

EUROPEAN REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT FUND

**UK REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME  
1986-90**

Sections 1 to 6:  
United Kingdom — General



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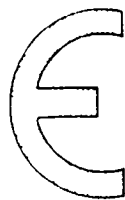
**European Regional Development Fund**

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European Regional Development Fund

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# **UK REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME 1986-90**





## UK REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME 1986-90

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## Section One

### INTRODUCTION

1.1 The fundamental aim of the Government's regional development policy - set out in this document - is to stimulate economic activity in the disadvantaged areas of the United Kingdom. For this purpose some of the disadvantaged areas of the UK have been designated by the Secretary of State for Trade and Industry as 'Assisted Areas'. Two categories of Assisted Areas have been designated Development Areas (areas with high persistent unemployment and structural weaknesses) and Intermediate Areas (where economic problems, although important are less severe than those in Development Areas) (See Annex 4). In the selection of the Assisted Areas the Government's intention was to concentrate aid in the areas of greatest need. To ensure this a wide range of criteria were considered. By far the major factor taken into account, however, was the local unemployment rate. Other factors included the industrial and economic structure of an area, the prospective growth in labour supply and the likely need for employment opportunities.

1.2 European Regional Development Fund support is currently available in respect of the Assisted Areas, for the purpose of the main instruments of regional industrial aid (Regional Selective Assistance and Regional Development Grants) and in respect of areas administered by the Highlands and Islands Development Board (HIDB) and the Development Board for Rural Wales (DBRW) some of which are not Assisted Areas.

1.3 A full description of the economic problems of the Assisted Areas is given below in section two. Generally, however, they suffer from being distant from major economic centres ('peripherality') or from the decline of traditional industries like coal, steel, shipbuilding, textiles and fishing (see Annex 7). These industries were once prime sources of employment; their decline has led to high rates of unemployment and stagnant local economies. The aim of regional aid is to assist the difficult but necessary restructuring of local economies. The UK Regional Development Programme sets out the economic difficulties of the regions and the Government's policies for alleviating these difficulties.

### Organisation

1.4 Within the framework of regional policy individual Ministers have responsibility, in their own social and economic sphere, for selecting measures to bring about the Government's objectives and allocating funds accordingly (see Annex 1). Public investment in the Assisted, HIDB and DBRW areas is then channelled through the local

authorities, government agencies and nationalised industries (See Annex 3). These bodies make individual investment decisions in accordance with agreed policies and under the jurisdiction of the Minister concerned although, of course, elected local authorities may make decisions affecting regional policy outside central government's direct control provided that they are acting within the law. However, as Ministers and public authorities plan their programmes on different regional bases, it is difficult and sometimes impossible to provide an exact correlation of forward programmes for every sector of activity on an Assisted Area basis. Annex 2 gives descriptions and maps of the various planning regions.

1.5 The regional arms of Government (such as Government department's regional organisations, development agencies, urban development corporations and various other public authorities) try to ensure that policies are sensitive to local needs and to enable the impact of policies to be closely monitored. Regional Boards (see section 6) co-ordinate departmental activities at the regional level. Where investment proposals affect the use of land, the statutory land-use planning system, operated by local authorities in their planning capacity, provides a further co-ordinating mechanism.

## Section Two

### ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL ANALYSIS

(The Tables and map referred to in this section are to be found on pages

2.1 The EC synthetic index of regional problems (Tables 1 and 2) shows the United Kingdom's Assisted Areas to be among the most disadvantaged in the nine Member States covered by the index. Of the poorer regions identified by the Commission's Second Periodic Report more than a third are in the UK and 10 of the highest ranking 30 level 2 regions on the unemployment indicator are in the UK.

2.2 The principal manifestation of the regional problem in the United Kingdom is the significant and long standing variation in unemployment rates between different regions. Throughout the last two decades unemployment has been above the national average in Scotland, Wales, Northern Ireland, and the North and North West of England. In Yorkshire and Humberside and, particularly, the West Midlands, the period has seen the emergence of unemployment rates above the national average. With rising unemployment nationally during the 1970s and 1980s, regional unemployment disparities have widened in absolute terms but, in general, they have narrowed when expressed relative to the national average. These points are supported by table 3.

2.3 Whilst regional unemployment rates illustrate the degree of the UK's regional unemployment problem, it is important to emphasise that most regions contain areas of high and low unemployment. Highest unemployment rates are usually found in the Development Areas, though Intermediate Areas also usually have unemployment rates which exceed the national average. (Tables 4 to 7.) Youth unemployment is also high in the United Kingdom (Tables 41 and 42 refer).

2.4 The increase in total unemployment has been accompanied by an increase in national, regional and local long term unemployment. As tables 8 to 11 show, the pattern of high rates of long term unemployment is closely related to that for all unemployment.

2.5 A similar picture is shown by the pattern of regional employment change. Over the period 1965-85 the fall in employment was above the national average in Scotland, Wales, and the North, the North West, Yorkshire and Humberside and the West Midlands regions of England. Since 1979 employment declines in Northern Ireland have also been faster than for the UK as a whole. Of particular importance in the most recent period, since 1979, has been the decline in manufacturing employment which fell by 4.4% nationally but by at least 5.2% p.a. in all these regions.

This represents a change from the late 1960s and 1970s when trends in manufacturing employment in most of the traditional Assisted Areas regions (Scotland, Wales, Northern Ireland, the North, the North West and Yorkshire and Humberside) were closer to the national experience. (Table 12 refers.)

2.6 Accompanying the changes in regional employment trends that have been taking place in all regions, but most noticeably in the South and Midlands, there has been a shift of manufacturing employment from the major contributions and larger cities to the smaller towns and rural areas (Table 13). The "urban/rural shift" of manufacturing employment has been accompanied by a shift of population out of urban areas. This has been the most significant change in the distribution of population over the last two decades far outweighing net inter-regional migration flows, though these continue to show net movement to the outer parts of the South East, the South West and East Anglia (Tables 14 to 18).

2.7 Overall since 1971, the female civilian labour force in Great Britain has increased while the male labour force has decreased. The North West, West Midlands, North, Yorkshire and Humberside and Scotland have fared below the national average in the 1971-84 period. Over the seven years from 1984 to 1991, the national labour force is projected to rise by around 3%, though below average rises are projected for the North, North West, West Midlands and Scotland. (Table 19.)

2.8 Historically, there have been large differences of activity rates between areas. During the 1971 to 1984 period, regional variations became less marked, although local differences continue to persist. During this interval male activity rates declined in each region, with sharpest reductions in the West Midlands, North and Wales. Female activity rates have grown, though increases have been lowest in the West Midlands and North West. Differences in overall activity rates partly reflect variations in traditional patterns of economic activity, but are also partly a consequence of regional differences in the age distribution of the population. No substantial further narrowing of the range of activity rates is projected between 1984 and 1991. (Tables 20-26).

2.9 Unlike some other Community countries, regional disparities in GDP per head have been relatively minor in the UK and, up to the mid 1970s, were tending to narrow. However, since the mid 1970s, the disparities have widened and in 1984 regional GDP per head ranged from 117% of the UK average in the South East to 78.3% in Northern Ireland. (Tables 27 and 28).

2.10 Historically, one of the major causes of regional disparities within the United Kingdom has been the concentration in particular areas and regions of industries in secular decline. Thus coal mining, textiles, shipbuilding and marine engineering and steel have been concentrated in Scotland, Wales, Northern Ireland and the North and West of England. (Table 29) However, whilst closures associated with the decline of these industries are largely responsible for the high unemployment prevailing in some particular areas, the evidence suggests that the importance of industrial structure in explaining variations in regional manufacturing employment performance declined in the late 1970s, although it has re-emerged as a factor explaining the higher rate of manufacturing employment decline in some of the traditional assisted regions in the most recent period.

2.11 Peripherality - remoteness either from urban centres or more generally from the bulk of population and economic activity - is another factor traditionally seen as contributing to regional economic disparities. Research suggests that many of the UK Assisted Area regions are peripheral in European terms and that the nature of the disadvantage conferred by peripherality is not only higher monetary transport costs but also the less tangible costs associated, for example, with obtaining market intelligence; gaining and maintaining contacts; and liaising with suppliers. (Map 1.)

2.12 Whilst industrial structure and peripherality continue to contribute to the explanation of regional economic disparities, research over the last decade or so has identified other characteristics associated with some or all of the UK's assisted regions which may help to explain continuing regional economic disparities. Innovation performance and the extent to which the entrepreneurial climate is conducive to new firm formation are now recognised to be important factors in the economic development of regions as well as countries.

2.13 Within the UK, the available evidence suggests that research and development activity is concentrated in the South East and that that region is also disproportionately likely to contain the first commercial location of significant innovations. Regional variations in the adoption of process innovations appear to be small, but there is evidence of greater variation in the adoption of product innovations. Overall, the available evidence indicates that the South East is the innovative core of the country and that, whilst variations between other regions are not great, Scotland, Wales and the North have a less favourable record and are more dependent on innovations imported from other regions. (Tables 30 to 35.)

2.14 In addition to variations in innovation performance, it appears that the economies of some of the assisted regions may be less conducive to the formation and growth of new firms in activities which are likely to lead to a net increase in regional income and employment. The evidence suggests, for example, that the buoyancy of the local economy, the availability of a healthy small firms sector in which potential entrepreneurs can obtain appropriate experience and a workforce with the necessary skills are important factors in determining the rate of new firm formation. Analysis of regional variations in the factors believed to influence the rate of new firm formation suggests that the environment is most favourable in the South East and South West and least favourable in the North. The available statistics confirm that there are indeed regional variations in the rate of new firm formation. (Table 36.)

2.15 Two well documented structural characteristics of the economies of the UK's assisted regions may contribute to these weaknesses. First, a high level of manufacturing employment is in plants which are owned and controlled by national or international companies with headquarters outside the assisted regions. Whilst it is acknowledged that the establishment of branch plants and the acquisition of local firms can bring advantages, concern has been expressed that the absence or removal of research and development activities and headquarters' functions may weaken local economies in the longer run. Second, the low proportion of managerial and professional occupations in the Midland and Northern regions and in Wales and Northern Ireland may weaken these regions' entrepreneurial capacity. (These low proportions are mirrored by commensurately higher proportions in low skilled occupations, Tables 37-40.)

#### Development Needs and Prospects

2.16 Any sustained improvement in the performance of the economies of the UK Assisted Areas over the next few years will be associated with increased capacity in existing firms to innovate and adapt to changing economic circumstances, and with an increase in the rate of new firm formation. Efforts to secure these objectives are a necessary complement to more traditional policies intended to encourage the location and expansion of plants and firms in the Assisted Areas through the provision of incentives to investment.

2.17 The need to innovate and adapt to changing economic circumstances applies not only in the long declining traditional industries but throughout the range of tradeable manufacturers and in other products which enter directly or indirectly into trade. Particular attention should be given to ensuring that the rate at which

processes and products are introduced and old ones are adapted is at least as great in the areas of need as in the more prosperous areas of the UK. In parallel, attention needs to be given to ensuring that the labour force in the areas of need is appropriately trained and sufficiently adaptable to allow full benefit to be derived from technological change. The European Social Fund has an important part to play in providing funds for the various training schemes.

2.18 To the extent that new and small firms are important sources of new jobs and of innovation, encouragement of new firm formation and of small firms generally is an important element in assisting the less prosperous regions. Devising means by which new and small firms can be encouraged in the Assisted Areas is one of the major challenges for regional policies, but some important initiatives have been undertaken already. The measures introduced under the ERDF regulation in steel, shipbuilding and textile areas and the measures introduced in fishing areas address significant weaknesses in the small firms sector. The new Regional Development Grant Scheme contains special provisions for small firms, and the English Industrial Estates Corporation, the Scottish and Welsh Development Agencies and local authorities have been active in providing small factory units.

2.19 The United Kingdom, Italian and Eire Governments have jointly put forward an agreed labour market initiative (Employment Growth into the 1990s) as a means of combating the European Community's major social problem of unemployment. The initiative concentrates on four main areas where action might be taken to stimulate economic growth and proposes a number of specific measures in the areas, which are promoting enterprise and self-employment; flexible employment patterns and conditions; training; and long-term unemployment.

2.20 None of these initiatives is likely to yield quick results. Regional prosperity cannot be achieved in the absence of national prosperity; the realistic aim of regional policy is to secure a reduction in regional disparities in employment opportunities with the longer term objective of encouraging self generating growth.





## Section Three

### DEVELOPMENT OBJECTIVES

#### Employment and Industry

3.1 The overall objective of United Kingdom regional policy is to reduce unemployment in the less favoured regions by encouraging in these areas manufacturing investment and the development of service industries, including the hotel and other tourism - related sectors which create new jobs and safeguard existing employment. In order to achieve this, it is important not only to attract industries but also to strengthen the regional and national economy by broadening the industrial base, improving efficiency and providing more productive and secure jobs. An important contribution to this latter objective is raising of the standard of infrastructure to help make the Assisted Areas more attractive to industrialists by removing constraints to development. Better infrastructure is also needed to allow existing industry to prosper and compete on equal terms with firms in other areas. Detailed descriptions of the particular problems of specific areas of the United Kingdom and the measures designed to solve them are given in the regional profiles in Sections 7-10 of the Programme.

3.2 All commercially viable projects which create new job opportunities and/or protect existing employment in the manufacturing or service industries are welcome in the Assisted Areas. Recent experience has shown that changes in the fortunes of the national economy have a more profound effect on the regions than can be achieved by regional policy, even with the assistance of the Fund. The UK government does not believe that it is either sensible or practicable to make forecasts of unemployment for several years ahead as the many uncertainties surrounding both the national and international economies rule this out. The UK does, however, make some assumptions about future levels of national unemployment for public expenditure purposes and these are detailed at Annex 8.

3.3 While the aim of regional policy is to reduce regional disparities in employment opportunities on a stable long-term basis, the UK Government does not attempt to identify particular industries as suitable for particular areas or seek actively to attract them there. The choice of location for a firm's investment within the Assisted Areas is influenced by the availability of grants under the Regional Selective Assistance and Regional Development Grants Schemes although ultimately it is a matter for a firm's own commercial judgement, taking account also of such factors as the availability of sites, building and labour, sources of material and other

supplies, transport, communications and proximity to the firm's markets.

3.4 More general considerations such as the current and prospective level of demand in the economy, the state of world trade, present and prospective levels of inflation and taxation also affect decisions on investment. In the case of Northern Ireland its peripheral location has been an inhibiting factor in the development of the local economy and has distorted both the distribution of population and economic activity within the Province. Moreover, Northern Ireland's economic position is affected by the fact that it shares a common land frontier with the Republic of Ireland, which while it shares many of Northern Ireland's economic drawbacks, provides an extremely competitive range of tax and other incentives.

#### Agriculture

3.5 Agriculture plays an important part in the economic welfare of the Assisted Areas. The industry needs a high standard of infrastructure, particularly good communications, water and electricity supplies, to promote efficient production and marketing. The great majority of the United Kingdom's "Less Favoured Areas" (LFAs) lie within the Assisted Areas (map 5 at Annex 4). These areas therefore also benefit from the special help provided to farmers under the Community's LFA Directive and recently agreed structures regulation. These provide direct assistance through grants to enable farmers in the LFA's, inter alia, to diversify their business into on-farm tourism and craft industry (See Annex 7).

#### Fishing

3.6 Fishing is a basic industry in numerous communities of widely varying size. Many of these communities are dependent for their economic survival on fishing and its ancillary occupations, and on fish processing. In addition to the investment required for the necessary restructuring of the industry, a high standard of infrastructure, particularly communications, is essential for the effective operation of the industry.

#### Tourism

3.7 It is the Government's policy to promote the development of tourism wherever good prospects for it exist. Its main objectives are to secure the maximum number of job opportunities in the industry and to encourage a wider dispersal of tourists throughout the country, particularly to those areas capable of attracting more visitors and with levels of high unemployment. Its policy is also to encourage a lengthening of the tourist season, so as to create more all year job opportunities and

to improve and extend the level of training in the industry.

3.8 There is a growing trend towards short-stay and weekend holidays within the UK. The greater accessibility of tourist attractions by private and public transport has also led to an increase in day-trip visitors from both within and outside the regions. Round trips of 200-300 kilometres in a day can now be regarded as quite feasible since road improvements have reduced travelling times.

3.9 There is a demand for activity-based facilities: sports and recreation, and cultural attractions such as museums, art galleries, theatres and concert halls. Such facilities are often essential to developing and encouraging tourism, particularly in 'non-traditional' tourist areas. Projects which promote industrial heritage, too, are having an increasing impact on tourism and also help to expand the employment base of industrial areas. The UK's weather is not as reliable as that of some other parts of the Community, so attractions which may be enjoyed regardless of the weather must be developed. Investment in leisure and recreation projects has a direct benefit to tourism, while also providing facilities for local people and attracting inward investment by improving the living and working conditions of the area.

3.10 In Northern Ireland, tourism has a corresponding role in the stimulation of economic activity and the provision of employment, especially in areas where the scope for industrial development is limited.

#### The Contribution of Infrastructure

3.11 To maintain the efficiency of existing industry, provide opportunities for growth, and attract new manufacturing and service industries to an area, there must be an adequate supply of sites suitable for development with basic services such as water, sewerage, gas, electricity and rail or road access either available or provided soon. Longer distance communications by road, rail, air, ports and telecommunications as well as local links to the main systems are also important. In many urban areas especially, existing infrastructure is not only old and outworn but inadequate for present needs let alone expansion. In addition to these basic services the tourist industry requires additional infrastructures essential to its development, namely for conference facilities, recreational, cultural and other entertainment activities. The provision of infrastructure by a wide range of bodies therefore remains of vital importance and a high level of investment in modern services and infrastructure is continuing despite current economic constraints. (Current priorities for infrastructure investment are also described

in Section 5.7 - 5.9 and in the Regional Profiles of Sections 7-10.)

### Training

3.12 Government policies towards training play a significant role in regional policy through activities aimed at ensuring that development in the Assisted Areas is not impeded by a lack of manpower with the relevant skills. The assistance provided by the Government and its agencies is described in Section 4.

### Changes in Regional Policy

3.13 Since first taking office in May 1979 the Government has kept its regional policies under constant review in the light of experience gained during the previous years, and their overall economic policy objectives. Some interim changes were introduced in 1980 and 1982, and in December 1983 the Government issued a White Paper on "Regional Industrial Development" (Cmd 9111) which proposed more radical changes in the system of regional assistance. As a result of these reviews and wide ranging consultation with industry and local authorities, the Government concluded that a strong regional policy, based on providing special assistance to industries in the depressed areas designated by the Secretary of State for Trade and Industry (assisted areas), was still very much needed. However, in order to improve cost-effectiveness the policy should concentrate more heavily on assisting industrial investment that directly helped to create and retain employment in the assisted areas. The new policy and assisted areas designated by the Secretary of State were announced in November 1984.

3.14 The major changes in the revised structure of regional industrial incentives affect the Assisted Areas map and the Regional Development Grant system. The structure of the assisted areas was reduced from 3 to 2 tiers and they now consist of:

- a. Development Areas, eligible for regional development grants at 15% and for selective assistance;
- b. Intermediate Areas, eligible for selective assistance only.

The new map covers some 35% of Great Britain's 1983 working population - Development Areas 15.5% - with parts of the West Midlands being included for the first time. The Development Areas are now those areas of highest persistent unemployment. This Regional Development Programme relates to the assisted areas with effect from 29 November 1984, and also to other areas under the Highlands and Islands Development Board and the Development Board for Rural

Wales, which although not Assisted Areas for UK Regional Aid purposes do fall within the framework described in Section 1 of this programme.

3.15 The UK Government revised its regional industrial policy in November 1984. One of the main intentions was to make the policy more cost-effective in meeting the objectives of reducing regional disparities on a stable long term basis. Although expenditure on regional aid has been reduced in line with the Government's aim of reducing public expenditure, it is still a significant amount estimated at some £550m in the current UK financial year 1 April 1986 - 31 March 1987. This emphasis on cost-effectiveness has been directed at the following savings: a) limiting the amount of grant paid for capital intensive projects which do not create any additional employment or which may even reduce existing employment (Regional Development Grants); b) excluding projects which merely result in the transfer of existing jobs from one part of the country to another (Regional Selective Assistance) ; c) seeking to exclude projects which would risk the displacement of local competitors (Regional Development Grants) and d) reducing the Assisted Areas map to two tiers by abolishing Special Development Areas enabling a simpler, less costly policy (Regional Development Grants). All these factors were taken into account when the UK Regional Aid schemes were revised in November 1984.

Whilst economic analysis suggests that some 30,000 net additional jobs were created in the Assisted Areas in the 1960s as a result of the application of regional industrial policies it is unlikely in the 1970s and 1980s that new jobs have been created at much more than half this rate. These estimates are of net additional jobs attributable to regional industrial policy and as such are quite distinct from estimates of the gross jobs directly associated with projects in receipt of support. Measures of gross jobs need to be adjusted to take account of those jobs which would have been created without support and of jobs indirectly created in order to provide useful information on the success or failure of regional policy.

#### 4 - MEASURES FOR DEVELOPMENT

4.1 United Kingdom regional policy measures apply to all the Assisted Areas of Great Britain (England, Scotland and Wales) and the whole of Northern Ireland. Northern Ireland, because of its special problems, has the highest priority for ERDF support in respect of eligible industrial and service projects. Great Britain has two categories of Assisted Areas; Development Areas and Intermediate Areas. Eligible industrial and service projects in Development Areas, where both Regional Development Grants and Regional Selective Assistance are available, have a higher priority for ERDF support than similar projects in Intermediate Areas where only Regional Selective Assistance is available. In the case of infrastructure projects in the United Kingdom, all areas eligible for ERDF aid (including areas administered by the Highland and Islands Development Board in Scotland and the Development Board for Rural Wales) have equal priority for ERDF support.

4.2 There are five broad groups of measures in the United Kingdom designed to help provide new jobs in the regionally aided areas:

- (a) measures which encourage the re-location and growth of manufacturing and service industries;
- (b) measures to encourage the growth of the tourist industry and the development of tourism through both commercial and public sector investments;
- (c) provision of infrastructure to support industrial investments including those essential to the growth of tourism;
- (d) schemes and policies with a specific local impact on both industry and infrastructure provision;
- (e) other related sectoral policies and programmes which assist the development of regionally aided areas.

#### (a) INDUSTRIAL POLICY

4.3 The Government's policy is to create the conditions in which business can prosper. The policy has two main strands. One is the maintenance of a firm financial framework, primarily directed at the control of inflation (down sharply from its 1980 peak) to lower costs and improve competitiveness, and the second, is a range of policies to achieve a more flexible and competitive market economy. Examples of the latter policies include:-

- a) reward of enterprise and strengthening of incentives by reduction and simplification of taxes;

- b) improvement of competition through removing obstacles to free functioning of markets and reducing the role of the state through privatisation etc;
- c) the removal of unnecessary controls and administrative burdens on business.

4.4 In addition the Government gives limited direct financial assistance to help industry to adapt and compete. Selective support is available to encourage high risk innovatory projects in companies and collaborative research particularly into new technologies. The Government also supports schemes to encourage awareness and application of new technologies and key skills, the encouragement of best practice and the exploitation of UK technology. Support of this kind is available to companies throughout the United Kingdom and across different industrial sectors.

4.5 A direct stimulus to industry can also be given by the Scottish and Welsh Development Agencies, the Development Board for Rural Wales and the Highlands and Islands Development Board, whose functions include furthering economic development, the provision, maintenance or safeguarding of employment and the promotion of industrial efficiency and international competitiveness. Since September 1982 the stimulus for industrial development in Northern Ireland has been provided by the Industrial Development Board - which operates under the aegis of the Department of Economic Development. The small firms sector remains the responsibility of the Northern Ireland Local Enterprise Development Unit.

#### Measures for Manufacturing Industry

4.6 The United Kingdom Government offers incentives, some automatic and others discretionary, to encourage industry either to establish new projects or to expand existing operations in the Assisted Areas and Northern Ireland; but there is no machinery to direct industry or commerce to the Assisted Areas or to Northern Ireland.

4.7 The main industrial measures available in the Assisted Areas of Great Britain and Northern Ireland comprise :  
Regional Development Grants (Northern Ireland equivalent : Standard Capital Grants and Regional Selective Assistance (Northern Ireland equivalent : Selective Financial Assistance)).

#### a) Regional Development Grants and Standard Capital Grants (NI).

Under the revised scheme introduced on 29 November 1984, Regional Development Grant (RDG) is payable to projects which create new jobs in Development Areas. Once a project has been approved, the grant payable is calculated as the

higher of either : 15% of eligible capital expenditure towards new assets (subject to a limit of £10,000 for each job created for projects carried out by undertakings employing over 200 people) or £3000 for each net new job created (subject to a limit of 40% of initial investment for manufacturing projects and certain service projects undertaken by manufacturers).

In Northern Ireland, the Standard Capital Grants Scheme, which is a counterpart of the previous Regional Development Grant Scheme in Great Britain, was reviewed in 1984. In view of the different economic circumstances prevailing in this area, the Scheme's conditions were largely retained, but in March 1985 the rate of grant was reduced in a bid to make it more cost-effective.

b) Regional Selective Assistance and Selective Financial Assistance (NI).

Regional Selective Assistance is available throughout the Assisted Areas (and equivalent Selective Financial Assistance in Northern Ireland) for projects by manufacturing and service industries. This normally takes the form of a grant based on the capital expenditure costs of the project, and on the numbers of jobs to be created or maintained, although other form of assistance are also available, including loans in very exceptional cases. Grant will not normally be available for simple relocation projects except in Northern Ireland. Assistance is also available towards training costs where the training is an essential part of a project which qualifies for selective assistance and which has a new technology element. The amount of assistance is negotiable and represents the minimum necessary for a project to proceed. Regional Selective Assistance can also take the form of a guarantee against exchange losses for loans from the ECSC, up to a maximum of £500,000 for each supported project.

- c) the provision of factories in advance of specific orders from tenants or purchasers, at full market rents;
- d) assistance with the transfer of employees and training in general skills.

The measures applicable in Great Britain are described in greater detail in Annex 5 and in Section 10 for Northern Ireland. Because of its special problems a greater range of assistance is available in Northern Ireland than that available in Great Britain. Within Great Britain assistance is significantly greater in Development Areas than in the Intermediate Areas.



The United Kingdom Government proposes to submit a National Programme of Community Interest, under Articles 10-12 of Council Regulation (EEC) 1787/84, for co-financing of the Regional Aid Schemes (RDG and RSA) in Great Britain.

#### Dispersal and location of Government work

4.8 In May 1979 the newly elected Government stated its intention of reviewing the programme of dispersing Civil Service posts announced by the previous Government in July 1974 from which 25,000 posts remained to be dispersed. A modified programme for the dispersal of nearly 6,000 posts from London was announced in 1979. The revised programme involves the dispersal of over 2,000 posts from the Ministry of Defence and the Overseas Development Administration to the Glasgow area; 1,250 posts (mainly from the Health and Safety Executive) to Merseyside; and 1,850 Manpower Services Commission posts to Sheffield. The balance was made up of ongoing dispersals from the previous programme. The revised programme is in the Government's view the most the country can afford. It recognises the needs of the Development Areas of Glasgow and Merseyside, and has regard to Civil Service efficiency as a whole. By November 1985, nearly 75% of the posts in the revised programme had been dispersed, and it is estimated that the programme should be completed within the following 2/3 years.

4.9 There is unlikely to be any major dispersal initiative in the foreseeable future, although there may be some instances where some relocation is desirable. These will be considered on their merits in the light of the need to contain public expenditure, the needs of the regions and the relevant operation. The same criteria will apply to the location of any new Government work.

#### Provision of Industrial Premises ('Advance Factories')

4.10 The Government is continuing its long-standing policy of providing industrial and commercial premises in advance of specific orders from potential occupiers in the Assisted Areas. The Programme's main purpose remains that of providing accommodation for industry and commerce of a type and in those localities where the private sector is not prepared to invest in this activity. The Agencies undertaking this development programme on behalf of central government are in England the English Industrial Estates Corporation, in Scotland the Scottish Development Agency and the Highlands and Islands Development Board. In Wales the programme is undertaken by the Welsh Development Agency and the Development Board for Rural Wales. Over the past 5 years the development programme has concentrated on the provision of small units for small and start up businesses. Demand for these small units has been high and nearly all have been let within a short time from completion. More recently the Agencies have been developing some larger units

and specialised units for industries engaged in new technologies.

4.11 The UK government sees a need for this programme to continue for the foreseeable future, because of the continuing reluctance of the private sector to invest in this kind of activity. Without the programme other schemes of assistance aimed at encouraging employers to set-up, re-locate or expand in depressed areas would be less successful because there would be a shortage of modern industrial accommodation for these firms. The level of support for investment, provided by such general schemes of regional assistance as Regional Development Grant and Regional Selective Assistance, is not in itself high enough to encourage the necessary level of investment in modern industrial and commercial buildings.

4.12 After some initial success when the Agencies attracted substantial investment from the private sector in joint venture activities, there has been virtually no further private sector investment in these joint ventures for the past 2 or 3 years. It appears that private sector institutions are no longer prepared to make this sort of investment, even in the least depressed parts of the assisted areas, unless they are heavily subsidised or the Government guarantees that they will earn a commercial rate of return on their investment.

4.13 Factory provision also forms part of the industrial assistance measures of the New Towns and of the Local Authorities, and, in rural areas of England, of the Development Commission (acting through English Estates). Local authorities mainly provide small trading units, often by converting unused existing large factories and warehouses. These cheaper premises are let at lower rental levels than new units and thereby provide opportunities for small and new enterprises with limited financial resources. The local authority involvement has been usually in very small units (50-200 m<sup>2</sup>) to meet local demand.

4.14 In Northern Ireland, factory provision is regarded as an integral part of the industrial development drive. Advance industrial premises are constructed to varying sizes. The smaller units largely provide premises for clients of the Local Enterprise Development Unit.

#### Other Factory Building

4.15 During the period 1986-90, the Government will continue to sell existing holdings of land so that businesses can build their own factories and continue to respond to demand for factory extensions by existing tenants. The scale of this building is hard to predict and will depend on the market demand assessed by the Agencies year by year. Whilst the Government Agencies will continue

to build premises to the specific order of prospective occupants, they will also continue to give high priority to building in advance of specific demand in order to provide premises that will attract new industries to certain depressed locations. The Government foresees a steady commitment of public funds to providing industrial premises over the next 3 or 4 years, but it is continuing to examine ways of interesting the private sector in investing directly in industrial and commercial development in the depressed areas or joining with the Development Agencies in joint ventures for this purpose. The UK Government is also examining ways of making the programmes more self financing by increasing income from rents and factory sales.

#### (b) TOURISM POLICY

4.16 The main responsibility for promoting the development of tourism in England, Scotland and Wales lies with the three statutory national tourist boards set up under the Development of Tourism Act, 1969. Each is required to encourage the provision and improvement of tourism amenities and facilities within its own country in accordance with the arrangements and policy objectives set by Department of Employment. Financial assistance is available, under Section 4 of the Act, in the form of grants or loans, to encourage capital tourism projects which meet the Boards' selective criteria. Since July 1982 this assistance has been available in all parts of Great Britain and is available to both public and private sector projects. Similar schemes of assistance are administered by the Department of Economic Development in Northern Ireland, by the Highlands and Islands Development Board in Scotland and the Council for Small Industries in Rural Areas (COSIRA) in England. Further details of these schemes are given in Annex 5. Tourism and leisure projects in the Assisted Areas may also qualify for assistance under Section 7 of the Industrial Development Act 1982.

#### (c) THE PROVISION OF INFRASTRUCTURE

4.17 The responsibility for providing infrastructure within the UK and its Assisted Areas has, in general, been placed upon a series of single purpose sectoral agencies, though telecommunications is of an exception. Indeed, the 1974 reform of local government in England and Wales increased this sectoral specialisation by creating separate regional water and regional health authorities. This change also kept the local authorities with responsibilities divided between districts and counties. Consequently there are no powerful all-purpose regional or local authorities in England and Wales. (The differences in Scotland and Northern Ireland are noted in Sections 9 and 10.)

4.18 Most of the infrastructure operators have sub-divided the country into regions and delegated considerable

management responsibilities to their respective regional boards and authorities. However, these operational regions vary widely in number and configuration, as illustrated by the appended maps. Regionalisation of these services has also been accompanied by sectoral requirements to produce fully justified capital investment programmes, usually comprising a one year capital plan and a five year medium term programme. The central approval of capital programmes, combined with overall authority for annual capital allocations, ensures that individual development schemes are carefully vetted against specific sectoral criteria. Within these sectoral assessments regional priorities are effected through differential capital allocations to the regional authorities. There is also much contact between the various agencies at operational level over the preparation of detailed investment programmes.

4.19 The main general infrastructure services fall into three groups (other types of infrastructure are of course important in specific locations):

- (i) Communications (telecommunications, roads, railways, ports, airports, waterways and ferries);
- (ii) Energy and Water Services (electricity, gas, water and sewage);
- (iii) Local land and building supplies (industrial sites, advance factories, land clearance).

4.20 The agencies providing these services, their powers and their role in regional development are described in more detail in Annex 6. The description which follows serves to highlight their importance in regional development. Individual development measures and sub-regional programmes and budgets, where available, are presented in Sections 7-10.

4.21 Telecommunications: British Telecom Plc's exclusive privilege of running public telecommunication systems has been removed and new arrangements for licensing telecommunications operators were introduced as a result of the Telecommunications Act 1984. In its capacity as a public telecommunications operator, British Telecom Plc now faces competition from Mercury Communications, which has been licensed to provide services (as it expands) throughout the country, and from local broadband cable systems as they are established and from the establishment of two national cellular radio systems. All these systems are designated as public telecommunication systems. Also licensed as a public telecommunications operator is the Kingston-upon-Hull City Council, which provides telecommunication services within the licensed area. A modernisation programme to digitalise the network is well underway.

4.22 British Telecom Plc still retains a dominant position in the market and is obliged by its licence to provide a universal service throughout the country. In fulfilling its licence obligations it is taking major steps to upgrade its network. Existing trunk and local exchanges and their transmission links (junction cables, coaxial trunk cables, microwave radio routes) will be progressively converted to digital working as rapidly as possible. This integrated digital network will be capable of providing public switched telephone service, packet, message and circuit services. Within these overall priorities of providing an efficient national service linking all parts of the country equally effectively to the telephone system, ERDF grants have enabled locally important schemes in the Assisted Areas to go ahead earlier than internally generated resources would normally have allowed.

4.23 In the early stages of its development, Mercury has aimed directly at business users and has established a trunk network of optical fibre cable loops serving London and major cities, offering high speed communications, both domestically and internationally. Switched telephone services for large customers began in May 1986. The provision of services to smaller business users and residential subscribers later in 1986 and expansion of the network are planned. The new generation of local broadband cable systems will concentrate initially on television services but will have the capability of diversification into the provision of a wider range of telecommunication services.

4.24 Roads: As with telecommunications, the primary objective of the trunk road programme (run in England and Wales by the Department of Transport, in Scotland by the Scottish Development Department, and in Northern Ireland by the Department of the Environment) is the effective linking of all regions to the national trunk road and motorway network. Priority is given to roads which assist economic recovery, improve the environment or enhance road safety. Allied to the trunk roads is the local road network which is the responsibility of local highway authorities, with some financial support from Central Government. In Northern Ireland the Department of the Environment is responsible for local roads. ERDF grant aid has been very important in improving access to and within industrial estates and industrial areas and in providing access to isolated parts of the Assisted Areas.

4.25 Railways : The British Railways Board has directed the majority of its infrastructure investment towards developing links with the different regions of the country. The creation of modern, efficient, connections into the high-speed Inter City network is receiving particular attention, whilst further major expenditure is planned to modernise that network itself. Consequently, much of the

investment which benefits Assisted Areas takes place beyond those areas. There will, however, also be a continuing need for ERDF assistance for schemes producing a purely local or regional benefit.

Track rationalization and resignalling will be important to ensuring that there continues to be an efficient rail system. Station improvements are important to improving rail's image for both investment and tourist purposes. The Northern Ireland Railways Co Ltd, which is responsible for railway services in Northern Ireland, will continue its programme to improve track, signalling and rolling stock.

4.26 Ports: Nearly two fifths of the volume of Britain's seaborne foreign trade is now with other European Community countries - almost double the proportion of a decade ago. As an island state involved in realigning our main trading link with the rest of the Community, port investment is necessary to ensure the efficient movement of exports and imports, which are still very substantially seaborne. Current port investment reflects both the need to modernise cargo handling methods and to meet developing customer needs and trading funds. Several of the main ports are located in the Assisted Areas and their development will directly contribute to the development of these areas.

4.27 Airports: The Government has maintained a consistent policy of encouraging the maximum use of the airports outside the London system to meet demand arising in the regions. Such developments benefit passengers to and from the regions by providing them with air links at local airports. Thriving regional airports also provide direct and indirect employment in the regions and benefit local industry by providing convenient air services for businessmen and local air freight services. Manchester International Airport is designated as a Gateway International Airport for long-haul services and is expected to develop as a regional hub airport. In Scotland, all services help to keep open the access to island and peripheral areas and in Northern Ireland, air services are of prime importance in helping to overcome the regions geographical isolation. ERDF assistance will be essential in ensuring the full potential is achieved of those airports both within and nearby, but serving the Assisted Areas.

4.28(a) Inland Waterways: Inland water transport has for many decades been the recipient of a lower level of financial support relative to other forms of transport. Recent ERDF grant aid has already helped to improve part of the inland waterway network.

(b) Ferries: It is vital to the economies of island areas that there should continue to be an efficient ferry service. Substantial investment on the ferry fleet and ferry

terminals has been incurred in recent years and further investment will be necessary in the period to 1990.

4.29 Electricity: Much of the investment in the electricity industry occurs in large units, such as for new generating stations, and these costs are well in excess of the supportive grants at present available from ERDF. Nevertheless, there are locally important schemes to provide improved power supplies - for example, provision of new supply to industrial areas and submarine cable links to island areas - where ERDF assistance can play a valuable part.

4.30 Gas: The British Gas Corporation and its successor company will continue to seek new business opportunities for expanding the gas supply system, including the reinforcement of existing piped supplies which provides for new loads to be supplied, in the Assisted Areas, thus complimenting regional policy. ERDF assistance will continue to advance timing and improve the viability of such schemes.

4.31 Water and sewage: The territories of the Regional Water Authorities (RWAs) in England and Wales have been defined to cover river basin catchment areas. At present they are charged with managing all aspects of the water cycle including flood alleviation, land drainage, water supply, sewage disposal and water pollution control. Within the Assisted Areas these authorities have inherited a backlog of obsolete, over-used and non-existent sewage facilities and serious river pollution. In some areas lack of water supply, flood alleviation and drainage are also major restraints to industrial development. ERDF grant aid will continue to be needed to improve the whole range of water authority services in the Assisted Areas. The Government is committed to the conversion of the RWA's into public limited companies, and their flotation on the Stock Exchange. The privatised water authorities will retain all the existing functions of the TWA's except that the financing and co-ordination of land drainage and flood protection will be done through special public bodies. In Scotland, water and sewage are the responsibility of the Regional and Islands Councils, and there are no plans for this responsibility to be transferred to the private sector. Similarly, in Northern Ireland responsibility for water and sewage will remain with the Department of the Environment (NI).

4.32 Industrial sites: These play an obvious part in ensuring that the areas concerned are ready to take advantage of any investment opportunities which may arise. Considerable ERDF grant aid for industrial site development has been channelled already into the provision of on-site services, access roads and smaller workshop units. A wide variety of centrally and locally financed agencies are

involved in estate development. The agencies involved are described elsewhere in this chapter.

4.33 Derelict Land Reclamation: Central Government grants are available both to local authorities and other public sector bodies for the reclamation of derelict land for the purpose of bringing it into use or improving its appearance. The majority of reclamation schemes are in the Assisted Areas and Derelict Land Clearance Areas where grants are available at the rate of 100% of the net loss for local authorities and 80% for other public bodies. In Scotland reclamation of derelict land is the responsibility of the respective Development Agency and the total cost is borne by the Exchequer. In Wales the reclamation of derelict land is the responsibility of the Welsh Development Agency which provides grant-aid at a rate of 100% for local authority schemes and 80% of eligible costs for private sector schemes. Since 1981 a greater awareness of the role which land reclamation can play in urban policy, particularly through encouraging private sector activity has resulted in current priorities which emphasise the need for reclamation to bring about the re-use of urban land, especially inner city land and its disposal wherever possible for subsequent private sector development for industry, commerce and housing. This not only stimulates private sector investment but by providing land for development also relieves pressure on the green belt and the countryside. Although the current rate of annual reclamation with the aid of grant is running at 1,300 hectares the 1982 Survey of Derelict Land in England showed that 45,700 hectares were derelict and there is strong evidence that the creation of new dereliction through the decline of old industries is at least matching the current rate of reclamation.

4.34 New Town Development: Normal town development is the product of co-operative working between the building industry, the infrastructure agencies and the local authorities. In the Assisted Areas New Town Development Corporations have frequently been used as growth points, although current priorities have changed so that a similar approach is now being used also to resuscitate central urban areas.

#### (d) LOCALLY SPECIFIC POLICIES

##### New Towns

4.35 Since 1946, 28 New Towns have been designated in Great Britain and 4 in Northern Ireland. In 17 of these a Development Corporation remains as a public agency with special powers dedicated to achieving rapid development and growth, through public and private investment, although in certain cases neighbouring Development Corporations have been merged to provide unified management. Of the 17 towns with Development Corporations, 11 are located in the



Assisted Areas. Responsibility for planning and development of New Towns lies with individual New Town Development Corporations but is subject to Ministerial control and direction. In an increasing number of cases the purposes of New town designation have been achieved and Development Corporations have been wound up with, in most cases, housing and community related assets being conferred to the local authorities and residual commercial assets passing to the Commission for New Towns. In England some 11 Development Corporations have now been wound up and a further 5 should be dissolved by 1988. The remaining 5 Corporations in England and Wales are expected to be wound up by the late 1980s or shortly after, but in Scotland the 5 Development Corporations are likely to continue into the 1990s. In Northern Ireland residual new town matters are the responsibility of the Department of the Environment (NI).

4.36 Amongst other activities the New Towns make sites available to incoming firms and also build factories for immediate occupation. The ability of New Towns to provide generous opportunities for new and diverse employment together with housing and associated economic and social infrastructure has helped to make them attractive growth centres. The Government's policy is to attract the maximum private investment to the remaining New Towns with the public sector providing only the essential investment in infrastructure and facilities to complete the town and enable it to be a self-sufficient community which can generate its own growth.

#### Urban areas policy

4.37 Many of the older urban areas face exceptionally severe problems of structural economic change and high unemployment. Manufacturing employment has declined fastest in the conurbations and larger cities and towns, adding to the problems of multiple deprivation, physical dereliction, social stress and poor housing which many such areas have long experienced. The Government's urban policy has 4 broad objectives:

- i. to improve employment prospects in the inner cities, by increasing both job opportunities and the ability of those who live there to compete for them;
- ii. to reduce the number of derelict sites and vacant buildings;
- iii. to strengthen the social fabric of the inner city and encourage self-help;
- iv. to reduce the number of people in acute housing stress.

4.38 A number of Government programmes make a contribution to these objectives. The Urban Programme assists selected

local authorities which face exceptional problems resulting from structural economic and social changes affecting the inner cities and other areas of urban deprivation. Its role is to encourage local authorities to develop a co-ordinated approach and an action programme to tackle the problems of their inner areas; to work with the private and voluntary sectors; to involve other agencies including Central Government departments; to develop new and more cost effective solutions to problems; and to promote and encourage economic activity, enterprise and private investment. This final objective has been specifically reinforced since 1982 by the introduction of Urban Development Grant (UDG) which aims to promote the economic and physical regeneration of inner urban areas by encouraging private sector investment. Grant is available for capital investment projects which would not go ahead without some public sector assistance but which, with that assistance, are commercially viable and help to deal with urban deprivation. The Partnership and Programme Authority arrangements, in which public authorities join together to plan and implement local inner area programmes, continue in simplified and streamlined form.

4.39 The Urban Programme allocates additional resources to priority local authorities. These amount to £338m in 1985/86 in England. All expenditure is supported by 75% Central Government grant. Urban Programme provision is £32.8m for Scotland and £25.2m for Wales but these figures are not directly comparable with the English figure since the Scottish and Welsh development agencies, which have their own provision, undertake much of the physical and economic regeneration work that is funded through the Urban Programme in England. In Wales the Urban Programme is administered separately from England although it has the same fundamental objectives. Even though there are no partnership or programme authorities, resources are concentrated on the eight designated districts and those areas displaying the greatest evidence of social need and urban deprivation.

4.40 In order to improve the co-ordination of the government programmes which contribute to urban policy in the Partnership Areas, 5 City Action Teams have been set up. There is one team for the London Partnership Areas of Hackney, Islington and Lambeth and separate teams for the Partnership Areas of Birmingham, Liverpool, Manchester/Salford and Newcastle/Gateshead. Each team consists of the Regional Directors of the Departments of the Environment, Employment/Manpower Services Commission and Trade and Industry. They are working together with local authorities and the private sector to develop and implement their Departments' policies and programmes, ensuring that action is well related to local needs.

4.41 In Scotland over the last five years, a new feature of assistance to the regions has been the development of various types of area initiative. These started with task force operations in Glengarnock and Clydebank and with the Glasgow Eastern Area Renewal project (all in Strathclyde Region). Further details of local area initiatives are given in the profiles in Section 9. Initiatives have been established for Arbroath, Dundee, Coatbridge, Inverclyde, Motherwell, Kilmarnock, Bathgate and consideration is being given to initiatives for other areas. The SDA has been at the forefront in developing area-based projects in liaison with local authorities, other public bodies and the private sector. Such initiatives recognise the fact that in many hard hit areas investment incentives must be coupled with environmental recovery, the preparation of sites, improved transport networks, the fostering of small businesses and a strong impetus in promotion in order to achieve economic growth. This type of work will be an important and developing element in regional policy in future.

4.42 In London and Merseyside docklands the Government decided in 1980 that the existing arrangements could not meet the exceptional problems of dereliction. It therefore set up Urban Development Corporations to pursue the regeneration of these areas with the necessary single-minded determination. The powers of Urban Development Corporations were based on those of the New Town Development Corporations including powers of planning, land assembly and disposal, environment improvement, housing and the provision of infrastructure. £67m has been provided for the two Urban Development Corporations' programmes for 1985/86.

4.43 As a separate and entirely new initiative the Government announced in the 1980 Budget its intention to set up a number of experimental Enterprise Zones to test how far industrial and commercial activity could be encouraged by the removal of a number of fiscal burdens and the relaxation and straightforward administration of certain statutory controls. The package of measures includes exemption from local rates and development land tax (now abolished); 100% allowances against tax for capital expenditure on industrial and commercial building and a radical relaxation of planning controls. The first eleven enterprise zones (in Belfast, Clydebank, Corby, Dudley, Hartlepool, Isle of Dogs (London), Newcastle/Gateshead, Salford/Trafford, Speke (Liverpool), Swansea and Wakefield) were set up between June 1981 and April 1982. A monitoring study of the first eleven zones was carried out by consultants on behalf of the Government and copies of their reports, culminating in a final 'Year Three Report' in January 1984, have been sent to the Commission.

4.44 In July 1982 the Government announced its intention to establish additional Enterprise Zones across the country. Subsequently a further fourteen zones have been established.

These are located at Glanford, Middlesbrough, N E Lancashire, N W Kent, Rotherham, Scunthorpe, Telford, Wellingborough and Workington in England; Delyn and Milford Haven in Wales, Invergordon and Tayside in Scotland; and Londonderry in Northern Ireland.

4.45 The Department of Environment published a report in July 1985 summarising activity in the enterprise zones in Autumn 1984 excluding those in Northern Ireland ('Enterprise Zone Information 1983-1984'). A copy has been sent to the Commission.

#### LOCAL ECONOMIC INITIATIVES

4.46 In order to increase the economic and employment potential of their area, many local authorities and particularly those in the Assisted and Inner Urban Areas, are engaged in the supply of sites and premises for sale or lease to industrialists. Some authorities also offer a loan service.

4.47 An increasing number of local authorities have also started co-operating with their local business community to establish Local Enterprise Agencies. These aim to offer information and expert advice to new and existing employers (particularly small businesses) about the local opportunities and services which are available.

4.48 The government believes that local authorities have a legitimate and valuable role to play in helping local firms within the context of nationally determined regional and sectoral priorities. In recognition of this role, the Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1982 introduced a number of measures to improve and clarify the existing statutory basis for these activities. Notably, it extended the local authorities' powers to offer loans to private firms at commercial interest rates for the purchase or lease of land, for the carrying out of works on land, or for the erection of buildings. It also confirmed that their legal right to spend without Central Government approval, up to the product of a 2p rate for the benefit or improvement of their area, included the power to assist local businesses and industries.

#### Rural areas policy

4.49 Today two main and inter-related sets of problems beset rural areas:

- i. inadequate employment opportunities especially for young people, brought about by the decline in agricultural employment and the lack of alternative jobs; and
- ii. poor and declining services and facilities brought

about by a number of factors including outward migration, economies of scale, policy decisions, resource constraints and market forces.

The provision of extra jobs not only tackles the unemployment problem but increases aggregate income and demand and encourages the provision of services and facilities.

4.50 In England, under the Miscellaneous Financial Provisions Act 1983, the Development Commission is the principal Government Agency responsible for promoting the economic prosperity and social well-being of rural areas. Most of its aid is concentrated in its priority areas known as Rural Development Areas. In the case of Wales, the Government has established the Development Board for Rural Wales which is responsible for alleviating the particular economic and social development problems of rural mid-Wales and possesses special powers to aid industry in the area. In Scotland, the Highlands and Islands Development Board has a similar range of powers to further the economic and social development of the Highlands and Islands which in the past have suffered from depopulation. The Scottish Development Agency operates special schemes to encourage economic development in the rest of rural Scotland.

#### (e) OTHER SECTORAL POLICIES AND PROGRAMMES

##### Agriculture

4.51 Although agriculture provides about one-half of the nation's food, it is of limited importance to the United Kingdom economy in terms of employment - less than 3 per cent of the working population is directly engaged in agriculture. Agriculture is however a more important feature of the economy of some sections of the Assisted Areas (for example, some 12 per cent of total civil employment in Northern Ireland is in agriculture and related activities). Farming is particularly important to the hill and upland areas where agricultural support measures, assisted by aid under the European Agricultural Guidance and Guarantee Fund, and the provision of satisfactory infrastructure play an important part in maintaining employment in the industry.

##### Fisheries

4.52 Fishing represents only a small proportion (less than 1 per cent) of Gross Domestic Product but, together with allied industries, it is of vital importance to many coastal areas where in some cases it provides the main source of employment. Financial assistance to the fishing industry is available under the common fisheries policy but close links with regional development programmes are also maintained.

### Redundancy measures

4.53 All proposed redundancies should be discussed with the appropriate recognised union, and redundancies involving 10 workers or more have to be notified to the Department of Employment in accordance with the Employment Protection Act. The Manpower Services Commission - through its job centre network - can assist those involved to obtain, and where necessary be trained for, alternative employment. Comparable arrangements apply in Northern Ireland.

### Social policies - training

4.54 Most occupational training in the UK is carried out and funded by employers. Statutory Industrial Training Boards operate in some industries to ensure adequate training by raising levy from employers and disbursing grants for approved training. The majority of boards may exempt employers whose training is satisfactory from payment of the major part of levy. In other industries non-statutory training bodies, membership of which is voluntary, take responsibility for the development and encouragement of training. The Government funds training through a tripartite statutory body, the Manpower Services Commission.

4.55 The Manpower Services Commission's Youth Training Scheme was introduced in April 1983, and is a vocational preparation scheme for young people of all abilities designed to provide an integrated programme of training, planned work experience and further education. The Scheme, which is open to employed and unemployed 16 year old school leavers, unemployed 17 year old leavers, some 18 year old leavers and disabled school leavers up to age 21, is largely employer based although schemes are also run by voluntary bodies, local authorities and colleges of further education. Trainees on the Scheme are paid a training allowance of £27.30 whilst employees are paid a wage by their employer and pay tax and National Insurance as normal. Each training programme on the Scheme provides eligible youngsters with an opportunity to acquire the practical skills they need for finding jobs and includes a period of at least 13 weeks training off-the-job. The first year of recognised apprenticeships is also eligible for support under the Scheme.

4.56 The MSC's adult training programmes have been considerably restructured under the new Adult Training Strategy launched in 1984. The basic programme of occupational training for individuals and work preparation for the unemployed has been augmented by various measures - such as locally administered grants to employers - the purpose of which is to improve cost effectiveness, focus training more closely on labour market needs and to act as a

catalyst in increasing the amount of training done by employers on their own account. Greater emphasis is being placed on training for those running or hoping to start small businesses. The largest programme still however remains the Job Training Scheme, successor to the TOPS programme of occupational training for individuals. Occupational priorities at national and local level are adjusted yearly under this Scheme, which is focusing increasingly on training to update, upgrade or add to the skills which individuals already possess, particularly by the addition of new technology skills. Training is provided by Skillcentres, colleges of further education, and others (including employers' Group Training Associations and private commercial training organisations). The MSC both purchases whole courses and funds individuals to take up places on courses.

4.57 The MSC's Skillcentre Training Agency provides a number of training services on a fee charging basis to employers. These are: employer-sponsored training at Skillcentres for people in employment and requiring new skills to enhance employers' profitability; instructor training and re-training for workers about to be made redundant sponsored by their employers (major schemes have been negotiated with the British Steel Corporation and National Coal Board on this basis). Training is carried out at Skillcentres run by the Agency, Colleges of Further Education, private organisations and employers' establishments. Although Skillcentres have traditionally concentrated on engineering, construction and automotive trades, they are moving rapidly into all aspects of applications of new technology to industry and commerce.

4.58 The In-Plant Training scheme administered by the Department of Trade and Industry under Section 7 of the Industrial Development Act, 1982. provides assistance towards training costs for manufacturing and service projects which would qualify for selective assistance, where the training element is essential to the success of the project, has a new technology element and satisfies all the criteria. Normal replacement of general skills training is not eligible. Assistance takes the form of a grant of up to 80% of all eligible training costs: 40% is paid by the Department of Trade and Industry, with a matching contribution from the European Social Fund.

4.59 Broadly similar vocational training facilities are available in Northern Ireland. A major difference is the provision of direct training facilities for initial apprentice training for young persons, who would not otherwise have such an opportunity. As well as direct training in Training Centres the Department of Economic Development provides training opportunities broadly equivalent to the opportunities available in Great Britain in those occupations not catered for in the centres.

## The physical planning framework for regional development

4.60 Control of land use in Great Britain is primarily the responsibility of local authorities. A broad framework for this control is provided by local authority "structure plans". In those plans the implementation of economic policies is expressed in terms of land, policies for its use and development, the physical environment and transport.

4.61 Local authorities are required to take account of current policies for the economic planning and development of the region as a whole and to state in the explanatory memorandum accompanying the structure plan how they have done this. In England and Wales, where appropriate, central Government provides regional guidance as a wider background for the preparation of structure plans. In Scotland, central government issues a number of planning guidelines and also comments on regional reports which are prepared by local authorities and provide a regional context for structure plans.

4.62 Neither regional guidance nor structure plans determine specific sites for industrial or any other development, or lay down requirements that particular development must take place. They provide guidance for day-to-day decisions on investment by public or private agencies, and their policies are flexible enough to accommodate considerable variations in the rate and siting of actual development. Structure plans also provide a framework for more detailed local plans, which may be prepared to define the precise extent of acceptable development, as far as this can be firmly decided, from time to time. These local plans are required to conform generally to the structure plan. In addition to co-ordination and liaison which is necessary in the preparation of development plans, local planning authorities have a more day to day involvement in co-ordinating infrastructure provision and implementation of development proposals. The formal consultations between the development agencies and the local planning authorities during the preparation of structure plans are only the tip of an iceberg. Below the surface and frequently unnoticed there are a multiplicity of bilateral contacts between officials at all levels. These informal liaison arrangements help to ensure that the development proposals of the private sector, the statutory infrastructure suppliers and the local authorities are harmonised and that investment by one party is not frustrated by lengthy delays in another sector. Through these channels the local authorities can also ensure that their own objectives for the economic and physical development of their areas are properly considered by the separate infrastructure authorities.

4.63 From 1 April 1986 following the abolition of the Greater London Council and the 6 Metropolitan County



Councils, the structure and local plans in their areas will gradually be replaced by unitary development plans. These will be produced by the London Borough and Metropolitan District Councils in line with strategic guidance issued where appropriate by Central Government. They will contain the features of both a structure and local plan and serve the equivalent purpose in the control of land use. In Northern Ireland planning legislation is broadly similar to that in Great Britain, but the Department of the Environment (NI) is the sole planning authority for the entire region. Planning proposals are expected to accord with a long-term overall planning strategy which has been drawn up for the region.

#### The Execution of Individual Development Projects

4.64 The responsibility for carrying out industrial projects lies with the sponsor of the project to whom the regional aids are granted by the Government and there are procedures to verify that progress on projects is satisfactory or that the project has been completed before payments are made. If a project is significantly changed the regional aid may be withheld.

4.65 A very large number of separate authorities are responsible for carrying out the infrastructure programmes; the institutional arrangements are described in Annex 6. Generally, projects which contribute to regional economic development have to be assessed in competition with other sectoral or local priorities. ERDF grants are a very important factor in such assessments.

4.66 Individual organisations, where carrying out industrial, infrastructure or tourism projects, decide for themselves the starting dates and time needed for completion of their projects. Sections 7-10 give indications of the expected timing of some of the projects mentioned. Where projects are the subject of applications for assistance from the ERDF, the applications show the expected incidence of expenditure, on the basis of the information supplied to the United Kingdom Government by the organisation concerned.

4.67 In the present difficult economic climate, investment in directly productive industries is at a low level. In these conditions, infrastructure developments are doubly important in both stimulating industrial demand and in creating new construction jobs, as well as preparing the assisted regions for new private investment in the future.

## 5 - FINANCIAL RESOURCES

### Budgetary constraints

5.1 Government resources available for regional development are constrained by the same considerations as public expenditure for other purposes. A distinction can be made between aid to industry and expenditure on infrastructure.

5.2 Except for tourism, where the total amount of assistance is set year by year, and the programme for factory provision, expenditure on most forms of financial aid to industry is responsive to the applications made for the various forms of assistance available (see Annex 5). The level of applications is itself affected by national economic circumstances. The provision made in public expenditure estimates is therefore an assessment of the claims on public funds which are likely to arise on the basis of the existing schemes.

5.3 Infrastructure expenditure by individual authorities is governed by central Government decisions on the level of expenditure acceptable in a given year. The level of expenditure is regulated within this total by individual authorities who vary the number of new projects passing from the planning stage to main construction according to the resources (including ERDF) available. Depending on the nature of the investments undertaken, a high proportion of expenditure in the first two or three years of a five year rolling programme is likely to relate to projects already in progress.

5.4 The UK Government takes account of expected ERDF receipts when planning public expenditure, and as a result the planned expenditure on the relevant programmes is higher than it would otherwise be.

### Sources of finance

5.5 The United Kingdom Government normally expects any industrialist whose project receives national regional aid to provide a considerable part of the resources needed to finance it, either from the firm's own earnings or by borrowing elsewhere. Regional Selective Assistance is only provided where it is clearly demonstrated to be necessary.

5.6 The method of financing for infrastructure projects depends on the type of authority responsible for the project. Trunk roads are built and paid for by central Government. Local authority projects (eg non-trunk roads or industrial estates) are financed by varying combinations of rate income, central government grants, ERDF and borrowing. Organisations with a trading income (eg those responsible for the electricity, gas, telecommunications industries and

for water supply and sewerage) finance their total investment programme in the same way as industrial undertakings ie their requirements are met from their own earnings or by borrowing. Port authorities seek to ensure that infrastructure is provided at costs recoverable from users and is financed from internally generated resources or by borrowing. Such borrowing is now from the private sector rather than Government, except in the case of local authority ports.

#### Expenditure by region: Infrastructure Provision

5.7 Infrastructure programmes are not generally drawn up on a comprehensive standard region or Assisted Area basis, although in most cases estimates and programmes are available separately for the four countries of the United Kingdom. Nevertheless, for many infrastructure services it has proved possible to make estimates of the future expenditure proposed within each region for the 5 year period covered by the Regional Development Programme and these appear in tables 43 to 53. The estimates in these tables do not differentiate between expenditure which will be eligible for ERDF aid and that which will not, or between that in Assisted and non-Assisted parts of the standard regions. (More detailed expenditure estimates for the Assisted Area sub-regions and for some important individual projects are given in the Assisted Area profiles of Sections 7-10.) Information about the regional distribution of infrastructure investment varies according to the type of infrastructure concerned. By their nature, not all types of infrastructure are susceptible to a sensible regional analysis of investment. Furthermore, in many sectors, regional breakdowns of expenditure are only possible by reference to national sub-divisions which are not coincident with Standard Planning Regions or Assisted Area sub-regions, but which are determined, for example, for geographical reasons, according to criteria appropriate to the service concerned. (In this respect, it should be noted that the information in tables 45 and 49 for railways and water respectively is provided on the basis of the regions operated by the relevant authorities.)

#### Priorities for the use of ERDF resources in support of infrastructure investment

5.8 The volume of ERDF resources has grown steadily in relation to the overall level of public infrastructure investment within the UK and its Assisted Areas.

5.9 In the past the major investments financed with ERDF assistance have been local authority road schemes, water supply, sewage provision and industrial estate services. The development of ports, airports and telecommunications have also been important. These categories of infrastructure will remain important during the Programme

period, although other more varied infrastructures will require assistance.

i. There is likely to be increased emphasis on tourist infrastructure facilities, often in areas not traditionally recognised as tourist centres. Such diversification of the economic base of traditional manufacturing areas is equally as important as the attraction of manufacturing firms to areas traditionally dependent on agriculture and summer tourism.

ii. UK domestic policy is also grappling with the geographical inequalities in wealth and opportunities found in large tracts of Britain's inner urban areas. The economic initiatives being developed in these areas will require increasing support from infrastructure investments to renew and increase the capacity of obsolescent services.

iii. Finally, the increasing importance of environmental factors in influencing the investment decisions of both individuals and companies requires that increasing efforts are made to improve the image of the old manufacturing areas and to provide proper amenities for their people and for the disposal of the waste products of the industry which remains.

5.10 Within these overall national priorities, the individual Assisted Area sub-regions have their own priorities for action to improve their economic potential. These objectives and the development measures proposed are described in Sections 7-10.

#### Assistance to industry

5.11 Some information on assistance to industry is available historically for Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland and for the Assisted Areas of England in total (an analysis of the major items between regions is also available). Estimates are available for the main elements of future expenditure on the basis used by the United Kingdom Government for the control of public expenditure.

5.12 Annex 5 gives details of assistance to industry and tourism and aid for Urban Areas, Enterprise Zones and Freeports.

5.13 Because of the responsive nature of the Government's aid for industrial projects little information is available about projects likely to be carried out during the period covered by this programme.

#### Use of other Community Funds

5.14 The European Social Fund concentrates its support in areas of high unemployment, including those covered by regional assistance. 72% of its allocations in 1984 went in support of schemes carried out in such areas. The total UK share of the Fund fluctuates from year to year. In 1984 it was £352 million or about 32% of the total.

5.15 The Social Fund makes a major contribution to training schemes operated by the Manpower Services Commission in priority regions (paras 4.54 - 4.57 above) and by the Department of Economic Development in Northern Ireland (para 4.59 above). It also matches the Government in-plant training grant (para 4.58) to employment-creating manufacturing projects in Assisted Areas.

5.16 Since 1 January 1973 grants from the Guidance Section of the European Agricultural Guidance and Guarantee Fund have been available for individual capital investment projects in the United Kingdom as a whole. Regulation 355/77 (which came into operation in 1978 and replaced Regulation 17/64) is designed to provide assistance to projects which aim to improve the conditions under which agricultural and fisheries products are processed and marketed. The Regulation was originally scheduled to expire at the end of 1984 but has recently been extended for a further 10 year period - with only minor modifications - under the terms of Regulation 1932/84. The scheme has a limited budget and is always heavily oversubscribed but the average level of awards to the UK during the period 1979-1984 was approximately £9 million per annum. The agricultural structure measures provided under the Guidance Section also assist the agriculturally less-favoured areas. One example of such assistance is the Western Isles Integrated Development Programme.

5.17 The United Kingdom continued to be a significant beneficiary of loans from the European Investment Bank. In 1984 when the UK was the second largest recipient of the Bank's funds within the Community, contracts were signed for loans totalling 888 million ECUs from the Bank's own resources and for 44 million ECUs from the New Community Instrument for projects promoting employment in the Assisted Areas. The European Coal and Steel Community provides similar loans for projects creating employment opportunities for redundant coal and steel workers.

5.18 The New Community Instrument (NCI) was established by Council decision 78/870/EEC on 16 October 1978. This facility enables the Commission to borrow funds on the capital markets for on-lending, through the agency of the European Investment Bank, to finance energy, industry and infrastructure projects in member states. So far the Council have authorised the following amounts of borrowing

for ordinary NCI operations: NCI I - 1000 million ecu, NCI II - 1000 million ecu and NCI III - 3000 million ecu. These overall amounts are released in tranches. All of the NCI I and NCI II, and two tranches of NCI III, amounting to 2900 million ecu, have been released. None of the remaining 100 million ecu has yet been released, however; and decisions have yet to be taken on how it should be used. Of the loans signed at 31 December 1985 the United Kingdom has had 139.2 mecu from NCI I, 75.7 mecu from NCI II and 72.5 mecu from NCI III. A fourth facility (NCI IV) has recently been proposed by the Commission as the existing tranches of the NCI are about to be exhausted. It is proposed that this new facility would apply solely to investment projects of small and medium-sized enterprises in industry and the other productive sectors, in particular with a view to the application of new technologies and innovation and the efficient use of energy. Discussions of this new facility are currently taking place in Council Working Groups.

5.19 The UK Government is aware that the Commission are considering deciding on a number of integrated approaches concerning regions in difficulty in 1986 and that they have decided to apply the integrated approach to steel areas most affected by the crisis in that sector. The UK is therefore considering a number of options for developing integrated approaches in our programmes.

## 6. CO-ORDINATION OF GOVERNMENT ACTIVITIES IN THE REGIONS

6.1 For many administrative purposes England is divided into eight regions: North, North West, Yorkshire/Humberside, East Midlands, South West, West Midlands, East Anglia and South East. There is a Regional Board for each Region consisting of civil servants who are normally the senior representatives in the Regional offices of Government Departments. The chairmen of the Board are Regional Directors of the Departments of the Environment and Transport.

6.2 The main task of the Boards is to provide for the co-ordination of departmental activities at the Regional level. Advisory contacts are maintained by such means as ad hoc meetings with standing conferences of local authorities and by annual meetings with the regional councils of the Trades Union congress and Confederation of British Industry. The Boards also provide a forum for interdepartmental consultations on strategic guidance and other issues of common concern.

6.3 In Scotland the Scottish Economic Council, chaired by the Secretary of State for Scotland, provides a forum for discussion of all aspects of Scottish economic development. Members are appointed by the Secretary of State in a personal capacity.

6.4 The Welsh Office provides for the co-ordination of central government activities in Wales. The Secretary of State for Wales and Departmental Officials maintain close and regular contact with the local authorities and public agencies concerned with economic development

6.5 The Northern Ireland Economic Council, provides the Secretary of State for Northern Ireland with advice on matters affecting the economy of the Province. It is composed of representatives of the trade unions and employer's organisations and of independent persons.

6.6 Co-ordination of government programmes and policies directed towards the severe problems of structural economic change and high unemployment in the inner city Partnership Areas is carried out by City Action Teams. These teams consist of the Regional Directors of the Departments of the Environment, Employment/MSD and Trade and Industry. They are also able to draw upon the experience of other Departments which have particular knowledge of the social aspects of inner city problems.

## THE LOCAL AUTHORITY ROLE

6.7 Within the context of the national industrial and regional policies, local authorities in Great Britain play a key role in sustaining and fostering their local economies

and employment. They provide and maintain the roads infrastructure, have responsibility for public transport planning and support, and carry out traffic management. They have overall responsibility for waste collection and disposal from domestic, commercial and industrial premises. They provide and manage a substantial part of the housing stock of the country, with particular duties towards those with special needs. They also provide a comprehensive range of social services, with particular reference to the needs of children, the mentally and physically handicapped, and the elderly. Local authorities provide the whole of the education system below university level (primary and secondary schools, colleges of further education and polytechnics). They also run the public library service (including reference and commercial and technical advisory services); provide a wide range of leisure and recreation facilities; operate trading standards and environmental health services; including the supervision of retail premises and the control of air and noise pollution; and have a major part to play in environmental protection and improvement. In Scotland, the water and sewerage services are provided by local authorities: in England and Wales, local authorities carry out much sewerage work as agents of the Regional Water Authorities.

6.8 As planning authorities, they are responsible for the control of land use through structure planning and associated local plans and decisions on individual planning applications. They also have powers to promote, encourage and support local industry and commerce, and this positive economic development activity is complementary to the role of central government and the private sector.

6.9 As the sub-regional profiles in Sections 7-10 indicate, local authorities' economic development activities contribute positively to the government's policies and, at the same time, respond flexibly to local needs and circumstances. They concentrate primarily on encouraging small and medium sized firms to start up and grow. Local initiatives, often taken jointly with the private sector, are directed to making serviced industrial sites available (often through major land reclamation), providing new or converted factory and workshop units and establishing industrial improvement areas. The local authority activities also cover support for local enterprise trusts and agencies, innovation centres, information technology centres, business award and "start-up" schemes, advice and information centres, and the selective provision of financial support, where appropriate, by way of loans and sometimes grants and guarantees. Such activities are necessarily carried out within strict financial limits and have essentially a stimulatory function.

6.10 Local authorities, in co-ordination with the Tourist Boards, have a major role in promoting tourism and



encouraging investment in tourist facilities in their localities as part of their wider economic development objectives. The Government has recently published a report entitled "Pleasure, Leisure and Jobs", encouraging Local Authorities in their tourism role.

6.11 The local authorities which run the education service (county councils, metropolitan borough councils and Scottish regional councils) have particularly onerous responsibilities in respect of the problem of youth unemployment and its social effects. These authorities, through the schools and colleges which they provide, play a major role in preparing young people for the world of work, arranging work experience schemes, and providing vocational courses, careers guidance and youth and community services. In partnership with the Manpower Services Commission, local authorities are developing extensive programmes of vocational preparation, job creation and retraining.

6.12 The role of local authorities in Northern Ireland is described in Section 10.

#### THE SITUATION IN INDIVIDUAL ASSISTED AREAS

6.13 Earlier Sections of this Programme have described in general terms the main regional problems of the United Kingdom and the policies which are being applied to overcome them. Sections 7 to 10 describe in greater detail the situation in the areas where the UK may be seeking assistance from the European Regional Development Fund. In common with the preceding sections these regional profiles have been structured in accordance with the requirements of the outline for Regional Development Programme (official journal No C69/2 of 24 March 1976). Each profile is preceded by a summary table and map which together define the area covered and an index to the contents.

6.14 The regional profiles cover contiguous blocks of travel to work areas (TTWAs) which have Assisted Area Status or Aided Area Status and are thus eligible for ERDF assistance. As far as possible these are defined to coincide with local authority areas or groups of areas and have been considerably revised since the previous Regional Development Programme so as to facilitate the compilation and presentation of information in a sensible way. Unlike certain other Member States, the UK does not have a federal system of government. Institutional arrangements and the resulting administrative structure are both highly centralised with central planning undertaken through separate regional and sub-regional authorities. For strong functional reasons different sectoral planning authorities operate according to different regional boundaries (see Maps at Annex 2). Some of the illustrative statistics in the Programme therefore may relate to slightly different areas because so much information is compiled using local

authority districts, counties or some other sectoral planning units. The length and detail of the individual profiles vary as there is a considerable variation in geographical and demographic size. The variety has many advantages, for it is an opportunity to compare the operation and planning of regional development in areas of differing size and make up.

6.15 Although the outline provides a structure for each of the regional profiles considerable variety has been used in the definition and presentation of problems, plans and individual development measures to avoid a rigid format. As far as possible information has been presented to accord with the extent of each particular Profile area. However the sort of information and the level of detail required is not always readily available in the standard form for this purpose and could not be obtained except at disproportionate cost. Approximations or surrogate data for the nearest corresponding administrative unit have therefore been necessary. This approach over the structure and content illustrates the degree to which participation of local and other public authorities has been essential in the preparation of Profiles. Local authorities in Northern Ireland have not however been involved in the preparation of Section 10 of the Programme.

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ANNEX I

UNITED KINGDOM GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS WITH INTERESTS IN THE REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

DEPARTMENT	<u>Relevant sectors of responsibility and interests</u>	<u>Specific Regional Policies and Interests</u>	<u>Public Bodies or Corporations funded or sponsored by the Department with interest in the Programme</u>
Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food	Farming Forestry Food Marketing Agricultural Commodities	Special Schemes for hill farmers EAGGF	
Department of Employment	Industrial Relations Manpower Statistics Industrial and Youth Training Schemes Tourism	-	Manpower Services Commission Tourist Boards
Department of Energy	Policies affecting use and production of coal, gas, oil, electricity and renewable energy supplies Energy Conservation schemes	-	National Coal Board Central Electricity Generating Board. British Gas.

ANNEX 1 (Contd)

DEPARTMENT	Relevant sectors of responsibility and interests	Specific Regional Policies and Interests	Public Bodies or Corporations funded or sponsored by the Department with interest in the Programme
Department of the Environment	Major problems of the environment. Planning legislation. Infrastructure investment of national interest. Control of government funds for local authorities. National housing policies. Construction industries. Water industry. Inland Waterways.	Urban Policy and Urban Programme. Rural Policy and Rural Development Areas in England. New Towns. Enterprise Zones. Derelict Land.	Local Authorities; New Town Development Corporations; Development Commission; Urban Development Corporations; British Waterways Board; Regional Water Authorities
Department of Health and Social Security	National Health Service and investment in the hospital building programme		
Department of Trade and Industry	Sectoral policies in support of industries special schemes of support for small firms general matters or international trade	Policy for the designation of Assisted Areas Administration of Regional Development Grants and Regional Selective Assistance in the assisted areas. Business Improvement Services for small firms	British Steel Corporation British Shipbuilders British Telecommunications Post Office English Industrial Estates Corporation

ANNEX 1 (Contd)

DEPARTMENT	<u>Relevant sectors of responsibility and interests</u>	<u>Specific Regional Policies and Interests</u>	<u>Public Bodies or Corporations funded or sponsored by the Department with interest in the Programme</u>
Department of Transport	Rail, road, air and sea transport. Inland waterways - Major investment in highways, motorways and airports	-	British Rail Civil Aviation Authority British Airports Authority
Department of Agriculture (NI)	Farming Forestry Drainage Fisheries Food Marketing Agricultural Commodities	Special schemes for hill farmers EAGGF	
Department of Economic Development (NI)	Industrial Relations Manpower Statistics Industrial and Youth Training Schemes Tourism Energy Industrial Development Ports Mineral Development Sectoral Policies in Support of Industries	Administration of Capital Grants and selective financial assistance. Better Business Services and Innovation Support Services for small firms	Industrial Development Board Local Enterprise Development Unit NI Electricity Service Short Bros Harbour Authorities

ANNEX 1 (contd)

DEPARTMENT	Relevant sectors of responsibility and interests	Specific Regional Policies and Interests	Public Bodies or Corporations funded or sponsored by the Department with interest in the Programme
Department of Education (NI)	Technical Education. Vocational Training.		Education and Library Boards (5)
Department of the Environment (NI)	Planning Major Problems of the environment Regional physical development strategy Housing, roads, transport, Water and sewerage	Enterprise Zones Urban Development New towns	NI Transport Holding Co NI Airports NI Railways Citybus Ulsterbus Local Authorities
Department of Health and Social Services (NI)	National Health Service Investment in the hospital building programme		Health and Social Services Boards (4)

ANNEX 1 (contd)

DEPARTMENT	Relevant sectors of responsibility and interests	Specific Regional Policies and Interests	Public Bodies or Corporations funded or sponsored by the Department with interest in the Programme
Scottish Office	Sectoral policies in support of industries in Scotland. Special schemes of support for small firms. Scottish economics statistics. Tourism. Rail, road, air and sea transport. Major investments in trunk roads, motorways and airports in Corporation Scotland. planning (land use use). Control of Central Government funds for Scottish local authorities. Scottish housing polivy. Water and Sewerage. Hospital, of community health and Social Services investment. Public and environmental health. Agricultrual fisheries. Energy.	Policy for the designation of assisted areas. Administration of Regional Development Grants and Selective Financial assistance in Scottish assisted areas. Liaison with the European Commission on various instruments etc. Better Business Services. Better National Technical Services. Local economic initiatives, area projects enterprise zones. Freeports,European Investment Bank, European coal and steel Community. Electricity Supply.	Local authorities. Scottish Development Agency. Manpower Services Commission (Scotland). Highland and Islands Development Board. Scottish Tourist Board. Locate in Scotland. Central Scotland Water Development Board. New Town Development Corporations. Health Boards. Common Services Agency (Scotland). Scottish Transport Group. Civil Aviation Authority. British Airports Authority & British Rail. Harbour Trusts. South of Scotland Electricity Baord. North Scotland Hydro-electric Board.

DEPARTMENT

Relevant sectors of  
responsibility and  
interests

Specific Regional  
Policies and Interests

Public Bodies or  
Corporations funded or  
sponsored by the  
Department with interest  
in the Programme

Welsh Office

Sectoral policies in support of industries in Wales. Special schemes of support for small firms. Manpower statistics. Industrial and Youth Training Schemes. Administration of British Overseas Trade Board (BOTB) services in Wales. Tourism Rail, Road, air and sea transport. Major investments in highways, motorways and airports in Wales. Inland waterways. Problems of the Environment Planning legislation. Infrastructure investment of national importance in Wales. Control of central government funds for Welsh local authorities. Welsh housing policies. Water and Sewerage.

Policy for the designation of Assisted Areas in Wales. Administration of Regional Development Grants and Regional Selective Assistance in the Welsh Assisted Areas. Liaison with the European Commission on various instruments of European assistance. Business Improvement Services for small firms in Wales. Inner urban areas. New Towns. Enterprise Zones and Freeports.

Local authorities. Welsh Development Agency. Development Board for Rural Wales (also known as Mid Wales Development). Manpower Services Commission (Wales). Wales Tourist Board. Wales Investment Location (WINVest). Land Authority for Wales. Welsh Water Authority. Cwmbran Development Corporation. Local Enterprise Agencies in Wales. The Housing Corporation, Office for Wales. District Health Authorities. Welsh Health Common Services Agency.



DEPARTMENT

Relevant sectors of  
responsibility and  
interests

Specific Regional  
Policies and Interests

Public Bodies or  
Corporations funded or  
sponsored by the  
Department with interest  
in the Programme

Welsh Office (cld)

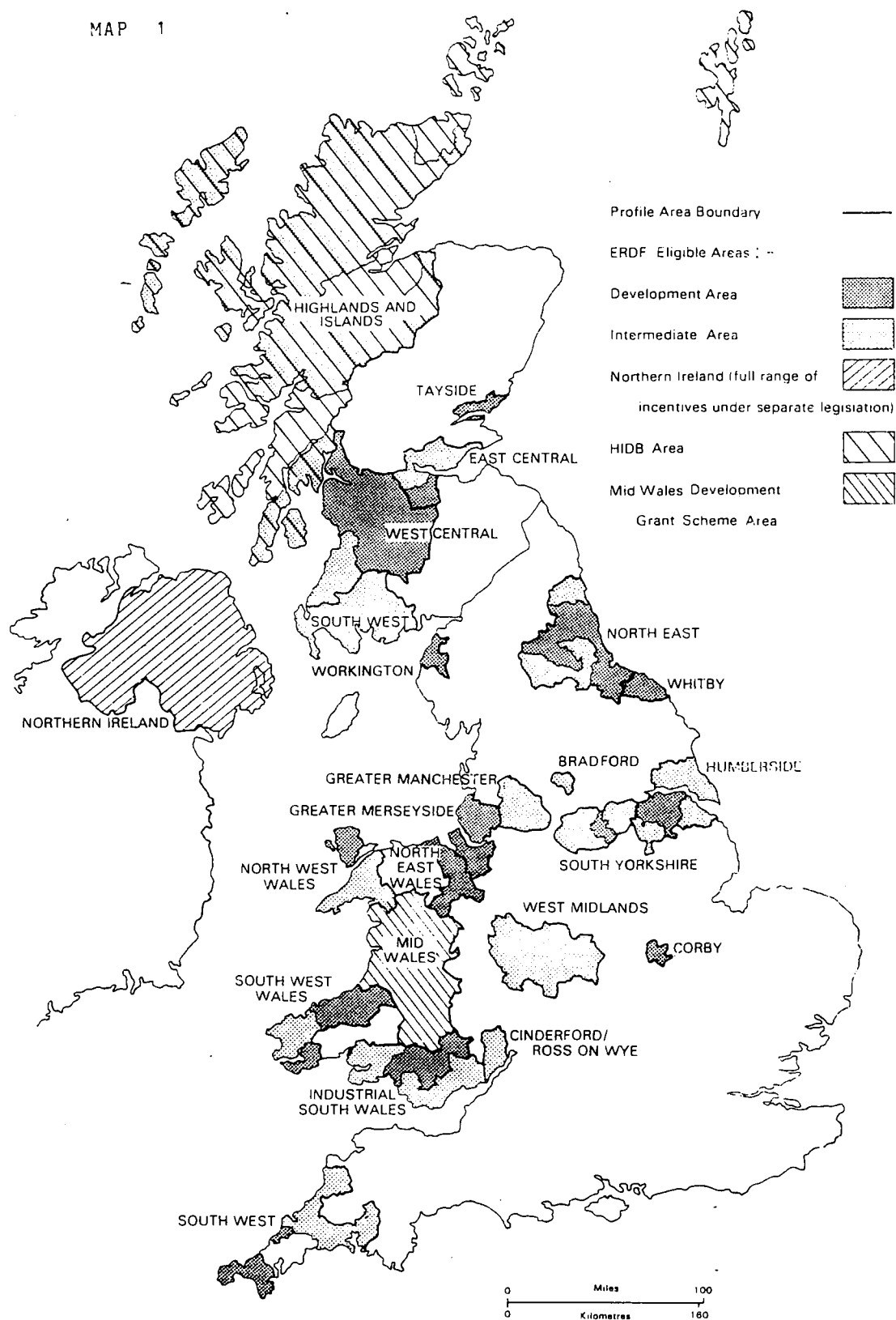
Hospital, community  
health and personal  
social services, and  
investment in Wales.  
Public and  
environmental health.  
Farming, fisheries and  
food marketing in  
Wales.

MAPS OF PLANNING REGIONS

- MAP 1 - THE PROFILED AIDED AREAS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM
- MAP 2 - ASSISTED AREAS AND URBAN PROGRAMME AREAS
- MAP 3 - BRITISH RAILWAYS REGIONS
- MAP 4 - ELECTRICITY BOARD AREAS
- MAP 5 - LESS FAVOURED AGRICULTURAL AREAS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM
- MAP 6 - REGIONAL WATER AUTHORITIES
- MAP 7 - BRITISH GAS CORPORATION REGIONS

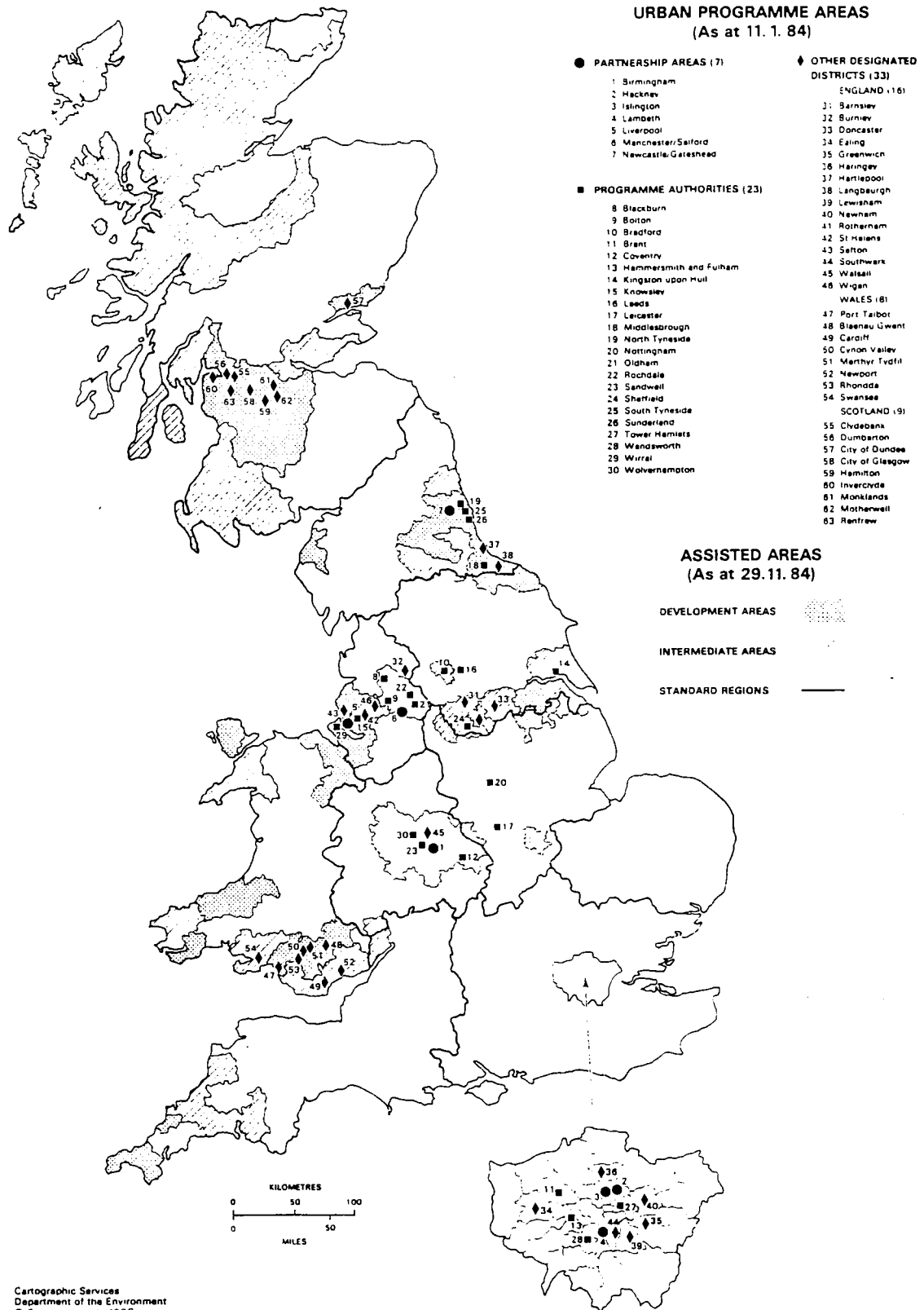
# THE PROFILED AIDED AREAS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM

MAP 1



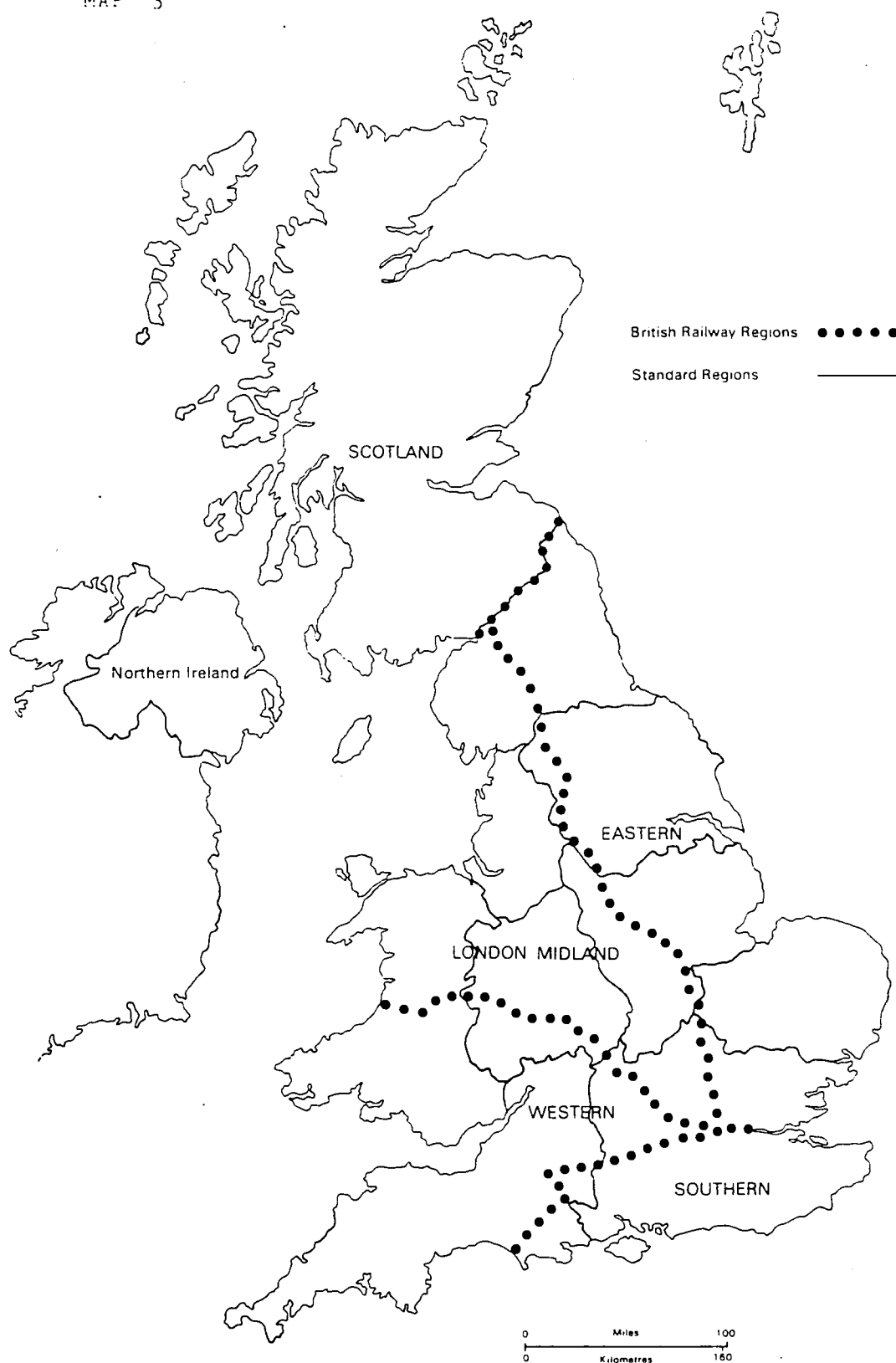
# ASSISTED AREAS AND URBAN PROGRAMME AREAS

MAP 2



# BRITISH RAILWAY REGIONS

MAP 3



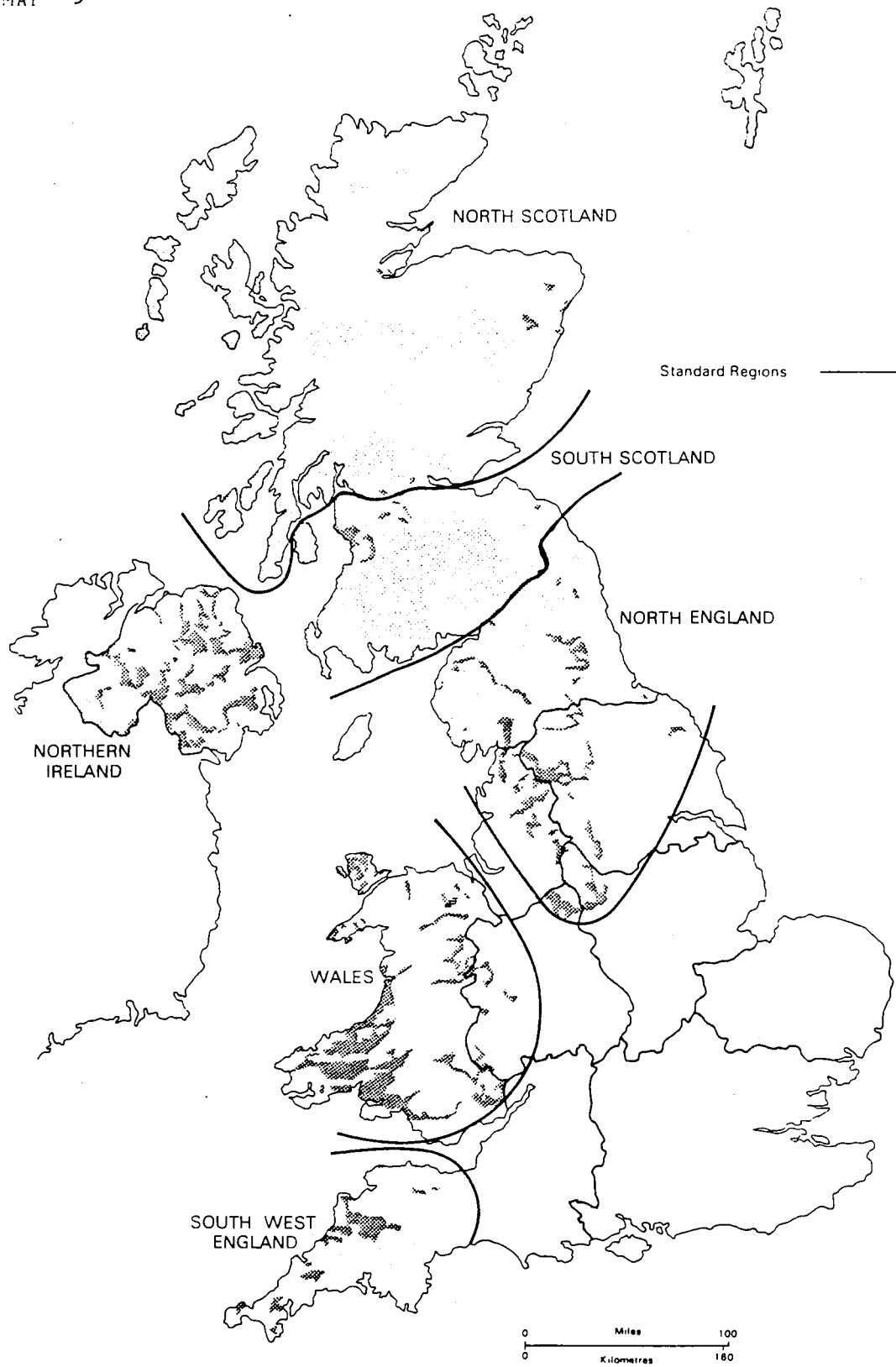
# ELECTRICITY BOARD AREAS

MAP 4



# LESS FAVOURED AGRICULTURAL AREAS UNITED KINGDOM

MAP 5



# REGIONAL WATER AUTHORITIES

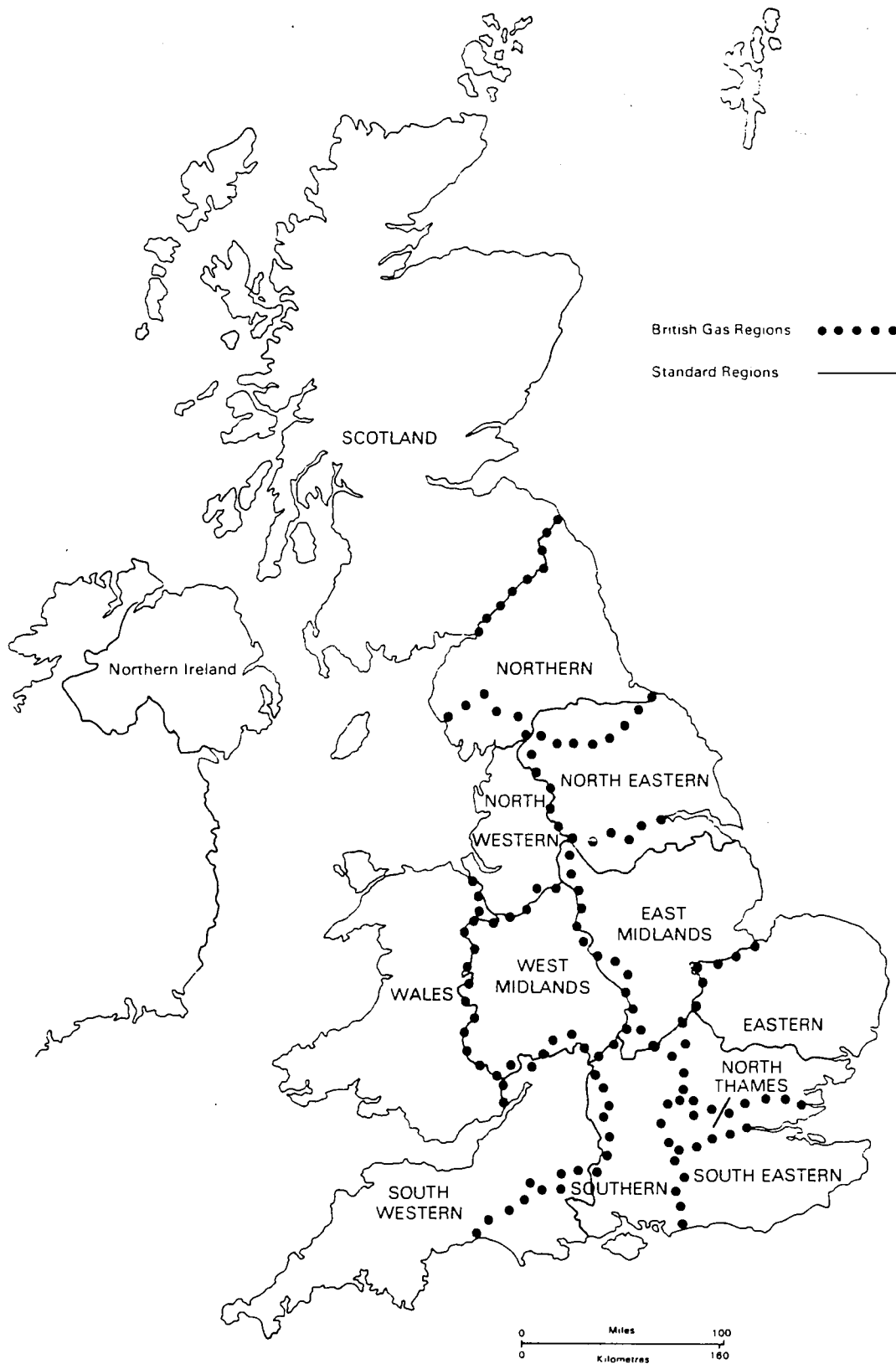
MAP 6





# BRITISH GAS CORPORATION REGIONS

MAP 7



### ANNEX 3 CENTRAL GOVERNMENT FUNDS FOR LOCAL AUTHORITIES IN GREAT BRITAIN\*

A3.1 Apart from specific measures of support for regional development, the UK Government makes substantial grant payments to local authorities. These grants may be in support of specific services or in aid of expenditure in general. The most important grant is rate support grant (RSG). RSG is paid in respect of local authorities rate fund expenditure which comprises current expenditure (i.e. the provision of services) and consequential (e.g. loan charges) of capital and other expenditure.

A3.2 In England and Wales direct expenditure on new fixed assets - land, buildings roads, vehicles; plant and machinery - is treated as capital expenditure which local authorities do not have to finance out of current income but which they can finance by long term borrowing. Over half of capital expenditure is financed by borrowing. Borrowing has consequences for revenue expenditure, and hence the Rate Support Grant, since the sum borrowed and the interest charges have to be financed over a period of years from revenue. Borrowing costs are avoided where local authorities use cash from capital receipts or where central government pays grants. Such grants are available for particular types of projects. For example grants are paid to local authorities, usually at a rate of 100%, towards expenditure on the reclamation of derelict land; the Urban Programme provides grant at a rate of 75% on schemes for alleviating special social need in urban areas; Urban Development Grant provides financial support for a wide range of development projects in inner urban areas involving co-operation with the private sector; central government supports capital expenditure on roads of both local and regional importance through the Transport Supplementary Grant and provides grant towards large public transport investment projects; the Education Support Grant supports capital expenditure on activities of national priority. Broadly similar arrangements exist in Scotland.

A3.3 As well as specific grants in respect of capital expenditure, central government also makes grants in respect of specific items of revenue expenditure. These grants may be either for programmes of expenditure or for particular projects and the rate of grant varies from 100% to 25%. There are a wide variety of grants available including grants towards approved schemes of drainage for agricultural land, employment grants under the Community Programme (also available to other organisations), grant to aid slum clearance, house improvement grants, grants to cover part of the cost of converting homes in smokeless zones to burn smokeless fuel, and many more. The total of these specific grants paid in 1984/83 in England was about £3 billion, in Wales the total was about £140 million.

A3.4 The RSG arrangements in England and Wales are broadly similar. Those in Scotland differ in structure but the arrangements for all 3 countries have as their underlying principle the intention to secure that authorities with similar levels of expenditure (relative to an objective measure of the cost of providing a standard level of service) should be enabled to fund that expenditure by charging the same local tax rate as other authorities with comparable relative expenditure levels. The distribution of the grant to different authorities is largely conditioned by this objective which requires compensation to authorities for variations in their need to spend to meet their functions and in the size of the local tax base on which they can draw for finance. The grant paid is a block grant and is not attributable, even notionally, to any particular service or function. Authorities are free to choose their own spending priorities. In 1986/87 about £9 billion is provided in England for RSG in respect of expenditure of about £22.8 billion, in Wales RSG of about £1067 million is provided for expenditure of some £1600 million.

A3.5 The responsibilities of local authorities in the UK go beyond those concerned with the development of new industrial and social infrastructure and the generation of local employment. Indeed these might be considered only of relatively minor importance, local authorities main responsibilities being the provision of important services including education, personal social services, and the police. Assessments of expenditure need therefore take account of factors which can be considered to affect the costs of a local authority eg the numbers of elderly people or the numbers of children in schools. Although the level of unemployment and other factors of social stress or population change are taken into account, assessments of the need to spend are largely dominated by the cost of basic service provision.

A3.6 All net rate fund expenditure by local authorities, including ERDF expenditure, net of ERDF grant, is eligible for RSG support. Therefore increments in net ERDF spending lead to the same increases in local tax rates as other increments of spending. The combination of ERDF and Rate Support Grants ensures that overall ERDF schemes are substantially cheaper in cash and rate terms than equivalent expenditure increases in other areas.

A3.7 The vast majority of local authorities make their own spending decisions within the statutory framework provided by Parliament but outside central government direct control. The exceptions are those high spending authorities which are subject to rate limitation and new joint authorities established following the abolition of the Greater London Council and the Metropolitan County councils. However the RSG system also enables the Government to

influence the level of local authority expenditure. Government policy remains that public expenditure must be restrained and for this reason the grant mechanisms provide that the majority of authorities in England will qualify for a decreasing amount of block grant as their rate fund expenditure increases. This provides a positive incentive for expenditure restraint.

#### NOTE

\* The level and scope of functions vested in Local Authorities in Great Britain (England, Scotland and Wales) differ substantially from those of District Councils in Northern Ireland. A full description of the situation in Northern Ireland is given in Section 10 of the Regional Development Programme.

## ANNEX 4 THE ASSISTED AREAS

### Great Britain

A4.1 In Great Britain, there are now two classes of area known collectively as the Assisted Areas:

(a) Development Areas

(b) Intermediate Areas

The former Special Development Area category was abolished with effect from 29 November 1984.

The Assisted Areas are designated by reference to "all the circumstances actual and expected, including the state of employment and unemployment, population changes, migration and the objectives of regional policies" - the criteria laid down in the Industrial Development Act 1982.

A4.2 A single region may contain both Development Areas and Intermediate Areas and parts that are non-assisted Area. The boundaries of the Assisted Areas were revised with effect from 29 November 1984. Map 2 at Annex 2 shows the current Assisted Areas.

A4.3 The Development Areas The Development Areas are areas with high and persistent unemployment and structural weaknesses. They now include about 15% of the GB working population.

A4.4 The Intermediate Areas These are areas considered to have less serious problems than the Development Areas, but where special measures are needed to help their industrial development and diversify the employment structure. The Intermediate Areas now include about 20% of the GB working population.

### Northern Ireland

A4.5 Northern Ireland is the subject of separate legislation. Because of high unemployment, declining industry, migration and other factors, Northern Ireland requires special measures to attract investment. (See Section 10).

### General

A4.6 Parts of the United Kingdom are also designated as "less favoured agricultural areas" under Article 3(4) of the Council directive 75/268/EEC. These areas (not all of which lie within the Assisted Areas) are shown on map 5 (Annex 2). This map also shows the principal areas into which the United Kingdom is divided for the purposes of local

government. Certain rural areas in England are designated as Rural Development Areas. They are not "Assisted Areas" as defined above (although they may coincide in part) but are drawn up by the Development Commission on a wide range of economic and social criteria.

A4.7 The special problems of the Scottish Highlands and Islands are recognized in the assistance provided by the Highlands and Islands Development Board (See Section 9).

## ANNEX 5 - ASSISTANCE FOR INDUSTRY AND TOURISM

A5.1 This Annex describes the assistance available in the Assisted Areas. In some respects the position in Northern Ireland is different from that in Great Britain, and is described separately in Section 10.

### GREAT BRITAIN

A5.2 In Great Britain the main initiative for industrial development rests with industrialists, who take decisions to invest on the basis of their assessment of commercial factors. The Government makes additional resources available to investors as an incentive in certain regions where there are special economic and social problems. The financial assistance available under the Industrial Development Act 1982 varies according to the category of Assisted Area concerned.

### Regional Development Grants

A5.3 Regional Development Grants are payable under Part II of the Industrial Development Act 1982. On 29 November 1984 a new Regional Development Grant scheme came into force by virtue of the substitution of a new Part II of the Act for the old one. At the same time the Assisted Areas Order 1984 designated new Development Areas and Intermediate Areas.

A5.4 Under transitional arrangements grant under the previous scheme remains available towards eligible assets provided on qualifying premises before 29 November 1985 in areas which were until November 1984 Development or Special Development Areas.

A5.5 Under the new scheme RDG is payable towards approved projects of investment in the productive capacity or the productive processes of an undertaking in the new Development Areas. To be eligible for approval a project must create new or expand existing productive capacity or effect a material change in the product or service in question, or in the process of producing it. It must also relate wholly or mainly to qualifying activities, and provide assets or jobs in a Development Area.

A5.6 The qualifying activities are principally manufacturing but include certain service activities, chiefly business services, repair activities, the processing of scrap and waste materials, scientific research and the training of staff for work in other qualifying activities.

A5.7 Grant towards approved projects is calculated as the higher of 15% of eligible capital expenditure or £3,000 for each net new job created in the activities to which the project relates, subject to certain limitations imposed by the European Community. For projects of undertakings

employing 200 or more people, grant calculated on the basis of capital expenditure is limited to £10,000 for each net new job created.

A5.8 Applications for project approval must be made not later than 12 months after the date of provision of the first asset or job (whichever is the earlier). Claims for grant must be made no later than 12 months after the date of provision of the last asset or job (whichever is the later).

#### Regional Selective Assistance

A5.9 Under Section 7 of the Industrial Development Act 1982 financial assistance may be provided by the Government where it is likely to provide or safeguard employment in the Assisted Areas and where the undertaking is wholly or mainly in the Assisted Areas. These powers are exercised by the Secretaries of State for Trade and Industry, Scotland and Wales, in England, Scotland and Wales respectively.

A5.10 Projects qualifying for assistance normally fall into two broad categories:

- (a) Category A new projects and expansions which create additional employment;
- (b) Category B projects which will not provide extra jobs but will safeguard employment.

Assistance is related to the fixed and working capital costs of a project and may be provided in a number of forms. In all cases, the amount of assistance provided is the minimum necessary for the project to go ahead.

A5.11 The normal forms of assistance are:

- (a) a grant either towards capital expenditure and additional working capital requirements, or based on the number of new jobs to be created or safeguarded by a project. The amount of grant is negotiated with the applicant, having regard to the particular circumstances of the case and is normally paid in three or four equal annual instalments; related to the progress of the project and achievement of its objectives;
- (b) training grant towards eligible training costs associated with the project for both manufacturing and service projects.

A5.12 There are also administrative limits on the total assistance that may be given to individual projects. These



limits are expressed in terms both of net grant equivalent and amount of assistance per job and distinguish between the two categories of Assisted Areas. Each application is subject to an assessment of the viability of the project and applicants are expected to provide the greater part of the finance required from their own funds or from other private sources. Under changes in regional policy announced in July 1979 assistance is only provided where it is clearly demonstrated to be necessary and to projects most likely to strengthen the regional and national economy and which therefore help to provide more productive and more secure jobs in the particular location.

#### Exchange Risk Guarantee Scheme for loans from the European Coal and Steel Community

A5.13 Under a scheme originally introduced on 1 January 1978, private sector borrowers from the Coal and Steel Community for investment in projects that create employment in areas of coal and steel closure, may be given a guarantee by the Government against the risk of exchange losses. A charge is made to reflect commercial risk. Following changes to the scheme announced in July 1985 exchange risk cover has been limited to loans of £500,000 or less.

#### Industrial Premises

A5.14 There are powers for the Government, its agencies and other public authorities (see Annex 6) to purchase land and to build, for sale or lease, industrial and commercial premises. There are broadly two types of factory: those constructed in advance to a basic standard without any specific company or business committed to purchase or lease the building and those constructed according to the customer's specifications. These premises may be let rent-free for an initial period in some instances.

#### Basic Service Grants

A5.15 Where it appears to the Government that adequate provision has not been made for the needs of any Development Area or Intermediate Area in respect of a basic service such as transport facilities, power, lighting, heating, water and sewerage disposal and that it will contribute to the development of industry in that area if the service is improved, grants or loans may be made towards the cost of improvement.

#### Other assistance

A5.16 Special assistance to industrial and commercial projects is available from the Scottish and Welsh Development Agencies and, in the Scottish Highlands and Islands, from the Highlands and Islands Development Board. (See Sections 8 and 9)

A5.17 In rural areas in England, some assistance, mainly for small businesses, is available from the Development Commission through its agency COSIRA. The English Industrial Estates Corporation builds and manages factories for the Commission in the Rural Development Areas. In Wales this role is performed by the Welsh Development Agency and the Development Board for Rural Wales and in Scotland by the Scottish Development Agency and the Highlands and Islands Development Board. Assistance is mainly in the form of:

(a) the provision of purpose-built factories in rural areas suffering from or threatened by rural depopulation. The provision of advance factories in areas of rural Wales suffering from or threatened by rural depopulation is undertaken by the Development Board for Rural Wales within its area (the County of Powys and the districts of Meirionnydd in Gwynedd and Ceredigion in Dyfed) and elsewhere by the Welsh Development Agency. In Scotland similar functions are the responsibility of the Highlands and Islands Development Board in its area, and by the Scottish Development Agency elsewhere;

(b) the provision of credit, advisory and training facilities to small firms in rural areas generally, with priority for the areas of rural depopulation. In England the Council for Small Industries in Rural Areas acts for the Commission, whilst in Wales the Welsh Development Agency and the Development Board for Rural Wales act within their respective areas, the Board providing direct assistance to industry as agent for the Welsh Development Agency. Again, in Scotland, similar facilities are provided by the Highlands and Islands Development Board and the Scottish Development Agency.

### Training

A5.18 The training assistance provided by the Government and its agencies is described in Section 4.

### Tourism

A5.19 Details of the administrative machinery in the United Kingdom for tourism and the main schemes of assistance are given in Section 4 para 4.16.

A5.20 The kinds of project which at present can be aided under these schemes include: the improvement and provision of serviced and self-catering accommodation; restaurants; the provision of sports and leisure facilities (often associated with existing tourist developments); theatres; museums of cultural, industrial, local and other heritage; historic buildings; conference facilities; tourist

information centres, and the upgrading of visitor facilities and amenities at all types of tourist attraction.

A5.21 Assistance for tourism projects is also made available in its area by the Highlands and Islands Development Board which was established under separate legislation to those on which the Tourist Boards were founded. In the Rural Development Areas, the Development Commission's agency, COSIRA (Council for Small Industries in Rural Areas), may provide specialist advice to tourism ventures/businesses through tourism consultants and may give tourism loans for projects involving overnight accommodation, and industrial loans for tourism-related projects such as cafes and restaurants. The Commission may also offer some financial to other related projects in the RDAs which meet their objectives.

#### Assistance under the Inner Urban Areas Act

A5.22 Under the Inner Urban Areas Act 1978 local authorities have powers to provide financial assistance to encourage the development and expansion of industry and commerce within selected districts having serious inner urban area problems. The assistance available under this Act is not confined to the Assisted Areas but may only be given within those districts designated under the Act (listed at the end of this annex) not all of which lie within Assisted Areas. A map showing those districts is at Annex 2, Map No 3.

A5.23 The terms of assistance available in all the designated districts are:

- (a) loans on commercial terms for up to 30 years, of up to 90 per cent of the mortgage security, for the acquisition of land or the carrying out of works on land (section 2 of Act);

- (b) loans or grants up to a maximum of £1,000 toward the costs of setting up co-operative or common ownership enterprises (section 3).

A5.24 The terms of assistance available within areas declared as 'Improvement Areas' under section 4 of the Act are:

- (a) loans or grants (no maximum specified) toward the cost of improvements to the environment or the amenities of the area (section 5);

- (b) grants (limited to 50 per cent of the cost of the works) toward the cost of converting or improving buildings for industrial or commercial use (section 6).

A5.25 Further powers of assistance are available within specially defined parts of the seven Partnership Areas (areas in which formal partnership arrangements have been made under Section 7 of the Act and through which the Government participates directly with the relevant local authorities and other public bodies in tackling the serious urban problems existing in those areas). This assistance includes:

- (a) loans, interest free up to two years, for site preparation works, installation of services and provision of access roads;
- (b) grants (limited to a maximum of the annual rent or twice the annual rent depending upon the location) to assist with the rent payable by persons taking leases on buildings intended for industrial or commercial use;
- (c) grants (limited to a maximum of 12 per cent of the amount borrowed) toward the interest payable on any loan made to a small firm (one with not more than 50 employees) for the acquisition of land or the carrying out of works.

#### Enterprise Zones

A5.26 The Government announced the entirely new initiative of experimental Enterprise Zones in the 1980 Budget. The purpose of the Zones is to encourage industrial and commercial activity initially on a small number of sites by removing certain fiscal burdens and by removing or streamlining certain statutory or administrative controls.

A5.27 Enterprise Zones are designated for a period of ten years during which time new and existing industrial and commercial enterprises lying within the Zone benefit from the following measures:

- i. Exemption from rates on industrial and commercial property.
- ii. Exemption from Development Land Tax (this tax was abolished in March 1985).
- iii. 100% allowances for Corporation and Income Tax purposes for capital expenditure on industrial and commercial buildings.
- iv. Employers are exempt from industrial training levies and from the requirement to supply information to Industrial Training Boards.

- v. A greatly simplified planning regime; developments that conform with the published scheme for each Zone will not require individual planning permission.
- vi. Those controls remaining in force will be administered more speedily.
- vii. Applications from firms in EZs for certain customs facilities will be processed as a matter of priority and certain criteria relaxed.
- viii. Government requests for statistical information will be reduced.

A5.28 Between June 1981 and April 1982 a total of 11 Zones ranging in size from 55 to over 450 ha were designated in various parts of the United Kingdom. These initial designations were made for Zones located at:

England : Corby, Dudley, Wakefield,  
Salford/Trafford, Newcastle/Gateshead,  
Speke (Liverpool), Hartlepool, Isle of  
Dogs (London);

Wales : Swansea

Scotland : Clydebank

N Ireland : Belfast

A5.29 Given the experimental nature of the Enterprise Zone initiative, the Government commissioned a team of urban economists to undertake a three year study to monitor developments in the Zones. The first report described the pre-designation situation in the Zones. The second report provided a record of the physical and economic change in the Zones up to 31 May 1982. The third report (published in January 1984) drew together and updated the information contained in the first and second reports. All three reports have been made available to the Commission.

A5.30 The monitoring revealed that up to 31 May 1983 Enterprise Zones attracted 725 firms providing 8065 jobs. (Subsequent estimates showed that a further 299 new firms had been attracted and 2639 jobs created in the period 31 May to 31 December 1983.) The cost to the Exchequer of reimbursing local authorities for the rates revenue forgone between the time of designation and the end of the financial year 1982-83 amounted to some £16.7 million. The cost of capital allowances for investments undertaken in the same period was more difficult to calculate but a maximum estimate is £38 million. Investment of public sector

resources on land acquisition, site preparation and infrastructure amounted to some £38.3 million. It should be emphasised that no special discriminatory provision has been made for public investments or in the programmes of public sector agencies for Enterprise Zones. Any expenditure by such authorities or agencies in Enterprise Zones can only be attributed to their fulfilling their normal obligations.

A5.31 Encouraged by the early results of the Enterprise Zone experiment the Government designated a further 14 Zones. These are located at:

- England : Glanford, Middlesbrough, NE Lancashire,  
NW Kent -  
  
Rotherham, Scunthorpe, Telford,  
Wellingborough and Workington
- Wales : Delyn and Milford Haven
- Scotland : Invergordon and Tayside
- N Ireland : Londonderry

Extensions to existing Zones have also been made at:

- England : Dudley and Wakefield
- Wales : Swansea

A5.32 The Department of the Environment published a report in July 1985 summarising activity in all the zones in Autumn 1984 excluding those in Northern Ireland ('Enterprise Zone Information 1983-84'). A copy has been sent to the Commission. The main findings of the report were that over 2,000 establishments, providing over 48,000 jobs, were located in Britain's Enterprise Zones. Of the establishments 1,486 were located in the first round of zones and 532 in the second round zones. The cost to the Exchequer of reimbursing local authorities for the rates revenue foregone was £14 million in 1983-84 and £8.5 million in the first 6 months of 1984-85. The cost of capital allowances was estimated as around £9 million in 1983-84 and around £5 million in the first half of 1984-85. Information on public sector investment in land acquisition, site preparation, infrastructure and new building was not separately available on a consistent basis. About £32 million was invested by both the public and private sectors in property in the English and Welsh zones (excluding Dudley and the Isle of Dogs) in 1983-84 and £13 million in the first half of 1984-85.

A5.33 Enterprise Zones are not part of regional policy nor are they directly connected with policies for the inner cities or derelict land. The sites chosen continue to

benefit from whatever aid is available under these policies. This will also be the position of Enterprise Zones in respect of ERDF.

## **FREEPORTS**

A5.34 On 2 February 1984 the UK Government announced that it had selected six sites to be designated, experimentally, as freeports. The freeports' designation orders came into force on 6 August 1984 and will be valid for a period of 7 years. The freeports are located at:

- Belfast International Airport (Northern Ireland)
- Birmingham International Airport (England)
- Cardiff Port (Wales)
- Liverpool Port (England)
- Prestwick International Airport (Scotland)
- Southampton Port (England)

### Nature of Freeports

A5.35 A freeport is an enclosed area in or near a port or airport. Inside, goods are treated for customs purposes as though they were still outside the customs territory of the UK. Customs duties and import VAT are paid when the goods are delivered for use in the UK or are consumed within the freeports. Duty is also paid when goods are processed for the internal market. The supply of goods and services within the freeport is subject to normal domestic VAT rules. There are no special reliefs in freeports from other taxes, such as company taxation, excise duties or local authority rates. Legislation on employment, health and safety and the environment apply within the freeports on the same basis as outside them. Although the duty suspension advantages in freeports are also available to traders and manufacturers elsewhere in the UK under other customs regimes, such as warehousing and inward processing relief, the potential attraction of freeports lies in the economies of scale and simplified customs procedures they can provide. Each freeport is run by an independent commercial operator, who is responsible for its development and promotion. The Government has no financial commitment to freeports other than providing the customs staff who work there.

### Purpose of Experimental Freeports

A5.36 The proposal to establish freeports was announced, along with a number of measures designed to foster the growth of small and medium-sized enterprises, in the 1983 Budget statement. At that time the Government stated that as freeports would be a new trading concept for the UK, an experimental period would be necessary. The criteria for selecting the locations for freeports utilised evidence of trader demand and potential economic viability submitted by each of the potential operators.

### Monitoring of Experiment

A5.37 Consultants are monitoring the freeports to see what economic effect the designation has. The bulk of monitoring information falls into three categories:

- (a) the financial performance of the freeport operators;
- (b) changes in activity at the port/airport as a result of freeport designation;
- (c) significant disbenefits caused elsewhere by freeport designation.

### Future

A5.38 There is to be a formal review of the freeport experiment after 5 years. The information provided by the monitoring study, referred to above, will assist the Government in assessing the value of freeports in general terms, as well as the viability of each site. The Government has said that if the review shows that any of the sites designated has failed to work well and does not have the opportunity and potential for the future, it will "take the necessary action".

There is no commitment by the Government to continue with the experiment after the designation orders cease in 1991.



DISTRICTS DESIGNATED UNDER SECTION 1 OF INNER URBAN AREAS  
ACT 1972

DISTRICTS CONTAINING SPECIAL AREAS (ie PARTNERSHIP AREAS)

*Birmingham		Lambeth	
Greenwich	)		*Liverpool
Lewisham	)	London	
Newham	)	Docklands	*Manchester) Joint
Southwark	)		*Salford ) Partnership
Tower Hamlets)			
Hackney	)	Joint	*Newcastle-upon-Tyne) Joint
Islington	)	Partnership	*Gateshead ) Partnership

DISTRICTS WHERE THERE ARE INNER AREA PROGRAMMES  
(ie PROGRAMME AREAS)

*Bolton		Nottingham
*Bradford		*Oldham
Hammersmith		*Sheffield
*Kingston-upon-Hull		*South Tyneside
*Leeds		*Sunderland
Leicester		*Wirral
*Middlesbrough		*Wolverhampton
*North Tyneside		

OTHER DESIGNATED DISTRICTS

ENGLAND

*Barnsley	*Rochdale
*Blackburn	*Rotherham
Brent	*St Helens
*Doncaster	*Sandwell
Ealing	*Sefton
Haringey	Wandsworth
*Hartlepool	*Wigan

WALES

*Blaenau Gwent	*Rhondda
*Cardiff	*Swansea
*Newport	*Cynon Valley
*Port Talbot	*Merthyr Tydfil

SCOTLAND

*Clydebank	*Inverclyde
*Dundee	*Monklands
*Dunbarton	*Motherwell
*Glasgow	*Renfrew
*Hamilton	

(in relation to these districts the Strathclyde and Tayside  
Regions are also "designated districts").

\* = districts within Assisted Areas.

## ANNEX 6 - INFRASTRUCTURE AUTHORITIES AND PROGRAMMES

A6.1 The paragraphs which follow deal with the different types of infrastructure and indicate for each:

- (a) the importance of that type of infrastructure to regional development, and any special features of its future development;
- (b) the bodies responsible;
- (c) the arrangements for financing the infrastructure programme.

A6.2 The types of infrastructure described may be divided into three groups:

- (a) Communications - ports\*  
roads  
railways\*  
airports\*  
inland waterways\*  
telecommunications\*
- (b) Services - electricity\*  
gas\*  
water and sewerage\*
- (c) Other - industrial sites and factories  
derelict land reclamation  
new towns\*

The majority of the organisations responsible for investment in the types of infrastructure marked \* are statutory corporations carrying out trading operations. To the extent that their earnings are not sufficient to finance their investment programmes in full, the balance is met either by borrowing from central Government or raising finance independently often with Government approval.

A6.3 Virtually all the public authorities responsible for providing infrastructure produce programmes of their proposed future work. These programmes are based on a number of considerations, varying from sector to sector, but usually taking into account any statutory obligations which may be placed on the authorities, demographic and economic trends and changing demands for the type of service or facility provided. Government approval of the various programmes is usually required in some form. This serves two main purposes: first, it ensures that the programmes are generally consistent with Government policy; second, it enables the Government to ensure that spending on the programmes is kept within the planned levels for public expenditure as a whole. Annual public expenditure plans take account of ERDF receipts, by Programme, alongside

planned levels of domestic expenditure. As a result of ERDF the total level of spending in the Programmes concerned is higher than it otherwise would have been.

#### A6.4 Communications

##### A6.4.1 Ports

A6.4.1.1 Because the United Kingdom is a group of islands and because fishing and trading form an important part of the national economy, ports are a very important part of its infrastructure. The Assisted Areas have several important ports whose significance extends well beyond their particular region and a number of smaller ones which serve their own areas. Most of these are well established, but changes in the pattern of trade and industry, in conjunction with technological changes in methods of cargo handling at ports, have led to very considerable changes in the ports themselves and a consequent need for heavy capital investment. For example, the larger ships in modern operation require deeper water, which may mean that channels have to be deepened, or in some cases that port facilities have to be relocated. The bulk handling of oil, iron ore, grain and similar cargoes requires new types of specialised berths and facilities. Modern methods of cargo handling require provision of container terminals and roll-on/roll-off facilities. Modern cranes and handling equipment are also needed. There has been a substantial programme of capital investment in these facilities over the past 10-15 years but a further investment is still needed to modernise the industry. There has also been a change in the pattern of trade, with increased traffic to and from Community countries.

A6.4.1.2 The port authorities in the United Kingdom include independent trusts, privately owned companies and corporations, and local authorities. The majority of UK port authorities are statutory bodies subject to special Acts of Parliament which generally empower an authority to operate a port and provide services. The private sector includes Associated British Ports, Sealink UK Ltd, the Mersey Docks and Harbour Co and the Manchester Ship Canal Co. Although in the private sector, these authorities are statutory bodies acting on the same basis as the remaining authorities in the industry. For the purposes of the European Regional Development Fund they are considered to be organisations responsible in the same way as a public authority, for carrying out infrastructure projects.

A6.4.1.3 In order to improve efficiency, it is current Government policy that all ports irrespective of ownership should operate independently and make their own commercial decisions about development. Consequently, there is no overall national programme; instead development programmes for individual ports reflect the present and forecast needs

of port users. Only local authority ports in Great Britain normally provide four year capital programmes giving details of their expenditure plans itemising these developments of regional and national importance. Trust and private sector ports in Assisted Areas have provided similar information for the purposes of the Programme. These forecasts are not fixed, nor are they subject to government approval. But they give a broad indication of expected expenditure levels at the ports concerned, reflecting their view of customer requirements. They can be expected to be subject to considerable variation.

A6.4.1.4 Port authorities normally seek to ensure that infrastructure is provided at costs recoverable from users. Development may be financed from internally generated resources or by borrowing. Such borrowing is now generally from the private sector rather than government, except in the case of local authority ports. No government grants are provided for commercial port facilities, but the Fisheries Act 1955 allows financial assistance to be given by central Government to relevant authorities for fishing facilities at harbours in Great Britain.

A6.4.1.5 Investment in Assisted Area ports in Great Britain is of direct benefit to those Areas because it creates employment not only in the ports themselves but also in ancillary port activities and in port-related and local industries. ERDF grant is also important in helping correct the imbalance stemming from the tendency of traffic to concentrate towards those south and east coast ports closest to Europe.

A6.4.1.6 The maintenance of modern efficient port facilities is vitally important to Northern Ireland given the Province's dependency on its ports for the import of all its raw materials and energy needs as well as for the export of many of its finished goods and agricultural produce. The Harbour Act (Northern Ireland) 1970 provides for financial assistance from Government to encourage harbour authorities to undertake capital improvement works.

#### A6.4.2 Roads

A6.4.2.1 Roads in Great Britain are classified as trunk roads of which there is a national network of approximately 15,112 km and local authority roads which total some 331,000 km.

A6.4.2.2 In England, the Government is following a selective approach to road building designed to meet the most pressing economic and environmental needs of the country. Two of its priorities are improving routes to the major ports and industrial areas which carry a high proportion of industrial traffic, and meeting regional needs. The 2,359 km of motorway already built were aimed

particularly at linking the Regions. In Scotland and Wales the Government is developing the road system with the general aim of promoting prosperity in these countries.

A6.4.2.3 Trunk road building in Great Britain is the responsibility of the Department of Transport, the Scottish Development Department and the Welsh Office. Work on major trunk road projects in England is controlled by the Department of Transport through its Regional Offices and appointed agents. Proposals for trunk road projects come from a variety of sources, but are mostly initiated by central Government.

A6.4.2.4 Local Authority road building is the responsibility of the County Councils, Metropolitan Districts and London Boroughs in England and Wales and Regional and Islands Councils in Scotland. Central Government financial assistance is provided through the Rate Support Grant (RSG), augmented by Transport Supplementary Grant (TSG)- which is payable in England and Wales only for capital expenditure on important local roads. Local authorities are required to submit Transport Policies and Programmes (TPPs) each year. TPPs provide a detailed analysis of expenditure and set out the objectives and priorities for an authority's forward capital programme.

A6.4.2.5 Finance is provided for expenditure on motorways and trunk roads and associated services from central Government funds. Local authority expenditure on transport, including the construction of local roads and provision of associated services, is assisted financially from central Government sources through the Rate Support Grant, augmented by the Transport Supplementary Grant.

A6.4.2.6 Local authority roads range from important through-routes to local links of many kinds. For the purposes of regional development the most important categories are roads which provide or improve access to industrial estates or industrial areas, roads within such estates or areas and roads providing access to isolated parts of the Regions; links with trunk roads, and bypasses and relief roads which help traffic to flow freely.

A6.4.2.7 In Northern Ireland responsibility for all public roads lies with the Department of Environment (NI).

#### A6.4.3 Railways

A6.4.3.1 Responsibility for most railway services in Great Britain rests with the British Railways Board, a statutory corporation. British Rail's passenger rail services are operated in accordance with a public service obligation, for which they receive compensation under EC Regulation 1191/69. In addition, Passenger Transport Executives in the metropolitan counties have powers to make arrangements with

British for the provision of local rail services. Rail transport has an important role to play in meeting the transport needs of the Assisted Areas. In Great Britain, rail freight plays a very significant role in the transport of goods for industries such as coal, iron and steel, which are heavily represented in the Assisted Areas.

A6.4.3.2 Every year, the British Railways Board prepares a Corporate Plan, which provides a framework for the direction and control of the Board's railway and other businesses for the five years immediately ahead. Each plan is subject to central Government approval and includes details of the Board's investment programme for this five year period. The planning of railway investment is directed at the development of routes rather than of areas. This means that the emphasis is more on linking the Assisted Areas with the rest of the country than on developments within the Assisted Areas.

A6.4.3.3 Investment is directed to the maintenance and improvement of the facilities needed for operating the railway network. Electrification of the West Coast Main Line between London and Glasgow was completed in 1974 and resulted in much improved services. Several other electrification schemes are now under way including that of the East Coast Main Line between London and Edinburgh, the biggest railway investment project for over 25 years. The High Speed Train (HST) has been progressively introduced on several major non-electrified routes. It now links London with Bristol, South Wales and the South West, and with the East Midlands, Yorkshire, Newcastle and Edinburgh. The introduction of the HST has improved prospects for many of the Assisted Areas by reducing significantly the travelling time for businessmen visiting those areas. Other major investment currently in hand includes the complete replacement of the Diesel Multiple Unit fleet used for cross-country provided services, many of which serve Assisted Areas; plus new cross-city links in London and Manchester.

A6.4.3.4 The Government is empowered to make grants towards the provision of facilities for freight haulage by rail under Section 8 of the Railways Act 1974, and several grant aided schemes are located in the Assisted Areas. A new freight service "Speedlink" is intended by British Railways Board to compete with road hauliers for the carriage of traffic of less than trainload quantity. A network of routes has been built up to serve major industrial areas in the United Kingdom. Freight investment is taking place in several areas notably in connection with the development of the new Selby coalfield. There are also smaller local schemes to link industry to the rail network by private sidings.

A6.4.3.5 In Northern Ireland responsibility for railway services rests with the Northern Ireland Railways Company Ltd. The services are mainly for passengers with comparatively little freight traffic.

#### A6.4.4 Airports

A6.4.4.1 The British Airports Authority owns and manages the major London and Scottish airports and the Civil Aviation Authority operates eight small airports in the Highlands and Islands of Scotland. Both these authorities are statutory bodies, whose borrowing requirements are met in large part by the Government. With the exception of Belfast and Southampton, all the other principal United Kingdom airports are owned by local authorities. Belfast airport is operated by a publicly owned company and Southampton airport is privately owned. While the main weight of investment in airports is expected to continue to be in South East England, the Government's policy is to encourage the development of regional airports to meet local demand; a policy which was reaffirmed in its recently published White Paper; to this end it has authorised substantial levels of capital expenditure in recent years and will continue to consider appropriate projects in the future. Manchester Airport in particular is expected to undertake considerable expansion in the role accorded to it in the White Paper as the hub airport for the North of England.

A6.4.4.2 Detailed costed programmes of capital expenditure covering four years ahead are produced by each type of authority responsible for an airport or airports. All major programmes require to be approved by central Government.

#### A6.4.5 Inland waterways

A6.4.5.1 The British Waterways Board is responsible for some 3,220 km of canals and navigable rivers in Great Britain, mostly in England. About 547 km of this system are maintained by the Board for commercial freight carrying; the rest is used increasingly for recreation. There are no navigable waterways in Northern Ireland.

A6.4.5.2 The Board's statutory duties and controls on borrowing are set out in legislation. Annual investment levels are agreed with the Board having regard to the nature and timing of possible schemes and the resources to be made available to nationalised industries. Detailed appraisal of all investment projects is required. A current maintenance backlog on the general canal network also requires revenue grant aid from central government (currently 70% of BWB expenditure).

A6.4.5.3 The Sheffield and South Yorkshire Navigation improvement scheme, which was completed in June 1983, was

the first major waterway development in the United Kingdom for over 75 years. The scheme involved the improvement or reconstruction of ten locks, modification or rebuilding of eight bridges and major realignment or widening of navigation channels at various points for crafts of up to 700 tonne payloads to navigate inland as far as Rotherham. It was hoped to increase tonnage from 0.29 million to 1.78 million tonnes p.a. within 5 years through increased competitiveness. However traffic on the waterway was seriously affected in 1985 due to the miners' strike and for much of the time no coal product traffic moved. It is now anticipated that tonnage will be increased to 0.87 million tonnes by 1988/89. The scheme cost approximately £16m and was funded by borrowing from the Government and grants from the European Regional Development Fund (£3.1m) and South Yorkshire County Council (£1m). It is hoped that the canal will make an important contribution to the regeneration and diversification of the economies of Doncaster, Rotherham and the Dearne Valley.

A6.4.5.4 Construction of the Board's new freight depot, alongside the Sheffield and South Yorkshire Navigation at Rawmarsh Road, Rotherham, was undertaken to replace the existing transshipment facility at Don Street, which is beyond the limits of the upgraded canal, and to provide a facility capable of meeting enhanced canal traffic requirements following the completion of the SSYN scheme. The Rawmarsh Road scheme included the conversion of a bus depot previously occupied by the South Yorkshire Passenger Transport Executive, construction of a wharf and improvement and conversion of existing land and buildings. It provides 60,000 square feet of covered storage, ample open storage and has excellent road connections to the remainder of Yorkshire and the East Midlands via the M1 and M18. The scheme cost approximately £770,000 and was funded by borrowing from the Government and grant from the ERDF (£189,300). Facilities at the depot, which is situated within the Rotherham Enterprise Zone, include modern cargo handling equipment, covered loading and unloading bays for lorries and a fully trained and experienced workforce.

#### A6.4.6 Telecommunications

A6.4.6.1 In recent years there have been far reaching changes in the legislative and regulatory framework for telecommunications, general policy being established by the Telecommunications Act 1984. Under its provisions the exclusive privilege of British Telecom (BT) of running telecommunication systems was abolished; the licensing role of BT was also abolished and licences for the running of telecommunication systems are now granted by the Government; the office of the Director General of Telecommunications was established to monitor the compliance of licensees with the obligations imposed upon them; and arrangements were made to transfer BT from public to private ownership. As a matter



of current policy only two public telecommunications operators have been licensed to provide basic telecommunications services nationally and internationally, British Telecommunications plc and Mercury Communications Ltd, whilst the Kingston upon Hull Telephone Department provides a service within its own licensed area. Public telecommunications operator status is, however, granted to cable television companies who are given a right within a prescribed area to provide a full range of telecommunications services (apart from mobile radio services) to consumers. Voice telephony services can only be provided by local cable companies in conjunction with BT or Mercury. In addition, two public telecommunications operators (Telecom Securicor and Racal Vodafone) have been licensed to provide competing national cellular mobile radio services.

A6.4.6.2 The Government recognises that it has a duty to ensure that the existing universal public services continue to be available. Thus licences (in particular in this context the licence granted to BT) contain obligations designed to secure that services are provided throughout the country, and that certain essential though not necessarily profitable services are protected. Licences for other operators (eg Mercury) contain similar provisions reflecting their own stage of development. For the first 5 years of the term of its licence BT is specifically limited in the price increases it is permitted to make for its main inland services.

A6.4.6.3 The Telecommunications Act 1984 also allowed for licences to be granted to classes of persons or particular persons covering all or specific types of systems. Class licences covering the operations of Value Added Network Systems (VANS) and Branch Systems have been issued, and consultations on the terms of a new, revised VANS and Data Systems licence are in progress. A number of licences have been granted to particular companies for the operation of specialised systems.

A6.4.6.4 Given the vital importance of a modern telecommunications infrastructure, the continuing development of networks, systems and facilities is welcomed. The statutory framework within which BT operates already requires it to provide a universal public service but with increased market freedom regional initiatives are also to be encouraged.

## A6.5 Services

### A6.5.1 Electricity

A6.5.1.1 In England and Wales electricity is generated and transmitted by the Central Electricity Generating Board (CEGB) and distributed by twelve separate Area Electricity

Boards. Co-ordination is effected by the Electricity Council, the central body of the supply industry with a general responsibility for promoting electricity supply and for advising the Secretary of State for Energy.

A6.5.1.2 The electricity supply industry in England and Wales prepares annual forecasts of maximum electricity demand and total unit requirements. These forecasts are prepared after taking into account the Area Boards' estimates of their individual requirements based on assessments of local demand, forecast national economic growth, the trend in the main sectors of electricity consumption and estimates of electricity's share of future national energy requirements. The CEEB bases its investment proposals and in particular its requirement for new generating plant on these formally adopted forecasts. The forecasts similarly represent the foundation of the Area Boards' programmes for the expansion of their distribution networks.

A6.5.1.3 The annual capital investment programmes of each Area Board are submitted to the Secretary of State for Energy for approval; the 1985 capital programmes covered the period to 1991/92. The programmes show the level of expenditure on generation, transmission and distribution. Of these the most important component is investment in new generating capacity. Examples of plant currently under construction by the CEEB are as follows: Drax, North Yorkshire (coal-fired - completion of plant); Heysham, Lancashire (nuclear). These stations are due to be commissioned in the period to the late-1980s.

A6.5.1.4 In Scotland, the South of Scotland Electricity Board and the North of Scotland Hydro-Electric Board are responsible for generation, transmission and distribution. These Boards submit annually to the Industry Department for Scotland a joint programme covering future electricity generation over the next ten years. In Northern Ireland electricity supply is the responsibility of the Northern Ireland Electricity Service.

A6.5.1.5 The industry in the United Kingdom has a statutory duty under the Electricity Act 1957 to break even taking one year with another. Thus the Area Boards aim to recover their costs through the tariffs charged to consumers.

## A6.5.2 Gas

A6.5.2.1 The improvement of the gas supply to and within the Assisted Areas is an important component of local infrastructure. A large part of current investment is concerned with the extension of the pipeline system, with terminals, compressor stations and storage facilities, which carries gas from the Northern Basin of the North Sea and

which is landed at St Fergus in NE Scotland. These extensions will for example carry gas within Central Scotland and to various localities in the North of England and the North Midlands.

A6.5.2.2 The public gas supply system in Great Britain is currently the responsibility of the British Gas Corporation (BGC), the general duties of which are governed by statute. The Gas Act 1972 requires BGC to develop and maintain an efficient, coordinated and economical system of gas supply and to satisfy, so far as it is economical to do so, all reasonable demands for gas in Great Britain. BGC must also earn sufficient revenue to cover its costs and make adequate allocation to reserves.

A6.5.2.3 In May 1985 the Government announced their intention to introduce legislation to transfer the assets of BGC to the private sector. The Bill now before Parliament provides for the authorisation of BGC and its successor company as a public gas supplier. It provides for the appointment of a Director of Gas Supplies to act as a regulator for the industry. The Gas Bill paves the way for companies who wish to offer a gas supply where none now exists. The Bill maintains the provisions of the Oil and Gas (Enterprise) Act 1982 which have already opened up the possibility of competition by third parties in industrial gas sales.

A6.5.2.4 When the Gas Bill has been enacted an Office of Gas Supplies will be established and the assets of BGC will be vested in a new company incorporated under the Companies Act 1985. Shares in the new company will then be sold to the public, after which its commercial direction will be a matter for its board.

A6.5.2.5 In Northern Ireland, gas is supplied by 4 privately and 9 publicly owned undertakings. Following the Government's decision to cancel its plans to bring natural gas from the Republic of Ireland and to discontinue payment of subsidy to the industry unless it could be made financially sound, 12 undertakings decided to close down. The orderly rundown and closure will take some 4 years to complete.

### A6.5.3 Water supply, sewerage and land drainage

A6.5.3.1 In England and Wales, public water services are provided by ten large multi-purpose water authorities, seven of which include Assisted Areas. There are also twenty-eight statutory water companies supplying water in certain areas, on behalf of water authorities. The general boundaries of the ten water authorities are based on catchment areas and do not coincide with political, regional or Assisted Area boundaries. The Government has decided to transfer the 10 water authorities in England and Wales to

private ownership. This will be effected by means of statute and licence, with the water authorities retaining all their existing functions except that the financing and coordination of land drainage and flood protection will be done through special public bodies. In Scotland water supply and sewerage are the responsibilities of Regional and Island Councils. In addition, the Central Scotland Water Development Board, a joint board of six Regional Councils, acts as a developer of large new sources of water and as bulk supplier to its constituent Regional Councils. In mainland Scotland seven ad hoc river purification boards are responsible for river purification. In the Islands the three Islands Councils have similar responsibility. In Northern Ireland water services are provided by central Government.

A6.5.3.2 Water Authorities (local authorities in Scotland) are required to submit annually their three-year rolling programme of capital expenditure for Central Government approval. However with the impending privatisation of the ten water authorities in England and Wales, their general programmes will be reviewed on a year to year basis.

A6.5.3.3 Water authorities finance capital works by borrowing within the United Kingdom or abroad, or by the use of internal resources. They may borrow in the United Kingdom only from central Government. Part of the cost of some schemes may come from Government grants under the Rural Water Supplies and Sewerage acts or the Local Employment Act 1972. Water companies raise their capital by the issue of shares or debentures or by borrowing on mortgage.

A6.5.3.4 Economic development is unlikely to proceed in areas subject to flooding or the risk of flooding. Protection is therefore an important element in preparation of sites at risk. In England and Wales, water authorities, internal drainage boards (statutory bodies set up in some areas to deal with local problems of land drainage which exist in their districts) and local authorities all have powers to carry out land drainage and flood protection work. In Scotland central Government and regional authorities are responsible as appropriate for land drainage; in Northern Ireland central Government is responsible.

A6.5.3.5 Expenditure on land drainage in England and Wales may be assisted financially by central Government by grants under the Land Drainage Act 1976 or the Local Employment Act 1972. In Northern Ireland responsibility for arterial drainage rests with central Government.

## A6.6 Other

### A6.6.1 Industrial sites and factories

A6.6.1.1 Responsibility for the provision and preparation of industrial sites rests with the freeholder or main leaseholder, who arranges with the responsible authority for the provision of necessary infrastructure. Sites may be provided by local authorities, Government Departments, public corporations and private sector companies. The scale of their operations, and their forward programmes, are determined in accordance with their respective procedures.

A6.6.1.2 In order to ensure that industrial premises are readily available in areas where there is demand, programmes of works are undertaken by public authorities. The provision of premises is always related to the employment needs of the localities concerned. Experience has shown that the availability of modern premises is an important factor in attracting new enterprises to a town.

A6.6.1.3 The principal organisations which have these programmes are:

(a) the English Industrial Estates Corporation which builds factories in England on behalf of the Department of Industry and the Development Commission with the aid of Government grants and as much private sector finance as it can acquire.

(b) the Scottish Development Agency, The Highland and Islands Development Agency, the Welsh Development Agency, Mid Wales Development (formerly known as the Development Board for Rural Wales), and the Northern Ireland Development Board which acquire sites and build factories in their respective areas.

(c) New Town Corporations.

(d) Local Authorities (small workshops and nursery units).

These programmes are mainly financed by the Government, but EIEC and the Scottish and Welsh Development Agencies and Mid Wales Development are required to seek the maximum possible amount of finance from the private sector.

### A6.6.2 Derelict land reclamation

A6.6.2.1 Local authorities have powers but no statutory duty to acquire and reclaim derelict land. In England central government grants are available under the Derelict Land Act 1982 both to local authorities and to the non-local authority sector for the reclamation of derelict land for the purpose of bringing it into use or improving its

appearance. In the Assisted Areas and Derelict Land Clearance Areas grants are at the rate of 100% for local authorities and the English Industrial Estates Corporation and 80% for the non-local authority sector. Outside these areas the rate is 50% for both local authorities and the non-local authority sector, except that in the national parks and areas of outstanding natural beauty local authorities can receive 75% grants.

A.6.6.2.2 Local authorities have shown an increased interest in reclamation in the past few years, in response to the Government's initiatives aimed at maximising grant aid and the greatly enhanced provision of funds. Priority will continue to be given to schemes that are aimed at recycling urban land, particularly in inner city areas, for industrial, commercial and private sector housing.

A6.6.2.3 In Scotland and Wales responsibility for reclamation of derelict land rests with the respective Development Agencies which may acquire derelict land and reclaim it themselves, employ local authorities as their agents (Scotland). In Wales grants are made at the rate of 100% to local authorities and 80% to the private sector for this purpose. 100 per cent of the reclamation cost is met from Government funds.

#### A6.6.3 New towns

A6.6.3.1 Since 1946 twenty-eight new towns have been established in Great Britain. Many of the earlier new towns were designated to relieve over-crowding in the major conurbations; others have been planned to meet the particular needs of local industry, to act as focal points for the revitalisation of a region and to help prevent rural depopulation. The ability of a new town to provide new and diverse employment opportunities is the main factor by which its success is judged, and the availability of housing and jobs has helped make new towns in the Assisted Areas attractive centres of growth.

A6.6.3.2 Responsibility for planning and development of new towns is assigned to individual New Town Development Corporations and in the case of Newtown (Powys), the Development Board for Rural Wales (DBRW). The wide ranging powers of these bodies are subject to ministerial control and direction. Corporations and DBRW finance their capital programmes partly by capital receipts but mainly by borrowing from the National Loans Fund. These loans are repayable on a 60 year annuity basis and the maximum amount which may be borrowed is controlled by central Government. Each year these bodies submit Management Accounts in which they provide up to date forecasts of their future programmes in both physical and financial terms. Allocations of Government resources to new towns are based on an assessment of priorities between programmes.

A6.6.3.3 One of the major activities of Development Corporations and DBRW is the provision of sites for industrial and commercial developments, and will generally be responsible for the provision of basic infrastructure. The value of their investments will be reflected in the disposal value of the site or building or in the rents charged. They are also responsible for the majority of new road construction in their areas. A6.6.3.4 The development of many of the new towns in England and Wales is now substantially complete. While some Development Corporations will continue in existence for several more years a number of others have been wound up, their housing and community related assets transferred to the local authority responsible for the area and their industrial and commercial property and their other remaining assets and liabilities passing to the Commission for the New Towns. The Commission is responsible for the management of the property in its care and for its eventual disposal to the private sector.

A6.6.3.5 In Northern Ireland four towns have been designated under the New Towns Act (NI) 1965.

## ANNEX 7

## DECLINING INDUSTRIES: STRUCTURE, EMPLOYMENT AND PROSPECTS

## A7.1 COAL

Structure of the Industry

A7.1.1 The number of mines being worked by the National Coal Board (NCB) has declined from 958 in 1947, at the time of nationalisation, to 169 at the end of March 1985. The coal fields are located mainly in Scotland, the North and Midlands of England and in South Wales.

Employment

A7.1.2 At the end of March 1985 171,000 were employed at coal mines, which marks a decline from a figure of 711,500 in 1953. The following table shows the changes in men on colliery books over the last five years:

March 1978	239,300
March 1979	232,400
March 1980	233,200
March 1981	224,800
March 1982	212,800
March 1983	202,700
March 1984	181,000
March 1985	171,000

This decline has been caused in part by the closure of collieries and in part by increased productivity at mines continuing in production. The following table shows the extent to which mines are located in Assisted Areas at the end of March 1983:



Number of Collieries in Development Areas and Intermediate Areas

<u>Region</u>	<u>No of Collieries</u>	<u>Labour force as at</u> <u>25/1/86</u>
<u>Scotland</u>		
DA	3	1,285
IA	6	3,467
<u>North</u>		
DA	8	12,902
IA	3	3,684
<u>Yorkshire/Humberside</u>		
DA	7	6,157
IA	22	19,022
<u>North West</u>		
DA	1	770
IA	3	2,641
<u>East Midlands</u>		
DA	-	--
IA	4	4,185
<u>Wales</u>		
DA	16	11,458
IA	3	2,352
<u>Totals</u>		
DA	35	32,572
IA	41	35,351

Future Prospects

A7.1.3. The coal industry in common with others has been faced with problems of reduced demand and the resultant financial pressures. The Government however remains convinced that coal has a vital role to play in meeting the UK's long term energy needs, provided that coal can be produced efficiently and at prices which are competitive with those of other fuels. Since the strike productivity has improved enormously and the prospects for the future are good.

A7.2 STEEL

Structure of the Industry

A7.2.1 Although the British Steel Corporation (BSC) is a nationalised industry, it does not hold a monopoly market position in the UK. BSC's market share in 1985/6 is about 50% with imports and private sector firms sharing the remainder roughly equally. Changes of ownership between BSC

and the private sector have caused fluctuations in respective market shares, which make comparisons over time difficult.

### Employment

A7.2.2 Figures for BSC employment in iron and steel making activities over the last eight years are attached. These show a substantial reduction in the workforce (accelerated in 1980 and 81); the fall being greatest (in terms of jobs lost) in Wales, and the Northern, Yorkshire and Humberside and East Midlands regions.

A7.2.3 There have been major plant closures and manpower reductions to improve productivity over the years. BSC has closed some 5 million tonnes of capacity since 1980, the most recent examples of which are the Hartlepool plate mill, Glengarnock and Tinsley Park steelworks. Gartcosh, Monks Hall and Jarrow will close in March 1986.

A7.2.4 Members of the British Independent Steel Producers' Association (BISPA) employ around 20,000 of whom 8,000 are engaged in Treaty of Paris products. This represents a dramatic fall from the figure of around 60,000 in 1979 (27,000 on Treaty of Paris products). A recent major closure was that of Manchester Steel which was an important rationalisation measure.

### Importance of Assisted Areas

A7.2.5 Most of BSC's iron and steelmaking capacity is in Assisted Areas. The private firms are concentrated in three areas - Sheffield (no longer an assisted area), the centre of special steel production; the West Midlands, where many re-rolling firms are based; and South Wales (in Development and Intermediate Areas).

### Outlook

A7.2.6 The outlook for the Industry has considerably improved as a result of the measures taken in recent years to improve competitiveness and from the existence of relatively stable market conditions achieved under the EC Steel Regime.

A7.2.7 In 1984/5, excluding the effects of the miners strike, BSC made a profit of £40m after interest. The Corporation made a further profit of £21m after interest in the half year to September 1985, the first unqualified profit for eleven years. The remainder of the year is expected to be less profitable because of adverse exchange rates and planned operational developments, principally, at Port Talbot. However, these temporary factors were allowed for in the Corporation's viability plan, submitted to and approved by the EC Commission, setting out the Corporation's

path to full viability. In accordance with the Government's objectives, BSC expect to make significant further progress towards viability in 1986/7.

BRITISH STEEL CORPORATION: REDUCTION IN WORKFORCE SINCE 1977

(Iron and Steel Activities)

	SE	EA	SW	WM	EM	Y&H	NW	N	Scotland	Wales	NI	Total
Sep 1977	1,470	-	-	3,450	19,470	40,450	2,750	33,440	22,250	55,000	-	182,370
Sep 1978	1,370	-	-	6,770	18,150	39,560	2,560	31,330	13,450	30,190	-	157,610
Sep 1979	1,200	-	-	4,980	17,220	39,540	1,640	31,960	16,880	47,960	-	161,380
Sep 1980	1,090	-	-	3,010	11,000	36,060	470	25,350	13,670	29,640	-	121,290
Sep 1981	730	-	-	2,110	9,150	23,350	700	17,500	12,500	22,950	-	94,200
Sep 1982	600	-	-	1,900	8,380	24,820	630	13,450	11,250	21,000	-	52,030
Sep 1983	310	-	-	1,000	3,170	20,660	580	10,290	8,340	18,600	-	64,210
Sep 1984	560	-	-	1,640	2,530	20,110	530	9,420	7,000	15,300	-	47,510
Sep 1985	530	-	-	1,670	2,440	19,920	510	8,990	7,770	15,300	-	50,220
Change 1977-1985	-940	-	-	-6,790	-17,130	-20,530	-2,240	-24,450	-12,490	-37,620	-	-122,150
% Reduction in workforce	-63.9	-	-	-39.3	-87.5	-50.3	-81.7	-73.1	-56.6	-67.2	-	-67.0

### A7.3 SHIPBUILDING

#### A7.3.1 Structure of the Industry

The UK shipbuilding and shiprepair industries (excluding marine engineering and boatbuilding) employed around 72,000 in 1985 compared with 115,000 in 1979, a fall of 37%, mainly in merchant shipbuilding and shiprepair.

As at September 1985 some 17,000 were engaged in merchant shipbuilding: 23,000 on warshipbuilding: 5,000 in commercial shiprepair and about 22,000 others in the naval dockyards; and around 3000 on offshore structures. (A 1985 employment figure for the marine engineering industry is not available but it has probably declined from the 1983 figure of 17,000. An estimated 8,000 were employed in the boatbuilding sector in 1985).

British Shipbuilders, nationalised in 1977, is still the largest UK employer with around 29,000 engaged in December 1985 in merchant and warshipbuilding. In the last few years some 19,000 jobs have been transferred to the private sector with the sale of BS's engineering, shiprepair and warshipbuilding interests; during 1986 a further 15,000 jobs are being transferred with the sale of the remaining warshipyards. Merchant shipbuilding continues to be primarily a function of the public sector, however, accounting for 66% of UK merchant output in 1985. The Royal Dockyards, also in the public sector but due to be commercialised, are the second largest employer.

#### A7.3.2 Restructuring and Redundancies

About three quarters of those employed in the shipbuilding industry work at yards in the Assisted Areas. The industry has undergone significant contraction over the last decade in the face of a deteriorating world market and increasing competition, especially from low cost competitors such as Japan and Korea. In 1975 UK output was 746,000 cgt: by 1984 this had fallen to 288,000 cgt or 1.9% of total world output. By the end of 1985 UK merchant orders were at a record low reflecting the slump in world new orders estimated to be 36% down on the 1983 level. In reflection of this long term trend, there have been over 40,000 redundancies from British Shipbuilders alone since 1977.

Further redundancies totalling 3495 were announced by British Shipbuilders recently as part of far-reaching plans to restructure the merchant shipbuilding industry in order to meet the extremely difficult market conditions which exist world-wide. The Smith's Dock and Troon shipyards and the Wallsend site of Clark Kincaid will close at the end 1986. Swan Hunter Shipbuilders at Wallsend has also announced 825 redundancies recently. This was because of

the loss of the order for the first of class Auxiliary Oiler Replenishment (AOR) vessel.

British Shipbuilders, with Government support, is taking the initiative to set up a new subsidiary, British Shipbuilders Enterprise Limited, which will provide a practical service for those facing redundancy. They will have, at their work place, counsellors with the skills and resources to guide them towards retaining and redevelopment opportunities, and to provide reasonable financial support to take advantage of those opportunities. Help would also be available to employees wishing to set up their own business. The new company will be independently funded and will be managed and resourced by professionally trained people.

This loss of jobs in shipbuilding has coincided with the decline of other traditional heavy industries such as steel and coal mining, generally in the same regions. The attached table shows the main areas affected by redundancies at British Shipbuilders and Harland & Wolff (Belfast).

Private sector merchant shipbuilders, with a less exposed segment of the market, have fared relatively better with a gradually increasing share of (declining) UK output. But UK suppliers of marine equipment and shiprepairers have felt more keenly the effect of a declining market with the associated lower shipping activity and rationalisation of routes.

#### A7.3.3 Future Prospects

A further drop in the world market is forecast for 1986 with no upturn expected until 1990 at the earliest. In view of this, further rationalisation in both public and private sectors may prove necessary.

UK SHIPBUILDING REDUNDANCIES 1977-1985

Period	Tyne	Wear	Tees	Upper Clyde	Lower Clyde	East Scotland	Mersey-side	South West England	Belfast*	Other
July-1977 to Aug 1979	2,011	936	1,217	138	360	677	647	1,065	758	797
Sep 1979 to Mar 1981	1,773	1,492	316	1,981	1,152	464	1,024	89	1,067	2,378
Apr 1981 to Mar 1982	720	111	31	46	103	385	107	16	456	296
Apr 1982 to Mar 1983	2,104	1,284	163	52	215	33	33	0	819	871
Apr 1983 to Mar 1984	2,456	1,236	276	1,151	2,157	660	361	0	796	1,145
Apr 1984 to Mar 1985	2,486	870	177	50	115	31	1,283	0	508	1,380
Apr 1984 to Dec 1985	854	265	38	370	49	0	387	156	281	855
TOTAL	12,404	6,194	2,218	3,788	4,151	2,250	3,842	1,326	4,685	7,722

\* Figures for Belfast are in respect of redundancies at Harland & Wolff - all others are for British Shipbuilders.

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#### A7.4. TEXTILES AND CLOTHING

##### Structure of the Industry

A7.4.1 Over 500,000 are employed in different, but interrelated, sectors of the textiles and clothing industry.

The structure of the main sectors of the industry can be described as follows:

Man-made fibre production:	four major firms account for the bulk of UK production.
Cotton spinning and weaving (the "Lancashire" industry):	a handful of vertically-integrated groups account for the bulk of production, but quite a large number of small independent producers remain.
Woollen and worsted:	few large firms and many small family firms.
Carpets:	few large firms but mainly medium and small firms.
Knitting:	a few large firms, but mainly small firms.
Clothing:	highly fragmented; over 7,000 firms, many very small units.

The leading United Kingdom textile manufacturer Courtaulds, which is active in most of the main sectors, accounts for about 10 per cent of United Kingdom employment in textiles and clothing.



## Employment

A7.4.2 The most detailed source of information on the structure of the textile and clothing industry is the Census of Employment. The most recent figures from this show that there was a fall of 43 per cent in employment between June 1971 and September 1981 - over 400,000 jobs. Figures showing the regional distribution of employment for the textile and clothing industry in 1971, 1978 and 1981 are given below:-

Thousands												
	SE	EA	SW	WM	EM	Y&H	NW	N	Wa	Sc	NI	UK
Textiles												
June 1971	27	3	14	27	111	133	157	21	17	72	41	622
June 1978	20	3	12	23	108	98	109	19	12	55	31	490
September 1981	16	2	8	16	85	65	63	10	10	41	17	332
Clothing												
June 1971	99	5	14	15	27	46	61	28	14	30	23	361
June 1978	68	5	12	16	30	37	53	24	14	31	16	307
September 1981	48	4	9	11	27	26	37	15	10	22	14	224

Source: Annual Census of Employment  
(Using Standard Industrial Classification (1968))

The following figures show the regional distribution since September 1981 for textiles, leather, clothing and footwear as a whole:-

	SE	EA	SW	WM	EM	Y&H	NW	N	Wa	Sc	NI	UK
Textiles, leather, clothing and footwear												
September 1981	75	10	29	33	139	95	112	30	21	65	32	642
June 1983	72	9	27	29	130	90	101	30	20	58	26	592
Change	-3	-1	-2	-4	-9	-5	-11	0	-1	-7	-6	-50

Source: Department of Employment Gazette

## A7.5 FISHING

Structure of the Industry

A7.5. 1 The general extension of fisheries limits to 200 miles in the mid 1970's has had a dramatic effect on the structure of the UK fishing industry which until that time had relied heavily on a deep sea fishing operation. The total UK catch has fallen from 1,013,000 tonnes in 1973 to 748,000 tonnes in 1983. While there has been some reduction in the total number of vessels over 40 ft in length in the fleet since 1973 (from 2,375 to 2,207), the decline is particularly marked among the deep sea vessels (80 ft (24m) and over), from 494 in 1973 to 231 in 1983, and this is reflected in the reduction in total tonnage from 285,000 in 1973 to 151,000 in 1982. The decline is even more notable in the over 110 ft (35 m) sector where the number has dropped from 339 in 1973 to 107 in 1983. More of these large vessels left the fleet in 1984 with decommissioning grants under the EC structural measures for the fishing industry. This trend is likely to continue into 1985.

The areas most affected by this change in the pattern of fishing activity have been the traditional deep sea fishing ports of Hull, Fleetwood, Grimsby and Lowestoft, and to a lesser extent North Shields and Aberdeen. All but Lowestoft, Fleetwood and Aberdeen are in Assisted Areas.

Employment

A7.5.2 At the end of 1983 there were about 16,000 fishermen regularly employed and a further 6,500 partially employed. This compares with 19,100 regularly employed and 4,400 partially employed at the end of 1973. Increased activity in the inshore sector (under 80 ft (24 m) vessels), in some areas of the country masks the decline in employment in the deep sea ports.

There is no accurate measure of employment in activities ashore ancillary to the fishing industry but it has been generally held that each fisherman generates employment for about 3 people ashore. In general the shortfall in supplies from the deep sea sector has been made up, partly by increased landings from inshore vessels but mainly with imports. The effect on employment in merchandising, processing and retailing is therefore probably less marked than might otherwise have been the case, although the reduction in the level and regularity of home landings has led in general to a move away from the labour intensive primary processing of fresh fish at the ports of landing to secondary processing of frozen fish. Other technological developments have increased the dependence of the main processors upon imported supplies frozen fish. Other sectors notably fish dock labour (which in the UK is confined to the deep sea ports) have also been adversely affected.

#### Future Prospects

A7.5.3 The settlement of the EC Common Fisheries Policy, the quota shares agreed and the structural measures introduced, should provide a framework for the development of a stable and viable fishing industry able to achieve maximum results from the resources available. However the regional distribution of employment opportunities will reflect the different structure of the fishing fleet; and it is difficult to see employment opportunities in fishing being generated at previous levels in some of the former deep sea ports.

## ANNEX 8

### UNITED KINGDOM REGIONAL JOB DEFICIENCY PROJECTIONS

The attached table provides projections of labour supply, and unemployment by region for 1990. The projections of labour supply are based on projections of the activity rates measured by Labour Force Surveys.

In order to provide such projections, it is necessary to make assumptions about national unemployment in 1990. The UK Government does not believe it is either sensible or practicable to make forecasts of national unemployment for several years ahead. The many uncertainties surrounding both the national and international economies rule this out. The Government does, however, make planning assumptions when making its medium term Public Expenditure Survey and these having been taken as the national unemployment assumptions underlying this exercise. It must, however, be stressed that these are assumptions and not forecasts or predictions. As with national unemployment, it is clearly equally hazardous to make regional projections or unemployment. The regional projections given in the table assume the continuation of current regional unemployment differential since at this stage we do not believe it would be right to assume any particular variation in this distribution over the next few years.

CDOABQ

# 1990 REGIONAL LABOUR FORCE PROJECTION

(Thousands)

	Number of Unemployed Claimants(1)	Civilian Labour Force
South East	754	8875
East Anglia	78	986
South West	198	2217
West Midlands	333	2500
East Midlands	193	2000
Yorks & Humberside	288	2392
North West	430	3035
North	224	1446
Wales	171	1283
Scotland	331	2464
Great Britain	3000	27198
Northern Ireland	117	682
United Kingdom	3117	27880

(1) Wholly unemployed claimants excluding adult students, school leavers and temporarily stopped.

The national unemployment assumption is taken from the 1986 Public Expenditure White Paper (Cmnd 9207).

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NOTE

Sub Regions (≠) = comparable with level II regions used elsewhere within the Community



TABLE 1

## SYNTHETIC INDEX

measuring the relative intensity of regional problems in the Community (1)

(EUR 9 = 100)

(average 1977-1979-1981)

United Kingdom Level 2 Regions underlined

Calabria	30.3	Hampshire, Isle of Wight	100.1
Northern Ireland	35.4	Piemonte	100.7
Sardegna	40.5	West-Vlaanderen	101.1
Ireland	41.8	E Sussex, Surrey, W.Sussex	101.1
Merseyside	43.8	Emilia-Romagna	102.7
Campania	44.7	Lorraine	103.9
Basilicata	45.6	Bourgogne	105.0
Sicilia	50.3	Overijssel	105.3
Dum & Gal Strathclyde	54.7	Gelderland	105.4
Northumberland, Tyne & Wear	56.7	Beds, Bucks, Herefordshire	106.1
Corse	57.2	Berkshire, Oxfordshire	106.2
Cleveland, Durham	61.0	Trentino-Alto Adige	106.3
Puglia	61.6	Haute-Normandie	106.7
Abruzzi	63.7	Drenthe	107.6
Molise	65.8	Champagne-Ardenne	108.1
Hainaut	66.9	Niederbayern	108.1
Lazio	68.3	Oberpfalz	108.4
Limburg (b)	68.6	Saarland	109.8
Gwent, M.S.W. Glamorgan	68.9	Centre	110.1
Cornwall, Devon	68.9	Brabant	110.7
West Midlands County	71.5	Greater London	110.8
Cumbria	72.8	Hovedstadsregionen	113.3
Clwy, Dyfe, Gwyn, Powy	73.0	Lombardia	113.6
Limburg (N)	73.4	Trier	114.9
Humberside	74.0	Weser-Ems	115.3
Liege prov	75.3	Franche-comte	115.3
Languedoc-Roussillon	76.8	Rhone-Alpes	116.4
South Yorkshire	78.9	Oberfranken	116.7
Bor Cen, Fife, Lot, Tay	80.0	Unterfranken	117.7
West Yorkshire	80.3	Antwerpen Prov	118.5
Lancashire	80.7	Arnsberg	119.3
Greater Manchester	81.2	*Kassel	119.6
Ost for Storebaelt	82.8	Braunschweig	119.9
Lincolnshire	84.0	Zeeland	121.4
Cumbria	84.1	Muenster	121.8
Salop, Staffordshire	84.5	Lueneburg	122.1
Vest for Storebaelt	84.8	Koblenz	123.0
Poitou-Charentes	85.5	Bremen	123.8
Bretagne	86.0	Zuid-Holland	125.2
Herefordshire & Worc, Warwickshire	86.8	Alsace	125.3
Nord-Pas-de-Calais	86.9	Valle d'Aosta	126.5
Midi-Pyrenees	87.4	Noord-Holland	127.6
Basse-Normandie	87.8	Schwaben	128.0
Namur prov	88.0	Hannover	128.0
Avon, Gloucestershire, Wiltshire	88.5	Koeln	128.4
Aquitaine	89.2	Mittelfranken	128.6
Derbyshire, Nottinghamshire	89.3	Schleswig-Holstein	128.6
Leicestershire, Northamptonshire	89.6	Utrecht	128.6
Provence-Alpes-C d'Azur	89.9	Detmold	129.6
Marche	90.3	Freiburg	130.4
Dorset, Somerset	90.8	Duesseldorf	134.1
Oost-Vlaanderen	90.9	Tuebingen	135.1
Kent	91.5	Ile de France	135.3
East Anglia - Norfolk, Suffolk, Cambs	91.8	Rheinhesen-Pfalz	136.2
Cheshire	92.6	Luxembourg (G.D.)	137.7
Auvergne	93.3	Berlin (West)	139.3
Toscana	93.9	Karlsruhe	142.1
Limousin	94.6	*Darmstadt	144.0
Liguria	94.9	Oberbayern	146.8
Groningen	95.9	Stuttgart	147.7
Veneto	96.2	Hamburg	154.4
Noord-Brabant	96.3		
Pays de la Loire	96.6		
Essex	96.9		
North Yorkshire	97.0		
Picardie	97.1		
Friuli-Venezia Giulia	97.5		
Grampian Highland, Island	97.5		
Friesland	98.2		
Luxembourg (B)	98.6		

(1) The most serious regional problems are shown by the lowest values of the index and vice-versa.

Source: Commission of European Communities 'The Regions of Europe'. Table 7.1.1.

TABLE 2 : RANKING OF UNEMPLOYMENT BY SUB-REGION (‡) IN  
EC(9), REGIONS BELOW EC AVERAGE ONLY

AVERAGE : 1977-1979-1981

RANKING OF UNEMPLOYMENT

<u>Rank</u>	<u>Level 2 Region</u>	<u>Score</u>
1	<u>MERSEYSIDE</u>	211.1
2	<u>N. IRELAND</u>	199.3
3	Limbourg (N)	191.1
4	Calabria	190.1
5	Limbourg (B)	185.7
6	Sardegna	184.2
7	<u>DUM, GAL, STRATHCLYDE</u>	182.9
8	<u>NORTHUM, TYNE &amp; WEAR</u>	177.5
9	Ireland	177.5
10	Liege Prov	176.7
11	<u>CLEVELAND, DUR</u>	168.5
12	Hainault	168.2
13	Campania	164.3
14	Bascilata	157.4
15	Corse	155.9
16	Groningen	154.0
17	Sicilia	150.5
18	<u>GWENT, M.S.W. GLAM</u>	148.9
19	Languedoc R	146.5
20	<u>W. MIDLANDS</u>	146.4
21	Lazio	144.6
22	Vest for Storebaelt	144.5

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23	Provence-A	143.6
24	Nord-Pas-de Calais	142.3
25	Ost for Storebaelt	142.1
26	Noord - Brabant	139.1
27	<u>CLWYD DYFE, GW, PO</u>	135.5
28	<u>HUMBERSIDE</u>	134.4
29	<u>CORNWALL, DEVON</u>	133.8
30	Haute-Normandie	130.2
31	Abruzzi	128.2
32	Aquitaine	128.1
33	<u>BORDER, CEN, F. LAN</u>	127.6
34	Drenthe	127.4
35	Oost-Vlaanderen	126.5
36	Umbria	126.3
37	Hovedstads	124.6
38	Antwerpen	124.5
39	<u>S. YORKSHIRE</u>	123.0
40	Pointon Charentes	121.4
41	Friesland	120.7
42	<u>GREATER MANCHESTER</u>	120.2
43	Picardie	119.4
44	Puglia	119.3
45	Bass Normandie	118.4
46	Namur Province	118.1
47	Brabant	116.3
48	Bretagne	116.2
49	W. YORKSHIRE	111.5

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50	W. Vlananderen	111.2
51	Mid Pyrenees	110.6
52	<u>CUMBRIA</u>	110.5
53	Gelderland	109.1
54	Overijssel	108.9
55	<u>LANCASHIRE</u>	107.4
56	<u>LINCS</u>	106.7
57	Lorraine	104.1
58	Pays de la Loire	104.0
59	<u>AVON, GLOUS</u>	103.8
60	Molise	103.7
61 =	<u>CHESHIRE</u>	102.5
	Champagne A	102.5
63	Liguria	101.8

Notes:

Data Source : Commission of the  
European Communities 2nd Periodic  
Report table 7.2.1 page C2

UK regions in capitals

Indices (EUR 9 = 100) are  
computed for the three years  
1977, 1979 and 1981. The figures  
for unemployment are based on the  
Labour Force Sample Survey.

(see note Periodic Report  
Ch 7.1.1/2)

(#)): Comparable with level II regions used within the  
Community

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UNEMPLOYMENT RATES BY REGION<sup>1</sup>: 1965-1985  
ANNUAL AVERAGES %

TABLE 3

REGION	1965	REGISTRATIONS					CLAIMANTS				1984	1985
		1973	1975	1979	1981		1975	1979	1981	1983		
SOUTH EAST	0.8	1.5	2.8	3.7	8.1		2.6	3.4	7.0	9.3	9.7	9.9
EAST ANGLIA	1.3	1.9	3.4	4.5	9.2		3.3	4.2	8.3	10.3	10.1	10.6
SOUTH WEST	1.5	2.4	4.7	5.7	10.0		4.6	5.4	9.2	11.2	11.4	12.0
WEST MIDLANDS	0.7	2.2	4.1	5.5	13.7		3.9	5.2	12.5	15.7	15.3	15.6
EAST MIDLANDS	0.7	2.0	3.6	4.6	10.2		3.5	4.4	9.6	11.8	12.2	12.7
YORKS/HUMBERSIDE	1.1	2.8	4.0	5.7	12.3		3.8	5.4	11.4	14.1	14.4	15.0
NORTH WEST	1.6	3.5	5.3	7.1	13.9		5.2	6.5	12.7	15.8	15.9	16.2
NORTH	2.5	4.6	5.9	8.7	15.3		5.8	8.3	14.7	17.9	18.3	18.9
WALES	2.5	3.4	5.6	7.9	14.8		5.5	7.3	13.5	16.0	16.3	16.9
SCOTLAND	2.9	4.5	5.2	8.0	13.8		5.0	7.4	12.4	14.9	15.1	15.6
GREAT BRITAIN	1.4	2.6	4.1	5.6	11.3		3.9	5.2	10.2	12.7	12.9	13.3
NORTHERN IRELAND	2.9	6.1	7.9	11.3	18.3		7.4	10.7	16.8	20.2	20.9	21.0
UNITED KINGDOM	1.5	2.6	4.1	5.7	11.3		4.1	5.4	10.4	12.9	13.1	13.5

Notes: 1. The basis by which unemployment is calculated changed during 1982.

Data on the old registrations basis are shown for the period 1965-1981.

Data on the claimants basis are shown for the period 1975-1985; The figures for 1975 to 1981 are estimates.

(Data for 1983 and subsequent figures take account of the effect of the 1983 Budget Provisions whereby some men aged 60 and over no longer have to sign on at an unemployment benefit office).

2. The 1985 figure is a 10 month average (Jan-Oct 1985).

Source: Department of Employment.

TABLE 4  
ESTIMATED 5-YEAR AVERAGE UNEMPLOYMENT RATES  
(JANUARY 1980 - DECEMBER 1984):  
ASSISTED AREA GROUPINGS

REGION	Unemployment Rate %		
		IA	DA
South West		12.7	17.5
West Midlands		13.9	N/A
East Midlands		13.4	23.0
Yorkshire & Humberside		13.0	17.0
North West		11.9	16.7
North		12.3	17.0
South Wales		13.0	16.1
North Wales		14.8	16.8
Scotland (Lowlands)		13.3	16.2
Scotland (Highlands)		15.4	N/A
Northern Ireland	17.9		

IA ... Intermediate Areas  
DA ... Development Areas  
as defined at November 1984.

N/A ... Not Appropriate

Source: Department of Employment.

TABLE 5

UNEMPLOYMENT: AVERAGE FOR THE PERIOD JANUARY 1985 TO DECEMBER 1985 BY REGIONS AND AA STATUS<sup>2</sup>

	TOTAL		DEVELOPMENT AREAS		INTERMEDIATE <sup>1</sup> AREAS		NON-ASSISTED <sup>1</sup> AREAS	
	Number Unemployed	%	Number Unemployed	%	Number Unemployed	%	Number Unemployed	%
South East			N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	358,661	9.7
London			N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	422,667	10.1
East Anglia			N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	82,803	10.7
South West			13,471	21.2	26,663	15.5	166,192	11.2
West Midlands			N/A	N/A	276,469	16.9	80,557	11.7
East Midlands			5,100	22.0	1,973	16.2	182,305	12.5
Yorkshire & Humberside			33,115	20.4	152,426	16.5	122,592	12.8
North West 1			191,849	9.9	135,864	15.0	124,960	13.7
North			191,158	21.0	24,682	13.4	22,371	11.6
Wales			71,892	19.1	93,655	16.2	15,030	13.3
Scotland			213,891	19.0	56,565	17.2	82,510	10.3
Great Britain	3,149,421	13.3	720,476	19.9	768,297	16.3	1,660,648	10.9
Northern Ireland	121,798	21.0						
United Kingdom	3,271,219	13.5						

Notes

- 1 Manchester TTWA has been fully allocated to IA status in the North West for the purposes of this table.
- 2 Figures refer to aggregation of TTWAs best fitted to regions;  
N/A is not applicable - no areas of this status in these regions.

TABLE 6: Unemployment average for the period January to December 1985:  
Sub Regions (#)

UNITED KINGDOM SUB REGIONS	Region		Sub Region	
	Total	%	Total	%
NORTHERN	237,600	18.9		
1. Cleveland, Durham			97,816	20.8
2. Cumbria			23,079	12.4
3. Northumberland, Tyne and Wear			116,705	19.3
YORKSHIRE AND HUMBERSIDE	305,783	15.1		
4. Humberside			57,268	17.0
5. North Yorkshire			27,197	10.7
6. South Yorkshire			98,015	17.5
7. West Yorkshire			123,303	14.0
EAST MIDLANDS	202,273	12.7		
8. Derbyshire, Nottinghamshire			107,888	13.4
9. Leicestershire, Northamptonshire			66,012	11.2
10. Lincolnshire			28,373	14.1
EAST ANGLIA	81,261	10.7		
11. East Anglia: Cambridgeshire, Norfolk, Suffolk			81,261	10.7
SOUTH EAST - SE & LONDON	782,362			
of which South East			379,904	9.4
London			402,458	10.5
12. Bedfordshire, Hertfordshire			52,245	8.4
13. Berkshire, Buckinghamshire, Oxfordshire			59,900	7.8
14. East Sussex, Surrey, West Sussex			68,749	14.0
15. Essex			64,184	12.3
16. Greater London			402,458	10.5
17. Hampshire, Isle of Wight			66,823	10.3
18. Kent			68,003	12.4
SOUTH WEST	204,936	12.0		
19. Avon, Gloucestershire, Wiltshire			89,230	10.7
20. Cornwall, Devon			73,620	14.9
21. Dorset, Somerset			42,086	11.1



TABLE 6 (continued)

UNITED KINGDOM SUB REGIONS	Region		Sub Region	
	Total	%	Total	%
WEST MIDLANDS	349,698	15.5		
22. Hereford & Worcestershire, Warwickshire			55,584	13.2
23. Shropshire and Staffordshire			76,913	14.6
24. West Midlands County			217,201	16.6
NORTH WEST	451,954	16.3		
25. Cheshire			53,312	13.5
26. Greater Manchester			179,416	15.4
27. Lancashire			79,671	14.4
28. Merseyside			139,555	21.0
WALES	180,575	16.9		
29. Clwyd, Dyfed, Gwyn, Powys			63,678	17.6
30. Gwent, Mid, S, W. Glamorgan			116,897	16.6
SCOTLAND	352,962	15.6		
31. Borders, Central, Fife, Lothian, Tayside			114,856	13.9
32. Dum & Gal; Strathclyde			204,059	18.5
33. Grampian			17,753	7.9
34. Highlands & Islands			16,594	15.0
TOTAL: GREAT BRITAIN	3,149,404	(13.3%)		
NORTHERN IRELAND				
35. Northern Ireland			121,798	21.0
TOTAL: UNITED KINGDOM	3,271,202	(13.5%)		

Source: Department of Employment

(#) - comparable with level II regions used elsewhere within the Community

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TABLE 7: UNEMPLOYMENT TOTALS AND RATES AVERAGES FOR THE PERIOD JANUARY TO DECEMBER 1985:  
PROFILE AREAS

Profile Area	TTWA	TTWA unemployment		Profile Area unemployment	
		Numbers	%	Numbers	%
A. North East	Morpeth & Ashington	7,992	16.6		
	Newcastle-upon-Tyne	66,432	18.5		
	South Tyneside	15,668	25.8		
	Sunderland	37,986	22.0		
	Bishop Auckland	9,239	22.0		
	Durham	9,297	14.4		
	Darlington	7,392	15.4		
	Hartlepool	10,543	24.7		
	Stockton-on-Tees	15,653	20.3		
	Middlesbrough	30,750	23.4		
	TOTAL:			210,952	20.2
B. Whitby	Whitby	1,401	22.0	1,401	22.0
C. Bradford	Bradford	31,660	15.7	31,660	15.7
D. Humberside	Hull	30,100	17.0		
	Scunthorpe	9,578	18.6		
	Grimsby	12,449	16.1		
	Gainsborough	1,973	16.2		
	TOTAL:			54,100	17.00

TABLE 7 (continued)

Profile Area	TTWA	TTWA unemployment		Profile Area unemployment	
		Numbers	%	Numbers	%
E. South Yorkshire	Barnsley	14,044	17.7	100,351	17.5
	Doncaster	19,835	19.1		
	Rotherham	22,136	21.2		
	Sheffield	44,336	15.5		
	TOTAL:				
F. Workington	Workington	4,884	19.3	4,884	19.3
G. Greater Manchester	Blackburn	10,033	15.7	179,160	15.0
	Accrington & Rossendale	6,677	14.8		
	Bolton & Bury	29,332	16.9		
	Rochdale	10,739	17.6		
	Oldham	12,013	14.5		
	Manchester (Whole)	110,366	14.4		
	TOTAL:				
H. Greater Merseyside	Liverpool	105,487	20.9	191,848	19.9
	Wigan & St Helens	35,389	19.4		
	Widnes & Runcorn	11,658	19.4		
	Wirral & Chester	39,314	18.4		
	TOTAL:				
I. West Midlands	Telford & Bridgnorth	12,726	21.2	276,467	16.9
	Walsall	26,699	17.9		
	Wolverhampton	25,761	18.8		
	Birmingham	121,734	16.3		
	Dudley & Sandwell	46,264	17.1		
	Kidderminster	5,644	15.6		
	Coventry & Hinckley	37,639	15.7		
	TOTAL:				

TABLE 7 (continued)

Profile Area	TTWA	TTWA unemployment		Profile Area unemployment	
		Numbers	%	Numbers	%
J. Corby	Corby	5,100	22.0	5,100	22.0
K. South West	Bude	999	18.2		
	Bodmin & Liskeard	3,252	16.9		
	Plymouth	18,047	14.9		
	Newquay	2,282	23.3		
	Falmouth	2,174	21.6		
	Helston	1,390	22.1		
	Redruth & Camborne	4,125	20.1		
	Penzance & St Ives	3,497	20.8		
	TOTAL:			35,766	17.1
L. Cinderford	Cinderford & Ross-on-Wye	4,364	17.0	4,364	17.0
M. South West Wales	Lampeter & Aberaeron	1,081	23.6		
	Cardigan	1,556	24.8		
	South Pembrokeshire	3,001	22.3		
	Fishguard	675	21.5		
	Haverfordwest	3,850	18.5		
	TOTAL:			10,163	21.1

TABLE 7 (continued)

Profile Area	TTWA	TTWA unemployment		Profile Area unemployment	
		Numbers	%	Numbers	%
N. Industrial South Wales	Neath & Port Talbot	8,124	16.1		
	Aberdare	3,949	21.2		
	Pontypridd & Rhondda	11,328	17.7		
	Merthyr and Rhymney	10,799	20.5		
	Blenau Gwent & Abergavenny	7,038	19.9		
	Llanelli	5,958	18.4		
	Swansea	18,347	16.4		
	Bridgend	9,079	16.9		
	Cardiff	29,405	14.8		
	Pontypool & Cwmbran	6,238	16.5		
	Newport	12,913	16.0		
	TOTAL:			123,178	16.7
O. North West Wales	Holyhead	3,877	22.8		
	Bangor Caernarfon	5,125	19.1		
	Pwllheli	1,052	19.7		
	Porthmadoc & Ffestiniog	1,009	16.6		
	TOTAL:			11,063	20.0
P. North East Wales	Shotton, Flint & Rhyl	13,014	19.2		
	Wrexham	8,120	17.9		
	TOTAL:			21,134	18.7
Q. Mid Wales	Dolgellau & Barmouth	665	15.3		
	Machynlleth	549	18.4		
	Aberystwyth	1,387	12.1		
	Brecon	816	10.7		
	Llandrindod Wells	1,060	14.4		
	Newton	1,074	12.9		
	Welshpool	916	13.9		
	TOTAL:			6,467	13.3

TABLE 7 (continued)

Profile Area	TTWA	TTWA unemployment		Profile Area unemployment	
		Numbers	%	Numbers	%
R. West Central Scotland	Dumbarton	6,025	20.6		
	Greenock	9,576	20.1		
	Glasgow	114,352	17.7		
	Irvine	11,904	25.7		
	Kilmarnock	5,816	18.8		
	Cumnock and Sanquhar	4,243	25.0		
	Lanarkshire	33,221	21.3		
	Ayr	6,920	14.3		
	Girvan	800	21.7		
	TOTAL:			192,857	18.8
S. Highlands & Islands	Shetland Islands	716	6.1		
	Orkney Islands	769	11.6		
	Thurso	762	12.5		
	Inverness	4,502	12.2		
	Islay/Mid Argyll	657	14.4		
	Western Isles	1,837	18.9		
	Wick	842	18.0		
	Sutherland	854	21.9		
	Invergordon & Dingwall	3,170	22.2		
	Skye & Wester Ross	1,002	21.2		
	Lochaber	1,512	19.0		
	Forres	680	23.7		
	Badenoch	623	17.1		
	Dunoon & Bute	1,436	18.5		
	Campbeltown	756	17.5		
	TOTAL:			20,118	15.5

TABLE 7 (continued)

Profile Area	TTWA	TTWA unemployment		Profile Area unemployment	
		Numbers	%	Numbers	%
T. East Central Scotland	Bathgate	10,170	21.7	43,185	17.9
	Kirkcaldy	10,997	16.8		
	Dumfermline	7,556	15.0		
	Alloa	3,391	19.3		
	Falkirk	11,071	18.1		
	TOTAL:				
U. Tayside	Dundee	16,917	17.4	18,579	17.5
	Arbroath	1,662	18.0		
	TOTAL:				
V. South West	Stranraer	1,371	16.6	3,109	16.3
	Newton Stewart	702	21.3		
	Stewartry	1,036	13.8		
	TOTAL:				

Table 7 (continued)

Profile Area	TTWA	TTWA unemployment		Profile Area unemployment	
		Numbers	%	Numbers	%
W. Northern Ireland	Ballymena	3,123	14.4		
	Belfast	60,398	17.8		
	Coleraine	6,763	24.9		
	Cookstown	2,625	35.3		
	Craigavon	11,086	20.4		
	Dungannon	3,797	28.6		
	Enniskillen	4,287	26.5		
	Londonderry	12,421	28.8		
	Magherafelt	2,787	28.3		
	Newry	7,445	31.5		
	Omagh	3,247	22.0		
	Strabane	3,818	38.5		
	TOTAL			121,802	21.0

Sources: Department of Employment (NOMIS) and Department of Economic Development (NI)



TABLE 8

## UNEMPLOYMENT: DURATION AS AT JANUARY 1986 BY REGIONS

REGION	Total Unemployed	Up to 4 weeks	%	Over 4 Weeks & up to 13 weeks	%	Over 13 Weeks and up to 26 weeks	%	Over 26 weeks and up to 52 weeks	%	Over 52 weeks	%
South East	812,643	83,370	10.26	148,179	18.23	145,206	17.87	144,379	17.77	291,509	35.87
East Anglia	87,599	9,771	11.15	18,220	20.8	16,418	18.74	14,597	16.66	28,593	32.64
South West	220,013	23,546	10.7	44,101	20.04	43,525	19.78	36,712	16.69	72,129	32.78
East Midlands	209,643	20,042	9.56	35,342	16.86	35,677	17.02	36,102	17.22	82,480	39.34
West Midlands	356,316	26,473	7.43	48,228	13.54	57,162	16.04	58,624	16.45	165,829	46.54
Yorkshire & Humberside	324,301	31,406	9.68	52,013	16.04	57,459	17.72	53,582	16.52	129,841	40.04
North West	463,793	38,313	8.26	67,152	14.48	75,462	16.27	76,251	16.44	206,615	44.55
North	246,231	20,269	8.23	35,010	14.22	40,106	16.29	41,503	16.86	109,343	44.41
Wales	190,368	17,978	9.44	29,254	15.37	35,257	18.52	29,865	15.69	78,014	40.98
Scotland	371,117	37,381	10.07	59,890	16.14	62,594	16.87	64,264	17.32	146,988	39.61
GB	3,282,024	308,549	9.4	537,389	16.37	568,866	17.33	555,905	16.94	1,311,315	39.96
NI	125,705	8,872	7.06	16,642	13.24	19,604	15.50	20,270	16.13	60,317	47.98

Source: Department of Employment

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TABLE 9: LONG TERM UNEMPLOYMENT (as at January 1986): Region and Assisted Area status.<sup>2</sup>

Those claimants unemployed for more than 52 weeks at January 1986 expressed as a percentage of the sum of the estimate of employees in employment and unemployed claimants as at June 1984.

	AREA STATUS <sup>1</sup>											
			DEVELOPMENT AREAS			INTERMEDIATE AREAS					NON ASSISTED AREAS	
	number	%	number	DA	%		number	IA	%		number	%
1. South East				N/A				N/A			122,944	3.3
2. East Anglia				N/A				N/A			29,010	3.7
3. London				N/A				N/A			168,128	4.0
4. South West			4,622		7.3		10,066		5.9		58,120	3.9
5. West Midlands				N/A			136,701		8.3		31,776	4.6
6. East Midlands			1,979		8.5		776		6.4		75,033	5.1
7. Yorkshire - Humberside			14,637		9.0		68,671		7.4		47,385	4.9
8. North West			96,589		10.0		60,575		6.7		49,744	5.5
9. North			91,210		10.0		10,322		6.4		8,051	4.2
10. Wales			31,751		8.5		41,086		7.1		5,177	4.6
11. Scotland			96,446		8.6		21,604		6.6		28,938	3.6
Great Britain	1,311,341	5.6	337,234		9.3		349,801		7.4		624,306	4.1
12.Northern Ireland	60,317	10.4										
United Kingdom	1,371,658											

Notes: 1. The Manchester TTWA has been fully allocated to IA status in the North West for the purposes of this table;

2. Figures refer to aggregations of TTWAs best fitted to regions;

3. N/A Not Applicable. No areas of this type in these regions.

4. Northern Ireland has no division of Area Status.

Sources Department of Employment: NOMIS and Department of Economic Development (NI)

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TABLE 10: Long Term Unemployment\* as at January 1986  
By Sub Region (#)

UNITED KINGDOM SUB REGION	Long term unemployment	
	total	% of working population
NORTH		
1. Cleveland, Durham	46,440	9.9
2. Cumbria	8,908	4.8
3. Northumberland, Tyne and Wear	53,995	8.9
YORKSHIRE AND HUMBERSIDE		
4. Humberside	23,860	7.1
5. North Yorkshire	8,745	3.4
6. South Yorkshire	45,648	8.2
7. West Yorkshire	51,588	5.9
EAST MIDLANDS		
8. Derbyshire, Nottinghamshire	46,952	5.8
9. Leicestershire, Northamptonshire	25,404	4.3
10. Lincolnshire	10,124	5.0
EAST ANGLIA		
11. East Anglia: Cambridgeshire, Norfolk, Suffolk	28,593	3.8
SOUTH EAST		
12. Bedfordshire, Hertfordshire	17,423	2.7
13. Berkshire, Buckinghamshire, Oxfordshire	18,807	2.4
14. East Sussex, Surrey, West Sussex	22,156	4.5
15. Essex	23,802	4.5
16. Greater London	161,817	4.2
17. Hampshire, Isle of Wight	22,582	3.5
18. Kent	24,922	4.5
SOUTH WEST		
19. Avon, Gloucestershire, Wiltshire	32,029	3.8
20. Cornwall, Devon	25,779	5.2
21. Dorset, Somerset	14,321	3.8
WEST MIDLANDS		
22. Hereford & Worcestershire, Warwickshire	22,326	5.3
23. Shropshire and Staffordshire	32,554	6.2
24. West Midlands County	110,949	8.5

TABLE 10 (continued)

UNITED KINGDOM SUB REGION	Long term unemployment	
	total	%
NORTH WEST		
25. Cheshire	22,876	5.8
26. Greater Manchester	80,295	6.9
27. Lancashire	30,921	5.6
28. Merseyside	72,523	10.9
WALES		
29. Clwyd, Dyfed, Gwyn, Powys	25,592	7.1
30. Gwent, Mid, S, W. Glamorgan	52,422	7.5
SCOTLAND		
31. Borders, Central, Fife, Lothian, Tayside	44,734	5.4
32. Dum & Gal; Strathclyde	91,803	8.3
33. Grampian	4,888	2.2
34. Highlands & Islands	5,563	4.9
NORTHERN IRELAND	60,317	10.4

\*Long term unemployment covers those claimants unemployed for more than 52 weeks at January 1986 expressed as a percentage of the estimate of employees in employment and unemployed claimants as at June 1984.

(#) comparable with level II regions used elsewhere within the Community.

TABLE 11: LONG TERM UNEMPLOYMENT\* BY PROFILE AREAS (AS AT JANUARY 1986)

Profile Area	TTWA	Profile Area Long Term Unemployment		TTWA Long Term Unemployment	
		Number	Rate	Number	Rate
A. North East	Morpeth & Ashington			3,219	6.7
	Newcastle-upon-Tyne			30,767	8.6
	South Tyneside			6,880	11.3
	Sunderland			18,650	10.8
	Bishop Auckland			4,207	10.0
	Durham			3,868	6.0
	Darlington			3,235	6.7
	Hartlepool			4,914	11.5
	Stockton-on-Tees			7,531	9.7
	Middlesbrough			16,090	12.3
	TOTAL:	99,361	9.5		
B. Whitby	Whitby	458	7.2	458	7.2
C. Bradford	Bradford	14,131	7.0	14,131	7.0
D. Humberside	Hull			13,763	7.8
	Scunthorpe			3,822	7.4
	Grimsby			4,562	5.9
	Gainsborough			776	6.4
	TOTAL:	22,923	7.3		

TABLE 11 (continued)

Profile Area	TTWA	Profile Area		TTWA	
		Long Term		Long Term	
		Unemployment		Unemployment	
		Number	Rate	Number	Rate
E. South Yorkshire	Barnsley			6,333	8.0
	Doncaster			8,821	8.5
	Rotherham			10,357	9.9
	Sheffield			21,061	7.4
	TOTAL:	46,572			
F. Workington	Workington	2,171	8.6	2,171	8.6
G. Greater Manchester	Blackburn			4,238	6.6
	Accrington & Rossendale			2,469	5.5
	Bolton & Bury			12,180	7.0
	Rochdale			4,538	7.4
	Oldham			4,897	5.9
	Manchester (Whole TTWA)			50,577	6.6
	TOTAL:	78,899	6.6		
H. Greater Merseyside	Liverpool			55,815	11.0
	Wigan & St Helens			5,751	9.6
	Widnes & Runcorn			16,754	9.2
	Wirral & Chester			18,269	8.6
	TOTAL:	96,589	10.0		
I. West Midlands	Telford & Bridgnorth			5,895	9.8
	Walsall			13,188	8.8
	Wolverhampton			13,079	9.5
	Birmingham			60,021	8.1
	Dudley & Sandwell			23,816	8.8
	Kidderminster			2,520	7.0
	Coventry & Hinckley			18,182	7.6
	TOTAL:	136,701	8.3		

TABLE 11 (continued)

Profile Area	TTWA	Profile Area		TTWA	
		Long Term Unemployment		Long Term Unemployment	
		Number	Rate	Number	Rate
J. Corby	Corby	1,979	8.5	1,979	8.5
K. South West	Bude			348	6.3
	Bodmin & Liskeard			1,012	5.3
	Plymouth			6,899	5.7
	Newquay			513	5.2
	Falmouth			783	7.6
	Helston			470	7.5
	Redruth & Camborne			1,674	8.1
	Penzance & St Ives			1,182	7.0
	TOTAL:	12,881	6.2		
L. Cinderford	Cinderford & Ross-on-Wye	1,807	7.0	1,807	7.0
M. South West Wales	Lampeter & Aberaeron			406	8.9
	Cardigan			658	10.5
	South Pembrokeshire			1,083	8.1
	Fishguard			325	10.4
	Haverfordwest			1,604	7.7
	TOTAL:	4,076	8.4		

TABLE 11 (continued)

Profile Area	TTWA	Profile Area		TTWA	
		Long Term Unemployment		Long Term Unemployment	
		Number	Rate	Number	Rate
N. Industrial South Wales	Neath & Port Talbot			3,179	6.3
	Aberdare			1,923	10.3
	Pontypridd & Rhondda			5,280	8.2
	Merthyr & Rhymney			5,135	9.8
	Blaenau Gwent & Abergavenny			3,257	9.2
	Llanelli			2,424	7.6
	Swansea			8,567	7.7
	Bridgend			3,557	6.6
	Cardiff			13,247	6.7
	Pontypool & Cwmbran			2,731	7.2
	Newport			5,666	7.0
	TOTAL:	54,966	7.5		
O. North West Wales	Holyhead			1,804	10.6
	Bangor Caernarfon			2,220	8.3
	Pwllheli			379	7.1
	Porthmadoc & Ffestiniog			336	5.5
	TOTAL:	4,739	18.6		
P. North East Wales	Shotton, Flint & Rhyl			5,464	8.1
	Wrexham			3,562	7.9
	TOTAL:	9,026	8.0		
Q. Mid Wales	Dolgellau & Barmouth			233	5.3
	Machynlleth			203	6.8
	Aberystwyth			434	3.8
	Brecon			279	3.7
	Llandrindod Wells			370	5.0
	Newton			377	4.5
	Welshpool			327	5.0
	TOTAL:	2,323	6.6		



TABLE 11 (continued)

Profile Area	TTWA	Profile Area Long Term Unemployment		TTWA Long Term Unemployment	
		Number	Rate	Number	Rate
R. West Central Scotland	Dumbarton			2,487	8.5
	Greenock			4,136	8.7
	Glasgow			53,448	8.3
	Irvine			5,061	10.9
	Kilmarnock			2,362	7.6
	Cumnock and Sanquhar			1,976	11.6
	Lanarkshire			14,878	9.5
	Ayr			2,893	6.0
	Girvan			339	9.2
	TOTAL:	87,580	8.5		
S. Highlands & Islands	Shetland Islands			171	1.4
	Orkney Islands			301	4.5
	Thurso			264	4.3
	Inverness			1,465	4.0
	Islay/Mid Argyll			251	5.5
	Western Islands			578	5.9
	Wick			360	7.7
	Sutherland			303	7.8
	Invergordon & Dingwall			1,123	7.8
	Skye & Wester Ross			291	6.2
	Lochaber			521	6.5
	Forres			222	7.7
	Badenoch			186	5.1
	Dunoon & Bute			504	6.5
	Campbeltown			304	7.0
	TOTAL:	6,844	5.3		

TABLE 11 (continued)

Profile Area		TTWA		Profile Area Long Term Unemployment		TTWA Long Term Unemployment	
T	East Central Scotland	Bathgate				4,172	8.9
		Kirkcaldy				4,216	6.5
		Dumfermline				2,823	5.6
		Alloa				1,346	7.7
		Falkirk				4,332	7.1
		TOTAL	16,889	7.0			
U	Tayside	Dundee				7,353	7.6
		Arbroath				573	6.2
		TOTAL	7,926	7.5			
V	South West Scotland	Stranraer				611	7.4
		Newton Stewart				282	8.6
		Stewartry				370	4.9
		TOTAL	1,263	6.6			

Table 11 (continued)

Profile Area	TTWA	Profile Area		TTWA	
		Long Term Unemployment		Long Term Unemployment	
W NORTHERN IRELAND	Ballymena			1,431	6.6
	Belfast			28,246	8.3
	Coleraine			3,561	13.1
	Cookstown			1,418	19.0
	Craigavon			5,168	9.5
	Dungannon			1,996	15.0
	Enniskillen			2,313	14.3
	Londonderry			7,016	16.3
	Magherafelt			1,414	14.3
	Newry			3,953	16.7
	Omagh			1,574	10.7
	Strabane			2,227	22.5
	TOTAL	60,317	10.4		

\* Long term unemployment covers those claimants unemployed for more than 52 weeks at January 1986 expressed as a percentage of the sum of the estimate of employees in employment and unemployed claimants as at June 1984.

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TABLE 12:

CHANGE IN EMPLOYEES IN EMPLOYMENT BY SECTOR BY REGION: 1965-1985<sup>1</sup>

REGION	% Change per Annum 1965-73 <sup>2</sup>			% Change per Annum 1973-79 <sup>2</sup>			% Change per Annum 1979-85			% Change per Annum 1965-85 <sup>3</sup>	% Change 1965-85 <sup>3</sup>
	Manufac- turing	Services	Total	Manufac- turing	Services	Total	Manufac- turing	Services	Total	TOTAL	TOTAL
SOUTH EAST	- 2.0	1.3	- 0.2	- 1.8	0.7	- 0.1	- 2.8	1.0	- 0.1	- 0.1	- 2.7
EAST ANGLIA	2.3	2.1	1.3	0.1	2.1	0.9	- 2.0	2.2	0.4	0.9	19.5
SOUTH WEST	0.6	1.3	0.5	- 0.6	1.9	0.7	- 2.5	0.9	- 0.4	0.3	6.0
WEST MIDLANDS	- 1.2	1.1	- 0.5	- 1.7	1.5	- 0.2	- 5.3	0.4	- 2.3	- 0.9	-17.3
EAST MIDLANDS	- 0.1	1.8	0.2	- 0.6	2.4	0.7	- 3.1	0.7	- 1.3	- 0.1	- 2.3
YORKS & HUMBERSIDE	- 1.5	1.0	- 0.6	- 1.5	1.7	0.2	- 5.2	0.1	- 2.2	- 0.8	-15.6
NORTH WEST	- 1.8	0.7	- 0.7	- 1.8	1.0	- 0.2	- 6.0	0.6	- 1.9	- 0.9	-16.4
NORTH	0.1	1.0	- 0.2	- 1.5	1.7	0.2	- 6.4	- 0.7	- 3.4	- 1.0	-19.0
WALES	0.7	0.4	- 0.3	- 1.3	1.5	0.0	- 6.4	0.9	- 1.8	- 0.7	-12.3
SCOTLAND	- 1.2	0.8	- 0.4	- 1.4	1.4	0.2	- 5.4	1.0	- 1.2	- 0.4	- 8.5
GREAT BRITAIN	- 1.1	1.1	- 0.2	- 1.5	1.3	0.1	- 4.4	0.8	- 1.1	- 0.4	- 7.9
NORTHERN IRELAND	- 0.6	1.7	0.4	- 2.5	4.0	1.2	- 5.8	0.1	- 1.9	- 0.1	- 0.5
UNITED KINGDOM	- 1.1	1.1	- 0.2	- 1.5	1.3	0.1	- 4.4	0.7	- 1.2	- 0.4	- 7.7

Note 1. Mid-Year figures have been used. The 1985 figures are provisional estimates.

2. Data for the period 1965 to 1979 are based on the 1968 Standard Industrial Classification. Data for the period 1979 to 1985 are based on the 1980 SIC.

3. Since data are not available on a consistent sectoral basis over the whole period it is only appropriate to calculate total employment change over the whole period.

Source: Department of Employment.

TABLE 13

Manufacturing employment by type of area 1960-81

	Employment (thousands)		Change 1960-81	
	1960	1981	(thousands)	(%)
(1) London	1338	650	-688	-51.4
(2) Conurbations	2282	1295	-987	-43.2
(3) Free standing cities	1331	950	-381	-28.6
(4) Large towns	921	756	-165	-17.9
(5) Small towns	1631	1609	-22	-1.4
(6) Rural areas	527	655	+128	+24.2
GREAT BRITAIN	8031	5916	-2115	-26.3

Source: Department of Employment

Notes: definition of areas

1. London
2. Conurbations ie Manchester, Merseyside, Clydeside, West Yorkshire, Tyneside, West Midlands.
3. Free standing cities, defined as other cities with more than 250,000 people.
4. Large towns, defined as towns or cities with 100-250,000 people.
5. Small towns, defined as districts including at least one town with 35-100,000 people.
6. Rural areas, defined as districts in which all settlements have fewer than 35,000 people.

[Source: Fothergill, Kitson, Monk 1984;]

TABLE 14: HOME POPULATION\* AND AREA BY PLANNING REGION

	Home Population 1983 (000)	Area sq km	Density Persons Per Hectare	
North	3,100.1	15,401	2.0	<p>* Home (resident) population is the number of people normally resident in an area including forces from other countries stationed in the UK. The data includes groups such as students and armed forces whose usual residence may be found elsewhere. National mid-year estimates are based on the Census of Population adjusted for births, deaths, migration into and out of the country and changes in stationed armed forces. The series includes residents temporarily outside the country and excludes overseas visitors.</p> <p>Source: Regional Trends, 1985.</p>
York & Humb	4,908.5	15,420	3.2	
E. Midlands	3,859.8	15,630	2.5	
E. Anglia	1,925.2	12,573	1.5	
S. East	17,041.8	27,222	6.3	
S. West	4,424.1	23,850	1.9	
W. Midlands	5,176.3	13,013	4.0	
N. West	6,410.1	7,331	8.7	
England	46,845.9	13,440	8.6	
Wales	2,807.8	20,768	1.4	
Scotland	5,150.4	78,783	0.7	
N. Ireland	1,572.7	14,120	1.1	
U.K.	56,376.8	244,111	2.3	

TABLE 15: POPULATION DISTRIBUTION BY SUB REGION (#), 1981

15/1

Population page 1 of 4

UNITED KINGDOM SUB REGION	1981
NORTHERN REGION	
1. Cleveland, Durham	1,164,726
2. Cumbria	471,696
3. Northumberland, Tyne and Wear	1,430,943
YORKSHIRE & HUMBERSIDE	
4. Humberside	843,282
5. North Yorkshire	653,456
6. South Yorkshire	1,292,029
7. West Yorkshire	2,021 707
EAST MIDLANDS	
8. Derbyshire, Nottinghamshire	1,878,579
9. Leicestershire, Northamptonshire	1,360,614
10. Lincolnshire	542,944

UNITED KINGDOM SUB REGION	1981
EAST ANGLIA	
11. East Anglia: Cambridgeshire, Norfolk, Suffolk	1,845,258
SOUTH EAST	
12. Bedfordshire, Hertfordshire	1,452,924
13. Berkshire, Buckinghamshire, Oxfordshire	1,740,310
14. East Sussex, Surrey, West Sussex	2,283,629
15. Essex	1,461,890
16. Greater London	6,608,598
17. Hampshire, Isle of Wight	1,557,477
18. Kent	1,448,393
SOUTH WEST	
19. Avon, Gloucestershire, Wiltshire	1,906,748
20. Cornwall, Devon	1,348,743
21. Dorset, Somerset	996,450



UNITED KINGDOM SUB REGION	1981
WEST MIDLANDS	
22. Hereford & Worcestershire, Warwickshire	1,094,194
23. Shropshire and Staffordshire	1,375,996
24. West Midlands county	2,628,419
NORTH WEST	
25. Cheshire	921,622
26. Greater Manchester	2,575,407
27. Lancashire	1,362,801
28. Merseyside	1,503,120
WALES	
29. Clwyd, Dyfed, Gwyn, Powys	1,039,033
30. Gwent, Mid, S, W. Glamorgan	1,710,607

UNITED KINGDOM SUB REGION	1981
SCOTLAND	
31. Borders, Central, Fife, Lothian, Tayside	1,796,214
32. Dum & Gal; Strathclyde	2,517,300
33. Grampian	462,891
34. Highlands & Islands	258,910
TOTAL Great Britain	53,556,910
NORTHERN IRELAND	
34. Northern Ireland	1,562,200

Note: Usually resident population are those recorded by the Census of Population as "usually living at this address" whether or not present on Census night.

Source: 1981 Census of Population, usually resident population totals.

(#) Comparable with level II regions used elsewhere within the Community.

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TABLE 16: POPULATION DISTRIBUTION BY INDIVIDUAL PROFILE AREA

Profile Area	TTWA	Population of Profile Area	Population of TTWAs
A. North East	Morpeth & Ashington		134,392
	Newcastle-upon-Tyne		816,178
	South Tyneside		160,101
	Sunderland		431,818
	Bishop Auckland		114,480
	Durham		154,541
	Darlington		112,936
	Hartlepool		106,474
	Stockton-on-Tees		171,891
	Middlesbrough		315,224
	TOTAL	2,543,523	
B. Whitby	Whitby	25,478	25,478
C. Bradford	Bradford	472,417	472,417
D. Humberside	Hull		423,365
	Scunthorpe		147,088
	Grimsby		177,530
	Gainsborough		31,822
	TOTAL	799,805	
E. South Yorkshire	Barnsley		200,356
	Doncaster		260,086
	Rotherham		279,998
	Sheffield		605,892
	TOTAL	1,346,332	

TABLE 16 (continued)

Profile Area	TTWA	Population of Profile Area	Population of TTWAs
F. Workington	Workington		70,847
G. Greater Manchester	Blackburn Accrington & Rossendale Bolton & Bury Rochdale Oldham Manchester  TOTAL	       2,646,273	160,157 129,921 473,420 162,557 197,617 (all) 1,522,601  
H. Greater Merseyside	Liverpool Wigan & St Helens Widnes & Runcorn Wirral & Chester  TOTAL	    2,228,058	1,074,473 485,000 138,476 530,109  
I. West Midlands	Telford & Bridgnorth Walsall Wolverhampton Birmingham Dudley & Sandwell Kidderminster Coventry & Hinckley  TOTAL	       3,610,564	165,001 365,997 314,181 1,534,515 606,852 99,677 524,341  
K. Corby	Corby	61,361	61,361

TABLE 16 (continued)

Profile Area	TTWA	Population of Profile Area	Population of TTWAs
L. South West	Bude		19,162
	Bodmin & Liskeard		63,200
	Plymouth		321,564
	Newquay		23,464
	Falmouth		31,235
	Helston		25,415
	Redruth & Camborne		56,213
	Penzance and St Ives		46,726
	TOTAL	586,979	
M. Cinderford	Cinderford & Ross-on-Wye	75,202	75,202

TABLE 16 (continued)

Profile Area	TIWA	Population of Profile Area	Population of TIWAs
N South West Wales	Lampeter & Aberaeron Cardigan South Pembrokeshire Fishguard Haverfordwest  TOTAL	       145,669	18,319 27,407 37,724 11,930 50,289  
O Industrial South Wales	Neath & Port Talbot Aberdare Pontypridd & Rhondda Merthyr and Rhymney Blaenau Gwent & Abergavenny Llanelli Swansea Bridgend Cardiff Pontypool and Cumbran Newport  TOTAL	           1,818,700	120,472 59,581 173,196 159,776 104,123 101,794 256,392 154,090 406,056 98,455 184,765  
P North West Wales	Holyhead Bangor Caernarfon Pwllheli Porthmadoc and Ffestiniog  TOTAL	    153,094	51,734 65,950 17,512 17,898  

TABLE 16 (continued)

Profile Area	TTWA	Population of Profile Area	Population of TTWAs
Q North East Wales	Shotton, Flint & Rhyl Wrexham  TOTAL	   320,204	193,018 127,186
R Mid Wales	Dolgellau & Barmouth Machynlleth Aberystwyth Brecon Llandrindod Wells Newton Welshpool  TOTAL	       137,365	12,419 11,509 24,945 21,148 24,055 23,443 19,846
S West Central Scotland	Dumbarton Greenock Glasgow Irvine Kilmarnock Cumnock and Sanquhar Lanarkshire Ayr Girvan  TOTAL	         2,317,560	76,937 109,997 1,327,308 135,244 81,743 48,762 423,883 101,357 12,329

TABLE 16 (continued)

Profile Area	TIWA	Population of Profile Area	Population of TIWAs
T Highlands and Islands	Shetland Islands		22,768
	Orkney Islands		18,425
	Thurso		15,006
	Inverness		72,052
	Islay/Mid Argyll		11,008
	Western Isles		30,713
	Wick		13,049
	Sutherland		11,816
	Invergordon and Dingwall		31,456
	Skye and Wester Ross		15,238
	Lochaber		19,024
	Forres		14,306
	Badenoch		9,363
	Dunoon and Bute		27,026
	Campbeltown		11,556
	TOTAL	322,806	
U East Central Scotland	Bathgate		125,673
	Kirkcaldy		145,180
	Dumfermline		126,456
	Alloa		50,791
	Falkirk		155,377
	TOTAL	603,477	
V Tayside	Dundee		196,140
	Arbroath		27,893
	TOTAL	224,033	



TABLE 16 (continued)

Profile Area	TIWA	Population of Profile Area	Population of TIWAs
W South West Scotland	Stranraer		18,837
	Newton Stewart		10,768
	Stewartry		22,377
	TOTAL	51,976	

TABLE 17 POPULATION CHANGE IN DIFFERENT CATEGORIES OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT DISTRICTS  
IN ENGLAND AND WALES: 1961-1981

	1981 Population 000s	Population Change			
		1961-1971		1971-1981	
		000s	%	000s	%
England & Wales	49,011	2,645	5.7	262	0.5
Greater London Boroughs (All) <sup>1</sup>	6,696	-540	- 6.8	-756	-10.1
Inner London Boroughs	2,497	-461	-13.2	-535	-17.7
Outer London Boroughs	4,199	- 79	- 1.8	-221	- 5.0
Metropolitan Districts (All) <sup>2</sup>	11,235	58	0.5	-546	- 4.6
Principal Cities	3,486	-353	- 8.4	-386	-10.0
Others	7,749	412	5.5	-160	- 2.0
Non-Metropolitan Districts (All) <sup>3</sup>	31,080	3,127	11.8	1,564	5.3
Large Cities <sup>4</sup>	2,763	- 41	- 1.4	-149	- 5.1
Smaller Cities <sup>5</sup>	1,687	37	2.2	- 55	- 3.2
Industrial Districts <sup>6</sup>	6,668	459	7.6	200	3.1
Districts that include New Towns <sup>7</sup>	2,165	337	21.8	283	15.1
Resorts & Seaside Retirement Districts <sup>8</sup>	3,335	345	12.2	156	4.9
Other Urban, Mixed Urban Rural and more accessible Rural Districts <sup>9</sup>	9,449	1,584	22.0	661	7.5
Remoter, largely Rural, Districts <sup>10</sup>	5,013	403	9.7	468	10.3

## NOTES:

1. The 33 London Boroughs are treated as a group - subdivided using OPCS' inner-outer dichotomy.
2. The 36 Districts which fall within the 6 Metropolitan Counties are treated as a group. The 'Principal City' District of each Metropolitan County is separated from the 'Other' Districts of the County.
3. The 334 Districts which lie in shire counties are distinguished as a group and divided into seven subsets.
4. Large Cities are those Districts with over 175,000 population in 1971.
5. Smaller Cities are those 16 Districts with populations of between 70,000 and 175,000 in 1971.
6. Industrial Districts (73 Districts).
7. The 21 Non-Metropolitan Districts which include New Towns are treated as a group.
8. Resorts and Seaside Retirement Districts (36 Districts).
9. Other Urban, Mixed Urban-Rural and more accessible Rural Districts (99 Districts).
10. Remoter, largely Rural Districts (78 Districts).

Details of the original classification are provided in Appendix V of OPCS (1981)

Source: OPCS (1982a)

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TABLE 18

NET MIGRATION FLOWS BETWEEN REGIONS : 1980/81

Region	1980-81 Net Migration <sup>1</sup> 000s	1980-81 Net Migration per Thousand Population
South East	+ 3	+ 0.0
East Anglia	+ 11	+ 6.0
South West	+ 22	+ 5.1
West Midlands	- 9	- 1.7
East Midlands	+ 9	+ 2.3
Yorkshire and Humberside	- 6	- 1.3
North West	- 18	- 2.8
North	- 8	- 2.5
Wales	+ 1	+ 0.0
Scotland	- 4	- 0.9

NOTE: 1 Net migration totals in first column do not sum to zero because of rounding errors

Source: OPCS (1983b)

TABLE 19: ESTIMATES AND 1984-BASED PROJECTIONS OF THE REGIONAL CIVILIAN LABOUR FORCE:  
SELECTED YEARS 1971 TO 1991\*

	Thousand										Per cent change	
	1971	1975	1977	1979	1981	1983	1984	1987	1989	1991	1971-84	1984-91
<b>MALE</b>												
North	894	898	909	896	892	856	847	839	847	827	-5	-2
Yorkshire and Humberside	1,401	1,388	1,399	1,403	1,396	1,365	1,363	1,389	1,389	1,382	-3	1
East Midlands	1,070	1,086	1,098	1,121	1,124	1,101	1,115	1,135	1,158	1,164	4	4
East Anglia	479	499	514	526	532	531	544	566	577	587	14	8
South East	4,982	4,870	4,908	4,909	4,959	4,907	4,995	5,073	5,123	5,154	0	3
South West	1,118	1,156	1,148	1,170	1,191	1,182	1,190	1,231	1,254	1,270	6	7
West Midlands	1,546	1,540	1,533	1,531	1,512	1,484	1,470	1,489	1,484	1,474	-5	0
North West	1,881	1,844	1,845	1,820	1,826	1,765	1,772	1,777	1,766	1,748	-6	-1
Wales	766	782	774	780	766	728	743	752	728	744	-3	0
Scotland	1,426	1,416	1,446	1,453	1,439	1,426	1,432	1,447	1,446	1,436	0	0
Great Britain	15,563	15,479	15,574	15,609	15,638	15,344	15,472	15,708	15,765	15,786	-1	2
<b>FEMALE</b>												
North	500	535	577	573	583	568	591	606	609	608	18	3
Yorkshire and Humberside	813	875	932	918	946	943	960	997	1,007	1,010	18	5
East Midlands	615	661	666	710	740	748	783	819	836	847	27	8
East Anglia	258	310	324	333	351	369	368	391	400	409	43	11
South East	3,156	3,209	3,310	3,323	3,414	3,417	3,618	3,692	3,733	3,758	15	4
South West	634	693	754	784	800	829	865	917	945	970	37	12
West Midlands	906	938	1,010	998	1,001	972	998	1,022	1,024	1,021	10	2
North West	1,176	1,237	1,276	1,269	1,281	1,238	1,254	1,281	1,281	1,276	7	2
Wales	396	439	477	473	483	476	509	524	533	540	29	6
Scotland	877	930	1,001	1,031	991	993	993	1,020	1,023	1,018	13	2
Great Britain	9,332	9,826	10,327	10,413	10,590	10,555	10,940	11,270	11,392	11,455	17	5
<b>MALE AND FEMALE</b>												
North	1,394	1,433	1,486	1,469	1,475	1,424	1,439	1,453	1,448	1,434	3	0
Yorkshire and Humberside	2,214	2,263	2,331	2,321	2,343	2,308	2,323	2,386	2,396	2,391	5	3
East Midlands	1,685	1,746	1,764	1,831	1,864	1,849	1,898	1,955	1,994	2,011	13	6
East Anglia	737	808	838	859	883	901	912	957	977	996	24	9
South East	8,138	8,079	8,218	8,232	8,373	8,323	8,613	8,765	8,857	8,912	6	3
South West	1,752	1,849	1,902	1,954	1,991	2,011	2,056	2,148	2,199	2,240	17	9
West Midlands	2,452	2,478	2,543	2,530	2,513	2,456	2,469	2,511	2,508	2,494	1	1
North West	3,058	3,081	3,121	3,089	3,107	3,003	3,025	3,059	3,048	3,024	-1	0
Wales	1,162	1,220	1,252	1,253	1,249	1,203	1,252	1,276	1,261	1,285	8	3
Scotland	2,303	2,346	2,447	2,484	2,430	2,418	2,426	2,468	2,469	2,454	5	1
Great Britain	24,895	25,305	25,901	26,021	26,228	25,899	26,411	26,978	27,157	27,241	6	3

\* The civilian labour force aged 16 and over at June each year.

Source: Employment Gazette 2.86

TABLE 20: ESTIMATES AND PROJECTIONS OF REGIONAL CIVILIAN ACTIVITY RATES: SELECTED YEARS 1971 TO 1991\*

											Per cent	
											Change	
	1971	1975	1977	1979	1981	1983	1984	1987	1989	1991	1971-84	1984-91
<b>MALE</b>												
North	80.7	79.6	79.5	77.7	76.9	73.3	72.4	72.3	71.9	71.6	-8.3	-0.8
Yorkshire and Humberside	80.6	78.6	78.5	77.7	76.4	73.9	73.6	73.9	73.6	73.5	-7.0	-0.1
East Midlands	81.4	79.5	79.0	79.0	77.7	75.0	75.2	75.3	75.4	75.4	-6.1	0.2
East Anglia	76.5	75.2	75.8	75.1	74.2	72.3	73.0	73.8	74.0	74.4	-3.4	1.4
South East	80.8	78.7	78.7	77.8	77.4	75.7	76.3	76.4	76.6	77.0	-4.4	0.7
South West	75.2	74.5	72.5	72.7	72.3	70.3	69.9	70.6	71.0	71.4	-5.3	1.5
West Midlands	84.0	82.4	81.3	79.9	78.0	75.6	74.5	74.3	73.7	73.4	-9.5	-1.1
North West	81.8	79.6	79.1	77.3	77.1	74.0	74.0	73.8	73.4	73.2	-7.7	-0.9
Wales	78.4	77.8	76.1	75.7	73.3	69.3	70.3	69.8	69.2	69.3	-8.1	-1.0
Scotland	80.5	78.7	79.2	78.6	76.8	74.8	74.7	75.1	75.0	75.0	-5.8	0.3
<b>Great Britain</b>	<b>80.5</b>	<b>78.7</b>	<b>78.3</b>	<b>77.5</b>	<b>76.5</b>	<b>74.2</b>	<b>74.2</b>	<b>74.4</b>	<b>74.3</b>	<b>74.4</b>	<b>-6.3</b>	<b>0.1</b>
<b>FEMALE</b>												
North	41.1	43.5	46.4	45.7	46.2	44.8	46.6	47.7	48.0	48.3	5.5	1.7
Yorkshire and Humberside	42.7	45.5	48.0	46.8	47.7	47.2	47.8	49.2	49.7	50.0	5.1	2.2
East Midlands	44.1	45.8	45.3	47.4	48.3	48.1	50.0	51.2	51.7	52.2	5.9	2.2
East Anglia	39.6	44.5	45.2	45.1	46.3	47.4	46.7	48.3	48.7	49.3	7.1	2.6
South East	46.2	47.2	48.5	48.2	48.8	48.4	50.9	51.4	51.8	52.1	4.7	1.2
South West	38.5	40.5	43.2	44.0	44.0	44.7	46.1	47.9	48.8	49.8	7.6	3.7
West Midlands	46.6	47.6	50.6	49.5	48.8	47.0	48.0	48.4	48.4	48.3	1.4	0.2
North West	45.3	47.8	49.1	48.6	48.9	47.2	47.7	48.7	48.8	48.9	2.4	1.2
Wales	36.7	39.8	42.8	41.9	42.2	41.2	44.0	44.8	45.3	46.0	7.3	2.0
Scotland	43.6	45.7	48.6	49.8	47.6	47.0	46.8	47.9	48.2	48.2	3.2	1.4
<b>Great Britain</b>	<b>43.9</b>	<b>45.7</b>	<b>47.5</b>	<b>47.4</b>	<b>47.6</b>	<b>47.0</b>	<b>48.4</b>	<b>49.3</b>	<b>49.7</b>	<b>50.0</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>1.6</b>
<b>MALE AND FEMALE</b>												
North	60.0	60.7	62.3	61.0	60.9	58.5	59.0	59.5	59.5	59.4	-1.0	0.5
Yorkshire and Humberside	60.8	61.4	62.6	61.6	61.5	60.0	60.2	61.1	61.2	61.3	-0.6	1.2
East Midlands	62.2	62.2	61.7	62.8	62.6	61.2	62.3	62.9	63.3	63.5	0.1	1.2
East Anglia	57.7	59.5	60.1	59.7	59.8	59.5	59.5	60.7	61.0	61.5	1.8	2.1
South East	62.6	62.2	62.9	62.3	62.4	61.4	63.1	63.4	63.8	64.1	0.5	1.0
South West	55.9	56.7	57.2	57.6	57.4	56.9	57.4	58.7	59.4	60.1	1.5	2.7
West Midlands	64.8	64.5	65.5	64.3	63.0	60.9	60.9	61.1	60.7	60.5	-3.9	-0.4
North West	62.4	62.8	63.3	62.2	62.3	60.0	60.3	60.7	60.6	60.5	-2.2	0.3
Wales	56.5	57.9	58.7	58.0	57.0	54.6	56.5	56.8	56.6	57.1	0.0	0.6
Scotland	60.9	61.2	63.0	63.4	61.4	60.2	60.0	60.9	60.9	60.9	-0.8	0.9
<b>Great Britain</b>	<b>61.3</b>	<b>61.5</b>	<b>62.2</b>	<b>61.8</b>	<b>61.4</b>	<b>60.0</b>	<b>60.8</b>	<b>61.4</b>	<b>61.5</b>	<b>61.7</b>	<b>-0.5</b>	<b>0.9</b>

\* The civilian labour force aged 16 and over at June each year, as a percentage of the population aged 16 and over.

Source: Employment Gazette, Feb '86

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TABLE 21 ECONOMIC ACTIVITY RATE OF MALES OF WORKING AGE

Proportion of males aged from 16 to 64 living in each area who are economically active, (1981)

Area <sup>1</sup>	Areal Status	Percentage economically active, 1981	Area	Areal Status	Percentage economically active, 1981
1 South East	NAA	91.2	18 Northern	NAA	90.9
2 East Anglia	NAA	91.6	19 Northern	IA	88.6
3 London	NAA	90.4	20 Northern	DA	89.3
4 South West	NAA	90.5	21 Wales	NAA	88.2
5 South West	IA	90.2	22 Wales	IA	87.5
6 South West	DA	88.5	23 Wales	DA	87.3
7 West Midlands	NAA	90.9	24 Scotland	NAA	90.8
8 West Midlands	IA	91.4	25 Scotland	IA	91.0
9 East Midlands	NAA	90.8	26 Scotland	DA	90.1
10 East Midlands	IA	92.3			
11 East Midlands	DA	89.6			
12 Yorkshire-Humberside	NAA	90.1			
13 Yorkshire-Humberside	IA	90.2			
14 Yorkshire-Humberside	DA	89.7			
15 North West	NAA	89.8			
16 North West	IA	89.9			
17 North West	DA	89.5	GREAT BRITAIN		90.4

1. Figures are based on aggregated data from those TIWAs which best fit into these areas.

KEY

NAA = Non-Assisted Area  
 IA = Intermediate Area  
 DA = Development Area

Source: Census of Population 1981

TABLE 22 ECONOMIC ACTIVITY RATE OF FEMALES OF WORKING AGE

Proportion of males aged from 16 to 59 living in each area who are economically active, (1981)

Area <sup>1</sup>	Areal Status	Percentage economically active, 1981	Area	Areal Status	Percentage economically active, 1981
1 South East	NAA	59.9	18 Northern	NAA	59.3
2 East Anglia	NAA	57.6	19 Northern	IA	59.6
3 London	NAA	65.0	20 Northern	DA	59.1
4 South West	NAA	58.9	21 Wales	NAA	55.2
5 South West	IA	53.8	22 Wales	IA	56.8
6 South West	DA	49.6	23 Wales	DA	53.7
7 West Midlands	NAA	60.8	24 Scotland	NAA	62.9
8 West Midlands	IA	61.2	25 Scotland	IA	57.9
9 East Midlands	NAA	60.9	26 Scotland	DA	62.1
10 East Midlands	IA	52.1			
11 East Midlands	DA	60.5			
12 Yorkshire-Humberside	NAA	61.8			
13 Yorkshire-Humberside	IA	60.3			
14 Yorkshire-Humberside	DA	54.6			
15 North West	NAA	63.1			
16 North West	IA	65.5			
17 North West	DA	60.9	GREAT BRITAIN		60.9

1. Figures are based on aggregated data from those ITWAs which best fit into these areas.

KEY

NAA = Non-Assisted Area

IA = Intermediate Area

DA = Development Area

Source: Census of Population 1981

TABLE 23: ECONOMIC ACTIVITY RATE OF MEN AGED 16 TO 64 BY SUB REGION (#)

	Number and proportion of males aged from 16 to 64 living in each area who are economically active (1981).	
	<u>Number</u>	<u>%</u>
UNITED KINGDOM SUB REGION		
NORTHERN REGION		
1. Cleveland, Durham	331,082	89.14
2. Cumbria	134,104	90.99
3. Northumberland, Tyne and Wear	404,481	89.19
YORKSHIRE & HUMBERSIDE		
4. Humberside	239,004	90.62
5. North Yorkshire	183,811	90.78
6. South Yorkshire	365,574	89.54
7. West Yorkshire	563,995	89.93
EAST MIDLANDS		
8. Derbyshire, Nottinghamshire	541,167	90.52
9. Leicestershire, Northamptonshire	392,213	91.47
10. Lincolnshire	154,754	90.78



Table 23/2

	Number and proportion of males aged from 16 to 64 living in each area who are economically active (1981).	
	Number	%
UNITED KINGDOM SUB REGION (continued)		
EAST ANGLIA		
11. East Anglia: Cambridgeshire, Norfolk, Suffolk	523,089	91.57
SOUTH EAST		
12. Bedfordshire, Hertfordshire	433,843	91.56
13. Berkshire, Buckinghamshire, Oxfordshire	517,269	91.47
14. East Sussex, Surrey, West Sussex	609,506	89.64
15. Essex	420,084	91.88
16. Greater London	1,914,475	90.36
17. Hampshire, Isle of Wight	450,828	91.40
18. Kent	403,878	91.05

Table 23/3

	Number and proportion of males aged from 16 to 64 living in each area who are economically active (1981).	
	<u>Number</u>	<u>%</u>
UNITED KINGDOM SUB REGION (continued)		
SOUTH EAST		
19. Avon, Gloucestershire, Wiltshire	544,441	91.05
20. Cornwall, Devon	356,831	89.30
21. Dorset, Somerset	265,140	90.44
WEST MIDLANDS		
22. Hereford & Worcestershire, Warwickshire	317,230	91.53
23. Shropshire and Staffordshire	402,322	91.25
24. West Midlands County	762,196	91.09
NORTH WEST		
25. Cheshire	263,497	90.39
26. Greater Manchester	724,463	89.93
27. Lancashire	370,021	89.51
28. Merseyside	415,032	89.11

Table 23/4

	Number and proportion of males aged from 16 to 64 living in each area who are economically active (1981).	
	<u>Number</u>	%
UNITED KINGDOM SUB REGION (continued)		
WALES		
29. Clwyd, Dyfed, Gwyn, Powys	277,672	88.46
30. Gwent, Mid, S.W. Glamorgan	467,422	86.93
SCOTLAND		
31. Borders, Central, Fife, Lothian, Tayside	501,678	90.45
32. Dumfries & Galloway; Strathclyde	699,912	90.02
33. Grampian	134,120	92.34
34. Highlands & Islands	73,079	92.03

Source: Census of Population, 1981.

IC9ABB

TABLE 24: ECONOMIC ACTIVITY RATES OF WOMEN AGED 16 TO 59 BY SUB REGION (#) REGION

	Number and proportion of females aged from 16 to 59 living in each area who are economically active (1981)	
	number	%
UNITED KINGDOM SUB REGION		
NORTHERN REGION		
1. Cleveland, Durham	196174	57.86
2. Cumbria	79229	59.62
3. Northumberland, Tyne and Wear	249079	60.32
YORKSHIRE & HUMBERSIDE		
4. Humberside	135475	56.56
5. North Yorkshire	108825	59.34
6. South Yorkshire	219688	59.48
7. West Yorkshire	361355	63.10
EAST MIDLANDS		
8. Derbyshire, Nottinghamshire	323498	60.12
9. Leicestershire, Northamptonshire	246841	63.23
10. Lincolnshire	84589	55.67

IC9ABB

	Number and proportion of females aged from 16 to 59 living in each area who are economically active (1981)	
	number	%
EAST ANGLIA		
11. East Anglia: Cambridgeshire, Norfolk, Suffolk	297457	57.68
SOUTH EAST		
12. Bedfordshire, Hertfordshire	266612	62.00
13. Berkshire, Buckinghamshire, Oxfordshire	314993	61.45
14. East Sussex, Surrey, West Sussex	386412	60.70
15. Essex	245103	58.15
16. Greater London	1301177	65.44
17. Hampshire, Isle of Wight	263057	59.28
18. Kent	235735	57.61
SOUTH WEST		
19. Avon, Gloucestershire, Wiltshire	329974	60.44
20. Cornwall, Devon	199198	54.26
21. Dorset, Somerset	156110	57.91
WEST MIDLANDS		
22. Hereford & Worcestershire, Warwickshire	189892	60.27

IC9ABB

	Number and proportion of females aged from 16 to 59 living in each area who are economically active (1981)	
	number	%
23. Shropshire and Staffordshire	239668	60.09
24. West Midlands county	464497	62.06
NORTH WEST		
25. Cheshire	159809	59.70
26. Greater Manchester	473602	64.65
27. Lancashire	242314	63.99
28. Merseyside	266072	61.38
WALES		
29. Clwyd, Dyfed, Gwyn, Powys	150906	53.08
30. Gwent, Mid, S, W. Glamorgan	278454	56.79
SCOTLAND		
31. Borders, Central, Fife, Lothian, Tayside	334662	64.01
32. Dum & Gal; Strathclyde	449914	61.14
33. Grampian	79715	59.71
34. Highlands & Islands	38445	54.21

Source : Census of Population 1981

(#) : Comparable with level II regions used elsewhere within the -  
community.

IC9ABB

IC9ABB

TABLE 24: ECONOMIC ACTIVITY RATES OF WOMEN AGED 16 TO 59 BY SUB REGION (#) REGION

	Number and proportion of females aged from 16 to 59 living in each area who are economically active (1981)	
	number	%
UNITED KINGDOM SUB REGION		
NORTHERN REGION		
1. Cleveland, Durham	196174	57.86
2. Cumbria	79229	59.62
3. Northumberland, Tyne and Wear	249079	60.32
YORKSHIRE & HUMBERSIDE		
4. Humberside	135475	56.56
5. North Yorkshire	108825	59.34
6. South Yorkshire	219688	59.48
7. West Yorkshire	361355	63.10
EAST MIDLANDS		
8. Derbyshire, Nottinghamshire	323498	60.12
9. Leicestershire, Northamptonshire	246841	63.23
10. Lincolnshire	84589	55.67

IC9ABB

	Number and proportion of females aged from 16 to 59 living in each area who are economically active (1981)	
	number	%
EAST ANGLIA		
11. East Anglia: Cambridgeshire, Norfolk, Suffolk	297457	57.68
SOUTH EAST		
12. Bedfordshire, Buckinghamshire, Hertfordshire	366113	61.43
13. Berkshire, Oxfordshire	215492	62.18
14. East Sussex, Surrey, West Sussex	386412	60.70
15. Essex	245103	58.15
16. Greater London	1301177	65.44
17. Hampshire, Isle of Wight	263057	59.28
18. Kent	235735	57.61
SOUTH WEST		
19. Avon, Gloucestershire, Wiltshire	329974	60.44
20. Cornwall, Devon	199198	54.26
21. Dorset, Somerset	156110	57.91
WEST MIDLANDS		
22. Hereford & Worcestershire, Wawickshire	189892	60.27

IC9ABB



	Number and proportion of females aged from 16 to 59 living in each area who are economically active (1981)	
	number	%
23. Shropshire and Staffordshire	239668	60.09
24. West Midlands county	464497	62.06
NORTH WEST		
25. Cheshire	159809	59.70
26. Greater Manchester	473602	64.65
27. Lancashire	242314	63.99
28. Merseyside	266072	61.38
WALES		
29. Clwyd, Dyfed, Gwyn, Powys	150906	53.08
30. Gwent, Mid, S, W. Glamorgan	278454	56.79
SCOTLAND		
31. Borders, Central, Fife, Lothian, Tayside	334662	64.01
32. Dum & Gal; Strathclyde	449914	61.14
33. Grampian, Highlands & Islands	118160	57.80

Source : Census of Population 1981

(#) : Comparable with level II regions used elsewhere within the  
Community.

IC9ABB

TABLE 25: ECONOMIC ACTIVITY RATES OF MALES OF WORKING AGE BY PROFILE AREA (1981)

Profile Area	TTWA	Profile Area		TTWA	
		Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
A. North East	Morpeth & Ashington			37,210	87.78
	Newcastle-upon-Tyne			230,571	88.97
	South Tyneside			46,233	89.85
	Sunderland			121,850	88.82
	Bishop Auckland			32,703	89.65
	Durham			43,073	87.35
	Darlington			32,218	91.13
	Hartlepool			30,656	90.24
	Stockton-on-Tees			50,228	90.32
	Middlesbrough			89,569	89.13
	TOTAL	714,311	89.13		
B. Whitby	Whitby	6,815	89.85	6,815	89.85
C. Bradford	Bradford	132,448	90.63	132,448	90.63
D. Humberside	Hull			119,013	90.42
	Scunthorpe			42,447	89.98
	Grimsby			51,379	91.28
	Gainsborough			9,044	92.34
	TOTAL	221,883	90.61		
E. South Yorkshire	Barnsley			56,207	88.39
	Doncaster			74,791	89.50
	Rotherham			79,530	89.49
	Sheffield			171,160	90.15
	TOTAL	381,688	89.62		

TABLE 25 (continued)

Profile Area	TTWA	Profile Area		TTWA	
		Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
F. Workington	Workington	20,318	90.62	20,318	90.62
G. Greater Manchester	Blackburn			43,209	88.56
	Accrington & Rossendale			36,102	91.06
	Bolton & Bury			133,972	90.67
	Rochdale			45,650	91.28
	Oldham			55,747	91.92
	(WHOLE OF) Manchester			427,526	89.37
	TOTAL	742,206	89.94		
H. Greater Merseyside	Liverpool			297,348	89.03
	Wigan & St Helens			136,756	89.70
	Widnes & Runcorn			39,237	90.72
	Wirral & Chester			146,549	89.74
	TOTAL	619,890	89.45		
I. West Midlands	Telford & Bridgnorth			47,187	91.73
	Walsall			108,028	91.76
	Wolverhampton			92,168	91.05
	Birmingham			442,816	90.84
	Dudley & Sandwell			179,753	92.43
	Kidderminster			28,781	91.57
	Coventry & Hinckley			154,187	91.72
	TOTAL	1,052,920	91.41		
K. Corby	Corby	17,546	89.63	17,546	89.63

TABLE 25 (continued)

Profile Area	TTWA	Profile Area		TTWA	
		Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
L. South West	Bude			5,022	90.15
	Bodmin & Liskeard			16,305	89.27
	Plymouth			92,734	90.04
	Newquay			6,532	90.28
	Falmouth			8,061	87.94
	Helston			7,085	90.04
	Redruth & Camborne			14,805	88.06
	Penzance and St Ives			11,810	87.59
	TOTAL	162,354	89.50		
M. Cinderford	Cinderford & Ross-on-Wye	21,444	91.44	21,444	91.44

TABLE 25 (Continued)

Profile Area	TTWA	Profile Area		TTWA	
		Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
N South West Wales	Lampeter & Aberaeron			4,863	86.35
	Cardigan			7,237	87.31
	South Pembrokeshire			10,316	89.26
	Fishguard			3,278	88.93
	Haverford West			14,651	90.19
	TOTAL	40,345	88.85		
O Industrial South Wales	Neath & Port Talbot			32,992	86.61
	Aberdare			15,736	85.64
	Pontypridd & Rhondda			46,768	85.60
	Merthyr and Rhymney			42,984	85.48
	Blaenau Gwent & Abergavenny			27,938	85.72
	Llanelli			27,105	86.41
	Swansea			69,521	86.93
	Bridgend			42,699	87.32
	Cardiff			111,022	87.44
	Pontypool and Cumbran			27,413	87.49
	Newport			52,035	88.74
	TOTAL	496,213	86.88		
P North West Wales	Holyhead			14,164	89.88
	Bangor Caernarfon			17,052	86.94
	Pwllheli			4,301	86.45
	Porthmadoc and Ffestiniog			4,661	87.45
	TOTAL	40,178	87.96		

TABLE 25 (continued)

Profile Area	TTWA	Profile Area		TTWA	
		Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Q North East Wales	Shotton, Flint & Rhyl			51,783	89.66
	Wrexham			35,053	89.48
	TOTAL	86,836	89.59		
R Mid Wales	Dolgellau & Barmouth			3,204	89.50
	Machynlleth			2,975	89.13
	Aberystwyth			6,551	85.36
	Brecon			5,746	87.77
	Llandrindod Wells			6,671	90.01
	Newton			6,770	91.40
	Welshpool			5,572	89.83
	TOTAL	37,489	88.92		
S West Central Scotland	Dumbarton			21,912	92.18
	Greenock			30,912	90.10
	Glasgow			369,336	89.62
	Irvine			37,052	90.48
	Kilmarnock			22,880	91.66
	Cumnock and Sanguhar			13,519	89.15
	Lanarkshire			118,226	90.17
	Ayr			27,612	89.60
	Girvan			3,294	90.84
	TOTAL	644,743	89.94		

TABLE 25 (continued)

Profile Area	TIWA	Profile Area		TIWA	
		Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
T Highlands and Islands	Shetland Islands			6,822	94.28
	Orkney Islands			5,164	92.66
	Thurso			4,551	92.13
	Inverness			20,169	91.44
	Islay/Mid Argyll			2,948	89.52
	Western Isles			8,204	90.66
	Wick			3,662	90.46
	Sutherland			3,205	91.39
	Invergordon and Dingwall			9,126	93.66
	Skye and Wester Ross			4,101	90.61
	Lochaber			5,413	92.64
	Forres			4,613	93.84
	Badenoch			2,662	92.17
	Dunoon and Bute			6,640	89.39
	Campbeltown			3,306	92.73
	TOTAL	90,586	91.86		
U East Central Scotland	Bathgate			36,102	92.25
	Kirkcaldy			40,289	91.04
	Dumfermline			36,748	91.44
	Alloa			14,368	89.72
	Falkirk			44,806	91.07
	TOTAL	172,313	91.27		
V Tayside	Dundee			53,930	89.86
	Arbroath			7,665	92.68
	TOTAL	61,595	90.20		

TABLE 25 (continued)

Profile Area	TIWA	Profile Area		TIWA	
		Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
W South West Scotland	Stranraer			5,371	91.73
	Newton Stewart			2,877	89.10
	Stewarty			6,017	90.06
	TOTAL	14,265	90.49		

Note: The table provides the numbers and the proportion of males aged from 16 to 64 living in each profile area who are economically active (1981).

Source: Census of Population, 1981



Table 26/1

TABLE 26: ECONOMIC ACTIVITY RATES OF FEMALES OF WORKING AGE BY PROFILE AREA (1981).

PROFILE AREA	TTWA	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
A. North East	Morpeth & Ashington			22,534	58.55
	Newcastle-upon-Tyne			146,033	61.87
	South Tyneside			27,075	58.73
	Sunderland			73,329	57.99
	Bishop Auckland			19,403	58.42
	Durham			27,013	59.98
	Darlington			19,394	60.43
	Hartlepool			17,882	58.17
	Stockton-on-Tees			29,855	58.28
	Middlesbrough			50,885	55.50
	TOTAL:	433,403	59.28		
B. Whitby	Whitby	3,463	49.73	3,463	49.73
C. Bradford	Bradford	84,527	63.54	84,527	63.54
D. Humberside	Hull			69,507	57.57
	Scunthorpe			22,080	52.14
	Grimsby			29,264	57.98
	Gainsborough			4,582	52.05
	TOTAL:	125,433	56.41		

Table 26/2

PROFILE AREA	TTWA	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
E. South Yorkshire	Barnsley			33,425	58.13
	Doncaster			42,559	55.73
	Rotherham			45,433	56.39
	Sheffield			107,715	62.99
	TOTAL:	229,132	59.45		
F. Workington	Workington	11,604	56.91	11,604	56.91
G. Greater Manchester	Blackburn			28,214	64.05
	Accrington & Rossendale			24,325	67.82
	Bolton & Bury			87,048	64.54
	Rochdale			30,245	65.57
	Oldham			37,937	68.41
	(WHOLE OF) Manchester			279,927	64.43
	TOTAL:	487,696	64.95		
H. Greater Merseyside	Liverpool			193,490	61.97
	Wigan & St Helens			84,886	61.34
	Widnes & Runcorn			22,553	56.58
	Wirral & Chester			90,980	59.62
	TOTAL:	391,909	60.94		

Table 26/3

PROFILE AREA	TTWA	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
I. West Midland	Telford & Bridgnorth			26,298	55.42
	Walsall			63,215	59.47
	Wolverhampton			53,594	59.49
	Birmingham			274,089	62.21
	Dudley & Sandwell			106,870	61.90
	Kidderminster			17,283	60.11
	Coventry & Hinckley			93,353	61.90
	TOTAL:	634,702	61.23		
J. Corby	Corby	11,063	60.48	11,063	60.48
K. South West	Bude			2,324	45.71
	Bodmin & Liskeard			8,393	49.26
	Plymouth			49,636	55.08
	Newquay			3,370	50.31
	Falmouth			4,260	49.87
	Helston			3,155	45.61
	Redruth & Camborne			7,908	50.65
	Penzance & St Ives			6,286	50.03
	TOTAL:	85,332	52.49		
L. Cinderford	Cinderford & Ross-on-Wye	11,201	53.63	11,201	53.63
M. South West Wales	Lampeter & Aberaeron			2,358	48.00
	Cardigan			3,451	46.95
	South Pembrokeshire			5,008	47.85
	Fishguard			1,490	47.00
	Haverford West			7,340	50.66
	TOTAL:	19,647	48.65		

Table 26/4

PROFILE AREA	TTWA	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
N. Industrial South Wales	Neath & Port Talbot			18,906	54.79
	Aberdare			8,677	52.56
	Pontypridd & Rhondda			27,955	56.19
	Merthyr & Rhymney			25,075	54.77
	Blaenau			15,472	54.17
	Llanelli			15,362	54.42
	Swansea			41,850	57.65
	Bridgend			24,505	55.43
	Cardiff			69,805	59.23
	Pontypool and Cumbran			16,185	56.64
	Newport			30,790	57.49
	TOTAL:	294,582	56.64		
O. North West Wales	Holyhead			6,318	45.47
	Bangor Caernarfon			9,853	53.95
	Pwllheli			2,048	44.87
	Porthmadoc and Ffestiniog			2,413	50.95
	TOTAL:	20,632	49.76		
P. North East Wales	Shotton, Flint & Rhyl			29,146	54.42
	Wrexham			19,461	54.16
	TOTAL:	48,607	54.31		

Table 26/5

PROFILE AREA	TTWA	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Q. Mid Wales	Dolgellau & Barmouth			1,683	50.60
	Machynlleth			1,559	53.48
	Aberystwyth			3,966	57.36
	Brecon			3,298	57.40
	Llandrindod Wells			3,287	52.23
	Newton			3,542	54.54
	Welshpool			2,737	50.42
	TOTAL:	20,072	54.08		
R. West Central Scotland	Dumbarton			13,526	60.21
	Greenock			19,442	61.03
	Glasgow			248,959	63.56
	Irvine			21,890	55.99
	Kilmarnock			14,508	60.64
	Cumnock and Sanquhar			7,997	56.02
	Lanarkshire			73,306	58.83
	Ayr			16,885	57.57
	Girvan			1,803	52.19
	TOTAL:	418,316	61.46		

Table 26/6

PROFILE AREA	TTWA	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
S. Highlands & Islands	Shetland Islands			3,672	59.94
	Orkney Islands			2,545	51.78
	Thurso			2,253	52.89
	Inverness			12,239	58.58
	Islay/Mid Argyll			1,589	54.89
	Western Isles			3,748	50.78
	Wick			1,834	51.30
	Sutherland			1,557	49.65
	Invergordon & Dingwall			4,204	48.19
	Skye & Wester Ross			1,905	49.16
	Lochaber			2,874	53.82
	Forres			1,903	47.99
	Badenoch			1,614	59.98
	Dunoon & Bute			3,800	54.29
	Campeltown			1,746	54.84
	TOTAL:	47,483	53.98		
T. East Central Scotland	Bathgate			23,441	62.69
	Kirkcaldy			26,053	62.00
	Dumferline			21,894	59.96
	Alloa			8,852	59.74
	Falkirk			27,806	60.89
	TOTAL:	108,046	61.25		
U. Tayside	Dundee			38,836	67.57
	Arbroath			4,333	55.96
	TOTAL:	43,169	66.19		

Table 26/7

PROFILE AREA	TTWA	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
V. South West Scotland	Stranraer			2,882	53.73
	Newton Stewart			1,471	50.27
	Stewartry			3,208	53.20
	TOTAL:	7,561	52.80		

Note: The table provides the numbers and the proportion of females aged from 16 to 59 living in each profile area who are economically active (1981). Source: Census of Population: 1981.

TABLE 27 GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT PER HEAD AS A PERCENTAGE OF UK  
(LESS CONTINENTAL SHELF) FIGURE (UK = 100)

	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983 <sup>1</sup>	1984 <sup>1</sup>
United Kingdom	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
North	93.6	95.6	95.0	92.6	91.2	92.7	94.3	93.6	93.2	90.0
Yorkshire & Humberside	94.1	94.0	95.0	94.5	92.9	93.5	91.9	92.8	92.9	87.8
East Midlands	96.1	95.9	96.3	94.6	96.2	96.5	96.3	97.3	97.1	98.5
East Anglia	92.8	94.4	95.8	95.3	94.1	96.1	95.7	97.2	96.2	97.7
South East	112.9	112.4	112.4	113.7	115.3	115.6	116.6	115.4	116.1	117.0
South West	90.3	90.7	91.8	91.9	93.0	93.9	94.6	95.9	94.9	95.2
West Midlands	100.1	98.2	97.1	97.3	95.6	92.2	89.9	89.3	89.0	90.4
North West	96.3	96.5	97.4	98.6	96.3	96.6	94.9	95.4	94.8	96.0
England	101.7	101.5	101.7	102.0	102.0	102.2	102.0	101.9	101.9	102.0
Wales	88.7	89.3	88.4	86.5	86.8	85.1	85.0	86.6	88.3	86.1
Scotland	97.1	98.5	97.3	96.1	95.8	95.6	96.8	97.4	96.5	96.0
Northern Ireland	80.2	80.0	78.6	77.1	77.2	78.4	77.6	77.0	76.9	78.3

<sup>1</sup>Based on provisional GDP figures

Source: Economic Trends (November 1985)

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(1)  
TABLE 28: GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT PER HEAD OF RESIDENT POPULATION  
1979 and 1981 for Level III Regions (Counties and Scottish Regions)

CURRENT PRICES			
Standard Region	County and Scottish Region	£ per head	
		1979	1981
Northern	Cleveland	2695	3406
	Cumbria	3071	3659
	Durham	2759	3736
	Northumberland	2350	3034
	Tyne and Wear	2243	2965
Yorkshire and Humberside		2780	3457
	Humberside	2737	3332
	North Yorkshire	2751	3202
	South Yorkshire	2640	3389
	West Yorkshire	2839	3406
East Midlands		2697	3319
		2796	3443
	Lincolnshire	2649	3134
	Northamptonshire	2721	3216
	Derbyshire	2700	3301
East Anglia	Leicestershire	2865	3663
	Nottinghamshire	2947	3677
		2775	3499
	Cambridgeshire	2992	3762
	Norfolk	2660	3363
South East	Suffolk	2697	3399
		3377	4177
	Bedfordshire	2918	3428
	Berkshire	3416	4118
	Buckinghamshire	2659	3292
	East Sussex	2142	2866
	Essex	2648	3150
	Greater London	4303	5357
	Hampshire and Isle of Wight	3013	3697
	Hertfordshire	3055	3750
	Kent	2521	3116
	Oxfordshire	2661	3400
	Surrey	2556	3453
	West Sussex	2538	2988

Table 28 cont'd

Standard Region	County and Scottish Region	£ per head	
		1979	1981
South West	Cornwall	2740	3434
	Devon	2236	2815
	Avon	2554	3252
	Dorset	3044	3773
	Gloucestershire	2657	3283
	Somerset	3015	3720
West Midlands	Wiltshire	2608	3396
		2891	3599
	Hereford and Worcestershire	2806	3257
	Shropshire	2454	2864
	Staffordshire	2498	2909
	Warwickshire	2507	3061
North West	West Midlands	2331	3085
		3126	3506
	Cheshire		
	Greater Manchester	2830	3428
	Lancashire	3069	3792
	Merseyside	2940	3524
Wales		2567	3227
		2733	3221
	Clywd	2532	3049
	Dyfed and Powys	2236	2591
	Gwent	2682	3068
	Gwynedd	2440	2871
Scotland	Mid Glamorgan	2260	2914
	South Glamorgan	2294	2756
	West Glamorgan	3002	3788
		2795	3461
	Borders, Dumfries and Galloway	2793	3547
	Central	2673	3518
	Fife	2994	3588
	Highland and Islands	2835	3705
	Lothian	2772	3592
	Strathclyde	2953	3759
	Tayside	2661	3319
	Grampian	2614	3343
		3303	4382

Table 28 cont'd

Standard Region	County and Scottish Region	£ per head	
		1979	1981
Northern Ireland		2139	2723
United Kingdom (1)		2929	3605

(1) Excluding the Continental Shelf region

(2) Sources - Economic Trends, June 1984

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TABLE 29

## EMPLOYEES IN EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY AND REGION SEPTEMBER 1984

IN THOUSANDS

SIC 1980		NORTH	YORKSHIRE AND HUMBERSIDE	NORTH WEST	EAST MIDLANDS	WEST MIDLANDS	EAST ANGLIA	SOUTH EAST	SOUTH WEST	WALES	SCOTLAND	GREAT BRITAIN	NORTHERN IRELAND	UNITED KINGDOM
0	Agriculture, Forestry Fishing	14	30	18	34	31	40	77	49	24	43	360	10	370
1	Energy and Water Supply	55	103	61	76	49	9	113	27	51	78	623	9	632
2	Metal Manufacturing and Chemicals	69	107	110	59	110	19	175	45	58	51	803	10	813
3	Metal Goods, Engineering and Vehicles	124	180	303	190	438	80	839	183	86	183	2,605	31	2,636
4	Other Manufacturing	98	234	283	251	169	84	569	143	68	208	2,107	61	2,168
2-4	Manufacturing Industries	291	521	697	499	717	183	1,583	371	212	442	5,515	102	5,617
5	Construction	52	84	105	62	80	35	321	79	47	123	987	24	1,011
61-63, 66-67	Wholesale Distribution, Hotels and Catering	97	186	242	126	198	83	764	205	86	206	2,194	33	2,227
64-65	Retail Distribution	111	175	250	130	185	77	747	159	90	210	2,133	41	2,174
7	Transport and Communication	56	94	141	74	87	41	570	80	43	115	1,301	18	1,319
8	Banking, Insurance and Finance	64	118	189	90	138	51	936	124	54	144	1,908	26	1,934
91-92	Public Administration and Defence	86	129	223	108	162	50	680	121	111	175	1,844	56	1,900
93-99	Education, Health and other services	219	135	463	234	304	135	1,497	335	195	418	4,135	145	4,280
6-9	Service Industries	633	1,038	1,507	762	1,074	437	5,194	1,023	580	1,268	13,515	319	13,834
TOTAL	ALL INDUSTRIES	1,045	1,775	2,387	1,434	1,950	704	7,289	1,549	913	1,955	21,000	464	21,464

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TABLE 30

THE LOCATION OF RESEARCH ESTABLISHMENTS IN INDUSTRIAL FIRMS  
IN THE PRIVATE SECTOR IN GREAT BRITAIN

Region	1968 <sup>a</sup>		1980 <sup>b</sup>	
	Number	%	Number	%
South East	325	45.6	196	47.0
East Anglia	14	2.0	11	2.6
South West	40	5.6	30	7.2
West Midlands	82	11.5	37	8.9
East Midlands	40	5.6	23	5.5
Yorkshire and Humberside	46	6.5	26	6.2
North West	79	11.1	48	11.5
North	35	4.9	21	5.0
Wales	11	1.5	9	2.2
Scotland	41	5.8	16	3.8
Great Britain	713	100.0	417	100.0

1. The data in this table are based on an analysis of directorates and may therefore not be comprehensive though there is no known regional bias.

Sources: a - Buswell and Lewis (1970)  
b - Department of Trade and Industry

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TABLE 31

## REGIONAL SHARES OF RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT SERVICES (MLH 876)

	<u>1971</u> <u>% GB</u>	<u>1976</u> <u>% GB</u>	<u>1981</u> <u>% GB</u>	<u>1976</u> <u>% GB</u> <u>manufacturing</u>	<u>1976</u> <u>% GB all</u> <u>employment</u>
South East	52.2	57.4	53.2	26.1	32.9
South West	10.4	6.1	8.7	5.9	6.9
East Anglia	5.0	4.4	5.2	2.8	3.0
North West	9.3	9.5	10.7	14.2	12.0
Yorkshire and Humberside	2.6	3.3	3.6	10.0	8.9
West Midlands	5.5	4.7	3.6	13.8	9.9
East Midlands	3.2	3.8	4.5	8.3	6.8
North	2.3	2.5	2.3	6.2	5.7
Wales	1.2	0.9	1.4	4.3	4.5
Scotland	8.2	7.4	6.8	8.6	9.4

TABLE 32

## DISTRIBUTION OF 'SIGNIFICANT INNOVATIONS' BY LOCATION: 1945-1980

Period	South East (%)	Non-Assisted Areas excluding the South East <sup>1</sup> (%)	Intermediate Areas <sup>1</sup> (%)	Development Areas <sup>1</sup> (%)
1945-1959	36.9	27.5	19.1	16.5
1960-1969	31.4	28.7	25.0	14.9
1970-1980	34.0	25.0	30.3	10.7
1945-1980	33.7	27.0	25.5	13.7
Number	770	616	583	313
Share of manufacturing employment (%): 1975	24.9	30.6	24.6	19.9
Share of manufacturing units (%): 1975	31.0	29.6	23.4	15.9

NOTE: 1. The 'Non-Assisted Areas excluding the South East' comprise the regions of East Anglia, the South West and the East and West Midlands. The 'Intermediate Areas' are the North West and Yorkshire and Humberside. The 'Development Areas' are the North, Scotland and Wales.

Source: Townsend, Henwood  
Thomas, Pavitt and  
Wyatt (1981) and  
Business Monitor,  
PA1003 (1975)

TABLE 33

## 'SIGNIFICANT INNOVATIONS' BY REGION AND ASSISTED AREA: 1965-1978

Region	Number of Innovations	Area	Share of Innovations (%)	Share of Manufacturing Employees (%)	Share of Manufacturing Units (%)
South East	98	South East	34.1	24.9	31.0
East Anglia	12 )	Non-Assisted (excluding the South East)	30.0	30.6	29.6
South West	22 ) 86				
West Midlands	33 )				
East Midlands	19 )				
Yorkshire and Humberside	24 )	Intermediate	19.9	24.6	23.4
North West	33 ) 57				
North	21 )	Development	16.0	19.9	15.9
Wales	6 ) 46				
Scotland	19 )				
Great Britain	287	Great Britain	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Thwaites, Oakey and Nash (1981)

TABLE 34

INCIDENCE OF INTRODUCTION OF NEW AND IMPROVED PRODUCTS BY  
PLANT STATUS AND LOCATION: 1973-1977

Area <sup>1</sup>		Independent <sup>2</sup> Plants		Group <sup>3</sup> Plants	
		Yes	No	Yes	No
South East	Number	157	27	176	17
	%	85	15	91	9
Non-Assisted Areas (excluding the South East)	Number	61	21	92	13
	%	74	26	88	12
Intermediate Areas	Number	38	12	54	8
	%	76	24	87	13
Development Areas	Number	23	19	59	9
	%	55	45	87	13
Great Britain	Number	279	79	381	47
	%	78	22	89	11

- NOTES: 1. The area definitions represent Assisted Areas as at 1979; Development Areas combine both Special Development Areas and Development Areas.
2. An independent plant is a single factory or manufacturing unit which makes up the entire establishment.
3. A group plant is a single factory or manufacturing unit which is only one of a number of plants under common ownership.

Source: Thwaites, Oakey and Nash (1981)

TABLE 35

## ADOPTION OF NEW TECHNOLOGY BY LOCATION: 1981

Area <sup>1</sup>	Percentage of respondents to survey in each area having adopted:				
	Computerised Numerically Controlled Machine Tools	Computers in Commercial Use	Computers in Manufacturing and Design	Microprocessors in Manufacturing Processes	Microprocessors in Production
Development Areas	21.3	60.9	28.2	10.1	13.9
Intermediate Areas	25.4	70.3	31.1	12.6	20.2
Non-Assisted Areas	27.0	64.5	29.8	11.6	22.4
South East	24.5	62.6	22.8	11.4	22.7
Great Britain	24.8	64.3	28.3	11.3	20.1

- NOTE: 1. The area definitions represent Assisted Areas as at 1979; Development Areas combine both Special Development Areas and Development Areas.

Source: Thwaites, Edwards and Gibbs (1982)



TABLE 36: DISTRIBUTION OF STOCKS, STARTS AND STOPS OF FIRMS BY REGION IN THE UK: 1980 TO 1983

Region	Year	Stocks (as % of UK stocks, starts, stops respectively)	Starts (as % of UK stocks)	Stops (as % of UK stocks)	Starts (as % of regional stocks)	Stops (as % of regional stocks)	Stocks (total regional counts)	Starts (total regional counts)	Stops (total regional counts)
South East	1980	32.22	37.26	36.33	4.51	3.95	420,066	58,798	51,529
	1981	32.26	36.99	37.88	4.19	3.39	430,748	55,932	45,250
	1982	32.25	36.68	37.41	4.43	3.92	437,646	60,055	53,157
	1983	32.48	36.84	35.88	4.57	3.36	454,596	64,020	47,070
East Anglia	1980	3.96	3.54	3.37	0.43	0.37	51,586	5,587	4,780
	1981	3.97	3.61	3.34	0.41	0.30	53,061	5,461	3,986
	1982	3.97	3.50	3.42	0.42	0.36	53,941	5,736	4,856
	1983	3.96	3.45	3.48	0.43	0.33	55,372	5,997	4,566
South West	1980	9.39	8.49	8.42	1.03	0.92	122,476	13,403	11,944
	1981	9.39	8.22	7.92	0.93	0.71	125,442	12,430	9,464
	1982	9.40	8.32	8.09	1.00	0.85	127,566	13,619	11,495
	1983	9.35	8.27	8.40	1.03	0.79	130,916	14,366	11,016
West Midlands	1980	8.61	8.55	8.19	1.03	0.89	112,238	13,490	11,618
	1981	8.66	8.84	8.33	1.00	0.75	115,649	13,363	9,952
	1982	8.69	8.89	8.62	1.07	0.90	117,955	15,549	12,243
	1983	8.68	8.46	8.56	1.05	0.80	121,423	14,695	11,227
East Midlands	1980	6.74	6.41	6.22	0.78	0.68	87,822	10,123	8,828
	1981	6.75	6.27	6.04	0.71	0.54	90,086	9,483	7,219
	1982	6.78	6.50	6.17	0.78	0.65	91,964	10,644	8,766
	1983	6.76	6.44	6.52	0.80	0.61	94,597	11,190	8,557
Yorkshire and Humberside	1980	7.90	7.52	7.68	0.91	0.84	103,021	11,868	10,887
	1981	7.89	7.54	7.61	0.85	0.68	105,329	11,393	9,085
	1982	7.89	7.64	7.59	0.92	0.79	107,053	12,508	10,784
	1983	7.86	7.57	7.80	0.94	0.73	109,987	13,161	10,227
North West	1980	9.73	9.83	10.56	1.19	1.15	126,830	15,517	14,978
	1981	9.71	10.08	10.42	1.14	0.93	129,628	15,243	12,445
	1982	9.69	10.31	10.60	1.24	1.11	131,451	16,883	15,060
	1983	9.63	9.85	10.47	1.22	0.98	134,829	17,110	13,732
North	1980	4.06	3.69	3.94	0.45	0.43	52,923	5,829	5,590
	1981	4.08	3.93	3.66	0.45	0.33	54,496	5,946	4,373
	1982	4.07	3.74	3.76	0.45	0.39	55,272	6,124	5,348
	1983	4.05	3.71	3.86	0.46	0.36	56,653	6,445	5,064
Wales	1980	5.40	4.45	4.53	0.54	0.49	70,425	7,030	6,430
	1981	5.44	4.68	4.09	0.53	0.37	72,613	7,076	4,888
	1982	5.46	4.61	4.23	0.56	0.44	74,149	7,549	6,013
	1983	5.42	4.25	4.31	0.53	0.40	75,880	7,383	5,652
Scotland	1980	7.58	6.38	6.34	0.77	0.69	98,830	10,068	8,994
	1981	7.54	6.40	6.53	0.72	0.58	100,703	9,671	7,798
	1982	7.52	6.28	6.31	0.76	0.66	102,019	10,282	8,966
	1983	7.47	6.24	6.34	0.77	0.59	104,544	10,846	8,321
Northern Ireland	1980	3.40	2.44	1.91	0.30	0.21	44,360	3,849	2,705
	1981	3.40	2.10	1.82	0.24	0.16	45,365	3,177	2,172
	1982	3.43	2.21	1.68	0.27	0.18	46,597	3,616	2,384
	1983	3.42	1.95	1.62	0.24	0.15	47,864	3,394	2,127
Unallocated	1980	1.00	1.43	2.51	0.17	0.27	13,083	2,254	3,554
	1981	0.92	1.34	2.35	0.15	0.21	12,292	2,021	2,812
	1982	0.84	1.31	2.12	0.16	0.22	11,428	2,146	3,010
	1983	0.92	2.97	2.77	0.37	0.26	12,944	5,155	3,639
United Kingdom	1980	100.00	100.00	100.00	12.11	10.88	1,303,660	157,816	141,837
	1981	100.00	100.00	100.00	11.32	8.94	1,335,412	151,196	119,444
	1982	100.00	100.00	100.00	12.06	10.47	1,357,041	163,711	142,082
	1983	100.00	100.00	100.00	12.42	9.37	1,399,605	173,762	131,198

Note: Starts defined as all new registrations and stops as all derestrictions.  
Source: Department of Trade and Industry.

APPENDIX TO TABLE 36:

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Standard regions    Counties of England, Wales and Scotland

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South East	Greater London, Bedfordshire, Berkshire, Buckinghamshire, East Sussex, Essex, Hampshire, Herts, Isle of Wight, Kent, Oxfordshire, Surrey, West Sussex.
East Anglia	Cambridgeshire, Norfolk, Suffolk.
South West	Avon, Cornwall, Devon, Dorset, Gloucester, Somerset, Wiltshire.
West Midlands	Hereford and Worcester, Staffordshire, Shropshire, Warwickshire
East Midlands	Derbyshire, Leicestershire, Lincolnshire, Northamptonshire, Nottinghamshire.
Yorkshire and Humberside	South Yorkshire, West Yorkshire, Humberside, North Yorkshire.
North West	Greater Manchester, Merseyside, Cheshire, Lancashire
North	Tyne and Wear, Cleveland, Durham, Northumberland, Cumbria.
Wales	Clwyd, Dyfed, Gwent, Gwynedd, Powys, Mid-Glamorgan, South-Glamorgan, West Glamorgan
Scotland	Borders, Central, Dumfries and Galloway, Fife, Grampian, Highland, Lothian, Strathclyde, Tayside, Orkney Islands, Shetland Islands and Western Isles.

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Note: Local authority regions of Scotland  
Source: British business 2 November 1984

P. GANGULY

TABLE 37

## RESIDENTS AGED 16 OR OVER IN EMPLOYMENT: REGIONAL ANALYSIS BY SOCIO-ECONOMIC GROUPS, 1981

Region	% of Manufacturing Employment			Relative Share <sup>4</sup> (G = 100)			% of Total Employment			Relative Share <sup>4</sup> (GB = 100)		
	Low Skilled <sup>1</sup>	Professional and Managerial <sup>2</sup>	Skilled Manual <sup>3</sup>	Low Skilled	Professional and Managerial <sup>2</sup>	Skilled Manual	Low Skilled	Professional and Managerial	Skilled Manual	Low Skilled	Professional and Managerial	Skilled Manual
South East (excluding Greater London)	24.70	19.58	33.32	80	141	90	20.62	20.41	21.77	84	124	88
London	26.91	16.46	32.12	87	119	87	21.48	18.10	19.65	87	110	80
East Anglia	32.31	13.98	36.71	104	101	100	25.51	16.57	25.04	104	101	102
South West	28.29	14.86	38.08	91	107	103	23.06	17.09	24.95	94	104	101
West Midlands	32.82	12.53	37.91	106	90	103	26.81	15.10	27.13	109	92	110
East Midlands	31.45	12.71	39.45	102	92	107	25.77	14.98	29.31	105	91	119
Yorkshire and the Humber	34.33	11.59	38.51	111	84	104	27.37	14.55	27.28	111	88	111
North West	34.75	12.27	36.15	112	88	98	27.01	15.20	25.09	110	92	102
North	33.41	10.06	41.16	108	72	112	28.61	13.02	27.59	116	79	112
Wales	36.52	10.29	38.20	118	74	104	26.37	14.59	27.38	107	89	111
Scotland	32.50	10.86	40.18	105	78	109	27.03	14.18	24.99	110	86	102
Great Britain	30.94	13.88	36.87				24.62	16.47	24.62			

- NOTES: 1. The 'Low Skilled' are taken to be those in socio-economic groups 7, 10, 11 and 15.  
 2. The 'Professional and Managerial' are taken to be those in socio-economic groups 1 to 4 and 13.  
 3. The 'Skilled Manual' are taken to be those in socio-economic groups 8, 9, 12 and 14.  
 The three categories used do not cover all socio-economic groups.  
 For definitions of the socio-economic groups see OPCS, Census 1981, Definitions (1982b)  
 4. Each region's relative share is calculated by expressing its share of employment in a particular category as a percentage of that in Great Britain as a whole.

Source: Census of Population 1981

TABLE 38: LOW SKILLED IN THE ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE POPULATION, (1981)

(Proportion of unskilled, semi-skilled manual workers, personal service workers and agricultural workers, SEGs 11, 10, 7 and 15 in the e a population)

Area <sup>1</sup>	Area Status	Percentage economically active classed as low skilled, 1981	Area	Area Status	Percentage economically active classed as low skilled, 1981
1 South East	NAA	21.2	15 North West	NAA	24.3
2 East Anglia	NAA	25.6	16 North West	IA	29.6
3 London	NAA	20.8	17 North West	DA	29.1
4 South West	NAA	23.2	18 Northern	NAA	27.4
5 South West	IA	23.0	19 Northern	IA	29.2
6 South West	DA	23.0	20 Northern	DA	28.6
7 West Midlands	NAA	25.2	21 Wales	NAA	24.2
8 West Midlands	IA	27.6	22 Wales	IA	25.1
9 East Midlands	NAA	26.0	23 Wales	DA	29.5
10 East Midlands	IA	29.8	24 Scotland	NAA	26.3
11 East Midlands	DA	32.7	25 Scotland	IA	28.6
12 Yorkshire-Humberside	NAA	26.7	26 Scotland	DA	28.1
13 Yorkshire-Humberside	IA	28.6			
14 Yorkshire-Humberside	DA	28.2			
			GREAT BRITAIN		24.93

Source, Census of Population 1981

Figures are based on aggregated data from those TTWAs which best fit into these areas.  
 DA = Development Areas IA = Intermediate Areas  
 NAA = Non-Assisted Areas

Table 39/1

TABLE 39: LOW SKILLED IN THE ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE POPULATION (1981)  
BY SUB REGION (#)

	Sub Region	
	Number	%
UNITED KINGDOM SUB-REGION		
NORTHERN REGION		
1. Cleveland, Durham	16,105	30.06
2. Cumbria	5,976	27.23
3. Northumberland, Tyne and Wear	18,707	27.81
YORKSHIRE & HUMBERSIDE		
4. Humberside	11,205	29.13
5. North Yorkshire	7,527	24.83
6. South Yorkshire	17,367	28.87
7. West Yorkshire	26,072	27.37
EAST MIDLANDS		
8. Derbyshire, Nottinghamshire	23,627	26.64
9. Leicestershire, Northamptonshire	16,240	24.59
10. Lincolnshire	6,800	27.45
EAST ANGLIA		
11. East Anglia: Cambridgeshire, Norfolk, Suffolk	21,935	25.73
SOUTH EAST		
12. Bedfordshire, Hertfordshire	15,131	20.92
13. Berkshire, Buckinghamshire, Oxfordshire	17,752	20.66
14. East Sussex, Surrey, West Sussex	20,089	19.10
15. Essex	14,107	20.51
16. Greater London	71,866	21.32
17. Hampshire, Isle of Wight	16,121	21.93
18. Kent	14,825	22.36
SOUTH WEST		
19. Avon, Gloucestershire, Wiltshire	21,290	23.42
20. Cornwall, Devon	13,069	22.77
21. Dorset, Somerset	10,234	23.31

Table 39/2

	Sub Region	
	Number	%
WEST MIDLANDS		
22. Hereford & Worcestershire, Warwickshire	12,945	24.74
23. Shropshire and Staffordshire	16,703	25.42
24. West Midlands county	35,983	28.54
NORTH WEST		
25. Cheshire	11,308	26.01
26. Greater Manchester	34,663	28.04
27. Lancashire	16,360	25.95
28. Merseyside	20,442	29.01
WALES		
29. Clwyd, Dyfed, Gwyn, Powys	11,289	25.51
30. Gwent, Mid, S, W. Glamorgan	21,023	27.33
SCOTLAND		
31. Borders, Central Fife, Lothian, Tayside	19,117	26.72
32. Dum. and Gal; Strathclyde	33,276	28.01
33. Grampian, Highlands & Islands	9,421	27.55

This Table depicts the proportion of unskilled, semi-skilled manual workers and agricultural workers in SEGs 11, 10, 7 and 15 in the economically active population.

Source: Census of Population, 1981.

(#) : Comparable with level II regions used elsewhere within the Community.

TABLE 40: LOW SKILLED IN THE ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE POPULATION (1981) BY PROFILE AREA

Profile Area	TTWA	TTWA		Profile Area	
		Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
A. North East	Morpeth & Ashington	1,762	28.82		
	Newcastle-upon-Tyne	10,430	27.02		
	South Tyneside	2,213	29.31		
	Sunderland	5,724	28.74		
	Bishop Auckland	1,778	33.87		
	Durham	2,231	31.06		
	Darlington	1,453	27.14		
	Hartlepool	1,554	31.24		
	Stockton-on-Tees	2,221	27.67		
	Middlesbrough	4,280	29.99		
	TOTAL			33,646	28.70
B. Whitby	Whitby	276	27.49	276	27.49
C. Bradford	Bradford	6,167	27.69	6,167	27.69
D. Humberside	Hull	5,416	27.85		
	Scunthorpe	1,796	27.22		
	Grimsby	2,796	33.85		
	Gainsborough	427	29.80		
	TOTAL			10,435	29.20
E. South Yorkshire	Barnsley	2,742	29.68		
	Doncaster	3,490	29.26		
	Rotherham	3,661	28.77		
	Sheffield	7,969	27.61		
	TOTAL			17,862	28.46

TABLE 40 (continued)

Profile Area	TTWA	TTWA		Profile Area	
		Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
F. Workington	Workington	958	29.83	958	29.83
G. Greater Manchester	Blackburn	2,093	28.47		
	Accrington & Rossendale	1,628	26.33		
	Bolton & Bury	6,121	26.88		
	Rochdale	2,293	29.69		
	Oldham	3,003	31.42		
	(WHOLE OF) Manchester	19,737	26.88		
	TOTAL			34,875	27.46
H. Greater Merseyside	Liverpool	15,165	29.84		
	Wigan & St Helens	6,614	29.46		
	Widnes & Runcorn	1,985	31.96		
	Wirral & Chester	6,488	26.40		
	TOTAL			30,252	29.07
I. West Midlands	Telford & Bridgnorth	2,170	29.05		
	Walsall	4,793	27.40		
	Wolverhampton	4,142	27.49		
	Birmingham	20,070	27.20		
	Dudley & Sandwell	8,273	28.27		
	Kidderminster	1,083	22.86		
	Coventry & Hinckley	7,284	28.59		
	TOTAL			47,815	27.59
K. Corby	Corby	960	32.66	960	32.66



TABLE 40 (continued)

Profile Area	TTWA	TTWA		Number	Percentage
		Number	Percentage		
L. South West	Bude	185	25.17	5,713	22.62
	Bodmin & Liskeard	610	23.10		
	Plymouth	3,176	22.19		
	Newquay	223	22.57		
	Falmouth	286	22.29		
	Helston	198	19.32		
	Redruth & Camborne	590	24.40		
	Pensance and St Ives	445	23.95		
	TOTAL				
M. Cinderford	Cinderford & Ross-on-Wye	886	25.83	886	25.83

TABLE 40 (continued)

Profile Area	TTWA	TTWA		Profile Area	
		Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
N South West Wales	Lampeter & Aberaeron	169	22.78	1,480	24.01
	Cardigan	247	22.33		
	South Pembrokeshire	363	22.95		
	Fishguard	116	23.53		
	Haverford West	585	26.09		
	TOTAL				
O Industrial South Wales	Neath & Port Talbot	1,828	34.20	22,322	27.37
	Aberdare	797	31.64		
	Pontypridd & Rhondda	2,345	30.62		
	Merthyr and Rhymney	2,286	33.11		
	Blenau Gwent & Abergavenny	1,422	31.34		
	Llanelli	1,219	27.95		
	Swansea	2,939	25.65		
	Bridgend	1,702	24.51		
	Cardiff	4,137	22.06		
	Pontypool and Cumbran	1,418	31.41		
	Newport	2,229	26.02		
	TOTAL				
P North West Wales	Holyhead	563	26.98	1,644	26.08
	Bangor Caernarfon	749	26.27		
	Pwllheli	147	21.52		
	Porthmadoc and Ffestiniog	185	27.13		
	TOTAL				

TABLE 40 (continued)

Profile Area	TTWA	TTWA		Profile Area	
		Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Q North East Wales	Shotton, Flint & Rhyl	2,175	26.25		
	Wrexham	1,475	26.53		
	TOTAL			3,650	26.36
R Mid Wales	Dolgellau & Barmouth	113	25.28		
	Machynlleth	143	28.95		
	Aberystwyth	202	19.27		
	Brecon	240	24.54		
	Llandrindod Wells	265	25.41		
	Newton	303	27.93		
	Welshpool	234	27.37		
	TOTAL			1,500	25.21
S West Central Scotland	Dumbarton	917	25.10		
	Greenock	1,515	29.83		
	Glasgow	17,398	27.18		
	Irvine	1,812	30.13		
	Kilmarnock	1,098	28.32		
	Cumnock Sanguhar	790	35.08		
	Lanarkshire	5,644	28.74		
	Ayr	1,143	24.60		
	Givan	176	33.52		
	TOTAL			30,493	27.80

TABLE 40 (continued)

Profile Area	TIWA	TIWA		Profile Area	
		Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
T Highlands and Islands	Shetland Islands	314	29.37		
	Orkney Islands	263	31.88		
	Thurso	192	26.16		
	Inverness	814	23.59		
	Islay/Mid Argyll	151	32.06		
	Western Isles	377	32.14		
	Wick	165	29.46		
	Sutherland	172	35.03		
	Invergordon and Dingwall	417	29.16		
	Skye and Wester Ross	221	33.79		
	Lochaber	268	29.35		
	Forres	166	23.99		
	Badenoch	148	31.83		
	Dunoon and Bute	288	25.04		
	Campbeltown	178	30.96		
	TOTAL			4,134	28.21
U East Central Scotland	Bathgate	1,900	31.84		
	Kirkcaldy	2,026	29.87		
	Dumfermline	1,605	26.90		
	Alloa	649	27.71		
	Falkirk	2,139	28.52		
	TOTAL			8,319	29.13
V Tayside	Dundee	2,669	27.63		
	Arbroath	349	28.21		
	TOTAL			3,016	27.70

TABLE 40 (continued)

Profile Area	TIWA	TIWA		Profile Area	
		Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
W South West Scotland	Stranraer	285	33.77		
	Newton Stewart	156	34.29		
	Stewartry	317	32.58		
	TOTAL			758	33.36

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TABLE 41  
UNEMPLOYMENT AMONG THOSE AGED 25 OR LESS BY REGION: JANUARY 1986

REGION	MALE UNEMPLOYMENT FOR THOSE AGED 25 OR LESS		FEMALE UNEMPLOYMENT FOR THOSE AGED 25 OR LESS	
	NUMBER	PROPORTION OF ALL MALE UNEMPLOYMENT	NUMBER	PROPORTION OF ALL FEMALE UNEMPLOYMENT
SOUTH EAST	81744	31.4	56821	41.0
EAST ANGLIA	17889	31.3	13414	44.0
LONDON	89558	31.3	52911	41.3
SOUTH WEST	44461	31.4	33755	43.0
WEST MIDLANDS	77869	31.5	50180	45.9
EAST MIDLANDS	44933	31.6	29904	44.3
YORKSHIRE AND HUMBERSIDE	74544	32.7	47301	48.9
NORTH WEST	111015	34.2	64379	46.4
NORTHERN	56920	32.3	33220	47.3
WALES	45578	33.8	26588	47.9
SCOTLAND	91849	35.8	54360	47.6
TOTAL GREAT BRITAIN	736360	32.7	462833	45.0
NORTHERN IRELAND	31813	34.7	15886	46.6

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TABLE 42

UNEMPLOYMENT AMONG THOSE AGED 25 OR LESS: BY PROFILE AREA - JANUARY 1986

PROFILE AREA	TTWA	MALE UNEMPLOYMENT FOR THOSE AGED 25 OR LESS		FEMALE UNEMPLOYMENT FOR THOSE AGED 25 OR LESS	
		NUMBER	PROPORTIONS OF ALL MALE UNEMPLOYMENT	NUMBER	PROPORTIONS OF ALL FEMALE UNEMPLOYMENT
A. NORTH EAST	MORPETH & WASHINGTON	1923	30.3	1063	43.4
	NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE	16537	33.3	8914	46.9
	SOUTH TYNESIDE	3505	30.0	1959	44.5
	SUNDERLAND	9066	31.9	5068	46.8
	BISHOP AUCKLAND	2211	31.3	1252	45.3
	DURHAM	2367	33.8	1344	47.0
	DARLINGTON	1719	32.7	1091	47.2
	HARTLEPOOL	2258	29.5	1401	52.6
	STOCKTON-ON-TEES	3667	31.7	2192	48.0
	MIDDLESBOROUGH	7624	32.2	4143	53.9
	TOTAL	50877	32.1	28427	47.7
B. WHITBY	WHITBY	303	30.3	240	51.3
C. BRADFORD	BRADFORD	7317	31.6	4039	45.7
D. HUMBERSIDE	HULL	7733	34.0	4559	50.9
	SCUNTHORPE	2041	29.3	1355	48.3
	GRIMSBY	3290	35.2	1791	52.7
	GAINSBOROUGH	476	30.4	311	47.0
	TOTAL	13540	33.3	8016	50.7
E. SOUTH YORKSHIRE	BARNSELY	3644	30.8	2290	51.1
	DONCASTER	4983	32.2	3266	50.2

Table 42/2

PROFILE AREA	TTWA	MALE UNEMPLOYMENT FOR THOSE AGED 25 OR LESS		FEMALE UNEMPLOYMENT FOR THOSE AGED 25 OR LESS	
		NUMBER	PROPORTIONS OF ALL MALE UNEMPLOYMENT	NUMBER	PROPORTIONS OF ALL FEMALE UNEMPLOYMENT
E. SOUTH YORKSHIRE CONTD...	ROTHERHAM	5406	30.3	3637	54.2
	SHEFFIELD	11445	34.7	7167	52.5
	TOTAL	25478	32.6	16360	52.2
F. WORKINGTON	WORKINGTON	941	30.2	728	43.9
G. GREATER MANCHESTER	BLACKBURN	2218	31.4	1313	44.8
	ACCRINGTON & ROSSENDALE	1425	32.3	874	40.1
	BOLTON & BURY	6738	33.3	4041	43.4
	ROCHDALE	2329	30.7	1487	43.9
	OLDHAM	2748	32.5	1637	42.4
	(WHOLE OF) MANCHESTER	27520	34.0	15159	46.8
	TOTAL	42978	33.4	24511	45.4
H. GREATER MERSEYSIDE	LIVERPOOL	27225	34.8	15014	50.8
	WIGAN & ST HELENS	9167	36.3	5232	46.1
	WIDNES & RUNCORN	3006	35.7	1717	50.9
	WIRRAL & CHESTER	9534	33.4	5348	45.5
	TOTAL	48932	34.8	27311	48.7
I. WEST MIDLANDS	TELFORD & BRIDGNORTH	2867	30.5	1623	44.6
	WALSALL	5901	30.6	3724	47.8
	WOLVERHAMPTON	6196	32.7	3599	48.7



Table 42/3

PROFILE AREA	TTWA	MALE UNEMPLOYMENT FOR THOSE AGED 25 OR LESS		FEMALE UNEMPLOYMENT FOR THOSE AGED 25 OR LESS	
		NUMBER	PROPORTIONS OF ALL MALE UNEMPLOYMENT	NUMBER	PROPORTIONS OF ALL FEMALE UNEMPLOYMENT
I. WEST MIDLANDS CONTD...	BIRMINGHAM	28230	32.0	17372	47.9
	DUDLEY & SANDWELL	9422	28.8	6361	45.9
	KIDDERMINSTER	1217	32.8	866	42.6
	COVENTRY & HINCKLEY	8408	33.0	5617	45.6
	TOTAL	62241	31.5	39164	47.0
K. CORBY	CORBY	1114	31.6	734	43.3
L. SOUTH WEST	BUDE	138	21.4	173	39.6
	BODMIN & LISKEARD	691	28.4	586	42.8
	PLYMOUTH	4163	34.9	3402	47.7
	NEWQUAY	603	35.8	598	49.8
	FALMOUTH	446	26.7	363	43.9
	HELSTON	244	25.9	276	42.7
	REDRUTH & CAMBOURNE	940	28.5	628	42.6
	PENZANCE & ST IVES	792	28.1	529	41.7
	TOTAL	8017	31.5	6555	45.7
M. CINDERFORD	CINDERFORD & ROSS-ON-WYE	845	28.9	800	45.3
N. SOUTH WEST WALES	LAMPETER & ABIERAERON	266	29.7	121	39.9
	CARDIGAN	320	27.4	260	44.8
	SOUTH PEMBROKESHIRE	665	27.7	575	54.0
	FISHGUARD	171	31.8	100	44.6
	HAVERFORDWEST	837	29.2	527	44.8
	TOTAL	2259	28.7	1583	47.3

Table 42/4

PROFILE AREA	TTWA	MALE UNEMPLOYMENT FOR THOSE AGED 25 OR LESS		FEMALE UNEMPLOYMENT FOR THOSE AGED 25 OR LESS	
		NUMBER	PROPORTIONS OF ALL MALE UNEMPLOYMENT	NUMBER	PROPORTIONS OF ALL FEMALE UNEMPLOYMENT
O. INDUSTRIAL SOUTH WALES	NEATH & PORT TALBOT	2185	36.0	1302	50.4
	ABERDARE	1068	33.8	564	52.7
	PONTYPRIDD & RHONDDA	3337	39.5	1698	54.0
	MERTHYR & RHYMNEY	3230	38.4	1606	53.2
	BLAENAU GWENT & ABERGAVENNY	1839	34.0	1040	48.9
	LLANELLI	1432	33.9	914	43.8
	SWANSEA	4676	35.0	2580	48.9
	BRIDGEND	2257	32.0	1336	47.0
	CARDIFF	7428	33.4	3931	49.2
	PONTYPOOL & CWMBRAN	1469	33.3	1042	49.0
	NEWPORT	3211	34.0	1842	47.7
	TOTAL	32132	34.8	17855	49.4
P. NORTH WEST WALES	HOLYHEAD	962	31.9	616	48.2
	BANGOR & CAERNARFON	1236	31.5	660	44.6
	PWLLHELI	249	28.8	153	43.6
	PORTHMADOC & FFESTINIOG	218	29.5	165	39.4
	TOTAL	2665	31.2	1594	45.2
Q. NORTH EAST WALES	SHOTTON, FLINT & RHYL	3006	31.3	1997	45.5
	WREXHAM	2115	36.3	1057	42.9
	TOTAL	5121	33.1	3054	44.6

Table 42/5

PROFILE AREA	TTWA	MALE UNEMPLOYMENT FOR THOSE AGED 25 OR LESS		FEMALE UNEMPLOYMENT FOR THOSE AGED 25 OR LESS	
		NUMBER	PROPORTIONS OF ALL MALE UNEMPLOYMENT	NUMBER	PROPORTIONS OF ALL FEMALE UNEMPLOYMENT
R. MID WALES	DOLGELLAU & BARMOUTH	151	30.0	114	43.7
	MACHYNLLETH	141	31.8	75	34.9
	ABERYSTWYTH	337	34.5	214	43.9
	BRECON	217	34.9	132	44.4
	LLANDRINDOD WELLS	187	25.4	186	44.9
	NEWTON	177	23.7	117	33.8
	WELSHPOOL	221	33.0	169	48.7
	TOTAL	1431	30.5	1007	42.5
S. WEST CENTRAL SCOTLAND	DUMBARTON	1431	36.1	1090	49.3
	GREENOCK	2559	34.3	1465	46.1
	GLASGOW	30735	36.1	16376	50.8
	IRVINE	3003	34.7	1734	48.2
	KILMARNOCK	1562	37.4	748	43.3
	CUMNOCK & SANQUHAR	1118	30.9	531	48.4
	LANARKSHIRE	9743	40.2	5067	51.0
	AYR	1669	33.9	1056	43.6
	GIRVAN	230	37.9	121	48.4
	TOTAL	52050	36.5	28188	49.8
T. HIGHLANDS & ISLANDS OF SCOTLAND	SHETLAND ISLANDS	141	27.6	126	42.9
	ORKNEY ISLANDS	187	31.7	105	39.9
	THURSO	158	31.2	137	45.8
	INVERNESS	1003	29.9	728	43.8
	ISLAY/MID ARGYLL	144	31.0	113	44.0
	WESTERN ISLES	309	22.5	268	47.5
	WICK	195	29.8	123	53.5
	SUTHERLAND	167	27.7	164	45.9
	INVERGORDON & DINGWALL	671	28.6	426	48.5
	SKYE & WESTER ROSS	175	24.6	211	44.4

TABLE 42/6

PROFILE AREA	TTWA	MALE UNEMPLOYMENT FOR THOSE AGED 25 OR LESS		FEMALE UNEMPLOYMENT FOR THOSE AGED 25 OR LESS	
		NUMBER	PROPORTIONS OF ALL MALE UNEMPLOYMENT	NUMBER	PROPORTIONS OF ALL FEMALE UNEMPLOYMENT
T. HIGHLANDS & ISLANDS CONTD..	LOCHABER	330	30.0	325	42.5
	FORRES	169	34.6	168	51.5
	BADENOCH	145	32.6	101	35.6
	DUNOON AND BUTE	314	31.9	251	42.5
	CAMBELTOWN	130	24.4	128	44.1
	TOTAL	4238	28.9	3374	44.8
U. EAST CENTRAL SCOTLAND	BATHGATE	2656	36.3	1630	48.9
	KIRKCALDY	2753	32.6	1718	44.7
	DUMFERMLINE	2087	37.9	1363	46.7
	ALLOA	848	33.4	474	45.4
	FALKIRK	2797	35.1	1765	46.1
	TOTAL	11141	35.1	6950	46.4
V. TAYSIDE	DUNDEE	4213	36.8	2365	42.4
	ARBROATH	442	39.3	337	48.6
	TOTAL	4655	37.0	2702	43.0
W. SOUTH WEST SCOTLAND	STRANRAER	313	32.8	222	44.3
	NEWTON STEWART	188	36.7	144	52.2
	STEWARTY	268	36.9	176	42.9
	TOTAL	769	35.1	542	45.7

Table 42/7

PROFILE AREA	TIWA	MALE UNEMPLOYMENT FOR THOSE AGED 25 OR LESS		FEMALE UNEMPLOYMENT FOR THOSE AGED 25 OR LESS	
		NUMBER	PROPORTIONS OF ALL MALE UNEMPLOYMENT	NUMBER	PROPORTIONS OF ALL FEMALE UNEMPLOYMENT
X. NORTHERN IRELAND	BALLYMENA	821	35.6	456	42.8
	BELFAST	15500	35.3	8486	47.3
	COLERAINE	1883	33.9	834	45.8
	COOKSTOWN	653	32.5	371	47.6
	CRAIGAVON	2776	34.9	1452	42.7
	DUNGANNON	929	31.6	431	42.1
	ENNISKILLEN	1087	32.7	463	42.5
	LONDONDERRY	3702	36.6	1376	52.5
	MAGHERAFELT	712	33.3	347	42.8
	NEWRY	1771	30.9	921	46.5
	OMAGH	936	37.6	451	48.6
	STRABANE	1043	33.4	298	45.8

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TABLE 43  
ESTIMATES OF CAPITAL EXPENDITURE  
TRUNK ROADS

	£m				
STANDARD REGION	1985-6	1986-7	1987-8	1988-9	1989-90
North	24	33	59	47	41
North West	35	60	83	64	46
Yorks & Humberside	26	57	81	40	56
East Midlands	69	45	92	137	115
West Midlands	127	105	90	156	161
South West	52	99	123	99	81
South East	354	344	229	233	294
East Anglia	56	34	46	42	38
Sub-Total England	743	778	803	818	832
Wales	88	99	131	135	NA
Scotland	-	112	114	117	NA
N. Ireland	2	2	3	2	2
United Kingdom Total	833	991	1051	1072	NA

Note: This table represents forecasts of capital expenditure on trunk roads and refers mainly to costs of new construction, improvement, land acquisition and to the administration, preparation and supervision related to schemes. Central Government meets the costs of the construction, improvement and maintenance of trunk motorway and other trunk roads.

NA : Not available

TABLE 44  
ESTIMATES OF CAPITAL EXPENDITURE  
LOCAL ROADS

£m

STANDARD REGION	1985-6	1986-7	1987-8	1988-9	1989-90
North	30.6	31.4	47.0	36.9	NA
North West	55.4	65.4	86.5	52.6	NA
Yorks & Humberside	40.1	45.8	51.4	48.2	NA
East Midlands	47.8	43.1	55.0	37.6	NA
West Midlands	48.4	52.7	76.7	50.1	NA
South West	50.2	47.4	56.9	61.6	NA
South East	212.6	217.8	221.2	189.0	NA
East Anglia	20.5	16.3	15.4	11.2	NA
Sub-Total England	505.6	519.9	610.1	487.2	NA
Wales	54.0	62.0	55.0	57.0	NA
Scotland	-	146.5	139.4	142.2	NA
N. Ireland	14.8	14.8	14.9	15.7	16.3
United Kingdom Total	574.4	743.2	819.4	708.1	NA

Note: The responsibility for local roads in Great Britain lies with the local highway authorities. This table represents the authorities' own estimates of future bids for capital expenditure and not expenditure commitments.

The figures for Northern Ireland, where central government is responsible for local roads, are expenditure commitments.

NA: Not available

TABLE 45  
ESTIMATES OF CAPITAL EXPENDITURE:  
RAILWAYS

	£m				
British Rail Regions*	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
Eastern	92.8	93.9	103.4	98.5	86.1
London Midland	53.1	50.5	45.8	46.3	42.5
Western	29.5	30.9	24.5	25.6	26.2
Southern	56.6	53.9	48.5	42.3	28.1
England and Wales	232.0	229.0	222.2	212.7	182.9
Scotland	31.7	32.2	38.9	44.3	39.8
Unapportioned ** Expenditure	80.4	69.6	62.1	57.0	43.8
British Rail Total	344.1	331.0	323.2	314.0	266.5
Northern Ireland	7.2	6.3	6.2	5.4	5.6
United Kingdom Total	351.3	337.3	329.4	319.4	272.1

Notes \* The railway network in Great Britain is operated by British Rail. Estimates of infrastructure expenditure are expressed in calendar years and based on British Rail regions rather than Standard Regions. In Northern Ireland responsibility for railways lies with the Northern Ireland Railways Co Ltd.

\*\* Includes expenditure on British Railways Board subsidiary businesses and corporate departments.

Expenditure quoted at outturn prices.

NB The "unapportioned expenditure" includes substantial investment in plant and machines necessary for the implementation of a national strategy to provide passenger terminals and sales outlets with computerised ticket issuing equipment.



TABLE 46  
ESTIMATES OF CAPITAL EXPENDITURE  
PORTS

	£m				
STANDARD REGION	1985-6	1986-7	1987-8	1988-9	1989-90
North	6.4	7.7	13.3	14.1	12.0
North West	8.0	17.0	11.4	6.3	5.3
Yorks & Humberside	8.7	9.7	10.0	9.7	8.0
East Midlands	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
West Midlands	-	-	-	-	-
South West	9.8	23.9	13.0	2.6	1.8
South East	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
East Anglia	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Wales	8.8	13.7	9.5	6.6	7.2
Scotland	10.0	9.9	7.8	6.0	5.7
N. Ireland	-	12.4	8.2	4.8	4.3

Note: The information contained in this table is only partial as the Government has no control over the majority of port authority capital expenditure. The figures provided are for local authorities, who are still required to produce expenditure forecasts, and other eligible port authorities located in the Assisted Areas.

NA: Not available

TABLE 47  
ESTIMATES OF CAPITAL EXPENDITURE  
AIRPORTS

	£m				
STANDARD REGION	1985-6	1986-7	1987-8	1988-9	1989-90
North	2.9	5.6	3.8	4.2	4.2
North West	24.5	35.0	23.9	33.9	61.2
Yorks & Humberside	4.0	1.1	1.7	3.3	2.5
East Midlands	5.1	4.0	3.8	9.8	4.0
West Midlands	1.7	1.7	0.8	0.6	0.6
South West	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1
South East	116.9	163.7	153.6	168.8	139.2
East Anglia	0.5	2.0	2.7	0.1	0.5
Sub-Total England	155.8	213.4	190.4	220.8	212.3
Wales	1.2	1.4	0.7	0.6	0.8
Scotland	8.7	8.3	8.4	5.1	5.4
N. Ireland	2.5	2.0	0.7	0.6	0.5
United Kingdom Total	168.2	225.1	200.2	227.1	219.0

Note: This table represents an approximate regional breakdown of capital expenditure on airports in the United Kingdom. It covers all airport infrastructure authorities - the British Airports Authority, Civil Aviation Authority (which owns and operates 8 small airports in the Highlands and Islands region of Scotland, Northern Ireland Airports Ltd (Belfast International Airport) and Belfast Harbour Airport Services (Belfast Harbour Airport) - and certain local authorities which own and operate aerodromes. Detailed costed programmes of capital expenditure covering up to five years ahead are produced by each type of authority responsible for an aerodrome or aerodromes. Previously all programmes required Central Government approval. As of 1986/87 approval for authority airport programmes will only cover projects financed from external resources. Programmes are notified and rolled forward annually and major items and significant changes require detailed Central Government approval.

When a number of the airports are privatised (by legislation presently before Parliament) capital expenditure programmes will no longer be subject to central Government approval.

TABLE 48  
ESTIMATES OF CAPITAL EXPENDITURE:  
INLAND WATERWAYS

	£m				
STANDARD REGION	1985-6	1986-7	1987-8	1988-9	1989-90
North	-	-	-	-	-
North West	-	-	0.75	-	-
Yorks & Humberside	0.30	0.4	1.75	0.75	0.25
East Midlands	0.10	-	-	-	-
West Midlands	-	-	-	-	-
South West	0.30	1.74	1.45	0.70	-
South East	-	-	-	0.25	0.50
East Anglia	-	-	-	-	-
Wales	-	0.2	-	5.0	5.0
Scotland	-	0.25	0.95	-	-
N. Ireland	-	-	-	-	-
FERRIES					
Scotland	-	7.7	5.9	8.7	NA

TABLE 49  
ESTIMATES OF CAPITAL EXPENDITURE  
WATER AND SEWERAGE

	£m				
WATER AUTHORITY REGIONS *	1985-6	1986-7	1987-8	1988-9	1989-90
North West	158.2	176.0	193.0	214.0	NA
Northumbrian	36.5	36.2	31.5	31.6	NA
Severn-Trent	119.2	120.6	132.0	142.5	NA
Yorkshire	97.0	107.0	114.0	121.5	NA
Anglian	95.3	115.5	135.4	158.7	NA
Thames	109.0	129.6	150.5	167.9	NA
Southern	61.4	64.0	67.0	64.0	NA
Wessex	48.2	63.2	74.6	78.0	NA
South West	38.0	38.1	41.0	48.2	NA
Sub-Total England	762.8	850.2	939.0	1026.4	NA
Wales	50.0	58.3	65.2	70.0	NA
Scotland	-	97.0	101.0	102.0	NA
N. Ireland	24.5	23.8	25.4	27.0	27.7
United Kingdom Total	837.3	1029.3	1130.6	1225.4	NA

Note: In England and Wales water services are provided by regional water authorities whose boundaries do not coincide with those of Standard Regions. The estimates of capital expenditure above therefore relate to water authority areas.

In Scotland water services are provided by local authorities and in N Ireland by Central Government. Each of the ten Region Water Authorities in England and Wales produces annually a plan covering the immediate five year period of its capital investment programme. Central Government approval is required for the financial year's capital expenditure. The plans prepared by RWAs are publicly available.

NA : Not available

TABLE 50  
ESTIMATES OF CAPITAL EXPENDITURE  
NEW TOWNS: INVESTMENT IN INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL SITES

	£m				
STANDARD REGION	1985-6	1986-7	1987-8	1988-9	1989-90
North	10.0	4.0	4.5	0.0	NA
North West	16.0	15.0	16.5	18.5	NA
Yorks & Humberside	-	-	-	-	-
East Midlands	2.0	4.0	2.0	2.0	NA
West Midlands	7.5	3.0	7.0	10.0	
South West	-	-	-	-	-
South East	18.5	17.0	14.0	15.5	NA
East Anglia	2.5	2.0	2.0	1.5	NA
Sub-Total England	56.5	45.0	46.0	47.5	NA
Wales	4.8	5.5	1.4	0.9	0.9
Scotland	-	24.0	22.0	17.0	18.0
N. Ireland*	*	*	*	*	*
United Kingdom Total	61.3	74.5	69.4	65.4	NA

\* The values for N. Ireland are not shown as they are all less than £0.1m

NA: Not available

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TABLE 51  
ESTIMATES OF CAPITAL EXPENDITURE  
DERELICT LAND CLEARANCE

	£m				
STANDARD REGION	1985-6	1986-7	1987-8	1988-9	1989-90
North	14.6	14.6	15.2	15.6	15.6
North West	24.2	23.8	24.5	25.2	25.2
Yorks & Humberside	5.5	6.5	7.5	8.5	8.5
East Midlands	8.3	8.0	8.5	8.6	8.6
West Midlands	13.5	14.0	14.7	15.5	15.5
South West	2.2	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.7
South East	8.3	3.5	3.7	3.8	3.8
East Anglia	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Sub-Total England	76.7	72.0	75.8	79.0	79.0
Wales(1)	10.5	NA	NA	NA	NA
Scotland	-	38.6	NA	NA	NA
N. Ireland	-	-	-	-	-
United Kingdom Total	87.2	NA	NA	NA	NA

Note: (1) In Wales Derelict Land Clearance is funded by grant from the Welsh Development Agency whose budget is allocated on an annual basis.

NA: Not available

TABLE 52  
ESTIMATES OF CAPITAL EXPENDITURE  
POWER SUPPLY - ELECTRICITY

ELECTRICITY BOARD AREAS	1985-6	1986-7	1987-8	1988-9	1989-90
North Eastern	25.0	27.0	28.0	29.0	31.0
North Western	46.0	52.0	54.0	48.0	49.0
Yorkshire	45.0	46.0	48.0	48.0	41.0
Merseyside & North Wales	30.0	32.0	32.0	33.0	36.0
Midlands	49.0	50.0	51.0	51.0	52.0
East Midlands	40.0	49.0	48.0	50.0	58.0
Eastern	65.0	83.0	83.0	81.0	79.0
London	44.0	45.0	46.0	49.0	48.0
South Eastern	37.0	37.0	40.0	39.0	40.0
Southern	45.0	54.0	57.0	52.0	53.0
South Western	37.0	34.0	37.0	34.0	39.0
South Wales	25.0	28.0	28.0	29.0	30.0
Central Electricity Generating Board	745.0	640.0	551.0	689.0	935.0
Electricity Council	-	3.0	5.0	6.0	5.0
Sub-Total England & Wales	1233.0	1180.0	1108.0	1238.0	1496.0
Scotland	-	457.0	218.0	161.0	174.0
N. Ireland	25.3	55.6	87.7	96.4	105.1
United Kingdom Total	1258.3	1692.6	1413.7	1495.4	1775.1

TABLE 53  
ESTIMATES OF CAPITAL EXPENDITURE  
POWER SUPPLY - GAS

	1985-6	1986-7	1987-8	1988-9	1989-90
Great Britain	672.0	634.0	683.0	650.0	655.0
N. Ireland	-	-	-	-	-
United Kingdom	672.0	634.0	683.0	650.0	655.0



TABLE 54

EUROPEAN REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT FUND - PAYMENTS TO UNITED KINGDOM - PROJECTS AUTHORISED BY THE COMMISSION: 1975-1985  
(NOTE: Payments relate to Commission Financial Years ie up to 15 January 1986)

	1975-1984			1985			TOTAL		
	INDUSTRY	INFRASTRUCTURE	TOTAL	INDUSTRY	INFRASTRUCTURE	TOTAL	INDUSTRY	INFRASTRUCTURE	TOTAL
NORTH	48,843,186.40	149,225,112.57	198,068,298.97	5,782,765.26	19,938,496.08	25,721,261.34	54,625,951.66	169,163,608.65	223,789,560.31
NORTH WEST	53,591,518.60	82,637,106.11	136,228,624.71	8,508,563.21	52,749,851.90	61,258,415.11	62,100,081.81	135,386,958.01	197,487,039.82
YORKSHIRE & HUMBERSIDE	8,207,165.46	64,994,839.50	73,202,004.96	2,762,835.73	21,445,582.55	24,208,418.28	10,970,001.19	86,440,422.05	97,410,423.24
EAST MIDLANDS	2,161,107.27	6,838,897.10	9,000,004.37	473,197.07	2,649,059.60	3,122,256.67	2,634,304.34	9,487,956.70	12,122,261.04
WEST MIDLANDS	34,444.20	1,629,591.30	1,664,035.50	-	7,539,385.50	7,539,385.50	34,444.20	9,168,976.80	9,203,421.00
SOUTH WEST	2,552,409.01	31,035,609.60	33,588,018.61	567,303.81	16,987,313.23	17,554,617.04	3,119,712.82	48,022,922.83	51,142,635.65
ENGLAND	115,389,830.94	336,361,156.18	451,750,987.12	18,074,665.08	121,309,688.86	139,404,353.94	133,484,496.02	457,670,845.04	591,155,341.06
NORTHERN IRELAND	38,804,006.49	82,385,281.32	121,189,287.81	1,534,110.38	15,270,987.32	16,805,097.70	40,338,116.87	97,656,268.64	137,994,385.51
SCOTLAND	41,845,151.09	214,025,731.37	255,870,882.46	15,300,687.00	62,019,037.00	77,319,724.00	57,145,838.09	276,044,768.37	333,190,606.46
WALES	61,980,931.41	131,270,018.92	193,250,950.33	4,797,834.38	30,412,353.55	35,210,187.93	66,778,765.79	161,682,372.47	228,461,138.26
UNITED KINGDOM	258,019,919.93	764,042,187.79	1,022,062,107.72	39,727,296.84	229,012,066.73	268,739,363.57	297,747,216.77	993,054,254.52	1,290,801,471.29

Map 1

# Central, Intermediate and Peripheral Regions in the EEC

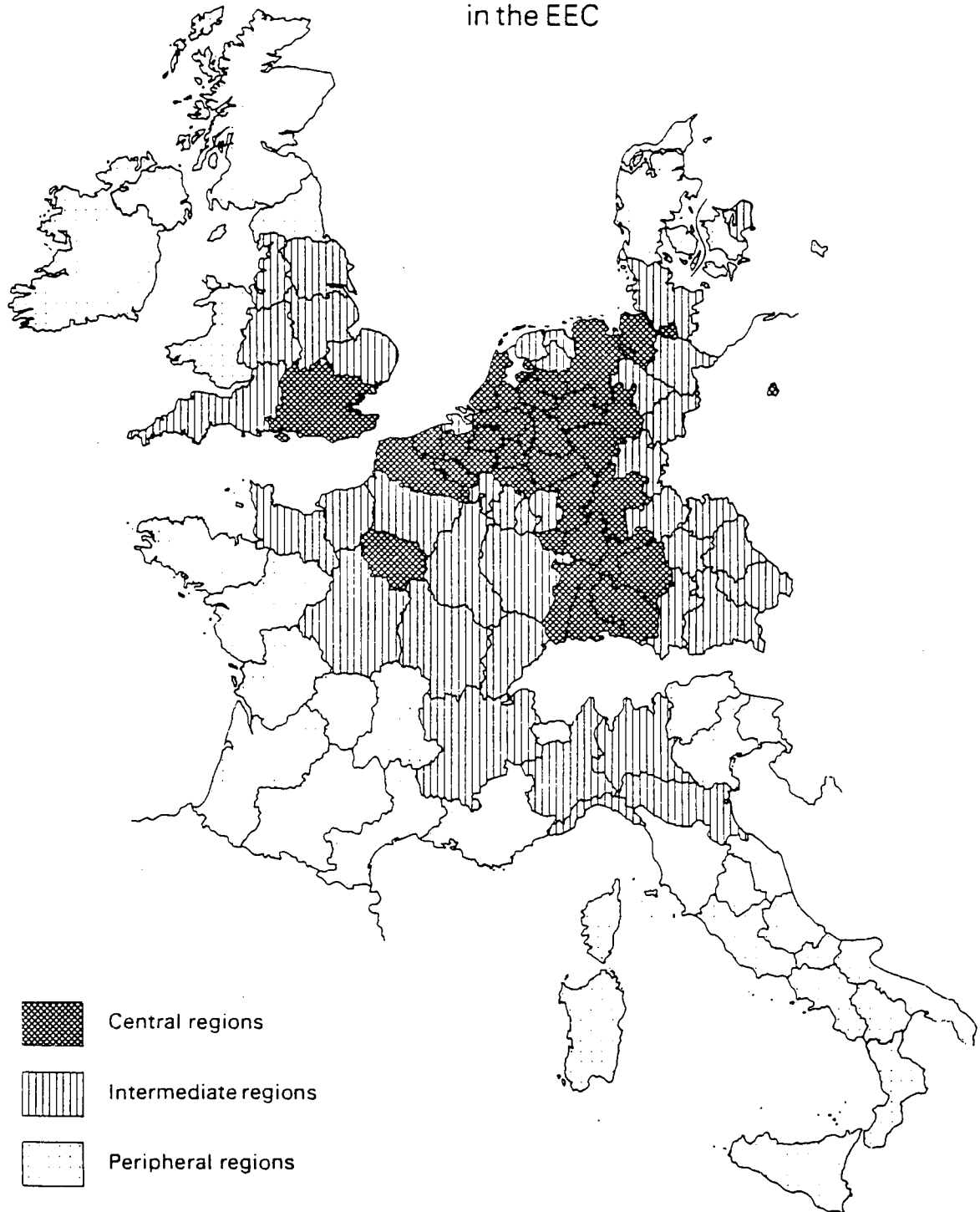


Figure 4.1

Source : Keeble

**European regional development fund  
UK regional development programme 1986-90  
Sections 1 to 6: United Kingdom — General**

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