# United Kingdom regional accounts

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## Introduction

This article presents the most recent estimates resulting from the continuing work on regional accounts carried out in the Central Statistical Office. The data shown in the tables accompanying this article have not been presented at this level of detail before, although previous estimates have been published, in *Economic Trends*, November 1973 and May 1975; an article in *Economic Trends*, June 1976 gave the first reconciled estimates of GDP for the four constituent countries of the United Kingdom. The tables in the Appendix go further than just estimates of gross domestic product (GDP), estimated as the sum of factor incomes: also included are industrial details of the major components as well as preliminary estimates of consumers' expenditure and personal disposable income.

The original impetus for embarking on work in this area was given by the negotiations which took place prior to setting up the European Regional Development Fund which highlighted the lack of comparable national accounting data based on the regions of the Communities. Subsequently there has been an increase in domestic interest in the economies of the UK regions, partly attributable to the interest aroused by the proposals for devolution, and partly as a consequence of the Regional Strategies prepared for various regions of England.

There is not space in a short article of this kind to give full details of the methods used in preparing these figures. A more detailed description of the methodology, together with the results of any further refinement, will be published in 1977. In this article we will merely comment on the approach we have used to each of the problems of estimation.

## Income from employment

Income from employment is the largest single component of GDP as measured by the factor income approach, and accounts for approximately 70 per cent of the total. It is made up of wages and salaries paid to those in civilian employment *plus* the employers' contributions to the national insurance scheme and to life assurance and superannuation funds, *plus* the wages and salaries and employers' contributions of the armed forces. We have tried to measure the total income from employment accruing to the residents of each region, rather than that accruing to those working in each region. In practice, given the size of our regions, there is little distinction between these two approaches.

For the earlier part of our time series, we have relied on the Inland Revenue Quinquennial Incomes survey of 1969/70, to get bench-mark estimates. From this we have projected backwards to 1966 and forwards to 1970, using as an indicator the half per cent sample of graduated contributions' records, carried out by the Department of Health and Social Security (DHSS). For the fiscal years 1971/72 through 1974/75, the DHSS have been able to carry out a special random sample of 9 per cent of all their national insurance records to give estimates of aggregate regional earnings, which we have used exclusively for the calendar years 1972 through 1974. To link the two parts of the series, estimates for 1971 were made by both methods, and the average of these was taken as our final estimate.

The income of the Forces has been estimated separately for those troops stationed in the United Kingdom and those posted abroad. For the UK based troops, income from employment accruing to them has been distributed regionally according to the physical distribution of these Forces. For those posted outside the United Kingdom, income has been allocated to the regions in proportion to population. In order that the rapid rise in the number of troops stationed in Northern Ireland since 1971 should not distort the GDP figure for Northern Ireland, the income of those troops considered surplus to the normal garrison has been treated as if they were serving outside the United Kingdom. The employers' contributions part of the Forces' income from employment was distributed in the same ratio as the regional distribution of their wages and salaries.

## Industrial breakdown

There is no reliable method of going directly to the industrial breakdown of regional wages and salaries. We have approached the problem indirectly. The national accounts provides estimates of wages and salaries broken down by industry, whereas we have already calculated wages and salaries by region. We have treated these two vectors as row and column controls of a matrix whose elements are the wages and salaries estimates by industry and region. Using the New Earnings Survey, which is a 1 per cent random survey of employees, first estimates of the wage and salary bill by region and industry were obtained. Some of the cells in the starting matrix were based on very small sample sizes, and consequently had to be adjusted. Having obtained the starting matrix the rows and columns were successively scaled to add to the respective row and column control totals until the matrix converged. This method, which is analogous to the RAS method used in input-output work, was employed for the years 1971 through 1974.

Having obtained the industry by region detail, the employers' contributions part of income from employment was distributed, starting with the industry totals for the United Kingdom, by allocating these *pro rata* to wages and salaries across the regions for each industry, and then summing across industries to get the regional totals.

Further details of the method described in this section, along with comparisons between figures obtained by alternative methods, will be shown in the forthcoming booklet[1].

## Self-employment income

Estimates of self-employment income rely heavily on Inland Revenue information on the Schedule D assessments and national accounts totals by industry of self-employment income. For the years 1966 through 1970 the assessments data was only available for the four countries of the United Kingdom, leaving the figures for the regions of England to be imputed using the Survey of Personal Incomes. The 1971 through 1973 assessment information is available by industry and region of England, and our estimates were based on these data scaled to the national

[1] *United Kingdom Regional Accounts*'. Studies in Official statistics No. 31.

counts industry totals. Figures for 1974, for which year sessment data are not yet available, were based on the gional spread of self-employment income for each region the previous year and the industry control totals as timated by the national accounts.

**ofits and trading surpluses**

is is intrinsically the most difficult part of GDP to esti-ate by region, because of the impossibility of going direct-to measures of profit at the regional level. This is due to e use of centralised accounting procedures by companies ose activities straddle regional boundaries. We have to proach the estimation of regional profits by way of proxy easures. The simplest proxy measure, and one that has en used for each of the years before 1971, is to take the mbers of employees as the proxy for distributing each dustry's profits, that is basing our estimates on the sumption of equal profits per employee in each region. is method has obvious shortcomings, although distribut-the profits in fine industry detail does help to ameliorate difficulties. A better method of distributing profits is to the measure of net output which is available for each of manufacturing industries collected from the annual nsuses of production. For reasons of reporting difficult-complete information on net output is not available by gion from the Annual Census of Production (ACOP) d we have had to make our own estimates based on the COP results. These figures are currently available for 71 and 1972: by subtracting our estimates of wages and aries by industry and region from our net output esti-tes, we have a proxy measure by which the industrial ofits figures for the United Kingdom as a whole may be tributed across the regions. For non-manufacturing dustries, however, we still have to rely largely on employ-nt data to get a regional breakdown. For the years 1973 d 1974, for which ACOP results are not yet available we ve adjusted the employment based profits figures for nufacturing industries on the strength of the differences tween the employment based and net output based esti-tes for 1971 and 1972. Although this doubtless improves estimates for the last two years, they must be regarded provisional until we have rather more years data avai-le for comparing the two approaches.

The adjustment for stock appreciation was carried out on industry by industry basis, by taking the national counts estimates for the personal and company sector by dustry group and distributing these according to our gional split of those industries' profits and self-ployment income.

**nts**

come from rent represents just under 8 per cent of GDP factor cost, and includes the imputed rent of owner-cupied dwellings, the rent on private dwellings, local thority rent, central government rent, business rent and ricultural rent. The methods used for allocating each of se elements of the rent total are extremely complicated, d will be explained in the detailed booklet to be pub-ed later. The main sources used were the Family Expen-ure Survey (FES), published figures of rateable values d estimates made in the CSO.

The aggregate of the components described above gives DP at factor cost. For the latest four years we have been e to break this down into industrial detail. Whereas we feel that the overall figures of GDP by region are reliable, they cannot have the same reliability as those for the United Kingdom as a whole. Similarly the individual industrial figures are less reliable than the overall regional GDP totals. Further, since there is a natural break in the sources used between 1970 and 1971 the time series should be treated with caution: additionally, some regional boundaries changed in 1974 and although we show figures on the new boundaries, some of the source data still refer to the old boundaries, and we will not be able to assess the accuracy of the adjustments made to counter this until we have at least a further year's information. Consequently the figures for 1974 should be treated with caution.

**Market prices**

It is common practice to estimate GDP at market prices as well as at factor cost. In the UK national accounts the expenditure approach to GDP is always estimated at market prices, and an adjustment to factor cost is made to equate this approach with the incomes approach to GDP, which is of course at factor cost. The adjustment to factor cost *equals* the sum of indirect taxes levied on the economy *less* the subsidies paid out. Although not part of the practice of our national accounts, it is perfectly reasonable to produce estimates of value added at market prices as well as factor cost by valuing the output of each industry, that is the sum of factor incomes, at market prices by adding the indirect taxes levied on the output of these industries and subtracting the subsidies similarly. However we feel that at a regional level this approach leaves something to be desired since, for example, it could distort the market price GDP estimates for Northern Ireland because the large part of the excise duty on tobacco would accrue to the tobacco industry in that region. To counter this distorting effect we have produced a hybrid market price estimate of GDP, based on the factor incomes figures we have previously estimated, and using an expenditure approach to the adjustment to factor cost. In short, by treating indirect taxes (and subsidies) as expenditure based, we have estimated the adjustment to factor cost and added it to the factor incomes approach to GDP rather than subtracting it from the expenditure approach.

Each of the various taxes and subsidies have been distributed regionally on an individual basis: for example motor vehicle licence duties have been distributed according to the number of vehicles with current licences in each region. Excise duties have been distributed according to estimates of the consumption of the relevant commodities, which have been made on the basis of the FES results. Although we show only the final market price GDP estimates in the accompanying table, the implicit regional distribution for individual taxes, and the methods, by which they were obtained, will be fully described in the forthcoming booklet.

Market price estimates have been presented here as a comparative set of results to put against similar estimates based on the value added approach, that is the treatment of indirect taxes as production taxes, which we have followed in the figures produced for the Statistical Office of the European Communities, and which they will be publishing in due course.

**Consumers' expenditure**

Although we have not estimated GDP by the expenditure

approach, we have estimated its largest single component, that is consumers' expenditure, because this variable is of great interest in its own right. We have tried to measure the expenditure of the residents of a region, wherever that expenditure took place, and not the expenditure in a region irrespective of the residence of the person spending.

Our starting point for these estimates was the national accounts totals of consumers' expenditure in each of the various categories by which it is recorded. After adjusting these totals for tourist expenditure, the resulting controls were distributed regionally, category by category using, for the most part, the results of the FES. To avoid undue variation because of small sample size, the regional weights derived from the FES information were used in the form of a 3-year moving average with a double weight to the centre year. The resulting distributions were aggregated into the groups shown and consumers' expenditure abroad, distributed *pro rata* to population, was added to the 'other' category.

**Disposable income**

The final tables we have produced are of personal income. Since consumers' expenditure relates directly to the personal sector of the economy, whereas GDP estimates relate both to the personal and the public and company sectors, it was thought appropriate to make estimates of personal sector incomes to set against the expenditure figures. Total personal incomes include the wages and salaries of employees *plus* the employers' contributions, as well as self-employed incomes. Other items which go to make up Total personal incomes (TPI) include rent, dividends and net interest received by the personal sector, *plus* national insurance benefits and other current grants from public authorities. Much of this information we have already calculated at the regional level. The rent, dividends and net interest category was distributed partly with the help of FES data on payments for life assurance and contributions to pension funds, and partly on the distribution of employers' contributions to superannuation funds. The national insurance and social security benefits, which form a large part of the total figure, can be allocated quite straightforwardly by using the figures of the estimated expenditure on all cash benefits which are shown by region in *Regional Statistics*. Some of the remaining small parts of TPI were allocated on the basis of information available, and the remainder, where no information was available, was allocated in proportion to the regional distribution of that part which had been directly estimated.

Finally, since total personal incomes include the tax paid on income, we made an adjustment to calculate personal disposable income, that is net of tax payments. The largest single category, UK taxes on income, was distributed according to information contained in the Survey of Personal Incomes (SPI); although the figures for 1974 are provisional until the results of the 1974/75 survey become available. National insurance contributions include both employers' and employees' for both civilians and HM Forces and the contribution of self-employed and non-employed persons. The distribution of employers' contributions for both civilians and the Forces has already been calculated, and the employees' contributions were allocated on the same basis. Contributions of self-employed and non-employed are split into the two parts, and are distributed according to estimates of the numbers of self-employed and unemployed respectively.

Although we have presented figures of the regional distribution of personal disposable income, alongside figures of estimates of consumers' expenditure by region, it would be unwise to interpret the difference between these figures as a reliable estimate of regional savings. Even at the national level, estimates of personal sector savings are not considered to be highly reliable; consequently no conclusions about the regional savings patterns can be drawn. The implied figures do, however, provide some kind of plausibility check on the estimates of disposable income and consumers expenditure.

**The results**

The main results of the regional accounts work are displayed in the accompanying tables. Table 1a shows the factor cost GDP figures, and the per head figures expressed as an index with UK=100. There is a discontinuity in the time series between 1970 and 1971 because several new sources were adopted from the later year. This discontinuity occurs for income from employment and for the profits and trading surplus estimates where the method changes substantialy for 1971 *et seq*. The self-employment estimates have also been improved for 1971 and following years. Also, since six of the regions were affected by boundary changes in 1974, the figures for that year are not always directly comparable with their predecessors: additionally parts of the 1974 estimates are based on provisional information.

Although the problem is less severe than for the components, the year to year changes in GDP, and especially in the per head index, have to be interpreted with caution. No attempt has been made to smooth the data, consequently each year's results is largely independent of those for adjacent years. Since we do not know how volatile the performances of regional economies are, we cannot judge how much of the year to year variation is characteristic of regional aggregates and how much of it is due to the variability of the methods used. Such evidence as we have suggests that the former may be more important than the latter; for example the Welsh Office agree that the recent rapid deterioration of Wales's relative position shown by the GDP series is a true reflection of developments in the Welsh economy during 1973 and 1974. Also the gradual long term decline in the relative strength of the West Midlands agrees with the picture given by other measures, as do the gradual improvements indicated by the series for Scotland and Northern Ireland.

The market price estimates shown in Table 1B present a very similar picture to the factor cost results. As would be expected, in general the relative position of the wealthier areas, for example the South East, improves at market prices, while the converse holds for the poorer regions.

Tables 2 and 3 present details of the components of GDP; the figures have been rounded and consequently do not always sum to the appropriate totals. Although the results are provided in considerable detail, we cannot be sure of their accuracy. For the more important industries in the more populous regions the results are probably fairly reliable, but those for the smaller regions are almost certainly less so. The profits figures will be less accurate than the income from employment estimates because of the nature of the calculations, and those for 1973 and 1974 must be treated as provisional. Finally, the effects of boundary changes in 1974 should be kept in mind; a good example of

this is Forces' income in the North.

The final two tables give the first published estimates of the complete regional allocation of consumers expenditure and personal incomes. The consumers' expenditure estimates in particular must be treated as provisional since we still have to investigate the effects of using alternative sources for some categories. Also the results cannot be more reliable than the regional results of the FES on which they are largely based.

The personal incomes tables are probably much more reliable: the aggregate estimates of income from employment are well based, as are the national insurance benefits and self-employment incomes. The distribution of taxes — overwhelmingly income tax — is based on the SPI and is reliable especially for the larger regions. An accuracy of ±five per cent, perhaps rather more for the smaller regions, would not be an unreasonable estimate for these data, and a similar assessment could be made for the total GDP figures.

Finally, although this work has been carried out in the Central Statistical Office, most of the components of GDP for Northern Ireland have been calculated by the Department of Finance, Northern Ireland. Also the Scottish Office and Welsh Office have been closely involved in the evolution of the methods described here, as well as providing estimates of some components for their own countries.

# APPENDIX

## Gross domestic product at factor cost 1966-1974[1]

TABLE 1A

| | 1966 | 1967 | 1968 | 1969 | 1970 | 1971 | 1972 | 1973 | 1974[2] |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **£ million** | | | | | | | | | |
| North | 1,664 | 1,732 | 1,861 | 1,986 | 2,220 | 2,484 | 2,872 | 3,336 | 3,708 |
| Yorkshire and Humberside | 2,781 | 2,882 | 3,059 | 3,255 | 3,576 | 3,886 | 4,401 | 5,039 | 5,991 |
| East Midlands | 1,907 | 2,016 | 2,150 | 2,314 | 2,543 | 2,832 | 3,280 | 3,807 | 4,675 |
| East Anglia | 915 | 973 | 1,061 | 1,125 | 1,257 | 1,372 | 1,550 | 1,846 | 2,162 |
| South East | 11,795 | 12,424 | 13,483 | 14,292 | 15,626 | 17,569 | 19,955 | 22,849 | 26,023 |
| South West | 2,020 | 2,146 | 2,297 | 2,458 | 2,698 | 3,073 | 3,539 | 4,054 | 5,150 |
| West Midlands | 3,238 | 3,334 | 3,599 | 3,815 | 4,213 | 4,578 | 5,129 | 5,896 | 6,766 |
| North West | 3,865 | 4,031 | 4,321 | 4,611 | 5,056 | 5,661 | 6,443 | 7,387 | 8,202 |
| England | 28,185 | 29,538 | 31,831 | 33,856 | 37,189 | 41,455 | 47,169 | 54,214 | 62,677 |
| Wales | 1,372 | 1,458 | 1,552 | 1,632 | 1,817 | 2,077 | 2,377 | 2,725 | 3,043 |
| Scotland | 2,802 | 2,935 | 3,154 | 3,343 | 3,708 | 4,161 | 4,696 | 5,512 | 6,413 |
| Northern Ireland | 610 | 653 | 706 | 767 | 866 | 997 | 1,107 | 1,304 | 1,505 |
| United Kingdom | 32,969 | 34,584 | 37,243 | 39,598 | 43,580 | 48,690 | 55,349 | 63,755 | 73,638 |
| **Per head, £** | | | | | | | | | |
| North | 509 | 529 | 567 | 604 | 675 | 754 | 871 | 1,013 | 1,185 |
| Yorkshire and Humberside | 585 | 603 | 638 | 679 | 746 | 808 | 912 | 1,043 | 1,223 |
| East Midlands | 584 | 612 | 648 | 692 | 756 | 836 | 960 | 1,104 | 1,259 |
| East Anglia | 581 | 607 | 653 | 684 | 756 | 814 | 906 | 1,062 | 1,229 |
| South East | 694 | 726 | 785 | 829 | 906 | 1,016 | 1,152 | 1,320 | 1,534 |
| South West | 556 | 585 | 621 | 659 | 716 | 811 | 923 | 1,045 | 1,225 |
| West Midlands | 655 | 669 | 717 | 753 | 827 | 894 | 996 | 1,142 | 1,306 |
| North West | 579 | 602 | 644 | 686 | 751 | 839 | 954 | 1,094 | 1,244 |
| England | 625 | 650 | 697 | 739 | 809 | 899 | 1,019 | 1,168 | 1,350 |
| Wales | 510 | 540 | 573 | 602 | 669 | 763 | 869 | 991 | 1,104 |
| Scotland | 539 | 565 | 607 | 642 | 711 | 798 | 901 | 1,058 | 1,229 |
| Northern Ireland | 411 | 438 | 470 | 507 | 568 | 648 | 717 | 843 | 973 |
| United Kingdom | 605 | 631 | 677 | 717 | 786 | 876 | 992 | 1,140 | 1,316 |
| **Per head, UK = 100** | | | | | | | | | |
| North | 84·1 | 83·8 | 83·8 | 84·4 | 85·9 | 86·1 | 87·8 | 88·8 | 90·1 |
| Yorkshire and Humberside | 96·7 | 95·6 | 94·4 | 94·7 | 94·8 | 92·2 | 91·9 | 91·5 | 93·0 |
| East Midlands | 96·5 | 96·9 | 95·7 | 96·5 | 96·1 | 95·4 | 96·8 | 96·9 | 95·6 |
| East Anglia | 96·0 | 96·2 | 96·5 | 95·4 | 96·1 | 93·0 | 91·3 | 93·1 | 93·4 |
| South East | 114·7 | 115·1 | 116·0 | 115·7 | 115·1 | 116·1 | 116·2 | 115·8 | 116·6 |
| South West | 92·0 | 92·7 | 91·7 | 91·9 | 91·1 | 92·6 | 93·1 | 91·7 | 93·1 |
| West Midlands | 108·2 | 106·0 | 105·9 | 105·1 | 105·2 | 102·1 | 100·3 | 100·2 | 99·3 |
| North West | 95·7 | 95·4 | 95·2 | 95·7 | 95·5 | 95·8 | 96·2 | 95·9 | 94·5 |
| England | 103·3 | 103·1 | 103·1 | 103·1 | 102·9 | 102·6 | 102·7 | 102·5 | 102·6 |
| Wales | 84·2 | 85·5 | 84·8 | 84·0 | 85·1 | 87·1 | 87·6 | 87·0 | 83·9 |
| Scotland | 89·1 | 89·5 | 89·7 | 89·6 | 90·4 | 91·1 | 90·9 | 92·8 | 93·4 |
| Northern Ireland | 67·9 | 69·4 | 69·5 | 70·8 | 72·2 | 74·0 | 72·2 | 74·0 | 74·0 |
| United Kingdom | 100·0 | 100·0 | 100·0 | 100·0 | 100·0 | 100·0 | 100·0 | 100·0 | 100·0 |

[1] Owing to refinements in the methods from 1971 onwards there is a break in the time series between 1970 and 1971, so that the figures for years up to and including 1970 are not directly comparable with those for 1971 and later years.

[2] Owing to local government reorganisation in April 1974, the 1974 figures for the North, Yorkshire and Humberside, East Midlands, South East, South West and North West are based on different boundaries than those for earlier years.

## Gross domestic product at market prices 1971-1974

TABLE 18

| | £ million | | | | Per head, UK = 100 | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1971 | 1972 | 1973 | 1974 | 1971 | 1972 | 1973 | 1974 |
| North | 2,889 | 3,290 | 3,782 | 4,131 | 86·3 | 87·7 | 88·7 | 90·1 |
| Yorkshire and Humberside | 4,504 | 5,026 | 5,722 | 6,683 | 92·0 | 91·6 | 91·5 | 93·2 |
| East Midlands | 3,292 | 3,759 | 4,328 | 5,234 | 95·5 | 96·7 | 97·0 | 96·2 |
| East Anglia | 1,621 | 1,809 | 2,123 | 2,426 | 94·5 | 93·0 | 94·3 | 94·2 |
| South East | 20,435 | 22,955 | 25,982 | 28,966 | 116·2 | 116·5 | 115·9 | 116·5 |
| South West | 3,623 | 4,100 | 4,651 | 5,762 | 93·9 | 94·0 | 92·7 | 93·5 |
| West Midlands | 5,310 | 5,880 | 6,707 | 7,589 | 101·9 | 100·3 | 100·4 | 100·0 |
| North West | 6,560 | 7,373 | 8,383 | 9,155 | 95·6 | 96·0 | 95·9 | 94·8 |
| England | 48,234 | 54,192 | 61,678 | 69,946 | 102·8 | 102·9 | 102·6 | 102·8 |
| Wales | 2,427 | 2,736 | 3,101 | 3,413 | 87·6 | 87·9 | 87·2 | 84·5 |
| Scotland | 4,779 | 5,328 | 6,179 | 7,020 | 90·1 | 89·9 | 91·6 | 91·9 |
| Northern Ireland | 1,123 | 1,220 | 1,439 | 1,607 | 71·8 | 69·4 | 71·9 | 70·9 |
| United Kingdom | 56,563 | 63,476 | 72,397 | 81,986 | 100·0 | 100·0 | 100·0 | 100·0 |

## Factor incomes in the gross domestic product[1] 1967-1974

TABLE 2

| | £ million | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Income from employment | Income from self employment | Gross trading profits and surpluses | *less* Stock appreciation | Rent | Gross domestic product | Income from employment | Income from self employment | Gross trading profits and surpluses | *less* Stock appreciation | Rent | Gross domestic product |
| | 1967 | | | | | | 1968 | | | | | |
| North | 1,184 | 135 | 313 | 10 | 110 | 1,732 | 1,260 | 154 | 354 | 27 | 120 | 1,861 |
| Yorkshire and Humberside | 2,004 | 221 | 514 | 14 | 157 | 2,882 | 2,113 | 238 | 586 | 51 | 173 | 3,059 |
| East Midlands | 1,421 | 148 | 340 | 9 | 116 | 2,016 | 1,511 | 156 | 390 | 37 | 130 | 2,150 |
| East Anglia | 635 | 133 | 142 | 7 | 70 | 973 | 699 | 137 | 165 | 18 | 78 | 1,061 |
| South East | 8,530 | 960 | 2,055 | 66 | 945 | 12,424 | 9,163 | 1,092 | 2,370 | 179 | 1,037 | 13,483 |
| South West | 1,462 | 236 | 305 | 12 | 155 | 2,146 | 1,562 | 245 | 353 | 34 | 171 | 2,297 |
| West Midlands | 2,381 | 222 | 560 | 26 | 197 | 3,334 | 2,555 | 250 | 639 | 64 | 219 | 3,599 |
| North West | 2,739 | 285 | 792 | 22 | 237 | 4,031 | 2,921 | 310 | 902 | 75 | 263 | 4,321 |
| England | 20,357 | 2,340 | 5,021 | 166 | 1,986 | 29,538 | 21,783 | 2,581 | 5,760 | 484 | 2,190 | 31,831 |
| Wales | 993 | 142 | 247 | 9 | 85 | 1,458 | 1,043 | 155 | 279 | 20 | 95 | 1,552 |
| Scotland | 1,980 | 266 | 529 | 16 | 176 | 2,935 | 2,126 | 282 | 601 | 52 | 197 | 3,154 |
| Northern Ireland | 421 | 87 | 107 | 2 | 40 | 653 | 455 | 91 | 130 | 13 | 43 | 706 |
| United Kingdom | 23,751 | 2,835 | 5,905 | 194 | 2,287 | 34,584 | 25,408 | 3,110 | 6,770 | 570 | 2,525 | 37,243 |
| | 1969 | | | | | | 1970 | | | | | |
| North | 1,349 | 177 | 365 | 40 | 135 | 1,986 | 1,542 | 190 | 398 | 63 | 153 | 2,220 |
| Yorkshire and Humberside | 2,270 | 251 | 605 | 66 | 195 | 3,255 | 2,550 | 273 | 631 | 100 | 222 | 3,576 |
| East Midlands | 1,635 | 170 | 406 | 46 | 149 | 2,314 | 1,821 | 194 | 430 | 74 | 172 | 2,543 |
| East Anglia | 737 | 143 | 179 | 23 | 89 | 1,125 | 833 | 171 | 191 | 38 | 100 | 1,257 |
| South East | 9,743 | 1,181 | 2,411 | 222 | 1,179 | 14,292 | 10,804 | 1,301 | 2,540 | 358 | 1,339 | 15,626 |
| South West | 1,670 | 269 | 365 | 41 | 197 | 2,458 | 1,850 | 307 | 388 | 71 | 224 | 2,698 |
| West Midlands | 2,736 | 270 | 655 | 97 | 251 | 3,815 | 3,076 | 299 | 691 | 139 | 286 | 4,213 |
| North West | 3,137 | 338 | 923 | 88 | 301 | 4,611 | 3,534 | 381 | 943 | 145 | 343 | 5,056 |
| England | 23,277 | 2,797 | 5,908 | 622 | 2,496 | 33,856 | 26,010 | 3,117 | 6,211 | 989 | 2,840 | 37,189 |
| Wales | 1,116 | 168 | 273 | 35 | 110 | 1,632 | 1,266 | 194 | 281 | 49 | 125 | 1,817 |
| Scotland | 2,272 | 311 | 601 | 64 | 223 | 3,343 | 2,577 | 350 | 629 | 103 | 255 | 3,708 |
| Northern Ireland | 495 | 100 | 137 | 13 | 48 | 767 | 572 | 113 | 147 | 22 | 56 | 866 |
| United Kingdom | 27,160 | 3,377 | 6,918 | 734 | 2,877 | 39,598 | 30,425 | 3,774 | 7,267 | 1,162 | 3,276 | 43,580 |

[1] Owing to refinements in the methods from 1971 onwards there is a break in the time series between 1970 and 1971, so that the figures for years up to and including 1970 are not directly comparable with those for 1971 and latter years.

## Factor incomes in the gross domestic product[1] 1967-1974

TABLE 2 *(continued)*

£ million

| | Income from employment | Income from self employment | Gross trading profits and surpluses | *less* Stock appreciation | Rent | Gross domestic product |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1971 | | | | | |
| North | 1,721 | 209 | 449 | 60 | 165 | 2,484 |
| Yorkshire and Humberside | 2,730 | 328 | 680 | 90 | 238 | 3,886 |
| East Midlands | 2,007 | 242 | 451 | 56 | 189 | 2,832 |
| East Anglia | 876 | 194 | 229 | 38 | 111 | 1,372 |
| South East | 12,008 | 1,504 | 2,910 | 326 | 1,473 | 17,569 |
| South West | 2,085 | 373 | 434 | 68 | 249 | 3,073 |
| West Midlands | 3,283 | 352 | 742 | 111 | 312 | 4,578 |
| North West | 3,907 | 446 | 1,074 | 141 | 375 | 5,661 |
| England | 28,617 | 3,648 | 6,968 | 890 | 3,112 | 41,455 |
| Wales | 1,421 | 221 | 352 | 51 | 134 | 2,077 |
| Scotland | 2,806 | 390 | 791 | 108 | 282 | 4,161 |
| Northern Ireland | 662 | 124 | 171 | 27 | 67 | 997 |
| United Kingdom | 33,506 | 4,383 | 8,282 | 1,076 | 3,595 | 48,690 |
| | 1972 | | | | | |
| North | 1,972 | 254 | 538 | 79 | 187 | 2,872 |
| Yorkshire and Humberside | 3,063 | 397 | 805 | 133 | 269 | 4,401 |
| East Midlands | 2,286 | 307 | 561 | 91 | 217 | 3,280 |
| East Anglia | 956 | 241 | 271 | 46 | 128 | 1,550 |
| South East | 13,413 | 1,895 | 3,320 | 370 | 1,697 | 19,955 |
| South West | 2,346 | 470 | 512 | 81 | 291 | 3,539 |
| West Midlands | 3,653 | 421 | 830 | 132 | 357 | 5,129 |
| North West | 4,391 | 540 | 1,253 | 174 | 433 | 6,443 |
| England | 32,080 | 4,526 | 8,091 | 1,107 | 3,579 | 47,169 |
| Wales | 1,614 | 271 | 406 | 65 | 151 | 2,377 |
| Scotland | 3,165 | 472 | 874 | 124 | 309 | 4,696 |
| Northern Ireland | 739 | 147 | 183 | 40 | 79 | 1,107 |
| United Kingdom | 37,598 | 5,415 | 9,553 | 1,335 | 4,118 | 55,349 |
| | 1973 | | | | | |
| North | 2,305 | 314 | 667 | 183 | 233 | 3,336 |
| Yorkshire and Humberside | 3,509 | 493 | 1,034 | 303 | 306 | 5,039 |
| East Midlands | 2,653 | 392 | 706 | 198 | 254 | 3,807 |
| East Anglia | 1,122 | 340 | 351 | 119 | 152 | 1,846 |
| South East | 15,287 | 2,310 | 4,098 | 867 | 2,021 | 22,849 |
| South West | 2,675 | 582 | 641 | 180 | 336 | 4,054 |
| West Midlands | 4,209 | 500 | 1,110 | 346 | 423 | 5,896 |
| North West | 5,086 | 638 | 1,562 | 410 | 511 | 7,387 |
| England | 36,845 | 5,569 | 10,170 | 2,608 | 4,238 | 54,214 |
| Wales | 1,854 | 339 | 554 | 193 | 171 | 2,725 |
| Scotland | 3,722 | 619 | 1,105 | 300 | 366 | 5,512 |
| Northern Ireland | 869 | 180 | 247 | 80 | 88 | 1,304 |
| United Kingdom | 43,291 | 6,707 | 12,075 | 3,180 | 4,862 | 63,755 |
| | 1974[2] | | | | | |
| North | 2,708 | 370 | 733 | 370 | 267 | 3,708 |
| Yorkshire and Humberside | 4,430 | 583 | 1,160 | 546 | 364 | 5,991 |
| East Midlands | 3,412 | 486 | 809 | 368 | 336 | 4,675 |
| East Anglia | 1,368 | 406 | 402 | 208 | 193 | 2,161 |
| South East | 18,219 | 2,622 | 4,451 | 1,714 | 2,445 | 26,023 |
| South West | 3,535 | 760 | 780 | 353 | 429 | 5,151 |
| West Midlands | 5,055 | 592 | 1,244 | 636 | 511 | 6,766 |
| North West | 6,024 | 734 | 1,713 | 868 | 599 | 8,202 |
| England | 44,751 | 6,554 | 11,292 | 5,062 | 5,144 | 62,677 |
| Wales | 2,170 | 402 | 617 | 358 | 212 | 3,043 |
| Scotland | 4,533 | 727 | 1,248 | 550 | 454 | 6,413 |
| Northern Ireland | 1,040 | 214 | 269 | 121 | 103 | 1,505 |
| United Kingdom | 52,494 | 7,897 | 13,426 | 6,091 | 5,912 | 73,638 |

[1] Owing to refinements in the methods from 1971 onwards there is a break in the time series between 1970 and 1971, so that the figures for years up to and including 1970 are not directly comparable with those for 1971 and latter years.

[2] Owing to local government reorganisation in April 1974, the 1974 figures for the North, Yorkshire and Humberside, East Midlands, South East, South West and North West are based on different boundaries than those for earlier years.

# Gross domestic product by industry and type of income

Table 3

£ million

| | North | | | | Yorkshire and Humberside | | | | East Midlands | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1971 | 1972 | 1973 | 1974[1] | 1971 | 1972 | 1973 | 1974[1] | 1971 | 1972 | 1973 | 1974[1] |
| Agriculture, forestry and fishing: | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Income from employment | 24 | 29 | 33 | 29 | 49 | 60 | 66 | 78 | 36 | 39 | 45 | 69 |
| Income from self-employment and other trading income | 81 | 95 | 112 | 132 | 85 | 103 | 130 | 159 | 70 | 82 | 126 | 155 |
| Total | 105 | 124 | 145 | 161 | 134 | 163 | 196 | 237 | 106 | 121 | 171 | 224 |
| Mining and quarrying: | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Income from employment | 85 | 104 | 103 | 125 | 128 | 155 | 158 | 217 | 119 | 144 | 146 | 197 |
| Gross profits and other trading income | 40 | 40 | 46 | 41 | 56 | 56 | 69 | 65 | 47 | 49 | 59 | 56 |
| Total | 125 | 144 | 149 | 166 | 184 | 211 | 227 | 282 | 166 | 193 | 205 | 253 |
| Manufacturing: | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Income from employment | 648 | 702 | 857 | 1,051 | 1,072 | 1,151 | 1,366 | 1,643 | 854 | 924 | 1,078 | 1,362 |
| Gross profits and trading surpluses and income from self-employment | 237 | 312 | 406 | 477 | 365 | 465 | 638 | 746 | 242 | 332 | 430 | 523 |
| Total | 885 | 1,014 | 1,263 | 1,528 | 1,437 | 1,616 | 2,004 | 2,389 | 1,096 | 1,256 | 1,508 | 1,885 |
| Construction: | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Income from employment | 132 | 161 | 212 | 239 | 160 | 184 | 232 | 277 | 110 | 136 | 171 | 199 |
| Gross profits and income from self-employment | 49 | 73 | 86 | 102 | 87 | 120 | 149 | 179 | 68 | 101 | 118 | 148 |
| Total | 181 | 234 | 298 | 341 | 247 | 304 | 381 | 456 | 178 | 237 | 289 | 347 |
| Gas, electricity, and water: | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Income from employment | 37 | 41 | 46 | 59 | 60 | 71 | 80 | 101 | 44 | 53 | 59 | 72 |
| Gross profits and trading surpluses | 48 | 52 | 60 | 77 | 80 | 91 | 107 | 136 | 56 | 68 | 80 | 96 |
| Total | 85 | 93 | 106 | 136 | 140 | 162 | 187 | 237 | 100 | 121 | 139 | 168 |
| Transport and communication: | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Income from employment | 123 | 143 | 158 | 184 | 224 | 242 | 272 | 336 | 128 | 146 | 168 | 217 |
| Gross profits and trading surpluses and income from self-employment | 56 | 62 | 81 | 95 | 89 | 97 | 128 | 151 | 54 | 60 | 79 | 101 |
| Total | 179 | 205 | 239 | 279 | 313 | 339 | 400 | 487 | 182 | 206 | 247 | 318 |
| Distributive trades: | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Income from employment | 139 | 158 | 196 | 232 | 240 | 267 | 324 | 409 | 166 | 191 | 243 | 306 |
| Gross profits and other trading income | 119 | 137 | 170 | 184 | 184 | 213 | 258 | 291 | 121 | 141 | 173 | 203 |
| Total | 258 | 295 | 366 | 416 | 424 | 480 | 582 | 700 | 287 | 332 | 416 | 509 |
| Insurance, banking, finance and business services: | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Income from employment | 49 | 60 | 66 | 80 | 95 | 109 | 122 | 163 | 61 | 71 | 92 | 120 |
| Gross profits and other income | 32 | 39 | 52 | 51 | 59 | 66 | 93 | 97 | 38 | 50 | 66 | 69 |
| Rent | 41 | 47 | 55 | 57 | 58 | 65 | 73 | 75 | 38 | 43 | 51 | 55 |
| Total | 122 | 146 | 173 | 188 | 212 | 240 | 288 | 335 | 137 | 164 | 209 | 244 |
| Ownership of dwellings: | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Rent | 117 | 133 | 172 | 204 | 172 | 196 | 224 | 278 | 142 | 165 | 194 | 268 |
| Professional, scientific and other services: | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Income from employment | 327 | 390 | 429 | 489 | 508 | 607 | 647 | 855 | 330 | 408 | 460 | 580 |
| Gross profits and other trading income | 84 | 97 | 118 | 128 | 136 | 158 | 185 | 213 | 87 | 106 | 127 | 155 |
| Total | 411 | 487 | 547 | 617 | 644 | 765 | 832 | 1,068 | 417 | 514 | 587 | 735 |
| Public administration and defence: | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Income from employment: | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Civilians | 115 | 137 | 150 | 192 | 137 | 153 | 173 | 255 | 116 | 127 | 139 | 212 |
| HM Forces | 43 | 47 | 54 | 29 | 56 | 63 | 70 | 96 | 43 | 48 | 52 | 79 |
| Total | 158 | 184 | 204 | 221 | 193 | 216 | 243 | 351 | 159 | 175 | 191 | 291 |
| All industries: | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Income from employment | 1,721 | 1,972 | 2,305 | 2,708 | 2,730 | 3,063 | 3,509 | 4,430 | 2,007 | 2,286 | 2,653 | 3,412 |
| Gross profits and other trading income | 905 | 1,086 | 1,356 | 1,549 | 1,370 | 1,630 | 2,053 | 2,391 | 964 | 1,196 | 1,502 | 1,829 |
| *less* Stock appreciation | −60 | −79 | −183 | −370 | −90 | −133 | −303 | −546 | −56 | −91 | −198 | −368 |
| *less* Adjustment for financial services | −82 | −107 | −142 | −179 | −124 | −159 | −220 | −284 | −83 | −111 | −150 | −198 |
| Gross domestic product at factor cost[2] | 2,484 | 2,872 | 3,336 | 3,708 | 3,886 | 4,401 | 5,039 | 5,991 | 2,832 | 3,280 | 3,807 | 4,675 |

[1] Owing to local government reorganisation in April 1974, the 1974 figures for the North, Yorkshire and Humberside, and East Midlands are based on different boundaries than those for earlier years.

[2] This excludes the residual error.

# Gross domestic product by industry and type of income

TABLE 3 *(continued)*

£ million

| | East Anglia | | | | South East | | | | South West | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1971 | 1972 | 1973 | 1974 | 1971 | 1972 | 1973 | 1974[1] | 1971 | 1972 | 1973 | 1974 |
| Agriculture, forestry and fishing: | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Income from employment | 51 | 50 | 59 | 71 | 80 | 91 | 106 | 132 | 52 | 60 | 66 | 86 |
| Income from self-employment and other trading income | 91 | 104 | 159 | 192 | 150 | 172 | 254 | 307 | 133 | 159 | 182 | 219 |
| Total | 142 | 154 | 218 | 263 | 230 | 263 | 360 | 439 | 185 | 219 | 248 | 305 |
| Mining and quarrying: | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Income from employment | 4 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 18 | 24 | 25 | 28 | 18 | 21 | 22 | 25 |
| Gross profits and other trading income | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 9 | 8 | 8 | 10 | 10 |
| Total | 6 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 26 | 33 | 35 | 37 | 26 | 29 | 32 | 35 |
| Manufacturing: | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Income from employment | 264 | 278 | 331 | 403 | 3,326 | 3,524 | 4,034 | 4,706 | 622 | 670 | 779 | 1,023 |
| Gross profits and trading surpluses and income from self-employment | 134 | 161 | 224 | 268 | 1,366 | 1,576 | 1,945 | 2,292 | 197 | 244 | 316 | 398 |
| Total | 398 | 439 | 555 | 671 | 4,692 | 5,100 | 5,979 | 6,998 | 819 | 914 | 1,095 | 1,421 |
| Construction: | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Income from employment | 58 | 64 | 81 | 100 | 601 | 683 | 824 | 917 | 129 | 151 | 194 | 229 |
| Gross profits and income from self-employment | 47 | 70 | 91 | 109 | 458 | 605 | 715 | 824 | 102 | 142 | 184 | 246 |
| Total | 105 | 134 | 172 | 209 | 1,059 | 1,288 | 1,539 | 1,741 | 231 | 293 | 378 | 475 |
| Gas, electricity and water: | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Income from employment | 19 | 19 | 22 | 25 | 232 | 249 | 263 | 300 | 48 | 56 | 63 | 86 |
| Gross profits and trading surpluses | 26 | 29 | 32 | 40 | 284 | 320 | 354 | 416 | 64 | 76 | 87 | 117 |
| Total | 45 | 48 | 54 | 65 | 516 | 569 | 617 | 716 | 112 | 132 | 150 | 203 |
| Transport and communication: | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Income from employment | 69 | 76 | 90 | 111 | 1,347 | 1,483 | 1,735 | 2,003 | 153 | 170 | 195 | 253 |
| Gross profits and trading surpluses and income from self-employment | 30 | 36 | 46 | 58 | 485 | 539 | 702 | 813 | 65 | 72 | 96 | 125 |
| Total | 99 | 112 | 136 | 168 | 1,832 | 2,022 | 2,437 | 2,816 | 218 | 242 | 291 | 378 |
| Distributive trades: | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Income from employment | 81 | 91 | 112 | 143 | 1,292 | 1,442 | 1,711 | 2,033 | 214 | 229 | 281 | 394 |
| Gross profits and other trading income | 65 | 77 | 95 | 107 | 744 | 864 | 1,025 | 1,109 | 147 | 177 | 220 | 273 |
| Total | 146 | 168 | 207 | 250 | 2,036 | 2,306 | 2,736 | 3,142 | 361 | 406 | 501 | 667 |
| Insurance, banking, finance and business services: | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Income from employment | 36 | 45 | 52 | 63 | 1,178 | 1,410 | 1,672 | 2,056 | 78 | 95 | 113 | 161 |
| Gross profits and other income | 22 | 27 | 41 | 42 | 661 | 839 | 1,156 | 1,141 | 47 | 57 | 83 | 98 |
| Rent | 21 | 24 | 31 | 32 | 373 | 429 | 543 | 584 | 48 | 54 | 65 | 70 |
| Total | 79 | 96 | 124 | 137 | 2,212 | 2,678 | 3,371 | 3,781 | 173 | 206 | 261 | 329 |
| Ownership of dwellings: | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Rent | 80 | 94 | 110 | 149 | 1,084 | 1,252 | 1,461 | 1,840 | 186 | 222 | 255 | 340 |
| Professional, scientific and other services: | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Income from employment | 197 | 220 | 248 | 302 | 2,559 | 2,974 | 3,226 | 3,965 | 461 | 531 | 569 | 767 |
| Gross profits and other trading income | 60 | 72 | 88 | 102 | 806 | 967 | 1,138 | 1,271 | 136 | 166 | 197 | 263 |
| Total | 257 | 292 | 334 | 404 | 3,365 | 3,941 | 4,364 | 5,236 | 597 | 697 | 766 | 1,030 |
| Public administration and defence: | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Income from employment: | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Civilians | 49 | 51 | 58 | 72 | 1,025 | 1,132 | 1,249 | 1,576 | 166 | 186 | 208 | 285 |
| HM Forces | 50 | 57 | 66 | 72 | 351 | 401 | 442 | 504 | 146 | 177 | 186 | 226 |
| Total | 99 | 108 | 124 | 144 | 1,376 | 1,533 | 1,691 | 2,080 | 312 | 363 | 394 | 511 |
| All industries: | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Income from employment | 876 | 956 | 1,122 | 1,368 | 12,008 | 13,413 | 15,287 | 18,219 | 2,085 | 2,346 | 2,675 | 3,525 |
| Gross profits and other trading income | 576 | 694 | 918 | 1,099 | 6,419 | 7,571 | 9,303 | 10,607 | 1,135 | 1,376 | 1,696 | 2,160 |
| *less* Stock appreciation | −38 | −46 | −119 | −208 | −326 | −370 | −867 | −1,714 | −68 | −81 | −180 | −353 |
| *less* Adjustment for financial services | −42 | −54 | −75 | −98 | −532 | −659 | −874 | −1,089 | −79 | −102 | −137 | −191 |
| Gross domestic product at factor cost[2] | 1,372 | 1,550 | 1,846 | 2,161 | 17,569 | 19,955 | 22,849 | 26,023 | 3,073 | 3,539 | 4,054 | 5,151 |

[1] Owing to local government reorganisation in April 1974, the 1974 figures for the South East and South West are based on different boundaries than those for earlier years.

[2] This excludes the residual error.

## Gross domestic product by industry and type of income

TABLE 3 *(continued)*

£ million

| | West Midlands | | | | North West | | | | Wales | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1971 | 1972 | 1973 | 1974 | 1971 | 1972 | 1973 | 1974[1] | 1971 | 1972 | 1973 | 1974 |
| Agriculture, forestry and fishing: | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Income from employment | 32 | 37 | 42 | 50 | 23 | 28 | 27 | 29 | 27 | 30 | 36 | 42 |
| Income from self-employment and other trading income | 80 | 90 | 110 | 133 | 52 | 63 | 73 | 88 | 79 | 90 | 114 | 138 |
| Total | 112 | 127 | 152 | 183 | 75 | 91 | 100 | 117 | 106 | 120 | 150 | 180 |
| Mining and quarrying: | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Income from employment | 43 | 51 | 52 | 67 | 29 | 33 | 36 | 41 | 69 | 85 | 85 | 104 |
| Gross profits and other trading income | 18 | 18 | 21 | 21 | 12 | 12 | 14 | 12 | 31 | 31 | 38 | 35 |
| Total | 61 | 69 | 73 | 88 | 41 | 45 | 50 | 53 | 100 | 116 | 123 | 139 |
| Manufacturing: | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Income from employment | 1,656 | 1,779 | 2,069 | 2,476 | 1,626 | 1,744 | 2,080 | 2,399 | 481 | 530 | 633 | 738 |
| Gross profits and trading surpluses and income from self-employment | 478 | 531 | 773 | 913 | 657 | 803 | 1,044 | 1,196 | 177 | 215 | 339 | 404 |
| Total | 2,134 | 2,310 | 2,842 | 3,389 | 2,283 | 2,547 | 3,124 | 3,595 | 658 | 745 | 972 | 1,142 |
| Construction: | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Income from employment | 158 | 191 | 229 | 260 | 220 | 241 | 319 | 359 | 111 | 135 | 151 | 157 |
| Gross profits and income from self-employment | 105 | 137 | 166 | 196 | 133 | 179 | 214 | 252 | 62 | 83 | 103 | 121 |
| Total | 263 | 328 | 395 | 456 | 353 | 420 | 533 | 611 | 173 | 218 | 254 | 278 |
| Gas, electricity and water: | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Income from employment | 60 | 70 | 76 | 89 | 79 | 85 | 91 | 110 | 35 | 40 | 48 | 57 |
| Gross profits and trading surpluses | 76 | 87 | 98 | 119 | 100 | 110 | 119 | 154 | 48 | 52 | 62 | 80 |
| Total | 136 | 157 | 174 | 208 | 179 | 195 | 210 | 264 | 83 | 92 | 110 | 137 |
| Transport and communication: | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Income from employment | 189 | 216 | 249 | 293 | 385 | 448 | 493 | 556 | 117 | 133 | 151 | 177 |
| Gross profits and trading surpluses and income from self-employment | 81 | 91 | 116 | 136 | 154 | 169 | 211 | 241 | 49 | 57 | 71 | 85 |
| Total | 270 | 307 | 365 | 429 | 539 | 617 | 704 | 797 | 166 | 190 | 220 | 262 |
| Distributive trades: | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Income from employment | 283 | 307 | 368 | 443 | 371 | 421 | 496 | 615 | 112 | 125 | 146 | 171 |
| Gross profits and other trading income | 185 | 217 | 256 | 288 | 288 | 327 | 388 | 423 | 94 | 113 | 135 | 149 |
| Total | 468 | 524 | 624 | 731 | 659 | 748 | 884 | 1,038 | 207 | 238 | 281 | 320 |
| Insurance, banking, finance and business services: | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Income from employment | 110 | 130 | 162 | 186 | 192 | 224 | 252 | 302 | 38 | 45 | 50 | 64 |
| Gross profits and other income | 69 | 83 | 114 | 114 | 120 | 136 | 191 | 188 | 26 | 31 | 45 | 43 |
| Rent | 70 | 78 | 91 | 94 | 85 | 96 | 114 | 116 | 32 | 35 | 41 | 42 |
| Total | 249 | 291 | 367 | 394 | 397 | 456 | 557 | 606 | 96 | 110 | 136 | 149 |
| Ownership of dwellings: | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Rent | 233 | 270 | 323 | 408 | 287 | 333 | 394 | 478 | 95 | 109 | 122 | 161 |
| Professional, scientific and other services: | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Income from employment | 526 | 623 | 681 | 845 | 717 | 859 | 954 | 1,166 | 287 | 333 | 374 | 443 |
| Gross profits and other trading income | 148 | 170 | 201 | 230 | 203 | 245 | 284 | 318 | 77 | 92 | 113 | 126 |
| Total | 674 | 793 | 882 | 1,075 | 920 | 1,104 | 1,238 | 1,484 | 364 | 425 | 487 | 569 |
| Public administration and defence: | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Income from employment: | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Civilians | 169 | 188 | 214 | 268 | 224 | 265 | 289 | 386 | 112 | 126 | 141 | 174 |
| HM Forces | 56 | 63 | 68 | 78 | 42 | 44 | 48 | 60 | 33 | 34 | 38 | 43 |
| Total | 225 | 251 | 282 | 346 | 266 | 309 | 337 | 446 | 145 | 160 | 179 | 217 |
| All industries: | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Income from employment | 3,283 | 3,653 | 4,209 | 5,055 | 3,907 | 4,391 | 5,086 | 6,024 | 1,421 | 1,614 | 1,854 | 2,170 |
| Gross profits and other trading income | 1,542 | 1,773 | 2,271 | 2,650 | 2,092 | 2,474 | 3,044 | 3,465 | 771 | 909 | 1,182 | 1,382 |
| *less* Stock appreciation | −111 | −132 | −346 | −635 | −141 | −174 | −410 | −868 | −51 | −65 | −193 | −358 |
| *less* Adjustment for financial services | −136 | −165 | −237 | −304 | −197 | −248 | −333 | −419 | −64 | −81 | −118 | −151 |
| Gross domestic product at factor cost[2] | 4,578 | 5,129 | 5,896 | 6,766 | 5,661 | 6,443 | 7,387 | 8,202 | 2,077 | 2,377 | 2,725 | 3,043 |

[1] Owing to local government reorganisation in April 1974, the 1974 figures for the North West are based on different boundaries than those for earlier years.

[2] This excludes the residual error.

## Gross domestic product by industry and type of income

TABLE 3 *(continued)*

£ million

| | Scotland | | | | Northern Ireland | | | | United Kingdom | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1971 | 1972 | 1973 | 1974 | 1971 | 1972 | 1973 | 1974 | 1971 | 1972 | 1973 | 1974 |
| Agriculture, forestry and fishing: | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Income from employment | 60 | 71 | 86 | 106 | 20 | 22 | 29 | 35 | 452 | 516 | 594 | 727 |
| Income from self-employment and other trading income | 149 | 181 | 239 | 281 | 59 | 69 | 85 | 102 | 1,030 | 1,208 | 1,584 | 1,906 |
| Total | 209 | 252 | 325 | 387 | 79 | 91 | 114 | 137 | 1,482 | 1,724 | 2,178 | 2,633 |
| Mining and quarrying: | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Income from employment | 52 | 65 | 65 | 86 | 4 | 5 | 5 | 6 | 570 | 690 | 701 | 902 |
| Gross profits and other trading income | 25 | 25 | 29 | 27 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 248 | 250 | 300 | 280 |
| Total | 77 | 90 | 94 | 113 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 818 | 940 | 1,001 | 1,182 |
| Manufacturing: | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Income from employment | 908 | 984 | 1,200 | 1,467 | 218 | 240 | 275 | 330 | 11,676 | 12,524 | 14,703 | 17,599 |
| Gross profits and trading surpluses and income from self-employment | 421 | 469 | 631 | 757 | 112 | 116 | 170 | 191 | 4,386 | 5,224 | 6,915 | 8,165 |
| Total | 1,329 | 1,453 | 1,831 | 2,224 | 330 | 356 | 445 | 521 | 16,062 | 17,748 | 21,618 | 25,764 |
| Construction: | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Income from employment | 241 | 262 | 344 | 404 | 63 | 73 | 90 | 108 | 1,983 | 2,282 | 2,848 | 3,247 |
| Gross profits and income from self-employment | 89 | 119 | 150 | 183 | 28 | 40 | 48 | 55 | 1,227 | 1,668 | 2,022 | 2,415 |
| Total | 330 | 381 | 494 | 587 | 91 | 113 | 138 | 163 | 3,210 | 3,950 | 4,870 | 5,662 |
| Gas, electricity and water: | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Income from employment | 53 | 60 | 68 | 80 | 17 | 20 | 18 | 22 | 685 | 764 | 835 | 1,001 |
| Gross profits and trading surpluses | 96 | 104 | 124 | 148 | 11 | 10 | 14 | 15 | 888 | 1,000 | 1,135 | 1,398 |
| Total | 149 | 164 | 192 | 228 | 28 | 30 | 32 | 37 | 1,573 | 1,764 | 1,970 | 2,399 |
| Transport and communication: | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Income from employment | 254 | 284 | 335 | 392 | 35 | 38 | 48 | 56 | 3,023 | 3,379 | 3,894 | 4,579 |
| Gross profits and trading surpluses and income from self-employment | 108 | 120 | 157 | 187 | 18 | 21 | 26 | 29 | 1,190 | 1,322 | 1,714 | 2,020 |
| Total | 362 | 404 | 492 | 579 | 53 | 59 | 74 | 87 | 4,213 | 4,701 | 5,608 | 6,599 |
| Distributive trades: | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Income from employment | 245 | 277 | 333 | 404 | 55 | 61 | 71 | 86 | 3,197 | 3,569 | 4,281 | 5,226 |
| Gross profits and other trading income | 214 | 243 | 296 | 328 | 53 | 61 | 73 | 82 | 2,214 | 2,570 | 3,088 | 3,438 |
| Total | 459 | 520 | 629 | 732 | 108 | 122 | 144 | 168 | 5,411 | 6,139 | 7,369 | 8,674 |
| Insurance, banking, finance and business services: | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Income from employment | 121 | 146 | 160 | 200 | 28 | 21 | 27 | 32 | 1,984 | 2,357 | 2,769 | 3,427 |
| Gross profits and other income | 78 | 89 | 130 | 130 | 15 | 18 | 27 | 30 | 1,168 | 1,433 | 1,997 | 2,002 |
| Rent | 83 | 95 | 114 | 126 | 20 | 24 | 27 | 29 | 869 | 989 | 1,204 | 1,280 |
| Total | 282 | 330 | 404 | 456 | 63 | 63 | 81 | 91 | 4,021 | 4,779 | 5,970 | 6,709 |
| Ownership of dwellings: | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Rent | 189 | 202 | 239 | 316 | 43 | 49 | 54 | 67 | 2,627 | 3,024 | 3,546 | 4,509 |
| Professional, scientific and other services: | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Income from employment | 615 | 722 | 794 | 960 | 140 | 161 | 163 | 195 | 6,666 | 7,829 | 8,542 | 10,566 |
| Gross profits and other trading income | 155 | 182 | 219 | 251 | 35 | 38 | 43 | 51 | 1,928 | 2,293 | 2,714 | 3,106 |
| Total | 770 | 904 | 1,013 | 1,211 | 175 | 199 | 206 | 246 | 8,594 | 10,122 | 11,256 | 13,672 |
| Public administration and defence: | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Income from employment: | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Civilians | 186 | 209 | 246 | 331 | 61 | 74 | 118 | 140 | 2,359 | 2,648 | 2,985 | 3,892 |
| HM Forces | 72 | 84 | 90 | 103 | 20 | 23 | 25 | 29 | 911 | 1,040 | 1,139 | 1,318 |
| Total | 258 | 293 | 336 | 434 | 81 | 97 | 143 | 169 | 3,270 | 3,688 | 4,124 | 5,210 |
| All industries: | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Income from employment | 2,806 | 3,165 | 3,722 | 4,533 | 662 | 739 | 869 | 1,040 | 33,506 | 37,598 | 43,291 | 52,494 |
| Gross profits and other trading income | 1,608 | 1,828 | 2,326 | 2,735 | 393 | 444 | 568 | 652 | 17,775 | 20,981 | 26,219 | 30,519 |
| *less* Stock appreciation | −108 | −124 | −300 | −550 | −27 | −40 | −80 | −121 | −1,076 | −1,335 | −3,180 | −6,091 |
| *less* Adjustment for financial services | −145 | −173 | −236 | −305 | −31 | −36 | −53 | −66 | −1,515 | −1,895 | −2,575 | −3,284 |
| Gross domestic product at factor cost[1] | 4,161 | 4,696 | 5,512 | 6,413 | 997 | 1,107 | 1,304 | 1,505 | 48,690 | 55,349 | 63,755 | 73,638 |

[1] This excludes the residual error.

# Consumers' Expenditure 1971-1974

TABLE 4

£ million

| | Food drink and tobacco | Housing and fuel | Durables and vehicles | Other | Total | Food drink and tobacco | Housing and fuel | Durables and vehicles | Other | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1971 | | | | | 1972 | | | | |
| North | 688 | 314 | 301 | 611 | 1,914 | 740 | 366 | 336 | 681 | 2,123 |
| Yorkshire and Humberside | 948 | 446 | 457 | 894 | 2,745 | 1,023 | 519 | 549 | 1,030 | 3,122 |
| East Midlands | 669 | 327 | 352 | 623 | 1,971 | 729 | 395 | 418 | 741 | 2,283 |
| East Anglia | 318 | 168 | 210 | 336 | 1,032 | 348 | 201 | 249 | 402 | 1,200 |
| South East | 3,550 | 2,373 | 2,158 | 4,451 | 12,533 | 3,832 | 2,748 | 2,575 | 5,097 | 14,252 |
| South West | 693 | 431 | 443 | 730 | 2,296 | 758 | 494 | 550 | 832 | 2,634 |
| West Midlands | 1,034 | 527 | 537 | 996 | 3,093 | 1,086 | 616 | 652 | 1,086 | 3,440 |
| North West | 1,390 | 748 | 636 | 1,364 | 4,138 | 1,491 | 823 | 770 | 1,534 | 4,618 |
| England | 9,290 | 5,334 | 5,094 | 10,004 | 29,722 | 10,007 | 6,162 | 6,099 | 11,403 | 33,672 |
| Wales | 534 | 269 | 266 | 503 | 1,572 | 585 | 308 | 311 | 584 | 1,788 |
| Scotland | 1,067 | 502 | 447 | 1,061 | 3,077 | 1,152 | 540 | 511 | 1,177 | 3,380 |
| Northern Ireland | 268 | 117 | 139 | 270 | 794 | 296 | 122 | 163 | 295 | 876 |
| United Kingdom | 11,159 | 6,222 | 5,946 | 11,838 | 35,165 | 12,040 | 7,133 | 7,084 | 13,459 | 39,716 |
| | 1973 | | | | | 1974[1] | | | | |
| North | 834 | 400 | 391 | 783 | 2,408 | 932 | 461 | 424 | 878 | 2,695 |
| Yorkshire and Humberside | 1,167 | 560 | 581 | 1,200 | 3,508 | 1,371 | 671 | 652 | 1,391 | 4,085 |
| East Midlands | 841 | 487 | 481 | 894 | 2,703 | 1,032 | 617 | 577 | 1,053 | 3,279 |
| East Anglia | 385 | 240 | 277 | 463 | 1,365 | 441 | 306 | 303 | 532 | 1,582 |
| South East | 4,275 | 3,132 | 2,766 | 5,728 | 15,901 | 4,896 | 3,668 | 2,934 | 6,425 | 17,923 |
| South West | 880 | 578 | 612 | 960 | 3,029 | 1,061 | 729 | 663 | 1,171 | 3,624 |
| West Midlands | 1,266 | 727 | 731 | 1,285 | 4,008 | 1,506 | 881 | 819 | 1,527 | 4,733 |
| North West | 1,671 | 910 | 878 | 1,756 | 5,215 | 1,893 | 1,072 | 931 | 1,965 | 5,861 |
| England | 11,319 | 7,033 | 6,717 | 13,069 | 38,137 | 13,132 | 8,405 | 7,303 | 14,942 | 43,782 |
| Wales | 672 | 325 | 346 | 667 | 2,010 | 780 | 374 | 373 | 775 | 2,302 |
| Scotland | 1,332 | 610 | 571 | 1,391 | 3,904 | 1,558 | 748 | 650 | 1,639 | 4,595 |
| Northern Ireland | 338 | 135 | 192 | 328 | 993 | 388 | 159 | 213 | 393 | 1,153 |
| United Kingdom | 13,660 | 8,103 | 7,826 | 15,455 | 45,044 | 15,858 | 9,687 | 8,539 | 17,748 | 51,832 |

[1] Owing to local government reorganisation in April 1974, the 1974 figures for the North, Yorkshire and Humberside, East Midlands, South East, South West, and North West are based on different boundaries than those for earlier years.

## Personal income and personal disposable income

TABLE 5

£ million

| | North | Yorkshire and Humberside | East Midlands | East Anglia | South East | South West | West Midlands | North West | Wales | Scotland | Northern Ireland | United Kingdom |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **1971** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Income from employment | 1,721 | 2,730 | 2,007 | 876 | 12,008 | 2,085 | 3,283 | 3,907 | 1,421 | 2,806 | 662 | 33,506 |
| Income from self-employment | 209 | 328 | 242 | 194 | 1,504 | 373 | 352 | 445 | 221 | 390 | 124 | 4,383 |
| Rent, dividends and net interest | 212 | 352 | 267 | 152 | 2,049 | 408 | 419 | 546 | 184 | 364 | 80 | 5,033 |
| National insurance benefits and other current grants from public authorities | 310 | 441 | 273 | 143 | 1,416 | 328 | 406 | 627 | 268 | 491 | 121 | 4,822 |
| Total personal income | 2,452 | 3,851 | 2,789 | 1,364 | 16,977 | 3,194 | 4,460 | 5,525 | 2,094 | 4,051 | 987 | 47,744 |
| *less* Taxes, etc. | 429 | 700 | 526 | 243 | 3,647 | 577 | 869 | 1,018 | 380 | 729 | 173 | 9,290 |
| Personal disposable income | 2,023 | 3,151 | 2,263 | 1,121 | 13,331 | 2,617 | 3,591 | 4,507 | 1,714 | 3,322 | 814 | 38,454 |
| **1972** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Income from employment | 1,972 | 3,063 | 2,286 | 956 | 13,413 | 2,346 | 3,653 | 4,391 | 1,614 | 3,165 | 739 | 37,598 |
| Income from self-employment | 264 | 397 | 307 | 241 | 1,895 | 470 | 421 | 540 | 271 | 472 | 147 | 5,415 |
| Rents, dividends and net interest | 231 | 374 | 287 | 161 | 2,153 | 446 | 455 | 567 | 201 | 365 | 82 | 5,321 |
| National insurance benefits and other current grants from public authorities | 382 | 540 | 336 | 169 | 1,724 | 400 | 498 | 774 | 319 | 587 | 164 | 5,894 |
| Total personal income | 2,839 | 4,374 | 3,216 | 1,527 | 19,185 | 3,662 | 5,027 | 6,272 | 2,405 | 4,589 | 1,132 | 54,228 |
| *less* Taxes, etc. | 485 | 770 | 566 | 269 | 3,849 | 666 | 921 | 1,099 | 426 | 765 | 183 | 9,999 |
| Personal disposable income | 2,354 | 3,604 | 2,650 | 1,258 | 15,336 | 2,996 | 4,106 | 5,173 | 1,979 | 3,824 | 949 | 44,229 |
| **1973** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Income from employment | 2,305 | 3,509 | 2,653 | 1,122 | 15,287 | 2,675 | 4,209 | 5,086 | 1,854 | 3,722 | 869 | 43,291 |
| Income from self-employment | 314 | 493 | 392 | 340 | 2,310 | 582 | 500 | 638 | 339 | 619 | 180 | 6,707 |
| Rent, dividends and net interest | 287 | 433 | 354 | 194 | 2,518 | 520 | 541 | 680 | 227 | 448 | 88 | 6,290 |
| National insurance benefits *plus* other current grants from public authorities | 403 | 587 | 368 | 188 | 1,907 | 450 | 544 | 834 | 360 | 670 | 176 | 6,487 |
| Total personal income | 3,309 | 5,022 | 3,767 | 1,844 | 22,022 | 4,227 | 5,794 | 7,238 | 2,780 | 5,459 | 1,313 | 62,775 |
| *less* Taxes, etc. | 609 | 918 | 684 | 341 | 4,440 | 771 | 1,075 | 1,279 | 481 | 1,017 | 206 | 11,821 |
| Personal disposable income | 2,700 | 4,104 | 3,083 | 1,503 | 17,582 | 3,456 | 4,719 | 5,959 | 2,299 | 4,442 | 1,107 | 50,954 |
| **1974** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Income from employment | 2,708 | 4,430 | 3,412 | 1,368 | 18,219 | 3,535 | 5,055 | 6,024 | 2,170 | 4,533 | 1,040 | 52,494 |
| Income from self-employment | 370 | 583 | 486 | 406 | 2,622 | 760 | 592 | 734 | 402 | 727 | 214 | 7,897 |
| Rent, dividends and net interest | 323 | 522 | 455 | 244 | 2,971 | 677 | 651 | 793 | 273 | 532 | 102 | 7,544 |
| National insurance benefits *plus* other current grants from public authorities | 496 | 715 | 451 | 230 | 2,338 | 556 | 667 | 1,027 | 442 | 780 | 214 | 7,915 |
| Total personal income | 3,897 | 6,250 | 4,804 | 2,248 | 26,150 | 5,528 | 6,965 | 8,579 | 3,287 | 6,572 | 1,570 | 75,850 |
| *less* Taxes, etc. | 781 | 1,239 | 944 | 453 | 5,746 | 1,102 | 1,413 | 1,643 | 624 | 1,342 | 268 | 15,555 |
| Personal disposable income | 3,116 | 5,011 | 3,860 | 1,795 | 20,404 | 4,426 | 5,552 | 6,936 | 2,663 | 5,230 | 1,302 | 60,295 |

[1] Owing to local government reorganisation in April 1974, the 1974 figures for the North, Yorkshire and Humberside, East Midlands, South East, South West, and North West are based on different boundaries than those for earlier years.