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# Economic Trends

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# Contents

	Page
<b>Introduction</b> .....	<b>3</b>
<b>Symbols and definitions used</b> .....	<b>3</b>
<b>Latest developments in the economy</b> .....	<b>5</b>
<b>Table and charts</b>	
Selected monthly indicators.....	7
National accounts aggregates .....	8
Gross domestic product: by category of expenditure .....	10
Personal disposable income and consumption .....	12
Real consumers' expenditure - component categories .....	12
Retail sales, new registrations of cars and credit business .....	14
Gross domestic product and shares of income and expenditure .....	16
Income, product and spending per head .....	16
Gross domestic fixed capital formation .....	18
Indicators of fixed investment by manufacturing industry .....	20
DTI inquiry into investment intentions: manufacturing industry .....	20
Indicators of fixed investment in dwellings .....	22
Stock changes .....	24
Stock ratios .....	24
Inland energy consumption .....	26
Index of output of the production industries .....	28
Index numbers of output at constant factor cost .....	30
Engineering and construction: output and orders .....	32
Motor vehicle production and steel production and consumption .....	34
Output per person employed .....	36
National employment and unemployment .....	38
Regional unemployment rates .....	40
Average earnings .....	42
Prices .....	44
Visible trade .....	46
Measures of UK competitiveness in trade in manufactures .....	48
Balance of payments: current account .....	50
Sterling exchange rates and UK official reserves .....	52
Monetary aggregates .....	54
Counterparts to changes in M3 .....	56
General government receipts and expenditure .....	58
Financial transactions of the public sector .....	58
Summary capital accounts and financial surplus or deficit .....	60
Appropriation account of industrial and commercial companies .....	62
Capital account and financial surplus/deficit of industrial and commercial companies .....	64
Financial transactions including net borrowing requirement of industrial and commercial companies .....	64
UK banks' lending to UK residents .....	66
UK banks' loans, advances and acceptances to UK residents .....	66
Interest rates, security prices and yields .....	68
<b>Cyclical indicators for the UK economy</b> .....	<b>71</b>
<b>Measures of variability of selected economic series</b> .....	<b>83</b>
<b>Taxes on expenditure and subsidies: allocation by type of expenditure</b> .....	<b>84</b>
<b>Articles</b>	
Regional accounts 1988. Part 1 .....	85
<b>Index of sources</b> .....	<b>98</b>
<b>Other</b>	
Release dates of economic statistics to be published next month .....	<i>inside front cover</i>
Articles published in recent <i>Economic Trends</i> .....	<i>inside back cover</i>

# Regional Accounts 1988 Part 1

## Introduction

This article is the latest in an annual series, which has appeared in *Economic Trends* since November 1975. It presents provisional estimates of gross domestic product (GDP) by region for 1988 and by county for 1987. It also includes estimates of gross domestic fixed capital formation (GDFCF) by selected industries and by general government for 1987. The tables give total regional GDP from 1978 to 1988, county GDP for 1977, 1979, 1981, 1984 and 1987 and GDFCF for 1984 to 1987. Data for earlier years are available on request for GDFCF and regional GDP.

Estimates of personal income, personal disposable income, household income and consumers' expenditure in 1988 are not yet available (see Technical note 15); estimates of household income and consumers' expenditure for 1987 were published in *Economic Trends*, July 1989.

Scotland, Wales, Northern Ireland and the regions of England are all different in size, character, industrial structure and economic performance. Table A shows some of the differences in size of the regions. Scotland has the largest area, but has a small population relative to its size; the North West has the smallest area, but the second largest population. The South East, like the North West, is very densely populated, but is also very large and its population is over 17 million, nearly three times as large as any other region. Northern Ireland at the other extreme has a population of only 1.6 million. Table A also shows that the differences in regional population are reflected in the size of regional GDP, which varied in 1988 from £8 billion in Northern Ireland to £141 billion in the South East. The Continental Shelf,

which is treated as a separate region in the accounts contributed £7 billion (see technical note 14).

The wide variation in regional size makes it difficult to use regional accounts aggregates such as total regional GDP to compare regional economic performance; thus regional comparisons are usually in terms of the amount per head. However, it is important to note that the growth in GDP may be quite different to the growth in GDP per head, particularly in regions where the population has increased or decreased. Furthermore the level of GDP per head is determined both by the earnings of the working population and the proportion of dependents. Northern Ireland households for example have a high proportion of children (25 per cent of the population was aged 14 or under in 1987 compared with 17 to 20 per cent in most counties). This will tend to depress GDP per head and the age structure of the population should be taken into account when comparing GDP per head. It should also be noted that regional comparisons of GDP per head exclude the Continental Shelf region and that UK GDP excluding the Continental Shelf region shows rather different growth over time to growth in the whole economy.

All the items are measured in current prices which means that increases over time reflect inflation as well as real growth. Comparison of trends in either GDP or GDP per head can be based either on the difference between the current price increases or on movements in the amount relative to the UK average. Both approaches could be misleading if the rate of inflation were different from the average in any region.

## Basic Regional Statistics

TABLE A

Region	Area		Population 1988		GDP 1988 <sup>1</sup>	
	000 sq km	per cent	million	per cent	£ million	per cent of UK <sup>2</sup>
United Kingdom <sup>3</sup>	242.5	100.0	57.1	100	394 787	
North	15.4	6.4	3.1	5.4	18 426	4.8
Yorkshire & Humberside	15.4	6.4	4.9	8.6	30 409	7.8
East Midlands	15.6	6.4	4.0	7.0	25 519	6.6
East Anglia	12.6	5.2	2.0	3.6	13 429	3.5
South East	27.2	11.2	17.3	30.4	140 693	36.3
South West	23.8	9.8	4.6	8.1	29 536	7.6
West Midlands	13.0	5.4	5.2	9.1	32 217	8.3
North West	7.3	3.0	6.4	11.2	40 350	10.4
England	130.4	53.8	47.5	83.3	330 579	85.3
Wales	20.8	8.6	2.9	5.0	16 304	4.2
Scotland	77.2	31.8	5.1	8.9	32 511	8.4
Northern Ireland	14.1	5.8	1.6	2.8	8 365	2.2
Continental Shelf	—	—	—	—	6 846	—
Statistical discrepancy (income adjustment)	—	—	—	—	181	—

<sup>1</sup> Provisional.

<sup>2</sup> Excluding the Continental Shelf region.

<sup>3</sup> The regional estimates of GDP are income-based and are linked to the average estimate of United Kingdom GDP by a statistical discrepancy.

## Gross Domestic Product by region

There are wide variations between the UK regions in GDP per head of population. Greater London had the highest figure (provisionally estimated at £8,700 in 1988). This is despite the fact that employment income is recorded on a residence basis, so that income of commuters is included in the region where they live, not where they work. Next highest were the rest of the South East (£7,700) and East Anglia (£6,600); lowest were Northern Ireland (£5,300) and Wales (£5,700).

Many of the regional differences in the level of GDP per head are long-standing, with relatively small year to year changes. The provisional estimates for 1988 thus show only small changes since 1987. Nevertheless they suggest that regional differences may have widened slightly, with Greater London and the rest of the South East increasing their GDP faster than other regions. But too much reliance should not be placed on one year's data and the provisional estimates for 1988 may be revised substantially as better information becomes available (see technical note 6).

Over the longer term there have been marked differences in growth in GDP and GDP per head between regions (see Table B). The Rest of the South East, East Anglia and the South West experienced the greatest increases in total GDP between 1978 and 1988. The North West and West Midlands on the other hand now contribute a smaller proportion of GDP than in 1978 as do

the North, Yorkshire and Humberside and Scotland. The other regions' contribution to GDP has changed relatively little over the period. Study of changes in GDP per head, however, reveals that the growth in East Anglia GDP has been matched to some extent by population growth and GDP per head has not increased as fast as in the Rest of the South East and the South West. Most other regions, but particularly the West Midlands and the North West, have experienced a relative decline in their GDP per head.

These comments illustrate the broad changes which have taken place in regional GDP and GDP per head between 1978 and 1988, however the selection of two years tends to oversimplify the picture. It is clear from Table 1 for example that the GDP of the West Midlands declined very sharply in the early part of the period, continuing a longer term trend, but since 1981 GDP and GDP per head seem to have moved broadly in line with national trends. In examining the time series in Table 1, the effect of special factors needs to be taken into account. Events such as the miners' strike, the drop in the sterling price of oil and the excellent grain harvest in 1984 have clearly affected GDP in certain regions, notably Yorkshire and Humberside, Wales and East Anglia.

Part of the explanation for the wide variation in regional GDP per head and changes therein lies in the marked differences in the industrial structure of the regions. An industrial analysis of GDP is given in Table 3 and was discussed in *Economic Trends*, November 1988.

## GDP & GDP per head (UK<sup>1</sup> = 100)

TABLE B

Region	GDP (UK=100)		GDP per head (UK=100)	
	1978	1988 <sup>2</sup>	1978	1988 <sup>2</sup>
United Kingdom	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
North	5.1	4.8	91.8	88.3
Yorkshire & Humberside	8.2	7.8	94.0	91.1
East Midlands	6.4	6.6	95.1	94.6
East Anglia	3.1	3.5	95.4	97.1
South East	34.6	36.3	114.8	119.4
Greater London	15.7	15.1	127.3	128.0
Rest of South East	18.9	21.2	106.1	113.9
South West	7.0	7.6	90.5	93.8
West Midlands	9.0	8.3	98.1	91.1
North West	11.3	10.4	97.8	93.3
England	84.9	85.3	102.2	102.3
Wales	4.2	4.2	85.0	84.0
Scotland	8.8	8.4	94.7	93.9
Northern Ireland	2.1	2.2	77.7	78.0

1 Excluding the Continental Shelf region

2 Provisional

## GDP by county

GDP measures the value of goods and services produced in a county; it does not measure the income of residents of a county. That can be very different for a variety of reasons (see Technical note 16).

There is great variation between the counties of England and Wales, the regions of Scotland and Northern Ireland in size and population. These basic statistics are given in Table 4, which presents the GDP estimates from 1977 to 1987. Also shown are employment and unemployment rates as the size of the employed population is a major factor in determining a counties' GDP. Other factors are average wage levels and profitability, which tend to reflect the counties' industrial structure. These differences are reflected in the size of GDP and GDP per head.

In 1987 county GDP varied from under £1 billion in the smallest counties and Scottish regions to £60 billion in Greater London (see Technical note 2). 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. Comparisons of such indices over time should be made with care for reasons explained earlier in this article. The most commonly used measure is GDP per head indexed to UK=100 to enable comparisons between years. 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 workplace based estimates of county GDP, for counties where commuting is a significant activity. Thus the productivity of urban areas into which workers commute will tend to be overstated by this indicator, while that of surrounding areas in which they live will be understated.

The county with the highest GDP per head in 1987 as in other years was Greater London at £8,900 (147 per cent of the UK average excluding the continental shelf) 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 1987 is estimated to have been Berkshire £7,400 (122 per cent) followed by Grampian £7,300 (120 per cent), Cumbria £7,000 (116 per cent), Surrey £6,900 (113 per cent), and Cheshire £6,800 (111 per cent). This list does not include counties such as Hertfordshire which have substantial numbers of commuters.

At the other end of the scale the GDP per head of Mid-Glamorgan in 1987 is estimated to have been £4,200 (70 per cent of the UK average excluding the continental shelf). Only slightly higher are

Gwynedd £4,500 (74 per cent), Cornwall £4,600 (76 per cent), Durham £4,600 (76 per cent), East Sussex £4,700 (77 per cent), Northumberland £4,700 (77 per cent) and Northern Ireland £4,700 (77.5 per cent).

Many of these differences are long-standing, but some counties have shown significant changes in the relative level of their GDP per head. The greatest increase has been in Surrey, where GDP per head increased from 84 per cent of the UK average (excluding the continental shelf) in 1977 to 113 per cent in 1987. Other counties where relative GDP per head increased sharply are Cumbria, Warwickshire, Buckinghamshire and Clwyd. On the other hand GDP per head in some counties is now significantly lower relative to the UK average than in 1977. The GDP per head of Cleveland was 111 per cent of the UK average in 1977, but only 92 per cent in 1987. Other counties where relative GDP per head is significantly lower are South Yorkshire, Fife, Merseyside and the West Midlands.

Where a county relies heavily on employment in one industry, its GDP is particularly sensitive to changes in the profitability of and employment in that industry. The changing fortunes of the oil industry for example can cause large movements in the GDP of counties with oil refineries such as Dyfed and areas with North Sea oil related activity such as Grampian. Similarly the excellent grain harvest in 1984 is reflected in the GDP of arable counties in East Anglia, Lincolnshire, North Yorkshire and Oxfordshire. The effects of the 1984 miners' strike can be seen in many counties, with South Yorkshire showing a particularly sharp fall in GDP per head relative to the UK average. The long term decline of manufacturing (as a percentage of GDP) is reflected in the relative decline of industrial counties such as the West Midlands metropolitan county, Cleveland and Merseyside.



## Technical notes

### General

1. The regional accounts presented in this article are consistent with the national accounts published in the United Kingdom National Accounts 1989 edition, which also defines the terms used. The methodology employed in producing the regional accounts was fully described in Regional Accounts (Studies in Official Statistics No 31) published in 1978 and more recently in the publication Methods used to compile regional accounts (Eurostat, 1984).

### Gross domestic product

2. GDP for the United Kingdom is defined as the total sum of all incomes earned from productive activity in the UK. The definitions of regional and county GDP should thus be the sum of incomes earned from productive activity in the region and county respectively. Thus the income of commuters should be included in the region and county where they work. The county GDP estimates are compiled on this basis as far as possible; however, the regional estimates of GDP are not. Regional GDP includes estimates of income from employment on a residence basis, because this is the basis of the most reliable data source (the 1 per cent sample of Department of Social Security (DSS) records). This has a significant effect on the estimates for Greater London and the Rest of the South East as may be seen by comparing the regional estimates of GDP in Table 1 with the county GDP estimates in Table 4, but is not thought to introduce any significant distortion for the other regions.

3. In this article GDP is measured as the total of all incomes earned from the production of goods and services at factor cost. Insufficient information is available to estimate GDP using either the production or expenditure approaches.

4. Estimates of GDP by region and county are at factor cost. They measure the income of factors of production and exclude the value of taxes on expenditure such as VAT, but include subsidies. Thus the effect of the 1984 miners' strike on regional and county GDP is restricted to the effect on miners' income from employment; the value of government subsidy to the coal industry is included in profits and thus in GDP.

5. Company profits and trading surpluses of public enterprises can contribute a substantial proportion of a counties' GDP, particularly where one or two large establishments are sited in a small county. The level of profits can vary from year to year and this can lead to significant year to year variations in GDP. One well known case is the sensitivity of the GDP of Dyfed to the level of profits at the several oil refineries in the county.

### Provisional estimates of GDP

6. The estimates of GDP for 1988 given in this article are based on a less complete set of data than estimates for earlier years and projections are employed where necessary. These provisional estimates are particularly subject to revision when more data for 1988 becomes available e.g. from the one per cent sample of DSS records and from the Annual Census of Production.

### Accuracy

7. As with the national accounts the estimates, although calculated as reliably as possible, cannot be regarded as accurate to the last digit shown.

8. The regional and county GDP estimates are based partly on sample surveys and the quality of the results therefore varies according to sample size. This means that the results for areas with smaller populations such as the Isle of Wight and the Borders region of Scotland are subject to a greater degree of uncertainty than those for larger areas. A systematic assessment of the quality of regional and county GDP is underway and the results of this work will be presented in a future article.

9. Comparison of the income from employment component of county GDP, which is based on employment and earnings statistics, with estimates from the Newcastle National Income Statistics reveal a broad degree of agreement between the two sets of data. Differences between the two can mainly be explained in terms of conceptual differences. However there are two substantial residual differences between the estimates for the Highlands and Islands and the Grampian region of Scotland. The Newcastle data suggests that the GDP estimates are too high for these areas. While the Newcastle estimates may understate income in these areas because of the very mobile oil-related population, this cannot completely explain the difference particularly for the Highlands and Islands. Further development of the county GDP estimates is needed to establish the true level of Highlands and Islands GDP.

### Revisions

10. All items in the regional accounts are subject to revision when better information becomes available, either from the national accounts for the UK, from regional data sources, or from improvements to regional accounts methodology. Revisions to one year frequently suggest the need for revisions to other years and all regional series apart from the GDFCF series are maintained back to 1971. No comparable data for earlier years is available. County GDP has only been estimated for the years shown in Table 4 i.e. 1977, 1979, 1981, 1984 and 1987. Some of the more significant revisions made this year are described below.

11. The regional estimates of self-employment income by industry have been revised as a direct consequence of the work on quality assessment (see Technical note 8). Analysis of sampling error in the Survey of Personal Incomes suggested that data was being used at too great a level of detail and that smoothing over time would be beneficial. The estimates are now based on moving averages with a 1:2:1 weighting.

12. Regional estimates of GDP in agriculture have been revised to bring them into line with new definitions of self-employment in the national accounts. This has led to significant revisions, particularly for the East Midlands, East Anglia and Wales.

13. The adjustment for financial services is estimated pro-rata employment in banking, finance and insurance only. An alternative treatment of the adjustment for financial services would attempt to allocate the interest payments to the region paying the interest rather than the region receiving it. This approach is now preferred by the Statistical Office of the European Communities and is used

in the CSO estimates of Gross Value Added prepared according to the European System of Accounts. The effect on regional GDP is to increase the level of GDP in the South East and reduce that of other regions.

### **Continental Shelf**

14. Gross domestic product for the Continental Shelf region consists only of profits and surpluses less stock appreciation, which cannot be allocated to standard regions. It does not include income from employment, which is allocated to the region of residence of the employee; there is no resident population in the Continental Shelf region. Since GDP per head cannot be calculated for the Continental Shelf region, it is excluded from the United Kingdom total in the calculation of the national average. Continental Shelf GDP incorporates profits of both UK and foreign contractors.

### **Personal Income, Household Income and Consumers' expenditure**

15. Estimates of personal income, personal disposable income, household income and consumers' expenditure in 1988 are not yet available and will be published in Regional Accounts part 2 in March or April 1990. Estimates of household income by county and consumers' expenditure by region for 1987 were published in *Economic Trends*, July 1989.

16. There are three main differences between the two concepts at county level. Firstly county GDP includes commuters income in the county where the commuters work rather than in their county of residence. Secondly household income includes pensions and social security benefits and company profits, which do not contribute to GDP. Thirdly county GDP includes profits of companies active in the county, whereas household income included interest, rent and dividends paid to households. Estimates of household income were published in the July 1989 issue of *Economic Trends*. This article included a fuller explanation of the differences between household income and GDP.

### **GDFCF by industry**

17. There have been a number of revisions to the time series which will be provided to users on request.

### **GDFCF by function of government**

18. There are two components of gross domestic fixed capital formation by government: GDFCF by local authorities and GDFCF by central government. Public corporations are not included. The exclusion of public corporations means that the figures for Scotland and Northern Ireland in Table 6 are not completely comparable with those for England and Wales. The most significant differences are in housing where the boundary between local authority and public corporation responsibility varies greatly. Public corporations such as the Northern Ireland Housing Executive, which has responsibility for all public sector housing in the province, the Scottish Special Housing Association and all new towns are excluded. Another difference is water and sewerage, which is included for Scotland and Northern Ireland, but excluded for England and Wales, where it is the responsibility of public corporations. In Northern Ireland some functions are performed by central government which are the responsibility of local authorities in Great Britain, so that the coverage of the two components is not identical. This does not affect the combined figures in Table 6.

19. Local authority GDFCF can be measured directly from local authority returns and the regional analysis in Table 6 uses data from these financial year returns in addition to the calendar year analysis produced as part of the national accounts. Similar data on central government GDFCF does not exist and the regional analysis in Table 6 is estimated using different sources for each component.

20. Data for Northern Ireland has been supplied by the Northern Ireland Department of Finance and Personnel: this covers most elements of GDFCF but excludes defence and other central government expenditure not under the direct responsibility of the Secretary of State for Northern Ireland.

### **Regional Trends**

21. A range of information on the regions of the United Kingdom can be found in *Regional Trends 1989*, (HMSO) price £19.50 net, together with selected statistics at county level and on urban areas. The range of topics covered in *Regional Trends* includes population, health, housing, education, employment and agriculture.

*Central Statistical Office*

# 1 Gross domestic product

Factor cost: current prices

	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988 <sup>1</sup>
<b>£ million</b>											
United Kingdom	149 142	172 804	200 517	218 197	237 750	260 399	279 383	305 859	324 031	355 555	394 787
North	7 422	8 397	9 788	10 646	11 417	12 377	12 896	14 153	15 003	16 748	18 426
Yorkshire & Humberside	11 939	13 489	15 529	16 532	18 105	19 666	20 521	22 999	25 413	27 475	30 409
East Midlands	9 324	10 838	12 639	13 621	14 934	16 160	17 239	19 198	21 016	23 127	25 519
East Anglia	4 535	5 178	6 139	6 650	7 454	8 101	9 016	9 920	11 047	11 983	13 429
South East	50 179	58 156	67 169	72 809	78 245	86 447	91 708	102 406	113 032	124 145	140 693
Greater London	22 825	26 118	29 630	31 737	33 586	36 658	38 238	42 930	47 229	51 670	58 577
Rest of South East	27 354	32 038	37 539	41 072	44 659	49 789	53 470	59 475	65 803	72 476	82 116
South West	10 077	11 658	13 721	14 925	16 624	18 208	19 462	21 535	23 905	26 484	29 536
West Midlands	13 096	14 690	16 372	17 172	18 622	20 265	21 667	24 258	26 344	28 904	32 217
North West	16 441	18 449	21 129	22 257	24 226	26 085	27 607	30 311	33 349	35 877	40 350
England	123 013	140 856	162 486	174 612	189 626	207 308	220 115	244 779	269 109	294 743	330 579
Wales	6 153	7 044	8 023	8 575	9 511	10 387	10 880	11 893	13 115	14 583	16 304
Scotland	12 743	14 518	16 608	18 219	19 966	21 785	22 705	24 778	27 063	29 380	32 511
Northern Ireland	3 055	3 532	4 051	4 433	4 825	5 272	5 642	6 141	6 815	7 425	8 365
United Kingdom less Continental Shelf	144 963	165 950	191 169	205 839	223 928	244 752	259 342	287 591	316 103	346 130	387 760
Continental Shelf <sup>2</sup>	2 663	5 562	8 588	11 748	13 619	15 906	19 115	18 263	8 397	9 521	6 846
Statistical discrepancy (income adjustment)	1 516	1 292	760	610	203	-259	926	5	-469	-96	181
<b>United Kingdom less Continental Shelf<sup>3</sup> = 100%</b>											
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	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.2	5.1	5.1	5.0	4.9	4.7	4.8	4.8
Yorkshire & Humberside	8.2	8.1	8.1	8.0	8.1	8.0	7.9	8.0	8.0	7.9	7.8
East Midlands	6.4	6.5	6.6	6.6	6.7	6.6	6.6	6.7	6.6	6.7	6.6
East Anglia	3.1	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.5	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.5
South East	34.6	35.0	35.1	35.4	34.9	35.3	35.4	35.6	35.8	35.9	36.3
Greater London	15.7	15.7	15.5	15.4	15.0	15.0	14.7	14.9	14.9	14.9	15.1
Rest of South East	18.9	19.3	19.6	20.0	19.9	20.3	20.6	20.7	20.8	20.9	21.2
South West	7.0	7.0	7.2	7.3	7.4	7.4	7.5	7.5	7.6	7.7	7.6
West Midlands	9.0	8.9	8.6	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.4	8.4	8.3	8.4	8.3
North West	11.3	11.1	11.1	10.8	10.8	10.7	10.6	10.5	10.6	10.4	10.4
England	84.9	84.9	85.0	84.8	84.7	84.7	84.9	85.1	85.1	85.2	85.3
Wales	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.1	4.1	4.2	4.2
Scotland	8.8	8.7	8.7	8.9	8.9	8.9	8.8	8.6	8.6	8.5	8.4
Northern Ireland	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.2	2.1	2.2
<b>Per head, £<sup>4</sup></b>											
United Kingdom	2 655	3 073	3 560	3 872	4 222	4 621	4 948	5 402	5 708	6 245	6 918
United Kingdom less Continental Shelf <sup>3</sup>	2 580	2 951	3 394	3 653	3 977	4 344	4 593	5 080	5 569	6 080	6 795
North	2 368	2 682	3 129	3 415	3 675	3 993	4 169	4 586	4 871	5 443	6 000
Yorkshire & Humberside	2 427	2 741	3 154	3 361	3 687	4 006	4 184	4 692	5 187	5 607	6 190
East Midlands	2 455	2 839	3 293	3 536	3 877	4 187	4 450	4 926	5 361	5 866	6 428
East Anglia	2 462	2 778	3 262	3 510	3 899	4 209	4 648	5 049	5 547	5 951	6 601
South East	2 962	3 431	3 953	4 280	4 601	5 073	5 359	5 957	6 547	7 169	8 112
Greater London	3 286	3 792	4 325	4 663	4 963	5 427	5 660	6 344	6 971	7 632	8 697
Rest of South East	2 738	3 183	3 701	4 025	4 362	4 840	5 163	5 706	6 273	6 872	7 741
South West	2 336	2 689	3 146	3 406	3 781	4 116	4 363	4 785	5 262	5 772	6 374
West Midlands	2 531	2 836	3 157	3 311	3 595	3 915	4 186	4 680	5 085	5 561	6 188
North West	2 523	2 839	3 262	3 446	3 767	4 069	4 317	4 746	5 232	5 632	6 341
England	2 638	3 016	3 473	3 729	4 052	4 425	4 688	5 196	5 695	6 217	6 954
Wales	2 194	2 507	2 849	3 048	3 389	3 699	3 876	4 230	4 649	5 142	5 707
Scotland	2 445	2 790	3 198	3 517	3 864	4 230	4 412	4 824	5 285	5 747	6 382
Northern Ireland	2 005	2 311	2 643	2 883	3 138	3 416	3 639	3 942	4 350	4 714	5 301
<b>Per head, United Kingdom less Continental Shelf<sup>3</sup> = 100</b>											
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	91.8	90.9	92.2	93.5	92.4	91.9	90.8	90.3	87.5	89.5	88.3
Yorkshire & Humberside	94.0	92.9	92.9	92.0	92.7	92.2	91.1	92.4	93.1	92.2	91.1
East Midlands	95.1	96.2	97.0	96.8	97.5	96.4	96.9	97.0	96.3	96.5	94.6
East Anglia	95.4	94.1	96.1	96.1	98.1	96.9	101.2	99.4	99.6	97.9	97.1
South East	114.8	116.3	116.5	117.2	115.7	116.8	116.7	117.3	117.6	117.9	119.4
Greater London	127.3	128.5	127.4	127.7	124.8	124.9	123.2	124.9	125.2	125.5	128.0
Rest of South East	106.1	107.9	109.1	110.2	109.7	111.4	112.4	112.3	112.7	113.0	113.9
South West	90.5	91.1	92.7	93.3	95.1	94.8	95.0	94.2	94.5	94.9	93.8
West Midlands	98.1	96.1	93.0	90.6	90.4	90.1	91.1	92.1	91.3	91.5	91.1
North West	97.8	96.2	96.1	94.3	94.7	93.7	94.0	93.4	93.9	92.6	93.3
England	102.2	102.2	102.3	102.1	101.9	101.9	102.1	102.3	102.3	102.3	102.3
Wales	85.0	85.0	84.0	83.4	85.2	85.2	84.4	83.3	83.5	84.6	84.0
Scotland	94.7	94.6	94.2	96.3	97.2	97.4	96.1	95.0	94.9	94.5	93.9
Northern Ireland	77.7	78.3	77.9	78.9	78.9	78.7	79.2	77.6	78.1	77.5	78.0

1 Provisional.

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 The regional estimates of GDP are income-based and are linked to the average estimate of United Kingdom GDP by a statistical discrepancy.

This discrepancy is excluded from the figures for the United Kingdom less Continental Shelf.

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



## 2 Factor incomes in the gross domestic product

Factor cost: current prices

£ million

	Income from employment	Income from self- employment	Gross trading profits and surpluses	Less stock appreciation	Rent <sup>1</sup>	Gross domestic product
<b>1985</b>						
United Kingdom	194 865	29 466	59 840	2 739	24 422	305 859 <sup>2</sup>
North	9 772	1 115	2 375	157	1 049	14 153
Yorkshire & Humberside	15 670	2 198	3 695	224	1 659	22 999
East Midlands	13 041	1 953	2 993	229	1 440	19 198
East Anglia	6 321	1 399	1 492	124	832	9 920
South East	69 468	10 920	13 048	825	9 795	102 406
Greater London	29 462	3 385	5 717	309	4 676	42 930
Rest of South East	40 006	7 535	7 331	516	5 119	59 475
South West	14 260	2 904	2 713	256	1 914	21 535
West Midlands	16 433	2 121	3 940	302	2 065	24 258
North West	20 597	2 606	4 899	294	2 503	30 311
England	165 563	25 215	35 156	2 411	21 257	244 779
Wales	7 839	1 239	1 971	65	909	11 893
Scotland	17 207	2 242	3 832	278	1 775	24 778
Northern Ireland	4 257	769	703	69	481	6 141
Continental Shelf <sup>3</sup>	—	—	18 178	-85	—	18 263
Statistical discrepancy (income adjustment)	—	—	—	—	—	5
<b>1986</b>						
United Kingdom	209 830	33 600	56 425	1 766	26 411	324 031 <sup>2</sup>
North	10 383	1 251	2 349	120	1 139	15 003
Yorkshire & Humberside	16 923	2 493	4 323	111	1 785	25 413
East Midlands	14 113	2 168	3 389	162	1 508	21 016
East Anglia	6 819	1 659	1 716	73	926	11 047
South East	74 969	12 511	15 619	701	10 633	113 032
Greater London	31 697	3 606	7 060	327	5 192	47 229
Rest of South East	43 272	8 905	8 559	374	5 440	65 803
South West	15 639	3 342	3 064	211	2 072	23 905
West Midlands	17 460	2 422	4 512	264	2 214	26 344
North West	21 869	2 955	5 934	84	2 676	33 349
England <sup>1</sup>	178 176	28 801	40 905	1 726	22 953	269 109
Wales	8 446	1 407	2 356	77	983	13 115
Scotland	18 575	2 574	4 104	116	1 925	27 063
Northern Ireland	4 633	818	881	66	549	6 815
Continental Shelf <sup>3</sup>	—	—	8 178	-219	—	8 397
Statistical discrepancy (income adjustment)	—	—	—	—	—	-469
<b>1987</b>						
United Kingdom	225 945	38 044	67 936	4 746	28 472	355 555 <sup>2</sup>
North	11 215	1 394	3 142	273	1 269	16 748
Yorkshire & Humberside	18 111	2 822	5 054	414	1 903	27 475
East Midlands	15 200	2 520	4 133	347	1 620	23 127
East Anglia	7 379	1 810	1 971	163	986	11 983
South East	80 791	14 317	19 117	1450	11 370	124 145
Greater London	34 024	3 816	8 827	546	5 548	51 670
Rest of South East	46 767	10 500	10 290	904	5 822	72 476
South West	16 997	3 820	3 745	363	2 284	26 484
West Midlands	19 037	2 674	5 319	472	2 345	28 904
North West	23 493	3 305	6 718	541	2 902	35 877
England	192 225	32 662	49 198	4 022	24 680	294 743
Wales	9 134	1 518	3 066	209	1 073	14 583
Scotland	19 698	2 915	5 045	405	2 126	29 380
Northern Ireland	4 889	949	1 090	94	592	7 425
Continental Shelf <sup>3</sup>	—	—	9 537	16	—	9 521
Statistical discrepancy (income adjustment)	—	—	—	—	—	-96
<b>1988<sup>4</sup></b>						
United Kingdom	249 775	42 617	77 458	6 116	30 872	394 787 <sup>2</sup>
North	12 220	1 531	3 640	322	1 357	18 426
Yorkshire & Humberside	19 769	3 126	5 984	514	2 044	30 409
East Midlands	16 556	2 776	4 900	467	1 755	25 519
East Anglia	8 180	1 978	2 432	233	1 072	13 429
South East	90 587	16 299	23 257	1 934	12 484	140 693
Greater London	38 383	4 011	10 685	740	6 238	58 577
Rest of South East	52 204	12 288	12 572	1 194	6 246	82 116
South West	18 729	4 339	4 507	517	2 478	29 536
West Midlands	20 811	2 945	6 572	651	2 540	32 217
North West	25 897	3 680	8 292	651	3 132	40 350
England	212 747	36 674	59 585	5 289	26 862	330 579
Wales	10 033	1 679	3 713	234	1 114	16 304
Scotland	21 442	3 236	6 097	528	2 264	32 511
Northern Ireland	5 553	1 028	1 271	120	632	8 365
Continental Shelf <sup>3</sup>	—	—	6 791	-55	—	6 846
Statistical discrepancy (income adjustment)	—	—	—	—	—	181

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

2 See footnote 3 to Table 1.

3 See footnote 2 to Table 1.

4 Provisional.

# 3 Gross domestic product by industry groups<sup>1</sup>

## Factor cost: current prices

£ million

	1985	1986	1987	1988 <sup>2</sup>	1985	1986	1987	1988 <sup>2</sup>
	North				Yorkshire & Humberside			
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	242	269	261	253	468	503	504	463
Energy and water supply	1,065	1,100	1,052	1,083	1,917	2,095	1,869	1,863
Manufacturing	4,183	4,122	4,807	5,359	6,170	6,756	7,480	8,310
Minerals, metals and chemicals <sup>3</sup>	1,476	1,390	1,669	..	1,613	1,806	1,951	..
Metal goods, engineering and vehicles	1,498	1,416	1,594	..	1,907	2,101	2,308	..
Other manufacturing industries	1,209	1,316	1,544	..	2,649	2,849	3,220	..
Construction	849	957	1,093	1,213	1,405	1,550	1,748	1,956
Distribution, hotels and catering; repairs	1,768	1,955	2,155	2,419	3,338	3,771	4,055	4,659
Transport and communication	883	1,002	1,066	1,158	1,619	1,732	1,919	2,131
Financial and business services, etc <sup>4</sup>	1,549	1,692	1,976	2,213	2,718	3,271	3,516	3,923
Ownership of dwellings	759	814	871	915	1,216	1,291	1,347	1,416
Public administration and defence <sup>5</sup>	936	986	1,058	1,176	1,479	1,585	1,688	1,907
Education and health services	1,531	1,675	1,880	2,092	2,315	2,575	2,845	3,227
Other services	891	999	1,121	1,217	1,279	1,455	1,648	1,826
Adjustment for financial services	-503	-567	-593	-674	-985	-1,170	-1,144	-1,271
Total	14,153	15,003	16,748	18,426	22,999	25,413	27,475	30,409
	East Midlands				East Anglia			
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	560	566	630	575	594	720	643	590
Energy and water supply	1,694	1,684	1,611	1,601	265	283	301	321
Manufacturing	5,869	6,402	7,202	7,920	2,553	2,694	2,842	3,278
Minerals, metals and chemicals <sup>3</sup>	941	1,007	1,170	..	432	433	409	..
Metal goods, engineering and vehicles	2,107	2,332	2,589	..	928	944	991	..
Other manufacturing industries	2,821	3,063	3,443	..	1,193	1,317	1,442	..
Construction	1,080	1,247	1,399	1,627	725	839	948	1,070
Distribution, hotels and catering; repairs	2,658	2,906	3,185	3,626	1,383	1,551	1,688	1,947
Transport and communication	1,084	1,205	1,325	1,471	826	941	995	1,097
Financial and business services, etc <sup>4</sup>	2,047	2,338	2,661	3,088	1,313	1,551	1,788	2,169
Ownership of dwellings	1,089	1,116	1,181	1,254	620	686	718	767
Public administration and defence <sup>5</sup>	1,329	1,508	1,676	1,764	751	792	844	893
Education and health services	1,524	1,785	1,920	2,262	825	947	1,067	1,230
Other services	984	1,052	1,148	1,243	539	603	737	774
Adjustment for financial services	-719	-793	-810	-913	-474	-559	-586	-707
Total	19,198	21,016	23,127	25,519	9,920	11,047	11,983	13,429
	South East				Greater London			
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	823	872	868	829	46	49	49	45
Energy and water supply	3,104	3,354	3,288	3,359	1,174	1,334	1,305	1,226
Manufacturing	20,324	21,450	22,448	25,055	6,766	7,141	7,455	8,353
Minerals, metals and chemicals <sup>3</sup>	2,918	3,461	3,567	..	807	952	975	..
Metal goods, engineering and vehicles	9,695	9,892	10,159	..	2,621	2,667	2,713	..
Other manufacturing industries	7,711	8,097	8,722	..	3,338	3,521	3,767	..
Construction	6,200	7,194	8,103	9,378	1,972	2,224	2,426	2,745
Distribution, hotels and catering; repairs	14,446	16,291	17,676	20,135	6,130	6,893	7,367	8,334
Transport and communication	9,132	9,834	10,887	12,085	4,579	4,825	5,303	5,861
Financial and business services, etc <sup>4</sup>	24,896	29,655	34,492	41,398	13,096	15,743	18,057	21,515
Ownership of dwellings	7,273	7,763	8,073	8,610	3,199	3,500	3,564	3,882
Public administration and defence <sup>5</sup>	7,636	7,953	8,343	9,099	2,928	2,989	3,062	3,371
Education and health services	8,403	9,080	9,747	10,676	3,780	4,078	4,283	4,623
Other services	7,741	8,553	9,475	10,892	4,234	4,388	4,829	5,549
Adjustment for financial services	-7,573	-8,969	-9,255	-10,824	-4,972	-5,935	-6,030	-6,968
Total	102,406	113,032	124,145	140,693	42,930	47,229	51,670	58,577
	Rest of South East				South West			
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	777	823	819	784	589	620	610	581
Energy and water supply	1,930	2,021	1,983	2,093	738	840	916	934
Manufacturing	13,558	14,309	14,993	16,701	5,074	5,285	5,751	6,318
Minerals, metals and chemicals <sup>3</sup>	2,111	2,508	2,593	..	634	674	778	..
Metal goods, engineering and vehicles	7,074	7,225	7,446	..	2,509	2,544	2,665	..
Other manufacturing industries	4,373	4,576	4,955	..	1,931	2,068	2,308	..
Construction	4,229	4,971	5,677	6,633	1,531	1,840	2,092	2,394
Distribution, hotels and catering; repairs	8,316	9,398	10,310	11,801	3,246	3,776	4,143	4,763
Transport and communication	4,554	5,008	5,585	6,224	1,307	1,424	1,625	1,843
Financial and business services, etc <sup>4</sup>	11,800	13,912	16,435	19,883	3,409	4,015	4,630	5,519
Ownership of dwellings	4,074	4,263	4,509	4,728	1,423	1,531	1,672	1,792
Public administration and defence <sup>5</sup>	4,709	4,964	5,280	5,727	2,211	2,349	2,540	2,728
Education and health services	4,624	5,003	5,464	6,053	1,988	2,213	2,434	2,746
Other services	3,507	4,165	4,646	5,343	1,293	1,526	1,661	1,830
Adjustment for financial services	-2,601	-3,034	-3,225	-3,857	-1,274	-1,514	-1,592	-1,913
Total	59,475	65,803	72,476	82,116	21,535	23,905	26,484	29,536

See footnotes on next page.

# 3 Gross domestic product by industry groups<sup>1</sup>

## Factor cost: current prices

(Cont'd)

£ million

	1985	1986	1987	1988 <sup>2</sup>	1985	1986	1987	1988 <sup>2</sup>
<b>West Midlands</b>					<b>North West</b>			
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	391	447	432	400	255	269	270	261
Energy and water supply	1,092	1,091	1,098	1,137	1,432	1,837	1,475	1,652
Manufacturing	8,413	8,901	9,597	10,722	9,336	10,034	10,718	12,338
Minerals, metals and chemicals <sup>3</sup>	1,549	1,469	1,586	..	2,069	2,211	2,452	..
Metal goods, engineering and vehicles	4,804	5,204	5,505	..	3,567	3,884	4,078	..
Other manufacturing industries	2,060	2,228	2,506	..	3,699	3,940	4,187	..
Construction	1,371	1,579	1,777	2,044	1,789	1,990	2,169	2,445
Distribution, hotels and catering; repairs	3,386	3,581	3,875	4,416	4,362	4,735	5,062	5,595
Transport and communication	1,293	1,450	1,644	1,882	2,216	2,442	2,630	2,927
Financial and business services, etc <sup>4</sup>	3,080	3,602	4,135	4,720	4,189	4,805	5,367	6,094
Ownership of dwellings	1,616	1,715	1,779	1,890	1,922	2,035	2,175	2,303
Public administration and defence <sup>5</sup>	1,420	1,500	1,629	1,697	1,936	2,042	2,305	2,504
Education and health services	2,057	2,280	2,535	2,860	2,797	3,097	3,333	3,763
Other services	1,165	1,378	1,601	1,814	1,681	1,910	2,156	2,483
Adjustment for financial services	-1,025	-1,179	-1,199	-1,364	-1,604	-1,847	-1,783	-2,015
Total	24,258	26,344	28,904	32,217	30,311	33,349	35,877	40,350
<b>England</b>					<b>Wales</b>			
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	3,921	4,266	4,217	3,952	320	359	345	365
Energy and water supply	11,308	12,284	11,611	11,950	1,220	1,013	1,133	1,126
Manufacturing	61,921	65,644	70,845	79,300	2,966	3,502	4,010	4,783
Minerals, metals and chemicals <sup>3</sup>	11,631	12,449	13,583	..	1,036	1,315	1,549	..
Metal goods, engineering and vehicles	27,015	28,316	29,889	..	1,006	1,197	1,279	..
Other manufacturing industries	23,274	24,878	27,373	..	924	990	1,183	..
Construction	14,949	17,196	19,328	22,129	706	768	855	928
Distribution, hotels and catering; repairs	34,648	38,566	41,839	47,561	1,538	1,722	1,833	2,064
Transport and communication	18,359	20,028	22,092	24,594	718	785	853	957
Financial and business services, etc <sup>4</sup>	43,202	50,929	58,566	69,124	1,290	1,488	1,684	1,849
Ownership of dwellings	15,918	16,950	17,815	18,948	641	687	734	741
Public administration and defence <sup>5</sup>	17,699	18,714	20,083	21,766	1,051	1,149	1,224	1,398
Education and health services	21,442	23,654	25,761	28,858	1,225	1,392	1,563	1,729
Other services	15,573	17,475	19,547	22,079	673	761	848	917
Adjustment for financial services	-14,159	-16,598	-16,962	-19,682	-455	-511	-499	-553
Total	244,779	269,109	294,743	330,579	11,893	13,115	14,583	16,304
<b>Scotland</b>					<b>Northern Ireland</b>			
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	672	810	894	955	284	271	335	353
Energy and water supply	1,341	1,710	1,434	1,641	249	277	283	281
Manufacturing	6,155	6,063	6,727	7,540	1,184	1,277	1,431	1,811
Minerals, metals and chemicals <sup>3</sup>	968	941	1,166	..	172	176	274	..
Metal goods, engineering and vehicles	2,598	2,326	2,480	..	312	358	329	..
Other manufacturing industries	2,589	2,796	3,081	..	700	742	828	..
Construction	1,826	1,956	2,077	2,252	368	389	422	436
Distribution, hotels and catering; repairs	3,424	3,753	3,946	4,400	818	948	992	1,105
Transport and communication	1,944	2,160	2,408	2,672	302	350	388	433
Financial and business services, etc <sup>4</sup>	3,344	3,909	4,460	4,981	676	801	870	968
Ownership of dwellings	1,097	1,177	1,251	1,324	308	355	380	394
Public administration and defence <sup>5</sup>	1,947	2,193	2,409	2,653	901	1,010	1,079	1,207
Education and health services	2,559	2,918	3,243	3,519	875	964	1,041	1,131
Other services	1,712	1,881	2,012	2,254	412	443	466	534
Adjustment for financial services	-1,244	-1,467	-1,482	-1,682	-236	-269	-261	-287
Total	24,778	27,063	29,380	32,511	6,141	6,815	7,425	8,365
<b>United Kingdom</b>								
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	5,197	5,706	5,791	5,625				
Energy and water supply	32,381	23,681	23,981	21,845				
Continental shelf	18,263	8,397	9,521	6,846				
Manufacturing	72,226	76,485	83,013	93,433				
Minerals, metals and chemicals <sup>3</sup>	13,807	14,882	16,571	..				
Metal goods, engineering and vehicles	30,932	32,197	33,977	..				
Other manufacturing industries	27,487	29,406	32,465	..				
Construction	17,849	20,309	22,683	25,745				
Distribution, hotels and catering; repairs	40,428	44,990	48,610	55,131				
Transport and communication	21,323	23,323	25,741	28,657				
Financial and business services, etc <sup>4</sup>	48,511	57,127	65,580	76,922				
Ownership of dwellings	17,963	19,170	20,180	21,407				
Public administration and defence <sup>5</sup>	21,598	23,066	24,795	27,023				
Education and health services	26,101	28,928	31,609	35,237				
Other services	18,371	20,560	22,872	25,785				
Adjustment for financial services	-16,094	-18,845	-19,204	-22,204				
Statistical discrepancy (income adjustment)	5	-469	-96	181				
United Kingdom	305,859	324,031	355,555	394,787				

<sup>1</sup> Gross domestic product is shown for each industry after deducting stock appreciation.

<sup>2</sup> Provisional.

<sup>3</sup> Extraction of minerals and ores other than fuels, manufacture of metals, mineral products and chemicals.

<sup>4</sup> Banking, finance, insurance, business services and leasing.

<sup>5</sup> Public administration, national defence and compulsory social security.

# 4 Gross domestic product by county at factor cost: current prices

	Population ('000s) 1987	Area (sq. km) 1987	Population per sq. km 1987	Employment ('000s) 1987	Unemployment rate (%) 1987	Gross domestic product (£ million)				
						1977	1979	1981	1984	1987
United Kingdom <sup>1</sup>	56 930	242 494	235	21 778	11	126 595	165 950	205 839	259 342	346 130
Cleveland	554	583	951	185	19	1 431	1 764	2 064	2 529	3 096
Cumbria	487	6 810	71	185	8	1 045	1 314	1 815	2 373	3 429
Durham	599	2 436	246	192	15	1 121	1 447	1 930	2 101	2 772
Northumberland	301	5 032	60	90	13	515	653	925	1 120	1 413
Tyne and Wear	1 136	540	2 103	423	17	2 615	3 219	3 912	4 771	6 038
North	3 077	15 401	200	1 074	15	6 727	8 397	10 646	12 896	16 748
Humberside	847	3 512	241	298	13	1 847	2 359	2 708	3 594	5 009
North Yorkshire	706	8 309	85	251	8	1 340	1 758	2 384	3 230	4 171
South Yorkshire	1 296	1 560	830	435	16	2 905	3 734	4 487	5 100	6 482
West Yorkshire	2 052	2 039	1 007	799	11	4 446	5 638	6 953	8 598	11 812
Yorkshire and Humberside	4 900	15 420	318	1 783	12	10 538	13 489	16 532	20 521	27 475
Derbyshire	919	2 631	349	342	11	1 937	2 478	3 075	3 804	4 995
Leicestershire	879	2 553	344	361	8	1 865	2 497	3 246	4 193	5 676
Lincolnshire	575	5 915	97	185	10	1 139	1 453	1 817	2 313	2 979
Northamptonshire	562	2 367	237	225	7	1 091	1 434	1 739	2 452	3 497
Nottinghamshire	1 008	2 164	466	394	11	2 241	2 977	3 745	4 476	5 980
East Midlands	3 942	15 630	252	1 508	10	8 273	10 838	13 621	17 239	23 127
Cambridgeshire	642	3 409	188	251	7	1 289	1 723	2 223	3 176	4 176
Norfolk	736	5 368	137	257	9	1 432	1 850	2 361	3 092	4 092
Suffolk	635	3 797	167	231	7	1 260	1 605	2 065	2 747	3 715
East Anglia	2 014	12 573	160	739	8	3 981	5 178	6 650	9 016	11 983
Bedfordshire	526	1 235	426	213	8	1 107	1 473	1 799	2 452	3 201
Berkshire	741	1 259	588	324	5	1 744	2 383	2 961	3 912	5 510
Buckinghamshire	621	1 883	330	240	5	1 062	1 490	1 948	2 854	3 972
East Sussex	698	1 795	389	223	8	1 074	1 478	2 026	2 576	3 253
Essex	1 522	3 672	414	485	8	2 800	3 964	4 879	6 120	8 248
Greater London	6 770	1 579	4 288	3 505	9	22 214	29 922	36 733	44 570	60 332
Hampshire	1 537	3 777	407	588	7	3 246	4 548	5 820	7 362	9 695
Hertfordshire	987	1 634	604	393	5	2 301	2 996	3 801	4 825	6 415
Isle of Wight	127	381	333	41	11	199	263	341	445	611
Kent	1 511	3 731	405	509	9	2 872	3 789	4 790	6 080	8 301
Oxfordshire	578	2 608	222	229	5	1 123	1 475	1 903	2 541	3 520
Surrey	1 000	1 679	596	381	4	1 907	2 681	3 593	4 997	6 855
West Sussex	700	1 989	352	270	4	1 253	1 694	2 216	2 972	4 233
South East	17 318	27 222	636	7 400	7	42 901	58 156	72 809	91 708	124 145
Avon	951	1 346	707	391	8	2 128	2 767	3 473	4 430	6 074
Cornwall	453	3 564	127	127	13	713	930	1 221	1 550	2 095
Devon	1 010	6 711	151	330	10	1 842	2 390	3 137	4 075	5 197
Dorset	649	2 654	244	213	8	1 160	1 532	1 905	2 578	3 697
Gloucestershire	522	2 643	198	205	7	1 099	1 489	1 873	2 324	3 289
Somerset	452	3 451	131	155	7	843	1 082	1 452	1 936	2 562
Wiltshire	551	3 481	158	207	7	1 133	1 468	1 864	2 568	3 569
South West	4 588	23 849	192	1 628	9	8 917	11 658	14 925	19 462	26 484
Hereford and Worcestershire	665	3 927	169	229	9	1 179	1 552	1 849	2 504	3 345
Shropshire	396	3 490	114	131	11	690	922	1 107	1 494	1 963
Staffordshire	1 027	2 716	378	366	10	1 957	2 574	3 148	4 032	5 442
Warwickshire	484	1 981	244	181	9	792	1 121	1 535	1 927	2 761
West Midlands	2 624	899	2 919	1 082	14	6 739	8 521	9 533	11 710	15 393
West Midlands	5 198	13 013	399	1 989	12	11 355	14 690	17 172	21 667	28 904
Cheshire	952	2 328	409	360	10	2 217	2 856	3 588	4 820	6 442
Greater Manchester	2 580	1 287	2 005	1 018	12	5 982	7 776	9 189	11 293	14 924
Lancashire	1 381	3 063	451	489	11	2 716	3 563	4 528	5 646	7 466
Merseyside	1 457	652	2 234	478	19	3 320	4 255	4 952	5 848	7 046
North West	6 370	7 331	869	2 345	13	14 235	18 449	22 257	27 607	35 877
Clwyd	403	2 428	166	131	12	675	874	1 044	1 509	2 201
Dyfed & Powys	457	10 865	42	11	11	829	1 141	1 362	1 823	2 320
Gwent	443	1 377	322	147	13	863	1 083	1 309	1 682	2 284
Gwynedd	236	3 865	61	69	13	414	515	651	818	1 063
Mid Glamorgan	535	1 017	526	159	15	944	1 220	1 482	1 714	2 268
South Glamorgan	400	417	958	168	11	940	1 176	1 466	1 978	2 496
West Glamorgan	363	817	445	117	14	831	1 035	1 261	1 356	1 951
Wales	2 836	20 768	137	924	13	5 496	7 044	8 575	10 880	14 583
Borders	102	4 672	22	37	7	228	271	323	412	551
Central	272	2 631	103	92	15	619	819	1 008	1 096	1 536
Dumfries and Galloway	147	6 370	23	49	11	310	382	501	638	822
Fife	345	1 307	264	111	15	762	956	1 231	1 487	1 766
Grampian	503	8 704	58	211	8	1 141	1 551	2 135	3 014	3 665
Highlands & Islands	273	30 697	9	13	13	580	735	985	1 204	1 595
Lothian	744	1 755	424	321	11	1 692	2 231	2 813	3 564	4 665
Strathclyde	2 333	13 537	172	818	17	5 235	6 523	7 923	9 672	12 639
Tayside	394	7 493	53	147	13	859	1 049	1 301	1 619	2 142
Scotland	5 112	77 167	66	1 881	14	11 426	14 518	18 219	22 705	29 380
Northern Ireland	1 575	14 120	112	507	18	2 745	3 532	4 433	5 642	7 425

<sup>1</sup> Excluding the Continental Shelf region and the statistical discrepancy of the income based measure



# 4 Gross domestic product by county at factor cost: current prices

continued

	Gross domestic product per head (£)					Gross domestic product per head (UK=100)				
	1977	1979	1981	1984	1987	1977	1979	1981	1984	1987
United Kingdom <sup>1</sup>	2 253	2 951	3 653	4 593	6 080	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Cleveland	2 495	3 075	3 619	4 495	5 583	110.7	104.2	99.1	97.9	91.8
Cumbria	2 163	2 733	3 773	4 907	7 043	96.0	92.6	103.3	106.8	115.8
Durham	1 824	2 363	3 157	3 482	4 630	81.0	80.1	86.4	75.8	76.2
Northumberland	1 741	2 199	3 090	3 727	4 694	77.3	74.5	84.6	81.1	77.2
Tyne and Wear	2 212	2 760	3 387	4 176	5 316	98.2	93.5	92.7	90.9	87.4
North	2 136	2 682	3 415	4 169	5 443	94.8	90.9	93.5	90.8	89.5
Humberside	2 157	2 751	3 157	4 220	5 917	95.7	93.2	86.4	91.9	97.3
North Yorkshire	2 010	2 600	3 523	4 673	5 911	89.2	88.1	96.5	101.7	97.2
South Yorkshire	2 201	2 838	3 406	3 906	5 004	97.7	96.2	93.3	85.0	82.3
West Yorkshire	2 140	2 721	3 364	4 181	5 755	95.0	92.2	92.1	91.0	94.7
Yorkshire and Humberside	2 141	2 741	3 361	4 184	5 607	95.1	92.9	92.0	91.1	92.2
Derbyshire	2 141	2 723	3 364	4 173	5 437	95.0	92.3	92.1	90.8	89.4
Leicestershire	2 222	2 944	3 780	4 841	6 454	98.6	99.8	103.5	105.4	106.2
Lincolnshire	2 114	2 666	3 287	4 157	5 185	93.8	90.4	90.0	90.5	85.3
Northamptonshire	2 113	2 728	3 265	4 542	6 225	93.8	92.4	89.4	98.9	102.4
Nottinghamshire	2 269	3 007	3 766	4 477	5 934	100.7	101.9	103.1	97.5	97.6
East Midlands	2 185	2 839	3 536	4 450	5 866	97.0	96.2	96.8	96.9	96.5
Cambridgeshire	2 290	2 974	3 760	5 214	6 500	101.6	100.8	102.9	113.5	106.9
Norfolk	2 109	2 674	3 365	4 327	5 559	93.6	90.6	92.1	94.2	91.4
Suffolk	2 160	2 707	3 432	4 461	5 849	95.9	91.7	94.0	97.1	96.2
East Anglia	2 181	2 778	3 510	4 648	5 951	96.8	94.1	96.1	101.2	97.9
Bedfordshire	2 260	2 949	3 526	4 755	6 086	100.3	100.0	96.5	103.5	100.1
Berkshire	2 600	3 495	4 267	5 470	7 440	115.4	118.5	116.8	119.1	122.4
Buckinghamshire	2 009	2 697	3 406	4 800	6 394	89.2	91.4	93.3	104.5	105.2
East Sussex	1 632	2 235	3 045	3 794	4 660	72.4	75.7	83.4	82.6	76.6
Essex	1 947	2 712	3 290	4 089	5 420	86.4	91.9	90.1	89.0	89.1
Greater London	3 168	4 344	5 397	6 597	8 911	140.6	147.2	147.8	143.6	146.6
Hampshire	2 230	3 104	3 910	4 877	6 308	99.0	105.2	107.0	106.2	103.7
Hertfordshire	2 434	3 132	3 939	4 921	6 500	108.0	106.1	107.8	107.1	106.9
Isle of Wight	1 728	2 256	2 885	3 679	4 818	76.7	76.4	79.0	80.1	79.2
Kent	1 972	2 581	3 227	4 077	5 495	87.5	87.5	88.3	88.8	90.4
Oxfordshire	2 104	2 754	3 513	4 572	6 090	93.4	93.3	96.2	99.5	100.2
Surrey	1 890	2 645	3 533	4 926	6 852	83.9	89.6	96.7	107.2	112.7
West Sussex	1 980	2 598	3 325	4 352	6 047	87.9	88.0	91.0	94.7	99.5
South East	2 532	3 431	4 280	5 359	7 169	112.4	116.3	117.2	116.7	117.9
Avon	2 306	2 994	3 738	4 715	6 386	102.3	101.5	102.3	102.7	105.0
Cornwall	1 715	2 201	2 862	3 530	4 624	76.1	74.6	78.4	76.9	76.0
Devon	1 933	2 495	3 248	4 166	5 145	85.8	84.5	88.9	90.7	84.6
Dorset	1 996	2 602	3 183	4 173	5 700	88.6	88.2	87.2	90.9	93.8
Gloucestershire	2 222	2 979	3 704	4 564	6 298	98.6	101.0	101.4	99.4	103.6
Somerset	2 022	2 562	3 371	4 390	5 664	89.7	86.8	92.3	95.6	93.2
Wiltshire	2 194	2 828	3 549	4 790	6 479	97.4	95.8	97.2	104.3	106.6
South West	2 074	2 689	3 406	4 363	5 772	92.0	91.1	93.3	95.0	94.9
Hereford and Worcestershire	1 940	2 478	2 906	3 882	5 029	86.1	84.0	79.5	84.5	82.7
Shropshire	1 871	2 459	2 908	3 865	4 950	83.0	83.3	79.6	84.1	81.4
Staffordshire	1 958	2 551	3 089	3 955	5 296	86.9	86.4	84.6	86.1	87.1
Warwickshire	1 682	2 362	3 216	4 032	5 703	74.7	80.0	88.0	87.8	93.8
West Midlands	2 470	3 163	3 566	4 424	5 866	109.6	107.2	97.6	96.3	96.5
West Midlands	2 194	2 836	3 311	4 186	5 561	97.4	96.1	90.6	91.1	91.5
Cheshire	2 420	3 077	3 848	5 142	6 767	107.4	104.3	105.3	111.9	111.3
Greater Manchester	2 242	2 944	3 508	4 363	5 784	99.5	99.8	96.1	95.0	95.1
Lancashire	1 965	2 570	3 269	4 094	5 405	87.2	87.1	89.5	89.1	88.9
Merseyside	2 113	2 757	3 253	3 923	4 837	93.8	93.4	89.1	85.4	79.6
North West	2 177	2 839	3 446	4 317	5 632	96.6	96.2	94.3	94.0	92.6
Clwyd	1 754	2 237	2 652	3 808	5 463	77.8	75.8	72.6	82.9	89.9
Dyfed & Powys	1 898	2 584	3 065	4 089	5 081	84.2	87.6	83.9	89.0	83.6
Gwent	1 950	2 453	2 963	3 826	5 154	86.5	83.1	81.1	83.3	84.8
Gwynedd	1 797	2 233	2 816	3 517	4 500	79.8	75.7	77.1	76.6	74.0
Mid Glamorgan	1 739	2 251	2 739	3 210	4 242	77.2	76.3	75.0	69.9	69.8
South Glamorgan	2 413	3 011	3 761	5 016	6 248	107.1	102.1	103.0	109.2	102.8
West Glamorgan	2 225	2 774	3 392	3 720	5 371	98.8	94.0	92.9	81.0	88.3
Wales	1 963	2 507	3 048	3 876	5 142	87.1	85.0	83.4	84.4	84.6
Borders	2 248	2 678	3 186	4 066	5 393	99.8	90.8	87.2	88.5	88.7
Central	2 266	3 002	3 686	4 016	5 644	100.6	101.7	100.9	87.4	92.8
Dumfries and Galloway	2 141	2 647	3 443	4 363	5 589	95.0	89.7	94.3	95.0	91.9
Fife	2 241	2 806	3 604	4 316	5 125	99.5	95.1	98.7	94.0	84.3
Grampian	2 460	3 264	4 403	6 061	7 287	109.2	110.6	120.5	131.9	119.9
Highlands & Islands	2 207	2 732	3 622	4 439	5 832	97.9	92.6	99.2	96.6	95.9
Lothian	2 230	2 962	3 752	4 787	6 272	99.0	100.4	102.7	104.2	103.2
Strathclyde	2 111	2 668	3 281	4 075	5 419	93.7	90.4	89.8	88.7	89.1
Tayside	2 137	2 612	3 276	4 104	5 441	94.8	88.5	89.7	89.3	89.5
Scotland	2 186	2 790	3 517	4 412	5 747	97.0	94.6	96.3	96.1	94.5
Northern Ireland	1 802	2 311	2 883	3 639	4 714	80.0	78.3	78.9	79.2	77.5

# 5 Gross domestic fixed capital formation by selected industry groups

£ million

	Total of industries shown	Agriculture forestry and fishing	Energy and water supply	Manufacturing	Transport and com- munication <sup>1</sup>	Dwellings
<b>1984</b>						
United Kingdom	30 761	1 208	6 742	7 382	3 704	11 725
North	1 681	61	372	511	137	600
Yorkshire & Humberside	2 208	82	421	585	246	874
East Midlands	1 791	98	205	552	193	744
East Anglia	1 041	86	137	251	111	457
South East	8 503	131	673	1 980	1 583	4 136
South West	2 047	116	172	526	260	973
West Midlands	2 327	74	201	802	253	997
North West	3 197	40	736	965	307	1 149
England	22 795	687	2 917	6 172	3 089	9 930
Wales	1 335	118	170	437	116	494
Scotland	2 865	238	664	597	376	992
Northern Ireland	810	165	35	177	123	310
Continental Shelf	2 956	—	2 956	—	—	—
<b>1985</b>						
United Kingdom	32 656	982	6 744	8 735	4 336	11 859
North	1 962	45	494	653	146	623
Yorkshire & Humberside	2 452	59	519	674	277	922
East Midlands	1 989	72	251	677	243	746
East Anglia	1 137	66	148	306	150	467
South East	8 934	99	722	2 237	1 822	4 054
South West	2 252	84	200	609	326	1 031
West Midlands	2 489	49	241	869	329	1 002
North West	3 396	29	681	1 103	354	1 228
England	24 611	504	3 256	7 128	3 648	10 074
Wales	1 437	100	185	548	136	468
Scotland	3 133	237	618	861	415	1 002
Northern Ireland	838	141	48	198	137	315
Continental Shelf	2 638	—	2 638	—	—	—
<b>1986</b>						
United Kingdom	35 019	1 048	6 757	8 831	4 776	13 607
North	2 035	53	608	587	166	620
Yorkshire & Humberside	2 786	68	496	866	324	1 033
East Midlands	2 178	81	270	686	258	883
East Anglia	1 290	73	146	308	148	615
South East	10 128	111	679	2 396	2 078	4 863
South West	2 466	93	228	618	364	1 162
West Midlands	2 598	53	250	867	353	1 075
North West	3 599	34	761	1 023	419	1 361
England	27 080	566	3 439	7 353	4 111	11 611
Wales	1 506	110	194	514	141	547
Scotland	3 099	233	554	788	392	1 131
Northern Ireland	839	139	74	176	132	318
Continental Shelf	2 495	—	2 495	—	—	—
<b>1987</b>						
United Kingdom	38 275	1 061	6 277	9 950	5 347	15 640
North	2 211	65	644	616	181	705
Yorkshire & Humberside	3 288	88	561	1 100	367	1 172
East Midlands	2 484	66	309	767	317	1 026
East Anglia	1 504	54	243	334	130	742
South East	11 618	90	739	2 586	2 440	5 763
South West	2 782	108	282	630	395	1 368
West Midlands	3 007	60	274	1 082	361	1 230
North West	3 757	39	639	1 217	431	1 432
England	30 651	569	3 690	8 331	4 622	13 438
Wales	1 762	114	163	652	179	653
Scotland	3 043	230	456	738	403	1 216
Northern Ireland	941	148	89	229	143	332
Continental Shelf	1 879	—	1 879	—	—	—

<sup>1</sup> Excluding sea and air transport.

# 6 Gross domestic fixed capital formation by function of government

£ million

	Total <sup>1</sup>	General administration and defence <sup>1</sup>	Education	Health and social services	Housing and community development	Economic services
<b>1984</b>						
United Kingdom	6 494	997	606	1 068	1 916	1 907
North	374	36	35	53	149	100
Yorkshire & Humberside	487	66	67	82	161	113
East Midlands	361	35	39	65	107	116
East Anglia	200	26	18	32	48	76
South East	1 875	366	170	300	501	539
South West	399	98	48	92	32	129
West Midlands	572	61	53	95	164	198
North West	721	82	61	134	295	150
England	4 990	770	490	853	1 457	1 420
Wales	405	45	36	57	92	173
Scotland	871	105	61	124	312	269
Northern Ireland <sup>2</sup>	183	32	19	34	54	45
<b>1985</b>						
United Kingdom	6 584	1 198	599	1 157	1 655	1 975
North	357	42	32	56	125	101
Yorkshire & Humberside	524	69	57	106	162	131
East Midlands	357	53	41	65	84	134
East Anglia	244	45	20	31	34	114
South East	1 754	463	165	308	317	501
South West	411	121	36	88	47	119
West Midlands	602	68	56	125	169	184
North West	773	89	71	133	305	174
England	5 021	949	478	912	1 223	1 459
Wales	409	57	31	59	83	180
Scotland	918	108	68	150	295	297
Northern Ireland <sup>2</sup>	189	37	22	36	54	40
<b>1986</b>						
United Kingdom	7 011	1 144	661	1 257	1 929	2 020
North	361	46	35	58	129	92
Yorkshire & Humberside	534	74	57	110	139	154
East Midlands	362	59	37	73	76	116
East Anglia	269	40	23	37	36	133
South East	1 835	332	214	361	436	492
South West	500	140	39	104	67	150
West Midlands	629	83	57	140	195	153
North West	753	86	68	133	294	172
England	5 243	860	531	1 017	1 372	1 463
Wales	505	83	40	74	90	216
Scotland	1 057	126	72	145	411	303
Northern Ireland <sup>2</sup>	165	34	17	21	55	38
<b>1987</b>						
United Kingdom	7 098	1 169	758	1 206	1 884	2 081
North	399	51	35	57	147	110
Yorkshire & Humberside	606	77	76	97	171	186
East Midlands	334	40	44	64	53	133
East Anglia	171	43	31	33	10	54
South East	1 776	374	226	352	327	498
South West	512	130	53	96	52	181
West Midlands	602	69	63	113	163	193
North West	782	87	73	142	303	177
England	5 182	870	601	953	1 226	1 533
Wales	578	64	62	72	135	245
Scotland	1 101	153	75	142	469	261
Northern Ireland <sup>2</sup>	201	46	20	39	54	42

<sup>1</sup> The UK figures include expenditure on embassies, etc. overseas.

<sup>2</sup> See Technical Notes.