

Location Quotient (LQ)

Name

The Location Quotient is a measure of the concentration of industry in a region compared to the national average eg if 15% of manufacturing employment in a region is in textiles and the national average for textile employment is only 5% then the LQ for textiles in this region will be 15/5 or 3. This means that textile employment in the region is three times more important than nationally. What will a figure of 1 indicate

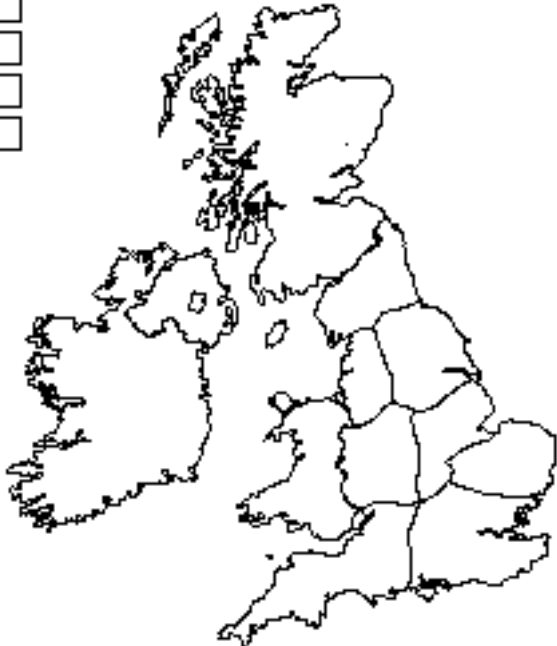
a) Calculate the LQ figures for Iron & Steel and Chemicals. You can do this using a calculator or by formulae on the spreadsheet

$$LQ = \frac{\frac{\text{Number Employed in Industry A in a particular region}}{\text{Total Employment in the particular region}}}{\frac{\text{Number Employed in Industry A in the whole country}}{\text{Total Employment in the country}}}$$

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
1		All	Iron & I&S					
2		Manuf	Steel	LQ		Chemicals	Mech	Mech Engin
3	South-East	1360.9	2.2		97.7		178.3	0.91
4	East Anglia	176.8	-		9.8		29.9	1.18
5	South-West	367.7	0.2		12.7		58	1.10
6	West Midlands	663.8	2.1		15.4		109.8	1.15
7	East Midlands	488.5	0.1		22		74.8	1.07
8	Yorks & Humb	482.1	13.6		27.8		76.2	1.10
9	North-West	662.9	0.3		65.2		84.1	0.88
10	North	273.2	8.6		34		52.1	1.33
11	Wales	224.3	20.2		10.6		21.4	0.66
12	Scotland	406.9	4.6		20.6		57.2	0.98
13	N Ireland	103.7	-		2.6		6.7	0.45
14	UK	5210.8	51.9		318.4		748.5	1.00

b) Plot a **choropleth** map to show the LQ results for either **Steel** or **Chemicals**. Use diagonal shadings for figures above the national average (1.0) and dots for figures below the national average. Remember to shade the key boxes as well as the map.

UK Steel or Chemical (LQ)



c) What are the shortcomings of the LQ?

d) Comments on the distribution