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**HOUSEHOLD PRODUCTION
SATELLITE ACCOUNT
FOR THE
AUTONOMOUS COMMUNITY
OF THE
BASQUE COUNTRY**

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Introduction

1.1.- Background

The study presented¹ here is the outcome of the parliamentary mandate received by the EUSTAT in the plenary session of the 19th April 1996 to assess household work. This mandate was in turn the result of social concern arising over several years in different international settings such as: the United Nations in its report on Women's Rights (1985), the World Summit on Social Development held in Copenhagen (1995) and the United Nations Fourth World Congress on Women held in Beijing (1995).

Recently, different research has called for attention on the need to develop a set of common guidelines to calculate the value and volume of household production, which would also enable international comparisons. In this way, the results obtained could have several applications in the social and economic field:

- * provide information on unpaid, but necessary, work, which has been hidden from the rest of the economy for a long time
- * highlight the importance of household production with regard to the wealth generated in a territory, i.e. with regard to Gross Domestic Product
- * applications in the calculation of the value of unpaid work for social policy ends (cases of divorce, injury or death)
- * analyse the dynamic operation of the household economy and its interaction with public and market sectors
- * also provide useful reflections on analyses of private consumption

At an international level, there have been numerous studies to assess household production. However, they lacked a homogeneous methodology that enabled comparisons between different countries, as well as an assessment in terms of National Accounts to enable this activity to be compared with the other economic activities that make up the Gross Domestic Product. In particular, in the European case, there was a lack of a methodology emanating from the European Accounts System.

In an aim to redress this situation, between 1995 and 1998 EUROSTAT promoted a project to develop the methodology to prepare the household production Satellite Account. This was carried out by the Statistics Finland Institute and is the basis for the methodology that will be developed by the European Union during the annual Programme for the year 2000.

¹ That study has been done by Cristina Prado Valle. (EUSTAT).

This methodology² has been fully followed in the preparation of the household production Account of the Autonomous Community of Euskadi; however, the pioneering character of the use of this methodology must be mentioned. It is also being carried out in parallel by countries such as Italy, Luxembourg, Slovenia and Finland³.

1.2.- Objectives

The objective of the Household Satellite Account is to provide a global view of the productive activities carried out by households and give an estimation of the economic value of these activities. For this reason, all the activities produced in households, both those included in the European Accounts System⁴ (ESA from hereon) and those that are not, must be considered in the Satellite Account, in order to give this global view.

represents the objective of the Household Satellite Account. The Satellite includes the household sector, as it is presented in the European Accounts System, and household production that is excluded from National Accounts.

TABLE 1.1 HOUSEHOLD PRODUCTION SATELLITE ACCOUNT

	Household sector ESA		Household production not included in ESA	
	Market production (1)	Household production for own use		Voluntary production (Services) (4)
		Own production (goods) (2)	Goods and services produced for own use (3)	
P1 Production				
P2 Intermediate consumption				
B1 Gross Value Added				
K1 Consumption of Fixed Capital				
B1n Net Value added				

Within the ESA, the Household Sector is basically determined by market production (1) carried out (owners of unincorporated enterprises, partnerships...), in addition to the production of production for own use (construction of buildings). Similarly, within the Household Sector there is a minority group (2) of household production for own use that is taken into account by the ESA, which includes agricultural production for self-consumption, the renting of homes occupied by their owners and household services produced by paid household members.

The rest of the production for own use carried out by households (3) is not considered within the limits of the ESA, and is the largest part of the production they generate. Similarly, voluntary work or informal help (4) carried out by households on their own initiative must be taken into account in the household production excluded from the ESA.

² *Methodology for a Household Production Satellite Account*. Johana Varjonen. International Statistics Seminar in Euskadi. Nº 38.

³ At the time this report was being written, the results for the rest of the countries had not been published.

⁴ Set of rules that are used in European Union countries to prepare National Accounts for their economies.

Production for own use is that which, to a large extent, is not considered in the National Accounts and represents a novelty in this work, although an assessment of all the components of the Household Production Satellite Account will be provided.

The Satellite Account refers to the years 1998 and 1993 because for these two years the basic statistics required for its preparation are available: the Survey of Time Budgets (hereon, EPT).

The Satellite Account adopts the same structure as the ESA presents in its different accounts. For this study, only the Production Account and the Operation Account will be presented, in addition to Goods and Services for the Extended Economy; i.e. global economy accounts including that part of household production for own final use which is not included in the ESA accounts.

- ◆ Provide a home: purchase or rent a house or flat, furnish, equip, repair, etc.
- ◆ Provide nutrition: plan meals, buy the ingredients, prepare and serve meals, wash up, etc.
- ◆ Provide clothing; buy clothing or material to make clothing, washing, ironing, sewing, etc.
- ◆ Provide care: care for children, ill persons, the elderly or other members of the family.

The different accounts of the Satellite Account will be presented on an A.C. of Euskadi level without distinguishing sexes, although the household production for own final use, which is not included in the ESA assessments, is presented by household functions for the study by provinces and by sexes.

Methodological aspects of the satellite account

2.1.- The Concept of the Household

The concept of the household used in the Satellite Account is the same as is used in National Accounts (according to the ESA). It is defined as a “small group of people who share the same home, part or all of their income and wealth, and that consume a certain type of service goods “collectively”. As with National Accounts, the Satellite Account includes residence homes as well as institutional homes consisting of people who live in hospitals, boarding houses, ... Among the latter, the chance of obtaining data is very low, although it is assumed that this will not drastically affect the results.

The difference between the consideration of the Household in National Accounts and in the Household Satellite Account originates in the functions assigned to them. In the former, the main functions attributed are the contribution of work, consumer and entrepreneur, producing non-financial market goods or service goods. On the other hand, for the Household Satellite Account the function of consumer is extended to include the function of producer. Homes are considered as units in which goods and services are produced by the members of the household who consume the whole of these goods and services. The latter, in turn, have the main function of satisfying the basic needs of the members in the home; equipping a place to live in, preparation of meals, clothing and the necessary care for physical existence. Essentially, goods and services which every home has to provide, either by producing them themselves or by buying them on the market.

2.2.- Definition of household production in the Satellite Account

One of the most important aspects in the assessment of non-market household production is to determine which activities carried out in the household are productive and, as such, must be assessed. In order to do so, we use what is known as “third party criteria” which was introduced by Margaret Reid⁵. The basic idea is as follows: an activity is considered productive if it may be delegated to someone else, if it provides an output that can be exchanged.

According to the words of Margaret Reid «if an activity is of a kind that enables it to be delegated to a paid worker, then such an activity should be considered to be productive...». Household production consists of unpaid activities that are carried out by home members for themselves, which may be replaced by market products and services paid for if circumstances such as income, market conditions and personal inclinations enable the service to be delegated to someone outside the household group.

⁵ Reid 1934, cited by Wood 1997.

As has already been mentioned, the statistical reference for the preparation of the Satellite Account is the EPT⁶ (1998 and 1993), whose aim is to measure the time used daily by people for different activities. From this statistical operation, those activities considered productive from the point of view of “third party criteria” were selected in order to assess monetarily the time dedicated to these activities.

In Table 2.1 we can see household activities grouped by functions which are considered as household production. Most of them are activities that have been taken from the Survey on Time Budgets, coded with the corresponding code used in the aforementioned statistic. In addition, there is another series of activities marked (E) which are those household activities for own final use that are included in National Accounts and whose assessment is estimated here.

CHART 2.1 HOUSEHOLD PRODUCTION FOR OWN FINAL USE BY FUNCTIONS

FUNCTIONS	PROVIDE ACCOMODATION	PROVIDE NUTRITION	PROVIDE CLOTHING	PROVIDE CARE
OUTPUT	Accommodation for household members. Services produced ⁽¹⁾ by resident owners	Meals, snacks for household members	Clothing and care thereof for household members	Services caring for children, sick persons and elderly.
Main activities	Major household work (341) Sculpture, painting (373) DIY (376) Construction of the household and major repairs (E)	Preparing food (311) Peeling fruit and vegetables (312) Serving meals (315) Autoconsumption of the primary sector (E)	Dressmaking (371) Embroidery (372)	Looking after children (41) Games and learning (42) Looking after adults (43)
Auxiliary activities				
- Purchases	Purchase of durable consumer goods (352) Going shopping (355) (P) Mail order shopping (358) Waiting and queueing (363)	Daily shopping (351) Bringing the shopping in from the car (356) Queueing (357)	Going shopping (355) (P)	
- Maintenance	Heating (342) Maintenance services (354) Repairs (374)			
- Gardening	Gardening (377)	Looking after pets (378)		
- Cleaning	Cleaning the home (321) Making beds (322) Tidying a room (323)	Washing up (313) Putting crockery away (314)	Hanging out the washing (331) Ironing (332) Repairs (333) Tidying clothing (334)	
- Transport	Parking in the garage (345)	Other trips (P)	Other trips (P)	Trips to accompany someone (82)
- Administration	Doing the accounts, sorting papers (344) Removals (347) Accidents, burglary ... (348) Administrative work. (361)			
Paid household work activities	All activities mentioned, when carried out by paid household staff			

(1) That which National Accounts calls Rent Assigned from the household

⁶ See Survey on Time Budget, 1998. Eustat

As in Table 2.1 within each function the main and auxiliary activities are considered. The auxiliary activity in the Satellite is defined in the same way as in the ESA (ESA 3.1.2), as «that support activity that is carried out in the company –in this case, the home– with an aim to creating conditions that enable main or secondary activities to be created or developed». An example of these activities are a carrying out shopping, tasks of maintenance, transport linked to each function, etc.

In this sense, activities such as Transport and Shopping have had to be classified between the different functions according to the kind of purchase and the destination of the transport. In the latter case in particular, the EPT did not give enough disaggregation to share transport between all the functions. It was therefore necessary to carry out distribution according to the activities carried out outside the home and subject to the use of some kind of transport.

Some examples to differentiate productive and non-productive activities for extreme cases, applying third party criteria, would be:

- ◆ Self-education is excluded, as although it has economic consequences, the study cannot be delegated to anyone else.
- ◆ Washing, dressing oneself, putting on make-up, are excluded because these activities cannot generally be bought on the market.
- ◆ Gardening and looking after pets, including walking the dog, are included within the production limit because at least part of this activity may be delegated.
- ◆ Purchasing goods and services is a productive activity, except the acquisition of medical services, or going to the hairdresser's or getting similar personal services that cannot be delegated to a person other than the benefactor,
- ◆ Child care is productive, but trips to the cinema or to the restaurant are non-productive.

Another of the household activities that should be considered in the Household Satellite is voluntary work and informal help. This activity as such is not necessary for the existence of the home; however, it is unpaid and could be bought on the market. In this sense it benefits other homes or institutional units (private non-profit making institutions) and, therefore, must be included as a different function within household production.

We must distinguish between two kinds of voluntary work: informal help, when help is given to a group of individuals on one's own initiative (unpaid help to neighbours and family) and formal voluntary work carried out by non-profit making institutions that help households with people who work voluntarily in organisations or associations. This voluntary work is a productive activity and is distinguished from a free time activity by third party criteria. This means that the person has to have an active function in the organization or association (holding a post: treasurer, president...)

The Satellite Account for the A.C. of Euskadi has taken into account informal voluntary work "help in the neighbourhood or family", (547) in the EPT. Formal voluntary work, as it should be considered, could not be extracted from this survey, this being one of the points that should be improved upon in the next EPT.

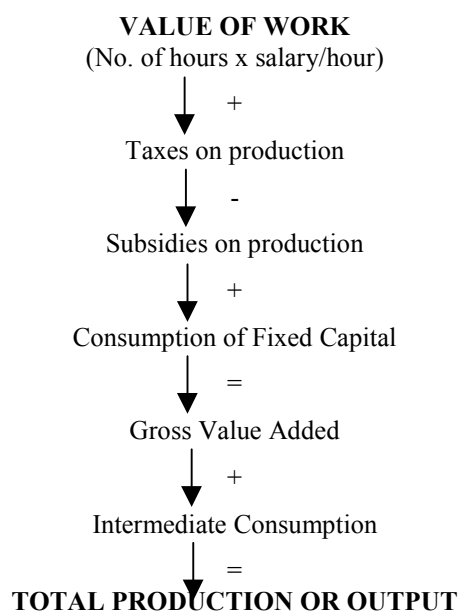
2.3.- Method to assess household production

Assessing the number of hours dedicated to household production is a crucial aspect for the result of this study, as the use of one or another type of salary could lead to very different results⁷. This aspect is analysed in some of the studies carried out by different countries⁸.

In the Satellite Account of the A.C. of Euskadi the assessment of production, as with other aspects, is based on the recommendations established in the aforementioned study promoted by the EUROSTAT. The assessment of production through costs, the same method as used in the National Accounts to assess non-market production carried out by the Public Administration and non-profit making Institutions.

This method represents an estimation of the different inputs that make up production, as appear in Figure 2.1:

FIGURE 2.1. METHOD BASED ON COSTS



Currently, given the statistical development of different European countries, in general terms, this method is considered to be the most feasible for calculating household production.

We shall now describe the calculation method used for the estimation of each of the components of the Basque Household Production Satellite Account.

⁷ *Methodology for a Household Economy Satellite Account*. Pag. 88 – 90. EUSTAT.

⁸ *Travail Domestique essai de quantification*. A. Fouet, A. Chandeanu. INSEE, 1981.

2.3.1.- Value of work

The cost of household work is the most important component of household production, the salary per hour applied to the number of hours of household production obtained from the EPT being especially important.

In the selection of the salary to be applied, the following categories are recommended: 3231 (Professional child-minder), 5121 (Housekeeper) or 9131 (Home-helpers or cleaners). They are used in the European Standard and International Classification of Professions (ISCO88) and whose Spanish adaptation is the Clasificación Nacional de Ocupaciones (CON-94), which corresponds to the housekeeper's salary.

Due to the fact that some countries have not developed the Salary Structure Survey of 1995⁹ to four digits, it is recommended that where the above categories are missing, category 51 should be used. This is called "Personal service workers", which also has the advantage of including organization and management activities that are not included in the above codes, aspects which also occupy a large part of the tasks carried out in household work. Logically, this last category has been used for the Satellite Account of the A.C. of Euskadi, updated with price indexes for 1998 and 1993.

The salary considered in the Satellite is in gross terms, i.e., it includes the contributions by employers, as in the National Accounts.

2.3.2.- Intermediate and Final Consumption, Gross Fixed Capital Formation

Intermediate Consumption in the Household Satellite represents, as in the National Accounts, the value of goods and services consumed as inputs in the household production process. Thus, for example, food will have this category, as will energy used in the preparation of meals, the cost of transport used in purchasing food, etc.

In the National Accounts all the goods and services that households as consumers purchase (except for the home itself, which is considered FBCF¹⁰), are included in the Final Consumption by families. But in the Satellite Account we must distinguish from the Final Consumption that part of goods and services that participate as input in household production, i.e. Intermediate Consumption. Similarly, it will be necessary to distinguish purchases that consist of durable goods, which are capital goods from the point of view of the Satellite Account and make up the Gross Formation. Finally, we will distinguish which part of Consumption is Final Consumption, i.e., dedicated to non-productive activities.

For this study the breakdown of Final Consumption in these three components was carried out for 83 economic sectors. This is the sectorization to which Final Consumption is disposed in the Economic Accounts, and is broken down by means of the indicators provided by the Time Budget Survey or the Continuous Survey on Family Budgets (ECPF) and treated with the maximum disaggregation available. The recommendations taken from the proposal by the EUROSTAT are used as a reference.

⁹ This survey was carried out in the European Community.

¹⁰ Gross Formation of Fixed Capital.

In Table 2.2 we can observe the distribution of 1998 Final Consumption in the three necessary components for the Satellite Account. The statistical source on which distribution is based appears can also be seen.

Another aspect worth commenting on is the treatment required by Final Consumption in the Household Satellite and which differs from that used in National Accounts.

In the National Accounts, Final Household Consumption only covers part of the output: production included in the limit of the ESA; with an aim to including the missing part of output, adjustments are necessary due to the reclassification of Final Consumption. In the following figure the revised formula for Final Household Consumption is explained.

Consumption in National Accounts

Household Final consumption expenditure

- + Government expenditure on individual consumption of goods and services
- + Final consumption expenditure of non-profit serving households
- = Actual final consumption of households

Consumption in the Household Satellite

Final Household Consumption

- Expenditure on durable products for household production (GFCF in the satellite)
- Expenditure on Intermediate Consumption
- + Output of household production (not included in National Accounts)
- = Total of Final Household Consumption

CHART 2.2 DISTRIBUTION OF FINAL COMSUMPTION IN THE 1998 ECONOMIC ACCOUNTS. INTERMEDIATE CONSUMPTION, CONSUMPTION OF DURABLE GOODS AND FINAL CONSUMPTION FOR SATELLITE ACCOUNT

	Private consumption TIO 1998	Final Consumption	Intermediate Consumption	Gross fixed capital formation	Source used for distribution
1. Agriculture	67.307	0	67.307	0	
2. Livestock	16.897	0	16.897	0	
3. Forestry	369	316	53	0	
4. Fishing and agriculture	39.983	0	39.983	0	
5. Coal	655	561	93	0	EPT
6. Oil and gas mining	0	0	0	0	
7. Uranium mining	0	0	0	0	
8. Metallic minerals	0	0	0	0	
9. Non metallic minerals	0	0	0	0	
10. Meat industries	132.768	0	132.768	0	
11. Dairy industries	52.776	0	52.776	0	
12. Fish canning industry	29.149	0	29.149	0	
13. Bread and flour milling	47.207	0	47.207	0	
14. Other food	55.852	12.717	43.135	0	ECPF
15. Beverages	23.724	23.724	0	0	
16. Tobacco industry	50.505	50.505	0	0	
17. Textile industry	19.873	17.042	0	2.831	EPT
18. Dressmaking and fur	96.093	96.093	0	0	
19. Leather and footwear industry	24.223	24.223	0	0	
20. Timber industry	3.655	3.134	521	0	EPT
21. Paper industry	4.934	4.934	0	0	
22. Publishing and graphic arts	29.449	29.449	0	0	
23. Oil refining	121.516	104.210	17.306	0	EPT
24. Basic chemicals	0	0	0	0	
25. Industrial chemicals	1.326	1.326	0	0	
26. Final chemicals	54.158	33.020	21.137	0	ECPF
27. Rubber and tyres	3.969	3.675	294	0	EPT
28. Plastic articles	14.641	12.556	2.085	0	ECPF
29. Glass industry	1.143	0	0	1.143	
30. Cement, lime and plaster	18	16	2	0	
31. Other non-metallic	1.300	1.115	185	0	
32. Iron and steel industry	0	0	0	0	
33. Non-ferrous metallurgy	0	0	0	0	
34. Foundry	0	0	0	0	
35. Metal constructions	0	0	0	0	
36. Forging and stamping	0	0	0	0	
37. Mechanic engineering	0	0	0	0	
38. Metal articles	10.670	0	0	10.670	
39. Machine tools	0	0	0	0	
40. Household appliances	20.378	0	0	20.378	
41. Other machinery	0	0	0	0	
42. Office machines and computers	0	0	0	0	
43. Electric material	9.688	8.309	1.379	0	
44. Electronic material	18.805	18.805	0	0	
45. Precision material	12.582	12.582	0	0	
46. Automobiles and spare parts	63.600	58.893	0	4.707	
47. Shipbuilding	714	714	0	0	
48. Other transport material	1.719	1.591	0	127	
49. Furniture manufacturing	17.281	14.819	0	2.462	
50. Other manufactured goods	12.503	12.503	0	0	
51. Recycling	0	0	0	0	
52. Electric energy	40.395	34.643	5.753	0	EPT
53. Gas and steam	12.399	10.633	1.766	0	EPT
54. Water	23.800	20.410	3.390	0	EPT
55. Construction	85.988	73.742	12.246	0	EPT
56. Sales and repairs of automobiles	102.229	94.665	7.565	0	EPT
57. Wholesale trade	180.820	155.067	25.753	0	EPT
58. Retail trade	390.024	334.476	55.548	0	EPT
59. Hotel and catering trade	338.276	338.276	0	0	EPT
60. Railway transport	8.500	8.500	0	0	EPT
61. Road freight	43.010	36.885	6.125	0	EPT
62. Other overland freight	47.279	47.279	0	0	
63. Sea freight	2.820	2.820	0	0	
64. Air freight	14.440	14.440	0	0	
65. Annexes to transport	35.955	35.955	0	0	
66. Communications	32.739	28.076	4.663	0	EPT
67. Banking	4.953	4.247	706	0	EPT
68. Insurance	122.869	117.254	5.615	0	Inf de seguros
69. Auxilliary finance	3.819	3.819	0	0	
70. Real estate activities	456.623	391.260	65.032	0	EPT
71. Renting machinery	1.271	1.271	0	0	
72. Computer activities	0	0	0	0	
73. Research and development	0	0	0	0	
74. Other business activities	20.691	20.691	0	0	
75. Public Administration	41.976	35.998	5.979	0	EPT
76. Education	65.529	65.529	0	0	
77. Health	50.517	50.517	0	0	
78. Social services	14.747	14.747	0	0	
79. Public sanitary services	15.275	13.100	2.175	0	EPT
80. Associative activities	31.652	31.652	0	0	
81. Leisure and cultural activities	101.281	101.281	0	0	
82. Personal services	31.706	31.706	0	0	
83. Home help	25.084	0	25.415	0	
Total	3.408.095	2.665.771	700.008	42.318	

The concept of Gross Fixed Capital Formation within the Satellite Account must be clear because, as has been indicated, it is part of the Final Consumption considered in the National Accounts. The concept goes beyond that which is indicated by the ESA. In the Satellite, all kinds of machinery and equipment involved in household production —appliances, furniture, ...— and a large number of appliances and utensils used as fixed assets —frying pans, crockery, tools, ...— which are bought gradually and whose life span is several years¹¹, are considered as Gross Formation of Capital.

2.3.3.- Consumption of Fixed Capital

Just as in companies, there is a cost corresponding to consumption of capital goods in the productive process. Households, in so far as they use durable or semi-durable goods in the productive activity that wear and depreciate in the process, also incur in the said cost. Therefore, this cost must be considered in the total value of household production.

The problem lies in the way to estimate this cost, because the method which has been used internationally, "Perpetual Inventory Method" or PIM, is not implemented in every country (nor is it used in the case of the A.C. of Euskadi) and less so in the case of households.

Consequently, with this kind of work it has been necessary to calculate all the necessary elements (Fixed Capital Stock, Capital Formation, duration of permanent assets in capital stock before withdrawal...) in order to estimate the Cost of Fixed Capital for households. The method applied is the Permanent Inventory, as appears in the study by the Fundación BBV, "Capital Stock in Spain and its Territorial Distribution"¹².

According to the Permanent Inventory method Fixed Capital Consumption is calculated using the following stages:

- 1º) **Calculation of Gross Fixed Capital Stock** existing for each durable or semi-durable good, subject to being considered as an investment in the household economy, according to the following expression:

$$KB_t^i = KB_{t-1}^i + IB_t^i - R_t^i \quad (1)$$

$$R_t^i = \sum_{j=0}^{M_i} r_j^i IB_{t-j}^i \quad (2)$$

where: KB_t^i = Gross Capital Stock of asset i in the period t

IB_t^i = Gross investment on i during the period t.

R_t^i = Withdrawals produced in the period t of asset i.

¹¹ The SEC considers this kind of expenditure that on many occasions is not above 500 ECUs (1995) to be Intermediate Consumption

¹² Volume I Methodology. Pages. 22–37.

M_i = Maximum duration of the life of the asset i

r_j^i = Withdrawal rate of good i after j – 1 periods following the investment.

Therefore r_o^i is the withdrawal rate applicable to the investment carried out in the current period.

From (1) and (2) the following expression is deduced, in which the Capital Stock depends solely on the investment carried out in earlier periods:

$$KB_t^i = \sum_{j=0}^{M_i} (1 - r_t^i) IB_{t-j} \quad (3)$$

Should assets disappear when a sufficiently long period of time has elapsed (defined as the maximum deviation from the average life span) subsequent sums to $t - M_i$ may be omitted and the series of Gross Capital Stock may be derived as the accumulation of past investments without the need to resort to knowledge of the Initial Capital Stock.

The equation (3) may also be expressed in terms of survival:

$$KB_t^i = \sum_{j=0}^{M_i} IB_{t-j}^i * g_j^i$$

where $g_j^i =$ the proportion of the asset acquired in t - j and still in use in period t. This proportion will vary according to the asset.

There are numerous specifications to calculate the survival function¹³. Here we have taken the truncated Winfrey 5–3 function, which is used in the study by the Fundación BBV, for goods with an average life span of 10 years; for goods with a different life span a normal distribution function has been applied. This is considered to be a common application in this kind of studies.

- 2º) **Calculation of Net Capital Stock**, i.e., net of depreciation suffered due to use and obsolescence. Gross Capital Stock is calculated in the same way, taking depreciation into account, where a linear scheme of depreciation has been opted for, through the following expression:

$$d_j^i = \left(1 - \frac{t}{E_{t-j}^i} \right)$$

where E_{t-j}^i is the total life expectancy of investment carried out in t – j which has not yet been withdrawn at the moment t.

- 3º). **Calculation of amortization** through the estimation of the quantity that is still to be amortized and the years of life left to the good until total withdrawal.

¹³ See Fundación BBV. Volume I Methodology.

2.3.4.- Taxes less Subsidies

Taxes on production is another of the production costs that, in the case of households, is registered mostly in income tax, taxes on wealth, etc.

In the Satellite it will be necessary to extract from all of them which are related, and to what extent, to the household productive process. In addition, it is also true that in this study we have opted to consider only household production taxes considered in the National Accounts, as they are not particularly significant and due to the fact that estimation work involved would be quite abundant.

With regard to Subsidies, within the Satellite they must be understood as non-returnable payments by the Public Administrations to households, as a result of their productive activity. In this sense, the proposal by the EUROSTAT indicates that the main kind of subsidy to include is that which in National Accounts is considered “Social Transfers”, paid to families looking after children, elderly, ill or handicapped members, etc., instead of taking them to public institutions.

In the case of the Satellite Account of the A.C. of Euskadi no quantity has been included, as these transfers are few or insignificant in the exercise of the study, due to the fact that this kind of aid is channelled through other institutional bodies (Public Administration, companies...)

Accounts developed in the household satellite

The Accounts that have been developed in the Household Satellite of the A.C. of Euskadi are Production and Operating Accounts, as well as Goods and Services, Production and Operation Accounts for the extended global economy¹⁴.

Preparation of these Accounts has involved enlarging and modifying some of the concepts used in the ESA: the production limit has been increased, a labour value has been imputed and the consumption concept has been modified.

We shall now mention the different accounts that make up the Household Satellite Account for the Basque economy.

PRODUCTION ACCOUNT: This account presents the production generated by households in the Resources part, distinguishing both production which enters within the ESA limits, and production that remains outside and which must be considered in the Household Satellite. Under jobs appear (as in every production account) intermediate consumption used in the production, this being the Value Added balance generated in the economy by households.

GENERATION OF INCOME ACCOUNT: The Resources in this Account are the balance of the earlier Account, i.e. Gross Value Added and in the Jobs section, the different components thereof (Salaries, Taxes and Subsidies) the resulting balance is the Gross Surplus generated or mixed Income. In the case of production for own final use it is that which is considered imputed from the rent of the own home, as the rest of the production is considered as costs and does not generate Surplus or mixed Income.

In both accounts there are adjustment entries in order to avoid duplicating in the totals the part included in the National Accounts. These accounts are presented both for household production for own final use and for the global market household production in an attempt to give a global overview of the economic activity generated.

Similarly, the Goods and Services Account is presented as well as the Production Account and the Operating or Income Generating Account for the whole of the economy, incorporating household production as part thereof, in order to be able to study their specific weight in the whole of the Basque economy.

¹⁴ Extended means the whole of the economy including household production that is outside the limits of National Accounts according to the SEC.

As a complement to the Accounts household production that is outside the ESA is presented by functions, by Provinces and by sexes, as well as the production of final own consumption by large functions, distinguishing the part included in the ESA from that which is not.

Results analysis

Through the Household Work Satellite Account we can obtain an overall view of the productive activities undertaken by households, as well as an economic estimation of this activity. Interest is focused fundamentally on household production for own use, as assessment is not included in the Economic Accounts of a country, according to the criteria marked by the European Accounts System.

The Gross Value Added affecting Basque household production that is not accounted for in the GDP for 1998, is 2,228,267 million pesetas, which represents 40.1% of the GDP, this percentage rising to 50.2% for 1993.

With reference to countries that carried out an equivalent study with a similar method to that used in the Basque Satellite¹⁵, we may say that this production represents between 35% and 55% of the GDP. The difficulty, at present, is to get closer data in time for other economies to that of the Basque Satellite and this does not enable large comparisons to be made. We can only say that among the countries consulted (Table 4.1) the value of Basque household production lies in an intermediate position.

TABLE 4.1 INTERNATIONAL COMPARISONS OF THE GVA OF NON-MARKET HOUSEHOLD PRODUCTION WITH GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT (ACCORDING TO THE METHOD OF REPLACEMENT COSTS).

Country	Reference year	% GDP	Women's share of the value
Canada	1992	41	63
Finland	1990	45	-
Australia	1992	54	66
New Zealand	1991	42	65
Norway	1990	38	66
USA	1976	32	-
France	1975	31	-
Germany	1992	68	-
Japan	1996	15	85
Switzerland	1997	45	67
Basque Country	1993	50	79
Basque Country	1998	40	74

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics and Eustat.

If we observe the evolution of this value between the study years 1993 and 1998, we can see that the reduction of Household Value Added with regard to the GDP was ten percent. This reduction is what Ironmonger¹⁶ calls the «contra-cyclical character of unpaid household work». That is to say, that when the market economy experiences growth in the economic cycle, it takes resources from the household

¹⁵ The method of replacement cost assessment.

¹⁶ Ironmonger 1989; Statistics Canada, 1995.

economy, with the consequent reduction in household production, and, on the other hand, in crisis periods it produces the opposite effect. Resources are released towards the non-market household economy.

Thus, this effect is included in the two study years, in 1993 the Basque economy, like the rest of the developed economies, suffered a recession which may be classified as momentary, and for which the weight of non-market household activity reached 50.2% of the GDP. On the other hand, 1998 was a year of economic expansion, representing the best development of the decade of the nineties until now, and, consequently, the weight of non-market household production fell to a figure of 40.1%.

If we analyze the components, quantity and prices more attentively, of the evolution continued by the household production, we observe that in real terms (measured in thousands of hours of domestic production) the growth has been a sign negative – 4,86%, in front of a growth of the prices of the manpower of 19%, what supposes in nominal terms the increase of 13%. On the contrary, the real economy has observed a real growth of 20% and an increase from the similar prices to the one commented for the domestic production, what has been translated in 42,8% of increase of the economy in nominal terms.

With regard to the rest of the macro-figures that form the Satellite Account, as appears in Table (5.6.1), Production represents 26.6% and Intermediate Consumption 12%, both with regard to the same macro figures in the Economic Accounts. Final Consumption, including payment of household work, represented 85.9% of the Final Consumption considered in the Economic Accounts of the A.C. of Euskadi. On the other hand, Investment made by households (not including investment on the home, which is included in the FBCF of national accounts) reached 3.3% of the total for the rest of the Basque economy.

TABLE 4.2. EVOLUTION OF THE ECONOMÍA ESA AND THE DOMESTIC PRODUCTION NON ESA. CURRENTS AND CONSTANT PRICES. BASQUE COUNTRY

	1993	1998	% Var
COURRENTS PRICES			
Household Production. No ESA. GVA	1.953.561	2.228.261	14,0
Gross Domestic Product.ESA	3.892.107	5.558.593	42.8
CONSTANT PRICES			
Household Production. No ESA. Thousands of Hours	2.022.939	1.924.622	-4.9
Gross Domestic Product.ESA	4.227.401	5.089.855	20.4
VARIATION OF THE PRICES (Deflators)			
Household Production. No ESA (salary prices	—	—	19.9
Gross Domestic Product.ESA	—	—	18.6

In terms of payment for labour, the payment corresponding to household work for own use amounted to 78.8% of the total remuneration of the economy. However, these percentages would be higher if the year taken into consideration were 1993, because, as has been commented, the dimension of household work in comparison with the global market economy was higher as a result of the recessive phase of the cycle at that time.

4.1.- Value added generated by functions

A classification of household production value added for the important functions shows that the two functions that concentrate larger quotas of value are Providing accommodation (31.6%) and Providing meals (44.9%). To a lesser extent we have Taking care of children or elderly (14.1%) and Clothing (9.5%). Basically an equivalent structure to that of other countries consulted is maintained, although a higher or lower value for any of the functions will depend on the social characteristics of behaviour and the lifestyles of each of the countries. A curious aspect which is worth mentioning is that in Basque households a higher value is given to Providing Meals and Caring for children and elderly than in the other two economies under comparison (Australia and the USA). On the other hand the functions Providing Accommodation and Clothing are less important.

TABLE 4.3. GVA OF HOUSEHOLD PRODUCTION BY FUNCTIONS

Functions	CAE (1993)	CAE (1998)	Australia (1992)	EEUU (1985)
Provide Accommodation	31,9	31,6	37,1	36,8
Providing Meals	45,8	44,9	35,2	40,7
Providing Care and Education	13,1	14,1	12,7	10,9
Clothing	9,2	9,5	15,0	11,6

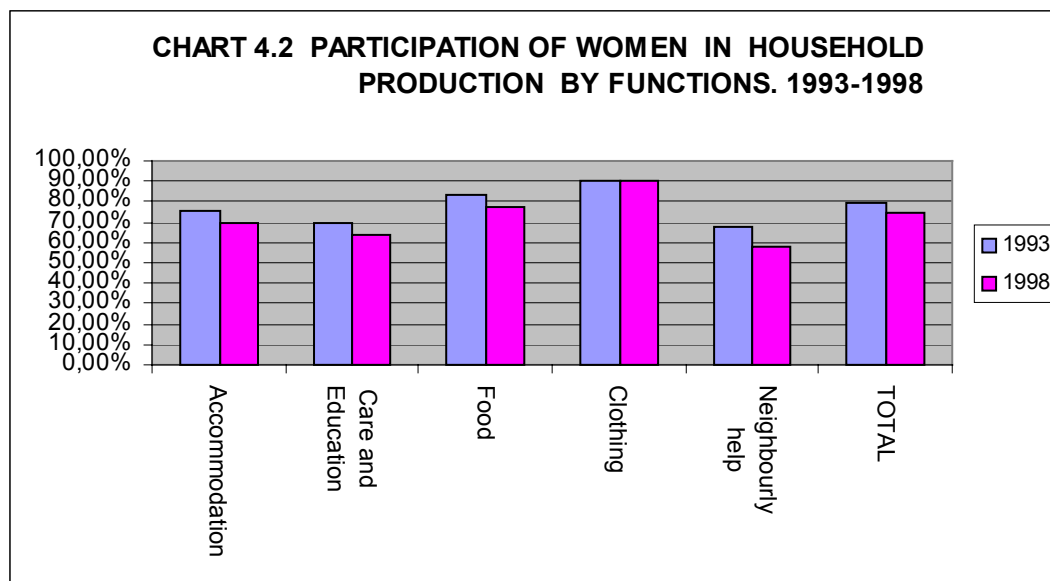
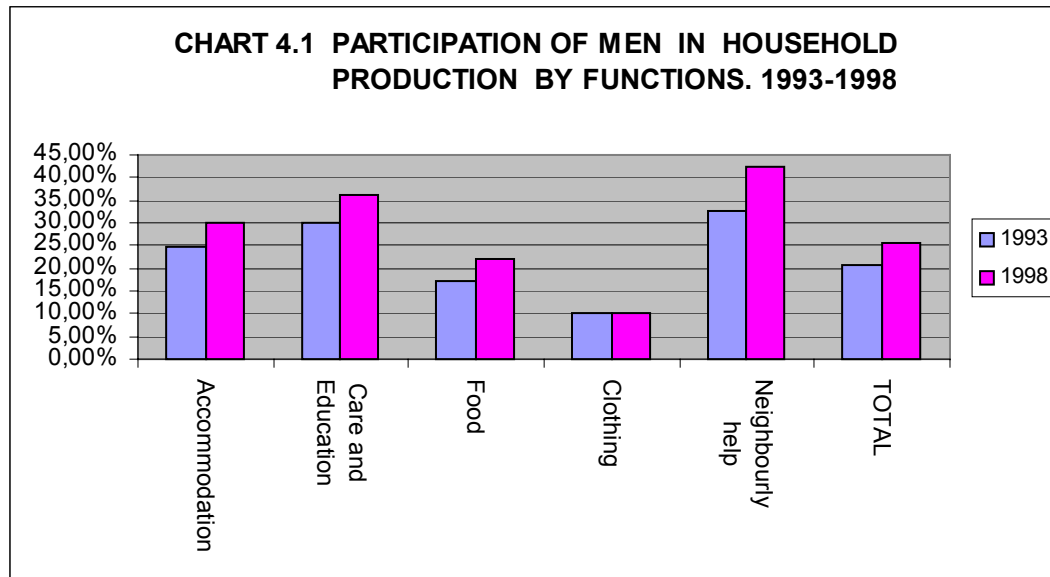
Between the two study years a similar distribution by functions is largely maintained, although it is true that the function of Preparing Meals has lost weight in favour of Caring for and Educating members of the household.

4.2.- Distribution of household production by sexes and functions

Developing the Survey on Time Budget enables us to have the time dedicated by sexes to different tasks, grouped by the functions defined in the Satellite Account, and which we have assessed according to the criteria mentioned in the methodology section.

An analysis of household production based on the sex of the producer indicates that 25.6% was carried out by men in 1998 compared with 74.4% by women; despite the fact that the distribution of traditional roles in the home persist, there is a slight advance between the two study periods. In 1993 the production carried out by men was 20.7%, which represents a gain of 4.9%. This increase in male production is

homogeneous in all functions, although there was a slightly higher gain in areas related to Education and Caring for members of the household.



This last function presents a higher male participation (not including neighbourly help) of up to 36%. By comparison, the function Providing and Looking After Clothing has the lowest male participation with only 10%, this difference being extreme for 1998. Looking at the level of specific tasks carried out by men, we may observe a higher participation in the following functions: Administrative tasks (74%), home maintenance services (81.4%) and areas related to the accommodation function (53.7%). Women, on the other hand, increased their dedication to tasks of Maintenance and Other repairs, reducing the existing differential with men in 1993.

A comparative of the woman's participation in the domestic production (Table 4.1) it locates the Basque Country among the economies of more feminine participation, behind Japan, what shows the great existent differential with the most advanced countries in our European environment, as for the masculine participation in this production.

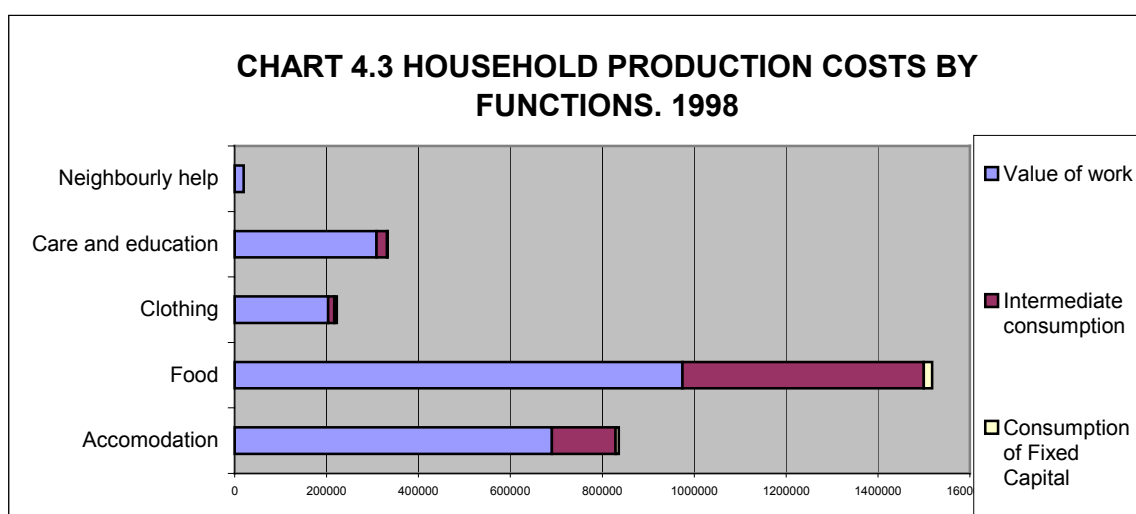
4.3.- Distribution of household production costs

TABLE 4.4 DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLD PRODUCTION COSTS. COMPARISON WITH TOTAL ECONOMY (ESA). A.C. EUSKADI

	Household Satellite Account					Total Economy ESA		
	1998		1993		98/93	1998	1993	98/93
	Value	%	Value	%	Δ%	Value	Value	Δ%
Production	2.928.275	100,0	2.490.440	100,0	14,9	11.008.393	6.809.432	61,6
Intermediate Consumption	700.008	23,9	536.879	21,5	30,4	5.852.929	3.202.281	82,8
Value of Work	2.196.296	75,0	1.926.761	77,4	13,9	2.787.851	2.218.468	31,0
Capital Consumption	31.971	1,1	26.820	1,1	19,2	504.930	340.750	48,2

Non market household production is marked in its composition by costs for the value contributed by work (75%). Intermediate Consumption and Consumption of Fixed Capital contribute 23.9 and 1.1%, respectively. These costs have developed during the study period with a similar trend to costs for the rest of the economy, i.e. with an increase in participation of Intermediate Consumption compared with the work costs, due to the limited increases in labour costs during the decade of the nineties.

This last factor, restrictions in labour costs on the one hand and the number of hours invested in household tasks on the other, has led to a 14.9% increase in household production, a much lower level than that of the total production of the economy (61.6%).



4.4.- Extended Household Account

The Extended Household Account refers to the Economic Accounts that include market and non-market production that are included in the Economic Accounts of the Economy according to the ESA, and household production not included in the ESA.

The view of this extended household account enables us to know the potential economic existing in the household sector and its importance in the whole of the economy.

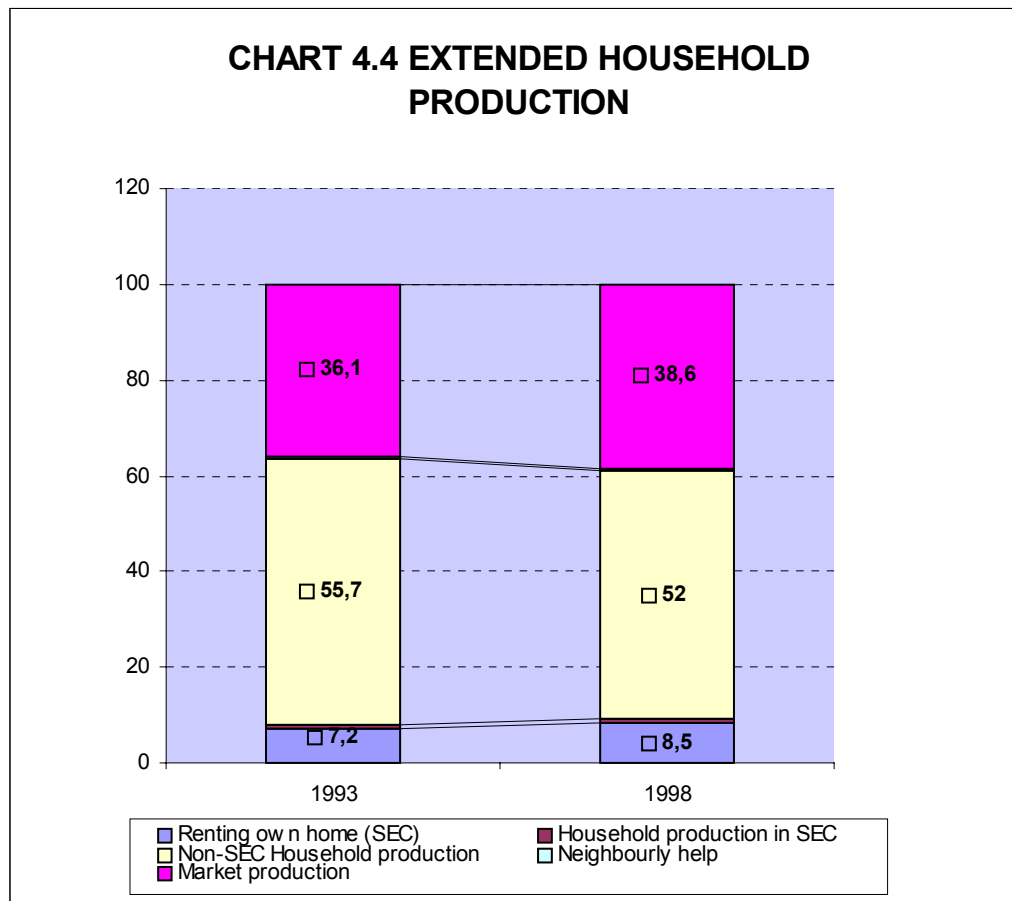


TABLE 4.5. EXTENDED HOUSEHOLD PRODUCTION OF THE A.C. EUSKADI

	1993		1998	
	Value	%	Value	%
Total extended production ¹⁷	4.447.001	100,0	5.613.786	100,0
1. Household production ESA	1.956.561	43,9	2.685.511	48,1
1.1 Own final use production included in the ESA ¹⁸	-350.068		-516.649	
1.2 Market production	1.606.493	36,1	2.168.862	38,6
2 Household Production for total own use	2.840.508	63,9	3.444.924	61,4
2.1 Service of Renting own home (ESA)	319.348	7,2	477.884	8,5
2.2 Household production for own use included in ESA	30.720	0,7	38.765	0,6
2.3 Household production for own use not included in ESA	2.475.373	55,7	2.908.457	52,0
2.4 Voluntary work (neighbourly help)	15.067	0,3	19.818	0,3

In Table 4.4 we can see the Total Extended Household Production, taking into consideration the production included according to the ESA, and therefore included in the assessments of the Economic Accounts, and the production that is not included in the ESA. Before proceeding to analyse the results, we shall explain the meaning of each of the items:

1. ESA Household Production: includes household production that is within the limits of market production set by the ESA, within these limits we find market production carried out by households as economic agents (1.2), i.e. self employed civil company, family companies... and production for own final use (1.1) set by the ESA (renting the own home, agricultural household auto-consumption, own construction of the home...)
2. Household Production for own use. This refers to household production for the satisfaction of its members and which mainly does not fit within the limits of the ESA. It also includes the part considered in the ESA, as well as Voluntary work in the terms considered in the methodology section.

If we analyse how the total extended household production is distributed, we can see that 38.6% is market production. This increases in 1998 to 2,168,862, the remaining 61.4% being production for final own use, 52% of which is not included in the limits of the ESA, and therefore is not in the assessments of the Basque Economic Accounts.

The development between the two study years once again reflects the gain in weight of household market production, around two percent, compared with the loss in weight of production for final own use.

¹⁷ Extended Production is the same as Market Production plus household production for total own use.

¹⁸ This is subtracted in order to be included in 2.1 and 2.2.

TABLE 4.6 GROSS VALUE ADDED GENERATED BY HOUSEHOLDS

GVA	1993		1998	
	Value	%/GVA Extended	Value	%/GVA Extended
GVA of market production	817.924	26,8	1.135.262	30,0
GVA production for own final use	2.234.405	73,2	2.644.502	70,0
- Renting services (ESA)	260.908	8,5	390.432	10,3
- Other production (ESA)	19.936	0,7	25.803	0,7
- Production final use (Non-ESA)	1.938.494	63,5	2.208.449	58,4
Neighbourly help	15.067	0,5	19.818	0,5
Extended GVA	3.052.329	100	3.779.764	100

In terms of the GVA generated by households, the production for own final use increases weight with regard to the total, logically due to production being more labour intensive. In 1998 it represented 70%, where 58.4% corresponds to GVA generated by household production not accounted for by the ESA. The development of this variable for the study periods once again highlights a gain in weight for market activities within Value Added for Households, compared with activities for own final use which lost 3.2 percent in weight with regard to total extended GVA.

4.5.- Final Consumption of Households in the Satellite Account

One of the objectives that leads to this kind of study is to gain a greater knowledge of household consumption, with the understanding that households are also producers of goods and services, in order to give satisfaction to household members.

As we have already indicated in the methodology section, Final Consumption, as it is conceived in the Economic Accounts, has to be broken down into three components according to the view of the Satellite Account: Final Consumption as such, Intermediate Consumption, and Investment carried out by households in durable and semi-durable goods (excluding investment in the home itself).

This distribution for 1998 represents a weight of 78.3% for Final Consumption, 20.5% for Intermediate Consumption and 1.2% for the Gross Formation of Fixed Capital.

As we have commented above, Final Consumption in the Household Satellite Account is defined as Final Consumption of the Economic Accounts less Consumption destined as an input in the intermediate production (Intermediate Consumption in the Satellite) and less Consumption on durable and semi-durable goods that contribute to household production, plus household production not included in the Economic Accounts. This last consumption represents 85.9% and rises to 95.2% for 1993 in the Final Consumption of households in the National Accounts.

TABLE 4.7 DISTRIBUTION OF EXTENDED FINAL HOUSEHOLD CONSUMPTION

	Expenditure on Final Consumption products		Household Production for Own Final Use		Total Extended Household Consumption	
	Value	%	Value	%	Value	%
1993	2.047.443	45,1	2.490.440	54,9	4.537.883	100,0
1998	2.665.770	47,7	2.928.275	52,3	5.594.045	100,0

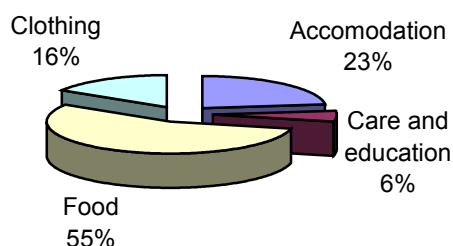
In the philosophy of Satellite Accounts, this conception of consumption indicates what households have really consumed for their satisfaction directly from the market and the value of household production generated in the home in order to achieve the satisfaction of its members. Once again we can see how in times of economic recession, as in 1993, the proportion of own production is higher than in a year of economic bonanza where the proportion of final consumption carried out directly on the market increases.

Finally, in the distribution of Intermediate Consumption by functions, the largest part corresponds to the function of Preparing meals (66%), followed by Providing accommodation (29.6%), while the functions of Providing Clothing and Caring for Persons use 1.6 and 2.8 % of intermediate consumption, respectively.

4.6.- Kapital finkoaren eraketa gordina

Gross Fixed Capital Formation, following the criteria of the Household Satellite Account, consists of durable and semi-durable goods which are used as capital goods in household production for own final use, and whose value is included in the Final Consumption of households in National Accounts.

For 1998 this Gross Fixed Capital Formation represents 3.3% of the Gross Fixed Capital Formation for the whole of the economy (according to the ESA), where 55.3% is destined to Preparing Meals, 22.9% to accommodation, 16% to preparing clothing and 5.8% to Caring for and the education of household members.

CHART 4.4 DISTRIBUTION OF GFFC BY FUNCTIONS

4.7.- Conclusions

- * Gross Value Added contributed by household production not included in the GDP of the Basque economy represented 40.1% of the total in 1998, rising to 50.2% in 1993. The evolution of the data clearly reflects the contra-cyclical character of unpaid household work which in times of expansion (1998) releases resources in favour of the market economy and in times of recession (1993) absorbs them.
- * Despite the difficulties of making comparisons on this subject at an international level, it may be said that the weight of unpaid household work lies in an intermediate position with relation to other countries, if we take the range of 35% and 55% of weight in the GDP within which the studies carried out are classified.
- * The functions that concentrate a greater proportion of Household Gross Value Added are Providing Meals 44.9% and Accommodation (31.6%). Although the function Providing Care and Education presents a greater growth with regard to other functions, as well as a greater weight in Basque households compared with other economies (Australia and EE. UU.)
- * Despite the fact that unpaid household production has a mainly feminine character (75%), marked by the traditional distribution of roles in the home, there are signs, however slight, of a greater participation by males. The distance between the two sexes was reduced 5% in the study period. Male participation in the tasks of Caring for children and adults is on the increase. Women, on the other hand, increased dedication to tasks of Maintenance and home repairs, which had been traditionally carried out by men.
- * The overview provided by the Household Satellite enables us to quantify both the market production contributed by household, which is 38,6% of the household production in 1998, and the own final use which is the remaining 61.4%, 52.3% of which is not included in the GDP assessment according to the ESA.
- * The period of expansion that separates the study years represents a gain in the representativeness of household market activity compared with the loss in weight of unpaid household production, around five percent in terms of Gross Value Added.
- * The Extended Household Consumption data once again reflects that the consumption of final goods bought directly from the market acquires a greater relevance in times of economic expansion compared with own household production. Both components reached a participation of 47.7% and 52.3% respectively in 1998 with relation to Final Extended Consumption for families.

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5

Household economy satellite account. 1993 & 1998

5.1.1 TABLE

COMPONENTS OF HOUSEHOLD PRODUCTION BY PRINCIPAL FUNCTION 1993.

Source: EUSTAT. Household Production Satellite Account.

	AC of Euskadi			Araba			Bizkaia			Gipuzkoa		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
Providing Accommodation	612.803	151.326	461.477	67.250	18.997	48.253	355.307	89.032	266.275	190.246	43.297	146.949
Administration	30.289	15.769	14.520	4.399	3.696	703	18.605	7.849	10.756	7.285	4.224	3.061
Semi-leisure	151.292	62.991	88.301	17.876	7.595	10.281	88.541	37.200	51.341	44.875	18.196	26.679
Travel	7.051	3.412	3.639	977	589	388	4.583	2.108	2.475	1.491	715	776
Cleaning	360.482	35.560	324.922	37.037	4.375	32.662	202.126	18.800	183.326	121.319	12.385	108.934
Maintenance services	3.162	3.162	-	686	686	-	894	894	-	1.582	1.582	-
Other repairs	46.579	24.795	21.784	4.544	2.056	2.488	30.410	16.807	13.603	11.625	5.932	5.693
Purchasing durable goods	13.948	5.637	8.311	1.731	-	1.731	10.148	5.374	4.774	2.069	263	1.806
Providing care and education	253.299	75.806	177.493	30.223	10.864	19.359	144.158	44.117	100.041	78.918	20.825	58.093
Care and education	193.368	54.943	138.425	22.289	8.069	14.220	111.989	32.247	79.742	59.090	14.627	44.463
Travel	59.931	20.863	39.068	7.934	2.795	5.139	32.169	11.870	20.299	19.828	6.198	13.630
Providing meals	871.542	148.610	722.932	110.436	16.916	93.520	474.893	77.662	397.231	286.213	54.032	232.181
Preparing meals	602.938	84.024	518.914	77.637	10.072	67.565	331.027	43.902	287.125	194.274	30.050	164.224
Daily shopping	231.679	55.707	175.972	28.290	5.903	22.387	124.089	29.119	94.970	79.300	20.685	58.615
Travel	36.925	8.879	28.046	4.509	941	3.568	19.777	4.641	15.136	12.639	3.297	9.342
Providing clothing	174.030	17.491	156.539	18.779	2.249	16.530	95.079	9.489	85.590	60.172	5.753	54.419
Clothing	150.334	8.676	141.658	15.178	843	14.335	83.166	5.594	77.572	51.990	2.239	49.751
Other purchases	20.439	7.604	12.835	3.106	1.213	1.893	10.276	3.360	6.916	7.057	3.031	4.026
Travel	3.257	1.211	2.046	495	193	302	1.637	535	1.102	1.125	483	642
Total production for own final use	1.911.674	393.233	1.518.441	226.688	49.026	177.662	1.069.437	220.300	849.137	615.549	123.907	491.642
Help from neighbours	15.067	4.896	10.171	899	-	899	8.927	3.358	5.569	5.241	1.538	3.703
TOTAL HOUSEHOLD PRODUCTION	1.926.741	398.129	1.528.612	227.587	49.026	178.561	1.078.364	223.658	854.706	620.790	125.445	495.345

5.1.2 TABLE

Assessment of household production not included in SEC by functions (million pesetas). 1998

Source: EUSTAT. Household Production Satellite Account

	A.C. of Euskadi			Araba			Bizkaia			Gipuzkoa		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
Providing Accommodation	690.213	206.757	483.456	93.078	29.960	63.118	392.679	125.166	267.513	204.456	51.631	152.825
Administration	19.417	14.347	5.070	4.297	2.522	1.775	11.819	8.819	3.000	3.301	3.006	295
Semi-leisure	204.796	98.958	105.838	23.721	13.337	10.384	118.319	60.887	57.432	62.756	24.734	38.022
Travel	7.920	4.258	3.662	1.644	891	753	4.590	2.323	2.267	1.686	1.044	642
Cleaning	372.970	52.599	320.371	47.239	5.289	41.950	208.380	32.746	175.634	117.351	14.564	102.787
Maintenance services	3.240	2.637	603	603	-	603	2.357	2.357	-	280	280	-
Other repairs	61.581	26.961	34.620	11.631	5.977	5.654	36.020	15.208	20.812	13.930	5.776	8.154
Purchasing durable goods	20.289	6.997	13.292	3.943	1.944	1.999	11.194	2.826	8.368	5.152	2.227	2.925
Providing care and education	308.549	111.112	197.437	44.770	14.378	30.392	174.550	63.190	111.360	89.229	33.544	55.685
Care and education	247.719	83.994	163.725	33.777	10.354	23.423	142.598	47.540	95.058	71.344	26.100	45.244
Travel	60.830	27.118	33.712	10.993	4.024	6.969	31.952	15.650	16.302	17.885	7.444	10.441
Providing meals	974.031	214.912	759.119	127.171	26.878	100.293	527.558	117.118	410.440	319.302	70.916	248.386
Preparing meals	686.452	132.757	553.695	85.136	14.478	70.658	371.970	70.122	301.848	229.346	48.157	181.189
Daily shopping	239.751	68.492	171.259	35.044	10.338	24.706	129.712	39.180	90.532	74.995	18.974	56.021
Travel	47.828	13.663	34.165	6.991	2.062	4.929	25.876	7.816	18.060	14.961	3.785	11.176
Providing clothing	203.685	20.918	182.767	28.280	3.156	25.124	114.139	11.426	102.713	61.266	6.336	54.930
Clothing	178.079	13.765	164.314	22.625	2.171	20.454	101.429	6.942	94.487	54.025	4.652	49.373
Other purchases	21.347	5.963	15.384	4.714	821	3.893	10.596	3.738	6.858	6.037	1.404	4.633
Travel	4.259	1.190	3.069	941	164	777	2.114	746	1.368	1.204	280	924
Total production for own final use	2.176.478	553.699	1.622.779	293.299	74.372	218.927	1.208.926	316.900	892.026	674.253	162.427	511.826
Help from neighbours	19.818	8.384	11.433	1.615	1.497	118	6.226	2.762	3.464	11.977	4.125	7.852
TOTAL HOUSEHOLD PRODUCTION	2.196.296	562.083	1.634.212	294.914	75.869	219.045	1.215.152	319.662	895.490	686.230	166.552	519.678

5.2.1 TABLE

Components of household production by principal function. (Million pesetas). 1993

Source: EUSTAT. Household production satellite account

	Providing housing			Providing nutrition		Providing clothing		Providing care		Volunteer work		Total		
	Services of owner-o. dwellings ESA	Other ESA	NON-ESA	ESA	NON-ESA	ESA	NON-ESA	ESA	NON-ESA	ESA	NON-ESA	ESA	NON-ESA	Total
Valued working time	-	-	612.803	-	871.542	-	174.030	-	253.299	-	15.067	-	1.926.741	1.926.741
Compensation of paid domestic staff	-	4.727	-	8.709	-	2.275	-	3.903	-	-	-	19.614	-	19.614
Services of owner occupied dwellings	233.444	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	233.444	-	233.444
House construction	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Agricultural production, fishing, hunting, etc. for own use	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Taxes on production	-	-	-	70	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	70	-	70
Subsidies on production	-	-	-	148	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	148	-	148
Value added, net	233.444	4.727	612.803	8.631	871.542	2.275	174.030	3.903	253.299	-	15.067	252.980	1.926.741	2.179.721
Consumption of fixed capital	27.464	271	6.093	129	14.945	-	4.254	-	1.528	-	-	27.864	26.820	54.684
Value added, gross	260.908	4.998	618.896	8.760	886.487	2.275	178.284	3.903	254.827	-	15.067	280.844	1.953.561	2.234.405
Intermediate consumption	58.440	9.071	107.089	1.713	404.065	-	9.676	-	16.049	-	-	69.224	536.879	606.103
Output	319.348	14.069	725.985	10.473	1.290.552	2.275	187.960	3.903	270.876	-	15.067	350.068	2.490.440	2.840.508
Gross fixed capital formation	-	9.342	7.458	-	17.954	-	5.210	-	1.870	-	-	9.342	32.492	41.834

5.2.2 TABLE

Components of household production by principal function. (Million pesetas). 1998

Source: EUSTAT. Household production satellite account.

	Providing housing			Providing nutrition		Providing clothing		Providing care		Volunteer work		Total		
	Services of owner-o. dwellings ESA	Other ESA	NON-ESA	ESA	NON-ESA	ESA	NON-ESA	ESA	NON-ESA	ESA	NON-ESA	ESA	NON-ESA	Total
Valued working time	-	-	690.213	-	974.031	-	203.685	-	308.549	-	19.818	0	2.196.296	2.196.296
Compensation of paid domestic staff	-	6.125	-	11.284	-	2.949	-	5.057	-	-	-	25.415	-	25.415
Services of owner occupied dwellings	355.643	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	355.643	-	355.643
House construction	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Agricultural production, fishing, hunting, etc. for own use	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Taxes on production	-	-	-	87	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	87	-	87
Subsidies on production	-	-	-	185	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	185	-	185
Value added, net	355.643	6.125	690.213	11.186	974.031	2.949	203.685	5.057	308.549	-	19.818	380.960	2.196.296	2.577.256
Consumption of fixed capital	34.789	324	7.263	162	17.815	-	5.072	-	1.821	-	-	35.275	31.971	67.246
Value added, gross	390.432	6.449	697.476	11.348	991.846	2.949	208.757	5.057	310.370	-	19.818	416.235	2.228.267	2.644.502
Intermediate consumption	87.452	10.821	138.407	2.141	525.635	-	13.236	-	22.730	-	-	100.414	700.008	800.422
Output	477.884	17.270	835.883	13.489	1.517.481	2.949	221.993	5.057	333.100	-	19.818	516.649	2.928.275	3.444.924
Gross fixed capital formation	-	11.145	9.714	-	23.384	-	6.784	-	2.435	-	-	11.145	42.317	53.462

5.3.1 TABLE

Sequence of extended household accounts, summary table. (Million pesetas). 1993.

Source: EUSTAT. Household production satellite account.

	Total, extended household accounts (4=1+2+3)	Etxeko produkzioa					Adjustments (2)	Household accounts by ESA (3)
		Total (1)	Services of owner occupied dwellings, ESA	Other own- account production, ESA	Household production, NON-ESA	Volunteer work, NON-ESA		
PRODUCTION ACCOUNT								
Resources								
Production	4.447.001	2.840.508	319.348	30.720	2.475.373	15.067	-350.068	1.956.561
Uses								
Intermediate consumption	1.394.672	606.103	58.440	10.784	536.879	-	-69.224	857.793
Value added, gross	3.052.329	2.234.405	260.908	19.936	1.938.494	15.067	-280.844	1.098.768
Consumption of fixed capital	122.880	54.684	27.464	400	26.820	-	-27.864	96.060
Value added, net	2.929.449	2.179.721	233.444	19.536	1.911.674	15.067	-252.980	1.002.708
GENERATION OF INCOME ACCOUNT								
Resources								
Balio erantsi garbia fin	2.929.449	2.179.721	233.444	19.536	1.911.674	15.067	-252.980	1.002.708
Uses								
Compensation of employees	2.310.446	1.946.355	-	19.614	1.911.674	15.067	-19.614	383.705
Taxes on production and imports	17.926	70	-	70	-	-	-70	17.926
Subsidies	-16.593	-148	-	-148	-	-	148	-16.593
Operating surplus/Mixed income	617.670	233.444	233.444	-	-	-	-233.444	617.670

5.3.2 TABLE

Sequence of extended household accounts, summary table.(Million pesetas). 1998.

Source: EUSTAT. Household production satellite account.

	Total, extended household accounts (4=1+2+3)	Etxeko produkzioa					Adjustments (2)	Household accounts by ESA (3)
		Total (1)	Services of owner occupied dwellings, ESA	Other own- account production, ESA	Household production, NON-ESA	Volunteer work, NON-ESA		
PRODUCTION ACCOUNT								
Resources								
Production	5.613.786	3.444.924	477.884	38.765	2.908.457	19.818	-516.649	2.685.511
Uses								
Intermediate consumption	1.834.022	800.422	87.452	12.962	700.008	-	-100.414	1.134.014
Value added, gross	3.779.764	2.644.502	390.432	25.803	2.208.449	19.818	-416.235	1.551.497
Consumption of fixed capital	161.763	67.246	34.789	486	31.971	-	-35.275	129.792
Value added, net	3.618.001	2.577.256	355.643	25.317	2.176.478	19.818	-380.960	1.421.705
GENERATION OF INCOME ACCOUNT								
Resources								
Balio erantsi garbia fin	3.618.001	2.577.256	355.643	25.317	2.176.478	19.818	-380.960	1.421.705
Uses								
Compensation of employees	2.726.519	2.221.711	-	25.415	2.176.478	19.818	-25.415	530.223
Taxes on production and imports	25.040	87	-	87	-	-	-87	25.040
Subsidies	-21.341	-185	-	-185	-	-	185	-21.341
Operating surplus/Mixed income	887.783	355.643	355.643	-	-	-	-355.643	887.783

5.4.1 TABLE

Sequence of extended household accounts by principal function.(Million pesetas) 1993.

Source: EUSTAT. Household production satellite account.

	Total, extended household accounts (4=1+2+3)	Household production							Adjustmen ts (2)	Household accounts by ESA (1)
		Guztira (3)	Providing housing		Providing nutrition	Providing clothing	Providing care	Volunteer work		
			Services of owner occupied dwellings	Other housing services						
PRODUCTION ACCOUNT										
Resources										
Production	4.447.001	2.840.508	319.348	740.054	1.301.025	190.235	274.779	15.067	-350.068	1.956.561
Uses										
Intermediate consumption	1.394.672	606.103	58.440	116.160	405.778	9.676	16.049	-	-69.224	857.793
Value added, gross	3.052.329	2.234.405	260.908	623.894	895.247	180.559	258.730	15.067	-280.844	1.098.768
Consumption of fixed capital	122.880	54.684	27.464	6.364	15.074	4.254	1.528	-	-27.864	96.060
Value added, net	2.929.449	2.179.721	233.444	617.530	880.173	176.305	257.202	15.067	-252.980	1.002.708
GENERATION OF INCOME ACCOUNT										
Resources										
Balio erantsi garbia fin	2.929.449	2.179.721	233.444	617.530	880.173	176.305	257.202	15.067	-252.980	1.002.708
Uses										
Compensation of employees	2.310.446	1.946.355	-	617.530	880.251	176.305	257.202	15.067	-19.614	383.705
Taxes on production and imports	17.926	70	-	-	70	-	-	-	-70	17.926
Subsidies	-16.593	-148	-	-	-148	-	-	-	148	-16.593
Operating surplus/Mixed income	617.670	233.444	233.444	-	-	-	-	-	-233.444	617.670

5.4.2 TABLE

Sequence of extended household accounts by principal function.(Million pesetas) 1998.

Source: EUSTAT. Household production satellite account.

	Total, extended household accounts (4=1+2+3)	Household production							Adjustmen ts (2)	Household accounts by ESA (1)
		Guztira (3)	Providing housing		Providing nutrition	Providing clothing	Providing care	Volunteer work		
			Norberaren etxebizitzaren alokairu- -zerbitzuak	Bestelako ostatu- -zerbitzuak						
PRODUCTION ACCOUNT										
Resources										
Production	5.613.786	3.444.924	477.884	853.153	1.530.970	224.942	338.157	19.818	-516.649	2.685.511
Uses										
Intermediate consumption	1.834.022	800.422	87.452	149.228	527.776	13.236	22.730	-	-100.414	1.134.014
Value added, gross	3.779.764	2.644.502	390.432	703.925	1.003.194	211.706	315.427	-	-416.235	1.551.497
Consumption of fixed capital	161.763	67.246	34.789	7.587	17.977	5.072	1.821	-	-35.275	129.792
Value added, net	3.618.001	2.577.256	355.643	696.338	985.217	206.634	313.606	19.818	-380.960	1.421.705
GENERATION OF INCOME ACCOUNT										
Resources										
Balio erantsi garbia fin	3.618.001	2.577.256	355.643	696.338	985.217	206.634	313.606	19.818	-380.960	1.421.705
Uses										
Compensation of employees	2.726.519	2.221.711	-	696.338	985.315	206.634	313.606	19.818	-25.415	530.223
Taxes on production and imports	25.040	87	-	-	87	-	-	-	-87	25.040
Subsidies	-21.341	-185	-	-	-185	-	-	-	185	-21.341
Operating surplus/Mixed income	887.783	355.643	355.643	-	-	-	-	-	-355.643	887.783

5.5.1 TABLE

HOUSEHOLD PRODUCTION AS PART OF EXTENDED ECONOMY 1993. (pezeta-milioiak). 1993.

Source: EUSTAT. Household production satellite account.

	Extended total economy	Household production			Modified total economy by ESA	Adjustmentsa	Total economy by ESA
		Total	Household production, ESA	Household production, NON-ESA			
	7(3+6)	6(4+5)	5	4	3(1+2)	2	1
GOODS AND SERVICES ACCOUNT							
Resources	11.945.791	2.840.508	350.068	2.490.440	9.105.283	-350.068	9.455.351
Output	9.299.872	2.840.508	350.068	2.490.440	6.459.364	-350.068	6.809.432
Taxes on products	284.958	-	-	-	284.958	-	284.958
Imports of goods and services	2.360.961	-	-	-	2.360.961	-	2.360.961
Uses	11.945.791	3.479.103	419.292	3.059.811	8.466.688	-988.663	9.455.351
Intermediate consumption	3.739.162	606.103	69.224	536.879	3.133.059	-69.224	3.202.283
Final consumption expenditure	5.045.999	2.831.166	340.726	2.490.440	2.214.833	-910.097	3.124.930
Actual individual consumption	4.537.883	2.831.166	340.726	2.490.440	1.706.717	-910.097	2.616.814
Actual collective consumption	508.116	-	-	-	508.116	-	508.116
Gross fixed capital formation	833.538	41.834	9.342	32.492	791.704	-9.342	801.046
Changes in inventories	37.106	-	-	-	37.106	-	37.106
Export of goods and services	2.289.986	-	-	-	2.289.986	-	2.289.986
PRODUCTION ACCOUNT							
Resources	9.584.830	2.840.508	350.068	2.490.440	6.744.322	-350.068	7.094.390
Output	9.299.872	2.840.508	350.068	2.490.440	6.459.364	-350.068	6.809.432
Taxes less subsidies on products	284.958	-	-	-	284.958	-	284.958
Uses	9.584.830	2.840.508	350.068	2.490.440	6.744.322	-350.068	7.094.390
Intermediate consumption	3.739.162	606.103	69.224	536.879	3.133.059	-69.224	3.202.283
Value added, gross	5.845.668	2.234.405	280.844	1.953.561	3.611.263	-280.844	3.892.107
Consumption of fixed capital	367.570	54.684	27.864	26.820	312.886	-27.864	340.750
Value added, net	5.478.098	2.179.721	252.980	1.926.741	3.298.377	-252.980	3.551.357
GENERATION OF INCOME ACCOUNT							
Resources	5.478.098	2.179.721	252.980	1.926.741	3.298.377	-252.980	3.551.357
Value added, net	5.478.098	2.179.721	252.980	1.926.741	3.298.377	-252.980	3.551.357
Uses	5.478.098	2.179.721	252.980	1.926.741	3.298.377	-252.980	3.551.357
Compensation of employees	4.055.209	1.946.355	19.614	1.926.741	2.108.854	-19.614	2.128.468
Taxes on production and imports	416.921	70	70	-	416.851	-70	416.921
Subsidies	-101.745	-148	-148	-	-101.597	148	-101.745
Operating surplus/Mixed income	1.107.713	233.444	233.444	-	874.269	-233.444	1.107.713

5.5.2 TABLE

HOUSEHOLD PRODUCTION AS PART OF EXTENDED ECONOMY 1993. (pezeta-milioiak). 1998.

Source: EUSTAT. Household production satellite account.

	Extended total economy	Household production			Modified total economy by ESA	Adjustmentsa	Total economy by ESA
		Total	Household production, ESA	Household production, NON-ESA			
	7(3+6)	6(4+5)	5	4	3(1+2)	2	1
GOODS AND SERVICES ACCOUNT							
Resources	17.764.664	3.444.924	516.649	2.928.275	14.319.740	-516.649	14.836.389
Output	13.936.668	3.444.924	516.649	2.928.275	10.491.744	-516.649	11.008.393
Taxes on products	403.129	-	-	-	403.129	-	403.129
Imports of goods and services	3.424.867	-	-	-	3.424.867	-	3.424.867
Uses	17.764.664	4.287.663	617.063	3.670.600	13.477.001	-1.359.388	14.836.389
Intermediate consumption	6.552.937	800.422	100.414	700.008	5.752.515	-100.414	5.852.929
Final consumption expenditure	6.236.533	3.433.779	505.504	2.928.275	2.802.754	-1.247.829	4.050.583
Actual individual consumption	5.594.045	3.433.779	505.504	2.928.275	2.160.266	-1.247.829	3.408.095
Actual collective consumption	642.488	-	-	-	642.488	-	642.488
Gross fixed capital formation	1.330.946	53.462	11.145	42.317	1.277.484	-11.145	1.288.629
Changes in inventories	43.653	-	-	-	43.653	-	43.653
Export of goods and services	3.600.595	-	-	-	3.600.595	-	3.600.595
PRODUCTION ACCOUNT							
Resources	14.339.797	3.444.924	516.649	2.928.275	10.894.873	-516.649	11.411.522
Output	13.936.668	3.444.924	516.649	2.928.275	10.491.744	-516.649	11.008.393
Taxes less subsidies on products	403.129	-	-	-	403.129	-	403.129
Uses	14.339.797	3.444.924	516.649	2.928.275	10.894.873	-516.649	11.411.522
Intermediate consumption	6.552.937	800.422	100.414	700.008	5.752.515	-100.414	5.852.929
Value added, gross	7.786.860	2.644.502	416.235	2.228.267	5.142.358	-416.235	5.558.593
Consumption of fixed capital	536.901	67.246	35.275	31.971	469.655	-35.275	504.930
Value added, net	7.249.959	2.577.256	380.960	2.196.296	4.672.703	-380.960	5.053.663
GENERATION OF INCOME ACCOUNT							
Resources	7.249.959	2.577.256	380.960	2.196.296	4.672.703	-380.960	5.053.663
Value added, net	7.249.959	2.577.256	380.960	2.196.296	4.672.703	-380.960	5.053.663
Uses	7.249.959	2.577.256	380.960	2.196.296	4.672.703	-380.960	5.053.663
Compensation of employees	4.984.147	2.221.711	25.415	2.196.296	2.762.436	-25.415	2.787.851
Taxes on production and imports	621.537	87	87	-	621.450	-87	621.537
Subsidies	-111.394	-185	-185	-	-111.209	185	-111.394
Operating surplus/Mixed income	1.755.669	355.643	355.643	-	1.400.026	-355.643	1.755.669

5.6.1 TABLE

Extended total economy and household production in relation to total economy (pezeta-milioiak). 1993.

Source: EUSTAT. Household production satellite account.

	Extended total economy	%	Household production NON- ESA	%	Adjustments	Total economy by ESA	%
	4(1+2+3)		3		2	1	
GOODS AND SERVICES ACCOUNT							
Resources	11.945.791	126,3	2.490.440	26,3	-	9.455.351	100
Output	9.299.872	136,6	2.490.440	36,6	-	6.809.432	100
Taxes on products	284.958	100	-	-	-	284.958	100
Imports of goods and services	2.360.961	100	-	-	-	2.360.961	100
Uses	11.945.791	126,3	3.059.811	32,4	-569.371	9.455.351	100
Intermediate consumption	3.739.162	116,8	536.879	16,8	-	3.202.283	100
Final consumption expenditure	5.045.999	161,5	2.490.440	79,7	-569.371	3.124.930	100
Actual individual consumption	4.537.883	173,4	2.490.440	95,2	-569.371	2.616.814	100
Actual collective consumption	508.116	100	-	-	-	508.116	100
Gross fixed capital formation	833.538	104,1	32.492	4,1	-	801.046	100
Changes in inventories	37.106	100	-	-	-	37.106	100
Export of goods and services	2.289.986	100	-	-	-	2.289.986	100
PRODUCTION ACCOUNT							
Resources	9.584.830	135,1	2.490.440	35,1	-	7.094.390	100
Output	9.299.872	136,6	2.490.440	36,6	-	6.809.432	100
Taxes less subsidies on products	284.958	100	-	-	-	284.958	100
Uses	9.584.830	135,1	2.490.440	35,1	-	7.094.390	100
Intermediate consumption	3.739.162	116,8	536.879	16,8	-	3.202.283	100
Value added, gross	5.845.668	150,2	1.953.561	50,2	-	3.892.107	100
Consumption of fixed capital	367.570	107,9	26.820	7,9	-	340.750	100
Value added, net	5.478.098	154,3	1.926.741	54,3	-	3.551.357	100
GENERATION OF INCOME ACCOUNT							
Resources	5.478.098	154,3	1.926.741	54,3	-	3.551.357	100
Value added, net	5.478.098	154,3	1.926.741	54,3	-	3.551.357	100
Uses	5.478.098	154,3	1.926.741	54,3	-	3.551.357	100
Compensation of employees	4.055.209	190,5	1.926.741	90,5	-	2.128.468	100
Taxes on production and imports	416.921	100	-	-	-	416.921	100
Subsidies	-101.745	100	-	-	-	-101.745	100
Operating surplus/Mixed income	1.107.713	100	-	-	-	1.107.713	100

5.6.2 TABLE

Extended total economy and household production in relation to total economy (pezeta-milioiak). 1998.

Source: EUSTAT. Household production satellite account.

	Extended total economy	%	Household production NON- ESA	%	Adjustments	Total economy by ESA	%
	4(1+2+3)		3		2	1	
GOODS AND SERVICES ACCOUNT							
Resources	17.764.664	119,7	2.928.275	19,7	-	14.836.389	100
Output	13.936.668	126,6	2.928.275	26,6	-	11.008.393	100
Taxes on products	403.129	100	-	-	-	403.129	100
Imports of goods and services	3.424.867	100	-	-	-	3.424.867	100
Uses	17.764.664	119,7	3.670.600	24,7	-742.325	14.836.389	100
Intermediate consumption	6.552.937	112	700.008	12	-	5.852.929	100
Final consumption expenditure	6.236.533	154	2.928.275	72,3	-742.325	4.050.583	100
Actual individual consumption	5.594.045	164,1	2.928.275	85,9	-742.325	3.408.095	100
Actual collective consumption	642.488	100	-	-	-	642.488	100
Gross fixed capital formation	1.330.946	103,3	42.317	3,3	-	1.288.629	100
Changes in inventories	43.653	100	-	-	-	43.653	100
Export of goods and services	3.600.595	100	-	-	-	3.600.595	100
PRODUCTION ACCOUNT							
Resources	14.339.797	125,7	2.928.275	25,7	-	11.411.522	100
Output	13.936.668	126,6	2.928.275	26,6	-	11.008.393	100
Taxes less subsidies on products	403.129	100	-	-	-	403.129	100
Uses	14.339.797	125,7	2.928.275	25,7	-	11.411.522	100
Intermediate consumption	6.552.937	112	700.008	12	-	5.852.929	100
Value added, gross	7.786.860	140,1	2.228.267	40,1	-	5.558.593	100
Consumption of fixed capital	536.901	106,3	31.971	6,3	-	504.930	100
Value added, net	7.249.959	143,5	2.196.296	43,5	-	5.053.663	100
GENERATION OF INCOME ACCOUNT							
Resources	7.249.959	143,5	2.196.296	43,5	-	5.053.663	100
Value added, net	7.249.959	143,5	2.196.296	43,5	-	5.053.663	100
Uses	7.249.959	143,5	2.196.296	43,5	-	5.053.663	100
Compensation of employees	4.984.147	178,8	2.196.296	78,8	-	2.787.851	100
Taxes on production and imports	621.537	100	-	-	-	621.537	100
Subsidies	-111.394	100	-	-	-	-111.394	100
Operating surplus/Mixed income	1.755.669	100	-	-	-	1.755.669	100