

Summary input-output tables for 1972

Part I: Introduction

This article presents summary input-output tables for the United Kingdom for 1972, distinguishing 34 industry and commodity groups. Further tables, distinguishing 59 groups, will be published in July this year as a Business Monitor. Appendix II gives definitions of the groups used here in terms of the Standard Industrial Classification (1968).

These are the third in a sequence of annual input-output tables beginning in 1970¹, which are obtained by updating the 1968 absorption matrix using the RAS method. Tables based on full information were compiled for 1954², 1963³ and 1968⁴.

Each set of input-output tables is constrained to the national accounting aggregates in a specific National Income and Expenditure Blue Book. For the 1972 tables the relevant Blue Book is that containing figures for 1964-1974 published in September 1975⁵.

A complete description of the concepts underlying the UK input-output tables is given in the 1968 volume. A full account of the methods used to produce the updated tables was given in the article accompanying the summary tables for 1971 in the April 1975 issue of *Economic Trends*⁷. This article therefore gives only brief data on the construction of the tables for 1972 and concentrates on changes and developments since last year.

In this updating, the established RAS method has again been used, as it was in the construction of the tables for 1970 and 1971 that have already been published. Since the publication of these earlier up-dated tables the CSO has completed tests designed to assess the reliability of this method. These tests consisted of applying the RAS method to the 1963 data to estimate the pattern of purchases in 1968 and then comparing the results with the actual figures for that year. These results show that, applied over the 5 year period, the RAS method produced large errors; for example 50 per cent of the entries greater than £10 million in the predicted flow matrix were wrongly estimated by ± 25 per cent. Other factors, not attributable to the RAS method, contributed (although to a small extent) to these errors, and of course there must be some uncertainty as to whether the results are fully applicable to the subsequent up-datings of the 1968 figures to the years 1970 to 1972. Moreover, attempts have been made to reduce the errors by 'fixing' some cells by the use of actual data rather than estimating them by the RAS method; and, of course, the smaller size of the tables for 1971 and 1972 is itself likely to reduce the errors. For 1971 and 1972 there is no alternative to using the RAS method for the greater part of the compilation process though for later years it is hoped to make greater use of the detailed commodity output data from the quarterly production inquiries. However, users should be aware that the tables are likely to be subject to fairly large errors. The errors in the derived tables are likely to be much smaller. It is hoped that a full description of the tests carried out on the tables for 1963 and 1968 will be published later this year.

Thus, though the figures are given to one decimal place in order not to obscure small transactions the accuracy must, in

general, be taken to be lower than this presentation might suggest. In addition these tables have been prepared by aggregating the 59 industry and commodity tables which will be published later this year. The results shown in the derived tables can be different from the results from similar tables at a greater degree of disaggregation. The reasons for this were explained in Appendix II to the article presenting the summary input-output tables for 1971¹.

Part II: The construction of the tables

As usual, three basic tables were constructed which show the supply and disposition of goods and services in the relevant year. The first of these is the 'make' matrix which shows the commodities produced by industries. Output figures for the mining and quarrying, manufacturing and gas, electricity and water industries were available from the 1972 Census of Production. For industries not covered by the census, information was obtained from government departments, nationalised industry reports, the census of distribution and *ad hoc* inquiries.

The breakdown of industry output into types of commodity produced was based largely on the 1968 analysis. The make matrix for 1968 was revalued to 1972 prices and this pattern of output was used to allocate the industry gross output for 1972. Some use was made of the quarterly sales inquiries conducted by the Business Statistics Office. However, not all industries were covered by the inquiries in 1972 and problems in obtaining detailed data on non-principal production meant that this source could not be used as fully as had been hoped.

A summary of the industry and commodity outputs obtained from this exercise is given in the first two columns of Table 1.

The second basic table is the absorption matrix. This shows the purchases of goods and services by industries and by final demand (consumers, fixed investment, etc.) as well as the payments for primary inputs (imports, taxes on expenditure, wages and salaries, etc.) made by industries.

The purchases by final demand are still based to some extent on the patterns observed for 1968 although where possible more up to date data has been used. For consumers' expenditure and stocks use was made of the detailed data underlying the national accounts aggregates for 1972. For exports the detailed items from the 1972 trade accounts were allocated to producing industries. For public authorities' current expenditure, the analysis of commodities purchased by central government is based largely on a sample survey carried out for 1971/72; the analysis of local authority expenditure is less reliable and reflects the patterns for 1968. Some use was made of the detailed breakdown by commodity in the quarterly sales inquiries and of data published in the nationalised industries' reports in compiling the commodity analysis of fixed capital formation.

Columns 3-10 of Table 1 show the purchases of commodities by final demand and also show the amount of output purchased from domestic supply for intermediate consumption.

For primary inputs the imports figure is derived directly from the imports matrix described below. Income from employment and gross trading profits are based on information underlying the figures given in the Blue Book 1964-1974 together with the figures of industries net-output given in the Census of Production. A detailed description of the method is given in the 1968 input-output study. Some information on the allocation of taxes on expenditure and subsidies to final demand was available from national accounts sources but the allocation to intermediate industries again broadly reflects the 1968 pattern.

The final stage in compiling the absorption matrix is the estimation of the purchases of domestically produced goods and services by industries. Using the total industry and commodity output figures from the make matrix together with the commodity analysis of final demand and the data on primary inputs to industries it was possible to derive one column of figures giving the total intermediate purchases of commodities and a row giving total intermediate purchases by industries. Given these row and column constraints it is possible to update a base year matrix of flows by a series of *pro rata* adjustments to the rows and columns until the elements of the matrix sum to the required row and column totals. This is generally known as the 'RAS' method, a name derived from the original algebraic statement of the method in the input-output context. A fuller exposition of the method can be found in the United Nations' manual on input-output¹⁰ and a discussion of the properties of RAS is given in Bacharach.¹¹

However, it was unnecessary to rely on RAS for those elements in the matrix which could be 'fixed' using firm data. Complete rows and columns relating to agriculture and fishing were supplied by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food. Data from the *Digest of United Kingdom Energy Statistics*¹² form the basis of a row for mineral oil refining as well as for some of the inputs to gas, electricity and coal. The Department of Energy gave valuable assistance in allocating much of the output of the gas, electricity and coal industries in addition to assisting with estimating a row and column for the petroleum and natural gas industry. (This industry will be shown separately in the full tables to be published in July but in the summary tables is combined with other mining and quarrying.) Many of the entries covering air and sea-freight are also fixed and these will form a separate row in the final tables but here are combined in the transport sector.

The elements in which there were fixed entries were set to zero in the base matrix and the appropriate amounts deducted from the row and column totals. The remainder of the matrix was then estimated using the RAS method, and the fixed entries reinstated.

The third basic table is the imports matrix. This is calculated in three stages. First, each item in the trade accounts is allocated to a producer industry in the same way as for exports. The allocation for both imports and exports is consistent with the time series of trade by producer industry published in the February 1975 issue of *Economic Trends*¹³. Secondly, the items are allocated to a user, this being either an industry or a category of final demand. The user classification is based largely on the pattern of purchases established by the 1968 Census of Production. Finally, imports of services are allocated to purchasing industries using information from the Balance of Payments Pink Book¹⁴ and the pattern of purchases of imported goods. Imports of services include the foreign freight charges

which are deducted from the purchases of goods as derived from the trade accounts.

Part III: Description of the tables

Table 1 gives outline results for the industry and commodity accounts. The first part of the table shows domestic industry and commodity output together with a commodity analysis of the demand for domestic output, total expenditure on imports and taxes, and value added. The second part of the table analyses demand for imports by type of commodity.

Table 2 is a matrix showing the purchases of industries from other industries. The precise derivation of this symmetrical table and of the other 'derived' tables is given in the 1968 study. Note, however, that the diagonal elements, that is intra-industry transactions, have been deleted from this table.

Table 3 is the inverse of Table 2. This table shows how a change in final demand for a product has consequences for other industries in the economy. For example an increase in the demand for food requires extra output from the food manufacturing industries, which will purchase extra agricultural produce in order to produce this output. The agriculture industry will then increase its purchases of chemicals in order to meet the extra demand and so on as the ripples spread through the economy. The coefficients in Table 3 show the total direct plus indirect effects of an increase in final output of each industry. Thus column 5 shows that to produce £1,000 of final output the food industry will require £262 of output from the agriculture industry, £47 of output from the chemicals industry and so on. Tables such as this enable the implications for industries' outputs to be estimated when predictions are made of the likely level of final demand.

Tables 4 and 5 bring out some further features of the structure of production. The former shows how a unit of final output by each industry was made up of primary input components. This shows, for example, the high labour input required by final output of the engineering and vehicle industries (numbers 12-18) ranging between 60 per cent and 70 per cent in 1972 compared with the average of 53 per cent for manufacturing as a whole and only 49 per cent in the whole economy.

Table 5 shows how each industry contributes directly and indirectly to meeting each category of final demand or output. One can see the significant contributions of construction and mechanical engineering to fixed capital formation whilst distributive trades and miscellaneous services together account for almost one quarter of consumers' expenditure.

Table 6 shows the proportion of each industry's value-added which is exported directly and indirectly. Thus whilst electricity had virtually no exports directly 11 per cent of its output was exported indirectly because of its use in production of motor vehicles, engineering goods, etc., which were sold abroad.

The final table summarises the data given in Table 5 whilst splitting value-added into its two components. The table shows how each category of final output is made up of the value added of domestic industry (GDP), imports, taxes on expenditure and sales by final buyers. The latter are mainly purchases of second hand and scrap goods.

References

- ¹ Business Monitor PA 1004, *Input-output tables for the United Kingdom 1970* (HMSO 1974).
- ² Business Monitor PA 1004, *Input-output tables for the United Kingdom 1971* (HMSO 1975).
- ³ Studies in Official Statistics No. 8, *Input-output tables for the United Kingdom 1954*, Board of Trade and Central Statistical Office (HMSO 1961).
- ⁴ Studies in Official Statistics No. 16, *Input-output tables for the United Kingdom 1963*, Central Statistical Office, (HMSO 1970).
- ⁵ Studies in Official Statistics No. 22, *Input-output tables for the United Kingdom 1968*, Central Statistical Office, (HMSO 1973).
- ⁶ *National Income and Expenditure 1964-1974*, Central Statistical Office, (HMSO 1975).

- ⁷ 'Summary input-output tables for 1971' *Economic Trends*, No. 258, April 1975 (HMSO).
- ⁸ *Input-output tables and analysis*, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 14, Rev. 1, United Nations 1973.
- ⁹ *Biproportional Matrices and Input-output Change*, M. O. L. Bacharach, Cambridge University Press, 1970.
- ¹⁰ *Digest of United Kingdom Energy Statistics*, Department of Energy, (HMSO 1974).
- ¹¹ 'New statistical series analysing commodities imported and exported according to the industries of which they are principal products', *Economic Trends* No. 256, February 1975 (HMSO).
- ¹² *United Kingdom Balance of Payments 1964-1974*, Central Statistical Office, (HMSO 1975).

Central Statistical Office

APPENDIX I

Industry and commodity balances for 1972¹

TABLE 1

	£ million										
	Domestic output		Analysis of demand								Total output
	Commodity	Industry	Total intermediate output	Final demand					Exports of goods and services	Total final output	
				Current expenditure		Gross domestic capital formation		Total			
Consumers'				Public authorities'	Fixed	Stocks					
1 Agriculture	3,529.3	3,549.3	2,264.9	1,049.5	19.3	15.6	65.4	114.6	1,264.4	3,529.3	
2 Forestry and fishing	153.7	152.0	54.8	72.8	3.0	—	11.0	12.1	98.9	153.7	
3 Coal mining	820.0	833.4	635.2	137.0	30.4	—	8.0	9.4	184.8	820.0	
4 Other mining and quarrying	474.7	477.3	416.3	5.0	13.3	2.0	3.4	41.5	58.4	474.7	
5 Food	5,801.6	6,129.2	1,507.8	3,764.2	75.5	1.2	82.9	370.0	4,293.8	5,801.6	
6 Drink and tobacco	1,397.3	1,503.4	92.0	995.9	0.4	1.6	13.3	294.1	1,305.3	1,397.3	
7 Mineral oil refining	1,427.2	1,403.1	979.1	183.5	51.3	—	40.1	253.4	448.1	1,427.2	
8 Coke ovens	261.2	191.7	156.6	51.0	23.5	—	23.0	7.1	104.6	261.2	
9 Chemicals, etc.	4,029.5	4,172.1	2,261.9	452.2	241.8	15.2	12.8	1,045.6	1,767.6	4,029.5	
10 Iron and steel	2,685.8	2,837.1	2,349.1	—	5.5	2.8	17.3	345.7	336.7	2,685.8	
11 Non-ferrous metals	1,205.5	1,231.0	1,019.2	—	4.7	—	44.7	226.3	186.3	1,205.5	
12 Mechanical engineering	4,721.2	4,695.5	1,642.1	31.3	179.7	1,465.4	56.1	1,458.8	3,079.1	4,721.2	
13 Instrument engineering	624.2	653.0	97.0	26.8	115.9	154.3	1.4	231.6	527.2	624.2	
14 Electrical engineering	3,609.9	3,904.3	1,561.4	328.1	316.1	731.1	11.6	661.6	2,048.5	3,609.9	
15 Shipbuilding, etc.	808.5	784.1	244.6	9.0	226.1	130.4	13.7	184.7	563.9	808.5	
16 Motor vehicles, etc.	3,640.6	3,823.7	1,080.2	552.4	65.5	842.4	50.7	1,049.4	2,560.4	3,640.6	
17 Aerospace equipment	1,054.5	1,064.1	268.5	—	432.1	10.2	29.8	313.9	786.0	1,054.5	
18 Other vehicles	238.7	234.0	120.8	17.7	4.8	27.8	5.5	73.1	117.9	238.7	
19 Other metal goods	2,833.3	2,823.0	2,107.2	289.5	15.7	75.4	19.4	364.9	726.1	2,833.3	
20 Textiles	3,019.9	3,056.2	1,543.8	865.6	27.2	—	43.2	626.5	1,476.1	3,019.9	
21 Leather, etc.	264.2	269.8	116.5	59.7	—	—	2.2	90.2	147.7	264.2	
22 Clothing and footwear	1,365.3	1,379.2	189.4	942.9	40.0	—	22.4	215.4	1,175.9	1,365.3	
23 Bricks, etc.	1,677.0	1,727.1	1,349.7	94.8	33.5	—	28.4	170.6	327.3	1,677.0	
24 Timber and furniture	1,523.3	1,593.6	946.9	361.5	44.2	124.0	8.7	38.0	576.4	1,523.3	
25 Paper and printing	3,311.5	3,365.9	2,335.2	519.3	162.2	—	25.5	269.3	976.3	3,311.5	
26 Other manufacturing	1,639.1	1,684.9	970.4	344.8	43.8	—	5.5	285.6	668.7	1,639.1	
27 Construction	8,365.3	8,072.3	1,338.5	1,001.0	339.8	5,636.9	23.0	72.1	7,026.8	8,365.3	
28 Gas	796.2	835.7	246.4	519.0	24.2	4.4	—	2.2	549.8	796.2	
29 Electricity	2,022.7	2,149.6	999.3	861.0	129.1	29.0	—	4.3	1,023.4	2,022.7	
30 Water	236.4	281.4	110.4	109.0	15.0	1.6	—	0.4	126.0	236.4	
31 Transport	6,660.0	5,992.3	3,151.2	1,472.0	103.1	21.0	1.9	1,914.6	3,508.8	6,660.0	
32 Communication	1,902.1	1,902.1	981.6	480.0	109.6	268.0	—	62.9	920.5	1,902.1	
33 Distributive trades	8,966.1	8,328.7	1,977.9	6,002.0	204.4	149.7	—	632.1	6,988.2	8,966.1	
34 Miscellaneous services	13,486.0	13,451.7	4,559.9	4,840.4	1,704.3	821.3	—	1,560.1	8,926.1	13,486.0	
35 Public administration, domestic services, ownership of dwellings	10,979.0	10,979.0	—	3,917.0	7,062.0	—	—	—	10,979.0	10,979.0	
Imports of goods and services	—	—	8,649.6	3,187.0	378.1	1,293.0	81.7	—	4,776.4	—	
Sales by final demand ²	—	—	453.5	788.0	857.7	564.9	—	181.1	453.5	—	
Taxes on expenditure less subsidies	—	—	2,072.9	5,304.1	388.6	286.6	—	55.8	6,035.1	8,108.0	
Income from employment	—	—	37,476.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	37,476.0	
Gross profits and other trading income ³	—	—	17,203.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	17,203.0	
Total	105,530.8	105,530.8	105,530.8	39,635.0	11,776.0	11,546.0	17.0	13,239.0	76,213.0	181,743.8	

¹ In these tables the symbol — equals nil or less than half the final digit shown.

² The sales by final buyers consist of scrap materials and fees and charges for government services. These inputs are not the output of any industry in 1972 and are therefore treated as primary inputs.

³ Before providing for depreciation, but after deducting stock appreciation.

Industry and commodity balances for 1972¹

TABLE 1 (continued)

	£ million									
	Analysis of imports									
	Total intermediate supply	Current expenditure	Public authorities'	Gross domestic capital formation			Returned goods and goods for processing and repair	Total supply		
				Consumers'	Fixed	Stocks			Total	
Consumers'										Public authorities'
1 Agriculture	735.8	245.6	13.7	—	—	4.4	254.9	0.4	991.1	
2 Forestry and fishing	19.4	8.4	—	—	—	—	8.4	—	27.8	
3 Coal mining	42.6	6.4	—	—	—	—	6.4	—	49.0	
4 Other mining and quarrying	1,235.3	—	—	—	—	13.1	13.1	0.1	1,222.3	
5 Food	658.4	895.1	54.4	—	—	4.2	953.7	4.0	1,616.1	
6 Drink and tobacco	15.7	131.0	0.1	—	—	0.1	131.2	0.2	147.1	
7 Mineral oil refining	208.6	38.3	8.7	—	—	—	47.0	0.3	255.9	
8 Coke ovens	1.8	6.2	—	—	—	0.1	6.3	—	8.1	
9 Chemicals, etc.	614.3	26.3	37.2	—	—	0.2	63.7	27.0	705.0	
10 Iron and steel	208.8	—	0.3	—	—	0.2	0.5	26.7	236.0	
11 Non-ferrous metals	461.8	—	0.3	—	—	0.5	0.2	5.8	467.4	
12 Mechanical engineering	193.9	10.9	4.4	454.7	—	0.1	469.9	83.5	747.3	
13 Instrument engineering	56.6	54.3	12.2	60.7	—	—	127.2	31.3	215.1	
14 Electrical engineering	249.5	169.5	1.6	169.3	—	—	340.4	124.5	714.4	
15 Shipbuilding, etc.	18.2	—	—	67.9	—	0.1	67.8	5.7	91.7	
16 Motor vehicles, etc.	83.7	260.5	0.2	115.0	—	0.2	375.5	40.0	499.2	
17 Aerospace equipment	58.0	—	13.5	68.9	—	—	82.4	98.4	238.8	
18 Other vehicles	6.6	14.7	—	0.9	—	—	15.6	0.5	22.7	
19 Other metal goods	702.9	41.6	—	9.1	—	73.2	22.5	14.6	695.0	
20 Textiles	408.7	107.4	—	—	—	0.3	107.7	22.1	538.5	
21 Leather, etc.	42.3	13.1	—	—	—	—	13.1	3.0	58.4	
22 Clothing and footwear	6.1	248.6	—	—	—	—	248.6	2.7	257.4	
23 Bricks, etc.	68.2	15.4	—	—	—	0.2	15.6	2.0	85.8	
24 Timber and furniture	373.8	36.4	—	—	—	0.1	36.5	1.4	411.7	
25 Paper and printing	507.5	32.8	—	—	—	2.6	35.4	3.6	546.5	
26 Other manufacturing	104.9	76.9	—	—	—	—	76.9	7.0	188.8	
27 Construction	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
28 Gas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
29 Electricity	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
30 Water	1.7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.7	
31 Transport	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
32 Communication	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
33 Distributive trades	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
34 Miscellaneous services	16.8	77.9	—	—	—	—	77.9	4.5	99.2	
35 Public administration, domestic services, ownership of dwellings	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Total imports of goods c.i.f.	7,102.0	2,517.5	146.6	946.5	—	83.6	3,527.0	509.3	11,138.3	
Valuation and coverage adjustments	—181.0	—11.8	4.2	360.5	—	—	352.9	—	337.4	
Less insurance and freight	731.9	182.6	12.0	50.8	—	6.4	239.0	—	970.9	
Total imports of goods f.o.b.	6,189.1	2,323.1	138.8	1,256.2	—	77.2	3,640.9	—	9,830.0	
Imports of services	2,460.5	863.9	239.3	36.8	—	4.5	1,135.5	—	3,596.0	
Total imports of goods and services	8,649.6	3,187.0	378.1	1,293.0	—	81.7	4,776.4	—	13,426.0	

Summary industry x industry flow matrix 1972

TABLE 2

£ million

Sales by	Purchases by																		
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
1 Agriculture	—	—	—	—	1,321.6	38.3	0.1	—	4.7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2 Forestry and fishing	—	—	—	—	27.3	—	—	—	3.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3 Coal mining	0.3	—	—	1.2	6.9	2.6	—	109.6	6.8	72.5	0.7	1.8	0.2	1.4	0.2	1.2	0.6	0.4	1.0
4 Other mining and quarrying	3.3	—	—	—	0.9	—	—	2.3	—	15.4	30.5	1.7	0.9	—	—	—	—	0.4	1.0
5 Food	575.1	2.0	0.1	0.3	—	19.9	1.4	0.2	73.4	0.6	0.1	0.3	—	2.4	—	0.3	—	—	0.2
6 Drink and tobacco	1.2	—	—	—	2.4	—	—	0.1	1.6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7 Mineral oil refining	47.2	6.5	3.6	17.0	40.5	10.0	—	1.4	147.7	53.7	10.4	23.2	2.5	14.3	2.8	19.4	6.4	1.5	15.2
8 Coke ovens	0.7	—	0.1	0.2	0.8	0.1	0.1	—	15.5	75.0	1.1	2.3	—	0.5	0.2	0.5	0.2	0.1	1.6
9 Chemicals, etc.	192.4	0.2	8.0	27.6	95.9	7.0	44.1	1.6	—	37.9	10.2	38.0	4.7	57.9	4.1	35.9	2.4	2.5	27.4
10 Iron and steel	1.5	—	45.2	11.3	13.4	0.2	—	0.3	11.7	—	5.2	45.4	11.6	113.0	38.8	358.1	23.9	21.0	40.8
11 Non-ferrous metals	2.1	—	0.3	0.3	28.2	7.9	0.3	—	36.6	46.3	—	124.6	15.2	183.8	9.3	85.3	24.9	5.0	18.2
12 Mechanical engineering	16.0	0.4	51.3	19.8	35.9	13.2	12.6	2.1	50.4	67.6	13.2	—	5.1	128.1	39.8	77.0	15.7	25.0	46.3
13 Instrument engineering	0.1	—	0.6	0.1	0.2	0.1	1.3	—	0.5	1.8	0.3	23.2	—	18.1	3.0	7.8	6.2	0.4	1.6
14 Electrical engineering	1.3	0.1	20.7	1.0	3.2	0.9	3.7	—	3.7	6.7	24.1	93.9	91.0	—	18.5	111.2	94.0	12.4	16.0
15 Shipbuilding, etc.	—	11.2	—	5.5	—	—	—	—	—	2.4	2.6	0.1	—	0.1	—	0.5	—	—	—
16 Motor vehicles, etc.	13.9	0.4	2.5	2.9	7.2	1.7	0.5	—	3.3	15.0	4.2	26.2	0.6	6.6	4.1	—	22.0	9.9	4.1
17 Aerospace equipment	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.3	1.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
18 Other vehicles	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	1.0	0.4	0.4	—	2.3	—	2.2	—	—	—
19 Other metal goods	8.6	0.6	33.5	18.5	109.5	23.0	9.4	0.6	78.6	92.5	32.4	295.0	13.7	245.2	9.7	253.5	12.2	10.6	—
20 Textiles	10.9	6.8	0.2	0.3	3.3	0.2	—	—	13.3	0.2	0.1	6.5	3.4	5.9	2.2	26.5	1.8	0.6	7.5
21 Leather, etc.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.9	—	—	—	—	0.5	—	2.9	—	0.3	0.9
22 Clothing and footwear	1.0	—	6.4	0.1	1.3	0.3	—	—	3.3	—	0.2	—	—	0.3	—	0.5	—	—	0.1
23 Bricks, etc.	20.8	—	5.8	2.8	49.7	20.4	0.5	0.4	32.1	56.8	0.8	30.5	6.0	70.7	2.3	35.8	1.8	0.9	11.4
24 Timber and furniture	22.3	0.9	13.1	1.2	8.1	15.0	0.1	—	9.2	3.0	2.8	16.2	0.6	35.4	7.6	20.4	1.7	2.7	11.1
25 Paper and printing	10.3	0.1	2.3	4.8	168.9	71.2	1.0	0.1	97.3	7.3	5.8	33.8	8.6	42.8	1.6	17.1	4.3	1.3	10.3
26 Other manufacturing	14.2	—	7.6	2.3	42.1	9.7	1.0	0.2	69.7	16.9	4.9	34.5	9.7	74.7	2.0	17.2	10.2	3.5	12.2
27 Construction	51.6	2.2	59.5	13.6	8.6	10.2	0.4	—	8.7	4.0	1.1	91.0	1.0	6.8	2.6	6.1	3.3	0.4	4.4
28 Gas	1.9	—	0.1	0.2	7.0	0.3	0.3	2.7	32.9	32.2	4.2	7.4	0.8	3.8	0.8	4.6	0.9	0.8	9.4
29 Electricity	24.3	0.6	35.0	9.4	36.5	7.1	4.5	1.8	71.1	63.2	18.7	37.9	4.5	25.5	6.5	30.3	8.6	2.9	31.2
30 Water	7.9	0.2	0.5	0.2	5.0	1.6	1.1	0.4	15.5	2.9	0.7	3.1	2.1	2.7	—	1.6	0.6	—	1.4
31 Transport	80.8	8.5	18.4	10.8	219.0	33.7	149.9	25.2	150.5	114.1	35.1	54.1	5.5	29.8	3.7	37.5	4.5	2.3	48.7
32 Communication	10.7	0.4	2.2	2.3	11.3	3.7	0.6	—	13.2	3.8	2.0	24.3	4.8	16.6	1.3	8.3	4.0	0.4	11.5
33 Distributive trades	52.1	1.7	7.6	8.6	375.6	18.7	2.4	0.1	48.9	114.1	75.4	127.6	8.1	76.0	8.7	87.5	7.8	5.7	18.7
34 Miscellaneous services	90.4	14.4	2.2	49.3	385.1	256.2	33.3	2.9	375.5	96.7	25.7	285.3	34.3	176.8	22.3	110.6	25.0	0.9	184.2
35 Public administration, etc. ¹	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
36 Imports of goods and services	142.3	1.7	10.4	34.5	929.1	158.9	866.3	2.3	502.4	259.7	353.4	241.5	58.8	363.9	44.9	222.6	78.1	17.8	240.1
37 Sales by final buyers	1.5	—	3.0	0.9	14.7	3.7	3.6	0.7	10.9	102.7	97.1	13.0	1.6	9.8	1.9	9.7	24.5	0.1	10.3
38 Total goods and services (1 to 37)	1,406.9	58.9	340.2	247.2	3,959.4	736.1	1,140.8	152.7	1,908.4	1,381.5	735.6	2,091.3	295.1	1,715.3	238.9	1,747.7	365.8	122.8	1,484.1
39 Taxes on expenditure less subsidies	-146.9	-15.1	-156.4	35.4	62.8	28.2	22.2	3.6	83.1	46.8	13.6	62.0	12.7	51.2	-10.9	53.8	11.9	2.9	28.1
40 Income from employment	449.0	67.0	598.2	91.8	961.0	267.0	65.7	27.3	800.0	711.6	219.4	1760.0	259.0	1,165.0	322.0	1,033.9	412.1	97.0	817.1
41 Gross profit and other trading income	1,025.0	41.0	51.4	85.0	351.0	409.2	76.1	7.6	519.8	91.9	58.8	401.6	48.5	357.8	61.8	108.5	30.7	2.4	218.1
42 Total input (38 to 41)	2,734.1	151.8	833.4	459.4	5,334.1	1,440.5	1,304.9	191.2	3,311.3	2,231.8	1,027.5	4,315.0	615.3	3,289.3	611.7	2,943.9	820.6	225.3	1,524.2

¹ Public administration, domestic services, ownership of dwellings.

TABLE 2 (continued)

Selling to	Total intermediate output (1-35)	Final demand				Exports	Total final output (37-41)	Total output (36-42)
		Current expenditure		Gross domestic capital formation				
		Consumers	Public authorities	Fixed	Stocks			
21 Leather, etc.	10.4	—	0.7	0.2	0.1	0.7	—	—
22 Clothing and footwear	—	—	14.7	5.6	—	—	—	—
23 Bricks, etc.	24	0.4	21.2	0.7	9.1	4.7	1.4	5.2
24 Timber and furniture	—	—	—	—	4.2	0.7	154.3	113.0
25 Paper and printing	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
26 Other manufacturing	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
27 Construction	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
28 Gas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
29 Electricity	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 Water	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
31 Transport	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
32 Communication	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
33 Distributive trades	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
34 Miscellaneous services	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 Public administration, etc. ¹	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Consumers	1,450.4	1,050.4	19.4	33.5	65.5	114.8	1,283.7	2,734.1
Public authorities	54.0	72.0	3.0	—	10.9	12.0	97.8	151.8
Fixed	639.1	137.8	30.6	8.3	8.0	9.6	194.3	833.4
Stocks	399.9	4.6	13.8	3.5	-3.8	41.3	59.5	459.4
Exports	745.7	4,052.2	77.1	1.2	82.9	374.1	4,588.4	5,334.1
Total final output	781.1	1,050.8	0.6	1.6	13.4	296.1	1,362.4	1,440.5
Total output	864.9	179.3	50.4	—	-39.3	249.5	440.0	1,304.9

Total requirements per £1,000 of final industrial output in terms of gross output 1972¹

TABLE 3

	Agriculture	Forestry and fishing	Coal mining	Other mining and quarrying	Food	Drink and tobacco	Mineral oil refining	Coke ovens	Chemicals, etc.	Iron and steel	Non-ferrous metals	Mechanical engineering	Instrument engineering	Electrical engineering	Transporting, etc.	Motor vehicles, etc.	Aerospace equipment	Other vehicles	Other metal goods	Textiles	Leather, etc.	Clothing and footwear	Bricks, etc.	Timber and furniture	Paper and printing	Other manufacturing	Construction	Gas	Electricity	Water	Transport	Communication	Distributive trades	Miscellaneous services
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34
1 Agriculture	1,056.2	4.5	0.5	1.4	262.4	32.7	1.0	1.0	8.3	0.8	0.5	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.1	1.0	0.4	0.7	0.8	9.2	133.9	9.2	1.9	1.2	1.8	3.0	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.5	2.2	0.3	0.8	3.9
2 Forestry and fishing	1.4	1,000.2	0.3	0.3	5.7	0.4	0.1	0.3	1.3	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.3	11.2	2.2	0.4	0.7	0.2	1.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.3
3 Coal mining	5.0	2.6	1,013.8	11.2	6.0	5.0	1.8	583.9	11.3	60.9	6.8	11.3	5.4	7.8	14	13.5	4.7	14.1	15.6	8.2	6.1	4.5	23.2	4.8	6.7	9.6	6.8	12.9	184.3	15.6	2.7	2.2	5.3	2.9
4 Other mining and quarrying	3.5	1.0	4.1	1,002.9	2.4	1.7	2.3	4.8	7.5	18.2	3.0	4.1	2.0	3.0	2.3	4.2	1.7	5.7	4.7	1.3	1.5	1.0	2.8	1.6	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.9	1.4	0.8	0.6	0.9	1.2	
5 Food	224.6	15.0	1.0	3.1	1,057.1	21.9	2.5	2.2	25.0	1.7	0.9	1.2	1.2	2.1	1.7	0.8	1.2	1.4	6.4	30.7	3.7	3.3	1.8	4.9	6.7	1.6	1.2	1.0	1.0	3.2	0.5	1.8	3.9	
6 Drink and tobacco	1.1	0.7	0.2	0.9	1.2	1,001.2	0.3	0.3	1.3	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.6	0.8	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.8	
7 Mineral oil refining	27.8	47.6	13.3	46.2	19.5	12.4	1,004.4	18.9	51.1	33.2	14.8	13.8	10.0	15.2	12.7	17.4	13.0	16.0	16.8	18.6	16.6	10.0	41.3	12.1	13.9	18.5	16.0	25.8	57.8	9.4	16.1	3.8	7.8	
8 Coke ovens	1.1	0.5	3.0	2.4	1.0	0.6	0.4	1,002.0	5.4	34.7	1.8	5.0	1.5	2.0	1.1	0.5	1.9	5.3	7.1	1.0	1.3	0.7	4.1	1.0	0.7	1.6	2.1	3.6	1.1	2.6	0.4	0.3	0.4	
9 Chemicals, etc.	85.8	11.4	19.8	70.6	46.5	17.1	36.6	22.7	1,013.3	27.8	15.7	19.8	19.4	24.0	14.5	32.5	12.4	24.2	26.9	78.7	73.8	34.3	43.7	30.5	45.4	149.8	24.0	18.5	14.5	22.9	8.1	3.9	10.1	
10 Iron and steel	8.7	10.1	77.9	44.7	12.3	8.1	4.9	50.6	14.7	1,021.6	17.0	126.0	35.4	38.1	24.1	44.7	41.9	38.1	79.2	3.6	6.1	4.0	9.6	8.3	8.1	12.7	13.3	6.6	6.4	11.7	2.8	5.2	2.3	
11 Non-ferrous metals	5.7	3.6	11.2	9.3	10.2	9.2	4.4	8.0	15.8	28.2	1,005.9	40.5	38.4	44.4	25.9	39.4	28.7	123.1	30.1	18.1	12.9	11.7	26.8	10.9	14.9	18.1	71.3	22.4	24.2	35.8	6.6	5.1	5.6	
12 Mechanical engineering	13.8	12.1	74.3	53.1	14.2	14.2	12.1	56.0	21.5	41.5	17.9	1,011.7	19.3	47.3	17.3	3.5	8.6	3.2	1.0	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.6	1.1	1.5	1.3	0.9	0.5	1.2	0.4	
13 Instrument engineering	0.4	0.7	1.5	1.0	0.4	0.5	1.2	1.1	0.6	1.4	0.8	5.9	1,001.2	6.1	1.7	0.3	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	1.7	1.2	0.6	0.5	1.0	2.0	0.5	0.3	7.0	4.0	0.7	
14 Electrical engineering	5.3	7.0	32.6	10.3	6.4	6.2	5.8	21.9	7.5	11.8	28.2	29.2	133.1	1,007.8	36.4	45.5	120.5	63.6	14.2	5.1	5.4	4.7	10.5	6.7	5.3	7.6	1.1	1.5	1.3	0.9	0.5	1.2	0.4	
15 Shipbuilding, etc.	0.6	74.3	0.5	12.4	1.0	0.4	0.9	1.3	0.7	2.0	3.0	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.3	1.7	1.2	0.6	0.5	1.0	2.0	0.5	0.3	7.0	4.0	0.7	
16 Motor vehicles, etc.	7.2	4.8	5.2	8.9	4.7	3.7	1.8	4.6	3.3	9.1	5.4	8.7	2.9	4.3	0.1	0.2	1,000.1	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.7	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	4.4	0.2	0.4	0.1		
17 Aerospace equipment	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.7	0.3	0.5	1.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	1.9	5.2	3.0	2.1	3.1	4.7	3.5	2.5	3.9	7.9	1.8	
18 Other vehicles	1.1	1.3	0.8	0.9	1.3	0.8	2.1	2.9	1.2	1.9	1.3	0.8	0.6	1.0	0.5	1.4	0.5	1,000.8	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.6	2.7	0.9	0.9	1.0	0.9	0.6	0.9	0.4	17.5	1.0	1.6	
19 Other metal goods	16.2	11.1	57.4	53.9	30.3	23.7	11.2	39.4	33.0	55.6	39.1	83.1	41.8	38.4	15.1	16.3	32.5	72.0	1,018.7	12.0	35.7	26.7	47.0	41.0	12.2	51.7	34.4	26.9	20.3	17.3	8.1	20.9	9.0	
20 Textiles	7.1	47.3	4.2	3.7	5.3	3.7	0.9	3.1	7.3	2.7	2.2	4.2	8.1	5.8	1.6	13.3	4.2	5.4	5.6	1,003.6	13.6	223.9	5.5	29.1	9.9	31.3	4.1	2.2	2.4	5.9	1.9	1.6	12.1	9.5
21 Leather, etc.	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.2	1.0	1.2	0.1	1.2	0.1	1.3	0.5	3.5	1,000.3	51.5	0.2	0.6	0.7	1.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	1.1	2.1
22 Clothing and footwear	1.0	0.7	8.0	0.8	1.1	0.8	0.3	4.9	1.6	1.0	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.7	0.3	0.5	0.6	3.0	1.9	1,001.5	1.0	0.6	0.6	0.9	0.4	0.9	1.7	2.0	1.9	2.0	3.2	1.8
23 Bricks, etc.	15.0	3.9	20.0	13.8	15.1	17.7	1.9	15.2	13.1	29.9	3.4	15.3	15.8	20.8	14.2	10.5	7.9	11.9	12.1	3.5	4.3	2.5	1,004.5	17.8	2.6	9.4	113.7	16.9	9.9	35.1	4.3	4.0	2.0	
24 Timber and furniture	11.8	9.5	21.9	7.1	6.3	13.6	1.0	13.3	5.4	4.8	4.4	7.5	4.5	13.4	19.7	10.5	5.0	15.2	7.0	3.7	6.2	4.8	9.3	1,002.1	4.9	9.0	57.9	8.6	5.5	2.7	1.9	2.0	4.3	
25 Paper and printing	21.9	11.6	10.4	25.5	47.9	66.4	5.6	9.7	43.2	14.4	13.3	19.7	25.4	28.9	13.7	19.7	13.7	15.9	23.4	26.9	26.4	28.4	36.1	21.4	1,011.0	45.0	15.3	14.4	12.1	10.6	7.3	12.5	35.9	
26 Other manufacturing	12.6	4.5	15.3	11.9	14.9	11.9	3.9	12.5	25.9	13.6	8.7	14.4	22.9	28.1	8.4	46.1	18.4	23.1	18.7	15.7	24.6	28.4	14.4	25.0	9.0	1,007.5	15.6	6.0	6.3	20.1	11.7	4.0	9.2	
27 Construction	22.5	16.5	75.4	33.5	9.3	10.1	1.3	46.0	6.9	10.6	3.5	24.2	4.3	5.4	7.7	6.3	6.4	7.5	6.0	5.5	6.7	4.5	9.3	4.0	4.7	4.8	1,004.4	115.8	16.9	22.3	1.7	4.2	5.7	
28 Gas	2.9	1.1	2.7	3.1	3.5	1.9	1.0	16.1	11.6	17.0	5.3	5.1	3.2	3.1	3.5	5.8	2.8	7.0	8.0	3.2	2.9	3.3	14.8	2.1	4.0	4.5	3.5	1,001.7	5.3	2.5	0.7	0.9	3.2	
29 Electricity	17.2	9.2	49.8	28.8	16.9	10.8	6.6	40.4	28.0	38.7	23.6	18.8	16.6	16.4	17.5	23.1	16.8	24.2	24.4	23.4	15.4	13.5	33.3	14.1	14.1	23.8	11.9	14.6	1,011.8	48.5	10.2	8.4	25.8	
30 Water	4.0	1.8	1.2	1.3	2.5	1.8	1.2	3.0	5.3	2.1	1.2	1.5	4.0	1.5	0.5	1.5	1.3	0.8	1.5	2.6	2.4	1.2	1.3	0.7	1.3	2.2	0.6	0.7	1.1	1,000.4	0.6	0.5	2.6	
31 Transport	58.4	70.6	41.5	46.4	71.8	39.4	119.9	160.1	65.9	79.2	48.9	35.8	25.2	27.0	28.8	41.8	19.4	35.1	47.7	43.9	50.8	30.5	149.9	48.6	49.0	50.3	44.6	29.5	46.4	18.0	1,006.7	54.6	90.2	
32 Communication	9.9	8.9	6.6	13.1	10.9	12.9	3.0	6.1	11.9	7.7	6.2	12.1	13.7	10.1	4.6	9.4	9.2	6.8	10.8	10.5	11.4	11.4	11.0	10.6	16.9	12.7	8.3	10.5	8.9	9.5	6.0	1,002.7	20.0	
33 Distributive trades	42.8	19.4	23.4	30.8	87.8	23.3	5.4	16.7	25.7	62.6	79.8	47.0	27.4	28.2	21.1	52.2	22.4	46.7	60.2	46.8	115.8	45.0	23.1	39.0	50.8	21.8	17.3	14.0	16.4	9.0	44.3	1,005.7	9.5	
34 Miscellaneous services	75.2	113.3	32.4	137.2	108.8	198.4	36.8	43.7	137.1	71.3	41.7	92.8	82.0	82.0	38.7	75.8	52.8	40.7	83.0	102.3	78.2	84.7	103.7	93.0	99.2	110.1	65.3	109.2	70.5	36.2	29.7	25.6	43.3	

¹ The entry in row i (a typical row) and column j (a typical column) represents the value of gross output of industry i, required to produce £1,000 of final output by industry j.

Total requirements per £1,000 of final industrial output in terms of gross output 1972¹

TABLE 3

	Agriculture	Forestry and fishing	Coal mining	Other mining and quarrying	Food	Drink and tobacco	Mineral oil refining	Coke ovens	Chemicals, etc.	Iron and steel	Non-ferrous metals	Mechanical engineering	Instrument engineering	Miscellaneous engineering	Manufacturing, etc.	Motor vehicles, etc.	Aerospace equipment	Other vehicles	Other metal goods	Textiles	Leather, etc.	Clothing and footwear	Bricks, etc.	Timber and furniture	Paper and printing	Other manufacturing	Construction	Gas	Electricity	Water	Transport	Communication	Distributive trades	Miscellaneous services
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34
1 Agriculture	1,056.2	4.5	0.5	1.4	262.4	32.7	1.0	1.0	8.3	0.8	0.5	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.7	0.8	9.2	133.9	9.2	1.9	1.2	1.8	3.0	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.5	2.2	0.3	0.8	3.9	
2 Forestry and fishing	1.4	1,000.2	0.3	0.3	5.7	0.4	0.1	0.3	1.3	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.3	11.2	2.2	0.4	0.7	0.2	1.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.3	
3 Coal mining	5.0	2.6	1,013.8	11.2	6.0	5.0	1.8	583.9	11.3	60.9	6.8	11.3	5.6	7.7	13.5	6.7	14.1	15.6	8.2	6.1	4.5	23.2	4.8	6.7	9.6	6.8	12.9	184.3	15.6	2.7	2.2	5.3	2.9	
4 Other mining and quarrying	3.5	1.0	4.1	1,002.9	2.4	1.7	2.3	4.8	7.5	18.2	3.0	4.1	2.0	2.4	1.7	5.7	4.7	1.3	1.5	1.0	48.0	1.6	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	27.9	141.8	2.0	3.3	0.8	0.6	0.9	1.2
5 Food	224.6	15.0	1.0	3.1	1,057.1	21.9	2.5	2.2	25.0	1.7	0.9	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2
6 Drink and tobacco	1.1	0.7	0.2	0.9	1.2	1,001.2	0.3	0.3	1.3	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
7 Mineral oil refining	27.8	47.6	13.3	46.2	19.5	12.4	1,004.4	18.9	5.1	33.2	14.8	13.8	10.6	13.0	13.7	17.4	13.0	16.0	16.8	18.6	16.6	10.0	41.3	12.1	13.9	18.5	16.0	25.8	57.8	9.4	16.1	3.8	7.8	6.8
8 Coke ovens	1.1	0.5	3.0	2.4	1.0	0.6	0.4	1,002.0	5.4	34.7	1.8	5.0	1.5	2.2	1.1	5.3	1.9	5.3	7.1	1.0	1.3	0.7	4.1	1.0	0.7	1.6	2.1	3.6	1.1	2.6	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4
9 Chemicals, etc.	85.8	11.4	19.8	70.6	46.5	17.1	36.6	22.7	1,013.3	27.8	15.7	19.8	18.4	29.2	14.5	32.5	12.4	24.2	26.9	78.7	73.8	34.3	43.7	30.5	45.4	149.8	24.0	18.5	14.5	22.9	8.1	3.9	10.1	19.1
10 Iron and steel	8.7	10.1	77.9	44.7	12.3	8.1	4.9	50.6	14.7	1,021.6	17.0	124.0	35.4	36.4	10.5	44.7	41.9	38.1	79.2	3.6	6.1	4.0	9.6	8.3	8.1	12.7	13.3	6.6	6.4	11.7	2.8	5.2	2.3	3.4
11 Non-ferrous metals	5.7	3.6	11.2	9.3	10.2	9.2	2.4	8.0	15.8	28.2	1,005.9	40.5	36.4	36.4	17.9	39.4	28.7	123.1	30.1	18.1	12.9	11.7	26.8	10.9	14.9	18.1	71.3	22.4	24.2	35.8	6.6	5.1	5.6	6.4
12 Mechanical engineering	13.8	12.1	74.3	53.1	14.2	14.2	12.1	56.0	21.5	41.5	17.9	1,011.7	19.1	47.1	1.7	3.5	8.6	3.2	1.0	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.6	1.1	1.5	1.3	0.9	0.5	1.2	0.4	1.2
13 Instrument engineering	0.4	0.7	1.5	1.0	0.4	0.5	1.2	1.1	0.6	1.4	0.8	5.9	1,001.2	0.4	0.8	0.3	0.6	0.8	0.4	0.4	0.3	1.7	1.2	0.6	0.5	1.0	2.0	0.5	0.3	7.0	0.4	0.7	0.4	0.7
14 Electrical engineering	5.3	7.0	32.6	10.3	6.4	6.2	5.8	21.9	7.5	11.8	28.2	29.2	153.1	30.4	0.8	0.3	0.6	0.8	0.4	0.4	0.3	1.7	1.2	0.6	0.5	1.0	2.0	0.5	0.3	7.0	0.4	0.7	0.4	0.7
15 Shipbuilding, etc.	0.6	74.3	0.5	12.4	1.0	0.4	0.9	1.3	0.7	2.0	3.0	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.8	1,003.0	4.3	7.1	5.1	2.5	3.2	1.9	5.2	3.0	2.1	3.1	4.7	3.5	2.5	3.9	7.9	1.8	2.1	8.4
16 Motor vehicles, etc.	7.2	4.8	5.2	8.9	4.7	3.7	1.8	4.6	3.3	9.1	5.4	8.7	2.9	4.3	0.2	0.001	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.7	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.1
17 Aerospace equipment	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.7	0.3	0.5	1.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
18 Other vehicles	1.1	1.3	0.8	0.9	1.3	0.8	2.1	2.9	1.2	1.9	1.3	0.8	0.4	1.1	0.5	1,000.8	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.6	2.7	0.9	0.9	1.0	0.9	1.0	0.9	0.6	0.9	0.4	1.7	1.0	1.6	0.5
19 Other metal goods	16.2	11.1	57.4	53.9	30.3	23.7	11.2	39.4	33.0	55.6	19.1	81.1	41.8	38.0	31.4	107.2	32.5	72.0	1,018.9	12.0	35.7	26.7	47.0	41.0	12.2	51.7	34.4	26.9	20.3	17.3	8.1	20.9	9.0	12.5
20 Textiles	7.1	47.3	4.2	3.7	5.3	3.7	0.9	3.1	7.3	2.7	2.2	4.2	8.1	3.6	1.3	4.2	5.4	5.6	1,003.6	13.6	223.9	5.5	29.1	9.9	31.3	4.1	2.2	2.4	5.9	1.9	1.6	12.1	9.5	2.0
21 Leather, etc.	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	1.3	0.5	3.5	1,003.6	51.5	0.2	0.6	0.7	1.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
22 Clothing and footwear	1.0	0.7	8.0	0.8	1.1	0.8	0.3	4.9	1.6	1.0	0.7	0.5	0.4	1.1	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.6	5.0	1.9	1,001.5	1.0	0.6	0.6	0.9	0.4	0.9	1.7	2.0	1.9	2.0	3.2	1.8	2.2
23 Bricks, etc.	15.0	3.9	20.0	13.8	15.1	17.7	1.9	15.2	13.1	29.9	3.4	15.3	15.8	21.7	9.2	20.0	7.9	11.9	12.1	3.5	4.3	2.5	1,004.5	17.8	2.6	9.4	113.7	16.9	9.9	35.1	4.3	4.0	2.0	5.4
24 Timber and furniture	11.8	9.5	21.9	7.1	6.3	13.6	1.0	13.3	5.4	4.4	7.5	4.5	13.4	14.7	10.5	15.0	15.2	7.0	3.7	6.2	4.8	9.3	1,002.1	4.9	9.0	57.9	8.6	5.5	2.7	1.9	2.0	4.3	8.2	
25 Paper and printing	21.9	11.6	10.4	25.5	47.9	66.4	5.6	9.7	43.2	14.4	13.3	19.7	25.4	24.7	10.7	19.7	13.7	15.9	23.4	26.9	26.4	28.4	36.1	21.4	1,011.0	45.0	15.3	14.4	12.1	10.6	7.3	12.5	35.9	
26 Other manufacturing	12.6	4.5	15.3	11.9	14.9	11.9	3.9	12.5	25.9	13.6	8.7	14.4	23.9	24.4	66.1	18.4	23.1	18.7	15.7	24.6	28.4	14.4	25.0	9.0	1,007.5	15.6	6.0	6.3	20.1	11.7	4.0	9.2	13.1	
27 Construction	22.5	16.5	75.4	33.5	9.3	10.1	1.3	46.0	6.9	10.6	3.5	24.2	4.3	5.4	4.3	6.4	7.5	6.0	5.5	6.7	4.5	9.3	4.0	4.7	4.8	1,004.4	115.8	16.9	22.3	1.7	4.2	5.7	5.5	
28 Gas	2.9	1.1	2.7	3.1	3.5	1.9	1.0	16.1	11.6	17.0	5.3	5.1	3.2	3.1	3.5	3.8	2.8	7.0	8.0	3.2	2.9	3.3	14.8	2.1	4.0	4.5	3.5	1,001.7	5.3	2.5	0.7	0.9	3.2	4.1
29 Electricity	17.2	9.2	49.8	28.8	16.9	10.8	6.6	40.4	28.0	38.7	23.6	18.8	14.6	16.5	17.5	16.8	24.2	24.4	23.4	15.4	13.5	33.3	14.1	14.1	23.8	11.9	14.6	1,011.8	48.5	10.2	8.4	25.8	10.8	
30 Water	4.0	1.8	1.2	1.3	2.5	1.8	1.2	3.0	5.3	2.1	1.2	1.5	4.0	1.5	1.5	1.3	0.8	1.5	2.6	2.4	1.2	1.3	0.7	1.3	2.2	0.6	0.7	1.1	1,000.4	0.6	0.5	2.6	1.7	
31 Transport	58.4	70.6	41.5	46.4	71.8	39.4	119.9	160.1	65.9	79.2	48.9	35.8	25.2	21.4	21.8	19.6	35.1	47.7	43.9	50.8	30.5	149.9	48.6	49.0	50.3	44.6	29.5	46.4	18.0	1,006.7	54.6	90.2	18.6	
32 Communication	9.9	8.9	6.6	13.1	10.9	12.9	3.0	6.1	11.9	7.7	6.2	12.1	13.7	11.1	14.6	9.2	6.8	10.8	10.5	11.4	11.4	11.0	10.6	16.9	12.7	8.3	10.5	8.9	9.5	6.0	1,002.7	20.0	43.5	
33 Distributive trades	42.8	19.4	23.4	30.8	87.8	23.3	5.4	16.7	25.7	62.6	79.8	47.0	27.4	40.4	27.1	52.2	22.4	45.7	60.2	46.8	115.8	45.0	23.1	39.0	50.8	29.8	21.8	17.3	14.0	16.4	9.0	44.3	1,005.7	9.5
34 Miscellaneous services	75.2	113.3	32.4	137.2	108.8	198.4	36.8	43.7	137.1	71.3	41.7	92.8	82.0	82.0	79.7	75.8	52.8	40.7	83.0	102.3	78.2	84.7	103.7	93.0	99.2	110.1	65.3	109.2	70.5	36.2	29.7	25.6	43.3	1,017.7

¹ The entry in row *i* (a typical row) and column *j* (a typical column) represents the value of gross output of industry *i* required to produce £1,000 of final output by industry *j*.

Industrial output in terms of primary input¹

TABLE 4

	Percentage															
	Income from employment			Gross profits and other trading income ²			Imports of goods and services			Taxes on expenditure less subsidies			Sales by final demand			Final output
	1970	1971	1972	1970	1971	1972	1970	1971	1972	1970	1971	1972	1970	1971	1972	
1 Agriculture	39.9	40.3	38.1	47.9	49.4	49.3	17.5	17.9	16.3	-5.6	-7.9	-4.1	0.3	0.4	0.4	100
2 Forestry and fishing	48.9	52.9	63.9	45.6	39.7	34.9	7.7	8.7	9.8	-2.3	-1.5	-8.8	0.2	0.2	0.2	100
3 Coal mining	77.0	73.8	93.3	13.7	18.1	15.2	7.0	6.0	7.9	1.7	1.4	-17.4	0.7	0.8	1.0	100
4 Other mining and quarrying	49.4	44.5	44.0	27.0	24.9	29.2	14.8	12.6	16.7	8.1	17.3	9.4	0.7	0.7	0.7	100
5 Food	43.2	44.2	44.4	23.5	25.4	26.9	30.3	28.2	26.7	2.5	1.6	1.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	100
6 Drink and tobacco	39.9	40.6	39.6	36.5	38.1	39.0	19.0	17.0	17.4	4.2	3.8	3.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	100
7 Mineral oil refining	18.7	17.3	15.6	12.4	9.9	10.5	65.8	70.1	71.2	2.8	2.4	2.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	100
8 Coke ovens	65.7	66.4	78.2	19.1	17.8	17.4	10.6	10.8	10.9	3.8	3.9	-7.6	0.8	1.0	1.1	100
9 Chemicals, etc.	45.1	45.6	45.1	24.1	25.0	25.6	25.8	24.3	24.6	4.5	4.4	4.0	0.6	0.7	0.7	100
10 Iron and steel	56.1	57.0	57.4	15.2	13.5	14.5	20.5	20.0	20.1	3.8	4.1	2.8	4.5	5.4	5.2	100
11 Non-ferrous metals	31.4	35.2	36.2	11.7	13.1	12.6	46.9	39.7	39.1	2.4	2.6	2.4	7.6	9.5	9.7	100
12 Mechanical engineering	62.3	61.6	63.9	17.9	19.7	18.2	15.2	13.9	13.5	3.3	3.4	3.0	1.3	1.5	1.4	100
13 Instrument engineering	63.0	62.6	62.8	15.9	16.8	16.0	16.8	16.3	16.8	3.5	3.5	3.4	0.8	0.9	0.9	100
14 Electrical engineering	58.4	58.7	57.1	17.1	18.5	19.3	20.2	18.3	19.3	3.1	3.2	3.0	1.2	1.4	1.4	100
15 Shipbuilding, etc.	75.7	73.6	70.2	11.5	11.8	16.4	12.4	12.8	13.1	-0.6	0.8	-0.7	1.0	1.1	1.0	100
16 Motor vehicles, etc.	63.0	63.7	63.2	13.0	12.9	13.9	18.5	17.6	17.8	4.1	4.1	3.6	1.5	1.7	1.6	100
17 Aerospace equipment	73.4	71.2	67.5	6.5	8.3	10.2	14.2	14.4	16.1	2.5	2.6	2.5	3.4	3.5	3.7	100
18 Other vehicles	71.4	69.7	69.2	9.3	10.6	10.1	15.5	15.6	16.8	2.8	2.9	2.7	1.1	1.2	1.2	100
19 Other metal goods	57.0	57.5	57.2	17.5	18.5	17.9	19.9	18.2	19.7	3.6	3.7	3.1	2.0	2.2	2.2	100
20 Textiles	53.4	53.8	53.0	18.0	18.9	17.7	24.3	22.8	25.2	3.8	3.9	3.6	0.5	0.6	0.6	100
21 Leather, etc.	44.1	45.6	45.0	18.5	18.4	19.2	33.7	32.5	32.4	3.3	3.0	2.9	0.5	0.6	0.6	100
22 Clothing and footwear	61.0	60.2	59.5	14.4	15.3	14.7	19.5	19.8	21.0	4.5	4.2	4.2	0.5	0.6	0.6	100
23 Bricks, etc.	58.5	56.8	57.1	18.7	20.6	22.0	16.7	16.4	16.0	5.6	5.7	4.3	0.6	0.7	0.7	100
24 Timber and furniture	49.3	48.7	47.9	14.3	16.2	17.7	31.1	29.9	29.9	4.8	4.6	4.1	0.5	0.6	0.5	100
25 Paper and printing	53.8	53.2	52.7	20.1	22.6	23.1	22.3	20.3	20.7	3.4	3.4	3.1	0.5	0.5	0.5	100
26 Other manufacturing	54.1	53.8	53.5	20.4	21.6	22.1	21.0	20.1	20.1	4.0	3.9	3.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	100
Total manufacturing	53.0	54.1	52.8	18.5	20.3	20.1	23.6	21.1	22.6	3.5	3.3	2.8	1.4	1.2	1.5	100
27 Construction	57.4	55.6	53.4	23.5	26.0	30.4	10.7	10.6	10.2	7.7	6.9	5.2	0.7	0.9	0.8	100
28 Gas	57.3	53.8	51.1	24.9	30.1	36.5	11.8	10.0	9.3	5.3	5.4	2.5	0.7	0.8	0.6	100
29 Electricity	45.6	43.8	47.3	39.8	41.4	40.0	7.8	9.6	10.0	6.4	4.6	2.1	0.5	0.6	0.6	100
30 Water	44.6	43.4	46.7	43.3	44.0	39.8	4.4	4.0	4.7	7.1	7.9	8.2	0.6	0.6	0.7	100
31 Transport	47.9	48.6	49.8	19.1	17.5	19.8	29.7	30.6	28.5	3.0	2.9	1.5	0.3	0.4	0.4	100
32 Communication	61.0	61.6	63.8	28.0	27.3	25.6	7.1	6.8	6.9	2.6	2.8	2.1	1.3	1.6	1.5	100
33 Distributive trades	56.8	56.7	55.5	28.9	29.0	32.2	5.1	6.1	5.4	8.9	7.8	6.4	0.3	0.4	0.4	100
34 Miscellaneous services	59.7	54.6	56.8	23.2	30.3	27.5	9.4	8.3	9.3	7.4	6.5	6.1	0.3	0.3	0.3	100
Total final output	49.3	49.1	49.2	20.6	21.9	22.6	17.7	17.4	17.6	12.4	11.5	10.6	—	—	—	100

¹ Because of rounding, there may be apparent slight discrepancies between the sums of the constituent items and the totals as shown.
² Before providing for depreciation, but after deducting stock appreciation.

Industrial composition of final expenditure in terms of net output¹

TABLE 5

	Percentage														
	Consumers' expenditure			Public authorities' current expenditure on goods and services			Gross domestic fixed capital formation			Exports of goods and services			Total final output		
	1970	1971	1972	1970	1971	1972	1970	1971	1972	1970	1971	1972	1970	1971	1972
1 Agriculture	3.1	3.1	3.1	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	1.0	0.9	1.1	1.9	1.9	1.9
2 Forestry and fishing	0.2	0.2	0.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1
3 Coal mining	1.1	0.9	0.9	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9
4 Other mining and quarrying	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2
5 Food	2.9	2.9	2.9	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.8	0.8	0.9	1.6	1.7	1.7
6 Drink and tobacco	1.3	1.4	1.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	—	1.1	1.1	1.1	0.9	0.9	0.9
7 Mineral oil refining	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2
8 Coke ovens	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	—	—	0.1	0.1	0.1	—	—	0.1
9 Chemicals, etc.	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.0	1.1	0.9	4.2	4.1	4.3	1.8	1.8	1.7
10 Iron and steel	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	2.6	2.2	2.1	3.0	2.8	2.6	1.3	1.1	1.1
11 Non-ferrous metals	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.7	0.6	0.6	1.2	1.1	1.0	0.4	0.4	0.4
12 Mechanical engineering	0.6	0.5	0.5	1.2	1.2	1.2	9.9	9.3	8.4	6.2	6.4	6.4	3.0	3.1	2.8
13 Instrument engineering	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.5	0.5	1.0	0.9	0.8	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.4	0.4	0.4
14 Electrical engineering	0.8	0.8	0.8	1.7	1.8	1.9	4.8	4.8	4.3	3.4	3.5	3.5	2.0	2.1	2.0
15 Shipbuilding, etc.	—	0.1	0.1	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.1	0.9	0.7	0.7	0.7	1.0	0.5	0.5	0.5
16 Motor vehicles, etc.	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.3	0.3	0.3	2.9	3.2	3.6	3.6	3.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4
17 Aerospace equipment	—	—	—	2.6	2.2	2.0	0.3	0.2	0.1	1.3	1.2	1.3	0.6	0.6	0.6
18 Other vehicles	0.1	0.1	0.1	—	—	—	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.1
19 Other metal goods	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.6	0.6	0.6	2.5	2.4	2.2	2.9	2.9	2.8	1.4	1.4	1.4
20 Textiles	1.6	1.5	1.5	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	3.1	2.8	2.6	1.5	1.4	1.3
21 Leather, etc.	0.1	0.1	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
22 Clothing and footwear	1.1	1.1	1.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	—	—	—	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7
23 Bricks, etc.	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	2.3	2.4	2.5	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.8	0.9	0.9
24 Timber and furniture	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.4	1.5	1.6	1.7	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.7	0.7	0.7
25 Paper and printing	2.1	2.1	2.1	1.6	1.5	1.6	1.1	1.1	1.1	2.7	2.6	2.6	1.9	2.0	2.0
26 Other manufacturing	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.9	0.9	0.8	1.9	1.8	1.8	0.9	0.9	0.9
Total manufacturing	15.9	15.8	16.3	13.9	13.2	13.3	33.6	32.2	30.1	40.5	39.7	39.5	22.2	22.4	22.0
27 Construction	1.5	1.5	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.7	22.2	22.1	25.2	0.7	0.7	0.7	4.4	4.6	5.1
28 Gas	0.6	0.7	0.9	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6
29 Electricity	1.8	1.9	1.8	1.0	1.0	0.9	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.5	1.6	1.5
30 Water	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.2
31 Transport	3.5	3.6	3.7	1.3	1.3	1.3	2.6	2.5	2.5	10.4	10.6	11.0	4.2	4.5	4.4
32 Communication	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.4	1.3	1.4	2.4	2.6	2.5	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.7	1.8	1.8
33 Distributive trades	11.6	11.2	11.6	1.7	1.6	1.7	2.2	2.5	4.0	4.5	5.2	7.1	7.3	7.6	7.6
34 Miscellaneous services	10.6	12.0	11.5	10.4	11.9	11.3	8.1	9.4	8.7	12.0	13.2	12.4	10.2	12.0	11.2
35 Public administration, domestic services, ownership of dwellings	9.9	9.8	9.9	56.6	58.7	60.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	13.5	13.9	14.4
Imports of goods and services	17.6	17.8	18.3	9.7	8.9	9.0	21.5	21.7	22.5	20.9	19.9	19.8	17.7	17.4	17.6
Sales by final demand	2.2	2.3	2.4	-6.8	-6.9	-6.9	-3.9	-4.1	-4.0	2.4	2.6	2.5	—	—	—
Taxes on expenditure less subsidies	18.1	17.0	15.9	7.7	6.2	4.9	7.6	7.3	6.4	4.4	4.4	3.7	12.4	11.5	10.6
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

¹ See footnote ¹ to Table 4.

The proportion of net output exported¹

TABLE 6

	Percentage								
	Direct			Indirect			Total		
	1970	1971	1972	1970	1971	1972	1970	1971	1972
1 Agriculture	4.6	4.1	4.2	4.8	5.2	5.9	9.4	9.3	10.1
2 Forestry and fishing	6.0	6.3	7.9	3.2	3.5	4.8	10.0	9.8	12.7
3 Coal mining	2.1	1.6	1.2	16.0	14.2	14.5	18.1	15.8	15.7
4 Other mining and quarrying	12.7	10.1	9.0	12.1	11.8	11.2	24.8	21.9	20.2
5 Food	6.4	6.4	7.0	2.4	2.1	2.1	8.8	8.5	9.1
6 Drink and tobacco	21.2	20.4	20.6	1.5	1.4	1.1	22.7	21.8	21.7
7 Mineral oil refining	20.2	19.3	19.1	17.1	17.5	17.7	37.3	36.8	36.8
8 Coke ovens	4.4	4.0	3.0	23.3	24.8	22.7	27.7	28.8	25.7
9 Chemicals, etc.	31.5	32.5	32.3	11.6	11.1	10.9	43.1	43.6	43.2
10 Iron and steel	15.2	18.6	16.0	26.4	28.0	26.7	41.6	46.6	42.7
11 Non-ferrous metals	25.6	22.2	22.4	24.3	26.1	26.8	49.9	48.3	49.2
12 Mechanical engineering	30.2	33.2	33.3	6.7	6.1	6.1	36.9	39.3	39.4
13 Instrument engineering	36.0	36.5	37.4	5.8	5.0	4.5	41.8	41.5	41.9
14 Electrical engineering	21.4	23.1	22.1	9.1	8.9	8.7	30.5	32.0	30.8
15 Shipbuilding, etc.	23.9	21.7	29.2	3.7	4.4	3.7	27.6	26.1	32.9
16 Motor vehicles, etc.	42.6	44.9	37.5	3.0	2.4	2.4	45.6	47.3	39.9
17 Aerospace equipment	35.8	36.5	38.6	1.4	1.7	1.4	37.2	38.2	40.0
18 Other vehicles	25.6	27.0	31.9	24.1	23.6	20.2	49.7	50.6	52.1
19 Other metal goods	14.1	15.0	14.8	22.1	22.4	20.5	36.2	37.4	35.3
20 Textiles	31.3	30.7	29.3	7.0	6.9	6.3	38.3	37.6	35.6
21 Leather, etc.	38.3	37.7	37.5	8.6	8.0	8.0	46.9	45.7	45.5
22 Clothing and footwear	19.1	17.4	17.0	1.4	1.7	1.4	20.5	19.1	18.4
23 Bricks, etc.	11.9	11.9	10.9	10.4	9.7	9.5	22.3	21.6	20.4
24 Timber and furniture	2.9	3.2	3.0	7.2	7.1	6.8	10.1	10.3	9.8
25 Paper and printing	10.2	9.8	9.7	14.8	14.6	13.4	25.0	24.4	23.1
26 Other manufacturing	18.7	19.0	18.2	17.9	17.8	16.0	36.6	36.8	34.2
Total manufacturing	29.3	29.9	28.5	3.1	3.0	3.1	32.4	32.9	31.6
27 Construction	0.9	0.9	1.0	2.0	1.8	1.4	2.9	2.7	2.4
28 Gas	0.6	0.5	0.3	9.0	9.9	7.6	9.6	10.4	7.9
29 Electricity	—	—	—	12.8	12.3	11.4	12.8	12.3	11.4
30 Water	0.2	0.2	0.2	12.4	9.8	9.1	12.6	10.0	9.3
31 Transport	34.1	34.9	33.7	10.1	10.1	9.5	44.2	45.0	43.2
32 Communication	3.1	3.1	3.4	11.3	11.2	10.1	14.4	14.3	13.5
33 Distributive trades	5.1	6.3	6.7	4.9	5.4	5.2	10.0	11.7	11.9
34 Miscellaneous services	13.0	11.9	11.8	8.1	8.9	7.5	21.1	20.8	19.3
Gross domestic product	—	—	—	—	—	—	19.0	19.1	17.9

¹ See footnote 1 to Table 4.Final output in terms of primary input¹

TABLE 7

Final output	Percentage														
	Consumers' expenditure			Public authorities' current expenditure on goods and services			Gross domestic fixed capital formation			Exports of goods and services			Total final output		
	1970	1971	1972	1970	1971	1972	1970	1971	1972	1970	1971	1972	1970	1971	1972
Primary input	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Income from employment	37.1	36.7	36.8	81.0	82.0	83.2	55.2	53.6	51.7	28.6	41.1	39.1	53.3	53.0	53.3
Gross profits and other trading income	24.9	26.2	26.7	8.6	9.8	9.7	19.6	21.6	23.4	21.1	34.9	30.9	19.0	20.1	20.7
Imports of goods and services	17.6	17.8	18.3	8.6	8.9	9.0	21.5	21.7	22.5	46.7	25.6	-536.3	20.9	19.9	19.8
Taxes on expenditure less subsidies	18.1	17.0	15.9	7.7	6.2	4.9	7.6	7.3	6.4	1.8	-1.4	-45.7	4.4	4.4	3.7
Sales by final demand	2.2	2.3	2.4	-6.8	-6.9	-6.9	-3.9	-4.1	-4.0	1.9	-0.1	-18.8	2.4	2.6	2.5
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

¹ See footnote 1 to Table 4.² The change in the import content of stocks is due to silver bullion movement.

APPENDIX II

Classification of industry and commodity groups for the input-output tables, 1972

	1968 Standard Industrial Classification	
	Order	Minimum List Heading
1	I	001
2		002, 003
3	II	101
4		102 to 109
5	III	211 to 229, 232
6		231, 239, 240
7	IV	262, 263
8		261
9	V	271 to 279
10	VI	311 to 313
11		321 to 323
12	VII	331 to 349
13	VIII	351 to 354
14	IX	361 to 369
15	X	370
16	XI	380, 381
17		383
18		382, 384, 385
19	XII	390 to 399
20	XIII	411 to 429
21	XIV	431 to 433
22	XV	441 to 450
23	XVI	461 to 469
24	XVII	471 to 479
25	XVIII	481 to 489
26	XIX	491 to 499
27	XX	500
28	XXI	601
29		602
30		603
31	XXII	701 to 707, 709
32		708
33	XXIII	810 to 832
34	XXIV (part)	861, 862, 864 to 866, parts of 860 and 863
	XXV (part)	871, 873, 876, 879, parts of 872 and 874
	XXVI (part)	881, 883, 886, 888, 889, 892 to 895, parts of 882, 887 and 899
	XXIV (part)	Parts of 860 and 863
	XXV (part)	875, parts of 872 and 874
	XXVI (part)	891, parts of 882, 887 and 899
	XXVII	901, 906
35		Public administration, domestic services, ownership of dwellings