UK JOBS DEPENDENT ON THE EU

Brian Ardy, Iain Begg and Dermot Hodson

Brian Ardy is Research Fellow at the European Institute, South Bank University

Iain Begg is Professor of International Economics, South Bank University

Dermot Hodson is Research Assistant, at the European Institute, South Bank University

European Institute
South Bank University
103 Borough Road
London
SE1 0AA

Executive summary

This report measures one vital dimension of the integration of the UK economy into the EU, the employment in the UK that depends upon exports to the EU.

Exports to the EU generate jobs in the UK

- Directly in the exporting industries and their supplying industries

- Indirectly as a result of the expenditure on UK goods and services from the incomes of the exporting industries.

The number of jobs created were estimated by:

- Using figures of the industrial breakdown of exports of goods and services from UK input tables.

- Multiplying these exports by the reciprocal of labour productivity for each industry, to obtain the direct employment effect estimated to be 2.5 million.

- Income generated in these export industries will lead to a further demand for UK goods and services, estimated to be 0.3 times the total amount of UK exports to the EU.

- This demand was distributed according to each industries share of GDP and the indirect employment effects was estimated to be a further 0.9 million jobs.

- Our major finding is that 3,445,000 jobs in the UK depend upon exports to the EU.

A further exercise based on employment levels and industrial breakdown of employment was used to provide estimates of the jobs depending upon exports to the EU by constituency.

Structure of report

The report is structured as follows: the first section the *'Overall approach'* reviews the scope of the present study. The *'Methodology'* section describes the way in which the estimate of the number of jobs in the UK dependent upon exports to the EU was derived. These estimates of total employment effects of EU were then disaggregated using the methods described in the *'Breakdown by consituency'*. The major elements of the data employed and our results are shown in Tables 1- 4. Table 3 explains the derivation of the total employment effect. It shows the stages in the estimation, and presents the employment effects by industry and in total. Table 4 provides the figures for jobs dependent upon exports to the EU by constituency. An appendix analyses the development of trade and investment flows between the UK and other EU countries, and contains further figures and tables charting these developments.

Overall approach

In any exercise to work out how much economic activity, or how many jobs 'depend' on some source, assumptions have to be made about how the dependence is both conceptualised and measured. For example, in looking at how many jobs are supported by the City of London, the NHS or the tourism industry, direct employment in the organisations in question is a first and unambiguous element of the calculation. There are then jobs in supplier companies to the direct employers to add in, plus indirect effects from the expenditures out of the income obtained by the direct and supplier jobs. Other increasingly less direct jobs can also be attributed, but with decreasing credibility.

The aim of the present investigation is not an overall evaluation of EU membership, but rather an estimate of the employment effects that result from the exports of goods and services from the UK to the EU. Although many previous studies have sought to answer the question of what would have happened if Britain were not a member of the EU, we do not seek to test this counterfactual hypothesis.

Methodology

A distinction can be drawn between two categories of employment effect which arise from exports from the UK to the rest of the EU. Exports to the EU generate employment directly in the exporting industries and in their respective supply chains. This will be referred to as the first round employment effect. The second round or indirect employment effect is the result of expenditure on UK goods and services arising from incomes and profits generated from exporting to the EU.

Before embarking on the measurement of these employment effects, three crucial points must be taken into account:

1. The relationship between income and employment varies substantially between industries so it is important to disaggregate the income generated by exports to the EU among industries.

2. Exports contain not only domestic production, but also imported inputs. The effect of exports on income and employment depends upon exports net of their imported content, not on total exports.

3. The secondary effects of increased income in exporting industries depend upon the value of the multiplier for the UK economy. Exports to the EU net of imported components times the multiplier gives the secondary income effect, to convert this into employment it must be disaggregated among sectors because of point (2) above.

The value of UK exports of goods and services was obtained from input-output annual supply and use tables (ONS, 1999). These tables indicate that in 1997 - the latest available year - 55.8% of exports of goods and 34.4% of exports of services went to the EU. The Combined Use Matrix - part of which is recreated in Table 1 - gives a breakdown of these exports across 124 industrial sectors. This industrial breakdown was assumed to correspond to the industrial distribution of output generated by exports.

The UK income generated from exports to the EU is less than the value of these exports because exports use imported components. So, for each industry it was necessary to estimate this imported component. Since ONS (1999) does not provide any means of estimating the size of this imported component, input-output tables for the United Kingdom for 1990 (CSO, 1995) were used. Using the Domestic Use Matrix, the import component of output was estimated as imports of goods and services as a proportion of total intermediate output plus imports for each industry. Intermediate output was used in this case since this measures the inputs from all other industries[1] into the production process. Estimates reveal that the overall import content of output is approximately 21% which seems plausible. As might be expected, however, there is considerable variation, in the import content between industries from 0.8% in the case of forestry to 79.1% in the case of oil and gas extraction. The import content of exports is assumed to be the same as that of output as a whole.

Since imports have increased as a proportion of GDP since 1990 it could be argued that this method slightly underestimates the import content in the production of exports and of its income and employment effects. The use of intermediate rather than total domestic use however, will tend to increase the import content, since total domestic use by industry is much larger giving a much smaller figures for import content. In the absence of any more recent data the 1990 proportion is used.

The value of exports net of their import component is assumed to generate first round output of an equal value. The move from output effects to employment effects requires coefficients relating income to employment. These coefficients were generated for each industry by taking the ratio of that industry's employment to the value of its output at basic prices. As can be seen from Table 2, the employment coefficients varied considerably between industries, with the values high in labour intensive services such as pubs, hotels and restaurants and low where capital and other inputs are high such as mining and quarrying.

---

[1] Including the particular industry being considered.

Table 3, below, presents the final series of calculations in this exercise. The first round employment effect is generated by the product of the first round income effect and the employment coefficient for each industry. This generates a total first round employment effect of 2.528 million jobs.

The income generated by the production of exports to the EU goes as income to workers and profits to companies. Some of this income is spent on the consumption of UK produced goods and some is spent on capital goods produced in the UK. This generates demand and employment for workers and companies in the industries producing these goods. These are the second round multiplier effects, which are reflected particularly in increased demand for retail services and public services, and thus jobs in these sectors. A multiplier of 0.3 was assumed based on tax of around 38%, imports of 27% and savings of net 5% of GDP. The second round income multiplier effects are assumed to be distributed according to each industry's share of GDP. The second round income effects are derived in the table below by the product of this multiplier and the first round employment effect. The results are then multiplied, once again, by the employment coefficients to generate the second round employment effects. This yields an estimate of 917,000 jobs. Finally, the first and second round employment effects are summed to give the total employment effects of British exports to the EU. This figure stands at 3,445,000 jobs.

In principle, some additional jobs could also be said to depend on the EU. Most of the inward investment into the UK goes into industries that export (and the resulting jobs are thus already picked up in the analysis of exports). However, some inward investment from the EU is in economic activities that rely exclusively on domestic demand, and it can be argued that this boosts employment. In the absence of sufficiently detailed data on these flows, these cannot be measured with any accuracy, so that we limit ourselves to the qualitative observation that it raises the overall job dependence on the EU. Similarly, to the extent that EU demand boosts 'second-round' tax revenues, a case can be made that a bigger proportion of jobs in public services than we show is EU dependent.

Breakdown by constituency

The allocation of employment to individual parliamentary constituencies is done using a matrix of employment by constituency and by broad sector of industry, obtained from the ONS as a 'key'. These data are derived from data collected annually for employees in employment in the Annual Employment Survey.

For any constituency, the first step is to calculate the share of national employment in that constituency in each industry. With 641 constituencies, each should on average have around 0.16% of the national total. Plainly, however, they differ in size and some are net suppliers of commuters, while others are net providers of jobs. The base figures for this exercise refer to jobs located in the area (that is, measurement by workplace, rather than by the residence of employees). One of the extreme cases is the Cities of London and Westminster constituency which provides several times as many jobs for daily commuters as for residents.

To obtain EU dependent jobs in each area, the estimates of national jobs in each broad sector are allocated according to the percentages of employment in each constituency/industry cell of the matrix. They are then re-aggregated to give the number of EU-dependent jobs in the constituency. The results of this exercise are shown in table 4.

It should be noted that this is a purely mechanical allocation and that it takes no account of possible differences between areas in the extent of EU dependence of the particular jobs in an industry in the constituency. Nor does it adjust for difference in the balance between self-employment and employees in employment in the local labour market. In other words, the proportion of EU jobs in each industry segment is assumed to be constant across constituencies. Because the structure of activity varies between constituencies, however, the overall proportions of jobs deemed to be dependent on the EU do vary.

Table 1   Imports and Exports to the EU and Non-EU

(Selection from The 'Combined Use' matrix in 1997, £ millions)

Product	Exports of goods			Exports of services			Total exports of goods and services
	EU	Non-EU	Total	EU	Non-EU	Total	
Agriculture	861	433	1294	38	59	97	1391
Forestry	20	12	32	0	0	0	32
Fishing	247	40	287	11	17	28	315
Coal extraction etc	59	15	74	0	0	0	74
Extraction - oil and gas	5105	1508	6613	76	144	220	6833
Extraction - metal ores	13	14	27	2	5	7	34
Other mining and quarrying	2051	1298	3349	0	0	0	3349
Meat processing	911	241	1152	45	68	113	1265
Fish and fruit processing	524	148	672	28	41	69	741
Oils and fats	202	47	249	2	4	6	255
Dairy products	452	274	726	29	44	73	799
Grain milling and starch	386	72	458	7	10	17	475
Animal feeding stuffs	258	58	316	2	4	6	322
Bread, biscuits, etc	288	121	409	21	32	53	462
Sugar	40	133	173	1	2	3	176
Confectionery	369	304	673	19	30	49	722
Miscellaneous foods	438	317	755	18	26	44	799
Alcoholic beverages	1240	2079	3319	279	420	699	4018
Soft drinks	119	30	149	57	87	144	293
Tobacco	552	660	1212	22	32	54	1266
Textile fibres	334	205	539	0	0	0	539
Textile weaving	549	539	1088	1	2	3	1091
Textile finishing	0	0	0	1	1	2	2
Made-up textiles	234	99	333	11	17	28	361
Carpets and rugs	161	113	274	3	5	8	282
Other textiles	370	281	651	0	0	0	651
Knitted goods	533	208	741	105	157	262	1003
Wearing apparel	1702	972	2674	431	650	1081	3755
Leather tanning	262	216	478	57	85	142	620
Footwear	313	289	602	112	170	282	884
Timber and wood products	216	72	288	8	13	21	309
Pulp, paper and board	796	547	1343	0	0	0	1343
Paper and board products	691	369	1060	22	33	55	1115
Printing and publishing	1242	1185	2427	83	126	209	2636
Coke ovens, oil proc, nuclear fuel	3226	1566	4792	12	10	22	4814
Industrial gases	555	445	1000	0	0	0	1000
Inorganic chemicals	346	267	613	0	0	0	613
Organic chemicals	2675	1909	4584	0	0	0	4584
Fertilisers	126	22	148	0	0	0	148
Synthetic resins etc	1447	658	2105	0	0	0	2105
Pesticides	387	356	743	0	0	0	743
Paints, dyes, printing ink etc	447	322	769	2	2	4	773
Pharmaceuticals	3108	2873	5981	18	29	47	6028
Soap and toilet preparations	1384	853	2237	68	104	172	2409
Chemical products nes	1936	1869	3805	22	33	55	3860
Man-made fibres	571	194	765	0	0	0	765
Rubber products	1060	390	1450	6	8	14	1464
Plastic products	1764	910	2674	83	124	207	2881
Glass and glass products	369	264	633	6	8	14	647
Ceramic goods	325	506	831	11	17	28	859
Structural clay products	21	7	28	0	0	0	28
Cement, lime and plaster	44	22	66	0	0	0	66
Articles of concrete etc	370	213	583	0	0	0	583
Iron and steel	2325	1641	3966	0	0	0	3966
Non-ferrous metals	1840	1377	3217	0	0	0	3217
Metal castings	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Structural metal products	246	312	558	0	0	0	558
Metal containers, etc	163	284	447	0	0	0	447
Metal forging, pressing, etc	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cutlery and tools	582	416	998	19	29	48	1046
Metal goods nes	1023	648	1671	0	0	0	1671

Mechanical power transmission equipment	2199	2818	5017	0	0	0	5017
General purpose machinery	1872	2131	4003	0	0	0	4003
Agricultural machinery	782	613	1395	0	0	0	1395
Machine tools	771	669	1440	0	0	0	1440
Special purpose machinery	1695	3090	4785	0	0	0	4785
Weapons and ammunition	81	736	817	0	0	0	817
Domestic appliances nes	598	261	859	7	10	17	876
Office machinery	9099	4134	13233	1	2	3	13236
Electric motors and generators	1322	1742	3064	0	0	0	3064
Insulated wire and cable	263	348	611	0	0	0	611
Electrical equipment nes	1708	1288	2996	0	1	1	2997
Electronic components	3111	1787	4898	0	0	0	4898
Transmitters for TV, radio and phone	2922	2101	5023	0	0	0	5023
Receivers for TV and radio	2185	1089	3274	4	7	11	3285
Medical and precision instruments	2843	3710	6553	2	4	6	6559
Motor vehicles	10771	5841	16612	36	55	91	16703
Shipbuilding and repair	170	1348	1518	2	5	7	1525
Other transport equipment	183	128	311	1	2	3	314
Aircraft and spacecraft	3040	7070	10110	91	160	251	10361
Furniture	576	356	932	22	33	55	987
Jewellery and related products	320	1319	1639	30	45	75	1714
Sports goods and toys	562	215	777	28	41	69	846
Miscellaneous manufacturing nes	339	318	657	50	74	124	781
Electricity production and distribution	0	0	0	14	21	35	35
Gas distribution	0	0	0	11	17	28	28
Water supply	0	0	0	3	5	8	8
Construction	0	0	0	97	197	294	294
Motor vehicle distribution & repair	0	0	0	48	72	120	120
Wholesale distribution	0	0	0	361	681	1042	1042
Retail distribution	0	0	0	18	30	48	48
Hotels, catering, pubs etc	0	0	0	2651	4032	6683	6683
Railways	0	0	0	46	66	112	112
Other land transport	0	0	0	407	674	1081	1081
Water transport	0	0	0	1313	2300	3613	3613
Air transport	0	0	0	1709	2971	4680	4680
Transport services	0	0	0	485	854	1339	1339
Postal services	0	0	0	58	127	185	185
Telecommunications	0	0	0	374	833	1207	1207
Banking and finance	0	0	0	1541	3503	5044	5044
Insurance and pension funds	0	0	0	370	1839	2209	2209
Auxiliary financial services	0	0	0	623	1820	2443	2443
Owning and dealing in real estate	0	0	0	14	25	39	39
Letting of dwellings	0	0	0	121	174	295	295
Estate agent activities	0	0	0	2	0	2	2
Renting of machinery	0	0	0	153	253	406	406
Computing services	273	133	406	598	735	1333	1739
Research and development	0	0	0	560	1054	1614	1614
Legal activities	0	0	0	310	584	894	894
Accountancy services	0	0	0	89	169	258	258
Market research	0	0	0	355	670	1025	1025
Architectural etc activities	0	4	4	913	1728	2641	2645
Advertising	0	0	0	315	583	898	898
Other business services	32	6	38	3082	6293	9375	9413
Public administration	0	0	0	157	445	602	602
Education	0	0	0	260	459	719	719
Health and veterinary services	0	0	0	63	103	166	166
Social work	0	0	0	1	3	4	4
Sanitary services	0	0	0	2	5	7	7
Membership organisations	0	0	0	6	10	16	16
Recreational services	313	1397	1710	630	1292	1922	3632
Other service activities	0	0	0	8	22	30	30
Domestic services	0	0	0	10	17	27	27
Total intermediate purchases	95908	75875	171783	19790	37753	57543	229326

Source: Input-Output Tables 1997.

Table 2 Derivation of Employment Coefficients

(£ 000, jobs 000)

		Employment	GDP	Employment Coefficients
1	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	562	10594	0.0530
2	Mining, energy & water	238	23629	0.0101
3	Manufacturing	4481	148617	0.0302
4	Constructions	1742	36927	0.0472
5	Distribution, hotels & restaurants	5979	108450	0.0551
6	Transport, storage & communications	1582	57916	0.0273
7	Banking, finance & insurance	4818	43852	0.1099
8	Public admin, education and health	6359	128753	0.0494
9	Other services	1513	170305	0.0089

Table 3. Derivation of the total Employment Effect

(£ 000, jobs 000)

Industry		First order income effect	GDP	Share of GDP	Second order income effect	employment coefficient	First order Employment effect	Second order employment effect	Total employment effect
1	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	1046.076	10594	0.0145	356.030	0.0530	55.493	18.887	74.380
2	Mining, energy & water	2938.412	23629	0.0324	794.095	0.0101	29.597	7.998	37.595
3	Manufacturing	60989.745	148617	0.2039	4994.539	0.0302	1838.922	150.592	1989.514
4	Constructions	89.365	36927	0.0507	1240.998	0.0472	4.216	58.543	62.759
5	Distribution, hotels & restaurants	2678.993	108450	0.1488	3644.655	0.0551	147.697	200.935	348.632
6	Transport, storage & communications	3491.965	57916	0.0794	1946.370	0.0273	95.384	53.166	148.550
7	Banking, finance & insurance	2438.840	43852	0.0602	1473.724	0.1099	267.954	161.917	429.872
8	Public admin, education and health	456.406	128753	0.1766	4326.974	0.0494	22.541	213.706	236.247
9	Other services	7539.490	170305	0.2336	5723.403	0.0089	66.981	50.847	117.828
Total		81669.291	729043	1	24500.787		2528.786	916.591	3445.377

Table 4 EU dependent jobs by constituency

Constituency	EU-linked jobs
Bedford	6,570
Luton North	2,933
Luton South	10,691
Mid Bedfordshire	3,145
North East Bedfordshire	4,239
South West Bedfordshire	6,254
Bracknell	5,612
Maidenhead	5,317
Newbury	7,234
Reading East	8,492
Reading West	3,979
Slough	10,058
Windsor	4,009
Wokingham	4,743
Aylesbury	6,270
Beaconsfield	5,537
Buckingham	3,190
Chesham & Amersham	3,956
Milton Keynes South West	8,263
North East Milton Keynes	7,037
Wycombe	8,642
Bexhill & Battle	1,989
Brighton, Kemptown	2,333
Brighton, Pavilion	4,259

Eastbourne	3,421
Hastings & Rye	3,848
Hove	3,748
Lewes	4,261
Wealden	4,261
Basildon	7,214
Billericay	3,929
Braintree	5,589
Brentwood & Ongar	3,827
Castle Point	2,347
Colchester	6,360
Epping Forest	3,298
Harlow	6,794
Harwich	2,564
Maldon & East Chelmsford	3,506
North Essex	2,371
Rayleigh	3,098
Rochford & Southend East	5,966
Saffron Walden	5,360
Southend West	2,161
Thurrock	5,590
West Chelmsford	5,796
Aldershot	6,258
Basingstoke *	8,189
East Hampshire	5,410
Eastleigh	7,277
Fareham	5,272

Gosport	2,812		Dartford	5,610
Havant	5,450		Dover	3,007
New Forest East	4,007		Faversham & Mid Kent	3,196
New Forest West	3,631		Folkestone & Hythe	4,175
North East Hampshire	3,633		Gillingham	3,394
North West Hampshire *	6,589		Gravesham	3,345
Portsmouth North	7,628		Maidstone & The Weald	5,892
Portsmouth South	4,608		Medway	6,224
Romsey	3,457		North Thanet	2,425
Southampton, Itchen	8,454		Sevenoaks	3,423
Southampton, Test	4,185		Sittingbourne & Sheppey	5,410
Winchester	5,843		South Thanet	3,995
Broxbourne	4,235		Tonbridge & Malling	5,266
Hemel Hempstead	6,134		Tunbridge Wells	4,614
Hertford & Stortford	6,386		Banbury	7,704
Hertsmere	4,823		Henley	3,912
Hitchin & Harpenden	4,246		Oxford East	4,643
North East Hertfordshire	5,099		Oxford West & Abingdon	8,533
South West Hertfordshire	3,161		Wantage	5,249
St Albans	4,956		Witney	5,515
Stevenage	5,899		East Surrey	3,372
Watford	6,476		Epsom & Ewell	2,684
Welwyn Hatfield	7,293		Esher & Walton	4,577
Isle of Wight	5,603		Guildford	6,037
Ashford	5,058		Mole Valley	5,369
Canterbury	4,207		Reigate	4,355
Chatham & Aylesford	4,487		Runnymede & Weybridge	6,680

South West Surrey	4,965	Bury St Edmunds	6,894
Spelthorne	7,668	Central Suffolk & North Ipswich	6,145
Surrey Heath	6,074	Ipswich	6,454
Woking	5,116	South Suffolk	5,141
Arundel & South Downs	3,441	Suffolk Coastal	5,233
Bognor Regis & Littlehampton	3,924	Waveney	5,669
Chichester	5,513	West Suffolk	7,004
Crawley	9,689	Barking *	3,124
East Worthing & Shoreham	4,762	Battersea	3,908
Horsham	4,604	Beckenham	2,468
Mid Sussex	6,106	Bethnal Green & Bow	9,204
Worthing West	3,409	Bexleyheath & Crayford	2,739
Cambridge	6,209	Brent East	3,028
Huntingdon	8,012	Brent North	2,273
North East Cambridgeshire	5,196	Brent South	6,710
North West Cambridgeshire	4,976	Brentford & Isleworth	8,043
Peterborough	9,073	Bromley & Chislehurst	3,552
South Cambridgeshire	7,049	Camberwell & Peckham	2,328
South East Cambridgeshire	6,511	Carshalton & Wallington	2,791
Great Yarmouth	4,379	Chingford & Woodford Green	1,573
Mid Norfolk	3,644	Chipping Barnet	3,002
North Norfolk	3,599	Cities of London & Westminster	75,423
North West Norfolk	5,648	Croydon Central	6,081
Norwich North	5,525	Croydon North	3,849
Norwich South	8,362	Croydon South	3,420
South Norfolk	4,181	Dagenham	6,339
South West Norfolk	6,950	Dulwich & West Norwood	1,592

Ealing, Acton & Shepherd's Bush	7,229	Kensington & Chelsea	9,848
Ealing North *	3,737	Kingston & Surbiton	5,808
Ealing Southall	5,187	Lewisham, Deptford	1,963
East Ham	1,914	Lewisham East	1,413
Edmonton	3,076	Lewisham West	1,586
Eltham	0,933	Leyton & Wanstead	1,504
Enfield North	5,448	Mitcham & Morden	3,031
Enfield, Southgate	1,692	North Southwark & Bermondsey	11,677
Erith & Thamesmead	3,197	Old Bexley & Sidcup	2,286
Feltham & Heston	5,377	Orpington	2,951
Finchley & Golders Green	3,204	Poplar & Canning Town	7,164
Greenwich & Woolwich	4,298	Putney	2,570
Hackney North & Stoke Newington	1,788	Regent's Park & Kensington North	3,851
Hackney South & Shoreditch	8,350	Richmond Park	3,783
Hammersmith & Fulham	6,007	Romford	3,281
Hampstead & Highgate	2,795	Ruislip - Northwood	2,300
Harrow East	5,197	Streatham	1,864
Harrow West	2,092	Sutton & Cheam	3,217
Hayes & Harlington	8,936	Tooting	1,683
Hendon	2,996	Tottenham	4,498
Holborn & St Pancras	20,523	Twickenham	3,849
Hornchurch	2,310	Upminster	1,975
Hornsey & Wood Green	2,501	Uxbridge	5,329
Ilford North	2,403	Vauxhall	6,500
Ilford South *	3,030	Walthamstow	3,780
Islington North	3,046	West Ham	3,459
Islington South & Finsbury	12,824	Wimbledon	5,119

Bath *>	4,779		Bournemouth West	3,606
Bristol East	6,153		Christchurch	4,105
Bristol North West	7,241		Mid Dorset & North Poole	4,859
Bristol South	5,004		North Dorset	5,249
Bristol West	11,656		Poole	6,290
Kingswood	3,821		South Dorset	2,312
Northavon	7,442		West Dorset	3,914
Wansdyke <*	4,100		Cheltenham	6,241
Weston-Super-Mare	3,394		Cotswold	4,317
Woodspring	3,902		Forest of Dean	4,469
Falmouth & Camborne	4,294		Gloucester	8,116
North Cornwall	4,844		Stroud	6,471
South East Cornwall	3,359		Tewkesbury	7,413
St Ives	2,221		Bridgwater	4,904
Truro & St Austell	5,381		Somerton & Frome *	4,661
East Devon	2,323		Taunton *	5,211
Exeter	6,630		Wells	4,617
North Devon	4,989		Yeovil *	7,689
Plymouth, Devonport	8,883		Devizes	5,823
Plymouth, Sutton	4,305		North Swindon	8,406
South West Devon	3,714		North Wiltshire	7,165
Teignbridge	4,241		Salisbury	4,742
Tiverton & Honiton	5,477		South Swindon	9,192
Torbay	2,801		Westbury	5,780
Torridge & West Devon	4,324		Bromsgrove	3,623
Totnes	4,544		Hereford *>	6,835
Bournemouth East	2,011		Leominster <*	3,551

Mid Worcestershire	7,367
Redditch	7,732
West Worcestershire	3,709
Worcester	5,985
Wyre Forest	6,031
Ludlow	4,048
North Shropshire	4,800
Shrewsbury & Atcham	4,571
Telford	7,411
Wrekin, The	7,862
Burton	8,299
Cannock Chase	5,215
Lichfield	5,469
Newcastle-under-Lyme	4,410
South Staffordshire	3,264
Stafford	5,309
Staffordshire Moorlands	4,253
Stoke-on-Trent Central	8,227
Stoke-on-Trent North	7,678
Stoke-on-Trent South	8,112
Stone	5,980
Tamworth	5,869
North Warwickshire	6,845
Nuneaton	4,831
Rugby & Kenilworth	7,292
Stratford-on-Avon	6,496
Warwick & Leamington	8,528

Aldridge - Brownhills	5,487
Birmingham, Edgbaston	3,029
Birmingham, Erdington	6,003
Birmingham, Hall Green	1,708
Birmingham, Hodge Hill	3,067
Birmingham, Ladywood	27,499
Birmingham, Northfield	8,512
Birmingham, Perry Barr	4,556
Birmingham, Selly Oak	5,311
Birmingham, Sparkbrook & Small Heath	8,415
Birmingham, Yardley	4,493
Coventry North East	7,859
Coventry North West	6,390
Coventry South	8,726
Dudley North	4,755
Dudley South	8,447
Halesowen & Rowley Regis	6,719
Meriden	3,307
Solihull	10,740
Stourbridge	5,976
Sutton Coldfield	3,607
Walsall North	7,381
Walsall South	8,847
Warley	5,479
West Bromwich East	5,610
West Bromwich West	12,615
Wolverhampton North East	6,069

Wolverhampton South East	7,233	Sleaford & North Hykeham	4,353
Wolverhampton South West	4,229	South Holland & The Deepings	6,392
Amber Valley	8,775	Corby	9,773
Bolsover	3,823	Daventry	5,970
Chesterfield	6,466	Kettering	6,234
Derby North	4,772	Northampton North	6,374
Derby South	10,665	Northampton South	10,420
Erewash	7,627	Wellingborough	8,283
High Peak	6,527	Ashfield	8,296
North East Derbyshire	5,043	Bassetlaw	6,196
South Derbyshire	4,525	Broxtowe	4,310
West Derbyshire	7,463	Gedling	3,969
Blaby	7,664	Mansfield	4,947
Bosworth	8,590	Newark	5,299
Charnwood	5,099	Nottingham East	8,072
Harborough	6,976	Nottingham North	4,078
Leicester East	8,052	Nottingham South	13,443
Leicester South	10,881	Rushcliffe	3,820
Leicester West	9,145	Sherwood	3,742
Loughborough	7,429	Beverley & Holderness	4,316
North West Leicestershire	8,857	Brigg & Goole	3,792
Rutland & Melton	4,893	Cleethorpes	5,003
Boston & Skegness	4,452	East Yorkshire	4,293
Gainsborough	3,662	Great Grimsby	8,893
Grantham & Stamford	6,272	Haltemprice & Howden	4,692
Lincoln	6,505	Kingston upon Hull East	4,772
Louth & Horncastle	3,479	Kingston upon Hull North	4,764

Kingston upon Hull West & Hessle	8,558		Bradford South	6,661
Scunthorpe	8,550		Bradford West	7,743
Harrogate & Knaresborough	3,918		Calder Valley	7,444
Richmond	3,282		Colne Valley	5,292
Ryedale	5,525		Dewsbury	6,403
Scarborough & Whitby	4,782		Elmet	4,426
Selby	6,406		Halifax	8,047
Skipton & Ripon	4,382		Hemsworth	2,393
Vale of York	4,059		Huddersfield	7,530
York, City of	8,517		Keighley	5,359
Barnsley Central	5,068		Leeds Central	23,313
Barnsley East & Mexborough	2,922		Leeds East	2,999
Barnsley West & Penistone	3,881		Leeds North East	1,275
Don Valley	1,914		Leeds North West	3,042
Doncaster Central	7,976		Leeds West	3,916
Doncaster North	3,237		Morley & Rothwell	4,984
Rother Valley	2,968		Normanton	4,276
Rotherham	8,183		Pontefract & Castleford	6,924
Sheffield, Attercliffe	6,559		Pudsey	5,839
Sheffield, Brightside	3,472		Shipley	5,124
Sheffield, Central	15,192		Wakefield	6,376
Sheffield, Hallam	1,498		Chester, City of	5,711
Sheffield, Heeley	1,704		Congleton	6,437
Sheffield, Hillsborough	4,113		Crewe & Nantwich	5,889
Wentworth	3,560		Eddisbury	4,139
Batley & Spen	7,075		Ellesmere Port & Neston	8,169
Bradford North	7,495		Halton	5,977

16

Macclesfield	6,930
Tatton	6,324
Warrington North	6,248
Warrington South	7,699
Weaver Vale	6,676
Altrincham & Sale West	3,950
Ashton under Lyne	5,991
Bolton North East	4,927
Bolton South East	6,953
Bolton West	4,610
Bury North	5,102
Bury South	3,672
Cheadle	4,312
Denton & Reddish	5,782
Eccles	5,336
Hazel Grove	4,222
Heywood & Middleton	5,733
Leigh	5,287
Makerfield	3,937
Manchester, Blackley	2,922
Manchester, Central	18,006
Manchester, Gorton	1,488
Manchester, Withington	2,080
Oldham East & Saddleworth	5,420
Oldham West & Royton	8,844
Rochdale	5,734
Salford	6,675

Stalybridge & Hyde	5,922
Stockport	6,208
Stretford & Urmston	9,999
Wigan	4,743
Worsley	3,116
Wythenshawe & Sale East	5,993
Blackburn	8,483
Blackpool North & Fleetwood	3,699
Blackpool South	4,331
Burnley	7,036
Chorley	3,895
Fylde	7,615
Hyndburn	6,799
Lancaster & Wyre	4,249
Morecambe & Lunesdale	3,310
Pendle	7,140
Preston	9,635
Ribble Valley	6,110
Rossendale & Darwen	6,970
South Ribble	4,614
West Lancashire	6,165
Birkenhead	3,691
Bootle	3,603
Crosby	1,526
Knowsley North & Sefton East	4,639
Knowsley South	4,678
Liverpool, Garston	3,004

Liverpool, Riverside	9,714
Liverpool, Walton	2,806
Liverpool, Wavertree	3,597
Liverpool, West Derby	1,100
Southport	3,328
St Helens North	2,924
St Helens South	4,771
Wallasey	4,139
Wirral South	3,750
Wirral West	1,327
Barrow & Furness	5,947
Carlisle	6,254
Copeland	5,441
Penrith & The Border	3,347
Westmorland & Lonsdale	4,041
Workington	4,040
Hartlepool	4,770
Middlesbrough	5,109
Middlesbrough South & East Cleveland	2,359
Redcar	7,273
Stockton North	7,321
Stockton South	5,200
Bishop Auckland	6,791
Darlington	4,902
Durham, City of	4,757
Easington	4,098
North Durham	2,389

North West Durham	3,793
Sedgefield	6,523
Berwick-upon-Tweed	3,033
Blyth Valley	4,690
Hexham	2,768
Wansbeck	3,106
Blaydon	5,178
Gateshead East & Washington West	3,803
Houghton & Washington East	7,278
Jarrow	2,943
Newcastle upon Tyne Central	3,896
Newcastle upon Tyne North	3,619
Newcastle upon Tyne East & Wallsend	6,170
North Tyneside	4,433
South Shields	3,468
Sunderland North	5,370
Sunderland South	2,802
Tyne Bridge	10,684
Tynemouth	3,035
Alyn & Deeside	8,332
Clwyd South *>	3,811
Clwyd West <*	1,707
Delyn	4,304
Vale of Clwyd	3,185
Wrexham	7,391
Carmarthen East & Dinefwr	1,865
Carmarthen West & South Pembrokeshire	2,161

Ceredigion	2,104
Llanelli	3,225
Preseli Pembrokeshire	2,043
Blaenau Gwent	4,458
Islwyn	3,911
Monmouth	3,601
Newport East	5,315
Newport West	4,616
Torfaen	6,518
Caernarfon	1,905
Conwy	2,666
Meirionnydd Nant Conwy	1,619
Ynys-Mon	2,633
Bridgend	7,964
Caerphilly	4,322
Cynon Valley	2,378
Merthyr Tydfil & Rhymney	3,453
Ogmore	3,929
Pontypridd	6,230
Rhondda	2,199
Brecon & Radnorshire	3,309
Montgomeryshire	2,903
Cardiff Central	6,690
Cardiff North	3,206
Cardiff South & Penarth	7,155
Cardiff West	1,817
Vale of Glamorgan	4,221

Aberavon	6,190
Gower	1,841
Neath	2,683
Swansea East	3,305
Swansea West	4,081
Aberdeen Central	6,325
Aberdeen North	9,634
Aberdeen South	9,355
Airdrie & Shotts	3,378
Angus	3,577
Argyll & Bute	2,530
Ayr	4,068
Banff & Buchan	4,584
Caithness, Sutherland & Easter Ross	2,051
Carrick, Cumnock & Doon Valley	3,860
Central Fife	6,434
Clydebank & Milngavie	2,224
Clydesdale	3,089
Coatbridge & Chryston	2,170
Cumbernauld & Kilsyth	3,669
Cunninghame North	2,690
Cunninghame South	5,295
Dumbarton	3,467
Dumfries	5,064
Dundee East	3,899
Dundee West	4,640
Dunfermline East	4,822

Dunfermline West	3,941	Inverness East, Nairn & Lochaber	4,707
East Kilbride	6,459	Kilmarnock & Loudoun	4,412
East Lothian	2,976	Kirkcaldy	3,309
Eastwood	1,394	Linlithgow	4,723
Edinburgh Central	6,762	Livingston	6,530
Edinburgh East & Musselburgh	2,214	Midlothian	2,217
Edinburgh North & Leith	9,185	Moray	4,209
Edinburgh Pentlands	3,088	Motherwell & Wishaw	2,923
Edinburgh South	1,561	North East Fife	2,244
Edinburgh West	6,228	North Tayside	3,289
Falkirk East	4,618	Ochil	3,780
Falkirk West	3,757	Orkney & Shetland	2,269
Galloway & Upper Nithsdale	2,801	Paisley North	5,474
Glasgow Anniesland	2,383	Paisley South	2,206
Glasgow Baillieston	2,248	Perth	3,242
Glasgow Cathcart	2,097	Ross, Skye & Inverness West	2,207
Glasgow Govan	6,221	Roxburgh & Berwickshire	3,933
Glasgow Kelvin	14,030	Stirling	2,783
Glasgow Maryhill	3,059	Strathkelvin & Bearsden	2,051
Glasgow Pollok	1,569	Tweeddale, Ettrick & Lauderdale	3,271
Glasgow Rutherglen	1,872	West Aberdeenshire & Kincardine	3,169
Glasgow Shettleston	3,789	West Renfrewshire	4,362
Glasgow Springburn	1,910	Western Isles	1,118
Gordon	3,697	Northern Ireland (all constituencies)	87,593
Greenock & Inverclyde	5,058	**Total UK**	3,445,650
Hamilton North & Bellshill	6,767		
Hamilton South	1,691		

Appendix   Trade and investment flows between the UK and other EU countries

British accession to the EEC in 1973 saw an increase in trade between the UK and Continental Europe. Figure 1 shows the rise in the value of British exports to Continental Europe. A similar story is told, in Figure 2, which shows British imports originating in Continental Europe. This result masks two phenomena. On the one hand, the UK has - like all industrialised countries - witnessed a dramatic increase in its overall trade share in the last thirty years. It is natural, therefore, that its level of trade with all regions should increase. On the other hand, the UK has - like all EU Member States - become increasingly dependent on intra- EU trade since the establishment of the Single Market and the Custom's Union before it. The British trade share with Continental Europe has, in consequence, increased relative to other regions. After 1992, there was a change in the method used for recording UK trade with its EU partners. This appears to diminish the value of both export and import flows between the UK and the EU from 1993 onwards. However, there is a parallel jump in the value of trade with no destination recorded. For this reason, comparisons of data for the period up to 1992 and from 1993 onwards have to be treated with caution.

Table A1 shows the evolution of the UK's trade relationships since 1958 in the export of goods. At this time, North America - the UK's single biggest export market - accounted for approximately 15% of British exports. This compared with a figure of just under 14% for the EEC6, when they are taken as a whole. Although the importance of Continental Europe as an export market grew during the 1960s, it was not until the following decade that this picture changes noticeably. Over the course of the 1970's, North America's share of British exports fell from just over 15% to just under 12%. In contrast, the EEC6's share of total exports grew from 22% at the start of the decade to almost 34% by the end. In relative as well as absolute terms, therefore, the UK came to rely increasingly on the EEC as an export market. Today, the EU is by far and away the most important destination for British exports. In 1999 it accounted for almost 50% of British exports, as compared with 16% for North America, 4% for East Asia, 3.6% for EFTA, 1.9% for Eastern Europe and 1.8% for Japan.

Trade is, of course, a double-edged sword. The growing importance of the EU as a British export market has been matched by the growing prevalence of European imports to the UK. As can be seen from Table A2, the majority (18%) of British imports in 1958 originated in North America. This compares with a figure of just over 14% for the EEC6. Once again, however, British accession to the EEC coincided with the reversal of this trend. By 1980, the EEC6 accounted for approximately 35% of British imports, as compared with a figure of 15% for North America. At present, the EU is firmly established as the single most important source of British imports (48%), followed at some distance by North America (16%), East Asia (9%), Japan (5%), EFTA (4.5%) and Eastern Europe (3%).

The evolution of the UK's trade relationships in services follows much the same course as that for goods. Today, the EU purchases 34% of services exported from the UK (table A3). North America, on the other hand, accounts for 26%, East Asia for, 15%, EFTA for 6.3%, Japan for 4.3% for Japan and the rest of Europe for 4.2%. As can be seen from Table A4, the same hierarchy largely applies in the case of services imported to the UK.

Finally, we look at foreign direct investment. Unlike trade flows, the importance of EU membership for the UK cannot be gauged solely in terms of intra-EU movements. After all, a non-EU country may invest in the UK, in order to gain access to the rest of the Single Market. Indeed, estimates suggest that approximately two-thirds of the exports of the top 30 UK-based foreign owned exporters goes to the EU (Andersen Consulting, 1998). Table A5 presents a decomposition of the origins (but, not the motivations behind) foreign direct investment into the UK. It is appears that 33% of foreign direct investment into the UK in 1996 originated in the EU, thus making it the second most important source for such investment behind the US (39%).
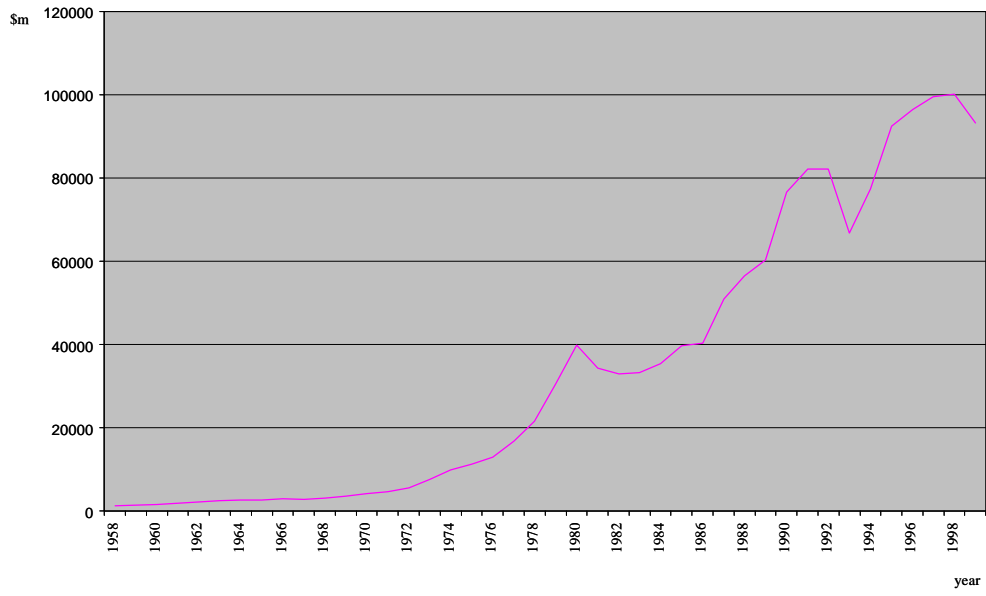
Table A1   Growth in the exports of goods to the EEC6
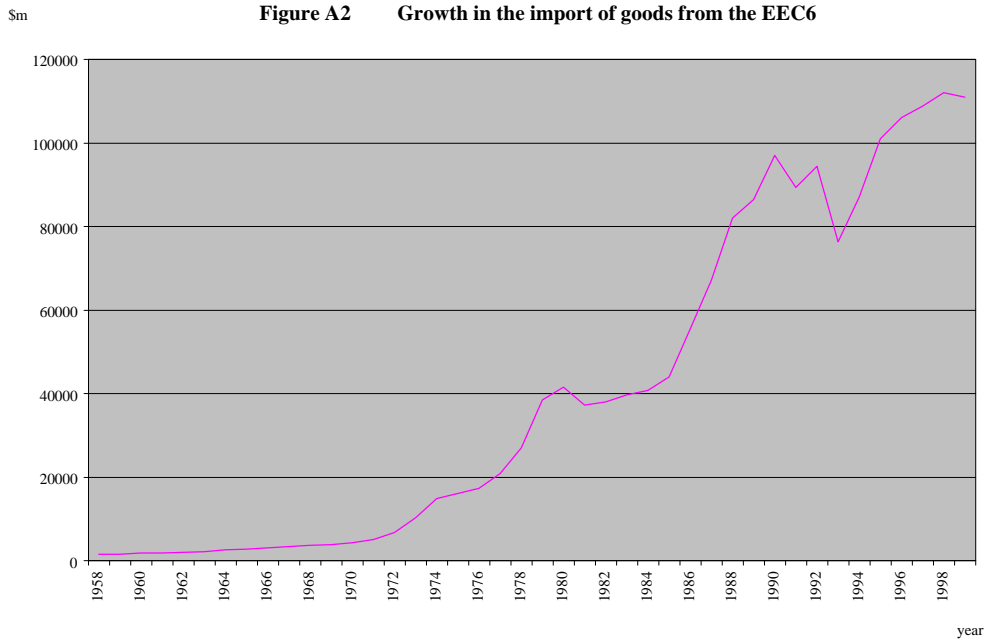

Figure A2   Growth in the import of goods from the EEC6

Table A1. Destination of Goods exported by the UK (as a percentage of total exported goods).

	EEC6	EU8[1]	EFTA[2]	CMEA[3]	NAFTA	Japan	East Asia[4]	Rest of World
1958	13.8	12.6	3.2	2.3	15.0	0.6	4.4	48.2
1959	14.7	12.7	3.4	2.1	17.7	1.0	4.2	44.2
1960	15.3	13.3	3.4	2.6	15.8	0.8	4.8	43.9
1961	17.3	14.4	3.9	3.5	14.2	1.1	4.4	41.1
1962	19.8	15.3	4.0	3.3	14.2	1.1	4.2	38.0
1963	21.1	15.4	4.3	3.2	13.2	1.2	4.2	37.6
1964	21.1	16.3	4.1	2.3	14.0	1.3	4.0	36.9
1965	20.0	16.7	3.9	2.3	15.2	1.1	4.3	36.4
1966	19.9	16.8	4.4	2.9	17.1	1.3	4.1	33.6
1967	20.0	16.7	4.9	3.3	17.0	1.7	4.0	32.4
1968	20.2	16.4	4.2	3.6	18.9	1.5	3.7	31.5
1969	20.8	17.4	4.6	3.2	17.0	1.8	4.0	31.2
1970	21.8	18.3	4.9	3.2	15.7	1.8	4.0	30.4
1971	21.0	18.7	4.5	2.8	14.7	1.7	3.8	32.9
1972	22.9	18.0	5.9	2.8	16.8	1.8	3.6	28.4
1973	24.7	18.1	6.2	2.6	15.8	2.2	4.0	26.4
1974	25.3	17.5	6.1	2.5	13.8	1.9	4.0	29.0
1975	25.2	16.0	6.0	2.9	12.1	1.5	3.4	32.9
1976	27.9	16.2	5.8	2.5	12.4	1.4	3.0	30.8
1977	28.8	15.8	6.7	2.5	11.7	1.4	2.8	30.3
1978	30.0	15.2	7.0	2.6	11.6	1.5	3.3	28.9
1979	33.4	16.3	7.5	2.3	11.6	1.4	3.4	24.1
1980	34.6	15.1	7.9	2.3	11.4	1.2	3.2	24.3
1981	33.5	15.3	4.7	1.9	14.3	1.2	3.3	25.7
1982	34.0	14.6	4.0	2.1	15.3	1.2	3.5	25.3
1983	36.4	15.0	3.8	2.1	15.5	1.3	3.4	22.4
1984	37.6	14.7	3.7	2.2	16.5	1.3	3.6	20.3
1985	39.3	14.3	3.2	1.8	17.4	1.3	3.5	19.2
1986	37.7	14.6	3.8	1.9	16.8	1.6	3.9	19.7
1987	38.9	14.4	3.9	1.7	16.5	1.9	3.8	18.8
1988	38.6	14.8	3.6	1.9	15.8	2.1	3.9	19.2
1989	39.1	15.5	3.6	1.3	15.5	2.4	3.8	18.8
1990	41.3	16.2	3.6	1.2	14.7	2.5	4.2	16.4
1991	44.4	16.2	3.4	1.0	12.8	2.2	4.2	15.9
1992	43.3	16.6	3.1	1.4	13.2	2.1	4.6	15.7
1993	37.1	15.0	3.3	1.8	14.8	2.2	5.6	20.3
1994	37.9	15.3	3.4	1.9	14.8	2.3	6.0	18.3
1995	38.6	15.3	3.2	2.2	13.6	2.5	6.6	18.0
1996	37.3	15.4	3.3	2.6	13.6	2.6	6.3	18.9
1997	35.7	14.9	3.6	2.9	14.1	2.5	6.4	20.1
1998	37.3	15.6	3.6	2.8	15.1	2.0	4.5	19.1
1999	35.5	14.7	3.6	1.9	15.7	1.8	4.1	22.7

Source: IMF Direction of Trade Statistics
1 EU8 is comprised of Austria, Denmark, Greece, Finland, Ireland, Portugal, Spain and Sweden.
2 EFTA does not include Liechtenstein here.
3 All former members of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance.
4 Hong Kong, Indonesia, Korea, Malaysia, People's Republic of China, Philippines and Singapore.

Table A2. Origin of goods imported to the UK (as a percentage of total imported goods)

	EEC6	EU8	EFTA1	CMEA1	NAFTA	Japan	East Asia3	Rest of World
1958	14.2	13.4	2.5	2.7	17.7	0.9	3.2	45.4
1959	14.0	13.2	2.7	2.9	17.3	1.1	3.0	45.7
1960	14.5	13.9	2.8	3.1	20.8	0.9	3.2	40.7
1961	15.4	14.8	2.9	3.5	19.1	0.9	3.3	40.0
1962	15.8	14.5	2.8	3.5	18.6	1.2	3.1	40.6
1963	16.0	14.5	2.9	3.6	18.2	1.1	3.0	40.8
1964	16.5	14.7	3.2	3.4	19.6	1.3	3.1	38.2
1965	17.3	14.7	3.5	3.8	19.8	1.4	2.8	36.8
1966	18.5	15.1	3.8	4.0	19.5	1.3	2.9	34.8
1967	19.6	15.8	4.0	3.9	19.8	1.4	2.8	32.6
1968	19.8	15.8	4.0	3.8	20.1	1.5	2.9	32.1
1969	19.4	15.8	4.3	4.0	19.8	1.3	3.0	32.5
1970	20.1	16.5	4.5	4.0	20.6	1.5	3.0	29.8
1971	21.6	18.3	4.3	3.6	17.6	2.0	3.1	29.5
1972	24.5	17.8	5.4	3.6	16.1	2.8	3.2	26.8
1973	26.4	17.2	5.9	3.5	14.9	2.8	3.7	25.6
1974	27.0	15.5	5.0	2.9	13.9	2.4	3.0	30.2
1975	29.7	15.0	5.5	2.3	13.2	2.7	2.8	28.8
1976	30.7	14.1	5.1	3.3	13.4	2.5	3.1	27.8
1977	32.4	14.0	6.0	3.4	13.4	2.9	3.1	24.8
1978	34.3	14.5	8.9	2.9	13.2	3.1	3.1	19.9
1979	37.4	14.2	8.2	2.9	12.9	3.1	3.4	17.8
1980	34.7	13.3	8.0	2.5	14.7	3.3	4.1	19.4
1981	36.3	13.8	7.3	1.6	15.1	4.3	3.9	17.8
1982	38.2	13.7	6.6	2.0	14.4	4.7	3.6	16.8
1983	39.7	13.8	7.7	2.0	14.0	5.1	4.1	13.8
1984	39.1	14.1	8.1	2.2	14.3	4.8	4.0	13.4
1985	40.5	14.0	8.0	1.9	13.9	4.9	3.7	13.1
1986	42.8	14.6	7.5	1.8	11.8	5.7	4.2	11.7
1987	43.5	14.9	7.2	1.8	11.7	5.8	4.3	10.7
1988	43.2	14.8	6.7	1.3	12.2	6.1	4.6	10.9
1989	43.4	14.3	6.5	1.3	13.2	5.8	4.8	10.7
1990	43.5	14.2	6.8	1.3	13.1	5.4	4.7	11.0
1991	42.6	13.8	7.0	1.3	13.3	5.7	5.4	10.9
1992	42.7	14.2	6.3	1.2	12.6	5.9	5.8	11.2
1993	37.2	12.8	6.7	1.6	13.5	6.2	6.9	15.1
1994	38.5	13.4	5.9	1.8	13.2	6.0	6.8	14.4
1995	38.5	12.8	5.8	1.9	13.9	5.8	7.2	14.1
1996	37.4	12.4	5.9	2.1	14.2	5.0	8.3	14.8
1997	36.0	12.0	5.5	2.3	15.3	5.1	8.4	15.5
1998	36.2	12.3	4.8	2.4	15.4	5.1	8.7	15.2
1999	35.7	12.5	4.5	3.0	15.7	5.0	8.9	14.6

Source: IMF Direction of Trade Statistics
1 EU8 is comprised of Austria, Denmark, Greece, Finland, Ireland, Portugal, Spain and Sweden.
2 EFTA does not include Liechtenstein here.
3 All former members of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance.
4 Hong Kong, Indonesia, Korea, Malaysia, People's Republic of China, Philippines and Singapore.

Table A3 Destination of services exported from the UK (as a percentage of total exported services)

	EC6	EU8	EU Inst.	EFTA	Rest of Europe	NAFTA	Japan	East Asia	Rest of World
1992	23.1	11.0	1.6	4.2	3.1	25.3	4.3	16.5	10.8
1993	22.8	10.6	0.9	4.7	3.2	25.8	4.4	16.9	10.6
1994	22.7	11.0	0.7	4.4	3.7	25.5	4.8	16.5	10.7
1995	24.3	12.4	0.8	4.9	3.9	25.5	5.1	17.2	5.9
1996	23.7	12.3	0.4	5.5	3.9	24.0	4.4	16.2	9.6
1997	22.3	11.6	0.5	6.3	4.2	25.9	4.3	14.5	10.5
Source: ONS Trade in Services.									

Table 4 Destination of services imported into the UK (as a percentage of total exported services)

	EC6	EU8	EU Inst.	EFTA	Rest of Europe	NAFTA	Japan	East Asia	Rest of World
1992	28.5	17.4	-	3.5	7.5	21.9	0.4	12.8	8.0
1993	26.9	17.7	-	3.4	7.4	22.6	0.5	13.4	8.1
1994	26.9	18.4	-	3.8	7.4	21.6	0.5	13.5	7.9
1995	27.1	18.9	-	4.1	6.3	22.9	0.5	12.0	8.1
1996	28.0	17.2	-	3.7	6.5	23.3	0.5	12.3	8.5
1997	27.8	17.8	-	3.5	6.0	23.1	0.4	11.2	10.1
Source: ONS Trade in Services									

Table A5. Origin of Direct Investment in the UK
(as a percentage of total inward direct investment)

	EU	US	Japan	Rest of World
1987	28.0	44.2	3.5	24.3
1988	32.9	39.4	4.3	23.4
1989	30.7	39.6	4.2	25.5
1990	31.9	41.4	5.3	21.4
1991	34.1	39.9	4.8	21.2
1992	34.6	40.2	4.3	20.9
1993	33.3	40.9	4.5	21.3
1994	33.0	41.1	4.2	21.8
1995	33.7	42.8	4.3	19.2
1996	33.2	38.6	4.3	24.0

Source: ONS Economic Trends

Table A6. Destination of Direct Investment from the UK
(as a percentage of total outward direct investment)

	E.U.	US	Japan	Rest of World
1987	25.1	36.6	1.2	37.1
1988	22.7	41.7	1.2	34.5
1989	23.0	42.1	1.2	33.7
1990	26.6	38.3	1.3	33.8
1991	27.7	36.6	1.3	34.4
1992	27.7	37.3	1.4	33.6
1993	32.5	34.6	1.2	31.7
1994	35.1	31.1	1.5	32.3
1995	42.1	31.9	1.2	24.8
1996	43.3	27.2	1.2	28.3

Source: ONS Economic Trends