

Statistical bulletin

Quarterly sector accounts, UK: April to June 2019

Detailed estimates of quarterly sector accounts that can be found in the UK Economic Accounts (UKEA).



Release date: 30 September 2019

Next release: 20 December 2019

Notice

26 November 2019

ONS has identified a processing error which affects the annual chained volume measure (CVM) and implied deflator for a small number of household final consumption expenditure (HHFCE) components. The error affects figures for 2017, 2018 and 2019 and has an impact on top level HHFCE, total gross domestic product (GDP) and Real Household Disposable Income (RHDI). At component level, the biggest impact is on the UK tourist and foreign tourist expenditure HHFCE categories.

Figures will be corrected when the relevant periods are next open for revision. For 2018 and 2019, this will be in the 2019 Q3 editions of Consumer Trends, Quarterly National Accounts and Quarterly Sector Accounts, published on 20 December 2019. For 2017 it will be in the 2020 Q2 editions, published in September 2020.

Revisions in the 2019 Q3 publications if all else was equal:

The impact on 2018 annual CVM growth at top level (national concept) HHFCE is -0.13pp. The impact on 2018 GDP CVM growth is -0.03pp. Quarterly impacts on top level HHFCE are shown below, with the impact on quarterly GDP in brackets:

```
2018Q1 = -0.12pp (-0.02pp)
2018Q2 = -0.01pp (0.00pp)
2018Q3 = 0.00pp (0.00pp)
2018Q4 = +0.02pp (0.00pp)
2019Q1 = 0.00pp (0.00pp)
2019Q2 = -0.01pp (0.00pp)
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Within Quarterly Sector Accounts, RHDI would see revisions range from -0.2pp in 2018Q1 to +0.2pp in 2018Q3 and 2019Q2.

Please note that for 2019 Q3 we are open to other data revisions back to 2018 Q1 so these are not likely to be the final revisions seen due to the other data revisions.

Revisions in the 2020 Q2 publications if all else was equal:

In addition to the 2018 revisions noted above, there will be a further round of revisions when we open 2017 data for revisions in the 2020 Q2 Consumer Trends and Quarterly National Accounts publications.

The impact on 2017 annual CVM growth at top level (national concept) household final consumption expenditure is -0.15pp. The impact on GDP CVM growth is -0.05pp. Quarterly impacts on top level HHFCE are shown below, with the impact on quarterly GDP in brackets:

```
2017Q1 = -0.02pp (0.00pp)
2017Q2 = -0.06pp (-0.01pp)
2017Q3 = -0.05pp (-0.01pp)
2017Q4 = +0.04pp (+0.01pp)
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Comparing 2020 Q2 publications with 2019 Q3 publications, the revision to 2018 annual CVM growth at top level (national concept) HHFCE is +0.15pp. This equates to a revision of +0.03pp to annual CVM growth in GDP. Quarterly revisions then only affect top level HHFCE at +0.15pp in 2018Q1. The equivalent 2018 Q1 impact on GDP is +0.03pp.

Within Quarterly Sector Accounts, RHDI would see revisions range from -0.1pp in five of the affected quarters to +0.2pp in 2018Q3 and 2019Q2.

In the Quarter 2 2020 publications, the revisions to total HHFCE, GDP and RHDI will be made in line with the revisions policy for Blue Book 2020. This will include any methodological improvements and new supply-use balancing for these years. This will mean that these are not likely to be the final revisions seen due to the other changes being made at that time.

We apologise for any inconvenience caused.

The components affected are:

04.1.2* 'Other actual rentals' ADOP, UWHJ, CSM2, CSM3

09.2.2* 'Musical instruments and major durables for indoor recreation' ADQN, XYJT, AWOA, AWRS 11.1.2* 'Canteens' ADYF, ZAYC, AWOP, AWSH 0 'Household final consumption expenditure: domestic concept' ABQJ, ZAKW, UTJA, UTJN

TOURIM 'UK tourist expenditure abroad' ABTC, ABTD, GDPE, GDPF

TOUREX 'Foreign tourist expenditure' CCHX, CCV0, GDPB, GDPD

Net tourist expenditure ABTG, ABTH Household final consumption expenditure: national concept ABPF, ABJR, ABQU, ABJS

• these components feed into higher-level COICOP series which have not all been listed.

Table of contents

- 1. Main points
- 2. Things you need to know about this release
- 3. Summary of net lending or borrowing positions by sector
- 4. Real household disposable income
- 5. Households saving ratio
- 6. Change in the treatment of student loans in the national accounts
- 7. Links to related statistics
- 8. Links to related analysis
- 9. Changes to this bulletin
- 10. Quality and methodology
- 11. Appendix A: Main economic indicators
- 12. Appendix B: Additional information on the alternative measures of households' income and saving
- 13. Acknowledgements

1. Main points

- Estimates in this bulletin are consistent with our annual national accounts publication Blue Book 2019, to be published on 31 October 2019, which will introduce methodological, data source and system improvements.
- Following these improvements, UK net borrowing from the rest of the world increased to 4.5% of gross domestic product (GDP) in 2018, compared with 3.6% of GDP in 2017.
- In Quarter 2 (Apr to Jun) 2019, UK net borrowing from the rest of the world decreased to 4.6% of GDP compared with 6.0% of GDP in Quarter 1 (Jan to Mar) 2019.
- In the latest quarter, households increased their net lending position, while corporations and non-profit institutions serving households (NPISH) experienced decreases in their net borrowing positions, offset by an increase in government net borrowing.
- The recent economic experience of households is that they are now only net borrowers in Quarter 1 (Jan to Mar) 2017 and they return to net lending from Quarter 2 (Apr to June) 2017; this is as a result of new data and methods and the new treatment of student loans.
- Previously published data showed that households became net borrowers in Quarter 4 (Oct to Dec) 2016 and remained as borrowers.
- The households saving ratio has shown a level shift upwards from 2006 following these improvements, but households continue to save a far lower proportion of their disposable incomes from Quarter 2 2016.
- In the latest quarter, the households saving ratio increased to 6.8%, compared with 6.4% in the previous quarter, as growth of household income outpaced increased household expenditure.

2. Things you need to know about this release

This bulletin includes new data for the latest available quarter, Quarter 2 (Apr to Jun) 2019, and revisions to data from the start of a time series to Quarter 1 (Jan to March) 2019.

This bulletin follows the National Accounts Revisions Policy.

The alternative measures of households' income and saving

This release now incorporates the alternative measures of real households' disposable income and saving. This decision was made as a result of growing user interest in the <u>Alternative measures of households' income and saving</u> experimental statistics since their launch in August 2015.

In effect, the underlying data has been moved into the Households chapter (Chapter 6) of the UK <u>Economic Accounts (UKEA)</u> and the accompanying analysis onto this bulletin. They are both released on the same day. Previously, the alternative measures of real household disposable income and households' saving ratio were released roughly a week later.

We hope users find this timelier analysis of households' financial situation useful and helpful, and we continue to welcome feedback by email at sector.accounts@ons.gov.uk.

Understanding the sector and financial accounts

This bulletin presents analysis of UK aggregate data for the main economic indicators and summary estimates from the institutional sectors of the UK economy that are presented in the UKEA dataset:

- public corporations
- private non-financial corporations
- financial corporations
- households
- non-profit institutions serving households (NPISH)
- central government
- local government
- rest of the world

This bulletin uses data from the UKEA and provides detailed estimates of national product; income and expenditure; UK sector; non-financial and financial accounts; and UK Balance of Payments. These accounts are the underlying data that produce a single estimate of gross domestic product (GDP) using income, production and expenditure data.

Further information on the calculation of some of our main economic indicators can be found in the <u>Quality and methodology section</u> of this bulletin.

Revisions within this release

This bulletin includes new data for the latest available quarter, Quarter 2 2019; revisions to annual data from 1948; and quarterly data from Quarter 1 1955 because of improvements introduced as part of the national accounts and Blue Book 2019, to be published on 31 October 2019. This is an annual publication set out to introduce methodological, source, system and other types of improvements to ensure we continue to produce the best possible estimates for our users.

The indicative impact of these changes on the sector and financial accounts are outlined in the <u>Detailed</u> <u>assessment of changes to sector and financial accounts, 1997 to 2016</u>. Significant revisions will be mentioned in each section of this bulletin, where appropriate, to ensure users are made aware of the impact improvements have had on our main indicators such as the saving ratio, growth in household income, and net lending or borrowing positions.

Estimates within this release

All data within this bulletin are estimated in current prices (also called nominal prices), except for real household disposable income, which is estimated in chained volume terms.

Current price series are expressed in terms of the prices during the time period being estimated. These describe the prices recorded at the time of production or consumption and include the effect of price inflation over time. Chained volume series (also known as real terms) have had the effects of inflation removed.

All figures given in this bulletin are adjusted for seasonality, unless the financial accounts are under discussion or otherwise stated. Seasonal adjustment removes seasonal or calendar effects from data to enable more meaningful comparisons over time.

The <u>Population estimates for the UK, England and Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland</u> used in this release are those published on 26 June 2019.

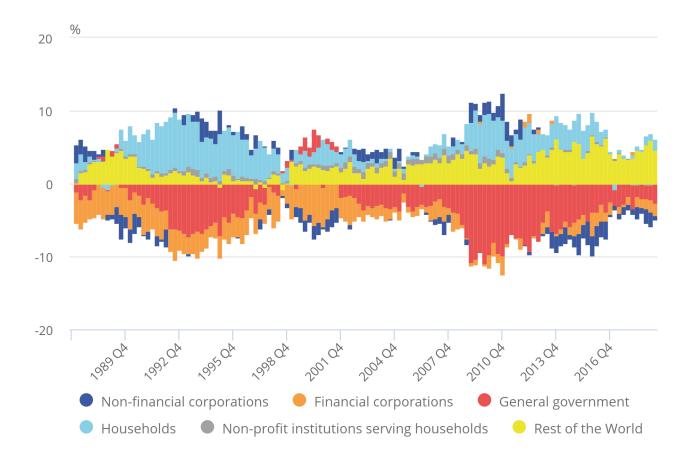
3. Summary of net lending or borrowing positions by sector

Figure 1: UK net borrowing from the rest of the world decreased to 4.6% of GDP in the latest quarter

Net lending (+) or borrowing (-) position as a percentage of Gross Domestic Product (GDP), non-financial account, seasonally adjusted, Quarter 1 (Jan to Mar) 1987 to Quarter 2 (Apr to Jun) 2019

Figure 1: UK net borrowing from the rest of the world decreased to 4.6% of GDP in the latest quarter

Net lending (+) or borrowing (-) position as a percentage of Gross Domestic Product (GDP), non-financial account, seasonally adjusted, Quarter 1 (Jan to Mar) 1987 to Quarter 2 (Apr to Jun) 2019



Source: Office for National Statistics

Notes:

1. Sum of net lending or borrowing positions may not sum to zero in later years due to unbalanced Supply and Use tables in the compilation of GDP. To find out more see: Balancing the Three Approaches to Measuring Gross Domestic Product, 2012

The UK was a net borrower from the rest of the world in Quarter 2 2019, with net borrowing at 4.6% of gross domestic product (GDP); this is down from 6.0% in the previous quarter. This means that the UK spent and invested more than it received in incomes, suggesting a need to sell off assets or build up further liabilities. It is the 83rd consecutive quarter since Quarter 4 (Oct to Dec) 1998 in which the UK has been a net borrower.

Despite overall reductions in the annual net borrowing position of general government in the last decade, all other UK sectors have experienced a movement in the opposite direction over the same period. Private non-financial corporations (PNFCs) returned to being annual net borrowers in 2013, after being net borrowers only once (2007) during the 10 years prior to that.

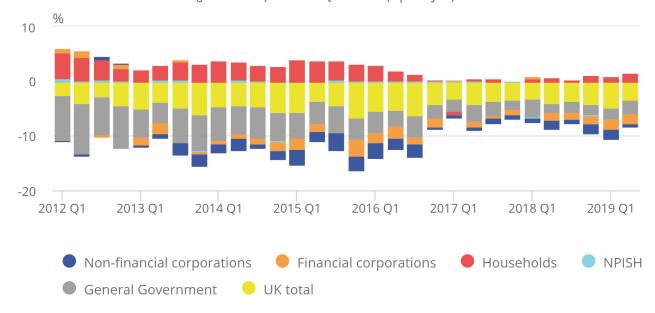
As a result, UK net borrowing from the rest of the world has been 4% of GDP (or higher) in five of the last six years (since 2013). Before 2013, the UK had only experienced a net borrowing position greater than 4% of GDP on one occasion (1989) since records began in 1987.

Figure 2: UK net borrowing was driven by greater net borrowing by general government, offset by a fall in non-financial corporations' net borrowing. Households have returned to being net lenders from Q2 2017

Net lending (+) or borrowing (-) position as a percentage of GDP, seasonally adjusted, Quarter 1 (Jan to Mar) 2012 to Quarter 2 (Apr to Jun) 2019

Figure 2: UK net borrowing was driven by greater net borrowing by general government, offset by a fall in non-financial corporations' net borrowing. Households have returned to being net lenders from Q2 2017

Net lending (+) or borrowing (-) position as a percentage of GDP, seasonally adjusted, Quarter 1 (Jan to Mar) 2012 to Quarter 2 (Apr to Jun) 2019



Source: Office for National Statistics

Notes:

- 1. NPISH = Non-profit institutions serving households.
- Sum of net lending or borrowing positions may not sum to zero in later years due to unbalanced Supply and Use tables in the compilation of GDP. To find out more see: <u>Balancing the Three Approaches to</u> <u>Measuring Gross Domestic Product, 2012</u>

Households

Following methodological and data improvements, the recent economic experience of households is that they were only net borrowers in Quarter 1 2017. They return to net lending from Quarter 2 2017. Previously published data showed that households became net borrowers in Quarter 4 2016 and remained as borrowers.

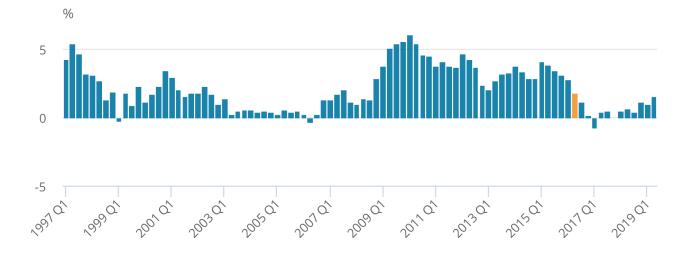
Quarter 2 2019 was the ninth consecutive quarter in which households were net lenders in the non-financial account; this is a trend that began in Quarter 2 2017 (see Figure 3).

Figure 3: Households net lending increased to 1.6% of GDP, up from 1% in the previous quarter; Recently households are now net borrowers in Quarter 1 2017 only

Households net Lending (+) or borrowing (-) position as a percentage of GDP, Quarter 1 1997 to Quarter 2 2019

Figure 3: Households net lending increased to 1.6% of GDBReferendum from 1% in the previous quarter; Recently households are now net borrowers in Quarter 1 2017 only

Households net Lending (+) or borrowing (-) position as a percentage of GDP, Quarter 1 1997 to Quarter 2 2019



Source: Office for National Statistics

Between Quarter 1 1997 and Quarter 1 2016, households experienced an average net lending position of 3.0% of GDP. From Quarter 2 2016 to date, households have seen a much lower average net lending position of 0.7% of GDP.

See Appendix A for a chart summary on revisions to households lending or borrowing (B.9n) and the sub-components of B.9n between Quarter 1 2017 and Quarter 1 2019.

In the latest quarter, households experienced a net lending position of 1.6% of GDP; this is an increase from 1.0% of GDP in the previous quarter. The main reason for this increase in net lending was a rise in wages and salaries of £2.3 billion, in line with recent labour market data showing that the UK employment rate was estimated at 76.1% in Quarter 2 2019, at the time the joint highest on record since comparable records began in 1971. At the same time, average weekly earnings for employees (including bonuses) continued to grow. To further explore the latest labour market statistics, see <u>Labour market overview</u>, <u>UK</u>: <u>September 2019</u>.

Also providing a significant contribution to growth was a fall in the taxes on income and wealth paid by households. The £1.6 billion fall in the latest quarter was driven by lower self-assessment Income Tax paid to central government, following the perennial peak seen in Quarter 1 2019.

Offsetting increases in wages and salaries and falling taxes paid was an increase in households' expenditure of $\mathfrak{L}2.5$ billion. The main contributors to this were a $\mathfrak{L}0.8$ billion increase in expenditure on gas and liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) as prices rose and a $\mathfrak{L}0.6$ billion increase in net tourism as expenditure abroad by UK residents rose. These were partly offset by a $\mathfrak{L}0.6$ billion fall in expenditure on financial intermediation services indirectly measured (FISIM). FISIM is an indirect measure of the value of financial intermediation services provided but for which financial institutions do not charge explicitly.

Despite the recent economic experience of households showing that they have been predominantly net lenders, from Quarter 2 2016, we still see a significant fall in the amount of lending to other sectors that households have been able to make.

Figure 3 captures the deterioration of households' finances that began in Quarter 2 2016, a deterioration that has been partly reversed in the most recent three quarters. Households saw a squeeze in their incomes throughout 2016 as gross disposable income grew at its weakest rate (1.8%) since 2010, while household spending on all goods and services grew at its fastest (5.4%) since 1998 – partly because of inflationary pressures pushing up the price of the same basket of goods and services.

As a result of this, between Quarter 2 2016 and Quarter 3 (July to Sept) 2018, households' surplus income after expenditure shifted the sector near to a borrowing position. However, from Quarter 4 2018, households' income growth has outpaced expenditure increasing households' lending position.

Revisions to households' net lending or borrowing

As a result of improvements introduced in the national accounts Blue Book 2019, to be published on 31 October 2019, estimates for net lending or borrowing were open for revisions all the way back to 1987. Details on the improvements made during this period can be found in Detailed assessment of changes to sector and financial accounts, 1997 to 2016.

More recently, the 2017 annual net lending or borrowing as a percentage of GDP was revised upwards 1.4 percentage points, from -1.3% to 0.1%. This 2017 upwards revision was primarily caused by a £14.2 billion upward revision to net miscellaneous current transfers received and paid for by households. In particular, revisions to the estimates of transfers from households to the non-profit institutions serving households (NPISH) sector have been downwards in the latest release. These latest data are supported by recent analyses published by the National Council for Voluntary Organisations (NCVO). The NCVO UK Civil Society Almanac 2019 states that "donations from the public fell slightly by 2% from £8.4bn to £8.3bn. They represent 16% of the sector's total income." Reasons for this fall provided by the NCVO include:

- "Some have been guick to link this drop with falling levels of trust in voluntary organisations ...
- With the implementation of GDPR, voluntary organisations everywhere have done a huge amount of work to clean and update their supporters databases, with occasional or lapsed donors the supporters most likely to have been removed ...
- The market for ethical goods and services has grown rapidly over the last two decades and the rise of fundraising platforms and individuals asking directly for support has in some cases removed the role of voluntary organisations as an intermediary, trusted or otherwise."

The £10.7 billion revision to mixed income, a measure of self-employed income, estimates in 2017 also contributed strongly to the upwards revision to the savings ratio in that year. This revision reflects updated data sources and processing of component-level data within mixed income. Previously, the most up-to-date estimates of mixed income solely used labour market measures of self-employment and employee wage growth to measure all self-employed income. The new methodology reflects movements in the different income streams of the self-employed including unincorporated company and rental incomes.

Net lending or borrowing as percentage of GDP in 2018 was revised upwards 1.8 percentage points, from -1.1% to 0.7%. The 2018 upwards revision was primarily caused by an £18.3 billion upward revision to mixed income and a £16.5 billion upward revision to net miscellaneous current transfers received and paid for by households. Both are an extension of the 2017 revisions to net lending or borrowing discussed earlier.

Along with revisions to mixed income and households' transfers to NPISH, the new treatment of student loans in the public sector finances and the national accounts has been a primary contributor to households returning to net lending from Quarter 2 2017. Unlike typical loans, student loan repayments depend on borrowers' income and there are conditions in which these student loan obligations may be cancelled. This improvement to the accounting treatment has split this lending into two components, leading to revisions in the financial position of households.

This bulletin also includes revisions to data in line with the National Accounts Revisions Policy.

See Appendix A for a chart summary on revisions to net lending or borrowing (B.9n) and for revisions to the sub-components of B.9n up to Quarter 1 2019.

The change in the treatment of student loans in the national accounts is discussed in Change in the treatment of student loans in the national accounts.

Financial corporations

In the latest quarter, financial corporations were a main contributor to the UK's net borrowing position. In Quarter 2 2019, their net borrowing position decreased to 1.7% of GDP, down from 1.8% of GDP in the previous quarter.

The cause of this quarterly increase in their net borrowing position was a decrease of £7.5 billion in their acquisition less disposal of valuables, compared to their net acquisition of valuables in the previous quarter. In particular, financial corporations acquired unspecified goods, which includes non-monetary gold (NMG).

Offsetting the acquisition of valuables, financial corporations saw an increase of £3.9 billion in the amount of reinvested earnings on foreign direct investment they paid, with decreases of £2.7 billion in the distributed income of corporations received.

In 2018 financial corporations saw an upward revision to their net borrowing of £3.9 billion from £15.1 billion to £19.0 billion. This was mainly driven by downward revisions to net property income of £5.6 billion partially offset by upward revisions to net capital transfers of £1.5 billion.

Local government

Quarter 2 2019 saw an increase in local government's net borrowing position to 0.7% of GDP, compared with 0.5% in the previous quarter.

Driving this movement was a £0.9 billion decrease in current transfers within general government, together with a £0.6 billion increase in the net acquisition less disposal of non-produced/non-financial assets.

Annually in 2017 revisions decreasing net lending by £0.7 billion were driven by upward revisions to final consumption expenditure of £0.9 billion.

There have been revisions to 2018, decreasing net lending by £0.2 billion to £7.2 billion. These were driven by upward revisions to final consumption expenditure of £0.6 billion and downward revisions to net other current transfers of £0.3 billion, partially offset by upward revisions to net capital transfers of £0.6 billion.

Further analysis on local government can be found in <u>Public sector finances</u>, <u>UK: August 2019</u>.

Central government

Quarter 2 2019 saw an increase in central government's net borrowing position to 1.9% of GDP, compared with 1.6% in the previous quarter. The main cause of this movement was a fall in taxes on income of £3.4 billion and a rise in final consumption expenditure of £1.6 billion partially offset by a fall in gross capital formation of £1.1 billion.

For 2018 there was an upward revision in in net borrowing of £13.6 billion from £26.3 to £39.9 billion. This was driven down by a revision to net capital transfers of £10.5 billion and an upward revision to final consumption expenditure of £9.3 billion

Further analysis on central government can be found in <u>Public sector finances</u>, <u>UK: August 2019</u>

Private non-financial corporations

In the latest quarter, PNFCs saw an improvement in their net borrowing position. This decreased to 0.6% of GDP, from 1.8% in the previous quarter. PNFCs saw gross capital formation fall by £3.3 billion combined with a rise in gross operating surplus of £1.2 billion.

For 2018, PNFCs saw a revision down of £0.2 billion in their net borrowing from £27.5 to 27.3 billion, driven upwards by revisions to net property income of £4.6 billion and downward revisions to taxes on income of £3.5 billion. This was partially offset by upward revision to gross capital formation of £6.5 billion and downward revisions to gross operating surplus of £1.7 billion.

In their financial account, PNFCs saw a switch to net lending of £7.0 billion from net borrowing of £5.6 billion in the previous quarter. This was driven by a rise in currency and deposits of £29.3 billion and a rise in net loans of £7.3 billion, partially offset by a fall in net debt securities of £12.7 billion and a fall in equity and investment fund shares or units of £7.6 billion.

Non-profit institutions serving households

The NPISH sector (which includes, for example, charities, universities and religious organisations) is by far the smallest private sector, but it is an important one because of the social benefits it offers UK society.

In Quarter 2 2019, NPISH saw their net borrowing position decrease to 0.0% of GDP from borrowing of 0.1%.

An article published on 20 August 2019 provided <u>provisional estimates of the impact on the NPISH sector's current price data arising from Blue Book 2019 improvements up to 2016</u>. The result of these improvements was a general reduction in the NPISH sector's contribution to GDP and the size of the activity of the sector in general. The impact of these improvements has continued into the most recent quarters, leading to revisions to NPISH's net lending or borrowing position.

UK activity with the rest of the world

The UK's current and capital account deficit with the rest of the world (that is, its net borrowing position) narrowed in the latest quarter to 4.6% of GDP; down from 6.0% in Quarter 1 2019.

In the latest quarter, the decrease in the UK's net borrowing with the rest of the world is mainly because of the narrowing of the UK's trade deficit, which decreased by £11.4 billion. This narrowing in Quarter 2 2019 can be attributed to a decrease in the deficit on goods of £13.9 billion, partially offset by a narrowing in the services surplus of £2.6 billion to £22.7 billion. The trade in services surplus was the lowest surplus since Quarter 3 2015 when it was £21.2 billion.

For further analysis on the UK's economic activity with the rest of the world, please refer to the <u>balance of payments bulletin</u>.

4 . Real household disposable income

Real household disposable income (RHDI) grew by 0.7% in the latest quarter; this means that after considering price rises experienced by households, incomes after tax grew by 0.7% in Quarter 2 (Apr to June) 2019, increasing from the zero growth households saw in Quarter 1 (Jan to Mar) 2019.

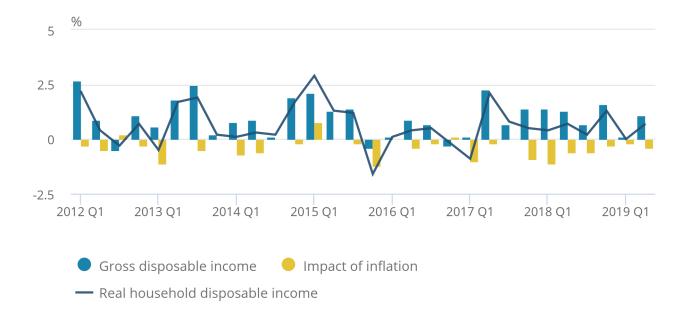
Growth in nominal gross disposable household income (GDHI) contributed 1.1 percentage points to RHDI growth this quarter, with a negative contribution from inflation of 0.4 percentage points, as Figure 4 shows. Please note: the sum of contributions may not add to RHDI growth because of rounding.

Figure 4: Real household disposable income grew by 0.7% in the latest quarter

Real household disposable income, quarter on previous quarter growth, percentage, seasonally adjusted, Quarter 1 2012 to Quarter 2 2019

Figure 4: Real household disposable income grew by 0.7% in the latest quarter

Real household disposable income, quarter on previous quarter growth, percentage, seasonally adjusted, Quarter 1 2012 to Quarter 2 2019



Source: Office for National Statistics

Notes:

1. Sum of contributions may not add to RHDI growth due to rounding.

The faster growth in GDHI is mainly attributed to an increase in wages and salaries of £2.3 billion, in line with recent labour market data. To further explore the latest labour market statistics, see <u>Labour market overview</u>, <u>UK: September 2019</u>.

Also providing a significant contribution to growth was a fall in the taxes on income and wealth paid for by households. The £1.6 billion fall in the latest quarter was driven by lower self-assessment Income Tax paid to central government, following the perennial peak seen in Quarter 1 2019.

Growth in the household implied deflator in Quarter 2 2019 increased to 0.4%, compared with 0.1% growth seen in Quarter 1 2019. The higher growth reflects increases in the prices of gas and liquefied petroleum gas (LPG).

Revisions to real household disposable income

As a result of improvements introduced in the national accounts Blue Book 2019, to be published on 31 October 2019, estimates for RHDI were open for revisions all the way back to 1948.

The average annual revision to growth of RHDI between 1948 and 2016 was 0.0 percentage points. Details on the improvements made during this period can be found in <u>Detailed assessment of changes to sector and financial accounts</u>, 1997 to 2016.

More recently, the annual RHDI growth rate in 2017 was revised upwards 0.9 percentage points. This 2017 upwards revision was primarily caused by a £14.2 billion upward revision to net miscellaneous current transfers received and paid for by households. In particular, revisions to the estimates of transfers from households to the non-profit institutions serving households (NPISH) sector have been downwards in the latest release. These latest data are supported by recent analyses published by the National Council for Voluntary Organisations (NCVO). The NCVO UK Civil Society Almanac 2019 states that "donations from the public fell slightly by 2% from £8.4bn to £8.3bn. They represent 16% of the sector's total income." Reasons for this fall provided by the NCVO include:

- "Some have been quick to link this drop with falling levels of trust in voluntary organisations ...
- With the implementation of GDPR, voluntary organisations everywhere have done a huge amount of work to clean and update their supporters databases, with occasional or lapsed donors the supporters most likely to have been removed ...
- The market for ethical goods and services has grown rapidly over the last two decades and the rise of fundraising platforms and individuals asking directly for support has in some cases removed the role of voluntary organisations as an intermediary, trusted or otherwise."

The £10.7 billion revision to mixed income, a measure of self-employed income, estimates in 2017 also contributed strongly to the upwards revision to net lending or borrowing as percentage of GDP. This revision reflects updated data sources and processing of component-level data within mixed income. Previously, the most up-to-date estimates of mixed income solely used labour market measures of self-employment and employee wage growth to measure all self-employed income. The new methodology better reflects movements in the different income streams of the self-employed including unincorporated company and rental incomes.

The annual RHDI growth rate in 2018 was revised upwards 0.5 percentage points. The 2018 upwards revision was primarily caused by a £18.3 billion upward revision to mixed income and a £16.5 billion upward revision to net miscellaneous current transfers received and paid by households. Both are an extension of the 2017 revisions to RHDI discussed earlier.

This bulletin also includes revisions to data in line with the National Accounts Revisions Policy.

See Appendix A for a chart summary on revisions to RHDI growth and for revisions to the sub-components of GDHI up to Quarter 1 2019.

Alternative measure of real household disposable income (experimental)

The alternative (and experimental) measure of RHDI removes imputed transactions from RHDI to better represent the economic experience of UK households. In other words, it captures the immediately accessible and directly observed "cash" available to households to spend or save at that given time point if they so wished to. Please note: the measure does not move RHDI from an accrual basis to cash basis accounting.

Deeper detail on methodology can be found in the <u>Alternative measures of UK households' income and saving:</u>
<u>April to June 2018</u> article.

In this cash-based approach, RHDI is estimated to have increased 0.7% in Quarter 2 2019, compared with the previous quarter. This is in line with the same RHDI growth on a national accounts basis, as Figure 5 shows.

In the latest quarter, it is also worth noting that the level of RHDI on a cash basis is approximately 18% lower than the level of RHDI on a national accounts basis. That is a difference equivalent to 11% of gross domestic product (GDP), meaning that households have 11% less of GDP to spend or save when we remove incomes not immediately accessible or directly observed.

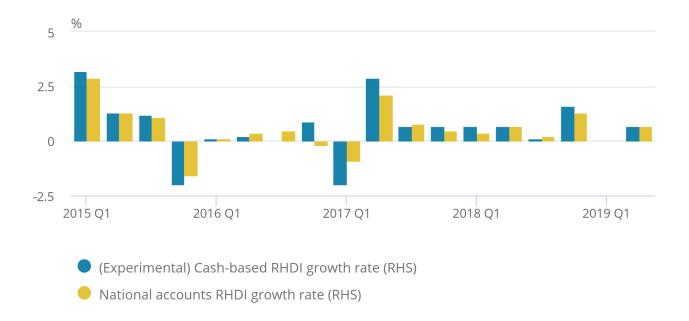
Per head, cash-based RHDI stood at £4,198 in the latest guarter, up 0.6% from the previous guarter.

Figure 5a: In the latest quarter, real households' disposable income on a cash-basis grew at the same rate as RHDI on a National Accounts basis

Real households' disposable income on a cash-basis and on a National Accounts basis, % growth rates, seasonally adjusted, Quarter 1 (Jan to Mar) 2015 to Quarter 2 (Apr to June) 2019

Figure 5a: In the latest quarter, real households' disposable income on a cash-basis grew at the same rate as RHDI on a National Accounts basis

Real households' disposable income on a cash-basis and on a National Accounts basis, % growth rates, seasonally adjusted, Quarter 1 (Jan to Mar) 2015 to Quarter 2 (Apr to June) 2019



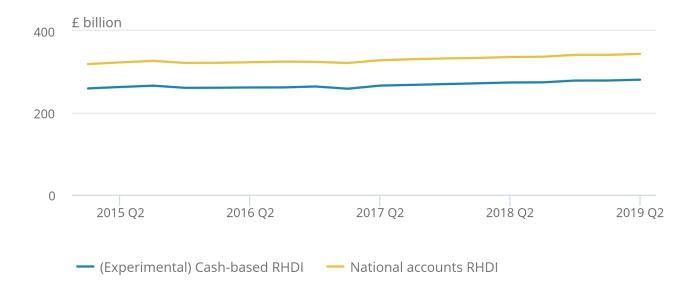
Source: Office for National Statistics

Figure 5b: In the latest quarter, real households' disposable income on a cash-basis was lower than RHDI on a National Accounts basis

Real households' disposable income on a cash-basis and on a National Accounts basis, £billions, seasonally adjusted, Quarter 1 (Jan to Mar) 2015 to Quarter 2 (Apr to June) 2019

Figure 5b: In the latest quarter, real households' disposable income on a cash-basis was lower than RHDI on a National Accounts basis

Real households' disposable income on a cash-basis and on a National Accounts basis, £billions, seasonally adjusted, Quarter 1 (Jan to Mar) 2015 to Quarter 2 (Apr to June) 2019



Source: Office for National Statistics

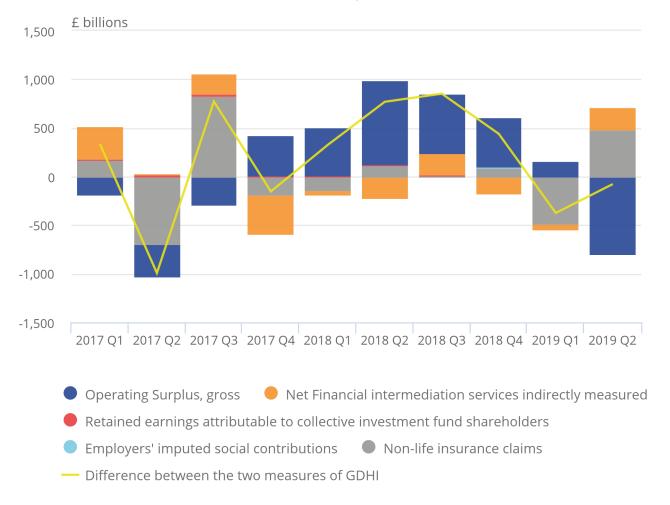
Throughout 2018, gross operating surplus (which is made up of imputed rentals – that is, what households would pay themselves if they were to rent their own property to themselves) had been the main driver of the difference, as Figure 6 shows. Any residual difference between the two series in Quarter 2 2019 is mainly explained by the removal of non-life insurance claims from the national accounts measure of GDHI offset by the removal of gross operating surplus.

Figure 6: The main difference in growth between gross disposable household income on a cash basis and a national accounts basis is gross operating surplus

Contributions to the difference in growth rates between gross disposable household income on a cash basis and a national accounts basis, £ million, seasonally adjusted, Quarter 1 (Jan to Mar) 2017 to Quarter 2 (April to June) 2019

Figure 6: The main difference in growth between gross disposable household income on a cash basis and a national accounts basis is gross operating surplus

Contributions to the difference in growth rates between gross disposable household income on a cash basis and a national accounts basis, £ million, seasonally adjusted, Quarter 1 (Jan to Mar) 2017 to Quarter 2 (April to June) 2019



Source: Office for National Statistics

There are six transactions that explain the differences between GHDI on a cash basis and a national accounts basis. See Table 2 in Appendix B for a list of transactions removed from the national accounts measure of RHDI to calculate the cash-based RHDI. A cash-based deflator is also applied to cash-based GHDI to remove the effect of price changes experienced by households to calculate RHDI on a cash basis.

Revisions to the alternative measure of real household disposable income (experimental)

The main contributors to revisions to the alternative measure of RHDI are the same as those driving revisions to the national accounts measure. Revisions to mixed income and current transfers from households to NPISH have seen the level of the alternative measure saving ratio revise upwards in recent periods in line with headline saving ratio. Reasons behind revisions to these two components can be found in the subsection, "Revisions to real household disposable income" in Section 4.

5. Households saving ratio

The level of the households saving ratio has revised upwards from 2006 following Blue Book 2019 methodological and data improvements. However, households continue to save a far lower proportion of their disposable incomes from Quarter 2 (Apr to June) 2016. Figure 7 shows that the households saving ratio increased to 6.8% in the latest quarter, compared with 6.4% in the previous quarter as growth of household income outpaced increased household expenditure.

Figure 7: Households saving ratio increased to 6.8%, compared with 6.4% in the previous quarter. Remaining at historically low levels

UK households saving ratio, quarterly, percentage, seasonally adjusted, Quarter 1 (Jan to Mar) 1963 to Quarter 2 (Apr to June) 2019

Figure 7: Households saving ratio increased to 6.8%, compared with 6.4% in the previous quarter. Remaining at historically low levels

UK households saving ratio, quarterly, percentage, seasonally adjusted, Quarter 1 (Jan to Mar) 1963 to Quarter 2 (Apr to June) 2019



Source: Office for National Statistics

The saving ratio captures the income households have available to save as a proportion of their total available resources (that is, current and deferred incomes). Figure 8 breaks down how much of that available income was set aside as pension savings and how much more income is available to be used for other forms of savings (for example, investment in financial and non-financial assets).

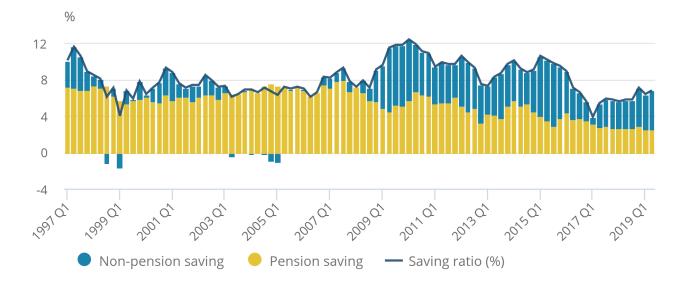
Figure 8 shows that the increase in the saving ratio in Quarter 2 2019 was because of households experiencing increased non-pension income available for saving while pension saving remained flat. Non-pension income increased as gross disposable income rose faster than final consumption expenditure.

Figure 8: Pension savings are unchanged this quarter, with non-pension savings and the total income available to save both increasing

Contributions to households' saving ratio, seasonally adjusted, percentage points, Quarter 1 (Jan to Mar) 1997 to Quarter 2 (Apr to June) 2019, UK

Figure 8: Pension savings are unchanged this quarter, with nonpension savings and the total income available to save both increasing

Contributions to households' saving ratio, seasonally adjusted, percentage points, Quarter 1 (Jan to Mar) 1997 to Quarter 2 (Apr to June) 2019, UK



Source: Office for National Statistics

Notes:

- 1. Non-pension savings are calculated as (Gross disposable income minus households' consumption expenditure) divided by gross disposable income.
- 2. Pension saving is calculated as the residual between the saving ratio and non-pension savings.

In Quarter 2 2019, households' expenditure rose by 0.7% to £2.5 billion. The main contributors to this were a £0.8 billion increase in expenditure on gas and liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) as prices rose and a £0.6 billion increase in net tourism as expenditure abroad by UK residents rose. These were partly offset by a £0.6 billion fall in expenditure on financial intermediation services indirectly measured (FISIM). FISIM is an indirect measure of the value of financial intermediation services provided but for which financial institutions do not charge explicitly. Further detail on households' final consumption expenditure, including a breakdown of households' spending by product, can be found in the Consumer trends bulletin.

Households' pension savings (income set aside in pension plus any change in the value of pension entitlements) remained at £2.5 billion in the latest quarter. Since Quarter 1 (Jan to Mar) 2017, pension savings have contributed 2.7 percentage points to the saving ratio, on average. In the decade to 2017 (that is, 2007 to 2016), pension savings contributed 5.2 percentage points, on average. In the decade to 2007 (that is, 1997 to 2006), pension savings contributed 6.5 percentage points, on average, signalling a gradual fall in households' pension savings over time.

Households' non-pension savings (income available to save, other than pension) contributed an average of 3.1 percentage points to the quarterly saving ratio since Quarter 1 2017. In the decade to 2017 (that is, 2007 to 2016), non-pension savings contributed 4.1 percentage points, on average. This is higher than the decade to 2007 (that is, 1997 to 2006), where non-pension savings contributed 0.9 percentage points, on average.

Revisions to the saving ratio

As a result of improvements introduced in the national accounts Blue Book 2019, to be published on 30 September 2019, the saving ratio was open for revisions all the way back to 1963. Pre-1997, the impact was relatively small, with revisions averaging negative 0.3 percentage points a year.

The average annual revision between 1997 and 2016 was also small at negative 0.2 percentage points, and details on the improvements made can be found in <u>Detailed assessment of changes to sector and financial accounts</u>, 1997 to 2016.

The most notable recent revision was in 2017, when the previously published lowest annual saving ratio on record was revised upwards from 3.9% to 5.3%, meaning that the lowest annual saving ratio on record is now observed in 1971 where it stood at 4.8%. This 2017 upwards revision was primarily caused by a £14.2 billion upward revision to net miscellaneous current transfers received and paid for by households. In particular, revisions to the estimates of transfers from households to the non-profit institutions serving households (NPISH) sector have been downwards in the latest release. These latest data are supported by recent analyses published by the National Council for Voluntary Organisations (NCVO). The NCVO UK Civil Society Almanac 2019 states that "donations from the public fell slightly by 2% from £8.4bn to £8.3bn. They represent 16% of the sector's total income." Reasons for this fall provided by the NCVO include:

- "Some have been quick to link this drop with falling levels of trust in voluntary organisations ...
- With the implementation of GDPR, voluntary organisations everywhere have done a huge amount of work to clean and update their supporters databases, with occasional or lapsed donors the supporters most likely to have been removed ...
- The market for ethical goods and services has grown rapidly over the last two decades and the rise of fundraising platforms and individuals asking directly for support has in some cases removed the role of voluntary organisations as an intermediary, trusted or otherwise."

The £10.7 billion revision to mixed income, a measure of self-employed income, estimates in 2017 also contributed strongly to the upwards revision to the saving ratio in that year. This revision reflects updated data sources and processing of component-level data within mixed income. Previously, the most up-to-date estimates of mixed income solely used labour market measures of self-employment and employee wage growth to measure all self-employed income. The new methodology better reflects movements in the different income streams of the self-employed including unincorporated company and rental incomes.

The annual households' saving ratio in 2018 was revised upwards 1.9 percentage points to 6.1%. The 2018 upwards revision was primarily caused by a £18.3 billion upward revision to mixed income and a £16.5 billion upward revision to net miscellaneous current transfers received and paid for by households. Both are an extension of the 2017 revisions to the saving ratio discussed earlier.

See Appendix A for a chart summary of revisions to the saving ratio and for revisions to components of gross saving up to Quarter 1 2019.

This bulletin also includes revisions to data in line with the National Accounts Revisions Policy.

Alternative measure of households' saving ratio (experimental)

This alternative (and experimental) measure removes imputed transactions from the households saving ratio to better represent the economic experience of UK households. In other words, it captures the immediately accessible and directly observed "cash" available to households to spend or save at that given time point if they so wished to. Please note: the measure does not move households' saving ratio from an accrual basis to cash basis accounting.

Further detail on methodology can be found in the <u>Alternative measures of UK households' income and saving:</u>
<u>April to June 2018</u> article.

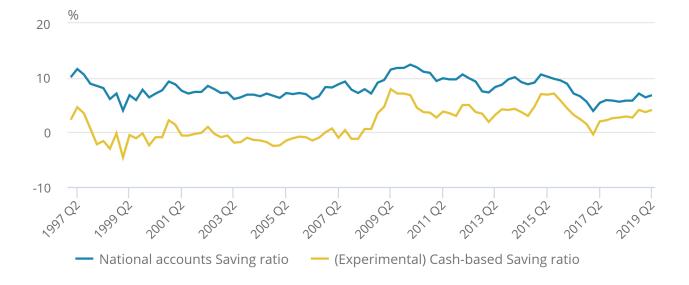
As Figure 9 shows, the cash-basis saving ratio was 4.1% in Quarter 2 2019, up 0.4 percentage points from 3.7% in the previous quarter, in line with the increase in the national accounts saving ratio.

Figure 9: UK households' cash-basis and the national accounts saving ratio both increased in the latest quarter

UK households' cash-basis saving ratio and national accounts saving ratio, quarterly, seasonally adjusted, percentage, Quarter 1 (Jan to Mar) 1997 to Quarter 2 (Apr to June) 2019

Figure 9: UK households' cash-basis and the national accounts saving ratio both increased in the latest quarter

UK households' cash-basis saving ratio and national accounts saving ratio, quarterly, seasonally adjusted, percentage, Quarter 1 (Jan to Mar) 1997 to Quarter 2 (Apr to June) 2019



Source: Office for National Statistics

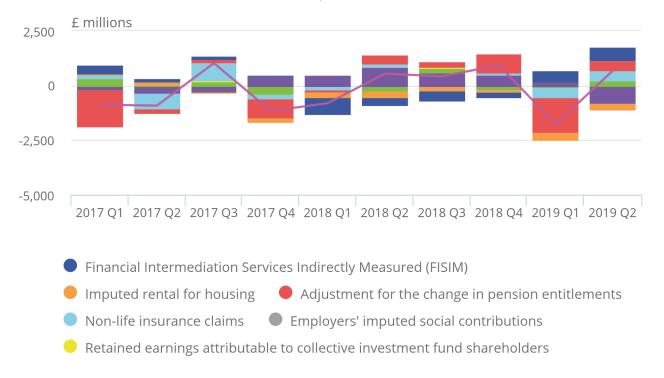
Despite the 0.4 percentage points increase in both measures in the latest quarter, driving the difference in the value (\mathfrak{L} billion) between the national accounts savings ratio and the cash-basis saving ratio is the removal of gross operating surplus, as shown in Figure 10. The national accounts measure records household gross operating surplus as income derived from owner occupiers paying imputed rental on their own home(s).

Figure 10: The main difference in growth between households' gross savings on a cash basis and a national accounts basis is gross operating surplus

Contributions to the difference in growth between households gross savings on a cash basis and a national accounts basis, £million, seasonally adjusted, Quarter 1 (Jan to Mar) 2017 to Quarter 2 (Apr to June)

Figure 10: The main difference in growth between households' gross savings on a cash basis and a national accounts basis is gross operating surplus

Contributions to the difference in growth between households gross savings on a cash basis and a national accounts basis, £million, seasonally adjusted, Quarter 1 (Jan to Mar) 2017 to Quarter 2 (Apr to June)



Source: Office for National Statistics

Revisions to the alternative measure of households' saving ratio (experimental)

The main contributors to revisions to the alternative measure of households' saving ratio are the same as those driving revisions to the national accounts measure. Revisions to mixed income and current transfers from households to NPISH have seen the level of the alternative measure saving ratio revise upwards in recent periods in line with headline saving ratio. Reasons behind revisions to these two components can be found in the subsection, "Revisions to real household disposable income" in Section 4.

6. Change in the treatment of student loans in the national accounts

Main points

The change in the treatment of student loans leads to:

- an increase in the net borrowing of government, offset by an equivalent decrease in the net borrowing of households – this is the capital transfer of those loans that are not expected to be repaid, plus lower interest amounts owed by households to government
- a fall in the stock of financial assets of government, offset by a fall in the stock of financial liabilities of households – only those student loans that are expected to be repaid will now count as an asset or liability, which will be less than 100%

The latest sector and financial account data incorporate a change in the treatment of student loans in the financial and non-financial accounts of both central government and households. Unlike typical loans, student loan repayments depend on borrowers' income and there are conditions in which these student loan obligations may be cancelled. This improvement to the accounting treatment splits this lending into two components – a loan to students and government spending. This better reflects that the amounts that are expected to be repaid will be treated as a financial asset in the financial account of central government – that is, the loan (F424N1: Other long-term loans by UK residents) – and a financial liability in the financial account of households.

The amounts that are not expected to be repaid are now treated as a central government expenditure in their non-financial account (P.31: Individual consumption expenditure). As such, there have been revisions to the financial and non-financial positions of households and government respectively.

Further, there is an additional increase in the non-financial net borrowing of government, offset by an equivalent decrease in the non-financial net borrowing of households. This reflects that "government revenue will no longer include interest accrued that will never be paid; and government expenditure related to cancellation of student loans will be accounted for in the periods that loans are issued rather than decades afterwards", as outlined in Student loans in the public sector finances: a methodological guide. As such, there have been upward revision to net lending or borrowing, specifically households making lower interest payments (D.41: Interest) overall to the government and households receiving higher capital transfers (D.99: Capital transfers), reflecting those amounts that are no longer expected to be repaid.

Looking at the balance sheets of both sectors, there is a fall in the stock of financial assets of the government, which is matched by a fall in the stock of financial liabilities of households, namely AF424N1: Other long-term loans by UK residents. That is because only those amounts that are expected to be repaid now count as a financial asset or liability.

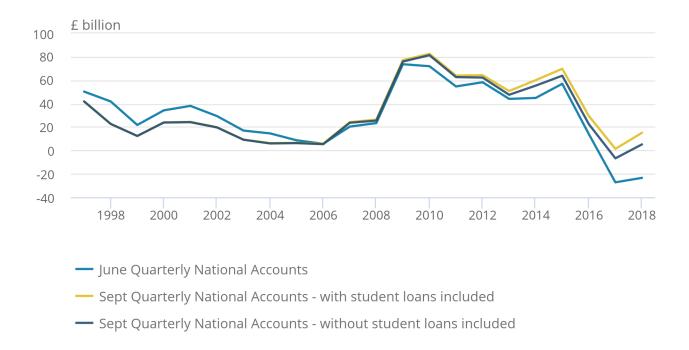
The following charts show the impact of the change in the treatment of student loans on key household sector indicators.

Figure 11: The change in the treatment of student loans increases household lending in 2018

1997 to 2018, £ billion, seasonally adjusted

Figure 11: The change in the treatment of student loans increases household lending in 2018

1997 to 2018, £ billion, seasonally adjusted



Source: Office for National Statistics

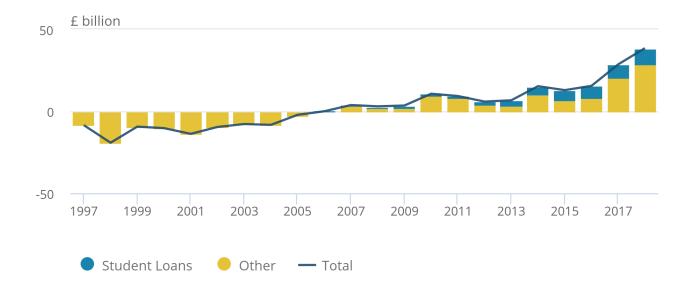
Households would remain net borrowers in 2017 if the treatment was not introduced. However, they would still be net lenders from 2018 onwards.

Figure 12: Other changes had a bigger impact on revisions to households' net borrowing or lending than changes in the treatment of student loans

1997 to 2018, £ billion, seasonally adjusted

Figure 12: Other changes had a bigger impact on revisions to households' net borrowing or lending than changes in the treatment of student loans

1997 to 2018, £ billion, seasonally adjusted



Source: Office for National Statistics

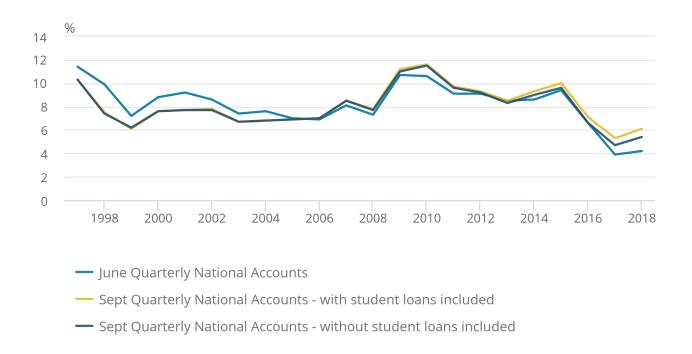
Until 2013, the average impact on households' total resources was an increase of £0.5 billion. From 2013, the impact increased. In 2018, the impact on households' total resources was £9.8 billion.

Figure 13: In 2018, the households' saving ratio is higher when the change in treatment of student loans is included

1997 to 2018, seasonally adjusted

Figure 13: In 2018, the households' saving ratio is higher when the change in treatment of student loans is included

1997 to 2018, seasonally adjusted



Source: Office for National Statistics

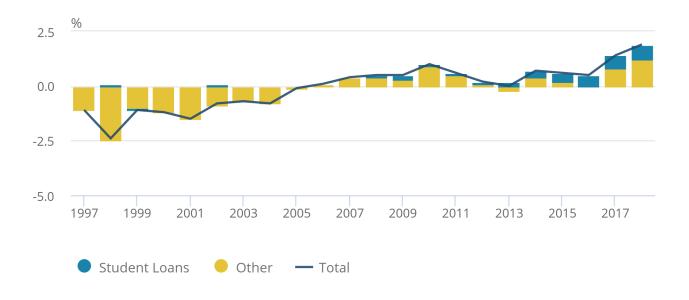
The households saving ratio would show very similar fortunes both with and without the change in the treatment of student loans.

Figure 14: In 2018, revisions from all other changes are higher than those resulting from the change in the treatment of student loans only

1997 to 2018, %, seasonally adjusted

Figure 14: In 2018, revisions from all other changes are higher than those resulting from the change in the treatment of student loans only

1997 to 2018, %, seasonally adjusted



Source: Office for National Statistics

Until 2013, the average impact on households' saving ratio is zero. From 2013, the impact would have increased. In 2017, households would have been saving 0.7 percentage points less if the treatment had not been introduced.

Summary of revisions to net lending or borrowing positions

A summary of revisions in the quarter open to revisions (Quarter 1 2017 to Quarter 1 2019) can be seen in Table 1.

Table 1: Summary of revisions to main economic indicators in the UK Quarterly Sector Accounts, Quarter 1 (Jan to Mar) 2017 to Quarter 1 (Jan to Mar) 2019

Revisions to Net lending (+) borrowing (-) positions of UK sectors as % of GDP

Non-financial account (B.9n)

	Non- financial corporations	Financial corporations	General government	Households	NPISH1	Rest of the world
2017 Q1	-2.1	-0.7	-3.2	5.6	0.1	1.2
2017 Q2	-1.6	-0.6	-2.9	7.5	-0.2	-0.7
2017 Q3	-2.8	-1.2	-3.5	8.9	-0.1	1.4
2017 Q4	-0.8	-1.6	-2.3	6.6	0.0	1.9
2018 Q1	-0.4	1.2	-4.6	8.5	-0.6	0.5
2018 Q2	-5.3	-0.2	-3.3	9.6	-1.1	6.5
2018 Q3	5.5	-2.9	-3.3	9.6	-1.3	0.0
2018 Q4	0.1	-2.1	-2.6	10.7	-1.4	4.6
2019 Q1	-1.4	-0.3	-2.1	12.3	-1.6	2.8

Revisions to Net lending (+) borrowing (-) positions of UK sectors, $\mathfrak L$ billions

Financial account (B.9f)

	Non- financial corporations	Financial corporations	General government	Households	NPISH ¹	Rest of the world
2017 Q1	14.2	2.3	-1.8	3.0	-1.8	-15.9
2017 Q2	-3.9	-3.8	-4.1	16.6	-2.0	-2.8
2017 Q3	6.5	-11	-6.2	7.6	0.9	2.2
2017 Q4	-0.5	-8.1	0.9	2.7	-0.6	5.7
2018 Q1	-4.5	1.2	-2.8	5.3	-3.9	4.7
2018 Q2	14.8	-18.9	-5.1	5.6	0.5	3.2
2018 Q3	-2.4	0.9	-5.8	5.7	0.3	1.4
2018 Q4	-15.5	-0.5	-0.2	14.9	-2.4	3.7
2019 Q1	-5.9	0.8	1.0	5.5	0.6	-1.9

Revisions to other key economic indicators

Households sector

	RHDI ² growth rate (quarter on previous quarter, %)	Saving ratio (%)	HHFCE ³ Deflator (index points)
2017 Q1	-0.5	0.9	-0.6
2017 Q2	0.1	1.0	-0.6
2017 Q3	0.5	1.8	-0.8
2017 Q4	0.0	1.7	-0.7
2018 Q1	0.2	1.7	-0.5
2018 Q2	-0.1	1.5	-0.3
2018 Q3	0.1	1.7	-0.2
2018 Q4	0.3	2.6	-0.6
2019 Q1	-0.5	2.3	-0.5

Source: Office for National Statistics

Notes

- 1. NPISH equals non-profit institutions serving households. Back to table
- 2. Real household disposable income. Back to table
- 3. Households' final consumption expenditure deflator. Back to table

7. Links to related statistics

A detailed breakdown of the components of gross domestic product (GDP) can be found in the <u>GDP quarterly</u> <u>national accounts bulletin</u>.

The balance of payments summarises the economic transactions of the UK with the rest of the world. Further detail relating to the rest of the world sector can be found in the <u>Balance of payments bulletin</u>.

Further detail on households' final consumption expenditure, including a breakdown of households' spending by product, can be found in the <u>Consumer trends bulletin</u>.

8. Links to related analysis

International comparisons

In Quarterly sector accounts, UK: January to March 2018, published on 29 June 2018, we published an international comparison of UK households' net borrowing as a percentage of gross domestic product (GDP). UK households are not alone in tending toward a net borrowing position, as most G7 countries saw a similar trend. However, the UK's experience has been more dramatic as households became net borrowers in 2017 for the first time in nearly 30 years.

In <u>Quarterly sector accounts</u>, <u>UK</u>: <u>July to September 2017</u>, published on 22 December 2017, we published an international comparison of the UK saving ratio. Among the G7 countries, the UK is not alone in having a declining saving ratio. Also, in our <u>Quarterly sector accounts</u>, <u>UK</u>: <u>April to June 2017</u> bulletin we noted the low UK saving ratio has become more comparable with the US, whereas the saving ratio for the euro area countries was higher.

Insurance and the national accounts

On 31 March 2017, we included details on <u>How insurance and pensions data affect the households saving ratio and GDP</u> to help explain the logic and impact of these transactions. These effects in the national accounts are relatively technical in nature and are not necessarily observed by households.

Flow of funds

On 17 November 2017, we published <u>UK flow of funds</u> to help users visualise the from-whom-to-whom estimates by using Sankey diagrams and heatmaps to show the counterparty relationships between institutional sectors. Since the recent global financial crisis, the international community has had an increased focus on the analysis of financial stability in aiming to better understand the build-up of financial risk in different sectors of the economy. This is particularly important for countries like the UK that have a significant financial sector. Considering the growing demand for improvements to data to support that analysis, this important area was identified internationally to develop coverage in the flow of funds.

Further analysis on households

To further investigate what households are doing with the amount of money they have available to save, Tables 6.2.7 and 6.2.8 of the <u>UK Economic Accounts (UKEA)</u> are a good source to use. Table 6.2.7 shows the accumulation of capital investment and includes expenditure on long-term non-financial assets also known as gross fixed capital formation (for example, expenditure on dwellings, transport equipment and intellectual property products). Table 6.2.8 sets out households' financial activity in a given time period. This includes the accumulation of financial assets (for example, deposits, shares, insurance and pension schemes) and the accumulation of debt (for example, long- and short-term loans).

9. Changes to this bulletin

Withdrawal of series

Gross value added at factor cost

Within the UK Economic Accounts (UKEA), we published four series presenting gross value added (GVA) at factor cost (identifiers KGN7, KGN6, KGN5 and YBHH). As announced in the <u>March Quarterly sector accounts</u> release, we have now withdrawn these series from publication. This is because GVA at factor cost is not recognised with the <u>UN System of National Accounts 2008 (SNA08) framework (PDF, 9.1MB)</u>, therefore we have concerns over the methodology used to calculate these estimates.

10. Quality and methodology

National Statistics status

On 20 March 2018, the UK Statistics Authority <u>published a letter</u> confirming the designation of quarterly sector accounts statistics as <u>National Statistics</u>. National Statistics means that official statistics meet the highest standards of trustworthiness, quality and value. The letter praised the richer analysis on the households sector and the improvements in communicating technical concepts to a less technical audience.

We are keen to continue this type of analysis and we welcome feedback and suggestions for additional content for the bulletin or supplementary pieces.

Reliability

Estimates for the most recent quarters are provisional and are subject to revision in the light of updated source information. <u>Our revisions to economic statistics</u> page contains articles on revisions and revisions policies.

Revisions to data provide one indication of the reliability of main indicators. Revisions triangles were published for the <u>households and non-profit institutions serving households (NPISH) saving ratio</u>. However, following the separation of the households and NPISH sectors in September 2017, we have ceased production of the revisions triangles for the households and NPISH saving ratio. In due course, we will reintroduce the revisions triangles for the households-only saving ratio as and when meaningful analysis on revisions can be done.

Comparability

Data in this bulletin are internationally comparable. The UK National Accounts are compiled in accordance with the <u>European System of Accounts 2010 (ESA 2010)</u>, under EU law and in common with all other members of the European Statistical System. ESA 2010 is itself consistent with the standards set out in the UN <u>System of National Accounts 2008 (SNA 2008)</u>.

An explanation of the sectors and transactions described in this bulletin can be found in Chapter 2 of the <u>ESA</u> 2010 manual.

Methodology

This section summarises the methodology behind some of our main economic indicators: real household disposable income, households saving ratio, and net lending or borrowing positions.

Real household disposable income explained

Household income is measured in two ways: in current prices (also called nominal prices) and in real terms, where the effect of price inflation is removed.

Gross disposable household income (GDHI) is the estimate of the total amount of income that households have available to either spend, save or invest. It includes income received from wages (and the self-employed), social benefits, pensions and net property income (that is, earnings from interest on savings and dividends from shares) less taxes on income and wealth. These are all given in current prices.

Therefore, GDHI tells us how much income households had to spend, save or invest in the time period being measured once taxes on income and wealth had been paid.

Adjusting GDHI to remove the effects of inflation gives another measure of disposable income called real household disposable income (RHDI). This is a measure of the real purchasing power of households' income, in terms of the physical quantity of goods and services they would be able to purchase if prices remained constant over time. Further information on this calculation can be found in our Quality and Methodology Information (QMI) report.

The households saving ratio explained

The saving ratio estimates the amount of money households have available to save (gross saving) as a percentage of their gross disposable income plus pension accumulations (total available resources).

Gross saving is the difference between households' total available resources (that is, GDHI plus pension accumulations) and household expenditure on all goods and services for consumption.

The saving ratio can be volatile and is sensitive to even small movements in its components, particularly on a quarterly basis. This is because gross saving is a small difference between two large numbers. It is therefore often revised at successive publications when there are revisions to data.

The saving ratio may be considered an indicator of households' economic confidence as well as an indicator of households' financial conditions.

A higher saving ratio may be the result of an increase in income, a decrease in expenditure, or some combination of the two. A rise in the saving ratio may be an indication that households are acting more cautiously by spending less. Conversely, a fall in the saving ratio may be an indication that households are more confident and spending more. Other factors such as interest rates and inflation should also be considered when interpreting the households saving ratio.

Net lending (+) or borrowing (-) positions explained

The net lending or borrowing of a sector represents the net resources that the sector makes available to the rest of the economy. It does not necessarily refer to actual lending or borrowing in the normal sense. Rather, it means that either a sector has money left over after its spending and investment in a given period (net lending) or it has spent and invested more than it received and has a need for financing (net borrowing), which may be covered by borrowing, issuing shares or bonds, or by drawing on reserves.

The net lending or borrowing position is determined by gross saving (that is, the balance between gross disposable income and final consumption expenditure) and is reduced or increased by the balance of capital transfers and the change in non-financial assets. This final position is called the net lending (if positive) or borrowing (if negative) position.

In summary, if actual investment is lower than the amount available for investment, the balance will be positive and represents net lending. Alternatively, if actual investment is higher than the amount available for investment, net borrowing is represented.

Note that, theoretically, the sum of net lending or borrowing positions of UK sectors must be offset by that of the rest of the world. However, this is only currently true up to 2016 data. From 2017 onwards, unbalanced supply and use tables (SUTs) in the compilation of gross domestic product (GDP) are unbalanced and it can take approximately 18 months after the end of the latest balanced year (currently, 2016) for balanced SUTs to become available.

Quality and Methodology Information report

The Quarterly sector accounts QMI report contains important information on:

- the strengths and limitations of the data and how it compares with related data
- · the uses and users of the data
- how the output was created
- the quality of the output including the accuracy of the data

The quarterly sector accounts and the UK Economic Accounts (UKEA) are published at quarterly, pre-announced intervals alongside the quarterly national accounts and quarterly balance of payments statistical bulletins.

11 . Appendix A: Main economic indicators

Households debt to income ratio

In both the Quarterly sector accounts, UK: July to September 2017 and Quarterly sector accounts, UK: April to June 2017 bulletins, we introduced analysis on the households debt to income ratio and the type of household accumulated debt (that is, mortgages versus unsecured debt). The households debt to income ratio is now included as an appendix to this release.

The ratio increased in 2016 and 2017. There was a slowdown in this growth from Quarter 4 (Oct to Dec) 2017. The households debt to income ratio has remained broadly flat at around 125% since Quarter 4 2018. In Quarter 2 (Apr to June) 2019 it stands at 125.1, an increase from 124.6 in Quarter 1 (Jan to Mar) 2019, driven primarily by a higher rate of accumulated debt than recent income. This means that in the latest quarter, households have approximately £1.25 debt for everyone £1 of income they have earned over the past year.

Figure 15: Households' debt to income ratio remains broadly flat in recent quarters

Households' debt to income ratio, percentage, non-seasonally adjusted, Quarter 1 (Jan to Mar) 1997 to Quarter 2 (Apr to June) 2019

Figure 15: Households' debt to income ratio remains broadly flat in recent quarters

Households' debt to income ratio, percentage, non-seasonally adjusted, Quarter 1 (Jan to Mar) 1997 to Quarter 2 (Apr to June) 2019



Source: Office for National Statistics

Notes:

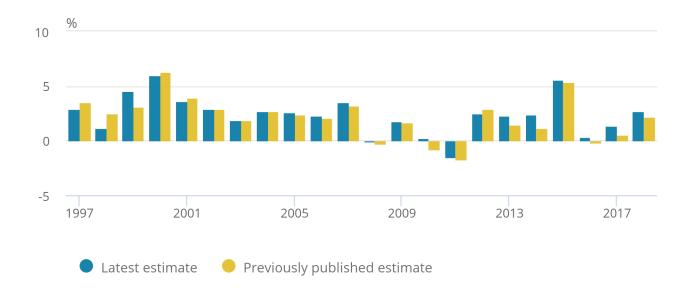
- 1. Households debt to income ratio calculated as the four-quarter rolling sum of gross disposable income divided by quarterly household debt.
- 2. Households debt calculated as total loans held by households.
- 3. To show the contributions to the Households debt to income ratio, the four quarter growth (\mathfrak{L} billion) in gross disposable income and the quarterly growth (\mathfrak{L} billion) in total loans is used.
- 4. If the four quarter growth (£ billion) in gross disposable income is greater than the quarterly growth (£ billion) in total loans, the Households debt to income ratio will increase.
- 5. If the quarterly growth (£ billion) in total loans is greater than the four quarter growth (£ billion) in gross disposable income, the Households debt to income ratio will decrease.

Figure 16: Real household disposable income growth rate has been revised upwards in 2018

Seasonally adjusted, UK, 1997 to 2018

Figure 16: Real household disposable income growth rate has been revised upwards in 2018

Seasonally adjusted, UK, 1997 to 2018



Source: Office for National Statistics

Figure 17: In Quarter 1 2019, the largest revision to the subcomponents of gross disposable household income is in gross operating surplus and mixed income

Quarter 1 (Jan to Mar) 2017 to Quarter 1 (Jan to Mar) 2019

Figure 17: In Quarter 1 2019, the largest revision to the subcomponents of gross disposable household income is in gross operating surplus and mixed income

Quarter 1 (Jan to Mar) 2017 to Quarter 1 (Jan to Mar) 2019

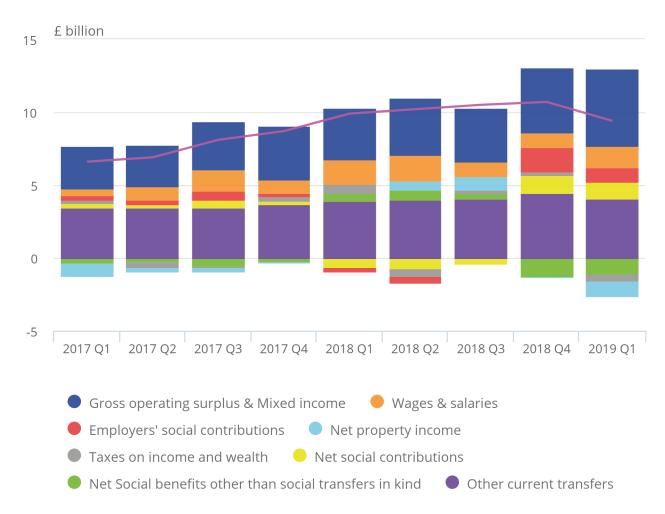


Figure 18: The household saving ratio has been revised upwards in recent quarters

Quarter 1 1987 to Quarter 1 2019, UK

Figure 18: The household saving ratio has been revised upwards in recent quarters

Quarter 1 1987 to Quarter 1 2019, UK



Figure 19: In Quarter 1 2019, the largest revision to the subcomponents of gross savings is in gross operating surplus and mixed income

Quarter 1 (Jan to March) 2017 to Quarter 1 (Jan to March) 2019

Figure 19: In Quarter 1 2019, the largest revision to the subcomponents of gross savings is in gross operating surplus and mixed income

Quarter 1 (Jan to March) 2017 to Quarter 1 (Jan to March) 2019

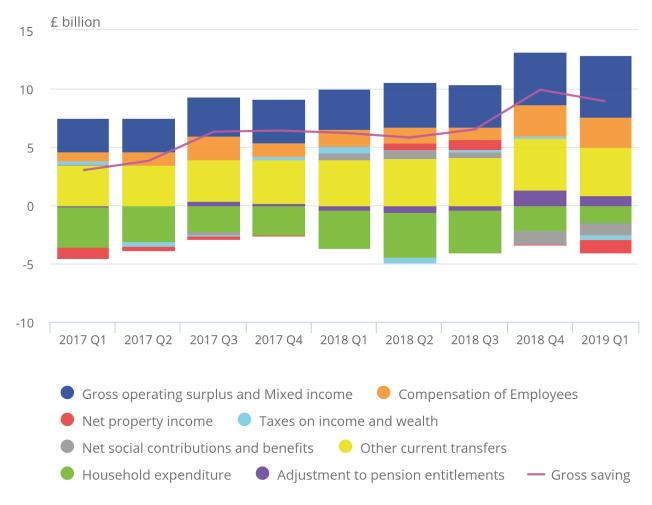
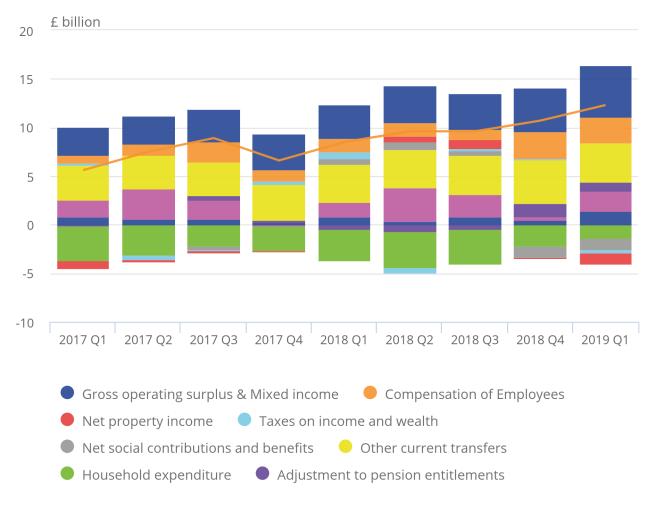


Figure 20: The largest revision to the subcomponents of households' net lending or borrowing in Quarter 1 2019 is in gross operating surplus and mixed income

Quarter 1 (Jan to Mar) 2017 to Quarter 1 (Jan to Mar) 2019

Figure 20: The largest revision to the subcomponents of households' net lending or borrowing in Quarter 1 2019 is in gross operating surplus and mixed income

Quarter 1 (Jan to Mar) 2017 to Quarter 1 (Jan to Mar) 2019



12 . Appendix B: Additional information on the alternative measures of households' income and saving

Table 2: Change in the value of transactions removed from the national accounts methodology to calculate cash basis gross disposable household income and the saving ratio

Quarter 2 (April to June) 2019

Transactions	CDID	Quarterly change, £ million
Transaction removed from the National Accounts measure of Gross disposable	income	
Gross operating surplus (B.2g)	CAEO	-795
Employers' social contributions* (D.12r)	DTWP	1,784
Financial Intermediation Services Indirectly Measured (FISIM) (P.119r)	CRNC	-905
Investment income payable on pension entitlements* (D.442r)	KZL5	-567
Retained earnings attributable to collective investment fund shareholders (D.4432r)	MN7M	l 10
Financial Intermediation Services Indirectly Measured (FISIM) (P.119u)	CRNB	1132
Employers' imputed social contributions (D.612r)	L8RQ	1
Non-life insurance claims (D.72r)	RNLU	479
Employers' actual social contributions* (D.611u)	L8NM	1495
Employers' imputed social contributions* (D.612u)	MA4B	289
Households' social contribution supplements* (D.614u)	L8QA	-567
Further transaction removed from the National Accounts measure of Households saving ratio		
Adjustment for the change in pension entitlements (D.8r)	RNMB	440
Imputed rental for housing (removed from cash basis final consumption expenditure)	GBFJ	300
Financial Intermediation Services Indirectly Measured (FISIM) (removed from cash basis final consumption expenditure)	C68W	-614

Source: Office for National Statistics

Notes

- 1. Transactions marked with an asterisk (*) are those whose values, in accordance with the European System of Accounts 2010 (ESA10), net to 0. <u>Back to table</u>
- 2. The removal of the transactions in the table not marked with an asterisk (*) explain the difference between gross disposable income, gross saving and final consumption expenditure on a cash basis. <u>Back to table</u>
- 3. Codes (in brackets) used in Table 2 are European System of Accounts 2010 (ESA 2010) codes. <u>Back to table</u>
- 4. CDIDs are unique random identifiers for individual time series. They do not themselves have any specific meaning but enable users to reference this table with the accompanying data tables provided. Back to table

13 . Acknowledgements

The author, David Matthewson, would like to express his thanks to the Sector and Financial Accounts team at the Office for National Statistics (ONS) for their contributions to this work.

B_9N Net lending (+) / net borrowing (-) by sector from the capital account

					Net lend	ling (+) / Ne	t borrowin	ng (-) by sec	ctor ¹			
			Corp	orations		Gen	eral govern	nment		holds & non-pro s serving house		
	UK	Public	Non-financi Private	al Total	Financial	Central	Local	Total	Households	Non-profit institutio- ns serving households	Total	Rest of the World
	B.9N	B.9N	B.9N	B.9N	B.9N	B.9N	B.9N	B.9N	B.9N	B.9N	B.9N	B.9N
2015 2016 2017 2018	NQFH -96 014 -105 685 -73 872 -95 679	CPCM -1 327 -2 033 -4 131 -860	DTAL -50 751 -36 431 -12 651 -27 317	EABO -52 078 -38 464 -16 782 -28 177	NHCQ -30 495 -35 544 -11 536 -18 987	NMFJ -83 890 -56 987 -40 978 -39 911	NMOE -1 586 -7 326 -8 549 -7 184	NNBK -85 476 -64 313 -49 527 -47 095	A99R 69 743 29 387 1 316 14 963	AA7W 2 292 3 249 2 658 –1 410	NSSZ 72 035 32 636 3 974 13 553	NHRB 96 014 105 685 73 872 95 679
Seasonally	adjusted											
2016 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	RQCI -27 466 -25 693 -31 664 -20 862	RQBN -66 -945 -542 -480	RQBV -13 840 -9 287 -11 961 -1 343	RQAW -13 906 -10 232 -12 503 -1 823	RPYN -9 042 -11 619 -6 181 -8 702	RPYH -16 418 -12 782 -17 645 -10 142	RQAJ -2 643 -1 148 -1 686 -1 846	RPZD -19 061 -13 930 -19 331 -11 988	AA7T 13 704 8 973 5 791 920	AAA3 839 1 115 561 731	RPZT 14 543 10 088 6 352 1 651	RQCH 27 466 25 693 31 664 20 862
2017 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	-16 727 -21 159 -17 978 -18 008	-357 -1 664 -1 398 -712	-2 956 -2 220 -4 141 -3 334	-3 313 -3 884 -5 539 -4 046	356 -5 042 -1 404 -5 446	-7 817 -15 723 -11 758 -5 681	-3 399 124 -2 097 -3 177	-11 216 -15 599 -13 855 -8 858	-3 693 2 241 2 522 247	1 001 960 185 512	-2 692 3 201 2 707 759	16 727 21 159 17 978 18 008
2018 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	-18 395 -24 341 -23 860 -29 083	-106 -373 -271 -110	-4 114 -8 938 -3 722 -10 543	-4 220 -9 311 -3 993 -10 653	2 806 -6 982 -7 273 -7 538	-14 559 -6 081 -10 511 -8 760	-2 951 -2 574 1 -1 660	-17 510 -8 655 -10 510 -10 420	2 392 3 877 2 393 6 301	-525 -548 67 -404	1 867 3 329 2 460 5 897	18 395 24 341 23 860 29 083
2019 Q1 Q2	-33 030 -25 424	-108 24	-10 057 -3 524	-10 165 -3 500	-9 847 -9 330	-8 513 -10 620	-2 555 -3 639	-11 068 -14 259	5 214 8 712	-497 -260	4 717 8 452	33 030 25 424

¹ The sum of net lending by sector is equal (but opposite sign) to the residual error between the expenditure and income based estimates of GDP.

$\mathbf{B}_{\text{continued}}$ Net lending (+) / net borrowing (-) by sector from the capital account

per cent

				Net le	ending (+) / N	let borrowin	ng (-) by se	ctor as a p	ercentage of GI	OP ²		
			Corp	orations		Gene	eral governr	ment		holds & non-prof s serving househ		
		1	Non-financia	al						Non-profit institutio-ns serving		Rest of
	UK	Public	Private	Total	Financial	Central	Local	Total	Households	households	Total	the World
2015	CWPQ -5.0	CT8I -0.1	CT8J -2.6	CT8K -2.7	CT8L -1.6	CT8M -4.4	CT8N -0.1	CT8O -4.5	CT8P 3.6	CT8Q 0.1	CT8R 3.8	CT8S 5.0
2016	-5.3	-0.1	-1.8	-1.9	-1.8	-2.9	-0.4	-3.2	1.5	0.2	1.6	5.3
2017 2018	-3.6 -4.5	-0.2 -	−0.6 −1.3	−0.8 −1.3	-0.6 -0.9	-2.0 -1.9	-0.4 -0.3	-2.4 -2.2	0.1 0.7	0.1 -0.1	0.2 0.6	3.6 4.5
Seasonally a	djusted											
2016 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	-5.6 -5.2 -6.3 -4.1	-0.2 -0.1 -0.1	-2.8 -1.9 -2.4 -0.3	-2.8 -2.1 -2.5 -0.4	-1.8 -2.3 -1.2 -1.7	-3.4 -2.6 -3.5 -2.0	-0.5 -0.2 -0.3 -0.4	-3.9 -2.8 -3.9 -2.4	2.8 1.8 1.2 0.2	0.2 0.2 0.1 0.1	3.0 2.0 1.3 0.3	5.6 5.2 6.3 4.1
2017 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	-3.3 -4.1 -3.5 -3.4	-0.1 -0.3 -0.3 -0.1	-0.6 -0.4 -0.8 -0.6	-0.6 -0.8 -1.1 -0.8	0.1 -1.0 -0.3 -1.0	-1.5 -3.0 -2.3 -1.1	-0.7 - -0.4 -0.6	-2.2 -3.0 -2.7 -1.7	-0.7 0.4 0.5	0.2 0.2 - 0.1	-0.5 0.6 0.5 0.1	3.3 4.1 3.5 3.4
2018 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	-3.5 -4.6 -4.4 -5.4	- -0.1 -0.1 -	-0.8 -1.7 -0.7 -1.9	-0.8 -1.7 -0.7 -2.0	0.5 -1.3 -1.3 -1.4	-2.8 -1.1 -2.0 -1.6	-0.6 -0.5 - -0.3	-3.3 -1.6 -2.0 -1.9	0.5 0.7 0.4 1.2	-0.1 -0.1 - -0.1	0.4 0.6 0.5 1.1	3.5 4.6 4.4 5.4
2019 Q1 Q2	-6.0 -4.6		−1.8 −0.6	−1.9 −0.6	−1.8 −1.7	-1.6 -1.9	-0.5 -0.7	-2.0 -2.6	1.0 1.6	-0.1 -	0.9 1.5	6.0 4.6

² Using series YBHA: GDP at current market prices

B_9 Net lending (+) / net borrowing (-) by sector from the financial account

£ million Financial Account Net lending (+) / Net borrowing (-) by sector Households & non-profit institutions Corporations General government serving households Non-financial Non-profit institutions Rest serving of the Public Private Financial Households households Total Central Local Total Total World B.9F NZEC NYOA NYNT NYNL NZDX NYNQ NYNO NYNP NYNW NZDY NYOD 2015 -825 -36 283 -37 108 -29 715 -84 467 -1 909 -86 376 53 146 -3 483 49 663 103 536 2016 -2 637 -49364-52 001 -26 837 -57 782 -6 586 -64 368 30 209 -5 852 24 357 118 849 2017 -4 115 -7407-11522-23 557 -40161-8 532 -486935 824 -11144 710 79 062 -6 250 2018 -1771-14668-16439-33513-40784-4703422 826 -302219 804 77 182 Not seasonally adjusted 2016 Q1 -773-17082-17855-22 756 2 160 -4559-239912 676 2 295 14 971 28 039 -27 936 -15 479 29 223 41 775 Q2 -741 -3886-4 627 -12 377 4 657 -23 279 15 285 -4 225 11 060 -25 302 -2 910 -3 774 Q3 -964 -26 266 5 665 -18389-2416-2 785 -3692 631 -16 527 2 617 -1 506 19 812 -3094-20 301 Q4 -159-32531 111 2017 Q1 -842 -10 818 -3 814 2 997 2 155 13 731 **-**5 187 8 544 -12 -3 826 3 945 Q2 -1 387 5 760 4 373 -13971-29 462 5 036 -24 426 16 430 -22416 206 17 818 Q3 -1 559 -4 710 -6 269 -4 995 -12 750 -3 541 -16 291 -3 239 -895 -4 134 31 689 Q4 -327-11 454 -11 781 6 227 -11680-4 840 -16520-3 553 17 -353625 610 2018 Q1 -607 501 -13 526 6 292 -4 443 -494 1 126 632 10 544 1 108 1 849 -505 5 628 5 123 -10 788 -20 082 2 223 -17 859 16 491 15 785 7 739 Q2 -706Q3 -436 -3 693 -4 129 -178 -11 019 -1 050 -12069-1 900 -1 179 -3 079 19 455 Q4 -223 -17 711 -17 934 -9 021 -15 975 -2 980 -18 955 8 729 -2 263 6 466 39 444 -4 035 -2 182 2019 Q1 -400 -5637-6037-2663515 397 11 362 8 416 6 234 15 076 -25 031 297 7 270 -199891 272 -23 759 16 650 -126915 381 21 097 Ω2 6 9 7 3

BF.90 Financial net worth by sector from the financial balance sheets

										£ million	
					Finan	cial balanc	e sheets				
					Financi	al net wor	th by sector				
		Corpo	rations		Gene	eral goverr	nment		s & non-profit in ving household		
		Non-financia							Non-profit institutions serving		Rest of the
	Public	Private	Total	Financial	Central	Local	Total	Households	households	Total	world
	BF.90	BF.90	BF.90	BF.90	BF.90	BF.90	BF.90	BF.90	BF.90	BF.90	BF.90
2015 2016 2017 2018	NYOP -204 069 -208 183 -143 768 -139 591	NYOT -2 784 624 -2 916 416 -3 193 616 -2 859 519	NYOM -2 988 693 -3 124 599 -3 337 384 -2 999 110	NYOE -170 094 178 186 68 280 -214 528	NZDZ -1 535 536 -1 784 786 -1 797 407 -1 792 731	NYOJ 24 340 21 269 27 270 27 725	NYOG -1 511 196 -1 763 517 -1 770 137 -1 765 006	NYOH 4 173 994 4 662 458 4 774 153 4 700 465	NYOO 61 341 53 760 56 955 54 018	NZEA 4 235 335 4 716 218 4 831 108 4 754 483	NLFK 441 797 3 064 217 666 234 194
Not seasona	ally adjusted										
2016 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	-204 464 -206 231 -207 753 -208 183	-2 798 999 -3 015 133 -3 226 164 -2 916 416	-3 003 463 -3 221 364 -3 433 917 -3 124 599	-44 596 146 014 185 206 178 186	-1 601 178 -1 749 062 -1 833 682 -1 784 786	17 257 23 372 22 410 21 269	-1 583 921 -1 725 690 -1 811 272 -1 763 517	4 327 660 4 599 887 4 826 866 4 662 458	54 475 47 060 40 871 53 760	4 382 135 4 646 947 4 867 737 4 716 218	258 424 163 906 202 411 3 064
2017 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	-209 904 -212 177 -213 660 -143 768	-2 975 062 -2 931 112 -2 997 137 -3 193 616	-3 184 966 -3 143 289 -3 210 797 -3 337 384	117 146 2 828 -11 120 68 280	-1 779 249 -1 758 507 -1 743 921 -1 797 407	20 169 28 985 28 523 27 270	-1 759 080 -1 729 522 -1 715 398 -1 770 137	4 706 567 4 674 975 4 664 798 4 774 153	50 946 55 838 59 482 56 955	4 757 513 4 730 813 4 724 280 4 831 108	79 325 148 720 222 586 217 666
2018 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	-144 031 -141 767 -138 282 -139 591	-3 070 019 -3 215 701 -3 176 929 -2 859 519	-3 214 050 -3 357 468 -3 315 211 -2 999 110	-77 242 -14 704 -5 768 -214 528	-1 777 705 -1 778 869 -1 742 974 -1 792 731	22 847 28 251 28 699 27 725	-1 754 858 -1 750 618 -1 714 275 -1 765 006	4 676 944 4 778 475 4 758 200 4 700 465	57 838 59 014 62 709 54 018	4 734 782 4 837 489 4 820 909 4 754 483	320 780 294 757 223 456 234 194
2019 Q1 Q2	-139 539 -140 286	-3 196 802 -3 266 177	-3 336 341 -3 406 463	-148 258 -74 960	-1 844 577 -1 890 812	22 646 25 356	-1 821 931 -1 865 456	4 905 613 4 994 201	50 335 50 606	4 955 948 5 044 807	360 502 313 141

GNI Sector share of gross national income (GNI)¹

		Corpo	orations		Gene	eral governm	ent	Households & Non-profit institutions serving households			
		Non-financial							Non-profit institutions servina		
	Public	Private	Total	Financial	Central	Local	Total	Households	households	Total	
	CSZ5	NRGZ	RVGI	RVGH	CSZ9	CT23	CSZ7	ADIV	ADSY	RVGG	
2015	0.7	9.4	10.1	-0.2	12.6	0.5	13.1	76.2	0.8	77.0	
2016	0.7	10.4	11.0	-0.3	12.5	0.5	12.9	75.5	0.9	76.4	
2017	0.6	11.2	11.8	1.0	12.1	0.4	12.5	73.8	0.9	74.7	
2018	0.5	10.5	11.0	0.6	12.2	0.4	12.6	75.3	0.9	76.1	
Seasonally ad	justed										
	CSZ6	NRJL	NRJJ	NRJI	CT22	CT24	CSZ8	ADMX	ADTI	NRJH	
2016 Q1	0.7	9.3	10.0	-0.4	12.7	0.4	13.0	76.5	0.8	77.3	
Q2	0.6	10.0	10.6	-0.9	12.8	0.6	13.4	76.0	0.9	76.9	
Q3	0.7	10.2	10.9	0.5	11.9	0.4	12.3	75.5	0.9	76.3	
Q4	0.7	11.9	12.6	-0.4	12.6	0.5	13.0	73.9	0.9	74.7	
2017 Q1	0.7	11.6	12.2	1.7	11.9	0.4	12.2	73.0	0.8	73.8	
Q2	0.6	11.2	11.8	0.6	12.2	0.5	12.8	74.0	0.9	74.8	
Q3	0.6	10.8	11.5	1.2	11.8	0.5	12.3	74.2	0.9	75.0	
Q4	0.5	11.2	11.7	0.3	12.4	0.4	12.9	74.2	0.9	75.1	
2018 Q1	0.4	10.3	10.7	2.1	11.4	0.3	11.7	74.6	0.9	75.5	
Q2	0.4	10.6	11.0	0.2	12.7	0.5	13.2	74.8	0.9	75.7	
Q3	0.5	11.1	11.6	0.2	12.1	0.4	12.5	75.1	0.9	76.0	
Q4	0.5	10.2	10.6	-0.3	12.4	0.4	12.8	76.3	0.9	77.2	
2019 Q1	0.4	10.8	11.2	1.2	11.9	0.3	12.2	74.9	0.9	75.8	
Q2	0.5	11.3	11.8	-0.2	12.1	0.5	12.5	75.5	0.9	76.3	

¹ Please note: Sectors may not add up to totals due to rounding



		Seasonally	y adjusted	Not seasonally adjusted			
		Per Head ¹					
	UK resident population mid-year estimates (persons thousands) ²	Households gross disposable income per head (£ at current market prices)	Households real disposable income per head (£ at chained volume measures (reference year 2016)	Private non-financial corporations self-investment ratio: percentage ³	Private non-financial corporations self-investment ratio: percentage ³	Households debt to income ratio percentage ⁴	
2015 2016 2017 2018	EBAQ 65 110 65 648 66 040 66 436	CRXS 19 533 19 719 20 172 21 109	CRXX 19 816 19 719 19 884 20 293	CW7V 75.9 82.6 94.7 88.5	CW7U 75.9 82.6 94.7 88.5	CVZH 123.6 126.6 127.3 125.2	
2016 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	65 514 65 648 65 746 65 844	4 895 4 927 4 954 4 930	4 914 4 925 4 942 4 925	72.0 78.3 78.7 100.9	82.2 74.6 79.6 93.6	CVZ 124.0 124.0 125.0 126.0	
2017 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	65 942 66 040 66 139 66 238	4 929 5 034 5 064 5 129	4 875 4 970 5 002 5 021	99.2 94.8 91.0 94.0	116.7 86.1 88.8 88.5	127. 127. 128.0 127.	
2018 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	66 337 66 436 66 544 66 652	5 195 5 252 5 283 5 360	5 032 5 061 5 062 5 121	85.7 87.9 95.9 84.5	94.2 87.1 92.8 80.4	126.1 126.0 125.9 125.2	
2019 Q1 Q2	66 759 66 867	5 359 5 409	5 112 5 140	91.0 98.1	100.8 87.2	124.6 125.1	
Percentage of	change, latest year on pre	evious year					
2015 2016 2017 2018		CRXT 4.7 1.0 2.3 4.6	CRXY 4.7 -0.5 0.8 2.1				
Percentage of	change, latest quarter on	previous quarter					
2016 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4		CRXU -0.1 0.7 0.5 -0.5	CRXZ -0.1 0.2 0.3 -0.3				
2017 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4		2.1 0.6 1.3	-1.0 1.9 0.6 0.4				
2018 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4		1.3 1.1 0.6 1.5	0.2 0.6 - 1.2				
2019 Q1 Q2		0.9	-0.2 0.5				
Percentage of	change, latest quarter on	corresponding quarter of	f previous year				
2016 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4		CRXV 1.7 1.2 0.5 0.6	CRYA 0.1 -0.7 -1.3 0.1				
2017 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4		0.7 2.2 2.2 4.0	-0.8 0.9 1.2 1.9				
2018 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4		5.4 4.3 4.3 4.5	3.2 1.8 1.2 2.0				
2019 Q1 Q2		3.2 3.0	1.6 1.6				

¹ This data uses the latest population estimates with the exception of the latest year where populations projections are used. The quarterly data in this

table does not sum to annuals

This data uses the UK resident population mid-year estimates published on

June 2017 and the population projections used are those published on

Country of the population projections used are those published on

The private non-financial corporations self-investment ratio is calculated by taking the sectors gross saving (RPKZ) and dividing it by their gross fixed capital formation (ROAW)
 Quarterly Households debt to income ratio is calculated by taking the balance of Household debt (NIWK) and dividing it by the four quarter rolling sum of gross disposable income (HABN).

Households Sector (S.14) Allocation of Primary Income Account (II.1.2)

		F	Resources				Uses		£ million
			n of employees						Sector share
	Gross operating surplus including gross mixed income	Wages and salaries	Employers' social contributions	Property income received	Total resources	Property income paid	Balance of gross primary incomes	Total uses	of gross national income (per cent)
	B.2g+B.3g	D.11	D.12	D.4	TR	D.4	B.5g	TU	
2015 2016 2017 2018	CRTZ 289 810 303 633 310 450 327 669	DTWO 774 121 802 309 832 793 872 518	DTWP 155 220 165 055 176 047 180 073	ROYB 233 464 222 973 211 603 234 888	ROYC 1 452 615 1 493 970 1 530 893 1 615 148	ROYE 25 569 24 898 19 368 26 559	ROYD 1 427 046 1 469 072 1 511 525 1 588 589	ROYC 1 452 615 1 493 970 1 530 893 1 615 148	ADMX 76.2 75.5 73.9 75.2
Seasonally ad	justed								
2016 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	74 165 76 283 76 177 77 008	197 372 200 124 202 093 202 720	39 161 41 176 41 990 42 728	58 302 56 407 55 998 52 266	369 000 373 990 376 258 374 722	5 911 6 496 6 372 6 119	363 089 367 494 369 886 368 603	369 000 373 990 376 258 374 722	76.5 76.0 75.5 73.9
2017 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	76 985 77 203 77 710 78 552	203 832 207 379 209 513 212 069	43 667 44 043 44 657 43 680	52 149 52 169 52 122 55 163	376 633 380 794 384 002 389 464	5 052 5 018 4 326 4 972	371 581 375 776 379 676 384 492	376 633 380 794 384 002 389 464	73.0 74.0 74.2 74.2
2018 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	79 699 81 343 82 335 84 292	215 363 216 583 219 052 221 520	43 164 44 261 45 649 46 999	56 704 58 585 59 326 60 273	394 930 400 772 406 362 413 084	5 779 6 494 6 757 7 529	389 151 394 278 399 605 405 555	394 930 400 772 406 362 413 084	74.6 74.8 75.1 76.3
2019 Q1 Q2	85 908 85 328	222 312 224 631	47 074 48 858	59 738 58 173	415 032 416 990	6 962 5 920	408 070 411 070	415 032 416 990	74.9 75.5
Percentage ch	nange, latest year on p	revious year							
2015 2016 2017 2018	CSB2 5.8 4.8 2.2 5.5	CSB3 3.2 3.6 3.8 4.8	CSB4 0.7 6.3 6.7 2.3	CSB5 8.0 -4.5 -5.1 11.0	CSB6 4.2 2.8 2.5 5.5	CSB7 -4.0 -2.6 -22.2 37.1	CSB8 4.4 2.9 2.9 5.1	CSB6 4.2 2.8 2.5 5.5	
Percentage ch	ange, latest quarter o	n previous quart	er						
2016 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	CSD4 1.1 2.9 -0.1 1.1	CSD5 1.5 1.4 1.0 0.3	CSD6 -0.6 5.1 2.0 1.8	CSD7 -4.3 -3.3 -0.7 -6.7	CSD8 0.2 1.4 0.6 -0.4	CSD9 -9.1 9.9 -1.9 -4.0	CSE2 0.4 1.2 0.7 -0.3	CSD8 0.2 1.4 0.6 -0.4	
2017 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	- 0.3 0.7 1.1	0.5 1.7 1.0 1.2	2.2 0.9 1.4 –2.2	-0.2 - -0.1 5.8	0.5 1.1 0.8 1.4	-17.4 -0.7 -13.8 14.9	0.8 1.1 1.0 1.3	0.5 1.1 0.8 1.4	
2018 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	1.5 2.1 1.2 2.4	1.6 0.6 1.1 1.1	-1.2 2.5 3.1 3.0	2.8 3.3 1.3 1.6	1.4 1.5 1.4 1.7	16.2 12.4 4.0 11.4	1.2 1.3 1.4 1.5	1.4 1.5 1.4 1.7	
2019 Q1 Q2	1.9 -0.7	0.4 1.0	0.2 3.8	-0.9 -2.6	0.5 0.5	−7.5 −15.0	0.6 0.7	0.5 0.5	
Percentage ch	ange, latest quarter o	n corresponding	quarter of previou	ıs year					
2016 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	CSF5 4.9 5.9 3.3 4.9	CSF6 2.1 3.9 4.3 4.3	CSF7 1.6 6.2 9.0 8.4	CSF8 3.9 -2.7 -4.2 -14.2	CSF9 2.9 3.5 3.2 1.8	CSFB -5.0 0.2 0.3 -5.9	CSG2 3.0 3.6 3.3 1.9	CSF9 2.9 3.5 3.2 1.8	
2017 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	3.8 1.2 2.0 2.0	3.3 3.6 3.7 4.6	11.5 7.0 6.4 2.2	-10.6 -7.5 -6.9 5.5	2.1 1.8 2.1 3.9	-14.5 -22.8 -32.1 -18.7	2.3 2.3 2.6 4.3	2.1 1.8 2.1 3.9	
2018 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	3.5 5.4 6.0 7.3	5.7 4.4 4.6 4.5	-1.2 0.5 2.2 7.6	8.7 12.3 13.8 9.3	4.9 5.2 5.8 6.1	14.4 29.4 56.2 51.4	4.7 4.9 5.2 5.5	4.9 5.2 5.8 6.1	
2019 Q1 Q2	7.8 4.9	3.2 3.7	9.1 10.4	5.4 -0.7	5.1 4.0	20.5 -8.8	4.9 4.3	5.1 4.0	

HH2 Households Sector (S.14) Secondary Distribution of Income Account (II.2)

			Resource	s					Use				
	Balance of gross primary incomes	Social contrib- utions	Social benefits other than social transfers in kind	Other current transfers	Total resources	Current taxes on income, wealth, etc.	Net social contri- butions ¹	Social benefits other than social transfers in kind	Other current transfers	Gross disposable income	Total uses	Households expenditu- re implied deflator (2016=100)	Real households disposable income: at chained volume measures (2016=100)
	B.5g	D.612	D.62	D.7	TR	D.5	D.61	D.62	D.7	B.6g	TU		
2015 2016 2017 2018	ROYD 1 427 046 1 469 072 1 511 525 1 588 589	L8RQ 60 65 59 43	RPGT 342 477 347 275 355 749 364 546		RPGZ 1 807 667 1 853 507 1 906 578 1 994 570	RPHB 208 174 216 979 227 722 237 077	RPHF 277 234 291 243 293 771 301 369	L8TO 60 65 59 43	RPHH 50 432 50 738 52 869 53 714	1 332 157	RPGZ 1 807 667 1 853 507 1 906 578 1 994 570	DG2Q 98.6 100.0 101.4 104.0	DG2R 1 290 214 1 294 481 1 313 119 1 348 195
Seasonally	adjusted												
2016 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	363 089 367 494 369 886 368 603	15 17 17 16	85 786 88 310 86 609 86 570	9 220 9 193 9 120 9 562	458 110 465 014 465 632 464 751	53 058 54 994 54 177 54 750	71 994 73 969 73 036 72 244	15 17 17 16	12 373 12 576 12 671 13 118	320 670 323 458 325 731 324 623	458 110 465 014 465 632 464 751	99.6 100.2 100.7 99.5	321 967 323 345 324 897 324 272
2017 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	371 581 375 776 379 676 384 492	15 16 14 14	87 994 88 995 89 194 89 566	9 674 9 200 10 140 10 231	469 264 473 987 479 024 484 303	57 399 55 757 56 817 57 749	73 420 73 134 73 733 73 484	15 16 14 14	13 387 12 639 13 529 13 314	325 043 332 441 334 931 339 742	469 264 473 987 479 024 484 303	101.1 101.3 101.2 102.1	321 472 328 194 330 841 332 612
2018 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	389 151 394 278 399 605 405 555	11 11 10 11	88 553 90 894 91 687 93 412	10 254 10 336 10 140 10 662	487 969 495 519 501 442 509 640	57 471 58 563 60 308 60 735	72 553 74 582 76 107 78 127	11 11 10 11	13 315 13 411 13 461 13 527	344 619 348 952 351 556 357 240	487 969 495 519 501 442 509 640	103.2 103.8 104.4 104.7	333 797 336 236 336 827 341 335
2019 Q1	408 070 411 070	11	93 208	10 054 10 435	511 343	62 573 60 926	77 798 70 517	11 12	13 204	357 757	511 343	104.8	341 280
Q2 Percentage	e change, late	12 est year o	94 285 on previou		515 802	00 920	79 517	12	13 692	361 655	515 802	105.2	343 686
2015 2016 2017 2018	CSB8 4.4 2.9 2.9 5.1		CSB9 3.4 1.4 2.4 2.5	CSC2 1.9 -2.6 5.8 5.5	CSC3 4.1 2.5 2.9 4.6	CSC4 4.7 4.2 5.0 4.1	CSC5 -2.1 5.1 0.9 2.6		CSC6 2.4 0.6 4.2 1.6	CSC7 5.6 1.8 2.9 5.3	CSC3 4.1 2.5 2.9 4.6	CSC8 - 1.5 1.4 2.5	CSC9 5.6 0.3 1.4 2.7
Percentage	e change, late	est quarte	er on prev	ious quart	er								
2016 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	CSE2 0.4 1.2 0.7 -0.3		CSE3 -2.0 2.9 -1.9	CSE4 -3.0 -0.3 -0.8 4.8	CSE5 -0.1 1.5 0.1 -0.2	CSE6 -1.1 3.6 -1.5 1.1	CSE7 0.1 2.7 -1.3 -1.1		CSE8 -2.8 1.6 0.8 3.5	CSE9 0.1 0.9 0.7 -0.3	CSE5 -0.1 1.5 0.1 -0.2	CSEZ - 0.6 0.6 -1.2	CSF2 0.1 0.4 0.5 -0.2
2017 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	0.8 1.1 1.0 1.3		1.6 1.1 0.2 0.4	1.2 -4.9 10.2 0.9	1.0 1.0 1.1 1.1	4.8 -2.9 1.9 1.6	1.6 -0.4 0.8 -0.3		2.1 -5.6 7.0 -1.6	0.1 2.3 0.7 1.4	1.0 1.0 1.1 1.1	1.6 0.2 -0.1 0.9	-0.9 2.1 0.8 0.5
2018 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	1.2 1.3 1.4 1.5		-1.1 2.6 0.9 1.9	0.2 0.8 –1.9 5.1	0.8 1.5 1.2 1.6	-0.5 1.9 3.0 0.7	-1.3 2.8 2.0 2.7		0.7 0.4 0.5	1.4 1.3 0.7 1.6	0.8 1.5 1.2 1.6	1.1 0.5 0.6 0.3	0.4 0.7 0.2 1.3
2019 Q1 Q2	0.6 0.7		-0.2 1.2	-5.7 3.8	0.3 0.9	3.0 -2.6	-0.4 2.2		-2.4 3.7	0.1 1.1	0.3 0.9	0.2 0.4	0.7
Percentage	e change, late	est quart	er on corre	esponding	quarter of	previous y	/ear						
2016 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	CSG2 3.0 3.6 3.3 1.9		CSG3 3.6 4.2 -0.9 -1.1	CSG4 -2.2 -5.6 -3.1 0.6	CSG5 3.0 3.5 2.4 1.3	CSG6 3.8 7.0 4.3 2.0	CSG7 5.5 8.3 6.2 0.4		CSG8 -0.9 0.2 - 3.1	CSG9 2.5 2.0 1.3 1.3	CSG5 3.0 3.5 2.4 1.3	CSGE 1.5 2.1 2.4 -0.1	CSGH 1.0 0.1 -0.6 0.8
2017 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	2.3 2.3 2.6 4.3		2.6 0.8 3.0 3.5	4.9 0.1 11.2 7.0	2.4 1.9 2.9 4.2	8.2 1.4 4.9 5.5	2.0 -1.1 1.0 1.7		8.2 0.5 6.8 1.5	1.4 2.8 2.8 4.7	2.4 1.9 2.9 4.2	1.5 1.1 0.5 2.6	-0.2 1.5 1.8 2.6
2018 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	4.7 4.9 5.2 5.5		0.6 2.1 2.8 4.3	6.0 12.3 - 4.2	4.0 4.5 4.7 5.2	0.1 5.0 6.1 5.2	-1.2 2.0 3.2 6.3		-0.5 6.1 -0.5 1.6	6.0 5.0 5.0 5.2	4.0 4.5 4.7 5.2	2.1 2.5 3.1 2.5	3.8 2.5 1.8 2.6
2019 Q1 Q2	4.9 4.3		5.3 3.7	-2.0 1.0	4.8 4.1	8.9 4.0	7.2 6.6		-0.8 2.1	3.8 3.6	4.8 4.1	1.5 1.4	2.2 2.2

HH3 Households Sector (S.14) Use of Disposable Income Account (II.4.1)

-		D			Ussa		£ million
		Resources			Uses		
	Gross disposable income	Adjustment for the change in pension entitlements	Total available resources	Final consumption expenditure	Gross saving	Total uses	Households' saving ratio ¹ (per cent)
	B.6g	D.8	TR	P.31	B.8g	TU	
2015 2016 2017 2018	RPHA 1 271 767 1 294 482 1 332 157 1 402 367	RNMB 49 828 53 415 40 174 39 903	RPQF 1 321 595 1 347 897 1 372 331 1 442 270	ABJQ 1 189 246 1 252 934 1 300 305 1 354 729	RPQG 132 349 94 963 72 026 87 541	RPQF 1 321 595 1 347 897 1 372 331 1 442 270	DGD8 10.0 7.1 5.3 6.1
Seasonally adjuste	ed						
2016 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	320 670 323 458 325 731 324 623	15 639 12 495 13 227 12 054	336 309 335 953 338 958 336 677	306 386 312 192 316 633 317 723	29 923 23 761 22 325 18 954	336 309 335 953 338 958 336 677	8.9 7.1 6.6 5.6
2017 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	325 043 332 441 334 931 339 742	10 372 10 138 10 277 9 387	335 415 342 579 345 208 349 129	322 444 323 934 325 010 328 917	12 971 18 645 20 198 20 212	335 415 342 579 345 208 349 129	3.9 5.4 5.9 5.8
2018 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	344 619 348 952 351 556 357 240	9 318 9 753 9 990 10 842	353 937 358 705 361 546 368 082	334 235 337 796 340 578 342 120	19 702 20 909 20 968 25 962	353 937 358 705 361 546 368 082	5.6 5.8 5.8 7.1
2019 Q1 Q2	357 757 361 655	9 266 9 706	367 023 371 361	343 697 346 240	23 326 25 121	367 023 371 361	6.4 6.8
	e, latest year on previo		000.	0.02.0	20 .2.	000.	0.0
2015 2016 2017 2018	CSC7 5.6 1.8 2.9 5.3		CSD2 3.8 2.0 1.8 5.1	CSD3 2.9 5.4 3.8 4.2		CSD2 3.8 2.0 1.8 5.1	
	e, latest quarter on pre	evious quarter					
2016 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	CSE9 0.1 0.9 0.7 -0.3		CSF3 0.8 -0.1 0.9 -0.7	CSF4 1.5 1.9 1.4 0.3		CSF3 0.8 -0.1 0.9 -0.7	
2017 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	0.1 2.3 0.7 1.4		-0.4 2.1 0.8 1.1	1.5 0.5 0.3 1.2		-0.4 2.1 0.8 1.1	
2018 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	1.4 1.3 0.7 1.6		1.4 1.3 0.8 1.8	1.6 1.1 0.8 0.5		1.4 1.3 0.8 1.8	
2019 Q1 Q2	0.1 1.1		-0.3 1.2	0.5 0.7		-0.3 1.2	
Percentage change	e, latest quarter on co	rresponding quarter o	f previous year				
2016 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	CSG9 2.5 2.0 1.3 1.3		CSGI 2.9 2.0 2.1 0.9	CSH2 4.9 5.5 5.8 5.2		CSGI 2.9 2.0 2.1 0.9	
2017 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	1.4 2.8 2.8 4.7		-0.3 2.0 1.8 3.7	5.2 3.8 2.6 3.5		-0.3 2.0 1.8 3.7	
2018 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	6.0 5.0 5.0 5.2		5.5 4.7 4.7 5.4	3.7 4.3 4.8 4.0		5.5 4.7 4.7 5.4	
2019 Q1 Q2	3.8 3.6		3.7 3.5	2.8 2.5		3.7 3.5	

¹ Saving as a percentage of total available resources.

HHALT Households Sector (S.14) Experimental Statistics: Alternative measures of Income and Saving

		Seasona	lly adjusted	
		At chained volume measu	ure, reference year = 2016	
	CASH BASIS gross disposable income: Current price: £million	CASH BASIS: Real households disposable income: £million	CASH BASIS: Real households disposable income: Per head: £	CASH BASIS Households saving ratio (per cent)
	B.6g_X			
2015 2016 2017 2018	CSJ4 1 036 338 1 048 666 1 082 534 1 146 901	CSJ6 1 049 270 1 048 666 1 063 192 1 098 665	CSK2 16 098 15 965 16 087 16 522	CSJ8 6.7 2.9 1.6 3.1
Seasonally ad	ljusted			
2016 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	260 480 262 170 263 861 262 155	261 067 261 748 261 768 264 083	3 985 3 987 3 982 4 011	4.4 3.2 2.4 1.5
2017 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	262 240 270 631 272 349 277 314	258 718 266 311 268 119 270 044	3 923 4 033 4 054 4 077	-0.4 2.0 2.2 2.6
2018 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	281 865 285 429 287 181 292 426	271 879 273 931 274 231 278 624	4 098 4 123 4 121 4 180	2.7 2.9 2.7 4.1
2019 Q1 Q2	293 318 297 294	278 700 280 736	4 175 4 198	3.7 4.1
Percentage ch	nange, latest year on previous year			
2015 2016 2017 2018	CVV5 5.6 1.2 3.2 5.9	CSJ7 6.1 -0.1 1.4 3.3	CSK3 5.3 -0.8 0.8 2.7	
Percentage ch	nange, latest quarter on previous qu	arter		
2016 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	- 0.6 0.6 -0.6	0.1 0.3 - 0.9	-0.1 0.1 -0.1 0.7	
2017 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	- 3.2 0.6 1.8	-2.0 2.9 0.7 0.7	-2.2 2.8 0.5 0.6	
2018 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	1.6 1.3 0.6 1.8	0.7 0.8 0.1 1.6	0.5 0.6 - 1.4	
2019 Q1 Q2	0.3 1.4	0.7	-0.1 0.6	
Percentage ch	nange, latest quarter on correspond	ing quarter of previous year		
2016 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	CVV6 2.0 1.5 0.7 0.6	CSK4 0.6 -0.5 -1.6 1.3	CT3K -0.2 -1.3 -2.4 0.6	
2017 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	0.7 3.2 3.2 5.8	-0.9 1.7 2.4 2.3	-1.6 1.2 1.8 1.6	
2018 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	7.5 5.5 5.4 5.4	5.1 2.9 2.3 3.2	4.5 2.2 1.7 2.5	
2019 Q1 Q2	4.1 4.2	2.5 2.5	1.9 1.8	

¹ Saving as a percentage of total available resources.

Private Non-Financial Corporations Sector (S.11002+S.11003) Allocation of Primary Income Account (II.1.2)

		Gross	operating su	urplus				Proper	ty income pa	ayments	
	Gross tradii Continental shelf	ng profits	Rental of	less Inventory holding	Gross operating	Property income	Total	Total	of which	of which	Gross balance of primary
	companies	Others ¹	buildings	gains ²	surplus ¹ B.2g	receipts D.4	resources ^{1,3}	payments D.4	Interest D.41	Dividends D.421	incomes ¹ B.5g
2015 2016 2017 2018	CAGD 10 253 9 575 11 079 17 950	CAED 312 622 330 733 341 942 352 399	DTWR 18 813 18 442 19 208 19 715	DLRA -2 713 5 739 5 791 10 410	CAER 344 401 353 011 366 438 379 654	RPBM 57 063 59 894 87 238 97 037	RPBN 401 464 412 905 453 676 476 691	RPBP 225 035 211 073 224 566 254 442	ROCG 26 018 26 230 25 589 30 538	RVFT 171 655 153 682 165 307 190 807	RPBO 176 429 201 832 229 110 222 249
Seasonally a	djusted										
2016 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	2 443 2 054 2 385 2 693	80 653 83 473 80 639 85 968	4 620 4 634 4 632 4 556	550 3 277 1 286 626	87 166 86 884 86 370 92 591	11 119 15 086 14 736 18 953	98 285 101 970 101 106 111 544	53 975 53 838 51 236 52 024	6 559 6 450 6 197 7 024	40 754 38 196 35 118 39 614	44 310 48 132 49 870 59 520
2017 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	2 806 2 637 2 534 3 102	86 882 82 618 84 305 88 137	4 671 4 782 4 851 4 904	69 834 2 310 2 578	94 290 89 203 89 380 93 565	18 879 20 256 22 981 25 122	113 169 109 459 112 361 118 687	54 172 52 636 56 847 60 911	6 010 6 389 6 540 6 650	42 950 38 735 41 087 42 535	58 997 56 823 55 514 57 776
2018 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	3 621 4 557 5 370 4 402	88 221 86 449 91 038 86 691	4 869 4 910 4 967 4 969	2 196 3 462 3 288 1 464	94 515 92 454 98 087 94 598	23 710 23 955 27 096 22 276	118 225 116 409 125 183 116 874	64 739 60 786 66 130 62 787	7 652 7 227 7 718 7 941	45 425 46 000 46 045 53 337	53 486 55 623 59 053 54 087
2019 Q1 Q2	3 476 3 378	88 605 93 563	4 964 5 009	-562 3 196	97 607 98 754	23 977 24 214	121 584 122 968	63 041 61 164	7 420 7 805	47 279 44 015	58 543 61 804
Percentage of	change, latest ye	ear on previ	ious year								
2015 2016 2017 2018	KH5C -38.6 -6.6 15.7 62.0	KH5F 5.9 5.8 3.4 3.1			KH59 4.2 2.5 3.8 3.6	KGR2 -18.3 5.0 45.7 11.2	KH9U 0.3 2.8 9.9 5.1	KGR3 7.4 -6.2 6.4 13.3	KGS4 -12.7 0.8 -2.4 19.3	KGS7 15.2 -10.5 7.6 15.4	KGO7 -7.6 14.4 13.5 -3.0
Percentage of	change, latest q	uarter on pi	revious quar	ter							
2016 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	KH5D 16.4 -15.9 16.1 12.9	KH5G -0.3 3.5 -3.4 6.6			KH5A 0.3 -0.3 -0.6 7.2	KGR6 -21.1 35.7 -2.3 28.6	KH9W -2.7 3.7 -0.8 10.3	KGR7 -4.9 -0.3 -4.8 1.5	KGS5 1.4 -1.7 -3.9 13.3	KGS8 -8.3 -6.3 -8.1 12.8	KGO9 0.2 8.6 3.6 19.4
2017 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	4.2 -6.0 -3.9 22.4	1.1 -4.9 2.0 4.5			1.8 -5.4 0.2 4.7	-0.4 7.3 13.5 9.3	1.5 -3.3 2.7 5.6	4.1 -2.8 8.0 7.1	-14.4 6.3 2.4 1.7	8.4 -9.8 6.1 3.5	-0.9 -3.7 -2.3 4.1
2018 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	16.7 25.9 17.8 –18.0	0.1 -2.0 5.3 -4.8			1.0 -2.2 6.1 -3.6	-5.6 1.0 13.1 -17.8	-0.4 -1.5 7.5 -6.6	6.3 -6.1 8.8 -5.1	15.1 -5.6 6.8 2.9	6.8 1.3 0.1 15.8	-7.4 4.0 6.2 -8.4
2019 Q1 Q2	-21.0 -2.8	2.2 5.6			3.2 1.2	7.6 1.0	4.0 1.1	0.4 -3.0	-6.6 5.2	−11.4 −6.9	8.2 5.6
Percentage of	change, latest q	uarter on co	orrespondin	g quarter of	previous yea	ar					
2016 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	KH5E -2.6 -40.4 8.6 28.4	KH5H 11.1 6.0 0.3 6.3			KH5B 7.5 -0.9 -2.7 6.6	KGS2 -35.3 -2.3 42.5 34.4	KH9Y - -1.1 2.0 10.5	KGS3 -2.4 -2.2 -11.5 -8.3	KGS6 2.2 -2.0 -5.4 8.6	KGS9 8.6 -10.1 -25.6 -10.8	KGP3 3.2 - 21.1 34.6
2017 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	14.9 28.4 6.2 15.2	7.7 -1.0 4.5 2.5			8.2 2.7 3.5 1.1	69.8 34.3 56.0 32.5	15.1 7.3 11.1 6.4	0.4 -2.2 11.0 17.1	-8.4 -0.9 5.5 -5.3	5.4 1.4 17.0 7.4	33.1 18.1 11.3 –2.9
2018 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	29.0 72.8 111.9 41.9	1.5 4.6 8.0 -1.6			0.2 3.6 9.7 1.1	25.6 18.3 17.9 –11.3	4.5 6.3 11.4 –1.5	19.5 15.5 16.3 3.1	27.3 13.1 18.0 19.4	5.8 18.8 12.1 25.4	-9.3 -2.1 6.4 -6.4
2019 Q1 Q2	-4.0 -25.9	0.4 8.2			3.3 6.8	1.1 1.1	2.8 5.6	-2.6 0.6	-3.0 8.0	4.1 -4.3	9.5 11.1

¹ Quarterly alignment adjustment included in this series.

² These tables do not contain the most recent data for inventory holding gains for financial corporations and private non-financial corporations for 2015 onwards due to late processing of these data. This will be amended at the next opportunity, 23 Feb 2017 for 2016 data and 29 Sept 2017 for 2015 data

³ Total resources equals total uses.

PNFC2 Private Non-financial Corporations Sector (S.11002+S.11003) Secondary Distribution of Income Account (II.2) and Capital Account (III.1)

		Secondary D	istribution of I	ncome A	ccount (II.2))			Capital	Account (II	II.1)	
		Resources			Uses		liabi	ges in ilities worth		Chang	es in assets	
	Gross balance of primary incomes	Other resources ²	Total resources ^{1,3}	Taxes on income	Other uses 4	Gross disposable income ^{1,5}	Net capital transfer receipts	Total change	Gross fixed capital formation	Changes in invent- ories ¹	Other changes in assets ⁶	Net lending (+) or borrowing (-) 1,7
	B.5g	D.612+D.72	TR	D.51	D.62+D.7	B.6g	D.9n	B.10.1g	P.51g	P.52	P.53+NP	B.9N
2015 2016 2017 2018	RPBO 176 429 201 832 229 110 222 249	NROQ 8 751 9 823 9 883 9 386	RPKY 185 180 211 655 238 993 231 635	RPLA 38 910 41 972 42 144 45 506	NROO 13 809 14 814 14 815 14 211	RPKZ 132 461 154 869 182 034 171 918	NROP 629 720 1 195 2 241	RPXH 133 090 155 589 183 229 174 159	ROAW 174 450 187 585 192 200 194 295	DLQY 9 024 3 680 4 730 4 488	NRON 367 755 -1 050 2 693	RQBV -50 751 -36 431 -12 651 -27 317
Seasonally	adjusted											
2016 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	44 310 48 132 49 870 59 520	2 357 2 525 2 394 2 547	46 667 50 657 52 264 62 067	9 954 10 438 11 111 10 469	3 579 3 767 3 644 3 824	33 134 36 452 37 509 47 774	386 -101 126 309	33 520 36 351 37 635 48 083	45 994 46 581 47 640 47 370	285 -234 1 073 2 556	1 081 -709 883 -500	-13 840 -9 287 -11 961 -1 343
2017 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	58 997 56 823 55 514 57 776	2 618 2 447 2 429 2 389	61 615 59 270 57 943 60 165	10 559 10 221 10 433 10 931	3 828 3 704 3 642 3 641	47 228 45 345 43 868 45 593	568 117 180 330	47 796 45 462 44 048 45 923	47 607 47 836 48 232 48 525	3 120 520 384 706	25 -674 -427 26	-2 956 -2 220 -4 141 -3 334
2018 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	53 486 55 623 59 053 54 087	2 390 2 424 2 235 2 337	55 876 58 047 61 288 56 424	10 597 11 476 11 355 12 078	3 604 3 578 3 452 3 577	41 675 42 993 46 481 40 769	1 143 259 172 667	42 818 43 252 46 653 41 436	48 645 48 899 48 484 48 267	-2 277 2 715 869 3 181	564 576 1 022 531	-4 114 -8 938 -3 722 -10 543
2019 Q1 Q2	58 543 61 804	2 458 2 263	61 001 64 067	12 534 12 134	3 662 3 460	44 805 48 473	1 111 154	45 916 48 627	49 220 49 412	4 906 2 307	1 847 432	-10 057 -3 524
		st year on pre			0 .00			.0 02.	.02	200.	.02	0 02 .
2015 2016 2017 2018	KGO7 -7.6 14.4 13.5 -3.0	KHJ6 -9.5 12.3 0.6 -5.0	KHA2 -7.7 14.3 12.9 -3.1	KGT3 2.4 7.9 0.4 8.0	KHJ4 -10.2 7.3 - -4.1	KGP5 -10.0 16.9 17.5 -5.6	KHJ5 56.5 14.5 66.0 87.5	KGN8 -9.8 16.9 17.8 -5.0	KH7M 8.3 7.5 2.5 1.1			
Percentage		-	previous quart									
2016 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	KGO9 0.2 8.6 3.6 19.4	KHJ9 19.7 7.1 –5.2 6.4	KHA4 1.0 8.5 3.2 18.8	KGT5 0.6 4.9 6.4 –5.8	KHJ7 13.3 5.3 –3.3 4.9	KGP7 - 10.0 2.9 27.4	KHJ8 235.7 –126.2 –224.8 145.2	KGN9 0.8 8.4 3.5 27.8	KH7O 2.5 1.3 2.3 -0.6			
2017 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	-0.9 -3.7 -2.3 4.1	2.8 -6.5 -0.7 -1.6	-0.7 -3.8 -2.2 3.8	0.9 -3.2 2.1 4.8	0.1 -3.2 -1.7	-1.1 -4.0 -3.3 3.9	83.8 -79.4 53.8 83.3	-0.6 -4.9 -3.1 4.3	0.5 0.5 0.8 0.6			
2018 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	-7.4 4.0 6.2 -8.4	1.4 -7.8 4.6	-7.1 3.9 5.6 -7.9	-3.1 8.3 -1.1 6.4	-1.0 -0.7 -3.5 3.6	-8.6 3.2 8.1 -12.3	246.4 -77.3 -33.6 287.8	-6.8 1.0 7.9 -11.2	0.2 0.5 -0.8 -0.4			
2019 Q1 Q2	8.2 5.6	5.2 -7.9	8.1 5.0	3.8 -3.2	2.4 -5.5	9.9 8.2	66.6 -86.1	10.8 5.9	2.0 0.4			
Percentage	change, late	st quarter on	corresponding	quarter o	of previous	year						
2016 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	KGP3 3.2 - 21.1 34.6	KHK4 -0.1 12.1 10.3 29.4	KHA6 3.0 0.6 20.6 34.4	KGT7 8.7 4.2 12.8 5.8	KHK2 -4.3 7.2 7.4 21.0	KGP9 2.3 -1.0 24.6 44.2	KHK3 28.7 -209.8 3.3 168.7	KGO2 2.5 -1.6 24.6 44.6	KH7Q 8.0 7.1 9.6 5.5			
2017 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	33.1 18.1 11.3 –2.9	11.1 -3.1 1.5 -6.2	32.0 17.0 10.9 -3.1	6.1 -2.1 -6.1 4.4	7.0 -1.7 -0.1 -4.8	42.5 24.4 17.0 -4.6	47.2 -215.8 42.9 6.8	42.6 25.1 17.0 –4.5	3.5 2.7 1.2 2.4			
2018 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	-9.3 -2.1 6.4 -6.4	-8.7 -0.9 -8.0 -2.2	-9.3 -2.1 5.8 -6.2	0.4 12.3 8.8 10.5	-5.9 -3.4 -5.2 -1.8	-11.8 -5.2 6.0 -10.6	101.2 121.4 -4.4 102.1	-10.4 -4.9 5.9 -9.8	2.2 2.2 0.5 -0.5			
2019 Q1 Q2	9.5 11.1	2.8 -6.6	9.2 10.4	18.3 5.7	1.6 -3.3	7.5 12.7	-2.8 -40.5	7.2 12.4	1.2 1.0			

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.

REV UK sector accounts revisions from previous estimate^{1 2 3}

Current price £ million, seasonally adjusted

			tor (Table B.9n)	e B.9n)				
		Corporations		Govern	nment		Non-profit institutions	
	Public	Private non-financial	Financial	Central	Local	Households	serving households	Rest of the world
Current estimates ⁴	B.9N	B.9N	B.9N	B.9N	B.9N	B.9N	B.9N	B.9N
	RQBN	RQBV	RPYN	RPYH	RQAJ	AA7T	AAA3	RQCH
2016 2017	–2 033 –4 131	-36 431 -12 651	−35 544 −11 536	-56 987 -40 979	-7 323 -8 549	29 388 1 317	3 246 2 658	105 685 73 872
2018	-860	-27 317	-18 987	-39 911	-7 184	14 963	-1 410	95 679
Previous estimates ³								
	N46O	N46S	N46Q	N46K	N46M	CSW9	CSXU	N46W
2016 2017	-2 241 -4 004	-30 479 -5 520	-30 533 -7 552	-51 316 -29 833	-6 755 -7 840	13 887 –27 261	2 954 2 847	104 483 70 089
2018	-558	-27 492	-15 057	-26 308	-6 970	-23 506	2 928	84 108
Revisions	NAOD	NACT	NAOD	NAOL	NIAONI	201/2	001/0	NIAON
2016	N46P 208	N46T -5 952	N46R -5 011	N46L -5 671	N46N -568	CSX2 15 501	CSY2 292	N46X 1 202
2017	-127	-7 131	-3 984	-11 146	- 7 09	28 578	-189	3 783
2018	-302	175	-3 930	-13 603	-214	38 469	-4 338	11 571
Current estimates ⁴	DODNI	DODY	DD)/AI	DDV///	DOAL	A A 7.T.	***	DOOL
2015 Q3	RQBN -210	RQBV -15 529	RPYN 267	RPYH -23 240	RQAJ -802	AA7T 17 039	AAA3 1 648	RQCH 20 827
Q4	-243	-13 110	-14 993	-18 791	-235	14 832	496	32 045
2016 Q1	-66	-13 840	-9 042	-16 418	-2 643	13 704	839	27 466
Q2 Q3	-945 -542	−9 287 −11 961	–11 619 –6 181	–12 782 –17 645	−1 148 −1 686	8 973 5 791	1 115 561	25 693 31 664
Q4	- 48 0	-1 343	-8 702	-10 142	-1 846	920	731	20 862
2017 Q1	-357	-2 956	356	-7 817	-3 399	-3 693	1 001	16 727
Q2	-1 664	-2 220	-5 042	-15 723	124	2 241	960	21 159
Q3 Q4	−1 398 −712	-4 141 -3 334	−1 404 −5 446	–11 758 –5 681	-2 097 -3 177	2 522 247	185 512	17 978 18 008
2018 Q1	-106	-4 114	2 806	-14 559	-2 951	2 392	-525	18 395
Q2	-373	-8 938	-6 982	-6 081	-2 574	3 877	-548	24 341
Q3 Q4	–271 –110	−3 722 −10 543	–7 273 –7 538	-10 511 -8 760	1 –1 660	2 393 6 301	67 -404	23 860 29 083
2019 Q1	-108	-10 057	-9 847	-8 513	-2 555	5 214	-497	33 030
Previous estimates ³								
2015 Q3	N46O -180	N46S -16 519	N46Q 978	N46K -21 164	N46M -989	CSW9 16 285	CSXU 1 643	N46W 19 947
Q4	-385	-15 457	-12 814	-19 472	-406	15 140	477	32 917
2016 Q1	-581	-8 305	-8 360	-15 147	-2 390	7 757	775	26 255
Q2	-449 -504	-10 009	-10 848	-9 978	-966 1 505	5 378	1 158	25 712
Q3 Q4	-564 -647	-13 239 1 074	-5 666 -5 659	−15 716 −10 475	−1 525 −1 874	4 325 -3 573	469 552	31 916 20 600
2017 Q1	-918	-316	1 038	-5 010	-3 020	-9 26 5	895	15 521
Q2	-1 247	-1 075	-4 455	-12 435	-301	-5 307	1 116	21 841
Q3 Q4	−1 202 −637	−1 494 −2 635	–250 –3 885	–8 579 –3 809	−1 754 −2 765	−6 354 −6 335	295 541	16 573 16 154
2018 Q1	-219	-3 606	1 600	-10 139	-2 783	-6 143	41	17 945
Q2	-185	-3 782	-6 756	-2 265	-3 062	-5 678	530	17 846
Q3 Q4	–193 39	−9 347 −10 757	-4 414 -5 487	−7 570 −6 334	352 -1 477	−7 246 −4 439	1 358 999	23 820 24 497
Revisions								
	N46P	N46T	N46R	N46L	N46N	CSX2	CSY2	N46X
2015 Q3 Q4	-30 142	990 2 347	–711 –2 179	–2 076 681	187 171	754 –308	5 19	880 –872
2016 Q1	515	-5 535	-682	-1 271	-253	5 947	64	1 211
Q2 Q3	-496 22	722 1 278	–771 –515	−2 804 −1 929	–182 –161	3 595 1 466	-43 92	–19 –252
Q4	167	-2 417	-3 043	333	28	4 493	179	262
2017 Q1	561	-2 640	-682	-2 807	-379	5 572	106	1 206
Q2 O3	-417	-1 145 2 647	-587 1 154	-3 288 3 170	425	7 548 9 976	-156	-682 1 405
Q3 Q4	–196 –75	–2 647 –699	−1 154 −1 561	−3 179 −1 872	-343 -412	8 876 6 582	–110 –29	1 405 1 854
2018 Q1	113	-508	1 206	-4 420	-168	8 535	-566	450
Q2	-188	-5 156	-226	-3 816	488	9 555	-1 078	6 495
Q3	–78 –149	5 625 214	-2 859 -2 051	–2 941 –2 426	–351 –183	9 639 10 740	−1 291 −1 403	40 4 586

Estimates are available from 2013 annually, Q1 2014 quarterly
 Previous estimates refer to the estimate from the previous Quarterly Sector Accounts published 30 June 2016

⁴ Current estimate refers to the estimate released within this publication (Quarterly Sector Accounts)

continued		Households' sector (Tables HH1, HH2 and HH3)			
	Year on year	Quarter on quarter	Quarter on corresponding quarter of previous year	Households' saving ratio	
Current estimates ⁴	CSC9			DGD8	
2016	0.3			7.1	
2017 2018	1.4 2.7			5.3 6.1	
Previous estimates ³					
2016	CSX3 -0.2			CSX9 6.6	
2017 2018	0.5 2.2			3.9 4.2	
Revisions	2.2			7.2	
	CSX4			CSXT	
2016 2017	0.5 0.9			0.5 1.4	
2018	0.5			1.9	
Current estimates ⁴		CSF2	CSGH	DGD8	
2015 Q3		1.2	7.2	9.8	
Q4		-1.6	3.8	9.5	
2016 Q1 Q2		0.1 0.4	1.0 0.1	8.9 7.1	
Q3 Q4		0.5 -0.2	-0.6 0.8	6.6 5.6	
2017 Q1		-0.9	-0.2	3.9	
Q2 Q3		2.1 0.8	1.5 1.8	5.4 5.9	
Q4		0.5	2.6	5.8	
2018 Q1		0.4	3.8	5.6	
Q2 Q3		0.7 0.2	2.5 1.8	5.8 5.8	
Q4		1.3	2.6	7.1	
2019 Q1		-	2.2	6.4	
Previous estimates ³		CSX5	CSX7	CSX9	
2015 Q3		2.6	7.9	10.0	
Q4		-1.2	4.5	9.6	
2016 Q1 Q2		-1.6 0.8	1.8 0.5	7.8 7.0	
Q3 Q4		0.9 -2.0	−1.1 −1.9	6.9 4.6	
2017 Q1		-0.4	-0.7		
Q2		2.0	0.5	3.0 4.4	
Q3 Q4		0.3 0.5	-0.2 2.5	4.1 4.1	
2018 Q1		0.2	3.1	3.9	
Q2 Q3		0.8 0.1	1.9 1.8	3.9 4.3 4.1	
Q4		1.0	2.2	4.5	
Revisions		CSX6	CSX8	CSXT	
2015 Q3		-1.4	-0.7	-0.2	
Q4		-0.4	-0.7	-0.1	
2016 Q1 Q2		1.7 -0.4	-0.8 -0.4	1.1 0.1	
Q3 Q4		-0.4 1.8	0.5 2.7	-0.3 1.0	
2017 Q1		-0.5	0.5	0.9	
Q2		0.1	1.0	1.0	
Q3 Q4		0.5 -	2.0 0.1	1.8 1.7	
2018 Q1		0.2	0.7	1.7	
Q2		-0.1	0.6	1.5 1.7	
Q3 Q4		0.1 0.3	0.4	2.6	

Estimates are accurate to 1 decimal place and are available from 2013 annually, Q1 2014 quarterly
 Components may not sum to totals due to rounding

Previous estimates refer to the estimate from the previous Quarterly Sector Accounts published 30 June 2016
 Current estimate refers to the estimate released within this publication (Quarterly Sector Accounts)