Government Spending Multipliers in the United Kingdom: A Narrative Approach

Syed Muhammad Hussain* James Madison University

Samreen Malik† New York University Abu Dhabi

Ayesha Umar‡ Hamad Bin Khalifa University

August 25, 2026

Abstract

We estimate the government spending multiplier for the United Kingdom using a new narrative measure of government spending news. We construct the measure for 1955–2019 by identifying exogenous changes in government spending from Budget Statements, Autumn Statements, Pre-Budget Reports, and Spending Reviews. Using this series as an external instrument in a proxy-VAR, we find that government spending shocks have large expansionary effects: output rises significantly, with an implied peak multiplier of 1.89. Consumption, private investment, employment, and wages all increase, while the interest rate remains largely unchanged. We further show that these effects depend importantly on the composition of spending. Changes motivated by long-run growth objectives such as infrastructure, education, and research and development, generate substantially larger output effects and crowd in private investment, whereas other exogenous spending changes have small effects and crowd investment out. The results are robust to alternative multiplier definitions and identification strategies.

JEL Classification: E62, E32, H54, H50, C32

Keywords: government spending multiplier, narrative identification, proxy-VAR, fiscal policy, public investment, composition of government spending, United Kingdom

*Associate Professor, James Madison University, hussa2sm@jmu.edu.

†Associate Professor, New York University (AD), samreen.malik@nyu.edu.

‡PhD Candidate, Hamad Bin Khalifa University, ayum89463@hbku.edu.qa.

1 Introduction

Government spending remains one of the most important stabilization and development tools available to governments. Yet there remains considerable disagreement regarding the size of government spending multipliers and the channels through which fiscal policy affects the economy. While some studies find that changes in government spending generate large and persistent increases in output, others find more modest effects and evidence of crowding out of private activity. A problem that arises when estimating the effects of government spending is reverse causality: while government spending can affect output and other variables in the economy, it can also be affected by current economic conditions. Thus, the empirical challenge in estimating the government spending multiplier is to identify exogenous spending changes, those not motivated by current economic conditions.

The literature has tackled the identification problem in three ways. First, studies like Blanchard and Perotti (2002) use the structural VAR model to estimate the effects of government spending changes. Second, a related strand identifies news about future spending statistically rather than from policy records: Ben Zeev and Pappa (2017), for instance, apply the Barsky and Sims (2011) maximum-forecast-error-variance approach to isolate anticipated spending shocks. Third, studies such as Ramey and Shapiro (1998), Ramey (2011), and Hussain and Liu (2023a) use the narrative approach to identify exogenous changes in government spending. The narrative approach relies upon the study of government and policy documents to identify spending changes that are uncorrelated to current events in the economy.

For government spending, narrative approaches have been applied primarily to military spending, a rather atypical component of public expenditure. However, public expenditure also includes infrastructure, research, education, public wages, and transfers. Theory suggests different components need not transmit to the economy in the same way: spending that augments the economy's productive capacity can raise the marginal product of private capital and crowd in private investment, whereas spending that operates purely through demand may crowd it out. The existing evidence is unsettled. Several studies find that public investment crowds in private activity (Leeper et al., 2010; Abiad et al., 2016), whereas Boehm (2020) estimate a government investment multiplier close to zero, well below the consumption multiplier. Moreover, this evidence comes largely from the United States and sorts spending by national-accounts category rather than by underlying purpose, leaving open whether spending aimed at long-run growth behaves differently from other spending.

In this paper, we study whether the macroeconomic effects of government spending depend on its composition, using UK data. Three features make it a particularly informative

setting. First, and most importantly, the UK's central macroeconomic challenge over the past two decades has been persistently weak investment and stagnant productivity. If the effects of public spending depend on its composition—in particular, if spending directed at the economy's productive capacity crowds in private investment while other spending does not—then how fiscal resources are allocated, and not merely how much is spent, bears directly on the country's most pressing structural problem. Second, UK fiscal policy is announced through recurring set-piece statements to Parliament—Budgets and, at various points, Autumn Statements, Pre-Budget Reports, and Spending Reviews—each delivered by the Chancellor of the Exchequer on a clearly identifiable date. This yields the sharp, well-defined announcement dates that a narrative measure of spending news requires. Third, the UK is a natural setting to study the civilian composition of spending. US narrative estimates identify multipliers from the vast wartime swings in defense outlays (Ramey, 2011; Ramey and Zubairy, 2018), which reached nearly 37% of GDP at their World War II peak (U.S. Office of Management and Budget, 2023). The postwar UK experienced no comparable build-ups: defense fell steadily to about 2% of GDP (Stockholm International Peace Research Institute (SIPRI), 2023), so the UK narrative measure is constructed almost entirely from civilian expenditure. This lets us test whether the large multipliers found for US defense spending extend to a very different, and arguably more policy-relevant, expenditure composition.

This paper constructs a new narrative measure of government spending news for the United Kingdom covering 1955–2019. Using Budget Statements, Autumn Statements, Pre-Budget Reports, and Spending Reviews, we identify major government spending announcements and classify them by motivation. Following Ramey (2011) and Hussain and Liu (2023a), we isolate spending changes that are unrelated to contemporaneous macroeconomic conditions and construct a government spending news variable based on the present discounted value of announced future spending changes. This narrative news series captures revisions in expectations about future government spending and is used as an external instrument in a proxy-VAR framework.

Our baseline results show that government spending shocks have large expansionary effects on output and its components. Output rises significantly following a spending shock, with an implied peak government spending multiplier of around 1.8. Consumption, private investment, employment, and wages also increase significantly. Further analysis shows substantial heterogeneity across the effects of different types of spending changes. In particular, spending measures motivated by long-run growth objectives generate substantially larger multipliers than other categories of spending. These long-run spending changes predominantly consist of investments in infrastructure, education, research and development,

technology, and workforce training. These long-run spending changes are also associated with an immediate and persistent increase in private investment, whereas other exogenous spending changes generate substantially smaller multipliers and little evidence of crowding in.

These findings have direct implications for fiscal policy: they imply that its effectiveness depends on the composition of spending, not only its size. Because the spending that generates the largest multipliers is investment-oriented—infrastructure, education, and R&D—and crowds in private investment, it simultaneously delivers short-run stimulus and expands long-run productive capacity. This is especially valuable for economies seeking to lift chronically weak investment and productivity—a challenge shared across many advanced economies since the global financial crisis, and a particularly acute one for the UK, where gross fixed capital formation has persistently run below the G7 average and has been linked to weak productivity growth (OECD, 2022). Conversely, cutting such productive spending during a consolidation is likely to be the most costly, sacrificing both current output and future growth.

This paper contributes to the literature in several ways. First, it constructs a new narrative dataset of UK government spending news spanning more than six decades. While researchers have previously developed narrative measures of tax and monetary policy shocks for the UK, evidence on narrative government spending shocks remains limited. Second, the paper provides new evidence on the dynamic effects of government spending news using a proxy-VAR framework. Finally, and most importantly, it highlights the importance of government spending composition. It shows that spending aimed at enhancing the economy's long-run productive capacity generates substantially larger macroeconomic effects than other forms of government spending, thereby providing new evidence that the macroeconomic effects of government spending depend importantly upon its composition.

Related Literature. A large literature estimates the output effects of government spending using both structural and narrative identification. Structural VAR studies generally find positive but moderate effects, with spending multipliers around or somewhat above one (e.g., Blanchard and Perotti, 2002). Narrative approaches, pioneered by Ramey (2011) and refined by Ramey and Zubairy (2018), exploit historical—largely military—spending changes and, emphasizing the role of anticipation, tend to find smaller multipliers, frequently below one. Estimates in other settings are somewhat larger: Hussain and Liu (2023a) construct a narrative measure for Canada and report multipliers of roughly 1.1–1.5, while Glocker et al. (2019) estimate time-varying UK multipliers that rise above one in recessions.

Our estimates lie at the upper end of this range: the implied peak multiplier of 1.89 exceeds most narrative estimates for the United States and is larger than those for Canada.

Two features of our setting help account for this. First, the large average multiplier conceals pronounced heterogeneity—it is driven by spending motivated by long-run growth objectives, which crowds private investment in, whereas other exogenous spending has much smaller effects. Second, whereas the US narrative literature identifies multipliers primarily from anticipated, import-intensive military build-ups, our UK measure is built almost entirely from civilian spending, for which stronger crowding-in and larger domestic multipliers are more plausible. The paper's contribution is to construct a narrative measure of UK spending news and to show that its composition—in particular, growth-oriented spending—accounts for much of the estimated expansionary effect.

The remainder of the paper proceeds as follows. Section 2 describes the construction of the narrative measure of government spending news and the classification of spending changes by motivation. Section 3 sets out the proxy-VAR framework and presents the baseline estimates of the effects of government spending on output and its components. Section 4 distinguishes spending changes by their underlying motivation and documents the heterogeneity between long-run, growth-oriented spending and other exogenous spending. Section 5 reports a range of robustness exercises and alternative identification strategies. Section 6 concludes.

2 Data and Identification

2.1 Institutional Background

In the United Kingdom, fiscal policy is primarily announced through Budget Statements delivered by the Chancellor of the Exchequer in the House of Commons. By convention, the Budget is presented annually, usually in spring before the start of the financial year in April, although additional fiscal statements—such as Autumn Statements, Pre-Budget Reports, and Spending Reviews—have been used at various points over time. Following changes in government, newly elected administrations have also occasionally presented new budgets within the same fiscal year.

HM Treasury prepares the budget and keeps it highly secret until the day of the announcement. Budget speeches typically consist of an economic assessment and forecast, followed by detailed announcements of planned changes to taxation and public expenditure. While tax measures may be implemented immediately or shortly after parliamentary approval, changes to public spending are subject to a longer approval process through the Estimates system. Importantly, however, the Budget and related fiscal statements represent the earliest public announcements of changes in government spending plans.

Because these statements constitute the first release of information regarding future government expenditure, they provide a natural setting for identifying news about government spending, independent of subsequent legislative implementation.

2.2 Identification of Government Spending News

We construct a narrative measure of government spending news by systematically reading and coding major fiscal statements delivered in the House of Commons from 1955Q1 to 2019Q4. These include Budget Statements, Autumn Statements, Pre-Budget Reports, and Spending Reviews. We record each announced change in government spending by its announcement date and classify it following the narrative approach of Romer and Romer (2010), Ramey (2011), and Cloyne (2013).

We classify each spending measure as exogenous or endogenous based on the stated motivation for the policy action. We classify measures announced in response to contemporaneous or anticipated macroeconomic conditions, such as recessions, inflationary pressures, or commodity price shocks, as endogenous. In contrast, measures that are not motivated by short-run macroeconomic conditions are classified as exogenous. For example, expenditure reductions announced in response to the oil price shocks of the late 1970s and early 1980s are classified as endogenous, whereas contemporaneous announcements unrelated to cyclical conditions such as the creation of new cultural or institutional spending programs are classified as exogenous.

Following Cloyne (2013), exogenous spending measures are further sub-classified according to their underlying motivation. While these sub-categories do not affect the baseline construction of the spending news series, they are useful for interpretation.

Long-run (LR) changes are motivated by objectives related to the economy's long-term productive capacity rather than short-run stabilization. These include spending initiatives aimed at improving human capital, infrastructure, technology, or institutional capacity. For example, the "Computers for All" initiative announced in 1999 sought to expand access to information technology and digital skills with the explicit aim of enhancing long-run productivity. Similarly, multi-year commitments to transport infrastructure, education, or research funding are classified as LR changes.

Ideological changes reflect normative or distributional objectives rather than economic conditions. These include expansions in health, education, welfare benefits, or child allowances motivated by social or equity considerations. Such measures are typically framed in terms of fairness or social outcomes rather than macroeconomic stabilization.

External changes arise from commitments imposed by external institutions or interna-

tional agreements. A prominent example is spending increases required to meet the UK's commitment to allocate 0.7 percent of GDP to international development assistance in years when spending fell below this target.

Deficit-consolidation changes include spending adjustments motivated by concerns over fiscal sustainability or inherited debt levels but not directly tied to cyclical conditions. These measures are typically framed in terms of restoring fiscal credibility or improving long-run public finances.

Endogenous spending measures are similarly sub-classified into demand management, demand-driven, supply-side stimulus, and deficit-reduction responses. These classifications are retained for documentation and robustness analysis but are not central to the baseline identification of government spending news. In particular, large multi-year settlements that accommodate rising service demand, most notably comprehensive funding settlements for the National Health Service, are classified as endogenous, since they respond to demographic and demand pressures rather than representing autonomous, news-like changes in spending.

Finally, all spending measures are classified according to their expected duration. Measures are treated as temporary when an explicit implementation horizon is stated and permanent otherwise. This distinction is required for the construction of present discounted values.

2.3 Construction of the Spending News Series

Following Ramey (2011), we construct a quarterly series of government spending news based on the present discounted value (PDV) of announced spending changes. For temporary measures, we calculate the PDV using the announced size and duration of the policy. For permanent measures, we assume that the announced change is expected to persist for ten years, reflecting the medium- to long-run horizon over which major spending programs and institutional reforms are typically evaluated.

Discounting uses the Bank of England Bank Rate prevailing at the time of each announcement. We aggregate the resulting PDVs to the quarterly level by announcement date and scale them by contemporaneous nominal GDP. If an announcement occurs in the second half of a quarter, it is assigned to the following quarter, consistent with Romer and Romer (2010) and Cloyne (2013).

Because our object of interest is spending news, we rely on announced amounts rather than ex post realized spending. In cases where spending is announced as a percentage change or as a new departmental total, the implied change is verified using accompanying budget documents. Implementation dates are recorded when available but are not used in

the empirical analysis. The resulting series captures revisions to expectations about future government spending and serves as the external instrument in the proxy-VAR analysis. Online Appendix Table I.2 provides the classification, and Figure 1 shows the constructed exogenous and endogenous series.

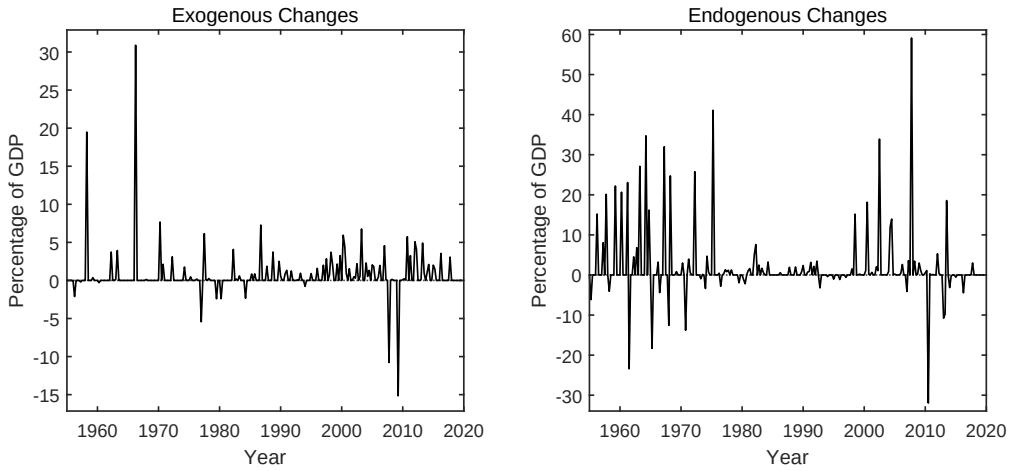


Figure 1. Narrative government spending news series, 1955–2019.

Notes: The figure plots the constructed quarterly series of government spending news, expressed as a percentage of contemporaneous nominal GDP. The left panel shows exogenous spending changes—those not motivated by short-run macroeconomic conditions—and the right panel shows endogenous changes. Each observation is the present discounted value of the announced stream of future spending changes, discounted to the announcement date, aggregated to the quarter of announcement (announcements in the second half of a quarter are assigned to the following quarter), and scaled by nominal GDP. We use the exogenous series as the external instrument for government spending in the proxy-VAR.

For the narrative series to serve as a valid external instrument, it must satisfy two conditions: (1) relevance: it must be correlated with government spending changes and (2) exogeneity: it must be unpredictable from other macroeconomic developments. We verify both in Appendix A. The regression of real spending growth on the exogenous series yields a significant F-statistic, confirming relevance, and lagged output, tax revenues, inflation, and unemployment have no predictive power for the exogenous series, consistent with exogeneity. Reassuringly, the same variables predict the endogenous series, which supports our exogenous/endogenous classification. Table A1 reports the full set of tests.

3 Empirical Model

In our baseline specification, we use the proxy-VAR approach of Mertens and Ravn (2013), Gertler and Karadi (2015), and Stock and Watson (2018). In this approach, the series of narratively identified shocks is used as an instrument for a variable of interest. In our case, news about exogenous government spending changes serves as an external instrument for

total government spending in a VAR model. The assumption is that the series of news about exogenous government spending changes is correlated with the structural spending shocks but uncorrelated with other shocks.

Specifically, consider the $n \times 1$ vector of time series variables, denoted by Y_t. The reduced form dynamics follow:

$$Y_t = B(L)Y_{t-1} + \epsilon_t,$$

where $B(L)$ is a lag polynomial with P lags, and ϵ_t is the $n \times 1$ vector of reduced form errors. The baseline specification includes the log of real government spending (G), the log of real GDP (Y), the log of real tax revenues (T), and the interest rate (R). That is, $X_t = [G_t, Y_t, T_t, R_t]'$. Interest rate and tax revenues are included to control for monetary policy and tax policy. We also include a constant and quadratic time trend in the estimation.

Let ν_t be the $n \times 1$ vector of structural shocks, which are related to the VAR innovations by

$$\epsilon_t = A\nu_t.$$

Consider the partition $\nu_t = [\nu_{1t}, \nu_{2t}']'$, where ν_{1t} is the structural shock to government spending and vector ν_{2t} contains all other $n-1$ shocks.[1] Then, the objective is to estimate the first column of A—denoted as A_1—that corresponds to the government spending shocks ν_{1t}. Since $E[\epsilon_t \epsilon_t'] = AA'$, an estimate of the covariance matrix of ϵ_t provides $n(n+1)/2$ independent identifying restrictions. However, identification of A_1 requires further restrictions.

Let m_t denote the series of news about exogenous spending changes, which is correlated with the structural spending shocks ν_{1t}, but orthogonal to other shocks ν_{2t}. That is, we assume that the following conditions are satisfied:

$$E[m_t \nu_{1t}] = \psi$$
$$E[m_t \nu_{2t}'] = 0,$$

where ψ is an unknown scalar. These key identifying assumptions translate to additional linear restrictions on the elements of A, which identify A_1.[2]

To implement the proxy-VAR method, we follow the detailed estimation steps of Mertens and Ravn (2013). First, we estimate the VAR through least squares and collect the reduced form errors $\hat{\epsilon}_t$. Let $\hat{\epsilon}_{1t}$ be the reduced form residuals from the government spending equation and $\hat{\epsilon}_{2t}$ be the reduced form residuals from the remaining equations. Second, we regress $\hat{\epsilon}_{2t}$

[1] The structural shocks are assumed to satisfy the following: $E\nu_t = 0$, $E[\nu_t \nu_t'] = I$, $E[\nu_t \nu_s'] = 0$ for $s \neq t$ where I is the identity matrix.

[2] For more details on the proxy-VAR or SVAR-IV estimation method, refer to Stock and Watson (2018) and Mertens and Ravn (2013).

on $\hat{\epsilon}_{1t}$ using the contemporaneous and four lagged values of the exogenous news shock series m_t as instruments. We include lagged values of the news shock series to capture the delayed effect of the news about spending changes on actual spending changes. We then compute the impulse responses. As is standard in the literature, we normalize the response of government spending to one, which means that the impulse responses can be interpreted as elasticities, i.e., the percentage change in a variable when government spending changes by one percent. We use the recursive wild bootstrap method to calculate the standard errors, and we report 68 percent and 90 percent confidence intervals.[3]

3.1 Effects of Government Spending Changes

In this section we present the results from the baseline specification that includes log of real government spending, log of real output, log of real tax revenues, and the interest rate. Figure 2 shows the estimation results. The first panel of the figure shows the response of government spending. It shows that after the initial shock, government spending stays significantly above zero for the entire forecast horizon.

The second panel of the figure shows the response of output to a one percent increase in government spending. On impact, output significantly increases by 0.28 percent. The peak response of output takes place two quarters after the initial shock and is equal to 0.33 percent. The response of output stays above zero for the entire forecast horizon but becomes insignificant at longer horizons. We can also compute the implied government spending multipliers from these estimates. The multiplier is defined as the dollar change in output when government spending increases by one dollar. We multiply the impulse responses by the average ratio of nominal GDP to nominal government spending. The implied government spending multiplier is 1.59 on impact and the peak multiplier comes out to be 1.85.

The third panel shows the response of the interest rate. The figure shows that the response of the interest rate remains small and insignificant throughout the forecast horizon after the initial shock to government spending. The final panel of the figure shows the response of tax revenues. It shows that there is a significant increase in tax revenue after the shock to government spending. The response of tax revenues stays significantly positive for most of the forecast horizon.

[3]The standard errors are the standard deviations of the bootstrapped impulse responses produced using the wild bootstrap method.

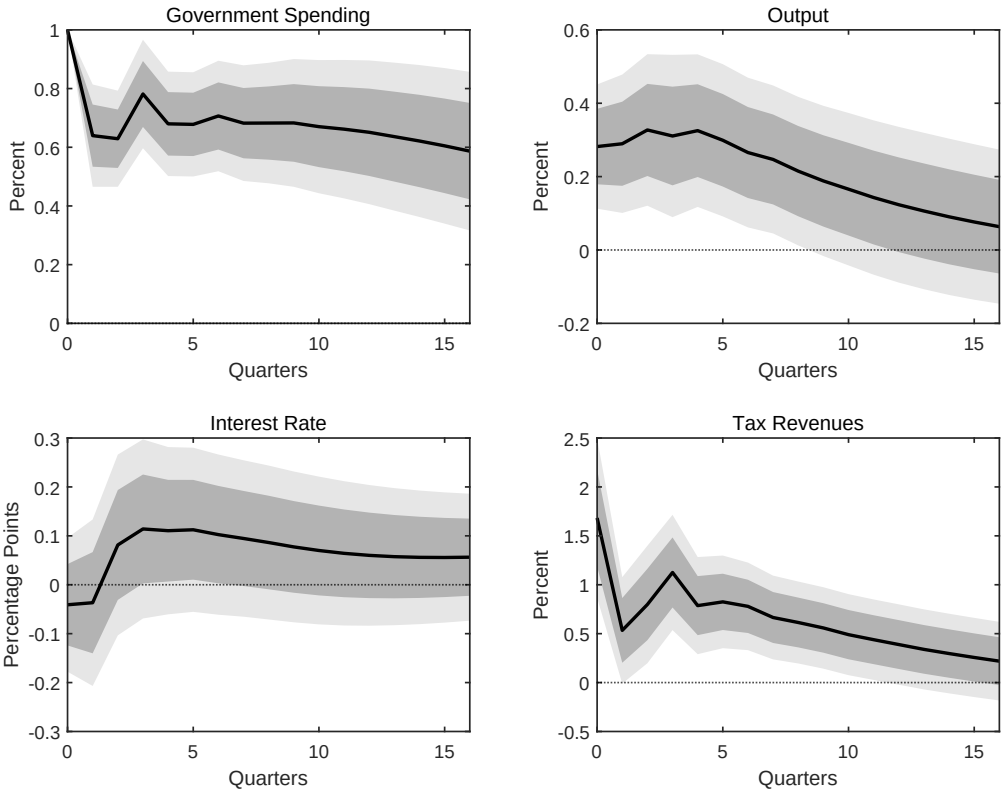


Figure 2. Baseline responses to a government spending shock, 1955–2019.

Notes: Impulse responses from the baseline proxy-VAR in [log real government spending, log real GDP, interest rate, log real tax revenues], estimated with four lags and a constant and quadratic time trend. The exogenous news series is used as an external instrument for government spending, and the impact response of government spending is normalized to one, so responses read as elasticities (percent change in the variable per one-percent increase in government spending). Dark and light shaded bands are 68% and 90% confidence intervals computed by recursive wild bootstrap. The interest-rate response is reported in percentage points; all other responses are in percent.

3.2 Effects on Components of Output

In this section, we present the effects of changes in government spending on different components of output. We augment the baseline model with one variable at a time and compute the associated impulse response. Figure 3 shows the responses of consumption and investment. The first panel of the figure shows that consumption increases significantly following the initial shock to government spending. The response of consumption becomes smaller after the initial increase but remains significantly positive for two years after the initial shock. The second panel of the figure shows the response of investment. Investment increases significantly on impact and the response remains large for several quarters after the initial shock before starting to taper off. The response of investment remains significant for a longer period of time than consumption.

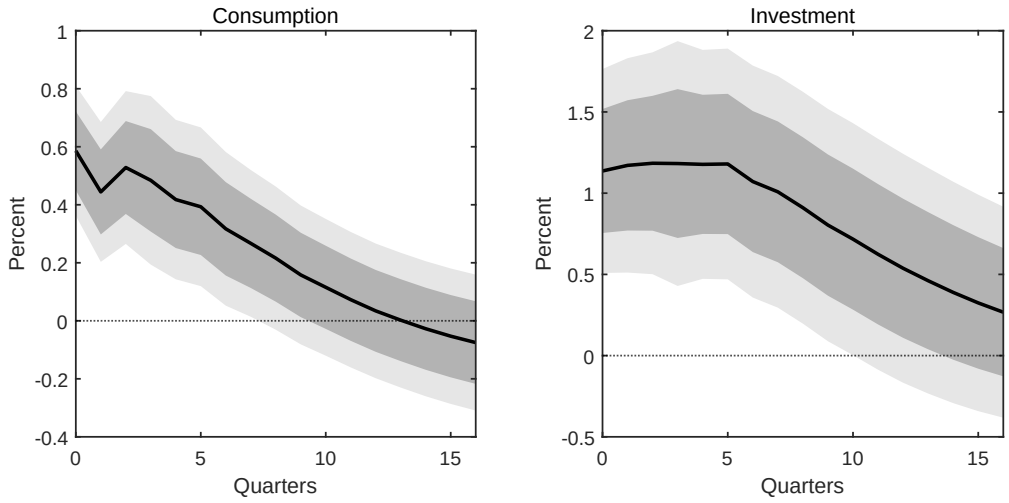


Figure 3. Responses of consumption and investment, 1955–2019.

Notes: Each panel augments the baseline proxy-VAR with one additional variable—log real private consumption (left) or log real private investment (right)—and reports its response to a one-percent government spending shock, with the impact response of government spending normalized to one. Shaded bands are 68% and 90% recursive wild-bootstrap confidence intervals.

Figure 4 shows the responses of open-economy variables to a government spending shock. The first panel shows that there is a significant decline in exports following a government spending shock. However, the fall in exports starts to disappear quickly and becomes insignificant after seven quarters. The second panel of the figure shows the response of imports. Imports show a positive response to an increase in government spending. The peak response of imports occurs four quarters after the initial shock. The response then becomes smaller over time. The third panel of Figure 4 shows the response of the nominal exchange rate. After the initial shock, the exchange rate shows a large and significant appreciation which lasts for about two years.

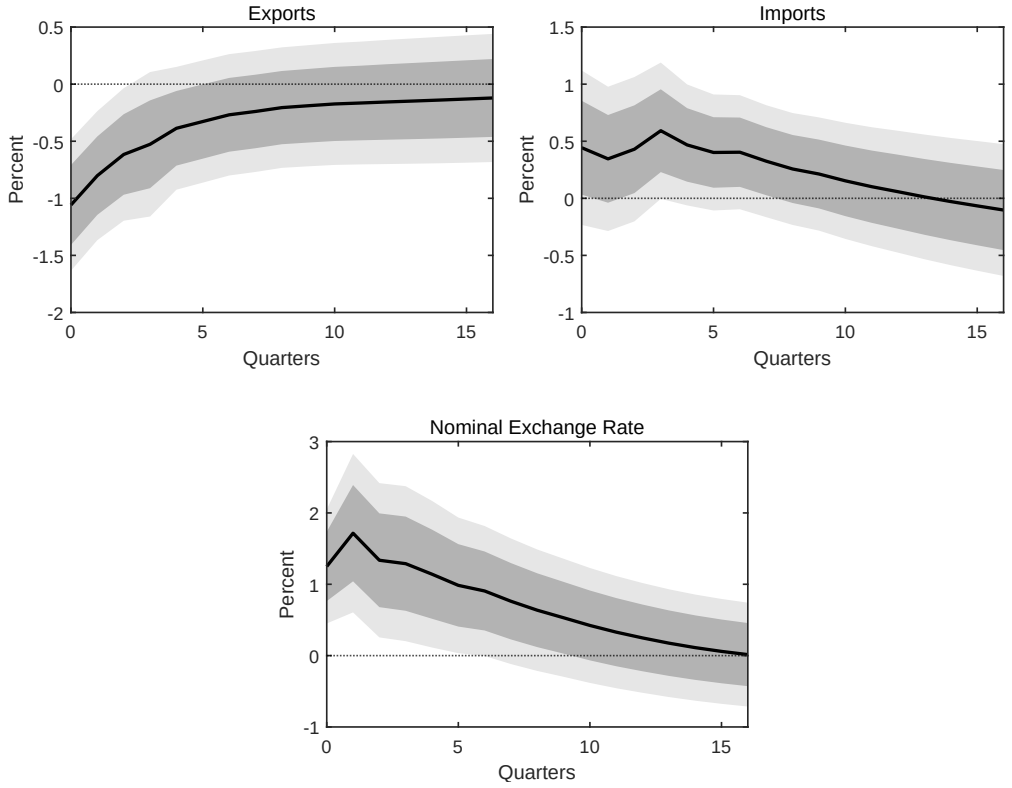


Figure 4. Responses of open-economy variables, 1955–2019.

Notes: Responses of log real exports, log real imports, and the nominal effective exchange rate to a one-percent government spending shock, each obtained by augmenting the baseline proxy-VAR with the indicated variable one at a time. An increase in the exchange rate denotes an appreciation of sterling. Shaded bands are 68% and 90% recursive wild-bootstrap confidence intervals.

Figure 5 shows the response of labor market variables. The first panel of this figure shows the average number of hours worked. There is some evidence of an increase in average hours worked in the first few quarters but, overall, average hours worked remain largely unchanged after an increase in government spending. The second panel shows the response of employment. Employment shows a strong and persistent increase following a government spending increase and the effect lasts for over two years. The final panel of Figure 5 shows the response of the average wage. The average wage shows a sizeable and persistent increase following an increase in government spending. Both employment and the real wage rise following a spending shock is consistent with Pappa (2009), who documents positive employment and real-wage responses to fiscal shocks.

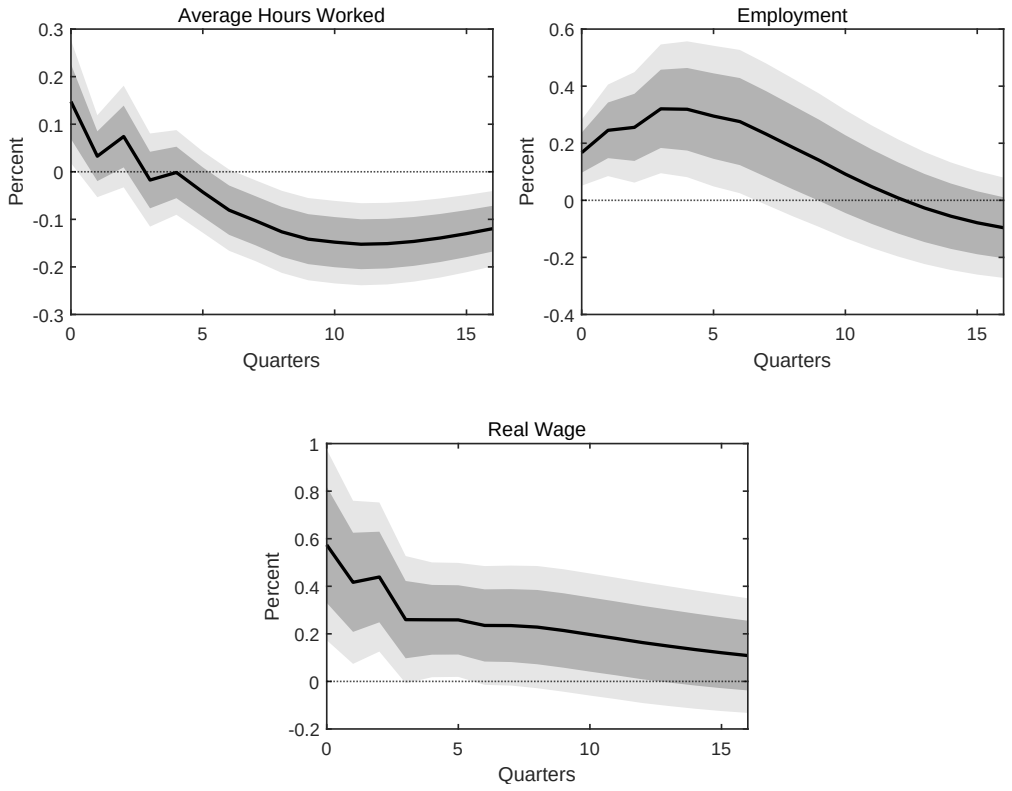


Figure 5. Responses of labor-market variables, 1971–2019.

Notes: Responses of average weekly hours worked, employment, and the real wage to a one-percent government spending shock, each from the baseline proxy-VAR augmented with the indicated variable. Because the hours and employment series are available only from 1971, the labor-market specifications are estimated over 1971–2019. The real-wage series (real average weekly earnings) is extended over 2017Q1–2019Q4 by chain-linking the existing series to the year-on-year growth of ONS real total pay (series A3WW). Shaded bands are 68% and 90% recursive wild-bootstrap confidence intervals.

3.3 Discussion of Results

In this section, we briefly discuss the results presented in the previous two sections. The baseline results show that the estimated peak government spending multiplier is 1.85. This is larger than some of the estimates found in the literature for other countries. For example, Ramey (2011) estimates a government spending multiplier that ranges between 0.6 and 1.2. Hussain and Liu (2023b), using an empirical technique similar to ours, estimate a government spending multiplier between 1.08 and 1.48 for Canada.

Ramey (2011) finds that an increase in government spending crowds out private investment and private consumption. The paper argues that such results support a neo-classical framework where an increase in government spending induces negative wealth effects that reduce consumption. Ramey (2011) also finds evidence of an increase in the average tax rate which can further explain the crowding out of private consumption and investment. Hussain and Liu (2023b) find evidence of an increase in the interest rate following an increase in government spending. Such an increase in the interest rate can also result in crowding out of investment and consumption.

In our analysis, we do not find any evidence of an increase in the interest rate following an increase in government spending. We also look at the effect of government spending on inflation (reported in Appendix Figure B1), and find no significant increase in inflation.[4] Thus, there is no reason for the central bank to increase the interest rate, and hence we do not find any crowding out of consumption and investment.

4 Long-Run versus Other Spending Shocks

The large average multiplier documented above conceals substantial heterogeneity across types of spending. In this section, we distinguish exogenous spending changes by their stated motivation and show that the expansionary effects are driven almost entirely by long-run, investment-oriented spending. Earlier, we discussed that exogenous spending changes can be motivated by long-run, ideological, military, or external reasons. We rerun our analysis by restricting the news instrument to each motivation in turn and find that the long-run changes induce the biggest expansionary macroeconomic effects. Figure 6 collects these results across three variables. Within each panel, the left plot restricts the external instrument to long-run spending changes and the right plot uses all other exogenous spending changes; the sub-captions indicate the responding variable.

Panel (a) of Figure 6 shows the response of output. Compared to the baseline results,

[4]Inflation, in fact, decreases for a few quarters on impact before increasing.

output increases more when only long-run spending changes are used, while for all remaining spending changes output shows no significant response.

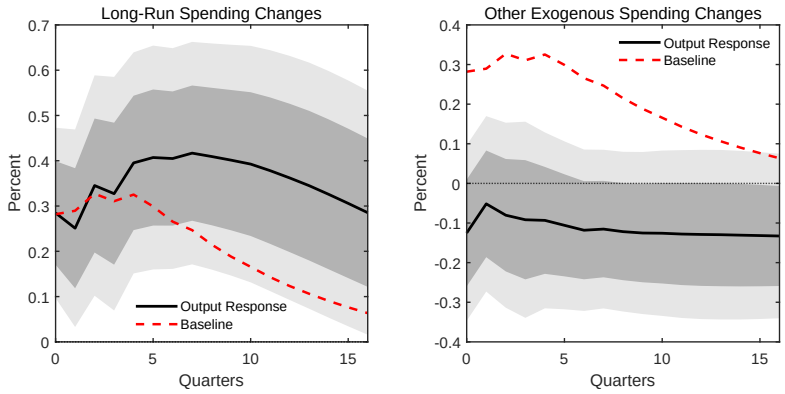
Next, we look at how these two types of spending changes affect private investment. Panel (b) of Figure 6 shows the responses of investment. Long-run spending changes lead to a significant, persistent increase in private investment, while other types of spending changes produce a substantial decline.

This asymmetric response of investment to long-run and other types of government spending changes is consistent with several studies documenting the crowding-in or crowding-out effects of public investment. The long-run spending changes in our data are often investment-oriented expenditures undertaken by the government. Matvejevs and Tkacevs (2025) use data from 34 industrialized economies and find that public investment crowds in private investment in the medium to long run. Abiad et al. (2016) study the causal effects of public investment shocks in 17 OECD countries and find robust evidence of crowding in of private investment. Using a structural model with productive public capital, Leeper et al. (2010) show that public investment can crowd in private investment by raising the productivity of private capital, although implementation delays may postpone this response.

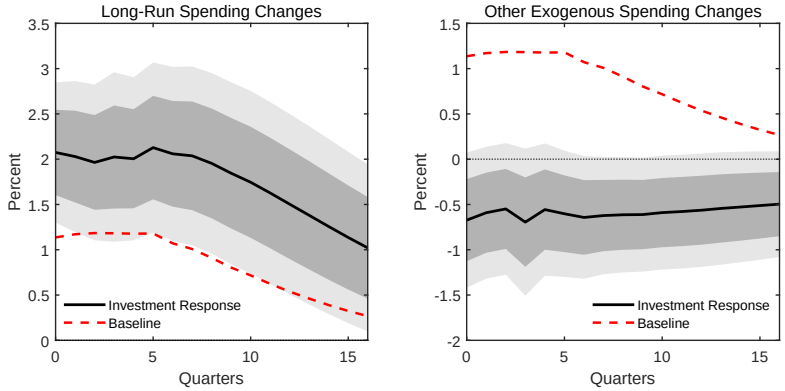
Long-run spending changes in our data predominantly consist of investment-oriented expenditures—such as infrastructure, human capital, research and development, and enterprise support—which plausibly generate immediate private investment responses through expectations and complementarities rather than delayed implementation effects.

Next, we look at the reasons behind the crowding-in effects of long-run spending changes. Panel (c) of Figure 6 shows the response of the interest rate. When spending changes are motivated by long-run growth concerns, the interest rate decreases significantly in the short run. This shows that the monetary authority accommodates the expansionary fiscal policy and contributes to the crowding in of private investment and the increase in output. When other types of spending changes occur, the interest rate rises, which may explain why private investment falls in response to such changes and output does not change much.

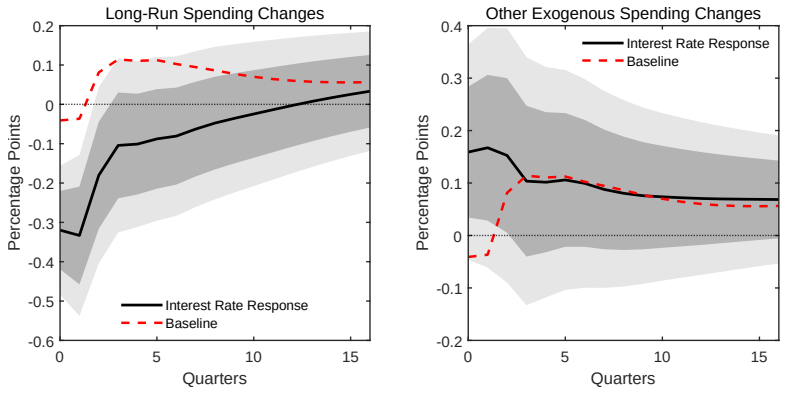
We also examine the response of other variables, reported in the Appendix. We make two observations. First, we find that long-run spending changes are accompanied by an increase in the deficit-to-GDP ratio (Appendix Figure B3), which suggests these changes are financed by an increase in borrowing. Second, somewhat surprisingly, we find that private consumption increases significantly when other types of spending changes are made but not when long-run spending changes are enacted (Appendix Figure B2). The non-response of consumption to long-run spending changes is consistent with the predictions of neo-classical models: an increase in spending, financed by borrowing rather than higher taxes, generates



(a) Output



(b) Private investment



(c) Interest rate

Figure 6. Responses by spending motivation: long-run versus other exogenous spending changes, 1955–2019.

Notes: Each panel reports impulse responses when the external instrument is restricted to a single category of exogenous spending news. Within every panel, the left plot uses *long-run* spending changes—exogenous measures motivated by the economy's long-term productive capacity (infrastructure, human capital, research and development, and technology)—and the right plot uses *all other* exogenous spending changes. Panel (a) reports the output response, where the dashed line reproduces the baseline output response; panel (b) reports the private-investment response; and panel (c) reports the interest-rate response, in percentage points. Shaded bands are 68% and 90% recursive wild-bootstrap confidence intervals.

negative wealth effects that can reduce consumption, and this decrease is offset by the general-equilibrium-induced increase in consumption.

5 Robustness Analysis and Extensions

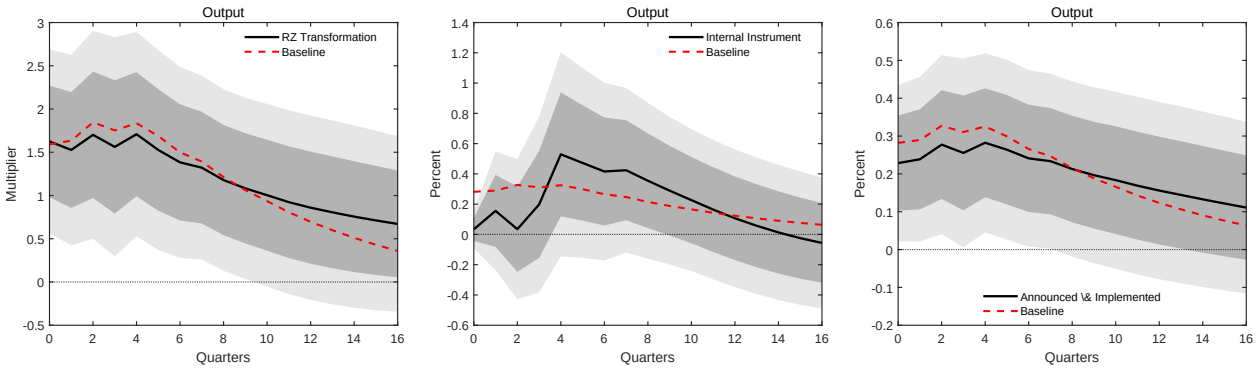
In this section, we check the robustness of our baseline results using various methodologies. First, we estimate the government spending multipliers in an alternative way. In the baseline estimation, we calculated the government spending multiplier by multiplying the peak response of output by the inverse of the average of government spending to GDP over the sample period. However, as pointed out by Ramey and Zubairy (2018), this method of calculating the spending multiplier can suffer from variation in the G/Y ratio over the sample period. To overcome this potential problem, we follow the method of Ramey and Zubairy (2018) and Gordon and Krenn (2010). Instead of taking logs of variables, we divide the levels of all variables by trend GDP (estimated through a sixth-order polynomial). This puts all the variables in levels in the same units, and the multiplier can be directly estimated.

The response of output from this exercise is shown in the first panel of Figure 7. The figure also plots the baseline results for comparison. For easy comparison, we present the baseline results in multiplier terms. The figure shows that the output response is qualitatively very similar across the two exercises. The peak multiplier under the transformations of the data suggested by Ramey and Zubairy (2018) and Gordon and Krenn (2010) is 1.71, broadly in line with the baseline peak, confirming that the result is not an artifact of the G/Y scaling.

Next, we employ a different methodology, the internal instrument approach, to estimate the effects of government spending changes. This methodology estimates a VAR model identified through the recursive approach, with the instrument ordered first. The same approach was used by Ramey (2011). Panel (b) of Figure 7 shows that the results from this approach are generally in line with the baseline results.[5]

Next, we check the effects of announced and implemented changes in government spending. In this exercise, we include only spending changes announced and implemented in the same year. This methodology sidesteps any potential issues arising from anticipated changes in government spending. Panel (c) of Figure 7 shows the response of output from this exercise. The results show that output responds similarly to the baseline case, with the response largest in the short run and smaller in the long run.

[5]While using this approach, we normalized the peak, rather than initial, response of government spending to equal one. This normalization aligns with Ramey (2011). The initial response of government spending is very small, and normalizing it to one yields an implausibly large response in output.



(a) Ramey–Zubairy trend-GDP transformation (b) Internal instrument approach (c) Announced and implemented

Figure 7. Robustness exercises, 1955–2019.

Notes: Alternative estimates of the output response to a government spending shock. **Panel (a)** follows Ramey and Zubairy (2018) and Gordon and Krenn (2010): rather than taking logs, the levels of government spending, output, and tax revenues are divided by trend GDP (a sixth-order polynomial fitted over the full sample), so that the response reads directly as a spending multiplier; the dashed line is the baseline, expressed in multiplier terms for comparison. **Panel (b)** identifies the shock through the internal-instrument (recursive) approach of Ramey (2011), ordering the news series first in the VAR; here the peak, rather than the impact, response of government spending is normalized to one (see footnote), and the dashed line is the baseline output response. **Panel (c)** restricts the news series to spending changes announced and implemented within the same year, sidestepping anticipation effects; the dashed line is the baseline. Shaded bands are 68% and 90% recursive wild-bootstrap confidence intervals.

6 Conclusion

This paper constructs a new narrative measure of UK government spending news using official fiscal policy documents covering 1955–2019. The resulting news series is used as an external instrument in a proxy-VAR framework to estimate the macroeconomic effects of exogenous government spending shocks.

The results show that government spending shocks have large expansionary effects on the UK economy. Output rises significantly following a spending shock, with an implied peak government spending multiplier of approximately 1.8. Consumption, private investment, employment, and wages also increase, while the interest rate remains largely unchanged. These findings are robust to alternative methods of calculating the multiplier and to alternative identification strategies, which produce comparable peak multipliers of around 1.7–1.9. Further analysis shows that there is substantial heterogeneity across different types of spending changes. Spending measures motivated by long-run growth objectives generate considerably larger output effects than other exogenous spending changes and are accompanied by an immediate and persistent increase in private investment. In contrast, other categories of spending changes produce small, statistically insignificant output effects and crowd out

private investment.

These findings suggest that the macroeconomic effects of fiscal policy depend not only on the size of government spending but also on its composition. Long-run spending changes in our data predominantly consist of investment-oriented measures involving infrastructure, education, research and development, technology, and workforce training. Such measures appear to stimulate private activity through complementarities and expectations of higher future productive capacity. More generally, the results highlight the importance of distinguishing among different motivations and types of government spending when evaluating fiscal multipliers.

References

Abiad, A., Furceri, D., and Topalova, P. (2016). The macroeconomic effects of public investment: Evidence from advanced economies. *Journal of Macroeconomics*, 50:224–240.

Barsky, R. B. and Sims, E. R. (2011). News shocks and business cycles. *Journal of Monetary Economics*, 58(3):273–289.

Ben Zeev, N. and Pappa, E. (2017). Chronicle of a war foretold: The macroeconomic effects of anticipated defence spending shocks. *The Economic Journal*, 127(603):1568–1597.

Blanchard, O. and Perotti, R. (2002). An empirical characterization of the dynamic effects of changes in government spending and taxes on output. *The Quarterly Journal of Economics*, 117(4):1329–1368.

Boehm, C. E. (2020). Government consumption and investment: Does the composition of purchases affect the multiplier? *Journal of Monetary Economics*, 115:80–93.

Cloyne, J. (2013). Discretionary tax changes and the macroeconomy: New narrative evidence from the united kingdom. *American Economic Review*, 103(4):1507–28.

Gertler, M. and Karadi, P. (2015). Monetary policy surprises, credit costs, and economic activity. *American Economic Journal: Macroeconomics*, 7(1):44–76.

Glocker, C., Sestieri, G., and Towbin, P. (2019). Time-varying government spending multipliers in the uk. *Journal of Macroeconomics*, 60:180–197.

Gordon, R. J. and Krenn, R. (2010). The end of the great depression 1939-41: Policy contributions and fiscal multipliers. Working Paper 16380, National Bureau of Economic Research.

Hussain, S. M. and Liu, L. (2023a). Macroeconomic effects of government spending shocks: New narrative evidence from canada. *Journal of Macroeconomics*, 75:103483.

Hussain, S. M. and Liu, L. (2023b). Macroeconomic effects of government spending shocks: New narrative evidence from canada. *Journal of Macroeconomics*, 75:103483.

Leeper, E. M., Walker, T. B., and Yang, S.-C. S. (2010). Government investment and fiscal stimulus. *Journal of Monetary Economics*, 57(8):1000–1012.

Matvejevs, O. and Tkacevs, O. (2025). Invest one – get two extra: Public investment crowds in private investment. *European Journal of Political Economy*, 90:102384. The political economy of government spending: fiscal rules and fiscal sustainability.

Mertens, K. and Ravn, M. O. (2013). The dynamic effects of personal and corporate income tax changes in the united states. *American Economic Review*, 103(4):1212–47.

OECD (2022). OECD Economic Surveys: United Kingdom.

Pappa, E. (2009). The effects of fiscal shocks on employment and the real wage. *International Economic Review*, 50(1):217–244.

Ramey, V. A. (2011). Identifying government spending shocks: It's all in the timing. *The Quarterly Journal of Economics*, 126(1):1–50.

Ramey, V. A. and Shapiro, M. D. (1998). Costly capital reallocation and the effects of government spending. *Carnegie-Rochester Conference Series on Public Policy*, 48:145–194.

Ramey, V. A. and Zubairy, S. (2018). Government spending multipliers in good times and in bad: Evidence from U.S. historical data. *Journal of Political Economy*, 126(2):850–901.

Romer, C. and Romer, D. (2010). The macroeconomic effects of tax changes: Estimates based on a new measure of fiscal shocks. *American Economic Review*, 100(3):763–801.

Stock, J. H. and Watson, M. W. (2018). Identification and estimation of dynamic causal effects in macroeconomics using external instruments. *The Economic Journal*, 128(610):917–948.

Stockholm International Peace Research Institute (SIPRI) (2023). SIPRI Military Expenditure Database. https://www.sipri.org/databases/milex.

U.S. Office of Management and Budget (2023). Historical Tables, Budget of the United States Government. https://www.whitehouse.gov/omb/budget/historical-tables/. Table 6.1, Composition of Outlays.

A Instrument Strength

In this section, we test the strength and predictability of the narrative news series. The first test we run is a test of instrument relevance. We begin by regressing the growth rate of real government spending on the exogenous narrative news series. The first panel of Table A1 reports the result. The F-statistic is 4.96 with a p-value of 0.027. The same panel shows that the F-statistic remains significant when we use only the non-zero values of the narrative series or when we include four lags of it. Although these statistics fall below the conventional rule-of-thumb threshold of 10 for a strong instrument, they are statistically significant and still larger than many of the first-stage F-statistics reported in the narrative fiscal-policy literature. Thus, while the instrument is not exceptionally strong by conventional standards, it has meaningful predictive content and compares favorably with many commonly used narrative instruments.

The second panel of the table reports a Granger causality test from a VAR that includes four lags of output, tax revenues, inflation, and unemployment, together with the exogenous narrative news series. The estimated test statistic is 8.76 with a p-value of 0.923. We therefore cannot reject the null hypothesis that economic conditions have no predictive power for the exogenous narrative news series. We also test whether economic variables can predict the occurrence and direction of spending news. We define an ordered variable ω_t such that

$$\omega_t = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } d_t > 0, \\ 0 & \text{if } d_t = 0, \\ -1 & \text{if } d_t < 0, \end{cases}$$

where d_t is the exogenous news series dated by the announcement date. We then run an ordered probit regression using four lags of the same variables as in the Granger causality test. The results, shown in the second panel of Table A1, indicate that we cannot reject the null hypothesis that the occurrence and direction of the exogenous series are unpredictable on the basis of past economic information. The same test, applied to the endogenous news series, yields a p-value of 0.088, so for the endogenous series we can reject the null of no predictability at the 10 percent level. Together, these results provide support for our classification methodology.

Table A1. Instrument Strength and Predictability

Dependent Variable	Independent Variables	Test Statistic	Value	p-value
Panel A: Instrument Strength				
Growth in real spending	Exogenous shock	F	4.96	0.027
Growth in real spending	Non-zero exogenous shock	F	6.93	0.010
Growth in real spending	Current and four lags	F	2.27	0.048
Panel B: Predictability Tests				
Exogenous shock	Y, T, Inflation, U	χ^2	8.76	0.923
Exogenous shock occurrence and direction	Y, T, Inflation, U	LR	17.57	0.349
Endogenous shock occurrence and direction	Y, T, Inflation, U	LR	24.13	0.088

Notes: Panel A reports tests of the relevance of the exogenous narrative news series for real government spending growth. The reported F-statistics correspond to specifications using the contemporaneous exogenous shock, the non-zero exogenous shock series, and the contemporaneous shock together with four lags. Panel B reports tests of whether the exogenous narrative series can be predicted by lagged macroeconomic conditions. The Granger causality test is based on four lags of output, tax revenues, inflation, and unemployment. The ordered probit tests examine whether the occurrence and direction of exogenous and endogenous spending news can be predicted by the same set of lagged macroeconomic variables. Reported values are test statistics with their corresponding p-values.

B Additional Results

This appendix reports the responses of variables discussed but not plotted in the main text. Each is obtained from the baseline proxy-VAR augmented with the indicated variable, following the same identification, lag structure, and bootstrap procedure used throughout.

Figure B1 shows the response of inflation to a government spending shock. Consistent with the discussion in the main text, the response is small: inflation declines modestly for the first few quarters before edging up, and is not significantly positive at any horizon.

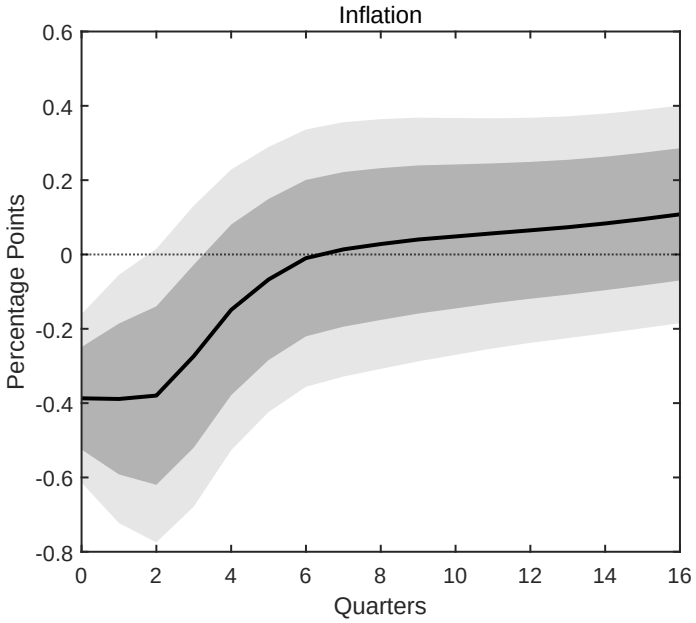


Figure B1. Response of inflation to a government spending shock, 1955–2019.

Notes: Response of inflation (in percentage points) from the baseline proxy-VAR augmented with the inflation rate. The inflation series is native through 2016Q1 and extended to 2019Q4 using ONS RPI annual inflation (quarterly averages); because inflation is a rate, no level splicing is involved. Shaded bands are 68% and 90% recursive wild-bootstrap confidence intervals.

Figure B2 reports the response of private consumption by spending motivation. Consumption does not respond significantly to long-run spending changes (left), but increases significantly following other exogenous spending changes (right), tracking the baseline consumption response.

Figure B3 reports the response of the deficit-to-GDP ratio by spending motivation. Long-run spending changes are associated with a larger increase in the deficit than other exogenous changes, consistent with these measures being financed by borrowing.

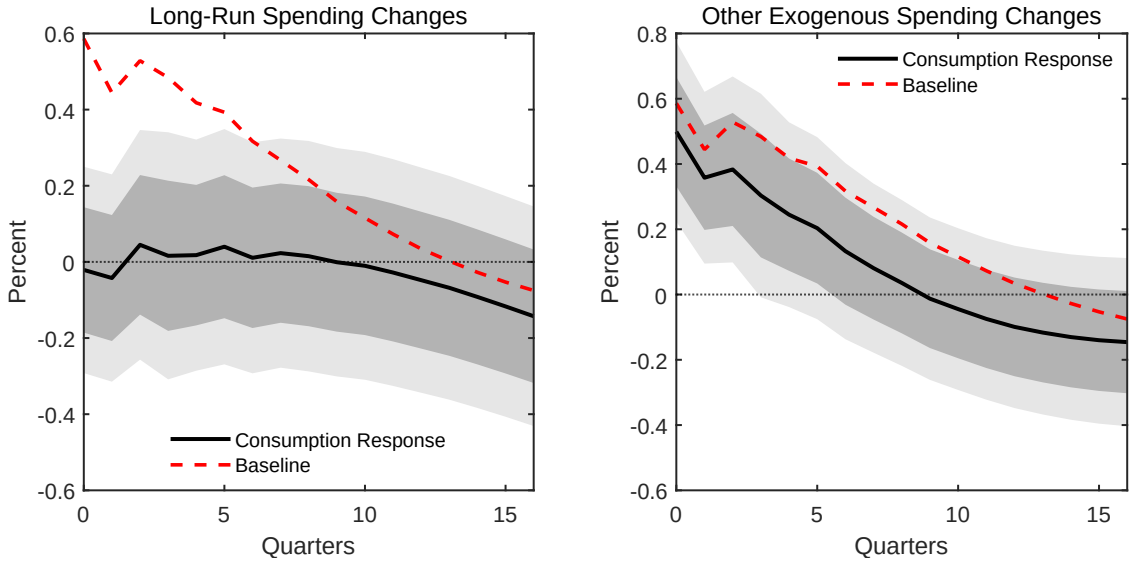


Figure B2. Response of private consumption by spending motivation, 1955–2019.

Notes: Response of log real private consumption to long-run spending changes (left) versus other exogenous spending changes (right), from the baseline proxy-VAR augmented with consumption. The dashed line reproduces the baseline consumption response. Shaded bands are 68% and 90% recursive wild-bootstrap confidence intervals.

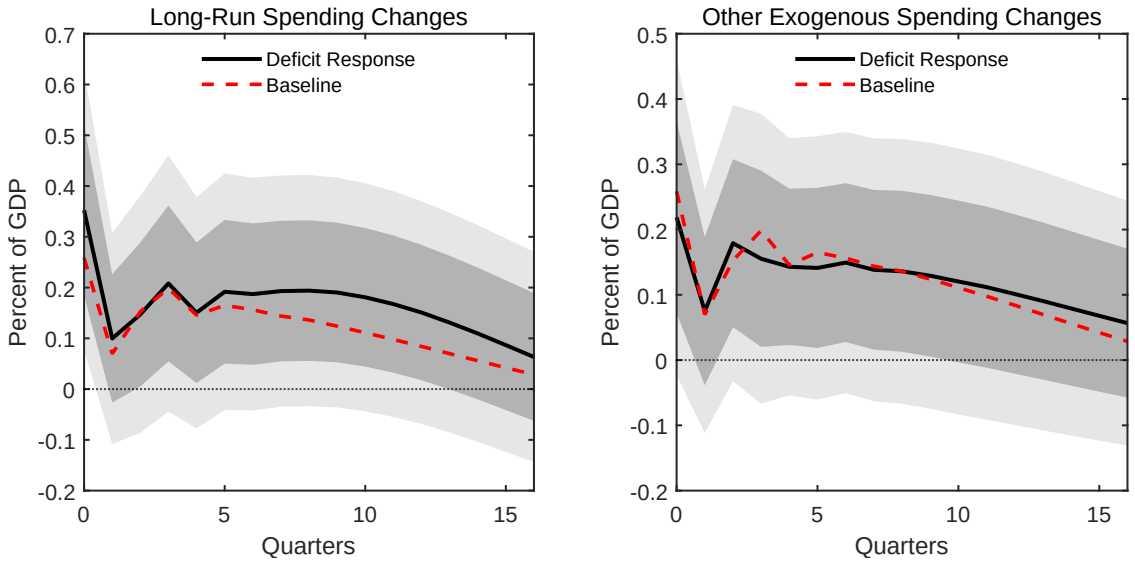


Figure B3. Response of the deficit-to-GDP ratio by spending motivation, 1955–2019.

Notes: Response of the deficit-to-GDP ratio to long-run spending changes (left) versus other exogenous spending changes (right), from the baseline proxy-VAR augmented with the deficit ratio; the dashed line reproduces the baseline response. Estimated over the full 1955–2019 sample using the updated deficit-to-GDP series. Shaded bands are 68% and 90% recursive wild-bootstrap confidence intervals.

Online Appendix

Government Spending Multipliers in the United Kingdom:
A Narrative Approach

Syed Muhammad Hussain Samreen Malik Ayesha Umar

I Classification of Spending Measures

This appendix provides the complete narrative dataset underlying the paper: each measure includes its announcement date, description, size, exogenous/endogenous classification, motivation, duration, and present discounted value for the full 1955Q1–2019Q4 sample.

Table I.1 reports the composition of the narrative record. Of the 1,178 recorded spending measures, 628 are classified as exogenous—not motivated by contemporaneous macroeconomic conditions—and 550 as endogenous. Measures are also classified by expected duration: 428 are permanent (no stated implementation horizon) and 750 are temporary. Panel B breaks the exogenous measures down by their underlying motivation; long-run and ideological measures together account for the large majority.

Table I.2 lists the complete narrative record—every recorded spending measure, with its announcement quarter, description, size, exogenous/endogenous classification, motivation, and duration—following the coding rules described in Section 2. Comprehensive multi-year settlements that accommodate rising service demand, such as the 2018 NHS funding settlement, are classified as endogenous (demand-driven). Amounts are in millions of nominal pounds as recorded at announcement; "Exo." and "Endo." denote exogenous and endogenous, and "Perm." and "Temp." denote permanent and temporary.

Table I.1. Classification of narrative government spending measures, 1955–2019.

Panel A. By exogeneity and duration (number of measures)

	Permanent	Temporary	Total
Exogenous	198	430	628
Endogenous	230	320	550
Total	428	750	1,178

Panel B. Exogenous measures by motivation

Motivation	Number
Long-run (productive capacity)	283
Ideological (distributional / social)	285
Military	27
Deficit-consolidation	25
External (international commitments)	7
Other	1
Total exogenous	628

Notes: Classification of all government spending measures recorded from Budget Statements, Autumn Statements, Pre-Budget Reports, and Spending Reviews over 1955Q1–2019Q4. A measure is *exogenous* if it is not motivated by contemporaneous or anticipated macroeconomic conditions and *endogenous* otherwise; it is *permanent* when no explicit implementation horizon is stated and *temporary* otherwise. Panel B sub-classifies exogenous measures by their stated motivation. The full listing is available at the link above.

Table I.2. Narrative government spending measures, 1955–2019.

Year:Q	Measure	Size (£m)	Class	Motivation	Type
1955:2	Reduction in defense spending	-111.2	Endo.	Military	Perm.
1955:2	Additional grants to local authorities	30.1	Endo.	Demand mgmt	Temp.
1955:2	Increase in war pensions	8.3	Exo.	Military	Perm.
1955:2	Reduction in agriculture and food subsidies	-26.4	Endo.	Deficit-reduction	Perm.
1955:2	Increased funds for NHS and others	54.4	Endo.	Ideological	Perm.
1955:2	Increase in civil and other expenditure	62.6	Endo.	Demand mgmt	Temp.
1955:2	Increase in net payments below the line	0	Endo.	Demand-driven	Temp.
1956:1	Increase in defence spending	67	Endo.	Military	Perm.
1956:1	Reduction in capital requirement for fuel and power industries	−20	Endo.	Deficit-reduction	Temp.
1956:1	Reduction in milk and bread subsidies	−38	Endo.	Deficit-reduction	Perm.
1956:2	Increase in health spending	37.6	Endo.	Demand mgmt	Temp.
1956:2	Increase in education spending	37.4	Endo.	Demand mgmt	Temp.
1956:2	Funds for atomic energy development	18	Exo.	Long-run	Temp.
1956:2	Increase in funds for civil superannutation, roads, polic and fire services	25	Exo.	Ideological	Temp.
1956:2	Reduction in civil defense expenditure	−24	Endo.	Military	Temp.
1956:2	Increase in agricultural support due to Agricultural price review	22	Endo.	Supply-side	Temp.
1956:2	Reduction in loan to local authorities, NCB and city planning	−152	Exo.	Long-run	Temp.
1956:2	Increase in pay to civil services staff	12	Endo.	Demand mgmt	Temp.
1956:2	Removal of bready subsidy	-35.5	Endo.	Demand mgmt	Perm.
1956:2	Increase in funds to Nationalized Industries	700	Endo.	Supply-side	Temp.
1957:2	Reduction in loans to local authorities and transport	−11	Exo.	Long-run	Temp.
1957:2	Increase in loan to National Coal Board	26	Endo.	Supply-side	Temp.
1957:2	Reduction in defense expenditure	−105	Endo.	Military	Temp.
1957:2	Increase in agricultural support price	10	Endo.	Supply-side	Perm.
1957:2	Increase in spending on education, NHS and Exchequer grants for local authorities	104	Endo.	Ideological	Perm.
1957:4	Investement in power (gas, electricity and coal)	930	Endo.	Supply-side	Temp.
1957:4	Investement in coal	230	Endo.	Supply-side	Temp.
1957:4	Spending on road	0	Exo.	Long-run	Temp.
1957:4	Spending on British Transport Commission	0	Exo.	Long-run	Temp.
1957:4	Reduction in funds to Post office	−10	Endo.	Deficit-reduction	Temp.
1957:4	Increase in spending to hospitals	48	Endo.	Demand mgmt	Temp.
1958:2	Increase in funds to local services and social expenditure	130.8	Exo.	Ideological	Perm.

continued on next page

Table I.2, continued

Year:Q	Measure	Size (£m)	Class	Motivation	Type
1958:2	Reduction in defense spending	-5.6	Endo.	Military	Perm.
1958:2	Reduction in loans to local authorities	−35	Endo.	Demand-driven	Perm.
1958:2	Reduction in capital expenditure for post office	−41	Endo.	Demand-driven	Temp.
1958:2	Decrease in loans to National Coal Board and British Transport	−10	Endo.	Demand-driven	Temp.
1958:2	Increase in loan to Nationalized Industries	75	Exo.	Long-run	Temp.
1959:2	Increase in defence spendig	82.9	Endo.	Military	Perm.
1959:2	Increase in assistance to local authorities and other civil expenditure	90.1	Endo.	Demand mgmt	Perm.
1959:2	Increase in other services	78.5	Endo.	Demand mgmt	Perm.
1959:2	Reduction in agricultural subsidies	-49.5	Endo.	Demand-driven	Perm.
1959:2	Extension in lending program to nationalized industry	550	Endo.	Supply-side	Temp.
1959:2	Increase in funds for colonial government	22.6	Exo.	External	Temp.
1959:2	Additional funds for export credit scheme, housing socieities and National coal board.	193	Endo.	Demand mgmt	Temp.
1959:2	Reduction in loans to BTC and local authroities	−71	Endo.	Demand-driven	Perm.
1960:2	Increase in defence spending	84.6	Endo.	Military	Temp.
1960:2	Increase in civil expenditure including health and education	261.7	Endo.	Demand mgmt	Perm.
1960:2	Reduction in supply expenditure	−19	Exo.	Deficit-consol.	Temp.
1960:2	Provision for deficit of British Transport commission	5	Endo.	Supply-side	Perm.
1960:2	Increase in net payments and loans	49	Endo.	Deficit-consol.	Temp.
1961:2	Increase in spending on defense	48	Endo.	Military	Perm.
1961:2	Increase in civil spending	232	Endo.	Ideological	Perm.
1961:2	Increase in loan for multiple services	69	Endo.	Demand mgmt	Perm.
1961:3	Suspension of House Purchase Scheme	−300	Endo.	Demand mgmt	Perm.
1961:3	Growth of supply expenditure	0	Endo.	Demand mgmt	Temp.
1961:3	Reductions in overseas expenditure:aid, defense and administrative expenses	−80	Endo.	Deficit-reduction	Perm.
1962:2	Increase in civil expenditure	72	Endo.	Military	Perm.
1962:2	Increase in defence expenditure	33	Exo.	Demand mgmt	Perm.
1962:2	Increase in below the line expenditure	0	Endo.	Supply-side	Perm.
1962:4	Increase in post war credit	40	Endo.	Supply-side	Perm.
1962:4	Increase in public investment	70	Endo.	Supply-side	Perm.
1963:2	Increase in defence spending	72	Endo.	Military	Perm.
1963:2	Increase in civil expenditure including health and education	372	Endo.	Demand mgmt	Perm.
1963:2	Establishment of training board	10	Endo.	Demand mgmt	Perm.
1962:4	Increase in International aid budget	10	Exo.	Ideological	Temp.
1963:2	Additional spending on roads	21	Exo.	Long-run	Perm.

continued on next page

Table I.2, continued

Year:Q	Measure	Size (£m)	Class	Motivation	Type
1963:2	Increase spending on energy	127	Exo.	Long-run	Temp.
1964:2	Increase in defence spending	161	Endo.	Military	Perm.
1964:2	Increase in civil expenditure	249	Endo.	Ideological	Perm.
1964:2	Decrease in agricultural subsidies and British railway	−73	Endo.	Deficit-consol.	Perm.
1964:2	Increase in below the line expenditure	307	Endo.	Supply-side	Perm.
1964:4	Increase in public expenditure	323	Endo.	Demand mgmt	Perm.
1965:2	Cancellation of TSR2 plan-defence	−35	Endo.	Deficit-reduction	Perm.
1965:2	Reduction of defence spending	−350	Endo.	Deficit-reduction	Perm.
1965:2	Increase in loan to local authorities	40	Endo.	Ideological	Temp.
1966:1	Increase in pay and salaries	387	Exo.	Long-run	Perm.
1966:1	Increase in other expenditure	70	Endo.	Demand mgmt	Perm.
1966:3	Reduction in overseas spending plans	−100	Endo.	Demand mgmt	Perm.
1967:2	Increase in defence expenditure	90	Endo.	Military	Perm.
1967:2	Reduction in international expenditure - Germany	−20	Endo.	Deficit-reduction	Perm.
1967:2	Increase in supply expenditure other than military	651	Endo.	Demand mgmt	Perm.
1967:2	Increase in loans to corporations	94	Endo.	Supply-side	Temp.
1967:4	Reduction in defence expenditure	−100	Endo.	Deficit-reduction	Perm.
1968:1	Reduction in defence spending	−345	Endo.	Deficit-reduction	Temp.
1968:1	Increase in spending on school building program	16	Exo.	Long-run	Temp.
1968:1	Reduction in education expenditure	−97	Endo.	Deficit-reduction	Temp.
1968:1	Reduction in civil defense expenditure	−34	Endo.	Deficit-reduction	Temp.
1968:1	Reduction in health and social care expenditure	−15	Endo.	Deficit-reduction	Temp.
1968:1	Reduction in investement of roads	−122	Endo.	Deficit-reduction	Temp.
1968:1	Reduction in public passenger expenditure	−30	Endo.	Deficit-reduction	Temp.
1968:1	Saving on research and development	−28	Endo.	Deficit-reduction	Temp.
1968:1	Reduction in investment grants	−80	Endo.	Deficit-reduction	Temp.
1968:1	Saving from cotrol on the number of staff	−15	Endo.	Deficit-reduction	Temp.
1968:1	Additional reduction in public expenditure	−69	Endo.	Deficit-reduction	Temp.
1968:1	Reintroduction of prescription charges	0	Endo.	Demand mgmt	Temp.
1968:1	Increase in expenditure	611	Endo.	Supply-side	Perm.

continued on next page

Table I.2, continued

Year:Q	Measure	Size (£m)	Class	Motivation	Type
1968:1	Increase in agriculture price support	31	Endo.	Supply-side	Perm.
1969:2	Increase in pensions	0	Endo.	Ideological	Perm.
1969:2	Increase in social security	0	Endo.	Ideological	Perm.
1969:2	Increase in agricultural support price	24	Endo.	Supply-side	Perm.
1970:2	Increase in defence and civil pays	141	Exo.	Military	Perm.
1970:2	Increase in agricultural support price	38	Endo.	Supply-side	Perm.
1970:2	Increase in loans to local authorities and harbour authorities	246	Endo.	Demand-driven	Temp.
1970:4	Increase support for agricultural commodities	54	Endo.	Supply-side	Perm.
1970:4	Grants for development areas	25	Exo.	Long-run	Perm.
1970:4	Reduction in expenditure to roads	−56	Endo.	Deficit-reduction	Temp.
1970:4	Increase in health expenditure	110	Exo.	Ideological	Temp.
1970:4	Increase in education expenditure	28	Exo.	Ideological	Temp.
1970:4	Saving in defence expenditure	−130	Endo.	Deficit-reduction	Temp.
1970:4	Saving in trade and development department	−60	Endo.	Deficit-reduction	Temp.
1970:4	Economies for support of industry	−70	Endo.	Deficit-reduction	Perm.
1970:4	Discontinuation of Regional Employment Measures	−100	Endo.	Deficit-reduction	Perm.
1970:4	Saving in housing reforms	−100	Endo.	Deficit-reduction	Perm.
1970:4	Cuts in research council program	−7	Endo.	Deficit-reduction	Temp.
1970:4	Saving in capital expenditure	−75	Endo.	Deficit-reduction	Temp.
1970:4	Cancellation of national ports	−40	Endo.	Deficit-reduction	Temp.
1970:4	Additional reduction to total plans	−115	Endo.	Deficit-reduction	Temp.
1970:4	Reduction in agricultural support programs	−150	Endo.	Deficit-reduction	Perm.
1970:4	Reduction in grants to London area	−25	Endo.	Deficit-reduction	Perm.
1970:4	End of investment grants	−670	Endo.	Deficit-reduction	Perm.
1971:1	Increase in social security uprating	0	Exo.	Ideological	Perm.
1971:1	Increase in agricultural support price	140	Endo.	Supply-side	Perm.
1971:3	Funds for development spending	100	Endo.	Supply-side	Temp.
1972:1	Improvements in national insurance benfiets	535	Endo.	Demand mgmt	Perm.
1972:1	Regional development grants	183	Exo.	Long-run	Temp.
1972:1	Refinance of export and shipbuilders	350	Endo.	Supply-side	Perm.
1972:1	Increase in agricultural support price	49	Endo.	Supply-side	Perm.

continued on next page

Table I.2, continued

Year:Q	Measure	Size (£m)	Class	Motivation	Type
1972:1	Increase in civil serivice pay	44	Exo.	Ideological	Perm.
1972:1	Sugar board subsidy	25	Endo.	Supply-side	Temp.
1972:1	Assistance to private ship builder	10	Endo.	Supply-side	Perm.
1972:1	Industrial training and enviromental assistance	165	Endo.	Demand mgmt	Temp.
1973:1	Government financing to support increase in domestic rate bills	10	Endo.	Supply-side	Temp.
1973:1	Reduction in planned expenditure	−200	Endo.	Deficit-reduction	Temp.
1973:1	Increase in social security uprating	0	Exo.	Ideological	Perm.
1973:4	Reduction in defence expenditure	−178	Endo.	Deficit-reduction	Perm.
1973:2	Funds for industrial training	6	Endo.	Demand-driven	Perm.
1974:1	Contiunation of regional unemployment benefiets	37	Endo.	Demand mgmt	Temp.
1974:1	Increase in pensions	0	Endo.	Ideological	Temp.
1974:1	Increase in food subsidies	500	Endo.	Demand mgmt	Temp.
1974:1	Increase in housing subsidies	125	Endo.	Demand mgmt	Temp.
1974:1	Increase in support to nationalized firms	470	Endo.	Supply-side	Temp.
1974:1	Reduction in defence budget	−55	Endo.	Deficit-reduction	Temp.
1974:1	Saving on roads	−15	Endo.	Deficit-reduction	Temp.
1974:1	Increase in funds for Maplin project	139	Exo.	Long-run	Temp.
1974:1	Funds for UK contribution to European community	275	Exo.	External	Temp.
1974:3	Increase in regional employment premiuem	118	Endo.	Demand-driven	Temp.
1974:4	Increase in pensions	0	Exo.	Ideological	Perm.
1974:4	Increase in child cash allowance	0	Exo.	Ideological	Perm.
1975:2	Debt servicing	0	Exo.	External	Perm.
1975:2	Increase in pays for cental and local government	3,000	Endo.	Demand mgmt	Perm.
1975:2	Increase in pensions/ earnings	0	Endo.	Demand mgmt	Perm.
1975:2	Funds for strengthening of training and unemployment programs	45	Endo.	Demand mgmt	Temp.
1975:2	Selective assistance to the private investors and industries	100	Endo.	Demand mgmt	Temp.
1975:2	Reduction in price support subsidies to nationalized firms	−480	Endo.	Deficit-reduction	Temp.
1975:2	Reduction in support price for nationalized firms	−70	Endo.	Deficit-reduction	Temp.
1975:2	Cuts in defence budget	−110	Endo.	Deficit-reduction	Temp.
1975:2	Reduction in current and capital expenditure, civil program and housing schemes	−455	Endo.	Deficit-reduction	Temp.

continued on next page

Table I.2, continued

Year:Q	Measure	Size (£m)	Class	Motivation	Type
1975:2	Reduction in planned provision for food and housing subsidies	−215	Endo.	Deficit-reduction	Temp.
1975:2	Reduction in overseas aid	−20	Endo.	Demand mgmt	Temp.
1975:2	other miscellaneous reduction in planned expenditure	230	Endo.	Demand mgmt	Temp.
1975:2	Introduction of child benefiet allowance, one parent scheme and others	23	Exo.	Ideological	Perm.
1976:2	Increase in selective support for accelerated projects and industry schemes	40	Exo.	Long-run	Temp.
1976:2	Increase in employment subsidy with its extension	95	Endo.	Demand mgmt	Temp.
1976:2	Extension of community industry scheme	2.3	Endo.	Demand mgmt	Temp.
1976:2	Pensions uprating	0	Exo.	Ideological	Perm.
1976:2	Increase in limit for family income support claim	14	Exo.	Ideological	Perm.
1976:3	Reduction in planned expenditure for 1977-78	−1,027	Endo.	Deficit-reduction	Temp.
1976:4	Reduction in planned expenditure for coming years	−2,500	Exo.	External	Temp.
1976:4	Increase in spending on unemployment reduction measures	120	Endo.	Demand mgmt	Temp.
1976:4	Selective assistance scheme for manufacturing industry	100	Exo.	Long-run	Temp.
1976:4	Additional sectorial schemes	160	Exo.	Long-run	Temp.
1977:1	Funds for training and job creation programs	83	Endo.	Demand mgmt	Temp.
1977:1	Extension in training and job creation programs	214	Endo.	Supply-side	Temp.
1977:1	Funds for employment and construction of inner cities	235	Endo.	Supply-side	Temp.
1977:3	Improvement in child benefit rate	300	Exo.	Ideological	Perm.
1977:3	Increase in milk subsidy	110	Exo.	Ideological	Temp.
1977:3	Raise limit for free school meals	28	Exo.	Ideological	Temp.
1977:2	Funds for training and work experience courses	160	Endo.	Demand mgmt	Temp.
1977:2	Employment program for adults	68	Endo.	Demand mgmt	Temp.
1977:3	Extra funds for construction of inner cities	100	Endo.	Supply-side	Temp.
1977:3	Additional support for industrial strategy	70	Exo.	Long-run	Temp.
1977:4	Increase in spending on construction industry	400	Endo.	Supply-side	Temp.
1977:4	Increase in overseas aid	20	Exo.	External	Temp.
1977:4	Funds for law and order programs	9	Exo.	Ideological	Temp.
1977:4	Miscellaneous increase in public expenditure	96	Endo.	Demand-driven	Temp.
1977:4	Help to small businesses	2.5	Exo.	Long-run	Perm.
1977:4	Tax free bonus to the pensioners	100	Exo.	Ideological	Temp.
1978:2	Debt Repyament	0	Endo.	Deficit-reduction	Temp.

continued on next page

Table I.2, continued

Year:Q	Measure	Size (£m)	Class	Motivation	Type
1978:2	Increase in pension rate	0	Endo.	Demand mgmt	Perm.
1978:2	Additional employment measures	300	Endo.	Demand mgmt	Temp.
1978:2	Allocation of funds for health	50	Exo.	Ideological	Temp.
1978:2	Additional allocation for education	40	Endo.	Demand-driven	Temp.
1978:2	Increase spending on enviroment, law and order, buliding firms, rural urban programs	252	Endo.	Supply-side	Temp.
1978:2	Subsidies to help family budget	68	Exo.	Ideological	Temp.
1978:2	Increase in child benefit rate	0	Exo.	Ideological	Perm.
1979:2	Reduction in planned expenditure	−1,000	Endo.	Deficit-consol.	Temp.
1979:2	Reduction of rates for support grants	−335	Exo.	Deficit-consol.	Temp.
1979:2	Cut in industrial suppport	−210	Endo.	Deficit-consol.	Temp.
1979:2	Reduction in employment emporgrams	−170	Exo.	Deficit-consol.	Temp.
1979:2	Saving in engery department expenditure	−320	Exo.	Deficit-consol.	Temp.
1979:2	Saving in enviroment department	−440	Exo.	Deficit-consol.	Temp.
1979:2	Reduction in education and science programs	−105	Exo.	Deficit-consol.	Temp.
1979:2	Increase in defence expenditure	100	Endo.	Military	Temp.
1980:1	Reduction in planned expenditure	−900	Endo.	Deficit-reduction	Temp.
1980:1	Increase in defence expenditure	309.7	Exo.	Military	Temp.
1980:1	Reduction in support to education	-127.4	Endo.	Deficit-reduction	Temp.
1980:1	Increase spending on health	320.4	Endo.	Ideological	Temp.
1980:1	Decrease in overseas aid	−2,000	Exo.	Deficit-consol.	Perm.
1980:1	Setup of National Heritage funds	12	Exo.	Ideological	Perm.
1980:1	Increase in help to small firms	5	Exo.	Long-run	Perm.
1980:2	Reduction in UK contribution to European community	−1,570	Endo.	Demand mgmt	Temp.
1980:4	Increase in external financing limit for nationalized industries	620	Endo.	Demand mgmt	Temp.
1980:4	Extension of special employment measures	245	Endo.	Demand mgmt	Temp.
1980:4	Extension of special employment measures	50	Endo.	Supply-side	Temp.
1980:4	Reduction in planned expenditure for defense and local authorities	−1,000	Endo.	Deficit-reduction	Temp.
1980:4	Increase in health spending	216	Endo.	Demand mgmt	Perm.
1981:1	Increase in special employment measures	1,000	Endo.	Supply-side	Temp.
1981:1	Help to NEDC and coal industry	50	Endo.	Supply-side	Temp.
1981:1	Increase in external financing limit for gas and electricity	120	Endo.	Supply-side	Temp.
1981:4	Pension uprating	0	Endo.	Demand mgmt	Perm.
1981:4	Increase in local authorities expenditure	1,350	Endo.	Debt servicing	Temp.
1981:4	Increase in external financing limit for nationalized firms	1,300	Endo.	Supply-side	Temp.
1981:4	Increase in defense expenditure	480	Endo.	Military	Temp.
1981:4	Increase in employment programs	800	Endo.	Demand mgmt	Temp.

continued on next page

Table I.2, continued

Year:Q	Measure	Size (£m)	Class	Motivation	Type
1982:1	Funds for special employment and training program	500	Endo.	Demand mgmt	Perm.
1982:1	Youth training scheme	1,000	Endo.	Demand mgmt	Perm.
1982:1	Alternate program for unemployment benefits	150	Exo.	Long-run	Perm.
1982:1	Additions in the public expenditure	350	Exo.	Long-run	Perm.
1982:1	Increase in social security payments	0	Endo.	Demand mgmt	Perm.
1982:1	Increase in external financing limit for industries	100	Endo.	Supply-side	Temp.
1982:1	New and expanded schemes in the technology industry	130	Exo.	Long-run	Temp.
1982:1	Increase spending on construction industry	100	Exo.	Long-run	Temp.
1982:4	Two new special employment measures	260	Endo.	Demand mgmt	Perm.
1982:4	Additional provisioning for houses	49	Exo.	Long-run	Temp.
1982:4	Additional allocation for law and order	96	Exo.	Ideological	Temp.
1982:4	Increase in health expenditure	80	Endo.	Demand-driven	Perm.
1982:4	Increase in defense spending	622	Endo.	Military	Temp.
1983:1	Increase spending on special employment and training programs	110	Endo.	Demand mgmt	Temp.
1983:1	increase in child benefit, one-parent benefit and unemployment benefits	400	Endo.	Demand mgmt	Perm.
1983:1	Reformulation of bereavement allowance scheme	30	Exo.	Ideological	Perm.
1983:1	Higher rate of grants for construction industry	60	Exo.	Long-run	Temp.
1983:1	Increase in public expenditure for the encouragement of industry and enterprise	185	Exo.	Long-run	Temp.
1983:1	Increase in help modernize small engineering firms	100	Exo.	Long-run	Temp.
1983:3	Reduction in planned expenditure	500	Endo.	Deficit-reduction	Temp.
1984:1	Increase in health expenditure	1,722	Endo.	Ideological	Temp.
1984:1	Defence spending plans	600	Endo.	Military	Temp.
1984:1	Funds for special employment and training program	2,100	Exo.	Long-run	Temp.
1984:1	Decrease in external financing limit to nationalized firms	−2,400	Exo.	Long-run	Temp.
1985:1	Expansion of the youth training schemes	425	Exo.	Long-run	Temp.
1985:1	Training for in-service teachers	20	Exo.	Long-run	Temp.
1985:1	creation of additional places in higher education institutes for engineering and technology.	40	Exo.	Long-run	Temp.
1985:1	additional community program places for the unemployed	600	Exo.	Long-run	Temp.
1985:4	increased spending on the National health services	550	Exo.	Ideological	Temp.

continued on next page

Table I.2, continued

Year:Q	Measure	Size (£m)	Class	Motivation	Type
1985:4	increase in provision for public sector housing	420	Exo.	Long-run	Temp.
1985:4	Capital expenditure on National and Local roads	125	Exo.	Long-run	Temp.
1986:1	Launch of multiple schemes for unemployeed assistance	805	Endo.	Demand mgmt	Temp.
1986:4	Increase in grants for local authorities	4,000	Exo.	Long-run	Temp.
1986:4	Increase in grants for exchequre	1,500	Exo.	Long-run	Temp.
1986:4	Additional spending on universities	130	Exo.	Long-run	Temp.
1986:4	Increase in provision of housing investment	450	Exo.	Long-run	Perm.
1986:4	Increase in provision for roads	140	Exo.	Long-run	Temp.
1987:4	Increase in health spending	1,500	Exo.	Ideological	Temp.
1987:4	Funds for improvement in buildings	60	Exo.	Long-run	Perm.
1987:4	Spending on universities	245	Exo.	Long-run	Temp.
1987:4	Spending on science	110	Endo.	Demand-driven	Temp.
1987:4	Increase in housing investment	400	Exo.	Long-run	Temp.
1987:4	increase in provision for urban development corporations	65	Exo.	Long-run	Temp.
1987:4	Increase in defense spending	720	Endo.	Military	Temp.
1987:4	Additional increase in capital expenditure	1,000	Endo.	Demand-driven	Temp.
1988:4	Increased spending on National Health Services	4,000	Exo.	Ideological	Temp.
1988:4	Increase in health budget	100	Endo.	Ideological	Perm.
1988:4	Increase spending on roads	470	Endo.	Demand-driven	Temp.
1988:4	Increase investment on housing	780	Exo.	Ideological	Temp.
1988:4	Increase spending on law and order	720	Endo.	Ideological	Temp.
1988:4	Increase spending on police	240	Exo.	Ideological	Perm.
1988:4	Increase in defence spending	1,350	Endo.	Military	Temp.
1988:4	Increase spending on education and science	120	Endo.	Demand-driven	Perm.
1989:4	Increase in provision to help homelessness	250	Exo.	Ideological	Temp.
1989:4	Increased spending on transport	1,800	Endo.	Demand-driven	Temp.
1989:4	Increased investment on housing	900	Exo.	Ideological	Temp.
1989:4	Increase in funds for community care	200	Exo.	Ideological	Perm.
1989:4	Increase in sources for higher education	500	Exo.	Long-run	Temp.
1989:4	Increase in capital expenditure	1,500	Exo.	Long-run	Temp.
1990:1	Increased resources for health	3,000	Endo.	Ideological	Temp.
1990:1	Increased in funds for homeless	250	Exo.	Ideological	Temp.
1990:1	Increase in spending for arts	75	Exo.	Ideological	Temp.
1990:1	Spending on education and science	840	Endo.	Demand-driven	Temp.
1990:1	Local authority spending on schools	616.4	Exo.	Long-run	Temp.

continued on next page

Table I.2, continued

Year:Q	Measure	Size (£m)	Class	Motivation	Type
1990:4	Redcution in planned spending on defence	−1,236	Exo.	Deficit-consol.	Temp.
1990:4	Increase in government support for local authorities	2,500	Exo.	Long-run	Temp.
1990:4	Increase spending on public transport safety	750	Endo.	Demand-driven	Temp.
1990:4	Increase spending on education	500	Endo.	Demand-driven	Temp.
1990:4	Increase in enviromental budget	180	Endo.	Ideological	Temp.
1991:1	Increase in defence spending	900	Endo.	Military	Temp.
1991:1	Increase in health spending	400	Exo.	Ideological	Temp.
1991:1	Increase support for local authorities	600	Endo.	Ideological	Temp.
1991:1	Additional support for nationalized industries	1,900	Exo.	Long-run	Temp.
1991:1	Community grants payment to local authorities	5,600	Endo.	Deficit-reduction	Temp.
1991:1	Increase in revenue grant for local authorites	0	Endo.	Demand mgmt	Temp.
1991:4	Additional capital expenditure in NHS for improvement in patient care.	1,500	Endo.	Ideological	Temp.
1991:4	Increased investment in British rail and London Transport	1,400	Exo.	Long-run	Temp.
1991:4	Increase grant for local authority	1,400	Endo.	Demand-driven	Temp.
1991:4	Increased spending on universities and polytechnics	350	Exo.	Long-run	Temp.
1991:4	Increased spending on education and science	164	Endo.	Demand-driven	Perm.
1991:4	Increase in employment spending	500	Exo.	Long-run	Temp.
1991:4	Increase in defence spending	830	Endo.	Military	Temp.
1992:1	Increase in income support rates for the pensioners	305	Exo.	Ideological	Perm.
1992:1	Increase in health expenditure	2,200	Endo.	Ideological	Temp.
1992:1	Increase in defence spending	1,300	Endo.	Military	Temp.
1992:1	Increase in other departmental expenditure	2,800	Endo.	Demand-driven	Temp.
1992:4	Restriction on pay settlement upto 1.5%	−1,500	Endo.	Deficit-reduction	Perm.
1992:4	Reduction in defence spending	-1970.0	Endo.	Demand mgmt	Perm.
1992:4	Increase in educational spending	1,500	Endo.	Demand-driven	Temp.
1992:4	Increase in real resources for NHS	1,900	Endo.	Ideological	Temp.
1992:4	Funds for railway lease	150	Exo.	Long-run	Temp.
1992:4	Additional funds for housing corporations	750	Endo.	Supply-side	Temp.
1993:1	Policies to boost small business creation and self employment	230	Exo.	Ideological	Perm.
1993:4	Boost to the home energy efficiency scheme	35	Exo.	Ideological	Temp.

continued on next page

Table I.2, continued

Year:Q	Measure	Size (£m)	Class	Motivation	Type
1993:4	Special additions to the pensions	0	Exo.	Ideological	Temp.
1993:4	Discontiunation of compensation for the cost of statutory pay for the largest employers	−700	Exo.	Deficit-consol.	Temp.
1993:4	Increase in National Health Service spending	1329.2	Endo.	Ideological	Temp.
1993:4	Increase in funds for educational programs	1,000	Endo.	Demand-driven	Temp.
1993:4	Reduction in transport programs	−500	Endo.	Deficit-consol.	Temp.
1993:4	New Apprenticeship scheme to be introduced	30	Exo.	Long-run	Perm.
1993:4	Reduction in defence spending	−750	Endo.	Deficit-consol.	Temp.
1993:4	Increase in spending on home office	100	Endo.	Ideological	Temp.
1993:4	Reductions in legal departments spending	−110	Endo.	Deficit-consol.	Temp.
1993:4	Decrease in foreign office aid	−270	Endo.	Deficit-consol.	Temp.
1993:4	Increase in funds for overseas development	30	Endo.	Demand-driven	Temp.
1993:4	Decrease in agricultural, fisheries and food subsidies	−240	Endo.	Deficit-consol.	Temp.
1993:4	Decrease in support to trade and industry	−1,360	Endo.	Deficit-consol.	Temp.
1993:4	Decrease funds for national heritage	−10	Endo.	Deficit-consol.	Temp.
1993:4	Decrease in funds for Chancellor department	−20	Endo.	Deficit-consol.	Temp.
1993:4	Increase cabinat office funds OPSS and others	90	Endo.	Demand-driven	Temp.
1994:4	Increase in funds for the above 60 in the home efficiency scheme.	10	Endo.	Demand mgmt	Perm.
1994:4	War against fruads in social security system	300	Exo.	Ideological	Temp.
1994:4	Reductions in planned spending on trunk roads and transport.	−1,000	Exo.	Long-run	Temp.
1994:4	Real decrease in local authorities spending	−1,835	Endo.	Demand-driven	Temp.
1994:4	Increase in educational spending	98.2	Endo.	Demand-driven	Temp.
1994:4	Increase in provision for police	187.8	Endo.	Ideological	Temp.
1994:4	Increase in budget for inner cities project	800	Exo.	Long-run	Temp.
1994:4	Increase in spending plans for health sector	1,300	Exo.	Ideological	Temp.
1994:4	Extra funds for patients care	600	Exo.	Ideological	Temp.
1994:4	Job finders grant	5	Exo.	Long-run	Perm.
1994:4	Increase in family credit	3.5	Exo.	Long-run	Perm.
1994:4	Setup of new venture capital trust fund	150	Exo.	Long-run	Temp.
1994:4	Decrease in foreign office grant	−280	Exo.	Deficit-consol.	Temp.
1994:4	Increase in agriculutral, fisheries and food support	360	Exo.	Long-run	Temp.
1994:4	Decrease in support to trade and industry	−20	Exo.	Deficit-consol.	Temp.

continued on next page

Table I.2, continued

Year:Q	Measure	Size (£m)	Class	Motivation	Type
1994:4	Decrease in funds for overseas development	−40	Exo.	Deficit-consol.	Temp.
1994:4	Decrease spending on employment	-256.6	Exo.	Deficit-consol.	Temp.
1994:4	Decrease spending on DOE-housing	−450	Endo.	Deficit-consol.	Temp.
1994:4	Decrease spending on DOE-enviroment	−190	Endo.	Deficit-consol.	Temp.
1994:4	Increase in funds for Cabinet office OPSS	20	Endo.	Demand-driven	Temp.
1994:4	Decrease in funds for Cabinet office others	−80	Endo.	Deficit-consol.	Temp.
1994:4	Increase in funds for National Heritage	20	Exo.	Ideological	Temp.
1995:4	Increase spending on health	350	Exo.	Ideological	Temp.
1995:4	Increase spending on schooling	878	Exo.	Ideological	Temp.
1995:4	Funds for extra recruitment of police officers	50	Exo.	Ideological	Temp.
1995:4	Decrease in home office spending	−80	Endo.	Ideological	Temp.
1995:4	Set up for challenging fund	300	Exo.	Long-run	Perm.
1995:4	Decrease spending on foreign office	−380	Endo.	Deficit-consol.	Temp.
1995:4	Decrease spending on overseas development	−80	Endo.	Deficit-consol.	Temp.
1995:4	Increase in support for agricultural, fisheries and food	90	Endo.	Demand-driven	Temp.
1995:4	Decrease in funds for transpor industry	−440	Endo.	Deficit-consol.	Temp.
1995:4	Decrease in funds for National Heritage	−60	Exo.	Deficit-consol.	Temp.
1995:4	Increase in defence spending	210	Endo.	Military	Temp.
1995:4	Decrease in trade and industry	−40	Endo.	Deficit-consol.	Temp.
1995:4	Decrease spending on DOE-housing	−860	Endo.	Deficit-consol.	Temp.
1995:4	Increase spending on DOE-Urban and enviroment	30	Endo.	Ideological	Temp.
1995:4	Increase spending on legal department	10	Endo.	Ideological	Temp.
1995:4	Decrease spending in education and employment	−150	Endo.	Deficit-consol.	Temp.
1995:4	Decrease spending on Chancellor's department	−100	Endo.	Deficit-consol.	Temp.
1995:4	Decrease spending on cabinet office	−160	Endo.	Deficit-consol.	Temp.
1995:4	Decrease spending on European Communities	−590	Endo.	Deficit-consol.	Temp.
1996:4	Increase planned expenditure on schools	830	Exo.	Long-run	Temp.
1996:4	Increase capital spending on schools	50	Exo.	Long-run	Temp.
1996:4	Increase spending on higher education	260	Exo.	Long-run	Temp.
1996:4	Increase spending on science	20	Endo.	Demand-driven	Temp.
1996:4	Incerease spending on comabting crime/ law and order	450	Exo.	Ideological	Temp.
1996:4	Increase spending on patient care in NHS	1,600	Exo.	Ideological	Temp.
1996:4	Increase spending to help unemployeed	100	Exo.	Long-run	Perm.
1996:4	Spend to save package	800	Exo.	Long-run	Temp.
1996:4	Reduction in defence spending	−320	Endo.	Deficit-consol.	Temp.
1996:4	Reduction in overseas development	−120	Endo.	Deficit-consol.	Temp.

continued on next page

Table I.2, continued

Year:Q	Measure	Size (£m)	Class	Motivation	Type
1996:4	Reduction in agricultural, fisheries and food	−810	Endo.	Deficit-consol.	Temp.
1996:4	Reduction in trade and industry	−180	Endo.	Deficit-consol.	Temp.
1996:4	Decrease spending on foreign office	−20	Endo.	Deficit-consol.	Temp.
1996:4	Increase spending on tranport	320	Endo.	Demand-driven	Temp.
1996:4	Increase spending on DOE-local government	60	Endo.	Demand-driven	Temp.
1996:4	Decrease spending DOE-others	−780	Endo.	Deficit-consol.	Temp.
1996:4	Decrease funds for national heritage	−100	Endo.	Deficit-consol.	Temp.
1996:4	Decrease spending on Chancellor's department	−100	Endo.	Deficit-consol.	Temp.
1996:4	Decrease spending on cabinet office	−250	Endo.	Deficit-consol.	Temp.
1996:4	Increase spending on European Communities	850	Endo.	Ideological	Temp.
1997:3	Increased investment in people out of work	3,500	Exo.	Long-run	Temp.
1997:3	Increased support for lone parents	200	Exo.	Long-run	Temp.
1997:3	Increased funds for disabled or on incapacity benefit	200	Exo.	Long-run	Temp.
1997:3	fund for university for industry to help lifelong learning	5	Exo.	Long-run	Perm.
1997:3	Increased capital investment on building houses	900	Exo.	Long-run	Temp.
1997:3	Increase in spending for the NHS program.	1,200	Exo.	Ideological	Temp.
1997:3	Increased spending on improving quality of education	1,000	Exo.	Ideological	Temp.
1997:3	Increased capital spending on education sector	1,300	Exo.	Ideological	Temp.
1997:4	Increased spending on NHS	1,500	Endo.	Ideological	Temp.
1997:4	Increased spending on education	2,300	Endo.	Ideological	Temp.
1997:4	Increase in technology capital allowance	200	Exo.	Long-run	Perm.
1997:4	Out of school chilcare clubs plan	300	Exo.	Long-run	Temp.
1998:1	Set up for challenging fund	50	Exo.	Long-run	Temp.
1998:1	Welfare to work programs	5,200	Exo.	Long-run	Temp.
1998:1	Increase in child benefit	30	Exo.	Ideological	Perm.
1998:1	Increased investment in transport	500	Exo.	Long-run	Temp.
1998:1	Additional spending on education	250	Exo.	Ideological	Temp.
1998:1	Increased spending on NHS	500	Exo.	Ideological	Perm.
1998:3	Increased spending on education	19,000	Endo.	Ideological	Temp.
1998:3	Joint fund between Government and Welcome Trust Fund for new university equipment and infrastructure	300	Exo.	Long-run	Temp.
1998:3	Funding for Research Council	405	Exo.	Long-run	Temp.
1998:3	Increased investment for EFCE	50	Exo.	Long-run	Temp.
1998:3	Increase support for the trade industry	1,700	Endo.	Demand-driven	Temp.
1998:3	Increase in health spending	21,000	Endo.	Ideological	Temp.

continued on next page

Table I.2, continued

Year:Q	Measure	Size (£m)	Class	Motivation	Type
1998:3	Extra resources to tackle drug abuse	188	Exo.	Ideological	Temp.
1998:3	Increased funds to home rennovations and to tackle homelessness	3,600	Exo.	Ideological	Temp.
1998:3	Extra investment in New Deal for Communities	800	Exo.	Ideological	Temp.
1998:3	Help for pensioners with fuel bills	2,500	Endo.	Demand mgmt	Temp.
1998:3	Increased spending on meusums, arts and sports	290	Exo.	Ideological	Temp.
1998:3	Support for BBC world services	44	Exo.	Ideological	Temp.
1999:1	Income support extension for lone parents who find work	20	Exo.	Ideological	Perm.
1999:1	Investment to ensure lifelong learning through payment for setting up Learning Accounts.	10	Exo.	Long-run	Perm.
1999:1	Increase in funds to encourage investment in environmental technologies and renewable fuels	50	Exo.	Long-run	Perm.
1999:1	Increase in rural transport funds	120	Exo.	Ideological	Temp.
1999:1	Increase in child benefiets	255	Exo.	Ideological	Perm.
1999:1	Sure Start programs	20	Exo.	Ideological	Perm.
1999:1	Increase in Minimum Income guarantee	220	Exo.	Ideological	Perm.
1999:1	Increase in winter allowance	640	Endo.	Demand mgmt	Temp.
1999:1	Computer for all initative	470	Exo.	Long-run	Temp.
1999:1	Additional allocation to prevent crime , law and order	170	Exo.	Ideological	Temp.
1999:1	Addtional funds for upgradation of technology	100	Exo.	Long-run	Temp.
1999:1	Additional funds for books	60	Exo.	Long-run	Temp.
1999:1	Immediate cash allocation for urgent requirment in health sector	430	Exo.	Ideological	Temp.
1999:4	Funds to promote enterprise	40	Exo.	Long-run	Temp.
1999:4	Setup of intermderies fund	5	Exo.	Long-run	Temp.
1999:4	Funds for joint institution of MIT and University of Cambridge	14	Exo.	Long-run	Temp.
1999:4	Increase in child benefit	6,000	Exo.	Ideological	Temp.
1999:4	Funds for better security	11	Exo.	Ideological	Temp.
1999:4	Venture Capital Challenge	30	Exo.	Long-run	Temp.
1999:4	supporting energy efficiency in Britain	100	Exo.	Ideological	Temp.
1999:4	Funds for modernization of schools	150	Exo.	Long-run	Temp.
1999:4	Increased spending on NHS	300	Exo.	Ideological	Perm.
2000:1	Funding for the regional capital investment funds	100	Exo.	Long-run	Temp.
2000:1	Package for e-commerce SMEs	60	Exo.	Long-run	Perm.
2000:1	Funds for promoting universal access	1,700	Exo.	Long-run	Perm.
2000:1	Job grant for work transition	20	Exo.	Long-run	Perm.
2000:1	Funds for transition for work package	50	Exo.	Long-run	Perm.
2000:1	Increase in maternity grants	120	Exo.	Ideological	Temp.

continued on next page

Table I.2, continued

Year:Q	Measure	Size (£m)	Class	Motivation	Type
2000:1	Increase in Sure Strat Maternity grants	45	Exo.	Ideological	Temp.
2000:1	Increase in Minimum Income guarantee	290	Exo.	Ideological	Temp.
2000:1	Winter fuel allowance	1,290	Endo.	Demand-driven	Temp.
2000:1	Increased spending on transport	280	Endo.	Demand-driven	Temp.
2000:1	Additional funds to fight crime	285	Exo.	Ideological	Temp.
2000:1	Additional investment in UK education	1,000	Exo.	Ideological	Temp.
2000:1	Funding for schools	320	Exo.	Ideological	Temp.
2000:1	Increase spending on health care	1,700	Endo.	Ideological	Temp.
2000:3	Additional allocation to higher education	100	Exo.	Long-run	Temp.
2000:3	A special fund to assist nuclear clean-up at Chernobyl	85	Exo.	Ideological	Temp.
2000:3	Increase in International aid budget	800	Exo.	Ideological	Temp.
2000:3	Funds to modernize police	316	Exo.	Ideological	Temp.
2000:3	Setup of Neighborhood Renewal fund	800	Exo.	Ideological	Temp.
2000:3	Extra resources aimed to encourage volunteering	60	Exo.	Ideological	Temp.
2000:3	Increasing Direct Payments to head teachers	540	Exo.	Ideological	Temp.
2000:3	Funds for affordable housing	1,600	Exo.	Ideological	Temp.
2000:3	Plans for new deal for communities	490	Exo.	Ideological	Temp.
2000:3	National Child's Fund	450	Exo.	Ideological	Temp.
2000:3	Expansion of Sure Start Program	316	Exo.	Ideological	Temp.
2000:3	Increase in RDAs budget	1,100	Exo.	Ideological	Temp.
2000:3	New Funding for Small Business Service (SBS)	63	Exo.	Ideological	Perm.
2000:3	Increase in rural transport funds	30	Exo.	Ideological	Perm.
2000:3	Increase in child investment	134	Exo.	Ideological	Perm.
2000:3	Funds to increase school staying on rate	150	Exo.	Ideological	Perm.
2000:3	Increase in Foreign Office Budget	35	Endo.	Ideological	Temp.
2000:3	Increase in home office budget	800	Endo.	Demand-driven	Temp.
2000:3	Funds for police and prison modernization	1,600	Exo.	Military	Temp.
2000:3	Increase in agricultural budget	350	Endo.	Demand-driven	Temp.
2000:3	Increase in food standard agency's budget	24	Endo.	Demand-driven	Temp.
2000:3	Increase in science budget	775	Endo.	Demand-driven	Temp.
2000:3	Spending increase for public transport and roads:	4,200	Endo.	Demand-driven	Temp.
2000:3	Increase in educational spending	17,100	Endo.	Demand-driven	Temp.
2000:3	Setting up of education maintainance allowance	150	Exo.	Ideological	Perm.
2000:3	Setup of new employment opportunities fund	1,399	Exo.	Long-run	Temp.

continued on next page

Table I.2, continued

Year:Q	Measure	Size (£m)	Class	Motivation	Type
2000:4	Agro monetary compensation for arable producers	300	Exo.	Long-run	Temp.
2000:4	Increased winter fuel payments for the year	435	Endo.	Demand-driven	Temp.
2000:4	Funds for upgradation of schools	200	Exo.	Ideological	Perm.
2000:4	Funds for the haulage industry	100	Exo.	Ideological	Perm.
2001:1	Increase in flat rate Statuory Maternity Pay and Maternity Allowance	250	Exo.	Ideological	Perm.
2001:1	Extension of Statutory Maternity Pay and Maternity Allowance	160	Exo.	Ideological	Perm.
2001:1	Increase Sure Start Maternity Grant	80	Exo.	Ideological	Perm.
2001:1	Introduce two weeks paid paternity leave	50	Exo.	Ideological	Perm.
2001:1	Introduce paid adoption leave for one parent	5	Exo.	Ideological	Perm.
2001:1	Increase Income Support and Jobseeker's Allowance	615	Exo.	Ideological	Temp.
2001:1	Direct payments to police commanders and anti-drug leaders for the war against drugs	200	Exo.	Ideological	Temp.
2001:1	Additional help for benefits claimants who are drug addicts	40	Exo.	Ideological	Temp.
2001:1	Increase in functing For Fighting Crime and Drugs	335	Exo.	Ideological	Temp.
2001:1	Increase in education spending	1,000	Endo.	Ideological	Temp.
2001:1	Increase in health spending	1,005	Endo.	Ideological	Temp.
2001:4	Set up of new fund to access risk capital	50	Endo.	Supply-side	Temp.
2001:4	Additional funds for Defense ministry	100	Endo.	Military	Temp.
2001:4	Extra sources to anti-terrorism fund	20	Exo.	Military	Perm.
2001:4	Funds for extra policing	30	Exo.	Ideological	Perm.
2001:4	Funding for humanitarian assistance in Afghanistan and other parts of world	100	Exo.	Ideological	Perm.
2001:4	New funds for pensioners- minimum pension guarantee	255	Exo.	Ideological	Perm.
2001:4	New funds for pensioners- Pensions Credit	2,000	Exo.	Ideological	Perm.
2001:4	Increase help for disabled	70	Exo.	Ideological	Perm.
2001:4	Increase in winter fuel allowance	445	Endo.	Demand-driven	Temp.
2001:4	Additional spending on UK health	1,000	Endo.	Ideological	Perm.
2002:2	Direct cash help to small firm	420	Exo.	Long-run	Temp.
2002:2	Additional investment in training to update people's skills	30	Exo.	Long-run	Temp.
2002:2	Additional capital investment in education	100	Exo.	Ideological	Temp.
2002:2	Additional spending on policing and street crimes	360	Exo.	Ideological	Temp.
2002:2	Increase spending on NHS	3,160	Endo.	Ideological	Temp.
2002:3	New grant to support leadership in schools	175	Exo.	Ideological	Temp.

continued on next page

Table I.2, continued

Year:Q	Measure	Size (£m)	Class	Motivation	Type
2002:3	New funds to encourage spending for ongoing	60	Exo.	Ideological	Temp.
2002:3	Increase spending on education	1,302	Endo.	Ideological	Perm.
2002:3	Increase in health spending	34,510	Endo.	Ideological	Perm.
2002:3	Investment in public transport	406	Endo.	Ideological	Perm.
2002:3	Other increase in transport department	542	Endo.	Ideological	Perm.
2002:3	Increase in housing investment	814	Exo.	Ideological	Temp.
2002:3	Increase in other housing expenditure	430	Exo.	Ideological	Temp.
2002:3	Increase in police budget	1,500	Endo.	Ideological	Perm.
2002:3	Funds for IT mangmement cases	1,000	Exo.	Ideological	Temp.
2002:3	Increase in home office budget	1,257	Endo.	Ideological	Perm.
2002:3	Increase in funds for police	400	Endo.	Ideological	Temp.
2002:3	Funds for Criminal Justice System	1,667	Endo.	Ideological	Perm.
2002:3	Funds for Lord Chancellor's department	291	Endo.	Ideological	Perm.
2002:3	Funds for Law officers department	53	Endo.	Ideological	Perm.
2002:3	Funds for procurement of new capital and other resources in the ministry of Defense	0	Endo.	Military	Temp.
2002:3	Additional spending to modernize ministry of defence system	0	Exo.	Military	Temp.
2002:3	Funds for ministry of defense	3,453	Endo.	Military	Perm.
2002:3	Funds for global opportunity fund	120	Exo.	Ideological	Temp.
2002:3	Increase in funds for foreign and commonwealth office	120	Endo.	Ideological	Temp.
2002:3	Funds for official development assistance	1,213	Endo.	Ideological	Temp.
2002:3	Funds for department of International development	993	Endo.	Ideological	Perm.
2002:3	Funds for capital funding stream-DTI	600	Endo.	Demand-driven	Perm.
2002:3	Funds for higher education innovation fund-DTI	210	Endo.	Demand-driven	Perm.
2002:3	Funding for research councils-DTI	1,560	Endo.	Demand-driven	Perm.
2002:3	Increased resources to stimulate knowledge transfer-DTI	150	Exo.	Long-run	Perm.
2002:3	Funds for sustainable energy-DTI	114	Endo.	Demand-driven	Perm.
2002:3	Funding to enhance e-delivery of services-DTI	120	Endo.	Demand-driven	Perm.
2002:3	Extension of Phoneix fund-DTI	100	Endo.	Demand-driven	Perm.
2002:3	Increase in funding for regional development agencies from DTA-DTI	124	Endo.	Demand-driven	Perm.
2002:3	Increased Resources for office of fair trading-DTI	9	Endo.	Demand-driven	Perm.
2002:3	Increased resources for British Trade International-DTI	13	Endo.	Demand-driven	Perm.
2002:3	Funds for Department of Trade and Industry	336	Endo.	Demand-driven	Perm.

continued on next page

Table I.2, continued

Year:Q	Measure	Size (£m)	Class	Motivation	Type
2002:3	Spending on flood and costal defense	150	Exo.	Ideological	Temp.
2002:3	Investment in sustainable farming	500	Exo.	Ideological	Temp.
2002:3	Increase in funds for department of culture, media and sport	514	Endo.	Ideological	Perm.
2002:3	Funds for department of work and pensions	286	Endo.	Ideological	Temp.
2002:3	Funds for chancellor's department	368	Endo.	Ideological	Perm.
2002:3	Funds for education -local government	2,900	Endo.	Ideological	Temp.
2002:3	Funds for personal social services-local government	1,833	Endo.	Ideological	Temp.
2002:3	Funds for police-local government	400	Endo.	Ideological	Temp.
2002:3	Funds for fire department-local government	120	Endo.	Ideological	Temp.
2002:3	Funds for highway maintainance-local government	100	Endo.	Ideological	Temp.
2002:3	Funds for environmental, protective and cultural services-local government	589	Endo.	Ideological	Temp.
2002:3	Capital financing-Local government	675	Exo.	Ideological	Temp.
2002:3	Increase in funds for charities, community and voluntary sector	375	Exo.	Ideological	Temp.
2002:3	Increase in childcare facilities and help for disabled and children	375	Exo.	Ideological	Temp.
2002:3	Funds for job center plus	800	Exo.	Ideological	Temp.
2002:3	Increase in funds for neighborhood renewal fund	225	Exo.	Ideological	Temp.
2002:3	Additional support for growth of local parental support	25	Exo.	Ideological	Temp.
2002:3	Increase in budget for children's fund	600	Exo.	Ideological	Temp.
2002:4	Investment in education to promote enterprise education	75	Exo.	Long-run	Temp.
2002:4	new employer training pilots for local learning and skills council area	130	Exo.	Long-run	Perm.
2002:4	Launching of Regional Venture Capital Funds	270	Exo.	Long-run	Temp.
2002:4	Funds for research and development.	120	Exo.	Long-run	Temp.
2002:4	Increase in pensions	0	Exo.	Ideological	Temp.
2002:4	Funds for Aggregates Levy Sustainability Fund (ALSF)	58.6	Exo.	Ideological	Temp.
2003:2	A special reserve set aside for use by Ministry of Defense	2,000	Exo.	Military	Perm.
2003:2	Additional reserve for domestic counter-terrorism measures	20	Exo.	Military	Temp.
2003:2	International aid provided for the humanitarian work in Iraq	240	Endo.	Ideological	Temp.
2003:2	International aid for reconstruction and development to the UN	100	Exo.	Ideological	Temp.
2003:2	Housing benefit disregard	45	Exo.	Ideological	Perm.

continued on next page

Table I.2, continued

Year:Q	Measure	Size (£m)	Class	Motivation	Type
2003:2	Child Trust Fund	815	Exo.	Ideological	Perm.
2003:2	Increase in winter allowance	180	Exo.	Ideological	Perm.
2003:4	Extension of employer training pilots to a third of the country	190	Exo.	Long-run	Temp.
2003:4	Additional funds for local authorities for promoting enterprise	900	Exo.	Long-run	Perm.
2003:4	Creation of future builders fund	125	Exo.	Ideological	Temp.
2003:4	Additional funds for local authorities	3,300	Exo.	Long-run	Temp.
2003:4	Special reserve for Iraq	2,800	Endo.	Military	Temp.
2003:4	Employer supported childcare	20	Exo.	Ideological	Perm.
2003:4	Increased funds for local authorities for their budgets	712	Exo.	Ideological	Temp.
2004:1	Additional resources for local authorities	1,000	Exo.	Ideological	Temp.
2004:1	Increase budget for education	8,500	Endo.	Ideological	Perm.
2004:1	Additional 100 pound payment to over 70's	475	Exo.	Ideological	Temp.
2004:1	Simplification of housing benefits	40	Exo.	Ideological	Perm.
2004:1	Pension credit backdating	15	Exo.	Ideological	Perm.
2004:1	Payroll giving: grant scheme for SMEs	5	Exo.	Long-run	Temp.
2004:1	Custom allocation for alcohol strategy	25	Exo.	Long-run	Temp.
2004:3	Additional savings in administrative costs	−1,500	Endo.	Deficit-consol.	Temp.
2004:3	Increase in spending on domestic Security	600	Exo.	Ideological	Temp.
2004:3	Extending the neighborhood renewal fund	525	Endo.	Ideological	Temp.
2004:3	More funds for children's centers	100	Exo.	Ideological	Temp.
2004:3	Increase in funding for enterprise, skills and economic development to RDAs	450	Exo.	Long-run	Temp.
2004:3	Funds for ministry of defense	300	Endo.	Ideological	Perm.
2004:3	Increase in Defence Budget	600	Endo.	Military	Perm.
2004:3	Increase in International aid budget	400	Exo.	Ideological	Perm.
2004:3	Increase in science budget	1,000	Endo.	Demand-driven	Perm.
2004:3	Increase in transport budget	1,200	Endo.	Ideological	Perm.
2004:3	Increase in housing investment	1,300	Endo.	Ideological	Perm.
2004:3	Increase in enviroment, food and rural budget	300	Endo.	Ideological	Perm.
2004:3	Increase in home office budget	1,400	Endo.	Ideological	Perm.
2004:3	Increase in budget for culture media and sports	74	Endo.	Ideological	Perm.
2004:3	Increase in funds for devolved administrations	5,400	Endo.	Ideological	Perm.
2004:4	Special reserve for Iraq	520	Endo.	Military	Temp.
2004:4	Increased funds for necessary measures to counter terrorism at home	105	Exo.	Military	Perm.
2004:4	Extension in pathways to work scheme	65	Exo.	Long-run	Perm.
2004:4	Increase in working tax credit	0	Exo.	Ideological	Perm.
2004:4	Extension in new deal for disabled	30	Exo.	Ideological	Perm.
2004:4	Additional resources for local government	125	Exo.	Long-run	Perm.

continued on next page

Table I.2, continued

Year:Q	Measure	Size (£m)	Class	Motivation	Type
2004:4	Funds to tackle financial exclusion	120	Exo.	Ideological	Temp.
2004:4	Employer Training Program	160	Exo.	Long-run	Perm.
2004:4	New Deal for skills	25	Exo.	Long-run	Perm.
2004:4	Increase in child working tax credit	0	Exo.	Ideological	Perm.
2004:4	Increase in child working tax credit limits	0	Exo.	Ideological	Perm.
2004:4	Extension in paid maternity leave	285	Exo.	Ideological	Perm.
2004:4	Improving childcare quality and sustainability	155	Exo.	Ideological	Perm.
2004:4	Increase in winter fuel payments	260	Endo.	Demand-driven	Temp.
2005:1	Allocating funds for employer training programs	65	Exo.	Long-run	Temp.
2005:1	Additional funds for defence expenditure	400	Exo.	Military	Temp.
2005:1	Investment in health sector	20	Exo.	Ideological	Temp.
2005:1	Investment in Research and Development for universities	300	Exo.	Long-run	Temp.
2005:1	Funds for Local enterprise Growth Initiation	150	Exo.	Long-run	Perm.
2005:1	Extra provision of funds for the Arts council and other arts bodies	24	Exo.	Long-run	Temp.
2005:1	Creation of National Sports Foundation	27	Exo.	Long-run	Perm.
2005:1	Help with housing benefits	5	Exo.	Ideological	Perm.
2005:1	Funds for youth volunteering	150	Exo.	Ideological	Temp.
2005:1	Increase in direct payments to headteachers	150	Exo.	Long-run	Perm.
2005:1	Long term investments in primary schools infrastructure and schooling	500	Exo.	Long-run	Perm.
2005:1	Investment in further education	350	Exo.	Long-run	Temp.
2005:1	Extending spending on IT capital, and a new teach for Britain scheme	50	Exo.	Long-run	Temp.
2005:1	Funds for Learning Agreement initiative	80	Exo.	Long-run	Temp.
2005:1	Extending apprenticeship and training programs	1,500	Exo.	Long-run	Temp.
2005:1	Free off-peak bus travel for pensioners and disabled extension	860	Exo.	Ideological	Temp.
2005:1	Council tax refund to pensioner of £200	800	Exo.	Ideological	Temp.
2005:4	New public investment in stem cell research	50	Exo.	Ideological	Perm.
2005:4	Expansion of National Employer Training program	76	Exo.	Ideological	Temp.
2005:4	Additional spending on national security to counter terrorism	135	Exo.	Military	Temp.
2005:4	Additional spending on defence for operations in Iraq and Afghanistan	580	Endo.	Military	Temp.
2005:4	Contribution to UN emergency fund and IMF shocks facility	90	Exo.	External	Temp.
2005:4	Extension in winter fuel payments	600	Endo.	Demand-driven	Temp.

continued on next page

Table I.2, continued

Year:Q	Measure	Size (£m)	Class	Motivation	Type
2005:4	Aditional investment in Government's Warm Front program	300	Endo.	Demand-driven	Temp.
2005:4	Launch of first national youth community service	100	Exo.	Long-run	Perm.
2006:1	Increase in medical research and NHS budget	1,000	Endo.	Demand-driven	Perm.
2006:1	funds made available to use in cutting edge technologies	180	Exo.	Long-run	Temp.
2006:1	Increasing funds for Enterprise Capital Funds Scheme	100	Exo.	Long-run	Temp.
2006:1	Allocation of funds for shared equity	970	Endo.	Ideological	Perm.
2006:1	Investment in international R & D	9	Exo.	Long-run	Perm.
2006:1	supporting and encouraging micro generation technologies	50	Exo.	Long-run	Perm.
2006:1	Increase in child tax credit	0	Exo.	Ideological	Temp.
2006:1	Additional payments for child trust funds	240	Exo.	Ideological	Perm.
2006:1	Employer supported childcare	55	Exo.	Ideological	Temp.
2006:1	Allocating funds for memorial of 7th July Victims	1	Exo.	Ideological	Temp.
2006:1	additional allocation for forces serving in Iraq and Afghanistan	800	Exo.	Military	Temp.
2006:1	funds to support peace keeping in troubled countries	200	Exo.	External	Temp.
2006:1	Funding for training and facilities for athletes	200	Exo.	Ideological	Temp.
2006:1	Help for elite athletes	65	Exo.	Ideological	Temp.
2006:1	Additional funds for Youth Opportunity Fund	2	Exo.	Ideological	Temp.
2006:1	Funds for a new venture of Football Foundation	2	Exo.	Ideological	Temp.
2006:1	Funds for media skill development among disabled	6	Exo.	Ideological	Temp.
2006:1	Additional grants to Sure Start Children Center.	8	Exo.	Ideological	Temp.
2006:1	Additional spending in schools	585	Endo.	Ideological	Temp.
2006:1	Funds for increasing employer involvement in college courses.	55	Exo.	Long-run	Temp.
2006:1	Funds to accelerate recruitment of Policing community	100	Exo.	Ideological	Perm.
2006:1	Direct payment to Schools	270	Exo.	Ideological	Perm.
2006:1	Work focused interviews for lone parents	20	Exo.	Ideological	Temp.
2006:1	Extending the National Employer Training Program	20	Exo.	Ideological	Temp.
2006:1	Skills coaching pilots for women	10	Exo.	Ideological	Temp.
2006:1	Funding for Sector Skills council	20	Exo.	Ideological	Temp.
2006:4	Research funds for universities	60	Exo.	Long-run	Perm.
2006:4	Additional funds to Trading Standards	5	Exo.	Long-run	Temp.

continued on next page

Table I.2, continued

Year:Q	Measure	Size (£m)	Class	Motivation	Type
2006:4	a new fast-track procedure for priority research in medicine	1,000	Exo.	Long-run	Perm.
2006:4	Raising the standard of enforcement in police department	3	Exo.	Ideological	Perm.
2006:4	Funds to encourage ownership of community assests	30	Exo.	Ideological	Temp.
2006:4	New investment for Warm Front program	7.5	Exo.	Long-run	Temp.
2006:4	Investment in expolring enviromental technologies	550	Exo.	Long-run	Temp.
2006:4	Setup of Community Asset Fund	30	Exo.	Long-run	Perm.
2006:4	Additional funds for schools	130	Exo.	Ideological	Temp.
2006:4	Funds for books program.	4	Exo.	Ideological	Temp.
2006:4	Additional funds to Every Child Readers Scheme	10	Exo.	Ideological	Temp.
2006:4	Additional funds for Iraq, Afghanistan and other international obligation	600	Endo.	Military	Temp.
2006:4	Additional funds for intelligence and counterterrorism	84	Exo.	Military	Temp.
2006:4	Reducing call center operating costs	−400	Exo.	Deficit-consol.	Perm.
2006:4	Reduction in administrative budget	−4,500	Endo.	Deficit-consol.	Perm.
2006:4	Additional funds for direct payments to schools	130	Exo.	Ideological	Temp.
2006:4	Additional capital investment in education	2,850	Exo.	Long-run	Perm.
2007:1	Increased Education spending budget	11.2	Endo.	Demand-driven	Perm.
2007:1	Increase in child tax credit	0	Exo.	Ideological	Perm.
2007:1	Increase in working tax credit	0	Exo.	Ideological	Perm.
2007:1	Extension in working tax credit unemployment	0	Exo.	Ideological	Perm.
2007:1	Additional spending on childcare and Sure Start program	340	Exo.	Ideological	Temp.
2007:4	Increase investment in NHS	20,000	Endo.	Ideological	Perm.
2007:4	Increase funding for department of health research	1,700	Endo.	Demand-driven	Perm.
2007:4	Creation of new enviromental transformation fund	1,200	Endo.	Ideological	Perm.
2007:4	Additional funds for investment in public services	2,000	Endo.	Ideological	Perm.
2007:4	Spending on education	14,500	Endo.	Ideological	Perm.
2007:4	Spending on science	900	Endo.	Demand-driven	Perm.
2007:4	Spending on transport	3,600	Endo.	Demand-driven	Perm.
2007:4	Increase in funding to counter terrorism	1,000	Exo.	Military	Perm.
2007:4	Increase funds for culture and sport department	3,600	Endo.	Ideological	Perm.

continued on next page

Table I.2, continued

Year:Q	Measure	Size (£m)	Class	Motivation	Type
2007:4	Increasing spending on Department for Innovation, Universities and Skills on higher education	2,200	Endo.	Demand-driven	Perm.
2007:4	Extension of Financial Inclusion Funds	130	Exo.	Ideological	Temp.
2007:4	Increasing funds for Home office	1,319	Endo.	Ideological	Perm.
2007:4	Increasing funds for Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs	452	Endo.	Ideological	Perm.
2007:4	Saving in defence expenditure-efficiency savings	−45	Exo.	Deficit-consol.	Perm.
2007:4	Saving in NHS-efficiency and better mangement savings	−8,200	Exo.	Deficit-consol.	Perm.
2007:4	Saving in HM court services- efficiency savings	−100	Exo.	Deficit-consol.	Perm.
2007:4	Saving in HMRC- efficiency savings	−673	Exo.	Deficit-consol.	Perm.
2007:4	Saving in FCO- efficiency savings	−22	Exo.	Deficit-consol.	Perm.
2007:4	Increasing funds for Department for Business, Enterprise and Regulatory Reform	3,000	Endo.	Demand-driven	Perm.
2007:4	Funds for the RDAs	6,551	Exo.	Long-run	Temp.
2007:4	Capital investment for refurbishment of primary schools	200	Exo.	Long-run	Temp.
2007:4	Funds for department of Children, School and Families	550	Exo.	Ideological	Perm.
2007:4	Subsidy to provide meal in schools	240	Exo.	Ideological	Temp.
2007:4	Additional spending to tackle mental health work in schools	60	Exo.	Ideological	Temp.
2007:4	Targeted funds for infrasturture development in Growth Areas	1,700	Exo.	Long-run	Temp.
2007:4	Creation of new local endowmwnt fund	50	Exo.	Long-run	Perm.
2007:4	new investment in community asset and enterprise development	10	Exo.	Long-run	Temp.
2007:4	Investment in Future Builders Fund	65	Exo.	Long-run	Perm.
2007:4	New investment for third sector infrastructure development	85	Exo.	Long-run	Perm.
2007:4	Increase in International Development's (DfID) budget	2,500	Endo.	Ideological	Perm.
2007:4	Creation of Stabilization Aid Fund	260	Exo.	Ideological	Temp.
2007:4	Special reserve for Iraq	123	Endo.	Military	Temp.
2007:4	Funds to improve youth facilities	60	Exo.	Ideological	Temp.
2007:4	Funds for skill development and apprenticeships	5,300	Exo.	Long-run	Temp.
2007:4	Increase in funds for communities and local government	1,800	Endo.	Demand-driven	Perm.
2007:4	Increase in Foreign Office Budget	1,000	Endo.	Demand-driven	Perm.
2007:4	Additional investment in education	250	Endo.	Ideological	Perm.
2007:4	Extra funding to deliver to every pensioner and disabled person	200	Exo.	Ideological	Perm.

continued on next page

Table I.2, continued

Year:Q	Measure	Size (£m)	Class	Motivation	Type
2008:1	Increase defense spending	2,000	Endo.	Military	Perm.
2008:1	Increase in child tax benefit	350	Endo.	Demand mgmt	Perm.
2008:1	Increase in child rate of child benefit	170	Endo.	Demand mgmt	Perm.
2008:1	Increase in child benefit disregard for housing benefi	350	Endo.	Demand mgmt	Perm.
2008:1	New pilot to tackle child poverty	125	Endo.	Demand mgmt	Temp.
2008:1	Increase in funds for Small Firms Loan Guarantee scheme	60	Endo.	Supply-side	Temp.
2008:1	capital funds specifically for encouraging women entrepreneurship	12.5	Endo.	Demand mgmt	Perm.
2008:1	increased spending on schooling, to ensure better results and learning.	200	Exo.	Ideological	Temp.
2008:1	creating Enthuse Science Fund	10	Exo.	Ideological	Temp.
2008:1	Funds for skill development and apprenticeships	60	Endo.	Demand mgmt	Temp.
2008:1	Funds for the technology Strategy Board and Department of Tourism	40	Exo.	Long-run	Perm.
2008:1	Funding for Green Homes Services	26	Endo.	Supply-side	Perm.
2008:1	Increase in funds for the landfill communities	65	Exo.	Long-run	Temp.
2008:1	Increase in winter fuel payments	575	Endo.	Demand-driven	Temp.
2008:1	Reassessment of work capability of incapacity benefits	10	Exo.	Ideological	Temp.
2008:3	Introduction of mortgage rescue scheme	1,000	Endo.	Supply-side	Temp.
2008:4	Increase in capital spending	3,000	Endo.	Supply-side	Perm.
2008:4	Additional saving	−5,000	Endo.	Deficit-reduction	Temp.
2008:4	Increase in funds for warm front scheme	150	Endo.	Supply-side	Temp.
2008:4	Free of cost advice to public on managing debt and mortgage	15	Endo.	Supply-side	Temp.
2008:4	Additional funds for Job center Plus	1,300	Endo.	Demand mgmt	Temp.
2008:4	Increase in pension credit	300	Endo.	Demand mgmt	Perm.
2008:4	Increased payments to pensioners, couples and children with disabilities over the £10 Christmas bonus	900	Endo.	Supply-side	Temp.
2008:4	Index housing benefits	5	Exo.	Ideological	Perm.
2008:4	Support for mortgage interest scheme	45	Endo.	Supply-side	Temp.
2008:4	Additional funds for free telephone debt advice	5.8	Endo.	Supply-side	Temp.
2008:4	Additional funds to Citizens Advice Bureaux to expand local capacity	10	Endo.	Supply-side	Temp.
2008:4	Spending on housing investment	775	Endo.	Supply-side	Temp.
2009:2	Additional funding for Job Center Plus	1,700	Endo.	Demand mgmt	Temp.
2009:2	Funds for Guarantee for young people	655	Endo.	Demand mgmt	Temp.
2009:2	Extension of mortgage interest scheme	135	Endo.	Supply-side	Temp.
2009:2	Help for homeowners while they look for a job	20	Endo.	Demand mgmt	Temp.

continued on next page

Table I.2, continued

Year:Q	Measure	Size (£m)	Class	Motivation	Type
2009:2	Extension of the Home Buy Direct scheme	80	Endo.	Demand mgmt	Temp.
2009:2	Funds for home builders with financial support	600	Endo.	Demand mgmt	Temp.
2009:2	Car scrappage scheme	300	Endo.	Supply-side	Temp.
2009:2	Saving by increasing efficiencies	−9,000	Exo.	Deficit-consol.	Temp.
2009:2	Creation of Strategic Investment Fund	750	Endo.	Supply-side	Temp.
2009:2	Funds for Digital Region	100	Endo.	Supply-side	Temp.
2009:2	Funds for development of non-renewable sources	525	Exo.	Ideological	Temp.
2009:2	Funds to deliver energy efficiency measures-low carbon technologies	500	Endo.	Demand mgmt	Temp.
2009:2	Funds for low-carbon technology	405	Exo.	Ideological	Temp.
2009:2	Additional support to decentralized small scale renewable and community energy	65	Exo.	Ideological	Temp.
2009:2	Additional spending on low carbon technologies	10,400	Exo.	Ideological	Temp.
2009:2	Funds for detailed preparatory studies for CCS	30	Exo.	Ideological	Temp.
2009:2	Increase in child tax credit	0	Endo.	Ideological	Perm.
2009:2	Increase in Statutory Redundancy pay	40	Exo.	Ideological	Temp.
2009:2	Increase in Pension Credit disregard	85	Endo.	Ideological	Temp.
2009:2	Additional funding to Social Fund	270	Endo.	Demand mgmt	Temp.
2009:2	Additional funding for local Growth Fund	18.8	Endo.	Demand-driven	Temp.
2009:2	Addtion of extra funds for Child Trust Fund	15	Exo.	Ideological	Temp.
2009:2	Increase in funds for Warm Front Program	100	Endo.	Supply-side	Temp.
2009:2	Setup of Charity Hardship Fund	20	Endo.	Supply-side	Temp.
2009:2	Age related payment to pensioner households	600	Exo.	Ideological	Temp.
2009:2	Extension in working tax credit	0	Endo.	Ideological	Temp.
2009:2	Removal of housing benfit subsidy	−145	Endo.	Deficit-reduction	Perm.
2009:4	Helping Industry in Teesside to tackle recession	30	Endo.	Supply-side	Temp.
2009:4	Extension in Mortgage interest scheme for 06 months	95	Endo.	Supply-side	Temp.
2009:4	Benefits uprating including pension	700	Endo.	Demand mgmt	Temp.
2009:4	Additional funds to warm front scheme	200	Exo.	Ideological	Temp.
2009:4	Additional investment in automobile and transport sector	30	Exo.	Long-run	Temp.
2009:4	Funds to promote competition and financial literacy in financial sector	25	Endo.	Supply-side	Temp.
2009:4	Expanding the New Strategic Investment fund	200	Endo.	Supply-side	Temp.
2009:4	Cut in the government expenditure to promote saving	−11,000	Endo.	Deficit-reduction	Temp.

continued on next page

Table I.2, continued

Year:Q	Measure	Size (£m)	Class	Motivation	Type
2009:4	Additional funds for the Youth Guarantee	300	Endo.	Demand mgmt	Temp.
2009:4	Reserves for operations in Afghanistan	2,500	Endo.	Military	Perm.
2009:4	Extension of free school meals	140	Exo.	Ideological	Temp.
2009:4	Extension in working tax credits for people above 65 years	0	Exo.	Ideological	Temp.
2009:4	Housing benefits managing gains from Local Housing Allowance	40	Exo.	Ideological	Temp.
2010:1	Extension in Mortgage interest scheme for 06 months	165	Endo.	Supply-side	Temp.
2010:1	Support to small businesses	300	Endo.	Supply-side	Perm.
2010:1	Funds for vital repairs of roads	385	Endo.	Demand mgmt	Perm.
2010:1	Setup of Green Investment Bank	1,000	Endo.	Supply-side	Perm.
2010:1	Developing ports to host manufacturers of offshore wind turbines.	60	Exo.	Long-run	Perm.
2010:1	Setting up University Enterprise Capital Fund	25	Endo.	Demand mgmt	Temp.
2010:1	Funds for Institute of Web Science	30	Exo.	Long-run	Temp.
2010:1	Funds to improve research and teaching	270	Exo.	Long-run	Temp.
2010:1	Extension in Jobseeker's allowance	450	Endo.	Demand mgmt	Temp.
2010:1	Extension in winter fuel payments	600	Endo.	Supply-side	Temp.
2010:1	Enhanced online services for SMEs	20	Endo.	Supply-side	Temp.
2010:1	Extension of Entrepreneurs' Relief Fund	1	Endo.	Demand mgmt	Temp.
2010:1	Annual efficiency savings of NHS	−5,000	Endo.	Deficit-reduction	Temp.
2010:1	Savings from Local Housing Allowance payments	−50	Endo.	Deficit-reduction	Perm.
2010:2	Reduction in current expenditure	−30,000	Endo.	Deficit-reduction	Temp.
2010:2	additional reduction in departmental expenditure by 2014-15	−17,000	Endo.	Deficit-reduction	Temp.
2010:2	Reformulation of uprating benefits	−6,000	Endo.	Deficit-reduction	Perm.
2010:2	Abolish pregnancy grant	−150	Endo.	Deficit-reduction	Perm.
2010:2	Restriction of Sure start maternity grant to first child only	−75	Endo.	Deficit-reduction	Perm.
2010:2	Redefining the timeline for support to lone parent scheme	−380	Endo.	Deficit-reduction	Temp.
2010:2	Freeze Child benefits	−2,035	Endo.	Deficit-reduction	Temp.
2010:2	Limits housing benefits and allowances	−1,800	Endo.	Deficit-reduction	Temp.
2010:2	Saving in other welfare reforms	−560	Endo.	Deficit-reduction	Perm.
2010:2	Increase in budget for discretionary housing payments	40	Endo.	Demand mgmt	Perm.
2010:2	Reformulation in pension increase	450	Exo.	Ideological	Perm.

continued on next page

Table I.2, continued

Year:Q	Measure	Size (£m)	Class	Motivation	Type
2010:2	Increase in Child Tax credit	0	Endo.	Ideological	Perm.
2010:2	Minimum Income Guarantee for pensioners	535	Exo.	Ideological	Perm.
2010:2	Additional Bedroom for caretakers	15	Exo.	Ideological	Perm.
2010:4	Administrative savings	−5,900	Endo.	Deficit-reduction	Perm.
2010:4	Reduction in cabinet office budget	−55	Endo.	Deficit-reduction	Perm.
2010:4	Funds for Diamond Jubilee	1	Exo.	Long-run	Temp.
2010:4	Reduction in local government budget	−3,200	Endo.	Deficit-reduction	Perm.
2010:4	Reduction in departmental treasury budget	−400	Endo.	Deficit-reduction	Perm.
2010:4	Reduction in local communities and LG department budget	−2,100	Endo.	Deficit-reduction	Perm.
2010:4	Reduction in defense budget	−750	Endo.	Deficit-reduction	Perm.
2010:4	Reduction in Foreign office and Commonwealth office budget	−300	Endo.	Deficit-reduction	Perm.
2010:4	Increase in International Development's Budget	3,700	Endo.	Deficit-reduction	Perm.
2010:4	Reduction in Home office budget	−7,000	Endo.	Deficit-reduction	Perm.
2010:4	Reduction in Ministry of Justice Budget	−1,300	Endo.	Deficit-reduction	Perm.
2010:4	Reduction in budget for Law department	−100	Endo.	Deficit-reduction	Perm.
2010:4	Reduction in HRMC budget	−400	Endo.	Deficit-reduction	Perm.
2010:4	Welfare saving	−7,000	Endo.	Deficit-reduction	Perm.
2010:4	Additional saving by withdrawing Child Benefit	−2,500	Endo.	Deficit-reduction	Perm.
2010:4	Reduction in limits contributory Employment and Support Allowance	−2,000	Endo.	Deficit-reduction	Perm.
2010:4	Increase in health budget	8,500	Endo.	Ideological	Perm.
2010:4	Increase in Devolved administrations settlement	500	Endo.	Demand-driven	Perm.
2010:4	Equitable Life Payments	1,500	Exo.	Long-run	Perm.
2010:4	Increase in budget for energy and climate change	700	Exo.	Ideological	Perm.
2010:4	Increase in education budget	1,100	Endo.	Ideological	Perm.
2010:4	Reduction in budget for Business, innovation and Skills department	−4,000	Endo.	Deficit-reduction	Perm.
2010:4	Reduction in environment, food and rural affairs budget	−400	Endo.	Deficit-reduction	Perm.
2010:4	Reduction in culture media and sports budget	−300	Endo.	Deficit-reduction	Perm.

continued on next page

Table I.2, continued

Year:Q	Measure	Size (£m)	Class	Motivation	Type
2010:4	Reduction in transport budget	−1,000	Endo.	Deficit-reduction	Perm.
2010:4	Extension for mortgage interest scheme	90	Endo.	Demand mgmt	Temp.
2010:4	Capitalization support for local authority restructuring	240	Endo.	Demand mgmt	Temp.
2010:4	Northern Ireland: Reinvestment and Reform Initiative	175	Endo.	Demand mgmt	Temp.
2010:4	Increase in child tax credit	0	Exo.	Ideological	Perm.
2010:4	Reduction in metal cost of coinage	−10	Exo.	Ideological	Perm.
2010:4	Increase in defense budget	200	Endo.	Military	Perm.
2010:4	Funds for cold weather payments	50	Endo.	Demand mgmt	Perm.
2010:4	Increase in transport budget	24,000	Endo.	Demand-driven	Perm.
2010:4	Efficiency savings in science budget	−324	Endo.	Deficit-reduction	Perm.
2010:4	Funds for the construction of UK Centre for Medical Research	220	Exo.	Ideological	Temp.
2010:4	Additional funds for Regional Growth Funds	400	Exo.	Long-run	Temp.
2010:4	Additional funds for social care	0	Exo.	Ideological	Temp.
2010:4	Increases adult apprenticeship funding	250	Endo.	Demand mgmt	Temp.
2010:4	Investment in the low carbon economy	1,000	Endo.	Demand mgmt	Perm.
2010:4	Support to household in heating insulation	860	Endo.	Demand mgmt	Temp.
2010:4	Funds to minimize tax fraud, evasion, and avoidance	900	Exo.	Long-run	Perm.
2010:4	Funds to support capacity building in the voluntary and community sector	470	Exo.	Ideological	Temp.
2010:4	Restructing of Job Center Plus	-1.2	Endo.	Deficit-reduction	Perm.
2010:4	Abolish issuance of National Insurance card	−1	Endo.	Deficit-reduction	Perm.
2010:4	Efficiency savings in NHS	-2.5	Endo.	Deficit-reduction	Perm.
2010:4	Introduction of new travel policies	−100	Endo.	Deficit-reduction	Perm.
2010:4	Driving down the costs of in-house Government publications	-0.2	Endo.	Deficit-reduction	Perm.
2011:1	Introduction of First Buy Home Scheme	250	Exo.	Long-run	Temp.
2011:1	Extension in interest mortgage scheme	10	Endo.	Demand mgmt	Temp.
2011:1	Investing in new science facilities for research and development	100	Exo.	Long-run	Temp.
2011:1	Additional investment in regional railways	200	Exo.	Long-run	Perm.
2011:1	Funds for councils to repair winter potholes on the roads	100	Exo.	Ideological	Perm.
2011:1	Creating Green Investment Bank	1,000	Exo.	Long-run	Perm.
2011:1	Funds for university to provide teenagers vocational training	150	Exo.	Long-run	Temp.

continued on next page

Table I.2, continued

Year:Q	Measure	Size (£m)	Class	Motivation	Type
2011:1	Expansion of New Work Scheme	80	Endo.	Demand mgmt	Temp.
2011:1	Funds for 50000 additional apprenticeships	210	Endo.	Demand mgmt	Temp.
2011:1	Coinage delay	−8	Endo.	Deficit-reduction	Perm.
2011:1	Gift Aid Scheme	135	Exo.	Ideological	Temp.
2011:1	Housing benefit-not to introduce reduction for long-term jobseekers	220	Endo.	Demand mgmt	Temp.
2011:1	Disability living allowance	75	Exo.	Ideological	Temp.
2011:1	Abolish Employment allowance	−35	Endo.	Deficit-reduction	Temp.
2011:4	Pay freeze for 02 years	−1,750	Endo.	Demand mgmt	Temp.
2011:4	protecting the NHS and schools' budgets in real terms	1,000	Exo.	Ideological	Perm.
2011:4	Lauch Business Finance Partnership Scheme	1,000	Exo.	Long-run	Perm.
2011:4	Additional spending on insfrastructure including Railway network	5,000	Endo.	Demand-driven	Perm.
2011:4	Encouraging science	90	Exo.	Long-run	Temp.
2011:4	Help with rail fares	345	Endo.	Demand-driven	Temp.
2011:4	Carbon price floors	100	Exo.	Ideological	Temp.
2011:4	JSA training	20	Exo.	Ideological	Perm.
2011:4	Working Tax credit freeze	0	Endo.	Deficit-reduction	Temp.
2011:4	Reduction in development assistance	−1,170	Endo.	Deficit-consol.	Temp.
2011:4	Funds for youth contract	840	Exo.	Long-run	Temp.
2011:4	Early Years childcare	780	Exo.	Ideological	Temp.
2012:1	Funding for improvements in accommodation of armed forces and their families	115	Exo.	Military	Perm.
2012:1	Additional spending for Department of Work and Pensions	325	Endo.	Ideological	Perm.
2012:1	Expanding the Get Britain Building Fund	150	Endo.	Demand mgmt	Perm.
2012:1	Expansion of Business Finance Partnership	1,300	Exo.	Long-run	Perm.
2012:1	Increased investment for the infrastructure in Manchester	130	Exo.	Long-run	Perm.
2012:1	Funding for local authorities	150	Endo.	Supply-side	Perm.
2012:1	Extra financing to the Growing Places fund	270	Exo.	Long-run	Perm.
2012:1	Investing in new universities research facilities	100	Exo.	Long-run	Temp.
2012:1	Funding Ultrafast broadband and Wi-FI	50	Exo.	Long-run	Perm.
2012:1	Extension in working tax credit	0	Exo.	Ideological	Temp.
2012:1	Funding to support Manchester's EBM, a new pilot for infrastructure investment	30	Exo.	Long-run	Perm.
2012:1	Funds for not-for-profit advice sector	40	Exo.	Ideological	Temp.

continued on next page

Table I.2, continued

Year:Q	Measure	Size (£m)	Class	Motivation	Type
2012:4	Reduction in departmental resource budget	−2,400	Endo.	Deficit-reduction	Perm.
2012:4	Funds to overcome tax avoidance	77	Exo.	Ideological	Temp.
2012:4	Extending support for mortgage interest	195	Exo.	Ideological	Temp.
2012:4	Fiscal consolidation	−4,600	Endo.	Deficit-consol.	Perm.
2012:4	Reduction in welfare spending	−3,600	Endo.	Deficit-reduction	Temp.
2012:4	Review of Projects	−1,500	Endo.	Deficit-reduction	Perm.
2012:4	Expenditure Reduction due to uprating benefits and tax rates	−3,000	Endo.	Deficit-reduction	Temp.
2012:4	Additional funds to build new flood defenses	120	Exo.	Deficit-consol.	Temp.
2013:1	Reduction in Departmental Expenditure Limit	−2,300	Endo.	Deficit-reduction	Perm.
2013:1	Reduction in current spending	−8,000	Endo.	Deficit-reduction	Perm.
2013:1	Additional saving from efficiency and administrative cutting	−5,000	Endo.	Deficit-reduction	Perm.
2013:1	Saving from European Budget Deal	−3,500	Endo.	Deficit-reduction	Perm.
2013:1	Increase investment on infrastructure	15,000	Endo.	Demand-driven	Perm.
2013:1	Long Term industrial funding strategy	1,600	Exo.	Long-run	Perm.
2013:1	payment to elderly policyholders	45	Endo.	Demand mgmt	Perm.
2013:1	Financial support for housing market	1,900	Endo.	Supply-side	Temp.
2013:1	Funds for Help to Buy Scheme	3,500	Endo.	Supply-side	Temp.
2013:1	Funds for the social care	1,000	Exo.	Ideological	Perm.
2013:1	Funds for affordable housing	125	Endo.	Ideological	Temp.
2013:1	Childcare additional spending	750	Exo.	Ideological	Temp.
2013:1	Changes right to buy scheme	−50	Endo.	Deficit-reduction	Perm.
2013:1	Additional support for employee ownership	50	Exo.	Ideological	Perm.
2013:1	Growth voucher to support SMEs	30	Endo.	Demand mgmt	Temp.
2013:1	Extension in Build to rent scheme	800	Exo.	Long-run	Temp.
2013:1	Funding for health inverventions	10	Exo.	Ideological	Perm.
2013:1	Increase in funding for the Skills Investment Fund	16	Exo.	Long-run	Temp.
2013:2	Capital investment in housing	3,000	Endo.	Ideological	Temp.
2013:2	Extension of troubled families program	200	Exo.	Ideological	Temp.
2013:2	Freeze council tax grant	−833	Endo.	Deficit-reduction	Temp.
2013:2	Funding for 'South West Water'	40	Exo.	Long-run	Temp.
2013:2	Increase in borrowing powers/ capital spending-North Ireland	100	Exo.	Long-run	Temp.
2013:2	Increase in borrowing powers/ capital spending-Scottland	296	Exo.	Long-run	Temp.

continued on next page

Table I.2, continued

Year:Q	Measure	Size (£m)	Class	Motivation	Type
2013:2	Increase in transport budget	9,500	Endo.	Demand mgmt	Perm.
2013:2	Funds for pooled budget of health and social care	3,500	Endo.	Ideological	Perm.
2013:2	Additional funding for NHS	2,000	Endo.	Demand-driven	Perm.
2013:2	Increase in funds for science and innovation	4,600	Endo.	Demand mgmt	Perm.
2013:2	Additional funds for the Technology Strategy Board (TSB)	185	Exo.	Long-run	Temp.
2013:2	Funding to Foreign office for expansion of work with UKTI	70	Exo.	Long-run	Temp.
2013:2	Increase in funding to Competition and Markets Authority (CMA)	16	Exo.	Long-run	Temp.
2013:2	Extension in funds for troubled families	200	Exo.	Ideological	Temp.
2013:2	Creation of innovation fund for police forces	50	Exo.	Ideological	Perm.
2013:2	Funds to transform fire services	30	Exo.	Ideological	Perm.
2013:2	Funds for local authorities	335	Endo.	Demand mgmt	Perm.
2013:2	Extension of Warm Home Discount	320	Exo.	Ideological	Temp.
2013:2	Funds for Renewable Heat Incentive Scheme	430	Exo.	Ideological	Temp.
2013:2	Increase in resource budget for education	400	Endo.	Ideological	Perm.
2013:2	Increase in resource budget for DIFD	809	Endo.	Ideological	Perm.
2013:2	Additional payment to Green Investment Bank	1,300	Exo.	Long-run	Temp.
2013:2	Reduction in departmental budget	−1,900	Endo.	Deficit-reduction	Perm.
2013:2	Stopping of non-priority projects	−1,500	Endo.	Deficit-reduction	Perm.
2013:2	More freedom to museums	−90	Endo.	Deficit-reduction	Temp.
2013:2	Creation of charity care funds to preserve historic sites	80	Exo.	Ideological	Temp.
2013:2	Review of Projects	−1,500	Endo.	Deficit-reduction	Perm.
2013:2	Funds for the General Elections arrangements	148	Exo.	Long-run	Temp.
2013:2	Manchester city deal	300	Exo.	Long-run	Temp.
2013:2	Savings from winter fuel payments	−30	Endo.	Deficit-reduction	Perm.
2013:2	Funds for affordable rent to buy scheme	1,025	Endo.	Ideological	Temp.
2013:4	Reduction in departmental spending	−2,100	Endo.	Deficit-reduction	Perm.
2013:4	Reduction in special reserve for Afghanistan	−900	Endo.	Deficit-reduction	Perm.
2013:4	Increase in funds for military charities	100	Exo.	Military	Perm.
2013:4	Investment in Science for quantum technologies	65	Exo.	Long-run	Temp.

continued on next page

Table I.2, continued

Year:Q	Measure	Size (£m)	Class	Motivation	Type
2013:4	Expansion of right to buy scheme	100	Exo.	Long-run	Temp.
2013:4	Extension of free school meals	1,375	Exo.	Ideological	Temp.
2013:4	Funds for Additional higher apprenticeships	45	Exo.	Long-run	Temp.
2013:4	Support for long-term unemployed	420	Exo.	Long-run	Temp.
2013:4	Abolish cap on student number	410	Exo.	Long-run	Temp.
2013:4	Additional funding for STEM subjects	40	Exo.	Long-run	Temp.
2013:4	Extension in New Enterprise Allowance	80	Exo.	Long-run	Temp.
2013:4	Grants to households and landlords for energy prices	540	Exo.	Ideological	Temp.
2013:4	Rail fares at RPI	80	Endo.	Demand mgmt	Temp.
2013:4	Benefit saving: Help to Work	−295	Endo.	Deficit-reduction	Temp.
2013:4	Additional funding for start up loans	160	Exo.	Long-run	Temp.
2013:4	Funding for research and innovation in emerging powers	75	Exo.	Long-run	Perm.
2013:4	Establish a Global Collaborative Space Program	80	Exo.	Long-run	Temp.
2013:4	Funds for testing of driverless cars	10	Exo.	Long-run	Temp.
2013:4	Investment in large scale electric vehicle-readiness program	5	Exo.	Long-run	Temp.
2013:4	Increase in budget for Competition and Markets Authority (CMA)	12	Exo.	Long-run	Temp.
2014:1	Reduction in government expenditure (already announced in Decemebr	−1,000	Endo.	Deficit-reduction	Perm.
2014:1	Increase support to military scounts, guides and cadets	10	Exo.	Military	Perm.
2014:1	Repair of historical buildings	20	Exo.	Ideological	Temp.
2014:1	Doubling the lending amount to exporters	3,000	Endo.	Supply-side	Temp.
2014:1	Finance to small house building firms	500	Exo.	Ideological	Temp.
2014:1	Funds for repairs and maintenance to damaged flood defense	140	Exo.	Ideological	Temp.
2014:1	Funds for repairing potholes	200	Exo.	Ideological	Perm.
2014:1	Low carbon innovation spend	60	Exo.	Ideological	Temp.
2014:1	guaranteeing the right of advice, enforced by law	20	Exo.	Ideological	Temp.
2014:1	Extension of help to buy equity scheme	5,250	Exo.	Ideological	Temp.
2014:1	Funds for Custom Build and Estate regeneration	150	Exo.	Long-run	Temp.
2014:1	Grants for apprenticeships	200	Exo.	Long-run	Temp.
2014:1	Funds for Greater Cambridge	100	Exo.	Long-run	Temp.
2014:1	Additional funding for 20 additional Centers for Doctoral Training	106	Exo.	Ideological	Temp.
2014:1	Investment Cell Therapy manufacturing centre and a Graphene innovation centre	74	Exo.	Ideological	Temp.
2014:1	Funds for Alan Turing Institute	42	Exo.	Ideological	Temp.
2014:1	Regional air connectivity fund for new routes	20	Exo.	Long-run	Temp.

continued on next page

Table I.2, continued

Year:Q	Measure	Size (£m)	Class	Motivation	Type
2014:1	Funds for an early years pupil premium	50	Exo.	Ideological	Perm.
2014:1	Increase help for child care	25	Exo.	Ideological	Temp.
2014:1	Extension of Support for mortgage interest	90	Endo.	Supply-side	Temp.
2014:1	Restriction on migrant's access to benefits	−120	Exo.	Deficit-consol.	Temp.
2014:1	Saving from employment and support allowance	−15	Exo.	Deficit-consol.	Temp.
2014:4	Public sector reforms saving	−1,800	Exo.	Deficit-consol.	Temp.
2014:4	Package to support exports to emerging economies	20	Endo.	Supply-side	Perm.
2014:4	Investment in GP services across the UK	800	Exo.	Ideological	Temp.
2014:4	Creation of transformation fund Five Year Forward View	200	Exo.	Ideological	Temp.
2014:4	Establish Grand Challenges fund	2,900	Exo.	Long-run	Temp.
2014:4	Additional funding to Department for Work and Pensions	3	Endo.	Ideological	Perm.
2014:4	Additional funding for frontline NHS	2,000	Endo.	Ideological	Temp.
2014:4	Increase in welfare cap	−130	Exo.	Ideological	Temp.
2014:4	Welfare saving (also announced in 2013 CSR)	−1,000	Endo.	Deficit-consol.	Perm.
2014:4	Funds for helping veterans with hearing problem	10	Exo.	Military	Perm.
2014:4	Funds for the air ambulance	10	Exo.	Ideological	Temp.
2014:4	Increase in funds to counter terrorism	130	Endo.	Military	Temp.
2014:4	Investment in UK research infrastructure	5,900	Exo.	Long-run	Temp.
2014:4	Extension of Entrepreneurs Capital fund	400	Exo.	Long-run	Temp.
2014:4	Funds for regulatory measures	5	Exo.	Long-run	Temp.
2014:4	Funds for land remediation at Garden City Ebbsfleet	100	Exo.	Long-run	Temp.
2014:4	Creation of Natural Environment Research Council	31	Exo.	Ideological	Temp.
2014:4	Funds to support the Olympic polis project	141	Exo.	Ideological	Temp.
2014:4	Funds for the children and schools	40	Exo.	Ideological	Temp.
2014:4	Funds for Culture and Sports	35	Endo.	Ideological	Perm.
2014:4	Energy incentives to households	100	Exo.	Ideological	Temp.
2014:4	Additional funding for prize funds for driverless car testbeds	9	Exo.	Long-run	Temp.
2014:4	Manufacturing catapult, R&D innovation funding	89	Exo.	Long-run	Temp.
2014:4	Extension of voucher scheme for SME	40	Exo.	Long-run	Temp.
2014:4	Funds for expansion of the very best academy chains	10	Exo.	Long-run	Temp.
2014:4	Glasgow city deal	500	Exo.	Long-run	Temp.
2014:4	Additional funding for mental health issues : eating disorder	150	Exo.	Ideological	Temp.
2014:4	Additional funding for mental health issues : dementia	15	Exo.	Ideological	Temp.

continued on next page

Table I.2, continued

Year:Q	Measure	Size (£m)	Class	Motivation	Type
2014:4	Church roof repair fun	55	Exo.	Ideological	Temp.
2015:1	Increasing UK Trade and Investment's resources	15	Exo.	Long-run	Perm.
2015:1	Expansion of package for metnal health illness	1,250	Exo.	Ideological	Temp.
2015:1	Additonal help for military services	1	Exo.	Military	Perm.
2015:1	Additional funds for UK Research Partnership Investment Fund	100	Exo.	Long-run	Temp.
2015:1	Additional funding for transport and infrastructural development in city	54	Exo.	Long-run	Temp.
2015:1	Compensation for Feed-in-tariff	25	Endo.	Supply-side	Temp.
2015:1	supporting oil industry in numerous ways	1,300	Exo.	Long-run	Temp.
2015:1	Funds for Help to Buy" ISA's	2,000	Exo.	Ideological	Temp.
2015:1	Extension of bonds for over 65+	80	Exo.	Ideological	Temp.
2015:1	Extending availability of pension guidance	20	Exo.	Ideological	Temp.
2015:1	Additional investment for long-run	55	Exo.	Long-run	Temp.
2015:1	Further spending for health innovation	10	Exo.	Ideological	Temp.
2015:1	Further spending for free school meals	20	Exo.	Ideological	Temp.
2015:1	Fiscal impact of welfare cap	50	Endo.	Demand mgmt	Temp.
2015:1	Extend the Skills Investment Fund	4	Exo.	Long-run	Temp.
2015:1	Video Games Prototype Fund	4	Exo.	Long-run	Temp.
2015:1	Saving in energy intensive industries	−25	Endo.	Deficit-consol.	Temp.
2015:1	Funding for a program of seismic surveys	20	Exo.	Long-run	Temp.
2015:1	Funds for regeneration of Brent Cross to unlock housing sites	97	Exo.	Long-run	Temp.
2015:1	Funds for Health North	20	Exo.	Ideological	Temp.
2015:1	Investment in tech incubators in Manchester, Leeds and Sheffield	11	Exo.	Long-run	Temp.
2015:1	Funds for Centre for Process Innovation	1	Exo.	Long-run	Temp.
2015:1	Additional funding for flood defenses	16.8	Exo.	Ideological	Temp.
2015:1	Creation of new Centre for Agricultural Informatics	11.8	Exo.	Long-run	Temp.
2015:1	Funds to LLC and Greater London Authority	8	Exo.	Long-run	Temp.
2015:1	Investment in cutting-edge scientific infrastructure	400	Exo.	Long-run	Temp.
2015:1	Additional funds for children care	1,118	Exo.	Ideological	Temp.
2015:1	Additional funding to NHS	8.4	Endo.	Ideological	Temp.
2015:1	Funds to to develop Internet of Things technologies	40	Exo.	Long-run	Temp.
2015:1	Investment into the Research and Development of Intelligent Mobility	100	Exo.	Long-run	Temp.
2015:1	Competitive fund for new world leading scientific infrastructure	400	Exo.	Long-run	Temp.
2016:1	Additional efficiency/value-for-money savings drive (further consolidation in day-to-day spending)	−3,500	Endo.	Deficit-reduction	Perm.

continued on next page

Table I.2, continued

Year:Q	Measure	Size (£m)	Class	Motivation	Type
2016:1	Accelerate and increase capital investment as a share of GDP (funded by day-to-day savings)	1,500	Exo.	Long-run	Temp.
2016:1	Flood defence and resilience - additional investment (schemes for York, Leeds, Calder Valley, Carlisle and across Cumbria),...	700	Exo.	Long-run	Perm.
2016:1	Northern transport - green light for High Speed 3 (Manchester-Leeds); new money for a four-lane M62; development of a...	115	Exo.	Long-run	Perm.
2016:1	Crossrail 2 - commission the scheme (accepting the National Infrastructure Commission's London transport recommendations)		Exo.	Long-run	Perm.
2016:1	Education - full academisation (extra funding so every primary and secondary school in England is, or is becoming, an academy by...	500	Exo.	Long-run	Perm.
2016:1	Education - double the primary school sport premium and fund longer school days for secondary schools (voluntary, resources for...	520	Exo.	Long-run	Perm.
2016:1	Education - Northern Powerhouse schools plan (Sir Nick Weller review) to raise standards in the north		Exo.	Long-run	Perm.
2016:1	Renewable energy support - further contracts-for-difference auctions to back renewable technologies, plus a competition for...	730	Exo.	Long-run	Perm.
2016:1	Devolution / City Deals - Cardiff region deal (GBP 1 billion); "almost a billion pounds" of new investment each for a new East...	1,000	Exo.	Long-run	Perm.
2016:1	Homelessness and rough sleeping - major support package	115	Exo.	Ideological	Perm.
2016:1	Housing support - GBP 20 million for community housing trusts in the south-west to help young families onto the housing ladder;...	20	Exo.	Ideological	Perm.
2016:1	Cultural infrastructure - extend the cathedral repairs fund (additional GBP 20 million); GBP 13 million for Hull UK City of...	20	Exo.	Long-run	Temp.
2016:1	Personal Independence Payment - restrict aids-and-appliances entitlement (better-target the rising disability budget), announced...	−1,300	Endo.	Deficit-reduction	Perm.

continued on next page

Table I.2, continued

Year:Q	Measure	Size (£m)	Class	Motivation	Type
2016:1	International development budget - readjustment while maintaining the 0.7% of GNI aid commitment	−650	Endo.	Deficit-reduction	Perm.
2016:1	Public sector pensions - revaluation of the discount rate, raising employer contributions (keeping schemes sustainable)	−1,970	Endo.	Deficit-reduction	Perm.
2016:1	LIBOR-fine allocations - community facilities at Helensburgh/Faslane; over GBP 4 million to establish Northern Ireland's first...	4	Exo.	Military	Temp.
2016:1	Tampon tax allocation - VAT collected on sanitary products directed to women's charities	12	Exo.	Ideological	Temp.
2016:4	National Productivity Investment Fund (NPIF) - new fund for high-value investment in innovation and infrastructure, targeted at...	23,000	Endo.	Supply-side	Temp.
2016:4	NPIF - Research and Development investment (confirming the PM's Monday announcement)	2,000	Endo.	Supply-side	Temp.
2016:4	NPIF - Housing infrastructure fund (infrastructure to unlock land for housing in high-demand areas)	2,300	Endo.	Supply-side	Temp.
2016:4	Affordable housing investment - to deliver additional affordable homes across a wider range of tenures	1,400	Exo.	Long-run	Temp.
2016:4	NPIF - Transport investment: GBP 1.1 billion for English local transport networks; GBP 220 million for strategic-road pinch...	1,100	Endo.	Supply-side	Temp.
2016:4	NPIF - Digital infrastructure / 5G (catalyse private investment in full-fibre networks and support 5G trials)	1,000	Endo.	Supply-side	Temp.
2016:4	Oxford-Cambridge growth corridor - east-west rail and a new Oxford-Cambridge expressway (backing the NIC's interim...	110	Exo.	Long-run	Temp.
2016:4	Local Growth Fund - allocation to English regions (GBP 556m to LEPs in the north; GBP 542m to the midlands and east; GBP 683m to...	1,800	Exo.	Long-run	Temp.
2016:4	London affordable housing - London's share of national affordable-housing funding, plus devolution of the adult education budget...	3,150	Exo.	Long-run	Temp.
2016:4	NPIF Barnett consequentials - increased infrastructure funding to the devolved administrations	250	Endo.	Supply-side	Temp.

continued on next page

Table I.2, continued

Year:Q	Measure	Size (£m)	Class	Motivation	Type
2016:4	Devolution / City Deals - recommitment to Swansea, Edinburgh, north Wales and Tay Cities deals and opening of a Stirling city...	75	Exo.	Long-run	Perm.
2016:4	Business support - double UK Export Finance capacity; fund the Mayfield business-led management-skills initiative; inject GBP 400...	400	Endo.	Supply-side	Temp.
2016:4	Efficiency Review reinvestment - allow part of the Budget 2016 efficiency savings to be reinvested in priority areas	−1,000	Endo.	Supply-side	Temp.
2016:4	Ministry of Justice - additional funding for prison safety (increase prison officers by 2,500)	125	Exo.	Ideological	Perm.
2016:4	Universal Credit - reduce the taper rate from 65% to 63% (a targeted "tax cut" for working claimants on low incomes, helping 3...	−700	Exo.	Ideological	Perm.
2016:4	Reversal of Budget 2016 disability measure - do NOT implement the Budget 2016 PIP aids-and-appliances change (the "disability...	−1,400	Exo.	Ideological	Perm.
2016:4	NS&I market-leading savings ("investment") bond for savers hit by low interest rates	−2	Exo.	Ideological	Temp.
2016:4	Grammar schools expansion - new capital funding	60	Exo.	Long-run	Perm.
2016:4	Overseas Development Assistance - meet the 0.7% GNI aid target	−210	Exo.	Long-run	Perm.
2016:4	LIBOR-fine and tampon-tax allocations - GBP 102 million of LIBOR bank fines to armed-forces and emergency-services charities...	102	Exo.	Military	Temp.
2016:4	Wentworth Woodhouse - grant towards urgent repairs to save the historic house near Rotherham	-7.6	Exo.	Ideological	Temp.
2017:1	Adult social care — additional grant to English councils	2,000	Exo.	Long-run	Temp.
2017:1	A&E capital investment (NHS England)	100	Exo.	Long-run	Temp.
2017:1	NHS Sustainability and Transformation Plans (STP) — capital down-payment	325	Exo.	Long-run	Temp.
2017:1	NHS/social care combined resource commitment (summary aggregate)	9,250	Endo.	Long-run	Perm.
2017:1	Free schools — expansion	655	Exo.	Long-run	Perm.
2017:1	Schools condition/maintenance investment (England)	216	Exo.	Long-run	Temp.
2017:1	T-levels — 16-19 technical education	500	Exo.	Long-run	Perm.

continued on next page

Table I.2, continued

Year:Q	Measure	Size (£m)	Class	Motivation	Type
2017:1	Lifelong learning / retraining pilots	40	Endo.	Supply-side	Temp.
2017:1	Research talent (National Productivity Investment Fund allocation)	300	Exo.	Long-run	Perm.
2017:1	Disruptive technologies and digital infrastructure (NPIF allocations)	270	Exo.	Long-run	Perm.
2017:1	Transport — roads and urban congestion	90	Exo.	Long-run	Temp.
2017:1	Devolved administrations — additional funding (Barnett consequentials)	350	Exo.	Long-run	Perm.
2017:4	National Productivity Investment Fund (NPIF) — expansion, plus R&D	23,000	Exo.	Long-run	Perm.
2017:4	Housing package — supply	44,000	Exo.	Long-run	Perm.
2017:4	Stamp duty land tax — relief for first-time buyers		Exo.	Ideological	Perm.
2017:4	Help to Buy — equity loan top-up	10,000	Exo.	Long-run	Temp.
2017:4	NHS England — capital and exceptional resource funding	10,000	Endo.	Long-run	Perm.
2017:4	Electric vehicles — charging and grants	400	Exo.	Long-run	Perm.
2017:4	Technology and innovation initiatives	500	Exo.	Long-run	Perm.
2017:4	Transforming Cities Fund (city-region transport)	1,700	Exo.	Long-run	Perm.
2017:4	Transport — specific regional projects	300	Exo.	Long-run	Perm.
2017:4	Devolved administrations — additional funding (Barnett consequentials)	2,000	Exo.	Long-run	Perm.
2017:4	T-levels and maths/computing education	20	Exo.	Long-run	Perm.
2017:4	National Retraining Scheme — digital skills	30	Endo.	Supply-side	Temp.
2017:4	Universal Credit — delivery-support package	1,500	Exo.	Ideological	Perm.
2017:4	Targeted affordability funding (housing benefit / LHA)	125	Exo.	Ideological	Temp.
2017:4	EU exit (Brexit) preparation funding	3,000	Exo.	Long-run	Temp.
2017:4	National Living Wage — uprating (regulatory, not direct expenditure)		Exo.	Ideological	Perm.
2017:4	Business rates — RPI-to-CPI switch (tax relief)	2,300	Endo.	Supply-side	Perm.
2018:4	NHS five-year funding settlement — historic GBP 20.5 billion real-terms increase (the June 2018 GBP 8.4 billion average five-year...	20,500	Endo.	Long-run	Perm.
2018:4	Adult and children's social care support — GBP 650 million grant for English authorities for 2019-20 (building on GBP 240 million...	650	Exo.	Long-run	Temp.
2018:4	Additional defence funding for the Ministry of Defence — to boost cyber capabilities, anti-submarine warfare capacity, and...	1,000	Exo.	Military	Temp.

continued on next page

Table I.2, continued

Year:Q	Measure	Size (£m)	Class	Motivation	Type
2018:4	Counter-terrorism policing — additional CT police funding to protect CT police numbers	160	Exo.	Military	Temp.
2018:4	Schools in-year capital bonus — one-off capital payment directly to schools (averaging GBP 10,000 per primary school and GBP...	400	Exo.	Long-run	Temp.
2018:4	Roads and potholes — additional funding to local highway authorities to tackle potholes, bridge repairs and other minor works	420	Exo.	Long-run	Temp.
2018:4	Air ambulance services funding	10	Exo.	Long-run	Temp.
2018:4	Commemorative / covenant grants — GBP 10 million donation to the Armed Forces Covenant Fund Trust (from WW1 commemorative-item...	10	Exo.	Military	Temp.
2018:4	Apprenticeships package — halving the co-investment contribution smaller firms must make (from 10 per cent to 5 per cent), plus...	695	Endo.	Supply-side	Perm.
2018:4	Future High Streets Fund — co-funding to support councils to transform high streets and redevelop under-used retail/commercial...	675	Exo.	Long-run	Temp.
2018:4	Housing supply support — additional Housing Infrastructure Fund money to unlock a further 650,000 homes, and up to GBP 1 billion...	500	Exo.	Long-run	Temp.
2018:4	National Productivity Investment Fund expansion and industrial-strategy investment — NPIF expanded to over GBP 38 billion by...	38,000	Exo.	Long-run	Perm.
2018:4	Regional transport and growth — Transforming Cities Fund increased to GBP 2.4 billion; GBP 90 million to trial smart/on-demand...	2,400	Exo.	Long-run	Temp.
2018:4	Devolved administration block-grant additions (Barnett consequentials) — for the Scottish Government, Welsh Government and...	950	Exo.	Long-run	Perm.
2018:4	City and growth deals and Northern Ireland schools — Tay Cities GBP 150 million, Belfast GBP 350 million, North Wales GBP 120...	150	Exo.	Long-run	Temp.
2018:4	Universal Credit work allowances increased by GBP 1,000 per annum — benefiting 2.4 million working families with children and...	1,700	Exo.	Ideological	Perm.

continued on next page

Table I.2, continued

Year:Q	Measure	Size (£m)	Class	Motivation	Type
2018:4	Universal Credit transition / managed migration support — additional protections as existing welfare claimants move onto UC (on...	1,000	Exo.	Ideological	Temp.
2018:4	Brexit preparation funding — the sum set aside for 2019-20 departmental EU-exit preparations increased to GBP 2 billion (on top...	2,000	Exo.	Long-run	Temp.
2019:1	Knife crime / serious violence police funding — ring-fenced funding for police overtime and Violent Crime Reduction Units	−100	Exo.	Military	Temp.
2019:1	Borderlands Growth Deal — for the border regions of England and Scotland (on top of GBP 100 million HIF already announced for...	260	Exo.	Long-run	Temp.
2019:1	Affordable Homes Guarantee scheme and SME housebuilding — a new GBP 3 billion guarantee scheme to support around 30,000...	3,000	Exo.	Long-run	Temp.
2019:1	Housing Infrastructure Fund allocation — to unlock up to 37,000 new homes on sites in west London, Cheshire, Didcot and Cambridge	717	Exo.	Long-run	Temp.
2019:1	Science and technology investment — GBP 79 million for ARCHER2 supercomputer (Edinburgh University); GBP 45 million of Northern...	79	Exo.	Long-run	Temp.
2019:1	Apprenticeship reforms brought forward — the GBP 700 million package of reforms announced at Budget 2018 (to help small...	700	Endo.	Supply-side	Perm.
2019:1	Free sanitary products in secondary schools and colleges in England		Exo.	Ideological	Perm.
2019:3	Overall day-to-day (resource) spending increase for 2020-21 — an above-inflation rise of 4.1 per cent, described as the fastest...	13,800	Endo.	Demand mgmt	Temp.
2019:3	NHS funding — increase in day-to-day NHS funding, plus new capital funding starting with an upgrade of 20 hospitals and GBP 250...	6,200	Endo.	Long-run	Perm.
2019:3	Police recruitment — funding for the first year of the plan to recruit 20,000 new officers, with GBP 45 million this year to...	750	Exo.	Military	Perm.
2019:3	Schools funding — a phased increase for schools in England, with a minimum of GBP 5,000 per secondary pupil next year and at...	7,100	Exo.	Long-run	Perm.

continued on next page

Table I.2, continued

Year:Q	Measure	Size (£m)	Class	Motivation	Type
2019:3	Social care — new funding for councils for social care next year, alongside the largest increase in local government spending...	1,500	Exo.	Long-run	Temp.
2019:3	Homelessness and rough sleeping — new funding to reduce homelessness and rough sleeping	−54	Exo.	Ideological	Temp.
2019:3	Further education — increase in 16-to-19 education funding, with the base rate rising to GBP 4,188 (a faster rate of growth than...	400	Exo.	Long-run	Temp.
2019:3	Diplomatic network and buses — GBP 90 million for 1,000 new diplomats and overseas staff and 14 new/upgraded diplomatic posts;...	90	Exo.	Long-run	Temp.
2019:3	Defence funding — additional funding for the Ministry of Defence, increasing the share of national income spent on defence and...	2,200	Exo.	Military	Temp.
2019:3	Brexit / no-deal preparedness — GBP 2.1 billion of extra funding already provided for Brexit and no-deal preparedness, plus a...	2,100	Exo.	Long-run	Temp.