

CENTRAL STATISTICAL OFFICE

REGIONAL TRENDS 23

1988 Edition

HMSO £18.50 net



A publication of the Government Statistical Service

ISBN 0 11 620344 7
ISSN 0261 1783

Brief extracts of government departments' material from this publication may be reproduced, provided *Regional Trends* is fully acknowledged as the source. Proposals for reproduction of larger extracts, or of any other material, should be addressed to the Associate Editor, *Regional Trends*, Central Statistical Office, Great George Street, London SW1P 3AQ (Telephone: 01-270 6255).

Her Majesty's Stationery Office

Standing order service

Placing a standing order with HMSO BOOKS enables a customer to receive future editions of this title automatically as published.

This saves the time, trouble, and expense of placing individual orders and avoids the problem of knowing when to do so.

For details please write to HMSO BOOKS (PC 13A/1), Publications Centre, PO Box 276, London SW8 5DT quoting reference X 02.02.28.

The standing order service also enables customers to receive automatically as published all material of their choice which additionally saves extensive catalogue research. The scope and selectivity of the service has been extended by new techniques, and there are more than 3,500 classifications to choose from. A special leaflet describing the service in detail may be obtained on request.



The Government Statistical Service

A service of statistical information and advice is provided to the Government by specialist staffs employed in the statistics divisions of individual departments. Statistics are made generally available through their publications and further information and advice on them can be obtained from the departments concerned.

Enquiries about statistical series published in this volume should be made to the department of origin. Current telephone numbers of these departmental sources as well as general information about *Regional Trends* can be obtained from the Central Statistical Office, Great George Street, London SW1P 3AQ (Telephone: 01-270 6258).

Enquiries about orders and subscriptions for *Regional Trends* and other Central Statistical Office publications should be made to Her Majesty's Stationery Office, PO Box 276, London SW8 5DT (Telephone: 01-211 8667 for subscriptions; 01-211 0363 for standing orders; 01- 622 3316 for orders).



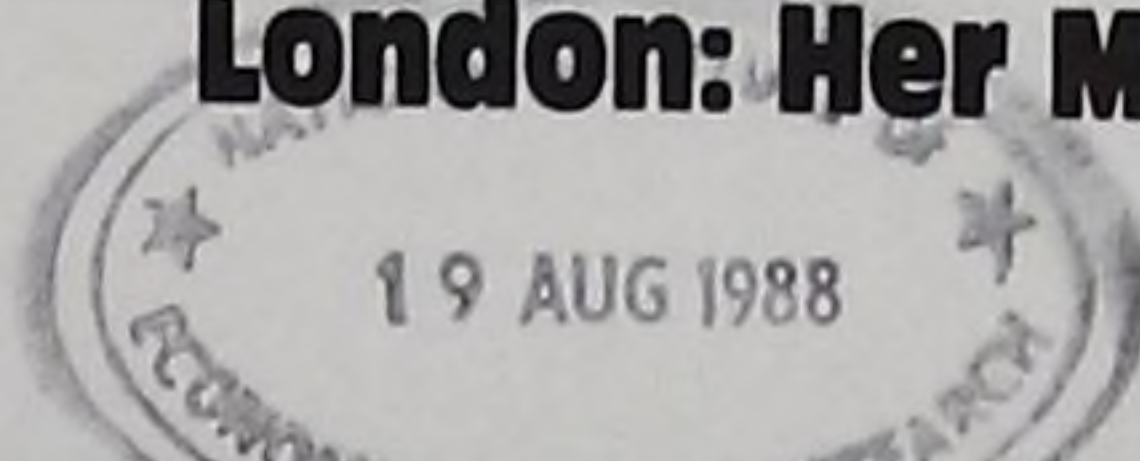
Regional Trends 23

1988 Edition

Editor: TOM GRIFFIN
Associate Editor: JENNY CHURCH

A publication of the Government Statistical Service

London: Her Majesty's Stationery Office



REGIONAL TRENDS 23

ERRATA

Page 33, Table 2.2

Cars per 1,000 population, 1986 (last column)

Strathclyde	delete	311	insert	209
Tayside	delete	297	insert	265
Islands	delete	209	insert	262

Page 35, Table 2.3

Housing starts, 1986

Private sector (1st column)

Scotland	delete	14,976	insert	14,735
Borders	delete	176	insert	178
Central	delete	581	insert	537
Fife	delete	705	insert	697
Grampian	delete	1,593	insert	1,578
Highland	delete	832	insert	828
Lothian	delete	3,522	insert	3,497
Strathclyde	delete	6,129	insert	6,059
Tayside	delete	900	insert	823

Public sector (2nd column)

Scotland	delete	3,728	insert	3,823
Grampian	delete	615	insert	641
Highland	delete	324	insert	323
Strathclyde	delete	796	insert	856
Tayside	delete	346	insert	356

Page 61, Table 4.3 Renovations

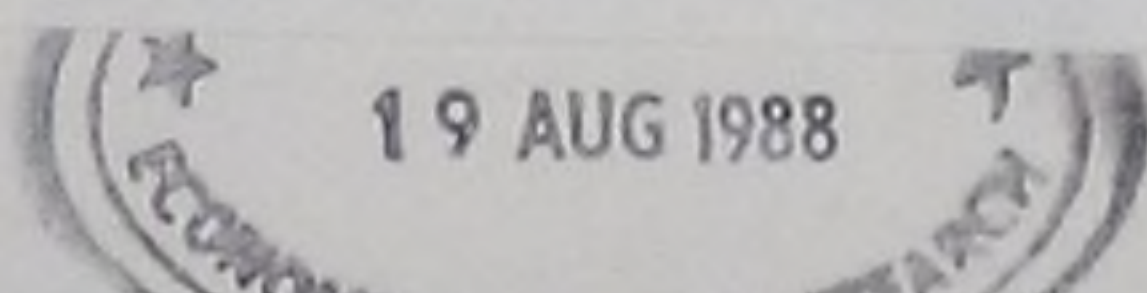
Total, 1986

Scotland	delete	101.5	insert	103.8
----------	--------	-------	--------	-------

Local authorities and new towns, 1986

Scotland	delete	68.9	insert	71.0
----------	--------	------	--------	------

Central Statistical Office
June 1988



Introduction

This new edition of *Regional Trends* updates its description of the various regions within the United Kingdom. Data cover a wide range of social, demographic and economic topics, from vital statistics to industry, which are discussed and illustrated regionally. Each standard region is described and certain data are given for counties and other sub-regions, including some district level information. A comparison is also given between the United Kingdom and its regions with those in other countries of the European Communities.

The publication is a descriptive brief for government about broad regional changes, but is also intended for those with general regional interests and for specialist users such as planners or marketing managers. The statistical information covered is generally available elsewhere but from a wide variety of sources not otherwise drawn together, while the descriptive texts remain a distinctive feature.

New material and sources

Regional Trends 23 contains about the same number of items as last year's edition. New items are included on, for example, housing stock values, infectious diseases and water pollution incidents. There has been some further restructuring of the book this year with the section on sub-regional statistics contained in Chapter 1 of *Regional Trends 22* becoming a new separate chapter. All the other chapters have been renumbered accordingly.

It is only usually possible to give space to data for one year in any table or chart. However, many tables and charts are published each year and trends over time, where not immediately available in one edition, can often be found by referring to earlier editions.

At national level, the Central Statistical Office's *Social Trends (HMSO)* contains further details of many of the topics included in this volume. Data are as up to date as possible at the time of going to print. Source departments will be able to advise if revised data are available.

Care is needed in interpreting apparent differences because of variations in definitions and coverage. Users are advised always to consult the notes to the tables.

Regional boundaries

Figures given in the publication are mainly those for the standard economic planning regions. Definitions of these regions are given in Appendix B (page 157), together with notes on non-standard regions used in particular tables. Maps of the standard regions and counties appear on pages 28 and 29.

Under the provision of the *Local Government Act 1985* the Greater London Council and the six metropolitan county councils were abolished on 1 April 1986. The statistics in this volume relate mostly to earlier periods so data are given for these authorities where appropriate. In the Regional Profiles Chapter there are also maps showing the location of individual regions. The standard regions of the European Communities are shown on page 142, and other maps outlining non-standard geographical areas are described and shown in Appendix B on pages 156 and 157.

Index

A subject index is included at the end of the volume.

Contributions

The Editor and Associate Editor wish to thank all those contributors within statistics divisions of government departments and other organisations, without whose help the publication would not be possible. Within the Central Statistical Office the *Regional Trends* production team was: Des Pullan, Peter Stokes, Kathy Marsh, David Frazer, Sally Perry and Naeema Choudhary. Thanks are also due to our colleagues in the Graphic Design Unit, Word Processing Unit, and Typesetting Unit.

Social Statistics Branch
Central Statistical Office
Great George Street
London SW1P 3AQ

Symbols and conventions

Italics. Figures are shown in italics when they represent percentages.

Rounding of figures. Where figures have been rounded to the nearest final digit there may be a slight discrepancy apparent between the sum of the constituent items in a table and the totals as shown.

Provisional and estimated data. Occasionally data for the latest years shown in the tables are provisional estimated. To keep footnotes to a minimum these have not been indicated; source departments will be able to advise if revised data are available.

Symbols. The following symbols are used throughout:

. . = not available — = nil or negligible (less than half the final digit shown).

Non-calendar years. The following conventions are used:

1984/85	= financial year (April-March)
	unless otherwise indicated
1984-1985	= 1984 and 1985 combined.

Contents

	Page		Page
1 Regional profiles	5	4.5 Market value of housing stock	61
Map showing standard regions	5	4.6 Tenure of dwellings	61
North	6	4.7 Sales of local authority dwellings	62
Yorkshire & Humberside	8	4.8 Allocation of local authority housing	62
East Midlands	10	4.9 Local authorities' action under homelessness provisions of Housing Acts, 1986	62
East Anglia	12	4.10 Change in house prices, 1981-1986	63
South East	14	4.11 Dwelling prices	63
South West	16	4.12 Housing land and new dwelling prices	64
West Midlands	18	4.13 Building Societies: mortgage advances	64
North West	20		
Wales	22	5 Transport and environment	65
Scotland	24	5.1 Surfaced road lengths	66
Northern Ireland	26	5.2 Households with regular use of a car, 1985	66
2 Sub-regional statistics	28	5.3 Cars: year of first registration	67
Map showing standard regions and counties of England and Wales	28	5.4 Road accidents involving casualties	67
Map showing standard regions and counties of Northern Ireland	29	5.5 Expenditure on road	67
2.1 Area and population	30	5.6 Road haulage, 1986	68
2.2 Vital and social statistics	32	5.7 Inter-regional rail freight traffic	68
2.3 Housing	34	5.8 Freight traffic through seaports, 1986	68
2.4 Education	36	5.9 Commercial air transport from airports	69
2.5 Employment	38	5.10 Surface water and groundwater	69
2.6 Unemployment, earnings and other economic statistics	40	5.11 Water authority expenditure on pollution	69
2.7 Demographic characteristics of metropolitan counties and districts	42	5.12 Water pollution incidents	70
2.8 Demographic characteristics of London boroughs and urban areas of Wales and Scotland	43	5.13 Acidity deposited in rain, 1986	70
2.9 Social characteristics of metropolitan counties and districts	44	5.14 Map: Designated areas, 31 March 1987	71
2.10 Social characteristics of London boroughs and urban areas of Wales and Scotland	45		
3 Population	46	6 Health	72
3.1 Resident population: sex	47	6.1 Population and vital statistics	73
3.2 Population density, 1986	48	6.2 Consultation with an NHS general practitioners and reports of long- standing illness, 1986	73
3.3 Resident population: sex and age	49	6.3 AIDS: cumulative numbers of HIV antibody positive persons reported, number of cases of AIDS and number of deaths, to end December 1987	74
3.4 Population aged 75 or over, 1986	50	6.4 Infectious diseases	74
3.5 Population change, 1981-1986	51	6.5 Prevalence of smoking	75
3.6 Inter-regional movements	51	6.6 Drug misuse — admissions to mental illness hospitals and units, 1986	75
3.7 Inter-regional movements: by age	52	6.7 NHS hospitals: patient flow	76
3.8 Components of population change	52	6.8 Private health services	76
3.9 Live births, deaths and natural increase	53	6.9 NHS hospitals: cases treated per bed	77
3.10 Perinatal mortality: by social class	53	6.10 NHS hospitals: out-patients, 1986	77
3.11 Stillbirths, perinatal mortality and infant mortality	54	6.11 Legal abortions, 1986	78
3.12 Age-specific birth rates	54	6.12 Primary method of birth control, 1986	78
3.13 Live illegitimate births: by age of mother	55	6.13 Pharmaceutical services	79
	55	6.14 Cervical cytology: positive results	79
3.14 Age adjusted mortality rates, 1986	55	6.15 Vaccination and immunisation of children	80
3.15 Age-specific death rates, 1986	56	6.16 Vaccination and immunisation of children, 1981 and 1986	80
3.16 Population in households: by ethnic group	56	6.17 Health authorities: expenditure, 1985/86	81
3.17 Marriages solemnised: by type of ceremony	57	6.18 Hospital in-patient costs	81
3.18 Marriages, 1986	57	6.19 General practitioners	82
3.19 International migration, 1986	58	6.20 Primary health care nursing services	82
4 Housing	59	6.21 Health authorities: staff	83
4.1 Stock of dwellings	60	7 Law enforcement	84
4.2 New dwellings completed	60	7.1 Notifiable offences recorded by police	85
4.3 Renovations	61	7.2 Cautioning by the police	85
4.4 Age of dwellings	61	7.3 Notifiable offences: number recorded by the police and proportion cleared up, 1986	86
		7.4 Notifiable offences cleared up by police	87

4

Chapter 1: Regional Profiles

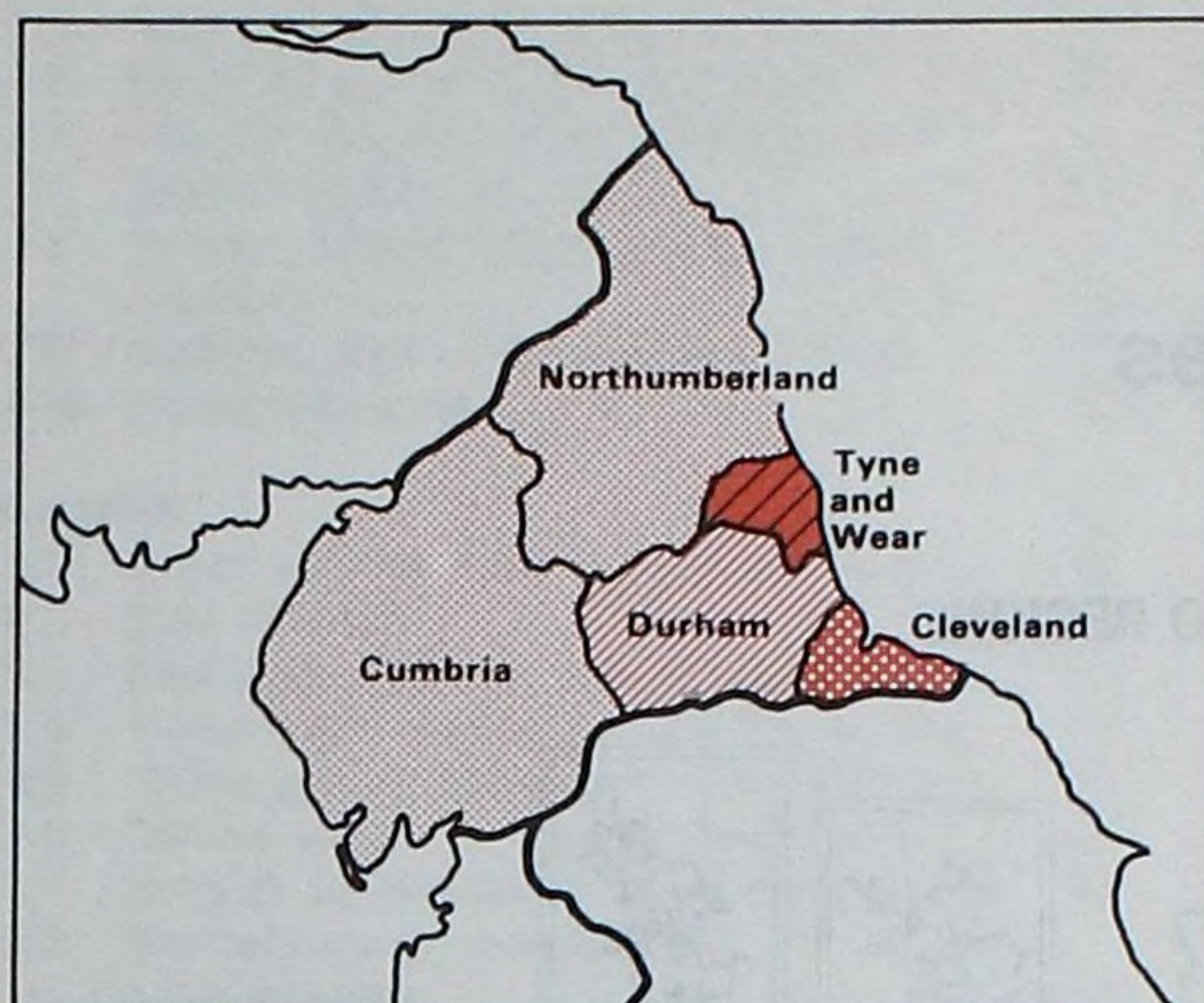
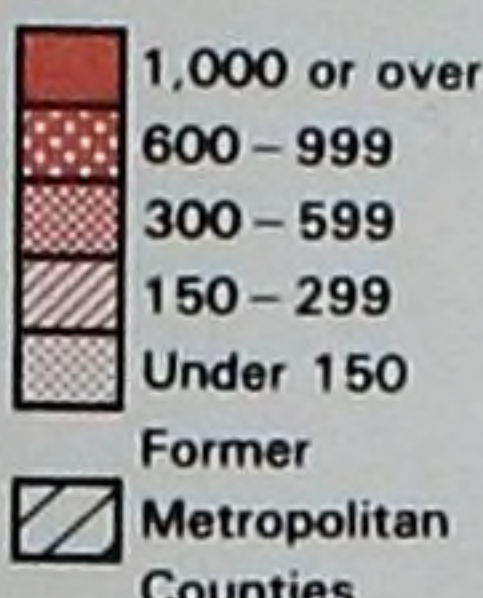
STANDARD REGIONS



North



Population density
(persons per sq. km.)



Main demographic characteristics

The population of the North declined by 1.2% between 1981 and 1986, and only the North West and Scotland had similar falls whilst the populations of most other regions increased. Within this region the population of Cleveland fell by 2.2% and that of the former metropolitan county of Tyne and Wear fell by 1.7% between 1981 and 1986. On the other hand the population of Cumbria increased by 1.1% and that of Northumberland by 0.5%. Population density in 1986 varied greatly within the region from 60 people per square kilometre in Northumberland to 2102 per square kilometre in Tyne and Wear.

There were 13.1 live births per 1,000 population in the North in 1986, close to the UK average but varying greatly within the region from 15.1 in Cleveland (the second highest

rate in Great Britain) to 11.5 in Cumbria. Within the region, Cleveland had the highest proportion of children aged under 5 (7.2%) and Cumbria the lowest (5.9%). Conversely the proportion over retirement age varied from 15.4% in Cleveland to 19.5% in Cumbria. The perinatal mortality rate for 1984-86 at 10.3 stillbirths and deaths of infants under a week old per 1,000 live and still-births was above the UK average of 9.9, but varied between 10.8 in Tyne and Wear and 9.2 in Northumberland.

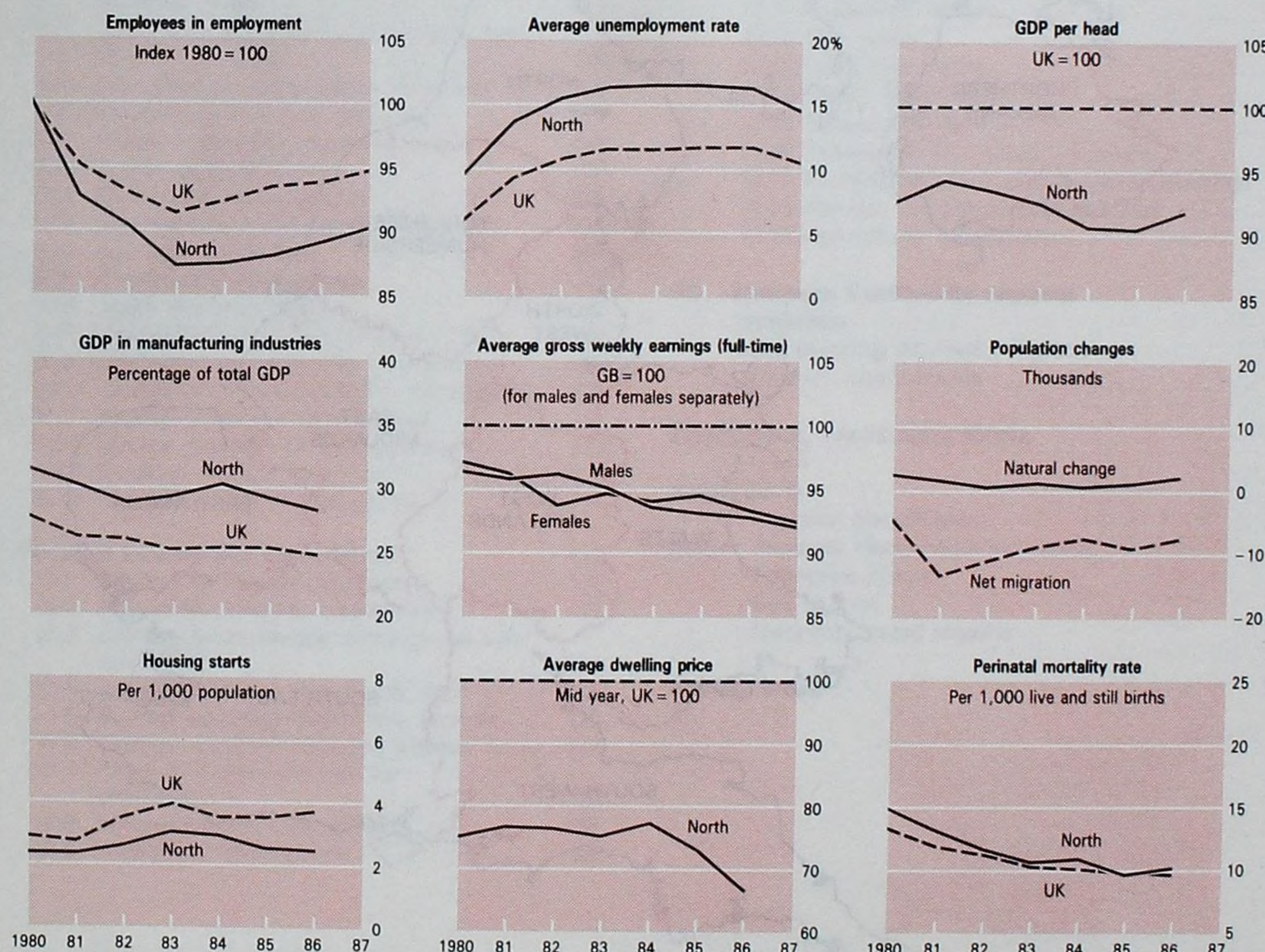
Adjusted for age, the mortality rate for males in the North was the third highest in the UK in 1986. The North had a higher death rate for cancer for males than any other part of the UK (366 deaths per 100,000) and that for females (273 per 100,000) was exceeded only in Scotland.

Social and economic characteristics

Between 1981 and 1986 the illegitimacy rate for the North rose by 85% to 244 illegitimate births per 1,000 live births. This was the second highest regional rate in the United Kingdom after the North West; rates within the region varied from 153 in Northumberland to 299 in Cleveland.

The North had one of the highest regional rates in the UK of notifiable offences recorded by the police in 1986 at 9648 offences per 100,000 population, second only to the North West. The region had the highest recorded rate for theft and handling stolen goods. However, 39% of offences were cleared up by the police in 1986, a higher proportion than in any other region of England.

Around 23% of the total land area had been designated within National Parks by Spring 1987, compared to 10% of the UK as a whole.



The average household expenditure in the North of £145 per week in 1985–86 was lower than in any other region. Households allocated a higher proportion of this expenditure on alcohol than in any other region, 5.9%, but they also allocated an above average proportion of expenditure on food and in fact consumed more meat, fish, vegetables (other than potatoes) and cakes and biscuits per head than households elsewhere.

Compared with the other regions of Great Britain, households in the North were more likely to have washing machines in 1984–85, but were among the least likely to have a deep freezer, dishwasher, tumble drier or telephone. Car ownership in the region was amongst the lowest in the UK in 1986 at 249 cars per 1,000 population, compared with the UK average of 319. Around 52% of households had the regular use of one or more cars or light vans in 1985, the lowest regional proportion.

The Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of the North in 1986 is provisionally estimated at £15.8 billion, or 5.0 per cent of UK GDP (excluding the Continental Shelf). The North's GDP per head in 1986 was £5,142, which was relatively low at 8 per cent below the UK average.

In the North the percentage contribution of self-employment income to GDP was the lowest in the UK, whilst the contribution of profits and surpluses was the highest. This is related to the region's industrial structure which is heavily orientated towards energy and manufacturing, and particularly to minerals, metals and chemicals manufacturing.

Within the Northern region there is considerable variation in GDP per head between the counties. In 1984, the latest year for which county estimates are available, GDP per head ranged from 4 per cent above the UK average in Cumbria to 23 per cent below the average in Durham, the fourth lowest in the UK. The estimate for Durham was lower than in previous years reflecting the effect of the miners' strike on the county. The industrial counties Cleveland and Tyne and Wear have both declined relative to the average reflecting the long-term nationwide decline in manufacturing's contribution to GDP.

Housing

In 1986 the North had the lowest private sector dwelling completion rates of all the UK regions, at 1.8 dwellings per 1,000 population. Only 56% of dwellings in the North were owner-occupied, less than for any other region in the UK apart from Scotland, though this proportion had increased

from its 1981 value of 49%. The proportion rented from local authorities or new towns at 34% in 1986 was higher than any other region except Scotland and Northern Ireland.

The average price of a new dwelling in 1986 was just over £36,000 compared with just under £25,000 in 1981. The average price of dwellings for all buyers with mortgage advances from building societies in the region was the lowest in the UK, £24,300 compared with the UK average of £36,300.

Education

Children under 5 who participated in maintained education in the North in 1986 accounted for 66% of the three to four year old population compared to a UK average of 47%. This proportion was higher in only Wales. However, provision of day care places, at 13.5 places per 100 children, was below the UK average of 16.5.

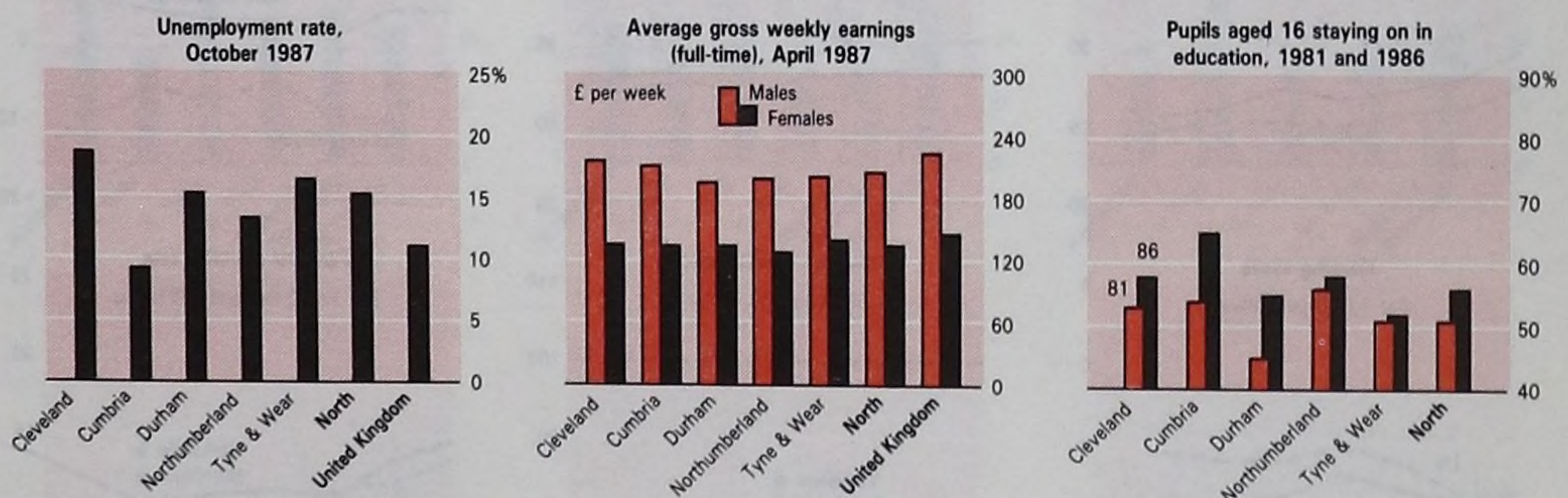
At January 1986, 56% of pupils aged 16 in the North were staying on at maintained schools or were in non-advanced further education, the lowest proportion in the UK. Within the region this proportion varied from 52% in Tyne and Wear to 65% in Durham. In 1985/86 the North also had the lowest proportion of school leavers who intended to enter full-time further education (21%) among the regions of Great Britain.

In 1986 the North was the only English region in which there were more males than females in further education establishments. In 1981 this had been the case in all regions except for the South West.

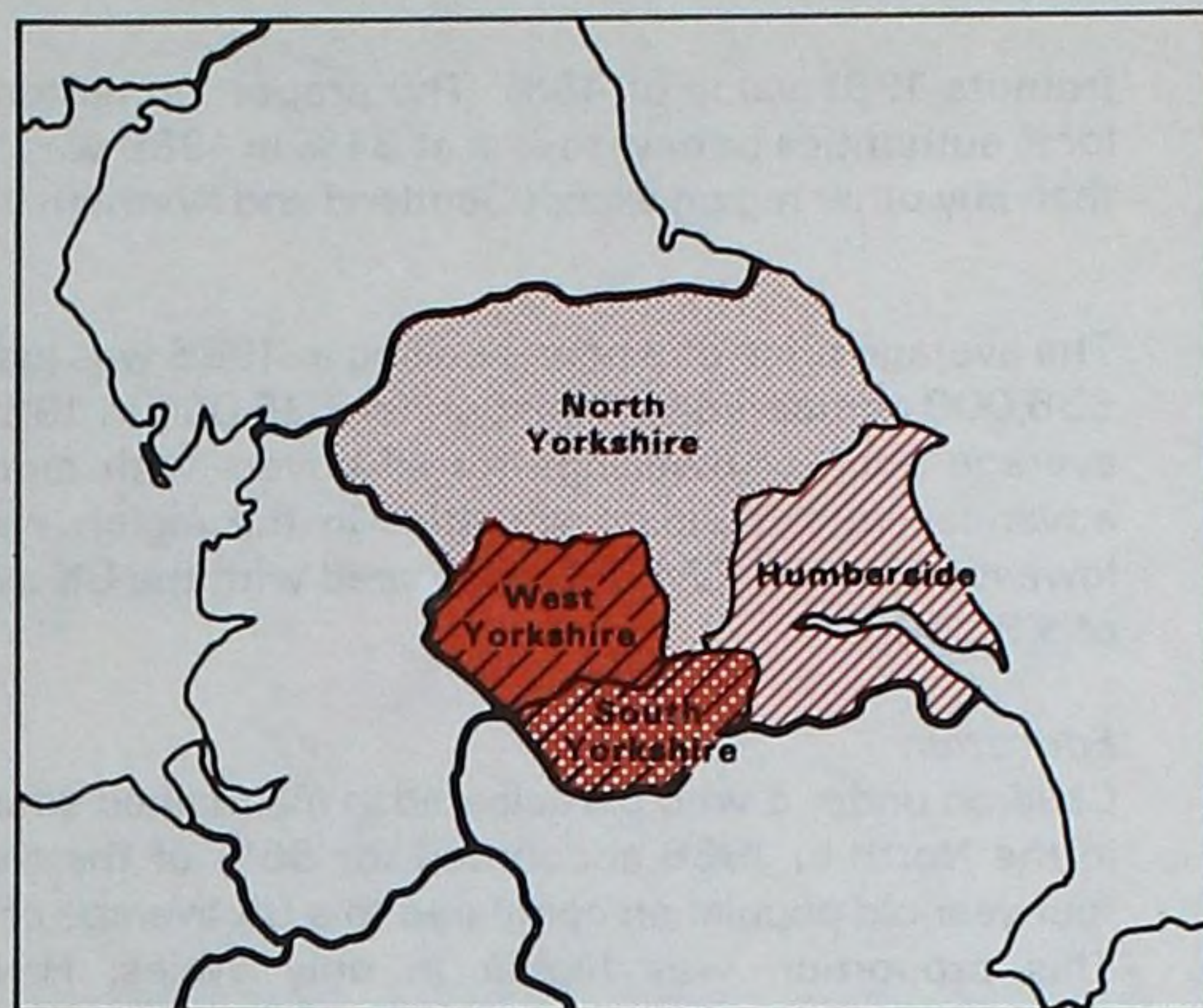
Employment

The civilian working population was lower in June 1987 than in June 1976 in the North. The opposite occurred in all other regions except for the North West and Wales. The proportion of employees in employment in construction in the North fell slightly to 5.2% between June 1981 and June 1987, but remained at the second highest in the UK.

Next to Wales, the North had the highest proportion of heads of households who were economically inactive in 1986 at 41%. In 1987 it continued to have the second highest unemployment rate in the UK at 15%. Unemployment rates below regional level are calculated on a narrower base (i.e. the self-employed and armed forces are excluded from the denominator — see Appendix A); at October 1987 they varied within the region from 9% in Cumbria to 19% in Cleveland.



Yorkshire and Humberside



The live birth rate in Yorkshire and Humberside in 1986 was identical with the average for the UK as a whole at 13.3 live births per 1,000 population. However, rates within the region ranged from 11.2 in North Yorkshire to 14.1 in West Yorkshire. The crude death rate for the region at 12.0 deaths per 1,000 population was higher than the UK average of 11.6. The perinatal mortality rate at 10.8 stillbirths and deaths of infants under 1 week of age per 1,000 live and stillbirths in 1984-86 was, together with that of Northern Ireland, the second highest in the UK.

Social and economic characteristics

There were 232 illegitimate births in Yorkshire and Humberside in 1986 for every 1,000 live births, a higher ratio than any other region in the UK apart from the North West and the North. Within the region this varied from 150 in North Yorkshire to 264 in Humberside.

The region was the loading point for more rail freight, 33 million tonnes, and, outside of the South East, more road freight, 144 million tonnes, than any other region in 1986.

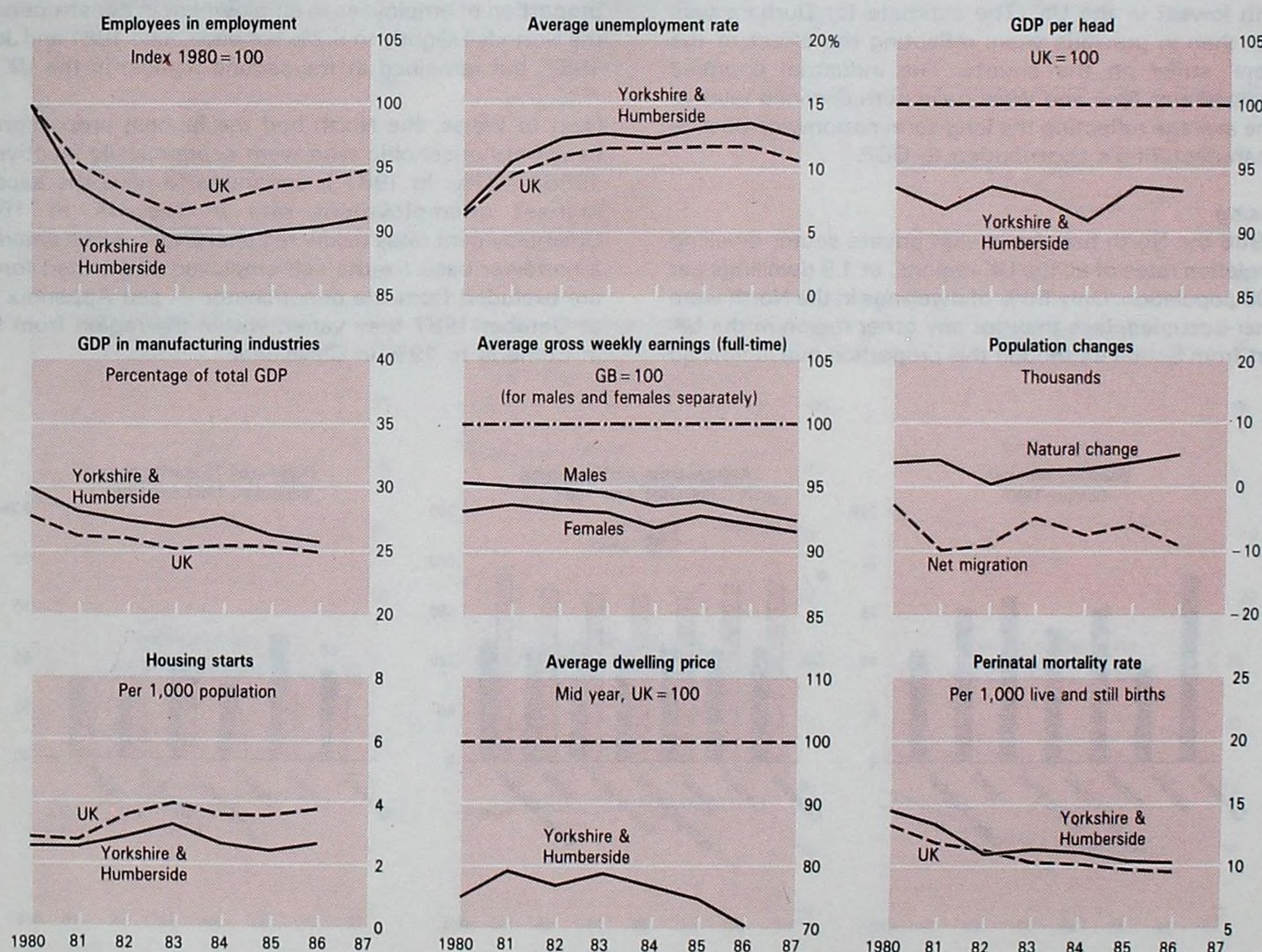
The proportions of households in 1984-85 with dishwashers, fridges, deep freezers, telephones and colour televisions were all lower in Yorkshire and Humberside than the average for Great Britain, though households in the region were among the most likely to have a washing machine. They consumed less meat per head than households in any other region in 1985-86 and had one of the lowest fruit consumptions, but had the second highest consumption of fish.

The gross domestic product (GDP) of Yorkshire and Humberside in 1986 is provisionally estimated at £25.5 billion, or 8.0 per cent of UK GDP (excluding the Continental Shelf). The region's GDP per head in 1986 was £5,215, or 93 per cent of the UK average, having shown little relative change over the past 10 years.

Main demographic characteristics

In 1986 there were 32 people per square kilometre in Yorkshire and Humberside as a whole but density within the region varied from only 84 persons per sq km. in North Yorkshire to 832 and 1,007 in South and West Yorkshire respectively. The population of Yorkshire and Humberside in 1986 at 4,899 thousand was 0.4% smaller than it had been in 1981. North Yorkshire was the only county in the region where the population increased between 1981 and 1986 (by 3.4%); the populations of South Yorkshire and Humberside decreased by 1.5% and 1.1% respectively during this period.

The population structure in Yorkshire and Humberside in 1986 was almost identical to that of the UK as a whole with 18.2% of people over pension age and 6.4% under five. There was not much variation within the region except in North Yorkshire where the proportions were 19.7% and 5.6% respectively.



The main features of Yorkshire and Humberside's industrial structure are the high level of GDP derived from the energy industries and an above-average contribution from manufacturing, particularly the minerals, metals and chemicals group. The long-term decline in the contribution of engineering and allied industries has been much steeper in Yorkshire and Humberside than elsewhere. On the other hand the proportion of the region's GDP generated by the banking, finance and business services industry has increased steadily in the 10 years to 1986. However in 1986 its contribution was still only 12 per cent, compared with 16 per cent for the UK as a whole.

Within Yorkshire and Humberside there is a wide variation in GDP per head between the counties. GDP per head in North Yorkshire grew strongly between 1981 and 1984, the latest year for which county estimates are available, to reach 103 per cent of the UK average, whilst South Yorkshire's GDP per head declined to 84 per cent of the average, reflecting the effect of the miners strike on the country's economy. In 1984 the relative GDP per head of both Humberside and West Yorkshire was 9 per cent below the UK average.

Housing

The housing stock in Yorkshire and Humberside increased by only 7% between 1976 and 1986, less than in any other region apart from the North West and the same as the North and Scotland. The rate of increase in the former metropolitan counties was less than the average for the region as a whole. Yorkshire and Humberside, together with the East Midlands and Wales, had the lowest public sector dwelling completion rates in the UK in 1986 at 0.5 dwellings per 1,000 population; only Greater London had a lower rate. The tenure pattern in the region was close to the national average in 1986. The proportion of dwellings which were owner-occupied increased from 54% in 1976 to 63% in 1986 whilst the proportion of dwellings rented from local authorities fell from 32% to 28%. At sub-regional level the proportion of dwellings which lacked an inside WC in 1981 varied from 2.0% in West Yorkshire to 4.3% in Humberside.

The average dwelling price paid by all building society borrowers in Yorkshire and Humberside in 1986 was

£25,600, lower than anywhere other than the North. For first time buyers the average purchase price was £19,300 and again only the North had a lower average. Weekly local authority housing rents were relatively low in Yorkshire and Humberside, averaging £15.9 per dwelling in April 1987, less than any other region apart from Scotland and Northern Ireland. Taking housing benefit into account the average net weekly rent was reduced to £7.1 per dwelling.

Education

The proportion of school leavers in the region who intended to enter full-time further education was the second lowest in Great Britain in 1985/86 (24%) after the North (21%). A relatively low proportion of 16 year olds were also staying on at maintained schools or were in non-advanced further education at January 1986; 59% compared to an average of 62% for England.

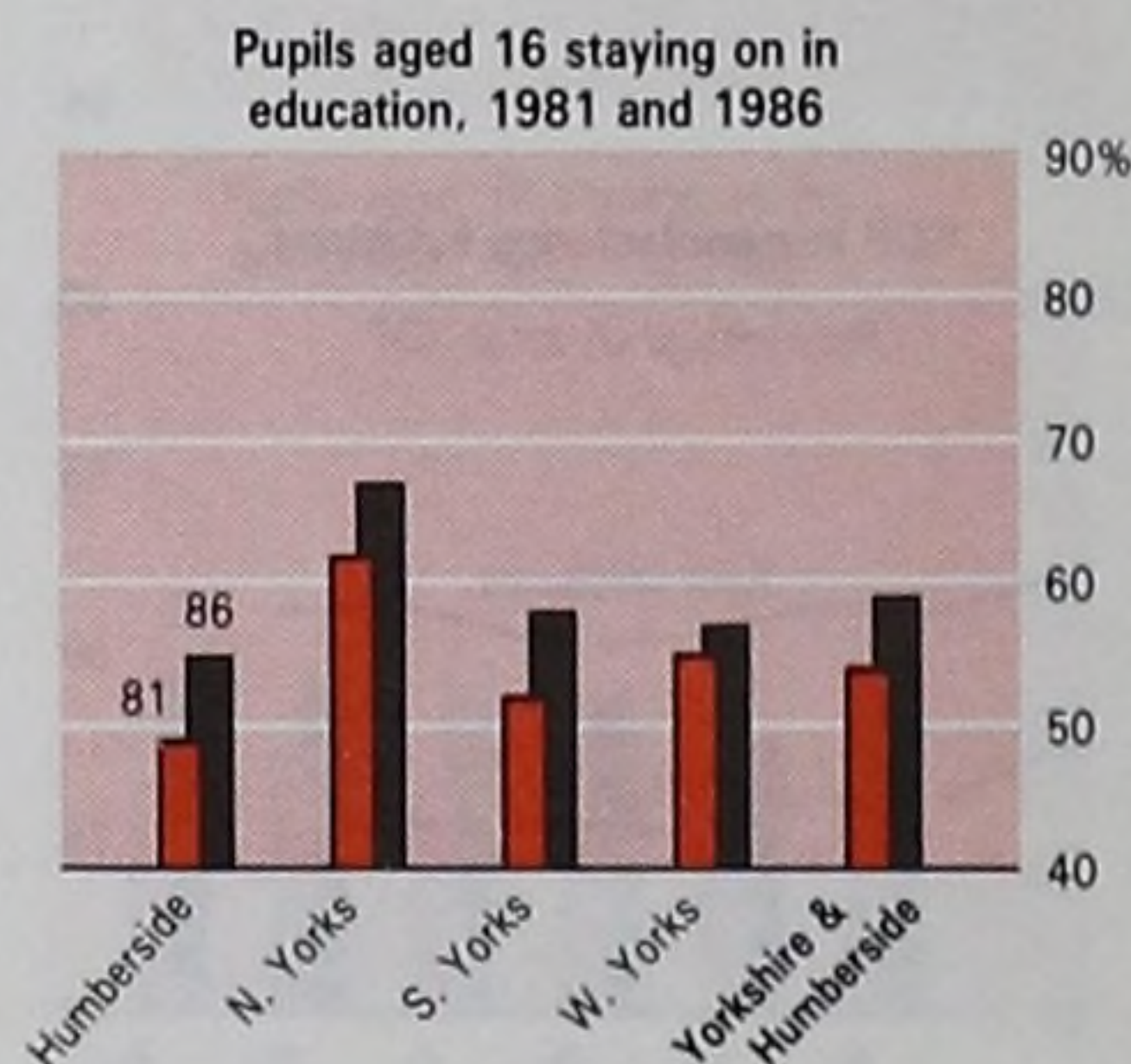
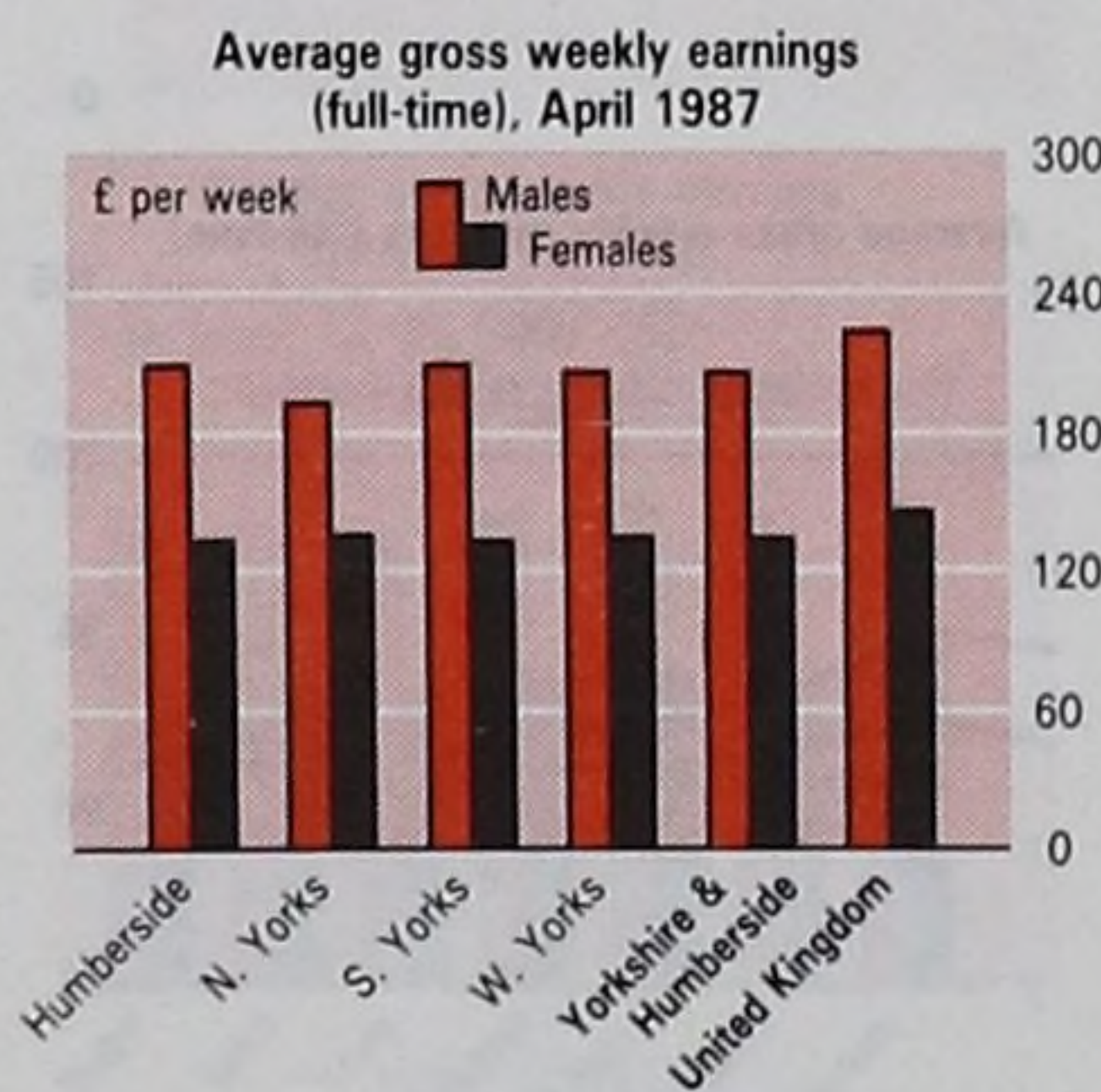
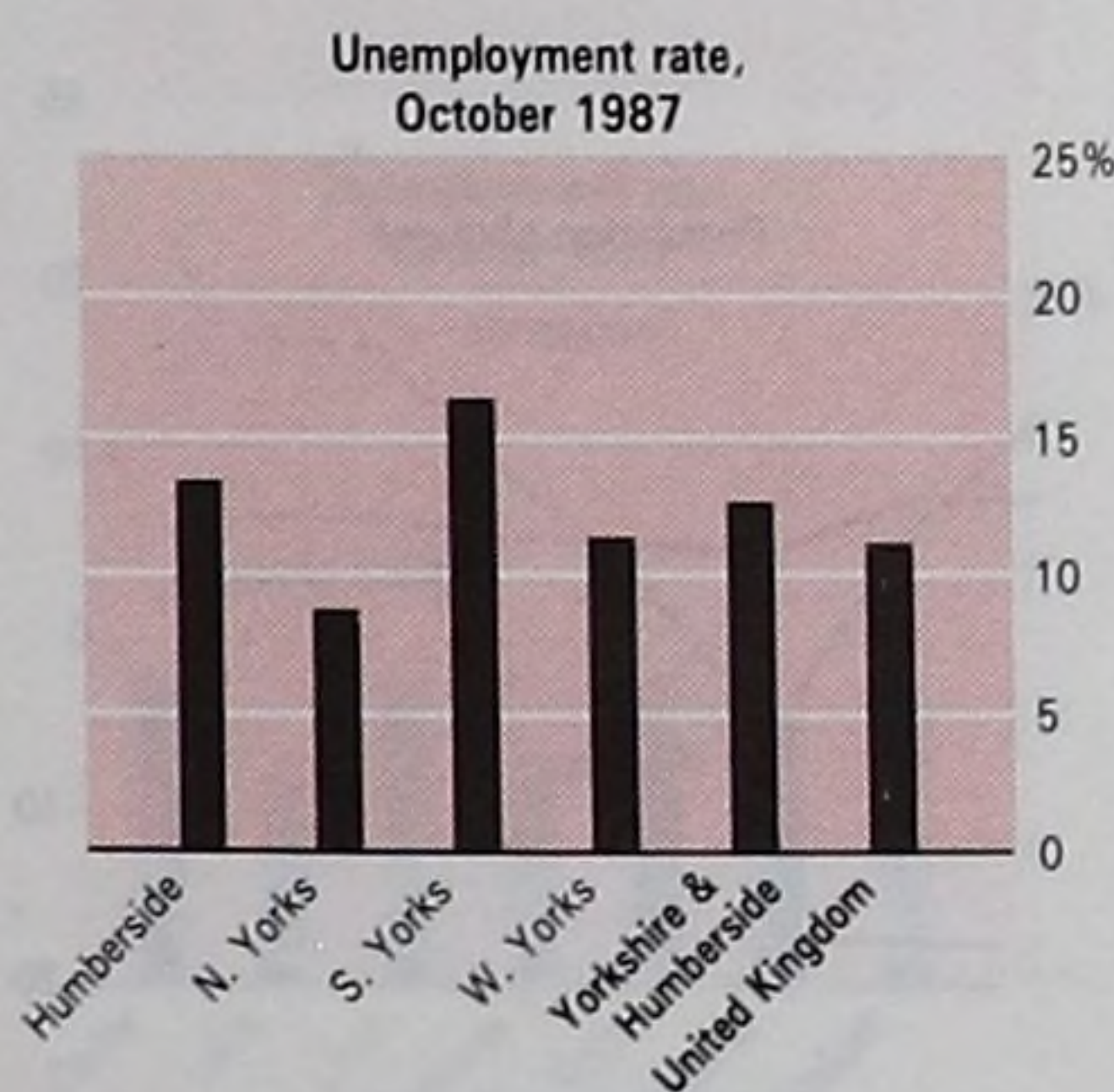
Employment

At June 1981, 6.3% of all employees in employment in Yorkshire and Humberside were in the energy and water supply industries, the highest proportion in England along with the East Midlands. However, by June 1987 this proportion had fallen to 4.2%, which was below that in the North (4.7%).

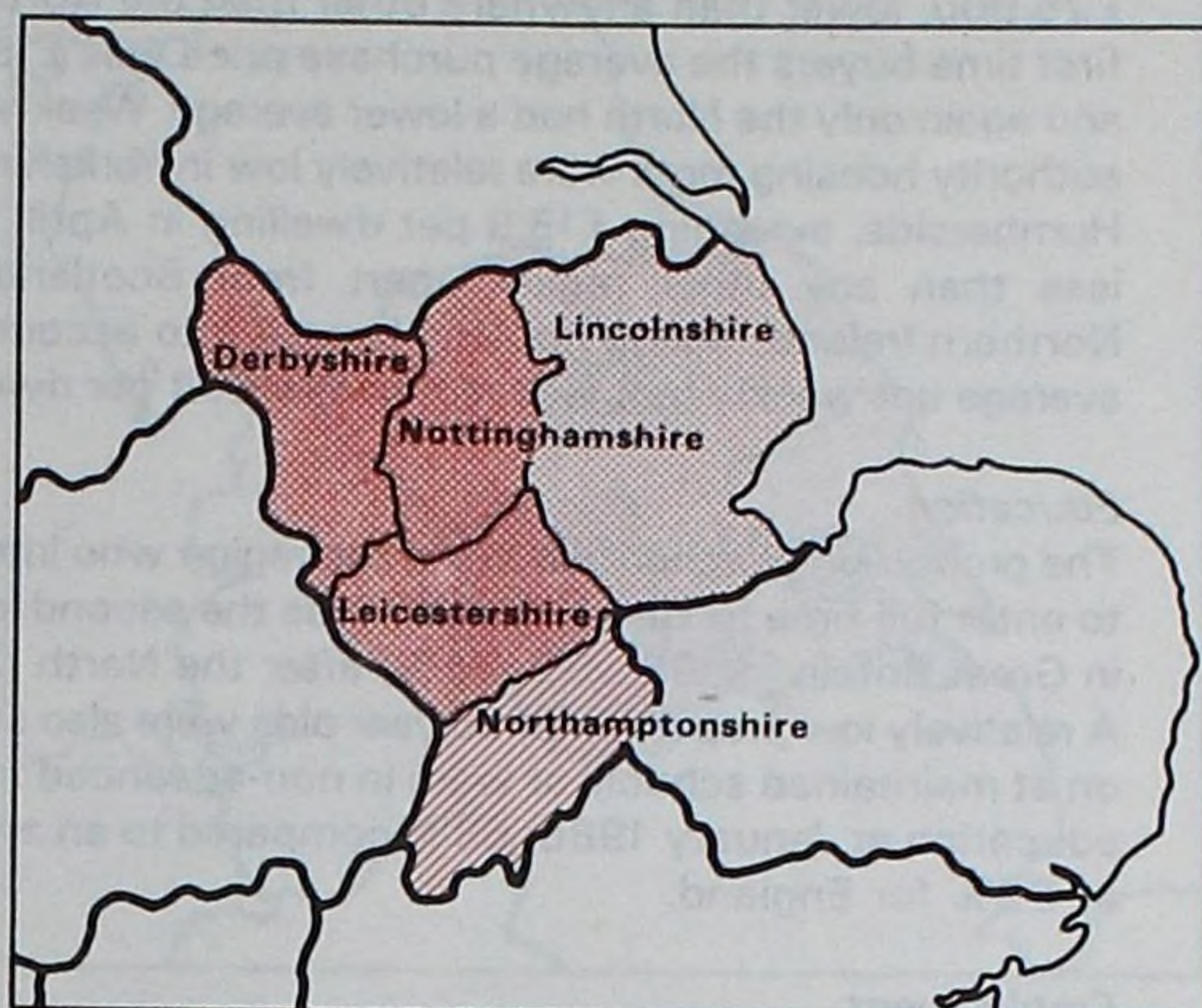
In 1987, 3.8 hours of overtime were worked per operative in manufacturing industries in Yorkshire and Humberside, the third highest in GB after Greater London and the South West. This had risen from 2.5 hours in 1981 which was then only the sixth highest.

In 1984 and 1985 there were more working days lost due to industrial disputes in Yorkshire and Humberside than in any other UK region. This was primarily due to the miners strike which began in March 1984 and ended in March 1985. However, in 1986 it had only the fourth highest total.

The unemployment rate in Yorkshire and Humberside fell from 13.5% in 1986 to 12.2% in 1987. Below regional level unemployment rates are calculated on a narrower base (ie the self-employed and the armed forces are excluded from the denominator – see Appendix A); at October 1987 they varied within the region from 8.7% in North Yorkshire to 13.4% in Humberside.



East Midlands



Main demographic characteristics

The population density of the East Midlands averaged 251 people per sq km in 1986. Lincolnshire is much the sparsest populated county in the region with 96 people per sq km in 1986 whilst Nottinghamshire with 465 people per sq km is comparatively densely populated. The region's population growth of 1.7% between 1981 and 1986 was well above the average of 0.7% for the UK as a whole. Between 1986 and 2001 the population of the region is expected to increase by a further 7.1%. The proportions of the population aged under 5 (6.3%) and over pension age (17.6%) were fairly near to the UK averages of 6.4% and 18.1% respectively.

The birth rate for the East Midlands, 12.8 live births per 1,000 population in 1986 was close to the UK average of 13.3: variations within the region were from 11.5 in Lincolnshire to 13.6 in Northamptonshire. Lincolnshire also had the lowest proportion of its population aged under 5

(5.8%) but the highest proportion of persons over pension age (19.1%). Crude death rates within the region were highest in Derbyshire and lowest in Leicestershire at 12.0 and 10.1 respectively per 1,000 population. Rates of male suicides, at 10 per 100,000 population adjusted for age were the lowest in the UK. The perinatal mortality rate, stillbirths and deaths of infants under 1 week of age per 1,000 live and stillbirths, was 9.5 in 1984-86 and there was little variation within the region.

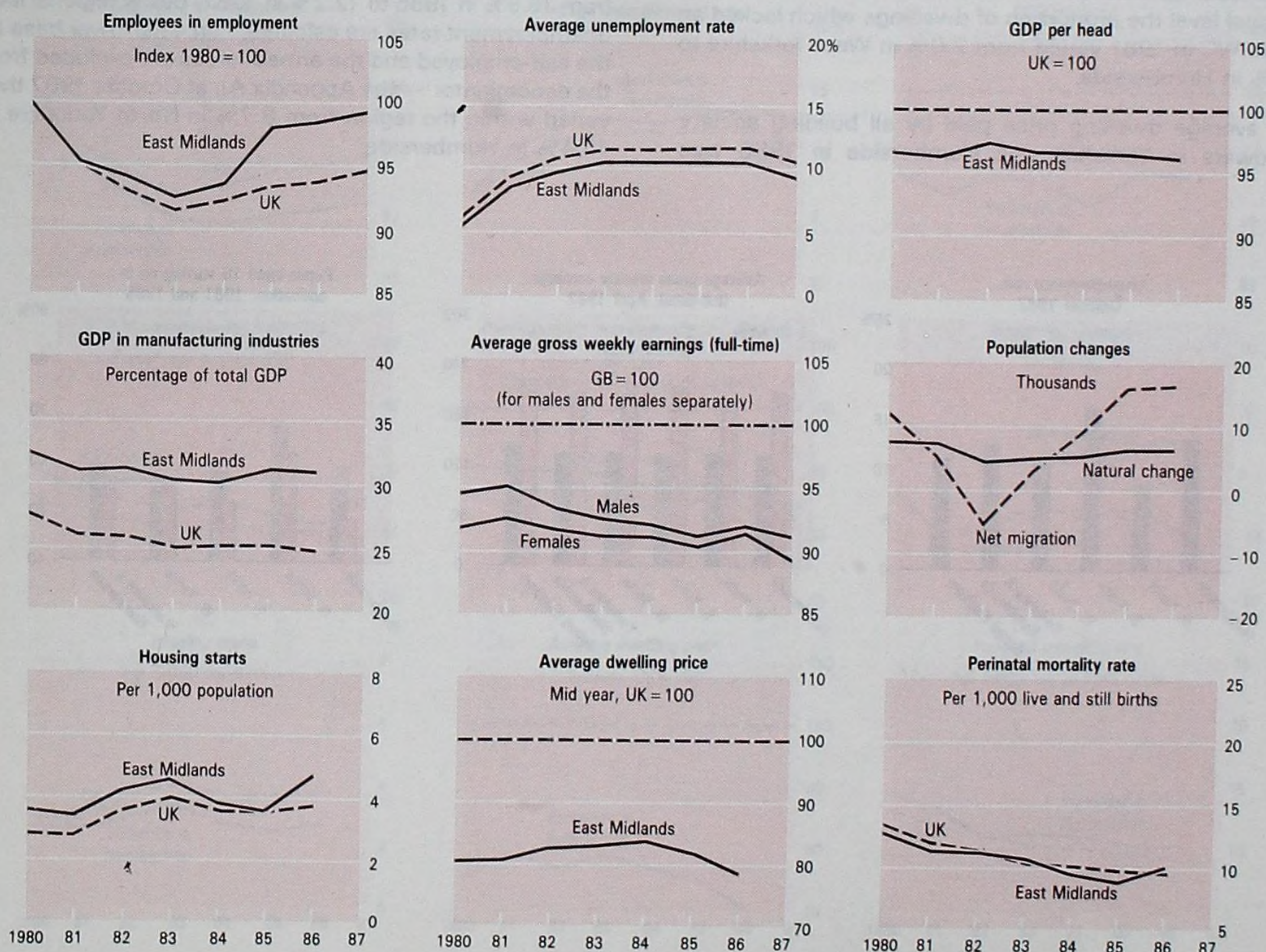
Social and economic characteristics

The illegitimacy rate in 1986 in the East Midlands was 216 per 1,000 live births, 71% higher than in 1981. These rates were close to the UK average in both years. Within the region the largest increase was in Lincolnshire (79%) and the smallest in Leicestershire (62%).

The rate of notifiable offences recorded by the police per 100,000 population rose 15% in the East Midlands between 1981 and 1986, the lowest regional increase in England and Wales. The overall rate of 6667 offences per 100,000 population was the third lowest in England and Wales in 1986, after East Anglia and the South West. However, the rate of offences of violence against the person was the highest in the UK in both 1981 and 1986.

Just over 28 million tonnes of rail freight emanated from the region in 1986, second only to Yorkshire and Humberside with 33 million tonnes.

Households in the East Midlands were more likely to have a washing machine, fridge and deep freezer than households in Great Britain on average in 1984-85. Consumption of milk and cream per head was higher in this region than in any other in 1985-86, and consumption of tea, sugar and preserves and margarine were also high relative to most other regions.



The gross domestic product (GDP) of the East Midlands in 1986 is provisionally estimated at £21.1 billion, or 6.6 per cent of UK GDP (excluding the continental shelf). The East Midlands GDP per head in 1986 was £5,378, the fourth highest in the UK, having remained at around 96 per cent of the national average throughout the previous ten years. Of all the regions East Midlands derived the highest proportion of GDP from income from employment, with below-average contributions from self-employment income and profits and surpluses.

The major feature of the industrial structure of the East Midlands is the high percentage of GDP generated by manufacturing industry (31 per cent in 1986 against a UK average of 25 per cent). This is particularly due to the contribution of lighter manufacturing such as textiles, clothing and footwear. The region also derives an above-average proportion of GDP from the energy industries.

Within the East Midlands there is considerable variation in GDP per head between the counties. In 1984, the latest year for which county estimates are available, the lowest GDP per head in the region was in Lincolnshire, at 11 per cent below the UK average followed by Derbyshire at 7 per cent below the average. Until 1981 the region's highest GDP was in Nottinghamshire, followed by Leicestershire. However, because of Nottingham's decline between 1981 and 1984 and the continuing strong growth of Leicestershire the position was reversed in 1984, Leicestershire's GDP reaching 105 per cent of the UK average and Nottinghamshire declining to 98 per cent of the average.

Housing

The increase in the housing stock in the East Midlands between 1976 and 1986 (11% compared to a UK average of 10%) was equal to that in the South East and higher than that in all other regions except for East Anglia and the South West. Consistent with this rapid growth in housing stock, in 1986 the region had one of the highest proportions in the country of dwellings built after 1970. There were 18.3 thousand housing starts in the region in 1986, of which 11.7% were in the public sector compared to 15.8% overall in the UK.

In the East Midlands the proportions of dwellings rented either from a local authority or new town (23%) or from

the private sector (9%) were both lower than the respective UK averages of 27% and 10% in 1986. The East Midlands, along with Wales, had 68% of dwellings in owner occupation compared to 63% for the UK as a whole. Only the South West (70%) was higher. The average price of a dwelling bought with the help of a building society mortgage in the East Midlands in 1986 was £28,500, the fourth highest at regional level in the UK.

A high proportion of households in the East Midlands lacked an inside WC in 1981, 3.7% compared to the UK average of 2.8%. The proportion varied between 2.5% in Northamptonshire and 4.5% in Leicestershire, the highest sub-regional proportion in England.

Education

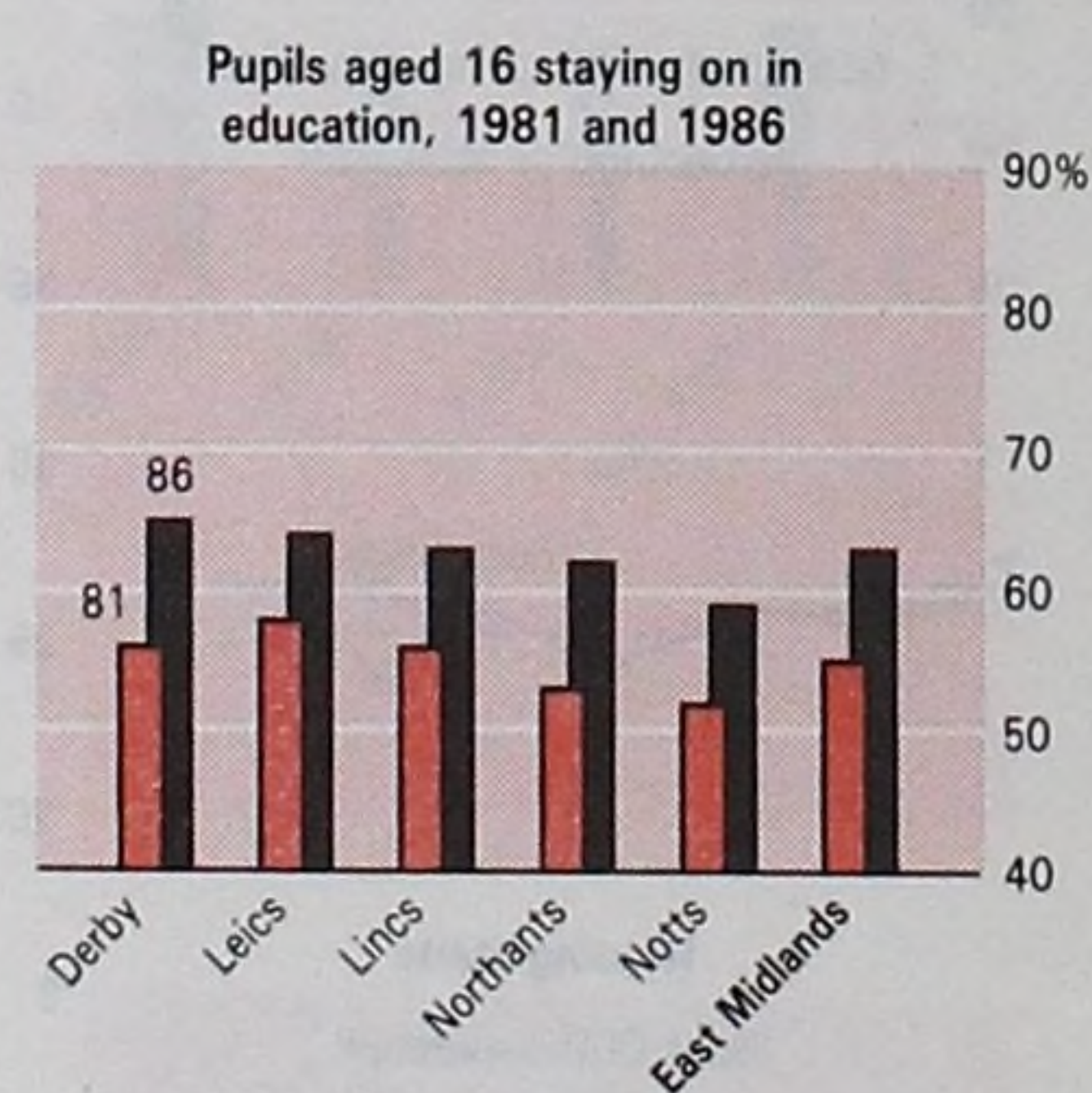
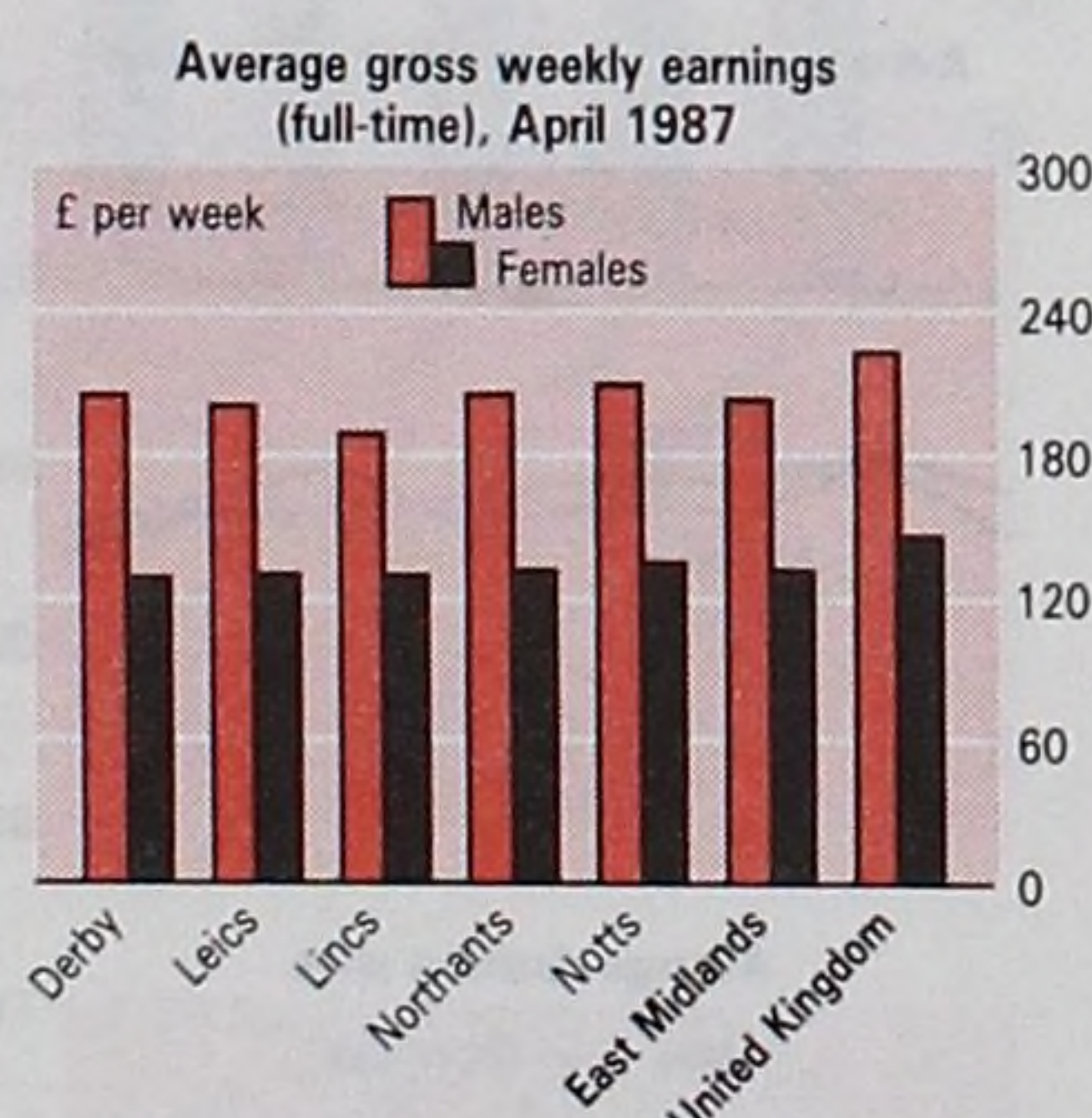
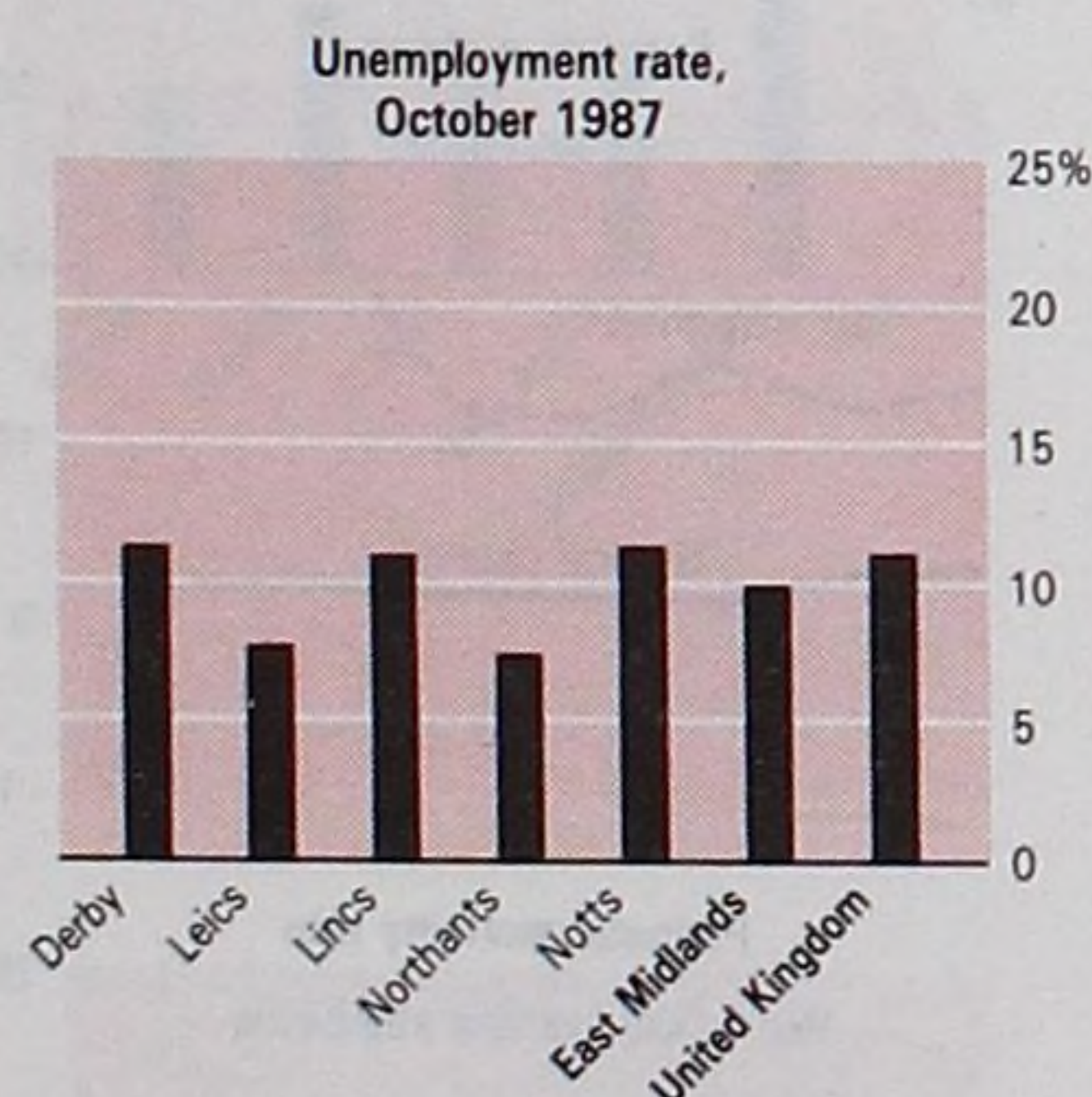
The proportion of 16 year olds who were staying on at school or were in non-advanced further education rose from below to above the England average between January 1981 and January 1986 to stand at 63%, a proportion exceeded only by the South West (64%) and the North West (65%).

Employment

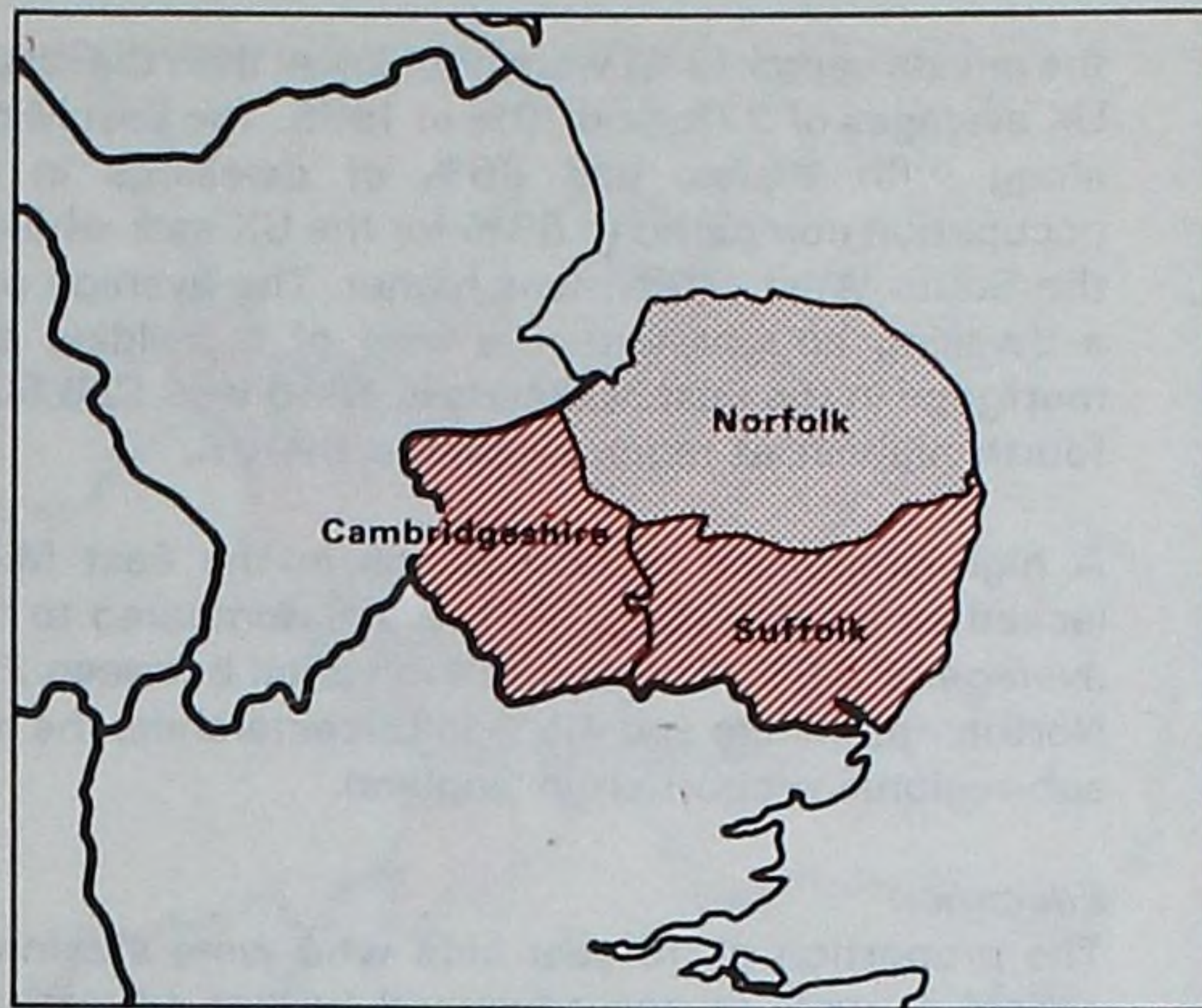
The proportion of employees in employment in agriculture, forestry and fishing was at or below the UK average of 1.7% in all of the counties in the East Midlands in 1984 except for Lincolnshire where the proportion was 10%, by far the highest in England and lower than only that of Powys in Wales (11%) and Dumfries and Galloway in Scotland (10.4%). At June 1987, 32% of all employees in employment were engaged in manufacturing in the East Midlands, the second highest proportion among the UK regions.

Average gross weekly earnings for women in the East Midlands (£132) were the lowest in the UK at April 1987, while those for men (£204) were the joint second lowest along with Wales. At county level, earnings for males in Lincolnshire (£190) were the fourth lowest in GB, while those for females (£130) were seventh lowest.

The East Midlands was one of only four UK regions to maintain an unemployment rate at below the UK average between 1979 and 1987. In 1987 the unemployment rate was 9.6% compared to a UK average of 10.6%.



East Anglia



1,000 live births and Cambridgeshire the lowest perinatal mortality rate at 8.0 stillbirths and deaths of infants under one week of age per 1,000 live and stillbirths. The crude death rate in East Anglia was 11.1 per 1,000 population which was also low compared with the UK average of 11.6. In 1986 East Anglia had the lowest overall age-adjusted mortality rates at 1051 per 100,000 population for males and 1044 per 100,000 for females. Deaths from heart disease were the lowest in the UK, as were female deaths from cancer.

Social and economic characteristics

Although East Anglia had the lowest regional illegitimacy rate in Great Britain, 164 per 1,000 live births in 1986, the increase of 73% since 1981 has been slightly greater than the UK average. The rate for Cambridgeshire was 149, that for Suffolk was 161 and that for Norfolk was 182.

Main demographic characteristics

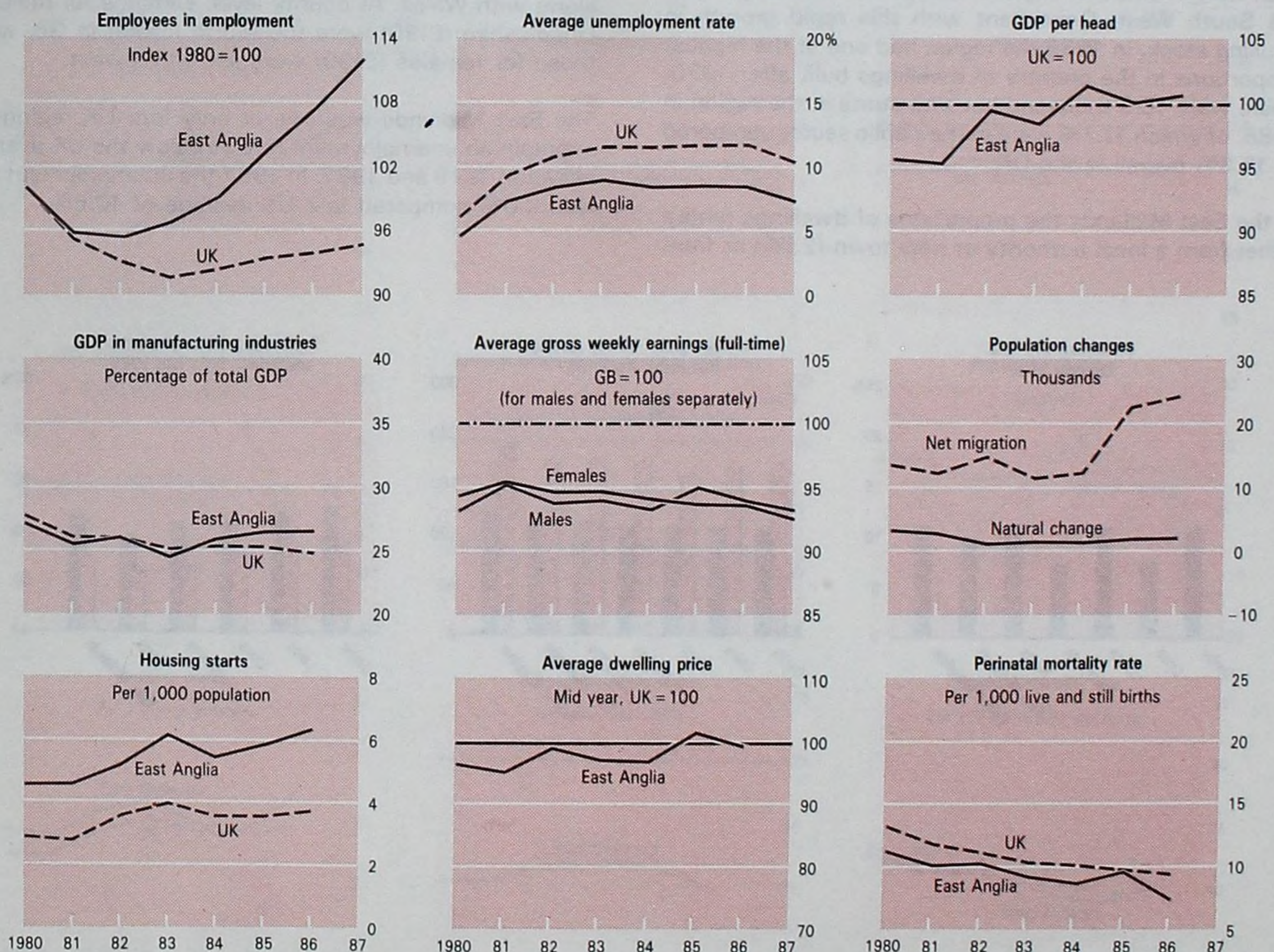
East Anglia is the most sparsely populated of the English regions with 158 people per square kilometre in 1986 and little variation between its three counties. However it is also the region of the UK with the greatest recent population growth. Between 1981 and 1986 the population increased by 5.1% and is expected to increase by a further 13.3% by the year 2001. During 1981-86 there was a very great increase in the population aged 75 or over - 16.8% compared with the UK average of 12.2%. In 1986, 19% of the population was over retirement age, which was higher than the UK average of 18.1% although lower than in the South West or Wales.

East Anglia had the lowest regional rate of recorded crime in England and Wales in 1986, at 5,238 offences recorded by the police per 100,000 population. It also was the only region in which the rate of persons found guilty of, or cautioned for, drug offences fell between 1981 and 1986.

Households in East Anglia were more likely to have a tumble drier or deep freezer than those in any other region in 1984-85. However they were marginally less likely than the average to have fridges, colour televisions or video recorders. Car ownership was relatively high in 1986 at 359 cars per 1,000 population, second only to the South West amongst the UK regions.

The birth rate of 12.3 births per 1,000 population in 1986 and perinatal mortality rate in 1984-86, 8.8 stillbirths and deaths of infants under 1 week per 1,000 live and stillbirths, were both the lowest regional rates in the UK. Within the region Norfolk recorded the lowest birth rate at 11.6 per

The average expenditure of East Anglian households was the third highest amongst the regions in 1985-86, at £173 per week. Lower than average proportions of this expenditure went on alcoholic drink and on tobacco, and the proportion allocated to housing was above average.



The gross domestic product (GDP) of East Anglia in 1986 is provisionally estimated at £11.2 billion, or 3.5 per cent of UK GDP (excluding the Continental Shelf). The region's GDP per head in 1986 was £5,643, close to the national average and the second highest in the UK, lower only than the South East.

One important feature of the East Anglian economy is the high contribution of agriculture, which in 1986 generated over 4 per cent of GDP, twice the national average. The region also derives an above-average proportion of GDP from lighter manufacturing, particularly of food and drink.

Within East Anglia there is a wide variation in GDP per head between the counties. Norfolk and Suffolk have shown only slight relative growth in recent years, to reach 95 per cent and 96 per cent respectively of the UK average in 1984, the latest year for which county estimates are available. Meanwhile, Cambridgeshire showed extremely strong growth since 1981, and in 1984 reached 115 per cent of the UK average, the fourth highest in the country.

Housing

Some 89% of the 12.7 thousand housing starts in East Anglia in 1986 were in the private sector. The housing stock increased overall in the region by 17% between 1976 and 1986, more than in any other region and approaching twice the UK average increase of 10%.

In 1986, 67% of East Anglia's dwellings were owner-occupied though this was a slightly lower proportion than the South West, the South East outside Greater London, the East Midlands and Wales. Only 21% of dwellings were rented from local authorities or new towns, the lowest proportion in the UK except for the South West and the South East outside Greater London, and 12% were rented from the private sector, the highest regional proportion outside Greater London and the same as the South West.

The average purchase price of houses bought by all building society borrowers in the region in 1986 was £36,100, close to the UK average of £36,300, with the average mortgage advance being 69% of purchase price. Only the South East and South West had higher average prices.

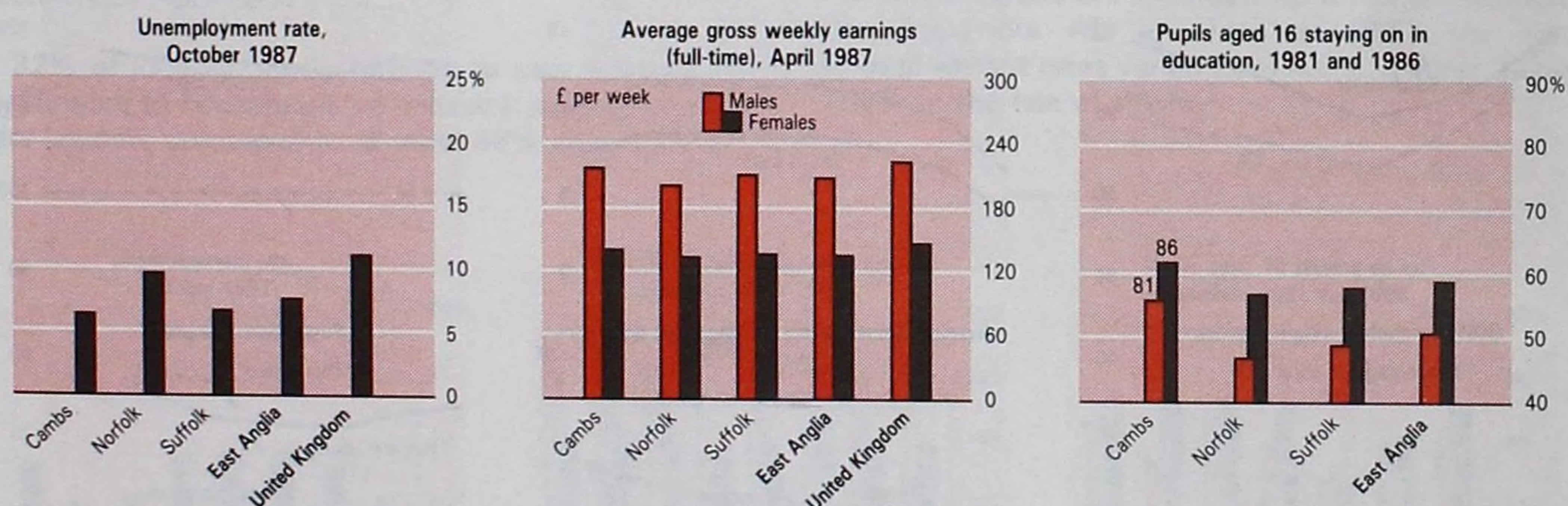
Education

Pupil/teacher ratios were relatively high in maintained schools in East Anglia at January 1986; the ratio in primary schools (22.7) was the third highest in the UK after Northern Ireland (23.4) and the South West (23.6), while the ratio in secondary schools (16.7) was the second highest after the South West (16.8). In 1986/87, 13% of all primary and secondary schools in the region had fewer than 50 pupils, one of the highest proportions in the UK along with Wales (16%), Northern Ireland (16%) and Scotland (22%). These regions contain some of the least densely populated areas in the UK.

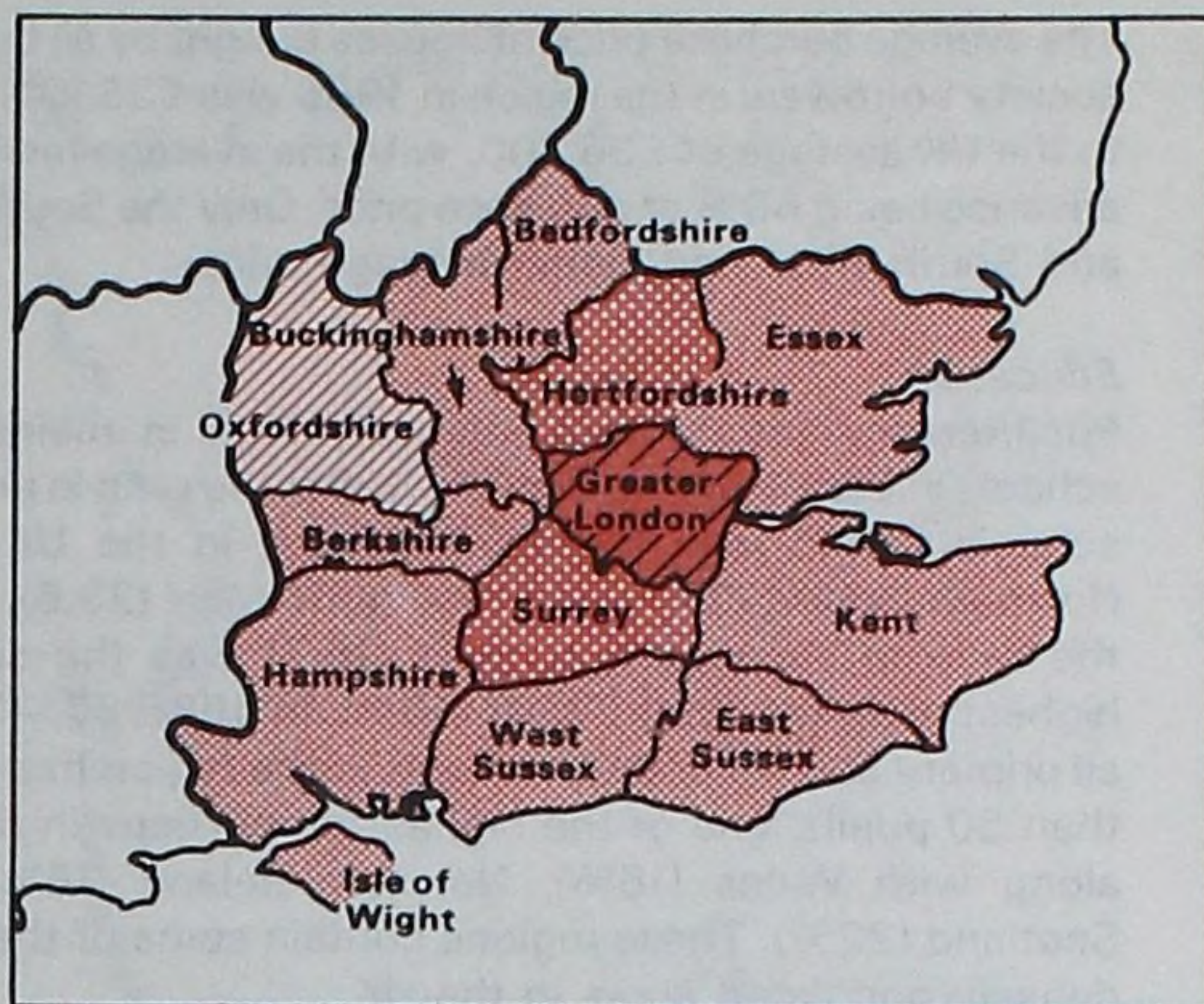
The proportion of 16 year olds in the region who were staying on at school or were in non-advanced further education at January 1986 was among the lowest in England at 59%, along with Yorkshire and Humberside (59%) and the North (56%).

Employment

The civilian labour force in East Anglia grew by 27.4% between 1971 and 1986, the largest increase among the regions. It was one of only four UK regions in which there were more employees in employment in 1987 than there had been in 1976. At June 1987, 4.2% of all employees in employment were engaged in agriculture, forestry and fishing, the highest proportion in the UK. The self-employed accounted for 12.8% of the civilian working population in the region at June 1987, a proportion exceeded only by the South West (13.6%). Throughout the period 1979 to 1986 East Anglia maintained the second lowest unemployment rate in the UK behind the South East. In 1987 both East Anglia and the South East had a rate of 7.5%.



South East



live-birth rate in 1986 of all the sub-regions in the UK except for the Western region of Northern Ireland, 15.5 live-births per 1,000 population, and hence also had, with the exception of Northern Ireland, the largest proportion of the population aged under 5 (7.2%). The perinatal mortality rate in the South East for 1984 to 1986 was 9.1 stillbirths and deaths of infants under 1 week of age per 1,000 live and stillbirths. Within the region these rates ranged from 6.8 in Oxfordshire, the lowest sub-regional rate in the United Kingdom, to 11.4 in the Isle of Wight.

Social and economic characteristics

In 1986 the rate of notifiable offences recorded by the police per 100,000 population (7,706) was the fifth highest in England and Wales. However the proportions of offences cleared up by the police for many serious offences were the lowest, reflecting the way law clear-up rates which tend to be a feature of metropolitan areas such as London.

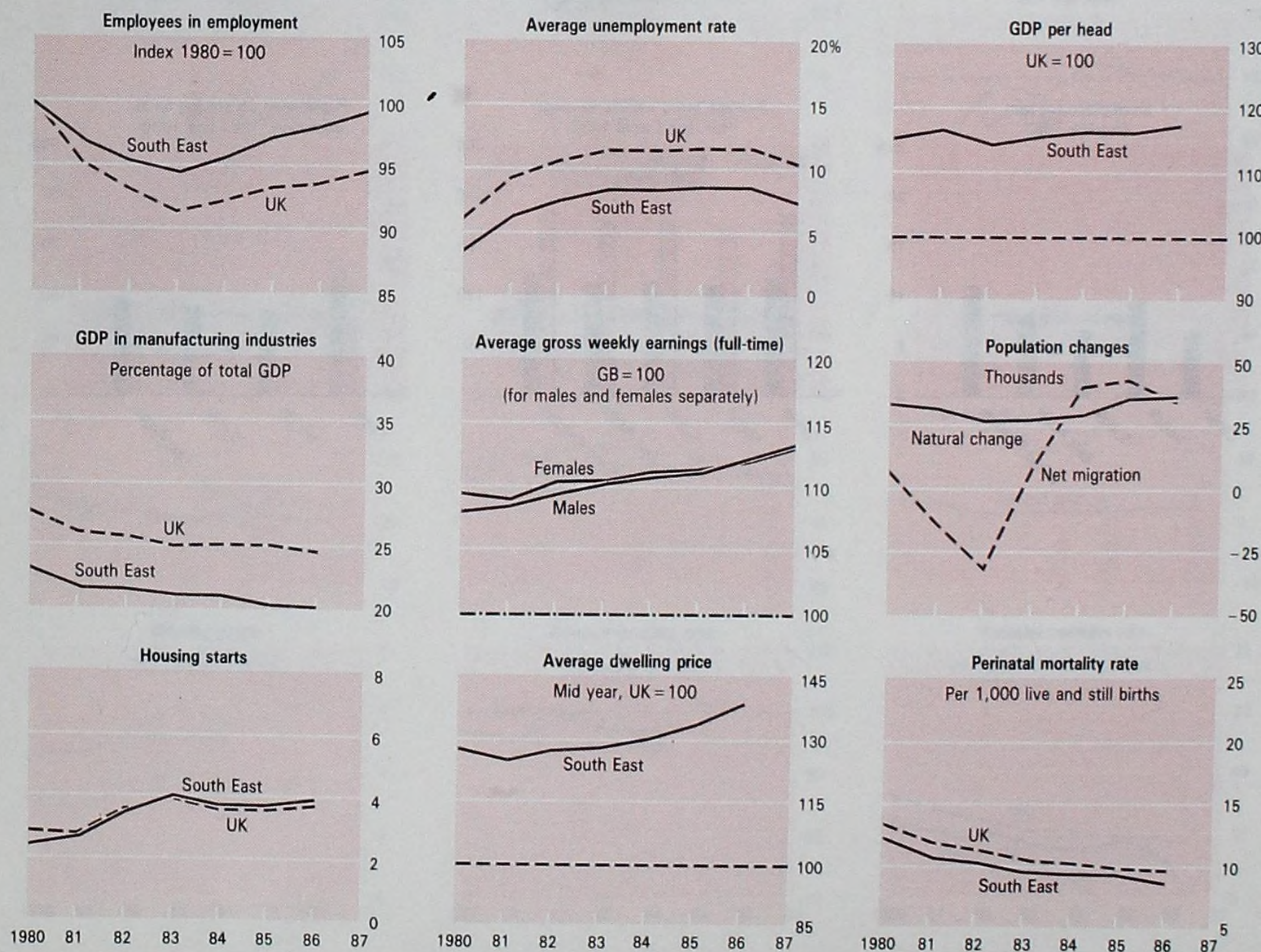
Main demographic characteristics

The South East is the largest region in the United Kingdom apart from Scotland, accounting for 11% of the total land area. But its population of over 17 million in 1986 is by far the largest, accounting for 30% of the total UK population. There were 634 persons per square kilometre in the region as a whole in 1986, but this varied from only 220 in Oxfordshire to 4,291 in Greater London. Between 1981 and 1986 the population of the whole of the South East grew by 1.5%, the largest increase of 7.2% being in Buckinghamshire. The populations of Greater London and of Surrey fell by 0.4% and 0.5% respectively. It is projected that between 1986 and 2001 the population of the South East will have increased by 6.2% to over 18 million, most of this increase taking place outside Greater London.

In 1986 18.1% of the population in the South East were over pension age which was the same as the UK average. At county level this ranged from 14.1% and 14.3% in Buckinghamshire and Berkshire respectively to 27.0% in East Sussex and 25.8% in the Isle of Wight, the highest sub-regional rates in the UK. Bedfordshire had the highest

When expressed as a rate per 100 kilometres of road, the number of fatal or serious accidents in 1986 in Greater London (62.9) and the South East as a whole (23.5) were the highest compared to the GB rate (18.0).

The South East had much higher average expenditure per household than any other region in the UK in 1985-86, £202 per week compared with the UK average of £170 per week. Households allocated lower proportions of this expenditure on food, fuel, power and light and tobacco than other regions, but higher proportions on housing and durable household goods. Ownership of consumer durable goods is high relative to other regions: households in the South East are more likely to have a dishwasher, fridge, telephone or video than any other region, but are less likely than in any other to have a washing machine. Adults in the South East outside Greater London are more likely than those living elsewhere to have taken a holiday abroad in 1986.



The gross domestic product (GDP) of the South East in 1986 is provisionally estimated at £113.5 billion, or 35.7% of UK GDP (excluding the Continental Shelf). The region's GDP per head in 1986 was £6,575, the highest in the UK and 17 per cent above the UK average.

The major feature of the South Eastern economy is the dominance of banking, insurance, finance, business services and leasing. That industry produced 23% of the region's GDP in 1986 compared to 16% in the UK overall, having grown strongly over the previous 10 years.

Within the South East there is a wide variation in GDP per head between the counties. Part of this variation is related to the 'workplace' basis of the county estimates, since the income from employment of commuters is allocated to the county in which it was earned, rather than the county of residence of those who earned it. This particularly affects the GDP of counties with large numbers of commuters such as Surrey, which in 1984, the latest year for which county estimates are available, showed GDP per head of only 96% of the UK average. In 1984 the relative GDP per head of Greater London on the workplace basis was 144% per cent of the UK average, compared to 123% the average for a residence based estimate.

On the workplace basis, Greater London had the highest GDP per head in the UK, despite a slight relative decline between 1981 and 1984. The lowest relative GDP per head in 1984 was East Sussex at 77%, followed by Kent at 82%. Disposable income of these counties would be much higher as it would include above average amounts of payments such as retirement pensions which do not form part of GDP.

Housing

In 1986 the average price of a house bought with the help of a building society mortgage in the South East, especially in Greater London, continued to be much higher than elsewhere. Average domestic rates were higher in the South East (£486 per annum) than anywhere else in the UK in 1987/88, and so were local authority rents both before and after housing benefit rebates (£18.50 and £9.90 per week respectively at April 1987).

Only 32% of local authority lettings to new tenants in 1985/86 were to households on ordinary waiting lists in Greater London, compared to at least 58% elsewhere in

England and Wales, but a comparatively high proportion (47%) were allocated to homeless households. Greater London also had a higher acceptance rate for households which were homeless or threatened with homelessness (11.1 per 1,000 households) than elsewhere in Great Britain in 1986.

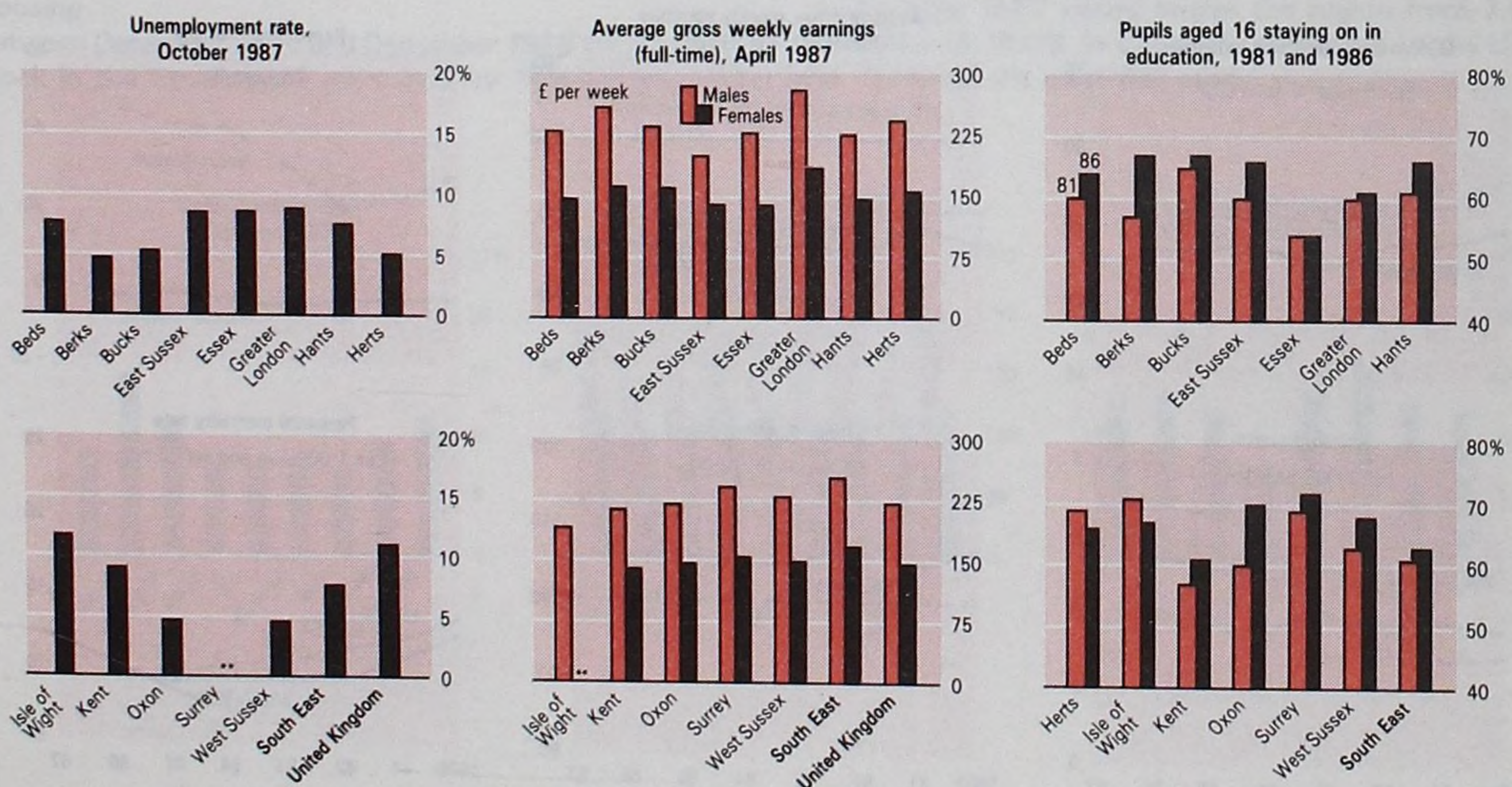
Education

Children under 5 who attended maintained schools in the South East accounted for only 33% of the 3 to 4 year old population in 1986 compared to an average of 43% for England. However, there were 23 day care places available per 100 children aged under 5 compared to an average of 19 for England. At January 1987 average class sizes in maintained schools in Greater London were the lowest in England at 24.6 in primary schools and 19.9 in secondary schools. Less than 1% of maintained primary and secondary schools in Greater London contained 50 or fewer pupils in 1986/87, the lowest proportion in the UK.

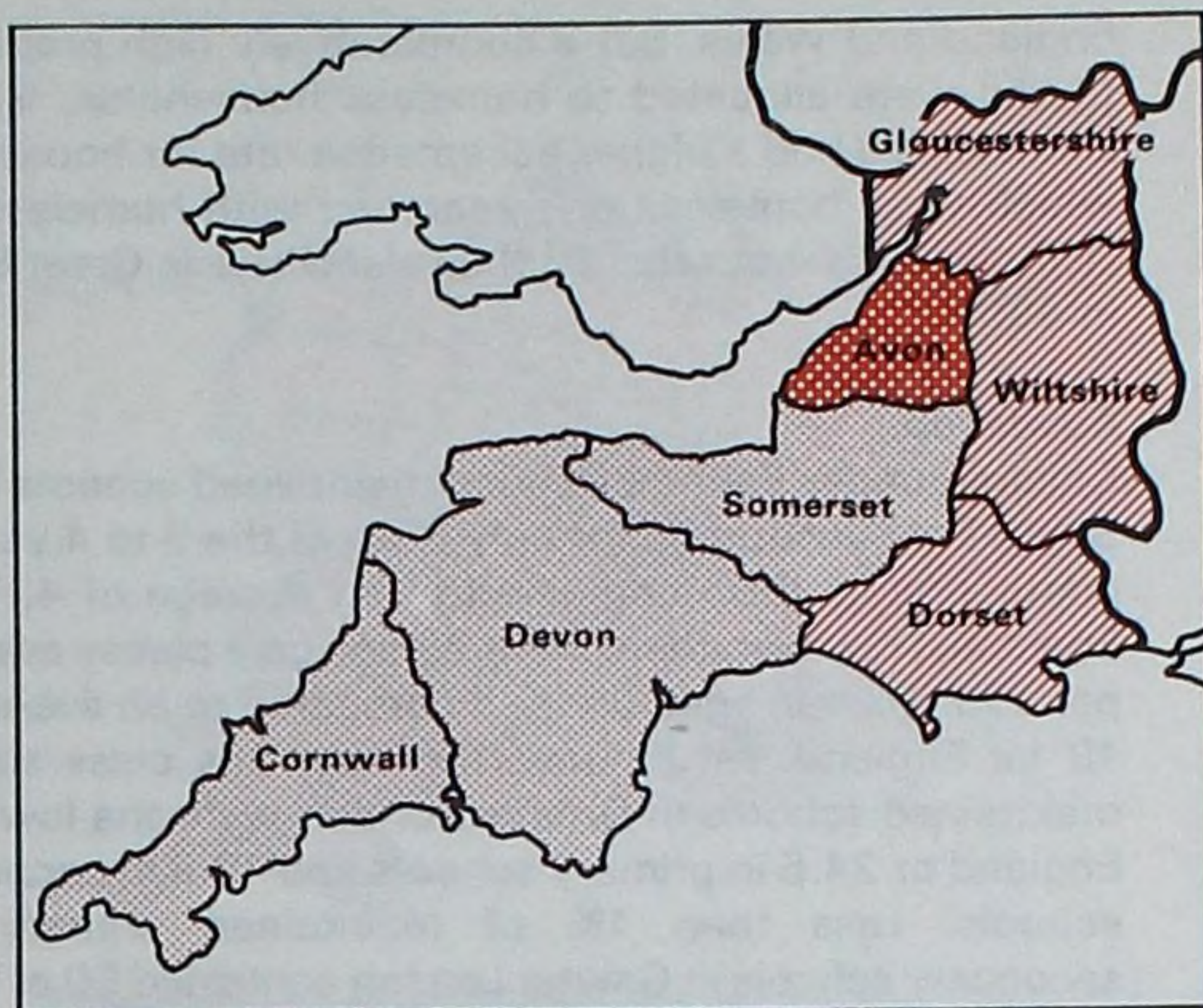
Employment

The South East was one of only four UK regions in which there were more employees in employment in 1987 than there had been in 1976. In 1987 people aged 16 or over in the South East were more likely than those in other regions to be in managerial and professional employment. The highest qualified members of the workforce were also concentrated in the region, especially in Greater London where 15% had a degree or equivalent qualification; the figure for the South East was 13%. Average gross weekly earnings in the South East were far higher than elsewhere at April 1987 at £254.1 for men and £167.6 for women. These figures reflect the high levels prevailing in Greater London (£280.5 for men and £184.9 for women) and the greater incidence of non-manual jobs in the South East.

Although changes in the unemployment rate in the South East followed the national pattern between 1979 and 1987, the region continued to have the lowest rate in the UK over this period; in 1987 it was 7.5% compared to a UK average of 10.6%. Unemployment rates below regional level are calculated on a narrower base (ie the self-employed and the armed forces are excluded from the denominator — see Appendix A); at October 1987 the county unemployment rates varied from 4.6% in West Sussex to 11.6% in the Isle of Wight.



South West



Only 5.8% of the region's population in 1986 were aged under 5, a lower proportion than elsewhere in the UK. Correspondingly the South West had the highest proportion of its population over pension age — 21.0% compared with 18.1% for the UK as a whole. Within the region there were variations from Wiltshire with 17.3% to Dorset with 25.1%. Accordingly Dorset had the lowest birth rate and, apart from East Sussex and the Isle of Wight, the highest crude death rate in 1986 of all the UK sub-regions at 10.7 live births and 14.0 deaths respectively per 1,000 population. The crude death rate for the whole of the South West was 12.4, the same as that of Scotland and only slightly lower than that of the North West (12.5). The perinatal mortality rate for the region for 1984-86 at 9.3 stillbirths and deaths of infants under 1 week of age per 1,000 live and stillbirths was lower than for any other region except East Anglia and the South East.

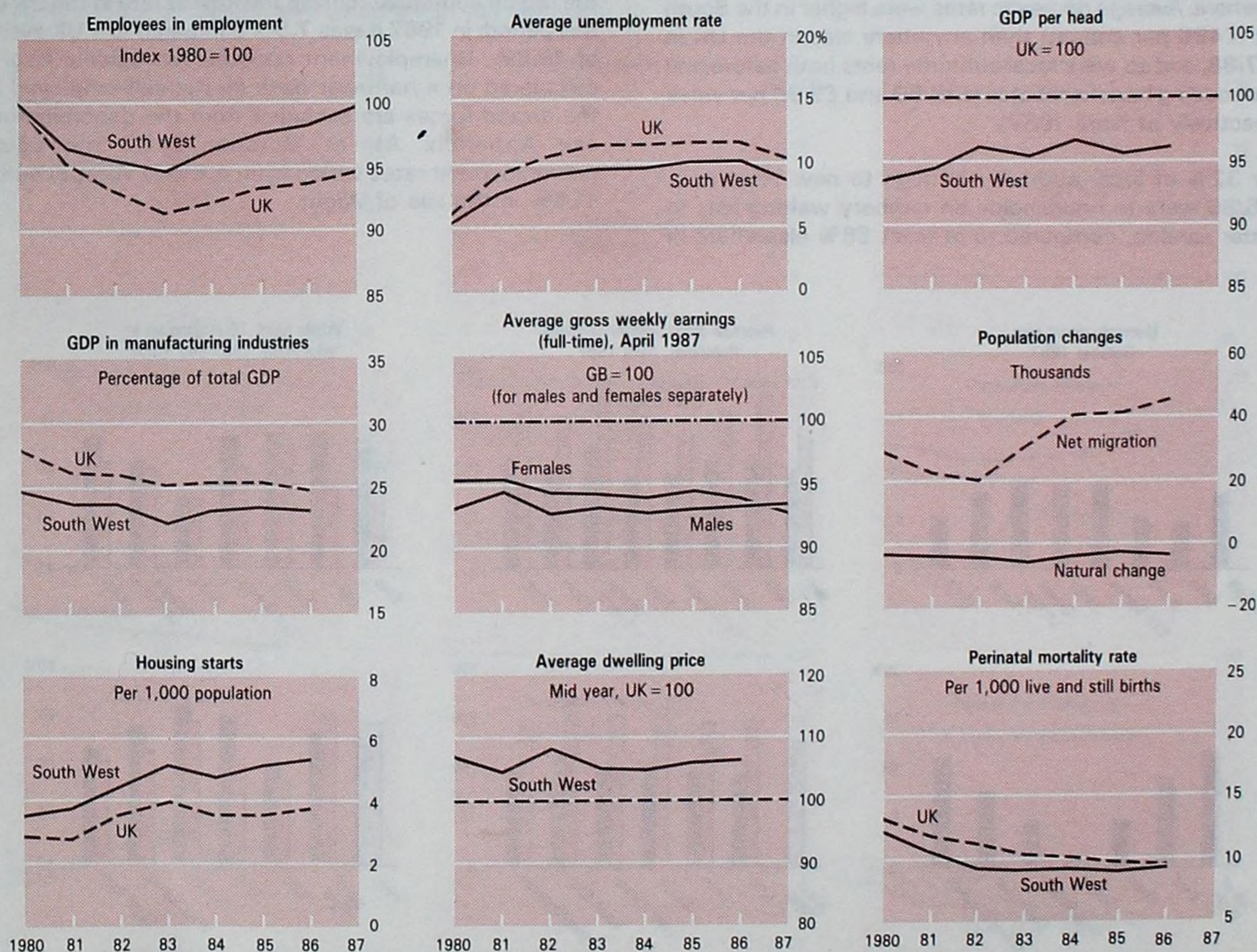
Main demographic characteristics

The South West is the third largest region of the United Kingdom accounting for 10% of the land area, and its population of 4,543 thousand in 1986 accounted for 8% of the total UK population. The size of the region and the relatively small population means that the South West has the lowest population density of all the English regions except for East Anglia. However between 1981 and 1986 the population of the region increased by 3.7%, the largest increases being in Dorset (6.6%), Cornwall (5.1%), and Somerset (4.2%). Much of the increase in population was due to inter-regional movements and in 1986 some 83 thousand people moved from the South East to the South West. It is estimated that by 2001 the population will have increased by a further 9.8% making it the second fastest growing region in the UK after East Anglia.

Social and economic characteristics

The relatively low recorded crime rate (notifiable offences recorded by the police per 100,000 population) in the South West at 5,802 in 1986 reflects the predominantly rural nature of the region; the rate was the second lowest in England and Wales after East Anglia.

Average household expenditure was £174 per week in the South West in 1985-86, second only to that in the South East. The proportion of this expenditure devoted to food was relatively low, 19.3%, and the proportions of expenditure on tobacco and alcohol were also below average. Households in the South West ate more cheese and drank more coffee per person in 1985-86 than in any other region.



As in East Anglia and the South East, households were more likely than those elsewhere in Great Britain to have a tumble drier, a dishwasher and a telephone in 1984–85. However, they were amongst the least likely to have a video recorder — 25% of households had one compared to the GB average of 28% and the South East with 32%. The South West had the highest number of cars per 1,000 population amongst all the UK regions in 1986 (366, compared with the UK average of 319). Almost three-quarters of households had the use of one or more cars or light vans in 1985, along with East Anglia and East Midlands the highest regional proportion. Over 23% of cars had been first registered prior to 1977, the highest proportion of older cars of any region.

Estimated government expenditure per head of the population on retirement pensions (£332) was higher than in any UK region, while expenditure on child benefit (£79) was the lowest. This reflects the demographic composition of the region discussed above.

The gross domestic product (GDP) of the South West in 1986 is provisionally estimated at £24.4 billion, or 7.7 per cent of UK GDP (excluding the Continental Shelf). In 1986 the GDP per head of the South West was £5,380, the third highest in the UK, having remained at around 96 per cent of the UK average for the previous five years. This followed a period of sustained relative growth which had lifted the region from 91 per cent of the average in 1976.

The industrial structure of the South West is broadly similar to the UK as a whole, although public administration and defence and agriculture contribute higher than average proportions. The long term nationwide decline in manufacturing affected the South West much less than elsewhere, owing to the continuing strong performance of the metal goods, engineering and vehicles industries.

Within the South West there is a wide variation in GDP per head between the counties. In 1984, the latest year for which county estimates are available, GDP per head ranged from 20 per cent below the UK average in Cornwall, to 6 per cent above the average in Avon and 7 per cent above average in Wiltshire. However, Cornwall's relative GDP had improved considerably since 1977, when it was the second lowest in the UK. The long term growth in the South West as a whole was reflected in all the counties; Wiltshire, Somerset and Devon grew particularly strongly.

Housing

Between December 1976 and December 1986 the dwelling stock in the South West increased by 15% to over 1.8

million; this was the second highest regional increase over the period after East Anglia (17%), compared to the UK average of 10%. In 1986 the South West had the highest regional proportion of dwellings that were owner-occupied at 70% (though the South East outside Greater London had 71%); only 18% were rented from local authorities or new towns, the lowest regional proportion.

In Great Britain in 1986 the South West, together with East Anglia had the second highest concentration of older dwelling stock after Wales with 20% of dwellings having been built before 1891. However, the region also had one of the highest concentrations of newer dwelling stock with 21% of dwellings having been built after 1970 compared to the GB average of 18%. Apart from East Anglia, the South West had the highest rate of new private sector dwellings built per 1,000 population in 1986, at 4.6 compared to the UK average of 3.0.

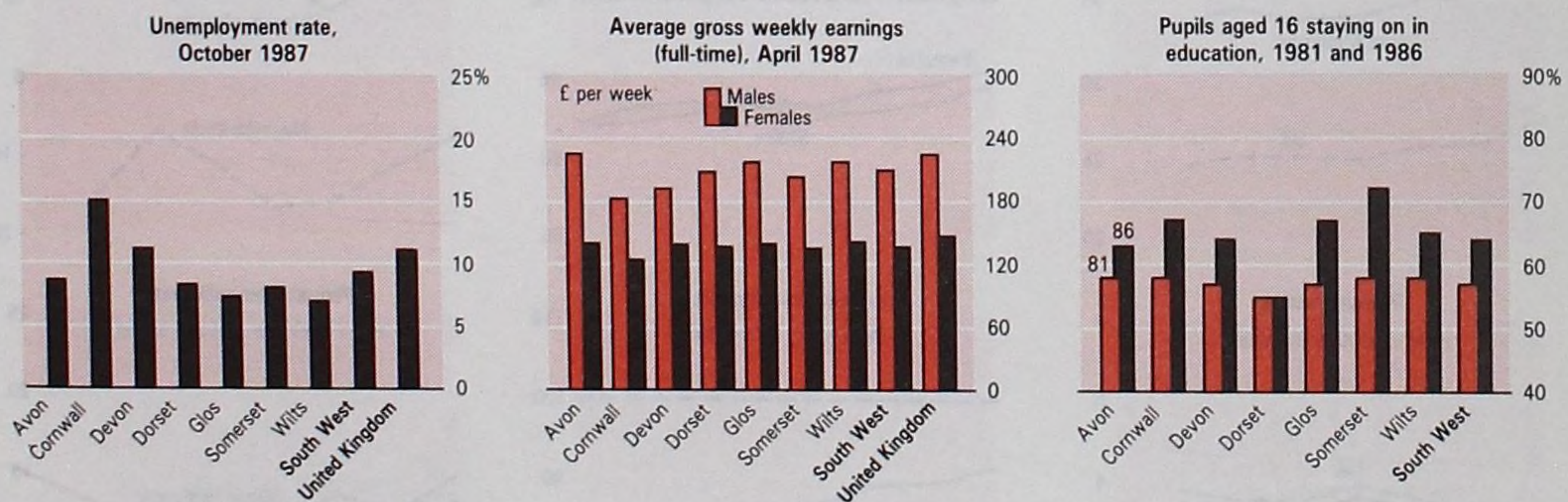
Education

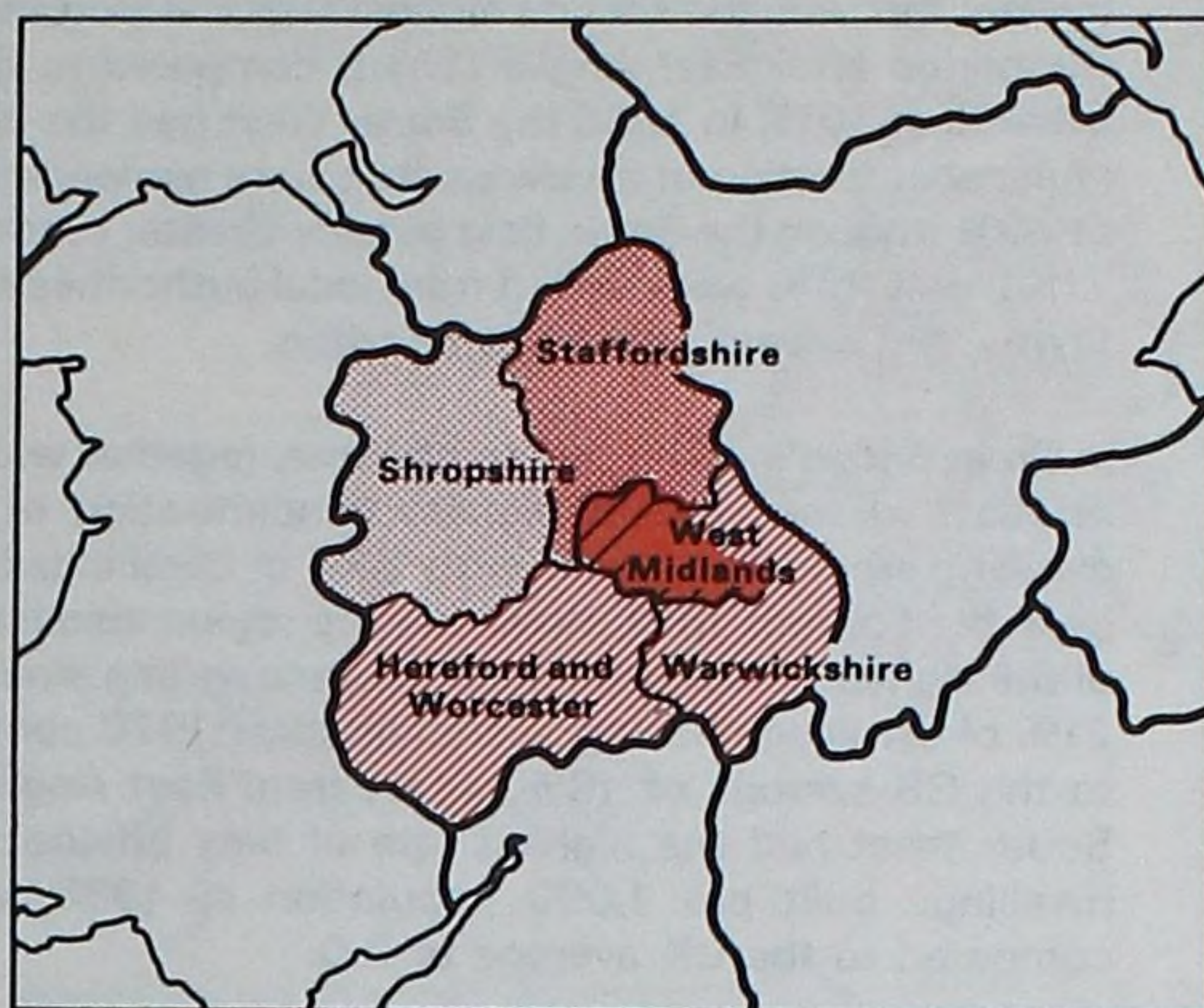
Children under 5 who attended maintained schools in the South West accounted for only 30% of the 3 to 4 year old population at January 1986, the lowest proportion in England and Wales. However, there were 24 day care places available per 100 children aged under 5, the highest in England and Wales along with East Anglia. At January 1986 pupil/teacher ratios in maintained schools in the region were the highest in the UK at 23.6 for primary schools and 16.8 for secondary schools.

Employment

The civilian labour force in the South West rose by 22% between 1971 and 1986, the second highest regional increase in GB. It was also one of only four regions in which there were more employees in employment in 1987 than there had been in 1976. At June 1987, 2.6% of all employees in employment were engaged in agriculture, forestry and fishing, the third highest regional proportion after East Anglia (4.2%) and Northern Ireland (4.0%). The self-employed accounted for 13.6% of the civilian working population in the region at June 1987, the highest proportion in the UK.

Along with the South East, East Anglia and the East Midlands, the South West maintained an unemployment rate at below the UK average between 1979 and 1987. Unemployment rates below regional level are calculated on a narrower base (ie the self-employed and armed forces are excluded from the denominator — see Appendix A); at October 1987 varied within the region from 7.0% in Wiltshire to 15.0% in Cornwall, compared to the UK rate of 11.1% on the narrower base.





Main demographic characteristics

The population of the West Midlands did not change in size between 1981 and 1986 while that of the UK overall grew by 0.7%, but this picture conceals a decline of 1.5% in the population of the former West Midlands metropolitan county and increases in all the other counties in the region ranging from 0.2% in Staffordshire to 3.2% in Shropshire. The West Midlands is the third most densely populated region in the UK with 398 people per sq km. in 1986. Within the region, at one end of the scale is Shropshire with a population density of 113 per sq km. and at the other end is the former metropolitan county of West Midlands with a density rate of 2,928 persons per sq km.

The age structure in the West Midlands is younger than in any other region of the UK apart from Northern Ireland; 17.1% of its population was over pension age, a lower proportion than anywhere except Northern Ireland, and 6.5% of its population was aged under 5, a higher

proportion than elsewhere except Northern Ireland and the North West. In Great Britain only the North West (13.8%) had a higher crude birth rate in 1986 than the West Midlands (13.6%). The crude death rate for the region at 11.1 per 1,000 population in 1986 is below the UK average of 11.6 per 1,000 population in 1986 but the perinatal mortality rate for 1984 to 1986 at 11.6 stillbirths and deaths of infants under 1 week of age per 1,000 live and stillbirths is the highest in the UK.

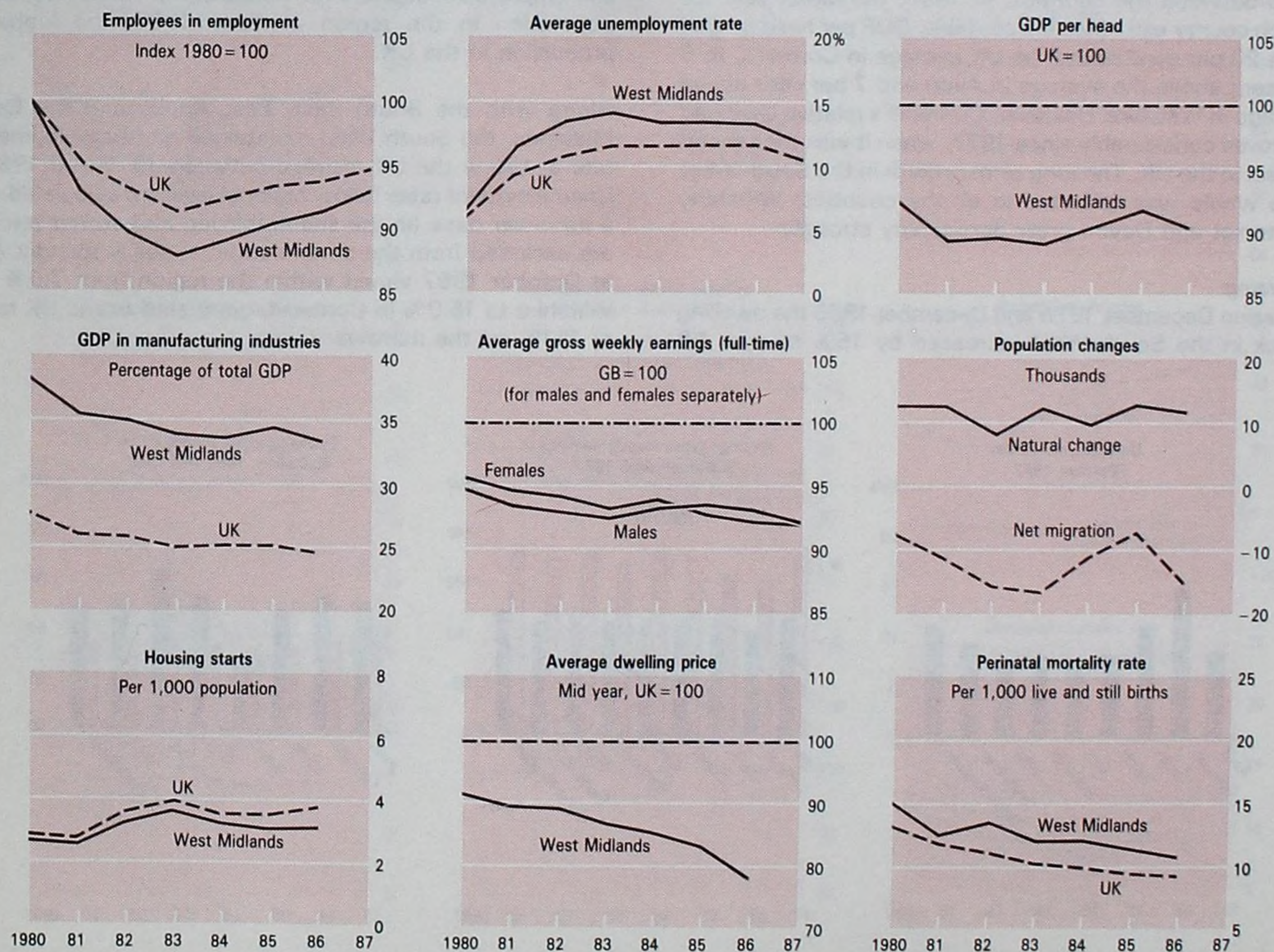
Social and economic characteristics

The West Midlands had the third highest average weekly household income amongst the regions in 1980-81, but only the sixth highest in 1984-85, reflecting the region's economic difficulties in the early part of this period.

Households in the region consumed more sugar and preserves and bread per head than in any other in 1985-86, and also ate above average quantities of meat and cheese. However, their consumption of cakes and biscuits, eggs and butter was the lowest per head of all the regions. Car ownership was slightly above the national average in 1986, at 323 cars per 1,000 population. Almost a fifth of households had the use of two or more cars or light vans in 1985.

The gross domestic product (GDP) of the West Midlands in 1986 is provisionally estimated at £26.3 billion, or 8.3 per cent of UK GDP (excluding the Continental Shelf). In 1986 the GDP per head of the West Midlands was £5,069, which was relatively low at 91 per cent of the UK average. However, the last three years had shown some relative improvement following the long-term decline in the region's relative GDP per head until 1983.

The main feature of the region's industrial structure is its heavy reliance on manufacturing industry, particularly engineering and allied industries. In 1986 manufacturing



contributed over a third of GDP in the West Midlands, compared to a quarter of GDP nationally, and more than in any other region. This proportion remained broadly constant from 1981 onwards, following a steep decline from 43 per cent in 1978.

Within the West Midlands there is considerable variation in GDP per head between counties. In 1984, the latest year for which county estimates are available, these ranged from Shropshire at 80 per cent of the UK average, and the sixth lowest in the UK, to West Midlands county at 96 per cent of the average. The long-term relative decline of the West Midlands region was particularly reflected in the steep decline of the West Midlands metropolitan county, and a lesser decline in Shropshire. On the other hand Warwickshire grew strongly, from 76 per cent of the UK average in 1977 to 90 per cent in 1984.

Housing

The West Midlands metropolitan area's housing stock grew by 6% between 1976 and 1986, among the highest rates of growth of the major metropolitan areas, but below the national average of 10%. The region's housing stock grew by 10%, the same as for the UK as a whole.

Average domestic rates in the region were the fourth highest in the country after the South East, Scotland and the North West and were slightly above the national average at £429 per annum in 1987/88, varying from £343 in Shropshire to £477 in Warwickshire. Average house prices, at £28,400 for homes purchased with building society mortgages, were the fifth highest in the country after the South East, South West, East Anglia and East Midlands but were well below the national average of just over £36,000 thousand.

Education

Children under 5 who attended maintained schools in the West Midlands at January 1986 accounted for 50% of the population aged 3 to 4 compared to an average of 43% for England. Within the region this varied from 15% in Hereford and Worcester (the fourth lowest among the English sub-regions) to 65% in the West Midlands Metropolitan County.

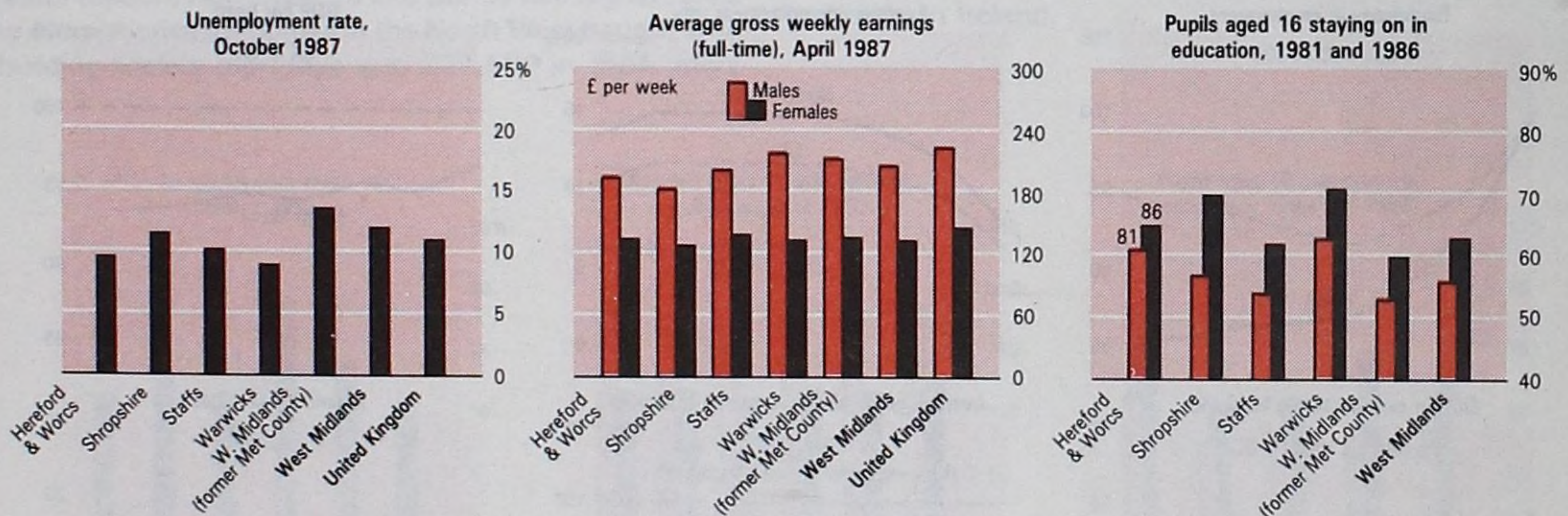
At January 1986, 63% of 16 year olds in the region were staying on at school or were in non-advanced further education, slightly above the average for England of 62%. However, within the region this proportion reached 71% in Warwickshire, the fourth highest among the English sub-regions.

Employment

Although the proportion of employees in employment in manufacturing in the West Midlands fell from 40% to 34% between June 1981 and June 1987, it remained the highest in the UK throughout this period. This was largely due to the relatively high proportion employed in the metal goods, engineering and vehicle industries; 19% in 1987 compared to a UK average of 10%.

Average gross weekly earnings in the region for both men and women were similar to those in most other regions in England, excluding the South East. However, within the region those for Shropshire were the second lowest among the sub-regions for both men and women at £182.5 and £128.3 respectively. In 1986, 38% of the workforce in the West Midlands had no educational qualifications, the second highest proportion in the UK.

The unemployment rate in the West Midlands rose from below to above the UK average in 1980 and has remained higher since then.



North West



Population density
(persons per sq. km.)

- 1,000 or over
- 600-999
- 300-599
- 150-299
- Under 150
- Former Metropolitan Counties

Social and economic characteristics

The North West continued to have the highest illegitimacy rate in the country in 1986 at 266 illegitimate births per 1,000 live births. Between 1981 and 1986 there was an increase of 71% in the illegitimacy rate. At county level the highest rate of 308 was recorded in Merseyside and the lowest was 196 in Cheshire.

Notifiable offences recorded by the police per 100,000 population at 9,780 in 1986 were higher than in any other region in England and Wales in 1986, and the increase in the rate of 39% between 1981 and 1986 was the second highest recorded. The rate for robbery increased nearly two-fold and that for burglary increased by about 50%.

Estimated government expenditure on supplementary benefits was £170 per head of population in 1985/86, higher than anywhere else except Northern Ireland. Expenditure per head on unemployment benefit was the third highest in the UK, after the North and Scotland.

Main demographic characteristics

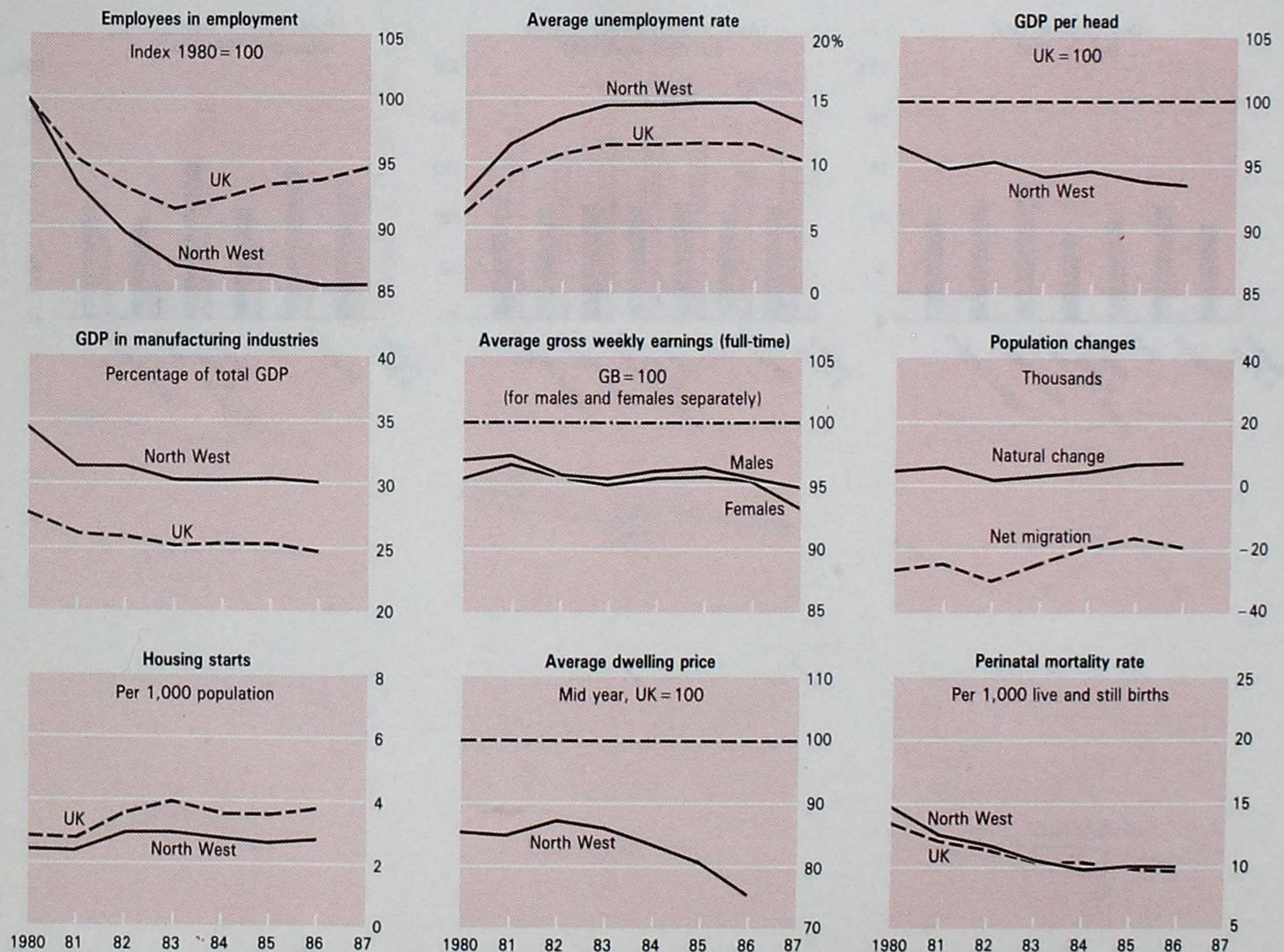
The North West has the highest regional population density in the UK with 869.5 people per sq km and has the second highest regional population (6,374 thousand in 1986). Density at sub-regional level varies from Cheshire with 407 persons per sq km to Merseyside with 2,251 per sq km. However the North West had the largest population decrease of the UK regions between 1981 and 1986 (-1.3%). Overall the region's population is expected to decline by a further 1.3% between 1986 and 2001.

In 1986 the North West had the highest birth rate in Great Britain with 13.8 births per 1,000 population, and the highest crude death rate in the UK at 12.5 deaths per 1,000 population. The age structure of the North West in 1986 was very similar to that of the UK as a whole.

Households in the North West were generally less likely to have most consumer durable goods compared to the average for Great Britain. However ownership of colour televisions, washing machines and home computers was above the GB average.

The region had the fourth lowest regional proportion of households with the use of one or more cars or light vans in 1985, 57% compared to the GB average of 62%. Around a quarter of all main road accidents in 1986 involved pedestrians, around the same as in the Greater London and Northern regions, compared to a fifth in Great Britain as a whole.

The gross domestic product (GDP) of the North West in 1986 is provisionally estimated at £33.3 billion, or 10.5 per cent of the UK GDP (excluding the Continental Shelf region). In 1986 the GDP per head of the North West was



£5,232, or 93 per cent of the UK average, broadly the same proportion as in earlier years following the region's relative decline between 1978 and 1981.

The North West's industrial structure is heavily orientated towards manufacturing which contributed 30 per cent of GDP in 1986. This is, in particular, lighter manufacturing such as food, textiles and clothing and footwear. The region derived a below average proportion of GDP from the banking, insurance, finance, business services and leasing industry, having remained broadly unchanged at 13 per cent from 1982 to 1986 despite strong growth in the UK overall.

Within the North West there is wide variation in GDP per head between counties. In 1984, the latest year for which county estimates are available, Cheshire had the third highest GDP per head in the UK, at 16 per cent above the average, having increased from 6 per cent above the average in 1981. Meanwhile, the relative GDP per head of Merseyside and Greater Manchester continued a long term decline, Merseyside reaching 86 per cent of the average in 1984 and Greater Manchester 95 per cent.

Housing

Merseyside had the lowest growth in housing stock between 1976 and 1986 of all the major conurbations at 2%. Growth for the UK was 10% over this period and for the North West it was 6% — the lowest among the standard regions.

Average weekly rent for local authority tenants in the North West at April 1987 was £6.60 net of housing benefit, lower than in any other region in England and Wales; the average fell to £6.40 in Greater Manchester. Average domestic rates in 1988 were relatively high in the region, however, at £432 per annum, second only to those in the South East and Scotland. Rates rose to £513 per annum on average in Merseyside; only Bedfordshire, Buckinghamshire, Essex, Greater London, Hertfordshire and Surrey had higher rates. The average price for homes in the North West bought with a building society mortgage was £27,500 in 1986, more

than in the North, Yorkshire and Humberside and Northern Ireland and Wales.

Education

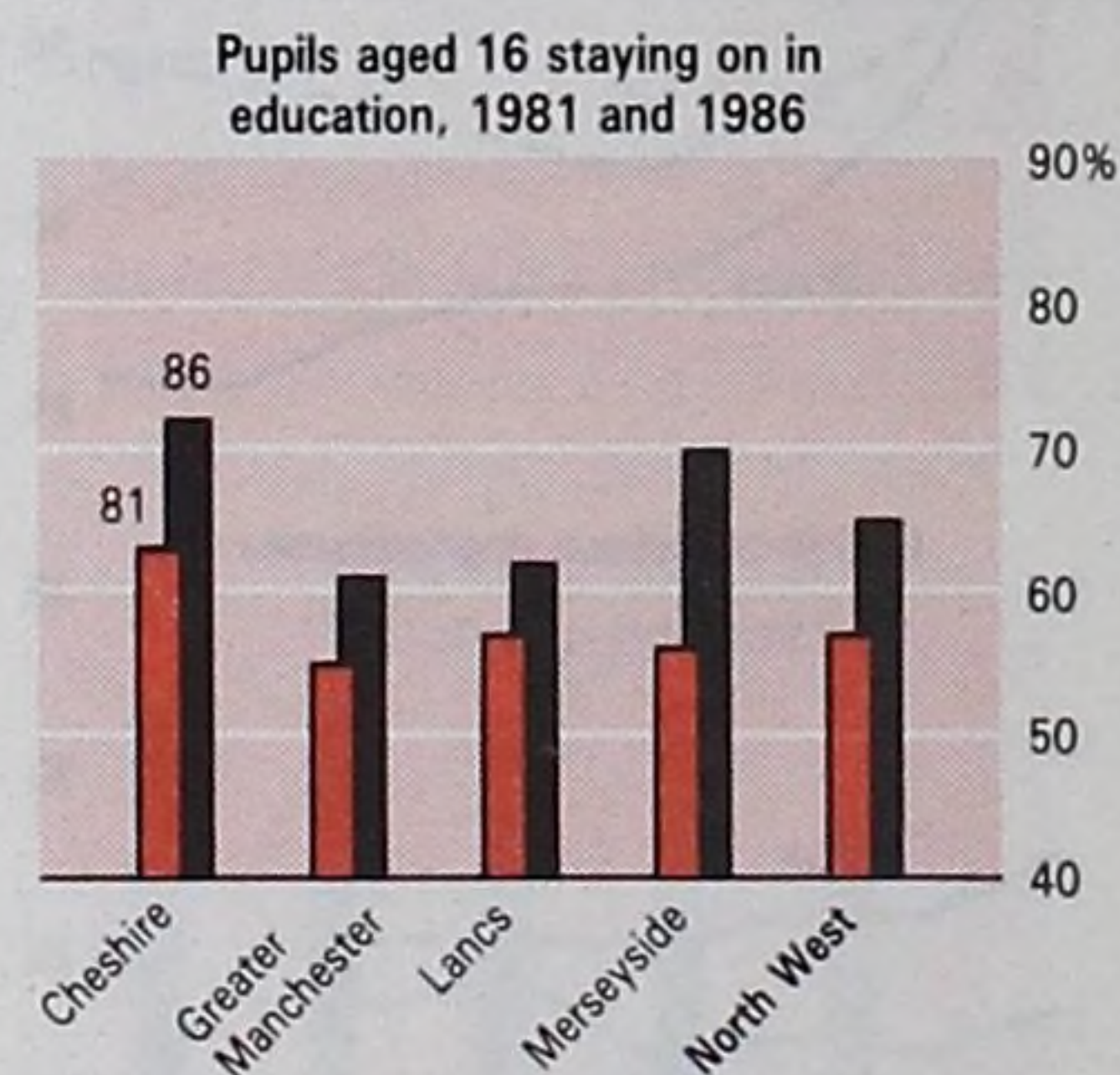
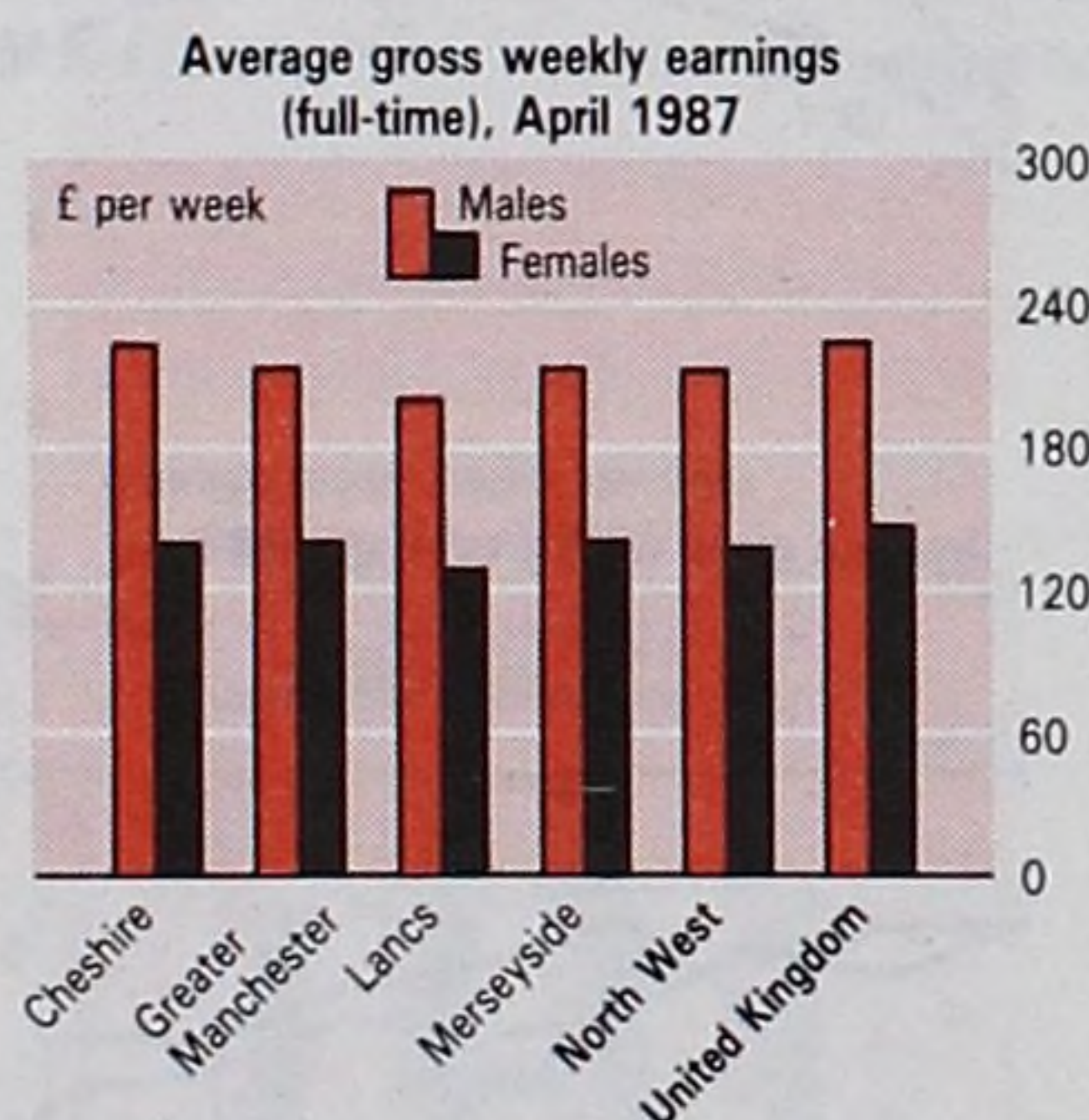
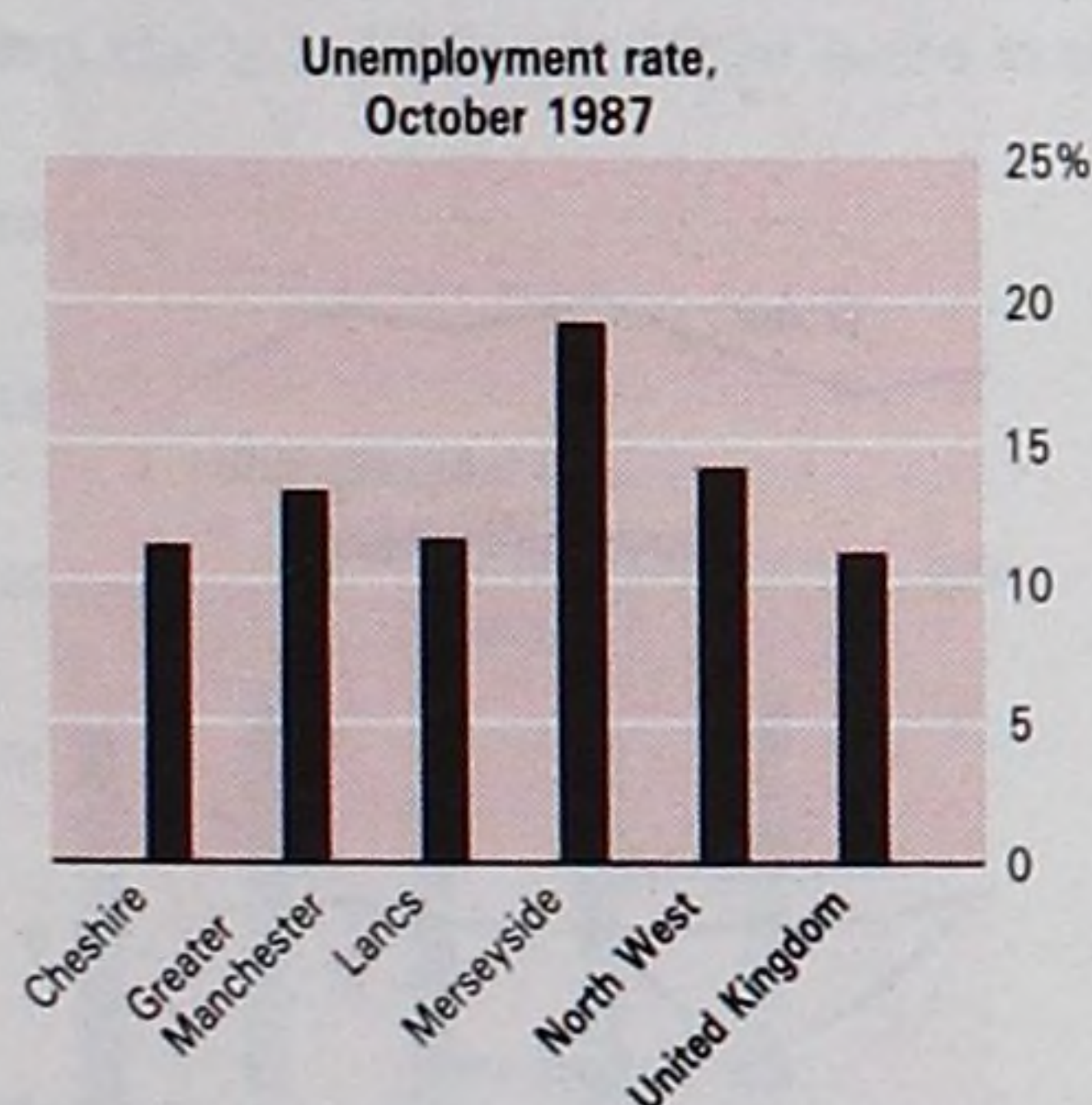
A higher proportion of pupils aged 16 stayed on at school or entered non-advanced further education in the North West (65%) than elsewhere in England at January 1986. Within the region this proportion reached 72% in Cheshire, the highest among the English sub-regions along with Surrey and Somerset.

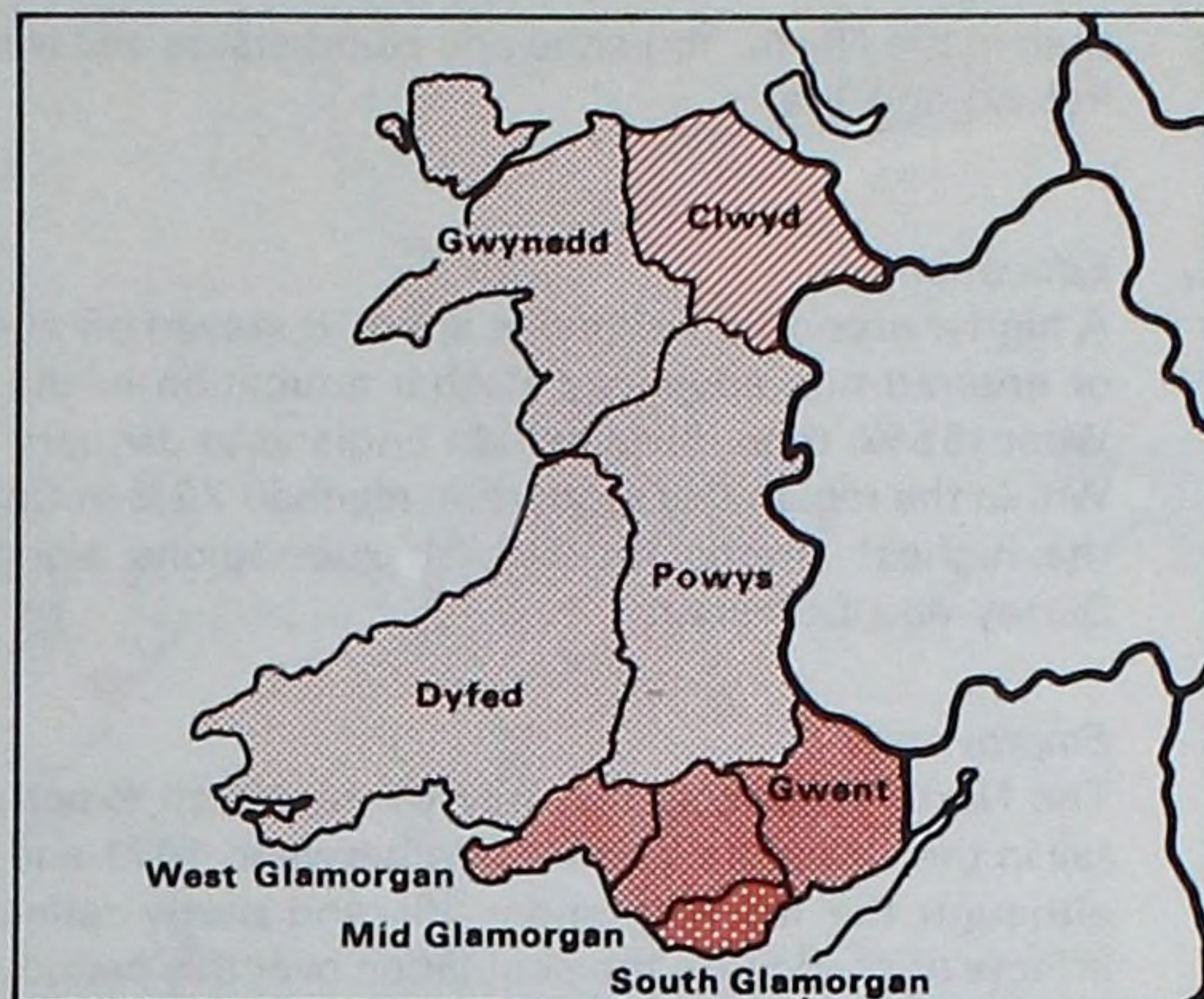
Employment

The North West was the only UK region to experience a fall in the size of its labour force between 1971 and 1986, although the fall was under 1% and partly reflects the effects of changes in the population over this period. It was also the only region not to record an increase in the number of female employees in employment between 1976 and 1987.

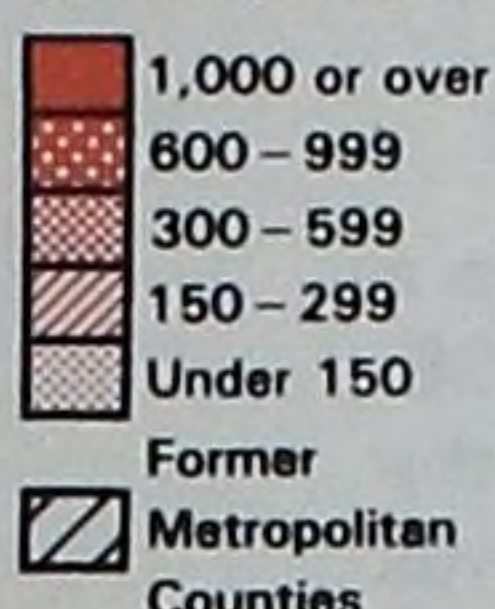
Gross average weekly earnings in the North West were the third highest in the UK for both men and women at April 1987, behind only those in the South East and Scotland. Within the region earnings varied among men from £199.5 in Lancashire to £223.1 in Cheshire, the third highest for a sub-region in the UK outside the South East.

Unemployment rates below regional level are calculated on a narrower base (ie the self-employed and armed forces are excluded from the denominator — see Appendix A); at October 1987 they varied within the region from 11.3% in Cheshire to 19.2% in Merseyside compared to the UK average of 11.1% on the narrower base). The North West had the third highest proportion of unemployed claimants who had been unemployed for more than a year; 45.6% compared to 47.7% in the West Midlands and 52.0% in Northern Ireland.





Population density
(persons per sq. km.)



Main demographic characteristics

In 1986 there were 136 people per sq km in Wales as a whole but this varied from 22 per sq km in Powys to 525 per sq km in Mid Glamorgan and 951 per sq km in South Glamorgan (which includes Cardiff). Only Scotland and Northern Ireland had lower densities than Wales. Between 1981 and 1986 the population of Wales increased slightly to 2,821 thousand. The population increased in all counties except Mid and West Glamorgan. The greatest increase of 1.7% was in Powys.

The live birth rate in Wales was 13.1 births per 1,000 population in 1986, close to the UK average but varying within the region from 11.2 in Powys to 14.7 in South Glamorgan. The average perinatal mortality rate between 1984 and 1986 was 10.4 stillbirths and deaths of infants under a week old per 1,000 live and stillbirths, and at county level it varied from 9.7 in Dyfed to 11.9 in Powys and Gwynedd. The crude death rate in 1986 was 12.3

deaths per 1,000 population and at county level ranged from 13.4 for Gwynedd to 11.2 for South Glamorgan. In 1986, 19.2% of the Welsh population was over pension age; only the South West had a higher proportion. Within Wales the proportion varied from 21.8% in Gwynedd to 17.7% in Mid-Glamorgan at the other extreme.

Social and economic characteristics

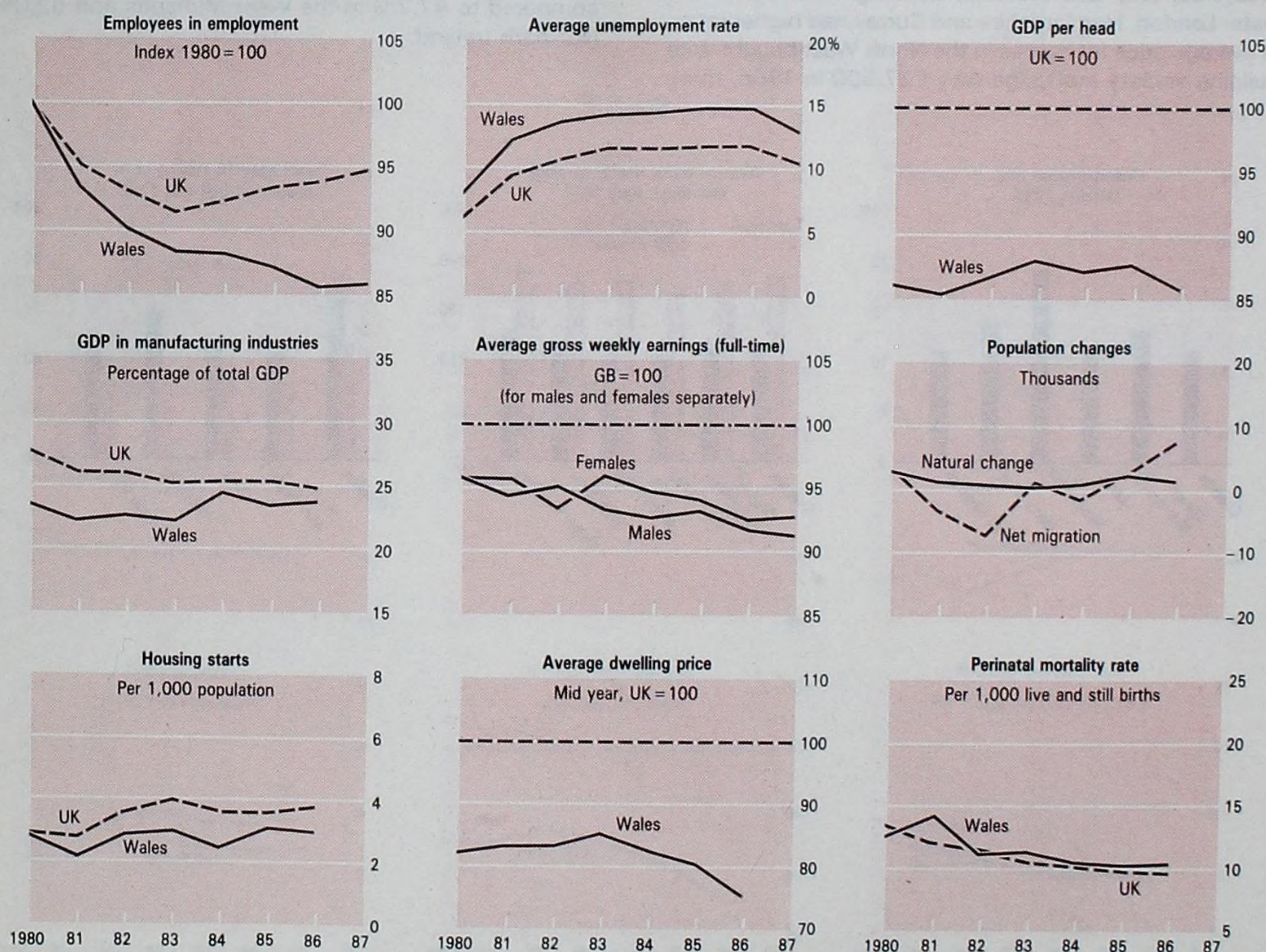
There were 211 illegitimate births in 1986 for every 1,000 live births. Although this rate is almost identical with the UK average, the increase of 88% in the rate since 1981 is exceptionally large. The rates varied between counties, the lowest being 155 in Dyfed and the highest 254 in South Glamorgan, one of the highest sub-regional rates in the UK.

There were 6,748 notifiable offences recorded by the police per 100,000 population in Wales in 1986, one of the lowest regional rates in the UK. The rates for sexual offences, burglary and robbery were the lowest in the country. Wales had the highest proportion of offences cleared up by the police in 1986 in the country, at 40.4%.

When expressed as a rate per 100 kilometres of road the number of fatal or serious accidents in 1986 (8.5) was the lowest of any region compared to the GB rate (18.0).

Estimated government expenditure on sickness and invalidity benefits was £90 per head in 1985/86, the highest in the UK and nearly twice the UK average of £48.6 per head. Expenditure on retirement pensions was also relatively high, reflecting the demographic composition of the region discussed above.

Housing accounted for 14% of household expenditure in Wales in 1985-86, a lower proportion than in any region except Scotland and Northern Ireland (both 13%), compared with about 16½% for the UK as a whole.



Households in Wales were on average the least likely to have a telephone of any region of Great Britain, and they were also relatively less likely to have a tumble drier, dishwasher, video or home computer in 1984–85.

Welsh households had the highest consumption of potatoes per head of any region in 1985–86 and, together with Scotland, the highest consumption of butter. However, their consumption of cakes and biscuits, fruit and fish was below the average for Great Britain.

The gross domestic product (GDP) of Wales in 1986 is provisionally estimated at £13.5 billion, or 4.3 per cent of UK GDP (excluding the Continental Shelf). Welsh GDP per head in 1986 was £4,795, which was the second lowest in the UK, higher only than Northern Ireland. Relative to the UK average, Welsh GDP per head declined from 88 per cent in 1983 to 86 per cent in 1986.

The Welsh economy has an unusual industrial structure, deriving a high level of GDP from the energy industries (notably coal mining and oil refining). These contributed 11 per cent of GDP in 1986, more than double the proportion in the UK as a whole. Between 1983 and 1986 the contribution of manufacturing to GDP increased from 22 per cent to 24 per cent, contrasting with a decreasing share in the UK overall.

Within Wales there is a wide variation in GDP per head between the counties. In 1984, the latest year for which county estimates are available, GDP per head ranged from 10 per cent above the UK average in South Glamorgan to 30 per cent below average in Mid Glamorgan, the lowest in the UK. The estimate for Mid Glamorgan was lower than in previous years reflecting the effect of the miners strike on the county's economy. The changing fortunes of the oil refineries are shown in the increase in the relative GDP of Dyfed and Powys and the decrease in West Glamorgan between 1981 and 1984.

Housing
In 1986, 68% of dwellings in Wales were owner-occupied, the same as in the East Midlands. This proportion was higher only in the South West (70%). Almost 85% of housing starts in Wales in 1986 were in the private sector

with the proportion ranging from almost 74% in Gwent to almost 94% in South Glamorgan.

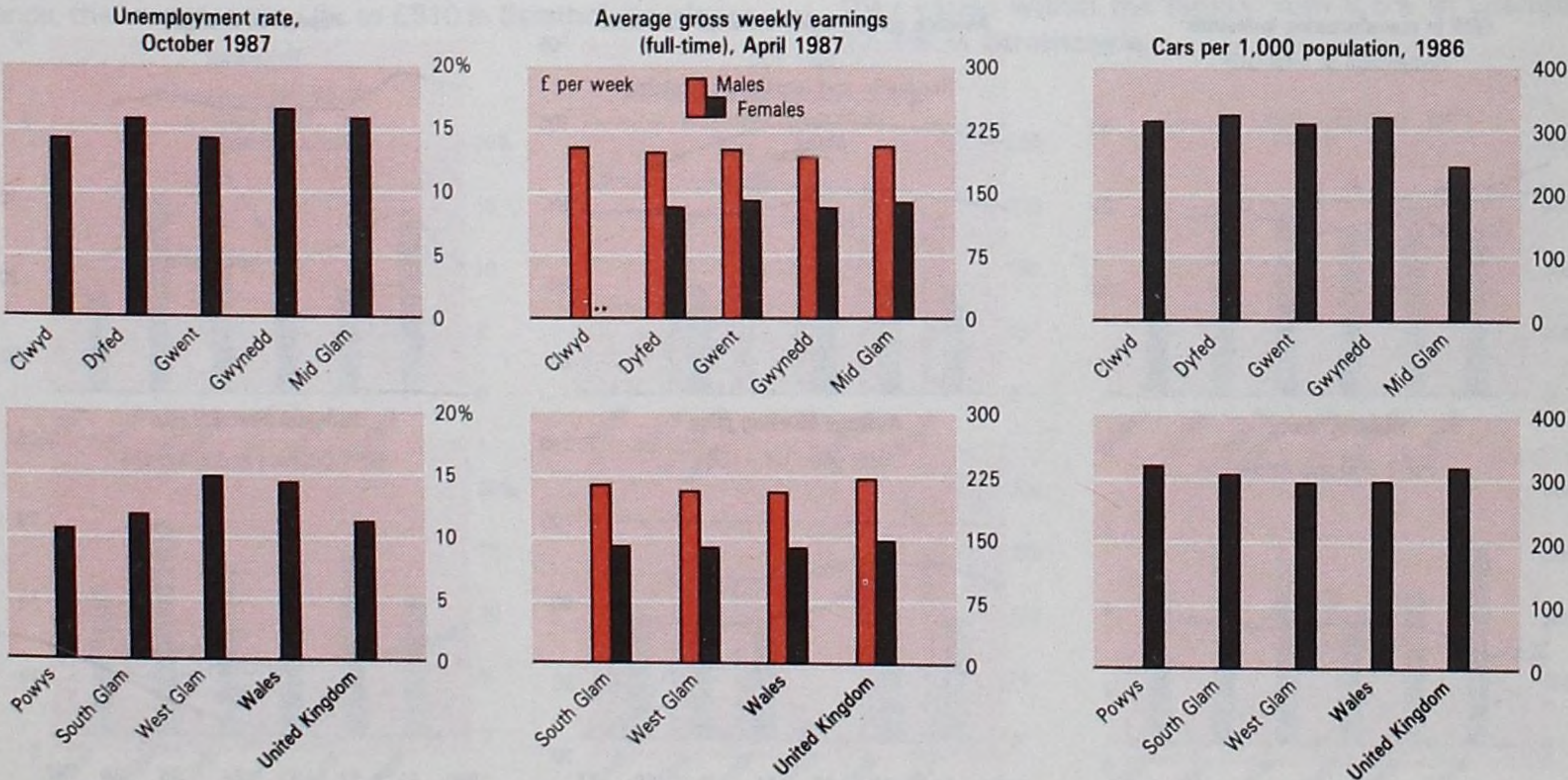
After Northern Ireland, Wales had the lowest average domestic rates paid per year in 1987/88 at £274 compared with the UK average of £418. The figure for Powys was £224 which was the fourth lowest sub-regional rate in the UK after the Southern and Western Boards of Northern Ireland and the Scottish Islands. The average dwelling price paid by building society borrowers was £27,400 in Wales in 1986 – the fourth lowest UK regional price after the North, Yorkshire and Humberside, and Northern Ireland.

Education
Children under five in maintained schools in Wales accounted for 69% of the 3 to 4 year old population at January 1986, a higher proportion than in any of the English regions. In West Glamorgan this proportion reached 88%, the highest among the English and Welsh sub-regions.

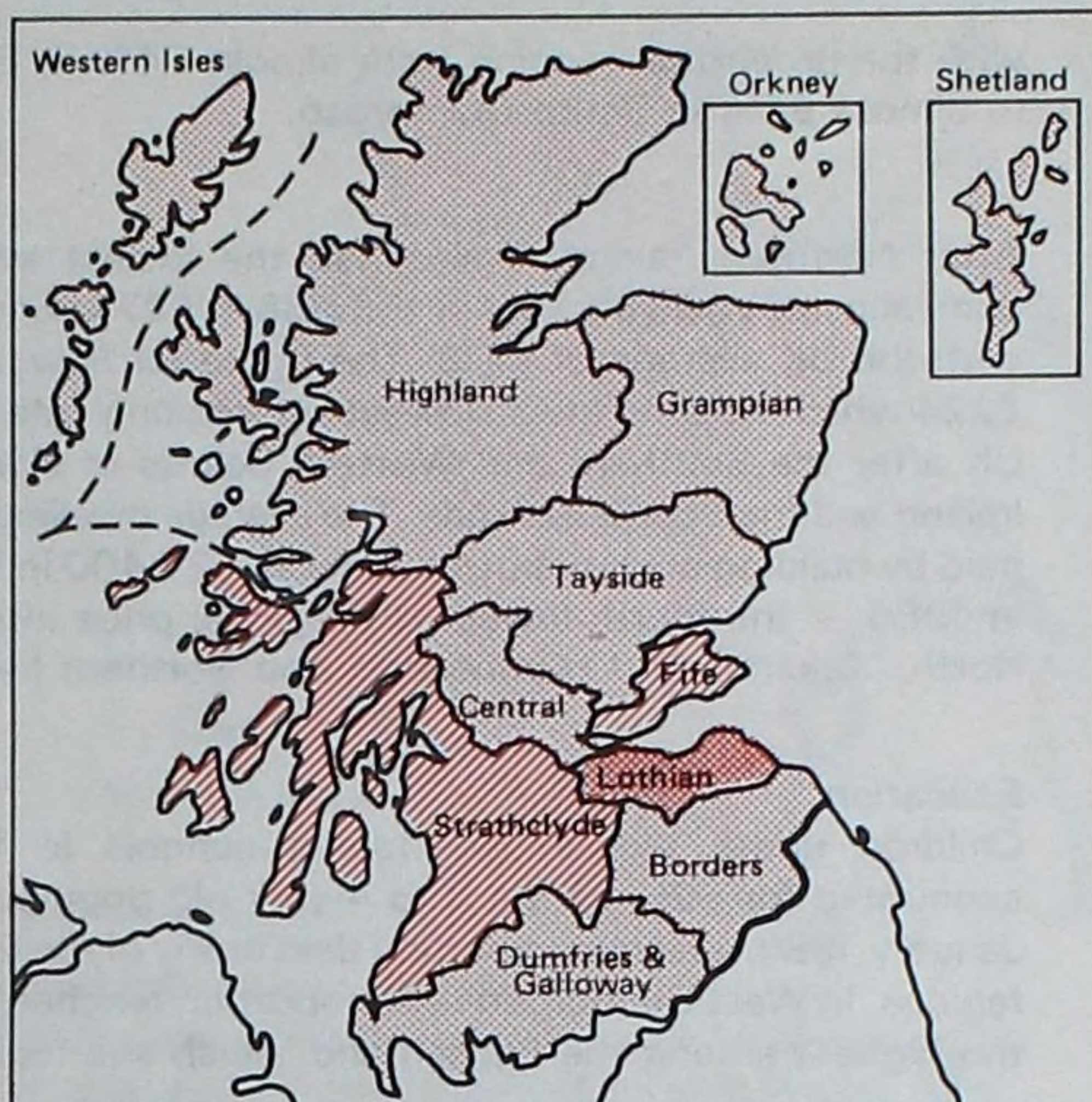
Employment
In 1987, 6.6% of all employees in employment in Wales were in the metal, minerals and chemicals industries, the highest proportion among the UK regions. The region also had relatively high proportions of employees in agriculture, forestry and fishing (2.4%) and energy and water supply (3.8%).

In 1986 the proportion of heads of households in Wales who were economically inactive (44%) was the highest in the UK, reflecting the fact that economic activity rates in the region were lower than elsewhere.

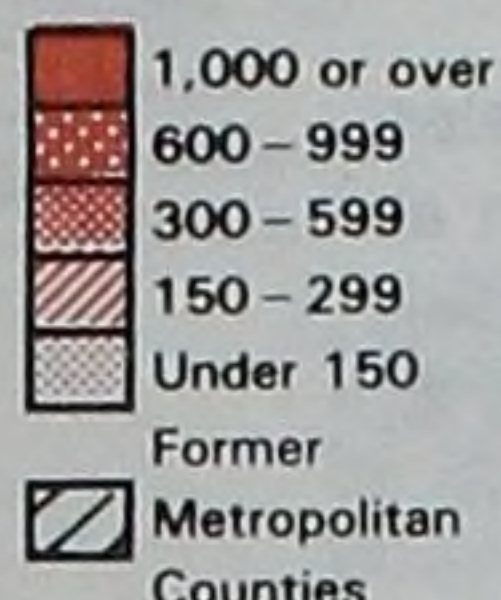
The unemployment rate in Wales fell between 1986 and 1987 from 14.9% to 13.0%, but remained at above the UK average of 10.6%. Unemployment rates below regional level are calculated on a narrower base (excluding the self-employed and the armed forces – see Appendsix A); at October 1987 they varied within the region from 10.5% in Powys to 16.5% in Gwynedd, the fifth highest among the sub-regions of Great Britain.



Scotland



Population density
(persons per sq. km.)



Main demographic characteristics

The population of Scotland declined by 1.1% between 1981 and 1986 to 5,121 thousand. The greatest decrease at the level of regions within Scotland took place in the Islands (3.6%) but most of the fall was in 1981/82 and was due to oil-related factors. The next largest falls were in Strathclyde (2.9%) and Tayside (1.2%). Scotland has the lowest average population density with 66.4 persons per sq km in 1986 compared with 234.1 for the whole of the UK. The Regional Council Areas with the highest and lowest density rates were Fife (263.1) and Lothian (422.7) on the one hand, and Highland (7.9) and the 3 Island areas (14.0) on the other hand.

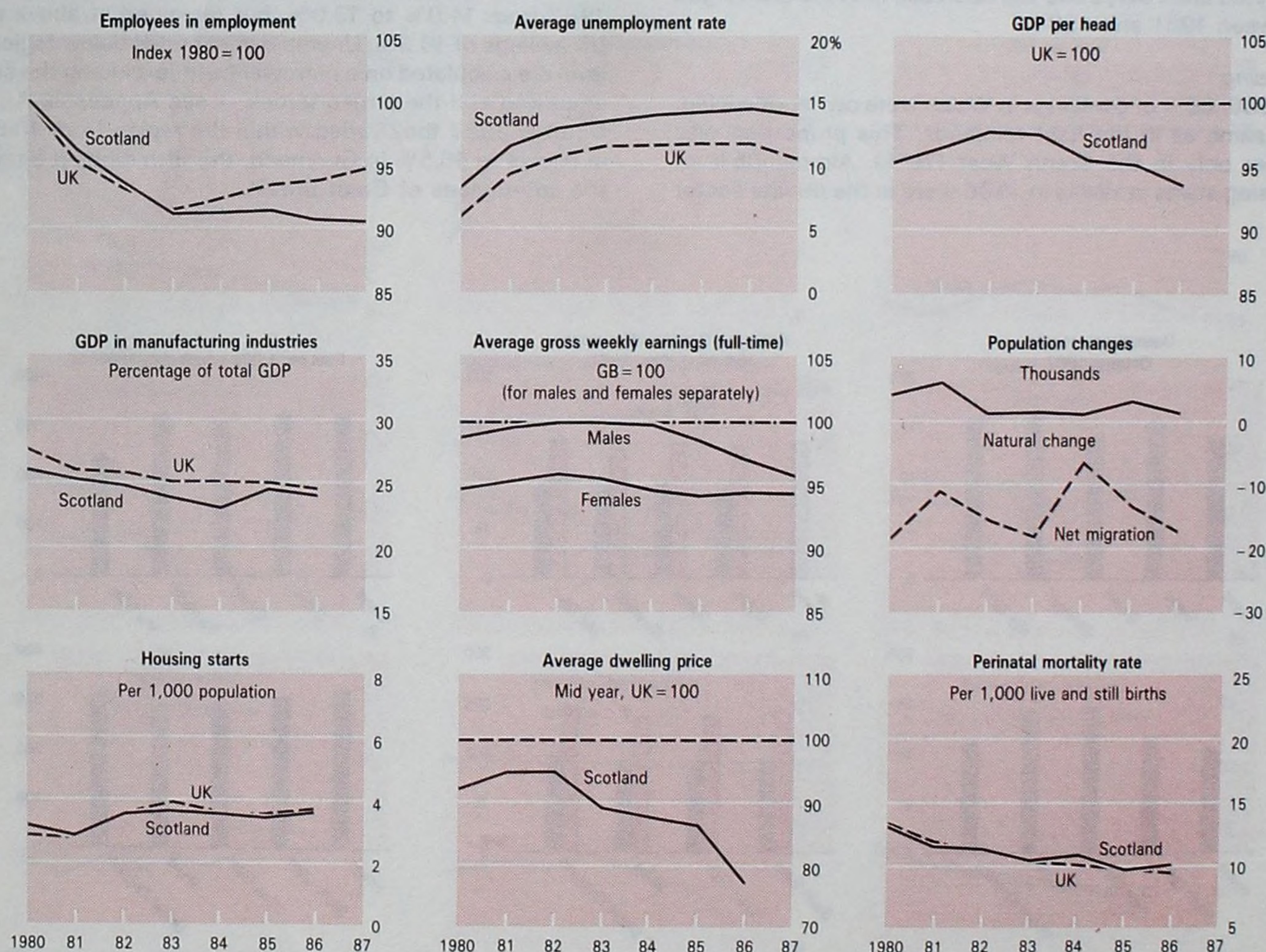
Adjusted for age, regional mortality rates from all causes in 1986 were highest in Scotland for both males (1349 per 100,000 population) and females (1284 per 100,000 population). Apart from Northern Ireland, Scotland had the highest mortality rates from heart disease and pneumonia.

Scottish women had the highest mortality rate from cancer in the whole of the UK. Mortality rates from accidents, poisonings and violence among Scottish males were the highest in the country as were those from suicide and cerebrovascular disease.

Social and economic characteristics

Only 22% of men and 21% of women marrying in Scotland in 1986 were remarrying, lower proportions than elsewhere in Great Britain but considerably than in Northern Ireland. Scotland had a higher proportion of marriages which were solemnised by a religious ceremony than elsewhere in Great Britain (59% in 1986 as against 52% for England and 58% for Wales) but this was again much lower than in Northern Ireland (86%). At 133 illegitimate births per 1,000 live births in 1986, Borders had the lowest illegitimacy rate in the UK apart from Surrey and parts of Northern Ireland.

Scottish households reported one of the lowest proportions of expenditure of all the UK regions on housing, 12.9% compared with the UK average of 16.6%. They also reported the highest proportion of any region on tobacco, 3.8% compared with the UK average of 2.6%, and a relatively high proportion on alcohol (5.6% as against 4.7% nationally).



Compared with other regions a relatively high proportion of households in Scotland in 1984–85 had a washing machine, tumble drier or video, but a relatively low proportion had a dishwasher, deep freezer or home computer. Car ownership was the lowest in the UK at 243 cars per 1,000 population in 1986, compared with the UK average of 319. Around 53% of households had the regular use of one or more cars or light vans in 1985, the second lowest regional proportion. More cars, over 92%, had been first registered in the ten years to 1986 than in any other region.

The gross domestic product (GDP) of Scotland in 1986 is provisionally estimated at £26.8 billion, or 8.4% of the UK GDP (excluding the Continental Shelf). Scottish GDP per head in 1986 was £5,234, 6 per cent below the UK average, having fallen back relative to the average since 1982.

Scotland's industrial structure is broadly similar to the UK as a whole, although education and health services, construction and agriculture, forestry and fishing contribute higher than average proportions. The strongest growth industry in recent years was banking, finance, insurance, business services and leasing; its contribution to Scottish GDP increased to 13 per cent in 1986 but remains lower than the UK average.

Within Scotland there is a wide variation in GDP per head between the local authority regions. In 1984, the latest year for which estimates are available at this level, the lowest was Dumfries and Galloway, which had GDP per head 14 per cent below the UK average. The highest was Grampian which at 128 per cent of the UK average was the second highest in the UK, lower only than Greater London.

Housing

The tenure pattern in Scotland is very different from that in the rest of the UK, with 42% of dwellings in 1986 being owner-occupied, 8% privately rented, and 49% rented from local authorities, new towns or the Scottish Special Housing Association, compared with 63%, 10% and 27% respectively for the UK on average. The proportion of dwellings rented from local authorities or new towns had fallen from 54% in 1981 as tenants bought their homes under 'right to buy' legal provision, and the proportion which were owner-occupied had risen from 36%. Average domestic rates in 1987/88 were £443 per annum in Scotland as a whole, but ranged from only £170 in the Islands, the lowest in the UK, to £510 in Strathclyde, higher

than anywhere except Merseyside and parts of the South East.

In 1986 the average dwelling price paid by all building society borrowers was just over £28,000, and for the first time buyers it was just over £22,000, in each case around four-fifths of the UK average.

Education

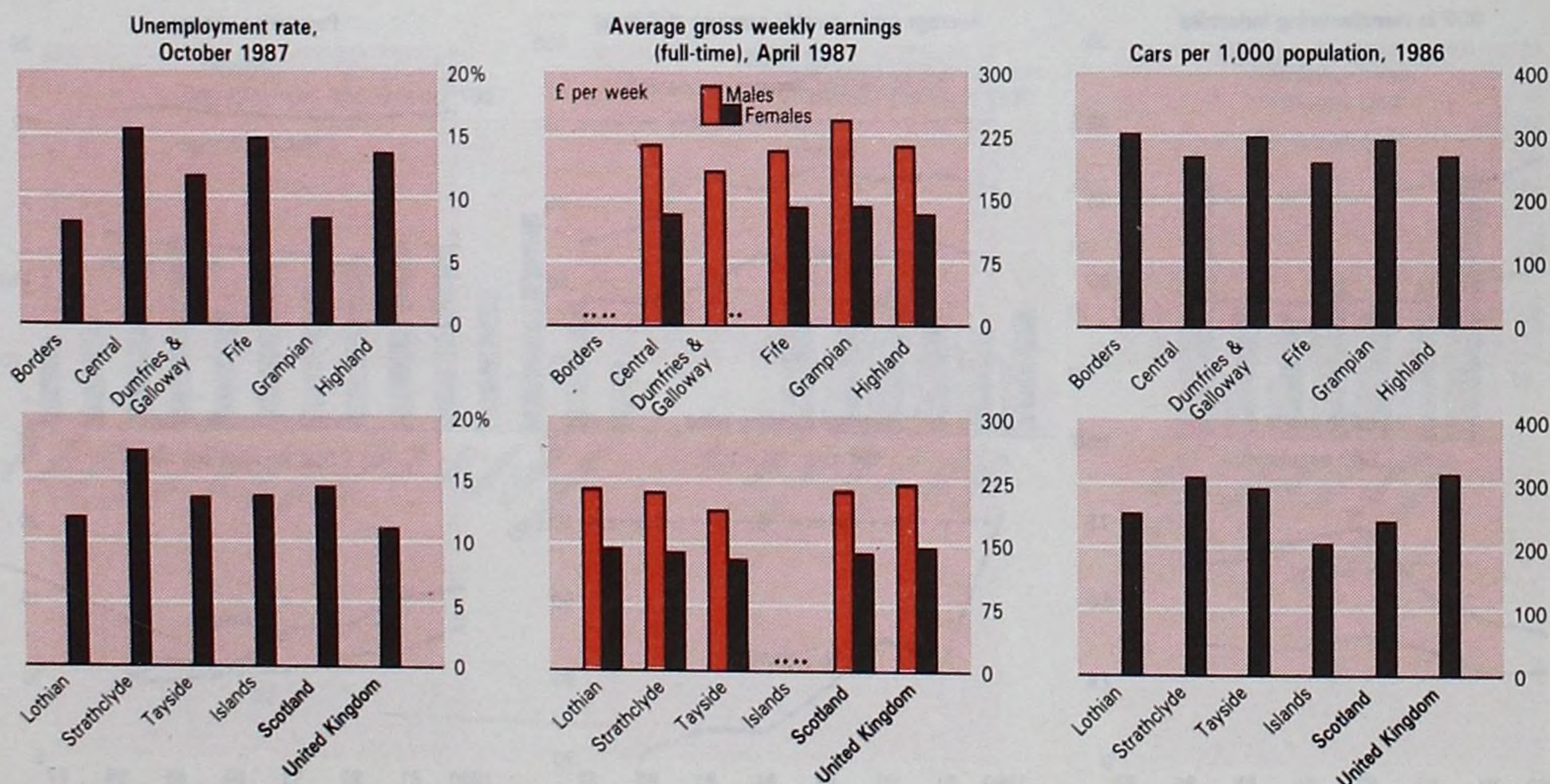
Reflecting its relatively sparse population in some areas, Scotland had the highest proportion of public sector primary and secondary schools with 50 or fewer pupils in the UK in 1986/87 at 22%. Pupil/teacher ratios in maintained schools were also lower than elsewhere in the UK in 1986; 20.4 in primary schools compared to a UK average of 22.0, and 13.5 in secondary schools compared to a UK average of 15.9.

All public sector secondary schools in Scotland are comprehensive though a few are selective as regards level of courses offered. The examination system in Scotland is different from that in the rest of the UK; there is no Scottish equivalent to the CSE examinations taken elsewhere, and there is normally only one year's study between SCE O and H grades, compared with the usual two years between GCE O and A levels elsewhere. Of Scottish school leavers in 1985/86, 36% of girls and 29% of boys had at least one pass at SCE H grade.

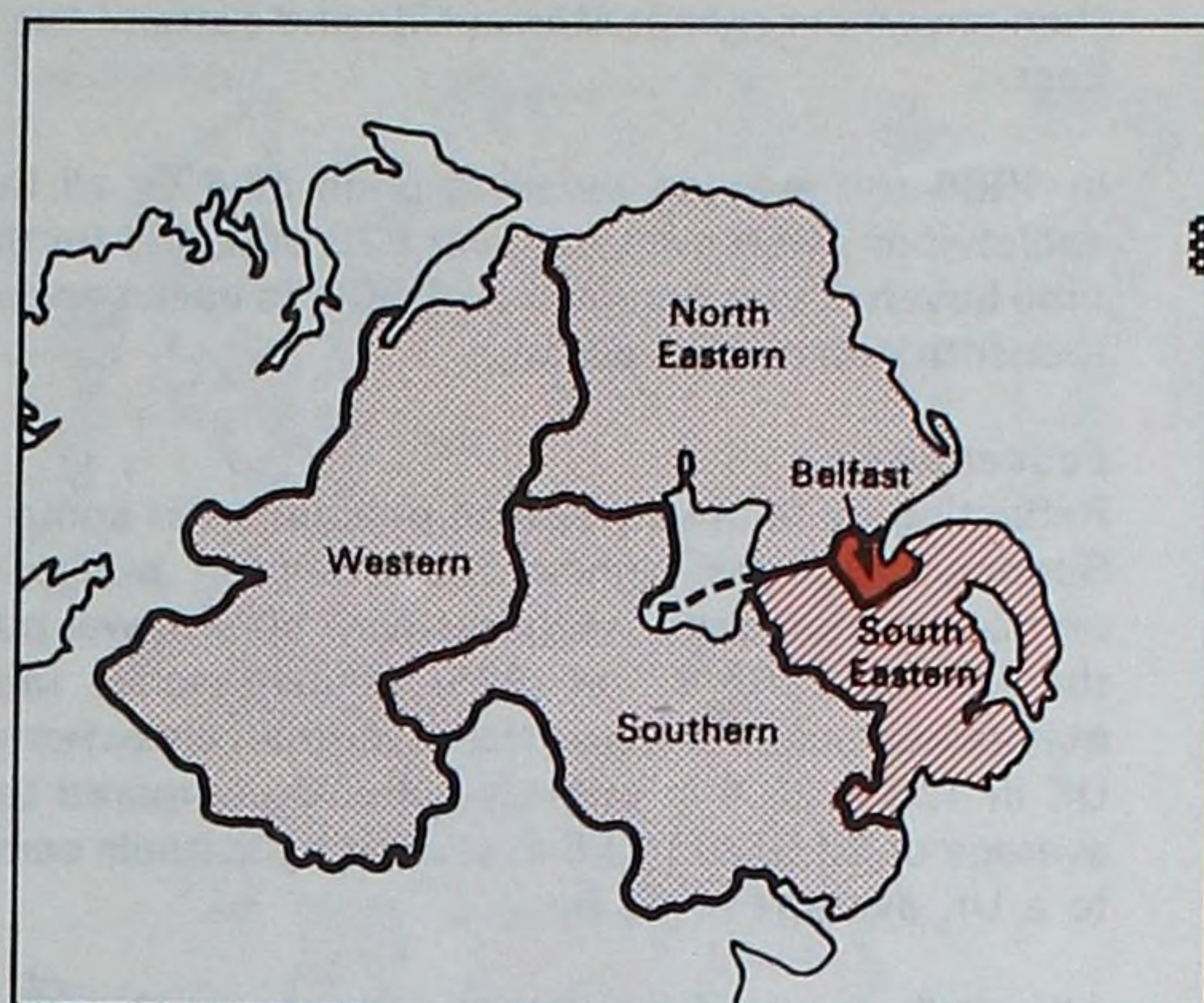
Employment

In 1987, 21% of employees in employment were in the manufacturing industries in Scotland, the same as for Northern Ireland but the lowest in the UK except for the South East. The self-employed accounted for only 8% of the civilian working population at June 1987, the lowest proportion in the UK along with the North and the West Midlands.

At April 1987 average gross weekly earnings in Scotland were the second highest in the UK among both males and females. Among males this was largely due to the relatively high wages in Grampian (£244.8), which were higher than in any other of the areas shown except for Berkshire (£259.5) and Greater London (£280.5) in the South East. In 1987 Scotland had the third highest unemployment rate in the UK at 14.0% compared to a UK average of 10.6%. Unemployment rates at the below Scotland level are calculated on a narrower base (excluding the self-employed and armed forces — see Appendix A); at October 1987 they varied within the region from 8.5% in Grampian to 17.3% in Strathclyde.



Northern Ireland



Main demographic characteristics

The population of Northern Ireland grew by 1.9% between 1981 and 1986 to reach nearly 1,567 thousand. Within the Education and Library Boards, the population of Belfast fell by 3.7% but that of the Southern area increased by 4.9%. The province has a smaller population than any other region in the UK and only Scotland is more sparsely populated, the population density of Northern Ireland being 111 persons per sq km. However between 1986 and 2001 the population is expected to increase by a further 7.3%, a greater increase than any other region except East Anglia and the South West and far higher than the UK projection of 1.7%.

The age structure of the Northern Ireland population is much younger than that of the rest of the UK with 8.7% of the population aged under 5 in 1986 compared with the national average of 6.4%. The proportion over retirement age was much lower than elsewhere in the UK, 14.4%

compared with the UK average of 18.1%. The proportion aged 75 or over was only 4.8%. This age structure reflects the high birth rate in the province which in 1986 was 18.0 births per 1,000 population. The perinatal mortality rate in Northern Ireland for 1984 to 1986 was fairly high at 10.8 stillbirths and deaths of infants under a week old per 1,000 live and stillbirths, compared with the UK figure of 9.9.

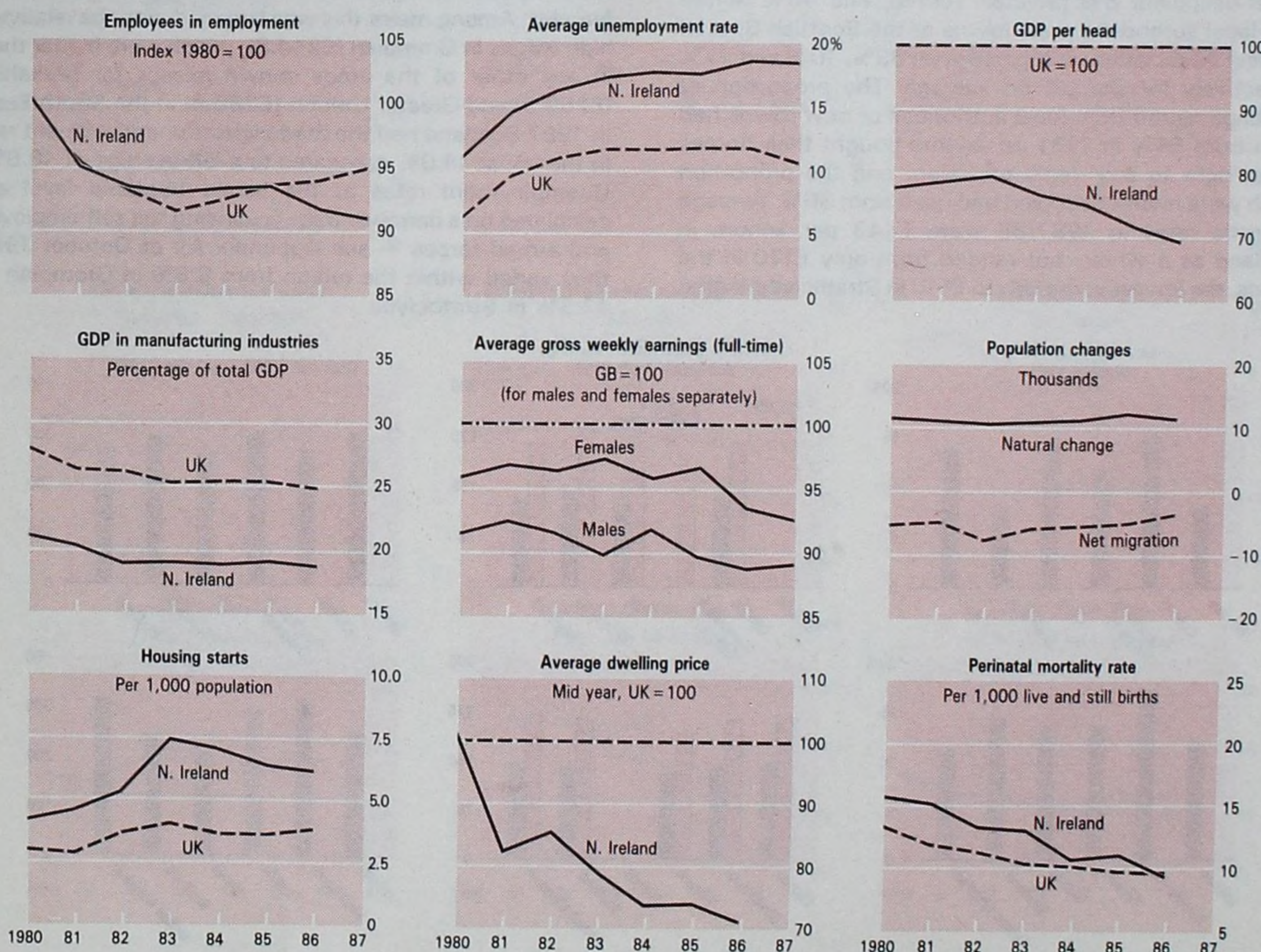
Because of the small proportion of elderly people in the province, Northern Ireland had the lowest crude death rate in the UK at 10.3 deaths per 1,000 population. However the age-adjusted mortality rates from heart disease and pneumonia were the highest in the UK and Northern Irish females had the second highest mortality rate from cerebrovascular disease and the lowest rates from congenital anomalies and infectious and parasitic diseases.

Social and economic characteristics

Only 8.7% of men and 8.2% of women marrying in Northern Ireland in 1986 were remarrying, by far the lowest proportions in the UK. Northern Ireland had the highest proportion of marriages which were solemnised by a religious ceremony in the UK (86% as against 59% in Scotland, 58% in Wales and 52% in England). The province continued to have the lowest illegitimacy rate in the UK at 127 illegitimate births per 1,000 live births although between 1981 and 1986 there was an 81% increase in the rate.

Over a fifth of motoring prosecutions in Northern Ireland in 1986 were for careless or reckless driving, more than double the next highest proportion (10% in Scotland); the proportion for licence and insurance type offences was correspondingly lower than elsewhere.

Social security benefits accounted for about a fifth of average household income in 1985-86, a higher proportion than anywhere else. Estimated government expenditure on supplementary benefits in 1985/86 was £199 per head of population compared with the UK average of £138 per head.



Northern Irish households spent a higher proportion of their expenditure on food in 1985–86 compared with households elsewhere, and also a higher proportion on fuel, light and power and on clothing and footwear. However they spent a lower proportion than households elsewhere on housing and on durable goods. Their ownership of most durable goods was amongst the lowest of the UK regions in 1984–85, and their ownership of cars was also low (267 per 1,000 population), though higher than in Scotland or the North.

The gross domestic product (GDP) of Northern Ireland in 1986 is provisionally estimated at £6.1 billion, or 1.9 per cent of the UK GDP (excluding the Continental Shelf). Northern Ireland's GDP per head in 1986 was £3,889, the lowest in the UK, compared with £6,575 in the South East. In recent years the province's GDP per head fell back in relation to the UK average, from 79 per cent in 1982 to a provisional estimate of 69 per cent in 1986.

Northern Ireland's industrial structure is different from the rest of the UK in several ways. The provision of public services generates a high proportion of GDP, 35 per cent in 1986 against a UK average of 23 per cent. Furthermore manufacturing is less important as there is very little contribution from the minerals, metals and chemicals group or from metal goods, engineering and vehicles. However other, lighter manufacturing (of food, tobacco, clothing etc) is slightly more important than in the UK overall. Northern Ireland derives over 4 per cent of its GDP from agriculture, twice the UK level. These differences in industrial structure mean that profits and surpluses contribute less to GDP than in other regions. Conversely, self employment income is relatively high.

Housing

Housing stock in Northern Ireland increased by 10% between December 1976 and December 1986, the same as the UK average. Northern Ireland had the highest rate of new dwellings built in the country in 1986, at 6.4 per 1,000 population, in 1986, and was exceptional in having a public sector completion rate more than twice that in any other region, at 1.9 dwellings per 1,000 population. In 1986, 61% of the dwellings in Northern Ireland were owner-occupied compared with 54% in 1981. The proportion of properties rented from local authorities was 34%, the same as the North but lower than Scotland, and lower than in 1981. Privately rented property accounted for only 6% of the housing stock in 1986, the lowest proportion in the UK and half the 1976 figure.

Average domestic rates in 1987/88 were only £231 in Northern Ireland, less than anywhere else, and at sub-regional level were only £208 in the Southern Education and Library Board. These compared with a UK average of £418. The average price of a home bought with a building society mortgage in Northern Ireland was £25,700 in 1986, less than anywhere except the North and Yorkshire and Humberside, and the average price of a new dwelling was only £31,500, cheaper than elsewhere in the UK.

Education

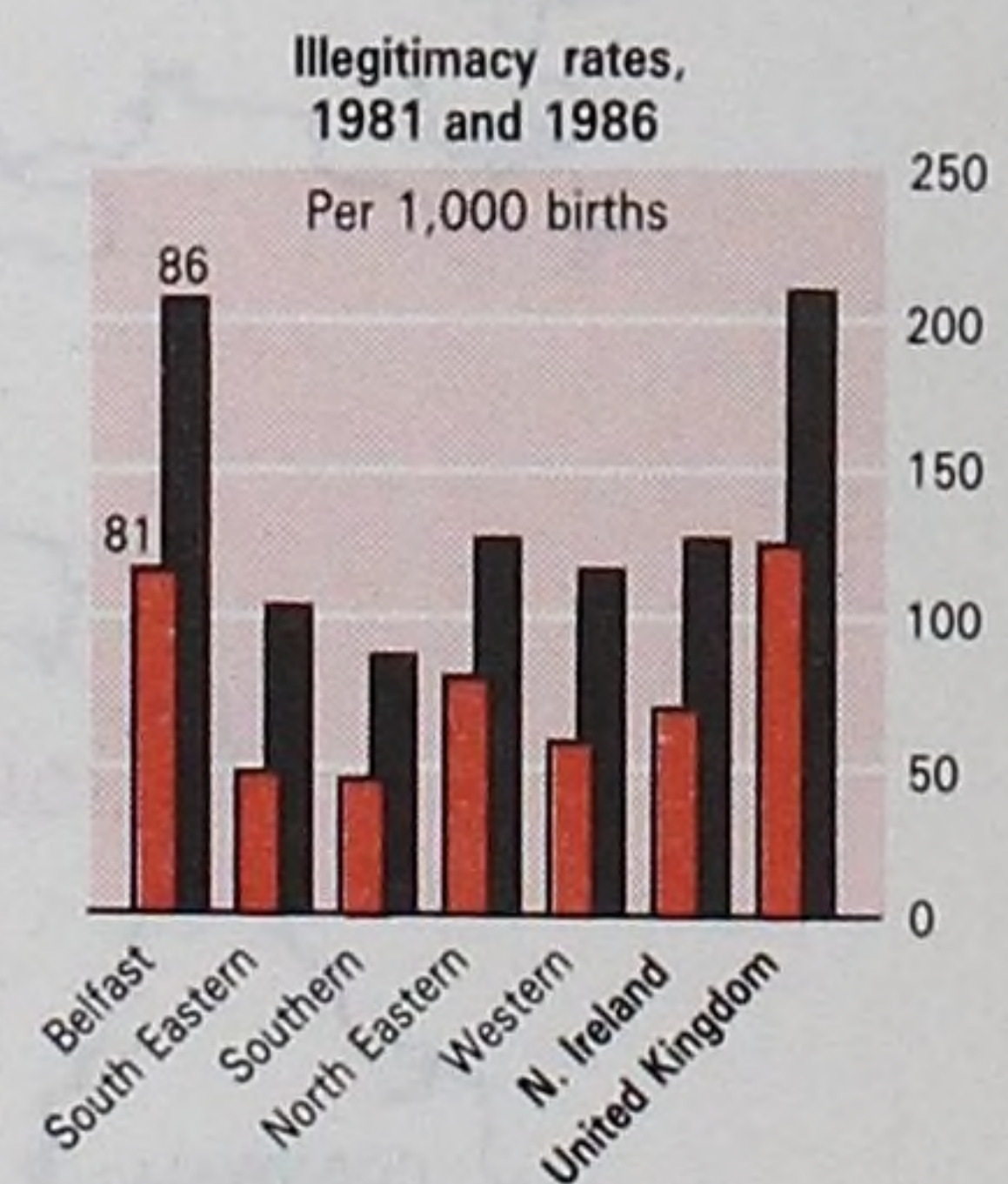
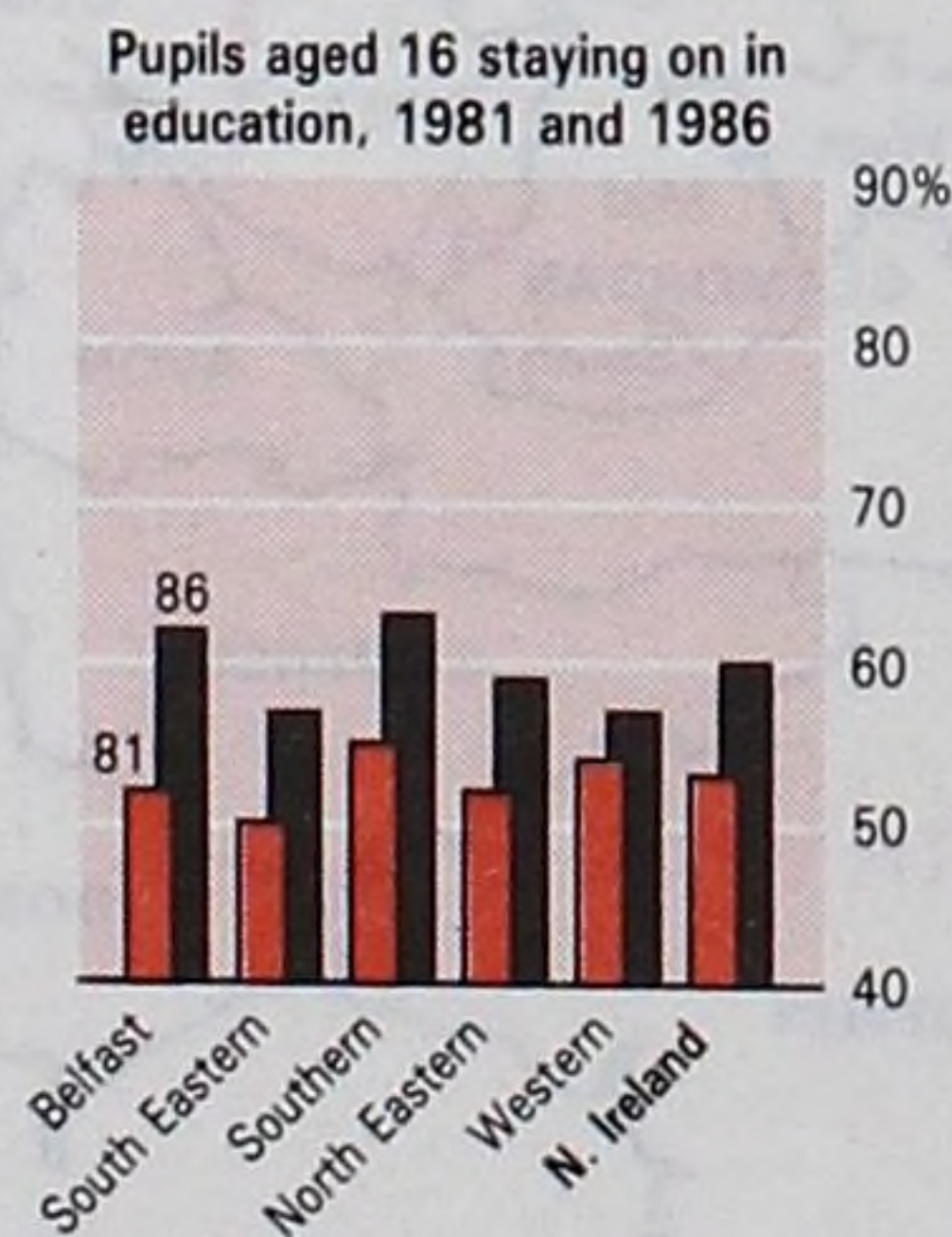
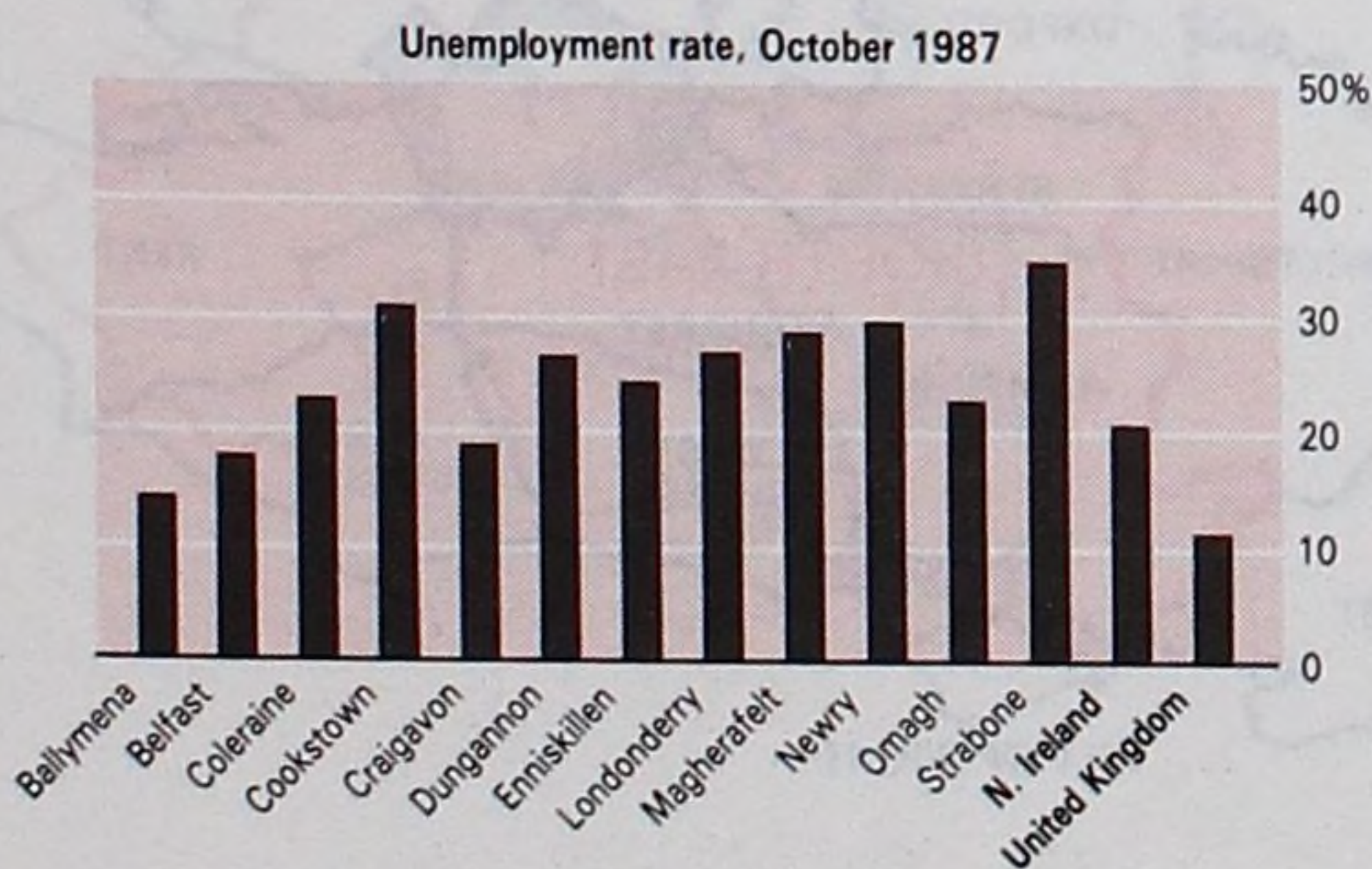
Reflecting its relatively sparse population in some areas, Northern Ireland had a relatively high proportion of public sector primary and secondary schools with 50 or fewer pupils in 1986/87 (16%). This proportion was higher only in Scotland (22%). In 1986, 40% of the workforce in Northern Ireland had no educational qualifications, a higher proportion than elsewhere in the UK.

Employment

In 1987, 21% of employees in employment in Northern Ireland were in manufacturing industries, the same as for Scotland but the lowest in the UK except for the South East. However, 4% were in agriculture, forestry and fishing, the second highest proportion in the UK. In 1986 the workforce in Northern Ireland were the most likely to have no educational qualifications.

At April 1987 Northern Ireland was the only region in which average gross weekly earnings for males were below £200 (£199.4). However, average earnings for females were similar to those in most other regions apart from the South East, largely because of the relatively high earnings of non-manual female employees which were the second highest in the UK; 55% of female employees in Northern Ireland were employed in public administration and other services at June 1987 compared to a UK average of 42.5%.

Between 1979 and 1987 Northern Ireland had the highest unemployment rate in the UK, reaching a peak of 18.6% in 1986 but then falling slightly in 1987. Reflecting its high unemployment rate, the region also had the highest proportion of male claimants who had been unemployed for over a year (59%) at October 1987. Although this proportion was above the UK average among females, at 35% compared to 33%, it was below that in the West Midlands (37%) and the same as that in the North West.

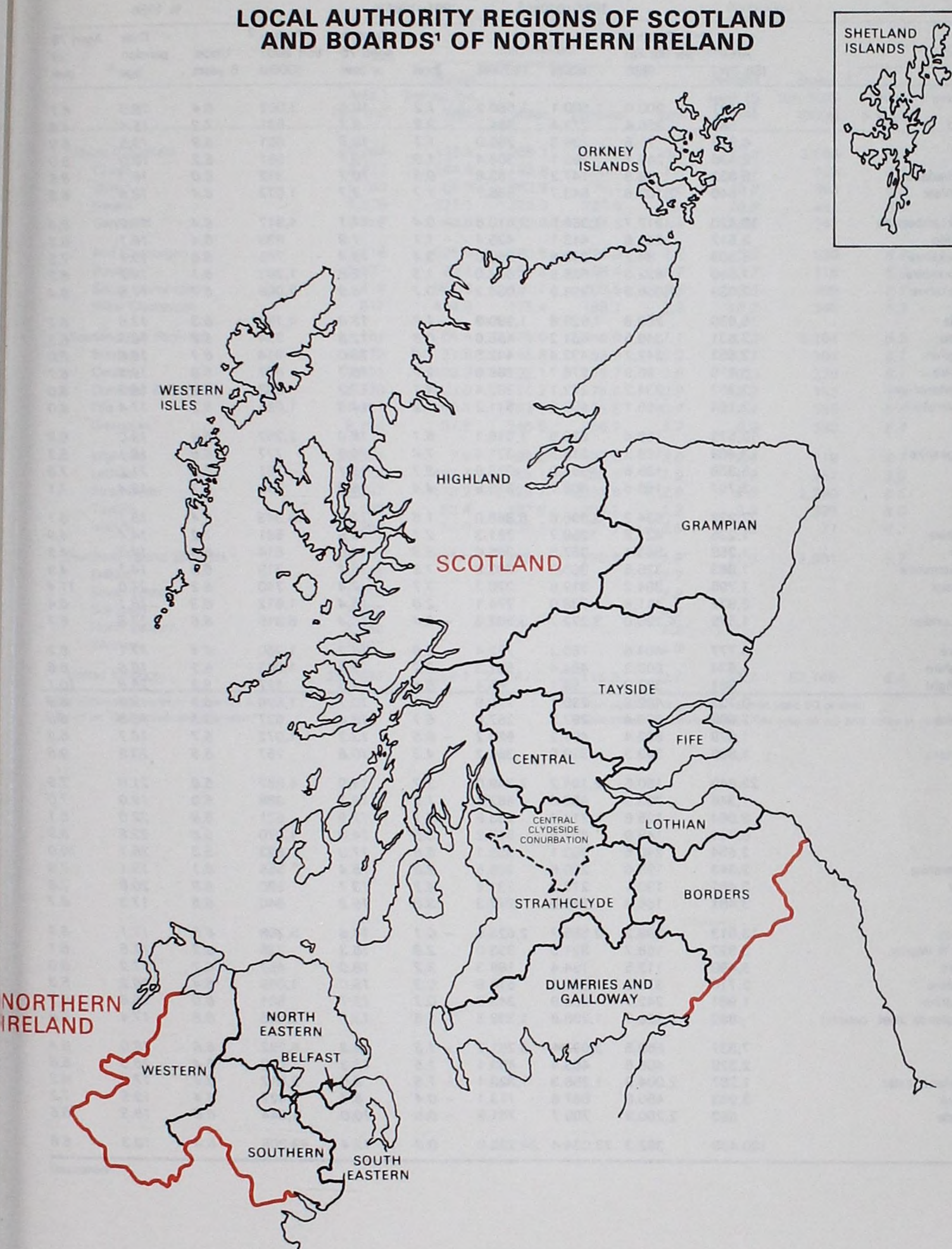


Chapter 2: Sub-regional statistics

STANDARD REGIONS AND COUNTIES OF ENGLAND AND WALES



LOCAL AUTHORITY REGIONS OF SCOTLAND AND BOARDS¹ OF NORTHERN IRELAND



¹ Education and Library Boards. For Health and Social Services Boards and travel-to-work areas see Appendix B.

2.1 Area and population

	Area ¹ (Sq. km)	Persons per sq. km 1986	Population							Aged 75 or over	
			1986 (000s) ¹		Increase 1981-1986%		Persons aged 75 or over	Projec- ² tion 2001 (000s)	% 1986		
			Males	Females	Total	Under 5 years			Over pension age ³		
North	15,401	200.0	1,500.1	1,580.2	- 1.2	10.6	3,002	6.4	18.0	6.1	
Cleveland	583	956.4	273.4	284.2	- 2.2	9.2	531	7.2	15.4	4.9	
Cumbria	6,810	71.5	236.6	250.0	1.1	13.5	501	5.9	19.5	6.9	
Durham	2,436	246.1	293.1	306.4	- 1.9	10.7	581	6.2	18.0	6.0	
Northumberland	5,032	59.8	147.2	153.8	0.5	10.7	312	6.0	18.7	6.5	
Tyne & Wear	540	2,102.8	549.7	585.7	- 1.7	9.7	1,077	6.4	18.6	6.3	
Yorkshire & Humberside	15,420	317.7	2,388.6	2,510.6	- 0.4	11.1	4,917	6.4	18.2	6.5	
Humberside	3,512	241.6	413.1	435.4	- 1.1	11.9	833	6.4	18.1	6.3	
North Yorkshire	8,309	84.2	340.8	359.0	3.4	13.4	765	5.6	19.7	7.5	
South Yorkshire	1,560	832.0	635.9	662.0	- 1.5	12.8	1,263	6.1	18.2	6.2	
West Yorkshire	2,039	1,006.9	998.9	1,054.2	- 0.7	8.9	2,056	6.7	17.8	6.4	
East Midlands	15,630	250.8	1,929.6	1,990.3	1.7	13.8	4,198	6.3	17.6	6.2	
Derbyshire	2,631	348.5	451.2	465.6	0.3	12.6	954	6.2	18.3	6.3	
Leicestershire	2,553	342.7	432.4	442.5	1.9	13.0	914	6.7	16.6	6.0	
Lincolnshire	5,915	95.9	278.7	288.6	2.7	16.7	647	5.8	19.1	6.7	
Northamptonshire	2,367	234.2	272.1	282.4	4.1	12.2	633	6.7	16.7	6.0	
Nottinghamshire	2,164	465.1	495.3	511.2	1.2	14.8	1,051	6.2	17.4	6.0	
East Anglia	12,573	158.4	976.5	1,015.1	5.1	16.8	2,257	6.4	19.0	6.9	
Cambridgeshire	3,409	186.3	313.8	321.4	7.4	16.0	777	6.8	16.1	5.7	
Norfolk	5,368	135.6	354.0	373.8	3.7	18.1	781	5.8	21.2	7.8	
Suffolk	3,797	165.6	308.7	319.9	4.4	16.0	700	6.7	19.4	7.1	
South East	27,222	634.2	8,396.6	8,868.0	1.5	12.2	18,343	6.4	18.1	6.7	
Bedfordshire	1,235	421.9	259.7	261.3	2.1	15.5	561	7.2	14.4	4.9	
Berkshire	1,259	583.1	367.5	366.6	5.8	14.0	814	6.9	14.3	4.9	
Buckinghamshire	1,883	325.5	303.2	309.6	7.2	18.1	719	6.9	14.1	4.9	
East Sussex	1,795	384.2	319.6	370.1	3.7	7.4	740	5.2	27.0	11.4	
Essex	3,672	411.8	738.0	774.1	2.0	15.4	1,612	6.3	18.1	6.4	
Greater London	1,579	4,290.8	3,272.7	3,502.5	- 0.4	10.4	6,916	6.6	17.8	6.7	
Hampshire	3,777	404.5	755.3	772.4	2.6	14.2	1,750	6.4	17.1	6.2	
Hertfordshire	1,634	603.2	484.4	501.3	2.2	19.1	1,053	6.2	16.6	5.6	
Isle of Wight	381	327.0	59.1	65.4	5.5	14.5	127	5.2	25.8	10.1	
Kent	3,731	402.3	730.1	770.8	1.1	10.7	1,596	6.2	18.9	6.9	
Oxfordshire	2,608	220.4	287.3	287.4	6.1	18.4	627	6.5	15.6	5.6	
Surrey	1,679	602.4	491.2	520.2	- 0.5	13.2	1,072	5.7	18.7	6.9	
West Sussex	1,989	349.3	328.5	366.2	4.3	10.8	757	5.6	23.9	9.6	
South West	23,849	190.5	2,194.2	2,349.0	3.7	14.9	4,987	5.8	21.0	7.9	
Avon	1,346	703.3	458.8	487.8	1.9	12.7	988	6.0	19.0	7.0	
Cornwall	3,564	125.8	214.4	233.8	5.1	17.9	521	5.8	22.0	8.1	
Devon	6,711	148.9	481.8	517.2	3.5	14.0	1,070	5.6	22.8	8.9	
Dorset	2,654	240.5	303.1	335.1	6.6	17.0	693	5.3	25.1	10.0	
Gloucestershire	2,643	195.6	250.6	266.5	2.3	15.4	555	6.1	19.1	7.0	
Somerset	3,451	130.1	217.7	231.2	4.2	13.7	520	5.9	20.8	7.8	
Wiltshire	3,481	156.6	268.0	277.3	3.8	16.2	640	6.5	17.3	6.2	
West Midlands	13,013	398.2	2,555.7	2,625.5	- 0.1	14.6	5,308	6.5	17.1	5.7	
Hereford & Worcs.	3,927	166.7	321.5	333.0	2.8	15.3	736	6.2	17.5	6.1	
Shropshire	3,490	112.5	194.4	198.3	3.2	18.0	457	6.2	17.2	6.0	
Staffordshire	2,716	375.9	504.1	516.9	0.2	15.0	1,059	6.4	16.2	5.3	
Warwickshire	1,981	242.7	236.9	243.8	0.7	15.7	501	6.0	16.8	5.7	
West Midlands (met. county)	899	2,928.0	1,298.8	1,333.6	- 1.5	13.7	2,555	6.8	17.4	5.8	
North West	7,331	869.5	3,093.1	3,281.2	- 1.3	9.3	6,292	6.6	18.0	6.4	
Cheshire	2,328	406.6	463.4	483.1	1.5	13.3	1,010	6.4	16.5	5.6	
Greater Manchester	1,287	2,004.3	1,256.3	1,323.1	- 1.5	9.5	2,512	6.7	17.6	6.2	
Lancashire	3,063	450.8	667.6	713.1	- 0.4	6.4	1,427	6.4	19.5	7.2	
Merseyside	652	2,250.9	705.7	761.9	- 0.6	10.0	1,344	6.6	18.3	6.5	
England	130,439	362.3	23,034.4	24,220.0	0.9	12.4	49,305	6.4	18.3	6.6	

(continued)

2.1 (continued)

	Area ¹ (Sq. km)	Persons per sq. km 1986	Population							
			1986 (000s) ¹		Increase 1981-1986%		Projec- ² tion 2001 (000s)	% 1986		
			Males	Females	Total	Persons aged 75 or over		Under 5 years	Over pension age ³	Aged 75 or over
Wales (Counties)	20,768	135.8	1,369.1	1,451.9	0.3	12.3	2,866	6.3	19.2	6.7
Clwyd	2,427	144.6	192.8	206.8	1.5	11.7	424	6.1	20.0	7.4
Dyfed	5,768	58.8	163.9	175.1	1.6	15.8	354	6.0	20.8	7.1
Gwent	1,376	321.1	215.9	225.9	-	10.8	441	6.5	18.0	6.0
Gwynedd	3,869	60.6	112.8	121.8	1.4	12.6	247	5.8	21.8	8.4
Mid Glamorgan	1,018	525.0	260.6	273.9	- 1.2	10.8	530	6.8	17.7	5.8
Powys	5,077	22.1	55.9	56.4	1.7	13.7	116	5.8	20.9	7.4
South Glamorgan	416	951.2	191.7	203.9	1.5	9.5	409	6.7	18.0	6.4
West Glamorgan	817	444.8	175.4	188.1	- 2.2	16.0	346	6.3	19.8	6.8
Scotland (LA Regions)	77,167	66.4	2,475.0	2,646.0	- 1.1	10.2	5,104	6.3	17.3	6.0
Borders	4,672	21.8	48.8	53.0	0.5	10.1	107	5.7	21.7	8.2
Central	2,631	103.3	132.1	139.7	- 0.6	16.0	276	6.1	16.5	5.6
Dumfries & Galloway	6,370	23.0	71.2	75.6	0.9	13.8	153	5.9	19.6	6.8
Fife	1,307	263.1	167.3	176.5	0.7	12.4	359	6.4	17.5	6.0
Grampian	8,704	57.8	246.6	256.2	3.7	8.9	530	6.4	16.4	6.0
Highland	25,391	7.9	98.3	102.5	3.0	12.4	219	6.7	16.7	6.0
Lothian	1,755	422.7	356.1	385.8	- 1.0	10.9	757	5.9	17.6	6.4
Strathclyde	13,537	173.2	1,129.7	1,214.9	- 2.9	9.0	2,230	6.5	16.9	5.6
Tayside	7,493	52.4	187.9	204.5	- 1.2	9.3	395	6.0	19.5	7.2
Islands	5,306	14.0	37.1	37.2	- 3.6	9.8	77	6.2	18.7	7.7
Northern Ireland (Boards) ⁴	14,120	111.0	768.4	798.4	1.9	11.0	1,681	8.7	14.4	4.8
Belfast	131	..	..	..	- 3.7	..	..	..	..	..
South Eastern	1,616	..	..	..	3.9	..	..	..	..	..
Southern	3,793	..	..	..	4.9	..	..	..	..	..
North Eastern	3,748	..	..	..	1.2	..	..	..	..	..
Western	4,832	..	..	..	2.8	..	..	..	..	..
United Kingdom	242,494	234.1	27,647.0	29,116.3	0.7	12.2	57,746	6.4	18.1	6.5

1 See explanatory notes in Appendix A.

2 Based on 1985 population estimates.

3 Man aged 65 or over and women aged 60 or over.

4 Education and Library Boards. See map on p.6 and notes in Appendix B.

2.2 Vital and social statistics

	Live births per 1,000 population 1986	Deaths per 1,000 population 1986	Perinatal mortality rate ¹ 1984- 1986	Illegitimacy rate ²		Households (000s) 1985		Average house- hold size (numbers) 1985	Children in care of LAs (per 1,000 pop. under 18) March 1986 ³	Cars per 1,000 popula- tion ⁴ 1986
						All house- holds	Lone parent			
North	13.1	12.3	10.3	132	244	1,169	112	2.61	6.7	249
Cleveland	15.1	10.9	10.7	163	299	204	22	2.73	6.7	272
Cumbria	11.5	12.4	9.8	101	187	182	15	2.62	4.4	310
Durham	12.5	12.7	9.8	113	217	229	21	2.60	6.3	243
Northumberland	11.8	12.9	9.2	82	153	113	9	2.61	4.6	246
Tyne & Wear	13.4	12.7	10.8	149	269	442	44	2.56	8.5	214
Yorkshire & Humberside	13.3	12.0	10.8	135	232	1,868	167	2.59	6.3	272
Humberside	13.5	11.6	11.3	151	264	319	29	2.64	6.5	269
North Yorkshire	11.2	12.3	9.7	85	150	265	19	2.57	4.8	345
South Yorkshire	13.1	12.0	10.7	127	237	498	45	2.59	5.3	260
West Yorkshire	14.1	12.1	10.9	146	238	785	74	2.59	7.3	270
East Midlands	12.8	11.1	9.5	126	216	1,470	123	2.62	6.0	303
Derbyshire	12.6	12.0	9.0	111	197	347	29	2.61	5.5	248
Leicestershire	13.4	10.1	9.7	123	199	322	27	2.68	4.9	317
Lincolnshire	11.5	11.5	10.1	106	190	214	16	2.57	6.4	338
Northamptonshire	13.6	10.7	9.9	120	212	204	18	2.65	5.7	330
Nottinghamshire	12.9	11.1	9.4	156	264	383	34	2.60	7.6	309
East Anglia	12.3	11.1	8.8	95	164	743	55	2.61	4.6	359
Cambridgeshire	13.0	9.6	8.0	88	149	229	18	2.67	5.5	356
Norfolk	11.6	12.1	10.1	99	182	279	20	2.54	4.9	364
Suffolk	12.5	11.3	8.4	98	161	234	17	2.62	3.4	356
South East	13.3	10.9	9.1	126	197	6,565	590	2.57	5.8	356
Bedfordshire	15.5	9.1	9.4	102	166	187	16	2.74	5.9	384
Berkshire	14.1	8.9	9.2	89	153	260	20	2.74	4.4	429
Buckinghamshire	13.4	8.3	8.7	82	146	215	16	2.76	3.9	357
East Sussex	10.8	16.1	9.1	127	213	286	22	2.33	5.8	339
Essex	12.8	10.8	8.9	90	159	563	44	2.64	3.3	358
Greater London	14.4	10.9	9.5	172	247	2,682	285	2.48	7.8	324
Hampshire	13.2	10.3	8.3	100	166	560	47	2.66	6.2	361
Hertfordshire	12.6	9.5	8.0	84	138	362	29	2.69	3.8	433
Isle of Wight	10.8	15.3	11.4	132	213	48	3	2.46	4.9	345
Kent	12.9	12.0	9.5	104	193	556	45	2.64	4.7	350
Oxfordshire	12.3	9.0	6.8	84	138	202	16	2.75	4.2	371
Surrey	11.3	11.0	8.4	72	121	373	29	2.65	3.5	426
West Sussex	10.9	13.7	9.3	79	142	271	19	2.49	5.2	383
South West	12.0	12.4	9.3	103	174	1,722	133	2.56	4.6	366
Avon	12.6	11.4	9.3	116	197	363	30	2.56	5.5	357
Cornwall	11.7	13.3	9.4	96	172	169	13	2.56	3.6	353
Devon	11.7	13.6	10.1	107	182	380	29	2.53	4.1	341
Dorset	10.7	14.0	8.2	97	162	250	17	2.46	4.9	390
Gloucestershire	12.2	11.3	9.2	107	177	196	15	2.63	4.3	383
Somerset	11.6	12.5	7.9	91	143	169	12	2.60	4.3	365
Wiltshire	13.5	10.6	9.9	95	154	198	16	2.69	5.2	389
West Midlands	13.6	11.1	11.6	128	219	1,925	175	2.66	6.1	323
Hereford & Worcs.	12.2	11.0	9.8	92	169	241	20	2.67	4.2	356
Shropshire	12.8	11.0	13.6	96	183	142	11	2.70	5.9	341
Staffordshire	13.1	10.9	11.8	89	188	380	30	2.66	4.8	304
Warwickshire	12.2	11.0	8.9	97	164	178	14	2.67	4.7	314
West Midlands (met. county)	14.5	11.3	12.1	160	253	985	100	2.66	7.3	321
North West	13.8	12.5	9.9	155	266	2,394	236	2.64	7.1	282
Cheshire	13.0	10.8	9.5	96	196	346	30	2.69	4.4	326
Greater Manchester	14.2	12.5	9.8	173	286	981	100	2.61	7.7	271
Lancashire	13.4	13.5	11.0	129	227	524	46	2.59	7.1	330
Merseyside	13.9	12.4	9.4	182	308	544	60	2.69	7.9	230
England	13.2	11.5	9.8	129	214	17,856	1,592	2.60	6.0	324

(continued)

2.2 (continued)

	Live births per 1,000 population 1986	Deaths per 1,000 population 1986	Perinatal mortality rate ¹ 1984 – 1986	Illegitimacy rate ²		Households (000s) 1985		Average house- hold size (numbers) 1985	Children in care of LAs (per 1,000 pop. under 18) March 1986 ³	Cars per 1,000 popula- tion ⁴ 1986
				1981	1986	All house- holds	Lone parent			
Wales (Counties)	13.1	12.3	10.4	112	211	1,035	92	2.68	5.3	298
Clwyd	12.7	12.5	10.7	93	184	148	12	2.65	4.2	315
Dyfed	11.5	12.9	9.7	91	155	126	10	2.65	3.4	322
Gwent	13.6	11.7	10.2	116	225	161	15	2.70	5.4	310
Gwynedd	12.0	13.4	11.0	112	194	88	8	2.59	4.9	320
Mid Glamorgan	14.0	12.5	10.1	115	237	192	18	2.76	6.1	241
Powys	11.2	12.9	11.0	80	161	41	3	2.63	2.9	320
South Glamorgan	14.7	11.2	10.8	163	254	144	15	2.69	7.3	308
West Glamorgan	13.0	12.5	10.0	94	199	136	12	2.66	5.8	292
Scotland (LA Regions)	12.9	12.4	10.3	122	206	1,914	..	2.64	10.8	243
Borders	10.4	13.5	8.4	97	133	40	..	2.49	7.1	305
Central	11.8	11.9	9.7	112	191	100	..	2.67	9.8	269
Dumfries & Galloway	11.3	12.9	9.2	104	178	55	..	2.65	7.8	300
Fife	13.2	11.9	10.8	110	189	129	..	2.62	5.6	259
Grampian	13.0	11.3	11.1	106	152	186	..	2.63	7.4	296
Highland	13.2	12.2	8.4	113	170	71	..	2.73	11.8	269
Lothian	12.7	12.0	10.7	118	206	286	..	2.54	7.8	256
Strathclyde	13.2	12.6	10.7	129	227	867	..	2.69	13.8	311
Tayside	12.2	13.5	7.8	149	233	154	..	2.52	10.6	297
Islands	12.5	13.5	10.1	81	116	26	..	2.79	3.1	209
Northern Ireland (Boards)	18.0	10.3	10.5	70	127	501	..	3.07	5.2 ⁵	267
Belfast	17.7	12.1	10.6	116	207	..	..	..	..	..
South Eastern	15.4	10.3	10.6	49	104	..	..	..	6.0 ⁵	..
Southern	19.0	9.4	10.8	46	87	..	..	..	3.7 ⁵	..
North Eastern	17.3	9.6	9.3	80	127	..	..	..	4.9 ⁵	..
Western	21.2	10.0	11.1	59	116	..	..	..	5.3 ⁵	..
United Kingdom	13.3	11.6	9.9	125	210	21,305	..	2.62	6.4	319

1 Stillbirths and deaths of infants under 1 week of age per 1,000 live and still births. 3 year average.

2 Illegitimate live births per 1,000 live births.

3 Figures from previous years have been used for a few English authorities where necessary. Scottish figures are not strictly comparable to those for England, Wales and Northern Ireland because they include children living at home but under supervision from children's hearings. In Scotland all children under supervision

are legally in care of a local authority whereas elsewhere children under supervision orders are not legally in care and may be supervised either by a local authority or by the probation service.

4 Cars in all taxation classes currently licensed.

5 Health and Social Service Boards — see Appendix B. Figures are for December 1985.

2.3 Housing

	Housing starts 1986 ¹		% Households lacking inside WC 1981 ¹	Local authority tenants ²			Ave. domestic rates paid ¹ £ p.a. per hereditament 1987/88	Stock of dwellings (000s) December 1986 ¹
	Private sector	Public sector		Total no. of tenancies (000s) April 1987	Ave. weekly unrebated rent per dwelling (£) April 1987	Ave. net weekly rent ³ (£) April 1987		
North	6,127	1,623	2.7	396.3	16.8	7.5	382	1,246
Cleveland	997	426	2.9	61.5	19.9	7.0	445	217
Cumbria	1,350	250	3.6	36.2	15.5	8.6	338	198
Durham	1,377	252	3.4	79.3	16.9	8.0	321	243
Northumberland	951	158	2.4	34.0	16.5	8.8	359	124
Tyne & Wear	1,696	521	1.9	185.2	16.2	7.0	410	464
Yorkshire & Humberside	11,025	2,279	2.7	527.3	15.9	7.1	353	1,956
Humberside	2,401	470	4.3	86.2	15.6	6.4	353	343
North Yorkshire	2,463	217	2.2	42.1	15.1	7.8	319	282
South Yorkshire	2,584	717	3.2	183.2	17.3	8.0	392	514
West Yorkshire	3,142	744	2.0	215.7	15.1	6.4	340	818
East Midlands	16,131	2,150	3.7	342.3	16.4	7.7	395	1,554
Derbyshire	2,965	535	4.2	81.9	16.0	7.7	443	369
Leicestershire	3,081	379	4.5	63.8	17.1	7.5	399	335
Lincolnshire	3,146	347	3.6	46.2	15.9	7.5	300	233
Northamptonshire	3,441	375	2.5	53.1	16.0	8.3	396	218
Nottinghamshire	3,083	526	3.2	97.4	16.7	7.4	401	399
East Anglia	11,325	1,365	3.4	153.7	16.5	8.5	370	808
Cambridgeshire	4,135	656	2.8	45.0	16.1	8.8	432	246
Norfolk	3,946	525	3.6	62.6	16.9	8.3	318	309
Suffolk	3,285	344	3.7	46.0	16.5	8.6	373	253
South East	58,862	10,075	2.0	1,456.3	18.5	9.9	486	6,924
Bedfordshire	1,982	519	2.1	34.5	17.0	8.2	558	197
Berkshire	4,576	355	1.7	48.0	17.8	10.6	460	271
Buckinghamshire	4,500	805	1.4	35.8	16.4	10.5	577	233
East Sussex	2,403	390	1.6	37.8	19.6	9.2	436	298
Essex	7,783	1,739	1.8	102.7	17.7	8.6	516	601
Greater London	11,035	3,016	2.2	761.7	18.8	9.8	517	2,806
Hampshire	7,147	1,038	2.0	105.1	19.6	10.5	410	595
Hertfordshire	2,479	1,767	1.2	94.9	16.7	10.6	562	377
Isle of Wight	501	59	3.1	5.4	20.6	9.1	386	52
Kent	6,561	797	2.8	99.1	18.4	9.8	329	597
Oxfordshire	2,465	501	1.6	36.3	16.3	9.5	495	205
Surrey	4,743	463	1.5	53.5	19.1	12.0	529	402
West Sussex	2,546	618	0.9	41.8	19.1	11.8	405	290
South West	22,306	2,362	2.0	303.8	17.0	8.6	377	1,850
Avon	2,697	349	1.5	72.0	16.7	7.7	439	374
Cornwall	2,416	361	4.1	26.4	17.7	8.5	295	192
Devon	5,038	728	2.1	62.1	16.7	8.7	341	407
Dorset	3,229	198	1.2	32.2	18.8	9.8	412	272
Gloucestershire	2,482	310	2.4	34.8	16.4	8.6	376	207
Somerset	2,166	233	2.2	34.9	16.4	8.6	365	182
Wiltshire	3,173	97	1.8	41.4	17.3	9.6	375	216
West Midlands	13,828	2,551	3.3	519.6	16.9	7.4	429	2,019
Hereford & Worcs.	3,162	455	2.8	50.3	16.3	8.1	383	258
Shropshire	1,436	174	2.9	29.4	16.6	7.6	343	153
Staffordshire	3,169	526	4.2	87.1	15.8	7.8	382	397
Warwickshire	1,689	164	2.2	33.9	16.6	7.6	477	186
West Midlands (met. county)	3,920	1,179	3.3	318.9	17.4	7.2	463	1,025
North West	13,530	4,424	3.6	590.4	16.4	6.6	432	2,533
Cheshire	3,357	468	3.3	69.7	14.8	7.1	449	370
Greater Manchester	4,626	1,193	3.5	294.1	15.3	6.4	440	1,032
Lancashire	3,168	527	4.2	84.8	17.4	6.8	322	560
Merseyside	2,064	1,775	3.6	141.8	18.7	6.6	513	571
England	153,134	26,829	2.7	4,289.8	17.2	8.3	429	18,890

(continued)

2.3 (continued)

	Housing starts 1986 ¹		% House holds lacking inside WC 1981 ¹	Local authority tenants ²			Ave. domestic rates paid ¹ £ p.a per hereditament 1987/88	Stock of dwellings (000s) December 1986 ^{1,4}
	Private sector	Public sector		Total no. of tenancies (000s) April 1987	Ave. weekly unrebated rent per dwelling (£) April 1987	Ave. net weekly rent ³ (£) April 1987		
Wales (Counties)	7,111	1,287	5.2	248.8	18.0	7.2	274	1,122
Clwyd	1,133	165	2.6	35.6	14.6	7.7	312	159
Dyfed	769	250	5.8	26.5	17.2	7.2	234	139
Gwent	893	318	4.3	49.9	19.3	8.3	275	173
Gwynedd	471	101	4.5	17.9	16.9	6.9	245	105
Mid Glamorgan	958	117	9.2	47.3	20.1	6.8	238	206
Powys	365	93	6.1	7.4	18.0	9.1	224	47
South Glamorgan	1,940	125	3.4	27.8	19.1	5.8	334	149
West Glamorgan	582	118	5.0	36.4	17.1	6.8	295	143
Scotland (LA Regions)	14,976	3,728	1.0	831.0 ⁵	14.6 ⁵	..	443	2,062
Borders	176	172	1.1	..	..	..	306	..
Central	581	136	0.7	..	..	..	405	..
Dumfries and Galloway	330	259	0.7	..	..	..	323	..
Fife	705	424	0.5	..	..	..	407	..
Grampian	1,593	615	2.4	..	..	..	309	..
Highland	832	324	2.3	..	..	..	335	..
Lothian	3,522	542	0.3	..	..	..	490	..
Strathclyde	6,129	796	0.8	..	..	..	510	..
Tayside	900	346	1.3	..	..	..	396	..
Islands	208	114	5.8	..	..	..	170	..
Northern Ireland (Boards)	7,114	2,549	8.7	176.2	15.3	6.7	231	536
Belfast	475	1,518	15.5	..	..	..	242	..
South Eastern	2,023	291	4.2	..	..	..	255	..
Southern	1,435	166	8.7	..	..	..	208	..
North Eastern	2,103	200	5.7	..	..	..	228	..
Western	1,078	374	9.5	..	..	..	213	..
United Kingdom	182,335	34,393	2.8	5,545.8	16.8	..	418	22,616

1 County figures do not make allowance for missing returns. See explanatory notes in Appendix A.
2 Excludes tenants of New Towns.
3 Average weekly rent net of standard or certificated housing benefit rebate.
4 April for Wales.
5 September 1987. Figures for Scotland include estimates for two Districts.

2.4 Education

	Day nursery places per 1,000 pop. under 5 years ¹ (March) (1986)	Children under 5 in edu- cation ² % (January) 1986	Pupil/teacher ratio ³ (January) 1986		Pupils aged 16 staying on in education ^{4, 5} % (January)		% school leavers 1985/86 ³		
			Primary schools	Secondary schools	1981	1986	with no graded results ⁴	with 5 or more 'O' levels ⁶ (no 'A' levels)	with 1 or more 'A' levels ⁷
North	13.5	66	21.3	15.6	51	56	9.8	11.0	16.3
Cleveland	19.1	70	22.3	15.9	53	58	10.7	13.1	16.3
Cumbria	14.1	53	21.2	15.5	54	65	8.2	11.5	16.7
Durham	3.5	66	22.1	16.7	45	55	9.7	10.5	16.3
Northumberland	3.9	52	23.3	16.5	56	58	8.2	11.4	17.5
Tyne & Wear	17.6	74	20.1	14.8	51	52	10.5	9.5	15.9
Yorkshire & Humberside	14.0	56	21.3	16.1	54	59	11.6	9.6	18.4
Humberside	13.5	50	21.3	15.9	49	55	10.5	8.5	18.8
North Yorkshire	11.3	42	22.1	16.5	62	67	6.0	14.4	25.5
South Yorkshire	7.0	63	20.9	15.8	52	58	11.0	7.9	15.5
West Yorkshire	19.1	58	21.3	16.2	55	57	14.2	9.8	17.7
East Midlands	14.2	42	22.3	15.9	55	63	8.7	9.7	22.9
Derbyshire	9.8	50	22.3	16.2	56	65	7.7	12.5	21.3
Leicestershire	16.5	31	23.1	15.6	58	64	11.6	8.7	25.9
Lincolnshire	5.8	26	24.3	16.9	56	63	7.2	11.7	21.2
Northamptonshire	19.7	48	22.1	15.9	53	62	7.9	8.3	24.0
Nottinghamshire	17.0	54	20.8	15.4	52	59	8.7	7.6	22.1
East Anglia	10.2	32	22.7	16.7	51	59	10.7	11.6	20.4
Cambridgeshire	17.3	40	23.4	16.7	56	62	8.0	13.0	22.4
Norfolk	5.6	31	22.3	16.4	47	57	14.4	12.3	19.1
Suffolk	7.7	28	22.3	17.0	49	58	8.8	9.7	19.9
South East	23.7	33	21.8	15.7	61	63	9.4	11.2	23.5
Bedfordshire	21.8	35	22.5	17.4	60	64	6.6	11.0	23.1
Berkshire	14.5	26	23.3	16.0	57	67	5.7	10.4	28.9
Buckinghamshire	7.7	18	24.4	16.2	65	67	5.3	11.7	27.9
East Sussex	15.6	36	22.9	16.9	60	66	8.2	11.4	24.0
Essex	8.5	18	23.9	17.0	54	54	8.2	13.0	18.9
Greater London	42.3	49	19.7	14.3	60	61	14.6	9.2	21.4
Hampshire	3.2	20	23.5	16.8	61	66	5.3	14.2	21.5
Hertfordshire	6.0	47	22.2	15.9	69	66	7.2	13.5	29.6
Isle of Wight	—	37	24.0	17.6	71	67	6.7	9.3	19.0
Kent	23.4	12	23.9	16.8	57	61	6.8	10.9	22.8
Oxfordshire	7.7	17	23.3	17.0	60	70	5.4	10.3	26.9
Surrey	5.9	20	21.8	16.0	69	72	6.0	13.6	30.8
West Sussex	11.8	9	23.3	16.7	63	67	5.4	12.8	26.1
South West	9.3	30	23.6	16.8	57	64	6.1	13.6	22.4
Avon	21.2	45	24.2	16.6	58	63	6.6	12.3	24.4
Cornwall	1.4	47	23.5	16.6	58	67	7.0	11.7	20.2
Devon	4.2	20	23.6	17.0	57	64	7.0	13.9	21.8
Dorset	8.4	14	23.4	16.9	55	55	3.6	15.4	23.1
Gloucestershire	15.4	31	22.9	16.6	57	67	5.1	12.3	24.1
Somerset	2.7	33	23.9	17.4	58	72	6.4	15.6	20.5
Wiltshire	4.1	16	23.2	17.2	58	65	6.1	14.3	20.5
West Midlands	19.0	50	22.4	16.0	56	63	11.3	10.3	18.3
Hereford & Worcs.	10.6	15	24.0	16.9	61	65	6.9	9.6	22.2
Shropshire	1.5	32	21.8	15.8	57	70	7.6	11.1	21.4
Staffordshire	26.3	42	22.8	16.5	54	62	11.8	13.0	17.9
Warwickshire	10.1	47	22.4	16.7	63	71	6.9	12.0	23.7
West Midlands (met. county)	22.0	65	22.0	15.5	53	60	13.2	9.1	16.2
North West	25.6	55	22.6	15.8	57	65	12.4	11.6	19.5
Cheshire	13.9	38	22.7	17.0	63	72	8.1	12.1	22.3
Greater Manchester	27.9	60	22.3	15.2	55	61	12.4	10.8	18.8
Lancashire	26.5	47	23.7	16.4	57	62	11.0	15.8	19.0
Merseyside	27.8	66	22.0	15.4	56	70	16.6	8.8	19.6
England	19.1	43	22.1	15.9	57	62	10.1	11.1	21.0

2.4 (continued)

	Day nursery places per 1,000 pop. under 5 years ^{1, 8} 1986	Children under 5 in edu- cation ² % (Janu- ary) 1986	Pupil/teacher ratio ^{3, 9} 1986		Pupils aged 16 staying on in education ^{4, 5} % (January)		% school leavers 1985/86 ³		
			Primary schools	Secondary schools	1981	1986	with no graded results ⁴	with 5 or more 'O' levels (no 'A' levels) or 'O' grades (no 'H' grades) ¹⁰	with 1 or more 'A' levels or 'H' grades ¹¹
Wales (Counties)	7.3	69	22.1	16.1	68	50	16.1 ¹²	10.4 ¹²	16.7 ¹²
Clwyd	13.6	77	23.8	16.7	70	49	6.7	11.9	15.1
Dyfed	—	64	20.7	16.0	72	53	16.4	13.4	19.2
Gwent	4.2	67	22.2	15.5	67	49	15.3	12.0	11.8
Gwynedd	5.5	55	20.2	15.2	68	47	16.7	8.1	18.5
Mid Glamorgan	3.8	76	22.9	16.7	63	50	26.5	5.8	15.0
Powys	4.8	51	19.5	14.9	80	57	11.1	9.9	16.7
South Glamorgan	17.8	56	22.9	16.5	65	50	19.1	10.3	18.6
West Glamorgan	5.7	88	21.6	15.6	67	52	12.5	11.7	14.2
Scotland (LA Regions)	13.3	..	20.4	13.5	..	..	23.8 ¹²	8.0 ¹²	32.5 ¹²
Borders	5.2	..	17.7	13.3	..	..	16.8	9.0	31.6
Central	23.8	..	19.3	13.8	..	..	21.5	8.3	36.1
Dumfries & Galloway	1.8	..	19.3	13.1	..	..	20.9	9.6	31.6
Fife	14.0	..	20.2	14.0	..	..	21.6	9.2	30.7
Grampian	9.1	..	19.3	13.6	..	..	19.8	9.6	31.9
Highland	1.1	..	18.7	12.9	..	..	18.7	9.3	35.1
Lothian	12.9	..	20.2	13.4	..	..	23.2	8.1	33.7
Strathclyde	14.4	..	21.6	13.7	..	..	27.0	6.9	31.3
Tayside	20.2	..	20.2	12.9	..	..	19.7	8.6	36.8
Islands	2.2	..	15.9	10.9	..	..	18.1	11.7	35.6
Northern Ireland (Boards)	2.5 ¹³	45	23.4	15.2	52.6	60.0	21.9	12.3	23.5
Belfast	..	..	21.8	14.5	52.1	62.4	21.1	11.5	31.0
South Eastern	3.8 ¹³	..	23.6	15.5	49.8	57.2	18.0	11.0	20.2
Southern	—	..	23.9	15.2	55.2	63.3	23.2	12.9	23.6
North Eastern	2.0 ¹³	..	23.5	15.2	51.9	59.1	21.1	13.3	20.8
Western	3.2 ¹³	..	23.7	15.4	54.0	57.1	26.4	12.4	21.6
United Kingdom	17.4	..	22.0	15.7	..	..	..	..	..

1 Maintained and registered day nurseries. Six local authorities in England did not submit returns; latest available data have been used.

2 Children under 5 attending maintained nursery or primary schools as a percentage of estimated population aged 3 and 4 years. Figures for Northern Ireland are not comparable with those for England and Wales — see explanatory notes in Appendix A.

3 Maintained schools only (grant-aided schools in Northern Ireland).

4 See explanatory notes in Appendix A.

5 Pupils staying on at maintained schools or going on to Non-Advanced Further Education, including part-time (except for Northern Ireland).

6 Grades A—C and CSE grade 1.

7 School leavers plus 16 to 18 year olds in further education establishments. Data for England are for 1984/85.

8 At March for Wales and Scotland; at December 1985 for Northern Ireland.

9 At January for Wales and Northern Ireland; at September 1985 for Scotland.

10 For Wales and Northern Ireland, 'O' levels grades A—C and CSE grade 1; for Scotland 'O' grades A—C/1—3, Standard grades 1—3 — see explanatory notes in Appendix A for Table 9.9.

11 For Wales and Northern Ireland 'A' levels; for Scotland 'H' grades.

12 Wales and Scotland totals include independent schools.

13 Health and Social Service Boards — see Appendix B.

2: SUB-REGIONAL STATISTICS

2.5 Employees in employment¹ at September 1984

Thousands and percentages

	Employees in employment ¹ (000s)			Percentages of employees					
	Males	Females		Agriculture forestry and fishing Div. 0	Energy and water supply Div. 1	Metals, chemicals, engineer- ing and allied Divs. 2 & 3	Other manu- facturing Div. 4	Construct., distrib., & comm. etc. Divs. 5-7	Other services Divs. 8 & 9
		Full- time	Part- time						
North	596.3	255.3	208.8	1.3	5.5	16.9	9.1	29.9	37.2
Cleveland	103.6	39.8	40.3	0.4	2.6	23.6	5.5	31.0	36.9
Cumbria	103.9	39.7	34.0	3.4	5.7	15.6	12.3	31.2	31.8
Durham	107.4	46.9	33.7	1.4	7.5	18.3	10.8	27.3	34.7
Northumberland	52.8	21.3	18.5	4.6	11.1	10.7	10.2	27.9	35.6
Tyne & Wear	228.6	107.7	82.4	0.1	4.7	15.4	8.3	30.6	41.0
Yorkshire & Humberside	1,004.8	407.9	361.1	1.6	5.6	14.6	12.8	31.6	33.8
Humberside	166.6	61.2	63.7	3.4	1.7	16.9	11.2	34.4	32.4
North Yorkshire	136.0	53.8	52.3	5.6	4.5	8.0	12.5	34.5	34.8
South Yorkshire	266.1	104.5	92.1	0.4	10.5	18.7	7.8	29.2	33.4
West Yorkshire	436.2	188.3	152.9	0.5	4.5	13.3	16.4	31.1	34.2
East Midlands	828.3	359.2	269.2	2.3	5.6	16.3	17.2	27.7	30.9
Derbyshire	193.6	70.6	66.0	1.2	6.0	23.4	13.6	26.0	29.8
Leicestershire	196.9	94.7	58.5	1.3	3.5	16.0	24.2	26.1	29.0
Lincolnshire	100.9	42.9	34.2	10.0	1.4	11.1	11.8	34.3	31.4
Northamptonshire	111.1	53.8	38.4	1.7	0.9	14.7	19.5	30.5	32.8
Nottinghamshire	225.7	97.2	72.0	1.1	11.5	13.7	15.4	26.0	32.3
East Anglia	415.1	170.9	131.1	5.4	1.3	14.0	12.5	33.1	33.7
Cambridgeshire	142.4	61.8	42.2	4.7	0.7	17.1	10.6	31.5	35.4
Norfolk	144.4	60.1	44.6	6.2	1.5	11.4	14.0	35.0	31.8
Suffolk	128.3	49.0	44.3	5.4	1.7	13.4	13.0	32.7	34.0
South East	4,031.2	1,923.5	1,263.9	1.1	1.5	12.9	7.7	32.7	44.1
Bedfordshire	117.8	50.0	42.7	1.5	1.0	23.4	8.8	30.7	34.6
Berkshire	170.8	76.0	53.8	0.8	1.6	18.3	7.2	30.7	41.5
Buckinghamshire	129.1	56.6	47.1	1.5	0.5	17.3	11.4	28.8	40.5
East Sussex	119.0	57.4	51.6	2.1	1.6	7.8	6.5	34.6	47.4
Essex	257.0	110.7	102.3	2.2	2.1	16.6	8.8	32.3	38.0
Greater London	1,971.2	998.2	493.9	—	1.5	8.6	7.8	33.5	48.5
Hampshire	317.0	143.6	107.1	1.6	1.6	20.0	5.8	30.6	40.3
Hertfordshire	217.1	93.9	82.2	0.9	1.0	21.8	8.3	32.1	36.0
Isle of Wight	21.6	10.2	9.5	2.3	1.5	17.8	3.7	34.4	40.4
Kent	264.5	117.9	97.2	3.8	2.8	11.9	9.7	33.5	38.4
Oxfordshire	116.2	52.5	45.8	2.4	1.3	12.2	8.2	29.2	46.8
Surrey	197.0	93.8	76.6	1.4	1.6	15.3	5.0	34.1	42.6
West Sussex	133.1	62.7	54.2	3.5	1.2	17.3	6.0	34.1	38.0
South West	870.0	370.1	312.4	3.1	1.7	15.1	9.1	32.6	38.3
Avon	210.8	87.7	73.8	1.2	2.0	13.3	10.7	32.7	40.2
Cornwall	67.1	28.4	27.3	5.9	1.6	12.1	6.0	42.9	31.5
Devon	175.2	74.3	70.5	3.6	1.5	14.7	6.9	33.0	40.3
Dorset	108.2	50.8	39.9	2.6	1.4	14.0	6.8	33.9	41.3
Gloucestershire	111.0	45.3	36.1	2.9	2.2	21.6	8.3	27.8	37.2
Somerset	85.9	33.8	29.8	5.5	2.3	15.3	15.2	28.9	32.8
Wiltshire	111.9	49.7	35.1	3.3	1.0	15.6	10.4	31.5	38.1
West Midlands	1,140.9	490.9	349.3	1.5	2.4	26.8	9.0	27.3	33.0
Hereford & Worcs.	122.5	56.0	43.0	5.5	1.1	17.1	11.9	29.7	34.7
Shropshire	70.8	30.9	24.6	6.0	2.3	17.8	8.3	31.2	34.4
Staffordshire	207.6	95.9	63.3	1.6	5.1	26.4	12.3	25.9	28.8
Warwickshire	102.7	39.5	34.7	2.2	3.8	25.3	6.5	28.9	33.2
West Midlands (met. county)	637.3	268.7	183.7	0.1	1.5	30.2	7.7	26.6	33.8
North West	1,255.5	587.2	452.9	0.8	2.3	16.6	12.6	31.7	36.0
Cheshire	197.2	81.2	64.7	1.9	3.3	21.7	9.2	31.6	32.4
Greater Manchester	532.8	255.8	188.0	0.2	2.1	15.8	15.4	30.2	33.4
Lancashire	264.6	121.7	89.4	1.7	2.4	16.9	15.4	30.2	33.4
Merseyside	261.0	128.5	110.9	0.2	2.0	14.6	9.3	32.8	41.0
England	10,142.1	4,564.9	3,348.8	1.6	2.7	15.8	10.1	31.3	38.4

(continued)

Thousands and percentages

	Employees in employment ¹ (000s)			Percentage of employees					
	Males	Females		Agriculture forestry and fishing Div. 0	Energy and water supply Div. 1	Metals, chemicals, engineer- ing and allied Divs. 2 & 3	Other manu- facturing Div. 4	Construct., distrib., transport & comm. etc. Divs. 5-7	Other services Divs. 8 & 9
		Full- time	Part- time						
Wales (Counties)	503.5	219.5	163.2	2.5	5.7	15.6	8.4	29.2	38.6
Clwyd	67.6	27.8	23.7	2.7	2.8	18.7	10.8	28.2	36.8
Dyfed	56.1	23.2	16.4	8.3	6.1	10.0	6.6	29.7	39.2
Gwent	81.3	35.0	26.9	1.3	5.5	24.8	7.4	26.7	34.3
Gwynedd	35.6	16.3	12.5	4.7	4.0	9.8	4.7	35.4	41.3
Mid Glamorgan	87.4	37.7	26.5	0.7	11.7	16.7	12.8	23.5	34.6
Powys	19.1	8.5	6.0	11.5	4.4	11.3	9.2	26.7	36.9
South Glamorgan	88.8	42.2	33.2	0.4	3.4	8.8	6.5	32.1	48.7
West Glamorgan	67.6	28.8	17.9	0.7	5.6	18.0	7.2	33.2	35.3
Scotland (LA Regions)	1,052.8	505.1	346.0	1.9	3.4	12.6	10.2	33.3	38.6
Borders	19.8	9.1	6.2	8.5	1.2	9.6	26.3	26.7	27.8
Central	48.7	23.7	17.1	1.3	4.7	14.6	10.9	33.0	35.5
Dumfries & Galloway	27.6	12.6	9.4	10.4	2.1	8.7	14.1	32.8	31.2
Fife	69.3	29.8	20.2	1.5	7.1	18.8	11.2	29.9	31.4
Grampian	125.9	47.3	41.4	3.4	9.4	7.2	9.2	36.2	34.5
Highland	42.3	18.6	15.1	4.2	0.9	8.4	5.0	41.7	39.8
Lothian	172.4	86.9	60.0	0.8	3.4	8.8	8.5	32.3	46.2
Strathclyde	455.8	233.4	144.4	0.8	1.9	15.8	10.0	32.7	38.8
Tayside	77.8	38.4	27.6	3.1	1.6	10.1	12.2	34.3	38.7
Islands	13.1	5.2	4.7	4.4	4.6	3.7	9.2	37.4	40.7
Northern Ireland (Boards)	271.7	147.3	81.5	4.0	1.8	8.7	12.9	25.7	46.8
Belfast	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
South Eastern	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Southern	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
North Eastern	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Western	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
United Kingdom	11,970.1	5,436.8	3,939.4	1.7	2.9	15.3	10.1	31.3	38.7

1 Excludes the self-employed and members of HM Forces; see explanatory notes in Appendix A.

Source: Census of Employment, Department of Employment

2.6 Unemployment, earnings and other economic statistics

	Unemployment ¹ October 1987			Earnings		Other economic statistics				
	Numbers unemployed	Unemployment rate (%)	Percentage long-term unemployed ²	Average gross weekly earnings (full-time) (£)		Net capital expenditure in manufacturing ³ 1985		Gross value added in manufacturing ³ 1985		Gross domestic product ¹ 1984 £ per head
				Males on adult rates	Females on adult rates	£ per employee index UK = 100		£ per employee index UK = 100		
						£m	UK = 100	£m	UK = 100	
North	201,772	15.3	44.9	206.0	137.0	630.3	132.8	4,461.8	107.5	4,188
Cleveland	45,228	18.6	47.8	216.7	137.6	191.1	206.6	1,308.6	161.7	4,546
Cumbria	18,831	9.2	39.6	212.2	134.9	154.1	167.6	814.6	101.3	4,810
Durham	35,414	15.4	41.9	197.2	134.1	118.3	133.9	771.8	99.8	3,560
Northumberland	14,789	13.4	37.8	199.0	128.4	37.2	116.4	308.0	110.0	3,729
Tyne & Wear	87,510	16.5	46.9	203.4	140.6	129.5	76.3	1,258.7	84.8	4,199
Yorkshire & Humberside	266,871	12.7	44.5	206.8	135.5	679.9	83.1	6,515.5	91.0	4,197
Humberside	47,833	13.4	44.0	210.5	133.0	152.9	105.5	1,345.5	106.0	4,211
North Yorkshire	22,791	8.7	34.7	193.7	137.2	76.9	98.6	698.2	102.3	4,738
South Yorkshire	92,233	16.4	49.1	210.4	132.8	132.2	65.4	1,512.0	85.5	3,883
West Yorkshire	104,014	11.3	42.8	206.7	137.1	317.8	80.8	2,959.0	86.0	4,208
East Midlands	169,210	9.9	41.2	204.2	132.1	680.4	85.0	6,137.5	87.7	4,463
Derbyshire	44,037	11.3	43.5	206.4	128.8	150.2	77.2	1,497.3	88.0	4,286
Leicestershire	31,266	7.7	39.7	201.9	131.0	207.7	88.4	1,712.6	83.3	4,846
Lincolnshire	23,583	10.9	36.5	190.2	130.2	71.4	103.1	561.8	92.6	4,103
Northamptonshire	17,503	7.4	36.5	206.5	132.1	102.2	87.5	979.9	95.9	4,447
Nottinghamshire	52,821	11.3	43.9	210.2	136.0	148.8	80.7	1,385.9	85.9	4,502
East Anglia	64,192	7.6	36.7	208.9	137.2	301.6	103.2	2,702.0	105.6	4,686
Cambridgeshire	18,234	6.4	35.9	216.5	140.5	109.3	106.1	1,112.0	123.3	5,314
Norfolk	28,221	9.6	38.2	200.2	133.4	117.3	123.2	806.5	96.8	4,372
Suffolk	17,737	6.7	35.2	210.3	137.9	75.0	79.7	783.4	95.2	4,431
South East	624,513	7.7	38.9	254.1	167.6	2,230.5	97.4	21,765.4	123.3	5,367
Bedfordshire	18,213	7.7	36.1	232.1	144.5	132.5	117.7	907.5	92.1	4,530
Berkshire	15,795	4.7	33.6	259.5	161.0	130.5	112.1	1,305.3	128.2	5,195
Buckinghamshire	13,432	5.2	31.5	235.9	161.0	89.6	84.2	938.0	100.7	4,457
East Sussex	22,937	8.5	39.3	201.0	140.4	36.8	73.8	412.9	94.7	3,550
Essex	46,827	8.6	38.6	227.6	141.5	205.6	103.9	1,852.4	107.0	3,937
Greater London	341,316	8.8	41.6	280.5	184.9	748.3	86.6	8,166.4	108.0	6,626
Hampshire	48,473	7.6	36.5	226.8	148.8	242.9	114.2	2,126.9	114.2	4,567 ⁴
Hertfordshire	21,999	5.1	31.6	243.9	157.3	174.4	95.5	1,839.2	115.1	4,777
Isle of Wight	5,623	11.6	34.6	192.6	..	7.5	61.3	111.0	104.0	..
Kent	50,700	9.0	37.5	214.2	140.7	179.8	109.0	1,630.6	113.0	3,792
Oxfordshire	11,309	4.7	35.0	221.4	148.6	114.0	163.8	685.8	112.6	4,331
Surrey	15,214	..	28.4	240.6	156.1	74.4	67.7	894.7	92.9	4,410
West Sussex	12,675	4.6	29.0	231.9	149.9	94.1	102.8	894.8	111.8	4,120
South West	163,306	9.3	35.2	209.3	137.6	600.4	97.0	5,410.5	100.0	4,467
Avon	36,437	8.7	27.8	226.0	139.3	138.4	97.8	1,282.5	103.6	4,871
Cornwall	22,021	15.0	31.8	180.7	124.5	34.7	93.3	279.0	85.8	3,693
Devon	41,287	11.2	35.1	192.2	138.7	109.7	96.4	1,025.8	103.0	4,233
Dorset	18,674	8.3	34.1	207.6	137.2	54.7	79.6	601.5	100.1	4,221
Gloucestershire	15,813	7.4	37.4	216.3	139.8	93.8	100.5	799.2	97.9	4,647
Somerset	13,513	8.1	34.0	203.6	135.5	80.3	106.1	666.6	100.7	4,475
Wiltshire	15,561	7.0	32.1	215.9	139.8	88.8	100.6	755.9	197.8	4,928
West Midlands	285,567	12.1	47.7	206.7	136.4	892.5	80.1	8,826.6	90.6	4,186
Hereford & Worcs.	24,447	9.6	41.1	194.3	134.5	74.1	74.0	747.0	85.2	3,822
Shropshire	17,476	11.6	42.8	182.5	128.3	47.5	94.3	412.1	93.4	3,689
Staffordshire	44,011	10.3	41.1	203.5	138.8	175.8	79.2	1,903.9	98.1	3,974
Warwickshire	18,323	9.0	39.2	217.5	132.5	58.4	67.4	675.3	89.0	4,138
West Midlands (met. county)	181,310	13.7	51.5	211.7	137.5	536.7	82.0	5,088.3	88.9	4,437
North West	377,740	14.0	45.6	212.5	138.0	1,095.3	99.9	9,801.6	102.1	4,373
Cheshire	43,417	11.3	42.0	223.1	138.8	305.6	175.2	1,954.6	128.1	5,364
Greater Manchester	150,634	13.2	44.5	214.4	140.6	405.3	70.6	4,066.6	89.7	4,365
Lancashire	62,685	11.5	39.3	199.5	128.4	178.6	83.9	1,984.5	96.3	4,167
Merseyside	121,004	19.2	51.6	213.6	141.0	205.7	110.4	1,795.9	110.1	3,955
England	2,153,171	10.3	42.3	226.0	149.5	7,110.8	94.8	65,620.9	99.9	4,713

(continued)

2.6 (continued)

	Unemployment ¹ October 1987			Earnings, April 1987		Other economic statistics				
	Numbers unemployed	Unemployment rate (%)	Percentage long-term unemployed ²	Average gross weekly earnings (full-time) (£)		Net capital expenditure in manufacturing ³ 1985		Gross value added in manufacturing ³ 1985		Gross domestic product ¹ 1984
				Males on adult rates	Females on adult rates	£ per employee index		£ per employee index		£ per head
						£m	UK = 100	£m	UK = 100	
Wales (Counties)	148,050	14.3	40.3	204.3	137.5	563.0	156.5	3,153.4	100.1	4,022
Clwyd	19,648	14.1	38.0	205.6	..	139.9	229.5	610.1	114.4	3,829
Dyfed	17,442	15.7	35.4	197.1	132.7 ⁵	25.3	97.7	211.5	93.5	4,683 ⁶
Gwent	23,721	14.1	42.8	202.0	140.7	103.3	126.9	735.8	103.3	3,944
Gwynedd	12,834	16.5	38.2	193.8	131.4	21.0	123.8	118.6	80.0	3,600
Mid-Glamorgan	28,418	15.9	42.7	204.1	138.6	95.6	121.3	616.6	89.4	3,248
Powys	3,882	10.5	33.2	..	..	16.6	112.3	101.7	78.8	..
South Glamorgan	22,024	11.7	42.7	213.2	139.5	46.3	138.8	328.4	112.4	5,069
West Glamorgan	20,081	14.8	40.6	207.8	137.1 ⁷	115.1	241.0	430.6	103.0	3,791
Scotland (LA Regions)	325,462	14.5	41.8	214.6	139.9	866.3	125.7	6,399.1	106.1	4,409
Borders	3,189	8.2	32.4	..	..	13.2	65.3	131.8	74.4	..
Central	16,526	15.5	39.6	215.8	131.7	34.8	93.1	389.6	119.0	3,991
Dumfries & Galloway	6,852	11.9	37.4	185.4	..	49.8	277.4	145.5	92.6	3,968
Fife	20,245	14.9	39.5	208.6	141.7	86.6	145.6	614.5	118.1	4,555
Grampian	19,715	8.5	30.5	244.8	141.8	73.9	130.3	480.8	96.9	5,924
Highland	12,097	13.7	36.2	211.1	131.7	28.8	179.9	114.4	81.8	4,282 ⁸
Lothian	43,414	12.0	39.5	215.8	145.2	134.2	151.3	749.6	96.6	4,847 ⁹
Strathclyde	176,894	17.3	45.3	212.9	140.7	394.8	117.0	3,287.8	111.3	4,063
Tayside	22,884	13.6	40.7	190.6	134.1	47.4	93.3	448.7	101.0	4,056
Islands	3,646	13.7	43.3	..	..	2.8	64.7	36.3	97.6	..
Northern Ireland (Boards)	124,701	20.3	52.0	199.4	137.3	202.0	106.8	1,325.9	80.1	3,469
Belfast	30,721	..	55.0	209.9 ¹⁰	138.3 ¹⁰	..	..	..	..	..
South Eastern	18,537	..	43.3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Southern	25,419	..	51.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
North Eastern	25,821	..	50.1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Western	24,203	..	58.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
United Kingdom	2,751,384	11.1	42.6	223.4	147.8	8,742.2	100.0	76,499.3	100.0	4,617

1 See explanatory notes in Appendix A.

2 Percentage of those unemployed who have been so for more than one year.

3 New building work *plus* acquisitions *less* disposals of land and existing buildings, vehicles and plant and machinery. Expenditure in respect of establishments where production has not commenced before the end of the year is included.

4 Includes Isle of Wight.

5 Excludes Llanelli.

6 Includes Powys.

7 Includes Llanelli.

8 Includes Islands.

9 Includes Borders.

10 Belfast travel-to-work area — see Appendix B.

2: SUB-REGIONAL STATISTICS

2.7 Demographic characteristics of metropolitan counties and districts

	Popu- lation 1986 (000s)	Persons per sq. km 1986	Popu- lation increase 1981-86 %	% population 1986			Projected ¹ population 2001 (000s)	Households (000s) (1985)		Average house- hold size (numbers) 1985
				Under 5 years	Over pension age ²	Aged 75 or over		All house holds	Lone parent	
North	3,080	200	- 1.2	6.4	18.0	6.1	3,002	1,169	112	2.61
Tyne & Wear MC	1,136	2,103	- 1.7	6.4	18.6	6.3	1,077	442	44	2.56
Gateshead	207	1,450	- 2.8	6.0	18.8	6.3	186	81	7	2.54
Newcastle	281	2,513	- 1.0	6.3	19.5	7.1	271	112	12	2.48
North Tyneside	192	2,289	- 3.2	6.1	19.9	6.6	180	76	8	2.51
South Tyneside	157	2,452	- 3.1	6.2	19.6	6.4	144	61	6	2.57
Sunderland	29.8	2,157	0.1	7.0	16.1	5.3	295	111	11	2.68
Remainder of region	1,945	131	- 0.9	6.4	17.7	6.0	1,925	728	68	2.64
Yorkshire & Humberside	4,899	318	- 0.4	6.4	18.2	6.5	4,917	1,868	167	2.59
South Yorkshire MC	1,298	832	- 1.5	6.1	18.2	6.2	1,263	498	45	2.59
Barnsley	222	675	- 1.6	6.3	17.7	5.8	218	84	8	2.65
Doncaster	289	497	- 0.6	6.7	16.5	5.4	284	107	10	2.68
Rotherham	252	891	- 0.2	6.7	16.2	5.2	260	94	9	2.68
Sheffield	534	1,452	- 2.4	5.5	20.2	7.3	500	214	19	2.49
West Yorkshire MC	2,053	1,007	- 0.7	6.7	17.8	6.4	2,056	785	74	2.59
Bradford	463	1,252	- 0.4	7.7	17.0	6.2	476	171	17	2.68
Calderdale	193	531	0.1	6.6	19.2	7.1	195	75	7	2.54
Kirklees	377	919	- 0.2	6.8	17.4	6.2	383	144	13	2.59
Leeds	711	1,265	- 0.9	6.2	18.5	6.8	692	278	26	2.53
Wakefield	309	929	- 1.6	6.5	16.7	5.5	310	118	10	2.61
Remainder of region	1,548	131	0.9	6.1	18.8	6.8	1,598	584	48	2.60
West Midlands	5,181	398	- 0.1	6.5	17.1	5.7	5,308	1,925	175	2.66
West Midlands MC	2,632	2,828	- 1.5	6.8	17.4	5.8	2,555	985	100	2.66
Birmingham	1,004	3,803	- 1.6	7.3	17.6	6.1	975	377	43	2.64
Coventry	310	3,200	- 2.8	6.9	17.5	5.7	286	117	12	2.64
Dudley	301	3,070	-	6.1	16.9	5.6	308	114	8	2.63
Sandwell	301	3,501	- 2.8	6.7	18.6	6.3	282	114	11	2.65
Solihull	202	1,123	2.1	5.9	15.7	4.9	207	73	7	2.73
Walsall	262	2,470	- 2.2	6.6	16.2	5.0	254	96	9	2.71
Wolverhampton	252	3,651	- 1.8	6.6	17.8	6.0	244	94	10	2.68
Remainder of region	2,549	210	1.4	6.2	16.8	5.7	2,753	941	76	2.67
North West	6,374	870	- 1.3	6.6	18.0	6.4	6,292	2,394	236	2.64
Greater Manchester MC	2,580	2,004	- 1.5	6.7	17.6	6.2	2,512	981	100	2.61
Bolton	262	1,869	- 0.3	7.0	17.2	6.1	268	99	9	2.62
Bury	173	1,743	- 2.3	6.5	17.7	6.4	167	65	6	2.62
Manchester	451	3,891	- 2.4	7.0	18.1	6.4	415	174	23	2.55
Oldham	220	1,560	- 0.6	7.1	17.5	6.1	214	84	8	2.61
Rochdale	207	1,291	- 0.8	7.4	16.4	5.7	216	77	8	2.67
Salford	239	2,467	- 3.1	6.4	19.3	6.8	214	92	10	2.57
Stockport	290	2,301	- 0.2	6.2	17.6	6.3	296	111	10	2.61
Tameside	215	2,089	- 1.5	6.6	18.1	6.2	211	82	8	2.62
Trafford	216	2,041	- 2.4	6.2	18.2	6.5	209	83	8	2.61
Wigan	307	1,541	- 1.2	6.6	16.3	5.4	302	114	9	2.68
Merseyside MC	1,468	2,251	- 3.6	6.6	18.3	6.5	1,344	544	60	2.69
Knowsley	164	1,689	- 5.9	7.8	14.1	4.3	136	56	8	2.94
Liverpool	483	4,274	- 6.5	6.7	19.1	6.9	412	183	23	2.64
St Helens	188	1,413	- 1.2	6.2	16.5	5.4	185	69	7	2.71
Sefton	298	1,974	- 0.8	6.0	19.4	7.1	282	109	10	2.70
Wirral	335	2,119	- 1.7	6.5	19.4	7.1	329	126	12	2.64
Remainder of region	2,327	432	0.4	6.4	18.3	6.5	2,437	870	76	2.63

¹ Based on 1985 population estimates.² Women aged 60 or over and men aged 65 or over.

2.8 Demographic characteristics of London Boroughs and urban areas of Wales and Scotland

	Popu- lation 1986 (000s)	Persons per sq. km ¹ 1986	Popu- lation increase 1981-86 %	% population 1986			Projected ² population 2001 (000s)	Households (000s) (1985)		Average house- hold size (numbers) 1985
				Under 5 years	Over pension age ³	Aged 75 or over		All house holds	Lone parent	
South East	17,265	634	1.5	6.4	18.1	6.7	18,343	6,565	590	2.57
Greater London	6,775	4,291	- 0.4	6.6	17.8	6.7	6,916	2,682	285	2.48
Barking & Dagenham	148	4,356	- 2.3	6.7	20.7	7.2	152	58	6	2.56
Barnet	305	3,384	3.2	6.3	18.6	7.2	312	114	10	2.58
Bexley	220	3,608	1.4	6.3	17.2	6.1	222	82	7	2.64
Brent	256	5,811	0.6	7.2	15.6	5.7	251	96	12	2.61
Bromley	297	1,954	- 0.5	5.6	19.4	6.9	310	116	9	2.53
Camden	183	8,332	2.3	5.6	17.4	6.9	183	80	9	2.15
City of London	5	1,600	- 11.1	2.1	12.5	4.2	4	2	-	1.76
Croydon	319	3,670	0.6	6.7	16.3	6.0	329	119	11	2.63
Ealing	296	5,373	4.7	6.9	16.1	5.9	297	110	11	2.61
Enfield	265	3,277	1.6	6.4	18.5	7.2	273	102	9	2.58
Greenwich	218	4,634	1.0	7.1	17.7	6.2	233	84	10	2.56
Hackney	187	9,847	1.1	8.0	16.0	6.0	179	75	13	2.46
Hammersmith & Fulham	151	9,425	0.3	6.1	17.8	7.0	162	67	9	2.18
Haringey	196	6,537	- 5.4	6.9	15.7	6.1	193	79	10	2.48
Harrow	202	3,959	1.5	6.4	18.4	7.4	216	75	6	2.66
Havering	238	2,018	- 1.7	5.8	17.7	5.5	224	89	6	2.67
Hillingdon	232	2,109	- 0.6	6.5	17.8	6.4	243	87	7	2.62
Hounslow	195	3,303	- 4.4	7.1	16.9	6.4	202	75	7	2.59
Islington	168	11,200	- 1.1	6.7	16.7	6.2	175	71	10	2.31
Kensington & Chelsea	137	11,450	- 1.9	5.4	15.8	6.3	136	64	6	2.01
Kingston upon Thames	134	3,521	- 0.4	5.9	20.1	7.8	134	55	4	2.42
Lambeth	245	9,074	- 3.2	7.1	16.4	6.2	252	101	16	2.37
Lewisham	232	6,629	- 1.9	6.6	18.8	6.9	249	93	12	2.46
Merton	165	4,337	- 1.7	6.4	20.0	8.0	169	67	6	2.45
Newham	205	5,700	- 3.6	8.2	16.0	5.8	223	77	9	2.70
Redbridge	228	4,070	- 0.6	6.0	19.4	7.3	242	87	7	2.57
Richmond upon Thames	162	2,946	0.1	5.7	20.9	8.2	162	69	5	2.31
Southwark	216	7,448	- 1.1	7.1	18.8	6.8	221	89	13	2.39
Sutton	169	3,923	- 0.8	5.5	17.4	6.9	175	67	6	2.50
Tower Hamlets	153	7,640	5.2	8.5	16.6	6.1	153	58	8	2.49
Waltham Forest	216	5,395	- 0.8	7.0	18.6	7.5	217	85	8	2.51
Wandsworth	257	7,346	- 1.9	6.5	17.9	6.9	255	107	14	2.37
Westminster	176	8,005	- 6.4	5.3	19.8	7.8	170	82	8	2.03
Remainder of region	10,489	409	2.8	6.2	18.2	6.7	11,427	3,882	305	2.64
Wales	2,821	136	0.3	6.3	19.2	6.7	2,845	1,035	92	2.68
Cardiff	280	2,329	- 0.4	6.8	18.5	6.6	..	..	..	..
Swansea	187	763	- 1.4	6.2	19.4	6.7	..	..	..	..
Remainder of Wales	2,355	115	0.5	6.3	19.3	6.7	..	..	..	..
Scotland	5,121	66.4	- 1.1	6.3	17.3	6.0	5,104	1,914	..	2.64
Aberdeen	216	1,172.4	1.8	5.8	17.6	6.4	..	84	..	2.45
Dundee	176	749.7	- 4.6	6.2	19.0	6.9	..	72	..	2.42
Edinburgh	438	1,681.4	- 1.8	5.6	19.6	7.5	..	177	..	2.39
Glasgow City	725	3,670.2	- 6.3	6.5	19.3	6.7	..	285	..	2.52
Motherwell	148	857.8	- 2.1	6.8	16.2	5.0	..	53	..	2.79
Renfrew	203	658.0	- 3.2	6.3	15.7	4.9	..	76	..	2.66
Remainder of Scotland	3,214	42.4	0.4	6.4	16.6	5.7	..	1,168	..	2.73

1 See explanatory notes in Appendix A.

2 Based on 1985 population estimates.

3 Women aged 60 or over and men aged 65 or over.



2.9 Social characteristics of metropolitan counties and districts

	Dependency ratios (per 100 people aged 15-59/64 ¹) 1986				Illegitimacy rate ²		Pupils aged 16 staying on in edu- cation ^{3,4} %	% school leavers with no graded results ^{3,5} 1984-86	Unemployment ³ October 1987	
	Under 15	Over pension age	Live births per 1,000 population 1986	Deaths per 1,000 population 1986			1986/87		Numbers unem- ployed	Percentage long-term ⁶ unem- ployed
					1981	1986				
North	30.3	28.7	13.1	12.3	132	244	55	10.3	201,772	44.9
Tyne & Wear MC	29.8	29.6	13.4	12.7	149	269	50	11.2	87,510	46.9
Gateshead	28.7	29.7	12.5	12.8	138	246	48	16.0	14,264	45.6
Newcastle	28.2	31.1	13.3	13.2	170	283	50	14.2	22,346	50.2
North Tyneside	29.5	32.1	12.4	13.1	131	241	64	9.0	13,060	41.7
South Tyneside	29.1	31.4	14.5	14.2	155	275	51	8.3	13,405	43.7
Sunderland	32.4	25.5	14.1	11.1	147	283	43	8.7	24,435	49.2
Remainder of region	30.5	28.2	12.9	12.1	122	229	57	9.9	114,262	43.3
Yorkshire & Humberside	30.4	29.0	13.3	12.0	135	232	57	11.0	266,871	44.5
South Yorkshire MC	29.3	28.7	13.1	12.0	127	237	53	11.0	92,233	49.1
Barnsley	30.8	28.2	13.1	12.0	118	242	51	13.2	15,536	49.9
Doncaster	31.1	26.0	14.3	11.1	126	248	46	10.1	21,239	46.2
Rotherham	31.8	25.5	13.6	10.6	119	208	60	10.2	17,176	47.4
Sheffield	26.6	32.0	12.2	13.2	137	243	53	11.0	38,282	51.1
West Yorkshire MC	31.7	28.5	14.1	12.1	146	238	57	12.5	104,014	42.8
Bradford	35.8	27.9	15.9	12.2	144	227	61	17.9	25,604	47.0
Calderdale	31.8	31.3	13.4	12.9	166	255	64	10.4	7,942	38.1
Kirklees	32.6	28.0	14.3	12.2	125	207	61	9.9	16,761	39.8
Leeds	29.3	29.3	13.4	11.9	170	269	54	10.4	36,219	41.8
Wakefield	30.1	26.2	13.6	11.7	115	215	46	13.4	17,488	43.6
Remainder of region	29.6	30.1	12.5	11.9	124	218	60	8.8	70,624	41.0
West Midlands	30.7	26.9	13.6	11.1	128	219	62	11.6	285,567	47.7
West Midlands MC	31.4	27.6	14.5	11.3	160	253	59	13.5	181,310	51.5
Birmingham	32.6	28.4	15.9	11.9	198	281	58	14.6	77,566	51.8
Coventry	31.3	27.9	14.9	11.0	152	270	65	11.2	21,450	51.1
Dudley	28.8	26.2	13.0	11.1	80	160	59	11.4	16,300	50.1
Sandwell	31.6	30.0	14.4	12.1	134	245	52	15.8	21,360	55.5
Solihull	29.8	24.1	11.8	8.4	138	199	63	4.9	9,346	44.4
Walsall	30.7	25.3	13.7	10.8	117	226	56	14.2	16,292	51.0
Wolverhampton	31.7	28.5	13.6	11.7	174	278	63	17.8	18,996	51.9
Remainder of region	30.0	26.3	12.7	11.0	92	178	65	9.5	104,257	41.1
North West	31.1	28.9	13.8	12.5	155	266	61	12.2	377,740	45.6
Greater Manchester MC	31.3	28.1	14.2	12.5	173	286	59	12.5	150,634	44.5
Bolton	33.1	27.7	14.1	12.7	132	245	59	9.1	14,615	43.2
Bury	31.1	28.1	13.8	13.0	115	228	63	8.5	7,351	37.9
Manchester	29.7	28.6	15.6	13.2	290	415	59	21.0	39,738	48.6
Oldham	33.3	28.2	14.8	12.6	181	274	51	15.9	10,821	41.8
Rochdale	34.6	26.3	15.1	11.8	188	295	59	15.2	11,184	42.8
Salford	30.3	31.1	13.9	13.8	210	365	48	15.2	15,846	48.4
Stockport	30.1	27.8	12.8	12.1	127	216	65	8.2	11,538	38.6
Tameside	31.1	29.0	14.0	12.5	148	290	57	10.1	11,473	41.9
Trafford	29.7	28.9	13.2	11.9	144	216	67	7.0	9,746	40.5
Wigan	31.5	25.7	13.5	11.4	93	186	61	8.5	18,322	46.0
Merseyside MC	31.2	29.5	13.9	12.4	182	308	60	15.1	121,004	51.6
Knowsley	35.3	22.2	16.6	9.2	217	383	53	23.5	16,545	54.5
Liverpool	30.4	30.7	15.0	13.5	239	361	53	20.9	50,602	54.7
St Helens	30.8	25.8	12.4	11.7	106	229	68	12.4	12,597	51.6
Sefton	30.0	31.3	12.2	12.7	133	246	65	9.3	18,597	46.3
Wirral	31.6	31.8	13.4	12.6	146	267	63	8.8	22,663	46.9
Remainder of region	31.0	29.4	13.3	12.4	116	215	64	9.8	106,102	40.4

1 15-59 for females; 15-64 for males

2 Illegitimate live births per 1,000 live births.

3 See explanatory notes in Appendix A.

4 Pupils staying on at maintained schools or going on to Non Advanced Further Education (including part-time).

5 Maintained schools only.

6 Percentage of those unemployed who have been so for more than one year.



2.10 Social characteristics of London Boroughs and urban areas of Wales and Scotland

	Dependency ratios (per 100 people aged 15-59/64 ¹) 1986				Illegitimacy rate ²		Pupils aged 16 staying on in edu- cation ^{3,4} %	% school leavers with no graded results ^{3,5}	Unemployment ³ October 1987	
	Under 15	Over pension age	Live births per 1,000 population 1986	Deaths per 1,000 population 1986					Numbers unem- ployed	Percentage long-term unem- ployed ⁶
					1981	1986				
South East	29.0	28.4	13.3	10.9	126	197	66	9.5	624,513	38.9
Greater London	28.0	27.7	14.4	10.9	172	247	66	11.5	341,316	41.6
Barking and Dagenham	31.6	34.4	14.0	13.3	133	236	43	18.3	6,232	38.4
Barnet	28.8	29.4	13.1	10.8	91	137	72	5.8	9,184	37.4
Bexley	28.8	26.7	13.2	9.8	100	160	59	8.2	6,603	37.7
Brent	28.7	23.8	15.2	9.6	219	255	73	14.1	15,324	36.4
Bromley	26.9	30.6	11.5	11.1	96	171	67	9.3	7,652	37.1
Camden	21.0	25.3	12.4	11.0	227	304	..	..	12,593	44.6
City of London	7.7	15.4	7.2	6.6	154	171	..	..	106	37.7
Croydon	29.4	25.1	14.4	10.5	152	223	62	9.2	10,661	38.0
Ealing	28.8	24.7	14.3	10.3	127	192	76	12.2	12,333	33.9
Enfield	29.3	29.3	13.3	10.8	94	157	66	9.8	9,038	37.9
Greenwich	31.5	28.2	15.2	11.3	172	303	..	..	12,335	44.7
Hackney	32.8	25.4	18.0	10.5	297	382	..	..	18,828	48.1
Hammersmith and Fulham	23.5	26.7	13.5	11.3	273	360	..	..	11,147	44.2
Haringey	27.7	23.8	16.2	11.0	227	311	71	19.4	15,804	40.2
Harrow	29.4	29.2	13.7	10.2	76	125	86	5.5	5,300	34.3
Havering	28.2	27.5	11.4	9.8	86	140	57	8.8	6,789	36.5
Hillingdon	28.7	27.8	13.5	10.0	109	146	58	9.0	5,715	32.1
Hounslow	30.4	26.5	15.5	11.0	127	186	75	16.4	7,224	33.5
Islington	25.7	25.2	14.8	10.9	263	382	..	..	15,242	44.8
Kensington & Chelsea	18.1	22.1	12.9	10.4	207	256	..	..	8,100	43.7
Kingston upon Thames	25.7	31.9	12.9	11.2	83	158	70	8.6	3,022	31.4
Lambeth	26.9	24.8	16.7	10.9	353	453	..	..	22,127	47.6
Lewisham	28.8	29.8	14.9	11.3	252	373	..	..	15,659	46.0
Merton	28.8	32.2	14.3	11.3	109	193	69	12.1	5,177	35.8
Newham	33.8	25.6	19.8	10.8	168	240	58	23.6	14,638	43.6
Redbridge	28.0	30.9	12.6	10.7	80	135	64	10.6	7,645	36.8
Richmond upon Thames	24.7	32.9	12.1	12.1	84	146	64	10.8	3,859	30.6
Southwark	29.0	29.9	16.5	12.0	300	420	..	..	18,933	47.7
Sutton	28.1	30.5	13.4	11.2	89	178	76	5.7	3,673	35.4
Tower Hamlets	32.7	26.5	19.6	11.6	191	249	..	..	14,758	47.6
Waltham Forest	31.2	29.9	16.0	11.0	143	241	58	16.3	10,401	41.4
Wandsworth	25.0	26.3	14.6	12.1	245	308	..	..	13,552	42.8
Westminster	17.9	29.0	13.5	11.3	224	276	..	..	11,662	41.0
Remainder of region	29.7	28.9	12.7	10.9	93	160	66	6.6	283,197	35.6
Wales	30.9	31.1	13.1	12.3	112	211	63	16.8	148,050	40.3
Cardiff	30.5	29.5	15.2	11.4	184	271	..	..	16,755	44.3
Swansea	29.8	31.2	12.8	12.1	111	224	..	..	11,048	46.0
Remainder of Wales	31.0	31.3	12.9	12.4	103	202	..	..	120,247	39.2
Scotland	30.1	27.3	12.9	12.4	122	206	..	..	325,462	41.8
Aberdeen	25.7	26.8	12.0	12.2	156	212	..	..	9,641	31.5
Dundee	28.5	30.2	13.0	13.8	202	309	..	..	13,649	44.3
Edinburgh	24.3	30.3	12.2	13.0	135	229	..	..	26,529	40.4
Glasgow City	28.5	30.8	13.9	15.1	195	324	..	..	70,214	50.7
Motherwell	32.4	25.5	13.4	12.1	94	192	..	..	10,262	45.8
Renfrew	29.7	24.1	13.6	12.0	135	219	..	..	13,987	42.3
Remainder of Scotland	31.6	26.3	12.7	11.7	99	167	..	..	181,180	39.1

1 15-59 for females; 15-64 for males.

2 Illegitimate live births per 1,000 live births.

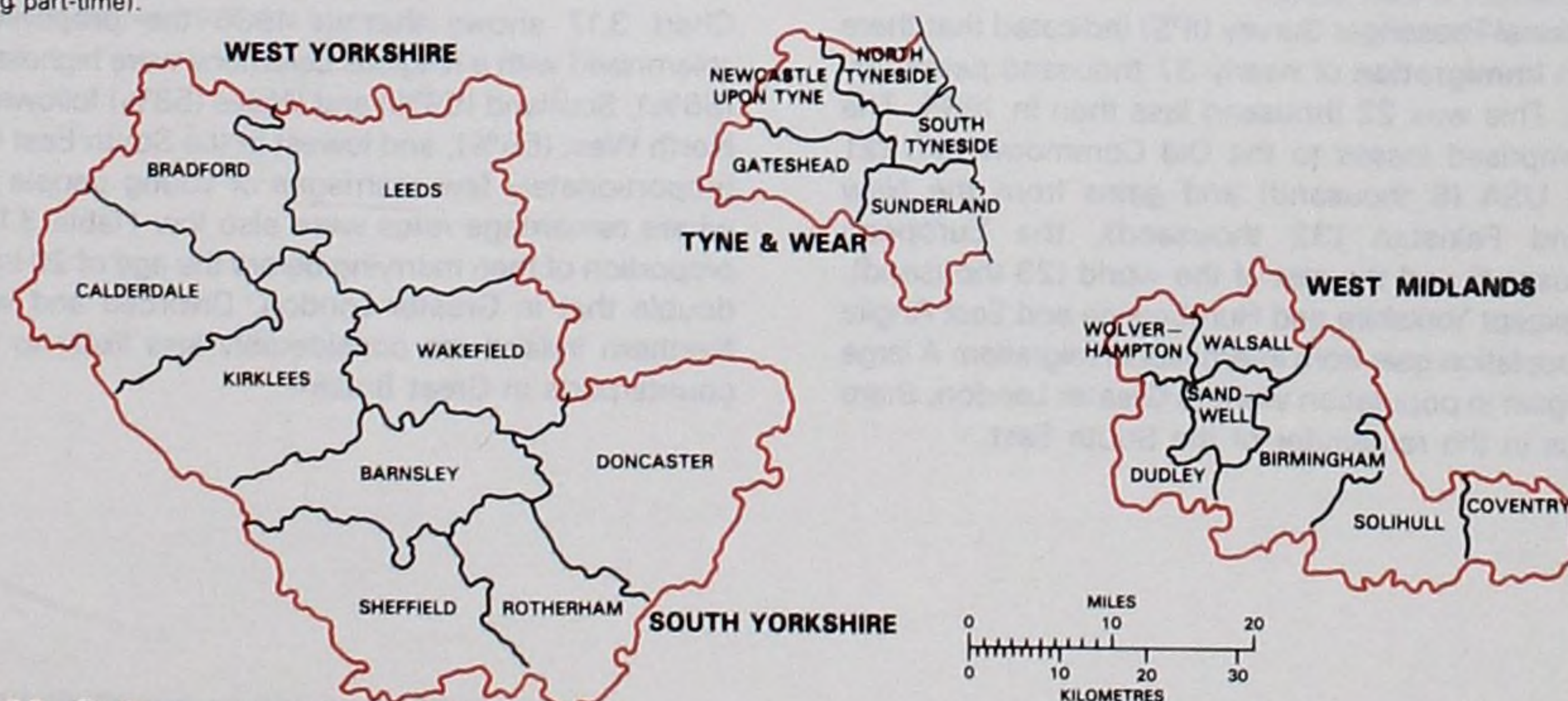
3 See explanatory notes in appendix A.

4 Pupils staying on at maintained schools or going on to Non Advanced Further Education (including part-time).

5 Maintained schools only.

6 Percentage of those unemployed who have been so for more than one year.

Outer London only. ILEA percentages are 59% for pupils aged 16 staying on and 21.3% for school leavers with no graded results.



Chapter 3: Population

- East Anglia was the fastest growing region of the UK between 1981 and 1986 with an average population growth rate of 1% a year (Table 3.1).
- The population of Greater London rose very slightly in 1985 and 1986, having been in decline for the past 25 years (Table 3.1).
- The population of most urban areas fell between 1981 and 1986; the Central Clydeside Conurbation and Merseyside declined by 0.8% and 0.7% per year respectively (Table 3.1).

Between 1961 and 1971 the **total population** of the United Kingdom increased at an average rate of 0.6% per year, but during the following ten years it only increased by 0.1% per year. Between 1981 and 1986 the fastest growing region was East Anglia with an estimated population increase of 1.0% per year followed by the South West (0.7% per year). There was a very small increase in the population of Greater London between 1985 and 1986 following a period of declining population between 1961 and 1984. However, in the remainder of the South East region the population increased by 0.6% between 1985 and 1986. In contrast the population of the Central Clydeside Conurbation fell by 0.8% over the same period as, to a lesser degree, did many other urban areas (Table 3.1).

Chart 3.2 and Table 2.1 show **population density** in 1986. The most densely populated regions are the North West, containing as it does both Greater Manchester and Merseyside, followed by other regions with major conurbations: West Midlands and Yorkshire and Humberside. Greater London, which has a larger population than any region, has a very high density. The most thinly populated area is Scotland; Wales and Northern Ireland follow. In England the most thinly populated region is East Anglia followed by the South West.

In 1986 in the South West 21% of the population was of **pension age or over**, a higher proportion than in any other region (Table 3.3), reflecting its popularity as an area to which people move on retirement. Chart 3.4 shows that in 1986 the highest proportions of resident population aged 75 or over were on the South Coast of England; in Gwynedd and in the Western Isles and Border regions of Scotland. The counties of Berkshire, Buckinghamshire, Bedfordshire and Cleveland together with Northern Ireland had the smallest percentage of people aged 75 or over.

Inter-regional population movements in 1986 (Tables 3.6 and 3.7) generally continued trends of earlier years. The North, Yorkshire and Humberside, the West Midlands, the North West, Scotland and Northern Ireland all experienced net emigration to the rest of the UK, as did Greater London. There was net immigration of 45 thousand people into the South East region excluding Greater London from the rest of the UK. The largest net loss in absolute terms (28 thousand people) was recorded in the North West. Of the regions showing a net gain the South West had the largest increase (46 thousand people) followed by the East Midlands (17 thousand people). The biggest population flow between any two regions in 1986 was one of 83 thousand people moving from the South East to the South West. There was also considerable movement between Greater London and the rest of the South East.

In 1986 the International Passenger Survey (IPS) indicated that there was a net gain from **immigration** of nearly 37 thousand people by the UK (Table 3.19). This was 22 thousand less than in 1985. The overall net gain comprised losses to the Old Commonwealth (21 thousand) and the USA (8 thousand) and gains from the New Commonwealth and Pakistan (32 thousand), the European Community (11 thousand) and the rest of the world (23 thousand). All English regions except Yorkshire and Humberside and East Anglia experienced a net population gain from international migration. A large part of the total net gain in population went to Greater London; there was a small net loss in the remainder of the South East.

There were 755 thousand **live births** in the UK during 1986, slightly more than the previous year but 20% fewer than in 1961 (Table 3.9). The increase in births between 1985 and 1986 was reflected in all regions except the North, North West and Scotland. The highest crude birth rate (18.0 per 1,000 population) in 1986 was recorded in Northern Ireland whilst the South West had the lowest rate with 12.0, reflecting the older age structure of that region. Table 3.12 shows that live birth rates rose for women aged 30 to 34 and 35 to 39 in all regions between 1976 and 1986. The sharpest declines were in the 20-24 age band where rates fell by 18 to 93 births per 1,000 women in the age group. The proportion of illegitimate births in the United Kingdom rose from 9% in 1976 to 21% in 1986 (Table 3.13). In 1986 the percentage of illegitimate births was highest in the North West, the North and Yorkshire and Humberside, and lowest in Northern Ireland and East Anglia.

Table 3.11 shows that **perinatal mortality** (stillbirths and deaths of infants under 1 week of age per 1,000 live and stillbirths) has fallen dramatically since 1971. The greatest reductions were in Northern Ireland and the North West. Since 1981 the rates have fallen most in Northern Ireland and Wales. Infant mortality rates (deaths of infants under 1 year of age per 1,000 live births) in the UK have almost halved since 1971 when the highest rate was recorded in Northern Ireland (22.7). In 1986 infant mortality rates were highest in Yorkshire and Humberside (10.5), Northern Ireland and the North West (10.2) and lowest in East Anglia (8.1), the South East and Scotland (8.8).

Table 3.14 shows **death rates** per 100,000 population adjusted for differences in age structure between the regions. The highest mortality rates from all causes for both men and women in 1986 were recorded in Scotland (1349 and 1284 respectively). The lowest rates for both sexes were in East Anglia (1051 for men and 1044 for women). East Anglia also had the lowest rates for deaths attributable to heart disease for both sexes whilst the highest rates were in Northern Ireland for both men and women. The highest rates of deaths from cancer were in the North for men and in Scotland for women, and the lowest rates were in the South West and East Anglia respectively.

Estimates from the 1984 to 1986 Labour Force Surveys show that about 4.5% of the population in Great Britain were in **ethnic minority groups**: about half of these were Indian, Pakistani or Bangladeshi and one in four was West Indian or African (Table 3.16). The majority of the total ethnic minority population lived in the South East; some 40% lived in Greater London compared to only 11% of the White population. Scotland and Wales contained very small proportions of the ethnic minority population.

Chart 3.17 shows that in 1986 the proportions of **marriages** solemnised with a religious ceremony were highest in Northern Ireland (86%), Scotland (59%) and Wales (58%) followed by the North and North West (56%), and lowest in the South East (46%). There were proportionately few marriages of young people in Greater London where remarriage rates were also low (Table 3.18). In contrast the proportion of men marrying before the age of 20 in Scotland is almost double that in Greater London. Divorced and widowed people in Northern Ireland are considerably less likely to remarry than their counterparts in Great Britain.

3.1 Resident population¹: by sex

Thousands and percentages

	Population (000s)						Annual growth rate (%)			
	1961	1971	1981	1984	1985	1986	1961-71	1971-81	1981-86	1985-86
Males and Females										
United Kingdom	52,807	55,928.0	56,352.2	56,459.7	56,617.9	56,763.3	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.3
North	3,113	3,152.1	3,117.6	3,093.1	3,085.7	3,080.2	0.1	-0.1	-0.2	-0.2
Tyne & Wear	1,241	1,217.6	1,155.2	1,142.4	1,139.9	1,135.5	-0.2	-0.5	-0.3	-0.4
Remainder of region	1,872	1,934.5	1,962.4	1,950.7	1,945.8	1,944.7	0.3	0.1	-0.2	-0.1
Yorkshire & Humberside	4,677	4,902.3	4,918.4	4,904.3	4,902.6	4,899.3	0.5	—	-0.1	-0.1
South Yorkshire	1,298	1,331.4	1,317.0	1,305.4	1,303.2	1,297.9	0.3	-0.1	-0.3	-0.4
West Yorkshire	2,002	2,089.6	2,066.8	2,056.2	2,052.8	2,053.1	0.4	-0.1	-0.1	—
Remainder of region	1,377	1,481.3	1,534.6	1,542.7	1,546.6	1,548.3	0.7	0.4	0.2	0.1
East Midlands	3,330	3,651.9	3,852.7	3,874.3	3,896.9	3,919.9	0.9	0.5	0.3	0.6
East Anglia	1,489	1,688.1	1,894.7	1,939.6	1,964.7	1,991.6	1.3	1.2	1.0	1.4
South East	16,071	17,125.3	17,010.4	17,112.4	17,191.8	17,264.6	0.6	-0.1	0.3	0.4
Greater London	7,977	7,529.4	6,805.7	6,756.0	6,767.5	6,775.2	-0.6	-1.0	-0.1	0.1
Remainder of region	8,094	9,595.9	10,204.7	10,356.4	10,424.4	10,489.4	1.7	0.6	0.6	0.6
South West	3,712	4,111.8	4,381.3	4,461.2	4,500.7	4,543.3	1.0	0.6	0.7	0.9
West Midlands	4,762	5,146.0	5,186.2	5,176.0	5,183.0	5,181.2	0.8	0.1	—	—
West Midlands	2,724	2,811.0	2,673.2	2,647.0	2,641.8	2,632.3	0.3	-0.5	-0.3	-0.4
Remainder of region	2,038	2,335.0	2,513.0	2,529.0	2,541.2	2,548.9	1.4	0.7	0.3	0.3
North West	6,407	6,634.2	6,459.5	6,395.5	6,386.3	6,374.3	0.3	-0.3	-0.3	-0.2
Greater Manchester	2,710	2,750.1	2,619.2	2,588.3	2,582.6	2,579.5	0.1	-0.5	-0.3	-0.1
Merseyside	1,711	1,661.8	1,521.9	1,490.7	1,481.0	1,467.6	-0.3	-0.9	-0.7	-0.9
Remainder of region	1,986	2,222.3	2,318.4	2,316.5	2,322.7	2,327.2	1.1	0.4	0.1	-0.2
England	43,561	46,411.7	46,820.8	46,956.4	47,111.7	47,254.5	0.6	0.1	0.2	0.3
Wales	2,635	2,740.3	2,813.5	2,807.2	2,811.8	2,821.0	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.3
Scotland	5,184	5,235.6	5,180.2	5,145.7	5,136.5	5,121.0	0.1	-0.1	-0.2	-0.3
Central Clydeside Conurbation	1,990 ²	1,904.7	1,734.6	1,695.7	1,682.1	1,669.4	-0.4	-0.9	-0.8	-0.8
Remainder of Scotland	3,194 ²	3,330.9	3,445.6	3,450.0	3,454.4	3,451.6	0.4	0.3	—	-0.1
Northern Ireland	1,427	1,540.4	1,537.7	1,550.4	1,557.8	1,566.8	0.8	—	0.4	0.6
Males										
United Kingdom	25,528	27,167.3	27,409.2	27,487.3	27,573.8	27,647.0	0.6	0.1	0.2	0.3
North	1,506	1,533.2	1,516.9	1,506.2	1,503.3	1,500.1	0.2	-0.1	-0.2	-0.2
Yorkshire & Humberside	2,262	2,384.9	2,395.3	2,390.7	2,390.0	2,388.6	0.5	—	-0.1	-0.1
East Midlands	1,611	1,797.8	1,894.8	1,906.1	1,917.2	1,929.6	1.1	0.5	0.4	0.1
East Anglia	720	838.6	932.4	953.3	964.9	976.5	1.5	1.1	0.9	1.2
South East	7,774	8,288.5	8,259.0	8,319.8	8,364.7	8,396.6	0.6	—	0.3	0.4
South West	1,796	1,989.9	2,117.1	2,154.9	2,172.5	2,194.2	1.0	0.6	0.7	1.0
West Midlands	2,304	2,542.4	2,555.5	2,552.4	2,556.2	2,555.7	1.0	0.1	0.2	—
North West	3,099	3,193.2	3,124.1	3,099.8	3,097.6	3,093.1	0.3	-0.2	-0.2	-0.1
England	21,072	22,568.5	22,795.1	22,883.2	22,966.4	23,034.4	0.7	0.1	0.2	0.3
Wales	1,275	1,328.5	1,365.0	1,361.0	1,363.6	1,369.1	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.4
Scotland	2,485	2,515.7	2,494.9	2,483.5	2,480.5	2,475.0	0.1	-0.1	-0.2	-0.2
Northern Ireland	696	754.6	754.2	759.6	763.3	768.4	0.8	—	0.4	0.7
Females										
United Kingdom	27,279	28,760.7	28,943.0	28,972.5	29,044.1	29,116.3	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.2
North	1,607	1,618.9	1,600.7	1,586.9	1,582.4	1,580.2	0.1	-0.1	-0.3	-0.1
Yorkshire & Humberside	2,415	2,517.4	2,523.1	2,513.6	2,512.6	2,510.6	0.4	—	-0.1	-0.1
East Midlands	1,719	1,854.1	1,957.9	1,968.2	1,979.7	1,990.3	0.8	0.5	0.3	0.5
East Anglia	769	849.5	962.3	986.3	999.8	1,015.1	1.0	1.3	1.1	1.5
South East	8,297	8,836.8	8,751.4	8,792.6	8,827.1	8,868.0	0.6	-0.1	0.3	0.5
South West	1,796	2,121.9	2,264.2	2,306.3	2,328.2	2,349.0	1.0	0.7	0.7	0.9
West Midlands	2,458	2,603.6	2,630.7	2,623.6	2,626.8	2,625.5	0.6	0.1	—	—
North West	3,308	3,441.0	3,335.4	3,295.7	3,288.7	3,281.2	0.4	-0.3	-0.3	-0.2
England	22,489	23,843.2	24,025.7	24,073.2	24,145.3	24,220.0	0.6	0.1	0.2	0.3
Wales	1,360	1,411.8	1,448.5	1,446.2	1,448.2	1,451.9	0.4	0.3	—	0.3
Scotland	2,699	2,719.9	2,685.3	2,666.2	2,656.1	2,646.0	0.1	-0.1	-0.3	-0.4
Northern Ireland	732	785.8	783.5	790.9	794.5	798.4	0.7	—	0.4	0.5

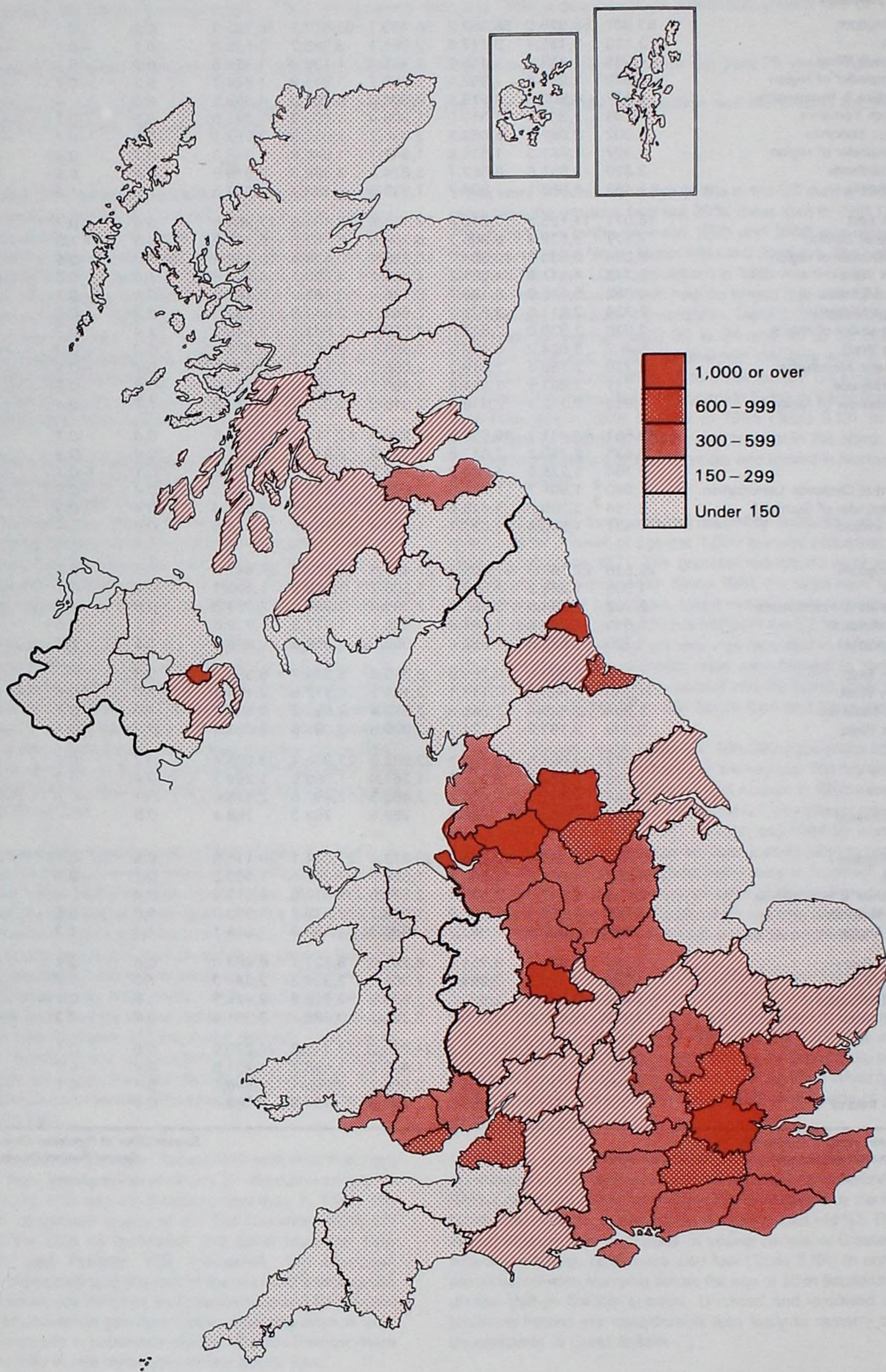
¹ See explanatory notes in Appendix A.

² Estimated to approximate to the post 1975 area boundaries.

Sources: Office of Population Censuses and Surveys;
General Register Offices for Scotland and
Northern Ireland.

3.2 Population density, 1986¹

Persons per square kilometre



¹ Actual data are given in Table 2.1

Source: Office of Population Censuses and Surveys;
General Register Offices for Scotland and Northern Ireland

3.3 Resident population¹: sex and age, 1986

Thousands

	All ages	0—4	5—14	15—44	45— 59 /64 ²	60/65 ³ —74	75 or over
Males and females							
United Kingdom	56,763.3	3,641.6	7,157.3	25,006.4	10,677.7	6,602.4	3,677.9
North	3,080.2	196.1	390.4	1,335.2	602.8	367.8	188.1
Tyne & Wear	1,135.5	72.4	139.7	490.5	222.2	139.3	71.5
Yorkshire & Humberside	4,899.3	312.0	622.3	2,145.1	927.4	574.9	317.6
South Yorkshire	1,297.9	79.8	161.1	571.5	249.5	155.1	80.8
West Yorkshire	2,053.1	138.1	268.6	900.4	381.2	233.6	131.2
East Midlands	3,919.9	248.0	501.9	1,740.9	740.5	447.3	241.3
East Anglia	1,991.6	127.1	252.4	869.1	364.6	240.5	137.9
South East	17,264.6	1,099.1	2,079.8	7,751.2	3,214.8	1,965.3	1,154.3
Greater London	6,775.2	445.2	771.0	3,108.8	1,242.9	754.0	452.8
South West	4,543.3	265.7	539.8	1,930.7	853.7	592.9	360.4
West Midlands	5,181.2	337.0	672.0	2,286.4	1,000.2	588.3	297.4
West Midlands	2,632.3	178.2	341.7	1,148.3	507.1	304.9	152.1
North West	6,374.3	419.2	821.3	2,781.0	1,202.6	743.0	407.3
Greater Manchester	2,579.5	173.5	332.4	1,143.6	475.2	295.2	159.7
Merseyside	1,467.6	96.6	188.4	632.6	280.9	173.7	95.4
England	47,254.5	3,004.2	5,879.7	20,839.6	8,906.7	5,519.9	3,104.3
Wales	2,821.0	178.9	358.4	1,202.7	538.5	353.3	189.1
Scotland	5,121.0	323.0	657.0	2,278.2	975.0	579.0	308.9
Central Clydeside Conurbation	1,669.4	108.1	213.3	744.4	324.8	187.4	91.5
Northern Ireland	1,566.8	135.5	262.2	685.9	257.5	150.1	75.6
Males							
United Kingdom	27,647.0	1,867.0	3,676.5	12,642.6	6,033.6	2,200.7	1,226.6
North	1,500.1	100.6	200.6	674.1	342.0	121.0	61.7
Tyne & Wear	549.7	37.1	71.7	247.8	125.7	45.0	22.3
Yorkshire & Humberside	2,388.6	160.0	319.8	1,085.8	526.2	192.2	104.6
South Yorkshire	635.9	41.3	83.1	289.5	142.3	52.2	27.5
West Yorkshire	998.9	70.5	137.9	455.1	216.7	77.4	41.2
East Midlands	1,929.6	127.3	257.7	882.9	423.7	153.9	84.2
East Anglia	976.5	65.0	129.4	439.8	207.9	84.2	50.2
South East	8,396.6	563.1	1,067.5	3,906.0	1,815.5	659.4	385.0
Greater London	3,272.7	227.9	394.6	1,546.7	705.0	251.6	147.0
South West	2,194.2	136.6	277.1	974.7	479.8	201.2	124.9
West Midlands	2,555.7	173.3	346.1	1,163.6	573.7	198.1	100.8
West Midlands	1,298.8	91.7	176.5	585.9	292.3	101.9	50.4
North West	3,093.1	214.7	422.2	1,405.8	681.0	241.2	128.2
Greater Manchester	1,256.3	88.9	170.7	580.5	270.5	95.8	49.8
Merseyside	705.7	49.5	96.9	317.7	157.6	55.1	29.1
England	23,034.4	1,540.5	3,020.5	10,532.7	5,049.8	1,851.3	1,039.6
Wales	1,369.1	91.6	184.7	606.5	306.6	117.3	62.2
Scotland	2,475.0	165.3	337.1	1,154.0	535.9	183.6	99.1
Central Clydeside Conurbation	803.6	55.3	109.3	376.2	176.8	57.9	28.0
Northern Ireland	768.4	69.5	134.3	349.4	141.2	48.4	25.7
Females							
United Kingdom	29,116.3	1,774.6	3,480.8	12,363.7	4,644.1	4,401.7	2,451.4
North	1,580.2	95.5	189.7	661.1	260.8	246.7	126.3
Tyne & Wear	585.7	35.3	68.0	242.6	96.5	94.2	49.1
Yorkshire & Humberside	2,510.6	152.0	302.5	1,059.3	401.2	382.7	213.1
South Yorkshire	662.0	38.5	78.1	282.0	107.2	102.9	53.4
West Yorkshire	1,054.2	67.6	130.7	445.4	164.5	156.2	90.0
East Midlands	1,990.3	120.7	244.2	858.0	316.8	293.5	157.1
East Anglia	1,015.1	62.1	123.0	429.3	156.7	156.2	87.8
South East	8,868.0	536.1	1,012.2	3,845.2	1,399.3	1,305.9	769.3
Greater London	3,502.5	217.7	376.4	1,562.2	537.9	502.5	305.8
South West	2,349.0	129.2	262.7	956.0	374.0	391.7	235.5
West Midlands	2,625.5	163.7	325.8	1,122.7	426.4	390.2	196.6
West Midlands	1,333.6	86.5	165.2	562.4	214.8	203.0	101.7
North West	3,281.2	204.5	399.1	1,375.2	521.7	501.7	279.0
Greater Manchester	1,323.1	84.6	161.6	563.0	204.7	199.5	109.9
Merseyside	761.9	47.1	91.5	314.9	123.3	118.7	66.4
England	24,220.0	1,463.7	2,859.2	10,306.9	3,856.8	3,668.6	2,064.8
Wales	1,451.9	87.2	173.8	596.2	231.9	236.0	126.9
Scotland	2,646.0	157.7	320.0	1,124.2	439.0	395.4	209.8
Central Clydeside Conurbation	865.8	52.7	104.0	368.2	148.0	129.4	63.5
Northern Ireland	798.4	66.0	127.9	336.5	116.3	101.7	50.0

1 See explanatory notes in Appendix A.

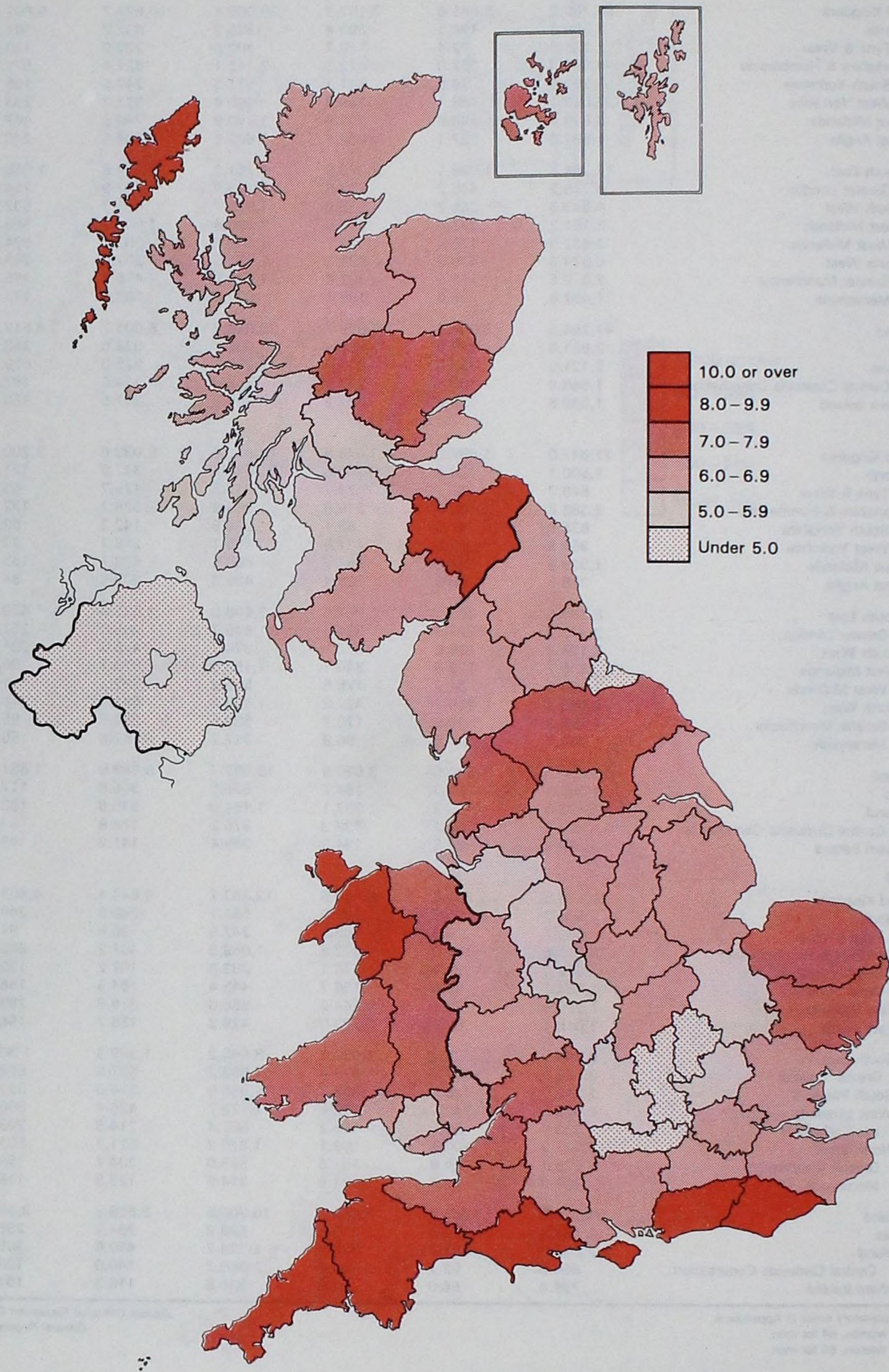
2 59 for women, 64 for men.

3 60 for women, 65 for men.

Source: Office of Population Censuses and Surveys;
General Register Offices for Scotland
and Northern Ireland

3.4 Population aged 75 or over, 1986¹

Percentages of total population

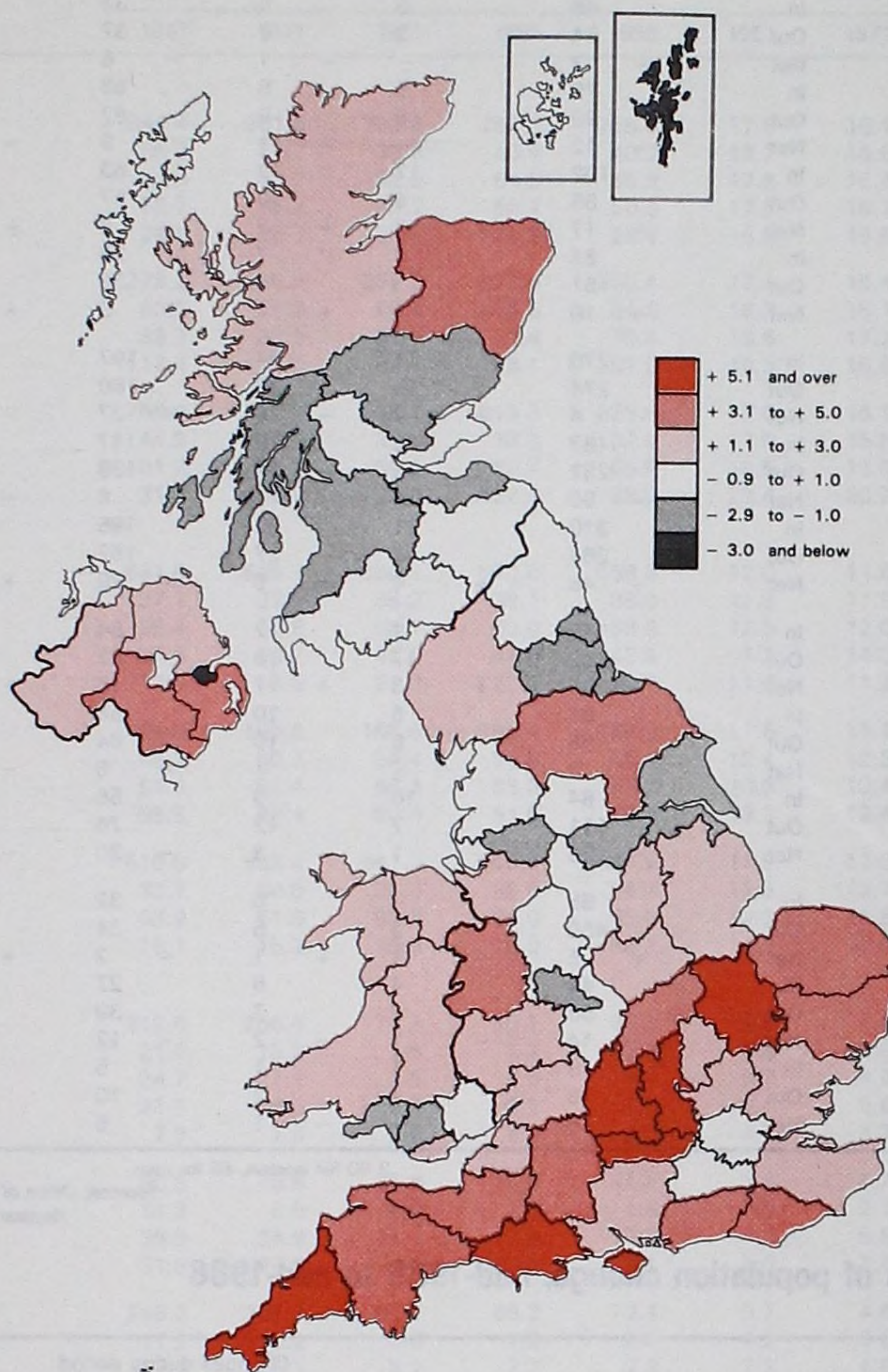


¹ Actual data are given in Table 2.1

Source: Office of Population Censuses and Surveys;
General Register Offices for Scotland and Northern Ireland

3.5 Population change, 1981–1986¹

Percentage change

¹ Actual data are given in Table 2.1Source: Office of Population Censuses and Surveys;
General Register Offices for Scotland and Northern Ireland

3.6 Inter-regional movements¹, 1986

Thousands

Region of destination	Region of origin												
	United Kingdom	North	Yorkshire & Humberside	East Midlands	East Anglia	South East		South West	West Midlands	North West	Wales	Scotland	Northern Ireland
						Greater London	Rest						
United Kingdom	—	54	90	85	51	232	264	102	95	111	50	58	15
North	47	—	9	4	2	4	7	3	3	8	1	6	1
Yorkshire & Humberside	79	10	—	13	3	7	13	5	6	13	2	5	1
East Midlands	102	4	17	—	7	11	25	7	13	10	3	4	1
East Anglia	61	2	3	6	—	12	24	4	3	3	1	3	—
South East:													
Greater London	183	7	11	10	9	—	79	16	14	16	7	10	3
Rest of South East	310	10	16	19	17	143	—	39	19	20	10	13	3
South West	149	4	7	8	5	24	59	—	16	11	8	5	1
West Midlands	87	3	7	11	3	9	19	12	—	12	7	1	—
North West	84	7	13	8	2	9	14	6	10	—	7	6	2
Wales	55	1	3	3	1	6	12	8	8	11	—	2	—
Scotland	44	5	4	3	2	6	9	4	3	6	1	—	2
Northern Ireland	9	—	1	—	—	1	2	1	1	1	—	1	—

¹ See explanatory notes in Appendix A.Source: Office of Population Censuses and Surveys;
General Register Offices for Scotland and Northern Ireland

3: POPULATION

3.7 Inter-regional movements¹: by age, 1986

Thousands

		All ages	0-4	5-14	15-44	45-59/64 ²	60/65 ³ -74	75 or over
North	In	48	3	5	31	4	2	1
	Out	54	3	6	37	4	2	1
	Net	- 7	-	- 1	- 6	1	-	-
Yorkshire & Humberside	In	79	5	8	53	6	3	2
	Out	90	6	9	62	7	3	2
	Net	- 12	-	- 1	- 9	- 1	-	-
East Midlands	In	102	17	12	63	10	6	3
	Out	85	6	10	57	7	4	2
	Net	+ 17	+ 2	+ 2	+ 6	+ 3	+ 2	+ 1
East Anglia	In	61	4	7	36	7	5	2
	Out	51	3	6	33	4	3	2
	Net	+ 10	+ 1	+ 1	+ 3	+ 3	+ 2	+ 1
South East	In	270	15	24	197	18	9	6
	Out	274	19	30	160	33	22	9
	Net	- 4	- 4	- 6	+ 37	- 15	- 14	- 3
Greater London	In	183	8	10	147	11	4	3
	Out	232	16	21	138	27	20	9
	Net	- 50	- 8	- 11	+ 8	- 16	- 6	- 6
Rest of South East	In	310	21	33	195	30	19	11
	Out	264	17	27	167	28	17	8
	Net	+ 45	+ 4	+ 5	+ 29	+ 1	+ 2	+ 3
South West	In	149	9	17	84	19	13	6
	Out	102	17	10	67	9	6	4
	Net	+ 46	+ 3	+ 7	+ 16	+ 11	+ 7	+ 2
West Midlands	In	87	6	10	56	8	5	3
	Out	95	6	10	64	8	4	2
	Net	- 8	-	-	- 8	- 1	-	-
North West	In	84	16	9	56	7	4	2
	Out	111	7	12	76	10	5	3
	Net	- 28	- 1	- 3	- 20	- 3	- 1	- 1
Wales	In	55	4	6	32	7	4	2
	Out	450	3	5	34	4	2	2
	Net	+ 5	+ 1	+ 1	- 2	+ 3	+ 2	-
Scotland	In	44	4	6	27	4	2	1
	Out	58	4	7	39	4	2	1
	Net	- 14	- 1	- 2	- 12	-	-	-
Northern Ireland	In	9	1	1	5	1	-	-
	Out	15	1	2	10	1	-	-
	Net	- 6	-	- 1	- 5	-	-	-

¹ See explanatory notes in Appendix A.

² 59 for women, 64 for men.

³ 60 for women, 65 for men.

Sources: Office of Population Censuses and Surveys; General Register Offices for Scotland and Northern Ireland.

3.8 Components of population change, mid-1985 to mid-1986

Thousands

	Population at start of period	Changes during period					Population at end of period
		Live births	Deaths	Net natural change	Net civilian migration and other adjustments	Overall change	
United Kingdom	56,617.9	754.0	669.1	84.5	59.7	144.2	56,763.3
North	3,085.7	40.2	38.6	2.1	- 7.4	- 5.3	3,080.3
Tyne & Wear	1,139.9	15.3	14.7	0.6	- 5.0	- 4.4	1,135.5
Remainder of region	1,945.8	24.9	23.9	1.5	- 2.4	- 0.9	1,944.8
Yorkshire & Humberside	4,902.6	65.2	59.8	5.6	- 8.9	- 3.3	4,899.3
South Yorkshire	1,303.2	16.8	15.7	1.2	- 6.5	- 5.3	1,297.9
West Yorkshire	2,052.8	28.8	25.2	3.7	- 3.4	0.3	2,053.1
Remainder of region	1,546.6	19.6	18.9	0.7	1.0	1.7	1,548.3
East Midlands	3,896.9	50.4	43.7	6.4	16.6	23.0	3,919.9
East Anglia	1,964.7	24.4	22.1	2.2	24.6	26.8	1,991.6
South East	17,191.8	228.8	192.2	36.7	36.1	72.8	17,264.7
Greater London	6,767.5	97.1	75.2	21.8	- 14.2	7.6	6,775.2
Remainder of region	10,424.3	131.7	117.0	14.9	50.3	65.2	10,489.5
South West	4,500.7	54.3	57.1	- 3.0	45.4	42.4	4,543.2
West Midlands	5,183.0	70.7	58.4	12.2	- 14.3	- 2.1	5,181.2
West Midlands	2,641.8	38.3	30.0	8.4	- 18.0	- 9.6	2,632.3
Remainder of region	2,541.2	32.4	28.4	3.8	3.7	7.5	2,548.9
North West	6,386.3	88.1	80.5	7.5	- 19.4	- 11.9	6,374.3
Greater Manchester	2,582.6	36.8	32.3	4.5	- 7.6	- 3.1	2,579.5
Merseyside	1,481.0	20.5	18.6	2.0	- 15.3	- 13.3	1,467.6
Remainder of region	2,322.7	30.8	29.6	1.0	3.5	4.5	2,327.2
England	47,111.7	622.1	552.4	69.7	72.7	142.4	47,254.5
Wales	2,811.8	37.1	35.3	1.4	7.7	9.1	2,821.0
Scotland	5,136.5	66.8	65.2	1.6	- 17.1	- 15.5	5,121.0
Central Clydeside Conurbation	1,682.1	22.5	21.4	1.1	- 13.9	- 12.7	1,669.4
Remainder of Scotland	3,454.4	44.3	43.8	0.5	- 3.2	- 2.8	3,451.6
Northern Ireland	1,557.8	28.0	16.2	11.8	- 3.6	8.2	1,566.8

Source: Office of Population Censuses and Surveys

3.9 Live births, deaths and natural increase in population¹

Thousands and rates

	Thousands					Rate per 1,000 population				
	1961	1971	1981	1985	1986	1961	1971	1981	1985	1986
Live births										
United Kingdom	944.4	901.6	730.8	750.7	755.0	17.9	16.1	13.0	13.3	13.3
North	58.2	52.7	39.8	40.9	40.2	18.7	16.0	12.8	13.2	13.1
Yorkshire & Humberside	83.0	80.2	62.6	64.6	65.3	17.8	16.7	12.7	13.2	13.3
East Midlands	58.7	56.7	49.2	50.1	50.3	17.6	16.7	12.8	12.9	12.8
East Anglia	24.6	26.7	23.7	24.5	24.6	16.5	15.9	12.5	12.5	12.3
South East	275.2	266.4	220.3	227.4	230.4	17.1	15.4	13.0	13.2	13.3
South West	60.5	57.2	50.4	53.5	54.5	16.3	15.1	11.5	11.9	12.0
West Midlands	88.7	88.3	67.5	70.4	70.4	18.6	17.2	13.0	13.6	13.6
North West	117.4	112.0	84.7	88.1	87.8	18.3	16.6	13.1	13.8	13.8
England	766.4	740.1	598.2	619.3	623.6	17.6	16.1	12.8	13.1	13.2
Wales	44.9	43.1	35.8	36.8	37.0	17.0	15.8	12.7	13.1	13.1
Scotland	101.2	86.7	69.1	66.7	65.8	19.5	16.6	13.3	13.0	12.9
Northern Ireland	31.9	31.8	27.3	27.6	28.2	22.4	20.7	17.5	17.7	18.0
Deaths										
United Kingdom	631.8	645.1	656.1	670.6	658.8	12.0	11.5	11.6	11.8	11.6
North	37.1	37.5	38.2	39.1	38.0	11.9	11.9	12.3	12.7	12.3
Yorkshire & Humberside	58.4	58.8	59.1	60.0	58.9	12.5	12.0	12.0	12.2	12.0
East Midlands	37.5	40.2	42.8	44.0	43.5	11.2	11.0	11.1	11.3	11.1
East Anglia	17.3	18.9	21.0	22.3	22.0	11.6	11.2	11.1	11.4	11.1
South East	184.3	190.6	188.6	192.4	188.5	11.5	11.1	11.1	11.2	10.9
South West	46.2	50.7	54.4	55.8	56.4	12.4	12.3	12.4	12.4	12.4
West Midlands	51.8	53.4	56.4	58.0	57.7	10.9	10.4	10.9	11.2	11.1
North West	85.5	82.4	80.4	81.5	79.4	13.3	12.4	12.4	12.8	12.5
England	518.0	532.4	541.0	553.2	544.5	11.9	11.5	11.6	11.7	11.5
Wales	33.7	34.8	35.0	35.5	34.7	12.8	12.7	12.4	12.6	12.3
Scotland	63.9	61.6	63.8	64.0	63.5	12.3	11.8	12.3	12.5	12.4
Northern Ireland	16.1	16.2	16.3	16.0	16.1	11.3	10.6	10.6	10.2	10.3
Natural Increase										
United Kingdom	312.6	256.6	74.7	80.1	96.2	5.9	4.6	1.3	1.5	1.7
North	21.1	15.2	1.6	1.7	2.2	6.8	4.0	0.5	0.5	0.7
Yorkshire & Humberside	24.7	21.4	3.5	4.5	6.4	5.3	4.6	0.7	1.0	1.3
East Midlands	21.2	16.5	6.3	6.1	6.8	6.4	5.6	1.6	1.6	1.7
East Anglia	7.3	7.8	2.6	2.2	2.6	4.9	4.7	1.4	1.1	1.3
South East	90.9	75.8	31.8	35.0	41.9	5.6	4.2	1.9	2.0	2.4
South West	14.3	6.5	- 4.0	- 2.3	- 1.9	3.9	2.7	- 1.0	- 0.5	- 0.4
West Midlands	36.9	34.9	11.1	12.4	12.7	7.7	6.8	2.1	2.4	2.4
North West	31.8	29.6	4.3	6.5	8.4	5.0	4.1	0.7	1.0	1.3
England	248.3	207.7	57.1	66.2	79.1	5.7	4.6	1.2	1.4	1.7
Wales	11.2	8.2	0.8	1.2	2.3	4.2	3.0	0.2	0.5	0.8
Scotland	37.2	25.1	5.2	2.7	2.3	7.2	4.8	1.0	0.5	0.5
Northern Ireland	15.8	15.6	11.0	11.7	12.1	11.1	10.1	7.1	7.5	7.7

¹ See explanatory notes in Appendix A. The data are by region of usual residence; prior to 1972 events to usual residents from outside England and Wales are assigned to the region of occurrence, but these are included in the UK totals for all years.

Source: Office of Population Censuses and Surveys; General Register Offices for Scotland and Northern Ireland

3.10 Perinatal mortality rates¹: by social class of father, 1983–1985

Rates

	Total legitimate births ²	Social class of father					
		Professional	Intermediate	Skilled non- manual	Skilled manual	Partly skilled	Unskilled
Great Britain	9.5	7.3	8.1	8.7	9.7	11.6	12.8
North	10.0	8.8	8.7	7.9	9.8	12.2	11.5
Yorkshire & Humberside	10.6	9.9	8.5	9.0	10.4	11.6	16.3
East Midlands	9.1	6.7	7.4	8.1	8.9	11.9	12.4
East Anglia	8.8	6.1	8.2	6.7	9.0	9.2	13.4
South East	8.9	6.8	7.7	8.3	9.2	11.3	12.2
South West	8.6	8.6	7.6	9.0	8.7	9.2	11.8
West Midlands	11.5	8.5	9.1	11.3	11.7	13.3	15.4
North West	9.7	6.3	7.6	9.0	9.7	12.5	12.1
England	9.5	7.3	7.9	8.7	9.7	11.6	13.1
Wales	10.0	7.9	9.4	8.2	9.0	13.0	13.1
Scotland	9.6	6.6	9.1	8.7	10.1	10.3	11.3
Northern Ireland ³	11.6	5.3	10.5	13.0	11.7	9.3	14.2

¹ Stillbirths and deaths of infants under 1 week of age per 1,000 live and still births. Legitimate births only.

² Includes members of the armed forces, students, and those whose occupation was inadequately described.

³ By social class of mother. Includes all birth.

Source: Office of Population Censuses and Surveys; General Register Offices for Scotland and Northern Ireland

3: POPULATION

3.11 Stillbirths, perinatal mortality and infant mortality

	Stillbirths ¹			Perinatal mortality ²			Infant mortality ³		
	1971	1981	1986	1971	1981	1986	1971	1981	1986
United Kingdom	12.6	6.6	5.3	22.6	12.0	9.7	17.9	11.2	9.5
North	13.1	8.0	5.5	23.0	13.2	10.1	18.6	10.7	9.8
Yorkshire & Humberside	12.5	7.8	5.7	22.8	13.5	10.5	19.9	12.1	10.5
East Midlands	11.9	6.2	5.0	22.0	11.4	10.1	18.2	11.0	10.1
East Anglia	10.9	5.5	4.5	20.1	10.2	7.7	15.2	9.8	8.1
South East	11.3	5.9	4.9	20.4	10.7	8.7	15.9	10.4	8.8
South West	11.8	6.3	5.6	20.3	10.8	9.4	16.0	10.4	9.3
West Midlands	13.6	7.0	6.0	23.7	12.9	11.0	17.7	11.7	10.0
North West	14.5	6.7	5.7	25.6	12.4	10.0	19.7	11.2	10.2
England	12.4	6.5	5.3	22.1	11.7	9.5	17.5	10.9	9.5
Wales	14.2	7.3	5.6	24.4	14.1	10.3	18.4	12.6	9.5
Scotland	13.1	6.3	5.8	24.5	11.6	10.2	19.9	11.3	8.8
Northern Ireland	14.3	8.7	4.4	27.2	15.3	9.5	22.7	13.2	10.2

1 Rate per 1,000 live and still births.

2 Stillbirths and deaths of infants under 1 week of age per 1,000 live and still births.

3 Deaths of infants under 1 year of age per 1,000 live births.

Sources: Office of Population Censuses and Surveys;
General Register Offices for Scotland and Northern Ireland

3.12 Age-specific birth rates ¹

	Live births per 1,000 women in age groups:							TPFR ⁵
	15-44 ²	15-19 ³	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44 ⁴	
1976								
United Kingdom	61	33	111	121	59	20	5	1.74
North	60	38	113	118	52	15	4	1.70
Yorkshire & Humberside	61	36	115	117	52	17	5	1.71
East Midlands	62	35	117	122	53	17	4	1.74
East Anglia	63	31	119	123	54	16	4	1.73
South East	59	26	99	118	62	20	5	1.65
South West	58	29	111	117	53	16	4	1.65
West Midlands	62	35	114	120	57	20	6	1.76
North West	62	38	115	119	56	20	6	1.76
England	60	32	109	119	57	19	5	1.70
Wales	63	39	121	118	55	19	4	1.78
Scotland	62	35	116	124	57	19	5	1.78
Northern Ireland	90	33	152	177	109	51	17	2.69
1986								
United Kingdom	61	30	93	125	78	25	5	1.78
North	61	39	102	121	68	19	3	1.76
Yorkshire & Humberside	62	37	103	124	70	20	4	1.79
East Midlands	59	31	95	122	70	20	4	1.71
East Anglia	57	24	93	122	70	22	4	1.67
South East	60	23	81	124	87	29	6	1.75
South West	57	23	89	124	74	24	4	1.69
West Midlands	63	34	101	126	78	24	5	1.84
North West	64	39	102	126	76	24	5	1.86
England	61	30	92	124	78	25	5	1.77
Wales	62	36	103	127	73	22	4	1.82
Scotland	59	31	91	120	70	20	4	1.68
Northern Ireland	84	30	122	164	112	52	12	2.46

1 See explanatory notes in Appendix A.

2 Births to mothers aged under 15 and 45 or over have been included in the aggregate 15-44.

3 Births to mothers aged under 15 have been included in the age group 15-19.

4 Births to mothers aged 45 or over have been included in the age group 40-44.

5 Total period fertility rate. Explanatory notes in Appendix A.

Sources: Office of Population Censuses and Surveys;
General Register Offices for Scotland and Northern Ireland

3.13 Live illegitimate births: by age of mother

Rate per 1,000 live births

	All ages	Under 20	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40 or over
1976							
United Kingdom	90	333	90	43	51	83	95
North	97	335	94	40	45	77	107
Yorkshire & Humberside	99	340	91	49	57	94	95
East Midlands	88	333	81	40	51	95	117
East Anglia	65	268	59	32	43	80	96
South East	92	371	100	47	55	85	111
South West	79	310	74	37	46	93	105
West Midlands	89	325	85	43	48	80	97
North West	106	359	105	47	57	93	185
England	92	345	92	44	53	87	102
Wales	86	300	79	42	44	67	75
Scotland	93	292	96	41	54	86	97
Northern Ireland	50	219	56	25	24	32	39
1986							
United Kingdom	210	684	275	118	99	121	143
North	244	723	292	126	105	136	153
Yorkshire & Humberside	232	688	284	119	106	135	132
East Midlands	216	697	269	115	104	131	148
East Anglia	164	634	201	89	85	122	109
South East	197	671	285	125	102	124	153
South West	174	664	227	93	87	116	147
West Midlands	219	668	280	120	99	125	124
North West	266	750	345	145	115	128	171
England	214	692	284	121	102	126	148
Wales	211	665	248	113	91	124	137
Scotland	206	661	257	109	97	105	172
Northern Ireland	127	573	166	63	53	56	59

Source: Office of Population Censuses and Surveys

3.14 Age adjusted mortality rates¹, 1986

Rate per 100,000 population

	All causes	Heart disease	Cancer including leukaemia	Cerebrovascular disease	Pneumonia	Bronchitis, emphysema and asthma	Congenital anomalies	Infectious and parasitic diseases	All accidents, poisonings and violence (except suicide)	Suicide	All other causes
Males											
United Kingdom	1,183	413	297	113	46	36	4	5	37	12	221
North	1,302	454	336	136	42	42	3	6	35	13	236
Yorkshire & Humberside	1,231	445	305	113	42	42	4	4	33	12	230
East Midlands	1,151	401	288	117	38	37	4	5	33	10	218
East Anglia	1,051	355	276	104	32	31	4	4	35	13	198
South East	1,085	362	282	95	40	35	4	5	34	11	217
South West	1,064	375	263	106	36	27	3	5	33	11	205
West Midlands	1,213	416	303	120	43	44	4	6	31	12	235
North West	1,297	463	321	125	47	44	4	5	36	13	239
England	1,156	399	293	109	41	37	4	5	34	12	222
Wales	1,220	437	303	116	42	43	4	6	38	13	218
Scotland	1,349	485	321	143	76	26	3	6	55	17	218
Northern Ireland	1,329	517	272	125	124	25	3	4	53	15	194
Females											
United Kingdom	1,146	344	257	175	71	18	3	5	26	5	243
North	1,239	381	273	187	69	20	3	5	24	3	273
Yorkshire & Humberside	1,174	371	252	174	70	19	4	4	25	4	251
East Midlands	1,135	343	247	176	64	18	4	5	24	5	250
East Anglia	1,044	293	242	165	57	15	3	4	25	6	234
South East	1,066	308	253	153	65	18	3	4	23	5	233
South West	1,058	305	251	175	62	13	3	4	21	5	219
West Midlands	1,186	352	267	177	70	22	4	5	26	5	259
North West	1,240	381	271	188	77	22	3	5	27	6	260
England	1,125	335	255	169	67	19	3	4	24	5	244
Wales	1,153	354	250	184	67	19	4	6	29	4	235
Scotland	1,284	394	275	214	99	14	3	5	39	6	235
Northern Ireland	1,270	418	244	210	171	13	2	2	31	6	183

¹ Deaths at ages under 28 days occurring in England and Wales, can no longer be assigned an underlying cause of death. See explanatory notes in Appendix A.

Source: Office of Population Censuses and Surveys

3: POPULATION

3.15 Age-specific death rates¹, 1986

Standardised Mortality Ratios and rates

	Deaths per 1,000 population for specific age groups									proofSMR ₂
	0-4	5-14	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75+	(UK = 100)
Males										
United Kingdom	2.6	0.2	0.8	0.9	1.7	5.5	17.0	43.6	117.6	100
North	2.6	0.2	0.7	0.9	1.8	6.0	20.0	49.0	125.1	110
Yorkshire & Humberside	2.9	0.3	0.7	0.7	1.8	5.9	18.1	46.3	119.3	104
East Midlands	2.5	0.2	0.8	0.8	1.6	5.0	15.9	41.7	118.2	97
East Anglia	2.2	0.2	0.8	0.8	1.3	4.2	14.3	37.7	110.2	89
South East	2.4	0.2	0.8	0.9	1.6	4.7	14.5	39.6	112.3	92
South West	2.5	0.2	0.8	0.9	1.5	4.7	14.9	37.6	111.1	91
West Midlands	2.8	0.2	0.8	0.8	1.5	5.4	17.1	46.1	118.8	102
North West	2.9	0.3	0.7	0.9	1.9	6.1	19.6	48.4	125.0	109
England	2.6	0.2	0.8	0.9	1.6	5.2	16.4	42.6	116.2	98
Wales	2.8	0.2	0.8	0.8	1.9	5.9	18.1	45.2	119.1	103
Scotland	2.4	0.3	0.9	1.2	2.3	7.1	20.7	49.9	126.3	114
Northern Ireland	2.5	0.2	1.0	1.2	2.0	6.4	20.6	49.2	126.9	112
Females										
United Kingdom	2.0	0.2	0.3	0.5	1.1	3.3	9.5	24.0	87.4	100
North	1.9	0.2	0.3	0.4	1.2	3.8	10.9	27.1	90.9	107
Yorkshire & Humberside	2.2	0.2	0.3	0.4	1.0	3.4	9.8	25.2	88.6	102
East Midlands	2.3	0.1	0.4	0.4	1.1	3.5	9.1	23.1	86.9	99
East Anglia	1.5	0.2	0.3	0.5	1.1	2.5	7.5	20.7	83.3	91
South East	1.8	0.2	0.3	0.4	1.0	2.9	8.3	21.4	83.9	94
South West	1.9	0.1	0.3	0.5	1.1	3.0	8.0	20.7	84.4	93
West Midlands	2.1	0.2	0.3	0.5	1.1	3.2	9.8	24.8	89.3	102
North West	2.0	0.2	0.3	0.5	1.4	3.7	10.7	26.7	91.9	107
England	2.0	0.2	0.3	0.5	1.1	3.2	9.1	23.3	86.7	98
Wales	2.0	0.1	0.3	0.5	1.1	3.2	10.1	24.7	86.1	100
Scotland	1.9	0.1	0.3	0.5	1.3	4.0	11.5	29.0	92.8	111
Northern Ireland	2.2	0.2	0.3	0.4	1.2	3.4	10.6	26.4	95.5	109

¹ See explanatory notes in Appendix A.

² SMR = Standardised Mortality Ratio, i.e. adjusted for age structure of population

Source: Office of Population Censuses and Surveys;
General Register Offices for Scotland and
Northern Ireland.

3.16 Population in private households¹: by ethnic group and region and selected metropolitan counties of residence, 1984–1986²

Thousands

	Ethnic Minority Groups						
	All groups	White	Total	West Indian or African	Indian/Pakistani or Bangladeshi	Other	Not stated
Great Britain	54,230	51,107	2,432	637	1,260	535	691
North	3,052	2,980	41	— ³	24	15	31
Yorkshire & Humberside	4,845	4,611	176	31	116	30	58
West Yorkshire	2,032	1,877	135	21	99	15	20
East Midlands	3,852	3,655	156	22	108	26	42
East Anglia	1,935	1,873	40	— ³	17	17	21
South East	16,880	15,362	1,268	428	533	308	249
Greater London	6,647	5,550	982	367	398	216	115
South West	4,407	4,293	48	15	13	21	65
West Midlands	5,124	4,685	391	85	271	34	49
West Midlands	2,616	2,251	340	78	240	22	24
North West	6,305	5,978	232	41	137	54	94
Greater Manchester	2,564	2,389	136	28	82	26	39
England	46,400	43,437	2,353	631	1,218	504	610
Wales	2,779	2,710	32	— ³	11	17	36
Scotland	5,050	4,959	47	— ³	31	14	44

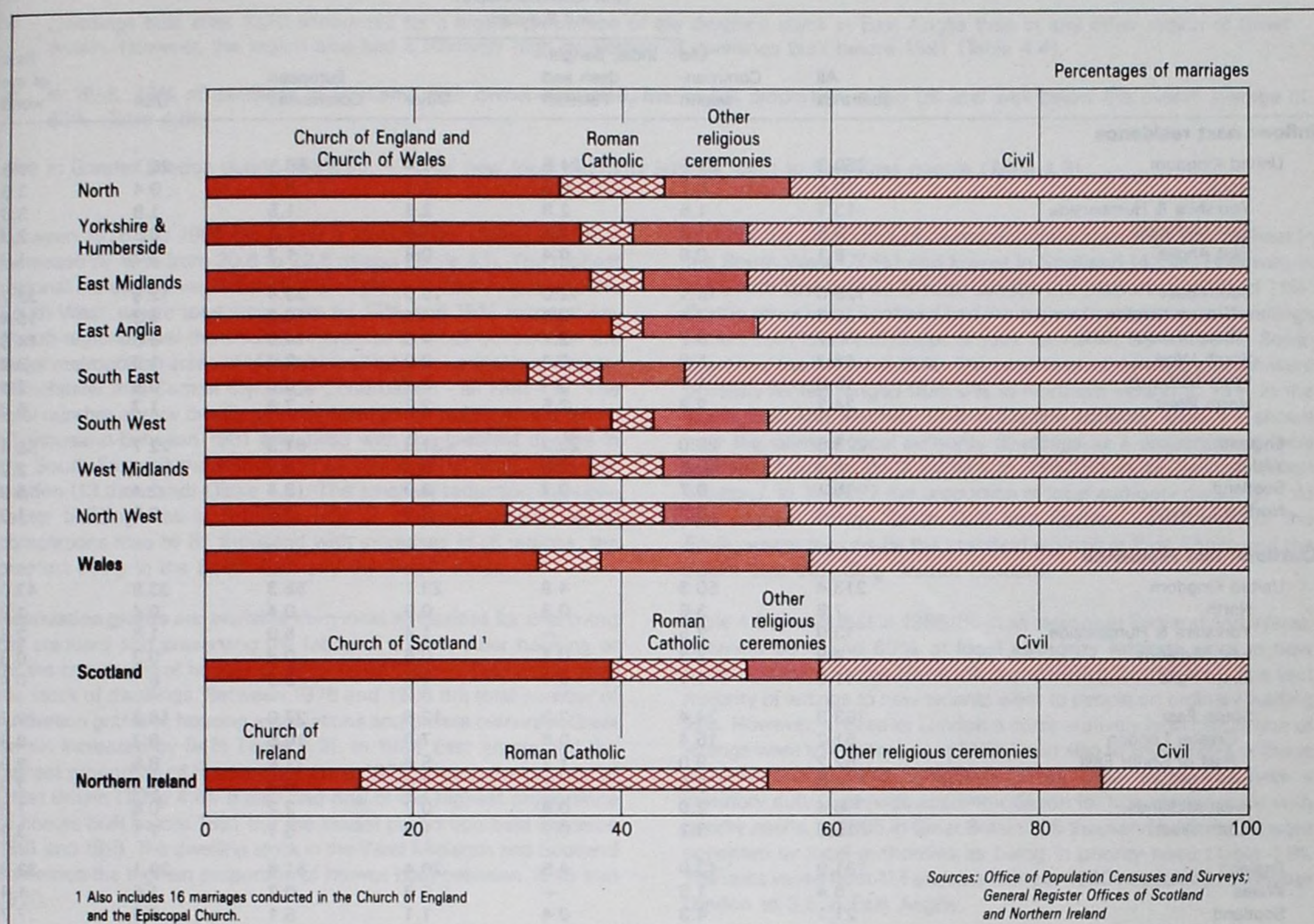
¹ The population totals in this table relates to the estimated population in private households only and are therefore lower than the mid-year population estimates used elsewhere in this volume.

² Results from the last 3 years' surveys have been averaged.

³ Below ten thousand.

Source: 1984–1986 Labour Force Surveys Office of Population Censuses and Surveys

3.17 Marriages solemnised: by type of ceremony



3.18 Marriages, 1986

Thousands and percentages

	Total marriages (000s)	First marriages: percentage of males/females in age group						Remarriages as percentage of total marriages	
		Males			Females				
		Under 20	20–24	25 or over	Under 20	20–24	25 or over	Males	Females
United Kingdom	393.9	3.9	45.4	50.7	14.1	55.1	30.8	26.3	25.2
North	21.0	4.8	50.7	44.5	15.0	59.0	26.0	24.6	23.9
Yorkshire & Humberside	35.2	4.7	49.5	45.9	15.9	57.5	26.5	27.9	27.0
East Midlands	27.4	4.2	48.6	47.2	16.7	57.4	25.9	28.2	27.3
East Anglia	14.2	3.6	48.5	47.9	16.9	55.9	27.2	29.5	28.4
South East	120.1	2.9	40.1	57.0	11.6	51.7	36.6	27.1	25.6
Greater London	47.5	2.7	35.2	62.1	9.8	46.6	43.6	24.4	22.1
Rest of South East	72.6	3.1	43.5	53.4	12.9	55.4	31.7	28.9	27.9
South West	32.5	3.0	45.5	51.4	13.5	56.2	30.3	30.1	29.3
West Midlands	35.2	4.7	47.3	48.0	16.1	56.7	27.1	25.9	25.1
North West	42.9	3.9	45.3	50.8	12.9	56.5	30.6	27.0	26.1
England	328.4	3.7	44.8	51.5	13.8	55.1	31.2	27.4	26.3
Wales	19.5	4.9	48.3	46.9	16.6	56.5	26.9	25.8	24.6
Scotland	35.8	5.1	48.3	46.6	15.1	55.6	29.3	22.2	20.6
Northern Ireland	10.2	4.9	46.8	48.3	15.2	54.1	30.7	8.7	8.2

Source: Office of Population Censuses and Surveys; General Register Offices for Scotland and Northern Ireland

3: POPULATION

3.19 International migration¹, 1986

Thousands

	Country of last or next residence ²						Rest of the world
	All countries	Old Commonwealth	New Commonwealth and Pakistan		European Community	USA	
			India, Bangladesh and Pakistan	Other			
Inflow: next residence							
United Kingdom	250.3	29.5	24.8	35.4	68.9	26.1	65.5
North	10.5	0.7	0.3	1.1	4.4	0.4	3.6
Yorkshire & Humberside	13.1	1.5	2.8	2.6	1.5	1.8	3.0
East Midlands	9.5	1.2	1.5	1.6	2.1	0.3	2.9
East Anglia	8.1	0.8	0.4	0.8	1.7	3.2	1.3
South East	129.0	18.1	12.0	19.0	33.4	12.8	33.7
Greater London	78.3	11.4	9.4	14.4	19.3	4.3	19.4
Rest of South East	50.7	6.7	2.7	4.5	14.0	8.5	14.3
South West	18.3	1.8	0.4	2.0	9.7	1.5	3.0
West Midlands	10.8	1.1	3.4	2.1	0.8	0.8	2.4
North West	24.2	2.8	2.5	2.7	7.8	1.7	6.6
England	223.5	28.0	23.3	31.8	61.3	22.7	56.4
Wales	8.3	0.6	0.8	0.3	3.9	0.5	2.2
Scotland	16.1	0.7	0.7	3.0	3.4	2.4	5.9
Northern Ireland	2.4	0.3	—	0.3	0.2	0.5	1.0
Outflow: last residence							
United Kingdom	213.4	50.3	4.9	23.1	58.3	33.8	43.0
North	7.8	3.8	0.3	0.9	0.4	0.4	1.9
Yorkshire & Humberside	13.9	2.5	—	1.4	5.9	1.6	2.5
East Midlands	4.9	2.3	0.1	0.6	0.8	0.3	0.8
East Anglia	11.6	1.1	0.1	1.0	2.9	6.1	0.4
South East	103.3	24.4	2.3	12.8	27.9	16.6	19.2
Greater London	51.2	15.4	0.6	7.3	10.5	8.1	9.3
Rest of South East	52.2	9.0	1.7	5.6	17.4	8.5	9.9
South West	16.0	3.6	—	1.0	6.3	2.3	2.9
West Midlands	8.4	2.0	0.9	0.7	2.2	0.8	1.8
North West	15.9	3.2	0.7	1.9	5.1	1.1	3.9
England	181.9	43.0	4.5	20.4	51.6	29.1	33.3
Wales	6.4	1.8	—	0.9	0.7	1.6	1.4
Scotland	21.1	4.3	0.4	1.1	5.1	2.5	7.7
Northern Ireland	3.9	1.3	—	0.7	0.9	0.6	0.5
Balance							
United Kingdom	+ 36.9	− 20.8	+ 19.9	+ 12.3	+ 10.6	− 7.7	+ 22.6
North	+ 2.8	− 3.1	− 0.1	+ 0.2	+ 4.0	—	+ 1.7
Yorkshire & Humberside	− 0.8	− 1.0	+ 2.8	+ 1.2	− 4.4	+ 0.2	+ 0.5
East Midlands	+ 4.6	− 1.2	+ 1.3	+ 1.0	+ 1.3	+ 0.1	+ 2.1
East Anglia	− 3.5	− 0.3	+ 0.3	− 0.3	− 1.2	− 2.8	+ 0.9
South East	+ 25.7	− 6.3	+ 9.7	+ 6.1	+ 5.4	− 3.8	+ 14.5
Greater London	+ 27.1	− 4.0	+ 8.8	+ 7.2	+ 8.8	− 3.8	+ 10.2
Rest of South East	− 1.4	− 2.3	+ 0.9	− 1.0	− 3.4	—	+ 4.4
South West	+ 2.2	− 1.8	+ 0.4	+ 1.0	+ 3.4	− 0.8	+ 0.1
West Midlands	+ 2.4	− 0.9	+ 2.6	+ 1.4	− 1.4	—	+ 0.6
North West	+ 8.2	− 0.4	+ 1.8	+ 0.8	+ 2.7	+ 0.7	+ 2.7
England	+ 41.6	− 14.9	+ 18.8	+ 11.4	+ 9.7	− 6.5	+ 23.2
Wales	+ 1.9	− 1.2	+ 0.8	− 0.6	+ 3.2	− 1.1	+ 0.8
Scotland	− 5.1	− 3.6	+ 0.3	+ 1.8	− 1.6	− 0.1	− 1.9
Northern Ireland	− 1.6	− 1.0	—	− 0.4	− 0.7	—	+ 0.5

1 See explanatory notes in Appendix A.

2 Excluding Irish Republic.

Source: Office of Population Censuses and Surveys,
International Passenger Survey.

Chapter 4: Housing

- Dwellings built after 1970 accounted for a higher proportion of the dwelling stock in East Anglia than in any other region of Great Britain. However, the region also had a relatively high proportion of dwellings built before 1891 (Table 4.4).
- In 1986, 42% of dwellings in Scotland were owner-occupied, the lowest proportion in the UK and well below the overall average of 63% (Table 4.6).
- In Greater London during 1985/86, 47% of new local authority lettings went to homeless people (Table 4.8).

Between 1976 and 1986 the dwelling stock of the United Kingdom increased by 10% from 20.6 to 22.6 million (Table 4.1). The highest regional increases over this period took place in East Anglia and the South West, where total stock rose by 17% and 15% respectively. At sub-regional level the smallest increases in stock occurred in the major metropolitan areas of Merseyside (2%), Tyne and Wear, Greater Manchester and Central Clydeside Conurbation - all with 4%. The total number of new dwellings completed in the public sector fell by 51 thousand between 1981 and 1986 with the greatest decline in the South East (18 thousand) and at sub-regional level in Greater London (13 thousand) (Table 4.2). The smallest reduction in public sector building was in Northern Ireland. However private sector completions rose by 51 thousand with increases in all regions, the greatest being in the South East and the South West.

Renovation grants are available from local authorities for improving the standard and preserving the fabric of sound, older housing or for the conversion of houses or other buildings into flats to increase the stock of dwellings. Between 1976 and 1986 the total number of renovation grants to housing associations and private owners in Great Britain increased by 84% (Table 4.3). In 1986 East Anglia had the highest proportion of homes built since 1970 among the regions of Great Britain (Table 4.4). It also had one of the highest proportions of homes built before 1891 but the lowest proportion built between 1891 and 1918. The dwelling stock in the West Midlands and Scotland contained the highest proportion of homes built between 1945 and 1970.

Between 1976 and 1981 the **market value** of the UK housing stock, that is the value to its owners, increased by 121% with the highest regional increase in the South West (131%), and the lowest in Northern Ireland (102%) (Table 4.5). During the next five years the increase in the value of the UK housing stock was slower (94%) but regional variations were wider ranging from an increase of 55% in Wales to 128% in Greater London.

Between 1976 and 1986 the proportion of dwellings which were **owner-occupied** increased in all regions (Table 4.6). This was partly due to the legislative changes giving tenants of local authorities and other public bodies the right to buy their homes if they satisfied certain length of residence criteria. The largest rises of 11 percentage points occurred in the East Midlands and East Anglia. These increases contrasted with a decline in the proportion of dwellings which were rented from local authorities or privately rented. In the North, East Midlands, East Anglia, West Midlands and Wales the proportion of dwellings rented from local authorities fell by 6 percentage points. The greatest decrease in the proportion of dwellings rented from private owners, housing associations and other tenures was 6 percentage points in the South East and Northern Ireland.

In 1986 the proportion of owner-occupied dwellings was highest in the South West (70%) and lowest in Scotland (42%). However, in the South East outside Greater London this proportion reached 71%. On the other hand Scotland had the highest percentage of dwellings rented from local authorities or new towns (49%) whilst the South West had the lowest at 18%. The proportion of dwellings which were privately rented ranged from 6% in Northern Ireland to 13% in the South East and reached 16% in Greater London. Table 4.7 shows how the sales of local authority dwellings as a proportion of local authority housing stock peaked in 1982/83 in all regions except Scotland. In 1986/87 the proportion of local authority dwellings sold was highest in the South East and Eastern Department of the Environment regions (ie the standard regions of East Anglia and the South East excluding Greater London).

Table 4.8 shows that in 1985/86 in all regions in England and Wales, between 50% and 60% of **local authority lettings** were to new tenants, except for the North West and Wales (both 64%). The vast majority of lettings to new tenants went to people on ordinary waiting lists. However, in Greater London a comparatively high proportion of lettings went to the homeless (47%) and also to keyworkers or those in other priority need categories (11%). Local authorities have a statutory duty to provide accommodation for homeless people with priority needs. In 1986 in Great Britain 106 thousand households were accepted by local authorities as being in priority need (Table 4.9). The rates varied from 11.1 acceptances per 1000 households in Greater London to 3.5 in East Anglia.

The average annual percentage increase in **house prices** between 1981 and 1986 is shown in Chart 4.10. By far the largest increases were in Greater London and the rest of the South East while the smallest increase was in the North West. The high prices in Greater London and the rest of the South East are reflected in the relatively high costs of building land which rose to averages of £1.2 million and £0.5 million per hectare respectively in 1986 (Table 4.12). The average price of a new dwelling in Greater London in 1986 was £56,200 compared with the UK average of £43,600. New dwellings prices were lowest in Northern Ireland and Yorkshire and Humberside. For all housing, average dwelling prices were also highest in the South East, but were lowest in the North (Table 4.11). The average deposit required from first time buyers ranged from £8,200 in Greater London to £1,500 in the North. Building Societies advanced on average less than 70% of the dwelling price in the South East, South West and East Anglia in 1986, the proportion rising to 80% in Scotland, 77% in Northern Ireland, 76% in the North and 75% in Wales (Table 4.13).

4: HOUSING

4.1 Stock of dwellings: by region and selected metropolitan counties ¹

Thousands and percentages

	Thousands					Percentage increase 1976 - 1986
	December 1976	December 1981	December 1984	December 1985	December 1986	
United Kingdom	20,613	21,684	22,223	22,417	22,616	10
North	1,167	1,212	1,232	1,240	1,246	7
Tyne & Wear	448	455	461	463	464	4
Yorkshire & Humberside	1,828	1,903	1,934	1,945	1,956	7
South Yorkshire	485	502	509	512	514	6
West Yorkshire	773	800	809	813	818	6
East Midlands	1,395	1,483	1,525	1,538	1,554	11
East Anglia	692	754	785	796	808	17
South East	6,242	6,605	6,797	6,859	6,924	11
Greater London	2,642	2,734	2,781	2,793	2,806	6
South West	1,614	1,737	1,799	1,824	1,850	15
West Midlands	1,841	1,941	1,988	2,004	2,019	10
West Midlands	966	997	1,015	1,021	1,025	6
North West	2,398	2,472	2,509	2,521	2,533	6
Greater Manchester	996	1,010	1,023	1,027	1,032	4
Merseyside	558	567	569	570	571	2
England	17,177	18,107	18,569	18,727	18,890	10
Wales	1,029	1,089	1,112	1,120	1,128	10*
Scotland	1,921	1,986	2,029	2,045	2,062	7
Central Clydeside Conurbation ²	632	638	646	650	655	4
Northern Ireland	486	502	512	524	535	10

¹ See explanatory notes in Appendix A.

² Boundaries as at May 1975.

Source: Department of the Environment

4.2 New dwellings completed ²

Thousands and rates

	Thousands				Rate per 1,000 population			
	1981	1984	1985	1986	1981	1984	1985	1986
Private sector ¹								
United Kingdom	117.8	159.5	158.4	168.6	2.1	2.8	2.8	3.0
North	4.9	6.8	6.5	5.6	1.6	2.2	2.1	1.8
Yorkshire & Humberside	8.4	10.6	10.6	10.8	1.7	2.2	2.2	2.2
East Midlands	9.5	11.9	11.9	15.1	2.5	3.1	3.1	3.8
East Anglia	6.5	9.4	9.0	10.0	3.4	4.9	4.6	5.0
South East	34.5	48.6	46.2	51.5	2.0	2.8	2.7	2.9
Greater London	3.8	5.4	5.6	7.1	0.6	0.8	0.8	1.0
Rest of South East	30.7	43.2	40.5	44.4	3.0	4.2	3.9	4.2
South West	14.1	18.1	20.1	21.0	3.2	4.1	4.5	4.6
West Midlands	10.2	13.4	13.9	13.3	2.0	2.6	2.7	2.6
North West	10.2	13.7	12.3	12.5	1.6	2.1	1.9	2.0
England	98.2	132.7	130.5	139.7	2.1	2.8	2.8	2.9
Wales	5.0	6.4	6.5	7.0	1.8	2.3	2.3	2.5
Scotland	11.0	14.1	14.4	14.8	2.1	2.7	2.8	2.9
Northern Ireland	3.6	6.2	6.9	7.1	2.3	3.9	4.4	4.5
Public sector ³								
United Kingdom	87.9	54.4	43.6	36.6	1.6	1.0	0.8	0.6
North	4.4	2.8	2.9	1.9	1.4	0.9	1.0	0.6
Yorkshire & Humberside	6.6	3.3	3.2	2.4	1.3	0.7	0.6	0.5
East Midlands	5.4	3.7	2.2	1.9	1.4	0.9	0.6	0.5
East Anglia	3.2	2.2	2.1	1.5	1.7	1.1	1.1	0.7
South East	28.2	15.8	12.4	10.4	1.7	0.9	0.7	0.6
Greater London	15.3	5.1	3.8	2.5	2.2	0.7	0.6	0.4
Rest of South East	13.2	10.7	8.6	8.0	1.3	1.0	0.8	0.8
South West	4.0	3.8	3.5	2.8	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.6
West Midlands	8.2	4.7	2.8	3.0	1.6	0.9	0.5	0.6
North West	11.3	6.5	5.1	4.5	1.7	1.0	0.8	0.7
England	71.6	42.7	34.1	28.4	1.5	0.9	0.7	0.6
Wales	4.1	2.7	1.7	1.4	1.4	1.0	0.6	0.5
Scotland	9.0	4.7	3.9	3.7	1.7	0.9	0.8	0.7
Northern Ireland	3.2	4.2	3.9	3.0	2.1	2.7	2.5	1.9

¹ Permanent dwellings only i.e. those with a life expectancy of 60 years or more. See explanatory notes in Appendix A.

² Includes private landlords (persons or companies) and owner-occupiers.

³ Includes local authority, new towns, housing associations and government departments.

Source: Department of the Environment.

4.3 Renovations

Thousands of dwellings

	Total		Local authorities and new towns ¹		Housing associations ^{1, 2}		Private owners and tenants ³			
							1986			
	1976	1986	1976	1986	1976	1986	1976	Total	Owner-occupiers	Others ⁴
Great Britain	170.8	382.6	74.8	205.3	13.5	13.9	82.5	163.3	...	...
North	9.0	25.7	2.2	17.5	0.3	1.2	6.5	7.0	5.3	1.7
Yorkshire & Humberside	21.2	16.0	12.2	4.9	0.1	1.0	9.0	10.1	6.2	3.9
East Midlands	10.7	23.2	2.8	11.3	0.4	0.7	7.5	11.2	8.6	2.6
East Anglia	3.8	9.9	0.9	3.9	—	0.2	3.0	5.7	4.8	0.9
South East	36.8	95.2	9.1	52.5	8.9	3.8	18.8	39.0	28.9	10.1
Greater London	21.8	54.4	4.1	30.4	8.7	3.2	8.9	20.8	14.3	6.5
Rest of South East	15.0	40.9	4.9	22.1	0.1	0.6	9.9	18.2	14.6	3.6
South West	8.0	22.3	1.5	12.1	0.6	0.6	5.9	9.6	7.9	1.7
West Midlands	13.5	28.3	5.5	16.2	1.1	1.7	6.9	10.4	8.1	2.3
North West	18.0	38.2	4.9	15.2	2.0	2.7	11.0	20.2	16.8	3.5
England	121.1	258.8	39.0	133.7	13.4	11.8	68.7	113.3	86.5	26.8
Wales	6.6	22.3	—	2.8	—	0.9	6.6	18.6	17.0	1.5
Scotland	43.1	101.5	35.8	68.9	0.2	1.2	7.2	31.4	...	...

¹ English and Welsh figures are of work approved for 1976 and of work completed for 1986. Scottish figures are of work approved, and include figures for Scottish Special Housing Association.

² Grants approved under specific housing association legislation.

³ Including grants paid to housing associations under private owner legislation.

⁴ Includes public and private tenants.

Source: Department of the Environment;
Welsh Office

4.4 Age of dwellings¹

Percentages

	Age of dwellings 1986 ²				
	1891	1891 to 1918	1919 to 1944	1945 to 1970	Post 1970
United Kingdom	..	..	..	..	..
Great Britain	15	13	20	33	18
North	12	15	20	36	18
Yorkshire & Humberside	13	15	22	33	17
East Midlands	13	12	20	34	21
East Anglia	20	8	14	33	25
South East	15	13	23	32	18
Greater London	..	..	..	..	..
Rest of South East	..	..	..	..	..
South West	20	10	16	33	21
West Midlands	11	11	23	37	18
North West	15	15	22	31	17
England	15	13	21	33	18
Wales	22	17	14	31	17
Scotland	11	15	17	37	20
Northern Ireland	..	..	..	..	..

¹ See explanatory notes in Appendix A.

² At December.

Source: Department of the Environment

4.5 Market value of housing stock¹

£ billion and percentages

	Market Value					
	(£ billion at end year)			Percentage increase		
	1976	1981	1986	1976 to 1981	1981 to 1986	1976 to 1986
United Kingdom	162.6	359.1	697.5	121	94	329
Great Britain	159.8	353.5	688.3	121	95	331
North	6.4	13.0	20.6	103	59	222
Yorkshire & Humberside	11.0	24.0	37.6	119	57	243
East Midlands	9.6	20.8	36.8	117	77	284
East Anglia	5.5	12.2	25.4	123	108	365
South East	67.7	149.8	332.6	121	122	392
Greater London	28.1	61.3	139.8	118	128	398
Rest of South East	39.6	88.5	192.7	124	118	387
South West	14.2	32.9	67.3	131	105	373
West Midlands	13.8	29.9	50.9	117	70	270
North West	15.0	33.5	52.4	123	57	250
England	143.1	316.1	623.7	121	97	336
Wales	6.3	13.9	21.6	119	55	241
Scotland	10.4	23.5	43.0	16	83	314
Northern Ireland	2.8	5.6	9.2	102	63	229

¹ Market values are values to owners (with tenants in situ where appropriate).

Source: Central Statistical Office

4.6 Tenure of dwellings¹, at December

Percentages

	Owner-occupied			Rented from local authority or new town ²			Rented from private owners and housing associations, and other tenures		
	1976	1981	1986	1976	1981	1986	1976	1981	1986
United Kingdom	54	57	63	32	30	27	15	12	10
North	46	49	56	40	39	34	15	12	11
Yorkshire & Humberside	54	57	63	32	32	28	14	11	9
East Midlands	57	61	68	29	28	23	14	11	9
East Anglia	56	60	67	27	25	21	17	14	12
South East	55	59	65	27	26	23	18	15	12
Greater London	47	50	56	30	31	28	22	19	16
Rest of South East	61	65	71	24	23	19	14	12	10
South West	62	65	70	22	21	18	16	14	12
West Midlands	55	59	64	33	32	27	11	10	8
North West	58	61	66	29	29	25	13	10	9
England	56	59	65	29	28	24	15	13	11
Wales	59	63	68	29	27	23	13	11	10
Scotland	34	36	42	54	54	49	12	10	8
Northern Ireland	51	54	61	37	38	34	12	8	6

¹ See explanatory notes in Appendix A.

² NIHE in Northern Ireland.

Source: Department of the Environment.

4: HOUSING

4.7 Sale of local authority dwellings¹

Percentages

	Percentage of LA stock sold			
	1980/81	1982/83	1984/85	1986/87
Northern	0.2	5.1	1.4	1.4
Yorkshire & Humberside	0.8	3.6	1.3	1.3
East Midlands	1.2	5.4	1.9	2.2
Eastern	2.1	4.2	3.2	3.1
South East	2.4	4.0	3.5	3.3
Greater London	1.8	2.6	1.9	1.7
South West	1.3	4.3	2.8	2.6
West Midlands	1.5	4.0	1.8	1.6
North West	1.0	3.9	1.3	1.4
England	1.4	3.9	2.0	2.0
Wales	0.6	5.3	2.0	2.3
Scotland	0.6	1.6	1.7	1.6
Northern Ireland	1.0	3.0	3.0	1.9

¹ Department of Environment regions. See explanatory notes in Appendix B.

Source: Department of the Environment

4.8 Allocation of local authority housing, 1985/86

Thousands and percentages

	Total lettings (000s)	Lettings to tenants transferring or exchanging (000s)	Lettings to new tenants (%)					
			Total (000s) = 100%	Displaced through slum clearance	Homeless	Keyworkers/ other priorities	Ordinary waiting list	On non-secure tenancies ¹
North	42	18	24	3	11	5	78	3
Yorkshire & Humberside	60	24	36	3	15	8	72	2
East Midlands	37	15	22	2	15	5	75	3
East Anglia	14	6	8	2	20	11	59	8
South East	132	65	67	2	34	9	46	9
Greater London ²	64	30	34	2	47	11	32	8
Rest of South East	68	35	33	1	21	7	61	10
South West	29	14	15	1	27	8	60	4
West Midlands	56	24	32	2	27	10	58	3
North West	67	24	43	5	17	7	68	3
England	437	190	247	3	22	8	62	5
Wales	22	8	14	2	15	6	77	3

¹ As defined in Schedule 3, Housing Act 1983.

² Excludes lettings data for GLC which is not available.

³ Not separately available; included in other categories.

Source: Department of the Environment

4.9 Local authorities' action under homelessness provisions of Housing Acts¹, 1986

Priority need category (%)²

	Households with dependent children	Household member pregnant	Household member vulnerable due to:				Homeless in emergency	All priority need ³ acceptances = 100%	Not in priority need ³ (numbers)	Total households accepted ³ (numbers)	Acceptances per thousand households ⁴
			Old age	Physical handicap	Mental illness	Other reasons					
Great Britain	65	14	7	3	2	6	3	107,900	10,300	118,200	5.7
North	62	15	4	5	1	8	5	6,290	1,110	7,400	6.3
Yorkshire & Humberside	68	13	6	3	2	5	3	8,310	500	8,810	4.7
East Midlands	75	11	6	2	1	2	3	5,750	1,040	6,790	4.6
East Anglia	69	14	7	2	2	4	2	2,530	40	2,570	3.5
South East	62	16	9	3	3	5	2	44,100	1,860	45,960	7.0
Greater London	56	18	8	4	4	8	2	28,760	980	29,740	11.1
Rest of South East	69	15	9	2	1	2	2	15,340	880	16,220	4.2
South West	69	13	10	3	1	2	2	6,850	250	7,100	4.1
West Midlands	65	11	6	2	1	12	3	9,730	2,050	11,780	6.1
North West	73	9	7	2	1	5	3	12,940	1,930	14,870	6.2
England	65	14	7	3	2	6	3	96,500	8,780	105,280	5.9
Wales ⁵	73	10	6	3	2	3	3	4,310	320	4,630	4.5
Scotland ⁶	64	12	5	2	1	10	5	7,538	1,180	8,310	4.3

¹ Households for whom local authorities accept responsibility to secure accommodation under the 1977 Housing (Homeless Persons) and 1985 Housing Acts.

² Priority need as defined in the Acts as in footnote 1.

³ Data are rounded to the nearest 10; Great Britain data are rounded to the nearest 100.

⁴ 1985 household estimates are used in the denominator for the English regions, England and Wales data.

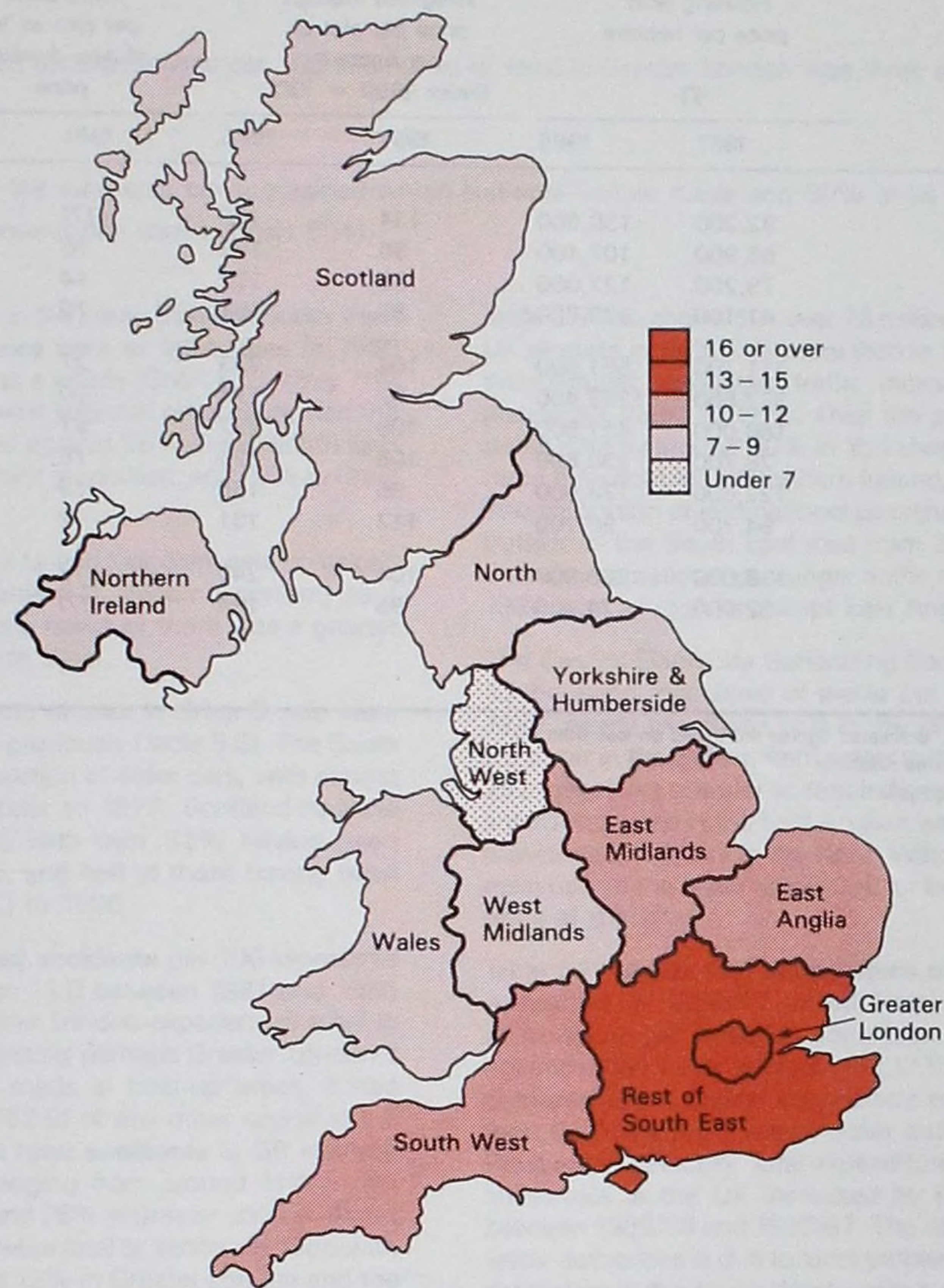
⁵ 'Welsh Housing Statistics' also includes households given advice and assistance, which are excluded here for comparability with other regions.

⁶ In Scotland a household may be classed as being in more than one category of need, so in the total of priority need acceptances there is some double-counting of households. Thus these numbers do not agree with the number of households accepted.

Sources: Department of the Environment; Welsh Office; Scottish Development

4.10 Change in house prices ¹, 1981–1986

Average annual percentage increase



¹ Figures are based on the mix adjusted index of dwelling prices. See footnote 1 to Table 4.11. Source: Department of the Environment

4.11 Dwelling prices

Indices and £s

	Index of dwelling prices ¹ 1980 = 100			Building society borrowers average dwelling price, 1986		
	1981	1985	1986	All (£)	Exc. LA sitting tenants (£)	First time buyers (£)
United Kingdom	106	144	164	36,300	37,500	27,400
North	107	135	146	24,300	25,500	18,200
Yorkshire & Humberside	112	143	156	25,600	26,300	19,300
East Midlands	108	145	161	28,500	29,500	21,400
East Anglia	105	147	171	36,100	37,300	28,100
South East	...	...	...	50,400	51,700	39,200
Greater London	103	156	190	54,900	56,200	45,200
Rest of South East	105	150	176	48,500	49,800	35,800
South West	103	140	161	38,500	39,400	29,100
West Midlands	104	129	141	28,400	29,500	20,700
North West	106	133	146	27,500	28,100	20,400
England	105	144	166	37,600	38,700	28,500
Wales	109	141	150	27,400	28,300	21,100
Scotland	109	147	155	28,200	30,200	22,100
Northern Ireland	97	121	129	25,700	27,700	21,200

¹ This mix adjusted index adjusts for the mix of dwellings (by size, type, region, whether new or second-hand) and excludes those bought at non-market prices. Source: Department of the Environment

4.12 Housing land and new dwelling prices ¹

Indices and percentages

	Housing land: price per hectare		Weighted average price per plot or per hectare (index 1980 = 100)		Land price per plot as % of new dwelling price		Average new dwelling price ²	
	(£)						(£)	
	1981	1986	1981	1986	1981	1986	1981	1986
United Kingdom	..	..	..	..	..	..	28,100	43,600
North	92,200	130,600	134	183	(17)	(17)	24,800	36,100
Yorkshire & Humberside	66,900	107,400	96	188	10	14	25,300	35,000
East Midlands	79,200	127,000	98	192	14	15	25,100	38,300
East Anglia	41,100	129,700	88	151	10	16	26,200	43,100
South East	211,100	561,800	104	293	21	39	33,100	55,600
Greater London	327,500	1203,400	82	274	20	41	35,800	56,100
Rest of South East	186,000	482,800	108	297	21	38	32,800	55,500
South West	78,700	230,600	106	225	16	22	27,500	43,800
West Midlands	122,600	178,000	96	186	19	19	26,200	41,100
North West	94,700	96,100	117	131	17	11	27,100	37,500
England	118,000	268,900	104	240	17	26	28,500	45,500
Wales	32,000	74,300	95	194	(7)	(11)	25,800	34,700
Scotland	..	..	..	..	..	..	27,000	35,900
Northern Ireland	..	..	..	..	..	..	25,900	31,500

¹ See explanatory notes in Appendix A. Bracketed figures are based on less than 50 transactions and are therefore of limited reliability.

² Purchased with building society mortgages.

Source: Department of the Environment

4.13 Building societies: mortgage advances and income of borrowers ¹, 1986

	All borrowers				First time buyers	
	Number of loans (000s)	Average recorded income (£)	Average percentage of price advanced	Percentage of advances over £30,000	Percentage of all loans	Average deposit (£)
United Kingdom	1,232	12,900	70	25	50	3,800
North	52	10,800	76	5	54	1,500
Yorkshire & Humberside	116	10,600	74	6	50	2,300
East Midlands	97	11,300	73	9	50	2,500
East Anglia	53	12,400	69	20	48	4,400
South East	406	15,800	67	52	48	6,400
Greater London	118	17,700	69	65	59	8,200
Rest of South East	288	15,100	66	47	44	5,300
South West	114	12,500	67	22	43	4,000
West Midlands	109	11,200	73	11	52	2,300
North West	124	11,100	73	9	51	2,500
England	1,071	13,100	69	27	49	4,100
Wales	47	11,000	75	8	54	2,500
Scotland	88	12,400	80	13	60	1,800
Northern Ireland	26	11,600	77	9	64	3,200

¹ See explanatory notes in Appendix A.

Source: Department of the Environment

Chapter 5: Transport and environment

- The highest proportion of newer cars were in Scotland in 1986 whereas the South West had the highest proportion of older cars (Table 5.3).
- The number of fatal or serious road accidents per 100 kilometres of road in Greater London was three and a half times the GB rate in 1986 (Table 5.4).
- In Scotland by 1987 13% of the total area was contained within National Scenic Areas and 80% of its mainland coastline had been defined as preferred conservation zones (Chart 5.14).

Almost three-quarters of households in the South East and South West had the regular **use of one or more cars or light vans** in 1985 compared to 62% in Great Britain as a whole (Chart 5.2). Only 11% of households in the North, the lowest regional proportion, had the use of two or more of these vehicles against 26% in the South East (excluding Greater London), the highest proportion, and 17% in Great Britain as a whole.

Over a quarter of all **motorways** in the United Kingdom were contained within the South East in 1986 (Table 5.1). When expressed as a proportion of all surfaced road length however there was a greater proportion of motorway in the North West.

At the end of 1986 just under a sixth of **cars** in Great Britain were **first registered** more than ten years previously (Table 5.3). The South West had the highest regional proportion of older cars, with almost a quarter having been registered prior to 1977. Scotland had the highest proportion of newer cars, with over 92% having been registered in the ten years to 1986, and half of those having been registered over the four years 1983 to 1986.

The number of **fatal or serious road accidents** per 100 kilometres of road in GB dropped from 20.5 to 18.0 between 1981 and 1986 (Table 5.4). All regions except Greater London experienced a fall in the rate over the period. Partly reflecting perhaps Greater London's higher densities of traffic and of roads in built-up areas, it had approaching three times the rate (62.9) of any other region in GB in 1986. In 1986 20% of all **main road accidents** in GB involved pedestrians with the proportion ranging from around 11% in the Eastern region to 26% in the North and 28% in Greater London. About 25% of main road accidents in GB were fatal or serious in 1986 with the proportion ranging from around 19% in Greater London and the North West to over 36% in Scotland.

In the UK 1,422 million tonnes of **freight** were carried by **road** in 1986 (Table 5.6) with a further 137 million tonnes transported by rail within GB (Table 5.7). Much **rail freight** originated in Yorkshire and Humberside and the East Midlands, 33 and 28 million tonnes respectively (44% of the total). Most of the rail freight originating in Yorkshire and Humberside was unloaded in the same region, which was also the highest receiver of all the regions. The South East, however, was the highest loader of road freight, loading 335 million tonnes (24% of the UK total). Most of this, as in all other regions, was unloaded at destinations in the same region.

Over 450 million tonnes of **freight** were handled by the **ports** of Great Britain in 1986. Over 25% of this total was handled by Scottish ports, mainly through liquid bulk, through the despatch of North Sea crude oil to refineries in other regions, notably the South East and Wales. The 98 million tonnes of dry bulk traffic consisted largely of movements of raw materials, ores and agricultural produce. About 35% of such outward movements originated in the North, chiefly of coal. The growth of trade with Europe, carried on an increasing number of container and roll-on roll-off services, has particularly favoured ferry ports in Yorkshire and Humberside, East Anglia and, especially, the South East. Between them these three regions handled over 75% of such traffic in 1986.

Table 5.9 shows that 861 thousand tonnes of freight were carried by **commercial air transport** from UK airports in 1986. A further 153 thousand tonnes of mail were also transported. Not surprisingly perhaps most air freight and mail, 86% and 64% respectively, were loaded at airports in the South East.

Table 5.9 also shows that over 76 million **passengers** travelled through UK **airports** in 1986, 7% more than in 1985. Between 1981 and 1986 international passenger traffic increased by 31% and domestic passenger traffic by 26%. Over the period international passenger traffic rose by around 90% in Yorkshire and Humberside and Wales, more than doubled in Northern Ireland, but fell slightly in East Anglia. The proportion of international passengers travelling through airports outside of the South East rose from 21% in 1981 to 24% in 1986. Overall, international passenger traffic rose by 9% between 1985 and 1986 with all regions except East Anglia experiencing an increase.

The Central Electricity Generating Board (CEGB) abstracted almost 13 thousand megalitres of **water** per day in England and Wales in 1986, nearly two-thirds of it in the Welsh water authority area and a quarter in the Severn-Trent water authority area (Table 5.10). Of the 292 megalitres of water abstracted per day for agricultural use around a third was used in the East Anglian water authority. When the CEGB is excluded, industry in the North West water authority area was the main user of the water abstracted for industrial purposes, around two-fifths of the total.

Table 5.11 shows that **expenditure on pollution control** by water authorities in 1986/87 varied from area to area with operating expenditure per head of population ranging from £7.90 by the Northumbrian water authority to £17.10 by the Northern Ireland water authority. Gross capital expenditure per head of population ranged from £6.00 by the Thames water authority to £15.50 by the North West water authority. Total expenditure on pollution control by water authorities in the UK increased by £87 million to £1,225 million between 1985/86 and 1986/87. The variation in expenditure between water authorities is due to local problems. For example there is major dereliction in the North West water authority area and a higher level of spending is necessary to improve water quality. Other authorities, Southern in particular, have major programmes of new sea outfalls for sewage to meet European Community directives. Expenditure can also be higher in growth areas such as the Anglian and South West water authority areas.

Around a fifth of the 21.3 thousand **water pollution incidents** reported to water authorities in 1986 in England and Wales were in the Severn-Trent water authority area (Table 5.12). In England and Wales 253 prosecutions were made in 1986, these ranged from one in the Northumbrian water authority area to 49 in the Welsh water authority area.

By the Spring of 1987 some 13.6 thousand square kilometres of England and Wales, 7% and 20% respectively of the total areas, had been designated within 10 **National Parks**. A further 10.2 thousand square kilometres were contained within 40 **National Scenic Areas** in Scotland, 13% of the total area (Chart 5.14). Taken together these designated areas made up 10% of the total area of the UK with regional proportions ranging from 23% in the North, containing the Lake District and Northumberland, to 2% in the West Midlands and North West and nil in Northern Ireland, the South East and East Anglia. In Northern Ireland 2.8 thousand square kilometres had been designated among Areas of Outstanding National Beauty, 20% of the total area. Several other kinds of protected area also exist, for example in England and Wales there were 1,370 kilometres of defined heritage coasts in March 1987 (31% of the total coastline). In Scotland, 3,039 kilometres of coastline, 80% of the mainland total, had been defined as **preferred conservation zones**.

5.1 Surfaced road lengths, at 1 April

Thousand kilometres

	Total	Type of road				
		Motorway ¹	Other trunk ²	Principal ³	Non-principal	Unclassified
1981						
United Kingdom	365.90	2.63	12.94	36.34	116.21	197.79
North	22.14	0.15	0.77	1.99	6.78	12.46
Yorkshire & Humberside	27.56	0.29	0.82	2.52	7.31	16.62
East Midlands	27.21	0.18	1.24	2.56	9.33	13.90
East Anglia	19.50	0.02	0.81	1.54	8.04	9.08
South East	65.74	0.61	1.56	6.94	17.07	39.56
South West	45.48	0.30	1.08	4.04	17.16	22.90
West Midlands	28.54	0.25	1.04	2.58	8.85	15.82
North West	24.36	0.40	0.51	2.49	4.43	16.53
England	260.52	2.21	7.83	24.66	78.93	146.87
Wales	31.88	0.11	1.64	2.46	12.41	15.26
Scotland	49.92	0.21	2.93	7.54	17.25	21.99
Northern Ireland ⁴	23.58	0.11	0.55	1.68	7.58	13.67
1986						
United Kingdom ⁵	374.52	2.94	12.45	37.12	117.33	204.69
North	22.75	0.15	0.77	2.00	6.84	12.99
Yorkshire & Humberside	28.48	0.29	0.81	2.51	7.55	17.32
East Midlands	27.90	0.18	1.25	2.65	9.34	14.50
East Anglia	19.95	0.02	0.79	1.61	8.11	9.41
South East	67.42	0.81	1.70	6.72	17.38	40.81
South West	46.63	0.30	1.07	4.06	17.37	23.83
West Midlands	29.18	0.30	0.99	2.64	8.92	16.33
North West	25.02	0.44	0.50	2.51	4.44	17.14
England	267.34	2.45	7.89	24.70	79.94	152.32
Wales	32.71	0.12	1.65	2.50	12.44	16.00
Scotland	50.75	0.22	2.91	7.72	17.36	22.54
Northern Ireland ^{4, 5}	23.73	0.11	—	2.19	7.59	13.83

1 Motorway lengths have been revised to show main-line lengths of trunk motorways only.

2 All-purpose roads which together with motorways comprise the national system of through routes.

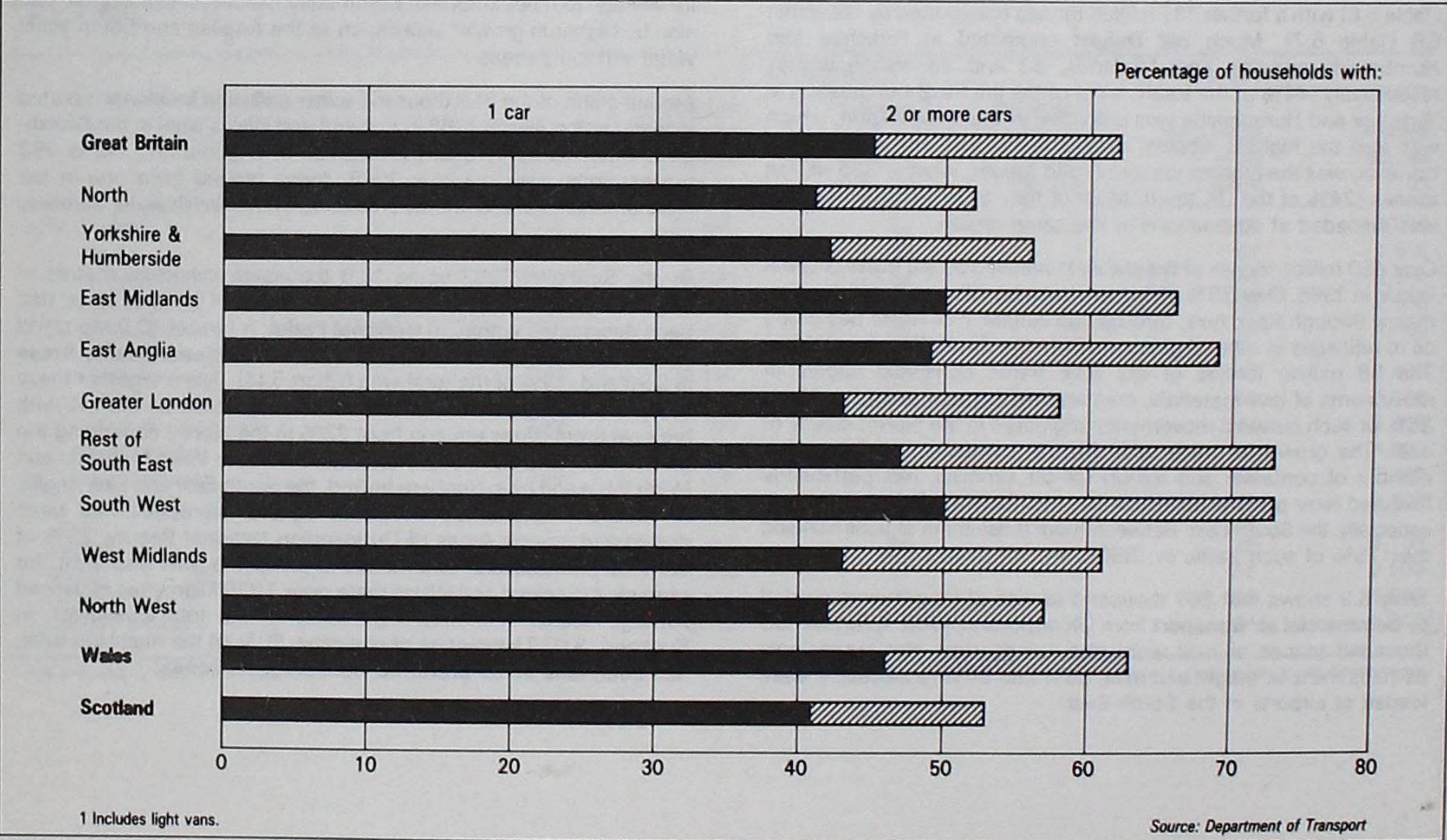
3 Non-trunk roads of regional and urban importance, including local authority motorways

4 The principal road and non-principal road figures are for Class I roads and Class II and III roads respectively.

5 Trunk roads (all purpose) for Northern Ireland are now included in Class I (principal) roads.

Source: Department of Transport

5.2 Households with regular use of a car ¹, 1985



5.3 Cars¹: year of first registration: at 31 December 1986

Percentages

	Total (000s) = 100%	Year of first registration							
		Before 1973	1973 -1974	1975 -1976	1977 -1978	1979 -1980	1981 -1982	1983 -1984	1985 -1986
Great Britain	17,388 ²	5.1	4.2	6.4	11.8	16.0	16.4	19.4	20.7
North	766	2.6	2.6	5.8	12.5	16.9	17.4	20.5	21.7
Yorkshire & Humberside	1,334	2.9	2.9	5.7	11.7	16.0	16.7	20.9	23.0
East Midlands	1,189	4.5	4.2	6.7	12.5	16.5	16.5	19.1	20.0
East Anglia	715	5.5	4.7	7.1	12.3	15.8	16.1	19.2	19.3
South East	6,154	6.1	4.8	6.4	11.3	15.3	15.9	19.0	21.3
Greater London	2,196	5.7	4.6	6.2	11.0	14.9	15.1	18.9	23.6
Rest of South East	3,958	6.3	4.8	6.5	11.4	15.5	16.3	19.1	20.0
South West	1,661	8.6	6.2	7.9	12.4	15.8	15.5	17.5	16.3
West Midlands	1,672	5.2	4.7	7.0	12.3	16.1	15.7	18.4	20.5
North West	1,802	3.5	3.3	6.0	12.1	16.7	17.0	19.9	21.6
England	15,294	5.4	4.4	6.5	11.9	15.9	16.2	19.1	20.6
Wales	841	5.2	4.5	7.2	12.9	17.4	17.3	18.8	16.8
Scotland	1,244	1.8	1.7	4.1	10.6	16.7	18.7	22.9	23.5

¹ Cars in all taxation classes.² Figures include licences where the county of the registered keeper of the vehicle is not known.

Source: Annual Vehicle Census, Department of Transport

5.4 Road accidents involving casualties¹

Fatal or serious accidents²

	Percentage of all main road accidents, 1986		Number		Rate per 100km. road		Per million vehicle kms. 1986			
	Involving pedes- trians	Fatal or serious	1981	1986	1981	1986	Motor ways ³ and A roads	Motor- ways ⁴	A Roads	
									Built-up	Not built-up
Great Britain	20.3	25.4	70,335	63,082	20.5	18.0	0.16	0.03	0.29	0.13
Northern	26.1	25.8	2,294	2,096	15.6	13.7	0.13	0.04	0.25	0.09
Yorkshire & Humberside	20.8	22.4	6,032	5,521	21.9	19.4	0.17	0.02	0.28	0.14
East Midlands	15.9	27.9	5,822	4,627	21.4	16.6	0.16	0.04	0.29	0.13
Eastern	11.3	26.8	7,693	7,347	21.1	19.6	0.13	0.03	0.26	0.12
South East	12.8	27.4	9,796	8,628	27.3	23.5	0.12	0.03	0.24	0.09
Greater London	27.9	18.8	6,916	8,199	53.9	62.9	0.32	0.03	0.40	0.08
South West	13.0	30.7	7,176	5,993	15.8	12.9	0.15	0.04	0.25	0.14
West Midlands	20.1	27.8	6,832	5,706	23.9	19.5	0.15	0.03	0.27	0.13
North West	25.2	19.7	6,473	5,473	20.4	16.8	0.12	0.02	0.22	0.10
England	20.0	24.7	59,034	53,590	22.7	20.0	0.16	0.03	0.28	0.12
Wales	18.1	28.5	3,426	2,773	10.7	8.5	0.14	0.02	0.22	0.13
Scotland	24.9	36.3	7,875	6,719	15.8	13.2	0.20	0.04	0.35	0.16

¹ Department of Transport regions. See explanatory notes in Appendix B.² Fatal or serious accidents are ones in which at least one person is killed or seriously injured. See explanatory notes in Appendix A.³ Motorways, A(M) and A roads (ie motorways, trunk and principal roads).⁴ Includes A(M) roads.

Source: Department of Transport

5.5 Expenditure on roads

£ million

	1981/82		1984/85	
	National ¹	Local ²	National ¹	Local ²
North	42.1	79.1	34.5	104.5
Yorkshire & Humberside	54.2	148.4	52.7	145.8
East Midlands	34.9	95.1	81.6	112.0
East Anglia	42.8	42.6	52.0	55.4
South East	255.3	389.0	326.5	500.0
South West	38.2	112.7	58.4	136.3
West Midlands	49.7	118.9	124.3	141.9
North West	79.5	120.7	58.7	177.0
England ¹	628.3	1,172.0	794.6	1,374.0
Wales	107.7	122.0	105	57
Scotland	103.8	231.2	115	104
Northern Ireland		80.3		76.1

¹ Motorways and other trunk roads.² All roads not classified as motorways or trunk roads.³ Includes expenditure not allocated to any region.

Source: Department of Transport

5.6 Road haulage¹, 1986

Million tonnes

	Unloading region											
	United Kingdom											
	Total United Kingdom	North	Yorks & Humber-side	East Midlands	East Anglia	South East	South West	West Midlands	North West	Wales	Scotland	Northern Ireland
Loading region												
United Kingdom	1,422	78	139	120	78	353	115	134	152	85	132	35
North	83	60	7	2	—	2	—	1	5	—	5	—
Yorkshire & Humberside	144	6	103	9	2	4	1	4	10	1	2	—
East Midlands	128	1	10	83	5	12	2	6	7	1	1	—
East Anglia	84	1	2	5	57	13	1	2	2	1	—	—
South East	335	1	3	7	9	293	9	7	4	3	1	—
South West	117	—	1	1	1	13	92	4	1	4	—	—
West Midlands	131	1	3	7	2	9	4	94	7	5	1	—
North West	145	3	8	5	1	6	2	8	105	4	3	—
Wales	90	—	1	1	—	3	3	6	9	66	—	—
Scotland	129	3	1	1	—	1	—	1	2	—	120	—
Northern Ireland	35	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	35

¹ Traffic carried by UK registered vehicles only. International road haulage is considered to be loaded/unloaded at the port of entry/exit.

Source: Department of Transport

5.7 Rail freight traffic, 1986

Million tonnes

	Unloading region											
	United Kingdom											
	Great Britain	North	York-shire & Humber-side	East Midlands	East Anglia	Greater London	Rest	South West	West Midlands	North West	Wales	Scotland
Loading region												
Great Britain	137.1	9.8	27.6	22.9	3.3	5.3	17.8	3.0	11.8	11.1	14.3	10.1
North	12.5	6.6	2.6	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.1	0.6
Yorkshire & Humberside	32.6	0.7	21.8	5.3	0.1	0.1	1.0	0.1	1.0	1.7	0.3	0.5
East Midlands	28.2	0.1	1.0	16.1	1.3	0.6	3.4	0.2	2.8	2.5	0.1	0.1
East Anglia	2.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.2	0.3
South East:												
Greater London	2.3	0.1	—	—	—	0.1	1.2	—	—	0.3	0.2	0.3
Rest of South East	7.2	0.1	0.5	—	0.3	1.7	2.8	0.2	0.6	0.7	0.2	0.2
South West	9.8	0.8	—	—	—	1.7	5.4	1.4	0.2	—	0.1	0.1
West Midlands	8.8	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	—	1.8	0.1	5.4	0.7	0.1	0.1
North West	8.1	1.0	0.7	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.6	0.2	0.3	3.4	0.2	0.5
Wales	15.8	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.8	0.4	0.7	0.6	12.0	0.2
Scotland	9.7	0.3	0.1	—	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.9	7.2

Source: Department of Transport

5.8 Freight traffic through seaports¹, 1986

Million tonnes

	Inward					Outward				
	United Kingdom					United Kingdom				
	All traffic	Liquid bulk traffic	Dry bulk traffic	Container and ro—ro traffic	Semi-bulk and con—ventional traffic	All traffic	Liquid bulk traffic	Dry bulk traffic	Container and ro—ro traffic	Semi-bulk and con—ventional traffic
Great Britain	226.7	110.1	64.8	33.6	18.1	224.5	157.7	33.3	25.8	7.8
North	18.4	7.5	8.9	0.8	1.3	26.6	14.1	10.7	0.6	1.1
Yorkshire & Humberside	35.5	18.0	10.7	4.0	2.8	15.2	7.4	3.9	2.6	1.3
East Midlands	0.8	—	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.8	—	0.8	0.1	—
East Anglia	11.5	1.5	1.4	7.9	0.8	8.2	0.1	1.5	5.9	0.7
South East	82.2	37.8	22.5	15.2	6.8	32.0	16.7	5.0	9.8	0.5
South West	7.7	3.1	2.7	0.8	1.1	4.9	0.7	3.6	0.5	0.2
North West	14.3	7.0	3.8	2.1	1.4	10.8	4.8	2.5	3.1	0.5
England	170.5	74.8	50.1	30.9	14.7	98.5	43.8	28.1	22.5	4.2
Wales	39.6	29.0	8.3	0.8	1.5	18.0	13.1	3.0	0.9	1.0
Scotland	16.6	6.4	6.4	1.8	2.0	108.0	100.9	2.2	2.4	2.5

¹ Foreign and domestic traffic. See explanatory notes in Appendix A.

Source: Department of Transport

5.9 Commercial air transport from the airports

Thousands and tonnes

	Passengers (000s)						Freight (tonnes) 1986	Mail (tonnes) 1986
	Total ¹		International		Domestic			
	1981	1986	1981	1986	1981	1986		
United Kingdom	58,978	76,592	43,732	57,431	14,039	17,742	861,076	153,469
North	1,246	1,662	631	912	551	615	1,051	957
Yorkshire & Humberside	410	690	163	311	214	302	346	1
East Midlands	747	1,134	518	852	221	271	20	7,596
East Anglia	160	194	77	73	79	98	808	725
South East	40,386	51,270	34,534	43,507	5,190	7,183	741,792	97,589
South West ²	554	920	264	489	419	389	792	3,092
West Midlands	1,560	2,179	1,105	1,639	388	465	6,682	5
North West	5,466	8,400	3,811	6,151	1,479	2,098	52,501	17,648
England	50,529	66,449	41,104	53,934	8,542	11,421	803,992	127,613
Wales	331	508	232	437	65	51	241	376
Scotland	6,698	7,552	2,214	2,646	4,205	4,608	33,973	19,801
Northern Ireland	1,420	2,083	182	414	1,227	1,662	22,870	5,679

¹ Includes passengers in transit i.e. arriving at and leaving the airport by air.² Includes Bournemouth (Hurn) Airport included in the South East in editions prior to 1986 (No. 21).

Source: Civil Aviation Authority

5.10 Surface water and groundwater combined: abstractions by purpose¹, 1986

Megalitres a day

	Agriculture			Industry		Quantity abstracted	
	Water supply ²	Spray irrigation ³	Other	Central Electricity Generating Board	Other ⁴	Total	Abstractions from ground water (%)
North West	1,794	2	5	163	1,724	3,688	12
Northumbrian	1,032	—	—	—	42	1,074	10
Severn-Trent	2,105	37	7	3,299	845	6,293	19
Yorkshire	1,414	12	12	720	444	2,602	13
Anglian	1,678	91	15	3	232	2,019	51
Thames	3,959	8	13	134	198	4,312	41
Southern	1,237	7	11	5	111	1,371	72
Wessex	768	6	14	—	117	905	48
South West	535	3	31	250 ⁵	87	906	12
Welsh	2,095	2	15	8,170 ⁵	300	10,582	1
England and Wales	16,617	169	123	12,744 ⁵	4,099	33,752	19

¹ Water authority areas — see map on page 157.² Water supply (ie piped mains water) includes abstractions by water authorities, water companies and small private abstractions.³ Includes small amounts for non-agricultural spray irrigation.⁴ Excludes tidal water and water used for power and fish farming.⁵ Excludes tidal water but includes water used for water power (about 6,000 megalitres a day in 1986 in the South West and Welsh authorities).

Source: Department of the Environment

5.11 Water authority expenditure on pollution control

£m and £ per head

	Operating expenditure ¹				Gross capital expenditure ²			
	£m		£ per head		£m		£ per head	
	1984/85	1986/87	1984/85	1986/87	1984/85	1986/87	1984/85	1986/87
United Kingdom	619.9	663.6	11.0	11.7	451.1	561.6	8.0	9.9
North West	73.5	81.4	10.7	11.9	92.8	106.5	13.5	15.5
Northumbrian	18.9	20.6	7.3	7.9	17.7	23.9	6.8	9.2
Severn-Trent	89.4	97.4	10.9	11.9	45.8	61.7	5.6	7.5
Yorkshire	50.2	54.1	9.7	11.7	35.7	47.6	7.7	10.3
Anglian	54.8	61.4	11.8	11.6	56.6	62.2	10.9	11.8
Thames	134.6	136.4	11.7	11.8	58.2	69.0	5.1	6.0
Southern	39.2	41.8	10.0	10.6	33.3	42.5	8.5	10.7
Wessex	27.0	27.2	11.4	11.3	22.9	36.5	9.6	15.2
South West	16.2	17.6	11.3	12.1	10.9	15.3	7.6	10.6
Welsh	40.0	40.9	13.2	13.4	12.5	23.2	4.1	7.6
Scotland	54.1	58.0	10.5	11.3	55.8	61.7	10.8	12.0
Northern Ireland	22.0	26.8	14.2	17.1	9.0	11.5	5.8	7.0

¹ Sewage collection, treatment and disposal; pollution alleviation and specific environmental improvement; water quality regulation.² Sewage collection, treatment and disposal.

Source: Department of the Environment; Scottish Office; Department of Finance and Personnel, Northern Ireland

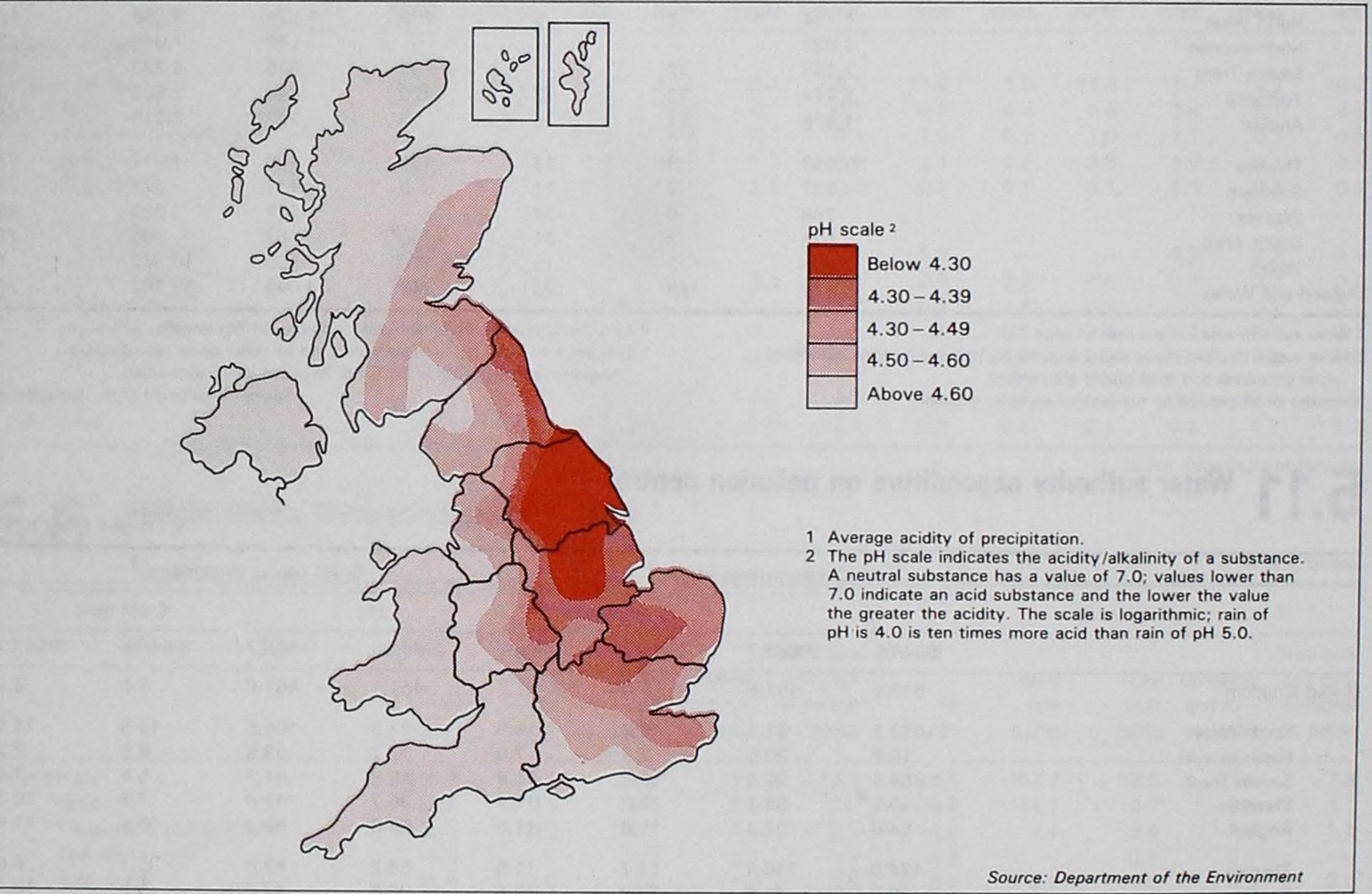
5.12 Water pollution: incidents reported and prosecutions, 1986

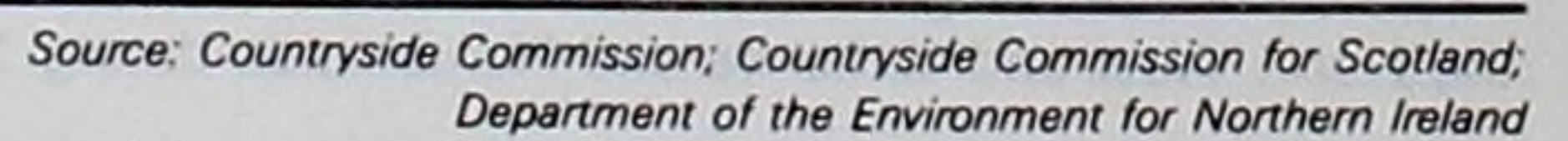
	Industrial		Sewage/Sewerage		Farm		Other		Total	
	Incidents	Prose-cutions	Incidents	Prose-cutions	Incidents	Prose-cutions	Incidents	Prose-cutions	Incidents ¹	Prose-cutions
North West	623	12	464	—	456	14	358	—	2,480	26
Northumbrian	252	—	262	—	62	1	153	—	729	1
Severn-Trent	2,155	19	896	—	579	14	867	—	4,497	33
Yorkshire	823	24	538	—	246	16	459	—	2,444	40
Anglian	654	8	380	—	275	6	159	—	1,468	14
Thames	1,147	5	354	—	151	6	871	1	2,890	12
Southern	694	2	314	—	174	4	414	—	1,743	6
Wessex	407	13	146	—	328	25	210	—	1,332	38
South West	470	4	435	—	830	30	340	—	2,075	34
Welsh	404	19	348	—	412	26	455	4	1,619	49
England and Wales	7,729	106	4,137	—	3,513	142	4,286	5	21,277	253

¹ Includes incidents where no evidence of pollution was discovered, but may have dispersed. These totalled 1,612.

Source: Water Authorities Association

5.13 Acidity deposited in rain ¹, 1986





Chapter 6: Health

- People living in Wales are most likely to have reported long-standing illness in 1986 (Table 6.2).
- The greatest reduction in the prevalence of cigarette smoking since 1974 has been in Wales, from 46% of people aged 16 or over to 31% in 1986 (Table 6.5).
- In 1986 the Oxford Regional Health Authority treated 24.5 cases per available hospital bed compared with 20.4 in 1981; in England as a whole the comparable figures were 20.3 and 16.4 (Table 6.9).

Most of the data in this chapter are by Regional Health Authority (RHA) rather than by standard region because the data are available only for RHAs and sometimes for sub-divisions of them. The differing population structures of the RHAs (Table 6.1) partly account for the regional differences in expenditure per head in Table 6.17. For example, older people require more health care and therefore more expenditure on health services. In 1986 the South Western and South East Thames RHAs had proportionally more people over the age of 65 than any other authority in the UK whilst Oxford and Northern Ireland had the smallest proportions (12.6% and 12.0% respectively). The highest proportion of the population aged under 15 was in Northern Ireland (25%) whilst Oxford had the lowest death rate at 9.2 deaths per 1,000 population. The highest perinatal mortality rate (stillbirths and deaths of infants under 1 week of age per 1,000 live and stillbirths) was in the West Midlands (11.0).

Other chapters in Regional Trends also provide health-related information. For example cause of death and perinatal mortality are covered in Tables 3.10, 3.11 and 3.14.

Details of **consultations with NHS general practitioners** and reports of **long-standing illness** recorded by the General Household Survey in 1986 are given in Table 6.2. GP consultations had taken place in respect of 26% of children under 4 years of age in the South West, the highest regional proportion, followed by the North, the South East and the West Midlands (all 23%), but in the 16–44 age range those residing in the North were the most likely to have consulted their GP. The highest percentage of people aged 65 or over consulting their GP (27%) was recorded in Wales. The Welsh are also most likely to have long-standing illnesses; 27% of those in the age range 16–44 and 72% of those aged 65 or over reported a long-standing illness (ie illness, disability or infirmity which has troubled them over a period of time) in 1986.

There were 1,227 reported cases of **Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS)** and 697 deaths from HIV related diseases up to the end of December 1987 (Table 6.3). The highest number of people with AIDS were in the North West and North East Thames RHAs (547 and 233 respectively). This is partly due to the fact that the major centres of treatment for AIDS are located in these areas. The total number of people reported as having the human immuno-deficiency virus (HIV) at the end of 1987 was 8,009; however it is thought that between 30 to 40 thousand people might be infected with the virus. The greatest number of HIV infected persons reported were also in the North West and North East Thames RHAs (2,151 and 1,252) and in Scotland (1,381). Again, the high numbers of people reported in London are partly due to the fact that the major centres of treatment are located in London. The lowest numbers of both HIV and AIDS cases reported were in Northern Ireland.

Details of other **infectious diseases** are given in Table 6.4. In 1986 there were nearly 40 thousand notifications of whooping cough in the United Kingdom. However this high number is due to the epidemic which started in mid-1985 and continued into 1986. (The use of the term 'epidemic' does not necessarily imply that the condition in question has become common, or is very common or is widespread across the country.) The regions with the highest number of cases were the South East (9,627) and the North West (6,188) but these are also the regions with the largest populations. Northern Ireland which has the smallest population of all the UK regions, had 490 reported cases. A similar pattern emerged with regard to the notification of measles although the number of cases reported were much greater with a total of 90,207 in the UK as a whole during 1986. Cases of acute meningitis occurred most frequently in the South East, the North West and Yorkshire and Humberside during 1986.

In Great Britain 85% of children born in 1984 had been **vaccinated** against diphtheria, poliomyelitis and tetanus by the end of 1986 (Table 6.15). The proportions vaccinated against whooping cough and measles were 66% and 71% respectively though both had increased over the period. The 55% of children born in 1979 who had not been vaccinated against whooping cough by the end of 1981 reflected public concern about possible side effects of the vaccine. Vaccination levels against whooping cough in 1986 were relatively high in Oxford, Wessex, South West Thames and East Anglia RHAs.

Since 1974 the prevalence of **cigarette smoking** declined in all regions in Great Britain (Table 6.5); the greatest reductions over this period took place in Wales (15%), South East (14%), North West and East Midlands (13%). In 1986 the greatest prevalence of cigarette smoking was in Scotland (36% of persons aged 16 or over) followed by the North and the North West (35%). The lowest proportion of smokers was in the South West (29%). These data are obtained from the General Household Survey and are thus subject to sampling variation, so undue significance should not be attached to small year to year changes since the sample sizes for each region may be relatively small.

Chart 6.6 shows the rate per million population of those receiving in-patient hospital treatment for **drug misuse** in England in 1986. The highest rates of drug-related hospital admissions were in Mersey and the South East Thames RHAs; the lowest being in Oxford and Trent RHAs.

The number of **cases treated per available bed** in NHS hospitals increased considerably between 1981 and 1986 (Table 6.9). Oxford RHA had the highest number of persons treated per available bed (24.5) in 1986 followed by North Western (22.0), South East Thames (21.4) and Wessex (21.3).

In 1986 there were 10.9 beds available in NHS hospitals per 1,000 population in Scotland; in England the lowest rate was Oxford RHA with 4.9 (Table 6.7). The comparable figures for 1981 were 11.3 and 5.7 beds available. Scotland and Oxford RHA also had the highest and lowest rates respectively for occupied beds per 1,000 population. There was very little difference between the English regions in the average length of stay in hospital in 1986; the highest average was 16.7 days in the North Thames RHA compared with 11.8 days in Oxford.

The average **daily bed occupation** by private patients in NHS hospitals in England and Wales varied widely between the RHA's in 1986 (Table 6.8). The highest average was 134 beds occupied per day in North East Thames RHA and the lowest was Wales with an average of 19 beds occupied per day.

Between 1981 and 1986 the detection rate of positive results per 1,000 **cervical smear tests** taken in England and Wales increased in all regions. (Table 6.14) The highest rates in 1986 were in Mersey RHA (13.6), North Western RHA (13.5) and East Anglia (12.4) and the lowest in Wessex RHA (6.7).

There were over one million "whole-time equivalent" **staff** employed throughout the health service in 1986 (Table 6.21). Staff ratios to population were highest in Scotland, Northern Ireland, Wales and North Western RHAs and lowest in Oxford RHA. Between 1981 and 1986 staff ratios to population decreased in all regions except Northern, Trent, West Midlands, North Western, Wales and Scotland.

On average, **general practitioners** (GPs) in Trent and South West Thames RHA had the largest practices in terms of list size (Table 6.19). GPs in Northern Ireland, Scotland, Wales and South Western (RHA) had on average much smaller practices, with well over 60% (and in the case of Scotland 85%) of their GPs having list sizes of less than 2,000 patients.

6.1 Population and vital statistics: Health Authority Areas, 1986

Thousands and rates

	Population (mid-year estimates: thousands)				Vital statistics (rate per 1,000)				
	All ages	0-14	15-64	65 or over	Live births ¹	Still- births ²	Deaths ³	Perinatal mortality ⁴	Infant mortality ⁵
United Kingdom	56,763.3	10,798.9	37,281.8	8,682.5	61.1	5.3	11.6	9.6	9.5
Northern	3,080.2	586.4	2,029.9	463.9	60.9	5.5	12.3	10.1	9.8
Yorkshire	3,601.4	693.3	2,352.5	555.5	62.2	5.4	12.0	10.3	10.6
Trent	4,633.8	872.3	3,064.5	697.1	58.8	5.4	11.4	10.2	9.9
East Anglia	1,991.6	379.4	1,289.5	322.6	57.3	4.5	11.1	7.7	8.1
North West Thames	3,488.1	644.4	2,353.6	490.1	59.9	4.8	10.0	8.6	8.6
North East Thames	3,760.8	699.7	2,490.6	570.5	62.6	5.3	10.9	9.6	9.3
South East Thames	3,618.6	650.1	2,346.5	622.0	60.9	5.5	12.4	8.5	8.6
South West Thames	2,964.5	521.7	1,947.4	495.4	57.2	4.6	11.6	8.2	8.8
Wessex	2,876.4	521.5	1,869.3	485.5	58.4	5.2	11.6	8.8	9.1
Oxford	2,476.3	493.0	1,668.9	314.3	58.1	4.4	9.2	8.9	9.1
South Western	3,177.5	563.3	2,046.2	565.0	57.0	5.5	12.5	9.5	9.5
West Midlands	5,181.2	1,009.0	3,431.9	740.4	62.7	6.0	11.1	11.0	10.0
Mersey	2,414.1	469.9	1,587.8	356.5	62.4	5.5	11.8	9.2	9.4
North Western	3,989.8	776.8	2,597.0	616.0	64.8	5.8	12.9	10.4	10.7
England	47,254.5	8,883.9	31,075.6	7,294.9	60.5	5.3	11.5	9.5	9.5
Wales	2,821.0	537.3	1,827.0	456.6	62.1	5.6	12.3	10.3	9.5
Scotland	5,121.0	980.0	3,398.5	742.6	58.5	5.8	12.4	10.2	8.8
Northern Ireland	1,566.8	397.7	980.7	188.4	83.7	4.4	10.3	9.5	10.2

1 Per 1,000 women aged 15-44.

2 Per 1,000 live and stillbirths.

3 Per 1,000 population.

4 Stillbirths and deaths of infants under 1 week of age per 1,000 live and stillbirths.

5 Deaths of infants under 1 year of age per 1,000 live births.

Sources: Office of Population Censuses and Surveys;
General Register Offices for Scotland and Northern Ireland

6.2 Consultations with an NHS general practitioner ¹ and reports of long-standing illness, 1986 ²

Percentages

	Persons who consulted an NHS general practitioner						Persons who reported long-standing illness					
	All ages	0-4	5-15	16-44	45-64	65 or over	All ages	0-4	5-15	16-44	45-64	65 or over
Great Britain	14	21	10	12	14	19	33	11	18	24	45	64
North	15	23	10	14	16	17	35	11	17	26	50	66
Yorkshire & Humberside	13	14	11	11	14	19	34	7	18	24	46	66
East Midlands	12	19	9	12	12	18	35	15	21	26	45	68
East Anglia	12	22	10	9	15	14	29	8	17	19	36	57
South East	14	23	10	12	14	19	31	10	17	23	42	64
South West	14	26	9	12	13	17	33	12	18	25	44	57
West Midlands	13	23	8	12	14	15	30	19	17	21	42	58
North West	15	18	10	13	15	21	36	13	22	26	54	68
England	14	21	10	12	14	18	33	12	18	24	45	63
Wales	16	15	11	13	14	27	37	10	18	27	48	72
Scotland	15	22	12	13	15	20	29	11	12	20	42	62

1 In the 14 days before the interview.

2 Persons interviewed in the GHS reporting an illness, disability or infirmity

which had troubled them over a period of time. These figures are subject to a sampling variation.

Source: General Household Survey

6.3 AIDS: cumulative numbers of HIV antibody positive persons reported, numbers of cases of AIDS and numbers of deaths, to end December 1987¹

	Reports of HIV antibody positive persons	AIDS cases	Deaths
United Kingdom	8,009	1,227	697
Northern	247	31	22
Yorkshire	244	19	13
Trent	213	19	8
East Anglia	141	17	12
N.W. Thames	2,151	547	275
N.E. Thames	1,252	233	137
S.E. Thames	751	111	66
S.W. Thames	191	44	27
Wessex	197	28	13
Oxford	277	22	12
South Western	183	20	18
West Midlands	307	20	15
Mersey	119	15	12
North Western	245	40	29
England	6,518	1,166	659
Wales	67	18	14
Scotland	1,381	39	21
Northern Ireland	43	4	3

¹ By region in which the report originated.

Source: Communicable Diseases Surveillance Centre;
Communicable Disease (Scotland) Unit

6.4. Notifications of selected infectious diseases

	Numbers									
	Whooping cough		Measles		Tuberculosis				Acute meningitis	
					Respiratory		Other			
	1981	1986	1981	1986	1981	1986	1981	1986	1981	1986
United Kingdom	21,459	39,939	61,747	90,207	6,817	5,421	2,473	1,489	1,629	2,514
North	1,144	2,775	5,789	5,463	344	243	84	56	50	127
Yorkshire & Humberside	1,964	4,241	6,852	10,482	546	427	199	120	266	368
East Midlands	931	2,578	4,091	10,551	438	439	149	73	53	129
East Anglia	573	1,204	1,632	2,963	75	72	39	19	28	49
South East	7,422	9,627	10,687	18,495	2,298	1,790	1,067	546	478	576
South West	1,494	3,560	3,061	6,368	293	182	101	33	98	169
West Midlands	2,429	4,188	3,453	8,795	725	616	297	243	105	237
North West	2,379	6,188	12,854	14,064	879	766	269	170	231	370
England	18,336	34,361	48,419	77,181	5,598	4,535	2,205	1,260	1,309	2,025
Wales	1,059	2,145	4,556	4,873	261	223	64	28	84	147
Scotland	1,385	2,943	4,698	7,073	799	578	173	178	136 ¹	180 ¹
Northern Ireland	679	490	4,074	1,080	159	85	31	23	100	162

¹ Includes meningococcal infection

Sources: Office of Population Censuses and Surveys; Scottish Health Service;
Common Services Agency; Department of Health and Social Services, Northern Ireland

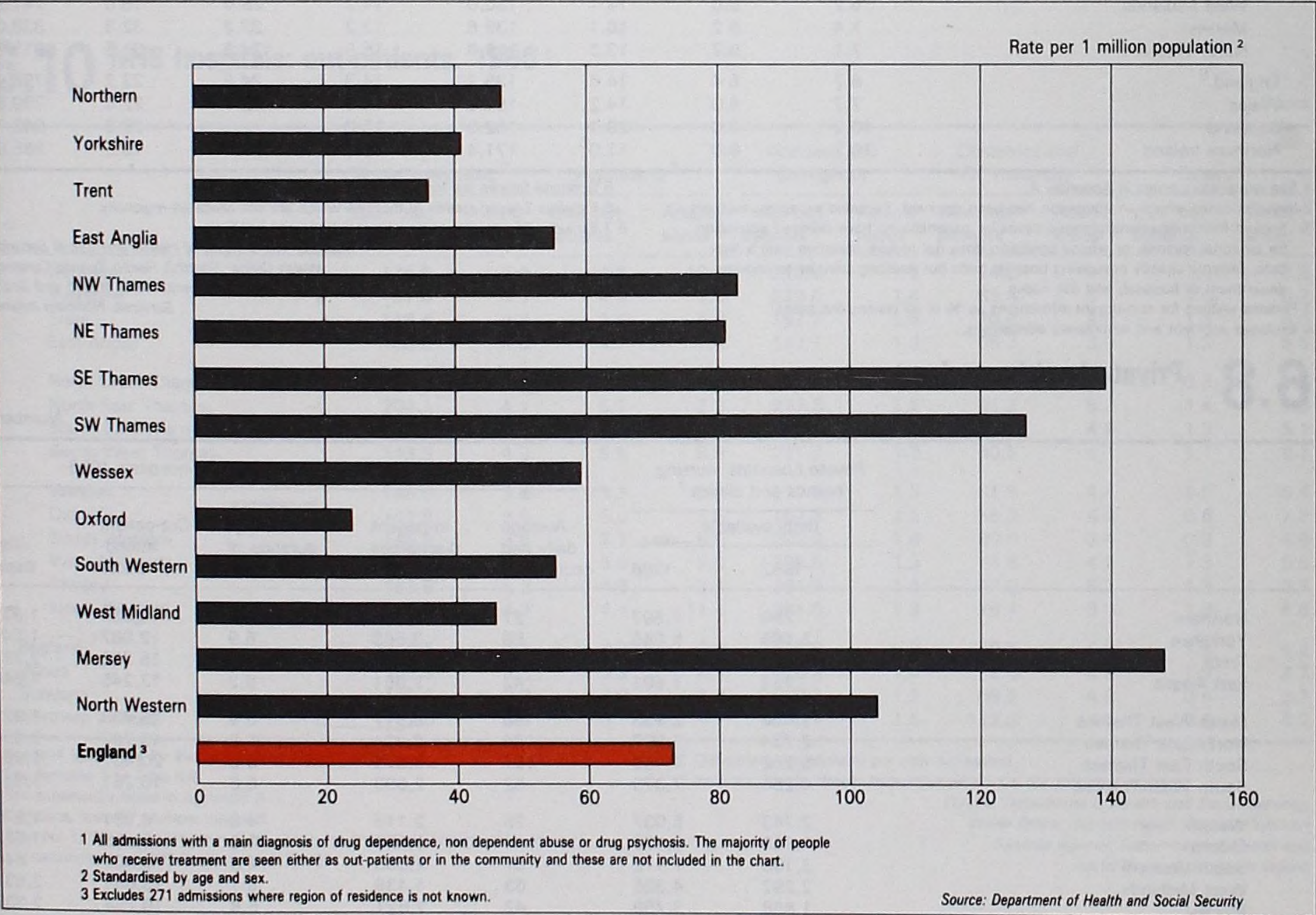
6.5 Prevalence of cigarette smoking among persons aged 16 or over ¹

	Percentages						
	1974	1976	1978	1980	1982	1984	1986
Great Britain	45	42	40	39	35	34	33
North	46	45	41	41	41	36	35
Yorkshire & Humberside	43	40	39	40	35	39	34
East Midlands	44	41	39	39	33	31	31
East Anglia	39	39	38	36	30	24	31
South East	46	39	39	38	34	33	32
South West	41	40	39	34	34	30	29
West Midlands	45	43	39	37	35	33	34
North West	48	46	43	43	36	35	35
England	45	41	40	39	35	33	32
Wales	46	41	40	42	35	37	31
Scotland	48	46	45	44	42	39	36

1 These figures are subject to sampling variation.

Source: General Household Survey

6.6 Drug misuse – admissions ¹ to mental illness hospitals and units, 1986



	Available beds ¹	Occupied beds ¹	Average length of stay (days)	Discharges and deaths	In-patient treatment		Day cases ¹	Total out-patient attendances ⁴
					Persons awaiting in-hospital treatment ²	Persons waiting over a year as % of total ³		
1981 ⁵								
Northern	7.8	6.1	17.6	127.0	11.2	24.4	18.0	767.0
Yorkshire	8.0	6.5	18.3	129.3	10.7	22.4	17.4	734.0
Trent	6.7	5.3	17.5	111.1	12.3	34.3	13.3	665.7
East Anglia	6.9	5.5	17.2	115.9	12.3	23.9	17.9	632.2
North West Thames	7.8	6.5	19.6	121.1	12.3	24.1	12.8	824.3
North East Thames	7.6	6.3	18.2	126.7	13.8	24.7	12.6	926.4
South East Thames	7.6	6.2	17.5	128.8	12.8	26.4	12.6	895.7
South West Thames	8.6	7.3	24.3	110.1	12.8	26.4	9.8	706.1
Wessex	6.7	5.4	17.1	116.3	14.9	29.2	15.9	614.9
Oxford	5.7	4.5	14.2	115.3	13.8	34.1	10.2	605.2
South Western	7.8	6.3	19.4	118.8	14.5	31.6	14.0	603.8
West Midlands	6.8	5.5	17.9	112.4	15.2	37.5	12.5	670.3
Mersey	8.6	7.0	21.1	122.0	13.4	31.6	22.2	792.5
North Western	7.6	6.2	16.4	137.6	14.8	31.2	21.9	827.8
England ⁶	7.5	6.1	18.1	123.0	13.4	29.2	15.2	759.7
Wales	8.2	6.5	17.7	133.3	11.8	26.4	13.2	697.3
Scotland	11.3	9.4	22.4	152.5	13.1	..	19.0	802.2
Northern Ireland	11.1	8.8	12.5 ⁶	162.1	13.9	31.4	6.3	745.8
1986 ⁵								
Northern	7.5	6.0	15.3	143.2	12.3	17.4	26.3	832.6
Yorkshire	7.1	5.6	14.0	145.9	13.3	20.0	22.7	807.0
Trent	6.2	4.9	13.9	127.8	12.8	26.5	20.5	742.9
East Anglia	6.3	4.9	14.1	127.3	13.9	24.4	21.1	698.5
North West Thames	6.6	5.5	16.7	120.1	13.1	24.8	19.4	767.4
North East Thames	6.9	5.8	15.1	141.0	18.4	26.8	18.7	976.0
South East Thames	6.4	5.2	13.9	136.9	15.2	22.7	19.7	908.7
South West Thames	7.1	6.0	18.8	117.1	12.1	23.0	19.0	689.5
Wessex	6.0	4.7	13.5	127.4	15.4	22.1	22.0	644.6
Oxford	4.9	3.9	11.8	120.9	13.6	25.7	16.1	631.6
South Western	6.7	5.3	14.7	131.4	14.4	25.4	20.0	631.4
West Midlands	6.2	5.0	14.1	130.0	14.2	28.0	18.0	741.3
Mersey	7.4	6.2	16.1	139.6	12.2	23.2	32.8	838.0
North Western	7.1	5.7	13.3	156.6	15.5	24.3	31.5	913.5
England ⁶	6.7	5.4	14.5	135.7	14.3	24.2	22.2	798.4
Wales	7.7	6.0	14.2	153.8	14.9	23.1	22.0	799.8
Scotland	10.9	9.0	20.1	162.9	15.8	..	28.6	849.1
Northern Ireland	10.2	8.0	11.0 ⁷	171.4	16.0	30.1	13.5	865.6

1 See explanatory notes in Appendix A.

2 Includes cases where an admission has been reserved. Excludes expectant mothers booked for confinement, planned cases i.e. patients who have deferred admission for personal reasons, or whose condition does not require attention until a later date, patients already occupying hospital beds but awaiting transfer to another department or hospital, and day cases.

3 Persons waiting for non-urgent admissions as % of all waiting list cases.

4 Excludes accident and emergency admissions.

5 Scotland figures are for the year ending March.

6 Includes Special Health Authorities which are not allocated regionally.

7 Excludes Mental illness and Mental Handicap hospitals.

Sources: Department of Health and Social Security; Welsh Office; Scottish Health Service Common Services Agency; Department of Health and Social Services, Northern Ireland.

6.8 Private health services

Numbers

	Private hospitals, nursing homes and clinics ¹		Private patients in National Health Service hospitals 1986				
	Beds available		Average daily bed occupation	In-patient discharges and deaths	In-patients: average duration of stay (days)	Out-patient attendances	Day cases
	1982	1986					
Northern	750	1,507	27	2,115	4.6	10,350	1,933
Yorkshire	2,165	5,055	58	3,563	5.9	12,087	1,540
Trent	2,132	4,860	43	3,012	5.2	15,725	2,712
East Anglia	753	1,601	42	2,961	5.2	12,245	1,048
North West Thames	2,486	2,933	95	5,917	5.9	25,403	1,921
North East Thames	2,754	3,597	134	8,964	5.5	43,762	2,654
South East Thames	5,252	7,456	107	6,575	5.9	20,407	2,291
South West Thames	4,284	7,378	52	2,893	6.6	10,251	1,857
Wessex	2,743	5,037	28	2,119	4.8	6,931	1,279
Oxford	1,960	3,103	74	5,580	4.8	15,129	1,577
South Western	3,108	7,172	37	2,865	4.8	5,860	844
West Midlands	2,292	4,326	63	4,438	5.1	15,061	2,531
Mersey	1,868	3,799	42	2,621	5.8	10,254	2,337
North Western	2,239	4,288	54	4,789	4.1	26,877	2,831
England ²	34,786	62,112	958	63,893	5.5	253,499	28,225
Wales	1,239	2,999	19	1,523	4.5	8,056	1,132
Scotland	..	4,468	..	..	..	..	..

1 Registered with Health Authorities.

2 Includes special health authorities not allocated regionally.

Sources: Department of Health and Social Security; Welsh Office; Scottish Health Service Common Services Agency

6.9 NHS hospitals: cases treated per available bed

Numbers per bed

	All specialties		Acute specialties ¹	Medical ²	Surgical ²	Obstetrics and GP maternity	Geriatric ³	Psychiatric ²
	1981	1986	1986	1986	1986	1986	1986	1986
Northern	16.4	19.0	36.1	36.2	38.1	48.7	5.6	2.2
Yorkshire	16.1	20.5	36.2	32.0	40.5	50.4	9.3	2.4
Trent	16.5	20.5	38.1	34.5	42.7	53.3	8.1	2.3
East Anglia	16.8	20.4	36.6	32.9	42.5	52.1	7.5	2.4
North West Thames	15.5	18.3	37.8	33.4	43.8	49.6	6.5	1.9
North East Thames	16.7	20.4	35.2	29.5	41.1	51.1	5.8	2.1
South East Thames	17.0	21.4	37.7	34.6	43.4	55.8	8.1	2.2
South West Thames	12.8	16.4	38.8	35.0	45.4	58.4	7.9	1.6
Wessex	17.3	21.3	38.1	34.5	45.1	54.0	6.0	3.2
Oxford	20.4	24.5	39.7	36.6	49.7	59.5	8.0	2.6
South Western	15.2	19.6	36.3	36.4	43.5	53.9	7.1	2.4
West Midlands	16.4	21.0	37.0	35.0	41.1	55.9	6.4	2.6
Mersey	14.2	18.8	37.0	33.8	40.1	52.3	7.0	1.9
North Western	18.1	22.0	38.7	36.1	42.7	54.9	8.4	2.3
England ⁴	16.4	20.3	37.3	34.1	42.4	53.3	7.3	2.3
Wales	16.4	20.0	34.2	37.4	38.4	49.7	8.9	2.3
Scotland ⁵	13.5	14.9	33.0	31.3	37.4	42.2	2.8	1.8
Northern Ireland	14.6	16.8	32.5	27.8	37.8	44.0	2.5	1.6

1 All specialties except geriatrics, younger disabled, GP maternity, obstetrics, mental handicap and mental illness.

2 See explanatory notes in Appendix A.

3 Figures for Scotland and Northern Ireland include those for the chronic sick.

4 Includes Special Health Authorities which are not allocated regionally.

5 Scotland figures are for the year ending March.

Sources: Department of Health and Social Security; Welsh Office; Scottish Health Service Common Services Agency; Department of Health and Social Services, Northern Ireland

6.10 NHS hospitals: out-patients, 1986¹

Rates

	Acute specialties ²		Psychiatric ³		Accident and Emergency		Obstetrics and GP maternity		Others ⁴	
	New out-patients ⁵	Attendances ⁶	New out-patients ⁵	Attendances ⁶	New out-patients ⁵	Attendances ⁶	New out-patients ⁵	Attendances ⁶	New out-patients ⁵	Attendances ⁶
Northern	174.0	4.0	4.2	10.6	215.0	1.3	74.3	4.9	1.4	6.9
Yorkshire	161.0	4.3	4.4	7.9	223.0	1.4	69.4	5.1	1.5	6.2
Trent	148.4	4.3	3.4	9.3	187.7	1.4	70.0	4.5	1.3	6.8
East Anglia	148.5	4.0	4.7	7.4	147.1	1.3	65.3	3.9	1.3	5.5
North West Thames	173.5	3.7	4.5	8.5	241.8	1.3	62.3	5.4	0.8	5.1
North East Thames	204.1	4.1	5.1	7.8	277.3	1.2	81.2	5.3	1.4	5.3
South East Thames	193.3	4.0	5.1	8.9	255.6	1.3	70.4	4.9	1.3	5.1
South West Thames	143.8	4.0	5.5	8.8	211.2	1.2	60.5	4.1	1.1	8.1
Wessex	145.5	3.8	3.3	7.8	177.2	1.3	61.5	4.4	1.0	5.4
Oxford	141.9	3.8	5.0	7.8	167.3	1.2	56.7	4.0	0.6	7.8
South Western	145.9	3.8	3.2	9.0	203.2	1.4	60.0	3.4	0.9	4.6
West Midlands	143.8	4.4	3.6	9.9	225.5	1.3	75.6	4.2	1.3	5.6
Mersey	162.5	4.3	4.3	9.4	264.9	1.4	77.0	5.2	1.3	8.3
North Western	175.5	4.3	4.1	11.4	251.0	1.3	76.1	6.0	1.8	6.6
England ⁷	164.5	4.1	4.3	9.0	222.9	1.3	70.6	4.8	1.3	6.2
Wales	156.9	4.3	3.9	8.7	219.9	1.4	76.5	4.9	1.9	8.7
Scotland	195.3	3.7	6.6	6.9	209.3	1.2	69.6	4.8	0.6	3.7
Northern Ireland	172.6	4.1	6.1	6.7	278.7	1.5	112.9	4.6	0.6	4.7

1 Scotland figures are for the year ending March 1986.

2 See footnote 1 to Table 6.9.

3 See explanatory notes in Appendix A.

4 Geriatrics, units for younger disabled.

5 Rate per 1,000 population, except for obstetrics and GP maternity where the rate is calculated per 1,000 females aged 15-44.

6 Out-patient attendances per new out-patient.

7 Includes Special Health Authorities which are not allocated regionally.

Source: Department of Health and Social Security; Welsh Office; Scottish Health Service Common Services Agency; Department of Health and Social Services, Northern Ireland

6.11 Legal abortions¹ to UK residents², 1986

Percentages and numbers

	Total (number) = 100%	Marital status			Age ³			Parity ^{3, 4}		
		Single	Married	Other	Under 20	20–34	35 or over	0	1–3	4 or over
United Kingdom ⁵	159,627	63.0 ⁷	25.8 ⁷	11.2 ⁷	25.8	62.2	12.0	59.0 ⁷	37.1 ⁷	3.3 ⁷
Northern	6,263	60.8	26.2	13.1	29.7	58.6	11.8	54.1	42.1	3.1
Yorkshire	8,517	61.9	25.9	12.2	29.9	57.8	12.3	56.3	38.3	4.2
Trent	10,791	60.7	27.9	11.5	29.2	57.9	12.9	57.1	39.1	3.0
East Anglia	4,662	58.6	29.9	11.5	29.0	56.5	14.5	58.4	37.4	3.6
North West Thames	15,770	65.8	25.7	8.5	17.9	70.4	11.7	63.1	33.8	2.7
North East Thames	17,103	65.5	24.5	10.0	20.5	68.4	11.1	59.8	36.2	3.2
South East Thames	13,802	67.4	22.3	10.3	21.9	67.8	10.3	61.0	36.0	2.7
South West Thames	10,183	63.9	25.7	10.4	21.9	64.8	13.3	64.1	32.9	2.6
Wessex	6,943	62.0	25.7	12.3	30.2	57.0	12.8	63.1	33.7	2.8
Oxford	6,838	60.2	28.9	10.9	27.1	59.9	13.0	60.1	36.4	3.1
South Western	6,812	61.4	26.1	12.5	29.4	57.4	13.3	61.1	34.8	2.5
West Midlands	15,785	61.7	27.5	10.7	28.7	58.8	12.5	55.8	38.8	4.7
Mersey	6,825	64.7	22.8	12.4	27.4	61.8	10.8	56.7	39.1	3.5
North Western	10,579	62.9	24.6	12.4	28.3	60.0	11.6	56.2	39.3	4.0
England	140,873	63.3	25.7	11.0	25.4	62.5	12.1	59.3	36.8	3.3
Wales	6,746	57.4	29.2	13.4	27.9	58.4	13.7	54.7	41.4	3.8
Scotland ⁵	10,284	63.1	24.8	12.1	29.0	60.9	10.1	57.5	39.2	3.3
Northern Ireland ⁶	1,724	..	..	..	24.1	64.6	11.3	..	..	..

1 Carried out in Great Britain.

2 By region of residence.

3 Percentages may not add to 100 because of cases where age or parity was not known.

4 Number of previous live and still births.

5 The total and the percentages for age include 751 terminations carried out in

England and Wales to women usually resident in Scotland but the percentages for marital status and parity exclude them.

6 Figures relate to terminations performed in England and Wales only.

7 Great Britain figure.

Sources: Department of Health and Social Security;
Scottish Health Service Common Services Agency

6.12 Primary method of birth control¹, 1986

Percentages

	Oral contra- ceptives		Cap/ diaph- ragm		Chemi- cals	Rhythm	Female sterili- ation	Vasec- tomy	Other	None	Total (000s) = 100%
	IUD	Sheath	Sheath	Sheath							
Great Britain	53.0	14.1	9.0	12.9	0.6	—	0.2	1.0	1.6	7.6	1,634.7
Northern	50.1	14.8	6.3	19.1	0.5	—	0.1	1.0	1.8	6.1	82.5
Yorkshire	51.7	16.9	7.9	14.9	0.5	—	—	0.6	1.2	6.4	95.0
Trent	52.6	14.4	7.9	16.0	0.4	—	0.1	2.3	1.2	5.0	113.5
East Anglia	54.3	12.4	10.8	11.9	0.8	—	0.1	0.1	2.0	7.7	39.9
North West Thames	54.5	13.0	11.0	10.5	0.6	—	—	—	0.8	9.5	152.6
North East Thames	54.8	13.0	10.7	11.3	0.7	—	—	0.6	0.8	8.2	156.2
South East Thames	56.2	15.9	10.6	9.3	0.3	—	0.3	0.3	1.2	5.9	131.5
South West Thames	55.6	12.8	12.0	9.6	0.5	0.1	0.1	1.4	0.7	7.4	117.5
Wessex	50.0	14.8	10.1	11.6	1.0	—	0.1	1.5	3.3	7.7	67.5
Oxford	60.9	12.6	11.5	4.5	3.7	—	—	0.2	0.3	6.4	46.4
South Western	50.0	21.8	10.6	9.8	0.8	—	—	—	2.8	4.2	66.1
West Midlands	48.1	14.2	5.9	15.4	0.5	—	0.3	1.6	3.7	10.2	161.1
Mersey	49.7	12.5	7.9	19.0	0.6	0.1	—	0.5	0.9	8.8	76.8
North Western	50.5	10.9	8.1	15.5	0.5	—	0.2	1.3	0.5	12.5	122.7
England	52.6	14.1	9.2	12.9	0.7	—	0.1	0.9	1.5	7.9	1,429.4
Wales	51.7	13.4	6.5	16.2	1.0	—	0.9	1.0	3.3	5.9	76.8
Scotland	57.2	14.9	7.7	10.3	0.2	0.1	0.2	2.4	2.4	4.7	128.5

1 Recorded by Family Planning Clinics. Only the major method in use, advised, or chosen at the time of the first visit of the year was recorded in respect of each patient or couple. Data do not cover services provided by General Practitioners or hospitals.

Sources: Department of Health and Social Security,
Welsh Office; Scottish Health Service
Common Services Agency

6.13 Pharmaceutical services ¹

	Number of prescriptions written (millions)		Percentage exempt from charges ²		Number of prescriptions per person ³		Average net ingredient cost ⁴ (£ per person)		Average net ingredient cost ⁴ (£ per prescription)	
	1985	1986	1985	1986	1985	1986	1985	1986	1985	1986
United Kingdom	393.1	397.5	81.4	82.4	7.0	7.0	27.54	29.87	3.93	4.24
Northern	22.9	23.1	82.8	83.2	7.5	7.6	30.86	33.26	4.10	4.37
Yorkshire	25.1	25.6	82.3	83.3	7.4	7.5	28.48	30.97	3.84	4.12
Trent	30.9	31.4	81.5	82.5	7.0	7.1	26.91	29.41	3.82	4.13
East Anglia	9.6	9.7	79.6	80.3	6.7	6.6	28.04	30.22	4.20	4.55
North West Thames	22.3	22.2	76.7	77.7	5.7	5.6	22.89	24.43	4.04	4.38
North East Thames	24.9	25.0	80.0	80.9	6.4	6.3	24.26	26.16	3.79	4.12
South East Thames	24.1	24.4	80.9	81.6	6.4	6.4	25.37	27.42	3.96	4.28
South West Thames	18.4	18.5	77.8	78.5	6.0	6.0	24.70	26.73	4.12	4.47
Wessex	17.6	17.9	80.0	80.7	6.6	6.7	27.70	30.07	4.17	4.49
Oxford	13.0	13.2	76.0	76.7	5.7	5.7	24.29	26.25	4.23	4.57
South Western	20.2	20.7	81.1	81.7	6.7	6.7	26.78	29.22	4.02	4.33
West Midlands	36.6	37.3	82.1	83.2	7.2	7.3	27.41	30.03	3.82	4.11
Mersey	19.5	19.6	84.1	85.3	7.8	7.9	28.56	31.39	3.66	3.99
North Western	33.5	33.9	83.5	84.5	8.2	8.3	30.58	33.37	3.72	4.01
England	318.7	322.5	81.0	81.9	6.9	6.9	26.86	29.15	3.92	4.24
Wales	24.7	25.1	85.5	86.4	9.0	9.2	33.04	36.01	3.66	3.93
Scotland	36.4	36.7	80.1	81.4	6.9	7.0	28.81	31.18	4.15	4.46
Northern Ireland	13.3	13.2	87.8	88.4	8.3	8.3	33.66	36.02	4.03	4.36

¹ Figures relate to NHS prescriptions written by GPs and dispensed by chemists, drug stores and appliance contractors.

² Exempt prescriptions include those for children, people over pensionable age, people on low income, pregnant women or those who have had a baby in the last year, war service pensioners, people with certain specified medical conditions, most contraceptives and people who have purchased a pre-payment certificate.

³ Based on persons on the NHS prescribing list.

⁴ Net ingredient cost is basic price of ingredients as listed in the Current Drug Tariff.

Source: Department of Health and Social Security; Welsh Office; Scottish Health Service Common Services Agency; Department of Health and Social Services, Northern Ireland

6.14 Cervical cytology, smears examined and positive results detected

	Number of smears examined ¹				Number of positive results ²				Rates
	1981	1984	1985	1986	1981	1984	1985	1986	
Northern	151.9	177.4	215.7	213.2	6.8	9.5	10.6	11.0	
Yorkshire	177.5	201.7	225.0	219.8	7.7	8.1	8.8	8.8	
Trent	189.0	207.3	230.6	219.0	4.7	6.2	6.9	6.8	
East Anglian	166.3	201.6	220.0	214.8	8.5	11.6	11.3	12.4	
North West Thames	220.6	221.4	287.8	247.5	6.2	6.4	6.5	7.6	
North East Thames	179.8	216.2	245.8	238.2	7.1	7.9	8.7	9.3	
South East Thames	184.4	200.4	228.7	229.0	5.9	7.3	7.9	7.4	
South West Thames	191.4	205.0	226.5	223.3	5.3	9.3	9.3	7.1	
Wessex	174.2	192.1	216.7	217.1	8.1	5.7	6.2	6.7	
Oxford	181.1	208.0	241.8	237.3	6.4	7.7	8.6	7.2	
South Western	156.0	171.5	199.0	202.0	8.6	10.0	10.8	12.3	
West Midlands	171.7	198.8	228.3	231.8	7.1	9.6	9.8	10.1	
Mersey	113.6	144.2	168.7	188.2	9.1	11.4	11.7	13.6	
North Western	245.5	277.0	297.8	310.3	9.2	12.9	12.5	13.5	
England	182.3	205.1	232.0	231.3	7.0	9.0	9.2	9.5	
Wales	159.1	180.9	211.8	208.1	8.4	8.5	7.9	8.6	

¹ Rate per 1,000 female population aged 20–74. These figures relate to the smears examined in laboratories in each region. Smears taken from women in one region may be examined in laboratories in other regions.

² Rate per 1,000 smears examined.

Source: Department of Health and Social Security

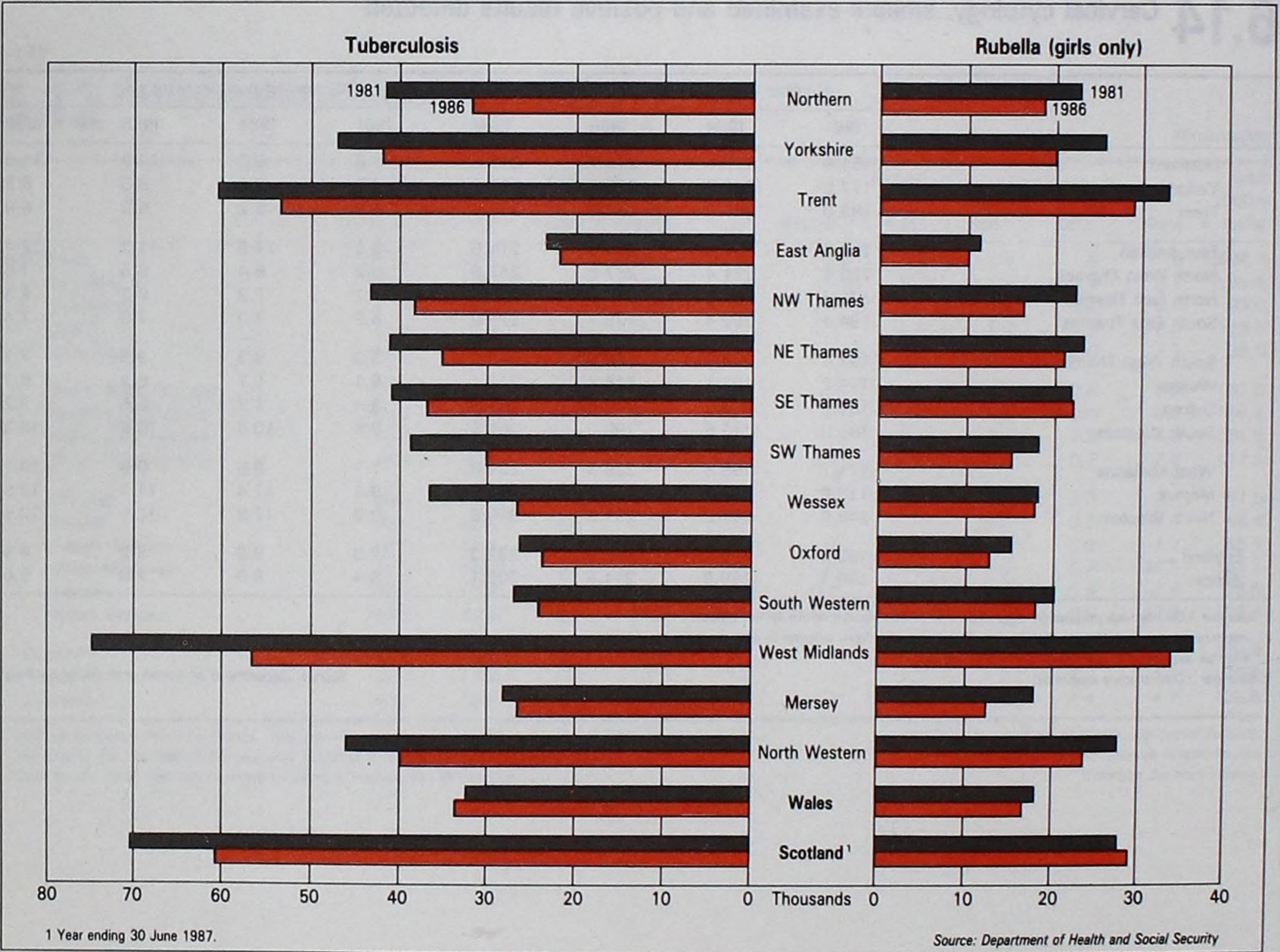
6.15 Vaccination and immunisation of children

Percentages

Children born in first year stated and vaccinated by end of second year										
	Diphtheria		Whooping cough		Poliomyelitis		Tetanus		Measles	
	1979	1984	1979	1984	1979	1984	1979	1984	1979	1984
	1981	1986	1981	1986	1981	1986	1981	1986	1981	1986
Great Britain	82	85	45	66	88	85	82	85	54	71
Northern	81	85	41	66	82	85	81	85	58	75
Yorkshire	83	85	49	68	84	85	83	85	60	75
Trent	87	86	52	71	87	88	88	86	60	76
East Anglia	87	87	56	72	87	87	87	87	69	77
North West Thames	82	85	48	69	80	85	82	85	52	71
North East Thames	78	77	43	61	77	77	78	77	45	62
South East Thames	83	85	48	68	82	84	83	85	50	66
South West Thames	87	86	51	72	84	85	87	86	56	72
Wessex	88	91	49	74	88	91	88	91	65	81
Oxford	87	88	56	74	87	88	87	88	68	78
South Western	85	89	47	70	85	89	85	89	62	78
West Midlands	80	83	41	63	81	82	80	83	49	67
Mersey	78	80	36	57	78	80	78	80	49	66
North Western	79	83	34	58	79	83	79	83	45	66
England	83	85	46	67	82	85	83	85	55	71
Wales	78	85	26	53	78	85	78	85	35	61
Scotland	80	85	54	70	82	85	80	85	54	73

Source: Department of Health and Social Security.

6.16 Vaccination and immunisation of children, 1981 and 1986



6.17 Health authorities: expenditure ¹, Financial year 1985/86

£ per head

	Total	Head quarters adminis- tration	Hospital services		Community health services		Family practi- tioner ² services	Other services ³ (Revenue expendi- ture) Capital expendi- ture	
			Diagnosis and treatment	Support services	Diagnosis and treatment	Support services			
United Kingdom	302.37	8.99	113.83	58.74	16.15	4.27	69.95	11.06	19.39
Northern	217.40	8.21	107.96	53.86	15.50	3.58	71.00	12.21	16.08
Yorkshire	214.46	8.42	105.16	51.84	14.40	3.66	69.51	10.76	20.22
Trent	198.73	6.62	96.54	50.31	15.20	3.82	65.56	9.47	16.77
East Anglia	195.92	7.48	96.60	47.79	13.74	3.81	68.36	10.46	16.04
North West Thames	227.56	8.31	111.61	57.42	16.33	4.49	72.07	10.79	18.61
North East Thames	260.61	10.40	134.21	66.98	15.68	5.30	67.01	10.51	17.53
South East Thames	238.41	9.85	118.12	61.35	17.12	4.87	69.01	11.85	15.25
South West Thames	223.02	9.67	107.40	56.32	16.12	4.13	68.67	11.55	17.83
Wessex	199.53	7.16	96.10	45.43	14.65	3.73	68.67	9.17	23.29
Oxford	174.66	6.57	87.97	40.50	14.63	3.11	65.59	9.71	12.17
South Western	210.28	7.80	102.07	49.72	15.14	3.63	73.94	11.49	20.43
West Midlands	210.77	8.57	99.89	50.08	15.41	4.22	67.50	9.79	22.81
Mersey	226.07	8.32	113.80	56.92	15.97	4.06	70.73	11.33	15.67
North Western	236.48	8.96	116.02	53.76	19.63	4.53	71.95	12.73	20.85
England ⁴	222.24	8.51	109.66	54.42	15.79	4.12	69.17	10.86	18.88
Wales	315.74	9.02	118.88	60.58	17.57	4.07	76.26	10.14	19.21 ⁶
Scotland	376.44	11.25	142.32	89.51	18.79	4.45	71.85	12.97	25.31
Northern Ireland ⁵	366.97	16.08	137.39	85.13	15.61	8.47	75.81	12.65	15.84

¹ See explanatory notes in Appendix A.

² In England covers all expenditure by Family Practitioner Committees.

³ Includes ambulance services, mass-radiography (except in Northern Ireland), blood transfusion and emergency bed services.

⁴ Includes figures for London post-graduate teaching hospitals, which are not allocated regionally.

⁵ Notes in Appendix A set out the differences in the coverage of the Northern Ireland figures.

⁶ Includes expenditure by the Welsh Health Technical Services Organisation.

Sources: Department of Health and Social Security; Welsh Office;
Scottish Health Services Common Services Agency;
Department of Health and Social Services, Northern Ireland.

6.18 Hospital in-patient costs: average of all types of hospital

£ per in-patient day

	1979/80	1980/81	1981/82	1982/83	1983/84	1984/85	1985/86
Northern	30.41	39.88	44.35	49.46	51.40	55.29	58.41
Yorkshire	29.35	39.15	43.86	48.17	50.41	55.16	59.25
Trent	33.07	43.67	47.84	53.21	55.93	61.02	65.38
East Anglia	32.86	43.59	47.34	51.64	55.29	60.29	64.68
North West Thames	35.42	46.56	51.82	53.76	57.10	61.20	65.33
North East Thames	36.40	48.49	52.93	59.53	62.26	67.41	70.76
South East Thames	36.36	47.67	53.11	56.88	61.30	64.53	69.83
South West Thames	29.62	40.24	44.53	47.80	50.64	54.48	57.58
Wessex	32.56	42.71	47.34	52.65	56.20	61.78	65.25
Oxford	34.24	46.18	51.61	56.25	58.72	65.22	68.73
South Western	30.65	40.01	44.66	48.74	51.84	56.52	61.15
West Midlands	33.67	43.71	47.89	52.91	55.43	60.02	64.27
Mersey	30.76	40.22	44.33	49.20	52.09	56.34	60.47
North Western	33.05	43.34	48.93	53.99	55.82	59.89	63.45
England	32.80	43.28	47.94	52.54	55.36	59.90	63.86
Wales	32.79	42.61	48.03	53.41	56.08	60.61	65.27

Source: Department of Health and Social Security

6.19 General practitioners: numbers and list sizes, 1986

	General Medical Practitioners (at 1 October)					General Dental Practitioners (at 30 September)			
	No. of unrestricted principals	List size			Percentage 3,000 or over	No. of general practitioners			Persons ¹ per dentist
		Average	Percentage under 2,000	Percentage between 2,000–2,999		All	Principals	Assistants	
United Kingdom	30,192	1,985 ³	53	44	3	17,256	17,073	183	3,290
Northern	1,533	2,031	47	51	2	760	753	7	4,053
Yorkshire	1,845	2,005	53	44	3	999	996	3	3,605
Trent	2,283	2,100	41	54	5	1,101	1,092	9	4,236
East Anglia	1,021	1,952	57	43	0	537	535	2	3,709
North West Thames	1,951	2,077	44	51	5	1,527	1,513	14	2,263
North East Thames	1,955	2,094	44	49	7	1,233	1,229	4	3,005
South East Thames	1,904	2,081	43	53	4	1,271	1,264	7	2,847
South West Thames	1,514	2,100	41	55	3	1,221	1,212	9	2,385
Wessex	1,493	1,959	59	41	—	874	873	1	3,245
Oxford	1,253	2,060	47	52	1	757	755	2	3,271
South Western	1,813	1,903	62	38	—	1,136	1,131	5	2,958
West Midlands	2,645	2,040	48	48	4	1,302	1,295	7	3,980
Mersey	1,242	2,038	45	52	2	682	680	2	3,540
North Western	1,968	2,085	41	55	4	1,116	1,114	2	3,549
England	24,460	2,042	48	49	3	14,516	14,442	74	3,255
Wales	1,549	1,881	65	34	1	740	731	9	3,812
Scotland	3,282	1,653	85	15	—	1,488	1,467	21	3,442
Northern Ireland ²	901	1,832 ³	72	26	2	485	414	71	3,231

¹ Based on mid-1986 estimates of home population.

² At 1 July for General Medical Practitioners.

³ Northern Ireland figure includes 8 restricted principals, each with a list size under 2,000 and their patients.

Source: Department of Health and Social Security; Welsh Office; Scottish Health Service Common Services Agency; Department of Health and Social Services, Northern Ireland

6.20 Primary health care nursing services: staff employed ¹, at 30 September

Numbers

	Midwives			Health visitors ²			District nurses ³		
	1981	1985	1986	1981	1985	1986	1981	1985	1986
United Kingdom	3,799	4,543	4,680	11,731	12,951	13,111	18,722	19,933	19,469
Northern	221	245	253	618	675	691	1,039	1,135	1,162
Yorkshire	260	323	323	688	790	743	1,104	1,187	1,106
Trent	442	471	475	860	932	956	1,386	1,580	1,524
East Anglia	194	221	218	328	374	375	550	587	587
North West Thames	174	212	230	732	792	810	896	1,069	989
North East Thames	240	262	279	648	709	739	988	1,084	1,011
South East Thames	231	293	316	687	746	834	1,236	1,226	1,241
South West Thames	168	195	206	661	651	639	973	980	966
Wessex	165	224	222	554	603	608	798	907	910
Oxford	168	191	191	462	569	563	738	704	692
South Western	134	213	217	608	663	680	932	1,003	970
West Midlands	419	495	489	1,005	1,111	1,118	1,602	1,632	1,570
Mersey	217	237	244	486	517	502	756	796	800
North Western	373	458	466	909	1,154	1,173	1,527	1,680	1,638
England ⁴	3,406	4,041	4,127	9,244	10,284	10,430	14,523	15,591	15,187
Wales	193	207	249	559	595	615	1,244	1,331	1,230
Scotland	143	186	187	1,488	1,576	1,598	2,318	2,406	2,450
Northern Ireland ⁵	57	109	117	440	496	468	637	605	602

¹ Whole-time equivalents. Agency nurses and midwives are excluded.

² Includes health visitors in both the community and school health services, HV fieldwork teachers, TB visitors with HV certificates, dual/triple posts (HV/DN/Mid) and bank health visitors. Excludes HV students.

³ Includes district nurse practical work teachers, SRN, SEN and SEN assisting district nurses, dual posts (DN/Mid) and bank district nurses. Excludes DN students.

⁴ Includes Special Health Authority for the London post-graduate teaching hospitals.

⁵ Figures relate to 31 December. Many community nurses in Northern Ireland carry out both midwifery and home nursing duties.

Source: Department of Health and Social Security; Welsh Office; Scottish Health Service Common Services Agency; Department of Health and Social Services, Northern Ireland

6.21 Health authorities: numbers of staff ¹

	Total whole-time equivalents ²				Rate per 10,000 population ³			
	1981	1984	1985	1986	1981	1984	1985	1986
United Kingdom	1082.4	1085.1	1080.3	1067.2	192.1	192.2	190.8	188.0
Northern	56.4	56.7	56.4	56.2	181.1	183.4	182.7	182.5
Yorkshire	65.2	64.3	63.9	62.9	181.5	178.7	177.6	174.6
Trent	77.5	78.4	78.8	78.3	168.8	170.1	170.5	169.1
East Anglia	31.2	32.4	32.3	32.2	164.5	167.1	164.2	161.6
North West Thames ⁴	65.7	63.1(5)	60.6	58.6	189.7	181.7	174.1	167.9
North East Thames ⁴	72.6	76.8(5)	74.7	72.4	196.4	205.4	199.0	192.5
South East Thames ⁴	71.4	69.1(5)	67.2	65.5	198.5	192.1	186.4	181.0
South West Thames ⁴	55.1	52.6(5)	50.8	49.1	182.2	178.0	171.6	165.6
Wessex	45.7	47.2	47.1	46.4	166.2	167.3	165.1	161.3
Oxford	36.2	36.9	36.1	35.6	155.6	153.4	148.2	143.7
South Western	56.4	56.2	56.2	55.9	184.3	179.9	178.3	175.9
West Midlands	88.6	88.5	89.0	88.8	170.9	171.0	171.7	171.4
Mersey	47.3	46.2	45.8	45.1	192.6	190.2	189.2	187.0
North Western	78.1	79.0	78.4	77.9	193.3	197.8	196.4	195.1
England ⁵	861.0	860.2	854.1	841.8	183.3	183.2	181.3	178.1
Wales	55.8	57.2	58.1	58.1	203.5	203.9	206.7	205.8
Scotland	126.9	128.5	128.9	128.9	246.4	249.6	250.9	251.6
Northern Ireland ⁶	38.7	39.2	39.2	38.5	256.4	248.4	251.5	246.0

1 Excludes social services manpower.

2 See explanatory notes in Appendix A.

3 Rates are based on mid-year population estimates.

4 London ambulance service staff have been apportioned between the four Thames regions on the basis of population.

5 England totals include staff in Special Health Authorities for London post-graduate

teaching hospitals, Dental Estimates Board, Prescription Pricing Authority and Family Practitioner Committees (directly employed staff only).

6 Whole-time equivalents are estimated in some cases.

Sources: Department of Health and Social Security; Welsh Office;

Scottish Health Service Common Services Agency;

Department of Health and Social Services, Northern Ireland

Chapter 7: Law Enforcement

- The rate of notifiable offences recorded by the police rose between 1981 and 1986 in all regions (Table 7.1).
- The rate of persons found guilty of, or cautioned for, drug offences rose between 1981 and 1986 in all regions except East Anglia (Table 7.6).
- The proportion of notifiable offences cleared up by the police in 1986 varied from 23.7% in the South East to 40.4% in Wales (Table 7.4).

The tables in this chapter have been compiled from returns from the police and from the courts. Although care is taken in analysing the returns these are very large-scale recording systems and the accuracy of the figures published cannot be guaranteed to the last digit shown. Moreover, there are complex legal and administrative differences between the legal systems in England and Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland, which make simple comparisons difficult.

The rate of **notifiable offences** per 100,000 population recorded by the police rose between 1981 and 1986 in all regions, although the size of the increase varied considerably (Table 7.1 and Chart 7.2). In England and Wales the rates in the North and North West rose by 42% and 39% respectively while the increase in the East Midlands was 15%. East Anglia had the lowest rate of recorded crime in England and Wales in 1986. There was an upward trend (of varying degree) in nearly all the main offence groups in almost all the regions. There was a relatively steep rise in robbery and the biggest regional increases in this rate were in the North West (where the rate increased by nearly three-quarters) and the West Midlands. The variations in recorded crime by region are a result partly of police recording and operational differences, but reflect more the socio-economic-industrial differences, for example the very high relative rate of robbery in the South East reflects the high incidence of robberies in the commercial areas in and around London. Similarly, the low recorded crime rates in East Anglia and the South West reflect the predominantly rural nature of the areas. In addition, it is possible that the amount of crime reported to the police may not be the same in all regions.

Many people arrested for an offence in England and Wales admit their guilt, and instead of appearing in court are formally **cautioned** by a senior police officer. Not all police forces have the same policy with regard to cautioning offenders, although it is the general practice not to prosecute very young offenders. There has been a tendency over recent years towards a higher rate of cautioning, particularly for certain offences such as drunkenness, and Home Office advice has encouraged police forces to do this. Table 7.2 shows that of offenders aged under 17 who were either found guilty or cautioned, over 60% were cautioned in England and Wales in 1986, whereas relatively few of those aged 17 or over were cautioned. However these proportions varied by region: for the younger age group the proportion ranged from 62% in the North West and Wales to 73% in the West Midlands; among adults the rate of cautioning was only 8% in the North West and Wales rising to 17% in Yorkshire and Humberside.

For notifiable offences recorded by the police and shown in Table 7.4 and Chart 7.2 the overall **clear-up rate** (the proportion of reported offences which are cleared up by the police) in 1986 in England and Wales was lowest in the South East (24%), followed by the West Midlands (33%). These rates reflect the very low clear-up rates which are a feature of metropolitan areas such as London and Birmingham, and the relatively high clear-up rates in rural areas. Such differences are due in part to variations in operational policy and recording practice between police forces.

In 1986 in Great Britain there were 26% fewer operations in which **firearms** were issued to the police than in 1983 (Table 7.5). Over three-quarters of these operations were in the South East and are accounted for mainly by the large amount of crime and diplomatic activity in London. Variations in the rate per armed robbery result partly from differences in police force policies for issuing firearms.

The rate of persons found guilty of, or cautioned for, **drug offences** rose between 1981 and 1986 in all regions except East Anglia (Table 7.6). The South East had the highest rate in both years and Northern Ireland the lowest. Many of the unlawful importation offences, which form a significant part of the trafficking offences group, are detected at air or sea ports and this is at least in part the reason for the high figures in the South East for this offence group.

Those persons who appear in court generally do so in their local area, and are judged by local lay magistrates or, at the Crown Court, by a local jury (the system is different in Scotland). Although the law is the same for all regions in England and Wales, there is no central direction of the **sentences** to be passed on individual cases. Thus, Table 7.7 shows that at the Crown Court, which deals with the more serious offences, just over half of those found guilty in 1986 received an immediate custodial sentence, although this varied from 57% in East Anglia to 47% in the North. Table 7.8 shows the different system in **Scotland** where the division is between District courts and Sheriff courts. It is generally not possible to compare Scotland with England and Wales.

Simply judged by numbers, motoring offences dominate the number of offences coming before the courts. There were over 2.5 million prosecutions for **motoring offences** (including the issue of fixed penalty notices) in the United Kingdom in 1986 (Table 7.9). There was very little regional difference in the pattern of different types of motoring offence prosecutions except for Northern Ireland. Over a fifth of motoring prosecutions in Northern Ireland in 1986 were for careless/reckless driving, more than double the next highest proportion - Scotland (10%) - but the proportion for licence and insurance type offences was correspondingly lower than elsewhere.

There are 43 different police forces in England and Wales. The Home Office has direct responsibility for the Metropolitan Police Force in London, but not for the other forces. Table 7.10 shows wide regional variations in police **manpower**. Public order, traffic control and crime prevention are important features of police work as well as crime detection, and these activities also vary by region; thus the need for police tends to be greatest where there are more people, and more social and economic activity (for example in metropolitan areas).

7.1 Notifiable¹ offences recorded by the police

Rates per 100,000 population

	Total	Violence against the person	Sexual offences	Burglary	Robbery	Theft and handling stolen goods	Fraud and forgery	Criminal damage	Other
1981									
North	6,813	229	36	1,861	16	3,612	155	894	10
Yorkshire & Humberside	6,122	245	46	1,608	20	3,192	140	854	18
East Midlands	5,780	265	49	1,327	19	3,160	192	745	20
East Anglia	4,510	155	38	879	11	2,750	143	510	23
South East	6,200	177	36	1,370	75	3,444	263	815	20
South West	4,293	149	36	868	14	2,507	198	508	13
West Midlands	5,810	231	43	1,566	34	3,012	137	773	15
North West	7,057	217	41	1,937	37	3,615	298	890	23
England	6,060	204	40	1,475	43	3,284	218	788	9
Wales	5,057	187	31	1,284	13	2,643	179	711	10
Scotland ²	7,880	154	40	1,847	81	3,882	414	1,191	271
Northern Ireland ³	3,918	190	21	1,358	181	1,464	172	347	185
1986									
North	9,648	288	47	2,814	25	4,783	226	1,440	23
Yorkshire & Humberside	7,887	312	55	2,089	28	3,985	179	1,216	24
East Midlands	6,667	320	56	1,355	30	3,555	211	1,114	27
East Anglia	5,238	183	39	1,123	12	3,016	158	680	27
South East	7,706	227	47	1,572	106	4,243	315	1,155	41
South West	5,802	198	41	1,251	21	3,245	272	743	33
West Midlands	7,720	279	43	2,192	55	3,822	174	1,129	26
North West	9,780	246	38	2,852	64	4,562	356	1,619	41
England	7,764	251	46	1,775	63	4,045	266	1,177	32
Wales	6,748	253	36	1,610	14	3,492	292	1,027	25
Scotland ²	9,058	227	52	1,892	80	4,155	597	1,540	514
Northern Ireland ³	4,375	270	53	1,280	141	1,976	270	260	125

¹ See explanatory notes in Appendix A.² Figures for Scotland are not strictly comparable with those for England and Wales, because of differences in the legal system, recording practices and classification.³ Excludes criminal damage valued at £200 or less in 1980, £400 or less in 1985.

Sources: Home Office; Scottish Home and Health Department; Northern Ireland Office

7.2 Cautioning¹ by the police in England and Wales: rate², 1986

Percentages

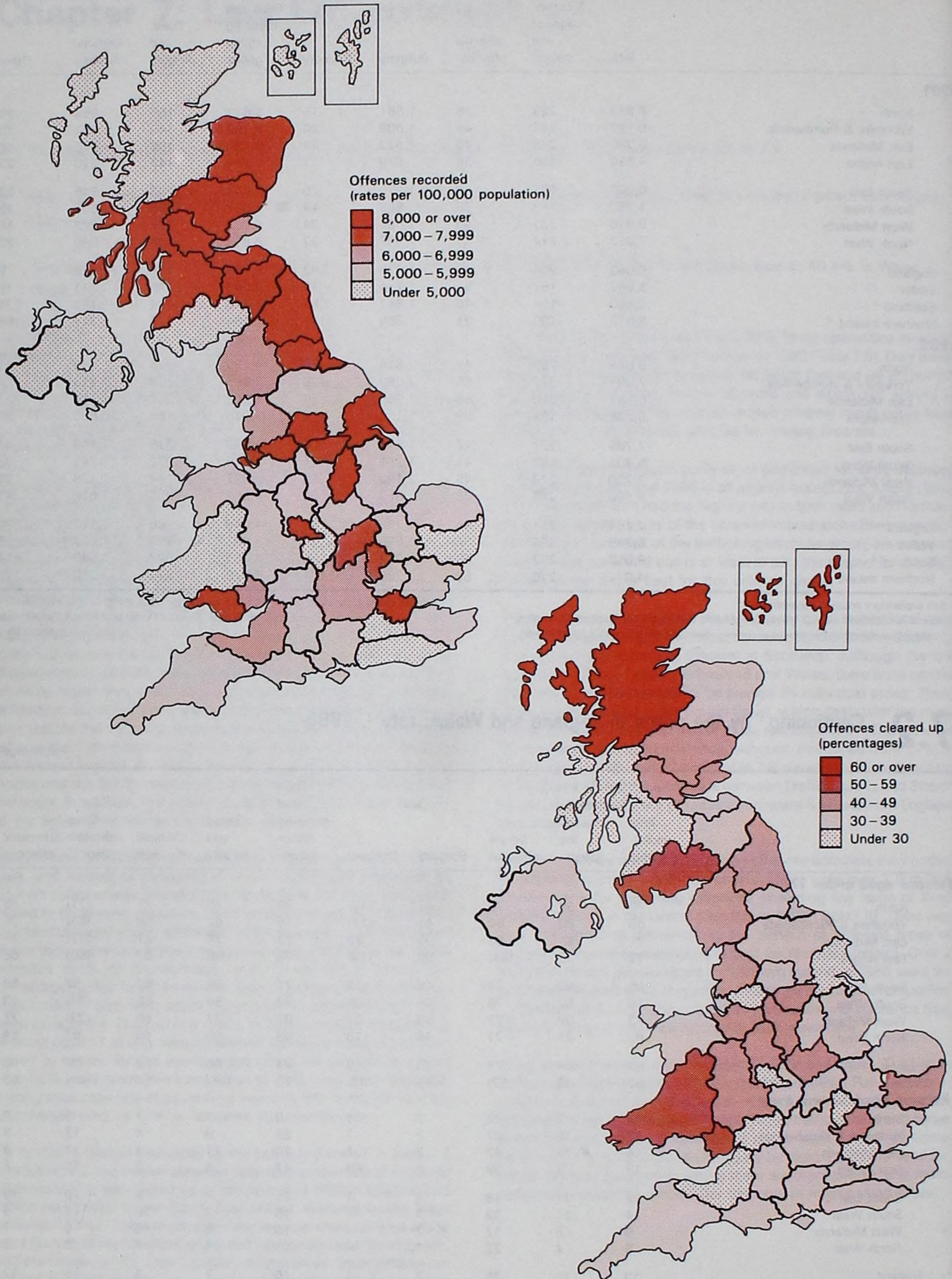
	Total indict- able ³	Violence against the person	Sexual offences	Burglary	Robbery	Theft and handling stolen goods	Fraud and forgery	Criminal damage	Other indictable offences	Summary offences ⁴
Persons aged under 17										
North	70	58	73	48	(12)	78	78	71	(71)	73
Yorkshire & Humberside	65	60	80	41	(17)	73	62	58	(64)	70
East Midlands	71	65	82	55	23	78	74	57	(77)	77
East Anglia	72	58	(91)	50	(18)	79	(46)	57	(60)	68
South East	65	50	74	46	19	71	66	60	59	69
South West	66	52	79	44	(18)	73	54	65	(70)	63
West Midlands	73	52	72	58	21	81	77	50	(39)	71
North West	62	49	71	45	18	69	60	48	54	64
England	67	54	77	48	19	74	66	58	59	69
Wales	62	48	(67)	45	(9)	70	(65)	54	(48)	68
Persons aged 17 and over										
North	13	7	28	2	1	18	7	7	9	7
Yorkshire & Humberside	17	16	27	2	1	29	9	4	12	9
East Midlands	16	16	42	3	1	20	11	3	17	8
East Anglia	13	8	39	2	(2)	17	6	3	13	5
South East	13	11	18	3	1	15	7	5	20	19
South West	14	11	32	3	—	18	7	16	14	9
West Midlands	9	6	17	2	—	13	6	3	5	7
North West	8	4	22	1	—	11	4	6	3	8
England	13	10	25	2	1	16	7	5	15	12
Wales	8	6	16	2	—	10	3	3	7	9

¹ Persons who on admission of guilt were given formal oral cautions by the police. See explanatory notes in Appendix A.² Those cautioned as a percentage of persons found guilty or cautioned. Figures in brackets are based on less than 100 persons and hence are subject to wide variation.³ Excluding motoring offences.⁴ Excluding motoring offences for which written warnings were issued.

Source: Home Office

7.3 Notifiable offences¹: number recorded by the police and proportion cleared-up², 1986

Rates and percentages



1. See footnotes to Table 7.1.

2. See explanatory notes in Appendix A.

Source: Home Office; Scottish Home and Health Department; Northern Ireland Office

7.4 Proportion of offences cleared up by the police¹, 1986

Percentages

	Violence against the person	Sexual offences	Burglary	Robbery	Theft and handling stolen goods	Fraud and forgery	Criminal damage	Other	Total
North	78.2	74.4	33.3	34.5	41.2	66.2	24.2	99.4	39.2
Yorkshire & Humberside	72.9	72.9	32.0	35.9	36.8	62.3	23.5	89.5	36.6
East Midlands	76.2	76.8	31.4	37.3	36.8	68.8	23.9	95.4	37.7
East Anglia	84.2	78.4	25.6	42.0	38.8	67.0	27.5	92.2	37.8
South East	62.2	64.0	15.6	14.3	23.1	57.6	15.1	90.9	23.7
South West	80.1	80.6	22.6	29.3	31.3	74.7	28.4	91.5	33.6
West Midlands	74.3	69.5	32.0	27.4	31.6	57.8	21.2	96.1	33.3
North West	68.2	72.3	29.3	22.9	32.3	82.4	22.3	97.8	33.8
England	71.3	71.2	26.0	20.4	30.1	66.6	20.7	93.3	31.6
Wales	83.3	86.3	30.6	56.2	39.4	81.8	29.8	97.0	40.4
Scotland	82.1	76.4	18.9	28.8	29.1	74.8	22.4	95.2	34.2
Northern Ireland	57.3	79.0	26.0	18.6	37.6	70.5	31.0	43.4	37.1

¹ See explanatory notes in Appendix A.Sources: Home Office; Scottish Home and Health Department;
Northern Ireland Office

7.5 Operations in which firearms were issued to the police¹ and armed robberies²

Numbers and rates

	1983			1986		
	Operations in which firearms were issued to the police	Armed robberies	Ratio of issues to armed robberies	Operations in which firearms were issued to the police	Armed robberies	Ratio of issues to armed robberies
Great Britain	3,398	2,104	1.62	2,527	2,808	0.90
North	40	17	2.35	62	56	1.11
Yorkshire & Humberside	177	69	2.57	107	106	1.01
East Midlands	26	21	1.24	36	68	0.53
East Anglia	33	17	1.94	46	23	2.00
South East	2,513	1,475	1.70	1,956	1,823	1.07
South West	84	25	3.36	63	37	1.70
West Midlands	53	139	0.38	49	260	0.19
North West	231	176	1.31	116	254	0.46
England	3,157	1,939	1.63	2,435	2,627	0.93
Wales	23	19	1.21	18	24	0.75
Scotland	218 ³	146	1.49	174	157	1.11

¹ For particular incidents involving criminals or other persons known or believed to be armed.² Occasions (not operations) in which firearms were issued to the police.³ Robberies recorded by the police in which firearms were reported to have been used.

Sources: Home Office; Scottish Home and Health Department.

7.6 Persons found guilty, cautioned, or dealt with by compounding¹, for offences under drug legislation and other offences involving controlled drugs

Rate per 100,000 population

	1981					1986 ²				
	All offen- ces ³	Trafficking offences ⁴	Unlawful produc- tion of cannabis	Unlawful posses- sion	Other offen- ces	All offen- ces ³	Trafficking offences ⁴	Unlawful produc- tion of cannabis	Unlawful posses- sion	Other offences
United Kingdom	31	5	3	25	—	43	8	2	36	—
North	19	2	2	17	1	22	3	2	20	—
Yorkshire & Humberside	18	3	3	15	1	27	2	2	25	—
East Midlands	18	2	2	16	1	21	4	1	18	—
East Anglia	36	5	5	32	1	33	6	4	30	—
South East	57	12	4	45	1	71	14	2	56	—
South West	30	3	4	27	—	33	5	3	29	—
West Midlands	15	3	2	12	1	22	5	2	19	—
North West	27	3	2	24	2	41	8	1	37	—
England	34	6	3	28	1	43	9	2	36	—
Wales	28	2	5	24	1	34	5	3	31	—
Scotland	17	1	1	15	1	37	6	1	33	—
Northern Ireland	6	1	1	5	—	15	2	—	14	—

¹ HM Customs and Excise cases dealt with by the payment of a penalty in lieu of prosecution. Compounding was only introduced in 1982: 1981 figures therefore relate only to persons found guilty or cautioned.² Persons dealt with by compounding are included against each country but are not counted against each region. As no court is involved it is not possible to record the region in which the final disposal took place.³ As the same person may be found guilty or cautioned for more than one type of offence, figures for individual types of offences cannot be added together to produce totals.⁴ Unlawful import or export, unlawful production of drugs other than cannabis, unlawful supply and possession with intent to supply unlawfully.

Source: Home Office

7.7 Persons¹ found guilty of indictable² and summary offences³ at all courts by result England, Wales and Northern Ireland, 1986

	Total found guilty		Result as a percentage of number of persons found guilty					
	Number of persons ¹	Rate ⁴	Probation order	Supervision or care order	Fine	Fully suspended sentence	Immediate custodial sentence ⁵	Otherwise dealt with ⁶
Crown Court: indictable offences								
North	5,618	2.1	11	—	9	14	47	20
Yorkshire & Humberside	9,617	2.2	9	1	8	14	48	20
East Midlands	5,831	1.7	7	—	7	15	54	17
East Anglia	2,104	1.2	5	1	9	15	57	13
South East	29,446	1.9	7	—	11	16	51	15
South West	4,316	1.1	10	1	9	15	49	16
West Midlands	7,790	1.7	8	—	6	13	55	18
North West	11,657	2.1	9	—	5	14	54	17
England	76,379	1.8	8	—	9	15	51	17
Wales	3,066	1.2	7	—	7	15	56	15
Northern Ireland ¹	1,746	1.4	6	—	3	29	45	17
Magistrates' courts: indictable offences								
North	21,234	7.9	9	4	46	3	9	29
Yorkshire & Humberside	31,397	7.3	7	4	48	4	7	31
East Midlands	23,050	6.7	8	3	46	3	7	33
East Anglia	10,592	6.1	8	3	51	4	8	26
South East	92,824	6.1	10	3	47	5	8	27
South West	24,594	6.1	11	3	51	4	7	24
West Midlands	30,978	6.9	9	3	45	4	7	31
North West	47,270	8.5	9	3	42	4	10	32
England	281,939	6.8	9	3	46	4	8	29
Wales	20,372	8.2	8	3	49	4	6	29
Northern Ireland ¹	8,566	6.6	8	—	33	16	17	26
Magistrates' courts: summary offences³								
North	31,498	11.7	1	—	91	—	1	7
Yorkshire & Humberside	50,383	11.7	1	—	91	—	—	8
East Midlands	33,181	9.7	1	—	91	—	1	7
East Anglia	16,334	9.4	1	—	92	—	1	6
South East	143,530	9.5	1	—	90	—	1	8
South West	32,534	8.1	1	—	90	—	1	8
West Midlands	37,138	8.2	1	—	89	—	1	9
North West	59,833	10.8	1	—	89	—	1	9
England	404,431	9.8	1	—	90	—	1	8
Wales	33,869	13.7	1	—	92	—	—	7
Northern Ireland ¹	32,103	24.9	—	—	74	2	2	22

1 The Criminal Law Act 1977 does not apply in Northern Ireland, hence figures are not directly comparable with England and Wales. Companies etc. included for Northern Ireland.

2 Includes indictable motoring offences.

3 Excludes summary motoring offences as redefined by Criminal Law Act 1977.

4 Rate per 1,000 population aged 10 or over.

5 Covers detention centre orders, borstal training, youth custody, partly suspended and unsuspended imprisonment — see explanatory notes in Appendix A.

6 For the Crown Court excludes persons sentenced after summary conviction; for magistrates' courts includes persons committed to the Crown Court for sentence.

Sources: Home Office; Northern Ireland Office

7.8 Persons¹ against whom charge proved at Courts in Scotland², 1986

	Number of persons						
	Absolute discharge	Admonished / cautioned	Probation	Fine	Immediate custodial sentence	Otherwise dealt with	Total
High court³							
crimes	—	26	19	18	692	15	770
offences	—	1	—	1	19	2	23
Sheriff courts: solemn procedure³							
crimes	—	103	112	429	1,610	321	2,575
offences	—	20	21	145	254	45	485
Sheriff courts: summary procedure⁴							
crimes	80	3,957	1,722	19,403	7,871	2,779	35,812
offences	146	4,545	567	48,299	2,606	1,084	57,247
District courts⁴							
crimes	62	2,421	178	17,364	1,360	218	21,603
offences	172	5,614	158	58,888	876	53	65,761

1 Including companies.

2 See explanatory notes in Appendix A.

3 Trial by judge and jury.

4 Trial by judge(s) alone.

Source: Scottish Home and Health Department

7.9 Prosecutions for motoring and motor vehicle offences¹

Thousands and percentages

	Total number of offences ² (000s) = 100%	Driving etc. after consuming alcohol or drugs	Careless, reckless driving etc.	Licence, insurance and record keeping offences	Vehicle test and condition offences	Neglecting traffic signs, pedestrian rights etc.	Obstruction, waiting and parking offences	Speed limit offences
1981								
United Kingdom	2,608	4	7	33	13	7	4	14
North	136	4	7	35	17	5	3	13
Yorkshire & Humberside	233	3	8	36	15	6	4	12
East Midlands	209	2	8	35	16	5	2	13
East Anglia	78	3	8	35	16	5	4	14
South East	791	4	6	31	10	8	5	12
South West	207	3	8	29	15	7	4	18
West Midlands	281	3	7	35	15	5	3	17
North West	357	4	8	31	13	8	5	16
England	2,292	3	7	33	13	7	4	14
Wales	144	4	8	35	16	7	5	10
Scotland	148	9	10	31	14	5	4	19
Northern Ireland	24	8 ³	22	23	4	2	2	21
1986								
United Kingdom	2,528	5	6	36	13	5	4	13
North	131	6	6	40	15	3	2	10
Yorkshire & Humberside	215	6	6	41	13	3	3	13
East Midlands	176	4	6	40	13	5	3	15
East Anglia	83	4	6	39	13	4	3	17
South East	811	6	4	31	12	6	6	13
South West	248	4	5	34	14	4	4	15
West Midlands	257	5	7	38	14	5	3	14
North West	306	5	7	37	13	6	3	11
England	2,226	5	6	36	13	5	4	13
Wales	158	5	6	40	16	5	3	11
Scotland	116	12	10	43	14	2	3	7
Northern Ireland	27	11 ³	22	29	10	3	2	17

¹ A person can be prosecuted for more than one offence at the same time and a small proportion of offences (where the offender fails to pay and is prosecuted) are double counted. For England and Wales data cover those offences dealt with at magistrates' courts. See explanatory notes in Appendix A.

² The total includes other offences, which are not shown separately.

³ Northern Ireland figures are not comparable with those in editions earlier than 1987.

Sources: Home Office; Scottish Home and Health Department; Northern Ireland Office

7.10 Police manpower, special constables, civilian staff and traffic wardens, 31 December 1986

	Regular police				Special constables and civilian staff ¹			Traffic wardens	
	Number	Population		% women officers	Special con- stables ³	Civilian staff ⁴	Cadets	Number	Vehicles licensed per warden (000s)
		per officer ²	Hectares per officer						
United Kingdom	146,796	387	165	9.1	123	314	3	5,474	4.1
North	7,404	416	208	7.9	150	309	2	219	4.5
Yorkshire & Humberside	11,456	428	135	8.9	113	265	5	314	5.5
East Midlands	8,019	489	195	8.6	191	299	—	297	5.2
East Anglia	3,638	547	346	8.5	211	306	—	118	8.1
South East:									
Metropolitan Police	26,963	251	6	9.8	55	492	9	1,689	3.0
City of London Police	788	6	0.4	10.7	82	423	—	65	
Other forces in the S.E.	19,349	542	133	9.6	174	290	1	714	
South West	9,300	489	256	8.5	212	283	1	386	5.6
West Midlands	11,776	440	111	12.4	177	285	7	341	6.1
North West	16,480	387	44	11.0	91	272	—	482	4.6
England	115,173	410	113	9.8	134	334	4	4,625	4.1
Wales	6,377	442	326	7.4	108	278	2	168	6.3
Scotland	13,428	381	575	6.3	146	229	4	546	2.9
Northern Ireland:									
Royal Ulster Constabulary	8,234	190	171	7.9	—	240	—	135	3.5
R.U.C. Reserve	3,584	437	394	4.0	—	—	—	—	

¹ Rates per 1,000 regular police.

² Based on mid-1986 population estimates.

³ Total number enrolled.

⁴ Part-time staff counted as half full-time.

Sources: Home Office; Scottish Home and Health Department; Northern Ireland Office

Chapter 8: Education

- Average class sizes in Greater London were the lowest in England for both primary and secondary schools at January 1987, at 24.6 and 19.9 pupils respectively (Table 8.2).
- Children under five were most likely to be in education in maintained schools in the North and Wales in 1986 and least likely in the South East, the South West and East Anglia; however, day care places show the reverse pattern (Table 8.3).
- School leavers in Northern Ireland were less likely than those in England and Wales to have gained a qualification in 1985/86. However, a higher proportion gained 3 or more 'A' levels (Table 8.8).

There were 9.2 million **school pupils** in the UK at January 1987 (Table 8.1), almost 300 thousand fewer than in January 1985. The number of public sector secondary school pupils fell in all regions over this period, giving an overall decrease of over 340 thousand, although this partly offset by an increase in the number of public sector primary pupils which rose by 37 thousand. All public sector secondary school pupils in Scotland and almost all in Wales attended comprehensive schools compared to an average of 85% in England; there are no comprehensive schools in Northern Ireland. On average, 7% of all pupils in England and Wales attended non-maintained schools. Among the regions this proportion ranged from 2% in Wales and 3% in the North to 9% in the South West and 10% in the South East. However, these differences partly reflect the regional distribution of non-maintained schools; pupils are counted in the region in which they study rather than their region of usual residence.

The number of **teachers** in schools in the United Kingdom fell by almost 9 thousand between January 1985 and January 1987, almost entirely because of a fall in the number of teachers in public sector secondary schools. However, this was partly offset by an increase in the number of teachers in public sector primary schools. Over the same period the average number of pupils per teacher fell slightly to 17.2. However, this average varied considerably both by type of school and region. For example, in public sector primary schools the pupil teacher ratio ranged from 20.4 in Scotland to 23.0 in the South West and 23.4 in Northern Ireland, while in secondary schools they ranged from 13.2 in Scotland to 16.4 in East Anglia and 16.5 in the South West. In all non-maintained schools this ratio ranged from 10.3 in the South West and 10.4 in Wales to 15.7 in Northern Ireland.

At January 1987 average **class sizes** in maintained primary schools in England were slightly higher than they had been at January 1981, while in maintained secondary schools they were slightly lower (Table 8.2). Greater London had the smallest average class sizes in both primary and secondary schools at 24.6 and 19.9 pupils respectively.

Table 8.3 measures the provision of maintained education for the **under fives** by expressing the number who are participating as a percentage of the total 3 to 4 year old population. This proportion ranged from around a third in the South West, East Anglia and the South East to around two-thirds in the North and Wales. However, day-care places offer additional provision of education for the under fives and provision was highest in the three regions where provision of maintained education was lowest, at over 20 places per 100 population aged under 5. It was lowest in the North and Wales at around 14.5 places and Northern Ireland at 12 places.

In 1986/87, 9% of all **primary and secondary schools** in the UK had 50 or fewer pupils (Table 8.4). This proportion was highest in the least densely populated areas, ie Scotland (22%), Northern Ireland (16%), Wales (16%) and East Anglia (13%) and lowest in the most densely populated areas, ie Greater London (under 1%) and the North West (3%).

Over 60% of all **16 year olds** in England and Wales stayed on at school or entered non-advanced further education in 1985/86 (Table 8.5). This proportion was lowest in the North at 56% and highest in the North West at 65%.

Table 8.7 shows the percentage of school leavers in England in 1985/86 who gained higher grade results at **GCE 'O' level** or equivalent for selected subjects. In all regions the pattern of attainment between different subjects was broadly similar to the average for England. However, there were some differences between males and females; in all regions girls were more likely than boys to have obtained a higher grade result in English but less likely to have done so in mathematics. The proportion of both male and female school leavers who left with no graded results fell in England, Wales and Northern Ireland between 1981/82 and 1985/86, (Table 8.8). In Scotland 26% of males and 21% of females left school with no graded qualifications (Table 8.9). However, Scotland operates a different examination system under which there is no equivalent to the CSE examination which is taken elsewhere.

Between 1981 and 1986 the number of **home students** (ie students whose usual place of residence is in the UK) in public sector and grant-aided establishments of further education in England rose by 300 thousand to stand at over 2 million (Table 8.10). Almost 80% of this increase was accounted for by females, particularly those who enrolled on a part-time day or evening only basis. In 1981 female students outnumbered males only in the South West. However, in 1986 there were more female than male students in all regions except for the North.

In 1985/86, 16.5% of the average of the 18 and 19 year old population in Northern Ireland received a new **student award** to attend university, compared to only 9.4% in 1981/82 (Chart 8.11). In all other regions this proportion either fell or remained roughly constant.

Chart 8.12 shows that **expenditure on education** per head of population by local education authorities in England in 1985/86 varied from £217 in East Anglia to £271 in the North West. The chart also shows combined central government and local authority expenditure per head for each of the countries; this was lowest in Northern Ireland at £502 and highest in Scotland at £645. However, differences partly reflect variations in population densities and adult/child ratios.

8.1 Pupils and teachers by type of school¹, at January 1987²

Thousands and numbers

	Public sector schools				Non-maintained schools ³	All nursery schools	All special schools
	All schools	Primary schools	Secondary schools				
			Total	of which comprehensive			
Pupils (thousands)⁴							
United Kingdom	9,245.3 ²	4,550.4	3,902.4	3,331.9	611.8 ⁵	56.9 ⁵	123.8
North	511.6	254.9	230.0	207.6	16.3	3.6	6.9
Yorkshire & Humberside	807.0	381.5	382.7	304.8	29.6	2.7	10.5
East Midlands	639.4	313.6	288.7	248.9	27.4	1.5	8.1
East Anglia	314.0	151.2	137.0	120.3	22.2	0.7	2.9
South East	2,661.0	1,274.4	1,067.7	897.3	268.4	9.8	40.6
South West	699.6	328.2	296.4	242.5	64.6	1.5	8.9
West Midlands	877.6	435.2	382.4	337.7	42.2	5.0	12.8
North West	1,075.4	545.8	454.5	421.5	52.1	5.8	17.1
England	7,585.6	3,684.6	3,239.5	2,780.6	523.0	30.6	107.9
Wales	478.0	250.0	209.9	206.9	11.4	2.7	4.0
Scotland	..	433.5	344.4	344.4	..	..	9.4
Northern Ireland	341.6	182.3	108.6	—	44.6	3.6	2.5 ⁶
Teachers (thousands)⁴							
United Kingdom	537.2 ²	208.7	253.8	219.2	52.9 ⁵	2.7 ⁵	19.1
North	29.5	12.0	14.9	13.6	1.4	0.2	1.1
Yorkshire & Humberside	46.9	18.1	24.5	20.0	2.4	0.1	1.7
East Midlands	36.4	14.2	18.4	16.1	2.4	0.1	1.3
East Anglia	17.5	6.7	8.3	7.4	2.0	—	0.4
South East	159.3	59.4	69.0	58.9	23.9	0.6	6.3
South West	39.9	14.2	18.0	14.7	6.3	0.1	1.3
West Midlands	49.6	19.5	24.3	21.9	3.7	0.2	1.9
North West	60.6	24.2	29.6	27.5	3.9	0.3	2.6
England	439.8	168.4	207.2	180.2	46.1	1.6	16.6
Wales	26.3	11.3	13.2	13.0	1.1	0.1	0.6
Scotland	..	21.2	26.0	26.0	..	..	1.7
Northern Ireland	18.5	7.8	7.4	—	2.8	0.2	0.3 ⁷
Pupils per teacher							
United Kingdom	17.2 ²	21.8	15.4	15.2	11.6 ⁵	21.1 ⁵	6.5
North	17.3	21.3	15.4	15.3	11.9	18.4	6.5
Yorkshire & Humberside	17.2	21.0	15.6	15.2	12.4	19.4	6.0
East Midlands	17.5	22.0	15.7	15.4	11.3	18.3	6.5
East Anglia	18.0	22.7	16.4	16.2	11.0	20.0	6.9
South East	16.7	21.4	15.5	15.2	11.2	17.8	6.4
South West	17.5	23.0	16.5	16.5	10.3	20.2	7.0
West Midlands	17.7	22.4	15.7	15.4	11.3	24.9	6.8
North West	17.7	22.5	15.4	15.3	13.4	19.3	6.6
England	17.2	21.9	15.6	15.4	11.3	19.4	6.5
Wales	18.2	22.1	15.9	15.9	10.4	21.0	7.0
Scotland	..	20.4	13.2	13.2	..	..	5.6
Northern Ireland	18.4	23.4	14.7	—	15.7	23.1	7.7

1 See explanatory notes in Appendix A.

2 At September 1986 for Scotland, except for non-maintained and nursery schools (September 1984).

3 Includes assisted schools in Scotland and Northern Ireland.

4 Full-time equivalents.

5 Data for Scotland relate to September 1984.

6 Excludes pupils in hospital schools included in their normal school enrolments.

7 Excludes teachers in hospital schools

Source: Department of Education and Science

8.2 Size of class¹, at January

Numbers

	One teacher classes ²				All classes ³			
	Primary		Secondary		Primary		Secondary	
	1981	1987	1981	1987	1981	1987	1981	1987
North	24.1	24.3	20.5	19.8	24.7	24.8	21.2	20.7
Yorkshire & Humberside	24.7	24.7	21.3	20.1	25.1	25.1	21.9	21.0
East Midlands	26.0	25.3	21.2	20.1	26.3	25.7	22.0	21.3
East Anglia	24.5	25.5	21.0	20.7	24.9	25.9	22.2	21.8
South East	25.0	25.3	20.5	20.1	25.3	25.8	21.1	20.7
Greater London	23.1	24.0	19.6	19.2	23.5	24.6	20.2	19.9
Rest of South East	26.2	26.2	21.1	20.5	26.6	26.5	21.8	21.2
South West	26.1	26.2	21.7	21.0	26.4	26.5	22.2	21.9
West Midlands	25.1	25.5	20.8	20.4	25.4	26.0	21.3	21.1
North West	26.0	26.2	20.7	20.1	26.2	26.6	21.4	21.0
England	25.2	25.4	20.8	20.2	25.5	25.8	21.5	21.0

1 Average size of class; maintained schools only.

2 Where only one teacher is present.

3 Includes classes where more than one teacher may be present.

Source: Department of Education and Science

8.3 Education and day care of children under five, 1986¹

	Under fives in maintained schools ² January					Maintained and registered day-care places ³ , March			
	Total		As % of population in age group			Total per100 pop. aged under 5 years	Full-day care		Sessional care (play- groups) (000s)
	000s	As % of all 3 & 4 year olds	Aged 2	Aged 3	Aged 4 ⁴		Day nurseries (000s)	Child- minders (000s)	
United Kingdom	629.8 ⁵	43.8 ⁵	3.8 ^{5,6}	31.9 ^{5,6}	72.2 ^{5,6}	19.3	62.7	157.0	477.6
North	52.1	66.4	10.2	58.9	96.0	14.4	2.6	5.6	19.9
Yorkshire & Humberside	69.1	56.1	5.0	48.0	88.7	15.8	4.4	10.0	34.6
East Midlands	42.1	42.8	4.0	31.9	74.8	19.2	3.5	10.6	33.3
East Anglia	16.1	33.2	0.9	15.2	74.7	23.6	1.2	6.2	20.9
South East	141.1	33.1	2.6	24.6	57.4	22.8	25.7	60.2	161.7
South West	30.4	29.4	1.2	11.1	68.7	24.2	2.4	13.1	48.1
West Midlands	66.9	50.2	6.1	40.3	81.8	19.0	6.4	14.5	43.2
North West	90.8	55.2	7.9	42.9	89.2	17.4	10.7	17.6	44.2
England	508.6	43.3	4.4	32.7	73.5	20.2	56.8	137.7	405.9
Wales	48.6	69.1	0.6	46.4	90.7	14.7	1.3	4.8	20.0
Scotland	..	..	..	..	..	16.8	4.3	8.5	41.5
Northern Ireland	24.4	45.2	0.1	14.8	75.4	12.3	0.3	6.0	10.3

1 Number of full-time and part-time pupils in maintained nursery and primary schools. See explanatory notes in Appendix A.

2 Ages at 31 August 1985 for England and Scotland; at 31 December 1985 for Wales and Northern Ireland.

3 Six local authorities in England did not submit returns. In these cases latest available data have been substituted. Day care data for Northern Ireland are for December 1985.

4 Excludes pupils aged 4 at 31 August 1985 who attained the age of 5 by 31 December 1985.

5 Includes 1984-85 data for Scotland.

6 Great Britain.

Sources: Department of Education and Science; Department of Health and Social Security; Welsh Office; Scottish Education Department; Department of Health and Social Services, Northern Ireland

8.4 Primary and secondary schools¹ in the public sector: by size, academic year 1986/87

	Percentages and numbers									
	Number of pupils on the register (percentages)									
	50 or under	51 to 100	101 to 200	201 to 300	301 to 600	601 to 800	801 to 1,000	1,001 to 1,500	1,501 or over	Total number (= 100%)
United Kingdom ²	9.1	11.6	30.3	23.3	14.1	3.9	3.4	3.8	0.5	29,726
North	8.0	10.8	34.1	23.0	12.5	3.6	3.5	4.0	0.4	1,706
Yorkshire & Humberside	7.3	10.7	36.0	22.9	12.7	3.1	2.8	3.8	0.7	2,707
East Midlands	9.9	15.0	29.5	21.4	12.9	4.2	3.2	3.6	0.3	2,186
East Anglia	12.7	18.3	27.3	18.8	13.1	4.1	1.7	3.5	0.4	1,134
Greater London	0.2	1.9	34.9	32.6	17.2	4.1	5.0	3.7	0.3	2,586
Rest of South East	5.6	11.5	32.3	24.6	13.8	4.2	3.7	3.8	0.5	5,027
South West	13.2	17.7	27.0	20.7	11.0	3.1	2.8	4.0	0.5	2,433
West Midlands	6.4	8.9	28.7	26.5	16.8	4.5	3.6	4.2	0.5	2,625
North West	3.2	7.8	35.7	27.8	12.5	4.2	4.1	4.3	0.4	3,249
England	6.6	10.8	32.2	24.9	13.7	3.9	3.5	3.9	0.5	23,653
Wales	15.8	16.8	31.8	18.4	7.8	2.3	2.8	3.9	0.4	1,996
Scotland ^{1, 2}	21.7	10.6	18.9	18.3	18.6	3.3	3.4	4.1	1.1	2,883
Northern Ireland ¹	15.7	20.6	19.5	14.0	21.3	6.0	1.7	1.1	0.1	1,194

1 Schools in Scotland and Northern Ireland with separate primary and secondary departments have been counted once for each department.

2 1984-85 data for Scotland.

Source: Department of Education and Science

8.5 Young people aged 16 staying on at school or going to further or higher education¹

	Academic Year 1981/82				Academic Year 1985/86			
	Total ² (000s)	Staying on at school ³ (%)	Going to non- advanced further education ⁴ (%)		Total ² (000s)	Staying on at school ³ (%)	Going to non- advanced further education ⁴ (%)	
			Full-time	Part-time ⁵			Full-time	Part-time ⁵
North	51.0	23.7	16.2	11.6	46.2	23.5	16.3	16.6
Yorkshire and Humberside	78.6	26.2	16.9	10.7	75.5	25.1	16.9	16.5
East Midlands	60.6	24.4	20.2	10.0	59.3	23.7	19.6	19.3
East Anglia	27.1	25.3	17.7	7.6	26.6	24.7	18.0	16.2
South East	243.4	36.0	17.3	7.5	220.1	32.9	18.1	12.0
South West	63.2	26.8	21.6	8.9	60.4	23.2	25.0	15.8
West Midlands	84.1	24.9	22.6	8.1	80.9	23.8	20.3	18.5
North West	105.0	24.3	20.4	12.0	97.2	23.4	19.9	21.7
England	713.1	28.8	18.9	9.2	666.1	26.9	19.1	16.2
Wales	47.8	31.6	17.3	9.2	45.2	29.9	18.3	12.9

1 By region of residence.

2 DES estimates of population in age group at 31 August 1981 and 31 August 1985 respectively.

3 Enrolments at 1 January 1982 and 1 January 1986 respectively, excluding privately

funded pupils in independent schools and students in tertiary colleges.

4 Enrolments at 1 November 1981 and 1 November 1985 respectively, including students in tertiary colleges.

5 Excludes evenings only.

Source: Department of Education and Science

8.6 School leavers' intended destinations, academic years 1981/82 and 1985/86

Percentages and thousands

	Leavers intending to go to:						Destin- ation not known	Total leavers (000s) = 100%
	Full-time further education				Employment ¹			
	Total	Degree courses	Teacher training	Other courses	Total	Without qualifi- cations ²		
1981/82								
North	21.9	7.2	0.4	14.4	69.1	9.7	9.0	51.6
Yorkshire & Humberside	24.6	7.6	0.7	16.3	67.1	10.5	8.3	80.4
East Midlands	28.4	7.6	0.4	20.4	61.5	7.9	10.1	61.9
East Anglia	28.0	6.9	0.5	20.5	62.9	8.2	9.2	29.1
South East	29.0	8.6	0.4	20.0	59.0	7.3	11.9	260.8
South West	33.7	7.9	0.3	25.5	58.1	6.5	8.2	69.7
West Midlands	29.3	7.2	0.5	21.6	60.0	10.4	10.7	88.4
North West	27.1	8.5	0.4	18.2	60.2	9.9	12.7	109.3
England	28.2	8.0	0.4	19.7	61.1	8.6	10.7	751.1
Wales	28.8	8.0	0.8	20.0	71.2 ³	18.5	..	45.2
Scotland	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1985/86								
North	21.4	6.8	0.3	14.3	66.7	7.7	11.9	48.2
Yorkshire & Humberside	23.7	6.9	0.4	16.4	63.2	8.5	13.1	79.9
East Midlands	27.3	6.6	0.3	20.3	60.1	5.9	12.6	61.1
East Anglia	27.5	6.3	0.2	21.0	61.6	7.7	10.9	29.1
South East	31.3	8.2	0.3	22.8	54.9	5.6	13.8	242.8
South West	35.0	7.7	0.3	27.0	55.0	3.8	10.0	66.4
West Midlands	28.3	7.0	0.4	20.9	59.6	8.0	12.1	86.4
North West	28.5	7.7	0.4	20.4	57.1	8.1	14.4	104.4
England	28.9	7.5	0.3	21.1	58.2	6.7	12.9	718.2
Wales	30.9	8.7	0.7	21.5	69.1 ³	15.7	..	43.2
Scotland	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

¹ Includes temporary employment pending entry into full-time further education.
Includes YTS for Scotland.

² With neither GCE grades A-E nor CSE achievements of Grade 5 or better for
England and Wales; with neither SCE O grades A-E nor Highers for Scotland.

³ Includes leavers whose destination is not known.

Source: Department of Education and Science;
Welsh Office; Scottish Education Department

8.7 School leavers in England with GCE Ordinary-level higher grade ¹ passes in selected subjects, academic year 1985/86

Percentages

	Total leavers with 'O'level higher grade passes (000s) = 100%	English	Mathe- matics	Physics	Geography	Chemistry	History	Biology	French
Males									
North	24.43	31.2	29.8	21.2	20.2	16.8	13.4	11.9	5.9
Yorkshire & Humberside	40.71	30.4	30.1	20.3	17.7	15.2	11.8	10.8	9.7
East Midlands	31.15	29.6	30.4	19.4	16.1	14.4	10.7	10.4	8.0
East Anglia	14.80	35.0	32.4	20.9	21.6	14.7	14.0	13.4	9.9
South East	123.07	38.1	36.4	22.9	18.8	15.9	15.2	13.7	13.5
South West	33.55	39.6	36.2	23.5	21.5	16.4	15.0	13.2	12.8
West Midlands	44.45	31.5	29.1	20.3	15.9	15.2	11.9	11.8	9.4
North West	53.77	34.3	33.8	23.0	18.5	17.0	12.6	13.0	10.7
England	365.92	34.7	33.3	21.9	18.5	15.8	13.5	12.6	11.0
Females									
North	23.76	39.3	24.1	8.6	13.1	11.6	14.3	16.3	13.3
Yorkshire & Humberside	39.16	41.6	26.0	8.4	13.4	10.2	14.1	15.7	16.4
East Midlands	29.91	41.7	25.4	7.9	13.0	10.3	13.5	16.8	13.7
East Anglia	14.34	47.3	26.9	7.1	17.0	9.3	17.2	19.2	17.3
South East	119.69	48.3	30.9	10.3	14.9	11.6	15.5	20.5	21.0
South West	32.87	51.1	28.8	10.2	17.5	11.5	17.4	21.4	20.9
West Midlands	41.96	42.0	23.4	8.4	12.2	12.2	16.0	17.4	16.8
North West	50.60	45.5	27.8	9.9	12.7	12.6	15.4	17.7	16.9
England	352.29	45.4	27.8	9.4	14.1	11.4	15.4	18.6	18.1

¹ GCE O-level grades A to C; CSE grade 1.

Source: Department of Education and Science

8.8 School leavers' examination achievements¹, academic years

Thousands and percentages

		'A' levels			'O' levels/CSEs only			
	Total leavers (000s) = 100%	3 or more passes(%)	2(%)	1(%)	5 or more higher grades(%)	1-4 higher grades(%)	1 or more other grades(%)	No graded results(%)
1981/82 Males								
North	26.0	8.7	3.1	2.6	8.6	26.2	37.5	13.3
Yorkshire & Humberside	40.8	10.4	3.1	2.2	7.3	23.5	40.6	12.9
East Midlands	31.3	10.2	2.8	2.8	8.5	23.3	42.4	10.0
East Anglia	15.1	9.4	3.8	2.7	11.0	24.5	37.0	11.5
South East	132.2	11.6	4.9	3.9	9.4	23.8	35.0	11.4
South West	35.6	10.3	4.1	3.2	11.1	27.7	34.9	8.6
West Midlands	45.5	9.0	3.8	2.6	8.0	24.9	37.5	14.2
North West	55.6	10.6	2.8	2.3	8.7	26.2	35.9	13.5
England	382.2	10.5	3.9	3.1	9.0	24.7	36.9	12.0
Wales	23.1	7.4	4.2	2.9	9.9	25.7	28.5	21.4
Northern Ireland	14.5	10.9	5.0	3.4	8.6	19.0	20.0	33.1
1981/82 Females								
North	25.6	7.5	3.9	3.3	11.4	29.6	35.2	9.1
Yorkshire & Humberside	39.8	7.9	3.7	2.8	10.6	27.2	36.9	10.9
East Midlands	30.6	7.7	4.6	2.6	9.5	27.7	39.0	8.8
East Anglia	14.0	7.8	4.2	3.5	11.1	28.0	38.1	7.1
South East	128.6	9.8	5.5	4.0	11.6	28.4	32.4	8.3
South West	34.1	9.5	4.8	3.3	13.6	30.0	32.4	6.4
West Midlands	42.9	7.5	3.3	3.0	10.9	29.2	35.2	10.8
North West	53.7	9.4	3.5	2.7	11.1	29.8	32.3	11.2
England	368.9	8.8	4.5	3.3	11.3	28.7	34.2	9.2
Wales	22.1	7.6	6.3	3.6	11.2	28.5	26.5	16.3
Northern Ireland	13.2	11.8	6.9	4.5	11.5	21.8	20.8	22.7
1985/86 Males								
North	24.4	9.0	3.1	2.0	10.7	25.6	39.5	10.2
Yorkshire & Humberside	40.7	9.4	2.9	2.5	8.8	23.4	40.4	12.5
East Midlands	31.1	9.3	3.7	2.5	8.3	22.0	44.4	9.9
East Anglia	14.8	10.1	3.8	2.1	10.7	23.6	37.7	12.0
South East	123.1	11.9	4.9	3.5	10.2	24.6	34.8	10.1
South West	33.6	10.6	4.1	3.1	13.0	25.4	37.4	6.3
West Midlands	44.4	9.4	2.8	3.0	9.2	24.5	38.7	12.4
North West	53.8	11.2	2.5	2.3	11.1	24.8	34.8	13.3
England	365.9	10.6	3.7	2.9	10.2	24.4	37.4	10.8
Wales	21.9	9.2	4.3	2.7	9.1	24.7	31.7	18.4
Northern Ireland ²	13.5	13.2	4.7	3.4	10.5	19.8	20.9	27.4
1985/86 Females								
North	23.8	7.6	2.7	2.8	11.4	28.9	37.6	8.9
Yorkshire & Humberside	39.2	8.0	3.0	2.6	10.9	28.2	37.2	10.0
East Midlands	29.9	7.6	3.5	3.1	11.4	28.3	39.2	6.9
East Anglia	14.3	7.6	3.6	3.0	13.3	28.6	35.9	8.0
South East	119.7	10.3	5.0	4.1	12.6	29.1	31.3	7.6
South West	32.9	8.9	5.1	2.6	15.2	31.5	31.9	4.8
West Midlands	42.0	8.4	3.3	3.0	11.9	29.2	35.1	9.0
North West	50.6	9.3	2.8	2.6	12.2	30.7	32.0	10.4
England	352.3	9.0	3.9	3.2	12.4	29.4	33.9	8.2
Wales	21.2	8.2	5.7	3.4	11.9	27.4	29.6	13.8
Northern Ireland ²	13.4	14.8	6.7	4.1	14.1	23.9	20.1	16.3

¹ GCE 'O' level grades A to C, CSE grade or an 'O' level grade on an 'A' level paper.

² GCE 'O' level grades D and E or CSE grades 2 to 5.

Source: Department of Education and Science

8.9 School leavers examination achievements: Scotland¹

Percentages

	SCE H grades			SCE O grades only				Total leavers (000s) = 100%
	5 or more	3 - 4	1 - 2	1 or more		No graded results		
				O grades A - C/1—3 standard grades 1—3	O grades D/E 4—5 standard grades 4—7			
				5 or more	1 - 4			
Males								
1981/82	10.2	9.2	9.4	7.7	25.2	8.2	30.1	45.7
1985/86	10.4	8.7	10.0	8.3	26.0	10.4	26.2	42.6
Females								
1981/82	10.3	11.8	12.7	7.0	23.6	9.0	25.7	42.9
1985/86	10.8	11.4	13.9	7.6	25.0	10.0	21.2	40.5

¹ See explanatory notes in Appendix A.

Source: Scottish Education Department

8.10 Home students in public sector and grant-aided establishments of further education in England¹, at November

Thousands

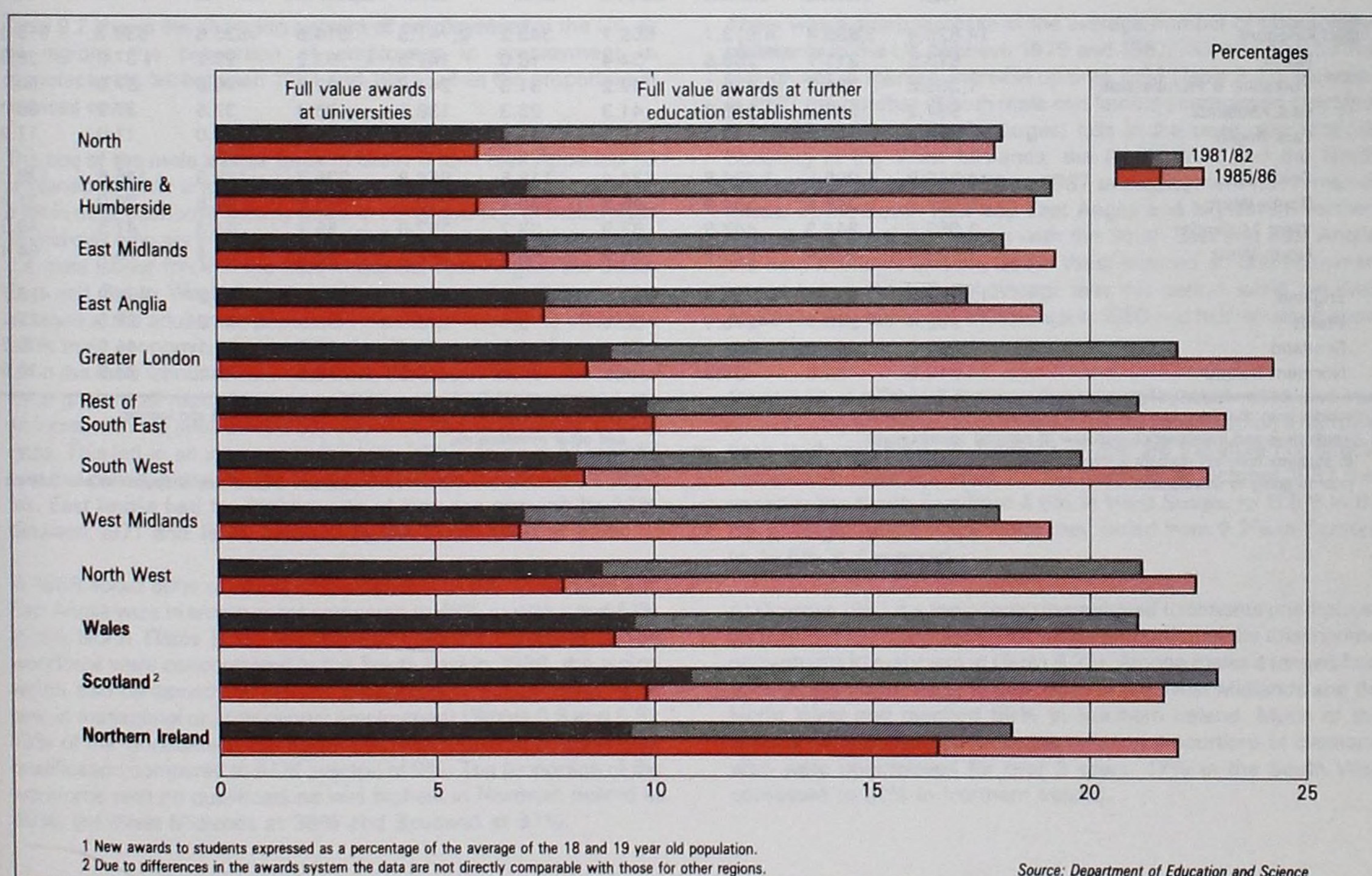
	All students		Full-time sandwich courses		Part-time day students		Evening only	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1981								
North	57.4	45.1	14.3	15.4	32.1	13.2	11.0	16.5
Yorkshire & Humberside	97.4	95.9	23.0	25.5	51.0	28.9	23.5	41.5
East Midlands	75.1	72.6	18.4	21.4	37.2	19.0	19.5	32.2
East Anglia	28.7	25.2	7.5	8.6	14.1	4.7	7.0	11.8
South East								
Greater London	129.7	120.6	34.2	39.1	56.1	34.4	39.4	47.1
Rest of South East	183.9	163.1	48.6	56.2	91.8	46.0	43.5	61.0
South West	74.6	76.4	20.5	23.8	35.1	19.5	19.0	33.1
West Midlands	102.5	92.8	26.9	31.9	49.2	23.4	26.4	37.6
North West	132.7	129.9	34.6	39.3	67.0	40.6	31.2	50.0
England ²	894.7	829.4	237.9	267.5	435.7	230.7	221.1	331.2
1986								
North	61.2	57.4	16.3	16.8	29.2	18.5	15.6	22.1
Yorkshire & Humberside	103.5	120.3	27.6	28.7	47.7	42.6	28.3	49.1
East Midlands	81.6	90.6	21.0	24.0	38.3	31.2	22.3	35.4
East Anglia	34.6	37.9	8.9	10.3	15.4	10.1	10.3	17.5
South East								
Greater London	135.0	143.1	38.4	43.9	54.4	47.5	42.3	51.7
Rest of South East	194.0	207.7	55.5	62.9	86.6	66.5	51.9	78.3
South West	86.0	100.5	25.3	28.2	36.7	31.1	24.0	41.2
West Midlands	116.8	119.8	31.1	33.9	54.2	40.4	31.5	45.5
North West	158.0	184.1	40.7	43.8	73.2	69.0	44.1	71.2
England ²	983.5	1,071.0	274.2	300.1	438.3	358.3	271.0	412.6

¹ By region of residence. Excludes students in adult education centres.

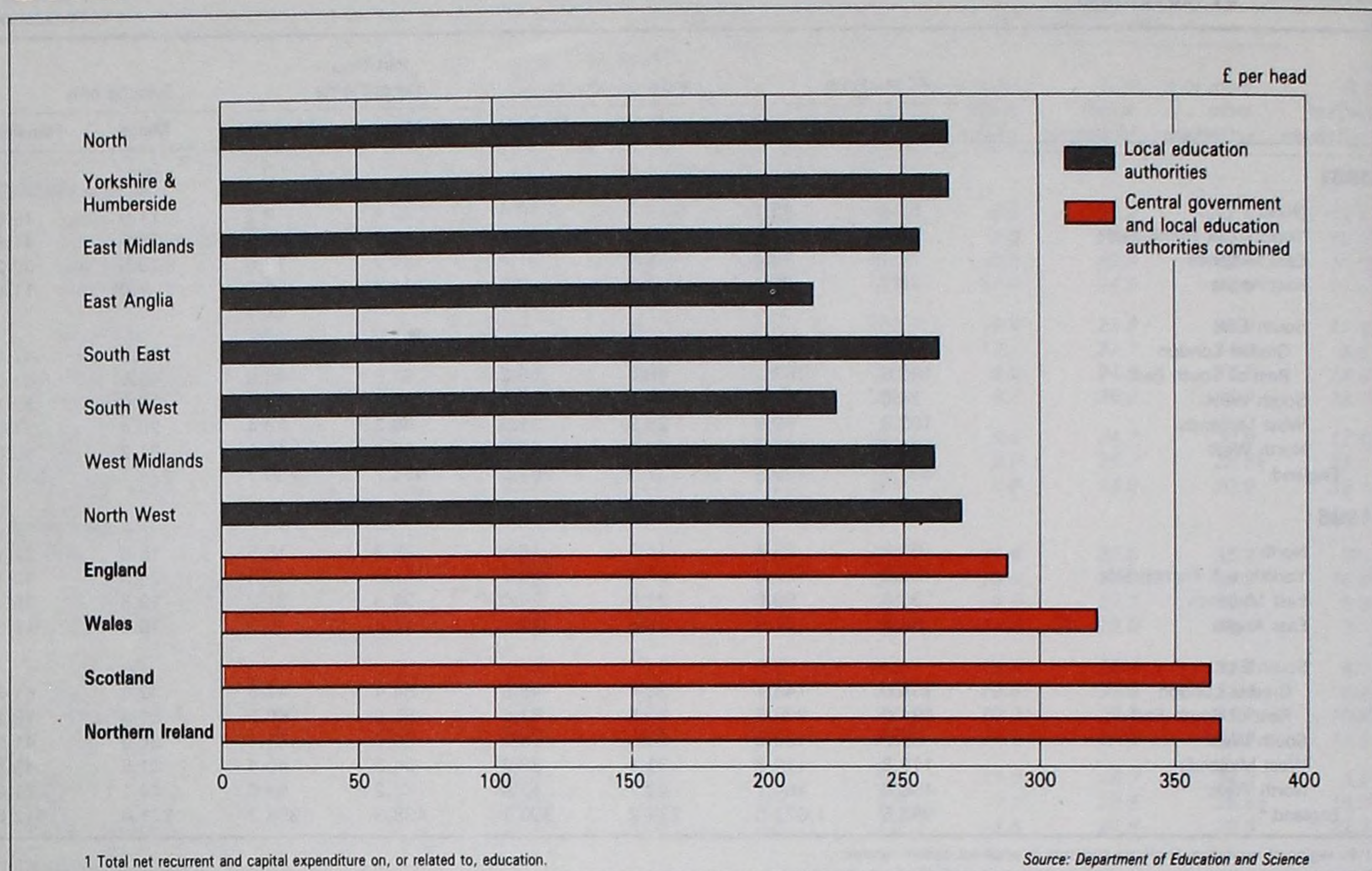
² Includes students whose place of residence was outside England, unknown or unclassified.

Source: Department of Education and Science

8.11 New awards to students¹: by region of usual residence, academic years 1981/82 and 1985/86



8.12 Educational expenditure¹ by central and local government, financial year 1985/86



8.13 Local education authorities: expenditure, financial year 1985/86

£ million

	Total ¹	Nursery and primary schools	Secondary schools	Special schools	Universities ²	Further education	Administration and inspection	Other educational services ³	School meals and milk	Capital expenditure
United Kingdom	14,626.4	3,685.4	4,913.7	659.7	343.2	2,741.3	614.6	622.6	530.3	515.6
North	823.5	211.7	283.6	34.4	18.0	147.8	33.2	29.2	37.0	28.6
Yorkshire & Humberside	1,309.8	321.7	455.1	49.2	31.3	247.8	52.6	45.0	57.0	50.1
East Midlands	994.2	245.3	348.2	41.3	23.3	188.2	36.4	37.6	37.2	36.7
East Anglia	425.7	112.8	149.0	17.1	11.2	67.9	19.5	20.0	11.0	17.2
South East	4,519.8	1,096.5	1,424.8	234.4	118.5	956.8	225.7	178.9	145.6	138.6
South West	1,011.7	241.4	334.6	45.9	30.4	210.2	42.8	44.8	30.0	31.6
West Midlands	1,352.7	344.3	467.9	61.9	33.2	257.9	55.2	41.3	41.5	49.5
North West	1,728.4	423.4	570.4	81.9	46.4	341.1	69.8	55.4	75.6	64.4
England	12,165.8	2,997.1	4,033.6	566.1	312.3	2,417.7	535.2	452.2	434.9	416.7
Wales	802.4	213.7	273.9	30.9	5.5	148.0	33.0	41.8	28.5	27.1
Scotland	1,447.7	444.0	568.9	58.4	0.2	150.4	27.5	99.1	44.0	55.2
Northern Ireland	210.5	30.6	37.3	4.3	25.2	25.2	18.9	29.5	22.9	16.6

1 Excludes loan charges.

2 Awards (fees and maintenance exclusive of parental contributions) to students normally resident within local education authority areas prior to going to universities.

3 Includes child guidance, youth services, transport, board and lodging and other maintenance.

Source: Department of Education and Science.

Chapter 9: Employment

- There were more employees in employment in June 1987 than in June 1976 in the East Midlands, East Anglia, the South East and the South West, but fewer in all other regions (Table 9.1).
- The number of females in the civilian labour force rose in all regions between 1971 and 1986, while the number of males fell in all regions except for the East Midlands, East Anglia, the South East and the South West (Table 9.3).
- The number of self-employed people rose in all regions between 1979 and 1987, except for Northern Ireland. The increase was highest in the South West at 90% (Table 9.1).
- The highest qualified members of the workforce were concentrated in the South East in 1986 where 13% had a degree or equivalent qualification (Table 9.9).
- The unemployment rate remained at the lowest in the South East and East Anglia in 1987 at 7½% and highest in the North at 15% and Northern Ireland at 18% (Table 9.21).

The **civilian working population** (see Appendix A) was larger in all regions in 1987 than it had been in 1976, except for the North, North West and Wales (Table 9.1). The total number of employees in employment in the United Kingdom rose between 1976 and 1979, fell between 1979 and 1983 and then rose again thereafter. The pattern among the regions was broadly similar to this. However, in the North West and Wales the number continued to fall until 1986. Also, after a slight recovery between 1983 and 1985, the number in Northern Ireland fell to below its 1983 level in 1987. There were more employees in employment in 1987 than in 1976 in East Midlands, East Anglia, the South East and the South West, but fewer in all other regions. However, the number of female employees in employment rose over this period in all regions except for the North West, while the number of male employees fell in all regions except for East Anglia. In contrast, the number of self-employed people in the United Kingdom fell between 1976 and 1979, but has since risen considerably. In 1987 the number was higher than it had been in 1976 in all regions except for Northern Ireland. Between 1979 and 1987 the South West experienced the highest growth in the number of self-employed at 90%. In 1987, 13.6% of the civilian working population were in self-employment in this region, the highest in the UK (Map 9.6).

Table 9.2 shows the changing **pattern of employment** in the UK. In all regions the proportion of employees in employment in manufacturing fell between 1981 and 1987, while the proportion in services rose.

The size of the **male labour force** in Great Britain (see Appendix A) remained virtually unchanged between 1971 and 1986 because of a fall in male economic activity rates, ie the proportion of males aged 16 and over who are in the labour force (Tables 9.4 and 9.5). However, the male labour force in the East Midlands, East Anglia, the South East and South West all increased over this period because the increase in the adult male population was large enough to offset the fall in male economic activity rates. In all other regions there was a fall in the male labour force. In contrast, the size of the female labour force grew in all regions between 1971 and 1986 because of both an increase in the adult female population and a rise in female activity rates. This led to an increase in the total labour force in all regions over this period, except for the North West which experienced a slight fall. East Anglia had the highest rate of increase growing by 27% between 1971 and 1976, followed by the South West at 22%.

In 1986 about 60% of heads of households in the South East and East Anglia were in employment compared to 49% in Wales and 51% in the North (Table 9.7). The highest qualified members of the workforce were concentrated in the South East in 1986, the region which also contained the highest proportion of people aged 16 or over in managerial or professional employment (Tables 9.8 and 9.9); 13% of the workforce in the South East had a degree or equivalent qualification compared to a UK average of 9%. The proportion of the workforce with no qualifications was highest in Northern Ireland at 40%, the West Midlands at 38% and Scotland at 37%.

There were 1.9 million **working days lost** through industrial disputes in 1986 in the UK (Table 9.12), the lowest total since 1963. In 1984 and 1985 there were respectively 27.1 and 6.4 million working days lost, primarily because of the year-long miners' strike which ended in March 1985. Yorkshire and Humberside had by far the highest number of working days lost in these two years. However, in 1986 it had only the fourth highest.

The number of **confirmed redundancies** (see Appendix A) in Great Britain fell from a rate of 11 per 1,000 employees in 1986 to an annualised rate of 8 per 1,000 during the first half of 1987 (Table 10.13). All regions experienced a fall except for the East Midlands.

Tables 9.14 to 9.17 look at the government's **training schemes and employment measures**. Between July 1986 and April 1987, 1.3 million unemployed people in Great Britain were interviewed under the Restart Programme (Table 10.15). The proportion of people who were given an offer of an opportunity aimed at helping them towards employment was highest in the Northern region at 93%. However, only 68% of those interviewed actually took up the offer, the lowest proportion in GB.

There was a sharp increase in the average number of **unemployed claimants** in the UK between 1979 and 1981, followed by a further, though not so marked, increase up until 1986 (Table 9.21). However, in 1987 the number of both male and female unemployed claimants fell in all regions, with the largest falls in the unemployment rate occurring in the West Midlands, the North West and the North. Throughout the period 1979 to 1987 unemployment has remained lowest in the South East and East Anglia and highest in Northern Ireland and the North. Along with the South East and East Anglia, the East Midlands and the South West retained an unemployment rate at below the national average over this period, while the West Midlands rose above the UK average in 1980 and has remained above it since.

Chart 9.18 and Table 2.6 show that **unemployment rates** also vary considerably at county level (these rates are calculated on a narrower base to those shown in Table 10.21 and are therefore not directly comparable - see Appendix A). For example, at October 1987 they varied in the South East from 4.6% in West Sussex to 11.6% in the Isle of Wight, while in the North they varied from 9.2% in Cumbria to 18.6% in Cleveland.

At October 1987 the **long-term unemployed** (claimants unemployed for over one year) accounted for a high proportion of the total number of claimants in every region (Table 9.23). Among males it ranged from 39% in the South West to over 50% in the West Midlands and the North West and reached 59% in Northern Ireland. Much of this variation was accounted for by the differing proportions of claimants who were unemployed for over 3 years; 17% in the South West compared to 31% in Northern Ireland.

9.1 Employment structure of the civilian working population¹, at June

Thousands

	1976	1979	1981	1983	1986	1987
United Kingdom						
Civilian working population	25,774	26,313	26,407	26,272	27,444	27,568
Males	15,949	15,925	16,031	15,790	16,096	16,052
Females	9,825	10,389	10,376	10,482	11,338	11,516
Employees in employment	22,557	23,173	21,892	21,067	21,588	21,802
Males	13,401	13,487	12,562	11,940	11,889	11,877
Females	9,156	9,686	9,330	9,127	9,689	9,925
Self-employed (with or without employees)	1,952	1,906	2,119	2,221	2,627	2,861
Unemployed (males and females)	1,266	1,234	2,395	2,984	3,229	2,905
North						
Civilian working population	1,442	1,436	1,388	1,365	1,415	1,409
Males	912	882	854	829	842	832
Females	530	554	534	536	574	577
Employees in employment	1,255	1,248	1,122	1,057	1,078	1,090
Males	769	741	654	605	598	599
Females	486	506	468	451	480	490
Self-employed (with or without employees)	87	77	84	91	105	108
Unemployed (males and females)	100	111	182	218	232	211
Yorkshire & Humberside						
Civilian working population	2,239	2,253	2,242	2,217	2,314	2,321
Males	1,404	1,380	1,381	1,348	1,372	1,363
Females	834	873	861	869	942	958
Employees in employment	1,968	2,011	1,852	1,772	1,786	1,802
Males	1,191	1,195	1,083	1,019	991	987
Females	777	815	768	753	795	814
Self-employed (with or without employees)	162	134	164	169	216	236
Unemployed (males and females)	109	109	227	277	312	283
East Midlands						
Civilian working population	1,690	1,740	1,761	1,765	1,884	1,899
Males	1,054	1,063	1,081	1,076	1,117	1,120
Females	636	676	680	689	767	779
Employees in employment	1,497	1,555	1,467	1,426	1,518	1,528
Males	900	914	855	819	856	852
Females	597	641	613	607	661	676
Self-employed (with or without employees)	122	116	144	157	167	189
Unemployed (males and females)	71	69	150	182	199	182
East Anglia						
Civilian working population	776	810	826	856	949	994
Males	489	502	515	526	575	592
Females	287	308	311	330	374	401
Employees in employment	669	702	681	688	762	795
Males	405	417	400	401	441	458
Females	265	285	281	287	321	338
Self-employed (with or without employees)	75	79	87	94	105	127
Unemployed (males and females)	32	29	58	74	81	71
South East						
Civilian working population	8,168	8,364	8,479	8,502	9,026	9,150
Males	4,984	5,019	5,094	5,058	5,208	5,261
Females	3,184	3,345	3,385	3,443	3,817	3,888
Employees in employment	7,247	7,473	7,263	7,082	7,349	7,448
Males	4,243	4,295	4,135	3,995	4,023	4,028
Females	3,004	3,178	3,128	3,087	3,327	3,420
Self-employed (with or without employees)	631	651	700	730	904	1,032
Unemployed (males and females)	290	240	516	689	772	669
South West						
Civilian working population	1,777	1,828	1,911	1,902	2,018	2,039
Males	1,107	1,093	1,168	1,138	1,181	1,181
Females	670	734	743	764	837	858
Employees in employment	1,514	1,598	1,541	1,515	1,566	1,593
Males	894	921	883	857	862	865
Females	619	677	658	658	705	726
Self-employed (with or without employees)	169	146	227	213	256	278
Unemployed (males and females)	94	83	142	174	196	170

(continued)

9.1 (continued)

Thousands

	1976	1979	1981	1983	1986	1987
West Midlands						
Civilian working population	2,466	2,493	2,501	2,466	2,545	2,563
Males	1,550	1,542	1,544	1,517	1,526	1,530
Females	917	951	957	949	1,020	1,033
Employees in employment	2,186	2,241	2,051	1,942	2,017	2,051
Males	1,325	1,338	1,199	1,127	1,146	1,155
Females	861	903	852	815	871	895
Self-employed (with or without employees)	160	141	170	177	187	209
Unemployed (males and females)	120	111	280	347	342	303
North West						
Civilian working population	3,035	3,072	3,020	2,949	2,973	2,940
Males	1,843	1,831	1,805	1,747	1,713	1,682
Females	1,191	1,241	1,216	1,202	1,259	1,258
Employees in employment	2,638	2,676	2,466	2,302	2,262	2,262
Males	1,543	1,539	1,391	1,276	1,206	1,191
Females	1,095	1,137	1,075	1,026	1,056	1,071
Self-employed (with or without employees)	209	214	217	224	267	279
Unemployed (males and females)	188	182	337	424	444	399
England						
Civilian working population	21,593	21,996	22,129	22,022	23,125	23,314
Males	13,344	13,313	13,442	13,240	13,536	13,562
Females	8,249	8,683	8,687	8,783	9,600	9,752
Employees in employment	18,973	19,503	18,444	17,785	18,347	18,568
Males	11,270	11,360	10,600	10,099	10,124	10,135
Females	7,703	8,143	7,845	7,684	8,223	8,432
Self-employed (with or without employees)	1,615	1,558	1,793	1,855	2,207	2,458
Unemployed (males and females)	1,005	935	1,891	2,384	2,578	2,288
Wales						
Civilian working population	1,188	1,230	1,193	1,176	1,189	1,163
Males	764	769	744	722	726	692
Females	424	461	449	454	463	471
Employees in employment	995	1,033	939	888	861	863
Males	612	618	551	510	483	479
Females	383	415	389	377	378	385
Self-employed (with or without employees)	122	124	115	126	154	148
Unemployed (males and females)	71	73	139	162	174	151
Scotland						
Civilian working population	2,361	2,429	2,421	2,402	2,444	2,420
Males	1,439	1,445	1,439	1,422	1,429	1,397
Females	922	984	982	980	1,015	1,023
Employees in employment	2,071	2,102	2,002	1,899	1,888	1,886
Males	1,210	1,205	1,128	1,060	1,022	1,006
Females	861	897	874	839	866	880
Self-employed (with or without employees)	151	160	149	179	205	194
Unemployed (males and females)	139	167	270	324	351	340
Northern Ireland						
Civilian working population	624	658	664	670	675	671
Males	397	401	406	406	405	402
Females	227	257	258	264	270	269
Employees in employment	509	535	506	495	489	485
Males	304	304	283	269	260	257
Females	205	231	224	226	229	228
Self-employed (with or without employees)	64	64	61	61	60	60
Unemployed (males and females)	51	60	96	113	126	126

1 See explanatory notes in Appendix A. Data may not be correct to the last figure shown.

Source: Department of Employment

9: EMPLOYMENT

9.2 Industrial distribution of employees in employment¹: by sex, at June

Percentages

(Division 2)	All industries and services (000s) = 100% (0-9)	Agriculture forestry, fishing (0)	Energy and water supply (1)	Manufacturing (revised definition)		
				Metals, minerals and chemicals (2)	Metal goods, engineering and vehicles industries (3)	Other manufac- turing (4)
1981 Males and Females						
United Kingdom	21,892	1.7	3.2	4.3	13.4	10.8
North	1,122	1.2	6.1	7.3	13.6	9.4
Yorkshire & Humberside	1,852	1.5	6.3	6.9	11.0	13.6
East Midlands	1,467	2.2	6.3	4.4	14.5	17.5
East Anglia	681	5.6	1.8	2.6	11.5	13.1
South East	7,263	1.0	1.7	2.6	12.1	8.5
South West	1,541	3.0	1.9	2.7	13.0	10.0
West Midlands	2,051	1.4	2.7	6.5	24.5	8.9
North West	2,466	0.7	2.7	5.4	13.8	13.6
England	18,444	1.5	3.1	4.3	13.9	10.8
Wales	939	2.4	6.5	7.6	10.4	7.6
Scotland	2,002	2.2	3.6	3.3	10.7	11.4
Northern Ireland	506	3.8	2.0	2.5	7.8	14.0
1987 Males and Females						
United Kingdom	21,802	1.5	2.3	3.5	10.4	9.7
North	1,090	1.1	4.7	5.4	9.9	8.9
Yorkshire & Humberside	1,802	1.4	4.2	4.4	8.2	12.3
East Midlands	1,528	1.9	4.2	3.9	11.5	16.8
East Anglia	795	4.2	1.0	4.0	9.9	11.9
South East	7,448	0.9	1.4	2.2	8.8	7.3
South West	1,592	2.6	1.6	3.1	11.5	8.5
West Midlands	2,051	1.3	1.9	5.8	19.0	9.2
North West	2,262	0.7	2.0	4.1	11.0	11.9
England	18,568	1.4	2.2	3.5	10.7	9.7
Wales	863	2.4	3.8	6.6	8.1	9.2
Scotland	1,886	1.6	2.4	2.4	9.4	9.1
Northern Ireland	485	4.0	1.8	2.0	6.2	12.5
1987 Males						
United Kingdom	11,877	2.0	3.6	5.0	15.1	10.3
North	599	1.8	7.5	8.5	14.4	9.0
Yorkshire & Humberside	987	1.9	6.8	6.7	12.1	13.1
East Midlands	852	2.5	6.8	5.5	17.0	15.4
East Anglia	458	5.1	1.5	5.3	13.8	12.9
South East	4,028	1.0	2.0	2.8	12.6	8.5
South West	865	3.7	2.3	4.5	16.5	9.9
West Midlands	1,155	1.6	2.9	7.4	26.2	9.3
North West	1,191	1.0	3.0	5.9	16.9	12.8
England	10,135	1.7	3.4	4.9	15.5	10.5
Wales	479	3.5	6.1	10.2	10.9	9.0
Scotland	1,006	2.5	3.8	3.7	14.0	8.8
Northern Ireland	257	6.5	2.9	3.1	9.3	12.4
1987 Females						
United Kingdom	9,925	0.9	0.7	1.8	4.8	9.0
North	490	0.4	1.0	1.6	4.3	8.8
Yorkshire & Humberside	814	0.7	1.0	1.7	3.2	11.3
East Midlands	676	1.3	0.7	1.9	4.4	18.5
East Anglia	338	3.0	0.3	2.4	4.7	10.7
South East	3,420	0.7	0.7	1.4	4.3	5.9
South West	726	1.4	0.7	1.4	5.5	6.7
West Midlands	895	0.9	0.7	3.7	9.7	9.2
North West	1,071	0.4	0.8	2.1	4.5	10.8
England	8,432	0.9	0.7	1.9	4.9	8.8
Wales	385	1.0	1.0	2.1	4.7	9.1
Scotland	880	0.6	0.8	1.0	4.0	9.4
Northern Ireland	228	1.2	0.5	0.6	2.6	12.5

(continued)

9.2 (continued)

Percentages

(Division ²)	Construction (5)	Distribution hotels and catering; repairs (6)	Transport and communication (7)	Banking finance, insurance, business services and leasing (8)	Public administration and other services (9)
1981 Males and Females					
United Kingdom	5.2	19.1	6.5	7.9	28.0
North	6.1	18.6	5.4	5.3	26.9
Yorkshire & Humberside	5.3	18.7	5.7	5.7	25.3
East Midlands	4.4	17.4	5.0	5.2	23.3
East Anglia	5.6	20.0	6.5	6.6	26.7
South East	4.7	19.8	8.3	11.6	29.6
South West	5.2	22.5	5.6	7.3	28.7
West Midlands	4.5	17.1	4.4	6.0	24.2
North West	4.9	18.6	6.3	6.8	27.1
England	4.9	19.2	6.6	8.3	27.4
Wales	5.8	17.6	5.6	5.3	31.2
Scotland	7.0	19.1	6.4	6.4	29.4
Northern Ireland	5.6	15.7	5.0	5.0	39.5
1987 Males and Females					
United Kingdom	4.6	20.5	6.2	10.7	30.7
North	5.2	18.5	5.2	7.1	34.0
Yorkshire & Humberside	4.9	21.6	5.8	8.1	29.2
East Midlands	4.1	19.1	5.2	6.1	27.3
East Anglia	5.0	20.5	8.1	8.8	26.7
South East	3.9	20.8	7.7	15.3	31.7
South West	4.0	22.5	5.3	10.2	30.7
West Midlands	4.4	18.2	4.2	8.8	27.2
North West	4.9	21.8	5.7	8.8	29.0
England	4.3	20.6	6.3	11.2	30.1
Wales	4.9	20.2	4.9	7.4	32.6
Scotland	7.3	20.3	5.8	8.7	33.0
Northern Ireland	5.1	16.8	3.8	5.8	42.1
1987 Males					
United Kingdom	7.5	16.9	9.0	9.9	20.9
North	8.7	13.2	7.8	6.5	22.7
Yorkshire & Humberside	7.8	16.2	8.5	8.0	18.8
East Midlands	6.3	15.6	7.3	5.2	18.4
East Anglia	7.7	16.8	11.6	7.9	17.7
South East	6.1	18.7	11.0	14.8	22.4
South West	6.5	18.7	7.7	9.0	21.0
West Midlands	6.9	15.4	5.7	7.5	17.1
North West	8.4	16.5	8.7	7.7	18.9
England	6.9	17.2	9.1	10.4	20.4
Wales	7.9	15.2	7.3	6.9	22.5
Scotland	12.5	15.6	8.7	7.9	22.1
Northern Ireland	8.7	15.1	5.8	5.3	33.9
1987 Females					
United Kingdom	1.2	24.7	2.8	11.6	42.5
North	0.8	25.3	2.0	7.7	47.9
Yorkshire & Humberside	1.5	28.1	2.5	8.2	41.8
East Midlands	1.2	23.5	2.7	7.2	38.5
East Anglia	1.2	25.5	3.3	10.1	38.8
South East	1.2	23.3	3.8	15.9	42.7
South West	1.1	27.0	2.5	11.6	42.2
West Midlands	1.3	21.8	2.2	10.5	40.1
North West	1.2	27.6	2.3	10.0	40.3
England	1.2	24.7	3.0	12.1	41.8
Wales	1.0	26.3	1.8	8.1	45.0
Scotland	1.2	25.5	2.4	9.6	45.3
Northern Ireland	1.0	18.8	1.6	6.3	54.8

1 See explanatory notes in Appendix A.

2 Divisions of the Standard Industrial Classification (revised 1980).

Source: Department of Employment

9: EMPLOYMENT

9.3 Civilian labour force ¹

Thousands

	1971	1979	1981	1983	1984	1985	1986
Great Britain	24,895	26,021	26,228	25,899	26,411	26,603	26,735
North	1,394	1,469	1,475	1,424	1,439	1,417	1,442
Yorkshire & Humberside	2,214	2,321	2,343	2,308	2,323	2,344	2,332
East Midlands	1,685	1,831	1,864	1,849	1,898	1,882	1,945
East Anglia	737	859	883	901	912	929	939
South East	8,138	8,232	8,373	8,323	8,613	8,673	8,688
South West	1,752	1,954	1,991	2,011	2,056	2,125	2,138
West Midlands	2,452	2,530	2,513	2,456	2,469	2,507	2,531
North West	3,058	3,089	3,107	3,003	3,025	3,062	3,047
England	21,430	22,284	22,549	22,278	22,733	22,939	23,061
Wales	1,162	1,253	1,249	1,203	1,252	1,233	1,263
Scotland	2,303	2,484	2,430	2,418	2,426	2,431	2,410

¹ The civilian labour force aged 16 or over at June each year.
See explanatory details in Appendix A.

Source: Labour Force Survey, Department of Employment

9.4 Civilian labour force ¹ : components of change

Percentages

	1971-1985 (as % of 1971 labour force)			1985-1986 (as % of 1985 labour force)		
	Total change	Population effect ²	Activity rate effect ³	Total change	Population effect ²	Activity rate effect ³
Males						
Great Britain	-0.2	7.1	-7.3	-0.2	0.5	-0.7
North	-6.1	4.9	-11.1	0.1	0.0	0.1
Yorkshire & Humberside	-1.0	6.1	-7.1	-2.7	0.2	-2.9
East Midlands	3.2	12.5	-9.3	2.8	1.0	1.8
East Anglia	13.4	18.8	-5.4	0.2	1.1	-0.9
South East	0.7	5.3	-4.7	-0.3	0.4	-0.7
South West	8.9	14.1	-5.2	1.2	1.2	-0.1
West Midlands	-3.7	5.8	-9.4	-0.2	0.2	-0.4
North West	-5.5	3.4	-8.9	-0.9	0.2	-1.1
England	0.1	7.0	-6.9	-0.2	0.5	-0.6
Wales	-4.3	7.5	-11.8	0.5	0.7	-0.2
Scotland	-0.6	7.9	-8.5	-1.1	0.3	-1.3
Females						
Great Britain	18.6	5.7	12.8	1.5	0.5	1.0
North	15.4	2.7	12.8	4.3	0.0	4.2
Yorkshire & Humberside	17.8	4.7	13.2	2.6	0.4	2.3
East Midlands	26.7	12.6	14.1	4.1	0.9	3.2
East Anglia	49.5	23.4	26.2	2.3	1.6	0.8
South East	15.7	3.7	11.9	0.8	0.7	0.1
South West	42.8	15.2	27.7	-0.2	1.4	-1.5
West Midlands	12.4	5.3	7.0	2.6	0.2	2.4
North West	9.2	0.4	8.7	0.1	0.1	0.0
England	18.6	5.6	12.9	1.5	0.6	0.9
Wales	26.4	6.6	19.8	-5.2	0.5	4.7
Scotland	15.4	4.4	10.9	-0.5	-0.1	-0.4
Total						
Great Britain	6.9	6.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.0
North	1.6	3.9	-2.3	-1.8	0.0	-1.8
Yorkshire & Humberside	5.9	5.4	0.5	-0.5	0.3	-0.8
East Midlands	11.8	12.5	-0.6	3.3	0.9	2.4
East Anglia	25.9	20.6	5.2	1.1	1.3	-0.2
South East	6.6	4.6	2.0	0.2	0.6	-0.4
South West	21.2	14.5	6.6	0.6	1.3	-0.7
West Midlands	2.3	5.6	-3.3	0.9	0.2	0.7
North West	0.2	1.9	-1.7	-0.5	0.2	-0.7
England	7.0	6.3	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.0
Wales	6.2	7.0	-0.7	2.4	0.6	1.8
Scotland	5.6	6.2	-0.6	-0.8	0.1	-1.0

¹ See footnote to Table 9.3.

² The change in the labour force which would have occurred had the activity rate in each group remained over the period at its value in the initial year.

³ Total change less the population effect.

Source: Labour Force Survey, Department of Employment

9.5 Economic activity rates¹

Percentages

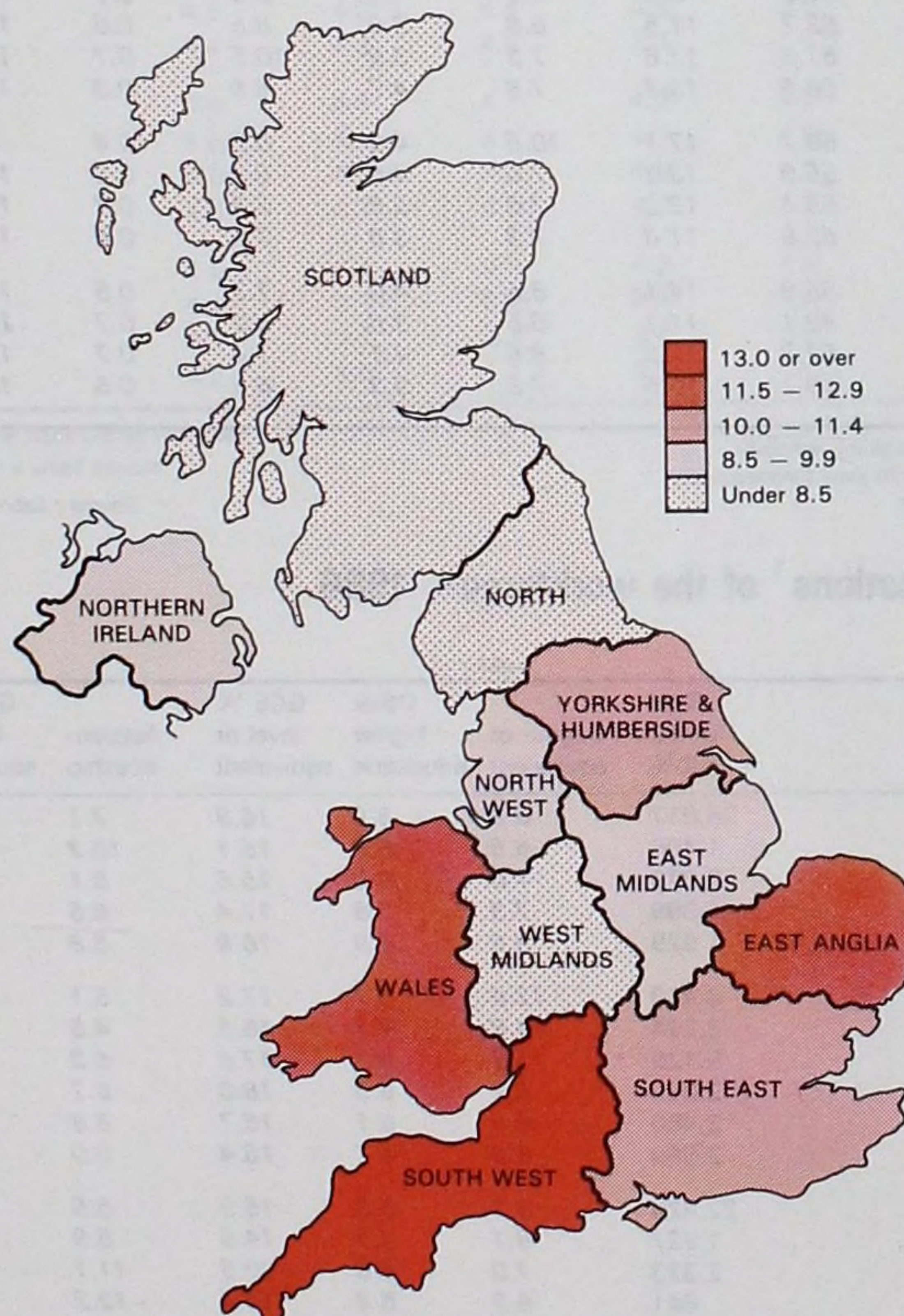
	1971	1979	1981	1983	1984	1985	1986
Males							
Great Britain	80.5	77.5	76.5	74.2	74.2	74.0	73.4
North	80.7	77.7	76.9	73.3	72.4	71.5	71.6
Yorkshire & Humberside	80.6	77.7	76.4	73.9	73.6	74.4	72.2
East Midlands	81.4	79.0	77.7	75.0	75.2	73.7	74.9
East Anglia	76.5	75.1	74.2	72.3	73.0	71.7	71.0
South East	80.8	77.8	77.4	75.7	76.3	76.1	75.5
South West	75.2	72.7	72.3	70.3	69.9	70.8	70.7
West Midlands	84.0	79.9	78.0	75.6	74.5	74.9	74.5
North West	81.8	77.3	77.1	74.0	74.0	74.0	73.2
England	80.6	77.5	76.7	74.4	74.4	74.3	73.8
Wales	78.4	75.7	73.3	69.3	70.3	69.0	68.9
Scotland	80.5	78.6	76.8	74.8	74.7	73.6	72.6
Females							
Great Britain	43.9	47.4	47.6	47.0	48.4	48.7	49.2
North	41.1	45.7	46.2	44.8	46.6	45.4	47.2
Yorkshire & Humberside	42.7	46.8	47.7	47.2	47.8	47.5	48.7
East Midlands	44.1	47.4	48.3	48.1	50.0	49.2	50.8
East Anglia	39.6	45.1	46.3	47.4	46.7	48.1	48.4
South East	46.2	48.2	48.8	48.4	50.9	51.1	51.2
South West	38.5	44.0	44.0	44.7	46.1	47.6	47.0
West Midlands	46.6	49.5	48.8	47.0	48.0	48.8	49.9
North West	45.3	48.6	48.9	47.2	47.7	48.9	48.9
England	44.3	47.5	47.9	47.3	48.8	49.2	49.7
Wales	36.7	41.9	42.2	41.2	44.0	43.0	45.0
Scotland	43.6	49.8	47.6	47.0	46.8	47.6	47.4

¹ Percentage of the home population aged 16 or over who are in the civilian labour force. See explanatory notes in Appendix A.

Source: Labour Force Survey, Department of Employment

9.6 Self-employed as a percentage of the civilian working population¹, June 1987

Percentages



¹ See explanatory notes in Appendix A.

Source: Department of Employment

9: EMPLOYMENT

9.7 Households: by economic characteristics of head, 1986

Percentages and thousands

	Economically active							Number of households (000s) = 100%
	In employment							
	Total ¹	Employee at work		Employee temporarily away from work	Self-employed	Unem- ployed	Economi- cally inactive	
		Full-time	Part-time					
United Kingdom	56.3	40.9	2.5	3.5	9.0	5.8	37.9	21,707
North	51.0	38.3	2.2	3.4	6.6	7.7	41.3	1,200
Yorkshire & Humberside	53.6	39.5	2.7	2.9	8.1	6.5	39.9	1,905
East Midlands	58.7	43.7	2.6	3.6	8.5	5.1	36.2	1,484
East Anglia	59.6	42.9	2.8	3.3	10.4	3.9	36.5	772
South East	60.6	43.7	2.5	4.0	10.2	4.6	34.8	6,679
South West	56.8	38.8	2.8	3.3	11.6	3.9	39.4	1,750
West Midlands	56.3	42.8	2.4	3.3	7.3	6.7	37.1	1,950
North West	52.6	38.4	2.7	3.2	7.9	7.1	40.3	2,440
England	57.1	41.6	2.6	3.5	9.1	5.5	37.4	18,181
Wales	48.9	33.7	2.3	3.3	9.4	6.9	44.2	1,057
Scotland	53.2	40.0	2.7	3.4	6.8	7.4	39.4	1,956
Northern Ireland	52.9	36.1	2.3	3.6	10.9	8.4	38.7	514

1 Includes those on government employment and training schemes, employment status not stated and employees who did not state whether working full or part-time. See explanatory notes in Appendix A.

Source: Labour Force Survey, Department of Employment

9.8 Occupational grouping of persons aged 16 or over, 1986

Percentages

	In employment								Unem- ployed or econ- omically inactive	Number of persons (000s) = 100%
	Employees									
	Total ¹	Mana- gerial and pro- fessional	Clerical and related	Other non- manual	Craft and similar	General labourers	Other manual	Self- employed		
United Kingdom	55.1	13.7	8.2	4.0	7.2	0.5	14.2	6.3	44.9	44,265
North	51.0	10.8	6.6	4.1	8.3	0.7	14.4	4.6	49.0	2,417
Yorkshire & Humberside	53.7	11.5	6.8	3.9	8.5	0.6	15.3	5.8	46.3	3,835
East Midlands	57.3	12.6	7.2	3.9	10.5	0.7	15.3	5.9	42.7	3,068
East Anglia	56.6	13.7	7.8	4.7	6.9	0.3	15.3	7.0	43.4	1,553
South East	58.7	17.1	10.5	4.0	5.8	0.4	3.0	7.3	41.3	13,532
South West	55.0	13.2	7.6	4.6	6.4	0.3	13.2	8.6	45.0	3,578
West Midlands	55.1	13.2	7.6	3.6	8.7	0.7	14.9	5.1	44.9	4,040
North West	52.8	11.8	7.3	3.8	7.3	0.6	15.2	5.8	47.2	4,963
England	55.9	14.1	8.5	4.0	7.2	0.5	14.2	6.5	44.1	36,984
Wales	49.1	11.1	6.5	3.6	6.2	0.7	13.2	6.5	50.9	2,207
Scotland	52.3	12.3	6.5	4.1	7.4	0.7	15.6	4.4	47.7	3,995
Northern Ireland	50.1	10.5	7.8	3.3	6.8	0.5	13.1	6.5	49.9	1,119

1 Includes those on government employment and training schemes, employment status not stated and occupation not stated/inadequately described. See explanatory notes in Appendix A.

Source: Labour Force Survey, Department of Employment

9.9 Educational qualifications¹ of the workforce², 1986

Thousands and percentages

	Total (000s) = 100%	Degree or equivalent	Other higher education	GCE 'A' level or equivalent	Appren- ticeship	GCE 'O' level or equivalent	CSE below grade 1	None	Other ³
United Kingdom	26,617	8.9	5.9	16.9	7.1	16.5	5.5	33.3	5.9
North	1,406	6.5	6.5	15.1	10.2	15.2	6.2	35.5	4.8
Yorkshire & Humberside	2,279	7.0	6.0	15.6	8.1	16.9	5.8	35.1	5.5
East Midlands	1,898	7.3	5.8	17.4	6.6	14.7	6.6	35.7	6.0
East Anglia	929	8.6	4.9	16.8	5.8	16.6	6.0	33.4	7.8
South East	8,413	12.6	5.7	17.2	5.1	17.9	5.8	29.3	6.5
Greater London	3,274	14.8	4.7	16.5	4.8	15.9	5.2	31.2	6.8
Rest of South East	5,139	11.2	6.3	17.6	5.3	19.1	6.1	28.1	6.3
South West	2,083	8.2	6.5	18.0	6.7	17.7	7.2	29.6	6.2
West Midlands	2,460	6.9	6.1	16.7	5.8	14.7	6.0	37.6	6.2
North West	2,959	6.9	5.7	16.4	8.0	16.4	5.9	34.6	6.2
England	22,426	9.2	5.9	16.9	6.5	16.7	6.0	32.6	6.2
Wales	1,227	8.1	7.1	14.5	6.9	17.3	5.1	35.7	5.2
Scotland	2,323	7.0	5.6	20.5	11.1	14.3	0.5	37.3	3.8
Northern Ireland	641	6.2	6.4	12.4	12.2	14.4	4.8	40.0	3.6

1 Figures relate to the highest qualification achieved. For classifications used, see explanatory notes in Appendix A.

2 Economically active persons of working age (men aged 16-64, women aged 16-59) including students in employment or seeking

work and persons on government employment or training schemes, except those on TOPS schemes who said they were neither working nor seeking work.

3 Includes not known or stated

Source: Labour Force Survey, Department of Employment

9.10 Overtime worked and hours lost¹: operatives in manufacturing

Hours per week

	Overtime hours worked ²		Working hours lost ²	
	1981	1987	1981	1987
Great Britain	2.4	3.4	0.5	0.1
North	2.3	3.2	0.3	0.1
Yorkshire & Humberside	2.5	3.8	0.9	—
East Midlands	2.0	3.2	0.7	0.1
East Anglia	3.0	3.3	0.4	—
Greater London	2.7	4.6	0.2	—
Rest of the				
South East	2.7	3.4	0.3	—
South West	2.8	3.9	0.3	—
West Midlands	1.9	3.5	0.9	—
North West	2.1	3.1	0.6	—
England	2.4	3.5	0.6	—
Wales	2.2	2.8	0.4	0.1
Scotland	2.6	3.1	0.6	0.2

¹ Hours lost due to short-time working and operatives being stood off.² Per week per operative.

Source: Department of Employment

9.11 Employees absent from work owing to sickness¹: by sex and age, 1986

Percentage of each age group

	Total			Males			Females		
	All ages	16–44	45 or over	All ages	16–44	45 or over	All ages	16–44	45 or over
United Kingdom	4.5	4.3	5.0	4.2	3.9	4.8	4.9	4.7	5.3
North	4.7	4.0	6.2	4.5	3.7	6.4	5.0	4.5	.. ²
Yorkshire & Humberside	4.0	3.6	4.8	3.8	3.2	5.0	4.3	4.1	4.5
East Midlands	4.6	4.3	5.4	4.6	3.5	7.0	4.6	5.2	.. ²
East Anglia	4.4	4.3	4.8	3.4	.. ²	.. ²	5.9	5.8	.. ²
South East	4.6	4.6	4.7	4.2	4.2	4.2	5.1	5.0	5.4
South West	4.5	4.7	4.1	4.1	4.2	3.7	5.0	5.2	4.6
West Midlands	4.6	4.3	5.1	4.6	4.3	5.3	4.6	4.4	4.9
North West	4.6	4.4	5.0	4.2	4.1	4.4	5.2	4.8	5.8
England	4.5	4.4	4.9	4.2	4.0	4.7	5.0	4.9	5.1
Wales	4.2	3.1	6.7	3.4	2.9	.. ²	5.1	.. ²	9.2
Scotland	4.2	3.7	5.2	3.9	3.3	5.2	4.6	4.2	5.3
Northern Ireland	4.2	4.0	.. ²	3.7	.. ²	.. ²	4.9	.. ²	.. ²

¹ At least one day away from work during the week before interview.² Figures are not given as they relate to only a small sample.Source: Department of Employment,
Labour Force Survey.

9.12 Stoppages of work due to industrial disputes ¹

Thousands and rates

	1977-1986 ²		1982		1983		1984		1985		1986	
	Days lost (000s)	Rate ³	Days lost (000s)	Rate ³	Days lost (000s)	Rate ³	Days lost (000s)	Rate ³	Days lost (000s)	Rate ³	Days lost (000s)	Rate ³
United Kingdom	10,978	498	5,313	248	3,754	178	27,135	1,278	6,402	298	1,920	89
North	1,171	1,023	447	409	241	228	4,211	3,976	890	830	233	215
Yorkshire & Humberside	2,066	1,103	575	318	415	234	9,354	5,291	2,076	1,166	250	140
East Midlands	795	531	319	220	196	137	2,908	2,015	475	314	60	40
East Anglia	128	183	109	161	57	83	87	124	43	59	28	37
South East	1,479	203	1,220	171	962	136	1,522	212	492	68	298	41
South West	399	256	170	111	88	58	393	255	87	56	62	40
West Midlands	1,167	561	471	238	289	149	1,368	696	275	138	180	89
North West	1,359	552	989	417	765	332	1,381	603	403	176	390	172
England	8,564	461	4,300	238	3,013	169	21,224	1,182	4,741	260	1,501	82
Wales	1,114	1,184	283	312	353	398	3,527	3,981	940	1,072	78	90
Scotland	1,143	575	634	325	308	162	2,333	1,227	681	358	312	165
Northern Ireland	156	307	97	195	79	160	52	105	40	80	30	61

¹ All industries and services. See explanatory notes in Appendix A.³ Days lost per 1,000 employees.² Annual average.

Source: Department of Employment

9.13 Confirmed redundancies ¹

Thousands and rates

	Number of redundancies (000s)					Rate per 1,000 employees				
	All industries			Manufacturing ²		All industries			Manufacturing ²	
	1977- 1986 ³	1986	Jan - June 1987 ⁴	1977- 1986 ³	1986	1977- 1986 ³	1986	Jan - June 1987 ⁴	1977- 1986 ³	1986
Great Britain	299	238	172	209	134	14	11	8	32	26
North	26	23	16	18	12	23	21	15	50	45
Yorkshire & Humberside	33	27	20	24	15	18	15	11	39	32
East Midlands	21	21	22	16	11	14	14	15	28	22
East Anglia	5	5	2	4	3	7	7	3	19	15
South East	51	39	26	31	21	7	5	3	18	15
South West	19	17	13	12	10	12	11	8	29	28
West Midlands	33	23	15	27	16	16	11	7	31	23
North West	53	40	25	38	22	21	18	11	43	36
England	240	195	141	169	110	13	11	8	30	24
Wales	20	11	5	14	6	22	13	6	52	29
Scotland	38	32	25	26	18	19	17	14	115	44

¹ See explanatory notes in Appendix A.³ Annual average.² Figures from 1977 to 1983 are estimated because of the change to the Standard Industrial Classification system made in January 1984.⁴ Annualised.

Source: Department of Employment

9.14 Selected training and employment measures¹, end-March 1987

Thousands of participants

	Adult Training Strategy					Voluntary Projects Programme	Enterprise Allowance	Job Release Scheme	Youth Training Scheme
	Job Training Scheme	Training for Enterprise	Wider Opportunities Training Programme	Community Programme	Community Industry				
Great Britain	68.8	67.0	91.7	244.3	7.9	79.1	81.2	23.8	318.2
Northern	4.6 ²	3.2	8.2	28.8	1.1	4.8	4.1	1.4	23.8
Yorkshire & Humberside	4.5	6.2	7.7	27.8	1.2	12.8	7.8	3.6	34.1
West Midlands	3.7	5.8	10.3	28.2	0.3	6.3	8.0	2.4	41.6
East Midlands & Eastern	5.5	7.2	8.8	19.1	0.4	7.2	8.1	2.6	36.2
South East	13.0	7.2	5.0	13.7	0.1	6.9	10.1	4.2 ³	33.3
London	12.8	7.4	6.2	17.9	0.6	12.0	8.5	— ³	17.3
South West	5.6	6.9	18.7	16.5	0.2	5.1	8.4	2.1	24.5
North West	9.1	12.2	14.0	38.2	1.2	11.6	13.1	3.6	49.1
England	58.8	56.1	78.9	190.2	5.2	66.7	68.2	21.0	259.9
Wales	3.3	3.9	3.2	22.6	1.7	6.1	5.2	0.9	20.4
Scotland	6.7	7.0	9.6	30.7	0.9	6.3	7.7	1.8	37.9

¹ See explanatory notes in Appendix A. Based on MSC Vocational and Educational Training Group regions — see Appendix B.

² Includes residential training for the disabled.

³ London data are not separately available and are included with the South East figure.

Source: Department of Employment; Manpower Services Commission

9.15 Restart counselling¹

Thousands and percentages

	People contacted (000s)	Interviews (000s)	Given an offer (000s)	Offer as % of numbers interviewed	Taking up an offer (000s)	Taking up an offer as % of numbers interviewed
Great Britain	1,572.2	1,285.1	1,144.4	89	942.7	73
Northern	121.4	102.5	95.0	93	69.3	68
Yorkshire & Humberside	162.0	134.9	120.2	89	96.8	72
West Midlands	185.9	156.6	141.7	91	114.4	73
East Midlands & Eastern	131.8	113.7	96.2	85	79.0	69
South East	152.2	116.2	98.2	85	88.0	76
London	216.3	157.0	143.0	91	115.6	74
South West	78.4	64.3	58.2	91	51.2	80
North West	259.1	216.8	189.3	87	159.3	73
England	1,307.2	1,061.9	941.7	89	773.5	73
Wales	89.3	75.6	68.7	91	59.0	78
Scotland	175.7	147.6	134.1	91	110.2	75

¹ Cumulative figures for the period 1 July 1986 to 9 April 1987. See explanatory notes in Appendix A.

Source: Department of Employment

9.16 Community Programme¹: places and employment status of former participants

Thousands and percentages

	Thousands					Employment status of former participants ² in winter 1986/87 (%)				
	End-March 1987									
	Entrants 1986/87	Filled places			Auth- orised places	In employ- ment	Commun- ity Pro- gramme	Back in		
		Total	Full- time	Part- time				In training	Unem- ployed	Other
Great Britain	307.7	243.5	60.5	183.0	284.5	36	10	3	47	5
Northern	32.7	28.8	6.4	22.4	33.1	31	16	1	49	3
Yorkshire & Humberside	34.1	27.8	7.0	20.9	31.6	34	12	4	45	5
Midlands	59.7	47.3	13.4	34.0	55.8	41	10	2	41	6
South East	19.3	13.7	3.5	10.2	17.1	43	4	3	43	6
London	25.2	17.9	3.2	14.6	21.3	33	3	6	52	5
South West	22.2	16.5	3.9	12.6	19.9	39	9	3	44	5
North West	48.8	38.2	10.3	27.9	43.9	36	8	3	49	4
England	242.0	190.2	47.7	142.6	222.7	37	10	3	46	5
Wales	28.0	22.6	5.8	16.8	26.3	37	13	2	41	6
Scotland	37.7	30.7	7.0	23.6	35.4	29	9	3	56	2

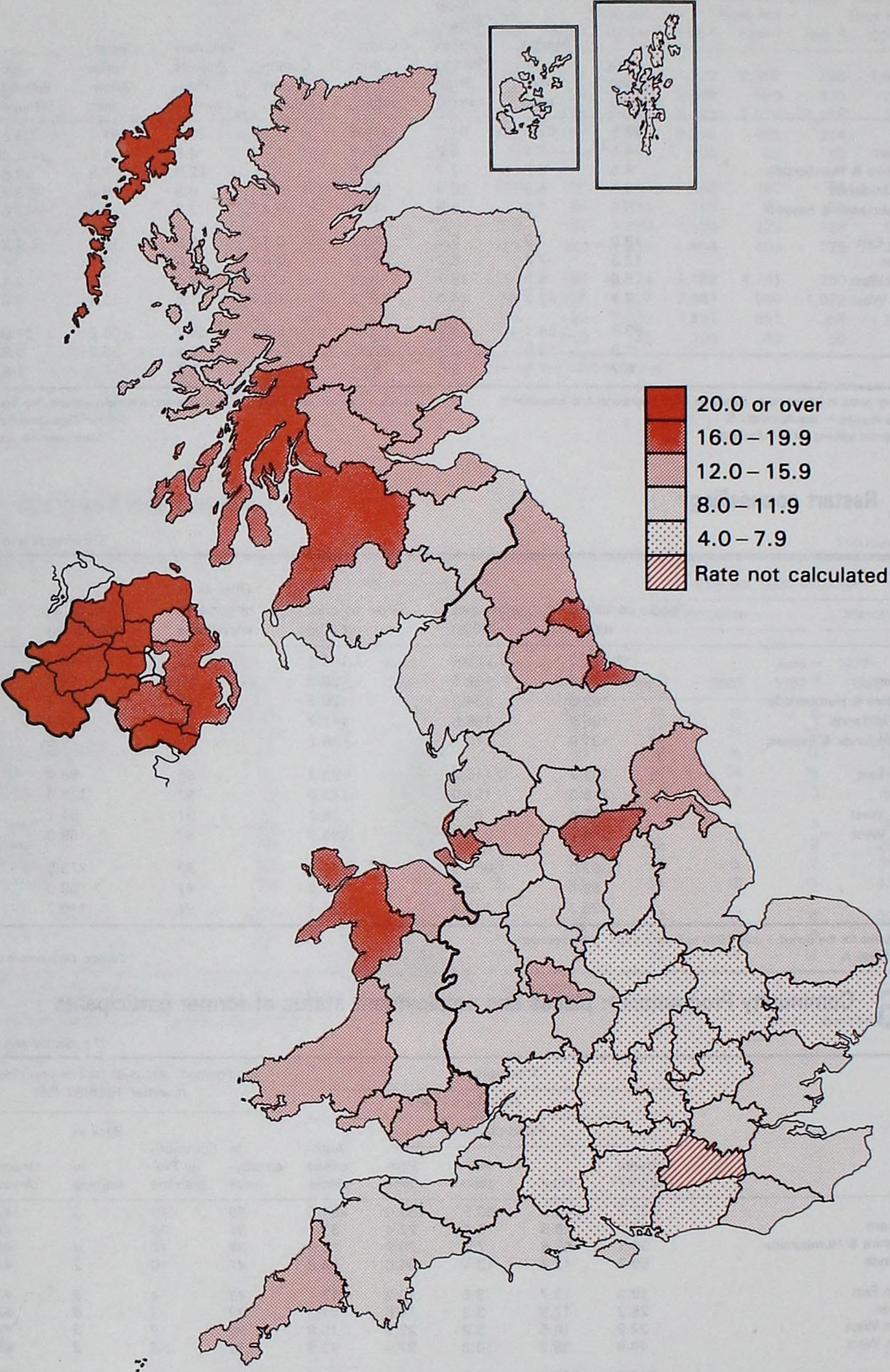
¹ See explanatory notes in Appendix A. For details of MSC Vocational and Educational Training Group regions used see Appendix B.

² Surveyed on average 8 months after leaving the Programme.

Source: Manpower Services Commission

9.18 Unemployment rates¹, October 1987

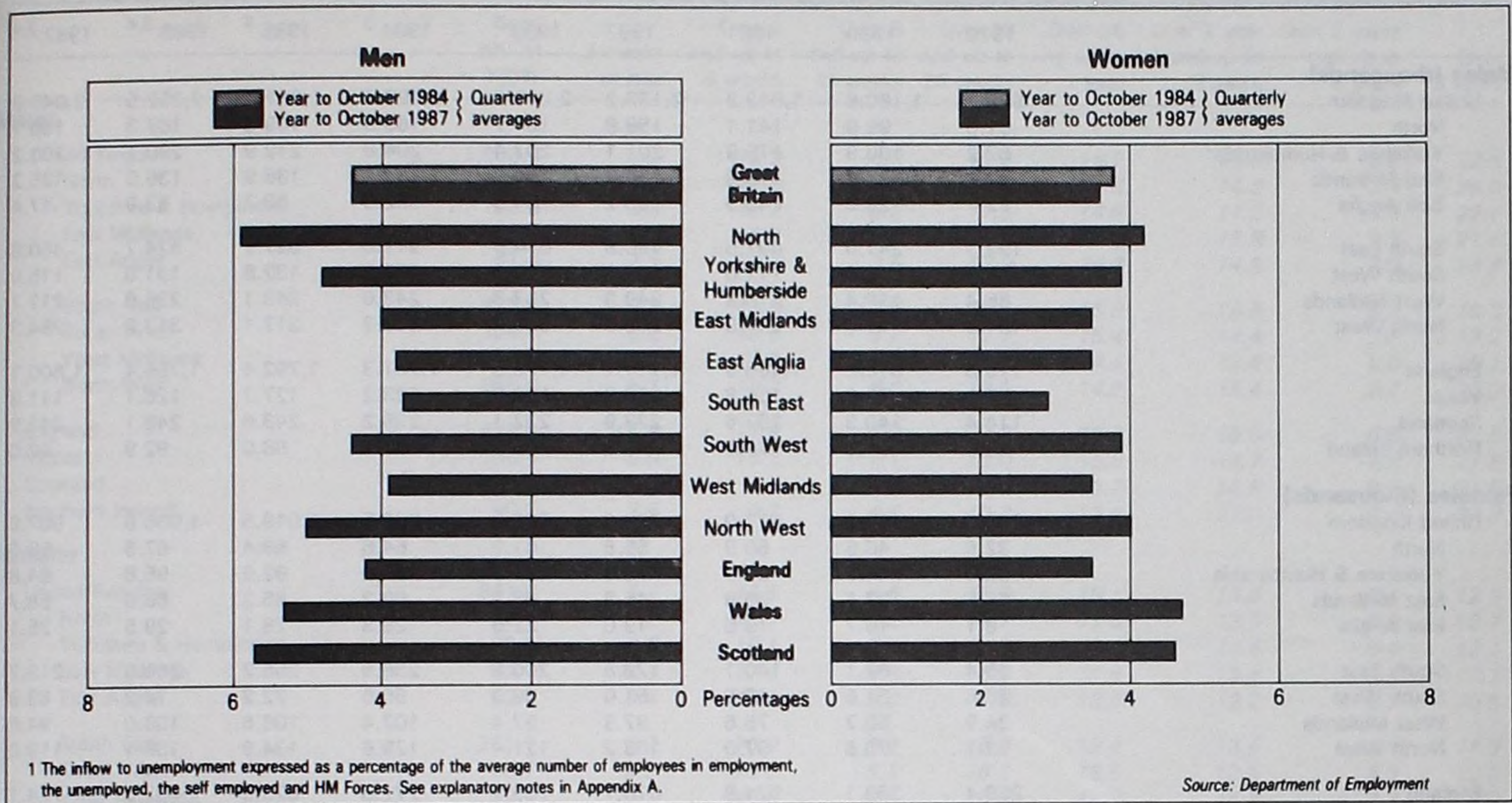
Percentages



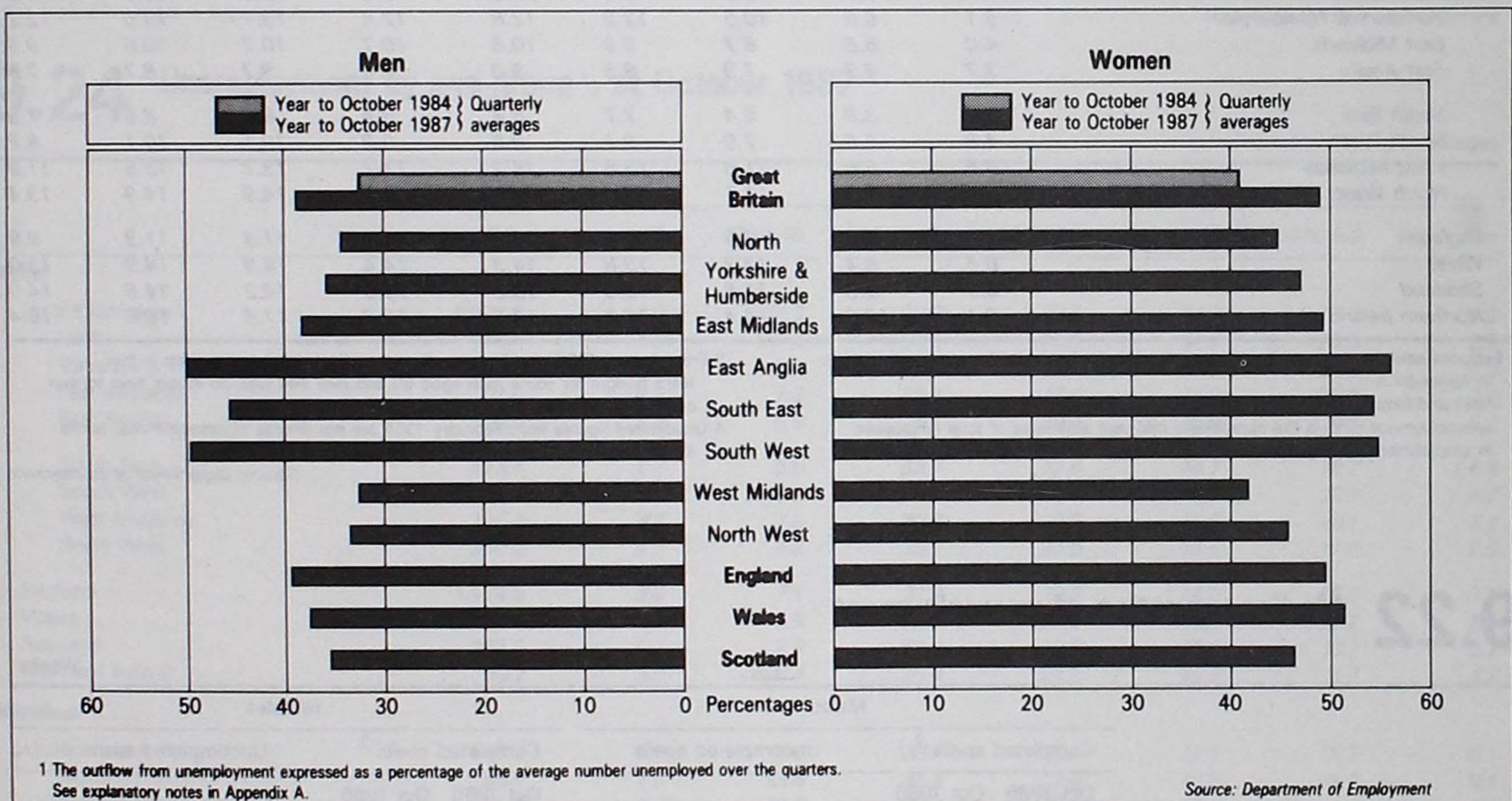
¹ See explanatory notes in Appendix A. Actual data are shown in Table 2.6.
Areas shown on the map for Northern Ireland are travel-to-work areas.

Source: Department of Employment

9.19 Likelihood of becoming unemployed¹



9.20 Likelihood of ceasing to be unemployed¹



9: EMPLOYMENT

9.21 Average numbers unemployed¹

Thousands and percentages

	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983 ³	1984 ³	1985 ³	1986 ^{3,4}	1987 ^{3,4}
Males (thousands)									
United Kingdom	930.1	1,180.6	1,843.3	2,133.2	2,218.6	2,197.4	2,251.7	2,252.5	2,045.8
North	81.0	99.9	141.1	158.8	164.7	165.9	169.3	167.3	155.1
Yorkshire & Humberside	82.2	109.9	175.9	201.1	207.4	204.8	212.9	220.1	201.2
East Midlands	52.5	71.6	115.3	130.7	134.8	134.1	136.9	136.0	125.2
East Anglia	22.7	28.5	45.9	53.2	54.8	52.0	53.2	53.9	47.4
South East	192.3	241.0	407.5	490.8	514.5	511.0	527.1	524.7	460.8
South West	64.9	75.3	112.0	128.0	129.3	127.2	132.8	131.6	115.0
West Midlands	85.4	119.4	213.9	249.9	257.3	243.0	243.1	238.6	211.1
North West	134.9	171.5	257.9	298.6	315.7	313.2	317.1	313.2	284.3
England	715.6	916.8	1,468.9	1,711.1	1,778.5	1,751.3	1,792.4	1,785.4	1,600.1
Wales	57.1	72.0	106.8	120.9	122.9	123.2	127.7	126.1	111.8
Scotland	114.4	140.3	197.6	223.9	232.1	235.2	243.6	248.1	241.9
Northern Ireland	43.0	51.5	70.0	77.3	85.1	87.7	88.0	92.9	92.0
Females (thousands)									
United Kingdom	365.6	484.3	677.0	783.6	886.0	962.5	1,019.5	1,036.6	907.6
North	32.6	40.8	50.9	55.8	61.0	64.6	68.4	67.6	58.0
Yorkshire & Humberside	32.3	44.7	61.3	72.0	81.3	87.0	92.9	95.8	84.8
East Midlands	18.5	27.1	39.9	45.9	53.2	60.2	65.3	66.8	58.7
East Anglia	8.1	10.7	15.5	19.0	22.6	25.3	28.1	29.5	25.1
South East	65.4	87.1	140.1	173.8	206.9	236.5	255.2	260.0	219.7
South West	25.6	31.6	43.6	51.0	59.3	66.5	72.2	74.2	63.9
West Midlands	34.9	50.7	76.6	87.9	97.4	102.4	106.6	108.0	94.8
North West	52.1	70.6	97.0	109.2	121.4	129.6	134.9	135.1	119.0
England	269.4	363.1	524.8	614.7	703.1	772.3	823.5	837.0	724.1
Wales	23.4	30.7	39.1	43.8	47.5	50.1	52.9	52.9	45.2
Scotland	53.9	67.6	85.2	94.1	103.4	106.4	109.3	111.8	103.8
Northern Ireland	18.9	22.9	17.9	31.0	32.0	33.7	33.8	34.9	34.5
Unemployment rates (percentages)²									
United Kingdom	4.9	6.2	9.4	10.9	11.7	11.7	11.8	11.8	10.6
North	7.9	9.9	13.8	15.5	16.3	16.6	16.6	16.3	14.8
Yorkshire & Humberside	5.1	6.8	10.5	12.2	12.8	12.8	13.1	13.5	12.2
East Midlands	4.0	5.6	8.7	9.9	10.6	10.7	10.7	10.6	9.6
East Anglia	3.7	4.7	7.3	8.5	9.0	8.6	8.7	8.7	7.5
South East	3.0	3.8	6.4	7.7	8.4	8.4	8.6	8.6	7.5
South West	4.8	5.6	7.9	9.1	9.8	9.8	10.1	10.1	8.8
West Midlands	4.8	6.8	11.6	13.6	14.2	13.7	13.7	13.5	11.9
North West	6.1	7.8	11.7	13.6	14.7	14.7	14.9	14.9	13.4
England	4.4	5.7	8.9	10.4	11.1	11.1	11.3	11.3	9.9
Wales	6.5	8.4	12.2	13.8	14.3	14.4	14.9	14.9	13.0
Scotland	6.9	8.5	11.6	13.0	13.8	14.0	14.2	14.6	14.0
Northern Ireland	9.1	10.9	14.4	16.1	17.2	17.7	17.6	18.6	18.4

1 Excludes adult students registered for vacation employment. See explanatory notes in Appendix A.

2 Males and females combined. The denominator used in calculating the unemployment rates is the appropriate mid-year estimates of total employees in employment, unemployed, self-employed and HM Forces.

3 From 1 April 1983, the figures reflect the effects of the provisions in the 1983 Budget for some men aged 60 and over and who no longer have to sign on at an unemployment benefit office.

4 Unadjusted figures from February 1986 are not directly comparable with earlier figures. See explanatory notes in Appendix A.

Source: Department of Employment

9.22 Median¹ duration of unemployment

Weeks

	Males					Females				
	Completed spells ²		Uncompleted spells			Completed spells ²		Uncompleted spells		
	Oct 1985	Oct 1986	Oct 1985	Oct 1986	Oct 1987	Oct 1985	Oct 1986	Oct 1985	Oct 1986	Oct 1986
	- Oct 1986 - Oct 1987	- Oct 1987	- Oct 1986 - Oct 1987	- Oct 1986 - Oct 1987	- Oct 1986 - Oct 1987	- Oct 1986 - Oct 1987	- Oct 1986 - Oct 1987	- Oct 1986 - Oct 1987	- Oct 1986 - Oct 1987	- Oct 1986 - Oct 1987
Great Britain	12.5	13.1	43.6	43.9	44.7	11.9	12.5	25.6	27.2	26.9
North	14.3	14.9	52.5	53.0	49.5	14.3	14.5	29.3	31.5	28.5
Yorkshire & Humberside	12.6	13.8	44.9	45.9	50.6	12.6	13.0	26.0	28.5	27.3
East Midlands	12.1	12.8	44.5	45.0	44.5	11.9	12.8	25.5	26.6	26.7
East Anglia	10.4	10.8	33.1	34.3	36.4	11.1	11.4	23.0	24.3	23.6
South East	10.9	10.0	33.7	36.4	37.7	10.4	10.7	23.5	25.0	25.5
South West	11.3	11.3	31.7	32.1	32.4	11.5	11.8	22.8	23.7	23.7
West Midlands	15.5	17.2	56.1	56.1	57.9	14.8	16.0	31.0	32.3	32.0
North West	15.3	16.2	52.4	52.3	51.9	12.6	13.0	28.3	30.2	29.2
England	12.3	12.9	43.5	43.9	45.2	11.8	12.4	25.6	27.6	27.0
Wales	15.7	15.9	45.9	46.0	40.6	12.3	12.3	25.0	25.4	23.8
Scotland	12.9	14.6	43.4	42.7	43.8	12.7	13.0	26.3	27.0	27.4

1 The median duration is the length of time spent unemployed, which has been exceeded by 50% of the unemployed.

2 Computerised records only.

Source: Department of Employment

9.23 Duration of unemployment¹, at October 1987

Thousands and percentages

	Total (000s) = 100%	2 weeks or less	Over 2 and up to 8 weeks	Over 8 and up to 13 weeks	Over 13 and up to 26 weeks	Over 26 and up to 1 year	Over 1 year and up to 2 years	Over 2 years and up to 3 years	Over 3 years
Males									
United Kingdom	1,903.6	5.7	12.9	6.8	12.3	15.2	15.6	8.6	22.8
North	146.4	5.2	12.9	6.5	11.9	14.8	14.3	8.4	26.0
Yorkshire & Humberside	187.0	5.4	12.7	6.2	11.5	14.9	17.2	9.4	22.7
East Midlands	115.1	5.8	12.4	6.5	11.9	17.4	15.8	8.7	21.6
East Anglia	41.5	7.9	14.7	7.6	12.9	15.7	14.9	7.9	18.5
South East	423.4	6.6	13.5	7.9	13.4	15.9	15.9	8.3	18.3
South West	104.6	8.2	15.5	8.2	13.7	15.4	14.4	7.4	17.2
West Midlands	195.9	4.8	11.2	6.0	11.0	14.4	15.6	9.0	28.1
North West	266.0	5.1	12.2	6.6	12.0	14.2	15.4	8.7	25.9
England	1,479.8	5.9	12.9	6.9	12.3	16.7	15.6	8.6	22.5
Wales	105.4	6.0	14.3	7.1	13.0	15.3	14.7	7.8	21.8
Scotland	228.2	5.5	4.7	8.8	13.0	15.7	15.6	8.6	21.8
Northern Ireland	90.2	3.5	9.7	4.4	10.3	13.4	17.0	10.4	31.3
Females									
United Kingdom	847.8	7.2	17.5	8.6	15.9	18.1	13.9	6.4	12.3
North	55.4	6.2	17.7	8.2	15.7	17.6	13.9	6.8	13.7
Yorkshire & Humberside	79.9	6.9	18.1	8.1	15.8	17.9	14.6	6.4	12.1
East Midlands	54.1	7.3	17.0	8.8	16.3	19.6	13.4	5.8	11.7
East Anglia	22.7	9.4	18.2	9.0	16.2	18.6	12.2	5.7	10.5
South East	201.1	7.7	16.9	9.6	16.4	18.4	13.5	6.1	11.3
South West	58.7	9.2	18.0	9.5	16.3	18.5	12.5	5.3	10.8
West Midlands	89.7	6.1	16.3	7.7	15.0	17.8	14.8	7.3	14.9
North West	111.7	6.6	17.4	8.3	15.2	17.2	14.6	7.0	13.6
England	673.4	7.3	17.3	8.7	15.6	18.1	13.9	6.4	12.4
Wales	42.6	8.1	19.8	8.6	16.2	16.9	13.2	5.8	11.3
Scotland	97.2	7.0	17.4	8.0	16.4	18.9	14.2	6.4	11.7
Northern Ireland	34.5	6.1	18.3	7.4	16.2	17.3	15.0	7.0	12.7

¹ See explanatory notes in Appendix A.

Source: Department of Employment

9.24 Unemployment by age group¹, at October 1987

Thousands and percentages

	Total (000s) = 100%	Percentage aged						
		Under 18	18 to 19	20 to 29	30 to 39	40 to 49	50 to 59	60 or over
Males								
United Kingdom	1,903.6	4.0	7.3	32.3	19.5	14.7	18.9	3.2
North	146.4	4.2	7.4	31.5	20.0	14.7	20.0	2.2
Yorkshire & Humberside	187.0	5.0	8.2	30.8	18.4	13.6	21.5	2.6
East Midlands	115.1	4.0	7.3	28.7	17.4	13.9	25.3	3.4
East Anglia	41.5	3.8	6.9	29.1	18.9	15.0	21.1	5.3
South East	423.4	2.7	6.0	33.7	19.6	14.7	18.7	4.5
South West	104.6	3.4	6.7	29.6	18.4	15.2	22.1	4.7
West Midlands	195.9	4.1	7.6	30.3	19.3	15.2	20.1	3.4
North West	266.0	4.2	7.8	33.7	20.0	14.5	17.3	2.5
England	1,479.8	3.8	7.1	31.9	19.2	14.6	19.9	3.5
Wales	105.4	4.5	7.9	33.3	20.8	14.3	17.2	2.0
Scotland	228.2	5.7	7.9	33.4	19.6	15.1	16.1	2.2
Northern Ireland	90.2	3.5	8.4	36.4	22.3	15.9	11.7	1.7
Females								
United Kingdom	847.8	6.8	11.8	38.1	15.1	12.8	15.2	0.1
North	55.4	7.6	13.8	36.4	14.0	12.5	15.7	0.1
Yorkshire & Humberside	79.9	8.9	13.5	37.4	13.8	12.0	14.3	0.1
East Midlands	54.1	6.4	11.4	38.8	15.6	12.8	14.8	0.1
East Anglia	22.7	6.2	10.8	38.4	15.0	13.3	16.1	0.1
South East	201.1	4.9	9.3	40.3	15.9	13.2	16.3	0.2
South West	58.7	5.2	9.8	39.0	15.8	13.4	16.8	0.1
West Midlands	89.7	7.3	13.3	35.8	14.4	12.9	16.1	0.2
North West	111.7	7.3	12.9	36.7	14.7	12.7	15.6	0.1
England	673.4	6.5	11.5	38.1	15.0	12.9	15.8	0.1
Wales	42.6	7.7	13.4	36.9	15.5	13.0	13.5	0.1
Scotland	97.2	9.5	12.3	37.1	15.0	12.4	13.7	0.1
Northern Ireland	34.5	5.2	13.8	41.3	17.0	11.0	10.5	0.2

¹ See explanatory notes in Appendix A.

Source: Department of Employment

Chapter 10: Personal income and expenditure

- Average weekly household income was highest in the South East in both 1980-81 and 1985-86 (Table 10.1).
- Over half the women in full-time manual work in East Anglia and Northern Ireland earned less than £100 per week in April 1987 (Table 10.5).
- In 1984-85 households in the South East were more likely to have a refrigerator, telephone, dishwasher or video, but were least likely to have a washing machine (Table 10.10).
- Households in the North ate more meat, fish, vegetables (other than potatoes) and cakes and biscuits per head in 1985-86 than in any other region (Table 10.11).

Average weekly **household income** was highest in the South East in both 1980-81 and 1985-86 (Table 10.1). The regional pattern has changed little over this period, except that the South West has moved from having the fifth highest average weekly household income in 1980-81 to having the second highest in 1985-86, while in the West Midlands the average weekly income fell from third to sixth highest. The proportion of income derived from wages and salaries fell in all regions between 1980-81 and 1985-86, whilst in most regions the proportion derived from social security benefits rose. Self-employment as a source of income also grew in importance in all regions except Scotland, and particularly in the South West, the region which has seen the fastest growth in the number of self-employed people over the period (see Chapter 9). Tables 10.1 and 10.2 are derived from the Family Expenditure Survey and are therefore subject to sampling errors. They include all forms of income, whether taxable or not, and imputed rent of owner-occupied households, but are net of housing benefit.

In April 1987, male average **earnings** were highest in the South East (£254 per week) and lowest in Northern Ireland (£199 per week), though overtime pay in Northern Ireland was higher than in any other region (Map 10.3 and Table 10.4). The regional pattern of earnings showed some important differences between manual and non-manual employees. For example, male earnings in the North were the second highest for manual workers but the lowest for non-manual workers, while in Scotland male manual earnings were the ninth highest among the regions but non-manual earnings were the second highest. However, for both manual and non-manual workers, earnings were highest in the South East.

Women's earnings were lower than men's in all regions, and varied between regions within a narrower range than those of men, though they were again highest in the South East amongst both manual and non-manual workers (Table 10.5). Over half of the women in full-time manual work in both East Anglia and Northern Ireland earned less than £100 per week in April 1987.

Table 10.7 shows the distribution of **taxable personal income** (before tax) in 1984/85. The proportion of tax-units (that is married couples or unmarried individuals) with incomes above £10,000 per year was highest in the South East, but the East Midlands, Yorkshire and Humberside and Scotland also had proportions in this income bracket above the UK average. The figures in this table are taken from the Inland Revenue's Survey of Personal Incomes and exclude both non-taxable income, for example many social security benefits, and tax-units with incomes below the tax threshold.

Of the **cash benefits** shown in Table 10.8, government expenditure is highest on retirement pensions in all regions, followed by supplementary benefits. The pattern of regional expenditure is determined partly by demographic factors, eg expenditure per head on retirement pensions was highest in the South West reflecting the relatively high proportion of people over pension age in its population, and partly on economic factors, eg expenditure on supplementary benefits was highest in Northern Ireland reflecting its relatively high unemployment rate. Housing benefit is excluded from this table since it is not a cash benefit.

The levels of **household expenditure** in each region shown in Table 10.9 reflect the levels of income shown in Table 10.1: in 1985-86 average household expenditure was highest in the South East (£202 per week) and lowest in the North (£145 per week). Households in the South East spent a higher proportion on housing than any other region but a lower proportion than any other on food. The proportions of expenditure allocated to alcohol and tobacco were highest in the North and Scotland respectively.

Households in the South East spent a greater proportion than any other region on **durable goods**. As a result they were more likely than any other region to have a refrigerator, telephone, dishwasher or video recorder (Table 10.10). However a smaller proportion of households in the South East have a washing machine than in any other region.

Although households in the South East allocate a smaller proportion of their expenditure on food than the other regions, the average amount they spent was higher than in any other region. Household **consumption of main foods** in 1985-86 is shown in Table 10.11. Households in the North consumed more meat, fish, vegetables (other than potatoes) and cakes and biscuits but less milk per head than in any other region. Households in the South East and East Anglia consumed most fruit per head.

In Great Britain as a whole, two-thirds of adults read a national daily morning **newspaper** in 1986-87 (Table 10.12). This proportion varied from 60% in the North and Yorkshire and Humberside to 73% in Greater London. Readership of an evening newspaper was most common in the East and West Midlands, whilst Scotland had the highest proportion of people reading a national Sunday newspaper (86%).

Table 10.13 shows the regional distribution of adults taking **holidays** in 1986 compared with the regional distribution of the total adult population. An above average proportion of adults in the South East outside Greater London took a holiday abroad whilst an above average proportion of those in Scotland took no holiday at all.

10.1 Sources of household income as a percentage of total household income

£s and percentages

	Average weekly household income £	Source of income %						
		Wages and salaries	Self-employment	Investments	Annuities and pensions ²	Social security benefits	Other income	Number of households in sample
1980 – 1981 ³								
United Kingdom	157.8	69.5	5.8	3.5	2.9	12.6	5.7	14,469
North	140.2	71.0	4.0	2.2	2.9	16.2	3.7	927
Yorkshire & Humberside	135.0	70.1	4.3	2.5	2.5	15.9	4.7	1,306
East Midlands	148.6	71.8	5.8	2.8	2.4	11.8	5.4	950
East Anglia	151.6	67.8	7.2	3.7	2.9	12.4	6.0	518
South East	183.4	70.8	6.0	4.0	2.9	9.5	6.8	4,291
South West	149.1	60.8	7.2	5.8	4.4	14.2	7.6	1,090
West Midlands	155.3	71.2	4.9	3.2	2.5	12.0	6.2	1,316
North West	155.4	69.3	5.7	2.9	2.6	13.7	5.8	1,670
England	160.7	69.7	5.7	3.6	2.9	12.0	6.1	12,068
Wales	143.8	65.7	6.6	2.9	3.8	16.6	4.4	825
Scotland	146.8	70.5	7.2	2.7	2.7	13.9	3.0	1,312
Northern Ireland	122.5	64.8	6.0	2.1	1.9	22.0	3.2	264
1985 – 1986 ³								
United Kingdom	225.4	64.7	7.2	4.0	4.4	13.1	6.5	14,190
North	187.7	63.7	6.4	3.2	4.3	17.0	5.5	871
Yorkshire & Humberside	193.3	61.9	6.3	4.6	5.0	16.5	5.6	1,346
East Midlands	217.2	66.2	7.1	3.5	3.8	13.5	6.0	1,013
East Anglia	224.5	62.1	9.0	4.6	4.7	12.3	7.3	518
South East	269.1	66.4	7.9	4.3	4.6	9.5	7.3	4,089
South West	232.6	60.1	10.3	5.3	5.4	12.1	6.6	1,120
West Midlands	208.7	66.0	5.8	3.4	3.2	14.8	6.9	1,319
North West	203.7	64.0	5.6	3.4	4.3	16.1	6.7	1,610
England	229.2	64.7	7.4	4.1	4.5	12.6	6.7	11,886
Wales	202.6	59.7	8.1	4.3	5.4	17.5	5.0	759
Scotland	210.2	68.4	5.4	3.6	3.4	14.4	4.8	1,288
Northern Ireland	192.8	61.9	7.2	2.6	2.5	19.4	6.6	257

1 See explanatory notes in Appendix A.

2 Excluding social security benefits.

3 Average of figures for the two calendar years together. The figures are subject to sampling variation.

Source: Family Expenditure Surveys

10.2 Percentage distribution of households by household income ¹, 1985–1986 ²

£s and numbers

	Average income £ per week		Percentage of households in each income group								Number of house- holds in samples
			Weekly income of household, £								
			under 60	60 but under 80	80 but under 125	125 but under 175	175 but under 225	225 but under 275	275 but under 375	375 or more	
United Kingdom	87.5	225.4	12.9	8.6	12.8	12.4	11.7	10.5	15.8	15.3	14,190
North	74.9	187.7	16.8	10.1	15.4	11.4	13.4	10.3	14.0	8.5	871
Yorkshire & Humberside	76.3	193.3	16.6	9.6	13.8	14.5	12.3	9.6	13.5	10.0	1,346
East Midlands	82.1	217.2	11.4	9.1	13.3	12.0	13.8	11.5	16.5	12.2	1,013
East Anglia	87.5	224.5	10.2	7.1	13.3	13.5	14.7	9.8	17.6	13.8	518
South East	106.3	269.1	9.4	7.5	9.6	11.4	10.5	10.6	17.4	23.5	4,089
South West	90.1	232.6	10.3	8.0	13.3	11.0	12.3	12.2	18.0	14.8	1,120
West Midlands	77.4	208.7	14.1	8.7	15.2	12.3	12.0	10.2	14.8	12.7	1,319
North West	80.0	203.7	15.6	9.4	13.2	13.9	10.6	10.3	16.0	11.1	1,610
England	89.3	229.2	12.4	8.5	12.4	12.3	11.7	10.5	16.2	15.9	11,886
Wales	77.7	202.6	12.4	9.1	16.5	12.8	12.4	11.7	14.1	11.1	759
Scotland	81.7	210.2	16.6	8.6	13.4	12.8	11.0	9.8	14.2	13.5	1,288
Northern Ireland	66.4	192.8	17.1	11.7	15.6	14.8	11.7	5.8	9.7	13.6	257

1 See explanatory notes in Appendix A.

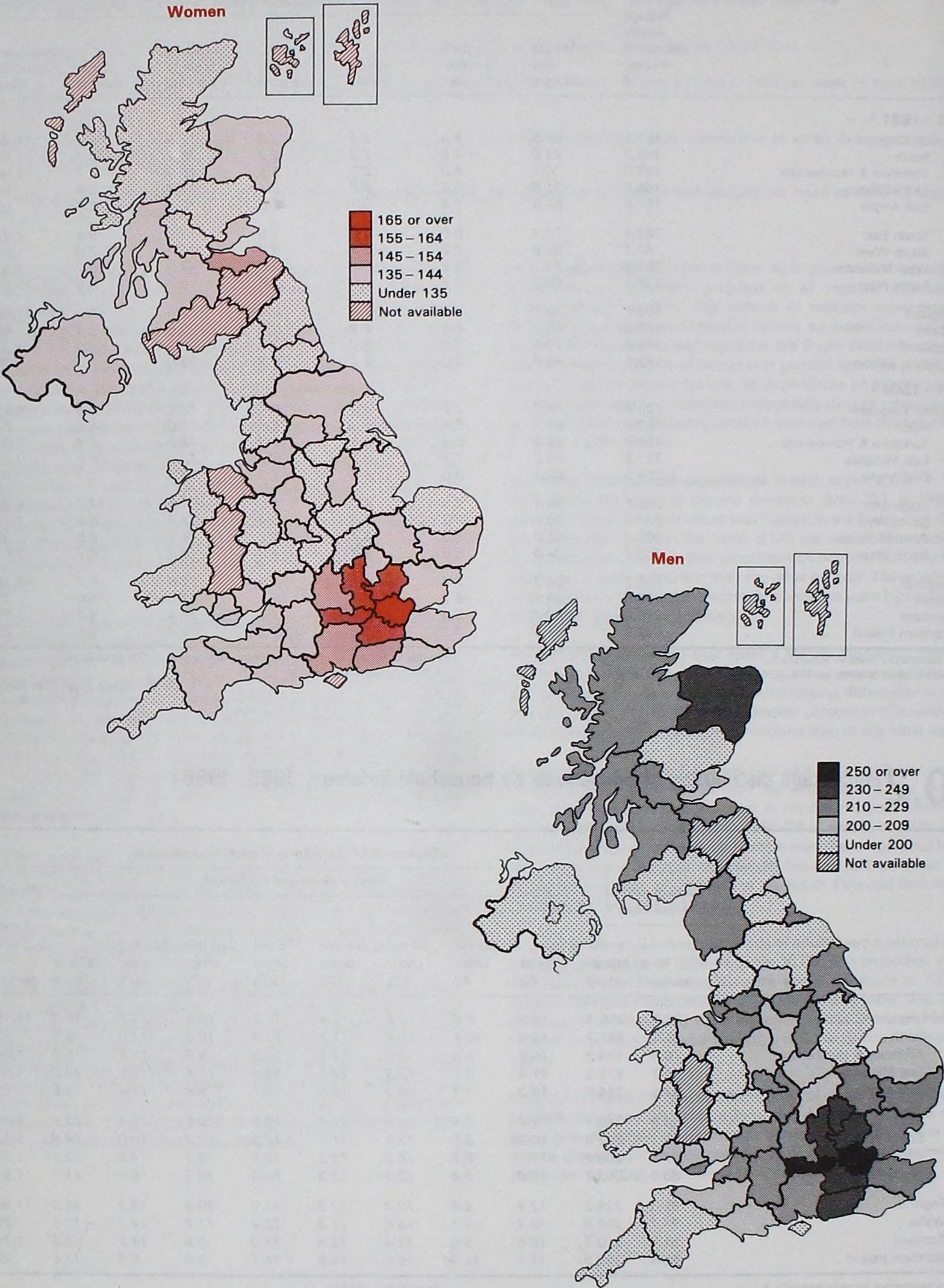
2 Averages of figures for the two calendar years together. The figures are subject

to sampling variation.

Source: Family Expenditure Surveys

10.3 Average gross weekly earnings¹: by sex, April 1987

£ per week



¹ See explanatory notes in Appendix A. Data relate to full-time men and women on adult rates of pay whose pay for this survey pay-period was not affected by absence.

Source: New Earnings Survey, Department of Employment;
Department of Economic Development, Northern Ireland

10.4 Average weekly earnings and hours: men, April 1987¹

	Average gross weekly earnings							Average weekly hours		
	of which				Percentage earning under			Percentage of employees who received overtime pay	Total incl. over-time (hours)	Over-time (hours)
	Total (£)	Over-time pay (£)	PBR ² etc. pay (£)	Shift etc premium pay (£)						
					£130	£200	£250			
All full-time men										
Great Britain	224.0	18.5	11.8	4.2	14.8	50.6	71.3	38.6	41.9	3.7
North	206.0	18.3	14.4	5.8	15.0	56.0	77.8	38.7	41.9	3.7
Tyne & Wear	203.4	17.2	12.8	4.3	15.0	58.2	78.7	..	41.9	3.6
Yorkshire & Humberside	206.8	19.9	14.1	4.0	17.7	55.5	76.7	40.6	42.5	4.1
South Yorkshire	210.4	18.7	18.6	4.4	15.7	53.6	75.9	..	41.9	3.7
West Yorkshire	206.7	19.8	13.7	3.4	17.4	56.6	77.7	..	42.5	4.2
East Midlands	204.2	19.8	13.8	3.9	16.6	57.1	78.5	42.4	42.5	4.1
East Anglia	208.9	18.3	10.6	3.6	16.0	57.1	75.9	41.3	42.7	3.9
South East	254.1	18.5	10.5	3.7	10.9	41.1	61.5	36.0	41.4	3.4
Greater London	280.5	18.2	10.7	4.0	8.0	34.6	54.1	33.2	40.7	3.2
South West	209.3	17.5	10.6	4.2	17.5	55.0	76.0	40.2	41.8	3.6
West Midlands	206.7	18.4	14.4	3.7	15.7	56.9	78.2	40.9	42.2	3.9
West Midlands	211.7	18.3	14.1	4.1	14.0	53.7	76.1	..	41.9	3.6
North West	212.5	18.4	11.6	5.1	16.1	53.4	74.8	39.1	41.9	3.6
Greater Manchester	214.4	17.6	12.1	4.2	15.8	54.6	74.7	..	41.7	3.6
Merseyside	213.6	19.3	10.9	6.1	16.2	49.9	72.9	..	41.7	3.6
England	226.0	18.6	11.9	4.1	14.3	50.0	70.8	38.7	41.9	3.7
Wales	204.3	17.1	12.8	5.4	18.9	56.3	77.6	38.5	41.7	3.5
Scotland	214.6	17.7	9.8	4.9	17.9	54.2	73.2	38.0	41.9	3.5
Northern Ireland	199.4	22.2	6.9	3.6	24.6	60.0	76.8	38.7	43.0	4.2
Full-time manual men										
Great Britain	185.5	27.0	13.9	6.3	20.0	65.8	85.5	54.8	44.6	5.5
North	186.1	24.2	18.0	7.6	17.8	65.9	86.4	49.5	43.8	4.9
Yorkshire & Humberside	183.0	27.6	18.2	5.7	21.6	66.6	86.2	55.3	44.7	5.7
East Midlands	181.5	27.6	16.9	5.8	20.3	67.8	87.6	57.7	44.8	5.7
East Anglia	182.8	27.1	12.7	5.4	19.7	69.0	86.6	60.1	45.2	5.7
South East	196.2	30.3	11.2	6.2	16.7	59.7	81.1	56.2	45.1	5.9
South West	176.1	26.0	10.9	6.3	23.6	70.1	88.5	56.7	44.5	5.3
West Midlands	180.6	25.2	17.5	5.3	19.6	69.4	88.3	55.8	44.5	5.4
North West	183.4	25.4	13.0	7.3	20.5	66.8	86.3	51.7	44.2	5.2
England	186.4	27.4	14.1	6.2	19.4	65.3	85.2	55.3	44.7	5.6
Wales	180.4	24.1	16.3	7.8	23.3	66.5	87.0	52.1	43.8	4.8
Scotland	179.7	24.5	11.1	6.1	24.1	70.2	86.8	51.0	44.2	5.0
Northern Ireland	162.4	23.4	8.7	4.8	33.1	77.7	92.0	47.3	43.9	4.9
Full-time non-manual men										
Great Britain	265.9	9.2	9.5	2.0	9.2	34.2	56.0	21.1	38.7	1.5
North	237.6	9.1	8.7	3.0	10.6	40.3	64.3	21.6	38.6	1.5
Yorkshire & Humberside	241.4	8.8	8.1	1.6	12.1	39.4	62.9	19.3	38.8	1.5
East Midlands	238.4	8.0	9.1	1.1	11.1	41.1	64.7	19.6	38.7	1.3
East Anglia	240.8	7.5	8.0	1.4	11.5	42.7	62.8	18.3	39.3	1.4
South East	296.5	9.9	9.9	1.9	6.7	27.6	47.1	21.3	38.6	1.5
South West	246.0	8.0	10.3	1.9	10.8	38.3	62.2	21.9	38.6	1.4
West Midlands	242.5	9.1	10.3	1.4	10.4	39.6	64.4	20.6	38.7	1.5
North West	249.2	9.5	9.8	2.3	10.4	36.6	60.4	23.2	38.8	1.5
England	267.9	9.2	9.6	1.9	9.0	33.8	55.6	21.1	38.7	1.5
Wales	239.0	6.8	7.8	2.0	12.4	41.4	63.9	18.5	38.3	1.2
Scotland	256.4	9.6	8.2	3.4	10.6	35.0	56.9	22.4	38.8	1.6
Northern Ireland	243.3	20.7	4.7	2.3	14.4	39.1	58.8	28.5	41.6	3.4

¹ See explanatory notes in Appendix A. Data relate to full-time men on adult rates whose pay for the survey pay-period was not affected by absence.

² PBR etc. pay = payment-by-results, bonuses, commission and other incentive payments.

Source: New Earnings Surveys, Department of Employment and Department of Economic Development Northern Ireland

10.5 Average weekly earnings and hours: women, April 1987¹

	Average gross weekly earnings							Average weekly hours		
	of which				Percentage earning under			Percentage of employees who received overtime pay	Total incl. over-time (hours)	Over-time (hours)
	Total (£)	Over-time pay (£)	PBR ² etc. pay (£)	Shift etc. premium pay (£)						
					£100	£150	£200			
All full-time women										
Great Britain	148.1	3.8	3.6	2.1	21.7	61.7	82.5	18.2	37.5	0.8
North	137.0	2.7	3.1	2.6	26.9	68.6	86.6	13.7	37.0	0.6
Tyne & Wear	140.6	2.5	2.5	2.3	24.1	67.6	85.2	..	37.1	0.6
Yorkshire & Humberside	135.5	3.0	3.7	2.2	26.5	70.0	87.3	16.7	37.7	0.8
South Yorkshire	132.8	3.2	3.4	2.1	27.8	70.9	87.8	..	37.2	0.7
West Yorkshire	137.1	2.8	4.4	2.0	24.9	68.9	87.3	..	37.5	0.7
East Midlands	132.1	3.4	6.0	1.8	30.1	72.8	89.2	19.3	37.6	0.8
East Anglia	137.2	3.2	2.4	2.2	27.7	67.0	88.0	18.7	37.9	0.8
South East	167.6	4.7	2.9	1.8	12.9	48.3	75.1	19.5	37.4	0.9
Greater London	184.9	5.0	3.1	1.7	7.2	36.8	68.1	18.6	37.2	0.9
South West	137.6	3.6	3.3	2.1	26.9	69.5	86.2	19.2	37.4	0.9
West Midlands	136.4	3.3	6.0	1.7	27.6	69.8	86.8	18.2	37.4	0.8
West Midlands	137.5	3.3	5.4	1.6	26.6	69.4	86.3	..	37.3	0.8
North West	138.0	3.4	4.4	2.4	24.5	68.6	86.8	18.1	37.4	0.8
Greater Manchester	140.6	3.6	4.0	2.0	23.7	65.8	84.9	..	37.1	0.8
Merseyside	141.0	3.2	3.8	2.6	22.6	67.3	85.7	..	37.2	0.7
England	149.5	3.9	3.7	2.0	21.0	60.7	82.1	18.5	37.5	0.8
Wales	137.5	3.0	2.9	1.7	26.0	67.9	85.8	14.2	37.4	0.7
Scotland	139.9	3.2	2.8	3.0	26.2	68.8	84.6	17.4	37.6	0.7
Northern Ireland	137.3	3.9	2.0	3.1	31.7	66.2	83.9	14.7	38.7	1.0
Full-time manual women										
Great Britain	115.3	6.2	9.6	2.6	39.9	84.7	96.0	25.4	39.7	1.6
North	112.1	4.9	8.9	3.5	47.8	85.0	95.4	18.6	38.9	1.1
Yorkshire & Humberside	108.5	5.4	10.6	2.5	44.4	91.9	98.4	26.3	39.6	1.6
East Midlands	109.6	5.1	14.7	2.4	44.9	88.0	98.3	26.9	39.4	1.4
East Anglia	107.6	5.0	7.6	2.2	50.4	87.7	97.8	23.5	39.3	1.4
South East	126.2	8.4	4.8	2.8	30.5	76.4	92.4	28.7	40.1	2.1
South West	108.8	6.0	9.3	1.6	47.6	90.2	97.2	25.6	39.7	1.6
West Midlands	113.1	5.3	16.6	1.6	40.4	86.3	97.3	25.2	39.6	1.5
North West	114.2	5.5	12.2	2.5	39.3	86.4	96.9	26.0	39.4	1.5
England	115.8	6.3	9.9	2.5	39.6	84.3	95.8	26.3	39.6	1.6
Wales	113.6	7.0	8.5	3.8	40.8	84.3	95.9	22.8	40.0	1.7
Scotland	111.7	5.5	8.0	3.3	42.4	88.1	97.5	20.1	39.6	1.4
Northern Ireland	106.6	5.6	4.7	3.5	50.3	88.8	97.7	22.7	39.7	1.5
Full-time non-manual women										
Great Britain	157.2	3.1	1.9	1.9	16.7	55.3	78.7	16.2	36.8	0.6
North	145.1	2.0	1.3	2.3	20.1	63.2	83.8	12.1	36.4	0.4
Yorkshire & Humberside	144.3	2.3	1.5	2.0	20.7	62.9	83.7	13.6	37.0	0.5
East Midlands	143.0	2.6	1.8	1.5	22.9	65.4	84.9	15.6	36.8	0.5
East Anglia	145.5	2.7	1.0	2.3	21.3	61.3	85.2	17.4	37.4	0.6
South East	175.6	3.9	2.5	1.6	9.5	42.9	71.8	17.7	36.9	0.7
South West	145.1	3.0	1.8	2.2	21.5	64.1	83.3	17.5	36.8	0.7
West Midlands	144.9	2.5	2.1	1.7	23.0	63.8	83.0	15.6	36.6	0.5
North West	145.6	2.8	1.9	2.3	19.8	62.9	83.6	15.6	36.8	0.6
England	158.6	3.2	2.1	1.9	16.0	54.2	78.4	16.4	36.9	0.6
Wales	145.4	1.7	1.1	1.0	21.1	62.5	82.4	11.3	36.4	0.4
Scotland	149.0	2.5	1.1	2.8	21.0	62.6	80.5	16.6	36.9	0.5
Northern Ireland	149.4	3.2	0.9	2.9	24.3	57.2	78.5	11.5	38.2	0.8

¹ See explanatory notes in Appendix A. Data relate to full-time women on adult rates whose pay for the survey period was not affected by absence.

² PBR etc. pay = payment-by-results, bonuses, commission and other incentive payments

Source: New Earnings Surveys, Department of Employment and Department of Economic Development Northern Ireland

10.6 Average weekly earnings: industry groups¹, April 1987²

Weekly earnings (£)

	All industries and services (Divisions 0 to 9)		Agriculture, forestry and fishing (Division 0)		Energy and water supply industries (Division 1)	
	All employees		All employees		All employees	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
Great Britain	224.0	148.1	145.1	122.3	261.5	169.6
North	206.0	137.0	130.5	..	231.0	..
Yorkshire & Humberside	206.8	135.5	144.8	..	239.2	157.0
East Midlands	204.2	132.1	..	..	240.1	..
East Anglia	208.9	137.2	148.0	..	..	..
South East	254.1	167.6	148.3	..	296.4	193.9
South West	209.3	137.6	142.1	..	270.9	..
West Midlands	206.7	136.4	..	..	241.0	151.6
North West	212.5	138.0	..	..	246.8	156.5
England	226.0	149.5	146.2	122.3	257.4	170.3
Wales	204.3	137.5	138.9	..	243.7	..
Scotland	214.6	139.9	139.9	..	302.4	172.6
Northern Ireland	199.4	137.3	108.6	..	240.5	..
	All manufacturing industries (Divisions 2 to 4)		Manufacture of metals, minerals products and Chemicals (Division 2)		Metal goods, engineering and vehicle industries (Division 3)	
	All employees		All employees		All employees	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
Great Britain	222.3	133.4	233.6	142.3	222.0	137.0
North	214.6	129.7	234.9	..	207.7	131.7
Yorkshire & Humberside	209.1	119.9	229.9	127.8	204.0	123.7
East Midlands	207.8	119.4	220.6	132.1	209.4	131.1
East Anglia	216.8	129.0	225.4	..	215.3	127.7
South East	249.6	154.9	263.0	163.2	246.6	149.0
South West	215.4	130.2	219.6	125.5	222.9	133.1
West Midlands	207.3	124.9	207.3	126.5	207.9	127.2
North West	214.8	127.1	238.3	146.5	212.5	132.6
England	223.2	134.4	233.6	142.8	222.9	137.1
Wales	214.8	127.9	239.2	..	204.5	135.0
Scotland	216.0	125.5	226.9	..	218.6	136.8
Northern Ireland	187.8	112.8	218.3	..	199.4	132.2
	Other manufacturing industries (Division 4)		Construction (Division 5)		Distribution, hotels and catering: repairs (Division 6)	
	All employees		All employees		All employees	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
Great Britain	216.5	128.3	198.6	134.8	188.1	118.3
North	202.1	123.6	195.4	..	164.2	101.5
Yorkshire & Humberside	200.4	116.5	189.8	..	174.5	106.7
East Midlands	201.3	113.4	182.4	..	173.8	112.0
East Anglia	216.0	131.0	191.1	..	172.6	106.4
South East	249.7	158.5	223.1	..	212.9	137.4
South West	201.6	129.0	193.0	..	174.9	108.7
West Midlands	205.7	120.5	181.5	..	175.4	108.2
North West	205.8	118.8	188.2	..	180.4	111.9
England	218.1	129.9	200.8	137.4	190.8	120.5
Wales	195.3	120.1	175.1	..	161.2	98.8
Scotland	208.2	119.0	194.4	..	169.0	106.7
Northern Ireland	171.2	108.0	166.5	..	156.3	97.2
	Transport and communication (Division 7)		Banking, finance, insurance, business services and leasing (Division 8)		Other services (Division 9)	
	All employees		All employees		All employees	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
Great Britain	226.9	158.2	284.5	160.8	224.1	160.1
North	201.9	..	230.8	126.4	205.3	150.7
Yorkshire & Humberside	206.9	..	226.0	130.6	215.6	156.0
East Midlands	204.9	136.8	218.5	131.7	211.3	153.3
East Anglia	224.0	..	242.8	138.3	216.9	154.0
South East	252.4	175.9	327.7	186.1	241.3	172.4
South West	203.8	147.9	242.4	140.5	212.1	150.1
West Midlands	205.5	137.0	244.8	135.2	215.7	155.2
North West	209.6	144.4	240.0	136.6	221.5	153.1
England	229.6	160.3	289.5	163.6	225.8	161.1
Wales	198.1	..	236.5	..	205.8	151.5
Scotland	213.4	143.1	241.0	136.2	219.6	157.1
Northern Ireland	201.0	130.2	216.3	158.8	225.0	150.6

¹ Divisions of the Standard Industrial Classification (revised 1980) are shown in brackets. See explanatory notes in Appendix A.

² Full time employees paid on adult rates whose pay was not affected by absence.

Source: New Earnings Surveys; Department of Employment and Department of Economic Development, Northern Ireland

10.7 Personal incomes (before tax) by range of income¹ : analysis by tax units, 1984/85

Percentages and thousands

	No. of tax units with incomes of £2,000 or more (000s) = 100%	Percentage of tax units in each income range						
		£2,000 – £2,999	£3,000 – £3,999	£4,000 – £4,999	£5,000 – £5,999	£6,000 – £7,999	£8,000 – £9,999	£10,000+
United Kingdom	21,900	10.7	9.8	10.5	9.3	16.5	13.4	29.8
North	1,170	13.3	14.0	10.3	9.2	15.5	11.3	26.3
Yorkshire & Humberside	1,750	12.6	10.1	9.9	10.1	14.1	12.8	30.3
East Midlands	1,440	8.9	9.9	11.3	9.0	16.4	14.1	30.4
East Anglia	698	9.0	8.4	10.4	13.7	17.7	14.6	26.1
South East	7,050	9.6	8.6	9.8	9.1	15.8	13.3	33.8
Greater London	2,410	11.6	7.7	9.5	9.7	16.9	14.8	29.9
Rest of South East	4,630	8.6	9.1	9.9	8.8	15.2	12.6	35.9
South West	1,780	11.3	9.6	12.5	10.0	15.9	13.3	27.3
West Midlands	1,960	11.2	11.4	11.5	10.0	18.5	12.5	24.9
North West	2,380	11.6	10.4	11.7	8.4	17.5	12.2	28.2
England ²	18,600	10.5	9.7	10.5	9.5	16.6	13.2	30.0
Wales	961	12.3	10.6	10.6	9.7	18.1	13.9	24.8
Scotland	1,900	10.6	11.0	10.4	8.3	14.5	14.3	30.8
Northern Ireland	467	14.8	9.7	11.1	6.3	16.9	14.7	26.6

1 See explanatory notes in Appendix A. The data in this table are derived from a sample survey and are subject to sampling errors.

2 Figures for England include members of HM Forces, the Merchant Navy and a few civil servants, mainly serving overseas, who cannot be allocated to regions.

Source: Survey of Personal Incomes, Board of Inland Revenue

10.8 Estimated government expenditure on certain cash benefits¹, 1985/86²

£s million and £s per head

	Total benefits as stated ³	National insurance benefits					Supple- mentary benefits	Child benefit	War pensions
		Retire- ment pension	Sickness and invalidity	Widow's	Unem- ployment	Disable- ment			
£ million									
United Kingdom	35,323	16,563	2,751	810	1,638	418	7,819	4,775	549
North	2,123	879	202	45	140	49	511	263	34
Yorkshire & Humberside	3,108	1,445	264	68	145	47	672	420	47
East Midlands	2,245	1,082	159	51	94	25	465	336	32
East Anglia	1,053	573	48	25	49	14	169	160	17
South East	10,107	5,190	512	231	399	80	2,143	1,384	169
South West	2,765	1,496	155	61	136	22	491	356	48
West Midlands	3,130	1,376	226	72	132	43	787	457	38
North West	4,334	1,886	370	92	214	59	1,082	561	70
England	28,865	13,926	1,936	644	1,308	337	6,321	3,937	454
Wales	1,971	844	253	43	88	34	445	234	30
Scotland	3,420	1,427	445	94	192	36	743	430	54
Northern Ireland	1,067	366	117	29	49	12	311	173	11
£ per head ⁴									
United Kingdom	623.9	292.5	48.6	14.3	28.9	7.4	138.1	84.3	9.7
North	687.8	284.7	65.5	14.5	45.3	15.8	165.7	85.3	11.0
Yorkshire & Humberside	633.9	294.8	53.9	13.9	29.6	9.6	137.0	85.7	9.5
East Midlands	576.0	277.5	40.9	13.2	24.1	6.3	119.4	86.3	8.3
East Anglia	536.1	291.5	24.4	12.7	24.8	6.9	86.1	81.4	8.4
South East	587.9	301.9	29.8	13.4	23.2	4.6	124.6	80.5	9.8
South West	614.4	332.4	34.4	13.5	30.3	4.9	109.1	79.2	10.6
West Midlands	603.9	265.5	43.6	13.9	25.4	8.3	151.8	88.1	7.4
North West	678.7	295.3	57.9	14.4	33.6	9.2	169.5	87.8	11.0
England	612.7	295.6	41.1	13.7	27.8	7.2	134.2	83.6	9.6
Wales	700.9	300.1	90.0	15.2	31.5	11.9	158.1	83.4	10.8
Scotland	665.8	277.8	86.6	18.3	37.3	7.0	144.7	83.7	10.5
Northern Ireland	684.8	234.7	75.3	18.6	31.4	7.6	199.3	111.0	7.1

1 See explanatory notes in Appendix A. The quality of these estimates, particularly in respect of the standard regions, varies between benefits. For some of them, including retirement pension, the regional breakdown in Great Britain is based solely on population estimates. Because of changes in method, the estimates might not be entirely consistent with those published for previous years.

2 Financial year.

3 The benefits covered do not account for the total value of social security benefits paid.

4 Based on mid-1985 home population estimates.

Sources: Department of Health and Social Security; Department of Health and Social Security, Northern Ireland

10.9 Household expenditure on commodities and services, 1985-86¹

Percentages and £ per week

	Average expenditure per person (£ per week)	Average expenditure per household (£ per week)	Average weekly household expenditure as percentage of total								Transport, vehicles services and miscellaneous ²
			Housing	Fuel, light and power	Food	Alcoholic drink	Tobacco	Clothing and footwear	Durable household goods	Other goods	
United Kingdom	66.2	170.4	16.6	6.0	19.9	4.7	2.6	7.5	7.5	7.8	27.5
North	57.9	145.0	15.0	6.6	21.4	5.9	3.5	9.0	6.6	7.6	24.4
Yorkshire & Humberside	58.3	147.6	15.8	6.6	20.8	5.2	2.8	7.4	7.4	7.5	26.4
East Midlands	60.0	158.8	15.8	6.2	20.7	5.1	2.9	6.9	7.0	7.9	27.4
East Anglia	67.3	172.6	17.0	6.2	19.5	4.2	2.1	6.8	7.9	8.8	27.4
South East	79.7	201.8	18.5	5.0	18.4	4.2	2.0	7.2	8.2	7.8	28.8
South West	67.5	174.2	17.2	6.0	19.3	4.0	2.3	6.3	7.7	8.2	29.0
West Midlands	58.4	157.5	16.6	6.4	20.8	4.8	2.7	8.0	7.0	7.7	25.9
North West	61.2	155.7	16.5	6.4	20.5	5.4	3.2	7.5	6.5	7.4	26.8
England	67.3	172.8	17.2	5.8	19.6	4.7	2.5	7.3	7.5	7.8	27.6
Wales	59.3	154.7	14.0	7.1	21.4	5.3	3.1	7.8	6.1	8.1	27.2
Scotland	61.7	158.8	12.9	6.5	21.0	5.6	3.8	8.1	8.1	7.6	26.4
Northern Ireland	56.6	164.2	12.9	9.5	22.4	3.2	3.2	9.7	4.8	6.9	27.4

¹ Averages for the two calendar years taken together. The figures are subject to sampling variation. See explanatory notes in Appendix A.

² Includes expenditure not assignable elsewhere.

Source: Family Expenditure Surveys

10.10 Percentage of households with certain durable goods

Numbers and percentages

	Percentage of households in sample having										Total number of households in samples
	Washing machine	Tumble drier	Dish-washer	Refrigerator	Deep freezer ¹	Television				Home computer	
						Telephone	Black and white only	Colour	Video		
1979 - 1980 ²											
Great Britain	75	20	3	92	43	69	28	68	..	..	23,210
North	85	17	1	89	37	57	28	70	..	..	1,400
Yorkshire & Humberside	82	21	2	88	35	63	28	68	..	..	2,135
East Midlands	83	20	3	92	41	65	27	70	..	..	1,564
East Anglia	80	21	4	93	53	70	27	70	..	..	843
South East	67	20	5	95	50	77	29	67	..	..	7,149
South West	71	21	4	93	51	68	29	69	..	..	1,810
West Midlands	76	20	2	91	39	66	30	67	..	..	2,193
North West	75	19	2	91	36	68	29	69	..	..	2,777
England	74	20	4	93	44	70	29	68	..	..	19,871
Wales	79	20	2	90	49	63	28	69	..	..	1,125
Scotland	81	21	3	89	33	71	25	72	..	..	2,214
Northern Ireland	66	..	..	82	..	51	91		..	..	1,098
1984 - 1985 ²											
Great Britain	80	31	6	95	63	80	13	85	28	11	19,773
North	85	26	3	94	57	73	13	85	26	10	1,155
Yorkshire & Humberside	85	31	3	91	56	75	15	83	26	11	1,841
East Midlands	85	31	5	96	65	78	15	83	27	11	1,400
East Anglia	84	36	8	94	71	81	15	84	26	10	731
South East	75	33	9	97	70	86	12	85	32	12	6,015
South West	78	33	7	95	70	82	11	86	25	11	1,560
West Midlands	79	29	5	93	58	74	16	83	26	12	1,797
North West	82	29	4	93	60	79	12	86	26	13	2,325
England	80	31	6	95	65	81	13	84	28	12	16,824
Wales	81	28	3	95	63	71	13	85	24	8	997
Scotland	85	33	4	95	51	76	11	87	28	8	1,952
Northern Ireland	76	28	6	91	43	72	12	84	22	7	6,783

¹ Fridge freezers are attributed to both 'Refrigerator' and 'Deep freezer'.

² Average of figures for the two calendar years taken together. The figures are subject to sampling variation. See explanatory notes in Appendix A.

Sources: Office of Population Censuses and Surveys, General Household Surveys; Northern Ireland Department of Finance and Personnel Family Expenditure Surveys, Continuous Household Surveys.

10.11 Household consumption of, and expenditure on, main foods, 1985–1986¹

Quantity and pence per person per week

	Liquid and processed milk and cream		Cheese		Butter		Margarine	
	Pints	Pence	Ounces	Pence	Ounces	Pence	Ounces	Pence
Great Britain	4.1	101.3	4.0	32.6	2.6	14.0	3.9	11.0
North	3.8	93.5	3.4	26.7	2.6	14.5	4.0	10.8
Yorkshire & Humberside	4.1	98.5	3.3	25.9	2.1	11.5	4.5	12.1
East Midlands	4.5	110.7	4.2	33.2	2.4	13.3	4.7	12.9
East Anglia }	4.1	105.1	4.3	36.4	2.7	14.7	3.5	10.2
South East }	4.2	101.6	4.7	37.7	2.6	13.9	3.7	10.7
South West	4.1	98.4	4.4	33.4	2.0	11.0	4.5	12.1
West Midlands	4.2	100.7	3.9	29.7	2.4	13.4	4.4	12.3
North West								
England	4.1	102.2	4.1	33.0	2.5	13.5	4.0	11.2
Wales	4.1	98.8	3.9	30.2	3.0	16.1	3.7	10.9
Scotland	4.3	94.9	3.7	30.5	3.0	16.8	3.3	9.0

	Eggs		Meat and meat products		Fish		Fresh and other fruit	
	Number	Pence	Ounces	Pence	Ounces	Pence	Ounces	Pence
Great Britain	3.1	20.7	36.9	279.1	5.0	47.5	28.9	65.2
North	3.7	24.8	40.2	291.2	5.7	52.6	25.8	58.7
Yorkshire & Humberside	3.2	20.5	35.5	259.6	5.4	48.3	24.6	53.7
East Midlands	3.2	20.2	35.6	263.9	4.8	45.7	28.5	61.0
East Anglia }	2.9	20.7	35.5	279.4	5.0	50.6	34.8	81.6
South East }	3.1	20.2	37.6	270.1	5.0	44.6	31.7	66.0
South West	2.8	17.8	39.3	280.3	4.7	43.3	25.0	54.2
West Midlands	2.9	19.4	38.8	290.2	4.9	46.1	24.3	53.8
North West								
England	3.0	20.4	36.9	277.2	5.0	48.2	29.6	66.7
Wales	2.9	19.8	37.0	266.8	4.8	43.7	26.2	59.0
Scotland	3.5	23.7	37.3	303.5	5.0	43.9	24.6	55.9

	Potatoes		Other vegetables and vegetable products ²		Bread		Flour	
	Ounces	Pence	Ounces	Pence	Ounces	Pence	Ounces	Pence
Great Britain	39.9	19.5	45.7	100.8	30.9	57.4	4.1	3.5
North	41.9	21.1	50.9	108.7	33.2	61.3	5.6	4.8
Yorkshire & Humberside	43.7	18.8	45.3	94.2	30.3	56.6	4.8	4.1
East Midlands	42.9	17.9	45.9	94.6	33.2	60.6	5.8	5.1
East Anglia }	34.9	19.4	48.2	110.9	27.1	53.0	4.2	3.5
South East }	40.1	17.0	49.8	101.2	28.8	52.4	3.9	3.3
South West	41.7	19.1	46.3	97.2	36.1	60.2	4.2	3.6
West Midlands	44.3	21.1	41.1	92.6	34.2	63.0	2.7	2.3
North West								
England	39.7	19.3	46.8	102.6	30.5	56.7	4.2	3.6
Wales	44.4	19.6	44.2	94.4	32.6	58.8	4.5	4.0
Scotland	38.8	21.1	37.1	88.2	33.5	62.8	2.5	2.2

	Cakes and biscuits		Sugar and preserves		Coffee		Tea	
	Ounces	Pence	Ounces	Pence	Ounces	Pence	Ounces	Pence
Great Britain	8.9	46.3	10.2	17.5	0.7	21.5	1.7	19.0
North	10.4	55.4	9.8	17.0	0.7	21.8	1.9	21.4
Yorkshire & Humberside	9.3	47.0	10.1	17.3	0.7	21.7	1.6	17.9
East Midlands	9.5	48.4	10.8	18.2	0.7	20.1	2.0	20.8
East Anglia }	8.5	45.2	9.3	16.8	0.7	22.8	1.7	18.3
South East }	10.0	49.2	10.3	17.8	0.8	23.2	1.6	16.5
South West	8.2	41.7	12.0	19.4	0.6	20.0	2.0	21.2
West Midlands	8.8	45.6	10.8	17.6	0.6	19.0	1.8	19.7
North West								
England	8.9	46.4	10.1	17.4	0.7	21.6	1.8	19.0
Wales	8.4	43.8	10.6	17.7	0.6	19.4	1.8	20.1
Scotland	8.6	47.1	10.4	17.9	0.7	22.4	1.6	18.1

¹ The figures are averages for the two years and are subject to sampling variation. See explanatory notes in Appendix A.

² Including tomatoes and potato products.

10.12 Percentage of adults ¹ reading national newspapers, July 1986—June 1987

Percentages

	Great Britain	North and Yorkshire & Humberside	East Midlands and West Midlands	East Anglia and South East	Greater London	South West and Wales	North West	Scotland
<i>The Sun</i>	25	23	30	27	30	28	18	18
<i>Daily Mirror/Record</i>	25	25	20	21	24	22	26	53
<i>Daily Mail</i>	10	7	9	14	14	11	9	3
<i>Daily Express</i>	10	8	9	10	10	10	12	11
<i>The Star</i>	9	13	9	6	7	7	16	8
<i>Daily Telegraph</i>	6	3	5	9	7	7	5	2
<i>The Guardian</i>	3	2	2	5	8	2	4	1
<i>The Times</i>	3	1	2	5	6	3	1	1
<i>Today</i>	2	2	2	3	3	3	2	1
<i>The Independent</i>	2	1	1	3	4	1	1	1
<i>Financial Times</i>	2	1	1	3	3	1	1	1
<i>Any national morning</i>	67	60	64	71	73	67	66	69
<i>Any evening</i>	31	41	46	17	15	29	41	28
<i>Any national Sunday</i>	73	70	71	73	73	71	73	86

¹ Aged 15 or over.² Includes Greater London.

Source: National Readership Survey, Joint Industry Committee for National Readership Surveys

10.13 Regional distribution of adults taking holidays, 1986

Percentages

	Adult resident population ¹	Adults taking no holiday	Holiday in Britain ²	Holiday abroad ³
<i>North</i>	6	6	5	5
<i>Yorkshire & Humberside</i>	9	9	10	19
<i>East Midlands</i>	7	6	9	7
<i>East Anglia</i>	3	3	4	3
<i>Greater London</i>	13	13	10	15
<i>Rest of South East</i>	18	15	19	23
<i>South West</i>	8	8	8	8
<i>West Midlands</i>	9	10	10	8
<i>North West</i>	12	13	12	10
<i>Wales</i>	5	5	5	6
<i>Scotland</i>	9	11	8	7
<i>Total (Great Britain)</i>	100	100	100	100

¹ Based on the characteristics of the adult British residents in the survey.² Of 4 or more nights.³ Of 1 or more nights.

Source: British Tourism Survey-Yearly.

Chapter 11: Regional Accounts

- Since the early 1980s, East Anglia and the South East outside Greater London have experienced above average growth in GDP per head, whereas in Northern Ireland GDP per head has declined relative to the UK average (Table 11.1 and Chart 11.2).
- These are wide variations in GDP per head within regions: for example, within the South West GDP per head in 1984 varied from 20% below the UK average in Cornwall to 7% above average in Wiltshire (Table 2.6).
- The South East derives a much higher proportion of its GDP from the banking, financial and business services industry than any other region, 23% compared with 16% for the UK as a whole in 1986 (Table 11.4).

This chapter presents estimates of gross domestic product (GDP) analysed by factor incomes and by industry groups. Estimates are also presented of personal income, consumers' expenditure, and gross domestic fixed capital formation (GDFCF) by selected industry and by purpose of general government. The tables in this chapter present data for the standard regions: GDP data at county level for 1984 are shown in Chapter 2 (Table 2.6: Other economic statistics). There is more information on personal income and spending patterns in Chapter 10.

Estimates of regional GDP are based mainly on income data and are expressed at factor cost. Data necessary to measure GDP in expenditure or output terms are not available at regional level. All the estimates given here are in current prices, which means that most of the increase in the figures over time tends to be the result of inflation. Comparisons of trends over time can be based either on the difference between these increases, or on movements in GDP per head relative to the UK average. It should be realised that both approaches could be misleading if the rate of inflation has been significantly different from the average in any region. There are no price indices available at regional level which would enable the current price estimates to be deflated.

Estimates for 1986 are provisional and liable to revision. The estimates of GDFCF by selected industry and by purpose of general government (eg education, health and social services) are given for 1982 to 1985: there are insufficient data at present upon which to base estimates for 1986. The UK GDP referred to in the following discussion excludes the continental shelf region, which contributed GDP totalling \$8.3 billion in 1986.

The differences in the size of the regions' GDP reflect to a large extent the differences in population. The South East with 30% of the population generated 36% of the UK GDP in 1986, whereas Northern Ireland with 2¼% of the population generated 2% of the GDP (Table 11.1). Table 11.1 also shows the **GDP per head** of each region compared to the UK average between 1976 and 1986, and these figures are illustrated in Chart 11.2. There are marked regional differences in the level of GDP from Northern Ireland at just under 70% of the UK average to the South East at 17½% above it. These differences have tended to increase over the years as GDP per head in the South East has grown faster than in most other regions. The effects of the 1984 miners' strike on regional GDP can also be seen clearly, with Yorkshire and Humberside, the North and Wales showing marked falls in GDP per head in 1984 relative to the UK average. These strike-affected figures have been disregarded in the discussion of trends which follows.

UK GDP has been recovering from the recession since 1981, but the experience of the regions has varied. The regions which seem to have experienced above-average growth in GDP per head since then are East Anglia and the South East outside Greater London, whereas in Scotland and Northern Ireland GDP per head has fallen back in relation to the UK average since 1982. GDP in the West Midlands, which had been declining relative to the UK average since the regional accounts were first compiled in 1971, seems to have begun a small recovery in 1984 and 1985. The provisional estimates for 1986 suggest a set-back to this recovery, but it would be unwise to predict further decline based on this alone. Two regions have shown little change in their relative GDP per head over the past 10 years: Yorkshire and Humberside at between 93 and 94% of the UK average, and the East Midlands at around 96%. Since 1982 the South West has also shown little change in relative position at about 96% of the UK average. This follows a period of sustained growth which lifted the region from 91% of the UK average in 1976.

Estimates of **GDP by county** for 1984 are given in Table 2.6 on pages 40 and 41. These estimates provide a broad measure of the level of economic activity in each county. The methods used to estimate county GDP are in principle the same as those used in the regional accounts, although a simpler approach is necessary for some components. The method of estimation is described in detail in the January 1988 edition of *Economic Trends*. However one point is of particular significance: the estimates measure GDP on a work-place basis, and so the income from employment of commuters is allocated to the region where they work rather than to the region where they live.

The GDP of the counties of the UK varied from over £44 billion in Greater London in 1984 to under £1 billion in the smallest counties. In order to compare the economic performance of counties varying so much in size it is necessary to use an indicator such as GDP per head of population or GDP per person employed. The most commonly used measure is GDP per head indexed to UK = 100. It is important to note that the estimates of GDP per head by county divide GDP by the resident population, which is of questionable relevance to these work-place based estimates of county GDP. Thus the productivity of urban areas into which workers commute will tend to be overstated by this indicator, while that of the surrounding areas in which they live will be understated. For Greater London it is possible to make estimates on both bases which thus indicates the difference this can make. If GDP is calculated on a resident population basis as in Table 11.1, GDP per head in Greater London is 124% of the UK average; if GDP is calculated on a work-place basis as in Table 2.6 it rises to 144% of the UK average.

The regional level GDP figures already discussed conceal an even wider variation in GDP at county level ranging from 70% of the UK average in Mid-Glamorgan to 144% in Greater London. There are wide variations within regions: within the South West for example GDP per head in 1984 varied from 20% below the UK average in Cornwall to 7% above average in Wiltshire.

The county with the highest GDP per head in 1984 was Greater London at £6626 reflecting the dominance of the capital as an industrial and commercial centre and the inclusion of commuters' wages and salaries. The next highest GDP per head in 1984 is estimated to have been in the Grampian region followed by Cheshire, Cambridgeshire, Berkshire and South Glamorgan. This list does not include counties such as Surrey and Hertfordshire which have substantial numbers of commuters and whose GDP per head therefore tends to be understated.

At the other end of the scale the GDP per head of Mid-Glamorgan in 1984 is estimated to have been £3248. Only slightly higher are Northern Ireland, East Sussex, Durham, Gwynedd, Shropshire and Cornwall. It should be noted that the estimates of relative GDP for Mid-Glamorgan and Durham were lower than in previous years reflecting the effect of the miners' strike on the county's income.

The largest component of **personal income** is income from employment; other components include from self-employment and the imputed rent of owner-occupiers. These are all components of GDP so that personal income and GDP tend to have similar regional distributions and show similar movements over time (Table 11.5). It should be borne in mind that personal income and personal disposable income are not measures of household spending power for two reasons: first they include the receipts of pensions and insurance funds as well as household income, and secondly they include imputed income as well as actual household income from employment, social security etc.

11.1 Gross domestic product¹, factor cost: current prices

	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
£ million											
United Kingdom	110,800	128,975	148,099	172,118	199,715	218,954	238,836	260,402	279,686	306,361	326,049
North	5,916	6,763	7,510	8,456	9,849	10,799	11,626	12,448	12,952	14,236	15,838
Yorkshire & Humberside	9,086	10,569	12,031	13,553	15,658	16,633	18,418	19,768	20,582	23,388	25,550
East Midlands	7,107	8,245	9,318	10,845	12,575	13,634	14,993	16,208	17,291	19,137	21,081
East Anglia	3,370	3,958	4,540	5,178	6,121	6,650	7,624	8,250	9,090	10,006	11,238
South East	37,384	42,986	49,891	57,930	66,631	73,088	77,769	85,684	91,836	101,607	113,522
Greater London	17,343	19,564	22,675	26,061	29,355	31,980	33,821	36,168	38,238	42,507	47,251
Rest of South East	20,040	23,422	27,216	31,869	37,276	41,108	43,948	49,516	53,598	59,100	66,271
South West	7,624	8,918	10,277	11,915	13,894	15,216	16,918	18,369	19,929	21,911	24,442
West Midlands	9,964	11,349	13,030	14,644	16,240	17,094	18,622	20,058	21,666	24,237	26,261
North West	12,405	14,394	16,626	18,550	21,237	22,517	24,506	26,148	27,969	30,508	33,348
England	92,855	107,183	123,222	141,070	162,205	175,632	190,476	206,932	221,315	245,031	271,280
Wales	4,919	5,612	6,291	7,356	8,227	8,825	9,751	10,725	11,291	12,561	13,527
Scotland	10,071	11,433	12,846	14,615	16,685	18,392	20,234	21,828	22,688	24,879	26,803
Northern Ireland	2,422	2,749	3,077	3,538	4,050	4,449	4,885	5,140	5,380	5,692	6,094
United Kingdom less Continental Shelf	110,268	126,977	145,436	166,579	191,167	207,299	225,346	244,625	260,674	288,163	317,705
Continental Shelf ²	532	1,998	2,663	5,539	8,548	11,655	13,490	15,777	19,012	18,198	8,344
United Kingdom less Continental Shelf = 100											
United Kingdom	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
North	5.4	5.3	5.2	5.1	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.1	5.0	4.9	5.0
Yorkshire & Humberside	8.2	8.3	8.3	8.1	8.2	8.0	8.2	8.1	7.9	8.1	8.0
East Midlands	6.4	6.5	6.4	6.5	6.6	6.6	6.7	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6
East Anglia	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.4	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.5
South East	33.9	33.9	34.3	34.8	34.9	35.3	34.5	35.0	35.2	35.3	35.7
Greater London	15.7	15.4	15.6	15.6	15.4	15.4	15.0	14.8	14.7	14.8	14.9
Rest of South East	18.2	18.4	18.7	19.1	19.5	19.8	19.5	20.2	20.6	20.5	20.9
South West	6.9	7.0	7.1	7.2	7.3	7.3	7.5	7.5	7.6	7.6	7.7
West Midlands	9.0	8.9	9.0	8.8	8.5	8.2	8.3	8.2	8.3	8.4	8.3
North West	11.2	11.3	11.4	11.1	11.1	10.9	10.9	10.7	10.7	10.6	10.5
England	84.2	84.4	84.7	84.7	84.8	84.7	84.5	84.6	84.9	85.0	85.4
Wales	4.5	4.4	4.3	4.4	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.4	4.3	4.4	4.3
Scotland	9.1	9.0	8.8	8.8	8.7	8.9	9.0	8.9	8.7	8.6	8.4
Northern Ireland	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.0	1.9
Per head, £³											
United Kingdom less Continental Shelf	1,962	2,261	2,590	2,964	3,396	3,679	4,002	4,341	4,617	5,089	5,597
North	1,876	2,148	2,396	2,701	3,149	3,464	3,742	4,015	4,188	4,613	5,142
Yorkshire & Humberside	1,845	2,148	2,445	2,754	3,181	3,382	3,751	4,027	4,197	4,770	5,215
East Midlands	1,883	2,177	2,453	2,840	3,276	3,539	3,892	4,199	4,463	4,911	5,378
East Anglia	1,858	2,169	2,465	2,778	3,252	3,509	3,989	4,285	4,686	5,092	5,643
South East	2,202	2,537	2,945	3,417	3,921	4,297	4,573	5,028	5,367	5,910	6,575
Greater London	2,446	2,790	3,264	3,784	4,285	4,699	4,998	5,354	5,660	6,281	6,974
Rest of South East	2,027	2,358	2,724	3,167	3,675	4,028	4,292	4,813	5,176	5,670	6,318
South West	1,781	2,074	2,383	2,749	3,186	3,473	3,847	4,152	4,467	4,868	5,380
West Midlands	1,924	2,193	2,518	2,828	3,132	3,296	3,595	3,875	4,186	4,676	5,069
North West	1,891	2,202	2,551	2,854	3,279	3,486	3,811	4,079	4,373	4,777	5,232
England	1,990	2,298	2,642	3,021	3,467	3,751	4,070	4,417	4,713	5,201	5,741
Wales	1,758	2,004	2,243	2,618	2,922	3,136	3,475	3,820	4,022	4,467	4,795
Scotland	1,935	2,201	2,480	2,829	3,238	3,551	3,916	4,238	4,409	4,843	5,234
Northern Ireland	1,590	1,805	2,021	2,316	2,642	2,893	3,176	3,331	3,469	3,653	3,889
Per head, United Kingdom less Continental Shelf = 100											
United Kingdom	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
North	95.6	95.0	92.5	91.1	92.7	94.2	93.5	92.5	90.7	90.6	91.9
Yorkshire & Humberside	94.0	95.0	94.4	92.9	93.7	91.9	93.7	92.8	90.9	93.7	93.2
East Midlands	96.0	96.3	94.7	95.8	96.5	96.2	97.3	96.7	96.7	96.5	96.1
East Anglia	94.7	95.9	95.1	93.7	95.8	95.4	99.7	98.7	101.5	100.1	100.8
South East	112.2	112.2	113.7	115.3	115.5	116.8	114.3	115.8	116.2	116.1	117.5
Greater London	124.7	123.4	126.0	127.7	126.2	127.7	124.9	123.3	122.6	123.4	124.6
Rest of South East	103.3	104.3	105.1	106.8	108.2	109.5	107.2	110.9	121.1	111.4	112.9
South West	90.8	91.7	92.0	92.7	93.8	94.4	96.1	95.6	96.8	95.7	96.1
West Midlands	98.1	97.0	97.2	95.4	92.2	89.6	89.8	89.3	90.7	91.9	90.6
North West	96.4	97.4	98.5	96.3	96.5	94.8	95.2	94.0	94.7	93.9	93.5
England	101.4	101.6	102.0	101.9	102.1	102.0	101.7	101.7	102.1	102.2	102.6
Wales	89.6	88.6	86.6	88.3	86.0	85.3	86.8	88.0	87.1	87.8	85.7
Scotland	98.6	97.3	95.8	95.4	95.3	96.5	97.8	97.6	95.5	95.2	93.5
Northern Ireland	81.0	79.8	78.0	78.1	77.8	78.6	79.4	76.7	75.1	71.8	69.5

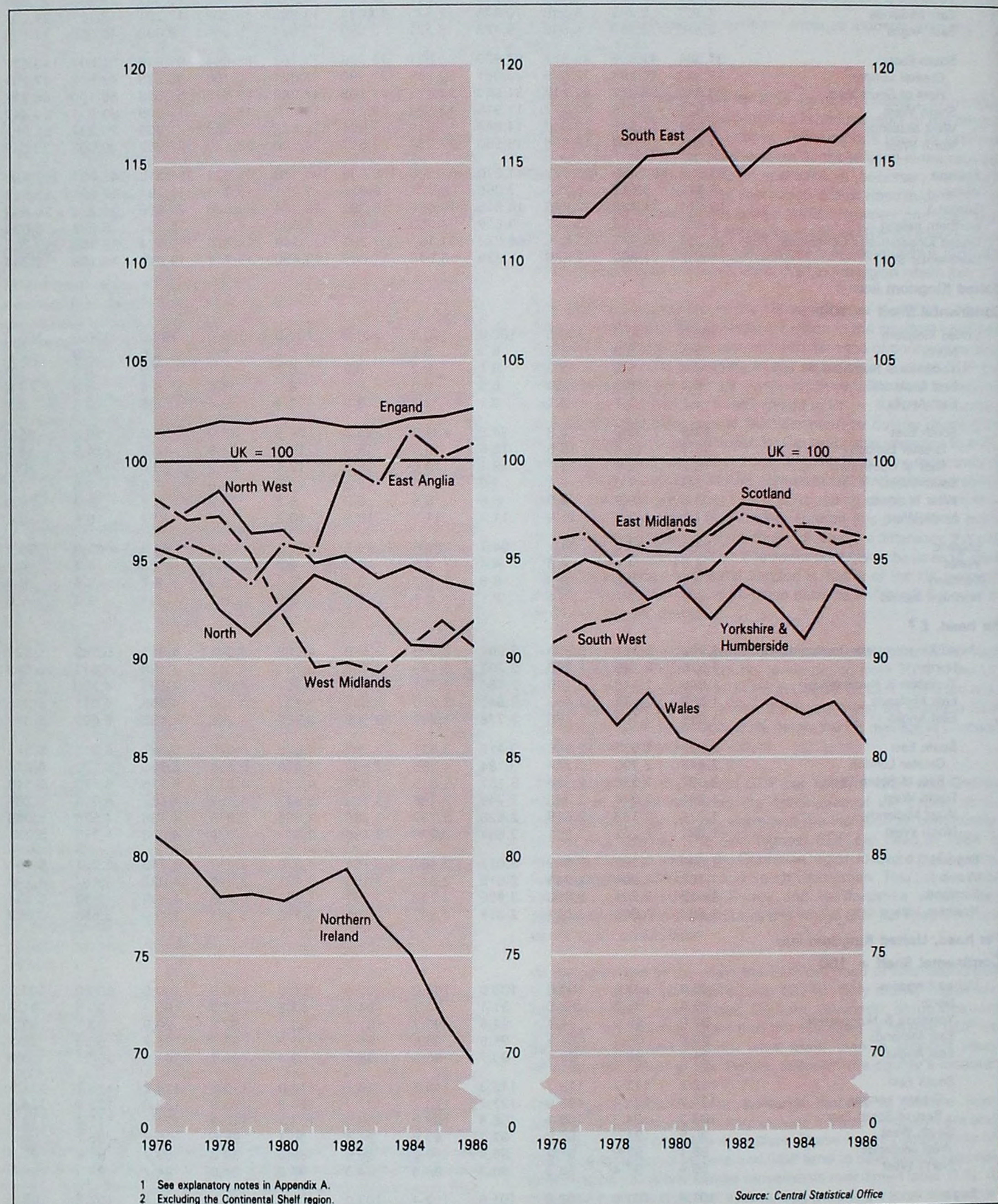
¹ See explanatory notes in Appendix A.

² Gross domestic product for the Continental Shelf region does not include income from employment, which is allocated to the region of residence of the employee.

³ Estimates of gross domestic product per head cannot be calculated for the Continental shelf region as there is no resident population in this region.

Source: Central Statistical Office

11.2 Gross domestic product¹ per head as a percentage of the UK average²



11.3 Factor incomes in the gross domestic product¹, factor cost: current prices

£ million

	Income from employment	Income from self- employment	Gross trading profits and surpluses	Less stock appreciation	Rent ²	Gross domestic product
1983						
United Kingdom	169,558	24,180	50,558	4,998	21,104	260,402
North	8,776	883	2,121	269	938	12,448
Yorkshire & Humberside	13,864	1,802	3,143	430	1,390	19,768
East Midlands	11,421	1,516	2,322	344	1,293	16,208
East Anglia	5,461	1,112	1,190	187	674	8,250
South East	59,238	8,858	10,589	1,477	8,476	85,684
South West	12,509	2,408	2,254	391	1,589	18,369
West Midlands	14,120	1,792	2,801	454	1,799	20,058
North West	18,020	2,113	4,483	589	2,121	26,148
England	143,408	20,484	28,902	4,141	18,279	206,932
Wales	7,048	1,180	1,946	258	810	10,725
Scotland	15,462	1,856	3,409	491	1,592	21,828
Northern Ireland	3,640	660	527	110	423	5,140
Continental Shelf ³	—	—	15,775	— 2	—	15,777
1984						
United Kingdom	180,053	27,716	54,935	5,260	22,242	279,686
North	8,923	1,056	2,320	304	958	12,952
Yorkshire & Humberside	14,199	2,098	3,274	470	1,482	20,582
East Midlands	12,053	1,670	2,575	337	1,330	17,291
East Anglia	5,997	1,200	1,304	152	742	9,090
South East	63,505	10,100	10,831	1,542	8,942	91,836
South West	13,466	2,804	2,371	380	1,667	19,929
West Midlands	15,128	2,079	3,026	485	1,918	21,666
North West	19,325	2,429	4,607	652	2,260	27,969
England	152,596	23,436	30,308	4,323	19,298	221,315
Wales	7,455	1,376	1,949	306	818	11,291
Scotland	16,271	2,142	3,075	474	1,674	22,688
Northern Ireland	—	762	541	106	452	5,380
Continental Shelf ³	3,731	—	19,063	51	—	19,012
1985						
United Kingdom	194,434	30,481	60,769	3,332	24,009	306,361
North	9,842	1,139	2,411	184	1,028	14,236
Yorkshire & Humberside	15,804	2,295	3,904	260	1,645	23,388
East Midlands	13,167	1,754	3,057	250	1,409	19,137
East Anglia	6,545	1,231	1,556	137	811	10,006
South East	68,858	11,278	12,872	1,037	9,636	101,607
South West	14,455	3,122	2,795	315	1,854	21,911
West Midlands	16,315	2,333	3,901	359	2,048	24,237
North West	20,442	2,722	5,271	358	2,432	30,508
England	165,427	25,874	35,767	2,899	20,862	245,031
Wales	7,937	1,589	2,223	89	900	12,561
Scotland	17,251	2,232	3,972	337	1,760	24,879
Northern Ireland	3,818	786	682	80	486	5,692
Continental Shelf ³	—	—	18,125	— 73	—	18,198
1986						
United Kingdom	209,445	34,340	59,072	2,331	25,523	326,049
North	10,556	1,275	3,084	154	1,078	15,838
Yorkshire & Humberside	16,832	2,577	4,582	180	1,738	25,550
East Midlands	14,294	1,965	3,528	200	1,494	21,081
East Anglia	7,229	1,369	1,878	108	869	11,238
South East	75,356	12,786	15,875	792	10,298	113,522
South West	15,840	3,493	3,366	241	1,984	24,442
West Midlands	17,388	2,625	4,361	275	2,162	26,261
North West	21,507	3,084	6,437	246	2,566	33,348
England	179,003	29,173	43,111	2,196	22,190	271,280
Wales	8,284	1,762	2,516	— 6	959	13,527
Scotland	18,181	2,555	4,513	296	1,850	26,803
Northern Ireland	3,977	849	808	65	525	6,094
Continental Shelf ³	—	—	8,124	— 220	—	8,344

¹ See explanatory notes in Appendix A.

² Including imputed charges for consumption of non-trading capital.

³ See footnote to Table 11.1

Source: Central Statistical Office

11.4 Gross domestic product by industry groups ¹, factor cost: current prices

£ million

	1983	1984	1985	1986	1983	1984	1985	1986
	North				Yorkshire & Humberside			
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	248	350	305	323	474	583	536	558
Energy and water supply	1,285	750	1,133	1,384	2,199	1,095	2,165	2,261
Manufacturing (revised definition)	3,652	3,910	4,159	4,490	5,323	5,682	6,130	6,594
Minerals, metals and chemicals ²	1,154	1,413	1,493	..	1,396	1,480	1,596	..
Metal goods, engineering and vehicles	1,420	1,389	1,449	..	1,680	1,759	1,816	..
Other manufacturing industries	1,077	1,109	1,217	..	2,247	2,444	2,719	..
Construction	709	796	831	892	1,198	1,364	1,464	1,542
Distribution, hotels and catering; repairs	1,473	1,625	1,764	1,981	2,615	3,007	3,392	3,809
Transport and communication	836	845	906	1,061	1,341	1,555	1,664	1,820
Financial and business services, etc ³	1,161	1,321	1,486	1,567	2,036	2,215	2,733	3,111
Ownership of dwellings	688	699	747	776	1,032	1,100	1,230	1,290
Public administration and defence ⁴	822	858	966	1,037	1,320	1,392	1,487	1,542
Education and health services	1,280	1,440	1,547	1,816	1,898	2,134	2,218	2,505
Other services	682	820	912	1,071	1,030	1,235	1,349	1,608
Adjustment for financial services	- 387	- 463	- 521	- 559	- 696	- 780	- 980	- 1,090
Total	12,448	12,952	14,236	15,838	19,768	20,582	23,388	25,550
	East Midlands				East Anglia			
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	565	587	480	489	566	590	482	505
Energy and water supply	1,608	1,710	1,595	1,683	268	218	250	253
Manufacturing (revised definition)	4,917	5,221	5,982	6,534	2,036	2,365	2,657	3,004
Minerals, metals and chemicals ²	814	849	953	..	339	433	476	..
Metal goods, engineering and vehicles	1,795	1,855	2,110	..	724	839	962	..
Other manufacturing industries	2,308	2,518	2,918	..	974	1,094	1,219	..
Construction	920	955	1,068	1,169	573	645	711	790
Distribution, hotels and catering; repairs	1,915	2,207	2,656	2,903	1,179	1,218	1,392	1,560
Transport and communication	1,005	1,036	1,136	1,325	598	798	950	1,158
Financial and business services, etc ³	1,603	1,659	1,823	2,022	968	1,107	1,260	1,459
Ownership of dwellings	1,004	1,027	1,087	1,146	510	566	619	661
Public administration and defence ⁴	1,124	1,284	1,376	1,543	666	708	768	817
Education and health services	1,338	1,394	1,522	1,696	703	769	835	929
Other services	726	788	1,044	1,250	484	476	511	594
Adjustment for financial services	- 515	- 577	- 632	- 680	- 301	- 370	- 429	- 493
Total	16,208	17,291	19,137	21,081	8,250	9,090	10,006	11,238
	South East				South West			
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	906	968	806	851	657	793	763	807
Energy and water supply	3,163	2,689	3,311	3,642	742	616	709	790
Manufacturing (revised definition)	18,163	19,456	20,976	23,131	4,075	4,627	5,141	5,665
Minerals, metals and chemicals ²	2,836	2,932	3,029	..	569	634	682	..
Metal goods, engineering and vehicles	8,798	9,575	10,156	..	1,846	2,192	2,492	..
Other manufacturing industries	6,529	6,949	7,791	..	1,661	1,801	1,968	..
Construction	5,518	5,890	6,496	7,082	1,376	1,425	1,583	1,746
Distribution, hotels and catering; repairs	11,370	12,855	14,373	16,604	2,678	3,015	3,323	3,822
Transport and communication	7,668	8,232	9,032	9,977	1,144	1,231	1,328	1,461
Financial and business services, etc ³	17,824	19,725	22,764	26,222	2,422	2,828	3,218	3,689
Ownership of dwellings	6,382	6,731	7,253	7,686	1,221	1,272	1,411	1,502
Public administration and defence ⁴	6,565	7,210	7,837	8,401	1,944	2,089	2,287	2,444
Education and health services	7,779	8,082	8,842	9,844	1,764	1,783	1,924	2,130
Other services	6,057	6,800	7,678	8,701	1,103	1,205	1,305	1,600
Adjustment for financial services	- 5,711	- 6,802	- 7,762	- 8,619	- 758	- 956	- 1,082	- 1,217
Total	85,684	91,836	101,607	113,522	18,369	19,929	21,911	24,442
	West Midlands				North West			
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	388	459	476	470	251	298	276	283
Energy and water supply	1,071	962	1,061	1,098	1,551	1,328	1,604	1,860
Manufacturing (revised definition)	6,810	7,318	8,385	8,822	7,896	8,445	9,291	10,029
Minerals, metals and chemicals ²	1,157	1,216	1,564	..	1,760	2,012	2,061	..
Metal goods, engineering and vehicles	3,940	4,239	4,730	..	3,024	3,076	3,469	..
Other manufacturing industries	1,713	1,863	2,090	..	3,112	3,358	3,761	..
Construction	1,173	1,355	1,468	1,618	1,495	1,743	1,858	2,009
Distribution, hotels and catering; repairs	2,490	2,795	3,324	3,581	3,488	3,932	4,441	5,028
Transport and communication	1,158	1,213	1,308	1,451	1,937	2,078	2,219	2,400
Financial and business services, etc ³	2,356	2,723	3,060	3,549	3,141	3,527	3,855	4,230
Ownership of dwellings	1,429	1,523	1,627	1,707	1,684	1,744	1,872	1,962
Public administration and defence ⁴	1,353	1,382	1,471	1,587	1,727	1,880	1,987	2,073
Education and health services	1,734	1,919	2,048	2,313	2,436	2,614	2,801	3,111
Other services	921	1,036	1,174	1,384	1,653	1,625	1,692	1,864
Adjustment for financial services	- 825	- 1,019	- 1,165	- 1,317	- 1,113	- 1,245	- 1,388	- 1,502
Total	20,058	21,666	24,237	26,261	26,148	27,969	30,508	33,348

(continued)

11.4 (continued)

£ million

	1983	1984	1985	1986	1983	1984	1985	1986
	England				Wales			
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	4,054	4,629	4,125	4,287	356	475	536	569
Energy and water supply	11,886	9,369	11,828	12,972	1,371	918	1,494	1,503
Manufacturing (revised definition)	52,873	57,025	62,722	68,268	2,386	2,772	2,949	3,224
Minerals, metals and chemicals ²	10,026	10,968	11,855	..	814	951	1,083	..
Metal goods, engineering and vehicles	23,227	24,922	27,184	..	914	957	953	..
Other manufacturing industries	19,620	21,135	23,684	..	658	863	912	..
Construction	12,962	14,173	15,479	16,847	670	714	755	787
Distribution, hotels and catering; repairs	27,208	30,653	34,664	39,290	1,315	1,440	1,620	1,804
Transport and communication	15,688	16,988	18,544	20,655	639	710	724	766
Financial and business services, etc ³	31,510	35,105	40,199	45,849	998	1,157	1,296	1,460
Ownership of dwellings	13,951	14,661	15,847	16,730	590	590	649	689
Public administration and defence ⁴	15,519	16,804	18,179	19,444	1,008	1,046	1,068	1,124
Education and health services	18,932	20,134	21,738	24,343	1,109	1,190	1,198	1,308
Other services	12,656	13,986	15,666	18,072	599	657	706	765
Adjustment for financial services	-10,306	-12,212	-13,960	-15,476	-316	-380	-433	-473
Total	206,932	221,315	245,031	271,280	10,725	11,291	12,561	13,527
	Scotland				Northern Ireland			
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	681	794	685	771	273	323	281	275
Energy and water supply	1,480	1,125	1,378	1,386	184	181	233	241
Manufacturing (revised definition)	5,238	5,235	6,166	6,483	970	1,012	1,084	1,136
Minerals, metals and chemicals ²	791	617	957	..	144	135	161	..
Metal goods, engineering and vehicles	2,125	2,224	2,627	..	236	279	263	..
Other manufacturing industries	2,322	2,394	2,582	..	590	599	659	..
Construction	1,545	1,797	1,895	2,015	341	379	407	411
Distribution, hotels and catering; repairs	2,903	3,104	3,503	3,853	567	649	734	823
Transport and communication	1,651	1,793	1,886	2,006	251	266	271	300
Financial and business services, etc ³	2,605	2,901	3,198	3,535	541	584	607	668
Ownership of dwellings	991	1,044	1,098	1,144	248	269	291	310
Public administration and defence ⁴	1,721	1,771	1,891	2,069	816	836	858	941
Education and health services	2,535	2,600	2,677	2,993	768	752	790	866
Other services	1,322	1,525	1,626	1,775	350	328	353	351
Adjustment for financial services	-845	-1,001	-1,124	-1,227	-168	-200	-216	-228
Total	21,828	22,688	24,879	26,803	5,140	5,380	5,692	6,094
	United Kingdom							
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	5,365	6,222	5,627	5,902				
Energy and water supply	14,920	11,593	14,933	16,101				
Continental Shelf	-15,777	19,012	18,198	8,344				
Manufacturing (revised definition)	61,467	66,044	72,921	79,111				
Minerals, metals and chemicals ²	11,775	12,671	14,056	..				
Metal goods, engineering and vehicles	26,502	28,382	31,028	..				
Other manufacturing industries	23,190	24,991	27,837	..				
Construction	15,518	17,064	18,536	20,061				
Distribution, hotels and catering; repairs	31,993	35,846	40,521	45,770				
Transport and communication	18,228	19,757	21,426	23,727				
Financial and business services, etc ³	35,655	39,748	45,300	51,513				
Ownership of dwellings	15,780	16,564	17,884	18,873				
Public administration and defence ⁴	19,065	20,457	21,996	23,578				
Education and health services	23,343	24,676	26,403	29,510				
Other services	14,927	16,496	18,350	20,963				
Adjustment for financial services	-11,636	-13,793	-15,734	-17,404				
Total	244,625	260,674	288,163	317,705				

1 See explanatory notes in Appendix A. Gross domestic product is shown for each industry after deducting stock appreciation.

2 Extraction of minerals and ores other than fuels, manufacture of metals, mineral products and chemicals.

3 Banking, finance, insurance, business services and leasing.

4 Public administration, national defence and compulsory social security.

Source: Central Statistical Office

11.5 Total personal income ¹

	£ million				£ per head				£ per head index UK=100
	1983	1984	1985	1986 ¹	1983	1984	1985	1986 ¹	1986 ¹
United Kingdom	260,576	279,276	301,847	326,710	4,624	4,946	5,331	5,756	100.0
North	13,279	13,830	15,167	16,341	4,284	4,471	4,915	5,305	92.2
Yorkshire & Humberside	21,219	22,177	24,546	26,362	4,322	4,522	5,006	5,381	93.5
East Midlands	17,247	18,355	19,876	21,603	4,468	4,738	5,100	5,511	95.8
East Anglia	8,698	9,490	10,222	11,251	4,518	4,892	5,202	5,649	98.2
South East	89,825	96,902	105,124	115,129	5,271	5,663	6,115	6,668	115.9
Greater London	37,469	40,345	43,662	47,318	5,547	5,972	6,451	6,984	121.3
Rest of South East	52,355	56,557	61,462	67,810	5,089	5,461	5,896	6,465	112.3
South West	20,115	21,776	23,425	25,664	4,547	4,882	5,204	5,649	98.1
West Midlands	21,829	23,600	25,547	27,422	4,217	4,560	4,929	5,293	92.0
North West	27,927	30,085	32,142	34,208	4,357	4,704	5,033	5,367	93.2
England	220,139	236,216	256,050	277,980	4,699	5,031	5,435	5,883	102.2
Wales	11,484	12,311	13,299	14,096	4,090	4,386	4,729	4,997	86.8
Scotland	23,050	24,585	26,107	27,891	4,476	4,777	5,082	5,446	94.6
Northern Ireland	5,903	6,164	6,392	6,744	3,826	3,974	4,103	4,304	74.8

¹ See explanatory notes in appendix A.

Source: Central Statistical Office

11.6 Personal disposable income ¹

	£ million				£ per head				£ per head index UK=100
	1983	1984	1985	1986	1983	1984	1985	1986	1986
United Kingdom	205,096	220,711	238,418	257,512	3,640	3,909	4,211	4,537	100.0
North	10,576	11,111	12,178	13,099	3,412	3,592	3,946	4,253	93.7
Yorkshire & Humberside	16,918	17,816	19,721	21,134	3,446	3,633	4,022	4,314	95.1
East Midlands	13,659	14,557	15,796	17,143	3,539	3,758	4,053	4,373	96.4
East Anglia	6,958	7,641	8,214	9,039	3,614	3,939	4,180	4,539	100.0
South East	69,046	74,704	81,054	88,692	4,052	4,366	4,715	5,137	113.2
Greater London	29,200	31,523	34,102	36,870	4,323	4,666	5,039	5,442	120.0
Rest of South East	39,846	43,181	46,952	51,822	3,873	4,170	4,504	4,940	108.9
South West	16,092	17,446	18,740	20,520	3,637	3,911	4,164	4,517	99.6
West Midlands	17,352	18,876	20,450	21,879	3,352	3,647	3,946	4,223	93.1
North West	22,185	24,045	25,660	27,208	3,461	3,759	4,018	4,268	94.1
England	172,786	186,196	201,813	218,715	3,688	3,965	4,284	4,628	102.0
Wales	9,245	10,000	10,791	11,394	3,293	3,563	3,837	4,039	89.0
Scotland	18,265	19,508	20,644	21,979	3,547	3,791	4,019	4,292	94.6
Northern Ireland	4,800	5,007	5,170	5,424	3,111	3,228	3,318	3,461	76.3

¹ Total personal income less United Kingdom taxes on income, national insurance etc. contributions, and transfers abroad (net). See explanatory notes in Appendix A.

Source: Central Statistical Office

11.7 Consumers' expenditure

£ million and £ per head

	£ million			£ per head			
	Food drink and tobacco	Housing and fuel	Other	Total expenditure in the UK ¹	Total consumers' expenditure ²	Consumers' expenditure	Consumers' expenditure UK = 100
1983							
United Kingdom	46,964	36,949	95,792	179,705	183,068	3,249	100.0
North	2,551	1,747	4,409	8,706	8,878	2,864	88.2
Yorkshire & Humberside	3,842	2,702	7,023	13,567	14,012	2,854	87.8
East Midlands	3,106	2,435	5,899	11,440	11,731	3,039	93.5
East Anglia	1,455	1,274	3,212	5,941	6,037	3,136	96.5
South East	15,024	13,396	35,600	64,020	64,320	3,774	116.2
South West	3,449	3,023	7,368	13,840	14,013	3,168	97.5
West Midlands	4,058	3,372	7,700	15,130	15,567	3,008	92.6
North West	5,327	4,011	9,754	19,091	19,675	3,069	94.5
England	38,811	31,960	80,965	151,736	154,234	3,292	101.3
Wales	2,311	1,491	4,121	7,923	8,008	2,852	87.8
Scotland	4,417	2,811	8,336	15,564	16,208	3,147	96.9
Northern Ireland	1,425	687	2,370	4,482	4,618	2,993	92.1
1984							
United Kingdom	49,694	38,947	103,661	192,302	195,914	3,470	100.0
North	2,646	1,824	4,548	9,019	9,224	2,982	85.9
Yorkshire & Humberside	4,021	2,974	7,689	14,684	15,180	3,095	89.2
East Midlands	3,287	2,500	6,323	12,110	12,431	3,209	92.5
East Anglia	1,569	1,358	3,452	6,379	6,480	3,340	96.3
South East	16,004	14,077	39,351	69,432	69,621	4,069	117.3
South West	3,672	3,126	8,049	14,847	15,050	3,374	97.2
West Midlands	4,242	3,528	8,153	15,923	16,403	3,169	91.3
North West	5,565	4,287	10,199	20,051	20,720	3,240	93.4
England	41,005	33,676	87,763	162,444	165,109	3,516	101.3
Wales	2,408	1,646	4,514	8,568	8,657	3,084	88.9
Scotland	4,818	2,872	8,836	16,526	17,241	3,350	96.5
Northern Ireland	1,463	753	2,547	4,763	4,907	3,164	91.2
1985							
United Kingdom	52,853	42,786	114,645	210,284	213,720	3,775	100.0
North	2,814	1,975	5,020	9,809	10,025	3,248	86.0
Yorkshire & Humberside	4,219	3,220	8,310	15,750	16,271	3,319	87.9
East Midlands	3,479	2,637	6,744	12,861	13,199	3,387	89.7
East Anglia	1,733	1,652	3,957	7,343	7,427	3,780	100.8
South East	17,046	15,548	44,360	76,954	76,829	4,469	118.4
South West	3,961	3,716	8,992	16,669	16,849	3,743	99.2
West Midlands	4,458	3,711	8,801	16,971	17,478	3,372	89.3
North West	5,843	4,563	11,045	21,452	22,158	3,470	91.9
England	43,555	37,023	97,230	177,808	180,236	3,826	101.4
Wales	2,587	1,863	5,112	9,561	9,631	3,425	90.7
Scotland	5,197	3,049	9,513	17,758	18,521	3,605	95.5
Northern Ireland	1,514	852	2,790	5,156	5,333	3,423	90.7
1986							
United Kingdom	56,287	46,099	126,367	228,753	234,167	4,125	100.0
North	3,080	2,219	5,778	11,076	11,354	3,686	89.4
Yorkshire & Humberside	4,464	3,435	8,782	16,681	17,337	3,539	85.8
East Midlands	3,635	2,927	7,230	13,791	14,219	3,627	87.9
East Anglia	1,883	1,581	4,560	8,024	8,169	4,102	99.4
South East	18,139	17,425	49,318	84,882	85,574	4,957	120.2
South West	4,307	3,835	10,079	18,221	18,535	4,080	98.9
West Midlands	4,680	3,898	9,509	18,087	18,731	3,615	87.6
North West	6,289	4,795	12,393	23,477	24,372	3,824	92.7
England	46,476	40,115	107,648	194,238	198,291	4,196	101.7
Wales	2,758	1,824	5,506	10,088	10,242	3,630	88.0
Scotland	5,413	3,184	10,105	18,703	19,636	3,834	92.9
Northern Ireland	1,640	976	3,108	5,724	5,998	3,828	92.8

¹ Expenditure by UK households and foreign tourists etc.² Expenditure by UK consumers, including private non-profit-making bodies serving persons and UK households abroad but excluding expenditure in the UK by foreign tourists etc.

Source: Central Statistical Office

11.8 Gross domestic fixed capital formation by purpose of government

£ million

	Total ¹	General administration and defence ¹	Education	Health and social services	Housing community development ²	Economic services
1982						
United Kingdom	4,253	829	505	919	254	1,746
North	198	68	31	52	- 38	86
Yorkshire & Humberside	353	64	60	82	32	114
East Midlands	181	34	33	55	- 15	75
East Anglia	135	17	16	33	- 5	75
South East	1,215	294	120	253	- 46	593
South West	209	48	40	69	- 40	93
West Midlands	228	40	45	64	- 49	129
North West	524	80	61	127	117	139
England	3,044	646	406	734	- 44	1,303
Wales	325	52	33	50	22	168
Scotland	681	74	53	108	231	215
Northern Ireland	174	28	14	28	44	60
1983						
United Kingdom	5,680	856	555	954	1,456	1,859
North	293	35	34	48	93	83
Yorkshire & Humberside	463	57	60	81	139	126
East Midlands	268	34	33	57	62	82
East Anglia	157	23	18	26	14	77
South East	1,560	299	140	276	324	520
South West	346	76	39	80	20	131
West Midlands	438	47	56	72	103	160
North West	649	75	67	113	238	155
England	4,174	646	447	754	994	1,333
Wales	428	47	37	53	72	220
Scotland	853	92	58	117	334	252
Northern Ireland	183	28	13	30	56	55
1984						
United Kingdom	6,540	997	606	1,068	1,912	1,957
North	385	36	36	54	149	110
Yorkshire & Humberside	508	66	67	87	160	128
East Midlands	368	35	39	56	106	132
East Anglia	192	26	18	32	48	67
South East	1,847	366	170	296	498	516
South West	391	97	48	78	32	136
West Midlands	569	61	53	98	164	193
North West	735	83	61	138	295	159
England	4,994	769	491	839	1,453	1,442
Wales	404	46	36	57	92	173
Scotland	895	105	61	138	312	279
Northern Ireland	202	32	18	34	55	63
1985						
United Kingdom	6,581	1,198	592	1,157	1,648	1,986
North	353	42	32	60	125	93
Yorkshire & Humberside	511	69	56	96	162	129
East Midlands	355	53	41	60	64	137
East Anglia	206	45	20	36	34	72
South East	1,790	463	163	326	317	520
South West	406	122	36	80	47	122
West Midlands	582	69	55	105	169	185
North West	796	88	71	153	305	180
England	5,000	950	473	916	1,222	1,438
Wales	418	56	31	61	83	188
Scotland	915	108	67	145	295	300
Northern Ireland	202	37	21	35	48	60

¹ The UK figure includes expenditure on embassies, etc. overseas.

² The negative values in some regions in 1982 are due to high sales of council houses.

Source: Central Statistical Office

11.9 Gross domestic fixed capital formation: by selected industry groups

£ million

	Total of industries shown ¹	Agriculture forestry and fishing	Energy and water supply ¹	Manufacturing (revised definition)	Transport and communication ²	Dwellings
1982						
United Kingdom	25,292	1,145	6,824	5,480	2,929	8,914
North	1,365	58	396	339	128	444
Yorkshire & Humberside	2,284	86	772	451	232	743
East Midlands	1,550	97	241	427	160	625
East Anglia	789	85	66	212	108	318
South East	6,159	137	613	1,355	1,155	2,899
South West	1,554	128	148	349	216	713
West Midlands	1,823	74	194	563	210	782
North West	2,613	45	594	749	245	980
England	18,136	708	3,025	4,445	2,454	7,504
Wales	1,205	106	277	345	121	356
Scotland	2,614	190	838	541	254	791
Northern Ireland	703	141	49	150	100	263
1983						
United Kingdom	27,926	1,273	7,033	5,854	3,319	10,447
North	1,499	60	387	386	129	537
Yorkshire & Humberside	2,362	94	763	466	245	794
East Midlands	1,676	110	233	429	181	723
East Anglia	940	98	105	213	123	401
South East	7,300	162	702	1,563	1,352	3,521
South West	1,812	150	172	402	244	844
West Midlands	2,043	90	227	581	229	916
North West	3,013	46	780	822	267	1,098
England	20,647	810	3,371	4,862	2,770	8,834
Wales	1,240	119	210	335	136	440
Scotland	2,614	195	762	470	298	889
Northern Ireland	772	148	39	187	115	283
1984						
United Kingdom	30,799	1,206	6,755	7,342	3,708	11,788
North	1,698	66	369	509	149	605
Yorkshire & Humberside	2,255	86	415	584	283	887
East Midlands	1,808	98	212	534	218	746
East Anglia	1,064	88	141	242	130	463
South East	8,333	145	665	1,922	1,476	4,125
South West	2,056	122	167	511	270	986
West Midlands	2,366	76	209	795	262	1,024
North West	3,190	41	731	940	310	1,168
England	22,771	722	2,910	6,037	3,098	10,004
Wales	1,410	122	180	486	149	473
Scotland	2,782	197	674	583	329	999
Northern Ireland	881	164	35	237	132	313
1985						
United Kingdom	32,765	1,008	6,647	8,735	4,306	12,069
North	1,979	51	490	653	169	615
Yorkshire & Humberside	2,469	68	492	674	315	919
East Midlands	2,006	77	243	677	261	749
East Anglia	1,175	75	152	306	171	471
South East	8,886	119	706	2,237	1,687	4,136
South West	2,284	95	202	609	320	1,057
West Midlands	2,510	56	235	869	330	1,020
North West	3,471	32	687	1,103	369	1,280
England	24,780	573	3,207	7,128	3,622	10,247
Wales	1,503	103	187	548	182	484
Scotland	3,040	191	619	861	353	1,017
Northern Ireland	836	140	27	198	150	321

¹ The UK figures includes estimates of gross domestic fixed capital formation in the Continental Shelf region.

² Excluding shipping and air transport.

Source: Central Statistical Office

Chapter 12: Industry and Agriculture

- Gross value added per employee in 1985 in manufacturing industry was highest in the South East (£16,694) followed by the North (£16,521) (Table 12.2).
- Foreign owned enterprises accounted for 27% of gross value added in manufacturing in Scotland in 1985, a higher proportion than elsewhere (Chart 12.8).
- Output of coal per manshift increased by over 50% in Yorkshire and Humberside between 1981/82 and 1986/87 (Table 12.14).
- Only about 6% of agricultural holdings in Northern Ireland were 50 hectares or larger in 1986, compared with 42% of those in the North (Table 12.17).

The previous chapter on Regional Accounts shows trends over time in regional gross domestic product (GDP), including some industrial analyses. This chapter focuses particularly on manufacturing, energy and agriculture.

Chart 12.1 is based on Table 11.4 in the previous chapter and shows the contributions made by **manufacturing** and **agriculture** to each region's GDP in 1986. This gives an indication of the importance of each of these activities in the economies of the regions. Agriculture, which only contributed 1.9% of the GDP of the UK as a whole in 1986, is most important in the economies of East Anglia, Northern Ireland and Wales (contributing 4.5%, 4.5% and 4.2% of regional GDP respectively). Manufacturing contributes about a third of GDP in the West Midlands, the highest regional proportion, followed by the East Midlands (31%) and the North West (30%). Manufacturing activity is now least important in Northern Ireland (19% of GDP).

Gross value added (GVA) per employee in **manufacturing industry** varied quite widely between the regions in 1985, from £12,323 in Northern Ireland to £16,694 in the South East (Table 12.2). The North and the East Midlands also had relatively high GVA per employee, whilst East Anglia and the West Midlands had relatively low figures. This regional pattern partly reflects the differing industrial structures in the regions.

Net **capital expenditure** in manufacturing industry is dominated by the South East, which accounted for a quarter of the total expenditure in the UK in 1985 (Table 12.2). The regional pattern of investment showed little change between 1981 and 1985, though the North West dropped from accounting for 14% of UK net capital expenditure in 1981 to 12½% in 1986.

The great majority of **manufacturing units** employ fewer than 100 **employees**, over 90% in all regions except the North (Table 12.4). In the South East, 96% of manufacturing units employed less than 100 people. In the North and in Scotland 0.6% of units employed 1000 or more people.

Table 12.5 concentrates on the **electrical and electronic engineering** industry. GVA in this industry as a proportion of total GVA in manufacturing was substantially above average in the South East in 1985 (16%), but was only 3% in Yorkshire and Humberside and 5% in Northern Ireland. GVA per employee in this industry was highest in the South West (£16,524) and lowest in Northern Ireland (£11,493).

Between 1980 and 1986 there were an estimated 1214 thousand new **VAT registrations** and 1035 thousand **deregistrations** (Table 12.7). The net increase in the total stock of registered businesses over the period ranged from 19% in the South East to 7% in the North West.

Foreign owned enterprises accounted for 26.9% of GVA in manufacturing in Scotland in 1985, a higher proportion than elsewhere and an increase of 5 percentage points on 1981 (Chart 12.8). Other regions in which foreign owned enterprises accounted for more than a fifth of GVA in 1985 were Wales, East Anglia and the South East. In contrast, this proportion was less than a tenth in the West Midlands and in Yorkshire and Humberside, and in both these regions the proportion had fallen between 1981 and 1985.

The Department of Trade and Industry revised their definitions of **Assisted Areas** status as from 29 November 1984 and the new boundaries are shown in Chart 12.10. Regional assistance to industry in 1986/87 on both old and new bases is shown in Table 12.9. The West Midlands received assistance for the first time under the new boundaries.

Enterprise zones were set up as an experiment to test how far private sector activity could be encouraged by the removal of certain tax burdens and by the relaxation or speeding up of the application of statutory or administrative controls (see Appendix A for details, and map on page 157). The first 11 zones were designated in 1981/82 and the second tranche in 1983/84. Three first round zones were extended during the period 1983 to 1985 and one second round zone in 1986. The largest increase in the number of employees in first round zones between designation and December 1986 was recorded in Corby (an increase of about 5.5 thousand employees) followed by the Isle of Dogs with an increase of 3.1 thousand.

Table 12.12 to 12.14 present statistics about the **energy industry** in the UK. In comparison with population, electricity supplies are fairly evenly distributed across the regions, but there are lower proportions of domestic gas consumers in the comparatively rural Wales and South Western areas. Northern Ireland gas supplies continue to be of town gas rather than natural gas.

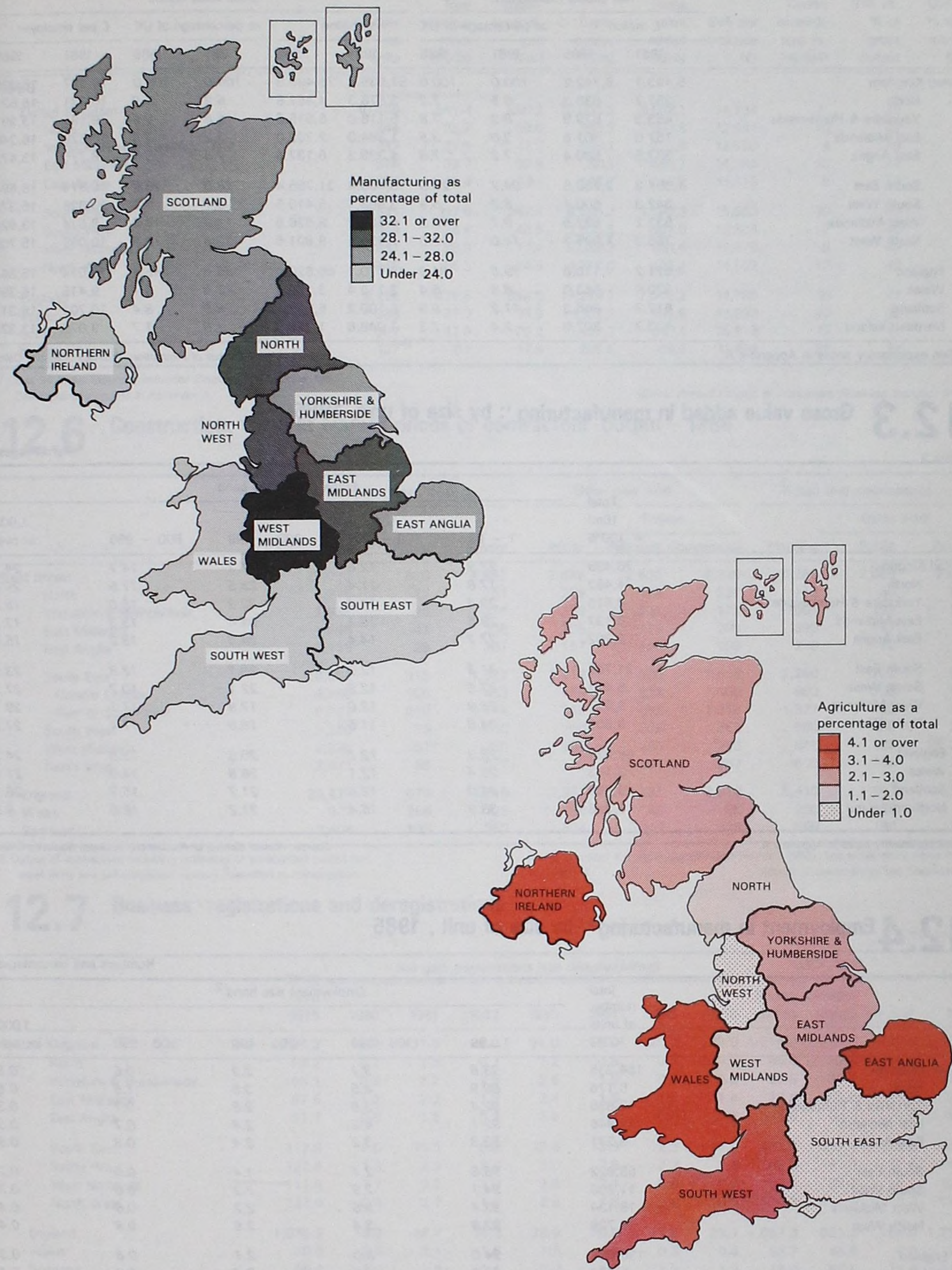
Table 12.14 shows the concentration of the **deep mined coal** industry in the East Midlands (31% of UK output in 1986/87) and Yorkshire and Humberside (30% in 1986/87). Output of coal per manshift rose in all regions between 1981/82 and 1986/87, with the greatest increase of over 50% in the coalfields of Yorkshire and Humberside.

Chart 12.1 showed that East Anglia had the highest proportion of GDP contributed by **agriculture** in 1986, and the proportion of land devoted to agriculture was higher in East Anglia (81%) than in any other region in June 1986 (Table 12.15 and Table 2.1). In contrast only 62% of land in the North West and 63% in the South East is used for agriculture. Nearly 35% of the agricultural land in East Anglia was devoted to wheat in June 1986 and a further 21% to barley, whereas in Wales and Northern Ireland, the other two regions where agriculture contributes more than 4% of their GDP, the agricultural land is dominated by grassland. Table 12.16 shows that production of wheat was highest in the South East in 1986 harvest (3460 thousand tonnes) but the highest yields were recorded in Scotland (7.8 tonnes per hectare) and Yorkshire and Humberside (7.5 tonnes per hectare). The average wheat yield in East Anglia in 1986 was slightly below the 1981-1985 average.

Table 12.17 shows some marked differences between regions in the pattern of **size of agricultural holdings**. In Northern Ireland only 5.6% of holdings were 50 hectares or larger, whereas over a third of holdings in the North, Scotland, Yorkshire and Humberside, the East Midlands and East Anglia are over 50 hectares.

12.1 Percentage of gross domestic product ¹ derived from manufacturing and agriculture, 1986

Percentages



¹ Factor cost at current prices.

Source: Central Statistical Office

12.2 Net capital expenditure and gross value added in manufacturing¹, 1981 and 1985

	Net capital expenditure				Gross value added					
	£ million		as percentage of UK		£ million		as percentage of UK		£ per employee	
	1981	1985	1981	1985	1981	1985	1981	1985	1981	1985
United Kingdom	5,493.1	8,742.2	100.0	100.0	57,935.4	76,499.3	100.0	100.0	10,027	15,375
North	357.7	630.3	6.5	7.2	3,576.3	4,461.8	6.2	5.8	10,631	16,521
Yorkshire & Humberside	453.3	679.9	8.3	7.8	5,118.0	6,515.5	8.8	8.5	9,191	13,991
East Midlands	167.0	301.6	3.0	3.5	1,864.0	2,702.0	3.2	3.5	10,629	16,240
East Anglia	397.5	680.4	7.2	7.8	4,339.3	6,137.5	7.5	8.0	8,775	13,479
South East	1,354.8	2,230.5	24.7	25.5	16,406.4	21,765.4	28.3	28.5	10,976	16,694
South West	342.3	600.4	6.2	6.9	3,863.7	5,410.5	6.7	7.1	10,326	15,370
West Midlands	532.2	892.5	9.7	10.2	6,567.0	8,826.6	11.3	11.5	8,874	13,928
North West	766.3	1,095.3	14.0	12.5	7,835.5	9,801.6	13.5	12.8	10,069	15,705
England	4,371.2	7,110.8	79.6	81.3	49,570.1	65,620.9	85.6	85.8	10,014	15,364
Wales	370.9	563.0	6.8	6.4	2,216.4	3,153.4	3.8	4.1	9,415	15,395
Scotland	617.3	866.3	11.2	9.9	5,100.2	6,399.1	8.8	8.4	10,701	16,317
Northern Ireland	133.7	202.0	2.4	2.3	1,048.6	1,325.9	1.8	1.7	9,070	12,323

1 See explanatory notes in Appendix A.

Source: Annual Census of Production, Business Statistics Office

12.3 Gross value added in manufacturing¹: by size of unit, 1985

Percentages						
	Total (£m) = 100%	Employment size band				
		1 – 99	100 – 199	200 – 499	500 – 999	1,000 or over
United Kingdom	76,499	27.9	12.8	21.2	14.1	24.1
North	4,462	17.8	11.4	23.5	17.5	29.8
Yorkshire & Humberside	6,515	29.4	14.4	22.9	15.0	18.3
East Midlands	6,137	29.5	15.1	24.4	13.3	17.7
East Anglia	2,702	27.2	14.4	24.6	18.2	15.6
South East	21,765	31.3	12.0	20.1	12.8	23.9
South West	5,411	27.6	12.9	22.1	10.2	27.2
West Midlands	8,827	28.9	13.0	17.9	11.1	29.1
North West	9,802	24.8	11.6	18.6	17.4	27.5
England	65,621	28.3	12.7	20.8	13.8	24.3
Wales	3,153	25.4	12.1	26.8	14.0	21.7
Scotland	6,399	24.0	12.6	21.7	15.7	26.1
Northern Ireland	1,326	33.9	16.4	21.2	18.6	9.9

1 See explanatory notes in Appendix A.

Source: Annual Census of Production, Business Statistics Office

12.4 Employment in manufacturing¹: by size of unit, 1985

		Numbers and percentages				
	Total number of units = 100%	Employment size band ²				
		1 - 99	100 - 199	200 - 499	500 - 999	1,000 or over
United Kingdom	154,235	93.8	3.1	2.2	0.6	0.3
North	5,176	89.9	4.5	3.5	1.5	0.6
Yorkshire & Humberside	12,836	92.4	3.8	2.8	0.7	0.3
East Midlands	12,946	92.1	4.2	2.8	0.7	0.3
East Anglia	5,271	93.3	3.2	2.4	0.8	0.3
South East	53,622	95.8	2.1	1.4	0.4	0.2
South West	11,303	94.1	2.9	2.2	0.6	0.3
West Midlands	18,134	93.4	3.5	2.2	0.6	0.4
North West	16,726	92.8	3.4	2.6	0.8	0.4
England	136,014	94.0	3.0	2.1	0.6	0.3
Wales	5,460	92.2	3.9	2.7	0.8	0.4
Scotland	9,344	91.7	4.1	2.8	0.9	0.6
Northern Ireland	3,417	93.5	3.4	2.3	0.6	0.2

1 See explanatory notes in Appendix A.

employers and working proprietors.

2 Average numbers employed during the year, including full and part-time

Source: Annual Census of Production, Business Statistics Office

12.5 Electrical and electronic engineering industry ¹

	Number of units	Total employment (000s)	Net capital expenditure (£m)	Gross output (£m)	Gross value added (£m)	GVA per employee (£)	Capital expenditure as % GVA	GVA as % of gross output	GVA as % total manuf. GVA
1985									
United Kingdom	10,409	547.4	880.2	20,003.3	8,066.1	14,734	11	40	11
North	344	28.7	39.0	880.3	371.8	12,944	10	42	8
Yorkshire & Humberside	617	17.5	17.2	579.1	226.9	12,980	8	39	3
East Midlands	675	32.7	50.8	1,101.1	489.7	14,966	10	44	8
East Anglia	396	18.4	23.1	628.7	248.2	13,473	9	39	9
South East	4,621	217.0	352.4	8,509.7	3,398.3	15,663	10	40	16
South West	844	36.8	43.5	1,505.5	607.9	16,524	7	40	11
West Midlands	991	68.9	77.4	2,058.2	881.0	12,779	9	43	10
North West	948	56.5	94.9	1,962.0	822.4	14,552	12	42	8
England	9,436	476.6	698.3	17,224.7	7,046.2	14,785	10	41	11
Wales	339	27.0	71.8	1,102.8	352.9	13,093	20	32	11
Scotland	507	37.9	92.2	1,407.2	597.1	15,775	15	41	9
Northern Ireland	127	6.1	17.9	205.6	69.9	11,493	26	34	5

¹ Class 34 in the Standard Industrial Classification (revised 1980).

See explanatory notes in Appendix A.

Source: Annual Census of Production, Business Statistics Office

12.6 Construction: value at current prices of contractors' output ¹, 1986

£ million

	New housing			Other new work			Repair and maintenance		
	All work	Public	Private	Public	Private		Housing	Other work	
					Industrial	Commercial		Public	Private
Great Britain	27,010	810	4,697	3,646	2,632	4,226	6,268	2,088	2,642
North	1,276	27	161	229	183	228	253	80	115
Yorkshire & Humberside	1,985	49	317	253	222	175	506	199	262
East Midlands	1,648	41	308	205	173	200	395	147	179
East Anglia	1,155	28	307	157	108	109	278	70	96
South East	10,652	315	1,927	1,212	820	2,416	2,240	762	960
Greater London	4,255	105	453	499	228	1,400	863	300	406
Rest of South East	6,397	210	1,474	713	592	1,016	1,377	462	554
South West	2,260	73	480	250	228	252	560	195	223
West Midlands	2,233	67	339	280	295	263	566	192	230
North West	2,471	80	377	372	301	267	609	195	269
England	23,679	679	4,216	2,957	2,331	3,910	5,410	1,841	2,336
Wales	927	256	128	185	82	88	260	68	90
Scotland	2,404	105	353	504	219	228	599	180	216

¹ Output of contractors, including estimates of unrecorded output by small firms and self-employed workers, classified to construction

in the Standard Industrial Classification (revised 1980). See explanatory notes in Appendix A.

Source: Department of the Environment.

12.7 Business ¹ registrations and deregistrations

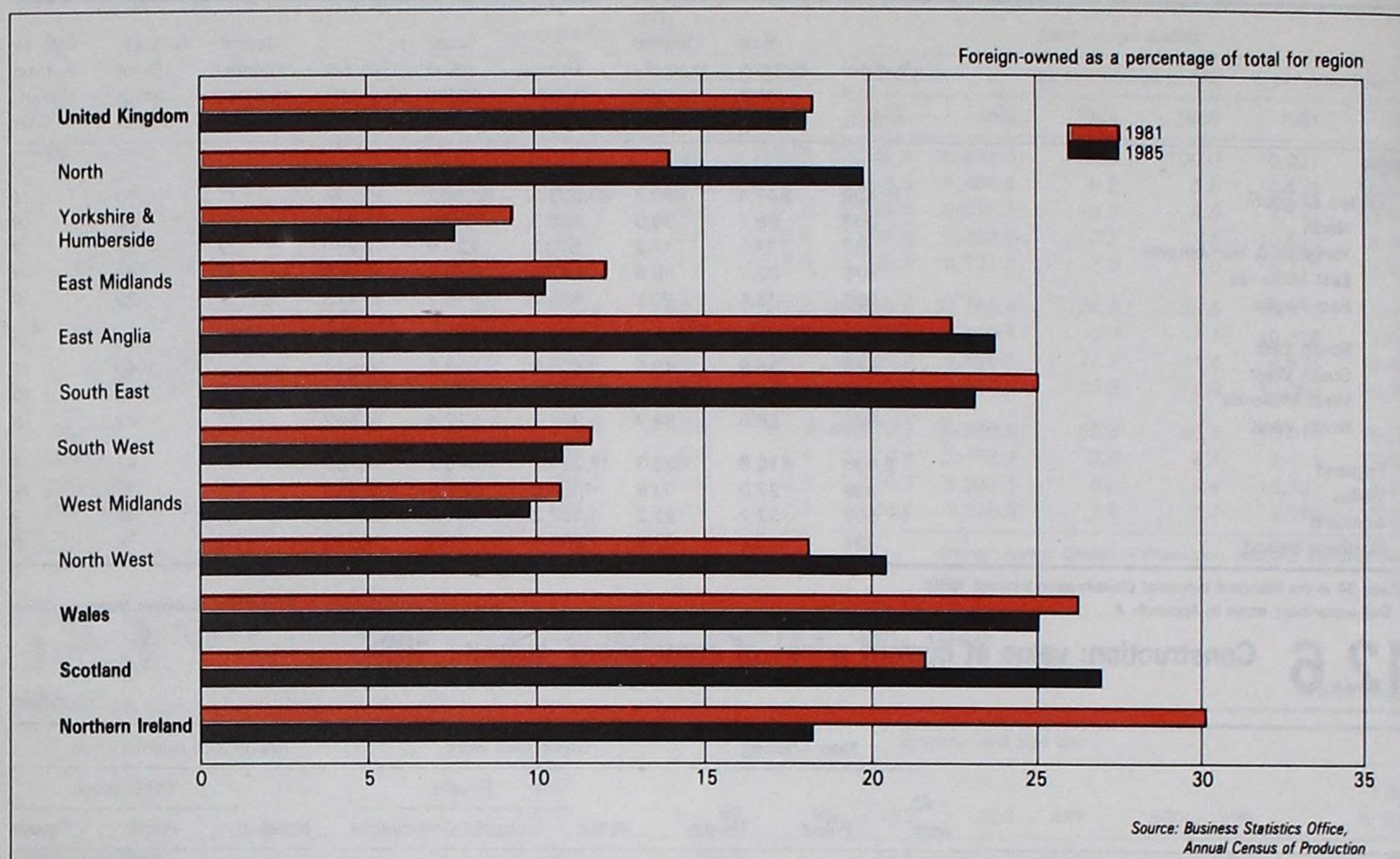
Thousands

	Stock end 1979	Net gain (registrations less deregistrations)							1980—1986			Stock end 1986
		1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	Regist- rations	Deregis- rations	Net gain	
United Kingdom	1,288.3	15.9	31.5	20.0	34.0	29.0	20.0	29.0	1,214.0	1,035.0	179.0	1,468.0
North	53.2	0.1	1.5	0.7	1.2	0.8	0.3	0.5	45.0	39.9	5.1	58.3
Yorkshire & Humberside	103.1	0.9	2.2	1.5	2.6	1.5	0.1	0.6	90.5	81.1	9.4	112.5
East Midlands	87.5	1.2	2.2	1.7	2.4	1.9	1.1	1.4	77.8	65.9	11.9	99.4
East Anglia	51.7	0.8	1.5	0.9	1.2	1.3	0.8	1.3	43.6	36.0	7.6	59.3
South East	417.8	7.0	10.5	5.9	12.9	13.1	12.9	17.2	471.8	392.4	79.5	497.2
South West	122.8	1.3	2.9	2.0	3.0	2.8	2.3	3.2	104.9	87.3	17.6	140.4
West Midlands	111.5	1.7	3.2	2.0	2.8	2.1	0.8	1.7	103.4	89.2	14.2	125.7
North West	127.6	0.3	2.7	1.7	2.8	1.6	— 0.6	0.2	120.2	111.5	8.7	136.2
England	1,075.2	13.3	26.7	16.3	28.9	25.0	17.8	26.1	1,057.3	903.3	154.0	1,229.2
Wales	70.6	0.5	2.1	1.5	1.8	0.8	— 0.3	0.5	52.7	45.8	6.8	77.4
Scotland	98.9	1.0	1.8	1.1	2.2	2.2	1.3	1.8	79.0	67.6	11.4	110.3
Northern Ireland	43.7	1.1	1.0	1.2	1.0	1.0	1.2	0.6	25.2	18.1	7.1	50.8

¹ Businesses registered for VAT.

Source: Department of Employment

12.8 Foreign-owned enterprises classified to manufacturing: gross value added, 1981 and 1985



12.9 Government expenditure on regional preferential assistance to industry,¹ 1986/87

£ million

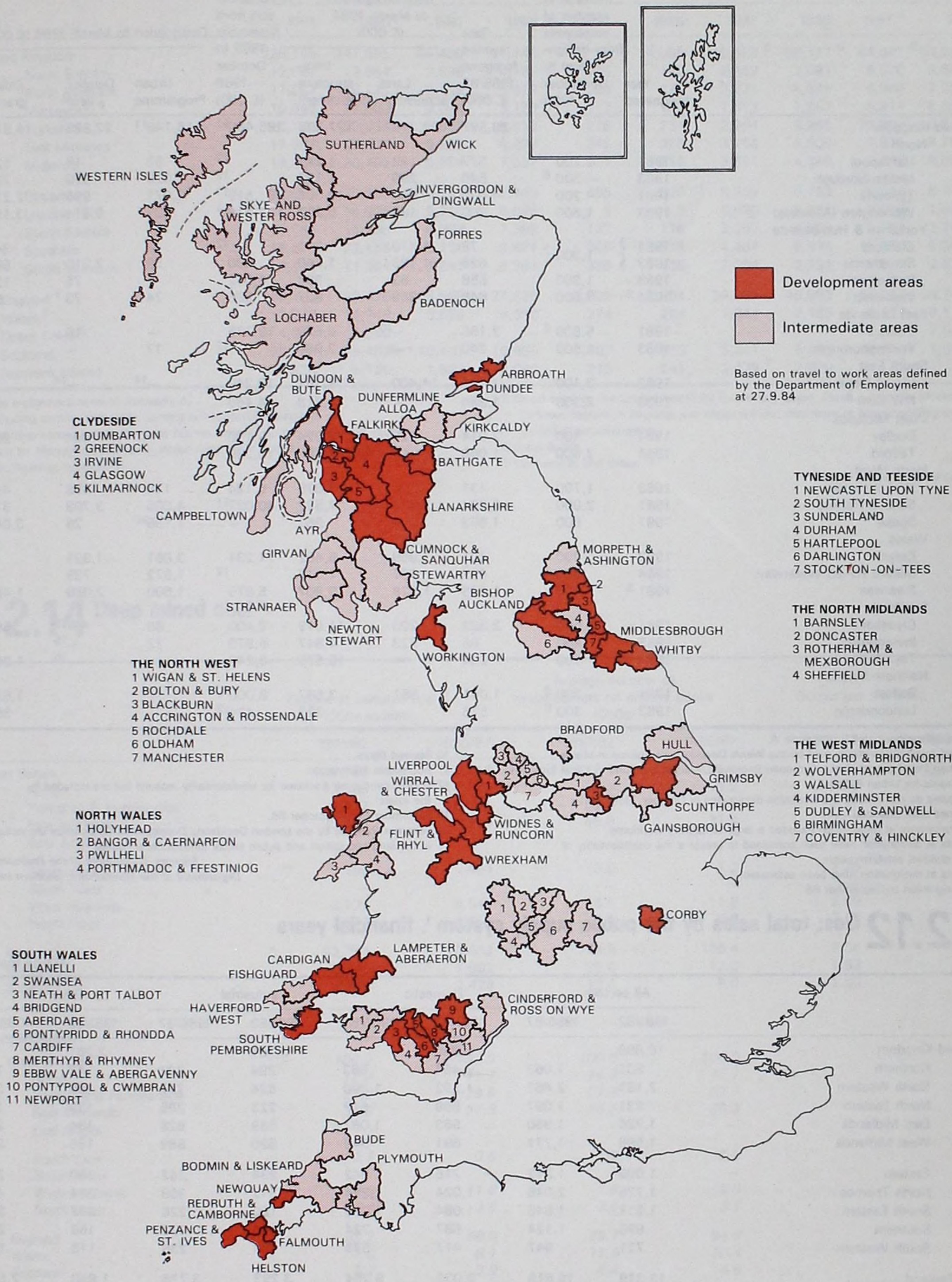
	Great Britain	North	Yorkshire & Humberside	East Midlands	South West	West Midlands	North West	England	Wales	Scotland
Regional development grants	397.0	79.5	18.2	3.7	11.9	—	82.9	196.3	68.0	132.7
Old special development areas	266.5	62.6	—	—	2.2	—	72.3	137.0	37.2	92.3
Old development areas	123.4	16.9	18.1	3.7	9.7	—	10.6	59.1	30.8	33.5
Old intermediate areas	7.1	—	0.1	—	—	—	—	0.2	—	6.9
New regional development grant	116.4	22.7	8.9	4.7	3.4	—	18.4	58.1	20.8	37.5
New development areas	116.4	22.7	8.9	4.7	3.4	—	18.4	58.1	20.8	37.5
New intermediate areas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Selective financial assistance²	125.6	18.0	10.2	2.1	4.7	9.8	18.2	63.0	27.2	35.4
Old special development areas	46.0	6.8	—	—	0.1	—	8.2	15.1	8.9	22.0
Old development areas	25.0	1.6	2.2	1.1	3.8	—	0.7	9.4	12.4	3.2
Old intermediate areas	7.7	0.4	1.6	0.1	0.2	—	1.4	3.7	1.7	2.3
New development areas	19.7	6.2	0.6	0.6	0.2	—	3.6	11.2	1.9	6.6
New intermediate areas	27.1	3.0	5.8	0.3	0.4	9.8	4.3	23.6	2.3	1.2
Expenditure by English Estates on land and buildings	32.4	16.9	4.1	—	2.2	0.2	9.0	32.4	—	—
New development areas	27.8	15.8	1.6	—	1.7	—	8.7	27.8	—	—
New intermediate areas	4.6	1.1	2.5	—	0.5	0.2	0.3	4.6	—	—
Expenditure by Scottish and Welsh Development Agencies³ on land and factories	47.8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	27.6	20.2
Development Board for Rural Wales	0.4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.4	—
Highlands and Islands Development Board	15.8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15.8
Total	735.4	137.1	41.4	10.5	22.2	10.0	128.5	349.8	144.0	241.6

¹ All figures are gross and include payments to nationalised industries. Data are presented in terms of the old definitions of Assisted Areas for those payments resulting from applications made up to 28.11.84, and in terms of the new definitions for the payments resulting from applications after 28.11.84. See explanatory notes in Appendix A.

² Under Section 7 of the Industrial Development Act 1982.

³ It has not been possible to provide a split by Assisted Area status for expenditure by the WDA. The comparable expenditure figures of £20.2 million for the SDA comprised £17.7 million in new development areas and £2.5 million in new intermediate areas.

Source: Department of Trade and Industry



¹ As defined by the Department of Trade and Industry at 29 November 1984

Source: Department of Trade and Industry

12.11 Enterprise Zones ¹

	Year designated	Increase in number of employees from designation to December 1986	Rate revenue foregone 1985/86 (£ 000)	Public sector investment from designation to March 1986 (£ 000)		Investment in construction from November 1985 to October 1986 (£ 000)	Designation to March 1986 (£ 000)		
				Land acquisition	Infra-structure investment		Urban Programme	Derelict land ²	Other grants ³
United Kingdom			28,597	27,214	127,338	285,460 ¹¹	16,148 ¹¹	22,925	16,573 ¹¹
North									
Hartlepool	1981	1,200	377	42	1,249	12	82	18	120
Middlesbrough	1983	— 300 ⁶	540	299	1,132	12	1,028	820	702
Tyneside	1981	— 200	4,036	900	13,306	101,519 ¹¹	2,071	996	2,276
Workington (Allerdale)	1983	1,600	200	160	5,893	1,319 ¹¹	121	8,814	3,155
Yorkshire & Humberside									
Glanford	1984	1,300 ⁷	78	1,470	212	12	—	—	345 ¹¹
Scunthorpe	1983		626	1,123	1,740	830	53	2,210	590 ¹¹
Rotherham	1983		658	83	389	6,032	—	75	129 ¹¹
Wakefield	1981 ⁵		845	369	837	995	74	73	50
East Midlands									
Corby	1981	5,500 ⁸	2,155	— ¹⁰	6,570	19,775	—	19	—
Wellingborough	1983	1,500	240	—	2,948	12	17	—	—
South East									
Isle of Dogs	1982	3,100	2,324	14,400	25,161	10,240	— ¹⁴	— ¹⁴	— ¹⁴
NW Kent ⁴	1983	2,300	1,384	—	1,318	4,460	—	—	—
West Midlands									
Dudley	1981 ⁵	400	2,014	225	2,924	19,190	—	964	200
Telford	1984	2,600	1,068	—	1,187	10,289	—	—	—
North West									
NE Lancashire	1983	1,700	431	—	1,078	6,124	119	458	497
Selford/Trafford	1981	2,900	3,094	2,816	7,532	40,027 ¹¹	4,005	3,703	319
Speke	1981	600	1,853	—	951	—	1,155 ¹⁰	26	3,049
Wales									
Delyn	1983	900	401	1,958	5,452	1,231	3,861	1,921	19 ¹¹
Milford Haven Waterway	1984	200 ⁸	409	767	1,517	12	1,972	739	— ¹¹
Swansea	1981 ⁵	1,400	1,636	1,328	9,907	5,875	1,500	2,089	1,486
Scotland									
Clydebank	1981	2,600	2,322	200	11,619	3,400	68	— ¹⁵	585 ¹¹
Invergordon	1983	400	55	223	4,847	5,979	22	— ¹⁵	— ¹¹
Tayside	1984	700	234	—	15,675	8,240	—	— ¹⁵	1,051 ¹¹
Northern Ireland									
Belfast	1981	— 200 ⁹	1,041	851	3,667	8,000 ¹³	—	—	1,639
Londonderry	1983	300 ⁹	576	—	227	424 ¹³	—	—	361

1 See explanatory notes in Appendix A.

2 Land reclamation grants paid by the Welsh Development Agency in Wales.

3 Urban Development Grant, European Regional Development Fund or Local Enterprise Grants for Urban Projects.

4 Figures do not include the extension designated in October 1986.

5 Zones later extended.

6 Employment at designation included a large temporary workforce.

7 Data at designation have been combined to preserve the confidentiality of individual establishments.

8 Data at designation have been estimated.

9 Designation to September 86.

10 Revised figure.

11 Incomplete information.

12 Figures cannot be disclosed for confidentiality reasons but are included in the totals.

13 September 85 — October 86.

14 Schemes founded by the London Docklands Development Corporation are included in the land acquisition and public sector infrastructure figures.

Sources: Department of the Environment; Department of the Environment, Northern Ireland

12.12 Gas: total sales by the public supply system ¹, financial years

	Million therms							
	All sectors		Domestic		Industrial		Other	
	1981/82	1986/87	1981/82	1986/87	1981/82	1986/87	1981/82	1986/87
United Kingdom	16,898	..	8,936	..	5,701	..	2,261	..
Northern	931	1,063	494	563	294	332	143	167
North Western	2,181	2,461	1,292	1,390	624	727	265	344
North Eastern	931	1,097	569	619	223	295	139	183
East Midlands	1,726	1,950	963	1,087	569	628	194	235
West Midlands	1,596	1,771	891	948	520	589	185	235
Eastern	1,099	1,312	715	842	234	262	150	208
North Thames	1,725	2,048	1,024	1,244	317	309	384	495
South Eastern	1,511	1,845	1,084	1,298	180	226	247	321
Southern	898	1,124	587	724	146	172	165	229
South Western	721	947	417	539	186	238	118	170
England	13,319	15,618	8,036	9,254	3,293	3,778	1,990	2,587
Wales	720	936	343	429	276	379	101	128
Scottish	990	1,282	543	696	282	352	165	233
Direct Sales ²	1,847	1,058	—	..	1,847	1,058	—	..
Northern Ireland	22	12	14	6	3	1	5	4

1 Town and natural gas. See explanatory notes in Appendix A.

2 Direct Sales cannot be allocated between the regions in Great Britain without disclosure relating to individual establishments.

Source: Department of Energy

12.13 Electricity: total sales by the public supply system¹

Gigawatt hours

	All Sectors ²		Domestic		Farms		Commercial		Industrial	
	1981	1986	1981	1986	1981	1986	1981	1986	1981 ³	1986
United Kingdom	226,195	247,895	84,439	91,749	3,782	4,006	46,489 ⁶	58,117 ⁶	84,077 ⁶	86,297 ⁶
North Eastern	12,957	13,854	3,839	4,187	175	187	2,169	2,591	6,570	6,647
North Western	17,607	19,111	6,418	6,819	269	270	3,771	4,546	6,946	7,267
Merseyside ⁴	10,846	11,850	3,098	3,129	117	132	1,613	1,967	5,914	6,509
Yorkshire	20,173	20,934	5,857	6,412	278	234	2,944	3,265	10,903	10,819
East Midlands	17,881	20,127	6,285	6,877	345	368	3,154	3,909	7,913	8,785
Midlands	18,864	20,402	6,954	7,522	301	312	3,591	4,340	7,846	8,052
Eastern	22,049	25,387	10,127	11,143	455	520	5,349	6,753	5,916	6,749
London	14,650	16,925	5,710	6,025	1	1	6,690	8,682	2,089	1,840
South Eastern	13,892	15,736	6,894	7,389	172	176	3,355	4,233	3,333	3,793
Southern	19,575	22,655	8,736	9,861	309	318	4,464	6,976	5,870	5,305
South Western	10,002	11,494	4,651	5,261	386	436	2,204	2,731	2,677	2,979
England ⁴	178,496	198,475	68,569	74,625	2,808	2,954	39,304	49,993	65,977	68,745
Wales ⁴	12,742	14,748	3,656	4,030	274	298	1,844	2,186	6,857	8,110
Direct Sales ⁵	4,954	4,050	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,543	7,568
Scotland	25,429	25,497	10,407	10,995	487	513	5,341	5,938	8,700	1,874
Northern Ireland	4,574	5,125	1,807	2,099	213	241	2,478 ⁷	2,699 ⁷	—	—

¹ See explanatory notes in Appendix A.² Including traction and public lighting not separately specified.³ Including some sales to slaughter houses classified to the commercial sector.⁴ Data for Merseyside and North Wales Area Board have been allocated to England or Wales as appropriate.⁵ Direct sales by the Central Electricity Generating Board. These cannot be allocated between regions in England and Wales without disclosure of figures relating to individual establishments.⁶ Great Britain.⁷ Commercial and industrial.

Source: Department of Energy

12.14 Deep mined coal¹

	Output of saleable coal ² (000s tonnes)		Average number of wage-earners on colliery books (000s)		Output per manshift (tonnes)	
	1981/82	1986/87	1981/82	1986/87	1981/82	1986/87
Great Britain	108,198	87,142	218.5	125.4	2.40	3.23
North	13,889	10,175	31.3	15.9	2.08	2.28
Yorkshire & Humberside	29,477	26,015	59.6	34.8	2.47	3.76
East Midlands	35,496	27,311	55.8	37.9	3.01	3.38
East Anglia						
South East	793	484	3.0	1.2	1.26	1.82
South West	—	—	—	—	—	—
West Midlands	9,225	9,549	16.5	11.9	2.69	3.72
North West	3,861	3,118	7.8	4.6	2.26	2.92
England	92,741	76,652	174.2	106.4	2.56	3.44
Wales	8,240	7,062	26.0	13.0	1.53	2.49
Scotland	7,216	3,429	18.3	6.0	2.00	2.54

Percentages

Great Britain	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
North	12.8	11.7	14.3	12.7
Yorkshire & Humberside	27.3	29.9	27.3	27.7
East Midlands	32.8	31.3	25.5	30.3
East Anglia	—	—	—	—
South East	0.7	0.6	1.4	1.0
South West	—	—	—	—
West Midlands	8.5	11.0	7.6	9.5
North West	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.7
England	85.7	88.0	79.7	84.8
Wales	7.6	8.1	11.9	10.4
Scotland	6.7	3.9	8.4	4.8

¹ See explanatory notes in Appendix A.² Excluding coal extracted in work on capital account; for Great Britain, in 1981/82

this amounted to 674 thousand tonnes, and in 1986/87 to 811 thousand tonnes.

Source: Department of Energy

12.15 Agricultural area ¹, at June 1986

Thousand hectares

	Crops and grass							
	Total	Wheat	Barley	Oats	Potatoes	Sugar beet	Fodder crops	Rape (for oilseed)
United Kingdom	17,459	1,997	1,916	97	178	205	298	299
North	1,047	58	99	5	3	—	13	14
Yorkshire & Humberside	1,105	223	206	6	21	25	23	48
East Midlands	1,240	390	201	8	26	45	24	75
East Anglia	1,016	353	211	4	27	110	39	37
South East	1,726	510	274	17	16	6	62	69
South West	1,844	195	219	10	9	1	37	11
West Midlands	979	146	142	11	18	18	19	19
North West	456	18	45	1	9	1	4	3
England	9,504	1,894	1,400	63	130	205	221	276
Wales	1,515	10	51	5	5	—	11	1
Scotland	5,375	89	418	27	30	—	59	22
Northern Ireland	1,065	4	47	2	12	—	7	—

Crops and grass (continued)

	Horticultural	Other crops and bare fallow	All grasses under 5 years old	All grasses 5 years old and over	Rough grazing (sole rights)	Woodland on agricultural holdings	All other land on agricultural holdings
United Kingdom	213	84	1,723	5,077	4,829	316	227
North	1	3	97	420	311	16	8
Yorkshire & Humberside	17	5	72	293	141	13	13
East Midlands	42	8	70	283	41	12	15
East Anglia	51	11	22	86	21	22	23
South East	47	20	155	400	45	68	38
South West	11	12	286	882	99	43	28
West Midlands	15	7	126	405	23	17	13
North West	9	1	54	242	56	5	7
England	195	69	888	3,067	753	198	146
Wales	2	6	169	871	339	33	13
Scotland	13	9	437	605	3,553	75	38
Northern Ireland	3	—	230	535	184	11	30

¹ See explanatory notes in Appendix A.Source: Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food;
Department of Agriculture and Fisheries for Scotland;
Department of Agriculture for Northern Ireland.

12.16 Production and estimated yields of crops ¹, average 1981 - 1985 and 1986 harvests

	Wheat		Barley		Oats		Rape (for oilseed)		Beans (for stockfeeding)	
	1981-1985 ²	1986	1981-1985 ²	1986	1981-1985 ²	1986	1981-1985 ²	1986	1981-1985 ²	1986
Production (thousand tonnes) ³										
United Kingdom	11,370	13,910	10,400	10,010	560	505	660 ⁴	965	125	230
North	260	420	530	530	30	25	15	—	—	—
Yorkshire & Humberside	1,220	1,680	1,230	1,160	40	30	80	—	5	10
East Midlands	2,250	2,800	1,170	1,080	50	40	140	—	15	30
East Anglia	2,250	2,340	1,210	1,070	25	25	75	—	40	70
South East	2,990	3,460	1,620	1,490	115	95	115	—	45	85
South West	1,060	1,290	1,110	1,110	65	50	15	—	5	10
West Midlands	800	1,010	720	810	70	65	25	—	10	15
North West	60	120	220	220	5	5	5	—	—	—
England	10,920	13,130	7,840	7,480	405	340	465	895	125	230
Wales	60	70	240	250	25	25	1	—	—	—
Scotland	380	690	2,120	2,100	120	130	—	70	—	—
Northern Ireland	10	20	190	190	10	5	—	—	—	—
Estimated yields (tonnes per hectare)										
United Kingdom	6.5	7.0	4.9	5.2	4.5	5.2	3.0	3.2	3.2	3.8
North	6.5	7.3	4.8	5.3	4.4	5.3	3.1	—	3.9	3.2
Yorkshire & Humberside	6.7	7.5	5.1	5.6	4.6	5.3	2.9	—	3.4	3.6
East Midlands	6.5	7.2	5.0	5.4	4.7	5.6	3.0	—	3.0	3.6
East Anglia	6.7	6.6	5.0	5.1	4.9	5.9	3.0	—	3.2	4.1
South East	6.4	6.8	5.1	5.4	4.9	5.7	3.0	—	3.3	3.9
South West	6.2	6.6	4.9	5.1	4.8	5.2	2.7	—	3.4	3.4
West Midlands	6.0	6.9	4.8	5.7	4.8	5.6	3.0	—	3.4	3.2
North West	5.7	6.6	4.4	4.8	3.6	3.9	3.1	—	3.5	4.1
England	6.5	6.9	5.0	5.3	4.8	5.5	3.0	3.2	3.2	3.8
Wales	6.0	6.3	4.5	4.9	4.3	5.1	2.9	2.9	3.1	3.4
Scotland	7.0	7.8	4.8	5.0	4.0	4.7	—	3.1	—	—
Northern Ireland	5.2	5.4	4.0	4.0	—	2.8	—	2.8	—	—

¹ See explanatory notes in Appendix A.⁴ Includes estimates for Scotland.² Five-yearly average.³ Crop production figures for wheat and barley have been rounded to the nearest 10,000 and for other crops to the nearest 5,000.Source: Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food;
Department of Agriculture and Fisheries for Scotland;
Department of Agriculture for Northern Ireland.

12.17 Number and size ¹ of agricultural holdings ²

Thousands and percentages

	1981 ³					1986 ³				
	Total (number) = 100%	Nil ⁴	Under 10 hectares	10 — 49.9 hectares	50 hectares or over	Total (number) = 100%	Nil ⁴	Under 10 hectares	10 — 49.9 hectares	50 hectares or over
United Kingdom	261,249	3.3	26.6	43.1	26.9	259,798	4.2	27.4	41.0	27.4
North	11,915	2.8	15.6	40.6	41.1	11,843	3.8	16.4	38.2	41.6
Yorkshire & Humberside	16,943	2.9	21.8	39.9	35.4	17,295	4.2	25.3	36.0	34.4
East Midlands	17,679	2.7	23.0	38.2	36.2	17,042	3.3	23.1	36.4	37.2
East Anglia	13,570	3.4	28.5	33.3	34.7	13,110	3.9	29.0	31.5	35.5
South East	26,575	4.9	32.8	30.6	31.8	26,939	6.3	34.2	29.1	30.4
South West	36,278	2.5	25.4	42.8	29.3	36,052	3.2	26.4	40.8	29.7
West Midlands	19,642	3.0	26.9	39.5	30.6	19,672	3.5	28.4	37.5	30.6
North West	12,882	3.7	30.7	46.2	19.4	12,782	5.1	32.0	42.8	20.1
England	155,484	3.2	26.1	38.7	31.9	154,735	4.2	27.4	36.5	31.9
Wales	29,567	3.2	21.8	51.4	23.5	29,924	4.4	23.3	47.4	24.9
Scotland	30,974	5.7	24.3	32.3	37.7	31,520	6.8	25.3	30.3	37.5
Northern Ireland	45,224	2.1	32.9	60.3	4.7	43,619	2.4	31.5	60.5	5.6

1 Hectares of crops and grass only.

2 See explanatory notes in Appendix A.

3 As at June of each year

4 'Nil' means holding without crops and grass (i.e. consisting only of rough grazing woodland or other land on agricultural holdings).

Source: Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food; Department of Agriculture and Fisheries for Scotland; Department of Agriculture for Northern Ireland.

12.18 Animals on agricultural holdings ¹, June 1986

Thousands

	Cattle and calves				Poultry		
	Total	Dairy herd	Beef herd	Sheep and lambs	Pigs	Total fowls ²	Total lay- ing flock ³
United Kingdom	12,533	3,138	1,308	37,016	7,937	120,740	38,096
North	948	199	129	4,193	173	4,336	1,083
Yorkshire & Humberside	717	179	56	2,244	1,678	8,541	2,761
East Midlands	704	172	45	1,486	657	11,209	4,328
East Anglia	245	49	23	236	1,330	13,106	2,669
South East	948	256	57	2,028	1,077	18,967	6,928
South West	2,242	770	117	3,661	941	16,249	5,814
West Midlands	1,037	309	58	2,523	488	11,993	4,237
North West	631	275	23	859	397	7,162	2,862
England	7,536	2,211	518	17,339	6,776	91,960	30,924
Wales	1,388	365	173	9,462	130	6,678	1,229
Scotland	2,139	270	419	8,515	414	12,402	3,010
Northern Ireland	1,471	292	198	1,701	617	9,700	2,933

1 See explanatory notes in Appendix A.

2 Excludes ducks, geese and turkeys.

3 Excludes growing pullets (from day-old to point of lay).

Source: Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food; Department of Agriculture and Fisheries for Scotland; Department of Agriculture for Northern Ireland.

12.19 Agricultural investment ¹

£ million

	Total		Plant and machinery		Vehicles		Buildings and works	
	1981	1985	1981	1985	1981	1985	1981	1985
United Kingdom	970	1,223	361	592	103	116	506	515
North	49	64	15	30	7	8	27	26
Yorkshire & Humberside	80	90	30	48	14	12	36	30
East Midlands	92	119	38	79	10	10	44	30
East Anglia	81	107	37	74	10	9	37	24
South East	120	154	53	103	14	13	53	38
South West	117	123	43	64	8	14	66	45
West Midlands	65	74	27	38	5	8	33	28
North West	39	42	14	21	7	5	18	16
England	643	774	257	457	75	80	311	237
Wales	72	110	18	30	8	11	46	69
Scotland	151	185	59	68	13	19	79	98
Northern Ireland	103	154	27	37	7	7	69	110

1 See explanatory notes in Appendix A.

Source: Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food; Department of Agriculture and Fisheries for Scotland; Department of Agriculture for Northern Ireland.

Chapter 13: European Community regional statistics



13.1 European Communities comparisons ¹

	Popu- lation ² (000s) 1985	Density (persons per sq. km.) 1985	Percentage of population		Births (per 1,000 pop.) 1985	Deaths (per 1,000 pop.) 1985	Infant mortality (per 1,000 births) 1985	Depen- dency rate ^{2,3} 1986
			Under 15 yrs 1985	65 yrs or over 1985				
EUR 12	321,930.0	142.9	19.7	13.5	11.8	10.3	8.6	..
Belgium	9,858.3	323.0	18.9	13.7	11.6	11.4	9.4	1.5
Vlaams gewest/Region flamande	5,673.0	419.8	19.0	13.0	11.3	10.4	9.9	1.4
Region bruxelloise/Brussels gewest	978.4	6,061.7	17.2	16.9	12.0	13.5	27.9	1.6
Region wallonne/Waals gewest	3,206.9	190.4	19.2	13.9	12.0	12.6	2.8	1.6
Denmark	5,113.7	118.7	18.6	15.0	10.5	11.4	7.9	0.8
France	55,170.9	101.4	21.3	12.8	13.9	10.0	8.2	1.2
Ile-de-France	10,227.7	851.4	20.9	10.7	15.6	8.2	8.0	1.0
Bassin-parisien	10,102.4	69.4	22.3	12.9	14.1	10.2	8.0	1.2
Nord-Pas-de-Calais	3,930.5	316.6	24.7	10.5	16.7	10.3	9.4	1.5
Est	4,998.7	104.1	22.1	11.2	14.4	9.5	9.0	1.2
Ouest	7,346.5	86.3	22.3	13.5	13.3	10.3	8.2	1.3
Sud-Ouest	5,799.5	56.0	18.7	15.8	11.1	11.8	8.7	1.3
Centre-Est	6,473.4	92.9	21.3	12.6	13.4	9.6	7.6	1.2
Mediterranee	6,292.2	93.3	18.9	10.6	12.4	10.9	7.9	1.4
Germany (FR)	61,024.1	245.4	15.3	14.7	9.6	11.5	8.9	1.1
Schleswig-Holstein	2,614.4	166.3	15.1	15.2	8.8	12.0	8.3	1.1
Hamburg	1,586.4	2,102.0	12.0	17.8	8.0	14.0	9.5	1.0
Niedersachsen	7,204.9	151.9	15.8	15.1	9.3	11.7	9.0	1.2
Bremen	662.9	1,640.0	13.4	17.1	8.0	12.9	8.9	1.2
Nordrhein-Westfalen	16,686.0	489.9	15.1	14.2	9.6	11.5	10.2	1.2
Hessen	5,531.5	262.0	14.9	14.8	9.0	11.5	9.3	1.1
Rheinland-Pfalz	3,619.4	182.4	15.5	14.8	9.6	11.8	10.0	1.2
Baden-Württemberg	9,254.0	258.8	16.0	13.8	10.2	10.1	7.2	1.1
Bayern	10,961.0	155.4	15.8	14.4	10.2	11.1	7.8	0.9
Saarland	1,048.3	407.7	14.5	14.1	9.3	12.2	10.1	1.4
Berlin (West)	1,852.8	3,859.2	13.7	19.4	9.7	17.6	10.6	1.0
Greece	9,942.7	75.3	21.1	13.3	11.7	9.3	14.1	1.5
Voreia Ellada	3,228.1	56.9	..	..	11.7	9.1	14.7	1.4
Kentriki Ellada	5,855.3	96.9	..	..	11.7	9.3	14.8	1.5
Anatolika kai notia nisia	859.3	57.8	..	..	12.2	10.2	8.2	1.4
Ireland	3,540.5	51.4	29.3	10.8	17.5	9.4	8.9	1.6
Italy	57,141.4	189.7	19.6	12.7	10.3	9.6	10.0	1.4
Nord-Ovest	6,291.4	184.6	15.6	16.1	7.4	12.0	8.1	1.3
Lombardia	8,883.5	372.4	17.9	12.2	8.7	9.6	8.3	1.2
Nord-Est	6,468.2	162.4	18.1	13.1	8.9	10.2	7.0	1.4
Emilia-Romagna	3,943.2	178.2	15.1	15.9	6.8	11.1	8.7	1.2
Centro	5,819.5	141.5	16.3	15.7	8.0	10.9	9.1	1.3
Lazio	5,090.9	295.9	19.4	11.3	9.9	8.6	9.0	1.5
Campania	5,629.5	414.1	25.3	9.3	15.2	8.0	12.0	1.5
Abruzzi-Molise	1,580.3	103.8	19.5	13.9	10.8	9.6	11.3	1.5
Sud	6,733.7	151.6	24.2	10.6	13.5	7.9	11.9	1.7
Sicilia	5,067.9	197.1	33.2	11.5	14.1	9.1	12.1	1.9
Sardegna	1,633.4	67.8	23.3	10.7	11.6	7.9	10.1	1.7
Luxemburg	366.7	141.8	17.3	13.2	11.1	11.0	8.4	1.3
Netherlands ⁴	14,491.6	349.1	19.7	12.0	12.3	8.5	8.0	—
Noord-Nederland	159.2	175.1	20.6	13.0	12.3	9.2	7.2	—
Oost-Nederland ⁵	2,922.1	258.5	21.2	11.3	12.9	8.2	8.1	—
West-Nederland ⁶	6,773.3	630.7	18.8	12.9	12.2	8.9	7.8	—
Zuid-Nederland	3,205.8	438.3	19.7	10.0	11.9	7.5	8.8	—
Portugal	10,157.0	110.8	23.8	11.9	12.8	9.6	17.8	1.2
Spain	38,505.2	76.3	23.4	11.9	11.7	8.0	8.5	1.7
Noroeste	4,496.0	99.3	21.3	13.9	9.9	9.1	..	1.5
Noreste	4,158.8	59.1	21.4	12.1	9.8	7.9	..	1.6
Madrid	4,832.0	604.4	24.3	10.1	11.9	6.4	..	1.7
Centro	5,373.9	25.0	21.2	14.5	11.1	9.0	..	1.9
Este	10,432.9	173.2	22.9	11.9	11.0	8.2	..	1.6
Sur	7,789.9	79.0	26.6	10.4	14.7	7.8	..	2.1
Canarias	1,421.8	196.3	27.4	8.5	13.4	6.4	..	1.8
United Kingdom	56,617.9	231.9	19.2	15.4	13.3	11.8	5.3	1.0
North	3,085.7	200.4	19.3	14.8	13.2	12.7	4.7	1.1
Yorkshire & Humberside	4,902.6	317.9	19.3	15.2	13.2	12.2	5.8	1.1
East Midlands	3,896.9	249.3	19.4	14.6	12.9	11.3	4.9	1.0
East Anglia	1,964.7	156.3	19.1	16.0	12.5	11.4	5.8	1.0
South East	17,191.8	631.5	18.5	15.2	13.2	11.2	5.2	0.9
South West	4,500.7	188.7	18.0	17.8	11.9	12.4	4.8	1.1
West Midlands	5,183.0	398.3	19.8	14.0	13.6	11.2	5.9	1.0
North West	6,386.3	871.1	19.7	15.0	13.8	12.8	5.1	1.1
Wales	2,811.8	135.4	19.3	16.0	13.1	12.6	6.1	1.2
Scotland	5,136.6	65.2	19.4	17.2	13.0	12.5	5.1	1.1
Northern Ireland	1,557.8	110.3	25.6	14.4	17.7	10.2	5.5	1.3

1 See explanatory notes in Appendix A.

2 Definitions of population, employment and unemployment differ from those used in UK tables.

3 Labour force sample survey, 1986.

4 Including 'centraal persoons register'.

5 Including 'Dronten and Z. IJ Polders'.

6 Including 'Zuidwest-Nederland'.

(continued)

13.1 (continued)

	Transport accidents (deaths per 100,000 pop.) 1984 ⁷		Employment ^{2,3}			Unem- ployment rate ^{2,8} %	Gross domestic product EUR 12 = 100 1983 ⁹	Investment grants committed 000s ECU ¹⁰	
	Total	Road traffic	Agricul- ture % 1986	Industry % 1986	Services % 1986			EAGGF ¹¹ 1986	ERDF ¹² 1986
Belgium	23.2	22.5	3.2	32.0	64.8	11.3	105	6,528	32,315
Vlaams gewest/Region flamande	22.3	21.6	3.6	35.0	61.4	9.5	104	4,801	9,711
Region bruxelloise/Brussels gewest	16.4	16.1	0.1	23.0	76.9	13.7	172	—	—
Region wallonne/Waals gewest	26.9	26.0	3.4	28.8	67.8	14.2	86	1,727	22,604
Denmark	14.2	13.3	5.9	27.9	66.3	5.8	142	15,653	11,121
France	20.3	19.8	7.6	31.2	61.2	10.1	122	83,705	10,109
Ile-de-France	13.2	12.6	0.5	27.7	71.7	8.1	174	808	—
Bassin parisien	24.0	23.5	10.6	34.1	55.3	10.6	152	7,988	19,674
Nord-Pas-de-Calais	16.3	15.8	4.5	36.4	59.1	13.2	102	2,474	36,340
Est	19.3	18.9	4.4	38.5	57.0	9.2	115	825	58,681
Ouest	24.1	23.8	14.4	29.6	56.0	11.1	100	19,482	58,743
Sud-Ouest	22.9	22.4	14.1	28.5	57.4	9.9	106	12,604	53,735
Centre-Est	20.5	19.9	7.1	35.2	57.8	8.5	122	4,889	12,674
Mediterranée	22.5	21.7	7.0	23.7	69.3	12.6	105	30,979	25,369
Germany (FR)	16.8	16.3	5.0	40.3	54.7	6.6	138	32,556	82,616
Schleswig-Holstein	16.9	16.1	5.5	29.8	64.6	8.1	115	3,136	8,231
Hamburg	12.4	10.6	1.2	27.0	71.8	10.3	230	989	—
Niedersachsen	20.5	20.1	6.9	36.7	56.4	8.5	117	5,264	21,129
Bremen	13.1	12.7	1.5	32.4	66.1	11.4	178	3,397	6,560
Nordrhein-Westfalen	12.6	12.3	2.5	43.5	54.0	8.4	134	2,485	3,739
Hessen	16.3	16.1	2.9	38.7	58.4	5.0	151	489	8,586
Rheinland-Pfalz	17.0	16.5	5.6	41.4	53.0	6.1	125	5,651	—
Baden-Württemberg	16.7	16.2	5.4	44.5	50.1	3.8	143	7,977	1,161
Bayern	22.7	22.0	8.8	41.2	50.0	4.7	134	3,064	7,237
Saarland	14.3	14.2	1.6	41.8	56.6	10.1	123	104	5,866
Berlin (West)	12.3	12.0	1.1	30.4	68.5	7.9	165	—	107
Greece	22.1	21.2	28.5	26.2	45.3	7.4	46	73,603	309,934
Voreia Ellada	24.1	23.0	37.5	26.2	36.3	5.9	44	33,733	50,091
Kentriki Ellada	21.7	20.9	21.7	27.8	50.5	8.7	48	33,563	99,155
Anatolika kai notia nisia	17.7	16.9	39.5	16.1	44.4	3.9	40	6,306	32,992
Ireland	16.6	15.9	16.0	29.6	54.4	18.2	67	29,542	126,778
Italy	16.4	15.7	10.5	33.2	56.4	10.6	80	105,414	833,832
Nord-Ovest	16.5	15.4	8.2	36.3	55.5	8.7	98	4,742	—
Lombardia	16.9	16.3	3.7	45.0	51.2	7.0	103	5,087	—
Nord-Est	24.9	24.5	8.8	39.6	51.7	7.8	84	10,879	—
Emilia-Romagna	25.9	25.1	10.9	35.7	53.4	7.9	102	10,731	—
Centro	19.3	18.5	8.0	38.0	54.0	9.1	85	15,301	9,562
Lazio	15.9	15.5	6.0	20.4	73.6	10.5	85	1,986.8	1,956
Campania	7.9	7.4	15.8	24.9	59.4	16.1	56	4,828	415,208
Abruzzi-Molise	13.5	12.6	16.2	25.9	57.9	11.0	65	2,521	—
Sud	12.3	11.8	20.5	24.3	55.2	14.9	56	3,272	204,418
Sicilia	9.5	9.2	18.6	22.2	59.2	14.4	57	6,540	55,493
Sardegna	16.0	15.3	13.0	24.7	62.3	19.9	60	1,646	39,270
Luxemburg	20.0	20.0	3.7	29.6	66.7	2.7	120	—	3,426
Netherlands	12.1	11.3	5.3	28.2	66.5	10.0	119	12,447	29,728
Noord-Nederland	12.7	11.8	8.0	30.7	61.4	11.5	157	423	8,323
Oost-Nederland	13.6	12.8	7.0	30.0	63.0	10.5	98	2,661	2,045
West-Nederland	10.4	9.4	3.9	24.1	72.0	9.4	127	6,514	—
Zuid-Nederland	14.2	13.5	5.6	34.9	59.5	10.3	102	2,848	17,890
Portugal	..	..	21.5	33.9	44.6	8.8	28	32,818	370,727
Spain	..	..	16.2	31.8	52.0	21.3	53	86,491	635,060
Noroeste	..	..	36.2	25.7	38.0	15.4	49	12,285	79,987
Noreste	..	..	11.1	39.7	49.3	20.8	63	7,682	—
Madrid	..	..	1.0	28.2	70.8	20.5	64	4,810	—
Centro	..	..	26.9	28.2	44.9	19.0	44	3,802	274,396
Este	..	..	8.5	40.3	51.2	20.2	61	24,256	—
Sur	..	..	19.4	25.1	55.5	28.5	42	32,293	270,181
Canarias	..	..	14.3	20.3	65.4	26.3	52	1,363	10,497
United Kingdom	11.0	10.6	2.2	33.5	64.4	11.6	104	39,790	557,635
North	9.2	8.8	2.2	36.6	61.3	15.7	98	1,221	57,979
Yorkshire & Humberside	10.7	10.2	2.4	36.2	61.4	13.0	95	3,670	59,426
East Midlands	12.4	12.1	2.8	41.8	55.4	10.1	99	2,254	3,989
East Anglia	12.9	12.7	4.9	31.3	63.8	8.6	97	3,075	—
South East	10.5	10.2	1.1	28.6	70.4	8.8	118	2,967	—
South West	11.1	10.8	4.5	30.7	64.8	9.4	97	2,267	33,479
West Midlands	10.8	10.7	1.7	42.0	56.2	13.1	91	1,563	59,671
North West	9.4	9.0	1.0	36.1	62.8	14.2	102	1,922	170,071
Wales	9.1	8.7	3.5	30.8	65.7	13.8	102	1,506	67,112
Scotland	13.2	12.0	3.1	34.0	62.8	14.2	100	13,609	80,854
Northern Ireland	11.6	11.5	4.6	28.9	66.5	17.8	85	6,738	61,626

7 1982 for Belgium; 1983 for France and for Ireland.

8 Harmonized unemployment rates, April 1986 (EUROSTAT estimates).

9 Gross domestic product per head at market prices. Conversion into purchasing power standards.

10 European Currency Units. Country totals include grants to overseas territories

and Grants not allocated regionally.

11 EAGF = European Agricultural Guidance and Guarantee Fund, 'Guidance' Section. Figures shown represent direct measures only.

12 ERDF = European Regional Development Fund.

Source: Statistical Office of the European Communities

Appendix A: Explanatory notes

2. Selected sub-regional statistics

The statistics cover: counties in England and Wales; local authority regions in Scotland; education boards, area health authorities and the Belfast travel-to-work area in Northern Ireland.

Table 2.1 Area and population

Population figures used are 1986 mid-year estimates of the resident population.

Figures for *area* exclude tidal water and foreshore but, except in Scotland, include inland water. The calculation of population density is affected accordingly.

Table 2.2 Vital and social statistics

Figures for children in care of local authorities in Scotland are not strictly comparable to those for England, Wales and Northern Ireland because they include children living at home but under supervision from children's hearings. In Scotland all children under supervision are legally in care of a local authority whereas elsewhere children under supervision orders are not legally in care and may be supervised either by a local authority or by the probation service.

Table 2.3 Housing

The *stock of dwellings* figures for England and Scotland are estimates based on the 1981 census. Detailed stock estimates for England are made to regional and metropolitan county level only; county figures for sub-regional profiles are obtained by pro rating regional figures to local authorities' Housing Investment Programme returns. Figures for the LA regions of Scotland do not sum to the total because the Scotland figure is estimated independently. The figures for Wales are based on local authority returns; those for Northern Ireland are based on rates returns and are estimates of dwellings fit for human habitation.

Housing starts. Figures for English regions and the England totals are estimates allowing for missing returns. Figures for counties in England do not allow for missing returns but may include some late returns received after the regional estimates were finalised for publication.

Figures for *households lacking inside WC* are from the 1981 census of population.

Average domestic rates paid are quoted gross of rebates and exclude water rates. The figures are averages for the counties and regions concerned and conceal wide variations within each area.

Table 2.4 Education

Children under 5 in education are those aged under 5 at 31 December 1985 attending maintained nursery or primary schools at January 1986 as a percentage of estimated population aged 3 and 4 years. Figures for Northern Ireland cover all sectors of education including preparatory departments of grammar schools.

Figures for *pupils aged 16 staying on in education* in England and Wales relate to all 16 year olds in full-time and part-time education at maintained secondary schools and further education establishments, expressed as a percentage of all 15 year olds at maintained secondary schools one year earlier. Figures for Northern Ireland use as the denominator pupils aged 14 two years earlier, including a small number at colleges of further education.

School leavers with no graded results are those who either did not attempt any GCE, CSE or SCE examinations or did not achieve a sufficient standard to be awarded a grade.

Table 2.5 Employees in employment

Employee estimates are derived from the 1984 census of employment which unlike previous censuses was conducted on a sample basis. The results are therefore subject to

sampling errors. Estimates for local authority electoral wards are used as the basis of local area statistics rather than Jobcentre areas as in the past. The county and regional figures in Table 2.5 relate to the areas as defined in terms of ward boundaries as at 1981. For more detailed information; see *Employment Gazette*; January 1987 pp 31–53 and August 1987 pp 407–409.

Standard Industrial Classification. See notes to Tables 12.2–12.6 on the Standard Industrial Classification.

Table 2.6

Unemployment figures include school leavers and relate to claimants – see notes to Tables and Charts 9.18–9.24. Unemployment rates are only calculated for broadly self-contained labour markets. Rates are not calculated for Surrey or Northern Ireland Boards for this reason. Rates in these sub-regional tables are based on the number of unemployed as a percentage of the mid-1986 estimates of employees in employment and the unemployed.

These estimates of county *Gross Domestic Product (GDP)* attempt to measure the value of production of goods and services within each county and Scottish local authority region. They do not measure the income of a county for two reasons. Firstly, GDP excludes transfer payments such as pensions, social security, dividends and interest, which are important sources of income for residents and vary considerably between counties. Secondly, county GDP is measured on a workplace basis which means that the income from employment of commuters is attributed to the counties where they work rather than to those where they reside. Comparisons of GDP between areas are usually in terms of GDP per head. However, in calculating GDP per head at county level, workplace estimates of GDP are divided by resident population: this results in very high estimates of GDP per head in urban counties where many workers are commuters, and low estimates for surrounding counties where these commuters reside. Thus the figures should be treated with caution.

The sources and methods used to compile county GDP are similar to those used for regional GDP although a simpler approach is sometimes necessary. A description of the methods is given in *Economic Trends*, No. 411, January 1988 (HMSO).

3. Population and vital statistics

Tables 3.1 and 3.3 Resident population

Resident population is the people normally resident in an area including forces from other countries stationed in the UK. For regions and local authorities the data include groups such as students and armed forces whose usual residence may be elsewhere. National mid-year estimates are based on the Census of Population adjusted for births, deaths, migration into and out of the country and changes in the number of stationed armed forces. The series includes residents who were temporarily outside the country at the time of the census and excludes overseas visitors. In Table 3.1 annual growth rates are geometric averages.

Tables 3.6 and 3.7 Inter-regional migration

Recorded internal population movements are based on transfers of doctors' patients between Family Practitioner Committees (FPCs) in England and Wales and Area Health Boards (AHBs) in Scotland, and between Northern Ireland and other parts of the UK. In England and Wales, re-registrations of patients between FPCs and to and from Scotland and Northern Ireland are notified to the National Health Service Central Register at Southport. A 10% sample of re-registrations was previously drawn as the basis for estimates of population movements, but from April 1984 this was changed to a 100% count.

In Scotland, re-registrations between AHBs and to and from England, Wales and Northern Ireland are notified to the Scottish NHSCR, while the Central Services Agency, Belfast, records moves between Northern Ireland and the other countries of the UK. Both the Scottish and Northern Ireland registers take complete counts. Estimates for flows between Scotland, Northern Ireland and England and Wales from the three sources may differ. Figures given here take account of all three registers.

The re-registration of NHS patients may be used only as an indicator of total migratory movements. Because the moves are between FPCs and AHBs only, they exclude most short-distance movements. The time lag between moving and re-registering varies; in general, there is little delay where the elderly and families with young children are concerned. An average lag of three months is assumed.

Table 3.9 Vital statistics

Numbers shown are registrations during a calendar year, except for births in England and Wales which are numbers occurring in a calendar year. Crude birth/death rates and natural increase are affected by the age and sex structure of the population. For example, for any given level of fertility and mortality a population with a relatively high proportion of persons in the younger age-groups will have a higher crude birth-rate and a lower crude death-rate, and consequently a higher rate of natural increase, than a population with a lower proportion of young people.

Table 3.12 Age-specific birth rates

The total period fertility rate is the average number of children which would be born per woman if women experienced the age-specific fertility rates of the year in question throughout their childbearing life span.

Table 3.14 Age adjusted mortality rates

This table shows the number of males and females dying per 100,000 population by cause and region after adjustment for the different age distributions in the regions. The method used permits comparison of both the variation in death-rates for a given cause between regions and the variation in death-rates for a region across the causes.

Table 3.15 Standardised mortality ratios

The standardised mortality ratio compares overall mortality in a region with that for the UK. The ratio expresses the number of deaths in a region as a percentage of the hypothetical number that would have occurred if the region's population had experienced the sex/age-specific rates of the UK in that year.

Table 3.19 International migration

The data are derived from the International Passenger Survey, a continuing sample survey covering the principal air and sea routes between the UK and overseas. Routes between the UK and the Irish Republic are excluded. The proportion of passengers sampled varies between 0.1% and 4% according to route and time of year.

For demographic purposes a migrant into the UK is defined as a person who has resided abroad for a year or more and states the intention to stay in the UK for a year or more; and *vice versa* for a migrant from the UK. Migrants, defined in this way, were asked an additional group of questions which form the basis of these statistics.

4. Housing

Tables 4.1, 4.2, 4.4 and 4.6

A dwelling is defined as structurally separate accommodation whose rooms (excluding bathrooms and WCs) are self-contained. The figures include vacant dwellings and temporary dwellings occupied as a normal place of residence. Estimates of the stock in England are based on data from the 1971 and 1981 censuses. Estimates for Wales and Scotland prior to 1981 are based on the 1971 census data and are not strictly comparable with those for later years, which are based on the 1981 census data. Northern Ireland stock figures are based on rating lists and Department of the Environment, Northern Ireland estimates. Estimates of the tenure distribution in Table

4.6 are based on the above estimates and certain assumptions regarding the tenure distribution of gains and losses in the housing stock. Estimates for Table 4.4 of the age distribution of the dwelling stock use data from the census reports from 1851 to 1981 together with assumed rates of new construction and demolition (for periods before these were recorded) and further assumptions about the ages of dwellings lost from the housing stock.

Table 4.2 New dwellings completed

A dwelling is defined for the purposes of this table as a building or any part of a building which forms a separate and self-contained set of premises designed to be occupied by a single family. The figures relate to new permanent dwellings only, ie dwellings with a life expectancy of 60 years or more. A dwelling is counted as completed when it becomes ready for occupation, whether actually occupied or not. Regional figures for local authority housing are of building by authorities in the region and may include dwellings which are situated outside that region. Details of dwellings provided by local housing authorities in England and Wales outside their own area are published quarterly in *Local Housing Statistics* (HMSO).

Table 4.12 Housing land and new dwelling prices

Information on housing land transactions in England and Wales is supplied to the Department of the Environment by the Valuation Office of the Board of Inland Revenue, to whom all property transactions are reported. District valuers provide information on purchases of land known to be intended for housing. The figures in this table are restricted to purchases by the private sector of sites with planning permission for a known number of units (flats or houses). Sites involving less than four units are excluded. Land prices vary widely, according to the quality of the site, distance from amenities etc. As a result, average prices tend to fluctuate, especially in regions where there are relatively few transactions. Thus a large increase in the average price between one year and the next will not necessarily be indicative of long-term trends. Some of this volatility can be smoothed out by calculating a weighted index of prices at constant density. The method of calculation of this index is described in *Economic Trends*, No. 244, February 1974 (HMSO).

Data on new house prices are taken from the 5% sample survey of building society mortgages (see notes to Tables 4.11–4.13).

Tables 4.11–4.13 Building societies

Figures in these tables are taken from the 5% sample survey of building society mortgages at completion stage. Full details of the survey are given in *The Five per cent Sample Survey of Building Society Mortgages*, CSO Studies in Official Statistics No. 26.

The income of borrowers is the total recorded income taken into account when the mortgage is granted, but it should be noted that societies' practices vary. Some record the basic income of the main applicant; others record total income from all sources including that of spouse or other joint applicant(s).

5. Transport and environment

Table 5.4 Road accidents

An *accident* is one involving personal injury occurring on the public highway (including footways) in which a road vehicle is involved and which becomes known to the police within 30 days. The vehicle need not be moving and it need not be in collision with anything.

Persons killed are those who sustained injuries which caused death less than 30 days after the accident.

A *serious injury* is one for which a person is detained in hospital as an in-patient, or any of the following injuries whether or not they are detained in hospital: fractures, concussion, internal injuries, crushing, severe cuts and lacerations, severe general shock requiring medical treatment, injuries causing death 30 or more days after the accident.

Built-up roads are those with speed limits (ignoring temporary limits) of 40 mph or less. *Non built-up roads* are those with speed limits higher than 40 mph.

There will be many reasons why *accident rates* vary between regions. For example, an area that 'imports' large numbers of visitors or commuters will have a relatively high proportion of accidents related to vehicles or drivers from outside the UK, Isle of Man and the Channel Islands. Traffic to and from off-shore oil installations, landings of sea-dredged aggregates and material shipped for dumping at sea are included. Non-oil traffic with UK off-shore installations is included under 'semi-bulk and conventional traffic'. Further information, and definitions of the traffic classification used, can be found in *Port Statistics 1986* (Department of Transport/British Ports Association).

6. Health and social services

For the tables in this section, figures for the Regional Health Authority areas of England, as opposed to standard regions, are given. The areas covered by the Regional Health Authorities are shown in the map on page 157 and definitions appear in *Health and Personal Social Services Statistics for England, 1982*, (HMSO).

In Scotland and Northern Ireland procedures may differ slightly from those used in England and Wales; reference is made to these in footnotes to the tables.

Tables 6.7, 6.9 and 6.10 NHS hospitals

Figures for average daily *occupied beds* are obtained by dividing the total of the daily numbers of in-patients for the year by the number of days in the year. An in-patient for this purpose is a person who has gone through the full admission procedure.

Average daily *available beds* are the average number of staffed beds available during the year.

A *day case* is a person who comes for investigation, treatment or operation under clinical supervision on a planned non-resident basis and who occupies a bed.

The *medical specialties* are General medicine, Paediatrics, Infectious diseases, Thoracic medicine, Dermatology, Neurology, Cardiology, Rehabilitation, Genito-urinary medicine and Rheumatology, plus other specialist units of Anaesthetics, Audiological medicine, Child assessment unit, Clinical neurological physiology, Clinical pharmacology and therapeutics, Clinical physiology, Coronary care, Endocrinology, Gastroenterology, Haematology, Intensive care unit, Medical oncology, Nephrology, Spinal injuries unit, Tropical medicine and Terminal care unit.

The *surgical specialties* are General surgery, Ear, nose and throat, Traumatic and orthopaedic, Ophthalmology, Radiotherapy, Urology, Plastic surgery, Thoracic surgery, Oral surgery, Orthodontics, Neurosurgery, Gynaecology, Pre-convallescent, Burns unit, Cardiac surgery, Paediatric surgery and Restorative dentistry.

The *psychiatric specialties* are Mental Illness, Mental Handicap, Psychogeriatrics, Child Psychiatry, Adolescent Psychiatry and Forensic Psychiatry.

An *out-patient* is defined as a person attending an out-patients' department for treatment or advice. A new out-patient is one whose first attendance of a continuous series (or single attendance where relevant) at a clinical out-patient department for the same course of treatment falls within the period under review. Each out-patient attendance of a course or series is included in the year in which the attendance occurred. Persons attending more than one department are counted in each department.

Table 6.17 Health Authority expenditure

The functional analysis is derived from the Authorities' annual accounts. Brief details of the expenditure covered by the headings are as follows:—

Headquarters Administration: the expenditure incurred in administering the health service at regional and district levels including office accommodation costs, etc.

Hospital and Community Health Services: 'support services' include administration and clerical services at unit level,

Regional Trends 23, © Crown copyright 1988

medical records, staff training, transport, catering, laundry and other domestic services, heating, maintenance of buildings, plant, grounds, general estate management and other miscellaneous services.

Family Practitioner Services: covers services provided by general medical practitioners, general dental practitioners, pharmacists and opticians, who are mostly self-employed under contract with the Family Practitioner Committees in England and Wales, with Health Boards in Scotland and with Health and Social Services Boards in Northern Ireland.

Other Services (Revenue Expenditure): these include the Ambulance, Blood Transfusion, Mass Radiography (except in Northern Ireland where this service is costed under hospital services: diagnosis and treatment) and Emergency Bed services, the cost of maintaining health service patients in hospitals and homes outside the Service, and Community Health Councils which were introduced on 1 April 1974 as part of the reorganised NHS.

Capital Expenditure: shows the cost of building and improvements to health service properties, the initial equipment of these buildings and the purchase of sites. It also includes the replacement of certain major items of equipment. In Northern Ireland the figure includes expenditure on capital works incurred by the Department of Health and Social Services, but not the cost of salaries of professional and technical staff engaged on these projects.

In Northern Ireland from October 1973, hospital, family practitioner, community health and personal social services have been provided by four Health and Social Services Boards as part of an integrated service. Estimates have been made of the costs attributable to headquarters administration in respect of the administration of the health care services only.

Table 6.21 Health Authority staff

Whole-time equivalents are the number of whole-time staff plus the total hours or sessions per week contracted by part-time staff divided by the number of hours or sessions in the appropriate standard working week.

Medical and dental staff included are those holding permanent paid (whole-time, part-time and part-time sessional) and/or honorary appointments in NHS hospitals and Community Health Services. Figures now include clinical assistants and hospital practitioners; these were excluded in the overall figure in previous years. Pharmacists in the General Pharmaceutical Services are excluded. Occasional sessional staff in Community Health Medical and Dental Services for whom no whole-time equivalent is collected are not included. The whole-time equivalent of staff holding appointments with more than one region is included in the appropriate region.

7. Law enforcement

Tables 7.1–7.9

The figures are compiled from police returns to the Home Office, Scottish Home and Health Department and Northern Ireland Office. Figures for notifiable offences recorded by the police in England and Wales for 1980 onward are not comparable with those for earlier years given in earlier volumes because of new counting rules introduced at the beginning of 1980.

In the tables *indictable offences* cover those offences which must or may be tried by jury in the Crown Court and include the more serious offences. Summary offences can only be tried at magistrates' courts and are generally less serious—the majority of motoring offences fall into this category. In Northern Ireland *non-indictable offences* are dealt with at magistrates' courts. Some indictable offences can also be dealt with there. In Scotland the term 'crimes' is used for the more serious criminal acts (roughly equivalent to indictable offences); the less serious are termed 'offences'. The majority of cases are tried summarily (without a jury) in the Sheriff or District court, while the most serious cases are tried in the High Court or the Sheriff court under solemn procedure (with a jury).

Cautions—if a person admits to committing an offence he may be given a formal police caution by, or on the instruction of, a senior police officer as an alternative to court proceedings. The figures exclude informal warnings given by the police, written warnings issued for motoring offences and warnings given by non-police bodies e.g. a department store in the case of shoplifting. In Scotland warnings may also be given by the Procurator Fiscal.

In April 1979 a new Crown Court system was introduced in Northern Ireland. Prior to this date the County Courts and Assizes system was equivalent to the Crown Court in England and Wales.

Chart 7.3 and Table 7.4 Clear-up rates

Offences recorded by the police as having been cleared up include offences for which persons have been charged or cautioned, those admitted and taken into consideration when persons are tried for other offences, and those admitted by prisoners who have been sentenced for other offences. There is considerable variation by police forces in the way in which these different categories of clear-up are used. As a measure of police performance the clear-up rate has its limitations and it is not necessarily well correlated with other measures.

Table 7.7 Persons found guilty

On 29 March 1982 under section 47 of the Criminal Law Act 1977, courts in England and Wales were given power to partly suspend certain sentences of imprisonment. As a result, the term 'suspended sentence' is now known as 'fully suspended sentence' and 'immediate custody' includes partly suspended sentences as well as unsuspended sentences of imprisonment.

8. Education

Table 8.1 Pupils and teachers by type of school

The pupils per teacher ratios take account of full-time teachers and full-time equivalents of part-time teachers. In England and Wales qualified teachers only are included for public sector, nursery and special schools. In Scotland and Northern Ireland all teachers employed in schools, other than in independent schools, are required to be qualified. Part-time pupils are counted as halves.

School classifications

Schools are generally classified according to the ages for which they cater, or the type of education they provide. Nursery schools are for children below compulsory school age; primary schools consist of infants' schools (for children up to age 7) and junior schools (for children aged 5–11). The norm in Scotland is 7 years of primary education as against 6 years in England, Wales and Northern Ireland. Special schools, both day and boarding, provide education for children with special educational needs who cannot be educated satisfactorily in an ordinary school. Hospital special schools provide education for children spending a period in hospital.

UK educational establishments may be administered and financed in one of three different ways:

1. Local educational authorities are responsible, with the assistance of rate support grant payable by central government, for financing public sector schools and departments. These cover 'Maintained' in England and Wales, 'Education Authority' in Scotland and 'Controlled' in Northern Ireland. 'Aided' schools in England and Wales receive a grant of 85% on the governors approved expenditure from central government for the capital for the building; the running costs are financed by local educational authorities but the schools have a certain amount of autonomy.
2. Assisted schools and departments which are classified as 'Grant-aided' in Scotland and 'Voluntary Grammar' in Northern Ireland are administered and financed by governing bodies which have a substantial degree of autonomy but which receive a grant direct from central government sources. In Northern Ireland all Voluntary Grammar schools (except for 3) reserve at least 80% of the places available in each school year for the admission of non-fee-paying pupils to the secondary departments. Voluntary Grammar school pupils

account for about 25% of all secondary school pupils in Northern Ireland.

3. Independent schools and institutions are financed completely by the private sector including individuals, companies and charitable institutions.

Table 8.3 Children under five

Population figures for schools data are estimated at 31 August 1985 for England and Scotland and at 31 December 1985 for Wales and Northern Ireland. 1985 mid-year estimates are used for day care data.

Table 8.9 Scotland

In 1986 the first phase of the new Standard grade examinations was introduced; these examinations will replace the present 'O' grades by the early 1990s. Standard grades are being awarded on an extended 1–7 scale with 'O' grades (previously A–E) being awarded on a comparable 1–5 scale. Standard and 'O' grades 1–3 are equivalent to the previous A–C.

Table 8.10 Further education

The table includes all students on initial teacher training courses at non-university establishments of Higher and Further Education. Universities (including the Open University), colleges and institutions aided or maintained by government departments other than those responsible for education, and independent establishments are not covered. Students in England and Wales are counted once only, irrespective of the number of courses for which a student has enrolled. In Scotland and Northern Ireland, students continue to be counted once only except if enrolled in two or more courses in unrelated subjects. Since October 1975, however, students in Scotland enrolled in SCE and/or GCE courses are counted once only irrespective of the number of levels/grades.

Sandwich courses are those where periods of full-time study are broken by a period (or periods) of associated industrial training or experience, and where the total period (or periods) of full-time study over the whole course averages more than 18 weeks per year.

Part-time day courses are mainly those organised for students released by their employers either for one or two days a week, or for a period (or periods) of block release.

9. Employment

Tables 9.1 and 9.2 Employees in employment

The numbers of employees in employment are based on the Census of Employment held annually in June between 1971 and 1978, and in September 1981 and 1984. Estimates in respect of June 1979 to 1986 are from the quarterly series which are derived from sample surveys benchmarked on the census. Estimates for periods after September 1984 are subject to revision to take account of the results of the September 1987 census, once these are known. Figures exclude HM Forces, the self-employed and employees in private domestic service.

Table 9.1 and Chart 9.6 Civilian working population

Estimates of the numbers of self-employed persons, with or without employees, are based on the Census of Population with estimates for other dates obtained by using Labour Force Surveys and, before 1975, national insurance card counts.

See notes to Tables and Charts 9.18–9.24 for unemployment data.

Table 9.2 Industrial distribution of employees

This table is based on the Census of Employment for all industries except agriculture. A more detailed industry breakdown appears in the *Employment Gazette*. The estimates of employment in agriculture are based on June Censuses of Agriculture. They exclude a small number of employees of agricultural machinery contractors but include seasonal and temporary workers. Paid family workers are included in the figures for Great Britain but not for Northern Ireland.

See notes to Tables 12.1–12.6 on the Standard Industrial Classification.

Tables 9.3–9.5 Activity rates

The *civilian labour force* includes employees, employers and self-employed (but excluding those in HM Forces) together with those identified by censuses and surveys as seeking work. Also included in the civilian labour force as unemployed are those waiting to start a job they have already obtained and those who are unemployed but prevented from seeking work by temporary sickness or holiday. Persons employed under special employment measures (other than those measures providing full-time training) are included in the civilian labour force. Students in full-time education are included if they did any work in the reference week, or if they sought work and were not prevented from starting work by the need to complete their education.

These estimates are consistent with the national (GB) labour force figures published in the August 1985 issue of *Employment Gazette*.

Estimates of the civilian labour force and activity rates for 1971 are based mainly on data from the Census of Population. Estimates for later years incorporate survey estimates from the Labour Force Survey (see note below) supplemented by data from the Census of Population on the economic activity of those not in private households. Further details of sources and methods appear in *Employment Gazette, February 1986* and *August 1986*.

The *civilian working population* (Table 9.1) (employees in employment, the self-employed, *plus* the unemployment count) is broadly similar in concept to the civilian labour force (Tables 9.3–9.5) (broadly, those either in or actively seeking paid work). There are however numerous differences in definition and coverage between the two series. For example, some people with two jobs will be counted twice in the working population but once in the labour force; while persons seeking work but not claiming benefits are in the labour force but are not covered by the working population. The differences can lead the two series to exhibit rather different short-term movements, but over the longer term the paths followed by the two series are not dissimilar.

Tables 9.3–9.5, 9.7–9.9 and 9.11 Labour Force Survey

The 1986 Labour Force Survey was a sample survey of private households covering about ½ % of private households. The results of this survey are grossed up to an estimate of the private household population.

Table 9.7 Economic characteristics of head of household

The full-time/part-time categories are classified according to survey respondents' own assessment. The unemployed include persons who are not working in the survey reference week and are seeking work, waiting for the results of job applications or to start a new job, or temporarily unable to seek work because of sickness or holidays.

Table 9.8 Occupational grouping

The occupation groupings used are based on the *Classification of Occupations OPCS 1980*, (HMSO). *Managerial and professional* covers occupation groups I–V of this classification; *Clerical and related* covers the majority of occupations in group VI; *Other non-manual* covers selected occupations from groups VII and VIII. *Craft and similar* covers selected occupations from groups VI–XVI.

Table 9.9 Educational qualifications

Degree or equivalent includes graduate membership of a professional institute.

Other higher education includes Business Education Council (Higher), Technical Education Council (Higher), and their Scottish equivalents, Higher National Certificate, Higher National Diploma, teaching qualifications and nursing qualifications.

Apprenticeship refers only to those completed.

GCE 'A' level or equivalent includes Business Education Council (National/General), Technical Education Council (National/General), and their Scottish equivalents, Ordinary National Certificate, Ordinary National Diploma and City and Guilds qualifications.

Regional Trends 23, © Crown copyright 1988

GCE 'O' level or equivalent includes CSE grade 1.

Table 9.12 Industrial disputes

The table shows working days lost and rates per 1,000 employees for 1982 to 1986 by Standard region for all industries and services and, as the number of stoppages can vary considerably from year to year, a ten year average for the years 1977–1986. The statistics relate only to disputes connected with terms and conditions of employment. Stoppages involving fewer than 10 workers or lasting less than one day are excluded except where the aggregate of working days lost exceeded 100. When interpreting the figures the following points should be borne in mind:

1. Geographical variations in industrial structure affect overall regional comparisons.
2. They may reflect a small number of large stoppages in a small number of firms.
3. The number of working days lost and workers involved relate to persons both directly and indirectly involved at the establishments where the disputes occurred. This relationship varies between industries and, therefore, between regions.
4. The regional figures involve a greater degree of estimation than the national figures owing to the need to allocate large national stoppages to particular regions, sometimes using incomplete information.

See notes to Tables 12.2–12.6 on the Standard Industrial Classification.

A more detailed analysis of the figures for 1986 is contained in the September 1987 issue of *Employment Gazette* (pp 466–477).

Table 9.13 Confirmed redundancies

These statistics measure redundancies, in groups of ten or more, which are confirmed as due to occur when advance notifications (required under the Employment Protection Act, 1975) are followed up close to the date of the impending redundancies. The cut-off of ten redundancies in any establishment and at one time means that these statistics understate actual numbers, especially in some industries and regions. For more detailed information, see *Employment Gazette, June 1983* pp 245–259, and *December 1986* pp 500–505.

See notes to Tables 12.2–12.6 on the Standard Industrial Classification.

Table 9.14 Training and employment measures

Details of the various measures are contained in the booklet *Action for jobs* (PL 782, Department of Employment).

Table 9.15 Restart counselling

This programme offers positive help to put unemployed people back on the road to work and provides a gateway to all the training, enterprise and employment opportunities available. Following a successful trial in nine pilot areas, the national Restart Programme was launched on 1 July 1986. Under the programme, all people who were out of work for twelve months or more and claiming benefit were invited to a counselling interview. The purpose of the interview was to: establish contact with people who had been out of work for a long time; review their situation with them; advise people about opportunities available to them and how they could be used; and help people decide on the best next step back into work and to help them take it by referring them to a job, training or other suitable opportunity.

From April 1987 the programme was extended to include people who had been out of work for six months and it is planned to eventually invite all people unemployed for more than six months to a counselling interview every six months.

Table 9.16 Community Programme

The Community Programme was introduced at the end of 1982 to provide temporary work for those who had been out of work for long periods.

Table 9.17 Youth Training Scheme

The Youth Training Scheme (YTS), was introduced in April 1983, offering school leavers a year's foundation training as a bridge between school and work. Some 400,000 places were made available each year to provide 16 and 17 year olds with high quality training and planned work experience, including a minimum of 13 weeks off-the-job. The programme, which was run by the Manpower Services Commission, was primarily employer-based but also included a network of 175 Information Technology Centres and special sheltered provision for the disadvantaged and disabled.

Since April 1986, YTS has offered two years' training for 16 year old school leavers and one year for 17 year old leavers. Two year YTS provides training in greater depth and of higher quality; and differs from the one year programme in having the objective that all trainees should be given the opportunity to gain a recognised vocational qualification or a credit towards such a qualification. Some 360,000 young people will join the programme each year and there will be up to half a million in training at any one time.

Tables and Charts 9.18–9.24 Unemployment statistics

Figures relate to persons claiming benefit (that is, unemployment benefit, supplementary benefits or national insurance credits) at an unemployment benefit office on the day of the monthly count, who on that day were unemployed and able and willing to do any suitable work. Students claiming benefit during a vacation but who intend to return to full-time education, and temporarily stopped workers, are excluded. Figures for Great Britain prior to May 1982 and for Northern Ireland prior to November 1982 are estimates — see the article in *Employment Gazette, December 1982*.

From April 1983 the figures reflect the effects of the provisions in the Budget for some men, mainly aged 60 or over, who no longer have to sign on at an unemployment benefit office. An estimated 161,800 men were affected (160,300 in Great Britain) over the period to August 1983. From 1983 unemployment figures for local authority electoral wards are used as the basis of local area statistics rather than jobcentre areas. These changes do not affect national figures but enable more accurate figures to be produced for counties and regions. More details of the changes are given in an article in *Employment Gazette, September 1984*.

In 1986 the unemployment rate was made available on a new basis. National and regional unemployment rates are now calculated by expressing the number of unemployed as a percentage of the latest available mid-year estimates of the working population *including* the self-employed and the armed forces. These new rates are shown in Table 8.21.

Previously all rates were expressed as a percentage of employees *plus* the unemployed only. The narrower based rates continue to be available for comparison with the rates for local areas (travel-to-work areas and counties) which cannot be calculated on the new basis because the information on the self-employed needed for the calculation of the new rates is not available below regional level. Thus the rates shown in Chart 8.18 and the sub-regional statistics are on the old definition.

Charts 9.19 and 9.20 Likelihood of becoming/ceasing to be unemployed

The figures provide a relative guide to the prospects of an individual becoming or ceasing to be unemployed but cannot be taken as actual probabilities for these events.

10. Personal income and expenditure*Comparability of earnings statistics*

The various sets of earnings statistics shown in this section are not comparable owing to differences in the coverage of the surveys, differences in classifying individuals to regions, and also to different levels of reliability of the regional data. There is a wide difference in the basis of the surveys; the Survey of Personal Incomes is a sample of administrative records, the Family Expenditure Survey is a sample of households and the New Earnings Survey is a sample of employees. The administrative and household surveys are classified according to regions of residence while the surveys

of employees and firms are classified to the region of work place. The reliability depends partly upon the size of the sample; also different surveys will have their own sources of bias which will affect the reliability of their results. The Family Expenditure Survey, because it is a sample of households, has the problem of non-response.

Tables 10.1 and 10.2 Household income

These tables contain results from the Family Expenditure Surveys. The survey covers all types of private households in the United Kingdom. It is a continuing enquiry in which a sample of nearly 11,000 addresses is selected annually. An effective sample of some 10,400 households is obtained, of which about 70% co-operate. The available evidence suggests that older households, households where the head is self-employed, those without children and higher income households are less likely to co-operate than others. In addition, response is noticeably lower in Greater London than in other areas.

Results of this survey will be found in annual *Family Expenditure Survey Reports* (HMSO), together with a full list of definitions and items on which information is collected. A full description of sampling and fieldwork procedure is provided by the technical handbook *Family Expenditure Survey Handbook* (HMSO).

The *household* is defined as including all those who live at the same address and who are catered for by the same person. The members of a household thus defined are not necessarily related by blood or marriage. As the survey covers only private households, people living in hostels, hotels, boarding houses or institutions are excluded.

Household income is the aggregate of the gross incomes of the individual members of the household before deduction of income tax, national insurance contributions and any other deductions at source. Income thus defined excludes housing benefit; money received by one member from another member of the household; proceeds from the sale of cars, furniture or other capital assets; and receipts from legacies, maturing insurance policies and windfalls. With the exceptions of luncheon vouchers and an imputed amount for owner-occupied and rent-free accommodation, income in kind is also excluded.

Chart 10.3 and Tables 10.4–10.6 New Earnings Survey

These tables and chart contain some of the regional results of the New Earnings Survey 1987, fuller details of which are given in part E of the report *New Earnings Survey 1987* (HMSO), published in December 1987. Results for Northern Ireland are published separately by the Department of Economic Development, Northern Ireland. The survey measured gross earnings before tax, national insurance or other deductions of a 1% sample of employees who were members of Pay-As-You-Earn (PAYE) schemes for a pay-period which included 8 April 1987. The earnings information collected was converted to a weekly basis where necessary, and to an hourly basis where normal basic hours were reported.

Figures for GB regions are only given where the number of employees reporting in the survey was 50 or more, and the standard error of average weekly earnings was less than 4. Gross earnings include overtime pay, bonuses and other additions to basic pay but exclude any payments for earlier periods (e.g. back-pay), income in kind (except for agricultural and catering workers), and tips and gratuities. All the results in this volume relate to full-time men and women on adult rates whose pay was not affected by absence. Employees were classified to the region in which they worked, or were based if mobile, and to occupation on the basis of the List of Key Occupations for Statistical Purposes (KOS). Part B of the report gives full details of definitions used in the survey.

Full-time employees were defined as those normally expected to work more than 30 hours per week, excluding overtime and main meal breaks (but 25 hours or more in the case of teachers) or, if their normal hours were not specified, as those regarded as full-time by the employer.

Table 10.6 Average weekly earnings

See notes to Tables 12.2–12.6 on the Standard Industrial Classification.

Table 10.7 The Survey of Personal Income

The survey covers all individuals for whom income tax records are held by the Inland Revenue: not all of them are taxpayers — about 18% do not pay tax because the operation of personal reliefs and allowances removes them from liability. The data in Table 9.7 relate to individuals whose income over the year exceeded the threshold for operation of Pay-As-You-Earn, taken to be £2,000 for 1984/85. Below this level coverage of incomes is incomplete. The incomes of husband and wife are normally aggregated and they are treated as one taxpayer for income tax purposes.

The income shown is that liable to assessment in each tax year. For most incomes this is the amount earned or receivable in that year, but for business profits and professional earnings the assessments are normally based on the amount of income arising in the trading account ending in the previous year. Those types of income that were specifically exempt from tax e.g. certain social security benefits are excluded.

Incomes are allocated to counties and regions according to the place of residence of the recipient.

The table classifies incomes by range of *Total income*. This is defined as gross income, whether earned or unearned, less employees' superannuation contributions, employment expenses, losses, capital allowances, stock relief and any expenses allowable as a deduction from gross rents assessable under Schedule A.

Table 10.8 Expenditure on cash benefits

Retirement pension took the place of the former contributory old pension. The table excludes non-contributory retirement pension (formerly Old Persons Pension) which is payable to all persons aged 80 or over who did not qualify for a retirement pension, or qualified for one at a lower rate than the rate of non-contributory pension.

Invalidity benefit is payable after there has been entitlement to statutory sick pay and/or to sickness benefit for 168 days in a period of interruption of employment.

Widow's benefit includes widow's allowance, widowed mother's allowance and widow's pension.

Disablement benefit also includes payments made under the pre-1948 schemes and industrial death benefit. This is a benefit for disablement due to an industrial injury or disease. In addition to the basic benefit, hospital treatment allowance, unemployability supplement, constant attendance allowance, exceptionally severe disablement and special hardship allowance may be paid in certain circumstances. Industrial death benefit takes the form of a pension, a gratuity, or a weekly allowance which is for a limited period.

Supplementary benefits are non-contributory cash benefits paid to people not in full-time work and whose income (if any) is below the levels (called 'scale rates') laid down by parliament. Higher scale rates are paid to people over pension age and to those (excluding the unemployed) who have received supplementary benefit for one year or more. Extra amounts for additional requirements and some specified items are available.

Child benefit is payable usually for all children, including the first or only child below the specified age-limits. It replaced 'Family Allowance' in April 1977.

War pensions, allowances or other payments may be awarded for disablement or death due to service in HM Forces. Benefit can also be paid for injury incurred in the course of war service in the Naval Auxiliary Service, or in the Mercantile Marine or in a fishing fleet, or in the Civil Defence services.

A brief description of the main features of the various benefits paid in Great Britain is set out in *Social Security Statistics* (published annually by HMSO). Detailed information on

benefits paid in Northern Ireland is contained in *Northern Ireland Annual Abstract of Statistics* and *Northern Ireland Social Security Statistics*.

The estimates of regional distribution in Great Britain have been based on regional analyses of population or claimants combined with Post Office encashment returns for England, Scotland and Wales. The resulting percentages were applied to the Great Britain annual expenditure to obtain regional expenditure. Because of changes in method, the estimates may not be entirely consistent with those published for previous years. Particular components may differ from estimates published elsewhere. The figures for Northern Ireland are actuals for the province. Calculations of supplementary benefits are based on net supplementary benefit payments.

Table 10.9 Family Expenditure Surveys

This table contains results from the Family Expenditure Surveys for 1985 and 1986. Some details of the survey are given in the notes to Tables 10.1 and 10.2. Estimates for Northern Ireland are based on an expanded sample of households.

Expenditure excludes savings or investments (e.g. life assurance premiums), income tax payments, national insurance contributions, housing benefit and mortgage and other payments for the purchase of or major additions to dwellings.

Expenditure of households living in their own dwellings consists of the payments by these households for rates, water, ground rent and insurance of the structure, together with the weekly equivalent of the rateable value of the dwelling less receipts (if any) from letting.

Estimates of expenditure on a few items are below those which might be expected by comparison with other sources e.g. alcoholic drink, tobacco and, to a lesser extent, confectionery and ice cream.

Table 10.10 Durable goods

Figures for Great Britain are taken from the General Household Survey (GHS), which is a continuous survey of about 12,500 addresses per year. An effective sample of some 12,000 private households is obtained, of which about 84% co-operate.

Results for Northern Ireland for 1979–1980 are taken from the expanded sample of households taken for the Family Expenditure Survey (FES). Data for 1984–1985 are derived from the Continuous Household Survey.

Until 1981 the GHS and FES used the same definition of a household (see notes to Tables 10.1–10.2). In 1981 a new definition was adopted in the GHS in order to improve comparability with the Census of Population. From 1981 a household is 'a single person or a group of people who have the address as their only or main residence and who either share one meal a day or share the living accommodation' (not just a kitchen or bathroom).

Table 10.11 The National Food Survey

This is a continuing sample enquiry of about 14,000 addresses selected annually in Great Britain. An effective sample of some 13,600 households is obtained, of whom about 55% voluntarily co-operate by keeping a record of food obtained for consumption in the home during one week.

Detailed results of the Survey and definitions are published in the Annual Reports of the *National Food Survey Committee* 'Household Food Consumption and Expenditure' (HMSO).

11. Regional accounts

The sources and methodology used to compile the regional accounts are given in a booklet in the *Studies in Official Statistics* series (HMSO), No 31, *Regional Accounts*.

Tables and Charts 11.1–11.4 Gross Domestic Product (GDP) Regional estimates of GDP are compiled as the sum of factor incomes, i.e. incomes earned by residents, whether corporate or individual, from the production of goods and services. This

approach breaks the total down into four components: income from employment, income from self-employment, profits and surpluses and rent (including the imputed charge for consumption of non-trading capital). Stock appreciation is deducted from the sum of total domestic income to give GDP. The figures for all regions are adjusted to sum to the national totals as published in *National Income and Expenditure 1986 Edition* (HMSO).

In order to accommodate the offshore oil and gas extraction industry in the regional accounts, a region known as the Continental Shelf is included. GDP for this region includes only profits and stock appreciation of the oil and gas industry which are related to offshore activities. The allocation of income from employment is not altered by the Continental Shelf region since throughout the regional accounts this is allocated according to the region of residence of the employee—there are no residents on the Continental Shelf.

Table 11.4 GDP by industry groups

See notes to Tables 12.2–12.6 on the Standard Industrial Classification.

Tables 11.5 and 11.6 Personal incomes

Total personal income is an estimate of the income of the personal sector including households, other individuals and non-profit-making bodies serving persons. Total personal incomes include the wages and salaries of employees *plus* employers' contributions; self-employment income; rent, dividends, and net interest received by the personal sector; national insurance benefits and other current grants from general government; and the imputed charge for consumption of private non-profit-making bodies. Figures are also shown of personal disposable income, which is the income remaining after deduction of taxes on income, national insurance etc. contributions and transfers abroad (net).

12. Industry and Agriculture

Tables 12.2–12.5 Annual Census of Production

The Annual Census of Production covers United Kingdom establishments engaged in production and construction industries (Divisions 1–5 of the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) Revised 1980) which employ on average more than 20 persons during the year. Regional information is available for manufacturing industry only (i.e. Divisions 2–4 of the SIC). An establishment is the smallest unit which can provide information normally required for an economic census, e.g. employment, expenses, turnover and capital formation. Typically the establishment embraces all the activities carried on at a single address, including those which are ancillary to the principal activities. Sometimes activities which are conducted as a single business are carried out at a number of addresses and it is not possible for various reasons (e.g. integrated production process, centralised buying, selling or accounting) for businesses to provide the full range of information for each address. The establishment is then taken to cover the combined activities at the various addresses (termed local units) but figures are obtained, however, of employment and net capital expenditure at each unit. The tables include estimates for non-respondents and establishments with less than 20 employees.

Gross value added is defined as follows:—

Total sales and work done (increased by the rise or reduced by the fall during the year of stocks of goods on hand for sale and work in progress)

Less: Purchases (reduced by the rise or increased by the fall during the year of stocks of materials, fuel etc.)

Less: Payments for industrial services received (including work given out)

Less: Net amount of any duties, subsidies, allowances and levies payable (where applicable)

Less: Cost of non-industrial services, rates and the cost of licensing of motor vehicles.

Gross value added per head is derived by dividing the gross value added estimates by the average number of persons

employed (full- and part-time) on all activities covered by the returns.

Where a census return covers addresses in two or more regions (i.e. a multi-region establishment) an estimate is made, by the Business Statistics Office, of the gross value added attributable to each region by assuming that gross value added is proportional to employment in that region.

Tables 12.2–12.6 Standard Industrial Classification

The industrial classification used in *Regional Trends 23* is the Standard Industrial Classification (Revised 1980). A short description of the new classification (SIC (1980)) was given in the March 1983 issue of *Economic Trends*. Whereas the SIC (1968) had 27 Orders, each divided into Minimum List Headings, SIC (1980) has 10 Divisions, subdivided into classes, which can be further split into groups, then activity headings.

Table 12.9 Regional preferential assistance to industry

Details of the provisions of the *Industrial Development Act* are included in the *Annual Reports on the Industrial Development Act 1982*.

Regional development grants are paid in the Special Development and Development Areas towards capital expenditure incurred in providing new buildings or works (excluding mining works), and on adaptations to existing buildings, on premises used wholly or mainly for carrying on qualifying activities. Grants are also made towards capital expenditure on new plant and machinery provided for use on such premises.

Regional selective financial assistance is available on a selective basis to industrial and commercial projects which meet certain criteria in the Assisted Areas of Great Britain. Assistance may be given towards new projects or expansions which create additional employment and also for modernisation or rationalisation projects which maintain or safeguard employment, provided that assistance is necessary for the project to go ahead. The normal form of assistance is a grant related to the capital cost of the project, but exchange risk cover on foreign currency loans from the European Investment Bank and European Coal and Steel Community and grants towards training costs are also available. Special grants are also available to office and service industries which create additional employment and which have a genuine choice of location between Assisted Areas and elsewhere.

Table 12.11 Enterprise Zones

Benefits are available for 10 years from designation, to new and existing industrial and commercial enterprises in the zones. They include:

exemptions from local authority rates;

(exemptions from development land tax, though this has now been abolished);

capital expenditure on constructing commercial and industrial buildings can be set against corporation or income tax;

exemption from Industrial Training Board levies or demands for information;

reduced procedures for planning permission, with some types of development granted automatic permission;

zone authorities, local authorities, and suppliers of utilities usually prioritise administration for matters in the zones;

exemption from the scope of compulsory government statistical requirements except the Census of Employment; and

priority is given for applicants for customs warehouses and for certain kinds of customs relief by Customs and Excise, the Department of Trade and Industry and the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.

Table 12.12 Gas

Direct sales of natural gas by what was the British Gas Corporation and is now British Gas plc are included. Gas used by the industry in their works, offices or showrooms is excluded.

Table 12.13 Electricity

'Commercial' includes sales to consumers with a combined domestic/commercial tariff and sales to the electricity industry's showrooms.

Table 12.14 Coal

Saleable output is defined as the total of the coal sold commercially, that consumed by the colliery or supplied to ancillary works or disposed of free and at concessionary prices, *plus* or *minus* the change in colliery stocks. Wage earners on colliery books are the workers in industrial grades employed at collieries and in activities connected with the getting, raising, handling, preparation, and transport of coal or other minerals which are mined with coal, up to the point of despatch to consumers outside the colliery. A manshift is the normal period of attendance at the colliery by one man in one day.

Table 12.15 Agricultural area

The figures for specific crops relate to those in the ground on the date of the June census or for which the land is being prepared for sowing at that date. Any crops not specified in the return or grown in patches of less than 0.1 hectares are shown under the heading 'other crops'. All other land on agricultural holdings includes land under farm roads, yards and buildings etc.

Tables 12.15, 12.17 and 12.18 Agricultural census

The figures are based on the results of the agricultural census taken at June from over 259,000 occupiers of main agricultural holdings. Except for Table 11.3, figures for the national totals include estimates for minor holdings not surveyed in the June census, in order to relate to the total national farm, whereas the individual regional figures exclude minor holdings.

Table 12.16 Production and yields

In England and Wales cereal production is estimated from sample surveys held in September, November, January and April. For remaining crops, yields are estimated by technical officers in the Ministry of Agriculture. These are combined with area figures from the annual June agricultural census to produce production estimates. Figures for England (in total) and Wales include estimates for minor holdings. The Department of Agriculture for Northern Ireland produces all its production figures from the yield estimates of its technical officers. Estimates for minor holdings are included for barley and oats. Scottish figures for wheat, barley and oats are based on sample surveys of farms and other crop production figures are based on the estimated yields of crop reporters.

Table 12.19 Agricultural investment

The information is derived from a number of sources and is consistent with the values for investment shown in the *Annual Review of Agriculture*.

13. European Community regional statistics

The data appearing in this section are based on information in the statistical yearbook *Regions* produced by the Statistical Office of the European Communities.

Table 13.1 European Community comparisons

The *average total population* of a country consists of all persons, national or foreign, who are permanently settled in that country, even if temporarily absent from it.

Employment statistics are derived from the Community sample survey on labour forces (LFSS) carried out annually. As the survey is conducted on a sample basis, results relating to small regions should be treated with caution.

Economic activities are broken down in accordance with the General Classification of Economic Activities in the European Communities (NACE): Agriculture (NACE code 0), Industry (NACE codes 1 to 5) and Services (NACE codes 6 to 9).

Harmonised unemployment rates are the number of unemployed as a percentage of total labour force. The number of unemployed at national level is calculated on the basis of the 1986 LFSS and is then broken down by regions by means of data on registered unemployed at labour exchanges. The labour force figures are taken directly from the LFSS. Following the recommendations of the International Labour Office, the following concepts have been followed in the presentation of the survey results regarding unemployment and active populations:

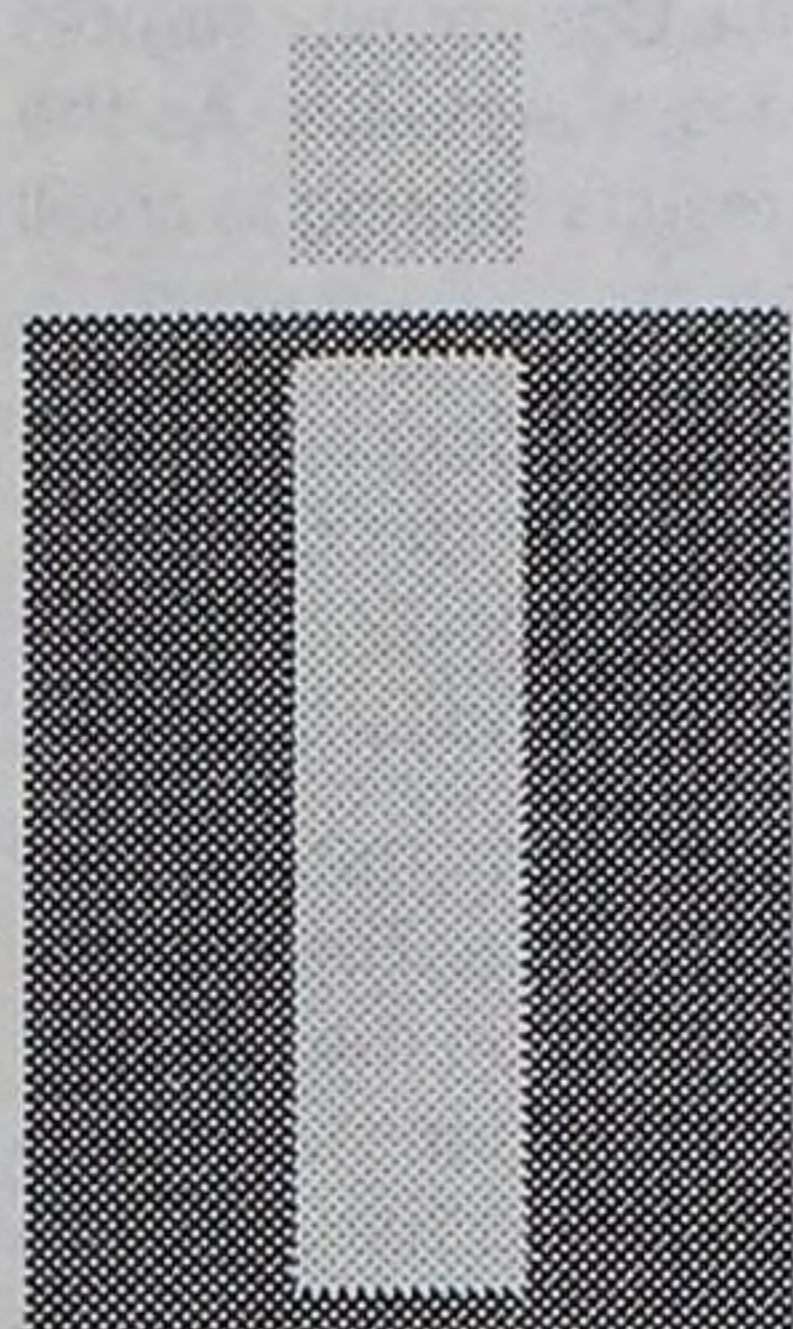
1. the unemployed includes people who have no job and are looking for a job or who have made serious efforts towards finding one, and who are immediately available for work;
2. the labour force (active population) comprises those who have a job and the unemployed.

Dependency rates are calculated as the number of non-active persons (total population *minus* labour force) expressed as a percentage of those active.

The *financial* information is expressed in thousands of ECU (i.e. European Currency Units). In the absence of a common system for the conversion of national currencies into ECU, the published results are based on the conversion rates applied by the different funds.

The European Agricultural Guidance and Guarantee Fund (EAGGF) contributes, on the basis of its 'guidance' section, to the 'expenditure financed in order to attain structural adjustments made necessary by the development of the common market or required for the proper working thereof'.

The European Regional Development Fund (ERDF) provides grants dependent on the relative severity of regional imbalances, but 'regions and areas which may benefit from the Fund shall be limited to those aided areas established by Member States in applying their systems of regional aids'.



Input-output tables for the United Kingdom 1984

HMSO £19.95 net

ISBN 0 11 620299 8

How much does each industry, in producing its final output, rely on the products of other industries? How are its own products consumed in turn by other industries and final demand?

This publication, the latest of a series of analyses published at approximately five-year intervals, gives the answers to these questions in the form of a series of matrices. The figures are consistent with the most recent national income figures for 1984, as published in the 1987 edition of the *United Kingdom National Accounts* (the "Blue Book").

There is an opening chapter explaining the principles of input-output tables, and inside the back cover is a floppy diskette containing data from these tables in a form suitable for handling with spreadsheet packages on a personal computer.

STATISTICAL INFORMATION SERVICE

List of Publications

Local Government Comparative Statistics

Local Government Trends

Annual Statistics Based on Estimates

Administration of Justice
Block Grant
Education
Finance and General
Fire Service
Highways and Transportation
Housing
Leisure and Recreation
Leisure Charges

Personal Social Services
Planning and Development
Police
Probation Service
Public Libraries
Trading Standards
Waste Disposal
Water Services Charges

Annual Statistics Based on Final Accounts

Administration of Justice
Airports
Capital Expenditure and Debt Financing
Cemeteries and Crematoria
Direct Labour Organisations
Education
Education Unit Costs Handbook
Environmental Health
Fire Service
Highways and Transportation
Homelessness
Housing Rents
Housing Revenue Accounts
Leisure Usage

Personal Social Services
Planning and Development
Police
Probation Service
Public Libraries
Rate Collection
School Meals
Smallholdings
Superannuation Fund
Investment
Teaching Hospital
Trading Standards
Waste Collection
Waste Disposal

Prices of the above publications and details of the subscription schemes
to the Statistical Information Service are available from:-
The Director, 3 Robert Street, London WC2N 6BH

The Institute of Public Finance Ltd

Database — Computerised Information products

The database consists of an archive of data deriving from the major surveys undertaken by the SIS, together with a collection of other useful items of information supplied from other sources. The services which exist are designed to provide this data on request either on paper, data tape, or most types of "micro floppy disc".

Typical database products include:

- Provision of complete data sets
- Ad hoc research/enquiry service
- Provision of custom order comparison profiles
- Production of computer drawn maps and graphical presentation of data

Research activities

In other aspects the IPF specialises in undertaking research and appraisal projects to order. Such projects may range from preparing policy documents on your behalf, to implementing local information systems. The experience of those working for the IPF is broad based and is not constrained to only financial issues. Above all, there is an aim to provide a discreet service in response to your individual brief. If you require further information or any assistance please write to:

IPF Ltd
3 Robert Street
London
WC2N 6BH
Tel: 01-930 3456

Appendix B: Regional Classification

Standard Regions

Most of the statistics in *Regional Trends* are for the 11 standard regions of the UK. These coincide with the Economic Planning Regions and are illustrated on pages 5, 28 and 29.

Counties of England and Wales

The 46 counties of England and the 8 counties of Wales are listed in the selected sub-regional statistics on pages 30-48. Their relationship to the standard regions is shown in the map on page 28.

Metropolitan Counties and Districts

The 6 former metropolitan counties and Greater London are also marked on page 28 and maps of the metropolitan districts appear on pages 42 and 44. Selected statistics are given for the metropolitan counties on pages 30-41 and in some tables in later chapters. Selected statistics for metropolitan districts are given on pages 42 and 44.

Greater London

Greater London was not a metropolitan county, but statistics for Greater London are shown wherever figures for the metropolitan counties appear and in a number of additional tables. A map of the 33 London boroughs appears on page 43 and selected statistics relating to them appear on pages 43 and 45.

LA Regions of Scotland

The 10 LA regions of Scotland are listed in the selected statistics on pages 30-41 and illustrated on page 29. The Islands area comprises Orkney, Shetland and the Western Isles.

Central Clydeside Conurbation

Some tables which include figures for the former metropolitan counties also show data for the Central Clydeside conurbation. This area comprises the following districts:—

Bearsden and Milngavie	Hamilton
Clydebank	Monklands
Cumbernauld and Kilsyth	Motherwell
East Kilbride	Renfrew
Eastwood	Strathkelvin
Glasgow City	

Northern Ireland

For most of the statistics on pages 30-41 the 26 districts of Northern Ireland (illustrated on page 6 of *Regional Trends 17*) have been grouped into 5 Education and Library Boards. Some data are, however, only available for Health and Social Services Boards or for travel-to-work areas. In the latter case, data are only shown for the Belfast travel-to-work area. The districts comprising the Education and Library Boards are as follows:—

Board	Districts
Belfast	— Belfast.
South Eastern	— Ards, Castlereagh, Down, Lisburn, North Down.
Southern	— Armagh, Banbridge, Cookstown, Craigavon, Dungannon, Newry and Mourne.
North Eastern	— Antrim, Ballymena, Ballymoney, Carrickfergus, Coleraine, Larne, Magherafelt, Moyle, Newtownabbey.
Western	— Fermanagh, Limavady, Londonderry, Omagh, Strabane.

Health and Social Services Boards are as follows:—

Northern	— as North Eastern Education and Library Board but including Cookstown.
Eastern	— as South Eastern Education and Library Board but including Belfast.
Southern	— as Southern Education and Library Board but excluding Cookstown.
Western	— as Western Education and Library Board.

Education and Library Boards are illustrated on page 6.

All travel-to-work areas in the UK were revised in September 1984. Northern Ireland travel-to-work areas (new basis) are illustrated in Map 9.18 (page 108).

Other Regional Classifications

A map of the *Regional Health Authorities* used in Chapter 5 is given on page 157.

Regional figures for *unemployment* up to 1983 are built up by aggregating the appropriate local employment office areas. The boundaries, however, do not in all cases agree precisely with county or regional boundaries. From 1984, the data are based on electoral wards — see supplement to the September 1984 edition of *Employment Gazette*.

MSC Vocational and Educational Training Group regions are used in Tables 9.14 and 9.16. The regions in these tables are comparable with the standard statistical regions except that East and West Midlands are combined into one Midlands region, and the South East region includes East Anglia, but excludes Greater London, which is a separate region. Cumbria is included in the North West region. On 1 July 1986 certain MSC regions were changed. Midlands region was split to form the West Midlands region and the East Midlands and Eastern region. Luton and Ipswich areas became part of East Midlands and Eastern.

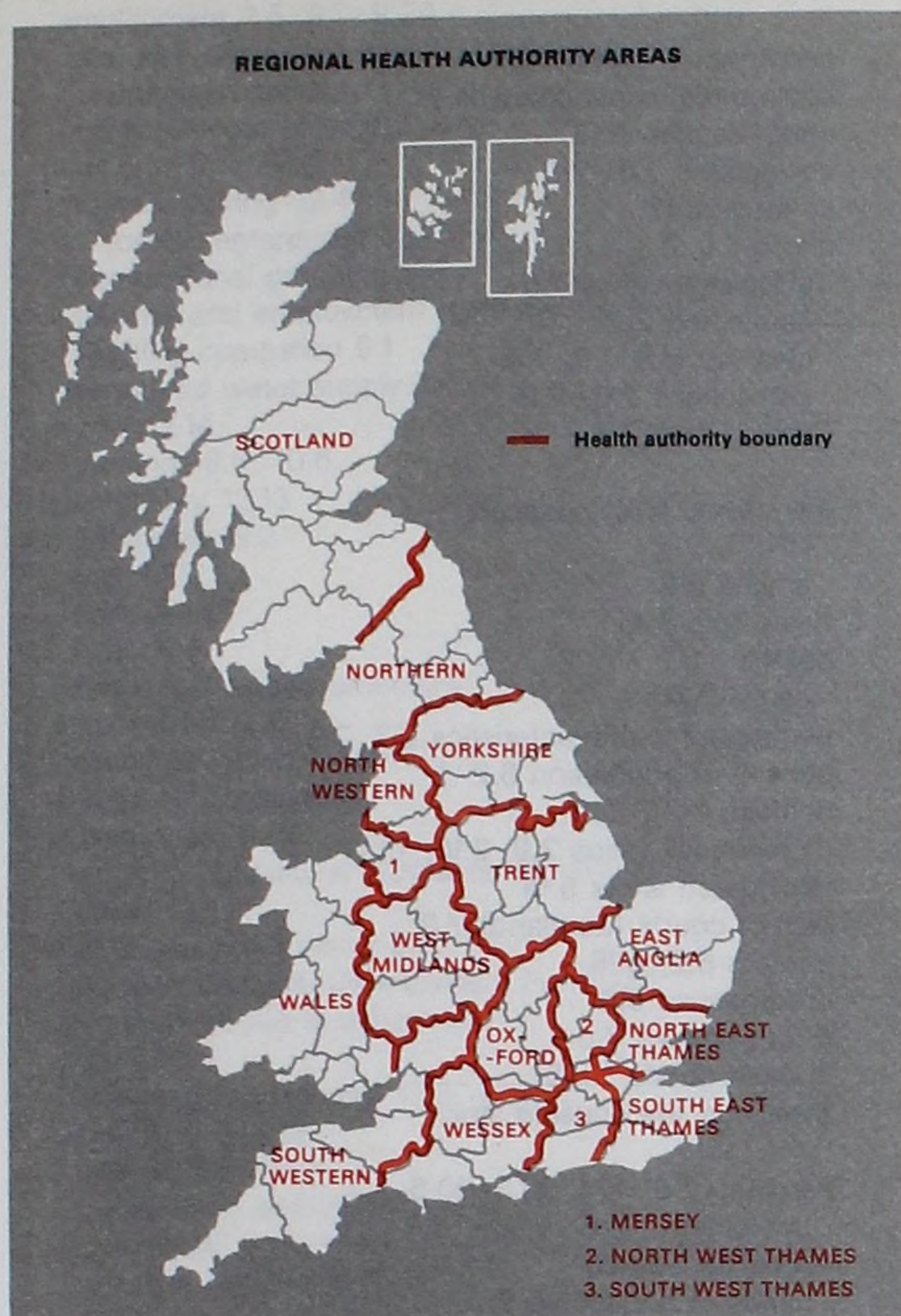
The *UK Continental Shelf* is treated as a separate region in Tables 11.1 and 11.3. See Appendix A.

The old *assisted areas* referred to in Table 12.9 are shown in a map on page 113 of *Regional Trends 18*. The assisted areas definitions changed on 29 November 1984 and are shown in Map 12.10.

Maps of the *Gas and Electricity regions* used in Chapter 12 can be found on page 157.

Department of Transport regions used in Table 5.4 are similar to standard regions except that: the Northern region excludes Cumbria, which is included in the North West; Buckinghamshire, Bedfordshire, Hertfordshire and Essex are included in the Eastern region (which is otherwise the same as East Anglia) rather than the South East; and Greater London is a separate region. A map illustrating Department of Transport regions appears in *Road Accident Statistics English Regions 1983* (HMSO).

REGIONAL HEALTH AUTHORITY AREAS



ENTERPRISE ZONES



GAS REGIONS

ISLAND AREA



Gas regional boundary



ELECTRICITY BOARD REGIONS



Subject index

Figures in the index refer to table or chart numbers. The explanatory notes and definitions in Appendix A are not indexed.

- abortion 6.11
- accidents
 - NHS hospitals 6.7, 6.10
 - road 5.4
- accounts, regional 11.1–11.9
- acid rain 5.13
- age
 - of dwellings 4.4
 - of population 2.1, 3.3, 3.4
 - of unemployed 9.24
- age adjusted mortality 3.14
- agriculture 12.15–12.19
 - area 12.15
 - capital expenditure 11.9, 12.9
 - crops 12.16
 - earnings 10.6
 - employment 2.5, 9.2, 13.1
 - GDP 11.4
 - holdings 12.17
 - investment 12.19
 - livestock 12.18
- AIDS 6.3
- alcohol 10.9
- air transport 5.9
- area 2.1
 - agriculture 12.15
 - designated 5.14
- Assisted Areas 12.10
- benefits 10.1, 10.8
- birth control 6.12
- birth rate 2.2, 3.9, 3.12, 13.1
- births 2.2, 3.8, 3.9
 - illegitimate 2.2, 3.13
 - stillbirths 3.11
- Boards, Northern Ireland p29
- business starts and stops 12.7
- cancer, mortality rates 3.14
- capital expenditure *see* expenditure
- cars *see* motor vehicles
- cash benefits 10.1, 10.8
- casualties, road accidents 5.4
- cause of death 3.14
- cautioning by police 7.2
- cervical smears 6.14
- child benefit 10.8
- children
 - dependency ratio 2.7
 - in care 2.2
 - population 3.3, 6.1, 13.1
 - road accident casualties 5.4
 - under fives 2.1, 2.7
 - day care 8.3
 - education 2.4, 8.3
 - vaccination 6.15, 6.16
- civilian labour force 9.3, 9.4
- civilian working population 9.1
- class sizes 8.2
- coal 12.14
- Commonwealth migration 3.19
- community health services expenditure 6.17
- Community Programme 9.16
- completions, new dwellings 4.2
- construction output 12.6
- consumers' expenditure 11.7
- contraception 6.12
- convictions 7.6–7.8
- counties p28
- crime 7.1, 7.3
 - armed robberies 7.5
 - cautioning 7.2
 - clear-up rate 7.3, 7.4
 - convictions 7.6–7.8
- Crown Court 7.7
- day cases, NHS hospitals
 - NHS 6.7
 - private 6.8
- death rate 3.15
- deaths 3.9
 - cause 3.14
- demographic characteristics 2.7, 2.8
- density of population 3.2
- dentists 6.21, 6.19
- dependency ratios 2.9, 2.10, 13.1
- designated areas 5.14
- district courts (Scotland) 7.8
- doctors 6.2, 6.19
- drug-misuse 6.6
- drug offences 7.6
- durable goods 10.10
- dwellings *see* housing stock
- earnings 2.6, 10.1, 10.3–10.6
 - by industry 10.6
- economic activity
 - heads of household 9.7
 - rates 9.5
- education 2.4, 8.1–8.13
 - class size 8.2
 - expenditure 8.12, 8.13
 - further 8.10
 - manpower 8.1
 - pupil teacher ratio 2.4, 8.1
 - pupils and teachers 8.1
 - qualifications *see* qualifications
 - school leavers
 - destination 8.6
 - qualifications 8.8, 8.9, 2.4
 - subjects 8.7
 - school size 8.4
 - staying on rates 8.5, 2.4
 - student awards 8.11
 - under fives 8.3
- elderly
 - dependency ratio 2.1
 - population 2.1, 3.3, 3.4
- electrical and electronic engineering 12.5
- electricity boards
 - sales 12.13
- employees 9.1
 - by industry 9.2
 - health service 6.19, 6.20, 6.21
 - hours lost 9.10
 - law enforcement 7.10
 - overtime 9.10
 - sickness absence 9.11
 - teachers 8.1

employment 2.5, 9.1–9.24
 see also economic activity, employees and unemployment
 civilian labour force 9.3, 9.4
 income from 11.3
 manufacturing 12.4
 foreign enterprises 12.8
 occupational grouping 9.8
 training and employment measures 9.14–9.17
 working population 9.1
 energy and water supply industry
 coal 12.14
 earnings 9.6, 10.6
 electricity 12.13
 employees 9.2
 gas 12.12
 GDPCF 11.9
 GDP 11.4
 water *see* water authorities
 engineering 12.2
 electrical and electronic 12.5
 Enterprise Zones 12.11
 ethnic origin 3.16
 European Agricultural Guidance and Guarantee Fund 13.1
 European Communities 3.19, 13.1
 European Regional Development Fund 13.1
 examinations *see* qualifications
 expenditure
 assistance to industry 12.9, 12.10
 capital 11.8, 11.9
 agriculture 12.9
 education authorities 8.12
 electrical and electronic engineering 11.10, 12.5
 health authorities 6.17
 manufacturing 2.6, 12.8
 cash benefits 10.8
 consumers' 11.7
 education 8.12
 Enterprise Zones 12.11
 health authorities 6.17
 household 10.9
 water authorities 5.11

 family planning 6.12
 firearms 7.5
 food 10.9, 10.11
 food, drink and tobacco 11.7
 foreign enterprises in manufacturing 12.8
 freight
 air 5.9
 rail 5.7
 road 5.6
 sea 5.8
 further education 8.10

 gas
 sales 12.12
 general practitioners (GPs) 6.2, 6.19
 Greater London boroughs 2.8
 gross domestic fixed capital formation (GDPCF) 11.8, 11.9
 gross domestic product (GDP) 11.1, 11.2, 11.3, 11.4, 12.1, 13.1
 gross value added (GVA)
 manufacturing 2.6, 12.2, 12.3
 foreign enterprises 12.8

 health 6.1–6.21
 see also National Health Service
 private care 6.8
 Health Authority Areas p157, 6.1
 health visitors 6.20
 heart disease 3.14

high court (Scotland) 7.8
 holidays 10.13
 homeless households 4.8, 4.9
 hospital services, NHS
 cases 6.9
 expenditure 6.17
 in-patient costs 6.18
 out-patients 6.10
 patient flow 6.7
 private patients 6.8
 staff 6.21
 hours worked 10.4, 10.5
 household expenditure 10.9
 household heads
 economic characteristics 9.7
 occupation 9.8
 household income 10.1, 10.2
 households
 ethnic origin of population in 3.16
 size 2.2
 housing 2.3, 4.1–4.13
 completions 4.2
 expenditure on 10.9
 land 4.12
 local authority 2.3, 4.7, 4.8, 4.9
 allocation 4.8
 sales 4.7
 mortgages 4.13
 prices 4.10, 4.11
 provision for homeless 4.9
 renovations 4.3
 stock 4.1
 age 4.4
 tenure 4.6
 values 4.5

illegitimate births 3.13
 immunisation 6.16, 6.17
 income 10.1–10.7
 from employment 11.3
 household 10.1, 10.2
 personal 10.7, 11.5
 personal disposable 11.6
 total personal 11.5
 industrial distribution
 employees 9.2
 GDP 11.4
 industrial stoppages 9.12
 industry, assistance to 12.9, 12.10
 infant mortality 3.11
 infectious diseases 6.4
 in-patients 6.7, 6.9
 NHS costs 6.18
 private 6.8
 international migration 3.19
 inter-regional movements 3.6, 3.7
 by age 3.8

Job Release Scheme 9.14

labour force 9.3, 9.4
 law enforcement 7.1–7.10
 see also crime, indictable and summary offences
 7.7, 7.8
 motoring offences 7.9
 police 7.1–7.5
 live births *see* births
 livestock 12.18
 local authority homelessness action 4.9
 local authority housing 4.8
 rents 2.3
 sales 4.7

magistrates' courts 7.7
 manpower

- coal industry 12.14
- health services 6.19, 6.20, 6.21
- police 7.10
- teachers 8.1
- manufacturing
 - capital expenditure 11.9, 12.14
 - earnings 10.6
 - employment 2.5, 12.4
 - foreign enterprises 12.8
 - GDP 11.4
 - GVA 12.3
 - hours lost 9.10
 - overtime 9.10
 - redundancies 9.13
- marriage 3.17, 3.18
- midwives 6.20
- migration 3.19
- mortality
 - by age 3.14
 - cause 3.14
 - infant 3.11
 - perinatal 3.11
 - by social class 3.10
 - standardised mortality ratio 3.15
- mortgages 4.13
- motor vehicles 5.2
 - age of cars 5.3
 - offences 7.9
- motorways 5.1
- National Health Services (NHS)
 - Health Authority Areas 6.1
 - manpower 6.19, 6.20, 6.21
 - pharmaceutical services 6.13
 - preventive medicine 6.12, 6.14, 6.15, 6.16
 - see also* hospital services, NHS
- National Parks *map* 4.16
- New Commonwealth and Pakistan 3.19
- newspaper readership 10.12
- notifiable offences 7.1, 7.3, 7.4
- nursing homes 6.8
- nursery care and education 2.4, 8.3
- nursing staff 6.20, 6.21
- occupational grouping of household 9.8
- out-patients, NHS hospitals 6.10
 - private 6.8
- overtime 9.10
 - manufacturing 9.10
- owner-occupation 4.6
- patients
 - NHS hospitals 6.7, 6.9, 6.10, 6.18
 - private, in 6.8
 - costs 6.18
- perinatal mortality 2.2, 3.11
 - by social class 3.10
- pharmaceutical services 6.13
- police 7.1–7.5, 7.10
 - see also* crime
- pollution 5.12
- population 3.1–3.19, 6.1, 13.1
 - see also* children and elderly
 - area 2.1
 - by sex 2.1, 3.1
 - by sex and age 3.3
 - change 3.5, 3.8
 - civilian working 9.1
 - density 2.1, 3.2
 - in households, ethnic group 3.16
 - movements 3.6, 3.7
 - vital statistics 6.1
- prescriptions 6.13
- preventive medicine 6.13, 6.14, 6.15, 6.16
- primary health care 6.20
- private health care 6.8
- private rented housing 4.2, 4.6
- projections 2.1
 - population 2.1
- pupil teacher ratios 2.4, 8.1
- qualifications
 - school leavers 8.8, 8.9
 - workforce 9.9
- rail freight 5.7
- redundancies 9.13
- religious marriages 3.17
- remarriages 3.18
- renovations 4.3
- rents, local authority 2.3
- retirement pension 10.8
- river pollution 5.12
- road accidents 5.4
- road haulage 5.6
- roads 5.1, 5.5
- school leavers
 - qualifications 8.7, 8.8, 8.9
 - destination 8.6
- school pupils 2.4, 8.1
- schools 8.4
 - class size 8.2
 - expenditure 8.12, 8.13
 - teachers 8.1
- sea freight 5.8
- self employed 9.1, 9.6, 9.7, 9.8
- service industries
 - earnings 10.6
 - employment 9.2, 13.1
 - GDP 11.4
- sheriff courts (Scotland) 7.8
- sickness absence 9.11
- smoking 6.5
- social characteristics 2.9, 2.10
- social security benefits 10.1, 10.8
- standardised mortality ratios 3.15
- stillbirths 3.11
- stoppages, industrial 9.12
- students 8.10, 8.11
- supplementary benefits 10.8
- teachers 8.1
- tenants 2.3, 4.6
- tenure 4.6
- tobacco, expenditure on 10.9
- total period fertility rate 3.12
- traffic wardens 7.10
- training measures 9.14, 9.15, 9.16, 9.17
- transport 5.1–5.9
- under fives *see* children
- unemployment 2.6
 - benefit 10.8
 - by age 9.24
 - by duration 9.22, 9.23
 - likelihood of becoming unemployed 9.19
 - likelihood of ceasing to be unemployed 9.20
 - rate 2.6, 9.18, 9.21
- vaccinations 6.15, 6.16
- vital statistics 2.2, 6.1
- waiting lists, NHS hospitals 6.7
- water authorities
 - abstractions 5.10
 - pollution 5.11–5.12
- Youth Training Scheme 9.14, 9.17

Social Trends 18

1988 Edition

HMSO £21.00 net

ISBN 0 11 620293 9



What the newspapers say about Social Trends

- '...the wealth and range of information contained in Social Trends is remarkable...' - *Financial Times*
- '...a statistical snapshot of contemporary British life...' - *Daily Telegraph*
- '...fascinating insights into the way we live...' - *Daily Mirror*
- '...brings together a fascinating array of facts and figures to paint a portrait of changes in British society...' - *Daily Mail*
- 'For the general reader it is a sort of up-market Guinness Book of Records, recording the way we live now...' - *Guardian*
- 'Much the best and most comprehensive picture of our evolving society and economic life...' - *Financial Times*
- '...the wonderful compendium of statistical information...' - *Guardian*
- '...an evermore valuable series...' - *Sunday Times*
- '...both a bargain and an economical tribute to the quality of Britain's official statistics...' - *The Times*

