

High Level Summary of Statistics

Economy

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Gross Domestic Product

Latest GDP Trends

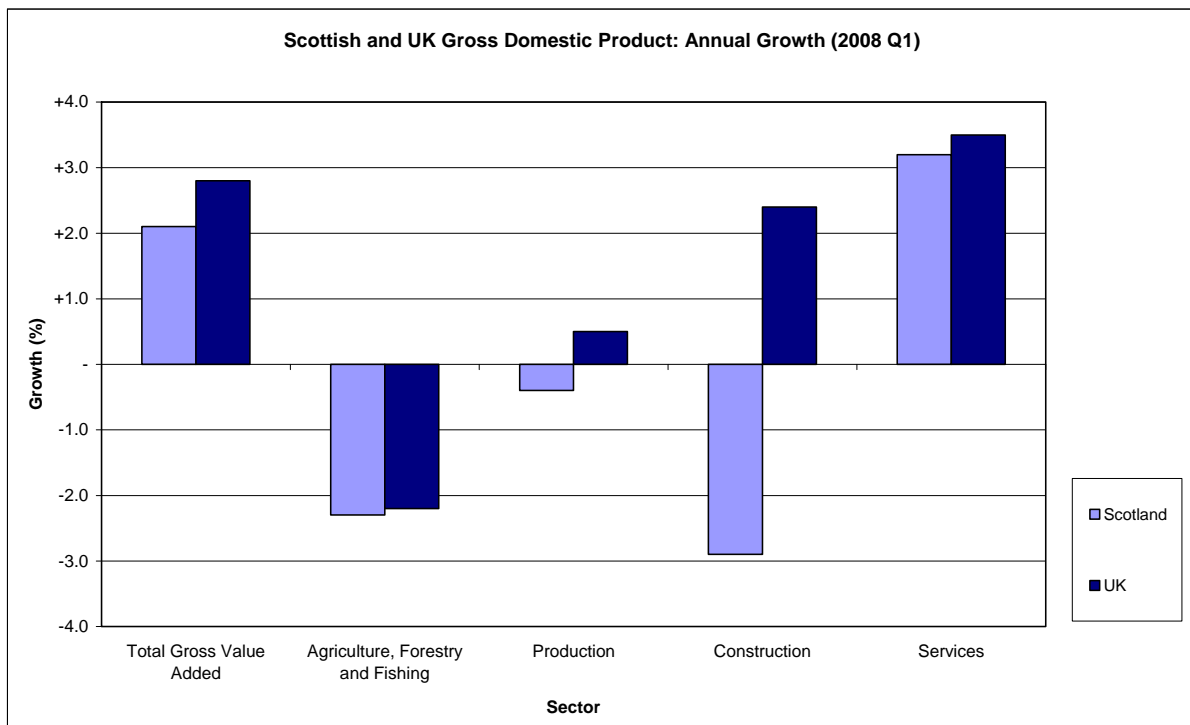
Last updated: September 2008

The **main findings** of the latest figures are:

- GDP rose by 2.1 per cent annually and increased by 0.3 per cent in the first quarter of 2008 (seasonally adjusted).
- In the year to end-March 2008, the Scottish service sector grew by 3.2 per cent, the production sector fell by 0.4 per cent and the construction sector fell by 2.9 per cent.
- In the first quarter of 2008, the service sector grew by 0.5 per cent, the production sector declined by 0.1 per cent and the construction sector fell by 0.4 per cent.

UK Figures:

- The UK figures show that GDP rose by 2.8 per cent in the year to end-March 2008 and by 0.3 per cent in the first quarter of 2008.
- Over the year, the UK experienced 3.5 per cent growth in services, 0.5 per cent growth in production and the construction sector grew by 2.4 per cent.
- In the the first quarter of 2008, the UK service sector grew by 0.3 per cent, the production sector declined by 0.2 per cent and the construction sector grew by 0.4 per cent.



Source: Gross Domestic Product, Scottish Government

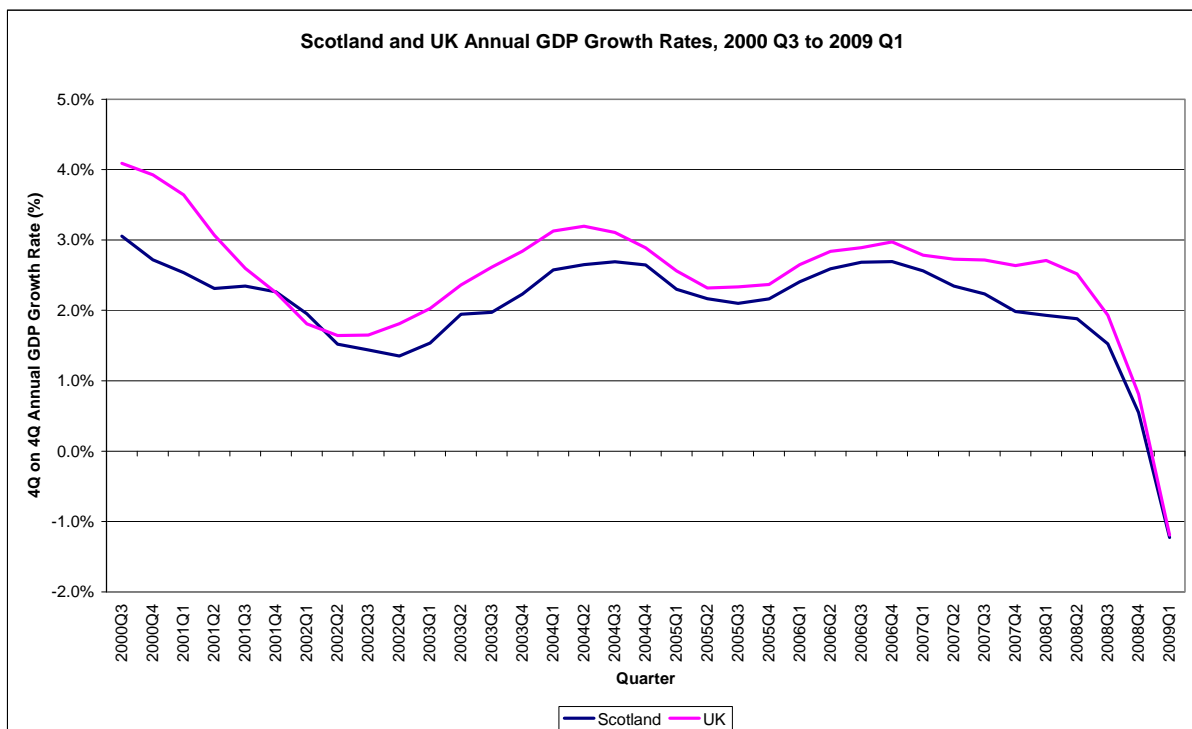
GDP Growth – UK Comparison

Last updated: July 2009

Annual Gross Domestic Product (GDP) growth rates for Scotland and the UK are calculated on a rolling four quarters on four quarters basis - this compares annual growth to the year end of the most recent quarter. Rates of GDP growth in the UK have generally exceeded Scottish GDP growth rates over the time period 2000Q3 to 2009Q1.

Annual growth rate to the most recent quarter, 2009Q1, in both Scotland and UK was -1.2% - a gap of 0.0 (zero) percentage points. The gap has decreased from the previous period, 2008Q4, where Scottish GDP grew at an annual rate of 0.5% compared to 0.8% in the UK – a gap of 0.3% points. Consequently, between 2008Q4 and 2009Q1 the gap between annual GDP growth rates in Scotland and the UK narrowed by 0.2 percentage points (to note that growth rates, and therefore the gap between growth rates, are calculated using unrounded numbers, but are only presented to 1 decimal place).

The Scottish Government has set a target to raise Scotland's GDP growth rate to the UK level by 2011.



Source: Scottish Government

Publication

Gross Domestic Product

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Statistics/Browse/Economy/gdp>

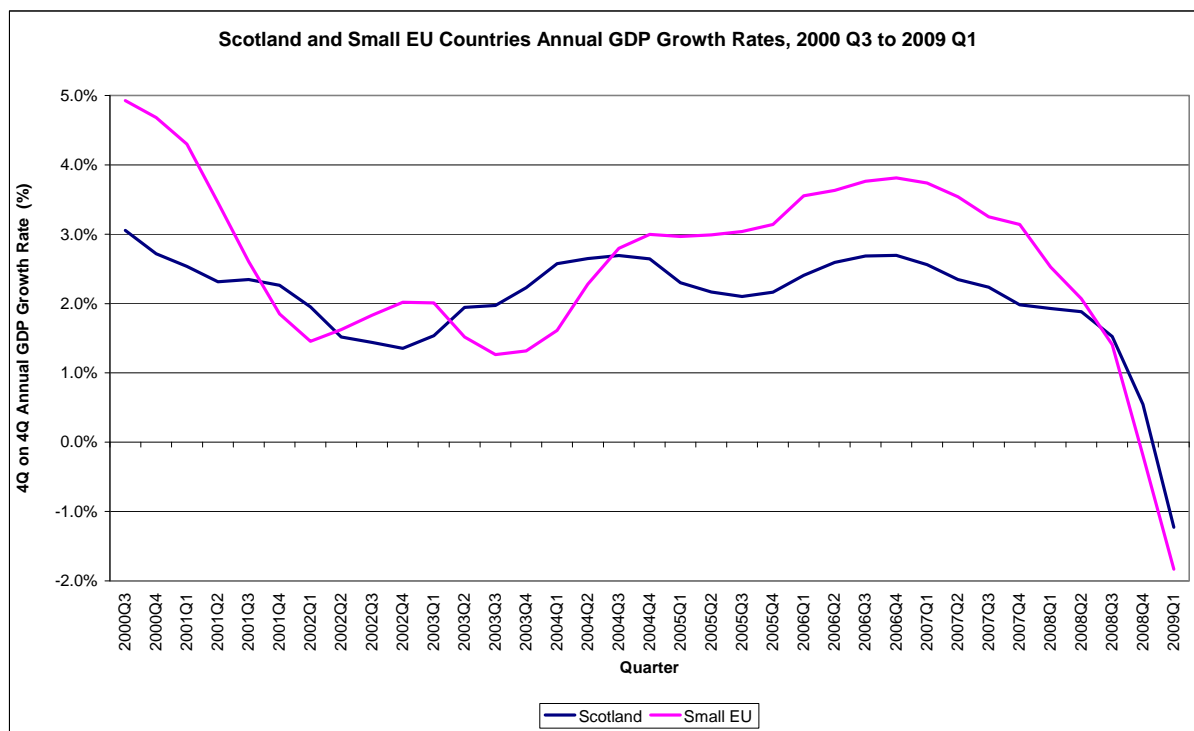
GDP Growth – EU Comparison

Last updated: July 2009

Annual Gross Domestic Product (GDP) growth rates for Scotland and the small EU countries are calculated on a rolling four quarters on four quarters basis - this compares annual growth to the year end of the most recent quarter. Over the period 2000Q3 to 2008Q2, annual GDP growth rates in the Small EU countries have generally exceeded Scottish GDP growth rates. However, the aggregate annual growth rate of the Small EU countries has declined more rapidly than in Scotland in recent quarters, down from 3.1% in 2007Q4 to -1.8% in 2009Q1.

As a result annual GDP growth rates in Scotland have exceeded Small EU growth rates for the three consecutive quarters. However, the gap between annual Scottish and Small EU GDP growth rates declined by 0.1 percentage points in the Small EU's favour between 2008Q4 and 2009Q1. This is due to an easing in the quarterly rate of decline in the Small EU countries between 2008Q4 and 2009Q1 – driven in particular by Sweden and Ireland – and a deterioration in the quarterly rate of decline in Scotland over the same period.

The Scottish Government has set a target to match the GDP growth rate of the small independent EU countries by 2017.



Source: Scottish Government, OECD

Publication

[Gross Domestic Product](#)

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Statistics/Browse/Economy/gdp>

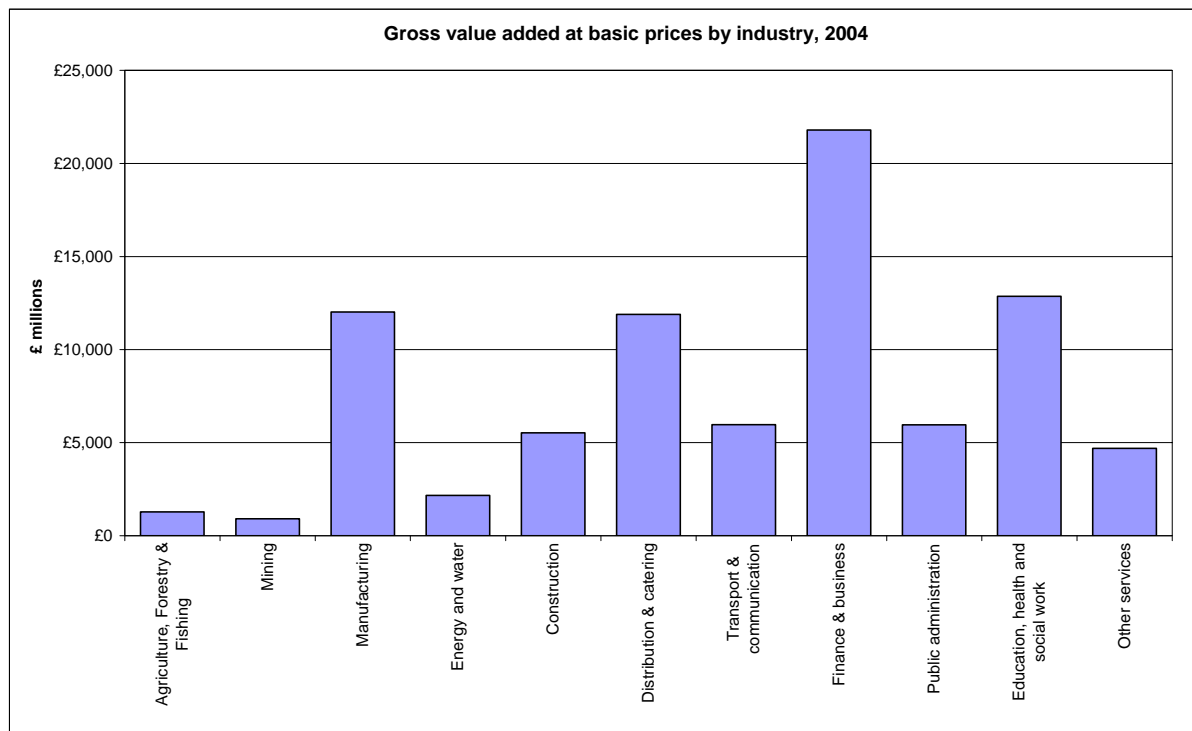
Industrial Analyses (Input-Output)

Gross Value Added at Basic Prices by Industry

Last updated: May 2009

Input-Output tables provide a complete picture of the flows of products and services in the economy for a given year, illustrating the relationship between producers and consumers and the interdependencies of industries.

An analysis of eleven broad industrial sectors shows that in 2004, the financial intermediation and other business services sector provided the largest contribution to gross value added at current basic prices, at £21.8 billion out of a total of £85.1 billion. Education, health and social work sector contributed £12.9 billion, the manufacturing sector contributed £12.0 billion and the distribution and catering sector contributed £11.9 billion.



Source: Scottish Government Input Output Tables

Publication

[Input-Output Tables and Multipliers for Scotland 1998-2004](http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2009/03/IOTables1998-2004) (Published 2009)

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2009/03/IOTables1998-2004>

Web link

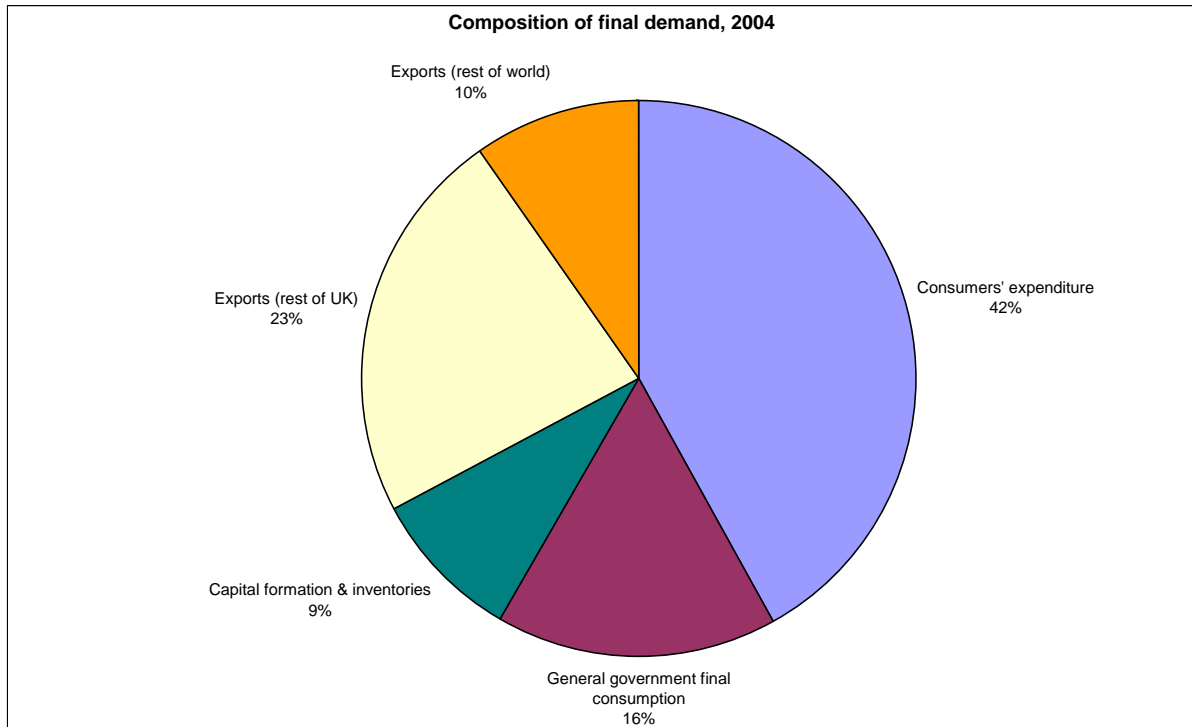
[Input Output Tables and Multipliers for Scotland](http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Input-Output)

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Input-Output>

Final Demand

Last updated: May 2009

In 2004, 42% of all goods and services entering into final demand were purchased by consumers, 33% were exported and 16% were consumed by central and local government. Gross capital formation by all sectors of the economy was 9% of total final demand.



Source: Scottish Government Input Output Tables

Publication

[Input-Output Tables and Multipliers for Scotland 1998-2004](#) (Published 2009)

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2009/03/IOTables1998-2004>

Web link

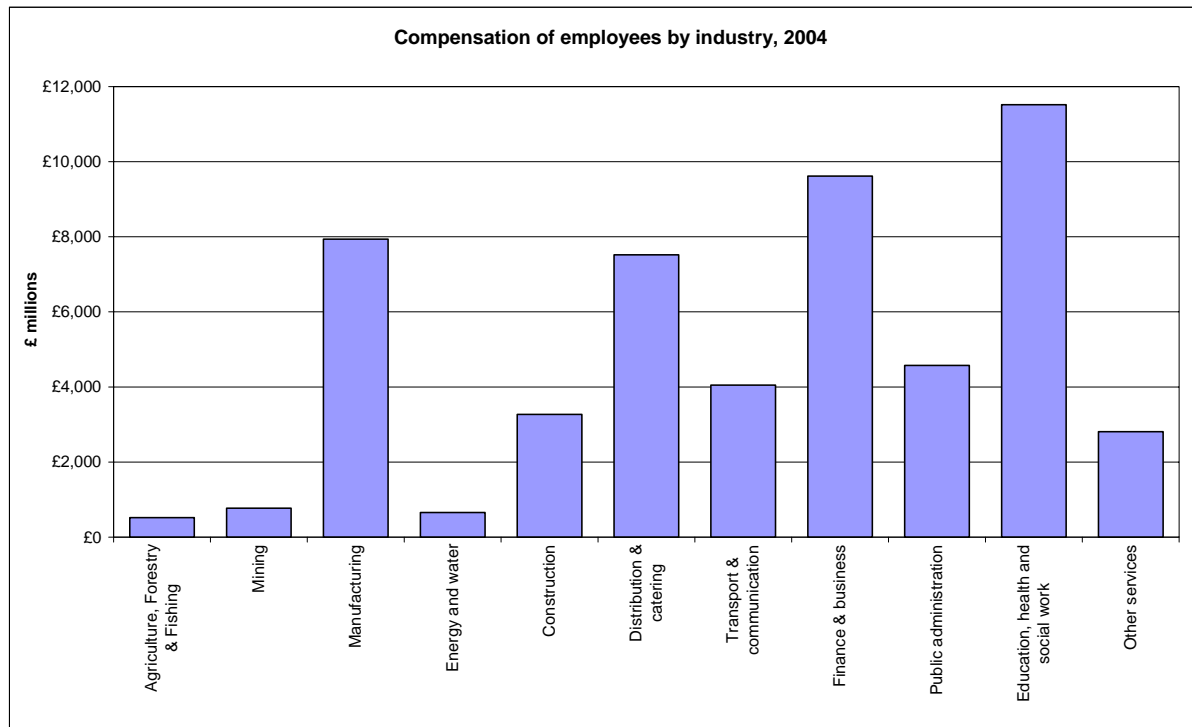
[Input Output Tables and Multipliers for Scotland](#)

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Input-Output>

Compensation of Employees by Industry

Last updated: May 2009

The education, health and social work sector showed the highest level of compensation of employees (total remuneration in cash or in kind, including the value of social contributions payable by the employer) in 2004 at £11.5 billion. Financial intermediation and other business services sector showed the second highest compensation of employees at £9.6 billion followed by manufacturing at £7.9 billion.



Source: Scottish Government Input Output Tables

Publication

[Input-Output Tables and Multipliers for Scotland 1998-2004](http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2009/03/IOTables1998-2004) (Published 2009)

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Web link

[Input Output Tables and Multipliers for Scotland](http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Input-Output)

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Exports

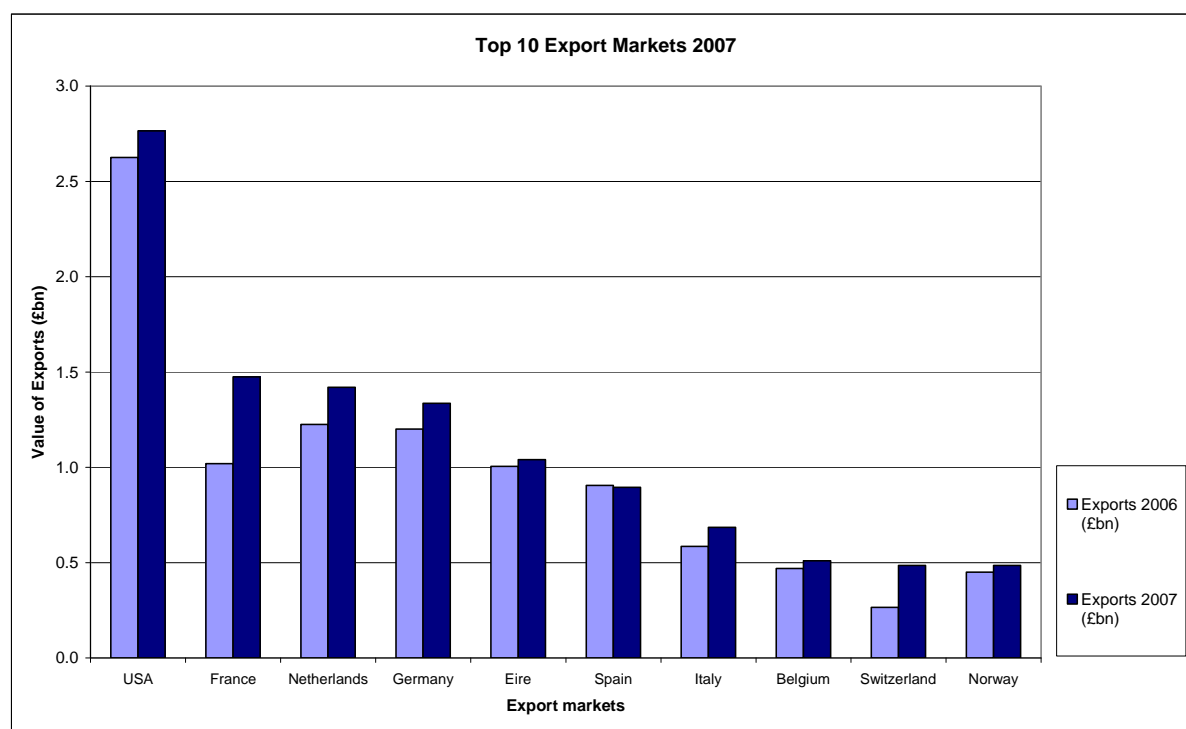
Exports

Last updated: March 2009

Scottish exports in 2007 were provisionally estimated to be £20,600 million, an increase of £1,300 million since 2006, with exports to the EU increased by £580 million.

In 2007, the top destination for exports was the USA, which accounted for an estimated £2,765 million (13% of total exports). The USA, France, Netherlands, Germany, and Eire are the top 5 markets for Scottish exporters, and together they account for 39% of the total exports (further data are available from the [Global Connections Survey](#)). Exports to all of these top 5 countries were increased from 2006 levels.

Switzerland appears in the top 10 for the first time in 2007, having previously been no higher than 11th (in both 2003 and 2004). For the first time Sweden are outside the top 10, having previously been in 9th or 10th place each year since 2003.



Source: Scottish Government

Web link

[Global Connections Survey](#)

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Statistics/Browse/Economy/Exports/GCSIntroduction>

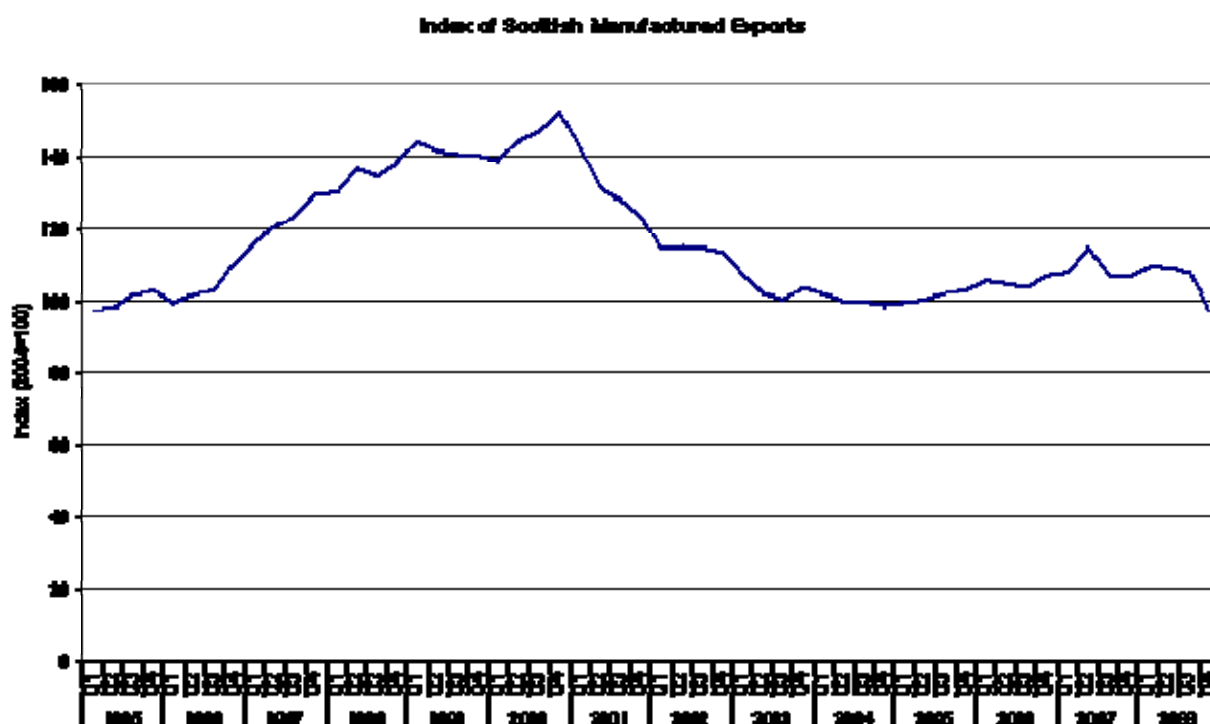
Manufactured Exports

Last updated: April 2009

Scottish manufactured export sales decreased by 9.6 per cent in real terms in 2008 Q4 (seasonally adjusted). The level of Scottish manufactured export sales decreased by 2.8 per cent in real terms over the year to 2008 Q4.

Over the quarter, declines in exports were observed in all industries. The greatest declines were in food, drink & tobacco (-20.2%), metals & metal products (-10.5%), and engineering & allied industries (-5.6%), with chemicals, coke, refined petroleum & nuclear fuel (-7.0%), textiles, fur & leather (-3.8%), wood, paper, publishing & printing (-2.6%), and other manufacturing (-2.7%) also showing declines.

Over the year to December 2008, export sales fell in engineering & allied industries (-2.9%), food, drink & tobacco (-3.5%), chemicals, coke, refined petroleum & nuclear fuel (-3.6%), textiles, fur & leather (-8.1%), metals & metal products (-1.5%), and wood, paper, publishing & printing (-0.6%). However, export sales in the other manufacturing industries grew by 5.2 per cent in real terms over the year.



Source: Scottish Government

Web link

[Index of Manufactured Exports](http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Statistics/Browse/Economy/Exports/IMEIntroduction)

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Statistics/Browse/Economy/Exports/IMEIntroduction>

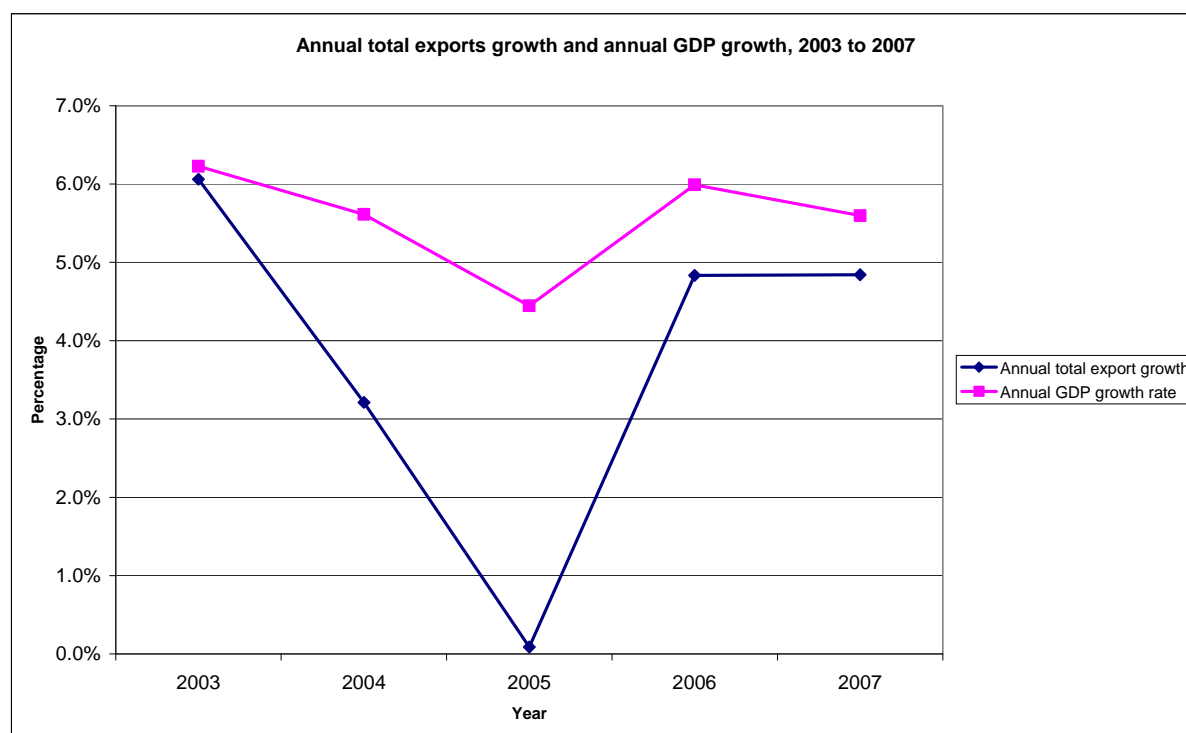
Exports and GDP Growth

Last updated: April 2009

Exports data are taken from the Scottish Government's Global Connections Survey (GCS), which estimates export sales from Scotland to the rest of the world and to the rest of the UK. GDP estimates are taken from the Office for National Statistics (ONS) regional Gross Value Added (GVA) estimates (Regional Accounts). These are current price estimates in basic prices and do not include "extra regio" activity.

Over the period 2002 to 2007 exports have grown, on average, by 3.8% per annum. Over the same period GDP at current prices grew, on average, at the higher rate of 5.6% per annum. Since 2003 GDP has grown at a higher rate than exports. In 2007 GDP grew at 0.8 percentage points higher than exports – GDP grew by 5.6 per cent while exports grew by 4.8 per cent.

The Scottish Government has established a National Indicator to grow exports at a faster average rate than GDP over the term of this Parliament.



Source: Scottish Government, Office for National Statistics (ONS)

Publication

[Scottish Global Connections Survey 2007](#) (Published March 2009, revised April 2009)

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Statistics/Browse/Economy/Exports/RUKExports>

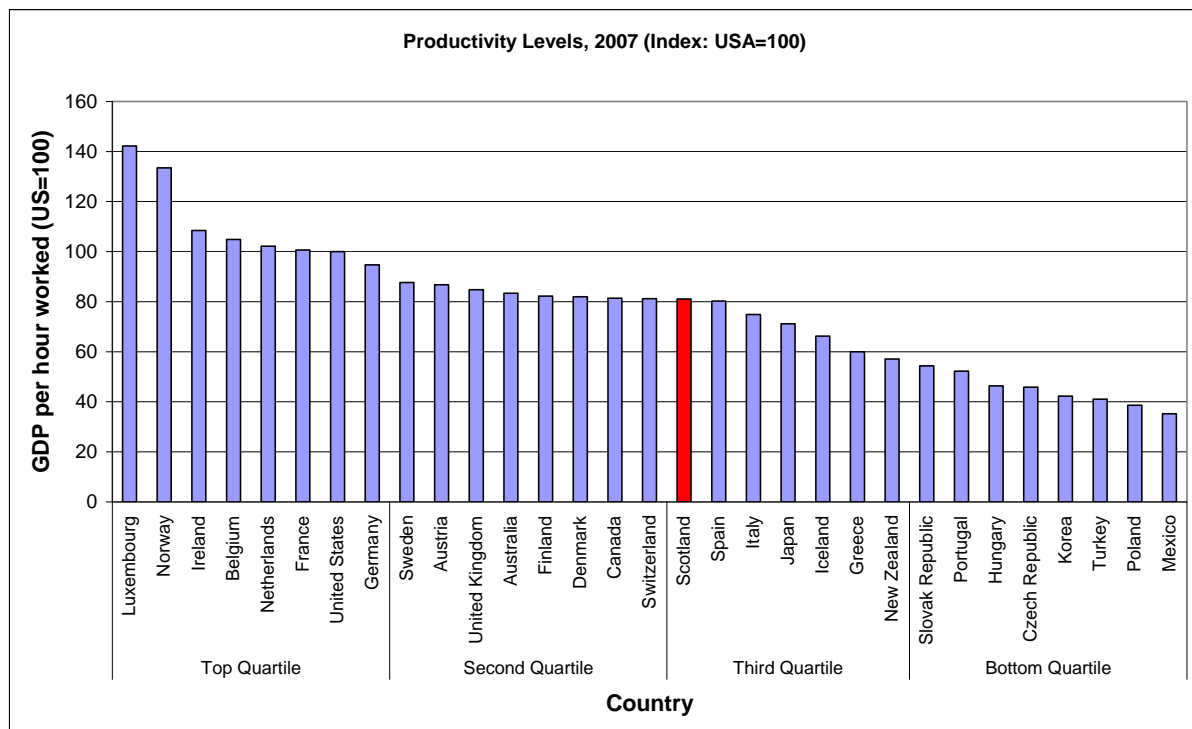
Productivity

Productivity

Last updated: June 2009

Labour productivity - defined as Gross Domestic Product (GDP) per hour worked - measures the amount of goods and services (output) produced from an hour of work. The most productive economies can produce higher levels of output from an hour of work. In 2007 Scotland was ranked 17th (out of 31) against the countries of the OECD, and is at the top of the third quartile. Scotland's productivity levels in 2007 were 85.6% of the levels in Germany, the country ranked at the bottom of the top quartile. Germany have been the lowest ranked country in the top quartile in every year since 2000. Between 2006 and 2007 the gap between productivity levels in Scotland and the lowest ranked country in the top quartile (Germany) decreased by 0.6 percentage points.

The Scottish Government has established a target to rank in the top quartile for productivity amongst our key trading partners in the OECD by 2017.



Source: OECD, ONS