

THE WELSH ECONOMY

One of the major changes in economics induced by the work of Keynes in the 1930s has been the use of a measure of the National Income as one means of assessing the relative prosperity and success of an economy. It is a process which rapidly became routine for all independent national states; but the measurement problems for areas within the national state took longer to overcome. Reasonably reliable estimates for the main economic regions within the UK have, however, existed since the late 1960s. For Wales the foundations were laid by the pioneering work of Edward Nevin at Aberystwyth in the 1950s and by the Economic Research Unit at Bangor in the 1960s.

Disentangling the flows of property income and/or trade between Wales and England still makes reaching an annual National Product figure for Wales problematic. A close proxy is provided in the form of a measure of the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) which is derived as the sum of all income arising from economic activity within Wales. The income from the three broad factors of production - labour, capital and land - can be roughly categorised as wages and salaries; profits; and rent: the total is thus described as GDP at factor cost. The figures given here (Table 2.1) are in current prices and would need to be corrected for inflation before assessing the long-run trend. A more consistent feature (Table 2.2) has been that Welsh GDP per head of population has been almost always at least ten per cent below the average level for the UK as a whole, and that this difference seems to be slightly larger since the mid-1970s than it was earlier.

The significance of this difference is not easy to interpret. Certainly it would be too simple to deduce that it indicates a comparable gap in living standards. For example, people's standard of living would be more related to the level of their post-tax income rather than the pre-tax level used to

compute GDP. Perhaps even more significant is the fact that the GDP measure excludes any net inflow of funds through social security benefits. Even allowing for such factors would, it seems, only partially redress the balance. Table 2.5 shows the relative levels of disposable income and consumers' expenditure per head in Wales and the UK generally. The Welsh level is generally just at, or a little below, the average for the UK

These are all useful indicators of the state of the Welsh economy and its position relative to that of the UK as a whole. There are, however, several caveats to be made or reiterated as well as large practical issues. Most obviously that these grand aggregate measures raise large computational and conceptual problems (how big is the so-called black economy? do women as 'housewives' contribute nothing to the national income?). These problems have not, probably cannot, be fully resolved even in the most sophisticated national accounts, and are more problematic still for areas like Wales. Apart from the need for care in interpreting what these figures measure: it is also necessary to note what it is that they do not measure; in particular measures of income per head or standards of living do not necessarily correlate with the quality of life in different countries or regions. All these points apply with even more force to the measures of GDP on the more disaggregated level of the counties (Table 2.3). Even so, the broad relative levels (South Glamorgan being consistently at the top and Mid Glamorgan consistently at the bottom) and the changes (the relative decline of Dyfed and Powys and strong ascent of Clwyd) are doubtless real enough.

The index of industrial production (Table 2.6) involves similar problems of computation. These, and some of the main conceptual issues are well set out in the 1976 publication by the Welsh Office (Occasional Paper No. 3). A particular difficulty arises from the changing relative importance of industries over time, some growing some declining, and thus requiring

periodic adjustment to the weight to be attached to the various industries in constructing the index. Most of this does not show clearly in the table because it shows only large categories (such as 'Manufacturing') while the main changes are affecting the large number of individual industries which are included under this single heading, but the significant decline in the category of 'Energy and water supply' arising from the demise of the coal industry does emerge. There is the added complication that the information for most of the separate industries (more than 200 for Wales in later years) is based on sales from a sample survey undertaken by the then Business Statistics Office in Newport, whilst for a smaller number of the more substantial industries direct figures or the volume of output are available. Despite these difficulties and the relative recent emergence of an index for Wales (first published in 1969 some 20 years after that for the UK as a whole) the direction of change and the broad magnitudes can be accepted with some confidence.

Aggregate measures of net investment in manufactures (Table 2.8) represent another area which is significant because of the importance given by modern theory to investment as a major determinant of the level of activity in an economy, but it is also an area beset with measurement difficulties. The basic information is drawn from the annual Census of Production but, apart from the general problem of securing accurate measures of gross investment and the expenditures on depreciation and maintenance which must then be deducted, the amount of information specific to Wales from this UK source may be sparse in some of the sub-categories. This, and the need to ensure that individual enterprises cannot be identified, means that some of the figures are not available for Wales. Fortunately the data for another sector which is generally given emphasis in theoretical terms, namely construction (Table 2.9), is more complete

although too much weight should not be placed on any specific figures.

An area which, during the period covered here, has emerged as significant is that of foreign inward investment. It is also a development in which Wales has participated on a scale greater than its overall weight in the UK economy. Within Wales, too, its incidence has varied (Table 2.10) both geographically and over time, Clwyd and South Glamorgan being the main relative gainers, West Glamorgan the largest relative loser. The countries of origin of these inward flows (Table 2.11) provide a useful perspective both in showing that, for example, the common impression of dominance by Japan is misleading and in warning that - since some of the activity involved simply the taking over of already existing UK-owned firms - not all the employment by these firms represented a net increase.

In all modern advanced economies, government expenditure, despite attempts to curb or cut it, remains an important source of income generation. Tables 2.12 and 2.13 illustrate two aspects of this in relation to Wales: the amount of general (central) government expenditure that has taken place in Wales; and the more specific expenditure which takes place in Wales on the direct responsibility of the Secretary of State for Wales. Fortunately, too, each of these categories can be broken down into their main sub-headings. The three final tables (2.14, 2.15 and 2.16) relate to local government - or more specifically the individual counties. They aim to show, respectively, expenditure, the sources of income and the amount of employment generated by local authorities. This restricted range reflects the overall aim of this section to concentrate on the Welsh economy and the main government influences upon it. Other aspects of local government activity will appear under most of the other sections of this work.

2.1 Gross Domestic Product at factor cost: current prices

£ millions

	Income from employment	Self-employment and gross trading profits	Rent (a)	Less stock appreciation	Gross domestic product at factor cost
1974	2,145	1,012	232	342	3,047
1975	3,012	1,001	286	207	4,091
1976	3,420	1,389	346	374	4,781
1977	3,792	1,533	382	201	5,506
1978	4,323	1,611	438	190	6,181
1979	4,995	2,096	497	517	7,072
1980	5,926	1,874	602	329	8,074
1981	6,295	1,962	711	331	8,638
1982	6,700	2,604	759	199	9,864
1983	7,034	2,986	790	174	10,636
1984	7,480	3,084	826	263	11,127
1985	7,926	3,285	911	96	12,026
1986	8,527	4,145	984	74	13,583
1987	9,288	4,954	1,068	204	15,105
1988	10,288	5,880	1,276	292	17,152
1989	11,419	6,255	1,479	323	18,830
1990	12,512	6,458	1,630	294	20,306
1991	13,396	5,771	1,833	81	20,918
1992	13,876	5,561	2,075	102	21,410
1993	14,103	6,105	2,217	114	22,311
1994	14,676	6,967	2,320	189	23,774
1995	15,567	7,345	2,447	272	25,088
1996 (b)	15,895	7,366	2,521	-213	25,995

Source: Office for National Statistics

- (a) Including imputed charges for consumption of non-trading capital.
 (b) Provisional.

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2.2 Gross Domestic Product per head and as percentage of United Kingdom average (a)

	£ per head		Wales as percentage of UK
	Wales	United Kingdom (b)	
1974	1,094	1,321	82.8
1975	1,464	1,680	87.1
1976	1,708	1,958	87.2
1977	1,966	2,256	87.2
1978	2,204	2,583	85.3
1979	2,517	2,955	85.2
1980	2,867	3,404	84.2
1981	3,070	3,663	83.8
1982	3,515	3,997	87.9
1983	3,789	4,359	86.9
1984	3,966	4,611	86.0
1985	4,279	5,108	83.8
1986	4,817	5,626	85.6
1987	5,332	6,160	86.6
1988	6,010	6,901	87.1
1989	6,562	7,585	86.5
1990	7,056	8,201	86.0
1991	7,234	8,481	85.3
1992	7,387	8,822	83.7
1993	7,676	9,282	82.7
1994	8,161	9,777	83.5
1995	8,601	10,199	84.3
1996 (c)	8,899	10,711	83.1

Source: Office for National Statistics

- (a) At factor cost and in current prices.
 (b) Excluding the Continental Shelf.
 (c) Provisional.

2.3 Gross Domestic Product per head: by county, various years (a)

	1977	1979	1981	1984	1987	1989	1991	1993	1995
Clwyd	1,748	2,227	2,577	3,994	5,654	7,055	7,891	8,349	9,579
Dyfed and Powys	1,914	2,644	2,992	3,901	4,927	5,879	6,441	7,051	7,384
Gwent	1,947	2,443	2,965	3,926	5,367	6,659	7,198	7,960	8,979
Gwynedd	1,802	2,243	2,795	3,611	4,979	6,068	6,591	6,883	7,773
Mid Glamorgan	1,734	2,244	2,808	3,339	4,581	5,713	5,871	5,770	6,864
South Glamorgan	2,426	3,029	3,704	5,238	6,632	8,186	9,518	10,502	11,649
West Glamorgan	2,232	2,784	3,518	3,831	5,345	6,544	7,438	7,536	8,247
Wales	1,966	2,517	3,045	3,966	5,332	6,562	7,234	7,676	8,601

Source: Office for National Statistics

(a) At factor cost and in current prices.

2.4 Gross Domestic Product per head relative to all Wales: by county, various years (a)

	1977	1979	1981	1984	1987	1989	1991	1993	1995
Clwyd	88.9	88.5	84.6	100.7	106.0	107.5	109.1	108.8	111.4
Dyfed and Powys	97.4	105.0	98.3	98.4	92.4	89.6	89.0	91.9	85.9
Gwent	99.0	97.1	97.4	99.0	100.7	101.5	99.5	103.7	104.4
Gwynedd	91.7	89.1	91.8	91.0	93.4	92.5	91.1	89.7	90.4
Mid Glamorgan	88.2	89.2	92.2	84.2	85.9	87.1	81.2	75.2	79.8
South Glamorgan	123.4	120.3	121.6	132.1	124.4	124.7	131.6	136.8	135.4
West Glamorgan	113.5	110.6	115.5	96.6	100.2	99.7	102.8	98.2	95.9

Source: Office for National Statistics

(a) At factor cost and in current prices.

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2.5 Personal disposable income and consumers' expenditure, Wales and UK (a)

	Personal disposable income (b)			Consumers' expenditure (c)		
	£ per head		Wales as per cent of	£ per head		Wales as per cent of
	Wales	United Kingdom	United Kingdom	Wales	United Kingdom	United Kingdom
1974	916	1,068	85.8	870	947	91.9
1975	1,207	1,328	90.9	1,077	1,167	92.3
1976	1,404	1,532	91.7	1,271	1,356	93.7
1977	1,603	1,721	93.1	1,447	1,551	93.3
1978	1,862	2,021	92.1	1,657	1,789	92.6
1979	2,211	2,424	91.2	1,953	2,120	92.2
1980	2,614	2,859	91.4	2,242	2,460	91.2
1981	2,815	3,154	89.3	2,511	2,738	91.7
1982	3,063	3,391	90.3	2,757	3,007	91.7
1983	3,238	3,645	88.8	2,937	3,292	89.2
1984	3,534	3,962	89.2	3,158	3,519	89.8
1985	3,736	4,294	87.0	3,519	3,837	91.7
1986	4,038	4,647	86.9	3,814	4,249	89.8
1987	4,435	5,013	88.5	4,083	4,654	87.7
1988	4,870	5,573	87.4	4,603	5,239	87.9
1989	5,348	6,127	87.3	5,068	5,707	88.8
1990 (d)	5,781	6,567	88.0	5,494	6,038	91.0
1991	6,316	7,028	89.9	5,835	6,322	92.3
1992	6,690	7,504	89.2	6,088	6,611	92.1
1993 (d)	6,851	7,873	87.0	6,263	6,984	89.7
1994	7,184	8,143	88.2	6,370	7,317	87.1
1995	7,400	8,573	86.3	6,678	7,631	87.5

Source: Office for National Statistics

- (a) At current prices.
 (b) Personal disposable income is defined as personal income less taxes on income, Social Security contributions, Community Charge or Council Tax payments and current transfers.
 (c) Consumers' expenditure relates to spending by residents of a given region, wherever that expenditure may take place.
 (d) Community Charge replaced domestic rates in Scotland from 1989 and in England and Wales from 1990, and Council Tax superseded this in 1993, hence there are discontinuities in these series.

2.6 Index of industrial production, main components (a)

Section	Production and construction C-F	Production industries C+D+E	Mining and quarrying C	Manufacturing industries D	Electricity, gas and water supply E	Construction F
Average 1970=100, 1968 SIC (b)						
Weights	1,000.0	854	85	701	68	146
1971	99.9	100	101	101	92	99
1972	106.7	107	81	108	134	103
1973	112.7	114	77	117	131	102
1974	107.0	110	61	112	149	90
1975	99.4	101	72	103	121	88
1976	104.7	109	66	111	142	78
1977	103.5	108	62	110	147	78
Average 1975=100, 1968 SIC						
Weights	1,000.0	818	102	620	96	182
1977	104.5	106	86	108	118	96
1978	106.1	108	87	110	120	96
1979	111.5	114	89	115	131	102
1980	94.9	95	89	94	112	92
1981	96.2	100	84	98	126	81
1982	94.2	98	82	98	117	76
Average 1980=100, 1980 SIC						
Weights	1,000.0	820	189	581	51	180
1978	109.2	110	109	111	105	106
1979	112.8	113	109	114	115	113
1980	100.0	100	100	100	100	100
1981	97.0	98	84	102	110	92
1982	95.8	99	93	100	105	82
1983	97.5	101	90	104	110	82
1984	94.2	97	66	105	120	82
1985	97.2	102	84	106	121	78
1986	97.0	102	78	108	119	76
1987	102.4	106	82	113	114	86
Average 1985=100, 1980 SIC						
Weights	1,000.0	852	161	606	85	148
1983	98.9	98	110	95	92	106
1984	95.9	94	69	100	99	105
1985	100.0	100	100	100	100	100
1986	102.4	103	100	105	97	100
1987	111.0	111	100	116	91	112
1988	118.8	119	96	128	96	121
1989	121.9	120	88	131	100	135
1990	122.6	120	79	133	102	140
1991	116.8	115	79	126	102	130
1992	118.7	115	79	127	102	137
Average 1990=100, 1992 SIC						
Weights	1,000.0	818	31	710	76	182
1986	89.2	94	126	92	95	70
1987	95.9	99	115	100	90	81
1988	100.7	103	112	104	94	88
1989	101.0	102	105	102	98	98
1990	100.0	100	100	100	100	100
1991	97.3	98	91	98	101	95
1992	99.3	98	94	98	102	105
1993	97.4	98	93	98	100	93
1994	103.1	102	88	104	91	109
1995	108.8	108	81	111	96	110
1996	107.5	109	73	110	112	101

Source: Welsh Index of Production and Construction, Welsh Office

(a) All series are seasonally adjusted except Mining and Quarrying (which includes the extraction of Mineral oil and natural gas).

(b) Standard Industrial Classification.

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2.7 Index of industrial production, historical series (a)

Section	Production and Construction C-F	Production C+D+E	Construction F
1971	101	99	122
1972	108	106	127
1973	114	113	126
1974	108	108	111
1975	100	100	108
1976	106	108	96
1977	108	108	106
1978	111	106	136
1979	114	109	145
1980	101	97	129
1981	98	95	118
1982	97	96	106
1983	86	89	74
1984	84	86	74
1985	87	91	70
1986	89	94	70
1987	96	99	81
1988	101	103	88
1989	101	102	98
1990	100	100	100
1991	97	98	95
1992	99	98	105
1993	97	98	93
1994	103	102	109
1995	109	108	110
1996	108	109	101

(a) To construct a link between the sets of index numbers given in the previous table, factors were calculated to adjust the trend levels to provide a smooth transition at the boundaries between the series. For example, a link was established between the series 1990=100 and 1986=100 from the ratio of the indices for 1986. This factor was then applied to the period up to 1985.

2.8 Net capital expenditure by manufacturing establishments (a)

Standard Industrial Classification 1968	Food, drink and tobacco	Coal, petroleum, chemical products and metal manufacture	Engineering and allied industries	Textiles, leather and clothing	Other manufacturing industries	All manufacturing industries
1974	8.1	100.6	37.8	10.0	25.5	181.9
1975	14.3	173.0	35.4	8.6	17.8	249.1
1976	18.2	186.8	33.1	7.7	19.3	265.1
1977	22.4	181.3	49.4	9.8	31.5	294.3
1978	25.0	188.1	68.6	14.0	35.7	331.2

Source: Office for National Statistics

2.8 (continued) Net capital expenditure by manufacturing establishments (a)

Standard Industrial Classification 1980	Extraction and preparation of metalliferous ores	Metal manufacture	Extraction of minerals, not elsewhere classified	Manufacture of non-metallic mineral products	Chemical products	Production of man made fibres	Manufacture of metal goods not elsewhere specified
1979	-	120.4	1.4	23.7	51.2	*	17.8
1980	-	88.0	1.2	26.5	57.2	*	7.4
1981	-	123.3	*	11.7	51.8	*	8.4
1982	-	60.2	*	17.4	59.3	*	7.3
1983	-	102.7	-	22.8	32.5	*	8.3
1984	-	126.3	-	20.1	60.7	*	14.1
1985	-	122.3	1.3	-	69.2	*	13.8
1986	-	156.5	1.6	*	64.9	*	13.6
1987	-	138.4	0.2	28.8	*	*	20.1
1988	-	203.3	1.4	45.6	*	*	25.9
1989	-	243.8	3.2	46.6	*	*	46.7
1990	-	218.6	10.3	56.7	*	*	43.9
1991	-	178.1	0.5	51.2	*	*	34.8
1992	-	136.0	0.7	30.3	*	*	30.9

Source: Office for National Statistics

2.8 (continued) Net capital expenditure by manufacturing establishments (a)

Standard Industrial Classification 1980	Mechanical engineering	Manufacture of office machinery and data processing equipment	Electrical and electronic engineering	Manufacture of motor vehicles and parts thereof	Manufacture of other transport equipment	Instrument engineering	Food, drink and tobacco
1979	18.9	*	21.4	111.4	3.6	2.3	24.1
1980	17.0	*	26.4	54.8	4.3	1.8	26.8
1981	18.1	3.0	41.2	31.7	4.9	2.0	24.7
1982	17.5	0.1	35.9	36.4	2.3	4.2	41.0
1983	18.1	5.0	37.4	27.2	1.0	4.7	42.2
1984	14.4	6.3	56.5	25.9	3.9	5.1	60.4
1985	22.4	8.2	66.9	25.5	7.3	9.1	70.3
1986	24.9	10.5	47.1	32.7	5.3	9.2	42.6
1987	21.7	9.8	75.2	30.3	11.4	6.7	77.9
1988	28.2	*	104.9	74.2	21.4	8.2	79.5
1989	33.9	*	110.7	137.6	44.4	14.4	65.5
1990	38.9	9.0	101.5	283.4	18.3	9.9	73.9
1991	28.1	7.3	102.5	99.6	8.3	10.3	68.5
1992	25.3	5.3	72.2	64.4	21.9	11.4	89.6

Source: Office for National Statistics

- (a) From the Annual Censuses of Production; net capital expenditure is defined as new building work (plus acquisitions less disposals of land and existing buildings) plant machinery and vehicles. Capital expenditure in respect of establishments where production has not started before the end of the year is included. * indicates that figures are not shown owing to the risk of disclosing information about individual enterprises.

2.8 (continued) Net capital expenditure by manufacturing establishments (a)

Standard Industrial Classification 1980	Textile industry	Manufacture of leather and leather goods	Footwear and clothing	Timber and wooden furniture	Manufacture of paper products, printing and publishing	Processing of rubber and plastics	Other manufacturing industries	All manufacturing industries
1979	4.5	*	4.8	9.2	23.3	9.5	3.6	472.1
1980	1.7	0.2	4.5	7.5	25.7	10.7	2.2	380.3
1981	2.2	*	2.8	6.1	23.0	7.2	3.6	370.9
1982	7.9	*	3.5	5.2	25.9	7.7	2.7	337.9
1983	3.5	-	5.2	7.0	19.2	11.7	1.8	344.0
1984	7.0	-	5.3	11.2	18.8	24.5	6.8	459.6
1985	4.3	0.2	13.1	14.5	41.5	19.4	7.3	540.3
1986	3.6	0.4	15.5	13.0	33.0	19.5	6.6	523.6
1987	4.9	0.8	14.0	20.8	31.4	28.9	8.2	632.9
1988	6.1	0.8	9.7	16.9	91.2	31.9	16.8	847.6
1989	3.0	1.0	10.1	32.3	152.4	52.0	11.8	1,114.5
1990	4.7	0.8	9.7	15.8	78.2	46.9	11.7	1,138.9
1991	7.2	0.6	6.0	13.0	78.6	42.9	8.3	837.4
1992	7.8	0.3	4.7	26.7	50.2	36.3	7.6	730.0

Source: Office for National Statistics

2.8 (continued) Net capital expenditure by manufacturing establishments (a)

Standard Industrial Classification 1992	Food products, beverages and tobacco	Textiles and textile products	Leather and leather products	Wood and wood products	Pulp, paper and paper products; publishing and printing	Coke, refined petroleum products and nuclear fuel	Chemicals, chemical products and man-made fibres	Rubber and plastic products
1993	74.8	12.7	0.8	18.4	78.8	*	79.5	46.4
1994	*	10.1	0.9	17.9	90.2	*	70.8	49.8

Source: Office for National Statistics

2.8 (continued) Net capital expenditure by manufacturing establishments (a)

Standard Industrial Classification 1992	Other non-metallic mineral products	Basic metals and fabricated metal products	Machinery and equipment not elsewhere classified	Electrical and optical equipment	Transport equipment	Manufacture not elsewhere specified	All manufacturing industries
1993	16.1	79.4	62.6	90.1	67.2	16.4	705.4
1994	21.1	121.6	25.8	133.5	*	20.7	724.0

Source: Office for National Statistics

- (a) From the Annual Censuses of Production; net capital expenditure is defined as new building work (plus acquisitions less disposals of land and existing buildings) plant machinery and vehicles. Capital expenditure in respect of establishments where production has not started before the end of the year is included. * indicates that figures are not shown owing to the risk of disclosing information about individual enterprises.

2.9 Construction: estimated value of work carried out (a)

£ millions (current prices)

	Output of building and civil engineering contractors:				Output by operatives directly employed by	
	New housing	Other new work	Repair and maintenance (b)	Total	local authorities	Total output
1974	131	216	79	426	48	474
1975	151	275	76	502	65	567
1976	167	267	78	512	70	581
1977	179	330	93	602	79	681
1978	180	377	118	675	94	769
1979	235	573	156	964	111	1,075
1980	187	493	259	940	129	1,068
1981	161	474	259	894	141	1,035
1982	121	422	312	855	155	1,010
1983	178	387	371	936	146	1,082
1984	163	410	419	992	133	1,125
1985	131	417	447	995	149	1,144
1986	156	393	524	1,074	151	1,224
1987	199	495	594	1,288	188	1,476
1988	286	586	690	1,561	189	1,750
1989	355	820	791	1,966	176	2,143
1990	361	879	857	2,097	206	2,303
1991	241	895	822	1,959	203	2,162
1992	325	945	812	2,082	206	2,288
1993	264	759	803	1,826	215	2,041
1994	305	996	871	2,172	265	2,437
1995	285	1,170	922	2,377	273	2,651
1996	291	1,054	986	2,331	203	2,534

Source: Department of Transport, Environment and the Regions

- (a) Includes estimates of unrecorded output by small firms and self employed workers classified to construction in the 1980 Standard Industrial Classification.
- (b) Repairs and maintenance by firms based in Wales.

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2.10 Geographical distribution of foreign owned plants (a)

	County or industrial sub-district							Wales
	Clwyd	Dyfed (b)	Gwent	Gwynedd and Powys (c)	Mid Glamorgan	South Glamorgan	West Glamorgan (d)	
Number of units:								
1976	18	8	30	7	38	17	30	148
1981	31	10	42	11	70	27	34	225
1983	33	12	43	16	61	21	45	231
1988	53	8	48	11	63	26	32	241
1994	86	22	80	15	90	29	31	353
1995	86	25	77	20	94	22	28	352
1996	89	22	78	19	96	25	26	355
Employment (thousands):								
1976	3.8	1.8	10.3	0.4	9.3	3.8	12.1	41.5
1981	3.8	0.6	10.1	1.6	16.3	4.0	9.0	45.4
1983	4.1	0.8	7.6	2.1	13.3	3.6	9.5	40.5
1988	7.5	0.2	6.4	0.8	15.1	3.7	7.2	41.1
1994	15.0	3.9	13.7	1.8	16.3	9.3	7.8	67.8
1995	15.3	4.4	14.4	4.4	19.1	7.7	7.8	73.1
1996	15.4	4.3	14.9	4.5	19.7	9.0	7.2	75.1
Employment as per cent of total in foreign units in Wales:								
1976	9.1	4.4	24.7	0.9	22.5	9.1	29.3	100.0
1981	8.4	1.2	22.3	3.7	35.9	8.8	19.8	100.0
1983	9.8	0.8	18.8	4.4	32.8	8.9	23.6	100.0
1988	18.4	0.4	15.7	2.1	36.9	9.0	17.6	100.0
1994	22.1	5.8	20.2	2.7	24.1	13.6	11.5	100.0
1995	20.9	6.0	19.7	6.0	26.1	10.5	10.7	100.0
1996	20.5	5.7	19.8	6.0	26.2	12.0	9.6	100.0

Source: Welsh Economic Trends

- (a) The figures for each year represent the total stock (new and already existing) of foreign owned enterprises. A manufacturing local unit is described as a plant or factory at a single site or address.
- (b) Dyfed minus Llanelli district, prior to 1994.
- (c) Includes Clwyd West prior to 1994.
- (d) West Glamorgan plus Llanelli district prior to 1994.

2.11 Foreign owned manufacturing units by country of origin, selected years (a)

	Country of ownership											
	United States of America		EU of which					Other European countries		Other countries	Total foreign	Total for Wales
	America	Canada	EU	EU of which			Japan	European countries	Other countries	Total foreign	Total for Wales	
				Germany	France							
Number of Enterprises:												
1976	63	6	9	..	..	..	4	17	95	..
1981	77	4	23	..	..	..	7	33	144	..
1983	76	6	24	12	6	9	13	19	146	..		
1988	72	5	35	12	6	10	23	21	166	5,184		
1994	103	12	97	34	18	24	32	16	284	..		
1995	113	12	113	36	24	26	13	18	295	..		
1996	114	12	110	36	21	28	13	17	294	..		
Number of Units:												
1976	93	9	20	..	..	..	4	22	148	4,031
1981	116	14	30	..	..	..	8	57	225	5,217
1983	107	21	32	17	7	9	15	47	231	5,093		
1988	94	16	43	13	10	12	32	44	241	6,041		
1994	128	17	113	41	22	32	36	26	353	..		
1995	133	15	130	40	25	36	15	23	352	..		
1996	137	14	127	42	22	38	16	23	355	..		
Employment (thousands):												
1976	31.4	4.8	2.2	..	..	..	0.7	2.4	41.5	315.7
1981	31.1	4.3	3.9	..	..	..	1.1	5.1	45.4	235.4
1983	25.6	4.3	3.9	1.8	1.3	2.1	1.8	2.9	40.5	207.4		
1988	21.2	1.7	5.7	1.4	1.9	6.3	2.9	3.2	41.2	222.4		
1994 (b)	29.8	4.1	14.8	5.4	4.4	12.4	4.9	1.8	67.8	222.1		
1995	30.7	3.3	19.6	6.1	4.7	15.4	1.8	2.3	73.1	200.7		
1996	31.1	3.0	19.8	6.3	4.4	16.9	1.9	2.4	75.1	205.7		
As proportion of all Welsh manufacturing employment (per cent):												
1976	10.1	1.5	0.7	..	..	..	0.2	0.6	13.1	100.0
1981	13.2	1.8	1.7	..	..	..	0.4	2.2	19.3	100.0
1983	12.3	2.1	1.9	0.9	0.6	1.1	0.9	1.2	19.5	100.0		
1988	9.5	0.8	2.5	0.6	0.9	2.9	1.3	1.5	18.5	100.0		
1994 (b)	13.4	1.8	6.7	2.4	1.9	5.6	2.2	0.8	30.5	100.0		
1995	15.3	1.6	9.8	3.0	2.3	7.7	0.9	1.1	36.4	100.0		
1996	15.1	1.5	9.6	3.1	2.1	8.2	0.9	1.2	36.5	100.0		

Source: Welsh Economic Trends

- (a) The figures for each year represent the total stock (new and already existing) for foreign owned enterprises. A manufacturing plant is defined as an organisational unit for which separate employment information is available.
- (b) Of the considerable increase in employment in 1994, part is accounted for by foreign firms acquiring enterprises previously UK owned. As an indication, between 1985 and 1994 the number employed in foreign enterprises was increased through acquisition by 10,000, over half of which was accounted for by enterprises from the EC (Welsh Economic Trends, 1995, Table 8.33). Over the period there was a trend for foreign ownership to become dominated by a smaller range of industrial sectors. Thus in 1976 15.7 per cent of the employment in foreign owned enterprises was in Chemicals, 15.5 per cent in Mechanical engineering; 15.4 per cent in Vehicles; 12.2 per cent Metal Manufacture; and 11.5 per cent in Electrical engineering. By 1983 17.1 per cent was in Vehicles; 15.1 per cent in Chemicals; 13 per cent in Metal manufacture; and 12.7 per cent in Electrical and electronic engineering. In 1994 the only sectors contributing a comparable (over 10) per cent were: Electrical and electronic engineering (26.1 per cent); Vehicles etc. (12.2 per cent) ; and Chemicals etc.(12.1 per cent). (Welsh Economic Trends, 1979, 1983 and 1995).

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2.12 Identifiable general government expenditure in Wales by sector, by 5 year bands (a)

	Agriculture, fisheries, food and forestry	Trade, industry, energy and employment	Transport	Housing	Other environmental services	Law, order and protective services	Education (b)
Total expenditure (£ millions):							
1981-82	70	355	300	123	240	153	750
1982-83	78	340	323	127	268	172	807
1983-84	96	329	376	197	277	190	852
1984-85	97	346	327	141	263	207	875
1985-86	108	383	346	130	287	213	887
1986-87	121	453	293	183	321	249	964
1987-88	97	445	334	242	326	278	1,052
1988-89	110	468	335	203	342	312	1,144
1989-90	100	448	349	259	429	371	1,249
1990-91	130	391	424	378	451	404	1,375
1991-92	170	246	436	345	570	454	1,498
1992-93	177	391	485	425	634	493	1,554
1993-94	212	368	497	386	614	545	1,681
1994-95	237	355	502	379	732	543	1,761
1995-96	242	308	467	387	762	575	1,823
Expenditure per head (£):							
1981-82	25	126	107	44	85	54	267
1982-83	28	121	115	45	95	61	288
1983-84	34	117	134	70	99	68	303
1984-85	36	123	116	50	94	74	312
1985-86	38	136	123	46	102	76	316
1986-87	43	161	104	65	114	88	342
1987-88	34	157	118	85	115	98	371
1988-89	38	164	117	71	120	109	401
1989-90	35	156	121	90	149	129	434
1990-91	45	136	147	131	156	140	477
1991-92	59	85	151	119	197	157	518
1992-93	61	135	167	147	219	170	536
1993-94	73	127	171	133	211	188	578
1994-95	81	122	172	130	251	187	605
1995-96	83	106	160	133	261	197	625

- (a) Note that data are only comparable within discrete 5 year bands. Identifiable General Government expenditure is that expenditure on programmes which can be identified from official records as having been incurred in Wales; it excludes for example, expenditure on defence, and overseas aid. Identifiable expenditure represents about 75 per cent of total General Government expenditure.
- (b) Includes arts and libraries.
- (c) Expenditure includes net receipts of the Land Registry in Wales and costs of the central administration of the office of the Secretary of State.

2.12 (continued) Identifiable general government expenditure in Wales by sector, by 5 year bands (a)

National heritage	Health and personal social services	Social security	Miscellaneous (c)	Total identifiable public expenditure on programmes	Proportion of United Kingdom per cent	Total expenditure (£ millions):
30	782	1,495	103	4,370	5	1981-82
33	859	1,703	108	4,783	5	1982-83
35	916	1,855	104	5,191	5	1983-84
36	986	2,015	112	5,371	5	1984-85
38	1,052	2,203	120	5,727	5	1985-86
34	1,132	2,443	35	6,192	5	1986-87
38	1,256	2,558	35	6,624	5	1987-88
43	1,406	2,749	38	7,106	6	1988-89
50	1,538	2,912	47	7,701	5	1989-90
54	1,740	3,199	49	8,541	6	1990-91
69	1,999	3,518	63	9,367	5	1991-92
68	2,233	4,505	67	11,030	6	1992-93
70	2,367	4,897	73	11,709	6	1993-94
88	2,525	5,096	76	12,294	6	1994-95
90	2,674	5,290	75	12,693	6	1995-96
						Expenditure per head (£):
11	278	531	37	1,553	105	1981-82
12	306	607	39	1,704	105	1982-83
12	326	661	37	1,849	107	1983-84
13	351	718	40	1,913	104	1984-85
14	374	783	43	2,037	106	1985-86
12	401	866	12	2,195	122	1986-87
13	443	902	12	2,335	110	1987-88
15	492	932	13	2,487	111	1988-89
17	535	1,014	16	2,680	109	1989-90
19	604	1,110	17	2,964	110	1990-91
24	691	1,217	22	3,240	105	1991-92
23	770	1,554	23	3,805	113	1992-93
24	814	1,685	25	4,029	113	1993-94
30	867	1,749	26	4,220	112	1994-95
31	917	1,814	26	4,352	112	1995-96

Source: H. M. Treasury

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2.13 Expenditure in Wales within the Secretary of State's responsibility (a)

Service	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
Agriculture, fisheries and food	29	24	43	36	24	48	60	54
Trade, industry, energy and employment (excluding tourism)	2	12	14	35	48	63	83	94
Other services (b):								
Trade, industry, energy and employment (tourism only)	..	..	..	..	3	3	4	5
Roads transport	148	176	181	154	165	198	229	258
Housing	303	270	269	224	168	208	206	121
Other environmental services	202	201	183	186	182	243	266	230
Education and science, arts and libraries (c)								
Health and personal social services	407	420	415	405	412	465	566	618
Other public services	421	438	444	453	460	543	692	782
Total other services	4	5	6	5	15	19	22	23
Total other services	1,485	1,510	1,497	1,427	1,405	1,680	1,986	2,038
Nationalised industries external finance								
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30
Total expenditure within the Secretary of State's responsibility	1,516	1,547	1,554	1,499	1,477	1,790	2,129	2,216

2.13 (continued) Expenditure in Wales within the Secretary of State's responsibility (a)

Service	1989-90 outturn	1990-91 outturn	1991-92 outturn	1992-93 outturn	1993-94 outturn	1994-95 outturn	1995-96 outturn
Agriculture, fisheries and food	87	112	155	167	209	211	234
The Block (b):							
Industry (d)	153	155	173	168	147	130	102
Employment and training (e)	2	2	3	152	145	147	138
Education, Welsh language, arts etc. (e)	97	105	120	169	445 (f)	533	556
Transport	220	264	268	302	313	299	303
Housing	226	486	514	628	602	593	577
Environmental services	135	152	190	184	194	222	245
Health and personal social services	1,334	1,502	1,724	1,928	2,002	2,095	2,198
Departmental / Central Administration	46	51	57	58	64	68	66
Un-hypothecated support to local authorities (g)	1,474	1,608	2,102	2,229	2,140	2,206	2,258
European Regional Development Fund	10	2	3	3	40	41	34
Office of HM Chief Inspector of Schools in Wales	2	2	3	5	4	6	8
Total (Block)	3,699	4,329	5,154	5,825	6,096	6,340	6,485
Nationalised industries Elf's	15	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total expenditure within the Secretary of State's responsibility	3,801	4,442	5,309	5,992	6,305	6,551	6,719

Source: Digest of Welsh Statistics, Welsh Economic Trends and Government Expenditure Plans (annual)

- (a) Includes only that expenditure which is within the responsibility of the Secretary of State. There is additional expenditure in Wales on other programmes. The figures relate to outcomes (not forecasts) and are in current prices except for 1974-75 to 1977-78 which are on 1979 survey prices.
- (b) These are the services where expenditure may be altered from year to year at the discretion of the Secretary of State. Expenditure on Agriculture, fisheries and food, and on Industry, energy and employment (including tourism) is not subject to the same discretion because they are more strongly determined by U.K. and E.C. policies. Up to 1977-78 separate.
- (c) Including Welsh language policy expenditure.
- (d) Including tourism.
- (e) Responsibility for employment training was moved from local authorities to central government in 1992-93.
- (f) Responsibility for Universities and Access funds passed to the Welsh Office from the Department of Education in 1993-4.
- (g) Mostly for central government expenditure for education, transport and environmental services.

2.13 (continued) Expenditure in Wales within the Secretary of State's responsibility (a)*£ millions*

<u>1982-83</u>	<u>1983-84</u>	<u>1984-85</u>	<u>1985-86</u>	<u>1986-87</u>	<u>1987-88</u>	<u>1988-89</u>	<u>Service</u>
62	79	79	86	81	82	80	Agriculture, fisheries and food
80	74	108	155	174	138	140	Trade, industry, energy and employment (excluding tourism)
5	5	6	8	8	8	10	Other services (b): Trade, industry, energy and employment (tourism only)
280	311	266	273	285	319	330	Roads transport
125	195	139	126	159	166	150	Housing
258	268	267	279	317	323	330	Other environmental services
667	707	726	742	820	884	930	Education and science, arts and libraries (c)
859	916	986	1,048	1,130	1,220	1,270	Health and personal social services
24	31	31	34	37	38	40	Other public services
2,219	2,432	2,422	2,510	2,756	2,958	3,070	Total other services
29	25	31	28	17	13	10	Nationalised industries external finance
2,389	2,609	2,640	2,780	3,028	3,192	3,300	Total expenditure within the Secretary of State's responsibility

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2.14 Local government net revenue expenditure, by county, total and per head (a)

	Clwyd	Dyfed	Gwent	Gwynedd	Mid Glamorgan	Powys	South Glamorgan	West Glamorgan	All districts	Wales
£ millions:										
1975-76	73.3	67.2	94.1	47.0	113.0	24.6	76.3	89.4	109.8	608.9 (b)
1976-77	90.4	78.5	105.9	56.5	135.3	29.6	93.7	99.6	124.9	689.6
1977-78	97.4	85.1	113.7	61.5	148.7	32.7	100.1	104.1	132.0	743.5
1978-79	109.9	94.4	126.2	69.5	166.3	38.0	110.6	115.1	146.6	829.8
1979-80	129.0	111.9	146.8	79.7	195.8	43.6	126.6	133.6	179.2	966.9
1980-81	155.7	131.0	179.1	96.6	235.2	51.6	152.5	159.3	218.9	1,161.0
1981-82	173.8	145.5	198.7	105.3	252.2	54.1	166.1	169.5	215.5	1,276.2
1982-83	183.9	149.5	209.8	109.8	271.4	57.3	176.9	187.1	237.4	1,345.8
1983-84	164.0	132.9	178.6	94.7	233.7	52.8	159.0	157.8	275.3	1,448.7
1984-85	170.7	140.2	185.9	100.7	246.7	55.3	164.1	162.3	296.3	1,637.3
1985-86	159.7	135.0	175.4	95.7	227.3	52.5	148.4	153.5	192.2	1,339.6
1986-87 (c)	170.3	146.3	188.7	104.7	243.0	55.9	163.2	164.4	204.6	1,441.2
1987-88	183.8	165.0	204.6	114.5	265.8	60.7	175.6	178.9	215.6	1,564.5
1988-89	202.4	178.6	222.2	123.1	289.1	66.1	192.3	194.5	231.0	1,699.3
1989-90	220.4	199.4	243.5	138.7	318.8	71.2	214.0	209.1	261.7	1,876.8
1990-91	241.7	210.7	251.3	144.8	323.3	75.3	232.5	219.1	349.4	2,048.0
1991-92	269.5	234.9	283.7	158.4	361.2	87.0	260.0	239.0	393.6	2,287.2
1992-93	291.3	258.2	304.7	168.4	378.2	95.4	272.1	261.8	412.7	2,442.8
1993-94	261.5	253.9	299.2	164.5	381.5	92.9	270.1	252.3	439.4	2,415.3
1994-95	282.1	266.2	312.9	174.5	396.6	96.0	279.9	268.3	464.2	2,540.9
£ per head:										
1975-76	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1976-77	240	244	242	250	251	289	240	269	45	249
1977-78	257	262	259	271	276	310	260	283	48	269
1978-79	289	291	287	307	308	360	287	313	53	300
1979-80	335	344	337	352	364	407	324	364	65	349
1980-81	403	401	411	426	438	480	389	436	79	418
1981-82	440	436	451	454	468	490	426	460	77	451
1982-83	465	446	477	473	506	518	452	510	85	479
1983-84	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1984-85	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1985-86	404	403	399	413	424	475	379	419	68	477
1986-87	430	437	429	450	455	505	414	451	73	513
1987-88	462	491	465	490	498	545	445	491	77	556
1988-89	503	521	501	521	541	583	481	535	81	599
1989-90	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1990-91	588	598	562	601	601	645	575	604	122	713
1991-92	653	664	634	657	670	738	640	659	137	794
1992-93	704	738	679	704	698	804	666	706	143	845
1993-94	631	723	666	686	703	779	658	680	152	833
1994-95	678	757	695	727	729	801	677	723	160	874

Source: Welsh Local Government Financial Statistics

- (a) Includes also a total sum of expenditure by the district authorities.
 (b) Total includes £33,001,000 expenditure on all Joint Police Authorities.
 (c) From 1985-86 to 1989-90 Table is on basis of current expenditure (not net revenue expenditure).

2.15 Local government Revenue Accounts, main income sources

£ millions

	Income from					Percentages			
	Rates (a)	Non- domestic rates	Government Grants	Miscellan- eous	Total	Rates (a)	Non- domestic rates	Government Grants	Miscellan- eous
1974-75	120	..	395	192	707	17.0	..	55.9	27.2
1975-76	149	..	526	244	919	16.2	..	57.2	26.8
1976-77	172	..	595	289	1,055	16.3	..	56.4	27.4
1977-78	186	..	636	338	1,159	16.0	..	54.9	29.2
1978-79	225	..	680	396	1,301	17.3	..	52.3	30.4
1979-80	253	..	769	521	1,544	16.4	..	49.8	33.7
1980-81	331	..	925	576	1,832	18.1	..	50.5	31.4
1981-82	148	232	965	684	2,030	7.3	11.4	47.5	33.7
1982-83	174	240	1,006	795	2,214	7.9	10.8	45.4	35.9
1983-84 (b)	149	243	1,048	893	2,333	6.4	10.4	44.9	38.3
1984-85	166	255	1,078	942	2,441	6.8	10.2	44.2	38.6
1985-86	185	276	1,144	1,020	2,628	7.0	10.5	43.5	38.8
1986-87	214	308	1,238	1,182	2,943	7.3	10.5	42.1	40.2
1987-88	237	338	1,328	1,316	3,219	7.4	10.5	41.3	40.9
1988-89	281	369	1,400	1,411	3,461	8.1	10.7	40.5	40.8
1989-90	317	407	1,513	1,454	3,692	8.6	11.0	41.0	39.4
1990-91	457	443	1,870	1,229	3,999	11.4	11.1	46.8	30.7
1991-92	174 (c)	525	2,374	1,301	4,373	4.0	12.0	54.3	29.7
1992-93	259	536	2,497	1,331	4,623	5.6	11.6	54.0	28.8
1993-94	325	470	2,512	1,268	4,575	7.1	10.3	54.9	27.7
1994-95	354	464	2,600	1,345	4,763	7.4	9.7	54.6	28.2

Source: Welsh Local Government Financial Statistics

- (a) The total of domestic and non-domestic rates till 1981-82: from 1981-82 Rates are separated into Domestic and Non-Domestic.
- (b) A change in Housing Benefit payments meant that some payments previously made by the DHSS as supplementary benefits were classed as 'Rates' (for this table): from 1983-84 they were paid by Local Authorities and classed as 'Rate Rebates'.
- (c) Known as Community Charge until 1993-94, and then as 'Council Tax'.

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2.16 Local authority staffing (a)

	General services										
	Education (b)		Construction	Transport	Social Services (c)	Public libraries and museums	Recreation, parks and baths	Environmental health	Refuse collection and disposal	Housing	
	Lecturers and teachers	Others									
1975	33.4	23.8	10.9	2.3	10.6	1.5	4.5	1.2	2.4	1.6	
1976	33.2	24.0	10.6	2.2	11.0	1.6	4.9	1.3	2.4	1.8	
1977	33.5	23.2	10.6	2.1	11.0	1.6	4.8	1.2	2.4	1.8	
1978	33.8	23.2	10.8	2.1	11.5	1.5	5.1	1.2	2.4	1.9	
1979	34.6	23.7	10.8	2.0	12.0	1.6	5.2	1.3	2.4	2.0	
1980	34.7	23.0	10.7	1.9	11.8	1.6	5.4	1.3	2.3	2.0	
1981	33.7	22.0	10.1	1.9	11.8	1.5	5.3	1.3	2.1	2.0	
1982	33.2	21.7	8.9	1.9	12.2	1.5	5.4	1.3	2.1	2.0	
1983	32.7	22.2	8.8	1.8	12.7	1.5	5.5	1.3	2.0	2.0	
1984	33.1	22.3	8.4	1.8	13.0	1.5	5.3	1.3	1.9	2.1	
1985	32.5	22.3	8.0	1.7	13.3	1.5	5.4	1.4	1.9	2.2	
1986	32.3	22.4	7.8	1.7	13.6	1.5	5.5	1.4	1.8	2.3	
1987	31.9	22.7	7.9	-	13.9	1.5	5.7	1.4	1.8	2.5	
1988	31.8	23.1	7.6	-	14.2	1.5	5.6	1.3	1.8	2.7	
1989	32.2	22.9	7.4	0.1	15.0	1.5	5.8	1.3	1.7	2.8	
1990	32.1	23.2	7.4	-	15.3	1.6	5.8	1.4	1.6	2.9	
1991	32.3	23.3	7.1	-	15.4	1.7	5.9	1.4	1.7	2.9	
1992	31.1	22.7	6.5	-	15.9	1.7	5.8	1.5	1.6	3.0	
1993	27.8	20.5	5.9	-	15.9	1.7	6.0	1.5	1.6	3.1	
1994	27.4	20.4	5.8	..	16.8	1.7	6.0	1.5	1.5	3.1	
1995	27.2	18.6	5.7	..	20.0	1.6	6.1	1.5	2.2	3.3	

2.16 (continued) Local authority staffing (a)

Full time equivalents (thousands)

	Law and order services				
	Police all ranks	Other (f)	Probation, magistrates' courts and agency staff	All law and order services and agency staff	All manual and non-manual employees
1975	5.9	2.0	0.8	8.8	125.7
1976	6.2	2.0	0.9	9.0	126.6
1977	6.1	1.8	0.9	8.9	124.8
1978	6.1	1.8	1.0	8.8	126.0
1979	6.2	1.9	1.0	9.1	128.9
1980	6.3	1.9	1.1	9.3	127.5
1981	6.4	1.9	1.1	9.3	124.1
1982	6.4	1.8	1.1	9.3	123.3
1983	6.4	1.9	1.1	9.4	124.0
1984	6.3	1.9	1.2	9.4	123.1
1985	6.3	1.9	1.2	9.4	121.7
1986	6.4	2.0	1.2	9.5	121.8
1987	6.4	1.9	1.2	9.5	120.8
1988	6.5	2.0	1.2	9.7	121.4
1989	6.4	2.1	1.2	9.8	122.8
1990	6.5	2.2	1.3	10.1	123.9
1991	6.6	2.2	1.4	10.2	124.4
1992	6.6	2.3	1.5	10.3	122.8
1993	6.6	2.3	1.5	10.5	116.9
1994	6.5	2.4	1.5	10.4	116.6
1995	6.5	2.3	1.5	10.4	117.7

2.16 (continued) Local authority staffing (a)

Full time equivalents (thousands)

Town and country planning	General services (continued)								All general services	
	Engineering and technical services	Corporate services		Fire service			Other services (e)			
		Finance and computing	Other	Regular	Other (d)	All fire service				
1.4	9.4	3.4	6.8	1.6	0.3	1.9	1.7	116.9	1975	
1.5	9.1	3.5	6.9	1.6	0.4	2.0	1.7	117.6	1976	
1.4	8.8	3.4	6.6	1.6	0.3	1.9	1.6	115.9	1977	
1.5	8.6	3.4	6.6	1.6	0.3	1.9	1.7	117.2	1978	
1.5	8.7	3.4	6.8	1.8	0.4	2.2	1.6	119.8	1979	
1.5	8.5	3.4	6.5	1.8	0.4	2.2	1.6	118.2	1980	
1.4	8.2	3.4	6.3	1.8	0.3	2.1	1.7	114.8	1981	
1.4	8.7	3.4	6.6	1.8	0.3	2.1	1.6	114.0	1982	
1.4	8.7	3.4	6.8	1.8	0.3	2.1	1.6	114.6	1983	
1.4	8.2	3.4	6.3	1.8	0.3	2.1	1.6	113.7	1984	
1.4	7.6	3.3	6.0	1.8	0.3	2.1	1.5	112.3	1985	
1.4	7.5	3.3	6.0	1.8	0.3	2.2	1.6	112.2	1986	
1.4	7.4	3.3	6.1	1.8	0.3	2.1	1.7	111.3	1987	
1.4	7.3	3.5	6.1	1.8	0.3	2.1	1.6	111.7	1988	
1.5	7.0	3.8	6.1	1.8	0.3	2.1	1.6	112.9	1989	
1.5	6.9	4.3	6.1	1.8	0.3	2.1	1.6	113.8	1990	
1.6	6.7	4.4	6.4	1.8	0.4	2.2	1.4	114.3	1991	
1.7	6.8	4.4	6.0	1.8	0.4	2.2	1.5	112.5	1992	
1.8	6.6	4.4	6.0	1.8	0.4	2.2	1.4	106.5	1993	
1.8	7.5	4.2	4.8	..	..	2.2	1.5	106.2	1994
2.2	5.4	4.2	5.2	..	..	2.1	1.8	107.3	1995

Source: Welsh Local Government Financial Statistics

- (a) Numbers are at June of each year, although data previously published has been at March of each year. This is because data for the latest years is only collected in June. The figures exclude special temporary employment and training measures. Numbers are on a full time equivalent basis up until 1994, and on a whole time equivalent basis for 1995. The difference is that full-time is defined as any week of 30 or more hours, whereas whole-time is defined as a standard working week of about 37 hours. Not enough individual local authority data to provide an accurate assessment of the position on June 1996 at the Wales level.
- (b) Higher and further education colleges transferred from the local authority sector on 1 April 1992 and 1 April 1993 respectively.
- (c) The increase in the number of social services employees since 1993 reflects the phased transfer of resources to local authorities for provision of community care services.
- (d) Includes administrative, clerical and cleaning staff employed by the fire service.
- (e) Includes central service departments, trading services and agriculture and fisheries.
- (f) Comprises police cadets, police civilians and traffic wardens.