380	10 241	28 652	10 028	2 538	23 690	3 631	20 177	2 049	18 331	20 260
Q3	164 392	2 679	161 713	15 202	6 385	10 430	28 744	10 022	2 572	23 545	3 645	20 257	2 027	18 563	20 321
Q4	165 925	2 693	163 232	15 715	6 430	10 594	28 791	9 928	2 631	23 542	3 643	20 683	1 975	18 595	20 705
2003 Q1	165 680	3 156	162 524	15 224	6 443	10 639	29 031	9 421	2 682	23 937	3 692	20 480	2 014	18 617	20 344
Q2	167 189	2 716	164 473	15 686	6 463	10 967	28 984	9 992	2 756	23 895	3 760	20 912	2 078	18 758	20 222
Q3	168 531	2 607	165 924	15 396	6 518	11 061	29 159	9 730	2 822	23 971	3 841	21 455	2 160	19 282	20 529
Q4	169 613	2 514	167 099	15 471	6 554	11 312	29 483	9 669	2 875	24 131	3 875	21 619	2 230	19 459	20 421
2004 Q1	170 665	2 264	168 401	15 886	6 571	11 700	29 532	9 650	2 844	23 932	3 965	22 457	2 290	18 977	20 597

1 Estimates are given to the nearest £million but cannot be regarded as accurate to this degree.

2 More detailed estimates of Household Final Consumption Expenditure, expressed in both current prices and chained volume measures

and both unadjusted and seasonally adjusted appear in the ONS publication *Consumer Trends*.

3 ESA 95 Classification of Individual Consumption by Purpose

4 Final consumption expenditure by UK households in the UK & abroad

5 Final consumption expenditure in the UK by UK & foreign households

Source: Office for National Statistics; Enquiries 020 7533 5999



2.7 Gross fixed capital formation

Chained volume measures

Reference year 2001, £ million

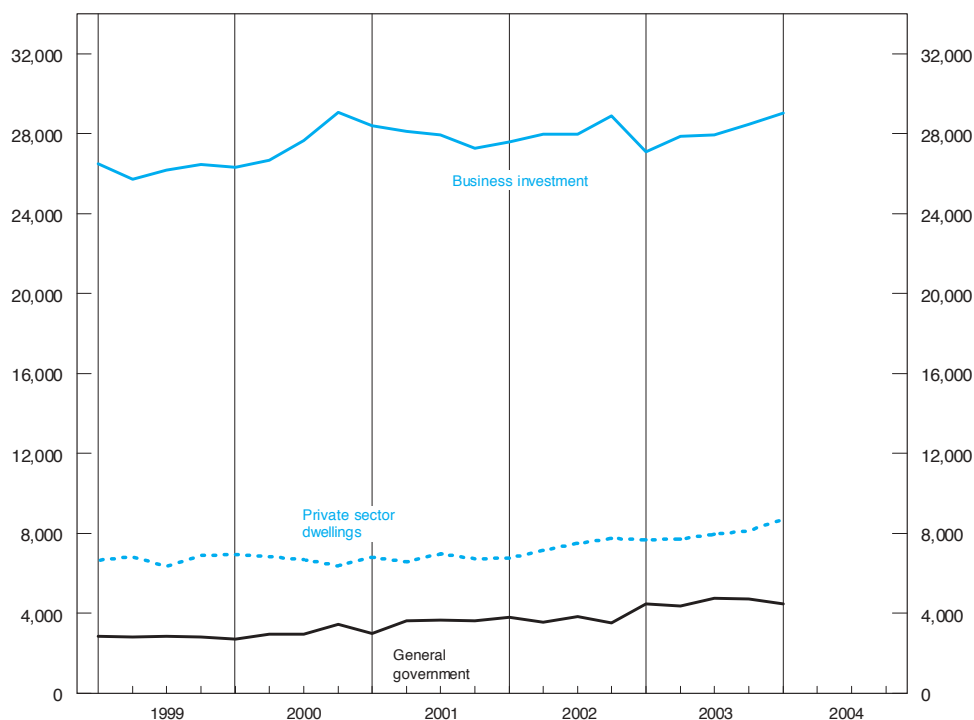
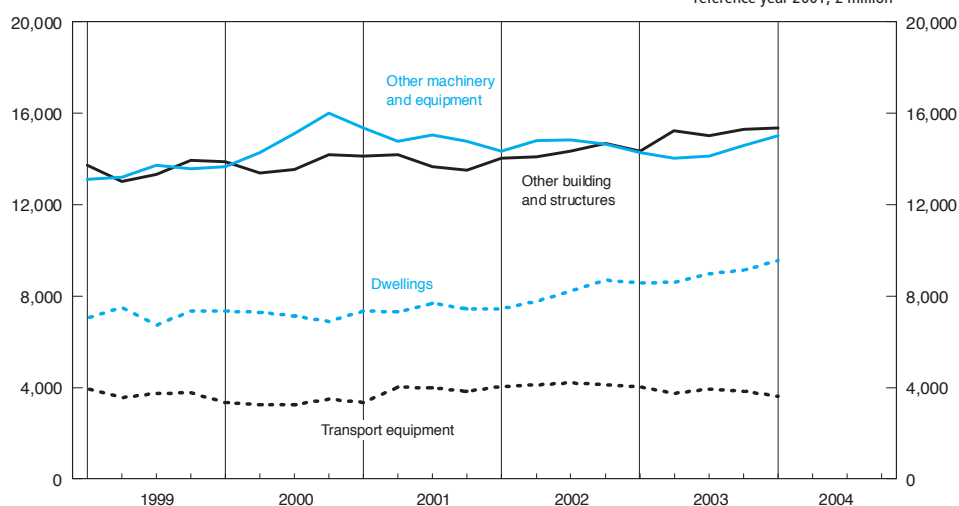
	Analysis by sector						Analysis by asset					
	Business investment ¹	General government	Public corporations ²		Private sector		Total+	Transport equipment	Other machinery and equipment	Dwellings	Other building and structures ³	Intangible fixed assets
			Transfer costs of non-produced assets	Dwellings	Transfer costs of non-produced assets							
Annual	NPFL	DLWF	DLWH	DFEA	DLWI	NPQT	DLWL	DLWO	DFEG	DLWT	EQDO	
1999	104 865 [†]	11 332 [†]	4	26 729 [†]	13 133 [†]	155 631 [†]	15 020 [†]	53 617 [†]	28 649 [†]	54 062 [†]	4 846 [†]	
2000	109 693	12 051	6	26 830	12 814	161 267	13 348	59 133	28 672	55 052	5 058	
2001	111 739	13 925	59 [†]	27 085	12 696	165 504	15 194	59 975	29 806	55 513	5 016	
2002	112 435	14 711	-37	29 176	13 643	169 928	16 487	58 623	32 139	57 176	5 503	
2003	111 376	18 297	-186	31 477	12 659	173 623	15 552	57 067	35 324	59 912	5 768	
Quarterly												
1999 Q1	26 515 [†]	2 864 [†]	-10	6 649 [†]	2 837 [†]	38 921 [†]	3 958 [†]	13 118 [†]	7 049 [†]	13 747 [†]	1 173 [†]	
Q2	25 724	2 826	2	6 849	3 044	38 345	3 566	13 195	7 516	13 032	1 205	
Q3	26 163	2 835	5	6 343	3 452	38 688	3 736	13 730	6 723	13 331	1 218	
Q4	26 463	2 807	7	6 888	3 800	39 677	3 760	13 574	7 361	13 952	1 250	
2000 Q1	26 305	2 694	6	6 956	3 575	39 312	3 340	13 683	7 343	13 893	1 225	
Q2	26 665	2 961	2	6 823	3 069	39 485	3 253	14 301	7 295	13 396	1 276	
Q3	27 659	2 954	-1	6 695	3 113	40 431	3 267	15 126	7 137	13 562	1 269	
Q4	29 064	3 442	-1	6 356	3 057	42 039	3 488	16 023	6 897	14 201	1 288	
2001 Q1	28 407	2 988	-6 [†]	6 787	3 262	41 493	3 354	15 347	7 365	14 143	1 253	
Q2	28 109	3 640	30	6 597	3 150	41 535	4 035	14 785	7 305	14 182	1 244	
Q3	27 946	3 666	30	6 968	3 030	41 617	3 971	15 053	7 680	13 662	1 257	
Q4	27 277	3 631	5	6 733	3 254	40 859	3 834	14 790	7 456	13 526	1 262	
2002 Q1	27 574	3 810	11	6 759	2 984	41 138	4 054	14 334	7 435	14 030	1 285	
Q2	27 974	3 541	13	7 153	3 498	42 179	4 105	14 808	7 781	14 104	1 381	
Q3	27 983	3 843	-30	7 506	3 689	42 991	4 201	14 826	8 222	14 353	1 389	
Q4	28 904	3 517	-31	7 758	3 472	43 620	4 127	14 655	8 701	14 689	1 448	
2003 Q1	27 082	4 470	-13	7 666	3 470	42 675	4 034	14 291	8 588	14 351	1 411	
Q2	27 869	4 353	-32	7 721	3 143	43 054	3 751	14 035	8 615	15 228	1 425	
Q3	27 936	4 744	-81	7 942	2 987	43 528	3 924	14 143	8 983	15 028	1 450	
Q4	28 489	4 730	-60	8 148	3 059	44 366	3 843	14 598	9 138	15 305	1 482	
2004 Q1	29 019	4 486	-38	8 688	2 950	45 105	3 611	15 036	9 567	15 380	1 511	
Percentage change, latest quarter on corresponding quarter of previous year												
1999 Q1	7.9	-1.4 [†]		-3.5	1.4	4.4	-1.2	8.6	-4.9	5.1	4.5	
Q2	2.6	6.0		-4.2	-9.9	0.8	-10.6	7.7	-2.6	-2.4	0.4	
Q3	1.6	-2.8		-7.3	8.9	0.1	-9.0	9.0	-9.8	-1.0	-5.4	
Q4	-0.4	-8.7		2.0	42.3	1.1	-11.2	0.3	1.8	6.9	-0.9 [†]	
2000 Q1	-0.8	-5.9		4.6	26.0	1.0	-15.6	4.3	4.2	1.1	4.4	
Q2	3.7	4.8		-0.4	0.8	3.0	-8.8	8.4	-2.9	2.8	5.9	
Q3	5.7	4.2		5.5	-9.8	4.5	-12.6	10.2	6.2	1.7	4.2	
Q4	9.8	22.6		-7.7	-19.6	6.0	-7.2	18.0	-6.3	1.8	3.0	
2001 Q1	8.0 [†]	10.9		-2.4 [†]	-8.8 [†]	5.5 [†]	0.4 [†]	12.2 [†]	0.3 [†]	1.8 [†]	2.3	
Q2	5.4	22.9		-3.3	2.6	5.2	24.0	3.4	0.1	5.9	-2.5	
Q3	1.0	24.1		4.1	-2.7	2.9	21.5	-0.5	7.6	0.7	-0.9	
Q4	-6.1	5.5		5.9	6.4	-2.8	9.9	-7.7	8.1	-4.8	-2.0	
2002 Q1	-2.9	27.5		-0.4	-8.5	-0.9	20.9	-6.6	1.0	-0.8	2.6	
Q2	-0.5	-2.7		8.4	11.0	1.6	1.7	0.2	6.5	-0.5	11.0	
Q3	0.1	4.8		7.7	21.7	3.3	5.8	-1.5	7.1	5.1	10.5	
Q4	6.0	-3.1		15.2	6.7	6.8	7.6	-0.9	16.7	8.6	14.7	
2003 Q1	-1.8	17.3		13.4	16.3	3.7	-0.5	-0.3	15.5	2.3	9.8	
Q2	-0.4	22.9		7.9	-10.1	2.1	-8.6	-5.2	10.7	8.0	3.2	
Q3	-0.2	23.4		5.8	-19.0	1.2	-6.6	-4.6	9.3	4.7	4.4	
Q4	-1.4	34.5		5.0	-11.9	1.7	-6.9	-0.4	5.0	4.2	2.3	
2004 Q1	7.2	0.4		13.3	-15.0	5.7	-10.5	5.2	11.4	7.2	7.1	

1 Not including dwellings and costs associated with the transfer of ownership of non-produced assets.

2 Remaining investment by public non-financial corporations is included within business investment.

3 Including costs associated with transfer of ownership of non-produced assets.

Source: Office for National Statistics; Enquiries 020 7533 6010

Gross fixed capital formation-by sectorChained volume measures,
reference year 2001, £ million**Gross fixed capital formation – by asset**Chained volume measures,
reference year 2001, £ million

2.8 Gross value added, chained volume indices at basic prices, by category of output^{1,3}

2001 = 100

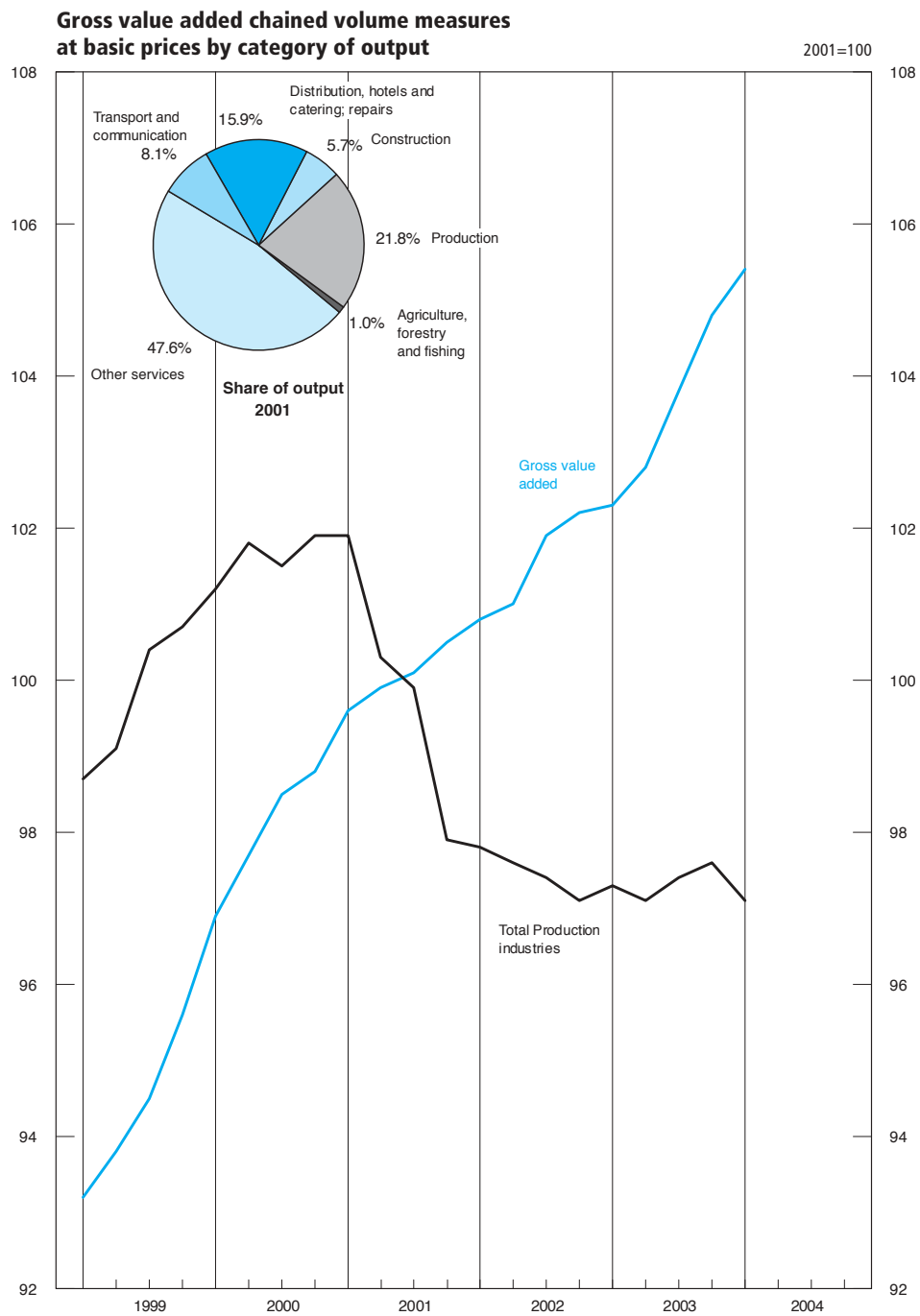
	Production						Service industries						Gross value added at basic prices	Gross value added excluding oil
	Agriculture, forestry, and fishing	Mining and quarrying including oil and gas extraction	Manufacturing	Electricity gas and water supply	Total	Construction	Distribution hotels and catering; repairs	Transport storage and communication	Business services and finance	Government and other services	Total			
2001 Weights ¹	10	28	172	18	218	57	159	81	249	227	716	1000	975	
	GDQA	CKYX	CKYY	CKYZ	CKYW	GDQB	GDQE	GDQH	GDQN	GDQU	GDQS	CGCE	JUNT	
1999	110.7 [†]	109.3 [†]	98.9 [†]	95.6 [†]	99.7 [†]	97.0 [†]	95.1 [†]	87.8 [†]	91.4 [†]	94.7 [†]	92.8 [†]	94.3 [†]	93.9 [†]	
2000	110.0	105.8	101.4	97.7	101.6	98.2	97.7	96.2	95.6	97.7	96.8	98.0	97.8	
2001	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
2002	111.9	99.7	96.9	99.5	97.5	103.8	104.7	101.3	102.0	102.6	102.7	101.5	101.5	
2003	109.0	94.3	97.3	101.7	97.4	108.9	107.7	102.8	105.6	104.1	105.3	103.4	103.7	
Quarterly														
1999 Q1	111.4 [†]	108.2 [†]	97.9 [†]	94.7 [†]	98.7 [†]	95.9 [†]	94.1 [†]	85.7 [†]	90.7 [†]	93.5 [†]	91.7 [†]	93.2 [†]	92.9 [†]	
Q2	110.2	109.3	98.3	94.8	99.1	96.2	94.6	87.1	90.8	94.5	92.3	93.8	93.4	
Q3	110.0	110.6	99.6	96.1	100.4	97.7	95.4	87.9	91.0	95.2	92.9	94.5	94.2	
Q4	111.2	109.0	100.1	96.9	100.7	98.1	96.1	90.4	93.0	95.6	94.2	95.6	95.2	
2000 Q1	110.8	109.9	100.6	96.4	101.2	100.5	96.8	93.3	93.7	96.6	95.2	96.9	96.6	
Q2	110.1	108.3	101.2	98.7	101.8	98.2	97.4	95.4	94.8	97.6	96.3	97.7	97.4	
Q3	111.5	104.6	101.4	97.6	101.5	96.5	98.6	97.6	96.5	98.4	97.7	98.5	98.3	
Q4	107.6	100.4	102.3	98.0	101.9	97.6	98.3	98.5	97.4	98.2	98.0	98.8	98.7	
2001 Q1	100.8	99.0	102.3	101.7	101.9	99.2	99.1	99.9	98.3	98.9	98.8	99.6	99.6	
Q2	99.1	101.6	100.0	100.6	100.3	99.5	99.4	100.2	100.0	99.6	99.8	99.9	99.8	
Q3	98.8	100.5	99.9	99.4	99.9	100.1	100.1	99.6	100.3	100.3	100.2	100.1	100.1	
Q4	101.3	98.8	97.8	98.3	97.9	101.3	101.4	100.2	101.5	101.2	101.2	100.5	100.6	
2002 Q1	110.4	99.5	97.5	98.0	97.8	102.9	103.1	100.8	101.0	102.0	101.7	100.8	100.9	
Q2	112.9	104.7	96.3	98.9	97.6	102.6	104.1	100.2	101.4	102.3	102.1	101.0	100.9	
Q3	112.8	95.2	97.4	100.8	97.4	104.2	105.3	101.5	102.8	103.0	103.3	101.9	102.1	
Q4	111.4	99.3	96.4	100.4	97.1	105.6	106.4	102.5	102.9	103.2	103.7	102.2	102.3	
2003 Q1	108.5	98.9	96.7	100.2	97.3	104.4	105.7	102.3	104.3	103.4	104.1	102.3	102.5	
Q2	108.6	95.5	97.0	100.4	97.1	108.0	107.1	102.6	104.2	103.9	104.6	102.8	103.1	
Q3	109.3	93.0	97.6	102.5	97.4	111.0	108.3	102.7	105.8	104.4	105.5	103.8	104.1	
Q4	109.6	90.0	98.1	103.8	97.6	112.4	109.5	103.4	107.9	104.9	106.8	104.8	105.2	
2004 Q1	108.4	89.3	97.7	102.5	97.1	112.8	111.4	103.7	109.1	105.4	107.8	105.4	105.9	
Percentage change, latest quarter on corresponding quarter of last year														
1999 Q1	4.8 [†]	4.4	-0.7	3.5	0.2 [†]	-3.4	3.2	7.9 [†]	5.7 [†]	2.1	4.2 [†]	2.6 [†]	2.7	
Q2	1.5	4.4 [†]	-0.3	1.9 [†]	0.3	0.3 [†]	3.4	7.1	4.5	2.2 [†]	3.7	2.6	2.5 [†]	
Q3	2.9	5.3	1.3	2.7	1.8	2.1	3.0	5.4	2.4	2.1	2.8	2.4	2.4	
Q4	4.4	2.5	2.7 [†]	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.3 [†]	6.0	2.3	2.4	2.8	2.7	2.6	
2000 Q1	-0.5	1.6	2.8	1.8	2.5	4.8	2.9	8.9	3.3	3.3	3.8	4.0	4.0	
Q2	-0.1	-0.9	3.0	4.1	2.7	2.1	3.0	9.5	4.4	3.3	4.3	4.2	4.3	
Q3	1.4	-5.4	1.8	1.6	1.1	-1.2	3.4	11.0	6.0	3.4	5.2	4.2	4.4	
Q4	-3.2	-7.9	2.2	1.1	1.2	-0.5	2.3	9.0	4.7	2.7	4.0	3.3	3.7	
2001 Q1	-9.0	-9.9	1.7	5.5	0.7	-1.3	2.4	7.1	4.9	2.4	3.8	2.8	3.1	
Q2	-10.0	-6.2	-1.2	1.9	-1.5	1.3	2.1	5.0	5.5	2.0	3.6	2.3	2.5	
Q3	-11.4	-3.9	-1.5	1.8	-1.6	3.7	1.5	2.0	3.9	1.9	2.6	1.6	1.8	
Q4	-5.9	-1.6	-4.4	0.3	-3.9	3.8	3.2	1.7	4.2	3.1	3.3	1.7	1.9	
2002 Q1	9.5	0.5	-4.7	-3.6	-4.0	3.7	4.0	0.9	2.7	3.1	2.9	1.2	1.3	
Q2	13.9	3.1	-3.7	-1.7	-2.7	3.1	4.7	0.0	1.4	2.7	2.3	1.1	1.1	
Q3	14.2	-5.3	-2.5	1.4	-2.5	4.1	5.2	1.9	2.5	2.7	3.1	1.8	2.0	
Q4	10.0	0.5	-1.4	2.1	-0.8	4.2	4.9	2.3	1.4	2.0	2.5	1.7	1.7	
2003 Q1	-1.7	-0.6	-0.8	2.2	-0.5	1.5	2.5	1.5	3.3	1.4	2.4	1.5	1.6	
Q2	-3.8	-8.8	0.7	1.5	-0.5	5.3	2.9	2.4	2.8	1.6	2.4	1.8	2.2	
Q3	-3.1	-2.3	0.2	1.7	0.0	6.5	2.8	1.2	2.9	1.4	2.1	1.9	2.0	
Q4	-1.6	-9.4	1.8	3.4	0.5	6.4	2.9	0.9	4.9	1.6	3.0	2.5	2.8	
2004 Q1	-0.1	-9.7	1.0	2.3	-0.2	8.0	5.4	1.4	4.6	1.9	3.6	3.0	3.3	

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

2 Weights may not sum to the totals due to rounding. The weights shown are in proportion to total gross value added (GVA) in 2001, and are used to combine the industry output indices to calculate the totals for 2002 and 2003. For 2001 and earlier, totals are calculated using the equivalent weights for the previous year (e.g. totals for 2001 use 2000 weights).

3 Components of output are valued at basic prices, which excludes taxes and subsidies on production

Sources: Office for National Statistics;
Enquiries Columns 1-11 020 7533 5969;
Column 12 020 7533 6031



2.9 Gross value added chained volume indices at basic prices, by category of output: Service industries

2001 = 100

	Distribution hotels and catering; repairs		Transport, storage and communication		Business services and finance			Government and other services					
	Motor trades; wholesale and retail trade; repairs	Hotels and restaurants	Transport and storage	Post and telecommunication	Financial intermediation ³	Real estate, renting and business activities	Lettings of dwellings	PAD ¹	Education	Health and social work	Other services ²	Adjustment for financial services ⁴	Total services
2001 weights	125	33	50	31	48	160	78	56	59	62	51	-38	716
Annual	GDQC	GDQD	GDQF	GDQG	GDQI	GDQK	GDQL	GDQO	GDQP	GDQQ	GDQR	GDQJ	GDQS
1999	94.0 [†]	99.2 [†]	92.3 [†]	81.0 [†]	90.2 [†]	88.0 [†]	98.3 [†]	96.1 [†]	97.9 [†]	92.0 [†]	93.2 [†]	88.6 [†]	92.8 [†]
2000	97.0	100.5	98.3	93.1	94.9	94.8	97.7	98.3	99.5	96.4	96.7	95.4	96.8
2001	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
2002	105.0	103.7	101.3	101.2	98.8	103.3	101.7	102.7	101.2	103.8	102.8	102.9	102.7
2003	107.3	109.2	100.8	105.9	100.6	110.2	103.3	104.8	101.6	107.7	101.9	114.1	105.3
Quarterly													
1999 Q1	93.3 [†]	97.4 [†]	91.9 [†]	76.7 [†]	88.4 [†]	87.2 [†]	98.7 [†]	95.5 [†]	96.8 [†]	90.5 [†]	91.5 [†]	87.6 [†]	91.7 [†]
Q2	93.6	98.8	91.5	80.4	90.5	86.6	99.2	95.9	97.8	92.0	92.5	89.0	92.3
Q3	94.3	99.8	91.7	82.0	89.6	87.8	98.3	96.4	98.9	92.1	93.7	89.3	92.9
Q4	94.9	100.8	93.9	85.0	92.1	90.4	96.9	96.4	98.1	93.4	95.0	88.8	94.2
2000 Q1	95.4	102.1	96.5	88.5	93.7	91.7	96.9	97.6	98.7	94.4	95.9	91.8	95.2
Q2	96.6	100.2	98.6	90.8	94.7	94.1	96.6	98.2	99.7	96.4	96.2	95.5	96.3
Q3	98.0	100.9	99.9	94.2	95.3	96.1	97.9	98.8	100.1	97.3	97.4	95.9	97.7
Q4	98.0	99.0	98.4	98.8	96.1	97.1	99.5	98.7	99.5	97.6	97.2	98.2	98.0
2001 Q1	98.9	99.5	99.5	100.6	98.3	98.2	99.5	99.2	99.5	98.4	98.6	100.6	98.8
Q2	99.3	99.6	100.3	100.2	100.3	99.8	99.8	99.7	99.7	99.9	99.9	99.3	99.8
Q3	100.0	100.5	100.1	98.9	99.8	100.4	100.2	100.2	100.2	100.3	100.7	99.9	100.2
Q4	101.7	100.4	100.2	100.3	101.5	101.5	100.6	100.9	100.7	101.3	101.8	100.3	101.2
2002 Q1	103.7	101.1	100.8	100.8	98.4	101.4	101.3	101.5	101.1	102.0	103.6	100.0	101.7
Q2	104.6	102.2	100.8	99.2	97.1	102.8	101.3	102.4	101.2	103.3	102.2	101.8	102.1
Q3	105.6	104.3	101.7	101.3	99.7	104.3	102.0	103.0	101.2	104.7	103.0	103.4	103.3
Q4	106.2	107.1	102.0	103.4	100.2	104.8	102.2	103.9	101.4	105.0	102.5	106.4	103.7
2003 Q1	105.1	107.8	100.6	105.1	99.2	107.6	102.8	104.3	101.4	106.4	101.1	108.4	104.1
Q2	106.5	109.4	100.1	106.5	99.7	108.3	103.0	104.7	101.7	106.9	101.7	113.4	104.6
Q3	108.0	109.4	100.9	105.6	100.8	110.7	103.4	104.9	101.8	108.1	102.3	115.3	105.5
Q4	109.4	110.1	101.6	106.4	102.8	114.1	104.1	105.2	101.7	109.5	102.7	119.2	106.8
2004 Q1	111.2	112.5	103.0	104.6	105.0	115.7	104.4	105.5	101.7	110.8	102.8	122.5	107.8
Percentage change, quarter on corresponding quarter of previous year													
Quarterly													
1999 Q1	3.6	1.9	2.6 [†]	17.5 [†]	1.7	7.7 [†]	5.4	0.2	3.6	1.8 [†]	3.0 [†]	5.7 [†]	4.2 [†]
Q2	3.2	4.3 [†]	0.5	18.6	3.9 [†]	4.3	4.9	-0.2	4.2	2.4	2.4	4.2	3.7
Q3	2.4	5.8	-1.1	16.5	1.5	2.1	2.5 [†]	-0.2	4.0	2.7	2.1	0.3	2.8
Q4	1.9	3.9	0.8	14.7	6.4	1.8	-0.9	0.4	2.1	3.9	3.1	0.5	2.8
2000 Q1	2.3 [†]	4.8	5.0	15.4	6.0	5.2	-1.8	2.2 [†]	2.0 [†]	4.3	4.8	4.8	3.8
Q2	3.2	1.4	7.8	12.9	4.6	8.7	-2.6	2.4	1.9	4.8	4.0	7.3	4.3
Q3	3.9	1.1	8.9	14.9	6.4	9.5	-0.4	2.5	1.2	5.6	3.9	7.4	5.2
Q4	3.3	-1.8	4.8	16.2	4.3	7.4	2.7	2.4	1.4	4.5	2.3	10.6	4.0
2001 Q1	3.7	-2.5	3.1	13.7	4.9	7.1	2.7	1.6	0.8	4.2	2.8	9.6	3.8
Q2	2.8	-0.6	1.7	10.4	5.9	6.1	3.3	1.5	0.0	3.6	2.8	4.0	3.6
Q3	2.0	-0.4	0.2	5.0	4.7	4.5	2.3	1.4	0.1	3.1	3.4	4.2	2.6
Q4	3.8	1.4	1.8	1.5	5.6	4.5	1.1	2.2	1.2	3.8	4.7	2.1	3.3
2002 Q1	4.9	1.6	1.3	0.2	0.1	3.3	1.8	2.3	1.6	3.7	5.1	-0.6	2.9
Q2	5.3	2.6	0.5	-1.0	-3.2	3.0	1.5	2.7	1.5	3.4	3.3	2.5	2.3
Q3	5.6	3.8	1.6	2.4	-0.1	3.9	1.8	2.8	1.0	4.4	2.3	3.5	3.1
Q4	4.4	6.7	1.8	3.1	-1.3	3.3	1.6	3.0	0.7	3.7	0.7	6.1	2.5
2003 Q1	1.4	6.6	-0.2	4.3	0.8	6.1	1.5	2.8	0.3	4.3	-2.4	8.4	2.4
Q2	1.8	7.0	-0.7	7.4	2.7	5.4	1.7	2.2	0.5	3.5	-0.5	11.4	2.4
Q3	2.3	4.9	-0.8	4.2	1.1	6.1	1.4	1.8	0.6	3.2	-0.7	11.5	2.1
Q4	3.0	2.8	-0.4	2.9	2.6	8.9	1.9	1.3	0.3	4.3	0.2	12.0	3.0
2004 Q1	5.8	4.4	2.4	-0.5	5.8	7.5	1.6	1.2	0.3	4.1	1.7	13.0	3.6

1 Public administration and national defence; compulsory social security.

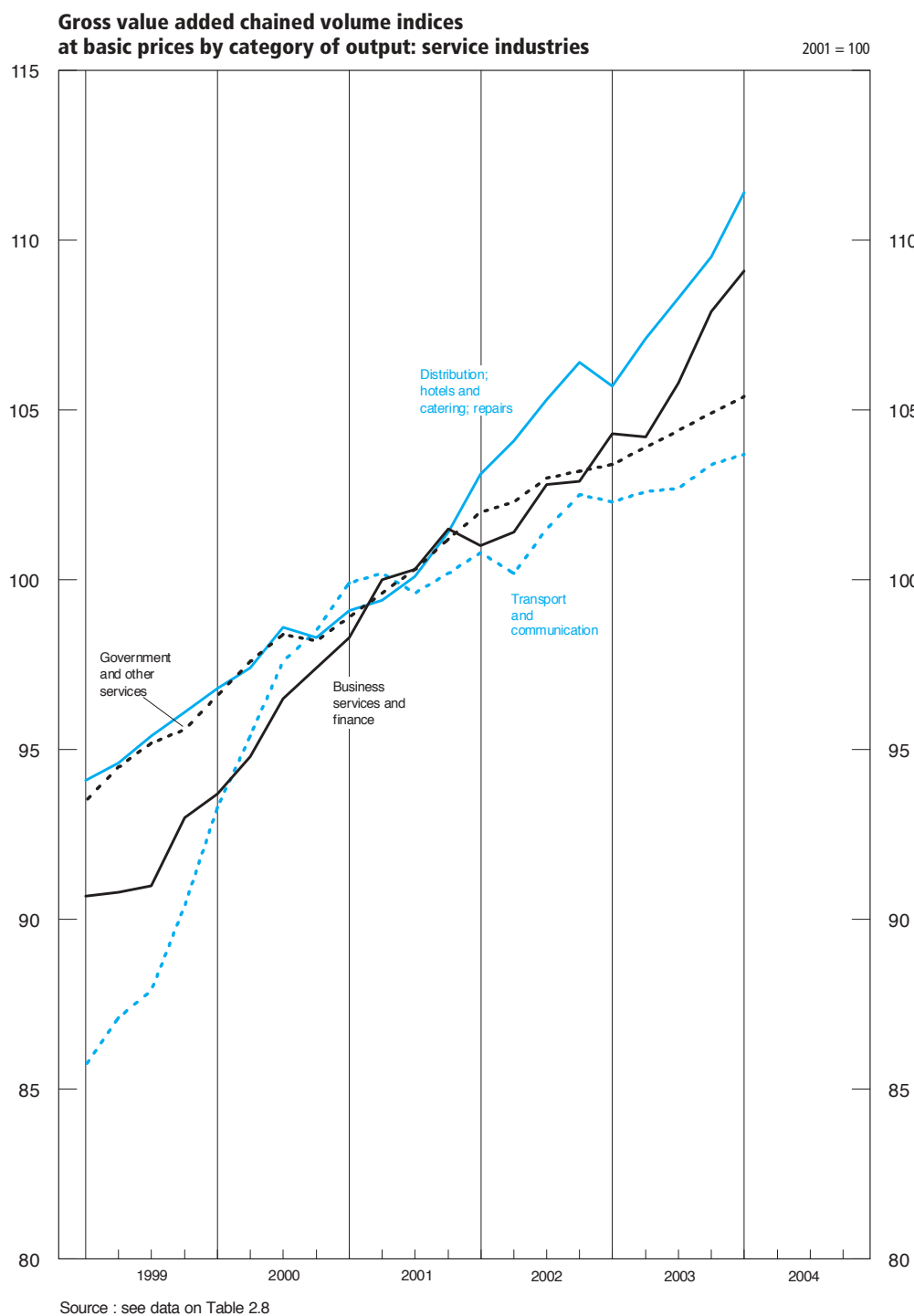
2 Comprising sections O, and P of the SIC(92).

3 Comprises section J of the SIC(92). This covers activities of institutions such as banks, building societies, securities dealers, insurance companies and pension funds. It also covers institutions whose activities are closely related to financial intermediation : for example fund managers and insurance brokers.

4 The weight and proxy series for financial intermediation are calculated before the deduction of interest receipts and payments to provide a better indication of the underlying activity for this section (see note 3). However, this overstates the contribution to GDP because interest flows should be treated as transfer payments rather than final consumption. The financial services adjustment, which has a negative weight, corrects for this.

5 See footnote 2 on Table 2.8

Source: Office for National Statistics; Enquiries 020 7533 5969



2.10

Summary capital accounts and net lending/net borrowing

£ million

	Non-financial corporations				Financial corporations				General Government			
	Gross saving ¹	Capital transfers (net receipts)	Gross capital formation ²	Net acquisition of non-financial assets	Gross saving ¹	Capital transfers (net receipts)	Gross capital formation ²	Net acquisition of non-financial assets	Gross saving ¹	Capital transfers (net receipts)	Gross capital formation ²	Net acquisition of non-financial assets
Annual												
2000	RPJV	GZQW	RQBZ	RQAX	RPPS	GZQE	RPYP	RPYO	RPQC	GZQU	RPZF	RPZE
2000	94 282 [†]	1 638	101 766	856	-16 357 [†]	-	10 739	-37	27 728 [†]	-2 204	11 965 [†]	-776
2001	89 361	2 661 [†]	103 892 [†]	1 139	-14 072	-	7 232 [†]	25	24 957	-4 081 [†]	13 929	-915
2002	101 297	3 277	99 072	1 431	10 189	-	6 837	-36	1 502	-5 076	14 781	-1 087
2003	113 668	4 608	98 950	1 300 [†]	14 375	-	6 022	-9	-13 157	-7 052	18 448	-957
Quarterly												
2000 Q1	22 589 [†]	588	25 277 [†]	208	185 [†]	-	2 151	-16	7 599 [†]	-922	2 611 [†]	-185
Q2	24 275	324	24 744	185	-4 952	-	2 416	-13	7 716	-139	2 917	-189
Q3	23 606	359	25 612	185	-4 063	-	3 170	-7	6 647	-575	2 974	-196
Q4	23 812	367	26 133	278	-7 527	-	3 002	-1	5 766	-568	3 463	-206
2001 Q1	23 181	599	25 610	255 [†]	-6 805	-	2 363 [†]	5	8 217	-768 [†]	2 923	-220 [†]
Q2	21 798	627	26 143	285	-1 983	-	2 203	8	6 833	-1 204	3 700	-220
Q3	23 440	719	26 573	314	-3 222	-	1 306	8	6 593	-1 140	3 682	-236
Q4	20 942	716 [†]	25 566	285	-2 062	-	1 360	4	3 314	-969	3 624	-239
2002 Q1	22 211	747	24 751	368	1 786	-	914	-3	1 498	-1 241	3 807	-281
Q2	23 155	631	23 601	329	748	-	1 136	-9	630	-1 010	3 689	-233
Q3	27 580	814	24 879	363	2 651	-	3 090	-12	789	-1 336	3 832	-240
Q4	28 351	1 085	25 841	371	5 004	-	1 697	-12	-1 415	-1 489	3 453	-333
2003 Q1	27 815	1 133	23 344	285	4 623	-	2 132	-8	-2 408	-1 926	4 222	-197
Q2	25 482	2 374	23 808	343	2 992	-	884	-3	-1 860	-3 008	4 548	-259
Q3	28 003	631	25 403	362	3 503	-	1 178	1	-3 100	-1 167	4 819	-255
Q4	32 368	470	26 395	310	3 257	-	1 828	1	-5 789	-951	4 859	-246
2004 Q1	33 541	1 134	26 666	331	705	-	1 365	3	-3 513	-1 488	4 295	-236
Households & NPISH				Net lending(+)/net borrowing(-) ³								
	Gross saving ¹	Capital transfers (net receipts)	Gross capital formation ²	Net acquisition of non-financial assets	Non-financial corporations	Financial corporations	General government	Households & NPISH	Rest of the world ⁴	Statistical Discrepancy		
Annual												
2000	RPQL	GZQI	RPZV	RPZU	RQAW	RPYN	RPZD	RPZT	RQCH	RVFE		
2000	36 737 [†]	2 300	39 249	-67	-9 698 [†]	-27 059 [†]	14 335 [†]	-145 [†]	22 567	-		
2001	49 452	3 023 [†]	43 985 [†]	-152	-16 360	-21 329	7 862	8 642	21 185 [†]	-		
2002	42 912	3 099	49 958	-176	297	3 388	-17 268	-3 771	17 354	- [†]		
2003	45 785	4 111	54 838	-210	14 604	8 362	-37 700	-4 732	19 187	279		
Quarterly												
2000 Q1	6 608 [†]	553	10 410	-24	-2 913 [†]	-1 950 [†]	4 251 [†]	-3 225 [†]	3 837	-1 988		
Q2	7 620	473	9 842	-16	-1 152	-7 355	4 849	-1 733	5 391	-2 588		
Q3	10 215	616	9 585	-12	-2 619	-7 226	3 294	1 258	5 293	1 811		
Q4	12 294	658	9 412	-15	-3 014	-10 528	1 941	3 555	8 046	2 765		
2001 Q1	13 602	418 [†]	10 891 [†]	-25	-3 021	-9 173	4 746	3 154	4 294 [†]	-5 248 [†]		
Q2	11 282	1 266	10 380	-36	-4 859	-4 194	2 149	2 204	4 700	-3 324		
Q3	11 184	747	11 672	-44	-3 476	-4 536	2 007	303	5 702	1 888		
Q4	13 384	592	11 042	-47	-5 004	-3 426	-1 040	2 981	6 489	6 684		
2002 Q1	10 331	720	11 832	-47	-2 924	875	-3 269	-734	6 052	-6 300		
Q2	11 984	664	12 809	-45	-876	-379	-3 836	-116	5 207	-3 098		
Q3	11 380	823	12 204	-43	2 486	-427	-4 139	42	2 038	6 212		
Q4	9 217	892	13 113	-41	1 611	3 319	-6 024	-2 963	4 057	3 186		
2003 Q1	11 564	1 085	13 239	-46	4 034	2 499	-8 359	-544	2 317	-3 527		
Q2	10 834	921	13 373	-49	2 920	2 111	-9 157	-1 569	5 629	-3 483		
Q3	10 915	964	14 160	-55	2 169	2 324	-8 831	-2 226	6 487	3 868		
Q4	12 472	1 141	14 066	-60	5 481	1 428	-11 353	-393	4 754	3 421		
2004 Q1	12 129	1 125	15 283	-65	6 958	-663	-9 060	-1 964	4 657	-8 194		

1 Before providing for depreciation, inventory holding gains.

2 Comprises gross fixed capital formation and changes in inventories and acquisitions less disposals of valuables.

3 This balance is equal to gross saving plus capital transfers

less gross fixed capital formation, less Net acquisition of non-financial assets, less changes in inventories.

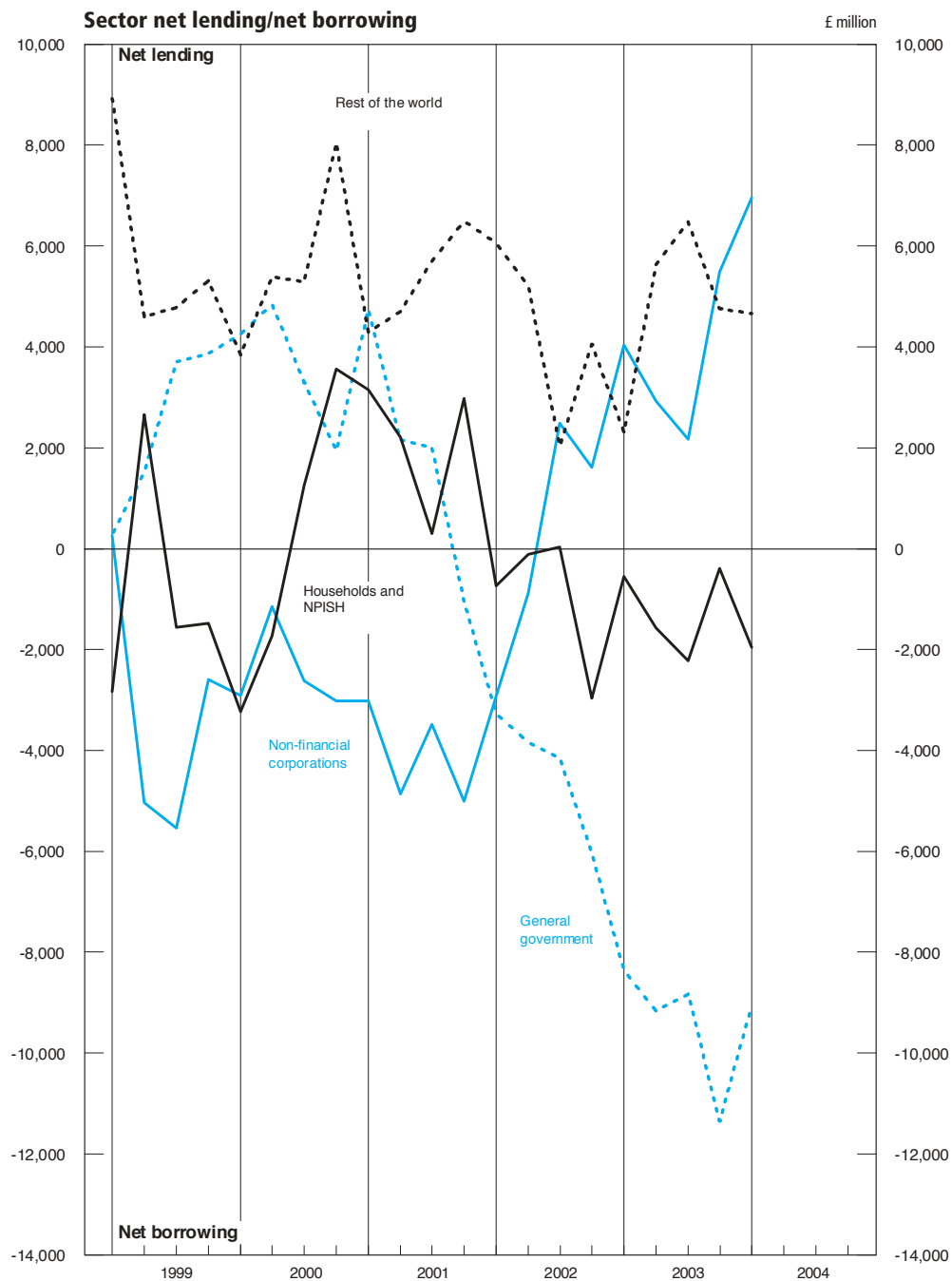
4 Equals, the current balance of payments accounts, plus capital transfers.

Sources: Office for National Statistics;

Enquiries Part 1 (Upper) Columns 1,3-5,7-9,11,12 020 7533 6031;

Columns 2,6,10 020 7533 5985;

Part2 (Lower) Columns 1, 3-10 020 7533 6031; Column 2 020 7533 5985



2.11 Private Non-Financial Corporations : Allocation of Primary Income Account

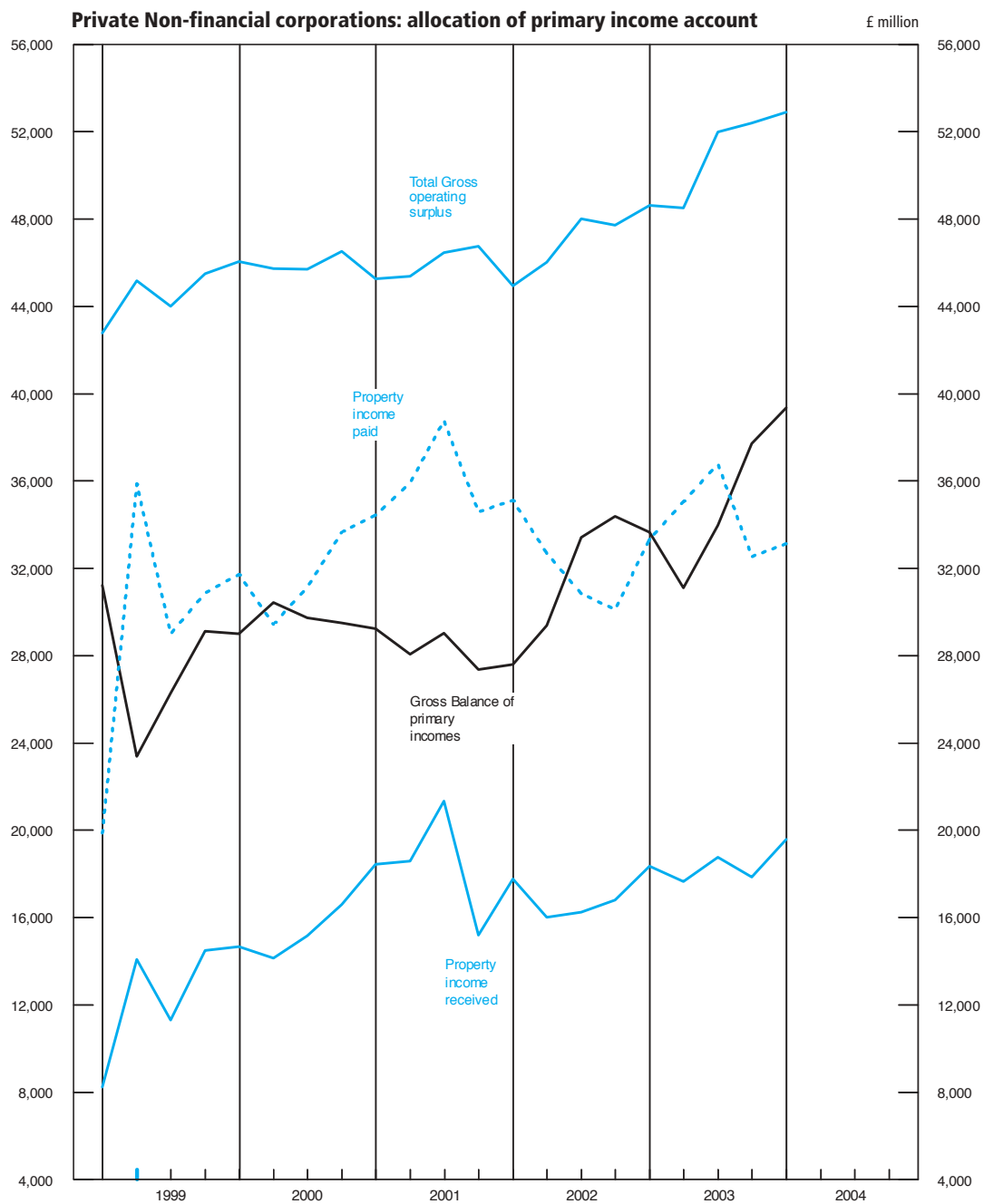
£ million

	Resources							Uses					
	Gross operating surplus							Property income payments					
	Gross trading profits												
	Continental shelf companies	Others ¹	Rental of buildings	less Inventory holding gains	Gross operating surplus ¹	Property income receipts	Total resources ^{1,2}	Total payments	of which Dividends	of which Interest	Gross balance of primary incomes ¹	Share of gross national income ¹ (%)	
Annual													
1994	CAGD	CAED	FCBW	-DLRA	CAER	RPBM	RPBN	RPBP	RVFT	ROCG	RPBO	NRJL	
1994	10 776	117 450	8 641	-3 830	133 037	36 090	169 127	80 872	36 365	21 057	88 255	12.9	
1995	12 124	125 151	9 379	-4 489	142 165	42 948	185 113	95 631	46 218	24 098	89 482	12.5	
1996	15 702	133 508	9 493	-958	157 745	45 708 [†]	203 453 [†]	101 133 [†]	51 595 [†]	23 512 [†]	102 320 [†]	13.4	
1997	13 978	145 693	9 561	-361	168 871	47 988	216 859	107 605	56 274	25 783	109 254	13.5 [†]	
1998	11 696	150 975	10 837	753	174 261	49 714	223 975	107 276	51 588	30 659	116 699	13.4	
1999	13 864	153 954	11 435	-1 801	177 452	48 100	225 552	115 547	61 104	30 673	110 005	12.3	
2000	21 333	153 342 [†]	12 271	-2 941	184 005 [†]	60 555	244 560	125 894	55 846	37 355	118 666	12.5	
2001	20 287 [†]	149 885	13 263 [†]	434 [†]	183 869	73 508	257 377	143 696	77 516	39 724	113 681	11.3	
2002	19 260	156 800	13 904	-3 295	186 669	66 820	253 489	128 730	62 591	36 253	124 759	11.7	
2003	18 956	169 657	14 539	-1 630	201 522	72 611	274 133	137 679	70 564	37 404	136 454	12.2	
Quarterly													
1994 Q1	2 292	28 014 [†]	2 201	-443	32 064 [†]	9 242 [†]	41 306 [†]	19 077 [†]	8 562 [†]	5 275 [†]	22 229 [†]	13.3 [†]	
Q2	3 050	29 521	2 148	-919	33 800	8 769	42 569	19 994	8 202	5 301	22 575	13.4	
Q3	2 701	29 218	2 132	-1 109	32 942	8 426	41 368	20 986	9 433	5 162	20 382	11.9	
Q4	2 733	30 697	2 160	-1 359	34 231	9 653	43 884	20 815	10 168	5 319	23 069	13.2	
1995 Q1	2 966	31 353	2 264	-1 738	34 845	9 360	44 205	22 432	9 993	5 663	21 773	12.4	
Q2	3 113	30 798	2 336	-1 588	34 659	9 952	44 611	22 152	9 218	6 054	22 459	12.7	
Q3	2 934	31 504	2 379	-1 181	35 636	11 012	46 648	25 003	12 614	6 062	21 645	12.0	
Q4	3 111	31 496	2 400	18	37 025	12 624	49 649	26 044	14 393	6 319	23 605	12.9	
1996 Q1	3 523	32 928	2 386	-800	38 037	11 194	49 231	25 831	13 265	5 962	23 400	12.5	
Q2	3 929	32 984	2 366	-102	39 177	12 410	51 587	23 965	12 121	5 760	27 622	14.5	
Q3	4 081	33 737	2 362	-208	39 972	10 611	50 583	25 148	12 567	5 885	25 435	13.3	
Q4	4 169	33 859	2 379	152	40 559	11 493	52 052	26 189	13 642	5 905	25 863	13.4	
1997 Q1	3 885	37 026	2 337	-23	43 225	11 014	54 239	24 925	12 504	5 962	29 314	14.8	
Q2	3 288	36 781	2 381	239	42 689	11 908	54 597	27 586	15 390	6 380	27 011	13.3	
Q3	3 448	36 040	2 414	-506	41 396	14 048	55 444	27 612	15 469	6 487	27 832	13.6	
Q4	3 357	35 846	2 429	-71	41 561	11 018	52 579	27 482	12 911	6 954	25 097	12.2	
1998 Q1	3 160	36 848	2 629	107	42 744	13 996	56 740	29 484	15 369	7 405	27 256	13.0	
Q2	3 103	36 707	2 670	53	42 533	11 758	54 291	25 862	11 859	7 509	28 429	13.3	
Q3	2 779	39 052	2 727	315	44 873	11 677	56 550	25 945	11 550	7 919	30 605	13.8	
Q4	2 654	38 368	2 811	278	44 111	12 283	56 394	25 985	12 810	7 826	30 409	13.7	
1999 Q1	2 519	37 733	2 819	-302	42 769	8 229	50 998	19 787	8 977	7 484	31 211	14.4	
Q2	3 293	39 498	2 832	-440	45 183	14 083	59 266	35 876	23 055	7 288	32 390	10.5	
Q3	4 056	37 724	2 865	-645	44 000	11 296	55 296	29 007	14 340	7 718	26 289	11.6	
Q4	3 996	38 999	2 919	-414	45 500	14 492	59 992	30 877	14 732	8 183	29 115	12.6	
2000 Q1	4 695	39 150	2 914	-702	46 057	14 660	60 717	31 720	15 242	8 703	28 997	12.3	
Q2	5 252	38 289	3 015	-830	45 726	14 136	59 862	29 424	12 044	9 242	30 438	12.9	
Q3	5 580	37 775	3 135	-799	45 691	15 154	60 845	31 120	12 757	9 502	29 725	12.4	
Q4	5 806	38 128	3 207	-610	46 531	16 605	63 136	33 630	15 803	9 908	29 506	12.3	
2001 Q1	5 531 [†]	36 259	3 154 [†]	329 [†]	45 273	18 417	63 690	34 447	16 090	10 239	29 243	11.9	
Q2	5 548	36 566	3 270	5	45 389	18 565	63 954	35 895	19 285	10 047	28 059	11.2	
Q3	4 927	38 200	3 379	-52	46 454	21 332	67 786	38 760	22 112	10 138	29 026	11.5	
Q4	4 281	38 860	3 460	152	46 753	15 194	61 947	34 594	20 029	9 300	27 353	10.7	
2002 Q1	4 387	37 777	3 499	-735	44 928	17 773	62 701	35 104	18 644	8 962	27 597	10.7	
Q2	4 786	38 487	3 506	-763	46 016	16 020	62 036	32 669	16 052	9 105	29 367	11.2	
Q3	4 793	40 568	3 480	-822	48 019	16 228	64 247	30 838	14 965	9 005	33 409	12.3	
Q4	5 294	39 968	3 419	-975	47 706	16 799	64 505	30 119	12 930	9 181	34 386	12.6	
2003 Q1	5 299	40 503	3 567	-750	48 619	18 361	66 980	33 318	16 598	9 485	33 662	12.2	
Q2	4 013	41 220	3 614	-350	48 497	17 645	66 142	35 049	17 968	9 295	31 093	11.3	
Q3	5 049	43 646	3 659	-350	52 004	18 746	70 750	36 768	19 972	9 307	33 982	12.1	
Q4	4 595	44 288	3 699	-180	52 402	17 859	70 261	32 544	16 026	9 317	37 717	13.1	
2004 Q1	4 719	44 614	3 737	-165	52 905	19 568	72 473	33 106	17 047	9 395	39 367	13.5	

1 Quarterly alignment adjustment included in this series.

2 Total resources equals total uses.

Source: Office for National Statistics; Enquiries 020 7533 6014



2.12 Private Non-financial Corporations : Secondary Distribution of Income Account and Capital Account

£ million

	Secondary Distribution of Income Account						Capital Account					
	Resources			Uses			Changes in liabilities & net worth		Changes in assets			
	Gross balance of primary incomes ¹	Other resources ²	Total ^{1,3}	Taxes on income	Other uses ⁴	Gross disposable income ^{1,5}	Net capital transfer receipts	Total ¹	Gross fixed capital formation	Changes in inventories ¹	Other changes in assets ⁶	Net lending (+) or borrowing (-) ^{1,7}
Annual												
	RPBO	NROQ	RPKY	RPLA	NROO	RPKZ	NROP	RPXH	ROAW	DLQY	NRON	RQBV
1994	88 255	6 553	94 808	15 085	6 917	72 806	409	73 215	55 867	3 904	530	12 914
1995	89 482	7 704	97 186	18 953	8 104	70 129	433	70 562	64 444	4 542	388	1 188
1996	102 320 [†]	8 420	110 740 [†]	23 080	9 938	77 722 [†]	428	78 150 [†]	72 854	1 672	263	3 361 [†]
1997	109 254	7 097	116 351	28 558	7 576	80 217	671	80 888	81 317	3 949	401	-4 779
1998	116 699	8 390	125 089	26 877	8 834	89 378	1 081	90 459	89 848	4 533	1 287	-5 209
1999	110 005	7 875	117 880	22 608	8 444	86 828	958	87 786	93 756	6 174	1 036	-13 180
2000	118 666	9 990	128 656	26 188	10 403	92 065	405	92 470	96 329	5 512	768	-10 139
2001	113 681	9 229 [†]	122 910	26 061 [†]	9 640 [†]	87 209	1 621 [†]	88 830	97 951 [†]	5 941 [†]	1 069	-16 131
2002	124 759	10 428	135 187	24 487	10 850	99 850	1 718	101 568	97 108	2 007	1 212	1 241
2003	136 454	10 764	147 218	24 089	11 194	111 935	3 009	114 944	96 659	2 388	921 [†]	14 976
Quarterly												
1994 Q1	22 229 [†]	1 673	23 902 [†]	3 206	1 759	18 937 [†]	82	19 019 [†]	13 699	157 [†]	136	5 027 [†]
Q2	22 575	1 686	24 261	3 887	1 778	18 596	96	18 692	13 120	2 009	119	3 444
Q3	20 382	1 498	21 880	4 076	1 591	16 213	120	16 333	14 130	191	124	1 888
Q4	23 069	1 696	24 765	3 916	1 789	19 060	111	19 171	14 918	1 547	151	2 555
1995 Q1	21 773	1 825	23 598	4 252	1 922	17 424	127	17 551	14 794	-428	121	3 064
Q2	22 459	1 936	24 395	5 420	2 032	16 943	98	17 041	16 117	2 164	125	-1 365
Q3	21 645	1 953	23 598	4 368	2 049	17 181	102	17 283	16 460	1 713	87	-977
Q4	23 605	1 990	25 595	4 913	2 101	18 581	106	18 687	17 073	1 093	55	466
1996 Q1	23 400	2 238	25 638	5 419	3 336	16 883	125	17 008	17 261	1 115	63	-1 431
Q2	27 622	2 219	29 841	5 148	2 369	22 324	102	22 426	17 599	794	71	3 962
Q3	25 435	1 994	27 429	6 334	2 124	18 971	96	19 067	18 566	82	57	362
Q4	25 863	1 969	27 832	6 179	2 109	19 544	105	19 649	19 428	-319	72	468
1997 Q1	29 314	1 771	31 085	6 642	1 888	22 555	233	22 788	19 359	1 330	64	2 035
Q2	27 011	1 757	28 768	7 363	1 901	19 504	164	19 668	20 439	1 045	94	-1 910
Q3	27 832	1 739	29 571	7 240	1 848	20 483	131	20 614	20 133	1 005	103	-627
Q4	25 097	1 830	26 927	7 313	1 939	17 675	143	17 818	21 386	569	140	-4 277
1998 Q1	27 256	2 225	29 481	6 607	2 336	20 538	343	20 881	22 016	377	256	-1 768
Q2	28 429	2 166	30 595	6 715	2 277	21 603	220	21 823	22 319	-158	380	-718
Q3	30 605	1 959	32 564	6 847	2 070	23 647	248	23 895	23 218	1 985	379	-1 687
Q4	30 409	2 040	32 449	6 708	2 151	23 590	270	23 860	22 295	2 329	272	-1 036
1999 Q1	31 211	2 037	33 248	5 484	2 264	25 500	344	25 844	23 139	2 181	301	223
Q2	23 390	1 925	25 315	4 846	2 038	18 431	199	18 630	22 928	505	314	-5 117
Q3	26 289	1 608	27 897	5 938	1 722	20 237	216	20 453	23 882	1 867	191	-5 487
Q4	29 115	2 305	31 420	6 340	2 420	22 660	199	22 859	23 807	1 621	230	-2 799
2000 Q1	28 997	2 474 [†]	31 471	6 998	2 591 [†]	21 882	315	22 197	23 685	1 597	193	-3 278
Q2	30 438	2 426	32 864	6 508	2 523	23 833	20	23 853	23 494	1 273	158	-1 072
Q3	29 725	2 733	32 458	6 572	2 832	23 054	34	23 088	24 044	1 597	156	-2 709
Q4	29 506	2 357	31 863	6 110	2 457	23 296	36	23 332	25 106	1 045	261	-3 080
2001 Q1	29 243	2 255	31 498	6 449 [†]	2 356	22 693	200 [†]	22 893	24 876 [†]	762	222 [†]	-2 967
Q2	28 059	2 378	30 437	6 713	2 481	21 243	439 [†]	21 682	24 481	1 628	306	-4 733
Q3	29 026	2 262	31 288	6 077	2 365	22 846	485	23 331	24 647	1 938	280	-3 534
Q4	27 353	2 334	29 687	6 822	2 438	20 427	497	20 924	23 947	1 613	261	-4 897
2002 Q1	27 597	2 601	30 198	5 741	2 705	21 752	577	22 329	24 073	686	325	-2 755
Q2	29 367	2 520	31 887	6 446	2 625	22 816	441	23 257	24 192	-584	281	-632
Q3	33 409	2 658	36 067	6 085	2 764	27 218	504	27 722	24 230	654	311	2 527
Q4	34 386	2 649	37 035	6 215	2 756	28 064	196	28 260	24 613	1 251	295	2 101
2003 Q1	33 662	2 564	36 226	6 134	2 671	27 421	619	28 040	22 595	772	201	4 472
Q2	31 093	2 682	33 775	5 916	2 789	25 070	1 509	26 579	24 683	-875	275	2 496
Q3	33 982	2 730	36 712	6 338	2 838	27 536	474	28 010	24 496	944	251	2 319
Q4	37 717	2 788	40 505	5 701	2 896	31 908	407	32 315	24 885	1 547	194	5 689
2004 Q1	39 367	2 617	41 984	6 015	2 725	33 244	959	34 203	25 616	1 067	232	7 288

1 Quarterly alignment adjustment included in this series.

2 Social contributions and other current transfers.

3 Total resources equals total uses.

4 Social benefits and other current transfers.

5 Also known as gross saving.

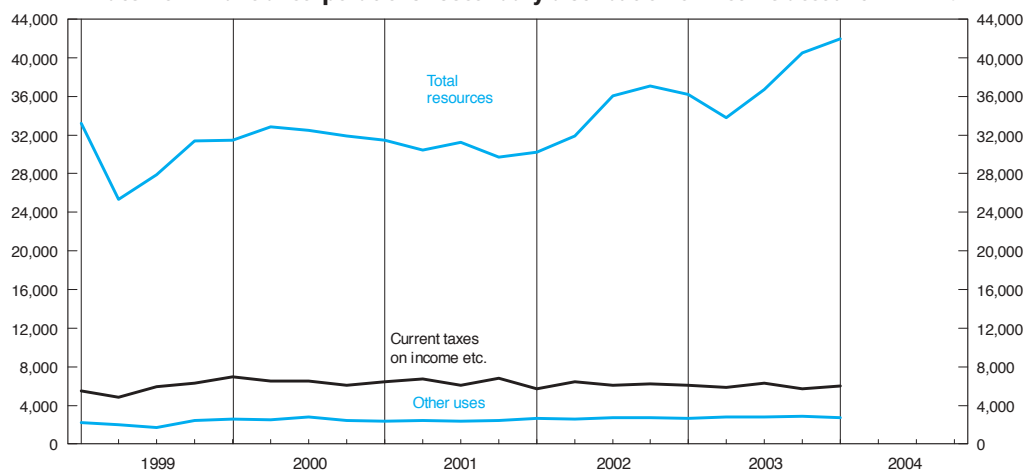
6 Acquisitions less disposals of valuables and non-produced non-financial assets.

7 Gross of fixed capital consumption.

Source: Office for National Statistics; Enquiries 020 7533 6014

Private Non-financial corporations : secondary distribution of income account

£ million

**Private Non-financial corporations : capital account**

£ million



2.13

Balance of payments: current account

£ million

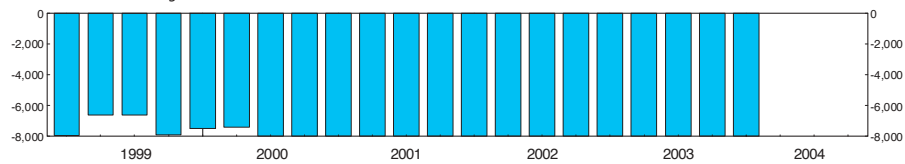
	Trade in goods and services						Income balance	Current transfers balance	Current balance
	Exports of goods+	Imports of goods+	Balance of trade in goods	Exports of services	Imports of services	Services balance			
Annual	BOKG	BOKH	BOKI	IKBB	IKBC	IKBD	HBOJ	IKBP	HBOP
1999	166 166	195 217	-29 051	72 628	59 494	13 134	-1 116	-7 383	-24 416
2000	187 936	220 912	-32 976	79 071	65 645	13 426	5 208	-9 752	-24 094
2001	190 055 [†]	230 703 [†]	-40 648 [†]	82 314 [†]	69 098 [†]	13 216 [†]	11 652 [†]	-6 611 [†]	-22 391 [†]
2002	186 517	233 192	-46 675	87 203	71 626	15 577	21 475	-8 599	-18 222
2003	187 846	235 136	-47 290	89 693	75 076	14 617	22 097	-9 854	-20 430
Quarterly									
1999 Q1	38 959	46 893	-7 934	17 769	14 590	3 179	-2 256	-1 916	-8 927
Q2	40 378	46 976	-6 598	18 229	14 770	3 459	-155	-1 538	-4 832
Q3	43 582	50 180	-6 598	17 586	14 572	3 014	626	-2 087	-5 045
Q4	43 247	51 168	-7 921	19 044	15 562	3 482	669	-1 842	-5 612
2000 Q1	44 374	51 854	-7 480	18 914	15 453	3 461	1 983	-2 049	-4 085
Q2	46 851	54 256	-7 405	19 257	16 209	3 048	370	-2 020	-6 007
Q3	47 445	56 289	-8 844	20 166	16 716	3 450	2 410	-2 662	-5 646
Q4	49 266	58 513	-9 247	20 734	17 267	3 467	445	-3 021	-8 356
2001 Q1	49 523 [†]	58 884 [†]	-9 361 [†]	21 623 [†]	17 370 [†]	4 253 [†]	2 504 [†]	-1 847 [†]	-4 451 [†]
Q2	48 329	58 774	-10 445	21 765	17 418	4 347	3 313	-2 496	-5 281
Q3	46 561	56 911	-10 350	18 597	17 493	1 104	3 431	-95	-5 910
Q4	45 642	56 134	-10 492	20 329	16 817	3 512	2 404	-2 173	-6 749
2002 Q1	45 873	57 274	-11 401	21 476	17 765	3 711	3 920	-2 395	-6 165
Q2	49 416	59 495	-10 079	21 189	17 845	3 344	3 614	-2 255	-5 376
Q3	46 862	58 706	-11 844	22 784	18 079	4 705	6 396	-1 452	-2 195
Q4	44 366	57 717	-13 351	21 754	17 937	3 817	7 545	-2 497	-4 486
2003 Q1	48 084	59 285	-11 201	22 033	18 659	3 374	7 728	-2 403	-2 502
Q2	46 406	57 493	-11 087	22 235	18 305	3 930	4 131	-2 782	-5 808
Q3	46 377	58 401	-12 024	22 750	18 916	3 834	3 894	-2 490	-6 786
Q4	46 979	59 957	-12 978	22 675	19 196	3 479	6 344	-2 179	-5 334
2004 Q1	44 715	58 662	-13 947	23 505	18 722	4 783	6 783	-2 942	-5 323
Monthly									
2001 Jul	15 617 [†]	19 037 [†]	-3 420 [†]	6 992	5 726	1 266	..	..	..
Aug	15 412	19 461	-4 049	6 867	5 820	1 047	..	..	..
Sep	15 532	18 413	-2 881	4 629	5 570	-941	..	..	..
Oct	15 791	18 900	-3 109	6 278	5 514	764	..	..	..
Nov	15 215	18 532	-3 317	6 844	5 595	1 249	..	..	..
Dec	14 636	18 702	-4 066	7 098	5 543	1 555	..	..	..
2002 Jan	15 393	19 138	-3 745	7 272	5 755	1 517	..	..	..
Feb	15 268	19 018	-3 750	7 097	5 908	1 189	..	..	..
Mar	15 212	19 118	-3 906	6 840	5 906	934	..	..	..
Apr	16 341	19 964	-3 623	6 849	6 012	837	..	..	..
May	17 423	20 279	-2 856	6 907	5 813	1 094	..	..	..
Jun	15 652	19 252	-3 600	7 169	5 978	1 191	..	..	..
Jul	16 302	20 314	-4 012	7 471	6 003	1 468	..	..	..
Aug	14 880	19 076	-4 196	7 638	6 113	1 525	..	..	..
Sep	15 680	19 316	-3 636	7 652	6 094	1 558	..	..	..
Oct	15 121	19 516	-4 395	7 404	6 101	1 303	..	..	..
Nov	14 402	19 484	-5 082	7 200	5 826	1 374	..	..	..
Dec	14 843	18 717	-3 874	7 254	6 063	1 191	..	..	..
2003 Jan	16 137	19 836	-3 699	7 194	6 160	1 034	..	..	..
Feb	16 243	19 571	-3 328	7 303	6 155	1 148	..	..	..
Mar	15 704	19 878	-4 174	7 329	6 118	1 211	..	..	..
Apr	16 388	18 995	-2 607	7 194	6 018	1 176	..	..	..
May	15 435	19 300	-3 865	7 267	6 135	1 132	..	..	..
Jun	14 583	19 198	-4 615	7 268	6 145	1 123	..	..	..
Jul	15 781	19 319	-3 538	7 361	6 321	1 040	..	..	..
Aug	15 411	19 099	-3 688	7 518	6 341	1 177	..	..	..
Sep	15 185	19 983	-4 798	7 505	6 286	1 219	..	..	..
Oct	15 750	20 093	-4 343	7 464	6 216	1 248	..	..	..
Nov	15 251	19 805	-4 554	7 452	6 145	1 307	..	..	..
Dec	15 978	20 059	-4 081	7 451	6 419	1 032	..	..	..
2004 Jan	14 520	20 129	-5 609	7 283	6 244	1 039	..	..	..
Feb	14 970	19 157	-4 187	7 203	6 130	1 073	..	..	..
Mar	15 225	19 376	-4 151	7 067	5 916	1 151	..	..	..
Apr	15 498	20 154	-4 656	7 164	6 081	1 083	..	..	..

Sources: Office for National Statistics;
 Enquiries Columns 1-3 020 7533 6064; Columns 4-6 & 8 020 7533 6090;
 Columns 7 & 9 020 7533 6078.

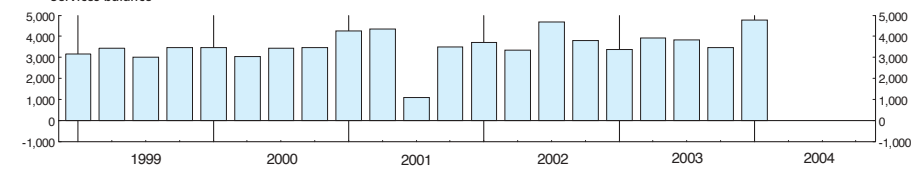
Balance of Payments : Current account

Balance of Trade in goods

£ million



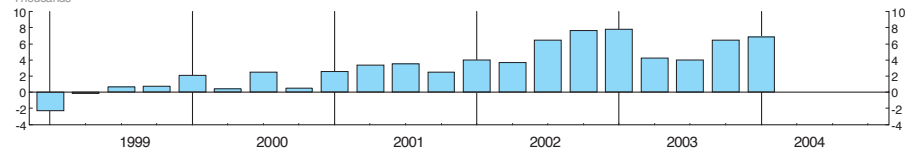
Services balance



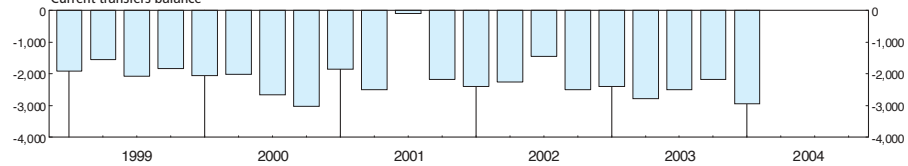
Income balance

Thousands

710



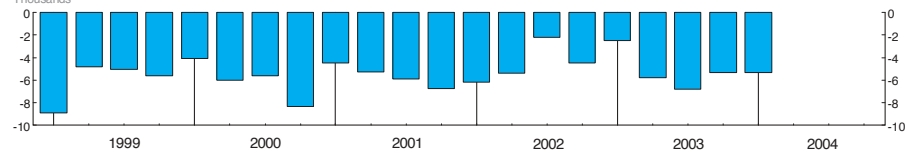
Current transfers balance



Current Balance

Thousands

10



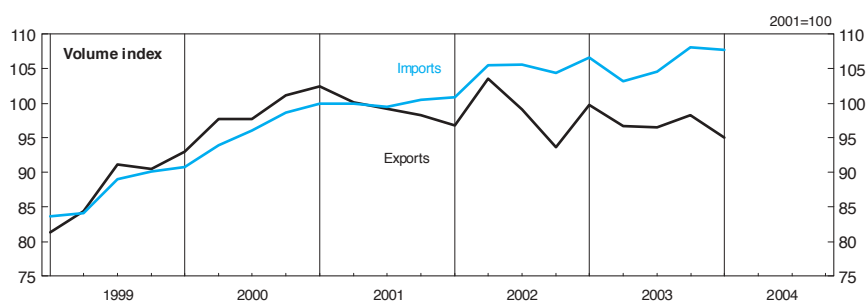
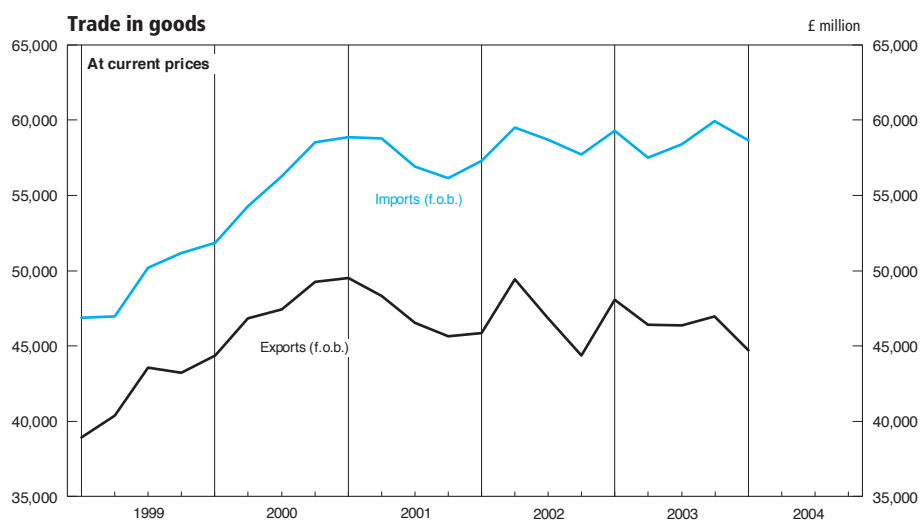
2.14 Trade in goods (on a balance of payments basis)

2001 = 100

	Volume indices (SA)		Price indices (NSA)		
	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Terms of trade ¹
Annual	BQKU	BQKV	BQKR	BQKS	BQKT
1999	86.8 [†]	86.7 [†]	100.5 [†]	97.7 [†]	102.9 [†]
2000	97.4	94.8	101.7	100.9	100.8
2001	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
2002	98.3	104.1	100.0	97.5	102.6
2003	97.8	105.6	101.6	96.8	105.0
Quarterly					
1999 Q1	81.3 [†]	83.7 [†]	100.5 [†]	96.7 [†]	103.9 [†]
Q2	84.4	84.1	100.5	96.9	103.7
Q3	91.2	89.0	100.7	98.5	102.2
Q4	90.5	90.1	100.4	98.7	101.7
2000 Q1	93.0	90.8	100.4	98.7	101.7
Q2	97.7	93.9	101.0	100.1	100.9
Q3	97.7	96.1	102.7	102.2	100.5
Q4	101.2	98.7	102.7	102.4	100.3
2001 Q1	102.5	100.0	101.6	102.0	99.6
Q2	100.1	100.0	101.8	101.9	99.9
Q3	99.2	99.5	99.3	99.1	100.2
Q4	98.3	100.5	97.4	96.9	100.5
2002 Q1	96.8	100.9	100.1	98.3	101.8
Q2	103.6	105.5	101.1	98.2	103.0
Q3	99.1	105.6	99.9	96.9	103.1
Q4	93.7	104.4	98.8	96.4	102.5
2003 Q1	99.8	106.6	101.7	97.2	104.6
Q2	96.7	103.2	101.9	96.6	105.5
Q3	96.5	104.6	101.9	97.1	104.9
Q4	98.3	108.1	100.9	96.4	104.7
2004 Q1	95.0	107.7	99.6	94.4	105.5
Monthly					
2001 Jul	98.7 [†]	98.9 [†]	100.2 [†]	100.1 [†]	100.1 [†]
Aug	98.4	102.2	99.5	99.0	100.5
Sep	100.4	97.3	98.1	98.2	99.9
Oct	102.8	101.5	97.1	97.2	99.9
Nov	99.0	99.7	96.7	97.2	99.5
Dec	93.1	100.4	98.5	96.4	102.2
2002 Jan	97.5	101.0	98.9	98.0	100.9
Feb	97.0	100.7	99.9	98.0	101.9
Mar	95.8	101.1	101.5	98.8	102.7
Apr	102.3	106.1	101.8	98.5	103.4
May	109.8	107.9	100.8	98.1	102.8
Jun	98.8	102.5	100.6	98.1	102.5
Jul	103.4	109.7	100.1	96.8	103.4
Aug	93.9	103.0	100.4	97.0	103.5
Sep	100.0	104.2	99.2	97.0	102.3
Oct	95.7	105.5	98.9	96.8	102.2
Nov	91.6	106.2	98.3	96.1	102.3
Dec	93.7	101.4	99.3	96.4	103.0
2003 Jan	101.8	107.2	100.5	96.4	104.3
Feb	100.7	106.1	101.6	96.9	104.9
Mar	96.9	106.5	103.0	98.2	104.9
Apr	102.4	101.6	101.7	97.2	104.6
May	96.2	104.1	102.6	96.7	106.1
Jun	91.6	103.9	101.5	96.0	105.7
Jul	98.8	103.8	101.6	96.6	105.2
Aug	95.9	102.6	102.5	97.4	105.2
Sep	94.9	107.4	101.7	97.2	104.6
Oct	98.8	108.0	101.4	96.8	104.8
Nov	95.6	107.3	100.7	96.5	104.4
Dec	100.5	109.1	100.6	95.8	105.0
2004 Jan	92.3	110.7	99.8	94.6	105.5
Feb	95.7	106.0	98.8	93.5	105.7
Mar	97.1	106.5	100.3	95.2	105.4
Apr	98.6	110.4	100.4	95.4	105.2

¹ Price index for exports expressed as a percentage of price index for imports.

Source: Office for National Statistics; Enquiries 020 7533 6064



2.15 Measures of UK competitiveness in trade in manufactures

1995=100

	Summary measures						Export unit value index ^{1,6}				
	Relative export prices ⁶	Relative wholesale prices ⁵ (1990=100)	IMF index of relative unit labour costs ⁶		Import price competitiveness ^{2,4}	Relative profitability of exports ^{2,4}	United Kingdom	United States	Japan	France	Germany ³
			Actual	Normalised							
	CTPC	CTPD	CTPE	CTPF	BBKM	BBKN	CTPI	CTPJ	CTPK	CTPL	CTPM
1997	111.4	114.7	130.4	123.6	105.9	97.4	98.7	101.2	83.8	86.0	80.3
1998	111.4	..	141.2	131.5	109.2	95.8	97.7	101.2	78.1	86.0	80.5
1999	114.2	..	141.7	133.9	109.7	94.4	97.4	101.1	82.7	81.4	76.7
2000	118.2	..	147.8	141.6	106.9	93.7	94.9	102.3	86.5	71.3	66.7
2001	117.0	..	143.9	141.4	105.6	95.8	90.7	102.3	78.3	69.5	64.7
2002	..	..	..	..	109.0	96.0	..	..	..	..	..
2000 Q1	119.4	..	149.4	142.1	108.7	92.0	99.3	102.1	86.2	76.0	71.5
Q2	118.2	..	148.9	141.2	108.6	93.2	95.8	102.5	86.2	72.1	67.5
Q3	116.7	..	146.2	140.2	107.0	94.6	93.0	102.6	87.2	70.1	65.4
Q4	117.9	..	146.8	142.7	105.4	94.9	91.4	102.3	86.5	67.6	62.8
2001 Q1	115.5	..	142.2	138.8	105.0	95.3	92.6	102.0	84.4	72.2	66.7
Q2	117.4	..	144.3	141.9	104.8	95.5	90.7	101.9	82.4	68.5	63.0
Q3	117.6	..	144.2	142.1	107.1	95.6	92.3	101.8	84.2	70.1	64.2
Q4	117.7	..	144.8	142.7	108.0	94.8	92.9	101.7	84.2	70.8	64.7
2002 Q1	..	..	..	..	109.2	95.9	..	..	..	..	..
Q2	..	..	..	..	109.4	96.8	..	..	..	..	..
Q3	..	..	..	..	108.0	95.7	..	..	..	..	..
Q4	..	..	..	..	109.3	94.6	..	..	..	..	..
2003 Q1	..	..	..	..	109.4	96.7	..	..	..	..	..
Percentage change, quarter on corresponding quarter of previous year											
2001 Q2	-0.7	..	-3.1	0.5	-3.5	2.5	-5.3	-0.6	-4.4	-5.0	-6.7
Q3	0.8	..	-1.4	1.4	0.1	1.1	-0.8	-0.8	-3.4	0.0	-1.8
Q4	-0.2	..	-1.4	0.0	2.5	-0.1	1.6	-0.6	-2.7	4.7	3.0
2002 Q1	..	..	..	..	4.0	0.6	..	..	..	..	..
Q2	..	..	..	..	4.4	1.4	..	..	..	..	..
Q3	..	..	..	..	0.8	0.1	..	..	..	..	..
Q4	..	..	..	..	1.2	-0.2	..	..	..	..	..
2003 Q1	..	..	..	..	0.2	0.8	..	..	..	..	..
Wholesale price index ¹ (1990=100)											
	United Kingdom	United States	Japan	France	Germany ³	Unit labour costs index ^{1,6}					
	CTPN	CTPO	CTPP	CTPQ	CTPR	United Kingdom	United States	Japan	France	Germany ³	
	CTPS	CTPT	CTPU	CTPV	CTPW						
1998	116.5	106.8	102.7	..	..	118.6	95.6	70.5	82.8	77.1	
1999	115.1	108.4	114.1	..	..	116.2	95.1	77.9	79.3	73.7	
2000	..	..	..	..	..	108.0	94.9	77.5	68.2	61.6	
2001	..	..	..	..	..	103.3	100.8	71.1	66.4	59.5	
1999 Q4	116.8	109.7	123.4	..	..	116.8	94.6	82.2	77.1	70.5	
2000 Q1	..	..	..	..	..	115.6	94.0	81.3	73.1	67.2	
Q2	..	..	..	..	..	109.8	94.1	78.8	69.0	62.9	
Q3	..	..	..	..	..	104.6	94.9	76.1	66.8	59.5	
Q4	..	..	..	..	..	102.2	96.5	74.0	64.3	57.5	
2001 Q1	..	..	..	..	..	104.3	99.2	72.5	68.5	61.5	
Q2	..	..	..	..	..	101.6	100.8	70.7	64.8	58.0	
Q3	..	..	..	..	..	103.2	101.4	71.3	66.1	59.1	
Q4	..	..	..	..	..	104.2	101.7	70.1	66.4	59.5	
Percentage change, quarter on corresponding quarter of previous year											
1999 Q4	-0.6	2.7	12.2	..	..	-3.6	-1.0	5.8	-12.0	-15.3	
2000 Q1	..	..	..	..	..	-2.3	-1.1	3.4	-12.6	-14.8	
Q2	..	..	..	..	..	-5.3	-1.3	5.8	-12.3	-17.2	
Q3	..	..	..	..	..	-8.3	-0.7	-0.8	-14.4	-16.8	
Q4	..	..	..	..	..	-12.5	2.0	-10.0	-16.6	-18.4	
2001 Q1	..	..	..	..	..	-9.8	5.5	-10.8	-6.3	-8.5	
Q2	..	..	..	..	..	-7.5	7.1	-10.3	-6.1	-7.8	
Q3	..	..	..	..	..	-1.3	6.8	-6.3	-1.0	-0.7	
Q4	..	..	..	..	..	2.0	5.4	-5.3	3.3	3.5	

1 All the indices are based on data expressed in US dollars.

2 Excludes erratics (ships, North sea installations, aircraft, precious stones and silver bullion).

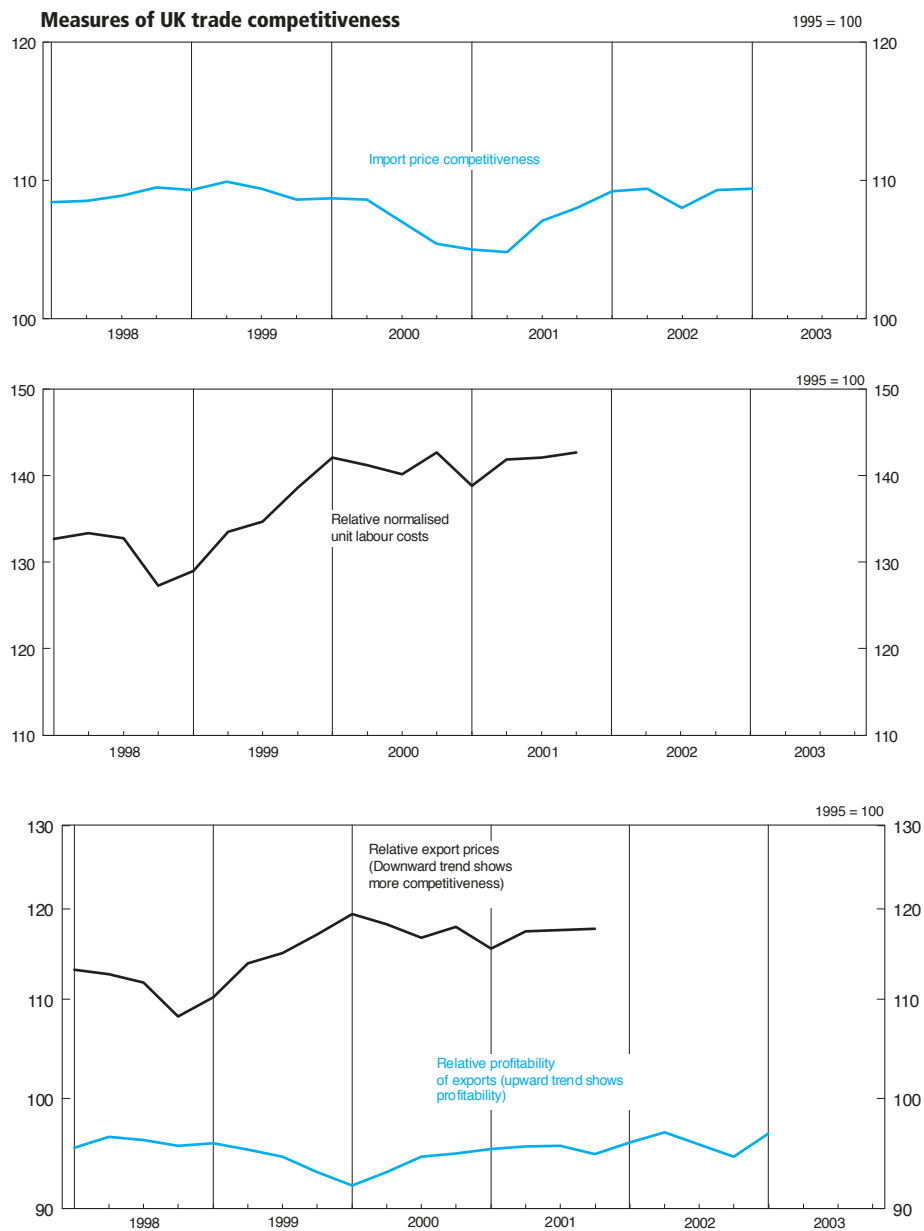
3 Includes the former German Democratic Republic as from 1991 Q1.

4 These series are on a SIC 92 basis.

5 This series is calculated using UK producer prices. All other country indices are wholesale price indices.

6 Quarterly data have been obtained by interpolating the annuals.

Sources: International Monetary Fund;
Office for National Statistics; Enquiries 020 7533 5914



3.1 Prices

Not seasonally adjusted except series RNPE

	Producer price index (2000=100)		Consumer prices index ^{3,4} (1996=100)		Retail prices index (January 13, 1987=100)						Pensioner price index ⁶ (January 13, 1987=100)		
	Materials and fuel purchased by manu- facturing industry (SA) ^{1,2}	Output: all manufactured products: home sales	All items		All items (RPI)		All items excluding mortgage interest payments (RPIX)		All items excluding mortgage interest payments & indirect taxes (RPIY) ⁵		1-person household	2-person household	Purchasing power of the pound ⁷ (NSA) (1985=100)
			Index	Percentage change on a year earlier	Index	Percentage change on a year earlier	Index	Percentage change on a year earlier	Index	Percentage change on a year earlier			
Annual	RNPE	PLLU	CHVJ	CJYR	CHAW	CZBH	CHMK	CDKQ	CBZW	CBZX	CZIF	CZIU	FJAK
2000	100.0	100.0	105.6	0.8	170.3	3.0	167.7	2.1	159.9	1.8	150.8	156.1	56
2001	98.8	99.7	106.9	1.2	173.3	1.8	171.3	2.1	163.7	2.4	152.7	158.5	55
2002	94.4	99.8	108.3	1.3	176.2	1.7	175.1	2.2	167.5	2.3	155.3	160.9	54
2003	95.6	101.3	109.8	1.4	181.3	2.9	180.0	2.8	172.0	2.7	158.1	163.8	52
Quarterly													
2000 Q1	97.1	99.2	104.8	0.8	167.5	2.3	165.8	2.1	158.6	1.9	150.0	154.9	57
Q2	97.9	100.1	105.7	0.6	170.6	3.1	168.0	2.1	159.9	1.7	151.0	156.2	55
Q3	101.9	100.3	105.7	0.8	170.9	3.2	168.1	2.1	160.1	1.8	151.1	156.5	56
Q4	103.2	100.4	106.3	0.9	172.0	3.1	169.1	2.1	161.1	1.8	151.2	156.9	55
2001 Q1	100.8	99.7	105.7	0.9	171.8	2.6	168.9	1.9	161.1	1.6	150.6	156.5	55
Q2	101.6	100.1	107.3	1.5	173.9	1.9	171.8	2.3	164.1	2.6	153.3	159.3	54
Q3	98.3	99.8	107.3	1.5	174.0	1.8	172.1	2.4	164.6	2.8	153.0	158.9	54
Q4	94.4	99.3	107.4	1.0	173.8	1.0	172.4	2.0	165.0	2.4	153.9	159.3	55
2002 Q1	94.1	99.2	107.4	1.5	173.9	1.2	172.9	2.4	165.5	2.7	154.7	160.1	54
Q2	94.8	99.8	108.3	0.9	176.0	1.2	175.0	1.9	167.1	1.8	155.3	161.0	54
Q3	94.4	99.9	108.4	1.1	176.6	1.5	175.5	2.0	167.8	1.9	155.0	160.7	54
Q4	94.3	100.1	109.0	1.6	178.2	2.5	176.9	2.6	169.5	2.7	156.1	161.7	53
2003 Q1	95.8	100.9	109.0	1.5	179.2	3.0	177.9	2.9	170.6	3.1	156.7	162.6	53
Q2	94.2r	101.1	109.7	1.3	181.3	3.0	180.1	2.9	171.8	2.8	157.9	163.7	52
Q3	95.5	101.3	109.9	1.4	181.8	2.9	180.5	2.8	172.3	2.7	158.3	164.0	52
Q4	97.0	101.7	110.5	1.3	182.9	2.6	181.5	2.6	173.2	2.2	159.4	165.0	52
2004 Q1	95.6r	102.4	110.4	1.3	183.8	2.6	182.0	2.3	173.8	1.9	159.7	165.4	51
Monthly													
2002 Jul	94.4	99.9	108.1	1.1	175.9	1.5	174.8	2.0	167.0	1.9	..	..	54
Aug	94.5	99.9	108.4	1.0	176.4	1.4	175.3	1.9	167.6	1.8	..	..	54
Sep	94.4	100.0	108.7	1.0	177.6	1.7	176.4	2.1	168.7	2.0	..	..	53
Oct	94.9	100.1	108.9	1.4	177.9	2.1	176.6	2.3	169.1	2.4	..	..	53
Nov	93.0	100.0	108.9	1.6	178.2	2.6	177.0	2.8	169.6	2.9	..	..	53
Dec	94.9	100.1	109.3	1.7	178.5	2.9	177.2	2.7	169.8	2.9	..	..	53
2003 Jan	95.7	100.5	108.6	1.4	178.4	2.9	177.1	2.7	169.8	2.9	..	..	53
Feb	96.0	100.7	109.0	1.6	179.3	3.2	177.9	3.0	170.6	3.1	..	..	53
Mar	95.6	101.4	109.4	1.6	179.9	3.1	178.7	3.0	171.4	3.2	..	..	53
Apr	94.3	101.3	109.7	1.5	181.2	3.1	180.0	3.0	171.8	2.9	..	..	52
May	94.0r	101.0	109.7	1.2	181.5	3.0	180.2	2.9	171.9	2.7	..	..	52
Jun	94.2	101.0	109.6	1.1	181.3	2.9	180.0	2.8	171.7	2.7	..	..	52
Jul	95.3	101.2	109.5	1.3	181.3	3.1	179.9	2.9	171.6	2.8	..	..	52
Aug	96.2	101.4	109.9	1.4	181.6	2.9	180.4	2.9	172.2	2.7	..	..	52
Sep	95.1	101.4	110.2	1.4	182.5	2.8	181.3	2.8	173.2	2.7	..	..	52
Oct	96.9	101.6	110.4	1.4	182.6	2.6	181.3	2.7	173.1	2.4	..	..	52
Nov	97.1	101.7	110.3	1.3	182.7	2.5	181.4	2.5	173.1	2.1	..	..	52
Dec	96.9	101.9	110.7	1.3	183.5	2.8	181.8	2.6	173.5	2.2	..	..	52
2004 Jan	95.6	102.1	110.1	1.4	183.1	2.6	181.4	2.4	173.2	2.0	..	..	52
Feb	94.8r	102.3	110.4	1.3	183.8	2.5	182.0	2.3	173.9	1.9	..	..	51
Mar	96.5	102.8	110.6	1.1	184.6	2.6	182.5	2.1	174.3	1.7	..	..	51
Apr	97.3p	103.1p	111.0	1.2	185.7	2.5	183.6	2.0	174.9	1.8	..	..	51
May	98.9p	103.4p	111.4	1.5	186.5	2.8	184.3	2.3	175.6	2.2	..	..	51

Note: Figures marked with a 'p' are provisional.

1 Minor revisions have been made to seasonally adjusted figures previously published. These reflect the routine updating of the seasonal adjustment factor.

2 Data now include the Climate Change Levy introduced in April 2001 and the Aggregates Levy introduced in April 2002.

3 Inflation rates prior to 1997 and index levels prior to 1996 are estimated. Further details are given in *Economic Trends* No.541 December 1998.

4 Prior to 10 December 2003, the consumer prices index (CPI) was published in the UK as the harmonised index of consumer prices (HICP).

5 The taxes excluded are council tax, VAT, duties, car purchase tax and vehicle excise duty, insurance tax and airport tax.

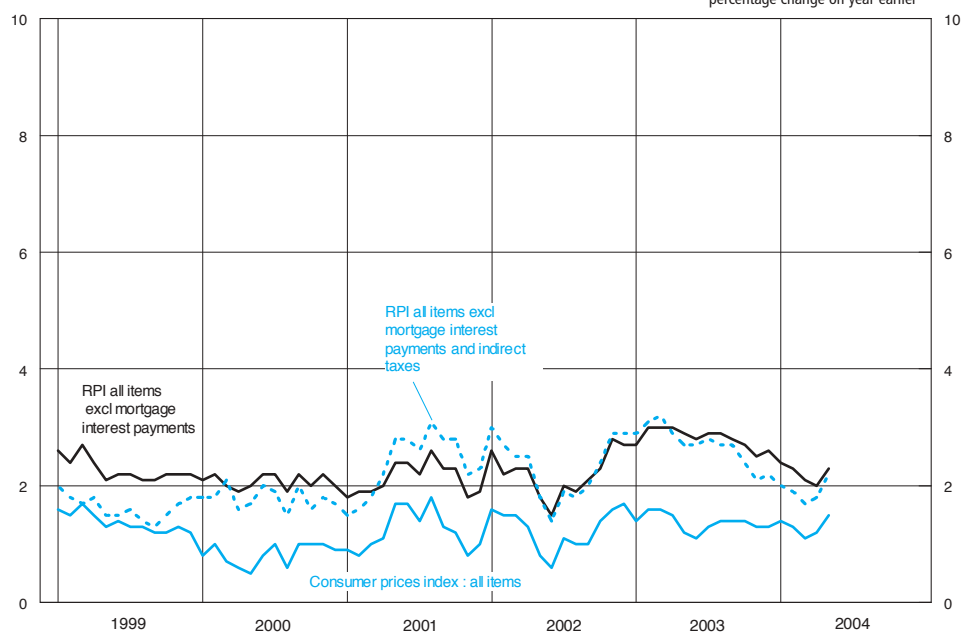
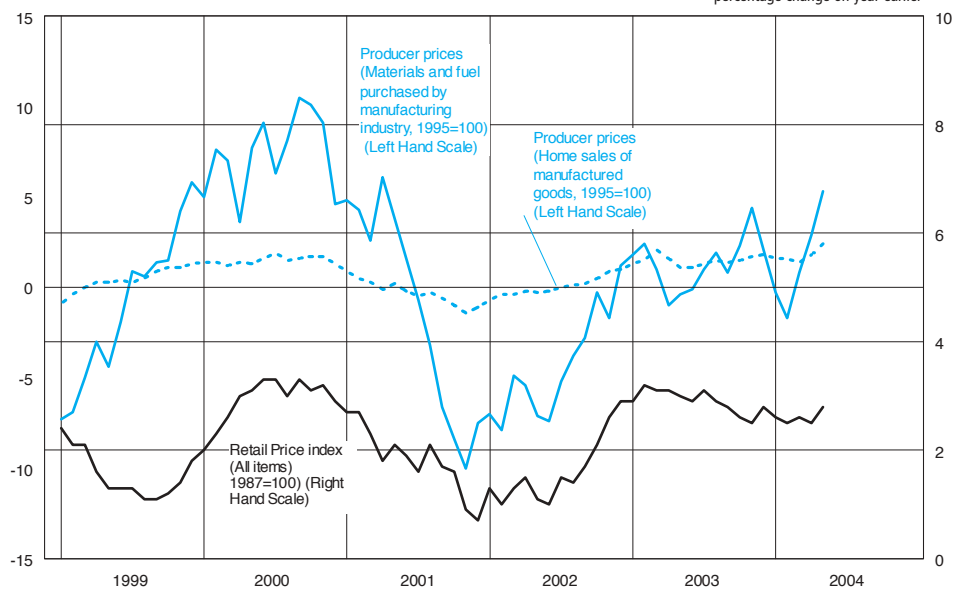
6 Pensioner price indices exclude housing costs, as these are often atypical for a pensioner household, based on RPI.

7 Movements in the purchasing power of the pound are based on movements in the retail prices index.

Sources: Office for National Statistics;

Enquiries Columns 1-2 01633 812106; Columns 3-13 020 7533 5853.

Prices

1987 = 100 Not seasonally adjusted
percentage change on year earlierNot seasonally adjusted
percentage change on year earlier

4.1 Labour Market Activity^{1,2}

United Kingdom

Thousands, seasonally adjusted³

	Employment categories					Unemployment	Total economically active	Economically inactive	Total aged 16 and over	Employment rate: age 16-59/64 ⁴
	Employees	Self-employed	Unpaid family workers	Government training and employment programmes	Total employment					
TOTAL										
	MGRN	MGRQ	MGRU	MGRW	MGRZ	MGSC	MGSA	MGSI	MGSL	MGSU
2001 Q3	24 146	3 308	95	122	27 670	1 480	29 150	17 301	46 451	74.4
Q4	24 190	3 325	103	118	27 735	1 520	29 256	17 262	46 517	74.4
2002 Q1	24 237	3 317	99	112	27 765	1 497	29 262	17 321	46 584	74.4
Q2	24 318	3 329	98	105	27 850	1 522	29 373	17 277	46 650	74.5
Q3	24 314	3 343	91	98	27 846	1 550	29 396	17 321	46 717	74.4
Q4	24 448	3 366	92	95	28 000	1 517	29 518	17 269	46 787	74.7
2003 Q1	24 440	3 428	87	94	28 049	1 504	29 554	17 303	46 857	74.7
Q2	24 388	3 543	90	91	28 112	1 473	29 586	17 341	46 927	74.7
Q3	24 290	3 628	104	108	28 130	1 484	29 614	17 383	46 997	74.6
Q4	24 291	3 659	96	105	28 152	1 462	29 613	17 454	47 067	74.5
2004 Q1	24 507	3 619	107	113	28 346	1 413	29 760	17 378	47 137	74.9
Percentage change on quarter										
2003q4 to 2004q1	0.9	-1.1	10.7	7.6	0.7	-3.3	0.5	-0.4	0.1	
Percentage change on year										
2003q1 to 2004q1	0.3	5.6	22.5	20.5	1.1	-6.1	0.7	0.4	0.6	
MALE										
	MGRO	MGRR	MGRU	MGRX	MGSA	MGSD	MGSG	MGSI	MGSM	MGSV
2001 Q3	12 476	2 436	29	81	15 022	895	15 917	6 496	22 414	79.3
Q4	12 470	2 453	33	72	15 029	912	15 941	6 509	22 450	79.1
2002 Q1	12 463	2 445	32	70	15 009	910	15 919	6 567	22 487	79.0
Q2	12 506	2 437	32	61	15 036	912	15 948	6 575	22 523	79.0
Q3	12 487	2 449	35	61	15 032	940	15 971	6 589	22 560	78.8
Q4	12 628	2 462	32	60	15 182	894	16 076	6 522	22 598	79.5
2003 Q1	12 581	2 496	28	56	15 162	913	16 075	6 561	22 636	79.2
Q2	12 552	2 596	33	54	15 235	889	16 124	6 550	22 674	79.4
Q3	12 463	2 658	39	61	15 221	887	16 108	6 603	22 711	79.3
Q4	12 417	2 679	36	59	15 192	883	16 075	6 675	22 750	79.0
2004 Q1	12 549	2 645	44	65	15 304	829	16 133	6 655	22 788	79.5
Percentage change on quarter										
2003q4 to 2004q1	1.1	-1.3	22.5	9.8	0.7	-6.1	0.4	-0.3	0.2	
Percentage change on year										
2003q1 to 2004q1	-0.3	6.0	55.2	16.8	0.9	-9.2	0.4	1.4	0.7	
FEMALE										
	MGRP	MGRS	MGRV	MGRY	MGSB	MGSE	MGSH	MGSK	MGSN	MGSW
2001 Q3	11 670	872	66	41	12 648	585	13 233	10 805	24 038	69.2
Q4	11 720	871	70	45	12 707	608	13 315	10 753	24 067	69.3
2002 Q1	11 774	872	67	42	12 756	587	13 343	10 754	24 097	69.5
Q2	11 812	892	66	44	12 814	610	13 424	10 702	24 126	69.7
Q3	11 826	894	56	37	12 814	610	13 425	10 732	24 157	69.6
Q4	11 820	903	60	34	12 818	624	13 441	10 747	24 189	69.6
2003 Q1	11 859	932	59	38	12 887	591	13 479	10 742	24 221	69.9
Q2	11 836	948	57	38	12 878	584	13 462	10 791	24 253	69.7
Q3	11 827	971	65	46	12 909	597	13 505	10 780	24 285	69.6
Q4	11 874	980	60	46	12 960	578	13 538	10 779	24 317	69.8
2004 Q1	11 958	974	62	48	13 043	584	13 627	10 723	24 350	70.1
Percentage change on quarter										
2003q4 to 2004q1	0.7	-0.6	3.6	4.7	0.6	1.0	0.7	-0.5	0.1	
Percentage change on year										
2003q1 to 2004q1	0.8	4.5	6.6	25.8	1.2	-1.2	1.1	-0.2	0.5	

1 The data in this table have been adjusted to reflect the 2001 Census population data.

2 Data are from the Labour Force Survey which uses the definitions recommended by the International Labour Organisation (ILO), an agency of the United Nations. For details see the *Guide to Labour Market Statistics Releases*.

3 Seasonally adjusted estimates are revised in April each year.

4 The employment rate equals those in employment aged 16-64 (male) and 16-59 (female), as a percentage of all in these age groups. The underlying data are available on request.

Source: Office for National Statistics; Enquiries 020 7533 6094

4.2 Labour Market Activity^{1,2}

United Kingdom

Thousands, not seasonally adjusted

	Employment categories					Unemployment	Total economically active	Economically inactive	Total aged 16 and over	Employment rate: age 16-59/64 ³
	Employees	Self-employed	Unpaid family workers	Government training and employment programmes	Total employment					
TOTAL										
	MGTA	MGTD	MG TG	MG TJ	MG TM	MG TP	MG TS	MG TV	MG SL	MG UH
2001 Q3	24 259	3 329	100	113	27 802	1 556	29 357	17 094	46 451	74.7
Q4	24 268	3 317	105	122	27 812	1 473	29 285	17 232	46 517	74.6
2002 Q1	24 109	3 310	95	116	27 630	1 513	29 144	17 440	46 584	74.0
Q2	24 280	3 321	95	105	27 801	1 465	29 266	17 384	46 650	74.4
Q3	24 414	3 370	96	90	27 971	1 630	29 601	17 116	46 717	74.7
Q4	24 527	3 356	95	99	28 077	1 472	29 549	17 238	46 787	74.9
2003 Q1	24 312	3 418	83	99	27 912	1 521	29 432	17 424	46 857	74.3
Q2	24 357	3 536	86	90	28 069	1 412	29 481	17 445	46 927	74.6
Q3	24 381	3 659	110	100	28 250	1 566	29 817	17 180	46 997	74.9
Q4	24 371	3 649	100	110	28 229	1 416	29 645	17 422	47 067	74.7
2004 Q1	24 397	3 603	104	120	28 224	1 423	29 647	17 490	47 137	74.6
Percentage change on year 2003q1 to 2004q1	0.3	5.4	25.3	21.2	1.1	-6.4	0.7	0.4	0.6	
MALE										
	MGTB	MGTE	MGTH	MGTK	MG TN	MG TQ	MG TT	MG TW	MG SM	MG UI
2001 Q3	12 568	2 447	30	76	15 122	923	16 045	6 369	22 414	79.8
Q4	12 507	2 453	34	75	15 069	881	15 950	6 500	22 450	79.4
2002 Q1	12 371	2 443	31	73	14 917	930	15 847	6 640	22 487	78.5
Q2	12 487	2 427	30	60	15 004	886	15 891	6 633	22 523	78.8
Q3	12 572	2 464	36	57	15 130	968	16 098	6 462	22 560	79.4
Q4	12 666	2 461	34	63	15 224	864	16 088	6 510	22 598	79.7
2003 Q1	12 487	2 492	27	59	15 066	935	16 001	6 635	22 636	78.7
Q2	12 538	2 586	31	52	15 206	860	16 066	6 607	22 674	79.3
Q3	12 544	2 676	41	58	15 318	917	16 235	6 477	22 711	79.8
Q4	12 456	2 679	38	62	15 234	851	16 085	6 664	22 750	79.2
2004 Q1	12 461	2 637	44	70	15 211	846	16 057	6 730	22 788	79.0
Percentage change on year 2003q1 to 2004q1	-0.2	5.8	63.0	18.6	1.0	-9.5	0.3	1.4	0.7	
FEMALE										
	MGTC	MGTF	MG TI	MG TL	MG TO	MG TR	MG TU	MG TX	MG SN	MG UJ
2001 Q3	11 691	882	70	37	12 680	633	13 312	10 725	24 038	69.3
Q4	11 762	864	70	48	12 743	591	13 334	10 733	24 067	69.5
2002 Q1	11 738	867	64	44	12 713	584	13 296	10 800	24 097	69.2
Q2	11 793	894	64	45	12 797	579	13 375	10 751	24 126	69.6
Q3	11 842	906	60	33	12 841	661	13 503	10 654	24 157	69.8
Q4	11 861	894	61	36	12 853	608	13 461	10 728	24 189	69.8
2003 Q1	11 825	926	55	40	12 846	586	13 432	10 789	24 221	69.6
Q2	11 819	951	55	39	12 863	552	13 415	10 838	24 253	69.6
Q3	11 838	983	69	43	12 932	649	13 582	10 703	24 285	69.7
Q4	11 915	970	62	48	12 994	566	13 560	10 757	24 317	70.0
2004 Q1	11 937	966	60	50	13 013	577	13 590	10 760	24 350	69.9
Percentage change on year 2003q1 to 2004q1	0.9	4.3	9.1	25.0	1.3	-1.5	1.2	-0.3	0.5	

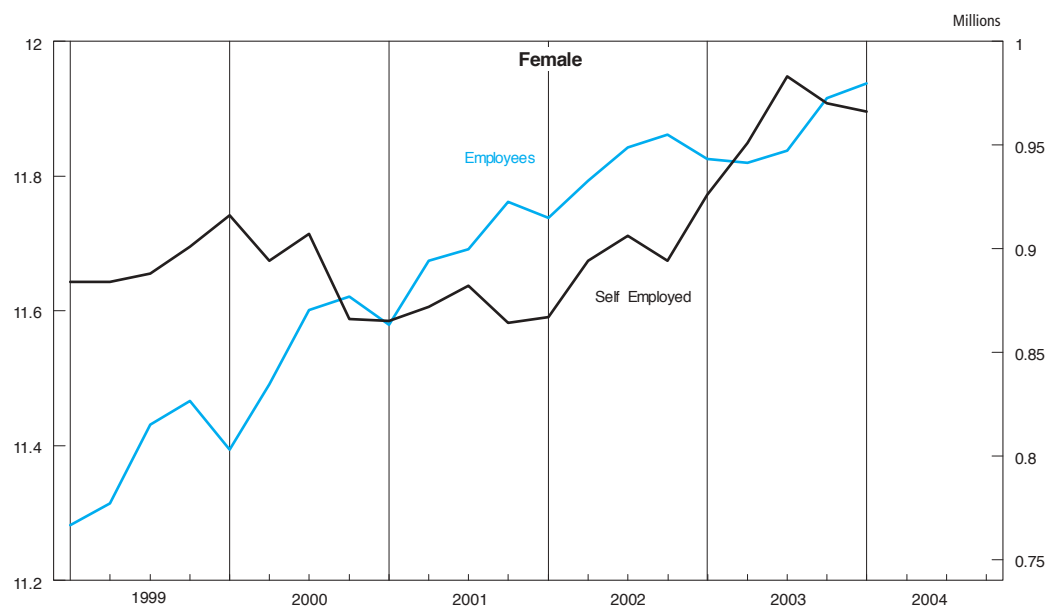
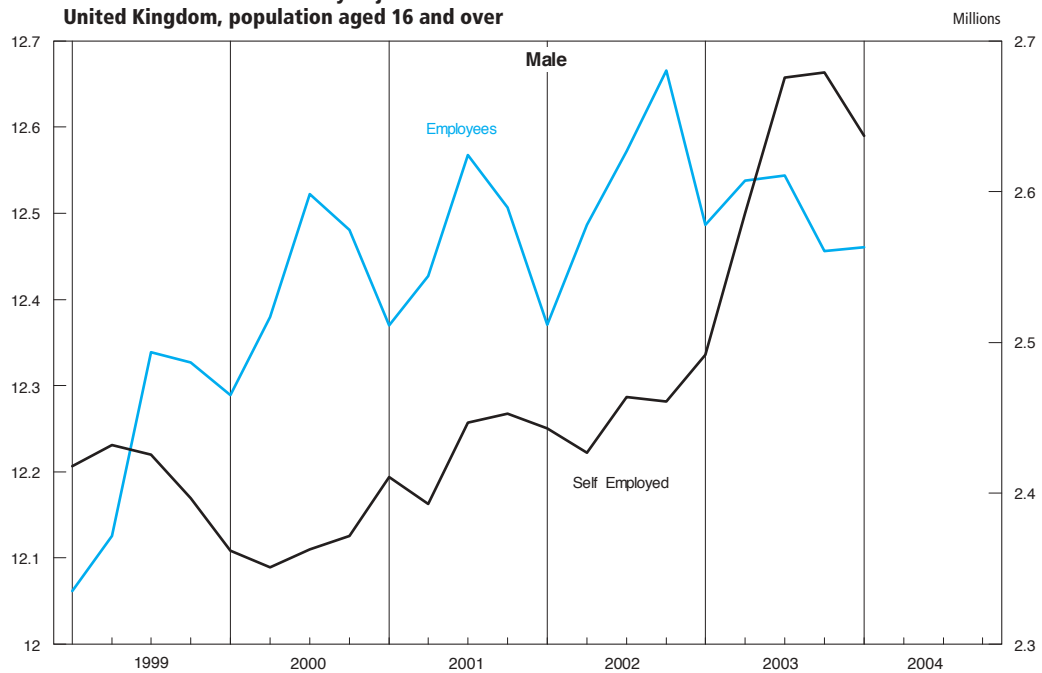
1 The data in this table have been adjusted to reflect the 2001 Census population data.

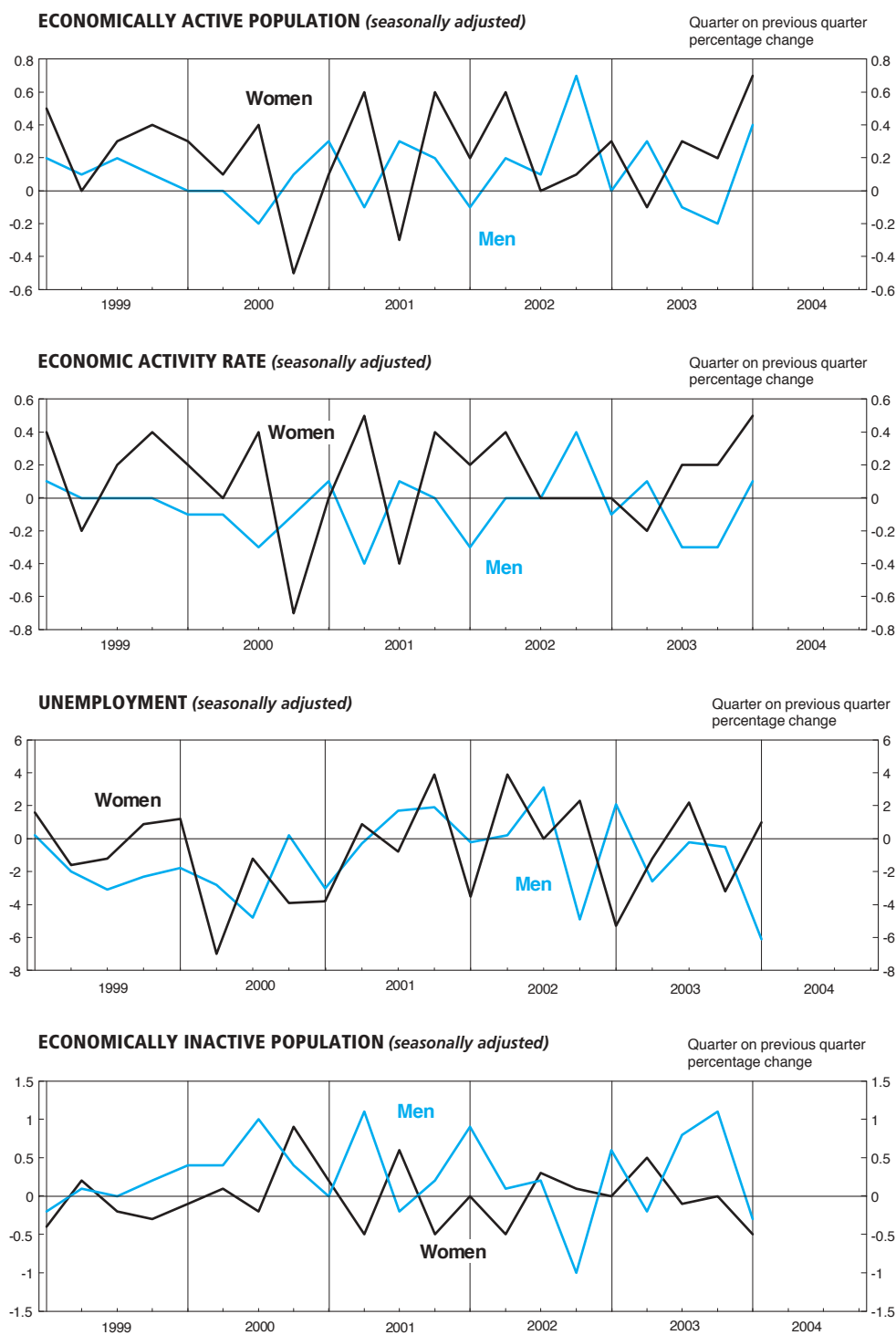
2 Data are from the Labour Force Survey which uses the definitions recommended by the International Labour Organisation (ILO), an agency of the United Nations. For details see the *Guide to Labour market Statistics Releases*.

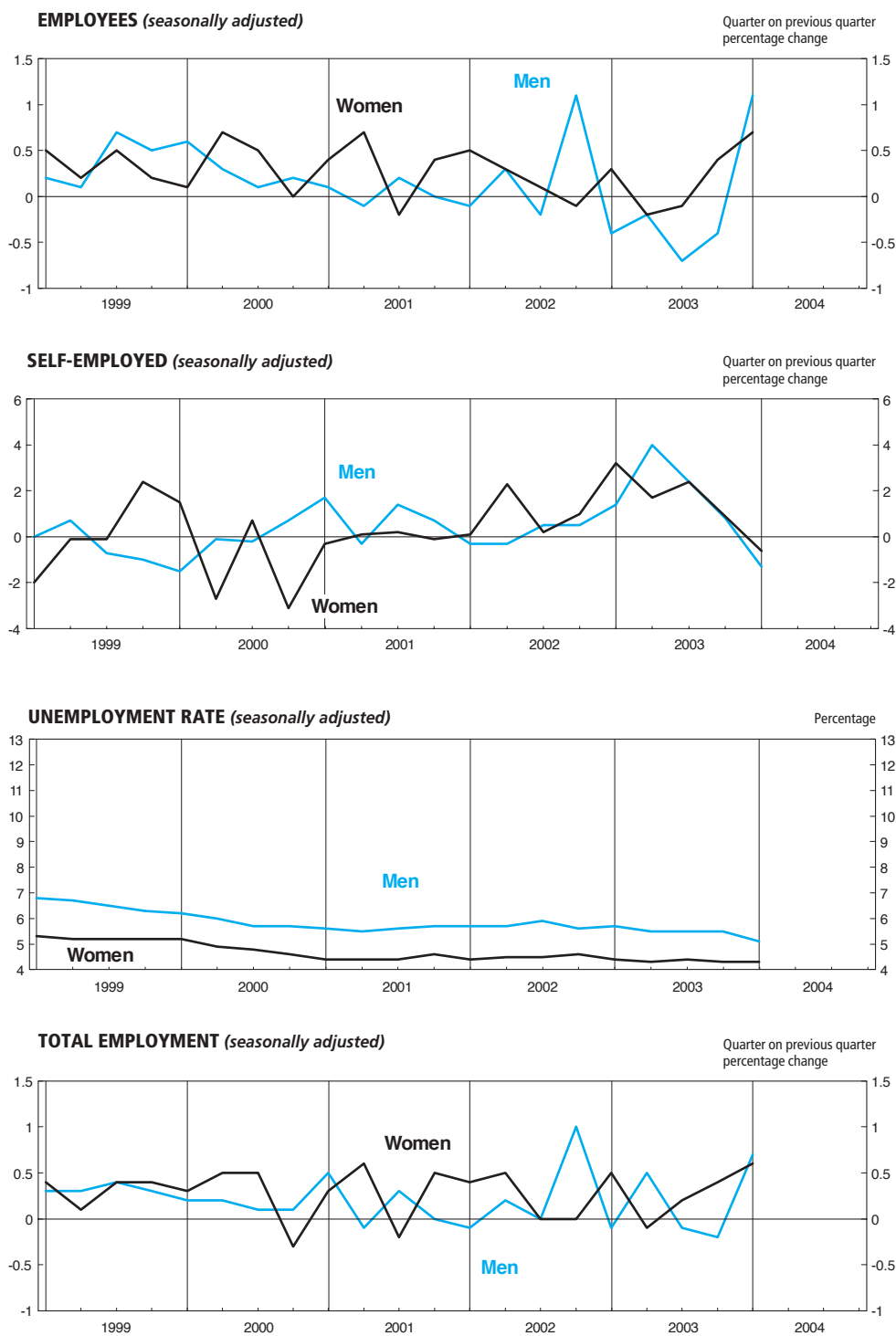
3 The employment rate equals those in employment aged 16-64 (male) and 16-59 (female), as a percentage of all in these age groups. The underlying data are available on request.

Source: Office for National Statistics; Enquiries 020 7533 6094

**EMPLOYMENT Not seasonally adjusted-
United Kingdom, population aged 16 and over**







4.3 Labour Market Activity by age^{1,2}

United Kingdom

Thousands, seasonally adjusted³

	Total aged 16 and over			Age groups ⁴							
	Total	Male	Female	16 - 24		25 - 49		50 - 59/64		60/65 and over	
				Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
In employment											
	MGRZ	MGSA	MGSB	MGUR	MGUS	MGUU	MGUV	MGUX	MGUY	MGVA	MGVB
2002 Q1	27 765	15 009	12 756	2 066	1 929	9 117	7 797	3 542	2 437	284	593
Q2	27 850	15 036	12 814	2 071	1 942	9 123	7 821	3 550	2 459	292	591
Q3	27 846	15 032	12 814	2 050	1 953	9 104	7 794	3 578	2 481	300	586
Q4	28 000	15 182	12 818	2 099	1 945	9 139	7 796	3 633	2 496	312	581
2003 Q1	28 049	15 162	12 887	2 083	1 947	9 101	7 828	3 649	2 521	329	592
Q2	28 112	15 235	12 878	2 088	1 924	9 117	7 810	3 698	2 542	331	601
Q3	28 130	15 221	12 909	2 097	1 934	9 113	7 791	3 677	2 556	334	628
Q4	28 152	15 192	12 960	2 097	1 973	9 076	7 816	3 687	2 535	331	635
2004 Q1	28 346	15 304	13 043	2 126	2 004	9 120	7 824	3 721	2 561	336	654
Unemployed											
	MGSC	MGSD	MGSE	MGVG	MGVH	MGVJ	MGVK	MGVM	MGVN	MGVP	MGVQ
2002 Q1	1 497	910	587	332	220	432	293	136	66	..	..
Q2	1 522	912	610	333	216	419	312	151	70	..	12
Q3	1 550	940	610	338	222	428	308	165	68	10	12
Q4	1 517	894	624	341	228	396	311	151	72	..	14
2003 Q1	1 504	913	591	346	232	402	285	158	65	..	..
Q2	1 473	889	584	340	237	394	272	147	67	..	..
Q3	1 484	887	597	339	238	398	282	142	70	..	..
Q4	1 462	883	578	331	221	402	282	139	66	11	10
2004 Q1	1 413	829	584	322	229	365	282	132	64	10	..
Economically inactive											
	MGSI	MGSJ	MGSK	MGVV	MGVW	MGVY	MGVZ	MGWB	MGWC	MGWE	MGWF
2002 Q1	17 321	6 567	10 754	824	1 058	798	2 461	1 391	1 248	3 554	5 987
Q2	17 277	6 575	10 702	838	1 062	799	2 416	1 380	1 234	3 558	5 989
Q3	17 321	6 589	10 732	873	1 061	802	2 446	1 351	1 226	3 563	6 000
Q4	17 269	6 522	10 747	840	1 078	792	2 441	1 321	1 213	3 568	6 015
2003 Q1	17 303	6 561	10 742	869	1 088	817	2 433	1 310	1 201	3 565	6 019
Q2	17 341	6 550	10 791	889	1 121	801	2 463	1 284	1 185	3 575	6 022
Q3	17 383	6 603	10 780	900	1 125	795	2 473	1 321	1 173	3 586	6 008
Q4	17 454	6 675	10 779	924	1 116	825	2 450	1 326	1 202	3 599	6 011
2004 Q1	17 378	6 655	10 723	920	1 088	816	2 446	1 312	1 183	3 607	6 006
Economic activity rate (per cent) ⁵											
	MGWG	MGWH	MGWI	MGWK	MGWL	MGWN	MGWO	MGWQ	MGWR	MGWT	MGWU
2002 Q1	62.8	70.8	55.4	74.4	67.0	92.3	76.7	72.6	66.7	7.6	9.1
Q2	63.0	70.8	55.6	74.2	67.0	92.3	77.1	72.8	67.2	7.8	9.2
Q3	62.9	70.8	55.6	73.2	67.2	92.2	76.8	73.5	67.5	8.0	9.1
Q4	63.1	71.1	55.6	74.4	66.8	92.3	76.9	74.1	67.9	8.2	9.0
2003 Q1	63.1	71.0	55.6	73.7	66.7	92.1	76.9	74.4	68.3	8.6	9.1
Q2	63.0	71.1	55.5	73.2	65.8	92.2	76.6	75.0	68.8	8.7	9.2
Q3	63.0	70.9	55.6	73.0	65.9	92.3	76.6	74.3	69.1	8.7	9.5
Q4	62.9	70.7	55.7	72.4	66.3	92.0	76.8	74.3	68.4	8.7	9.7
2004 Q1	63.1	70.8	56.0	72.7	67.3	92.1	76.8	74.6	68.9	8.8	9.9
Unemployment rate (per cent) ⁶											
	MGSX	MGSY	MGSZ	MGWZ	MGXA	MGXC	MGXD	MGXF	MGXG	MGXI	MGXJ
2002 Q1	5.1	5.7	4.4	13.8	10.2	4.5	3.6	3.7	2.6	..	..
Q2	5.2	5.7	4.5	13.8	10.0	4.4	3.8	4.1	2.8	..	2.0
Q3	5.3	5.9	4.5	14.1	10.2	4.5	3.8	4.4	2.7	3.2	2.1
Q4	5.1	5.6	4.6	14.0	10.5	4.1	3.8	4.0	2.8	..	2.3
2003 Q1	5.1	5.7	4.4	14.2	10.6	4.2	3.5	4.2	2.5	..	..
Q2	5.0	5.5	4.3	14.0	10.9	4.1	3.4	3.8	2.6	..	..
Q3	5.0	5.5	4.4	13.9	11.0	4.2	3.5	3.7	2.7	..	..
Q4	4.9	5.5	4.3	13.6	10.1	4.2	3.5	3.6	2.5	3.2	1.6
2004 Q1	4.7	5.1	4.3	13.2	10.3	3.8	3.5	3.4	2.4	2.8	..

1 The data in this table have been adjusted to reflect the 2001 Census population data.

2 Data are from the Labour Force Survey which uses the definitions recommended by the International Labour Organisation (ILO), an agency of the United Nations. For details see the *Guide to Labour Market Statistics Releases*.

3 Seasonally adjusted estimates are revised in April each year.

4 Data for more detailed age groups are published in *Labour Market Trends*.

5 The activity rate is the percentage of people in each age group who are economically active.

6 Unemployment rate is the percentage of economically active people who are unemployed on the ILO measure.

Source: Office for National Statistics; Enquiries 020 7533 6094

4.4 Jobs and claimant count

United Kingdom

Thousands

	Jobs ¹					Claimant count ^{5,6,9}			
	Employee jobs ^{3,4}					Total	Percentage of workforce jobs and claimant count ⁷	Total Not seasonally adjusted	Job Centre vacancies ^{8,10}
	Workforce jobs ^{2,3,4}	All industries	Manufacturing industry	Production industry	Service industries				
Annual	DYDC	BCAJ	YEJA	YEJF	YEJC	BCJD	BCJE	BCJA	DPCB
2000	29 428	25 588	3 951	4 152	19 932	1 088.4	4	1 102.3	358.3
2001	29 728	25 905	3 803	4 012	20 441	969.9	3	983.0	..
2002	29 847	25 975	3 602	3 806	20 756	946.7	3	958.8	..
2003	30 125	26 033	3 458	3 655	20 957	933.2	3 [†]	945.9	..
Quarterly									
2000 Q1	29 290	25 438	3 988	4 185	19 767	1 153.0	3.8	1 219.2	342.2
Q2	29 428	25 588	3 951	4 152	19 932	1 103.9	3.6	1 109.2	355.7
Q3	29 497	25 683	3 923	4 124	20 094	1 060.0	3.5	1 073.6	363.4
Q4	29 600	25 781	3 891	4 098	20 236	1 036.7	3.4	1 007.1	371.8
2001 Q1	29 640	25 817	3 858	4 065	20 322	999.7	3.3	1 064.1	394.1
Q2	29 728	25 905	3 803	4 012	20 441	970.7	3.2	978.4	..
Q3	29 717	25 914	3 753	3 960	20 502	949.7	3.1	958.5	..
Q4	29 829	25 999	3 700	3 906	20 643	959.7	3.1 [†]	931.0	..
2002 Q1	29 831	26 018	3 649	3 856	20 714	952.9	3.1	1 014.6	..
Q2	29 847	25 975	3 602	3 806	20 756	950.9	3.1	958.1	..
Q3	29 850	25 942	3 555	3 754	20 794	945.0	3.1	951.8	..
Q4	29 939	26 003	3 514	3 709	20 893	937.8	3.0	910.6	..
2003 Q1	30 006	25 984	3 489	3 684	20 891	939.7	3.0	1 001.1	..
Q2	30 125	26 033	3 458	3 655	20 957	945.6	3.0	954.3	..
Q3	30 192	26 008	3 431	3 625	20 931	932.3	3.0	939.0	..
Q4	30 310 [†]	26 115 [†]	3 413 [†]	3 605	21 040 [†]	915.2	2.9	889.2	..
2004 Q1	30 325	26 138	3 379	3 572 [†]	21 085	886.8	2.9	947.2	..
Monthly									
2002 Jul	..	..	3 584	3 786	..	947.8	3.1	956.4	..
Aug	..	..	3 572	3 772	..	943.6	3.1	962.7	..
Sep	..	25 942	3 555	3 754	20 794	943.5	3.1	936.2	..
Oct	..	..	3 541	3 741	..	940.4	3.1	907.2	..
Nov	..	..	3 528	3 726	..	937.6	3.0 [†]	905.6	..
Dec	..	26 003	3 514	3 709	20 893	935.5	3.0	919.1	..
2003 Jan	..	..	3 506	3 702	..	935.9	3.0	998.0	..
Feb	..	..	3 498	3 693	..	940.9	3.0	1 012.8	..
Mar	..	25 984	3 489	3 684	20 891	942.3	3.0	992.3	..
Apr	..	..	3 477	3 671	..	939.9	3.0	966.1	..
May	..	..	3 468	3 663	..	948.5	3.1	957.8	..
Jun	..	26 033	3 458	3 655	20 957	948.4	3.1	939.2	..
Jul	..	..	3 442	3 637	..	937.6	3.0	946.3	..
Aug	..	..	3 435	3 630	..	930.2	3.0	948.6	..
Sep	..	26 008	3 431	3 625	20 931	929.1	3.0	922.1	..
Oct	..	..	3 427	3 620	..	924.6	3.0	893.2	..
Nov	..	..	3 418	3 611	..	915.5	2.9	884.6	..
Dec	..	26 115 [†]	3 413 [†]	3 605	21 040 [†]	905.5	2.9	889.7	..
2004 Jan	..	..	3 396	3 589 [†]	..	891.7	2.9	952.4	..
Feb	..	..	3 388	3 581	..	886.4	2.9	957.0	..
Mar	..	26 138	3 379	3 572	21 085	882.3	2.8	932.0	..
Apr	..	..	3 371	3 563	..	874.0 [†]	2.8	905.2	..
May	..	..	..	..	..	862.0	2.8	869.7	..

1 Estimates of employee jobs and workforce jobs for Great Britain now use the Annual Business Inquiry as a benchmark on which quarterly movements are based. For further information see Labour Market Statistics First Release, April 2001 which is held on the National Statistics website www.statistics.gov.uk. The Northern Ireland component of workforce jobs and employee jobs has not changed.

2 Workforce jobs comprise employee jobs, self-employed jobs, HM Forces and participants in work-related government supported training, which includes the Project Work Plan.

3 For all dates, individuals with two jobs as employees of different employers are counted twice.

4 Annual estimates relate to mid-year. Figures for the four quarters relate to March, June, September and December. For claimant count, unlike employment and workforce figures, the annual figure is an annual average.

5 Unadjusted claimant count figures have been affected by changes in the coverage. The seasonally adjusted figures however, as given in this table are estimated on the current basis, allowing for the discontinuities, except for the effect of the Jobseeker's Allowance introduced in October 1996 (see also below).

The seasonally adjusted figures now relate only to claimants aged 18 or over in order to maintain the consistent series, available back to 1971 (1974 for the regions), allowing for the effect of the change in benefit regulations for under 18 year olds from September 1988. (See pages 398-400 of November 1995 *Labour Market Trends*.)

6 Claimant count figures do not include students claiming benefit during a vacation who intend to return to full-time education.

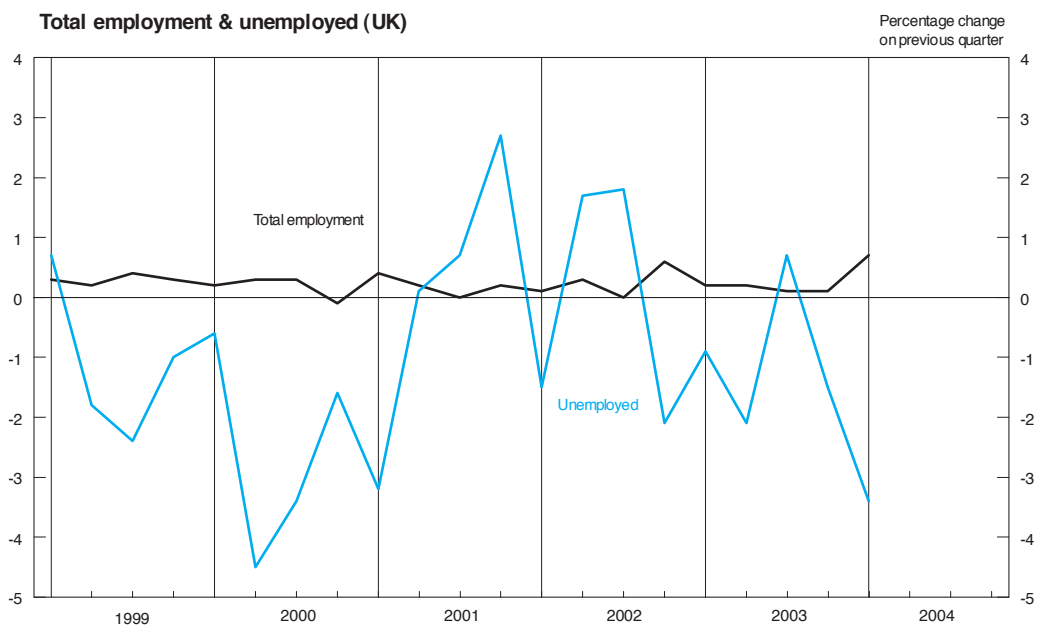
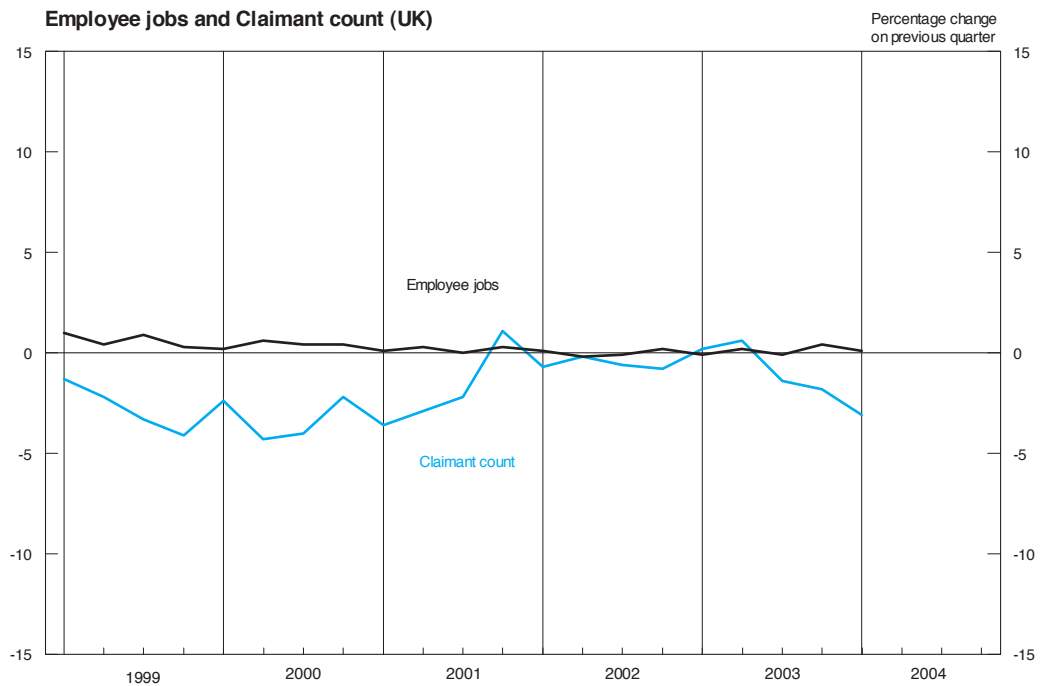
7 The denominator used to calculate claimant count unemployment rates is comprised of the workforce jobs plus the claimant count.

8 Vacancies notified to Jobcentres and remaining unfilled. Jobcentre vacancies only account for approximately one third of all vacancies in the economy. Note: Quarter figures relate to the average for the three months in the quarter.

9 Quarterly and annual values are now the mean of the monthly and quarterly data respectively.

10 Publication of the job centre vacancy statistics has been deferred. Figures from May 2001 are affected by the introduction of Employer Direct. This major change involves transferring the vacancy taking process from job centres to regional Customer Service Centres, as part of Modernising the Employment Service. ONS and the Employment Service will continue to monitor and review the data with the aim of publishing the series fairly soon, as it is possible to produce a consistent measure.

Sources: Office for National Statistics; Enquiries Columns 1-5 01633 812079; Columns 6,9 020 7533 6094; also 24 hour recorded headline service on 020 7533 6176



4.5 Regional claimant count rates^{1,2} by Government Office Region

Percentages

	North East	North West ³	Yorkshire and the Humber	East Midlands	West Midlands	East	London	South East
Quarterly								
	DPDM	IBWC	DPBI	DPBJ	DPBN	DPDP	DPDQ	DPDR
1998 Q1	7.3	5.2	5.5	4.0	4.6	3.3 [†]	5.3	2.7
Q2	7.0	5.1	5.4	3.9	4.5	3.2	5.2	2.6 [†]
Q3	6.9 [†]	5.0 [†]	5.4	3.9	4.5	3.2	5.1	2.5
Q4	7.0	5.0	5.3	3.9	4.5	3.1	4.9 [†]	2.5
1999 Q1	7.3	4.7	5.3	3.8	4.6	3.0	4.7	2.4
Q2	7.2	4.7	5.1	3.7	4.5 [†]	3.0	4.6	2.3
Q3	7.0	4.6	5.0	3.6	4.4	2.9	4.4	2.2
Q4	6.7	4.4	4.8	3.5	4.2	2.7	4.3	2.1
2000 Q1	6.6	4.4	4.6 [†]	3.5	4.1	2.6	4.0	2.0
Q2	6.4	4.2	4.4	3.4	4.0	2.4	3.8	1.9
Q3	6.2	4.0	4.2	3.3	4.0	2.3	3.6	1.8
Q4	6.0	3.9	4.1	3.3	3.9	2.2	3.5	1.7
2001 Q1	5.9	3.8	4.1	3.2	3.9	2.1	3.3	1.6
Q2	5.6	3.7	4.0	3.1 [†]	3.8	2.0	3.2	1.5
Q3	5.5	3.6	3.9	3.0	3.6	2.0	3.2	1.5
Q4	5.5	3.6	3.8	3.0	3.6	2.0	3.4	1.6
2002 Q1	5.3	3.5	3.7	2.9	3.5	2.0	3.5	1.6
Q2	5.2	3.5	3.6	2.8	3.5	2.1	3.6	1.6
Q3	5.1	3.5	3.6	2.8	3.5	2.1	3.6	1.6
Q4	4.9	3.4	3.6	2.8	3.5	2.1	3.6	1.7
2003 Q1	4.7	3.3	3.5	2.8	3.5	2.1	3.6	1.7
Q2	4.6	3.3	3.4	2.9	3.5	2.2	3.7	1.7
Q3	4.5	3.2	3.3	2.9	3.5	2.1	3.6	1.7
Q4	4.4	3.1	3.2	2.8	3.5	2.1	3.6	1.7
2004 Q1	4.2	3.0	3.1	2.6	3.4	2.1	3.5	1.7
	South West	England	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain	Northern Ireland	United Kingdom	
Quarterly								
	DPBM	VASQ	DPBP	DPBQ	DPAJ	DPBR	BCJE	
1998 Q1	3.5	4.4	5.5 [†]	5.4 [†]	4.5 [†]	7.6	4.6 [†]	
Q2	3.4	4.3	5.4	5.4	4.4	7.4	4.5	
Q3	3.3 [†]	4.2 [†]	5.4	5.4	4.4	7.3	4.5	
Q4	3.3	4.2	5.4	5.3	4.3	7.2	4.4	
1999 Q1	3.2	4.1	5.3	5.2	4.2	7.0	4.3	
Q2	3.1	4.0	5.1	5.2	4.1	6.7	4.2	
Q3	2.9	3.9	4.9	5.0	4.0	6.2	4.1	
Q4	2.8	3.7	4.7	4.8	3.9	5.8	3.9	
2000 Q1	2.7	3.6	4.5	4.8	3.7	5.5	3.8	
Q2	2.5	3.4	4.4	4.6	3.6	5.3	3.6	
Q3	2.4	3.3	4.3	4.4	3.4	5.2	3.5	
Q4	2.3	3.2	4.3	4.3	3.4	5.3	3.4	
2001 Q1	2.1	3.1	4.2	4.1	3.2	5.1	3.3	
Q2	2.1	3.0	4.0	4.0	3.1	5.0	3.2	
Q3	2.0	2.9	3.8	3.9	3.1	4.9	3.1	
Q4	2.0	3.0	3.8	4.0	3.1	4.8	3.1	
2002 Q1	2.0	2.9	3.7	3.9	3.1	4.7	3.1	
Q2	2.0	2.9	3.6	3.9	3.0	4.6	3.1	
Q3	1.9	2.9	3.6	3.9	3.0	4.4	3.1	
Q4	1.9	2.9	3.6	3.8	3.0	4.3 [†]	3.0	
2003 Q1	1.9	2.9	3.5	3.8	3.0	4.3	3.0	
Q2	1.9	2.9	3.4	3.8	3.0	4.3	3.0	
Q3	1.9	2.9	3.4	3.8	3.0	4.2	3.0	
Q4	1.8	2.8	3.2	3.8	2.9	4.2	2.9	
2004 Q1	1.7	2.7	3.1	3.7	2.8	4.0	2.9	

Note: Quarterly claimant count figures relate to the average of the three months in each quarter.

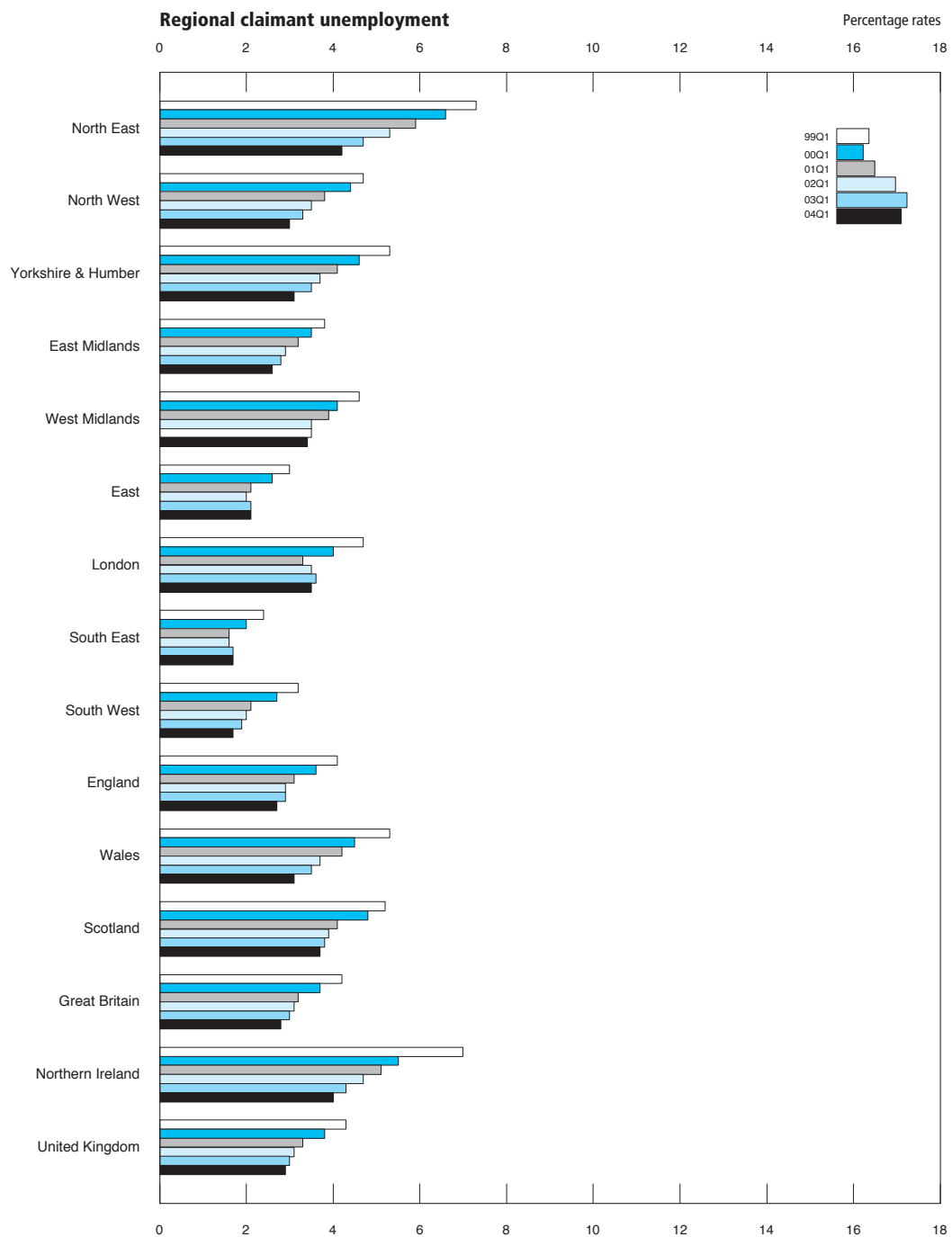
1 Government Office Regions came into effect in April 1994. It was decided that from May 1997 sub-national data should be published for these areas rather than standard statistical regions (SSRs). Data by standard statistical regions are available on request.

2 The seasonally adjusted figures now relate only to claimants aged 18 or over in order to maintain the consistent series, available back to 1971 for Great Britain, Northern Ireland and the United Kingdom (1974 for Wales and Scotland; 1986 for the Government Office Regions), allowing for

the effect of the change in benefit regulations for under 18 year olds from September 1988. (See pages 398 - 400 of the November 1995 *Labour Market Trends*.) The denominators used to calculate claimant count rates are the sum of the appropriate mid-year estimates of employee jobs, the self-employed, Government-supported trainees, HM Forces and claimants of unemployment-related benefits. The 2002 and 2003 rates are based on mid-2002 estimates and earlier years are based on the corresponding mid-year estimates.

3 Includes Merseyside.

Source: Office for National Statistics; Enquiries 020 7533 6094



4.5A

Unemployment rates^{1,2} by Government Office Region

Percentages, seasonally adjusted ⁴

	North East	North West ³	Yorkshire and the Humber	East Midlands	West Midlands	East	London	South East
Quarterly								
	YCNC	YCND	YCNE	YCNF	YCNG	YCNH	YCNI	YCNJ
1998 Q1	8.4	6.7	7.1	5.2	6.2	5.4	8.2	4.4
Q2	8.2	6.9	7.3	4.9	5.9	4.9	8.5	4.4
Q3	8.3	6.6	7.1	5.4	6.0	4.5	7.7	4.5
Q4	9.6	7.0	7.0	4.8	6.5	4.3	7.6	3.9
1999 Q1	9.5	6.6	6.7	5.1	7.0	4.2	7.6	3.9
Q2	9.5	6.2	6.3	5.3	6.9	4.3	7.4	4.0
Q3	9.7	6.2	6.0	5.6	6.3	3.9	7.4	3.9
Q4	8.4	6.0	6.0	5.4	6.7	4.2	7.0	4.0
2000 Q1	8.8	6.0	6.4	5.1	6.1	3.9	7.6	3.5
Q2	8.9	5.3	6.1	4.8	6.1	3.7	7.3	3.3
Q3	8.9	5.4	5.9	4.8	5.7	3.7	6.8	3.1
Q4	7.7	5.3	6.1	4.7	6.0	3.6	6.8	3.4
2001 Q1	7.6	5.2	5.4	4.7	5.6	3.5	6.5	3.4
Q2	7.4	5.3	5.5	5.0	5.5	3.6	6.2	3.2
Q3	7.1	5.1	5.3	4.6	5.4	4.0	6.6	3.4
Q4	7.2	5.4	5.1	4.5	5.5	3.9	7.3	3.4
2002 Q1	7.2	5.4	5.0	4.8	5.6	3.6	6.9	3.6
Q2	6.5	5.5	5.3	4.6	5.7	3.7	6.8	3.9
Q3	6.2	5.5	5.6	4.6	5.9	3.8	7.0	4.0
Q4	7.5	5.0	5.1	4.7	5.7	4.1	6.6	4.0
2003 Q1	6.4	5.0	5.2	4.1	6.0	4.6	7.0	3.9
Q2	6.0	4.9	5.1	4.4	5.6	4.0	7.2	4.0
Q3	6.7	4.8	4.9	4.5	5.9	3.9	7.2	3.9
Q4	6.4	4.8	5.1	4.4	5.8	3.5	7.1	3.8
2004 Q1	5.3	4.6	4.7	4.7	5.5	3.4	6.9	3.9
	South West	England	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain	Northern Ireland	United Kingdom	
Quarterly								
	YCNK	YCNL	YCNM	YCNN	YCNO	ZSFB	MGSX	
1998 Q1	4.6	6.1	7.2	7.6	6.3	8.5	6.3	
Q2	4.7	6.1	7.0	7.4	6.2	6.9	6.3	
Q3	4.9	6.0	7.4	7.6	6.2	7.9	6.2	
Q4	4.5	5.9	7.1	7.7	6.1	6.9	6.1	
1999 Q1	4.9	5.9	7.2	7.4	6.1	7.2	6.1	
Q2	4.5	5.8	7.5	7.1	6.0	7.6	6.0	
Q3	4.4	5.7	7.2	6.9	5.8	7.1	5.9	
Q4	4.1	5.6	7.2	7.1	5.8	6.7	5.8	
2000 Q1	4.3	5.5	6.7	7.5	5.7	6.5	5.8	
Q2	4.3	5.3	6.1	7.1	5.5	6.7	5.5	
Q3	4.0	5.1	6.7	6.6	5.3	5.6	5.3	
Q4	3.9	5.1	5.8	6.2	5.2	6.1	5.2	
2001 Q1	3.9	4.9	6.0	5.9	5.0	6.2	5.1	
Q2	3.6	4.8	6.1	6.3	5.0	6.1	5.0	
Q3	3.6	4.9	5.5	6.6	5.0	6.0	5.1	
Q4	3.6	5.0	5.8	6.7	5.2	5.9	5.2	
2002 Q1	3.4	4.9	5.7	6.5	5.1	6.1	5.1	
Q2	3.7	5.0	5.7	6.5	5.2	5.6	5.2	
Q3	4.0	5.1	5.2	6.3	5.3	6.2	5.3	
Q4	4.1	5.0	5.1	6.1	5.1	5.5	5.1	
2003 Q1	3.7	5.0	4.8	5.8	5.1	5.2	5.1	
Q2	3.5	4.9	4.6	5.6	5.0	5.2	5.0	
Q3	3.2	4.9	4.7	5.8	5.0	5.6	5.0	
Q4	3.1	4.8	4.8	5.8	4.9	6.3	4.9	
2004 Q1	2.9	4.7	4.5	5.7	4.7	5.2	4.7	

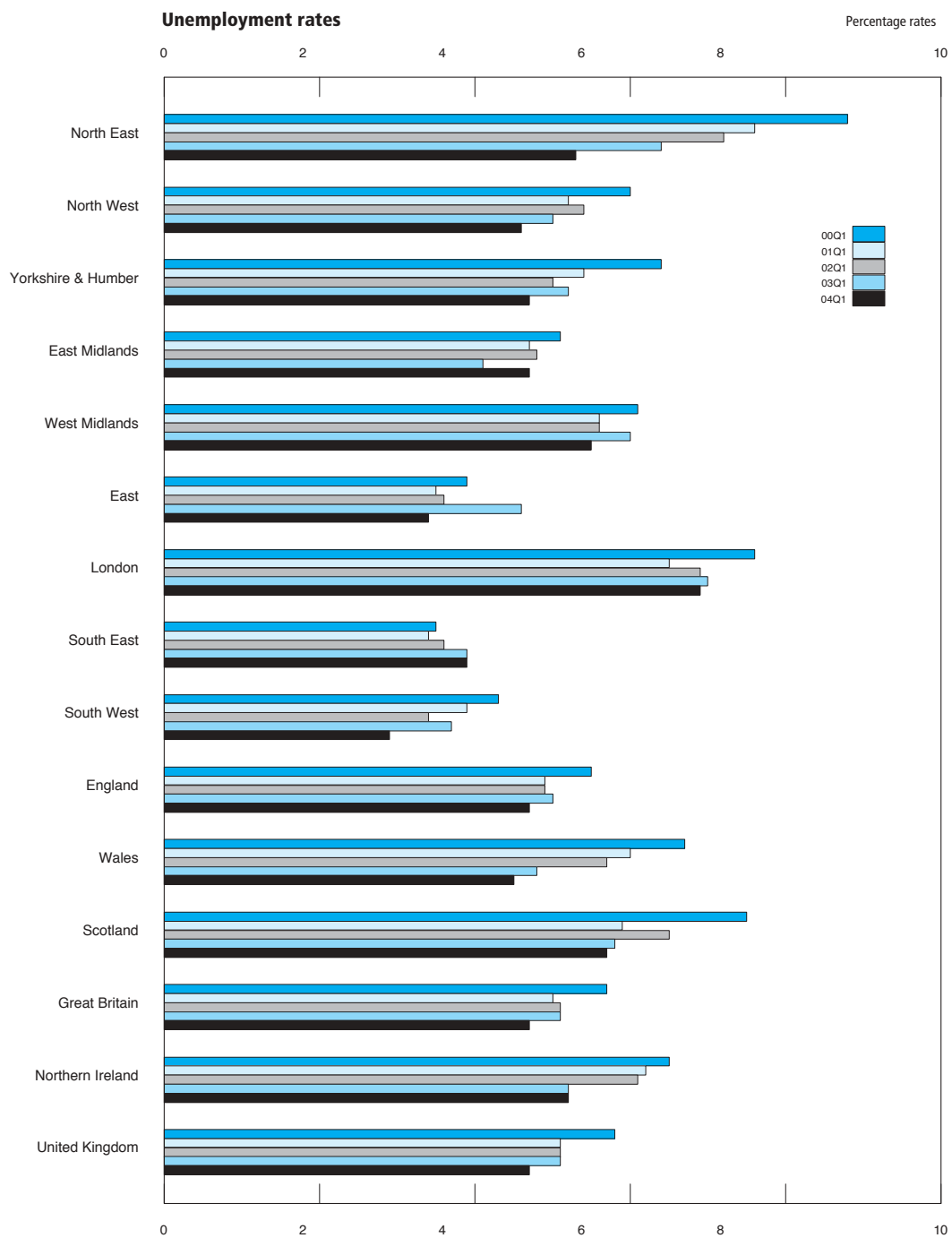
1 The data in this table have been adjusted to reflect the 2001 Census population data.

2 Data are from the Labour Force Survey. Unemployment rate is the percentage of economically active people who are unemployed on the ILO measure.

3 Includes Merseyside.

4 Seasonally adjusted estimates are revised in April each year.

Source: Office for National Statistics; Enquiries 020 7533 6094



4.6 Average earnings (including bonuses)

Great Britain

2000 = 100

	Whole economy+ headline rate ²	Private sector headline rate ²	Public sector headline rate ²	Manufacturing industries ³ headline rate ^{2,3}	Production industries headline rate ²	Service industries headline rate ²	Private sector services headline rate ²
Annual							
	LNMQ	LNKY	LNNJ	LNMR	LNMS	LNMT	JJGH
2000	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
2001	104.4	104.3	105.0	104.3	104.2	104.4	104.2
2002	108.2	107.9	109.3	108.0	107.9	108.2	107.8
2003	111.8	111.0 [†]	114.8	111.8 [†]	111.7	111.8	110.7
Monthly							
	LNNC	LNNB	LNNJ	LNNI	LNNH	LNNF	JJGJ
2000 Jan	98.8	98.8	98.9	98.9	99.2	98.9	99.0
Feb	98.7	98.7	99.5	98.2	98.5	98.9	98.9
Mar	98.9	98.9	98.9	98.4	98.4	98.9	99.0
Apr	98.7	98.5	99.2	98.7	98.6	98.6	98.4
May	98.8	98.6	99.2	99.5	99.5	98.6	98.4
Jun	99.2	99.0	100.0	99.3	99.3	99.0	98.8
Jul	99.5	99.4	99.8	99.9	99.8	99.4	99.2
Aug	100.3	100.3	100.1	100.1	100.1	100.4	100.4
Sep	100.7	100.8	100.4	100.9	100.8	100.7	100.7
Oct	101.3	101.4	100.8	101.3	101.2	101.4	101.4
Nov	101.9	101.9	101.4	102.2	102.1	101.9	101.9
Dec	103.3	103.7	101.7	102.7	102.6	103.4	103.9
2001 Jan	103.2	103.4	102.2	102.7	102.7	103.3	103.6
Feb	103.6	103.7	102.6	103.4	103.7	103.8	104.0
Mar	103.7	103.7	103.3	103.5	103.3	103.8	103.8
Apr	103.9	103.9	104.6	103.9	103.7	103.9	103.8
May	104.0	103.8	105.0	104.1	104.0	103.9	103.6
Jun	104.3	104.1	105.3	104.3	104.1	104.2	103.9
Jul	104.4	104.2	105.6	104.4	104.3	104.3	103.9
Aug	104.8	104.6	106.0	104.8	104.6	104.8	104.4
Sep	105.0	104.8	106.0	105.2	105.0	104.9	104.5
Oct	105.1	104.9	106.4	105.2	105.1	105.0	104.7
Nov	105.2	105.0	106.4	105.2	105.0	105.1	104.7
Dec	105.8	105.6	106.8	105.4	105.2	105.7	105.3
2002 Jan	106.3	106.1	107.0	105.9	105.8	106.3	106.0
Feb	106.9	106.7	107.2	106.0	106.0	107.1	107.0
Mar	106.7	106.4	107.9	106.4	106.5	106.6	105.9
Apr	108.0	108.1	108.3	107.4	107.2	108.0	108.1
May	107.9	107.8	108.7	107.7	107.6	107.9	107.7
Jun	108.2	108.0	109.0	108.1	108.0	108.2	108.0
Jul	108.4	108.2	109.6	108.3	108.2	108.3	108.0
Aug	108.6	108.5	109.1	108.8	108.7	108.5	108.2
Sep	108.8	108.5	110.1	108.8	108.7	108.7	108.2
Oct	109.0	108.6	110.9	109.3	109.2	108.9	108.3
Nov	110.0	109.6	111.7	109.4	109.3	110.2	109.6
Dec	109.5	108.9	112.1	109.9	109.8	109.2	108.3
2003 Jan	109.1	108.4	112.6 [†]	110.1	110.1	109.4	107.5
Feb	110.0	109.3	112.8 [†]	110.7 [†]	110.4	109.7	108.7
Mar	111.1 [†]	110.3 [†]	113.3	112.4	112.3 [†]	110.7	109.5 [†]
Apr	110.8	110.1	113.9	110.4	110.3	110.8 [†]	109.8
May	111.3	110.7	113.7	111.1	111.0	111.5	110.7
Jun	111.6	110.9	114.8	111.3	111.3	111.8	110.8
Jul	112.3	111.7	115.4	111.8	111.6	112.5	111.6
Aug	112.4	111.5	115.6	111.9	111.8	112.6	111.5
Sep	112.8	112.0	116.1	112.5	112.3	112.9	111.8
Oct	113.0	112.3	116.1	112.8	112.6	113.0	111.9
Nov	113.7	113.0	116.4	113.3	113.1	113.8	112.7
Dec	113.2	112.3	116.9	113.6	113.4	112.7	111.4
2004 Jan	117.1	117.2	117.1	114.0	114.0	118.8	118.2
Feb	114.3	113.6	117.8	114.7	114.8	113.7	112.5
Mar	115.9	115.2	118.2	116.1	115.8	115.8	115.0
Apr ¹	116.0	115.5	118.5	115.6	115.5	115.9	115.1

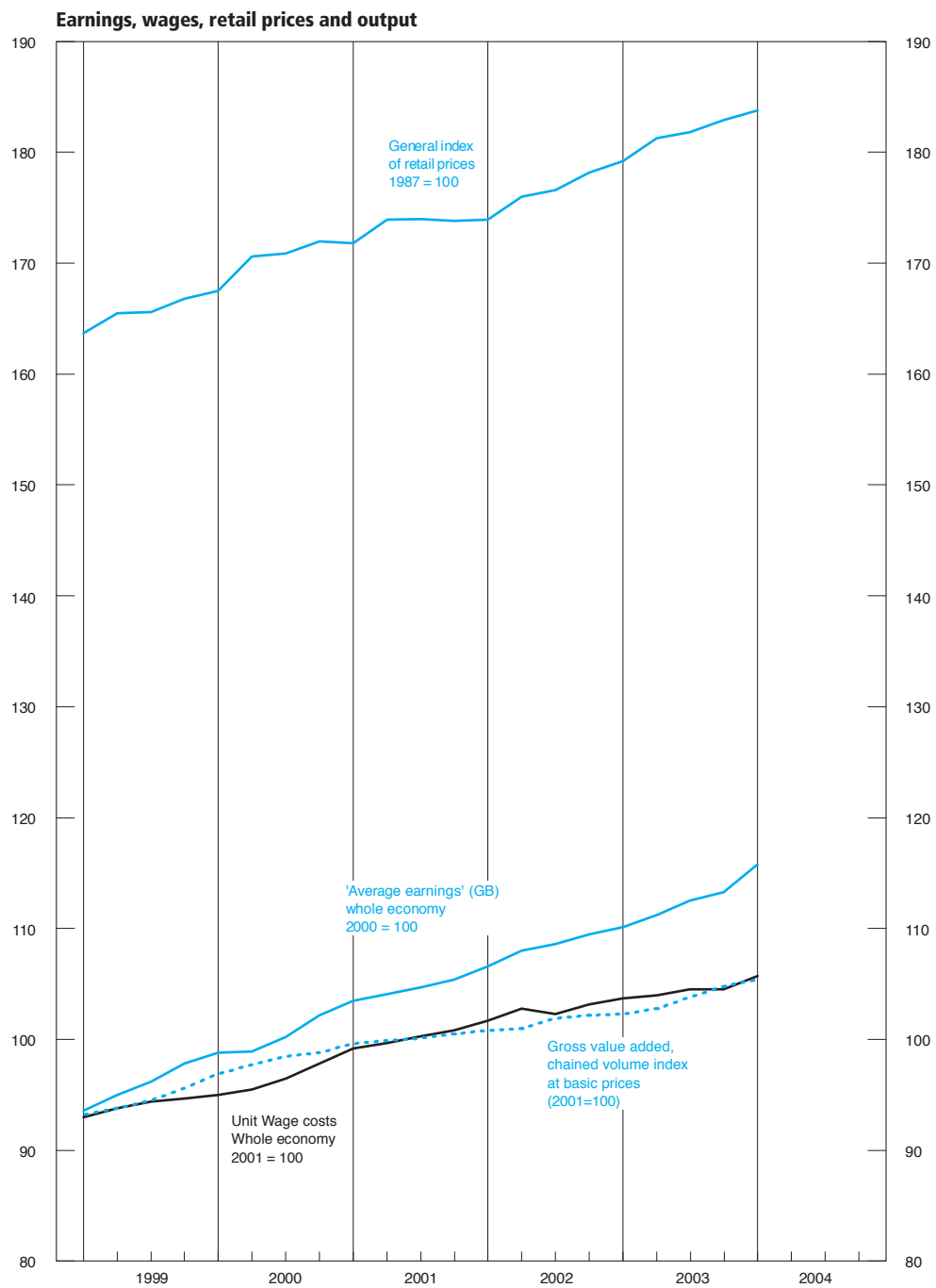
1 Provisional.

2 The headline rate is the change in the average seasonally adjusted index values for the last 3 months compared with the same period a year ago.

Previously, the headline rate was centred on the middle month of the three under consideration. The new presentation aligns the average with the last month of the three.

3 ONS regrets that the series have been withdrawn for the period 1963-1982, owing to an irregularity.

Source: Office for National Statistics; Enquiries 01633 816024



4.7 Productivity and Unit Wage costs¹

United Kingdom

2001 = 100

	Productivity jobs			Output per filled job ²			Output per hour worked ³			Unit wage costs	
	Whole economy	Total production industries	Manufacturing industries	Whole economy	Total production industries	Manufacturing industries	Whole economy	Total production industries	Manufacturing industries	Whole economy	Manufacturing industries
Annual											
	LNNM	LNOJ	LNOK	LNNN	LNNW	LNNX	LZVB	LZVK	LZVF	LNNK	LNNQ
2000	99.1 [†]	104.3 [†]	104.7 [†]	98.8 [†]	97.4 [†]	96.8 [†]	98.9 [†]	97.0 [†]	96.5 [†]	96.2 [†]	99.0 [†]
2001	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
2002	100.4	95.0	94.9	101.1	102.6	102.1	101.8	102.0	101.7	102.5	101.4
2003	100.7	90.7	90.4	102.7	107.4	107.7	103.5	106.2	106.5	104.2	99.6
Quarterly											
2000 Q1	98.5 [†]	105.7 [†]	106.2 [†]	98.3 [†]	95.7 [†]	94.7 [†]	98.8 [†]	95.2 [†]	94.3 [†]	95.0 [†]	99.7 [†]
Q2	99.0	104.7	105.2	98.7	97.2	96.2	98.5	96.1	95.3	95.5	98.8
Q3	99.3	103.8	104.1	99.1	97.8	97.4	99.3	97.3	96.9	96.5	98.7
Q4	99.6	102.9	103.2	99.2	99.0	99.1	98.9	99.3	99.4	97.8	98.7
2001 Q1	99.8	101.9	101.9	99.8	100.0	100.3	99.7	100.5	100.8	99.2	98.6
Q2	100.0	100.8	100.8	99.9	99.5	99.2	99.5	98.9	98.6	99.7	100.6
Q3	100.0	99.4	99.3	100.1	100.5	100.6	100.0	99.9	99.9	100.3	99.9
Q4	100.2	98.0	97.9	100.3	99.9	99.9	100.7	100.8	100.7	100.8	101.0
2002 Q1	100.4	96.8	96.9	100.4	101.0	100.7	100.9	100.6	100.6	101.7	101.0
Q2	100.3	95.8	95.7	100.7	101.9	100.6	101.8	102.3	101.2	102.8	102.7
Q3	100.3	94.4	94.2	101.6	103.2	103.5	102.1	103.1	103.3	102.3	100.6
Q4	100.4	93.1	92.9	101.7	104.3	103.8	102.4	102.0	101.6	103.2	101.2
2003 Q1	100.6	92.0	91.9	101.8	105.7	105.3	102.3	103.1	102.8	103.7	101.1
Q2	100.7	91.1	90.9	102.1	106.6	106.8	102.7	105.9	106.0	104.0	99.6
Q3	100.8	90.2	89.9	103.0	108.1	108.5	103.6	106.6	107.3	104.5	99.0
Q4	100.9	89.3	89.2	103.8	109.3	110.0	105.2	109.0	109.9	104.5	98.6
2004 Q1	101.1	88.5	88.5	104.3	109.7	110.4	104.8	109.3	110.2	105.7	99.7
Monthly											
2003 Jan	..	..	92.3 [†]	104.4 [†]	101.1 [†]
Feb	..	..	91.8	..	..	105.5	..	..	..	..	100.6
Mar	..	..	91.5	..	..	106.0	..	..	..	..	101.7
Apr	..	..	91.1	..	..	106.4	..	..	..	..	99.4
May	..	..	90.9	..	..	106.7	..	..	..	..	99.8
Jun	..	..	90.6	..	..	107.2	..	..	..	..	99.5
Jul	..	..	90.3	..	..	108.3	..	..	..	..	98.9
Aug	..	..	89.8	..	..	108.3	..	..	..	..	99.1
Sep	..	..	89.6	..	..	109.0	..	..	..	..	98.9
Oct	..	..	89.4	..	..	110.0	..	..	..	..	98.3
Nov	..	..	89.1	..	..	109.8	..	..	..	..	98.9
Dec	..	..	88.9	..	..	110.2	..	..	..	..	98.7
2004 Jan	..	..	88.7	..	..	110.6	..	..	..	..	98.8
Feb	..	..	88.5	..	..	110.2	..	..	..	..	99.8
Mar	..	..	88.3	..	..	110.6	..	..	..	..	100.6
Apr	..	..	88.0	..	..	111.7	..	..	..	..	99.2

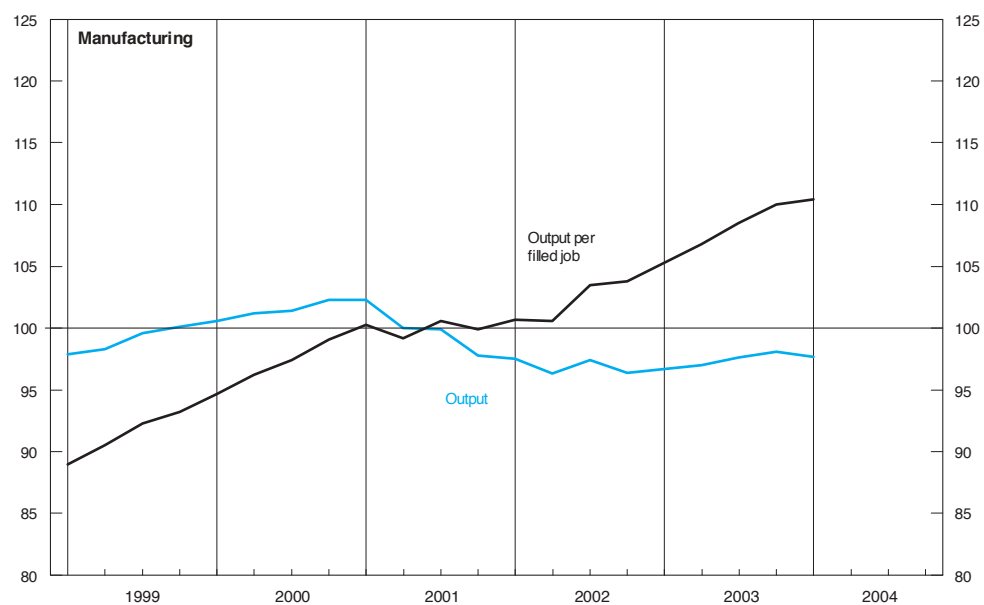
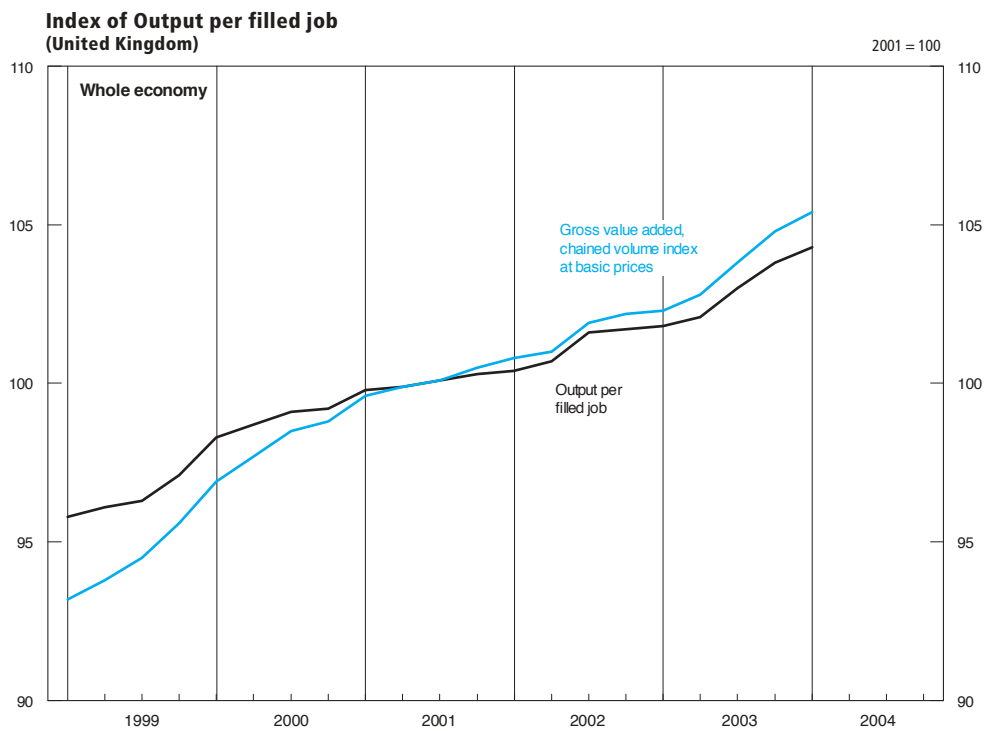
Percentage change, quarter on corresponding quarter of previous year

Quarterly	LNNO	LNNR	LNNNS	LNNP	LNNT	LNNU	LZVD	LZVM	LZVH	LOJE	LOJF
2001 Q1	1.2	-3.6	-4.1	1.5 [†]	4.5 [†]	6.0 [†]	0.9	5.6 [†]	7.0 [†]	4.4 [†]	-1.2 [†]
Q2	1.0 [†]	-3.8 [†]	-4.1 [†]	1.2	2.4	3.1	1.1 [†]	2.8	3.4	4.4	1.8
Q3	0.7	-4.2	-4.6	0.9	2.7	3.3	0.7	2.7	3.0	3.9	1.2
Q4	0.6	-4.8	-5.1	1.1	1.0	0.8	1.9	1.5	1.3	3.1	2.3
2002 Q1	0.6	-4.9	-4.9	0.6	1.0	0.3	1.2	0.1	-0.2	2.5	2.5
Q2	0.3	-4.9	-5.1	0.8	2.4	1.4	2.3	3.5	2.7	3.1	2.1
Q3	0.2	-5.1	-5.2	1.5	2.8	2.9	2.1	3.2	3.4	2.0	0.7
Q4	0.2	-5.0	-5.1	1.5	4.4	3.9	1.6	1.2	0.9	2.4	0.2
2003 Q1	0.2	-5.0	-5.2	1.3	4.6	4.6	1.4	2.5	2.2	2.1	0.1
Q2	0.4	-4.9	-5.1	1.4	4.6	6.1	0.8	3.5	4.7	1.2	-3.0
Q3	0.5	-4.5	-4.5	1.3	4.7	4.9	1.5	3.4	3.9	2.1	-1.6
Q4	0.5	-4.0	-4.1	2.1	4.7	6.0	2.8	6.9	8.2	1.2	-2.5
2004 Q1	0.5	-3.8	-3.7	2.5	3.8	4.9	2.4	6.0	7.2	1.9	-1.4

¹ The full productivity and unit wage costs data sets with associated articles can be found on the National Statistics web site at www.statistics.gov.uk/productivity
Contact the Labour Market Statistics helpline (020 7533 6094) for further information.

² Output per filled job is the ratio of Gross value added at basic prices to productivity jobs.
³ Output per hour worked is the ratio of Gross value added at basic prices to productivity hours.

Source: Office for National Statistics; Enquiries 01633 812766



5.1 Output of production industries¹

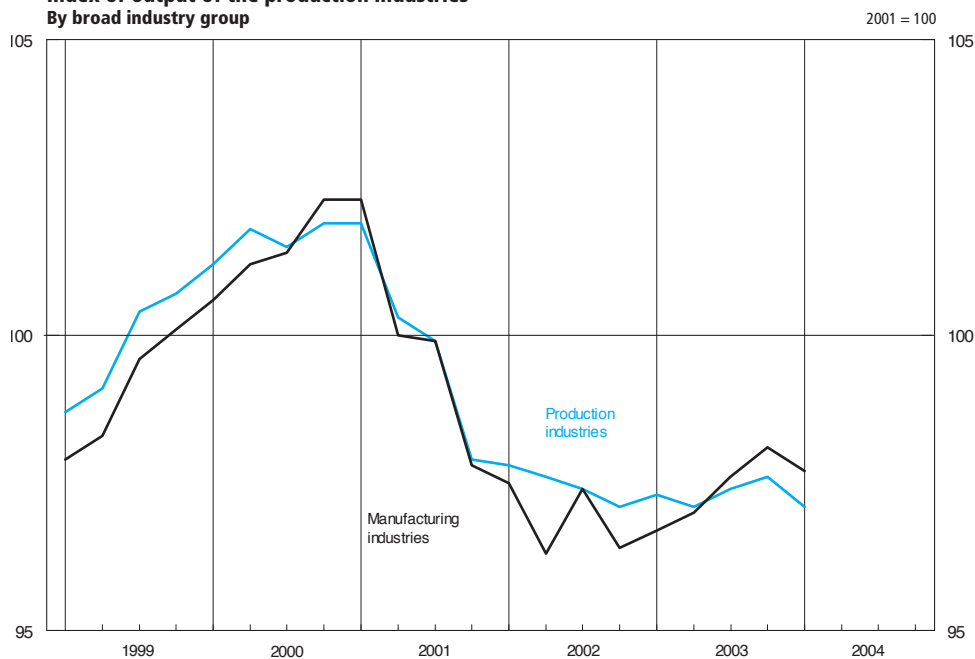
2001 = 100

	Broad industry groups				By main industrial groupings			
	Total production industries+	Mining and quarrying	Electricity, gas and water supply	Total manufacturing industries+	Consumer durables	Consumer non-durables	Capital goods	Intermediate goods and energy
<i>2001 weights</i>	1 000	122	87	791	37	274	211	478
Annual	CKYW	CKYX	CKYZ	CKYY	UFIU	UFJS	UFIL	JMOH
1999	99.7 [†]	109.3 [†]	95.6 [†]	98.9 [†]	96.0 [†]	98.4 [†]	98.1 [†]	101.6 [†]
2000	101.6	105.8	97.7	101.4	97.5	98.8	101.6	103.5
2001	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
2002	97.5	99.7	99.5	96.9	101.3	100.0	92.2	98.1
2003	97.4	94.3	101.7	97.3	99.6	100.0	95.0	96.7
Quarterly								
1999 Q1	98.7 [†]	108.2 [†]	94.7 [†]	97.9 [†]	93.9 [†]	97.3 [†]	96.2 [†]	101.1 [†]
Q2	99.1	109.3	94.8	98.3	94.9	98.2	96.9	101.0
Q3	100.4	110.6	96.1	99.6	97.1	99.0	99.2	102.0
Q4	100.7	109.0	96.9	100.1	98.0	99.1	99.9	102.2
2000 Q1	101.2	109.9	96.4	100.6	97.9	99.1	99.8	103.3
Q2	101.8	108.3	98.7	101.2	97.5	99.2	101.1	103.9
Q3	101.5	104.6	97.6	101.4	97.3	98.6	101.7	103.5
Q4	101.9	100.4	98.0	102.3	97.5	98.3	103.9	103.3
2001 Q1	101.9	99.0	101.7	102.3	100.9	100.0	105.0	101.6
Q2	100.3	101.6	100.6	100.0	99.5	99.6	100.0	100.8
Q3	99.9	100.5	99.4	99.9	99.3	100.3	99.6	99.8
Q4	97.9	98.8	98.3	97.8	100.2	100.1	95.4	97.8
2002 Q1	97.8	99.5	98.0	97.5	102.5	100.6	92.8	98.1
Q2	97.6	104.7	98.9	96.3	100.8	100.0	91.5	98.7
Q3	97.4	95.2	100.8	97.4	100.5	100.7	92.7	97.4
Q4	97.1	99.3	100.4	96.4	101.4	98.8	92.0	98.1
2003 Q1	97.3	98.9	100.2	96.7	98.5	99.4	93.3	97.7
Q2	97.1	95.5	100.4	97.0	99.2	99.6	94.7	96.6
Q3	97.4	93.0	102.5	97.6	100.2	100.5	95.5	96.3
Q4	97.6	90.0	103.8	98.1	100.3	100.5	96.4	96.3
2004 Q1	97.1	89.3	102.5	97.7	100.8	100.0	94.6	96.3
Monthly								
2002 Jan	97.9 [†]	101.3 [†]	99.8 [†]	97.2 [†]	101.9 [†]	99.3 [†]	93.0 [†]	98.9 [†]
Feb	97.7	98.4	95.0	97.8	102.3	101.7	92.4	97.3
Mar	97.9	98.9	99.1	97.6	103.3	100.6	93.1	98.0
Apr	98.3	101.1	97.4	98.0	103.9	101.3	93.0	98.6
May	99.6	106.9	100.7	98.4	102.7	100.9	94.9	100.7
Jun	94.8	106.0	98.8	92.6	95.7	97.7	86.6	96.7
Jul	97.1	93.1	103.0	97.0	99.1	100.7	91.5	97.3
Aug	97.6	92.6	101.4	98.0	101.4	100.9	94.4	96.9
Sep	97.7	100.0	98.1	97.2	101.0	100.6	92.1	98.1
Oct	96.7	99.9	99.3	95.9	100.4	98.7	90.9	97.9
Nov	97.1	98.6	98.6	96.7	102.1	99.1	91.9	97.8
Dec	97.6	99.4	103.1	96.7	101.8	98.6	93.2	98.7
2003 Jan	96.9	98.2	100.0	96.3	100.0	98.7	92.7	97.4
Feb	97.7	99.9	102.1	96.9	98.0	99.6	93.6	98.4
Mar	97.2	98.5	98.4	96.9	97.4	100.0	93.5	97.3
Apr	96.9	95.0	99.2	97.0	98.9	98.9	95.7	96.2
May	97.1	95.4	100.2	97.0	98.4	100.2	93.9	96.6
Jun	97.4	96.1	101.9	97.1	100.2	99.5	94.6	97.2
Jul	97.9	96.4	101.2	97.8	101.4	100.5	95.8	97.1
Aug	97.1	92.0	102.6	97.3	99.4	100.5	94.4	96.2
Sep	97.3	90.5	103.6	97.6	99.9	100.4	96.2	95.7
Oct	98.1	91.3	105.3	98.3	100.1	101.3	96.5	96.8
Nov	97.3	89.9	102.6	97.9	101.4	99.8	96.6	95.9
Dec	97.4	89.0	103.5	98.1	99.5	100.3	96.2	96.2
2004 Jan	97.3	89.6	101.7	98.1	100.2	100.1	95.1	96.5
Feb	96.8	88.0	103.0	97.5	101.1	99.7	94.3	95.9
Mar	97.1	90.4	102.8	97.6	100.9	100.1	94.6	96.3
Apr	97.8	90.5	103.0	98.3	102.4	100.7	95.5	96.7

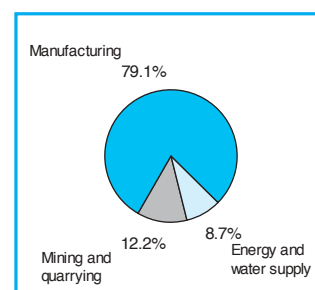
1 The figures contain, where appropriate, an adjustment for stock changes.

Source: Office for National Statistics; Enquiries 01633 812059

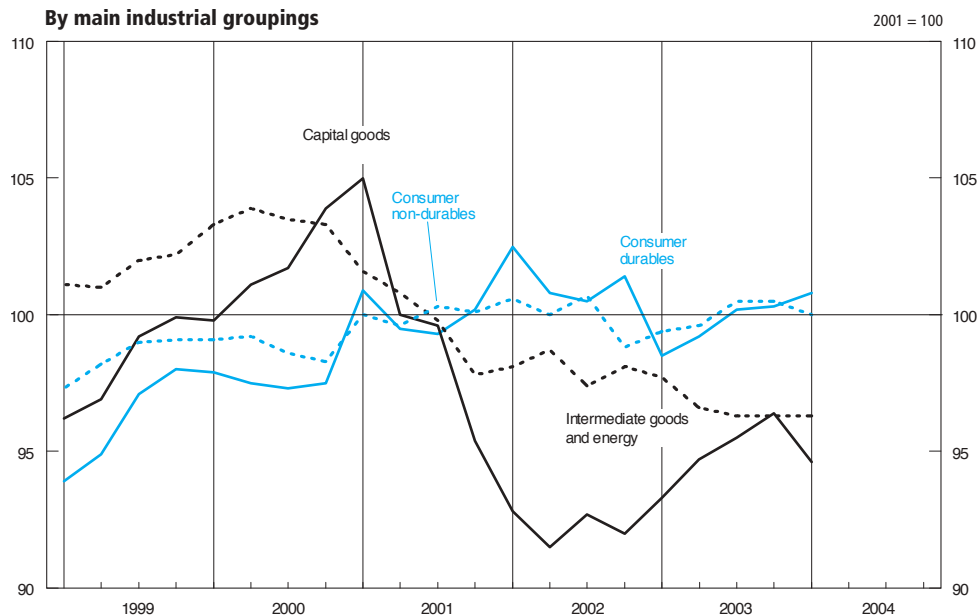
Index of output of the production industries
By broad industry group



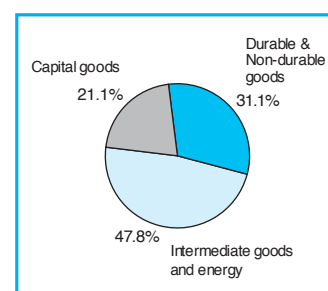
Share of output in 2001



By main industrial groupings



Share of output in 2001



5.2 Engineering and construction : output and orders

Seasonally adjusted Index numbers at constant prices¹

	Engineering (2000 =100)									Construction(GB) ⁵ (2000=100)	
	Total			Home			Export			Gross output+ ⁴	Orders received
	Orders ² on Hand	New ³ Orders	Turnover	Orders ² on Hand	New ³ Orders	Turnover	Orders ² on Hand	New ³ Orders	Turnover		
Annual											
	JIQI	JIQH	JIQJ	JIQC	JIQB	JIQD	JIQF	JIQE	JIQG	SFZX	SGAA
1999	92.0	91.8	91.9	92.8	94.2	93.5	90.8	88.6	89.9	99.5	98.4
2000	103.4	100.0	100.0	104.9	100.0	100.0	100.8	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
2001	94.4	89.5	95.3	104.6	94.5	98.4	77.2	82.9	91.2	102.0	99.5
2002	91.7	80.4	84.1	104.2	87.3	91.1	70.5	71.2	74.8	106.3	102.5
2003	92.4	80.8	83.5	109.2	91.2	93.7	63.9	66.7	70.1	111.0	97.8
Quarterly											
1999 Q1	83.1	88.6	90.2	79.9	88.5	91.1	88.5	88.6	89.0	99.5	100.8
Q2	82.4	86.8	90.6	80.6	88.7	91.3	85.3	84.2	89.8	97.9	100.4
Q3	86.8	95.0	93.0	85.3	98.1	95.9	89.3	90.8	89.0	100.3	95.9
Q4	92.0	96.9	93.9	92.8	101.5	95.6	90.8	90.8	91.7	100.1	96.4
2000 Q1	96.2	95.9	94.1	96.6	96.2	95.1	95.7	95.5	92.8	102.4	97.5
Q2	100.6	101.6	99.9	100.2	101.0	100.3	101.3	102.4	99.3	99.4	106.9
Q3	102.7	100.7	101.5	101.8	99.2	101.0	104.4	102.8	102.2	98.3	102.1
Q4	103.4	101.8	104.5	104.9	103.6	103.6	100.8	99.4	105.7	99.9	93.5
2001 Q1	104.4	102.1	104.4	106.2	102.2	104.7	101.3	102.0	104.2	101.2	108.4
Q2	102.0	91.0	97.1	108.2	97.8	99.0	91.3	81.9	94.5	101.3	95.6
Q3	99.9	86.6	92.0	107.6	91.5	96.0	86.9	79.9	86.6	102.1	103.6
Q4	94.4	78.5	87.8	104.6	86.4	93.9	77.2	67.8	79.6	103.5	90.5
2002 Q1	95.1	82.1	84.4	105.5	87.9	90.8	77.4	74.2	76.0	105.3	107.6
Q2	93.9	80.2	84.4	105.8	88.1	91.3	73.8	69.6	75.1	104.7	90.7
Q3	93.7	81.5	84.6	106.2	88.5	91.7	72.6	72.2	75.2	106.8	109.2
Q4	91.7	77.9	83.0	104.2	84.5	90.7	70.5	69.0	72.9	108.5	102.5
2003 Q1	90.4	77.9	82.9	102.8	87.3	94.1	69.4	65.4	68.1	105.6	104.7
Q2	91.7	82.2	83.5	104.8	92.4	93.5	69.5	68.5	70.2	110.4	95.8
Q3	91.6	80.6	83.5	105.9	90.9	93.3	67.4	66.6	70.5	113.3	98.0
Q4	92.4	82.3	84.2	109.2	94.1	93.7	63.9	66.3	71.7	114.9	92.7
2004 Q1	92.5 [†]	78.4 [†]	81.0 [†]	108.4 [†]	84.0 [†]	88.2 [†]	65.5 [†]	71.1 [†]	71.4 [†]	115.1	106.5 [†]
Monthly											
2002 Jan	94.7	81.5	84.1	104.3	84.2	90.0	78.5	78.0	76.3	..	94.1
Feb	95.9	85.7	84.3	105.6	92.1	90.7	79.5	77.2	75.9	..	104.3
Mar	95.1	79.0	84.8	105.5	87.5	91.6	77.4	67.5	75.7	..	124.4
Apr	94.7	81.4	85.6	105.4	89.1	93.3	76.7	71.2	75.3	..	82.5
May	94.3	82.5	87.0	105.9	92.5	94.1	74.6	69.2	77.5	..	96.0
Jun	93.9	76.6	80.6	105.8	82.8	86.6	73.8	68.3	72.6	..	93.6
Jul	94.4	83.8	84.8	106.0	88.3	91.0	74.8	77.8	76.6	..	113.1
Aug	94.8	81.9	83.6	107.9	95.2	91.6	72.5	64.1	73.0	..	100.2
Sep	93.7	78.8	85.4	106.2	82.0	92.4	72.6	74.6	76.1	..	114.4
Oct	93.9	80.5	82.5	105.5	83.5	89.8	74.4	76.5	72.9	..	93.2
Nov	91.3	71.1	83.0	102.7	76.1	90.2	71.9	64.4	73.6	..	92.5
Dec	91.7	82.0	83.4	104.2	94.0	92.0	70.5	66.0	72.1	..	121.9
2003 Jan	91.6	78.8	84.0	102.5	81.9	95.9	73.1	74.5	68.3	..	110.6
Feb	91.2	79.1	83.3	103.1	93.9	95.2	70.9	59.3	67.5	..	112.9
Mar	90.4	75.9	81.5	102.8	86.1	91.2	69.4	62.4	68.6	..	90.5
Apr	93.9	93.4	83.9	108.0	110.5	94.2	70.0	70.4	70.4	..	111.7
May	92.6	76.5	83.9	106.0	83.4	95.0	69.9	67.3	69.3	..	89.5
Jun	91.7	76.8	82.6	104.8	83.4	91.4	69.5	67.8	70.9	..	86.2
Jul	92.3	83.9	84.8	104.8	90.9	95.1	71.1	74.4	71.3	..	111.1
Aug	92.2	79.5	82.3	106.4	94.2	91.8	68.3	59.7	69.8	..	80.7
Sep	91.6	78.3	83.3	105.9	87.5	93.0	67.4	65.8	70.4	..	102.3
Oct	92.2	84.1	85.1	106.9	95.7	95.6	67.1	68.5	71.1	..	87.3
Nov	94.5	88.8	83.5	111.0	105.4	93.5	66.4	66.4	70.2	..	102.7
Dec	92.4	73.9	84.1	109.2	81.2	91.9	63.9	64.1	73.8	..	88.2
2004 Jan	94.1 [†]	85.2 [†]	81.6	109.8 [†]	89.2 [†]	89.5 [†]	67.4 [†]	79.9 [†]	71.1 [†]	..	91.0 [†]
Feb	91.3	68.1	80.7 [†]	106.9	72.6	87.2	64.8	62.1	72.1	..	123.4
Mar	92.5	82.0	80.6	108.4	90.1	87.9	65.5	71.3	71.0	..	105.2
Apr	90.9	73.5	81.6	105.2	71.5	87.3	66.8	76.1	73.9	..	106.1

1 The figures shown represent the output of United Kingdom based manufacturers classified to Subsections DK and DL of the Standard Industrial Classification (2003).

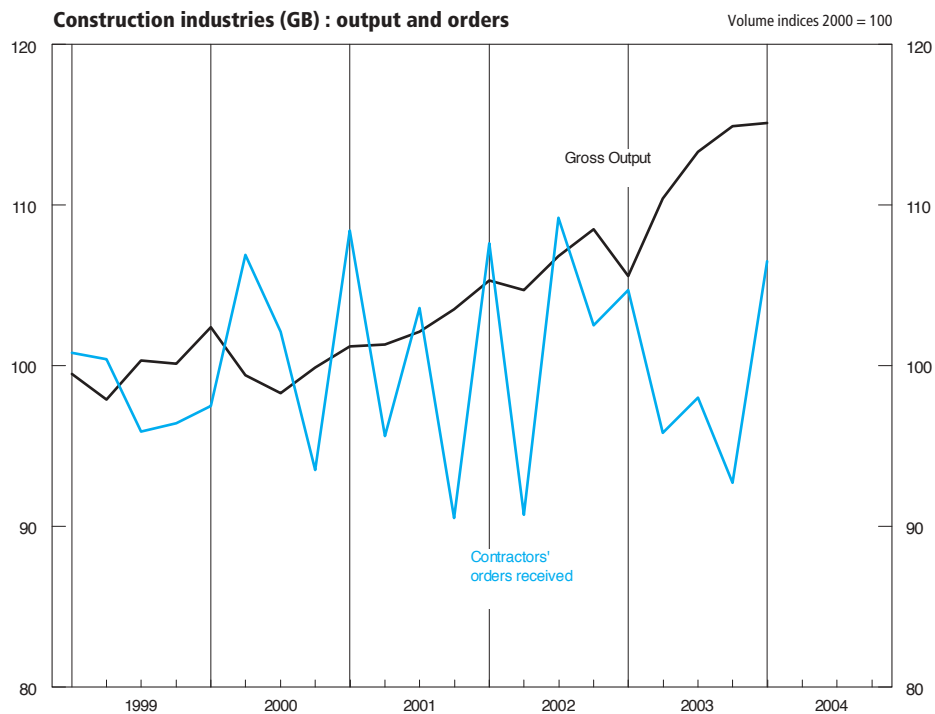
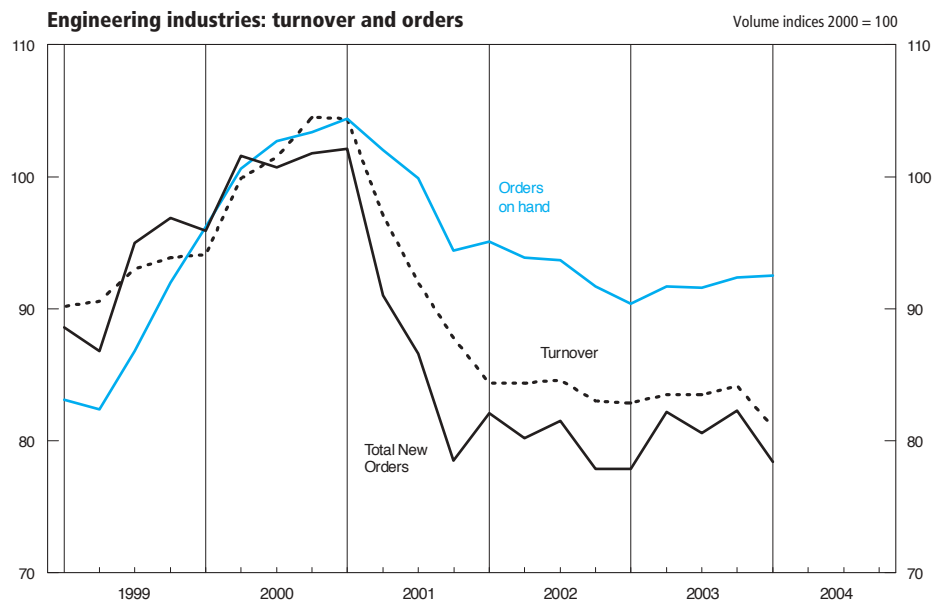
2 For Orders on Hand, the annual and quarterly index values represent the value at the end of the period in question, rather than the average value for that period, so the annual value shown for 2000 may not equal 100.

3 Net of cancellations.

4 This index is based upon a gross output series which includes repair and maintenance estimates, unrecorded output by self-employed workers and small firms and output by the direct labour departments of the public sector.

5 Data are subject to revisions following changes to the deflation methodology.

Sources: Office for National Statistics; Enquiries Columns 1-9 01633 812540; Department of Trade and Industry; Enquiries Columns 10-11 020 7944 5583



5.3 Motor vehicle and steel production

	Passenger cars ¹				Commercial vehicles ¹				Crude steel production (NSA) ² (thousand tonnes)
	Not seasonally adjusted		Seasonally adjusted ⁴		Not seasonally adjusted		Seasonally adjusted ⁴		
	Total production (thousands)	of which for export (thousands)	Total production (thousands)	of which for export (thousands)	Total production (thousands)	of which for export (thousands)	Total production (thousands)	of which for export (thousands)	
Annual	FFAA	FFAB	FFAO	FFAP	FFAC	FFAD	FFAQ	FFAR	BCBS
1999	148.9	94.9	148.9	94.9	15.5	6.2	15.5	6.2	16 283.8
2000	136.8	88.6	136.8	88.6	14.3	6.3	14.4	6.3	15 154.6
2001	124.4	74.5	124.4	74.5	16.1	8.0	16.1	8.0	13 542.7
2002	135.7	87.3	135.8	87.3	15.9	9.5	15.9	9.5	11 667.1
2003	138.1	95.3	138.1	95.3	15.7	8.6	15.7	8.6	13 128.4
Quarterly									
1999 Q1	153.5	97.6	142.8	93.6	17.8	7.5	16.7	6.9	4 126.5
Q2	149.6	97.7	144.8	91.7	16.8	6.6	16.0	6.3	4 376.9
Q3	135.9	76.7	149.7	94.6	12.1	4.4	14.3	5.5	4 054.9
Q4	156.5	107.5	158.3	99.6	15.3	6.4	15.0	6.2	3 725.5
2000 Q1	164.8	105.0	151.8	100.4	16.7	8.4	15.3	7.8	4 442.5
Q2	144.4	97.6	140.9	91.5	17.3	8.2	16.7	7.9	4 019.8
Q3	111.7	63.2	126.2	79.1	9.5	3.5	11.9	4.6	3 288.7
Q4	126.3	88.6	128.2	83.3	13.7	5.2	13.6	5.0	3 403.6
2001 Q1	129.0	75.5	119.8	73.0	17.2	6.6	15.6	6.0	3 651.7
Q2	124.1	76.5	119.5	70.9	16.6	7.7	15.4	7.2	3 729.6
Q3	111.9	61.0	125.2	75.3	14.5	7.4	17.9	9.3	3 205.5
Q4	132.4	85.1	133.0	78.9	16.1	10.3	15.4	9.5	2 955.9
2002 Q1	149.9	85.0	138.8	82.0	16.7	8.4	15.2	7.9	3 046.3
Q2	133.5	94.0	128.3	85.4	14.8	9.4	14.2	9.0	3 060.0
Q3	130.6	80.7	146.8	98.2	14.9	9.3	17.6	11.1	2 801.9
Q4	128.7	89.3	129.4	83.5	17.3	10.9	16.8	10.1	2 758.9
2003 Q1	141.4	91.5	131.7	88.3	16.5	9.3	15.1	8.9	3 081.0
Q2	144.4	101.3	138.9	93.5	15.5	8.3	14.8	8.0	3 258.7
Q3	130.4	85.8	143.6	102.0	13.4	6.9	15.6	8.1	3 264.3
Q4	136.2	102.7	138.2	97.4	17.6	9.7	17.4	9.2	3 524.4
2004 Q1	148.5	101.2	135.4 [†]	96.5	19.3	10.4	17.8	9.9 [†]	3 380.7
Monthly									
2002 Jan	154.4	84.9	144.5	83.2	16.7	8.4	15.0	8.4	1 119.7
Feb	147.6	81.8	140.5	84.4	17.4	7.4	15.9	7.0	960.5
Mar	147.8	88.4	131.3	78.4	15.9	9.5	14.6	8.3	966.1
Apr	129.5	93.6	136.7	90.7	16.5	11.1	16.2	10.3	1 003.4
May	158.2	109.5	145.0	90.6	15.8	9.9	15.8	9.9	1 204.9
Jun	112.8	78.9	103.2	74.8	12.2	7.3	10.5	6.7	851.7
Jul	134.5	84.9	134.9	89.9	15.2	9.9	16.2	10.7	1 082.0
Aug	112.8	67.0	170.4	118.5	9.8	6.1	17.8	11.1	805.4
Sep	144.5	90.3	135.1	86.3	19.8	11.9	18.7	11.5	914.5
Oct	149.7	98.0	133.8	84.4	19.8	12.5	17.9	11.2	1 116.5
Nov	138.8	98.7	129.3	84.0	18.8	11.2	17.0	9.7	846.0
Dec	97.5	71.2	125.2	82.2	13.4	9.0	15.6	9.4	796.4
2003 Jan	136.1	85.8	127.4	82.2	15.8	8.3	14.8	8.7	1 095.5
Feb	136.3	86.2	130.6	89.4	16.3	8.9	15.0	8.8	983.0
Mar	151.9	102.4	137.1	93.2	17.3	10.7	15.5	9.2	1 002.5
Apr	144.8	100.8	148.9	96.3	14.6	8.0	14.7	8.1	1 218.8
May	133.1	97.6	127.8	86.8	14.0	7.5	14.4	7.6	1 023.3
Jun	155.4	105.6	140.1	97.3	18.0	9.5	15.4	8.4	1 016.6
Jul	146.3	93.1	144.5	100.7	15.2	7.6	16.1	8.6	1 245.8
Aug	91.4	57.5	143.9	103.6	7.8	3.8	15.2	7.3	977.8
Sep	153.5	106.8	142.4	101.8	17.1	9.2	15.6	8.5	1 040.7
Oct	153.4	113.8	137.0	96.6	16.8	9.5	15.6	8.6	1 198.0
Nov	142.9	110.5	137.9	100.7	19.0	9.8	17.6	9.0	1 117.8
Dec	112.4	83.8	139.7	94.8	17.0	9.9	18.9	10.1	1 208.6
2004 Jan	141.3	96.4	134.6	97.2	20.5	9.6	19.7	9.8	1 009.3
Feb	141.1	93.0	132.3	94.8	17.3	10.0	16.2	9.7	1 024.9
Mar	163.1	114.3	139.3 [†]	97.4	20.2	11.7	17.5 [†]	10.1 [†]	1 346.5
Apr	129.6	95.7	136.3	93.0 [†]	15.7	10.1	16.3	10.6	1 111.0 [†]
May	143.1	102.3	141.0	94.5	16.9	11.9	17.9	11.9	1 145.4 ³

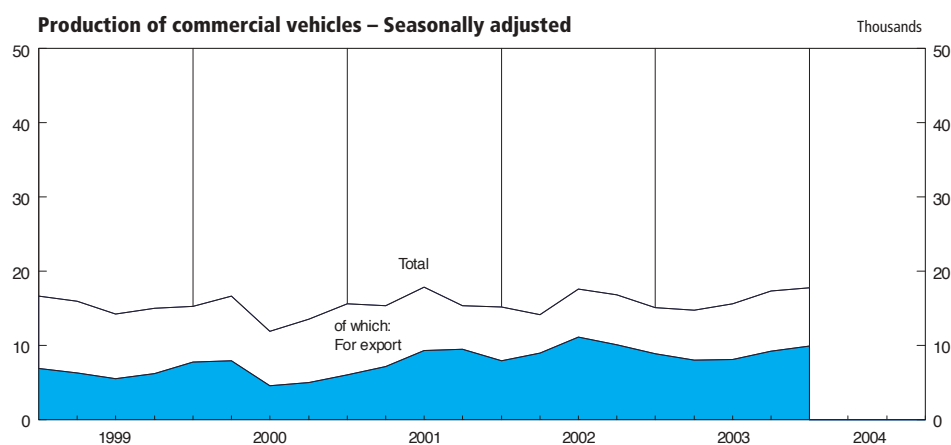
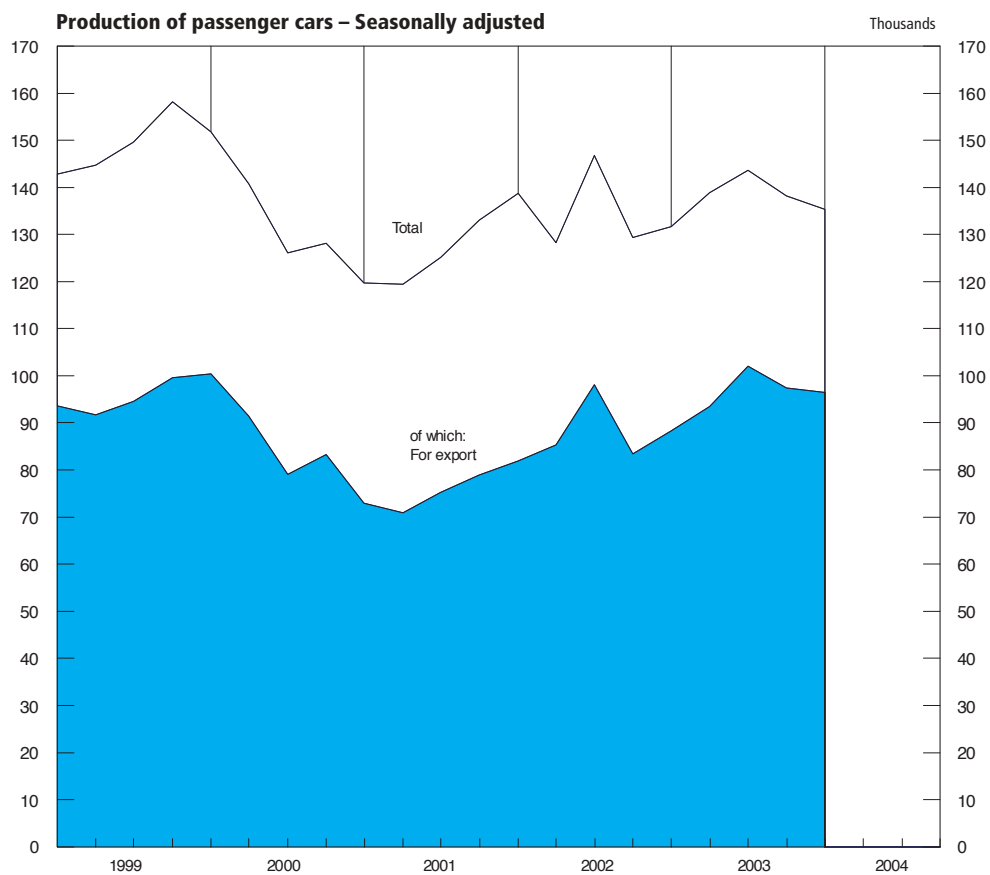
1 Annual and quarterly figures are monthly averages.

2 The totals are for 'usable steel' in accordance with the system used by the EC and the IISI, but in a change from previous publications, figures are actual production totals based on a four or five week period (not seasonally adjusted).

3 Provisional.

4 A seasonally adjusted series, based on the seasonal patterns of production from January 1999, has now been re-introduced. This affects the series from January 1999 only. Earlier data is based on previous production patterns.

Sources: Office for National Statistics; Enquiries Columns 1-8 01633 812810; ISSB Ltd; Enquiries Column 9 020 7343 3900



5.4 Indicators of fixed investment in dwellings

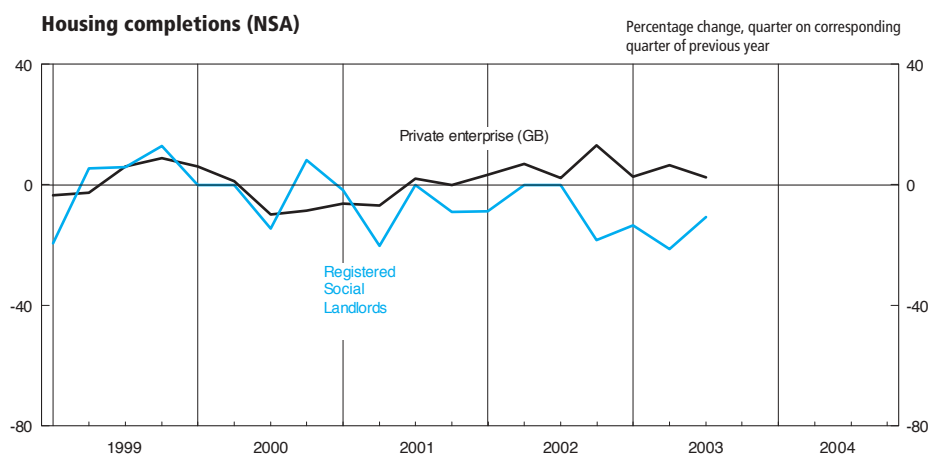
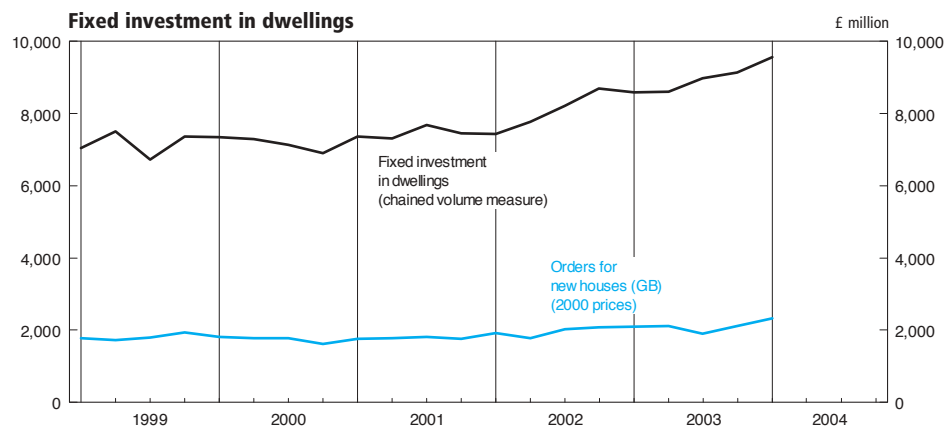
	Fixed investment in dwellings (£ million, chained volume measures, reference year 2001)	Orders received by contractors for new houses (GB) (£ million, 2000 prices)	Housing starts (NSA) ¹ (GB)+			Housing completions (NSA) ¹ (GB)+			Mix-adjusted price of new dwellings at mortgage completion stage (NSA) ³ (£)
			Private enterprise (thousands)	Registered Social Landlords ² (thousands)	Local Authorities (thousands)	Private enterprise (thousands)	Registered Social Landlords ² (thousands)	Local Authorities (thousands)	
Annual									
	DFEG	SGAB	FCAB	CTOR	CTOV	FCAD	CTOT	CTOX	WMPS
1999	28 649 [†]	7 247	156.8	21.5	0.4	149.2	23.3	0.2	114 279
2000	28 672	6 995	158.3	18.9	0.3	144.3	22.9	0.3	127 728
2001	29 806	7 122	162.7	16.9	0.3	140.4	21.1	0.5	134 234
2002	32 139	7 805	164.8	16.3	0.2	149.5	19.5	0.3	161 533
2003	35 324	8 219	..	..	..	..	..	..	186 485
Quarterly									
1999 Q1	7 049 [†]	1 787	40.4	5.7	0.1	32.7	5.8	—	107 241
Q2	7 516	1 734	41.2	5.8	0.1	36.6	5.9	0.1	112 711
Q3	6 723	1 792	39.7	5.4	0.1	38.9	5.5	—	115 789
Q4	7 361	1 933	35.4	4.7	0.1	41.0	6.1	0.1	118 699
2000 Q1	7 343	1 822	43.2	5.2	0.1	34.7	5.8	—	118 944
Q2	7 295	1 787	42.8	4.9	0.1	37.0	5.9	0.1	125 917
Q3	7 137	1 773	41.2	4.3	0.1	35.1	4.7	0.1	130 215
Q4	6 897	1 614	31.1	4.5	0.1	37.5	6.6	0.1	135 936
2001 Q1	7 365	1 767	39.2	5.7	0.2	32.5	5.7	0.3	130 771
Q2	7 305	1 772	43.8	4.3	—	34.5	4.7	0.1	130 774
Q3	7 680	1 822	43.4	3.3	—	35.8	4.7	0.1	135 507
Q4	7 456	1 761	36.3	3.7	0.1	37.5	6.0	0.1	137 368
2002 Q1	7 435	1 916	41.7	5.5	0.1	33.6	5.2	—	143 996
Q2	7 781	1 782	42.6	3.8	0.1	36.9	4.7	0.2	157 646
Q3	8 222	2 031	44.0	3.4	—	36.6	4.7	—	164 293
Q4	8 701	2 075	36.4	3.6	—	42.4	4.9	—	173 254
2003 Q1	8 588	2 095	44.1	5.0	0.1	34.5	4.5	0.1	175 947
Q2	8 615	2 108	46.7	4.2	0.1	39.3	3.7	0.1	187 676
Q3	8 983	1 894	44.7	3.8	—	37.5	4.2	—	193 373
Q4	9 138	2 123	..	..	..	..	..	..	194 276
2004 Q1	9 567	2 322 [†]	195 426
Monthly									
2002 Jul	..	684	..	..	..	..	..	..	156 787
Aug	..	725	..	..	..	..	..	..	165 201
Sep	..	623	..	..	..	..	..	..	170 891
Oct	..	669	..	..	..	..	..	..	168 194
Nov	..	671	..	..	..	..	..	..	171 984
Dec	..	735	..	..	..	..	..	..	179 585
2003 Jan	..	789	..	..	..	..	..	..	175 758
Feb	..	650	..	..	..	..	..	..	174 039
Mar	..	655	..	..	..	..	..	..	178 045
Apr	..	757	..	..	..	..	..	..	188 126
May	..	698	..	..	..	..	..	..	187 498
Jun	..	653	..	..	..	..	..	..	187 403
Jul	..	692	..	..	..	..	..	..	186 807
Aug	..	597	..	..	..	..	..	..	191 100
Sep	..	605	..	..	..	..	..	..	188 227
Oct	..	724	..	..	..	..	..	..	195 551
Nov	..	743	..	..	..	..	..	..	189 913
Dec	..	656	..	..	..	..	..	..	194 655
2004 Jan	..	804 [†]	195 238
Feb	..	760	..	..	..	..	..	..	192 165
Mar	..	758	..	..	..	..	..	..	195 426
Apr	..	862	..	..	..	..	..	..	201 796

1 Monthly data collection ceased after March 2003. Great Britain seasonally adjusted data are no longer updated. Seasonally adjusted data for England are available from the website of the Office of the Deputy Prime Minister: www.odpm.gov.uk

2 Includes registered and non-registered social landlords.

3 Series based on mortgage lending by all financial institutions rather than building societies only, as previously published. This change has been made necessary because of the mergers, takeovers and conversions to plc status affecting the building society sector. The series is based on the Office of the Deputy Prime Ministers' 5% Survey of Mortgage Lenders (at completion stage) up to 2003q2. From 2003q3, quarterly data are based on monthly data from the significantly enlarged Survey of Mortgage Lenders.

Sources: Office for National Statistics;
Enquiries Column 1 01633 812537;
Department of Trade and Industry; Column 2 020 7944 5583;
Office of the Deputy Prime Minister;
Columns 3-8 0117 372 8055; Column 9 020 7944 3325



5.5 Number of property transactions¹

Thousands

	Number of property transactions				Number of property transactions		
	Not seasonally adjusted England & Wales	Seasonally adjusted England & Wales ^{4,5}	Not seasonally adjusted England, Wales & N. Ireland		Not seasonally adjusted England & Wales	Seasonally adjusted England & Wales ^{4,5}	Not seasonally adjusted England, Wales & N. Ireland
	FTAP		FTAR				
1999	1 469		1 511	Jul	127	117	130
2000	1 433		1 471	Aug	134	117	137
2001	1 458		1 497	Sep	117	112	121
2002	1 586		1 627	Oct	123	112	127
2003	1 345		1 397	Nov	117	111	121
				Dec	98	114	101
		FTAQ					
1999 Q1	316	345	325	2001 Jan	123	113	127
Q2	342	358	354	Feb	99	117	102
Q3	414	379	425	Mar	105	116	108
Q4	397	388	407	Apr	101	115	105
				May	121	122	126
2000 Q1	367	392	379	Jun	125	125	128
Q2	348	356	356				
Q3	379	346	388	Jul	132	120	135
Q4	339	338	349	Aug	140	125	143
				Sep	124	124	127
2001 Q1	327	346	337	Oct	140	125	143
Q2	347	363	360	Nov	137	131	141
Q3	396	369	405	Dec	110	123	112
Q4	387	379	396				
				2002 Jan	131	120	134
2002 Q1	342	374	351	Feb	108	127	110
Q2	395	410	404	Mar	104	127	106
Q3	457	417	468	Apr	129	135	132
Q4	392	385	404	May	137	140	140
				Jun	129	135	132
2003 Q1	340	361	359				
Q2	306	323	320	Jul	152	134	154
Q3	358	327	369	Aug	166	149	171
Q4	340	333	349	Sep	139	134	144
				Oct	147	131	151
2004 Q1	447	448	457	Nov	127	124	131
				Dec	118	131	122
1999 Jan	112	115	116				
Feb	96	116	99	2003 Jan	131	121	137
Mar	108	115	110	Feb	103	120	109
Apr	110	122	114	Mar	106	119	113
May	106	117	110	Apr	101	113	108
Jun	126	119	130	May	101	106	105
				Jun	103	105	107
Jul	140	129	144				
Aug	134	125	137	Jul	132	115	135
Sep	140	125	145	Aug	112	106	116
Oct	134	130	137	Sep	114	106	118
Nov	141	129	144	Oct	120	108	124
Dec	122	128	125	Nov	110	109	113
				Dec	111	116	113
2000 Jan	137	136	140				
Feb	112	128	116	2004 Jan	157	142	160
Mar	118	128	122	Feb	148	164	152
Apr	97	114	100	Mar	142	142	145
May	122	120	126	Apr	140	150	143
Jun	129	122	130	May	139	147	142

1 The figures are based on counts of the relevant administrative forms successfully processed each month. For completions up to and including November 2003 the relevant form was the Particulars Delivered form. Since December 2003 the relevant form is the Land Transaction Return associated with the introduction of Stamp Duty Land Tax (although in December 2003 most forms processed were still Particulars Delivered forms). The count of Land Transaction Return forms is based on the month when the Stamp Duty Land Tax certificate is issued. The figures for the latest two months include estimates for returns where a certificate has been issued but the form was not captured on the database at the time the count was taken. The figures are therefore subject to revision next month.

2 Because of the change in administrative arrangements associated with the introduction of Stamp Duty Land Tax, the figures from December 2003 onwards may not be comparable with the earlier series. In particular Land Transaction Returns in respect of transactions subject to Stamp Duty Land Tax are being submitted more promptly by conveyancers than Particulars Delivered forms in respect of transactions subject to stamp duty. The overhang of particulars delivered forms into the first quarter of 2004 has boosted the total property transactions processed figures in that quarter.

Other reasons for higher figures since the introduction of Stamp Duty Land Tax include (1) there are some types of transaction which require a Land Transaction Return which did not require a Particulars Delivered form and (2) there are higher numbers of registering commercial transactions.

3 Because of the time lags involved, the series above should be lagged by one month to give a broad representation of transactions completed in the month. However this relationship was weaker in the second quarter of 2002, because of the operational pressures in the network of Stamp Offices which delayed the processing of a proportion of property transactions.

4 The Jubilee celebrations meant that the late May bank holiday was taken in June 2002. Seasonal features in the data arising from the May Bank holiday will therefore not automatically be removed by the process of seasonal adjustment. Caution should therefore be taken when interpreting monthly movements involving May or June 2002 data.

5 The sum of seasonally adjusted components does not exactly match the unadjusted (definitive) annual total.

Source: Board of Inland Revenue; Enquiries 020 7438 6314

5.6 Change in inventories

Chained volume measures¹

Reference year 2001, £ million

	Mining and quarrying	Manufacturing industries				Electricity, gas and water supply	Distributive trades			Change in inventories
		Materials and fuel	Work in progress	Finished goods	Total		Wholesale ²	Retail ²	Other industries ³	
Level of inventories at end-December 2003	1115	18 779	16 768	18 827	54 374	754	26 989	25 075	43 256	151 563
Quarterly										
	FAEA	FBNF	FBNG	FBNH	DHBM	FAEB	FAJX	FBYN	DLWX	CAFU
2000 Q1	-52 [†]	123 [†]	387 [†]	92 [†]	586 [†]	58 [†]	573 [†]	651 [†]	-549 [†]	753 [†]
Q2	2	332	-88	103	365	31	407	395	-106	1 329
Q3	-49	259	-77	61	258	64	694	348	364	1 906
Q4	-155	-66	281	169	367	82	86	-14	601	1 274
2001 Q1	63	-651	325	-133	-459	-214	565	-130	1 255	1 080
Q2	-45	-200	330	224	354	190	-76	-160	1 316	1 579
Q3	93	352	271	32	655	88	519	229	405	1 989
Q4	-15	93	-413	45	-275	-15	-299	1 075	1 070	1 541
2002 Q1	19	84	-92	17	9	-65	-119	316	834	994
Q2	-50	2	-323	-41	-362	111	625	414	-1 362	-624
Q3	14	22	274	-75	221	-77	290	471	-223	696
Q4	-13	-203	-181	-408	-792	-192	-133	393	2 184	1 447
2003 Q1	-41	-68	-78	44	-102	2	98	224	1 031	1 212
Q2	42	-74	-62	178	42	-42	-28	630	-1 158	-514
Q3	-95	44	12	503	559	-51	139	499	-680	371
Q4	-19	-209	-415	-315	-939	-2	260	238	1 860	1 398
2004 Q1	36	30	517	-184	363	162	-228	459	-133	659

1 Estimates are given to the nearest £ million but cannot be regarded as accurate to this degree.

2 Wholesaling and retailing estimates exclude the motor trades.

3 Quarterly alignment adjustment included in this series. For description see notes to the *Economic Trends Annual Supplement*. For details of adjustments, see notes section in the Sector and Financial Accounts article in *UK Economic Accounts*.

Sources: Office for National Statistics; Enquiries Columns 1-8 01633 812351; Columns 9-10 020 7533 5949

5.7 Inventory ratios

	Manufacturers' inventories ¹ to manufacturing production				Retail inventories ¹ to retail sales ²	Total inventories ^{1,3} to gross value added
	Materials and fuel	Work in progress	Finished goods	Total inventories		
Quarterly						
	FAPG	FAPH	FAPI	FAPF	FAPC	FDCA
2000 Q1	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	99 [†]
Q2	101.1	98.9	100.0	100.0 [†]	101.9 [†]	99
Q3	102.3	98.2	100.1	100.3	102.1	99
Q4	101.0	99.0	100.1 [†]	100.1	101.2	100
2001 Q1	97.8 [†]	101.0 [†]	99.5	99.3	98.9	100
Q2	98.8	105.1	102.8	102.1	96.0	101
Q3	100.7	106.8	103.1	103.4	95.3	101
Q4	103.3	106.5	105.5	105.0	99.0	102
2002 Q1	104.7	106.8	106.5	105.9	98.5	103
Q2	106.0	106.2	107.6	106.6	98.5	102
Q3	105.1	106.9	106.1	106.0	99.5	101
Q4	105.1	106.9	104.9	105.6	99.8	102
2003 Q1	104.6	106.3	105.1	105.3	101.9	103
Q2	103.6	105.2	105.4	104.7	103.2	102
Q3	103.5	105.0	107.9	105.4	104.0	101
Q4	102.1	102.2	105.9	103.4	103.3	101
2004 Q1	102.5	105.6	105.1	104.3	103.2	101

1 Chained volume measure: reference year 2001.

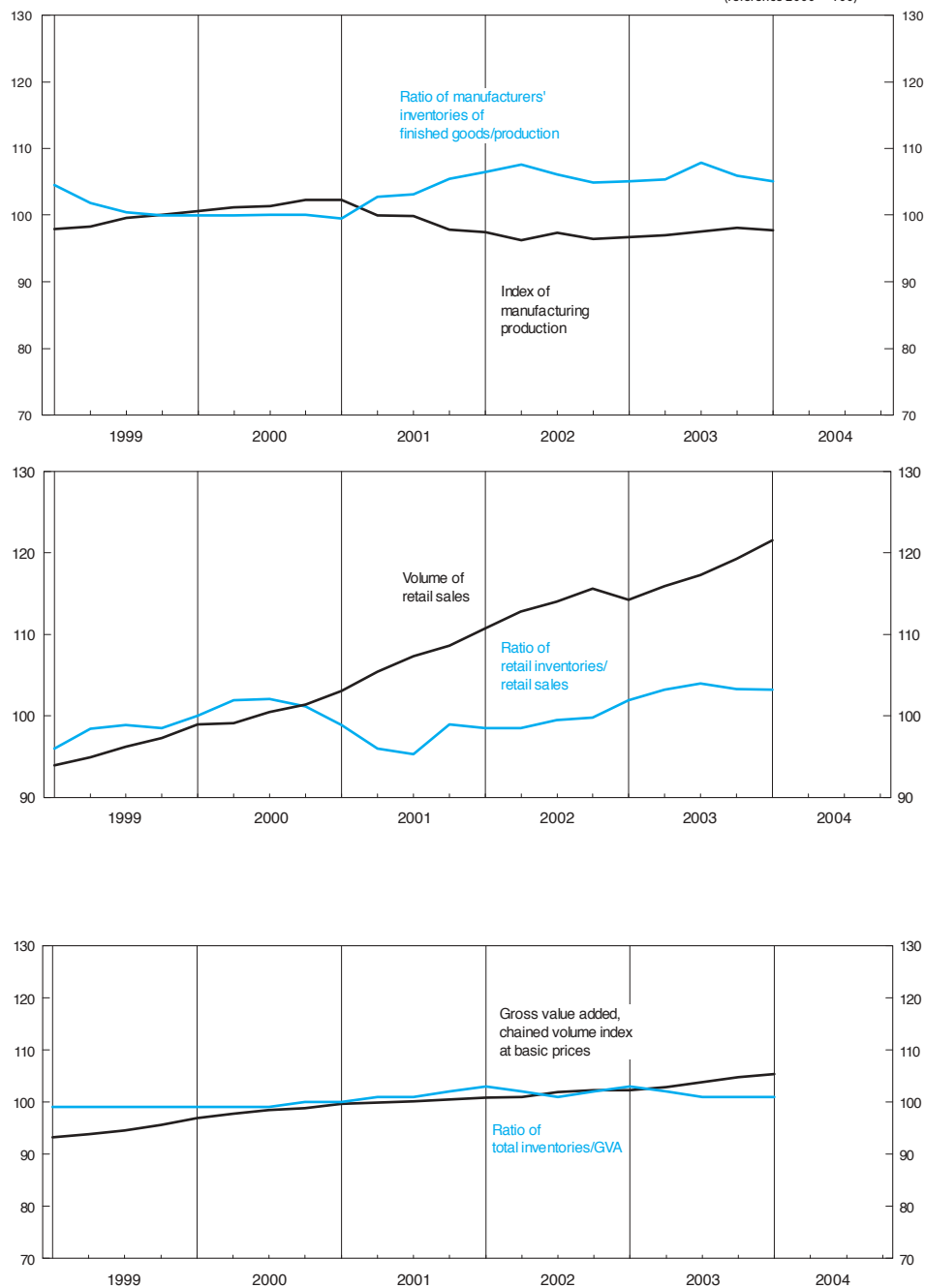
2 Classes 64-65 excluding activity headings 6510 and 6520, retail distribution of motor vehicles and parts, and filling stations.

3 Including quarterly alignment adjustment. For details of adjustments see notes section in the Sector and Financial Accounts article in *UK Economic Accounts*.

Source: Office for National Statistics; Enquiries Columns 1-6 01633 812351

Inventory ratios

chained volume measures,
seasonally adjusted
(reference 2000 = 100)



5.8 Retail sales, new registrations of cars and credit business (Great Britain)

	Volume of retail sales per week+(average 2000=100) ^{1,2}									New regi- strations of cars (NSA, thousands) ⁵	Total consumer credit: Net lending (£ million) ^{3,4}	of which	
	Value of retail sales per week: total (average 2000=100) ^{1,2}	All retailers	Predomin- antly food stores	Predominantly non-food stores								Credit cards ⁶	Other ⁶
				Total	Non- specialist stores	Textile, clothing and footwear	Household goods stores	Other stores	Non-store and repair				
<i>Sales in 2000 £ million</i>	207 149	207 149	89 041	106 359	18 781	27 880	27 699	31 999	11 749				
Annual	EAQV	EAPS	EAPT	EAPV	EAPU	EAPX	EAPY	EAPW	EAPZ	BCGT	RLMH	VZQX	VZQY
2000	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	2 337.3	14 165 [†]	6 621	7 535 [†]
2001	105.9	106.1	104.1	107.7	105.9	109.4	110.9	104.6	106.1	2 577.5	17 639	6 252	11 463
2002	111.1	112.7	108.1	116.5 [†]	110.8	120.9	120.8	112.1 [†]	113.4	2 682.0	21 087	7 576	13 553
2003	113.8	116.4	111.8	121.2	113.6	129.0 [†]	126.2 [†]	114.5	107.8 [†]	2 646.2	18 775	8 181	10 593
Quarterly													
2000 Q1	99.0	99.0	99.3	98.6	100.6	96.1	99.6	98.8	100.3	682.4	4 118	1 742	2 530
Q2	99.1	99.1	99.4	98.8	98.4	98.3	99.0	99.5	99.2	581.4	3 520	1 800	1 717 [†]
Q3	100.3	100.5	100.3	100.8	99.4	101.5	100.5	101.1	99.5	612.5	2 928	1 535	1 404
Q4	101.6	101.4	101.0	101.8	101.7	104.1	100.9	100.6	101.0	461.0	3 599 [†]	1 544	1 884
2001 Q1	102.9 [†]	103.1	102.9 [†]	103.8 [†]	105.2 [†]	104.4 [†]	107.4 [†]	99.2 [†]	99.0 [†]	704.2	3 290	1 351	2 122
Q2	105.6	105.4 [†]	104.0	106.7	107.2	106.7	110.9	102.8	104.7	617.7	4 606	1 752	2 840
Q3	107.2	107.3	104.8	109.3	108.1	110.6	111.7	106.7	108.3	725.6	4 160	1 213	2 931
Q4	108.1	108.6	105.7	111.2	107.9	113.6	114.2	108.4	106.9	530.0	5 583	1 936	3 570
2002 Q1	110.1	110.8	106.9	114.7	110.2	117.5	118.0	112.2	104.1	758.7	5 053	1 982	3 151
Q2	111.3	112.8	108.3	116.8	110.8	120.3	120.0	114.6	110.7	650.0	4 800	1 766	3 078
Q3	112.1	114.0	109.3	117.6	113.5	122.1	121.9	112.4	116.4	744.6	5 986	1 984	3 897
Q4	113.5	115.6	110.9	119.2	114.6	123.2	124.6	113.9	118.6	528.7	5 248	1 844	3 427
2003 Q1	112.3	114.3	110.0	118.7	112.7	125.8	121.9	113.1	106.9	737.6	4 848	2 195	2 689
Q2	113.3	115.9	112.0	120.2	113.4	127.7	125.6	113.0	106.2	642.7	5 192	2 405	2 852
Q3	114.7	117.3	112.8	122.4	115.5	130.3	127.7	115.0	105.0	742.8	4 735	1 975	2 595
Q4	116.2	119.3	113.7	125.2	117.6	131.5	130.8	119.3	107.9	523.1	4 000	1 606	2 457
2004 Q1	118.1	121.6	114.9	128.1	117.6	136.6	132.2	123.3	113.9	762.2	5 313	2 202	3 142
Monthly													
2002 Jul	112.0 [†]	113.6	109.3 [†]	117.4 [†]	114.4 [†]	121.7 [†]	121.1 [†]	112.2 [†]	112.6 [†]	204.7	1 906 [†]	659 [†]	1 246 [†]
Aug	112.3	114.3 [†]	109.2	118.0	112.5	125.7	120.8	112.0	120.3	93.0	2 002	762	1 240
Sep	112.0	113.9	109.3	117.5	113.6	119.4	123.4	112.9	116.2	446.9	1 885	711	1 174
Oct	113.1	115.0	110.2	118.8	114.2	122.8	124.1	113.5	117.3	193.0	2 093	481	1 612
Nov	113.2	115.4	110.7	119.3	115.1	119.9	127.2	114.6	114.7	182.9	1 260	605	656
Dec	114.1	116.3	111.6	119.5	114.6	126.1	123.0	113.7	122.7	152.8	1 729	605	1 125
2003 Jan	111.5	113.7	108.7	118.5	113.1	124.6	121.8	113.5	108.6	193.4	1 474	808	667
Feb	112.4	114.3	110.2	118.6	112.0	125.8	122.2	113.2	106.5	92.2	1 758	817	941
Mar	112.8	114.7	110.9	118.8	113.0	126.7	121.8	112.8	105.9	452.0	1 676	664	1 011
Apr	113.4	115.8	112.3	119.5	112.3	126.9	125.0	112.7	108.5	196.3	1 512	693	818
May	112.6	115.1	111.4	119.3	112.7	124.8	126.2	112.4	104.9	202.6	2 004	852	1 152
Jun	113.7	116.6	112.2	121.5	114.8	130.8	125.6	113.8	105.3	243.8	1 703	727	976
Jul	114.0	116.6	112.2	121.4	114.9	129.2	126.7	113.8	105.7	201.1	1 700	668	1 033
Aug	114.8	117.2	113.3	121.9	115.6	128.6	127.6	114.8	104.2	94.2	1 518	712	807
Sep	115.2	118.0	113.0	123.6	116.0	132.4	128.7	116.1	105.0	447.5	1 583	818	765
Oct	115.8	118.7	113.4	124.5	118.4	132.0	129.2	117.3	106.3	186.6	1 581	672	908
Nov	115.9	119.0	113.4	124.8	116.6	131.0	130.4	119.5	108.8	175.7	1 427	489	938
Dec	116.6	119.9	114.2	126.0	117.6	131.4	132.5	120.6	108.5	160.8	897	208	689
2004 Jan	118.1	121.2	114.6	127.7	117.0	135.5	132.6	123.0	112.9	199.6	1 936	763	1 173
Feb	117.8	121.2	114.9	127.3	117.7	135.8	131.4	122.1	113.7	92.3	1 683	564	1 118
Mar	118.3	122.2	115.1	129.0	118.0	138.2	132.5	124.4	114.9	470.3	1 762	1 022	740
Apr	118.8	122.6	115.3	129.5	118.8	139.9	132.4	124.1	115.1	191.1	1 288	448	840
May	119.6	123.6	115.9	130.2	120.1	140.6	133.4	124.4	121.4	197.6	1 579	732	848

1 Great Britain only. The motor trades are excluded. Information for periods earlier than those shown is available from ONS Newport (tel 01633 812509).

2 The retail sales index has been rebased using detailed information from the 2000 Annual Business inquiry. Further information is available via the National Statistics website: www.statistics.gov.uk

3 Net lending equals changes in amounts outstanding adjusted to remove distortions arising from revaluations of debt such as write-offs.

4 Covers all institutions providing finance for consumers; including loans by banks on personal accounts and on bank credit cards and charge cards, by insurance companies, retailers and other specialist lenders, but excluding loans for house purchase.

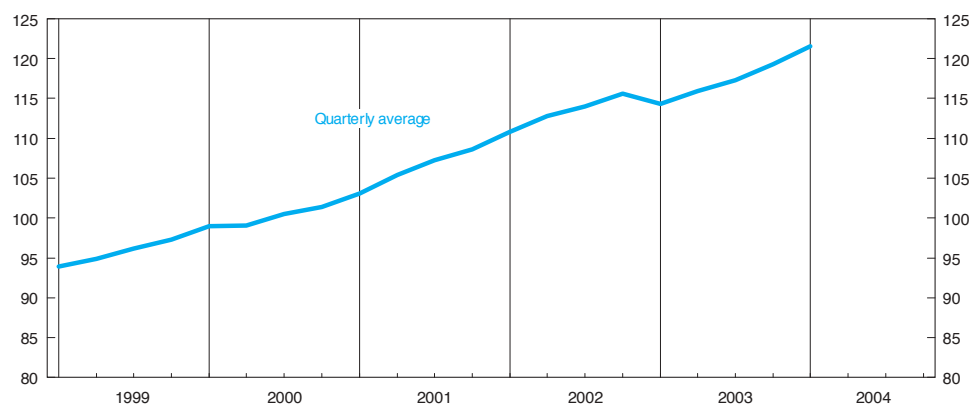
5 Seasonally adjusted data are not published in *Economic Trends* at present. Series DKBY ends in 1998 because seasonal adjustment has ceased; the existing model is not applicable to the new bi-annual registration system. It is published in the *Economic Trends Annual Supplement*.

6 See Table 6.6, note 2.

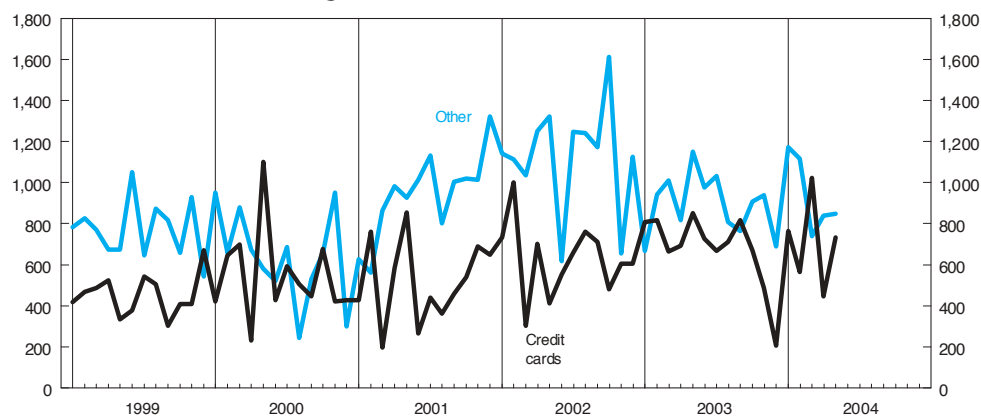
Sources: Office for National Statistics;
Enquiries Columns 1-9 01633 812713; Columns 12-14 01633 812782;
Department of Transport;
Enquiries Column 10, 11 020 7944 3077.

Volume of total retail sales (excluding motor trades)

Weekly average 2000=100

**Consumer credit: Net lending**

£ million



5.9 Inland energy consumption: primary fuel input basis

Million tonnes of oil equivalent

Seasonally adjusted and temperature corrected⁷ (annualised rates)

	Coal ¹	Petroleum ²	Natural gas ³	Nuclear	Primary electricity ⁵		Total
					Natural flow Hydro ⁴	Net imports ⁶	
Annual	FDAI	FDAJ	FDAK	FDAL	FDAM	FDAW	FDAH
1998	43.6	76.8	90.4	23.4	0.5	1.1	235.8
1999	38.2	77.8	95.8	22.3	0.5	1.2	235.7
2000	40.0	77.8	98.7	19.7	0.5	1.2	237.9
2001	43.1	76.7 [†]	96.8	20.9	0.4	0.9	238.7 [†]
2002	40.0 [†]	75.6	99.3 [†]	20.1	0.5	0.7	236.2
2003	42.8	74.9	98.1	20.5	0.4	0.2	236.8
Quarterly							
1998 Q1	43.9	76.5	97.6	23.4	0.5	1.4	243.4
Q2	46.3	79.7	87.7	22.3	0.5	1.4	237.9
Q3	45.2	77.2	79.8	23.1	0.6	0.3	226.2
Q4	38.9	73.9	96.6	24.7	0.4	1.2	235.7
1999 Q1	37.4	81.5	105.1	23.3	0.5	1.2	249.1
Q2	37.7	78.3	90.4	23.2	0.6	1.3	231.5
Q3	38.3	75.2	84.3	21.5	0.5	1.1	220.9
Q4	39.2	76.1	103.3	21.0	0.5	1.2	241.4
2000 Q1	38.9	81.3	110.8	20.1	0.6	1.1	252.9
Q2	40.6	74.4	95.3	19.8	0.4	1.3	231.9
Q3	40.2	77.8	85.4	19.4	0.5	1.3	224.5
Q4	40.5	77.6	103.1	19.4	0.5	1.2	242.3
2001 Q1	45.5	75.2	108.8	19.9	0.3	1.1	250.8
Q2	44.6	72.6	93.1	19.0	0.4	0.9	230.6
Q3	42.4	78.7	84.7	21.9	0.5	0.9	229.1
Q4	39.8	77.4	100.5	22.6	0.5	0.7	241.5
2002 Q1	42.1 [†]	77.3 [†]	108.7	21.3	0.6	0.6	250.5 [†]
Q2	35.8	77.2	96.4	20.1	0.7	1.0	231.2
Q3	38.4	76.6	88.9	20.0	0.5	0.2	224.6
Q4	43.6	71.4	103.1 [†]	19.0	0.4	1.1	238.5
2003 Q1	43.2	72.1	108.3	21.5	0.3	0.3	245.7
Q2	44.6	79.3	93.1	21.1	0.5	0.1	238.7
Q3	41.5	70.8	86.2	20.2	0.4	-0.1	219.1
Q4	41.9	77.2	104.7	19.1	0.3	0.4	243.7
Percentage change, quarter on corresponding quarter of previous year							
Quarterly	FDAP	FDAQ	FDAR	FDAS	FDAT	FDAX	FDAO
1998 Q1	-3.6	1.7	4.7	2.9	..	-1.3	2.2
Q2	15.7	4.3	4.3	-2.7	..	-2.0	5.8
Q3	3.9	5.8	-0.5	5.8	..	-78.8	-1.7
Q4	-13.6	-2.3	5.3	20.3	..	-19.4	-1.6
1999 Q1	-14.3	8.6	7.6	-0.3	0.5	-14.1	3.0
Q2	-18.2	-1.3	2.7	3.7	21.5	-6.8	-2.6
Q3	-14.4	-0.7	6.0	-6.6	-10.6	-	-1.3
Q4	1.1	0.3	7.1	-15.3	4.6	5.6	1.6
2000 Q1	3.9	-0.2	5.5	-13.8	12.1	-10.6	1.5
Q2	7.7	-5.0	5.5	-14.6	-25.9	1.9	0.2
Q3	5.1	3.5	1.4	-9.9	-12.3	12.9	1.6
Q4	3.1	2.0	-0.2	-7.7	6.2	-5.1	0.4
2001 Q1	17.1 [†]	-6.7 [†]	-1.9	-0.9	-43.8	-	-0.5 [†]
Q2	9.8	-1.5	-2.4	-4.0	-9.6	-30.3	-0.3
Q3	5.6	2.1	-0.9	12.9	4.7	-29.0	2.3
Q4	-1.7	0.6	-2.5	16.7	6.1	-45.0	-
2002 Q1	-7.6	1.9	-0.1	6.9	73.7	-43.7	-0.4
Q2	-19.7	5.4	3.6	5.7	73.4	5.5	-
Q3	-9.6	-3.7	5.0	-8.7	11.3	-75.5	-2.3
Q4	9.5	-8.6	2.6 [†]	-16.2	-32.8	67.6	-1.5
2003 Q1	2.6	-6.6	-0.3	0.9	-44.0	-56.2	-1.9
Q2	24.6	2.7	-3.5	5.2	-32.1 [†]	-89.0	3.2
Q3	8.2	-7.5	-3.1	1.3	-17.1	-	-2.4
Q4	-3.8	8.2	1.5	0.6	-5.4	-59.6	2.1

1 Includes solid renewable sources (wood, straw, waste), and net foreign trade and stock changes in other solid fuels.

2 Excludes non-energy use.

3 Includes gas used during production, colliery methane, landfill gas and sewage gas. Excludes gas flared or re-injected and non energy-use of gas.

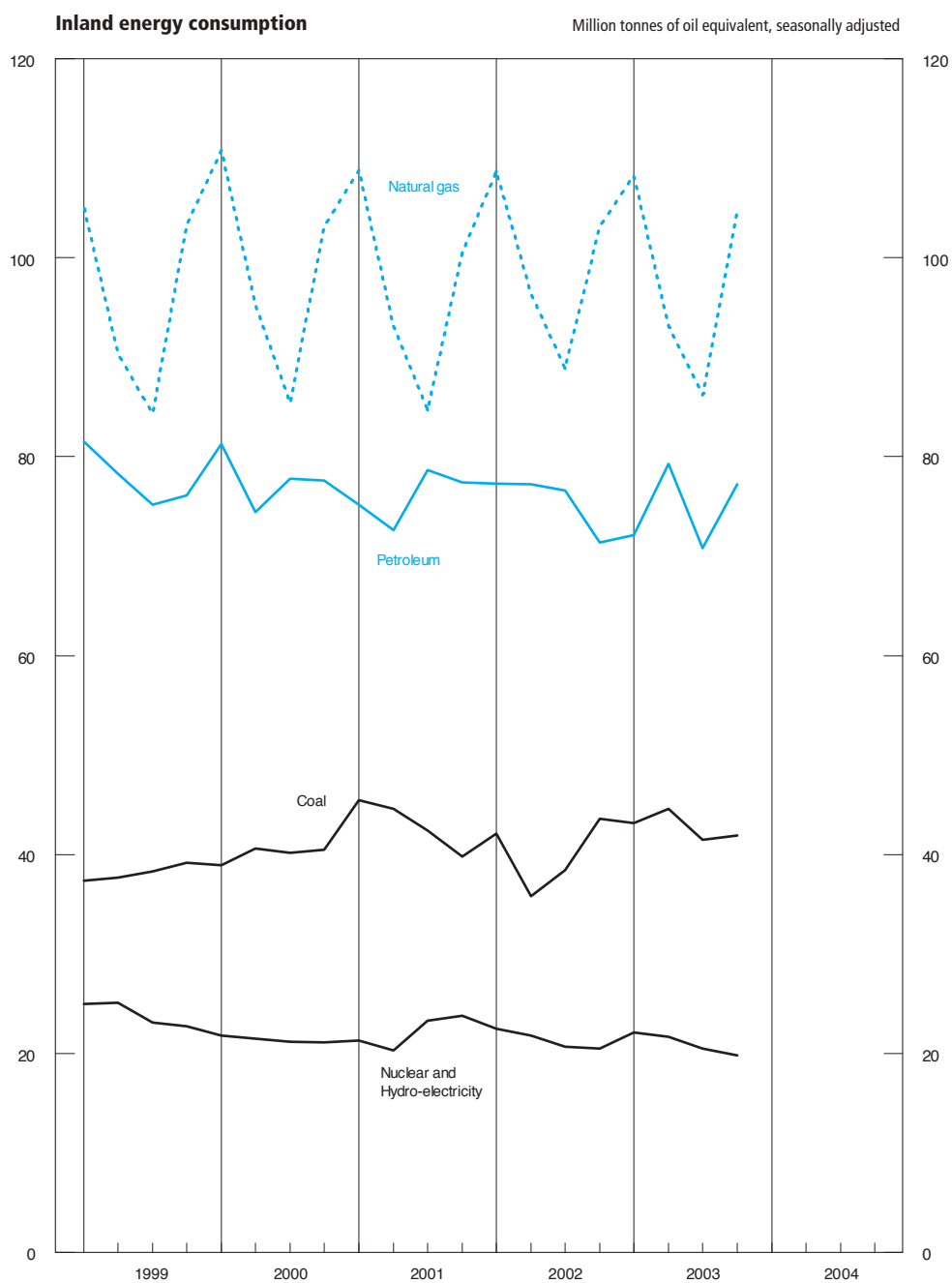
4 Includes generations at wind stations. Excludes generation from pumped storage stations.

5 Not temperature corrected.

6 Not seasonally adjusted.

7 For details of temperature correction see DTI energy statistics website at www.dti.gov.uk/energy/inform/dukes/dukes2002/01longterm.pdf

Source: Department of Trade and Industry; Enquiries 020 7215 2698



6.1 Sterling exchange rates and UK reserves⁴

Not seasonally adjusted

	Sterling exchange rate against major currencies ¹								UK inter- national reserves ³ at end of period (£ million)	Sterling exchange rate index 1990 = 100
	Japanese yen	US dollar	Swiss franc	Euro ²	Danish kroner	Norwegian kroner	Swedish kronor	Hong Kong dollar		
Annual	AJFO	AUSS	AJFD	THAP	AJFK	AJFJ	AJFI	AJFU	THFE	AGBG
1999	184.01	1.6183	2.430	1.5192	11.296	12.619	13.373	12.5541	25 938	103.8
2000	163.40	1.5162	2.558	1.6422	12.240	13.324	13.870	11.8057	32 227	107.5
2001	174.90	1.4400	2.430	1.6087	11.987	12.944	14.886	11.2312	27 773	105.8
2002	187.84	1.5026	2.334	1.5909	11.821	11.953	14.570	11.7265	26 566	106.0
2003	189.34	1.6346	2.197	1.4456	10.742	11.562	13.189	12.7337	25 677	100.2
Quarterly										
1999 Q1	190.19	1.6335	2.328	1.4574	10.8368	12.514	13.059	12.6531	..	101.1
Q2	194.13	1.6070	2.432	1.5209	11.3044	12.527	13.539	12.4547	..	104.1
Q3	181.35	1.6021	2.446	1.5271	11.3547	12.561	13.304	12.4369	21 447	103.8
Q4	170.35	1.6306	2.515	1.5712	11.6851	12.874	13.588	12.6721	25 938	105.9
2000 Q1	171.99	1.6067	2.617	1.6286	12.1257	13.206	13.835	12.4926	22 090	108.4
Q2	163.52	1.5334	2.568	1.6398	12.2271	13.466	13.584	11.9236	26 898	107.7
Q3	159.19	1.4784	2.522	1.6336	12.1862	13.232	13.726	11.5304	28 818	106.4
Q4	158.89	1.4464	2.523	1.6670	12.4250	13.394	14.333	11.2735	32 227	107.6
2001 Q1	172.26	1.4584	2.424	1.5814	11.7988	12.965	14.230	11.3765	30 457	104.5
Q2	174.19	1.4208	2.487	1.6280	12.1436	13.039	14.847	11.0866	30 632	106.4
Q3	174.67	1.4380	2.432	1.6152	12.0231	12.928	15.203	11.2092	29 662	106.1
Q4	178.45	1.4428	2.375	1.6111	11.9887	12.845	15.264	11.2548	27 773	106.1
2002 Q1	188.79	1.4260	2.396	1.6263	12.0863	12.700	14.895	11.1230	28 053	106.9
Q2	185.29	1.4630	2.329	1.5923	11.8379	11.956	14.564	11.4015	28 623	105.3
Q3	184.85	1.5495	2.305	1.5747	11.6973	11.662	14.538	12.0871	27 950	105.7
Q4	192.42	1.5720	2.304	1.5716	11.6733	11.494	14.285	12.2547	26 566	106.0
2003 Q1	190.67	1.6017	2.189	1.4937	11.0987	11.313	13.709	12.5030	26 349	102.3
Q2	191.90	1.6194	2.163	1.4256	10.5851	11.344	13.032	12.6352	25 147	99.1
Q3	189.14	1.6108	2.209	1.4300	10.6264	11.794	13.103	12.5605	26 909	99.2
Q4	185.64	1.7065	2.228	1.4334	10.6591	11.796	12.913	13.2305	25 677	100.2
2004 Q1	197.07	1.8391	2.306	1.4708	10.9571	12.703	13.507	14.2983	25 231 [†]	104.1
Monthly										
2002 Jan	190.01	1.4323	2.392	1.6222	12.057	12.844	14.972	11.1705	27 089	106.9
Feb	190.11	1.4231	2.415	1.6348	12.146	12.731	15.013	11.0993	27 940	107.4
Mar	186.26	1.4225	2.381	1.6224	12.059	12.525	14.700	11.0946	28 053	106.5
Apr	188.50	1.4434	2.386	1.6282	12.104	12.415	14.878	11.2581	28 191	107.1
May	184.26	1.4593	2.318	1.5914	11.833	11.963	14.676	11.3814	28 055	105.3
Jun	183.10	1.4863	2.284	1.5515	11.532	11.491	14.137	11.5934	28 623	103.6
Jul	183.50	1.5546	2.290	1.5665	11.640	11.615	14.528	12.1261	27 649	105.3
Aug	182.97	1.5377	2.302	1.5723	11.677	11.698	14.550	11.9944	28 208	105.4
Sep	188.07	1.5561	2.323	1.5861	11.780	11.672	14.537	12.1370	27 950	106.5
Oct	192.90	1.5574	2.325	1.5868	11.790	11.645	14.450	12.1464	28 322	106.7
Nov	190.99	1.5723	2.303	1.5694	11.654	11.484	14.237	12.2624	28 972	105.9
Dec	193.36	1.5863	2.284	1.5566	11.560	11.354	14.167	12.3711	26 566	105.5
2003 Jan	192.07	1.6169	2.226	1.5222	11.314	11.172	13.964	12.6105	24 708	104.0
Feb	192.12	1.6046	2.189	1.4893	11.091	11.262	13.652	12.5450	26 140	102.4
Mar	187.82	1.5836	2.152	1.4649	10.880	11.506	13.511	12.3503	26 349	100.6
Apr	188.79	1.5747	2.170	1.4505	10.771	11.347	13.279	12.2817	25 232	99.8
May	190.42	1.6230	2.125	1.4030	10.417	11.047	12.840	12.6579	25 371	97.9
Jun	196.49	1.6606	2.193	1.4234	10.569	11.638	12.978	12.9502	25 147	99.6
Jul	192.72	1.6242	2.209	1.4277	10.613	11.828	13.130	12.6671	25 736	99.4
Aug	189.42	1.5950	2.200	1.4286	10.617	11.800	13.186	12.4395	26 511	99.0
Sep	185.29	1.6131	2.219	1.4338	10.649	11.755	12.994	12.5590	26 909	99.2
Oct	183.76	1.6787	2.220	1.4334	10.651	11.807	12.917	12.9962	26 092	99.8
Nov	184.47	1.6901	2.250	1.4426	10.729	11.832	12.973	13.1201	26 572	100.4
Dec	188.70	1.7507	2.214	1.4246	10.602	11.749	12.850	13.5923	25 677	100.3
2004 Jan	193.82	1.8234	2.262	1.4447	10.760	12.425	13.203	14.1598	25 288	102.4
Feb	199.16	1.8673	2.324	1.4774	11.008	12.983	13.566	14.5165	24 645	104.8
Mar	198.22	1.8267	2.332	1.4890	11.092	12.701	13.752	14.2349	25 231 [†]	105.0
Apr	194.04	1.8005	2.337	1.5022	11.182	12.458	13.775	14.0381	25 339	105.2
May	200.69	1.7876	2.293	1.4894	11.082	12.222	13.594	13.9374	..	104.6

1 Average of daily Telegraphic Transfer rates in London.

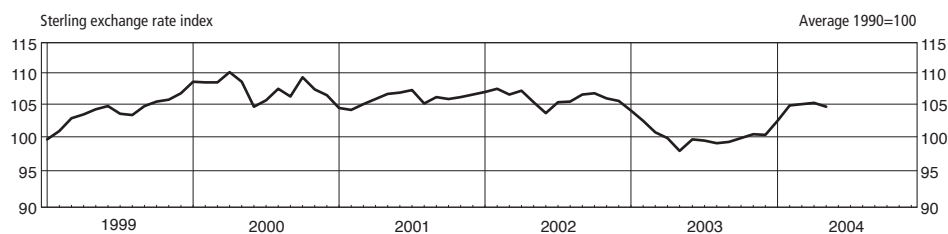
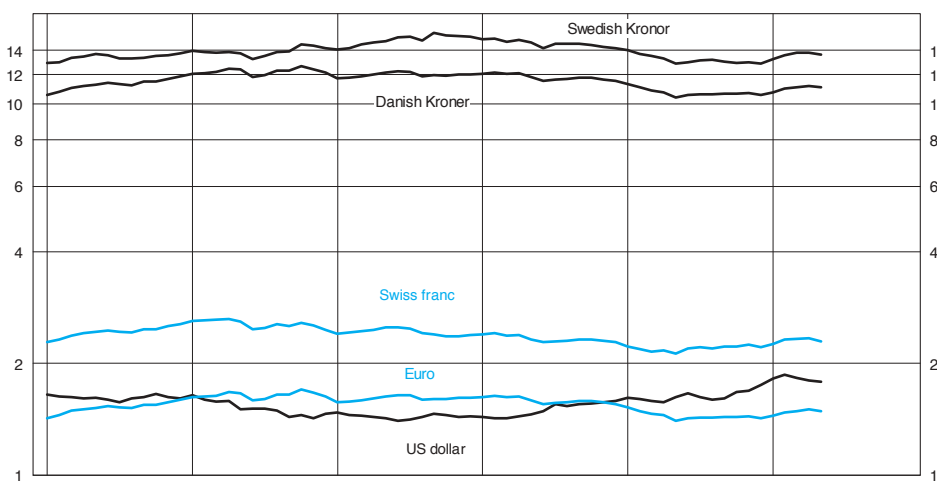
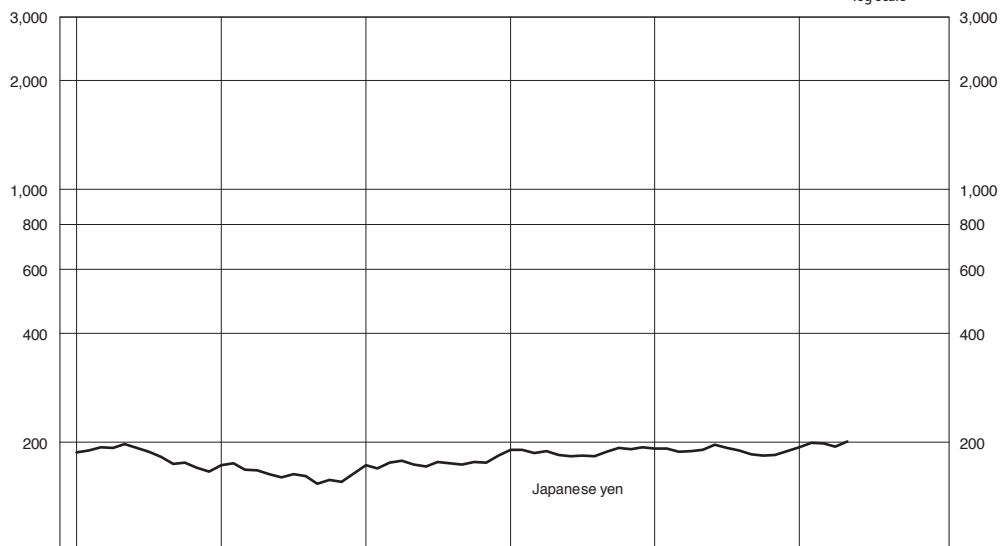
2 Prior to January 1999, a synthetic Euro has been calculated by geometrical averaging the bilateral exchange rates of the 11 Euro-area countries using "internal weights" based on each country's share of the extra Euro-area trade.

3 International reserves data are all valued at end-period market prices and exchange rates. They additionally include other reserve assets such as repos (sale and purchase agreements) and derivatives. Full details are shown in Table 1.21 of *Financial Statistics*.

4 These figures fall outside the scope of National Statistics.

Source: Bank of England: Enquiries 020 7601 4342

Sterling exchange rates

Relates to the £
log scale

6.2 Monetary aggregates^{1,3}

	M0				M4			
	Amount outstanding ² (NSA)		Amount outstanding (£ million) +	Velocity of circulation: ratio	Amount outstanding (NSA)		Amount outstanding (£ million) +	Velocity of circulation: ratio
	£ million	Annual percentage change			£ million	Annual percentage change		
Annual	AVAD	VQNB	AVAE	AVAM	AUYM	VQLC	AUYN	AUYU
1999	32 768	11.7	31 097 [†]	31.23	816 545	4.3	817 574 [†]	1.13
2000	34 566	5.5	32 488	30.36	884 839	8.2	885 871	1.12
2001	37 319	8.0	35 093	29.67	942 433	6.7	943 499	1.08
2002	39 540	6.0	37 215	28.83	1 008 683 [†]	7.3	1 009 743	1.08
2003	42 317	7.0	39 899	28.33	1 065 584	6.8	1 066 579	1.07
Quarterly								
1999 Q1	27 830	6.5	28 177 [†]	31.65 [†]	792 903	7.1	791 255 [†]	1.12
Q2	28 884	8.0	29 006	31.38	800 698	5.7	798 426	1.13
Q3	29 477	7.1	29 483	31.12	793 684	3.0	796 393	1.14
Q4	32 768	11.7	31 097	30.78	816 545	4.3	817 574	1.15
2000 Q1	29 968	7.7	30 559	30.47	836 240	5.4	835 029	1.15
Q2	30 896	7.0	31 220	30.61	856 220	6.9	853 618	1.12
Q3	31 821	8.0	31 891	30.42	866 379	9.0	868 987	1.11
Q4	34 566	5.5	32 488	29.95	884 839	8.2	885 871	1.10
2001 Q1	32 489	8.4	33 110	29.87	905 800	8.3	905 183	1.10
Q2	32 896	6.5	33 286	29.98	921 571	7.6	918 476	1.09
Q3	33 797	6.2	33 955	29.59	937 071	8.4	939 562	1.07
Q4	37 319	8.0	35 093	29.24	942 433	6.7	943 499	1.07
2002 Q1	35 157	8.2	35 540	28.95	955 196 [†]	5.7	955 158	1.08
Q2	36 225	10.1	36 648	28.86	975 696	6.0	972 152	1.08
Q3	36 511	8.0	36 685	28.80	989 473	5.8	991 831	1.07 [†]
Q4	39 540	6.0	37 215	28.73	1 008 683	7.3	1 009 743	1.07
2003 Q1	37 184	5.8	37 884	28.76	1 010 269	7.1	1 010 803	1.07
Q2	38 403	6.0	38 914	28.19	1 037 633	8.1	1 033 624	1.07
Q3	39 348	7.8	39 527	28.16	1 039 947	6.6	1 042 240	1.07
Q4	42 317	7.0	39 899	28.20	1 065 584	6.8	1 066 579	1.07
2004 Q1	39 812 [†]	7.1	40 575	..	1 087 561	..	1 088 598	..
Monthly								
2002 Jan	35 799	8.9	35 352 [†]	..	930 915	6.1	941 917 [†]	..
Feb	34 750	7.4	35 457	..	941 288	6.6	948 547	..
Mar	35 157	8.2	35 540	..	955 196 [†]	5.7	950 328	..
Apr	35 369	7.1	35 635	..	955 049	5.7	953 148	..
May	35 661	8.5	35 827	..	959 171	5.8 [†]	956 956	..
Jun	36 225	10.1	36 648	..	975 696	6.1	967 026	..
Jul	36 052	8.4	36 306	..	970 925	5.9	974 746	..
Aug	36 690	8.3	36 533	..	982 365	6.0	981 909	..
Sep	36 511	8.0	36 685	..	989 473	5.9	988 651	..
Oct	36 751	8.2	37 054	..	994 696	5.8	994 308	..
Nov	37 167	6.6	37 012	..	1 002 660	6.3	999 464	..
Dec	39 540	6.0	37 215	..	1 008 683	7.3	1 007 147	..
2003 Jan	37 230	4.0	37 355	..	994 385	6.7	1 004 732	..
Feb	36 946	6.3	37 707	..	1 004 797	6.8	1 011 535	..
Mar	37 184	5.8	37 884	..	1 010 269	7.1	1 007 283	..
Apr	38 590	9.1	38 559	..	1 019 682	8.2	1 018 220	..
May	38 827	8.9	38 957	..	1 024 217	8.4	1 022 745	..
Jun	38 403	6.0	38 914	..	1 037 633	8.0	1 029 180	..
Jul	38 938	8.0	39 226	..	1 026 217	7.4	1 029 243	..
Aug	39 579	7.9	39 418	..	1 029 511	6.3	1 029 864	..
Sep	39 348	7.8	39 527	..	1 039 947	6.6	1 038 223	..
Oct	39 416	7.3	39 716	..	1 042 648	6.4	1 041 119	..
Nov	40 149	8.0	39 968	..	1 056 617	6.9	1 053 229	..
Dec	42 317	7.0	39 899	..	1 065 584	6.9	1 064 205	..
2004 Jan	40 222 [†]	8.0 [†]	40 205	..	1 064 237	8.3	1 075 498	..
Feb	39 448	6.8	40 282	..	1 072 221	8.0	1 080 417	..
Mar	39 812	7.1	40 575	..	1 087 561	7.7	1 085 257	..
Apr	40 799	5.7	40 746	..	1 094 626	7.3	1 090 408	..

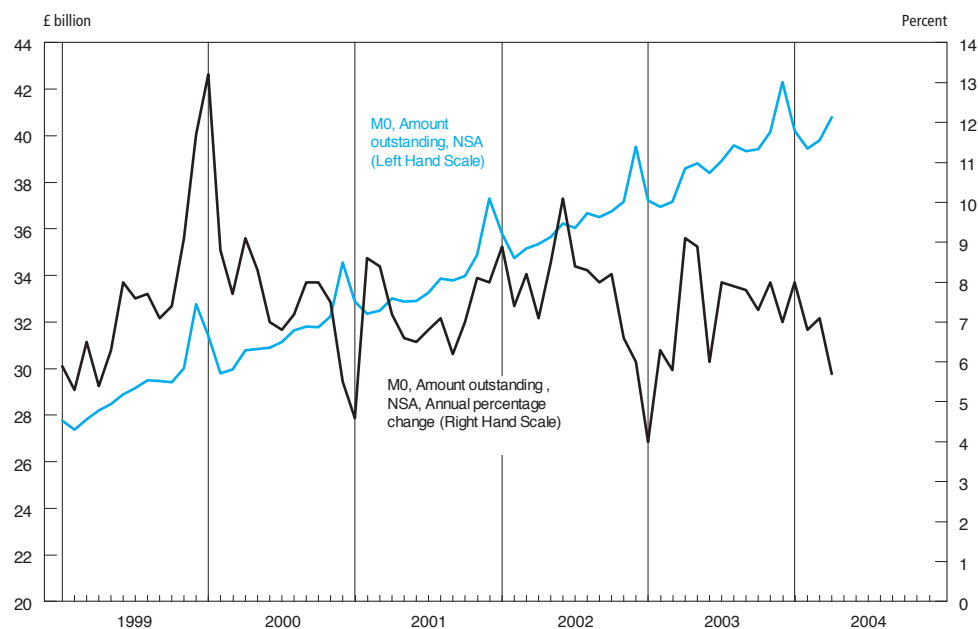
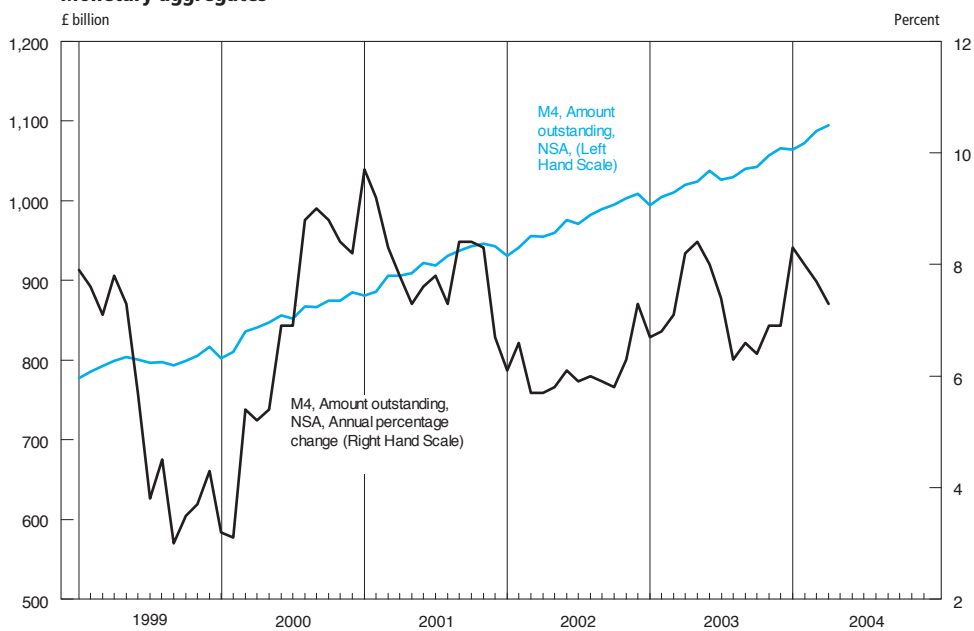
¹ A fuller range of monetary aggregates is published monthly in the ONS publication *Financial Statistics*.

² The monthly figures for M0 give the average of the amounts outstanding each Wednesday during the calendar month.

³ These figures fall outside the scope of National Statistics.

Source: Bank of England; Enquiries 020 7601 5467

Monetary aggregates



6.3 Counterparts to changes in money stock M4^{1,4}

£ million, not seasonally adjusted

Table 1.1: Public Sector Net Cash Requirement ³												
	Public Sector Net Cash Requirement ³	Purchases by the M4 ² private sector of:		External and foreign currency financing of public sector		Banks' and Building Societies' sterling lending to the M4 private sector	External and foreign currency transactions of UK banks and building societies	Net non-deposit sterling liabilities of UK banks and building societies	Domestic counterparts	External and foreign currency counterparts	M4	
		Central government debt		Purchase of British government stocks by overseas sector								
		British government stocks	Other		Other							
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Annual												
	RURQ	AVBY	AVBU	AVBV	AVBZ	AQGA	AVBS	AVBW	AVBX [†]	AVBN	VQLP	AUZI
2000	-37 562	11 388	1 825	375	4 040	7 657	111 230	7 073	-30 950 [†]	87 480	10 689	67 220
2001	-2 921	10 009	-2 422	191	318	4 195	82 446	-21 637	-10 786	87 414	-17 761	58 868
2002	17 165	-8 383	932	-581	-897	1 588	107 654	-24 962 [†]	-25 293	116 711	-22 477 [†]	68 941 [†]
2003	38 429 [†]	-22 409	-8 969	-675	10 377	-3 065	126 062	-27 820	-21 880	132 401	-41 260	69 262
Quarterly												
2000 Q1	-12 886	5 013	-1 257	-336	2 141	2 577	36 677	-2 568	-5 927	27 432	-2 133	19 372
Q2	-11 831	-4 104	6 729	147	-1 017	3 301	25 254	278	-1 472	16 198	4 596	19 323
Q3	-16 499	5 653	-177	269	540	1 281	27 255	5 374	-13 189 [†]	16 491	6 115	9 417
Q4	3 654	4 826	-3 470	295	2 376	498	22 044	3 989	-10 362	27 359	2 111	19 108
2001 Q1	-12 573	4 488	-1 093	-268	-2 356	3 734	31 075	-7 737	1 271	21 643	-1 647	21 267
Q2	6 317	3 472	-474	233	4 549	1 000	21 194	-7 294	-4 293	30 821	-10 843	15 685
Q3	-6 138	1 046	3 408	95	-2 931	1 288	15 710	7 254	-8 869	14 140	11 472	16 744
Q4	9 473	1 003	-4 263	131	1 056	-1 827	14 467	-13 860	1 105	20 810	-16 743	5 172
2002 Q1	-6 334	-679	3 710	-260	-1 045	2 398	24 732	-7 112 [†]	-3 149	21 165	-3 669 [†]	14 347 [†]
Q2	7 056	-1 330	-2 950	101	-266	-1 001	24 507	1 722	-8 180	27 429	987	20 236
Q3	665	-2 432	355	-175	-1 960	208	34 214	-8 565	-11 055	32 586	-6 397	15 134
Q4	15 778	-3 942	-183	-247	2 374	-17	24 201	-11 007	-2 909	35 531	-13 398	19 224
2003 Q1	-1 035	-3 092	-322	-110	1 934	431	21 283	2 871	-4 480	16 747	1 369	13 636
Q2	16 232 [†]	-4 087	-4 369	-113	2 855	-2 098	34 560	-630	-7 012	42 189	-5 583	29 595
Q3	6 008	-11 653	1 093	-320	979	-1 222	30 345	-2 580	-18 042	25 491	-4 781	2 668
Q4	17 224	-3 577	-5 371	-132	4 609	-176	39 874	-27 481	7 654	47 974	-32 265	23 363
2004 Q1	167	-10 790	-984 [†]	-825 [†]	978	1 670 [†]	35 012 [†]	30 354	-32 190	22 786 [†]	31 045	21 642
Monthly												
2002 Jan	-11 995	-1 443	1 204	-295	-2 433	2 210	9 432	-1 145	-8 736	-3 101	3 498	-8 339
Feb	-2 108	105	2 863	-116	60	897	5 446	1 920	330	6 188	2 757	9 275
Mar	7 769	659	-357	151	1 328	-709	9 854	-7 887 [†]	5 257	18 078	-9 924 [†]	13 410 [†]
Apr	-3 038	725	-372	102	-1 098	-560	-1 380	2 453	857	-3 989	2 992	-141
May	2 748	-1 438	-397	21	573	-49	14 719	-9 707	-1 235	15 691	-10 329	4 126
Jun	7 346	-617	-2 181	-21	259	-392	11 168	8 976	-7 802	15 727	8 325	16 250
Jul	-6 806	-3 287	2 774	-63	-460	-267	-1 554	13 250	-9 461	-8 964	13 443	-4 982
Aug	2 134	3 647	-843	58	902	548	14 719	-11 247	5 200	19 699	-11 601	13 298
Sep	5 337	-2 793	-1 576	-170	-2 402	-73	21 049	-10 568	-6 794	21 851	-8 239	6 818
Oct	-2 448	-1 713	2 503	-178	339	-154	14 738	-8 666	1 515	12 873	-9 159	5 228
Nov	6 616	-2 217	-563	24	570	731	10 941	-1 257	-5 692	14 757	-1 096	7 969
Dec	11 610	-12	-2 123	-94	1 465	-594	-1 477	-1 084	1 269	7 901	-3 143	6 027
2003 Jan	-11 863	-4 053	1 866	-199	1 138	761	4 743	10 449	-15 026	-9 529	10 072	-14 483
Feb	-182	-870	529	189	-1 402	-245	11 024	-12 274	10 831	10 674	-11 117	10 389
Mar	11 010	1 831	-2 717	-99	2 198	-85	5 515	4 696	-285	15 602	2 414	17 730
Apr	259 [†]	-5 478	1 608	-164	-1 322	-939	10 970	2 260	-24	7 153	2 643	9 772
May	5 819	4 670	-4 981	114	4 784	-233	10 537	5 701	-10 802	16 155	685	6 038
Jun	10 154	-3 279	-996	-63	-607	-926	13 053	-8 592	3 814	18 881	-8 911	13 784
Jul	-6 160	-5 674	3 288	-232	-1 339	880	7 477	-631	-11 414	-1 296	1 588	-11 123
Aug	3 630	-4 140	-1 654	25	227	-771	5 312	-10 099	11 254	3 144	-11 097	3 301
Sep	8 538	-1 839	-541	-113	2 091	-1 331	17 556	8 150	-17 881 [†]	23 643	4 728	10 490
Oct	-1 648	-7 308	2 059	-95	-1 161	3 016	23 106	-22 849	5 494	16 153	-18 672	2 974
Nov	5 804	6 269	-5 420	-22	7 050	-49	9 431	8 279	-3 188	15 979	1 181	13 972
Dec	13 068	-2 537	-2 010	-16	-1 280	-3 143	7 338	-12 911	5 348	15 842	-14 773	6 417
2004 Jan	-14 452	-3 206	3 791	-360	-786	3 019	20 725 [†]	6 460	-18 579	6 544 [†]	10 265	-1 770
Feb	-110	-4 064	-541	122	1 267	225	4 600	12 520	-3 618	129	11 478	7 989
Mar	14 729	-3 521	-4 234 [†]	-587 [†]	497	-1 574 [†]	9 688	11 374	-9 993	16 113	9 303	15 423
Apr	-2 229	-5 096	3 151	-270	-1 907	84	10 589	6 406	-7 461	6 139	8 396	7 075
May	3 064	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

For most periods the relationships between the columns are as follows:

11 = 5 + 6 + 8; 12 = 9 + 10 + 11. Due to the inclusion of Public Sector Net Cash Requirement (PSNCR) information on a ESA95 basis, 10 = 1 + 2 + 3 + 4 + 7 from 1994/95 only. Because the latest available PSNCR information is included figures for more recent periods may not add exactly.

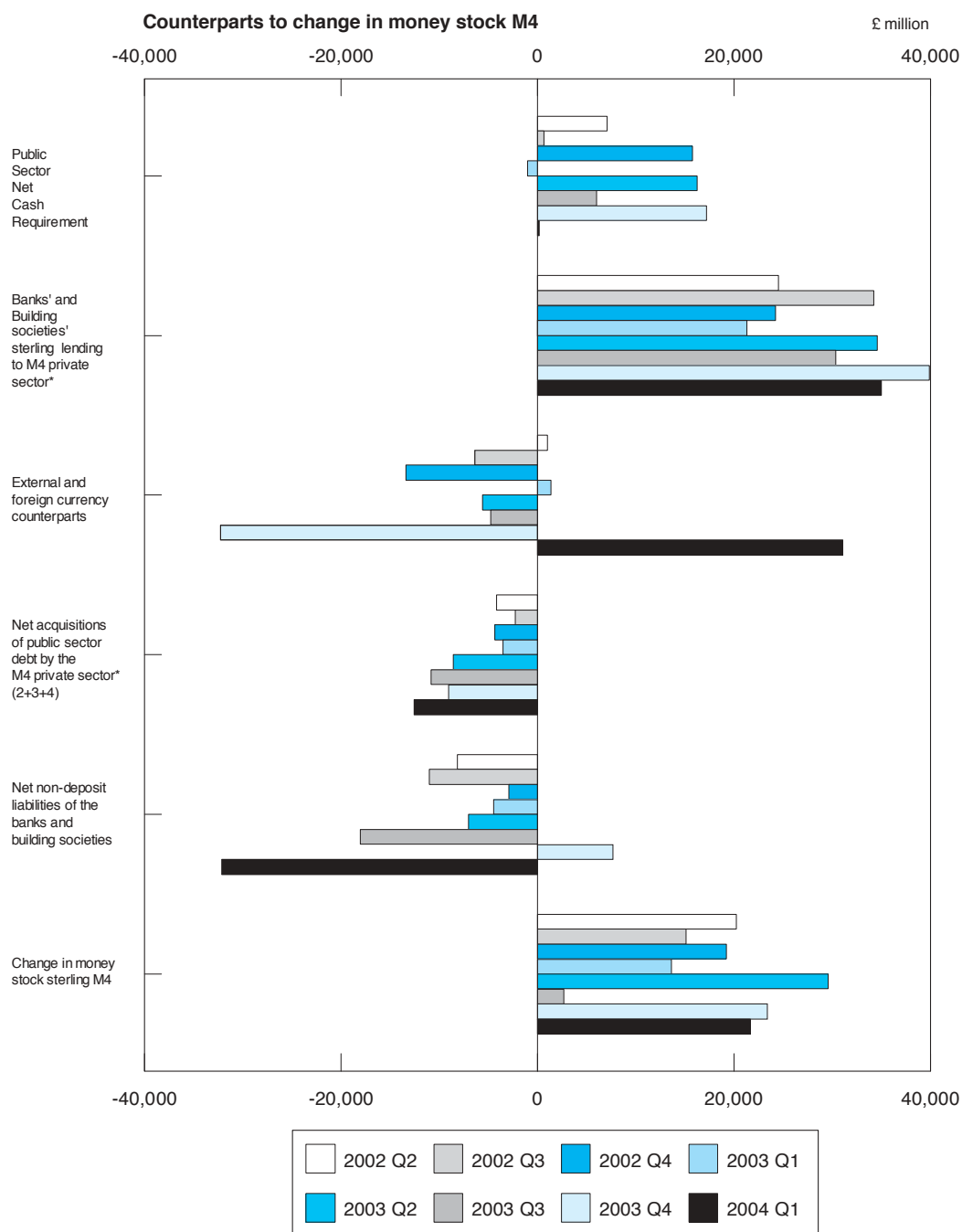
1 A wider range of figures is published monthly in *Financial Statistics*.

2 The M4 private sector comprises all UK residents other than the public sector, banks and building societies.

3 Formerly called the Public Sector Borrowing Requirement.

4 Columns 2-12 do not contain National Statistics data.

Sources: Office for National Statistics; Enquiries Column 1 020 7533 5984; Bank of England; Columns 2-12 020 7601 5467



6.4 Public sector receipts and expenditure

£ million, not seasonally adjusted

	Public sector current expenditure										Public sector current receipts							
	Current expenditure on goods and services	Subsidies	Net current Social Benefits	Net current grants abroad	Other current grants	Interest paid to private sector and RoW	Total current expenditure	Operating surplus	Taxes on production	Taxes on income and wealth	Taxes on capital	Other Current taxes	Compulsory social contributions	Interest/divide from private-/RoW	Rent and other current transfers	Total current receipts		
Annual																		
2001	GZSN 189 700 [†]	NMRL 5 787 [†]	ANLY 123 865 [†]	GZSI -2 134	NNAI 18 749 [†]	ANLO 23 599 [†]	ANLT 359 566 [†]	ANBP 17 644 [†]	NMYE 132 195 [†]	ANSO 147 575 [†]	NMGI 2 396	NVCM 19 626 [†]	ANBO 62 887	ANBQ 5 390 [†]	ANBS 2 260 [†]	ANBT 389 071 [†]		
2002	208 844	5 760	127 395	-539	22 793	21 320	385 573	17 119	138 513	142 402	2 381	21 236	63 520	4 409	2 199	390 903		
2003	229 870	7 377	135 220	-855 [†]	26 055	22 507	420 174	17 871	145 883	145 631	2 416	23 428	70 629 [†]	4 352	1 798	411 166		
Quarterly																		
2001 Q1	45 789 [†]	1 305 [†]	29 293	-261	4 785 [†]	6 313 [†]	87 224 [†]	4 228 [†]	31 498 [†]	47 192	569	4 504 [†]	17 957	1 700 [†]	753 [†]	108 186 [†]		
Q2	46 894	1 511	30 011 [†]	-259	4 761	5 991	88 909	4 334	32 820	29 131	612	5 099	14 518	1 283	406	87 974		
Q3	47 738	1 543	31 164	-1 294	4 314	5 328	88 793	4 345	33 815	35 513	617	5 068	15 064	1 275	698	96 166		
Q4	49 279	1 428	33 397	-320	4 889	5 967	94 640	4 737	34 062	35 739 [†]	598	4 955	15 348	1 132	403	96 745		
2002 Q1	50 588	1 177	30 325	12	5 520	5 214	92 836	4 333	32 710	44 764	556	5 043	18 231	1 027	654	107 087		
Q2	52 216	1 468	31 292	-126	5 622	5 423	95 895	4 192	33 954	28 730	607	5 387	14 624	1 085	442	88 806		
Q3	52 736	1 476	31 939	-375	6 253	4 617	96 646	4 295	35 840	35 760	619	5 436	14 972	1 126	672	98 505		
Q4	53 304	1 639	33 839	-50	5 398	6 066	100 196	4 299	36 009	33 148	599	5 370	15 693	1 171	431	96 505		
2003 Q1	55 614	1 734	31 892	-75	6 021	5 187	100 373	4 324	34 082	45 523	545	5 416	18 239 [†]	1 127	598	109 642		
Q2	57 743	1 902	33 037	-185 [†]	6 932	5 808	105 237	4 327	36 472	30 105	607	5 901	17 009	1 045	397	95 653		
Q3	57 198	1 928	33 947	-295	6 181	5 343	104 302	4 435	36 527	36 906	631	6 046	17 446	1 054	403	103 238		
Q4	59 315	1 813	36 344	-300	6 921	6 169	110 262	4 785	38 802	33 097	633	6 065	17 935	1 126	400	102 633		
2004 Q1	59 829	1 964	33 970	-137	7 659	5 424	108 709	4 358	37 063	46 540	647	6 075	22 389	1 154	396	118 412		

Sources: Office for National Statistics; Enquiries 020 7533 5987

6.5 Public sector key fiscal indicators¹

£ million⁵, not seasonally adjusted

	Surplus on current budget ²		Net investment ³		Net borrowing ⁴		Net cash requirement		Public sector net debt	
	General Government	Public Sector	General Government	Public Sector	General Government	Public Sector	General Government	Public Sector	£ billion ⁶	% of GDP ⁷
Annual										
2001	ANLW 17 190 [†]	ANMU 15 634 [†]	-ANNV 9 328 [†]	-ANNW 8 001 [†]	NNBK 7 862 [†]	ANNX 7 633 [†]	RUUS -3 796 [†]	RURQ -2 921	RUTN 318.8	RUTO 31.4
2002	-6 452	-8 897	10 816	9 315	-17 268	-18 212	16 821	17 165	335.9	31.4
2003	-21 463	-23 736	16 237	14 336	-37 700	-38 072	37 794	38 429 [†]	374.8	33.1
Quarterly										
2001 Q1	18 147 [†]	17 529 [†]	3 607 [†]	3 239 [†]	14 540 [†]	14 290 [†]	-13 122 [†]	-12 573	306.9	31.3
Q2	-3 981	-4 391	1 062	788	-5 043	-5 179	6 246	6 317	314.3	31.6
Q3	4 262	3 894	1 977	1 573	2 285	2 321	-6 322	-6 138	308.2	30.7
Q4	-1 238	-1 398	2 682	2 401	-3 920	-3 799	9 402	9 473	318.8	31.4
2002 Q1	11 395	10 772	4 807	4 576	6 588	6 196	-6 383	-6 334	311.2	30.2
Q2	-10 000	-10 608	1 217	800	-11 217	-11 408	7 126	7 056	318.2	30.5
Q3	-1 228	-1 693	2 366	1 764	-3 594	-3 457	82	665	320.4	30.3
Q4	-6 619	-7 368	2 426	2 175	-9 045	-9 543	15 996	15 778	335.9	31.4
2003 Q1	6 453	5 582	6 129	6 170	324	-588	-1 705	-1 035	334.1	30.8
Q2	-12 609	-13 227	3 549	2 453	-16 158	-15 680	16 402	16 232 [†]	349.9	31.8
Q3	-4 254	-4 733	3 130	2 645	-7 384	-7 378	6 121	6 008	355.2	31.8
Q4	-11 053	-11 358	3 429	3 068	-14 482	-14 426	16 976	17 224	374.8	33.1
2004 Q1	6 821	5 958	5 998	5 713	823	245	494	167	374.9 [†]	32.7

1 National accounts entities as defined under the European System of Accounts 1995 (ESA95).

2 Net saving, plus capital taxes.

3 Gross capital formation, plus payments less receipts, of investment grants less depreciation.

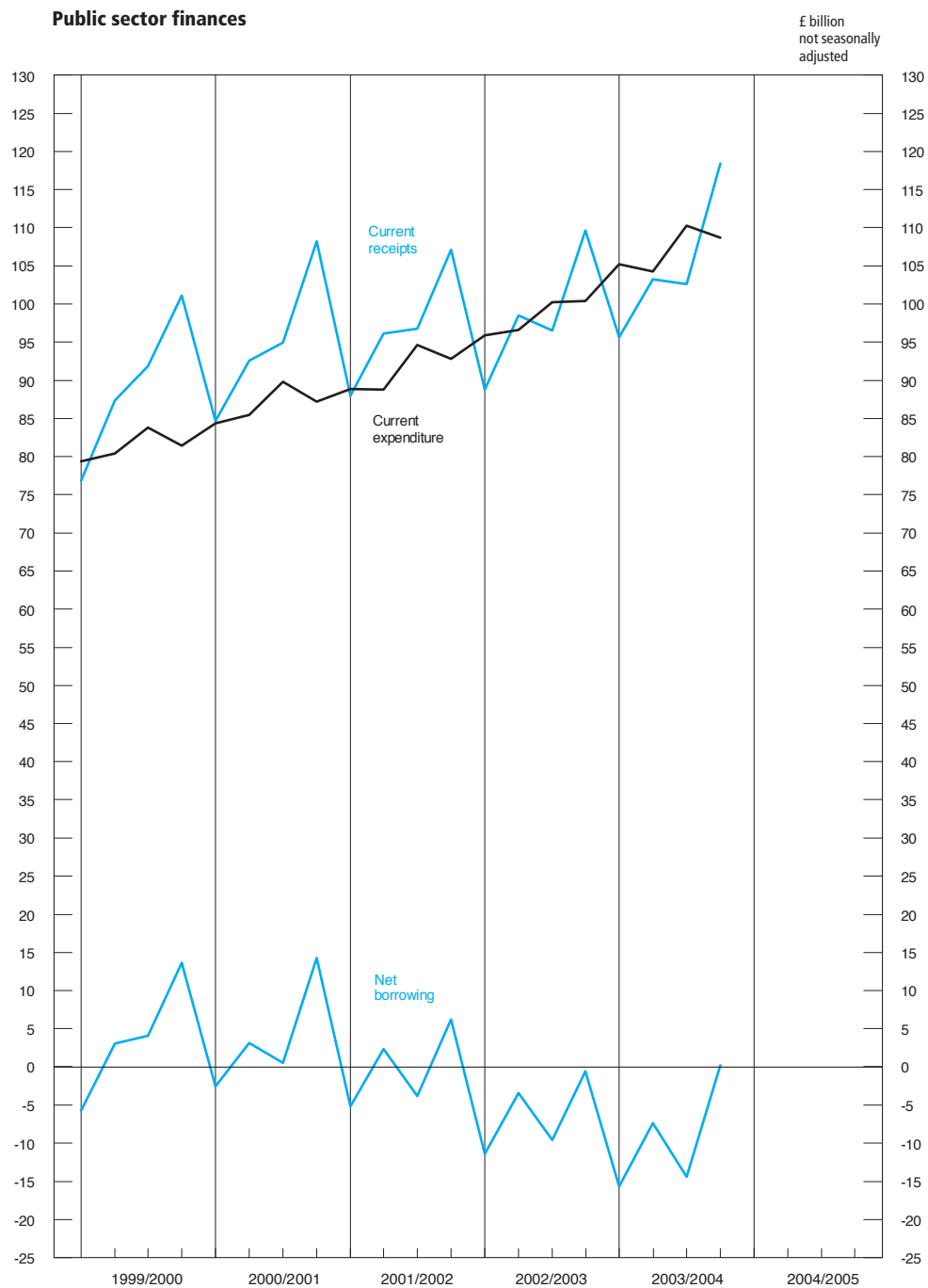
4 Net borrowing = surplus on current budget minus net investment.

5 Unless otherwise stated

6 Net amount outstanding at end of period.

7 Net debt at end of the month, Gross domestic product at market prices for 12 months centred on the end of the month.

Sources: Office for National Statistics; Enquiries 020 7533 5984



6.6 Consumer credit and other household sector borrowing

£ million

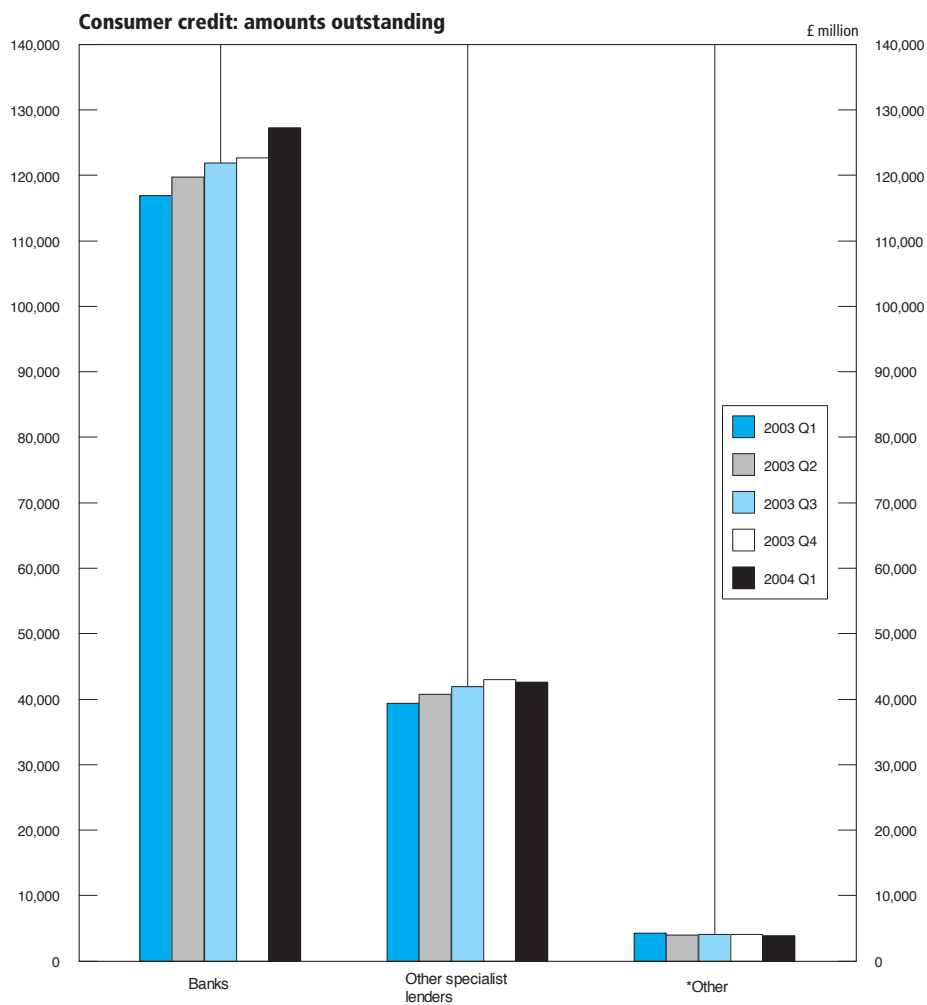
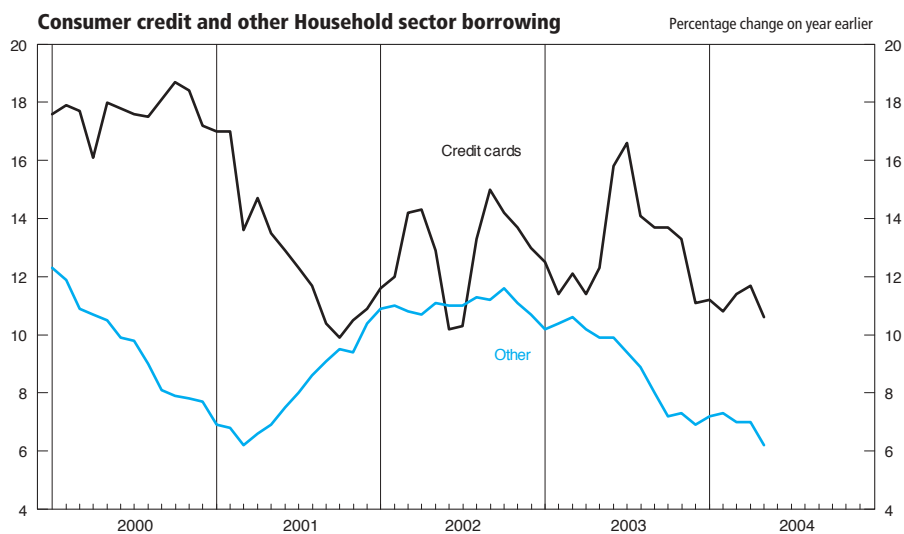
		Consumer credit							
		of which		Banks ¹	Building Societies ¹ Class 3 Loans ¹	Other specialist lenders	Retailers	Insurance companies	Loans secured on dwellings (NSA [†])
		Total consumer credit ¹	credit cards ^{1,2}						
			other ^{1,2}						
Amounts outstanding: quarterly									
	VZRI	VZRJ	VZRK	VRVV	VZRG	VZRH	RLBO	VZQZ	AMWT
1998 Q1	92 268	19 417	72 803	66 895	213	21 240	2 661	1 246	435 546
Q2	95 642	20 581	75 065	69 739	185	21 719	2 688	1 240	442 028
Q3	98 746	21 553	77 200	72 359	176	22 346	2 683	1 242	449 691
Q4	101 618	22 467	79 200	73 140	295	24 304	2 669	1 238	456 803
1999 Q1	105 891	28 431	77 501	75 721	298	25 846	2 698	1 319	463 304
Q2	109 040	29 673	79 398	77 794	312	26 774	2 692	1 383	472 730
Q3	112 314	30 759	81 602	80 470	329	27 497	2 655	1 400	484 270
Q4	115 477	32 084	83 280	82 702	297	28 300	2 775	1 462	494 200
2000 Q1	119 261	33 441	85 855	86 046	315	28 836	2 664 [†]	1 415	503 560
Q2	122 027 [†]	34 943	87 115	88 720	315	28 943	2 613	1 310	514 840
Q3	124 335	36 302	88 075	91 040	349	29 145	2 552	1 273	525 843
Q4	127 294	37 602	89 566 [†]	94 278	392	29 006	2 503	1 197	535 752
2001 Q1	129 053	37 989	91 109	95 854	412	29 091	2 525	1 229	546 486
Q2	132 986	39 450	93 567	100 291	424	28 350	2 510	1 221	561 444
Q3	136 056	40 021	96 049	103 444	447	28 491	2 517	1 206	577 424
Q4	140 887	41 710	99 115	107 767	436	29 103	2 480	1 178	591 467
2002 Q1	144 275	43 379	100 917	111 079	463	29 129	2 508	1 183	606 459
Q2	147 289	43 499	103 849	113 158	460	29 685	2 575	1 193	625 851
Q3	153 003	45 963	106 993	118 351	523	30 434	2 554	1 196	652 813
Q4	156 942	47 154	109 772	120 869	610	31 823	2 535	1 182	675 499
2003 Q1	160 441	48 615	111 838	116 878	625	39 368	2 525	1 120	695 876
Q2	164 697	50 404	114 368	119 719	672	40 760	2 201	1 107	718 557
Q3	167 820	52 210	115 522	121 892	736	41 958	2 193	1 085	746 621
Q4	169 699	52 433	117 258	122 732	766	43 055	2 212	1 048	774 914
2004 Q1	173 730	54 141	119 609	127 294	751	42 616	2 138	1 014	..
Amounts outstanding: monthly									
2002 Jan	142 112 [†]	42 164 [†]	99 949 [†]	108 997 [†]	428	29 232	2 478 [†]	1 174	..
Feb	143 545	43 090	100 455	110 152	438	29 198	2 478	1 177	..
Mar	144 221	43 273	100 948	111 214	470 [†]	29 037	2 491	1 183	..
Apr	145 724	43 868	101 856	112 468	471	29 213	2 487	1 188	..
May	147 199	44 169	103 030	113 346	471	29 217	2 550	1 191	..
Jun	147 293	43 300	103 994	113 515	471	29 672	2 578	1 193	..
Jul	148 753	43 730	105 023	114 620	482	29 732	2 556	1 194	..
Aug	151 238	45 191	106 047	117 030	496	29 701	2 529	1 195	..
Sep	152 810	45 910	106 900	118 161	518	30 408	2 547	1 196	..
Oct	154 437	46 130	108 307	118 714	531	31 684	2 542	1 196	..
Nov	155 359	46 606	108 754	119 485	539	31 795	2 545	1 192	..
Dec	156 584	46 938	109 646	120 823	587	31 938	2 530	1 182	..
2003 Jan	157 577	47 448	110 129	121 071	601	32 033	2 536	1 163	..
Feb	158 874	48 000	110 874	119 598	616	34 501	2 535	1 140	..
Mar	160 145	48 504	111 641	116 569	634	39 261	2 504	1 120	..
Apr	161 131	48 848	112 283	116 838	655	40 034	2 476	1 109	..
May	162 877	49 619	113 258	118 363	660	40 039	2 452	1 106	..
Jun	164 426	50 161	114 265	119 635	688	40 748	2 210	1 107	..
Jul	165 862	50 996	114 866	120 893	701	41 016	2 202	1 104	..
Aug	167 006	51 560	115 446	121 753	714	40 972	2 224	1 096	..
Sep	167 617	52 190	115 427	121 879	727	41 979	2 188	1 085	..
Oct	168 605	52 461	116 145	121 858	729	42 720	2 178	1 072	..
Nov	169 528	52 794	116 734	122 575	729	43 344	2 215	1 060	..
Dec	169 412	52 168	117 243	122 671	735	43 139	2 204	1 048	..
2004 Jan	170 763	52 758	118 005	125 232	746	41 500	2 146	1 037	..
Feb	172 105	53 166	118 940	126 527	752	41 419	2 096	1 026	..
Mar	173 514	54 031	119 483	127 129	759	42 516	2 116	1 014	..
Apr	174 705	54 574	120 130	128 436	766	42 247 [†]	2 113	1 002	..
May	175 223	54 896	120 327	128 420	787	42 601	2 103	990	..

1 These figures fall outside the scope of National Statistics.

2 From January 1999 onwards, a more accurate breakdown between credit card and 'other lending' is available.

Credit card lending by other specialist lenders can now be separately identified and is included for the first time within the credit card component. Hence, data from January 1999 onwards are not directly comparable with earlier periods.

Sources: Bank of England; Enquiries Columns 1-5, 9 020 7601 5468; Office for National Statistics; Enquiries Columns 6-8 020 7 533 6046



*Other is the sum of Retailers, Insurance companies and Building society class 3 loans

6.7 Analysis of bank lending to UK residents^{1,2,4,5,6}

Amounts outstanding

£ million, not seasonally adjusted

	Manufacturing ³	Other production	Financial	Services	Persons	Total loans, advances and acceptances
Total Loans, Advances, Acceptances and Sterling Commercial paper						
	TBSF	BCFX	BCFH	BCFR	TBTW	TBSA
2003 Q1	50 875	35 255	360 572	240 309	573 875	1 260 887 [†]
Q2	49 483	35 355	359 648	248 530	588 463	1 281 479
Q3	47 320	34 662	382 613 [†]	247 501 [†]	606 819	1 318 365
Q4	43 055 [†]	32 944	398 423	251 748	620 815	1 346 985
2004 Q1	43 289	34 438	441 771	251 273	631 531	1 402 559
Of which in sterling						
	TBUF	BCEY	BCFI	BCFS	TBVW	TBUA
2003 Q1	32 532	31 752	181 467	219 366	573 342	1 038 460 [†]
Q2	32 436	31 862	181 888	226 681	587 926	1 060 794
Q3	30 839	31 411	192 855 [†]	226 445 [†]	606 197	1 087 198
Q4	29 850	30 197	195 501	233 124	620 255	1 108 927
2004 Q1	30 487	32 176	204 538	234 922	630 966	1 133 378
Changes in total lending (sterling)						
	TBWF	BCEZ	BCFJ	BCFT	TBXW	TBWA
2003 Q1	-1 451	371	2 337	4 425	5 002 [†]	10 684 [†]
Q2	-61	224	2 543	7 110	16 380	26 195
Q3	-1 589	-444	10 991 [†]	330 [†]	21 899	30 638
Q4	-989	-1 215	3 008	7 318	17 532	26 205
2004 Q1	637	1 979	9 957	1 830	10 297	24 989
Changes in total lending (foreign currencies)						
	TBYF	BCFA	BCFK	BCFU	TBZW	TBYA
2003 Q1	214	-134	10 434	116	22	10 652 [†]
Q2	-967	76	12 243	1 356	21	12 729
Q3	-649	-253	10 714	193	86	10 091
Q4	-2 808 [†]	-381	4 685	-1 763	-36	-304
2004 Q1	97	-391	42 495 [†]	-1 669 [†]	31	40 529
Facilities granted						
	TCAF	BCFB	BCFL	BCFV	TCBW	TCAA
2003 Q1	97 860	64 422	407 913	337 951	639 426	1 547 572 [†]
Q2	93 241 [†]	65 964	406 835	343 473	661 318	1 570 830
Q3	91 556	65 423	431 330 [†]	345 907 [†]	681 360	1 615 026
Q4	84 990	63 718	447 144	350 413	700 354	1 646 620
2004 Q1	86 659	65 631 [†]	495 438	356 274	715 330	1 719 300
Of which in sterling						
	TCCF	BCFC	BCFM	BCFW	TCDW	TCCA
2003 Q1	56 944	49 334	212 148	294 815	638 662	1 251 904 [†]
Q2	54 711	50 685	214 104	301 435	660 540	1 281 475
Q3	54 779	50 738	226 632 [†]	303 029 [†]	680 456	1 315 084
Q4	52 609 [†]	50 157	230 711	311 499	699 570	1 344 545
2004 Q1	54 540	52 571	241 377	318 442	714 557	1 381 489
Changes in sterling (facilities granted)						
	TCEF	BCFD	BCFN	BCFX	TCFW	TCEA
2003 Q1	-657	82	2 228	8 670	15 074 [†]	25 398 [†]
Q2	-2 183	1 474	4 099	6 461	23 685	33 536
Q3	76	59 [†]	12 551 [†]	2 161 [†]	23 545	37 842
Q4	-2 170 [†]	-581	4 441	9 110	22 588	33 938
2004 Q1	1 941	2 412	11 615	6 969	14 574	37 514
Changes in foreign currencies (facilities granted)						
	TCGF	BCFE	BCFO	BCFY	TCHW	TCGA
2003 Q1	575	287	11 309	-1 513	39	10 697 [†]
Q2	-1 321	697	11 051	100	37	10 565
Q3	-1 891	-636	10 643	1 820	128	10 064
Q4	-2 837 [†]	-341	4 000	-2 090	-85	-1 353
2004 Q1	866	-158	47 412 [†]	105 [†]	22	48 212

1 Comprises loans advances (including under reverse repos), finance leasing, acceptances, facilities and holdings of sterling commercial paper issued by UK residents, provided by reporting banks to their UK resident non-bank and non-building society customers. This analysis is based on Standard Industrial Classification of 1992 and excludes lending to residents in the Channel Islands and the Isle of Man which are classified as non-residents for statistical purposes from end-September 1997. Holdings of investments and bills and adjustments for transit items are no longer included. For a more detailed breakdown of these data, see *Financial Statistics* Table 4.5B.

2 Changes in the reporting population in the quarter to end-December 1997, including the entry of Northern rock plc, account for an increase of £12.8bn in total sterling lending. Other currency lending was unchanged.

Changes data have been adjusted to reflect only the new business undertaken by Northern Rock plc during the quarter.

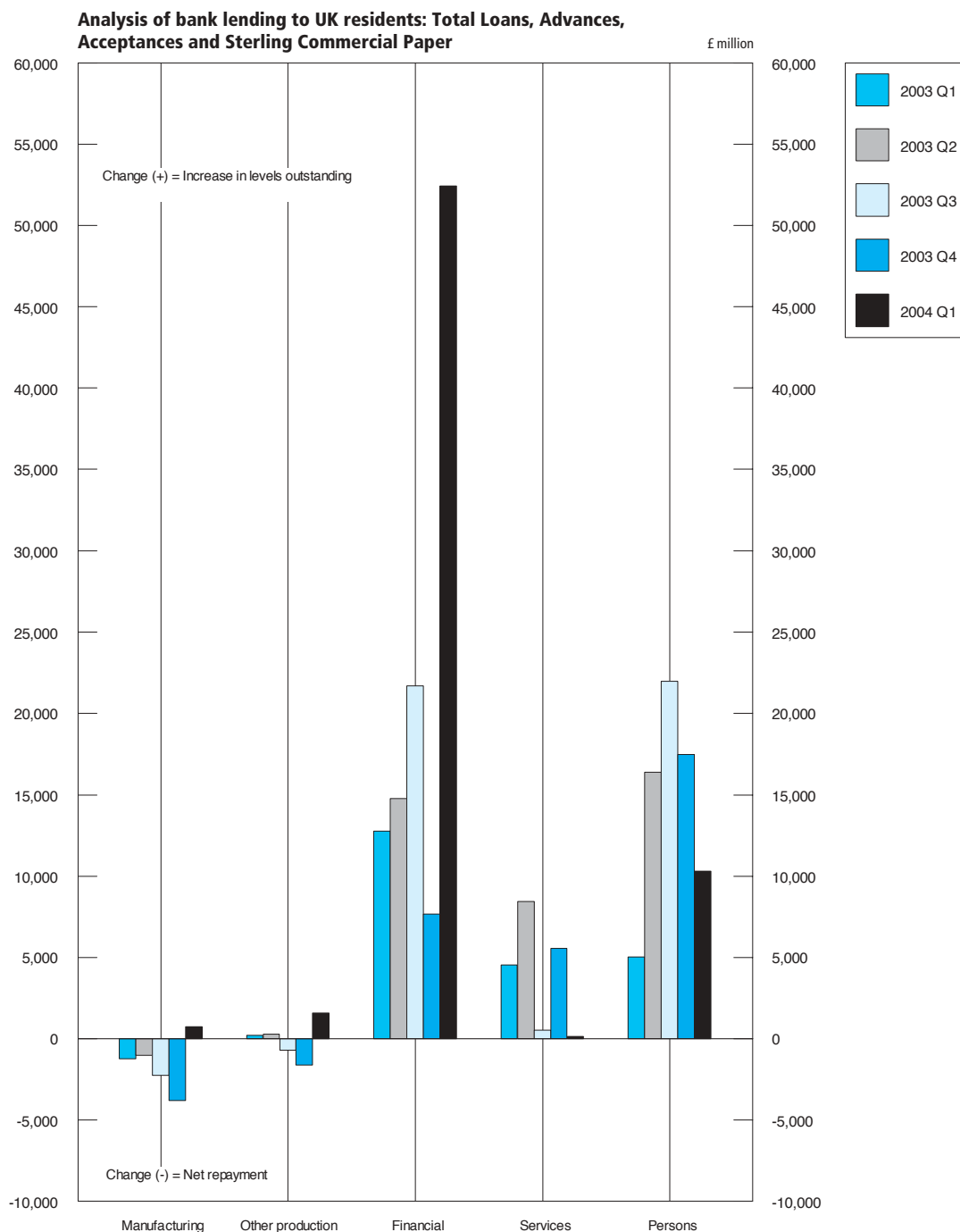
3 Includes lending under DTI special scheme for domestic shipbuilding.

4 In the quarter to end-June 1999, Halifax plc acquired Birmingham Midshires Building Society; adjustments have been applied so that only the growth in the latter's business in the quarter is included in the aggregate flows.

5 Data for amounts outstanding to end-Q4, 2000 reflect the entry of Bradford and Bingley plc to the banking sector in December 2000. Changes data have been adjusted to reflect only the net business undertaken by Bradford and Bingley plc during December.

6 These figures fall outside the scope of National Statistics.

Source: Bank of England; Enquiries 020 7601 5360



6.8 Interest rates, security prices and yields⁵

Percentage rate

	Last Friday						Last working day	Average of working days	
	Treasury bill yield ¹	Deposits with local authorities - 3 months ²	Inter-bank 3 months bid rate ³	Inter-bank 3 months offer rate ³	Sterling certificates of deposit 3 months bid rate	Sterling certificates of deposit 3 months offer rate	Selected retail banks: base rate	Euro-dollar 3 month rate	British government securities: long dated ⁴ - 20 years
Annual									
	AJRP	AJOI	HSAJ	HSAB	HSAL	HSAM	ZCMG	AJIB	AJLX
2000	5.69	5.84	5.81	5.84	5.75	5.81	..	6.35	4.68
2001	3.87	4.00	4.03	4.06	3.98	4.02	..	1.83	4.78
2002	3.92	..	3.94	3.96	3.90	3.94	..	1.35	4.83
2003	3.90	..	3.95	3.98	3.95	3.98	..	1.10	4.64
Monthly									
2000 Jan	5.85	6.25	6.09	6.16	6.03	6.09	5.75	6.05	4.82
Feb	5.93	6.06	6.16	6.22	6.09	6.16	6.00	6.08	4.71
Mar	5.93	6.13	6.16	6.22	6.13	6.16	6.00	6.29	4.56
Apr	6.05	6.22	6.31	6.22	6.22	6.25	6.00	6.44	4.63
May	6.04	6.13	6.19	6.22	6.13	6.16	6.00	6.82	4.69
Jun	5.93	6.06	6.13	6.16	6.06	6.13	6.00	6.76	4.63
Jul	5.93	6.03	6.16	6.19	6.13	6.16	6.00	6.71	4.64
Aug	5.95	6.06	6.16	6.19	6.09	6.13	6.00	6.64	4.74
Sep	5.85	6.03	6.09	6.13	6.03	6.09	6.00	6.74	4.86
Oct	5.81	6.00	6.03	6.06	6.00	6.03	6.00	6.71	4.81
Nov	5.72	5.88	5.94	5.97	5.91	5.97	6.00	6.64	4.59
Dec	5.69	5.84	5.81	5.84	5.75	5.81	6.00	6.35	4.49
2001 Jan	5.57	5.63	5.69	5.72	5.66	5.72	6.00	5.35	4.51
Feb	5.46	5.53	5.53	5.56	5.50	5.53	5.75	5.01	4.57
Mar	5.29	5.38	5.44	5.47	5.40	5.43	5.75	4.86	4.56
Apr	5.11	5.13	5.25	5.28	5.23	5.25	5.50	4.27	4.86
May	5.02	5.13	5.16	5.19	5.16	5.17	5.25	3.95	4.99
Jun	5.10	5.06	5.19	5.25	5.18	5.18	5.25	3.80	5.07
Jul	5.04	5.13	5.16	5.22	5.16	5.17	5.25	3.60	5.03
Aug	4.71	4.75	4.84	4.88	4.83	4.84	5.00	3.43	4.81
Sep	4.33	4.38	4.41	4.47	4.41	4.51	4.75	2.52	4.93
Oct	4.16	4.06	4.13	4.19	4.10	4.13	4.50	2.15	4.80
Nov	3.81	3.94	3.94	4.00	3.92	3.96	4.00	2.00	4.51
Dec	3.87	4.00	4.03	4.06	3.98	4.02	4.00	1.83	4.75
2002 Jan	3.90	3.94	3.97	4.03	3.97	3.99	4.00	1.86	4.81
Feb	3.91	3.88	3.97	4.00	3.91	3.95	4.00	1.85	4.83
Mar	4.04	4.09	4.09	4.16	4.09	4.11	4.00	2.00	5.11
Apr	3.98	4.00	4.06	4.13	4.05	4.06	4.00	1.86	5.13
May	4.04	4.03	4.09	4.13	4.09	4.11	4.00	1.82	5.18
Jun	3.97	4.03	4.06	4.09	4.05	4.07	4.00	1.83	5.02
Jul	3.75	..	3.94	3.97	3.92	3.94	4.00	1.75	4.90
Aug	3.86	..	3.91	3.97	3.91	3.93	4.00	1.80	4.64
Sep	3.81	..	3.88	3.91	3.85	3.86	4.00	1.74	4.45
Oct	3.73	..	3.88	3.91	3.85	3.87	4.00	1.64	4.59
Nov	3.86	..	3.94	3.98	3.94	3.95	4.00	1.42	4.64
Dec	3.92	..	3.94	3.96	3.90	3.94	4.00	1.35	4.62
2003 Jan	3.79	..	3.88	3.91	3.88	3.89	4.00	1.29	4.44
Feb	3.49	..	3.59	3.64	3.60	3.62	3.75	1.30	4.39
Mar	3.51	..	3.57	3.61	3.57	3.59	3.75	1.25	4.54
Apr	3.47	..	3.55	3.58	3.54	3.56	3.75	1.28	4.67
May	3.44	..	3.54	3.57	3.55	3.55	3.75	1.22	4.46
Jun	3.50	..	3.55	3.59	3.55	3.56	3.75	1.09	4.39
Jul	3.32	..	3.36	3.40	3.36	3.38	3.50	1.06	4.65
Aug	3.53	..	3.54	3.57	3.54	3.56	3.50	1.11	4.68
Sep	3.59	..	3.66	3.67	3.63	3.65	3.50	1.13	4.76
Oct	3.81	..	3.86	3.90	3.85	3.87	3.50	1.13	4.88
Nov	3.86	..	3.90	3.94	3.90	3.92	3.75	1.12	4.95
Dec	3.90	..	3.95	3.98	3.95	3.98	3.75	1.10	4.83
2004 Jan	4.00	..	4.05	4.10	4.06	4.08	3.75	1.08	4.75
Feb	4.11	..	4.11	4.16	4.12	4.14	4.00	1.07	4.78
Mar	4.24	..	4.30	4.33	4.30	4.32	4.00	1.05	4.67
Apr	4.31 ^U	..	4.35	4.39	4.35	4.37	4.00	1.11	4.87
May	4.50	..	4.56	4.59	4.55	4.59	4.25	1.24	4.98

1 Average discount rate expressed as the rate at which interest is earned during the life of the bills.

2 For a minimum term of 3 months and thereafter at 7 days' notice.

3 Spread of rates over the day in the inter-bank sterling market; from June 1982 rates are the spread at 10.30 am.

4 Averages of Wednesdays until February 1980; from March 1980 figures are the average of all observations (3 a week); from January 1982 average of working days. Calculated gross redemption yields - see *Financial Statistics Explanatory Handbook*.

5 These figures fall outside the scope of National Statistics.

Sources: Bank of England; Enquiries 020 7601 4342.



6.9 A selection of asset prices

	Producer price indices (NSA) (2000 = 100)		Housing:ODPM all lenders mix adjusted house price index (NSA) (2002 = 100)			Average price of agricultural land in England (NSA) (1995 = 100) ²
	Plant and machinery bought as fixed assets by	Manufactured output	New dwellings ¹	Secondhand dwellings ¹	All dwellings ¹	
Annual	PVJL	PQIR	WMPN	WMPP	WMPQ	BAJI
2000	100.0	100.0	84.6	88.0	87.7	..
2001	102.0	95.4	90.3	95.7	95.1	..
2002	100.2	95.2	108.7	111.6	111.2	..
2003	99.5	94.6	126.4	129.0	128.7	..
Quarterly						
2000 Q1	99.0	102.0	81.3	83.9	83.6	142 ³
Q2	99.4	101.8	86.0	88.5	88.2	143 ^{3†}
Q3	100.1	99.9	89.0	89.9	89.9	159 ³
Q4	101.4	96.3	92.9	92.3	92.5	146 ³
2001 Q1	102.9	95.4	90.8	92.1	92.1	155 ³
Q2	103.1	95.5	90.8	96.0	95.4	148 ³
Q3	101.2	95.4	94.1	99.4	98.8	162 ³
Q4	101.1	95.4	95.4	96.9	96.8	154 ³
2002 Q1	101.0	95.6	100.0	100.0	100.0	129 ³
Q2	100.5	95.5	106.5	108.4	108.2	139 ³
Q3	100.0	94.9	111.0	116.1	115.5	150 ³
Q4	99.2	94.9	117.1	121.8	121.3	150 ³
2003 Q1	99.1	94.6	119.3	124.0	123.4	131 ³
Q2	99.7	94.1	127.2	127.3	127.2	147 ³
Q3	99.9	94.5	127.9	131.1	130.7	167 ³
Q4	99.5	95.1	131.8	133.7	133.4	..
2004 Q1	99.2p [†]	95.5	130.8	135.2	134.6	..
Monthly						
2002 Jul	100.2	94.9	105.9	113.8	112.9	..
Aug	100.4	94.9	111.6	115.9	115.4	..
Sep	99.4	94.9	115.5	118.6	118.2	..
Oct	99.2	94.9	113.7	119.9	119.1	..
Nov	99.2	95.0	116.2	120.9	120.3	..
Dec	99.1	94.9	121.4	124.7	124.3	..
2003 Jan	98.5	94.7	119.2	124.0	123.4	..
Feb	99.0	94.6	118.0	122.7	122.1	..
Mar	99.7	94.6	120.7	125.2	124.7	..
Apr	99.9	94.2	127.5	127.8	127.7	..
May	99.9	93.9	127.1	126.8	126.8	..
Jun	99.4	94.2	127.1	127.2	127.1	..
Jul	99.7	94.2	126.6	129.7	129.3	..
Aug	100.0	94.5	129.6	131.9	131.6	..
Sep	100.0	94.7	127.6	131.7	131.2	..
Oct	99.6	95.1	132.6	133.7	133.5	..
Nov	99.6	95.1	128.8	132.4	132.0	..
Dec	99.3	95.1	132.0	135.0	134.6	..
2004 Jan	99.2	95.0	131.5	136.0	135.4	..
Feb	98.6p [†]	95.4	129.4	134.7	134.1	..
Mar	99.7p	96.2	131.6	134.8	134.4	..
Apr	99.5p	96.3p	135.9	141.1	140.5	..
May	99.6p	96.3p	..	..	..	..

¹ Series based on mortgage lending by all financial institutions rather than building societies only, as previously published. This change has been made necessary because of the mergers, takeovers and conversions to plc status affecting the building society sector. The series is based on the Office of the Deputy Prime Ministers' 5% survey of mortgage lenders (at completion stage), but now includes all mortgage lenders rather than building societies only. From February 2002, monthly data has been obtained from the enlarged survey and quarterly data from 2002q2 are based on monthly indices.

² Please note that because of some changes in coverage, the revised series from Q1 1993 is not directly comparable with the old series. From Q1 1993 prices of all sales of agricultural land exclude some transfers in order to come closer to estimates of market determined prices. However the new series does not represent exactly competitive open market values. Sales are now analysed and recorded on the basis of when the transactions actually took place. Further information is available on the DEFRA Website (www.defra.gov.uk/esg/default.htm) accessible through the Internet. Data prior to 1993 remains on the previous basis.

³ Provisional estimates.

Sources: Office for National Statistics, Enquiries Columns 1-2 01633 812106 or 813390;

Office of the Deputy Prime Minister, Enquiries Columns 3-5 020 7944 3325;

Department of Environment, Food and Rural Affairs;

Enquiries Column 6 01904 455083

Measures of variability of selected economic series¹

	Table	Period covered	Average percentage changes			I / C for MCD (or QCD) span		
			CI	I	C			
Quarterly series								
National income and components: chained volume measures, reference year 2000								
Gross Value Added (GVA) at Basic Prices	2.1	Q1 1985 to Q4 2003	0.7	0.2	0.7	0.3	1	0.3
Households' Final Consumption Expenditure	2.5	Q1 1985 to Q4 2003	0.9	0.3	0.9	0.4	1	0.4
Gross fixed capital formation	2.2, 2.7	Q1 1985 to Q4 2003	2.1	1.2	1.5	0.8	1	0.8
Exports: goods and services	2.2	Q1 1985 to Q4 2003	2.0	1.1	1.4	0.8	1	0.8
Imports: goods and services	2.2	Q1 1985 to Q4 2003	2.1	1.0	1.8	0.6	1	0.6
Real Households' disposable income	2.5	Q1 1985 to Q4 2003	1.2	1.0	0.9	1.1	2	0.3
Gross operating surplus of private non-financial corporations	2.11	Q1 1985 to Q4 2003	3.1	2.1	2.0	1.1	2	0.4
Other quarterly series								
Households' saving ratio ³	2.5	Q1 1985 to Q4 2003	1.0	0.9	0.4	2.2	2	0.7
Monthly series								
Retail sales (volume per week)								
Predominantly food stores	5.8	Jan 1986 to Dec 2003	0.6	0.6	0.2	2.4	3	0.8
Predominantly non-food stores	5.8	Jan 1986 to Dec 2003	1.1	1.0	0.4	2.4	3	0.8
Non-store and repair	5.8	Jan 1986 to Dec 2003	1.9	1.8	0.5	3.8	4	1.0
Index of industrial production								
Production industries	5.1	Jan 1985 to Dec 2003	0.7	0.7	0.2	3.1	4	0.9
Manufacturing industries	5.1	Jan 1985 to Dec 2003	0.7	0.7	0.3	2.5	3	0.8
Average earnings: whole economy	4.6	Jan 1990 to Dec 2003	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.7	1	0.7
Exports: value, f.o.b. ⁴	2.13	Jan 1985 to Dec 2003	2.9	2.7	0.8	3.3	4	0.8
Imports: value, f.o.b. ⁴	2.13	Jan 1985 to Dec 2003	2.3	2.1	0.8	2.7	3	0.8
Money stock - M0 ⁵	6.2	Jan 1985 to Dec 2003	0.6	0.3	0.5	0.7	1	0.7
Money stock - M4 ⁵	6.2	Jan 1985 to Dec 2003	0.8	0.3	0.8	0.4	1	0.4

1 For a fuller description of these measures see article 'Measuring variability in economic time series' in *Economic Trends*, No 226, August 1972.

The following are brief definitions of the measures.

CI is the average month to month (quarter to quarter for quarterly series) percentage change without regard to sign in the seasonally adjusted series.

C is the same for the trend component.

I is the same for the irregular component, obtained by dividing the trend component into the seasonally adjusted series, except for those series which are seasonally adjusted using an additive model, see footnotes 3 and 5.

I / C is therefore a measure of the size of the relative irregularity of the seasonally adjusted series.

The average changes I and C can also be computed successively over spans of increasing numbers of months (quarters). MCD (QCD), months (quarters) for cyclical dominance, is the shortest span of months (quarters) for which I / C is less than 1 and therefore represents the minimum period over which changes in the trend, on average, exceed the irregular movement.

MCD cannot exceed 6 even if I / C exceeds 1 for 6-month periods.

2 Series relate to Great Britain.

3 The figures in the tables were obtained from an additive analysis of the households' saving ratio so CI, I and C are differences in percentage points.

4 The figures have been updated as described in an article in *Economic Trends*, No 320, June 1980.

5 As the irregular component for M0 and M4 is obtained by subtraction of the trend rather than by division, the figures for CI, I and C are expressed as percentages of the trend level in the preceding month.

Source: Office for National Statistics: Enquiries 020 7533 6243

Index of sources

Abbreviations

DEFRA – Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs.

ODPM – Office of the Deputy Prime Minister.

	Table	Source	Further statistics (where available)
Asset prices	6.9	Office for National Statistics DEFRA ODPM Bank of England	Financial Statistics (for financial assets)
Average earnings	1.1, 4.6	Office for National Statistics	First Release Labour Market Trends Monthly Digest of Statistics
Balance of payments (current account)	2.13	Office for National Statistics	First Release Financial Statistics UK Economic Accounts
Banking		Bank of England	Financial Statistics
Banking loans, advances and acceptances	6.7		
British government securities (long dated) 20 years yield	6.8	Bank of England	
Building societies			Financial Statistics
Advances on new dwellings	5.4	Building Societies Association	
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www.statistics.gov.uk/products/p1904.asp

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