

NOVEMBER 2000 PRE-BUDGET REPORT: DATA SOURCES

This document describes the data sources for the charts and tables which appear in the November 2000 Pre-Budget Report, *Building long-term prosperity for all*, Cm 4917, which was published on 8 November 2000.

The entries for each chart and table in this document should be read alongside the respective chart or table in the November 2000 Pre-Budget Report. In particular, users should refer carefully to any footnotes to the charts and tables in the Pre-Budget Report document.

**HM Treasury
November 2000**

NOVEMBER 2000 PBR DATA SOURCES

CHAPTER 1 - Overview

P.12 Chart 1.1: Government spending by function

Total Managed Expenditure, Source: HM Treasury, 2000-01 estimates.

P.12 Chart 1.2: Government receipts

Total receipts, Source: HM Treasury, 2000-01 estimates.

CHAPTER 2 - Delivering macroeconomic stability

General notes:

Unless otherwise stated, the source for all data is the Office for National Statistics (ONS). Four letter source codes indicate ONS series identifiers.

All data are not seasonally adjusted unless otherwise stated.

P.21 Chart 2.1: Inflation performance against target

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P.23 Table 2.1: Changes in Total Managed Expenditure accounted for by social security benefits and debt interest payments

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P.25 Table 2.2: Summary of forecast

GDP growth. GDP at constant 1995 market prices, percentage changes on previous year. Source: ABMI.

RPIX inflation. RPIX index Jan 13 1987=100, percentage change on a year earlier (Q4 of each year). Source: CHMK.

P.27 Table 2.3: Savings in Annually Managed Expenditure (AME) since Budget 2000 due to social security and debt interest payments

Social security benefits, Source: HM Treasury.

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P.28 Table 2.4: Fiscal balances comparison with Budget 2000

Note: Series expressed in £ million unless otherwise stated.

Fiscal balances:

Surplus on current budget, Source: ANMU-EYNK+LSIT.

Net borrowing, Source: -ANNX+EYNK-LSIU.

Cyclically-adjusted budget balances:

Surplus on current budget, Source: HM Treasury.

Net borrowing, Source: HM Treasury.

P.29 Table 2.5: Summary of public sector finances

Note: Series expressed as a percentage of GDP, £ million, Source: BKTL.

Surplus on current budget, £ million, Source: ANMU-EYNK+LSIT.

Cyclically-adjusted surplus on current budget, Source: HM Treasury.

Public sector net debt, per cent GDP, Source: RUTO.

Net worth, £ million, Source: CGTY.

Primary balance, £ million, Source: ANNX+ANLO-ANBQ-EYNK+LSIU.

Net investment, £ million, Source: -ANNW.

Public sector net borrowing (PSNB), £ million, Source: -ANNX+EYNK-LSIU.

Cyclically adjusted PSNB, Source: HM Treasury.

Central government net cash requirement, £ million, Source: RUUX.

Maastricht deficit, £ million, Source: NNBK.

Maastricht debt ratio, £ million, Source: YEQG.

Memo: Output gap, Source: HM Treasury (see Chart A2).

P.30 Chart 2.2: Meeting the fiscal rules - cyclically-adjusted surplus on current budget and public sector net debt

Note: Both series expressed as a percentage of GDP, £ million, Source: BKTL.

Cyclically-adjusted surplus on current budget, £ million, Source: HM Treasury.

Public sector net debt, £ million, Source: RUTN.

P.31 Chart 2.3: Public sector net borrowing – actual and cyclically-adjusted

Note: Both series expressed as a percentage of GDP, £ million, Source: BKTL.

Public sector net borrowing, Source: £ million -ANNX+EYNK-LSIU.

Cyclically-adjusted public sector net borrowing, Source: HMTreasury.

P.33 Chart 2.4: Cyclically-adjusted surplus on current budget

Note: Both series expressed as a percentage of GDP, £ million, Source: BKTL.

Central case, Source: HM Treasury.

Cautious case, assumes trend output 1 per cent lower in relation to actual output than in the central case, Source: HMTreasury.

CHAPTER 3 – Meeting the productivity challenge

P.36 Chart 3.1: The productivity gap

Output per worker, Gross Domestic Product (GDP) per worker in the UK, France, Germany and US. Source: OECD Economic Outlook database using purchasing power parities (PPPs), UK=100, UK and US figures adjusted by DTI to incorporate data revisions.

P.37 Chart 3.2: UK productivity growth, 1995-2000

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P.38 Box 3.1: US and UK productivity

Output per hour worked, GDP per hour worked, UK and US, constant prices using purchasing power parities (PPPs), US 1996=100, Source: National Institute for Economic and Social Research (NIESR) – unpublished.

P.65 Chart 3.4: Public sector net investment

Public sector net investment, £ billion, Source: ONS (ANNW).

CHAPTER 4 – Increasing employment opportunity for all

P.68 Chart 4.1: UK employment rate

UK employment as a per cent of working age population, percentage of people of working age in employment in the United Kingdom, Source: Department for Education and Employment estimates 1959-1991; and Labour Market Survey from 1992 onwards.

Note: Working population is here defined, from 1959 to 1971, as men 15-64 and women 15-59 and from 1972 onwards as men 16-64 and women 16-59.

P.70 Box 4.1: ILO unemployed per unfilled Jobcentre vacancy

ILO unemployed per unfilled Jobcentre vacancy, regional breakdown of ILO unemployed per unfilled Jobcentre vacancy. All figures are seasonally adjusted, Source: ONS, Nomis.

Note: Figures are for March to May.

P.79 Table 4.1a: Allocation of the Windfall Tax receipts 1997-98 to 2000-01

Windfall tax allocation, £ million, spending by programme, Source: HM Treasury.

P.80 Table 4.1b: The Employment Opportunities Fund

Indicative allocation of spending within EOF, £ million, Source: HM Treasury.

P.82 Box 4.3: Housing as a barrier to work

Income in and out of work for renters, £ a week, Source: HM Treasury estimates. Benefits comprise Child Benefit, Income Support, Housing Benefit and Council Tax Benefit.

P.89 Chart 4.2: Gains to work before and after reforms

Gains to work before and after reforms: Gains to work 1997-98 and 2001-02 compared with gross earnings, £ a week, Source: HM Treasury estimates.

Note: Expressed in 2001-02 prices.

CHAPTER 5 – Fairness for families and communities

P.95 **Box 5.1: Children in workless and low-income households across Europe**

Percentage of children in workless households, Source: calculated from OECD data, *Employment Outlook*, OECD, 1998.

Note: Workless households are defined as those working-age households with no-one in employment. A working-age household is a household that includes at least one person of working age, i.e. a woman aged between 16 and 59 or a man aged between 16 and 64. This definition is in keeping with the definition provided in the summary of Labour Force Survey data (see *Labour Market Trends*, ONS, January 2000, page 28)

Percentage of children in low-income households, Source: *Living Conditions in Europe: Selected Social Indicators*, European Communities (EUROSTAT), 1998.

Note: The low-income threshold is defined as 50 per cent of average equivalised net monthly income. Any household living below this line is deemed to have a low-income, as are all persons (including children), living in such households. Children are defined as the population aged below 16.

P.96 **Chart 5.1: Financial support for the first child, in 2001-02 prices**

Financial support for the first child, in 2001-02 prices, £ a week, April 1997 and April 2001. Source: April 2001 benefit rates published in DSS press release 00/325, 9 November 2000. April 2001 WFTC rates published in Inland Revenue press release *Tax Credits* 173, 9 November 2000. 1997 benefit rates available in *Social Security Statistics* 1999.

Note: Family on income-related benefits: Income Support allowance for child under 11 + income support family premium.

Note: Family receiving Working Families' Tax Credit: Child Benefit for first child + Working Families' Tax Credit (Family Credit in April 1997) allowance for child under 11 + Children's Tax Credit in April 2001.

Note: Basic-rate tax paying family: Child Benefit for first child + Children's Tax Credit in April 2001.

Note: Higher-rate tax paying family: Child Benefit for first child.

P.96 **Chart 5.2: Gains for families as a result of children's measures by 2001**

Gains for families as a result of children's measures by 2001, £ a week, Source: all figures are calculated using HM Treasury's tax benefit simulation model, based on Family Expenditure Survey data 1996-99 updated to 2000-01 levels of prices and earnings.

Note: Income decile: household equivalised net income. (Equivalisation takes account of variations in size and composition of households in which individuals live, using the McClements before housing costs scale).

P.102 Box 5.3: Real growth in the median disposable income of each fifth of the single pensioners' income distribution, 1979 to 1996-97

Distribution of pensioners' incomes, real growth in the median disposable income of each fifth of the single pensioners' income distribution, 1979 to 1996-97, Source: Table A13 of the Pensioners' Incomes Series 1998/9 (DSS October 2000). The document's latest figures on pensioners' incomes come from the Family Resources Surveys from 1994-95 to 1998-99. Trends over time come from the Family Expenditure Survey from 1979 to 1996-97.

P106 Chart 5.3: Overall gains for pensioner families from pensioner policies including Budget 2001 changes

Whole population household equivalised income decile including disability benefits – after housing costs, gains by income decile, £ a week, 2000-01 prices, Source: DSS Poverty Simulation Model, using data from the Family Resources Survey 1997-98.

P110 Chart 5.4: Rise in departmental and locally-financed expenditure from 2000-01 to 2003-04

Departmental and locally-financed expenditure, Source: HM Treasury, Spending Review 2000, Cm 4807, Chart 1.1, page 5.

CHAPTER 6 – Protecting the environment

P.118 Chart 6.1: Projected sea level rise and its components

Actual and projected sea level changes 1900-2100 (all figures in metres), Source: The Met Office's Hadley Centre for Climate Prediction and Research.

Note: **Total:** Total actual and projected increase in sea levels.

Thermal expansion: expected changes due to the thermal expansion of ocean water.

Glaciers: expected changes due to melting of glaciers and snow on land.

Greenland: expected sea level rise due to changes in the large Greenland Ice Sheet.

Note: chart excludes increased snowfall over Antarctica that may offset a small amount of the projected rise.

P.122 Box 6.2: Emission projections and targets

CO₂ estimates, Source: DTI 2000 projections.

Non-CO₂ estimates, Source: "Projections of Non CO₂ Greenhouse Gases for UK", estimates by WS Atkins Ltd, March 2000, on behalf of DETR.

Note: New emission projections and carbon savings estimates were published on 17 November 2000 by DETR and DTI.

Projected emissions of UK greenhouse gases (million tonnes of carbon), with and without the effects of the additional measures contained in Chapter 9 of the Climate Change Draft UK Programme. Emission projections: Actual and projected emissions in the UK of carbon dioxide, methane, nitrous oxide, hydrofluorocarbons, perfluorocarbons, and sulphur hexafluoride. See: *Climate Change Draft UK Programme*, DETR 2000.

Note: There may be some annual variation between 2000 and 2010.

Projected emissions of UK carbon dioxide gases (million tonnes of carbon), with and without the effects of the additional measures contained in Chapter 9 of the Climate Change Draft UK Programme. Emission projections: Actual and projected emissions in the UK of carbon dioxide, methane, nitrous oxide, hydrofluorocarbons, perfluorocarbons, and sulphur hexafluoride. See: *Climate Change Draft UK Programme*, DETR 2000.

Note: There may be some annual variation between 2000 and 2010.

P.129 Box 6.4: Costs of motoring

Real changes in the cost of transport and in disposable income: 1974–1998, 1974=100, Source: ONS (see below for source codes).

Note: **All motoring** series (CHBK) includes:

Purchase of motor vehicles: prices of a selection of second-hand cars, new and second-hand motorcycles and mopeds, and new caravans (DOCS).

Maintenance of motor vehicles: hourly labour charge for car mechanical repairs, car service, MOT test fee, selected spare parts and accessories (e.g. wiper blade, battery and tyres), subscriptions to motoring organisations and car steering lock (DOCT).

Petrol & oil: leaded replacement and ordinary unleaded petrol, ultra low sulphur diesel and motor oil (DOCU).

Vehicle tax & insurance: annual vehicle licence and a selection of premiums charged by a sample of motor insurance companies (DOCV).

Note: **Rail fares:** British Rail, London Transport and Northern Ireland rail fares, Euro-Tunnel fares (DOCW).

Note: **Bus and coach fares:** Fares charged by principal bus and coach operators (DOCX).

Box 6.5: The change in 2010 traffic and congestion forecasts resulting from the Ten Year Plan

The forecast percentage change in traffic and congestion between 2000 and 2010 with and without the measures announced in the Government's Ten Year Plan for transport. Source: "*Transport 2010: The Ten Year Plan*", DETR 2000, as below.

Note: **Traffic:** Estimates of car, goods vehicle and van vehicle km, Source: DETR's National Road Traffic Forecasting (NRTF) model.

Note: **Congestion:** Difference between the travel times per vehicle km road users would experience in free-flowing traffic and the travel times they are forecast to encounter at the levels of traffic, road capacity and hence speeds forecast. Source: DETR's National Road Traffic Forecasting (NRTF) model.

Note: **Large urban areas roads:** Urban areas over 25-30 km sq, includes London and major towns the size of Cheltenham or larger.

Note: **Inter-urban trunk roads:** All Highways Agency trunk roads outside London and the central conurbations. For example it includes M25 and M60, but not sections of the M621 within Leeds or the A40(M) within London.

ANNEX A – The economy

General notes:

Unless otherwise stated, source for all data in Annex A charts and tables is the Office for National Statistics (ONS). Four letter source codes indicate ONS series identifiers.

All data are seasonally adjusted unless otherwise stated.

P.142 Table A1: Summary of forecast

GDP growth. GDP at constant 1995 market prices, percentage changes on previous year. Source: ABMI.

RPIX inflation. RPIX index Jan 13 1987=100, not seasonally adjusted, percentage change on a year earlier (Q4 of each year). Source: CHMK.

P.143 Chart A1: LFS employment, unemployment and participation

Employment, LFS measure, UK millions. Source: MGRZ from 1992q2.

Unemployment, ILO measure, UK millions. Source: MGSC from 1992q2.

Participation rate: Economically active (working age) as a per cent of the population of working age, LFS measure. Source: MGSO from 1992q2.

Employment rate: Employment (working age) as a per cent of the population of working age, LFS measure. Source: MGSU from 1992q2.

Note: Data before 1992q2 are taken from *UK Seasonally Adjusted LFS Historical Supplement (Based on the 2000 Review)*, ONS. Tables 1g and 1h provide annual LFS spring quarter (March-May) estimates for employment and unemployment, plus working-age participation and employment rates from 1984.

P.145 Box A1: The sustainable rate of unemployment

Chart: LFS unemployment rates

Total unemployment: ILO unemployment (MGSC from 1992q2) as a per cent of numbers economically active (MGSF from 1992q2).

Long-term unemployment: ILO unemployed for over 12 months (YBWH from 1992q2) as a per cent of numbers economically active (MGSF from 1992q2).

Note: Data for total unemployment and numbers economically active before 1992q2 are taken from “*UK Seasonally Adjusted LFS Historical Supplement (Based on the 2000 Review)*”, ONS. Data for long-term unemployment before 1992q2 are from “*Labour Force Survey Historical Supplement (1984-1998 spring quarters)*”, ONS.

Chart: Labour costs

Whole economy average earnings, GB headline rate, index 1995=100, percentage change on a year earlier. Source: LNNC

Whole economy unit wage costs, UK index 1995=100, percentage change on a year earlier. Source: LOJE

P.147 Table A2: Contributions to trend output growth

Note: Please see footnotes to Table A2 and accompanying text. Table A2 decomposes estimated trend output growth into estimated contributions from labour productivity (output per worker), the employment rate and the population of working age. Source: HM Treasury estimates.

Equivalent series for *actual* output, and its components, can be constructed from the following sources:

Output: Gross value added at constant 1995 basic prices, £ million (ABMM)

Labour productivity: output divided by workforce jobs (DYDC)

Population of working age. Source: YBTF from 1992q2. Earlier population estimates are from *British labour force projections: 1998-2011, Labour market trends*, ONS, June 1998.

Employment rate: ratio of workforce jobs to working age household population (sources as above).

P.148 Chart A2: The output gap

Output gap: actual output (see note) less trend output as a per cent of trend output, non-oil basis. Source: HM Treasury estimates.

Note: Actual output is gross value added at constant 1995 basic prices (ABMM) minus gross value added in North Sea oil and gas extraction at constant 1995 basic prices (CKZO: output index 1995=100, appropriately scaled). Corresponding trend non-north sea output series is estimated by HM Treasury.

P.150 Chart A3: Gross Domestic Product

Gross domestic product, at constant 1995 market prices, percentage changes on previous year. Source: ABMI.

P.152 Chart A4: RPIX

RPIX (retail prices excluding mortgage interest payments), index Jan 13 1987=100, not seasonally adjusted, percentage change on a year earlier. Source: CHMK from 1987q1.

P.154 Table A3: Pre-Budget Report and Independent Forecasts

Table shows Pre-Budget Report 2000 and independent forecasts for GDP growth, RPIX inflation and current account deficit in 2000 and 2001. Average and range for independent forecasts taken from *Forecasts for the UK Economy: A Comparison of Independent Forecasts*, HM Treasury, October 2000. For corresponding data series for these variables see documentation for Table A7.

P.155 Box A4: Household saving and borrowing

Chart: Net household saving and investment

Saving ratio: household saving as a per cent of total available household resources.
Source: NRJS.

Net investment ratio: household net investment (RPQL-RPZT) as a per cent of total household resources (RPQK).

Chart: Gross household saving and borrowing

Gross borrowing: household total acquisition of financial liabilities (NFYS) as a per cent of total household resources (RPQK).

Total gross saving: household total acquisition of financial assets (NFVO) as a per cent of total household resources (RPQK).

Long-term gross saving: household total acquisition of financial assets excluding currency and deposits (NFVO-NFVS) as a per cent of total household resources (RPQK).

P.156 Table A4: Household sector expenditure and income

Note: Percentage changes on previous year unless otherwise stated.

Household consumption, at constant 1995 market prices. Source: ABRJ+HAYO.

Real household disposable income, at constant 1995 prices. Source: NRJR.

Saving ratio: household saving as a per cent of total available household resources, level. Source: NRJS.

P.157 Chart A5: Business and non-residential investment ratios

Business investment-GDP ratio: Business investment (NPEL) as a per cent of gross domestic product (ABMI), at constant 1995 market prices.

Non-residential investment –GDP ratio: Whole economy total investment (NPQT) minus investment in dwellings (DFEG) as a per cent of gross domestic product (ABMI), at constant 1995 market prices.

P.157 Table A5: Gross fixed capital formation

Note: Percentage changes on previous year.

Whole economy: total GFCF at constant 1995 market prices. Source: NPQT.

Business: business investment at constant 1995 market prices. Source: NPEL

Private dwellings: private sector investment in new dwellings at constant 1995 market prices. Source: DFEA.

General government: general government (DLWF) plus NHS Trusts (DFTI) investment excluding transfer costs of non-produced assets i.e. general government net purchases of land and existing buildings (EQCO+EQCN). All at constant 1995 market prices.

P.158 Chart A6: Balance of payments current account

Current account: current account balance (HBOP) as a per cent of gross domestic product (YBHA), at current market prices.

Goods and services: goods and services balance (IKBJ) as a per cent of gross domestic product (YBHA), at current market prices.

Transfers and income: transfers and income balance (HBOP-IKBJ) as a per cent of gross domestic product (YBHA), at current market prices.

P.159 Table A6: Trade in goods and services

Note: Percentage changes on previous year unless otherwise stated.

Note: All data refer to trade in goods and services.

Export volumes, at constant 1995 market prices. Source: IKBK.

Import volumes, at constant 1995 market prices. Source: IKBL.

Export prices, implied deflator. Source: IKBH/IKBK.

Import prices, implied deflator. Source: IKBI/IKBL.

Terms of trade: export prices divided by import prices. Source: see above.

Goods and services balance, £ billion. Source: IKBJ.

P.160 Table A7: Summary of economic prospects

Note: Percentage changes on previous year unless otherwise stated.

Gross domestic product (GDP), at constant 1995 market prices. Source: ABMI.

Manufacturing output: gross manufacturing value added at constant 1995 basic prices, index 1995=100. Source: CKYY.

Domestic demand, at constant 1995 market prices. Source: YBIM.

Household consumption, at constant 1995 market prices. Source: ABJR+HAYO.

General government consumption, at constant 1995 market prices. Source: NMRY.

Fixed investment, at constant 1995 market prices. Source: NPQT.

Change in inventories, at constant 1995 market prices (CAFU), as a per cent of GDP (ABMI) in the previous year – i.e. contribution to GDP growth, percentage points.

Exports of goods and services, at constant 1995 market prices. Source: IKBK.

Imports of goods and services, at constant 1995 market prices. Source: IKBL.

Balance of payments current account, £ billion. Source: HBOP

Balance of payments current account, per cent of GDP. Source: (HBOP/YBHA)

RPIX, index Jan 13 1987=100, not seasonally adjusted, percentage change on a year earlier (Q4 of each year). Source: CHMK.

Producer output prices, all manufacturing excluding duty, index 1995=100, percentage change on a year earlier (Q4 of each year). Source: PVNQ.

GDP deflator, at market prices, percentage change on a year earlier (financial year). Source: YBGB

Money GDP, at current market prices, £ billion and percentage change on a year earlier (financial year). Source: YBHA

P.161 Table A8: Gross domestic product and its components

Note: Table A8 shows gives an expenditure breakdown of GDP at constant 1995 market prices, in £billion and percentage changes on previous year unless otherwise stated.

Household consumption. Source: ABR+HAYO

General government consumption. Source: NMRY

Fixed investment. Source: NPQT

Change in inventories. Source: CAFU. Note: Table A7 shows change in inventories as a per cent of GDP (ABMI) in the previous year.

Domestic demand. Source: YBIM

Exports of goods and services. Source: IKBK

Total final expenditure. Source: ABMG

Imports of goods and service. Source: IKBL

Statistical discrepancy (expenditure adjustment). Source: GIXS. Note: Table A7 shows statistical discrepancy as a per cent of GDP (ABMI) in the previous year.

Gross domestic product (GDP). Source: ABMI

P.162 Table A9: The world economy

Note: Percentage changes on a year earlier.

Real GDP (Major 7 countries), at constant prices, Source: Datastream (code O7001000D).

Consumer price inflation, Source: Datastream (code OC7CPIALF)

World trade in goods, at constant prices, Source: Datastream (code WDOCTRGDD).

UK export markets, at constant prices, Source: OECD Economic Outlook. Series defined/based on Annex Table 63, incorporating any subsequent unpublished revisions by the OECD.

P.163 Chart A7: G7 GDP and world trade

G7 GDP, at constant prices, percentage changes on previous year, Source: Datastream (code O7001000D).

World trade in goods, at constant prices, percentage changes on previous year, Source: Datastream (code WDOCTRGDD).

P.164 Chart A8: G7 consumer price inflation and oil prices

G7 consumer price inflation (CPI), percentage changes on a year earlier, Source: Datastream (code OC7CPIALF)

Brent crude oil, US\$ per barrel fob (monthly average), Source: Datastream (code OILBREN).

ANNEX B – The public finances

General notes:

Unless otherwise stated, source for all data in Annex B charts and tables is the Office for National Statistics (ONS). Four letter source codes indicate ONS series identifiers. All data are not seasonally adjusted unless otherwise stated.

P.167 Chart B1: Public sector net debt and net worth

Public sector net debt, £ million, Source: RUTN.

Public sector net worth, £ million, Source: CGTY.

Note: both series expressed as a percentage of GDP, £ million, Source: BKTL.

P.168 Chart B2: Cyclically-adjusted surplus on current budget

Note: Both series expressed as a percentage of GDP, £ million, Source: BKTL.

Central case, Source: HM Treasury.

Cautious case, assumes trend output 1 per cent lower in relation to actual output than in the central case, Source: HMTreasury.

P.176 Chart B3: Tax-GDP ratio

Net taxes and social security contributions, net of tax credits, cash basis, £ million, Source: LIVW.

Money GDP, £ million, Source: BKTL.

P.183 Chart B4: Total Managed Expenditure

Total Managed Expenditure, £ million, Source: EBFT.

Note: Series expressed as a percentage of GDP, £ million, Source: BKTL.

P.166 Table B1: Fiscal balances comparison with Budget 2000

Note: Series expressed in £ million unless otherwise stated.

Fiscal balances:

Surplus on current budget, see Table B5.

Net borrowing, see Table B5.

Cyclically-adjusted budget balances, per cent of GDP, Source HM Treasury.

P.166 Table B2: Summary of public sector finances

Note: Series expressed as a percentage of GDP, £ million, Source: BKT L.

Surplus on current budget, £ million, Source: ANMU-EYNK+LSIT.

Cyclically-adjusted surplus on current budget, Source: HM Treasury.

Public sector net debt, per cent GDP, Source: RUT O.

Net worth, £ million, Source: CGTY.

Primary balance, £ million, Source: ANNX+ANLO-ANBQ-EYNK+LSIU.

Net investment, £ million, Source: -ANNW.

Public sector net borrowing (PSNB), £ million, Source: -ANNX+EYNK-LSIU.

Cyclically adjusted PSNB, Source: HM Treasury.

Central government net cash requirement, £ million, Source: RUUX.

Maastricht deficit, £ million, Source: NNBK.

Maastricht debt ratio, £ million, Source: YEQG.

Memo: Output gap, Source: HM Treasury (see Chart A2).

P.169 Table B3: Economic assumptions for public finance projections

Note: Series expressed as percentage changes on previous year.

Output (GDP), at constant 1995 basic prices, £ million, Source: ABMI.

RPIX index, Jan 13 1987=100, Source: CHMK.

GDP deflator, index 1995=100, Source: YBGB.

RPI (September), index January 1987=100, Source: CHAW.

Rossi (September), Source: ONS.

Money GDP (£ billion), £ million, Source: BKT L.

P.170 Table B4: Estimated costs for measures announced in the Pre-Budget Report

Figures expressed in £ million, Source: HM Treasury.

P.172/173 Tables B5 and B6: Current and capital budgets

Note: Series are £ million, unless otherwise stated. Table B5 is in £ billion and Table B6 is as a percentage of GDP, Source: BKTL.

Current receipts, Source: ANBT.

Current expenditure, Source: ANLT.

Depreciation, Source: -ANNZ.

Surplus on current budget (including WTAS), Source: ANMU.

Surplus on current budget, Source: ANMU-EYNK+LSIT.

Gross investment, Source: HM Treasury.

Less asset sales, Source: HM Treasury.

Less depreciation, Source: ANNZ.

Net investment, Source: ANNW.

Net borrowing (including WTAS), Source: ANNX.

Net borrowing², Source: -ANNX+EYNK-LSIU.

Public sector net debt – end year, Source: RUTN.

Public sector net debt – end year, Per cent GDP, Source: RUTO.

General government net borrowing, Source: -NNBK.

General government gross debt, Source: YEQG.

P.174 Table B7: Fiscal balances comparison with Budget 2000

Series are £ million unless otherwise stated.

Fiscal balances:

Surplus on current budget, £ million, Source: ANMU.

Effects of revision/forecasting changes/policy measures, Source: HM Treasury.

Net borrowing, £ million, Source: -ANNX.

Effects of revision/forecasting changes/policy measures, Source: HM Treasury.

Cyclically-adjusted budget balances, per cent of GDP, Source: HM Treasury.

P.175 Table B8: Current receipts

Note: Series expressed as a percentage of GDP, £ million, Source: BKTL.

Income tax (gross of tax credits), £ million, Source: LIPG.
Non-North Sea corporation tax (gross of tax credits), £ million, Source: ACCD – DBBD.
Tax credits, £ million, Source: -BGHZ.
Working Families' Tax Credit, Source: HM Treasury.
North Sea revenues, £ million, Source: ABLT.
Value added tax, £ million, Source: EYOO.
Excise duties, £ million, Source: ACDD + ACDE + ACDF+ ACDH + ACDG + ACDI.
Social security contributions, £ million, Source: ABLP.
Other taxes and royalties, £ million, Source: LIPJ.
Net taxes and social security contributions, £ million, Source: LIVW.
Accrual adjustments on taxes, £ million, Source: ACJX + CUAO + ACJW + CDXW + CULD + CCXN.
Less EU transfers, £ million, Source: FLMT+FKKM+GTTA.
Tax credits, £ million, Source: HM Treasury.
Other receipts, £ million, Source: ANBP+ANBS+ANBQ-CPAD.
Current receipts, £ million, Source: ANBT.
Current receipts, £ billion, Source: ANBT.

P.176 Table B9: Changes in current receipts since Budget 2000

Note: Series expressed in £ million unless otherwise stated.

Income tax (gross of tax credits), Source: LIPG.
Tax credits, Source: -BGHZ.
Non-North Sea corporation tax, Source: ACCD – DBBD.
North Sea revenues, Source: ANLT.
Capital taxes, Source: ACCE + ACCH.
Stamp duty, Source: ACCI.
Value added tax, Source: EYOO.
Excise duties, Source: ACDD + ACDE + ACDF + ACDH + ACDG + ACDI.
Social security contributions, Source: ABLP.
Other taxes and royalties, Source: LIPJ + ACDJ + ACDC + ADET + ACDP + ACDO + DOLC + ACDM + ACDN + GTAX + ACEC + ABLN + ABLQ.
Net taxes and social security contributions, Source: LIVW.
Other receipts and accounting adjustments, Source: ANBQ + LIPH + LIPI.
Current receipts, Source: ANBT.

P.177 Table B10: Net taxes and social security contributions

Net taxes and social security contributions, £ million, Source: LIVW as a percentage of GDP, £ million, Source: BKTL.

P.180 Table B11: Public sector current receipts

Note: Series expressed in £ million unless otherwise stated.

Income tax (gross of tax credits), Source: LIPG.
Income tax credits, Source: -BGHZ.
Corporation tax, Source: ACCD.
Windfall tax, Source: EYNK.
Petroleum revenue tax, Source: ACCJ.
Capital tax gains, Source: ACCE.
Inheritance tax, Source: ACCH.
Stamp duties, Source: ACCI.
Total Inland Revenue (net of tax credits), Source: BKSI.
Value added tax, Source: EYOO.
Fuel duties, Source: ACDD.
Tobacco duties, Source: ACDE.
Spirits duties, Source: ACDF.
Wine duties, Source: ACDH.
Beer and cider duties, Source: ACDG+ACDI.
Betting and gaming duties, Source: ACDJ.
Air passenger duty, Source: ACDP.
Insurance premium tax, Source: ACDO.
Landfill tax, Source: DOLC.
Customs duties and levies, Source: ADET.
Total Customs and Excise, Source: ACAC.
Vehicle excise duties, Source: GTAX.
Oil royalties, Source: ACEC.
Business rates, Source: ABLN.
Social security contributions, Source: ABLP.
Council Tax, Source: ABLQ.
Other taxes and royalties, Source: LIPJ.
Net taxes and social security contributions, Source: LIVW.
Accrual adjustment on taxes, Source: see Table B7.
Less own resource contributions to EU budget, Source: see Table B7.
Less PC corporation tax payments, Source: -CPAD.
Tax credits, Source: BGHZ.
Interest and dividends, Source: ANBQ.
Other receipts, Source: ANBP+ANBS.
Current receipts, Source: ANBT.
North Sea revenues, Source: ABLT.

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P.181 Table B12: Net taxes and social security contributions 2000-01

Note: Series expressed in £ million unless otherwise stated.

Inland Revenue

Income tax and capital gains tax, Source: LIPG + ACCE – BGHZ.

Corporation tax, Source: ACCD.

Petroleum revenue tax, Source: ACCJ.

Inheritance tax, Source: ACCH.

Stamp duties, Source: ACCI.

Total Inland Revenue taxes (net of tax credits), Source: BKSI.

Customs and Excise

Value added tax, Source: EYOO.

Fuel duties, Source: ACDD.

Tobacco duties, Source: ACDE.

Alcohol duties, Source: ACDF + ACDH + ACDG + ACDI.

Other customs duties and levies, Source: ACDJ + ADET + ACDP + ACDO +
DOLC + ACDM +ACDN.

Total Customs and Excise, Source: ACAC.

Vehicle excise duties, Source: GTAX.

Oil royalties, Source: ACEC.

Business rates, Source: ABLN.

Social security contributions, Source: ABLP.

Council Tax, Source: ABLQ.

Other taxes and royalties, Source: LIPJ.

Net taxes and social security contributions, Source: LIVW.

P.182 Table B13: Public expenditure aggregates

Note: Series expressed in £ billion. The source is HM Treasury unless otherwise stated.

Departmental Expenditure Limits (DEL), Source: HM Treasury.

Annually Managed Expenditure (AME), Source: HM Treasury.

Total Managed Expenditure (TME), Source: EBFT.

of which:

Public sector current expenditure, Source: ANLT.

Public sector net investment, Source: -ANNW.

Public sector depreciation, Source: -ANNZ.

P.184 Table B14: Departmental Expenditure Limits – current and capital budgets

Note: Series expressed in £ billion. The source of all figures is HM Treasury.

P.185 Table B15: 2000 Spending Review: Departmental Expenditure Limits new allocations by department

Note: Series expressed in £ billion unless otherwise stated. The source of all figures is HM Treasury.

P.186 Table B16: 2000 Spending Review: average annual growth rates in Departmental Expenditure Limits between 2000-01 and 2003-04

Note: Series expressed in £ billion unless otherwise stated. The source of all figures is HM Treasury.

P.188 Table B17: Annually Managed Expenditure

Note: Series expressed in £ billion unless otherwise stated. The source of all figures is HM Treasury.

P.189 Table B18: Changes in Annually Managed Expenditure since Budget 2000

Note: Series expressed in £ billion unless otherwise stated. The source of all figures is HM Treasury.

P.189 Table B19: Changes in Annually Managed Expenditure since 2000 Spending Review

Note: Series expressed in £ billion unless otherwise stated. The source of all figures is HM Treasury.

P.190 Table B20: Accounting and other adjustments

Note: Series expressed in £ billion unless otherwise stated.

Non-trading capital consumption, Source: CKYB+CKTL.

VAT refunded on general government expenditure, Source: ABBA + CJSO + CJSR + CJSQ + CJSR + CJSK + CJSL + CUCZ .

EC contributions, Source: FLMT + FKKM + GTTA.

Tax credits, Source: BGHZ.

Adjustments for public corporations, Source: HM Treasury.

Intra general government debt interest, Source: HM Treasury.

Financial transactions in departmental budgets, Source: HM Treasury.

Adjustments for expenditure financed by receipts, Source: HM Treasury.

Other accounting adjustments, Source: HM Treasury.

Reconciliation to national accounts, Source: HM Treasury.

less

non-cash items in DEL, Source: HM Treasury.

non-cash items in AME, Source: HM Treasury.

Total accounting and other adjustments, Source: HM Treasury.

P.190 Table B21: Public sector capital expenditure

Note: Series expressed in £ billion unless otherwise stated.

CG spending and LA support in DEL, Source: HM Treasury.

Locally-financed spending, Source: HM Treasury.

National Lottery, Source: HM Treasury.

Public corporations, Source: PESA

Other capital spending AME, Source: HM Treasury.

Allocation of reserve and AME margin, Source: HM Treasury.

Public sector gross investment, Source: ANNZ+ANNW.

Less depreciation, Source: -ANNZ.

Public sector net investment, Source: ANNW.

Proceeds from the sale of fixed assets, Source: HM Treasury.

P.191 Table B22: Loans and sales of assets

Note: Series expressed in £ billion unless otherwise stated.

Sales of fixed assets

Central Government, Source: HMTreasury.

Local Authorities, Source: HM Treasury.

Total sales of fixed assets, Source: HM Treasury.

Loans and sales of financial assets

Sale of student loans portfolio, Source: HM Treasury.

Other loans and sales of financial assets, Source: HM Treasury.

Total loans and sales of financial assets, Source: -(ANRH+ANRS+ADDU+NCAR)

Total loans and sales of assets, Source: HMTreasury.

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P.191 Table B23: Public sector net cash requirement

Series expressed in £ billion

	Central government	Local authorities	Public corporations	Public sector
Net borrowing	-NMFJ	-NMOE	-CPCM	-ANNX
Net lending to private sector and abroad	ANRH	ADDU	ANRY	ANSU
Cash expenditure on company securities (including privatisation proceeds)	ANRS	NCAR	ANRZ	ANSV
Accruals adjustments on receipts	ANRT	ANML	ANVQ	ANSW
Other accruals adjustments	ANRU	NCBV	NCXS	ANSX
Miscellaneous financial transactions	ANRV	ANMW	ANVU	ANSY
Own account net cash requirement	RUUX	ABEG	ABEM	RURQ
Net lending within the public sector (ABEC+ABEI)		-ABEC	-ABEI	-
Net cash requirement	RUUW	AAZK	AAZL	RURQ

P.192 Table B24: Financing requirement forecast

Note: Series expressed in £ billion. The source of all figures is HM treasury unless otherwise stated.

Central government net cash requirement, £ million, Source: RUUW.

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P.194-195 Table B25: Public sector transactions by sub-sector and economic category

Series expressed in £ billion, * denotes source as HM Treasury.

	Central government	Local authorities	Total	Public corporations	Public sector
<i>Current receipts</i>					
Taxes on income and wealth	(NMCU)		(NMZJ)	(FCCS)	(ANSO)
Taxes on production and imports	(NMBY)	(NMYH)	(NMYE)		(NMYE)
Other current taxes	(NMCV)	(NMIS)	(NVCM)		(NVCM)
Taxes on capital	(NMGI)		(NMGI)		(NMGI)
Social contributions	(AIIH)		(AIIH)		(ANBO)
Gross operating surplus	(NRLN)	(NRTL)	(NMXV)	(NRJT)	(ANBP)
Rent and other current transfers	(ANBU)	(ANBX)	(ANCU)	(ANCW)	(ANBS)
Interest and dividends from private Sector and abroad	(GVHE)	(GVHF)	(ANSC)	(GVHG)	(ANBQ)
Interest and dividends from public sector	(ANNY)	(ANPZ)	(ANSD)	(ANRW)	
Total current receipts	(ANBV)	(ANBW)	(ANBY)	(ANBZ)	(ANBT)
<i>Current expenditure</i>					
Current expenditure on goods and services	(NMBJ)	(GZSM)	(GZSN)		(GZSN)
Subsidies	(NMCD)	(ADAK)	(NMRL)		(NMRL)
Net social benefits	(GZSJ)	(GZSK)	(GZSL)		(ANLY)
Net current grants abroad	(GZSI)		(GZSI)		(GZSI)
Current grants (net) within public sector	(QYJR)	(-QYJR)			
Other current grants	(NMFC)		(NNAI)		(NNAI)
Interest and dividends paid	(NMFY)	(NUGW)	(NMYX)	(GZSO)	(ANLO)
Apportionment of DEL reserve and AME margin	*	*	*	*	*
Total current expenditure	(ANLP)	(ANLQ)	(ANLR)	(ANLS)	(ANLT)
Depreciation	(-NSRN)	(-NSRO)	(-NMXO)	(NSRM)	(-ANNZ)
Surplus on current budget	(ANLV)	(NMMX)	(ANLW)	(FDDP)	(ANMU)
<i>Capital expenditure</i>					
Gross domestic fixed capital formation	(ANPI)	(ANCY)	(ANSE)	(ANNQ)	(ANSQ)
Less depreciation	(-NSRN)	(-NSRO)	(-NMXO)	(-NSRM)	(-ANNZ)
Increase in inventories	(ANMY)	(ANMZ)	(ANSF)	(DHHL)	(ANSR)
Capital grant (net) within public sector	(-ANND)	(-ANNE)	(-ANSF)	(-ANNG)	
Capital grants to private sector	(ANNI)	(ANNJ)	(ANSM)		(ANSS)
Capital grants from private sector	(-ANNN)	(-ANNO)	(-ANSN)	(-ADSE)	(-ANST)
Apportionment of DEL reserve	*	*	*	*	*
Net capital expenditure	(-ANNS)	(-ANNT)	(-ANNV)	(-ANNU)	(-ANNW)
Net borrowing	(-NMFJ)	(-NMOE)	(-NNBK)	(-CPCM)	(-ANNX)

P.196 Table B26: Historical series of public sector balances, receipts and debt

Note: Series expressed as a percentage of GDP, £ million, Source: BKTL.

Public sector current budget, Source: ANMU.

Public sector net borrowing, Source: -ANNX.

Public sector net cash requirement, Source: RURQ.

General government net borrowing, Source: -NNBK.

Net taxes and social security contributions, Source: LIVW.

Public sector current receipts, Source: ANBT.

Public sector net debt, Source: RUTN.

General government gross debt, Source: YEQG.

Public sector net worth, Source: CGTY.

P.197 Table B27: Historical series of government expenditure

Note: Series expressed both in £ billion (1999-2000 prices) and as a percentage of GDP (Source: BKTL).

Public sector expenditure, £ million, Source: QYXR.

Public sector net capital expenditure, £ million, Source: ANNW.

General government expenditure, £ million, Source: ANLR.

Total managed expenditure, £ million, Source: EBFT.

Memo: GDP deflator, Source: YBGB adjusted to 1999-2000=100.